America's Wildlife Values

Washington State Report

AMERICA'S WILDLIFE VALUES

WAFWA
Western Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies

Colorado State University

The Ohio State University

Responsive Management

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

The information contained in this summary highlights findings from a survey of residents living in the state of Washington as part of the project entitled "America's Wildlife Values: Understanding Trends in Public Values toward Wildlife as a Key to Meeting Current and Future Wildlife Management Challenges." This multi-state project sought to explore the values, attitudes, and beliefs of residents across the U.S. in relation to fish and wildlife management. Such information can help agency decision-makers to understand more about the public's interest in fish and wildlife-related issues and their perspectives on management of the state's fish and wildlife.

Specific findings from this report include:

- In total, Washington received 2755 responses to the survey. Of those responses, 2414 were from mail surveys (15.4% response rate) and 341 were from web-based panels.

- The breakdown of wildlife value orientations in your state is as follows[1].
    - Traditionalist: **28%**
    - Mutualist: **38%**
    - Pluralist: **19%**
    - Distanced: **14%**

- Nearly **60%** of respondents reported feeling that they share many of the same values as your state fish and wildlife agency regarding the management of fish and wildlife.

- Survey respondents held the following beliefs about funding for your state fish and wildlife agency:
    - **9%** view current funding as primarily coming from hunting and fishing license sales.
        - **15%** of respondents believe this should be the funding model used in the future.
    - **83%** view current funding as coming from a mix of hunting and fishing license sales and public tax dollars.
        - **74%** of respondents believe this should be the funding model used in the future.
    - **8%** view current funding as primarily coming from public tax dollars.
        - **10%** of respondents believe this should be the funding model used in the future.

- A majority of respondents **(61%)** expressed trust in your agency to do what is right for fish and wildlife in the state.

Additional information on each of these findings and more can be found within this report. Detailed frequencies for each survey item by wildlife value orientation, current participation in hunting and fishing during the 12 months prior to respondents taking the survey, and geography are also included in the report. Information about the comparison of your state to other states and information about trends in your state can be found separately in the *Multistate Report on Wildlife Values in America*, made available October 2018.

[1] For definitions of these terms, see page 1 of the attached report.

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Wildlife Value Orientations

Wildlife value orientations represent the different overarching themes in a person's patterns of thought about wildlife, and can be used to identify different "types" of people (Bright et al., 2000). Characterizing segments of the public in this manner allows for a better understanding of the diversity of publics that exists as well as anticipation of how different groups of people will respond to proposed management strategies and programs.

These orientation types are calculated based on responses to a variety of survey items that represent four belief dimensions: (1) social affiliation and (2) caring, which form the mutualism orientation, and (3) hunting and (4) use of wildlife, which form the domination orientation. Means for all items within the mutualist and domination orientation are computed and respondents are segmented into one of four value orientation types by comparing their scores on domination and mutualism simultaneously (high scores were defined as ≥ 4.50 whereas low was defined by a score of < 4.50). For more information on the calculation of wildlife value orientations, see Teel & Manfredo (2009).

When applied to people as a classification,

Traditionalists:

- Score high on the domination orientation and low on the mutualism orientation
- Believe wildlife should be used and managed for human benefit

Mutualists:

- Score high on the mutualism orientation and low on the domination orientation
- Believe wildlife are part of our social network and that we should live in harmony

Pluralists:

- Score high on both the domination and mutualism orientations
- Prioritize these values differently depending on the specific context

Distanced individuals:

- Score low on both the domination and mutualism orientations
- Often believe that wildlife-related issues are less salient to them

Below is a detailed account of wildlife value orientation types in your state using our measurements (available in Appendix B to this report). Throughout this report, responses to additional items such as attitudes, trust, and participation in wildlife-related recreation will be explored by your state's current wildlife value orientation types to give you a feel for how these value types differ in their views on fish and wildlife management.[2]

[2] We also measured respondents' views on three additional scales: 1) social values including whether they hold materialist (e.g., emphasizing the need for physical and economic security) or post-materialist (e.g., emphasizing social affiliation needs) values; 2) the extent to which they anthropomorphized animals (i.e., attributed human traits to animals); and 3) the degree to which they perceived other people in their state as ascribing to a strict set of social norms (i.e., respect of socially agreed-upon practices). These data will be explored across states in relation to wildlife value orientations in our Multistate Report.

Figure 1: Wildlife value orientations in your state

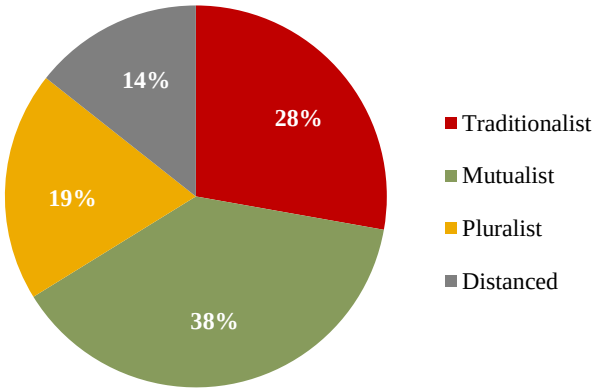


Figure 2: Percent of each wildlife value orientation type who are current hunters/anglers

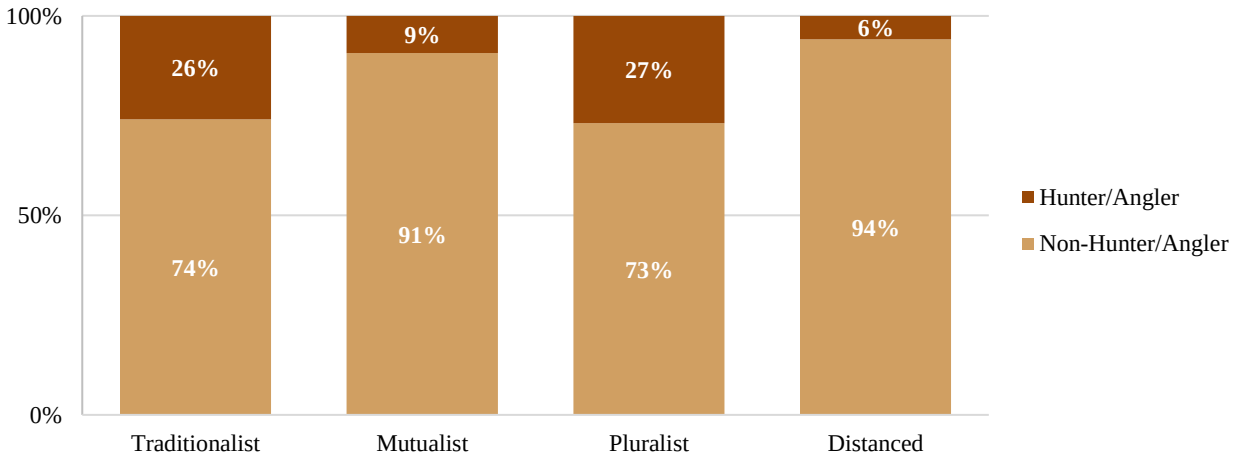


Figure 3: Wildlife value orientations by gender

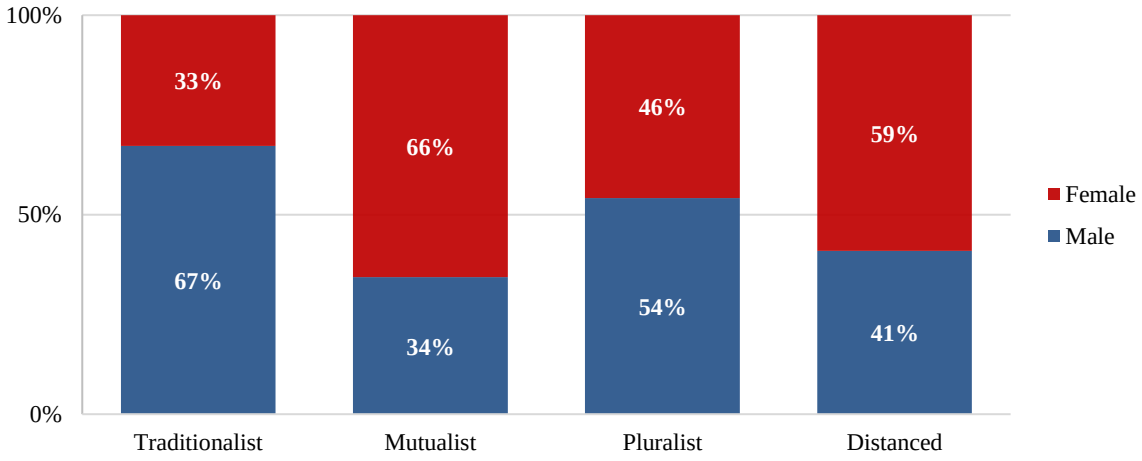


Figure 4: Wildlife value orientations by age groups

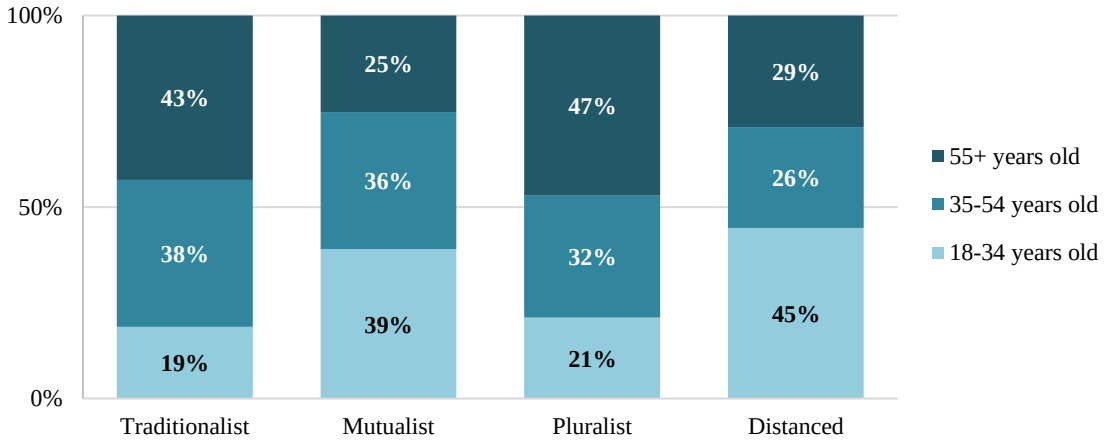


Figure 5: Wildlife value orientations by income groups

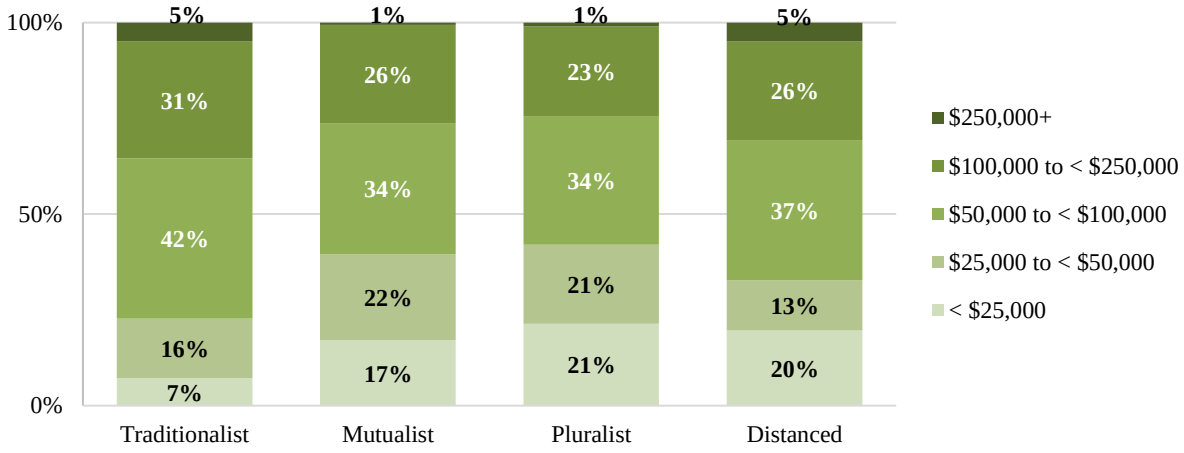


Figure 6: Wildlife value orientations by education

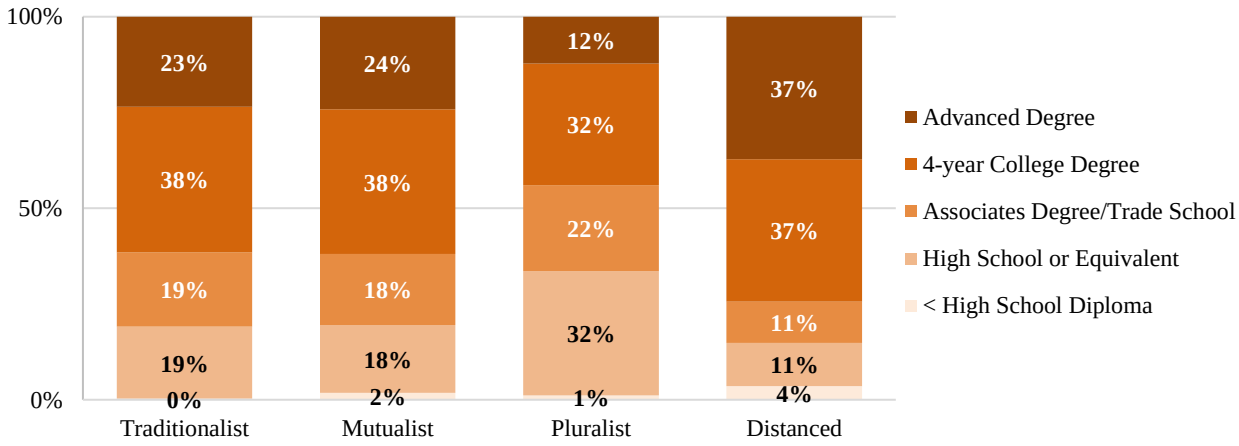
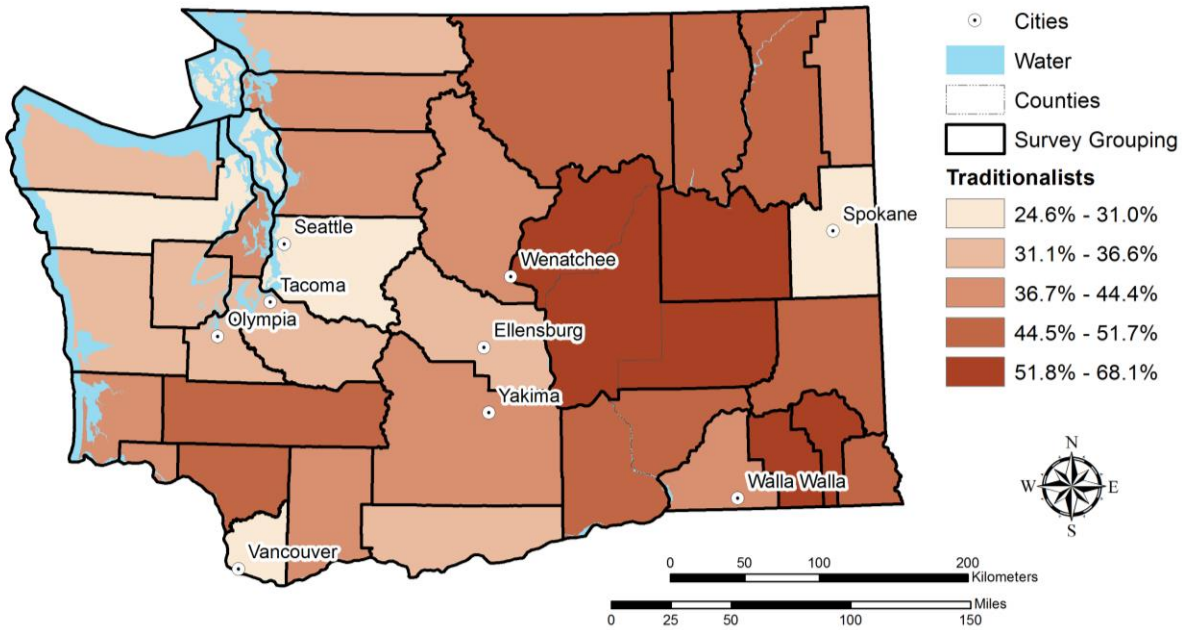
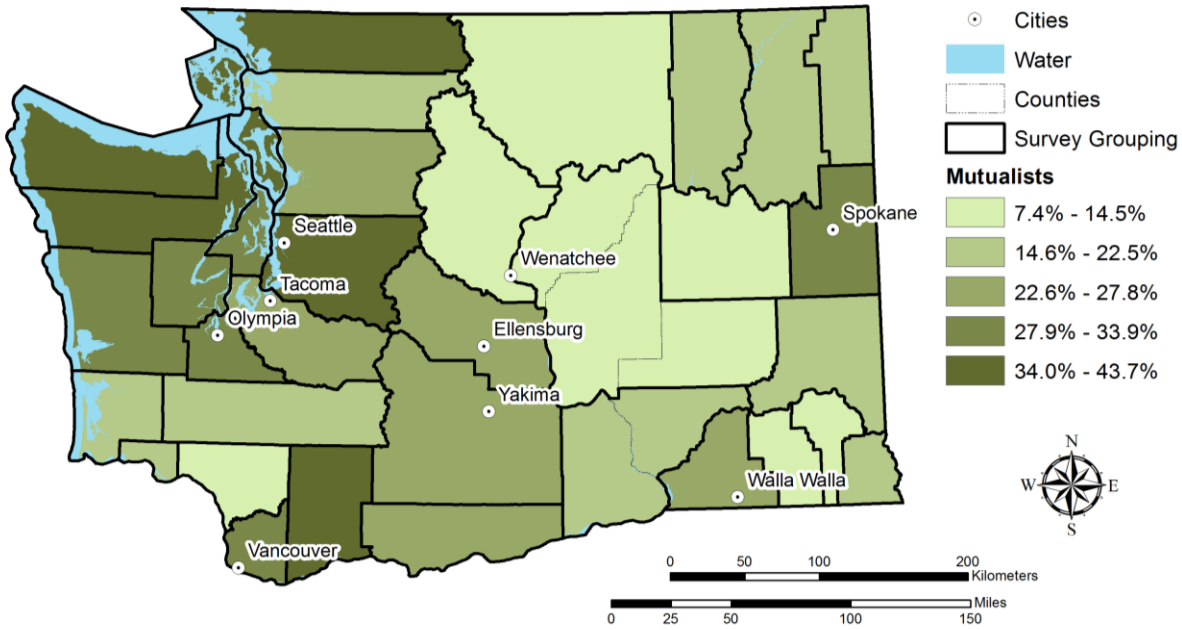


*Figure 7: Wildlife value orientations by geography (a-d)**

a) Traditionalists



b) Mutualists

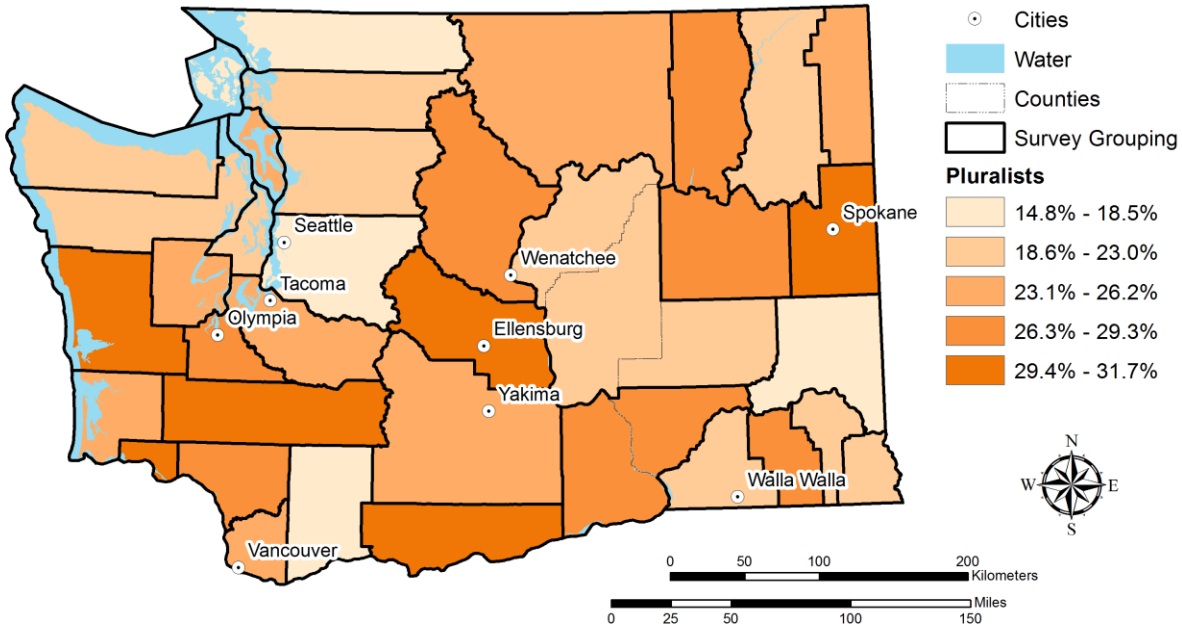


*Adams, Douglas, and Grant counties are grouped together for all geographic analysis.

*Franklin and Benton counties are grouped together for all geographic analysis.

Figure 7 (continued): Wildlife value orientations by geography (a-d)

c) Pluralists



d) Distanced

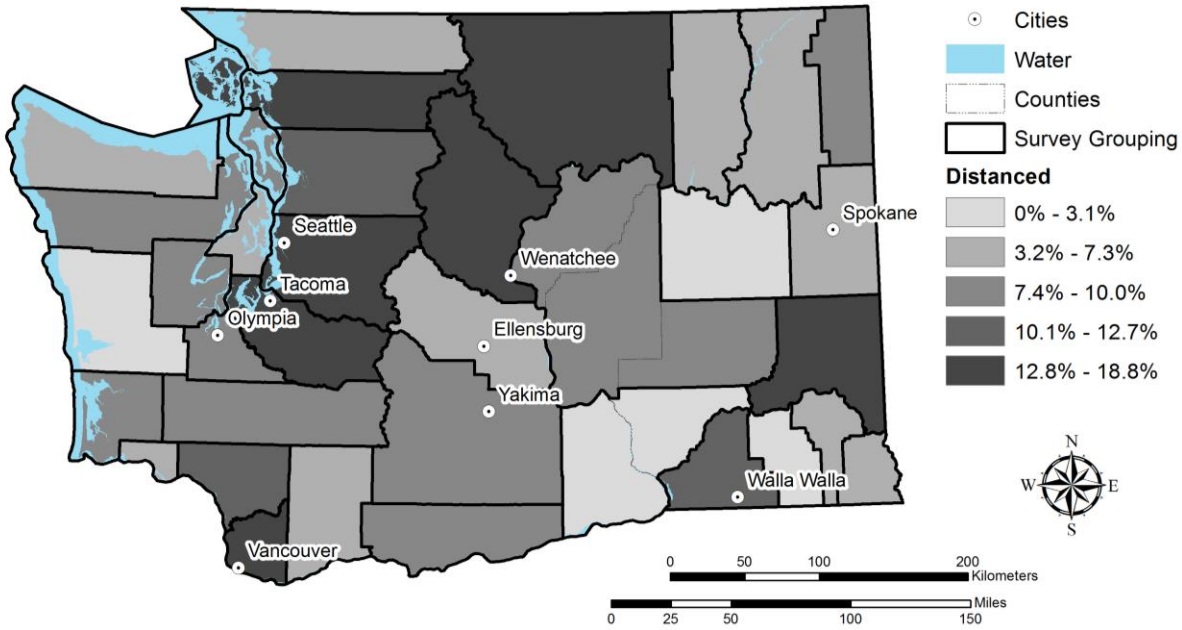


Figure 8: Percent of individuals by group who believed they shared values with agency

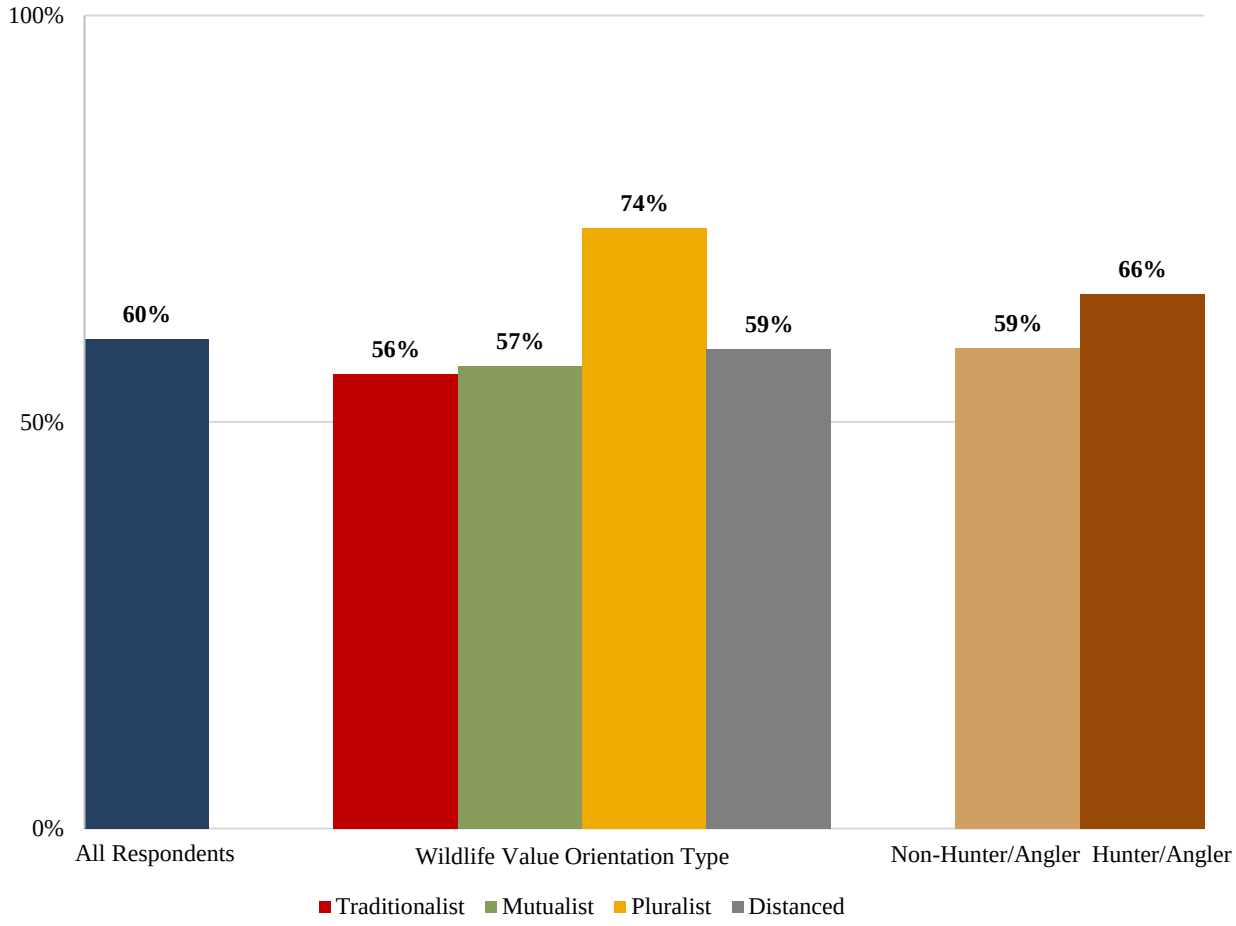
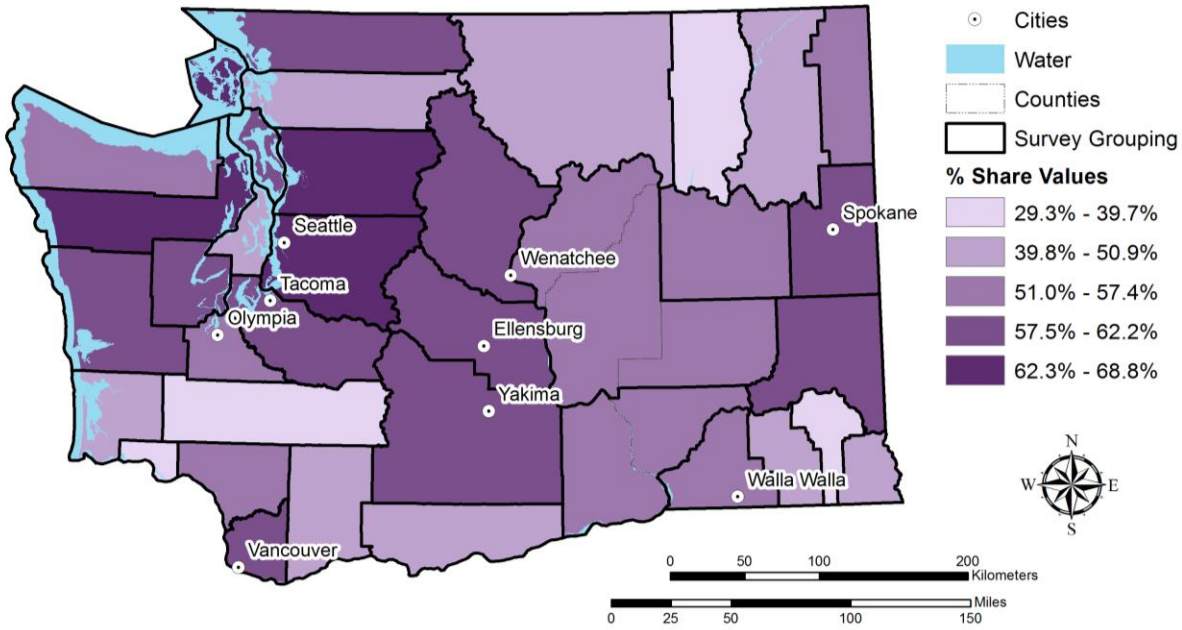


Figure 9: Percent of individuals by geography who believed they shared values with agency



Fish and Wildlife-Related Recreation

Having up-to-date information about fish and wildlife-related recreation is vitally important for fish and wildlife management professionals to understand the interests of the public in their states. On this survey, we asked residents from your state to indicate whether they had ever participated in hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing and if they had participated in these same activities during the past year. Additionally, we asked residents if they had any interest in participating in these activities in the future. Responses to these questions are provided below for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, current hunting/fishing participation, and geography.

Figure 10: Participation and interest in fish and wildlife-related recreation

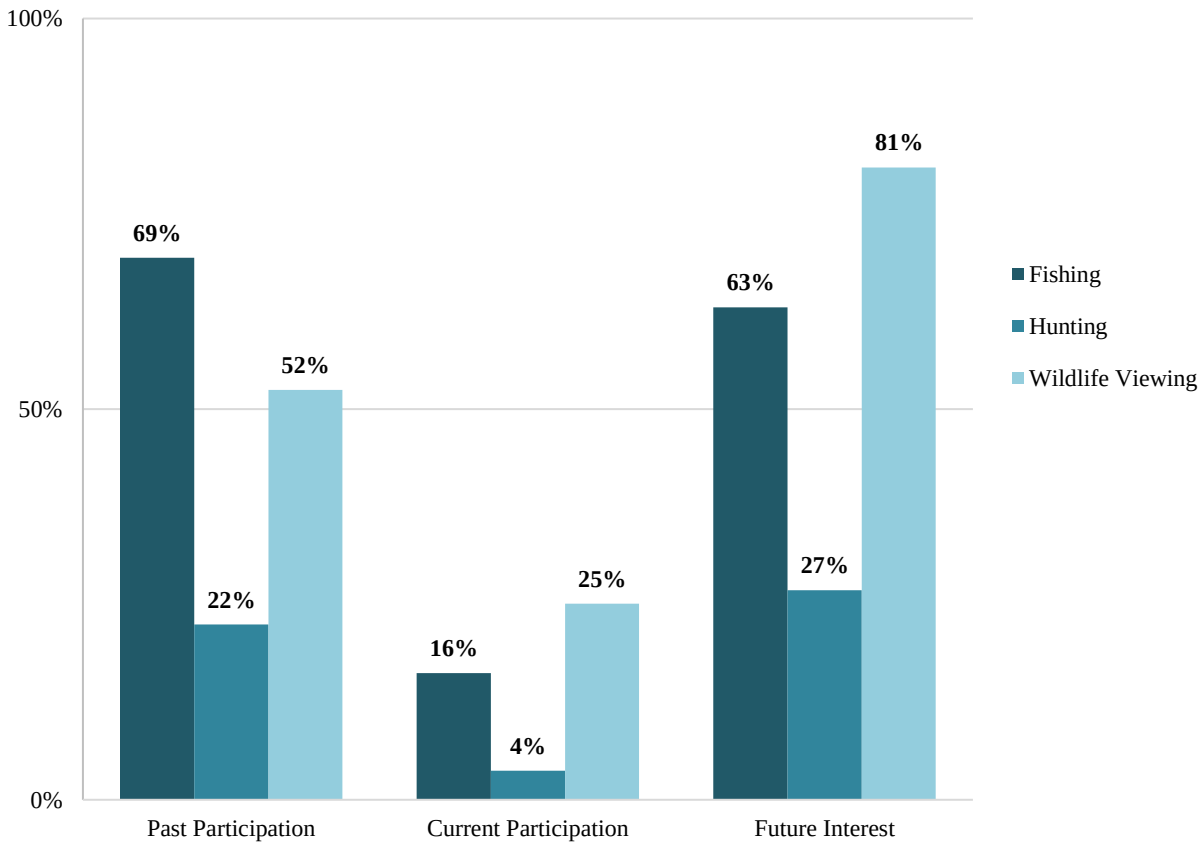


Figure 11: Fishing participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation

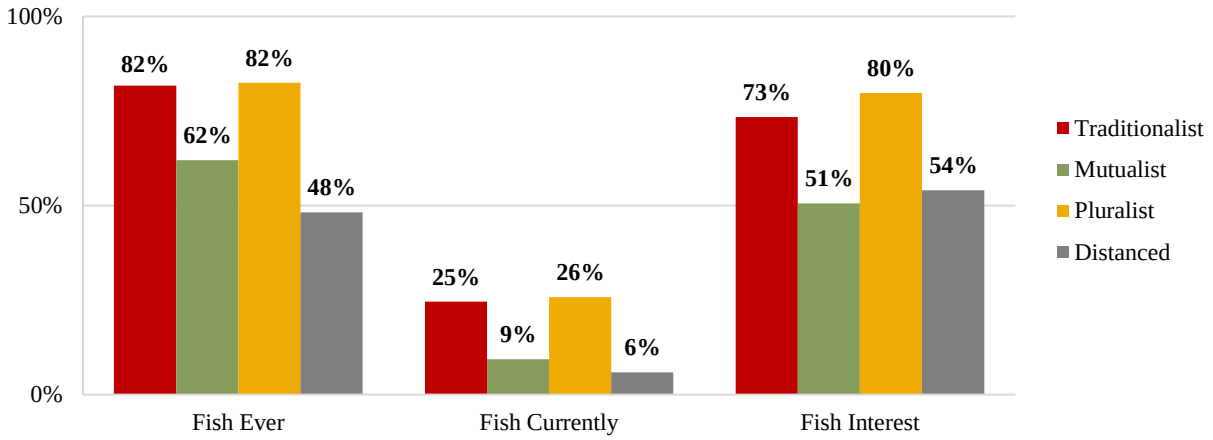


Figure 12: Hunting participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation

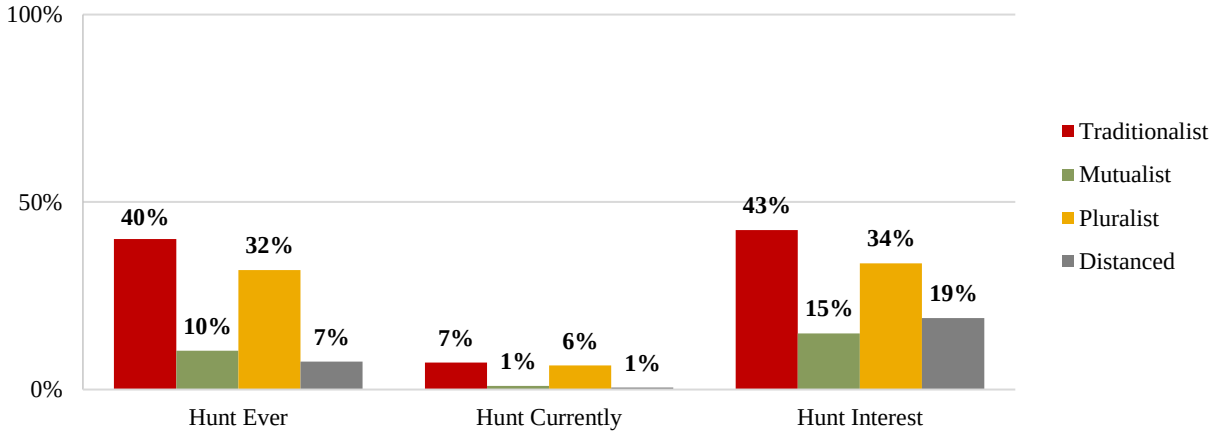


Figure 13: Wildlife viewing participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation

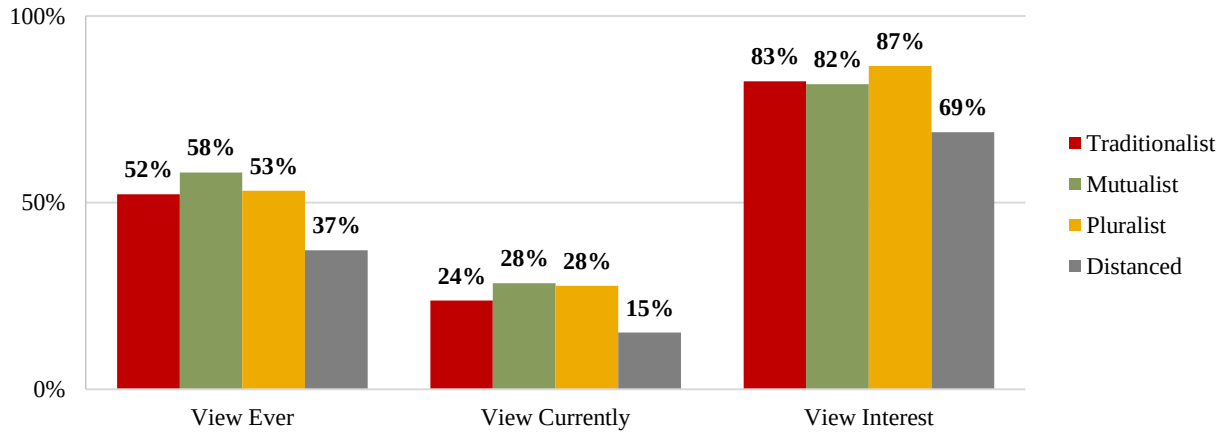
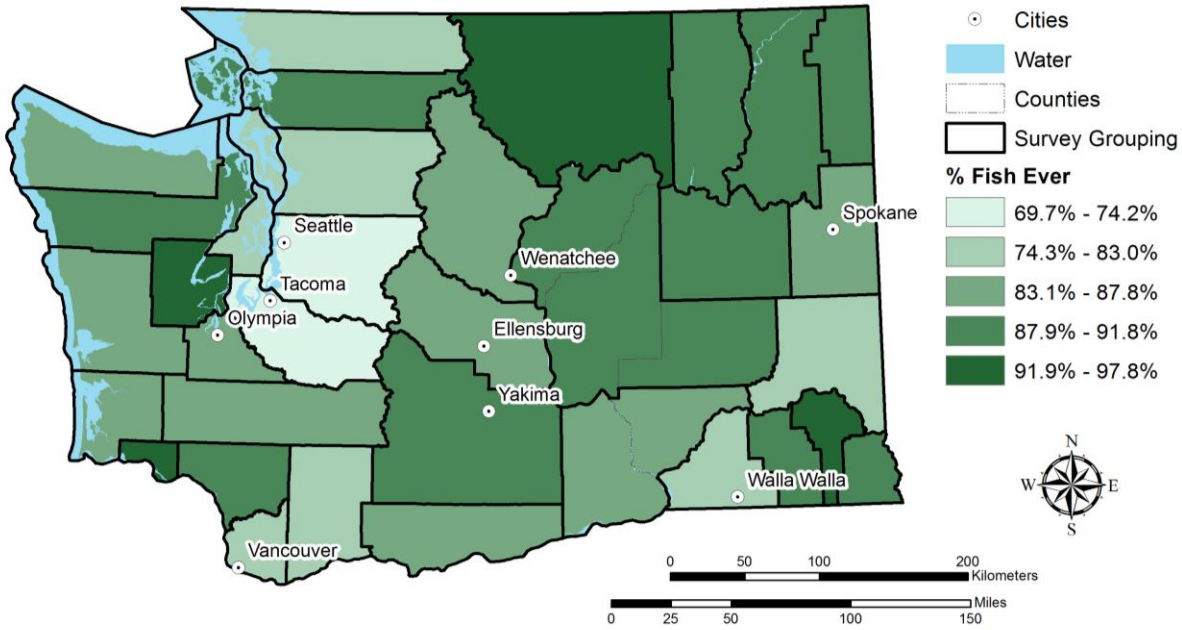


