

Responsive Management



BEHAVIORAL, ATTITUDINAL, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF KANSAS SPRING TURKEY HUNTERS

**Conducted for the National Wild Turkey Federation and the Kansas
Parks and Wildlife Department**

by Responsive Management

2003

BEHAVIORAL, ATTITUDINAL, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF KANSAS SPRING TURKEY HUNTERS

2003

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF) and the Kansas Parks and Wildlife Department to determine the behavioral, attitudinal, and demographic characteristics of spring turkey hunters, as well as to assess the impacts of spring turkey hunting on the U.S. economy and the state's economy. The study entailed a telephone survey of licensed hunters in several states, including Kansas, who had hunted spring turkey in the previous year, hereinafter referred to as "spring turkey hunters." This report contains the behavioral, attitudinal, and demographic results of the study in Kansas. A separate report contains the economic impact analyses.

The survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the NWTF. A pre-test of the questionnaire was conducted, and revisions were made to the questionnaire based on the pre-test. The survey was administered in Kansas from April to May 2003. The total number of completed interviews in Kansas was 159.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the universality of telephone ownership. The data were collected using Questionnaire Programming Language 4.1, which is computer software specifically designed for survey data collection. The software used for the analysis was the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), version 11.5. SPSS is software specifically designed for statistical analyses of quantitative data.

HUNTING PARTICIPATION

- The mean of responses regarding the number of days that respondents spent hunting spring turkey last season was 6.9 days. The mean of responses regarding the number of days that respondents spent hunting fall turkey last season was 2.1 days.

- The mean of the number of years that respondents had been hunting spring turkey was 8.2 years.

- Respondents were quite active in their spring turkey hunting: a majority (59%) had hunted spring turkey each of the last 5 years, while only 5% had hunted spring turkey only 1 of the past 5 years.
- On the whole, respondents' level of spring turkey hunting avidity has increased or remained the same over the past 5 years.
 - A plurality of spring turkey hunters (48%) said their level of spring turkey hunting has remained about the same.
 - A substantial percentage of spring turkey hunters (39%) said their level of spring turkey hunting has increased, and they outnumber those who said it has decreased by a ratio of 4 to 1.
- Other species most commonly hunted by respondents were big game (77%) and upland game birds (61%).

MOTIVATIONS FOR SPRING TURKEY HUNTING

- A strong plurality of respondents (46%) hunted spring turkey for the sport and recreation. Indeed, those giving that answer outnumbered the next most common answer (to be close to nature—20%) by more than two times.
- The most common reasons given for liking to hunt spring turkey were that the respondent feels close to nature (40%) or for the challenge (33%).
 - 21% said they like to hunt spring turkey because they hunt with family and/or friends.

SEASON PREFERENCE FOR TURKEY HUNTING

- An overwhelming majority of spring turkey hunters (75%) said that they prefer spring turkey hunting over fall turkey hunting. (Note that this finding must be put into context of the sample, which was comprised specifically of spring turkey hunters.)

INITIATION INTO HUNTING

- A majority of respondents (53%) had been initiated into hunting by their father.
 - The next most common answer was that no one had initiated them (self-taught) (20%).
 - The next most common individual after the father was a friend (12%), followed by a brother (7%).
 - The most common *female* individual (other than friend, for which the gender is not named) was mother (3%).

- The results were quite different regarding the person who first showed the respondent how to hunt, in general, versus the person who first showed the respondent how to *turkey* hunt. Most commonly, respondents indicated that no one had showed them how to turkey hunt (42%). Otherwise, a friend most commonly showed the respondent how to turkey hunt (28%), followed by his/her father (15%).

- For most respondents (97%), turkey was *not* the first species they had hunted, and most respondents (86%) had hunted spring turkey before they hunted fall turkey (if they had hunted fall turkey at all).

SPRING TURKEY HUNTING SATISFACTION/ DISSATISFACTION AND INTERFERENCE

- A majority of spring turkey hunters in Kansas (52%) rated their enjoyment of spring turkey hunting the same as other hunting activities. Otherwise, more respondents rated it more enjoyable than rated it less enjoyable than other hunting activities.
 - 37% rated spring turkey hunting much or somewhat more enjoyable than other hunting activities, while 12% rated it somewhat or much less enjoyable.

- Satisfaction with spring turkey hunting was high: 91% of Kansas spring turkey hunters were very or somewhat satisfied with their spring turkey hunting in the last year.

- A majority (6 of 11 respondents) of those who were dissatisfied with their spring turkey hunting (only 11 respondents were dissatisfied with their spring turkey hunting and, therefore, were asked this question) said that not enough turkey in general was their main reason for their dissatisfaction, but lack of time was another important reason (3 of 11 respondents).
- A large majority (89%) of spring turkey hunters did not experience any interference from other recreationists. Otherwise, they most commonly had conflicts with other spring turkey hunters (7%).

SPRING TURKEY HUNTING METHODS AND LOCATIONS

- An overwhelming majority of spring turkey hunters in Kansas (89%) use a shotgun when hunting spring turkey.
- An overwhelming majority of spring turkey hunters (82%) hunted mostly on private land in Kansas, while only 4% hunted mostly on public land in Kansas.

RATING OF IMPORTANCE AND PERFORMANCE OF VARIOUS AGENCY PROGRAMS AND EFFORTS

- Kansas spring turkey hunters were asked to rate the importance of various state fish and wildlife agency programs/efforts. Those programs/efforts for which the highest percentage of respondents gave a rating of *very* important were firearm use and safety (88%) and providing wild turkey hunting opportunities for youth (79%).
- In looking at those giving a rating of *very or somewhat* important in their rating of various state fish and wildlife agency programs/efforts, the top programs/efforts are providing wild turkey hunting opportunities for youth (97%), firearm use and safety (96%), providing wild turkey hunting opportunities for disabled hunters (96%), conservation projects, such as protecting or enhancing habitat for other wildlife besides wild turkey (95%), and education regarding conservation and outdoor skills (95%).

- The analysis also examined those giving a rating of very or somewhat *unimportant* for their rating of various state fish and wildlife agency programs/efforts. The programs/efforts that had the highest percentage of respondents who said they were very or somewhat *unimportant* were providing additional fall turkey hunting opportunities (30%) and special events, such as calling contests (28%).
 - 0% said that firearm use and safety was very or somewhat unimportant.

- Overall, spring turkey hunters gave positive ratings to the job that their state fish and wildlife agency does in providing hunting opportunities in their state: 33% rated it as excellent, and 50% rated it as good. Only 4% rated it poor.

- Overall, spring turkey hunters gave positive ratings to the job that their state fish and wildlife agency does in providing spring turkey hunting opportunities: 39% rated it as excellent, and 46% rated it as good. Only 2% rated it poor.

WAYS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT SPRING TURKEY HUNTING

- The ways that spring turkey hunters said would be best to inform them about spring turkey hunting were magazines (31%), direct mail (25%), and newspapers (16%).
 - 13% said that the Internet was one of the best ways to inform them about spring turkey hunting.

MEMBERSHIP IN CONSERVATION/SPORTSMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

- The National Rifle Association was the most common conservation/sportsmen's organization to which respondents were members (22%), followed by Ducks Unlimited (15%).
 - 13% were members of the NWTF.

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF) and the Kansas Parks and Wildlife Department to determine the behavioral, attitudinal, and demographic characteristics of spring turkey hunters, as well as to assess the impacts of spring turkey hunting on the U.S. economy and the state's economy. The study entailed a telephone survey of licensed hunters in several states, including Kansas, who had hunted spring turkey in the previous year, hereinafter referred to as "spring turkey hunters." This report contains the behavioral, attitudinal, and demographic results of the study in Kansas. A separate report contains the economic impact analyses.

The survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the NWTF. The sample was obtained from Kansas hunting license holders (spring turkey licenses and/or other licenses that allowed turkey hunting). A pre-test of the questionnaire was conducted, and revisions were made to the questionnaire based on the pre-test. The survey was administered in Kansas from April to May 2003. The total number of completed interviews in Kansas is 159.

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, which are staffed by interviewers with experience conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on the subject of natural resources. The data were collected using Questionnaire Programming Language 4.1 (QPL), which is computer software specifically designed for survey data collection.

Responsive Management has designed a telephone interviewing facility that stresses the importance of highly trained professional telephone interviewers who work under the close supervision of Responsive Management senior staff. To ensure that the data collected are of the highest quality, Responsive Management's interviewers 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 conducted project briefings with the interviewers prior to the administration of this survey. Interviewers were instructed on the 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 randomly monitored telephone workstations without the interviewers' knowledge to evaluate the performance of each interviewer. After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and statisticians edited each completed survey to check for clarity and completeness.

Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and on Sunday from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., all 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.

The software used for data collection was QPL. The survey data were entered into the computer as the 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.

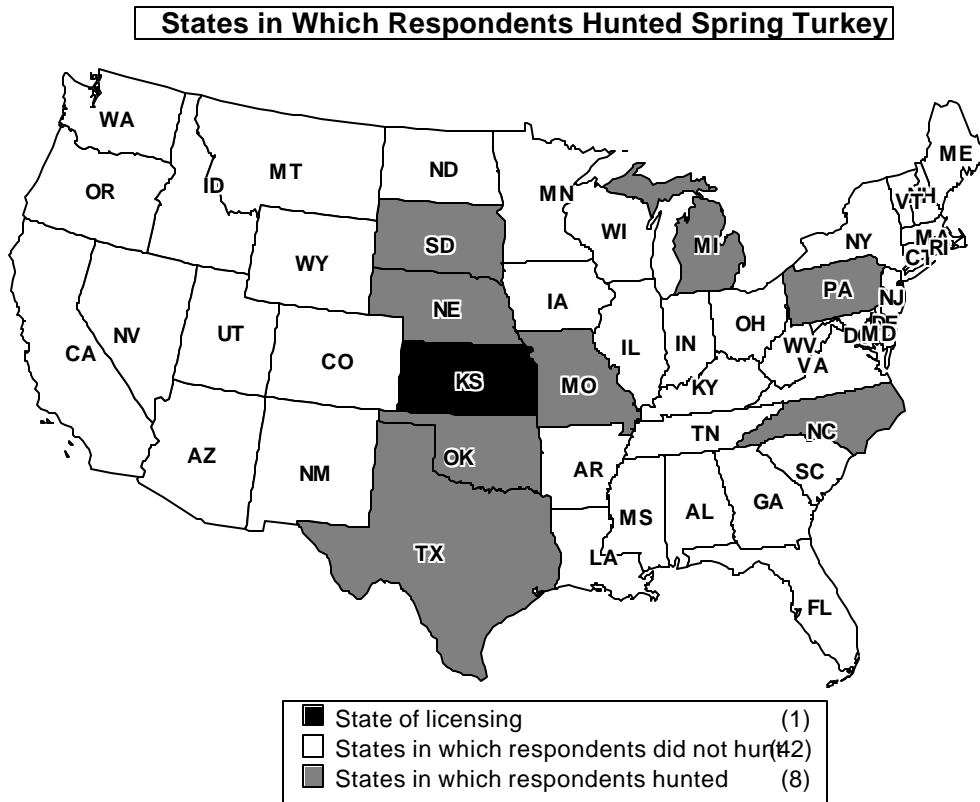
The software used for the analysis was the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), version 11.5. SPSS is software specifically designed for statistical analyses of quantitative data.

HUNTING PARTICIPATION

STATES IN WHICH KANSAS SPRING TURKEY HUNTERS HUNTED

➤ Kansas spring turkey hunters also hunted spring turkey in the states shown in the following tabulation:

States	No. of Respondents	States	No. of Respondents
Missouri	7	South Dakota	2
Oklahoma	4	North Carolina	1
Nebraska	3	Pennsylvania	1
Michigan	2	Texas	1



DAYS SPENT SPRING AND FALL TURKEY HUNTING

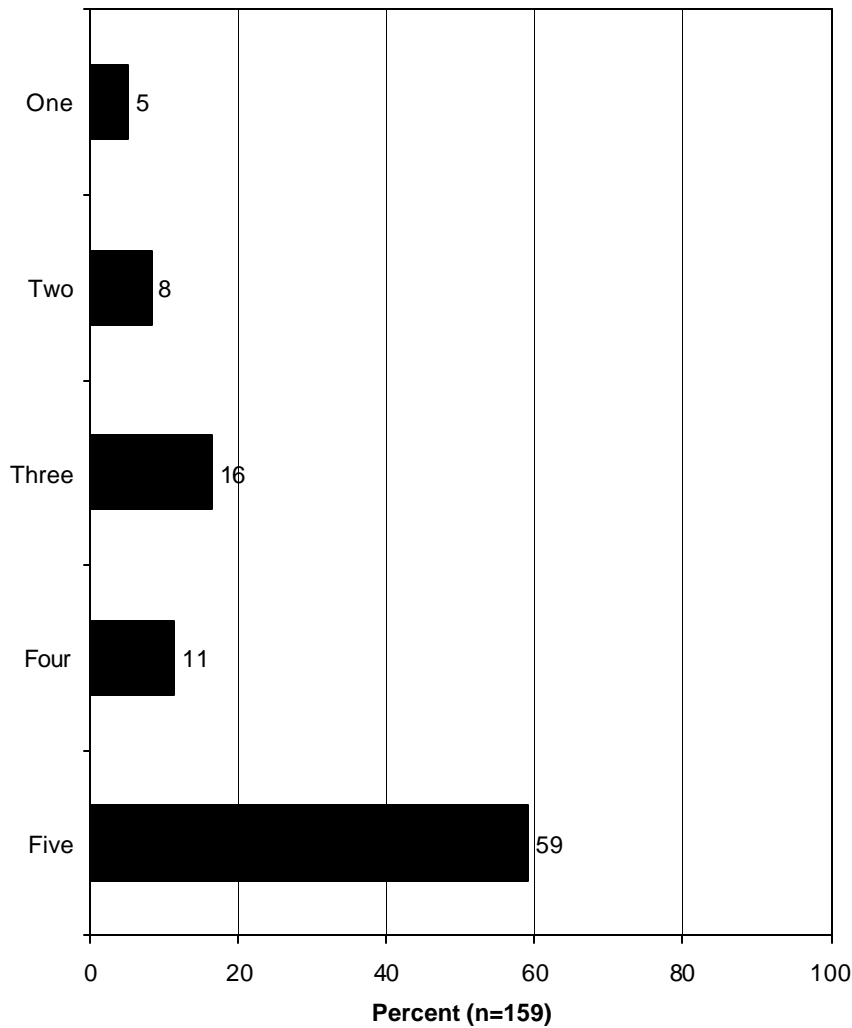
- The mean of responses regarding the number of days that Kansas spring turkey hunters spent hunting spring turkey last season was 6.9 days. Note that any portion of a day is considered 1 day, and multiple trips during the same day are considered 1 day.

- The mean of responses regarding the number of days that spring turkey hunters spent hunting fall turkey last season was 2.1 days.

YEARS SPRING TURKEY HUNTING

- The mean of responses regarding the number of years that spring turkey hunters had hunted spring turkey was 8.2 years.
- Respondents were quite active in their spring turkey hunting: a majority (59%) had hunted each of the last 5 years, while only 5% had hunted only 1 of the past 5 years.

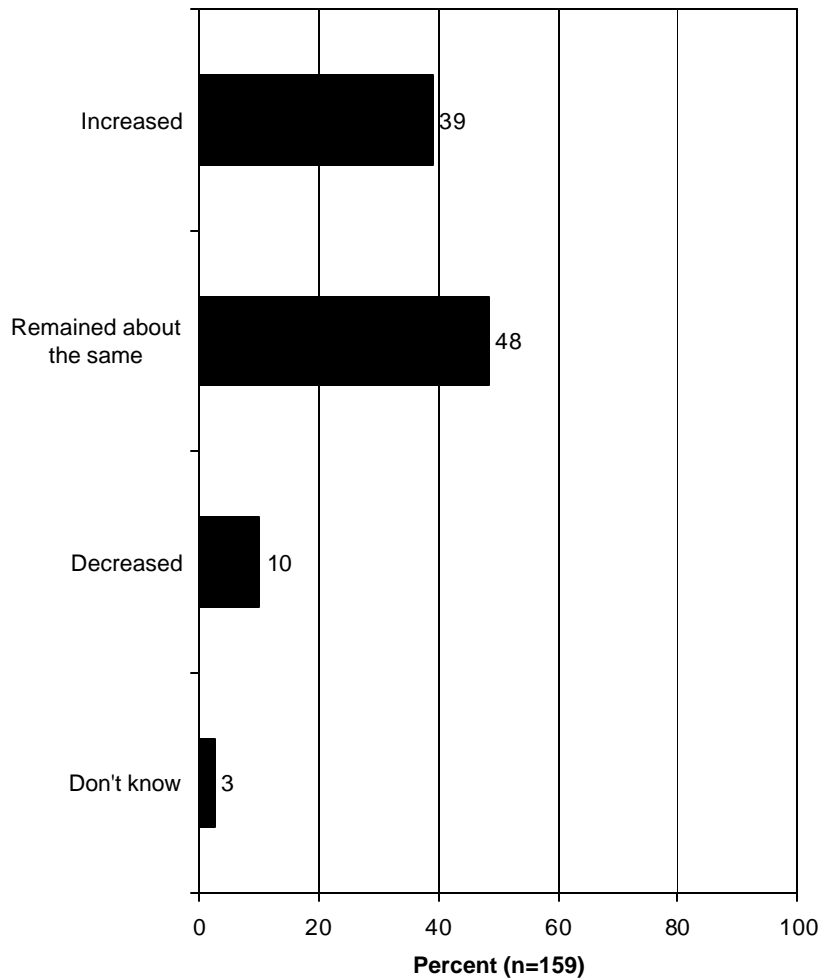
Q14. How many of the past 5 years did you go spring turkey hunting?



AVIDITY FOR SPRING TURKEY HUNTING

- On the whole, spring turkey hunters' level of avidity has increased or remained the same over the past 5 years.
 - While a plurality of spring turkey hunters (48%) said their level of spring turkey hunting has remained about the same, a substantial percentage of respondents (39%) said it has increased. Indeed, those saying their spring turkey hunting has increased outnumber those who said it has decreased by a ratio of 4 to 1.

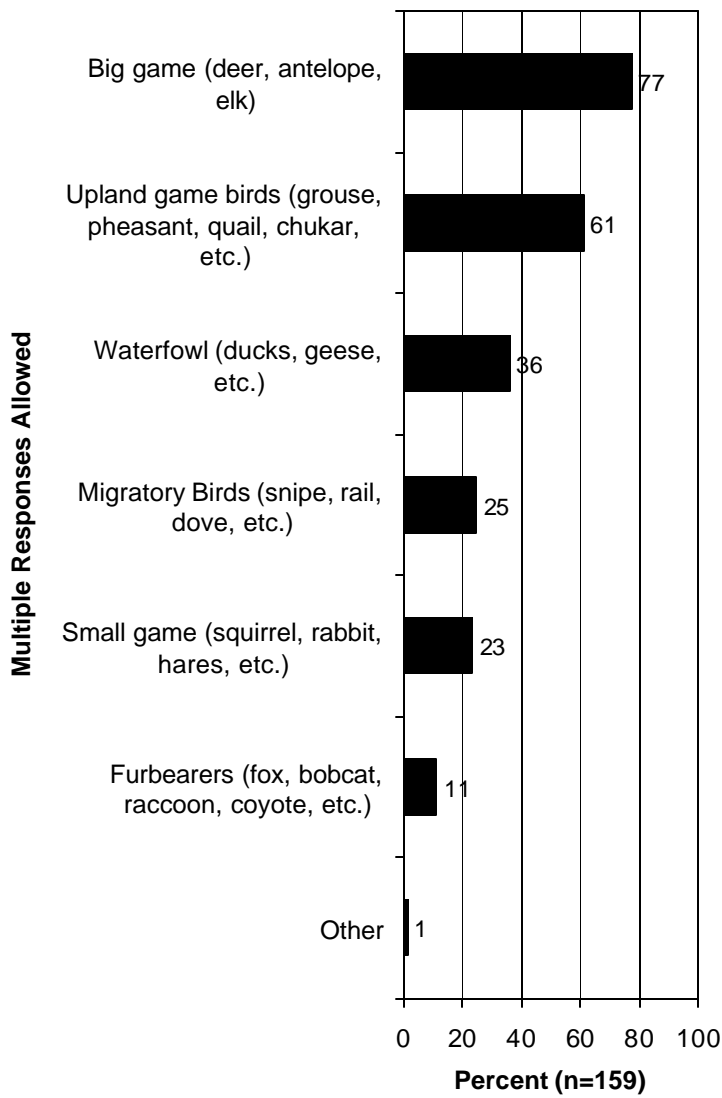
Q15. Over the past 5 years, would you say your level of spring turkey hunting has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?



