

*Human*Dimensions



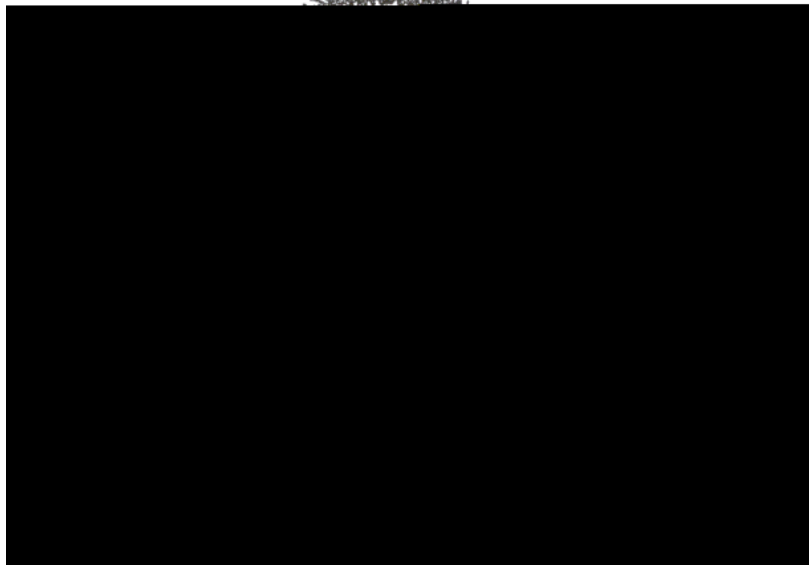
Federal Aid Project
Number W-112-R-9
Job Number 103.1
Sport Fish & Wildlife
Restoration Program

July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001
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Attitudes of Homeowners in the Greater Chicago Metropolitan Region Toward Nuisance Wildlife



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February 15, 2001

Project Sponsors

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration
Project Number W-112-R-9
Study 103, Job 103.1**

**Furbearer Fund
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Springfield, IL**

**The Wildlife Management Institute
Washington, D.C.**

**In Cooperation with the
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of Interior**

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Suggested citation:

Miller, C.A., L.K. Campbell, J.A. Yeagle, and C.B. Colligan. 2001. Attitudes of Homeowners in the Greater Chicago Metropolitan Region Toward Nuisance Wildlife. Human Dimensions Program Report SR-00-02. Illinois Natural History Survey, Champaign, IL.

Summary

We conducted a mail survey to determine homeowners' attitudes toward wildlife around their home, extent and types of wildlife damages experienced, and preferences for management actions. A random sample of homeowners in the Greater Chicago Metropolitan Area, stratified by county of residence, was selected for this study. A total of 2,562 questionnaires (54%) were received. Approximately half (51%) of residents responded they fed wildlife on their property in the 12 months prior to the survey and 42% spent \$10 to \$49 on wildlife feed. Of those who fed wildlife 62% reported feeding wildlife year-round and 35% of respondents also planted flowers, shrubs, or provided water for wildlife. Seeing wildlife on a daily basis was important to 47% of respondents.

Problems with wildlife were experienced by 58% of respondents, with digging or burrowing being the most frequent problem reported (48%). Most residents (71%) took action themselves to correct the problem; 29% used household chemicals and 28% closed cracks and crevices to remedy the problem. Most residents (65%) reported spending less than \$50 to correct the problem. Of those residents who hired professional services (8%), most (62%) rated the services provided as "Good" or "Excellent". A minority of residents (9%) received information about preventing wildlife damage. A majority of residents (73%) reported providing information was their preferred role for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources and 63% were opposed to IDNR requiring a homeowner to secure a permit before removing wildlife themselves. When asked if there should be a law requiring animal control personnel to humanely destroy captured wild animals under certain conditions, 86% agreed if there was a risk of spreading disease to people.

Respondents (16%) reported coyotes as the most severe threat to human health and safety, whereas raccoons were the species most frequently mentioned as posing a moderate threat and birds as the least. Raccoons were viewed as the greatest threat to property damage, followed by skunks, squirrels, and Canada geese. Only 3% of respondents felt wildlife posed a severe threat to property, and 3% indicated wildlife to be a severe threat to human health and safety. Conversely, 31% believed wildlife posed no threat of property damage and 40% saw no threat to human health or safety. Homeowners supported removing nests or dens containing young for most species, but were marginally so for bats and foxes and evenly divided on deer.

