

# MILFORD WILDLIFE AREA USERS SURVEY 2020



Conducted for

**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, PARKS,  
AND TOURISM (KDWPT)**

**JULY 2020**



**FORT HAYS STATE  
UNIVERSITY**

Docking Institute of Public Affairs  
Fort Hays State University  
600 Park Street  
Hays, Kansas 67601-4099  
Telephone: (785) 628-4197  
FAX: (785) 628-4188  
[www.fhsu.edu/docking](http://www.fhsu.edu/docking)

Brett Zollinger, Ph.D.  
**Director**

Jian Sun, Ph.D.  
**Assistant Director**

Michael S. Walker, MS  
**Research Scholar**

Luis Montelongo, MBA  
**Research Coordinator**

Lynette Ottley, BA  
**Administrative Specialist**

**Mission:**

To Facilitate Effective Public Policy Decision-Making.

The staff of the Docking Institute of Public Affairs and its University Center for Survey Research are dedicated to serving the people of Kansas and surrounding states.

# MILFORD WILDLIFE AREA USERS SURVEY 2020

## **Prepared By:**

Brett Zollinger, Ph.D.  
Director  
Docking Institute of Public Affairs

Luis Montelongo, MBA  
Research Coordinator  
Docking Institute of Public Affairs

Leslie Watson-DiVittore, BA  
Graduate Student Assistant  
Docking Institute of Public Affairs

## **Prepared For:**

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism  
(KDWPT)

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## Executive Summary

From the 702 responses received on its online survey of Milford Wildlife Area (MWA) users conducted between June 15, 2020 and July 6, 2020, the Docking Institute of Public Affairs finds:

- Well over half, 56%, have visited MWA in 2020, with another 28% having visited it most recently in 2019.
- About 31% use MWA weekly, at least during a particular season, and another 25% use it at least more than once a month during a particular season. About 24% use the MWA a few times per year. Only 6% report not using MWA at least once per year.
- Users travel a median of 20 miles to reach MWA, and 80% of users travel 100 miles or less to reach MWA.
- The highest percentage, 71%, of respondents use MWA for hunting, and 63% report that they fish at MWA. Only 21% selected some “other” use, and 5% report they have not used the MWA.
- Among those who hunt at MWA, about one third, 34%, report hunting deer there regularly. About equal percentages report hunting upland birds, 27%, and waterfowl, 25%. In descending order, percentages who hunt other species are as follows: turkey (19%), doves (16%), small game (11%), and furbearers (4%).
- Among those who fish at MWA, the most pursued species are wiper (35%), crappie (34%), and catfish (33%). About 33% also indicate they pursue “whatever’s biting.”
- About 40% indicate they hunt or fish with a youth under age 17, and among those users, 15% have used the specially designated youth and mentor area. Among those who hunt or fish with a youth and have not used the youth and mentor area, 62% were not aware of this specially designated area.
- About 23% report they have physical limitations that make getting to hunting or fishing destinations a challenge, and among those users, 11% have used one or both of the two handicapped hunting and fishing areas. Among those with physical limitations and have not used either of those two areas, 69% report they were unaware of these specially designated areas.
- There is much more willingness to walk longer distances for equipment intensive hunting than for equipment intensive fishing. Almost two-thirds, 64%, of those

who hunt are willing to walk more than a half mile (the longest distance option provided), but only 16% of those who fish are willing to walk more than a half mile for equipment intensive fishing.

- Just over two-thirds, 69%, consider hunting easily accessible, which is 10% points less than the 79% who consider fishing easily accessible. Certain themes emerged in open-ended responses when those who do not consider hunting or fishing easily accessible were asked why areas they have in mind are not easily accessible. About 29% indicate the distance to reach the area, followed closely by 27% who indicate that gates are an obstacle for ease of access. The single most often reason that fishing is not considered easily accessible is gates, with 44% mentioning something in this regard, and difficult terrain is the second most frequent mentioned reason at 28%.
- When those who hunt at MWA were asked specifically about the impact of the managed seasonal road closures on their hunting experience, the single largest percentage, 31%, regard the closures as extremely positive. Another 21% regard the closures as somewhat positive, while 26% regard them as having no effect. About 15% regard the closures as somewhat negative, and 6% consider them to have an extremely negative impact on their hunting experiences.
- When those who fish at MWA were asked specifically about the impact of the managed seasonal road closures on their fishing experience, the single largest percentage, 49%, consider it to have no effect. Combined percentages considering the closures as either somewhat or extremely negative for their fishing experiences total to 30%, while combined percentages of somewhat or extremely positive total to 21%.
- When respondents were asked how likely it would be that they would use these seasonally closed roads in any additional opening time beyond the current closure timeframe, combined totals of somewhat and highly likely reach 66% for both hunting and fishing.
- Respondents were given four answer options to the question, “If there is a decision to extend the duration of time that these seasonal roads are open, which is your preference?” The single largest percentage, 44%, chose the answer option for no change to the closure timeframe. The second highest percentage, 29%, prefers that the roads remain open year round except during the 10 days of the deer rifle season. About 22% prefer the timeframe be extended by making closures run October 1 to March 1, and about 5% prefer the timeframe be extended by making closures run September 10 to March 1.
- As respondents wrapped up all survey items they were asked one final question, “Do you use the Milford Wildlife ‘Area News’ page located online for information about the Milford Wildlife Area?” A majority, 52%, were not aware of the site. About 23% reporting using this source of news about MWA.

## Introduction & Methodology

The Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism (KDWPT) commissioned the Docking Institute of Public Affairs (Institute) to design, administer, and analyze results of a survey on uses of and satisfaction with the Milford Wildlife Area among recent users. Working with a local group of users, KDWPT had particular interest in the extent to which seasonal road closures affected the experiences of users, as well as users' attitudes toward the road closures.

To build a comprehensive MWA users frame from which to randomly sample, KDWPT provided the Institute with MWA users as recorded via its iSportsman check-in system. These users: checked-in to Milford Wildlife Area at least once between January 1, 2018, and March 6, 2020; have both a postal address and email address; and are 18 years and older. The Institute received 2,275 entries in that system before cleaning it of any duplicates. As anglers using MWA have greater potential for not being recorded in iSportsman relative to hunters, KDWPT also provided the Institute with KDWPT licensed anglers 2018 to March 17, 2020, in the counties of Clay, Dickinson, and Geary. From those counties over that timeframe and before cleaning of duplicates, the Institute received 2,149 entries of licensed anglers who provided an email address along with their postal address. The Institute merged the iSportsman and licensed anglers spreadsheets, and then removed duplicates. When an entry was in both iSportsman and licensed angler lists, the Institute removed the duplicate from the licensed angler list and left the entry coded as an iSportsman entry. This merging and removal of duplicates resulted in a users frame of 4,056 entries.

KDWPT provided a .pdf file of approximately 200 signers of a petition circulated in the local area on the topic of gate closures. For those with sufficient contact information added to their petition signature, KDWPT reached out by phone to pose some questions on potential reason for signing the petition. KDWPT submitted the Excel file it built from those contact attempts. From this Excel file the Institute finds 129 petition signatories with first and last names in digital format. The Institute then checked that list of 129 against the 4,056 in the users frame, finding 12 petition signers to be among these 4,056.

The Institute then randomly sampled the agreed-to 3,100 users from the users frame. Prior to mailing an invitation to the survey the Institute conducted a U.S. Postal Service move update to help ensure that a current mailing address was being used for the invitation.

Envelopes containing letter with online survey login credentials were mailed out on Friday, June 12, 2020. It directed recipients to the Docking Institute's website for entering the survey. The letter also contained a QR code option for respondents to gain access to a smartphone/tablet mobile device formatted online survey. Additionally, an initial email invitation was sent to all targeted respondents who had a valid email



address (3,065) on June 14, 2020 at about 7:00pm Central Time. Unfortunately, due to a Docking Institute error, unusable login credentials were sent in that initial email. The Docking Institute emailed a correction notice to all invited respondents at about 9:45am on Monday, June 15 (the next morning). To confirm, only surveys completed with authentic login credentials were used for analysis. Survey responses were not being officially collected until June 15<sup>th</sup> at about 9:50am. All who tried to participate in the survey between the evening start on June 14<sup>th</sup> up until the error was corrected at 9:45am, were given an opportunity to respond again using their unique login credentials received in the postal letter and repeated again in the second- and third-wave email invitations. After allowing one week for wave one invitations to yield response, on June 22, the Docking Institute sent a second email invitation to all targets who had not yet responded, and on June 29, a third (and final) invitation was sent to all remaining targets who had not yet responded.

The survey closed on July 6<sup>th</sup> at 10:00am Central Time. This online survey achieved 702 valid completions, resulting in a response rate to this online survey of 23% (702/3,100). With an estimated universe of 4,056 users the sampling margin of error for the 702 completions is +/-3.4% assuming no response bias. The number of respondents (n) upon which response distributions are based are reported throughout. When they are less than 702, this is due to nonresponses and/or is a product skip logic in the questionnaire that filtered away respondents for whom a question was not relevant.

## Sociodemographics of Respondents

As shown in Figure 1, the vast majority, 91%, of respondents to this survey are male, with only 9% being female. The single largest percentage of respondents, 25%, are ages 51 to 60, followed by equal percentages who are 41 to 50 (21%) or 31 to 40 (21%). See Figure 2. Slightly under half of all respondents are age 51 and older, while slightly more than half are under age 50 and younger.

