

Responsive Management™



WASHINGTON HUNTERS' PARTICIPATION IN HUNTING VARIOUS SPECIES AND THEIR OPINIONS ON AND ATTITUDES TOWARD VARIOUS HUNTING REGULATIONS

**Conducted for the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
by Responsive Management**

2014

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2014

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Acknowledgments

Responsive Management would like to thank Dave Ware and Colleen Chandler of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for their input, support, and guidance on this project.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (hereinafter referred to as the Department) to gather information on hunters' opinions on and attitudes toward various hunting regulations, their desires regarding potential management strategies, and their participation in hunting various species. The study entailed a telephone survey of licensed Washington hunters, both resident and nonresident. Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the almost universal ownership of telephones among Washington hunters (both landlines and cell phones were called). Additionally, telephone surveys, relative to mail or Internet surveys, allow for more scientific sampling and data collection, provide higher quality data, obtain higher response rates, are more timely, and are more cost-effective. Telephone surveys also have fewer negative effects on the environment than do mail surveys because of reduced use of paper and reduced energy consumption for delivering and returning the questionnaires.

The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the Department. The sample of licensed hunters was obtained from the Department. The sample was stratified by species type to obtain a set number of completed interviews among hunters of five species/ species groups: deer (130 interviews), elk (130), black bear (130), cougar (130), and small game (260).

Telephone surveying times are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday from noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., local time. The survey was conducted in August 2014. The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language. Responsive Management obtained a total of 914 completed interviews. The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management.

SPECIES HUNTED

- Deer hunters, elk hunters, black bear hunters, cougar hunters, and small game hunters were asked to name all the species they hunted in the 2013-2014 season.
 - Deer hunters' top species are black-tailed deer (56%), elk (45%), white-tailed deer (40%), mule deer (35%), black bear (15%), and grouse (12%).
 - Elk hunters' top species (in addition to elk) are black-tailed deer (48%), mule deer (33%), white-tailed deer (16%), and black bear (12%).
 - Black bear hunters' top species (in addition to black bear) are elk (61%), mule deer (also 61%), white-tailed deer (39%), black-tailed deer (35%), cougar (30%), grouse (24%), and wild turkey (13%).
 - Cougar hunters' top species (in addition to cougar) are elk (76%), black bear (53%), black-tailed deer (43%), mule deer (41%), white-tailed deer (31%), and grouse (17%).
 - Small game hunters' top species are pheasant (49%), duck (35%), grouse (23%), geese (16%), quail (13%), elk (13%), white-tailed deer (12%), mule deer (11%), black-tailed deer (10%), and wild turkey (also 10%).
 - Note that the sample stratification based on one species did not preclude hunters from hunting other species, as evidenced, for instance, by small game hunters also hunting elk and deer.

HUNTING LOCATIONS IN GENERAL

- From a little over half to two-thirds of the various hunter groups had hunted outside of Washington at some time: 53% of deer hunters had, and 66% of elk hunters had. All other types of hunters fell between those percentages.
- Hunting on public land exceeds hunting on private land for all hunter types. Elk hunters have the highest percentage hunting on public land (45% do). On the other hand, deer hunters have the highest percentage hunting on private land (26% do). In looking at totals for public land (sum of "public" and "both"): 74% of deer hunters, 90% of elk hunters, 93% of black bear hunters, 88% of cougar hunters, and 84% of small game hunters hunt on public land at least some of the time.

LANDS ENROLLED IN PRIVATE LANDS ACCESS PROGRAMS

- From 8% to 19% of hunters have hunted on private lands enrolled in the Department's private land access programs. The highest percentages using these lands are small game hunters, cougar hunters, and elk hunters.
 - The most popular of the programs is the "Feel Free to Hunt" program, followed by the "Hunt by Written Permission" program.
 - The programs are perceived positively, with a majority of each type of hunter who used one of those programs saying that they were satisfied with the program. Among those who used one of the programs, satisfaction is at 72% among deer hunters, 81% among elk hunters, 80% among black bear hunters, 88% among cougar hunters, and 80% among small game hunters.
 - Common reasons for not being more satisfied include access problems, lack of game, poor habitat, crowding, and fees.

- Regardless of whether they use private land or not, or whether they use access programs, hunters of all types overwhelmingly think that access to private lands is important: the percentage responding with *very* important and *somewhat* important together range from 82% to 91%; no more than 10% of any hunter group think it is unimportant.

- Hunters are split on whether they support or oppose a requirement to purchase a permit or pass for access to lands enrolled in the Department's private land access programs, if the revenue was to be used by the Department to provide and manage these programs. For each hunter group except elk hunters, more support than oppose, but the percentages are close for all except small game hunters:
 - Among deer hunters, 48% support, but 41% oppose.
 - Among elk hunters, 41% support, but 45% oppose.
 - Among black bear hunters, 52% support, but 37% oppose.
 - Among cougar hunters, 52% support, but 40% oppose.
 - Among small game hunters, 63% support, while 28% oppose.

- A similar question to the one above asked about support for or opposition to the permit requirement, but this time the hunter was given the condition that the revenue be used by the Department to provide access to timber company properties. In this one, hunters are again split, with support just a bit ahead of opposition:
 - Among deer hunters, 53% support, but 37% oppose.
 - Among elk hunters, 46% support, but 42% oppose.
 - Among black bear hunters, 49% support, but 35% oppose.
 - Among cougar hunters, 56% support, but 35% oppose.
 - Among small game hunters, 56% support, while 31% oppose.

- Two questions asked about willingness to pay to hunt on private land.
 - The majority of all five types of hunters would be willing to pay a farmer or rancher for the opportunity to hunt on the farm/ranch land: from 59% to 73% would be willing to pay. Nonetheless, those not willing to pay make up not insubstantial percentages, ranging from 23% to 36%.
 - The majority of all except elk hunters would be willing to pay a timber company for the opportunity to hunt on the timber company land: 54% of deer hunters, 55% of black bear hunters, 59% of cougar hunters, and 56% of small game hunters would be willing to pay (among elk hunters, 45% would be willing to pay). Among elk hunters, 51% would not be willing to pay; the other groups range from 37% to 41% not willing to pay.

OPINIONS ON COOPERATIVE ROAD MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND ROAD CLOSURES

- Support for exceeds opposition to the cooperative road management systems on public lands and private timberlands to reduce hunter crowding and disturbance of wildlife; nonetheless, there is some opposition to contend with. Note that large percentages either have not heard of cooperative road systems, did not know whether they support or oppose, or answered neutrally.
 - Among deer hunters, 39% support, and 17% oppose.
 - Among elk hunters, 38% support, and 19% oppose.
 - Among black bear hunters, 41% support, and 18% oppose.

- Among cougar hunters, 45% support, and 15% oppose.
 - Among small game hunters, 35% support, and 10% oppose.
 - Those who don't know or answered neutrally range from 40% to 55%.
- Support for far exceeds opposition to using road closures to maintain healthy game populations during critical periods of the year: support ranges from 73% to 78%; opposition ranges from 16% to 22%.

OPINIONS ON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- Providing the public with information about game management activities is considered important by overwhelming majorities of all five hunter groups, with most of them saying *very* important. The percentages saying this is important range from 92% to 95%; unimportant responses range from 2% to 7%.
- Controlling the use of ATVs and snowmobiles for hunting is also considered important by large majorities, but not as big as for the previous question. Controlling ATVs and snowmobiles is considered important by from 69% to 77%. Meanwhile, the percentages thinking this is unimportant range from 14% to 24%.
- A similar question asked about the importance of providing public access to private industrial timberlands: from 77% to 83% say this is important, while from 8% to 14% say it is unimportant.
- Agreement far exceeds disagreement that the Department needs to make more or better information available for people to understand the Department's game management practices: the percentages who agree range from 80% to 84%; disagreement ranges from 8% to 10%.
- The survey asked hunters about the best way to provide them with information about game management. Overall, brochures/pamphlets and the Department website lead the list, with email, other websites, and direct mail close behind.

- A question was asked about issues that ungulates face, asked of deer and elk hunters who had hunted deer and elk (note that a handful of hunters in each sample had not hunted deer or elk). Among deer hunters, the top perceived issue is predators, followed by loss of habitat/food supply, disease, and over-hunting. Among elk hunters, loss of habitat/food supply is the top issue, followed by predators, disease, and over-hunting.

OPINIONS ON WOLF MANAGEMENT

- Hunters, for the most part, oppose wolf recovery in Washington. All hunter groups have a majority who oppose wolf recovery, with four of the five hunter groups having a majority in *strong* opposition. The most opposition is among elk hunters (76% oppose, with 68% *strongly* opposing); the lowest opposition is among small game hunters, but still a majority opposing (53% oppose, with 48% *strongly* opposing). Nonetheless, support ranges from a high of 34% among small game hunters to 17% among elk hunters.
 - Those who oppose wolf recovery were asked why they oppose (again, open-ended). The top responses are that respondents worry that wolves will kill too much game, that they will disrupt the ecosystem, and that they are a danger to livestock, people, and pets.
- A question that touches on a subject raised in the previously discussed open-ended question about opposition to wolf recovery directly asked hunters how concerned they are about the impacts wolves might have on ungulate populations, such as deer, elk, and moose. Each of the hunter groups had a majority being either *extremely* concerned or *very* concerned: from 58% (among small game hunters) to 80% (among cougar hunters) of hunters were in the top two concern levels.
 - Another question on this subject asked hunters if they would support or oppose some level of lethal wolf control to protect deer, elk, and moose populations in Washington. Support is overwhelming: from 83% to 96% of the groups support, with majorities in *strong* support (66% to 86% *strongly* supporting).
- Most hunters in each hunter group were aware prior to the survey that Washington has a wolf management plan: from 65% to 82% were aware.

- Three questions probed hunters' knowledge of wolves in Washington. It appears that there are some common misconceptions about wolves in the state.
 - The first question asked if the given statement was true or false: *Wolves in the state of Washington are all federally listed as "Endangered."*
 - Although a majority of each hunter group indicated that the statement is true (from 58% to 73%), the statement is actually false.
 - The second statement was as follows: *Wolves caught attacking livestock in the eastern Washington recovery region may be killed by the livestock owner.*
 - On this question, a majority of each hunter group (64% to 80%) gave the correct answer (true).
 - The third statement was as follows: *If wolves cause a decline in deer, elk, or moose populations in the eastern recovery region, the Department can lethally remove wolves to curtail the decline.*
 - On this question, a majority (55% to 65%) gave the correct answer (true).

OPINIONS ON LEADED AMMUNITION

- There is no consensus about whether *non-lead ammunition is important for the future of hunting*. For four of the hunter groups (deer, elk, black bear, and cougar hunters), disagreement exceeds agreement on this statement: from 44% to 60% of these groups disagree, compared to agreement at 28% to 35%. Among small game hunters, 38% disagree, while 50% agree.
- Hunters are split on support for or opposition to a potential new Department program to provide incentives for hunters to voluntarily use non-lead ammunition for hunting. Among deer hunters and small game hunters, support (at 50% and 48%, respectively) exceeds opposition (at 36% and 39%, respectively). On the other hand, among elk hunters and black bear hunters, support (39% and 43%) is below opposition (both at 47%). Cougar hunters are evenly split (43% support to 44% who oppose). Note, however, that most opposition is *strong* opposition for all groups.

- Hunters were read two statements about lead ammunition (shown below). They were then asked if they would support or oppose legal requirements that hunters remove game that was shot with lead ammunition from areas where they might be consumed by other wildlife, such as raptors. Opinion is polarized: from 38% to 49% of the hunters support, while 36% to 45% oppose. Additionally, most support and opposition is *strong*.
 - The two statements were as follows; note that the order of the statements was randomized so that about half the sample had them in the order below, and half had the order reversed.
 - Some believe that wildlife suffer from lead poisoning as a result of feeding on the remains of animals harvested by hunters using lead ammunition.
 - Some believe that the lead-poisoning may be unrelated to hunting activities and that more conclusive studies are needed to determine the source of lead poisoning.

OPINIONS ON SPECIAL HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES

- Four questions asked hunters if they would support or oppose special hunting opportunities for four groups: first-time hunters, youth hunters, senior hunters, and hunters with disabilities. For all four, support far exceeds opposition to the special hunting opportunities, with the most support for special opportunities for hunters with disabilities.
 - For allowing special hunting opportunities for first-time hunters, support ranges from 69% to 70%; opposition is at 23% to 26%.
 - For allowing special hunting opportunities for youth hunters, support ranges from 86% to 91%; opposition is at 7% to 12%.
 - For allowing special hunting opportunities for senior hunters, support ranges from 89% to 94%; opposition is at 4% to 9%.
 - For allowing special hunting opportunities for hunters with disabilities, support ranges from 94% to 97%; opposition is at 3% to 4%.

MENTORING

- The large majority of hunters in all groups have served as a mentor or helped another person get started in hunting: from 74% to 86% have done so.
 - From 25% to 44% are currently acting as a mentor or helping another get started in hunting.

DEER HUNTING

- A little more than a third of deer hunters (35%) harvested a deer in 2013-2014.
- The large majority of deer hunters use a rifle in Washington (78% do so). This is distantly followed by archery (18%), muzzleloader rifle (11%), and shotgun (6%).
- The majority of deer hunters were satisfied with their deer hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 seasons: 74% report being satisfied, with 56% saying they were *very* satisfied. Nonetheless, a not insubstantial percentage were dissatisfied (23%).
 - Common reasons for dissatisfaction were not enough game, access problems, management restrictions, season lengths and timing, and crowding.
- Although a majority of deer hunters rate the Department as *excellent* or *good* (a combined 53%), a substantial percentage give a rating of *fair* (31%). Meanwhile, 12% give a rating of *poor*.
 - Common reasons for not giving a better rating are restrictive regulations, a dislike of the length or timing of the seasons, and not enough game.

- The survey asked about seven factors that might affect the quality of a deer hunt, and respondents were asked to indicate the importance of that factor in a quality deer hunting experience. The social factors led the list: 87% said that *spending time with family* was very important, and 81% said the same about *spending time with friends*. Other important factors in a second tier (in the ranking by *very important*) are the *timing of the hunting season* (74%) and the *length of the season* (72%).
 - Factors in the bottom tier (although still with a majority saying each is *very important*) are the *chance of harvesting a deer* (55%), the *number of other deer hunters in the field* (54%), and the *opportunity to harvest a mature buck* (51%).

- The majority of deer hunters (64%) say that the length of the deer hunting season is about right. Otherwise, about a third say it is too short (31%). Only 3% say it is too long.

- The majority of deer hunters (60%) are opposed to reducing the length of the archery season; most of that is *strong* opposition. On the other hand, 20% support.

- The overwhelming majority of deer hunters (82%) oppose reducing the length of the modern firearms deer season, almost all of that being *strong* opposition. Only 8% support reducing it.

- The large majority of deer hunters (66%) oppose reducing the length of the muzzleloader season, with most of that being *strong* opposition. At the other end, 12% support.

- The majority of deer hunters (59%) oppose hunting deer over bait (mostly *strong* opposition), and another 20% give a neutral answer. At the other end, 21% support the practice.

ELK HUNTING

- About 1 in 7 elk hunters (14%) harvested an elk.

- The large majority of elk hunters (67%) use a rifle in Washington for elk hunting, distantly followed by archery (18%) and muzzleloader rifle (15%). All other types of equipment are at no more than 2%.

- Although the majority of elk hunters were satisfied (56%) with their elk hunting experiences in Washington in 2013-2014, a substantial percentage were dissatisfied (36%).
 - Common reasons for not being more satisfied included not enough game, access problems, restrictive regulations, crowding, and season length/timing.

- Just less than a majority of elk hunters rate the Department as *excellent* or *good* (a combined 47%); at the other end, 32% give a rating of *fair* and 20% give a rating of *poor*.
 - Reasons for not giving a higher rating include not enough game, restrictive regulations, season length/timing, access problems, lack of information, crowding, and the health of the herd.

- The survey asked about seven factors that might affect the quality of an elk hunt, with respondents indicating the importance of each factor in a quality elk hunting experience. As with deer hunting, social factors lead the list in a ranking by *very important*: *spending time with friends* (83%) and *spending time with family* (82%). A second tier consists of the *timing of the elk season* (71%), the *length of the elk season* (66%), and the *chance of harvesting an elk* (62%). The lowest ranked factors are the *opportunity to harvest a mature bull* (56%) and *having a low number of other elk hunters around* (45%).

- While about half of elk hunters say the length of the elk season is about right (48%), an equal percentage say it is too short (48%).

- Given the results above, it is not surprising that there is much more opposition (50%) than support (20%) for reducing the length of the archery elk season.

- The overwhelming majority of elk hunters (78%) oppose reducing the length of the modern firearms elk season (with 73% saying that they *strongly* oppose). Only 8% support reducing it.
- The majority of elk hunters (54%) oppose reducing the length of the muzzleloader season, with most of that being *strong* opposition. At the other end, 16% support.
- Most elk hunters oppose (68%) the hunting of elk over bait. Otherwise, 14% support it.

BLACK BEAR HUNTING

- The rifle is the overwhelming top choice of equipment for hunting black bears (86%). Otherwise, 13% use archery equipment, and no more than 4% use any of the other types of equipment.
- Most bear hunters say that they incidentally hunt bear while hunting other species (53% name this method of the three asked about). Otherwise, more of them say that they intentionally hunt bear every year (30%) than say that they intentionally hunt bear, but not every year (18%).
- The large majority of black bear hunters were satisfied with their black bear hunting in Washington (68%). At the other end, 21% were dissatisfied.
 - Common reasons for dissatisfaction included lack of game, restrictive regulations, season length/timing, and access problems.
- There is overwhelming support among black bear hunters for a spring bear season: 84% support, including 64% who *strongly* support. Otherwise, 11% oppose.
 - Common reasons for opposing are that hunters feel that spring is a time that black bear are nursing their young, that the bear are just out of hibernation (i.e., it is not fair to the bear), that the bear are small at this time/limited meat, and that a spring season would be bad for the overall population of black bear.

- Opinion is almost evenly split on support for or opposition to lethal removal of black bears to prevent damage to timber on commercial timberlands: 48% support (with 36% *strongly* supporting) and 47% oppose (33% *strongly* opposing).
 - Given the hypothetical situation where lethal removal is decided upon, black bear hunters overwhelmingly say that they would want hunters (82%) rather than contracted professionals (7%) to do the killing of the bear.

- The survey asked about four possible strategies to improve the Department's acquisition of data on harvested black bears. The most support is for offering incentives to comply with harvest reporting requirements (80% support, including 53% who *strongly* support). Otherwise, only one other option has a majority in support: increased penalties for failure to comply with harvest reporting requirements (53% support).
 - A majority *oppose* mandatory bear carcass checks (51% oppose), while 42% support. The least support is for implementing more conservative harvest limits rather than trying to increase compliance with harvest reporting regulations (35% support).

COUGAR HUNTING

- For cougar hunting, 90% of cougar hunters use a rifle, which far exceeds any other type of equipment: archery (15%), muzzleloader rifle (10%), shotgun (7%), and handgun (4%).

- A majority of cougar hunters were satisfied with their cougar hunting in Washington (58% were satisfied); however, 33% were dissatisfied.
 - Common reasons for not being more satisfied included lack of game, restrictive regulations, season length/timing, and access problems.

- The survey asked about support for or opposition to requiring licensed cougar hunters to check for season closures on a website or by toll-free telephone number before hunting cougar each day. Cougar hunters are polarized: 43% support, but 52% oppose, and most support and opposition is *strong*.

PHEASANT HUNTING

- Among game bird hunters in the sample, 52% of them hunted pheasant in eastern Washington (with or without hunting other species).
 - Those who hunted in eastern Washington are split on satisfaction: 42% were satisfied, but 52% were dissatisfied.
 - The most common reason for not being more satisfied was the lack of game; other notable reasons included access problems and the perception that the habitat is poor.
 - A large majority of eastern Washington pheasant hunters think it is important that the Department release pheasants in eastern Washington (75% say so, with 63% saying it is *very* important).

- Among game bird hunters in the sample, 62% hunted pheasants in western Washington (with or without hunting other species).
 - The large majority of western Washington pheasant hunters were satisfied with their western Washington pheasant hunting: 66% were satisfied, while 34% were dissatisfied.
 - Common reasons for not being more satisfied included lack of game, access problems, crowding, and restrictive regulations.
 - Opposition to exceeds support for reducing the number of pheasants released in western Washington if it means that the current Western Washington Pheasant Permit fee would remain the same: 37% support, while 51% oppose.
 - A question on the same subject asked about support for or opposition to increasing the Permit fee to maintain the same level of pheasant releasing in western Washington. On this question, support exceeds opposition: 57% support, while 32% oppose.

QUAIL HUNTING

- In 2013-2014, a majority of quail hunters were satisfied with their Washington quail hunting: 59% were satisfied, compared to 32% being dissatisfied.
 - The most common reason for not being more satisfied was lack of game, far exceeding other reasons, the most notable of which were access problems and poor habitat.

CHUKAR HUNTING

- There was a low number of chukar hunters in the survey; for this reason, the sample sizes are low on these questions.
 - Almost all the respondents were satisfied (7 of the 8 respondents); none were dissatisfied (the sole remaining respondent answered neutrally).

FOREST GROUSE HUNTING

- The large majority of forest grouse hunters (74%) were satisfied with their forest grouse hunting in Washington in 2013-2014. At the other end, 22% were dissatisfied.
 - The most common reason for not being more satisfied was lack of game. This was distantly followed by restrictive regulations and access problems.
- Shotguns lead the list of equipment used by far: 78% use shotguns. Otherwise, 12% use centerfire rifles, and 12% use rimfire rifles.
- Most forest grouse hunters say that they intentionally hunt grouse rather than hunting grouse incidentally while hunting other species: 47% intentionally hunt grouse every year, and another 18% intentionally hunt grouse but not every year (a sum of 65%); meanwhile, 31% hunt forest grouse incidentally while hunting other species.
- Of the four months, September through December, encompassed by forest grouse hunting season, the majority of hunters hunt in the first two: 75% hunt in September, and 72% hunt in October, compared to only 42% in November and 34% in December.
- When asked whether they look for grouse mostly on foot or mostly from a motorized vehicle, forest grouse hunters most commonly say that they do so *mostly on foot* (45%). This compares to 17% who do so *mostly from a motorized vehicle* and 37% who use both methods.
- There is much more opposition to (59%) than support for (37%) limiting forest grouse hunting to shotgun or archery only.

- Two questions asked about the length and timing of the forest grouse season.
 - The large majority of forest grouse hunters (78%) think the current season length is about right. A low percentage think it is too short (5%), with slightly more thinking it is too long (13%).
 - Similar to the results above, the majority of grouse hunters (82%) say that the season starts at about the right time, while only 10% say it starts too early, and 4% say it starts too late.

- One question asked about bag limits for the four species of forest grouse that are hunted in Washington; however, prior to that question, grouse hunters were asked how comfortable they were with distinguishing the four hunted forest grouse species. Just over half are *very* comfortable (51%) distinguishing the four species in the field while hunting. Another 35% report being *somewhat* comfortable (a sum of 86% being comfortable). However, 12% say that they are not at all comfortable.
 - In the follow-up question, a majority of forest grouse hunters (56%) would support separate bag limits for the four hunted forest grouse species, but 39% would oppose.

- While forest grouse hunters most commonly say that the two possible access problems asked about in the survey have *not* affected their amount of forest grouse hunting, about a third say that road closures (35%) and restrictions by private landowners (also 35%) have decreased their participation level.

WILD TURKEY HUNTING

- The large majority of wild turkey hunters were satisfied with their turkey hunting in Washington in 2013-2014: 79% were satisfied (with 58% being *very* satisfied), while 17% were *somewhat* dissatisfied (none were *very* dissatisfied).
 - The common reasons for not being more satisfied include lack of game and access problems.

WATERFOWL HUNTING

- A majority of waterfowl hunters in Washington in the 2013-2014 season were satisfied with their wild turkey hunting: 67% were satisfied. However, a not insubstantial percentage (29%) were dissatisfied.
 - Notable reasons for not being more satisfied with their waterfowl hunting were lack of game, the weather, personal issues such as health or time constraints, restrictive regulations, access problems, and crowding.

- Public land is a bit more used than private land in waterfowl hunting in Washington: 44% of waterfowl hunters do so mostly on public land, while 34% do so mostly on private land (20% do so on both about equally).
 - About 1 in 5 Washington waterfowl hunters (19%) lease private land for waterfowl hunting.

- About 1 in 6 waterfowl hunters in Washington (16%) are current members of a duck club.

- When asked in an open-ended question (i.e., the list of responses was *not* read to the respondents) to name what the money that is raised from the sale of state migratory bird stamps is used for, the majority of waterfowl hunters did not know (51% gave this response). Otherwise, 34% said the money is used for enhancing bird habitat on existing public lands, 17% mentioned it being used to purchase bird habitat threatened with loss or degradation, 9% said it is used to work with private landowners to gain access, and 7% said it is used to work with private landowners on habitat enhancement. (Multiple responses were allowed.)
 - A follow-up question asked waterfowl hunters to indicate what they think should be the priority uses of the money raised from the sale of migratory bird stamps. In this instance, the four choices were read to respondents. The results among the four uses are close (ranging from 17% to 28%); in other words, there is no consensus. The highest ranked, with 28% thinking it to be the top priority, is purchasing migratory bird habitat threatened with loss or degradation. But this is closely followed by enhancing migratory bird habitat on existing Department or other public lands (24%), working with private landowners to

gain hunting access (21%), and working with private landowners to enhance migratory bird habitat (17%).

- The large majority of waterfowl hunters support (68%) the practice of flooding agricultural grain fields for waterfowl hunting, with most of that being *strong* support. On the other hand, 20% oppose, most of that *strong* opposition.

BIGHORN SHEEP, MOOSE, AND MOUNTAIN GOAT HUNTING

- Hunters who had applied for a permit to hunt of any of these three species were asked to choose between two preferences: increased odds of a trophy animal but fewer permits issued, or decreased odds of a trophy animal but more permits issued. They are somewhat split, with 34% preferring decreased odds/more permits, and 20% preferring increased odds/fewer permits. Most commonly, they did not express a preference (41% had no preference).
- Regardless of how these permit applicants responded to the previous question, the survey asked all of them to indicate which possible methods they would prefer for increasing the odds of drawing a permit to hunt any of these three species (the list of possible methods were read to the respondents). Most commonly, they said that they do not support a change to the current system (36%), which far exceeds any other response, none of which has more than 16% in support of it. The top responses are allowing only hunters with the most points to draw (16%), reserving a portion of the permits available for those with the most points (14%), or creating a new drawing category for hunters age 65 years or older (12%). Other options have only single-digit support, as shown on the graph.

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (hereinafter referred to as the Department) to gather information on hunters' opinions on and attitudes toward various hunting regulations, their desires regarding potential management strategies, and their participation in hunting various species. The study entailed a telephone survey of licensed Washington hunters, both resident and nonresident. Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

USE OF TELEPHONES FOR THE SURVEY

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the almost universal ownership of telephones among Washington hunters (both landlines and cell phones were called). Additionally, telephone surveys, relative to mail or Internet surveys, allow for more scientific sampling and data collection, provide higher quality data, obtain higher response rates, are more timely, and are more cost-effective. Telephone surveys also have fewer negative effects on the environment than do mail surveys because of reduced use of paper and reduced energy consumption for delivering and returning the questionnaires.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the Department, based on the research team's familiarity with hunting and natural resources. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey. Some sections of the questionnaire were common to all species, and other parts of the questionnaire were specific to deer, elk, and so forth.

SURVEY SAMPLE

The sample of licensed hunters was obtained from the Department. The sample was stratified by species type to obtain a set number of completed interviews among hunters of five species/species groups: deer (130 interviews), elk (130), black bear (130), cougar (130), and small game (260). For each question, the graph label indicates which subsample answered the question; on questions common to all respondents, the graph shows a bar for each subsample. Although the

subsamples were chosen based on one species, most of the hunters had also hunted other species. For instance, 13% of small game hunters had hunted elk.

TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING FACILITIES

A central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house telephone interviewing facilities. These facilities are staffed by interviewers with experience conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on the subjects of outdoor recreation and natural resources.

To ensure the integrity of the telephone survey data, Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations. Methods of instruction included lecture and role-playing. The Survey Center Managers and other professional staff conducted a project briefing with the interviewers prior to the administration of this survey. Interviewers were instructed on type of study, study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, interview length, termination points and qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey questionnaire, reading of the survey questions, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey questionnaire.

INTERVIEWING DATES AND TIMES

Telephone surveying times are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday from noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, and to provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. When a respondent could not be reached on the first call, subsequent calls were placed on different days of the week and at different times of the day. The survey was conducted in August 2014.

TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA COLLECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language (QPL). The survey data were entered into the computer as each interview was being conducted, eliminating

manual data entry after the completion of the survey and the concomitant data entry errors that may occur with manual data entry. The survey questionnaire was programmed so that QPL branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection.

The Survey Center Managers and statisticians monitored the data collection, including monitoring of the actual telephone interviews without the interviewers' knowledge, to evaluate the performance of each interviewer and ensure the integrity of the data. The survey questionnaire itself contains error checkers and computation statements to ensure quality and consistent data. After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians checked each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness. Responsive Management obtained a total of 914 completed interviews.

DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. The analysis includes a comparison of some of the answers with a survey conducted in 2007. Note that there were differences in the license structure in Washington between those two survey years, which means that there were slight differences in the sample (because the sample was drawn from licenses). Some of the differences in the results in the two survey years (2007 and 2014), therefore, are a product of the changes over time, and some of the differences are a product of slightly different samples. These graphs are presented in the text immediately after their companion graphs from this survey year.

SAMPLING ERRORS

Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. The sampling error for each hunter subsample is shown in the tabulation on the following page. Sampling errors were calculated using the formula described on the following page, as well.

	Sample	Population	Sampling error
Deer	144	154,219	8.16
Elk	132	100,511	8.52
Black Bear	135	58,942	8.42
Cougar	135	51,465	8.42
Small game	368	91,273	5.10

Sampling Error Equation

$$B = \left(\sqrt{\frac{N_p(.25)}{N_s} - .25} \right) (1.96)$$

Where: B = maximum sampling error (as decimal)
 N_p = population size (i.e., total number who could be surveyed)
 N_s = sample size (i.e., total number of respondents surveyed)

Derived from formula: p. 206 in Dillman, D. A. 2000. *Mail and Internet Surveys*. John Wiley & Sons, NY.

Note: This is a simplified version of the formula that calculates the maximum sampling error using a 50:50 split (the most conservative calculation because a 50:50 split would give maximum variation).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRESENTATION OF RESULTS IN THE REPORT

In examining the results, it is important to be aware that the questionnaire included several types of questions:

- Open-ended questions are those in which no answer set is read to the respondents; rather, they can respond with anything that comes to mind from the question.
- Closed-ended questions have an answer set from which to choose.
- Single or multiple response questions: Some questions allow only a single response, while other questions allow respondents to give more than one response or choose all that apply. Those that allow more than a single response are indicated on the graphs with the label, "Multiple Responses Allowed."
- Scaled questions: Many closed-ended questions (but not all) are in a scale, such as excellent-good-fair-poor.
- Series questions: Many questions are part of a series, and the results are primarily intended to be examined relative to the other questions in that series (although results of the questions individually can also be valuable). Typically, results of all questions in a series are shown together.

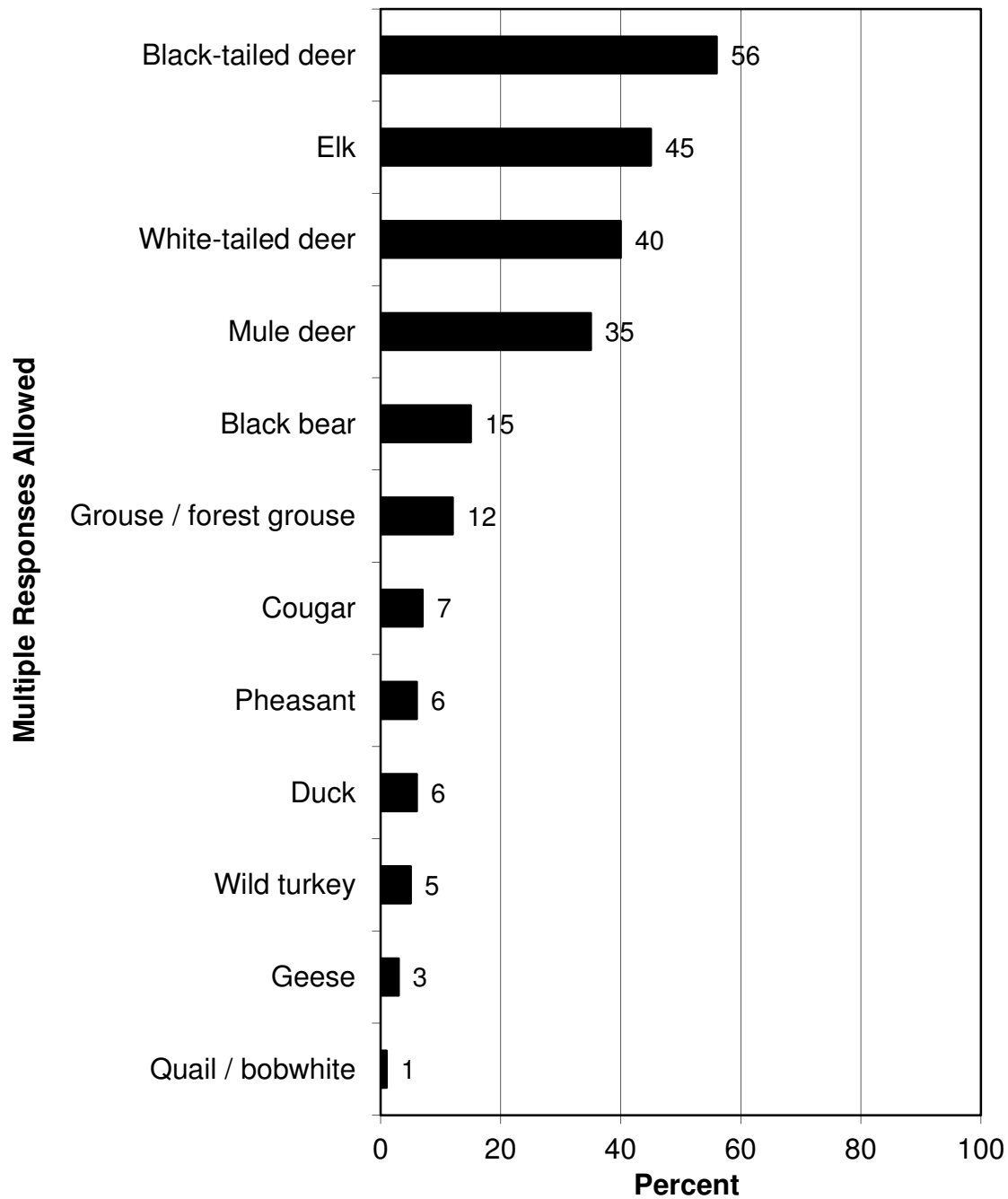
Some graphs show an average, either the mean or median (or both). The mean is simply the sum of all numbers divided by the number of respondents. Because outliers (extremely high or low numbers relative to most of the other responses) may skew the mean, the median may be shown. The median is the number at which half the sample is above and the other half is below. In other words, a median of \$150 means that half the sample gave an answer of more than \$150 and the other half gave an answer of less than \$150.

Most graphs show results rounded to the nearest integer; however, all data are stored in decimal format, and all calculations are performed on unrounded numbers. For this reason, some results may not sum to exactly 100% because of this rounding on the graphs. Additionally, rounding may cause apparent discrepancies of 1 percentage point between the graphs and the reported results of combined responses (e.g., when “strongly support” and “moderately support” are summed to determine the total percentage in support).

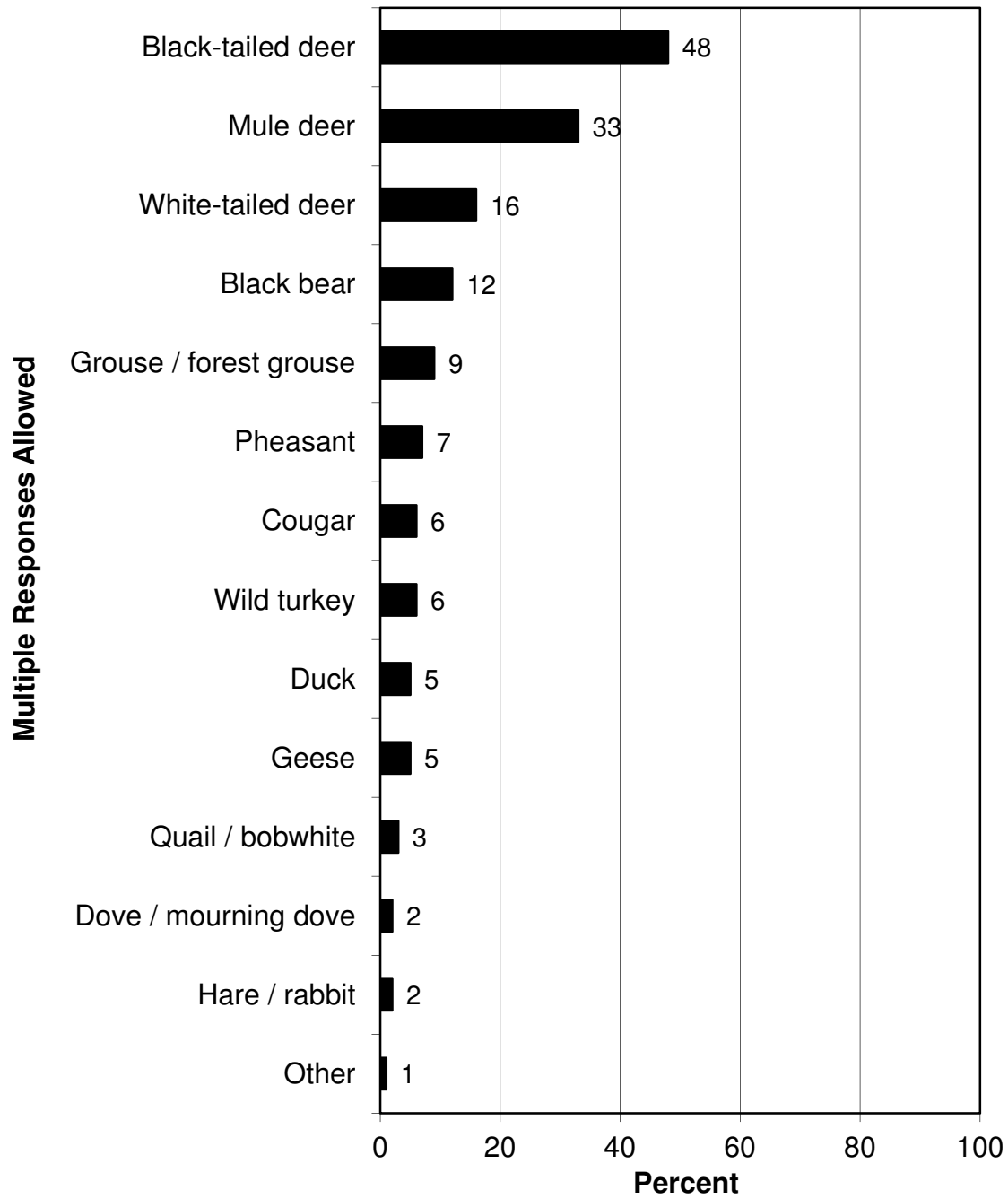
SPECIES HUNTED

- Deer hunters, elk hunters, black bear hunters, cougar hunters, and small game hunters were asked to name all the species they hunted in the 2013-2014 season. The results are shown for each type of hunter. There is much crossover participation, as evidenced by the graphs. For instance, 45% of deer hunters had also hunted elk, and 15% of deer hunters had hunted black bear.
- Deer hunters' top species are black-tailed deer (56%), elk (45%), white-tailed deer (40%), mule deer (35%), black bear (15%), and grouse (12%). All other species had less than 10% of deer hunters seeking them.
 - Elk hunters' top species (in addition to elk) are black-tailed deer (48%), mule deer (33%), white-tailed deer (16%), and black bear (12%).
 - Black bear hunters' top species (in addition to black bear) are elk (61%), mule deer (also 61%), white-tailed deer (39%), black-tailed deer (35%), cougar (30%), grouse (24%), and wild turkey (13%).
 - Cougar hunters' top species (in addition to cougar) are elk (76%), black bear (53%), black-tailed deer (43%), mule deer (41%), white-tailed deer (31%), and grouse (17%).
 - Small game hunters' top species are pheasant (49%), duck (35%), grouse (23%), geese (16%), quail (13%), elk (13%), white-tailed deer (12%), mule deer (11%), black-tailed deer (10%), and wild turkey (also 10%).
 - Note that the sample stratification based on one species did not preclude hunters from hunting other species, as evidenced, for instance, by small game hunters also hunting elk and deer.

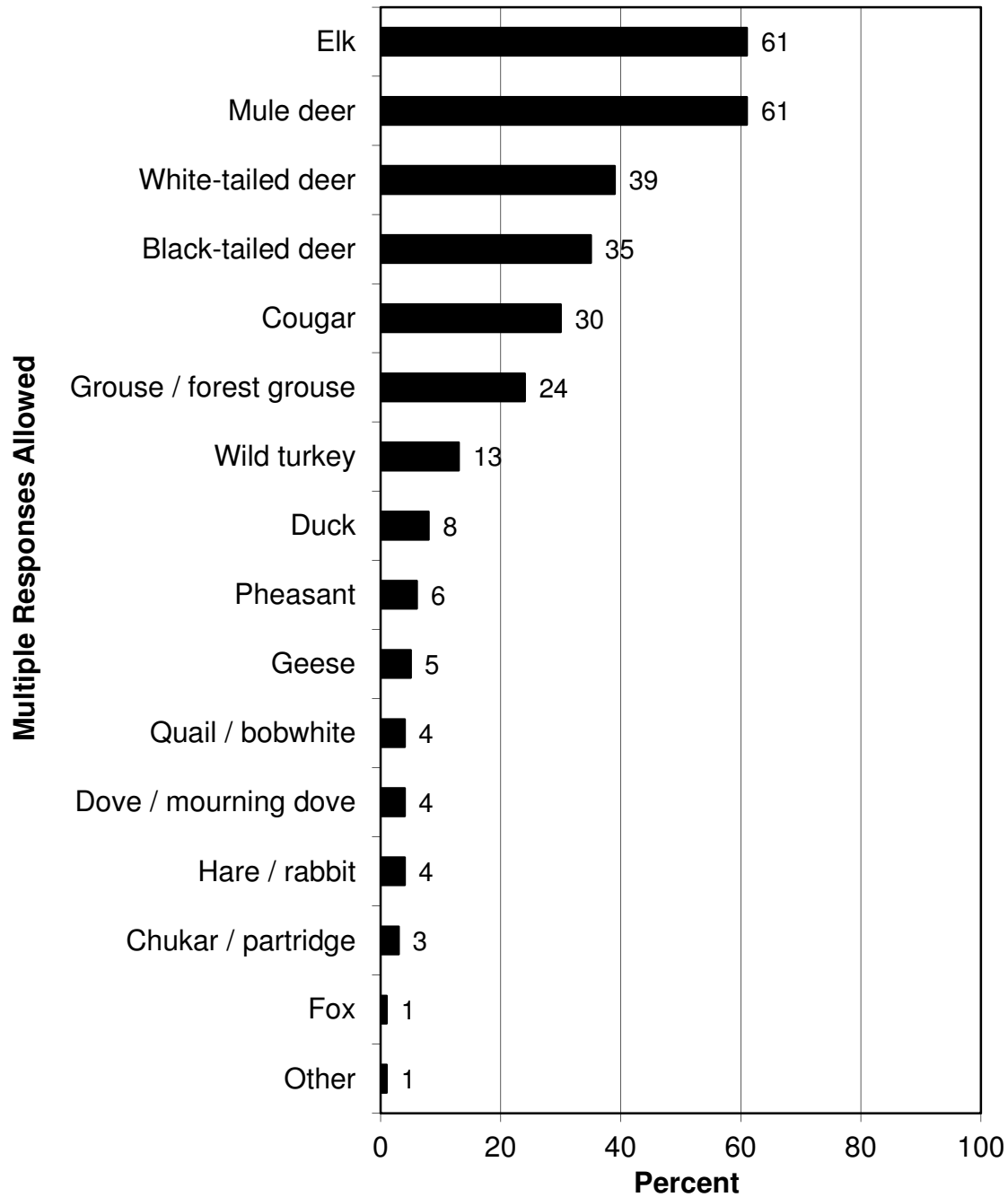
Q25. What types of game did you hunt in Washington in the 2013-2014 season? (Deer hunters.) (Note: 100% had hunted some type of deer.)