Figure 14: Fishing participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

a) Past Participation



b) Current Participation

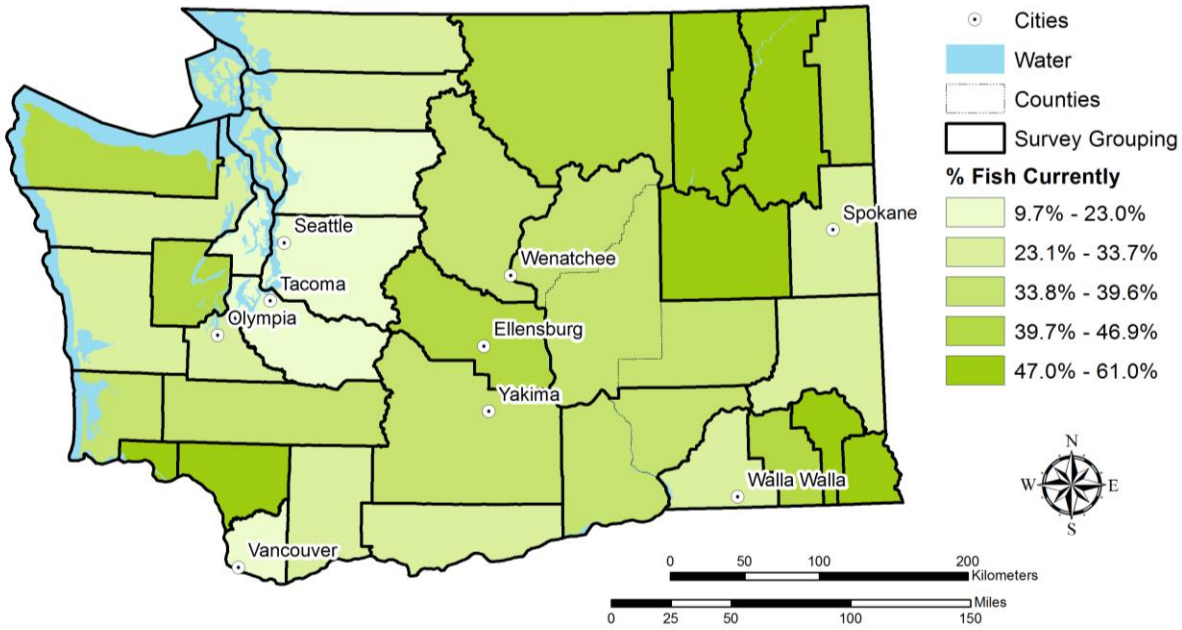


Figure 14 (continued): Fishing participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

c) Interest in Future Participation

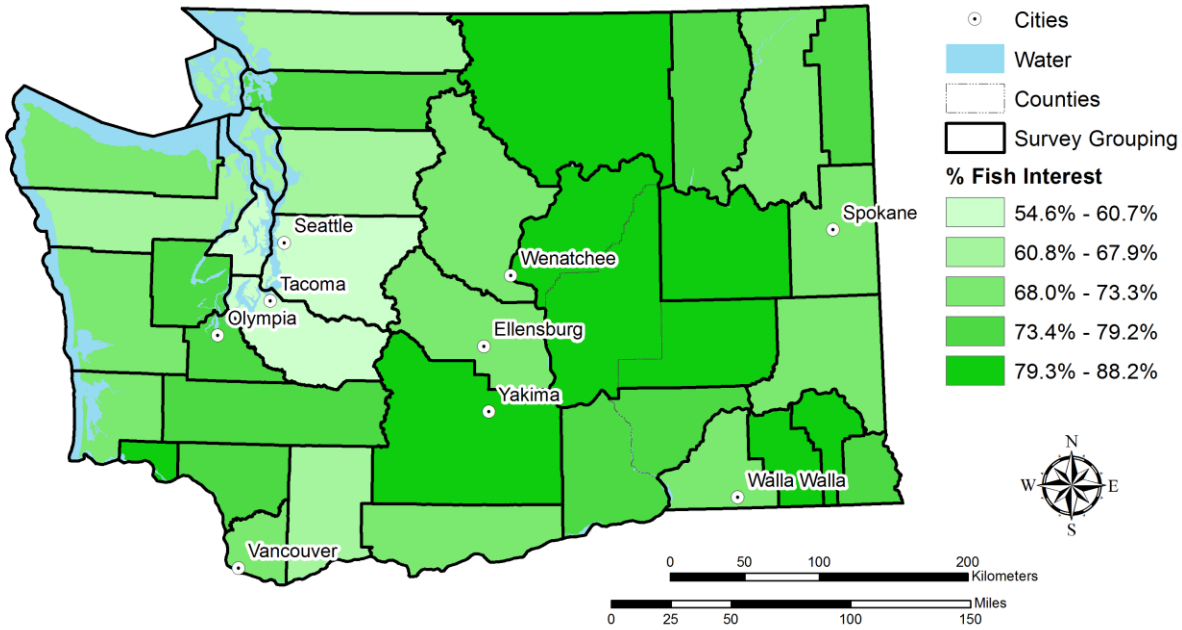


Figure 15: Hunting participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

a) Past Participation

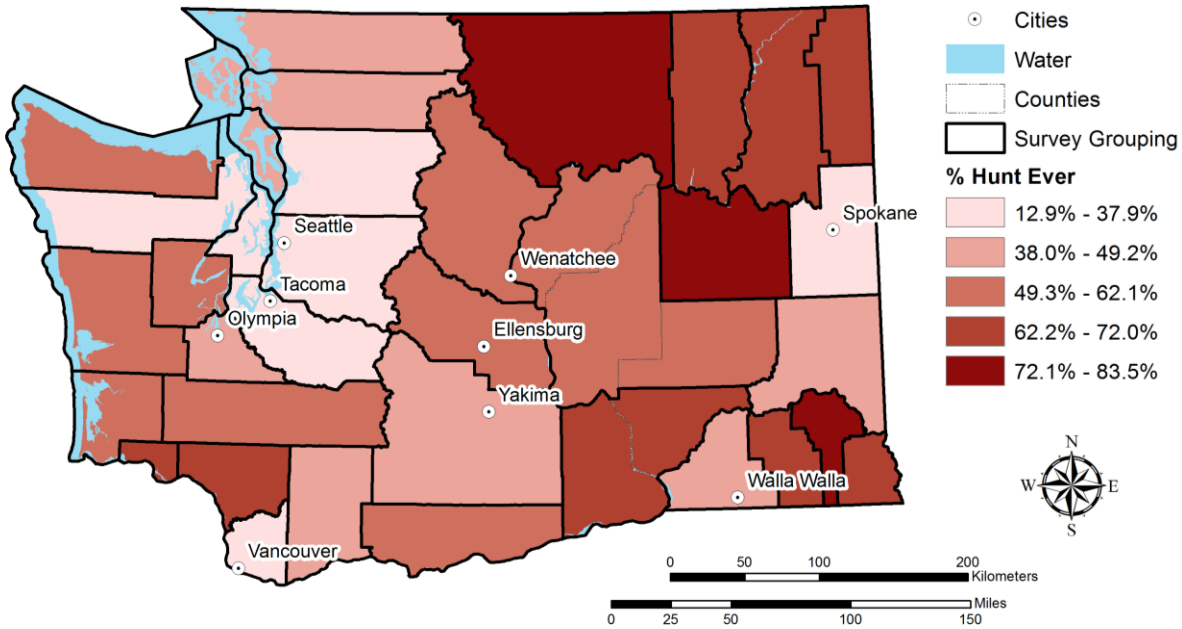
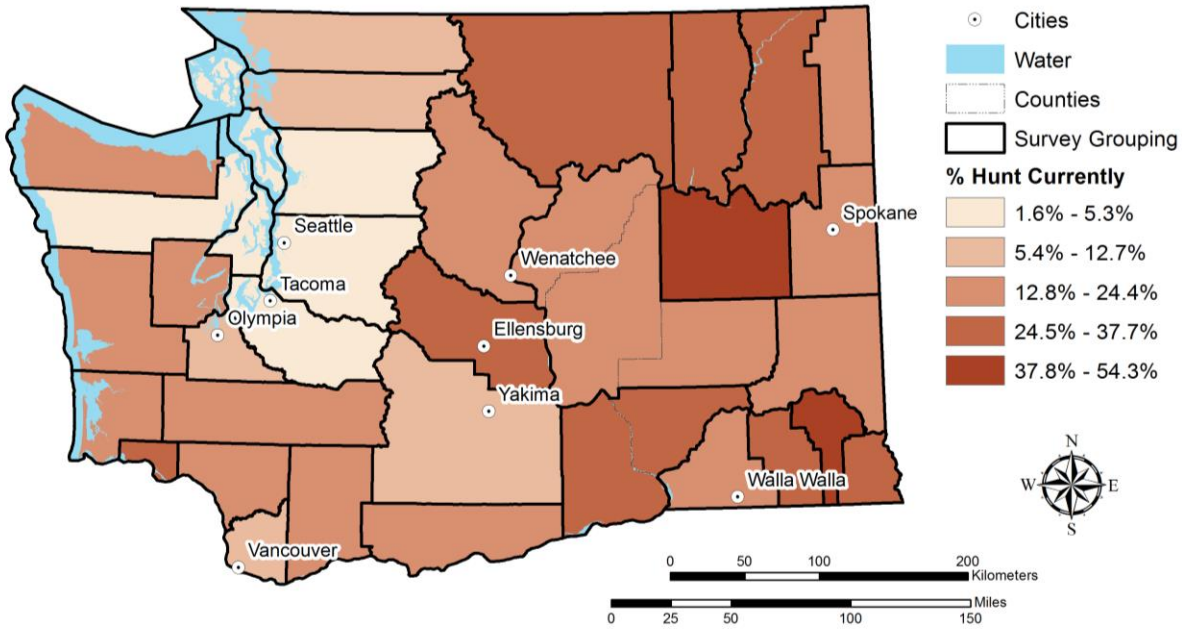


Figure 15 (continued): Hunting participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

b) Current Participation



c) Interest in Future Participation

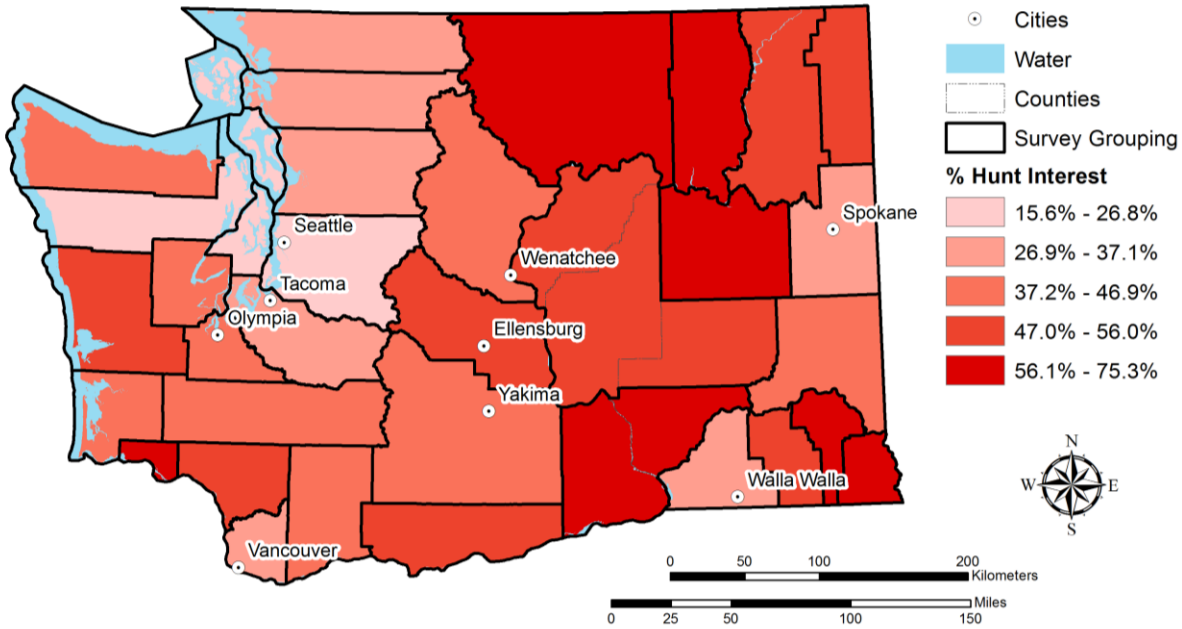
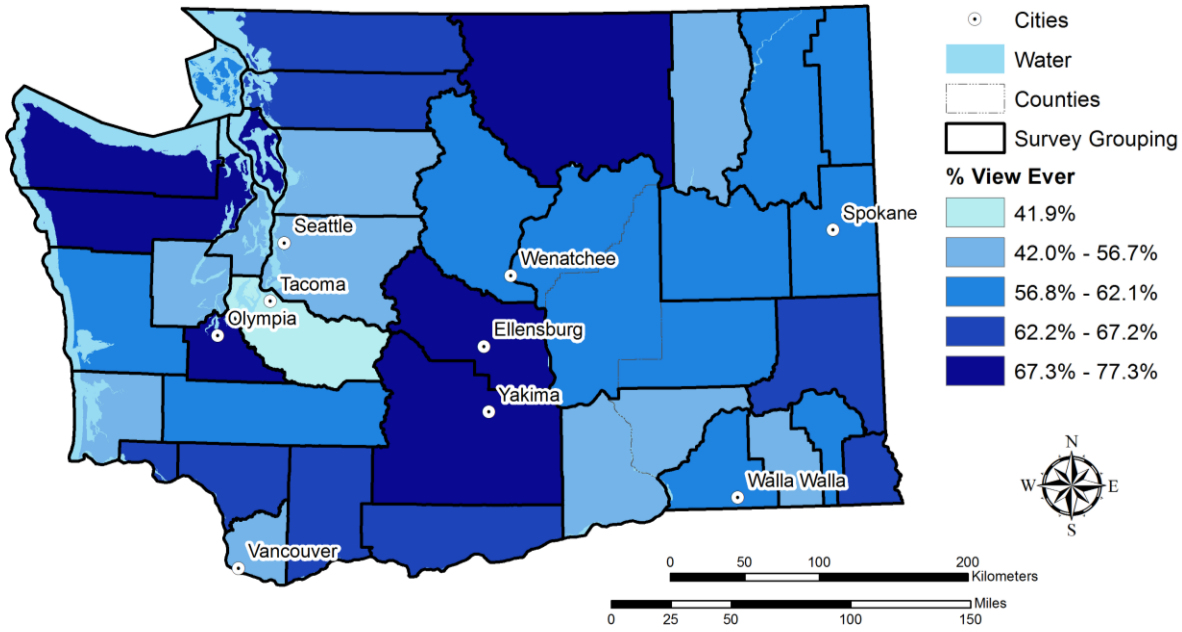


Figure 16: Wildlife viewing participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

a) Past Participation



b) Current Participation

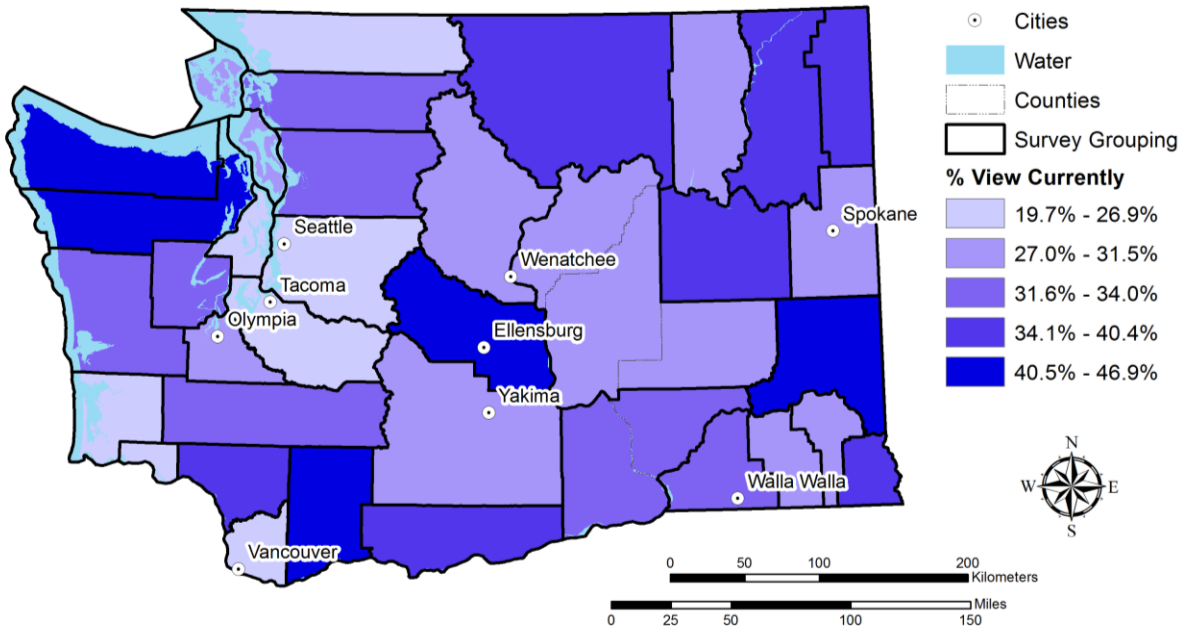
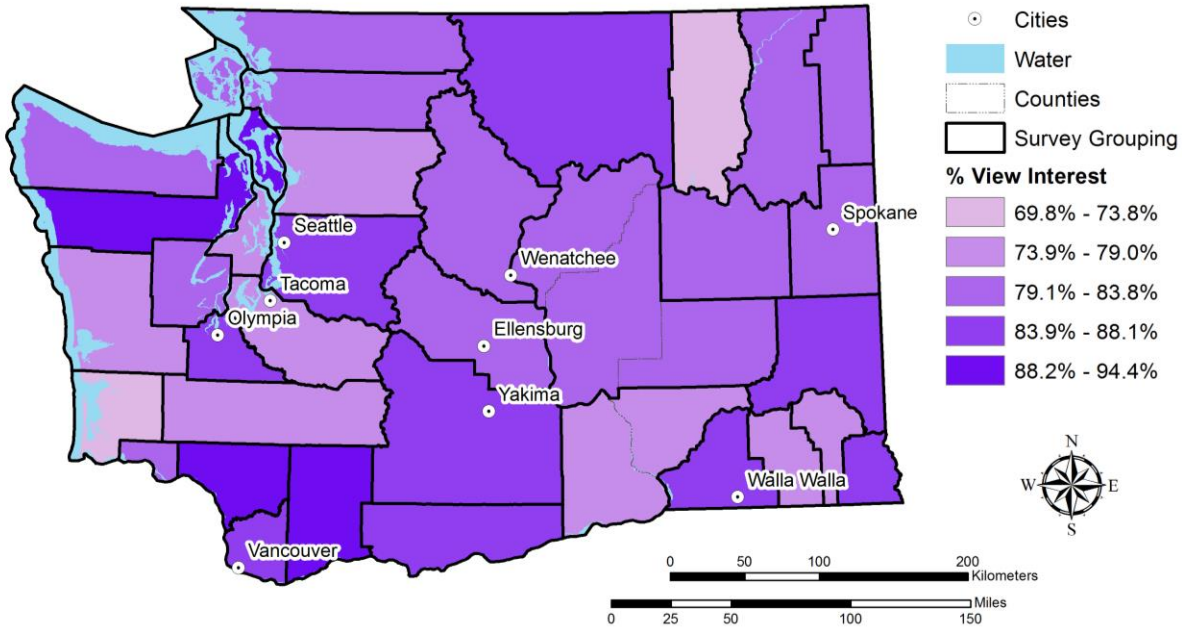


Figure 16 (continued): Wildlife viewing participation and future interest by geography (a-c)

c) Interest in Future Participation



Recruitment and Reactivation

Many state fish and wildlife agencies are interested in recruiting more people to participate in fish and wildlife-related recreation, and reactivating those who are not current participants but have participated in such activities in the past. Below is the percent of respondents from these two categories who have expressed interest in future participation in fish and wildlife-related recreation.

Fishing

63% of respondents are interested in **fishing** in the future. Of those, approximately

- **24%** actively participate in fishing.
- **57%** have fished but not in the past year.
- **19%** have never fished before.

Hunting

27% of respondents are interested in **hunting** in the future. Of those, approximately

- **13%** actively participate in hunting.
- **33%** have hunted but not in the past year.
- **54%** have never hunted before.

Wildlife Viewing:

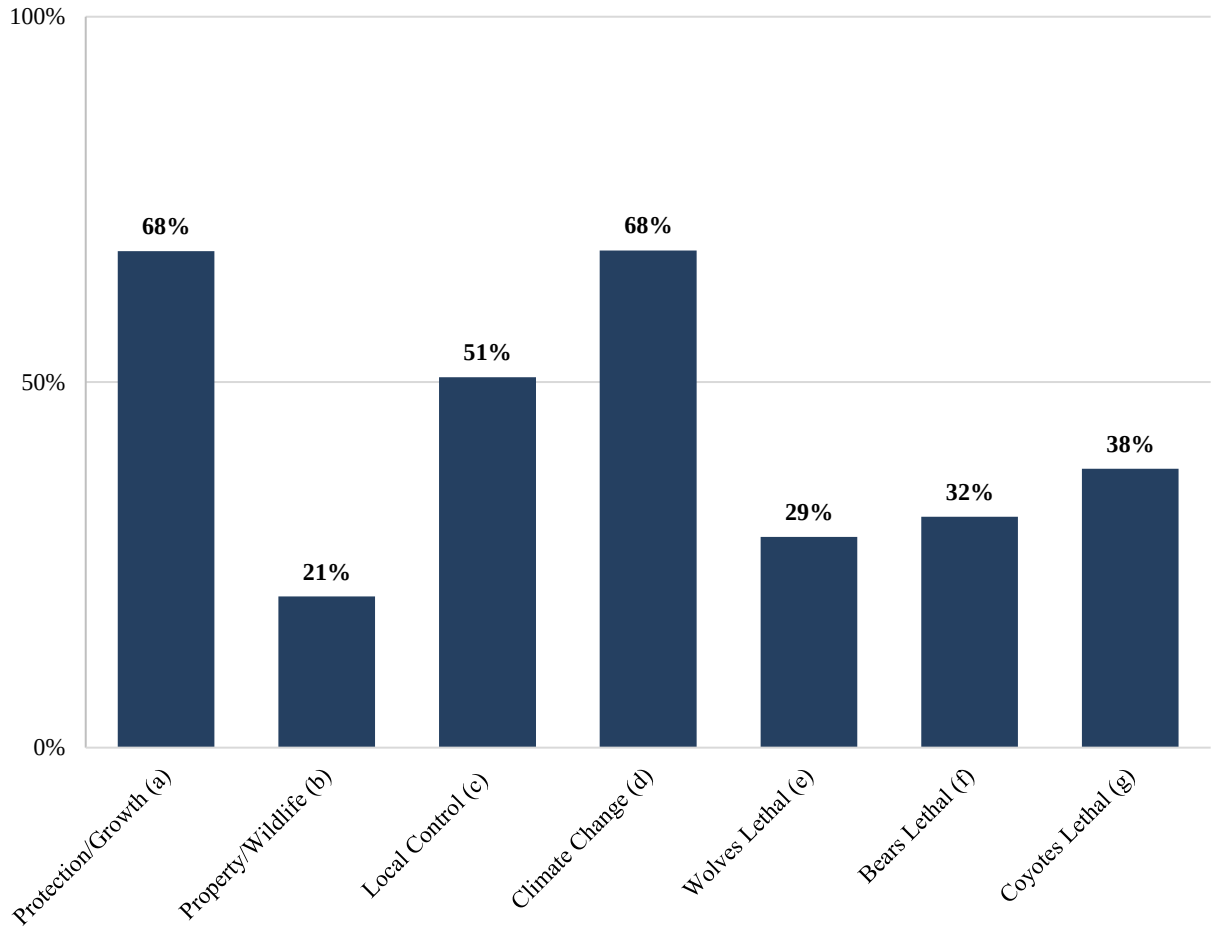
81% of respondents are interested in **wildlife viewing** in the future. Of those, approximately

- **31%** actively participate in wildlife viewing.
- **33%** have participated in wildlife viewing but not in the past year.
- **36%** have never participated in wildlife viewing before.

Issue-Specific Attitudes

Respondents' attitudes towards different fish and wildlife management issues were also measured in this survey. For each statement, respondents were asked to rate their agreement from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*. Below are charts indicating agreement with each of these statements for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, current hunting/fishing participation, and geography. Detailed frequencies for these data can be found at the end of this report.

Figure 17: Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management



Statement Texts:

a. Protection/Growth: We should strive for a society that emphasizes environmental protection over economic growth.
b. Property/Wildlife: Private property rights are more important than protecting declining or endangered fish and wildlife.
c. Local Control: Local communities should have more control over the management of fish and wildlife.
d. Climate Change: The earth is getting warmer mostly because of human activity such as burning fossil fuels.
e. Wolves Lethal: Wolves that kill livestock should be lethally removed.
f. Bears Lethal: If a black bear attacks a person, that bear should be lethally removed regardless of the circumstances.
g. Coyotes Lethal: Coyotes that kill pets in residential areas should be lethally removed.

Figure 18: Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management by wildlife value orientation

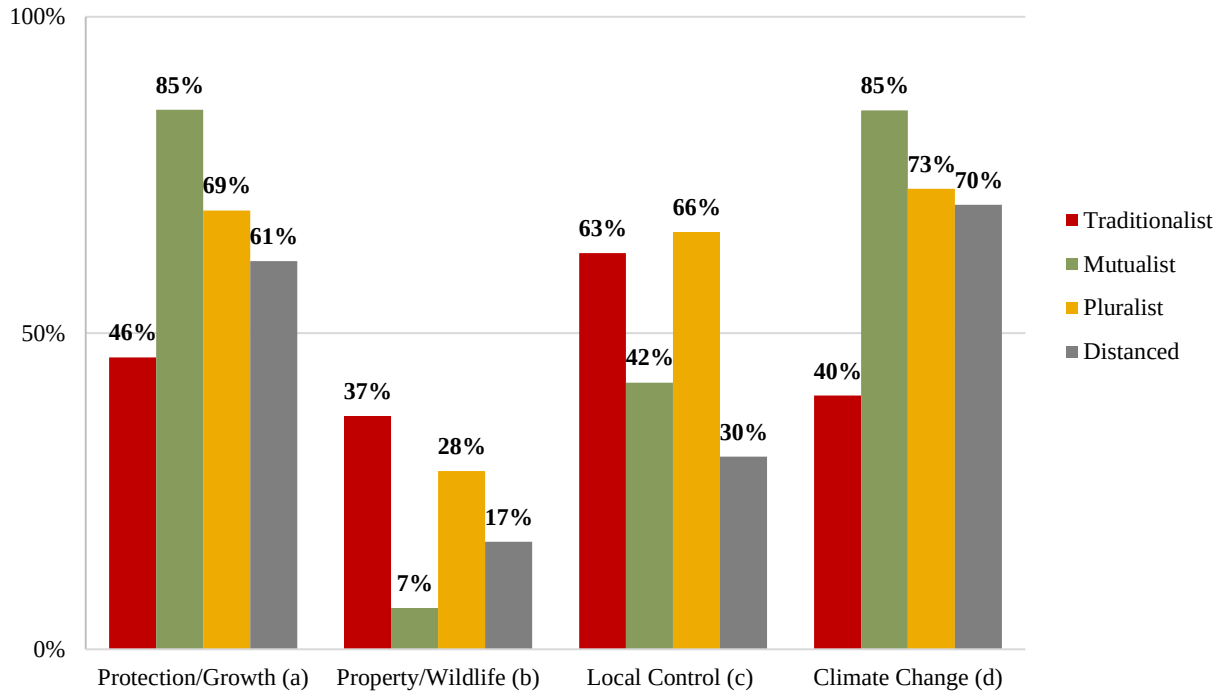


Figure 19: Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management by current hunting/fishing participation

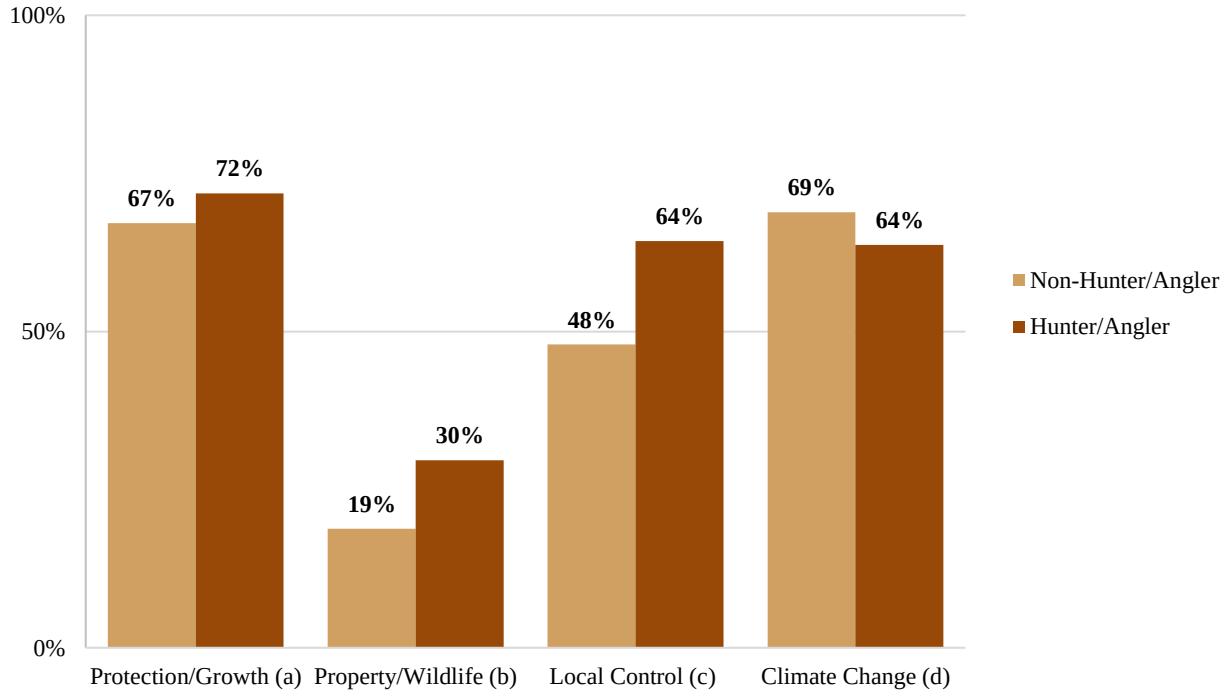
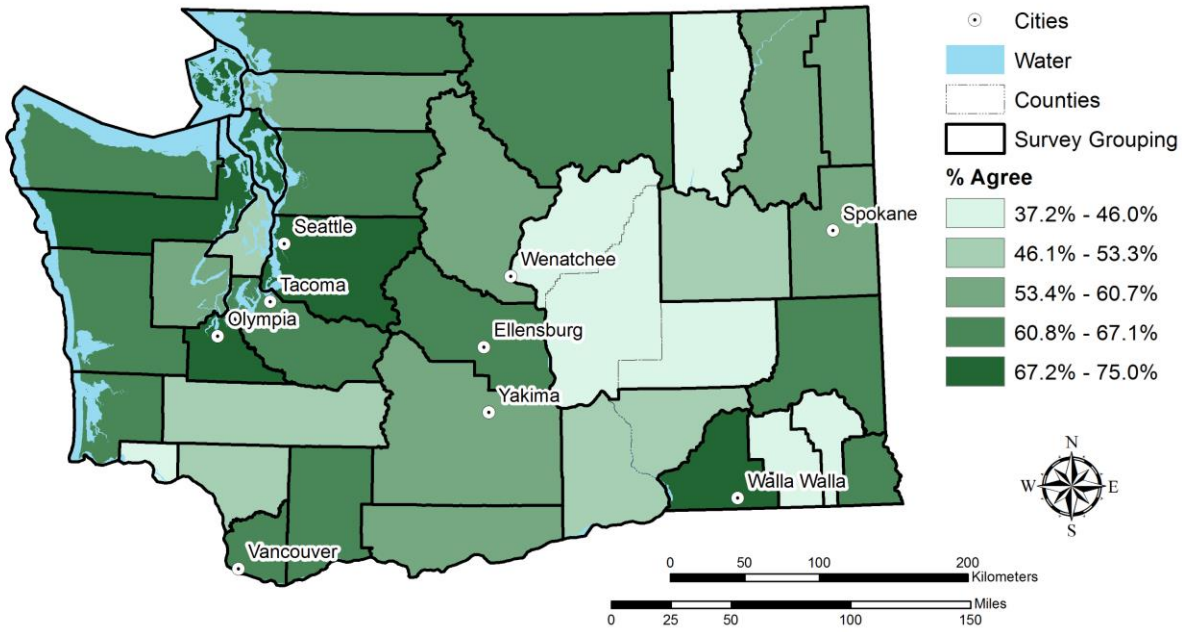


Figure 20: Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management by geography (a-d)

a) Society should emphasize environmental protection over economic growth



b) Private property rights are more important than protecting declining or endangered species

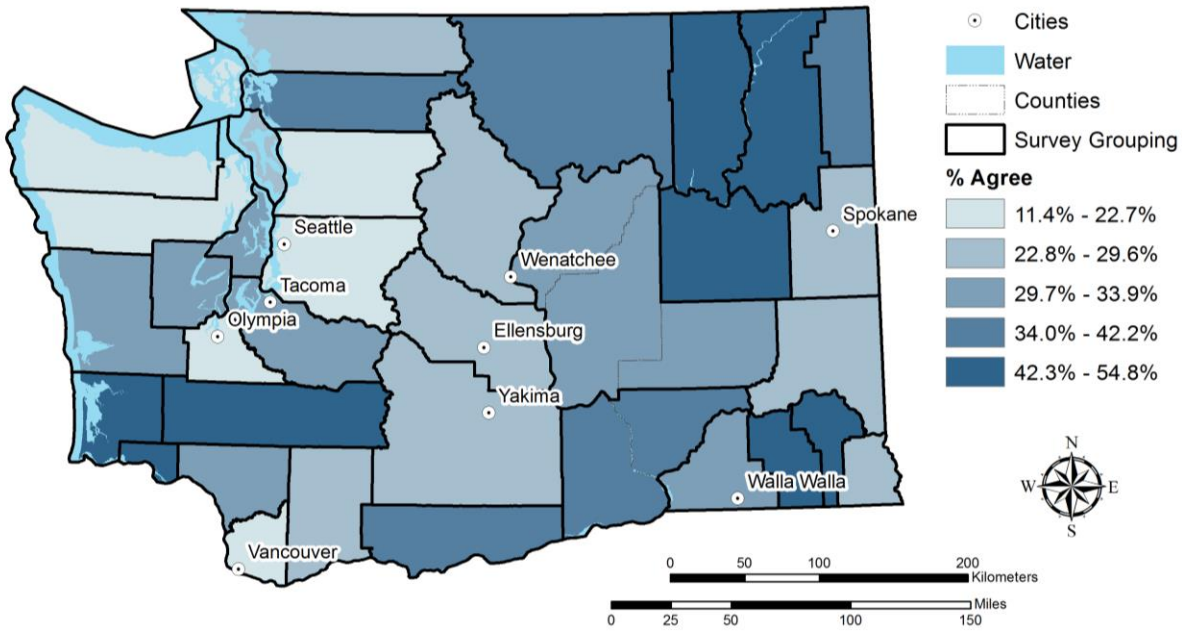
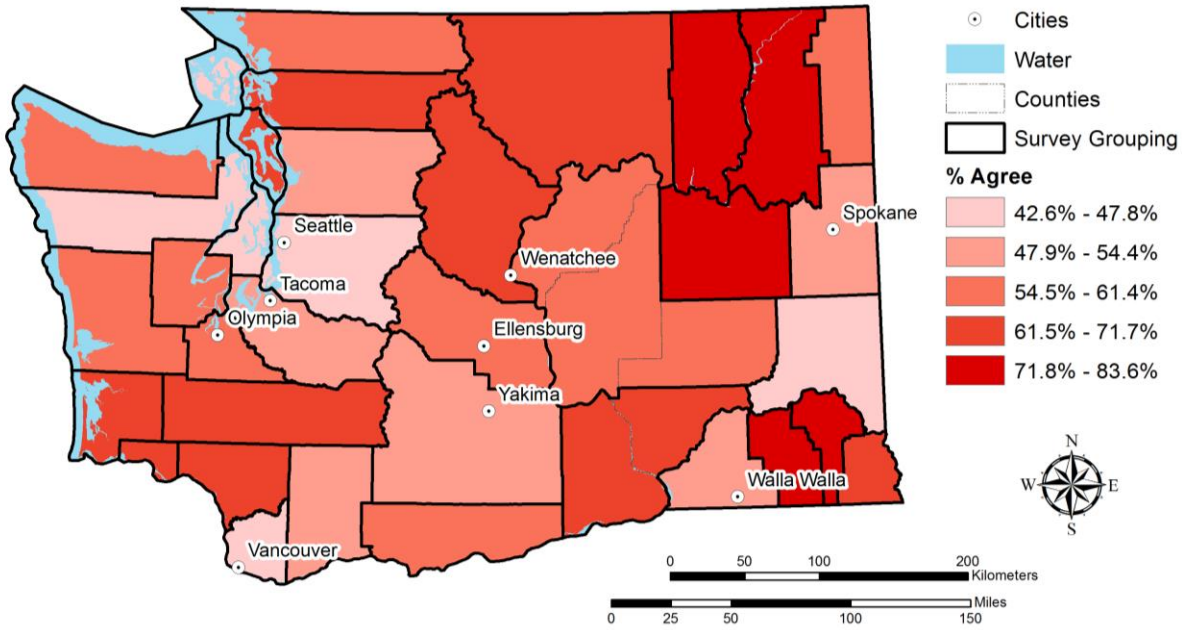


Figure 20 (continued): Agreement with statements about fish and wildlife management by geography (a-d)

c) Local communities should have more control over management of fish and wildlife



d) The Earth is getting warmer mostly because of human activities

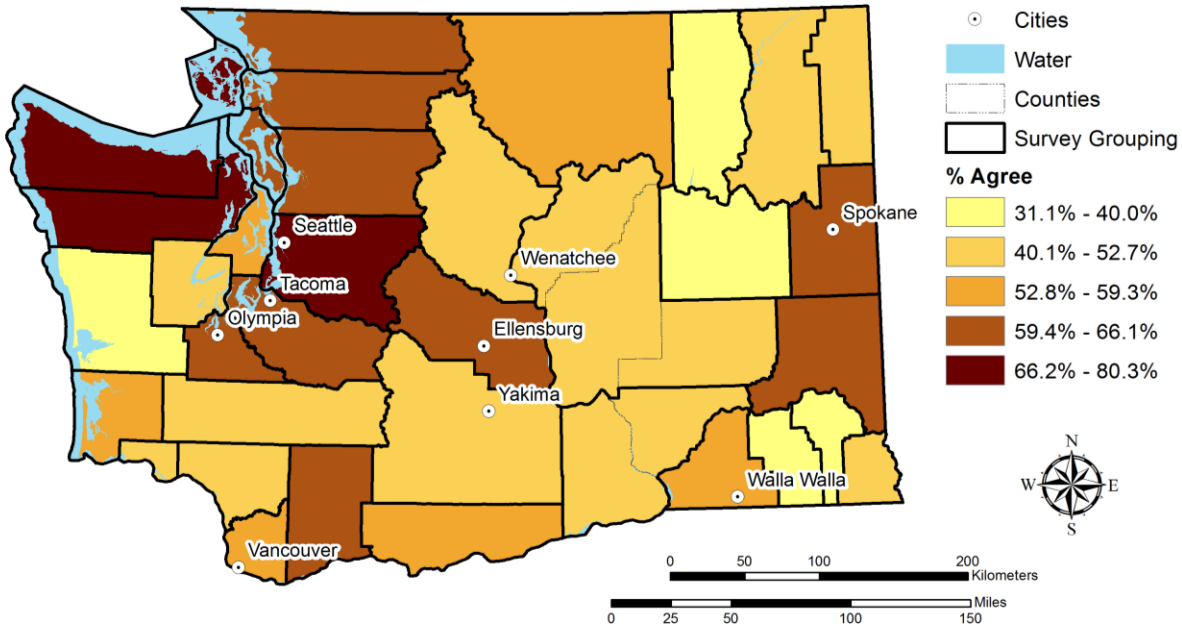


Figure 21: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by wildlife value orientation

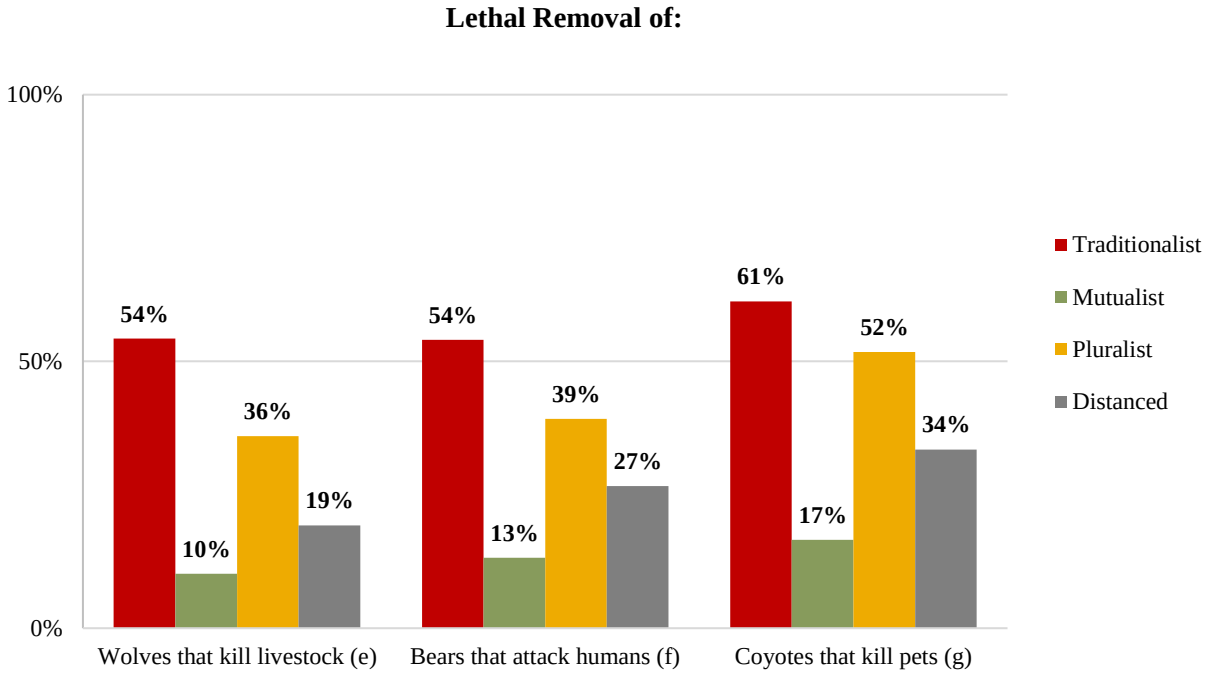


Figure 22: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by current hunting/fishing participation

