

How Have the Polar Perspectives of 45-60 Year Olds Affected SeaWorld's

Killer Whale Training Program Since 1965

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Abstract

SeaWorld, a growing company in the United States, opened in 1964, in which they received their first killer whale in 1965. This orca program has been their most efficient attraction to society but also their greatest downfall yet. In the last decade SeaWorld has had hardships in protecting itself from the criticism from society. This paper describes the correlation of certain events that have affected SeaWorld and the way people feel about those events. It also researches how, overall, the middle aged generation has affected SeaWorld and how they will continue to affect SeaWorld for generations to come.

How Have the Polar Perspectives of 45-60 Year Olds Affected SeaWorld's Killer Whale Training Program Since 1965

SeaWorld is an American company that was started by George Millay, Ken Norris, Milt Shedd, and David DeMott. The company started in 1964 and has not ceased to expand. It was meant to be an underwater restaurant at first, then grew into a marine park. Their first major attraction to the public was SeaWorld's killer whales, however this has drawn much controversy to SeaWorld in recent years. The American Society have formed a strong opinion (either negative or positive) towards SeaWorld. When the park first opened it was revered for being a unique and special educational experience in which adults and students could experience the wonders of orcas and other marine animals. This fantasy land would soon degrade its reputation between 1965 until 2010. Many events occurred during this time and a major one occurred in 1989 in which one of the orcas, named Kandou, attacked another whale during a show. This whale rammed her nose and mouth into an older female orca. Kandou fractured her own jaw in the process and bled to death in front of thousands of viewers. This led to speculation of the level of safety of the orcas at SeaWorld. Another major event in 2010 is when Dawn Brancheau, an orca trainer, was drown to death in one of the "Dine with Shamu" shows, which provoked a lot of controversy. In a retaliation against the society's criticisms, SeaWorld has been trying to drastically change their image and reputation.

The controversy towards SeaWorld has sparked a new problem for animal trainers. Children, such as myself when I was younger, love animals, and seeing these amazing animals taught special tricks seemed very magical. However, growing up, the realization of how hard it is to train large complex animals, such as orcas, sank in more deeply. Learning about this field

became a struggle. As SeaWorld is a major animal training organization, people find it disturbing that these animals are being trained, therefore changing people's opinions against animal training in general. It is sad that animal training has earned a poor connotation in the perspective of society as job employment rates in the animal training field are slowly decreasing. It would be difficult for myself or others who have a passion for animals, to train them and share our love of animals with others.

Growing up children are asked constantly what they wanted to do with their life. Some may respond by saying that animal training is their main goal, but instead of receiving inquiring responses on why, they would be challenged by daring glances and unapproving scours. This could eventually lead them to keeping their passion to themselves and to not inform others. The recent passing of Tilikum, another performing orca at SeaWorld, does not help the situation because the killer whale died of a lung infection which people believe could have been successfully treated. In addition to people asking about lifetime goals, they would rarely inquire about which specific animals they were wishing to work with, but tell them that they shouldn't because animal training will be gone in the next decade. It is disappointing that others won't be able to study or work with animals in later generations unless animal trainers and corporations fix potential mistakes with the animals we have now.

Literature Review

There have been multiple pieces of literature about the negative events that occurred at SeaWorld and below are some used for background or research. These multiple pieces of evidence share perspectives such as a journalist, a member of society, and a previous orca trainer to help understand how generations have changed their opinions on SeaWorld over time. One

example is when the movie Blackfish drastically hurt SeaWorld when it came out as well as the animal training business in multiple ways. The movie revolves around the harm that SeaWorld caused, and continues to cause, but mainly focuses on the death of Dawn Brancheau. The movie also focuses on Tilikum, the whale that killed her and what his life in captivity was like. The creators of the movie illustrate how this killer whale was left in a pen at night with older whales who would abuse and hurt him. They describe how he was involved with three different deaths during his life and how these events occurred. They explain how SeaWorld sometimes would withhold some of their information about the whales and the safety risks which were prevalent. This facade they created was said to put the trainers in danger even though they didn't know this at the time. When the public was made aware of the deaths that occurred at SeaWorld many became shocked and frightened. More people started to question whether it was right for SeaWorld to be keeping these large intelligent creatures in captivity, which led to an uproar of people wanting SeaWorld to release their whales. SeaWorld denies this however, because it could kill the whale due to their only knowledge of life being inside a tank and losing the natural predatory behavior to successfully live in the ocean.

