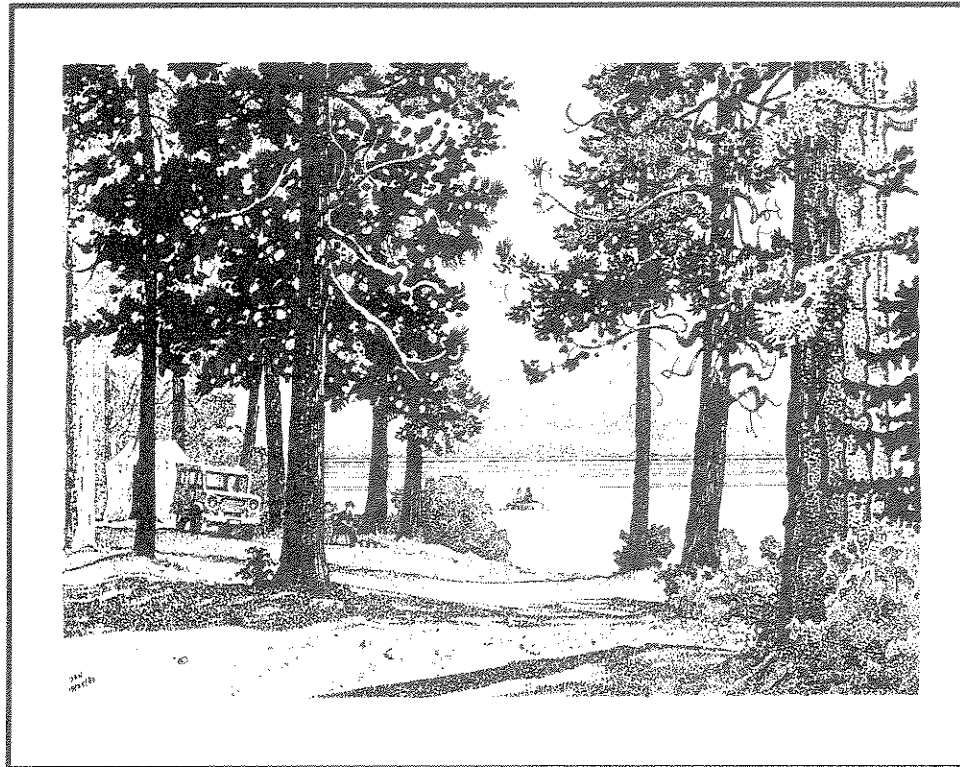


MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS

MONTANANS' ASSESSMENT OF MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS PROGRAMS



A Report on the Outcomes Assessment Project,
Phase I: Montana Resident Study

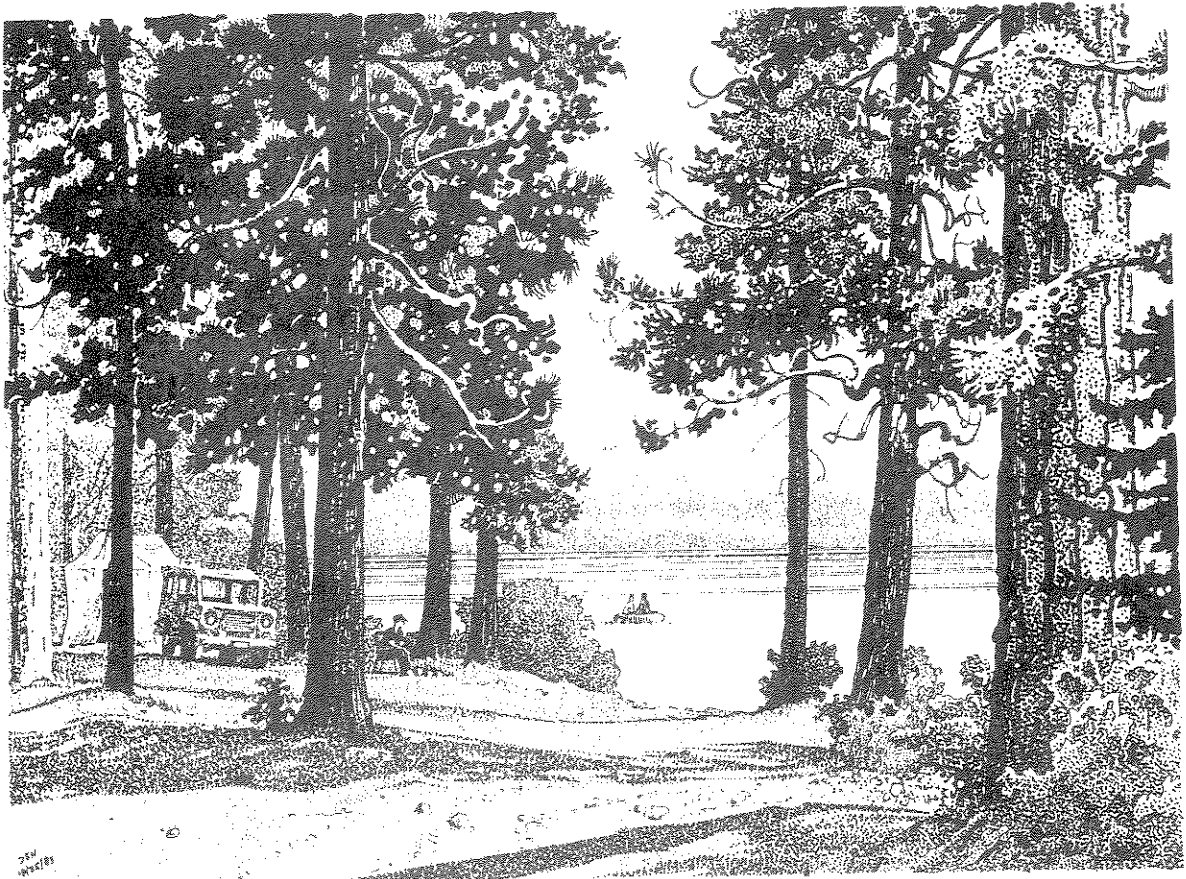
and

A Report on the Outcomes Assessment Project,
Phase II: Licensed Angler Study

A Guide to the Reports

Report #1: Montana Resident Study Results

Report #2: Constituent Survey Results
Licensed Angler Study



Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

Montanans' Assessment of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Programs

A Report on the Outcomes Assessment Project,
Phase I: Resident Study

by the
Responsive Management Unit

February 5, 1998

MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE, & PARKS

**MONTANANS' ASSESSMENT OF
MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS PROGRAM**

**A Report on the Outcomes Assessment Project,
Phase I: Resident Study**

by Dana Dolsen, Social Scientist
Responsive Management Unit

Adapted from
Program Outcomes Assessment Project Research Final Report
as submitted by
Responsive Management
130 Franklin St.
Harrisburg, VA 22801

Montanans' Assessment of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks' Programs

Report Summary

- ◆ In August of 1997, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (MFWP) contacted Montana households to set a benchmark for current public satisfaction with MFWP services. Out of 778 valid calls, a total of 273 households refused and 505 completed an interview. The response rate was 65% and refusal rate was 35%.
- ◆ Legal hunting was approved by 92% of respondents, 97% approved of legal fishing, 53% approved of legal motorized trail recreation, and 55% approved of legal trapping. *See Pages 6 & 7*
- ◆ Twenty-six percent hunted within the current year; 32% in the past 2 years (86% were satisfied with their experiences, 14% dissatisfied). *See Pages-14 for hunting, angling, and other participation data.*
- ◆ A third (32%) fished within the current year; 44% in the past 2 years (89% were satisfied, 10% dissatisfied).
- ◆ Six percent bought state park passports within the current year; 31% visited a state park within the past 2 years (93% were satisfied, 7% dissatisfied).
- ◆ Half (50%) went on a primary, nonresidential wildlife viewing trip; over the past two years, 96% of wildlife viewers were satisfied with their participation in their activity.
- ◆ Over half (56%) reported having used a trail in the state; over the past 2 years, 95% of trail users were satisfied with their trail experiences.
- ◆ Thirty-nine percent said they know a moderate amount about MFWP, 38% said they know a little, equal portions know a great deal or nothing (12% each). *See Pages 15-16, for agency information.*
- ◆ Three-quarters (73%) were satisfied (17% dissatisfied) with MFWP efforts to protect and enhance Montana's ecosystems and the diversity of species inhabiting them, while providing outdoor recreation opportunities.
- ◆ Seventy-four percent knew a little (54%) to nothing (20%) about the Parks Program, 24% knew a moderate amount. *Further detail on Parks issues are found on Pages 17-19.*
- ◆ Three-fourths (78%) were satisfied with the Parks Program's efforts to manage state parks, fishing access sites, affiliated lands and provide outdoor recreation programs (i.e., Watchable Wildlife and Trails).
- ◆ Half (49%) thought parks regulations are easy to use and understand; 46% were not familiar with them.
- ◆ Close to three-fifths (57%) were not familiar with information and educational materials from the Parks Program, while 38% thought these materials were timely, relevant and of interest.
- ◆ Over three-fourths (78%) said they knew little (45%) to nothing (33%) about the Fisheries Program, while 18% knew a moderate amount. *Additional Fisheries program results can be found on Pages 20-22.*
- ◆ Although seven of every ten were satisfied with the Fisheries Program's efforts to preserve and perpetuate Montana's fish and other aquatic resources, provide fishing opportunities, stock lakes and reservoirs, set fishing regulations, and provide and maintain public access, 21% didn't know or had no opinion.
- ◆ Over half (53%) either disagreed that fishing regulations were easy to use and easily understood (13%) or were unfamiliar with them (39%); 47% agreed they were easy to use and easily understood. *See Page 21.*
- ◆ Three of five (61%) were not familiar with the Fisheries Program's information and educational materials, however, 35% agreed that these materials were timely, relevant and of interest. *See Page 22.*
- ◆ Four-fifths (82%) supported MFWP efforts to restore, protect and maintain high quality aquatic habitat, although 18% either opposed the program (6%) or didn't know/had no opinion (12%).
- ◆ Nine of ten (88%) supported MFWP efforts to restore, maintain and protect native aquatic species.

Report Summary (continued)

- ◆ Three of five (61%) said they knew a little (43%) to nothing (18%) about the Wildlife Program; 32% knew a moderate amount and 7% knew a great deal about the Wildlife Program. *More detail Pages 23-24.*
- ◆ Two-thirds (68%) were satisfied with the Wildlife Program's efforts to preserve and perpetuate Montana's wildlife resources and habitat, provide hunting opportunities, recover threatened and endangered species, address wildlife damage situations, and resolve human-wildlife conflicts. *See Page 24.*
- ◆ Four out of ten (43%) said they are not familiar with hunting regulations. Almost half (48%) agreed that hunting regulations are easy to use and easily understood. *More on Page 25.*
- ◆ Over half (53%) were not familiar with information and educational materials from the Wildlife Program, although 43% agreed that these materials are timely, relevant, and of interest. *Details available on Page 26.*
- ◆ Over half (53%) said MFWP does an excellent (9%) or good (44%) job of balancing the needs and interests of people with the habitat needs of fish and wildlife. *Information on balancing issues are on Pages 27-28*
- ◆ Four of ten (42%) said the MFWP does an excellent (9%) or good (33%) job of balancing damage caused by wildlife with the conservation and protection of the state's wildlife. Yet, 59% rated this effort as fair (23%), poor (12%), or didn't know (24%).
- ◆ Similarly, 42% said MFWP does an excellent (8%) or good (34%) job of balancing human-wildlife conflicts with the conservation and protection of the state's wildlife.
- ◆ Half (49%) of all respondents were satisfied with access for outdoor recreation on private land. The other half (50%) were dissatisfied (26%), or did not know or had no opinion (24%). *Access facts on Pages 29-30.*
- ◆ Three-quarters (79%) were satisfied with access for outdoor recreation on public lands.
- ◆ Two-thirds (63%) were satisfied, but 5% were dissatisfied and 32% did not know or had no opinion when asked about non-fishing recreational opportunities through the state fishing access sites program.
- ◆ Two-thirds were satisfied with efforts to educate Montana residents about the state's parks, fish and wildlife resources, however, a third (36%) were dissatisfied (20%) or had no opinion/didn't know (16%).
- ◆ Seven of ten (70%) were satisfied with efforts to increase public awareness of parks, fish, and wildlife resources, yet 21% were dissatisfied, and 9% had no opinion/didn't know. *See Pages 31-32 for both efforts.*
- ◆ Virtually three-fourths (73%) were satisfied with efforts to foster high standards of outdoor behavior among hunters, anglers, wildlife viewers and park visitors; 15% were dissatisfied, 12% didn't know/had no opinion.
- ◆ Over two-thirds (68%) were satisfied with educational opportunities for outdoor recreationists; 32% were dissatisfied (10%) or didn't know/had no opinion (22%). *See Pages 33-34 for measured opportunities.*
- ◆ Not quite three-quarters of respondents (73%) were satisfied with opportunities for children to learn about hunting; 27% were either dissatisfied (10%), or didn't know/had no opinion (17%).
- ◆ Almost two-thirds (64%) of respondents were satisfied with opportunities for children to learn about fishing; more than a third (36%) were dissatisfied (12%) or didn't know/had no opinion (24%).
- ◆ More than half (54%) of respondents were satisfied with efforts to manage and resolve outdoor recreation conflicts; 46% were either dissatisfied (17%) or didn't know/had no opinion (29%). *See Page 34.*
- ◆ Three-quarters (74%) of respondents were satisfied with efforts to enforce parks, fish and wildlife laws in Montana, yet 12% were dissatisfied and 14% did not know or had no opinion. *See Page 35 for more.*
- ◆ Slightly more (78%) were satisfied with efforts to protect and enhance Montana's cultural, historic and natural resources through the state park system. *Results are on Page 35.*

Questions? For more information contact the MFWP Social Scientist, Responsive Management Unit @ 444-4308.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Methodology	2
2.1 Sampling Plan	2
2.2 Statistical Analysis	3
2.3 Limitations and Assumptions	4
2.4 How to Interpret a Bar Graph	5
3.0 Results	6
3.1 Opinions of Outdoor Recreation	6
3.2 Comparative Satisfaction with Fish, Wildlife & Parks Programs	8
3.3 Participation in and Satisfaction with Outdoor Recreation	9
3.3.1 Hunting	9
3.3.2 Fishing	10
3.3.3 State Park Visitation	11
3.3.4 Wildlife Viewing	12
3.3.5 Trail Use	13
3.3.6 Other Activities	14
4.0 Knowledge and Satisfaction	15
4.1 Agency	15
4.1.1 Knowledge of Agency	15
4.1.2 Satisfaction with Agency Programs	16
4.2 Parks Program	16
4.2.1 Knowledge of Montana State Parks	16
4.2.2 Satisfaction with the Montana State Parks Program	17
4.2.3 Opinion of State Parks Regulations	18
4.2.4 Opinion of Parks Information and Education (I&E) Materials	19
4.3 Fisheries Program	20
4.3.1 Knowledge of the Fisheries Program	20
4.3.2 Satisfaction with the Fisheries Program	20
4.3.3 Opinion of Fisheries Regulations	21
4.3.4 Opinion of Fisheries I&E Materials	22
4.3.5 Opinion of Specific Fisheries Programs	22

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
4.4 Wildlife Program	23
4.4.1 Knowledge of the Wildlife Program	23
4.4.2 Satisfaction with the Wildlife Program	24
4.4.3 Opinion of Wildlife Regulations	25
4.4.4 Opinion of Wildlife I&E Materials	26
4.4.5 Opinion of Balancing Wildlife with Human Needs	26
5.0 Satisfaction with Specific Agency Activities	29
5.1 Access	29
5.1.1 Access to Private Land for Outdoor Recreation	29
5.1.2 Access to Public land for Outdoor Recreation	29
5.1.3 Assessment of the Fishing Access Site Program	30
5.2 Information and Education	31
5.2.1 Efforts to Educate Montanans about Resources	31
5.2.2 Efforts to Increase Public Awareness of Resources	32
5.2.3 Efforts to Foster High Standards of Behavior	32
5.2.4 Educational Opportunities for Outdoor Recreationists	33
5.2.5 Opportunities for Children to Learn to Hunt	33
5.2.6 Opportunities for Children to Learn to Fish	34
5.3 Conflict Resolution	34
5.4 Enforcement	35
5.5 Cultural Resources	35
5.6 The Level of Outdoor Recreation Opportunities Provided	36
5.6.1 Hunt	36
5.6.2 Fish	36
5.6.3 Visit Parks	37
5.6.4 View Wildlife	37
5.6.5 Visit a State Park	38
5.6.6 Use Trails	38
6.0 Opinions of Specific Department Activities	39
6.1 Opinion of Enforcement	39
6.1.1 Fair and Equitable Enforcement of MFWP Regulations	39
6.1.2 Allocation of MFWP Resources to Law Enforcement	39
6.2 Opinion of Public Involvement	40
6.2.1 Opportunity for Citizen Participation	40
6.2.2 Understanding of MFWP Decision-Making Process	41
6.2.3 Attended an MFWP Public Forum	41

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
6.3 Partnerships with Private Landowners	42
7.0 Demographics	43
7.1 Years of Residence	43
7.2 Place of Residence	43
7.3 Region of Residence	44
7.4 Education Level	44
7.5 Gender	45
8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations	46
9.0 Appendices	48
9.1 The Telephone Interview Instrument	48
9.2 MFWP Agency Outcomes	72

1	Legal Hunting	6
2	Legal Fishing	6
3	Legal Motorized Trail Recreation	7
4	Legal Trapping	7
5	MFWP Program Satisfaction	8
6	Hunting License Status	9
7	Hunting Satisfaction	10
8	Fishing License Status	10
9	Fishing Satisfaction	11
10	State Parks Passport Status	11
11	State Park Visitor Satisfaction	12
12	Wildlife Viewer Satisfaction	12
13	Trail Uses	13
14	Trail User Satisfaction	13
15	State Park Activity	14
16	Knowledge of FWP	15
17	Protection/Enhancement of Ecosystems	16
18	Knowledge of State Parks	16
19	Satisfaction with State Parks Programs	17
20	Parks Regulations Easy to Use and Understand	18
21	Parks I & E Materials Timely, Relevant & Interesting	19
22	Knowledge of Fisheries Program	20
23	Satisfaction with Fisheries Programs	20
24	Fishing Regulations Easy to Use and Understand	21
25	Fisheries I & E Materials Timely, Relevant and Interesting	22
26	Restore, Protect & Maintain Aquatic Habitat	22

27	Restore, Protect & Maintain Native Aquatic Species	23
28	Knowledge of Wildlife Programs	23
29	Satisfaction with Wildlife Programs	24
30	Hunting Regulations Easy to Use and Understand	25
31	Wildlife I & E Materials Timely, Relevant and Interesting	26
32	Balance of People & Habitat Needs	27
33	Balance of Wildlife Damage and Management	27
34	Balance of Human & Wildlife Conflicts	28
35	Outdoor Recreation Access to Private Land	29
36	Outdoor Recreation Access to Public Land	29
37	FAS Provision of Non-Fishing Recreation Opportunities	30
38	General Public Education Efforts on FWP Resources	31
39	Increased Public Awareness Efforts on FWP Resources	32
40	Foster High Standards of Behavior	32
41	Educational Opportunities for Outdoor Recreationists	33
42	Provision of Youth Hunting Opportunities	33
43	Provision of Youth Fishing Opportunity	34
44	Efforts to Manage/Resolve Conflicts	34
45	Efforts to Enforce FWP Laws	35
46	Protect/Enhance State Park Resources	35
47	Resident Opportunity to Hunt	36
48	Resident Opportunity to Fish	36
49	Resident Opportunity to Trap	37
50	Resident Opportunity to View Wildlife	37
51	Resident Opportunity to Visit State Parks	38
52	Resident Opportunity to Use Trails	38
53	Regulations Enforcement Fair and Equitable	39

54	Allocation of Resources to Enforcement	39
55	Provision of Public Involvement Opportunities	40
56	Understanding of Decision-making Process	41
57	Satisfaction with Personal Involvement	41
58	Agriculture-based Business Income	42
59	Landowners: Partners in Wildlife Management	42
60	Years of Residence	43
61	Place of Residence	43
62	Region of Residence	44
63	Educational Level	44
64	Age of Participants	45

Montanans' Assessment of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Programs¹

1. Introduction

This document is a report on the 1997 benchmark assessment of Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (MFWP) program progress by the general resident public in Montana. Separate companion benchmark reports are available on program specific assessments done by specific constituencies or stakeholders (e.g., hunting and angling license buyers, park passport purchasers). MFWP wishes to compare our success in achieving "program outcomes" as identified in designated emphasis areas over time.

In 1996-97, three Program Outcome Committees developed program specific outcomes and measures. Parks incorporated their Vision 2020 long range plan, Wildlife used their Wildlife Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, and Fisheries used their Fisheries Beyond 2000 long range plan as bases for articulating their program outcomes. Then, each Program Team further developed corresponding performance measures to help them determine the degree to which their outcomes were achieved. At the same time, agency wide input was sought, resulting in the Management Team identifying a higher tier of agency outcomes -- fewer in number, but broader in scope so that all programs were addressed in a more standardized manner.

MFWP's Responsive Management Unit (RMU) issued a Request For Proposals (RFP) to select a contractor in the development of qualitative and quantitative research studies as part of the agency's POAP. The awarded contract consisted of two separate, but related studies:

- ◆ The first component's intent was to ascertain that the "program outcomes" and "program measures" as identified by the agency in its three broad program areas of fisheries, wildlife, and parks were acceptable to a sample of our constituents and the general public. This component, along with an extensive literature review of other U.S. state fish and wildlife agencies' work on program outcomes, and a review of internal documentation specifying a variety of constituency expectations and/or benefits derived enabled the redefinition or revision of program outcomes/measures to better reflect public input. This was done to minimize negative feedback from the general public and our constituencies as to what these outcomes and measures should be.
- ◆ The second component's intent was to present selected program outcome measures (i.e., from those outcomes that require public or user satisfaction feedback) in the form of questions to a random sample of the citizens of Montana. Their assessment of how satisfied they are with pertinent elements from each program area (i.e., fisheries, wildlife, and parks) will help determine the progress achieved toward related outcomes.

¹ The principal contributors to this report are Mark Damian Duda and Kira Colquit of Responsive Management, Inc., Harrisonburg, W.VA. Other contributors include Rob Brooks and Zoe King of the Responsive Management Unit, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, and Karlee Smith of the Word Processing Unit, MFWP. We wish to specifically recognize John McCarthy, Jeff Erickson and Bob McFarland for their invaluable assistance in overseeing this project.

Responsive Management Inc., was selected to do both phases of the POAP, and this report presents the results of the second component mentioned above -- a quantitative assessment of Montana residents' satisfaction with the pertinent elements of each program area (fisheries, wildlife and parks). The survey was cooperatively developed by MFWP staff and Responsive Management Inc. personnel.

2. Methodology

2.1 Sampling Plan

Telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium since nearly all residents of Montana have access to a telephone. In addition, a central polling site allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviewers and data collection.

Random telephone numbers were purchased from Survey Sampling Inc. (SSI) which represent a random selection of Montana households. This firm has patented computer programs that generate random numbers. The approach used by SSI produces successful connections with random households 35% more often than other random digit sampling methods (Survey Sampling, Inc., company literature). Telephone numbers such as these--randomly generated to overcome bias against new listings and residents with unlisted telephone numbers--ensure that survey results can be projected to the adult, English-speaking population of Montana as a whole.

To equalize the probability of telephone household selection for anywhere in the state, samples were first stratified to all counties in proportion to each county's share of telephone households in the state. To obtain reasonable estimates of telephone households by county, SSI developed a special database, beginning with Census Data for residential telephone incidence. These counts were then applied to current projections of households by county, published annually by *Sales and Marketing Management* magazine (SSI Fact Sheets, November 1989).

To translate these random households to random individuals, a random selection procedure within the household was needed. The procedure utilized is the "last birthday" procedure. This procedure means that when someone answers the phone, the interviewer asks to speak to the person that is 18 years of age or more and had the most recent birthday. This procedure ensures that the survey results can be projected to signify the attitudes of the adult, population of Montana as a whole. A total of 15 different interviewers collected the data for this project. The project supervisor randomly monitored the telephone workstations without the interviewers' knowledge to evaluate the performance of each interviewer.

Fieldwork for the survey began August 8, 1997 and lasted until August 25, 1997. Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. and on Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., local times. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, avoid bias toward people easy-to-reach by telephone and provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. Subsequent calls were placed at different times of the day and different days of the week.

The software used for data collection was QPL version 4.0 (National Technical Information Services 1997). QPL is a comprehensive system for computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The survey data is entered into the computer as the interview is being conducted, eliminating manual data entry after the completion of the interviews. The survey instrument is programmed so that QPL branches, codes, and substitutes phrases in the survey based upon previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of data collection.

A total of 1,500 phone numbers were attempted, resulting in 413 disconnected telephones, 232 businesses/government numbers, 11 language barrier problems, 66 "no answer" after 5 attempts (non-working numbers), 91 hard refusals, 172 soft refusals (5 or more "call back at a different time," answering machines), 10 terminated interviews, and 505 completed surveys. Thus the response rate was 65%. No response bias tests were conducted; research has demonstrated that such a response rate seems to be enough in certain situations (e.g., Dolsen and Machlis 1991).

2.2 Statistical Analysis

Throughout this report, statistically significant associations are presented within the narrative text. Specific cross-tabulations of demographic and participatory variables² by issues were conducted to reveal statistically significant differences of opinion. Those relationships which were significant at 95% (denoted by a single asterisk "*") and 99% (denoted by a double asterisk "**") confidence levels are reported. The sampling error associated with the sample is at most $\pm 4\%$ ($N=505$). This means that if this survey was administered 100 times to different samples that were selected in the same fashion, 95 of the surveys' associations would be within $\pm 4\%$ of each other. Some response distributions may not add to 100% exactly due to rounding, while a few questions allowed for multiple responses. Questions that allowed more than one response are identified within each figure.

²These variables included: years of residence in Montana, region of residence, place of residence, education, gender, age, purchase of hunting or fishing licenses, visitation to state parks, participation in wildlife viewing, and participation in trail use.

2.3 Limitations and Assumptions

Individuals were informed that their participation was voluntary, and that their personal data would remain confidential. Not all respondents answered every question and some questions may have been incorrectly answered.

