

Responsive Management



HARVEST OF WILDLIFE IN GEORGIA 2006-2007

**Conducted for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources
by Responsive Management**

2007

HARVEST OF WILDLIFE IN GEORGIA 2006-2007

2007

Responsive Management National Office

Mark Damian Duda, Executive Director
Peter E. De Michele, Ph.D., Director of Research
Martin Jones, Research Associate
Andrea Criscione, Research Associate
Chad Craun, Research Associate
Tim Winegard, Survey Center Manager
Alison Lanier, Business Manager
Steven J. Bissell, Ph.D., Qualitative Research Associate
James B. Herrick, Ph.D., Research Associate

130 Franklin Street
Harrisonburg, VA 22801
Phone: 540/432-1888 Fax: 540/432-1892
E-mail: mark@responsivemanagement.com
www.responsivemanagement.com

Acknowledgements

Responsive Management would like to thank Don McGowan, Nick Nicholson, and David Neyhart of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources for their input, support, and guidance on this project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction and Methodology.....	1
Hunting Participation Overall and Rating of Hunting in Georgia	3
Interest in Purchasing Licenses	7
Deer Hunting	8
Bear Hunting	16
Demographic Data.....	17
About Responsive Management.....	19

List of Tables

Table 1. Telephone number summary for Georgia Resident Licensed Hunter survey—2007	2
Table 2. Statewide effort and success for Georgia deer hunters, 2006-2007 (all equipment types combined)	9
Table 3. Statewide effort and success for Georgia licensed resident modern firearms deer hunters 2006-2007 (94.32% of licensed resident hunters who hunted in 2006-2007 hunted with modern firearms).....	9
Table 4. Statewide effort and success for Georgia licensed resident archery deer hunters 2006-2007 (32.5% of licensed resident hunters who hunted in 2006-2007 hunted with archery)	10
Table 5. Statewide effort and success for Georgia licensed resident muzzleloader deer hunters 2006-2007 (22.62% of licensed resident hunters who hunted in 2006-2007 hunted with muzzleloader).....	10
Table 6. Bucks with at least 4 points on one side harvested by Georgia resident licensed hunters who harvested bucks in 2006-2007	11
Table 7. Bucks with at least 4 points on one side harvested by Georgia resident licensed hunters in 2006-2007.....	11
Table 8. Estimated Georgia deer harvest for hunters by Deer Management Unit, 2006-2007	12
Table 9. Harvest by sex of deer, by sporting equipment, and by number of deer harvested by individual hunter, 2006-2007	13
Table 10. Estimated Georgia deer harvest, and characteristics of harvest, for hunters by region, 2006-2007	14
Table 11. A comparison of deer harvested per hunter between 2001-02 and 2006-07 Georgia deer hunting season, by region.....	14
Table 12. A comparison of harvest per square mile of forested land between 2001 and 2006-07 Georgia deer hunting season, by region.....	15
Table 13. Statewide effort and success for Georgia licensed resident metro-area (extended season) archery deer hunters 2006-2007 (1.43% of licensed resident hunters who hunted in 2006-2007 hunted with metro-area (extended season) archery)	15
Table 14. Statewide effort and success for Georgia resident licensed bear hunters, 2006-2007.....	16

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures

Figure 1. Sample type.....	3
Figure 2. Other species hunted.....	4
Figure 3. Hunting activities.....	5
Figure 4. Rating of hunting experiences	6
Figure 5. Interest in purchasing types of licenses	7
Figure 6. Percent who hunted deer in 2006-2007 season in Georgia.....	8
Figure 7. Percent who hunted bear in 2006-2007 season in Georgia.....	16
Figure 8. Respondent’s gender.....	17
Figure 9. Respondent’s age	18

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GDNR) to determine participation in hunting and harvest of selected big game species. The study entailed a telephone survey of Georgia resident licensed hunters from among the following license types: Resident Combination Hunting and Fishing licenses, Resident Hunting licenses, Resident Primitive Weapon licenses, and Resident Sportsman licenses. Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the universality of telephone ownership. In addition, a central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house telephone interviewing facilities. These facilities are staffed by interviewers with experience conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on the subjects of natural resources and outdoor recreation. The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the GDNR, based partly on past harvest surveys. Responsive Management conducted a pre-test of the questionnaire, and revisions were made to the questionnaire based on the pre-test.

To ensure the integrity of the telephone survey data, Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations. Methods of instruction included lecture and role-playing. The Survey Center Managers and other professional staff conducted project briefings with the interviewers prior to the administration of this survey. Interviewers were instructed on type of study, study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, interview length, termination points and qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey instrument, reading of the survey instrument, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey instrument. The Survey Center Managers and statisticians monitored the data collection, including monitoring of the actual telephone interviews without the interviewers' knowledge, to evaluate the performance of each interviewer and ensure the integrity of the data. After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians edited each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness.

Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, and to provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. When a respondent could not be reached on the first call, subsequent calls were placed on different days of the week and at different times of the day. The survey was conducted in February and March 2007. Responsive Management obtained a total of 2,514 completed interviews. Table 1 shows a summary of the calling effort.