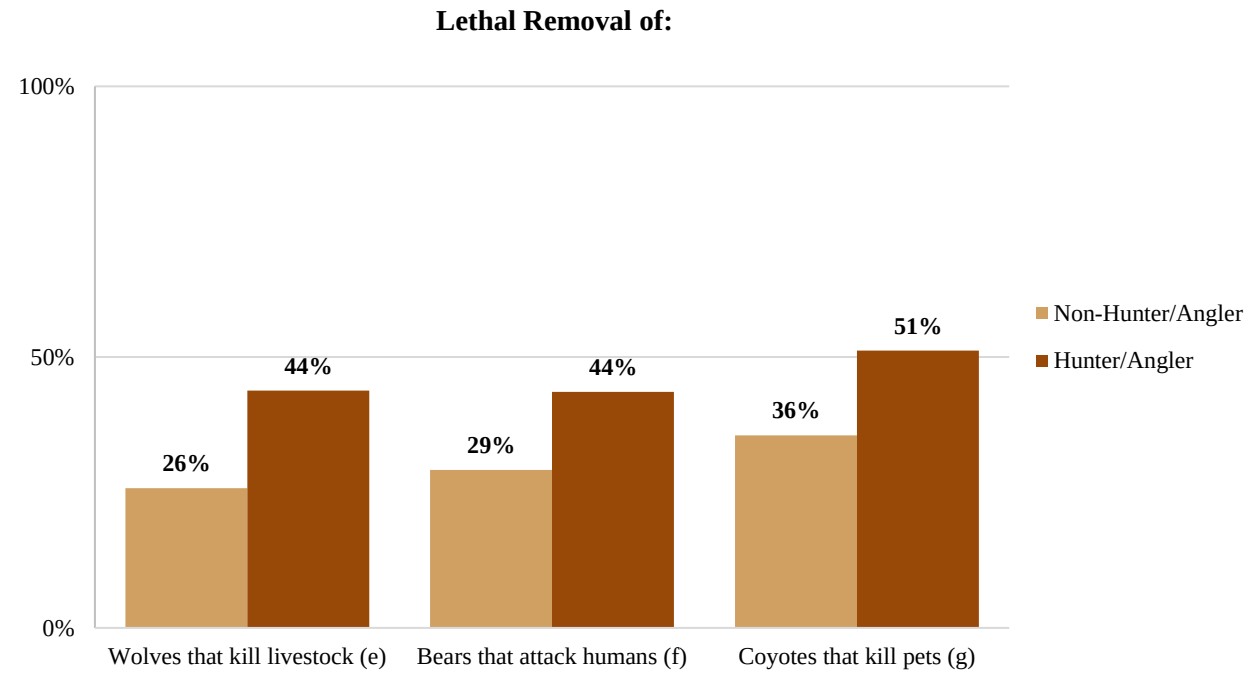
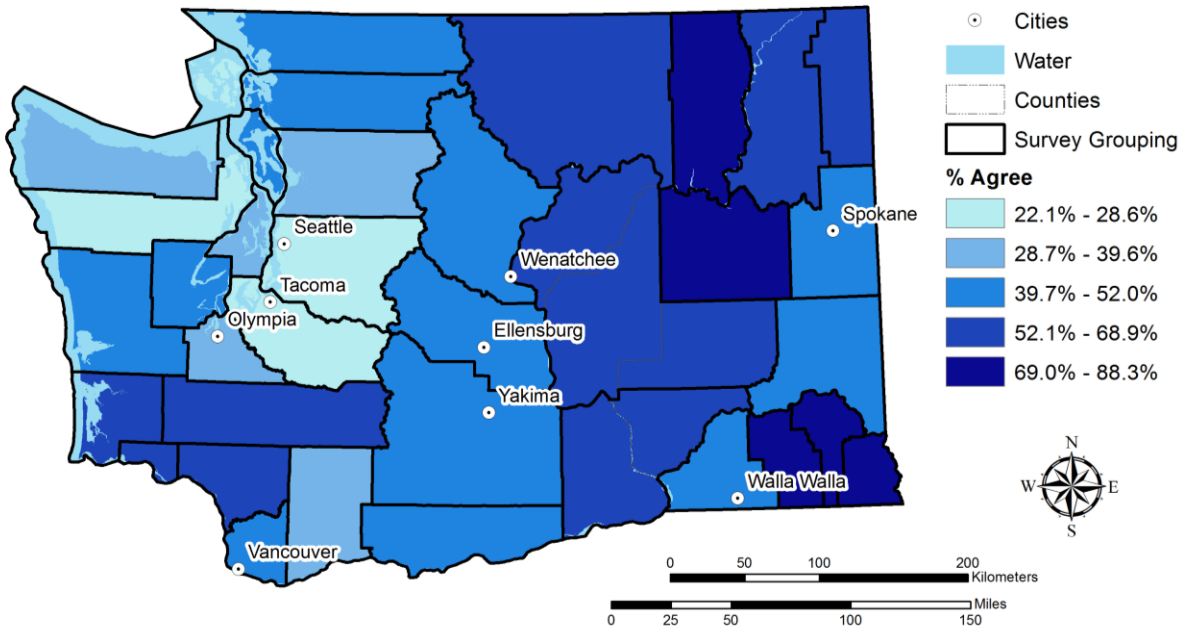


Figure 23: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by geography (a-c)

a) Wolves that kill livestock



b) Bears that attack humans

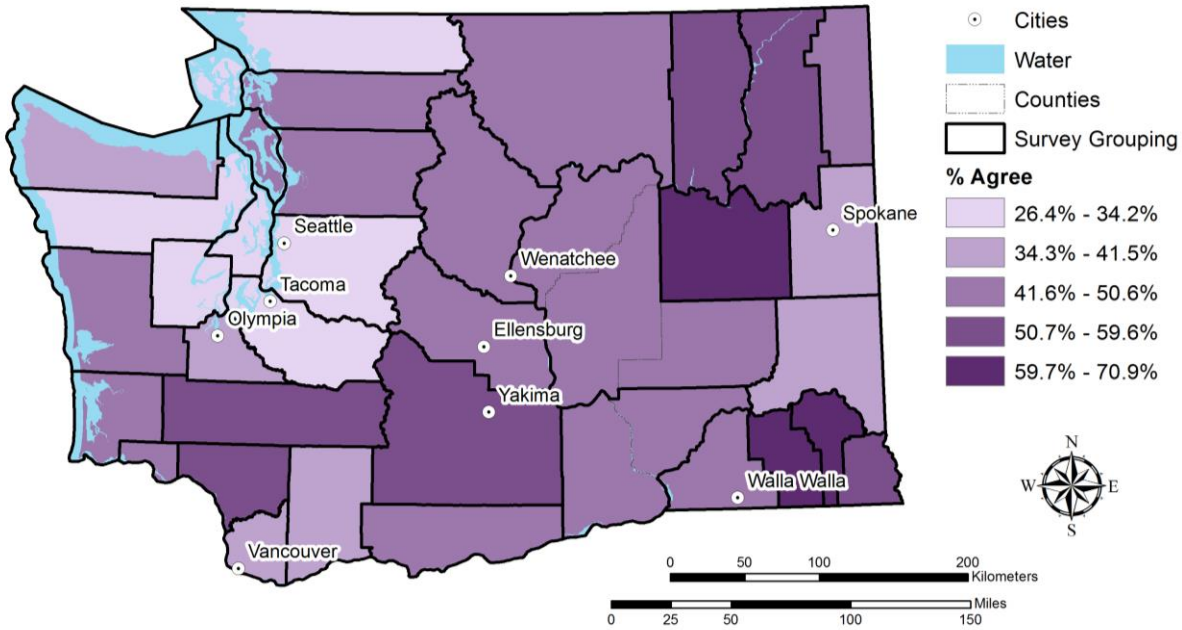
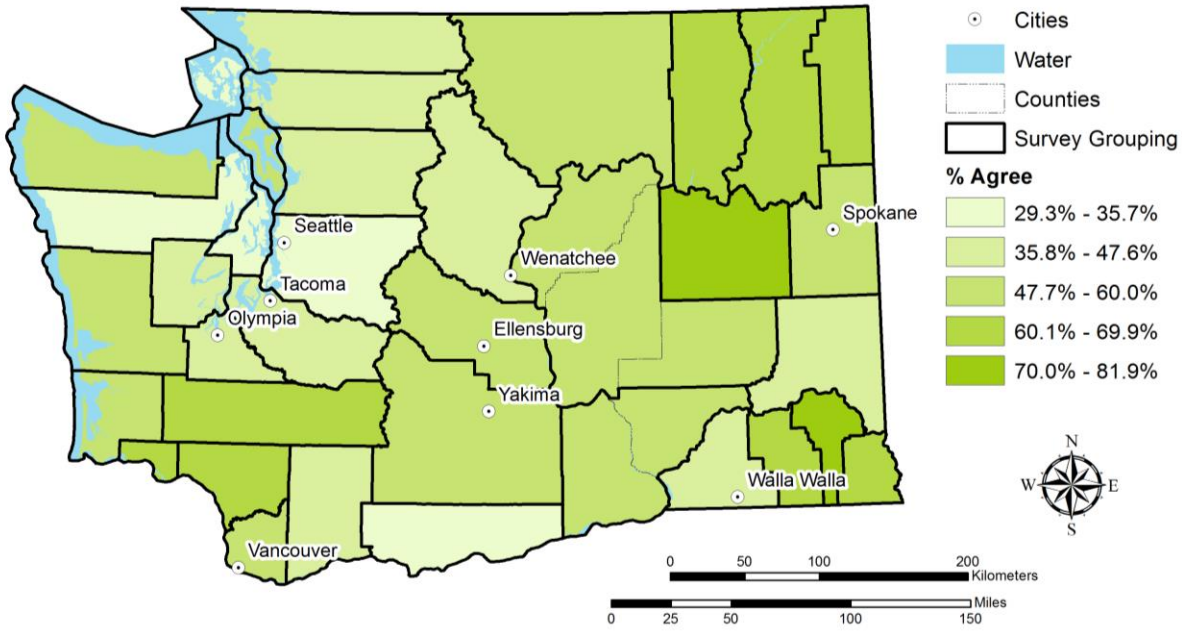


Figure 23 (continued): Agreement with statements about lethal removal by geography (a-c)

c) Coyotes that kill pets in residential areas



Funding for Fish and Wildlife Management

Respondents also provided their views on how fish and wildlife management is currently funded, and how management should be funded in the future on a 7-point scale ranging from entirely funded by hunting and fishing license fees (license fees) to equally funded by license fees and public tax funds (public taxes) to entirely funded by public taxes. Here we provide a 3-category reduced summary of how each item was answered for all respondents, as well as by wildlife value orientation, current hunting/fishing participation, and geography, so that "mostly" represents the 2 points on either tail of the 7-point scale, and the midpoint represents the 3 middle response options.

Figure 24: Current and future funding for fish and wildlife management

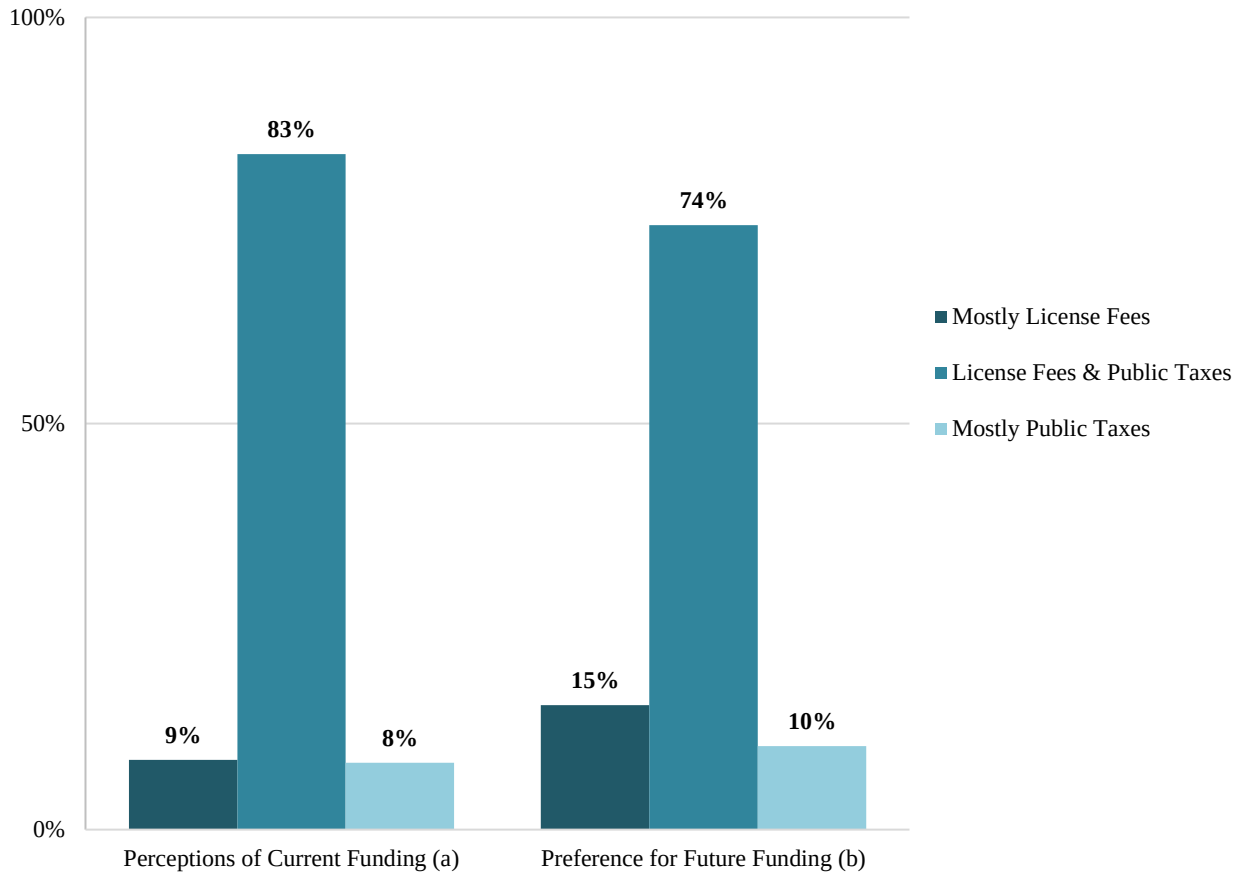


Figure 25: Funding for fish and wildlife management by wildlife value orientation

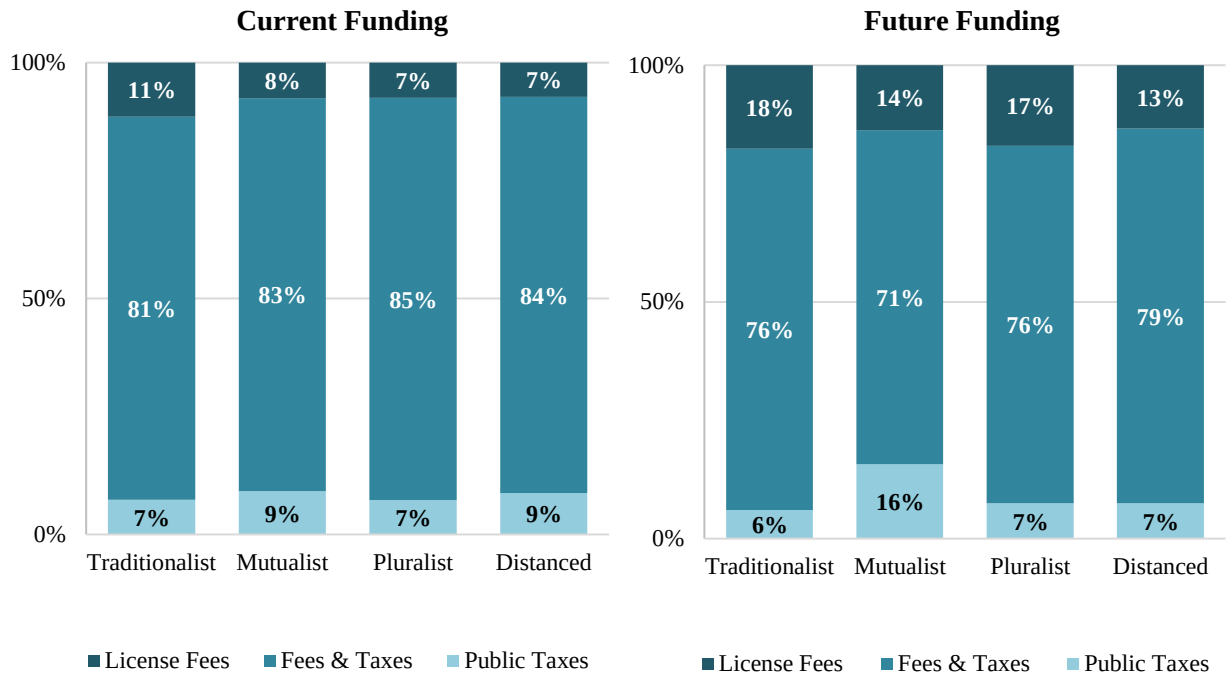


Figure 26: Funding for fish and wildlife management by current hunting/fishing participation

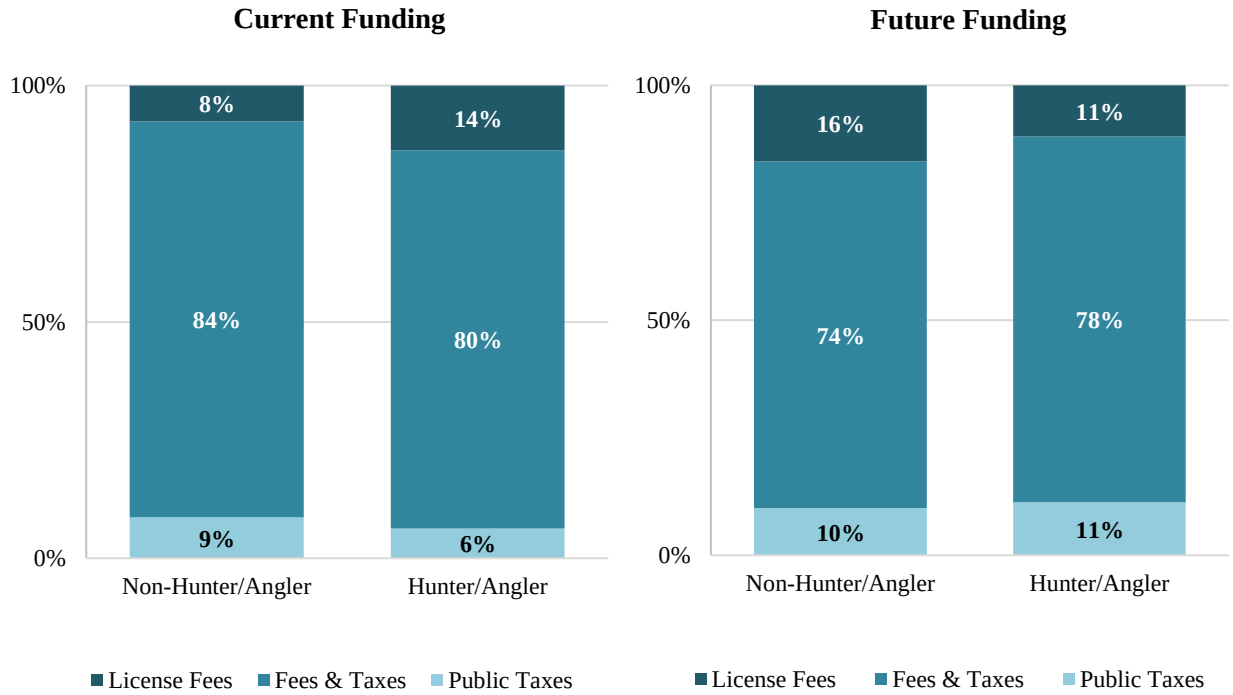
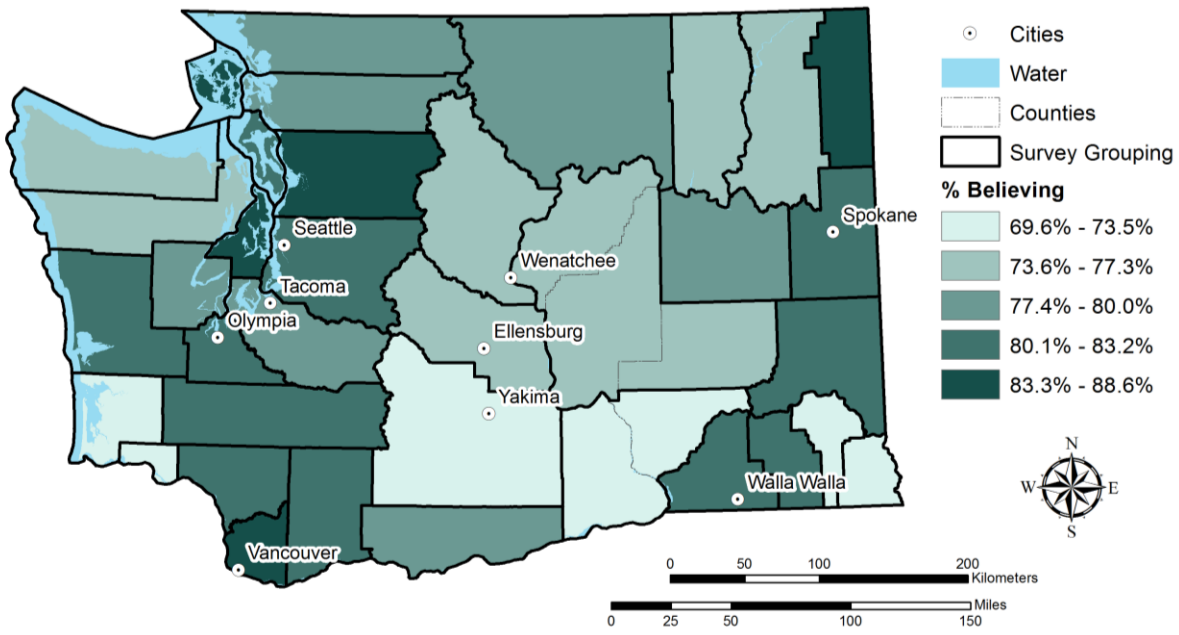
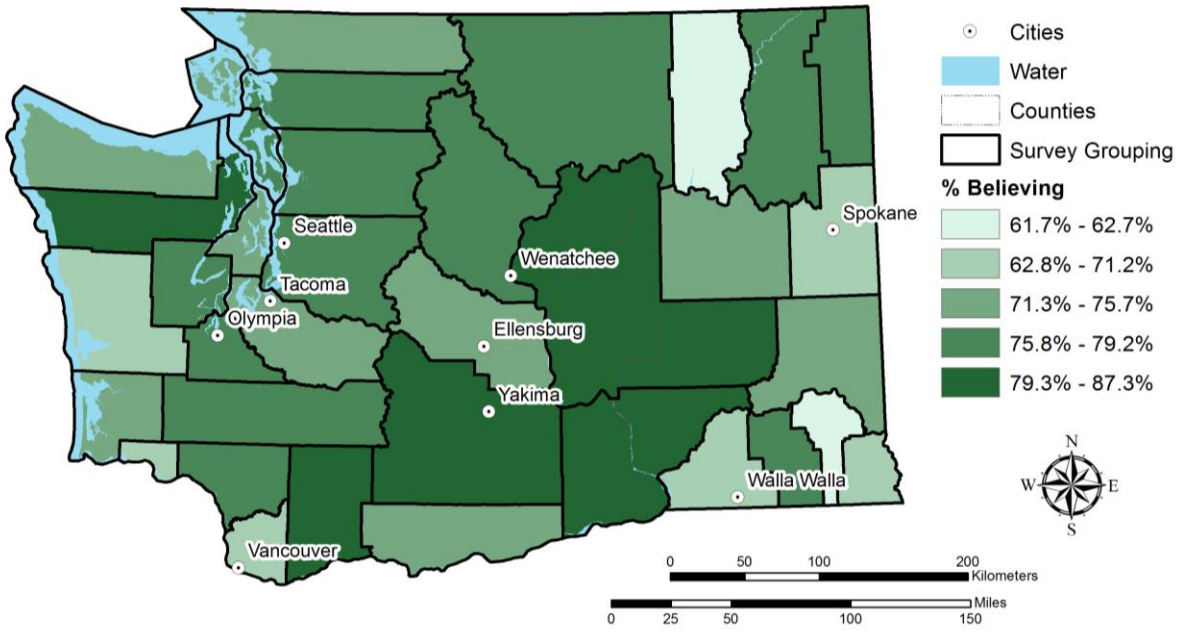


Figure 27: Funding for fish and wildlife management by geography (a-b)

a) Current funding is a mix of license fees and public taxes



b) Future funding should be a mix of license fees and public taxes



Public Trust

Public trust in government is an important indicator for understanding public perceptions. In the United States, trust at all levels of government has been declining since the 1960s, which may be indicative of broad changes in how people view government and governing agencies (Chanley et al., 2000). We asked residents from your state to rate their trust in the federal government to do what is right for your country, state government to do what is right for your state, and state fish and wildlife agency to do what is right for fish and wildlife management in your state on a scale ranging from "almost never" to "almost always." The figures below indicate the percentage of respondents who expressed trust in these governing bodies "most" or "all" of the time, and are presented for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, current hunting/fishing participation, and geography.

Figure 28: Trust in federal and state government and state fish and wildlife agency

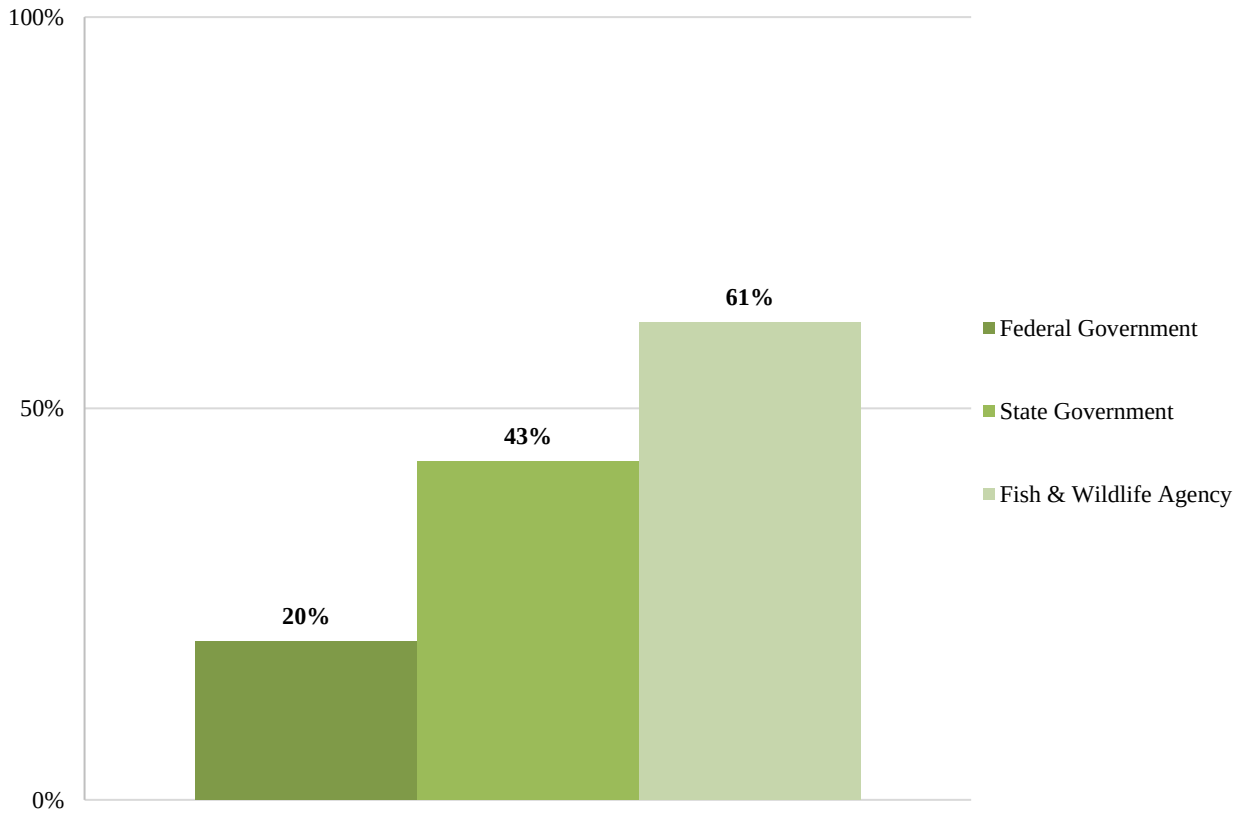


Figure 29: Trust in government by wildlife value orientation

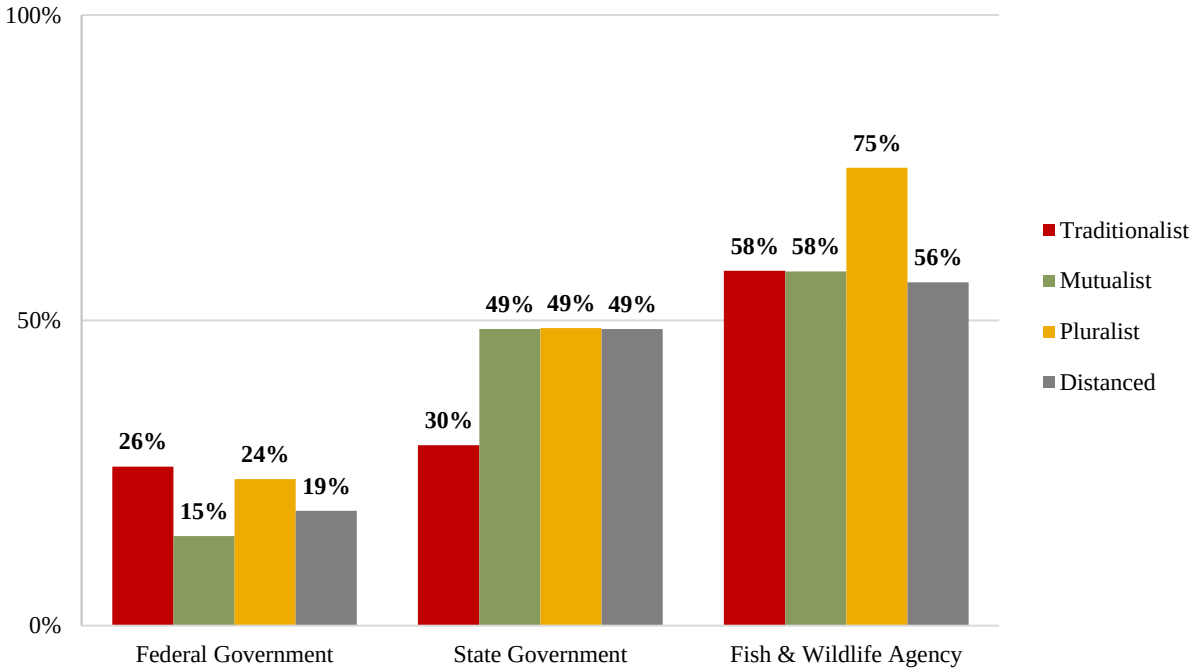


Figure 30: Trust in government by current hunting/fishing participation

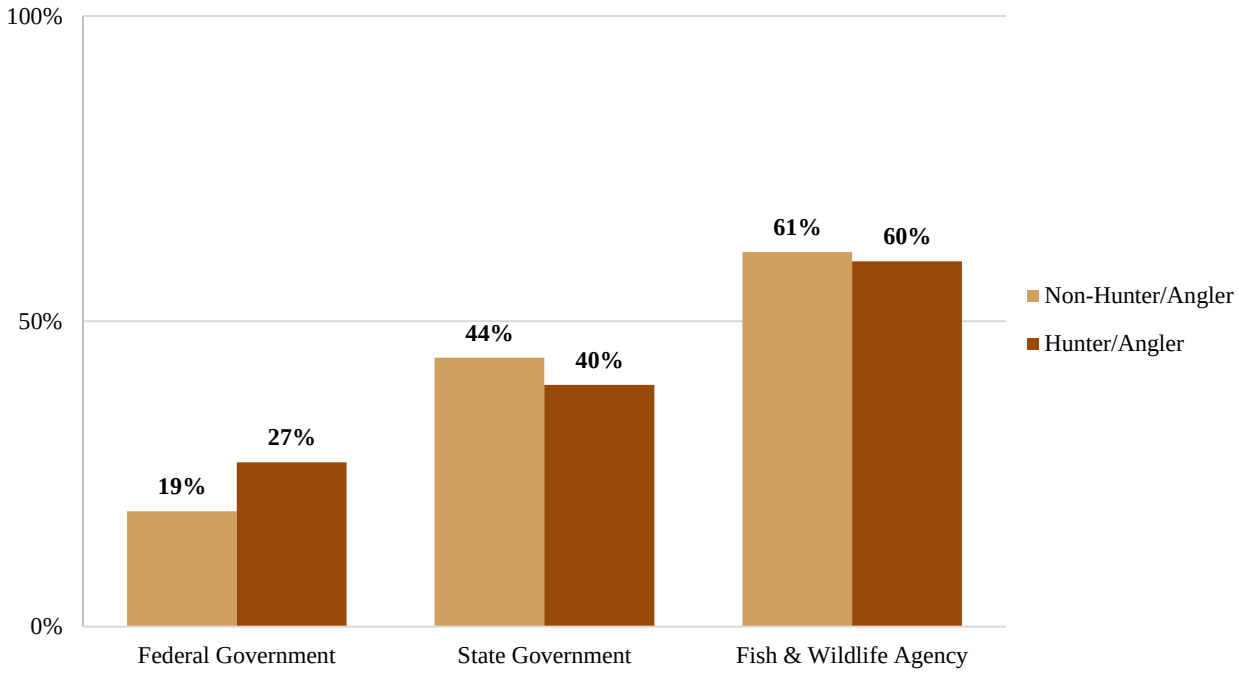
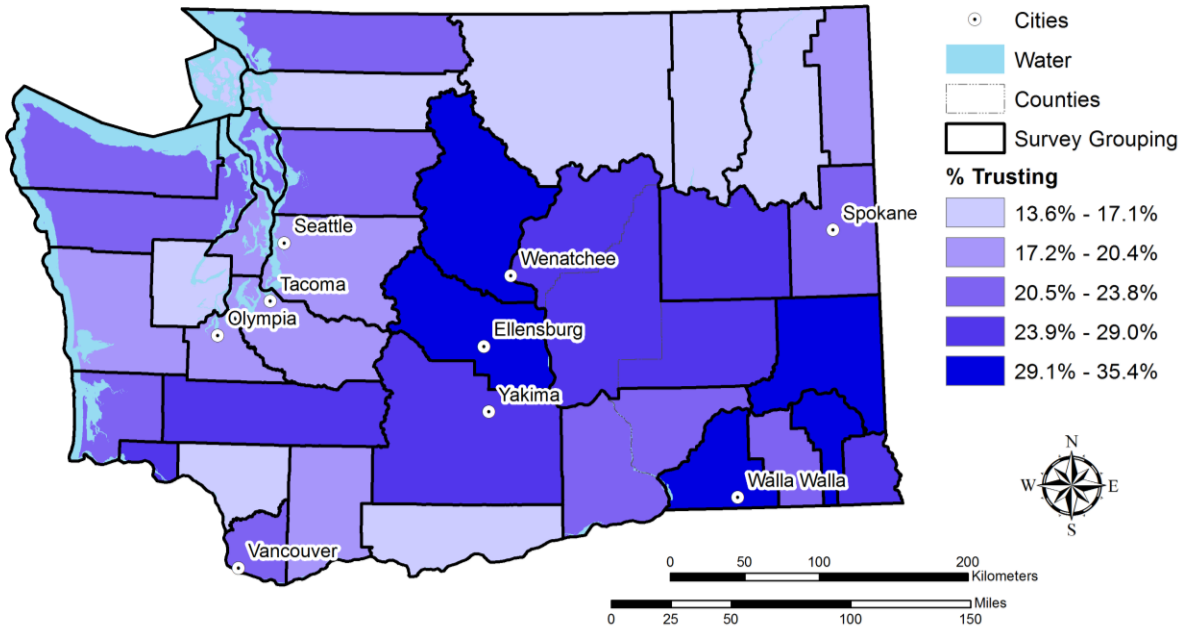


Figure 31: Trust in government by geography (a-c)

a) Federal government



b) State government

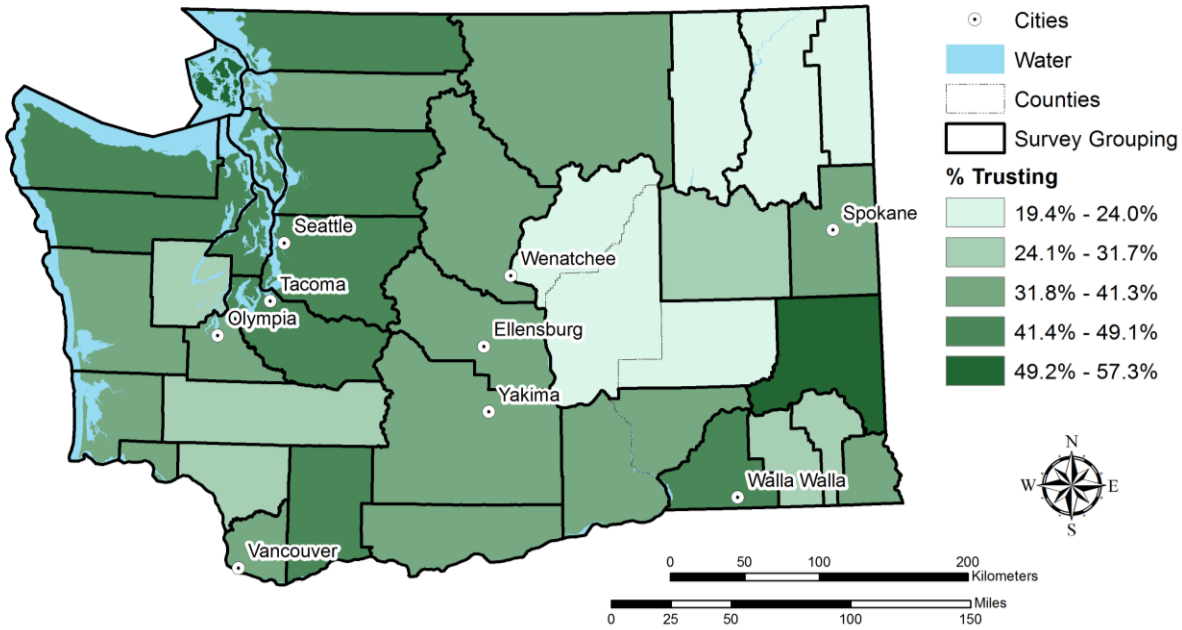
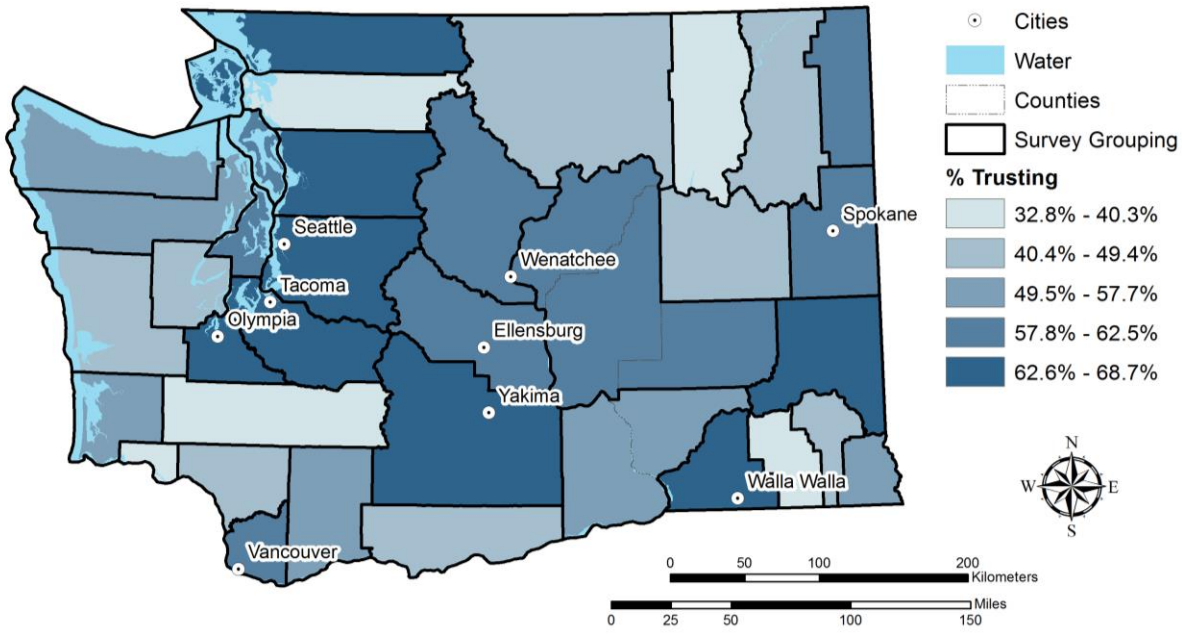


Figure 31 (continued): Trust in government by geography (a-c)

c) State fish and wildlife agency



Support for Hunting as a Source of Local, Organic Meat

Residents were given the following prompt: "*Recently, there has been increased attention to the idea that hunting can provide a good way for people to obtain antibiotic-free, organic meat from a local source. We'd like to know if this idea is at all related to your current views about hunting and participation in the activity*." Respondents were asked to respond "yes" or "no" to indicate if this idea was related to their current views about and participation in hunting. Responses to the prompt are presented below for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, current hunting/fishing participation, and geography.