Figure 1. Gender

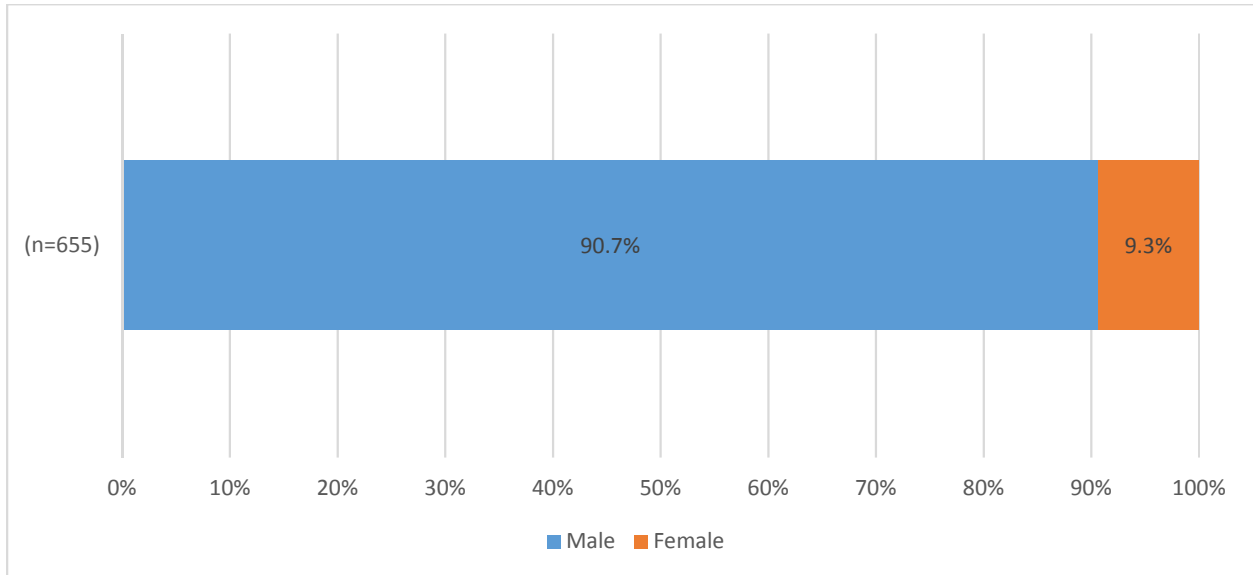
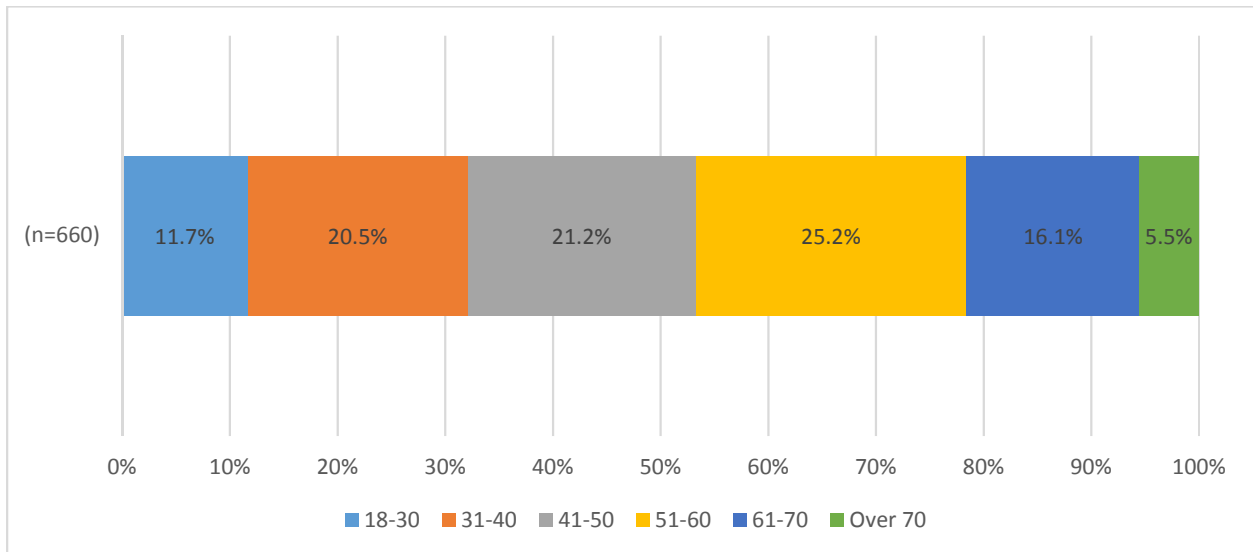
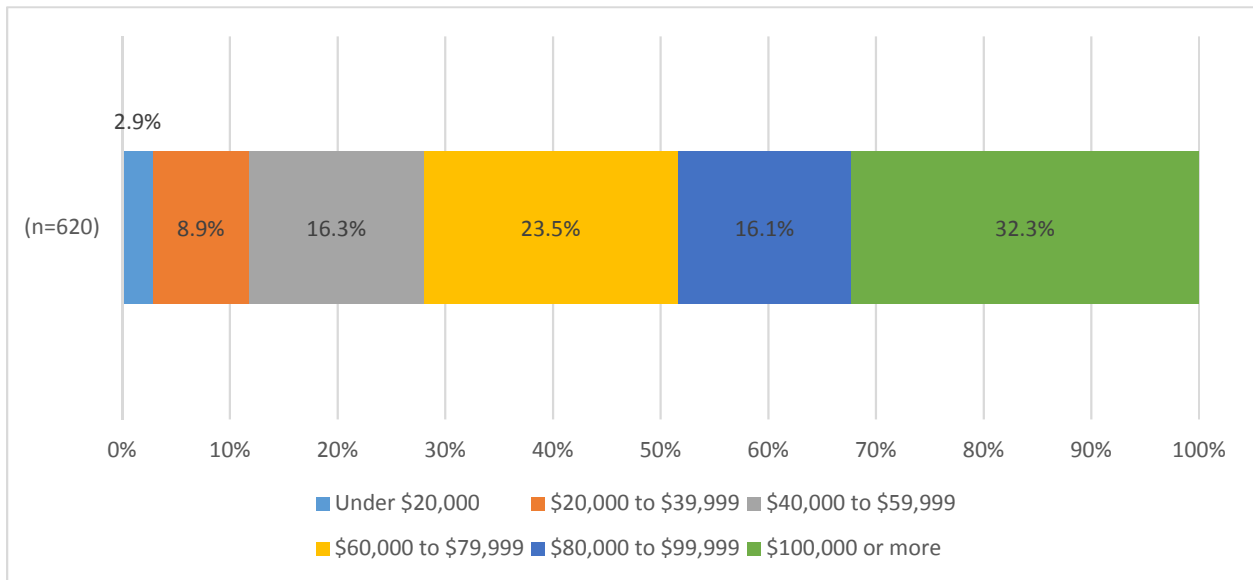


Figure 2. Age



About a third of the respondents (32%) report a total household income in 2019 of \$100,000 or greater, statistically the same as the 31% percent of U.S. households in 2018 with total income at this level<sup>1</sup>. Another 16% report incomes in the \$80,000 to \$99,999 range. About 24% report total household income in the \$60,000 to \$79,999 range. Overall, this income distribution shown in Figure 3 is very similar to that of U.S. households in 2018.

Figure 3. Total Household Income in 2019



<sup>1</sup>Table A-1 at <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2019/demo/income-poverty/p60-266.html>

## Uses of Milford Wildlife Area

Respondents reported whether they used MWA for hunting, fishing, and/or for other purposes. As a way to ensure the survey was reaching actual MWA users, the option “I have not used the Milford Wildlife Area was also offered.” Those who indicated they do not use MWA were skipped to the end of the questionnaire, where they were thanked for participating and given the URL for the online Milford Wildlife Area News. Figure 4 shows that the highest percentage, 71%, of respondents use MWA for hunting, and 63% report that they fish at MWA. Only 21% report some other use, and 5% report they have not used the MWA.

Figure 4. Uses of Milford Wildlife Area for Hunting, Fishing, and/or Other

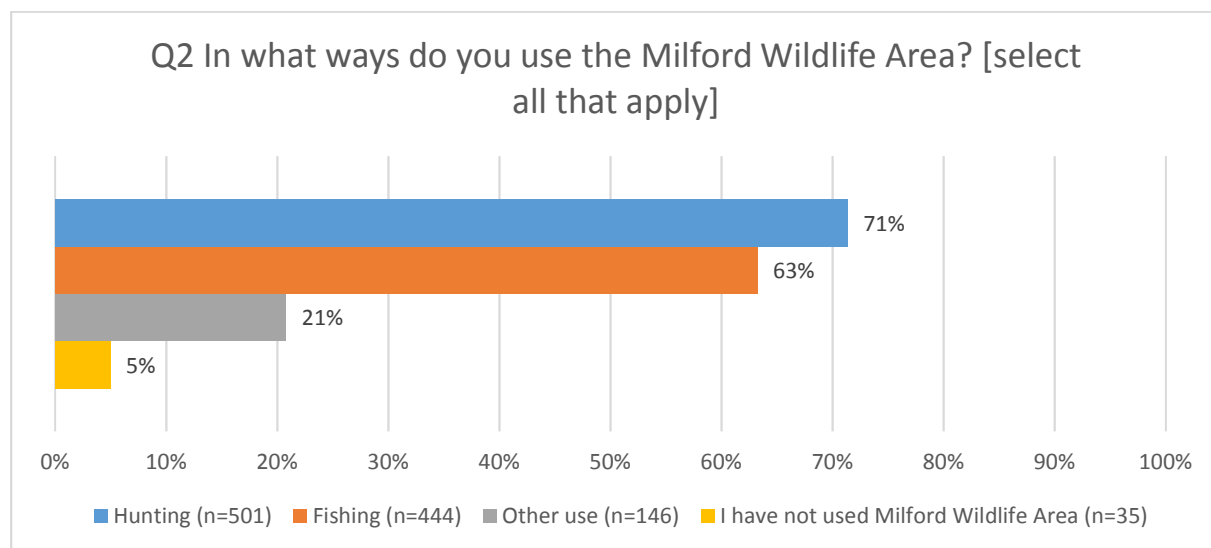


Figure 5. Most Recent Visit to Milford Wildlife Area

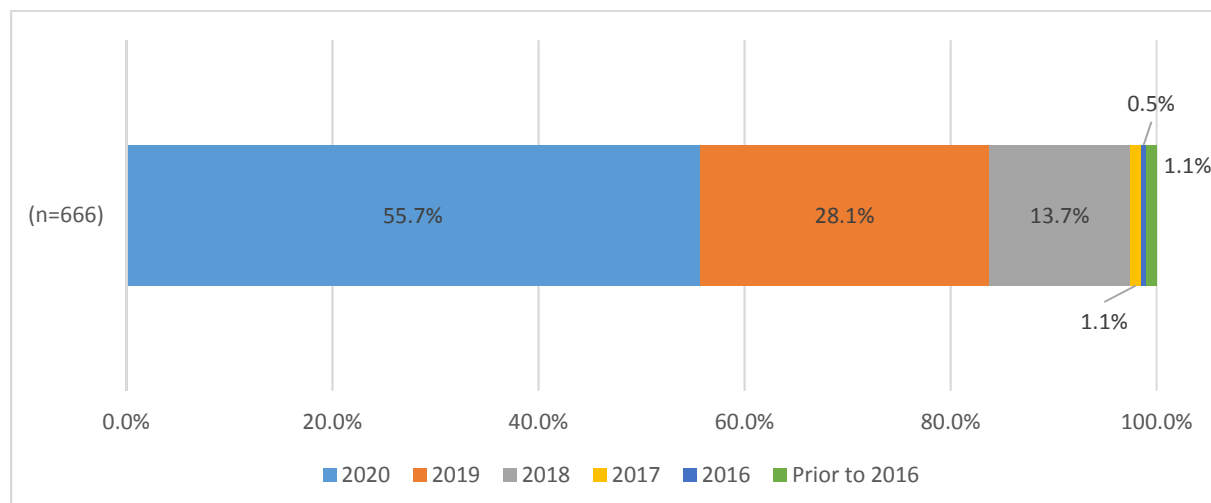
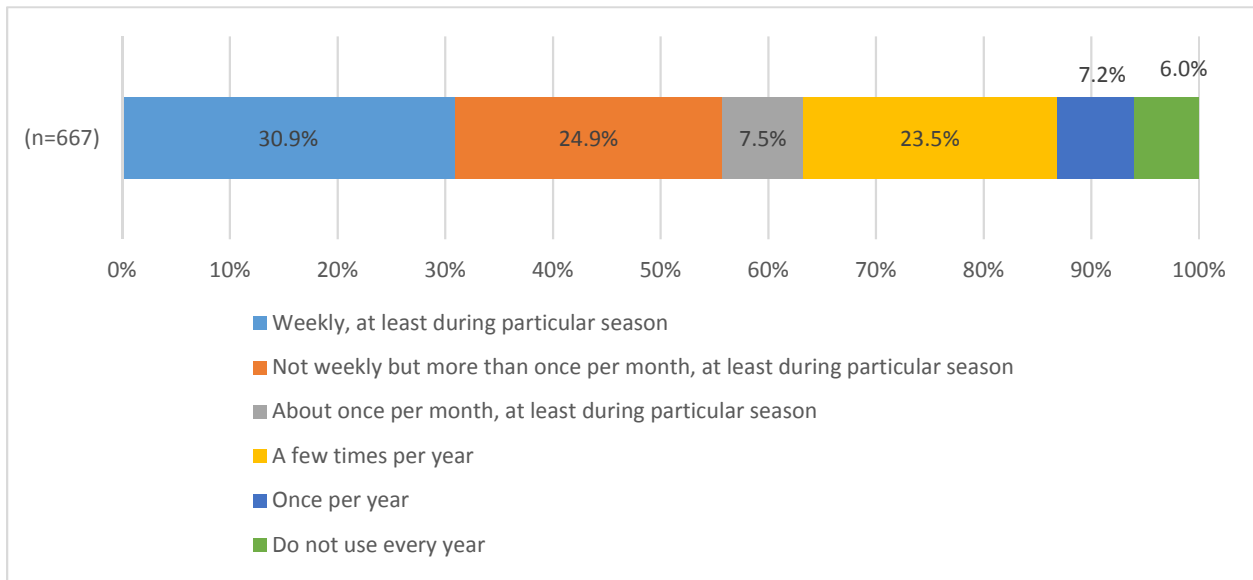