Respondents favored destroying adult animals of all species in situations where there was a threat to human health or safety. When asked about threat to pets, most homeowners responded that destruction of the animal was acceptable in some or all cases. The majority of respondents supported trapping and transferring problem wildlife for all species in question.

Homeowners favored no change in populations for most species except Canada geese, raccoons, and skunks. A majority (53%) of respondents reported an encounter with wildlife in a public area in the 12 months prior to the study; most encounters were viewed as positive, except geese on golf courses and raccoons in picnic areas. Overall, people are unaware of the role public agencies play in controlling wildlife. When presented with a list of species, homeowners stated Canada geese presented the most problems, followed by raccoons, squirrels, and rabbits.

METHODS

We selected a stratified random sample of 5,000 homeowners in 5 counties constituting the Greater Chicago Metropolitan Region (GCMR): Cook, Lake, Du Page, Kane, and Will. A 12-page questionnaire was developed in cooperation with IDNR management staff to investigate homeowners' attitudes toward wildlife around their home, type and extent of wildlife problems experienced, and preferences for management actions. A sub-sample of 100 homeowners was randomly selected to serve as our pilot population for a test of the survey questionnaire. The pilot study was conducted during early June 2000 and returns analyzed for misunderstood or misinterpreted items.

The study was conducted beginning in mid-July and ending in late October. Each survey participant received an initial mailing of a cover letter, questionnaire, and stamped return envelope. Nonrespondents were mailed a postcard reminder 14 days following the initial mailing. A second cover letter, questionnaire, and return envelope was mailed 14 days after the postcard reminder to nonrespondents, followed 14 days later by a second postcard reminder. Individuals who did not respond to the first 2 mailings were sent a third cover letter, questionnaire, and return envelope 14 days after the second postcard reminder. Participants who did not respond to the third questionnaire mailing were mailed a postcard reminder 14 days later.

Returned questionnaires were coded for identification. Data were entered into dBase IV and transferred to SPSS 10.0 for analysis.

RESULTS

We received 2,562 (54%) returned questionnaires from the 4,900 selected in the sample. A total of 125 homeowners were deleted from the sample due to incorrect addresses, deceased, or mailing address unknown.

Attracting Wildlife

Slightly more than half of the homeowners in the GCMR reported they fed wildlife in the 12 months prior to the study (Table 1). Of the homeowners who fed wildlife, 77% stated they currently fed wildlife (Table 2) and 62% fed wildlife all year long (Table 3, Figure1).

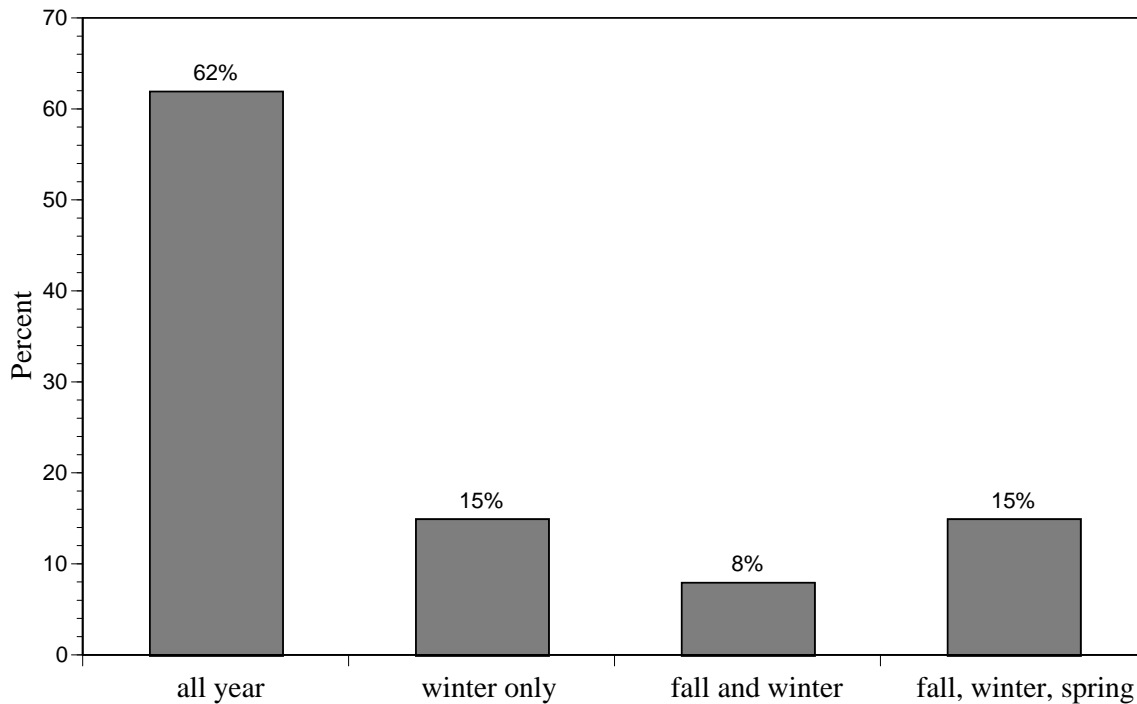
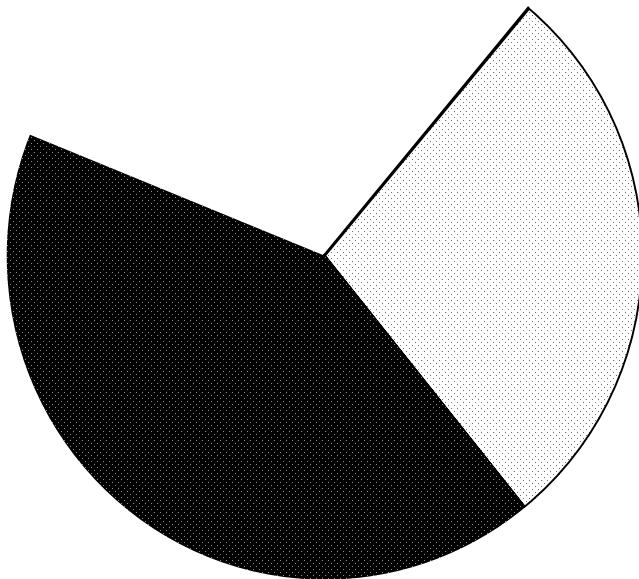