Figure 32: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat

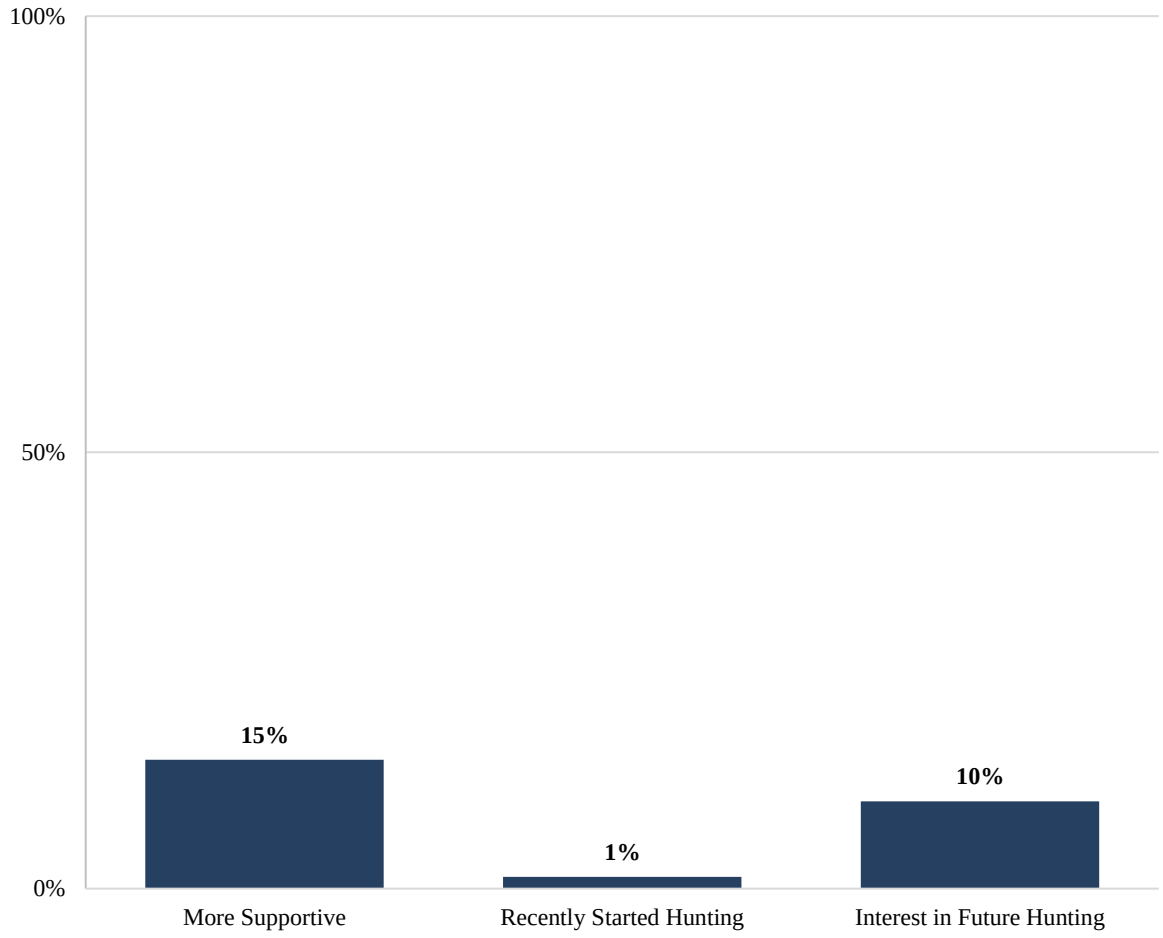


Figure 33: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by wildlife value orientation

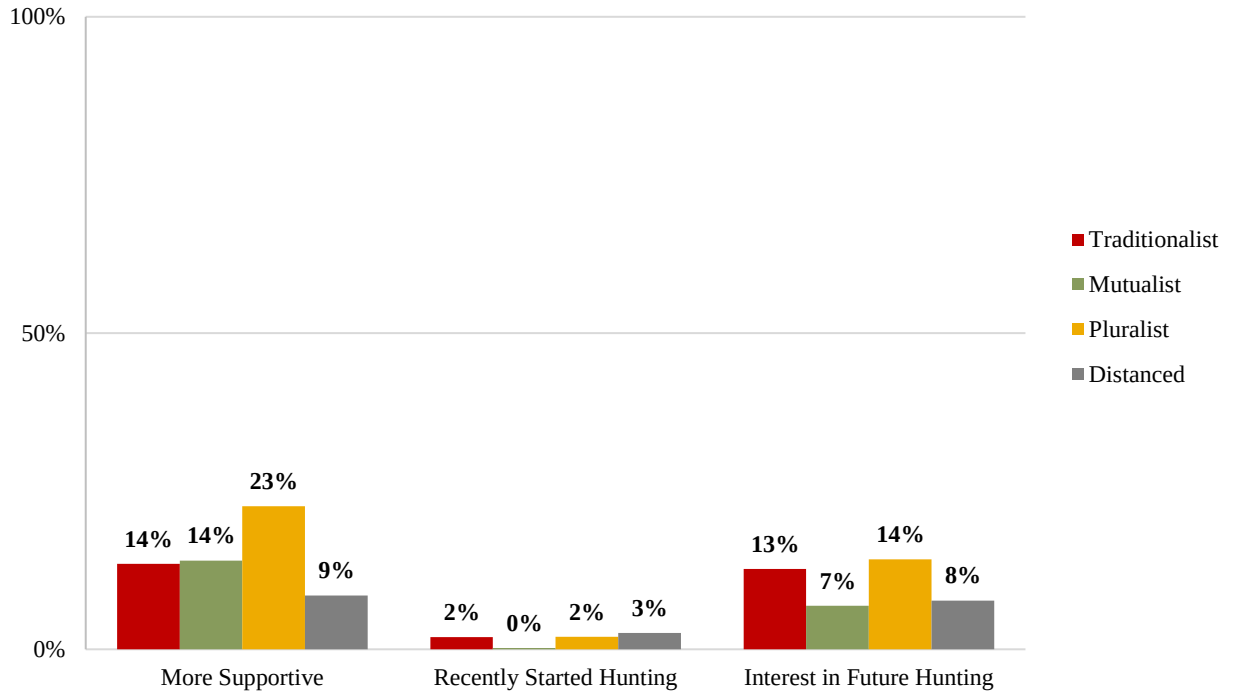


Figure 34: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by current hunting/fishing participation

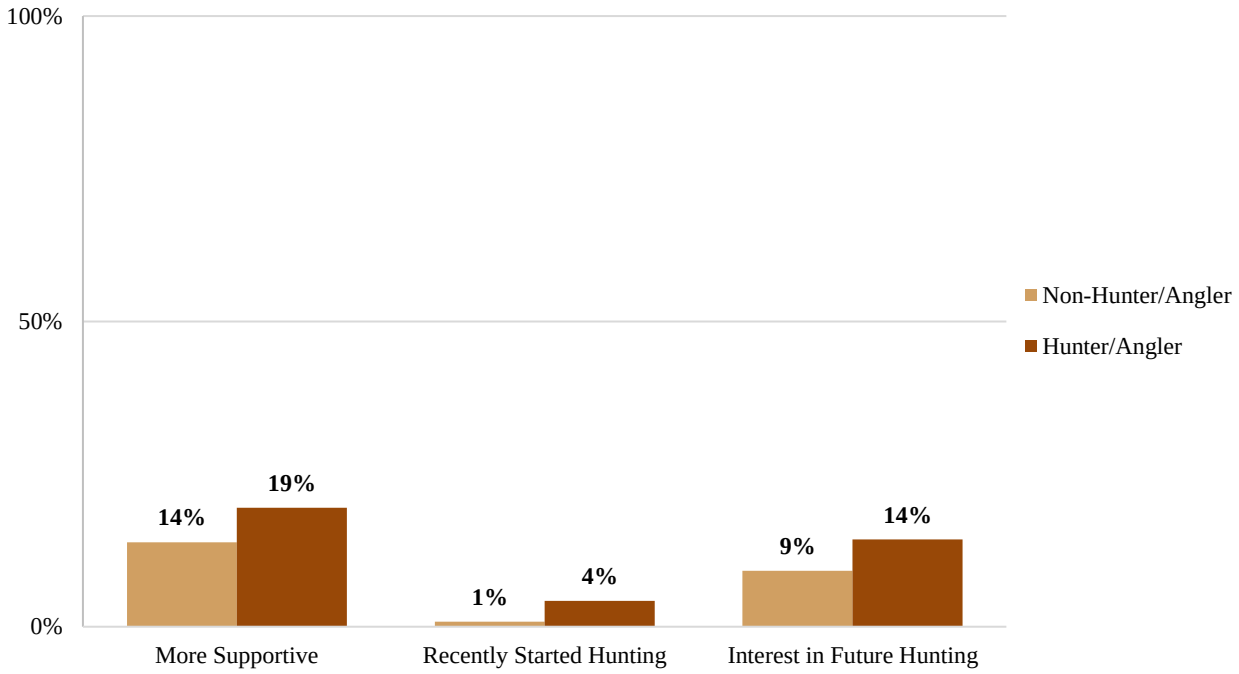
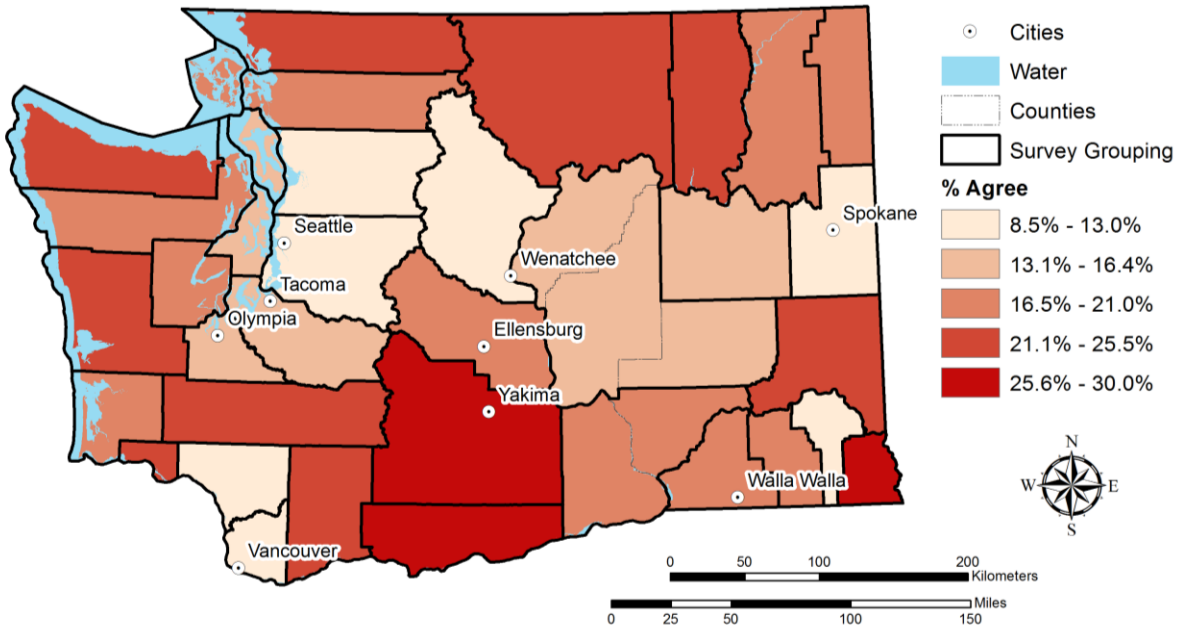


Figure 35: Support (a-c) for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by geography

a) More supportive



b) Recently started hunting

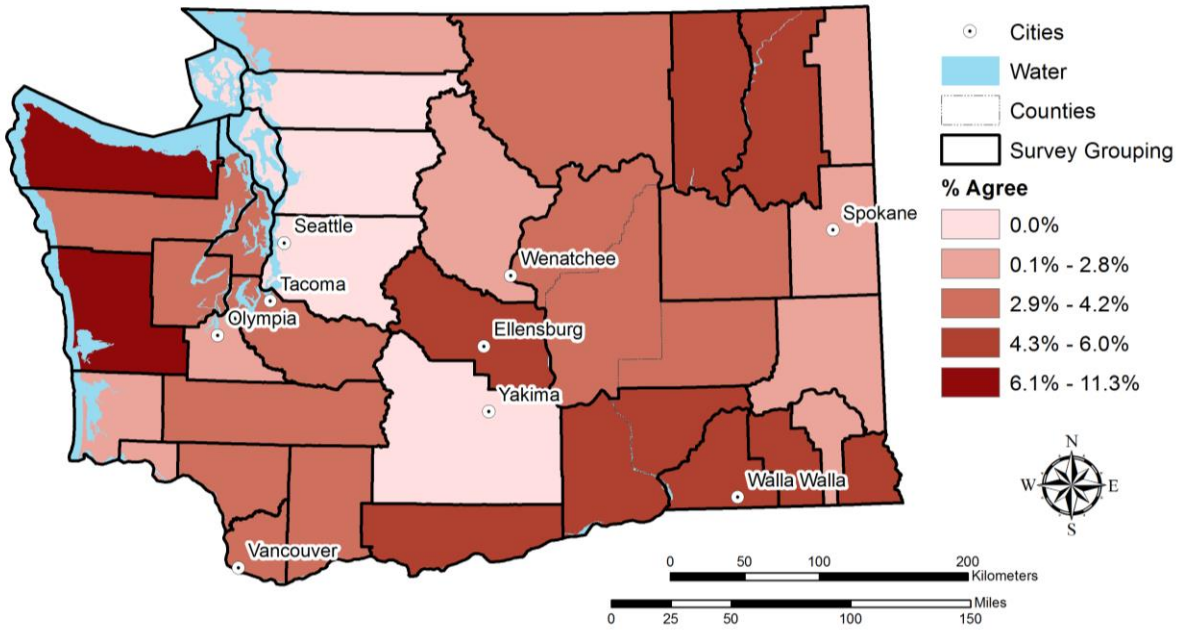
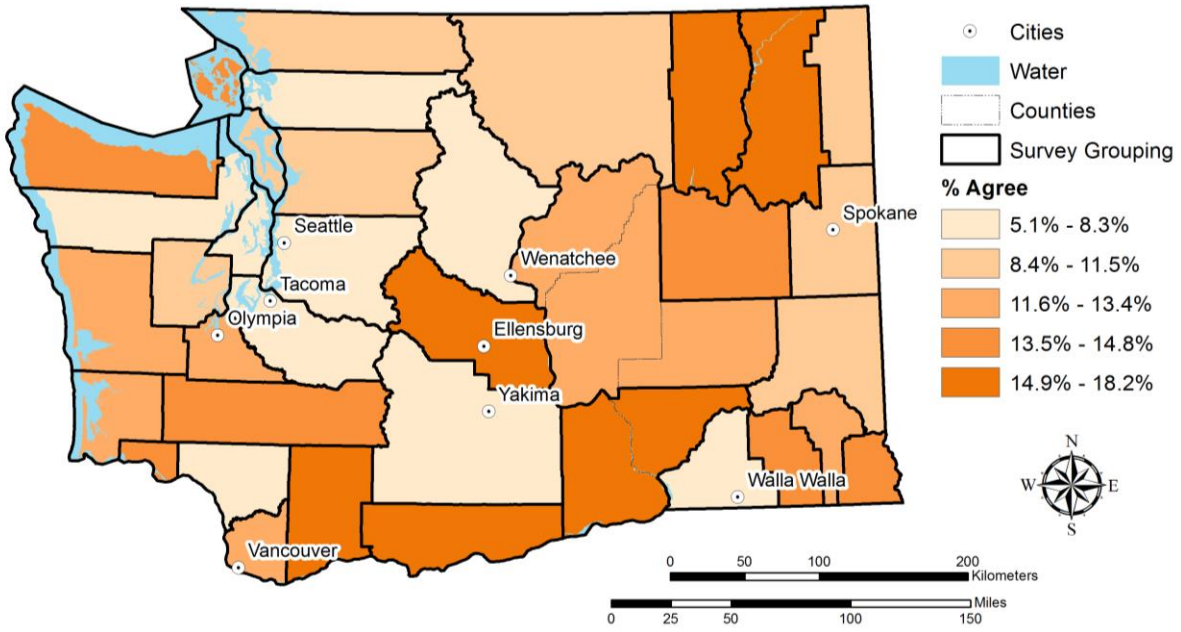


Figure 35 (continued): Support (a-c) for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by geography

c) Interest in future hunting



Importance of Agency Priorities

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) manages for multiple priorities, including the provision of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities across the state. An understanding of which agency priorities are important to Washington residents can help to inform the allocation of staff and resources. Figures 36-39 show the levels of importance of seven different priorities for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, current participation in hunting/fishing, and geography. The survey statements assessed the importance of the following (on a 5-point scale ranging from "not at all important" to "extremely important" :

a) *Incentives to private landowners who restore fish and wildlife habitat (example: tax breaks, reimbursement for expenses)*
b) *Programs that help local governments plan for protection of open space and fish and wildlife populations in urban areas*
c) *Acquiring new land areas to protect fish and wildlife habitat*
d) *Acquiring new land areas for outdoor recreation opportunities*
e) *Restoring or enhancing existing land areas for fish and wildlife habitat*
f) *Limiting public access to certain land areas to protect fish and wildlife habitat*
g) *Limiting types of outdoor recreation on certain land areas that may negatively impact fish and wildlife habitat*

Figure 36: Importance of agency priorities

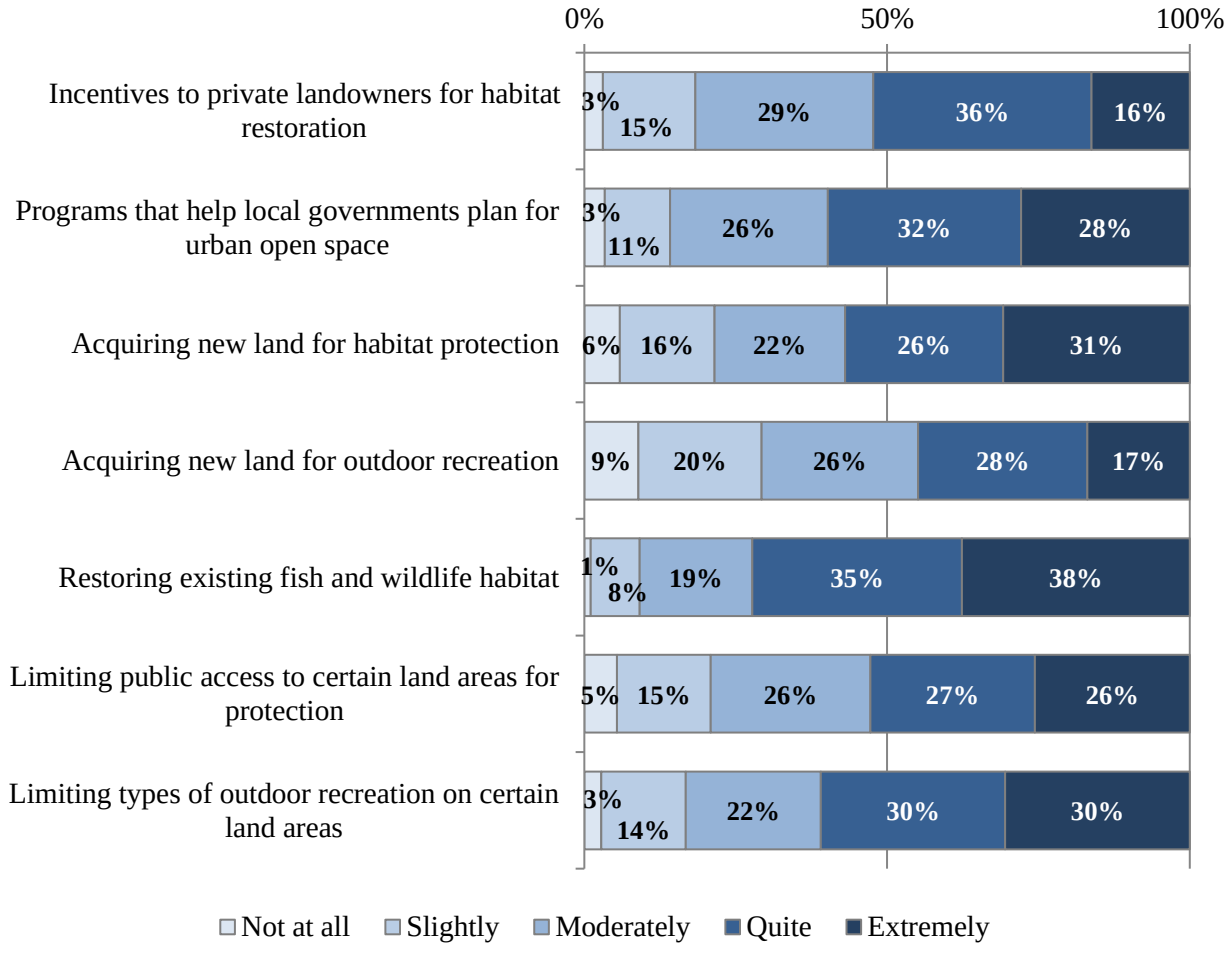


Figure 37: Percent of respondents rating management priorities as "quite" or "extremely" important by wildlife value orientation

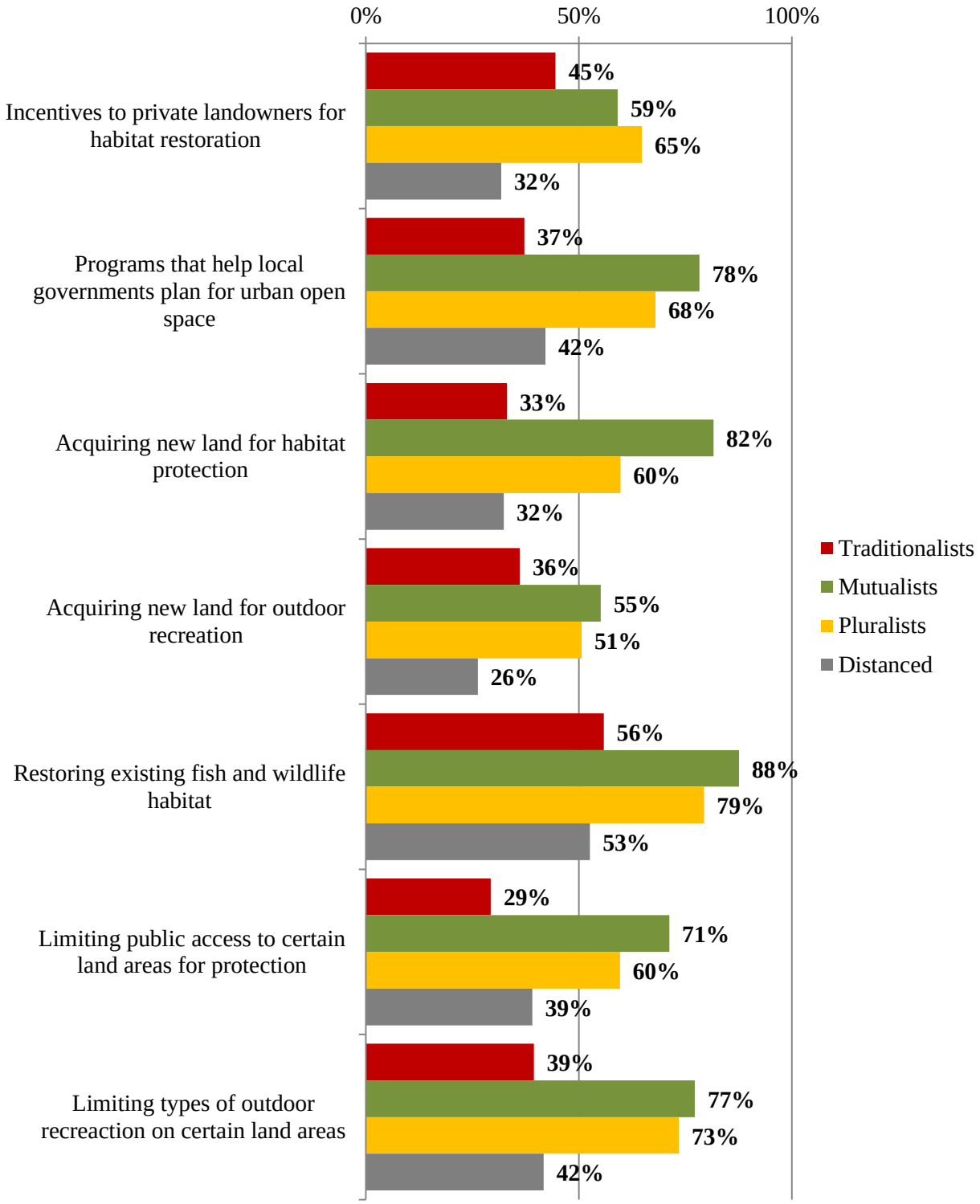


Figure 38: Percent of respondents rating management priorities as "quite" or "extremely" important by current hunting/fishing participation

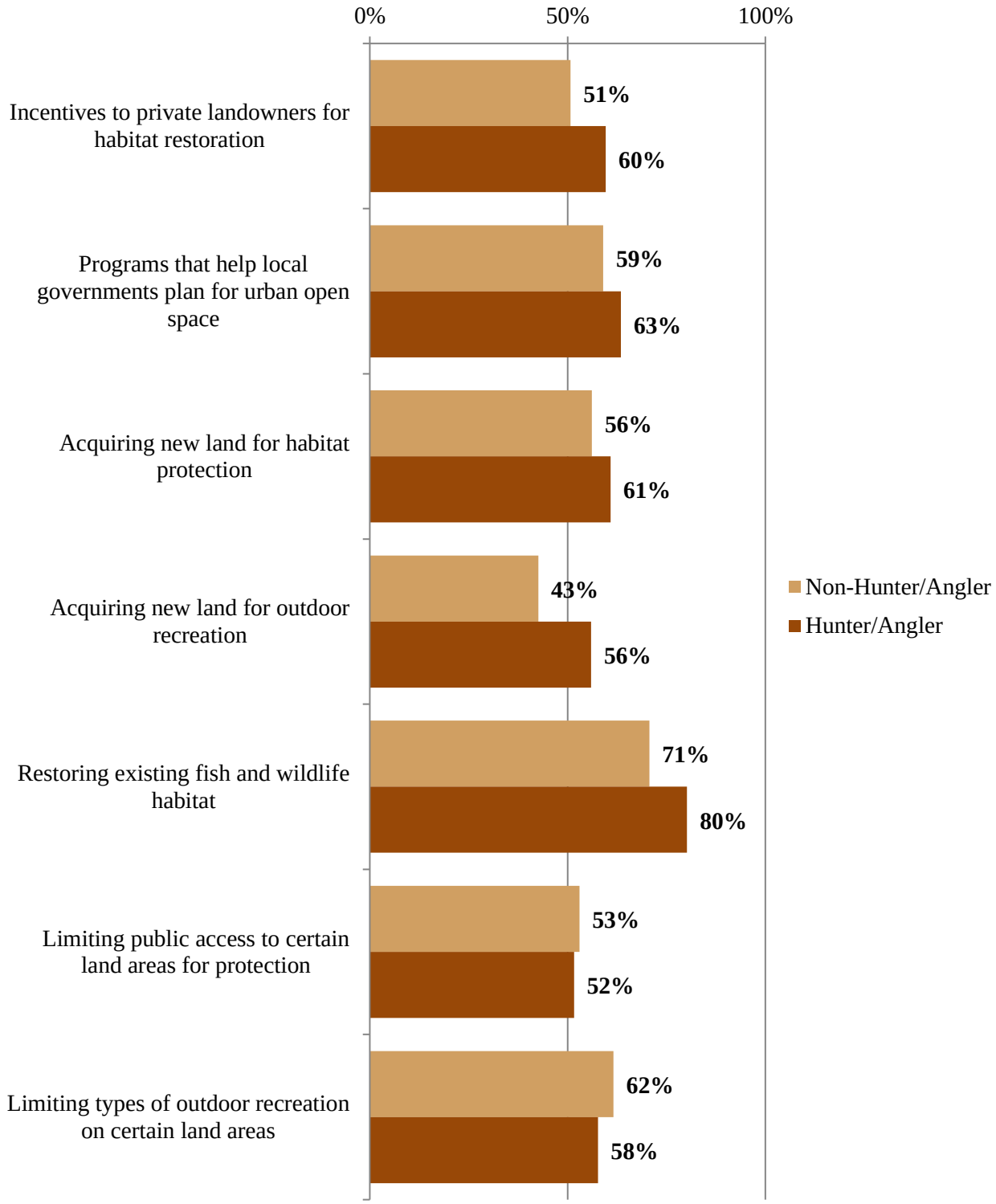
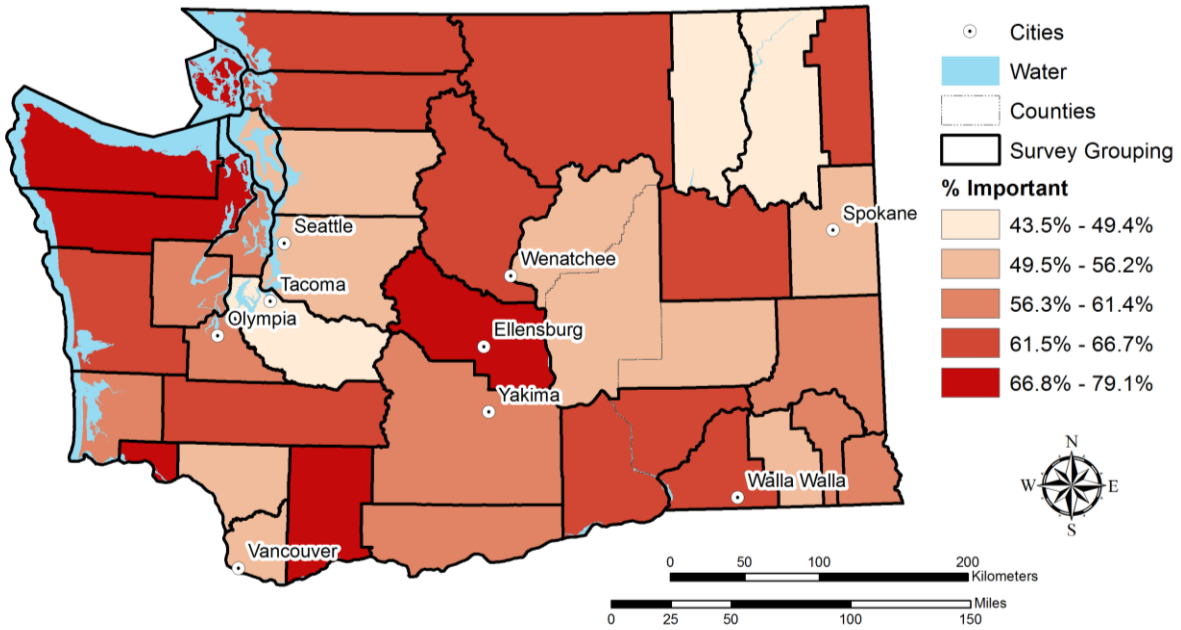


Figure 39: Percent of respondents rating management priorities as "quite" or "extremely" important (a-g) by geography

a) Incentives to private landowners who restore fish and wildlife habitat



b) Programs that help local governments plan for protection of open space and fish and wildlife populations in urban areas

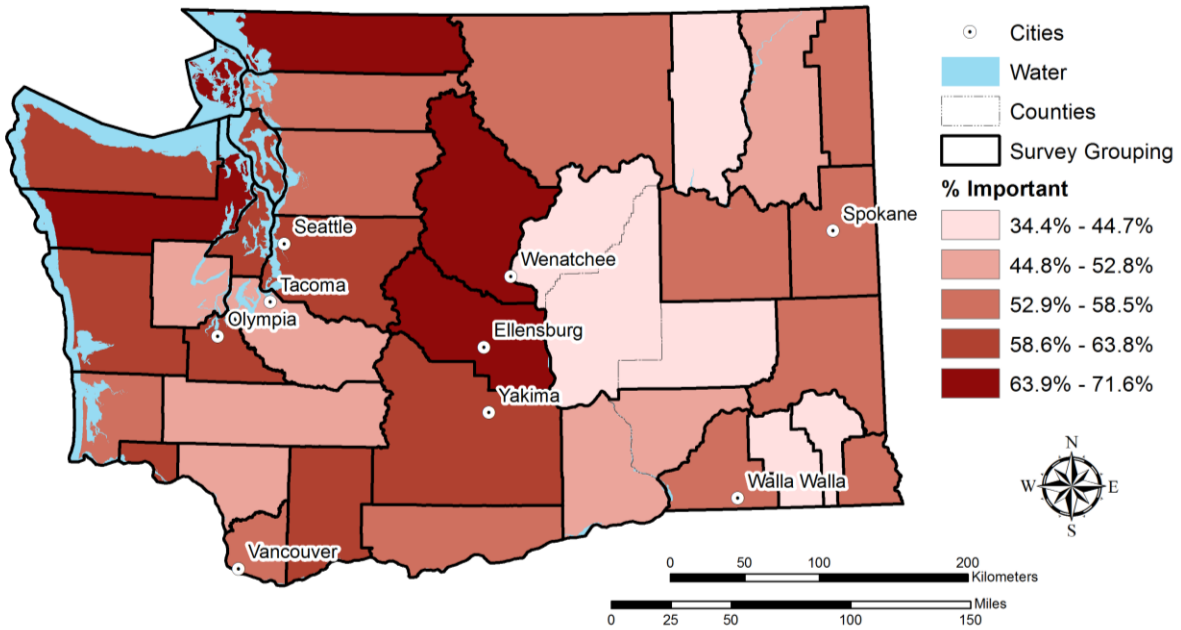
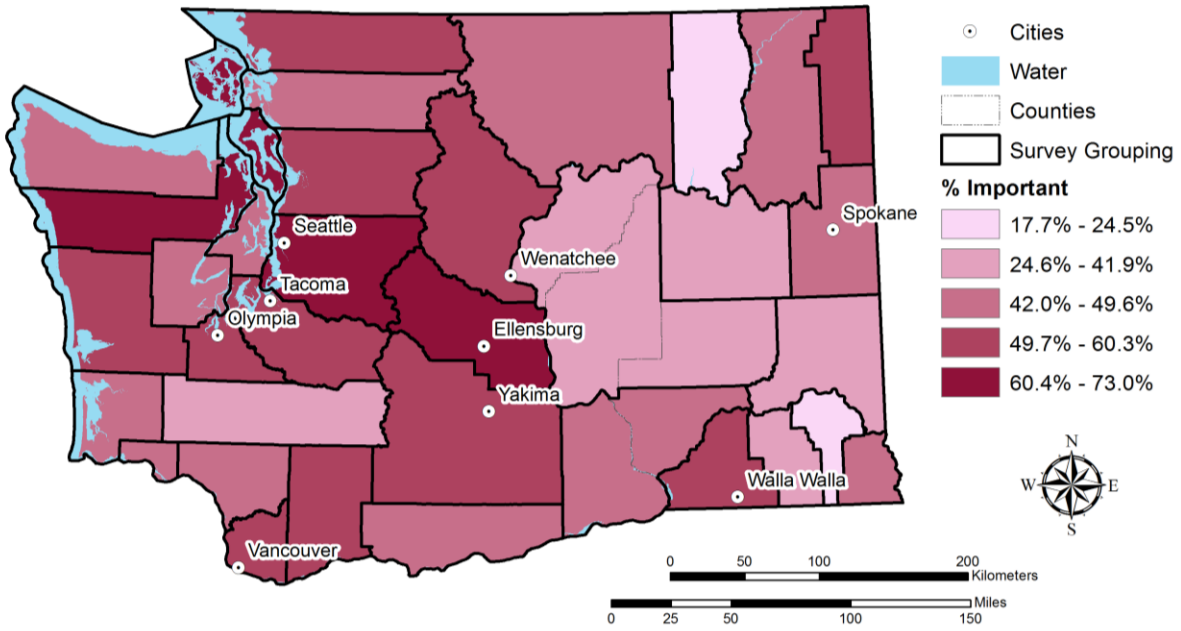


Figure 39 (continued): Percent of respondents rating management priorities as "quite" or "extremely" important (a-g) by geography

c) Acquiring new land areas to protect fish and wildlife habitat



d) Acquiring new land areas for outdoor recreation opportunities

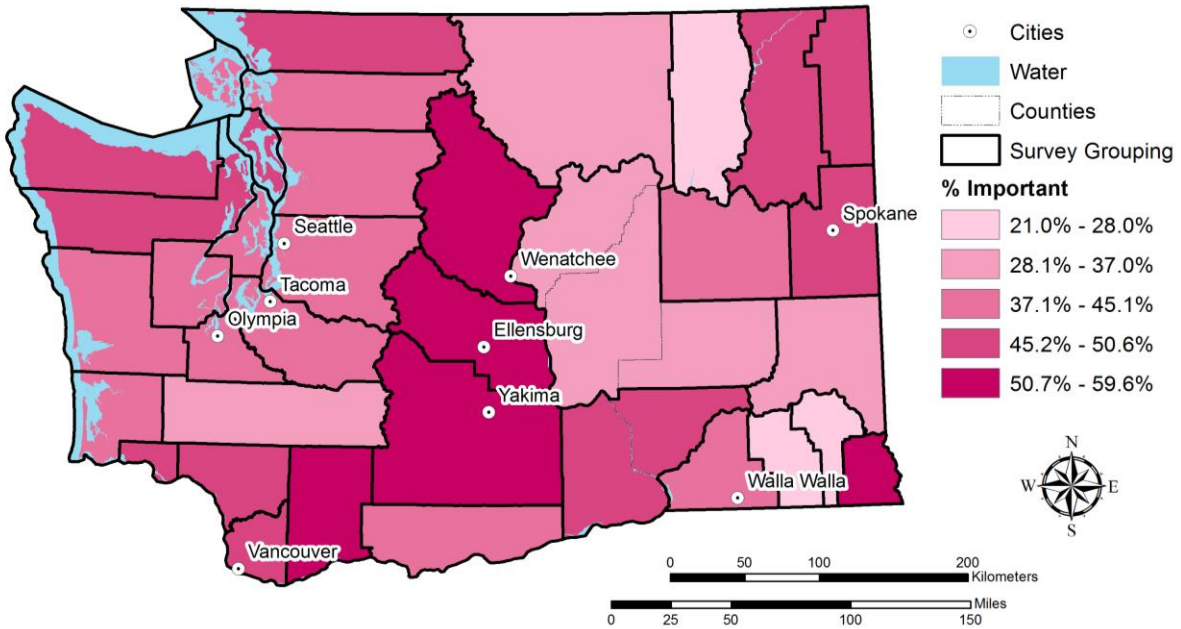
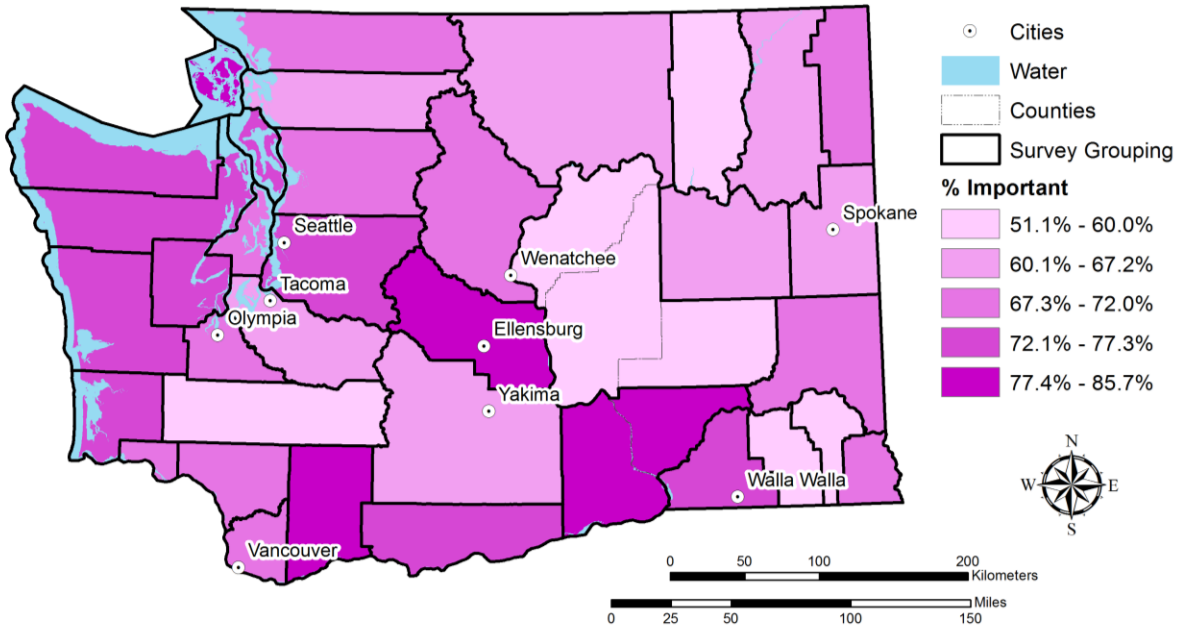


Figure 39 (continued): Percent of respondents rating management priorities as "quite" or "extremely" important (a-g) by geography

e) Restoring or enhancing existing land areas for fish and wildlife habitat



f) Limiting public access to certain land areas to protect fish and wildlife habitat

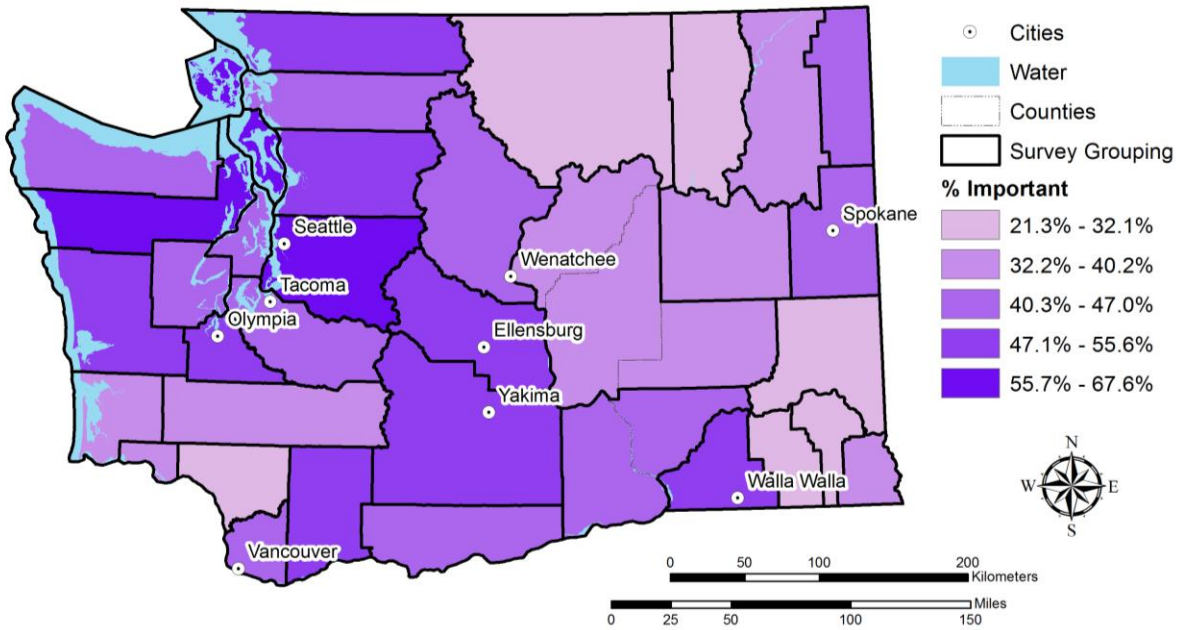
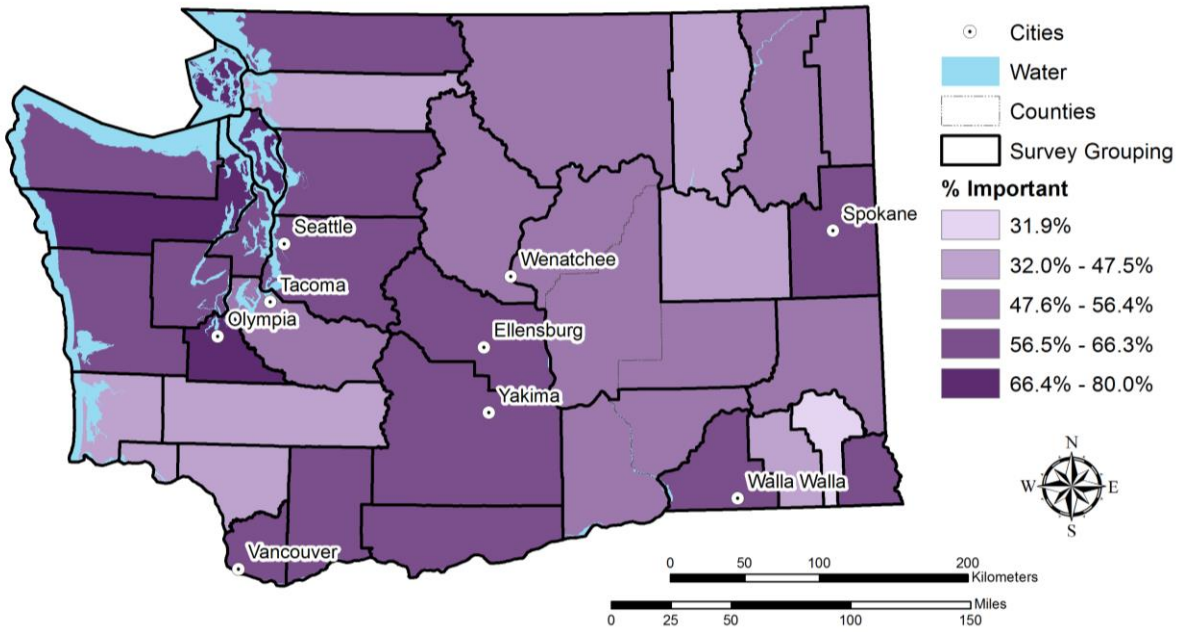


Figure 39 (continued): Percent of respondents rating management priorities as "quite" or "extremely" important (a-g) by geography

g) Limiting types of outdoor recreation on certain land areas that may negatively impact fish and wildlife habitat



Residents were also asked which of the seven management priorities they felt was the most important, second most important, and third most important. Figures 40-43 summarize the percent of residents who prioritized each option as the top 3 most important for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, current hunting/fishing participation, and geography.

