SUMMARY REPORT

OREGON DEER AND ELK HUNTERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD BIG GAME MANAGEMENT AND HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES

June 2019

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Survey conducted and initial report provided by

Responsive Management

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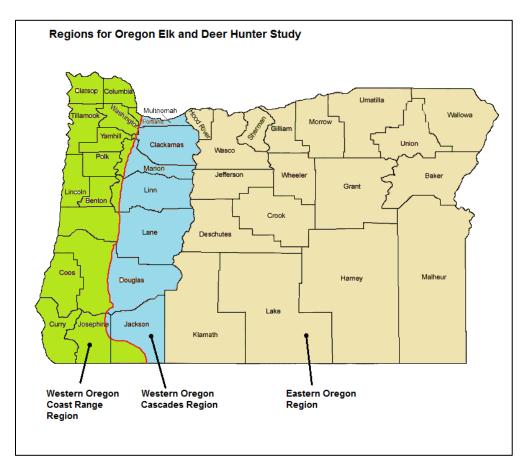
INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

During January and February, 2019 "Responsive Management" conducted a survey entitled "Oregon Deer and Elk Hunter's Attitudes Toward Big Game Management and Hunting Opportunities" for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) to determine the practices and opinions of deer and elk hunters in Oregon. The survey provided data to help inform the Department during the ongoing Big Game Hunting Review.

SURVEY SAMPLE

The sample consisted of Oregon resident hunters who purchased a deer or elk tag, those who had applied for a deer or elk hunt, and those who had purchased preference points for deer or elk during 2016 through 2018. The methodology was designed to ensure that every licensed hunter in the database had an opportunity to be selected for the survey. A random sample was pulled for the survey and hunters were contacted based on the contact information available. Among those who had applied for a hunt or had purchased preference points, and were thus in the database, were some who had not yet hunted in Oregon, the survey intentionally included these people.

The sample was stratified by region, with a goal that at least 500 deer hunters and 500 elk hunters be surveyed from the Eastern Region and a like number would be surveyed from the Western Regions combined. The regions are shown in the map that follows; Interstate 5 divides the Western Regions. The crest of the Cascade Range divides the Eastern and Western Regions.



The methodology was designed to ensure that every licensed hunter in the database had an opportunity to be selected for the survey. A random sample was pulled for the survey. The sample was in the same proportion as the type of contact information available (phone, email, or address only). By pulling the sample proportional to the contact information in the database, no one available contact mode would bias the survey, and every hunter had an opportunity to participate in the survey.

CONTACT PROCEDURES

Hunters contacted by telephone were interviewed at that time, or a callback time was scheduled. Those contacted by email were provided a link to the survey to take it online. Finally, those contacted by postcard were given the survey URL and access code to take the survey online; they were also given the option to call if they preferred to take the survey by telephone.

DESIGN OF QUESTIONNAIRES

Responsive Management and the Department developed the survey questionnaires cooperatively. Each questionnaire was developed for two surveys: one concerning deer and the second concerning elk. Each respondent was given either the deer survey or the elk survey. Hunters who were in the database as both a deer and elk hunter (or potential hunter) were randomly assigned to deer or elk and completed the survey only for that species.

The survey included questions regarding the region(s) of the state in which hunters had hunted or would like to hunt. For this study, Oregon was divided into three regions (see map above): the Western Oregon Coast Range Region, the Western Oregon Cascades Region, and the Eastern Oregon Region. The Western Oregon Coast Range Region runs from the Pacific Ocean to Interstate 5; the Western Oregon Cascades Region runs from Interstate 5 to the crest of the Cascade Mountain Range; and the Eastern Oregon Region includes all land east of the crest of the Cascade Mountain Range.

Respondents were divided into three groups in the survey by their recent hunting activity with questions specific to the particular group the respondent was in:

- Those who had hunted in Oregon for their given species (deer or elk) within the past 3 years "active hunters";
- Those who had hunted in Oregon at some time for their given species but not within the past 3 years "inactive hunters" and;
- Those who had not yet hunted their given species in Oregon but had applied for a hunt or for preference points for a hunt for that species "potential hunters".

A distinction was also made in the survey according to the type of equipment used. Some questions pertained specifically to archery hunters. These were asked of hunters who indicated they had hunted with archery equipment, typically hunt with archery equipment, or would like to hunt with archery equipment. These archery hunters were asked a set of questions specific to them that were not asked of firearms hunters. On other questions, crosstabulations were run based on equipment the hunter indicated they primarily used.

SURVEY AND DATA COLLECTION FACILITIES

The telephone portion of the survey was conducted at Responsive Management's in-house facilities. These facilities are staffed by interviewers with experience conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on the subjects of hunting, outdoor recreation, and natural resources. To ensure the integrity of the telephone survey data, Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations. Responsive Management monitored the progress of the online portion of the survey and downloaded the survey data into its in-house data management facilities. The surveys were checked so that those who took the survey were not sent email reminders.

SURVEY DATA COLLECTION AND ANAYSIS

The software used for telephone survey data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language (QPL). The analysis of data was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. In the data analysis, the deer and elk hunters were examined separately, and the two samples were not combined. In presenting the results for each question, deer hunters' results are presented first followed by elk hunters' results. Each of those samples was weighted so that the regions were in their proper proportions (because the sample was stratified by region, getting the same number of respondents from the Eastern and Western Regions).

Within each group—deer hunters and elk hunters—analyses were run by the type of equipment that they use most often to hunt the given species. In this analysis, the crosstabulation was run among rifle hunters, archery hunters (with compound bow and traditional recurve/long bow users combined), and muzzleloader hunters; there were not enough hunters primarily using the other types of firearms (shotgun and handgun) for analyses to be run on them.

Results were also crosstabulated by the hunter's region of residence and age of the hunter. The age groupings used for these analyses are 18 to 34 years old, 35 to 54 years old, and 55 years old and older. Results were crosstabulated by their recent hunting activity using the breakdown previously explained. Analyses were also run by general season tag holders versus controlled hunt tag applicants or tag holders. In this crosstabulation the controlled hunt took priority over the general hunt when a hunter had both. Note that questions asked only of certain respondents may have small sample sizes on the crosstabulations. This should be considered when looking at the results (a rule of thumb would be any sample with less than 75 respondents).

SAMPLING ERRORS

Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample of deer hunters, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 2.99 percentage points. For the entire sample of elk hunters, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 2.94 percentage points. Sample sizes and population sizes as shown in the tabulations.

Sampling Error Equation

Sample	Sample Size	Population Size	Sampling Error
Deer hunters	1,070	276,319	2.99
Elk hunters	1,107	246,496	2.94

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

In examining the results, it is important to be aware that the questionnaire included several types of questions including single or multiple response questions. Some questions allow only a single response, while other questions allow respondents to give more than one response or choose all that apply. Those that allow more than a single response are indicated on the graphs with the label, "Multiple Responses Allowed." Most graphs show results rounded to the nearest integer; however, all data are stored in decimal format, and all calculations are performed on unrounded numbers. For this reason, some results may not sum to exactly 100%.

SUMMARY REPORT ORGANIZATION

Following is the Department's summary of the survey results produced by Responsive Management. The summary report is organized by the following themes:

- Demographic Information
- Equipment Used for Hunting
- Hunting Locations
- Motivations for Hunting
- Satisfaction with Hunting
- Constraints to Hunting Participation
- Opinions on Regulatory Issues
- Youth Hunting

The report begins with a summary that describes the survey results for all themes. Following this summary, are graphs of responses to specific questions for each theme.

Unless specified, the following generalized summary is referring to deer and elk hunters combined, more specific details can be found in the graphs. "Respondents" and "hunters" will be used interchangeably, recognizing a small percentage of respondents may not have hunted for the species they were surveyed for in Oregon.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

- Demographic information is primarily useful for crosstabulations and further analyses. While demographic information was not a focus for the survey the following basic information was collected:
 - Age
 - Ethnicity
 - County of residence
 - Location of residence (urban-rural)
- ➤ In addition to demographic questions, gender was added from information in the database used in sampling.
 - Eighty-five percent of hunters surveyed were male, while 15% were female.
 - Females were more likely to be inactive or potential hunters.
 - There was a higher proportion of female, rifle deer hunters (16%) than female deer archery hunters (9%), however the proportions were equal for female elk hunters.
- ➤ Generally, the demographics for deer and elk hunters are very similar with more than a third of respondents considering their place of residence a small city or town and more than 40% living in rural areas. It should be noted, the place of residence is self-described by the respondent; no criteria such as population size for a small city or town was provided.
- ➤ More than 85% of the hunters surveyed were White or Caucasian with an additional 7% declining to provide ethnicity.
- More than 25% were 65 years of age or older and only 4% were 18 to 24 years of age.
- > See pages 12 to 28 for graphical displays of responses to specific survey questions.

EQUIPMENT USED FOR HUNTING

- For deer hunting 78% of hunters indicated they preferred to hunt with rifles, 16% compound bows, 2% muzzleloaders, and 1% traditional archery (recurve or long bows). For elk hunting, 75% preferred rifles, 20% compound bows, 3% muzzleloaders, and 1% traditional archery.
 - Nineteen percent of archery deer hunters and 18% of archery elk hunters indicated they prefer to hunt with a rifle.
- > Timing and length of seasons were important reasons hunter chose to archery hunt.
- ➤ Other questions explored the single most common weapon hunters use. Among deer hunters, 84% had hunted or would want to hunt for deer with a rifle—the most common weaponry. The same held true of elk hunters, with 78% having hunted or wanting to hunt elk with a

rifle. On these same questions, archery use was at 24% of deer hunters and 27% of elk hunters. (Compare to the 17% of deer hunters and 21% of elk hunters who prefer to hunt with archery equipment.)

- A crosstabulation of preferred weapon by age was run. It suggests that the older hunters prefer rifles over archery or muzzleloaders. Meanwhile, the middle age and younger groups are more likely to prefer archery. Younger generation deer hunters had a higher preference for archery hunting (28%) than middle (19%) and older (12%) generation hunters.
- > See pages 29 to 42 for graphical displays of responses to specific survey questions.

HUNTING LOCATIONS

- Eastern Oregon is the most popular of the three regions for both deer and elk hunting.
 - A majority of active and inactive deer hunters hunted in Eastern Oregon (58%), while about a third hunted in each of the Western Regions. The Eastern Oregon Region was the most preferred, overall, with 63% of deer hunters preferring that region.
 - A majority of active and inactive elk hunters hunted in Eastern Oregon (66%), while about a quarter hunted in each of the Western Regions. The Eastern Oregon Region was the most preferred, overall, with 68% of elk hunters preferring that region.
 - Hunters from western Oregon like to travel to eastern Oregon to hunt, however the
 feeling is not mutual. Hunters in western Oregon tend to hunt close to home or in eastern
 Oregon. Few hunters from eastern Oregon take advantage of the general seasons offered
 in western Oregon.
- ➤ Public land predominates for both deer hunting and elk hunting (69% of those who hunted deer and 74% of those who hunted elk did so mostly on public land).
 - Private land hunters most commonly hunt on private land with permission rather than
 private land open to the public that does not require permission, such as land enrolled in
 the Access and Habitat Program. When hunting private land such as Cooperative Travel
 Management Areas open to the public some hunters may not recognize it is private land.
 - For deer hunting, 66% of rifle and muzzleloader hunters, and 80% of archers hunt primarily public land. Elk hunters rely even more on public lands (70% of rifle and muzzleloader hunter, and 83% of archery hunters).
- Archery hunters were asked where they hunted or would like to hunt, and the Eastern Region is the most popular for both deer (66%) and elk (71%) hunting.
- A set of questions in this section asked hunters to indicate the number of different Wildlife Management Units (WMUs) that they hunt in during a typical year of hunting. The questions were asked separately of those who hunted in the Western Coast Range Area, the Western Cascades Region, and the Eastern Region. In each case, a single WMU is the most common response. Two cumulative graphs show the total WMUs hunted by deer and elk hunters. The results were very similar, 62% of deer hunters and 63% of elk hunters typically hunted in one or two WMUs each year.

> See pages 43 to 77 for graphical displays of responses to specific survey questions.

MOTIVATIONS FOR HUNTING

- ➤ Both deer and elk hunters were asked about their overall motivations for hunting deer and elk, respectively. They rated each of five possible reasons on a 0 to 10 scale, with 0 being not at all important and 10 being extremely important.
 - The top motivations for hunting deer are to be close to nature and to be with family and friends (both with mean ratings of 8.1). Hunting for the meat was very close (7.9).
 - The top motivation among elk hunters is for the meat (at 8.5), with being with family and friends and being out in nature right behind (both at 8.2).
 - For both species, younger generation hunters placed a higher importance on hunting for the meat (9.1 and 9.0).
 - For both species, hunting for a trophy is relatively unimportant with a mean of 3.3.
- Another series of questions asked about reasons for choosing the specific area that the hunter chose to hunt in or apply for, using the same 0 to 10 scale described above.
 - Among deer hunters, six items are nearly tied in their mean ratings: hunter density (6.7), the season timing (6.7), ease of drawing the hunt (6.5), length of season (6.5), the buck bag limit (6.4), and the harvest success rate (6.4).
 - Elk hunter's top items are hunter density (6.8), season timing (6.8), ease of drawing the tag (6.7), season length (6.6), and harvest success rate (6.5).
 - For elk hunters, an antlerless bag limit was most important to muzzleloader hunters with a mean of 6.5 compared to rifle hunters (5.6) and archery hunters (4.9). The opportunity to harvest a trophy was more important to archery hunters with a mean of 5.2 than rifle hunters (3.8) or muzzleloader hunters (2.5).
 - For deer hunters, the importance of an antlerless bag limit was more important to archers (5.1) than rifle (4.3) and muzzleloader hunters (3.4). The importance of the opportunity to harvest a trophy remained higher for archery hunters (5.2) than rifle (3.9) and muzzleloader hunters (3.8).
- > See pages 78 to 86 for graphical displays of responses to specific survey questions.

SATISFACTION WITH HUNTING

- Active and inactive hunters were asked about their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their deer and elk hunting experiences in Oregon.
 - Although active and inactive deer hunters are more commonly satisfied than dissatisfied with their deer hunting experiences in Oregon, dissatisfaction is substantial among deer hunters: 48% are satisfied, while 42% are dissatisfied.
 - o Inactive deer hunters were more dissatisfied than active hunters.
 - A majority of elk hunters (54%) are satisfied with their experiences elk hunting in Oregon; nonetheless, again dissatisfaction is substantial (34%).
 - o Inactive and active elk hunters had similar levels of dissatisfaction.

- The survey asked active and inactive hunters a series of questions exploring their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with six aspects of deer and elk hunting in Oregon.
 - Among deer hunters, the most satisfaction is for the hunting season length (67% are satisfied), the deer hunt choices to select from (65%), and the deer season timing (62%). The most dissatisfaction is for the deer population in general (60% are dissatisfied).
 - Among elk hunters, the most satisfaction is for the hunting season timing (61%), the elk hunt choices to select from (61%), and the elk season length (57%). The most dissatisfaction is for the elk harvest success (51% are dissatisfied) and the elk population in general (48% are dissatisfied).
- Active and inactive archery hunters were asked about their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their archery hunting.
 - Among deer archery hunters, satisfaction (58%) exceeds dissatisfaction (26%).
 - Among elk archery hunters, satisfaction (61%) again exceeds dissatisfaction (27%).
- Archery hunters were also asked a series of questions that explored satisfaction with various aspects of hunting.
 - Archery deer hunters are most satisfied with the deer archery bag limit (78% are satisfied), closely followed by the frequency that they receive a deer archery tag (72%). On the other hand, their satisfaction is lower for the number of other hunters in the field (only 53% are satisfied); this latter item has the most dissatisfaction (27%).
 - Archery elk hunters are similar in that they are most satisfied with the frequency that they receive an elk archery tag (74% are satisfied) and the elk archery bag limit (73%). Their satisfaction is lower for the number of other hunters in the field (39% are satisfied, which is exceeded by dissatisfaction at 41%).
- A series of questions asked deer and elk hunters to rate the importance of various items to their satisfaction, using a 0 to 10 scale, with 0 being not at all important and 10 being very important.
 - For deer hunters, being able to hunt every year is their top satisfaction (a mean rating of 8.7), followed by having a better chance of harvest success (8.1), the length of the season (7.2), and having fewer other hunters in the field (7.0). All other items had mean ratings under 6.0.
 - Hunters placed a higher importance on having areas with few roads or a Travel Management Area in which roads are closed seasonally (6.2) than having good road access for motorized vehicles (5.7) when hunting. A similar trend was seen with deer hunters (5.9 vs. 5.5).
 - The top reasons are the same for elk hunters, being able to hunt elk every year is their top satisfaction (a mean rating of 8.7), followed by having a better chance of harvest success (8.1), the length of the season (7.6), and having fewer other hunters in the field (7.1).
- ➤ Both deer and elk hunters were asked about a choice between having the opportunity to hunt or harvesting an animal. For both groups, having the opportunity to hunt was chosen over harvesting an animal by more than 2 to 1.

- Among deer hunters, 64% say the opportunity to hunt is more important, while 28% say harvesting an animal is more important.
- Among elk hunters, 63% say the opportunity to hunt is more important, while 29% say harvesting an animal is more important.
- ➤ Both deer and elk hunters who had hunted in Oregon but were not very satisfied with the experience indicated the lack of game was the leading reason they were not more satisfied, followed by access issues. Forty-six percent of deer hunters selected lack of game followed by access issues (17%). Elk hunter responses show less difference between the two issues, 32% indicated lack of game was an issue, followed by access at 21%.
- > See pages 87 to 115 for graphical displays of responses to specific survey questions.

CONSTRAINTS TO HUNTING PARTICIPATION

- ➤ Inactive deer and elk hunters were asked why they had not hunted deer and elk, respectively, in the previous 3 years.
 - The top reason for not hunting, among deer hunters, is not having enough time because of family/work obligations. The second most common reason was not drawing tag.
 - Not having enough time was more of a constraint for younger generation hunters and not drawing a tag was less of a constraint.
 - Among elk hunters the top reasons were the same with not having enough time at the top, followed by not drawing a tag/hunt.
 - o The graphs show the full list of reasons that were given in this open-ended question.
- ➤ When deer and elk hunters do not draw their first choice hunt, they most commonly purchase a general season rifle tag (38% of deer hunters and 30% of elk hunters do this). Otherwise, deer hunters most commonly do not hunt deer at all in Oregon (21%), or they purchase a general season archery tag (20%). Among elk hunters, they otherwise do not hunt elk at all in Oregon (23%), or they purchase a general season archery tag (20%). However, there are differences in response between hunters who use different types of equipment and where the hunter resides.
 - Of deer hunters who do not draw their first choice tag, 81% of archery hunters purchase a general season archery tag, 46% of rifle hunters purchase a general season rifle tag. However, only 18% of rifle hunters that reside in eastern Oregon purchase a general season rifle tag (41% do not hunt deer that year), compared to 56% of those that live in western Oregon (18% do not hunt deer that year). East and west, 81% of archery hunters purchase a general season tag and only ~3% do not hunt deer that year.
- ➤ Of elk hunters who do not draw their first choice tag, 72% of archery hunters purchase a general season archery tag, 39% of rifle hunters purchase a general season rifle tag. The survey indicates 27% of rifle hunters that reside in eastern Oregon purchase a general season rifle tag (30% do not hunt elk that year), compared to 44% of those that live in western Oregon (26% do not hunt elk that year). Of archery hunters, that reside in eastern Oregon 78% purchase a general season archery tag (5% do not hunt elk that year), compared to 69% of those that live in western Oregon (10% do not hunt elk that year).

> See pages 116 to 132 for graphical displays of responses to specific survey questions.

OPINIONS ON REGULATORY ISSUES

- While the majority of archery hunters only hunt one or two wildlife management units, there is much more opposition to than support for a regulation that requires deer or elk archery hunters to choose a specific area to hunt rather than being permitted to hunt statewide. However, we must use caution when interpreting these results, because the question was only asked of archery hunters who already said they hunt more than one wildlife management unit in a year. One could assume that a hunter that only hunts one wildlife management unit in a year would place a lower importance on being able to hunt multiple wildlife management units in a year.
 - Among deer hunters who hunt more than one wildlife management unit in a year, 72% oppose, while only 21% support.
 - Among elk hunters who hunt more than one wildlife management unit in a year, 67% oppose, with 24% supporting.
- A majority of deer and elk hunters (57% for both groups) would rather have the season start on the same day of the week each year rather than starting on the same calendar day each year (only 23% of deer hunters and 21% of elk hunters prefer this latter option). About one fifth of deer and elk hunters have no opinion on this.
- Hunters are largely split on the issue of overlapping seasons, with slightly more opposition than support for overlapping deer and elk seasons. The Department is not sure this question was as clear as it could have been; the intent of the question was to determine the support for a hunter to have the opportunity to hunt deer and elk at the same time, as during the current general archery seasons.
 - Among deer hunters, 51% oppose, although 37% support.
 - Among elk hunters, 51% oppose, and 36% support.
 - It is interesting that while nearly all archery deer and elk seasons currently overlap, among archery deer hunters, 50% oppose overlapping seasons and 36% support. Among archery elk hunters, 39% oppose overlapping seasons, while 43% support.
 - o In an added nuance to this question, the caveat was added so that the question was support for or opposition to overlapping seasons, *if hunters were required to purchase both tags*. The results are not greatly different, with 49% of deer hunters opposed and 38% in support (nearly the same as above), and 51% of elk hunters opposed with 38% in support (also nearly the same as above).
- The survey informed respondents that "drawing [deer/elk] tags for a controlled hunt means many hunters are not able to hunt [deer/elk] every year unless they hunt a general season." The survey then asked whether hunters would want more opportunities to hunt but less chance of harvest, or fewer opportunities to hunt but an increased chance of harvest (or if they simply wanted the current system to remain the same).
 - Among both deer and elk hunters, the current system is the top choice (58% of deer hunters, and 56% of elk hunters). Otherwise, they are fairly evenly split: deer hunters are

split 17% to 17% for the other options, elk hunters are split 20% to 15% in favor of fewer opportunities/increased chance of harvest.

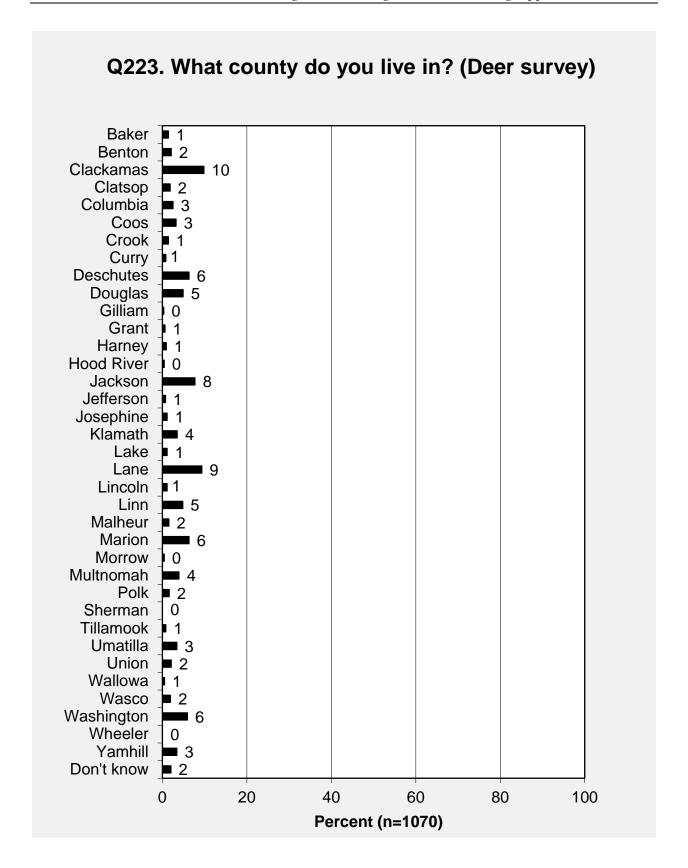
> See pages 133 to 154 for graphical displays of responses to specific survey questions.

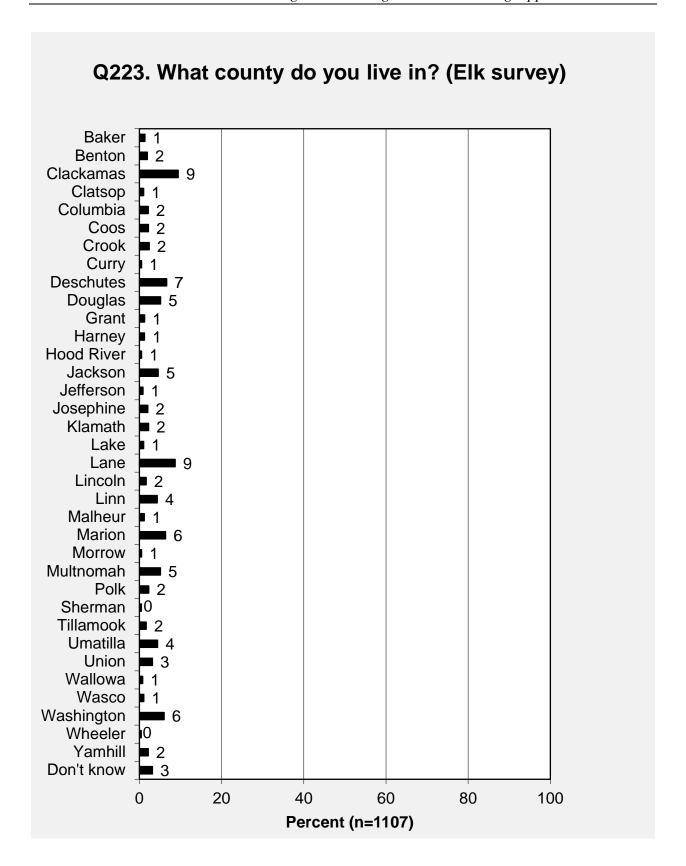
YOUTH HUNTING

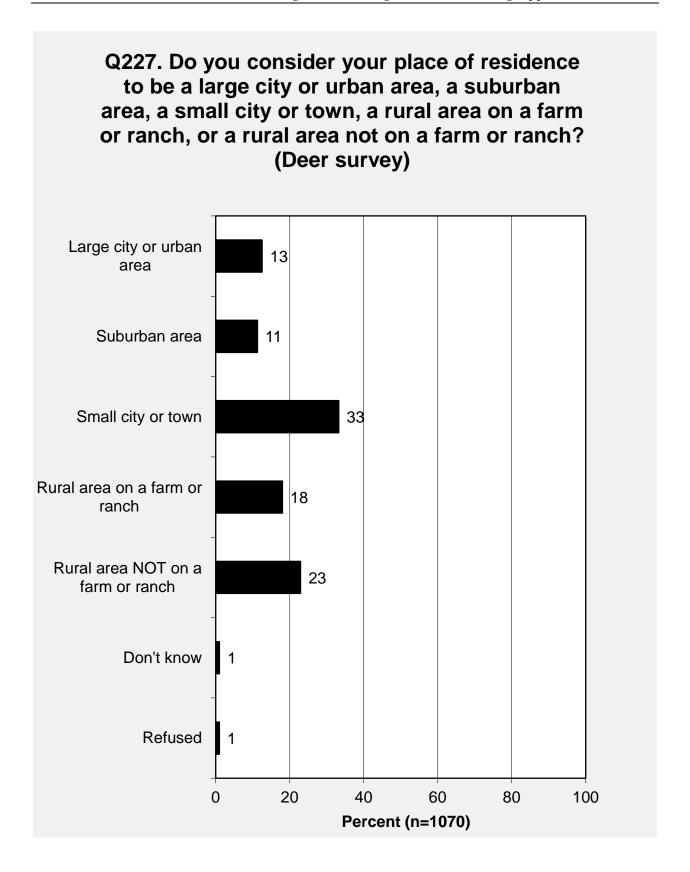
- Most commonly, hunters think that there are about the right amount of opportunities for youth to hunt in Oregon: 46% of deer and elk hunters think that there are the right amount. On the other hand, among deer hunters, 29% think there are too few, and among elk hunters, 24% think there are too few.
 - It appears hunters understand the importance of hunter recruitment: a very low percentage (4% of both types of hunters) say that there are too many.
 - An additional crosstabulation (in addition to the standard crosstabulations that were run
 for each question) was run showing these questions by those who have children in their
 household who hunt or would like to hunt versus those without children who hunt or
 would like to hunt.
 - Of deer hunters with youth in the household that hunt or want to hunt, 35% felt there are too few hunts, compared to 19% of those with no youth that hunt or want to hunt.
 - Of elk hunters with youth in the household that hunt or want to hunt, 30% felt there are too few hunts, compared to 19% of those with no youth that hunt or want to hunt.
- A series of questions asked hunters to rate the importance of various aspects of youth hunting opportunities; they used a 0 to 10 scale, with 0 being not at all important and 10 being extremely important.
 - Simply providing more opportunities to hunt in general, but more importantly to hunt with family and friends topped the list of four items rated for both deer and elk hunters. At the bottom was youth-only hunts. However, the rating were all very similar, ranging from 8.0 to 7.3 for deer and 7.8 to 7.1 for elk.
 - As was done for the question above, an additional crosstabulation (in addition to the standard crosstabulations that were run for each question) was run showing these questions by those who have children in their household who hunt or would like to hunt versus those without children who hunt or would like to hunt.
- > See pages 155 to 163 for graphical displays of responses to specific survey questions.