Figure 1. Frequency of feeding wildlife

Average homeowner expenditures on wildlife food was \$10 to \$49 (Table 4, Figure 2). Slightly more than one-third of homeowners (35%) provide plantings or water for wildlife (Table 5). A majority of homeowners (55%) reported their neighbors fed wildlife, with 78% doing so all year long (Table 6). Almost half (47%) of homeowners stated that seeing wildlife on a daily basis was important or very important to them (Table 7).



Most homeowners (71%) took corrective action against problem wildlife around their home. Actions included use of household chemicals (29%), closing cracks in buildings (28%), and installing exclusionary devices (27%). Calling municipal animal control services was used by 14% of homeowners, and private removal services by 12% (Table 9).

Homeowners estimated they spent an average of less than \$50 dollars (response mode) to control problem wildlife around their home in the 12 month period prior to the study (Table 10, Figure 3). Of those homeowners who used professional services, 62% rated the services as “Good” to “Excellent” (Table 11, Figure 4).

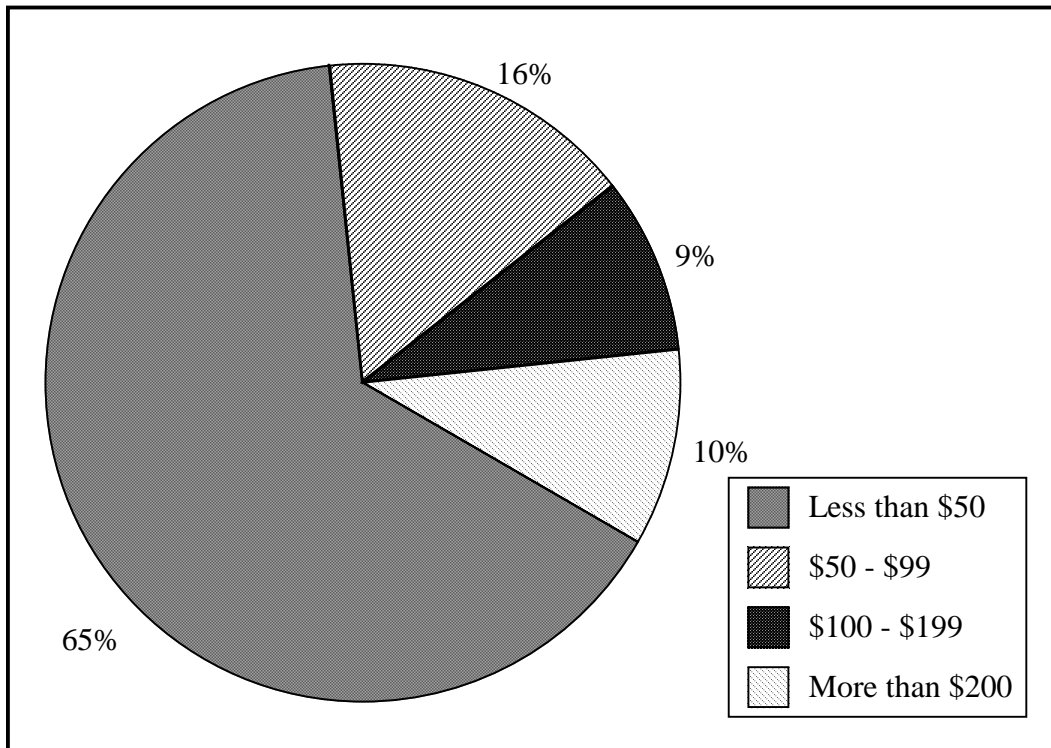


Figure 3. Estimated expenditures spent on wildlife problems in the past year

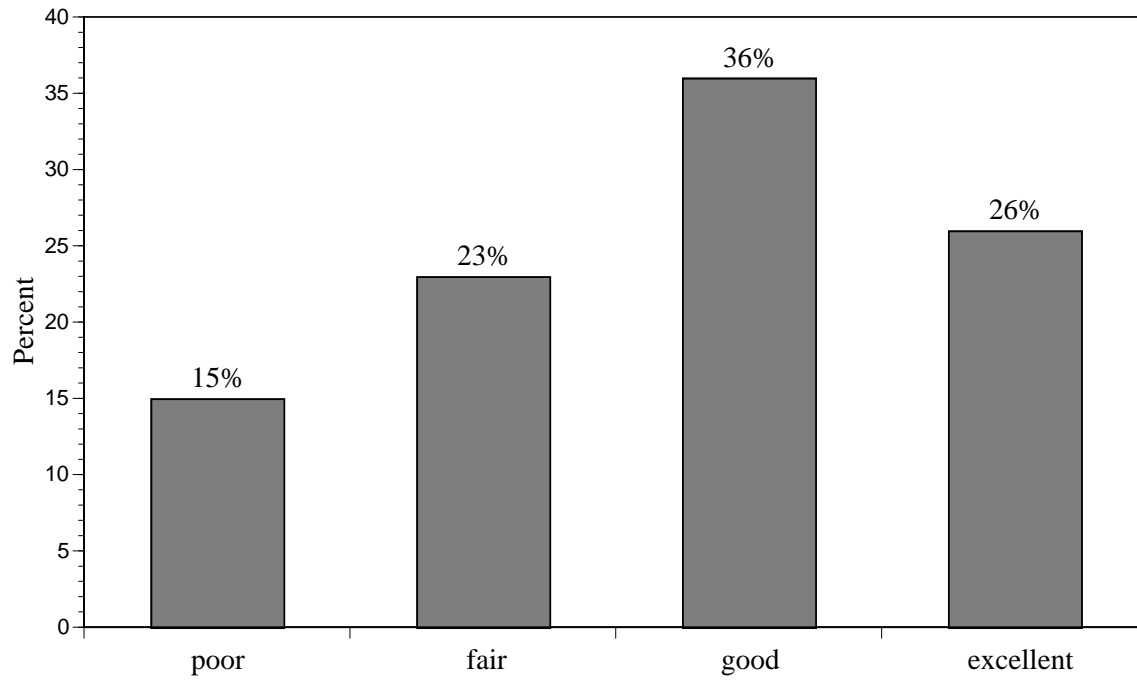
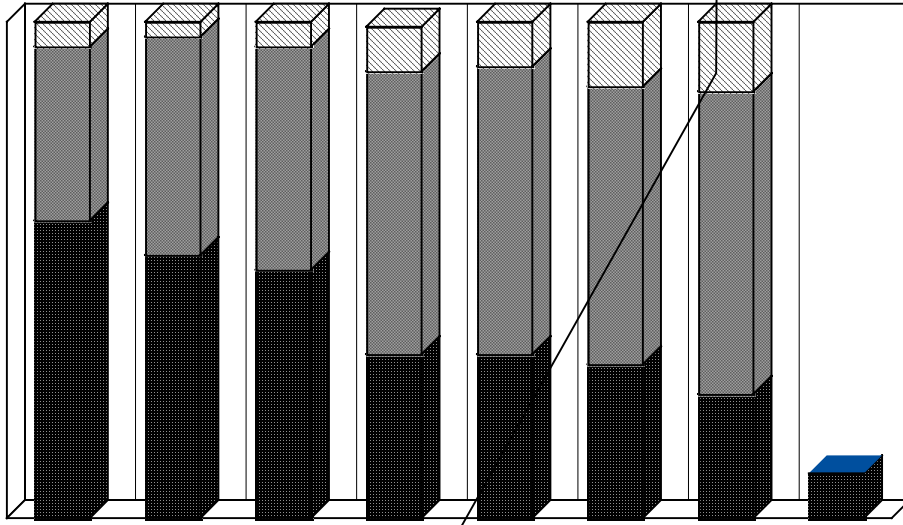


