Survey Research

Kevin Birch
Oregon Department of forestry
Biggest Problems Facing the State

- Compared to forest management and environmental issues, other issues are more important (or as important) to Oregonians:
  - Education quality
  - Education funding
  - The economy / recession
  - Energy costs
  - Concern about being personally secure at home and at work

Protecting the environment is so important that requirements and standards cannot be too high, and continuing environmental improvements must be made regardless of cost. (National survey)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Agree</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Disagree</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t Know</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Harris Interactive. 2005.
Issues Of Concern
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Problem</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water pollution</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global warming</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone depletion</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depletion of forest lands</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling more material</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Harris Interactive. 2005.
## Most Important Environmental Issues Facing Oregon Today

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Water pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>Water quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Clear cutting / logging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Lack of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Air pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Salmon / protecting salmon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If Population Doubles In 30 Years, Future Problems Affecting Oregon’s Forests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Biggest Problem</th>
<th>1st or 2nd Biggest Problem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Losing forestland to development and other uses</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not having enough high quality drinking water</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of fish and wildlife habitat</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not having enough trees to harvest for wood products</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortage of forest recreation opportunities</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having more damaging wildfires</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relative Importance of FPFO Strategies

ODF Project - Confidence Interval Report

Results for Subgroup: Weighted Total

QUESTION:

Which objective is more important to ensure Oregon’s forests are managed properly?

1. Protect soil and water quality
2. Maintain amount of forestland & harvest rates
3. Protect forests from serious health threats
4. Good laws, gov’t & research, sound policies
5. Protect plant/animal habitats & populations
6. Maintain/enhance forests for various benefits
7. Contribute to reducing global warming

Scaled Comparison Score and Confidence Interval

Number of Respondents: 308
Reliability: 0.783
Probability: < 0.0001

Forest Issues (Oregon)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Very Concerned</th>
<th>Somewhat Concerned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water quality protection</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to replant</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air quality</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife habitat</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural beauty</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Habitat</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs and revenue</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insect and disease</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe wildfires</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearcutting</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive Species</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc. 2006.
Water Quality
Water Quality

Getting Worse: 34%

The Same: 39%

Don't know: 17%

Getting Better: 10%

Most Significant Cause For Water Quality Getting Worse

52% Contamination from human and animal waste and industrial pollution
16% Removing trees that provide shade for streams and rivers
15% Contamination from the use of pesticides
9% Too much water being taken out of streams and rivers
8% Soil erosion

Importance of Water Quality Protection in Forest Management Activities

Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc. 2006.
Remedies For Water Quality Concerns – Aided and Unaided

- Unaided
  - Stop pollution/Cleanliness - 22%
  - More Protection/Monitoring - 13%
  - More/Enforce Laws/Regulations - 10%
  - Better Management/Accountability - 9%

- Aided (Strongly Agree)
  - Leave streamside buffers – 62%
  - Require forest managers to minimize erosion – 55%
  - Reduce harvesting and use alternatives to wood - 27%

Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc. 2006.
Fish and Wildlife Values in Oregon’s Forests
National forests should provide for as much diversity of animals and plants as possible.

Institute for a Sustainable Environment. 2002.
National forests should provide habitat for animals that are rare and threatened with extinction

Institute for a Sustainable Environment. 2002.
Timber Harvesting in Oregon’s Forests
Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

25.3% You fully support logging in Oregon’s forests
55.0% You fully support logging in Oregon’s forests as long as old-growth trees are protected
15.0% You believe logging in Oregon’s forests should be severely limited
4.8% Don’t know/Refused

Old growth forests should NOT be harvested in order to provide ecosystems for wildlife like spotted owls and salmon. (National Forests)

Institute for a Sustainable Environment. 2002.
National forests that are NOT old growth SHOULD be harvested to provide jobs and forest products

Institute for a Sustainable Environment. 2002.
If they have already been harvested, forests should be managed to maximize the growth and harvest of trees (NF Second Growth)

Institute for a Sustainable Environment. 2002.
For each, please tell me how serious a problem it is for Oregon’s rural communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Very Serious</th>
<th>Very and Somewhat Serious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of family-wage job opportunities</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Americans wanting to shut down their natural resources based economies</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larger cities out-competing small towns for resources and jobs</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damaging government policies</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy not being diversified</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor access to training, education, and information technology</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IF VERY/SOMewhat CONCERNED ABOUT JOBS AND REVENUES FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES

○ What actions would you like to see taken to address your concern?
  ● Jobs/Opportunities/Economy - 22%
  ● More Investment In Education/Career Retraining - 10%
  ● Have The Logging Industry Return - 8%

Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc. 2006.
Fire / Forest Health
Wildfire Danger

Very Concerned

- Statewide: 39%
- North Coast: 36%
- South Coast: 37%
- Willamette: 32%
- Southwest: 53%
- Central Oregon: 57%
- Eastern Oregon: 47%
- Portland Metro: 36%

Suggestions For Reducing Risk Of Wildfires

36% Clearing Dead Wood/Underbrush/Debris
16% Controlled Burning
12% Thinning Trees
  9% Enforcement of Campfire Laws
  8% More Public Education/Awareness
Necessary To Use Controlled Fires To Eliminate Excess Fuel

- Agree Strongly: 55%
- Agree Somewhat: 28%
- Neutral & Don't know: 8%
- Disagree Somewhat: 4%
- Disagree Strongly: 4%

Necessary To Thin Trees From Crowded Forests

- Agree Strongly: 65%
- Agree Somewhat: 23%
- Neutral & Don't know: 6%
- Disagree Somewhat: 4%
- Disagree Strongly: 2%

Harvests are Acceptable to Restore Forest Health

Institute for a Sustainable Environment. 2002.
Sustainable Forest Management
Is Sustainable* Forest Management Being Practiced?

(*Managed properly to meet the environmental, social & economic needs of both present and future generations.)

Federal

- Yes: 41%
- No: 39%
- Don't Know: 20%

Private

- Yes: 48%
- No: 32%
- Don't Know: 20%

## Sustainable Forest Management By Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>Private</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North &amp; South Coast</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willamette &amp; Southwest</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central &amp; Eastern Oregon</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Metro</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proof Of Sustainable Forest Management

19% Replant Trees After Cut
13% Stop Clear-Cutting
  8% Currently Doing a Good Job
  8% More Selective Logging
  8% More Information Available to Public About Forest Conditions

National forests should be managed to balance timber harvest, wildlife conservation, recreation and other forest values.

Institute for a Sustainable Environment. 2002.
“Some people say Oregon generally has a ‘balanced’ approach to forest management while other people feel things are out of balance. Which way do you feel?”

- Balanced: 42%
- Out of Balance: 40%
- DK: 18%

From the following list, which do you believe is the greatest contribution of Oregon’s forest areas?

Oregon’s forests provide ...

- 30.8% jobs and economic growth from logging
- 23.3% a home for endangered fish and wildlife
- 22.8% communities with clean, safe drinking water
- 14.8% recreation activities like hiking, fishing, and camping
- 8.5% Don’t know

Balance For Federal Forestlands Management

Meeting a wide range of social needs including employment, recreation, and revenues to support healthy rural communities, and providing aesthetic and spiritual values 32%

Growing forests for products people use 29%

Protection of water quality and wildlife habitat 40%

Balance For Private Forestlands Management

Meeting a wide range of social needs including employment, recreation, and revenues to support healthy rural communities, and providing aesthetic and spiritual values 29%

Protection of water quality and wildlife habitat 41%

Growing forests for products people use 30%