Another piece of literature that is against SeaWorld is "Killer Controversy" by Dr. Naomi A. Rose, a Senior scientist from the Humane Society. She explains how these highly intelligent creatures should not be used for entertainment purposes. Killer whales are not able to adjust to this new captive environment and says it is more than opinion, that it is fact. Dr. Rose supports her claim with evidence of the lower longevity of the killer whales life spans and how there has been research to support the claim that they live longer in the wild than in captivity. On the other hand she says that the infant mortality rate is 50% in captivity and it is unknown in the wild,

therefore the veterinary care might decrease the mortality rate in captivity. After stating this she transitions into explaining the life span between SeaWorld's orcas and other locations around the world. Dr. Rose states that the population of captive orcas have stayed at a stable number since the 1970's. The most common cause of death she lists is bacterial infection which, she says, begs the question of how effective is SeaWorld's veterinary care. She dives into how some of these bacterium may have started in some orcas. She later outlines the topic of death from orcas and what a few of the aggressive attacks have been. She ends with restating why orcas should not be in captivity and what we can do in the future as a society.

In the paper "From *Free Willy* to SeaWorld: Has Ecotourism Improved the Rights of Whales?" by Stephen Wearing and Chantelle Jobberns, the authors discuss how tourism affects animals. They first bring up the proposed right of a 'Global Code of Ethics for Tourism' because it would be put in place to ensure social justice, and would be effective as acting as a catalyst in changing industrial practices that are against animal safety. The author explains how this research is meant to be used as an effort to see the issues from an economic standpoint towards SeaWorld and other facilities or companies. One of their main focuses is also ecotourism which is tourism that is focused on wildlife that is often in threat and used in a conservation effort. They explain how marine parks, such as SeaWorld, will continue to be up for debate and be a prominent question due to the captive whale programs dealing with earning money. They provide an alternative to going to SeaWorld to see whales, which is whale watching, where people can see these whales in nature, not being confined, and in their natural habitat. Unlike SeaWorld however, whale watching has only become predominant in certain countries but started before 1955, therefore before SeaWorld. Unlike other papers or books that only testify

against SeaWorld, this paper gave an example to do otherwise which could be helpful in the future.

In the book Beneath the Surface the author, John Hargrove, describes orcas in captivity. Hargrove is a former killer whale trainer who worked at SeaWorld for approximately ten years but was in the killer whale business for nearly twenty years. He resigned after many years because as he was being trained he realized that the killer whales were not being treated properly. He portrays his feelings in the book by explaining killer whales and how these intelligent creatures react to being at SeaWorld. Additionally he was in the movie Blackfish and was used as a source of information due to his extensive and well educated history with SeaWorld, and orcas in general. He compares, throughout the book, how these killer whales live in the wild and in captivity. As he describes these social animals, he specifically points out his two favorite orcas, who were also very dominant, named Takara and Kasatka. His main point however, is in explaining and picking specific orcas and how we have transformed these orcas lives into shambles. He invites us as a humanity to reconsider what we have done to these whales and how we must rethink putting them into captivity.

In the book Death at SeaWorld by David Kirby, a journalist describes the question of whether these charismatic whales should be kept in captivity. He describes the killer whales as intelligent and social animals that should not be kept in captivity for the enjoyment of others. The author wrote this book due to the question of killer whale animal rights increasing and more people considering if it is fair or cruel. One of his main arguments are the deaths that have occurred because of these whales in captivity and he argues why and what specifically made the animals into killers. One of the main and societally focused deaths that happened at SeaWorld

was when Dawn Brancheau died in 2010 and he describes what caused her death. He continues by using evidence from past trainers, such as himself, who have become animal rights activists against SeaWorld. Kirby analyzes the movie *Blackfish*, like many other articles, and uses the movie as evidence that Orcas shouldn't be in captivity. These multiple pieces of evidence share a different perspective such as a previous orca trainer, a journalist, and a member of society to further help understand how generations have changed their opinions on SeaWorld.

This paper researches how people perceive SeaWorld and this study will be adding to the conversation by including the specific age range of 45 to 60 year olds and how they support or oppose SeaWorld. The paper will be adding in which distinct ways this age range affects SeaWorld both directly and indirectly. In addition to how SeaWorld is being affected now, it will dive into how they have been affected through the years since the first park opened in 1964. Orcas or killer whales are the main focus of what this generation is reacting in relation to SeaWorld. The paper will examine the advertisements that SeaWorld created when it started and how they have changed since that time. Another focus will be investigating the main incidents which occurred between 1964 to today related to human and orca injuries or near injuries. There are many of these injuries which have been recorded, but this paper will only describe the main, more life threatening events.