OTHER SPECIES HUNTED

- Other species most commonly hunted by spring turkey hunters were big game, which includes deer, antelope, and elk (77%), and upland game birds, which includes grouse, pheasant, quail, chukar, etc. (61%).

Q37. For what other species do you usually hunt besides turkey?

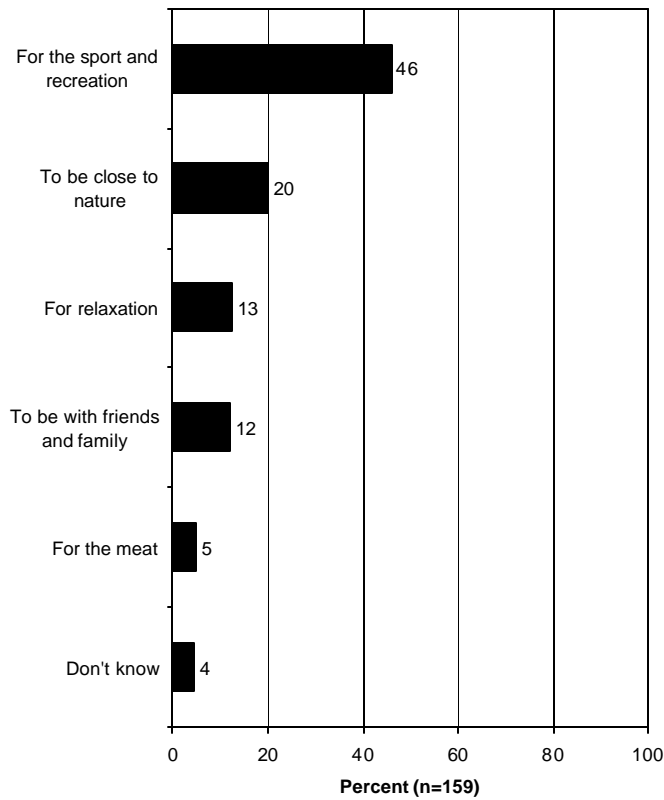


MOTIVATIONS FOR SPRING TURKEY HUNTING

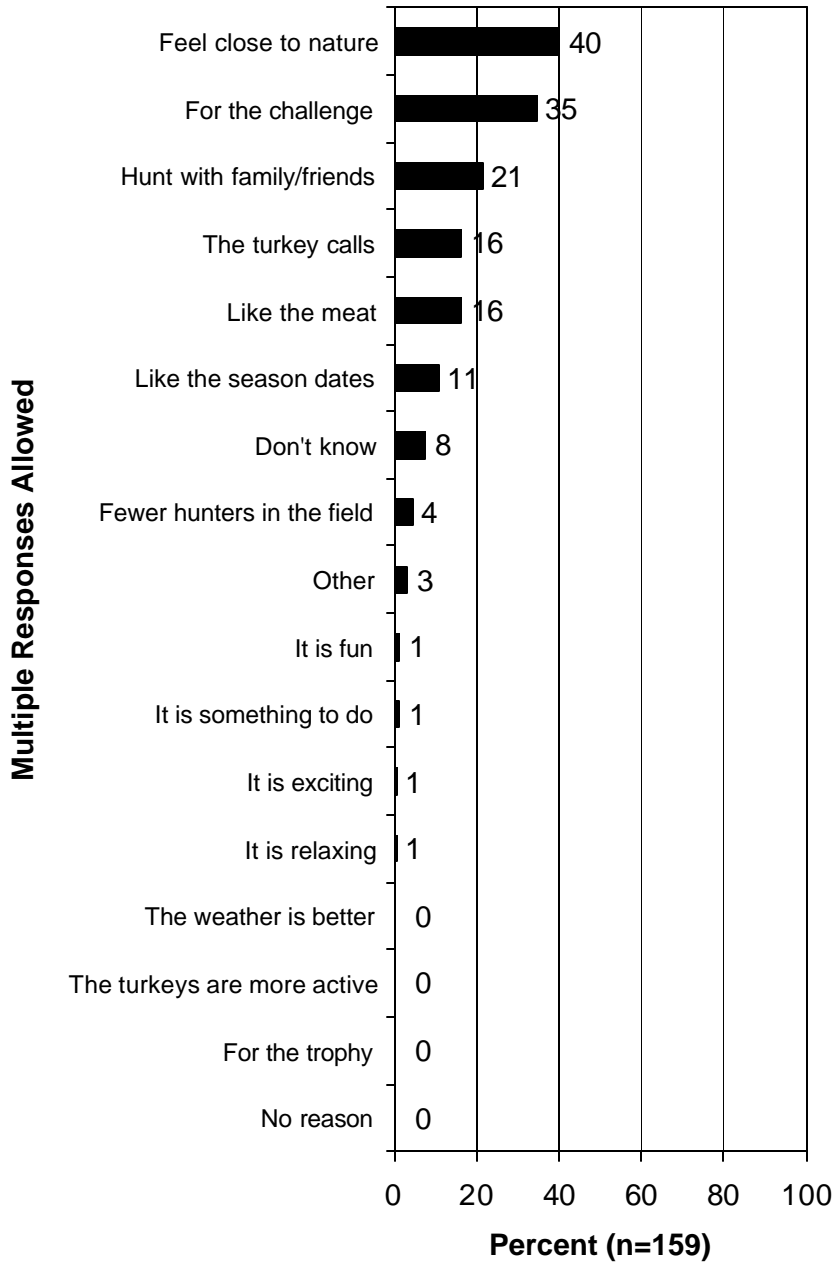
- A strong plurality of spring turkey hunters (46%) hunted spring turkey for the sport and recreation. Indeed, those giving that answer outnumbered the next most common answer (to be close to nature—20%) by more than two times.
 - Only 5% of respondents said that the most important reason that they hunted spring turkey was for the meat.

- The most common reasons given for liking to hunt spring turkey were that the respondent feels close to nature (40%) or for the challenge (33%).
 - 21% said they like to hunt spring turkey because they hunt with family and/or friends.

Q16. What was your most important reason for hunting spring turkey in the past 5 years?



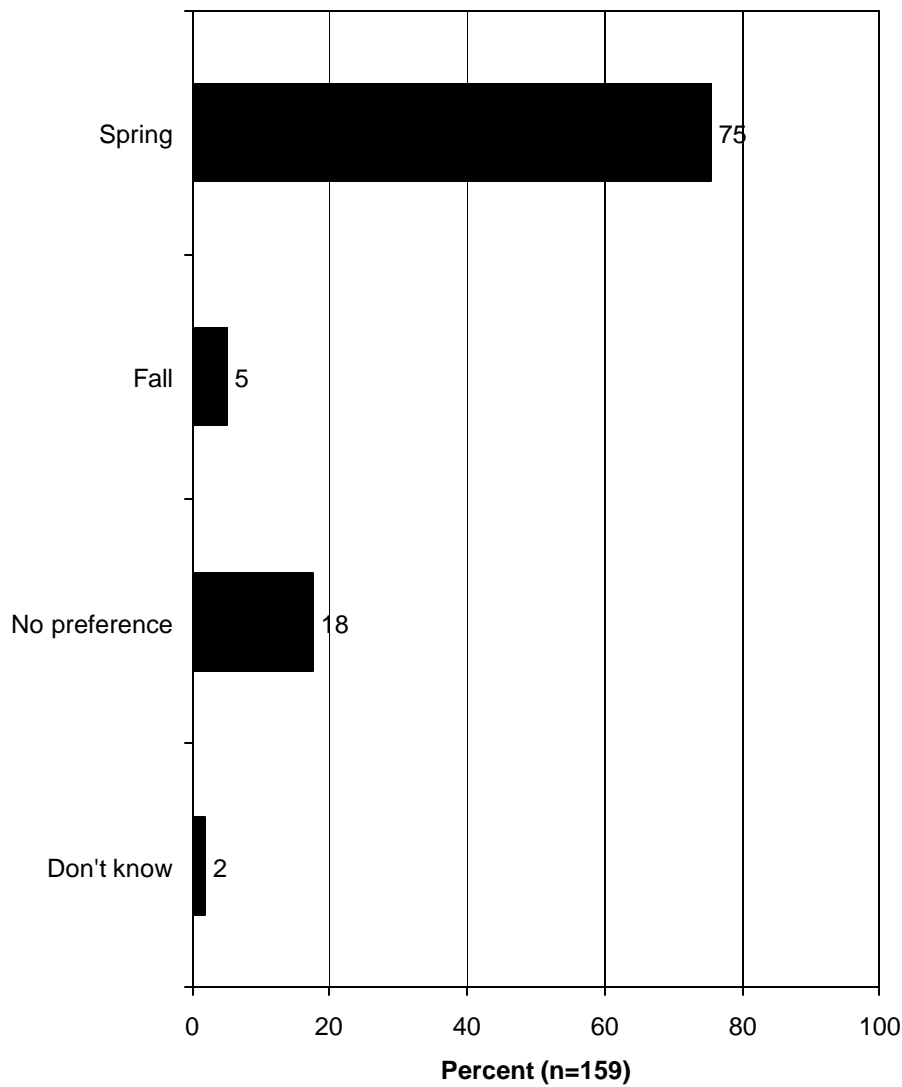
Q18. What would you say are the reasons you like to hunt spring turkey?



SEASON PREFERENCE FOR TURKEY HUNTING

- An overwhelming majority of spring turkey hunters (75%) said that they prefer spring turkey hunting over fall turkey hunting.
 - Only 5% of spring turkey hunters prefer fall turkey hunting.

Q12. Do you prefer to hunt turkey in the spring or in the fall, or do you have no preference?



INITIATION INTO HUNTING

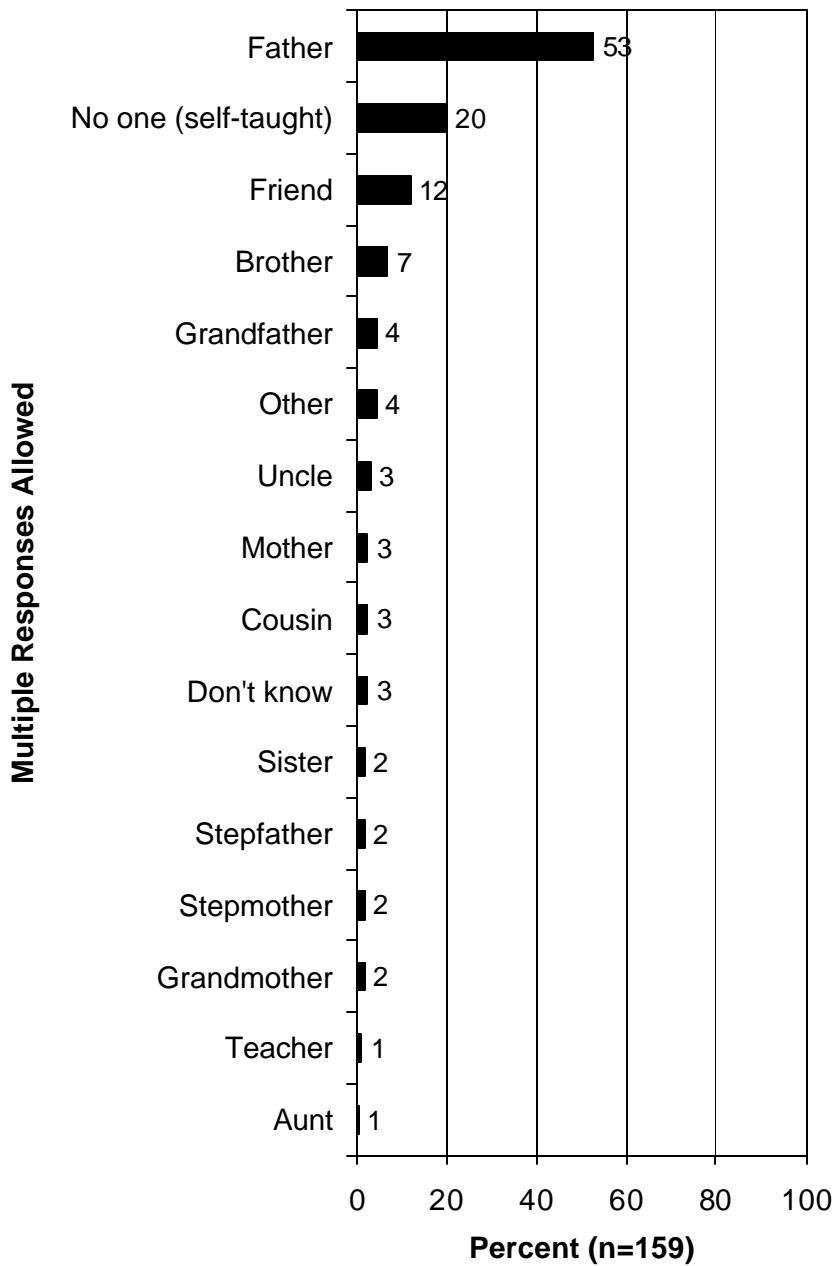
- A majority of spring turkey hunters (53%) had been initiated into hunting by their father.
 - The next most common answer was no one had initiated them (i.e., they were self-taught) (20%).
 - The next most common individual after the father was a friend (12%), followed by a brother (7%).
 - The most common *female* individual (other than friend, for which the gender is not specified) was mother (3%).

- The results were quite different regarding the person who first showed the respondent how to hunt, in general, versus the person who first showed the respondent how to specifically *turkey* hunt. Most commonly, spring turkey hunters indicated that no one had showed them how to turkey hunt (42%). Otherwise, a friend most commonly showed the respondent how to turkey hunt (28%), followed by his/her father (15%).

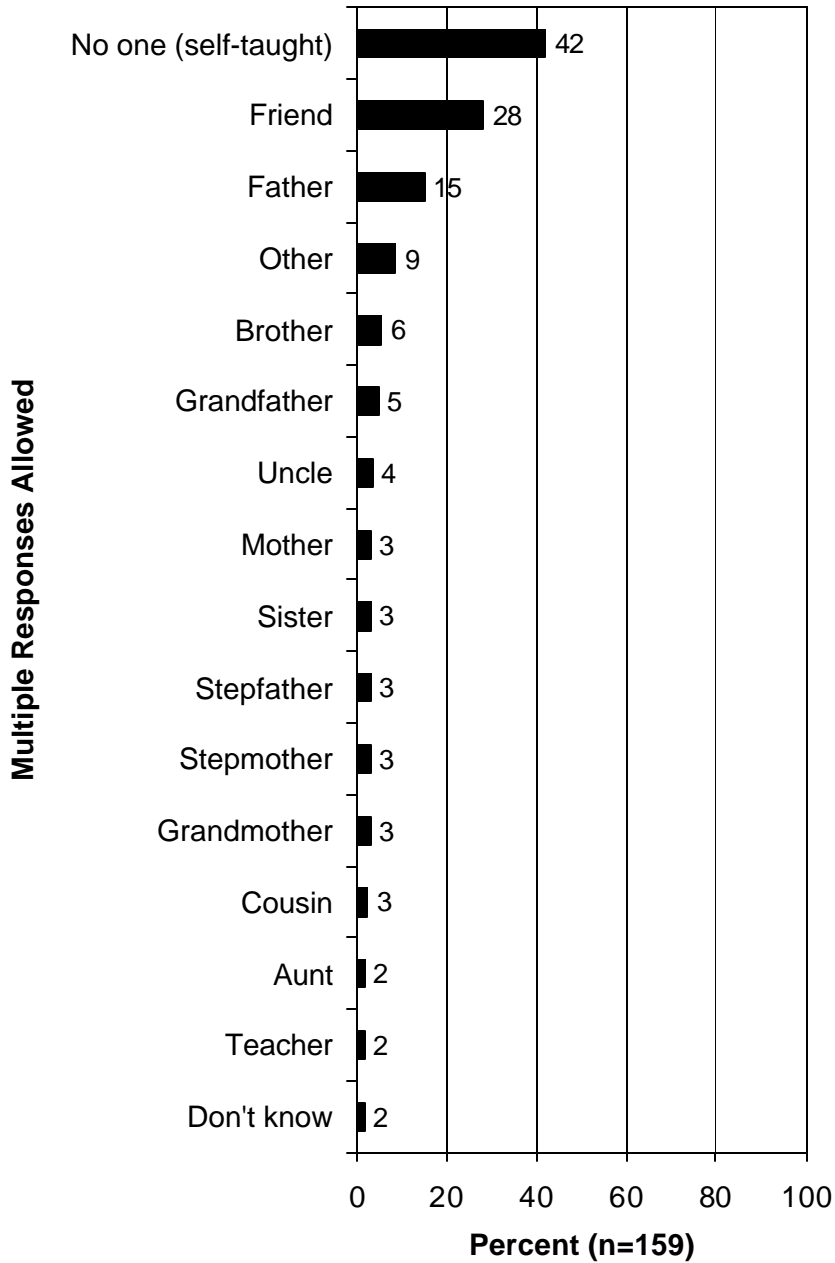
- For most spring turkey hunters (97%), turkey was *not* the first species they had hunted.

- Most spring turkey hunters (86%) had hunted spring turkey before they hunted fall turkey (if they had hunted fall turkey at all).

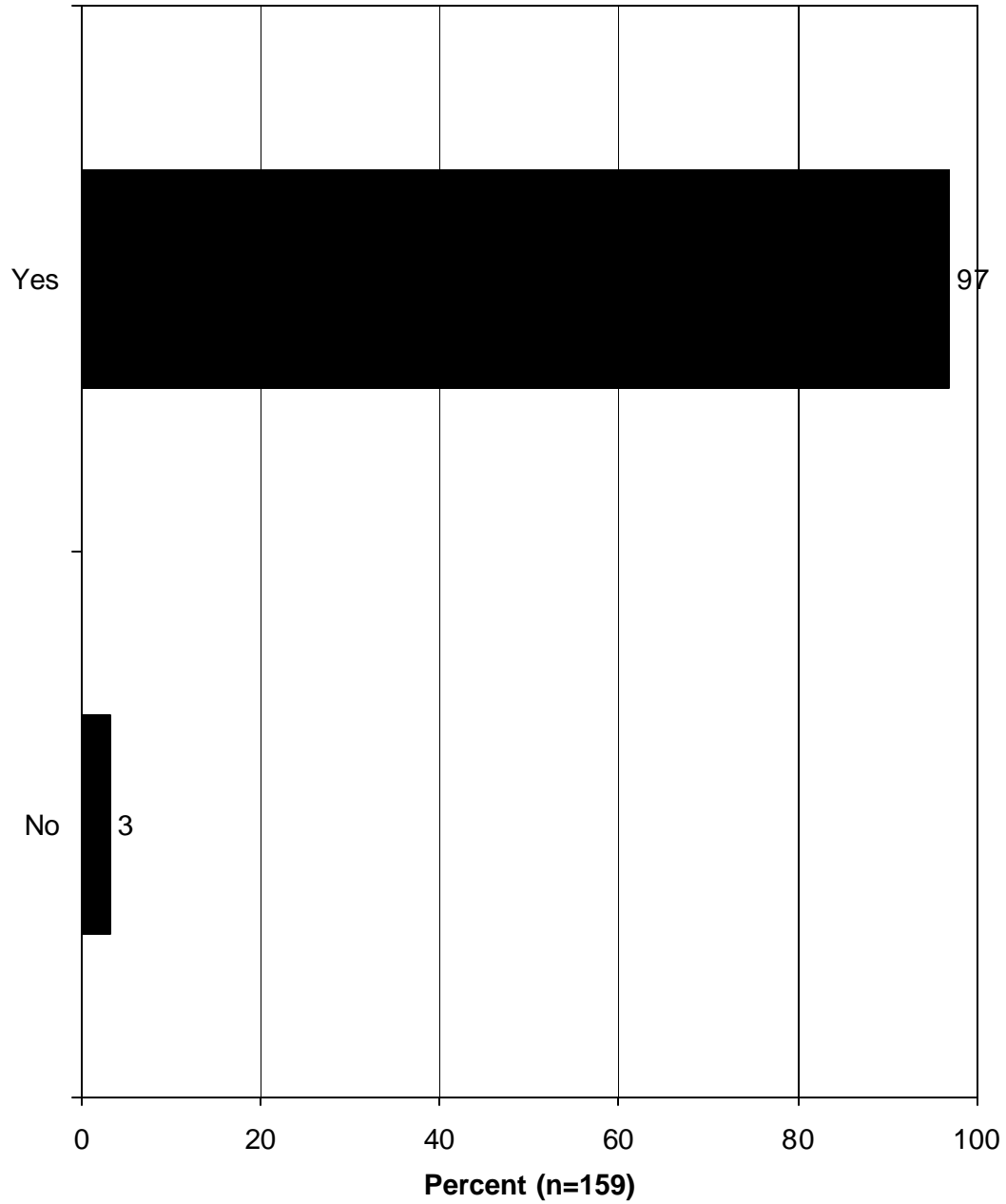
Q21. Who first showed you how to hunt?