Figure 4. Homeowner ratings of professional animal control services

When asked which species caused the most problems where they lived, homeowners



Attitudes Toward Management Actions

Homeowners were asked to respond to several items regarding acceptance of management actions for a list of species under various conditions. Most homeowners felt there should be a law requiring animal control personnel to destroy captured animals under a variety of conditions (Table 18, Figure 6).

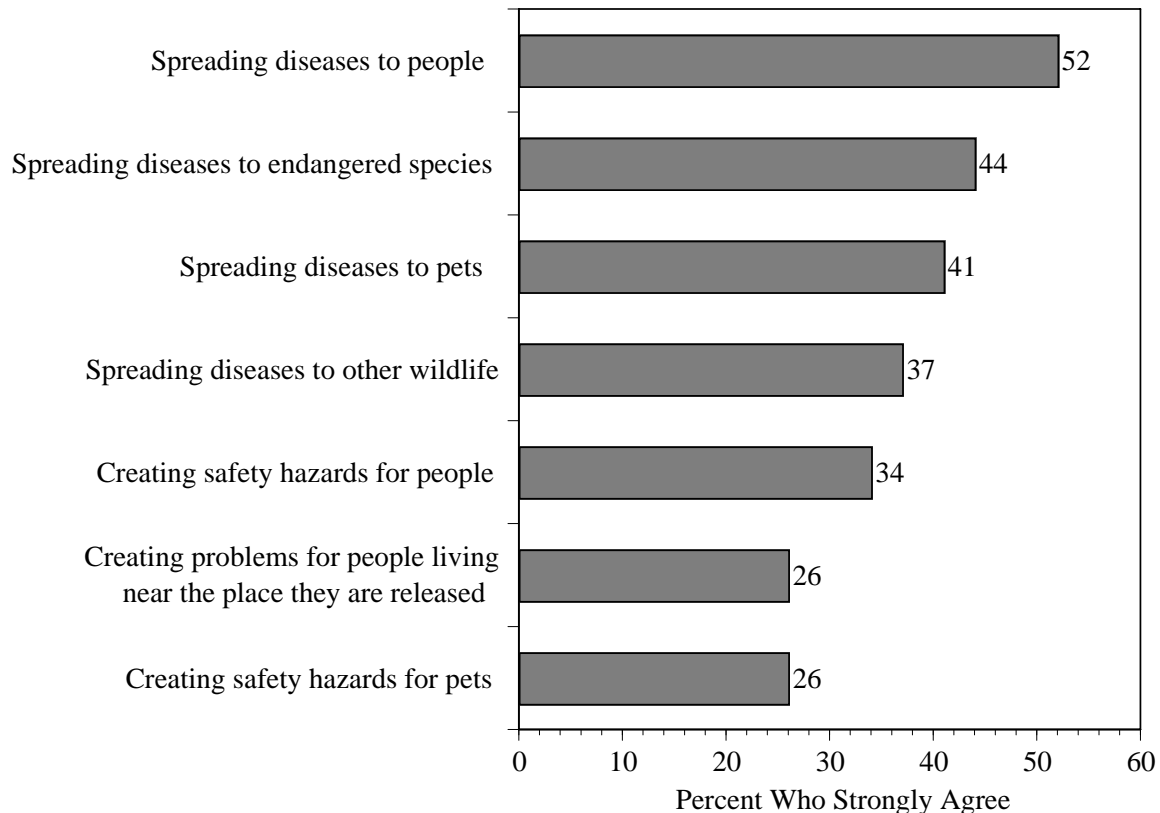
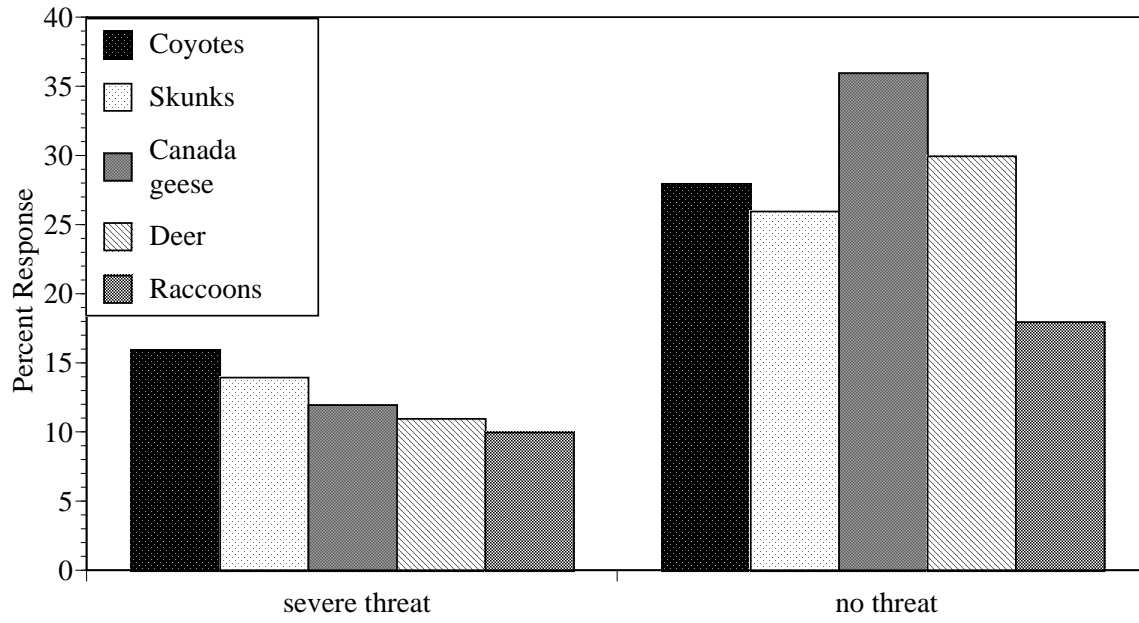