Figure 5 shows that well over half (56%) have visited MWA in 2020, with another 28% having visited it most recently in 2019. Clearly the respondent profile consists of recent users of the MWA. Further, the frequency of use distribution in Figure 6, shows that 31% use MWA weekly, at least during a particular season, and another 25% use it at least more than once a month during a particular season. About 24% use the MWA a few times per year. Only 6% report not using MWA at least once per year.

Figure 6. Frequency of Use



As a measure of ease in reaching MWA among respondents, they were asked how many miles they must travel to reach MWA. Table 1 shows summary statistics of the response distribution. The median number of miles traveled is 20, or about 51% travel 20 miles or fewer and about 49% travel more than 20 miles. Not surprisingly, the minimum number of miles is one. The maximum is 2,000. Mean miles (147) is heavily influenced by the few cases that travel a relatively large number of miles to reach MWA. A cumulative percentage of 80% (not shown) travel 100 miles or less.

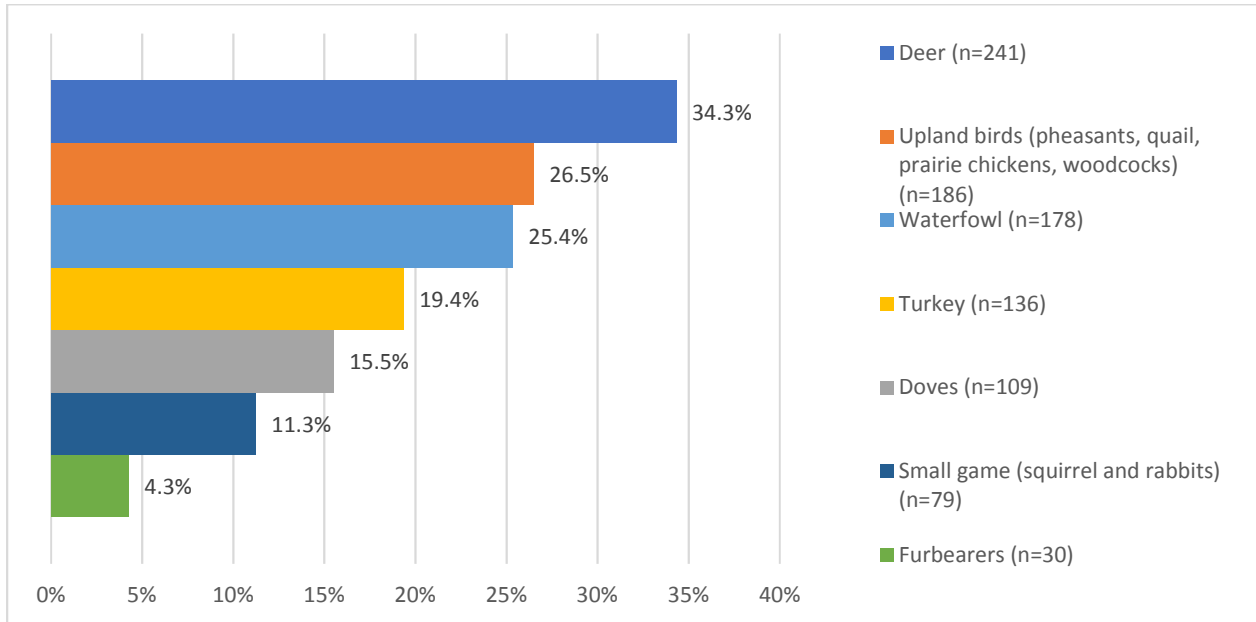
Table 1. Summary Statistics for Miles Traveled to Reach Milford Wildlife Area

Median miles	Mode miles	Mean miles	Std. Deviation miles	Minimum miles	Maximum miles
20.0	10.0	147.2	314.3	1	2,000

(n=533)

Those who hunt were given a list of species and asked to indicate all from the list that they regularly hunt at MWA. Figure 7 shows that about one third, 34%, report hunting deer at MWA regularly. About equal percentages report hunting upland birds, 27%, and waterfowl, 25%. In descending order, percentages who hunt other species are as follows: turkey (19%), doves (16%), small game (11%), and furbearers (4%).

*Figure 7. Species Most Regularly Hunted at Milford Wildlife Area*



The survey also measured type(s) of species targeted by respondents when fishing. Respondents were asked, “Which of these species do you regularly pursue when fishing at Milford Wildlife Area?” Figure 8 illustrates that compared to hunting at MWA, the differences in rates of pursuing respective fish species are much less, as the lowest percentage being those who report pursuing smallmouth bass (21%) and the highest percentage being those who pursue wiper (35%). The most pursued species are wiper (35%), crappie (34%), and catfish (33%). About 33% also indicate they pursue “whatever’s biting.”

Figure 8. Species Most Regularly Fished at Milford Wildlife Area

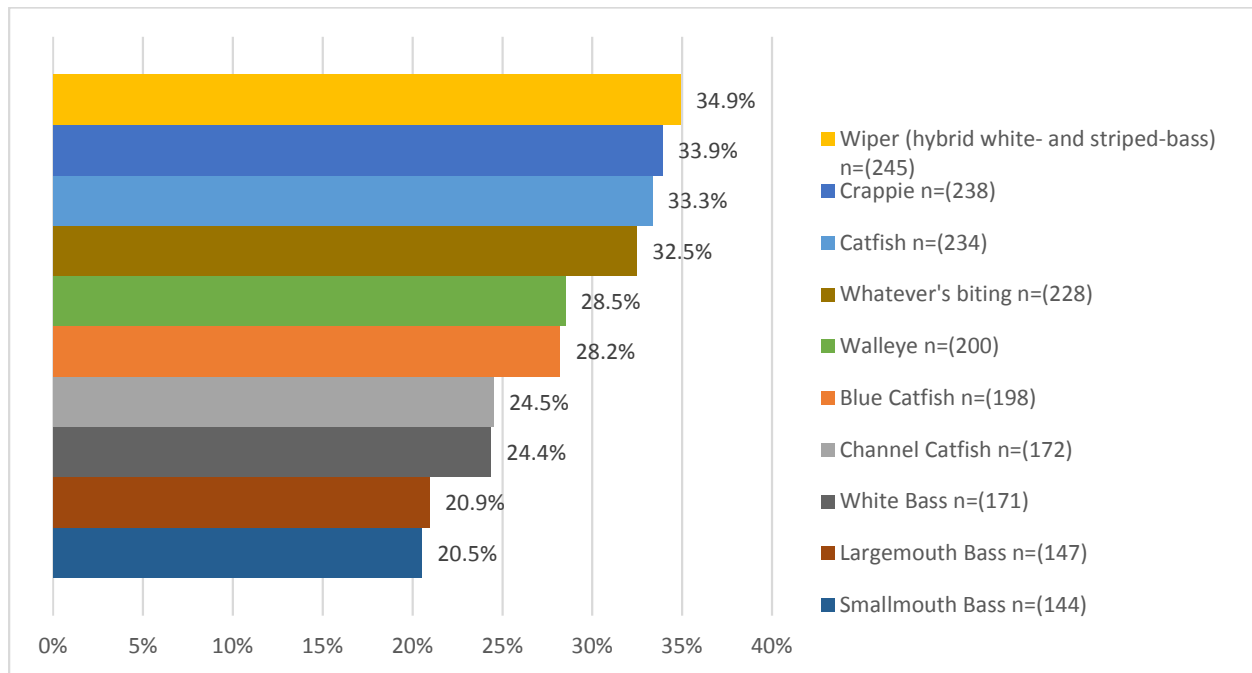


Figure 9 shows that 40% indicate they hunt or fish with a youth under age 17, and a follow-up item finds that among those users 15% report (Figure 10) having used the specially designated youth and mentor area. Those who hunt or fish with a youth and indicate they have not used the youth and mentor area at MWA (85% who say “no” in Figure 10) were asked whether they were aware of the youth/mentor area. Figure 11 shows that 62% of such respondents were not aware of this special use area.