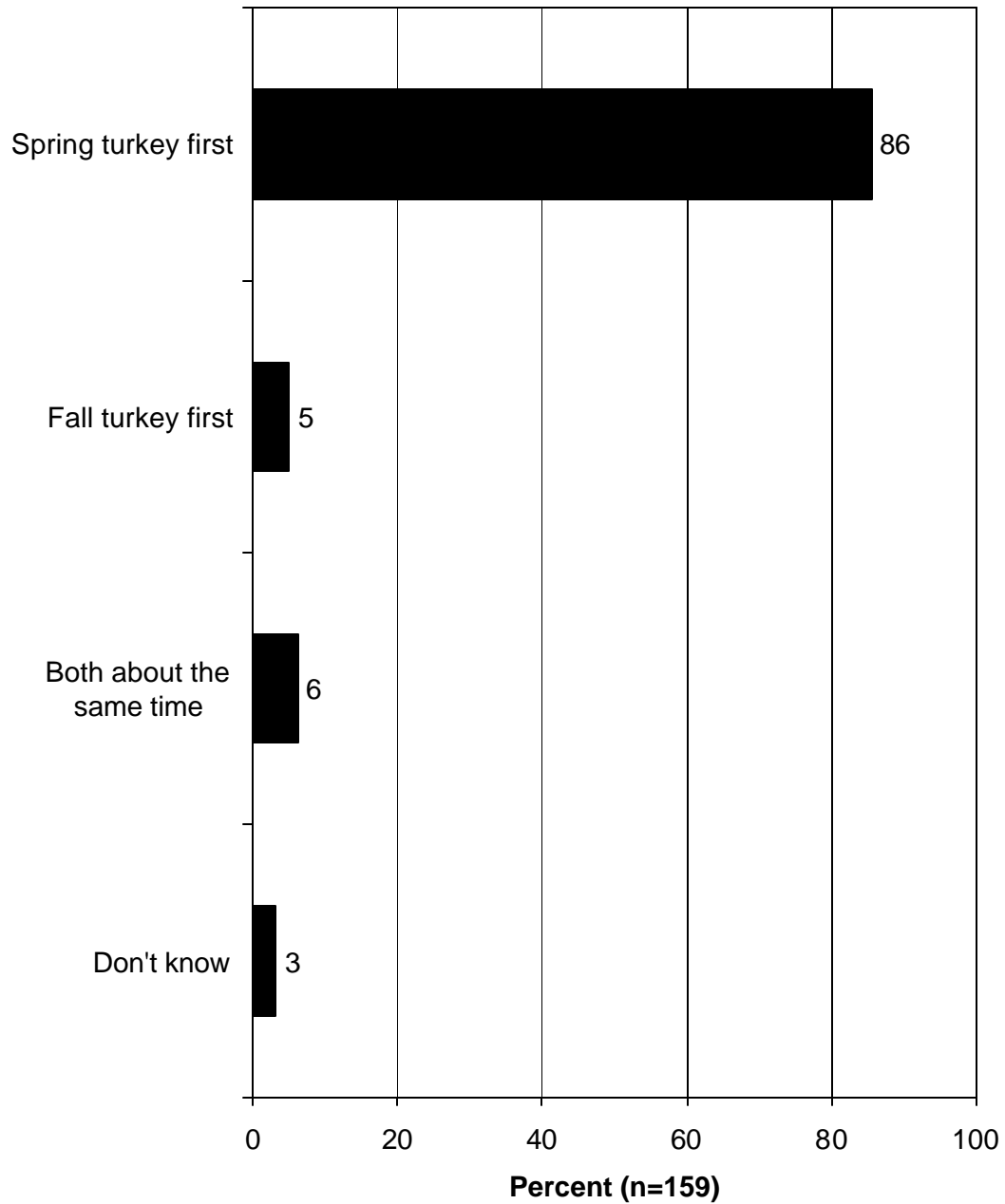
Q24. Who first showed you how to turkey hunt?



Q26. Before hunting turkey, did you hunt other species?



Q27. Which did you hunt first: spring turkey or fall turkey, or did you start hunting both about the same time?



SPRING TURKEY HUNTING SATISFACTION/ DISSATISFACTION AND INTERFERENCE

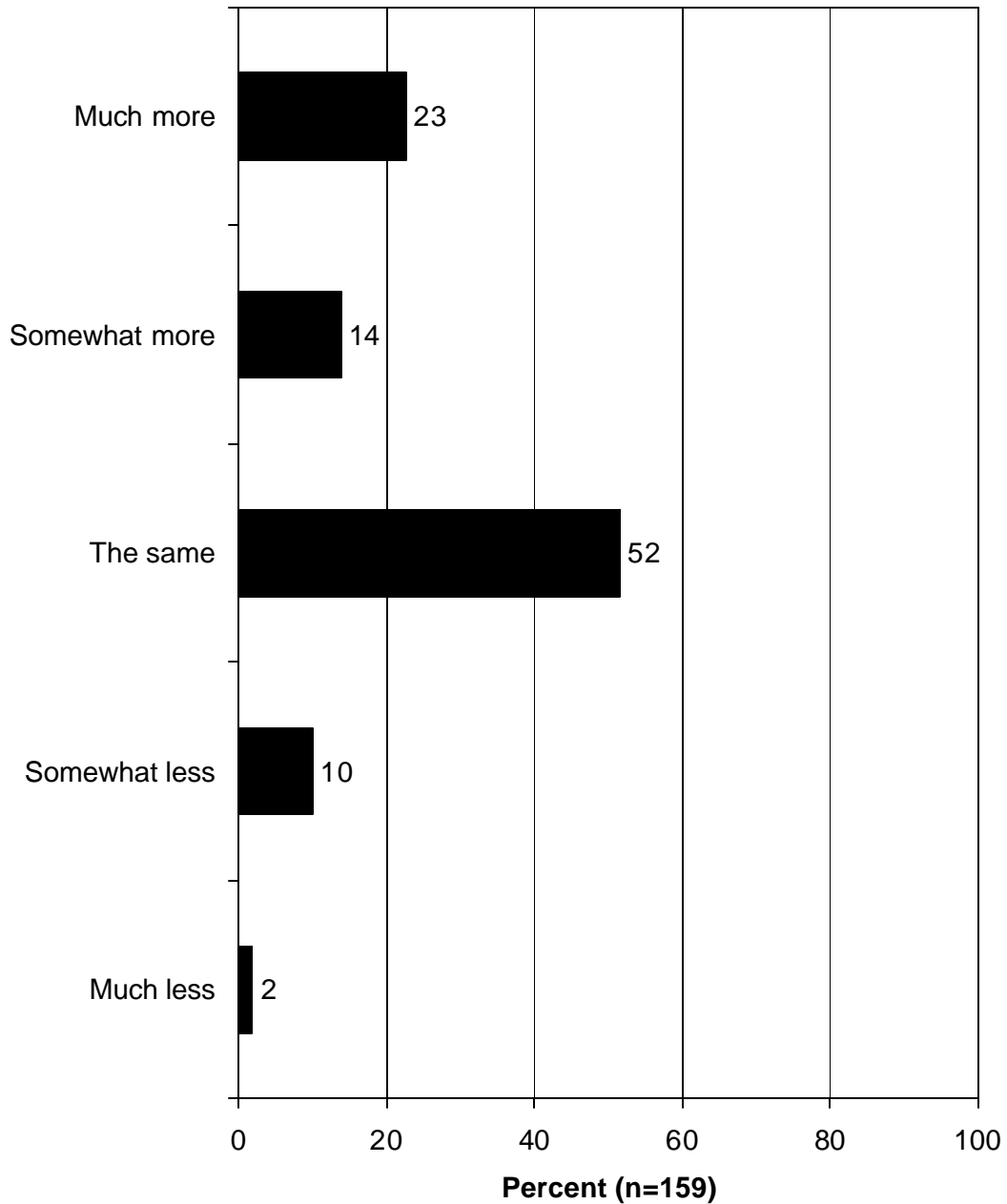
- A majority of spring turkey hunters (52%) rated their enjoyment of spring turkey hunting the same as their enjoyment of other hunting activities. Otherwise, a higher percentage of respondents rated spring turkey hunting more enjoyable than rated spring turkey hunting less enjoyable than other hunting activities.
 - 37% of spring turkey hunters rated spring turkey hunting much or somewhat more enjoyable than other hunting activities, while 12% rated it somewhat or much less enjoyable.

- Satisfaction with spring turkey hunting was high: 91% of Kansas spring turkey hunters were very or somewhat satisfied with their spring turkey hunting in the last year.
 - 7% were somewhat dissatisfied, and none were very dissatisfied.

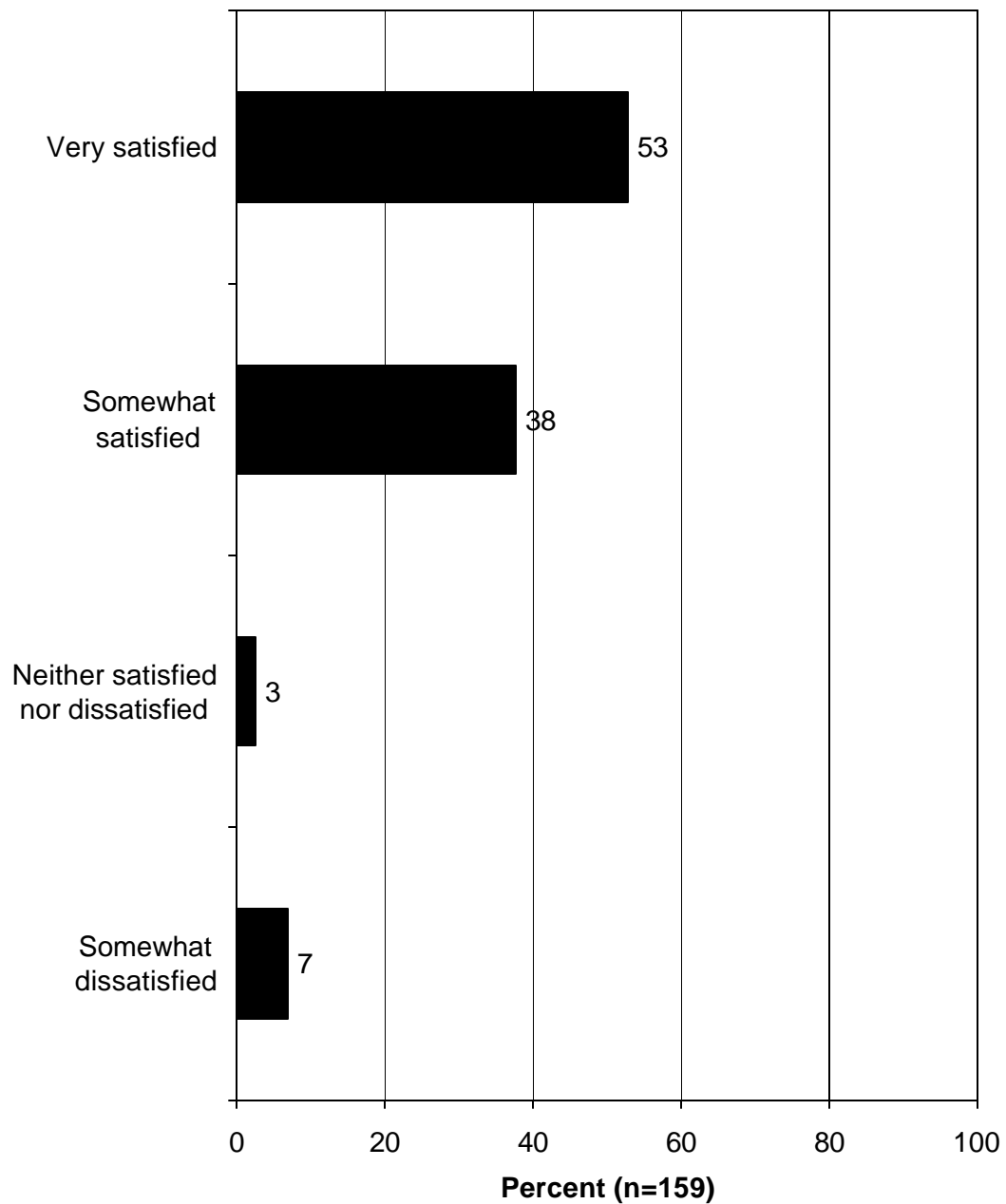
- A majority (6 of 11 respondents) of those who were dissatisfied with their spring turkey hunting said that not enough turkey in general was their main reason for their dissatisfaction.
 - Lack of time was another important reason (3 of 11 respondents).
 - Caution is urged in deriving conclusions on these results, as only 11 respondents were dissatisfied with their spring turkey hunting and, therefore, were asked this question.

- A large majority (89%) of spring turkey hunters did not experience any interference from other recreationists. Otherwise, they most commonly had conflicts with other spring turkey hunters (7%).

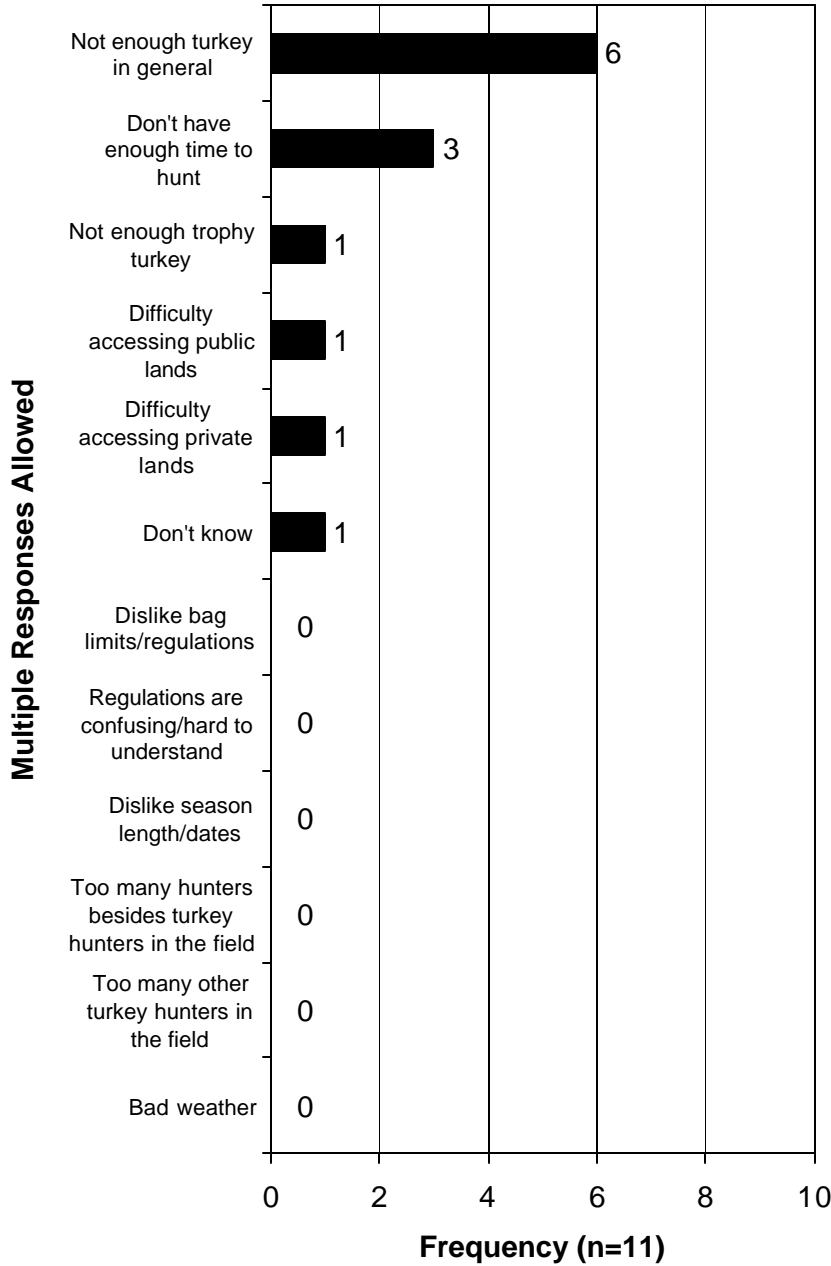
Q28. Overall, how would you rate your enjoyment of spring turkey hunting compared to other hunting activities?



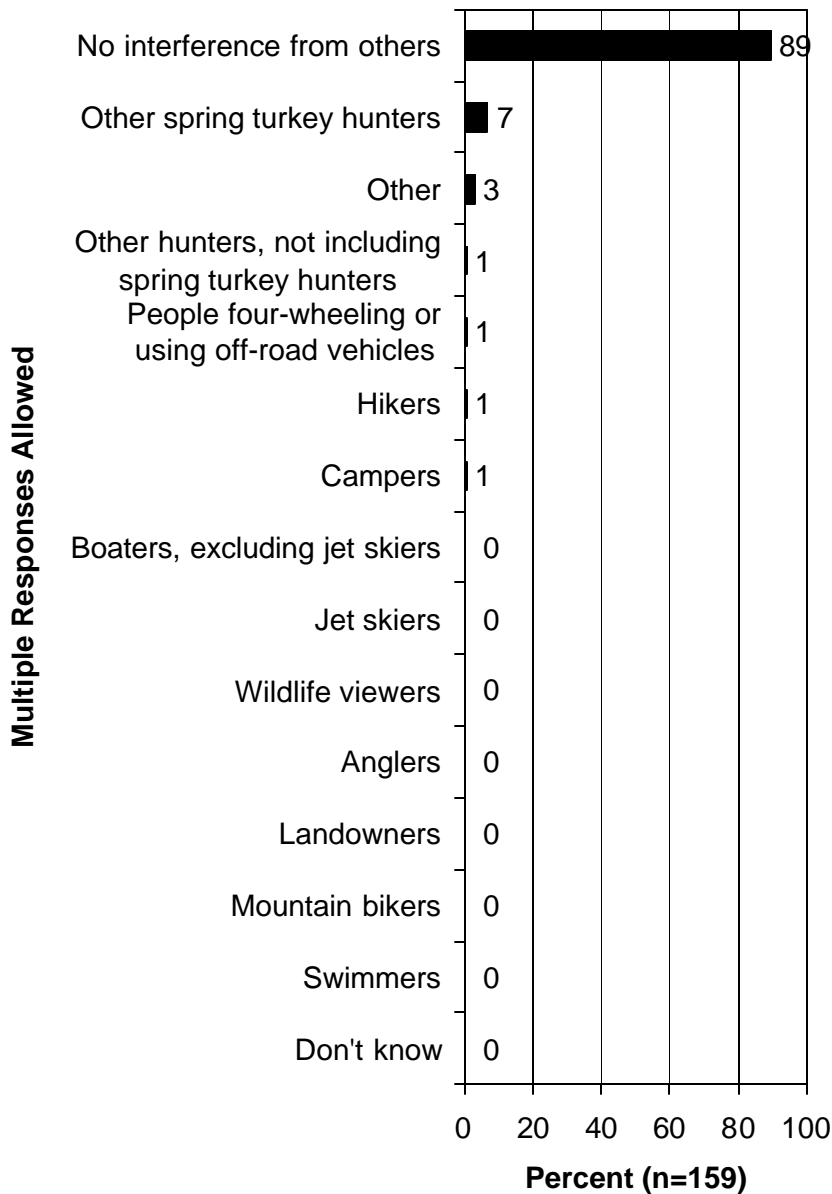
Q29. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your spring turkey hunting in the last year?



Q31. What are your main reasons for being dissatisfied with your spring turkey hunting? (Asked of those who are dissatisfied with their spring turkey hunting in the last year.)



Q40. While you were spring turkey hunting during the past license year, did you experience any interference from other recreationists that took away from your enjoyment? (If yes: What types of recreationists were they?)