Missing data are the result of any unanswered questions and cause the number in the sample to vary from question to question. For example, Figure 7 shows that 163 individuals replied to the question asked out of the 505 respondents interviewed. Those questions answered incorrectly may be due to carelessness, misinterpreting the question or its directions, and so forth. Such occurrences are treated as reporting errors and result in small data inconsistencies.

As the sampling frame was based on the statewide population distribution among counties for residents who had telephones, there is a tendency to over represent residents of higher socioeconomic status.³ Accordingly, because they have telephones, the data on resident opinions presented, participation status, and demographic characteristics may tend to be slightly over representative of residents with higher socioeconomic status.

³According to Survey Sampling Inc., 93.7 % of all Montana households have telephones. Thus, 6.7% (or 21,123) of the households in Montana do not own telephones and did not have a chance of being randomly selected in our telephone survey.

2.3 How To Interpret a Bar Graph

Most of this report's graphs resemble the example below. The large, encircled numbers refer to explanations below the graph itself.

SAMPLE ONLY

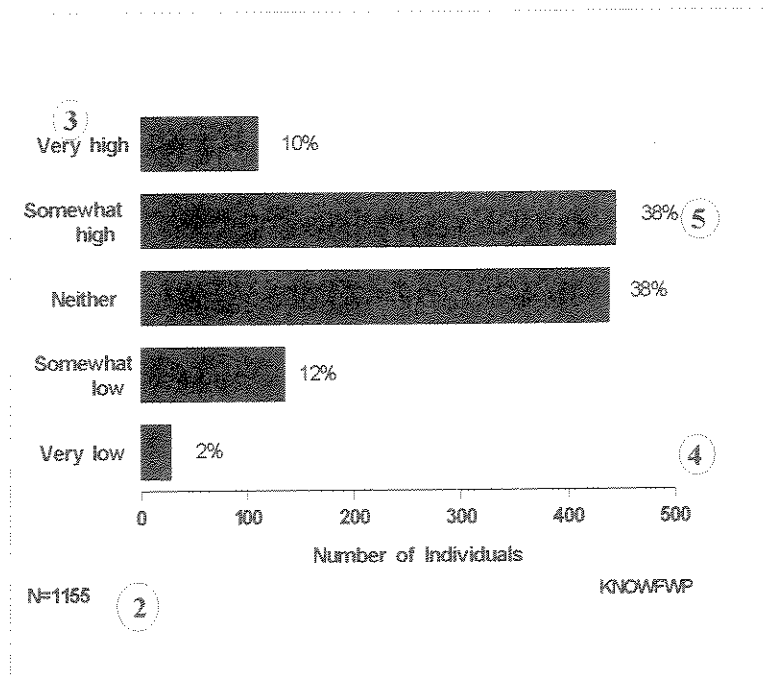


Figure 1 Overall Knowledge of FWP

1. The figure title is a general description of the information contained in the graph.
2. A note to the lower left of the graph gives the "N", or number of cases/individuals in the sample, and a specific description of the information in the chart.
3. Vertical information refers to categories.
4. Horizontal information shows the item number in each category; proportions may be shown in special situations.
5. In most graphs, percentages are included to provide additional information.

3.0 Results¹

3.1 *Opinions of Outdoor Recreation*

Hunting:

Legal hunting was approved by 92% of respondents (Figure 1).

Significant Associations: Men were more likely than women to strongly approve of legal hunting**. Licensed hunters** and anglers** were more likely than those without licenses to strongly approve of legal hunting.

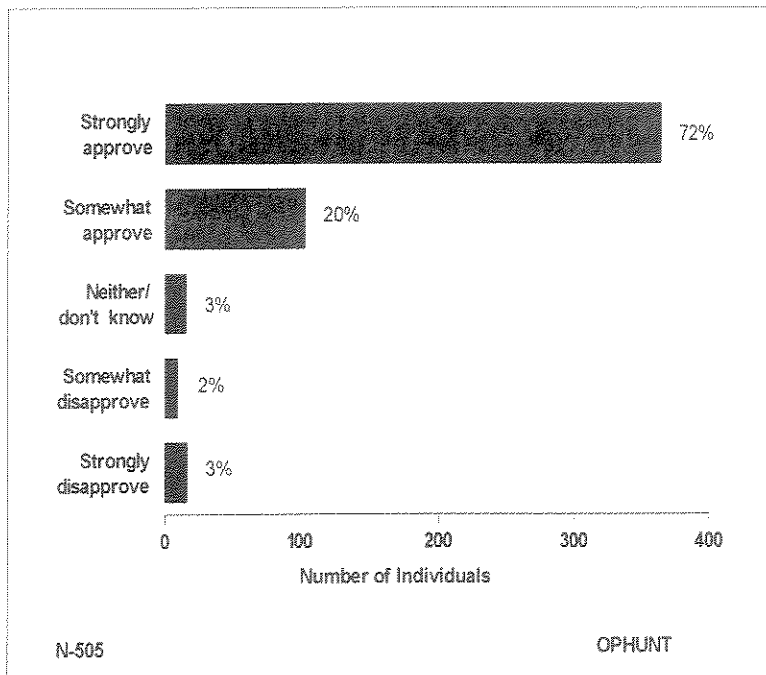


Figure 1 Legal Hunting

Fishing:

A higher portion (97%) approved of legal fishing (Figure 2).

Significant Associations:

Wildlife viewers were more likely to strongly approve of legal fishing than those who did not view wildlife**. Licensed hunters* and anglers** were more likely than those without licenses to strongly approve of legal fishing.

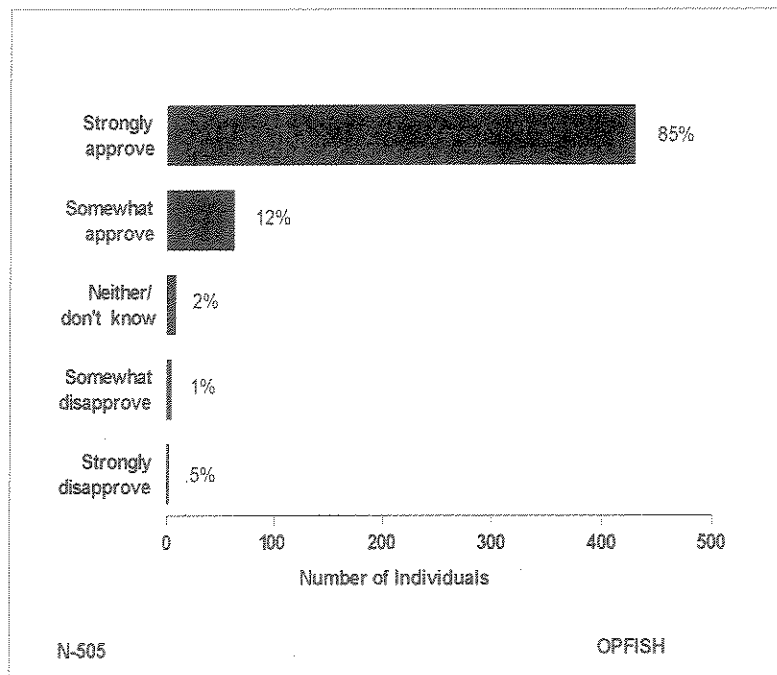


Figure 2 Legal Fishing

¹Throughout this section Significant Associations are reported. There are two levels of statistical significance identified (see Section 2.2 (Methodology) for a complete explanation):

* Indicates that a *significant relationship* exists between the demographic/participation variable and the issue being discussed at the 95% confidence interval.

** Indicates that a *very significant relationship* exists between the demographic/participation variable and the issue being discussed at the 99% confidence interval.

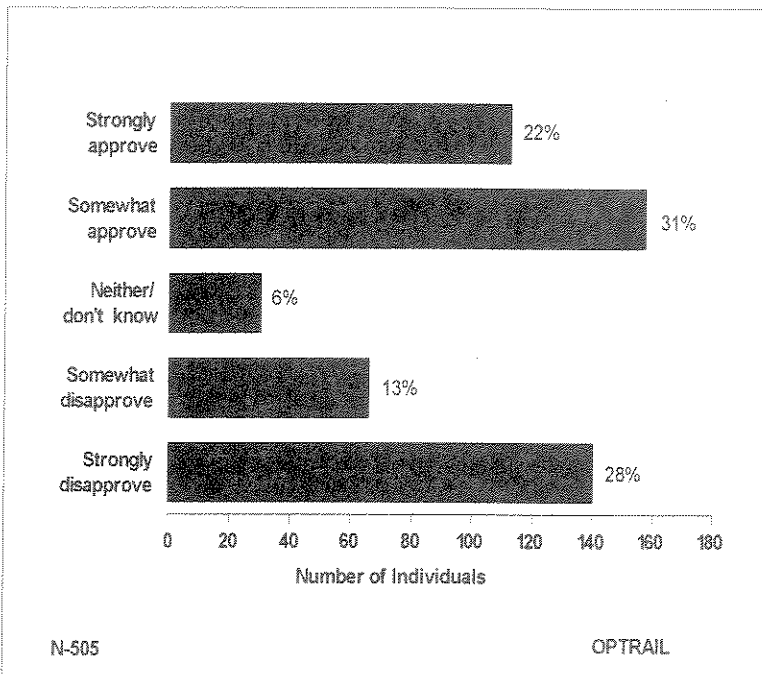


Figure 3 Legal Motorized Trail Recreation

Motorized Trail Recreation:

Figure 3 shows that 53% of respondents approved of legal motorized trail recreation, while 28% strongly disapproved of this activity. All-terrain vehicles were offered as an example of legal motorized trail recreation.

Significant Associations: The likelihood to disapprove of legal motorized trail recreation increased as level of education increased**. The likelihood to strongly approve of legal motorized trail recreation went down as age went up**. Licensed hunters were more likely than those without hunting licenses to approve of legal motorized trail recreation**.

Trapping:

Figure 4 shows that 55% of the Montanans surveyed approve of legal trapping. Eighteen percent strongly disapproved of legal trapping.

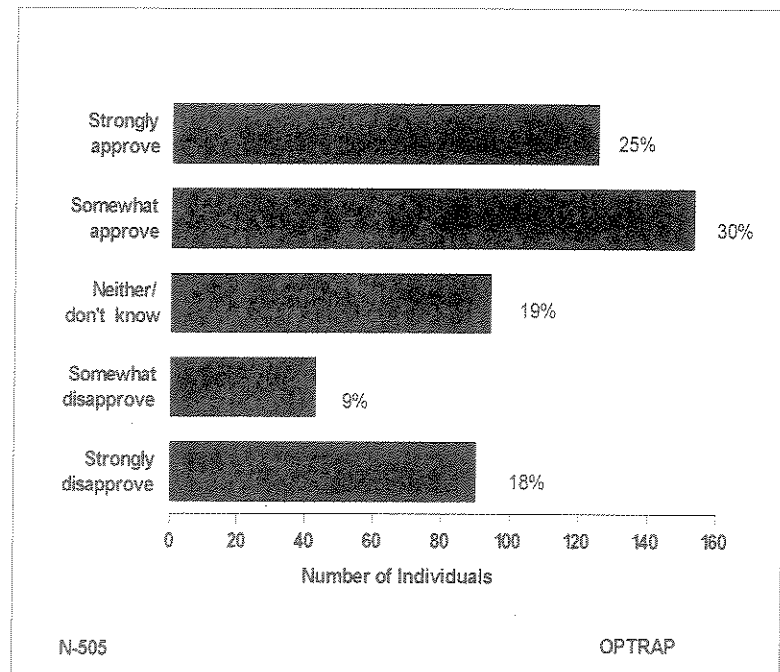


Figure 4 Legal Trapping

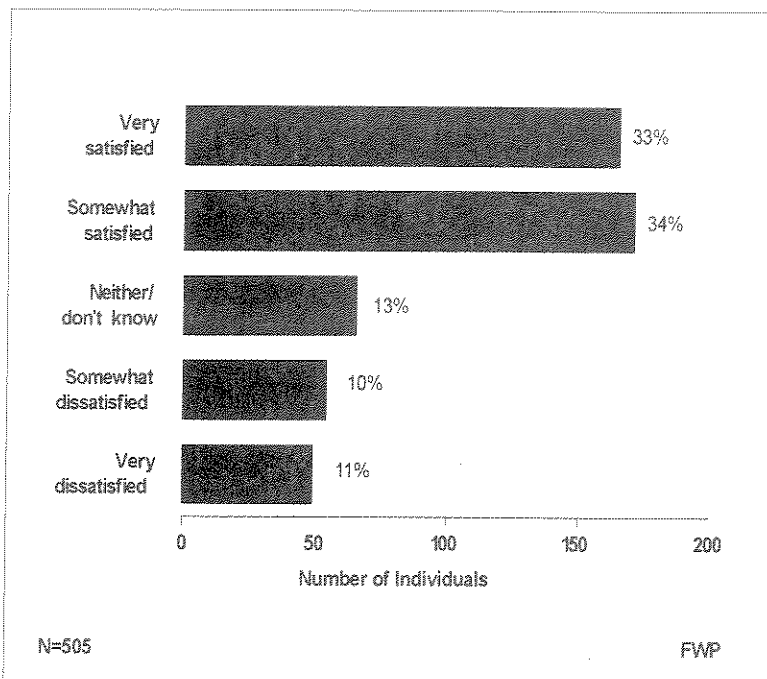


Figure 5 MFWP Program Satisfaction

3.2 Comparative Satisfaction with Fish, Wildlife & Parks Programs

Survey respondents were asked to rate four State of Montana program areas with regards to their satisfaction level. This series of questions was included to see how satisfied adult Montana public are with fish, wildlife and parks programs as compared to other state programs. As seen in Figure 5, over two-thirds (67%) of respondents were satisfied with fish, wildlife and parks programs (33% of whom were very satisfied) to lead the way among all program areas of inquiry. Other program areas evaluated included education (65% satisfied, 27% of

whom were very satisfied), crime (61% satisfied, 16% of whom were very satisfied), and low income family assistance (45% satisfied, 14% of whom were very satisfied).

Significant Associations: Farm/ranch residents were more likely than people living in more populated areas to be dissatisfied with fish, wildlife and parks programs*. These residents of farms/ranches were more likely than others in populated areas to be strongly dissatisfied with MFWP programs*. Satisfaction decreased and dissatisfaction increased as age increased**. Women were twice as likely as men to say don't know when asked if they are satisfied or dissatisfied with fish, wildlife and parks programs*. Wildlife viewers* and licensed anglers* were less likely to say don't know when asked if they are satisfied or dissatisfied with fish, wildlife and parks programs (compared with respondents who did not view wildlife or have a fishing license). Licensed hunters were more likely than other respondents to be very dissatisfied**, although overall dissatisfaction was similar between these two groups. Licensed hunters were less likely than unlicensed respondents to say don't know**.

3.3 Participation in and Satisfaction with Outdoor Recreation

All respondents were asked if they purchased a Montana hunting license within the past 12 months, a Montana fishing license for the 1997/98 license year, or a Montana State Parks passport for the 1997/98 passport year. They were also asked if they had participated in a range of activities over the past two years. These are described in the same initial order of hunting, fishing and state park use so that comparisons can be made between use over the past two years and current possession of hunting and fishing licences and park passports. Of all user groups participating in the past two years: hunters, anglers, wildlife viewers, trail users, and state park visitors; wildlife viewers were the most satisfied with their participation in their activity, although a majority of users within all of these five groups were very satisfied.

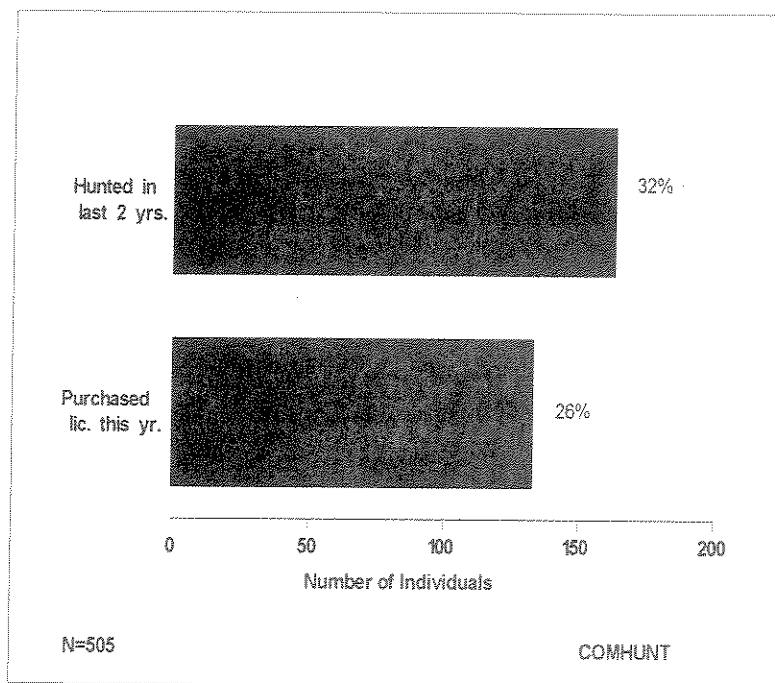


Figure 6 Hunting License Status

3.3.1 Hunting

Current Year: Twenty-six percent of respondents hold a valid hunting license as seen in Figure 6.

Significant Associations: The likelihood of owning a hunting license went down as age went up**. Men were more likely than women to own a hunting license**. Wildlife viewers**, trail users**, state park visitors**, and fishing license holders** were more likely to own a hunting license than those who did not participate in these activities. A substantial portion of respondents who hold a valid hunting license (approximately one-fourth) tend to be from households that derive direct income from agricultural operations (farms or ranches)*.

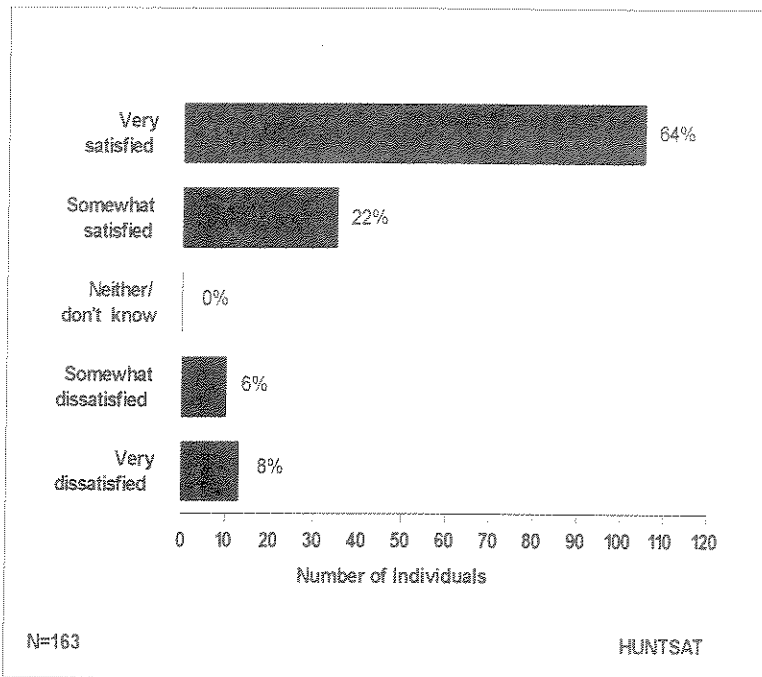


Figure 7 Hunting Satisfaction

past two years**. Participants in wildlife viewing*, trail use**, or visiting a state park* were more likely to hunt. As well, respondents with a fishing license were more likely than those without a fishing license to hunt**.

Past Two Years: About one-third of respondents (32%) said they hunted in Montana within the past two years. These hunters rated their satisfaction with their hunting experiences in Montana over the past two years -- 86% were satisfied, while 14% were dissatisfied (Figure 7).

Significant Associations: The likelihood of hunting increased as the place of residences became less populated*. Respondent participation in hunting decreased as their education increased*. Furthermore, their participation in hunting decreased as they became older**. Men were much more likely than women to report hunting within the

3.3.2 Fishing

Current Year: Thirty-two percent of respondents hold a valid fishing license (see Figure 8).

Significant Associations: The likelihood of owning a fishing license decreased as age increased**. Men were more likely than women to own a fishing license**. Wildlife viewers**, trail users**, state park visitors*, and licensed hunters** were more likely to own a fishing license than those who did not participate in these activities.

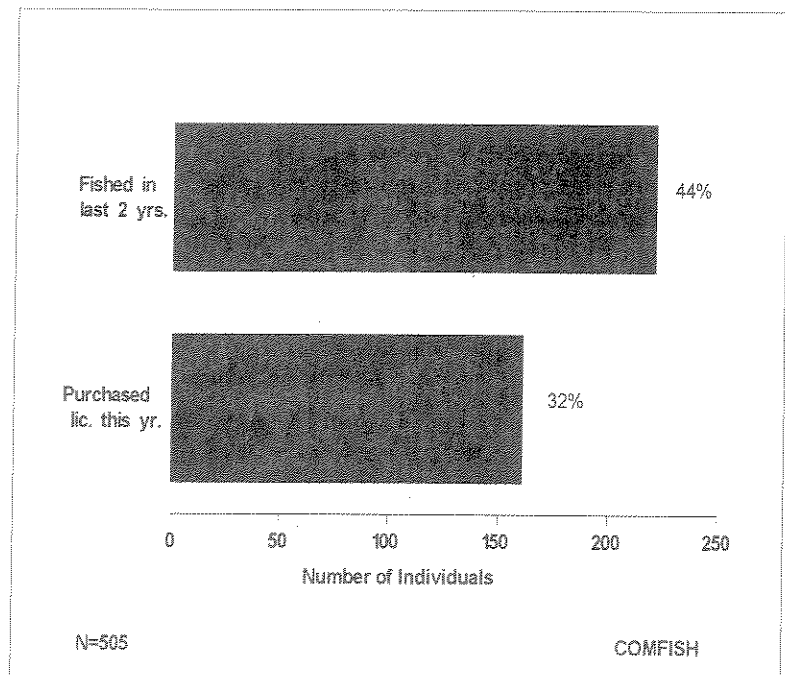


Figure 8 Fishing License Status

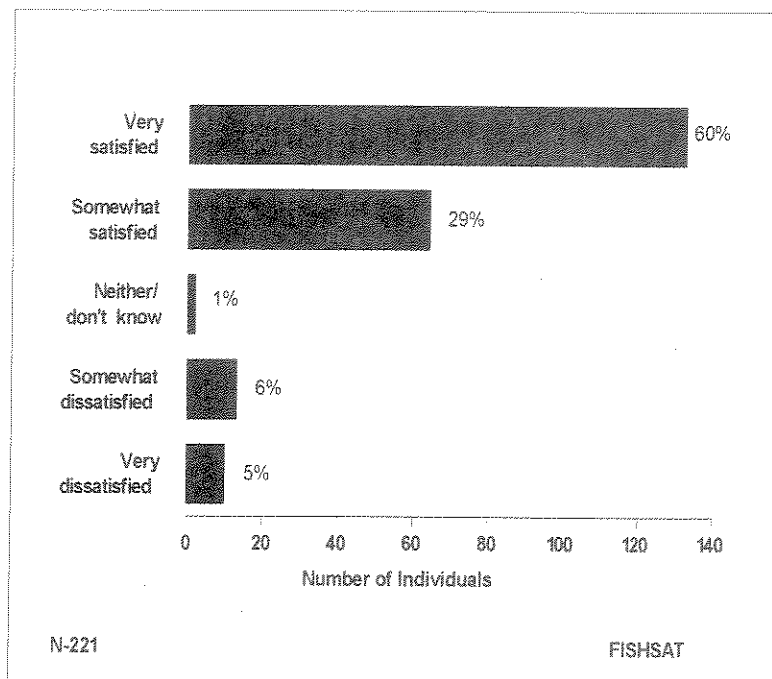


Figure 9 Fishing Satisfaction

Past Two Years: Forty-four percent of respondents said they fished in Montana within the past two years. These anglers were asked to rate their satisfaction with their fishing experiences in Montana over the past two years. As seen in Figure 9, 89% of anglers were satisfied, 10% were dissatisfied, and 1% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

Significant Associations: Respondents participated less in fishing as age increased**. Long time Montana residents were the least likely to have fished in the state within the past two years**. However, those having lived in

Montana for 16-25 years were the most likely to fish. This is most likely due to age, although there appears to be a weak relationship between these two variables where there is a greater likelihood to fish as the number of years having lived in the state increased (up to a certain age where fishing participation decreases dramatically). Men were much more likely than women to have fished in the past two years**. Wildlife viewers**, trail users**, state park visitors* and licensed hunters** were more likely to fish than respondents who did not participate in these activities.

3.3.3 State Park Visitation

Current Year: Figure 10 shows that 6% of respondents hold a valid state parks passport.