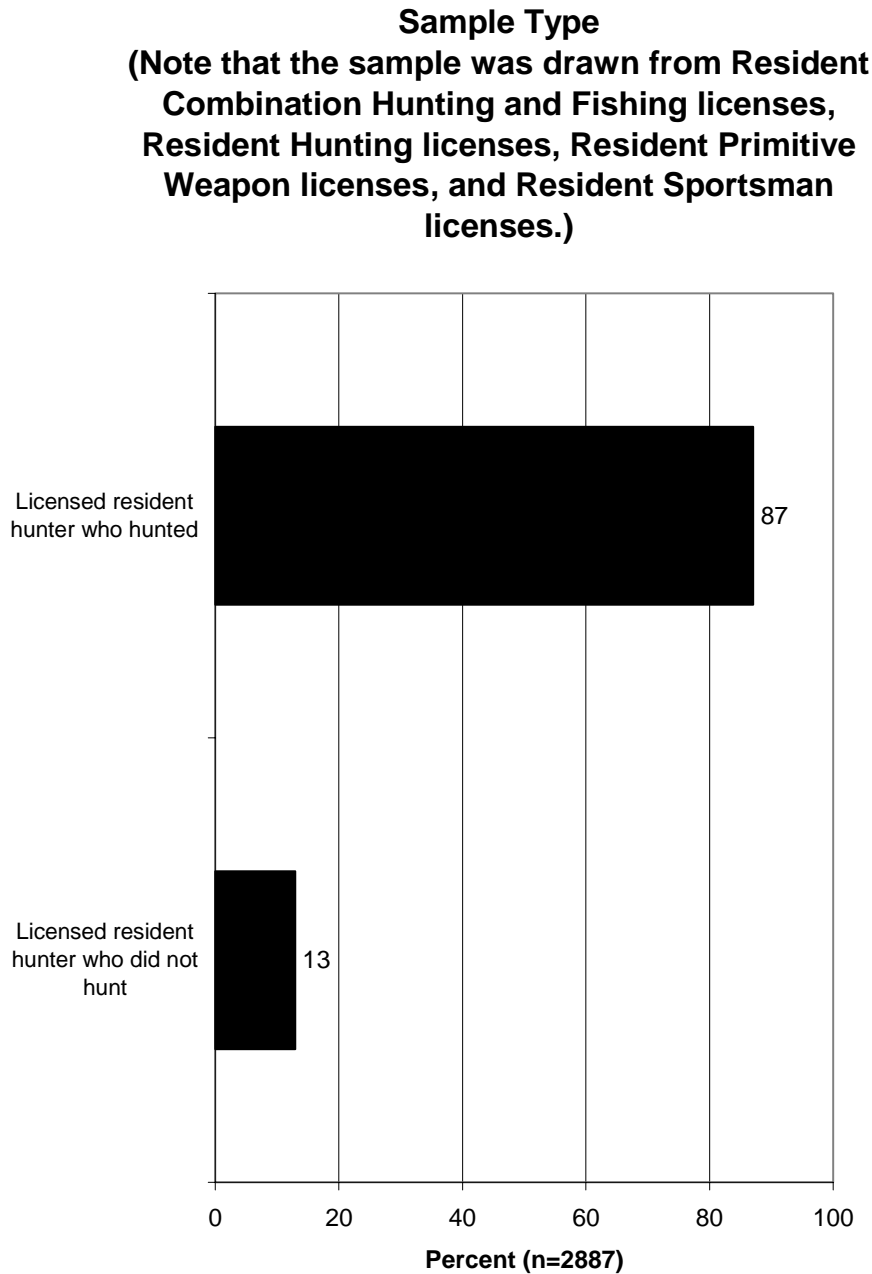
Table 1. Telephone number summary for Georgia Resident Licensed Hunter survey—2007			
	Sample Size (n)	Percent of Category	Percent of Total
Eligible Telephone Numbers			
Completed interview	2,514	95.19	17.80
Partial interview (Responsive Management discards all partial interviews)	0	0.00	0.00
Refusal and terminated	127	4.81	0.90
Eligible Total	2,641	100	18.70
Ineligible Telephone Numbers			
Non-working; disconnected; facsimile; data lines	716	15.68	5.07
Number changed; no eligible respondent	1,049	22.97	7.43
Business; institutional	386	8.45	2.73
Respondent never available	2,023	44.30	14.32
Technical problems	20	0.44	0.14
Did not hunt any species	373	8.17	2.64
Ineligible Total	4,567	100	32.34
Unknown Telephone Numbers			
No answer; busy	3,368	48.71	23.85
Answering machine	3,547	51.29	25.12
Unknown Total	6,915	100	48.96
Total—All Telephone Numbers	14,123		
35,002 addresses of Georgia licensed, resident hunters produced 18,611 telephone numbers (53.2% matched, SSI 2007).			

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language 4.1 (QPL). The survey data were entered into the computer as each interview was being conducted, eliminating manual data entry after the completion of the survey and the concomitant data entry errors that may occur with manual data entry. The survey instrument was programmed so that QPL branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection. The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management.

HUNTING PARTICIPATION OVERALL AND RATING OF HUNTING IN GEORGIA

An overwhelming majority of resident licensed hunters in the sample had hunted in the 2006-2007 season. Note that for the remainder of the survey, only the 2,514 respondents who had hunted were asked questions.

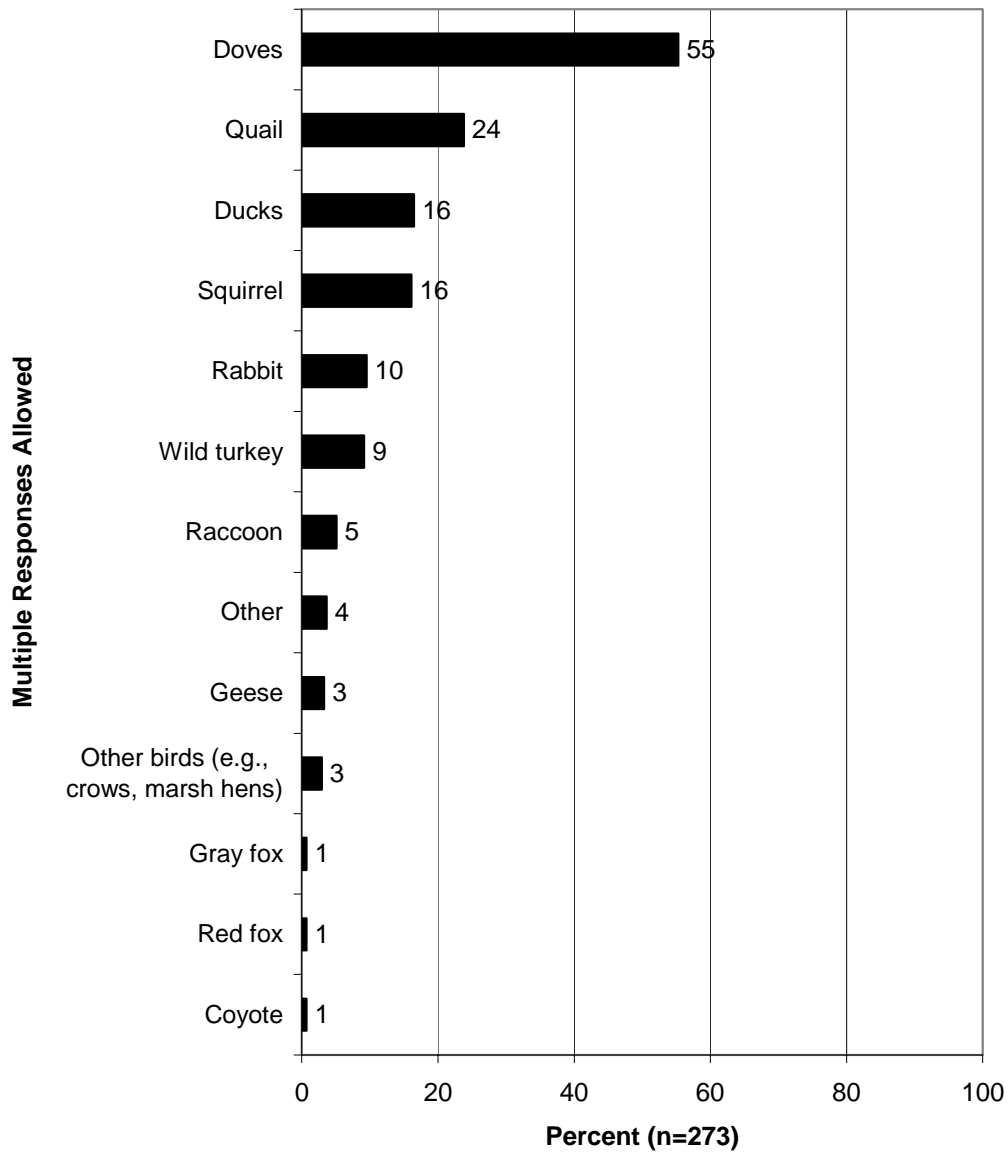
Figure 1. Sample type



Note that this species question was not asked of deer hunters; therefore, the data do not include the additional species that deer hunters sought.