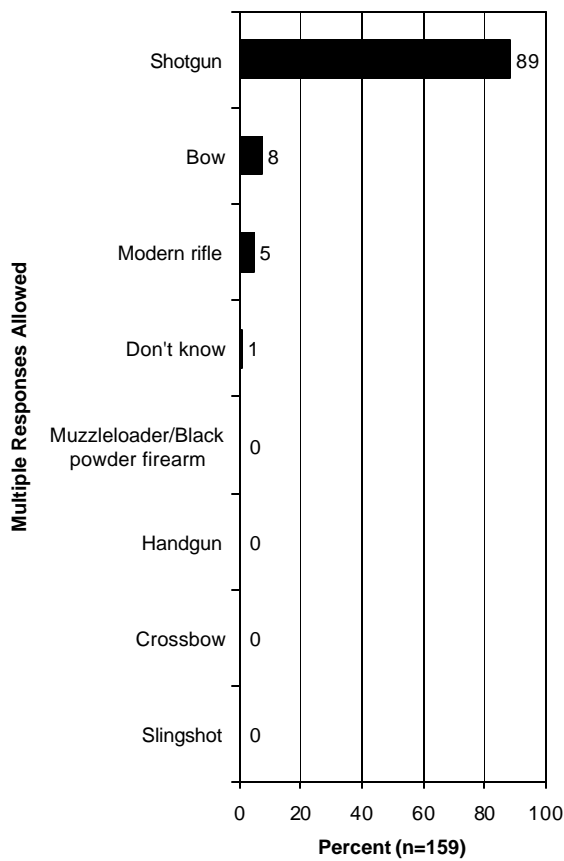


SPRING TURKEY HUNTING METHODS AND LOCATIONS

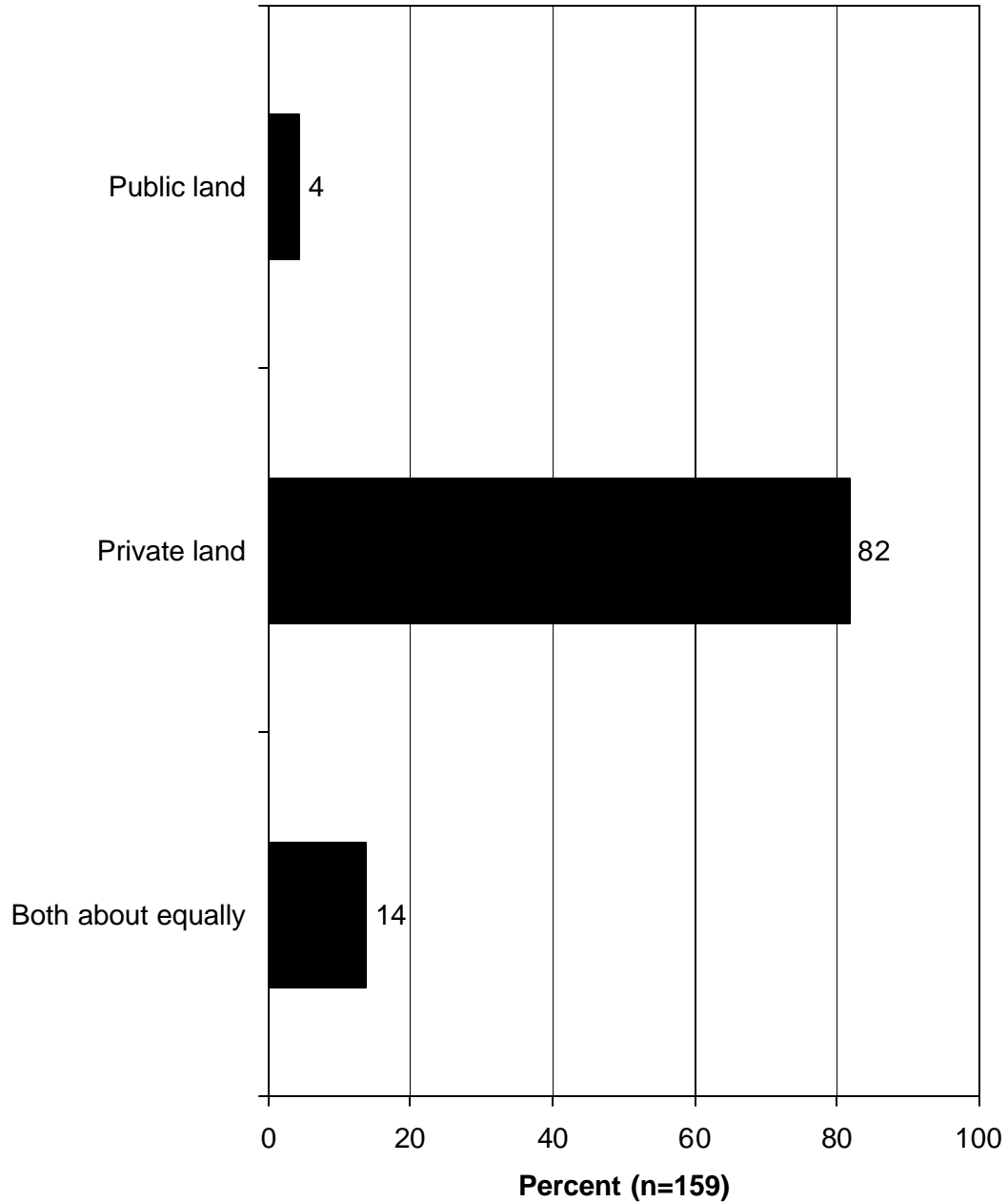
- An overwhelming majority of spring turkey hunters (89%) use a shotgun when hunting spring turkey.
 - 8% use a bow.
 - 5% use a modern rifle.

- An overwhelming majority of spring turkey hunters (82%) hunted spring turkey mostly on private land.
 - 4% hunted spring turkey mostly on public land.

Q34. What hunting methods do you use to hunt spring turkey?



Q35. When hunting spring turkey, would you say you hunt mostly on public land, mostly on private land, or both about equally?



RATING OF IMPORTANCE AND PERFORMANCE OF VARIOUS AGENCY PROGRAMS AND EFFORTS

- Kansas spring turkey hunters were asked to rate the importance of various state fish and wildlife agency programs/efforts. Those programs/efforts for which the highest percentage of respondents gave a rating of *very* important were firearm use and safety (88%) and providing wild turkey hunting opportunities for youth (79%).
 - The program/effort with the lowest percentage rating it *very* important was special events, such as calling contests (11%).

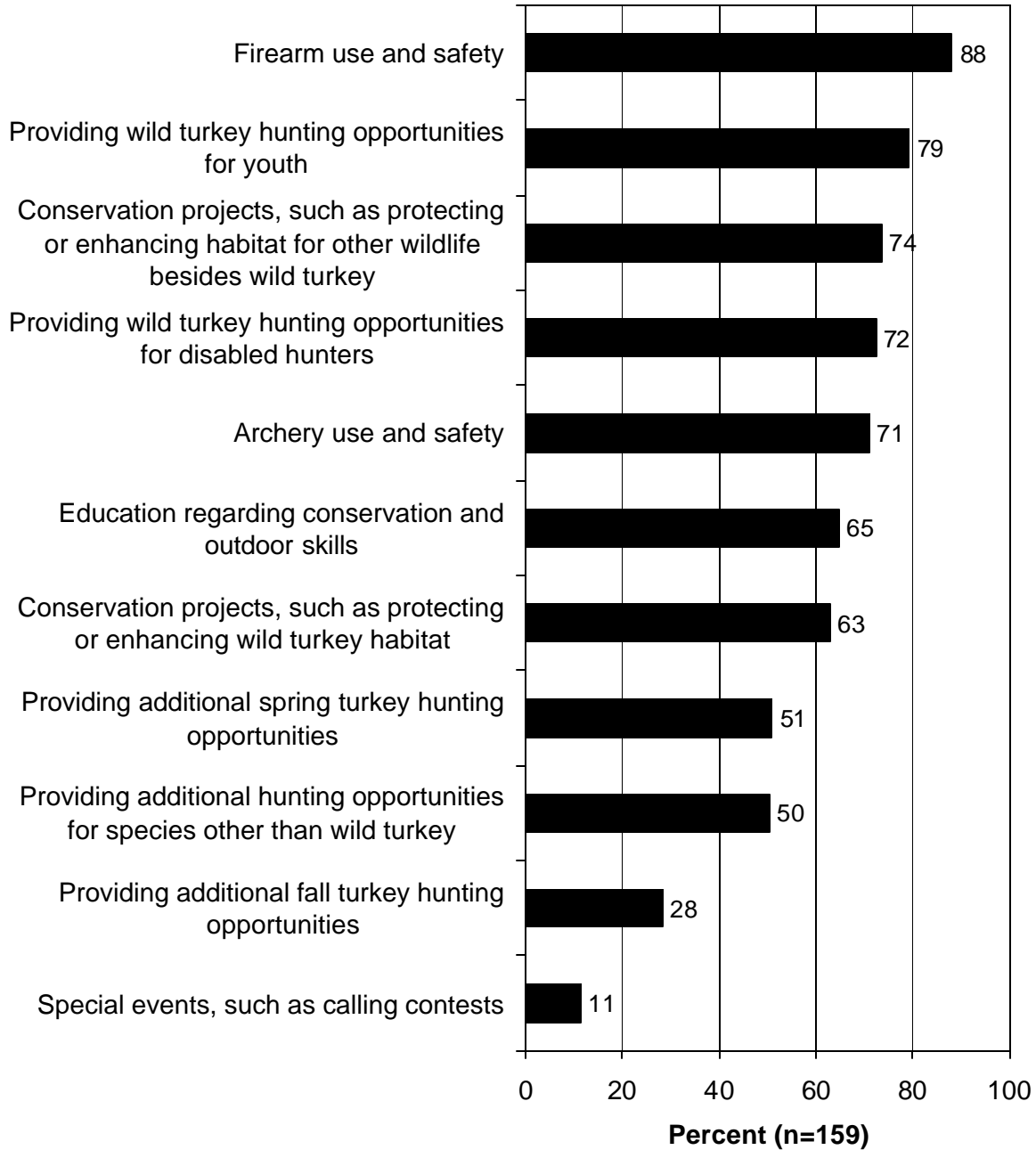
- In looking at those giving a rating of *very or somewhat* important in their rating of various state fish and wildlife agency programs/efforts, the top programs/efforts are providing wild turkey hunting opportunities for youth (97%), firearm use and safety (96%), providing wild turkey hunting opportunities for disabled hunters (96%), conservation projects, such as protecting or enhancing habitat for other wildlife besides wild turkey (95%), and education regarding conservation and outdoor skills (95%).
 - The program/effort with the lowest percentage rating it *very or somewhat* important was special events, such as calling contests (48%).

- The analysis also examined those giving a rating of *very or somewhat unimportant* for their rating of various state fish and wildlife agency programs/efforts. The programs/efforts that had the highest percentage of respondents who said they were *very or somewhat unimportant* were providing additional fall turkey hunting opportunities (30%) and special events, such as calling contests (28%).
 - 0% said that firearm use and safety was *very or somewhat unimportant*.

- A strong majority of spring turkey hunters (83%) rated the job that their state fish and wildlife agency does at providing hunting opportunities in their state as excellent or good, and only 17% rated it fair or poor.
 - 33% rated it excellent.
 - Only 4% rated it poor.

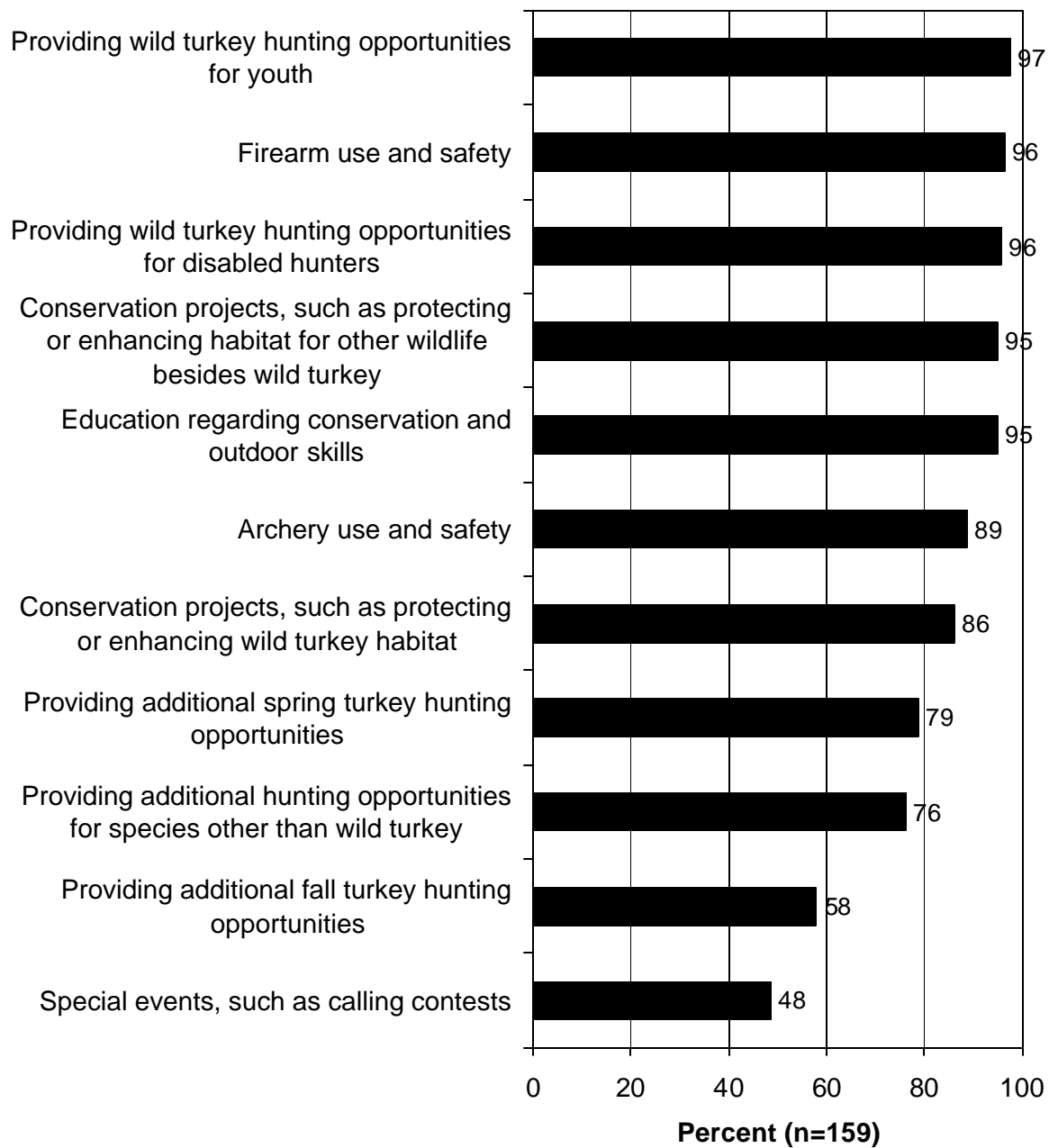
- A strong majority of spring turkey hunters (85%) rated the job that their state fish and wildlife agency does in providing spring turkey hunting opportunities as excellent or good, and only 13% rated it as fair or poor.
 - 39% rated it excellent.
 - Only 2% rated it poor.

Q153-Q163. Programs considered very important for the state fish and wildlife agency.



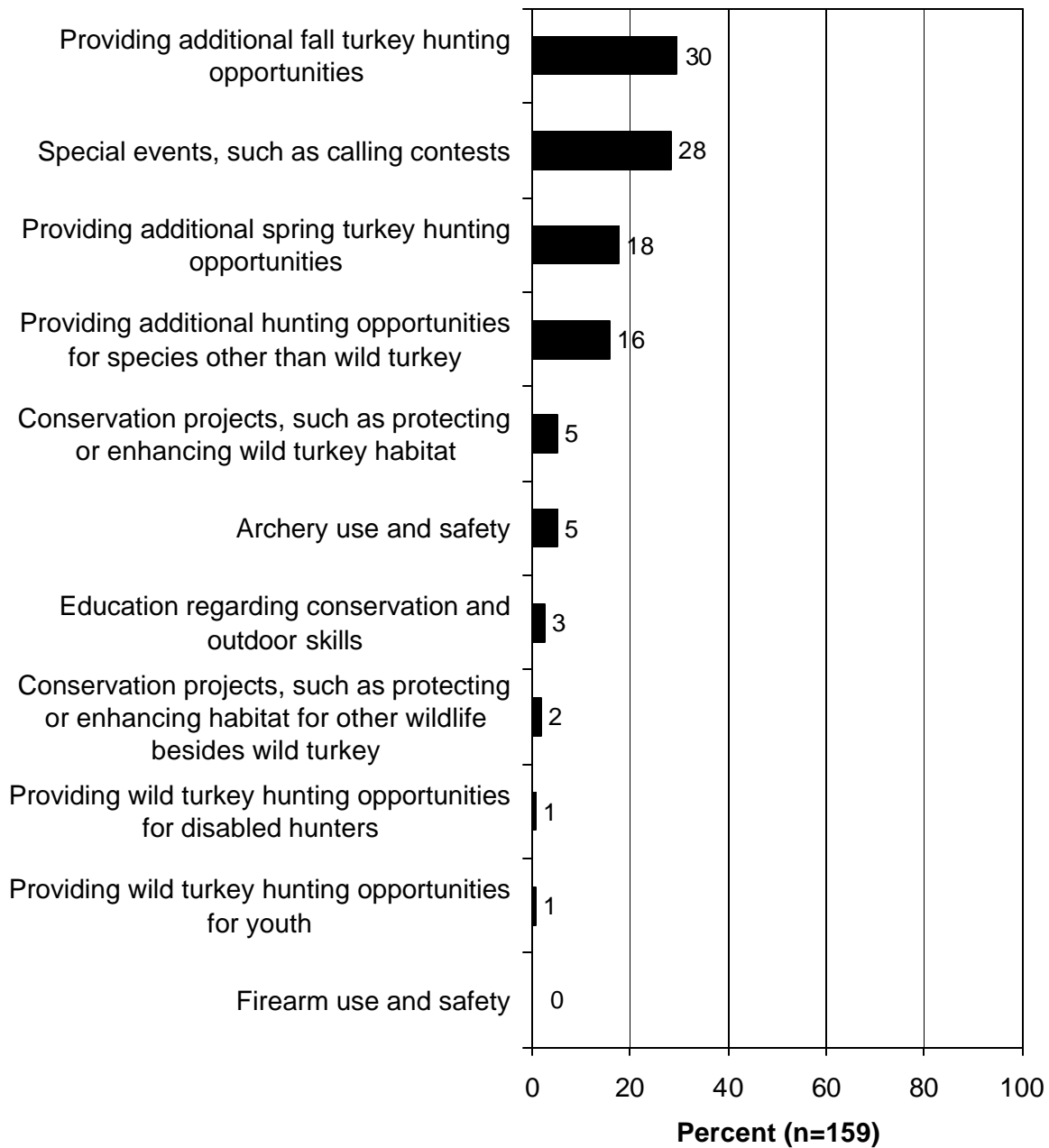
Individual graphs for Questions 153 to 163 appear in Appendix A.

Q153-Q163. Programs considered very or somewhat important for the state fish and wildlife agency.