Figure 40: Percent of respondents ranking management priorities as one of the top 3 most important

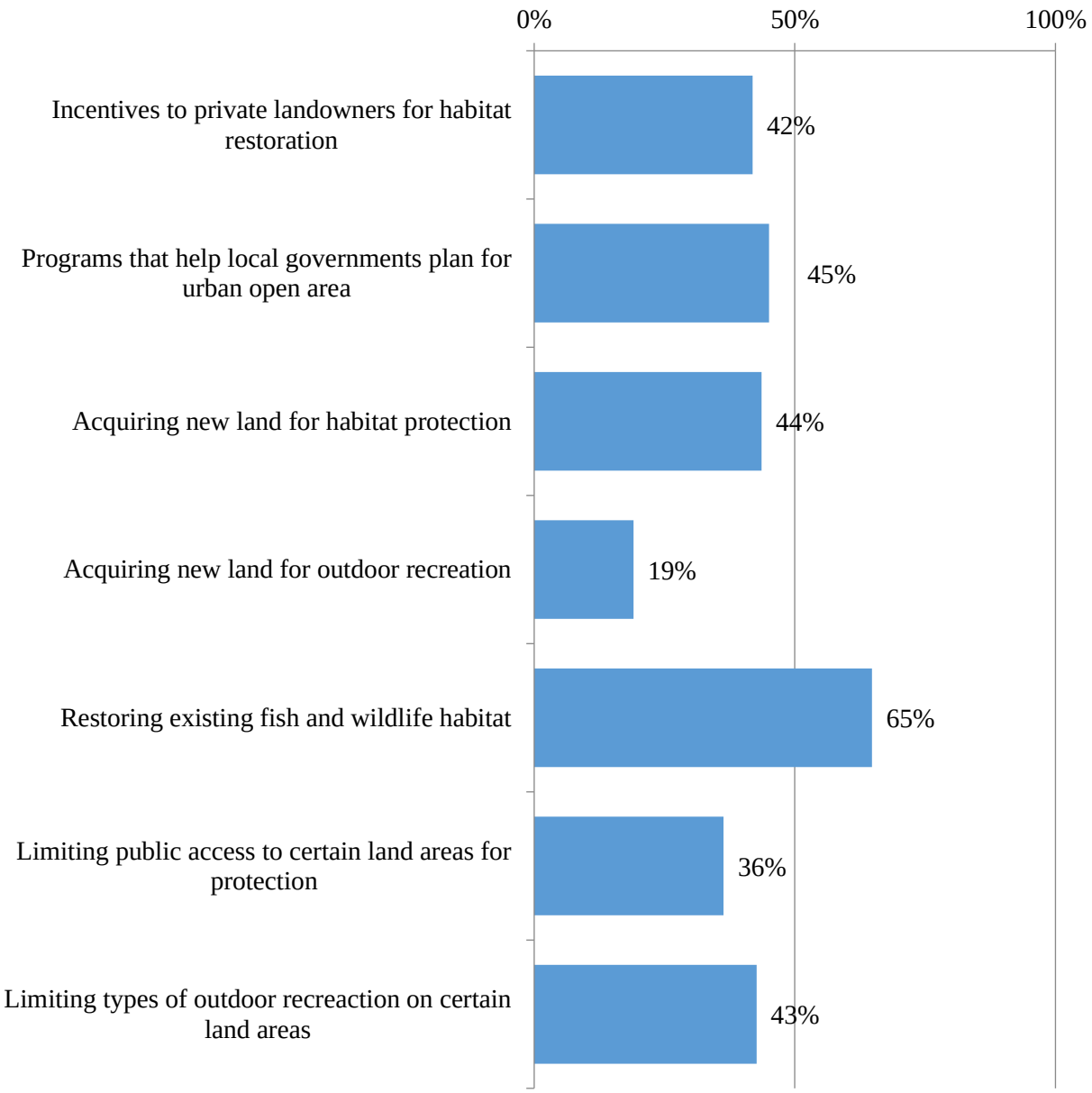


Figure 41: Percent of respondents ranking management priorities as one of the top 3 most important by wildlife value orientation type

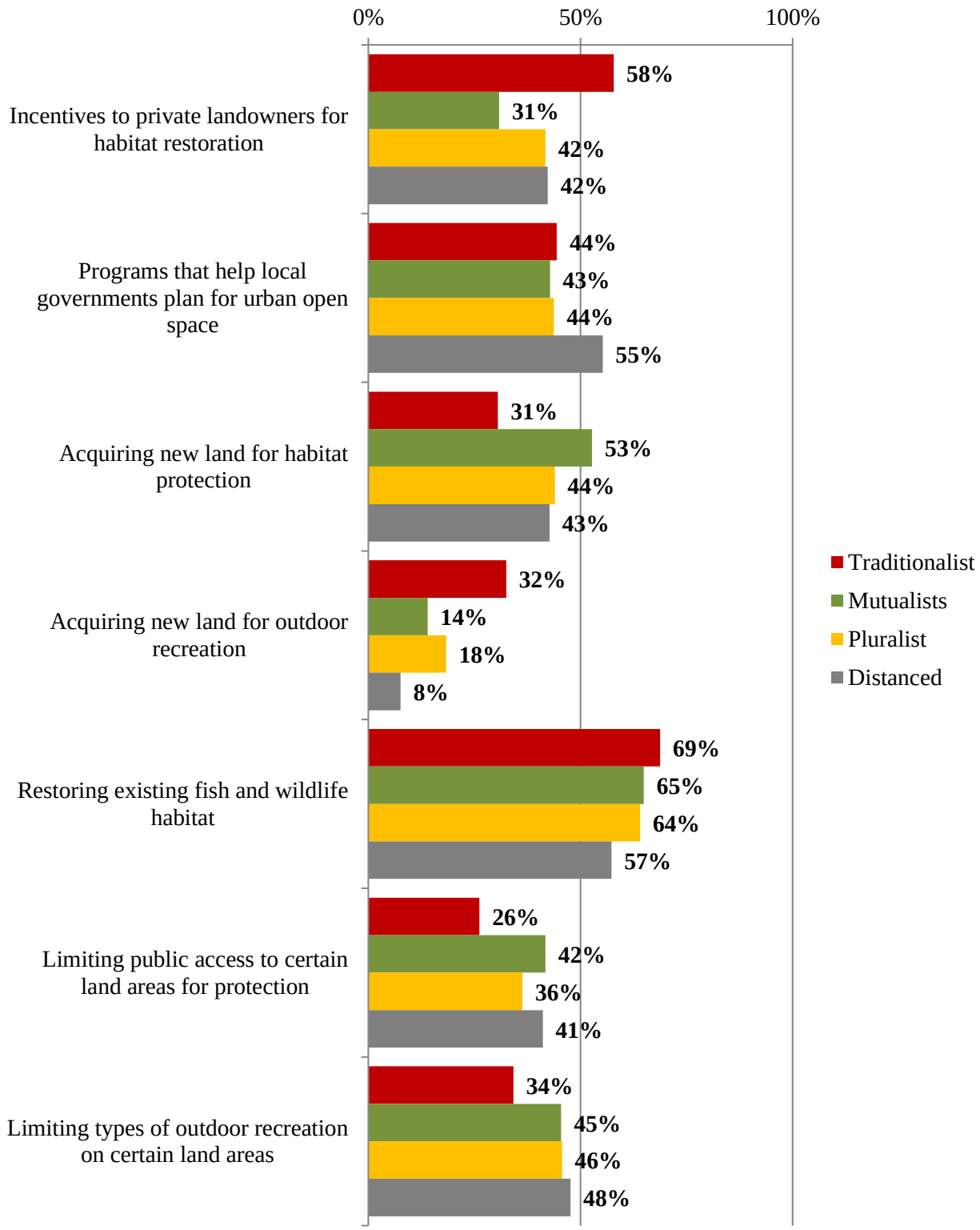


Figure 42: Percent of respondents ranking management priorities as one of the top 3 most important by current hunting/fishing participation

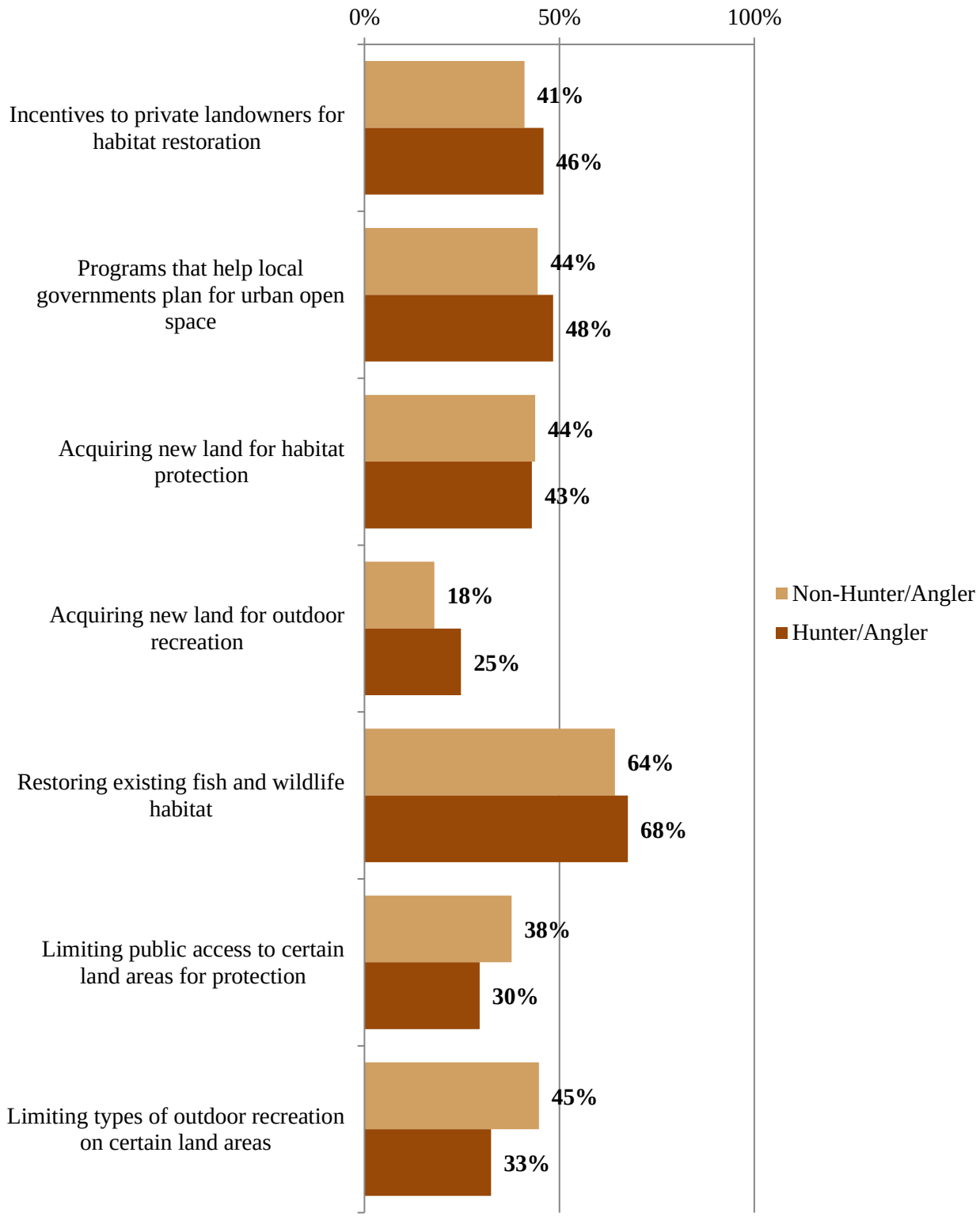
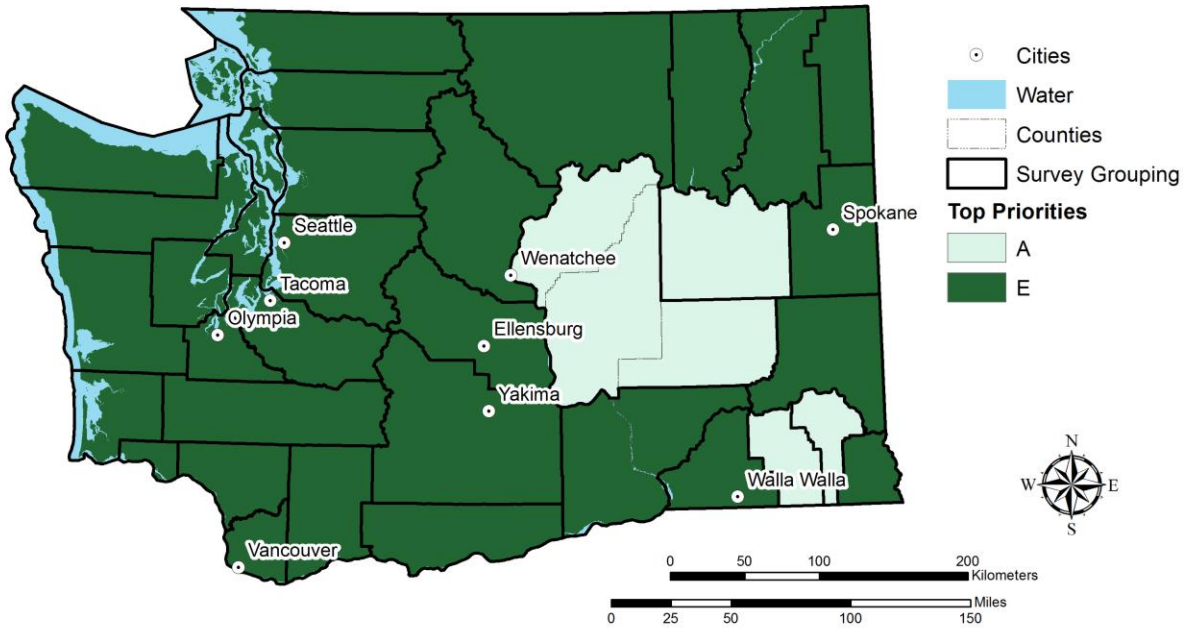


Figure 43: Management priorities[1] ranked as the most important by geography



[1] A = Incentives to private landowners who restore fish and wildlife habitat
E = Restoring or enhancing existing land areas for fish and wildlife habitat

Acceptability of Potential Future Funding Sources

Funding for fish and wildlife management has traditionally relied upon revenue generated through the sale of hunting/fishing licenses and excise taxes on certain types of hunting/fishing equipment. However, declines in rates of participation in these activities in recent decades have led state fish and wildlife agencies across the nation to consider a range of alternative funding sources that can help to ensure fish and wildlife management and conservation activities continue into the future. Washington respondents indicated their level of support, on a 7-point scale from "highly unacceptable" to "highly acceptable", for several potential permanent sources of funding for non-game species in the state. The graphs below provide results for each of seven potential sources of funding for non-game for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation, current participation in hunting/fishing, and geography. Specifically, residents were asked about the acceptability of the following:

a) Use of a portion of the state revenue presently collected from taxes by the state legislature.
b) Increase federal taxes.
c) Increase the state sales tax.
d) Create a separate state lottery.
e) Allocate a portion of sales tax on outdoor equipment (e.g., hiking boots, tents, binoculars).
f) Create a real estate transfer tax.
g) Add a surcharge to tourist visitation in Washington (e.g., car rental or hotel/RV park stay).

Figure 44: Acceptability of potential future funding sources for non-game

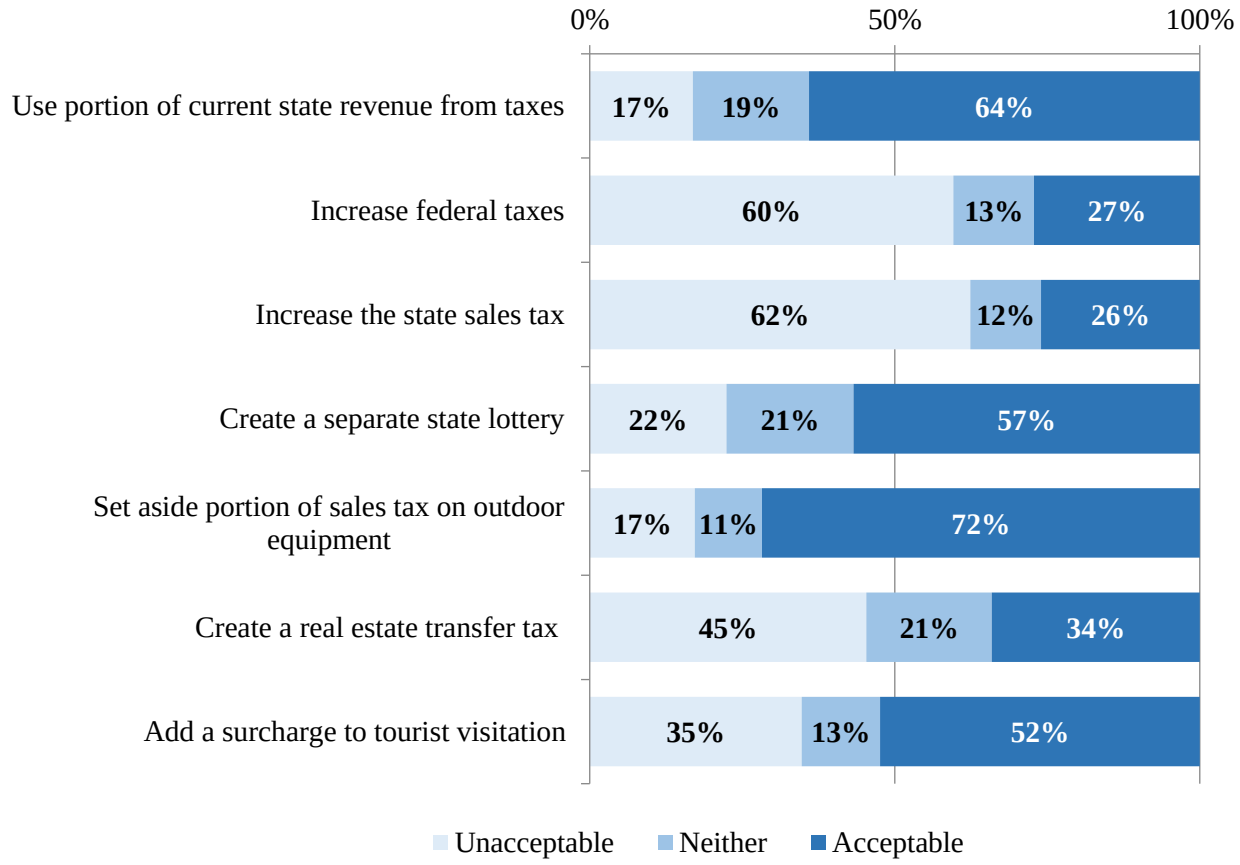


Figure 45: Acceptability of potential future funding sources for non-game by wildlife value orientation

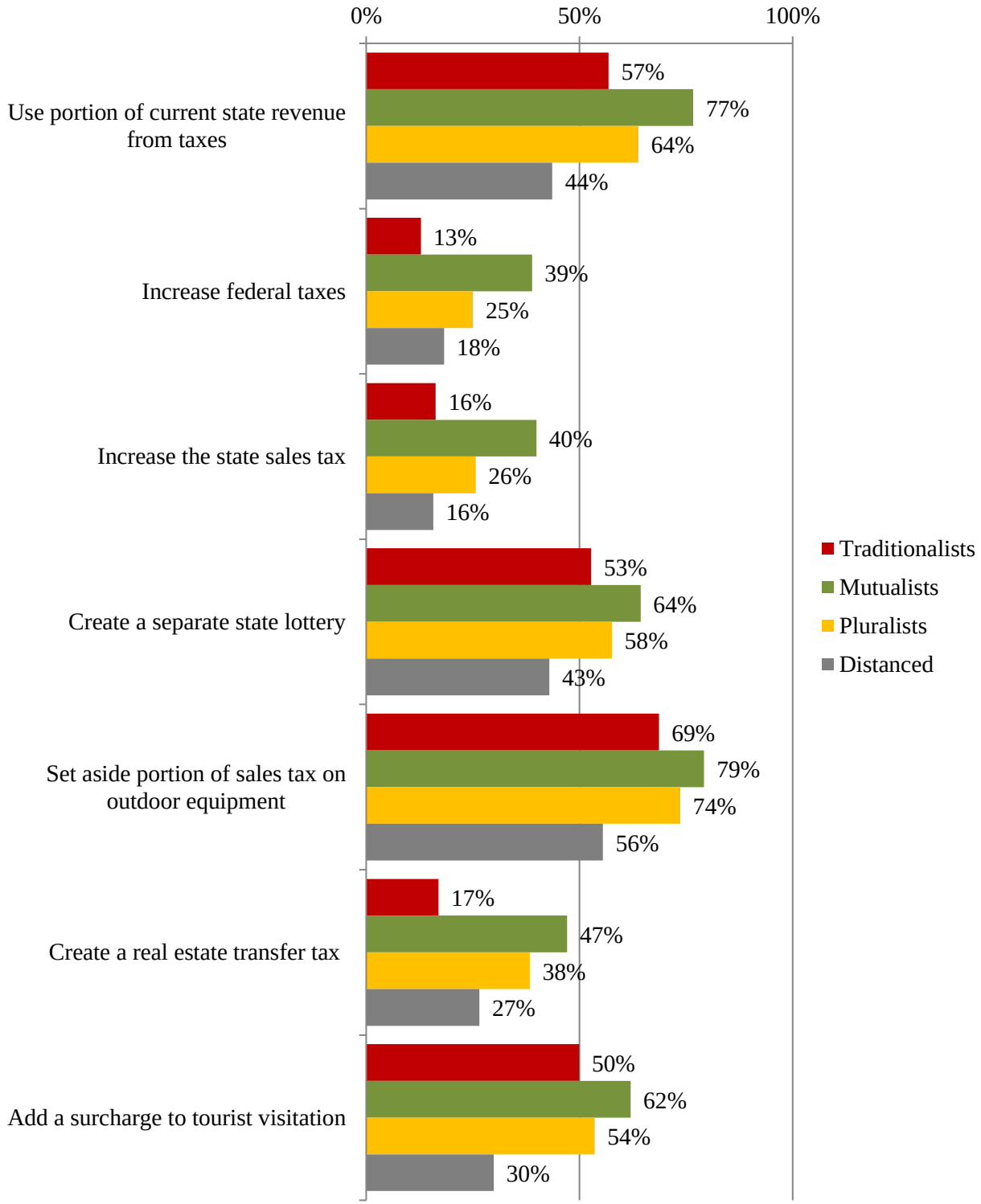


Figure 46: Acceptability of potential future funding sources for non-game by current hunting/fishing participation

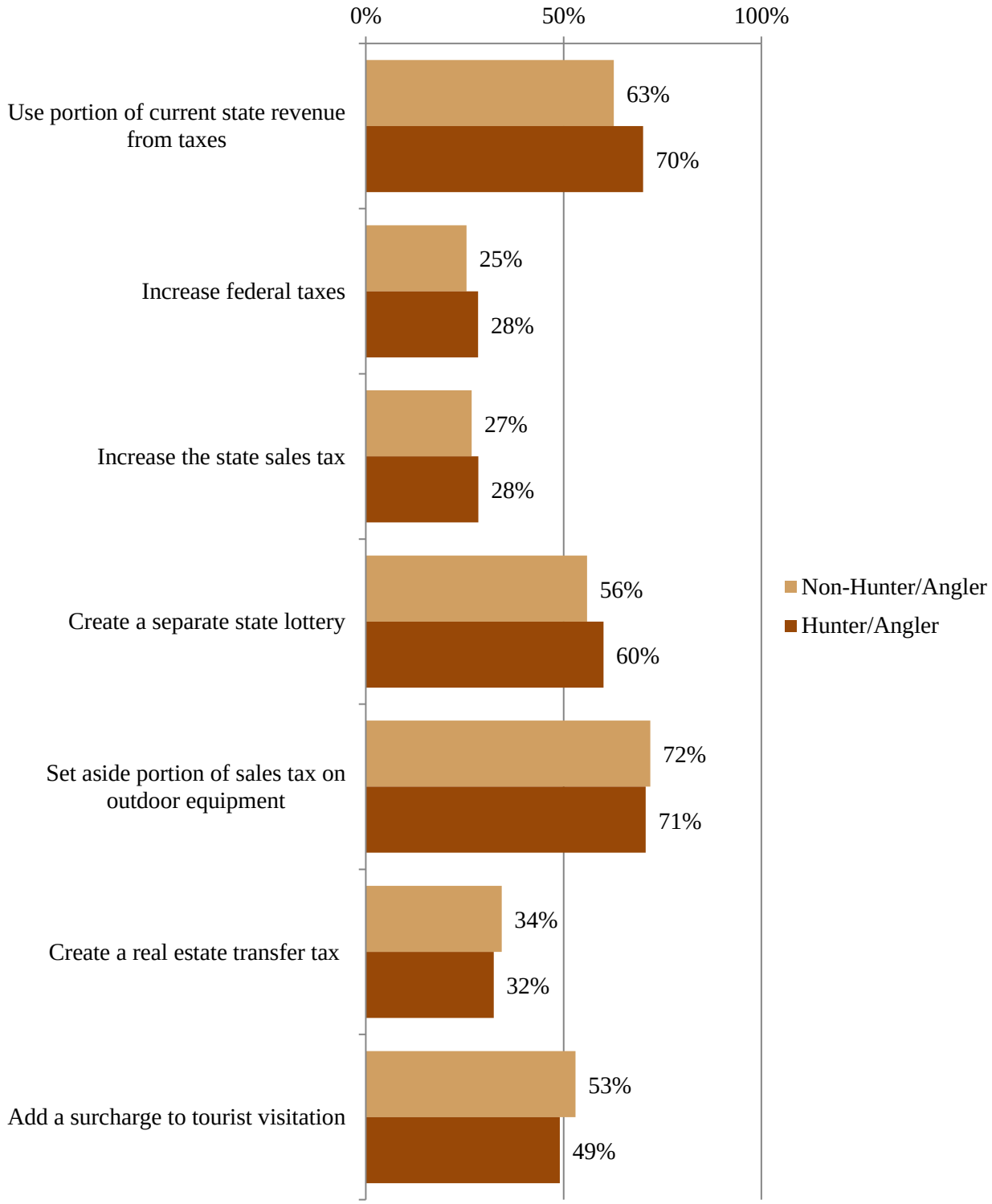
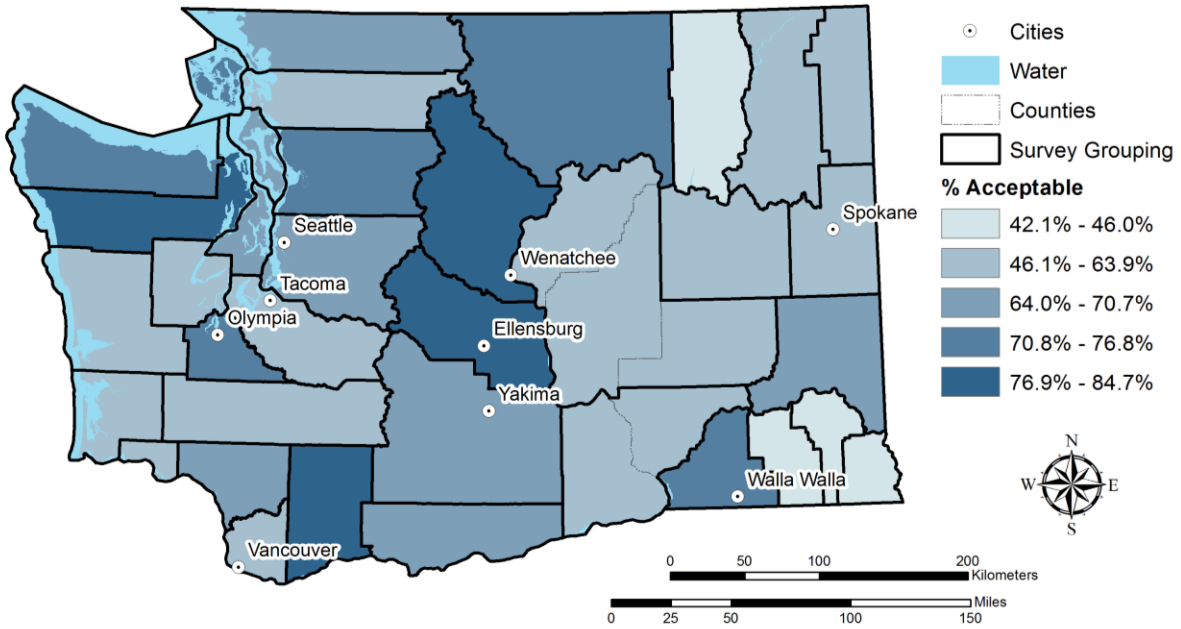


Figure 47: Acceptability of potential future funding sources (a-g) for non-game by geography

a) Use portion of current state revenue from taxes



b) Increase federal taxes

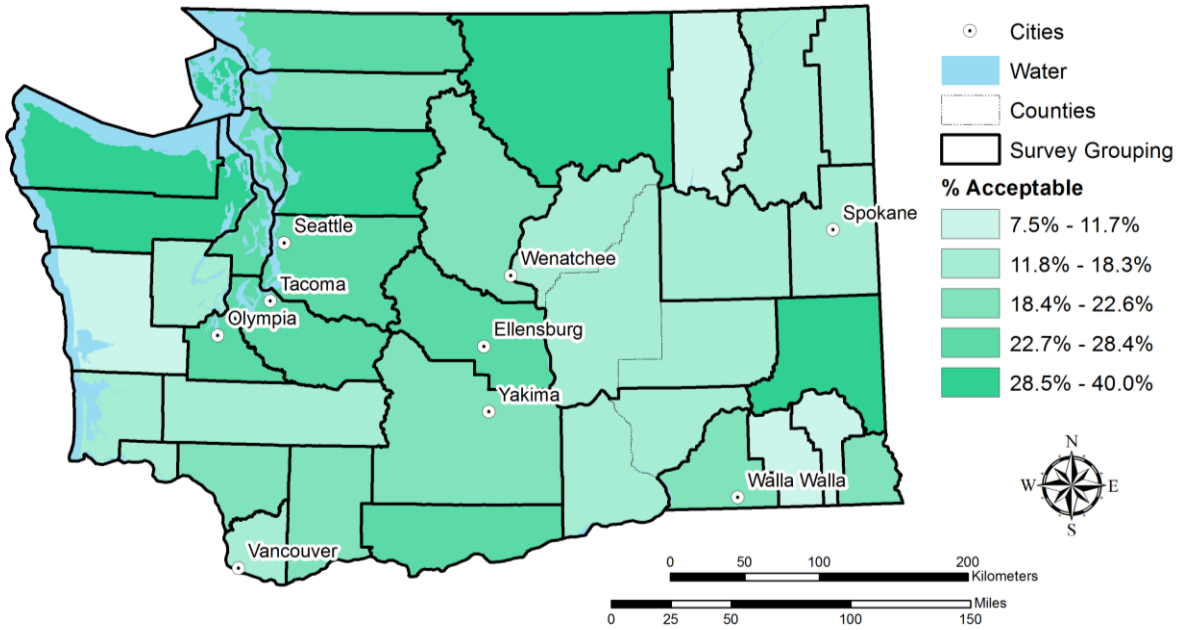
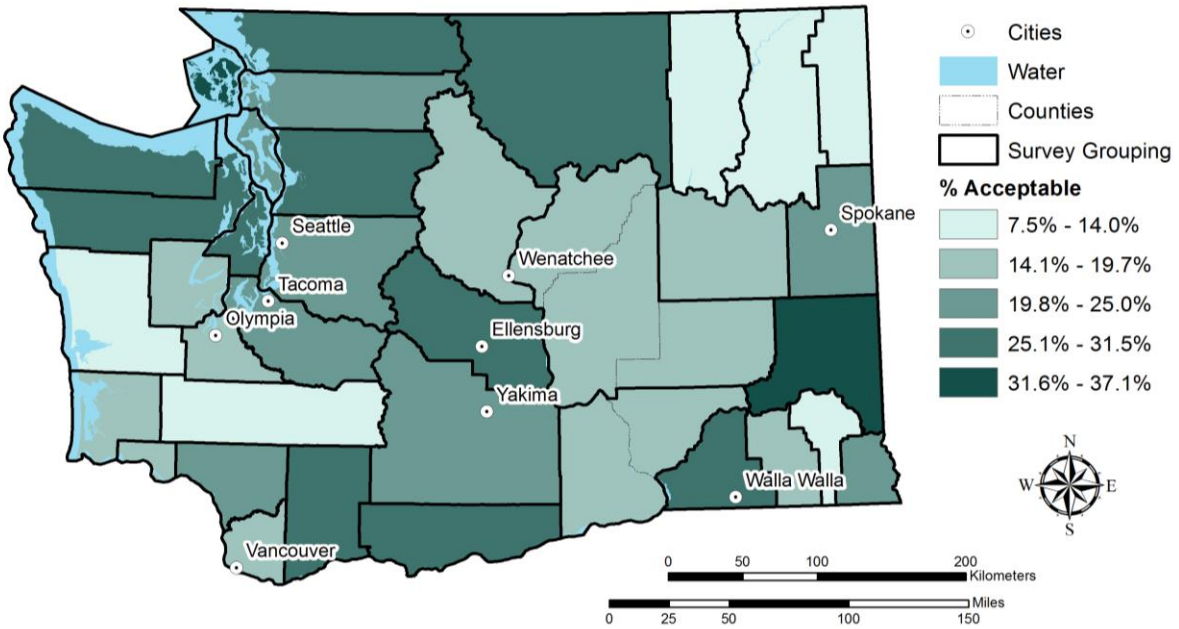


Figure 47 (continued): Acceptability of potential future funding sources (a-g) for non-game by geography

c) Increase state sales tax



d) Create a separate state lottery

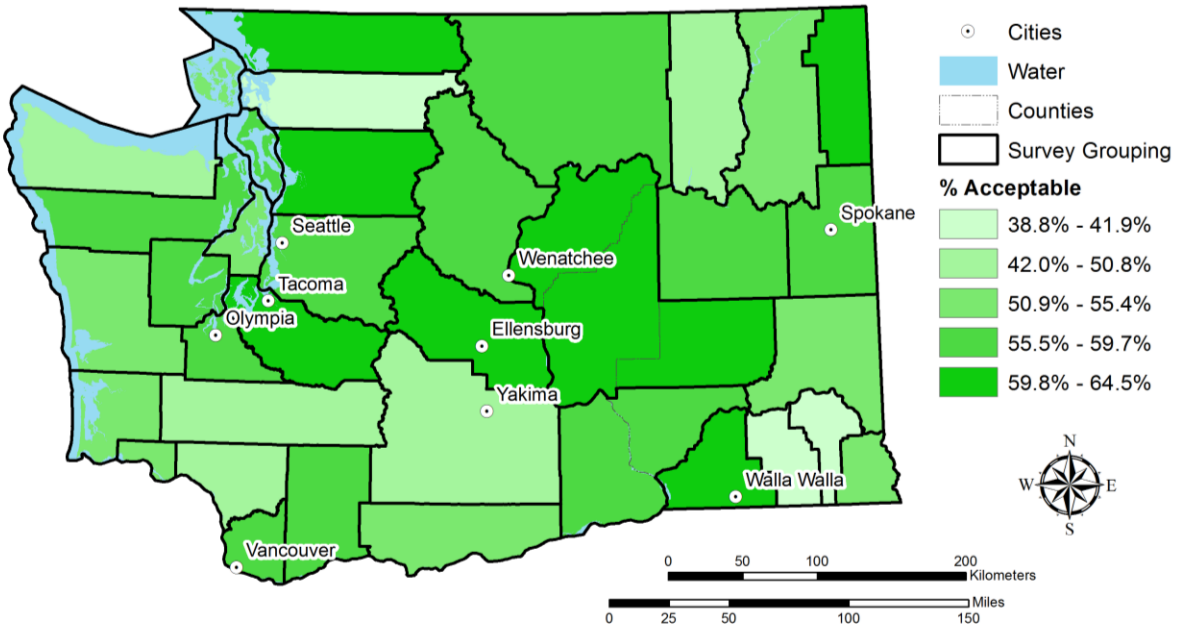
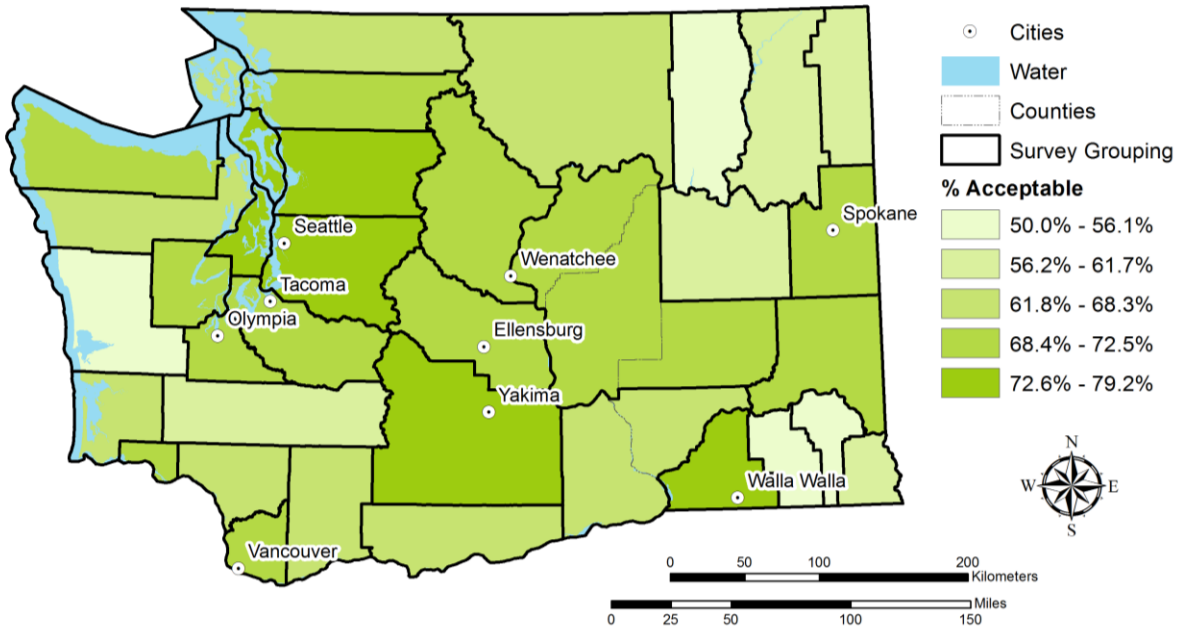


Figure 47 (continued): Acceptability of potential future funding sources (a-g) for non-game by geography

e) Set aside portion of sales tax on outdoor equipment



f) Create a real estate transfer tax

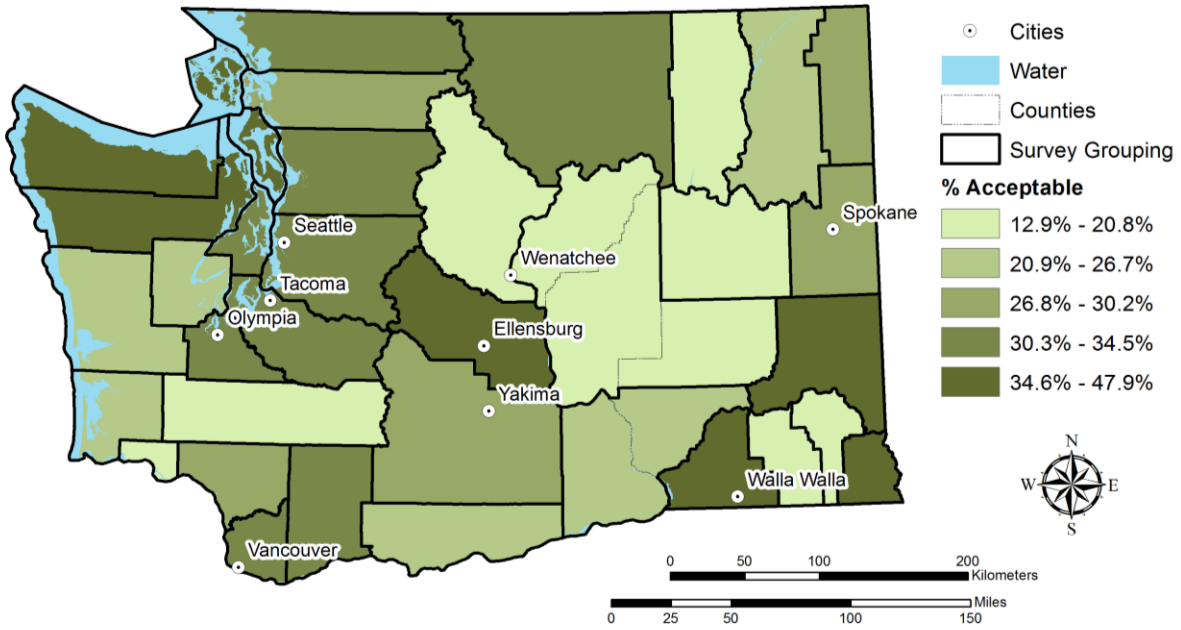
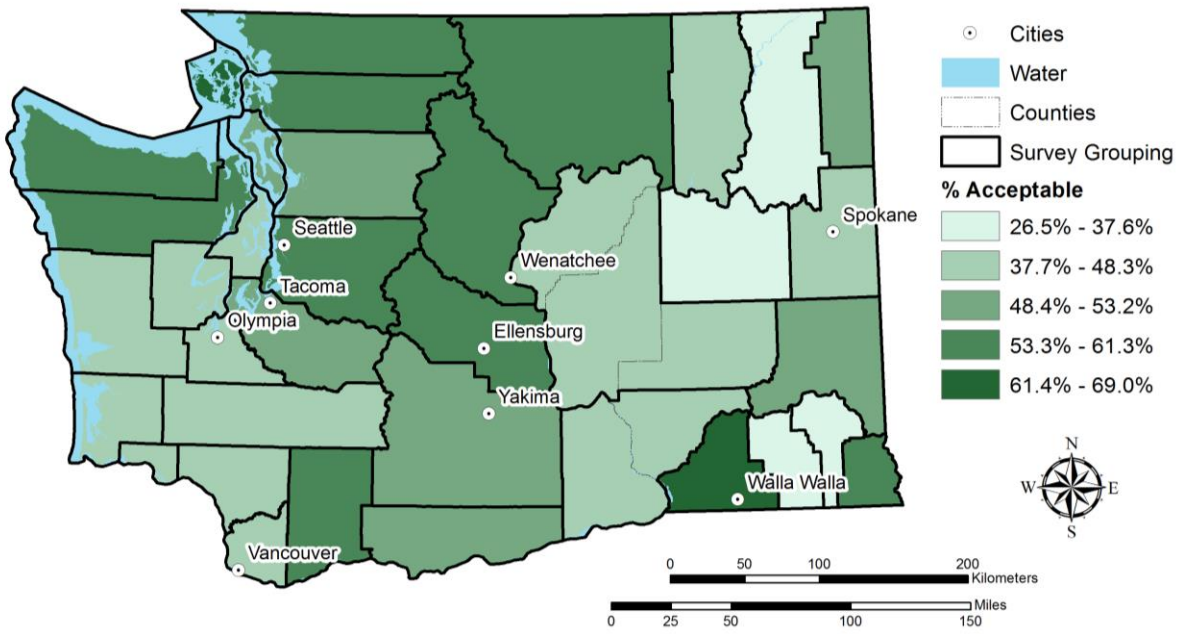


Figure 47 (continued): Acceptability of potential future funding sources (a-g) for non-game by geography

g) Add a surcharge to tourist visitation



Descriptive Tables for Items by Wildlife Value Orientation, Current Hunting/Fishing Participation, and Geography

The information contained in the following tables below provides a more detailed look at the findings in the figures above. Responses to each item are provided below, and a copy of the survey instrument used to measure each of these items is available in Appendix B.