Figure 2. Other species hunted

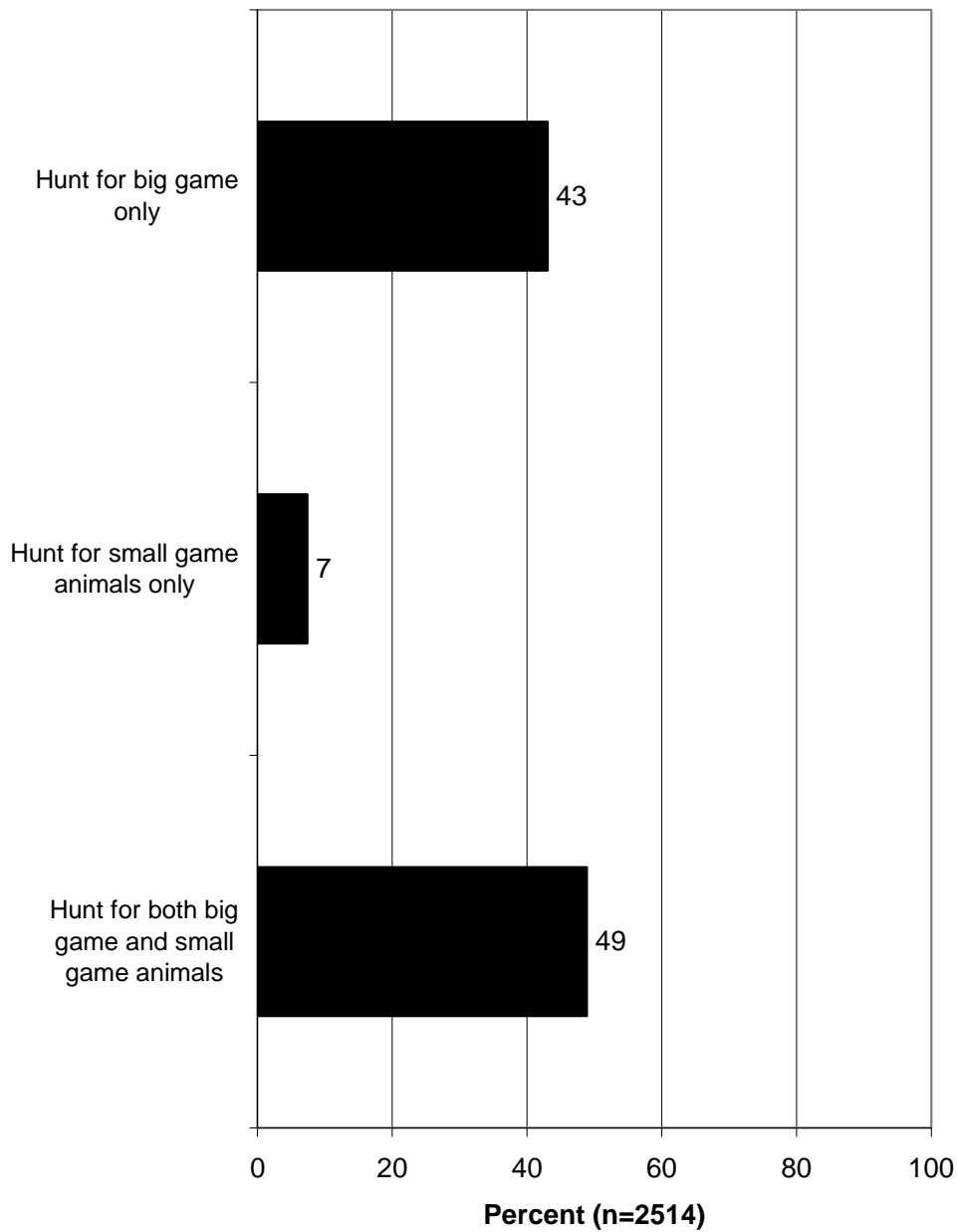
Q255. Which species did you hunt during the 2006-2007 hunting season? (Asked of those who hunted, but not for deer, in Georgia in the 2006-2007 season.)



Nearly half of hunters in the sample (49%) hunt for both big and small game.

Figure 3. Hunting activities

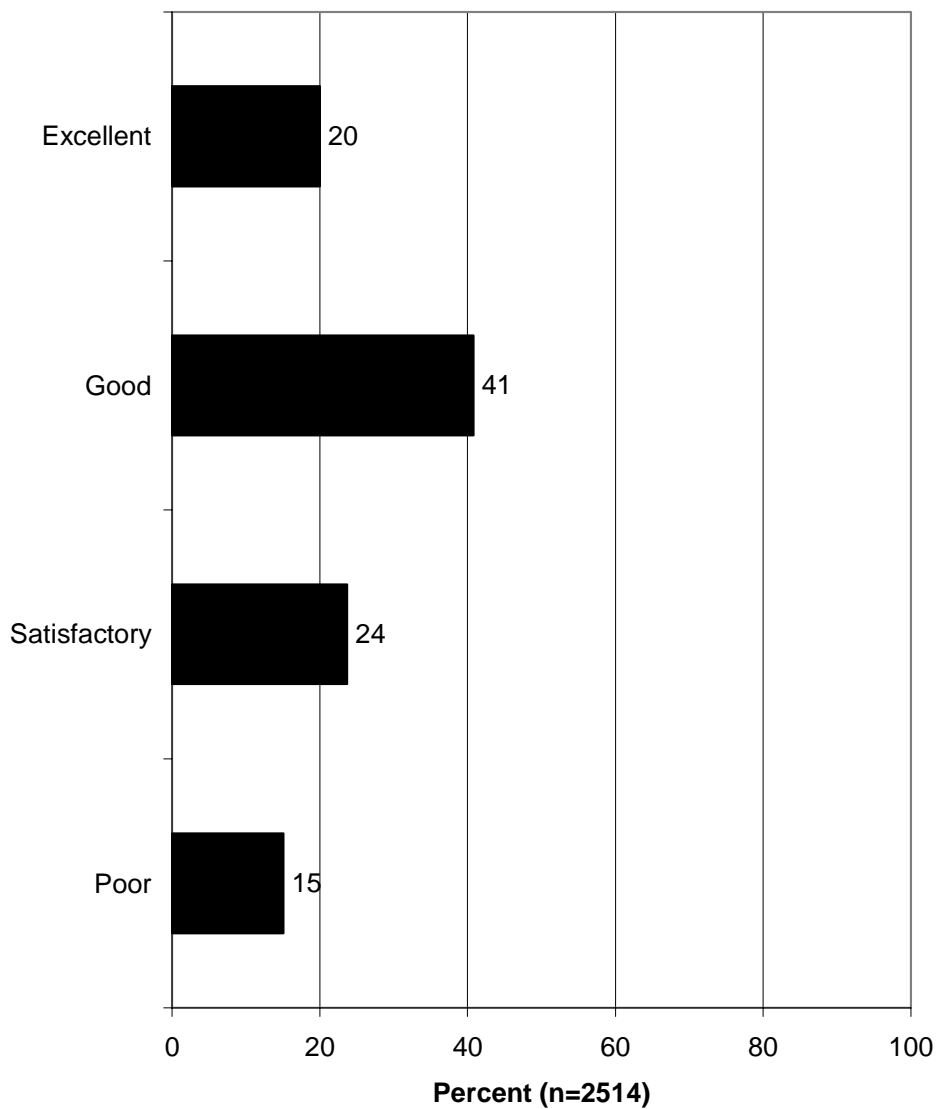
Q257. Which of the following best describes your hunting activities? (Asked of those who hunted in Georgia in the 2006-2007 season.)