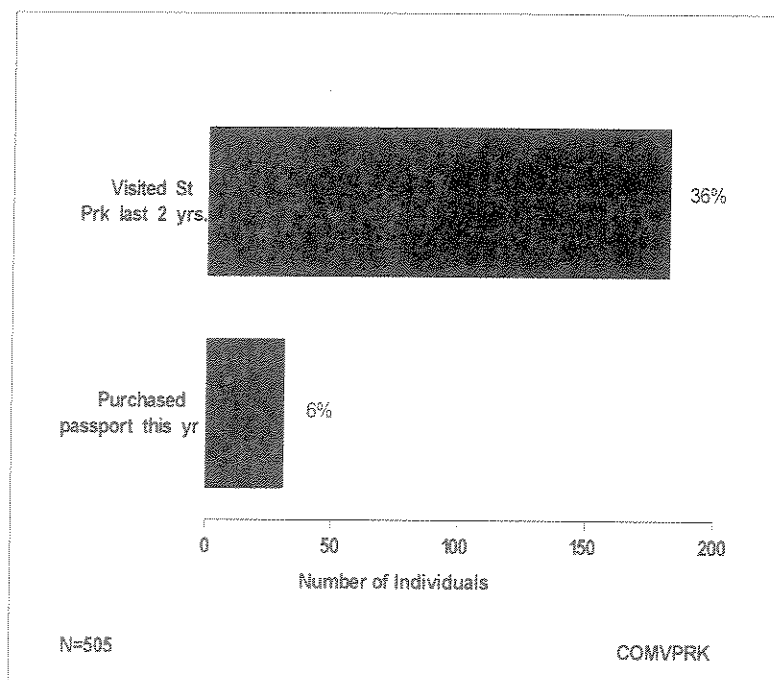


Figure 10 State Parks Passport Status

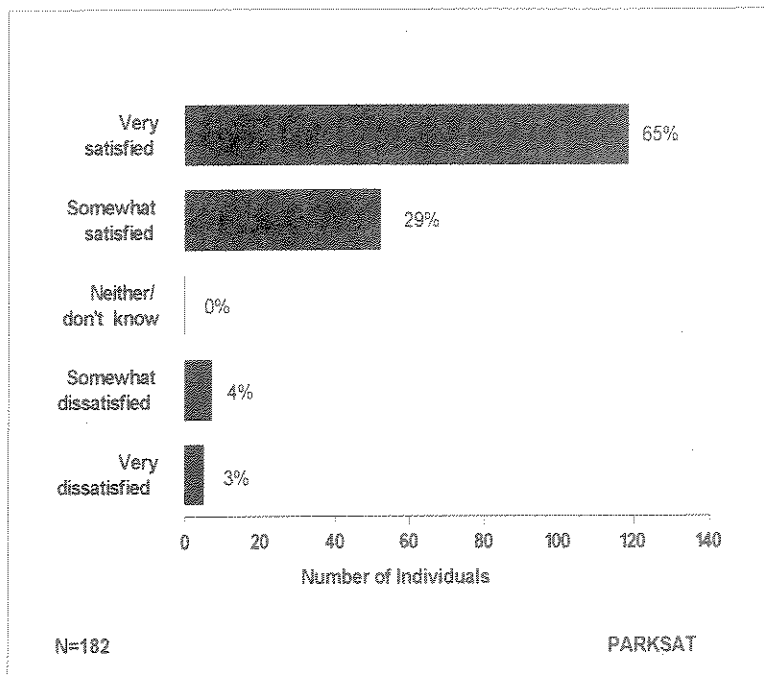


Figure 11 State Park Visitor Satisfaction

Past Two Years: Thirty-one percent of respondents visited a Montana state park within the past two years and could name at least one specific state park they visited. This control ensured respondents were not referring to federal or other non-state parks. Five percent of respondents said they visited a state park, but could not recall its name. State park visitors were asked to rate their satisfaction with their state park experiences in Montana over the past two years. Figure 11 shows 93% of state park visitors were satisfied and 7% were dissatisfied.

Significant Associations: Western Montanans were more likely than other Montanans to visit a state park*. The likelihood to visit state parks increased as level of education increased**. Wildlife viewers**, trail users**, licensed hunters**, and licensed anglers* were more likely to visit state parks than nonparticipants in these activities.

3.3.4 Wildlife Viewing

Respondents were asked if they had gone on a trip or outing of more than one mile from within the past two years for the primary purpose of watching or photographing wildlife. Respondents were instructed to not include trips to a zoo, an aquarium or a museum. Half (50%) of those who responded had viewed wildlife in this way. These respondents then rated their satisfaction with their wildlife viewing experiences in Montana over the past two years. Figure 12 shows that 96% of wildlife viewing participants were satisfied and 4% were dissatisfied.

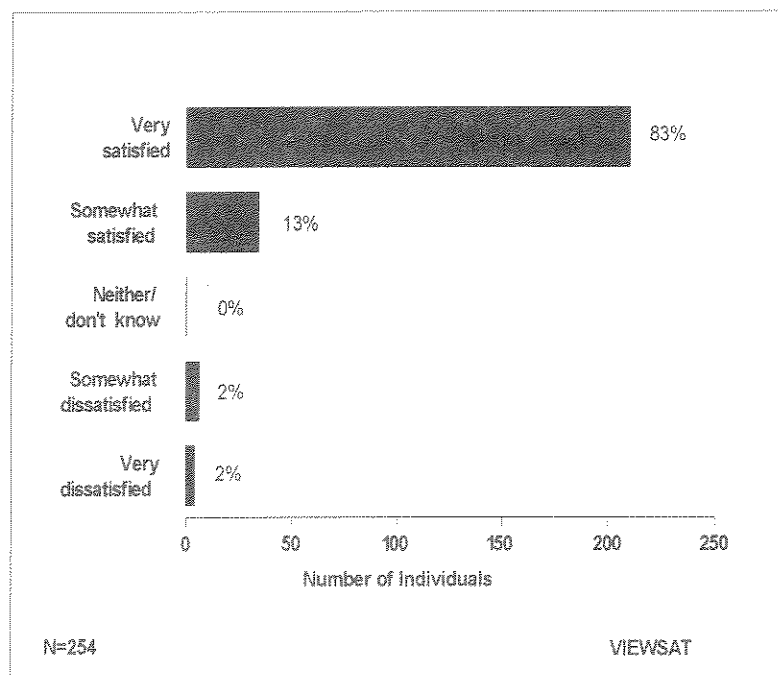


Figure 12 Wildlife Viewer Satisfaction

Significant Associations: People were less likely to view wildlife the shorter their residence in the state**. Western Montanans were more likely than those living from other parts of the state to view wildlife*. The likelihood of viewing wildlife went up as their level of education increased*. Respondents age 55 or older were the least likely, while those aged 45-54 were the most likely age group to view wildlife**. Trail users**, state park visitors**, licensed hunters**, and licensed anglers** were more likely to view wildlife compared to nonparticipants.

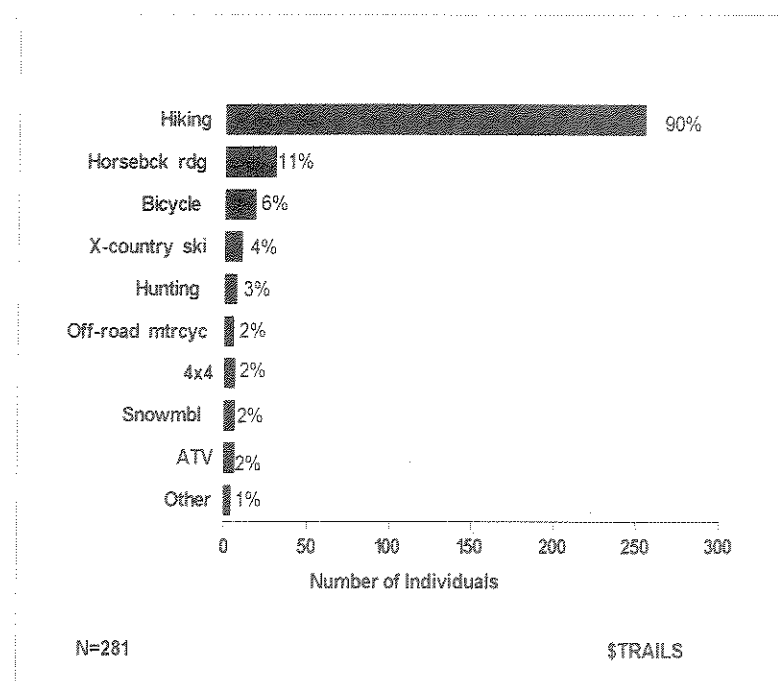


Figure 13 Trail Uses

3.3.5 Trail Use

Fifty-six percent of respondents reported having used a trail in Montana within the past two years. Figure 13 shows that 90% of trail users used trails to hike, 11% of trail users used trails to ride horses, 6% used trails to bicycle, 4% used trails to cross-country ski, 3% used trails to hunt, and 2% of trail users frequented trails for each of the following activities: 4x4, snowmobile, ATV, and off-road motorcycle. One percent of trail users mentioned other activities. Trail users were allowed to mention more than one type of trail use.

Figure 14 shows that these users rated their satisfaction with their trail experiences in Montana over the past two years -- 95% of trail users were satisfied, 4% were dissatisfied, and 1% had no opinion or did not know.

Significant Associations: The longer respondents lived in Montana the less likely they were to use trails**. Western Montana residents were more likely than those elsewhere in the state to use trails**. The likelihood of using trails went up as level of education increased**. The highest rate of trail use was within the 35-44 age group, although those aged 18-34 or 45-54 were also more likely than those aged 55 or older to use trails. Wildlife viewers**, state

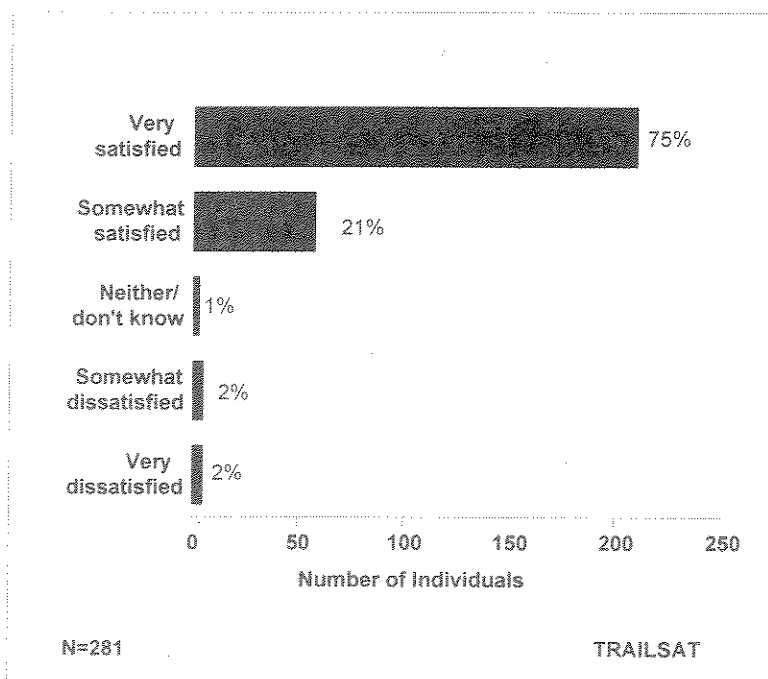


Figure 14 Trail User Satisfaction

park visitors**, licensed hunters**, and licensed anglers** were more likely to use trails than nonparticipants in these activities.

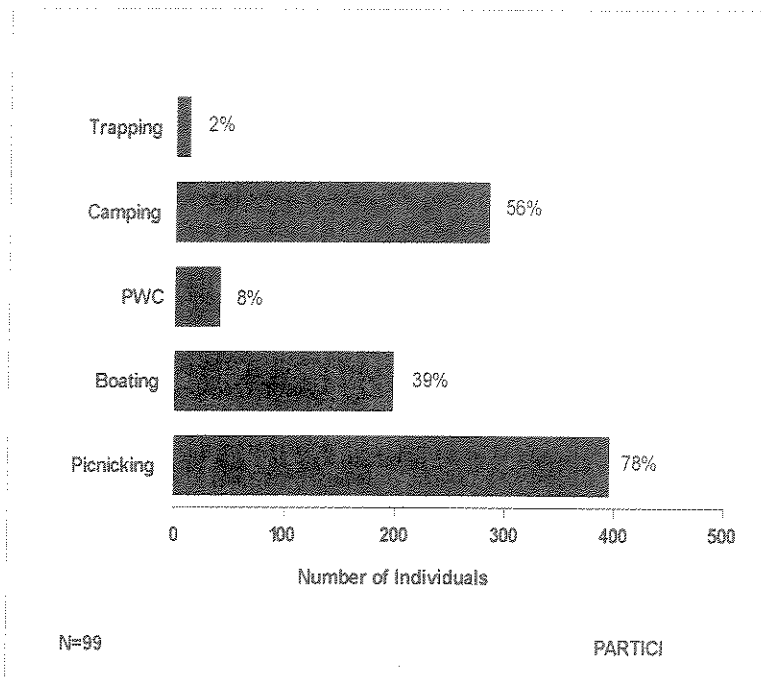


Figure 15 State Park Activity

3.3.6 Other Activities

Seventy-eight percent of respondents picnicked, 56% camped, 39% boated, 8% used a personal water craft (PWC), and 2% trapped in Montana in the past two years (see Figure 15).

Significant Associations:

Camping Participation

The likelihood to camp went up as years residing in Montana increased** except for those having lived in the state for 26 or more years. Western Montanans were more likely than those living in other parts of the state to camp**.

Respondents aged 18-44 were the most likely to camp**. Men were more likely than women to camp*. Wildlife viewers**, trail users**, state park visitors**, licensed hunters**, and licensed anglers** were more likely to camp than nonparticipants in these activities.

PWC Use

Those respondents who had lived in Montana for 16-25 years were the most likely to use a PWC*. The likelihood of using a PWC went down as age went up**. Trail users**, licensed hunters**, and fishing licensed anglers* were more likely to use PWCs than nonparticipants.

Boating Participation

Residents of western Montana were more likely than those living elsewhere in the state to participate in boating**. The occurrence of residents boating lessened as age increased**. Wildlife viewers*, trail users**, state park visitors**, licensed hunters**, and licensed anglers** were more likely to participate in boating than nonparticipants.

Picnicking Participation

Western Montanans were more likely than those living in other parts of the state to picnic**. Respondents aged 55 or older tended to picnic less often than younger ones*. Women were more likely than men to picnic*. Wildlife viewers**, trail users**, and state park visitors** were more likely to picnic than those who did not participate in these activities.

4.0 Knowledge and Satisfaction

4.1 Agency

4.1.1 Knowledge of Agency

Respondents were told that Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (MFWP) is responsible for the management and protection of Montana's fish, wildlife and state parks, while providing outdoor recreation opportunities. Figure 16 shows that 12% of respondents said they know a great deal about the Department. The most frequent response, a moderate amount, was given by 39% of respondents. Another 38% said they know a little, while 12% knew nothing about the Department.

Significant Associations: Respondents describing their place of residence as a large city or city were more likely than those living in less populated areas to say they know a little or nothing about the Department**. The likelihood to say they know a great deal about the Department decreased as level of education increased*. Men were more likely than women to say they know a great deal or

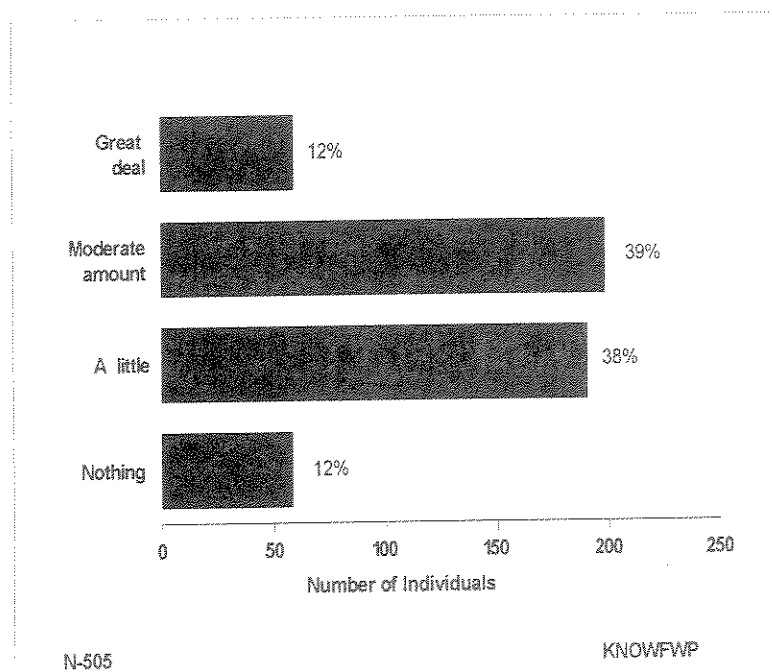


Figure 16 Knowledge of FWP

moderate amount and were less likely to say they know a little or nothing about the Department when compared with those who do not have fishing licenses**. Licensed hunters were more likely to say they know a great deal or a moderate amount about the Department**. Respondents not participating in wildlife viewing** or trail use** were more likely than those who do participate in either of these two activities to say they know nothing about the Department. State park visitors were more likely to say they know a great deal, less likely to say they know a little or nothing about the Department when compared to respondents who have not visited state parks**. Licensed hunters were more likely to say they know a great deal or a moderate amount and were less likely to say they know a little or nothing about the Department when compared with those who do not have hunting licenses**. Licensed anglers were more likely to say they know a

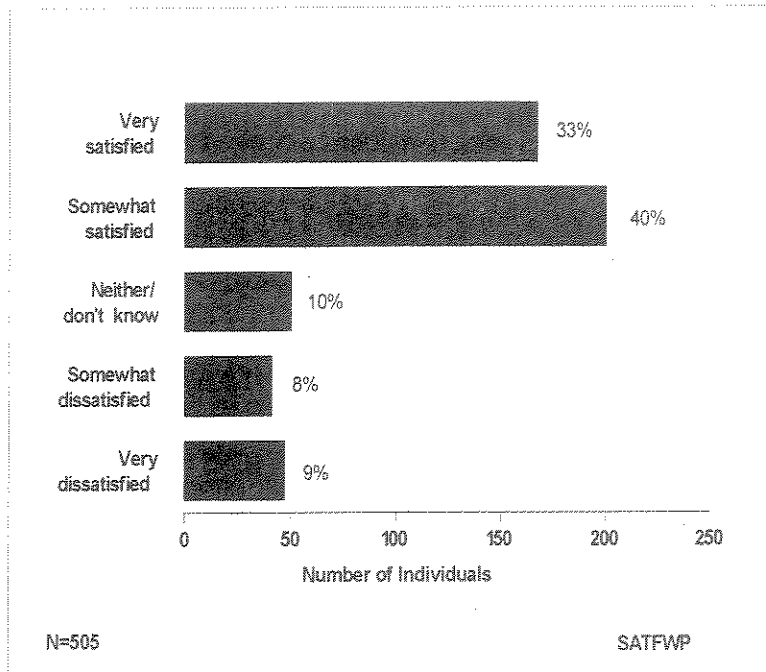


Figure 17 Protection/Enhancement of Ecosystems

4.1.2 Satisfaction with Agency Programs

Almost three quarters of respondents (73%) were satisfied with the MFWP's efforts to protect and enhance Montana's ecosystems and the diversity of species inhabiting them, while providing outdoor recreation opportunities. Seventeen percent were dissatisfied, and 10% had no opinion or did not know as seen in Figure 17.

Significant Associations: Wildlife viewers* and state park visitors* were more likely to be very satisfied with the Department than those who did not view wildlife or

visit state parks. Hunting license holders were more likely than those without hunting license to be very dissatisfied**.

4.2 Parks Program

4.2.1 Knowledge of Montana State Parks

Knowledge levels of the Parks Program, when compared with knowledge of the Department, were considerably lower as can be seen in Figure 18. Two percent said they know a great deal and 24% know a moderate amount of the Parks Program. The most frequent response, a little, was offered by 54% of respondents, while 20% said they know nothing about the Parks Program.

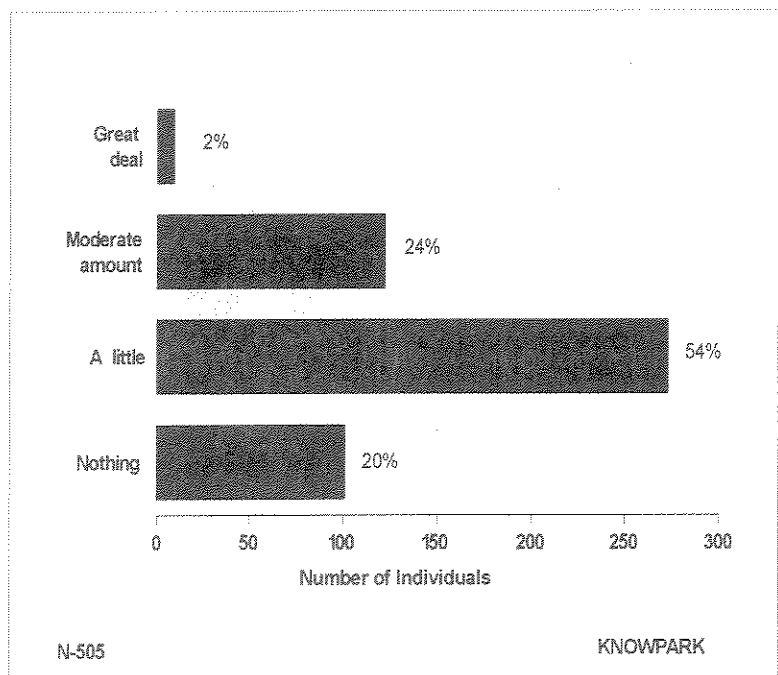


Figure 18 Knowledge of State Parks

Significant Associations: Wildlife viewers**, trail users**, and licensed hunters* were more likely to say they know a moderate amount and were less likely to say

they know nothing about the Parks Program than those who did not view wildlife, use trails, or own a hunting license. State park visitors were more likely than those who did not visit state parks to say they know a great deal or a moderate amount about the Parks Program**.

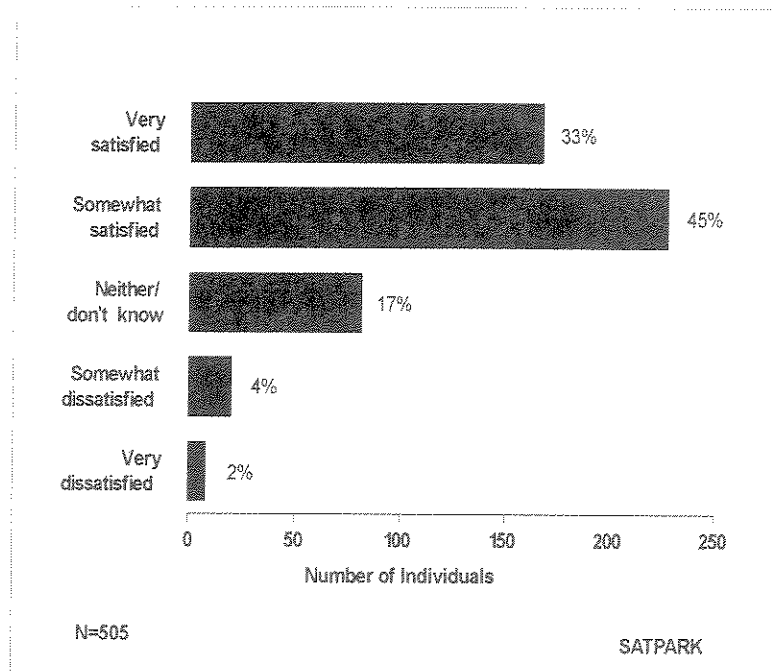


Figure 19 Satisfaction with State Parks Programs

4.2.2 Satisfaction with the Montana State Parks Program

Although knowledge levels were lower for the Parks Program than the Department as a whole, satisfaction ratings for the Parks Program were higher than those given for the Department. Over three-quarters of respondents (78%) were satisfied with the Parks Program's efforts to manage state parks, fishing access sites, and affiliated lands such as the State Capitol grounds, as well as efforts to provide watchable wildlife, trails and other programs related to outdoor recreation. Only 6% expressed dissatisfaction, and 17% did not know or had no opinion (Figure 19).

Significant Associations: Wildlife viewers**, trail users** and state park visitors* were more likely to be very satisfied with the efforts of the Parks Program than those who did not participate in these activities. Licensed anglers were more likely than those without fishing licenses to be somewhat satisfied or somewhat dissatisfied with the Parks Program**.

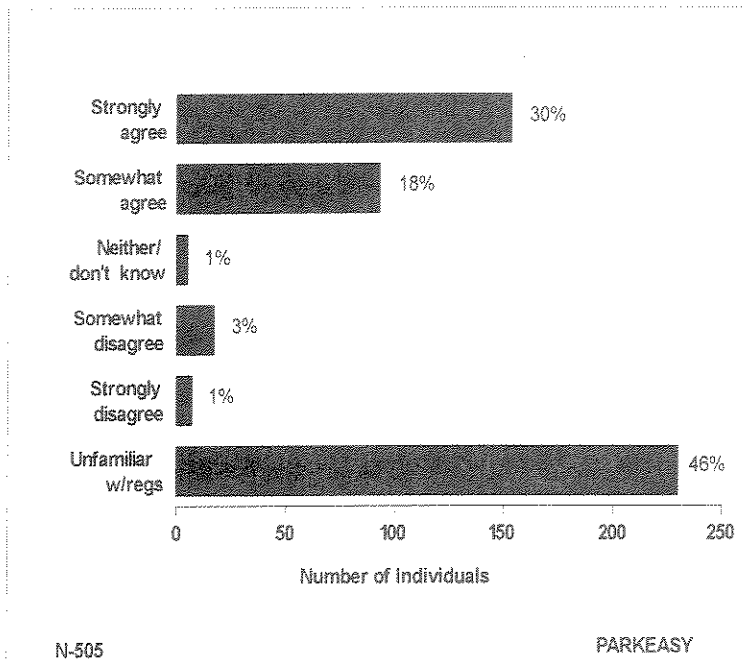


Figure 20 Parks Regulations Easy to Use and Understand

Montana for the longest were the most likely to say they are not familiar with state park regulations*. Respondents with a high school diploma or less education were more likely than those with more education to say don't know or that they are not familiar with state park regulations*. The likelihood to strongly agree that state park regulations are easy to use and easily understood decreased as age increased*. Older respondents were the most likely to say they are not familiar with state park regulations. Wildlife viewers**, trail users** and licensed anglers** were more likely to agree that state park regulations are easy to use and easily understood and less likely to say they are not familiar with state park regulations when compared with respondents who do not participate in these activities. State park visitors were more likely to strongly agree that state park regulations are easy to use and easily understood, but were also more likely to strongly disagree with this statement**. As well, state park visitors were less likely than those who haven't visited a state park to be unfamiliar with state park regulations. Licensed hunters were less likely than those without hunting licenses to say they are not familiar with state park regulations*.

4.2.3 Opinion of State Parks Regulations

All respondents were asked to agree or disagree that state parks regulations are easy to use and easily understood; results are shown in Figure 20. Almost half of respondents (46%) said they are not familiar with state park regulations. Another half (49%) agreed that state park regulations are easy to use and easily understood, while 5% disagreed.