Table 1a: Percent of respondents who believed that they shared similar values to their state fish and wildlife agency

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	4.0%	11.1%	24.7%	43.5%	16.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	3.0%	9.8%	28.1%	43.2%	15.9%
Hunters/Anglers	9.3%	17.1%	8.0%	44.8%	20.8%
Traditionalists	8.0%	15.8%	20.2%	45.0%	10.9%
Mutualists	2.1%	8.9%	32.1%	40.9%	16.0%
Pluralists	4.5%	9.1%	12.6%	42.1%	31.7%
Distanced	0.8%	10.2%	29.8%	49.5%	9.7%

Table 1b: Percent of respondents by geography who believed that they shared similar values to their state fish and wildlife agency

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
Asotin	8.1%	29.7%	12.2%	37.8%	12.2%
Chelan	6.3%	25.0%	10.4%	35.4%	22.9%
Clallam	15.9%	15.9%	14.3%	39.7%	14.3%
Clark	1.3%	13.2%	23.7%	47.4%	14.5%
Columbia	23.8%	19.8%	12.9%	26.7%	16.8%
Cowlitz	16.4%	14.5%	14.5%	41.8%	12.7%
Ferry	21.3%	32.8%	13.1%	23.0%	9.8%
Garfield	18.7%	29.7%	16.5%	28.6%	6.6%
Grays Harbor	10.5%	10.5%	17.5%	40.4%	21.1%
Island	9.5%	18.9%	10.8%	44.6%	16.2%
Jefferson	5.2%	13.0%	13.0%	51.9%	16.9%
King	0.7%	8.5%	26.1%	48.6%	16.2%
Kitsap	6.6%	19.7%	24.6%	32.8%	16.4%
Kittitas	11.1%	17.3%	12.3%	43.2%	16.0%
Klickitat	17.3%	19.8%	21.0%	29.6%	12.3%
Lewis	25.9%	20.7%	13.8%	25.9%	13.8%
Lincoln	18.5%	21.0%	7.4%	34.6%	18.5%
Mason	13.8%	15.5%	12.1%	43.1%	15.5%
Okanogan	21.5%	20.0%	10.8%	35.4%	12.3%
Pacific	20.8%	5.7%	22.6%	35.8%	15.1%
Pend Oreille	11.5%	15.4%	17.9%	37.2%	17.9%
Pierce	4.7%	12.5%	21.9%	39.1%	21.9%
San Juan	5.8%	14.5%	15.9%	40.6%	23.2%
Skagit	11.3%	25.8%	16.1%	35.5%	11.3%
Skamania	11.3%	15.1%	24.5%	30.2%	18.9%
Snohomish	5.1%	15.4%	12.8%	42.3%	24.4%
Spokane	9.2%	9.2%	21.8%	35.6%	24.1%
Stevens	21.1%	16.7%	14.4%	34.4%	13.3%
Thurston	13.2%	8.8%	20.6%	39.7%	17.6%
Wahkiakum	30.4%	27.2%	13.0%	22.8%	6.5%
Walla Walla	3.8%	13.2%	26.4%	34.0%	22.6%
Whatcom	9.8%	18.3%	9.8%	45.1%	17.1%
Whitman	5.3%	13.2%	21.1%	48.7%	11.8%
Yakima	10.7%	16.1%	14.3%	48.2%	10.7%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	10.8%	23.1%	9.2%	40.8%	16.2%
Franklin/Benton	8.7%	9.6%	25.0%	42.3%	14.4%

Table 2a: Percent of respondents who believed that we should strive for a society that emphasizes environmental protection over economic growth

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	5.0%	9.2%	17.9%	36.0%	32.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	4.4%	9.3%	19.1%	36.0%	31.1%
Hunters/Anglers	7.6%	8.7%	11.9%	35.5%	36.4%
Traditionalists	11.0%	17.7%	25.1%	35.1%	11.1%
Mutualists	2.3%	3.1%	9.3%	36.5%	48.8%
Pluralists	4.1%	10.7%	15.8%	30.6%	38.7%
Distanced	1.8%	7.4%	29.6%	44.1%	17.1%

Table 2b: Percent of respondents by geography who believed that we should strive for a society that emphasizes environmental protection over economic growth

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
Asotin	11.0%	12.3%	15.1%	37.0%	24.7%
Chelan	8.2%	20.4%	16.3%	28.6%	26.5%
Clallam	12.5%	12.5%	9.4%	18.8%	46.9%
Clark	5.3%	14.7%	17.3%	37.3%	25.3%
Columbia	18.0%	17.0%	19.0%	26.0%	20.0%
Cowlitz	7.4%	14.8%	25.9%	20.4%	31.5%
Ferry	16.4%	19.7%	23.0%	21.3%	19.7%
Garfield	14.9%	26.6%	21.3%	18.1%	19.1%
Grays Harbor	12.1%	13.8%	10.3%	29.3%	34.5%
Island	8.2%	11.0%	12.3%	32.9%	35.6%
Jefferson	14.5%	9.2%	6.6%	23.7%	46.1%
King	2.8%	9.2%	17.6%	39.4%	31.0%
Kitsap	6.7%	13.3%	26.7%	18.3%	35.0%
Kittitas	8.5%	13.4%	13.4%	31.7%	32.9%
Klickitat	12.3%	16.0%	13.6%	22.2%	35.8%
Lewis	27.6%	12.1%	12.1%	20.7%	27.6%
Lincoln	18.3%	13.4%	19.5%	26.8%	22.0%
Mason	5.0%	11.7%	23.3%	25.0%	35.0%
Okanogan	15.6%	9.4%	10.9%	25.0%	39.1%
Pacific	13.2%	7.5%	13.2%	34.0%	32.1%
Pend Oreille	13.8%	22.5%	5.0%	25.0%	33.8%
Pierce	4.8%	11.3%	17.7%	38.7%	27.4%
San Juan	7.2%	13.0%	8.7%	26.1%	44.9%
Skagit	11.3%	17.7%	12.9%	24.2%	33.9%
Skamania	5.7%	17.0%	13.2%	22.6%	41.5%
Snohomish	5.1%	8.9%	19.0%	32.9%	34.2%
Spokane	11.6%	9.3%	23.3%	30.2%	25.6%
Stevens	14.8%	10.2%	18.2%	22.7%	34.1%
Thurston	7.4%	7.4%	10.3%	44.1%	30.9%
Wahkiakum	22.8%	14.1%	18.5%	26.1%	18.5%
Walla Walla	9.1%	12.7%	9.1%	34.5%	34.5%
Whatcom	7.3%	12.2%	14.6%	25.6%	40.2%
Whitman	5.3%	16.0%	16.0%	34.7%	28.0%
Yakima	8.9%	16.1%	14.3%	28.6%	32.1%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	8.7%	18.9%	22.8%	21.3%	28.3%
Franklin/Benton	8.7%	24.3%	21.4%	27.2%	18.4%

Table 3a: Percent of respondents who believed that private property rights are more important than protecting declining or endangered fish and wildlife

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	33.7%	29.7%	16.0%	12.9%	7.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	35.3%	29.4%	16.5%	12.4%	6.5%
Hunters/Anglers	25.7%	31.1%	13.4%	15.8%	14.0%
Traditionalists	14.7%	26.6%	21.8%	23.2%	13.6%
Mutualists	54.7%	31.7%	7.0%	4.6%	2.0%
Pluralists	28.6%	25.4%	17.7%	15.4%	12.8%
Distanced	20.8%	36.0%	25.9%	12.2%	5.1%

Table 3b: Percent of respondents by geography who believed that private property rights are more important than protecting declining or endangered fish and wildlife

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
Asotin	34.7%	23.6%	12.5%	11.1%	18.1%
Chelan	20.4%	36.7%	14.3%	16.3%	12.2%
Clallam	42.2%	29.7%	7.8%	15.6%	4.7%
Clark	28.0%	32.0%	17.3%	13.3%	9.3%
Columbia	15.4%	16.3%	13.5%	22.1%	32.7%
Cowlitz	18.2%	27.3%	23.6%	20.0%	10.9%
Ferry	16.1%	24.2%	11.3%	24.2%	24.2%
Garfield	10.5%	21.1%	14.7%	24.2%	29.5%
Grays Harbor	27.1%	25.4%	13.6%	16.9%	16.9%
Island	31.0%	23.9%	15.5%	19.7%	9.9%
Jefferson	44.2%	27.3%	9.1%	10.4%	9.1%
King	34.3%	37.1%	11.9%	13.3%	3.5%
Kitsap	33.9%	21.0%	12.9%	25.8%	6.5%
Kittitas	24.7%	28.4%	17.3%	19.8%	9.9%
Klickitat	28.9%	28.9%	4.8%	25.3%	12.0%
Lewis	23.7%	18.6%	11.9%	23.7%	22.0%
Lincoln	20.0%	20.0%	7.5%	18.8%	33.8%
Mason	34.4%	16.4%	16.4%	18.0%	14.8%
Okanogan	26.6%	20.3%	10.9%	17.2%	25.0%
Pacific	30.9%	12.7%	9.1%	29.1%	18.2%
Pend Oreille	34.2%	12.7%	12.7%	22.8%	17.7%
Pierce	30.2%	20.6%	19.0%	14.3%	15.9%
San Juan	60.0%	24.3%	4.3%	5.7%	5.7%
Skagit	30.2%	19.0%	14.3%	15.9%	20.6%
Skamania	37.0%	24.1%	13.0%	16.7%	9.3%
Snohomish	30.4%	30.4%	19.0%	13.9%	6.3%
Spokane	27.6%	26.4%	18.4%	14.9%	12.6%
Stevens	23.6%	18.0%	12.4%	21.3%	24.7%
Thurston	35.3%	35.3%	13.2%	10.3%	5.9%
Wahkiakum	19.6%	20.7%	10.9%	26.1%	22.8%
Walla Walla	30.9%	29.1%	9.1%	25.5%	5.5%
Whatcom	41.5%	26.8%	6.1%	17.1%	8.5%
Whitman	33.3%	21.3%	17.3%	16.0%	12.0%
Yakima	26.3%	24.6%	21.1%	19.3%	8.8%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	25.4%	21.4%	11.9%	22.2%	19.0%
Franklin/Benton	23.1%	31.7%	12.5%	19.2%	13.5%

Table 4a: Percent of respondents who believed that local communities should have more control over the management of fish and wildlife

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	6.9%	14.9%	27.5%	33.7%	17.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	6.8%	15.4%	29.9%	32.0%	15.9%
Hunters/Anglers	7.4%	12.8%	15.4%	42.3%	22.1%
Traditionalists	6.7%	9.7%	21.1%	42.3%	20.3%
Mutualists	7.7%	19.3%	30.9%	29.7%	12.5%
Pluralists	5.6%	13.3%	15.2%	34.5%	31.3%
Distanced	6.3%	15.7%	47.5%	27.4%	3.0%

Table 4b: Percent of respondents by geography who believed that local communities should have more control over the management of fish and wildlife

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
Asotin	6.9%	16.7%	12.5%	36.1%	27.8%
Chelan	10.0%	8.0%	16.0%	32.0%	34.0%
Clallam	7.8%	25.0%	9.4%	39.1%	18.8%
Clark	6.7%	20.0%	30.7%	29.3%	13.3%
Columbia	3.9%	8.7%	14.6%	31.1%	41.7%
Cowlitz	3.6%	5.5%	20.0%	43.6%	27.3%
Ferry	4.9%	4.9%	6.6%	31.1%	52.5%
Garfield	2.1%	10.6%	11.7%	34.0%	41.5%
Grays Harbor	14.0%	7.0%	19.3%	31.6%	28.1%
Island	8.1%	9.5%	18.9%	44.6%	18.9%
Jefferson	11.7%	24.7%	18.2%	27.3%	18.2%
King	8.4%	14.0%	31.5%	32.9%	13.3%
Kitsap	9.8%	18.0%	29.5%	34.4%	8.2%
Kittitas	7.4%	23.5%	12.3%	30.9%	25.9%
Klickitat	9.6%	13.3%	18.1%	25.3%	33.7%
Lewis	13.8%	3.4%	12.1%	32.8%	37.9%
Lincoln	3.7%	9.9%	7.4%	35.8%	43.2%
Mason	13.1%	13.1%	14.8%	37.7%	21.3%
Okanogan	9.1%	6.1%	15.2%	30.3%	39.4%
Pacific	3.6%	14.5%	18.2%	38.2%	25.5%
Pend Oreille	7.5%	16.3%	18.8%	25.0%	32.5%
Pierce	6.3%	23.4%	20.3%	37.5%	12.5%
San Juan	11.6%	26.1%	14.5%	30.4%	17.4%
Skagit	6.3%	18.8%	10.9%	37.5%	26.6%
Skamania	13.0%	14.8%	18.5%	31.5%	22.2%
Snohomish	7.5%	20.0%	21.3%	31.3%	20.0%
Spokane	11.5%	9.2%	29.9%	29.9%	19.5%
Stevens	5.6%	12.2%	6.7%	36.7%	38.9%
Thurston	13.2%	11.8%	19.1%	36.8%	19.1%
Wahkiakum	8.7%	8.7%	10.9%	26.1%	45.7%
Walla Walla	9.3%	24.1%	16.7%	27.8%	22.2%
Whatcom	8.4%	10.8%	19.3%	37.3%	24.1%
Whitman	7.9%	21.1%	25.0%	32.9%	13.2%
Yakima	8.8%	19.3%	17.5%	29.8%	24.6%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	9.3%	7.0%	14.7%	28.7%	40.3%
Franklin/Benton	5.7%	16.2%	18.1%	29.5%	30.5%

Table 5a: Percent of respondents who believed that the earth is getting warmer mostly because of human activity such as burning fossil fuels

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	8.9%	10.1%	13.0%	20.9%	47.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	7.8%	10.0%	13.3%	20.5%	48.3%
Hunters/Anglers	14.6%	10.4%	11.3%	22.6%	41.2%
Traditionalists	21.5%	22.4%	15.9%	17.7%	22.4%
Mutualists	2.7%	3.0%	9.2%	19.6%	65.6%
Pluralists	6.9%	7.5%	12.9%	21.7%	50.9%
Distanced	3.6%	8.2%	18.0%	29.3%	40.9%

Table 5b: Percent of respondents by geography who believed that the earth is getting warmer mostly because of human activity such as burning fossil fuels

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
Asotin	25.4%	14.1%	9.9%	19.7%	31.0%
Chelan	16.7%	14.6%	18.8%	18.8%	31.3%
Clallam	14.1%	7.8%	7.8%	14.1%	56.3%
Clark	13.2%	17.1%	13.2%	26.3%	30.3%
Columbia	35.9%	19.4%	12.6%	13.6%	18.4%
Cowlitz	21.8%	12.7%	12.7%	23.6%	29.1%
Ferry	37.7%	14.8%	16.4%	11.5%	19.7%
Garfield	30.4%	18.5%	19.6%	17.4%	14.1%
Grays Harbor	25.9%	10.3%	24.1%	10.3%	29.3%
Island	16.2%	8.1%	13.5%	14.9%	47.3%
Jefferson	15.6%	5.2%	2.6%	16.9%	59.7%
King	5.7%	5.7%	12.8%	17.0%	58.9%
Kitsap	16.4%	16.4%	9.8%	19.7%	37.7%
Kittitas	22.2%	8.6%	8.6%	22.2%	38.3%
Klickitat	18.1%	10.8%	14.5%	13.3%	43.4%
Lewis	20.3%	18.6%	8.5%	22.0%	30.5%
Lincoln	31.3%	12.5%	16.3%	17.5%	22.5%
Mason	21.7%	6.7%	21.7%	11.7%	38.3%
Okanogan	30.2%	11.1%	3.2%	12.7%	42.9%
Pacific	29.6%	11.1%	0.0%	24.1%	35.2%
Pend Oreille	29.6%	13.6%	8.6%	16.0%	32.1%
Pierce	9.7%	11.3%	12.9%	30.6%	35.5%
San Juan	12.7%	5.6%	1.4%	9.9%	70.4%
Skagit	20.6%	7.9%	11.1%	15.9%	44.4%
Skamania	18.9%	9.4%	11.3%	15.1%	45.3%
Snohomish	7.7%	12.8%	15.4%	15.4%	48.7%
Spokane	16.1%	14.9%	8.0%	17.2%	43.7%
Stevens	25.6%	15.6%	13.3%	16.7%	28.9%
Thurston	11.6%	15.9%	10.1%	14.5%	47.8%
Wahkiakum	27.2%	7.6%	16.3%	13.0%	35.9%
Walla Walla	21.8%	7.3%	12.7%	10.9%	47.3%
Whatcom	16.9%	14.5%	8.4%	13.3%	47.0%
Whitman	21.1%	6.6%	9.2%	11.8%	51.3%
Yakima	19.6%	16.1%	14.3%	23.2%	26.8%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	25.2%	14.2%	12.6%	23.6%	24.4%
Franklin/Benton	28.8%	16.3%	11.5%	17.3%	26.0%

Table 6a: Percent of respondents who believed that wolves that kill livestock should be lethally removed

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	30.4%	26.2%	14.7%	14.6%	14.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	32.3%	26.8%	15.0%	13.8%	12.0%
Hunters/Anglers	20.6%	22.8%	12.8%	18.7%	25.2%
Traditionalists	9.3%	22.4%	13.9%	24.9%	29.5%
Mutualists	52.6%	26.7%	10.5%	5.2%	4.9%
Pluralists	26.1%	23.1%	14.7%	18.0%	18.0%
Distanced	17.3%	36.0%	27.4%	15.0%	4.3%

Table 6b: Percent of respondents by geography who believed that wolves that kill livestock should be lethally removed

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
Asotin	13.7%	12.3%	2.7%	8.2%	63.0%
Chelan	26.0%	10.0%	12.0%	20.0%	32.0%
Clallam	26.6%	28.1%	9.4%	15.6%	20.3%
Clark	21.1%	22.4%	11.8%	19.7%	25.0%
Columbia	13.9%	6.9%	2.0%	12.9%	64.4%
Cowlitz	19.6%	12.5%	8.9%	17.9%	41.1%
Ferry	14.5%	6.5%	3.2%	9.7%	66.1%
Garfield	4.3%	5.3%	2.1%	9.6%	78.7%
Grays Harbor	25.4%	16.9%	8.5%	15.3%	33.9%
Island	29.7%	13.5%	14.9%	23.0%	18.9%
Jefferson	45.5%	20.8%	11.7%	10.4%	11.7%
King	29.6%	28.2%	19.7%	16.9%	5.6%
Kitsap	36.7%	23.3%	5.0%	16.7%	18.3%
Kittitas	25.6%	22.0%	6.1%	14.6%	31.7%
Klickitat	35.7%	13.1%	7.1%	15.5%	28.6%
Lewis	20.0%	10.0%	8.3%	15.0%	46.7%
Lincoln	11.1%	7.4%	3.7%	12.3%	65.4%
Mason	40.3%	8.1%	6.5%	14.5%	30.6%
Okanogan	25.8%	10.6%	4.5%	10.6%	48.5%
Pacific	18.2%	16.4%	7.3%	18.2%	40.0%
Pend Oreille	18.8%	11.3%	5.0%	16.3%	48.8%
Pierce	28.6%	27.0%	15.9%	15.9%	12.7%
San Juan	40.6%	26.1%	8.7%	11.6%	13.0%
Skagit	27.4%	22.6%	3.2%	21.0%	25.8%
Skamania	34.0%	22.6%	3.8%	15.1%	24.5%
Snohomish	27.8%	31.6%	8.9%	13.9%	17.7%
Spokane	27.9%	15.1%	12.8%	20.9%	23.3%
Stevens	14.4%	15.6%	1.1%	17.8%	51.1%
Thurston	25.0%	23.5%	14.7%	13.2%	23.5%
Wahkiakum	14.1%	15.2%	9.8%	15.2%	45.7%
Walla Walla	27.3%	21.8%	7.3%	18.2%	25.5%
Whatcom	25.0%	21.3%	8.8%	22.5%	22.5%
Whitman	25.0%	19.7%	11.8%	17.1%	26.3%
Yakima	12.5%	30.4%	10.7%	19.6%	26.8%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	14.0%	14.7%	4.7%	14.7%	51.9%
Franklin/Benton	14.3%	19.0%	5.7%	20.0%	41.0%

Table 7a: Percent of respondents who believed that if a black bear attacks a person, that bear should be lethally removed regardless of the circumstances

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	25.4%	28.5%	14.5%	16.0%	15.6%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	25.4%	29.9%	15.5%	14.6%	14.5%
Hunters/Anglers	25.4%	21.5%	9.5%	22.8%	20.8%
Traditionalists	10.9%	22.2%	12.9%	24.0%	30.1%
Mutualists	40.9%	33.5%	12.5%	8.0%	5.2%
Pluralists	25.7%	21.8%	13.3%	18.4%	20.8%
Distanced	12.0%	36.6%	24.7%	18.6%	8.1%

Table 7b: Percent of respondents by geography who believed that if a black bear attacks a person, that bear should be lethally removed regardless of the circumstances

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
Asotin	15.1%	19.2%	11.0%	15.1%	39.7%
Chelan	18.4%	30.6%	2.0%	30.6%	18.4%
Clallam	33.3%	23.8%	6.3%	19.0%	17.5%
Clark	21.1%	22.4%	17.1%	19.7%	19.7%
Columbia	9.7%	12.6%	6.8%	23.3%	47.6%
Cowlitz	14.5%	23.6%	9.1%	25.5%	27.3%
Ferry	11.3%	25.8%	4.8%	21.0%	37.1%
Garfield	10.6%	13.8%	6.4%	21.3%	47.9%
Grays Harbor	23.7%	25.4%	6.8%	13.6%	30.5%
Island	24.3%	20.3%	12.2%	20.3%	23.0%
Jefferson	35.5%	23.7%	6.6%	19.7%	14.5%
King	27.8%	26.4%	19.4%	17.4%	9.0%
Kitsap	23.3%	35.0%	10.0%	15.0%	16.7%
Kittitas	24.7%	25.9%	4.9%	22.2%	22.2%
Klickitat	20.7%	18.3%	14.6%	24.4%	22.0%
Lewis	15.0%	11.7%	15.0%	18.3%	40.0%
Lincoln	12.3%	9.9%	7.4%	23.5%	46.9%
Mason	23.0%	36.1%	8.2%	16.4%	16.4%
Okanogan	18.2%	28.8%	4.5%	22.7%	25.8%
Pacific	20.0%	25.5%	10.9%	14.5%	29.1%
Pend Oreille	21.0%	23.5%	4.9%	17.3%	33.3%
Pierce	22.2%	36.5%	9.5%	14.3%	17.5%
San Juan	31.4%	30.0%	10.0%	10.0%	18.6%
Skagit	18.8%	23.4%	12.5%	21.9%	23.4%
Skamania	35.8%	15.1%	7.5%	15.1%	26.4%
Snohomish	24.1%	20.3%	12.7%	20.3%	22.8%
Spokane	19.8%	26.7%	15.1%	20.9%	17.4%
Stevens	18.7%	15.4%	8.8%	23.1%	34.1%
Thurston	23.2%	24.6%	14.5%	13.0%	24.6%
Wahkiakum	15.2%	26.1%	9.8%	16.3%	32.6%
Walla Walla	21.8%	29.1%	5.5%	20.0%	23.6%
Whatcom	24.1%	31.3%	10.8%	18.1%	15.7%
Whitman	20.0%	25.3%	16.0%	18.7%	20.0%
Yakima	12.3%	21.1%	7.0%	28.1%	31.6%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	12.6%	32.3%	12.6%	13.4%	29.1%
Franklin/Benton	19.0%	24.8%	6.7%	21.9%	27.6%

Table 8a: Percent of respondents who believed that coyotes that kill pets in residential areas should be lethally removed

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	24.1%	22.5%	15.2%	18.2%	19.9%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	25.0%	23.4%	16.0%	18.1%	17.5%
Hunters/Anglers	19.7%	17.8%	11.3%	18.9%	32.3%
Traditionalists	10.4%	17.3%	11.0%	25.9%	35.3%
Mutualists	41.7%	26.5%	15.2%	9.4%	7.2%
Pluralists	16.7%	18.8%	12.8%	20.6%	31.1%
Distanced	13.9%	26.6%	26.1%	24.3%	9.1%

Table 8b: Percent of respondents by geography who believed that coyotes that kill pets in residential areas should be lethally removed

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
Asotin	12.3%	9.6%	9.6%	19.2%	49.3%
Chelan	16.3%	28.6%	8.2%	16.3%	30.6%
Clallam	23.1%	12.3%	13.8%	20.0%	30.8%
Clark	10.4%	22.1%	14.3%	26.0%	27.3%
Columbia	8.7%	14.6%	6.8%	14.6%	55.3%
Cowlitz	10.7%	16.1%	7.1%	19.6%	46.4%
Ferry	13.1%	13.1%	6.6%	11.5%	55.7%
Garfield	6.4%	6.4%	5.3%	20.2%	61.7%
Grays Harbor	18.6%	16.9%	8.5%	16.9%	39.0%
Island	21.6%	12.2%	12.2%	24.3%	29.7%
Jefferson	33.3%	30.7%	6.7%	14.7%	14.7%
King	28.2%	24.6%	17.6%	13.4%	16.2%
Kitsap	26.2%	29.5%	11.5%	21.3%	11.5%
Kittitas	19.8%	17.3%	9.9%	27.2%	25.9%
Klickitat	32.1%	17.9%	14.3%	14.3%	21.4%
Lewis	15.0%	10.0%	10.0%	15.0%	50.0%
Lincoln	10.8%	8.4%	4.8%	19.3%	56.6%
Mason	31.1%	16.4%	4.9%	18.0%	29.5%
Okanogan	18.2%	19.7%	4.5%	9.1%	48.5%
Pacific	14.5%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%	47.3%
Pend Oreille	16.3%	12.5%	3.8%	30.0%	37.5%
Pierce	17.5%	27.0%	7.9%	19.0%	28.6%
San Juan	35.2%	25.4%	4.2%	14.1%	21.1%
Skagit	22.6%	25.8%	8.1%	24.2%	19.4%
Skamania	29.6%	16.7%	9.3%	22.2%	22.2%
Snohomish	23.8%	21.3%	12.5%	23.8%	18.8%
Spokane	16.1%	19.5%	14.9%	24.1%	25.3%
Stevens	16.5%	15.4%	4.4%	15.4%	48.4%
Thurston	23.5%	22.1%	11.8%	16.2%	26.5%
Wahkiakum	16.7%	8.9%	6.7%	24.4%	43.3%
Walla Walla	18.2%	27.3%	10.9%	20.0%	23.6%
Whatcom	31.3%	16.9%	12.0%	15.7%	24.1%
Whitman	16.0%	24.0%	14.7%	24.0%	21.3%
Yakima	10.5%	19.3%	15.8%	19.3%	35.1%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	14.2%	18.1%	9.4%	15.7%	42.5%
Franklin/Benton	17.0%	19.8%	11.3%	11.3%	40.6%

Table 9a: Percent of respondents who believed that current funding for fish and wildlife management is provided by hunting and fishing license fees vs. public tax dollars

	Entirely by hunting & fishing license fees			Both license fees & public taxes			Entirely by public tax funds
All Respondents	3.4%	5.2%	12.7%	55.9%	14.5%	5.9%	2.3%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	3.1%	4.5%	12.6%	56.8%	14.4%	6.2%	2.5%
Hunters/Anglers	5.0%	8.7%	13.2%	51.6%	15.2%	4.6%	1.7%
Traditionalists	3.9%	7.6%	19.7%	49.5%	12.0%	5.1%	2.1%
Mutualists	3.6%	4.0%	9.7%	55.0%	18.4%	7.4%	1.8%
Pluralists	2.1%	5.4%	10.2%	63.8%	11.3%	3.6%	3.6%
Distanced	3.9%	3.4%	11.1%	60.1%	13.0%	6.5%	2.1%

Table 9b: Percent of respondents by geography who believed that current funding for fish and wildlife management is provided by hunting and fishing license fees vs. public tax dollars

	Entirely by hunting & fishing license fees			Both license fees & public taxes			Entirely by public tax funds
Asotin	5.8%	17.4%	17.4%	46.4%	5.8%	5.8%	1.4%
Chelan	2.1%	12.8%	10.6%	40.4%	23.4%	8.5%	2.1%
Clallam	3.5%	12.3%	12.3%	43.9%	19.3%	7.0%	1.8%
Clark	4.3%	4.3%	14.3%	60.0%	14.3%	2.9%	0.0%
Columbia	3.1%	7.3%	13.5%	56.3%	12.5%	5.2%	2.1%
Cowlitz	3.8%	7.5%	17.0%	50.9%	13.2%	7.5%	0.0%
Ferry	5.0%	10.0%	8.3%	53.3%	13.3%	8.3%	1.7%
Garfield	6.5%	15.1%	23.7%	38.7%	9.7%	3.2%	3.2%
Grays Harbor	5.3%	3.5%	19.3%	45.6%	15.8%	10.5%	0.0%
Island	7.1%	5.7%	18.6%	50.0%	12.9%	4.3%	1.4%
Jefferson	1.4%	9.6%	8.2%	45.2%	21.9%	11.0%	2.7%
King	1.4%	4.9%	11.9%	52.4%	18.9%	8.4%	2.1%
Kitsap	3.3%	5.0%	20.0%	45.0%	21.7%	3.3%	1.7%
Kittitas	5.1%	10.1%	16.5%	45.6%	15.2%	6.3%	1.3%
Klickitat	3.8%	8.9%	13.9%	51.9%	12.7%	6.3%	2.5%
Lewis	13.6%	1.7%	18.6%	42.4%	20.3%	3.4%	0.0%
Lincoln	6.3%	7.6%	19.0%	45.6%	15.2%	6.3%	0.0%
Mason	3.3%	10.0%	18.3%	50.0%	11.7%	5.0%	1.7%
Okanogan	3.1%	12.5%	9.4%	50.0%	18.8%	4.7%	1.6%
Pacific	15.4%	3.8%	7.7%	55.8%	9.6%	5.8%	1.9%
Pend Oreille	4.0%	8.0%	18.7%	56.0%	10.7%	2.7%	0.0%
Pierce	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	62.9%	9.7%	6.5%	1.6%
San Juan	0.0%	3.0%	14.9%	58.2%	11.9%	10.4%	1.5%
Skagit	4.9%	6.6%	13.1%	54.1%	11.5%	8.2%	1.6%
Skamania	1.9%	7.7%	25.0%	48.1%	9.6%	7.7%	0.0%
Snohomish	3.9%	3.9%	14.3%	53.2%	18.2%	3.9%	2.6%
Spokane	9.4%	4.7%	16.5%	56.5%	9.4%	2.4%	1.2%
Stevens	11.4%	8.0%	12.5%	53.4%	10.2%	3.4%	1.1%
Thurston	1.5%	7.5%	14.9%	47.8%	17.9%	9.0%	1.5%
Wahkiakum	9.2%	9.2%	13.8%	49.4%	10.3%	5.7%	2.3%
Walla Walla	0.0%	9.4%	18.9%	37.7%	24.5%	9.4%	0.0%
Whatcom	8.9%	5.1%	13.9%	53.2%	12.7%	3.8%	2.5%
Whitman	0.0%	13.5%	13.5%	40.5%	27.0%	2.7%	2.7%
Yakima	7.1%	17.9%	8.9%	51.8%	10.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	4.7%	15.7%	12.6%	52.0%	7.9%	5.5%	1.6%
Franklin/Benton	9.0%	10.0%	11.0%	48.0%	18.0%	3.0%	1.0%

Table 10a: Percent of respondents who believed that future funding for fish and wildlife management should be provided by hunting and fishing license fees vs. public tax dollars

	Entirely by hunting & fishing license fees			Both license fees & public taxes			Entirely by public tax funds
All Respondents	9.3%	6.0%	10.2%	52.3%	11.9%	5.1%	5.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	10.2%	6.0%	9.6%	52.6%	11.6%	5.2%	4.9%
Hunters/Anglers	5.0%	6.1%	13.3%	51.3%	13.3%	4.8%	6.3%
Traditionalists	10.3%	7.3%	16.5%	47.8%	12.0%	5.2%	0.8%
Mutualists	9.5%	4.2%	6.9%	50.5%	13.3%	6.0%	9.6%
Pluralists	9.0%	7.8%	7.6%	59.8%	8.0%	3.3%	4.4%
Distanced	7.7%	5.7%	10.6%	55.9%	12.6%	5.2%	2.3%

Table 10b: Percent of respondents by geography who believed that future funding for fish and wildlife management should be provided by hunting and fishing license fees vs. public tax dollars

	Entirely by hunting & fishing license fees			Both license fees & public taxes			Entirely by public tax funds
Asotin	10.0%	12.9%	10.0%	51.4%	8.6%	2.9%	4.3%
Chelan	4.3%	8.5%	8.5%	57.4%	10.6%	6.4%	4.3%
Clallam	6.6%	6.6%	14.8%	45.9%	14.8%	9.8%	1.6%
Clark	9.9%	11.3%	12.7%	46.5%	9.9%	7.0%	2.8%
Columbia	12.5%	5.2%	11.5%	55.2%	11.5%	2.1%	2.1%
Cowlitz	13.2%	3.8%	11.3%	49.1%	17.0%	5.7%	0.0%
Ferry	13.3%	15.0%	5.0%	51.7%	5.0%	6.7%	3.3%
Garfield	15.4%	12.1%	18.7%	40.7%	3.3%	6.6%	3.3%
Grays Harbor	15.5%	6.9%	12.1%	46.6%	10.3%	8.6%	0.0%
Island	5.6%	5.6%	15.3%	52.8%	11.1%	6.9%	2.8%
Jefferson	1.3%	5.3%	8.0%	54.7%	18.7%	8.0%	4.0%
King	5.6%	5.6%	10.5%	50.3%	16.1%	6.3%	5.6%
Kitsap	3.2%	6.5%	17.7%	43.5%	14.5%	4.8%	9.7%
Kittitas	7.4%	6.2%	19.8%	42.0%	13.6%	8.6%	2.5%
Klickitat	8.4%	6.0%	10.8%	51.8%	12.0%	8.4%	2.4%
Lewis	17.2%	0.0%	13.8%	58.6%	5.2%	1.7%	3.4%
Lincoln	5.1%	10.3%	9.0%	53.8%	11.5%	7.7%	2.6%
Mason	11.3%	4.8%	11.3%	58.1%	8.1%	3.2%	3.2%
Okanogan	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	53.1%	17.2%	6.3%	4.7%
Pacific	9.6%	13.5%	9.6%	51.9%	11.5%	3.8%	0.0%
Pend Oreille	5.3%	10.7%	13.3%	56.0%	8.0%	4.0%	2.7%
Pierce	17.5%	1.6%	12.7%	52.4%	7.9%	4.8%	3.2%
San Juan	3.0%	6.0%	10.4%	52.2%	10.4%	16.4%	1.5%
Skagit	8.1%	0.0%	14.5%	50.0%	12.9%	11.3%	3.2%
Skamania	3.8%	1.9%	17.0%	45.3%	20.8%	7.5%	3.8%
Snohomish	9.2%	6.6%	6.6%	60.5%	11.8%	0.0%	5.3%
Spokane	15.1%	8.1%	10.5%	51.2%	7.0%	7.0%	1.2%
Stevens	10.2%	6.8%	13.6%	53.4%	10.2%	4.5%	1.1%
Thurston	7.5%	4.5%	9.0%	53.7%	16.4%	9.0%	0.0%
Wahkiakum	16.7%	4.4%	4.4%	54.4%	7.8%	7.8%	4.4%
Walla Walla	5.8%	7.7%	11.5%	46.2%	13.5%	7.7%	7.7%
Whatcom	5.1%	7.6%	10.1%	50.6%	13.9%	12.7%	0.0%
Whitman	8.1%	1.4%	5.4%	54.1%	16.2%	13.5%	1.4%
Yakima	7.3%	1.8%	18.2%	54.5%	9.1%	5.5%	3.6%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	8.7%	5.5%	12.6%	58.3%	10.2%	3.1%	1.6%
Franklin/Benton	3.9%	4.9%	11.8%	56.9%	18.6%	2.9%	1.0%

Table 11a: Percent of respondents who trust their federal government

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
All Respondents	20.7%	59.0%	18.3%	2.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	19.7%	61.3%	17.4%	1.6%
Hunters/Anglers	25.4%	47.8%	22.8%	3.9%
Traditionalists	17.1%	56.8%	23.3%	2.8%
Mutualists	27.4%	58.0%	13.9%	0.7%
Pluralists	17.8%	58.2%	19.9%	4.1%
Distanced	13.9%	67.5%	18.3%	0.3%

Table 11b: Percent of respondents by geography who trust their federal government