Figure 9. Hunts or Fishes with a Youth Age 16 or Younger

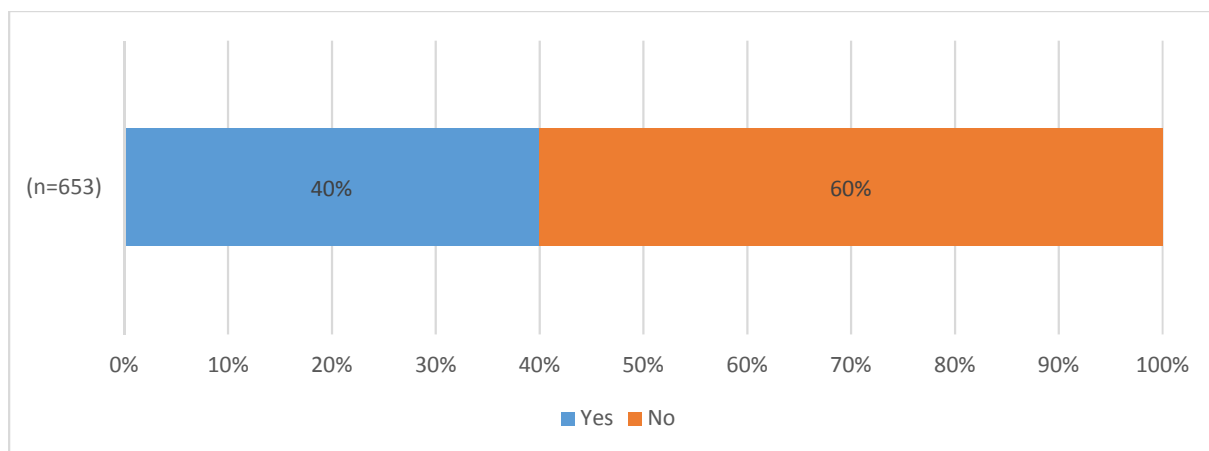


Figure 10. Has Used the Youth and Mentor Area

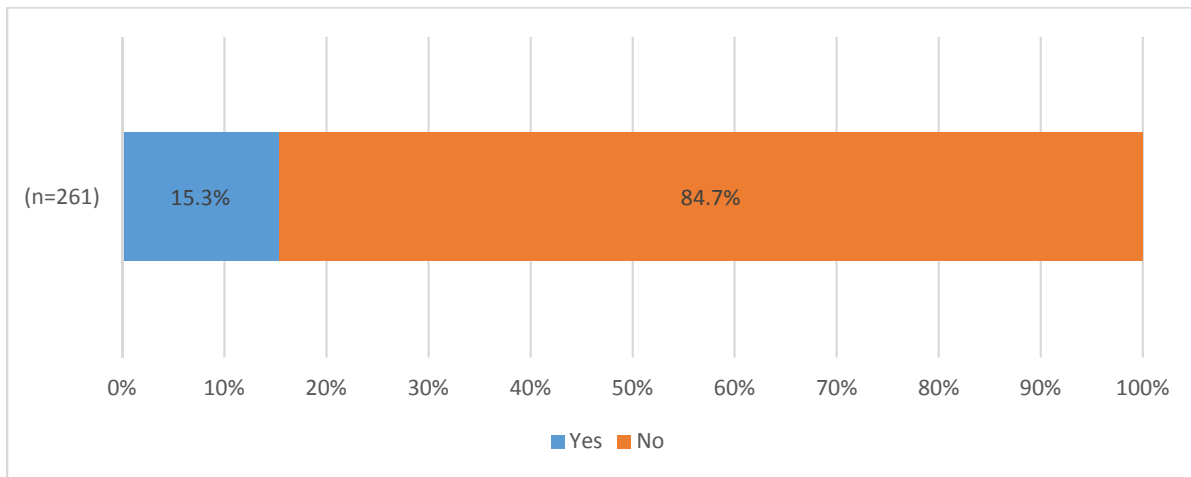
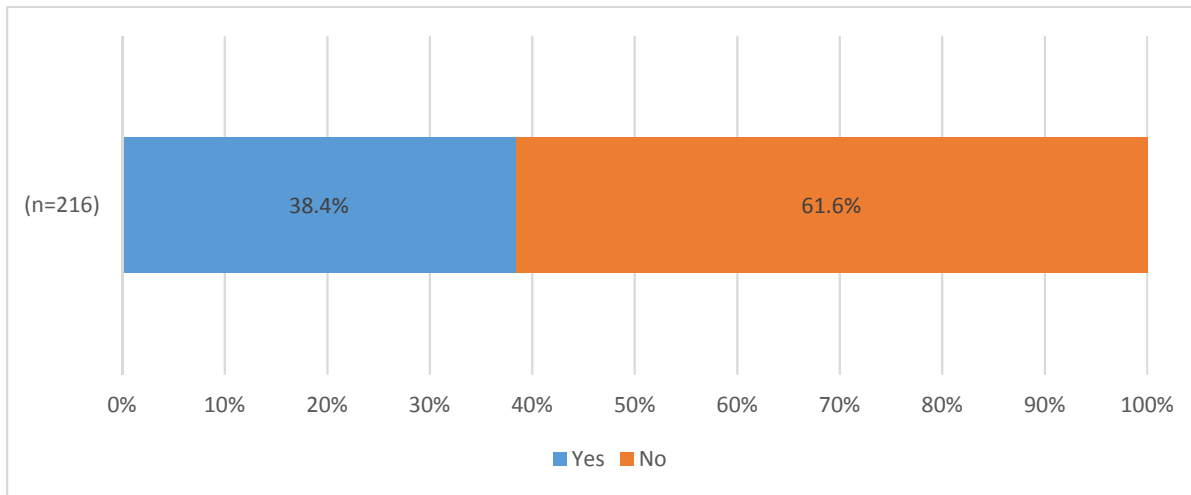


Figure 11. Aware of the Youth and Mentor Area



Respondents were asked “Do you have physical limitations that make getting to hunting or fishing destinations a challenge?” Figure 12 shows that almost one-fourth, 23%, report they do have such limitations, and a follow-up question finds 11% (Figure 13) of those respondents report having used one or both of the two handicapped hunting and fishing areas at MWA created in 2011. Those who report a physical limitation and not using either of the two handicapped hunting and fishing areas (the 89% who say “no” in Figure 13) were asked whether they were aware of the two handicapped accessible areas. Figure 14 show that 69% of such respondents were not aware of those areas.



Figure 12. Has Physical Limitation Affecting Hunting or Fishing Destination

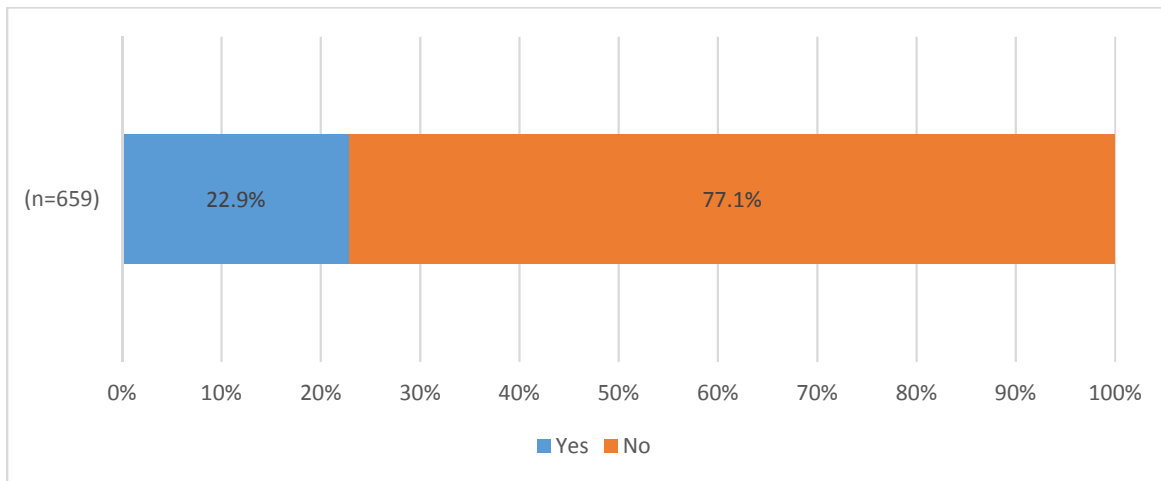


Figure 13. Have Used Either of the Two Handicapped Accessible Areas

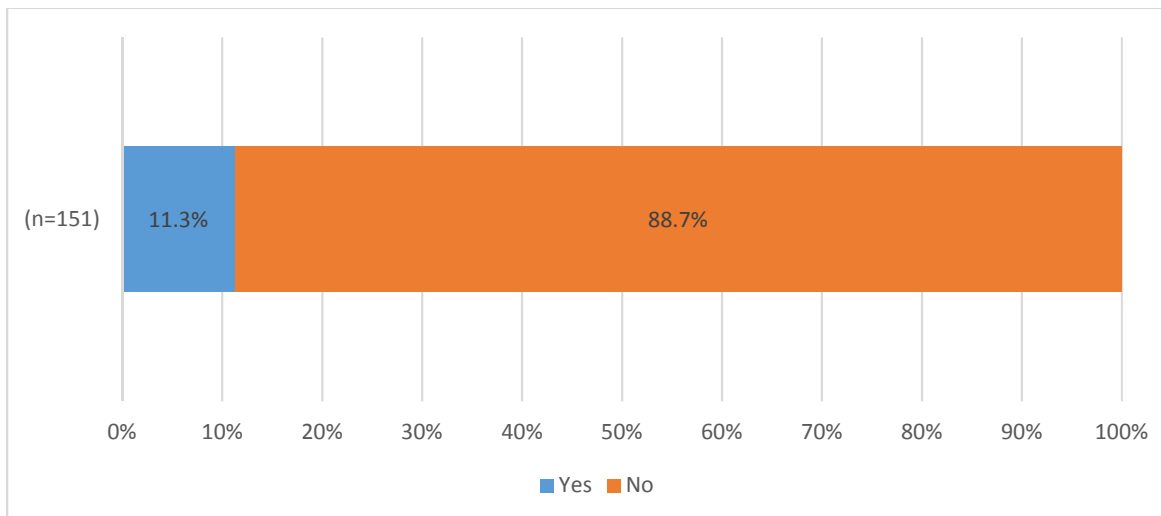
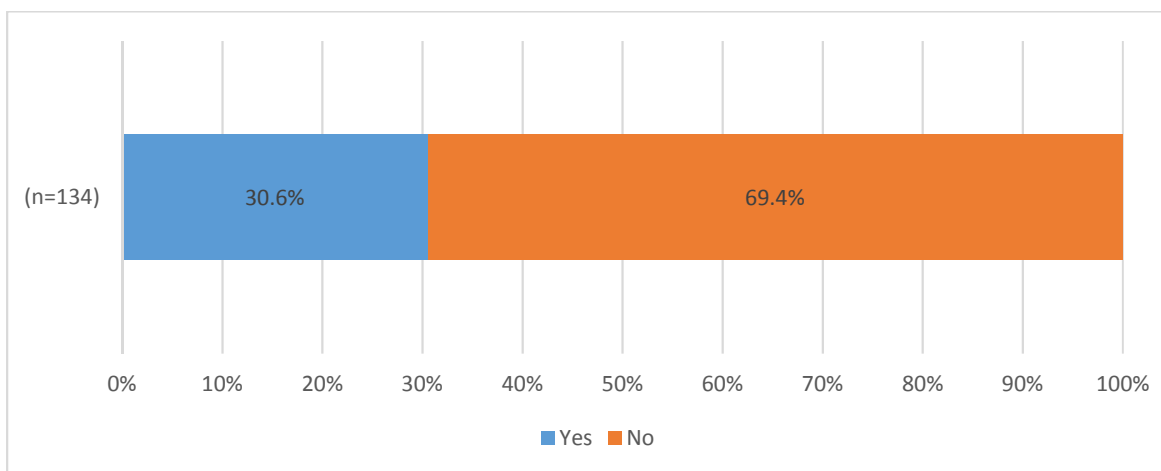


Figure 14. Aware of the Handicapped Accessible Areas



## General Ease of Access for Hunting and Fishing

Separate questions for hunting and for fishing asked, “Considering the [hunting/fishing] you do that requires the most equipment, how far are you willing to walk to [hunt/fish] at Milford Wildlife Area?” Comparing results illustrated in Figure 15 and Figure 16, there is much more willingness to walk longer distances for equipment intensive hunting than for fishing. Almost two-thirds, 64%, of those who hunt are willing to walk more than a half mile (the longest distance option provided) as shown in (Figure 15), but only 16% of those who fish are willing to walk more than a half mile for equipment intensive fishing (Figure 16).