Significant Associations: The likelihood to strongly agree that regulations are easy to use and easily understood decreased as the number of years of residence increased*. Those respondents having lived in

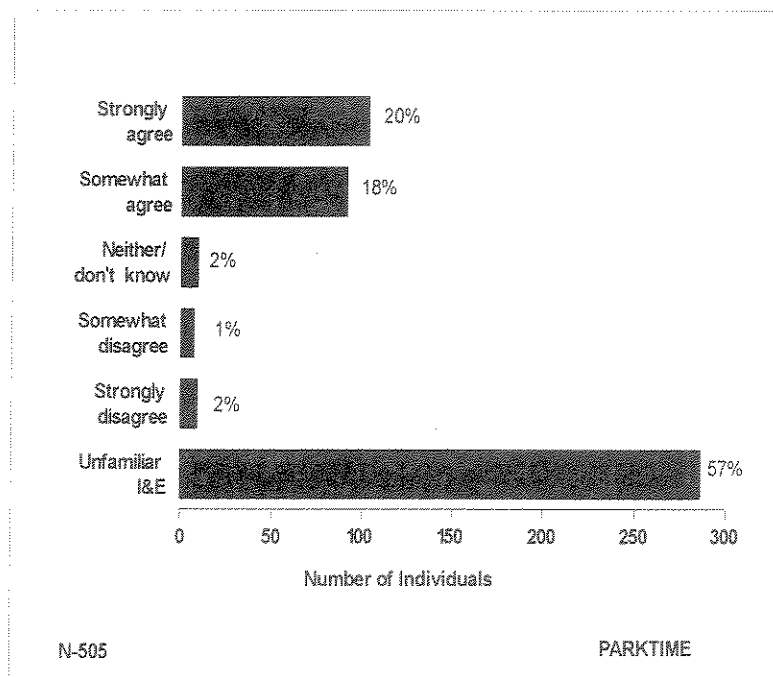


Figure 21 Parks I&E Materials Timely, Relevant & Interesting

timely, relevant, and of interest and were less likely to say they are not familiar with Parks I&E materials when compared with those who did not participate in these activities.

4.2.4 Opinion of Parks Information and Education (I&E) Materials

The majority of respondents (57%) were not familiar with information and educational materials from the Parks Program as seen in Figure 21. Thirty-eight percent agreed that program information and educational materials from the Department's Parks Program are timely, relevant, and of interest (3% disagreed).

Significant Associations: Wildlife viewers**, trail users**, state park visitors**, licensed hunters* and licensed anglers* were more likely to agree that I&E materials are

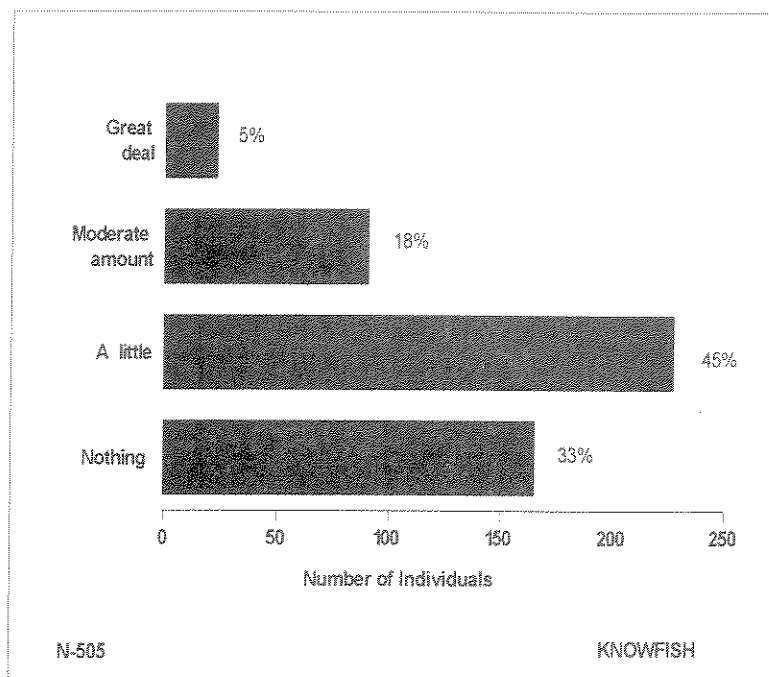


Figure 22 Knowledge of Fisheries Program

4.3 Fisheries Program

4.3.1 Knowledge of the Fisheries Program

Knowledge levels of the Fisheries Program, when compared with knowledge of the Department, were considerably lower. Figure 22 shows that 5% said they know a great deal and 18% know a moderate amount of the Fisheries Program. The most frequent response, a little, was offered by 45% of respondents, while one-third (33%) said they know nothing about the Fisheries Program.

Significant Associations: Men were more likely to say they know a great deal or a moderate amount, and were less likely to say they know nothing about the Fisheries Program when compared to women**. Wildlife viewers**, state park visitors**, licensed hunters**, and licensed anglers** were more likely to say they know a great deal or a moderate amount, and were less likely to say they know nothing about the Fisheries Program when compared to those who did not participate in these activities. Trail users were less likely to say they know nothing about the Fisheries Program than those who did not use trails**.

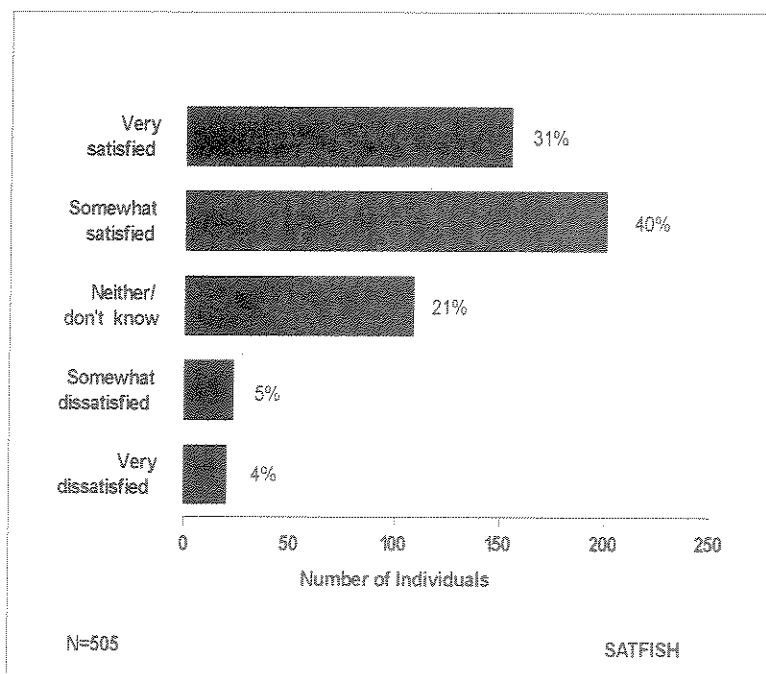


Figure 23 Satisfaction with Fisheries Programs

4.3.2 Satisfaction with the Fisheries Program

Seventy percent of respondents were satisfied with the Fisheries Program's efforts to preserve and perpetuate Montana's fish and other aquatic resources, provide fishing opportunities, stock lakes and reservoirs, set fishing regulations, and provide and maintain public access. Nine percent were dissatisfied and 21% did not know or had no opinion (Figure 23).

Significant Associations: The likelihood to be very satisfied with the Fisheries Program decreased as age increased**. Men were more likely to be somewhat satisfied and less likely to say don't know when compared to women**. Wildlife viewers were more likely to be very satisfied and less likely to say don't know when compared to those who did not view wildlife*. State park visitors were more likely to be somewhat dissatisfied and less likely to say don't know when compared to those who did not visit state parks*. Licensed hunters were more likely to be somewhat satisfied and less likely to say don't know when compared to those who not have a hunting license**. Licensed anglers were less likely to say don't know when compared to those who not have a fishing license**.

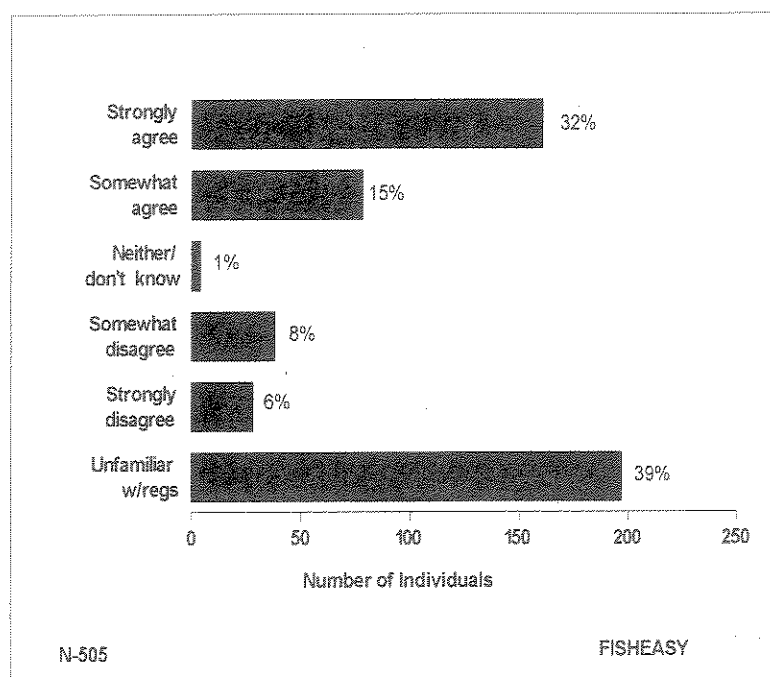


Figure 24 Fishing Regulations Easy to Use and Understand

4.3.3 Opinion of Fishing Regulations

All respondents were asked to agree or disagree that fishing regulations are easy to use and easily understood. Figure 24 shows that 39% of respondents said they are not familiar with fishing regulations. Almost half (47%) agreed that fishing regulations are easy to use and easily understood, while 13% disagreed.

Significant Associations: Women were more likely than men to say they are not familiar with fishing regulations**. Wildlife viewers were more likely to strongly agree and less likely to say they are not familiar with fishing regulations when compared with those who did not view wildlife*. Trail users were more likely to somewhat disagree and less likely to say they are not familiar with fishing regulations when compared with those who did not use trails**. State park visitors**, licensed hunters** and licensed anglers** were less likely than those who did not visit a state park, have a hunting license, or have a fishing license to say they are not familiar with fishing regulations.

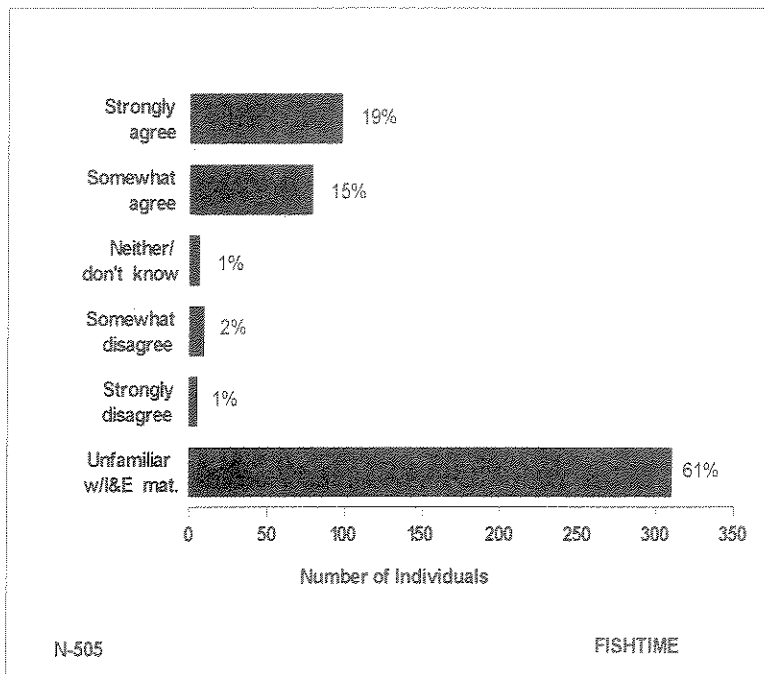


Figure 25 Fisheries I&E Materials Timely, Relevant and Interesting

4.3.4 Opinion of Fisheries I&E Materials

The majority of respondents (61%) were not familiar with information and educational materials from the Fisheries Program (Figure 25). Thirty-four percent agreed that program information and educational materials from the Department's Fisheries Program are timely, relevant, and of interest (3% disagreed).

Significant Associations: Women were more likely than men to say they are not familiar with fisheries I&E materials**. Wildlife viewers**, trail users**, state park visitors*, licensed hunters** and licensed anglers** were more likely

to agree that program information and educational materials from the Department's Fisheries Program are timely, relevant, and of interest, and were less likely to say they are not familiar with fisheries I&E materials when compared to respondents who did not participate in these activities.

4.3.5 Opinion of Specific Fisheries Programs

Restoration, Protection & Maintenance of Quality Aquatic Habitat

Eighty-two percent of respondents supported Department efforts to restore, protect and maintain high quality aquatic habitat, for example, streambank restoration, spawning channels, and adding artificial structures to lakes. Figure 26 further shows that 6% opposed the program, and 12% did not know or had no opinion.

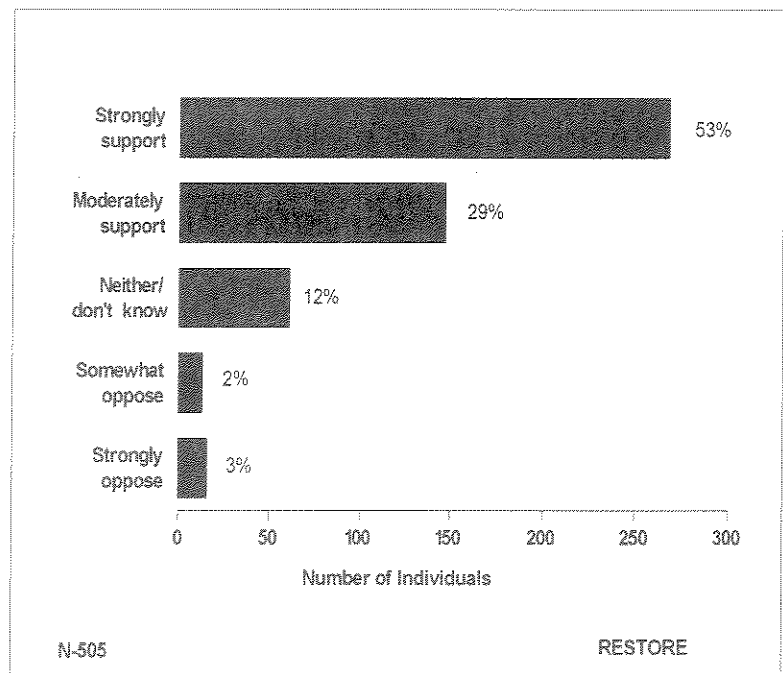


Figure 26 Restore, Protect & Maintain Aquatic Habitat

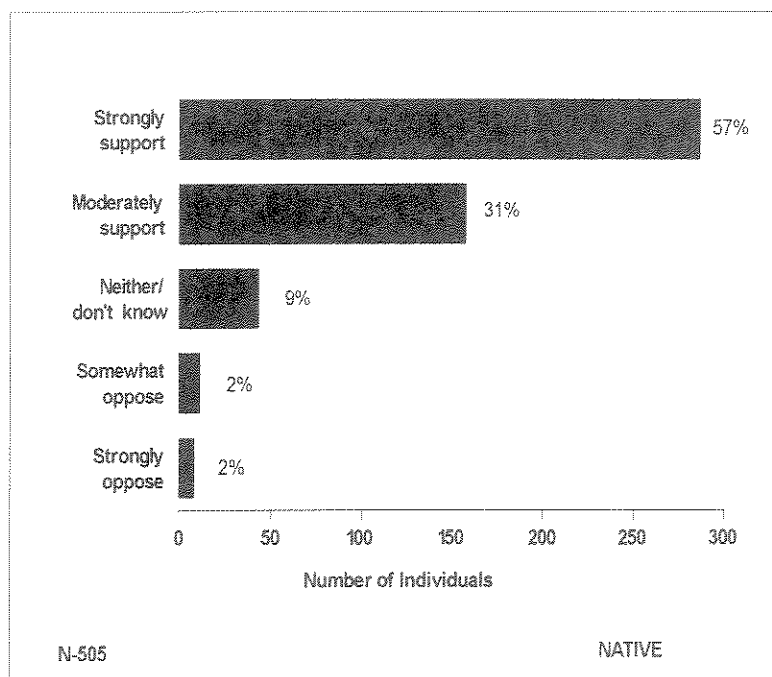


Figure 27 Restore, Protect & Maintain Native Aquatic Species

Native Species Management

Eighty-eight percent of respondents supported Department efforts to restore, maintain and protect native aquatic species. Figure 27 shows that 4% opposed and 9% did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations: Wildlife viewers*, trail users** and licensed anglers** were more likely to strongly support this program, and were less likely to say don't know when compared with those who did not participate in these activities. Compared to respondents without hunting licenses, licensed hunters were more likely to strongly oppose and less likely to say don't know when asked about efforts to restore,

maintain and protect native aquatic species**.

4.4 Wildlife Program

4.4.1 Knowledge of the Wildlife Program

Knowledge levels of the Wildlife Program, when compared with knowledge held about the Department, were similar. Seven percent said they knew a great deal and 32% knew a moderate amount of the Wildlife Program. As seen in Figure 28, the most frequent response, a little, was offered by 43% of respondents, while 18% said they knew nothing about the Wildlife Program.

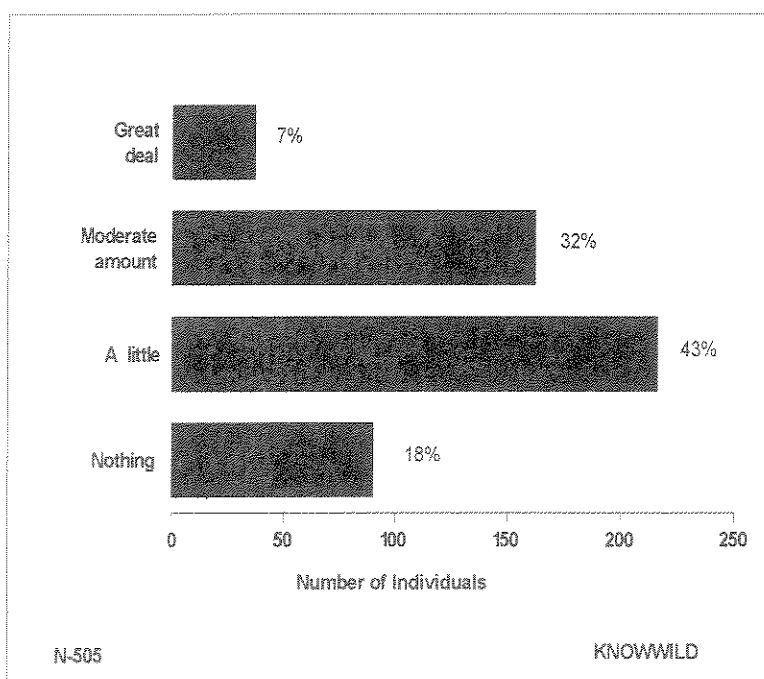


Figure 28 Knowledge of Wildlife Programs

Significant Associations: Men were more likely to say they know a great deal or a moderate amount and were less likely to say they know a little or nothing about the Wildlife Program when compared to women**. Wildlife viewers**, licensed hunters** and licensed anglers** were more likely to say they know a great deal or a moderate amount and were less likely to say they know nothing about the Wildlife Program when compared to those who did not view wildlife, hold a hunting license, or hold a fishing license. Trail users were less likely to say they know nothing about the Wildlife Program when compared to those who did not use trails**. State park visitors were more likely to say they know a great deal about the Wildlife Program when compared to those who did not visit a state park*.

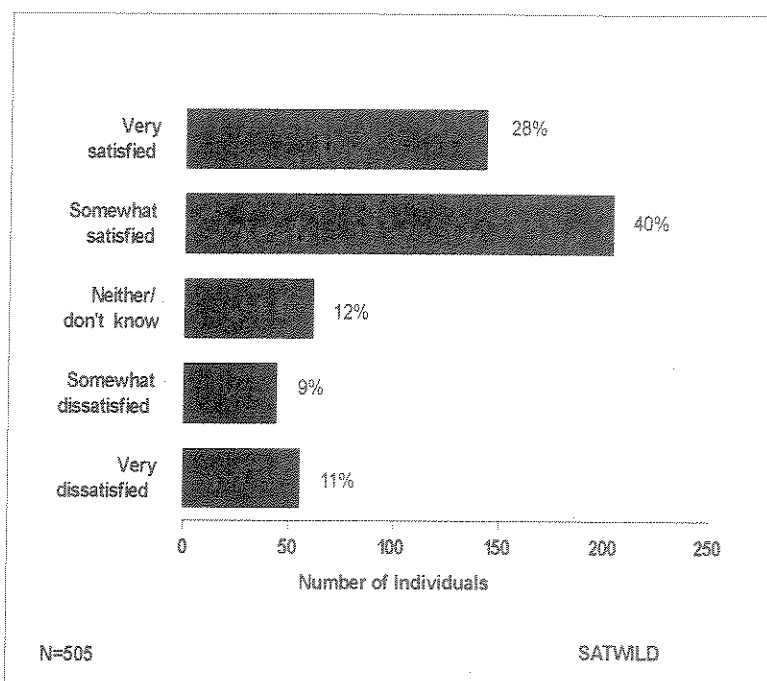


Figure 29 Satisfaction with Wildlife Programs

4.4.2 Satisfaction with the Wildlife Program

Sixty-eight percent of respondents were satisfied with the Wildlife Program's efforts to preserve and perpetuate Montana's wildlife resources and habitat, provide hunting opportunities, recover threatened and endangered species, address wildlife damage situations, and resolve human-wildlife conflicts. Twenty percent were dissatisfied and 12% did not know or had no opinion. (Figure 29).

Significant Associations: The likelihood to be very satisfied with the Wildlife Program decreased as age increased*. Licensed hunters** and licensed anglers** were more likely to be very satisfied and less likely to say don't know when asked about the efforts of the Wildlife Program.

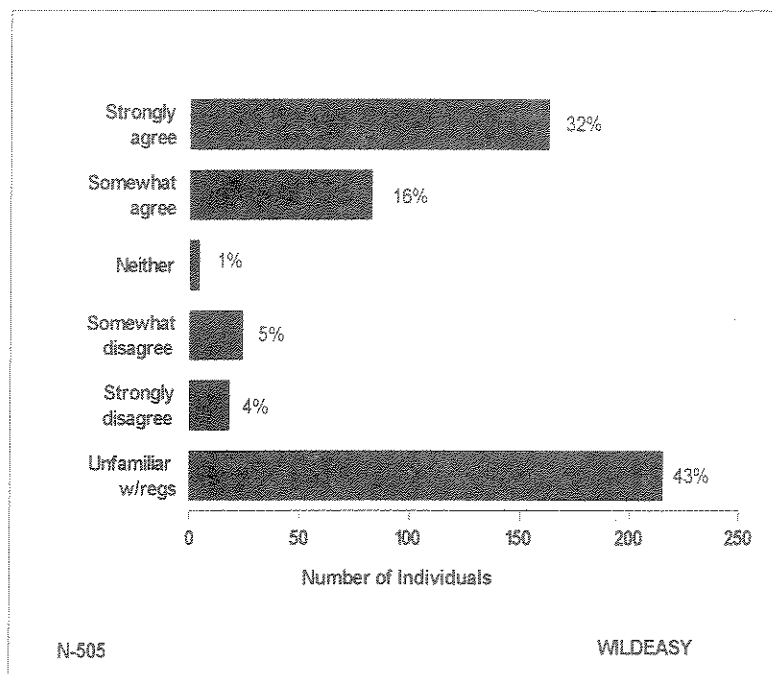


Figure 30 Hunting Regulations Easy to Use and Understand

4.4.3 Opinion of Hunting Regulations

All respondents were asked to agree or disagree that hunting regulations are easy to use and easily understood. Forty-three percent of respondents said they are not familiar with hunting regulations as depicted in Figure 30. Almost half (48%) agreed that hunting regulations are easy to use and easily understood, while 1% disagreed.

Significant Associations: The likelihood to agree that hunting regulations are easy to use and easily understood increased as population density of place of residence decreased**. Men were more likely to agree that hunting regulations are easy to use and easily understood, while women were more likely to be unfamiliar with hunting regulations**. Wildlife viewers** and licensed anglers** were more likely to agree that hunting regulations are easy to use and easily understood and were less likely to say they are not familiar with hunting regulations, when compared to those who did not view wildlife or hold a fishing license. When asked about the ease of use of hunting regulations, licensed hunters were more likely to agree, were more likely to disagree, and were less likely to be unfamiliar with hunting regulations when compared to those without hunting licenses**.

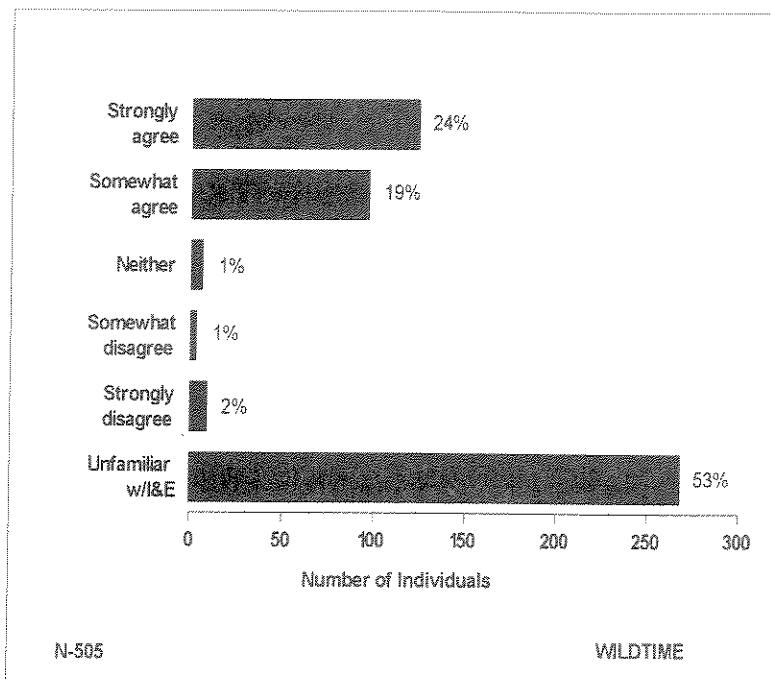


Figure 31 Wildlife I&E Materials Timely, Relevant and Interesting

Department's Wildlife Program are timely, relevant, and of interest, while women were more likely to be unfamiliar with I&E materials from the Wildlife Program**. Wildlife viewers**, trail users**, state park visitors**, licensed hunters** and licensed anglers** were more likely to agree and were less likely to be unfamiliar with Wildlife Program I&E materials, when compared to those who did not participate in these activities.