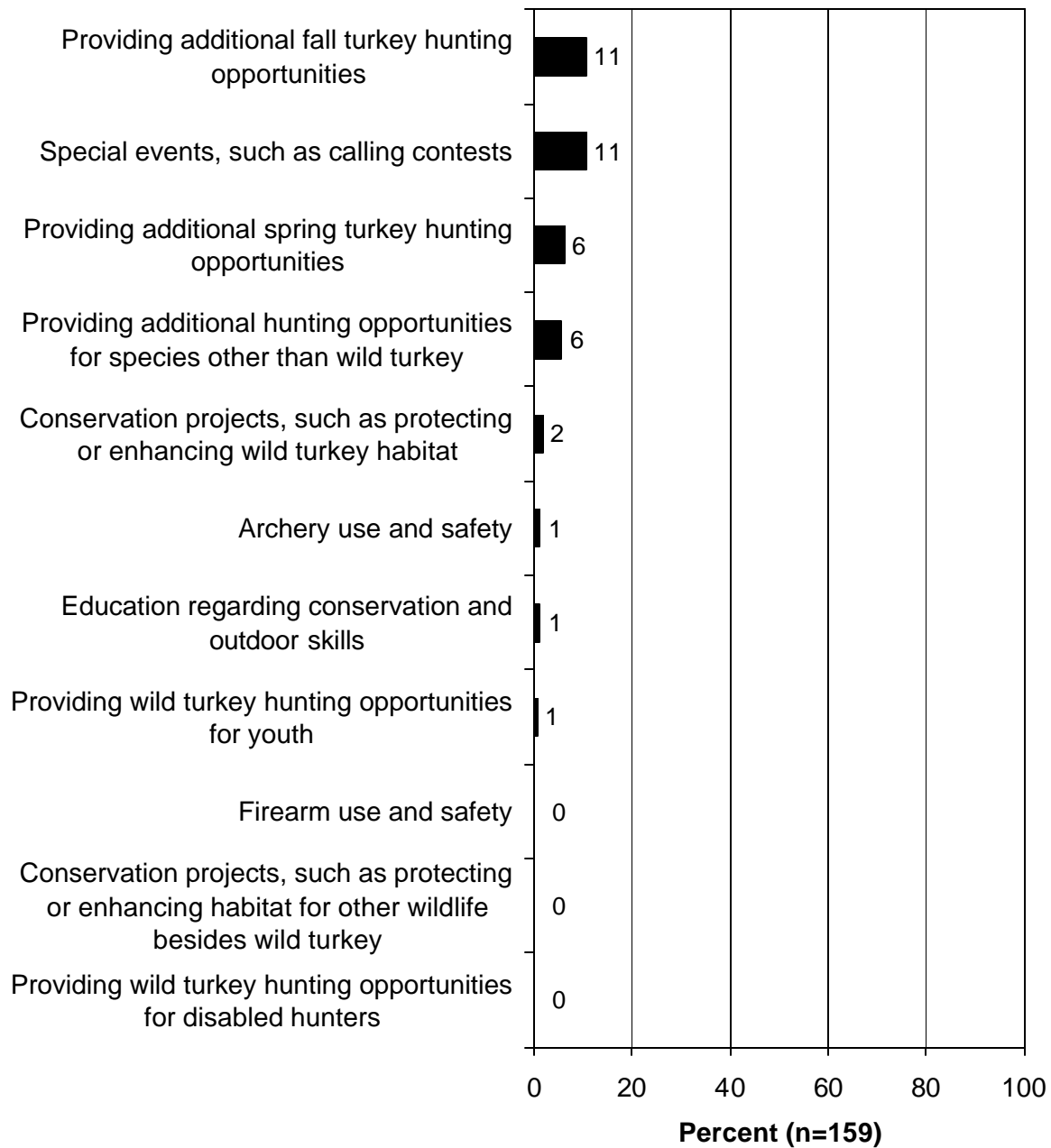
Individual graphs for Questions 153 to 163 appear in Appendix A.

Q153-Q163. Programs considered very or somewhat unimportant for the state fish and wildlife agency.



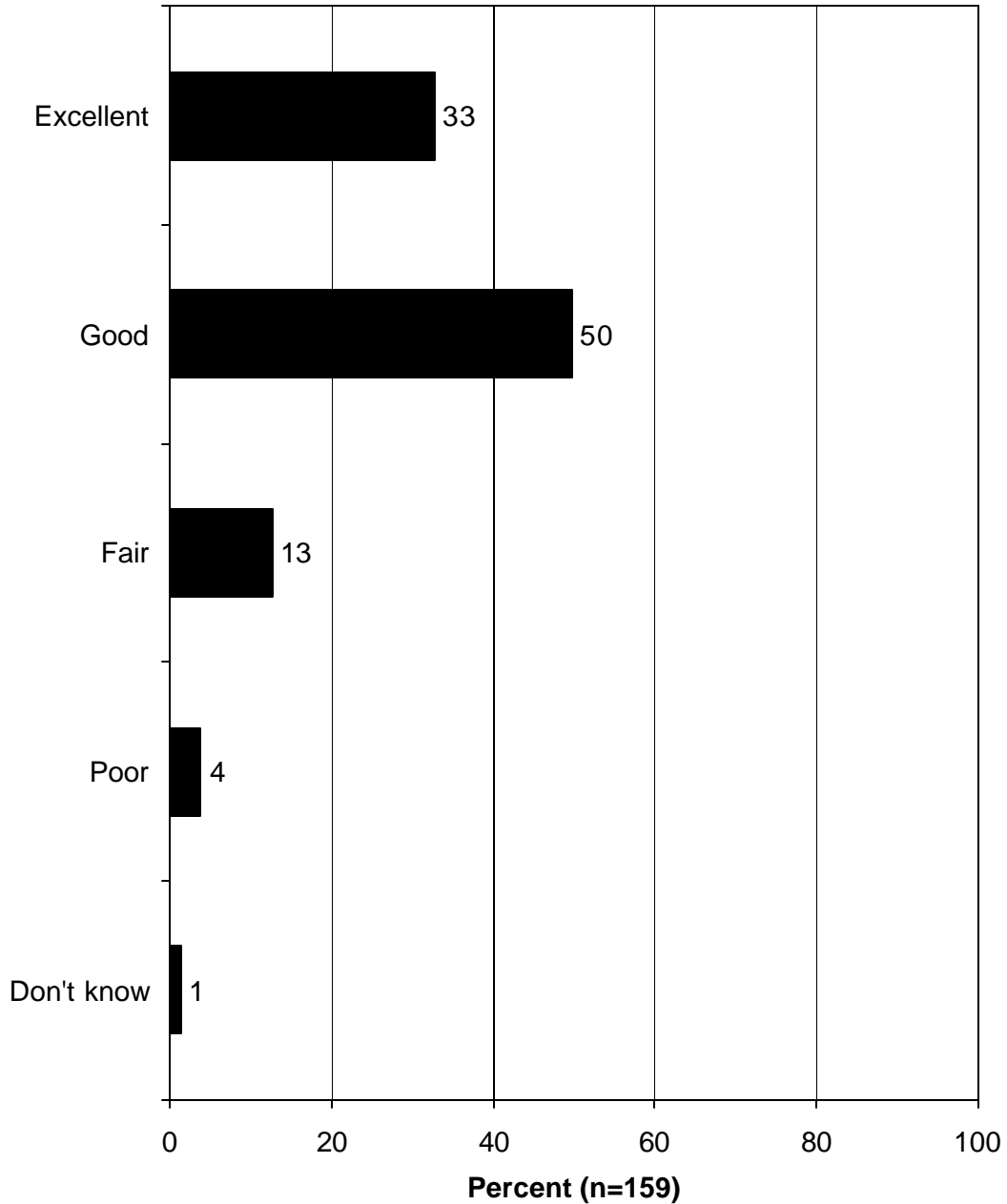
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Q153-Q163. Programs considered very unimportant for the state fish and wildlife agency.

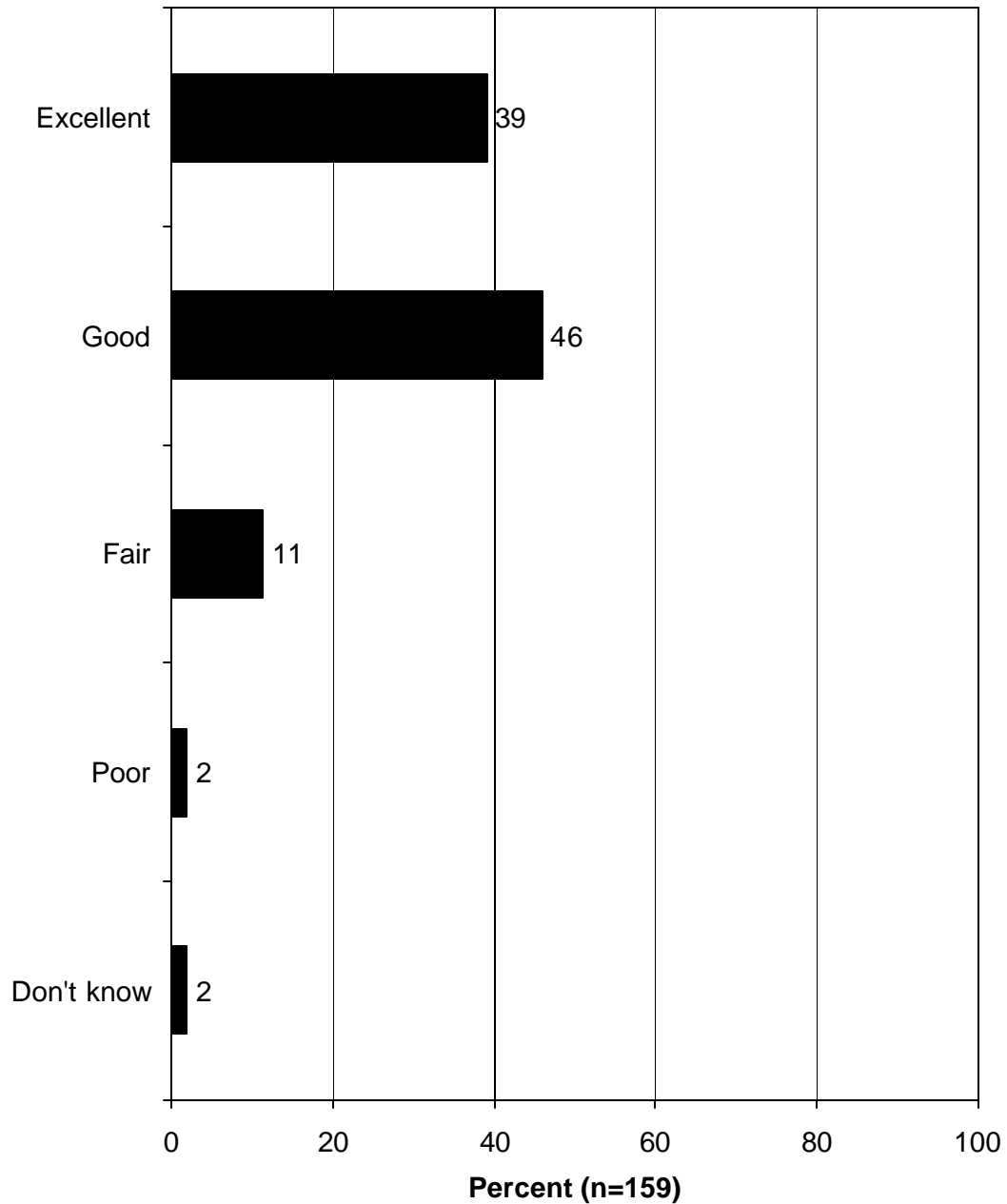


Individual graphs for Questions 153 to 163 appear in Appendix A.

Q164. Overall, would you say your state fish and wildlife agency does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of providing hunting opportunities in your state?



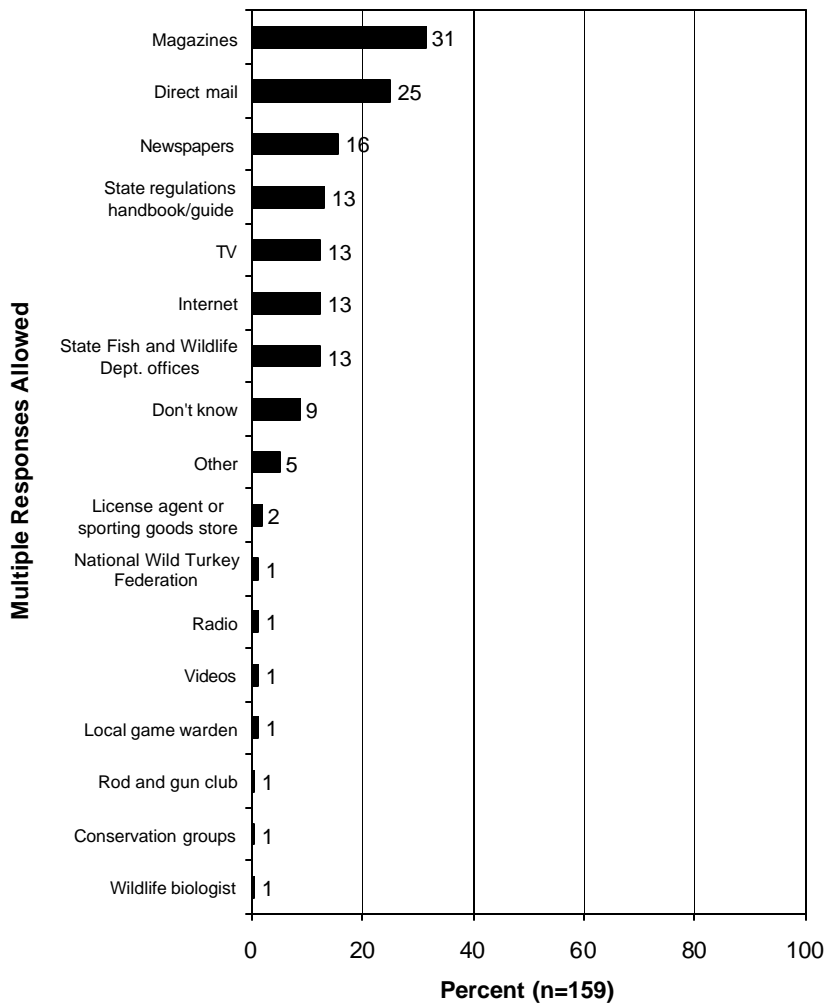
Q165. Overall, would you say your state fish and wildlife agency does an excellent, good, fair, or poor job of providing spring turkey hunting opportunities in your state?



WAYS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT SPRING TURKEY HUNTING

- The ways that spring turkey hunters said would be best to inform them about spring turkey hunting were magazines (31%), direct mail (25%), and newspapers (16%).
 - 13% said that the Internet was one of the best ways to inform them about spring turkey hunting.

Q170. What are the best ways to provide you with information on spring turkey hunting?



MEMBERSHIP IN CONSERVATION/SPORTSMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

- The National Rifle Association was the most common conservation/sportsmen's organization to which spring turkey hunters were members (22%), followed by Ducks Unlimited (15%).
 - 13% were members of the NWTF.

- The leading types of residential area in which spring turkey hunters lived were small city or town (43%) and rural area (36%).
 - 19% were from a large city/urban area or suburban area.

- The most common occupations of spring turkey hunters were construction (13%), agriculture (9%), and manufacturing (9%).

- Kansas spring turkey hunters were overwhelmingly white (92%).
 - 2% were native American.
 - 1% were Hispanic.
 - None were African-American.

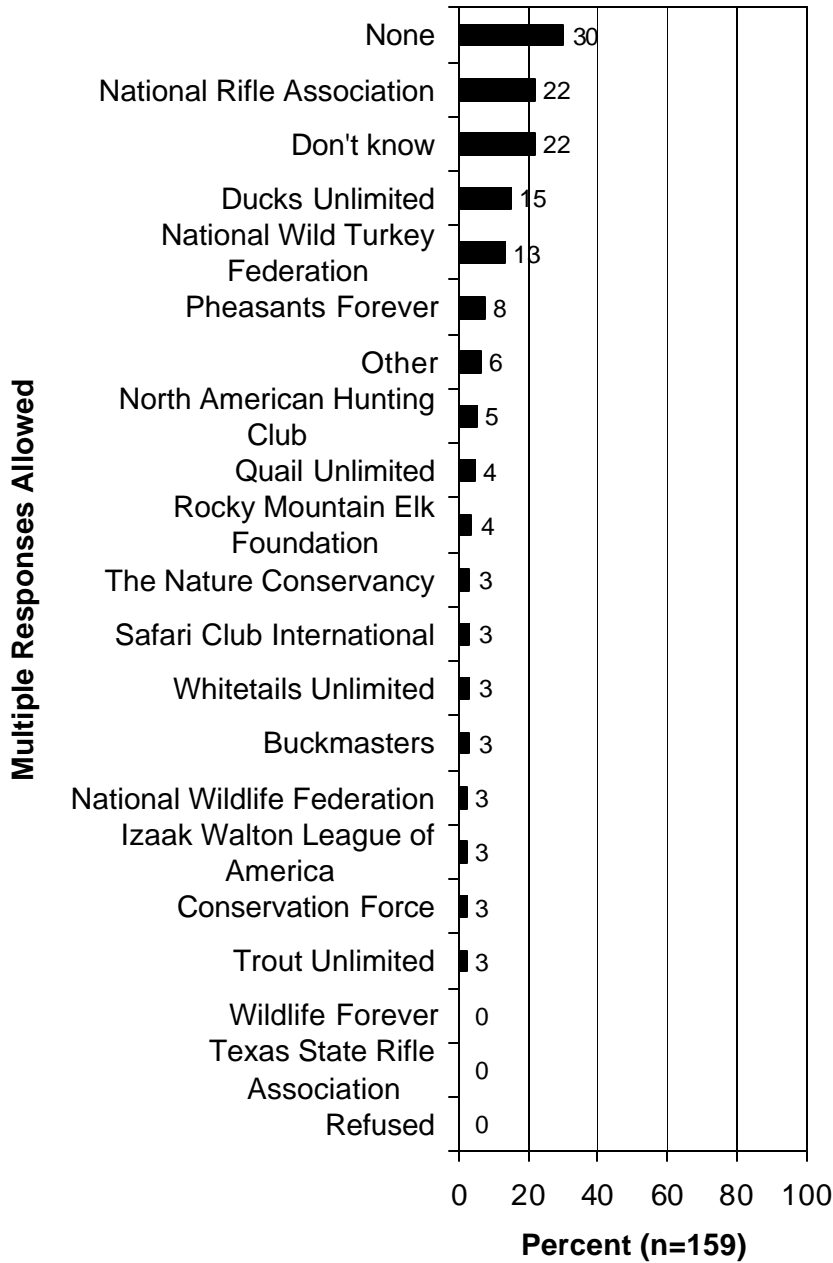
- The majority of spring turkey hunters (53%) indicated that they had attended college or trade school, with 23% having *not* earned a degree and 30% having earned a degree.
 - 44% of spring turkey hunters indicated that they had no college/trade school experience.

- The most common household income category of spring turkey hunters was \$40,000 to \$59,999 (20%). In general, the results followed a bell curve, with two slight aberrations in the curve (8% had a household income of \$80,000 to \$99,999, but 9% were in the next highest household income category of \$100,000 to \$249,999; 0% had a household income of \$250,000 to \$499,999, but 1% were in the next highest household income category of \$500,000 or more).

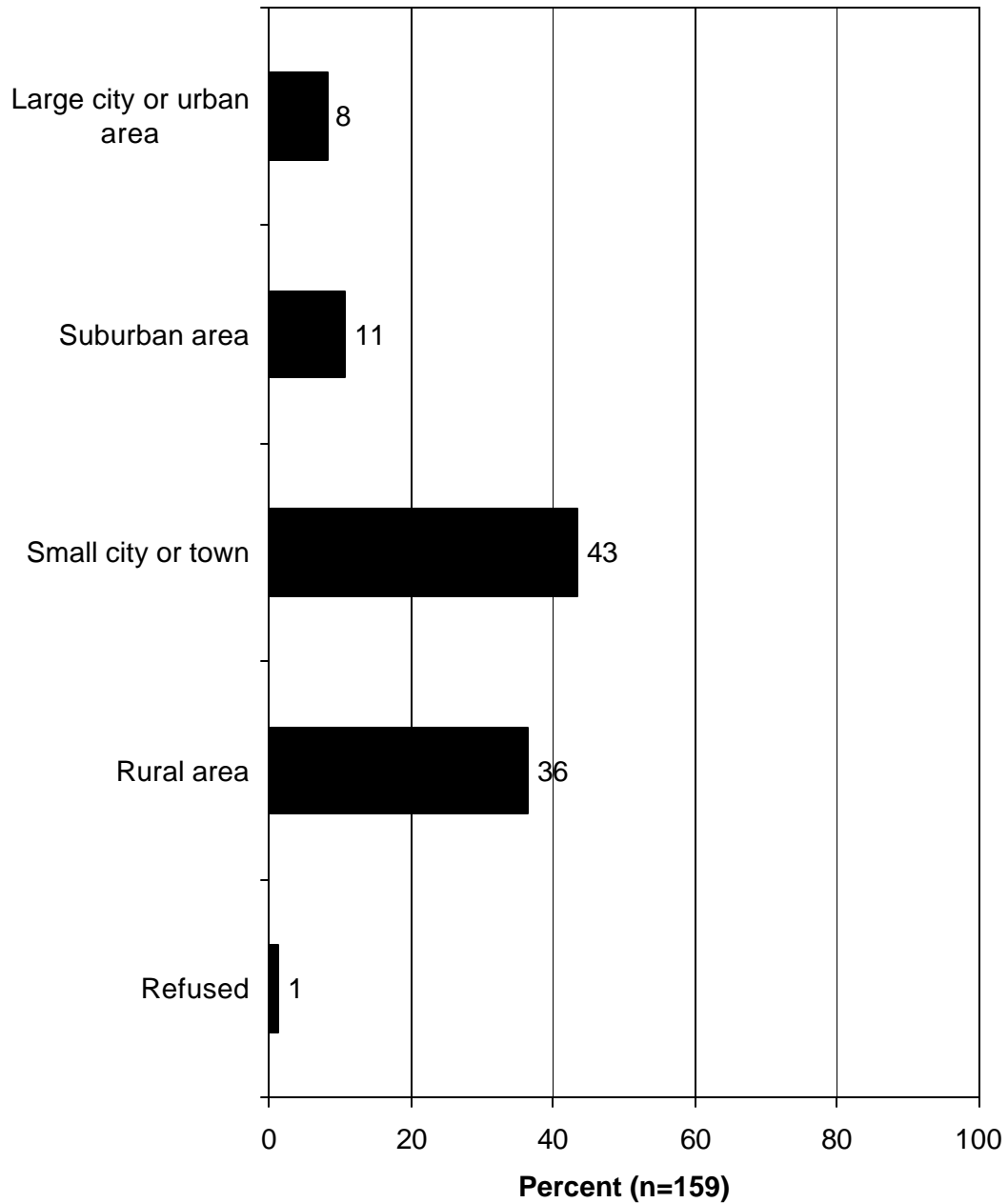
- The mean of spring turkey hunters' ages was 44 years.