Method

The main method for receiving data for this paper were surveys. By posting on Facebook and by email is how the paper achieved 189 responders. The survey consisted of nineteen questions about how the participant responds to events or actions SeaWorld has had. The first question that is asked is what age range they fit into, due to the fact that the research consisted of

respondents between the ages of 45-60. This specific age range was chosen due to these respondents were children during the time that SeaWorld opened and was developing. Therefore they saw the growth that SeaWorld has gone through. Additionally, in my review of literature for this study, there was no other studies that researched the perspectives of this specific age range. Another example that was asked is a question concerning how they feel about SeaWorld in general and specifically. Generally would be if they agree in ending the breeding program and whether they feel the program aids the orcas in any way. In addition to these types of questions the survey asked about how the adults feel their parents perceptions towards SeaWorld affected theirs now. The survey also asked how they feel about their children going to SeaWorld and how the parents specific morals are affecting their kids. The main goal of this survey was to collect statistics about how SeaWorld was impacted, is being impacted, and will be impacted by this current generation of 45-60 year olds.

Another method used to obtain data was through old and recent newspaper articles that have to do with certain topics about SeaWorld. The paper split the main topic into subtopics and found articles related to both. For example there were six main sub topics and one was "SeaWorld's reputation or advertisements" and another was "1989; when Kandu died". Specific events were chosen for the categories because they were the most publicised and caused the greatest risk or death towards a animal or human. Regarding the newspaper companies that are included in the paper, they were selected based on credibility. Though the research uses many different newspapers the three main and most credible are the Los Angeles Times, The San Diego Union-Tribune, and the Chicago Tribune. These three newspapers featured the main useful stories that helped in the project and had a wide range in time frames. For example, the

Chicago Tribune was useful in finding older articles around 1964 and the Los Angeles Times was better for current events that are happening to SeaWorld.

Results & Discussion: Historical

Since Seaworld opened in 1964 there has been much controversy against it growing after every incident where an animal or human has been injured. However, before the park opened it was depicted to be a restaurant that was surrounded by an aquarium. This original concept was decimated when the price and structural instability of the glass could not be met, leading to the SeaWorld that survives now. When the park first opened it attracted 400,000 people within the first year and the entry cost was \$2.25 (Spearnak, 1989). SeaWorld started in 1964 with animals such as porpoises, penguins, and hundreds of fish but they received their main star, Shamu, in 1965. After Shamu arrived, their business had expanded and they became known for their orcas. In addition "Shamu" is just a general term they have given to the killer whales, no specific orca was named as Shamu. Though SeaWorld started as a place of wonder, citizens started to question whether SeaWorld was morally correct in training animals.

The park first opened in 1964, which can be generalized as the 60's in which animals had little rights. When SeaWorld was being built, there was very slight concern for the habitats in which their animals lived. However as the years progressed society started to realize that animals have rights and need better care. What led to these changes in ideals was the Marine Mammal Protection Act enacted in 1972, eight years after SeaWorld opened. The new Bill would help decrease the amount of marine animals that would be taken into captivity, allowing only a few, regulated animals to be studied. Though it might take awhile for a Bill or Act to be put in place, when SeaWorld first opened there were very little restrictions or guidelines they followed when

creating the habitats. This led to the small habitats people disagree with today for the killer whales. Another example is PETA, or People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, which was first established in 1980. PETA was created for defending animal rights and to protect animals in general. This organization also changed others perspectives by informing others of the cruelty animals might endure, such as SeaWorld.

While SeaWorld was being affected by these events, similar establishments were (or are) continuing to have problems with animal rights. One example is Marineland of the Pacific which closed in 1987. It was similar to SeaWorld in specializing in marine mammals but when profits became too low the company was sold to another owner. Within the first week that the new owner had the park, and when they were going to reopen it, the company received many threats such as bomb threats. These threats, because of their treatment of animals, eventually led to the park to close because of the backlash from the public. Another example is the Marineland in Ontario, Canada. They have one killer whale and five years ago a petition was created to close Marineland and the petition received 156,544 supporters. Before the petition was able to be fully signed, however, a bill called Bill S-203 was started and open for hearings. This bill would create better laws for the safety of animals because there are very few laws protecting animals in zoos or aquariums in Canada. Finally, another example is the Ringling Brothers Circus which is closing in May of 2017 after a decrease in ticket sales. The circus opened nearly 150 years ago, and when they released their elephants into a sanctuary they received a decrease in ticket sales and since then, there has been a steady decline in income. These multiple events show that the public has control on companies and the decisions companies take, as in this case, causing establishments to close.