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
Asotin	15.5%	56.3%	22.5%	5.6%
Chelan	14.6%	54.2%	27.1%	4.2%
Clallam	18.3%	60.0%	18.3%	3.3%
Clark	15.3%	62.5%	20.8%	1.4%
Columbia	22.2%	54.5%	18.2%	5.1%
Cowlitz	13.5%	71.2%	15.4%	0.0%
Ferry	21.0%	62.9%	14.5%	1.6%
Garfield	17.2%	51.6%	29.0%	2.2%
Grays Harbor	22.0%	59.3%	16.9%	1.7%
Island	23.3%	53.4%	19.2%	4.1%
Jefferson	18.4%	60.5%	19.7%	1.3%
King	21.3%	59.6%	17.0%	2.1%
Kitsap	19.7%	60.7%	16.4%	3.3%
Kittitas	24.4%	40.2%	31.7%	3.7%
Klickitat	28.9%	54.2%	14.5%	2.4%
Lewis	20.3%	50.8%	27.1%	1.7%
Lincoln	23.5%	50.6%	25.9%	0.0%
Mason	22.0%	64.4%	13.6%	0.0%
Okanogan	22.2%	61.9%	15.9%	0.0%
Pacific	26.9%	50.0%	19.2%	3.8%
Pend Oreille	23.1%	59.0%	17.9%	0.0%
Pierce	16.1%	64.5%	16.1%	3.2%
San Juan	15.7%	67.1%	15.7%	1.4%
Skagit	29.5%	55.7%	14.8%	0.0%
Skamania	16.7%	63.0%	18.5%	1.9%
Snohomish	17.9%	59.0%	20.5%	2.6%
Spokane	20.7%	57.5%	20.7%	1.1%
Stevens	18.0%	66.3%	15.7%	0.0%
Thurston	18.2%	62.1%	16.7%	3.0%
Wahkiakum	21.5%	49.5%	26.9%	2.2%
Walla Walla	9.4%	56.6%	32.1%	1.9%
Whatcom	23.8%	52.5%	23.8%	0.0%
Whitman	14.7%	54.7%	30.7%	0.0%
Yakima	16.4%	58.2%	23.6%	1.8%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	15.9%	61.1%	20.6%	2.4%
Franklin/Benton	8.2%	65.3%	24.5%	2.0%

Table 12a: Percent of respondents who trust their state government

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
All Respondents	13.1%	43.6%	38.8%	4.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	12.8%	43.1%	40.4%	3.6%
Hunters/Anglers	14.5%	46.0%	31.0%	8.5%
Traditionalists	24.3%	46.1%	24.9%	4.7%
Mutualists	8.9%	42.5%	44.4%	4.1%
Pluralists	10.8%	40.4%	41.8%	7.0%
Distanced	5.1%	46.3%	46.8%	1.8%

Table 12b: Percent of respondents by geography who trust their state government

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
Asotin	22.5%	36.6%	33.8%	7.0%
Chelan	22.9%	41.7%	31.3%	4.2%
Clallam	11.7%	40.0%	45.0%	3.3%
Clark	9.9%	54.9%	33.8%	1.4%
Columbia	26.0%	44.0%	25.0%	5.0%
Cowlitz	18.9%	50.9%	28.3%	1.9%
Ferry	29.0%	51.6%	17.7%	1.6%
Garfield	22.8%	51.1%	25.0%	1.1%
Grays Harbor	27.1%	32.2%	39.0%	1.7%
Island	16.7%	37.5%	33.3%	12.5%
Jefferson	10.5%	46.1%	38.2%	5.3%
King	10.6%	44.0%	40.4%	5.0%
Kitsap	14.8%	39.3%	41.0%	4.9%
Kittitas	19.8%	43.2%	30.9%	6.2%
Klickitat	19.5%	45.1%	32.9%	2.4%
Lewis	26.7%	41.7%	30.0%	1.7%
Lincoln	25.3%	46.8%	26.6%	1.3%
Mason	22.0%	49.2%	27.1%	1.7%
Okanogan	20.6%	38.1%	39.7%	1.6%
Pacific	24.5%	39.6%	32.1%	3.8%
Pend Oreille	24.4%	53.8%	21.8%	0.0%
Pierce	14.3%	39.7%	38.1%	7.9%
San Juan	2.9%	40.6%	52.2%	4.3%
Skagit	18.0%	45.9%	32.8%	3.3%
Skamania	13.2%	37.7%	47.2%	1.9%
Snohomish	17.9%	37.2%	42.3%	2.6%
Spokane	17.2%	44.8%	31.0%	6.9%
Stevens	23.6%	52.8%	22.5%	1.1%
Thurston	19.4%	40.3%	35.8%	4.5%
Wahkiakum	18.5%	47.8%	30.4%	3.3%
Walla Walla	13.2%	39.6%	45.3%	1.9%
Whatcom	17.3%	34.6%	44.4%	3.7%
Whitman	8.0%	34.7%	50.7%	6.7%
Yakima	20.0%	45.5%	29.1%	5.5%
Adams/Douglas/	24.4%	41.7%	30.7%	3.1%
Franklin/Benton	20.0%	56.0%	21.0%	3.0%

Table 13a: Percent of respondents who trust their state fish and wildlife agency

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
All Respondents	5.3%	33.7%	51.7%	9.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	4.4%	34.2%	52.9%	8.4%
Hunters/Anglers	9.3%	30.9%	45.8%	14.0%
Traditionalists	5.6%	36.3%	52.1%	6.0%
Mutualists	6.3%	35.7%	50.1%	7.9%
Pluralists	4.4%	20.7%	55.8%	19.1%
Distanced	2.6%	41.1%	49.6%	6.7%

Table 13b: Percent of respondents by geography who trust their state fish and wildlife agency

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
Asotin	9.9%	32.4%	46.5%	11.3%
Chelan	2.1%	35.4%	58.3%	4.2%
Clallam	13.3%	33.3%	50.0%	3.3%
Clark	4.2%	36.6%	56.3%	2.8%
Columbia	19.4%	41.8%	32.7%	6.1%
Cowlitz	17.6%	35.3%	39.2%	7.8%
Ferry	16.4%	50.8%	29.5%	3.3%
Garfield	15.1%	40.9%	38.7%	5.4%
Grays Harbor	13.6%	40.7%	37.3%	8.5%
Island	8.3%	30.6%	50.0%	11.1%
Jefferson	6.8%	37.8%	45.9%	9.5%
King	3.6%	30.0%	55.0%	11.4%
Kitsap	11.3%	27.4%	54.8%	6.5%
Kittitas	8.8%	32.5%	43.8%	15.0%
Klickitat	11.0%	42.7%	40.2%	6.1%
Lewis	15.3%	47.5%	30.5%	6.8%
Lincoln	16.0%	38.3%	38.3%	7.4%
Mason	10.2%	42.4%	42.4%	5.1%
Okanogan	11.3%	43.5%	41.9%	3.2%
Pacific	18.9%	24.5%	49.1%	7.5%
Pend Oreille	5.1%	35.4%	53.2%	6.3%
Pierce	1.6%	32.3%	54.8%	11.3%
San Juan	1.4%	32.9%	57.1%	8.6%
Skagit	11.3%	48.4%	37.1%	3.2%
Skamania	9.4%	37.7%	45.3%	7.5%
Snohomish	7.8%	28.6%	53.2%	10.4%
Spokane	8.0%	31.0%	50.6%	10.3%
Stevens	15.7%	34.8%	46.1%	3.4%
Thurston	4.5%	26.9%	61.2%	7.5%
Wahkiakum	22.2%	44.4%	30.0%	3.3%
Walla Walla	1.9%	32.1%	60.4%	5.7%
Whatcom	10.0%	26.3%	52.5%	11.3%
Whitman	2.7%	31.1%	55.4%	10.8%
Yakima	12.5%	23.2%	51.8%	12.5%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	3.9%	39.4%	44.1%	12.6%
Franklin/Benton	6.1%	32.3%	59.6%	2.0%

Table 14a: Percent of respondents who were more supportive of hunting because of game being a source of local, organic meat

	No	Yes
All Respondents	85.2%	14.8%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	86.2%	13.8%
Hunters/Anglers	80.5%	19.5%
Traditionalists	86.5%	13.5%
Mutualists	86.0%	14.0%
Pluralists	77.4%	22.6%
Distanced	91.5%	8.5%

Table 14b: Percent of respondents by geography who were more supportive of hunting because of game being a source of local, organic meat

	No	Yes
Asotin	70.0%	30.0%
Chelan	87.0%	13.0%
Clallam	78.3%	21.7%
Clark	87.8%	12.2%
Columbia	82.3%	17.7%
Cowlitz	88.2%	11.8%
Ferry	75.9%	24.1%
Garfield	88.4%	11.6%
Grays Harbor	74.5%	25.5%
Island	86.1%	13.9%
Jefferson	80.6%	19.4%
King	91.5%	8.5%
Kitsap	86.7%	13.3%
Kittitas	79.0%	21.0%
Klickitat	70.9%	29.1%
Lewis	74.6%	25.4%
Lincoln	84.8%	15.2%
Mason	79.3%	20.7%
Okanogan	77.0%	23.0%
Pacific	81.5%	18.5%
Pend Oreille	81.8%	18.2%
Pierce	83.6%	16.4%
San Juan	81.2%	18.8%
Skagit	81.7%	18.3%
Skamania	76.5%	23.5%
Snohomish	89.9%	10.1%
Spokane	87.7%	12.3%
Stevens	80.0%	20.0%
Thurston	85.1%	14.9%
Wahkiakum	78.3%	21.7%
Walla Walla	80.0%	20.0%
Whatcom	75.0%	25.0%
Whitman	76.7%	23.3%
Yakima	71.4%	28.6%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	82.2%	17.8%
Franklin/Benton	84.0%	16.0%

Table 15a: Percent of respondents who recently started hunting because of game being a source of local, organic meat

	No	Yes
All Respondents	98.6%	1.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	99.2%	0.8%
Hunters/Anglers	95.8%	4.2%
Traditionalists	98.1%	1.9%
Mutualists	99.8%	0.2%
Pluralists	98.0%	2.0%
Distanced	97.4%	2.6%

Table 15b: Percent of respondents by geography who recently started hunting because of game being a source of local, organic meat

	No	Yes
Asotin	94.3%	5.7%
Chelan	97.8%	2.2%
Clallam	88.7%	11.3%
Clark	95.9%	4.1%
Columbia	94.7%	5.3%
Cowlitz	96.0%	4.0%
Ferry	94.8%	5.2%
Garfield	97.7%	2.3%
Grays Harbor	90.9%	9.1%
Island	100.0%	0.0%
Jefferson	95.8%	4.2%
King	100.0%	0.0%
Kitsap	96.6%	3.4%
Kittitas	94.9%	5.1%
Klickitat	94.9%	5.1%
Lewis	96.6%	3.4%
Lincoln	96.2%	3.8%
Mason	96.4%	3.6%
Okanogan	96.7%	3.3%
Pacific	98.1%	1.9%
Pend Oreille	98.6%	1.4%
Pierce	96.7%	3.3%
San Juan	100.0%	0.0%
Skagit	100.0%	0.0%
Skamania	96.0%	4.0%
Snohomish	100.0%	0.0%
Spokane	97.6%	2.4%
Stevens	95.2%	4.8%
Thurston	98.5%	1.5%
Wahkiakum	97.8%	2.2%
Walla Walla	94.4%	5.6%
Whatcom	97.5%	2.5%
Whitman	97.2%	2.8%
Yakima	100.0%	0.0%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	94.0%	6.0%
Franklin/Benton	97.0%	3.0%

Table 16a: Percent of respondents who do not hunt now but are interested in hunting in the future because of game being a source of local, organic meat

	No	Yes
All Respondents	90.0%	10.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	90.8%	9.2%
Hunters/Anglers	85.7%	14.3%
Traditionalists	87.3%	12.7%
Mutualists	93.1%	6.9%
Pluralists	85.8%	14.2%
Distanced	92.3%	7.7%

Table 16b: Percent of respondents by geography who do not hunt now but are interested in hunting in the future because of game being a source of local, organic meat

	No	Yes
Asotin	85.9%	14.1%
Chelan	93.6%	6.4%
Clallam	85.2%	14.8%
Clark	87.8%	12.2%
Columbia	86.0%	14.0%
Cowlitz	92.3%	7.7%
Ferry	81.8%	18.2%
Garfield	87.1%	12.9%
Grays Harbor	86.8%	13.2%
Island	88.7%	11.3%
Jefferson	91.7%	8.3%
King	92.3%	7.7%
Kitsap	93.1%	6.9%
Kittitas	84.6%	15.4%
Klickitat	84.0%	16.0%
Lewis	86.2%	13.8%
Lincoln	85.7%	14.3%
Mason	89.1%	10.9%
Okanogan	88.5%	11.5%
Pacific	86.8%	13.2%
Pend Oreille	89.3%	10.7%
Pierce	94.9%	5.1%
San Juan	85.5%	14.5%
Skagit	93.1%	6.9%
Skamania	84.0%	16.0%
Snohomish	91.1%	8.9%
Spokane	90.5%	9.5%
Stevens	84.3%	15.7%
Thurston	86.6%	13.4%
Wahkiakum	85.2%	14.8%
Walla Walla	92.5%	7.5%
Whatcom	89.5%	10.5%
Whitman	90.3%	9.7%
Yakima	94.4%	5.6%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	83.8%	16.2%
Franklin/Benton	87.1%	12.9%

Table 17a: Percent of respondents indicating the importance of incentives to private landowners who restore fish and wildlife habitat (example: tax breaks, reimbursement for expenses)

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
All Residents	3.1%	15.3%	29.4%	36.0%	16.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	3.0%	16.8%	29.5%	35.8%	14.9%
Hunters/Anglers	3.3%	8.2%	28.9%	36.7%	23.0%
Traditionalists	6.0%	17.5%	32.0%	33.7%	10.8%
Mutualists	1.2%	12.8%	26.9%	37.4%	21.7%
Pluralists	1.9%	9.8%	23.5%	44.4%	20.5%
Distanced	3.9%	25.3%	39.0%	25.3%	6.5%

Table 17b: Percent of respondents by geography indicating the importance of incentives to private landowners who restore fish and wildlife habitat (example: tax breaks, reimbursement for expenses)

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
Asotin	4.3%	11.4%	25.7%	35.7%	22.9%
Chelan	8.3%	2.1%	22.9%	37.5%	29.2%
Clallam	1.6%	9.7%	16.1%	46.8%	25.8%
Clark	1.4%	16.7%	27.8%	45.8%	8.3%
Columbia	5.1%	15.2%	25.3%	28.3%	26.3%
Cowlitz	1.9%	11.1%	31.5%	31.5%	24.1%
Ferry	13.3%	16.7%	21.7%	28.3%	20.0%
Garfield	2.2%	11.8%	28.0%	34.4%	23.7%
Grays Harbor	3.4%	12.1%	22.4%	34.5%	27.6%
Island	4.1%	9.6%	30.1%	35.6%	20.5%
Jefferson	6.7%	6.7%	17.3%	40.0%	29.3%
King	2.8%	14.8%	29.6%	37.3%	15.5%
Kitsap	1.6%	16.1%	22.6%	40.3%	19.4%
Kittitas	2.5%	10.1%	17.7%	36.7%	32.9%
Klickitat	3.6%	12.0%	22.9%	39.8%	21.7%
Lewis	1.7%	10.2%	23.7%	42.4%	22.0%
Lincoln	1.2%	6.2%	28.4%	30.9%	33.3%
Mason	7.9%	6.3%	27.0%	36.5%	22.2%
Okanogan	1.6%	12.7%	19.0%	38.1%	28.6%
Pacific	1.9%	5.7%	34.0%	35.8%	22.6%
Pend Oreille	6.3%	8.9%	21.5%	36.7%	26.6%
Pierce	4.8%	19.4%	32.3%	29.0%	14.5%
San Juan	4.2%	2.8%	15.5%	38.0%	39.4%
Skagit	1.6%	9.8%	26.2%	41.0%	21.3%
Skamania	1.9%	14.8%	13.0%	40.7%	29.6%
Snohomish	5.2%	14.3%	24.7%	29.9%	26.0%
Spokane	2.3%	16.1%	28.7%	37.9%	14.9%
Stevens	2.2%	11.2%	37.1%	23.6%	25.8%
Thurston	3.0%	10.4%	28.4%	34.3%	23.9%
Wahkiakum	3.3%	3.3%	14.3%	42.9%	36.3%
Walla Walla	7.5%	7.5%	22.6%	39.6%	22.6%
Whatcom	1.2%	12.3%	21.0%	39.5%	25.9%
Whitman	1.3%	16.0%	25.3%	41.3%	16.0%
Yakima	0.0%	10.9%	29.1%	34.5%	25.5%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	4.7%	12.6%	17.3%	40.2%	25.2%
Franklin/Benton	2.9%	9.8%	34.3%	36.3%	16.7%

Table 18a: Percent of respondents indicating the importance of programs that help local governments plan for protection of open space and fish and wildlife populations in urban areas

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
All Residents	3.4%	10.8%	26.1%	31.9%	27.8%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	3.2%	10.9%	26.8%	31.9%	27.2%
Hunters/Anglers	4.1%	10.2%	22.2%	32.2%	31.3%
Traditionalists	10.0%	21.5%	31.3%	30.1%	7.1%
Mutualists	1.0%	2.6%	18.2%	34.2%	44.1%
Pluralists	1.0%	7.3%	23.8%	30.7%	37.4%
Distanced	0.3%	17.2%	40.4%	31.1%	11.1%

Table 18b: Percent of respondents by geography indicating the importance of programs that help local governments plan for protection of open space and fish and wildlife populations in urban areas

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
Asotin	5.9%	17.6%	19.1%	30.9%	26.5%
Chelan	10.4%	6.3%	16.7%	33.3%	33.3%
Clallam	1.6%	13.1%	23.0%	29.5%	32.8%
Clark	1.4%	11.3%	32.4%	33.8%	21.1%
Columbia	11.2%	20.4%	28.6%	27.6%	12.2%
Cowlitz	1.9%	20.8%	24.5%	34.0%	18.9%
Ferry	11.5%	19.7%	34.4%	19.7%	14.8%
Garfield	5.3%	25.5%	24.5%	28.7%	16.0%
Grays Harbor	1.7%	15.3%	23.7%	35.6%	23.7%
Island	2.8%	9.7%	26.4%	37.5%	23.6%
Jefferson	5.4%	6.8%	16.2%	32.4%	39.2%
King	2.8%	9.9%	23.4%	32.6%	31.2%
Kitsap	6.5%	16.1%	17.7%	30.6%	29.0%
Kittitas	2.6%	7.7%	20.5%	38.5%	30.8%
Klickitat	7.3%	15.9%	19.5%	31.7%	25.6%
Lewis	6.8%	18.6%	23.7%	35.6%	15.3%
Lincoln	12.2%	8.5%	23.2%	37.8%	18.3%
Mason	4.8%	17.7%	25.8%	27.4%	24.2%
Okanogan	8.1%	16.1%	17.7%	35.5%	22.6%
Pacific	5.7%	7.5%	28.3%	37.7%	20.8%
Pend Oreille	9.0%	11.5%	23.1%	25.6%	30.8%
Pierce	1.6%	17.5%	33.3%	23.8%	23.8%
San Juan	2.9%	2.9%	22.9%	34.3%	37.1%
Skagit	6.6%	14.8%	24.6%	27.9%	26.2%
Skamania	1.9%	13.5%	23.1%	28.8%	32.7%
Snohomish	6.6%	6.6%	28.9%	27.6%	30.3%
Spokane	6.9%	12.6%	25.3%	33.3%	21.8%
Stevens	5.6%	16.9%	29.2%	23.6%	24.7%
Thurston	7.6%	15.2%	18.2%	37.9%	21.2%
Wahkiakum	5.5%	15.4%	19.8%	38.5%	20.9%
Walla Walla	9.4%	9.4%	22.6%	32.1%	26.4%
Whatcom	2.5%	11.1%	18.5%	33.3%	34.6%
Whitman	6.8%	10.8%	24.3%	40.5%	17.6%
Yakima	0.0%	5.4%	33.9%	35.7%	25.0%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	5.5%	17.3%	25.2%	25.2%	26.8%
Franklin/Benton	1.0%	19.2%	35.4%	31.3%	13.1%

Table 19a: Percent of respondents indicating the importance of acquiring new land areas to protect fish and wildlife habitat

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
All Residents	5.8%	15.7%	21.5%	26.1%	30.8%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	6.0%	16.5%	21.3%	26.8%	29.4%
Hunters/Anglers	4.8%	11.1%	23.3%	22.8%	38.0%
Traditionalists	15.8%	24.4%	26.7%	23.9%	9.2%
Mutualists	2.0%	6.0%	10.4%	31.0%	50.6%
Pluralists	2.7%	12.5%	25.1%	21.8%	37.9%
Distanced	1.3%	29.3%	37.0%	23.1%	9.3%

Table 19b: Percent of respondents by geography indicating the importance of acquiring new land areas to protect fish and wildlife habitat

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
Asotin	15.9%	14.5%	20.3%	27.5%	21.7%
Chelan	10.4%	10.4%	25.0%	31.3%	22.9%
Clallam	4.9%	23.0%	24.6%	14.8%	32.8%
Clark	4.2%	15.5%	26.8%	28.2%	25.4%
Columbia	31.0%	17.0%	20.0%	20.0%	12.0%
Cowlitz	5.7%	18.9%	30.2%	30.2%	15.1%
Ferry	40.3%	19.4%	22.6%	8.1%	9.7%
Garfield	29.8%	23.4%	22.3%	14.9%	9.6%
Grays Harbor	8.6%	13.8%	17.2%	32.8%	27.6%
Island	4.2%	11.3%	19.7%	39.4%	25.4%
Jefferson	5.4%	12.2%	9.5%	28.4%	44.6%
King	2.8%	14.8%	21.1%	25.4%	35.9%
Kitsap	4.9%	26.2%	21.3%	19.7%	27.9%
Kittitas	5.1%	6.4%	24.4%	29.5%	34.6%
Klickitat	9.9%	8.6%	33.3%	19.8%	28.4%
Lewis	18.6%	18.6%	23.7%	20.3%	18.6%
Lincoln	17.1%	24.4%	19.5%	17.1%	22.0%
Mason	9.8%	16.4%	29.5%	23.0%	21.3%
Okanogan	19.0%	12.7%	20.6%	28.6%	19.0%
Pacific	13.5%	13.5%	28.8%	25.0%	19.2%
Pend Oreille	15.2%	11.4%	19.0%	22.8%	31.6%
Pierce	4.8%	19.4%	22.6%	29.0%	24.2%
San Juan	7.1%	7.1%	20.0%	28.6%	37.1%
Skagit	11.7%	21.7%	23.3%	18.3%	25.0%
Skamania	7.4%	14.8%	20.4%	27.8%	29.6%
Snohomish	7.8%	10.4%	26.0%	28.6%	27.3%
Spokane	7.0%	19.8%	24.4%	25.6%	23.3%
Stevens	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	18.4%	29.9%
Thurston	12.3%	10.8%	20.0%	30.8%	26.2%
Wahkiakum	16.5%	17.6%	19.8%	24.2%	22.0%
Walla Walla	13.5%	13.5%	17.3%	26.9%	28.8%
Whatcom	9.9%	4.9%	27.2%	24.7%	33.3%
Whitman	13.5%	24.3%	20.3%	21.6%	20.3%
Yakima	10.7%	8.9%	25.0%	26.8%	28.6%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	10.2%	14.2%	26.0%	22.0%	27.6%
Franklin/Benton	8.9%	26.7%	27.7%	16.8%	19.8%

Table 20a: Percent of respondents indicating the importance of acquiring new land areas for outdoor recreation opportunities

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
All Residents	8.9%	20.3%	25.8%	28.0%	16.9%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	9.4%	21.4%	26.6%	27.2%	15.4%
Hunters/Anglers	6.5%	15.3%	22.2%	31.5%	24.4%
Traditionalists	9.7%	29.6%	24.5%	27.6%	8.5%
Mutualists	8.8%	13.0%	23.1%	32.4%	22.7%
Pluralists	5.9%	16.3%	27.2%	26.2%	24.5%
Distanced	11.9%	27.8%	34.0%	19.1%	7.2%

Table 20b: Percent of respondents by geography indicating the importance of acquiring new land areas for outdoor recreation opportunities

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
Asotin	11.9%	19.4%	14.9%	23.9%	29.9%
Chelan	10.6%	8.5%	21.3%	42.6%	17.0%
Clallam	6.6%	9.8%	36.1%	27.9%	19.7%
Clark	1.4%	23.9%	26.8%	29.6%	18.3%
Columbia	23.0%	22.0%	27.0%	14.0%	14.0%
Cowlitz	13.5%	9.6%	26.9%	30.8%	19.2%
Ferry	33.9%	19.4%	25.8%	6.5%	14.5%
Garfield	23.7%	29.0%	23.7%	12.9%	10.8%
Grays Harbor	12.1%	17.2%	25.9%	27.6%	17.2%
Island	10.8%	16.2%	25.7%	27.0%	20.3%
Jefferson	6.7%	22.7%	22.7%	20.0%	28.0%
King	7.7%	19.7%	27.5%	28.9%	16.2%
Kitsap	9.8%	27.9%	21.3%	29.5%	11.5%
Kittitas	6.3%	12.5%	23.8%	28.8%	28.8%
Klickitat	10.8%	18.1%	27.7%	19.3%	24.1%
Lewis	16.9%	20.3%	30.5%	15.3%	16.9%
Lincoln	19.8%	23.5%	17.3%	22.2%	17.3%
Mason	6.5%	29.0%	25.8%	17.7%	21.0%
Okanogan	19.0%	25.4%	22.2%	17.5%	15.9%
Pacific	21.2%	15.4%	23.1%	21.2%	19.2%
Pend Oreille	15.2%	15.2%	19.0%	21.5%	29.1%
Pierce	8.1%	25.8%	22.6%	27.4%	16.1%
San Juan	9.9%	25.4%	19.7%	15.5%	29.6%
Skagit	14.5%	21.0%	22.6%	24.2%	17.7%
Skamania	11.3%	9.4%	24.5%	24.5%	30.2%
Snohomish	9.1%	19.5%	27.3%	26.0%	18.2%
Spokane	6.9%	23.0%	24.1%	26.4%	19.5%
Stevens	17.0%	14.8%	20.5%	25.0%	22.7%
Thurston	15.2%	13.6%	28.8%	22.7%	19.7%
Wahkiakum	15.4%	19.8%	17.6%	27.5%	19.8%
Walla Walla	11.3%	18.9%	26.4%	22.6%	20.8%
Whatcom	10.0%	17.5%	23.8%	33.8%	15.0%
Whitman	14.7%	18.7%	33.3%	25.3%	8.0%
Yakima	9.1%	14.5%	21.8%	34.5%	20.0%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	8.1%	18.5%	26.6%	23.4%	23.4%
Franklin/Benton	7.0%	22.0%	34.0%	20.0%	17.0%

Table 21a: Percent of respondents indicating the importance of restoring or enhancing existing land areas for fish and wildlife habitat

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
All Residents	1.1%	8.0%	18.6%	34.6%	37.6%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	1.1%	8.8%	19.5%	35.0%	35.7%
Hunters/Anglers	0.9%	4.1%	14.8%	32.9%	47.3%
Traditionalists	2.7%	16.3%	25.1%	38.5%	17.4%
Mutualists	0.6%	3.1%	8.7%	34.8%	52.9%
Pluralists	0.4%	5.7%	14.5%	29.0%	50.4%
Distanced	0.3%	8.5%	38.7%	34.3%	18.3%

Table 21b: Percent of respondents by geography indicating the importance of restoring or enhancing existing land areas for fish and wildlife habitat

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
Asotin	4.3%	5.7%	18.6%	34.3%	37.1%
Chelan	0.0%	10.4%	18.8%	35.4%	35.4%
Clallam	1.6%	11.5%	11.5%	34.4%	41.0%
Clark	0.0%	11.3%	19.7%	42.3%	26.8%
Columbia	6.1%	14.1%	22.2%	35.4%	22.2%
Cowlitz	1.9%	11.3%	18.9%	35.8%	32.1%
Ferry	8.2%	18.0%	21.3%	26.2%	26.2%
Garfield	6.5%	14.1%	28.3%	28.3%	22.8%
Grays Harbor	1.7%	3.4%	20.7%	34.5%	39.7%
Island	1.4%	6.9%	15.3%	36.1%	40.3%
Jefferson	4.1%	9.5%	9.5%	35.1%	41.9%
King	0.7%	7.8%	14.2%	35.5%	41.8%
Kitsap	1.6%	6.6%	21.3%	39.3%	31.1%
Kittitas	1.3%	9.0%	7.7%	38.5%	43.6%
Klickitat	3.6%	6.0%	15.7%	38.6%	36.1%
Lewis	0.0%	18.6%	22.0%	25.4%	33.9%
Lincoln	6.2%	9.9%	21.0%	28.4%	34.6%
Mason	1.6%	6.6%	14.8%	32.8%	44.3%
Okanogan	6.5%	4.8%	25.8%	25.8%	37.1%
Pacific	1.9%	7.5%	15.1%	34.0%	41.5%
Pend Oreille	3.8%	10.1%	17.7%	27.8%	40.5%
Pierce	1.6%	11.1%	22.2%	33.3%	31.7%
San Juan	1.4%	2.9%	10.0%	32.9%	52.9%
Skagit	1.6%	6.6%	24.6%	36.1%	31.1%
Skamania	1.9%	13.2%	5.7%	37.7%	41.5%
Snohomish	2.7%	9.3%	18.7%	32.0%	37.3%
Spokane	2.3%	12.6%	18.4%	35.6%	31.0%
Stevens	6.9%	16.1%	13.8%	25.3%	37.9%
Thurston	0.0%	9.1%	19.7%	39.4%	31.8%
Wahkiakum	5.4%	5.4%	17.4%	31.5%	40.2%
Walla Walla	3.8%	9.4%	13.2%	37.7%	35.8%
Whatcom	0.0%	2.4%	26.8%	26.8%	43.9%
Whitman	0.0%	9.3%	18.7%	36.0%	36.0%
Yakima	0.0%	5.4%	28.6%	19.6%	46.4%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	0.8%	7.3%	12.1%	33.1%	46.8%
Franklin/Benton	2.0%	17.0%	21.0%	31.0%	29.0%

Table 22a: Percent of respondents indicating the importance of limiting public access to certain land areas to protect fish and wildlife habitat

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
All Residents	5.4%	15.5%	26.4%	27.2%	25.6%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	4.9%	14.6%	27.5%	26.3%	26.7%
Hunters/Anglers	8.0%	19.9%	20.5%	31.1%	20.5%
Traditionalists	13.9%	30.8%	26.0%	20.4%	8.9%
Mutualists	1.5%	5.2%	22.1%	27.6%	43.6%
Pluralists	3.8%	10.7%	25.8%	31.5%	28.1%
Distanced	1.5%	20.1%	39.3%	33.2%	5.9%

Table 22b: Percent of respondents by geography indicating the importance of limiting public access to certain land areas to protect fish and wildlife habitat

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
Asotin	17.1%	20.0%	22.9%	22.9%	17.1%
Chelan	10.4%	27.1%	20.8%	33.3%	8.3%
Clallam	6.7%	15.0%	33.3%	16.7%	28.3%
Clark	8.3%	11.1%	37.5%	23.6%	19.4%
Columbia	26.0%	21.0%	26.0%	18.0%	9.0%
Cowlitz	7.5%	28.3%	32.1%	20.8%	11.3%
Ferry	19.4%	24.2%	27.4%	14.5%	14.5%
Garfield	23.4%	35.1%	20.2%	10.6%	10.6%
Grays Harbor	10.5%	8.8%	29.8%	24.6%	26.3%
Island	4.2%	22.2%	13.9%	37.5%	22.2%
Jefferson	9.5%	8.1%	14.9%	32.4%	35.1%
King	2.1%	12.0%	24.6%	31.0%	30.3%
Kitsap	6.6%	23.0%	26.2%	27.9%	16.4%
Kittitas	7.5%	25.0%	13.8%	30.0%	23.8%
Klickitat	15.7%	20.5%	16.9%	25.3%	21.7%
Lewis	15.3%	22.0%	23.7%	22.0%	16.9%
Lincoln	21.0%	23.5%	18.5%	16.0%	21.0%
Mason	12.9%	21.0%	24.2%	21.0%	21.0%
Okanogan	17.5%	22.2%	28.6%	19.0%	12.7%
Pacific	17.3%	19.2%	28.8%	11.5%	23.1%
Pend Oreille	23.1%	20.5%	12.8%	16.7%	26.9%
Pierce	6.3%	15.9%	34.9%	22.2%	20.6%
San Juan	5.7%	10.0%	18.6%	38.6%	27.1%
Skagit	16.1%	24.2%	14.5%	22.6%	22.6%
Skamania	11.1%	20.4%	13.0%	25.9%	29.6%
Snohomish	9.1%	18.2%	24.7%	28.6%	19.5%
Spokane	4.6%	25.3%	24.1%	25.3%	20.7%
Stevens	15.9%	27.3%	21.6%	10.2%	25.0%
Thurston	7.6%	18.2%	24.2%	33.3%	16.7%
Wahkiakum	20.7%	23.9%	15.2%	20.7%	19.6%
Walla Walla	9.4%	22.6%	18.9%	28.3%	20.8%
Whatcom	13.4%	11.0%	24.4%	30.5%	20.7%
Whitman	5.3%	30.3%	32.9%	25.0%	6.6%
Yakima	10.7%	19.6%	17.9%	17.9%	33.9%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	16.0%	21.6%	18.4%	23.2%	20.8%
Franklin/Benton	12.0%	22.0%	31.0%	24.0%	11.0%

Table 23a: Percent of respondents indicating the importance of limiting types of outdoor recreation on certain land areas that may negatively impact fish and wildlife habitat

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
All Residents	2.8%	14.0%	22.3%	30.5%	30.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	2.7%	13.7%	22.0%	30.5%	31.2%
Hunters/Anglers	3.3%	15.6%	23.4%	30.4%	27.3%
Traditionalists	7.7%	25.5%	27.3%	28.1%	11.3%
Mutualists	0.6%	5.8%	16.4%	30.2%	47.0%
Pluralists	1.1%	7.6%	17.7%	34.9%	38.5%
Distanced	1.3%	22.4%	34.5%	29.6%	12.1%

Table 23b: Percent of respondents by geography indicating the importance of limiting types of outdoor recreation on certain land areas that may negatively impact fish and wildlife habitat

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Quite important	Extremely important
Asotin	12.9%	11.4%	17.1%	24.3%	34.3%
Chelan	4.2%	22.9%	18.8%	25.0%	29.2%
Clallam	1.6%	17.7%	19.4%	12.9%	48.4%
Clark	2.8%	12.7%	25.4%	36.6%	22.5%
Columbia	17.3%	22.4%	19.4%	21.4%	19.4%
Cowlitz	7.5%	24.5%	22.6%	20.8%	24.5%
Ferry	12.9%	27.4%	16.1%	19.4%	24.2%
Garfield	13.2%	31.9%	23.1%	18.7%	13.2%
Grays Harbor	12.1%	6.9%	20.7%	25.9%	34.5%
Island	4.1%	16.4%	11.0%	34.2%	34.2%
Jefferson	6.8%	8.2%	12.3%	26.0%	46.6%
King	0.7%	10.6%	23.2%	26.1%	39.4%
Kitsap	1.6%	17.7%	16.1%	32.3%	32.3%
Kittitas	3.8%	17.5%	12.5%	28.8%	37.5%
Klickitat	8.5%	12.2%	19.5%	22.0%	37.8%
Lewis	6.8%	22.0%	23.7%	16.9%	30.5%
Lincoln	18.5%	13.6%	22.2%	22.2%	23.5%
Mason	1.6%	11.3%	25.8%	37.1%	24.2%
Okanogan	12.7%	17.5%	20.6%	20.6%	28.6%
Pacific	7.5%	9.4%	35.8%	24.5%	22.6%
Pend Oreille	7.7%	20.5%	15.4%	19.2%	37.2%
Pierce	3.2%	12.9%	30.6%	32.3%	21.0%
San Juan	4.3%	2.9%	12.9%	31.4%	48.6%
Skagit	8.2%	24.6%	23.0%	18.0%	26.2%
Skamania	1.9%	18.5%	18.5%	20.4%	40.7%
Snohomish	3.9%	14.3%	23.4%	32.5%	26.0%
Spokane	3.5%	17.4%	18.6%	33.7%	26.7%
Stevens	11.4%	19.3%	18.2%	19.3%	31.8%
Thurston	3.0%	12.1%	15.2%	36.4%	33.3%
Wahkiakum	12.1%	12.1%	30.8%	16.5%	28.6%
Walla Walla	5.7%	15.1%	17.0%	32.1%	30.2%
Whatcom	6.2%	14.8%	18.5%	33.3%	27.2%
Whitman	5.4%	14.9%	31.1%	29.7%	18.9%
Yakima	9.1%	18.2%	14.5%	27.3%	30.9%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	8.7%	19.0%	21.4%	19.0%	31.7%
Franklin/Benton	6.1%	22.2%	22.2%	32.3%	17.2%

Table 24a: Percent of respondents indicating their top 3 agency priorities[1]

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
All Residents	41.9%	45.1%	43.6%	19.1%	64.8%	36.3%	42.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	41.0%	44.5%	43.8%	17.9%	64.2%	37.7%	44.7%
Hunters/Anglers	45.9%	48.4%	43.0%	24.8%	67.6%	29.5%	32.5%
Traditionalists	57.8%	44.4%	30.5%	32.5%	68.8%	26.2%	34.2%
Mutualists	30.8%	42.8%	52.7%	14.0%	64.9%	41.8%	45.4%
Pluralists	41.7%	43.8%	44.0%	18.3%	64.0%	36.3%	45.7%
Distanced	42.3%	55.3%	42.7%	7.6%	57.3%	41.1%	47.7%

[1] Priorities are listed as follows: A = Incentives to private landowners for habitat restoration; B = Programs that help local governments plan for urban open space; C = Acquiring new land for habitat protection; D = Acquiring new land for outdoor recreation; E = Restoring existing fish and wildlife habitat; F = Limiting public access to certain land areas for protection; G = Limiting types of outdoor recreation on certain land areas.

Table 24b: Percent of respondents by geography indicating their top 3 agency priorities[1]

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Asotin	52.3%	40.0%	30.8%	34.8%	71.2%	26.2%	37.9%
Chelan	61.4%	45.5%	31.8%	27.3%	70.5%	15.9%	40.9%
Clallam	47.4%	40.4%	29.8%	29.8%	71.9%	31.0%	42.1%
Clark	47.1%	51.5%	39.7%	25.0%	61.8%	26.5%	42.6%
Columbia	77.5%	39.3%	22.5%	20.2%	55.1%	28.1%	38.2%
Cowlitz	64.7%	35.3%	27.5%	29.4%	73.1%	19.2%	34.6%
Ferry	54.7%	41.5%	17.3%	19.2%	75.0%	26.4%	60.4%
Garfield	74.1%	42.4%	23.5%	17.6%	72.9%	18.8%	41.2%
Grays Harbor	54.5%	30.4%	30.9%	27.3%	64.3%	23.2%	50.9%
Island	42.9%	44.3%	38.6%	17.1%	68.6%	34.3%	50.0%
Jefferson	40.8%	31.0%	40.8%	23.9%	67.6%	33.8%	49.3%
King	38.7%	44.5%	50.0%	12.4%	63.5%	38.0%	48.2%
Kitsap	50.9%	43.9%	26.3%	14.0%	82.5%	36.8%	42.1%
Kittitas	53.9%	35.1%	32.9%	32.5%	67.1%	22.1%	40.3%
Klickitat	39.0%	33.8%	33.8%	33.8%	74.0%	31.2%	44.7%
Lewis	67.9%	35.7%	28.6%	26.3%	71.4%	21.4%	41.1%
Lincoln	67.9%	41.0%	28.2%	27.3%	64.1%	20.5%	39.7%
Mason	61.7%	35.0%	25.4%	25.4%	70.0%	36.7%	43.3%
Okanogan	63.3%	46.7%	35.0%	20.0%	73.3%	13.3%	45.0%
Pacific	55.1%	47.9%	30.6%	29.2%	67.3%	32.7%	36.7%
Pend Oreille	56.3%	27.8%	29.6%	29.6%	64.8%	29.6%	50.0%
Pierce	45.9%	40.0%	43.3%	23.3%	65.6%	38.3%	38.3%
San Juan	45.1%	40.8%	31.0%	12.7%	73.2%	31.0%	53.5%
Skagit	59.3%	46.7%	43.3%	32.2%	63.3%	23.3%	23.3%
Skamania	57.7%	33.3%	32.7%	35.3%	71.2%	26.9%	34.6%
Snohomish	47.9%	48.6%	39.2%	18.9%	64.9%	40.5%	32.9%
Spokane	46.3%	42.7%	25.6%	29.3%	63.4%	30.5%	53.7%
Stevens	52.9%	37.6%	32.1%	23.5%	67.9%	25.0%	47.6%
Thurston	53.1%	37.5%	34.4%	21.9%	58.5%	35.9%	53.1%
Wahkiakum	67.4%	41.9%	23.3%	22.1%	68.6%	24.4%	42.5%
Walla Walla	49.0%	37.3%	33.3%	21.6%	74.5%	23.5%	56.9%
Whatcom	45.5%	51.9%	39.0%	19.7%	67.1%	27.6%	43.4%
Whitman	48.6%	51.4%	29.7%	21.6%	79.5%	17.6%	37.8%
Yakima	43.6%	45.5%	38.9%	33.3%	64.8%	33.3%	37.0%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	52.9%	35.8%	36.1%	30.8%	66.7%	20.8%	45.8%
Franklin/Benton	66.3%	35.8%	27.4%	31.6%	62.1%	26.3%	37.9%

[1] Priorities are listed as follows: A = Incentives to private landowners for habitat restoration; B = Programs that help local governments plan for urban open space; C = Acquiring new land for habitat protection; D = Acquiring new land for outdoor recreation; E = Restoring existing fish and wildlife habitat; F = Limiting public access to certain land areas for protection; G = Limiting types of outdoor recreation on certain land areas.