A majority of hunters in the sample (61%) rated their hunting experiences in Georgia during the 2006-2007 season as excellent or good.

Figure 4. Rating of hunting experiences

Q258. In general, how would you rate your hunting experience in Georgia in the 2006-2007 season? Would you say excellent, good, satisfactory, or poor? (Asked of those who hunted in Georgia in the 2006-2007 season.)

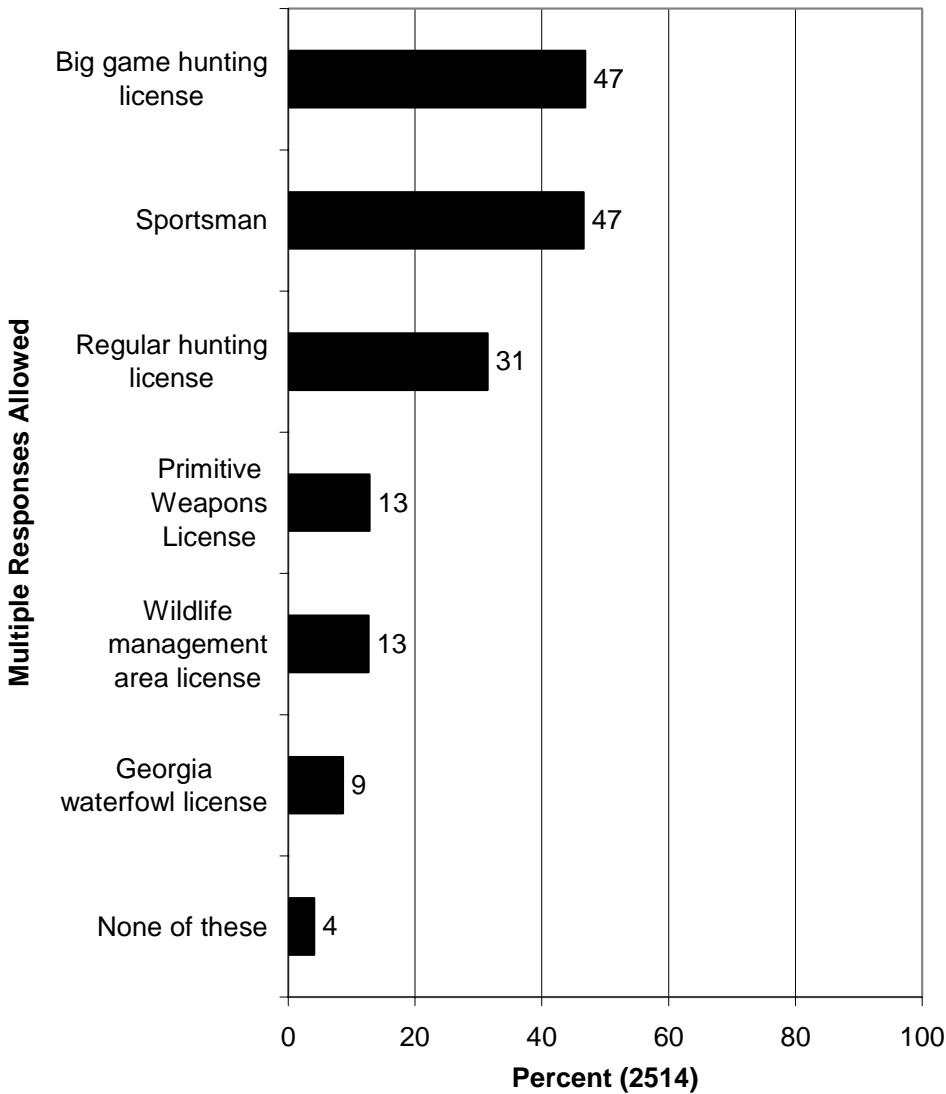


INTEREST IN PURCHASING LICENSES

The most interest among hunters in the sample is for a big game hunting license or a sportsman's license, followed by a regular hunting license.

Figure 5. Interest in purchasing types of licenses

Q270. Which of the following license types would you be interested in purchasing in the next 12 months? (Asked of those who hunted in Georgia in the 2006-2007 season.)



DEER HUNTING

A large majority of the sample (77%) hunted deer in the 2006-2007 season in Georgia. This graph shows the amount out of all licensed hunters in the survey (2,514 who hunted and who may or may not have hunted deer, and the 373 who did not hunt at all).

Figure 6. Percent who hunted deer in 2006-2007 season in Georgia

Q7. Did you hunt deer in Georgia in the 2006-2007 season? (Of all licensed resident hunters.)