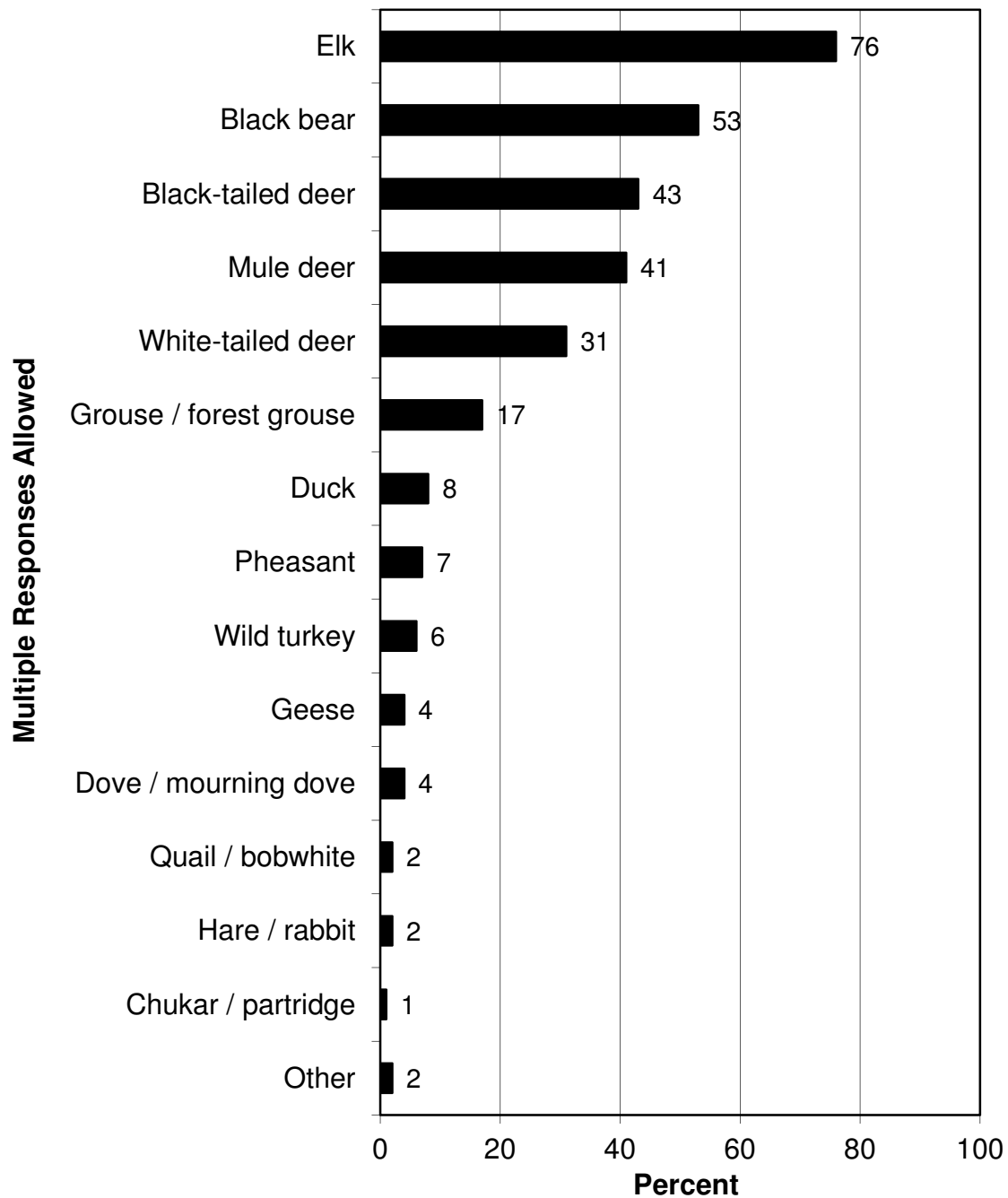
Q25. What types of game did you hunt in Washington in the 2013-2014 season? (Elk hunters.) (Note: 100% had hunted elk.)



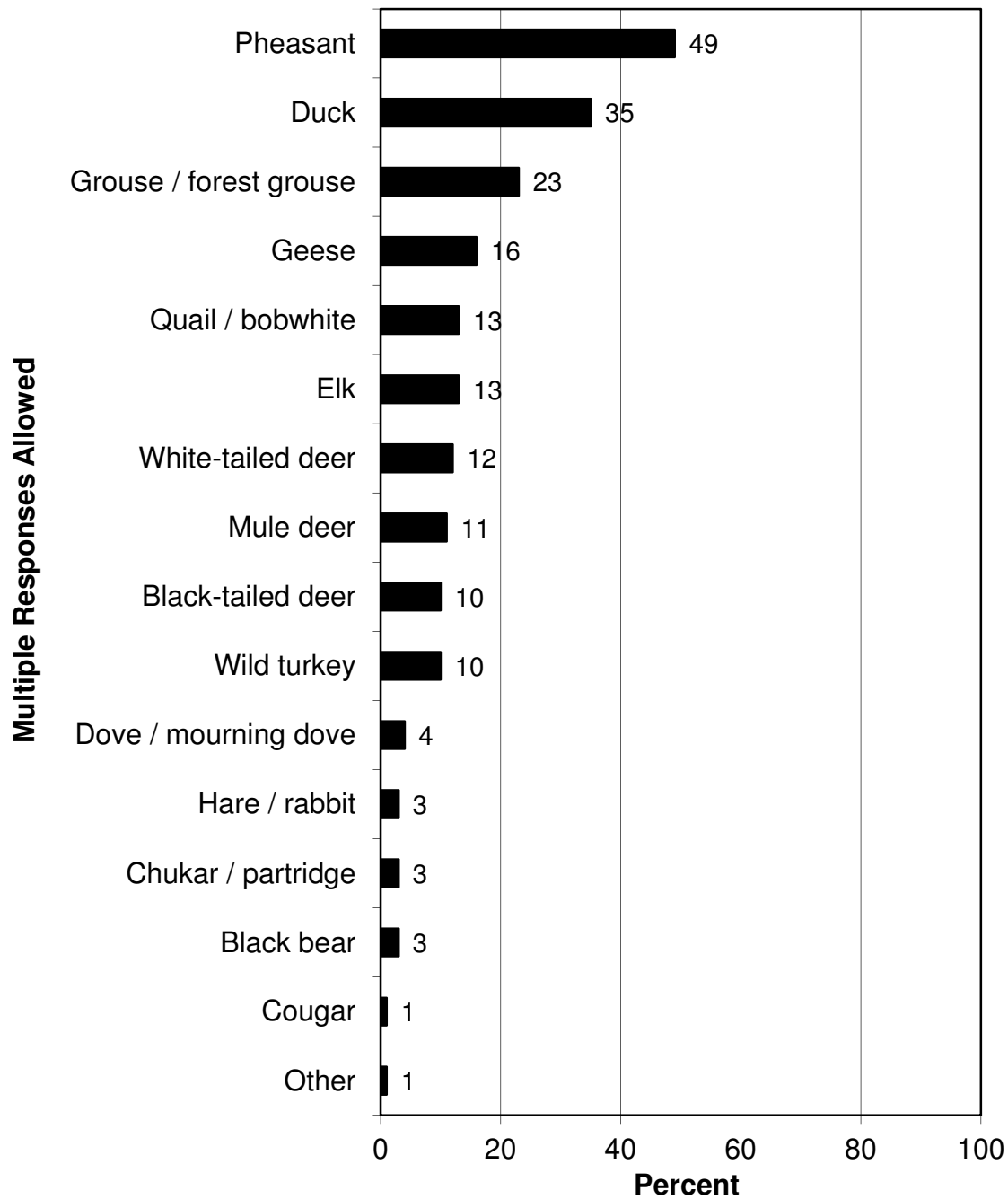
Q25. What types of game did you hunt in Washington in the 2013-2014 season? (Black bear hunters.) (Note: 100% had hunted black bear.)



Q25. What types of game did you hunt in Washington in the 2013-2014 season? (Cougar hunters.) (Note: 100% had hunted cougar.)



**Q25. What types of game did you hunt in Washington in the 2013-2014 season?
(Small game hunters.) (Note: 100% had hunted some type of small game.)**



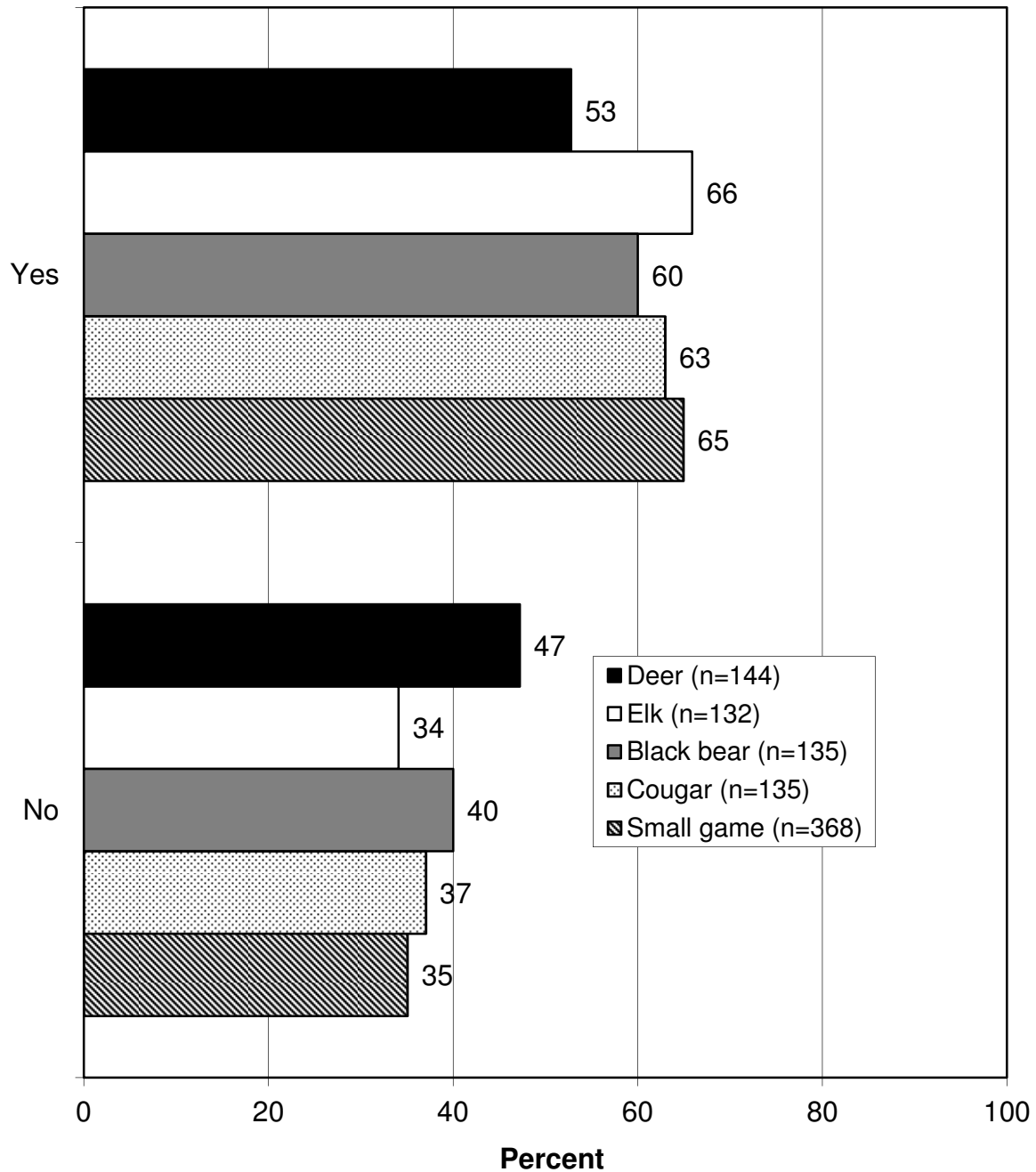
HUNTING LOCATIONS AND ACCESS

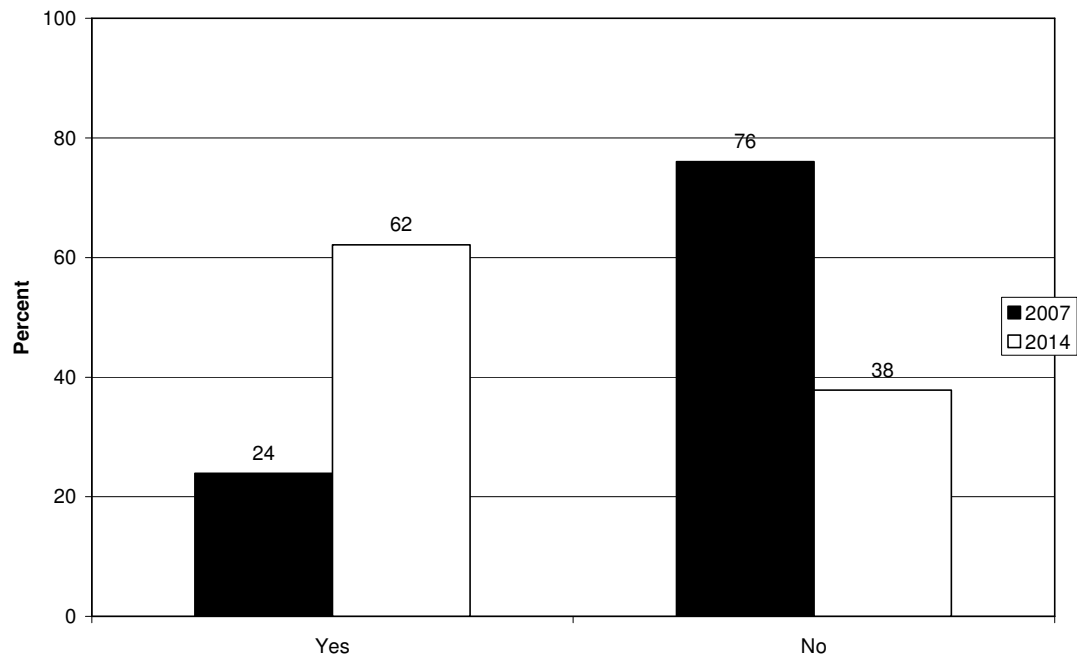
HUNTING LOCATIONS IN GENERAL

- From a little over half to two-thirds of the various hunter groups had hunted outside of Washington at some time: 53% of deer hunters had, and 66% of elk hunters had. All other types of hunters fell between those percentages.

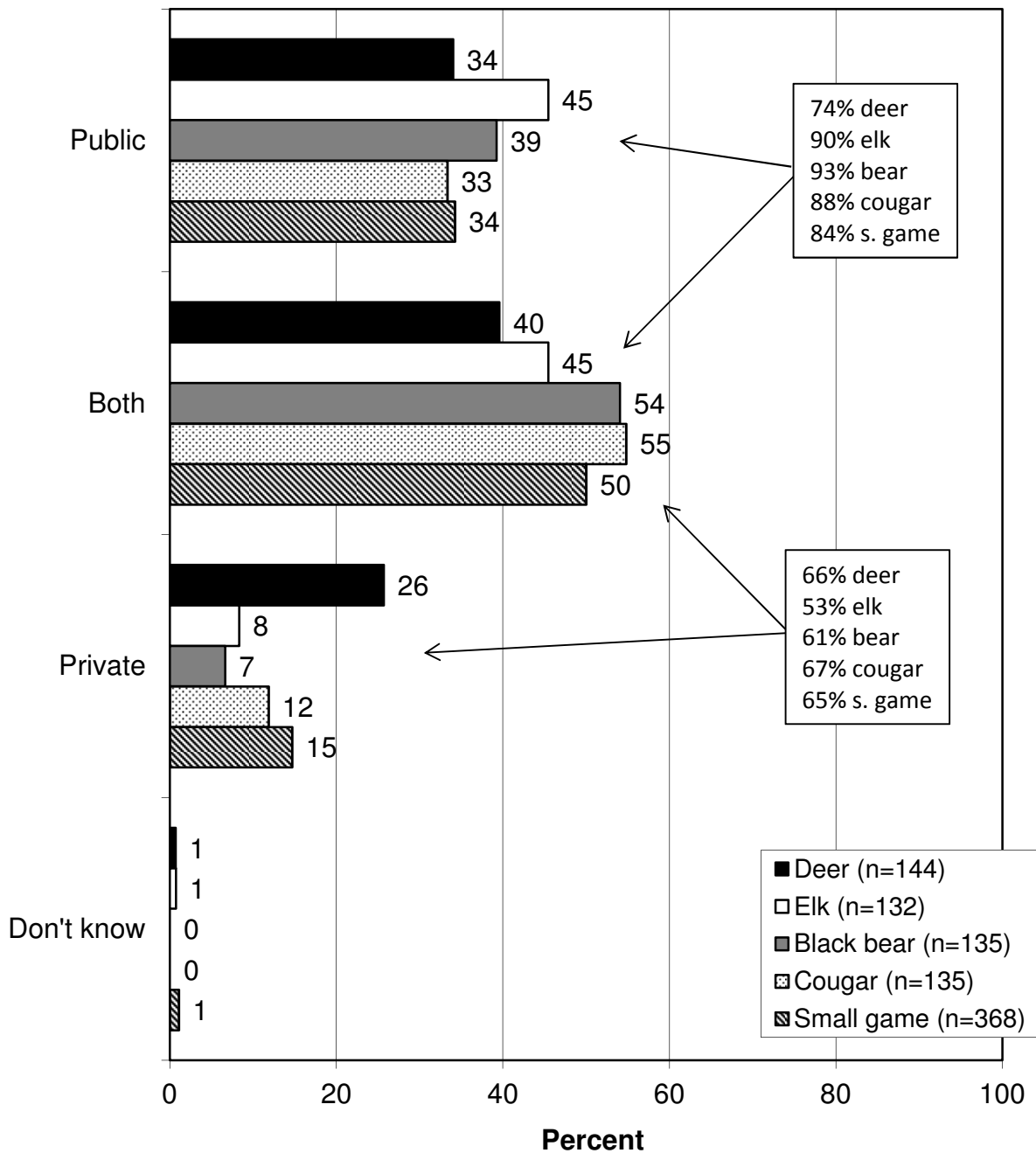
- Hunting on public land exceeds hunting on private land for all hunter types. Elk hunters have the highest percentage hunting on public land (45% do). On the other hand, deer hunters have the highest percentage hunting on private land (26% do). In looking at totals for public land (sum of “public” and “both”): 74% of deer hunters, 90% of elk hunters, 93% of black bear hunters, 88% of cougar hunters, and 84% of small game hunters hunt on public land at least some of the time.
 - Among those who hunted on public land, the types of public land on which they hunted is shown. National Forests and National Grasslands lead the list for all types of hunters.
 - Among those who hunted on private land, friends’ land/family members’ land and timber company land are important land types for deer hunters, elk hunters, black bear hunters, and cougar hunters. For small game hunters, the two predominant types of private land are farmers’/ranchers’ lands and friends’ land/family members’ land.

Q27. Have you ever gone hunting anywhere outside of Washington?

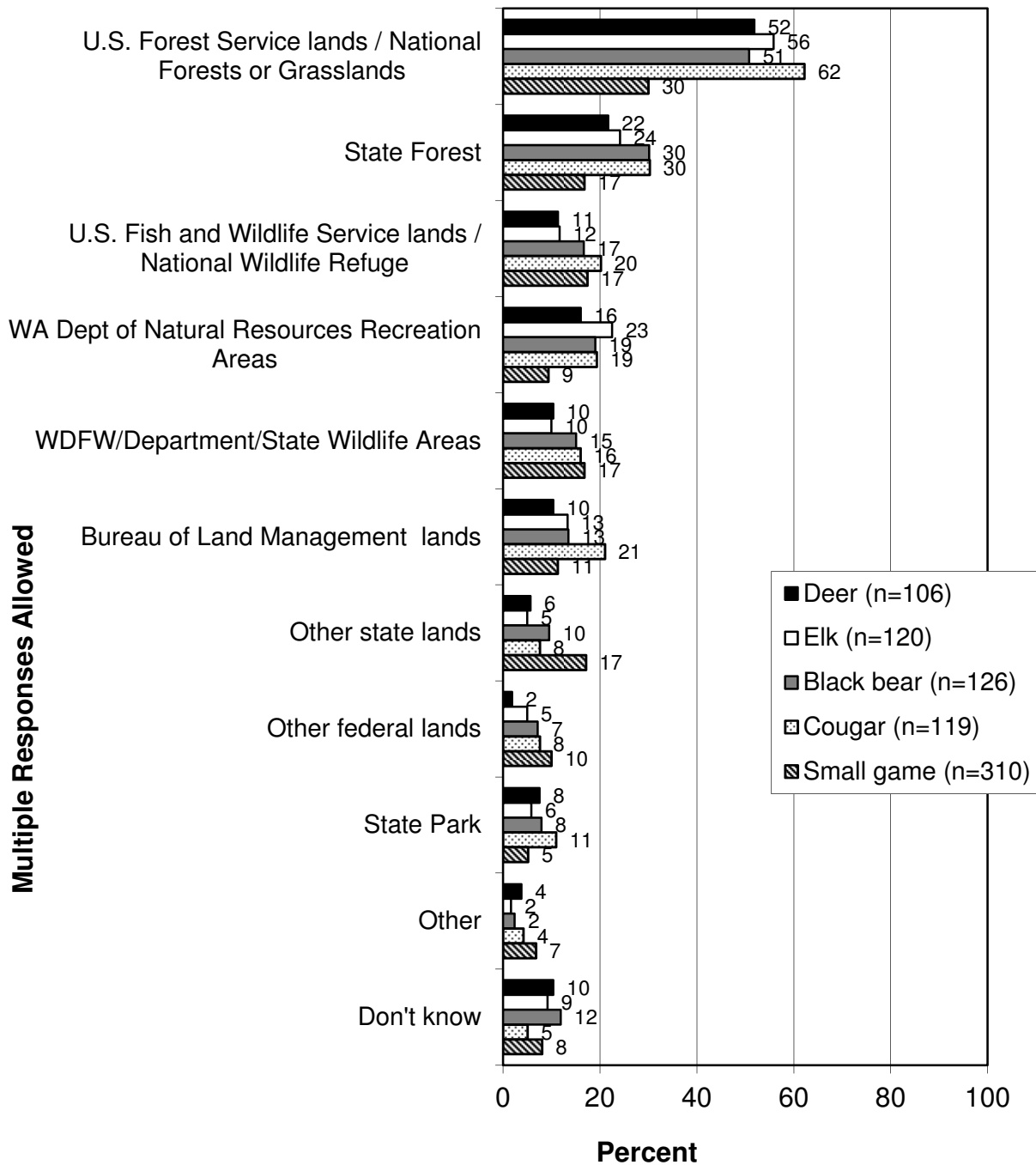


Q27. Have you ever gone hunting anywhere outside of Washington?

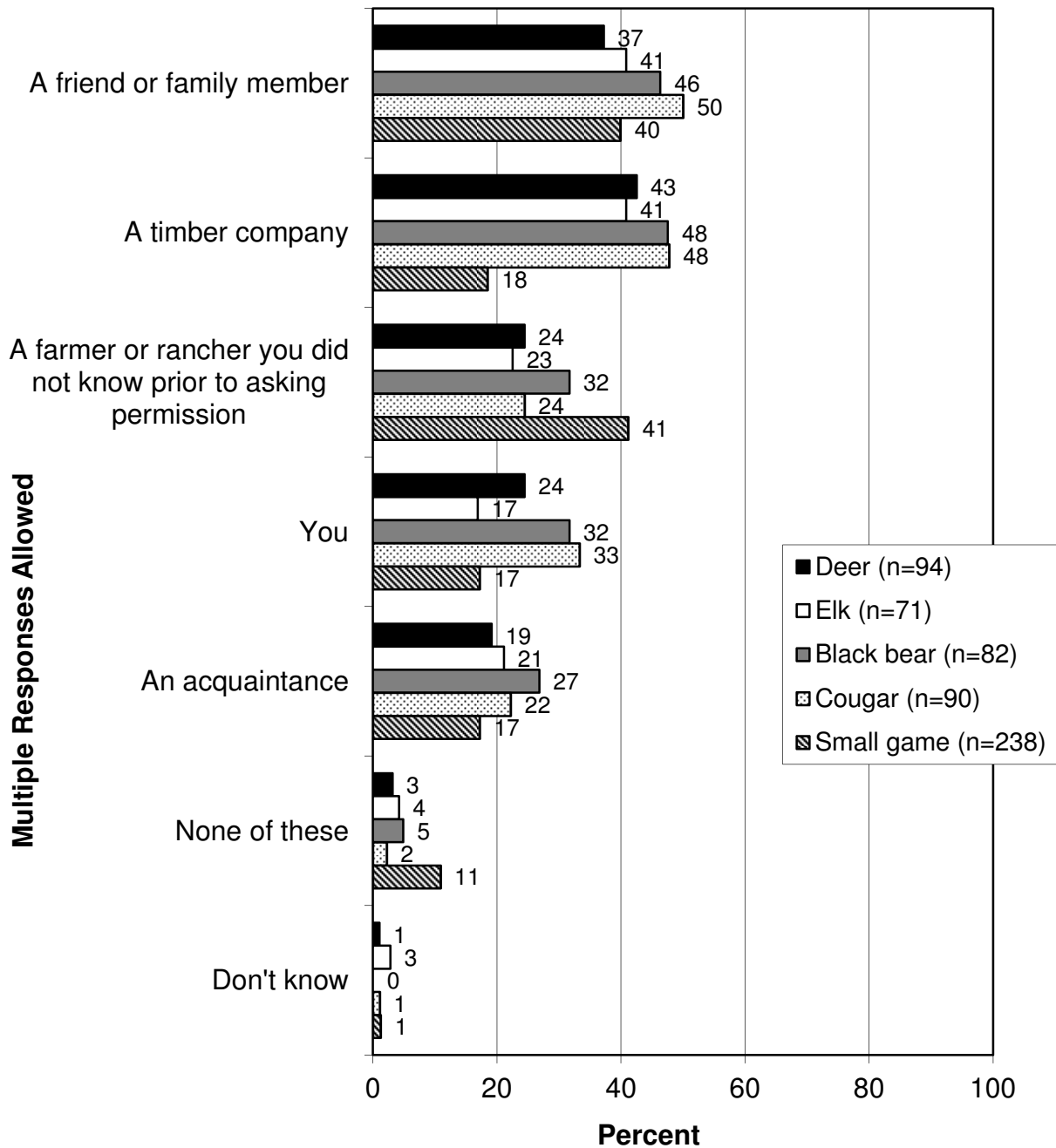
Q28. Did you hunt on public land, private land, or both in Washington in the past 3 years?



Q31. Which public lands have you hunted on in Washington in the past 3 years? (Asked of those who hunted on public land.)



**Q34. In the past 3 years, have you hunted on private land owned by any of the following?
 (Asked of those who hunted on private land.)**



LANDS ENROLLED IN PRIVATE LANDS ACCESS PROGRAMS

- From 8% to 19% of hunters have hunted on private lands enrolled in the Department's private land access programs. The highest percentages using these lands are small game hunters, cougar hunters, and elk hunters.
 - The particular programs through which hunters gained access are shown; the most popular of them is the "Feel Free to Hunt" program, followed by the "Hunt by Written Permission" program.
 - The programs are perceived positively, with a majority of each type of hunter who used one of those programs saying that they were satisfied with the program. Among those who used one of the programs, satisfaction is at 72% among deer hunters, 81% among elk hunters, 80% among black bear hunters, 88% among cougar hunters, and 80% among small game hunters.
 - Common reasons for not being more satisfied include access problems, lack of game, poor habitat, crowding, and fees. Two graphs are shown: one broken down by each type of hunter, and a second of all hunters who got this question together (because so few of some types of hunters received the question). Note that the graph of all hunters together does not weight them so that each type of hunter would be properly proportioned in the total; rather, all hunters who received the question were combined.

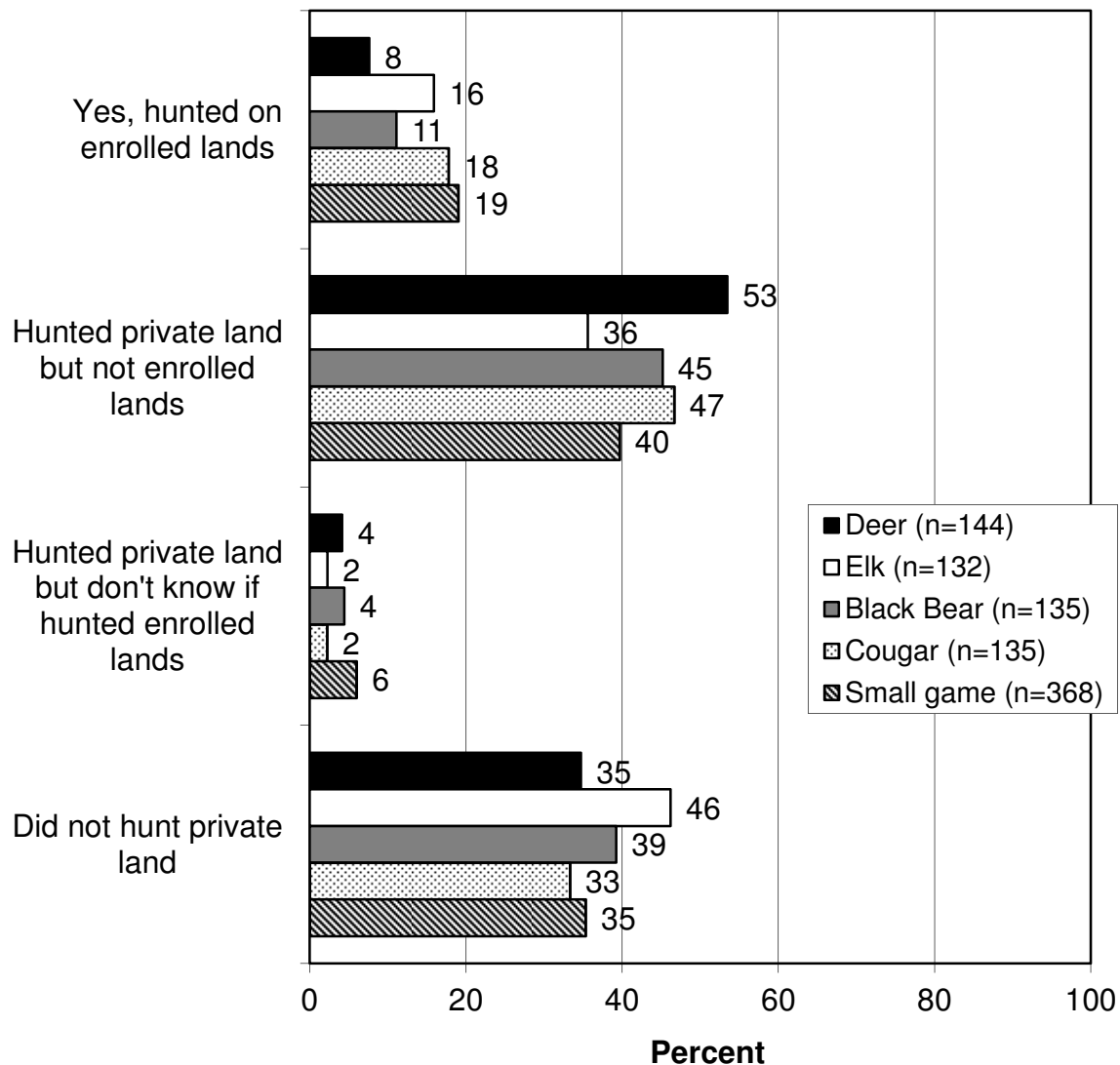
- Regardless of whether they use private land or not, or whether they use access programs, hunters of all types overwhelmingly think that access to private lands is important: the percentage responding with *very* important and *somewhat* important together range from 82% to 91%; no more than 10% of any hunter group think it is unimportant.

- Hunters are split on whether they support or oppose a requirement to purchase a permit or pass for access to lands enrolled in the Department's private land access programs, if the revenue was to be used by the Department to provide and manage these programs. For each hunter group except elk hunters, more support than oppose, but the percentages are close for all except small game hunters:
 - Among deer hunters, 48% support, but 41% oppose.
 - Among elk hunters, 41% support, but 45% oppose.
 - Among black bear hunters, 52% support, but 37% oppose.
 - Among cougar hunters, 52% support, but 40% oppose.
 - Among small game hunters, 63% support, while 28% oppose.

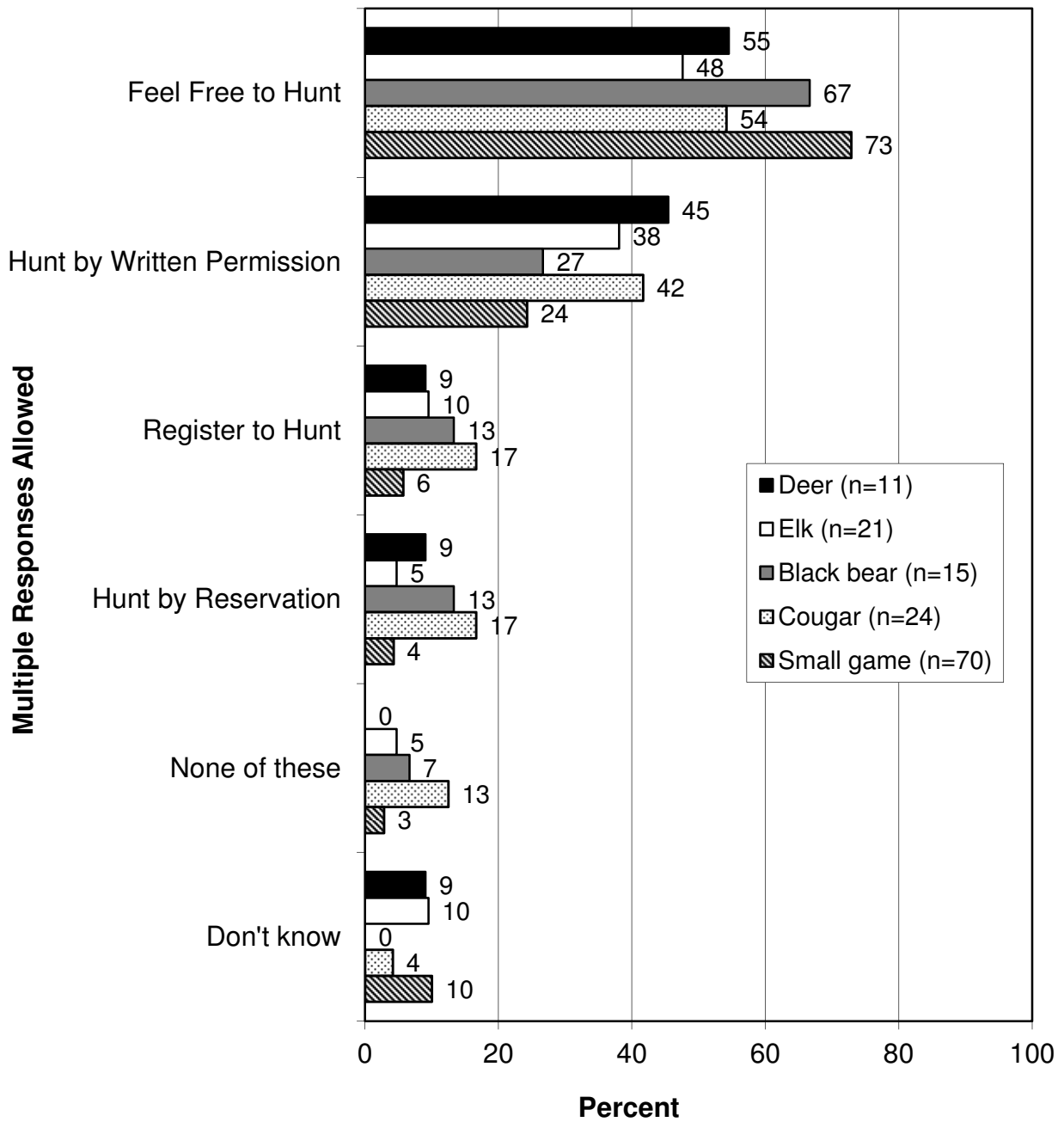
- A similar question to the one above asked about support for or opposition to the permit requirement, but this time the hunter was given the condition that the revenue be used by the Department to provide access to timber company properties. In this one, hunters are again split, with support just a bit ahead of opposition:
 - Among deer hunters, 53% support, but 37% oppose.
 - Among elk hunters, 46% support, but 42% oppose.
 - Among black bear hunters, 49% support, but 35% oppose.
 - Among cougar hunters, 56% support, but 35% oppose.
 - Among small game hunters, 56% support, while 31% oppose.
 - A follow-up question asked what the fee should be, if a permit fee were charged. Other than "don't know" and "nothing/free," the most common responses are no more than \$30.

- Two questions asked about willingness to pay to hunt on private land.
 - The majority of all five types of hunters would be willing to pay a farmer or rancher for the opportunity to hunt on the farm/ranch land: from 59% to 73% would be willing to pay. Nonetheless, those not willing to pay make up not insubstantial percentages, ranging from 23% to 36%.
 - The majority of all except elk hunters would be willing to pay a timber company for the opportunity to hunt on the timber company land: 54% of deer hunters, 55% of black bear hunters, 59% of cougar hunters, and 56% of small game hunters would be willing to pay (among elk hunters, 45% would be willing to pay). Among elk hunters, 51% would not be willing to pay; the other groups range from 37% to 41% not willing to pay.
 - In comparing the two questions, there is more support for paying a farmer/rancher than there is for paying a timber company.

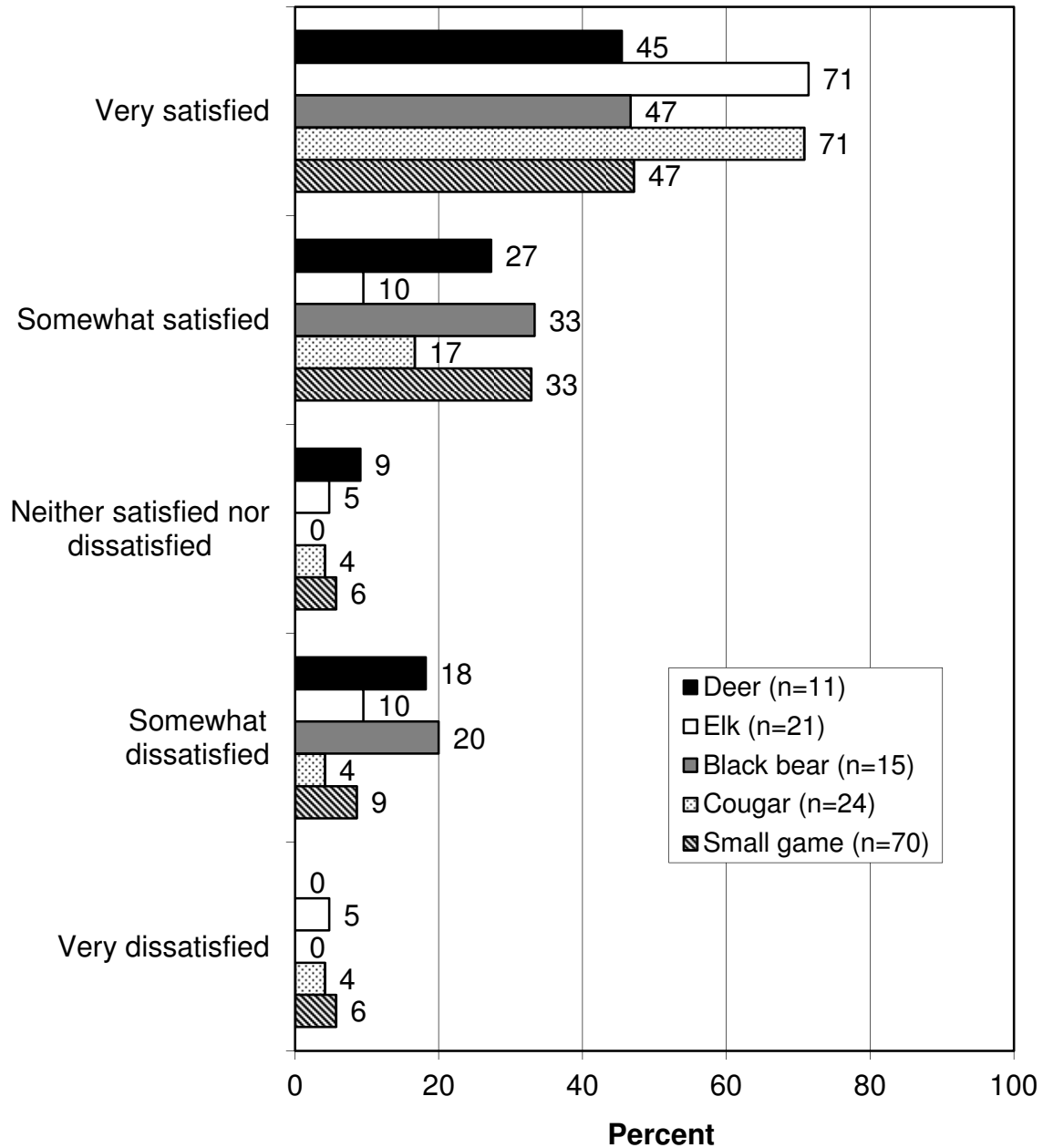
Q35. In the past 3 years, have you hunted on private lands enrolled in a Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's private lands access program, such as "Feel Free to Hunt," "Hunt by Written Permission," "Hunt by Reservation," or "Register to Hunt"?



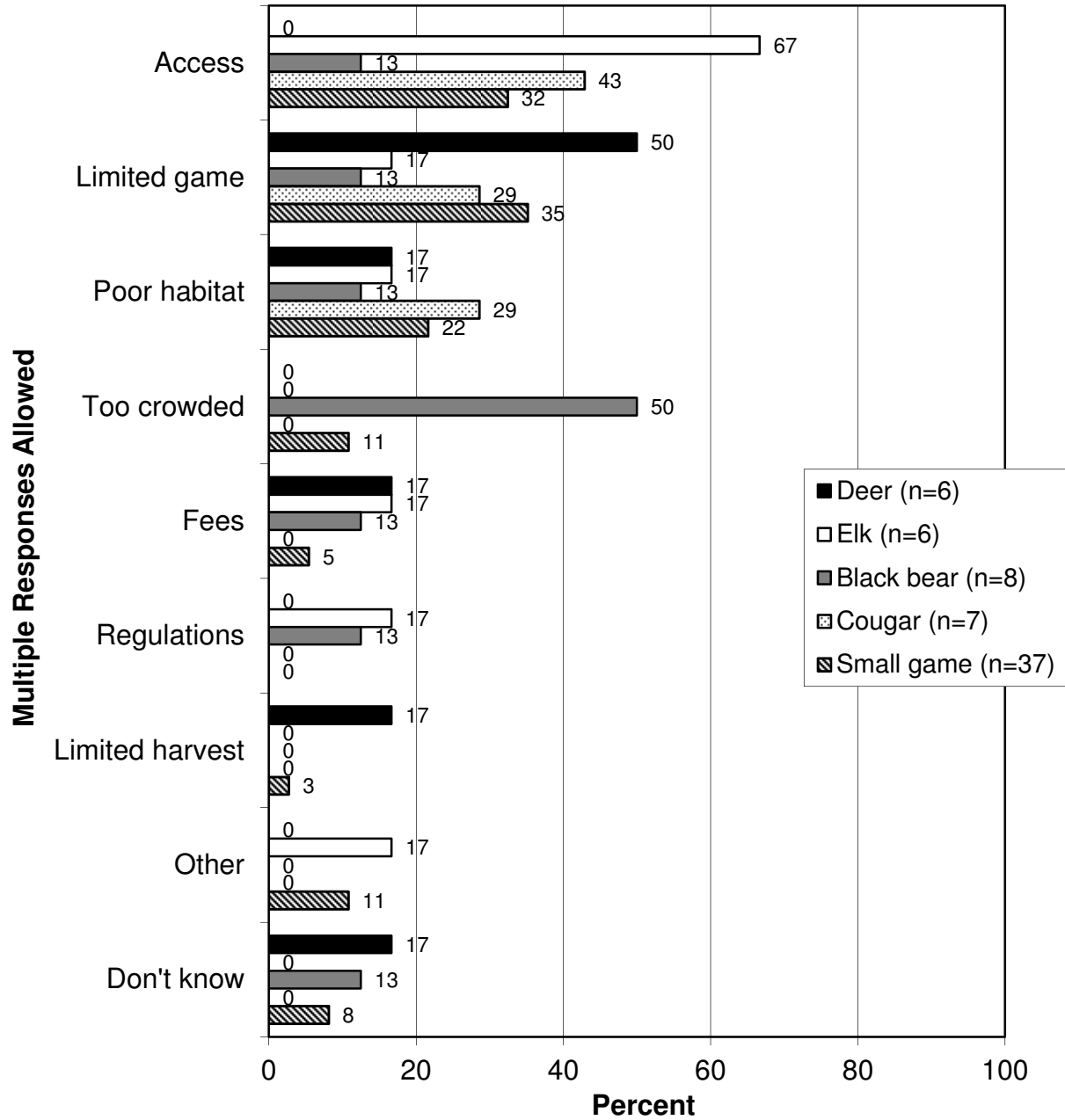
Q38. Specifically, through which Department access programs did you hunt on private land in the past 3 years? (Asked of those who hunted through a Department access program.)