4.4.5 Opinion of Balancing Wildlife with Human Needs

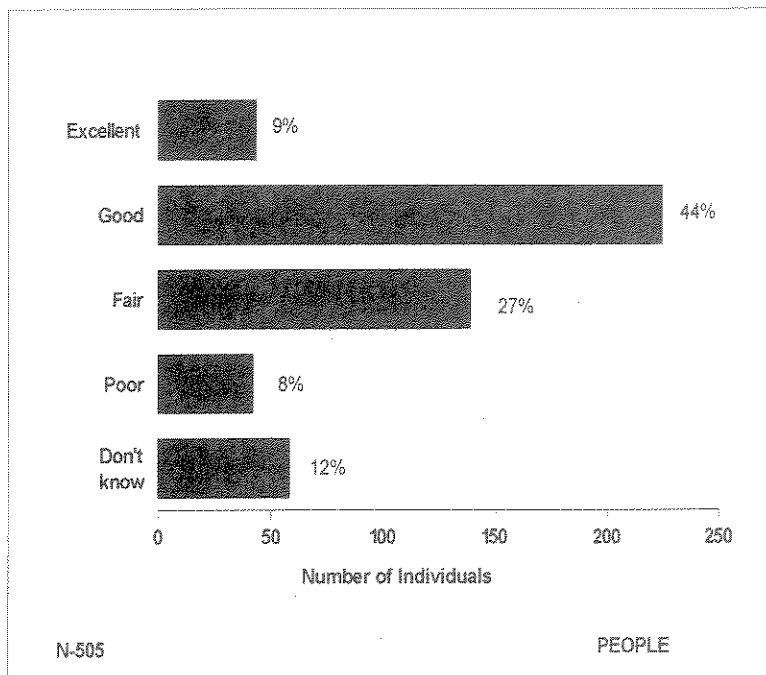
Three questions were presented to assess public opinion of Department efforts to balance the needs and interests of people with the habitat needs of fish and wildlife, to balance damage caused by wildlife with the conservation of wildlife, and to balance human-wildlife conflicts with the conservation of wildlife.

4.4.4 Opinion of Wildlife I&E Materials

Wildlife Program Information and Education Materials

The majority of respondents (53%) were not familiar with information and educational materials from the Wildlife Program (Figure 31). Forty-three percent agreed that program information and educational materials from the Department's Wildlife Program are timely, relevant, and of interest (2% disagreed).

Significant Associations: Men were more likely than women to agree that program information and educational materials from the



People's Needs and Interests Balanced with Fish and Wildlife Habitat Needs

Over half of respondents said the Department does an excellent (9%) or good (44%) job of balancing the needs and interests of people with the habitat needs of fish and wildlife. Figure 32 further shows that 27% rated this effort as fair, 8% said poor, and 12% did not know.

Figure 32 Balance of People & Habitat Needs

Significant Associations: Respondents aged 45-54 were the most likely age group to say the Department does a poor job of balancing the needs and interests of people with the habitat needs of fish and wildlife**. Those aged 55 or older were the most likely age group to say don't know. Wildlife viewers**, trail users**, and licensed anglers** were less likely to say don't know when compared to respondents who did not participate in these activities. Licensed hunters were more likely to say the Department does an excellent job of balancing the needs and interests of people with the habitat needs of fish and wildlife compared to those without hunting licenses**. They were also less likely to say don't know.

Wildlife Damage Balanced with Wildlife Management

Figure 33 demonstrates that 42% of respondents said the Department does an excellent (9%) or good (33%) job of balancing damage caused by wildlife with the conservation and protection of the state's wildlife. Twenty-three percent rated this effort as fair, 12% said poor, and 24% did not know.

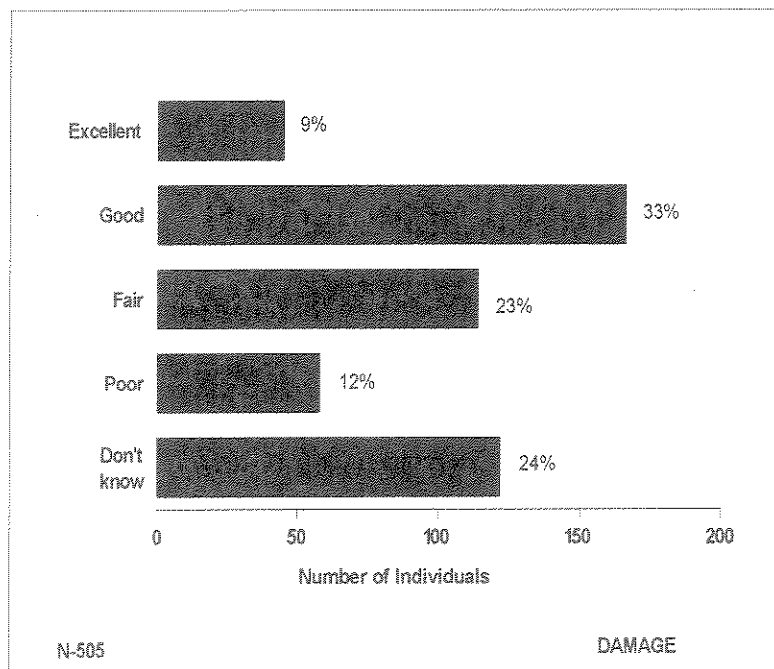


Figure 33 Balance of Wildlife Damage and Management

Significant Associations: Residents of farms and ranches were more likely than those living in more populated areas to rate efforts to balance damage caused by wildlife with the conservation and protection of the state's wildlife as poor**. Respondents aged 18-34 were the most likely age group to say the Department does a good job of balancing damage caused by wildlife with the conservation and protection of the state's wildlife**. Respondents aged 45-54 were the most likely age group to say the Department does a poor job in this respect, while those aged 55 or older were the most likely age group to say don't know. Men were more likely to say fair, while women were more likely to say don't know**. Wildlife viewers** and licensed hunters** were more likely to say excellent and less likely to say don't know when compared to respondents who did not participate in these activities.

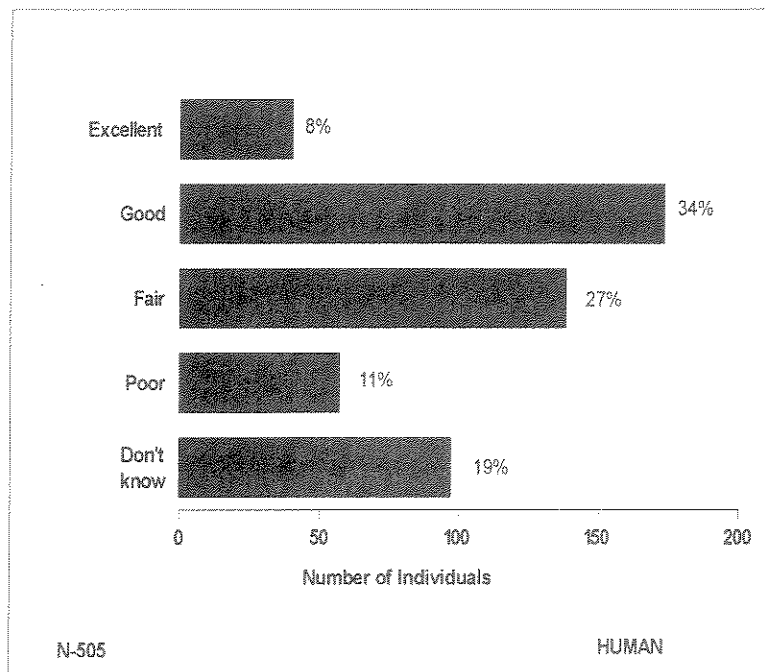


Figure 34 Balance of Human & Wildlife Conflicts

Balancing Human-Wildlife Conflicts

Forty-two percent of respondents said the Department does an excellent (8%) or good (34%) job of balancing human-wildlife conflicts with the conservation and protection of the state's wildlife. Twenty-seven percent rated this effort as fair, 11% said poor, and 19% did not know (Figure 34).

Significant Associations: Respondents aged 35-44 were the most likely age group to say the Department does a good job of balancing human-wildlife conflicts with the conservation and protection of the state's wildlife**. Respondents aged 45-54 were the most likely age group to say the Department does a poor job in this respect, while those aged 55 or older were the most likely age group to say don't know. Wildlife viewers**, trail users** and licensed hunters* were more likely to say good and were less likely to say don't know when compared with those who did not participate in these activities. State park visitors* and licensed anglers** were less likely than other respondents to say don't know.

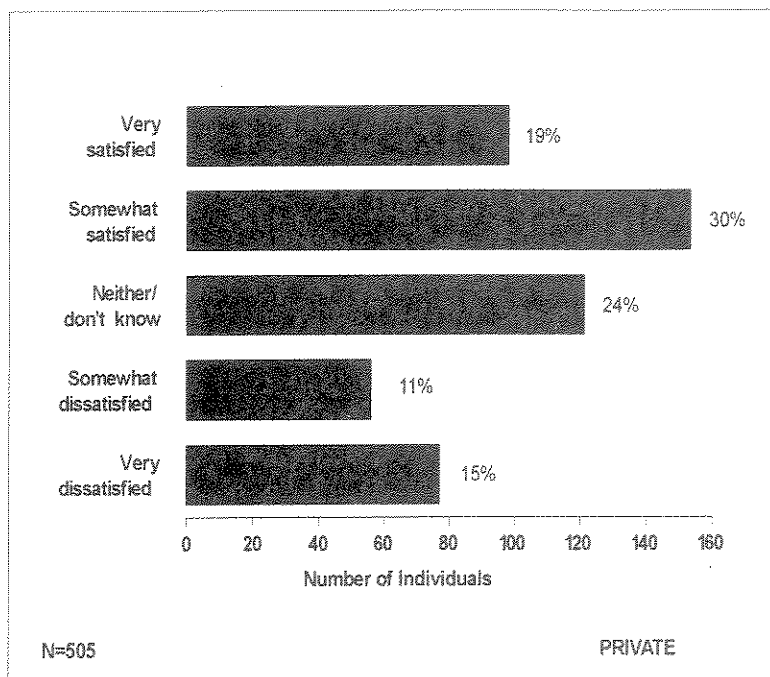


Figure 35 Outdoor Recreation Access to Private Land

private land decreased as age increased**. Women were more likely than men to say don't know to this question*. State park visitors were more likely to be dissatisfied and less likely to say don't know when compared with those who did not visit a state park**. Licensed hunters were more likely to be very satisfied and less likely to say don't know when compared with those who did not have a hunting license**. Licensed anglers were more likely to be both satisfied and dissatisfied and were less likely to say don't know when compared with those who did not have a fishing license**.

5.1.2 Access to Public Land for Outdoor Recreation

Satisfaction rating for access to public land were higher than those given for access to private land, as well, fewer respondents said don't know. More than three-quarters of respondents (79%) were satisfied with access for outdoor recreation on public land. Figure 36 also shows that 14% of respondents were dissatisfied, while 7% did not know or had no opinion.

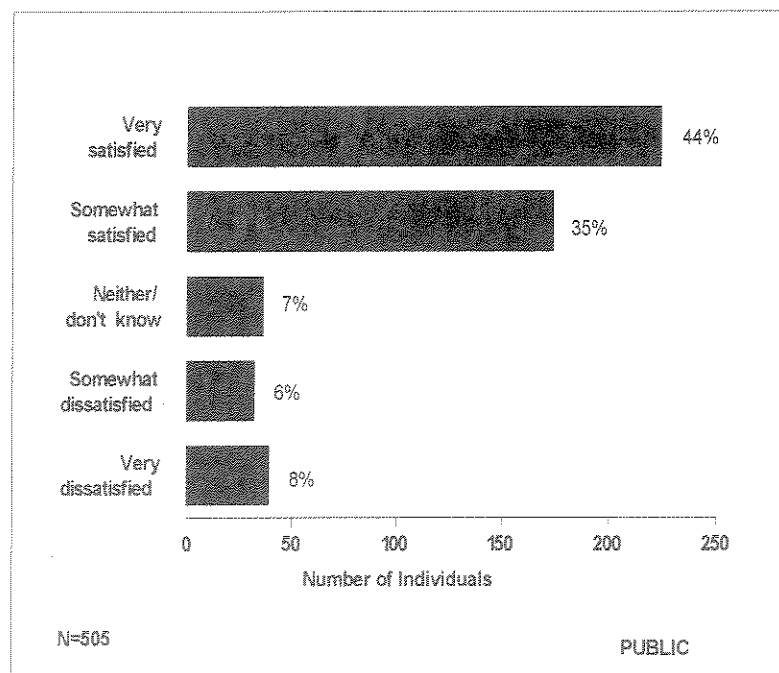


Figure 36 Outdoor Recreation Access to Public Land

5.0 Satisfaction with Specific Agency Activities

5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to Private Land for Outdoor Recreation

Figure 35 shows that half (49%) of all respondents were satisfied with access for outdoor recreation on private land. More than one-quarter of respondents (26%) were dissatisfied, while 24% did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations: The likelihood of being satisfied with access for outdoor recreation on

Significant Associations: Although overall rates of dissatisfaction were similar by region, those living in western Montana were more likely to be very dissatisfied, while those living in northeastern Montana were more likely to say don't know*. The likelihood to be very satisfied with access for outdoor recreation on public land decreased as age increased**. Respondents aged 55+ were the most likely age group to say don't know to this question. Women were more likely than men to say don't know when asked about access to public land**. Wildlife viewers** and licensed hunters** were more likely to be very satisfied and less likely to say don't know when compared to those who did not view wildlife or have a hunting license. Trail users** and licensed anglers** were less likely to say don't know than those who did not use trails or have a fishing license.

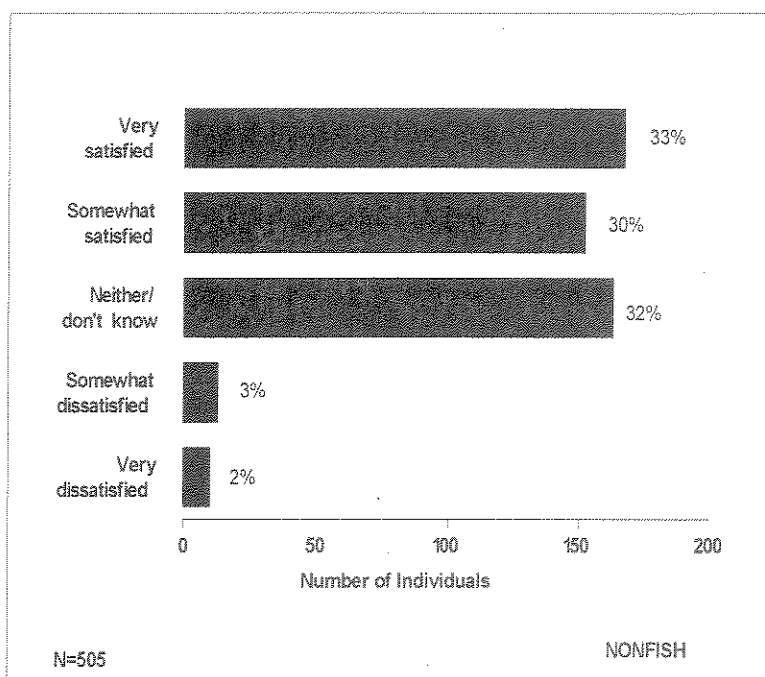


Figure 37 FAS Provision of Non-Fishing Recreation Opportunities

5.1.3 Assessment of the Fishing Access Site Program

Generally, Montana residents are satisfied with the fishing access sites program as well (Figure 37). Less than two-thirds (63%) were satisfied, 5% were dissatisfied and 32% did not know or had no opinion when asked about non-fishing recreational opportunities through the state fishing access sites program.

Significant Associations: Residents of western Montana were more likely than those living in other parts of the state to be very satisfied with the fishing access sites program*. The likelihood to be satisfied with the fishing access sites

program decreased as age increased, but the likelihood to say don't know increased with age**. Men were more likely to be satisfied, while women were more likely to say don't know to this question*. Wildlife viewers**, state park visitors*, licensed hunters** and licensed anglers** were more likely to be satisfied and less likely to say don't know when asked about the fishing access sites program as compared to those who did not participate in these activities. Trail users were less likely to be dissatisfied when compared to those who did not use trails*.

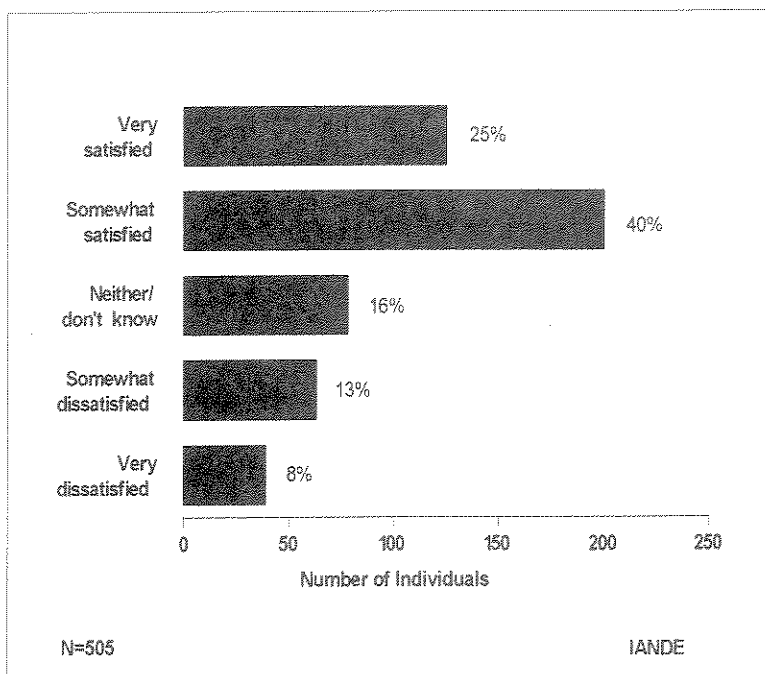


Figure 38 General Public Education Efforts on FWP Resources

5.2 Information and Education

5.2.1 Efforts to Educate Montanans about Resources

Just under two-thirds of respondents were satisfied with efforts to educate Montana residents about the state's parks, fish and wildlife resources. Twenty percent were dissatisfied and 16% had no opinion or did not know (Figure 38).

Significant Associations: The likelihood to be dissatisfied with education efforts decreased as the number of years having lived in Montana increased**. The likelihood to be dissatisfied with education efforts increased as level of education increased**. The likelihood to say don't know to this question increased as age increased*. Although similar percentages of men and women were satisfied overall, women were more likely to be very satisfied with education efforts**. Men were more likely than women to say don't know to this question. Wildlife viewers were more likely to be very satisfied, but were also more likely to be somewhat dissatisfied with education efforts, as compared to those who did not view wildlife**. Wildlife viewers were less likely than those not viewing wildlife to say don't know. Licensed anglers were more likely than those without fishing licenses to be dissatisfied with education efforts*.

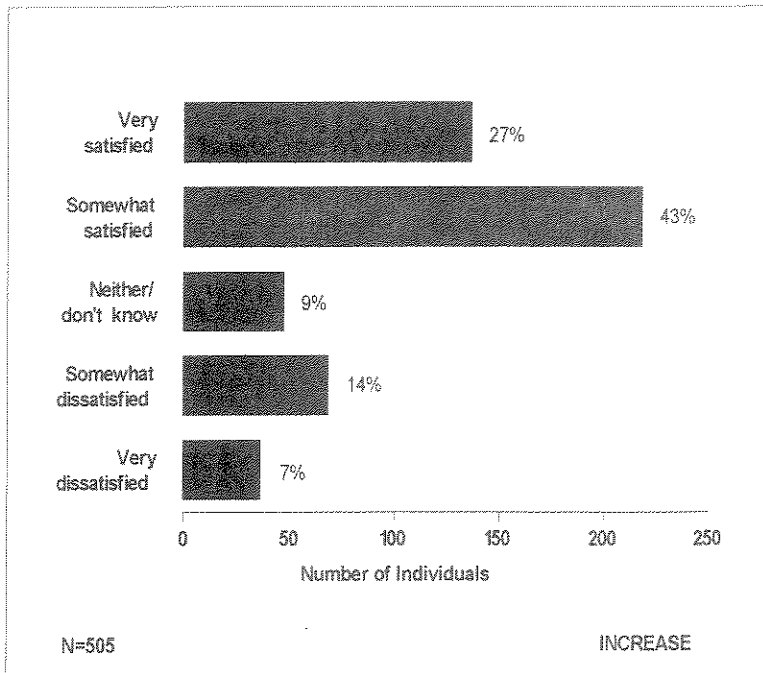


Figure 39 Increased Public Awareness Efforts on FWP Resources

5.2.2 Efforts to Increase Public Awareness of Resources

As shown in Figure 39, 70% of respondents were satisfied with efforts to increase public awareness of Montana's parks, fish and wildlife resources. Twenty-one percent were dissatisfied, and 9% had no opinion or did not know.

Significant Associations: In general, the likelihood of being dissatisfied with efforts to increase public awareness of Montana's parks, fish and wildlife resources decreased as the number of years having lived in Montana increased*. The likelihood to be dissatisfied increased as the level of education increased**.

Wildlife viewers**, trail users* and licensed anglers* were more likely to be dissatisfied and less likely to say don't know when compared with those who did not view wildlife, use trails, or have a fishing license.

5.2.3 Efforts to Foster High Standards of Behavior

Not quite three-quarters (73%) of respondents were satisfied with efforts to foster high standards of outdoor behavior among hunters, anglers, wildlife viewers and park visitors. Figure 40 also depicts that 15% were dissatisfied, while 12% did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations: Compared with those who did not view wildlife, wildlife viewers were more likely to be very satisfied or very dissatisfied and were less likely to say don't know when asked about efforts to foster high standards of outdoor behavior among hunters, anglers, wildlife viewers and park visitors**. Trail users* and licensed hunters** were less likely to say don't know to this question than those who did not use trails or have a hunting license. Licensed anglers were more likely to be very dissatisfied and less likely to say don't know as compared to those without fishing licenses*.

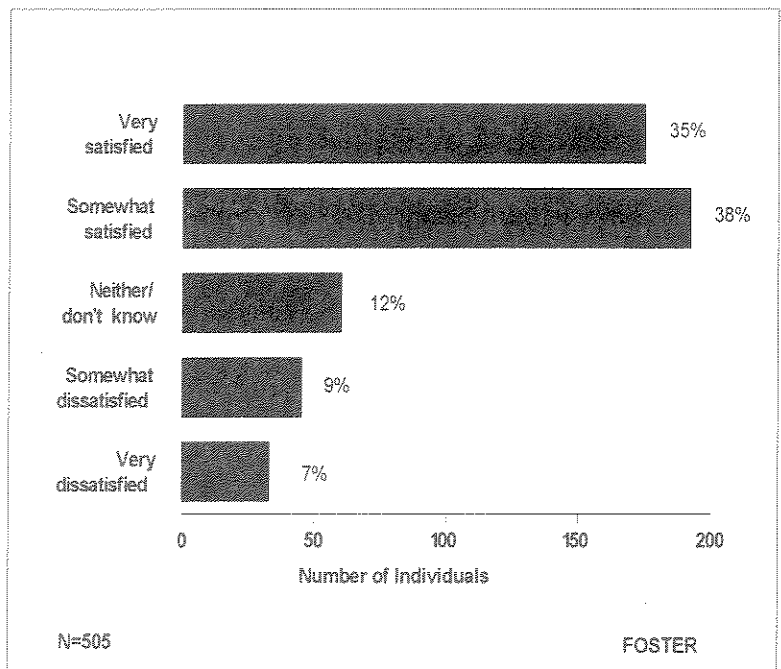


Figure 40 Foster High Standards of Behavior

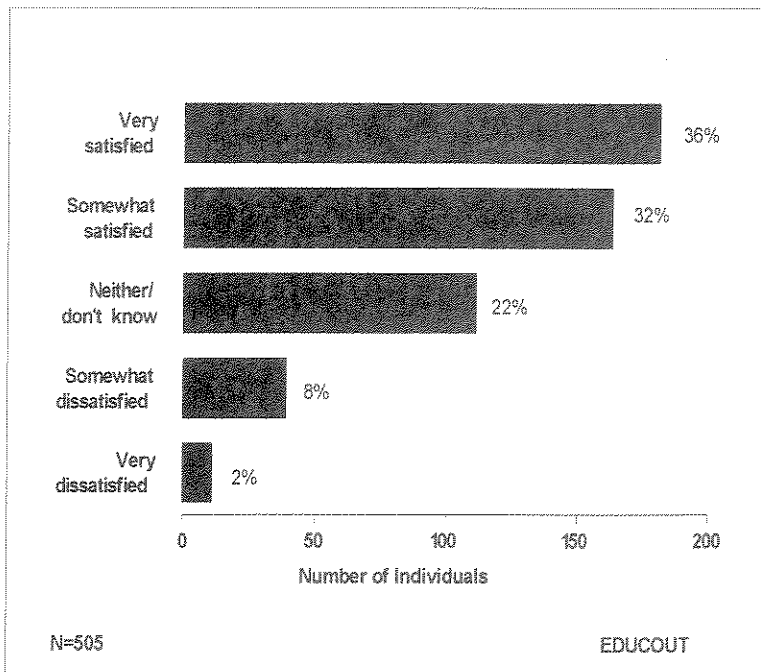


Figure 41 Educational Opportunities for Outdoor Recreationists

5.2.4 Educational Opportunities for Outdoor Recreationists

Figure 41 shows that over two-thirds (68%) of respondents were satisfied with educational opportunities for outdoor recreationists. Ten percent were dissatisfied, and 22% did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations: Wildlife viewers** and licensed hunters* were more likely to be very satisfied and less likely to say don't know when asked about educational opportunities for outdoor recreationists, as compared to those not viewing

wildlife or not having a hunting license. Licensed anglers were more likely to be very dissatisfied and less likely to say don't know when compared with those who did not have a fishing license**.

5.2.5 Opportunities for Children to Learn to Hunt

Not quite three-quarters of respondents (73%) were satisfied with opportunities for children to learn about hunting as seen in Figure 42. Ten percent were dissatisfied, and 17% did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations: The likelihood of being satisfied with opportunities for children to learn about hunting increased as the number of years having lived in Montana increased*. Respondents having lived in Montana for 5 years or less were more likely than those having lived in Montana longer to say don't know to this question.

Licensed hunters were more likely to be satisfied and less likely to say don't know when asked about opportunities for children to learn about hunting, as compared to those without hunting licenses*.