Figure 6. Support for laws requiring wild animals to be humanely destroyed if there is a risk of the animals...

Coyotes, skunks, and Canada geese were the species perceived to pose the greatest threats to human health and safety (Table 19, Figure 7). Raccoons, skunks, and squirrels were identified as the greatest threat for property damage (Table 20, Figure 8). More homeowners perceived threats to property as either non-existent (31%) or slight (48%) than moderate (17%) or severe (3%) (Table 21, Figure 9). Wildlife threats to human health and safety were likewise rated as none (40%) to slight (45%) (Table 22, Figure 9).



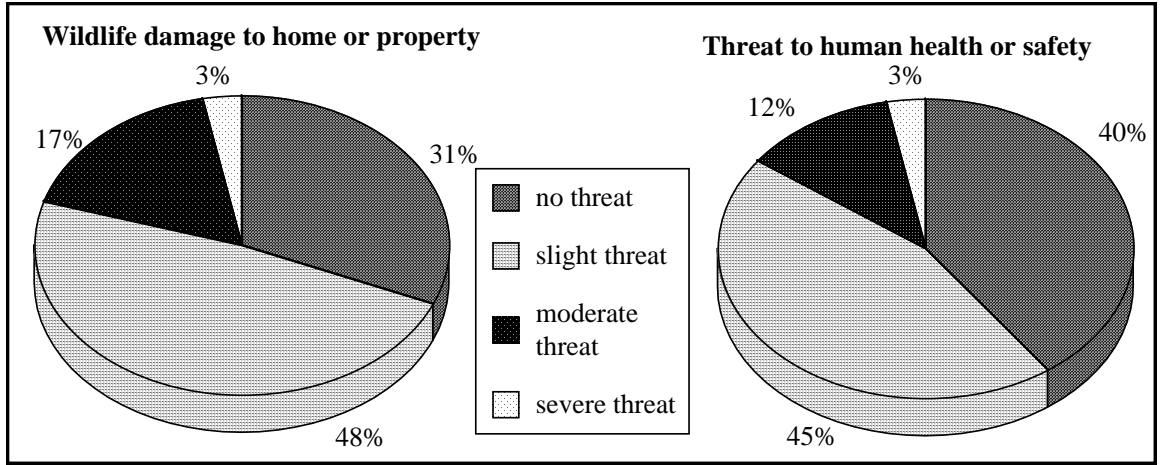


Figure 9. Ratings of wildlife threat to human health and property

Support for removal of nests or dens containing young was mixed and dependent on the species in question. Homeowners supported this action for raccoons to a greater extent than other species and were less supportive for deer or foxes (Table 23). Respondents were generally acceptable of destroying adults of all species in question when faced with threats to human health or safety, with greater support for action against species and wildlife (Table 23). 4Respo-19.775 --05 TD0.000

geese and felt the number of geese in public areas was a health hazard (Table 30). When attitudes toward deer and geese were compared more homeowners felt that goose populations were too large and needed to be brought under control than deer (Table 30, Figure 10).

used information about wildlife and fewer still were aware of information available from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

Species that appeared to cause most problems were Canada geese, raccoons, and skunks. Perceived threats from these species, both in

Table 1. Percent of homeowners who fed wildlife on their property in 12 month period prior to study.

	Percent Response (%)
Yes	51
No	49

Table 2. Percent of homeowners actively feeding wildlife at time of study.

	Percent Response (%)
Yes	77
No	23

Table 3. Duration of wildlife feeding.

	Percent Response (%)
All year long	62
During the winter only	15
Fall and winter	8
Fall, winter, and spring	15

Table 4. Estimated annual expenditures for feeding wildlife in 12-month period.

Table 5. Percent of homeowners who plant flowers, shrubs or provide water specifically to benefit wildlife.

	Percent Response (%)
Yes	35
No	65

Table 6. Percent of homeowners who have neighbors feeding wildlife.

	Percent Response (%)
Yes	55
No	45

If “Yes,” duration of wildlife feeding

All year long	78