Multiple events and organizations led to the reconsideration of killer whales at SeaWorld. One event that led to a major reconsideration of SeaWorld's captivity standards was in 1989 when one whale named Kandu died in front of thousands of guests. The event occurred when a female killer whale, named Kandu, became aggressive towards another, older, female named Corky. Corky weighed about 8,000 pounds whereas Kandu weighed 6,000 and when she collided with Corky after swiftly swimming, caused her major damage. She suffered a fracture in her upper jaw which led to a nasal cavity hemorrhage causing her to bleed to death (*The New York Times*, 1989). Tourists viewed in horror as the 6,000 pound female spewed bloody water from her blow hole and fogged the water with clouds of blood. After forty five minutes, she lost a severe amount of blood which caused her death.

The death of Kandu led many to reevaluate the safety of killer whales at SeaWorld. As Susan G. Strother, a journalist for The Orlando Sentinel, said that this death “ignited debate on Tuesday among animal-rights advocates who questioned whether the... mammals should be kept in captivity” (Strother, 1989). The unforeseen and bloody death of Kandu led to many adults to question whether these animals are safe at SeaWorld. People blame the main corporation of SeaWorld due to the close proximity that the whales are kept in. These small tanks for these large animals make some think that this closeness causes the whales to become riled and aggressive. This aggression is another event that changed some of society's perspective towards the killer whale program from positive to negative.

Between the death of Kandu in 1989 and today there were many small events in which people or killer whales would be harmed or die. These smaller events had little effect on the community compared to another major event which occurred in 2013. As stated previously in the

introduction, the documentary Blackfish was released to the public in 2012. Recently, however, SeaWorld responded to all the negative criticism it received from Blackfish and the treatment of their animals. As of 2017, the company ended all breeding of killer whales, which means the whales that are in captivity now will be the last in captivity for SeaWorld. In addition to the ending of the breeding program the theatrical show involving the orcas were phased out also. As mentioned previously, the new habitat will try to resemble the killer whales in their natural habitat. This large tank will be an addition to the old tank, nearly doubling the size to a ten million gallon tank. The pool's environment will portray an "educational exhibit meant to represent the orcas' natural behaviors in the wild" (The San Diego Union-Tribune Editorial Board, 2016). This new environment will be a more exclusive learning experience in which children and adults will learn about orcas in their natural surroundings. Due to the success of the release of Blackfish, SeaWorld has been trying to compensate and change their image through the society's eyes to attract new visitors.

Society in the United States has emphasized multiple times that SeaWorld should release their killer whales back into the wild, however, that is not possible. To date, there has never been a successful release of a killer whale from captivity. There was a recent attempt at release of the killer whale that was in the movie Free Willy. The orca that was in this movie was captured from the wild as an adult and was trained for the movie by trainers. At the end of the movie there was a statement saying "You can personally help save the whales of the world by calling 1-800-4-WHALES" (Kirby, 2012).

Within weeks of the movie being released, over three hundred thousand people had called the number and most of the callers asked about what would happen to the whale featured in the

movie. After the movie was finished the whale, named Keiko, was kept in a small aquarium similar to SeaWorld in Mexico. In this holding area the conditions were poor leading to immune system problems and his bones could be seen through his skin. When the public learned of this, many started to ask or demand for the whale to be released back into the wild. Through many years of support from the public, they started a process to release him. The rehabilitation process consisted of many steps such as Keiko achieving better health and releasing live native fish into the tank with the whale in order to achieve a successful release.

After these steps had been fulfilled, Keiko was put into a floating sea pen to be adapted to the environment fully before release. Keiko was finally released into the seas of Norway and was thought to be in good health. Less than two years later however, Keiko beached himself and died (Kirby, 2012). His death had showed that even though the public might call for a release of the killer whales in captivity, there has yet to be a successful release even after the rehabilitation process to try and achieve a successful release.