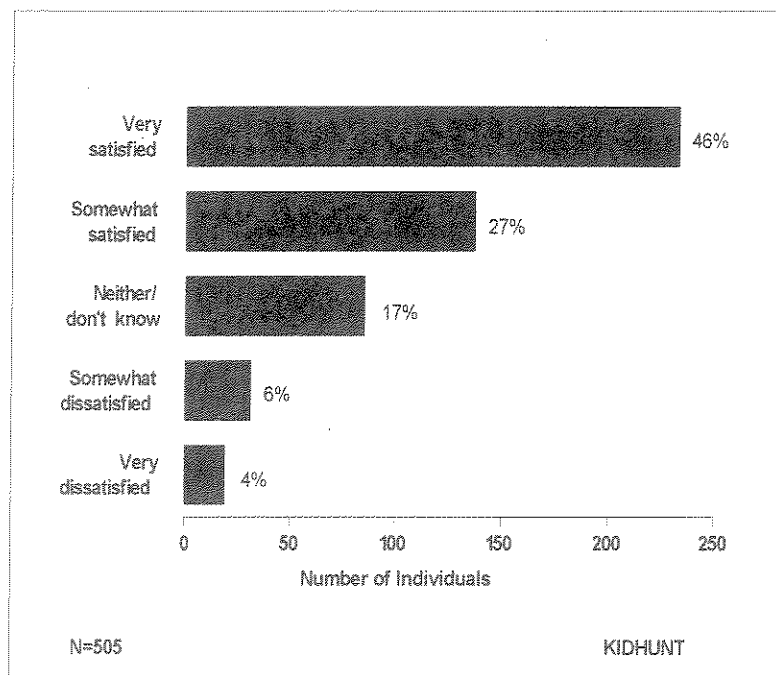


Figure 42 Provision of Youth Hunting Opportunities

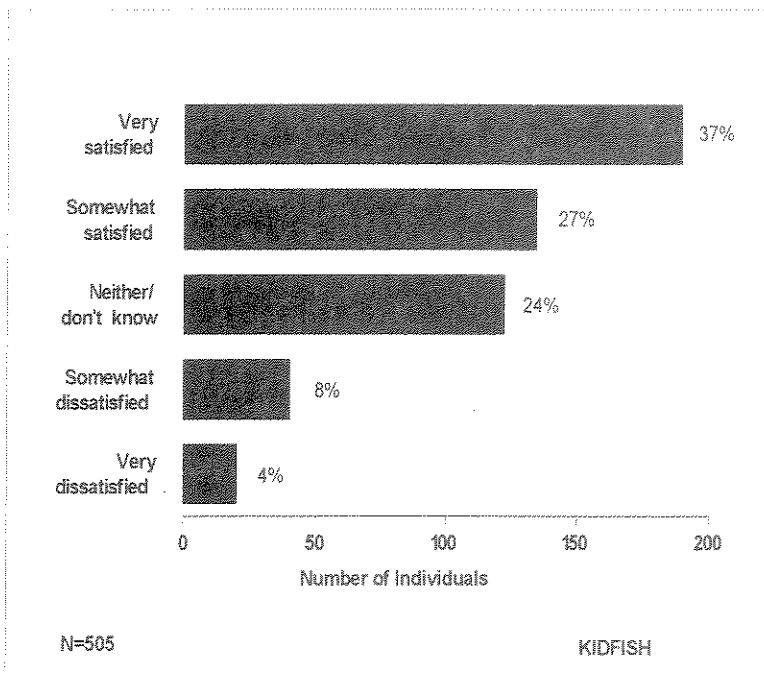


Figure 43 Provision of Youth Fishing Opportunity

5.2.6 Opportunities for Children to Learn to Fish

Not quite two-thirds of respondents (64%) were satisfied with opportunities for children to learn about fishing. Twelve percent were dissatisfied, and 24% did not know or had no opinion (Figure 43).

Significant Associations: Licensed hunters were more likely to be satisfied and less likely to say don't know when asked about opportunities for children to learn about fishing, as compared to those without hunting licenses*.

5.3 Conflict Resolution

Figure 44 shows that more than half of respondents (55%) were satisfied with efforts to manage and resolve outdoor recreation conflicts. Seventeen percent were dissatisfied, and over one-quarter (29%) did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations: The highest rates of dissatisfaction with efforts to manage and resolve outdoor recreation conflicts were seen among those living in towns and ranches/farms*. Those living in cities (2,000-14,999 people) were the most likely to say don't know to this question. Wildlife viewers** and licensed hunters* were more likely to be satisfied and less likely to say don't know when compared to those who did not view wildlife or have a hunting license.

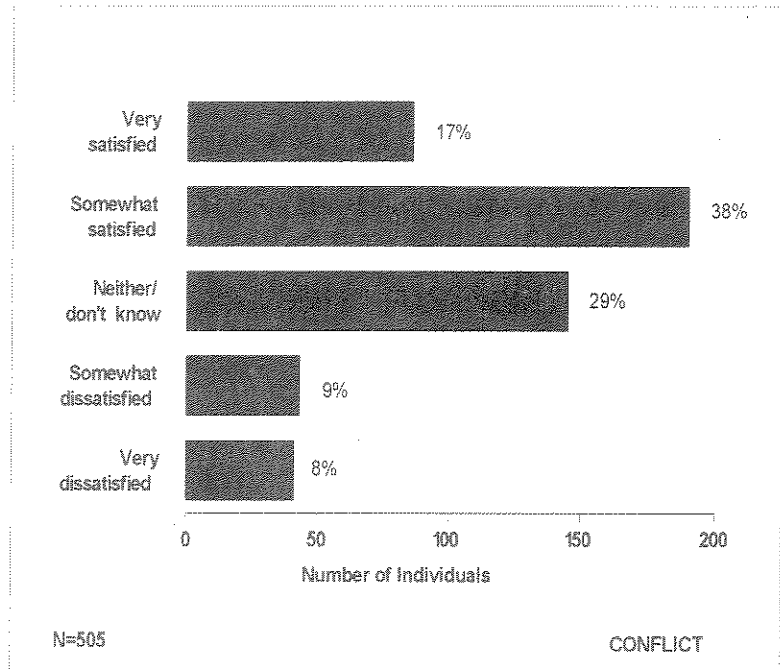


Figure 44 Efforts to Manage/Resolve Conflicts

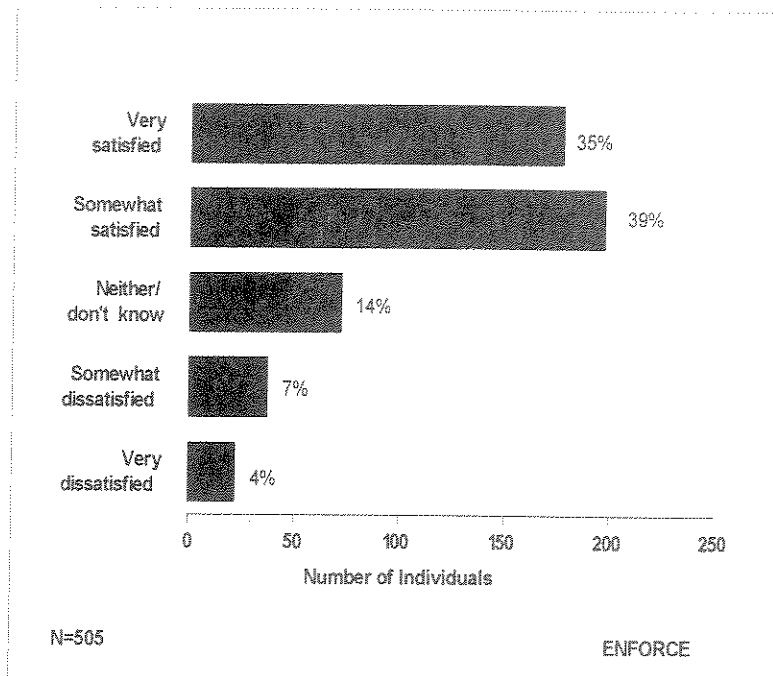


Figure 45 Efforts to Enforce FWP Laws

Wildlife viewers* and licensed anglers** were more likely to be satisfied and less likely to say don't know when compared to those who did not view wildlife or have a fishing license. Licensed hunters were less likely than those without a hunting license to say don't know when asked about enforcement efforts**.

5.5 Cultural Resources

Over three-quarters of respondents (78%) were satisfied with efforts to protect and enhance Montana's cultural, historic and natural resources through the state park system. Figure 46 data further attest that 10% were dissatisfied, while 12% did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations: Wildlife viewers were more likely to be dissatisfied and less likely to say don't know when asked about efforts to protect and enhance Montana's cultural, historic and natural resources through the state park system, as compared to those who did not view wildlife**.

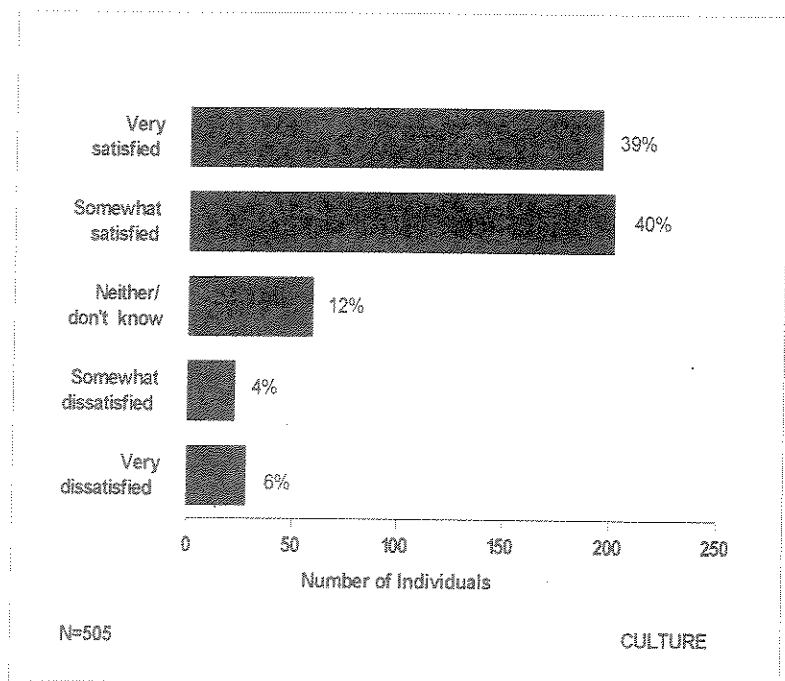


Figure 46 Protect/Enhance State Park Resources

5.4 Enforcement

Not quite three-quarters of respondents (74%) were satisfied with efforts to enforce parks, fish and wildlife laws in Montana (Figure 45). Twelve percent were dissatisfied and 14% did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations: The likelihood to say don't know when asked about efforts to enforce parks, fish and wildlife laws in Montana increased as age increased*. Men were more likely to be satisfied with enforcement efforts, while women were more likely to say don't know**.

5.6 The Level of Outdoor Recreation Opportunities Provided

Satisfaction was measured regarding the level of opportunities for Montana residents to participate in six outdoor recreation activities. Respondents were asked to keep in mind that the Department provides wildlife-oriented recreational opportunities when opportunities are consistent with biologically sound and sustainable management practices.

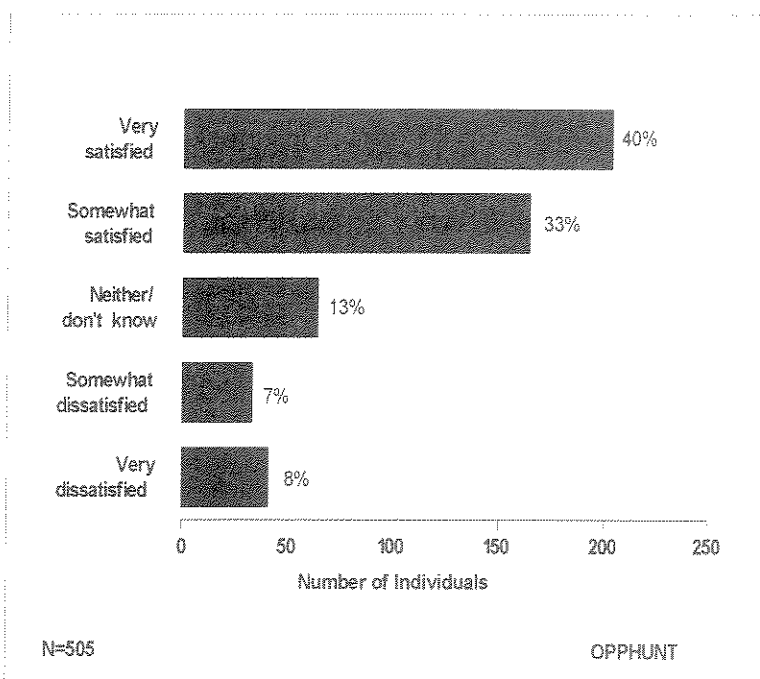


Figure 47 Resident Opportunity to Hunt

5.6.1 Hunt (Figure 47) -- Not quite three-quarters (73%) of respondents were satisfied with opportunities for Montana residents to hunt. Fifteen percent were dissatisfied and 13% did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations: Women were more likely than men to say don't know when asked if they are satisfied with opportunities for Montana residents to hunt**. Licensed hunters** and licensed anglers* were less likely than those without either of these licenses to say don't know to this question.

5.6.2 Fish (Figure 48) -- Eight out of ten respondents (82%) were satisfied with opportunities for Montana residents to fish. Nine percent were dissatisfied, while 10% did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations: Wildlife viewers were more likely to be very satisfied with opportunities for Montana residents to fish when compared to nonparticipants. Licensed anglers** were more likely to be very satisfied and less likely to say don't know when compared to nonparticipants. Licensed hunters were less likely than nonhunters to say don't know to this question**.

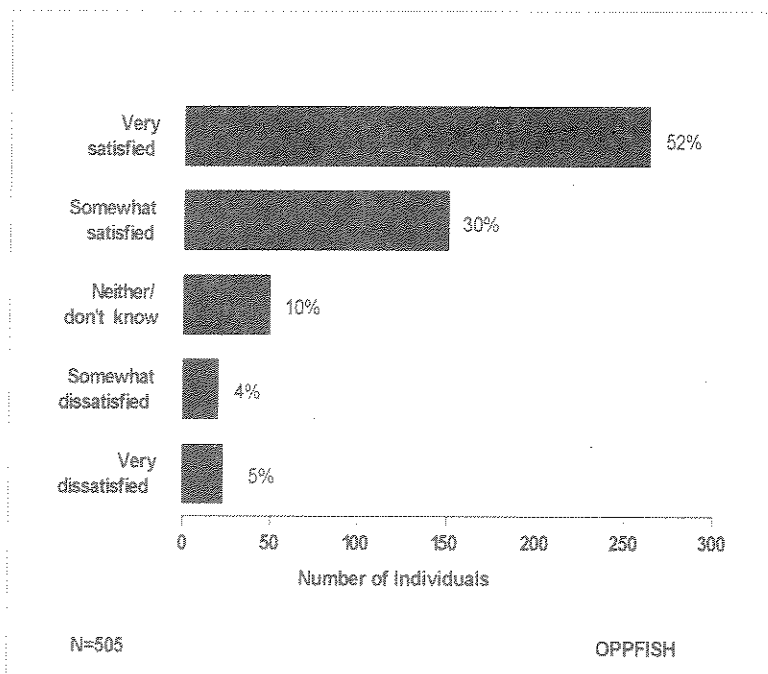


Figure 48 Resident Opportunity to Fish

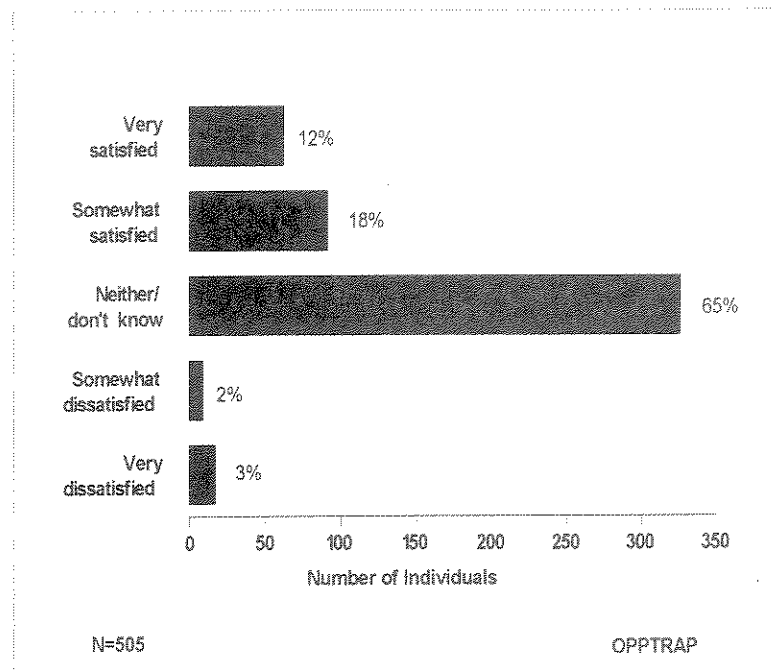


Figure 49 Resident Opportunity to Trap

hunting licenses, licensed hunters were more likely to be satisfied and less likely to say don't know when asked about the level of opportunity for Montana residents to trap in Montana**.

5.6.4 View Wildlife (Figure 50) -- Eighty-nine percent of respondents were satisfied with their opportunities to view wildlife. Four percent were dissatisfied while 7% did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations: Residents of southeast Montana were more likely than those living in other parts of the state to say don't know when asked about opportunities for Montana residents to view wildlife*. Respondents aged 55+ were more likely than younger respondents to be moderate in their satisfaction with opportunities for Montana residents to view wildlife**. As well, the 55+ age group was more likely than younger respondents to say don't know. Wildlife viewers** and trail users** were more likely to be very satisfied and less likely to say don't know when asked about wildlife viewing opportunities, as compared to those who did not view wildlife or use trails. State park visitors** were less likely than those who did not visit a state park to say don't know to this question.

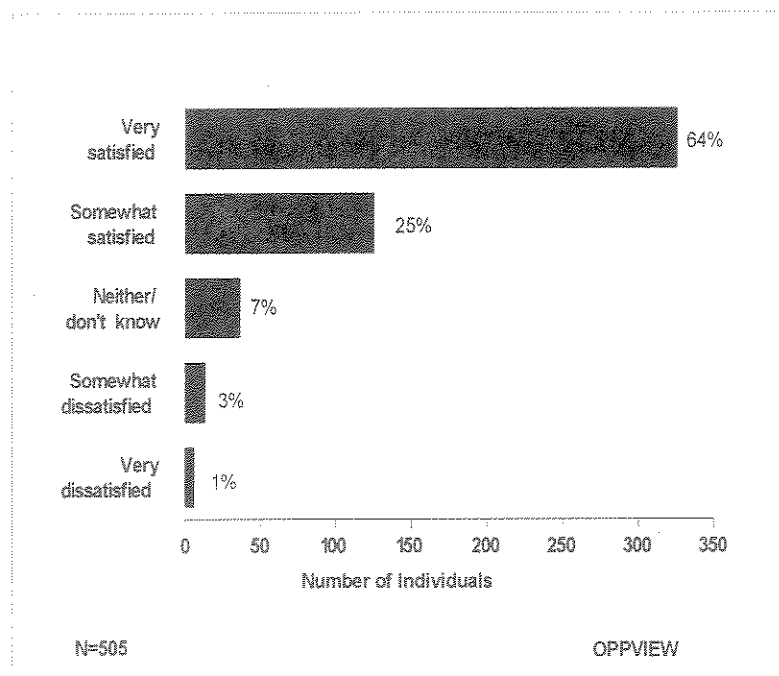


Figure 50 Resident Opportunity to View Wildlife

5.6.3 Trap (Figure 49) -- Less than one-third of respondents (30%) were satisfied with opportunities for Montana residents to trap. Five percent were dissatisfied and almost two-thirds (65%) did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations: The likelihood of being satisfied with opportunities for Montana residents to trap went up as place of residence became more rural**. Residents of more populated areas were more likely to say don't know. Men were more likely to be satisfied with trapping opportunities, while women were more likely to say don't know**. When compared to respondents who did not have

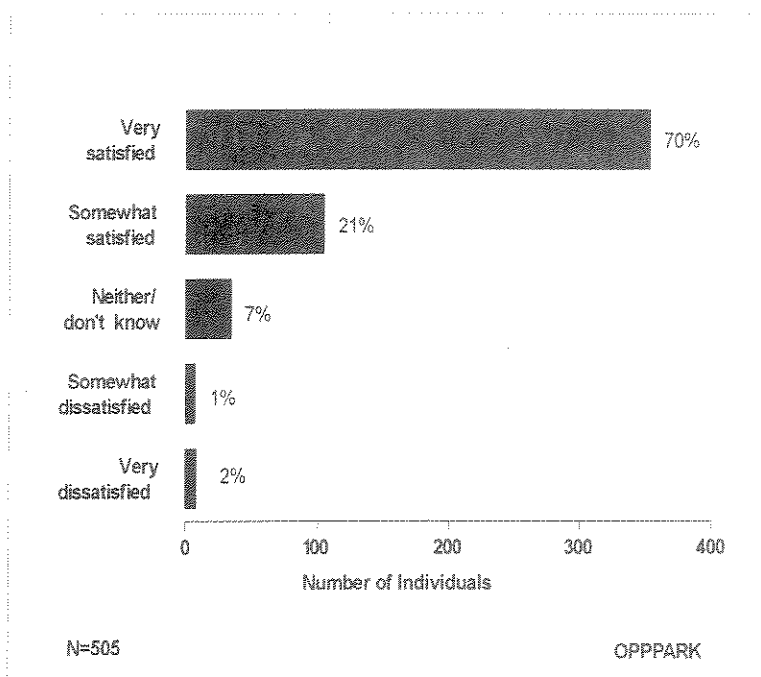


Figure 51 Resident Opportunity to Visit State Parks

satisfaction, women were more likely than men to be very satisfied with opportunities to visit state parks*. Although wildlife viewers and those who did not view wildlife expressed similar levels of satisfaction, wildlife viewers were more likely to be very satisfied with opportunities to visit state parks**. Trail users** and state park visitors** were more likely to be very satisfied and less likely to say don't know than those who neither used trails, nor visited a state park.

5.6.6 Use Trails (Figure 52) --Eighty-five percent of respondents were satisfied with opportunities for Montana residents to use trails in Montana. Five percent were dissatisfied, while 10% did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations:

When asked what their satisfaction was with the level of opportunities for trail use in Montana, farm/ranch residents were less likely than respondents residing in large cities to say don't know or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied*. The likelihood to be satisfied with opportunities for Montana residents to use trails in Montana lessened as age increased**. The 55+ age group was more likely than younger respondents to say don't

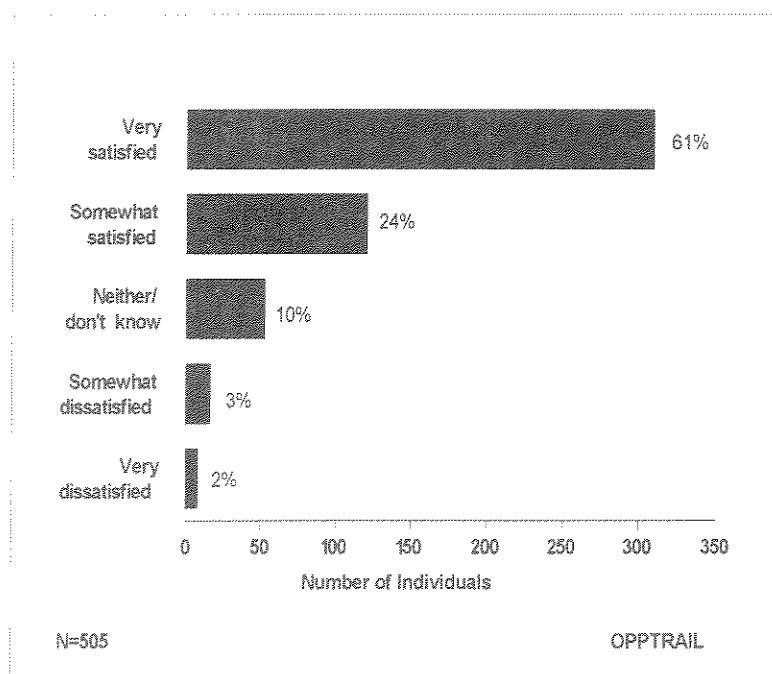


Figure 52 Resident Opportunity to Use Trails

know to this question. Wildlife viewers**, trail users**, state park visitors**, licensed hunters*, and licensed anglers** were more likely to be very satisfied and less likely to say don't know when asked about trail opportunities, as compared with nonparticipants in these activities.

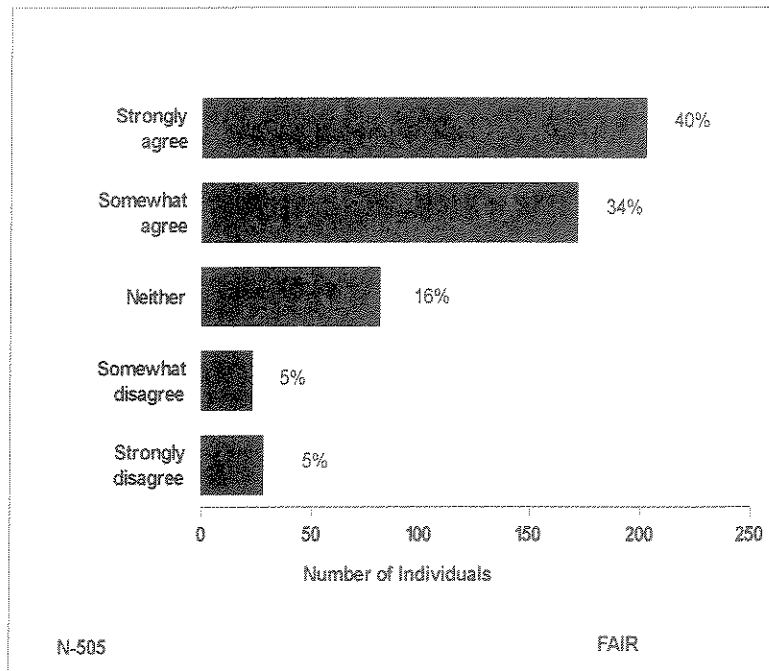


Figure 53 Regulations Enforcement Fair and Equitable

6.0 Opinions of Specific Department Activities

6.1 Opinion of Enforcement

6.1.1 Fair and Equitable Enforcement of MFWP Regulations

Figure 53 data illustrate that just under three-quarters of respondents (74%) agreed that fish, wildlife and parks regulations are enforced fairly and equitably. Ten percent disagreed with this statement, while 16% did not know or had no opinion.