Figure 15. Distance Willing to Walk for Equipment Intensive Hunting

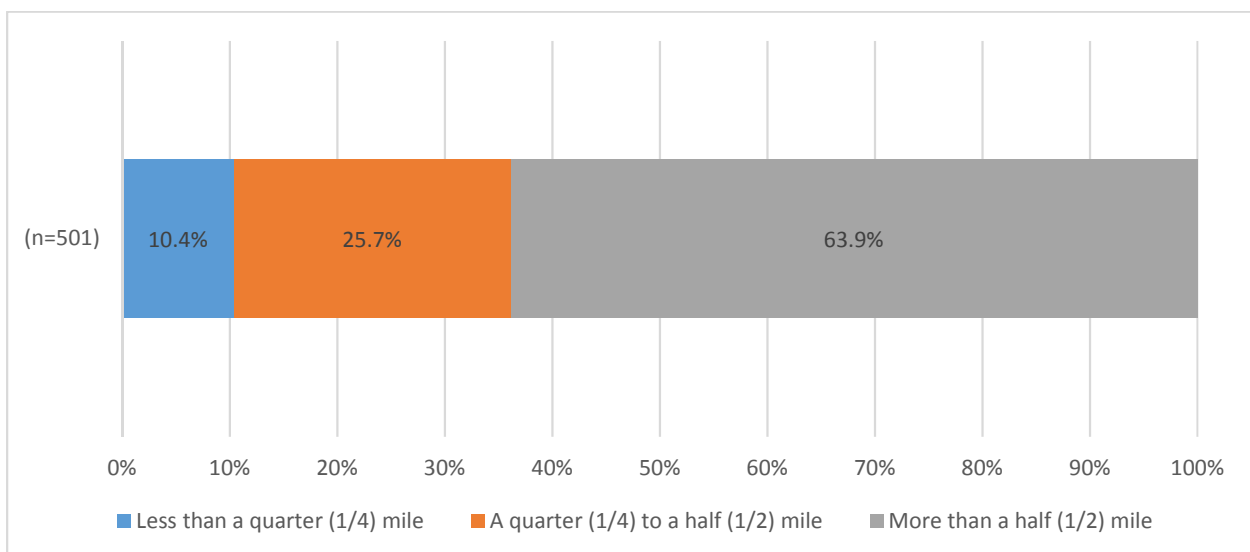
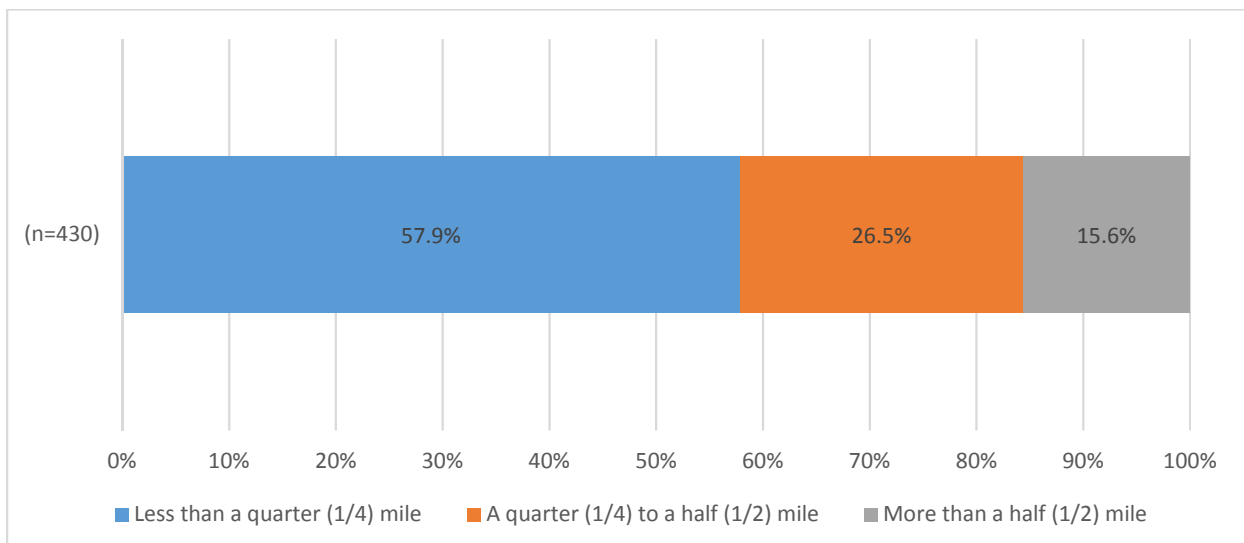


Figure 16. Distance Willing to Walk for Equipment Intensive Fishing



For both hunting and for fishing, respondents were asked “In general, would you say the areas you most want to [hunt/fish] are easily accessible or not easily accessible?” Just over two-thirds, 69%, consider hunting easily accessible (Figure 17), which is 10% points less than the 79% who consider fishing easily accessible (Figure 18).

Figure 17. Hunting Accessibility in General

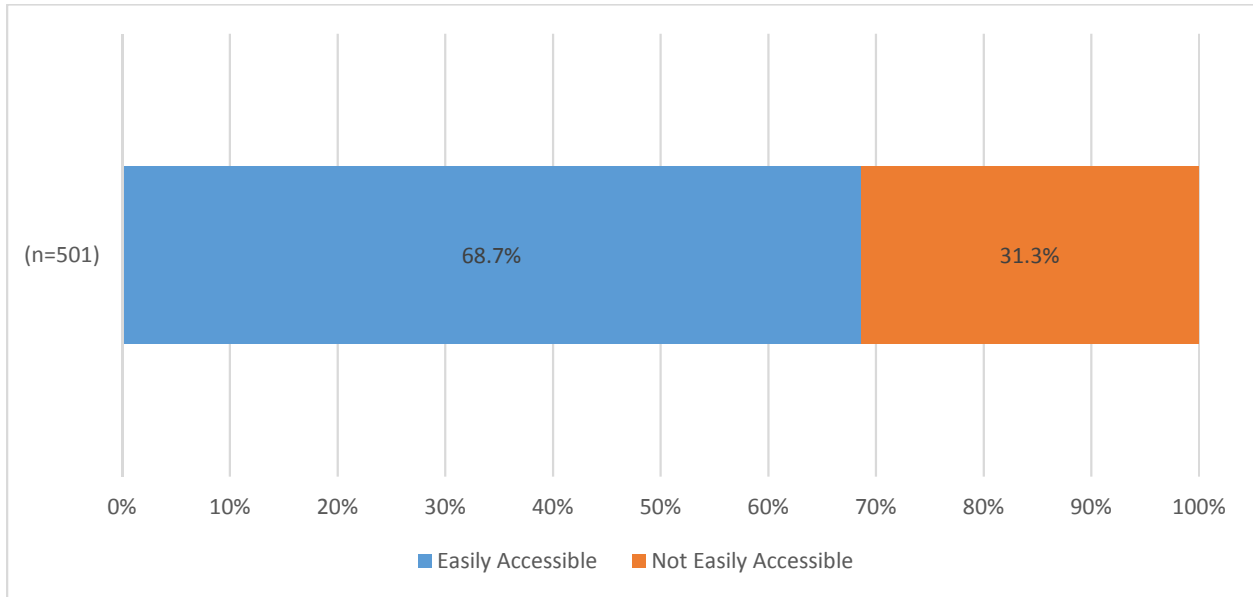
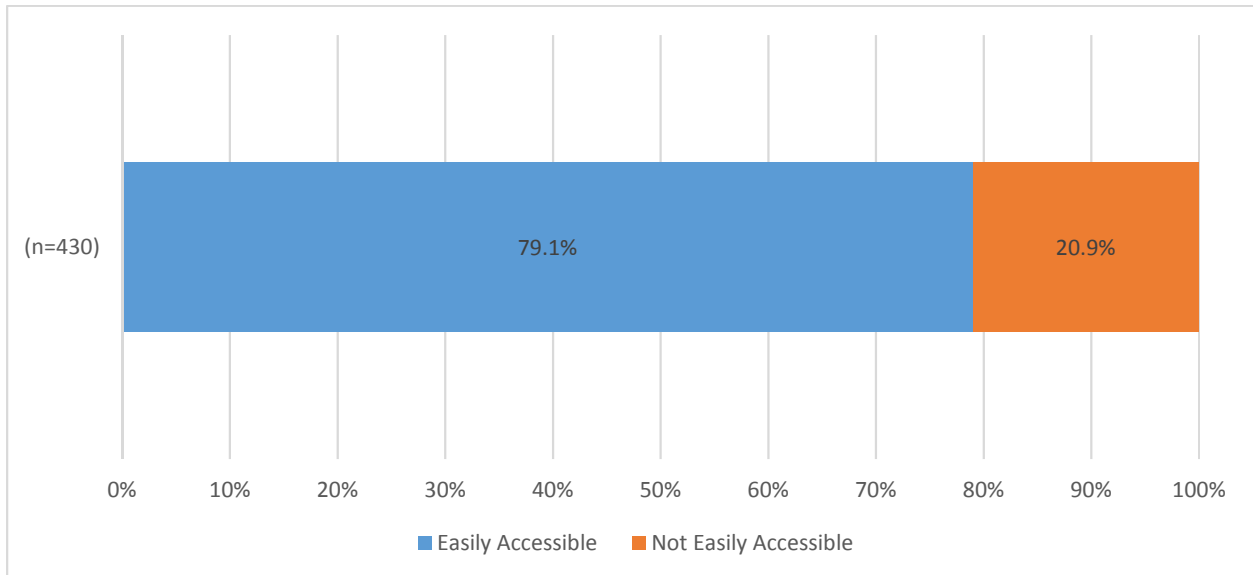


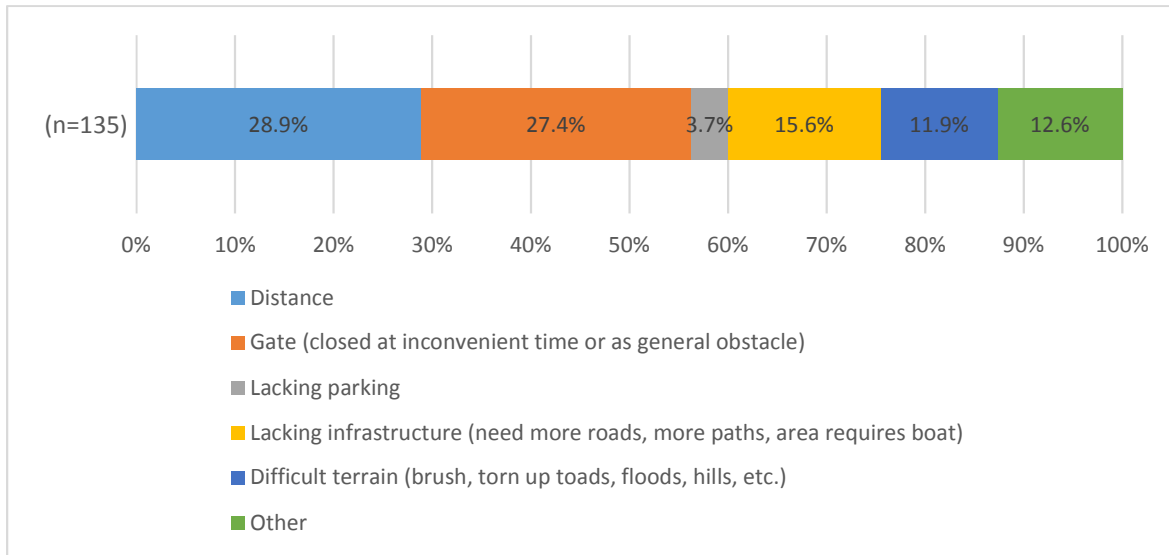
Figure 18. Fishing Accessibility in General