During the winter only	8
Fall and winter	5
Fall, winter, and spring	9

Table 7. Importance of seeing wildlife on a regular basis during day-to-day activities.

Level of Importance	Percent Response (%)
Not important	22
Somewhat important	31
Important	28
Very important	19

Table 8. Homeowners who experienced problems with wildlife around their home in the past 12 months.

	Percent Response (%)
Yes	58
No	42
<u>If “Yes,” type of problems:</u>	
Digging or burrowing on property	48
Damage to shrubs, yard or landscaping	40
Scattering garbage	40
Droppings	34
Nesting on property	27
Living in attic, chimney, or other parts of house	20
Living in garage, shed, or other outbuilding on property	18
Damage to house or other buildings	15
Noise	9
Harm or disturbance to pets	7
Other	8

Table 9. Actions taken to correct wildlife problems.

	Percent Response (%)
Yes	71
No	29
<u>If “Yes,” what steps did you take:</u>	
Used household chemicals such as mothballs or ammonia to drive animals away	29
Closed up cracks and crevices	28
Installed devices on house (such as chimney caps, wire mesh, etc.)	27
Built devices to keep animals out (such as frames around trash cans, fences, etc.)	20
Removed animals myself	19
Used commercial repellents (Hot Sauce, Ro-Pel, etc) to drive animals away	18
Called city or county animal control agent to remove animal	14
Called private animal removal service to remove animal	12
Removed food sources such as pet food, bird food, etc.	12
Changed landscaping to make property less attractive to wildlife	5
Reported problem to homeowner/neighborhood association	3
Other	9

Table 10. Estimated expenditures spent on wildlife problems in the past 12 months.

	Percent Response (%)
Less than \$50	65
\$50 - \$99	16
\$100 - \$199	9
More than \$200	10

Table 11. Homeowner ratings of professional animal control services (8% of total).

	Percent Response (%)
Poor	15
Fair	23
Good	36
Excellent	26

Table 12. Wildlife species causing greatest problems in area of residence.

Species	Percent Response (%)
Canada Geese	32
Raccoons	26
Squirrels	18
Rabbits	12
Skunks	11
Opossums	10
Deer	6
Birds	6
Coyotes	2
Beavers	1
Bats	1
Muskrats	1
Foxes	<1
Other	3

Table 15. Homeowners who requested information about wildlife from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

	Percent Response (%)
Yes	3
No	64
Didn't know about IDNR information	33
<u>If "Yes," rate the quality of the information you received:</u>	
Poor	3
Fair	7
Good	58
Excellent	32

Table 16. Preferred roles the Illinois Department of Natural Resources should play in solving problems with wildlife.