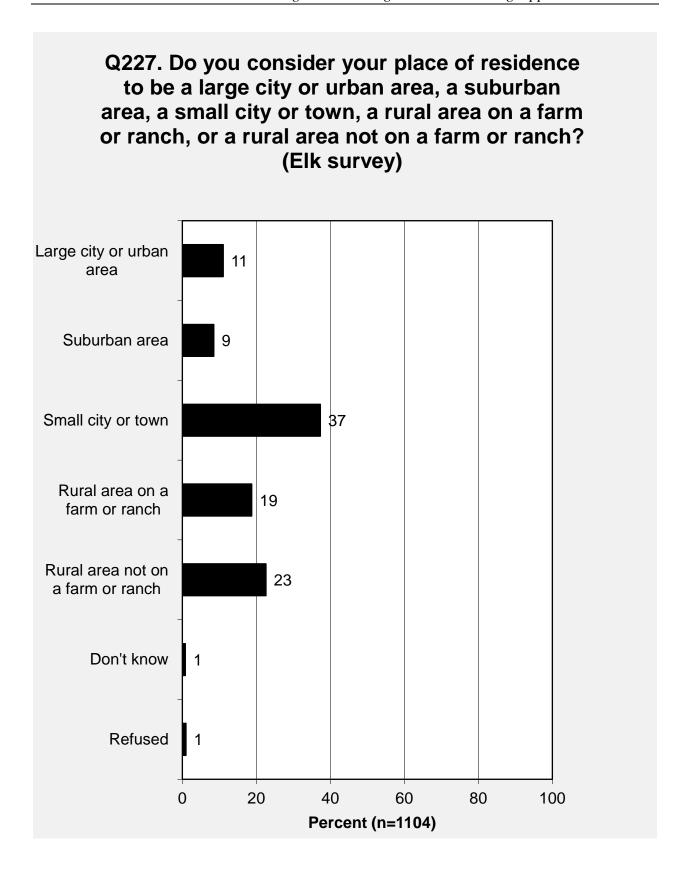
Survey Response Graphs

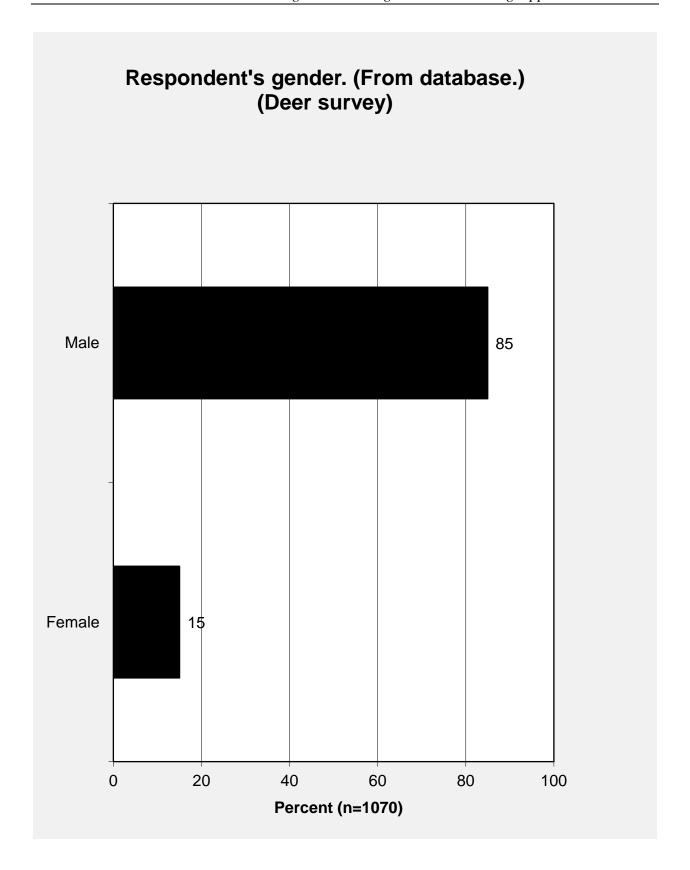
Demographic Information

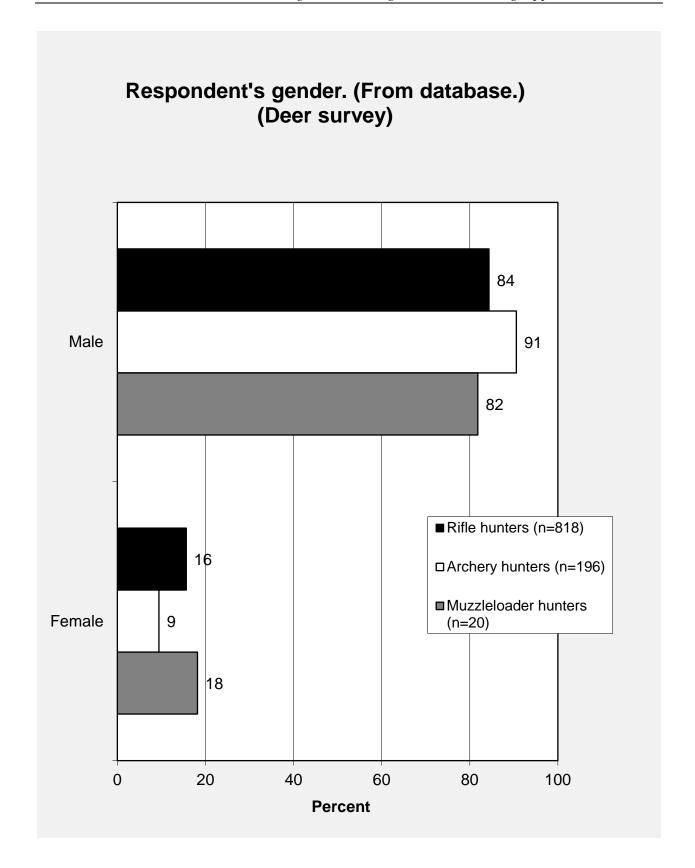


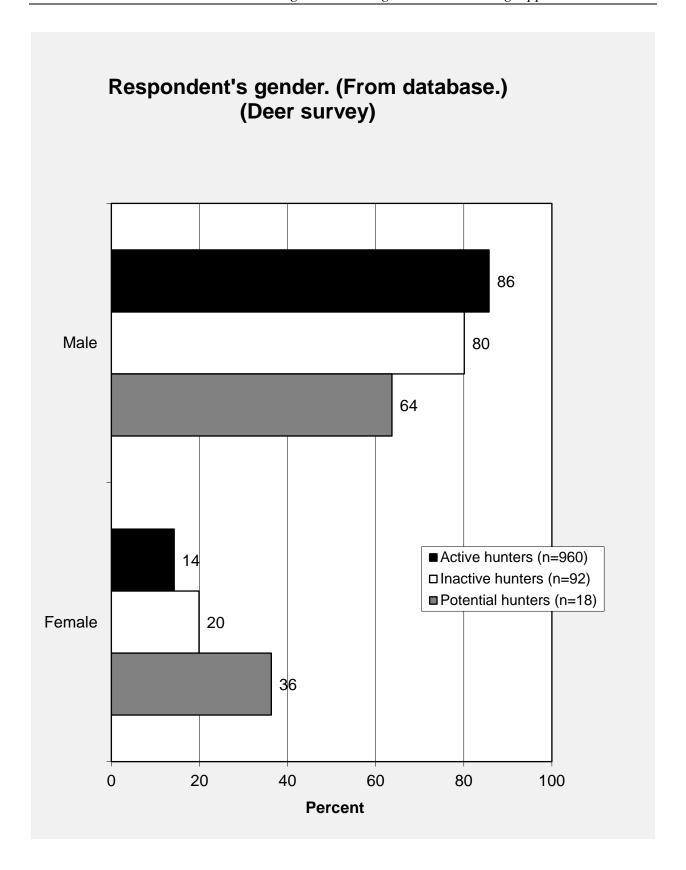


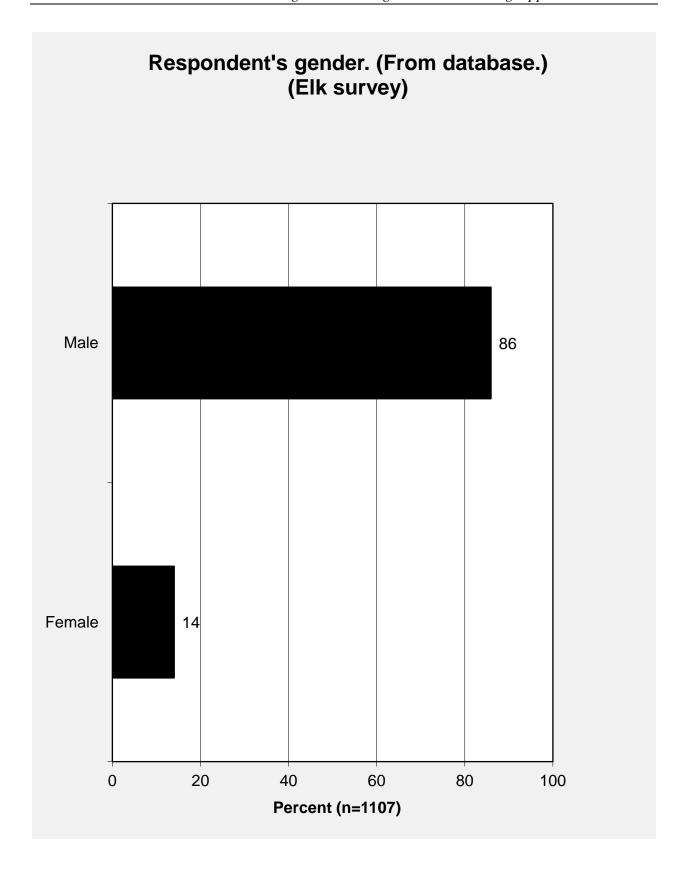


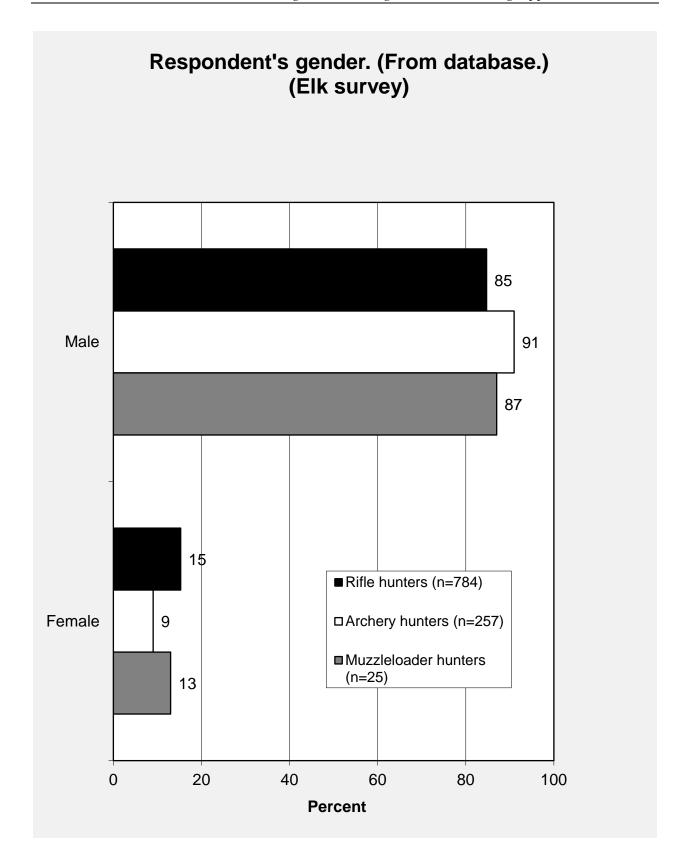


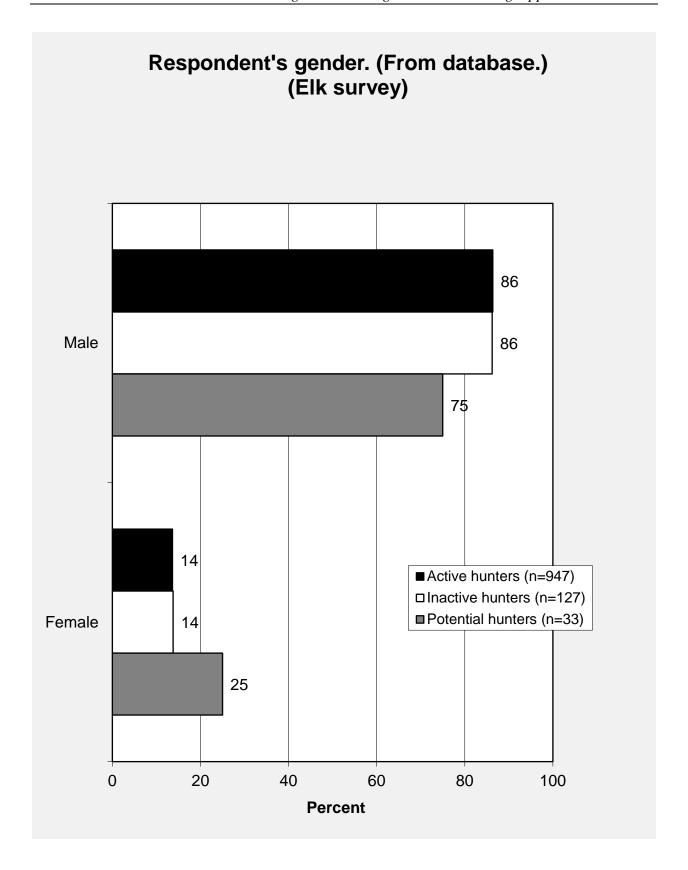


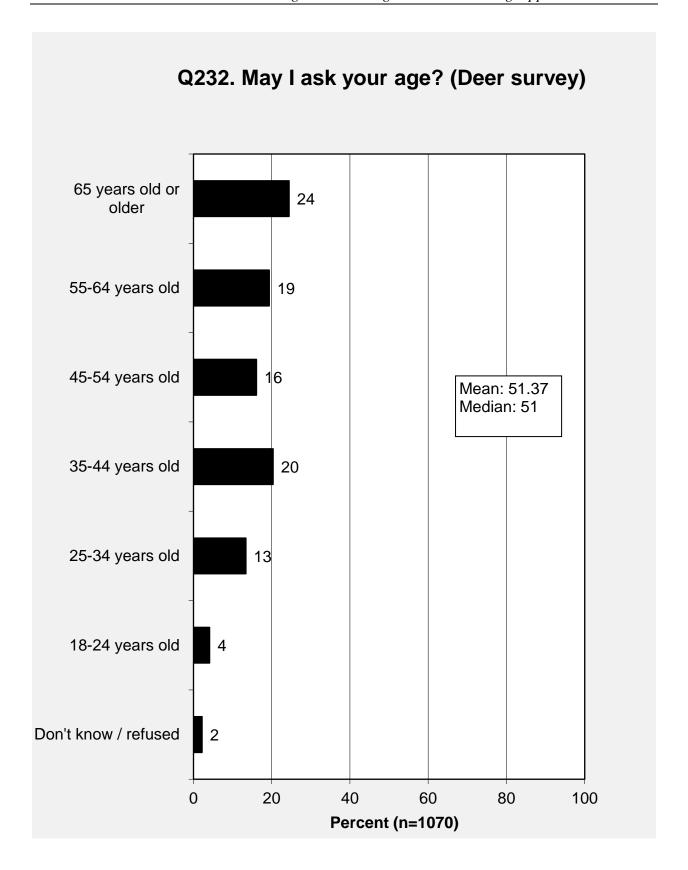


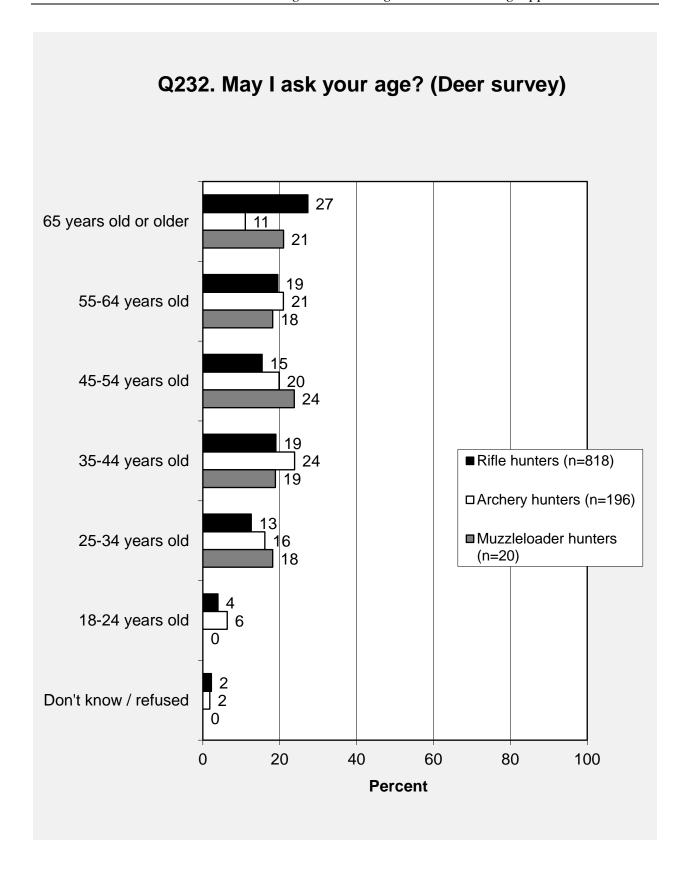


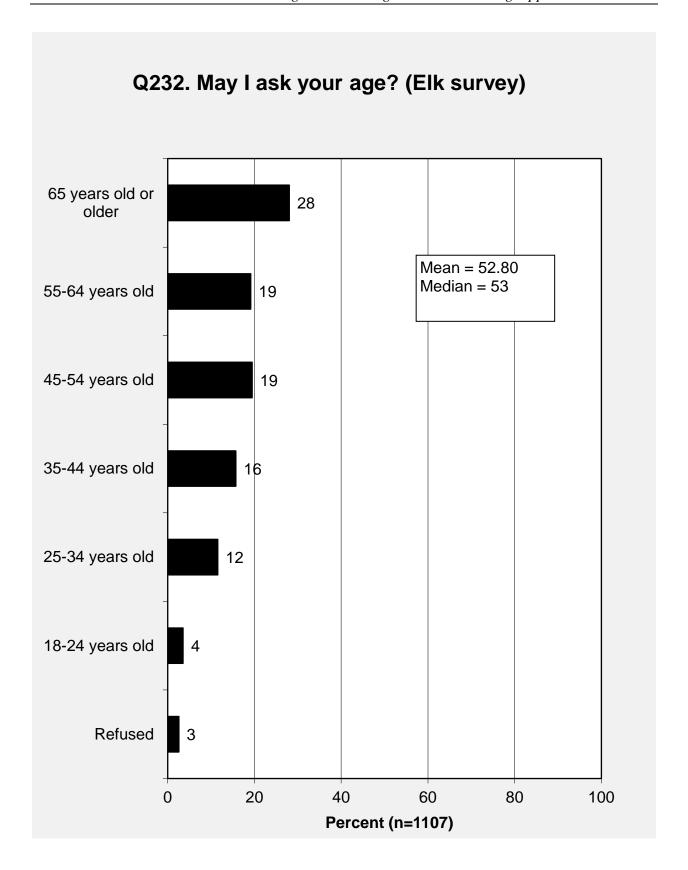


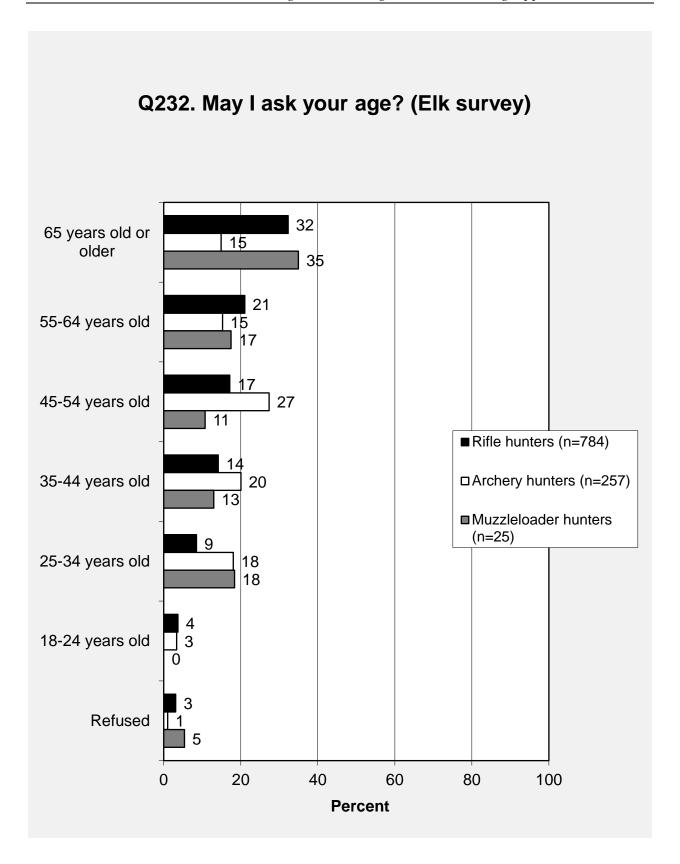


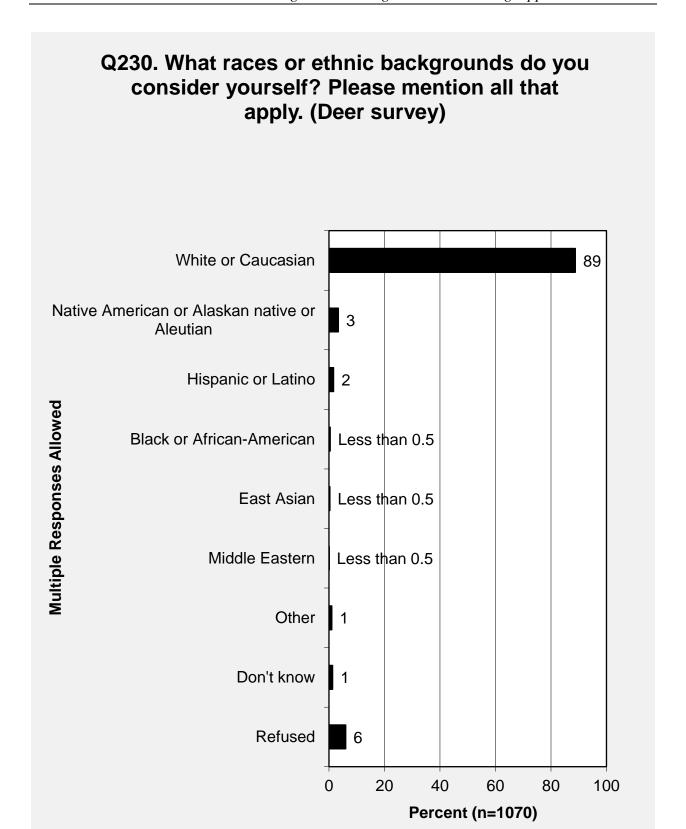


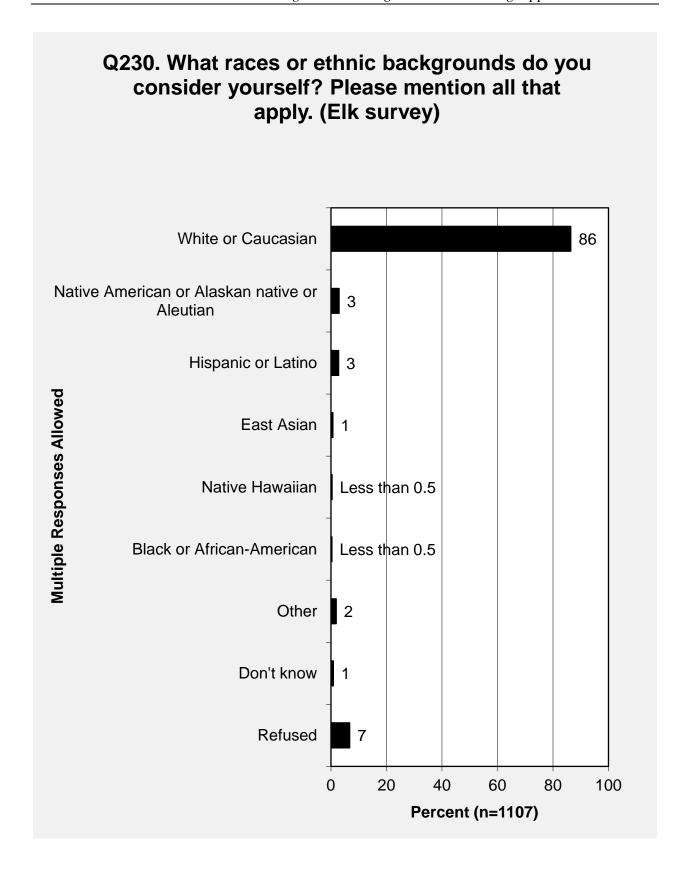








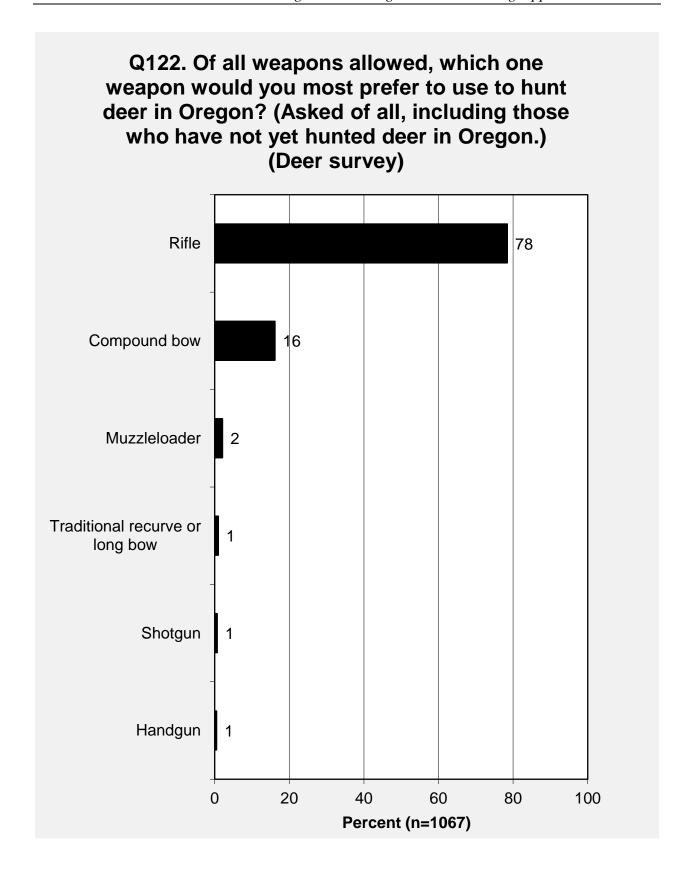


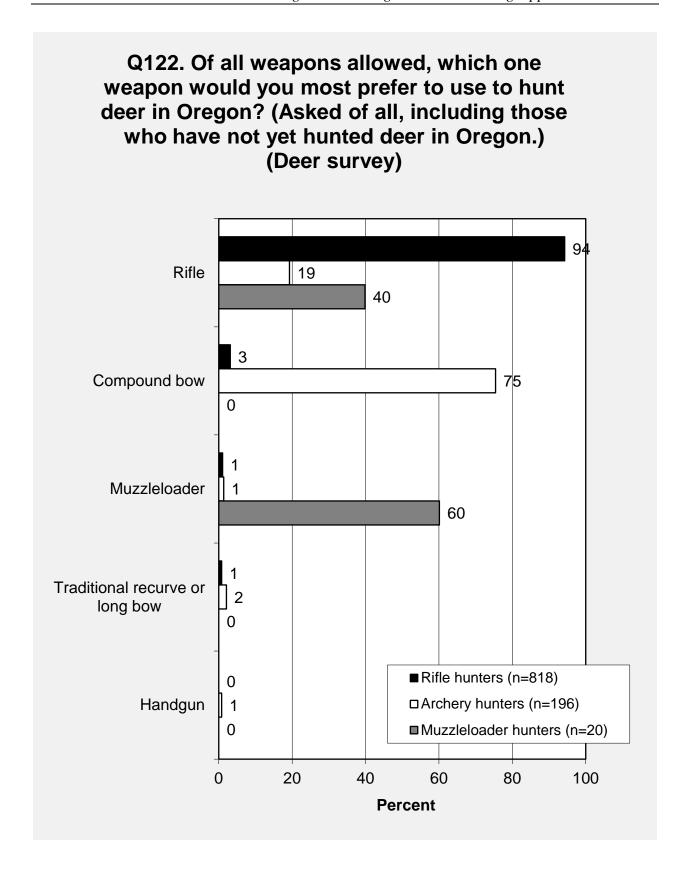


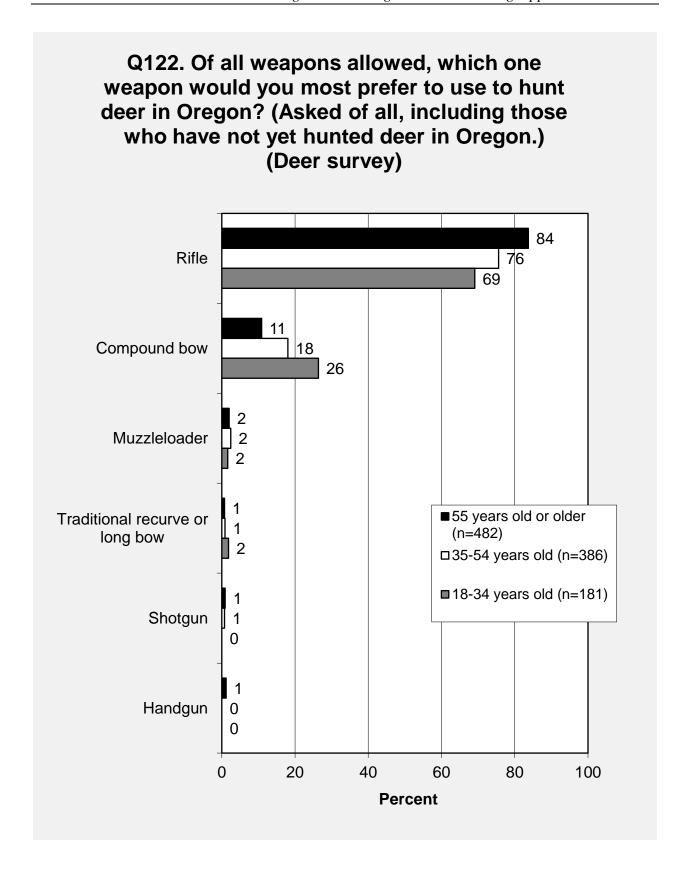
Survey Response Graphs

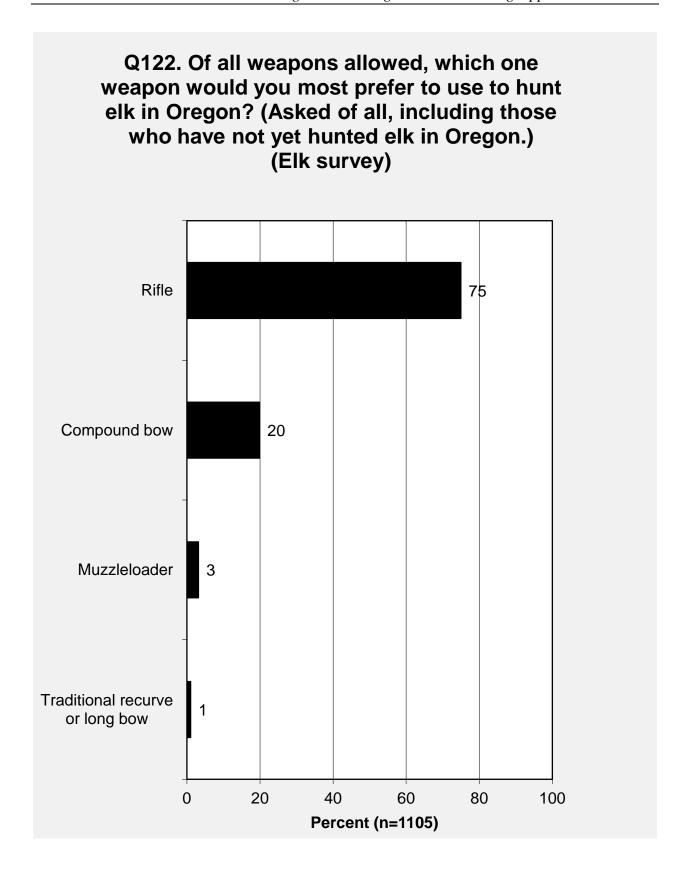
Equipment Used

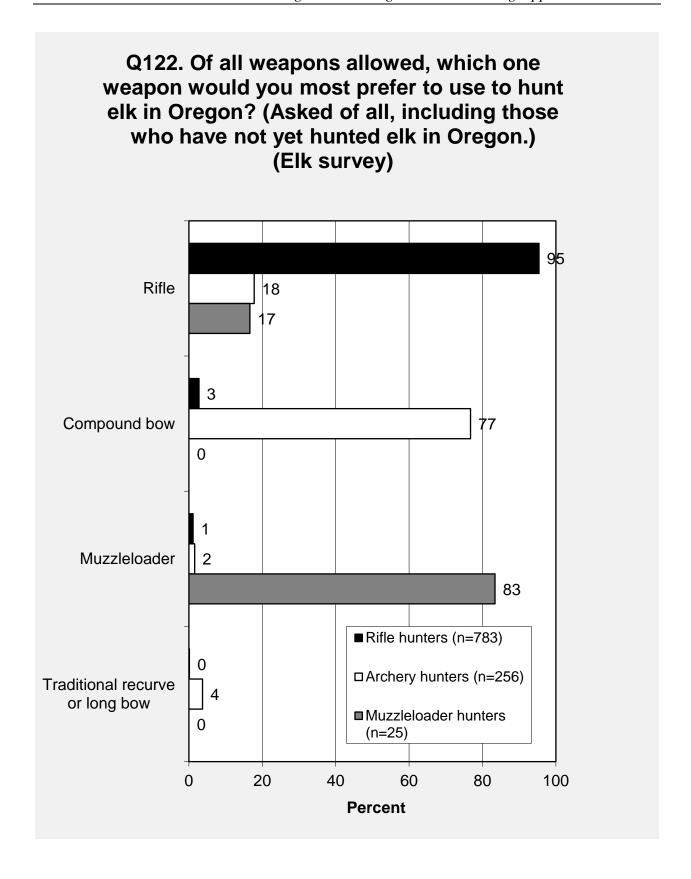
for Hunting

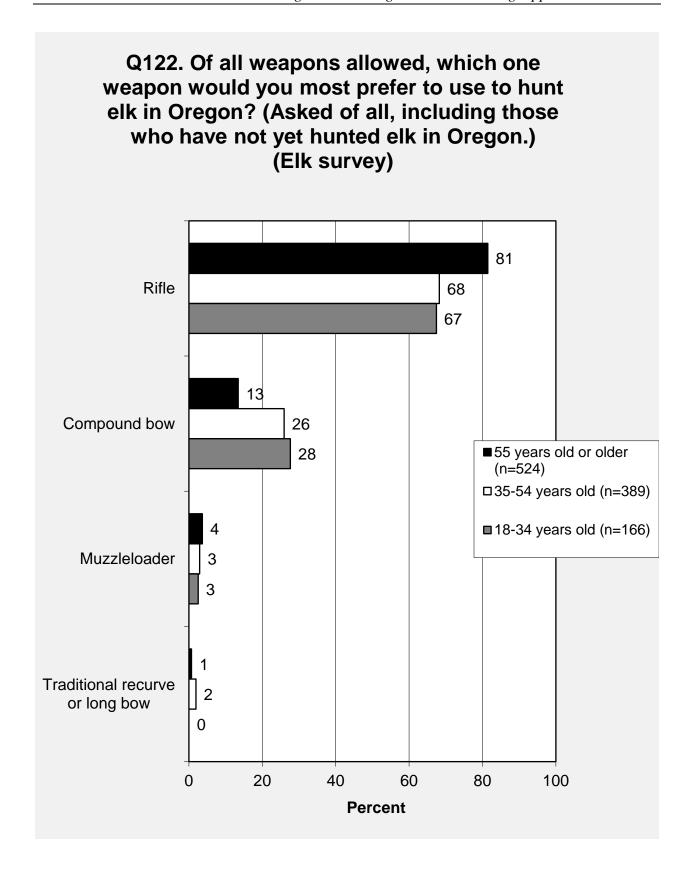


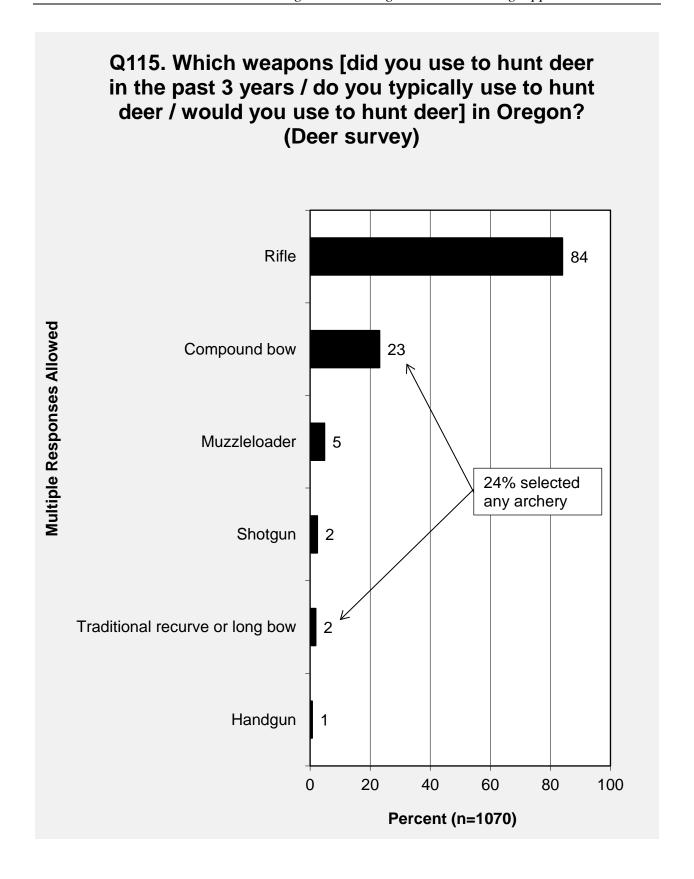


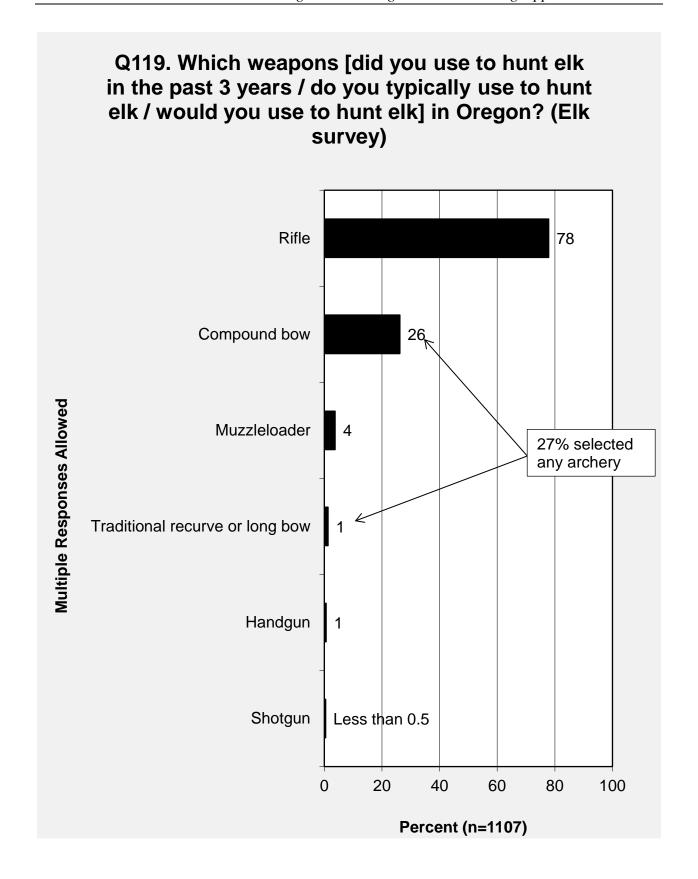


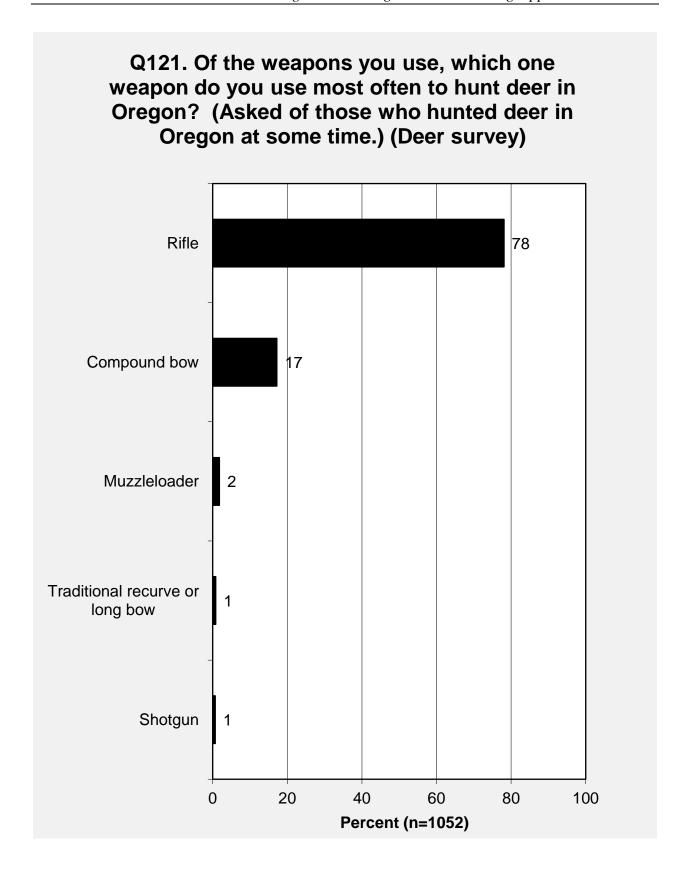


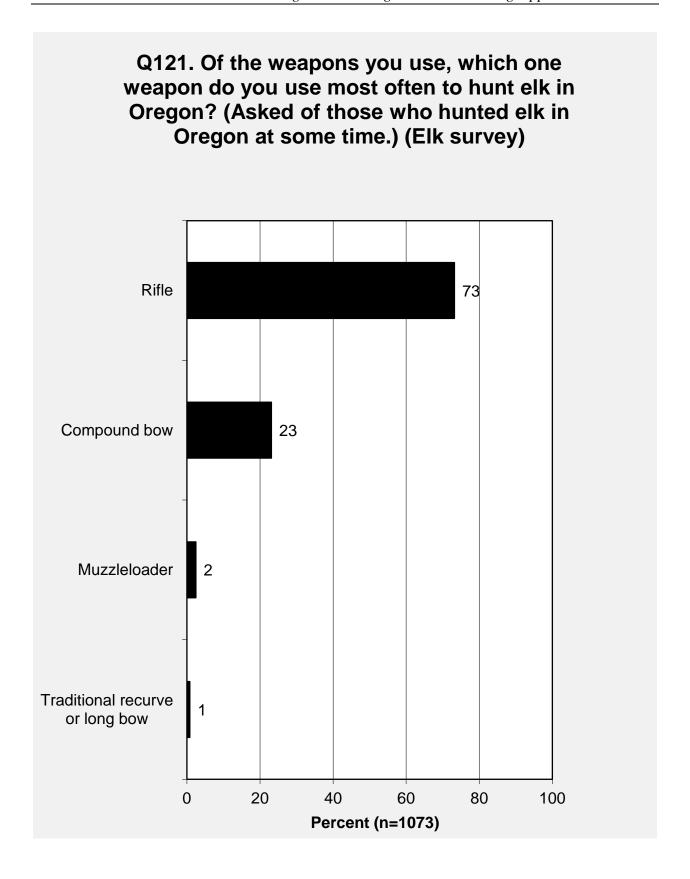


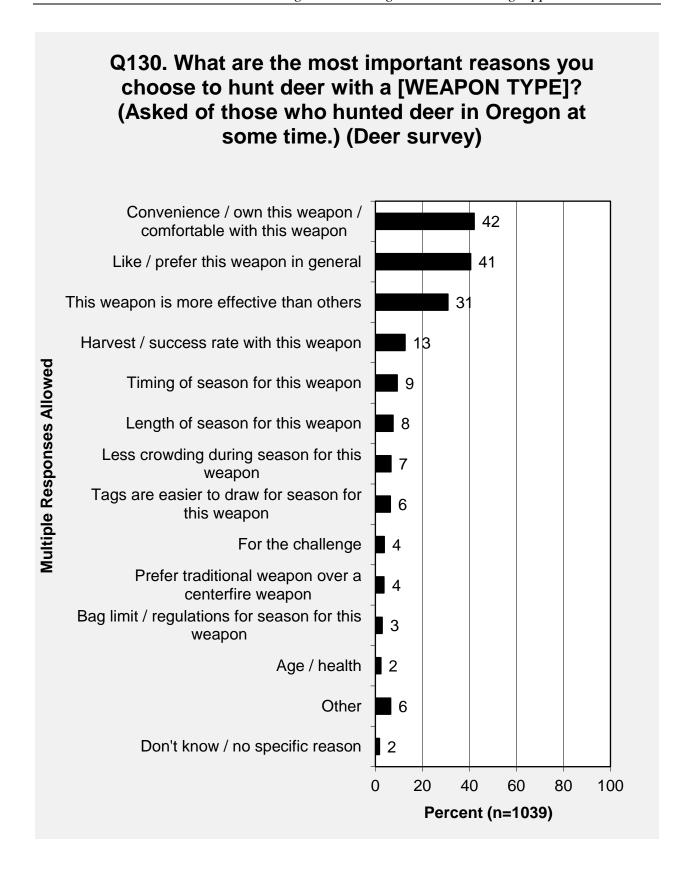


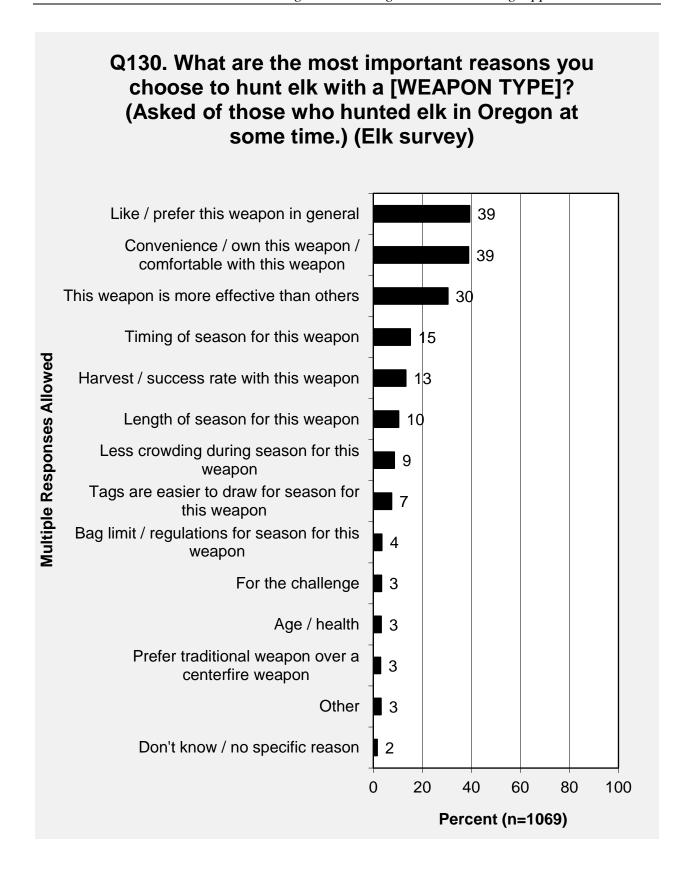


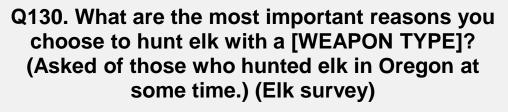


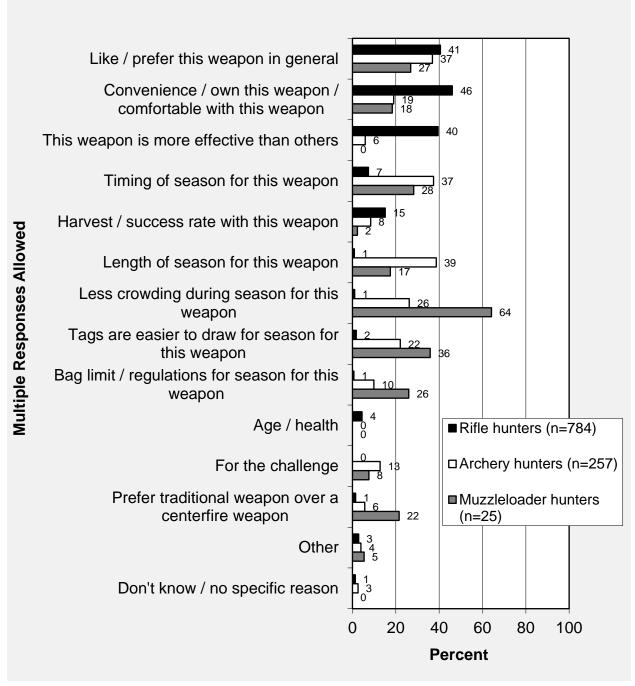






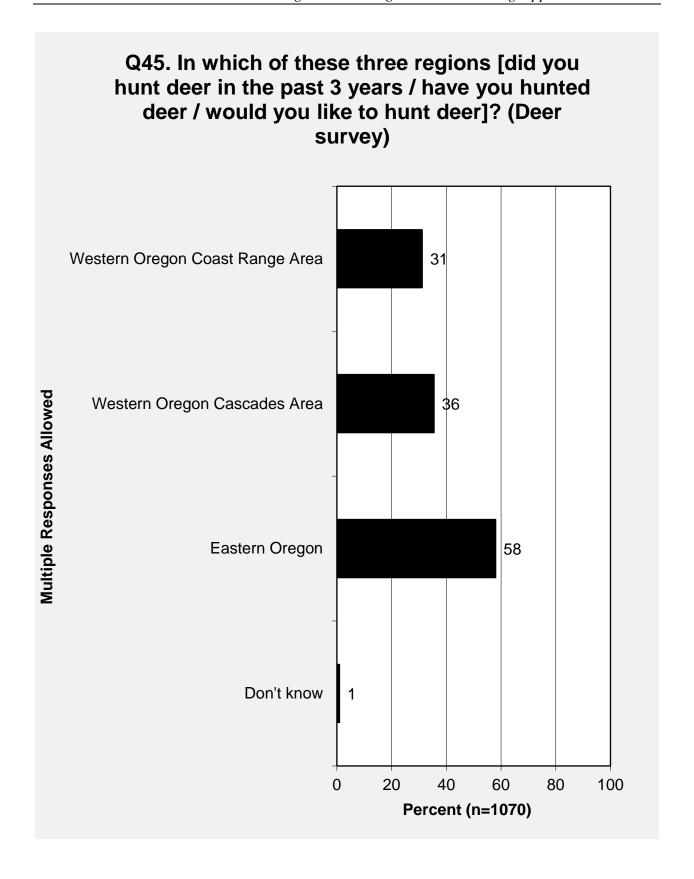


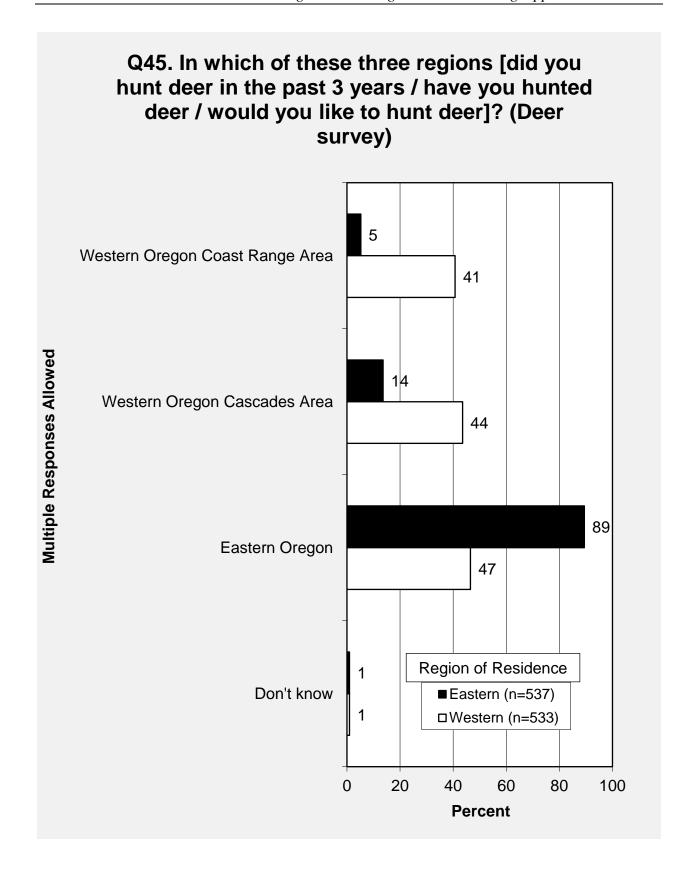


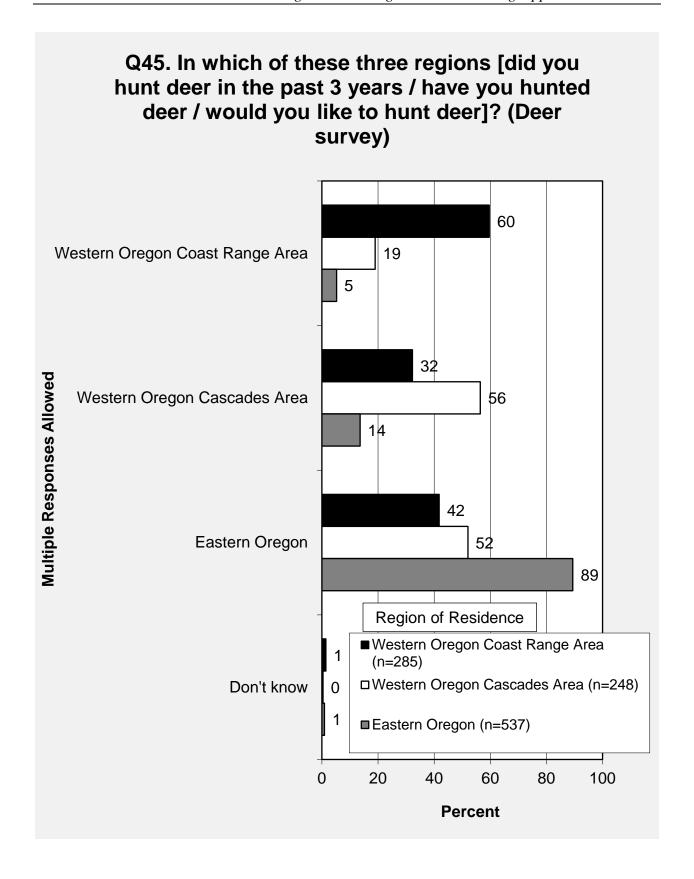