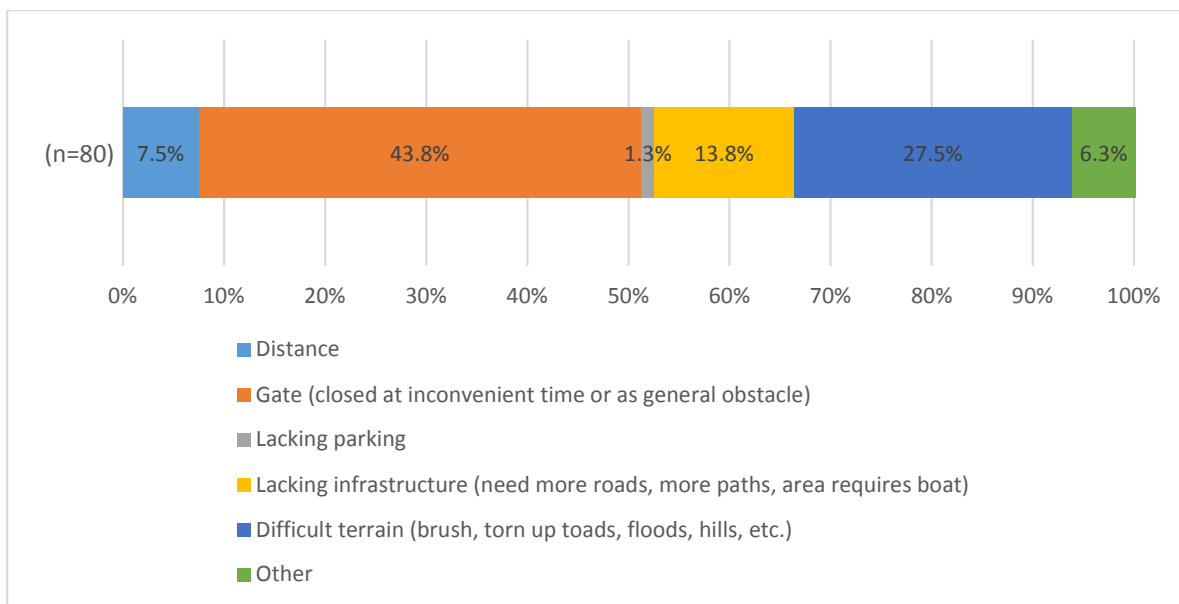
Open-ended follow-up items were offered to respondents who indicated either hunting or fishing to not be easily accessible, and these items asked respondents “In what ways are [hunting/fishing] areas you have in mind not easily accessible?” After analyzing

those narrative responses for patterns, Figures 19 and 20 show the resulting response themes. About 29% indicate distance to reach the area they have in mind as the primary reason it is not easily accessible, followed closely by 27% who indicate that gates are an obstacle for ease of access (see Figure 19). The single most often reason that fishing is not considered easily accessible is gates, with 44% mentioning something in this regard (see Figure 20), and difficult terrain issues is the second most frequent mentioned reason at 28%.

*Figure 19. Themes in Reasons Hunting Not Easily Accessible*



*Figure 20. Themes in Reasons Fishing Not Easily Accessible*



## Impact of and Attitudes about Seasonal Road Closures

As mentioned at the outset of this report, working with a local group of users, KDWPT had particular interest in the extent to which seasonal road closures affected the experiences of users, as well as users' attitudes toward the road closures. The following brief description of and rationale for the seasonal road closures was presented to respondents prior to the survey questions pertaining to the closures, *"The current management plan calls for certain Milford Wildlife Area roads to be closed seasonally from September 1 to March 1. This is aimed at limiting wildlife disturbances from vehicular traffic which should improve hunting experiences, overall."*

For both hunting and for fishing, respondents were asked, "In terms of impact on your [hunting/fishing] experience, are these seasonal road closures extremely positive, somewhat positive, neither positive nor negative, somewhat negative, or extremely negative?" Figure 21 shows the single largest percentage, 31%, regard the closures as extremely positive. A combined percentage of extremely and somewhat positive totals 52%. Another 26% regard the closures as neutral on their hunting experiences, choosing the "neither positive nor negative" answer option. Results are noticeably different with regard to impact on fishing experience in Figure 22 where the single largest response, 49%, is neutral. Combined percentages considering the closures as either somewhat or extremely negative for their fishing experiences total to 30%, while combined percentages of somewhat or extremely positive total to 21%.

Figure 21. Impact of Managed Seasonal Road Closures on Hunting Experience

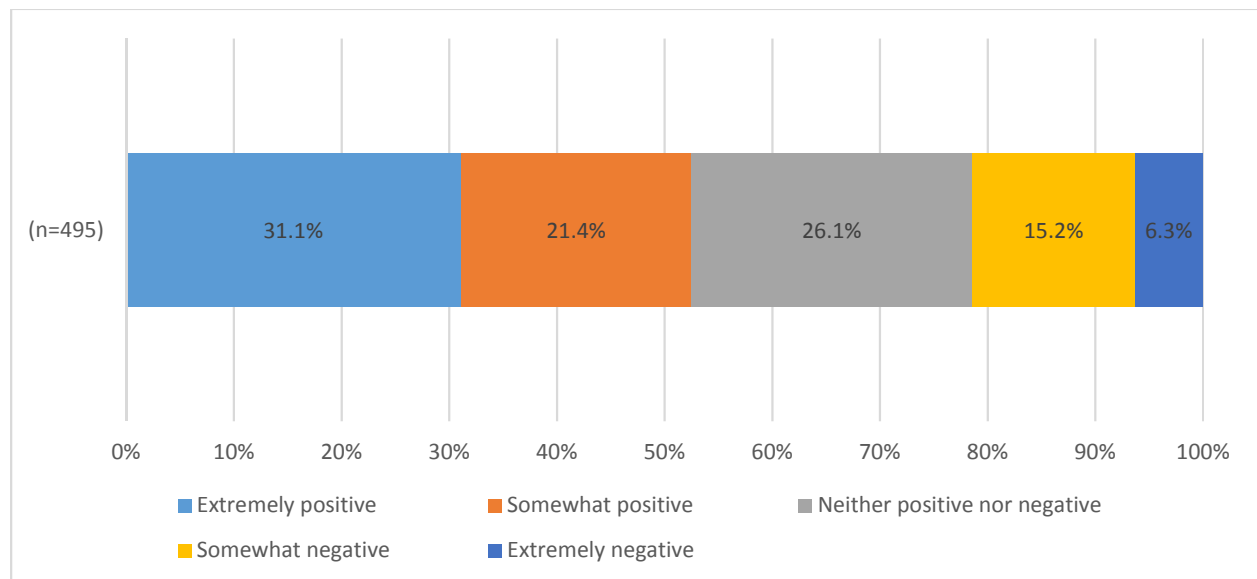
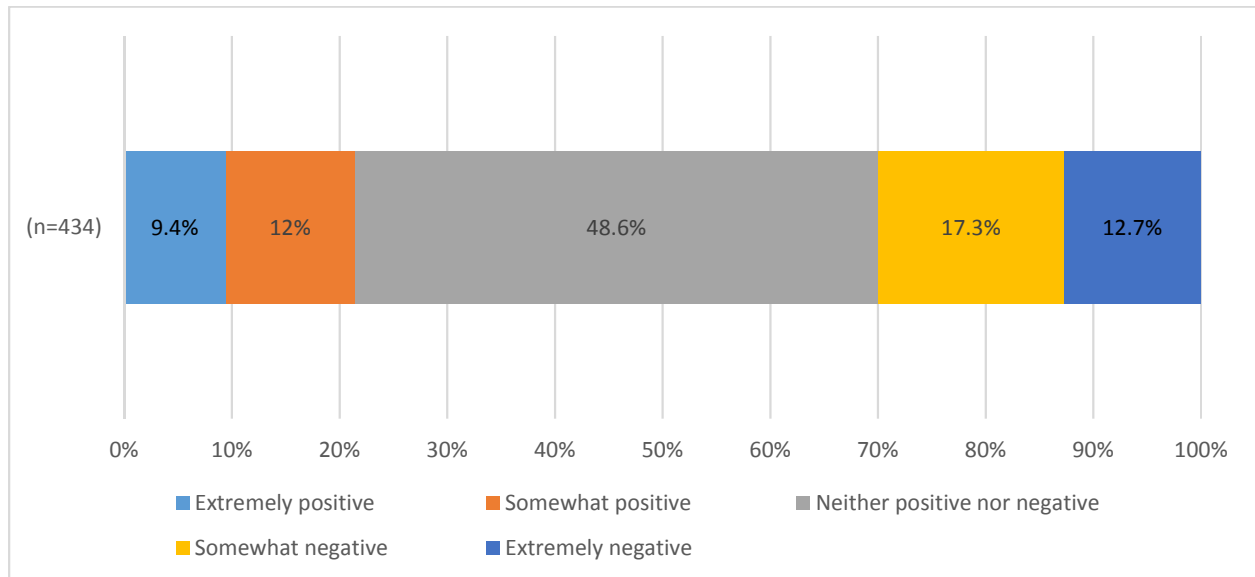
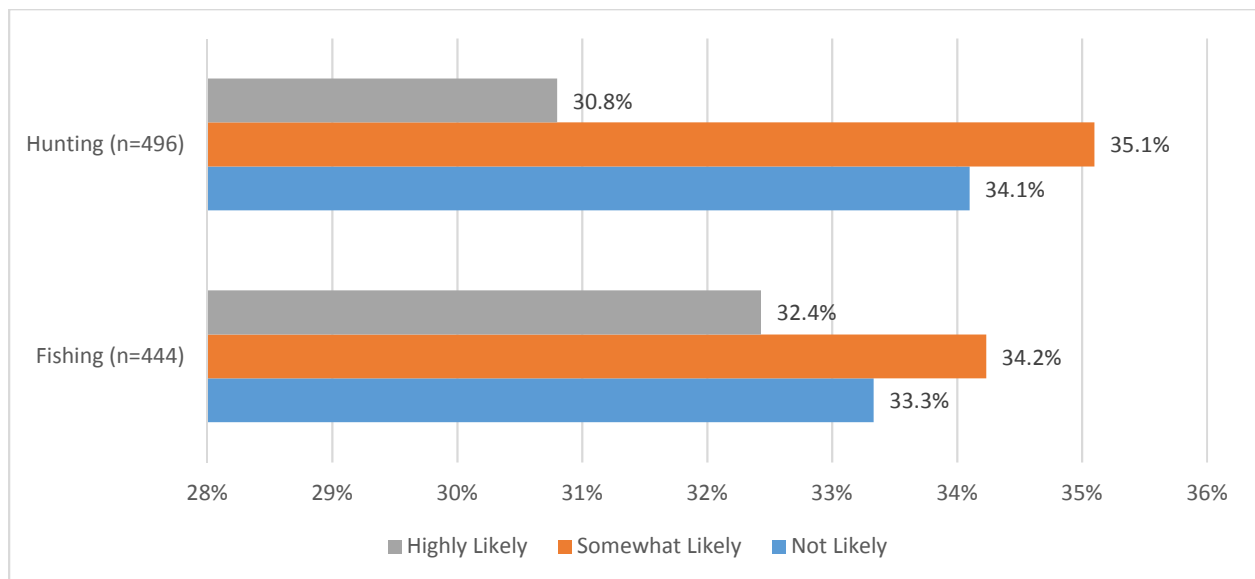