Q39. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your hunting on lands in the private lands access program?

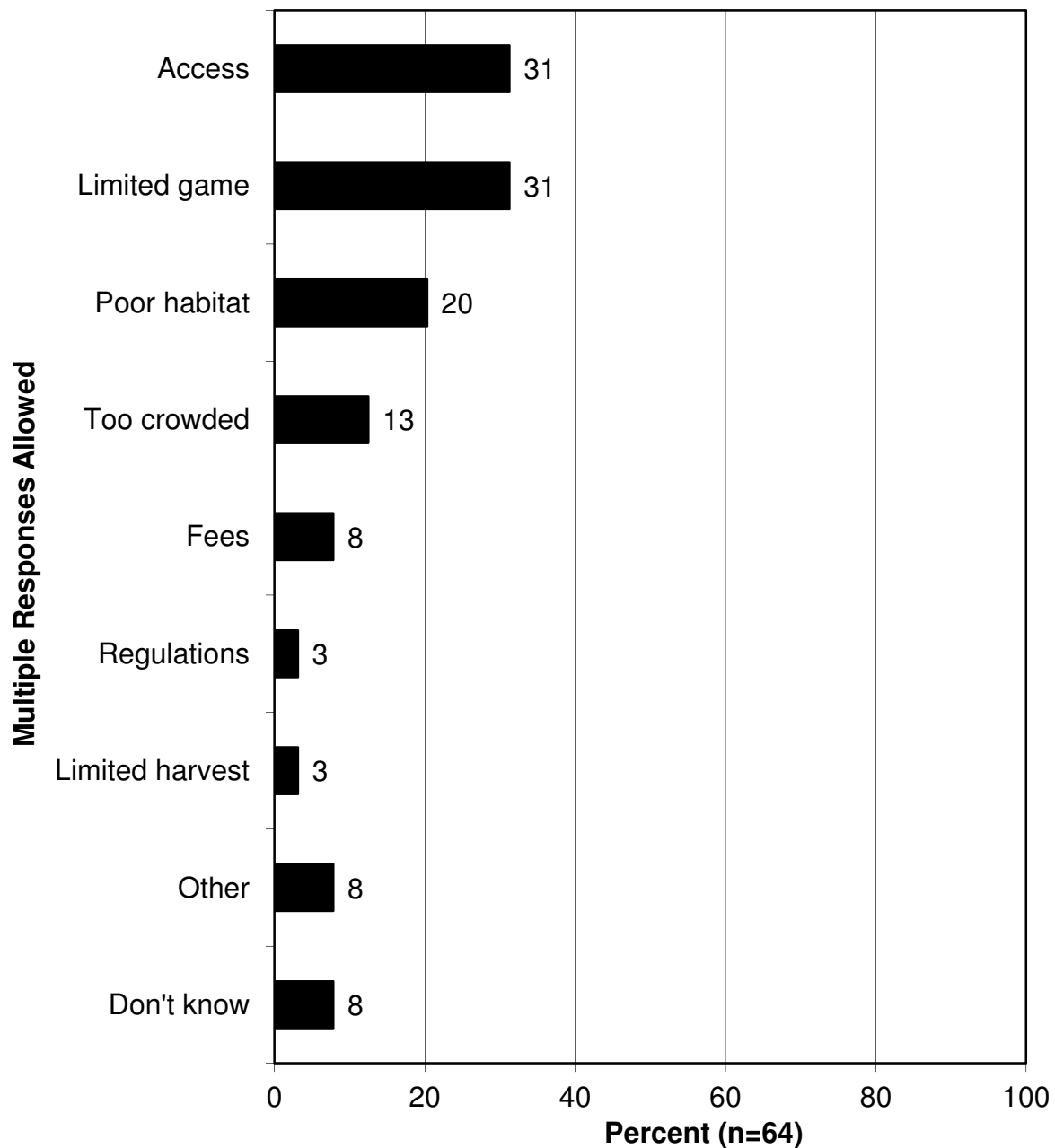


Q40. Why weren't you more satisfied with your hunting on lands in the private lands access program? (Asked of those who were not very satisfied.)

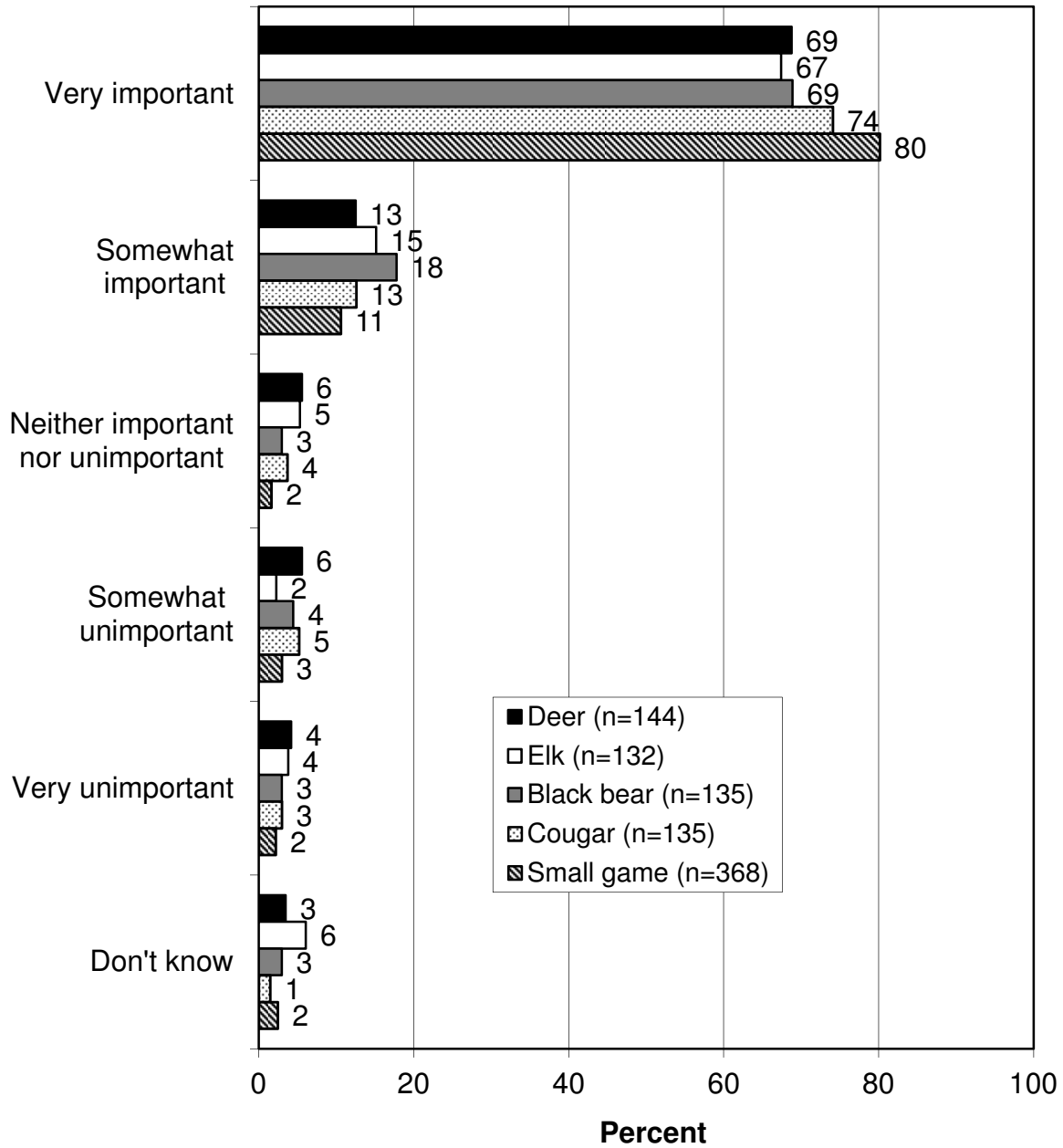


(Note: Groups are not weighted; data amalgamated simply to show the top programs among all hunters in the sample who received the question.)

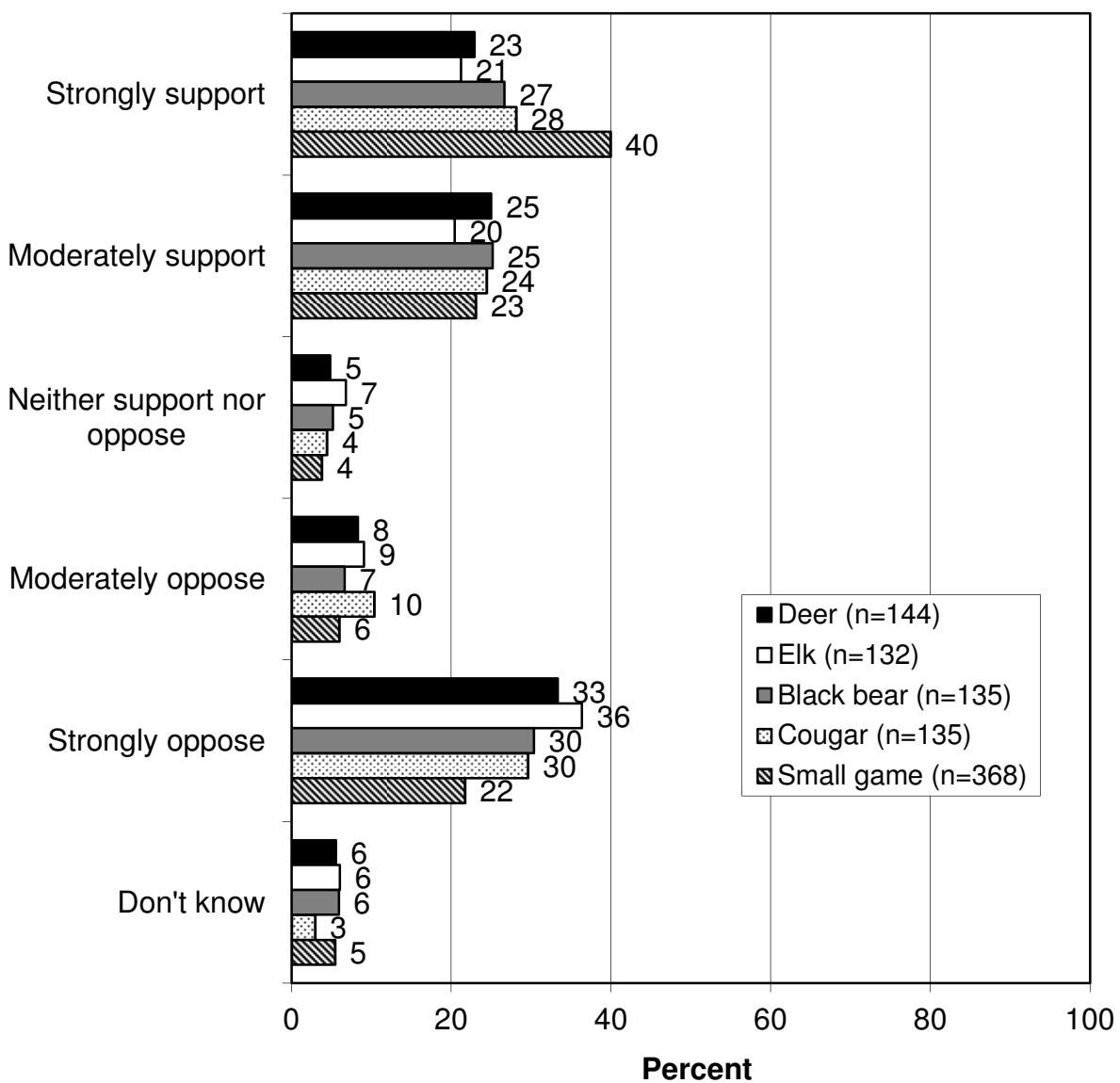
Q40. Why weren't you more satisfied with your hunting on lands in the private lands access program? (Asked of those who were not very satisfied.) (All hunters together.)



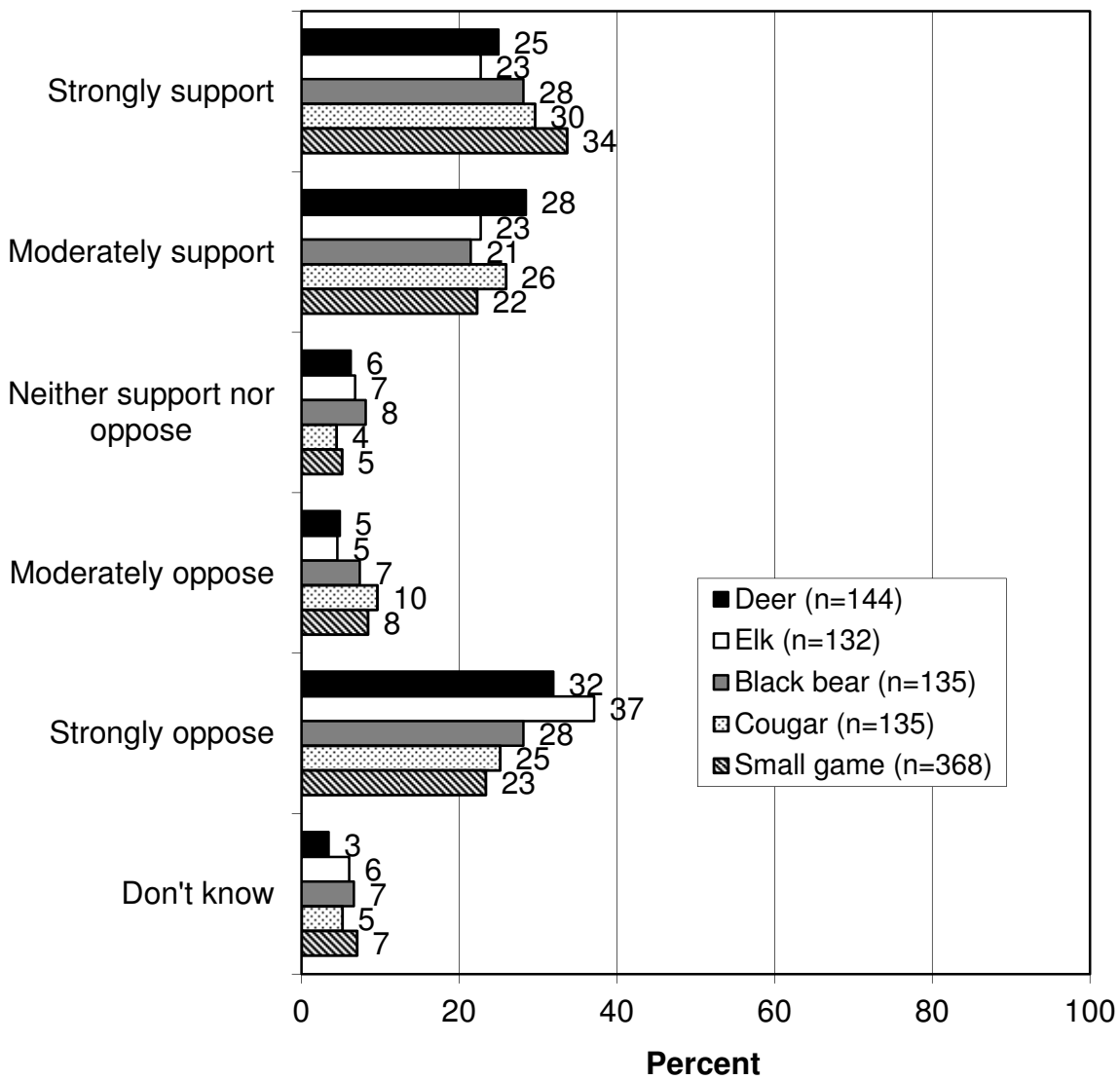
Q41. In your opinion, how important or unimportant is access to private lands for recreational hunting in Washington?



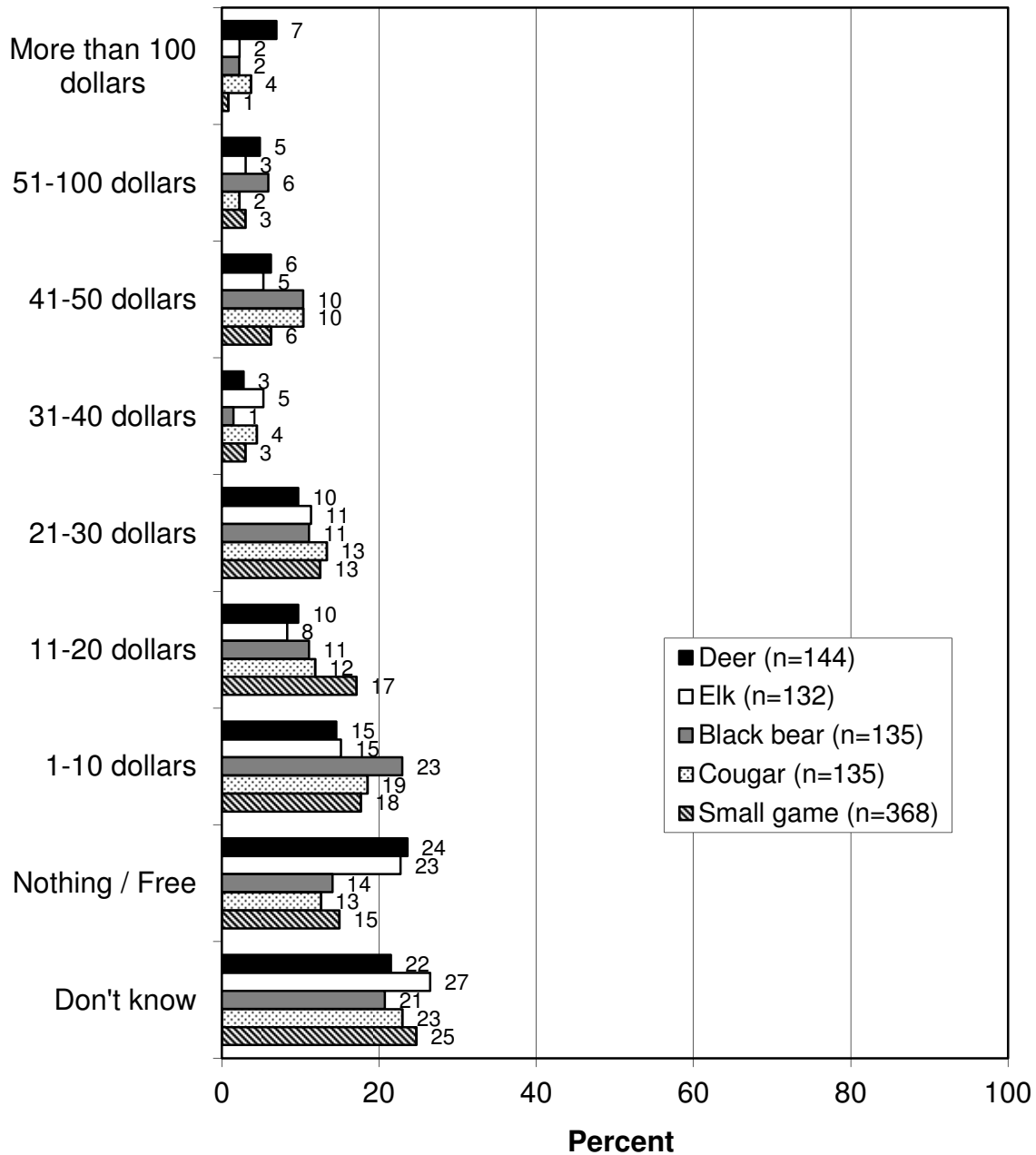
Q42. Would you support or oppose a requirement to purchase a permit or pass for access to lands enrolled in the Department's private land access programs if the revenue was used by the Department to provide and manage these programs?



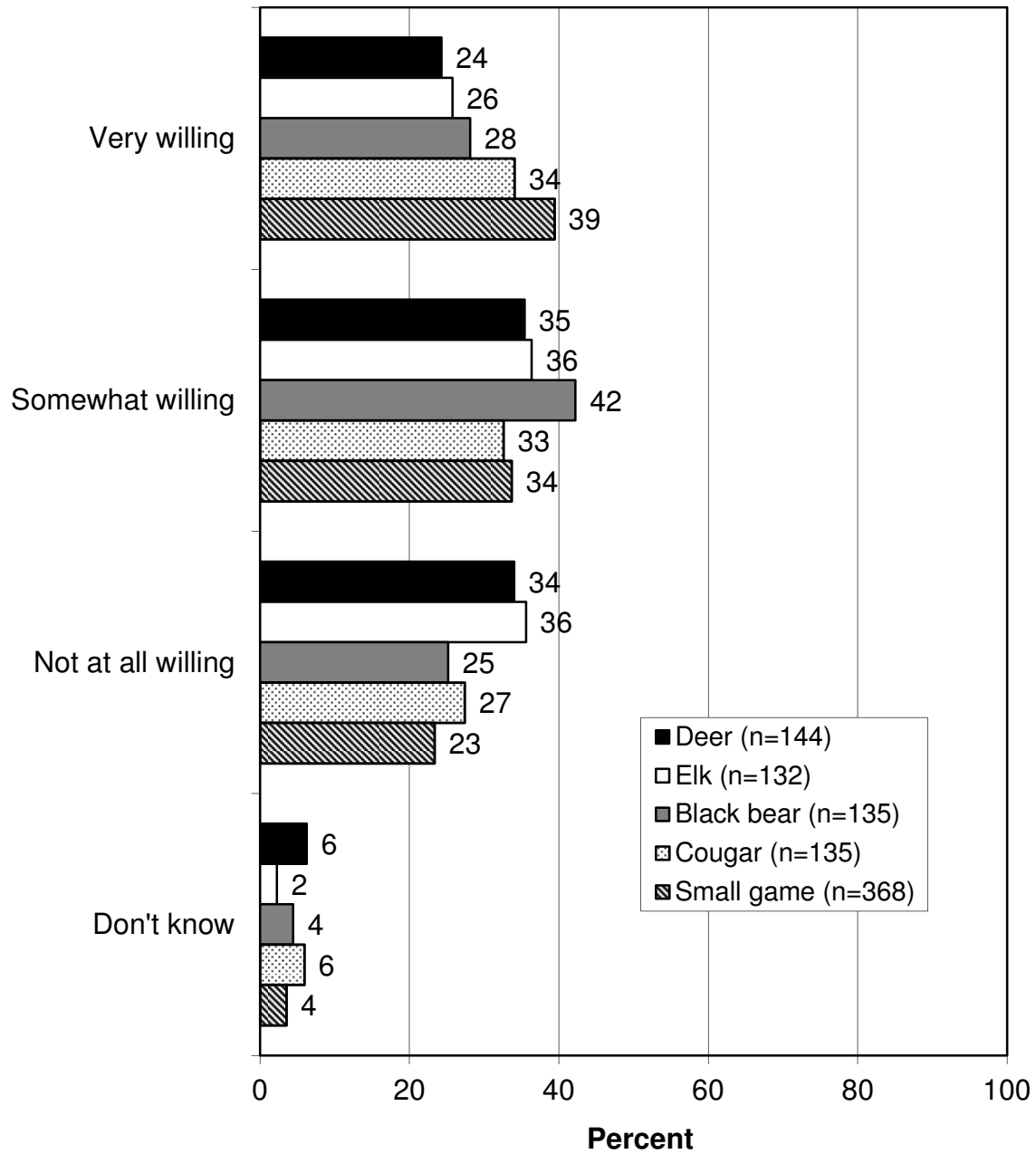
Q43. Would you support or oppose a requirement to purchase a permit or pass for access to lands enrolled in the Department's private land access programs if the revenue was used by the Department to provide access to timber company properties?



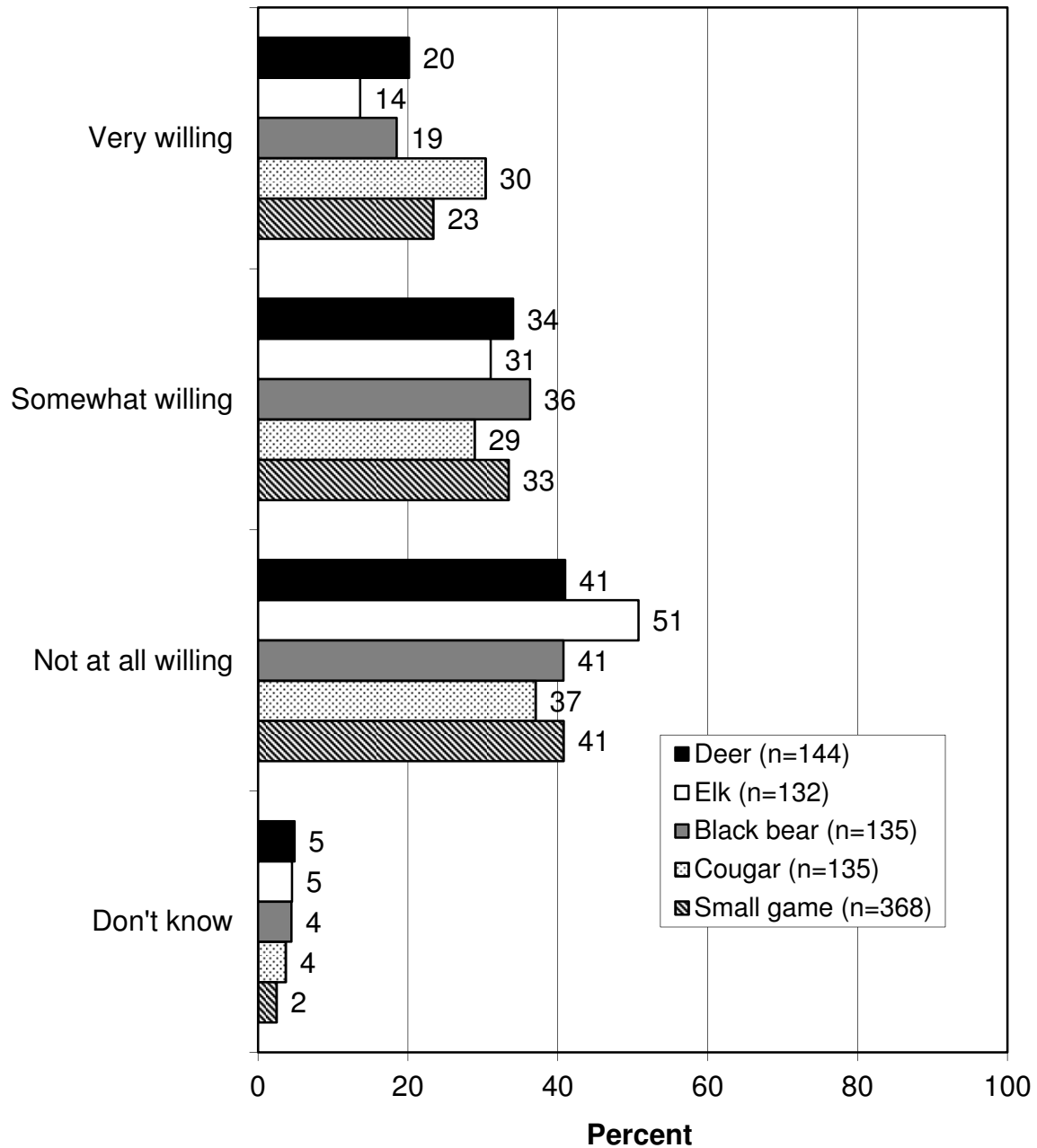
Q44. If a private lands access program permit or pass was required, how much do you think the fee for the permit or pass should be?



Q46. How willing would you be to pay a farmer or rancher for the opportunity to hunt on his or her land?



Q47. How willing would you be to pay a timber company for the opportunity to hunt on the company's land?

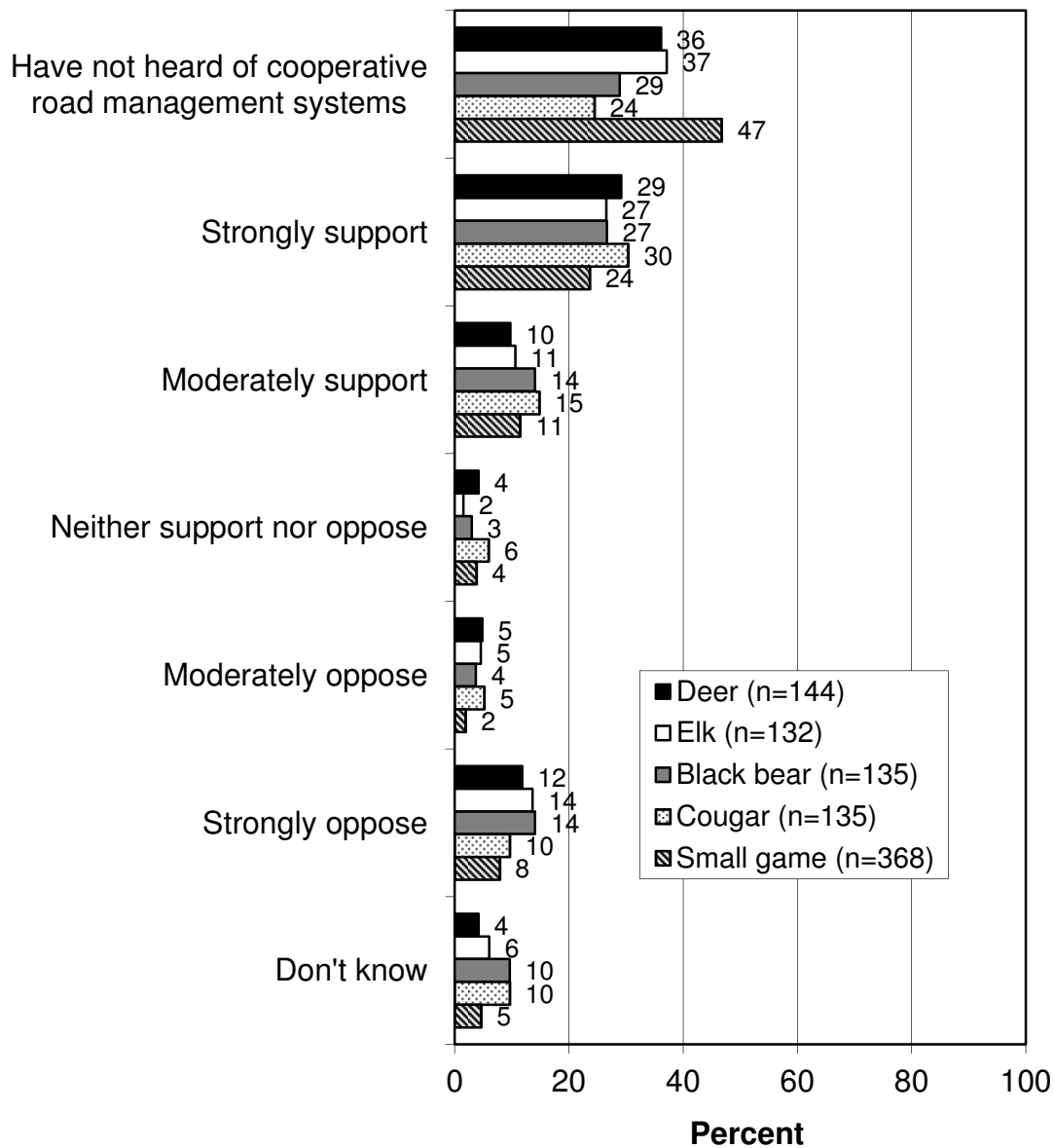


OPINIONS ON COOPERATIVE ROAD MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND ROAD CLOSURES

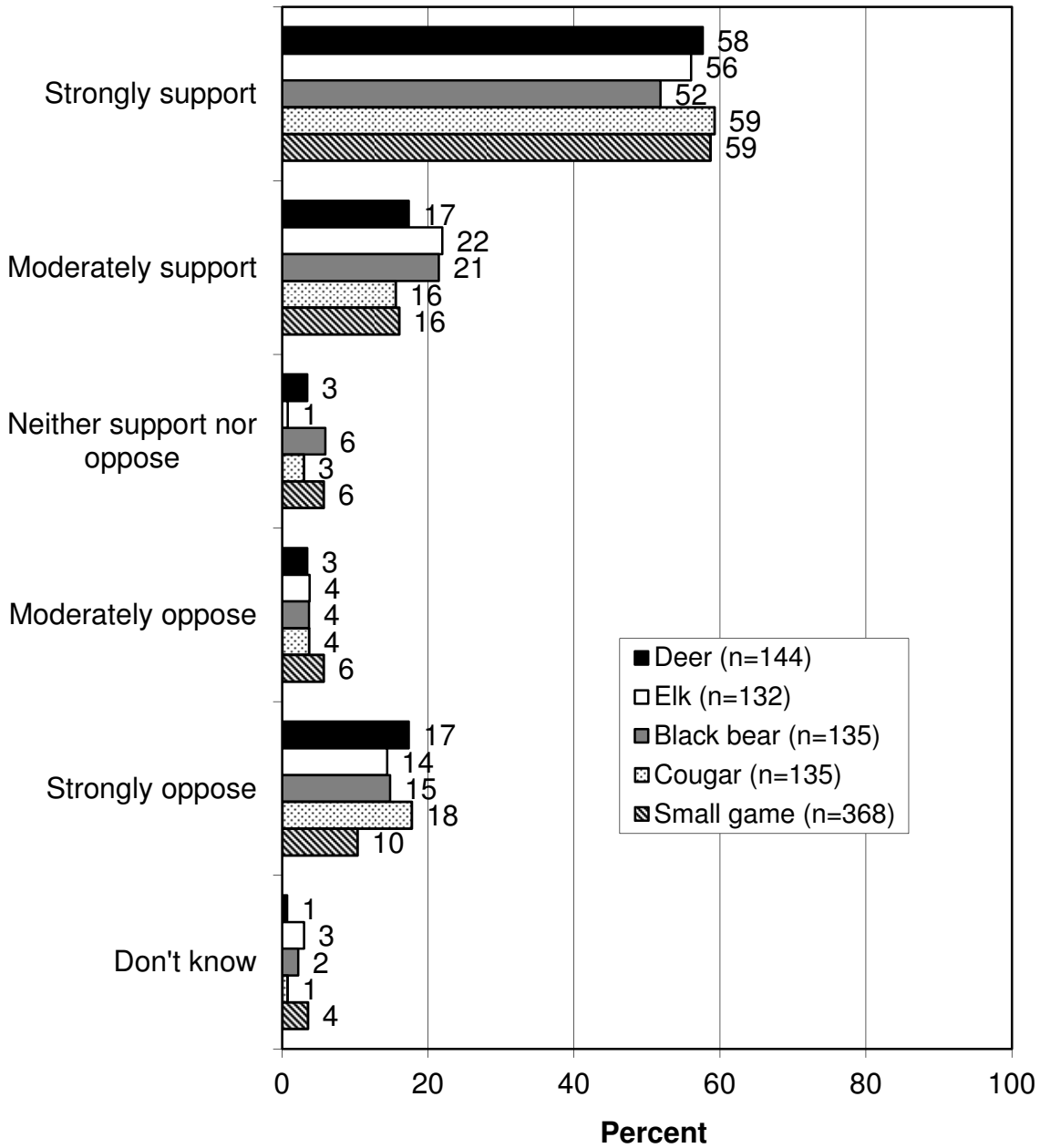
- Support for exceeds opposition to the cooperative road management systems on public lands and private timberlands to reduce hunter crowding and disturbance of wildlife; nonetheless, there is some opposition to contend with. Note that large percentages either have not heard of cooperative road systems, did not know whether they support or oppose, or answered neutrally.
 - Among deer hunters, 39% support, and 17% oppose.
 - Among elk hunters, 38% support, and 19% oppose.
 - Among black bear hunters, 41% support, and 18% oppose.
 - Among cougar hunters, 45% support, and 15% oppose.
 - Among small game hunters, 35% support, and 10% oppose.
 - Those who don't know or answered neutrally range from 40% to 55%.

- Support for far exceeds opposition to using road closures to maintain healthy game populations during critical periods of the year: support ranges from 73% to 78%; opposition ranges from 16% to 22%.

Q49. Do you support or oppose the cooperative road management systems on public lands and private timberlands to reduce hunter crowding and disturbance of wildlife? Or have you not heard of these systems?



Q50. Do you support or oppose using road closures to maintain healthy game populations during critical periods of the year?



OPINIONS ON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- Providing the public with information about game management activities is considered important by overwhelming majorities of all five hunter groups, with most of them saying *very* important. The percentages saying this is important range from 92% to 95%; unimportant responses range from 2% to 7%.

- Controlling the use of ATVs and snowmobiles for hunting is also considered important by large majorities, but not as big as for the previous question. Controlling ATVs and snowmobiles is considered important by from 69% to 77%. Meanwhile, the percentages thinking this is unimportant range from 14% to 24%.

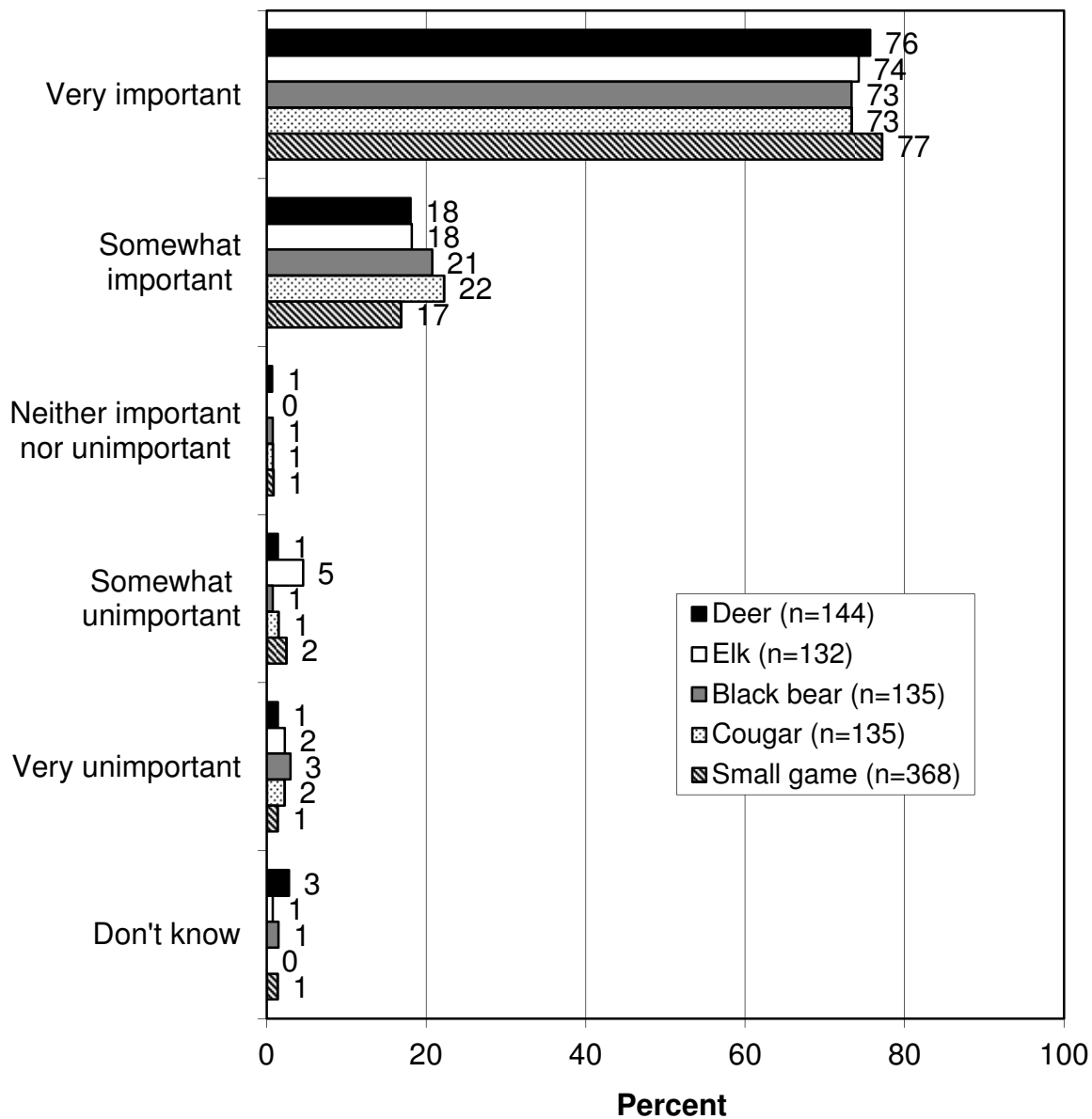
- A similar question asked about the importance of providing public access to private industrial timberlands: from 77% to 83% say this is important, while from 8% to 14% say it is unimportant. Note that the percentages saying this is important exceed the percentages who hunt on private timberlands; it may be that hunters collectively feel that it is important to spread hunting activity around, which would benefit them, even if they do not hunt on private timberlands.

- Agreement far exceeds disagreement that the Department needs to make more or better information available for people to understand the Department's game management practices: the percentages who agree range from 80% to 84%; disagreement ranges from 8% to 10%.