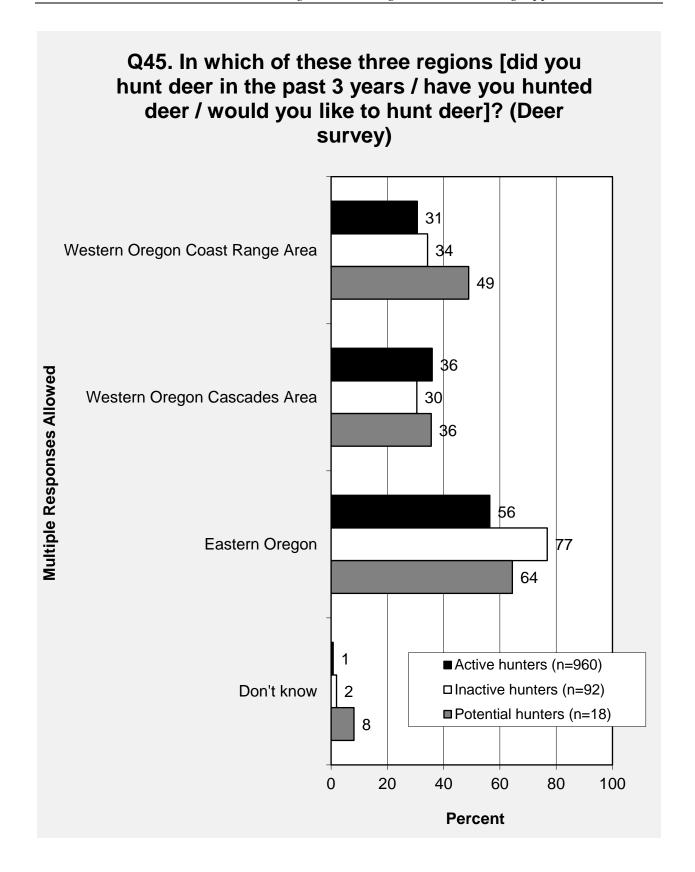
Survey Response Graphs

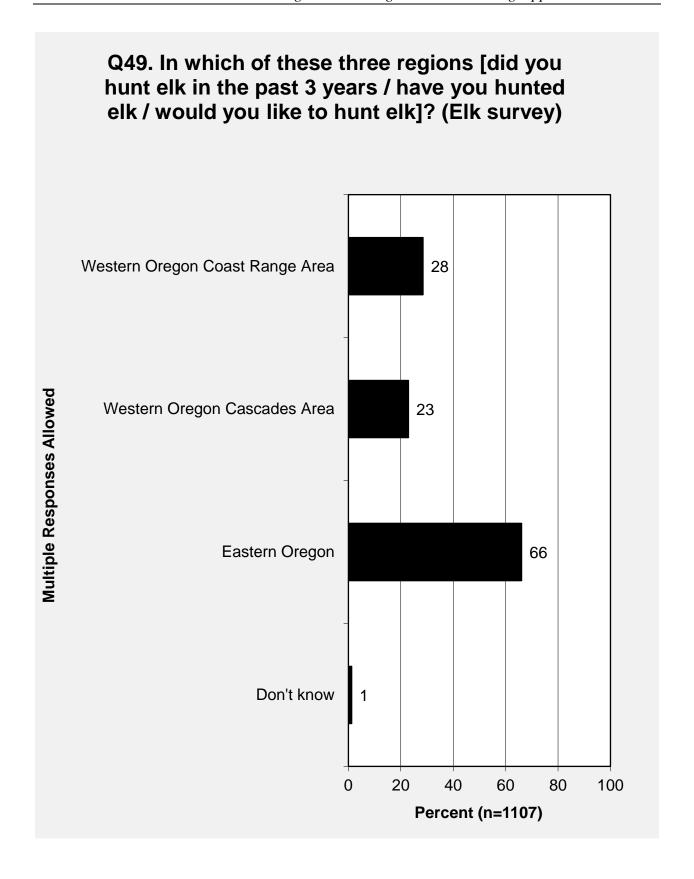
Hunting Locations

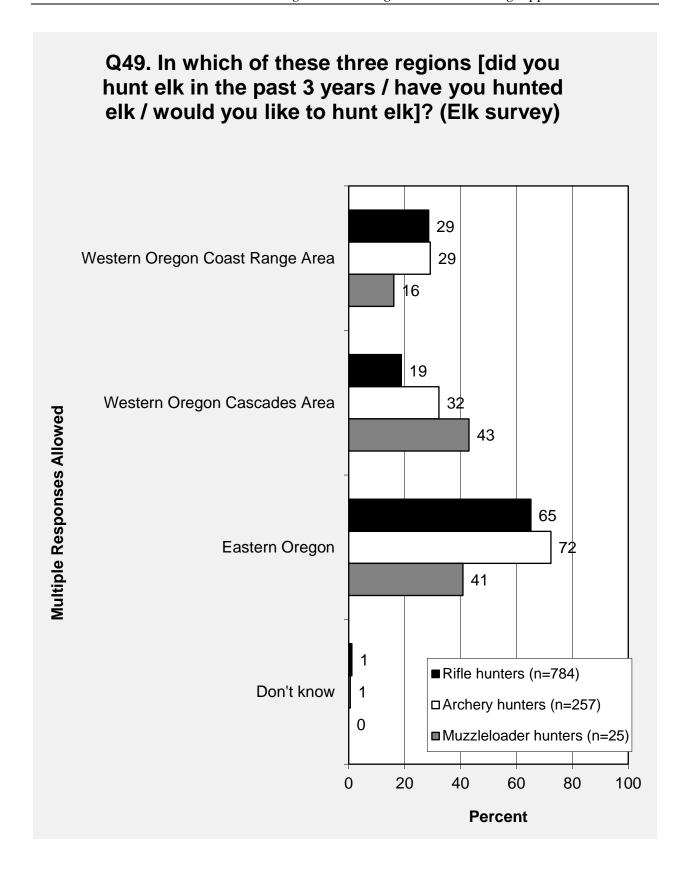


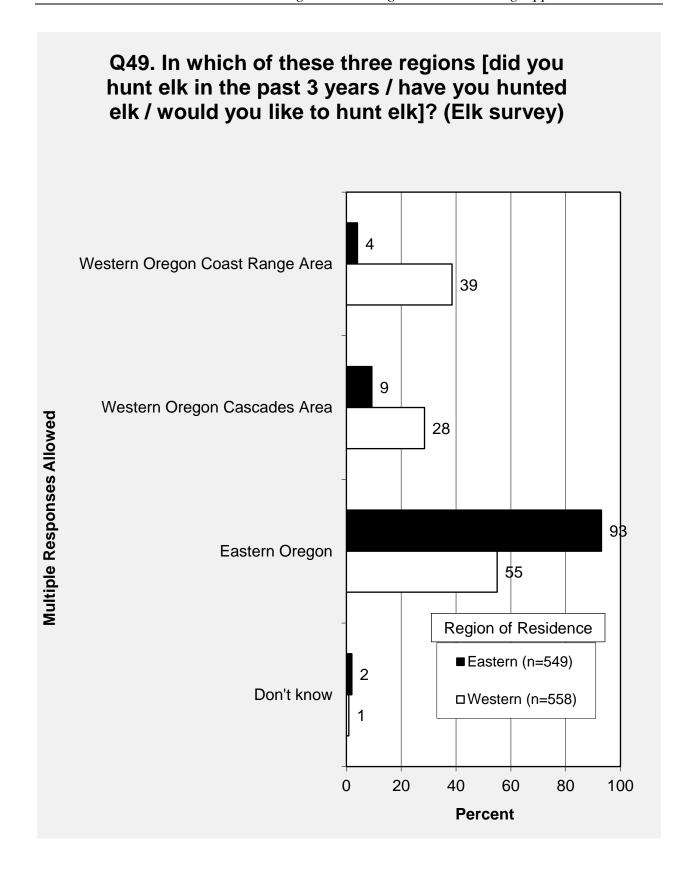


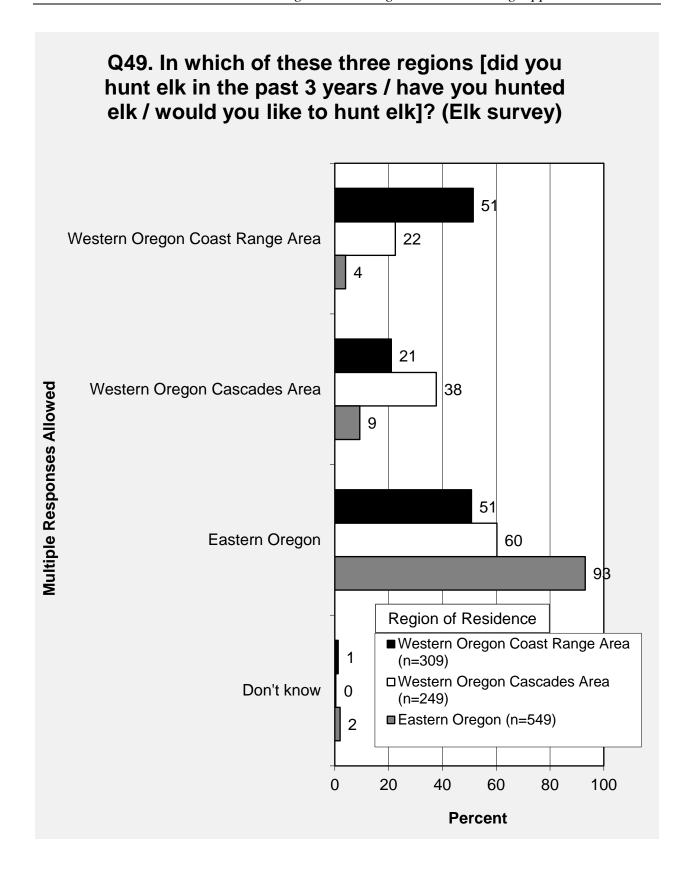


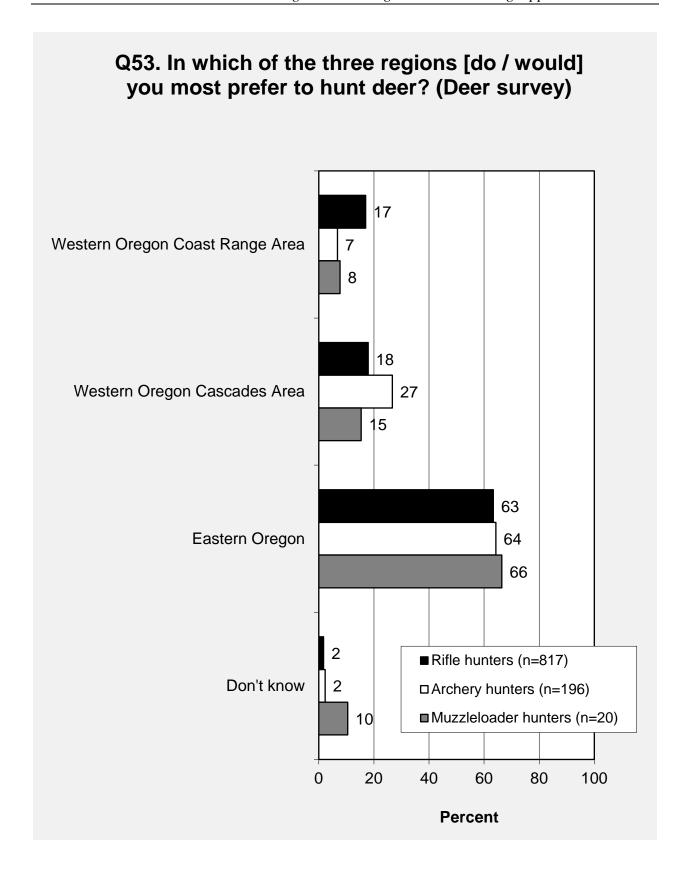


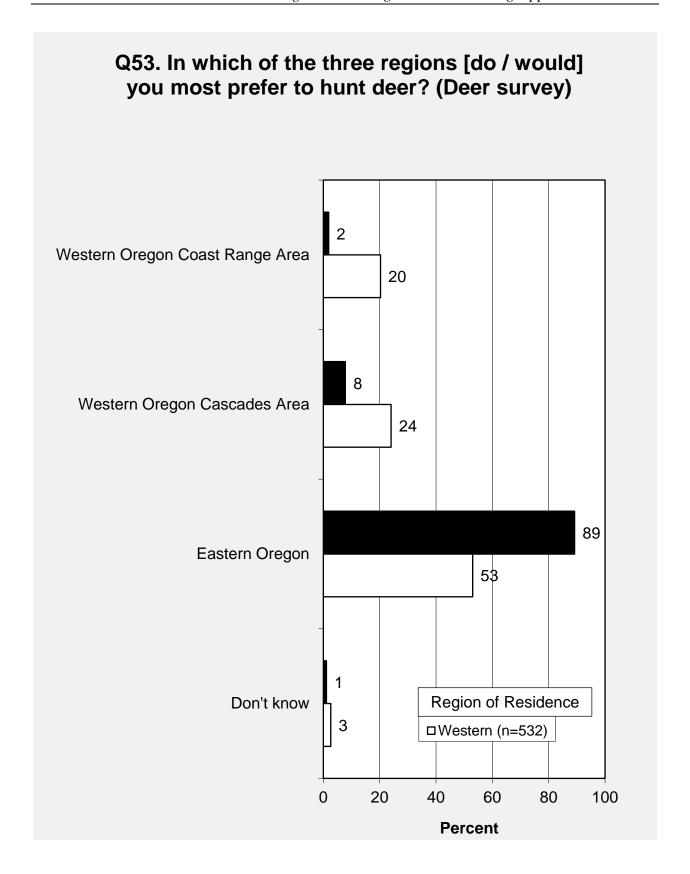


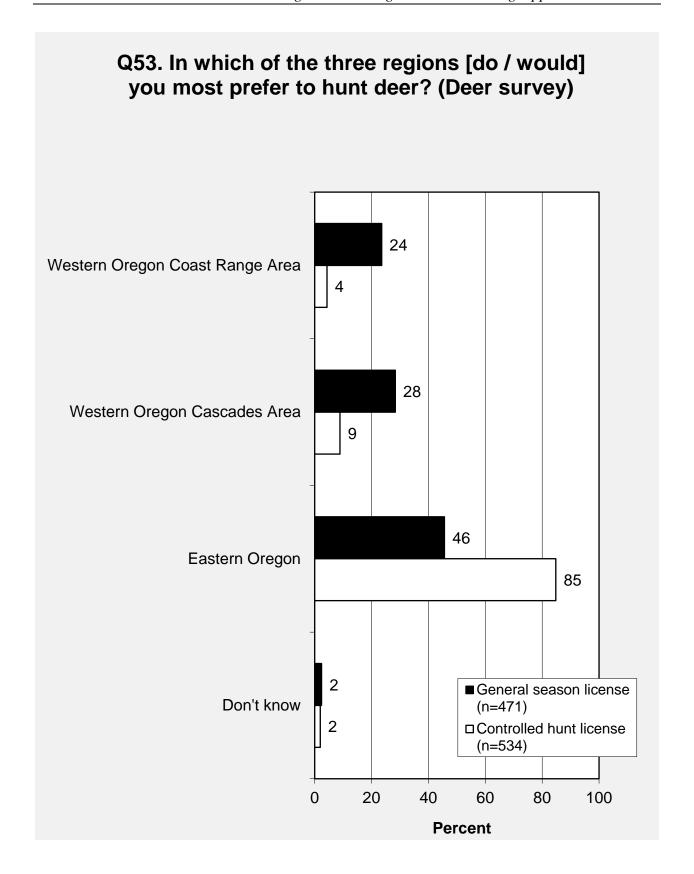


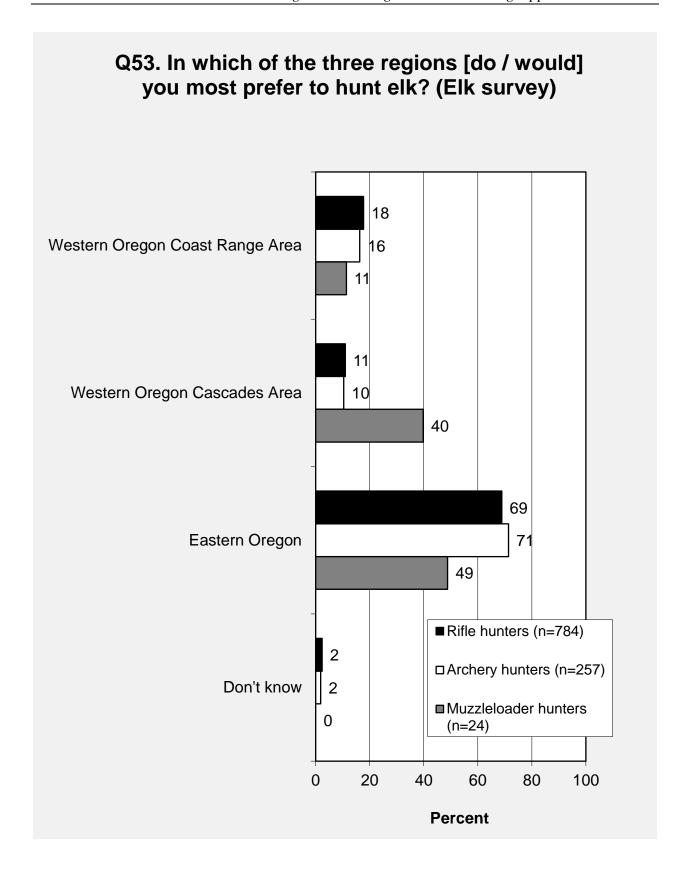


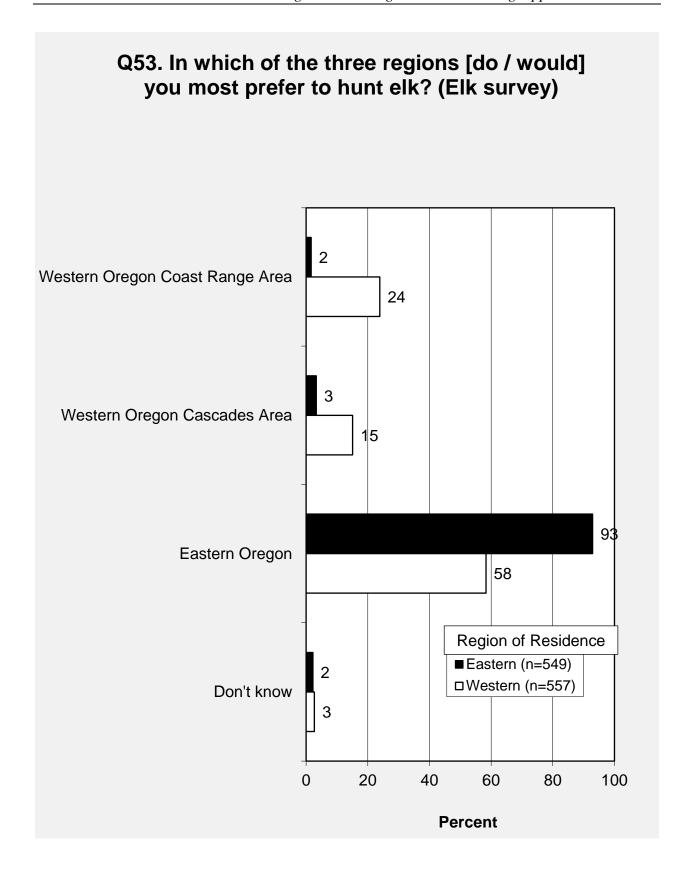


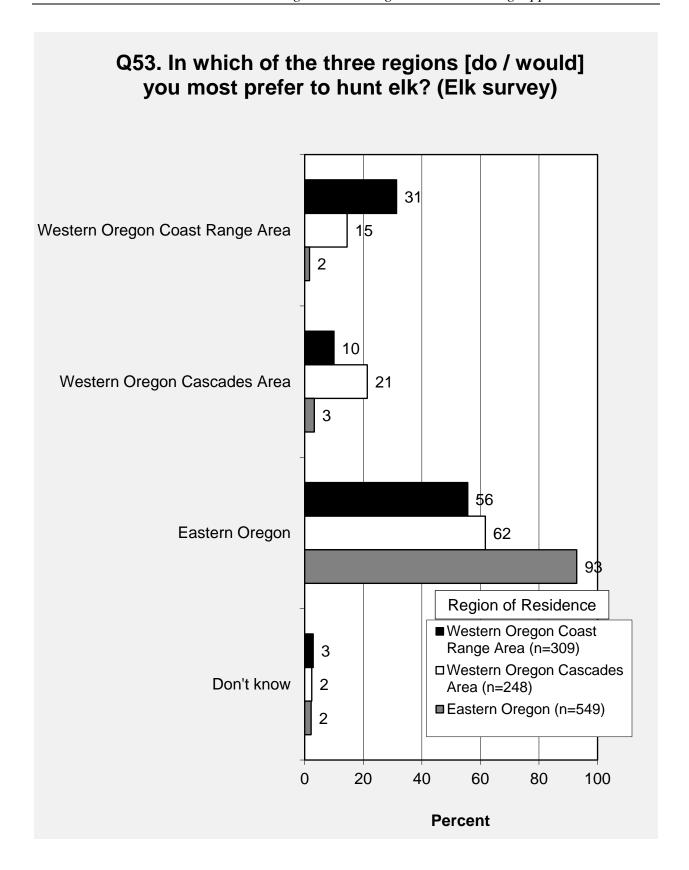


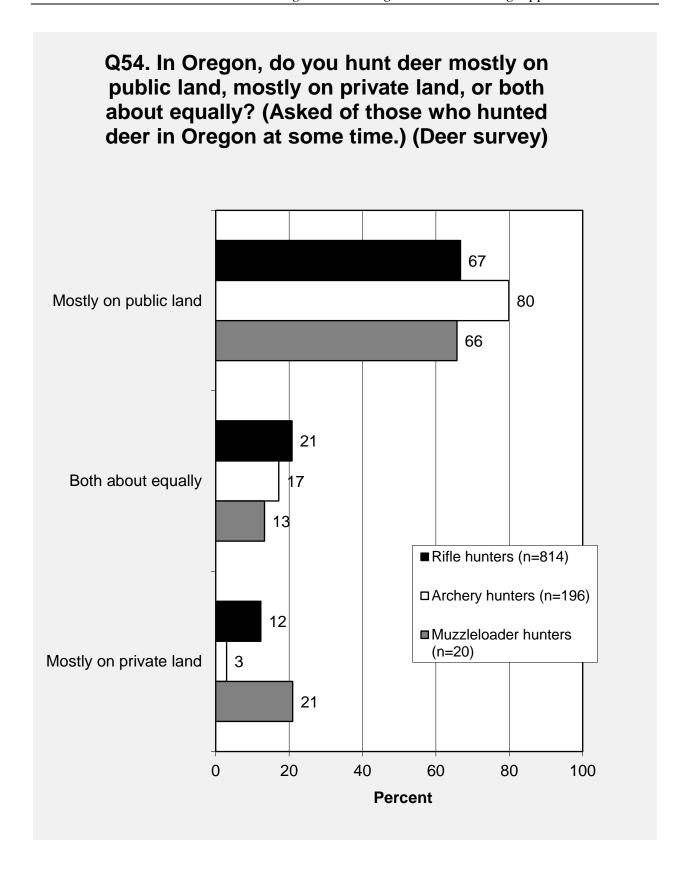


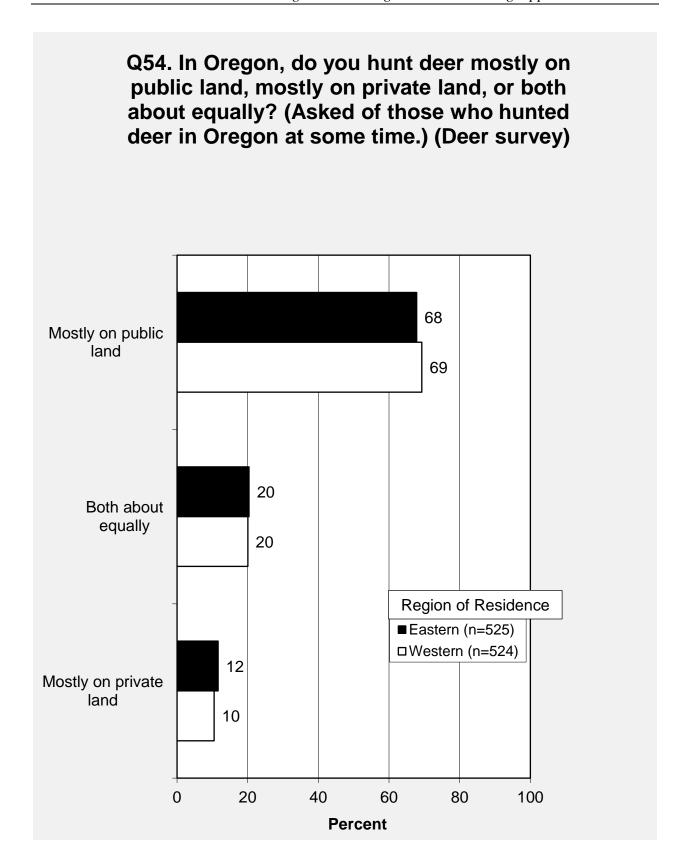


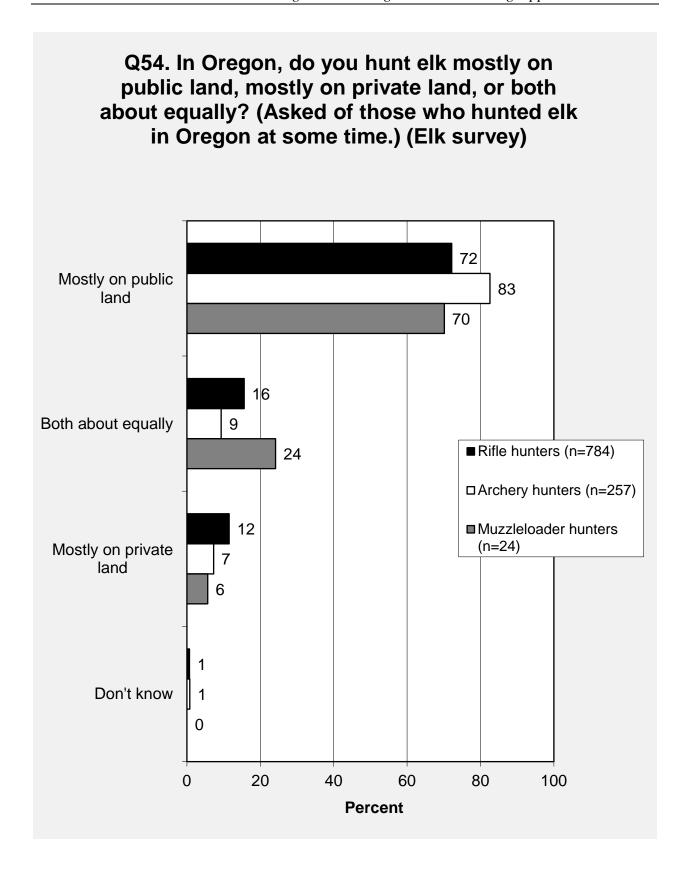


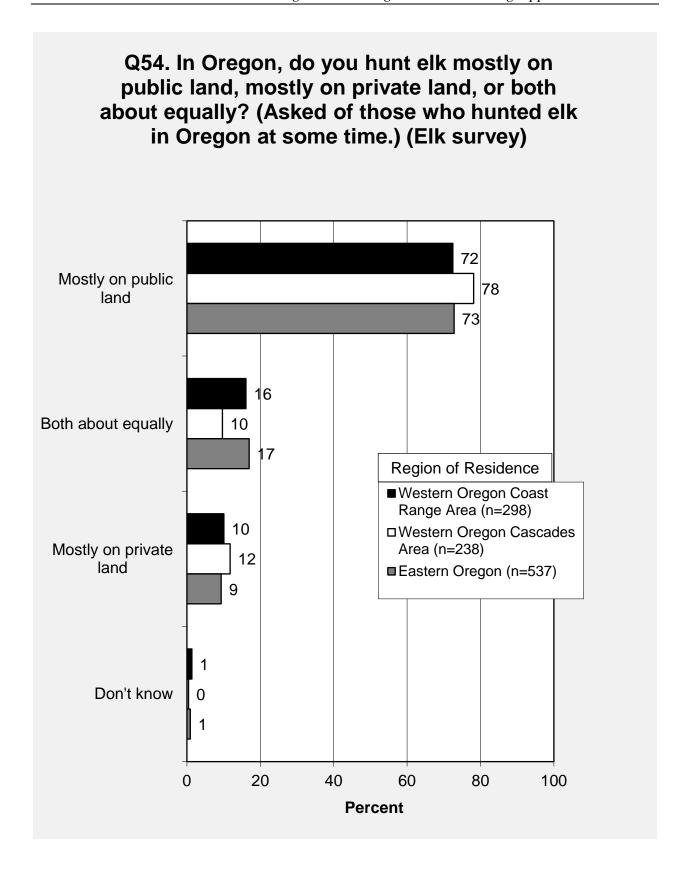


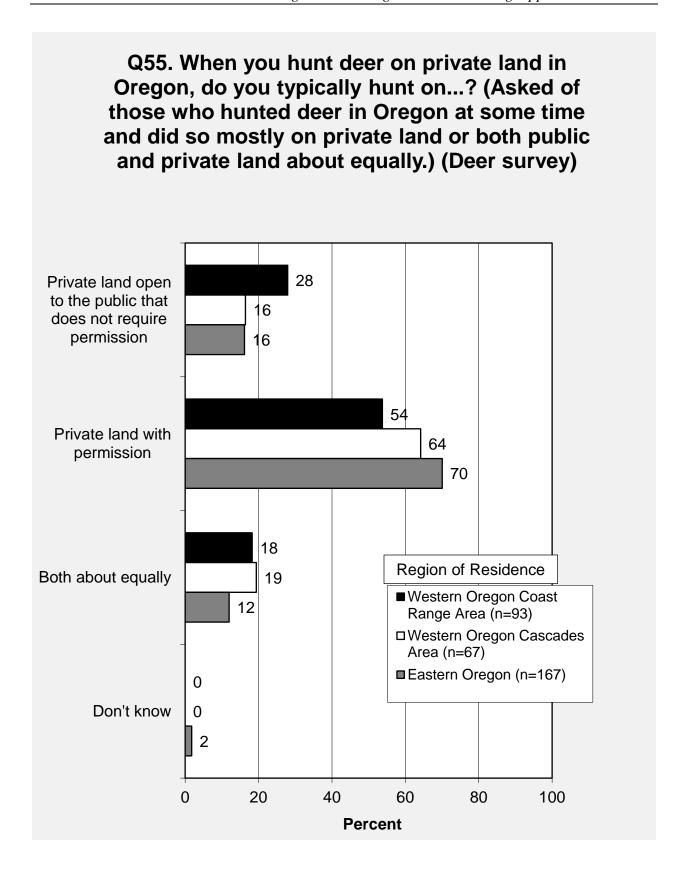


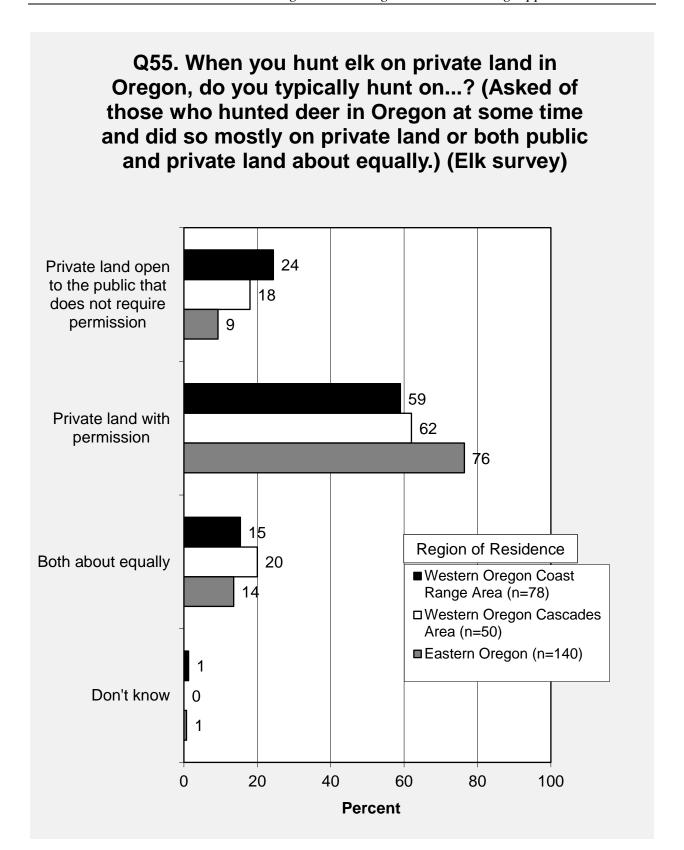




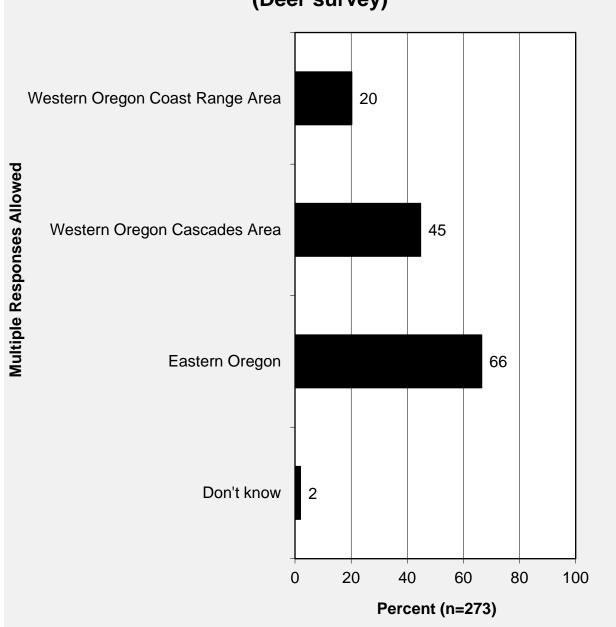




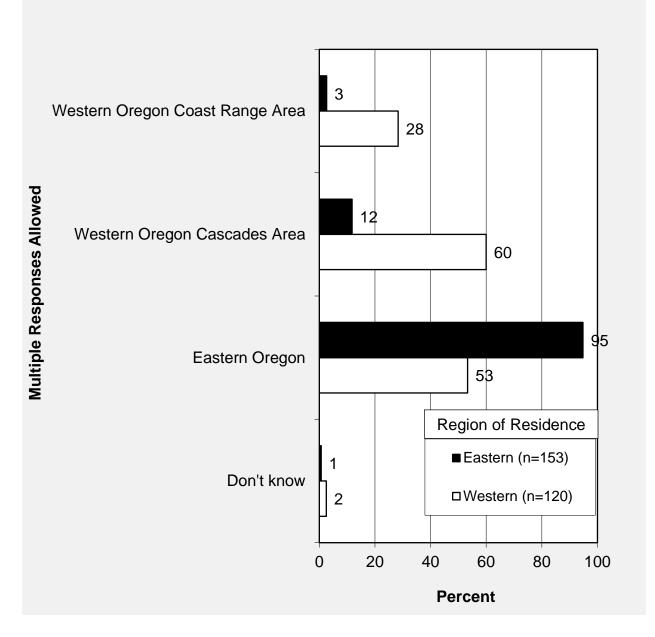


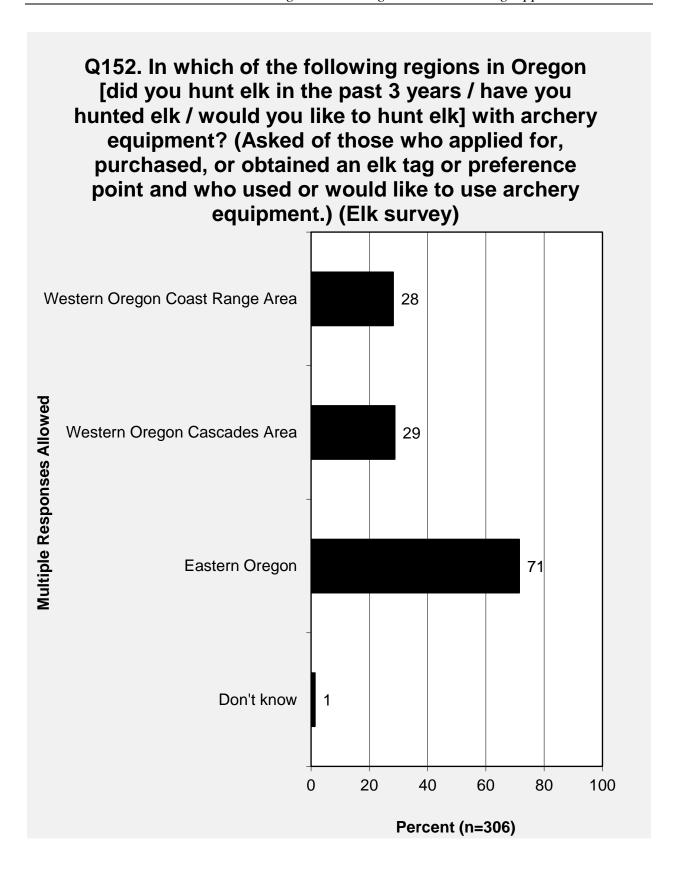


Q148. In which of the following regions in Oregon [did you hunt deer in the past 3 years / have you hunted deer / would you like to hunt deer] with archery equipment? (Asked of those who applied for, purchased, or obtained a deer tag or preference point and who used or would like to use archery equipment.) (Deer survey)

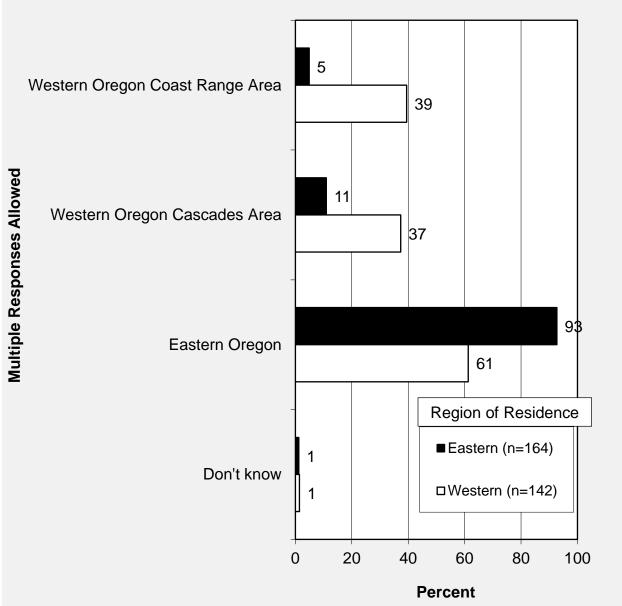


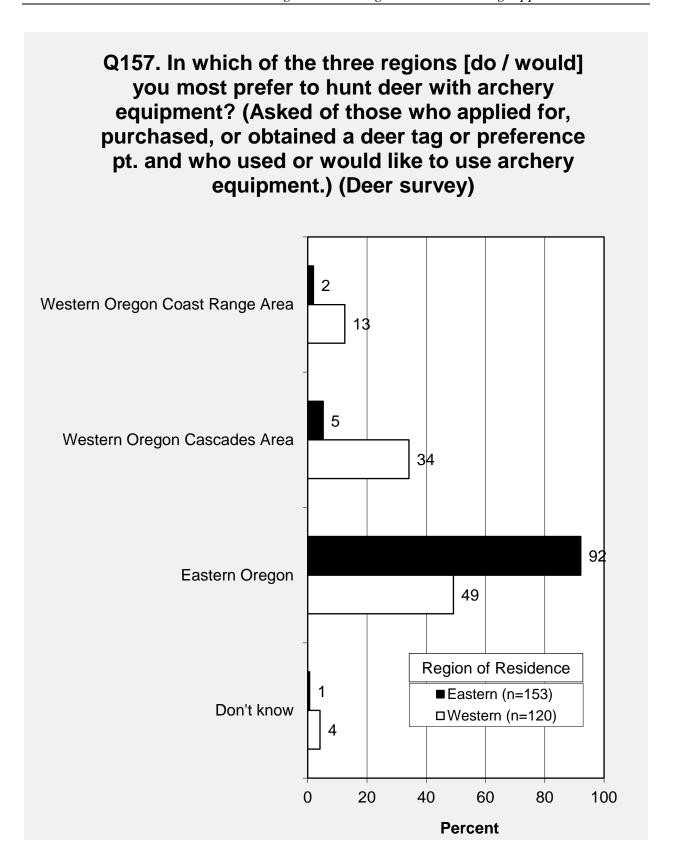