Significant Associations: The likelihood to agree that fish, wildlife

and parks regulations are enforced fairly and equitably lessened as age increased, although the percent of each age group who said don't know went up as age increased**. Wildlife viewers**, trail users**, state park visitors*, licensed hunters**, and licensed anglers** were more likely to strongly agree and were less likely to say don't know when compared with nonparticipants.

6.1.2 Allocation of MFWP Resources to Law Enforcement

Figure 54 data show that over one-third of respondents (37%) said that fish, wildlife and park law enforcement efforts should be increased. Forty-five percent felt that present enforcement efforts were adequate, 5% said efforts should be decreased, while 13% did not know. Compared with the results of a similarly worded questions asked in a MFWP survey (Strategic Plan: Surveys of Citizens and MFWP Employees, 1991), support has decreased for the allocation of resources to law

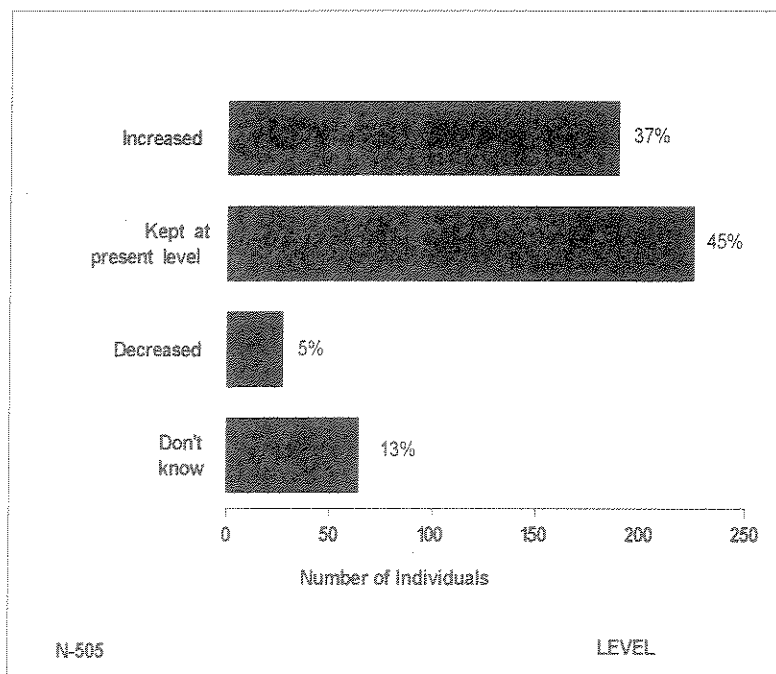


Figure 54 Allocation of Resources to Enforcement

enforcement. At that time, approximately 46% of the public wanted more resources allocated to enforcing game/fish and parks laws, 48% wanted the same amount allocated as before, and 6% wanted less resources allocated.

Significant Associations: Respondents having lived in Montana for 6-25 years were more likely than those having lived in the state for fewer years or more years to want enforcement efforts increased*. Those having lived in Montana for 26 or more years were more likely than those having lived in the state fewer years to want less enforcement. The likelihood to want more enforcement lessened as age increased, while the likelihood to say don't know increased with age**. Trail users*, licensed hunters*, and licensed anglers** were less likely to say don't know than those who did not participate in these activities. State park visitors were more likely to want increased enforcement and were less likely to say don't know when compared with those who did not visit state parks*.

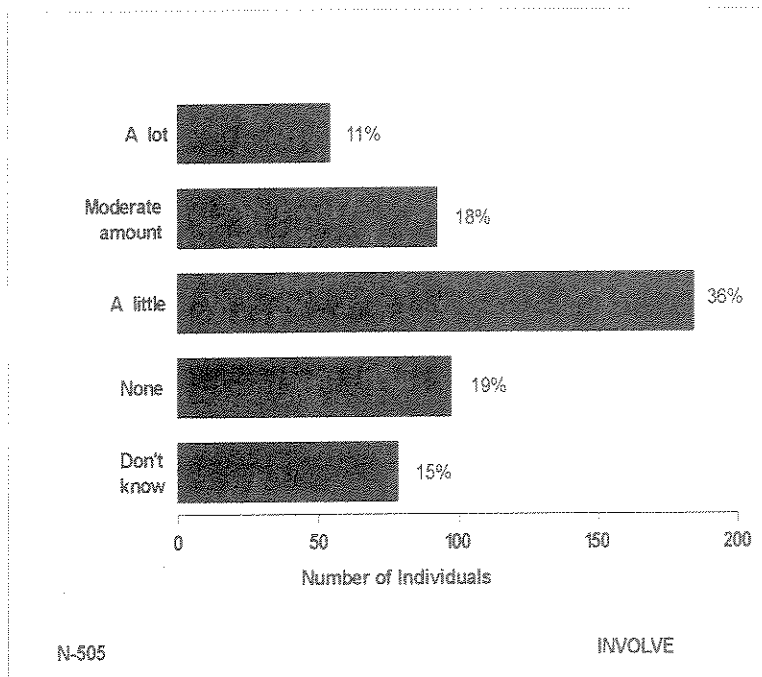


Figure 55 Provision of Public Involvement Opportunities

6.2 Opinion of Public Involvement

6.2.1 Opportunity for Citizen Participation

More than one-quarter of respondents (29%) felt there is a lot or a moderate amount of opportunity to get involved in Department decision-making processes (Figure 55). More than one-third (36%) said there is a little opportunity, while 19% felt there is no opportunity to get involved in Department decision-making processes. Fifteen percent said don't know to this question.

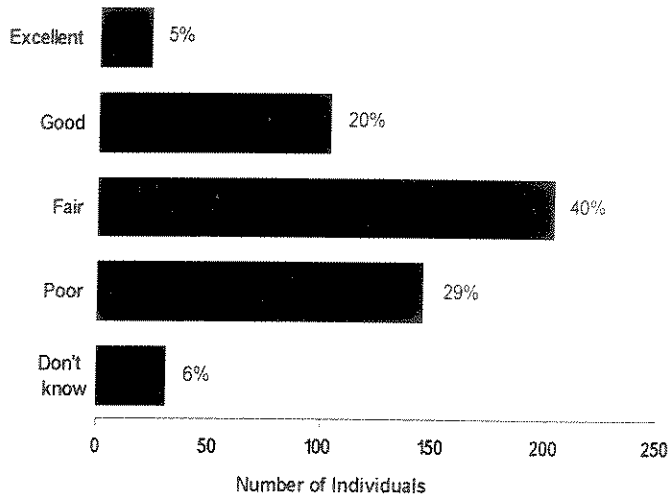
Significant Associations: While the most frequent response overall was "a little," the 55+ age group most frequently responded that there is no opportunity to get involved in Department decision-making processes**. This age group (55+) was also more likely than younger respondents to say don't know to this question. Trail users were more likely to say there is little opportunity to get involved in Department decision-making processes and were less likely to say don't know compared to those who did not use trails**. State park visitors were more likely to say there is a lot of opportunity to get involved in Department decision-making processes and were less likely to say don't know as compared to those who did not visit a state park**. Licensed hunters were more likely to respond "a moderate amount," and were less likely to say "none" or "don't know" when compared with nonparticipants**. Licensed anglers were more likely to respond "a moderate amount," and were less likely to say "none" when compared with nonangling respondents*.

6.2.2 Understanding of MFWP Decision-Making Process

As seen in Figure 56, few respondents describe their understanding of the Department's decision-making process as excellent (5%). Twenty percent said they have a good understanding, while 40% describe their understanding of the Department's decision-making process as fair. More than one-quarter of respondents (29%) said they have a poor understanding, while 6% did not know.

Significant Associations: The likelihood to describe their understanding of the Department's

decision-making process as poor went up as level of education decreased*. Licensed hunters were more likely than those without hunting licenses to say their understanding is excellent or good*.



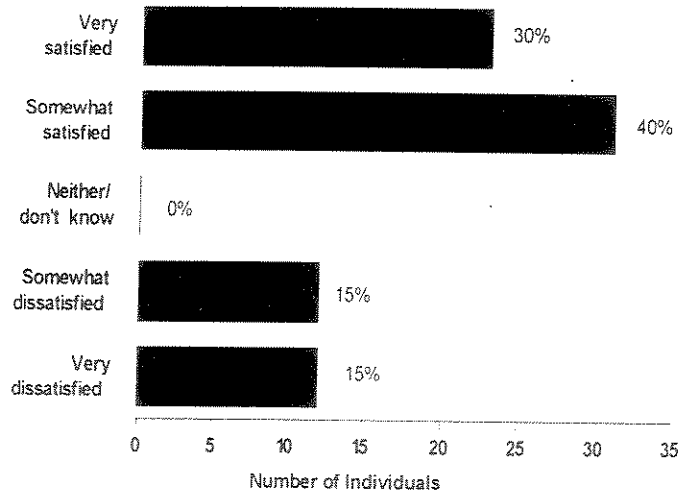
N=505

UNDERSTA

Figure 56 Understanding of Decision-Making Process

6.2.3 Attended an MFWP Public Forum

Fifteen percent of respondents said they had attended a Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks's public meeting or other official forum about fish, wildlife or parks issues, including regulations and programs. These respondents were asked to assess their satisfaction with their involvement (as seen in Figure 57). Over two-thirds (70%) of those who have attended a Department-related public meeting were satisfied with their involvement (30% were dissatisfied).



N=78

ATTENSAT

Figure 57 Satisfaction with Personal Involvement

Significant Associations: Farm/ranch residents were more likely than those living in more populated areas to have attended a Department-related public meeting*. Residents of western Montana were more likely than those living in other parts of the state to have attended a meeting*. Wildlife viewers**, state park visitors**, licensed hunters** and licensed anglers** were more likely than those not participating in these activities to have attended a MFWP public meeting or other official forum about fish, wildlife or parks issues, regulations or programs.

6.3 Partnerships with Private Landowners

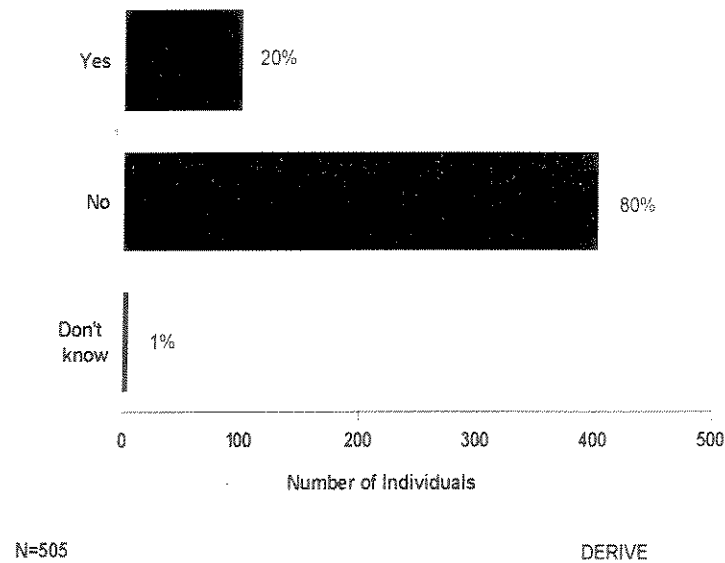


Figure 58 Agriculture-Based Business Income

Figure 58 shows that 20% of respondents indicated they derive direct income from agricultural-based businesses. These respondents were asked if they agree or disagree that the Department's Wildlife Program regards private landowners as an important partner in the management of Montana's wildlife and wildlife habitat. Seventy-one percent of those deriving income from agriculture agreed, 21% disagreed, and 8% did not know or had no opinion (see Figure 59).

Significant Associations: Over a third of those households who reported that they earn direct income from agricultural operations purchased a current licence to hunt *. Those who have resided in Montana the longest (26 + years) are more likely to derive their direct income from agriculture**. The converse is also true: those who have resided in Montana the least (5 years or less) are less likely to derive their direct income from agriculture.

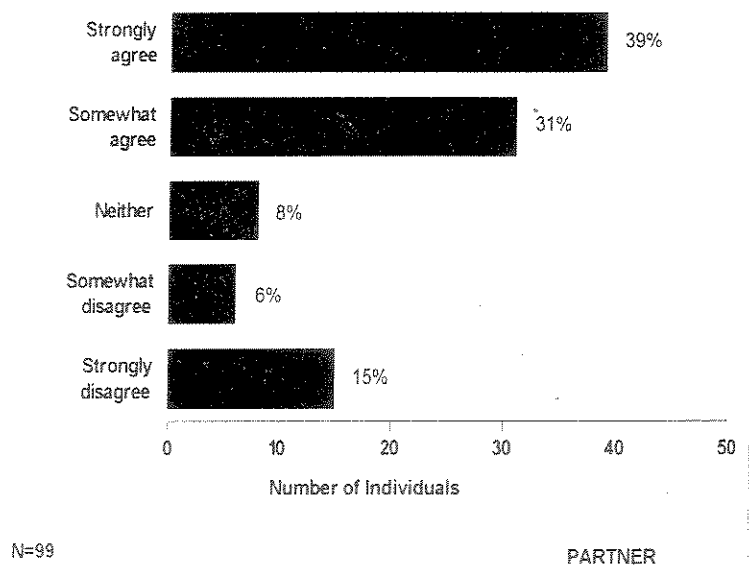


Figure 59 Landowners: Partners in Wildlife Mgmt

7.0 Demographics

7.1 Years of Residence

As shown in Figure 60, almost two-thirds of the respondents have lived in Montana for 26 or more years. Seventeen percent have lived here for 16 to 25 years, 14% for 6 to 15 years and 10% for five years or less.

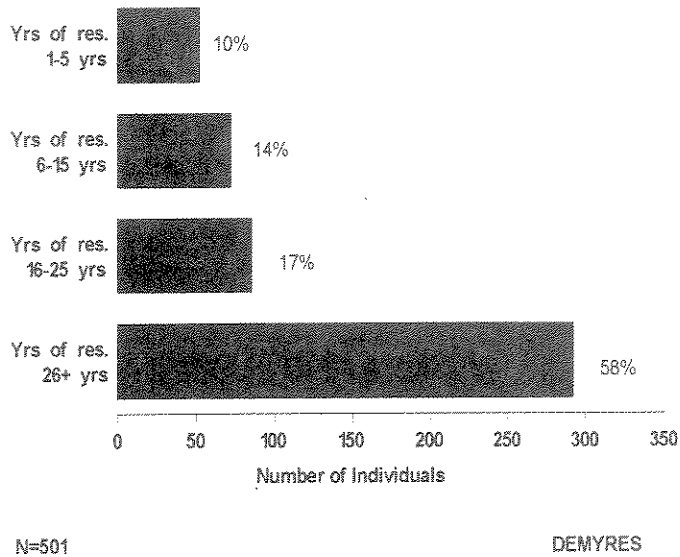


Figure 60 Years of Residence

7.2 Place of Residence

Figure 61 shows that almost a third (31%) of respondents lived in a large city, 27% lived in a town, 25% in a city, and 15% on a ranch or farm in rural Montana.

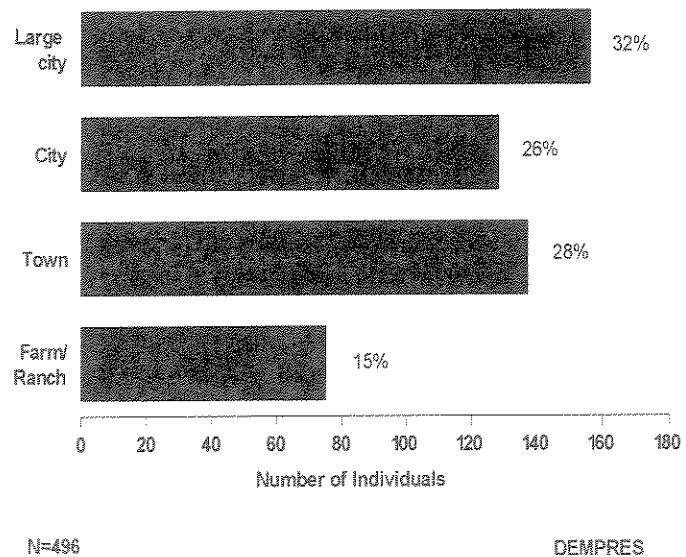


Figure 61 Place of Residence

7.3 Region of Residence

As can be seen in Figure 62, half (49%) of the sample resided in western Montana, whereas approximately one quarter of the respondents resided in southeastern and northeastern Montana respectively.

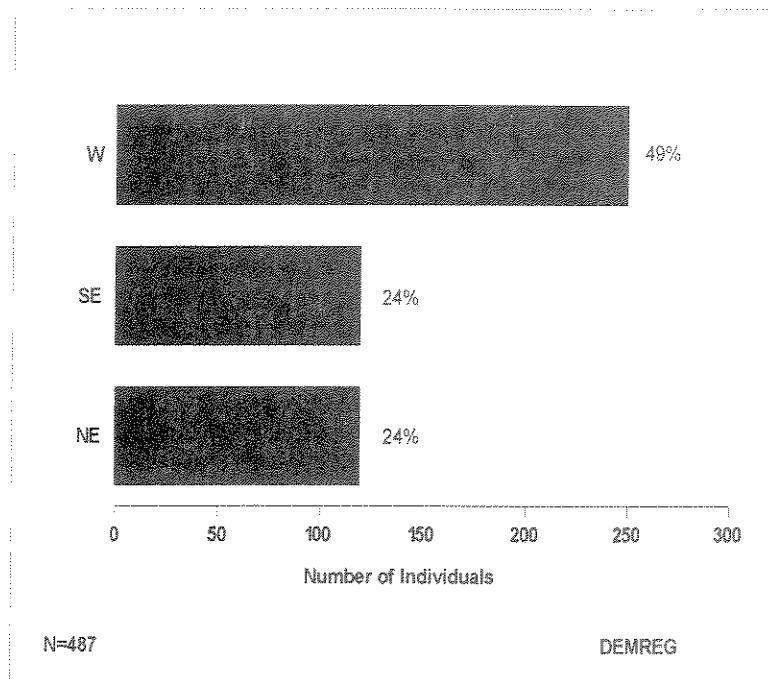


Figure 62 Region of Residence

7.4 Education Level

Data depicted in Figure 63 show that three-tenths of the sample (31%) had a high school diploma and the same proportion (31%) had some college or trade schooling. Just under a fourth of the sample (23%) had a college degree, 8% had a graduate or professional degree, and 7% had some schooling up to, but not including, grade 12 graduation.

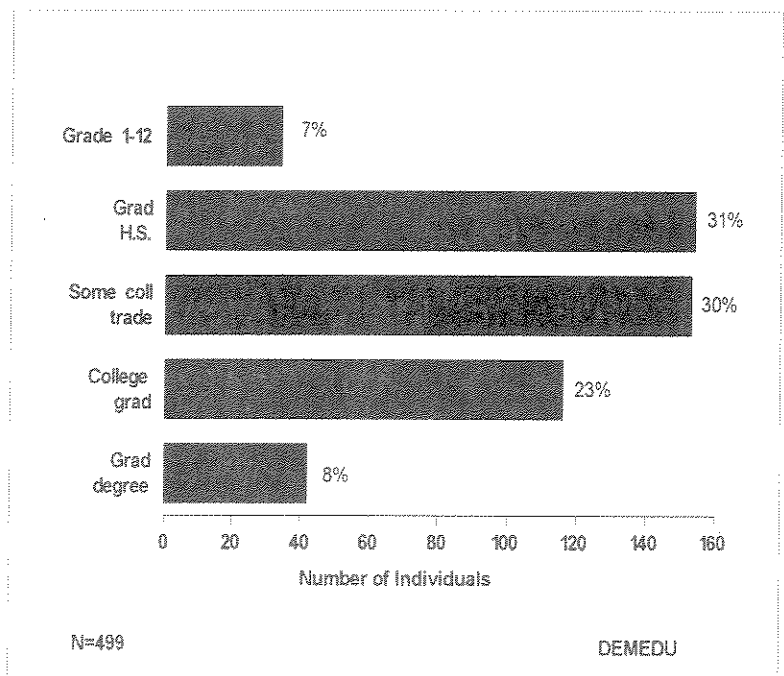


Figure 63 Educational Level

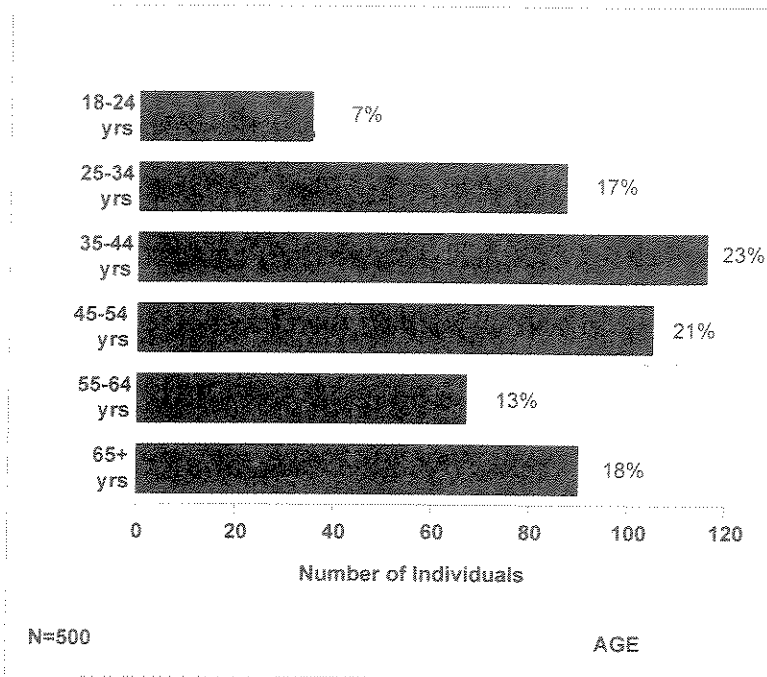


Figure 64 Age of Participants

7.5 Age

Figure 64 depicts the range of respondent ages. Those aged 35-44 years old comprised the largest group in the sample at 23%. The next largest group was the 45-54 year old respondents at 21%, followed by those aged 65 years old and older (18%) and those 25-34 years old at 17%. Thirteen percent of the sample were adults aged 55-64 and 7% were between 18 and 24 years old.

7.5 Gender

Women respondents constitute 56% of the sample and men, 44%. This compares with the most recent Census data (1990) somewhat favorably, in that there is a slightly higher proportion of women than men residing in the state (female: 50.5%, male: 49.5%).

8.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

The results of this resident survey portray an accurate representation of Montana households statewide. A sixty-five percent response rate was achieved and the findings demonstrate the full spectrum of a diverse range of nonparticipants and participants (i.e., anglers, hunters, and passport purchasers) in MFWP Program activities. However, MFWP should not just respond to these opinions as expressed by residents, but needs to respond to the combined survey findings available from the constituent and household surveys. The user (i.e., constituent) surveys received responses from a valid sample of each of our major stakeholders, whereas an analysis of a subset of the resident survey responses from license or passport purchasers did not provide as statistically reliable results as did the hunter, angler, park passport purchaser surveys. Thus, while examining cross-tabulations of the resident data set that look at user types may be appealing to some, there is an inherent danger of making invalid assumptions from unrepresentative data, which should be avoided. Granted, interpreted properly, some insights might accrue from the examination of such data, but discretion is advised and consultation with the RMU staff is recommended when undertaking such an analysis.

The overall results of this public assessment of MFWP's programs are encouraging. There are basically two ways the results can be characterized: 1) top-heavy success where the top two bars combined outweighed their counterparts as far as: satisfaction ratings (e.g., very satisfied/satisfied), ratings of quality (e.g., very good/good or very high/high), agreement scale (strongly agree/agree), and so forth; or 2) middle-of-the-road success/nonsuccess where a predominant majority of responses fall in either the central measure of tendency (e.g., neither good nor poor, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, neither agree nor disagree, neither high nor low) or the "don't know" category.

In the former scenario, the needed management concentration will be to shift the percent of response from good to very good or from high to very high or from satisfied to very satisfied, as well as reducing the already small portions of the neutral response categories (e.g., neither, and don't know) and negative response categories (e.g., dissatisfied or very dissatisfied) received. In the latter scenario, a greater need exists to move responses out of the neutral and negative response categories into any positive category, even if it is just the "somewhat satisfied" category.

Generally, the top-heavy success stories are program components where definitive achievement can be relatively easily perceived and understood by the public. For example, these findings include: resident satisfaction with MFWP, fisheries, trail user, and wildlife viewer, and park user programs as well as with the protection and enhancement of ecosystems. A variation of this type of assessment also exists where the majority of residents are not familiar with or do not know, while a minority (i.e., the actual traditional constituents or users) are highly or somewhat satisfied. Some examples of these findings include resident assessments of parks education materials, wildlife information and education materials, and hunting regulations' ease of use and understanding.

The middle-of-the-road success/nonsuccess stories are where ambivalence is apparent -- possibly because the program issue is not as straight-forward or easily understood. Examples of these

findings include: resident knowledge of MFWP, state parks, the fisheries and wildlife programs; provision of public involvement opportunities; and understanding of the agency decision-making process.

Some exceptions to either of these two general types of response involve the participation variables where residents report on their level of activity, demographic variables where personal characteristics are described, and the questions where the respondents were asked about their approval/disapproval of controversial legal recreational activities (i.e., motorized trail recreation and legal trapping).

Recommendations

Program outcomes can be defined as the end-results (or benefits) attained by the public and MFWP constituencies through agency efforts at conserving fish, wildlife, and park resources while providing recreational opportunities associated with these resources. Thus, every few years several sets of evaluation questions for emphasis areas within all programs will need to be administered to enable comparisons with these benchmarks described herein. It is proposed that every 4-6 years all four agency programs (i.e., fish, wildlife, parks, and multi) will have measured public and stakeholder feedback regarding how much of the program outcomes targeted have been achieved.

The criteria to be used for evaluating the usefulness of this Program Outcomes Assessment Project (POAP) will consist of whether the results of the evaluations are helpful to managers and supervisors in setting direction or redirecting effort to better achieve customer service quality results in outcomes achieved. A formal feedback process will need to be developed and maintained so that if necessary, methodological approaches can be refined to better address needs. Based on these trends (as revealed by the database comparisons over time), program managers as well as regional supervisors could set quantifiable targets toward potential progress and determine whether they need to recommend modifications to the customer service strategies for achieving their outcomes. Alternatively MFWP staff may revise each program's goals, objectives, or at some point several iterations down the line, choose to redefine outcomes that address service quality issues.