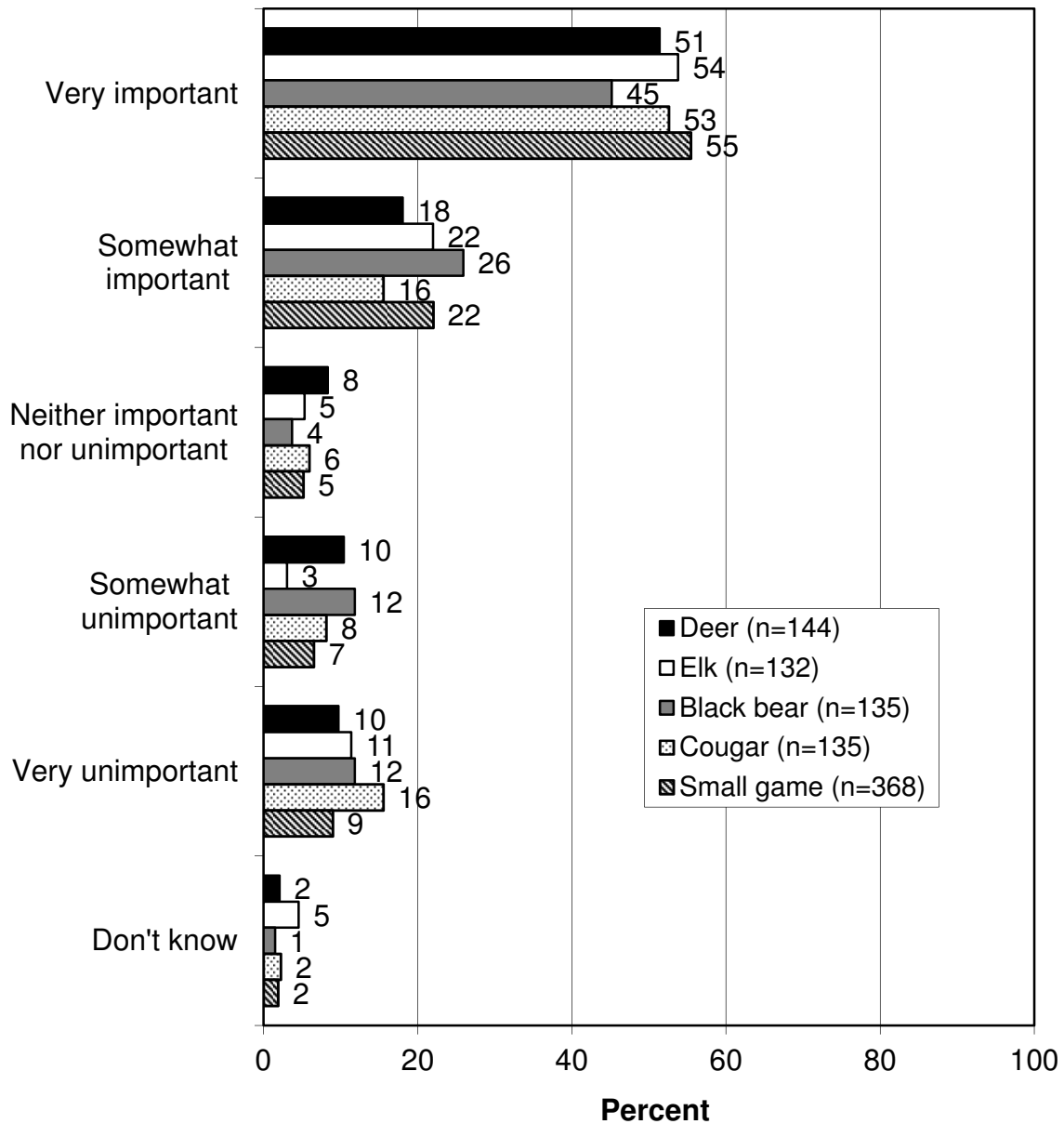
- The survey asked hunters about the best way to provide them with information about game management. Overall, brochures/pamphlets and the Department website lead the list, with email, other websites, and direct mail close behind. The ranking varies by type of hunter, but these five ways have robust percentages naming them.

- Finally in this section is a question about issues that ungulates face, asked of deer and elk hunters who had hunted deer and elk (note that a handful of hunters in each sample had not hunted deer or elk). Among deer hunters, the top perceived issue is predators, followed by loss of habitat/food supply, disease, and over-hunting. Among elk hunters, loss of habitat/food supply is the top issue, followed by predators, disease, and over-hunting.

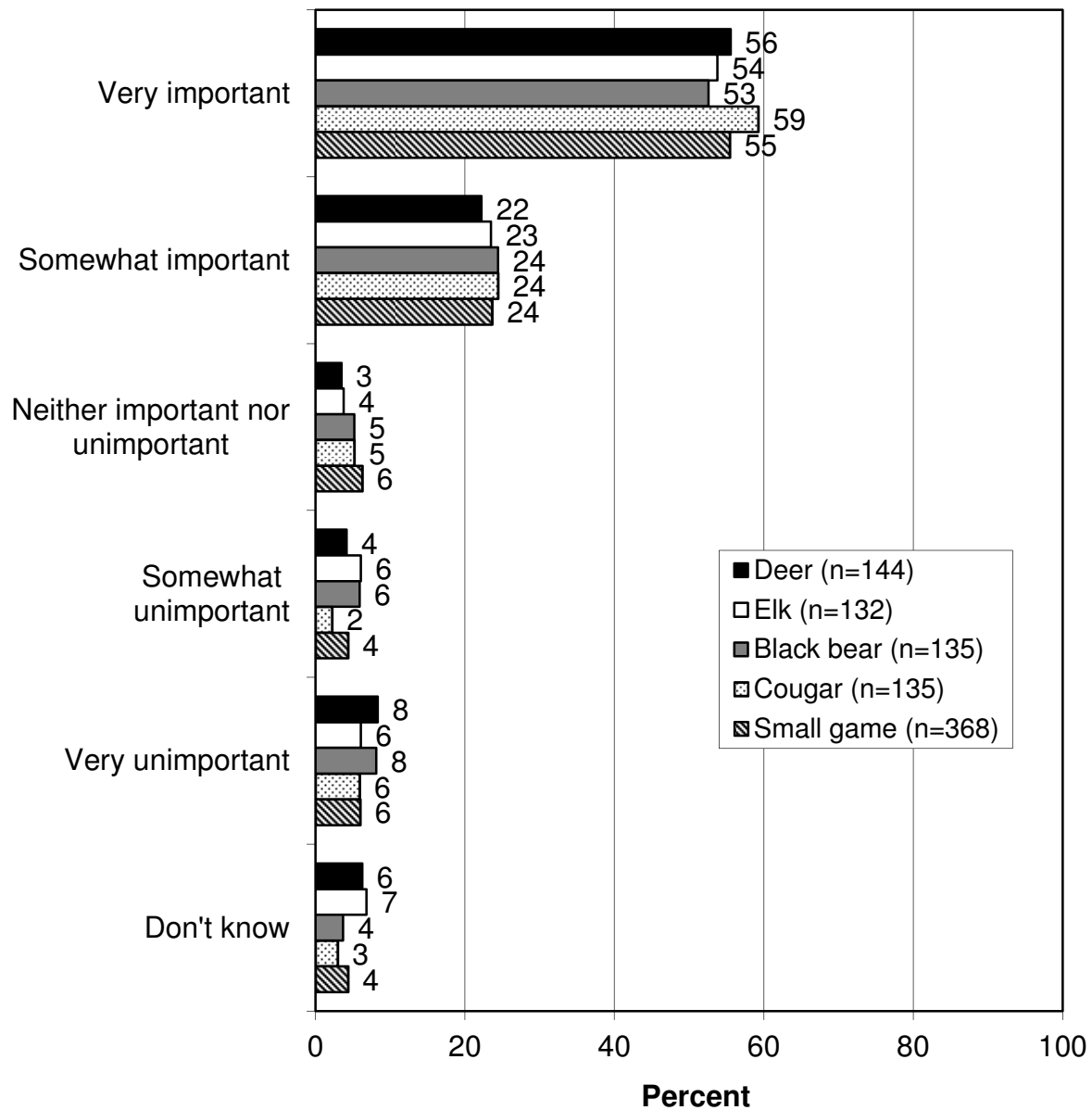
Q53. What about providing the public with information about game management activities? (How important or unimportant is this strategy for general wildlife management in Washington?)



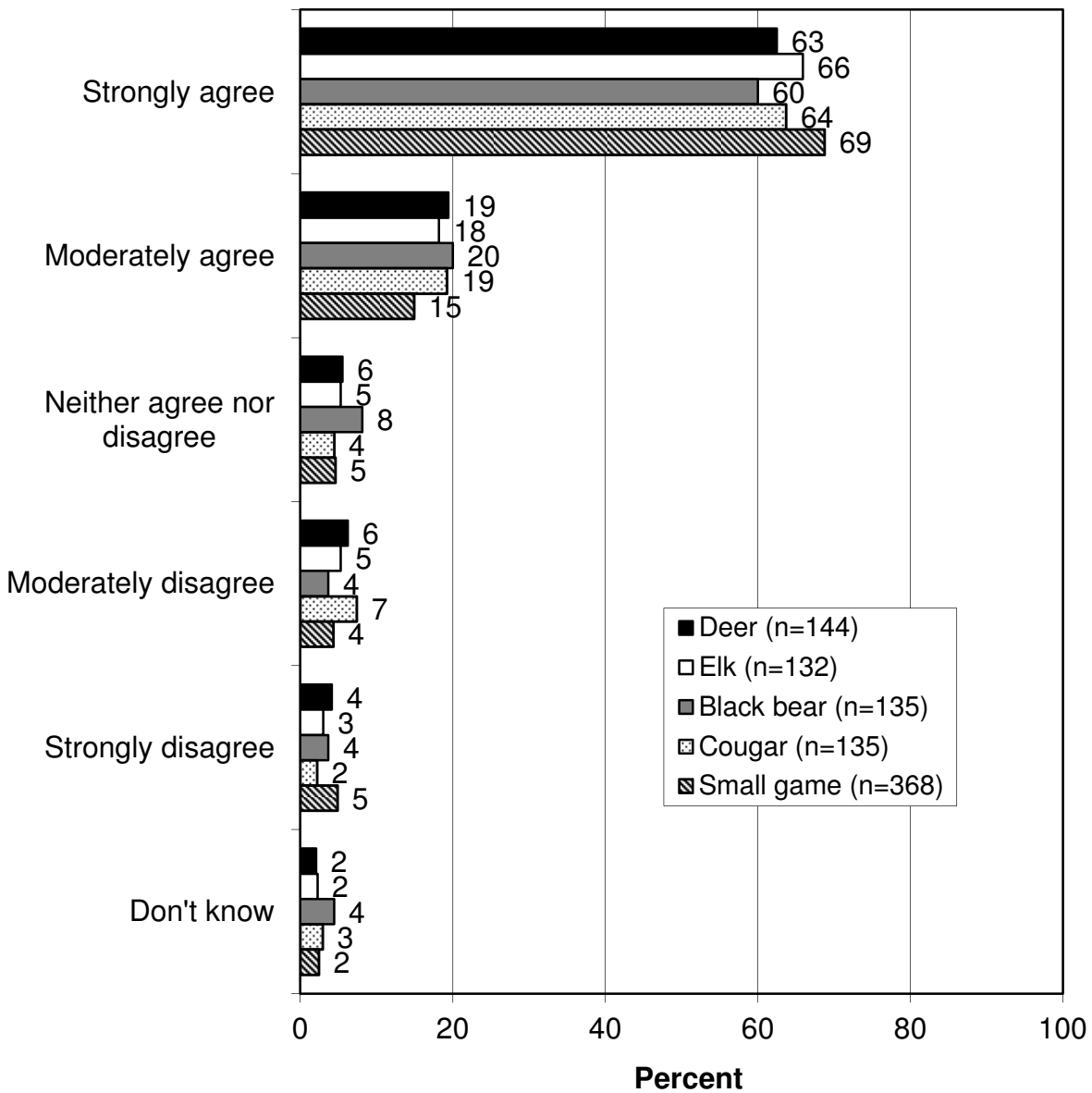
Q54. What about controlling the use of ATVs and snowmobiles for hunting? (How important or unimportant is this strategy for general wildlife management in Washington?)



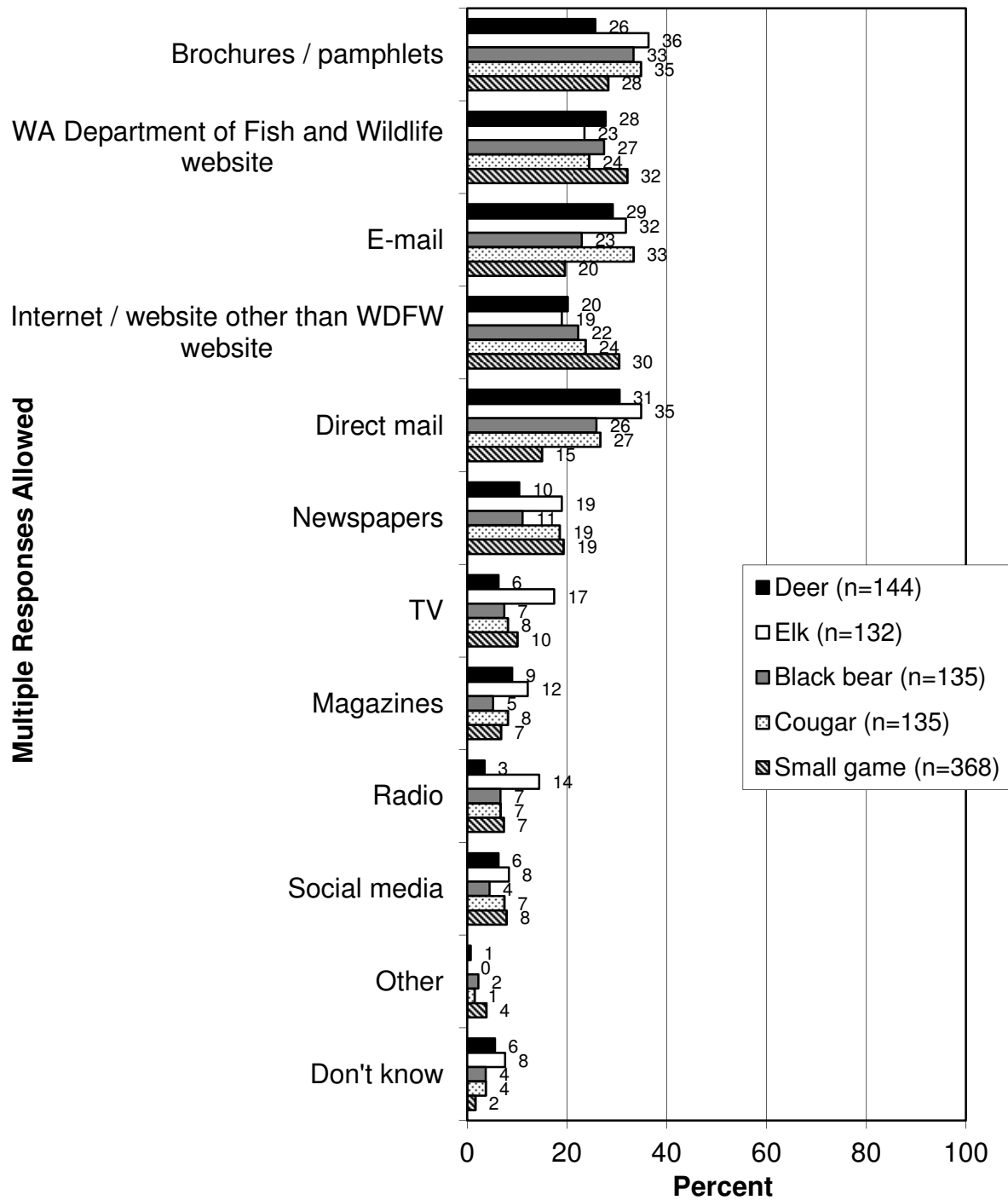
Q55. What about providing public access to private industrial timberlands? (How important or unimportant is this strategy for general wildlife management in Washington?)



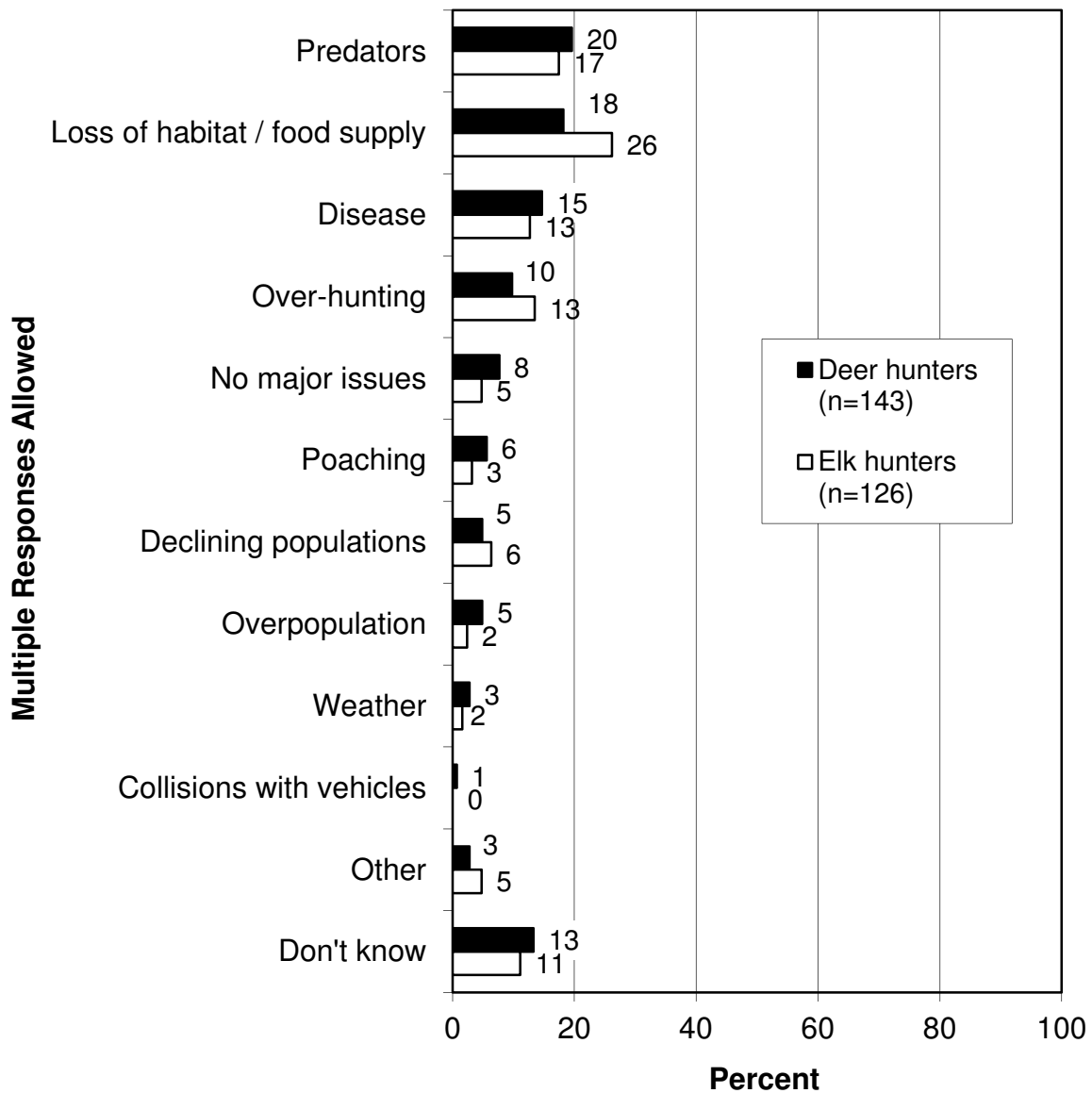
Q56. Do you agree or disagree that the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife needs to make more or better information available for people to understand the Department's game management practices?



Q59. What is the best way to provide you with information about game management?



Q251. As a hunter, what do you think are the most important issues facing the ungulate populations, such as deer, elk, and moose, in Washington? (Asked of those who hunted ungulate species.)



OPINIONS ON WOLF MANAGEMENT

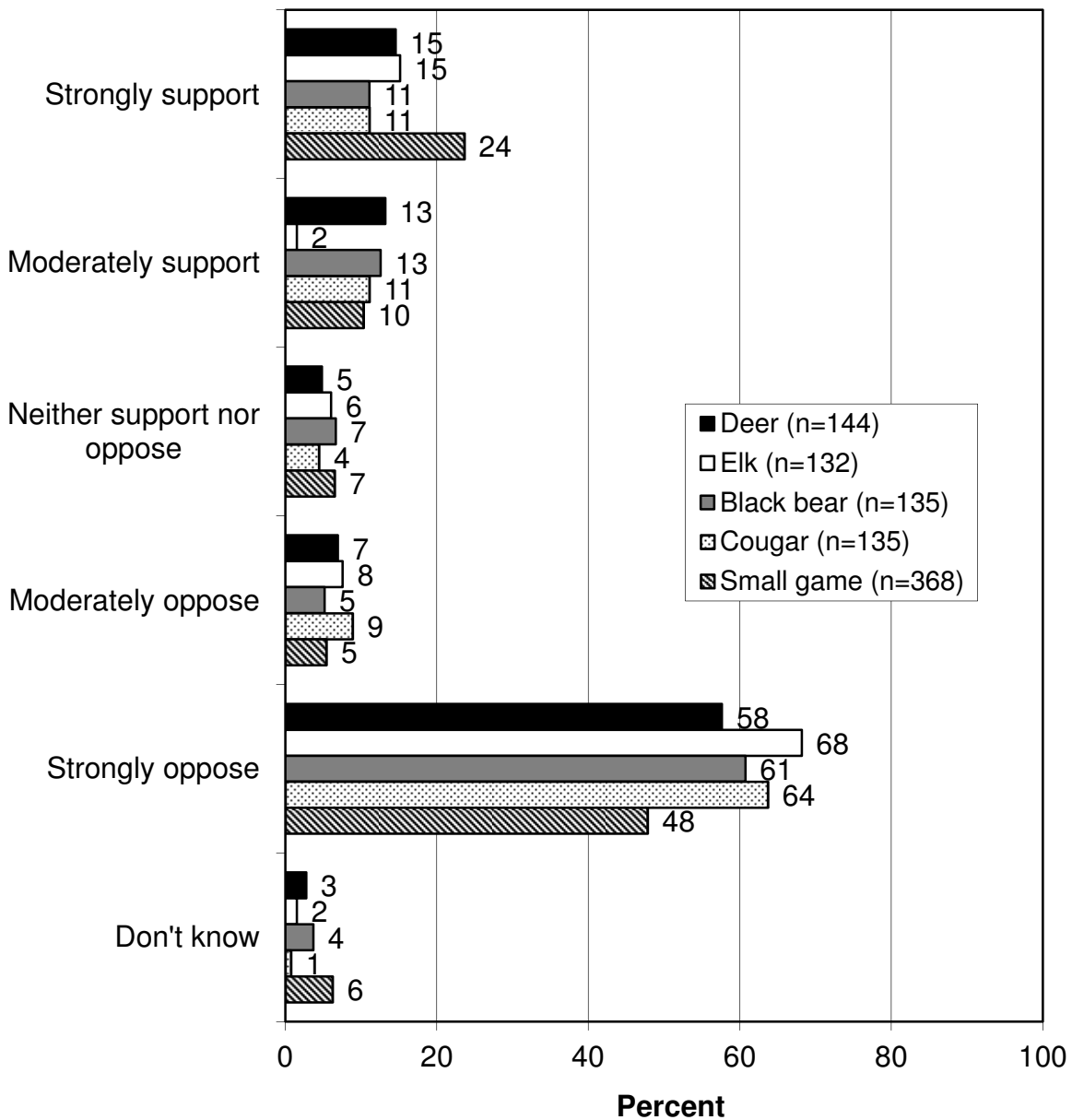
- Hunters, for the most part, oppose wolf recovery in Washington. All hunter groups have a majority who oppose wolf recovery, with four of the five hunter groups having a majority in *strong* opposition. The most opposition is among elk hunters (76% oppose, with 68% *strongly* opposing); the lowest opposition is among small game hunters, but still a majority opposing (53% oppose, with 48% *strongly* opposing). Nonetheless, support ranges from a high of 34% among small game hunters to 17% among elk hunters.
 - Those who support wolf recovery were asked, in an open-ended question, for their reasoning. The most common responses relate to respondents' feelings that wolves are part of the natural environment as well as their feelings that wolves have a right to be in Washington. A few hunters supported wolf recovery because they hoped for opportunities to hunt wolves.
 - Those who oppose wolf recovery were asked why they oppose (again, open-ended). The top responses are that respondents worry that wolves will kill too much game, that they will disrupt the ecosystem, and that they are a danger to livestock, people, and pets.

- A question that touches on a subject raised in the previously discussed open-ended question about opposition to wolf recovery directly asked hunters how concerned they are about the impacts wolves might have on ungulate populations, such as deer, elk, and moose. Each of the hunter groups had a majority being either *extremely* concerned or *very* concerned: from 58% (among small game hunters) to 80% (among cougar hunters) of hunters were in the top two concern levels.
 - Another question on this subject asked hunters if they would support or oppose some level of lethal wolf control to protect deer, elk, and moose populations in Washington. Support is overwhelming: from 83% to 96% of the groups support, with majorities in *strong* support (66% to 86% *strongly* supporting).

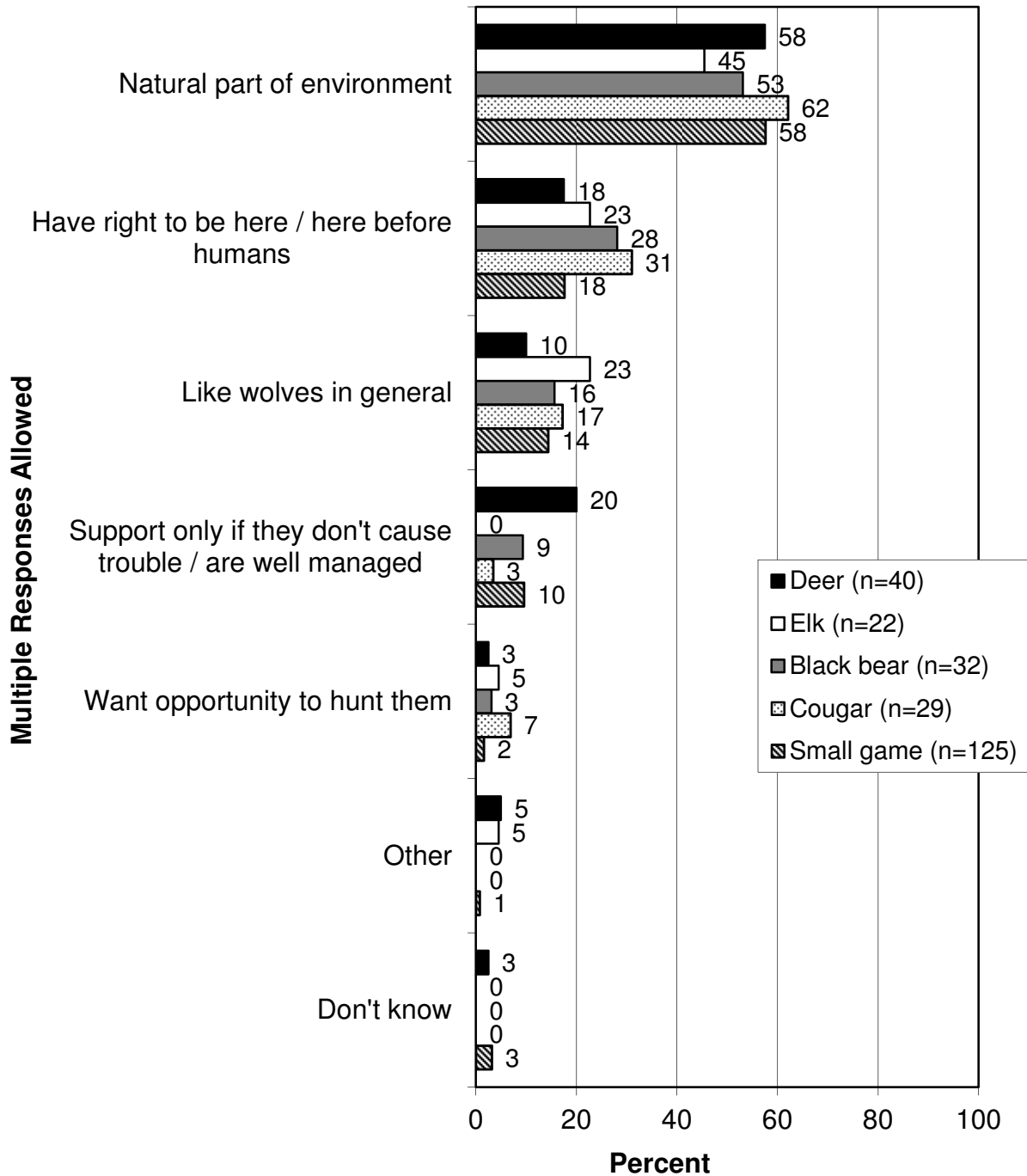
- Most hunters in each hunter group were aware prior to the survey that Washington has a wolf management plan: from 65% to 82% were aware.
 - Another graph shows self-assessed knowledge about the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. (Those who previously were not aware of the plan were coded as knowing “nothing at all.”)

- Three questions probed hunters’ knowledge of wolves in Washington. It appears that there are some common misconceptions about wolves in the state.
 - The first question asked if the given statement was true or false: *Wolves in the state of Washington are all federally listed as “Endangered.”*
 - Although a majority of each hunter group indicated that the statement is true (from 58% to 73%), the statement is actually false. Currently, wolves in the western two-thirds of Washington are listed as endangered under federal law; in the eastern third of the state, they have been removed from federal listing. However, they are listed as endangered under *state* law throughout Washington.
 - The second statement was as follows: *Wolves caught attacking livestock in the eastern Washington recovery region may be killed by the livestock owner.*
 - On this question, a majority of each hunter group (64% to 80%) gave the correct answer (true). The Washington Wolf Conservation and Management Plan indicates that lethal control of wolves is allowed by livestock owners on private lands and public grazing allotments they own or lease in the eastern region. This is not allowed in the other two regions of Washington where the wolf is still federally listed as “Endangered.”
 - The third statement was as follows: *If wolves cause a decline in deer, elk, or moose populations in the eastern recovery region, the Department can lethally remove wolves to curtail the decline.*
 - On this question, a majority (55% to 65%) gave the correct answer (true).

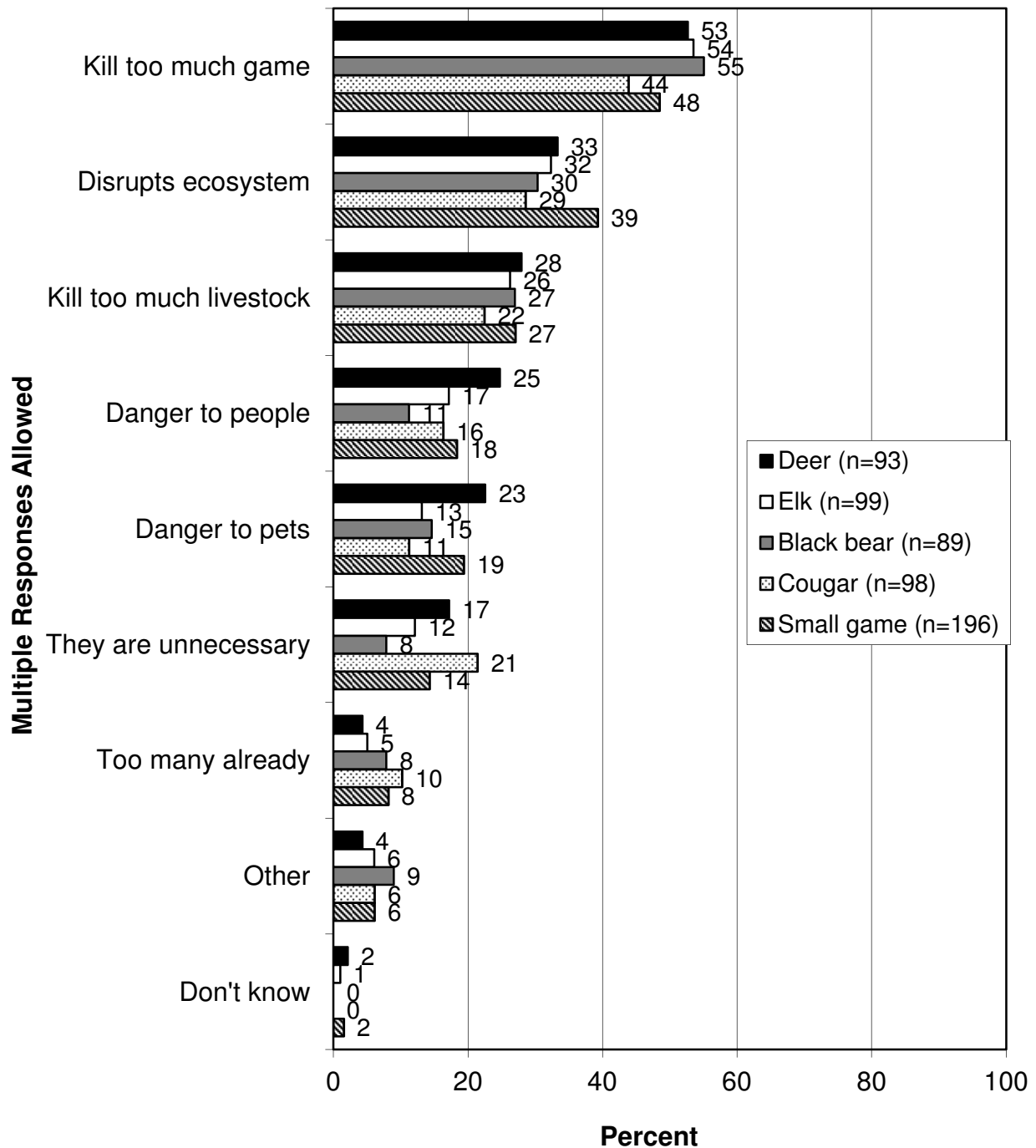
Q261. Next, I have some questions specifically about wolves and wolf management in Washington. Do you support or oppose the recovery of wolves in Washington?



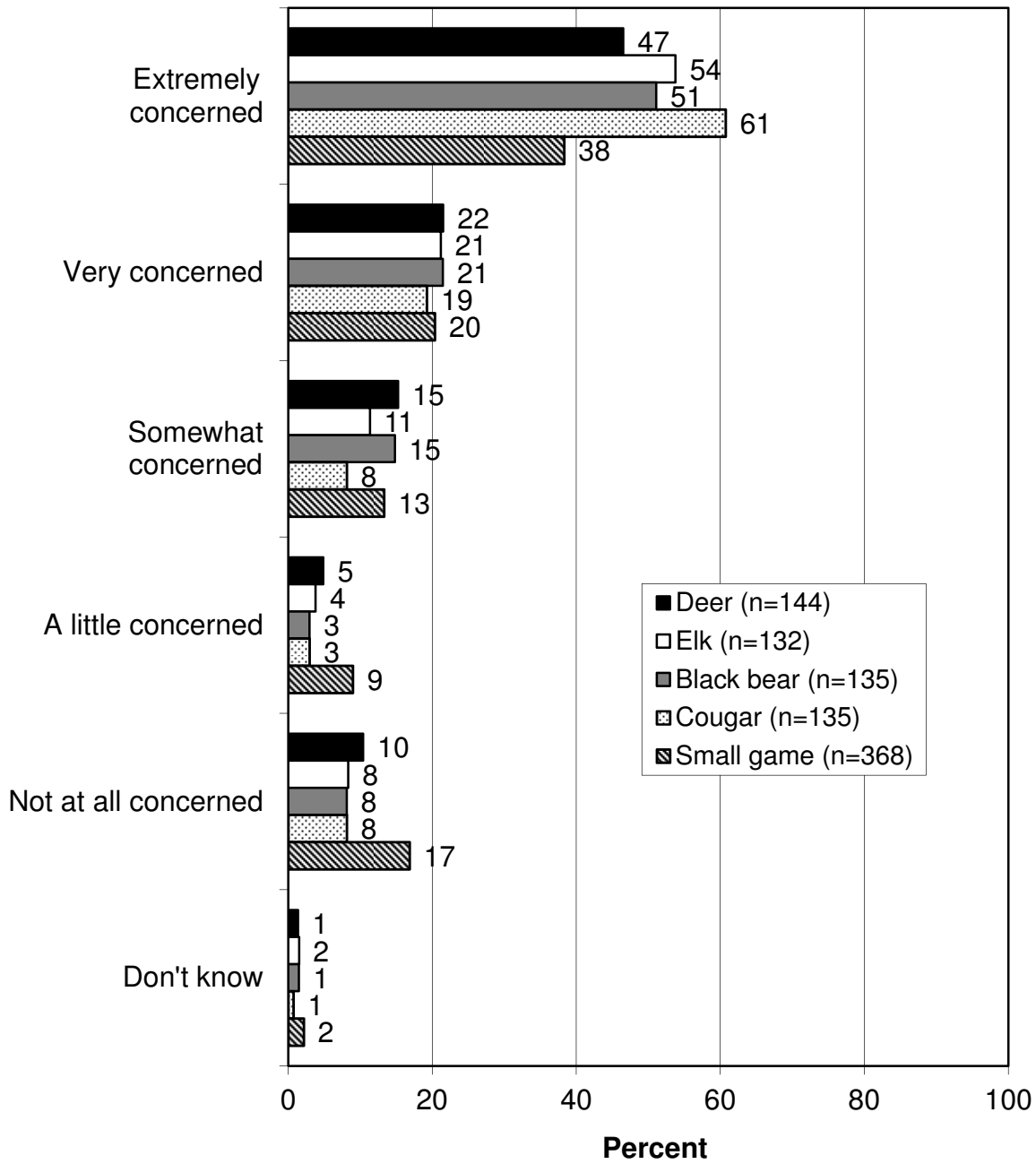
Q262. Why do you support? (Asked of those who support the recovery of wolves in Washington.)



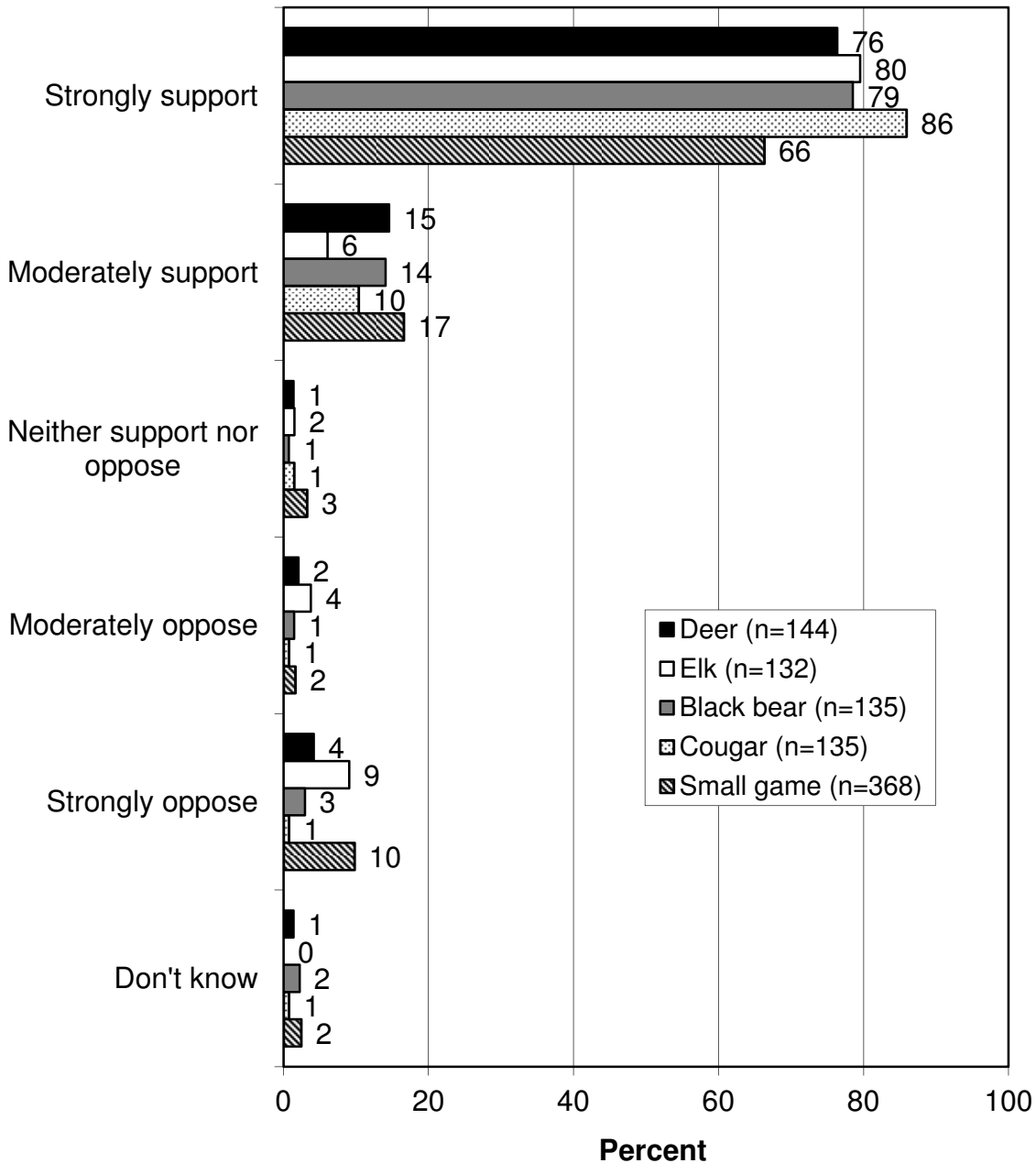
Q263. Why do you oppose? (Asked of those who oppose the recovery of wolves in Washington.)



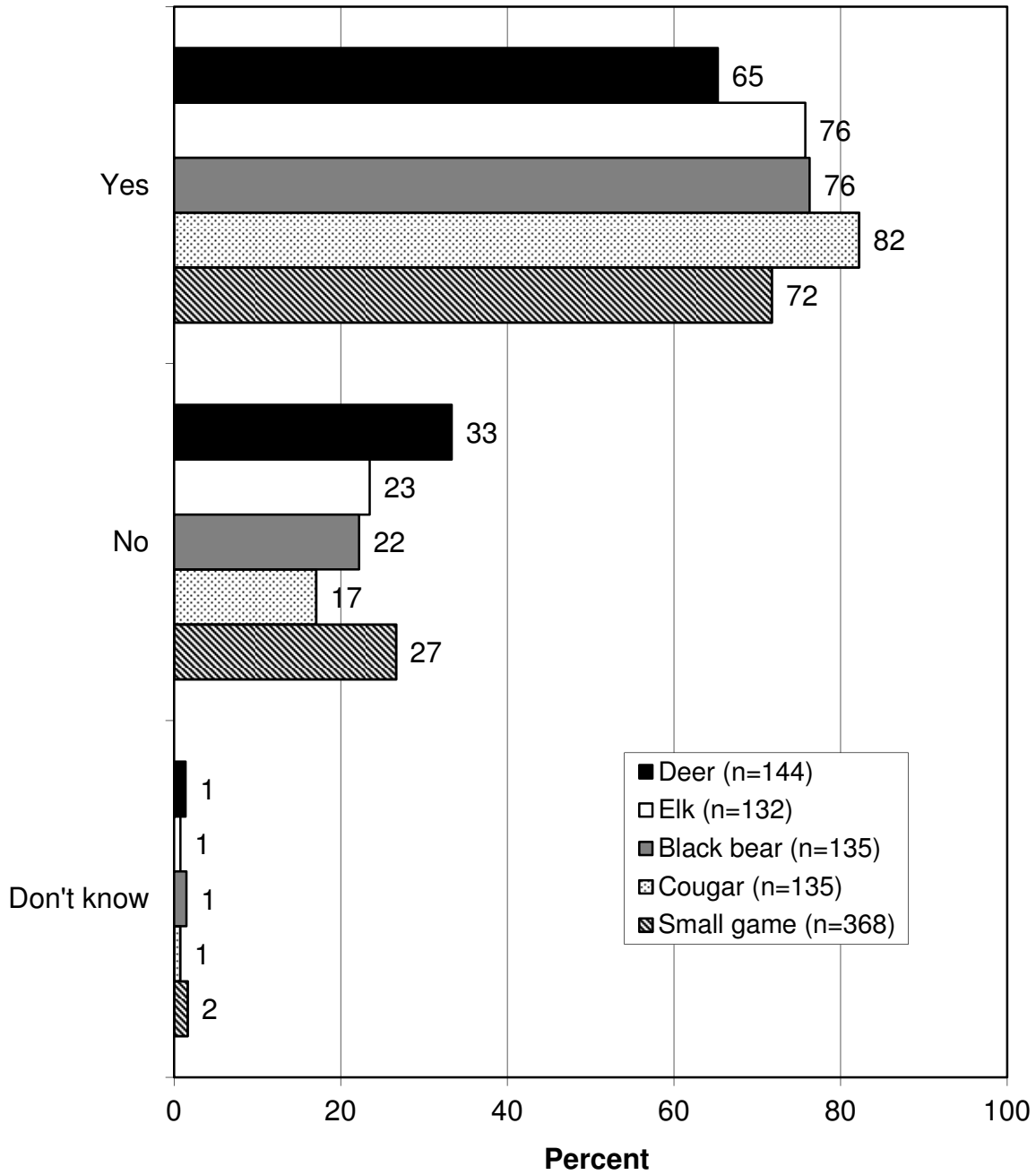
Q264. How concerned are you about the impact wolves may have on ungulate populations, such as deer, elk, and moose?