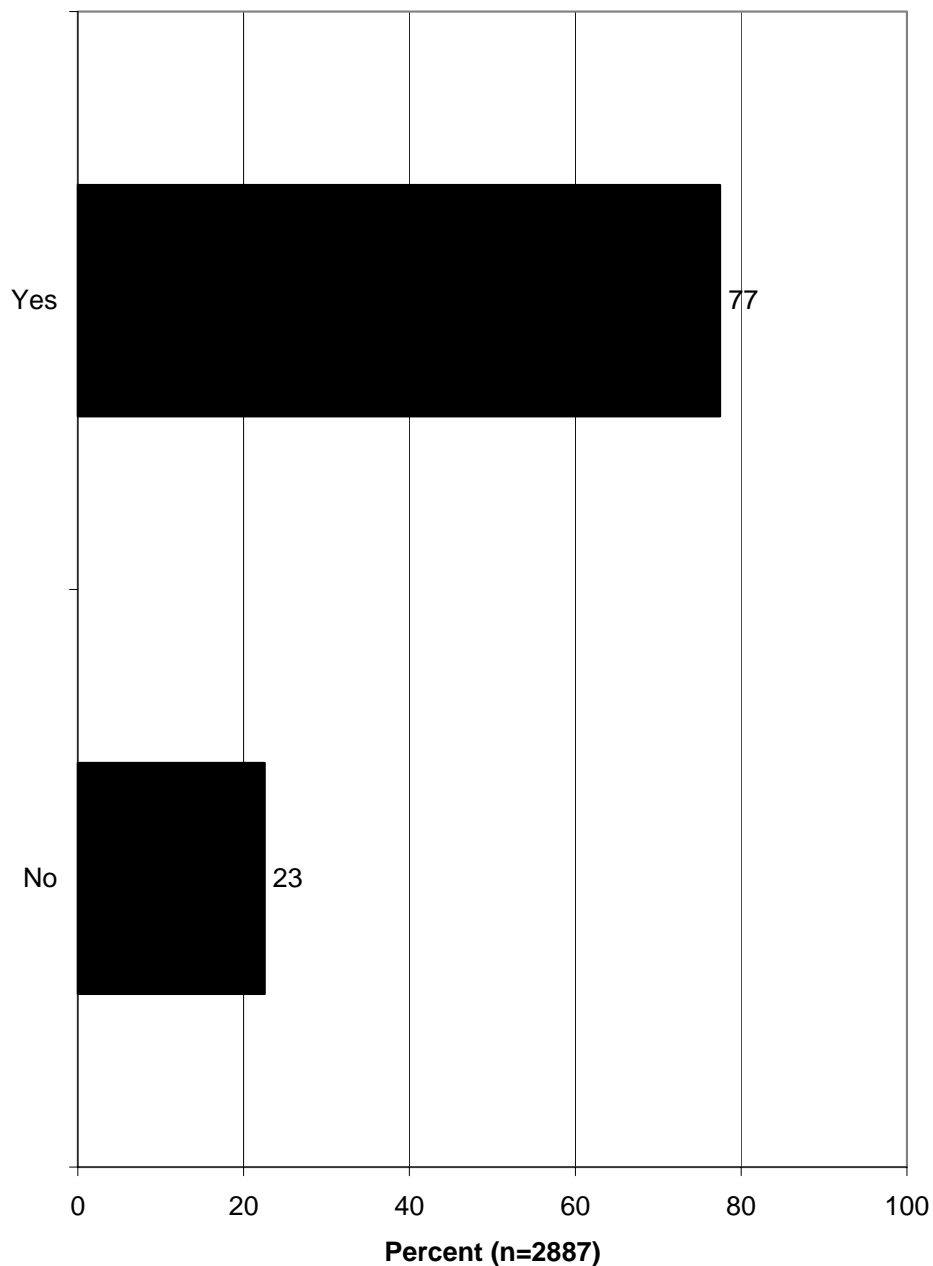


Table 2 shows the numbers of deer hunters according to various license types, as well as harvest and effort. In total, the more than 195,000 Georgia licensed hunters harvested approximately 254,000 deer (about 62% does), spending approximately 3.3 million days hunting for deer.

	Estimate	Standard Error	Estimate*	Estimate*	Estimate Total
Number of Deer Hunters	195,487 Licensed Residents (77.48% of 252,289)	1,961	24,849 Non-Residents (91.3%*27,217)	21,635 Honoraries (65.2%*33,183)	241,971 Total
Deer Harvest	254,386	7,424	35,783	29,208	319,377
Days Deer Hunted	3,274,339	1,578	423,181	365,204	4,062,724
Days per Hunter	16.75	0.30	17.03	16.88	16.79
Days per Deer	12.87	0.22	11.80	12.50	12.72
Deer per Hunter	1.30	0.04	1.44	1.35	1.32
Percent Does	61.97	0.90	54.70	57.60	60.76

*Proportions based on 2003-2004 Hunter Harvest Survey results; counts based on current license sales.

Table 3 shows statistics for modern firearms deer hunters.

	Estimate	Standard Error
Number of Deer Hunters (with modern firearms)	184,389	2,082
Deer Harvest (with modern firearms) (83.8% of total harvest)	213,227	1,699
Days Hunted (with modern firearms)	2,556,622	1,417
Days per Hunter (with modern firearms)	13.87	
Days per Deer (with modern firearms)	11.99	
Deer per Hunter (with modern firearms)	1.16	
Percent Does (with modern firearms)	60.08	

Table 4 shows statistics for archery deer hunters. The more than 63,000 archery deer hunters harvested approximately 28,000 deer.

Table 4. Statewide effort and success for Georgia licensed resident archery deer hunters 2006-2007 (32.5% of licensed resident hunters who hunted in 2006-2007 hunted with archery)		
	Estimate	Standard Error
Number of Deer Hunters (with archery)	63,531	2,038
Deer Harvest (with archery) (11.2%"of total harvest)	28,401	1,484
Days Hunted (with archery)	582,178	705
Days per Hunter (with archery)	9.16	
Days per Deer (with archery)	20.50	
Deer per Hunter (with archery)	0.45	
Percent Does (with archery)	72.00	

Table 5 shows statistics for muzzleloader deer hunters. The approximately 44,000 muzzleloader hunters harvested about 13,000 deer.

Table 5. Statewide effort and success for Georgia licensed resident muzzleloader deer hunters 2006-2007 (22.62% of licensed resident hunters who hunted in 2006-2007 hunted with muzzleloader)		
	Estimate	Standard Error
Number of Deer Hunters (with muzzleloader)	44,218	1,785
Deer Harvest (with muzzleloader) (5%"of total harvest)	12,759	1,029
Days Hunted (with muzzleloader)	135,539	343
Days per Hunter (with muzzleloader)	3.07	
Days per Deer (with muzzleloader)	10.62	
Deer per Hunter (with muzzleloader)	0.29	
Percent Does (with muzzleloader)	72.60	

Tables 6 and 7 show a breakdown of buck harvest by number of antler points, and Table 8 shows breakdown by Deer Management Unit (DMU). DMUs 4 and 5 have the highest harvests.

Table 6. Bucks with at least 4 points on one side harvested by Georgia resident licensed hunters who harvested bucks in 2006-2007		
Number of bucks harvested with four or more points	Number in sample	Percent
None (those answering none harvested bucks of less than 4 points)	211	25.70
1 buck	473	57.61
2 bucks	126	15.35
3 bucks	7	0.85
4 bucks	2	0.24
5 bucks	0	0.00
6 bucks	2	0.24
7 bucks	0	0.00
8 bucks	0	0.00
9 bucks	0	0.00
Total	821	100.00

Table 7. Bucks with at least 4 points on one side harvested by Georgia resident licensed hunters in 2006-2007	
	Percent
Hunters harvesting at least one buck	36.49
Hunters harvesting a buck with 4 points or more	27.38
Successful buck hunters harvesting at least one buck with 4 points or more	74.30
Percentage of total buck harvest consisting of bucks with 4 points or more	69.20

Table 8. Estimated Georgia deer harvest for hunters by Deer Management Unit, 2006-2007