Figure 22. Impact of Managed Seasonal Road Closures on Fishing Experience



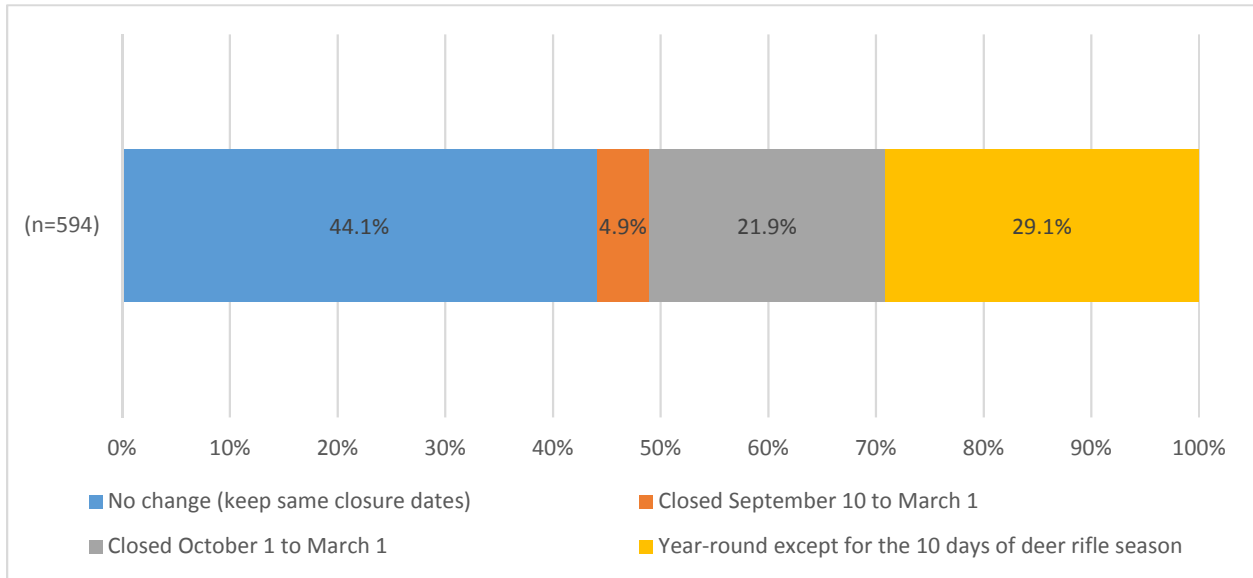
Respondents were then presented with this item, “If the seasonally-closed roads were open longer than March 1 to September 1, in that extended time how likely would you be to use the areas accessed by these roads for the following activities.” Figure 23 shows that the modal response is “somewhat likely,” respect both to hunting (35%) and fishing (34%). Combined totals of somewhat and highly likely reach 66% for both hunting and fishing.

Figure 23. Likelihood of Road Usage if Open Timeframe Extended March 1 to September 1



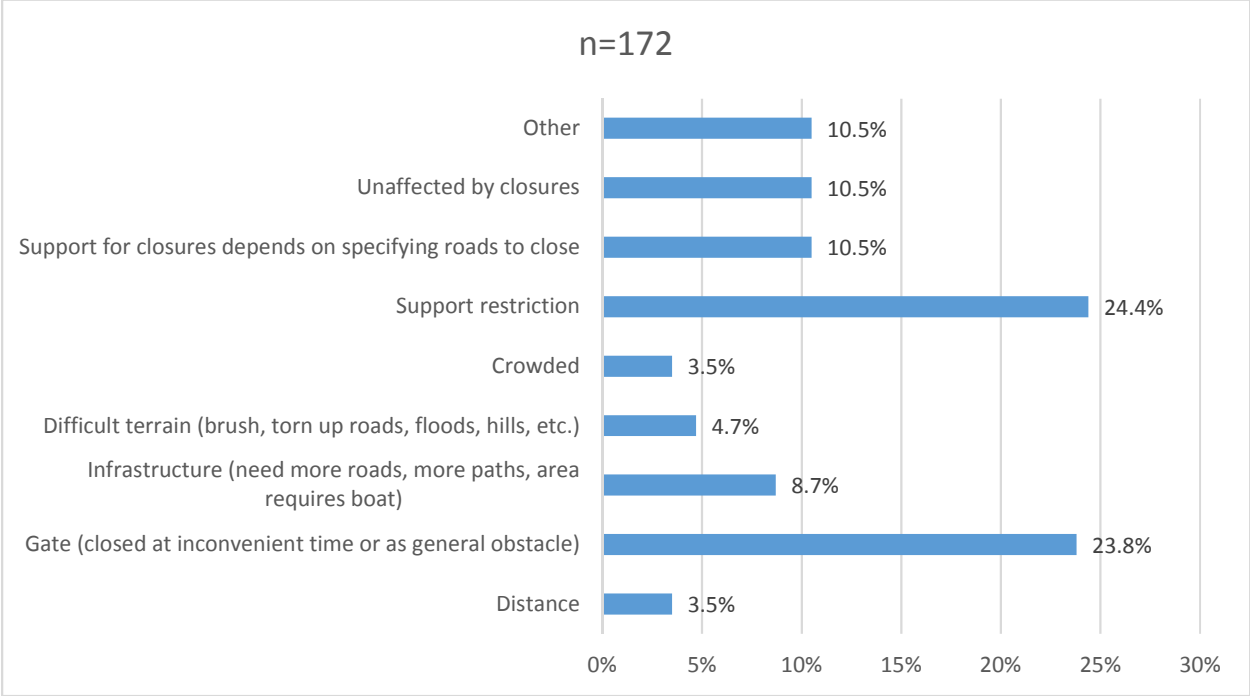
Respondents were also asked, “If there is a decision to extend the duration of time that these seasonal roads are open, which is your preference?” Figure 24 shows the single largest percentage, 44%, would prefer no change to the closure timeframe. The second highest percentage, 29%, prefers that the roads remain open year round except during the 10 days of the deer rifle season. About 22% prefer the timeframe be extended by making it October 1 to March 1.

Figure 24. Preferred Timeframe of Road Availability



Following these questions, respondents were given the opportunity to offer any additional comments they wished to leave about the seasonal road closures. Figure 25 graphs themes in the open comments.

Figure 25. Themes in Open Comments about Seasonal Road Closures

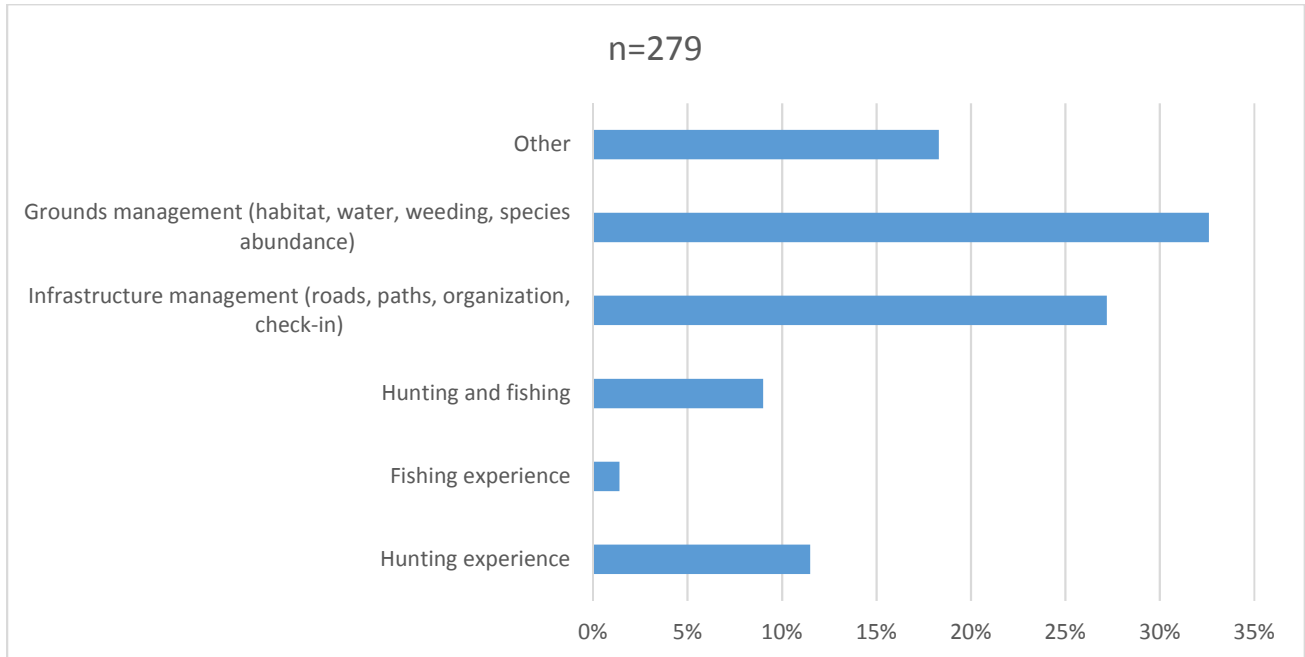




## Comments on Milford Wildlife Area Management

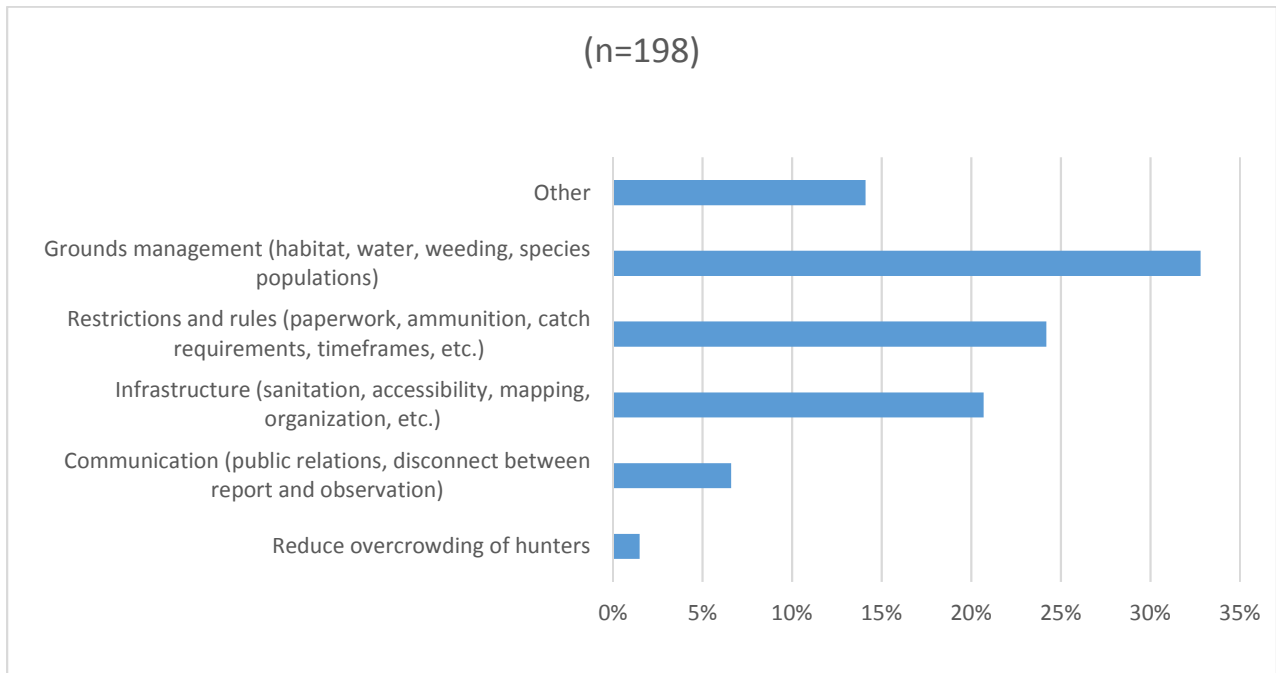
Respondents were given the opportunity to leave an open-ended response telling what they most appreciate about how the MWA is managed. A substantial number, 279, offered an answer, and Figure 26 graphs the themes in responses. Because many mention “hunting and fishing” together, note that a separate theme was created from mentions of just hunting or fishing.