- Spring turkey hunters were overwhelmingly male: 98%.

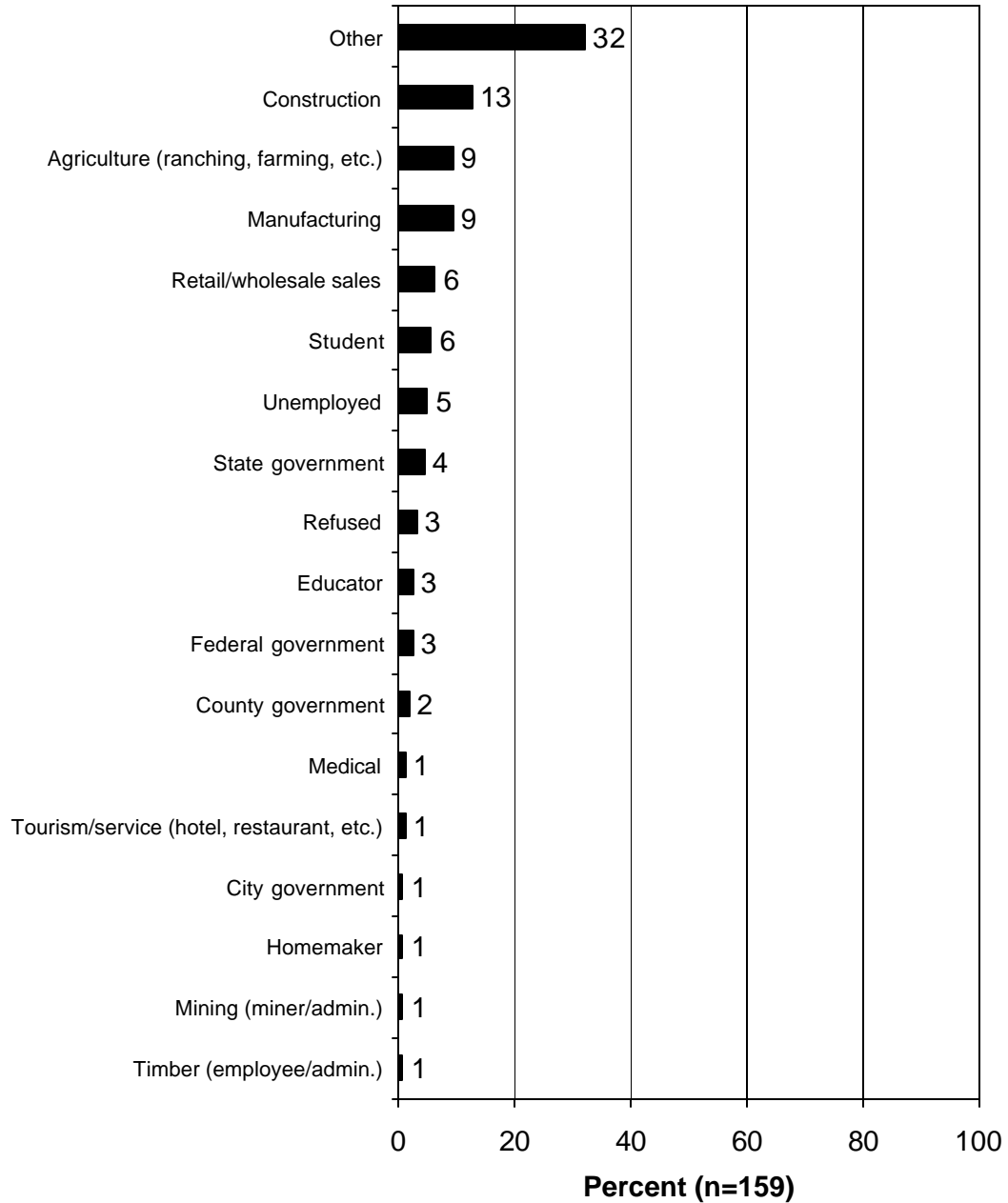
Q174. Are you a member of any conservation or sportsman's organizations? If yes: Which ones?



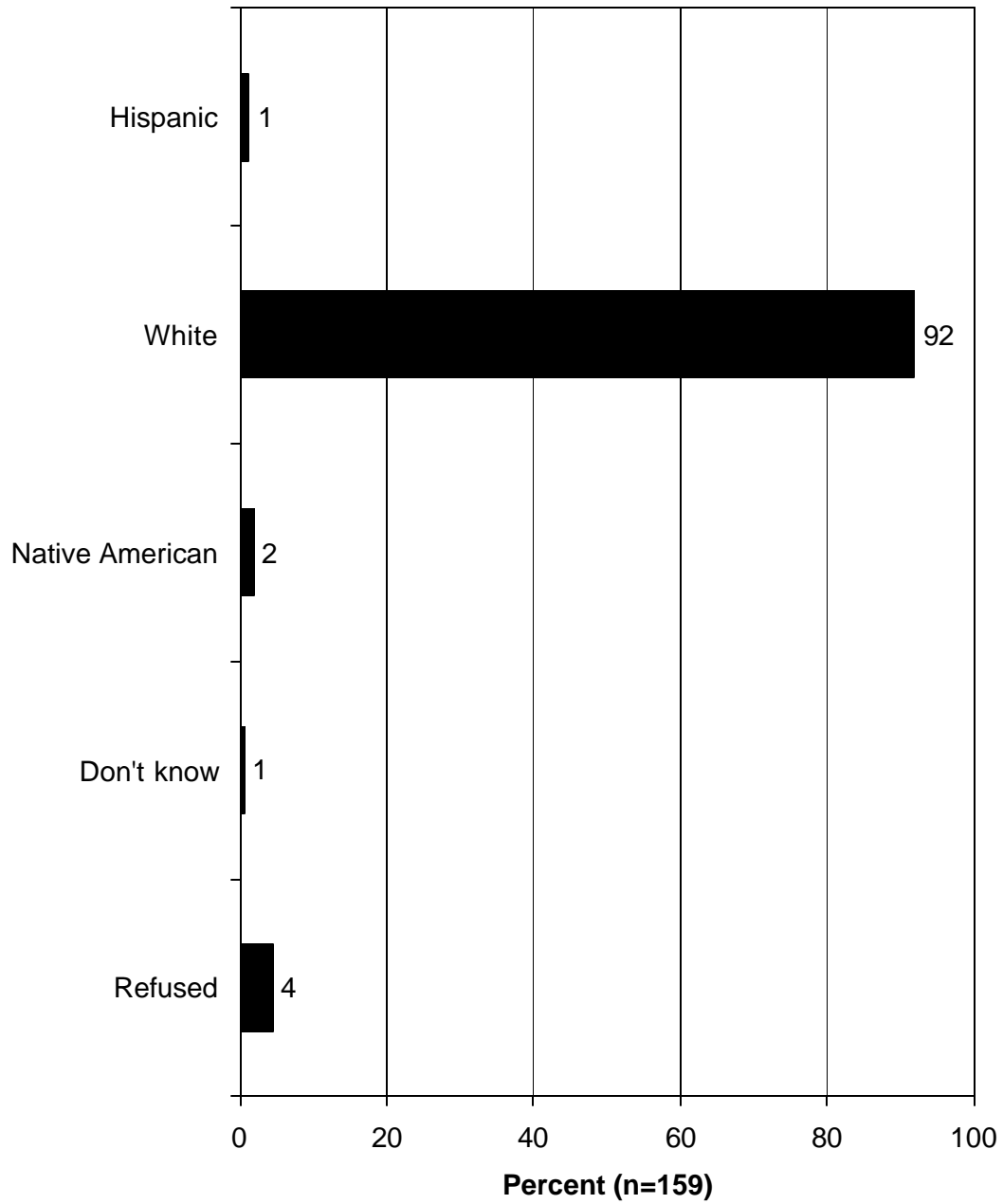
Q176. Do you consider your place of residence to be in a large city, a suburban area, a small city/town, or a rural area?



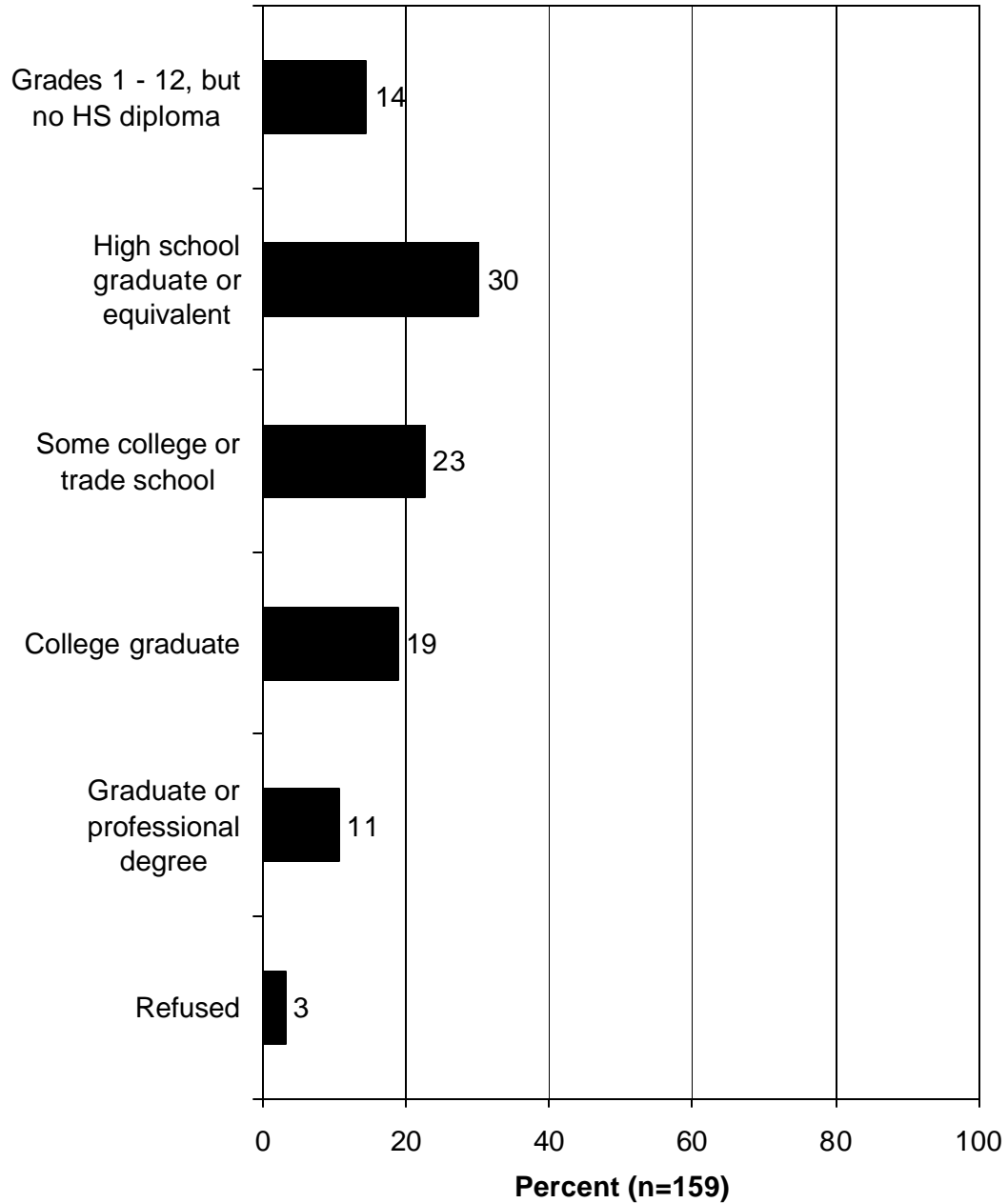
Q177. Which of the following best describes your occupation?



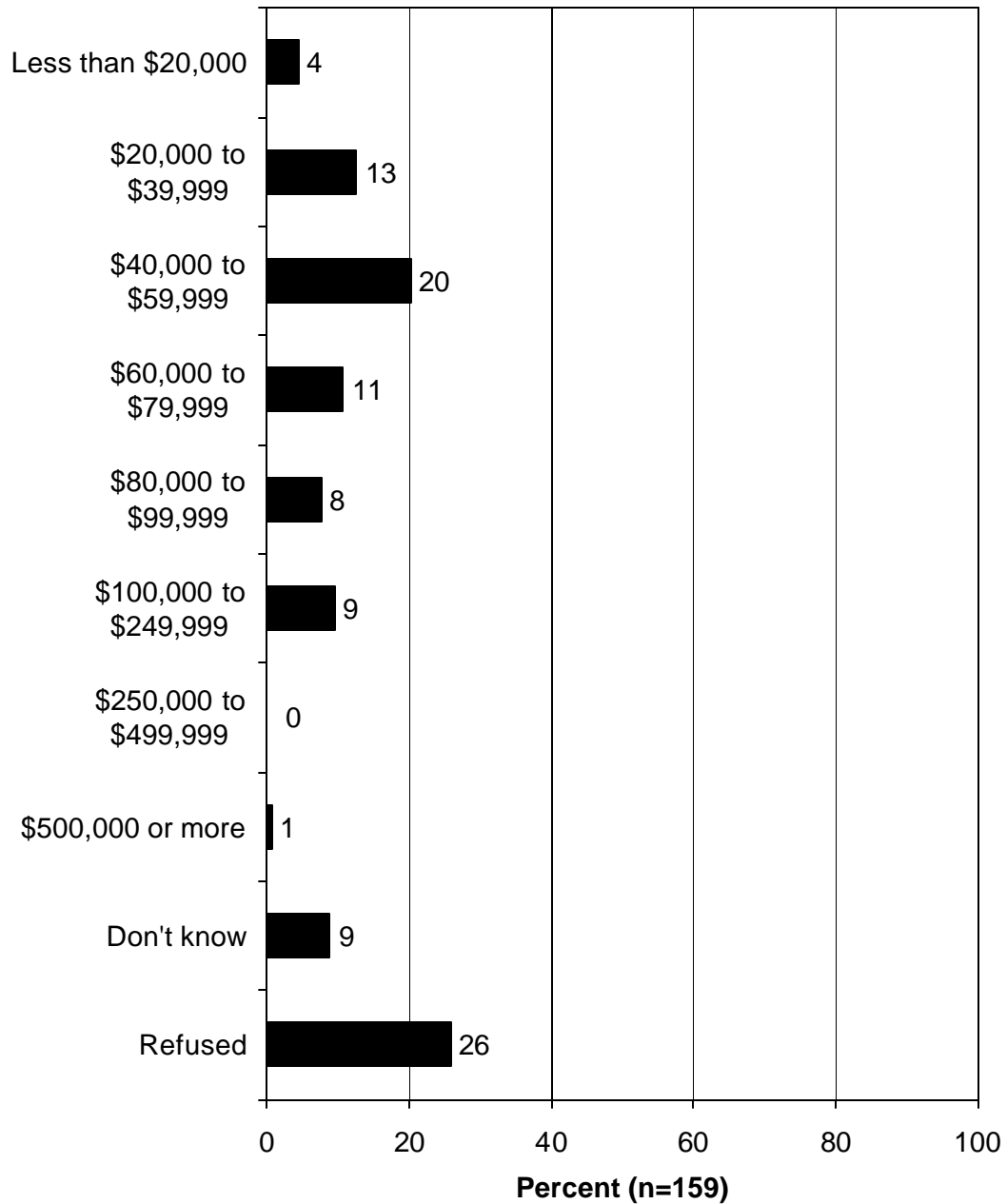
Q179. What is your race or ethnic background?



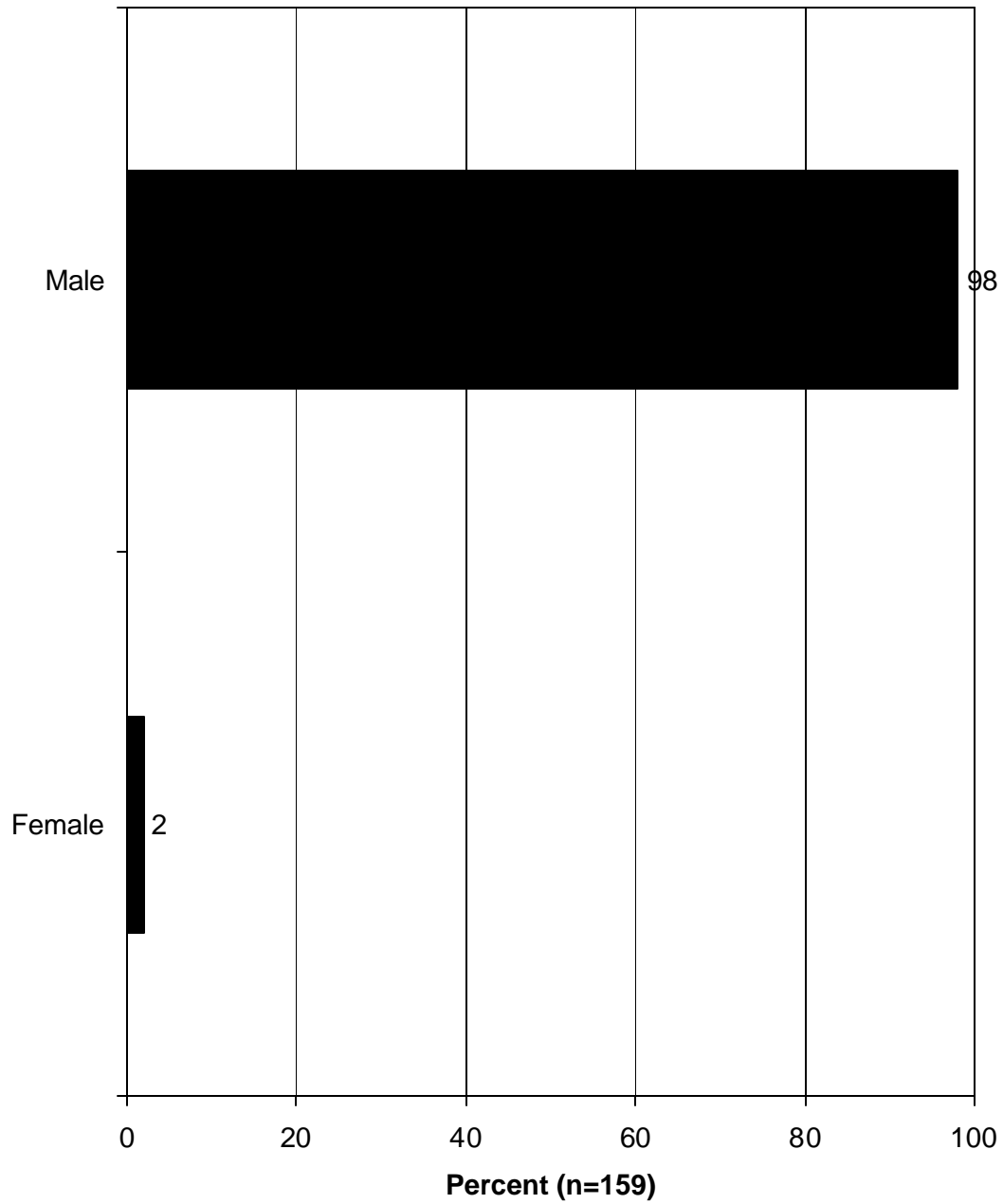
Q181. What is the highest grade level you have completed in school?