Deer Management Unit	Deer Harvest	Percent of Total Harvest	Buck Harvest	Doe Harvest	Percent Does	Total Hunters	Number of Deer per Hunter	Number of Deer Harvested per Forested Square Mile	Number of Hunters per Forested Square Mile	Forested Square Miles
DMU 1	15,470	4.84	7,655	7,815	50.52	19,834	0.74	5.79	7.42	2,673
DMU 2	43,885	13.74	15,538	28,348	64.59	38,938	1.07	12.93	11.47	3,395
DMU 3	9,435	2.95	3,542	5,894	62.46	12,736	0.70	9.60	12.96	983
DMU 4	54,857	17.18	18,737	36,120	65.84	46,662	1.12	12.28	10.45	4,467
DMU 5	57,600	18.04	21,707	35,892	62.31	55,744	0.98	12.06	11.67	4,778
DMU 6	39,058	12.23	15,309	23,749	60.80	32,779	1.13	6.18	5.18	6,323
DMU 7	39,278	12.30	17,252	22,026	56.08	30,169	1.24	9.76	7.50	4,023
DMU 8	37,083	11.61	14,738	22,345	60.26	29,229	1.21	6.83	5.38	5,432
DMU 9	21,943	6.87	10,854	11,089	50.54	15,972	1.31	3.61	2.63	6,071
Metro Atlanta area	768	0.24	0	768	100.00	3,340	0.22			
Total	319,377	100.00	125,332	194,045	60.76	*NA	1.32	8.37	6.34	38,145

*Sum of the DMUs would be greater than the total number of hunters because some hunters hunted in more than one DMU.

Table 9 shows harvest breakdown by sporting equipment and number of deer harvested by individual hunter.

Number Harvested	All Deer				Bucks				Does			
	Percent of All Hunters Who Harvested the Given Number	Percent of Hunters Who Harvested the Given Number with Modern Firearm	Percent of Hunters Who Harvested the Given Number with Archery Equipment	Percent of Hunters Who Harvested the Given Number with Muzzleloader	Percent of All Hunters Who Harvested the Given Number	Percent of Hunters Who Harvested the Given Number with Modern Firearm	Percent of Hunters Who Harvested the Given Number with Archery Equipment	Percent of Hunters Who Harvested the Given Number with Muzzleloader	Percent of All Hunters Who Harvested the Given Number	Percent of Hunters Who Harvested the Given Number with Modern Firearm	Percent of Hunters Who Harvested the Given Number with Archery Equipment	Percent of Hunters Who Harvested the Given Number with Muzzleloader
None	46.10	47.82	74.28	77.47	63.51	65.15	89.68	92.69	61.94	64.48	79.92	83.79
1	21.27	22.61	14.72	17.39	25.27	25.07	8.25	6.92	18.63	18.99	13.34	12.06
2	15.35	15.36	7.43	3.95	10.14	8.83	1.93	0.20	10.41	9.73	4.68	3.56
3	7.81	7.06	2.48	1.19	0.63	0.57	0.14	0.20	3.77	3.18	1.10	0.59
4	4.17	3.41	0.28	0.00	0.31	0.28	0.00	0.00	2.29	1.52	0.14	0.00
5	1.80	1.09	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.85	0.14	0.00
6	1.08	1.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.62	0.14	0.00
7	0.81	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.14	0.14	0.00
8	0.67	0.38	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.24	0.14	0.00
9	0.13	0.09	0.28	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.14	0.00
10+	0.81	0.57	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.19	0.14	0.00

Table 10 shows harvest by region; the Piedmont Region has the most deer harvested, although the Upper Coastal Plain Region had a substantial harvest.

Region	Deer Harvest	Percent of Total Harvest	Buck Harvest	Doe Harvest	Percent Does	Total Hunters	Number of Deer per Hunter	Number of Deer Harvested per Forested Square Mile	Number of Hunters per Forested Square Mile	Forested Square Miles
Blue Ridge Region	4,169	1.31	2,513	1,656	39.71	8,046	0.50	1.92	3.70	2,176
Lower Coastal Plain Region	51,895	16.25	24,221	27,674	53.33	35,467	1.41	37.07	25.33	1,400
Piedmont Region	142,079	44.49	52,669	89,410	62.93	123,340	1.11	12.11	10.52	11,728
Ridge and Valley Region	29,074	9.10	10,168	18,906	65.03	20,857	1.35	2.25	1.61	12,920
Upper Coastal Plain Region	91,392	28.62	35,760	55,631	60.87	75,168	1.17	9.21	7.58	9,921
Metro Atlanta area Counties	768	0.24	0	768	100.00	3,388	0.22			
Total	319,377	100.00	125,332	194,045	60.76	*NA	1.32	8.37	6.34	38,145

*Sum of the regions would be greater than the total number of hunters because some hunters hunted in more than one region.

Tables 11 and 12 show trends in hunting since 2001.

Region	Deer per Hunter						Bucks per Hunter						Does per Hunter					
	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Ridge and Valley	1.34	1.23	NA	1.15	1.07	1.39	0.66	0.54	NA	0.43	0.44	0.49	0.68	0.69	NA	0.72	0.63	0.91
Blue Ridge	0.60	0.46	NA	0.82	0.51	0.52	0.40	0.21	NA	0.36	0.28	0.31	0.20	0.25	NA	0.46	0.24	0.21
Piedmont	1.31	1.24	NA	1.22	1.22	1.15	0.53	0.48	NA	0.44	0.48	0.43	0.78	0.77	NA	0.77	0.73	0.72
Upper Coastal Plain	1.45	1.36	NA	1.19	1.17	1.22	0.63	0.47	NA	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.81	0.89	NA	0.74	0.70	0.74
Lower Coastal Plain	1.37	1.50	NA	1.16	1.46	1.46	0.67	0.64	NA	0.63	0.64	0.68	0.70	0.85	NA	0.53	0.82	0.78
State	1.53	1.47	NA	1.29	1.31	1.32	0.66	0.54	NA	0.51	0.53	0.52	0.87	0.93	NA	0.78	0.78	0.80

Table 12. A comparison of harvest per square mile of forested land between 2001 and 2006-07 Georgia deer hunting season, by region

Region	Total Harvest per Square Mile of Forested Land						Buck Harvest per Square Mile of Forested Land						Doe Harvest per Square Mile of Forested Land					
	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Ridge and Valley	17.63	15.80	NA	14.05	1.94	2.25	8.69	6.98	NA	5.27	0.79	0.79	8.94	8.82	NA	8.78	1.15	1.46
Blue Ridge	4.14	3.21	NA	6.78	1.50	1.92	2.76	1.50	NA	2.99	0.81	1.16	1.38	1.70	NA	3.79	0.69	0.76
Piedmont	17.15	16.01	NA	14.11	12.53	12.11	6.93	6.16	NA	5.16	4.98	4.49	10.22	9.84	NA	8.95	7.55	7.62
Upper Coastal Plain	11.01	9.52	NA	7.60	8.84	9.21	4.82	3.31	NA	2.90	3.54	3.60	6.19	6.21	NA	4.69	5.30	5.61
Lower Coastal Plain	5.84	6.08	NA	4.36	35.51	37.07	2.86	2.61	NA	2.37	15.48	17.30	2.99	3.49	NA	1.99	20.04	19.77
State	11.69	10.70	NA	9.10	8.20	8.37	5.06	3.93	NA	3.60	3.34	3.29	6.63	6.77	NA	5.50	4.86	5.09

Table 13 shows the number of hunters and harvest in the Metro Atlanta area.