	Percent Response (%)
Provide information about preventing or controlling unwanted wildlife	73
Provide direct assistance to property owners (such as removing animals)	52
Establish animal welfare standards for methods to remove animals	37
Require private animal removal services to have permits or licenses	33
Establish animal welfare standards for methods to destroy animals	32

Table 17. Homeowner support for IDNR permit before removing wildlife.

	Percent Response (%)
Yes	7
No	63
Not sure	30

Table 18. Attitudes toward a law requiring commercial, city, or county animal control personnel to humanely destroy wild animals they capture if there is a risk of the animals...

	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Unsure (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly Agree (%)
Spreading diseases to people.	5	3	7	34	52

Table 19. Perceived threats to human health and safety (by species).

Wildlife Species	No Threat (%)	Slight Threat (%)	Moderate Threat (%)	Severe Threat (%)
Coyotes	28	30	26	16
Skunks	26	36	24	14
Canada Geese	36	29	22	12
Deer	30	31	27	11
Raccoons	18	36	36	10
Bats	45	29	16	9
Opossums	31	36	25	9
Foxes	40	34	17	8
Squirrels	47	33	13	7
Muskrats	48	31	15	6
Beavers	53	31	12	4
Birds (Other than geese)	72	21	6	2

Table 20. Perceived threats to property damage around home.

Wildlife Species	No Threat (%)	Slight Threat (%)	Moderate Threat (%)	Severe Threat (%)
Raccoons	26	30	30	14
Skunks	47	27	16	10
Squirrels	43	32	17	9
Canada Geese	56	24	12	7
Opossums	48	29	16	7
Coyotes	69	18	8	5
Deer	63	22	11	4
Muskrats	72	17	8	4
Bats	72	18	7	3
Foxes	72	18	7	3
Beavers	75	15	7	3
Birds (Other than geese)	71	21	6	2

Table 21. Ratings for threat of wild

Table 24. Support for destroying adults if the animal was a threat to humans.

Wildlife Species	Unacceptable in all cases (%)	Unacceptable in some cases (%)	Unsure (%)	Acceptable in some cases (%)	Acceptable in all cases (%)
Raccoons	8	5	7	31	49
Bats	9	5	10	27	49
Coyotes	8	6	9	29	47
Canada Geese	9	7	10	29	45
Deer	11	8	11	29	40
Foxes	10	8	10	29	43

Table 25. Support for destroying adults if the animal was a threat to pets.

Wildlife Species	Unacceptable in all cases (%)	Unacceptable in some cases (%)	Unsure (%)	Acceptable in some cases (%)	Acceptable in all cases (%)
Raccoons	10	8	12	36	33
Bats	12	9	15	31	33
Coyotes	10	9	13	35	33
Canada Geese	13	9	16	32	30
Deer	14	11	17	32	25
Foxes	12	10	15	34	29

Table 26. Support trapping and transferring animal to another location if it was a threat to property.

Wildlife Species	Unacceptable in all cases (%)	Unacceptable in some cases (%)	Unsure (%)	Acceptable in some cases (%)	Acceptable in all cases (%)
Raccoons	5	3	4	26	62
Bats	7	4	7	24	59
Coyotes	5	3	5	26	61
Canada Geese	6	3	6	26	60
Deer	6	4	6	27	58
Foxes	5	3	6	26	59

Table 27. Support for control measures for GCMR homeowners (by species).

Action	Canada Geese (%)	Deer (%)	Beaver (%)	Raccoons (%)	Squirrels (%)
Feeding Bans	48	29	26	36	34
Taste Repellents	29	24	20	29	24
Birth Control	38	35	23	32	28
Egg/Nest/Den Destruction	24	6	10	17	14
Special Purpose Kill Permits (parks, airports, golf courses, etc.)	32	22	12	19	14
Kill for Food Bank	32	30	Not Applicable		

Table 29. Encounters with wildlife in parks or other public areas in the GCMR in the 12 months prior to study.

	Percent Response (%)
Yes	53
No	47
If “Yes,” what time of year?	
Spring	39
Summer	55
Fall	37
Winter	25
<u>Type of Encounter</u>	<u>Positive</u>

Table 30. Attitudes toward wildlife in the GCMR.

Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Unsure (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly Agree (%)
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