Q182. Which of these categories best describes your total household income before taxes last year?



Q185. Respondent's gender (not asked, but observed by interviewer).



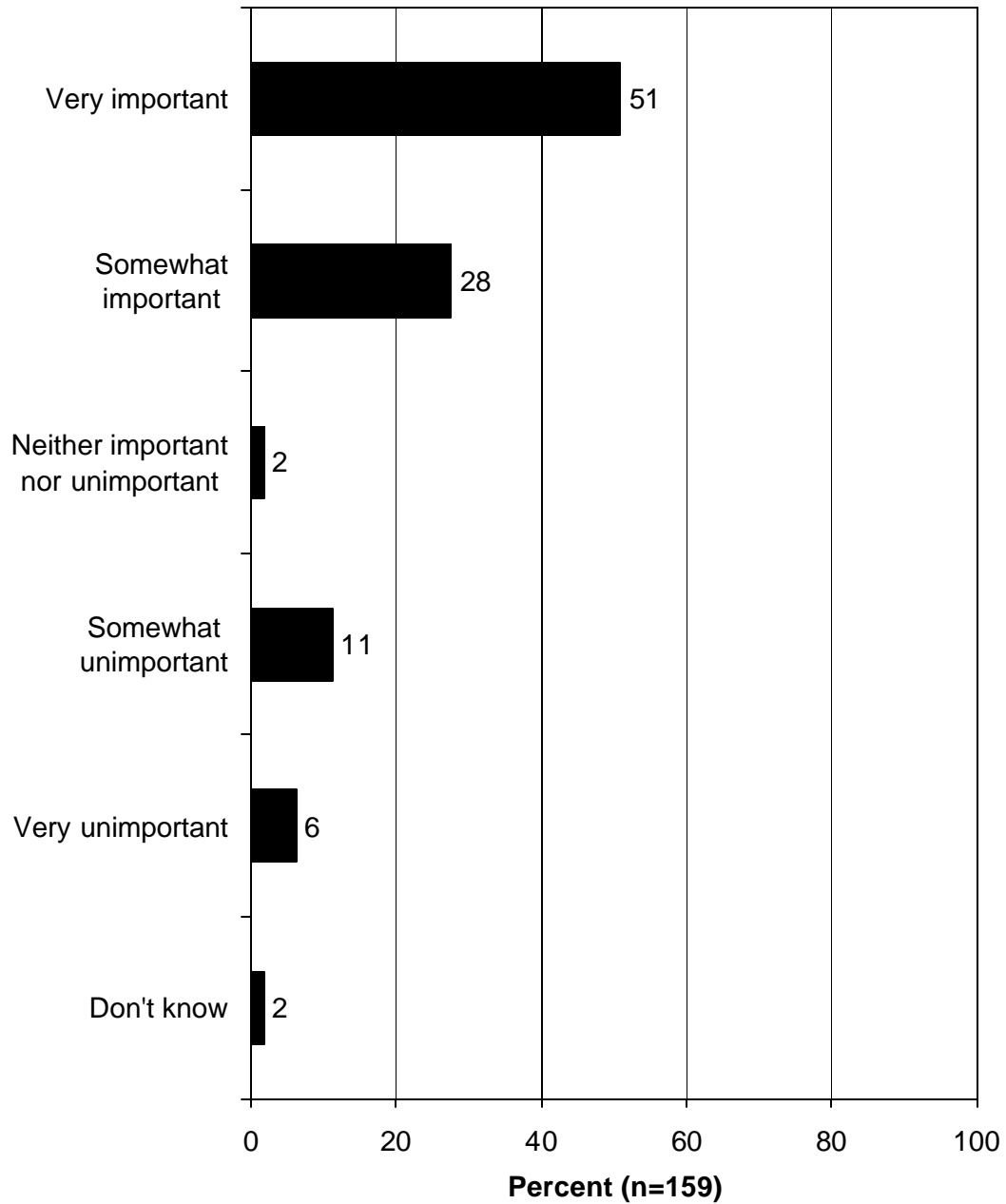
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q184. That is the end of the questionnaire. Thank you very much for your time and input! (Additional comments.)

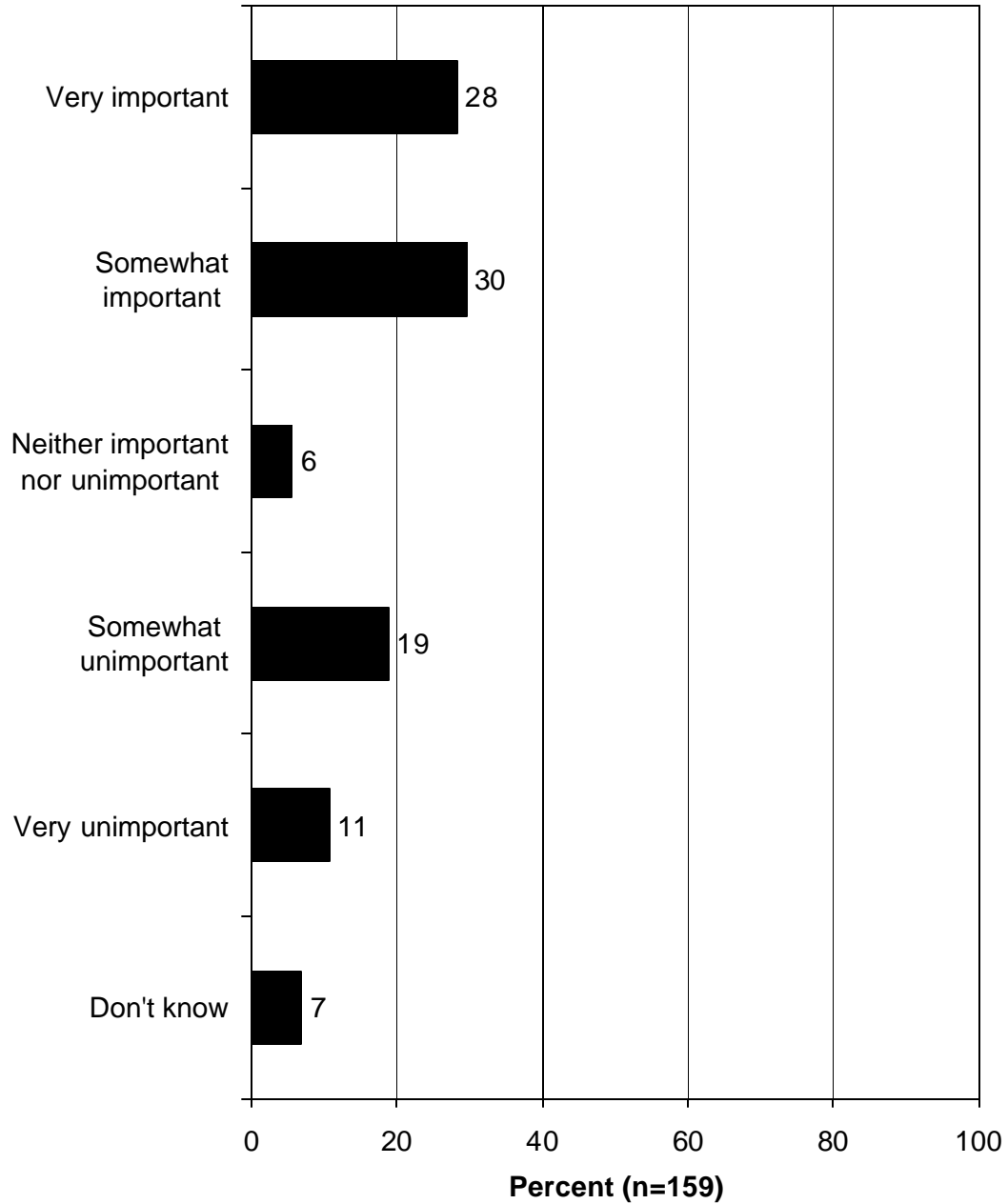
I am pretty satisfied with the way things are now.
I think [the state] needs to increase wetlands and youth programs.
Conservation is very important to me; thank you for doing great work!
Out-of-state hunting is outrageous; prices are too high; hard to enjoy hunting like that.
Send me some information, if you can.
Need more public hunting ground in Kansas.
Organization is great, membership is costly.
Keep up the good work!
You are doing a good job!
Permits are too high.
The prices for deer and turkey hunting licenses in Kansas are way too high.
I have my own land, and that's good enough for me.
I would like to stress mentoring youth participation...and public land for hunting for hunters without private land. Kansas has a good program for public land usage. It's hard to be critical with the large number of game.
I wish they would provide programs like the CRP [Conservation Reserve Program] like they had for farmers in the past in Kansas. Quail and pheasant are down 90%.
I've never seen more turkeys than right here in Kansas in all my life. Great hunting.
License prices are way too high.
The agency should make it possible to hunt archery and shotgun at the same time.
The turkey in this area are breeding rapidly; the result will be overpopulation, and I'm glad someone called to ask me these questions.

APPENDIX A. ADDITIONAL GRAPHS

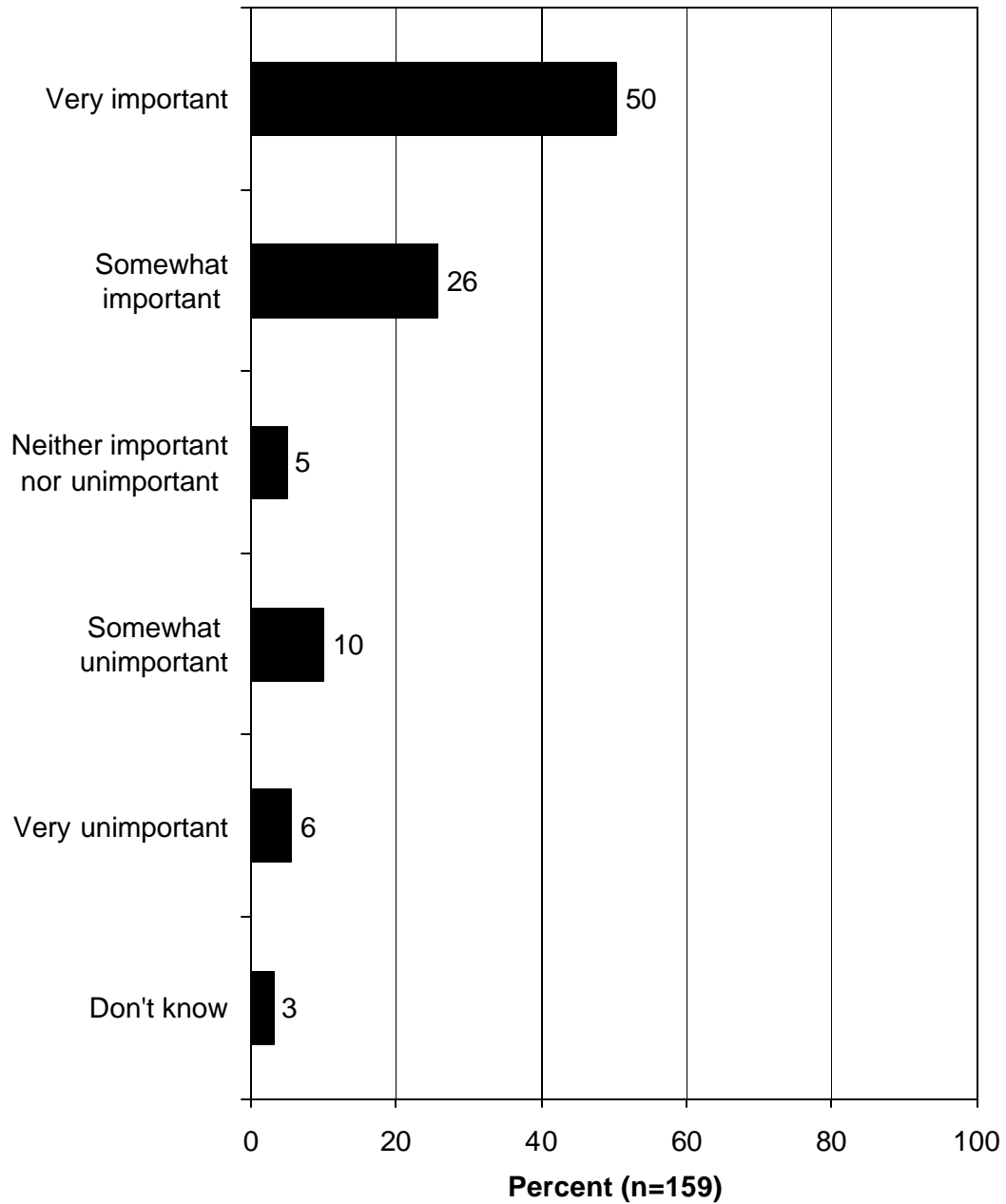
Q153. Do you think that providing additional spring turkey hunting opportunities is an important or unimportant program for your state fish and wildlife agency?



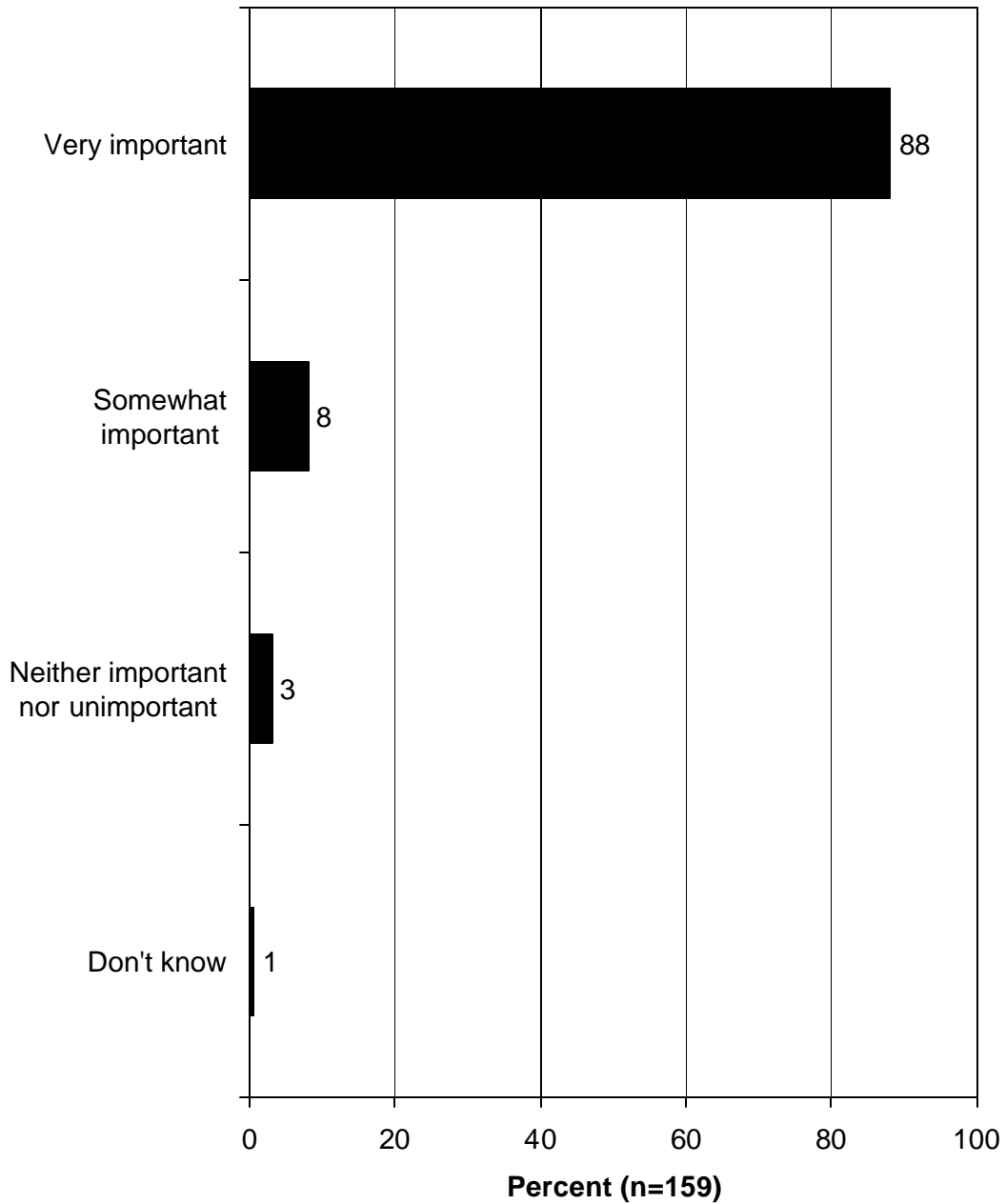
Q154. Do you think that providing additional fall turkey hunting opportunities is an important or unimportant program for your state fish and wildlife agency?



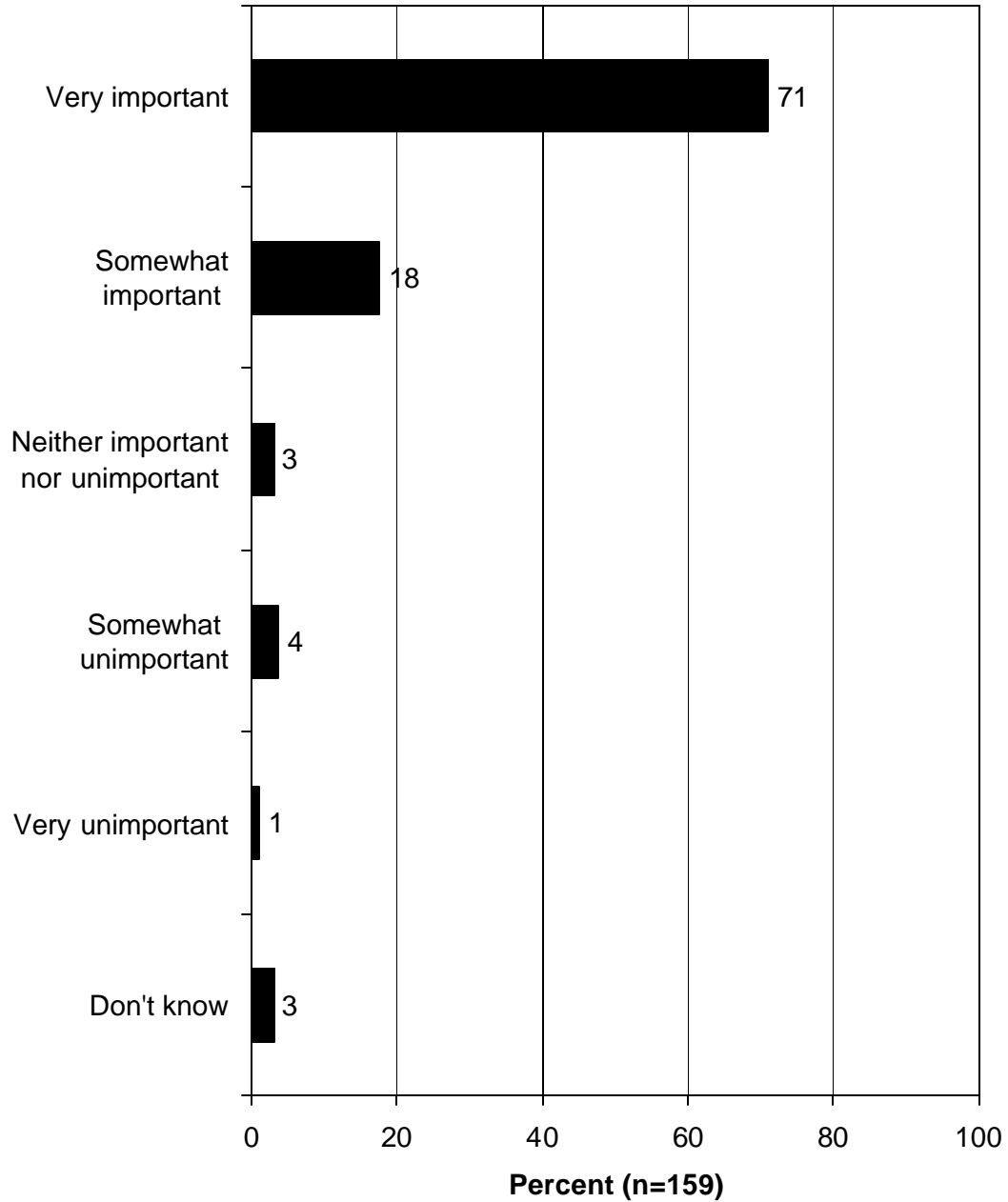
Q155. Do you think that providing additional hunting opportunities for species other than wild turkey is an important or unimportant program for your state fish and wildlife agency?