Table 13. Statewide effort and success for Georgia licensed resident metro-area (extended season) archery deer hunters 2006-2007 (1.43% of licensed resident hunters who hunted in 2006-2007 hunted with metro-area (extended season) archery)

	Estimate	Standard Error
Number of Deer Hunters (with metro-area extended season archery)	2,796	492
Deer Harvest (with metro-area extended season archery) (0.2% of total harvest)	612	231
Days Hunted (with metro-area extended season archery)	11,535	100
Days per Hunter (with metro-area extended season archery)	4.13	
Days per Deer (with metro-area extended season archery)	18.86	
Deer per Hunter (with metro-area extended season archery)	0.22	
Percent Does (with metro-area extended season archery)	100.00	

BEAR HUNTING

A low percentage of those in the sample who had hunted (2%) had hunted bear. The approximately 5,400 bear hunters are estimated to have harvested approximately 700 bear in Georgia.

Figure 7. Percent who hunted bear in 2006-2007 season in Georgia

Q248. Did you hunt bear in Georgia in the 2006-2007 season? (Asked of those who hunted in Georgia in the 2006-2007 season.)

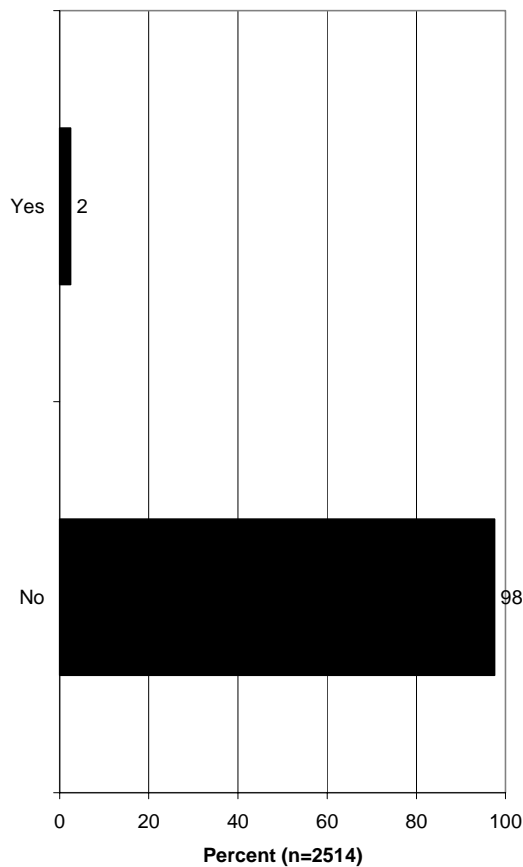


Table 14. Statewide effort and success for Georgia resident licensed bear hunters, 2006-2007

	Estimate	Standard Error
Number of Bear Hunters	5,418	681
Bear Harvest	699	247
Days Hunted Bear	34,518	174
Days per Bear Hunter	6.37	
Days per Bear	49.38	
Bear per Bear Hunter	0.13	

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Georgia active licensed hunters are overwhelmingly male. The ages follow a bell curve with the peak in the 45-54 years old category.

Figure 8. Respondent's gender

Q279. Respondent's gender (not asked, but observed by interviewer).