SeaWorld, in response to the public, has been trying to change its reputation to draw in the public instead of deterring them. With the new image that SeaWorld is trying to achieve, they are trying to reach their audiences of adults as well as young adults. SeaWorld announced that they will be introducing a new roller coaster in 2018 called the "Electric Eel". It is meant to be an exciting roller coaster for younger audiences. As Lori Weisberg from The San Diego Union-Tribune stated, the "Electric Eel, with its high-intensity thrill component, should help solidify the park's appeal among teens and young adults" (Weisberg, 2017). The marine park has become increasingly focused on their appeal to young adults and children due to the loss of their main attraction. This also shows how they receive a steady attendance from the older generation,

therefore, they don't need to advertise to that generation but the younger generation so they will be forced to bring their parents.

Results & Discussion: Today's Generation

As stated previously, the paper used a survey to collect information on 45-60 year-olds. Out of the nineteen questions, the second question asked was if they supported, were neutral towards, or were against SeaWorld's Killer whale training program. 41% of the respondents were against SeaWorld meaning that around 31% supported and 28% were undecided or neutral. These specific statistic correlate to the media's articles, described above, in relation to my study. Also 70% of respondents said they have not seen the movie Blackfish and of the 30% that has seen the documentary, 64.5% agreed that it had or continues to affect their perspective. The movie was meant as an informational film and this shows that it has affected, though not as much as predicted before the survey. These statistics show that blackfish had little effect on the public and almost half of respondents were against SeaWorld's killer whale training program.

A part of the survey asked multiple questions that pertained to the event of SeaWorld ending its killer whale training program. Two questions asked related to each other and one asked whether they would have visited SeaWorld before they ended their training program and the other asked if they would visit it now that it has ended. These questions were trying to obtain a conclusion in which a prediction could be made of how people feel about ending this program. The response to this question contradicted the original prediction due to the expectation being that people would not have visited the company before they ended their programs involving the orcas.

The data, however, shows that 62.7% respondents would have visited SeaWorld before they ended their killer whale training program and after ending this program only 53.6% would visit SeaWorld now. These statistics show that less people would visit SeaWorld after ending their program and there could be multiple reasons for this. One possible example is because the killer whales are the main draw that SeaWorld has to the public and since they have dropped all shows involving these orcas many might not want to go. Many participants in the survey responded for other questions, e.g. # 10, that they would only visit SeaWorld for the orcas, and now that there aren't any orca shows, there is nothing as interesting to go see.

Of the 19 questions that the respondents answered, two of the questions related to future effects on SeaWorld from today's generation. This can be important because it can show possible impacts which the future generations will have if SeaWorld stayed consistent to today's standards. One specific question, as stated previously, was if they would bring their child to SeaWorld today, and 64.5% said they would, which could influence the child to continue going if they enjoyed their visit to SeaWorld. This one chance could possibly influence the child positively to go, or negatively if the child does not enjoy the park.

Though this one event, or however many times they visit, could affect their impact in the future generations ideals, the survey asked another question to further find effects. Another question asked if the parents of the adult who took the survey were against or for SeaWorld's killer whale training program and 52.7% said that they were for it. This shows no correlation between the influences the past generation of adults had with today's generation of adults perspective. An additional question asked was whether they were to mind if their child were to support SeaWorld as an adult. 55.5% of the respondents who answered this question said that

they don't care whether their child supported SeaWorld as an adult. In addition, 64.5% said this because they believe their child is an adult and, at that age, can form their own opinion.

These statistics show that the parents have little effect on the child's perspective, voluntarily, but they still have slight effect unless the parent were to force their child to support SeaWorld. Previous research does not question today's adults perceptions in relationship to the child's. As this is not in the scope of previous research it led to this study evaluating the impact between the adults and children.

Conclusion

As a whole this study demonstrated that society has a large impact on the reputation and decisions that a company makes. Since there was significant backlash from the public on Marineland, it was forced to close and similarly to Ringling Brothers, they are being forced to close due to lack of income and decrease in ticket sales. Society impacted a new Bill in Canada that is open for hearings so that animals in aquariums and zoos will be treated with more care. In addition SeaWorld has been forced to change their advertising strategies from focusing on their killer whales, to the animals they save and release. This study also found that nearly half of the middle-aged generation is against SeaWorld's killer whale training program and around a quarter supports the program. This study did not show any correlation between the past generations of adults to today's generation's perspective on SeaWorld. Also, there is very little effect on future generations from today's current adult generation due to coercion whether to support or oppose SeaWorld's killer whale breeding or training program being forced onto the child. Further study of the topics and questions discussed in this study are warranted to reveal results on the effect that the perspectives of today's generation could impact the future of SeaWorld's orca program.