*Figure 26. Themes in Appreciation for Ways MWA is Managed*



A final topical survey item allowed respondents to give open-ended suggestions for improvements, explicitly excluding seasonal road closures, as this was covered with other items. This item stated, “Other than seasonal road closures, please let us know any additional management suggestions for improving the user experience of all types.” Figure 27 shows themes in response. Most responses pertained to ideas for improving habitat, aquatic conditions, and ultimately species populations. Other patterns of response most common were comments on restrictions/rules and infrastructure/organizational improvements.

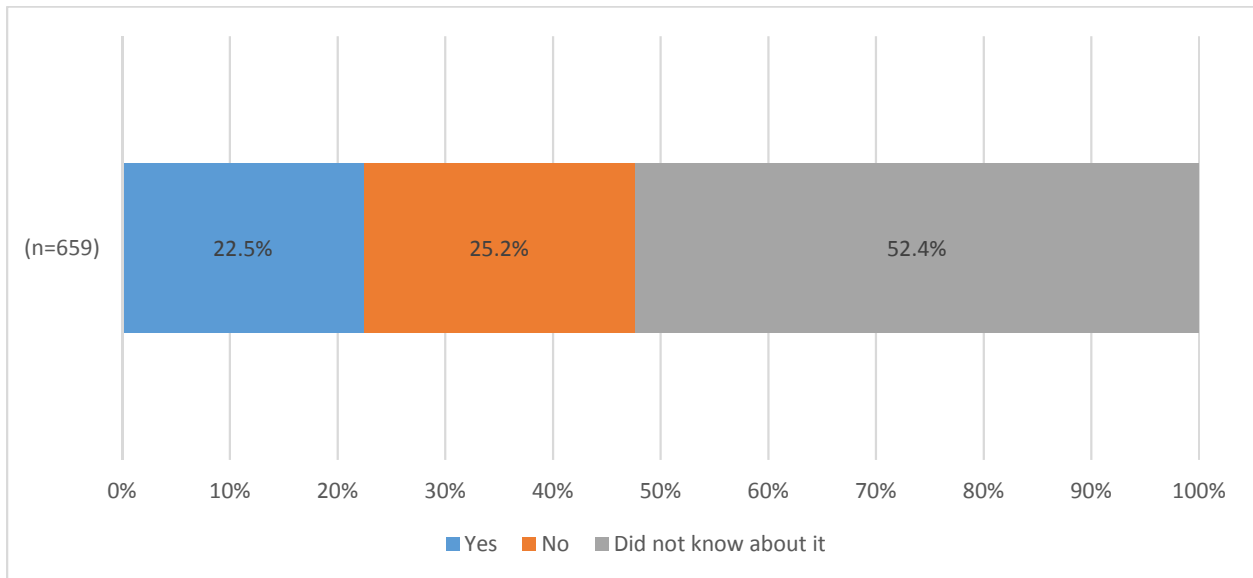
Figure 27. Themes in Suggestions for Improvements



## Use of Milford Wildlife “Area News” Webpage

As respondents wrapped up all survey items they were asked one final question, “Do you use the Milford Wildlife ‘Area News’ page located online for information about the Milford Wildlife Area?” A majority, 52%, were not aware of the site. About 23% reporting using this source of news about MWA.

*Figure 28. Currently Uses the MWA News Webpage*



## KDWPT Milford Wildlife Area Users Survey

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Start of Block: Default Question Block

Q1

Introduction:

As described in the printed invitation and later email invitations, the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism in collaboration with a local group of Milford Wildlife Area [MWA] users commissioned the Docking Institute of Public Affairs to conduct a survey that measures satisfaction with and recommendations for improving user experiences at MWA. Every participant's answers will remain strictly confidential. Only results from aggregates will be reported. If there are any questions you prefer to not answer, simply move forward to the next question. KDWPT will use results to enhance management practices where possible. A technical report will be available in August 2020, and will be posted to the Milford Wildlife Area News page (a web link to this page is provided at the end of the questionnaire). Your willingness to participate is greatly appreciated!

First, this survey is only for those 18 and older.

- Yes, I am 18 or older (1)
- I am under 18 (2)

*Skip To: End of Survey If Q1 = I am under 18*

---



Q2

In what ways do you use the Milford Wildlife Area?

[select all that apply]

Hunting (1)

Fishing (2)

Other use (3)

I have not used Milford Wildlife Area (4)

*Skip To: End of Survey If Q2 = I have not used Milford Wildlife Area*

---

Q3 What is the most recent year in which you used Milford Wildlife Area?

2020 (1)

2019 (2)

2018 (3)

2017 (4)

2016 (5)

prior to 2016 (6)

---

Q4 In a typical year, about how often do you use the Milford Wildlife Area?

- Weekly, at least during particular season (1)
- Not weekly but more than once per month, at least during particular season (2)
- About once per month, at least during particular season (3)
- A few times per year (4)
- Once per year (5)
- Do not use every year (6)

---

*Display This Question:*

*If Q2 = Hunting*



Q5

Which of these species do you regularly hunt at Milford Wildlife Area?  
[select all that apply]

- Waterfowl (1)
- Upland birds (pheasants, quail, prairie chickens, woodcocks) (2)
- Doves (3)
- Turkey (4)
- Deer (5)
- Furbearers (6)
- Small game (squirrel and rabbits) (7)

*Display This Question:*

*If Q2 = Fishing*

**Q6**

Which of these species do you regularly pursue when fishing at Milford Wildlife Area?  
[select all that apply]

Catfish (1)

Blue Catfish (2)

Channel Catfish (3)

Wiper (hybrid white- and striped-bass) (4)

Crappie (5)

Walleye (6)

Smallmouth Bass (7)

Largemouth Bass (8)

White Bass (9)

Whatever's biting (10)

---

*Display This Question:*

*If Q2 = Hunting*

Q7 Considering the hunting you do that requires the most equipment, how far are you willing to walk to hunt at Milford Wildlife Area?

- Less than a quarter (1/4) mile (1)
- A quarter (1/4) to a half (1/2) mile (2)
- More than a half (1/2) mile (3)

---

*Display This Question:*

*If Q2 = Hunting*

Q8 In general, would you say the areas you most want to hunt are...

- Easily Accessible (1)
- Not Easily Accessible (2)

---

*Display This Question:*

*If Q8 = Not Easily Accessible*

Q9 In what ways are hunting areas you have in mind not easily accessible?

\_\_\_\_\_

---

*Display This Question:*

*If Q2 = Fishing*

Q10 Considering the fishing you do that requires the most equipment, how far are you willing to walk to fish at Milford Wildlife Area?

- Less than a quarter (1/4) mile (1)
- A quarter (1/4) to a half (1/2) mile (2)
- More than a half (1/2) mile (3)



*Display This Question:*

*If Q2 = Fishing*

Q11 In general, would you say the areas you most want to fish are...

- Easily Accessible (1)
- Not Easily Accessible (2)

---

*Display This Question:*

*If Q11 = Not Easily Accessible*

Q12 In what ways are the fishing areas you have in mind not easily accessible?

\_\_\_\_\_

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*Display This Question:*

*If Q2 = Hunting*

*Or Q2 = Fishing*

Q13 Do you have physical limitations that make getting to hunting or fishing destinations a challenge?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

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*Display This Question:*

*If Q13 = Yes*

Q14 Have you used either of the two handicapped hunting and fishing areas that were created in Milford Wildlife Area in 2011?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

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*Display This Question:*

*If Q14 = No*

Q15 Were you aware of the two handicapped hunting and fishing areas?

Yes (1)

No (2)

---

*Display This Question:*

*If Q2 = Hunting*

*Or Q2 = Fishing*

Q16 Do you hunt or fish with a youth age 16 or younger?

Yes (1)

No (2)

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*Display This Question:*

*If Q16 = Yes*

Q17 Have you used the Youth/Mentor area located in Milford Wildlife Area?

Yes (1)

No (2)

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*Display This Question:*

*If Q17 = No*

Q18 Were you aware of the Youth/Mentor area located in Milford Wildlife Area?

Yes (1)

No (2)

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Q19 The current management plan calls for certain Milford Wildlife Area roads to be closed seasonally from September 1 to March 1. This is aimed at limiting wildlife disturbances from vehicular traffic which should improve hunting experiences, overall.

---

*Display This Question:*

*If Q2 = Hunting*

Q20 In terms of the impact on your hunting experience, are these seasonal road closures...

Extremely positive (1)

Somewhat positive (2)

Neither positive nor negative (3)

Somewhat negative (4)

Extremely negative (5)

---

*Display This Question:*

*If Q2 = Fishing*

Q21 In terms of the impact on your fishing experience, are these seasonal road closures...

- Extremely positive (1)
- Somewhat positive (2)
- Neither positive nor negative (3)
- Somewhat negative (4)
- Extremely negative (5)



Q22 If the seasonally-closed roads were open longer than March 1 to September 1, in that extended time how likely would you be to use the areas accessed by these roads for the following activities:

	Not Likely (1)	Somewhat Likely (2)	Highly Likely (3)	DON'T KNOW (8)
Hunting (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fishing (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q23 If there is a decision to extend the duration of time that these seasonal roads are open, which is your preference?

- No change (keep same closure dates) (1)
- Closed September 10 to March 1 (2)
- Closed October 1 to March 1 (3)
- Year-round except for the 10 days of deer rifle season (4)

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Q24 Please offer any additional comments you may have about these seasonal road closures:

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Q25 Please tell us what you appreciate most about how the Milford Wildlife Area is managed:

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Q26 Other than seasonal road closures, please let us know any additional management suggestions for improving the user experience of all types.

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Q27 About how many miles do you travel to reach Milford Wildlife Area?

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Q28 What is your gender?

- Male (1)
- Female (2)
- Other (specify) (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Q29 Which category includes your age?

- 18-30 (1)
  - 31-40 (2)
  - 41-50 (3)
  - 51-60 (4)
  - 61-70 (5)
  - Over 70 (6)
- 

Q30 Which category includes your total annual household income in 2019 before taxes and withholdings (i.e. total gross income)?

- Under \$20,000 (1)
  - \$20,000 to \$39,999 (2)
  - \$40,000 to \$59,999 (3)
  - \$60,000 to \$79,999 (4)
  - \$80,000 to \$99,999 (5)
  - \$100,000 or more (6)
-

Q31 Do you use the Milford Wildlife "Area News" page located online for information about the Milford Wildlife Area?

- Yes (1)
  - No (2)
  - Did not know about it (3)
- 

Q32

If you would like to revise previous responses please navigate through the survey using the back arrow button. If you are satisfied with your responses please click the forward arrow button to submit your survey.

End of Block: Default Question Block

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