The results presented in these constituent-public reports are only particular to those performance measures that needed to determine the degree of public or constituent satisfaction with the quality of various customer service program elements. There are additional performance measures and outcomes (i.e., inputs, outputs, efficiency, and other pertinent technical/biological outcomes) to be addressed beyond those in these reports, that make up the balance of the necessary benchmark data that need to be administered and collected by respective program staff.

The development of these additional performance measures and outcomes, as well as data collection, monitoring changes over time, and adapting them to MFWP management are the respective program areas' responsibilities and thus are not covered by these reports. Planning staff can address these needs within each program's 6-year Application for Federal Aid (AFA) and its long range strategic plan. A comprehensive direction can then be solidified to conserve wildlife, fish, and parks as well as providing outdoor recreation opportunities.

9.0 Appendices

9.1 The Telephone Interview Instrument

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Montana FWP Outcomes Survey - MT Residents
Responsive Management

1. Time when interview began

TIME1 1:1-5

|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|

2. Hello, my name is -----, and I'm calling on behalf of the State of Montana to ask your opinion on some state government programs. We are not selling anything, and your responses are entirely confidential. This is an opportunity for you as a citizen of Montana to give us important input on decisions your state government makes about programs that affect you.
In order to be representative, I need to speak with the adult living in your household who had the most recent birthday.

CONPER 1:6

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- |_| 1. Correct person, good time to do survey (GO TO QUESTION 5)
|_| 2. Bad time/schedule recall (CB) (GO TO QUESTION 4)
|_| 3. Answering Machine (AM) (GO TO QUESTION 3)
|_| 4. RF, BG, DL, DS, NA, BZ

SKIP TO QUESTION 92

=====

3. LEAVE FOLLOWING MESSAGE ON ANSWERING MACHINE:

Hello, my name is -----, and I'm calling for the State of Montana. We're doing a short survey about state programs that affect you. We will try to call back in the near future.
Thank you.

ANSMACH

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE

SKIP TO QUESTION 92

=====

4. When would be the best time for me to call back?
Thank you for your time.

WHENCALL

ENTER DAY/TIME ON CALL SHEET (CB)

SKIP TO QUESTION 92

=====

5. First, I'm going to ask you about the performance of state government in Montana. I will list several state programs, and I need to know if you are satisfied or dissatisfied with each program.

INTRO 1:7

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

☐ 1. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

6. This question randomly selects the order in which the following four questions will be asked. There are four choices: Q7,8,9,10; Q8,9,10,7; Q9,10,7,8; Q10,7,8,9. This question will not be seen by interviewer.

LOOPER 1:8

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Skip to crime (GO TO QUESTION 7)
☐ 2. Skip to education (GO TO QUESTION 8)
☐ 3. Skip to low income families (GO TO QUESTION 9)
☐ 4. Skip to FWP (GO TO QUESTION 10)

SKIP TO QUESTION 11

=====

7. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the State of Montana's programs that deal with crime?

CRIME 1:9

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#6 = 2) GO TO #11

8. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the State of Montana's education programs?

EDUCATE 1:10

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#6 = 3) GO TO #11

9. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the State of Montana's programs to help low income families?

INCOME 1:11

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#6 = 4) GO TO #11

10. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the State of Montana's fish, wildlife and state parks programs?

FWP 1:12

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#6 = 1) GO TO #11

SKIP TO QUESTION 7

=====

11. OK. Within the past 2 years have you been hunting in Montana?

PARTHUNT 1:13

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 12)
☐ 2. No
☐ 3. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 13

=====

12. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your hunting experiences in Montana within the past 2 years?

HUNTSAT 1:14

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
☐ 6. Don't know

13. Within the past 2 years have you been fishing in Montana?

FISHPART 1:15

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 14)
☐ 2. No
☐ 3. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 15

=====

14. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your fishing experiences in Montana within the past 2 years?

FISHSAT 1:16

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
☐ 6. Don't know

15. Within the past 2 years have you taken a trip or outing in Montana, more than a mile from home, for the PRIMARY purpose of watching or photographing wildlife; please do not include trips to the zoo, aquarium or museum?

VIEWPART 1:17

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 16)
☐ 2. No
☐ 3. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 17

=====

16. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your wildlife viewing experiences in Montana within the past 2 years?

VIEWSAT 1:18

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
☐ 6. Don't know

17. Within the past 2 years have you used a trail in Montana?

PARTTRAI 1:19

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 19)
☐ 2. No
☐ 3. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 22

=====

18. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR

NOSPACE1

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

Montana FWP Outcomes Survey - MT Residents

Page 6

19. What types of trail uses have you engaged in during the past 2 years?

(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

TRAILS 1:20-28

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. Hiking
☐ 2. Cross-country skiing
☐ 3. Horseback riding

- ☐ 4. Off-road motorcycle
- ☐ 5. ATV
- ☐ 6. Snowmobile
- ☐ 7. Bicycle/bike
- ☐ 8. 4x4
- ☐ 9. Other

IF (#19 = 0) GO TO #18

IF (#19 @ 9) GO TO #20

SKIP TO QUESTION 21

=====

20. TYPE IN TRAIL USE NOT ON LIST
25 CHARACTERS ALLOWED

TRAILSTR 1:29-53

21. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your trail
experiences in Montana within the past 2 years?

TRAILSAT 1:54

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

22. Within the past 2 years have you been trapping in Montana?

PARTTRAP 1:55

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. Don't know

Montana FWP Outcomes Survey - MT Residents

Page 7

23. Within the past 2 years have you been camping in Montana?

PARTCAMP 1:56

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. Don't know

24. Within the past 2 years have you been jet skiing in Montana?

PARTJET 1:57

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. Don't know

25. Within the past 2 years have you been boating in Montana, other than jet skiing?

PARTBOAT 1:58

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. Don't know

26. Within the past 2 years have you been picnicking in Montana?

PARTPIC 1:59

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. Don't know

27. Within the past 2 years have you visited a state park?
Please note that state parks do not include Yellowstone or
Glacier National Park or any of the National Forest lands.

PARTPARK 1:60

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 28)
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 30

=====

Montana FWP Outcomes Survey - MT Residents

Page 8

28. Which Montana state parks have you visited in the past 2 years?

(LOOK TO LIST)

NAMEPARK 1:61

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Correct response
- ☐ 2. Incorrect response (change Q27 to "No") (GO TO Q27)
- ☐ 3. Don't know

29. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your Montana state park experiences within the past 2 years?

PARKSAT 1:62

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

30. Within the past 12 months have you purchased a Montana hunting license?

HUNTLIC 1:63

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. Don't know

31. Have you purchased a Montana fishing license for the current fishing license year?

(Current fishing license year: March 1, 1997 - February 28, 1998)

FISHLIC 1:64

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. Don't know

32. Have you purchased a Montana State Parks Passport for the current Parks Passport year?

(Current Parks Passport year started 2/15/97)

PARKLIC 1:65

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. Don't know

Montana FWP Outcomes Survey - MT Residents

Page 9

33. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal trapping?

OPTRAP 1:66

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Strongly approve
- ☐ 2. Somewhat approve
- ☐ 3. Neither approve nor disapprove/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat disapprove
- ☐ 5. Strongly disapprove
- ☐ 6. Don't know

34. Do you approve or disapprove of legal hunting?

OPHUNT 1:67

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Strongly approve |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat approve |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither approve nor disapprove/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat disapprove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Strongly disapprove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |

35. Do you approve or disapprove of legal fishing?

OPFISH 1:68

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Strongly approve |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat approve |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither approve nor disapprove/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat disapprove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Strongly disapprove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |

36. Do you approve or disapprove of legal motorized trail recreation, for example, all-terrain vehicles?

OPTRAIL 1:69

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Strongly approve |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat approve |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither approve nor disapprove/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat disapprove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Strongly disapprove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |

37. OK. The rest of the survey is about the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This state agency is responsible for the management and protection of Montana's fish, wildlife and state parks, while providing outdoor recreation opportunities.

Would you say you know a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or nothing about the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks?

KNOWFWP 1:70

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. A great deal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. A moderate amount |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. A little |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Nothing |

38. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks's efforts to protect and enhance Montana's ecosystems and the diversity of species inhabiting them, while providing outdoor recreation opportunities?

SATFWP 1:71

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Very satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Very dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |

39. OK. Next we're going to discuss programs provided by the Parks Division. Would you say you know a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or nothing about the programs provided by the Department's Parks Division?

KNOWPARK 1:72

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. A great deal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. A moderate amount |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. A little |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Nothing |

40. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the Parks Division's efforts to manage state parks, fishing access sites, and affiliated lands such as the State Capitol grounds, as well as efforts to provide watchable wildlife, trails and other programs related to outdoor recreation? Please keep in mind that we are referring only to state parks, not national parks, such as Yellowstone or Glacier, or national forest lands.

SATPARK 1:73

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Very satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Very dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |

41. Do you agree or disagree that state parks regulations are easy to use and easily understood, or are you not familiar with them?

PARKEASY 1:74

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Strongly agree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat agree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither agree nor disagree/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat disagree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Strongly disagree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Not familiar with regulations |

42. Do you agree or disagree that program information and educational materials from the Department's Parks Program are timely, relevant, and of interest, or are you not familiar with them?

(E.G., STATE PARKS BROCHURES OR
WATCHABLE WILDLIFE INFORMATION)

PARKTIME 1:75

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Strongly agree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat agree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither agree nor disagree/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat disagree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Strongly disagree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Not familiar with information/education materials |

43. OK. Next we're going to discuss programs provided by the Fisheries Division. Would you say you know a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or nothing about the programs provided by the Department's Fisheries Division?

KNOWFISH 1:76

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. A great deal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. A moderate amount |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. A little |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Nothing |

44. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the Fisheries Division's efforts to preserve and perpetuate Montana's fish and other aquatic resources, provide fishing opportunities, stock lakes and reservoirs, set fishing regulations, and provide and maintain public access.

SATFISH 1:77

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Very satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Very dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |

45. OK. Do you support or oppose Department efforts to restore, protect and maintain high quality aquatic habitat, for example, streambank restoration, spawning channels, and adding artificial structures to lakes?

RESTORE 1:78

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Strongly support |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat support |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither support nor oppose/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat oppose |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Strongly oppose |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |

46. Do you support or oppose Department efforts to restore, maintain and protect native aquatic species?
(E.G. - WESTSLOPE CUTTHROAT, BULL TROUT, ARCTIC GRAYLING)

NATIVE 1:79

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Strongly support
- ☐ 2. Somewhat support
- ☐ 3. Neither support nor oppose/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat oppose
- ☐ 5. Strongly oppose
- ☐ 6. Don't know

47. Do you agree or disagree that fishing regulations are easy to use and easily understood, or are you not familiar with them?

FISHEASY 1:80

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Strongly agree
- ☐ 2. Somewhat agree
- ☐ 3. Neither agree nor disagree/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat disagree
- ☐ 5. Strongly disagree
- ☐ 6. Don't know
- ☐ 7. Not familiar with regulations

48. Do you agree or disagree that program information and educational materials from the Department's Fisheries Program are timely, relevant, and of interest, or are you not familiar with them?

(E.G., FISH IDENTIFICATION GUIDE OR
STREAM ACCESS BROCHURE)

FISHTIME 1:81

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Strongly agree
- ☐ 2. Somewhat agree
- ☐ 3. Neither agree nor disagree/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat disagree
- ☐ 5. Strongly disagree
- ☐ 6. Don't know
- ☐ 7. Not familiar with information/education materials

49. OK. Next we're going to discuss programs provided by the Wildlife Division. Would you say you know a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or nothing about the programs provided by the Department's Wildlife Division?

KNOWWILD 1:82

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. A great deal
- ☐ 2. A moderate amount
- ☐ 3. A little
- ☐ 4. Nothing

50. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the Wildlife Division's efforts to preserve and perpetuate Montana's wildlife resources and habitat, provide hunting opportunities, recover threatened and endangered species, address wildlife damage situations, and resolve human/wildlife conflicts.

SATWILD 1:83

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

51. OK. In general, how well does the Department balance the needs and interests of people with the state's fish and wildlife habitat needs? Would you say excellent, good, fair or poor?

PEOPLE 1:84

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Excellent
- ☐ 2. Good
- ☐ 3. Fair
- ☐ 4. Poor
- ☐ 5. Don't know

52. How well does the Department balance damage caused by wildlife with the conservation and protection of the state's wildlife?

DAMAGE 1:85

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Excellent
- ☐ 2. Good
- ☐ 3. Fair
- ☐ 4. Poor
- ☐ 5. Don't know

53. How well does the Department balance human-wildlife

conflicts with the conservation and protection of the
state's wildlife? HUMAN 1:86

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Excellent
- ☐ 2. Good
- ☐ 3. Fair
- ☐ 4. Poor
- ☐ 5. Don't know

54. Do you agree or disagree that hunting regulations are
easy to use and easily understood, or are you not
familiar with them? WILDEASY 1:87

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Strongly agree
- ☐ 2. Somewhat agree
- ☐ 3. Neither agree nor disagree/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat disagree
- ☐ 5. Strongly disagree
- ☐ 6. Don't know
- ☐ 7. Not familiar with regulations

55. Do you agree or disagree that program information and
educational materials from the Department's Wildlife
Program are timely, relevant, and of interest, or are
you not familiar with them? (E.G., WILDLIFE IDENTIFICATION
GUIDE OR HABITAT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM BROCHURE)

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

WILDTIME 1:88

- ☐ 1. Strongly agree
- ☐ 2. Somewhat agree
- ☐ 3. Neither agree nor disagree/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat disagree
- ☐ 5. Strongly disagree
- ☐ 6. Don't know
- ☐ 7. Not familiar with information/education materials

Montana FWP Outcomes Survey - MT Residents

Page 16

56. Next I'd like to ask if you are satisfied or dissatisfied with some
specific Department activities?

In general, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with
access for outdoor recreation on private land?

PRIVATE 1:89

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

57. (Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with)

access for outdoor recreation on public land?

PUBLIC 1:90

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Very satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Very dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |

58. (Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with)

NON-fishing recreational opportunities
through the state fishing access sites program?
(E.G. - FLOATING, CAMPING)

NONFISH 1:91

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Very satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Very dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |

59. (Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with)

efforts to educate Montana residents about the state's parks,
fish and wildlife resources?

IANDE 1:92

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

60. (Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with)

efforts to increase public awareness of Montana's parks, fish and
wildlife resources?

INCREASE 1:93

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

61. (Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with)

efforts to foster high standards of outdoor behavior among hunters,
anglers, wildlife viewers and park visitors?

FOSTER 1:94

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

62. (Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with)
educational opportunities for outdoor recreationists?
(E.G. - AQUATIC EDUCATION, FIREARM SAFETY COURSE)

EDUCOUT 1:95

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Very satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Very dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |

63. (Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with)
opportunities for children to learn about hunting?

KIDHUNT 1:96

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Very satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Very dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |

64. (Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with)
opportunities for children to learn about fishing?

KIDFISH 1:97

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Very satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Very dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |

65. (Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with)
efforts to manage and resolve outdoor recreation conflicts?

CONFLICT 1:98

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Very satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Somewhat satisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Somewhat dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Very dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Don't know |

66. (Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with)
efforts to enforce parks, fish and wildlife laws in Montana?
ENFORCE 1:99

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

67. (Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with)
efforts to protect and enhance Montana's cultural, historic and
natural resources through the state park system?
CULTURE 1:100

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

68. Keeping in mind that the Department provides wildlife-oriented
recreational opportunities when opportunities are consistent with
biologically sound and sustainable management practices, are
you satisfied or dissatisfied with the level of opportunities
for Montana residents to hunt in Montana?
OPPHUNT 1:101

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

69. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the level of
opportunities for Montana residents to fish in Montana?

(Keeping in mind that the Department provides wildlife-oriented
recreational opportunities when opportunities are consistent with
biologically sound and sustainable management practices.)
OPPFISH 1:102

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

Montana FWP Outcomes Survey - MT Residents

Page 22

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied

- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

70. (Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the level of)
opportunities for Montana residents to trap in Montana?

(Keeping in mind that the Department provides wildlife-oriented recreational opportunities when opportunities are consistent with biologically sound and sustainable management practices.)

OPPTRAP 1:103

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

71. (Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the level of)
opportunities for Montana residents to view wildlife in Montana?

(Keeping in mind that the Department provides wildlife-oriented recreational opportunities when opportunities are consistent with biologically sound and sustainable management practices.)

OPPVVIEW 1:104

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

72. (Are satisfied or dissatisfied with the level of)
opportunities for Montana residents to visit a state park in Montana?

(Keeping in mind that the Department provides wildlife-oriented recreational opportunities when opportunities are consistent with biologically sound and sustainable management practices.)

OPPPARK 1:105

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied

- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

73. (Are satisfied or dissatisfied with the level of)

opportunities for Montana residents to use trails in Montana?

(Keeping in mind that the Department provides wildlife-oriented recreational opportunities when opportunities are consistent with biologically sound and sustainable management practices.)

OPPTRAIL 1:106

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

74. Do you agree or disagree that fish, wildlife and state park regulations are enforced fairly and equitably?

FAIR 1:107

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Strongly agree
- ☐ 2. Somewhat agree
- ☐ 3. Neither agree nor disagree/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat disagree
- ☐ 5. Strongly disagree
- ☐ 6. Don't know

75. Should fish, wildlife and state park law enforcement efforts be increased, kept at present levels, or decreased?

LEVEL 1:108

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Increased
- ☐ 2. Kept at present level
- ☐ 3. Decreased
- ☐ 4. Don't know

76. OK. Would you say that, for you, there is a lot, a moderate amount, a little, or no opportunity to get involved in Department decision-making processes?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. A lot
- ☐ 2. A moderate amount
- ☐ 3. A little
- ☐ 4. None
- ☐ 5. Don't know

77. Would you say that your understanding of the Department's decision-making process is excellent, good, fair or poor?

UNDERSTA 1:110

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Excellent
- ☐ 2. Good
- ☐ 3. Fair
- ☐ 4. Poor
- ☐ 5. Don't know

78. Within the past 2 years, have you attended a Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks's public meeting or other official forum about fish, wildlife or parks issues, regulations or programs?

ATTEND 1:111

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 79)
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 80

=====

79. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied overall with YOUR involvement? (In a Department public meeting)

ATTENSAT 1:112

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/no opinion
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

80. Does your household derive any direct income from agricultural-based businesses, such as ranching or farming?

DERIVE 1:113

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 81)
☐ 2. No
☐ 3. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 82

=====

81. Do you agree or disagree that the Department's Wildlife Program regards private landowners as an important partner in the management of Montana's wildlife and wildlife habitat?

PARTNER 1:114

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Strongly agree
☐ 2. Somewhat agree
☐ 3. Neither agree nor disagree/no opinion
☐ 4. Somewhat disagree
☐ 5. Strongly disagree
☐ 6. Don't know

82. Great, we're just about through. The final few questions are for background information and help us analyze the results.

How many years have you lived in Montana?

(IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR ENTER 1; 999 FOR DK/REFUSED)

DEMOG 1:115-117

LOWEST VALUE = 1

83. Do you consider your place of residence to be in a large city, city, town or a farm or ranch?

(READ POPULATION INFO AS NEEDED)

RESID 1:118

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Refused
☐ 2. Large city (15,000 or more people)
☐ 3. City (2,000 - 14,999)
☐ 4. Town (less than 2,000)
☐ 5. Farm/ranch

84. In what county do you live? (LOOK TO LIST AND TYPE IN 2-DIGIT CODE)

(99 FOR DK/REFUSED)

COUNTY 1:119-120

Montana FWP Outcomes Survey - MT Residents

Page 26

85. What is the highest grade level you have completed in school?

GRADE 2:1

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Refused

- ☐ 2. Grades 1 thru 12, but no high school diploma
- ☐ 3. High school graduate
- ☐ 4. Some college, trade or business school
- ☐ 5. College graduate
- ☐ 6. Graduate or professional degree

86. And finally, may I ask your age?
(999 FOR REFUSED)

AGE 2:2-4

☐☐☐☐

LOWEST VALUE = 18

87. That's the end of the questionnaire,
thank you very much for your time and cooperation!

(PUT ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE IF NEEDED)

EXTRA 3:1-120

88. OBSERVE & RECORD GENDER OF RESPONDENT

GENDER 4:1

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Don't know
- ☐ 2. Male
- ☐ 3. Female

9.2 MFWP Agency Outcomes

Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks' Agency Outcomes

Goal A: Manage with a focus on ecological systems to reflect the diversity of all wildlife and their habitats, while maintaining our commitments to Montana's hunting and fishing heritage.

Outcome: FWP recreational opportunities provided are consistent with ecologically sound and sustainable management practices that are within funding capabilities.

Related Figures: 47,48,49,50,51

- ◆ The public enjoys a diversity of high quality fisheries which are directly dependent upon habitat quality. *Related Figure: 26*
- ◆ Public satisfaction that the wildlife orientated recreational opportunities provided by FWP's wildlife program are consistent with biologically sound and sustainable management practices and are within funding capabilities. *Related Figures: 29,47,49*
- ◆ Continued long-term protection and enhancement of watchable wildlife.
Related Figure: 29
- ◆ Continued long-term protection and enhancement of resources affected by the state trails program.

Outcome: Public satisfaction with FWP programs directed at the protection and enhancement of Montana's ecosystems and the diversity of species inhabiting them. *Related Figures: 17,23*

- ◆ The public supports ongoing efforts to restore, protect and maintain high quality aquatic habitat.
- ◆ The public supports ongoing efforts to restore, maintain and protect native aquatic species.
Related Figure: 27
- ◆ Public satisfaction that FWP's wildlife program adequately conserves, protects and enhances Montana's ecosystems and the diversity of species inhabiting them.
Public satisfaction with the long-term protection and enhancement of our cultural, historic and natural resources. *Related Figures: 19,46*

Goal B: Provide increased opportunities for public enjoyment of Fish, Wildlife and Parks resources, while maintaining our commitment to improve landowner/sports person/department relationships

Outcome: The public is satisfied that when making management decisions FWP equitably balances the needs and interests of the general public, special interest groups, outdoor recreationists, landowners and the resources FWP manages. *Related Figure: 32*

Outcome: The agricultural community is satisfied that it is recognized as an integral participant in the management of Montana's fish and wildlife populations and the habitats that support them.

- ◆ The agricultural community recognizes that FWP's wildlife program regards the private landowner as an integral participant and partner in the management of Montana's wildlife populations. *Related Figure: 59*

Outcome: Outdoor recreationists are satisfied they are being provided with diverse and equitable opportunities to use public and private lands. *Related Figures: 35,36*

- ◆ Anglers enjoy a diversity of fishing opportunities through access to locations throughout the state.
- ◆ Recreational users, both hunting and nonhunting, are satisfied with diverse opportunities to utilize public and private lands without being crowded or encumbered by discrimination. *Related Figures: 7,12,35,36*
- ◆ Trail user expectations are met or exceeded due to the quality of the experience.

Related Figure: 14

Outcome: Outdoor recreationists are satisfied that opportunities and services provided by FWP meet or exceed expectations. *Related Figures: 7,9,11,12,14,37*

- ◆ The public enjoys a diversity of fishing opportunities which are directly dependent on wild fish management and the use of hatchery fish.
- ◆ Fishing access sites provide the public with a variety of non-angling recreation opportunities throughout the state; consistent with available funding. *Related Figure: 37*
- ◆ Wildlife oriented recreationist are satisfied that FWP's wildlife program offers reasonable and equitable opportunities to participate. *Related Figures: 7,12*
- ◆ Park visitor and user expectations are met or exceeded due to the quality of the experience.

Related Figure: 11

Outcome: Outdoor recreation programs contribute to Montana's tourism industry and general economic stability.

- ◆ Landowners and the public are satisfied that FWP's wildlife program attempts to reasonably balance game damage, human/wildlife conflicts and landowner/recreationist conflicts with the perpetuation and protection of wildlife populations.

Related Figures: 32,33,34,44

- ◆ The Watchable Wildlife Program contributes to Montana's tourism industry and general economic stability.
- ◆ The Montana trails program contributes to Montana's tourism industry and general economic stability.
- ◆ The Montana Parks program contributes to Montana's tourism industry and general economic stability.

Outcome: The public is satisfied that all regulations are enforced fairly and equitably.

Related Figures: 45,53

- ◆ Wildlife oriented recreationists feel that regulations are fairly and equitably enforced.

Goal D: Elevate the importance of public education and participation in all program areas to afford citizens the opportunity to better understand, appreciate and make informed decisions about our natural and cultural resources:

Outcome: Citizens understand FWP's decision-making process and how to participate in those processes. *Related Figures: 16,24,38,39,56,57*

- ◆ Anglers understand FWP's decision-making processes and how to provide input into those processes.
- ◆ Wildlife orientated recreationists are satisfied with their ability to participate in the decision making processes of the wildlife program. *Related Figures: 28,55*
- ◆ Wildlife oriented recreationists are satisfied that regulations, program information and educational materials are accurate, reliable and easy to use and understand.

Related Figures: 21,30,31

Outcome: Public satisfaction with FWP efforts to increase awareness and appreciation of Montana's fish, wildlife, cultural, historic and natural resources, and FWP's role in the protection, restoration and management of those resources. *Related Figures: 18,20,22,28,38,39*

- ◆ The public has an awareness and appreciation of Montana's aquatic resources, aquatic habitats, and their protection, restoration and management. *Related Figures: 22,25*

Outcome: Public satisfaction with the level of educational opportunities FWP offers youth and beginning hunters, angler and other outdoor recreationists, and with their opportunities to participate in educational events directed at these interests. *Related Figures: 18,21,25,38,39,41,42,43*

- ◆ Wildlife orientated recreationists are satisfied with the diversity and opportunity to participate in educational programs directed at their interests.

Outcome: Public satisfaction with FWP effort in developing and/or fostering high standards of outdoor behavior by outdoor recreationists participating in FWP regulated activities.

Related Figures: 18,38,39,40,41,44

- ◆ Youth and beginning anglers have an opportunity to participate in angler education events.

Related Figure: 43

- ◆ Wildlife oriented recreationists that are well informed, more ethical and more aware of the needs of wildlife and Montana's traditions of wildlife orientated recreation.