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Appendices

SeaWorld & The Perceptions Towards it

This is a survey trying to understand the evolution of ethics towards the SeaWorld killer whale training program since it started in 1965 and it should only take five minutes to complete this survey. Your Participation greatly furthers my research so thank you and I encourage you to share this survey with your friends and family please.

* Required

- 1) What is your age range? * Mark only one oval.
 - a) Younger than 45
 - b) Between 45 to 60
 - c) Older than 60
- 2) What is your moral perspective toward SeaWorld training killer whales? *
(Note: In this survey you will remain completely anonymous) Mark only one.
 - a) I am for their training program
 - b) Undecided
 - c) I am against their training program
- 3) Do you agree with SeaWorld in their choice to end their killer whale shows and breeding program? * Mark only one.
 - a) Strongly agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Neutral
 - d) Disagree
 - e) Strongly disagree
- 4) Do you believe that SeaWorld's killer whale training program is good or effective in helping the whales in any way? * Mark only one.
 - a) Yes
 - b) Maybe
 - c) No
- 5) If you responded no to question four then why?
(If you answered "Yes" or "Maybe" then do not answer this question)

- 6) Have you seen the documentary "Blackfish"? * Mark only one.
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Can't remember
- 7) If you have seen the movie "Blackfish" do you agree that it effected or continues to affect your perception of how SeaWorld treats their whales? Mark only one.

- a) Strongly agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Neutral
 - d) Disagree
 - e) Strongly disagree
- 8) Do you agree with SeaWorld in their choice to make the new killer whales' tricks and their pool to depict the whales in their natural habitat? * Mark only one.
- a) Strongly agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Neutral
 - d) Disagree
 - e) Strongly Disagree
- 9) How many times did you go to SeaWorld as a child? *
- (Estimate if you are unsure) Mark only one.
- a) 0 times
 - b) 13 times
 - c) 47 times
 - d) 810 times
 - e) More than 10 times
- 10) If you chose 0 for question nine, then why?
- (If you answered more than "0 times" then do not answer this question) Mark only one.
- a) My parents were against SeaWorld
 - b) Wasn't able to pay expenses
 - c) Other:
- 11) How did you first find out about SeaWorld when you were a child? *
- (Check all that apply) Check all that apply.
- a) Tv commercials
 - b) Advertisements on paper (Such as in magazines or newspapers)
 - c) Friends or family
 - d) Can't remember
 - e) Other:
- 12) Were your parents or legal guardians for or against SeaWorld when you were a child? *
- Mark only one.
- a) They were for SeaWorld
 - b) They were neutral
 - c) They were against Seaworld
 - d) Can't remember
- 13) Do you believe that your parents perspective on SeaWorld had any effect on your perception of SeaWorld either now or previously? * Mark only one.
- a) Yes
 - b) Maybe
 - c) No
- 14) If you will, already have, or won't have children would you bring them to SeaWorld? *
- Mark only one.

- a) Yes I would
 - b) Maybe I would consider
 - c) No I would not
 - d) Other:
- 15) If you answered "No" or "Maybe" on question fourteen, would you change your answer to "Yes" after knowing that SeaWorld's killer whale shows and killer whale breeding program has ended?
(If you answered "Yes" then do not answer this question).
- a) Yes I would change my answer
 - b) Maybe I would change my answer
 - c) No I wouldn't change my answer
 - d) Other:
- 16) Would you mind if your child were to, as an adult, support SeaWorld in continuing to breed and train killer whales in captivity? * Mark only one.
- a) Yes
 - b) Maybe
 - c) No
- 17) Why was your answer "yes", "no", or "maybe" for question sixteen? * Mark only one.
- a) I support, and want my child to support SeaWorld
 - b) I don't care because my child is an adult and can form their own opinion
 - c) I don't support, and don't want my child to support SeaWorld
 - d) Other:
- 18) Would you have visited SeaWorld before they ended their killer whale training program? * Mark only one.
- a) Yes
 - b) Maybe
 - c) No
- 19) Would you visit SeaWorld now that they have ended their Killer whale training program? * Mark only one.
- a) Yes
 - b) Maybe
 - c) No