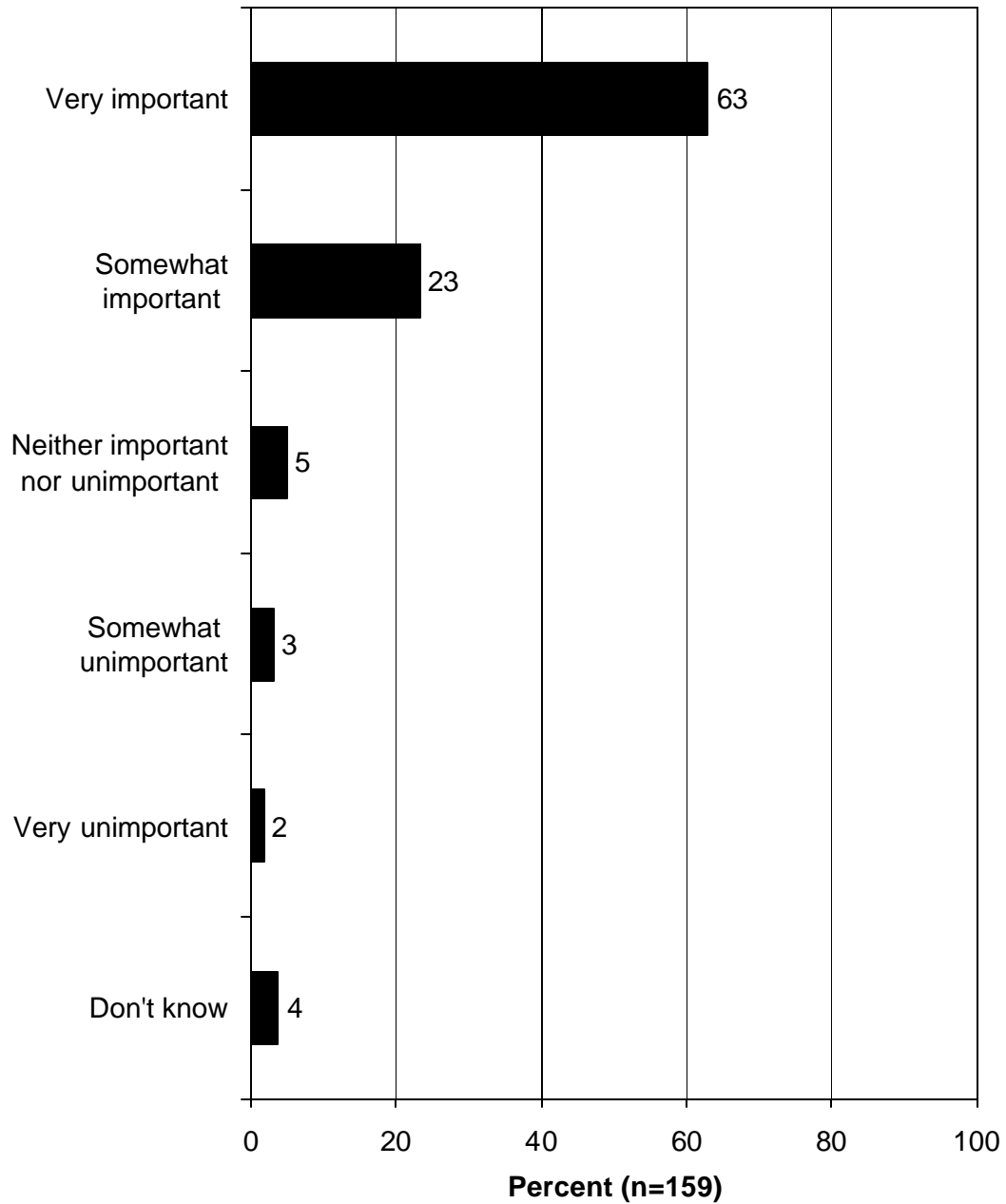
Q156. Do you think firearm use and safety is an important or unimportant program for your state fish and wildlife agency?



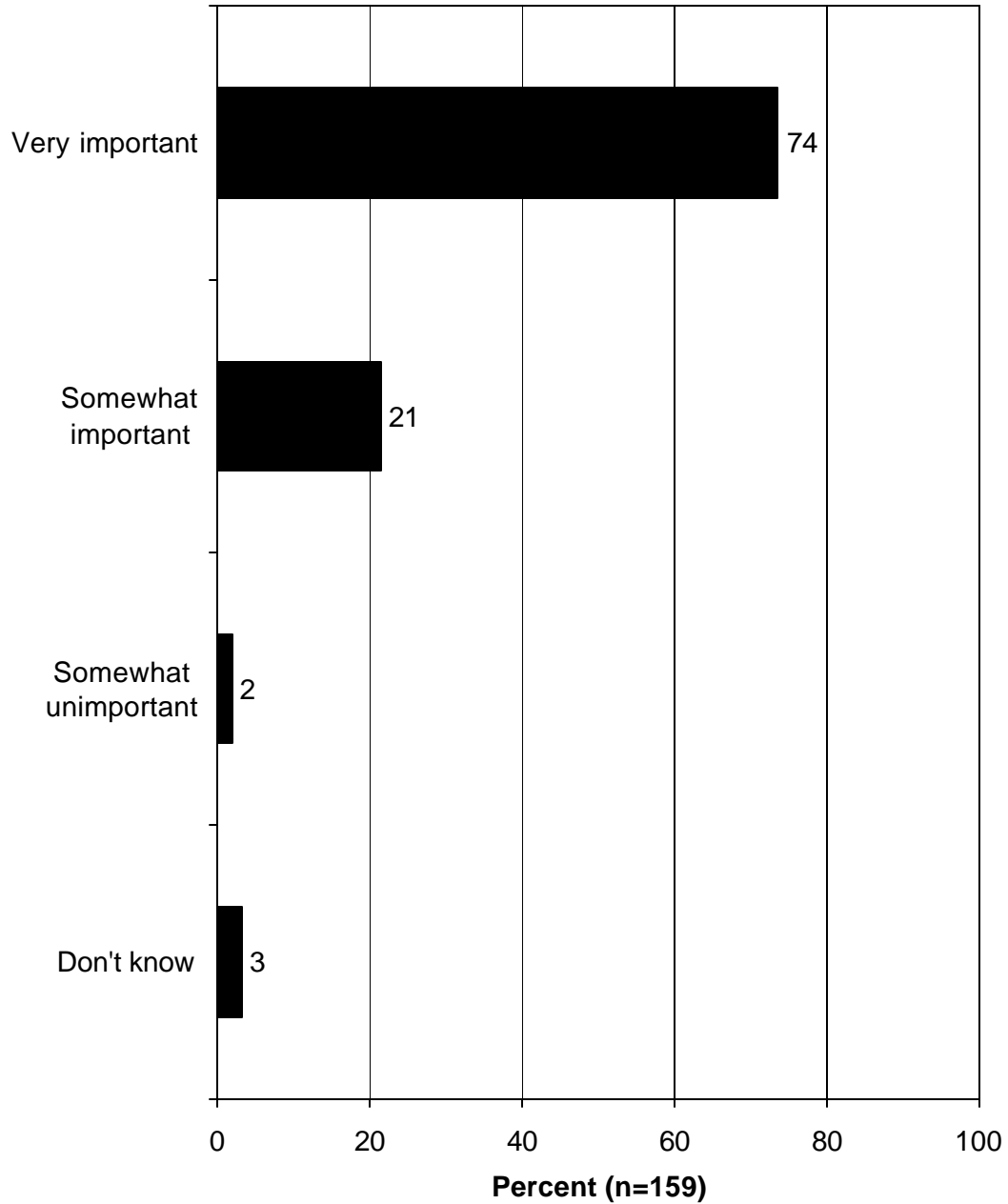
Q157. Do you think archery use and safety is an important or unimportant program for your state fish and wildlife agency?



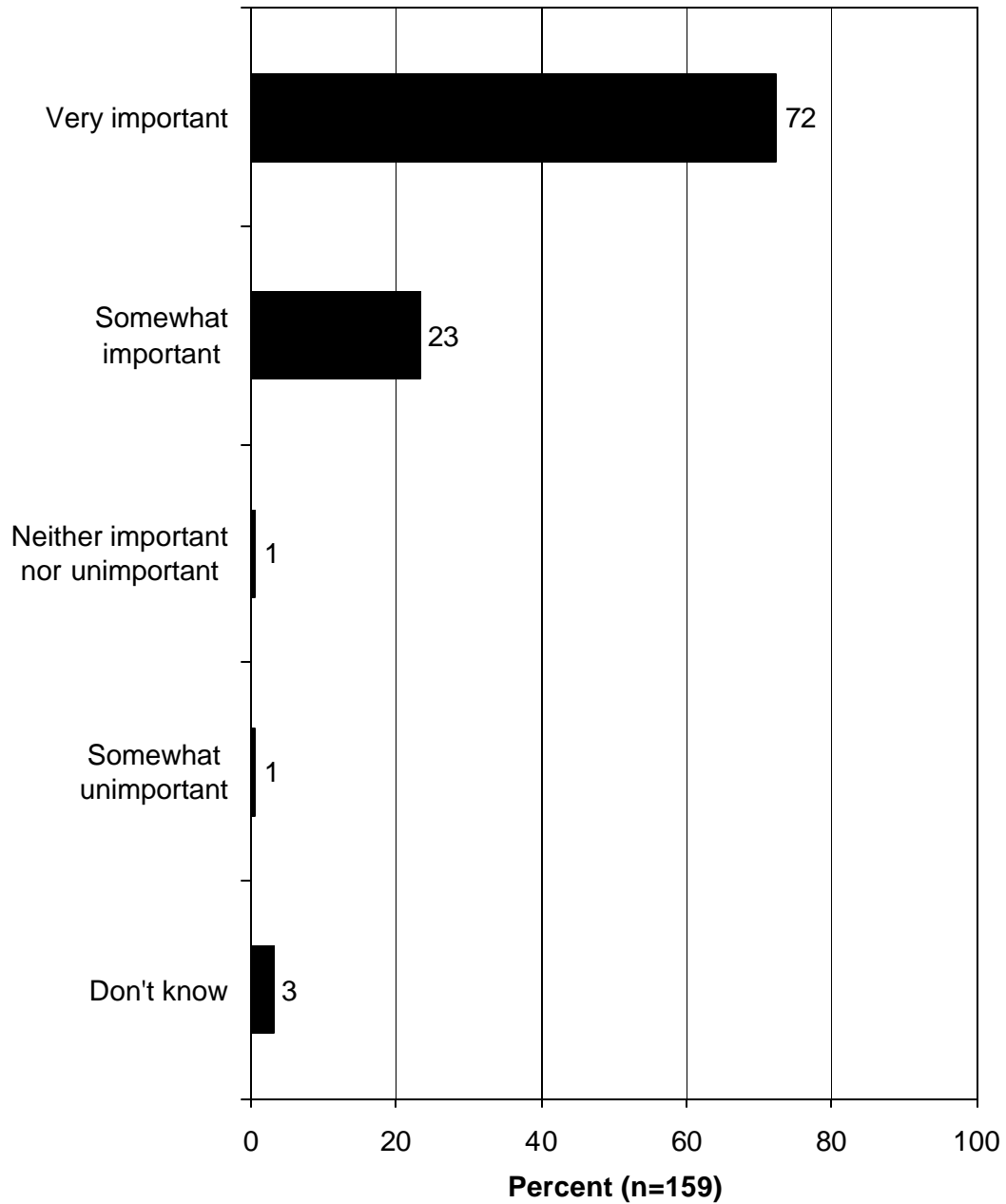
Q158. Do you think conservation projects, such as protecting or enhancing wild turkey habitat, are important or unimportant for your state fish and wildlife agency?



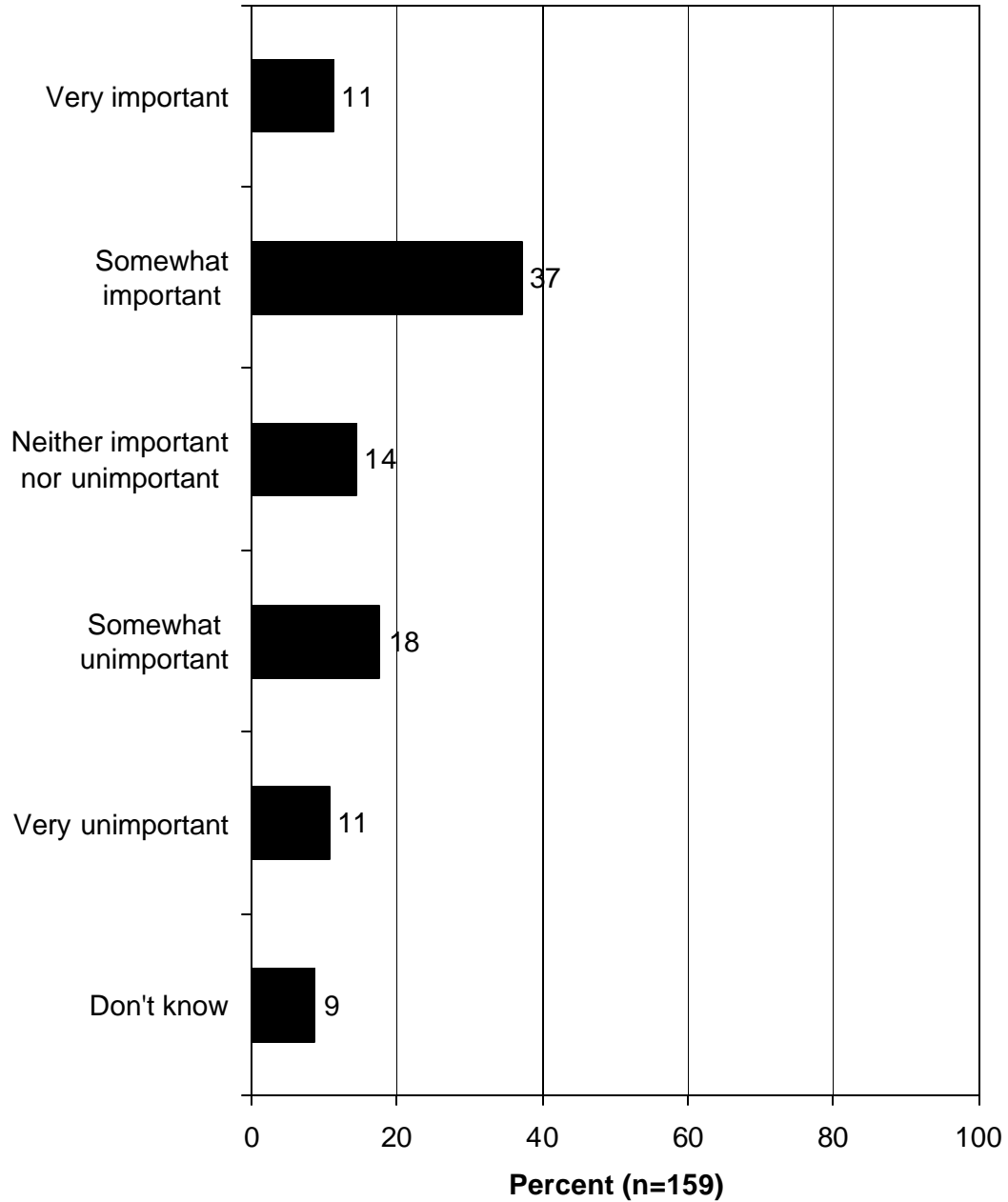
Q159. Do you think conservation projects, such as protecting or enhancing habitat for other wildlife besides wild turkey, are important or unimportant for your state fish and wildlife agency?



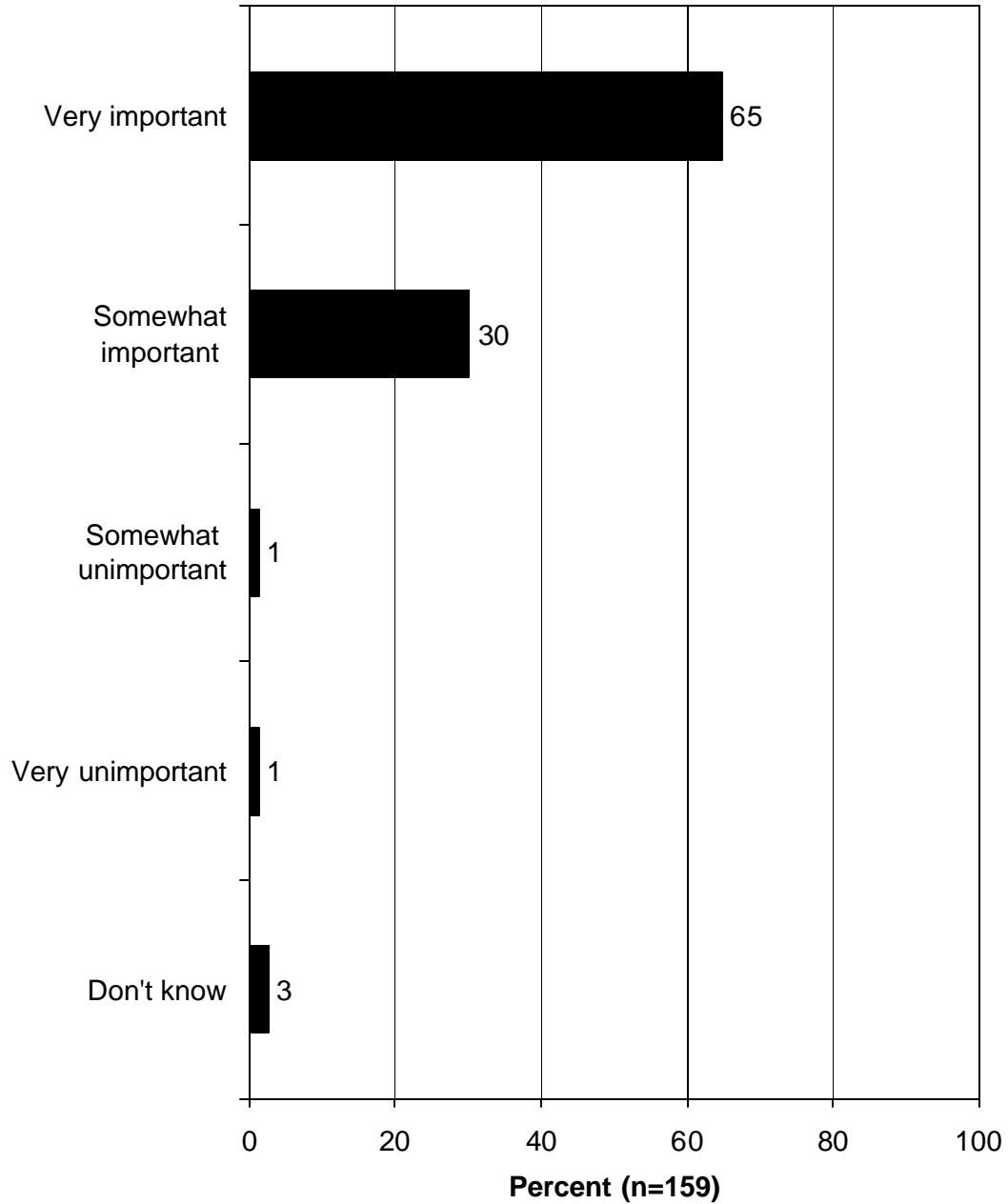
Q160. Do you think providing wild turkey hunting opportunities for disabled hunters is an important or unimportant program for your state fish and wildlife agency?



Q161. Do you think special events, such as calling contests, are important or unimportant for your state fish and wildlife agency?



Q162. Do you think education regarding conservation and outdoor skills is an important or unimportant program for your state fish and wildlife agency?



Q163. Do you think providing wild turkey hunting opportunities for youth is an important or unimportant program for your state fish and wildlife agency?