Q148. In which of the following regions in Oregon [did you hunt deer in the past 3 years / have you hunted deer / would you like to hunt deer] with archery equipment? (Asked of those who applied for, purchased, or obtained a deer tag or preference point and who used or would like to use archery equipment.) (Deer survey)

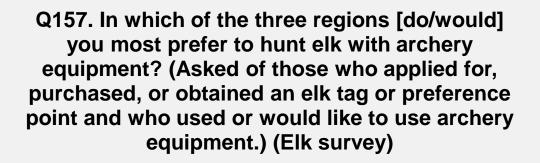


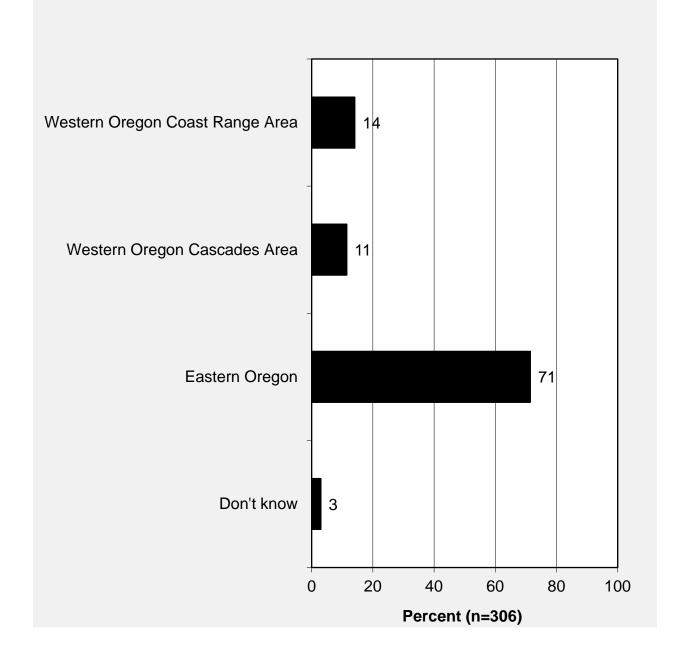


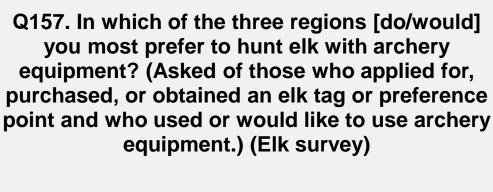
Q152. In which of the following regions in Oregon [did you hunt elk in the past 3 years / have you hunted elk / would you like to hunt elk] with archery equipment? (Asked of those who applied for, purchased, or obtained an elk tag or preference point and who used or would like to use archery equipment.) (Elk survey)

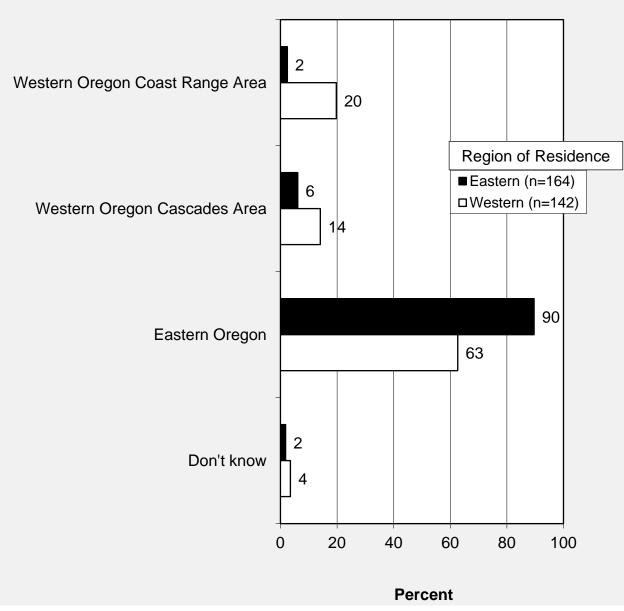


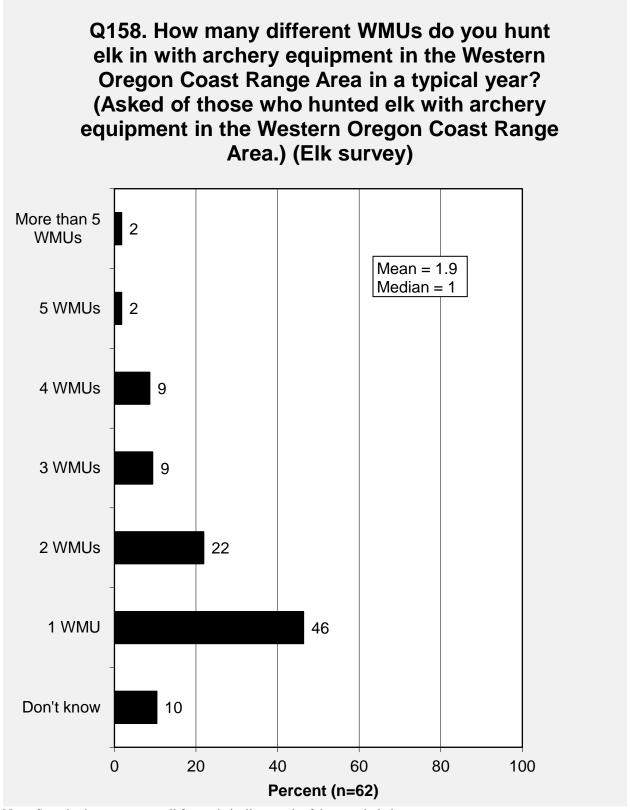






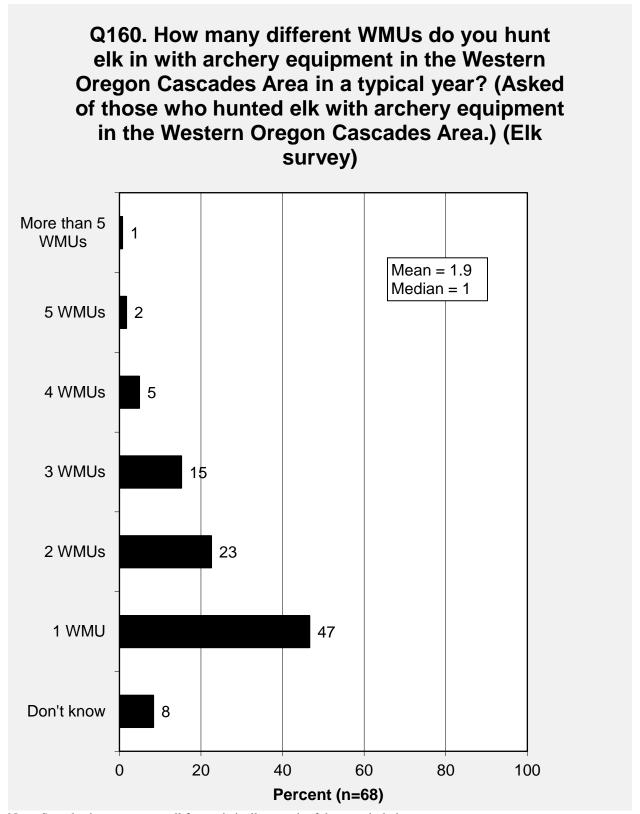


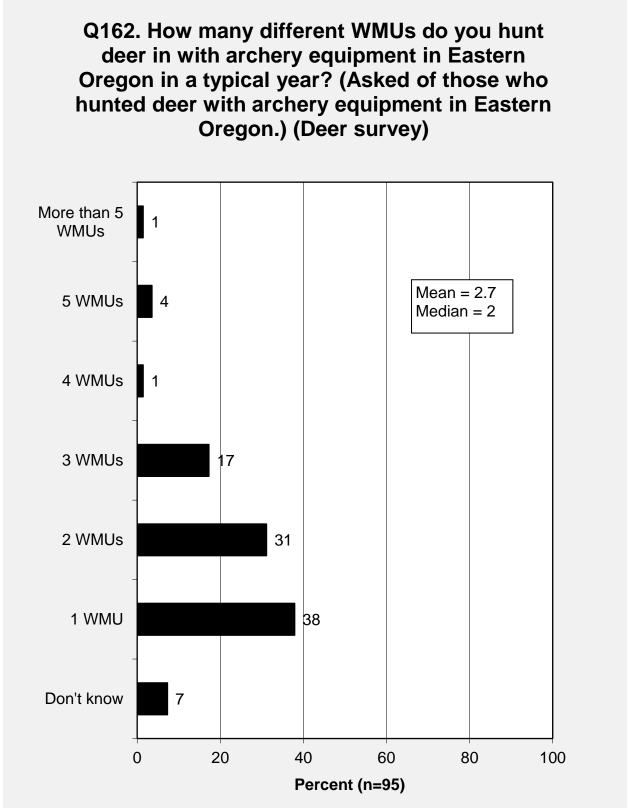


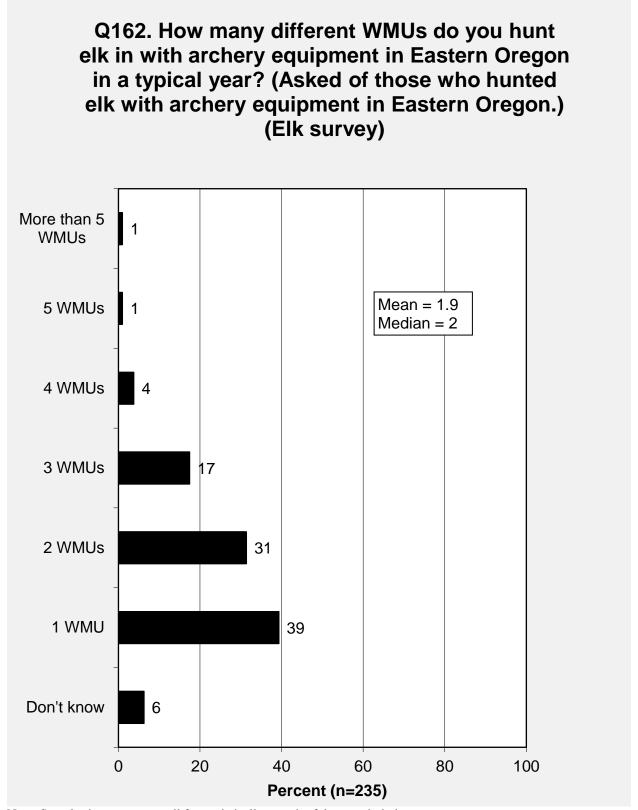


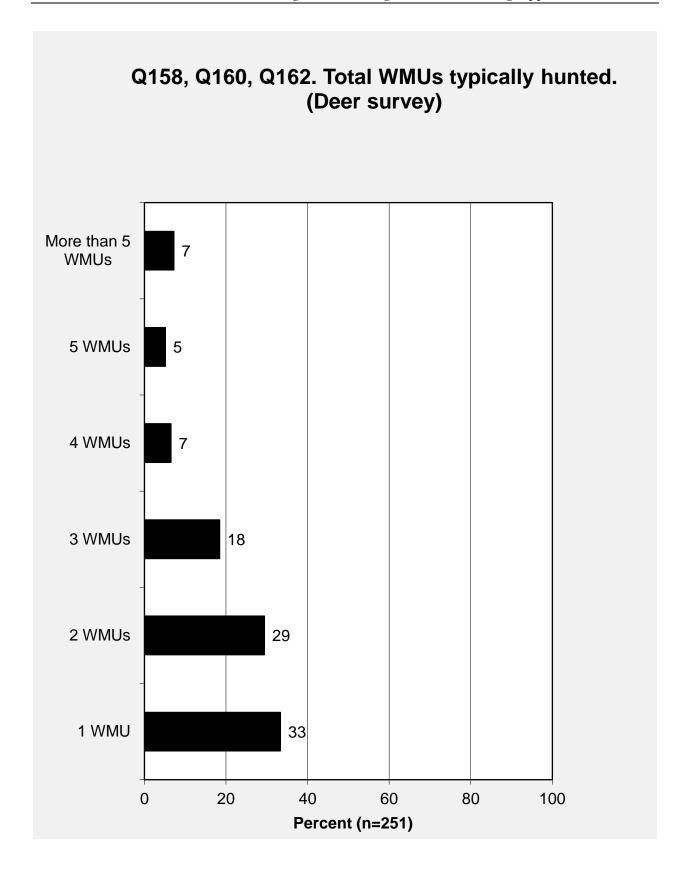
Q160. How many different WMUs do you hunt deer in with archery equipment in the Western Oregon Cascades Area in a typical year? (Asked of those who hunted deer with archery equipment in the Western Oregon Cascades Area.) (Deer survey) More than 4 3 **WMUs** 4 WMUs 3 WMUs 17 2 WMUs 31 1 WMU 35 Don't know 20 40 60 80 100

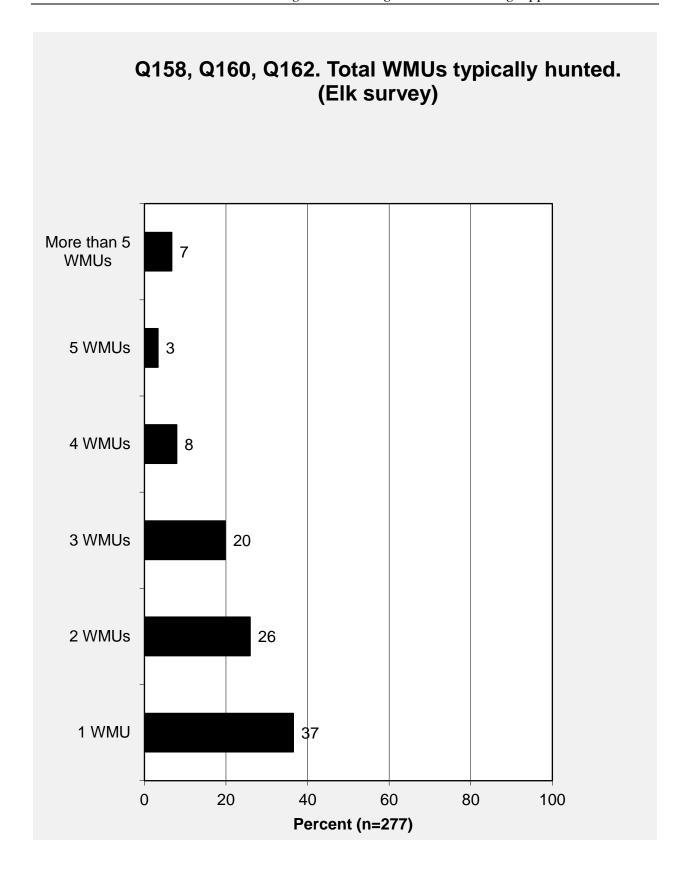
Percent (n=44)