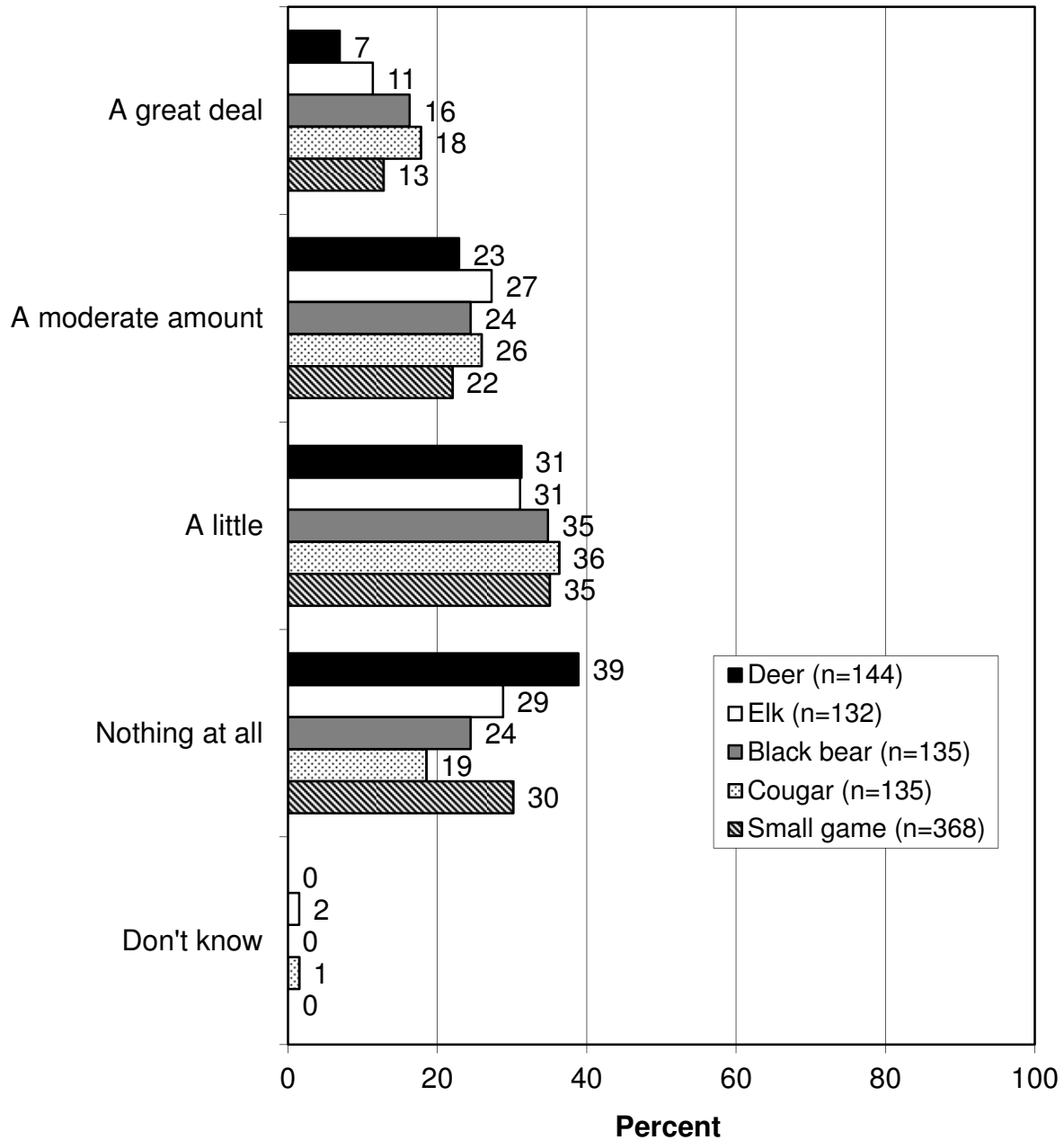
Q265. Would you support or oppose some level of lethal wolf control to protect deer, elk, and moose populations in Washington?



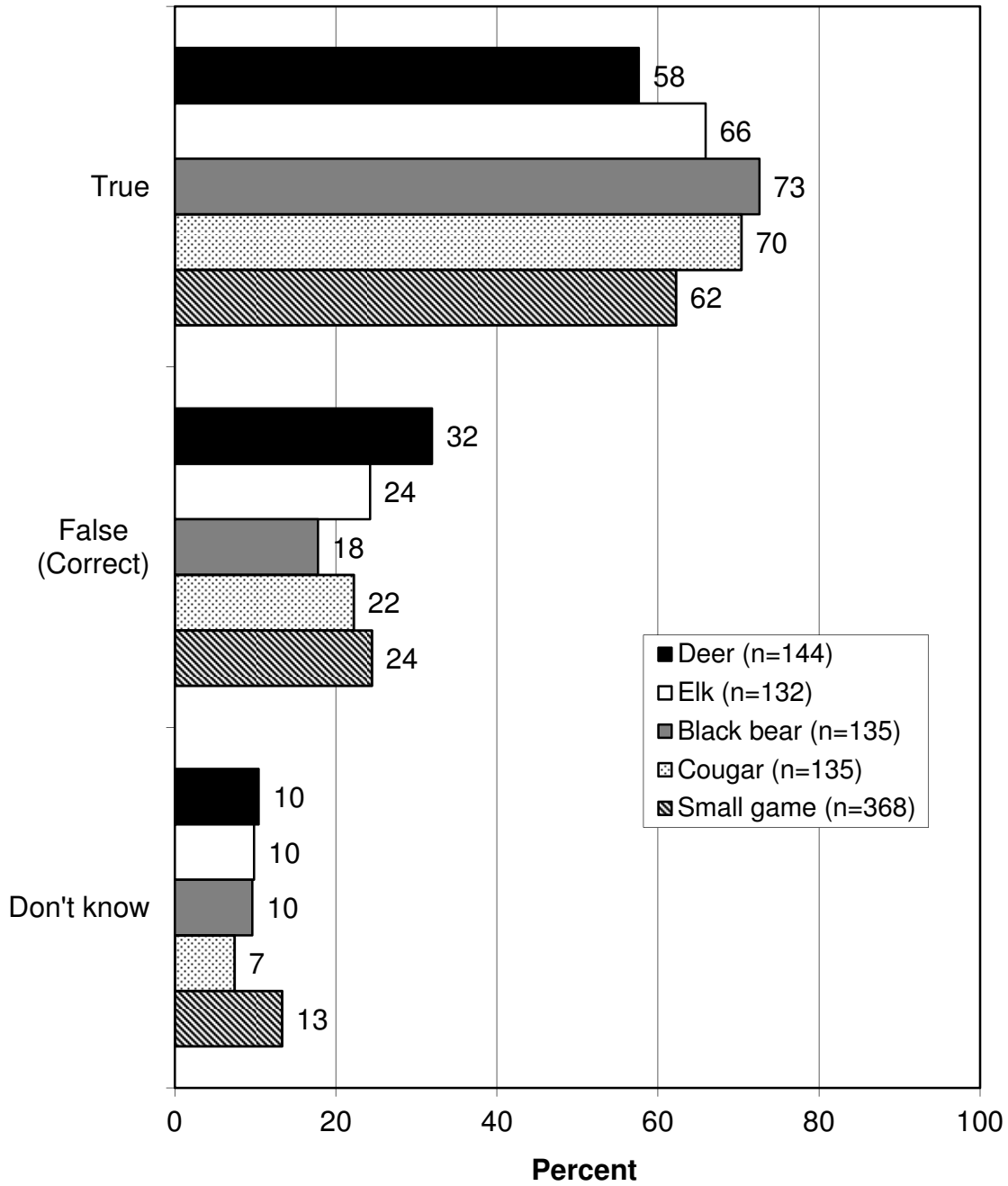
Q267. Prior to this survey, were you aware that Washington has a wolf management plan?



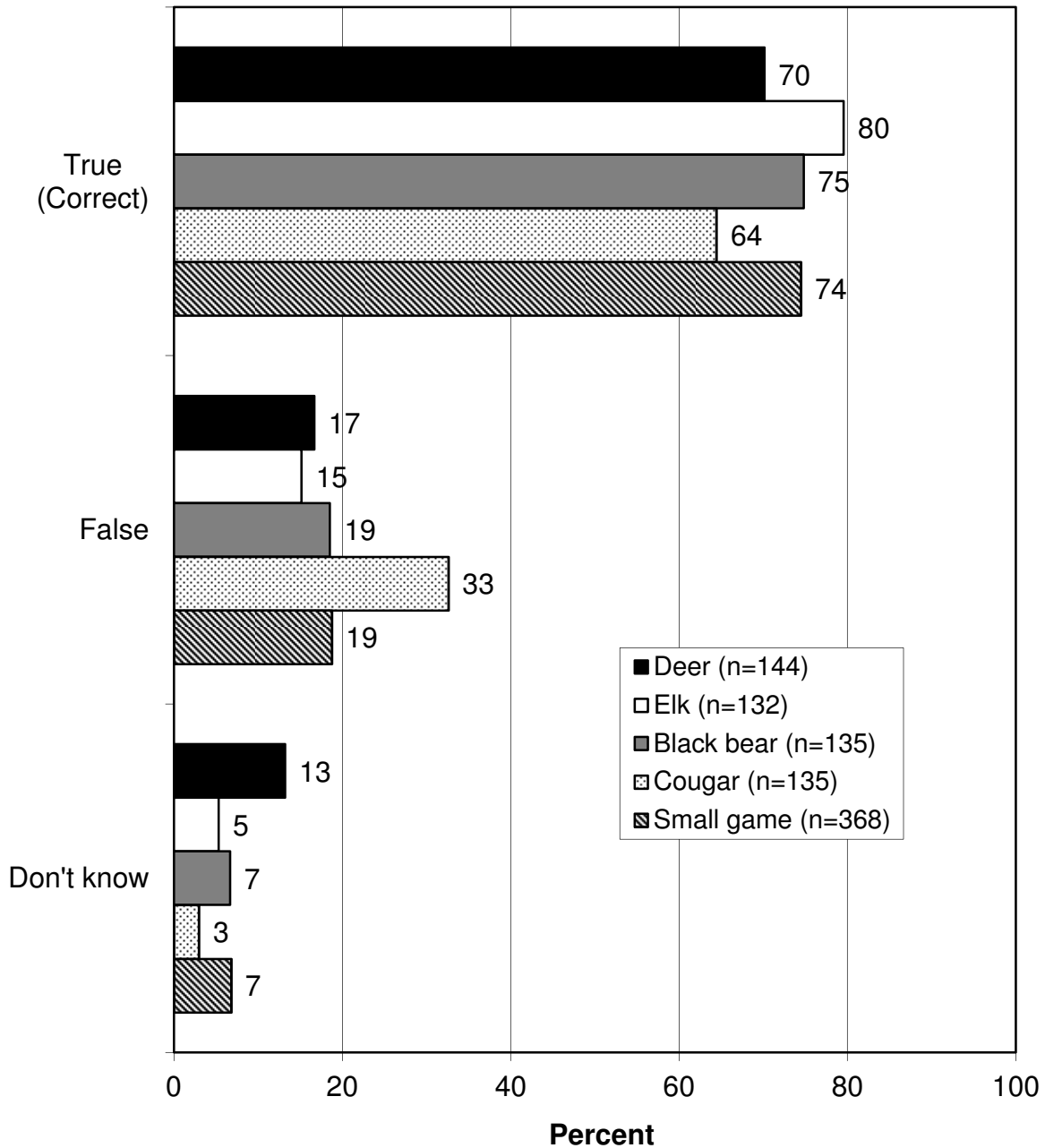
Q268. How much would you say you know about the Washington Wolf Conservation and Management Plan?



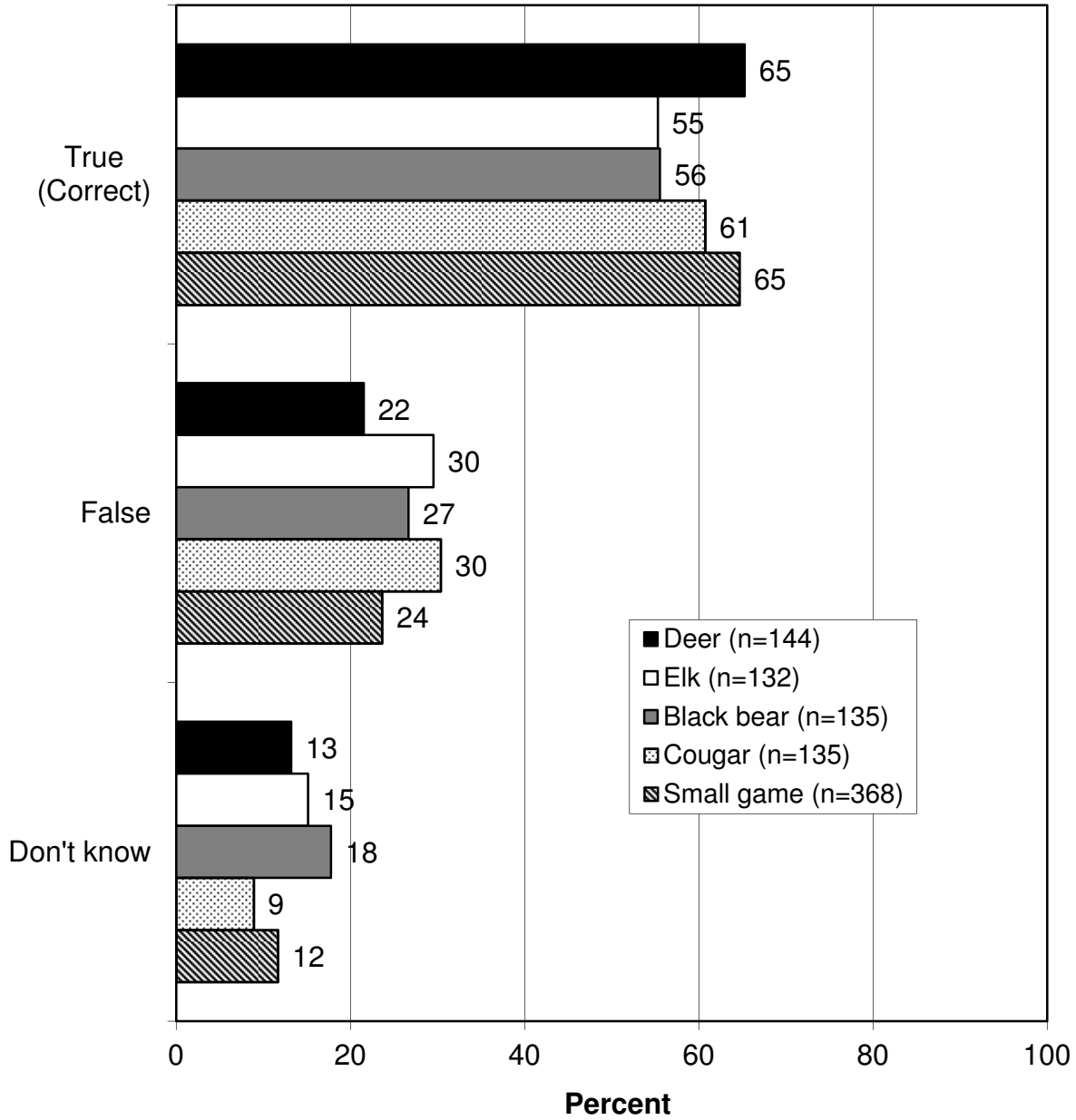
271. Wolves in the state of Washington are all federally listed as “Endangered.”



Q272. Wolves caught attacking livestock in the eastern Washington recovery region may be killed by the livestock owner.



Q273. If wolves cause a decline in deer, elk, or moose populations in the eastern recovery region, the Department can lethally remove wolves to curtail the decline.



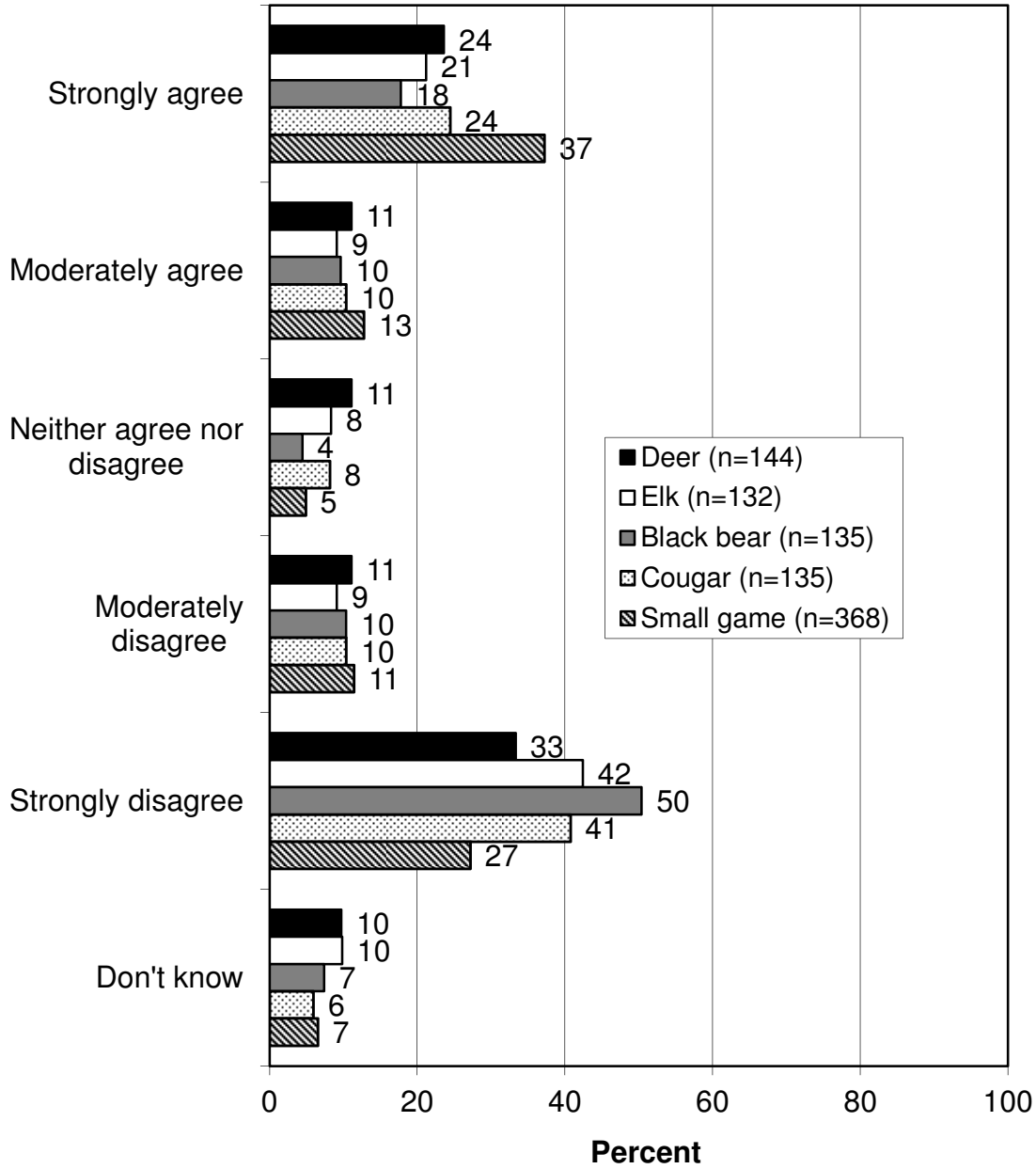
OPINIONS ON LEADED AMMUNITION

- There is no consensus about whether *non-lead ammunition is important for the future of hunting*. For four of the hunter groups (deer, elk, black bear, and cougar hunters), disagreement exceeds agreement on this statement: from 44% to 60% of these groups disagree, compared to agreement at 28% to 35%. Among small game hunters, 38% disagree, while 50% agree.
 - A follow-up question asked those who agree to say what they think are the most important reasons to consider using non-lead ammunition for hunting. The responses relate to the toxicity of lead and its danger to the animals, environment, and people.

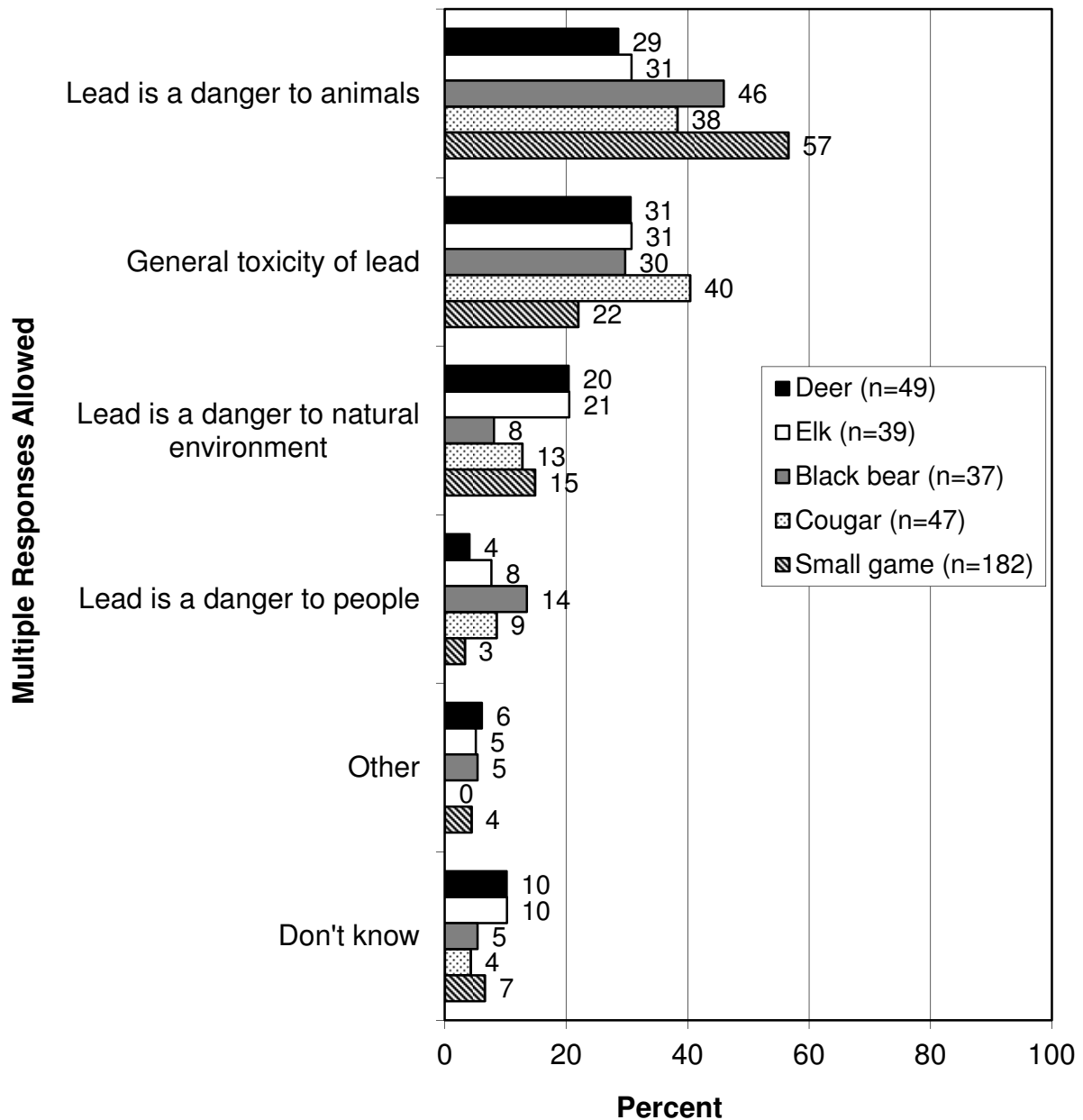
- Hunters are split on support for or opposition to a potential new Department program to provide incentives for hunters to voluntarily use non-lead ammunition for hunting. Among deer hunters and small game hunters, support (at 50% and 48%, respectively) exceeds opposition (at 36% and 39%, respectively). On the other hand, among elk hunters and black bear hunters, support (39% and 43%) is below opposition (both at 47%). Cougar hunters are evenly split (43% support to 44% who oppose). Note, however, that most opposition is *strong* opposition for all groups.

- Hunters were read two statements about lead ammunition (shown below). They were then asked if they would support or oppose legal requirements that hunters remove game that was shot with lead ammunition from areas where they might be consumed by other wildlife, such as raptors. Opinion is polarized: from 38% to 49% of the hunters support, while 36% to 45% oppose. Additionally, most support and opposition is *strong*.
 - The two statements were as follows; note that the order of the statements was randomized so that about half the sample had them in the order below, and half had the order reversed.
 - Some believe that wildlife suffer from lead poisoning as a result of feeding on the remains of animals harvested by hunters using lead ammunition.
 - Some believe that the lead-poisoning may be unrelated to hunting activities and that more conclusive studies are needed to determine the source of lead poisoning.

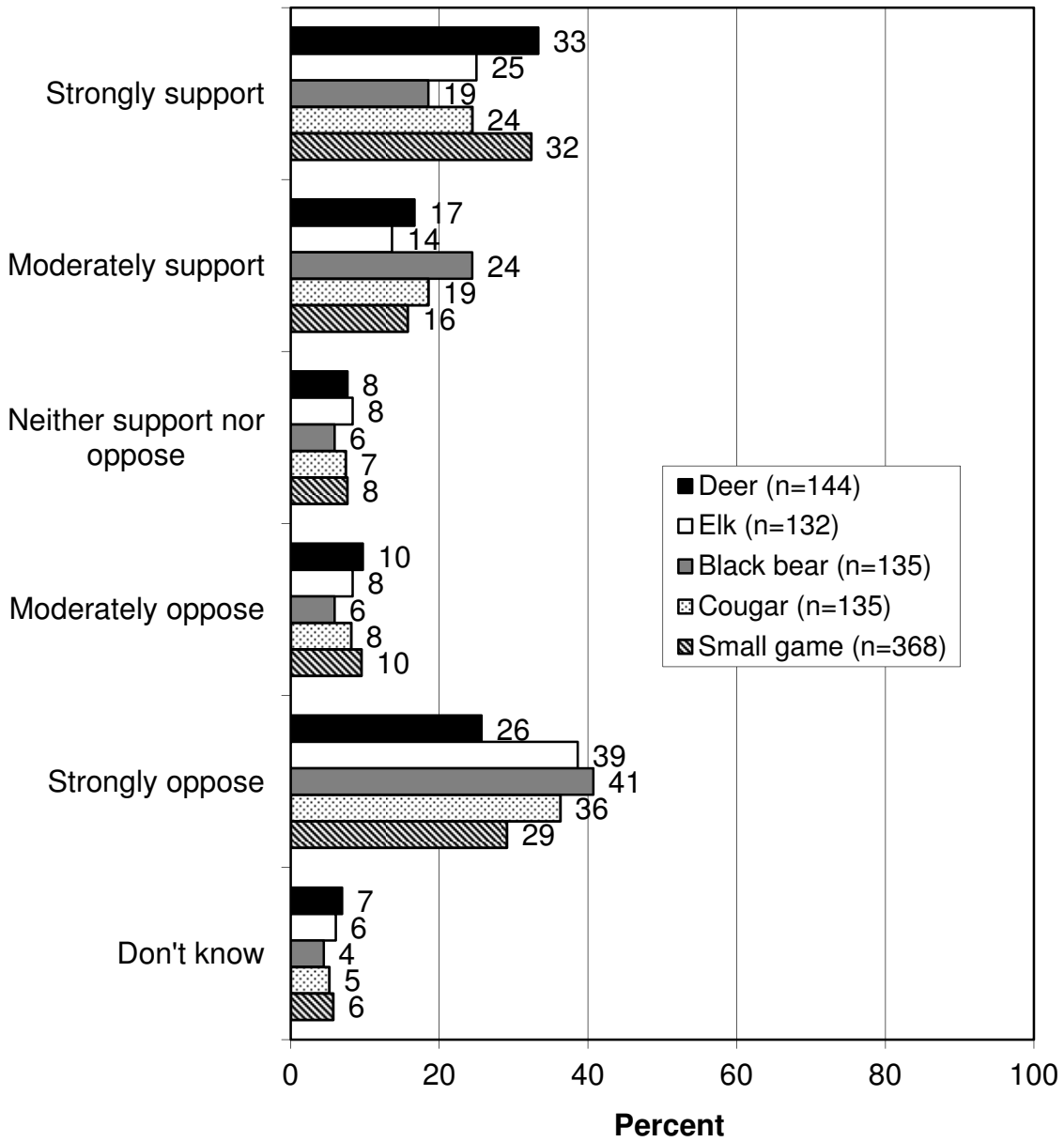
Q253. Do you agree or disagree that non-lead ammunition is important for the future of hunting in Washington?



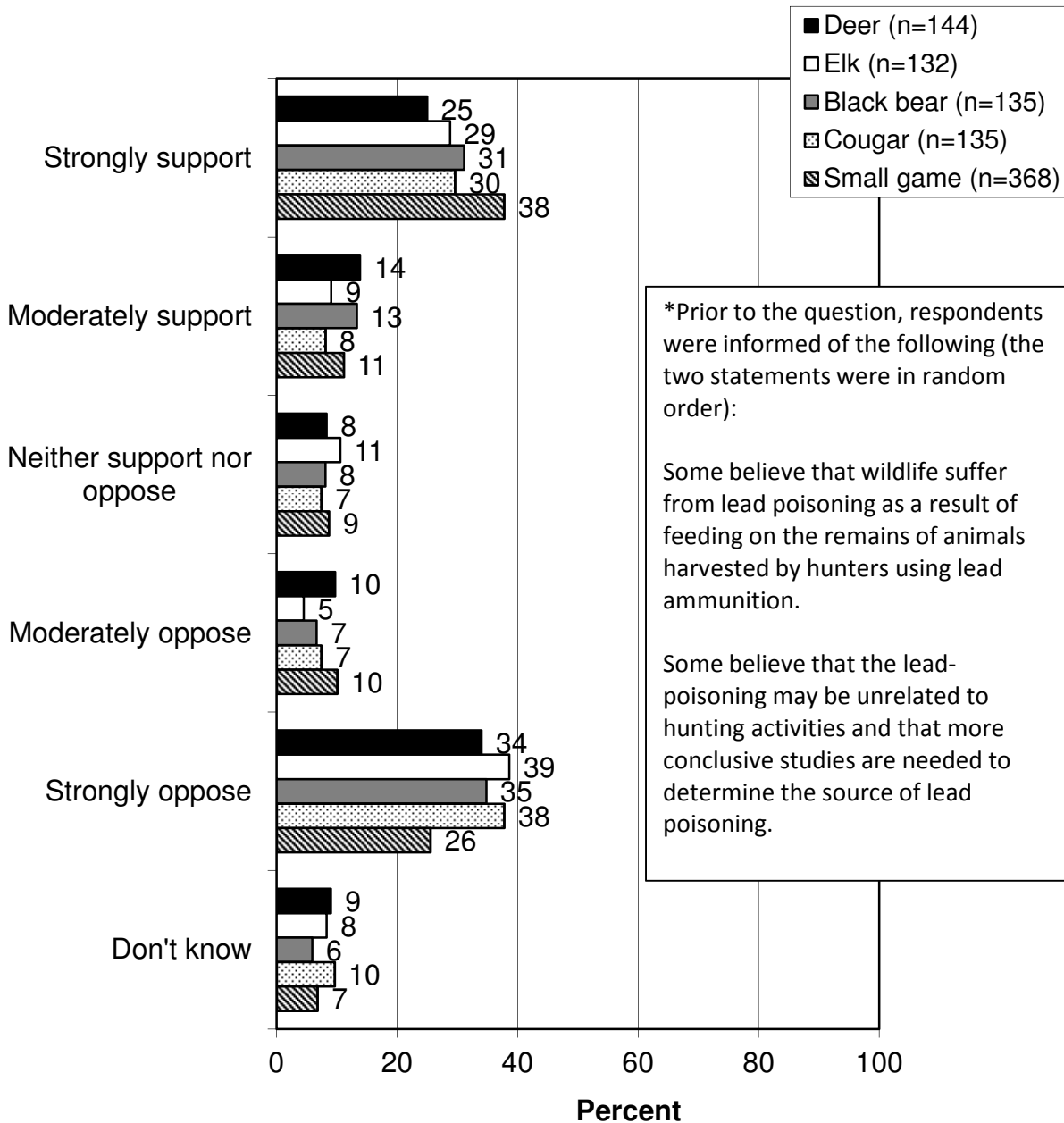
Q254. What do you think are the most important reasons to consider using non-lead ammunition for hunting? (Asked of those who agree that non-lead ammunition is important for the future of hunting in Washington.)



Q255. Would you support or oppose a new Department program to provide incentives for hunters to voluntarily use non-lead ammunition for hunting?



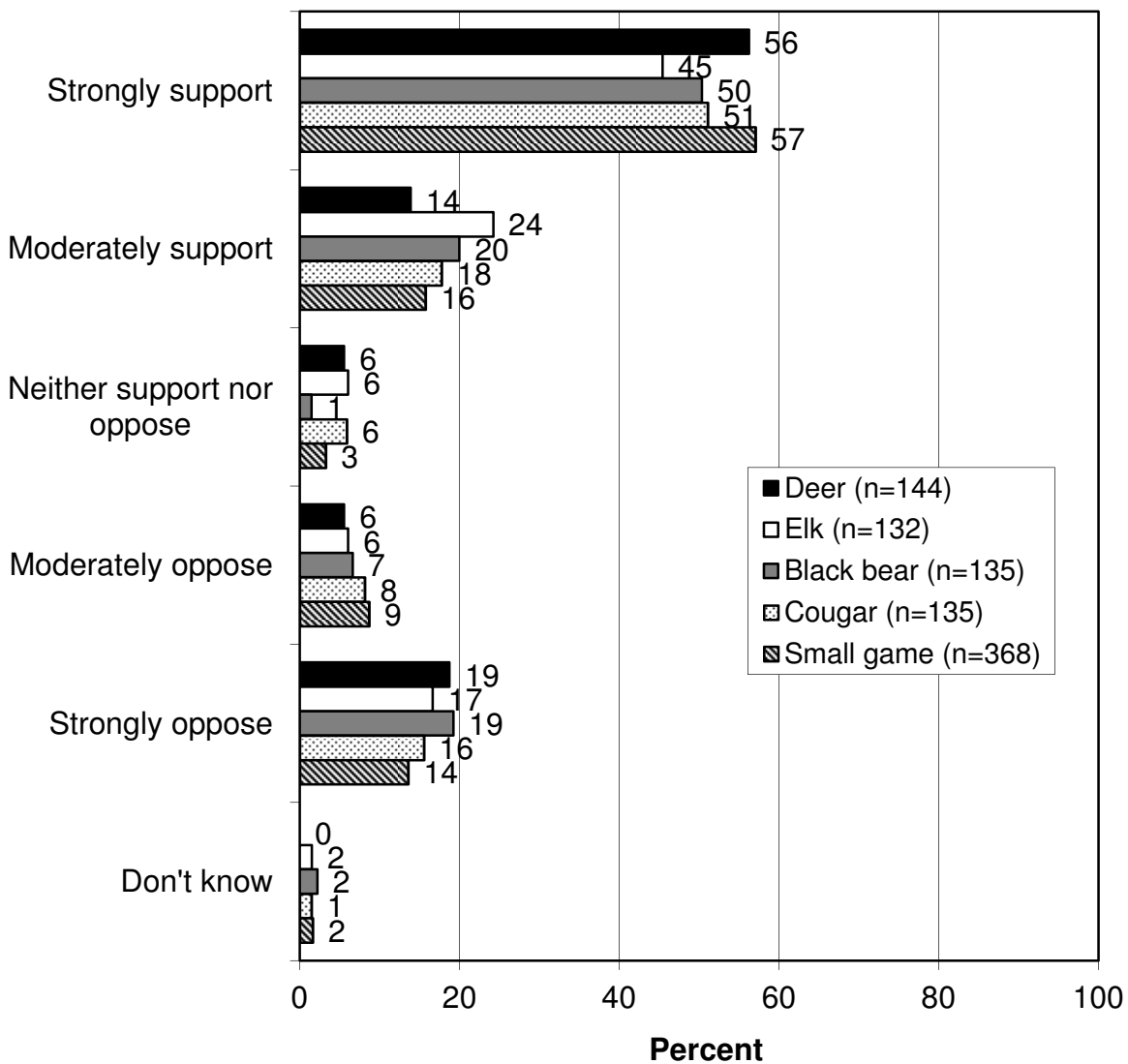
Q260. Knowing this*, would you support or oppose legal restrictions requiring hunters to remove game that was shot with lead ammunition from areas where they might be consumed by other wildlife, such as raptors?



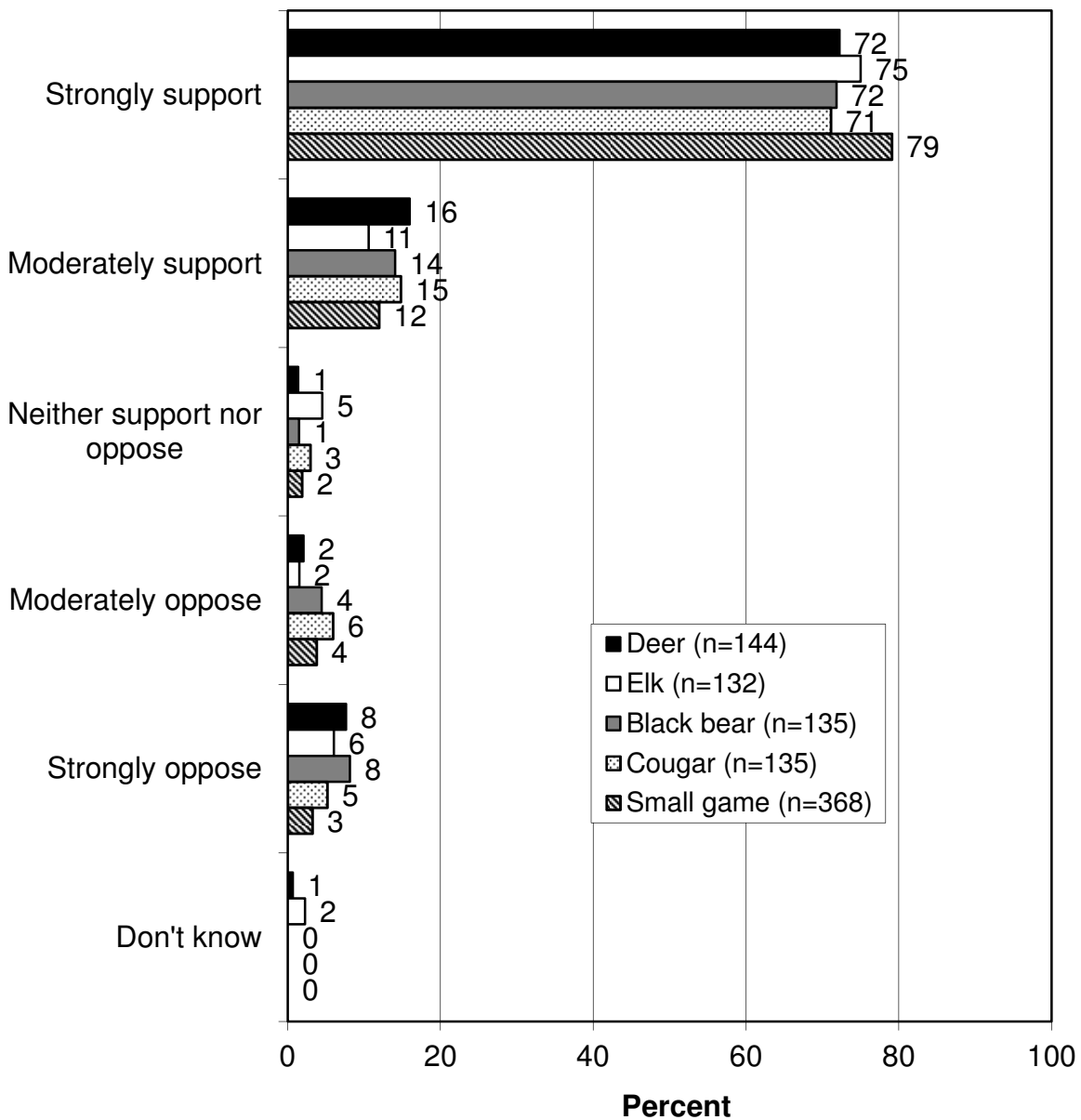
OPINIONS ON SPECIAL HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES

- Four questions asked hunters if they would support or oppose special hunting opportunities for four groups: first-time hunters, youth hunters, senior hunters, and hunters with disabilities. For all four, support far exceeds opposition to the special hunting opportunities, with the most support for special opportunities for hunters with disabilities.
 - For allowing special hunting opportunities for first-time hunters, support ranges from 69% to 70%; opposition is at 23% to 26%.
 - For allowing special hunting opportunities for youth hunters, support ranges from 86% to 91%; opposition is at 7% to 12%.
 - For allowing special hunting opportunities for senior hunters, support ranges from 89% to 94%; opposition is at 4% to 9%.
 - For allowing special hunting opportunities for hunters with disabilities, support ranges from 94% to 97%; opposition is at 3% to 4%.
 - For all four questions most support is *strong* support.