Table 25a: Percent of respondents who find it acceptable to use a portion of the state revenue presently being collected from taxes appropriated by the state legislature as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Residents	5.5%	4.3%	7.1%	19.1%	25.1%	21.4%	17.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	5.3%	3.6%	7.7%	20.7%	25.3%	20.7%	16.7%
Hunters/Anglers	7.0%	7.6%	4.1%	11.1%	23.6%	25.1%	21.4%
Traditionalists	11.6%	8.2%	9.4%	13.9%	28.8%	14.8%	13.3%
Mutualists	1.4%	1.6%	3.5%	16.7%	24.5%	26.7%	25.5%
Pluralists	5.8%	6.8%	7.0%	16.6%	24.8%	24.6%	14.5%
Distanced	4.2%	0.8%	12.7%	38.7%	19.7%	15.8%	8.1%

Table 25b: Percent of respondents by geography who find it acceptable to use a portion of the state revenue presently being collected from taxes appropriated by the state legislature as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
Asotin	17.5%	7.9%	7.9%	20.6%	14.3%	17.5%	14.3%
Chelan	12.8%	4.3%	2.1%	2.1%	31.9%	31.9%	14.9%
Clallam	8.5%	1.7%	5.1%	10.2%	22.0%	22.0%	30.5%
Clark	10.1%	2.9%	7.2%	21.7%	21.7%	20.3%	15.9%
Columbia	23.2%	15.8%	7.4%	11.6%	18.9%	10.5%	12.6%
Cowlitz	11.3%	7.5%	3.8%	7.5%	37.7%	20.8%	11.3%
Ferry	16.9%	16.9%	6.8%	15.3%	22.0%	15.3%	6.8%
Garfield	17.8%	8.9%	6.7%	21.1%	21.1%	10.0%	14.4%
Grays Harbor	8.8%	10.5%	7.0%	10.5%	19.3%	36.8%	7.0%
Island	14.9%	4.1%	9.5%	6.8%	20.3%	27.0%	17.6%
Jefferson	8.3%	1.4%	2.8%	2.8%	22.2%	27.8%	34.7%
King	5.0%	3.5%	6.4%	17.0%	28.4%	21.3%	18.4%
Kitsap	6.6%	6.6%	8.2%	9.8%	26.2%	26.2%	16.4%
Kittitas	5.2%	9.1%	3.9%	3.9%	22.1%	29.9%	26.0%
Klickitat	9.9%	8.6%	4.9%	7.4%	28.4%	23.5%	17.3%
Lewis	21.1%	5.3%	7.0%	8.8%	17.5%	22.8%	17.5%
Lincoln	16.0%	9.9%	3.7%	9.9%	21.0%	17.3%	22.2%
Mason	13.1%	6.6%	4.9%	11.5%	29.5%	18.0%	16.4%
Okanogan	14.5%	3.2%	1.6%	6.5%	24.2%	24.2%	25.8%
Pacific	13.5%	5.8%	5.8%	13.5%	23.1%	21.2%	17.3%
Pend Oreille	11.7%	10.4%	3.9%	13.0%	19.5%	20.8%	20.8%
Pierce	4.8%	4.8%	8.1%	24.2%	27.4%	12.9%	17.7%
San Juan	11.6%	2.9%	1.4%	7.2%	20.3%	20.3%	36.2%
Skagit	8.2%	8.2%	11.5%	13.1%	23.0%	16.4%	19.7%
Skamania	3.7%	7.4%	11.1%	0.0%	20.4%	16.7%	40.7%
Snohomish	8.0%	4.0%	9.3%	6.7%	24.0%	26.7%	21.3%
Spokane	10.3%	11.5%	2.3%	12.6%	26.4%	19.5%	17.2%
Stevens	12.6%	9.2%	4.6%	11.5%	20.7%	21.8%	19.5%
Thurston	6.1%	6.1%	7.6%	4.5%	21.2%	33.3%	21.2%
Wahkiakum	13.6%	6.8%	5.7%	11.4%	14.8%	25.0%	22.7%
Walla Walla	3.8%	5.8%	7.7%	7.7%	15.4%	42.3%	17.3%
Whatcom	4.9%	8.5%	4.9%	11.0%	28.0%	29.3%	13.4%
Whitman	4.3%	13.0%	4.3%	10.1%	14.5%	26.1%	27.5%
Yakima	5.4%	5.4%	14.3%	7.1%	30.4%	21.4%	16.1%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	13.6%	6.4%	9.6%	10.4%	14.4%	26.4%	19.2%
Franklin/Benton	12.2%	11.2%	4.1%	10.2%	18.4%	21.4%	22.4%

Table 26a: Percent of respondents who find it acceptable to increase the state sales tax as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Residents	35.6%	12.3%	14.5%	11.6%	18.5%	5.1%	2.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	34.8%	11.9%	15.6%	12.1%	18.4%	5.0%	2.1%
Hunters/Anglers	39.5%	14.1%	9.1%	8.9%	18.4%	5.6%	4.3%
Traditionalists	55.9%	16.3%	7.7%	7.2%	10.3%	1.1%	1.5%
Mutualists	24.5%	9.4%	16.1%	11.0%	25.4%	9.5%	4.0%
Pluralists	36.4%	15.0%	11.0%	12.5%	18.7%	3.9%	2.5%
Distanced	24.7%	8.8%	28.1%	20.1%	15.5%	2.6%	0.3%

Table 26b: Percent of respondents by geography who find it acceptable to increase the state sales tax as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
Asotin	41.4%	20.0%	11.4%	5.7%	12.9%	5.7%	2.9%
Chelan	61.7%	6.4%	6.4%	8.5%	8.5%	4.3%	4.3%
Clallam	28.8%	16.9%	10.2%	13.6%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%
Clark	45.1%	12.7%	12.7%	9.9%	14.1%	4.2%	1.4%
Columbia	63.9%	6.2%	6.2%	7.2%	8.2%	7.2%	1.0%
Cowlitz	60.4%	0.0%	9.4%	7.5%	17.0%	3.8%	1.9%
Ferry	67.2%	11.5%	9.8%	3.3%	4.9%	1.6%	1.6%
Garfield	57.0%	18.3%	7.5%	9.7%	4.3%	1.1%	2.2%
Grays Harbor	57.9%	14.0%	15.8%	3.5%	5.3%	3.5%	0.0%
Island	47.9%	9.6%	8.2%	11.0%	17.8%	4.1%	1.4%
Jefferson	41.9%	14.9%	10.8%	6.8%	10.8%	10.8%	4.1%
King	34.5%	14.1%	16.2%	11.3%	16.9%	5.6%	1.4%
Kitsap	43.5%	17.7%	6.5%	3.2%	14.5%	9.7%	4.8%
Kittitas	45.7%	18.5%	4.9%	4.9%	16.0%	2.5%	7.4%
Klickitat	46.3%	4.9%	12.2%	9.8%	17.1%	6.1%	3.7%
Lewis	61.4%	14.0%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	3.5%
Lincoln	59.8%	15.9%	2.4%	4.9%	11.0%	3.7%	2.4%
Mason	53.2%	11.3%	11.3%	4.8%	14.5%	3.2%	1.6%
Okanogan	49.2%	6.2%	7.7%	9.2%	12.3%	10.8%	4.6%
Pacific	62.3%	5.7%	11.3%	3.8%	13.2%	3.8%	0.0%
Pend Oreille	58.2%	11.4%	6.3%	12.7%	5.1%	3.8%	2.5%
Pierce	45.2%	8.1%	17.7%	8.1%	12.9%	4.8%	3.2%
San Juan	27.1%	14.3%	12.9%	8.6%	15.7%	11.4%	10.0%
Skagit	50.8%	13.1%	3.3%	11.5%	8.2%	4.9%	8.2%
Skamania	33.3%	18.5%	11.1%	5.6%	20.4%	1.9%	9.3%
Snohomish	36.8%	13.2%	11.8%	9.2%	19.7%	2.6%	6.6%
Spokane	40.7%	19.8%	9.3%	9.3%	15.1%	4.7%	1.2%
Stevens	59.8%	10.3%	9.2%	6.9%	8.0%	3.4%	2.3%
Thurston	48.5%	18.2%	6.1%	7.6%	10.6%	7.6%	1.5%
Wahkiakum	58.4%	13.5%	6.7%	3.4%	10.1%	3.4%	4.5%
Walla Walla	41.5%	11.3%	11.3%	7.5%	22.6%	3.8%	1.9%
Whatcom	35.4%	13.4%	15.9%	4.9%	17.1%	8.5%	4.9%
Whitman	33.8%	18.9%	5.4%	6.8%	18.9%	10.8%	5.4%
Yakima	42.9%	12.5%	8.9%	10.7%	23.2%	0.0%	1.8%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	51.6%	11.9%	10.3%	8.7%	9.5%	6.3%	1.6%
Franklin/Benton	51.0%	13.0%	9.0%	9.0%	13.0%	3.0%	2.0%

Table 27a: Percent of respondents who find it acceptable to increase federal taxes as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Residents	32.4%	12.2%	15.0%	13.2%	15.1%	6.8%	5.3%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	30.7%	12.6%	16.0%	13.9%	16.1%	5.4%	5.2%
Hunters/Anglers	41.1%	10.2%	10.0%	10.2%	10.2%	13.0%	5.2%
Traditionalists	52.7%	13.2%	10.5%	7.2%	10.3%	2.0%	4.0%
Mutualists	20.0%	10.0%	15.7%	14.4%	20.6%	11.6%	7.8%
Pluralists	36.8%	13.6%	10.9%	13.0%	15.2%	6.2%	4.3%
Distanced	20.6%	14.7%	27.1%	21.9%	9.8%	3.6%	2.3%

Table 27b: Percent of respondents by geography who find it acceptable to increase federal taxes as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
Asotin	44.3%	18.6%	8.6%	8.6%	14.3%	2.9%	2.9%
Chelan	55.3%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	6.4%	8.5%	4.3%
Clallam	28.8%	13.6%	13.6%	11.9%	15.3%	10.2%	6.8%
Clark	43.1%	11.1%	15.3%	13.9%	15.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Columbia	62.9%	6.2%	9.3%	11.3%	7.2%	2.1%	1.0%
Cowlitz	55.6%	1.9%	14.8%	5.6%	14.8%	5.6%	1.9%
Ferry	61.7%	16.7%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	3.3%	3.3%
Garfield	61.3%	12.9%	8.6%	9.7%	3.2%	1.1%	3.2%
Grays Harbor	53.6%	16.1%	10.7%	8.9%	5.4%	3.6%	1.8%
Island	44.4%	12.5%	8.3%	8.3%	23.6%	2.8%	0.0%
Jefferson	33.8%	14.9%	10.8%	8.1%	12.2%	12.2%	8.1%
King	27.7%	14.2%	17.7%	12.1%	15.6%	7.1%	5.7%
Kitsap	46.8%	12.9%	6.5%	8.1%	9.7%	9.7%	6.5%
Kittitas	42.0%	17.3%	7.4%	4.9%	11.1%	11.1%	6.2%
Klickitat	45.1%	9.8%	12.2%	8.5%	15.9%	3.7%	4.9%
Lewis	61.4%	15.8%	5.3%	1.8%	8.8%	3.5%	3.5%
Lincoln	59.8%	12.2%	6.1%	4.9%	9.8%	4.9%	2.4%
Mason	48.4%	17.7%	11.3%	8.1%	6.5%	3.2%	4.8%
Okanogan	50.8%	7.9%	4.8%	6.3%	14.3%	4.8%	11.1%
Pacific	60.4%	7.5%	9.4%	5.7%	11.3%	3.8%	1.9%
Pend Oreille	55.7%	12.7%	3.8%	10.1%	8.9%	5.1%	3.8%
Pierce	39.3%	8.2%	16.4%	11.5%	13.1%	6.6%	4.9%
San Juan	20.0%	15.7%	11.4%	12.9%	20.0%	8.6%	11.4%
Skagit	50.0%	12.9%	3.2%	11.3%	9.7%	4.8%	8.1%
Skamania	39.6%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	11.3%	3.8%	5.7%
Snohomish	36.8%	10.5%	13.2%	9.2%	19.7%	5.3%	5.3%
Spokane	40.2%	17.2%	13.8%	11.5%	10.3%	3.4%	3.4%
Stevens	58.1%	9.3%	8.1%	7.0%	12.8%	3.5%	1.2%
Thurston	45.5%	13.6%	4.5%	10.6%	9.1%	12.1%	4.5%
Wahkiakum	60.4%	12.1%	4.4%	8.8%	6.6%	4.4%	3.3%
Walla Walla	30.8%	17.3%	13.5%	17.3%	9.6%	7.7%	3.8%
Whatcom	36.3%	7.5%	17.5%	11.3%	12.5%	12.5%	2.5%
Whitman	33.8%	16.2%	6.8%	9.5%	16.2%	9.5%	8.1%
Yakima	42.9%	14.3%	10.7%	10.7%	16.1%	3.6%	1.8%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	50.8%	11.9%	9.5%	9.5%	10.3%	4.0%	4.0%
Franklin/Benton	56.4%	11.9%	5.9%	9.9%	8.9%	4.0%	3.0%

Table 28a: Percent of respondents who find it acceptable to create a separate state lottery as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Residents	8.6%	6.3%	7.5%	20.8%	23.7%	15.6%	17.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	8.3%	5.6%	8.1%	22.0%	24.1%	15.9%	15.9%
Hunters/Anglers	10.4%	9.8%	4.8%	15.0%	21.3%	14.5%	24.3%
Traditionalists	13.7%	6.4%	9.9%	17.2%	24.4%	13.3%	15.0%
Mutualists	4.7%	4.1%	7.2%	19.8%	26.1%	16.5%	21.8%
Pluralists	10.8%	10.0%	4.4%	17.1%	18.3%	21.2%	18.1%
Distanced	6.5%	7.3%	7.6%	35.7%	23.2%	10.4%	9.4%

Table 28b: Percent of respondents by geography who find it acceptable to create a separate state lottery as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
Asotin	22.1%	10.3%	5.9%	7.4%	16.2%	19.1%	19.1%
Chelan	10.6%	8.5%	2.1%	21.3%	17.0%	17.0%	23.4%
Clallam	18.3%	16.7%	3.3%	11.7%	11.7%	13.3%	25.0%
Clark	5.6%	4.2%	7.0%	23.9%	18.3%	21.1%	19.7%
Columbia	33.7%	5.1%	5.1%	17.3%	9.2%	19.4%	10.2%
Cowlitz	19.6%	9.8%	0.0%	21.6%	15.7%	15.7%	17.6%
Ferry	27.1%	3.4%	1.7%	20.3%	18.6%	6.8%	22.0%
Garfield	22.6%	7.5%	11.8%	16.1%	19.4%	9.7%	12.9%
Grays Harbor	17.9%	7.1%	5.4%	14.3%	19.6%	8.9%	26.8%
Island	11.0%	5.5%	2.7%	23.3%	16.4%	13.7%	27.4%
Jefferson	15.1%	9.6%	9.6%	8.2%	13.7%	19.2%	24.7%
King	7.7%	7.0%	8.5%	17.6%	26.1%	14.8%	18.3%
Kitsap	16.7%	6.7%	0.0%	21.7%	23.3%	15.0%	16.7%
Kittitas	12.5%	11.3%	5.0%	8.8%	20.0%	18.8%	23.8%
Klickitat	21.5%	7.6%	1.3%	15.2%	7.6%	24.1%	22.8%
Lewis	22.0%	10.2%	3.4%	13.6%	15.3%	20.3%	15.3%
Lincoln	19.2%	6.4%	3.8%	14.1%	23.1%	10.3%	23.1%
Mason	16.1%	11.3%	6.5%	6.5%	19.4%	21.0%	19.4%
Okanogan	14.1%	9.4%	3.1%	17.2%	17.2%	21.9%	17.2%
Pacific	15.1%	5.7%	5.7%	18.9%	18.9%	13.2%	22.6%
Pend Oreille	15.6%	7.8%	1.3%	11.7%	18.2%	18.2%	27.3%
Pierce	6.5%	4.8%	11.3%	12.9%	29.0%	14.5%	21.0%
San Juan	20.3%	5.8%	4.3%	15.9%	13.0%	20.3%	20.3%
Skagit	21.0%	8.1%	9.7%	21.0%	16.1%	12.9%	11.3%
Skamania	22.2%	1.9%	5.6%	13.0%	14.8%	13.0%	29.6%
Snohomish	11.8%	3.9%	1.3%	21.1%	21.1%	22.4%	18.4%
Spokane	8.2%	12.9%	2.4%	20.0%	24.7%	14.1%	17.6%
Stevens	20.2%	7.9%	4.5%	12.4%	24.7%	14.6%	15.7%
Thurston	17.6%	10.3%	4.4%	10.3%	17.6%	25.0%	14.7%
Wahkiakum	18.0%	4.5%	7.9%	15.7%	14.6%	16.9%	22.5%
Walla Walla	9.6%	9.6%	1.9%	17.3%	19.2%	26.9%	15.4%
Whatcom	11.1%	4.9%	3.7%	17.3%	24.7%	18.5%	19.8%
Whitman	12.2%	5.4%	12.2%	17.6%	16.2%	20.3%	16.2%
Yakima	20.0%	7.3%	3.6%	23.6%	20.0%	10.9%	14.5%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	16.9%	5.6%	4.0%	16.1%	21.0%	10.5%	25.8%
Franklin/Benton	17.0%	9.0%	2.0%	8.0%	29.0%	15.0%	20.0%

Table 29a: Percent of respondents who find it acceptable to set aside a portion of sales tax on outdoor equipment (e.g., hiking boots, tents, binoculars, etc.) as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Residents	8.2%	4.2%	4.9%	11.0%	26.9%	23.8%	21.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	7.5%	4.0%	4.2%	12.5%	27.2%	23.1%	21.6%
Hunters/Anglers	12.1%	5.2%	8.2%	3.7%	25.1%	27.3%	18.4%
Traditionalists	13.2%	6.0%	4.9%	7.2%	32.3%	21.2%	15.1%
Mutualists	5.4%	4.3%	2.8%	8.3%	22.5%	27.7%	29.0%
Pluralists	7.9%	2.5%	6.2%	9.8%	26.2%	25.6%	21.9%
Distanced	6.4%	2.6%	8.5%	27.0%	29.0%	15.9%	10.5%

Table 29b: Percent of respondents by geography who find it acceptable to set aside a portion of sales tax on outdoor equipment (e.g., hiking boots, tents, binoculars, etc.) as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
Asotin	15.9%	10.1%	7.2%	5.8%	13.0%	23.2%	24.6%
Chelan	12.8%	8.5%	2.1%	4.3%	31.9%	19.1%	21.3%
Clallam	10.3%	12.1%	1.7%	5.2%	20.7%	22.4%	27.6%
Clark	9.7%	5.6%	8.3%	5.6%	29.2%	20.8%	20.8%
Columbia	25.5%	6.1%	5.1%	11.2%	17.3%	17.3%	17.3%
Cowlitz	17.0%	5.7%	5.7%	3.8%	18.9%	28.3%	20.8%
Ferry	21.7%	10.0%	10.0%	8.3%	16.7%	13.3%	20.0%
Garfield	18.3%	8.6%	9.7%	9.7%	25.8%	12.9%	15.1%
Grays Harbor	12.3%	12.3%	8.8%	10.5%	14.0%	24.6%	17.5%
Island	11.0%	4.1%	4.1%	5.5%	26.0%	27.4%	21.9%
Jefferson	10.8%	10.8%	5.4%	8.1%	24.3%	13.5%	27.0%
King	7.1%	3.5%	3.5%	9.2%	27.7%	23.4%	25.5%
Kitsap	11.3%	3.2%	4.8%	4.8%	32.3%	25.8%	17.7%
Kittitas	8.8%	3.8%	8.8%	8.8%	20.0%	21.3%	28.8%
Klickitat	17.9%	7.1%	3.6%	3.6%	22.6%	27.4%	17.9%
Lewis	18.2%	5.5%	9.1%	7.3%	12.7%	27.3%	20.0%
Lincoln	23.5%	3.7%	3.7%	7.4%	22.2%	19.8%	19.8%
Mason	11.3%	4.8%	8.1%	6.5%	27.4%	27.4%	14.5%
Okanogan	15.6%	7.8%	6.3%	4.7%	18.8%	25.0%	21.9%
Pacific	13.2%	1.9%	13.2%	5.7%	24.5%	24.5%	17.0%
Pend Oreille	12.7%	10.1%	6.3%	11.4%	20.3%	13.9%	25.3%
Pierce	8.2%	1.6%	6.6%	14.8%	26.2%	16.4%	26.2%
San Juan	13.0%	5.8%	7.2%	5.8%	23.2%	24.6%	20.3%
Skagit	11.3%	6.5%	4.8%	6.5%	24.2%	22.6%	24.2%
Skamania	14.8%	5.6%	11.1%	3.7%	24.1%	20.4%	20.4%
Snohomish	11.7%	3.9%	3.9%	5.2%	29.9%	24.7%	20.8%
Spokane	6.9%	8.0%	5.7%	6.9%	31.0%	24.1%	17.2%
Stevens	18.9%	3.3%	7.8%	8.9%	27.8%	18.9%	14.4%
Thurston	7.5%	10.4%	6.0%	4.5%	29.9%	28.4%	13.4%
Wahkiakum	15.4%	5.5%	5.5%	1.1%	26.4%	19.8%	26.4%
Walla Walla	5.7%	7.5%	3.8%	3.8%	24.5%	32.1%	22.6%
Whatcom	13.4%	1.2%	6.1%	11.0%	29.3%	19.5%	19.5%
Whitman	12.2%	8.1%	4.1%	5.4%	18.9%	28.4%	23.0%
Yakima	3.6%	5.4%	10.7%	1.8%	30.4%	25.0%	23.2%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	11.9%	8.7%	6.3%	6.3%	25.4%	22.2%	19.0%
Franklin/Benton	17.0%	7.0%	1.0%	4.0%	25.0%	27.0%	19.0%

Table 30a: Percent of respondents who find it acceptable to create a real estate transfer tax as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Residents	23.8%	8.4%	13.1%	20.5%	17.0%	10.9%	6.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	22.4%	7.7%	12.9%	22.6%	16.3%	11.7%	6.4%
Hunters/Anglers	31.5%	11.9%	13.9%	10.4%	20.2%	6.7%	5.4%
Traditionalists	44.3%	11.9%	11.5%	15.4%	9.3%	6.0%	1.6%
Mutualists	11.7%	5.8%	13.0%	22.4%	19.2%	17.2%	10.6%
Pluralists	27.6%	8.7%	11.9%	13.5%	22.4%	7.7%	8.3%
Distanced	11.9%	8.5%	18.0%	35.1%	18.6%	7.5%	0.5%

Table 30b: Percent of respondents by geography who find it acceptable to create a real estate transfer tax as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
Asotin	36.2%	5.8%	10.1%	10.1%	21.7%	4.3%	11.6%
Chelan	42.6%	14.9%	6.4%	17.0%	10.6%	6.4%	2.1%
Clallam	26.7%	11.7%	8.3%	13.3%	15.0%	13.3%	11.7%
Clark	32.4%	9.9%	9.9%	16.9%	16.9%	12.7%	1.4%
Columbia	55.2%	8.3%	6.3%	15.6%	5.2%	7.3%	2.1%
Cowlitz	43.4%	1.9%	9.4%	15.1%	18.9%	5.7%	5.7%
Ferry	54.1%	9.8%	6.6%	14.8%	11.5%	1.6%	1.6%
Garfield	58.1%	10.8%	5.4%	12.9%	6.5%	5.4%	1.1%
Grays Harbor	38.6%	10.5%	14.0%	10.5%	17.5%	8.8%	0.0%
Island	27.4%	12.3%	8.2%	13.7%	20.5%	11.0%	6.8%
Jefferson	33.8%	8.1%	5.4%	10.8%	16.2%	12.2%	13.5%
King	23.2%	11.3%	13.4%	17.6%	16.2%	12.0%	6.3%
Kitsap	35.5%	14.5%	3.2%	14.5%	12.9%	11.3%	8.1%
Kittitas	28.4%	7.4%	12.3%	8.6%	21.0%	11.1%	11.1%
Klickitat	40.7%	12.3%	6.2%	14.8%	12.3%	11.1%	2.5%
Lewis	44.8%	8.6%	12.1%	13.8%	12.1%	5.2%	3.4%
Lincoln	58.0%	11.1%	1.2%	9.9%	14.8%	1.2%	3.7%
Mason	45.2%	12.9%	4.8%	11.3%	14.5%	6.5%	4.8%
Okanogan	35.9%	7.8%	10.9%	12.5%	18.8%	7.8%	6.3%
Pacific	51.9%	7.4%	7.4%	9.3%	7.4%	9.3%	7.4%
Pend Oreille	36.7%	13.9%	7.6%	13.9%	13.9%	5.1%	8.9%
Pierce	31.1%	6.6%	6.6%	23.0%	14.8%	11.5%	6.6%
San Juan	26.8%	4.2%	8.5%	12.7%	14.1%	12.7%	21.1%
Skagit	44.3%	6.6%	9.8%	11.5%	9.8%	3.3%	14.8%
Skamania	38.9%	9.3%	9.3%	11.1%	13.0%	9.3%	9.3%
Snohomish	27.3%	11.7%	18.2%	10.4%	18.2%	7.8%	6.5%
Spokane	29.9%	14.9%	11.5%	14.9%	13.8%	9.2%	5.7%
Stevens	42.2%	12.2%	8.9%	10.0%	12.2%	10.0%	4.4%
Thurston	32.8%	11.9%	1.5%	19.4%	17.9%	14.9%	1.5%
Wahkiakum	50.0%	12.2%	6.7%	13.3%	4.4%	3.3%	10.0%
Walla Walla	34.0%	9.4%	9.4%	7.5%	20.8%	15.1%	3.8%
Whatcom	29.3%	11.0%	7.3%	20.7%	14.6%	11.0%	6.1%
Whitman	26.0%	12.3%	9.6%	15.1%	17.8%	11.0%	8.2%
Yakima	30.4%	7.1%	19.6%	14.3%	10.7%	14.3%	3.6%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	43.8%	13.3%	10.2%	10.2%	14.1%	3.1%	5.5%
Franklin/Benton	45.5%	7.9%	12.9%	12.9%	14.9%	2.0%	4.0%

Table 31a: Percent of respondents who find it acceptable to add a surcharge to tourist visitation in Washington (e.g., car rental or hotel/RV park stay) as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
All Residents	14.2%	9.9%	10.6%	12.8%	24.0%	17.5%	10.9%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	13.6%	9.5%	10.3%	13.5%	25.1%	17.3%	10.6%
Hunters/Anglers	17.8%	11.5%	12.1%	9.5%	18.2%	18.7%	12.1%
Traditionalists	19.2%	15.2%	9.1%	6.5%	25.1%	17.2%	7.6%
Mutualists	11.8%	6.1%	9.3%	10.8%	27.5%	21.1%	13.5%
Pluralists	17.0%	10.4%	9.8%	9.2%	16.2%	20.0%	17.3%
Distanced	7.5%	9.0%	18.3%	35.3%	22.7%	5.4%	1.8%

Table 31b: Percent of respondents by geography who find it acceptable to add a surcharge to tourist visitation in Washington (e.g., car rental or hotel/RV park stay) as funding for non-game

	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
Asotin	18.6%	5.7%	7.1%	11.4%	35.7%	10.0%	11.4%
Chelan	19.1%	14.9%	2.1%	8.5%	19.1%	19.1%	17.0%
Clallam	13.1%	9.8%	6.6%	11.5%	32.8%	13.1%	13.1%
Clark	12.7%	18.3%	9.9%	12.7%	18.3%	22.5%	5.6%
Columbia	39.8%	11.2%	10.2%	12.2%	15.3%	7.1%	4.1%
Cowlitz	25.9%	14.8%	9.3%	7.4%	22.2%	13.0%	7.4%
Ferry	36.1%	8.2%	3.3%	11.5%	19.7%	11.5%	9.8%
Garfield	22.6%	18.3%	11.8%	9.7%	16.1%	10.8%	10.8%
Grays Harbor	14.0%	8.8%	17.5%	14.0%	14.0%	19.3%	12.3%
Island	21.9%	12.3%	5.5%	8.2%	19.2%	20.5%	12.3%
Jefferson	16.2%	13.5%	6.8%	6.8%	20.3%	24.3%	12.2%
King	11.3%	7.8%	10.6%	12.1%	25.5%	20.6%	12.1%
Kitsap	24.2%	9.7%	14.5%	6.5%	22.6%	14.5%	8.1%
Kittitas	7.5%	17.5%	8.8%	7.5%	26.3%	15.0%	17.5%
Klickitat	28.0%	9.8%	6.1%	7.3%	23.2%	12.2%	13.4%
Lewis	19.0%	15.5%	8.6%	8.6%	25.9%	15.5%	6.9%
Lincoln	40.2%	9.8%	2.4%	14.6%	18.3%	8.5%	6.1%
Mason	19.4%	16.1%	9.7%	8.1%	25.8%	9.7%	11.3%
Okanogan	12.5%	7.8%	7.8%	12.5%	25.0%	15.6%	18.8%
Pacific	30.2%	5.7%	7.5%	9.4%	13.2%	11.3%	22.6%
Pend Oreille	21.8%	9.0%	6.4%	10.3%	21.8%	16.7%	14.1%
Pierce	19.4%	6.5%	8.1%	12.9%	27.4%	14.5%	11.3%
San Juan	14.1%	2.8%	1.4%	12.7%	25.4%	25.4%	18.3%
Skagit	12.9%	8.1%	9.7%	8.1%	22.6%	19.4%	19.4%
Skamania	18.5%	7.4%	11.1%	5.6%	14.8%	18.5%	24.1%
Snohomish	18.4%	10.5%	7.9%	14.5%	23.7%	15.8%	9.2%
Spokane	21.8%	14.9%	6.9%	9.2%	23.0%	17.2%	6.9%
Stevens	28.1%	14.6%	13.5%	10.1%	23.6%	3.4%	6.7%
Thurston	16.7%	15.2%	12.1%	12.1%	19.7%	16.7%	7.6%
Wahkiakum	29.7%	7.7%	9.9%	8.8%	20.9%	4.4%	18.7%
Walla Walla	7.5%	15.1%	9.4%	3.8%	32.1%	18.9%	13.2%
Whatcom	20.7%	8.5%	8.5%	4.9%	35.4%	13.4%	8.5%
Whitman	12.2%	14.9%	14.9%	5.4%	25.7%	16.2%	10.8%
Yakima	12.5%	17.9%	10.7%	7.1%	28.6%	14.3%	8.9%
Adams/Douglas/Grant	22.2%	12.7%	10.3%	7.1%	19.8%	18.3%	9.5%
Franklin/Benton	20.8%	15.8%	9.9%	5.9%	27.7%	10.9%	8.9%

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APPENDIX A
Methodology

Data for this study were collected using a self-report survey. The survey instrument is included in Appendix B. The mode of data collection was selected following the review of results from two separate pilot studies during which telephone, mail and email panel methods were tested and compared. A mail survey with an online option was chosen for the final data collection. Mail surveys were administered in all 50 U.S. states between 2017 and 2018. To account for lower than expected response rates for the mail survey, sampling in each state was supplemented using an email panel survey. The email panel method showed similar results to the mail survey method in our pilot studies. Upon completion of the first email panel, analysis showed significant underrepresentation of certain racial and ethnic categories. As a result, one final email panel round of data collection was conducted in an effort to boost response in underrepresented categories. Both email panels were conducted in the Spring of 2018. For final analysis, mail and email panel data were merged for a state and then weighted to better reflect the state's population. Each state was weighted separately with variables including age categories, gender, race/ethnicity categories and participation in hunting and fishing. If a state had opted for a stratified geographic sample, state population estimates were weighted to reflect the relative proportion of the state's population in each stratum. A detailed description of the study methodology can be found at www.wildlifevalues.org.

Data Collection Details for Washington

For the mail survey, a county-stratified random sample of 18,492 households in Washington was obtained from a commercial sampling firm (Survey Sampling International LLC). Sampled households received three mailings: a full survey questionnaire and cover letter (with an option to complete the survey electronically using a unique identification code); a follow-up reminder postcard; and a second full mailing including the survey questionnaire and cover letter. In an attempt to achieve relatively equal representation of males and females, the cover letter requested that the questionnaire be completed by the adult (age 18 or over) in the household who had the most recent birthday. Our sampling design also over-sampled those under age 35 and under-sampled those age 55 and older to help correct for the disproportionately high response rates typical among those over 55. A total of 2414 usable questionnaires were received (2216 paper and 198 online) from respondents contacted by mail. The Post Office returned 2771 surveys marked as non-deliverable yielding an overall adjusted response rate of 15.4% for the mail survey.

An email panel sample of 341 Washington respondents was recruited by a commercial sampling firm (Qualtrics LLC). Respondents were recruited via email invitation. Screening criteria were employed to ensure that the sample was representative of gender and age proportions within the Washington population.

Data Weighting Procedure

Upon the completion of data collection, responses were weighted to better reflect the state's population characteristics, including:

1) **Race/Ethnicity Categories** using estimates compiled by the Henry J. Kaiser Foundation based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey
2) **Participation in fish and wildlife-related recreation** using estimates obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation;
3) **Gender** using estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey; and
4) **Age Category** using estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey.

APPENDIX B
Survey Instrument

Management of Fish and Wildlife in the United States

This survey is for all citizens of your state. Even if you know little about fish and wildlife, your opinions are needed!

If preferred, this survey may be completed online at warnercnr.colostate.edu/fish-wildlifesurveys

Access Code: 00000.

In this survey, when we refer to "fish and wildlife", we do not mean animals kept as pets or those raised for other domestic purposes (e.g., farm animals). Please keep this in mind when responding.

Q1. Below is a series of statements about fish and wildlife and the environment. There are no right or wrong answers. Please indicate the extent to which you disagree or agree by *selecting one answer for each statement*.

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
With respect to the management of fish and wildlife, I feel that my state fish and wildlife agency shares similar values to me.	○	○	○	○	○
Wolves that kill livestock should be lethally removed.	○	○	○	○	○
We should strive for a society that emphasizes environmental protection over economic growth.	○	○	○	○	○
If a black bear attacks a person, that bear should be lethally removed regardless of the circumstances.	○	○	○	○	○
Private property rights are more important than protecting declining or endangered fish and wildlife.	○	○	○	○	○
Local communities should have more control over the management of fish and wildlife.	○	○	○	○	○
The earth is getting warmer mostly because of human activity such as burning fossil fuels.	○	○	○	○	○
Coyotes that kill pets in residential areas should be lethally removed.	○	○	○	○	○

Q2. The following statements refer to your state as a whole. Please indicate the extent to which you disagree or agree by *selecting one answer for each statement.*

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
In this state, if someone acts in an inappropriate way, others will strongly disapprove.	○	○	○	○	○
In this state, there are clear expectations for how people should act in most situations.	○	○	○	○	○
People agree upon what behaviors are appropriate or inappropriate in most situations in this state.	○	○	○	○	○

Q3. People sometimes talk about what the aims of this country should be for the next ten years. Below are some of the goals that different people would give top priority. Which two of these would you, yourself, consider most important? *Please check TWO boxes*.

Maintaining order in the nation.	☐
Giving people more say in important government decisions.	☐
Fighting rising prices.	☐
Protecting freedom of speech.	☐

Q4. Below are statements that represent a variety of ways people feel about fish and wildlife. Please indicate the extent to which you disagree or agree by *selecting one answer for each statement.*

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
Humans should manage fish and wildlife populations so that humans benefit.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Animals should have rights similar to the rights of humans.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
We should strive for a world where there's an abundance of fish and wildlife for hunting and fishing.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I view all living things as part of one big family.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hunting does not respect the lives of animals.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I feel a strong emotional bond with animals.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
The needs of humans should take priority over fish and wildlife protection.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I care about animals as much as I do other people.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fish and wildlife are on earth primarily for people to use.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I take great comfort in the relationships I have with animals.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I believe that wildlife have intentions.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
It is acceptable for people to kill wildlife if they think it poses a threat to their property.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
We should strive for a world where humans and fish and wildlife can live side by side without fear.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
It is acceptable for people to kill wildlife if they think it poses a threat to their life.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I value the sense of companionship I receive from animals.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
People who want to hunt should be provided the opportunity to do so.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wildlife are like my family and I want to protect them.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I believe that wildlife have minds of their own.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
It is acceptable for people to use fish and wildlife in research even if it may harm or kill some animals.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
It would be more rewarding for me to help animals rather than people.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hunting is cruel and inhumane to the animals.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
I believe that wildlife appear to experience emotions.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q5a. How do you think your state fish and wildlife agency is currently funded?
Select one point on the scale below to indicate your response.

Entirely by Hunting & Fishing License Fees			*Equally by Hunting & Fishing License Fees & Public Tax Funds*			*Entirely by Public Tax Funds*
○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q5b. How should your state fish and wildlife agency be funded in the future?
Select one point on the scale below to indicate your response.

Entirely by Hunting & Fishing License Fees			*Equally by Hunting & Fishing License Fees & Public Tax Funds*			*Entirely by Public Tax Funds*
○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q6. Please respond to the following questions about the extent to which you trust certain forms of government. *Select one answer for each question.*

Overall, to what extent do you trust...	Almost Never	Only Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always
… your federal government to do what is right for your country?	○	○	○	○
… your state government to do what is right for your state?	○	○	○	○
… your state fish and wildlife agency to do what is right for fish and wildlife management in your state?	○	○	○	○

Q7. We would like to learn about your fish- and wildlife-related recreation activities. *Please select one option for each question below.*

	Yes	No
Have you ever participated in recreational (non-commercial) fishing?	○	○
Did you participate in recreational (non-commercial) fishing in the past 12 months?	○	○
Have you ever participated in recreational (non-commercial) hunting?	○	○
Did you participate in recreational (non-commercial) hunting in the past 12 months?	○	○
Have you ever taken any recreational trips for which fish or wildlife viewing was the primary purpose of the trip?	○	○
Did you take any recreational trips in the past 12 months for which fish or wildlife viewing was the primary purpose of the trip?	○	○

Q8. Please respond to the following three questions about your interest in participating in fish- and wildlife-related recreation in the future. *Select one answer for each question.*

	Not at all Interested	Slightly Interested	Moderately Interested	Strongly Interested
How interested are you in taking recreational fishing trips in the future?	○	○	○	○
How interested are you in taking recreational hunting trips in the future?	○	○	○	○
How interested are you in taking recreational trips in the future for which fish or wildlife viewing is the primary purpose of the trip?	○	○	○	○

Q9. Your state fish and wildlife agency, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), has a variety of responsibilities when it comes to conserving the state's fish and wildlife resources and providing residents with fish and wildlife-related recreation opportunities. Below are examples of actions that WDFW may take for these purposes. Given limited funds, we're interested in *your* opinions about the importance of these actions. *Please select one answer for each.*

		Not at all Important	Slightly Important	Moderately Important	Quite Important	Extremely Important
A.	Incentives to private landowners who restore fish and wildlife habitat (example: tax breaks, reimbursement for expenses)	○	○	○	○	○
B.	Programs that help local governments plan for protection of open space and fish and wildlife populations in urban areas	○	○	○	○	○
C.	Acquiring new land areas to protect fish and wildlife habitat	○	○	○	○	○
D.	Acquiring new land areas for outdoor recreation opportunities	○	○	○	○	○
E.	Restoring or enhancing existing land areas for fish and wildlife habitat	○	○	○	○	○
F.	Limiting public *access* to certain land areas to protect fish and wildlife habitat	○	○	○	○	○
G.	Limiting the types of *outdoor recreation* on certain land areas that may negatively impact fish and wildlife habitat	○	○	○	○	○

Q10. What do you consider to be the most important actions identified above? *Write one letter, A – G, for each*:

_____ **1st most important** _____ **2nd most important** _____ **3rd most important**

Q11. In Washington, there are insufficient funds to pay for conservation of fish and wildlife that are not hunted or fished (non-game). Below are several possible sources for additional funding that have been suggested. We're interested in how *you* feel about these sources of funding for non-game. *Please select one answer for each question.*

Is it unacceptable or acceptable to...	Highly Unacceptable	Moderately Unacceptable	Slightly Unacceptable	Neither	Slightly Acceptable	Moderately Acceptable	Highly Acceptable
...use a portion of the state revenue presently being collected from taxes appropriated by the state legislature?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
...increase the state sales tax?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
...increase federal taxes?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
...create a separate state lottery?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
...set aside a portion of sales tax on outdoor equipment (e.g., hiking boots, tents, binoculars, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
...create a real estate transfer tax (percentage of each real estate transaction goes into a fund)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
...add a surcharge to tourist visitation in Washington (e.g., car rental or hotel/ RV park stay)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

The following background information will be used to help make general conclusions about the residents of this state. Your responses will remain completely confidential.

Q1. Are you…? ○ Male ○ Female

Q2. What year were you born? _____

Q3. How many people under 18 years of age are currently living in your household? _____

Q4. Do you have any pets in your household? ***(Select all that apply.)***

☐ Dog ☐ Cat ☐ Other type of pet(s) ☐ No pets

Q5. Recently, there has been increased attention to the idea that hunting can provide a good way for people to obtain antibiotic-free, organic meat from a local source. We'd like to know if this idea is at all related to your current views about hunting and participation in the activity. ***Please select one option for each statement below.***

	Yes	No
I have recently become more supportive of hunting than I was in the past because of this idea.	○	○
I have recently started hunting because of this idea.	○	○
I do not hunt now but am interested in hunting in the future because of this idea.	○	○

Q6. What is your annual household income before taxes? ***(Select one.)***

○ Less than $10,000
○ $10,000 to less than $25,000
○ $25,000 to less than $50,000
○ $50,000 to less than $100,000
○ $100,000 to less than $250,000
○ $250,000 or more

Q8. Are you…? ***(Select one or more categories.)***

☐ White
☐ Black or African American
☐ Hispanic or Latino
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
☐ Asian
☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
☐ Other *(please specify)*:_____

Q7. What is the highest level of education you have completed? ***(Select one.)***

○ Less than high school
○ High school diploma or equivalent (e.g., GED)
○ 2-year associate's degree or trade school
○ 4-year college degree
○ Advanced degree beyond 4-year college degree

Q9. How would you describe your current residence or community? ***(Select one.)***

○ Large city with 250,000 or more people
○ City with 100,000 to 249,999 people
○ City with 50,000 to 99,999 people
○ Small city with 25,000 to 49,999 people
○ Town with 10,000 to 24,999 people
○ Town with 5,000 to 9,999 people
○ Small town or village with less than 5,000 people
○ A farm or rural area

Decision makers are often interested in gathering input from the public on a variety of fish and wildlife issues. **If you are interested in providing input through secure online communication, *please provide your email below*** (or write it on a sheet of paper and return with the survey). By doing so, you consent to participate and may or may not be contacted for future follow-up studies.

Please write in your 5-digit zip code below.

Thank you for participating in this study.
Your input is very important.

Since 1922, the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) has advanced conservation in western North America. Representing 23 western states and Canadian provinces, WAFWA's reach encompasses more than 40 percent of North America, including two-thirds of the United States. Drawing on the knowledge of scientists across the West, WAFWA is recognized as the expert source for information and analysis about western wildlife. WAFWA supports sound resource management and building partnerships at all levels to conserve wildlife for the use and benefit of all citizens, now and in the future.