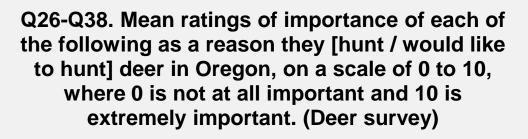


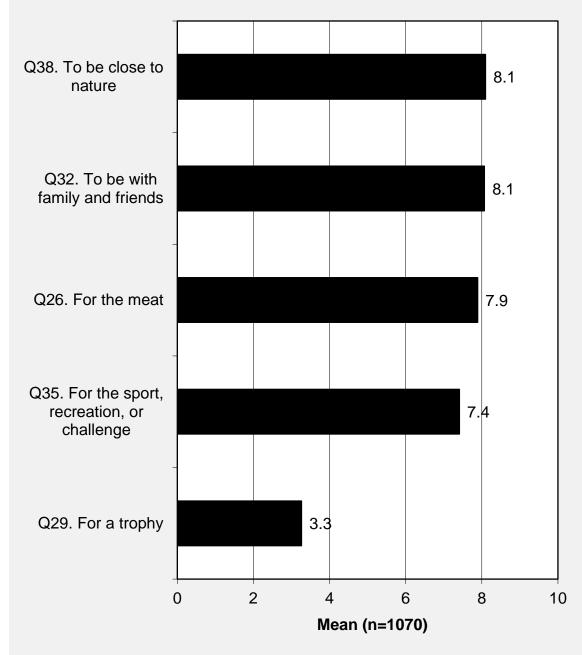


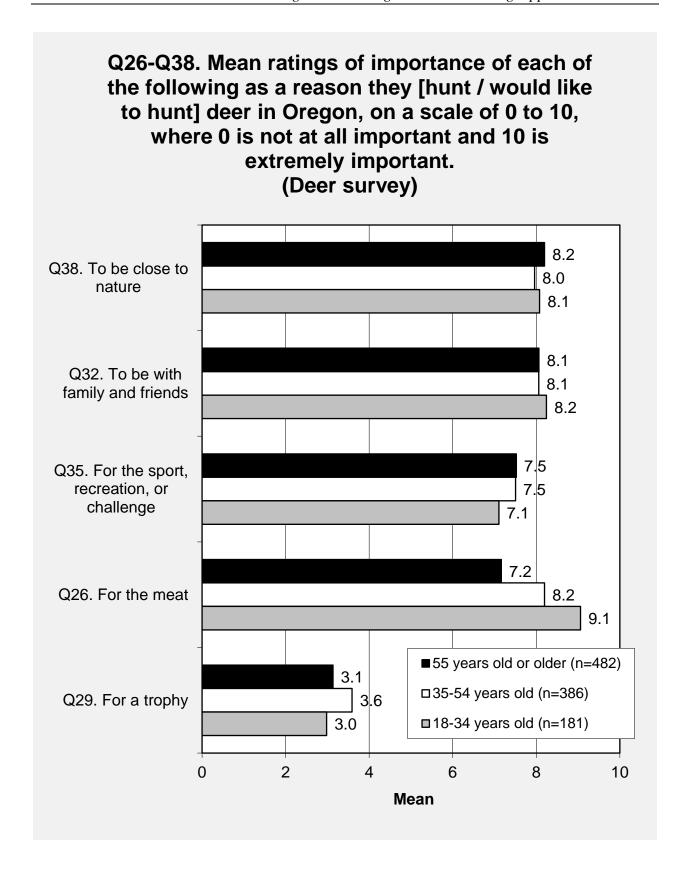


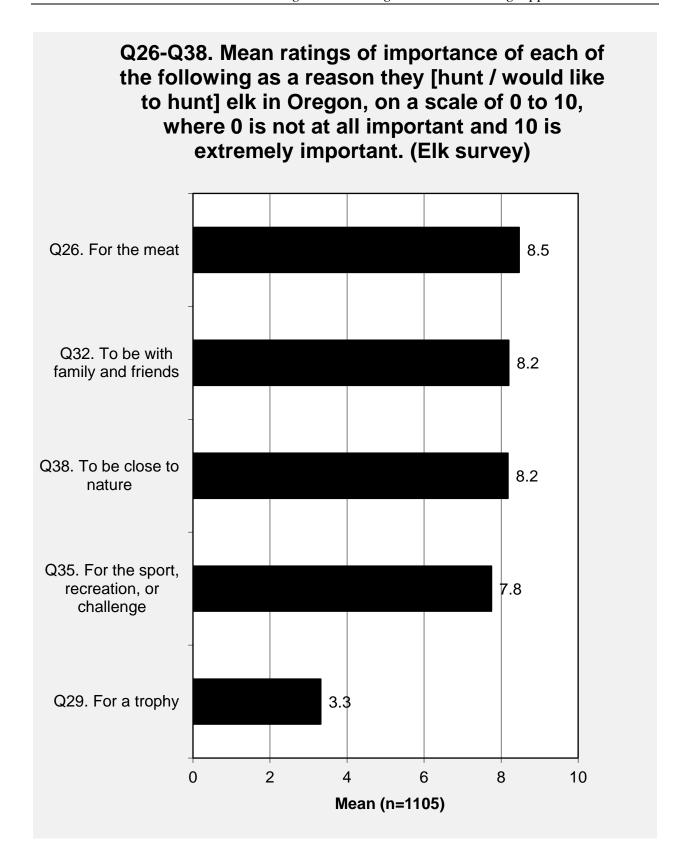
Survey Response Graphs

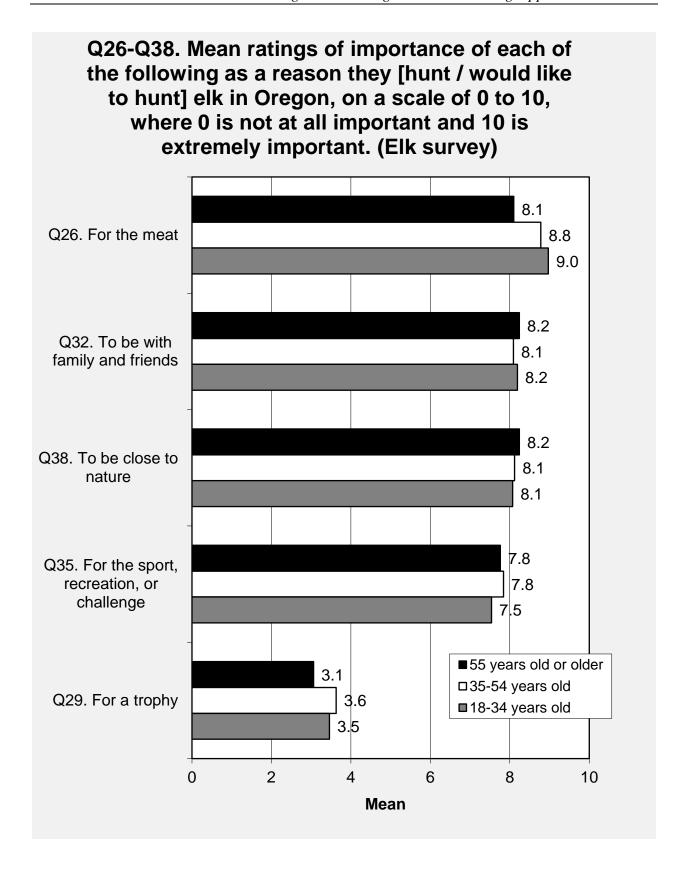
Motivations for Hunting

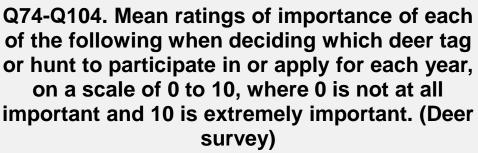


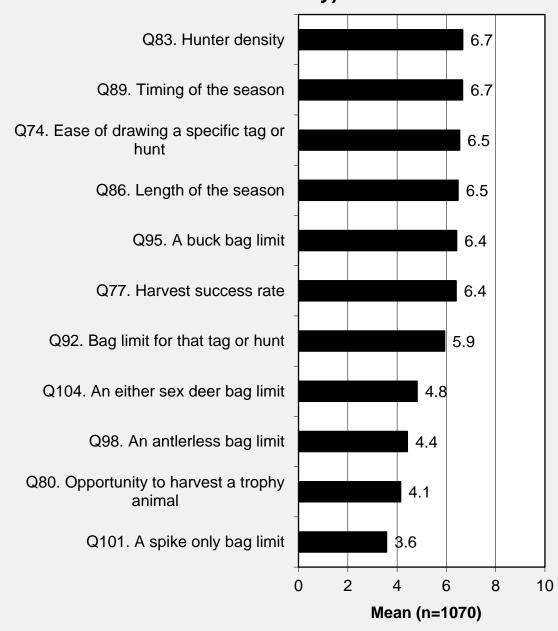


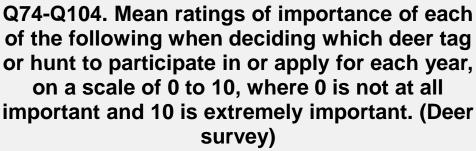


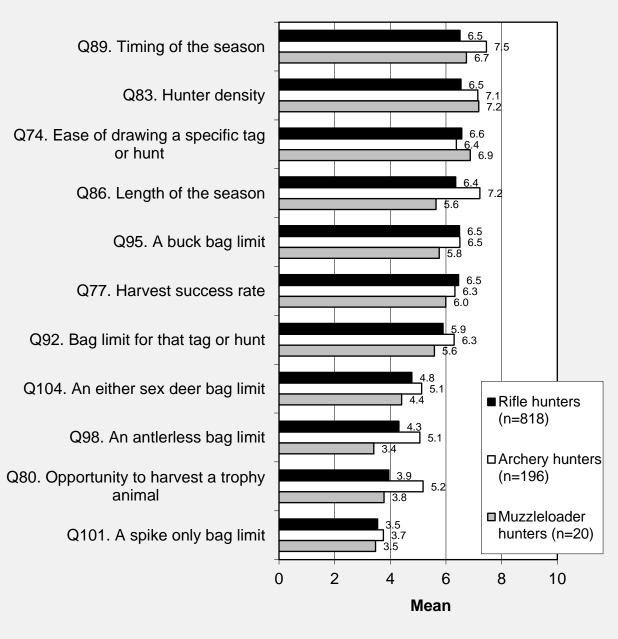


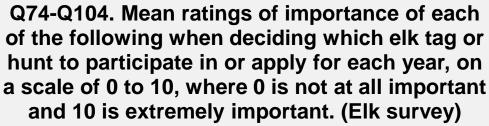


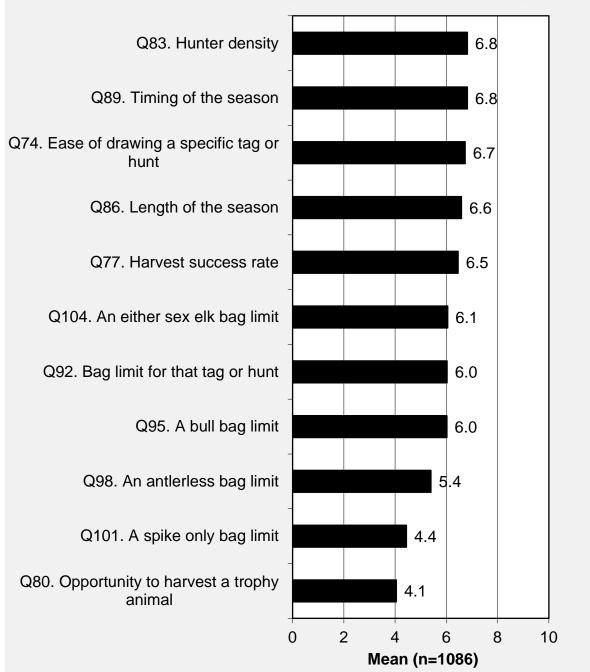


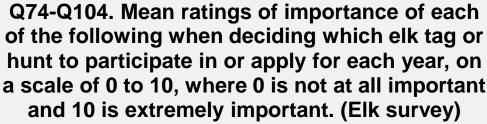


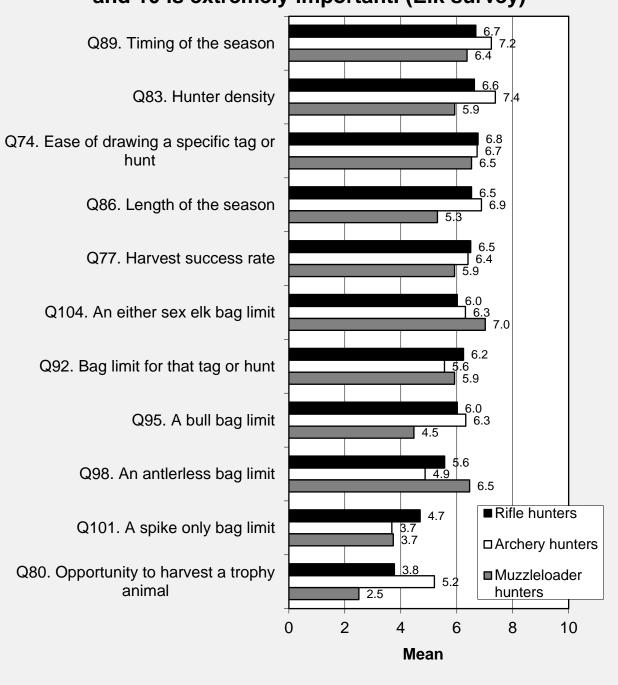






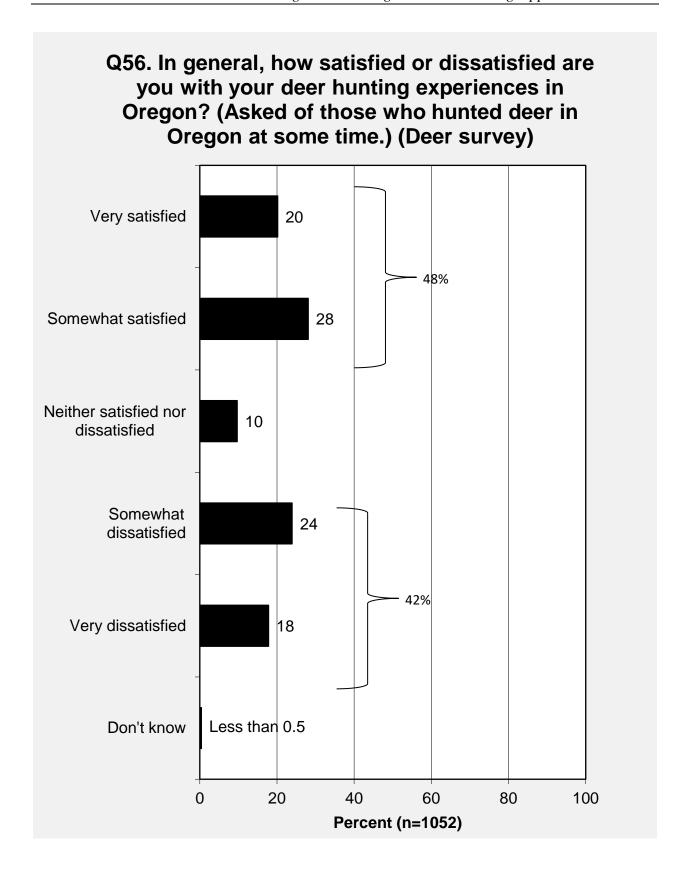


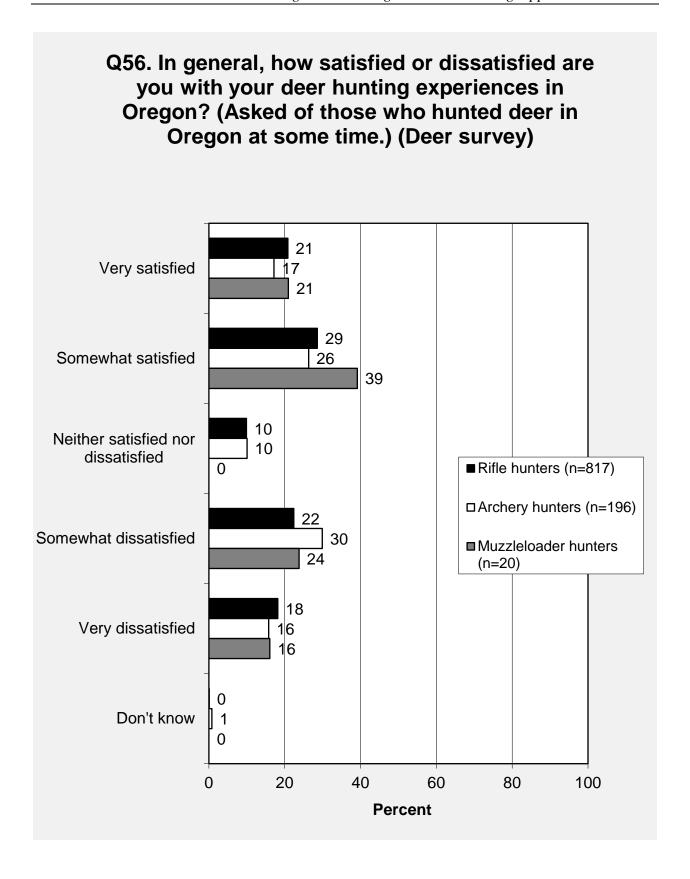


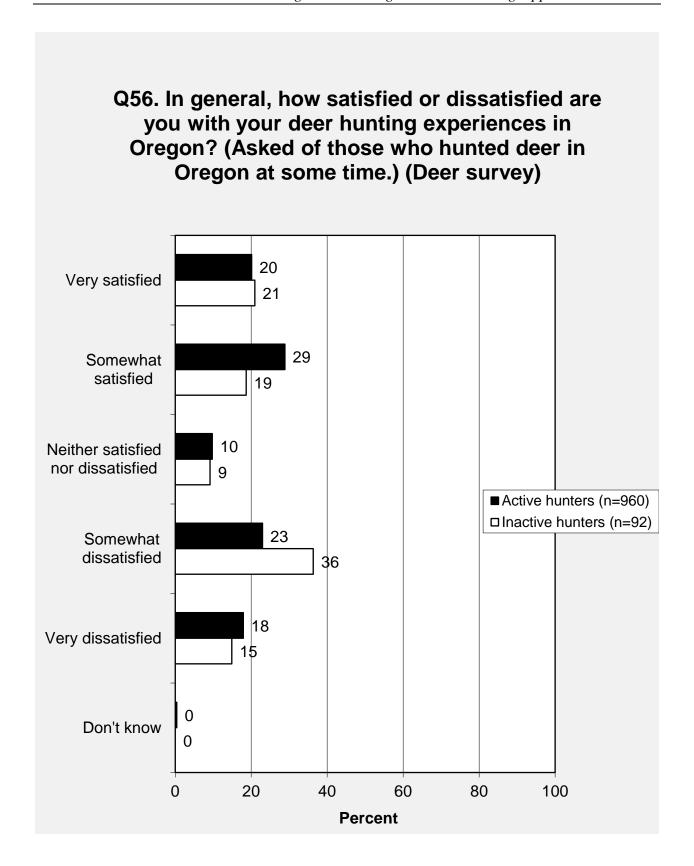


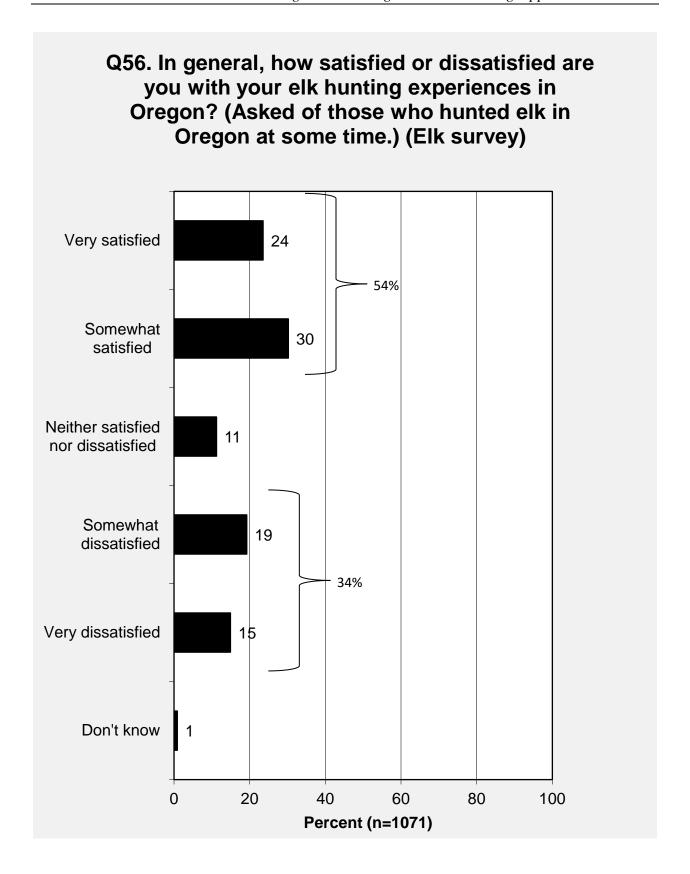
Survey Response Graphs

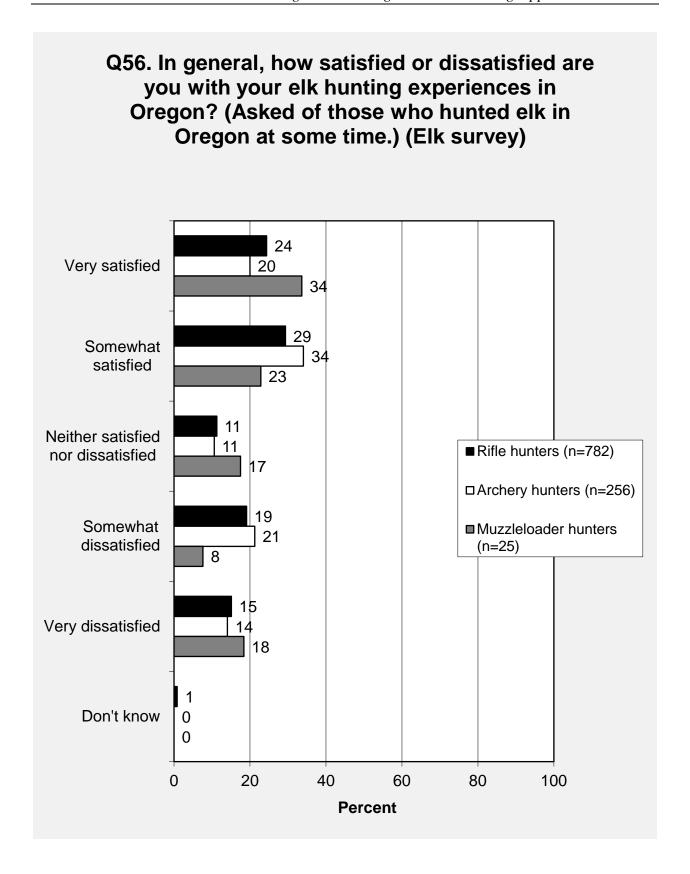
Satisfaction with Hunting

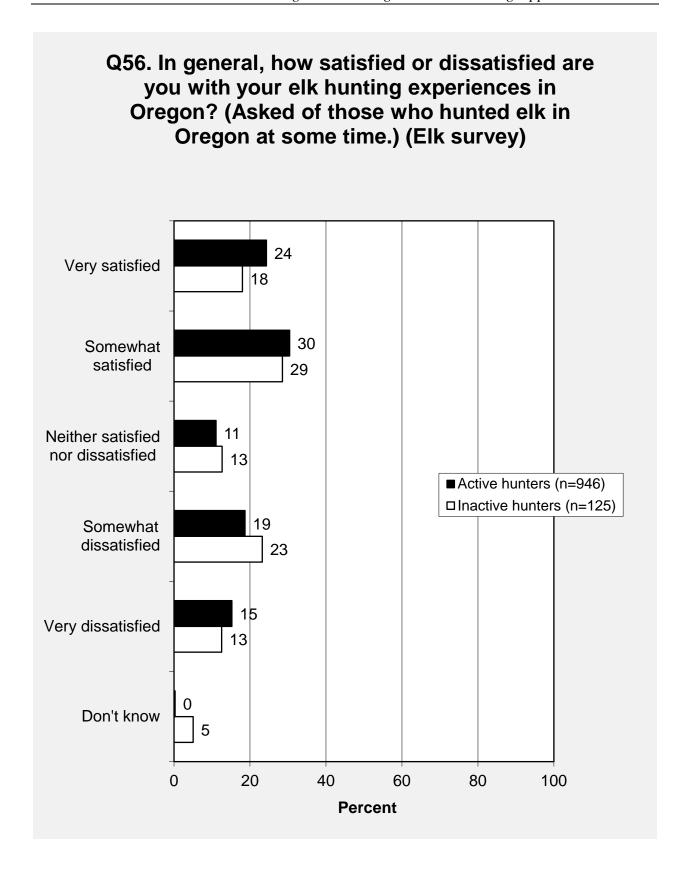


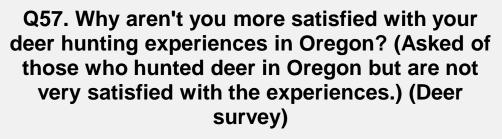


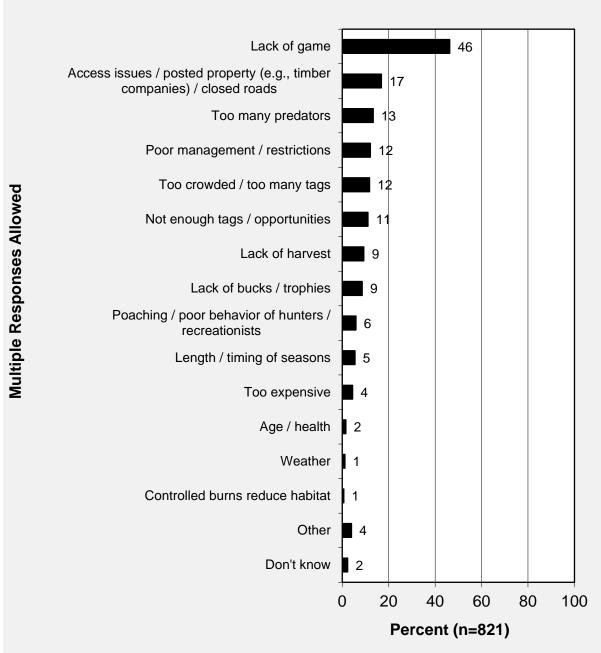


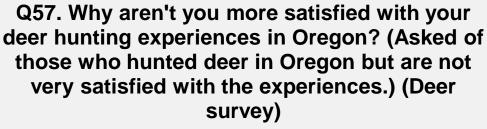


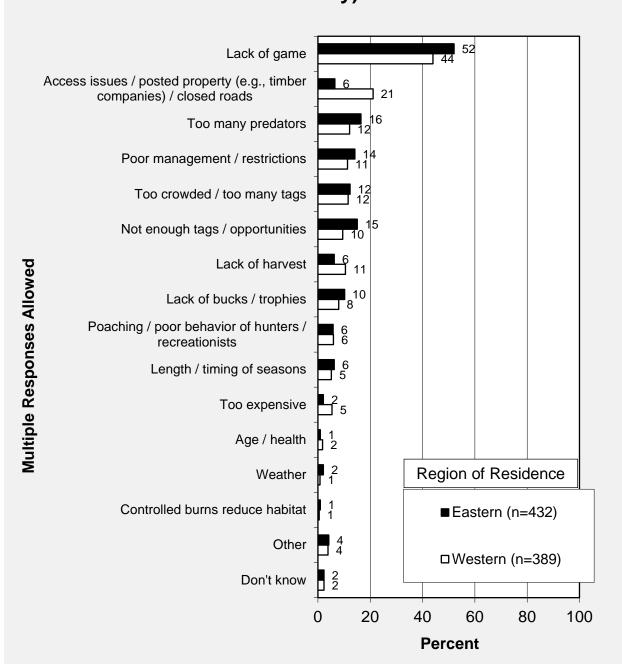


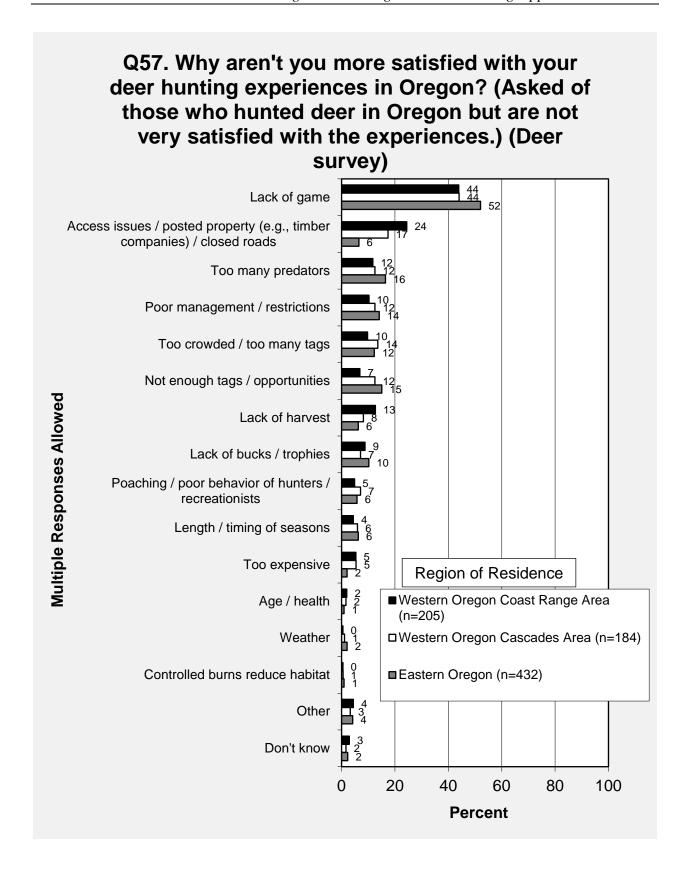




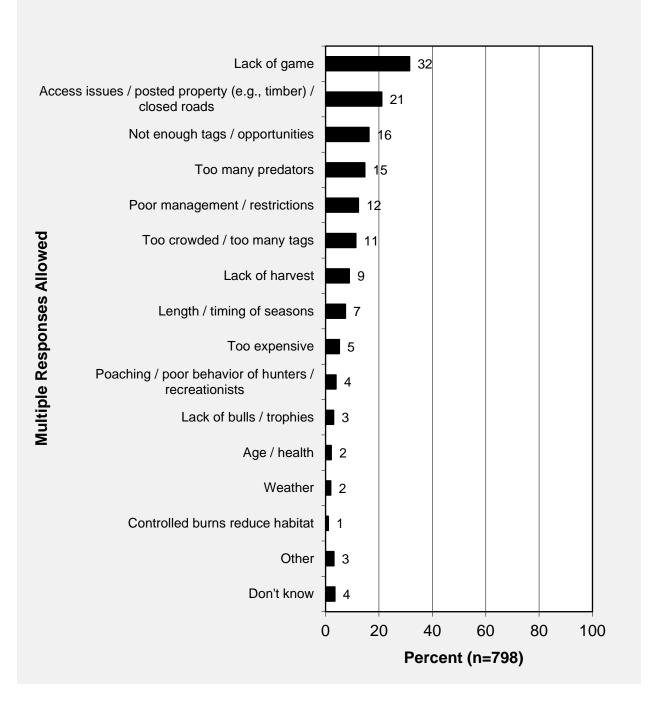




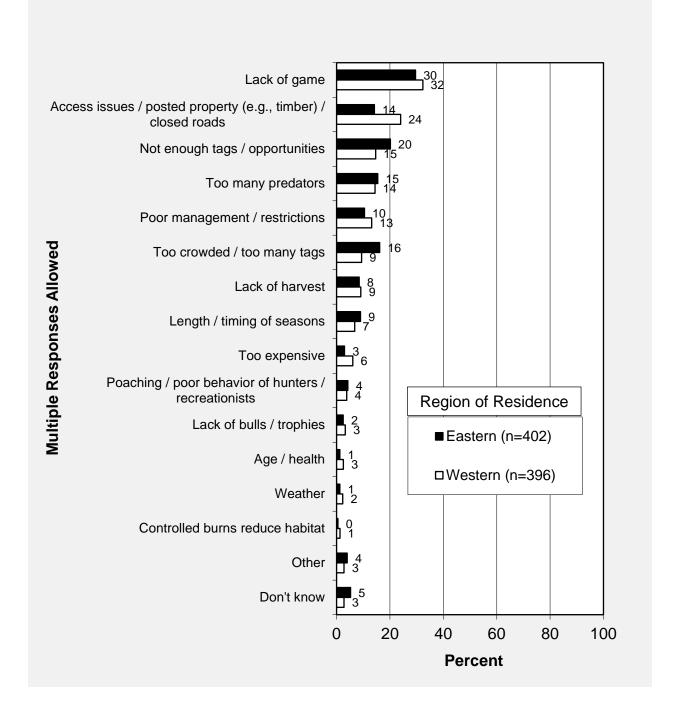




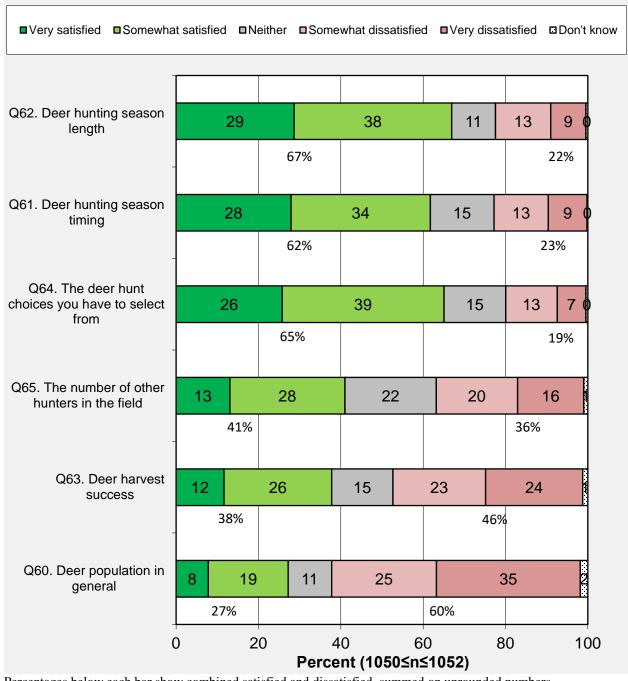




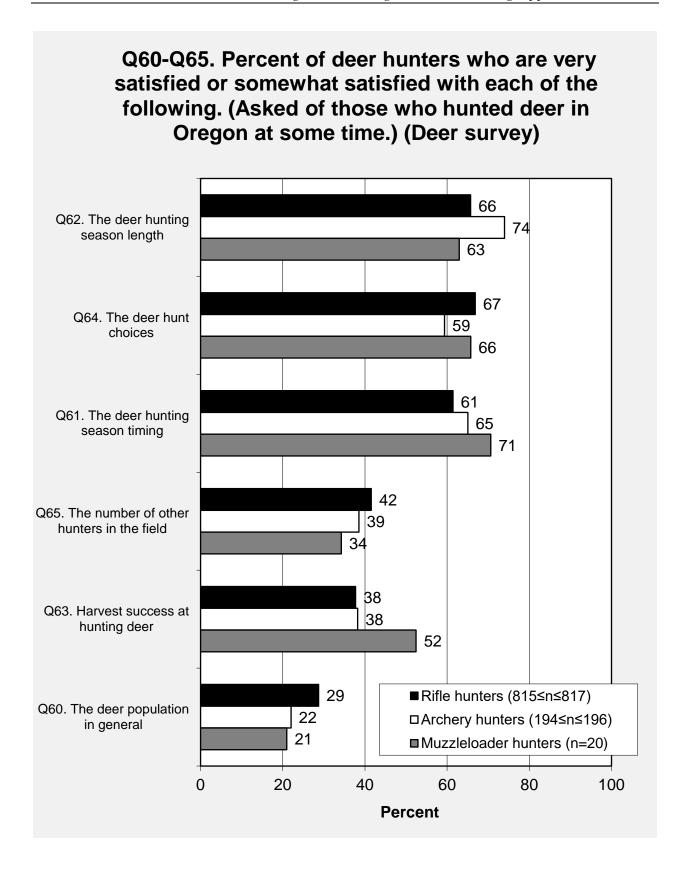
Q57. Why aren't you more satisfied with your elk hunting experiences in Oregon? (Asked of those who hunted elk in Oregon but are not very satisfied with the experiences.) (Elk survey)



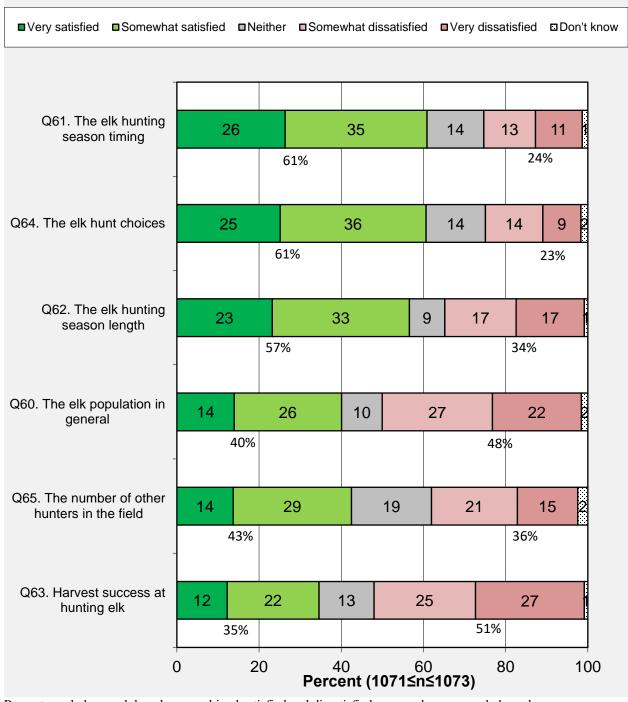
Q60-Q65. Percent of respondents who are [satisfied / dissatisfied] with each of the following. (Asked of those who hunted deer in Oregon at some time.) (Total) (Deer survey)



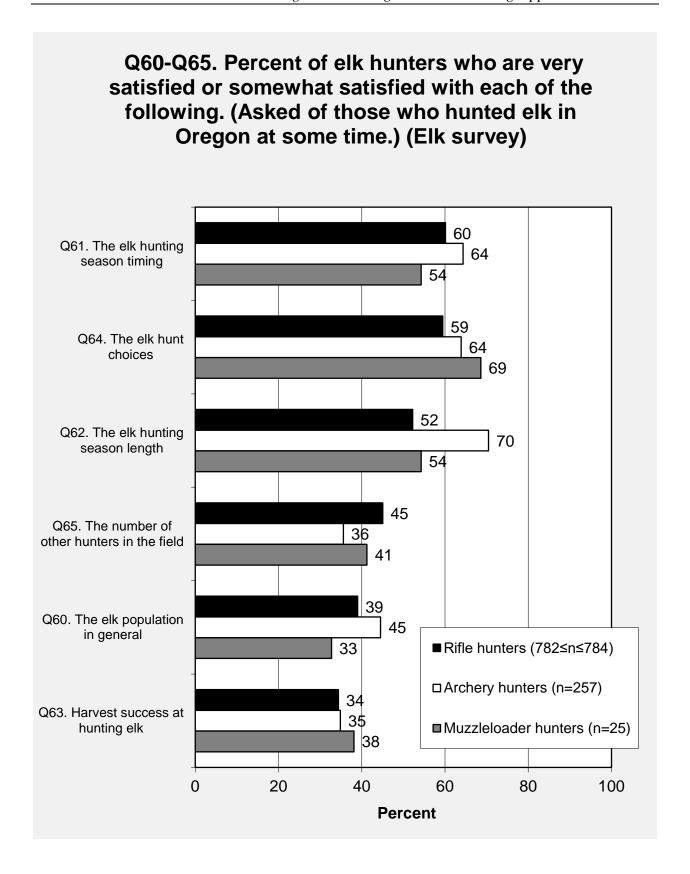
Percentages below each bar show combined satisfied and dissatisfied, summed on unrounded numbers.