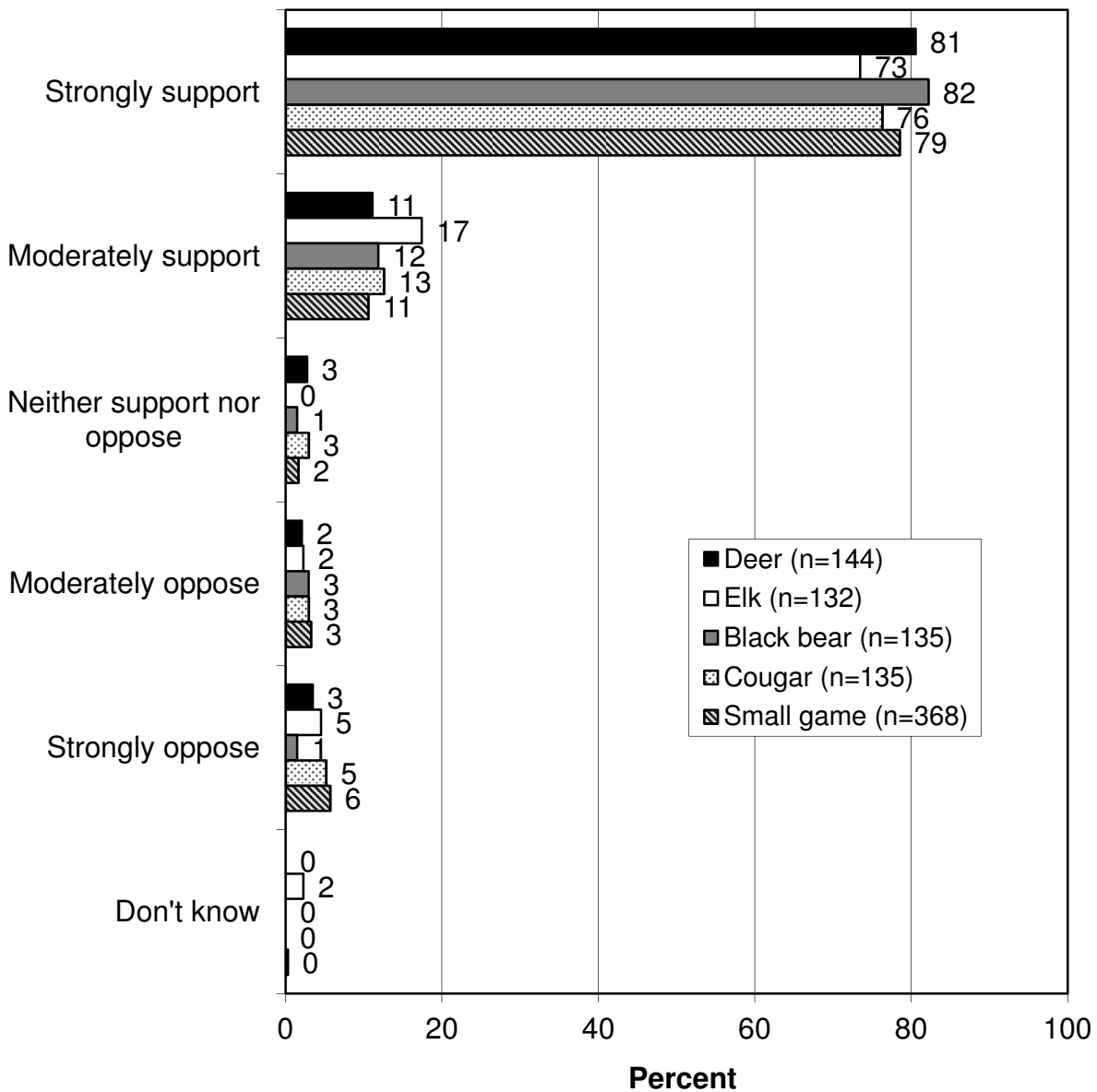
Q63. How about first-time hunters, that is, those who have never hunted before? (Would you support or oppose special hunting opportunities for them, that is, hunting opportunities that would allow only them to hunt during special events or under special



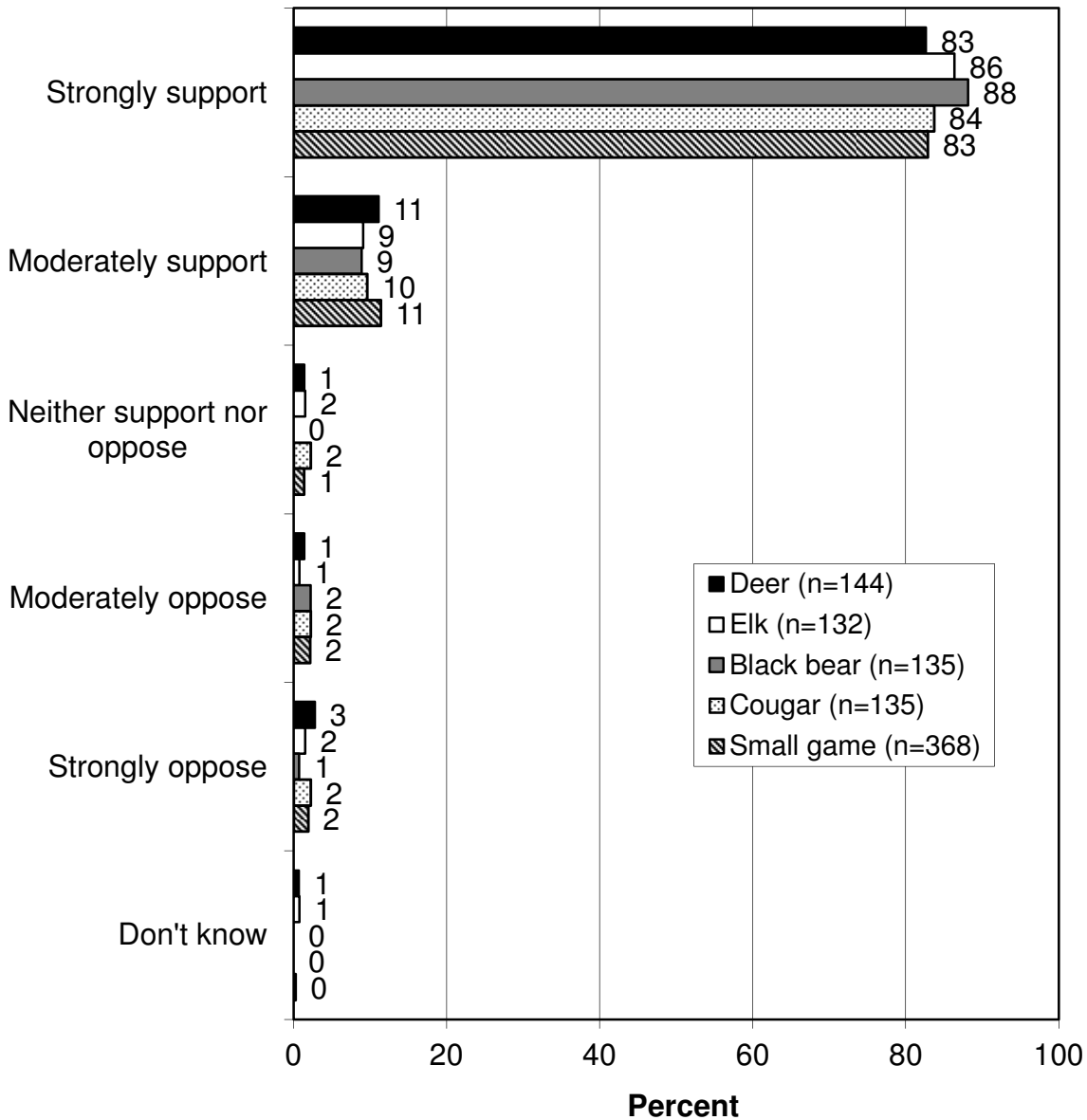
Q64. How about youth hunters, that is, hunters age 16 or younger? (Would you support or oppose special hunting opportunities for them, that is, hunting opportunities that would allow only them to hunt during special events or under special circumstances?)



Q65. How about senior hunters, that is, hunters age 65 or older? (Would you support or oppose special hunting opportunities for them, that is, hunting opportunities that would allow only them to hunt during special events or under special circumstances?)



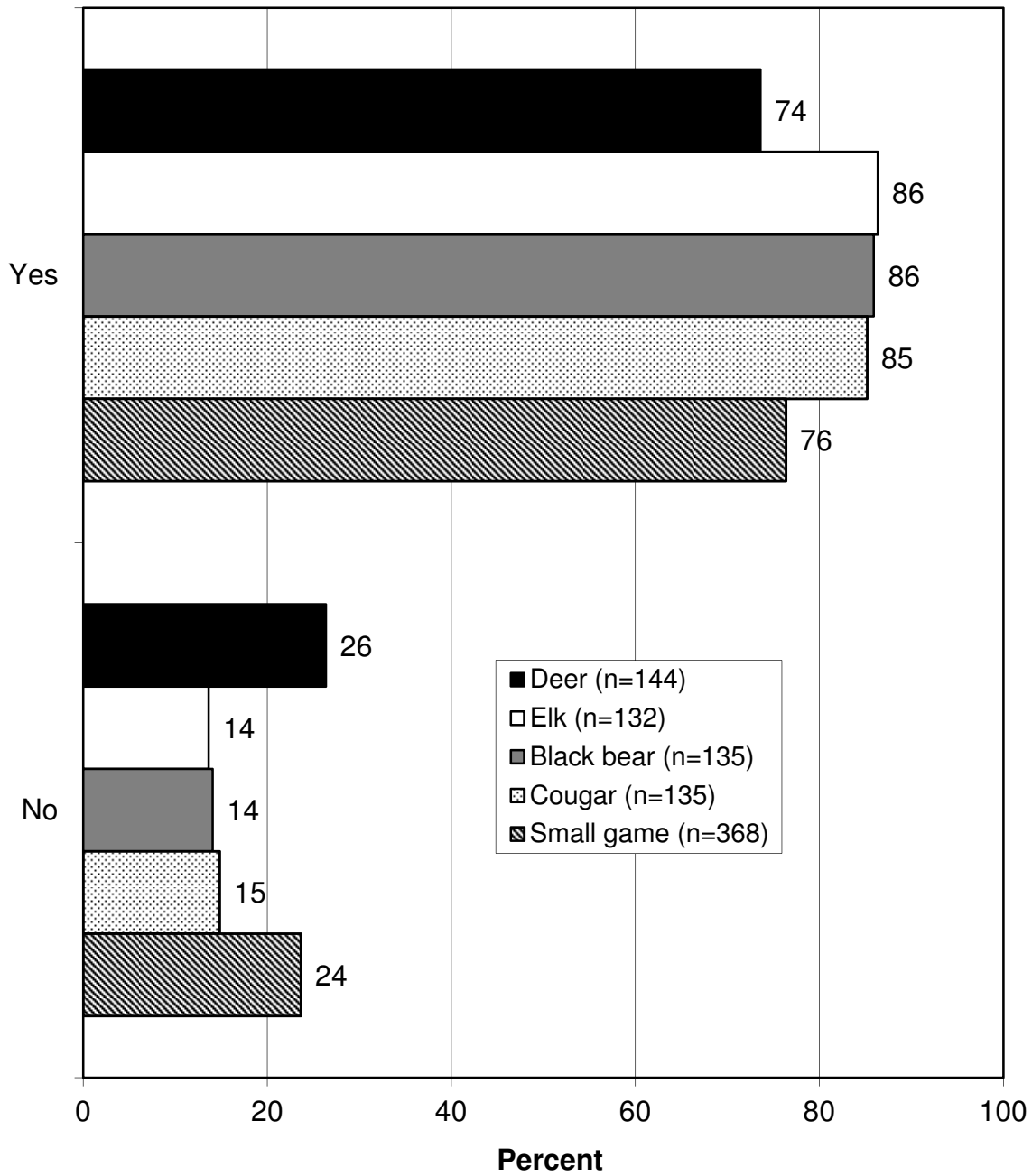
**Q66. How about hunters with disabilities?
(Would you support or oppose special hunting opportunities for them, that is, hunting opportunities that would allow only them to hunt during special events or under special circumstances?)**



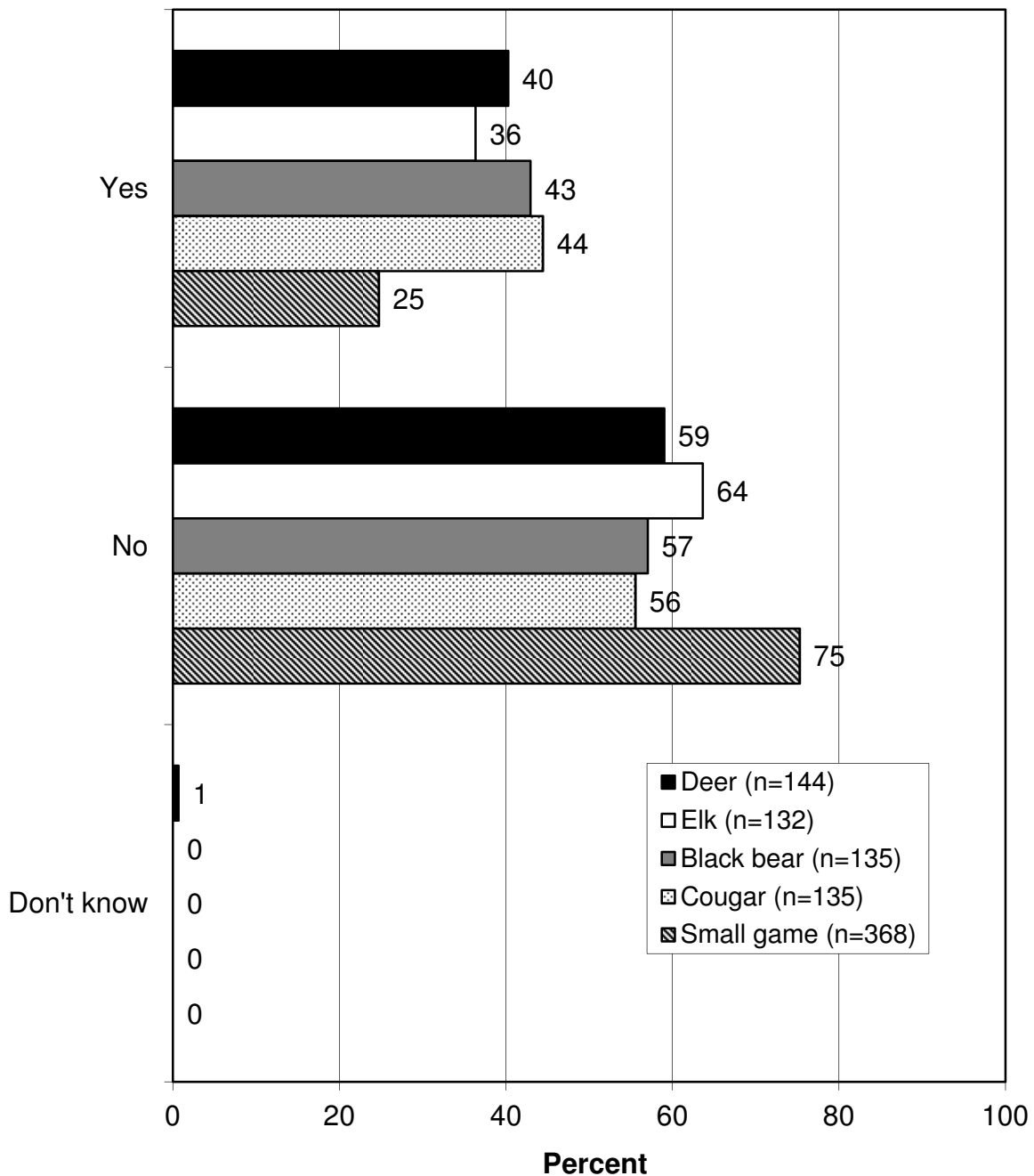
MENTORING

- The large majority of hunters in all groups have served as a mentor or helped another person get started in hunting: from 74% to 86% have done so.
 - From 25% to 44% are currently acting as a mentor or helping another get started in hunting.
 - The species that were hunted in these mentoring situations are shown, with deer, elk, pheasant, duck, and black bear prominent.

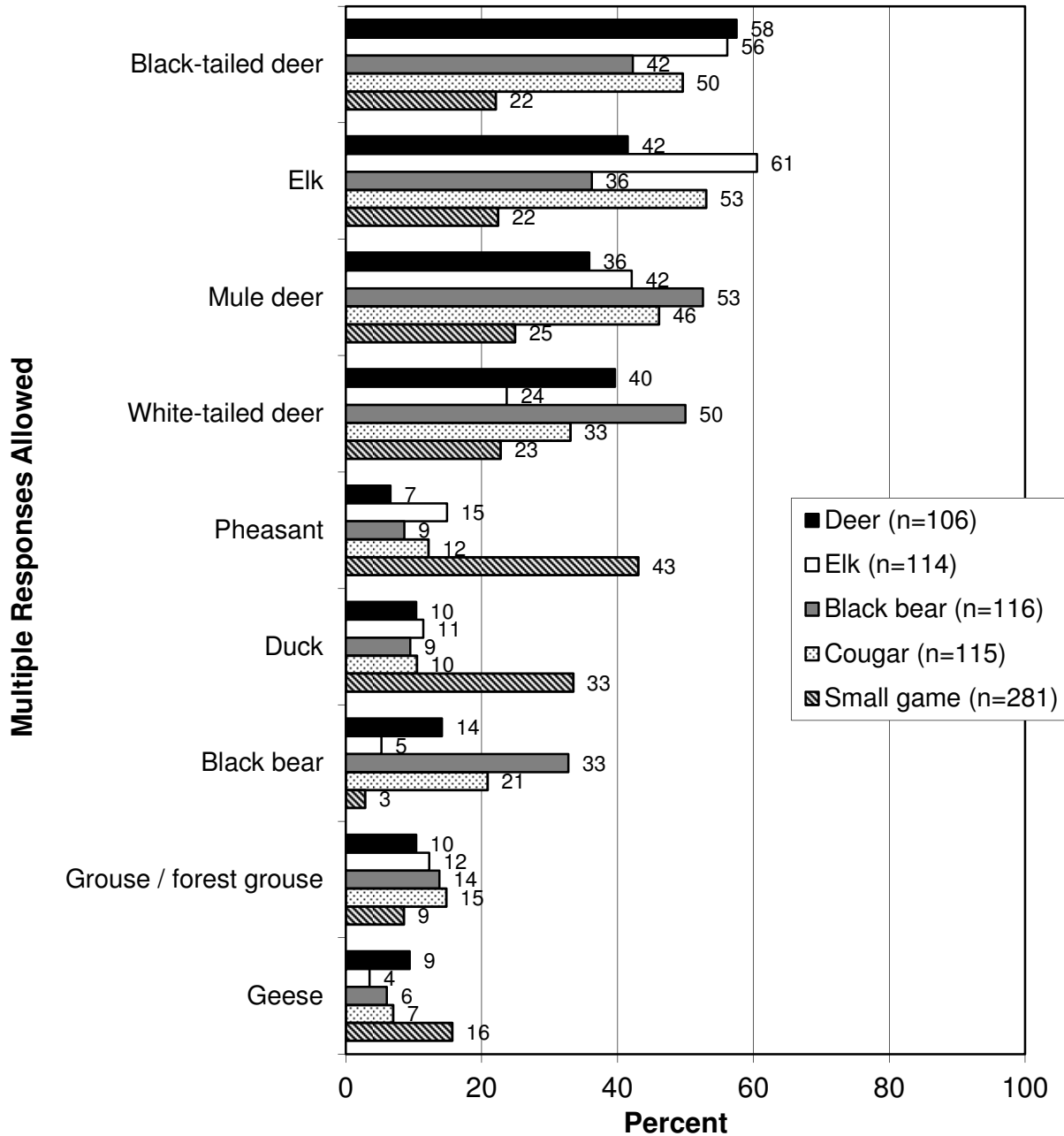
Q67. Have you ever served as a mentor or helped another person get started hunting?



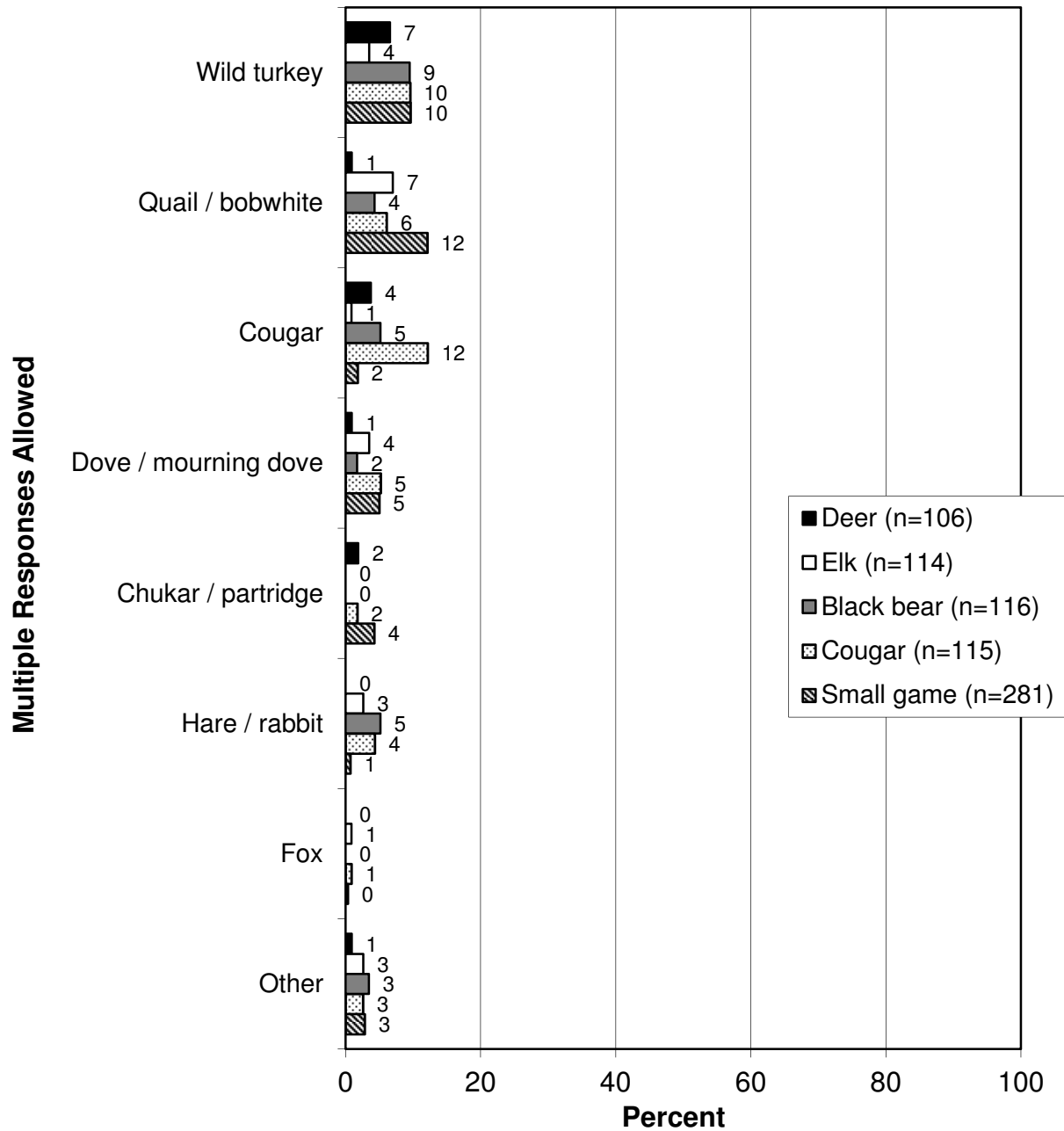
Q68. Are you currently serving as a mentor or helping another person get started hunting?



Q71. Specifically, for what species have you hunted while serving as a mentor or helping another person get started hunting? (Asked of those who served as a mentor.) (Part 1)



Q71. Specifically, for what species have you hunted while serving as a mentor or helping another person get started hunting? (Asked of those who served as a mentor.) (Part 2)



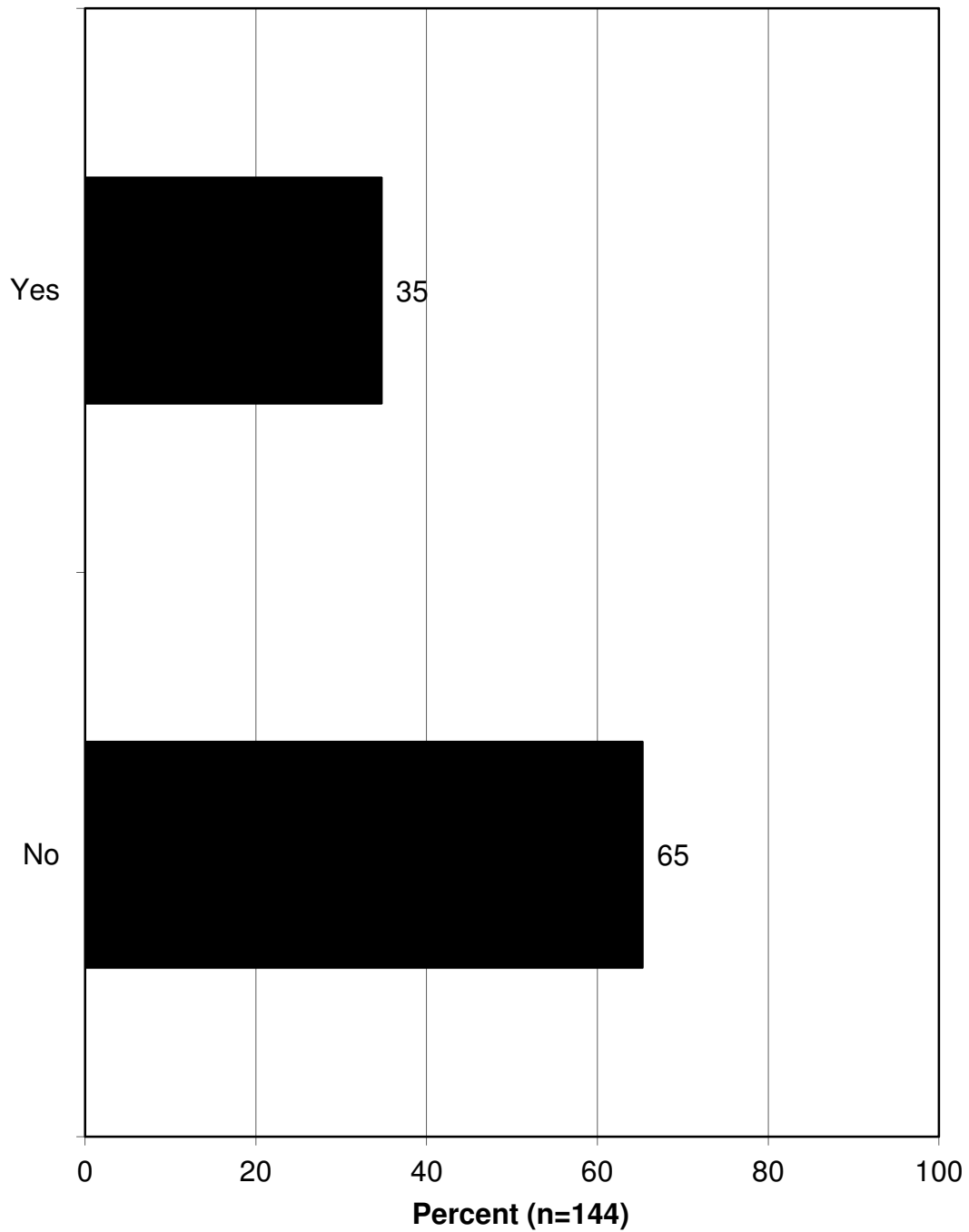
DEER HUNTING

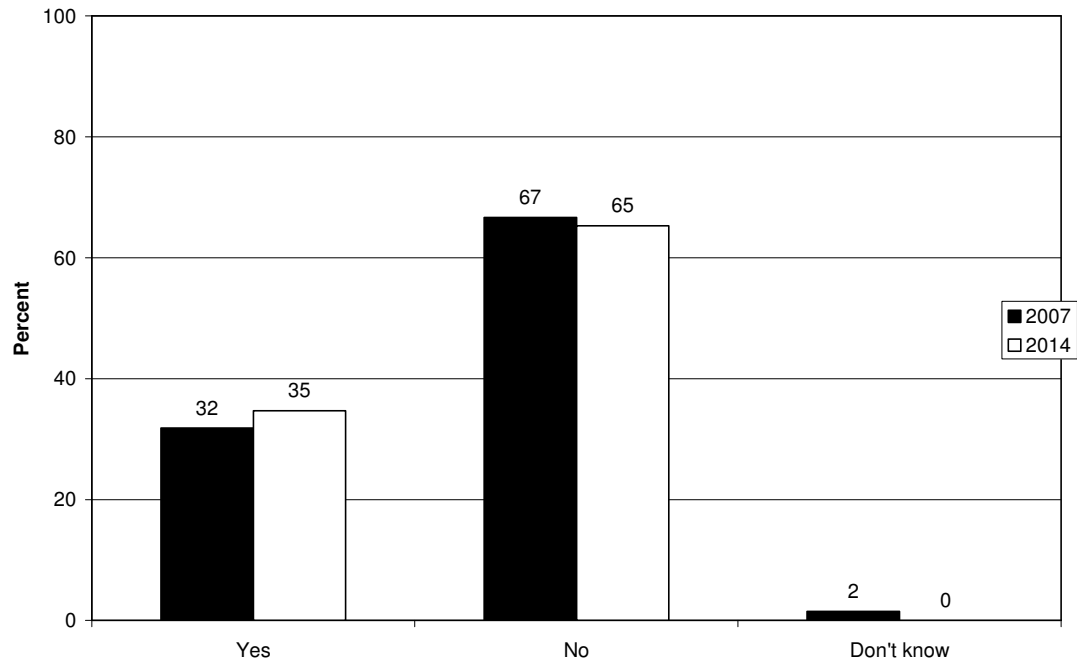
DEER HARVEST AND EQUIPMENT USED FOR DEER HUNTING

- A little more than a third of deer hunters (35%) harvested a deer in 2013-2014.

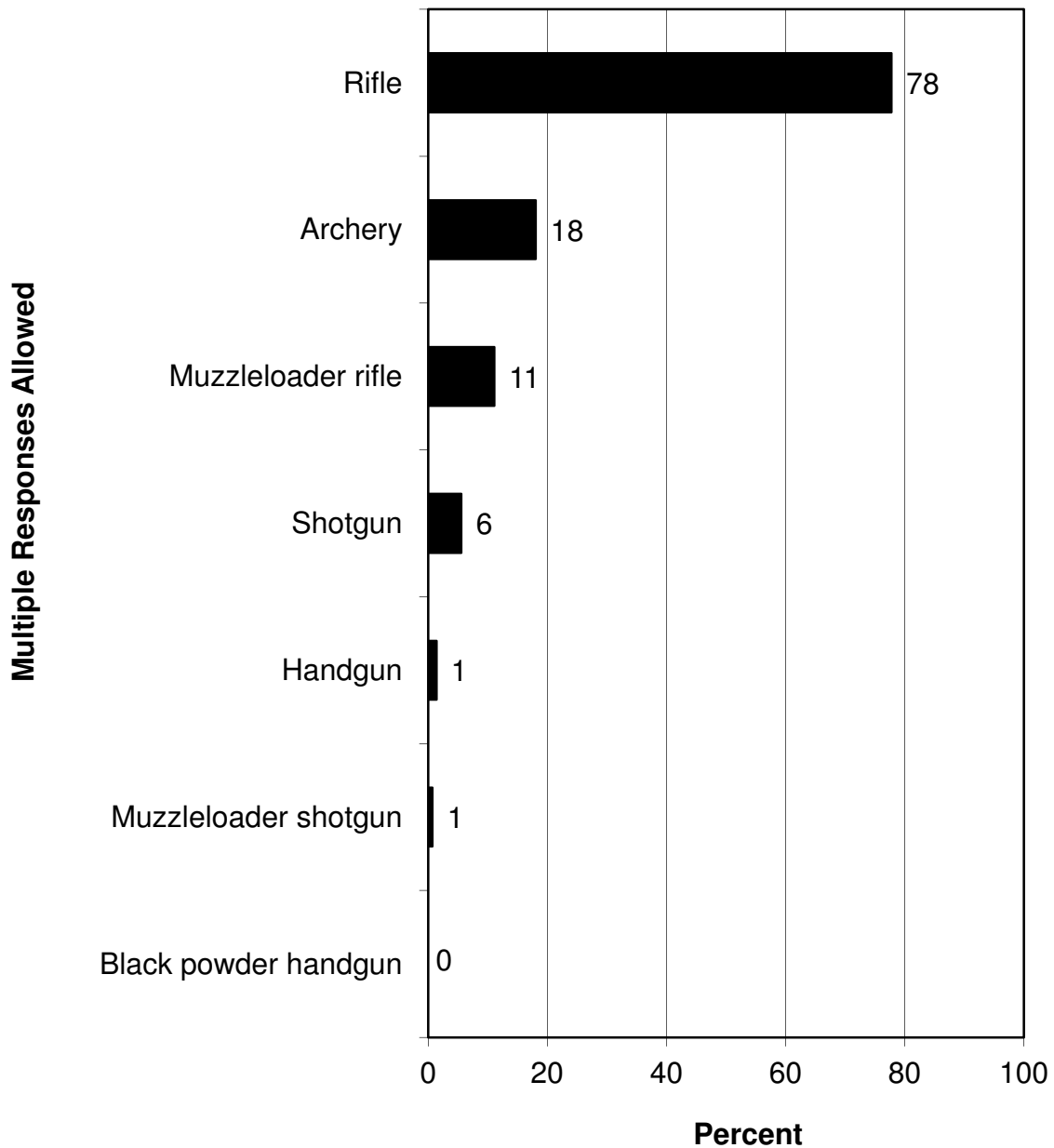
- The large majority of deer hunters use a rifle in Washington (78% do so). This is distantly followed by archery (18%), muzzleloader rifle (11%), and shotgun (6%).

**Q81. Did you harvest a deer in Washington in
2013-2014? (Asked of those who hunted deer.)**

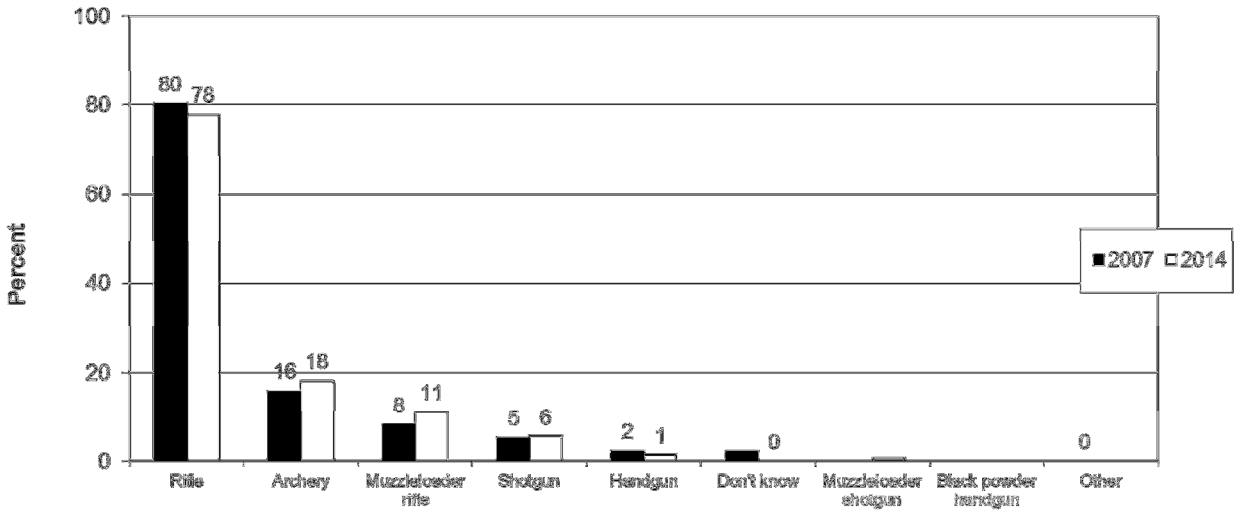


Q81. Did you harvest a deer in Washington in 2013-2014?

Q77. What type of hunting equipment did you use to hunt deer during the 2013-2014 hunting season in Washington? (Asked of those who hunted deer.)



Q77. What type of hunting equipment did you use to hunt deer during the 2013-2014 hunting season in Washington? (Asked of those who hunted deer.)



Multiple Responses Allowed

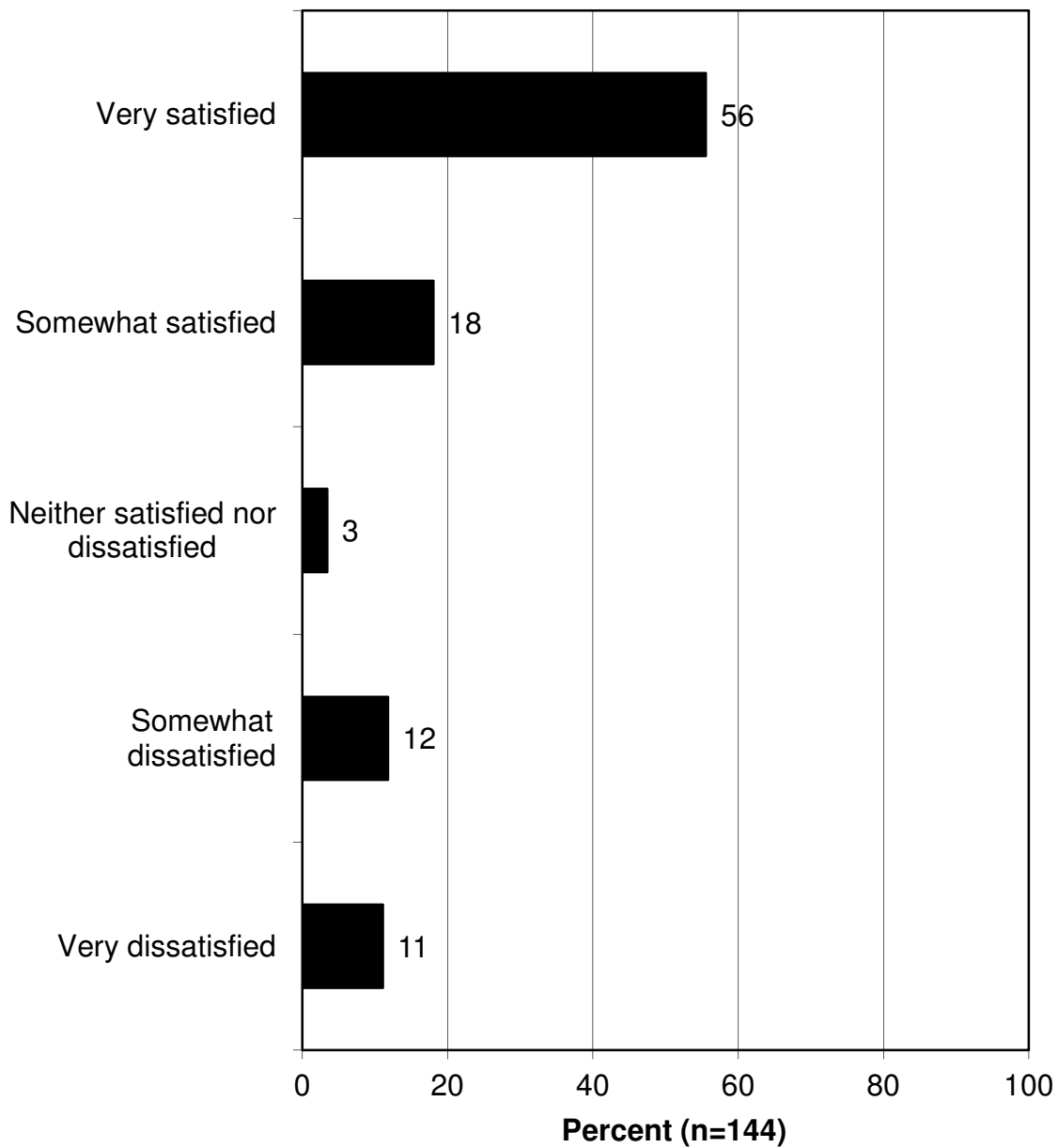
SATISFACTION AND OPINIONS ON FACTORS THAT GO INTO A QUALITY HUNT

- The majority of deer hunters were satisfied with their deer hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 seasons: 74% report being satisfied, with 56% saying they were *very* satisfied. Nonetheless, a not insubstantial percentage were dissatisfied (23%).
 - It is interesting to examine the harvest rate as it relates to satisfaction: some who did not harvest nonetheless rated their satisfaction positively, as a higher percentage were satisfied (74%) than had harvest success (35% had harvested a deer).
 - Common reasons for dissatisfaction were not enough game, access problems, management restrictions, season lengths and timing, and crowding.

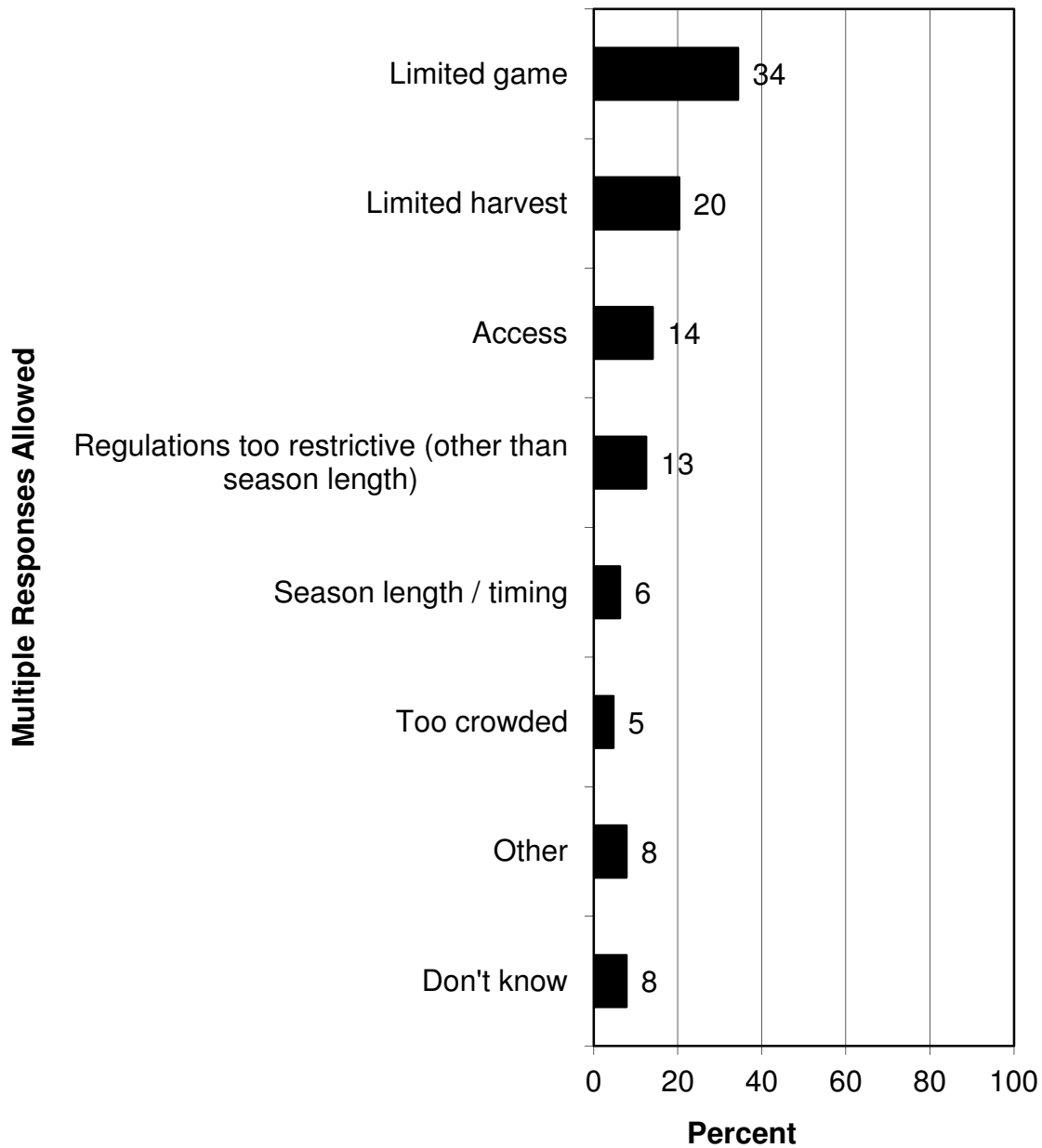
- Although a majority of deer hunters rate the Department as *excellent* or *good* (a combined 53%), a substantial percentage give a rating of *fair* (31%). Meanwhile, 12% give a rating of *poor*.
 - Common reasons for not giving a better rating are restrictive regulations, a dislike of the length or timing of the seasons, and not enough game.

- The survey asked about seven factors that might affect the quality of a deer hunt, and respondents were asked to indicate the importance of that factor in a quality deer hunting experience. The social factors led the list: 87% said that *spending time with family* was *very* important, and 81% said the same about *spending time with friends*. Other important factors in a second tier (in the ranking by *very* important) are the *timing of the hunting season* (74%) and the *length of the season* (72%).
 - Factors in the bottom tier (although still with a majority saying each is *very* important) are the *chance of harvesting a deer* (55%), the *number of other deer hunters in the field* (54%), and the *opportunity to harvest a mature buck* (51%).
 - Interestingly, other Responsive Management studies have found that big or trophy bucks are of less importance than social reasons as a factor in satisfaction.
 - This series is shown on four graphs: the first shows the percent saying *very* important, the second shows *very* important and *somewhat* important, the third shows *very* unimportant, and the fourth graph shows *very* and *somewhat* unimportant combined.