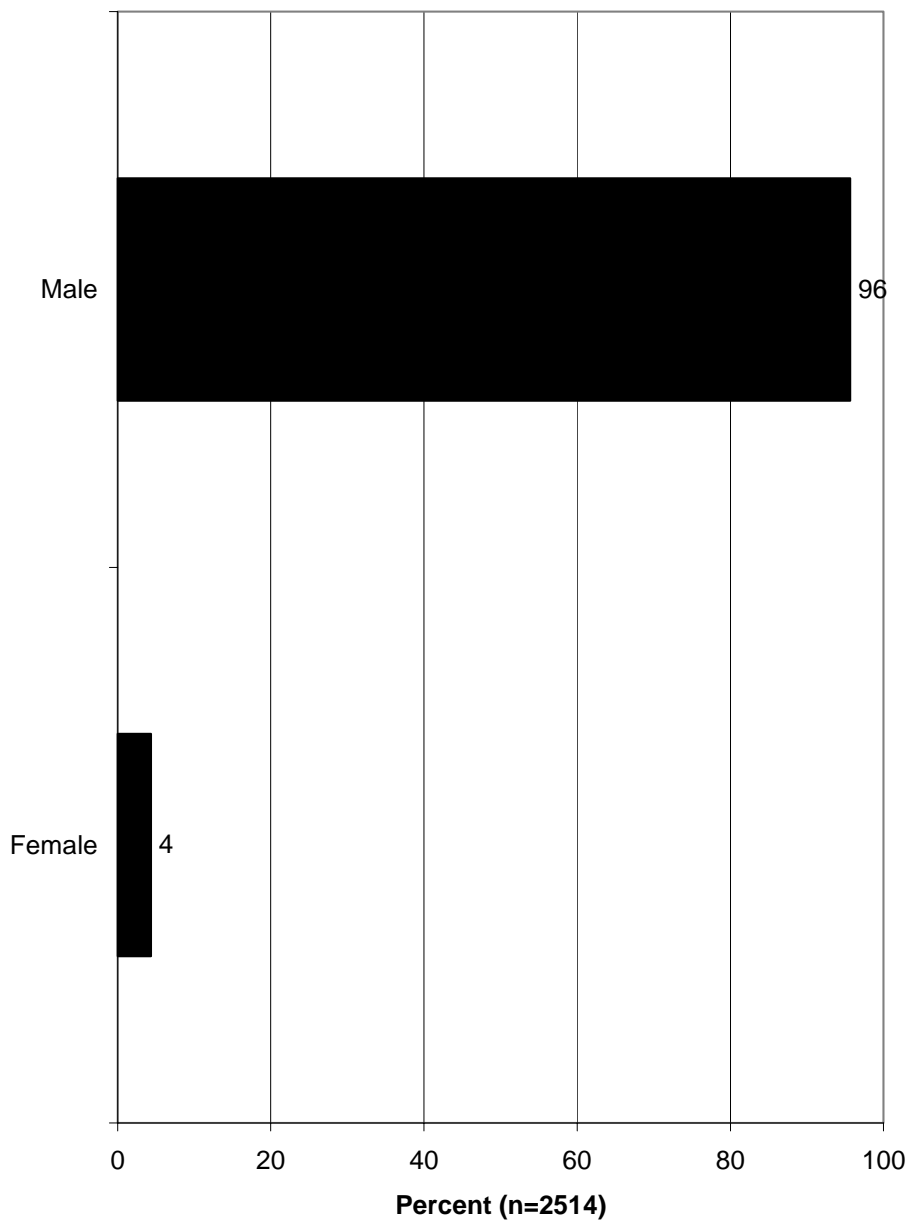
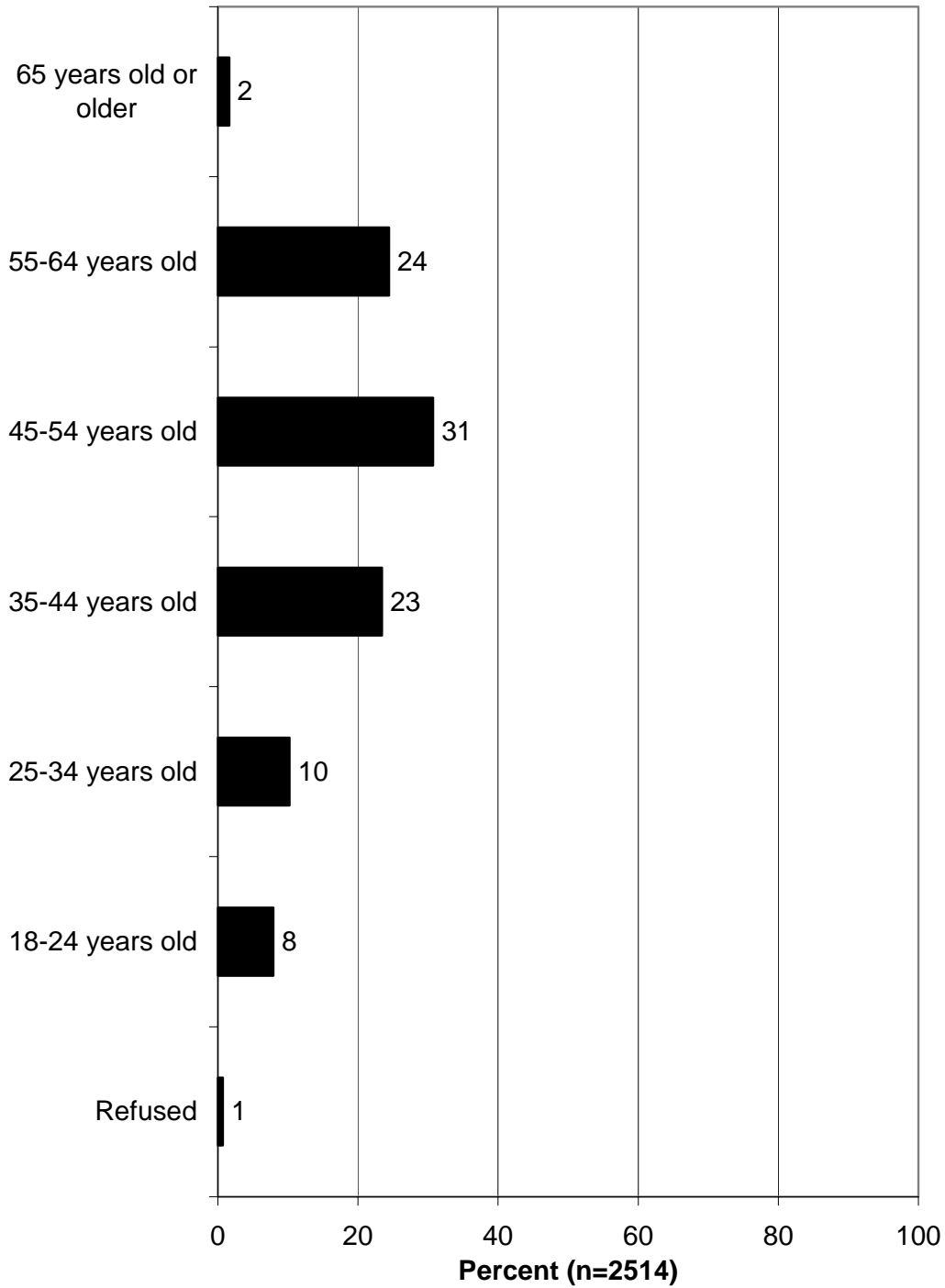


Figure 9. Respondent's age**Q274. May I ask your age?**

ABOUT RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT

Responsive Management is a nationally recognized public opinion and attitude survey research firm specializing in natural resource and outdoor recreation issues. Its mission is to help natural resource and outdoor recreation agencies and organizations better understand and work with their constituents, customers, and the public.

Utilizing its in-house, full-service, computer-assisted telephone and mail survey center with 45 professional interviewers, Responsive Management has conducted more than 1,000 telephone surveys, mail surveys, personal interviews, and focus groups, as well as numerous marketing and communications plans, need assessments, and program evaluations on natural resource and outdoor recreation issues.

Clients include most of the federal and state natural resource, outdoor recreation, and environmental agencies, and most of the top conservation organizations. Responsive Management also collects attitude and opinion data for many of the nation's top universities, including the University of Southern California, Virginia Tech, Colorado State University, Auburn, Texas Tech, the University of California—Davis, Michigan State University, the University of Florida, North Carolina State University, Penn State, West Virginia University, and others.

Among the wide range of work Responsive Management has completed during the past 21 years are studies on how the general population values natural resources and outdoor recreation, and their opinions on and attitudes toward an array of natural resource-related issues. Responsive Management has conducted dozens of studies of selected groups of outdoor recreationists, including anglers, boaters, hunters, wildlife watchers, birdwatchers, park visitors, historic site visitors, hikers, and campers, as well as selected groups within the general population, such as landowners, farmers, urban and rural residents, women, senior citizens, children, Hispanics, Asians, and African-Americans. Responsive Management has conducted studies on environmental education, endangered species, waterfowl, wetlands, water quality, and the reintroduction of numerous species such as wolves, grizzly bears, the California condor, and the Florida panther.

Responsive Management has conducted research on numerous natural resource ballot initiatives and referenda and helped agencies and organizations find alternative funding and increase their memberships and donations. Responsive Management has conducted major agency and organizational program needs assessments and helped develop more effective programs based upon a solid foundation of fact. Responsive Management has developed Web sites for natural resource organizations, conducted training workshops on the human dimensions of natural resources, and presented numerous studies each year in presentations and as keynote speakers at major natural resource, outdoor recreation, conservation, and environmental conferences and meetings.

Responsive Management has conducted research on public attitudes toward natural resources and outdoor recreation in almost every state in the United States, as well as in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan. Responsive Management routinely conducts surveys in Spanish and has also conducted surveys and focus groups in Chinese, Korean, Japanese, and Vietnamese.

Responsive Management's research has been featured in most of the nation's major media, including CNN's *Crossfire*, ESPN, *The Washington Times*, *The New York Times*, *Newsweek*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and on the front pages of *USA Today* and *The Washington Post*.

Visit the Responsive Management Website at:
www.responsivemanagement.com