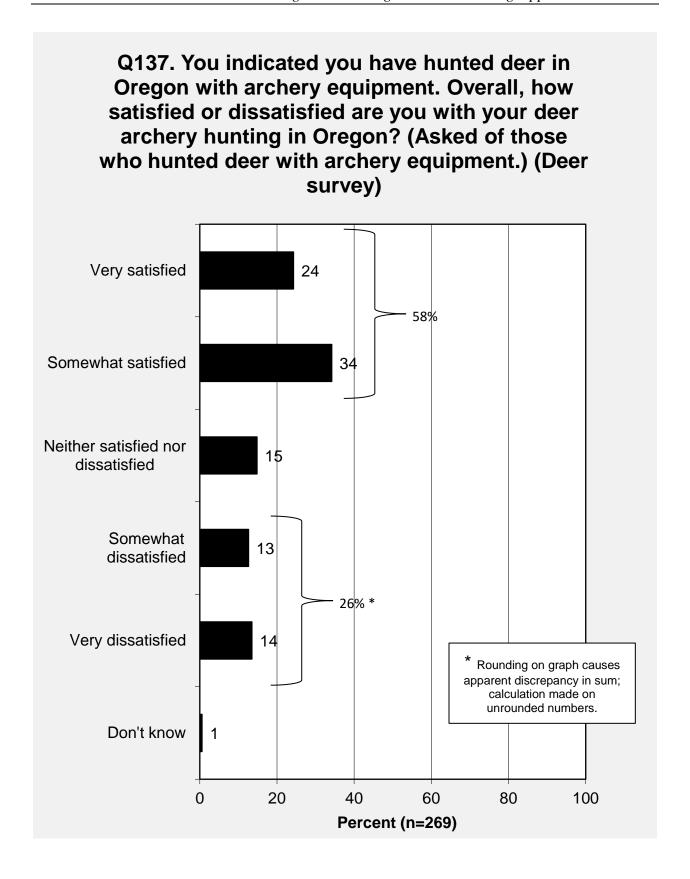


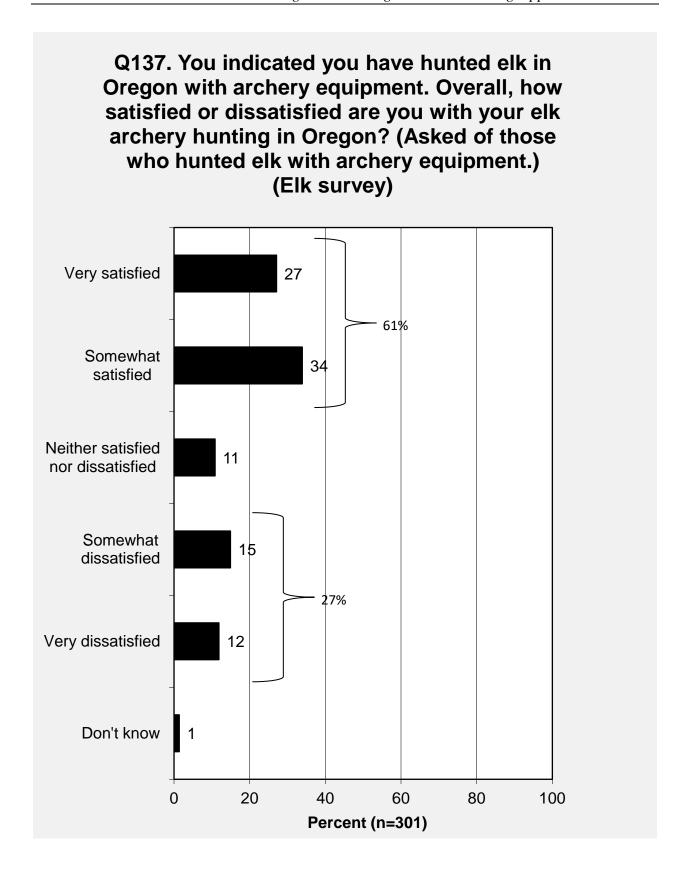
Q60-Q65. Percent of respondents who are [satisfied / dissatisfied] with each of the following. (Asked of those who hunted elk in Oregon at some time.) (Total) (Elk survey)

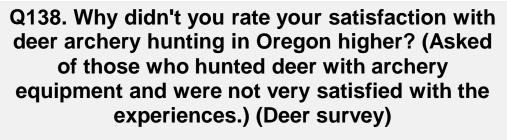


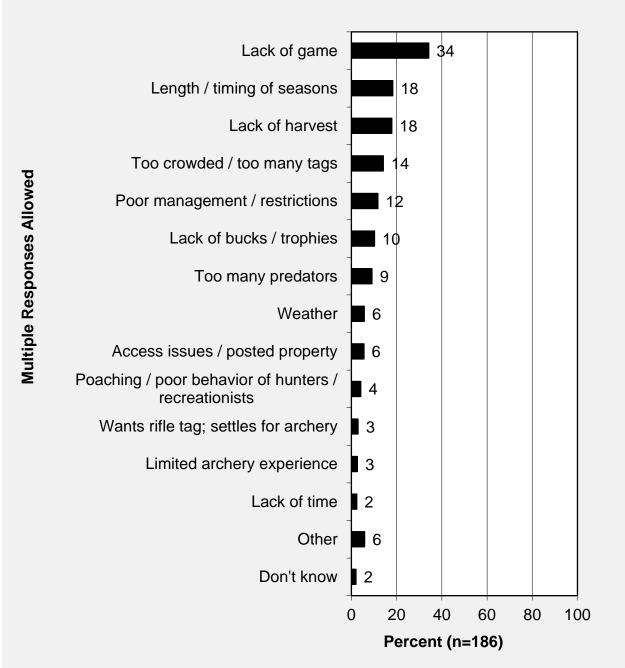
Percentages below each bar show combined satisfied and dissatisfied, summed on unrounded numbers.

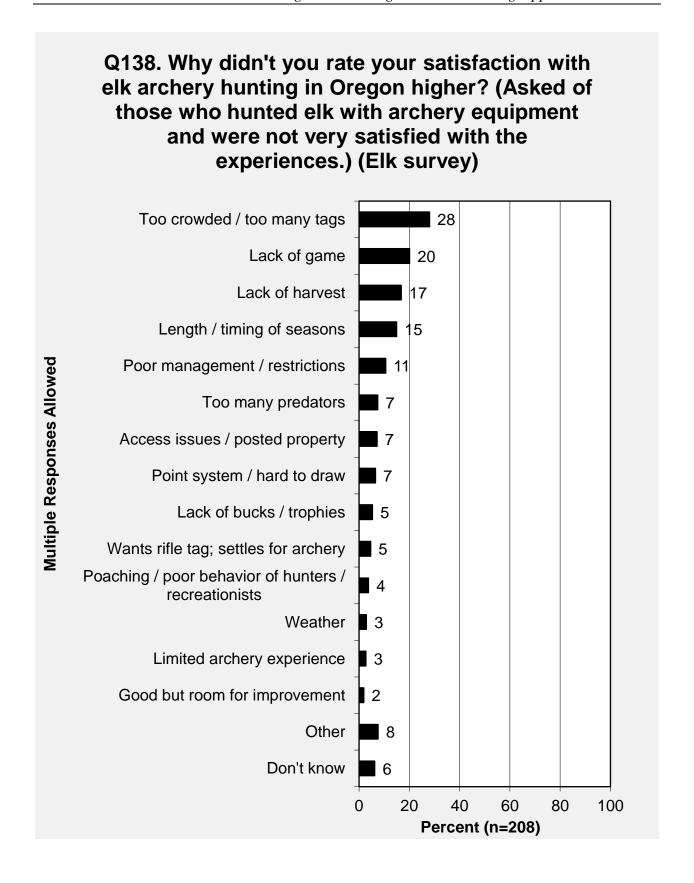


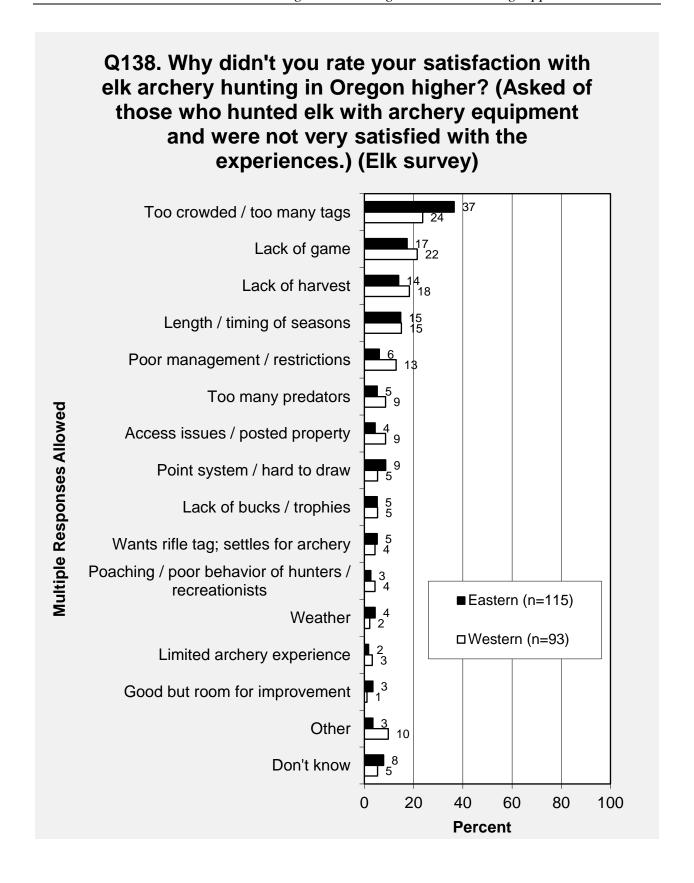


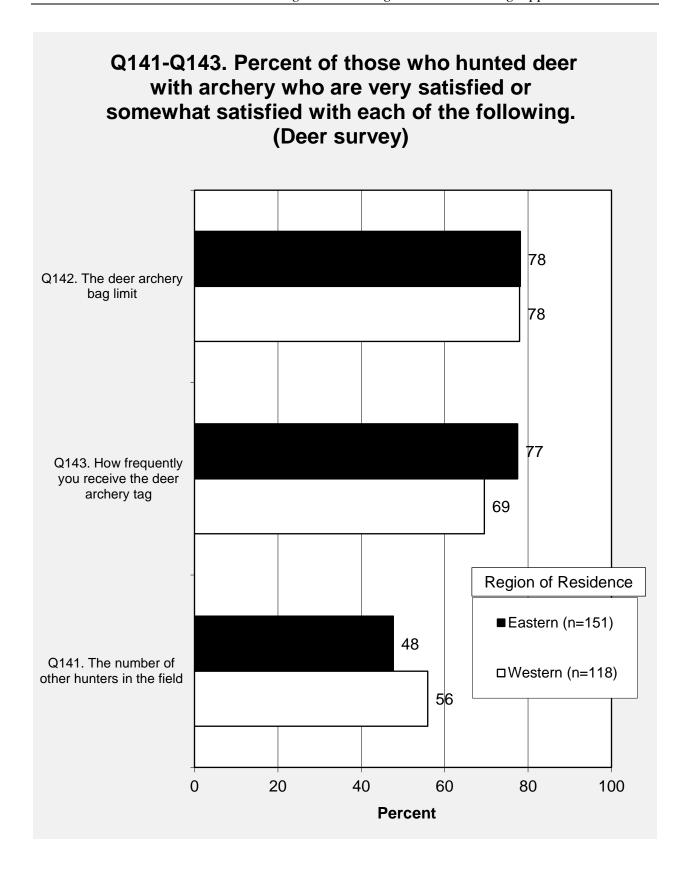




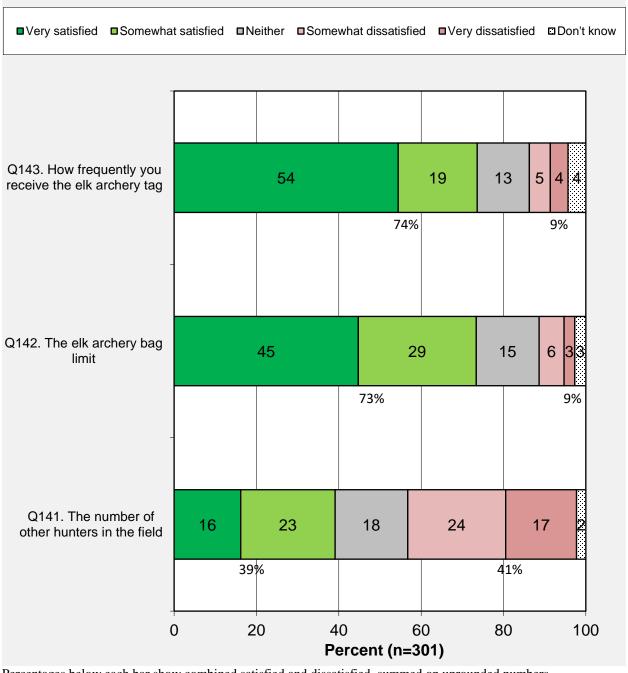




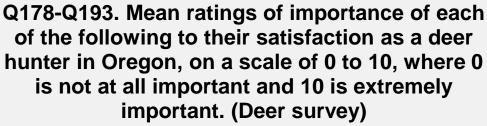


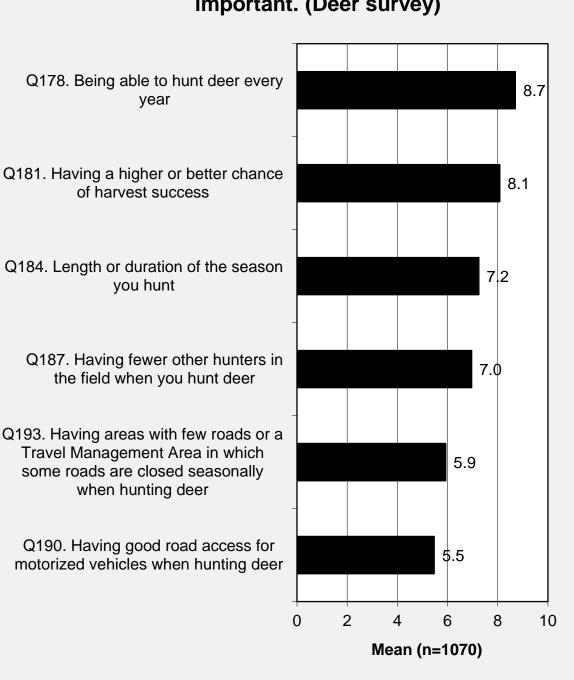


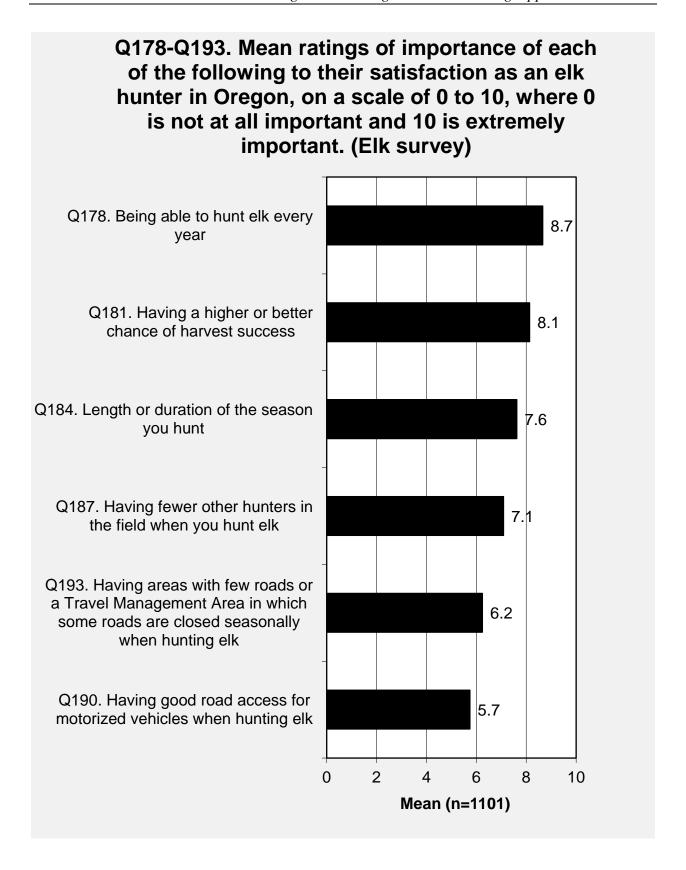
Q141-Q143. Percent of respondents who are [satisfied / dissatisfied] with each of the following. (Asked of those who hunted elk in Oregon at some time with archery equipment.) (Total) (Elk survey)

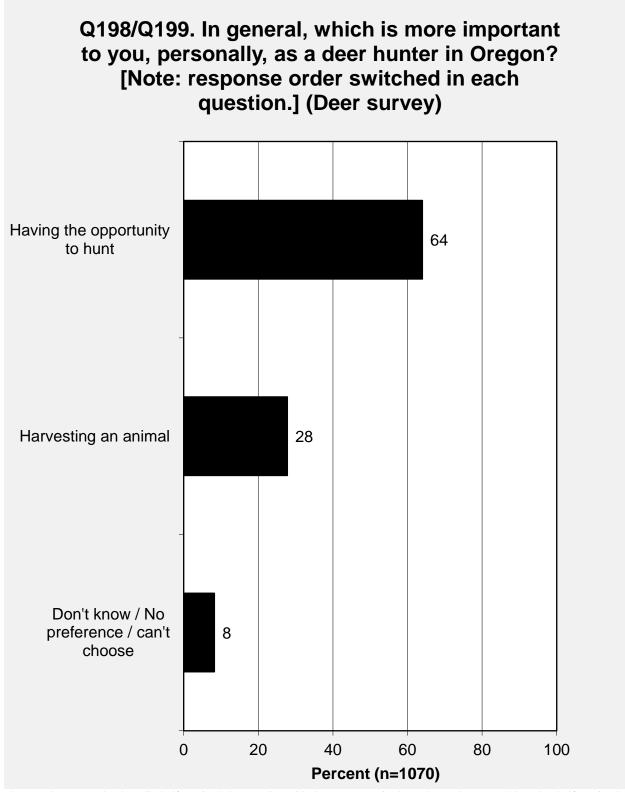


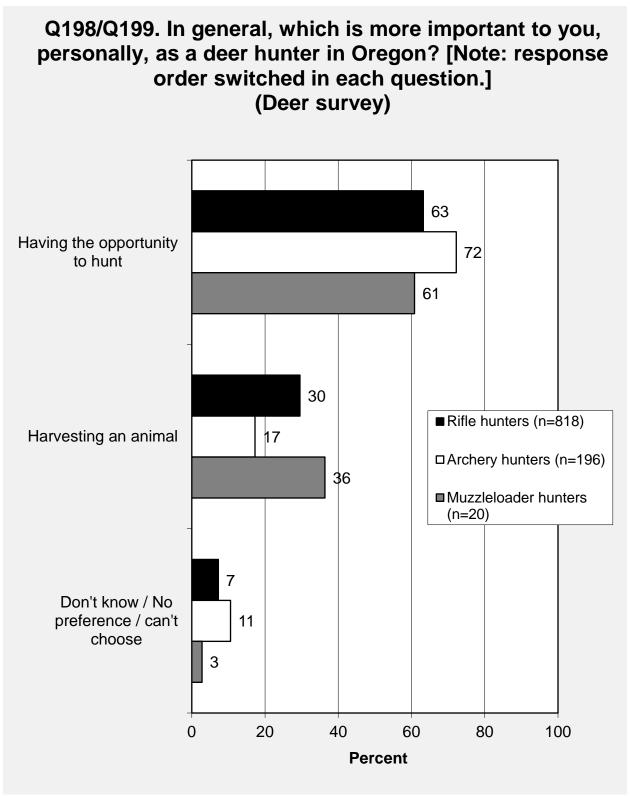
Percentages below each bar show combined satisfied and dissatisfied, summed on unrounded numbers.

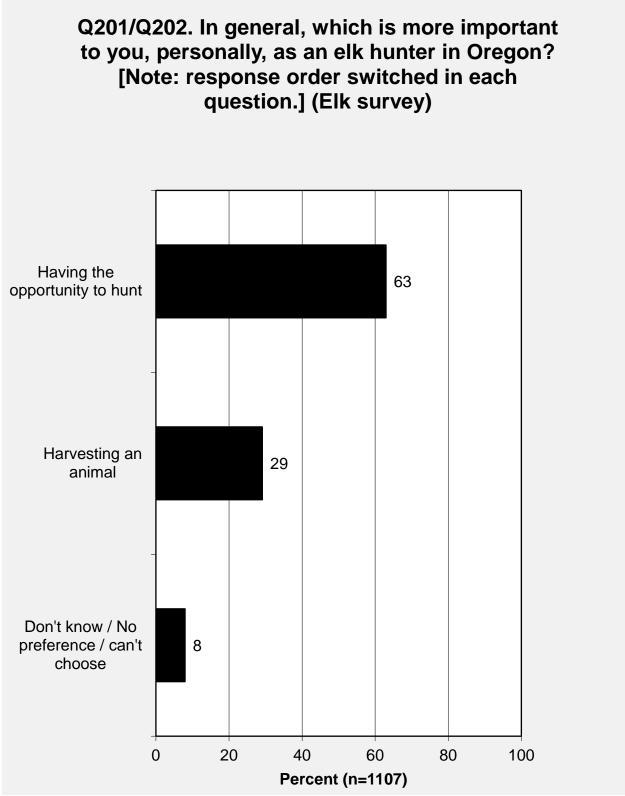


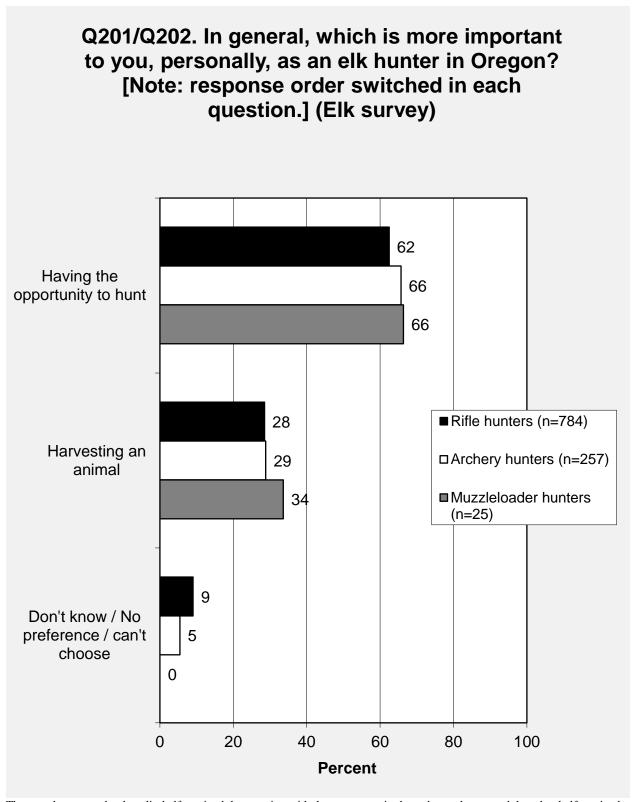






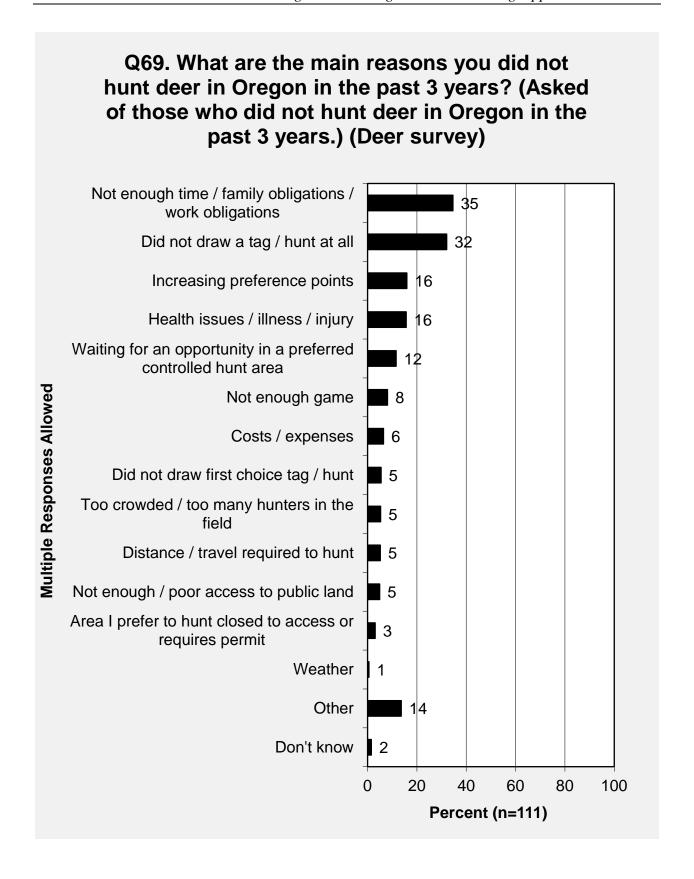


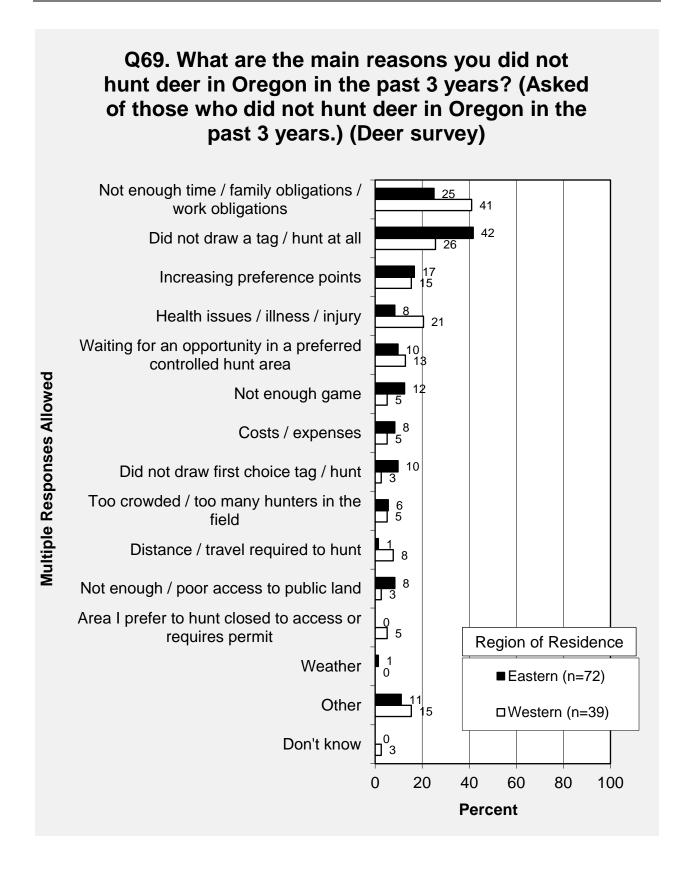


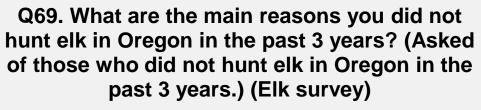


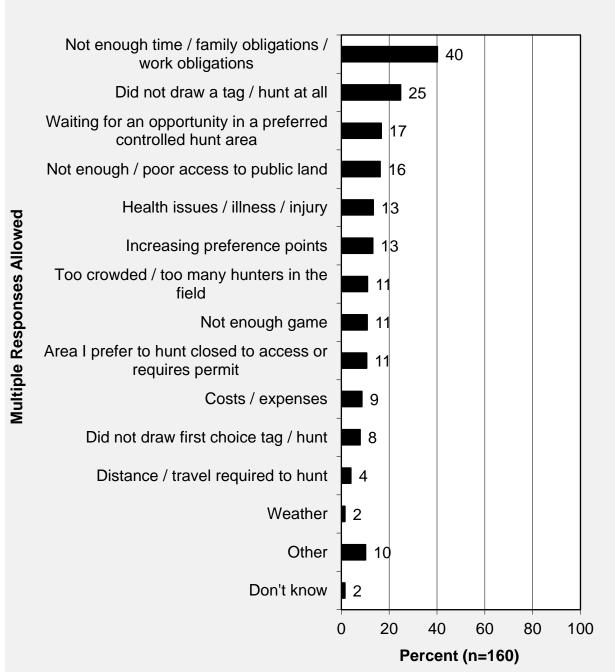
Survey Response Graphs

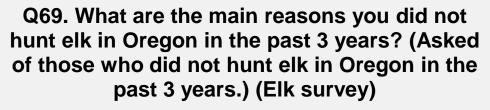
Constraints with Hunting Participation

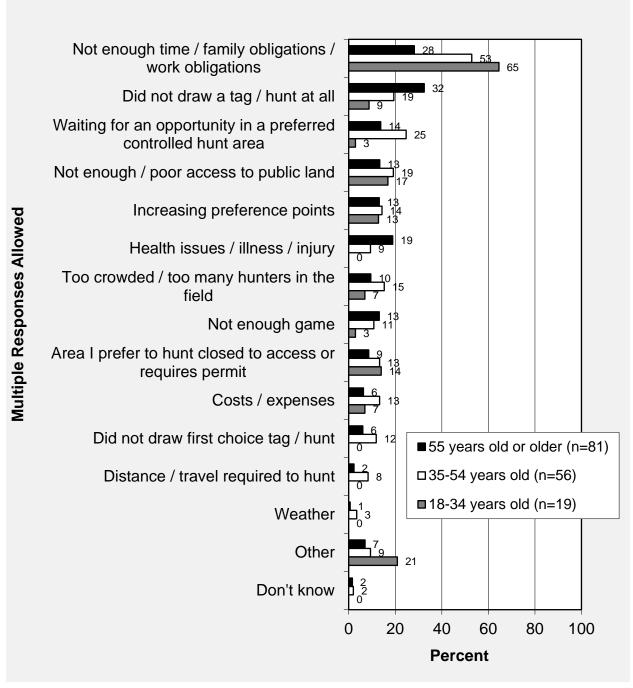


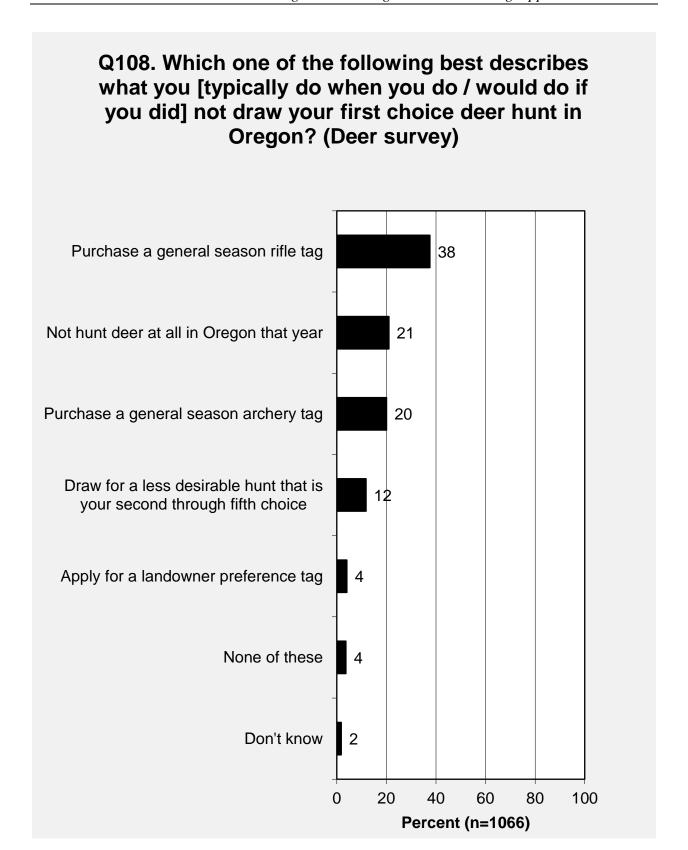




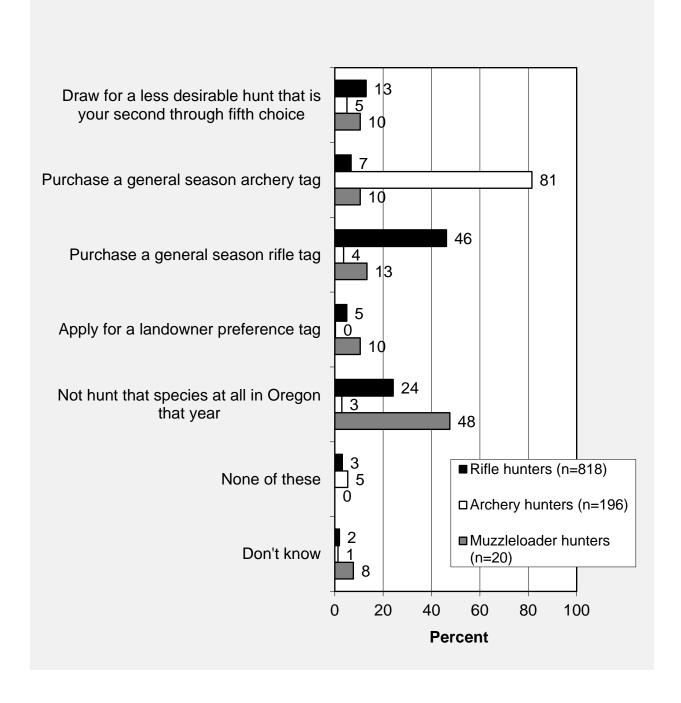


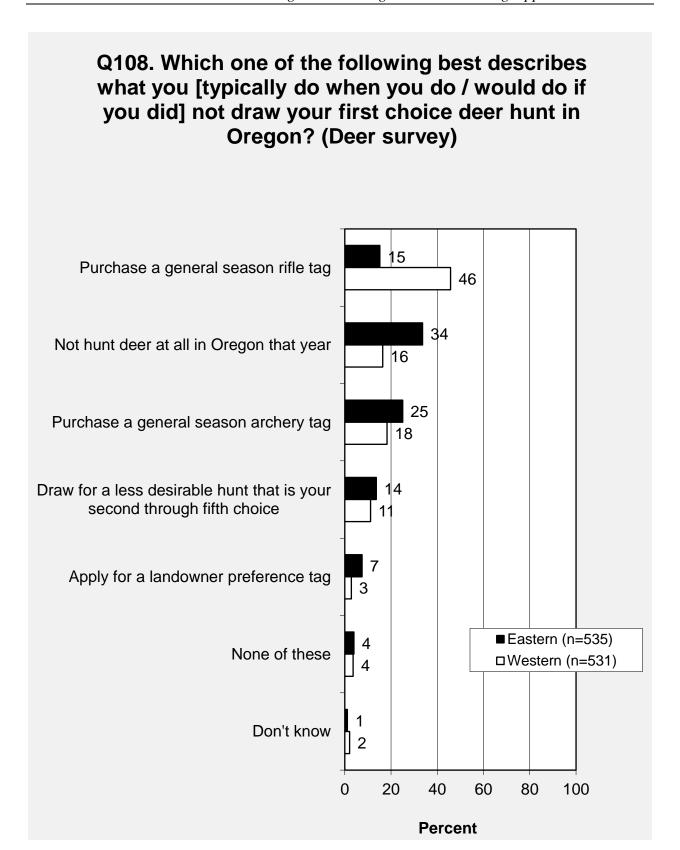




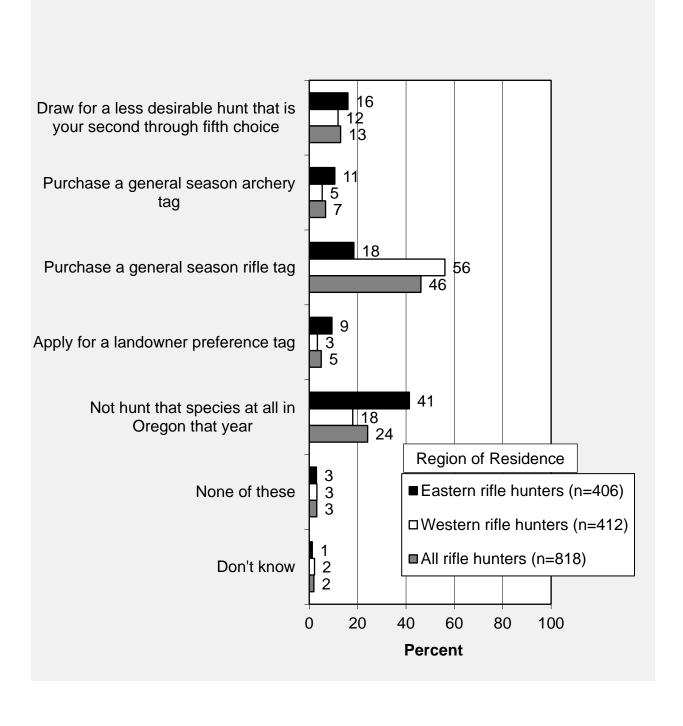


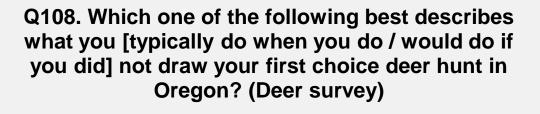
Q108. Which one of the following best describes what you [typically do when you do / would do if you did] not draw your first choice deer hunt in Oregon? (Deer survey)