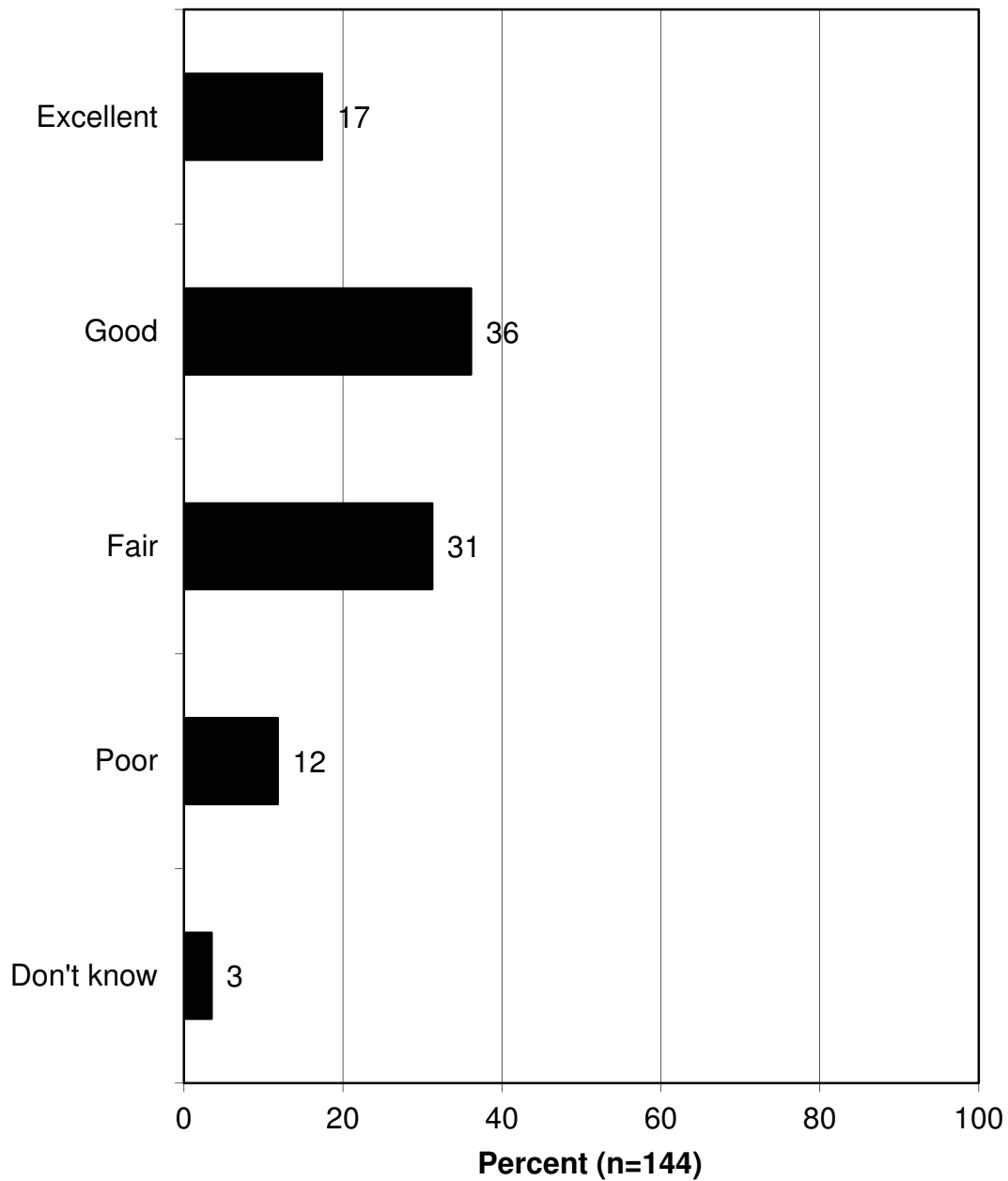
Q79. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your deer hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted deer.)



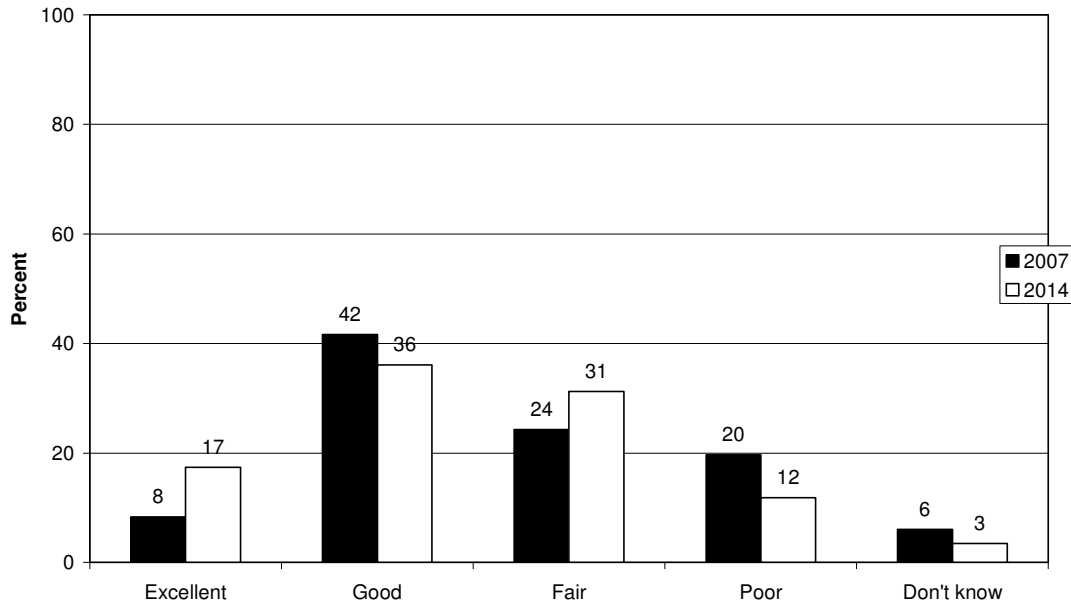
Q80. Why weren't you more satisfied with your deer hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted deer and were not very satisfied.)



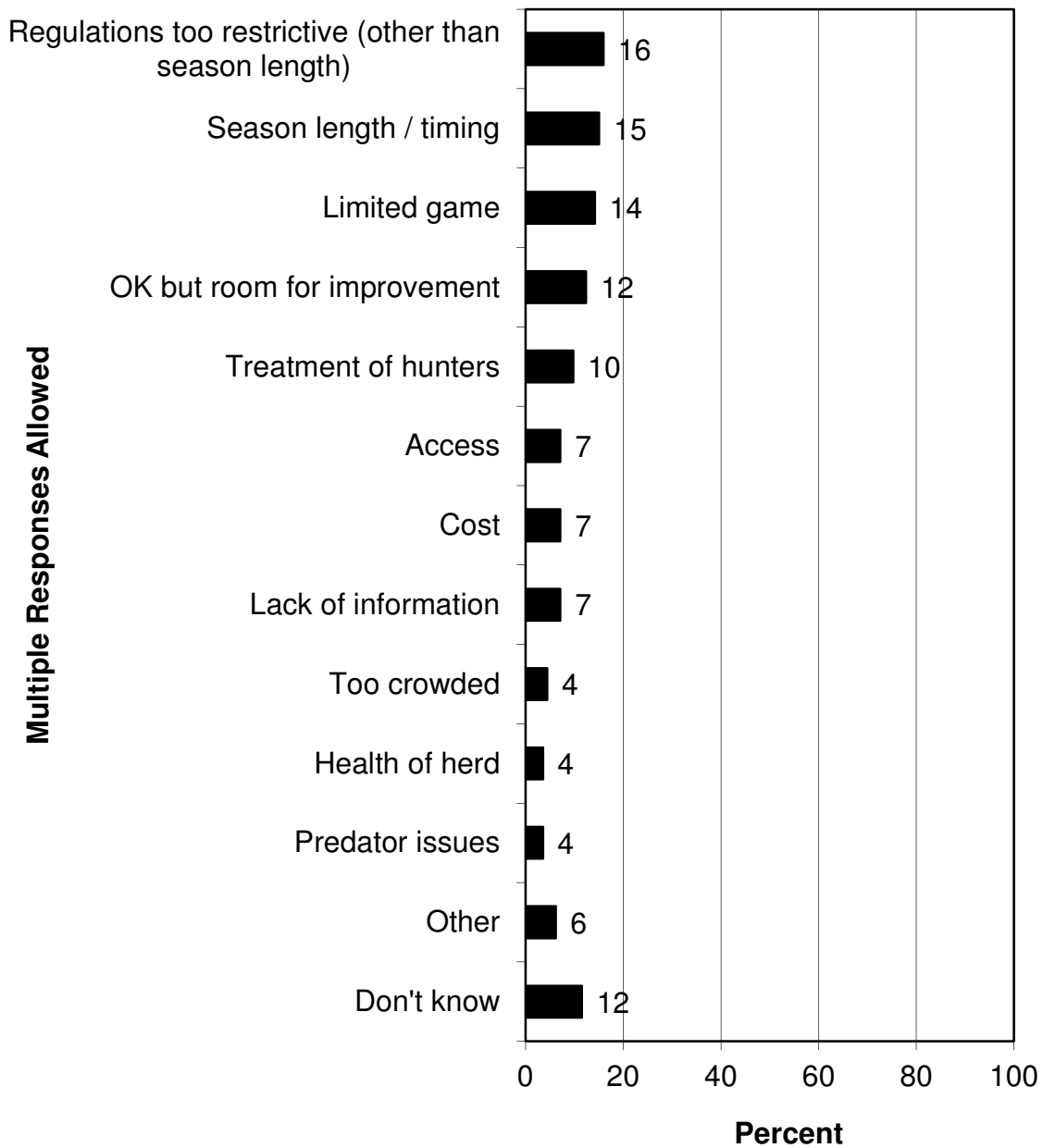
Q91. Overall, how would you rate the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's management of deer? Would you say it is excellent, good, fair or poor? (Asked of those who hunted deer.)



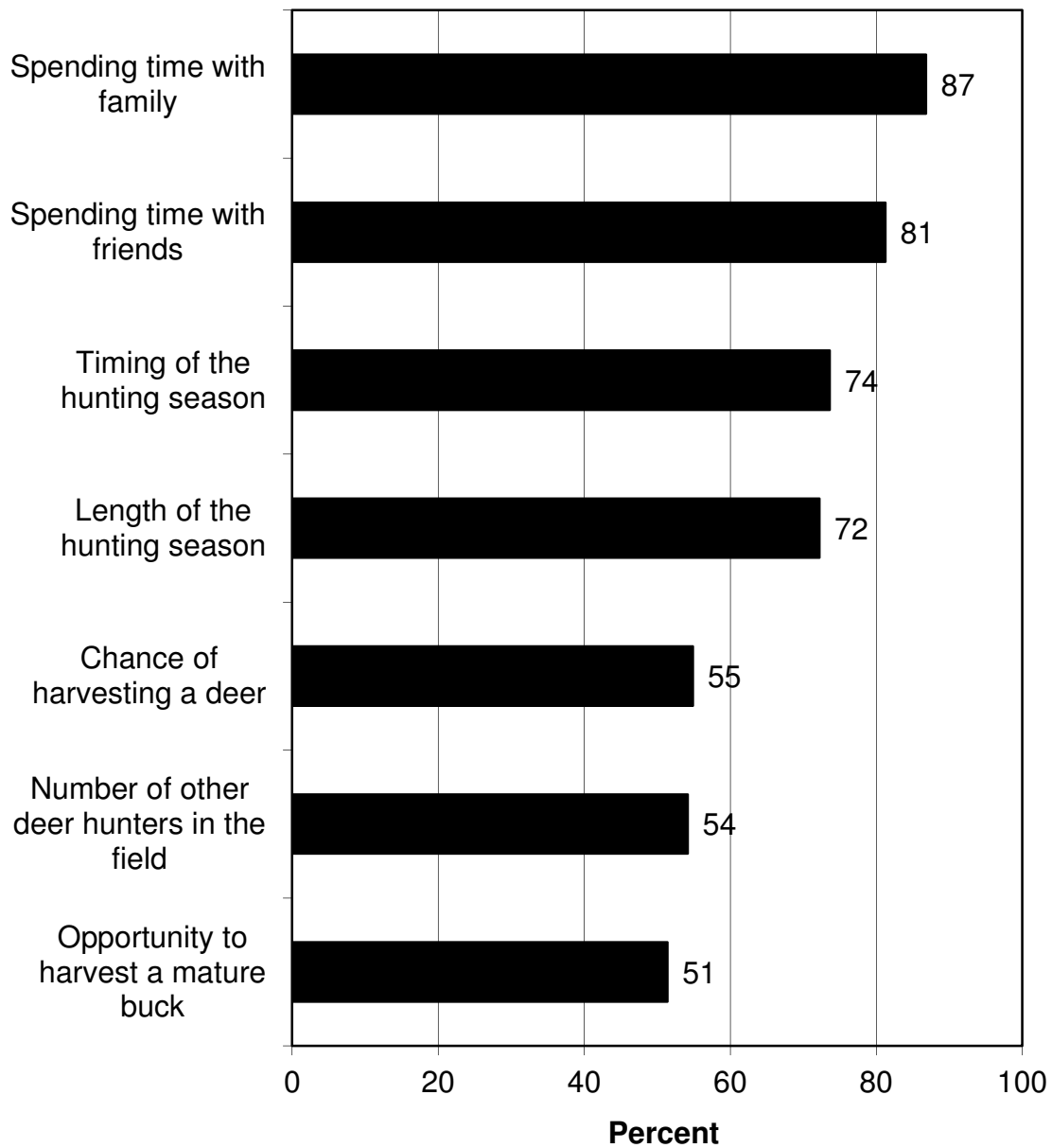
Q91. Overall, how would you rate the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's management of deer? Would you say it is excellent, good, fair or poor? (Asked of those who hunted deer.)



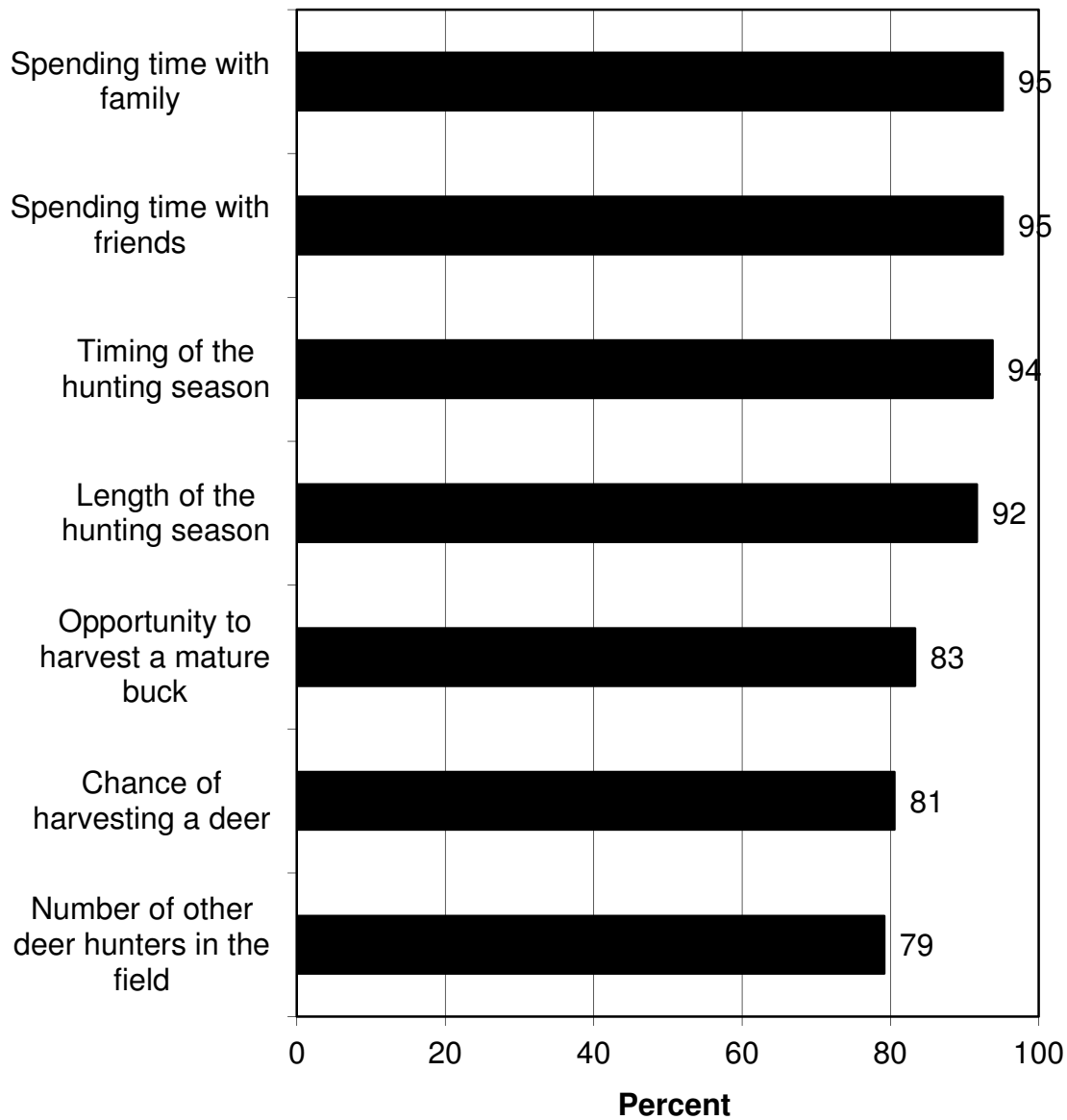
Q92. What were the main reasons you didn't rate the Department's management of deer higher? (Asked of those who hunted deer and did not rate the Department's management as excellent.)



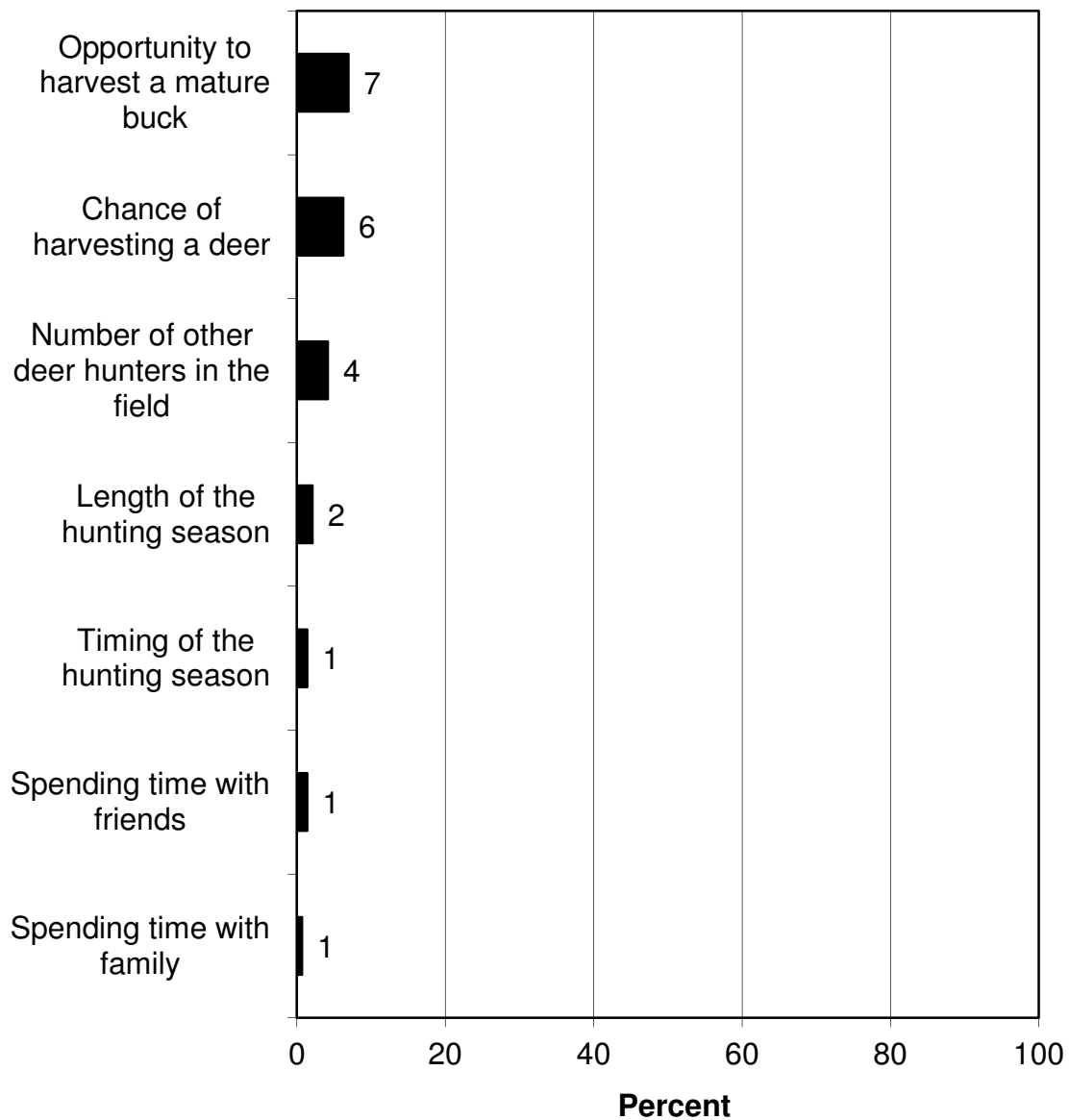
Q84-90. Percent of deer hunters who indicated that they think each of the following is very important for a quality deer hunting experience:



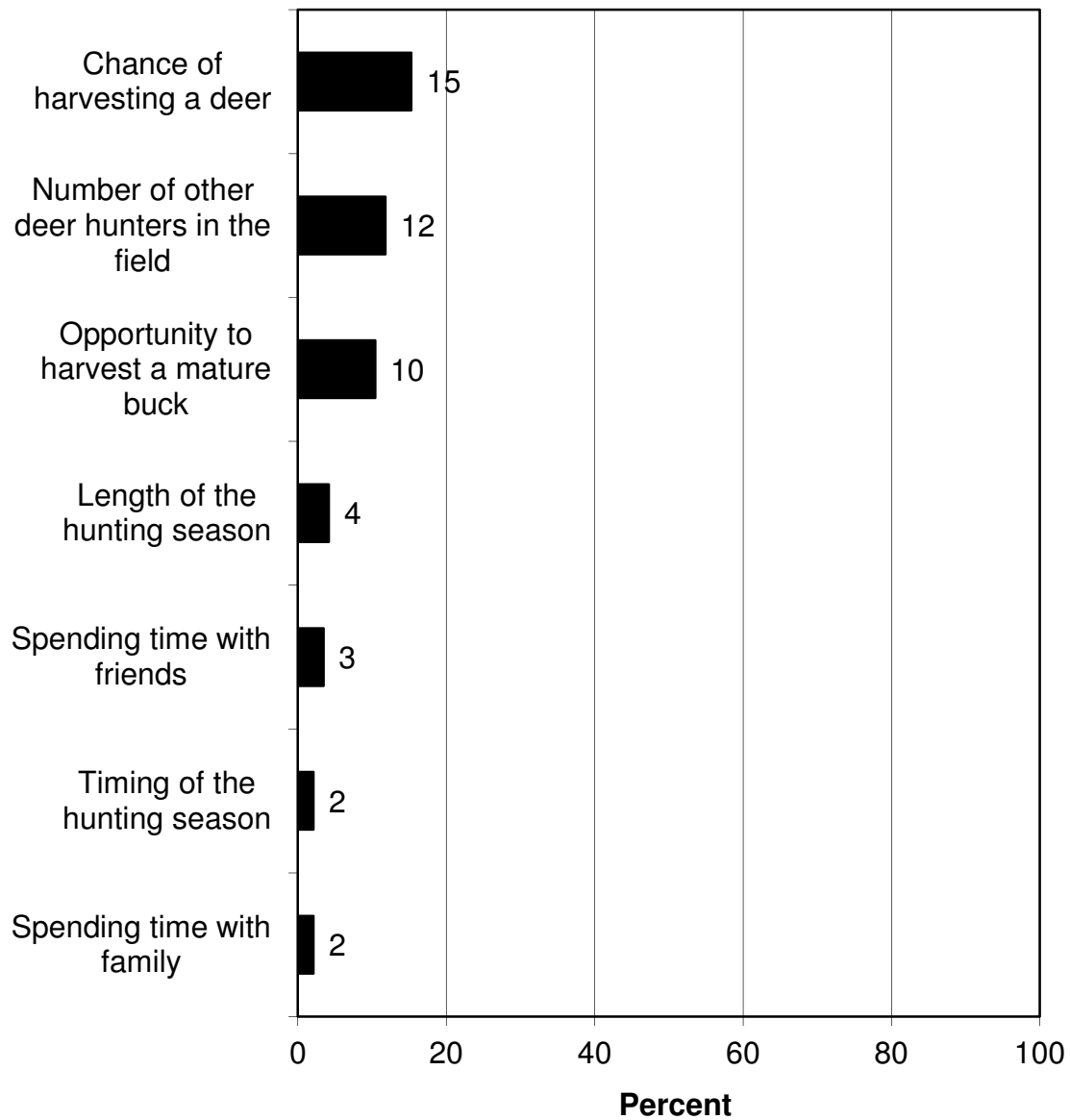
Q84-90. Percent of deer hunters who indicated that they think each of the following is very or somewhat important for a quality deer hunting experience:



**Q84-90. Percent of deer hunters who indicated
that they think each of the following is very
unimportant for a quality deer hunting
experience:**



Q84-90. Percent of deer hunters who indicated that they think each of the following is very or somewhat unimportant for a quality deer hunting experience:



OPINIONS ON THE LENGTH OF THE VARIOUS DEER SEASONS

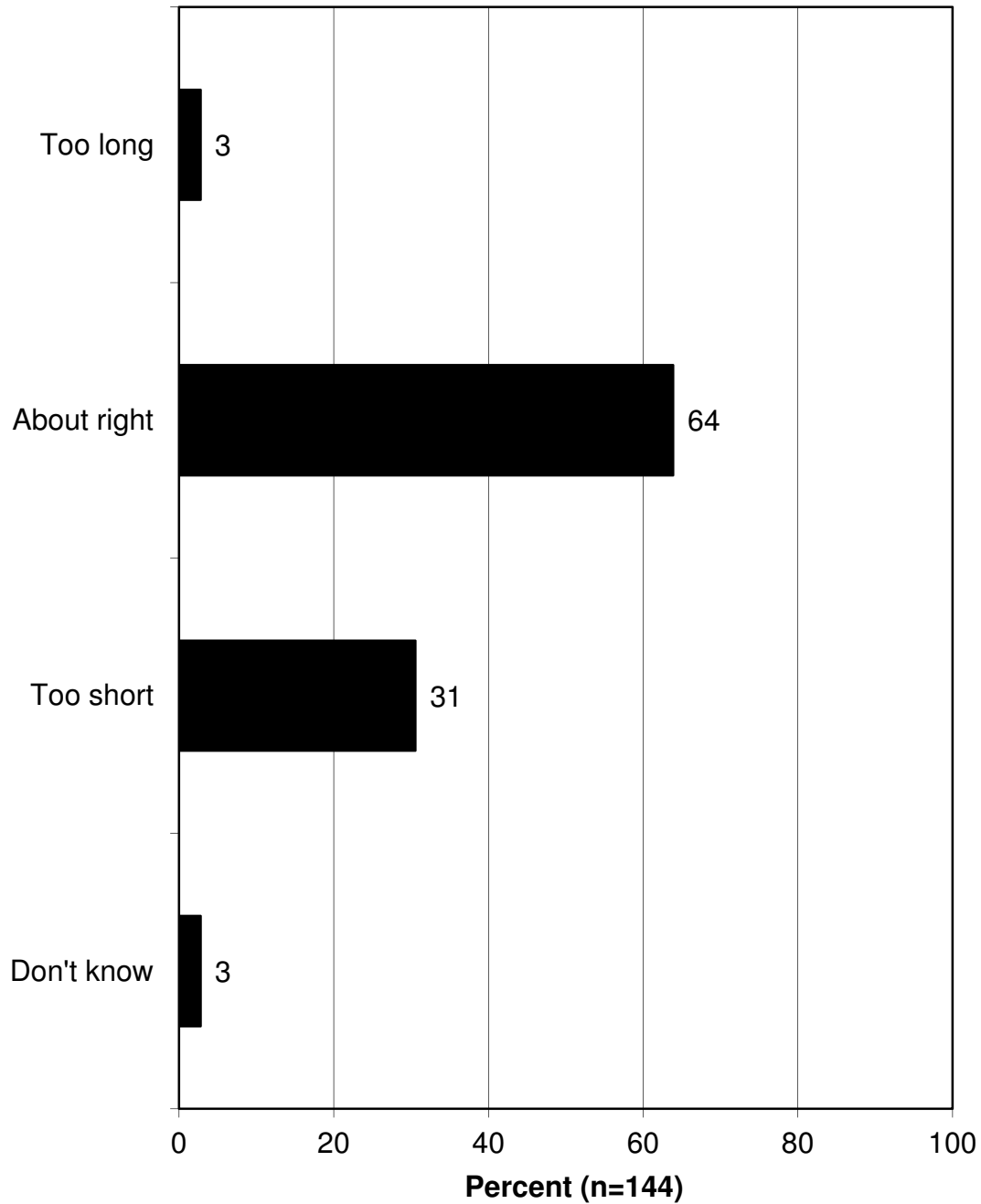
- The majority of deer hunters (64%) say that the length of the deer hunting season is about right. Otherwise, about a third say it is too short (31%). Only 3% say it is too long.

- The majority of deer hunters (60%) are opposed to reducing the length of the archery season; most of that is *strong* opposition. On the other hand, 20% support.
 - Those 20% who support were asked to indicate which of the two archery seasons they would like to reduce: 78% of these respondents would like to reduce the early archery season, and 64% would like to reduce the late season (some wished to reduce both seasons). Another question asked these respondents to say by how many days they would like the archery season reduced: the mean is 8.78 days, and the median is 5 days.

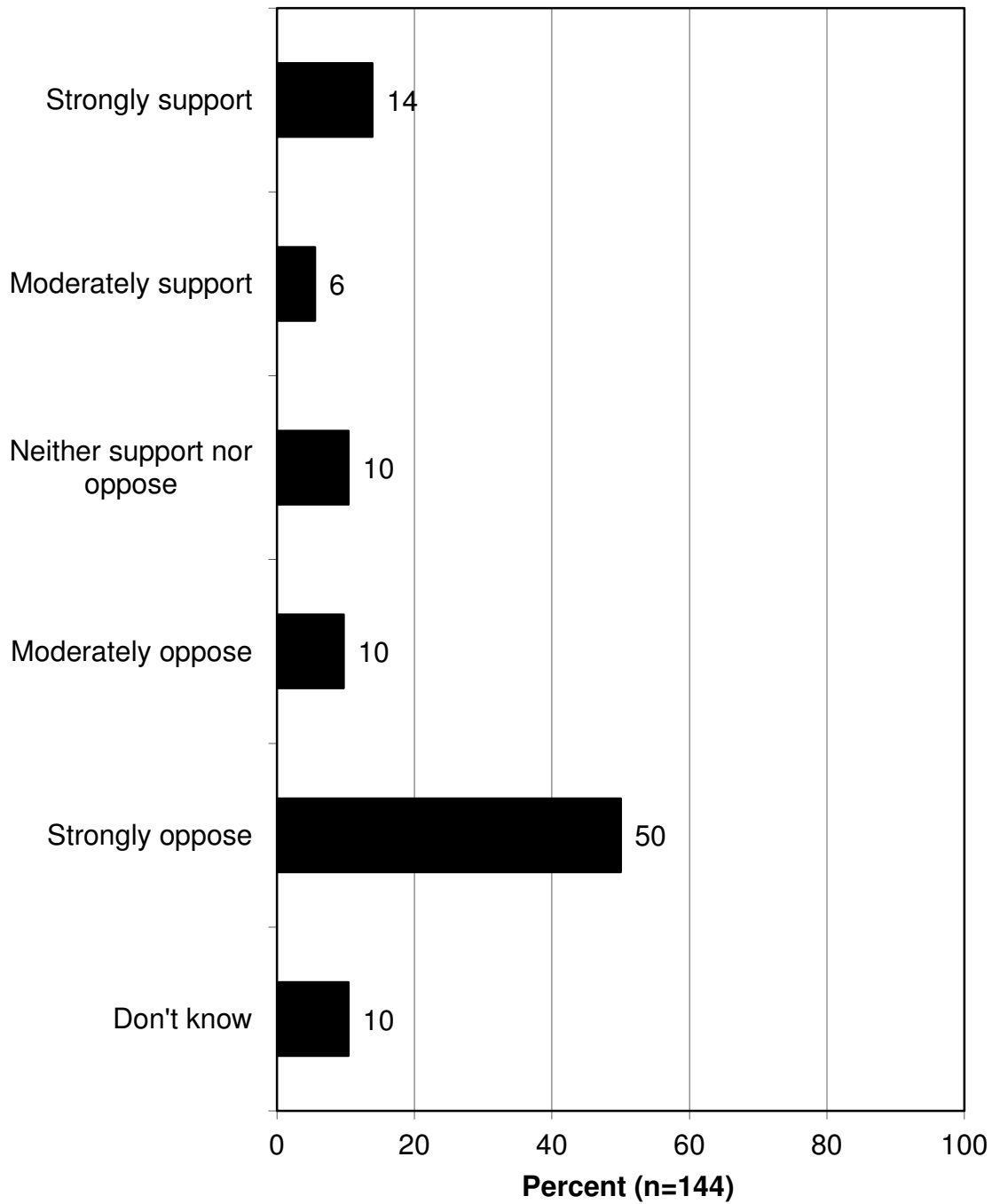
- The overwhelming majority of deer hunters (82%) oppose reducing the length of the modern firearms deer season, almost all of that being *strong* opposition. Only 8% support reducing it.
 - That small percentage in support of reducing it were asked to say by how many days it should be reduced: the mean is 8.45 days; the median is 7 days. (Note that there is a small sample size on this question because so few deer hunters supported reducing the length of the deer season.)

- The large majority of deer hunters (66%) oppose reducing the length of the muzzleloader season, with most of that being *strong* opposition. At the other end, 12% support.
 - The small percentage in support were asked to indicate which season they wanted to reduce: 83% want to reduce the early muzzleloader season, and 71% want to reduce the late muzzleloader season (some named both seasons). A graph shows the number of days that they wanted the season reduced by: the mean is 7.73; the median is 7 days.

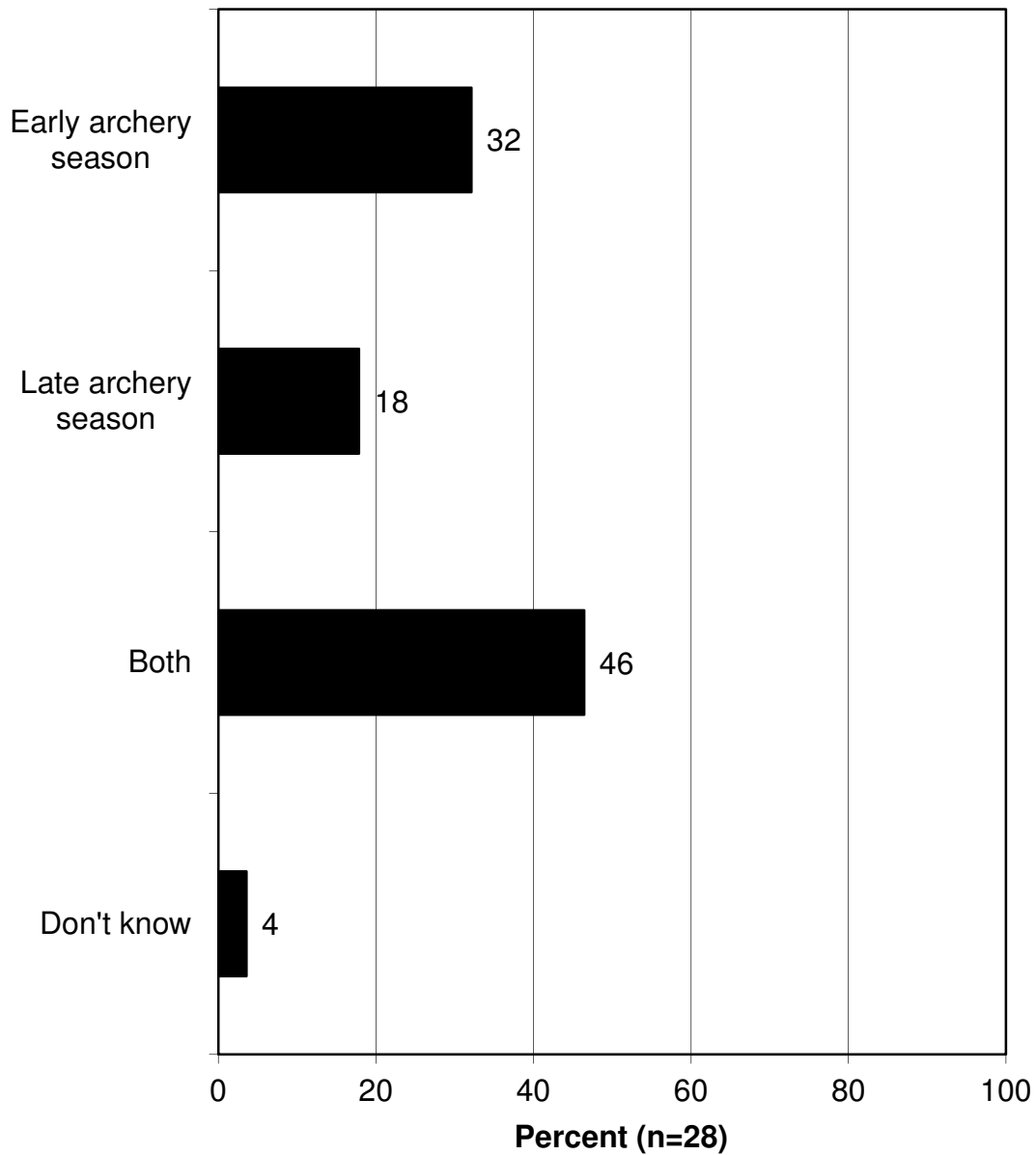
Q93. Overall, do you think the length of the deer hunting season is too long, about right, or too short? (Asked of those who hunted deer.)



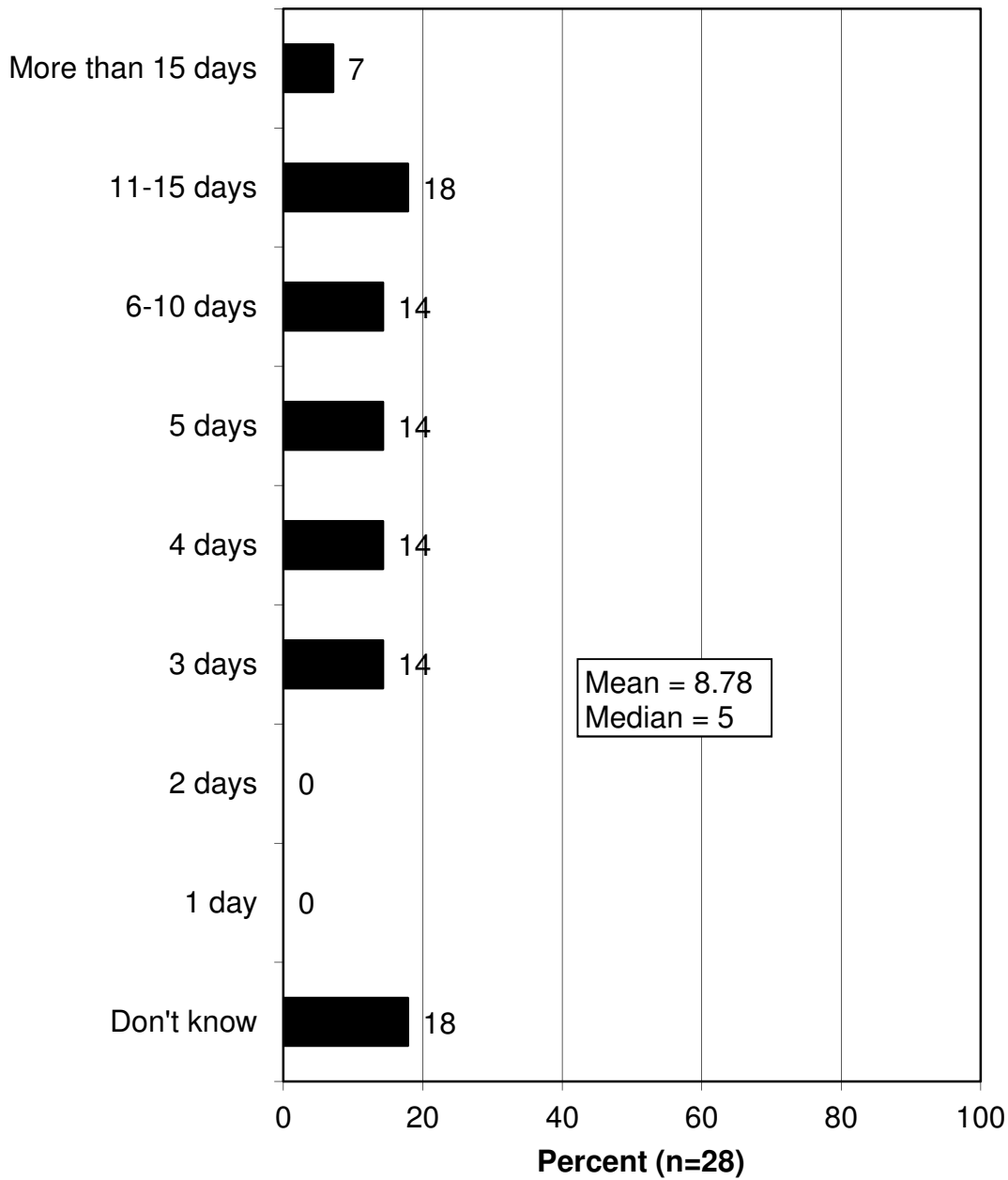
Q96. Would you support or oppose reducing the length of the archery deer season? (Asked of those who hunted deer.)



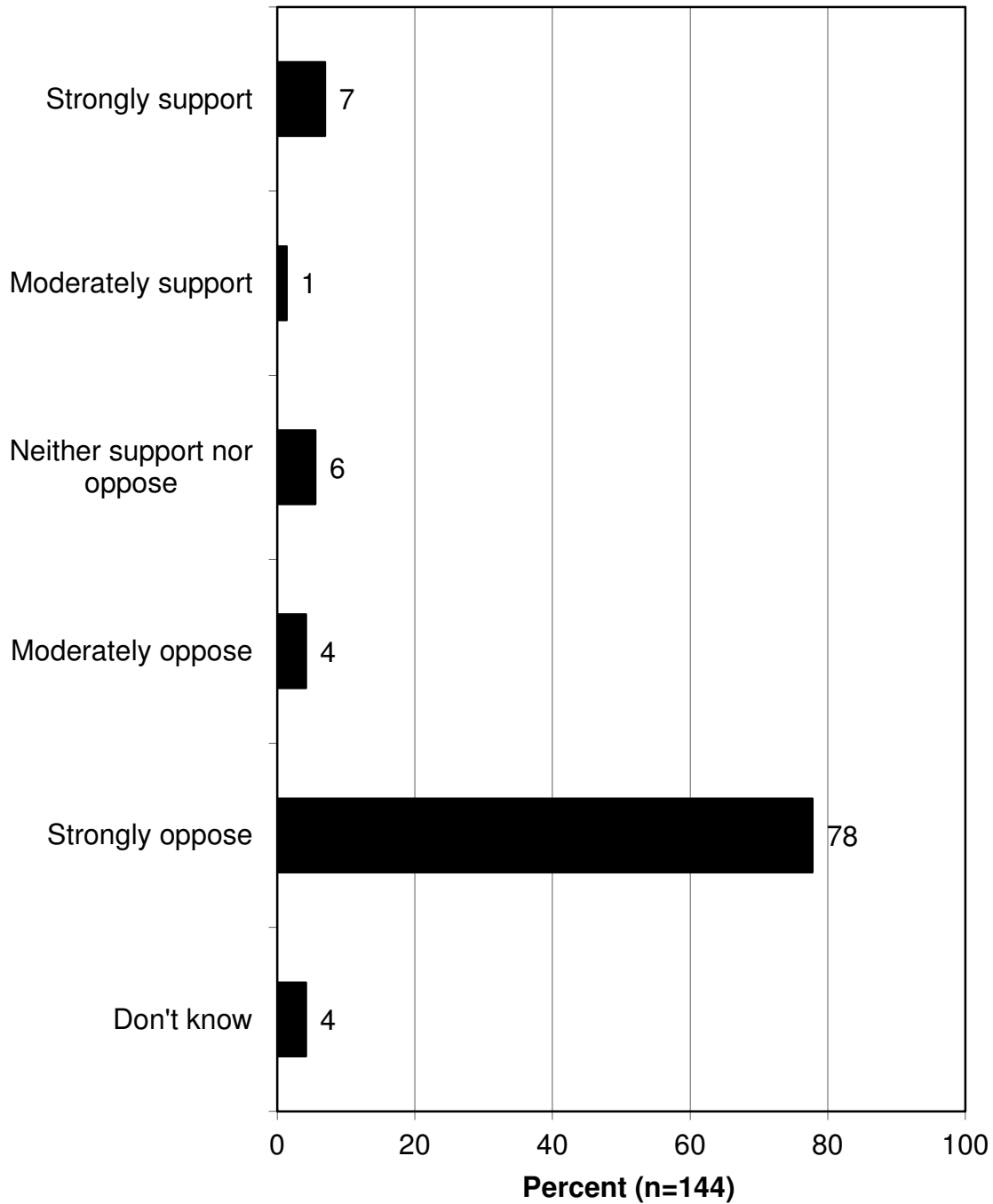
Q97. Would you prefer to reduce the length of the early archery season, the late archery season, or both? (Asked of those who hunted deer and support reducing the length of the archery deer season.)