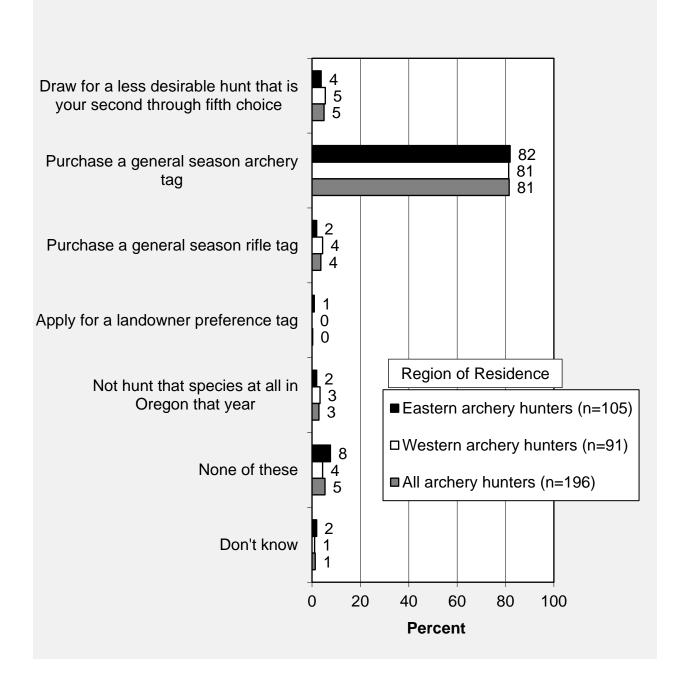




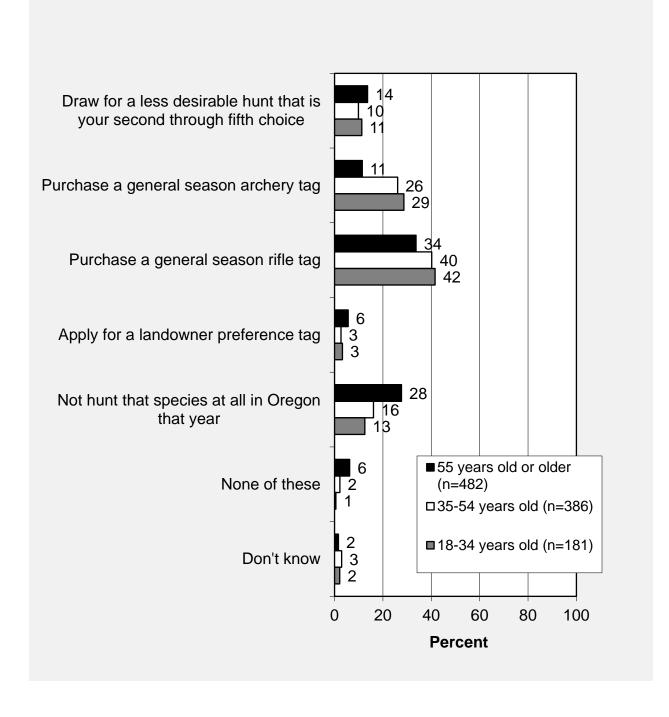
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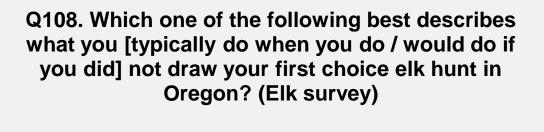


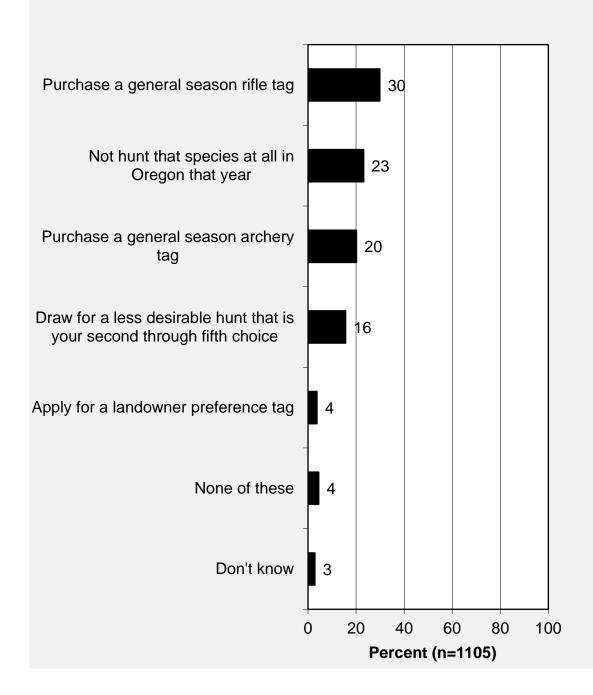


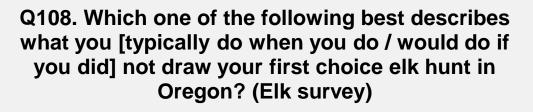


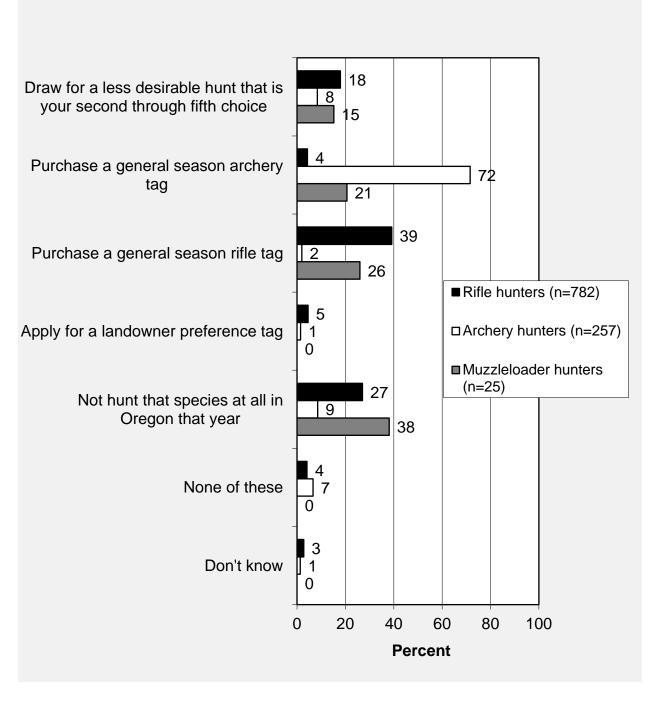
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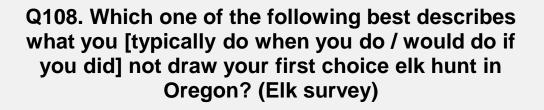


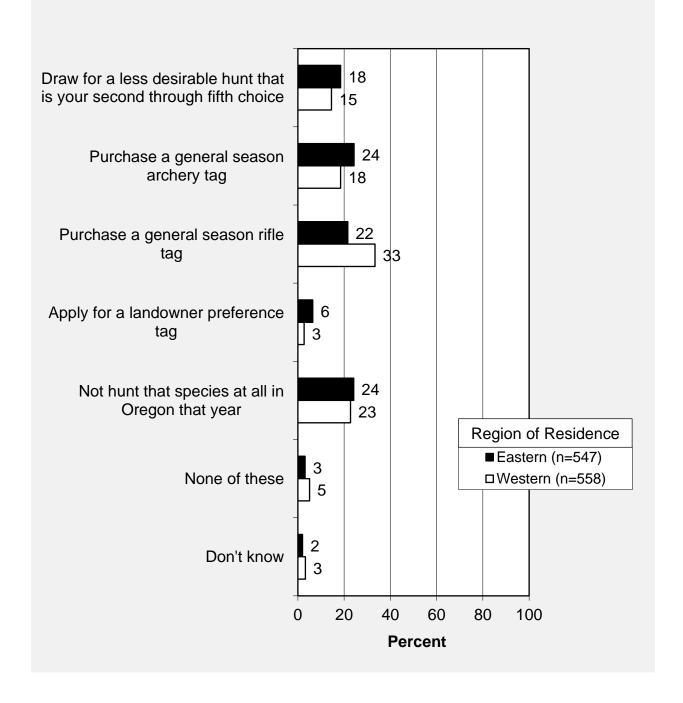


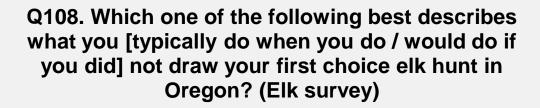


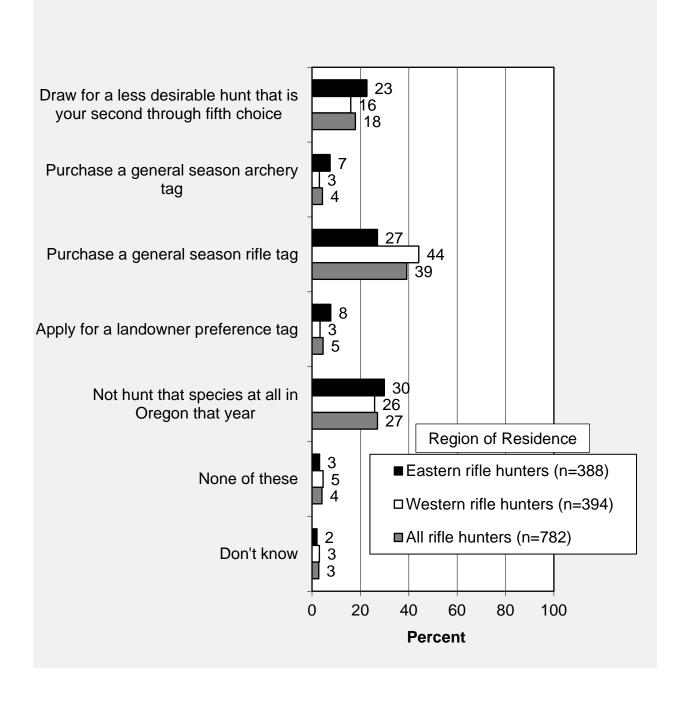


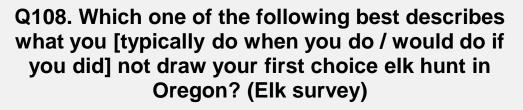


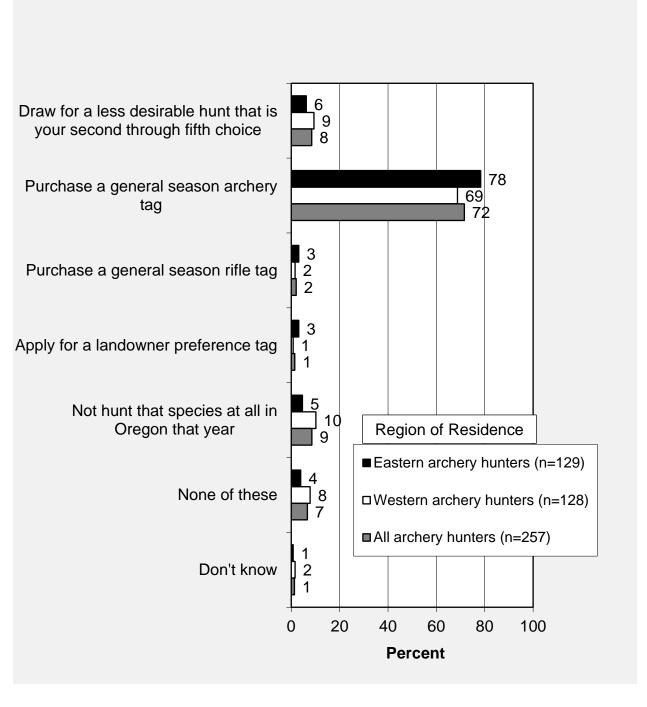


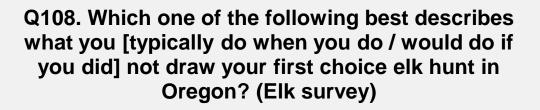


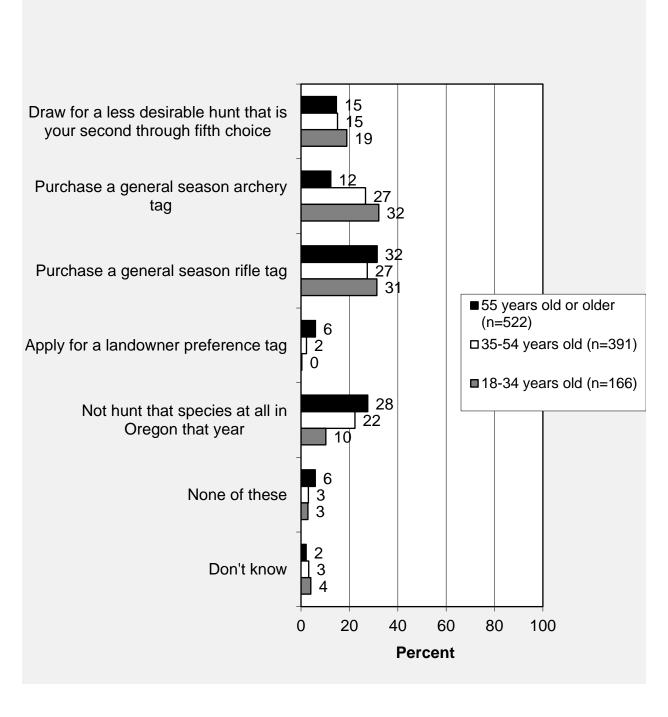








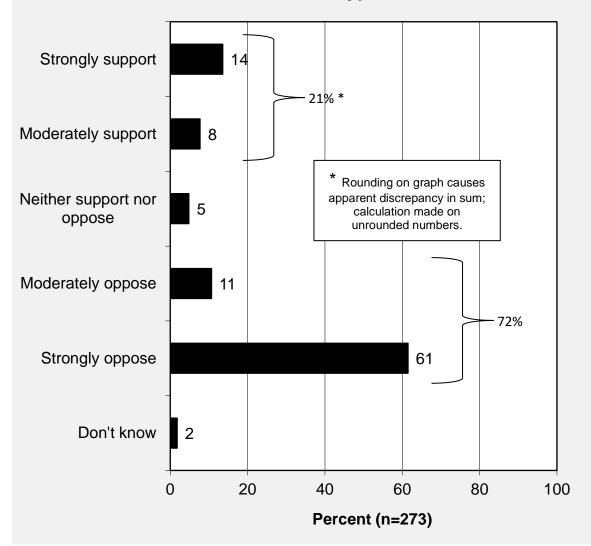




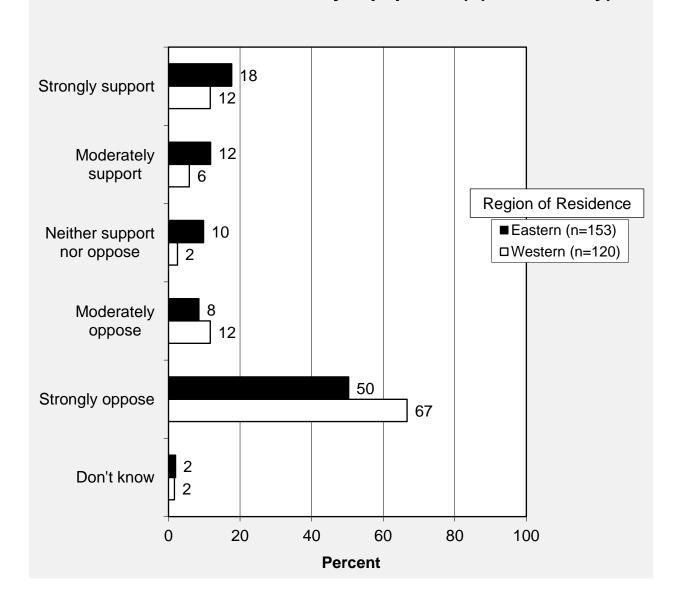
Survey Response Graphs

Opinions on Regulatory Issues

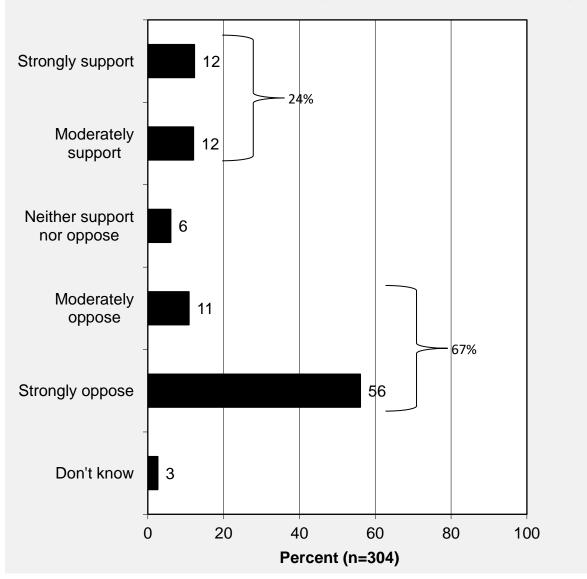
Q168. Currently, archery deer seasons in Oregon are primarily general seasons with a few controlled hunts. Would you support or oppose a regulation that requires deer archery hunters to choose a specific area to hunt, that is a group of adjacent or connected Wildlife Management Units, rather than being permitted to hunt statewide? (Asked of those who applied for, purchased, or obtained a deer tag or preference point and who used or would like to use archery equipment.) (Deer survey)



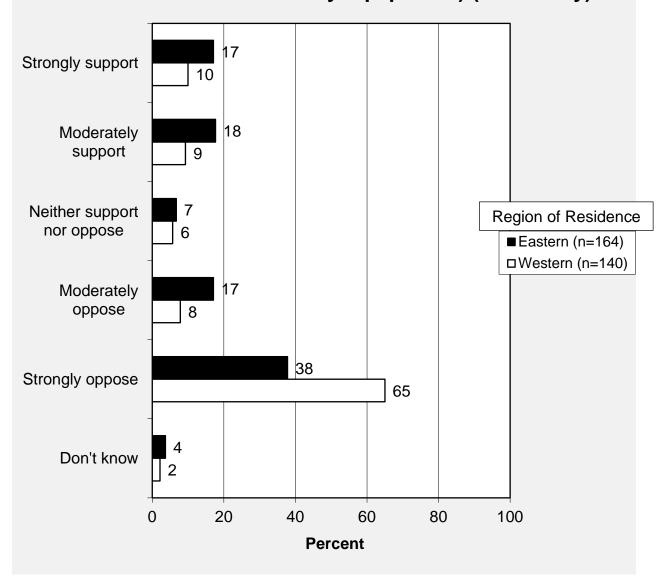
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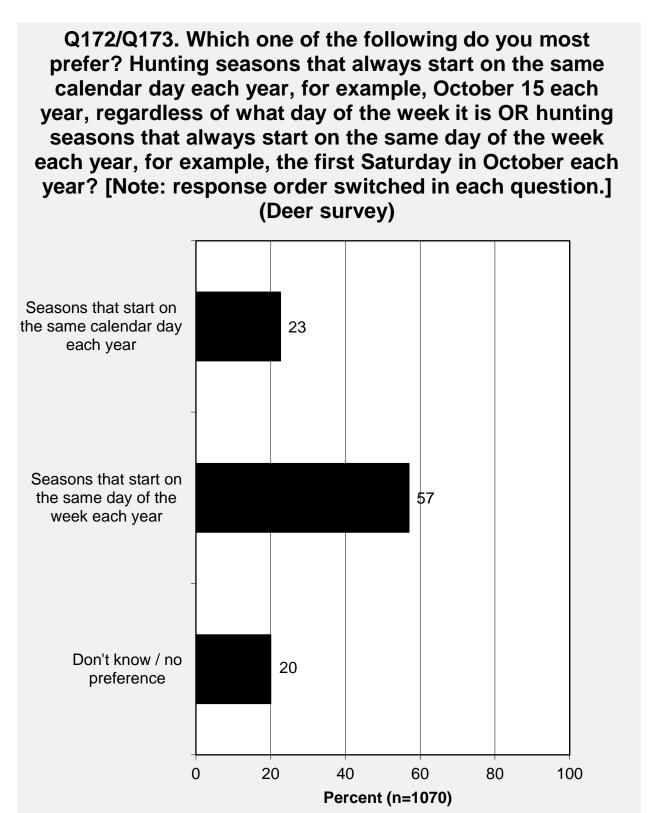


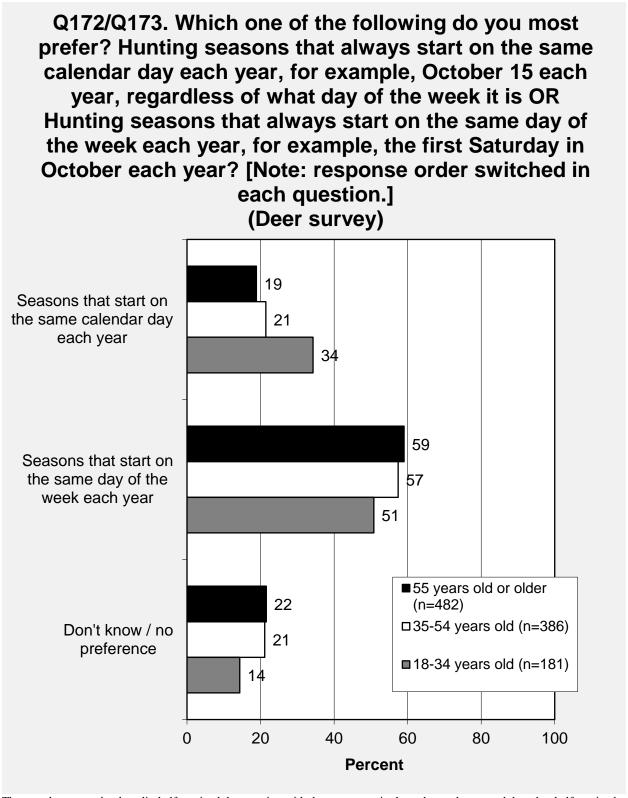
Q168. Currently, archery elk seasons in Oregon are primarily general seasons with a few controlled hunts. Would you support or oppose a regulation that requires elk archery hunters to choose a specific area to hunt, that is a group of adjacent or connected Wildlife Management Units, rather than being permitted to hunt statewide? (Asked of those who applied for, purchased, or obtained an elk tag or preference point and who used or would like to use archery equipment.) (Elk survey)

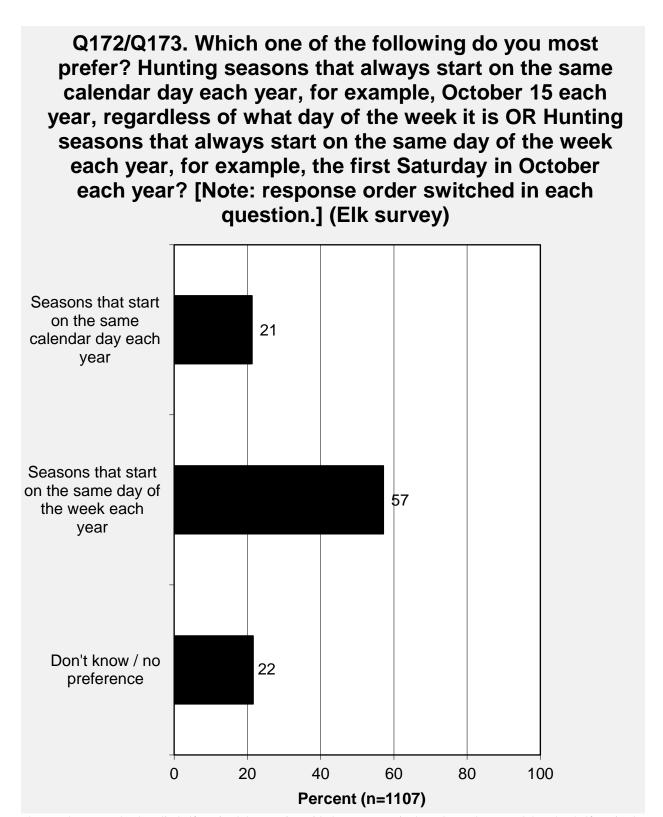


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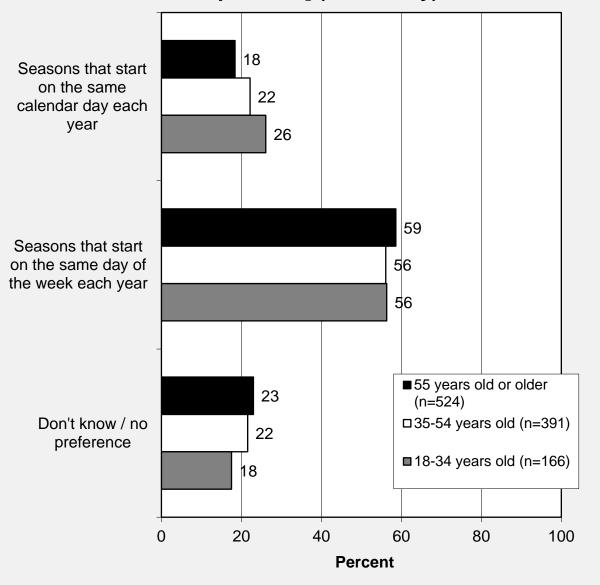


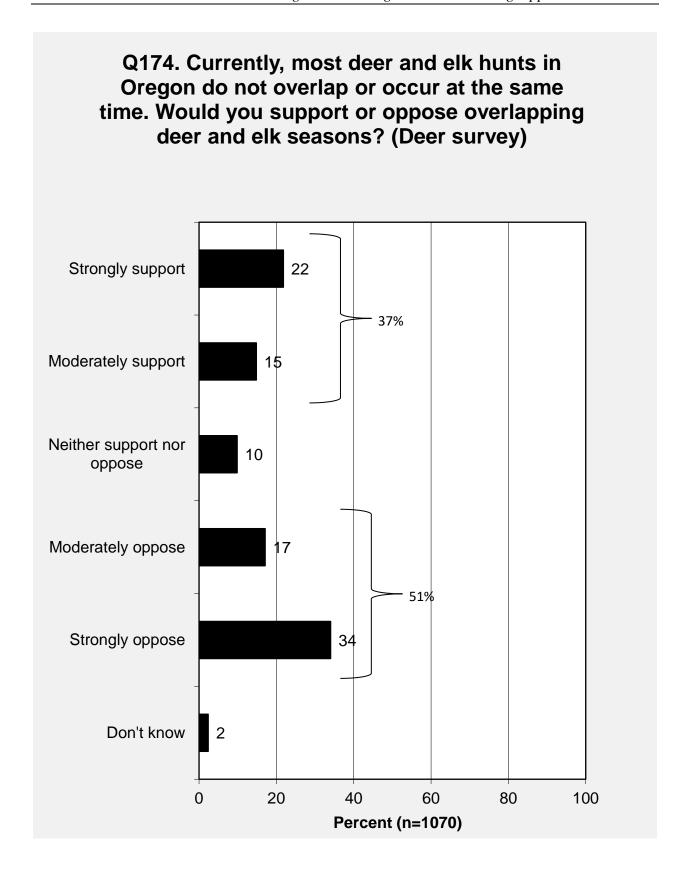


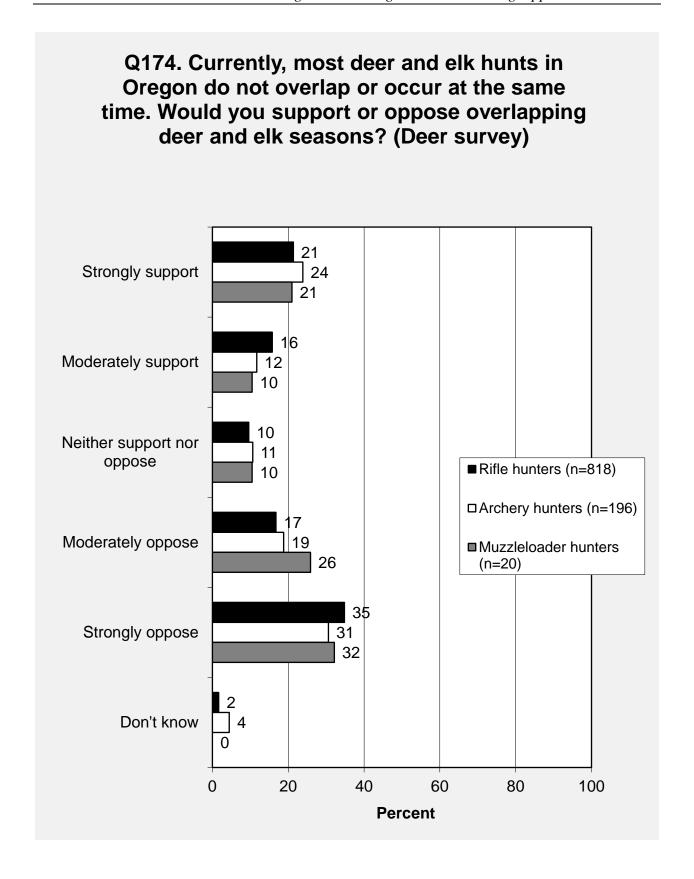


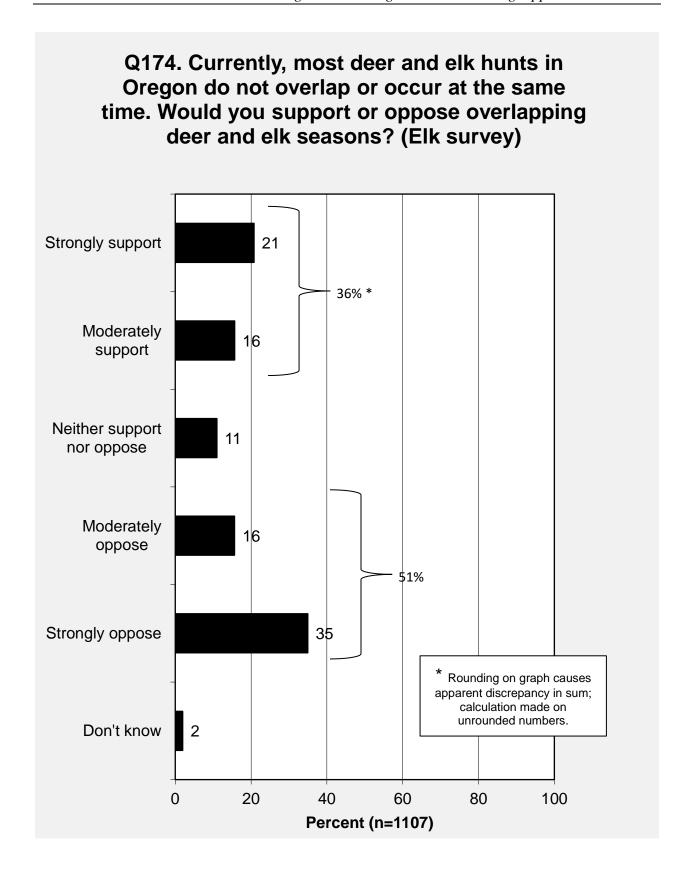


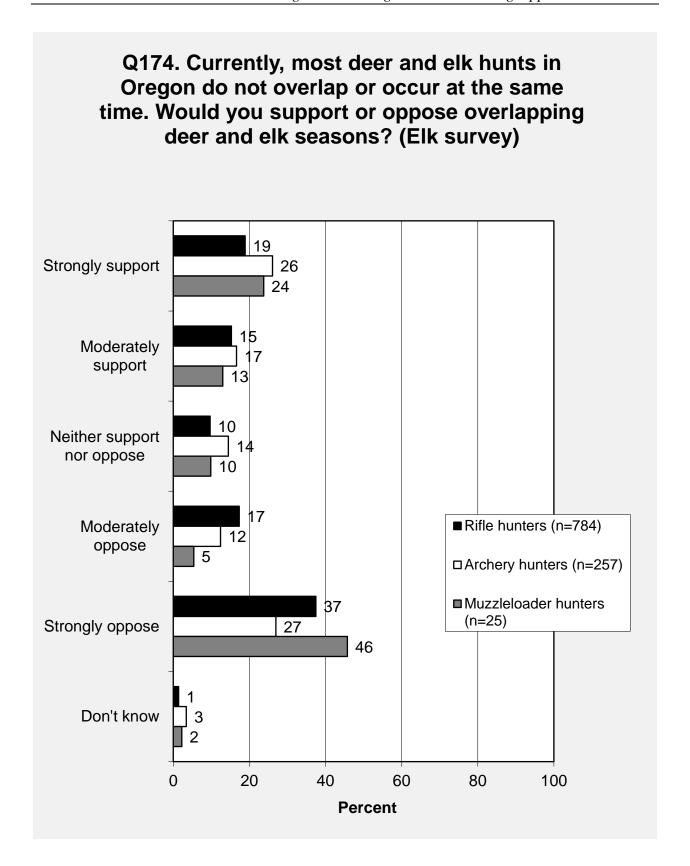
Q172/Q173. Which one of the following do you most prefer? Hunting seasons that always start on the same calendar day each year, for example, October 15 each year, regardless of what day of the week it is OR Hunting seasons that always start on the same day of the week each year, for example, the first Saturday in October each year? [Note: response order switched in each question.] (Elk survey)

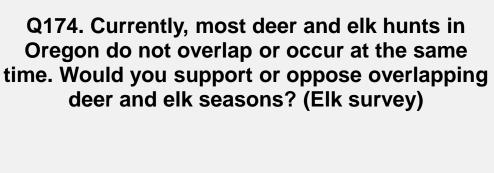


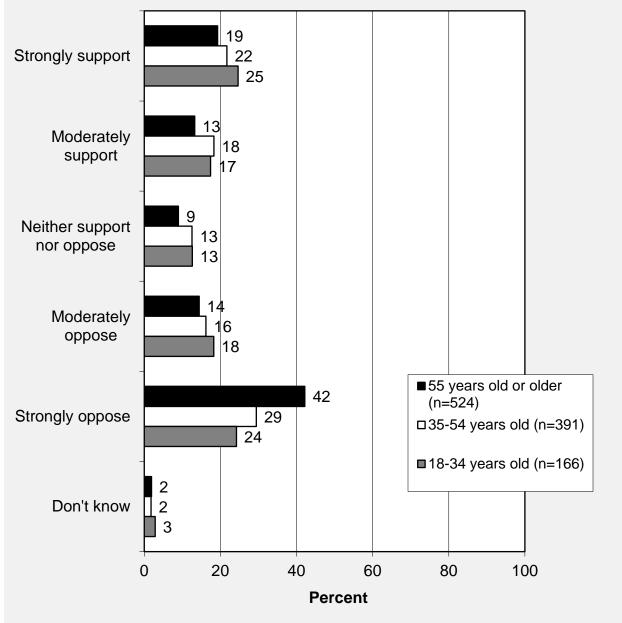


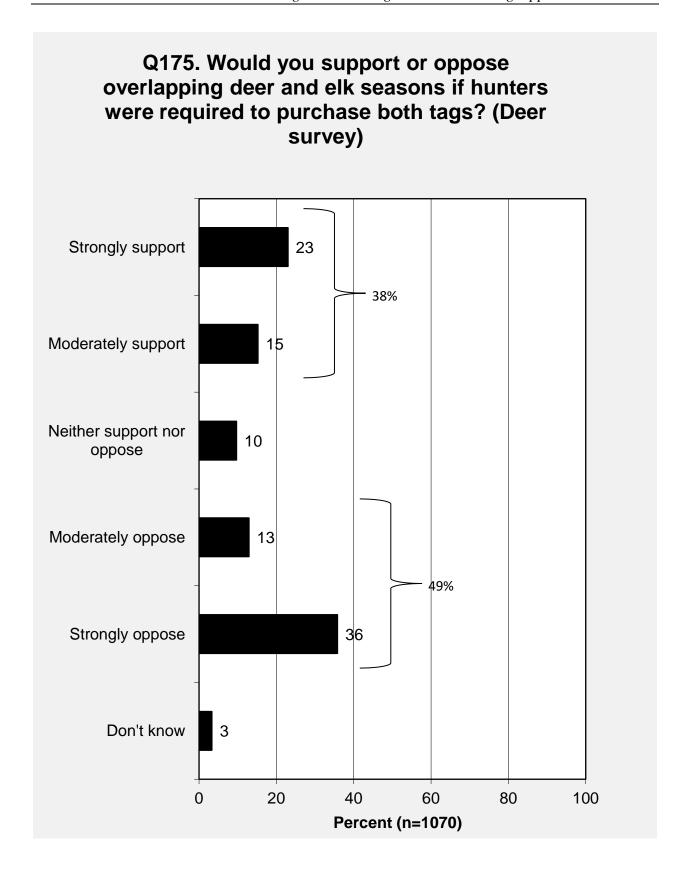


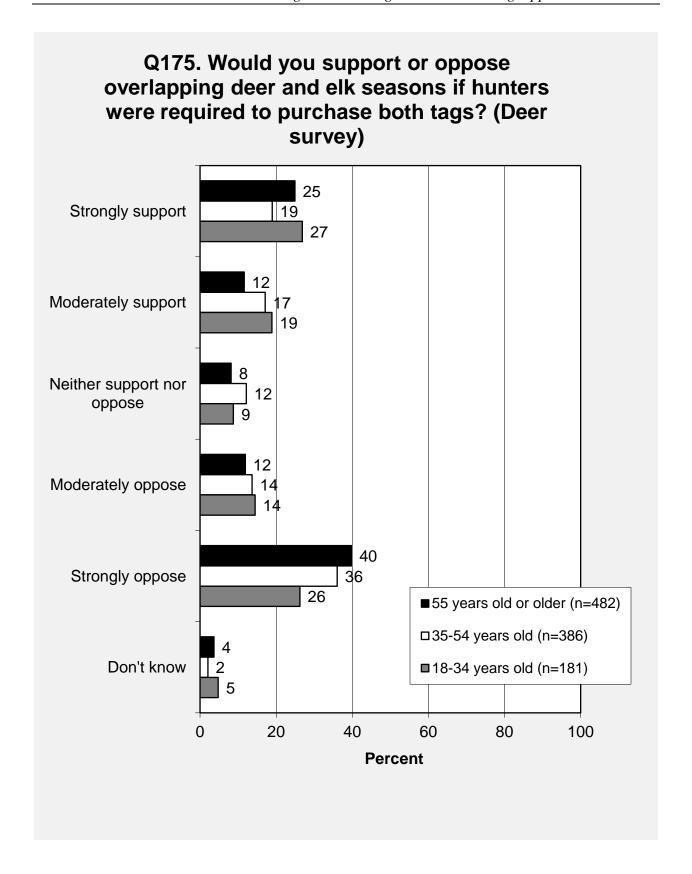


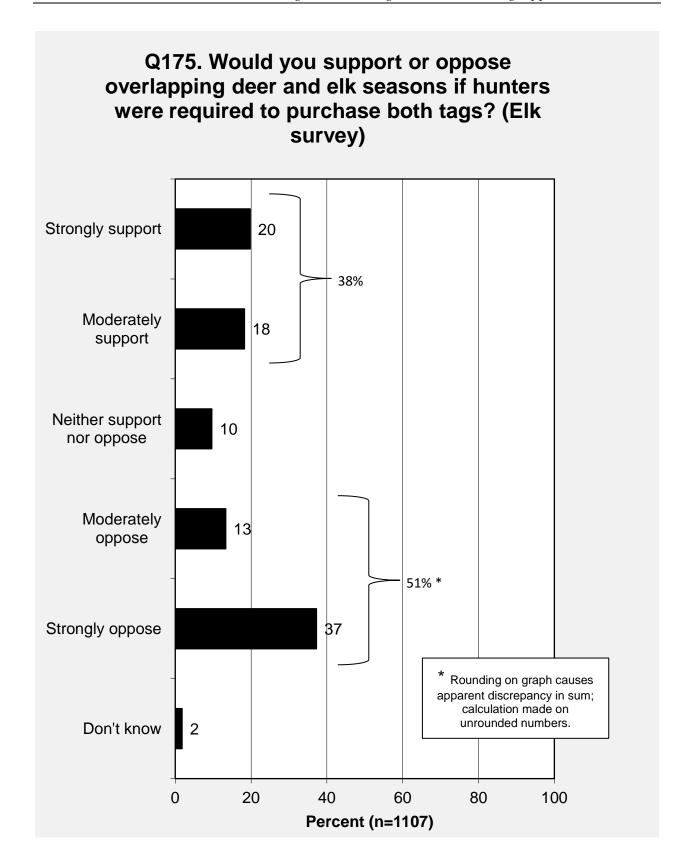


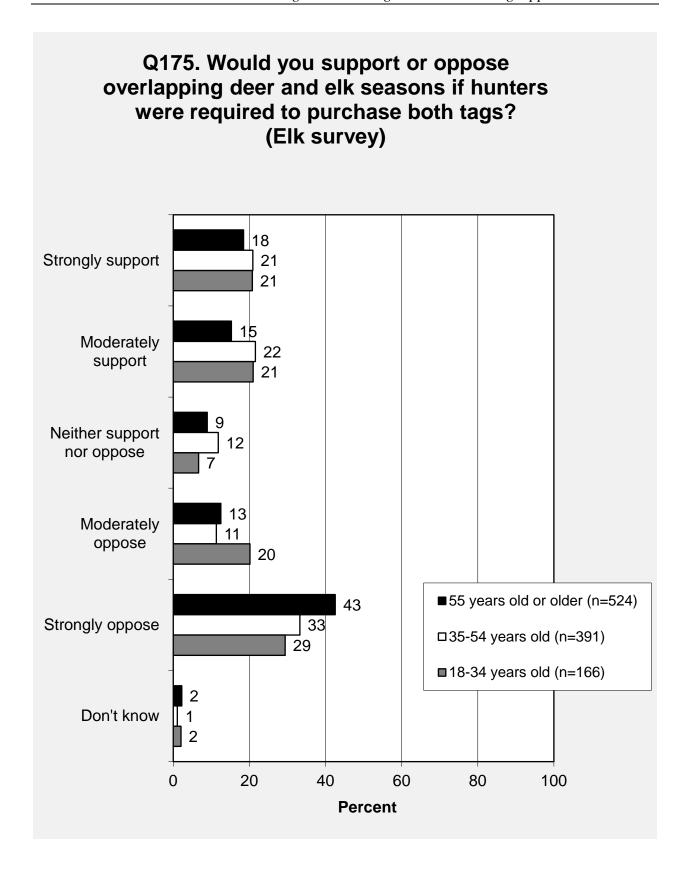


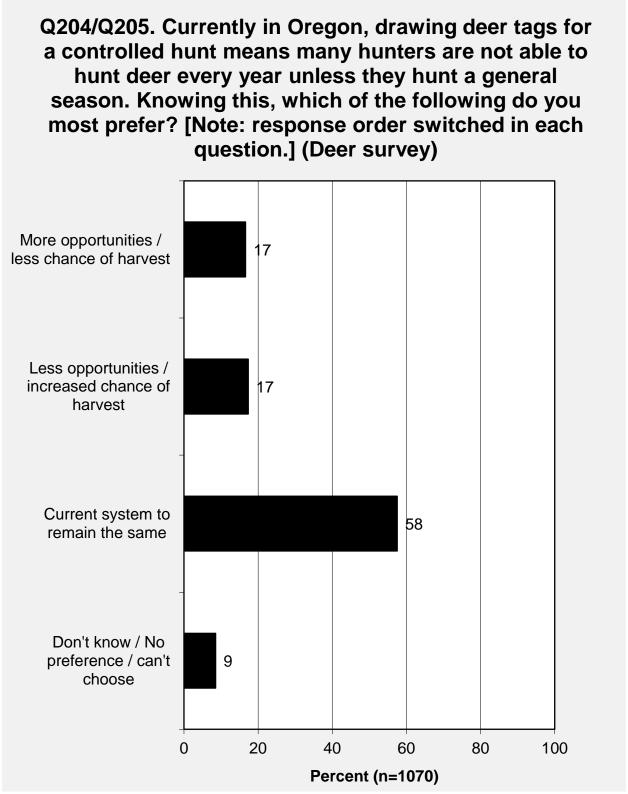


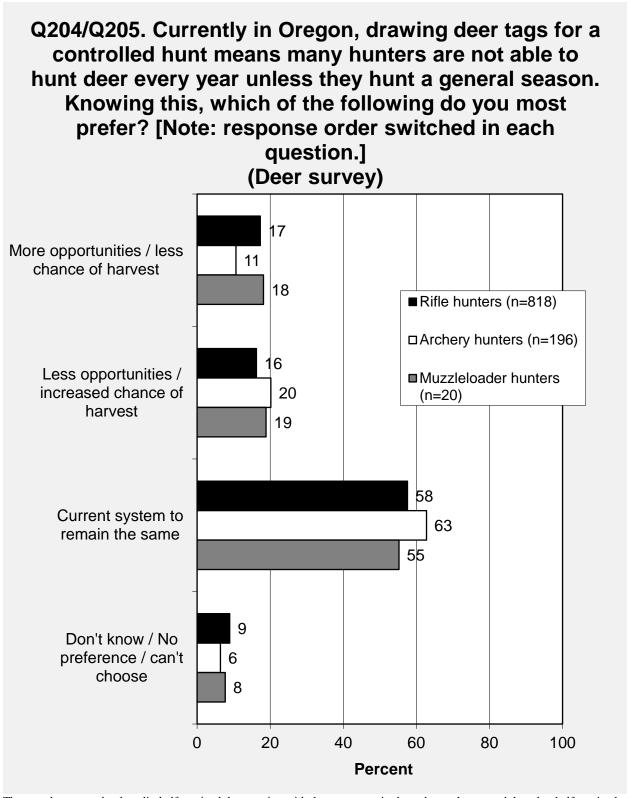


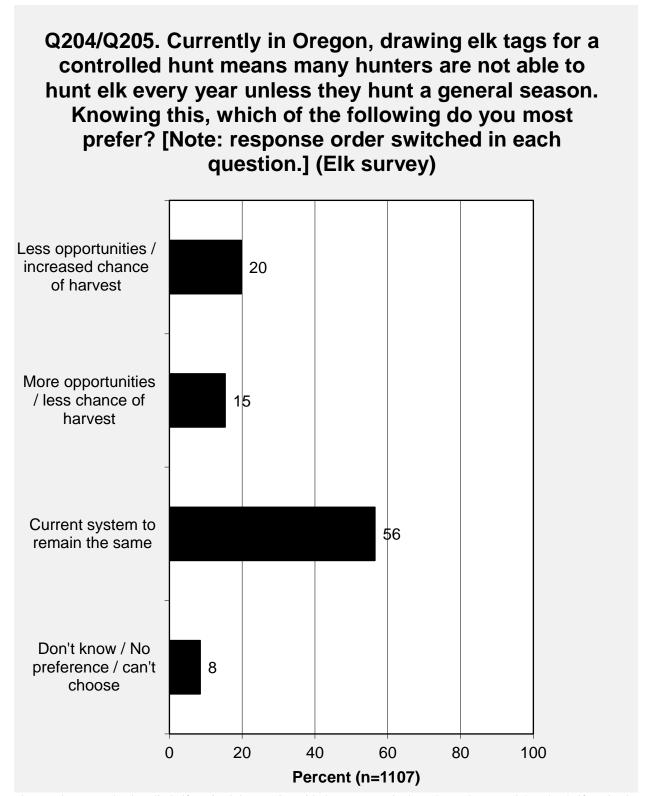


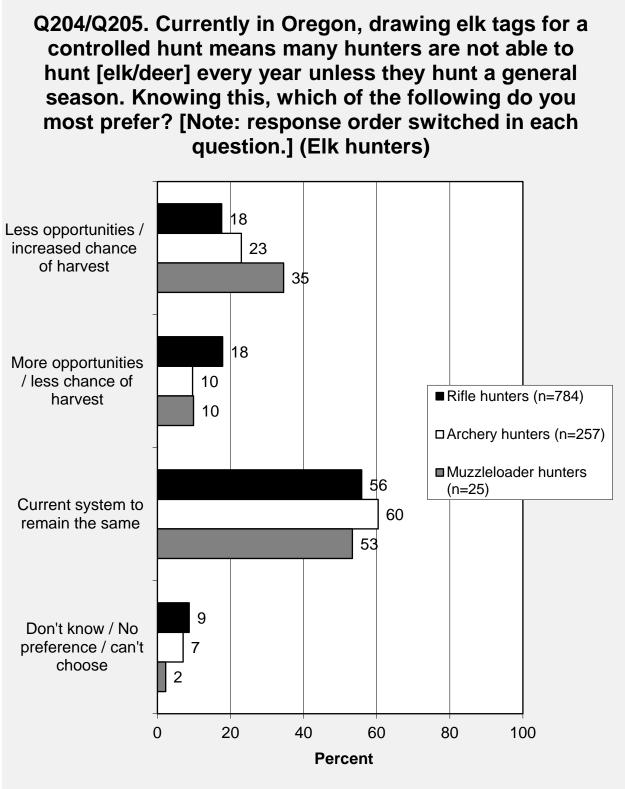






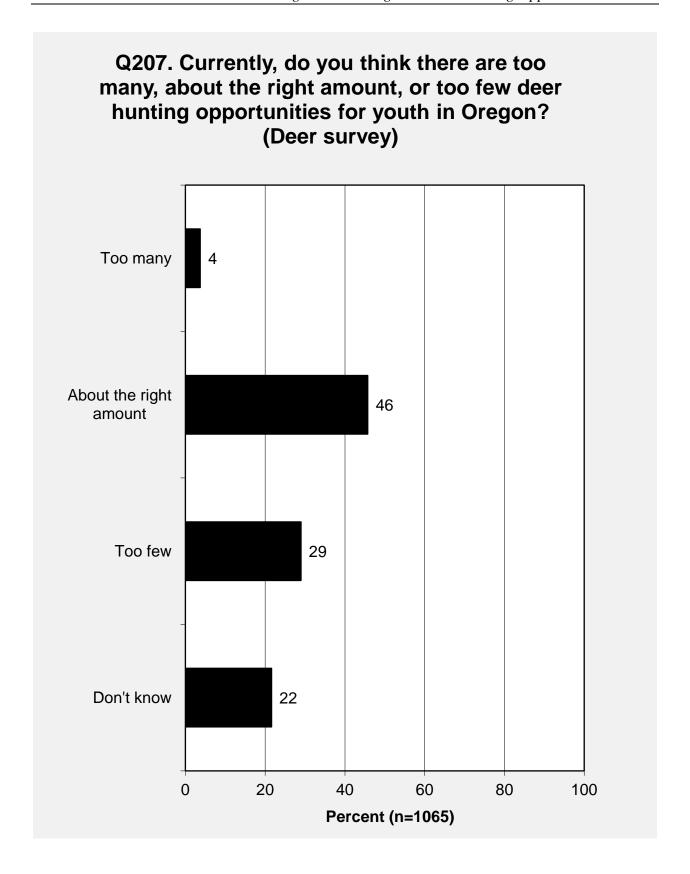


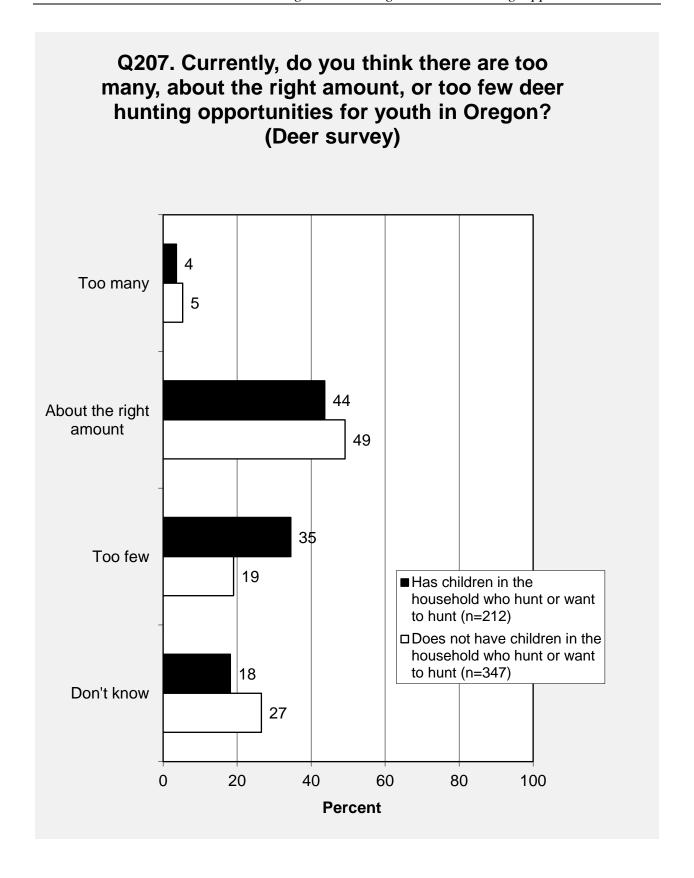


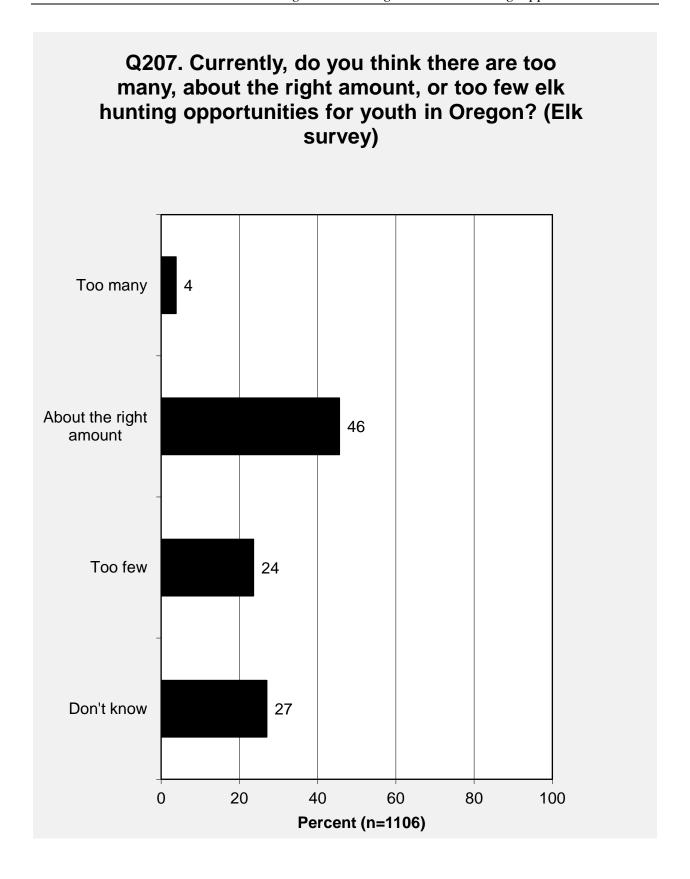


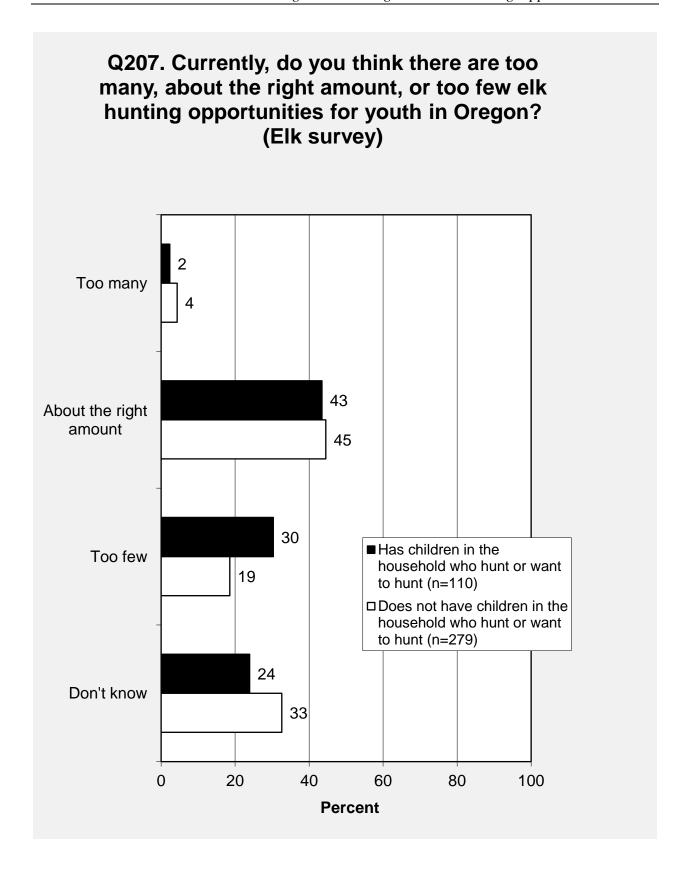
Survey Response Graphs

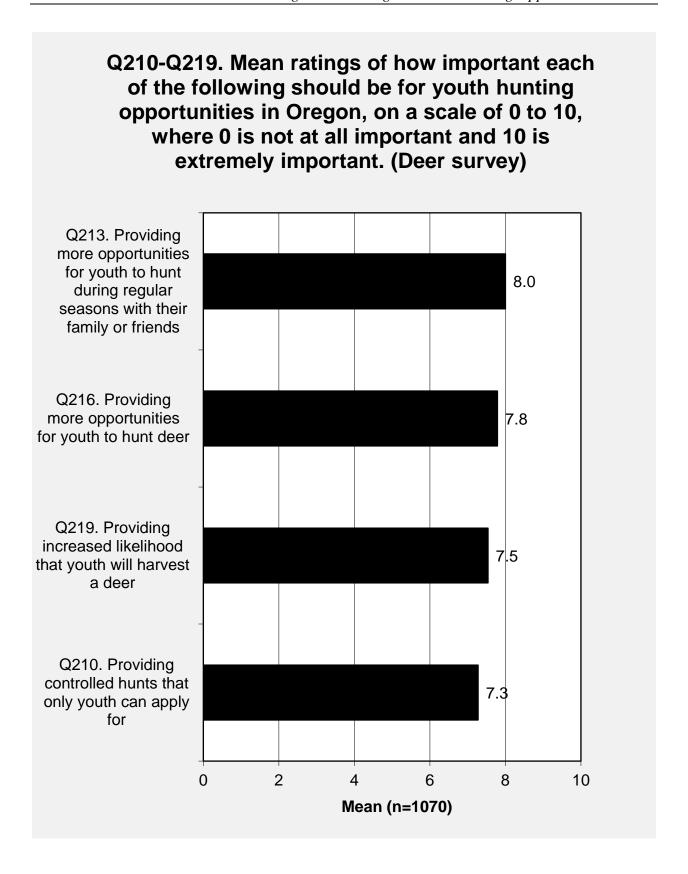
Youth Hunting

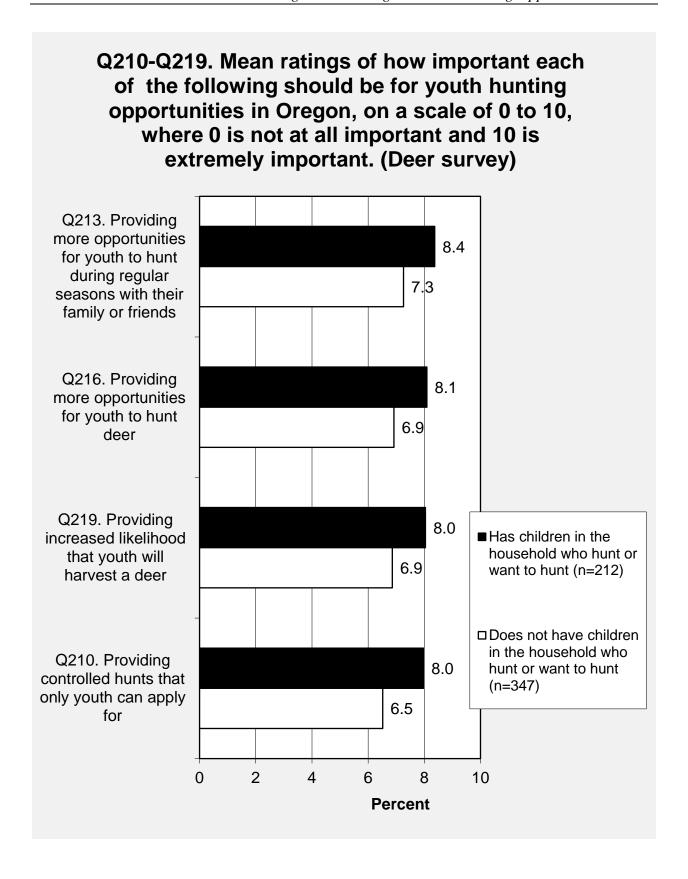


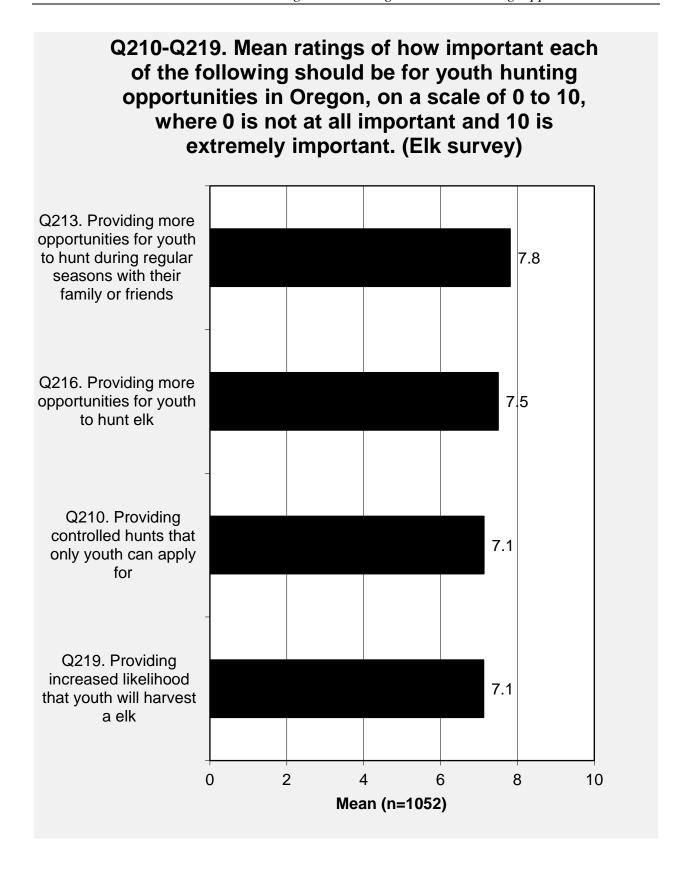


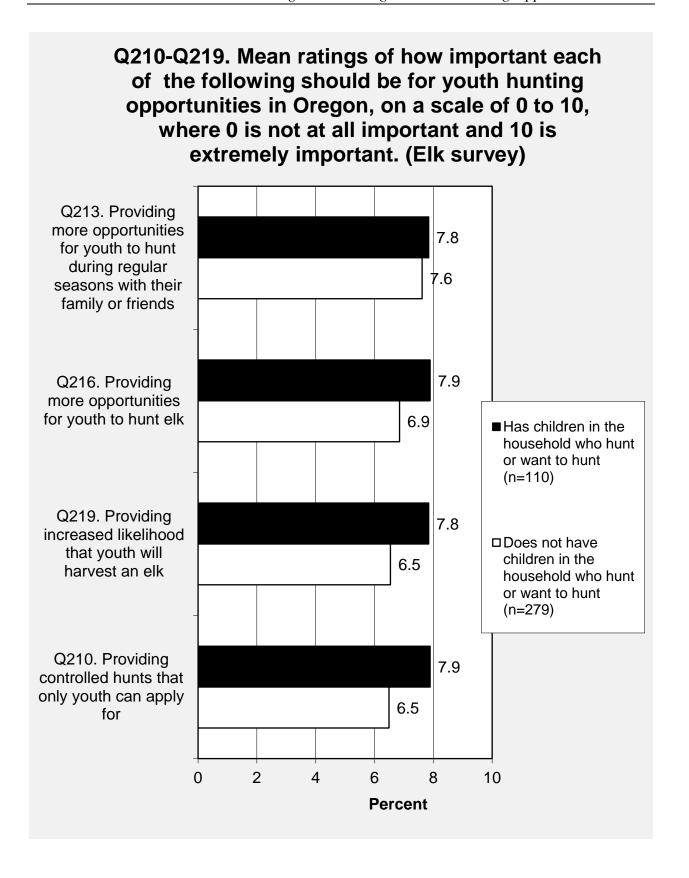












ABOUT RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT

Responsive Management is an internationally recognized survey research firm specializing in attitudes toward natural resource and outdoor recreation issues. Our mission is to help natural resource and outdoor recreation agencies, businesses, and organizations better understand and work with their constituents, customers, and the public.

Since 1985, Responsive Management has conducted telephone, mail, and online surveys, as well as multi-modal surveys, on-site intercepts, focus groups, public meetings, personal interviews, needs assessments, program evaluations, marketing and communication plans, and other forms of research measuring public opinions and attitudes. Utilizing our in-house, full-service survey facilities with 75 professional interviewers, we have conducted studies in all 50 states and 15 countries worldwide totaling more than 1,000 projects.

Responsive Management has conducted research for every state fish and wildlife agency and most of the federal resource agencies, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

We have also provided research for many nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations, including the National Wildlife Federation, the National Shooting Sports Foundation, the National Rifle Association, the Archery Trade Association, the Izaak Walton League, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Ducks Unlimited, SCI, and Dallas Safari Club. Other nonprofit and NGO clients include Trout Unlimited, the Sierra Club, the American Museum of Natural History, the Ocean Conservancy, the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators, and the BoatUS Foundation.

Responsive Management conducts market research and product testing for numerous outdoor recreation manufacturers and industry leaders, such as Winchester Ammunition, Trijicon, Yamaha, and others.

Responsive Management also provides data collection for the nation's top universities, including Auburn University, Clemson University, Colorado State University, Duke University, George Mason University, Michigan State University, Mississippi State University, North Carolina State University, Oregon State University, Penn State University, Rutgers University, Stanford University, Texas Tech, University of California-Davis, University of Florida, University of Montana, University of New Hampshire, University of Southern California, Virginia Tech, West Virginia University, and many more.

Our research has been upheld in U.S. Courts, used in peer-reviewed journals, and presented at major wildlife and natural resource conferences around the world. Responsive Management's research has also been featured in many of the nation's top media, including *Newsweek*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times*, CNN, and on the front pages of *The Washington Post* and *USA Today*.

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