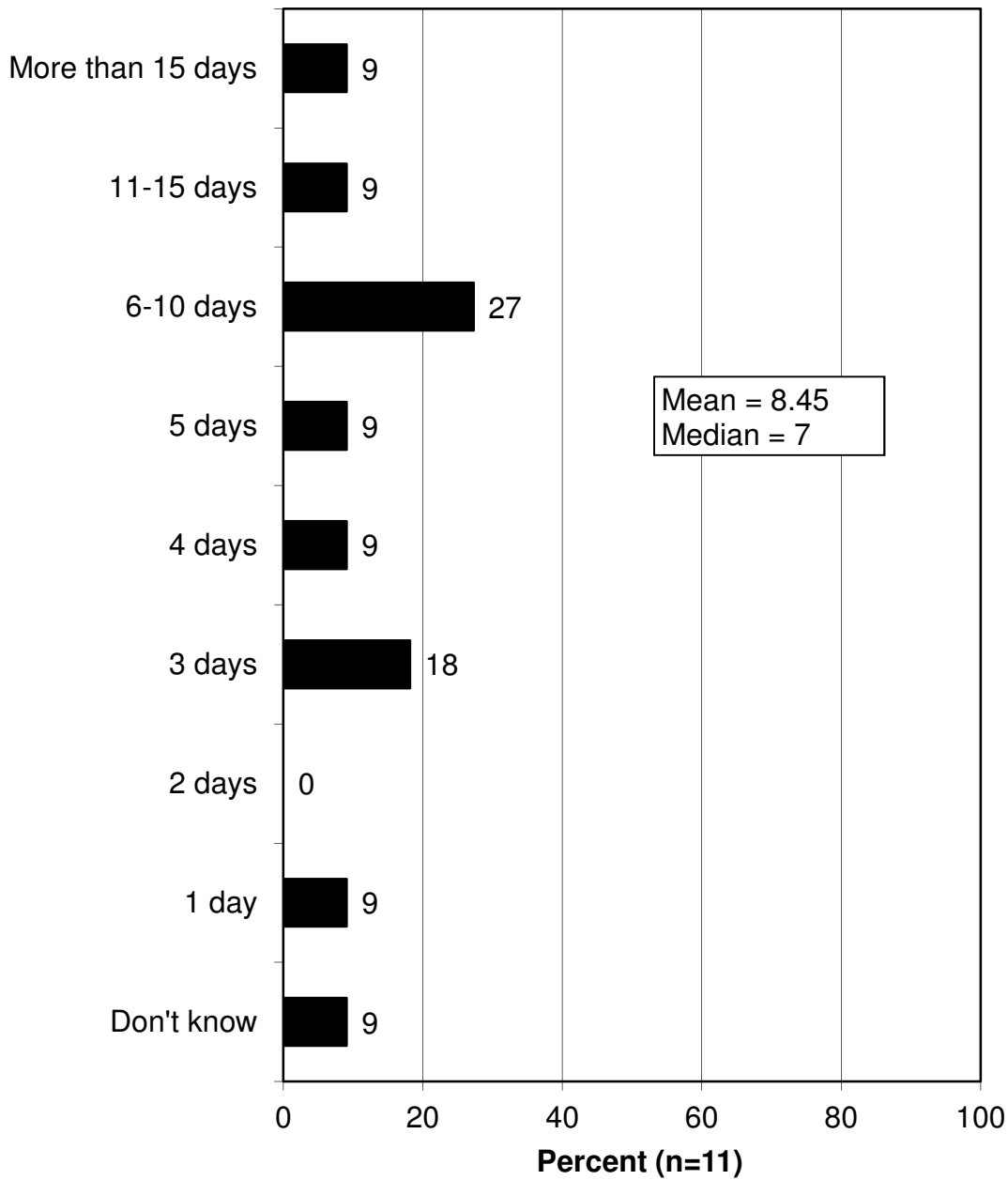
Q98. How many days total would you like to reduce the archery season by? (Asked of those who hunted deer and support reducing the length of the archery deer season.)



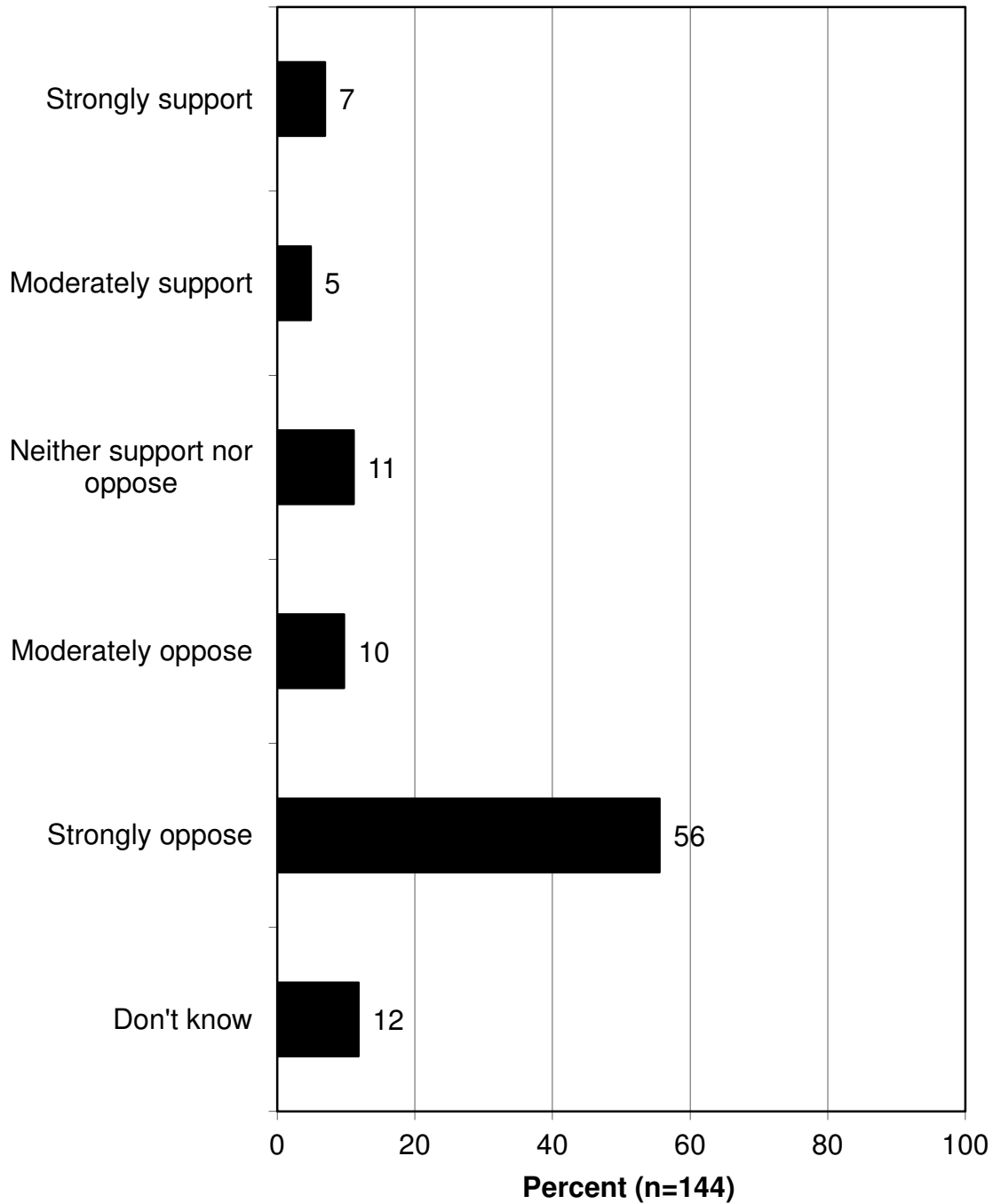
**Q101. Would you support or oppose reducing the length of the modern firearms deer season?
(Asked of those who hunted deer.)**



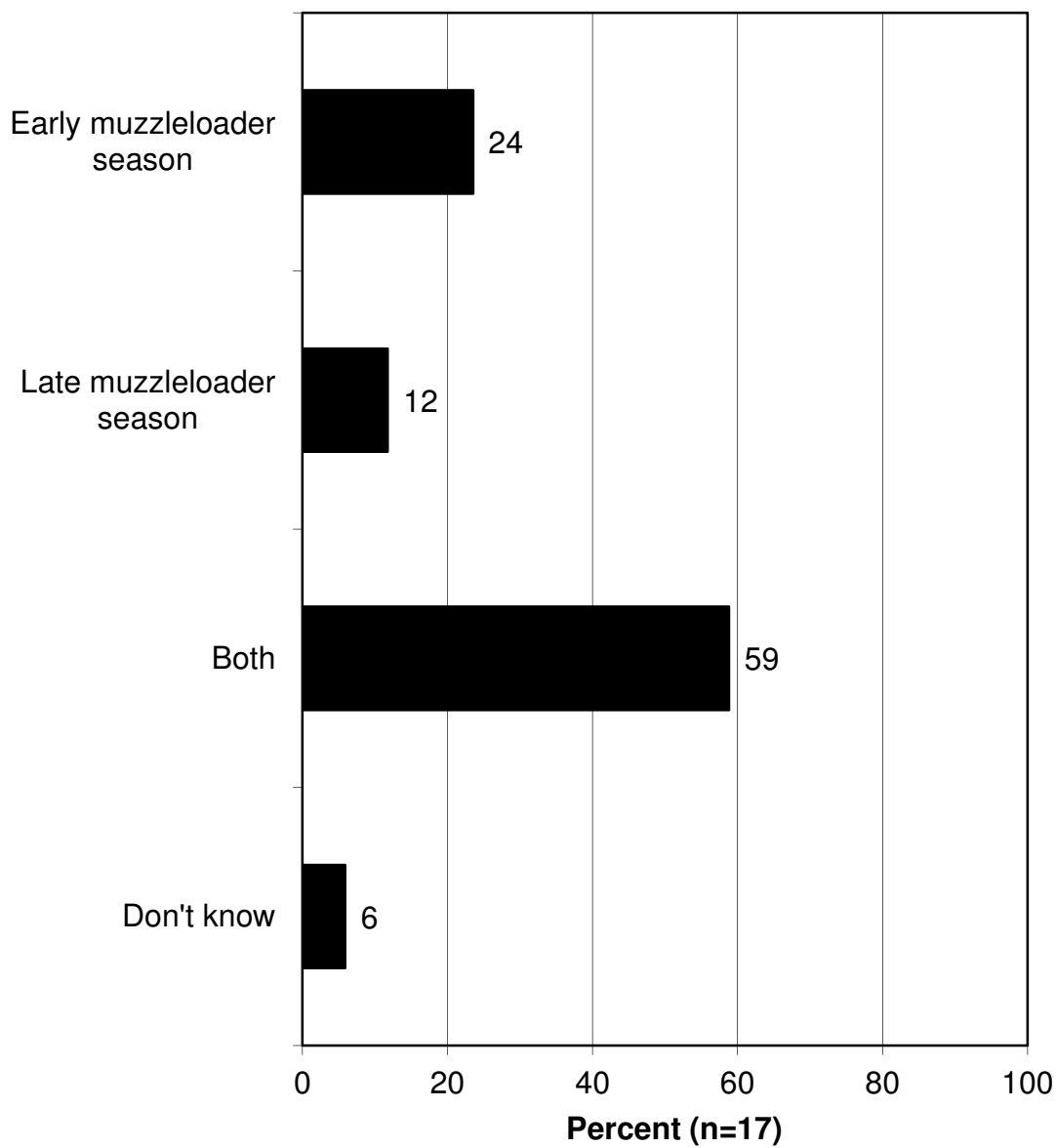
Q102. How many days total would you like to reduce the modern firearms season by? (Asked of those who hunted deer and support reducing the length of the modern firearms deer season.)



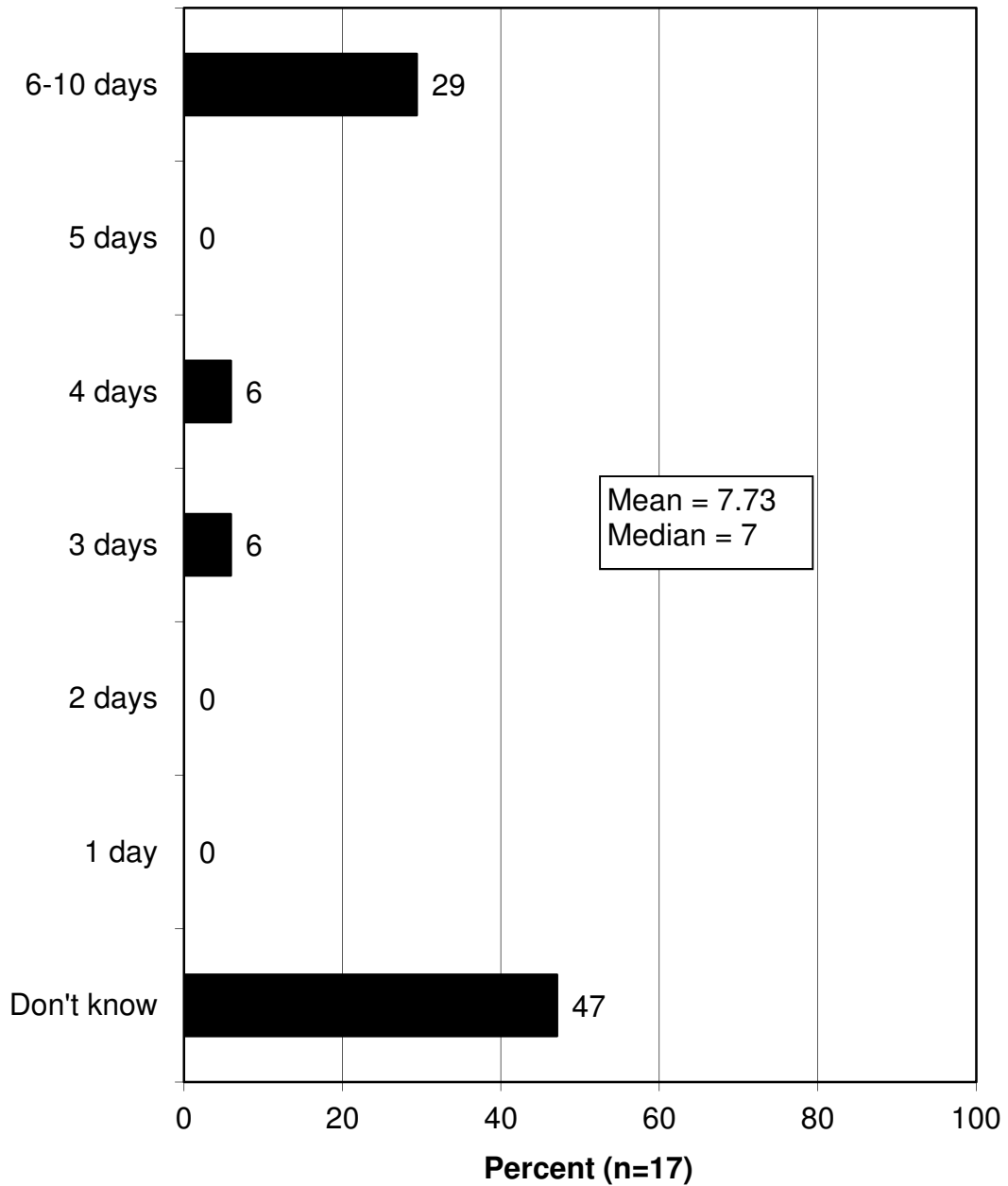
**Q105. Would you support or oppose reducing the length of the muzzleloader deer season?
(Asked of those who hunted deer.)**



Q106. Would you prefer to reduce the length of the early muzzleloader season, the late muzzleloader season, or both? (Asked of those who hunted deer and support reducing the length of the muzzleloader deer season.)



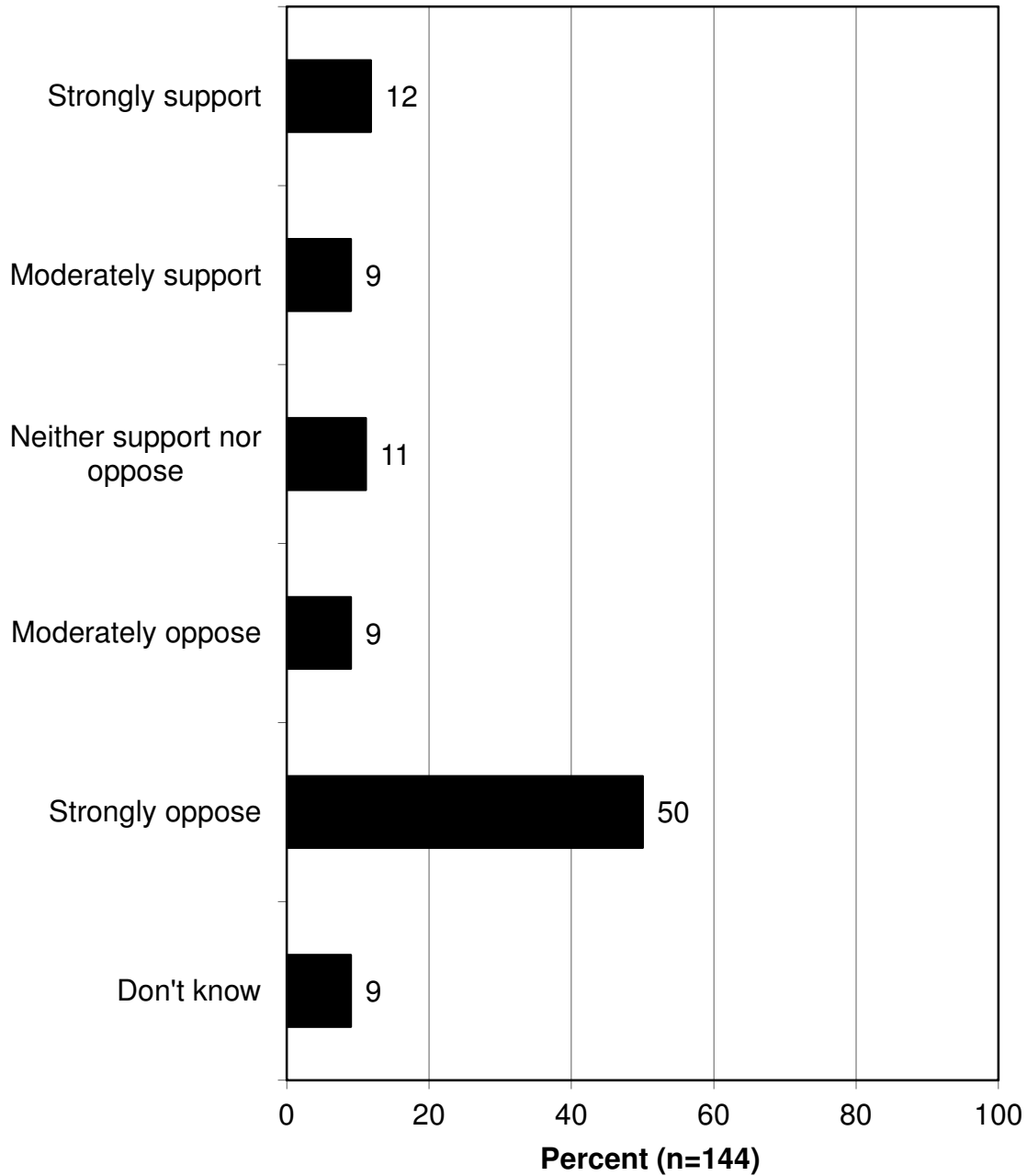
Q107. How many days total would you like to reduce the muzzleloader season by? (Asked of those who hunted deer and support reducing the length of the muzzleloader deer season.)



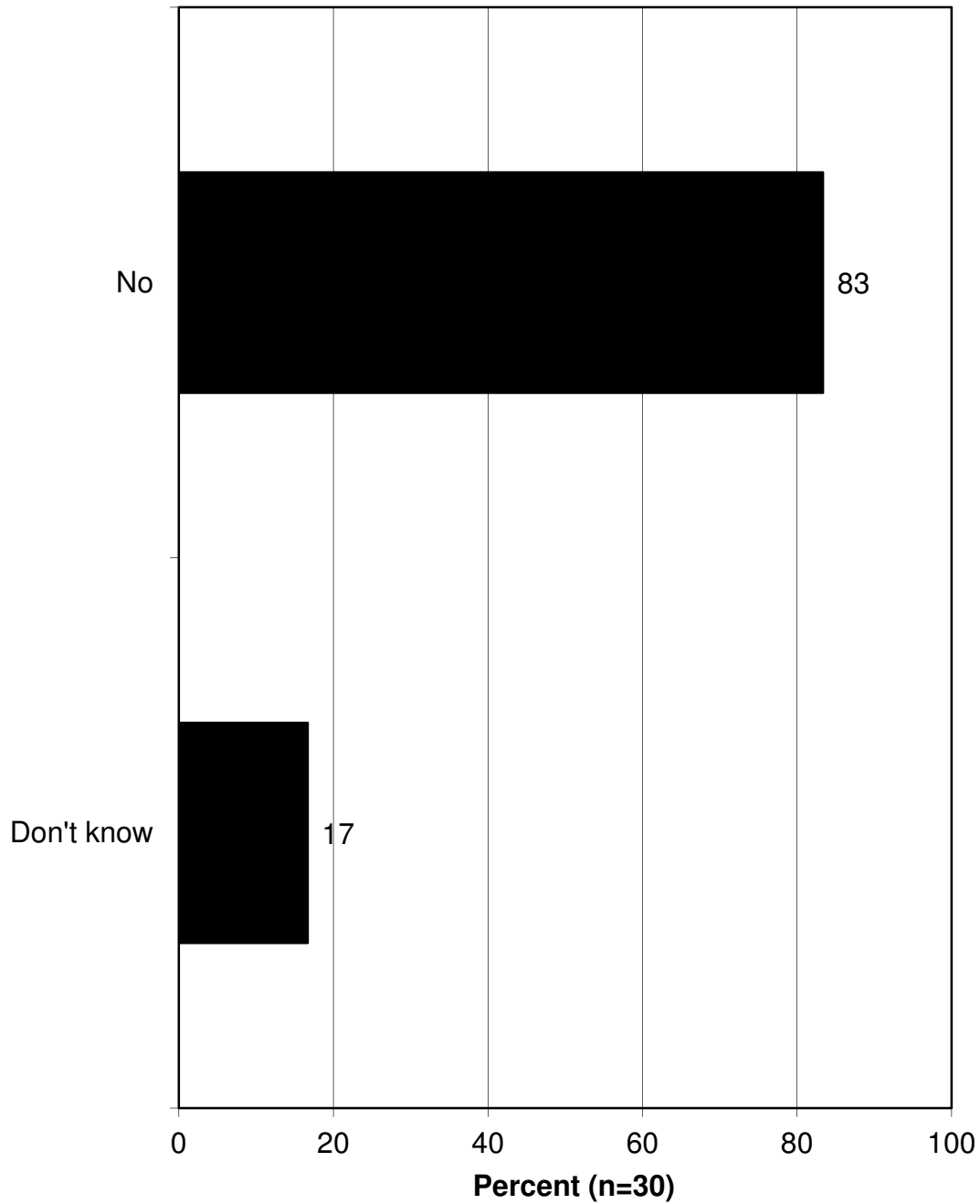
OPINIONS ON HUNTING DEER OVER BAIT

- The majority of deer hunters (59%) oppose hunting deer over bait (mostly *strong* opposition), and another 20% give a neutral answer. At the other end, 21% support the practice.
 - A follow-up question aimed at those who supported hunting deer over bait intended to ask if there were any baiting practices that they would support: there were none.

Q110. In general, do you support or oppose hunting deer over bait? (Asked of those who hunted deer.)



Q111. Are there any specific deer baiting practices that you do not support? If so, what are they? (Asked of those who hunted deer and support hunting deer over bait.)



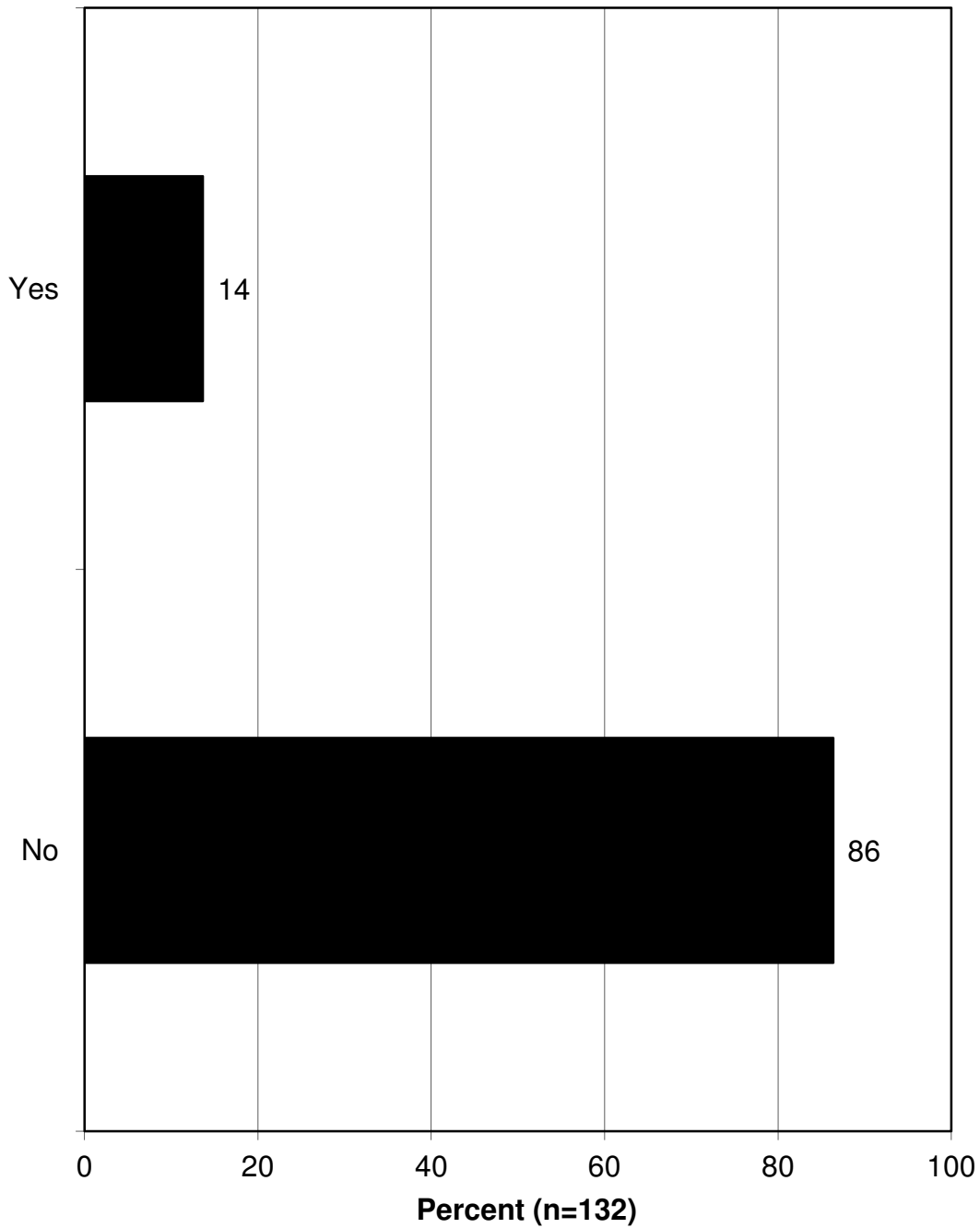
ELK HUNTING

ELK HARVEST AND EQUIPMENT USED FOR ELK HUNTING

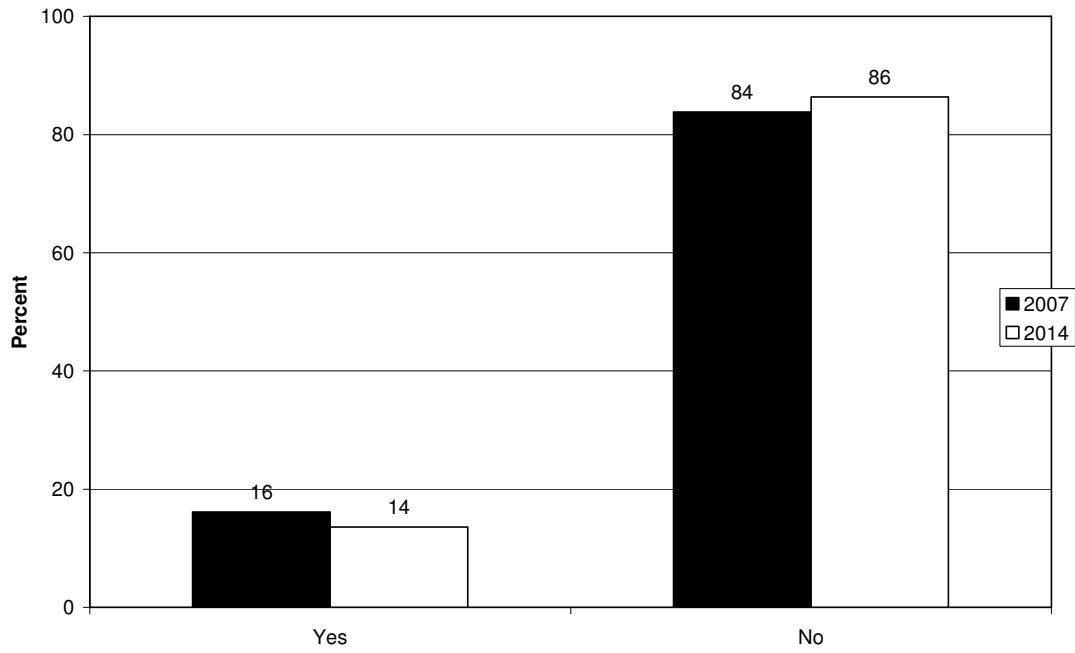
- About 1 in 7 elk hunters (14%) harvested an elk.

- The large majority of elk hunters (67%) use a rifle in Washington for elk hunting, distantly followed by archery (18%) and muzzleloader rifle (15%). All other types of equipment are at no more than 2%.

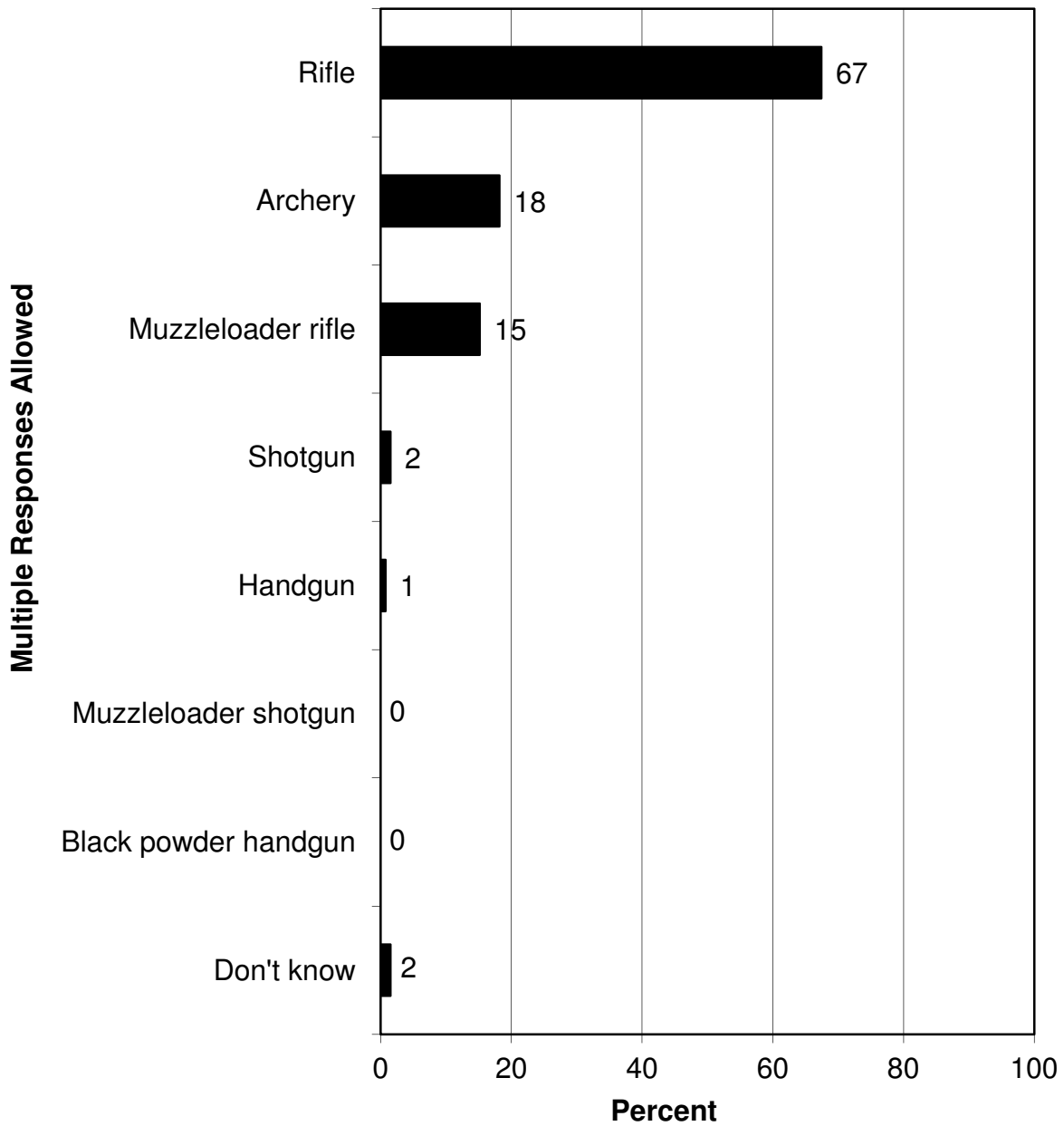
**Q120. Did you harvest an elk in Washington in
2013-2014? (Asked of those who hunted elk.)**



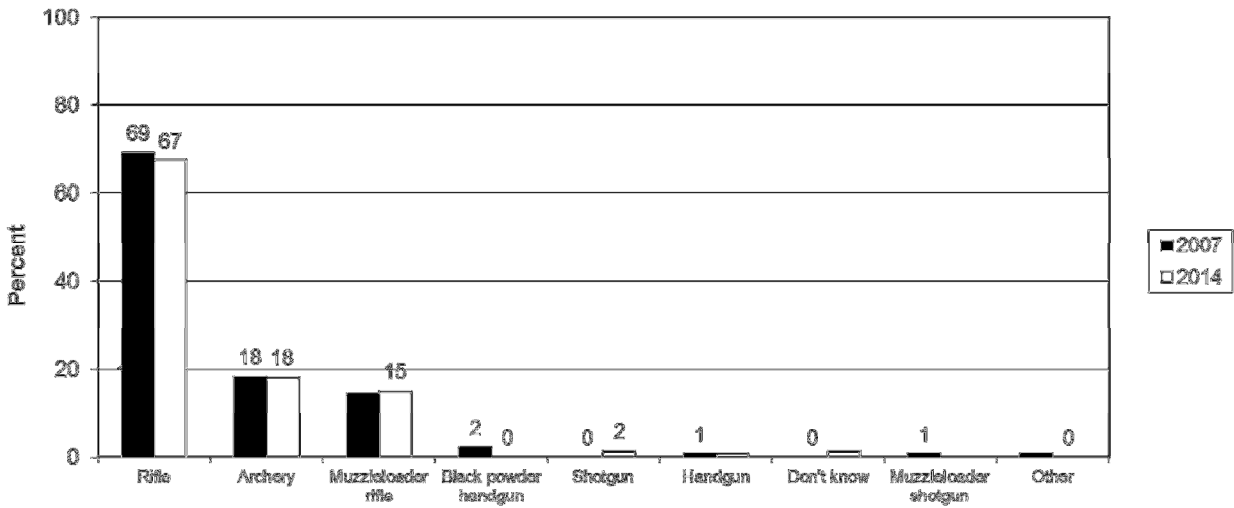
Q120. Did you harvest an elk in Washington in 2013-2014? (Asked of those who hunted elk.)



Q116. What type of hunting equipment did you use to hunt elk during the 2013-2014 hunting season in Washington? (Asked of those who hunted elk.)



Q116. What type of hunting equipment did you use to hunt elk during the 2013-2014 hunting season in Washington? (Asked of those who hunted elk.)



Multiple Responses Allowed

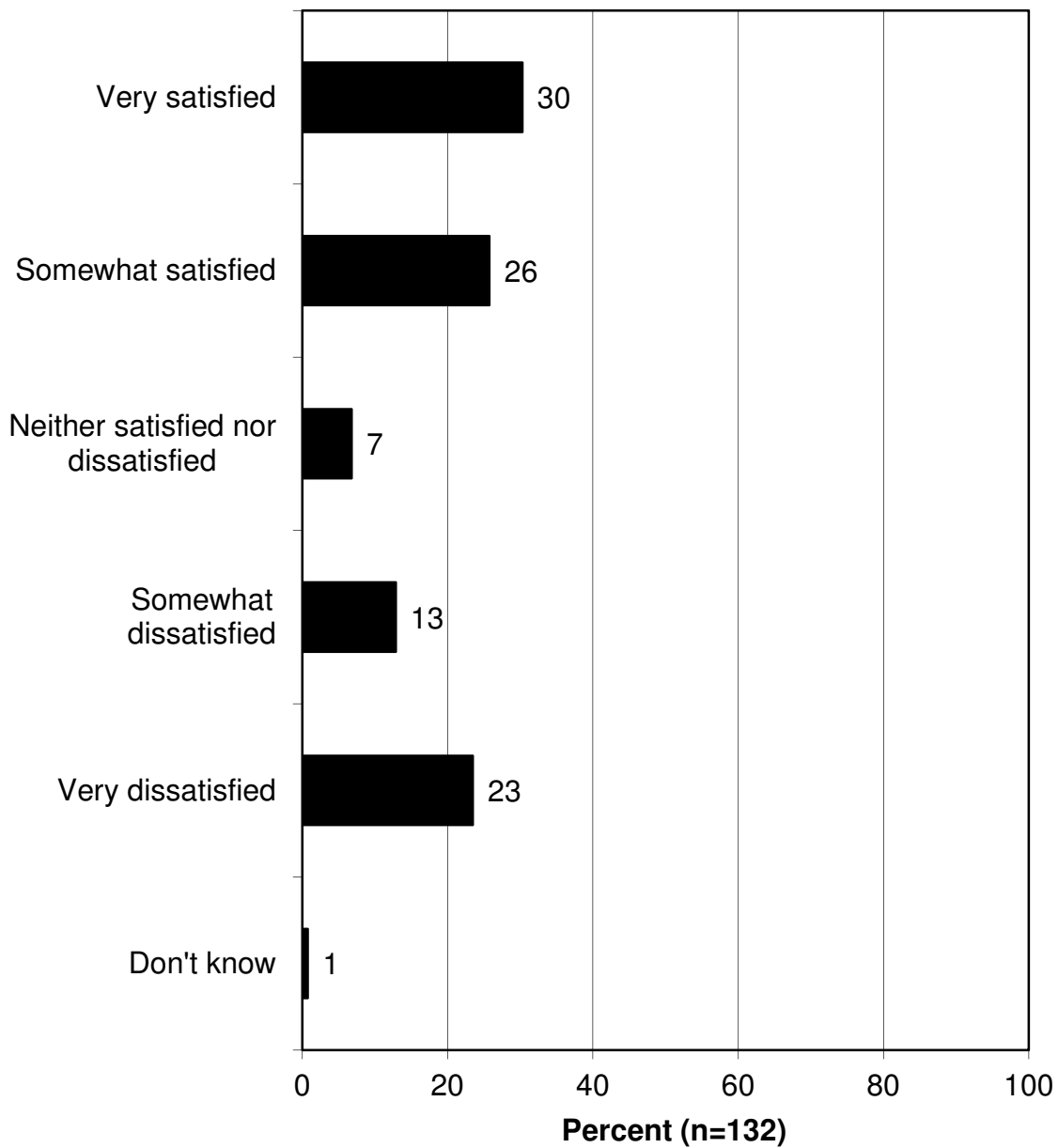
SATISFACTION AND OPINIONS ON FACTORS THAT GO INTO A QUALITY HUNT

- Although the majority of elk hunters were satisfied (56%) with their elk hunting experiences in Washington in 2013-2014, a substantial percentage were dissatisfied (36%).
 - Common reasons for not being more satisfied included not enough game, access problems, restrictive regulations, crowding, and season length/timing.

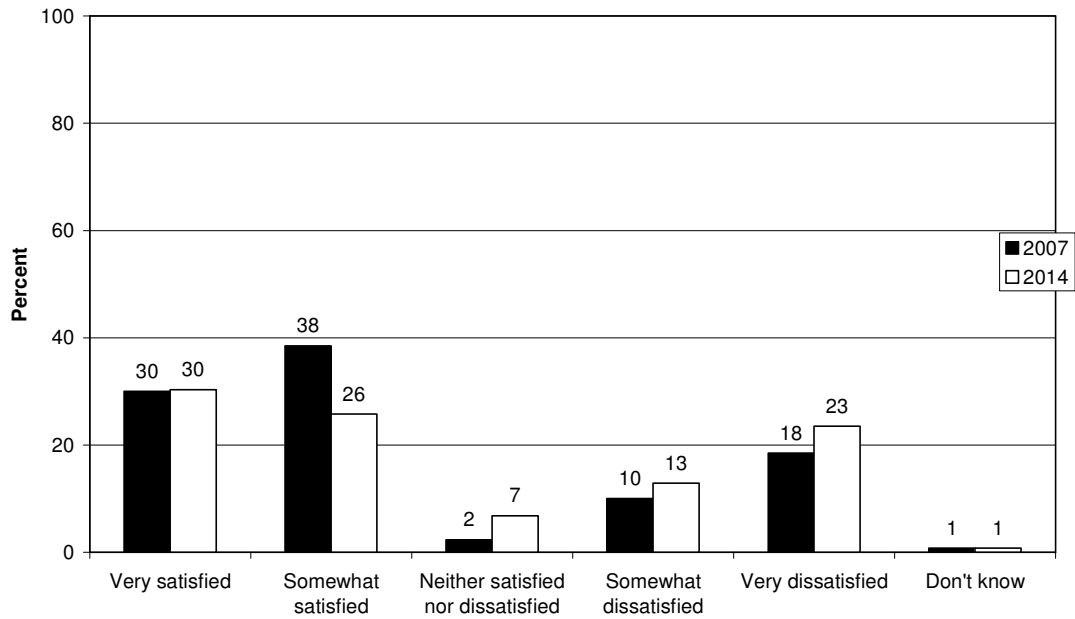
- Just less than a majority of elk hunters rate the Department as *excellent* or *good* (a combined 47%); at the other end, 32% give a rating of *fair* and 20% give a rating of *poor*.
 - Reasons for not giving a higher rating include not enough game, restrictive regulations, season length/timing, access problems, lack of information, crowding, and the health of the herd.

- The survey asked about seven factors that might affect the quality of an elk hunt, with respondents indicating the importance of each factor in a quality elk hunting experience. As with deer hunting, social factors lead the list in a ranking by *very important*: *spending time with friends* (83%) and *spending time with family* (82%). A second tier consists of the *timing of the elk season* (71%), the *length of the elk season* (66%), and the *chance of harvesting an elk* (62%). The lowest ranked factors are the *opportunity to harvest a mature bull* (56%) and *having a low number of other elk hunters around* (45%).

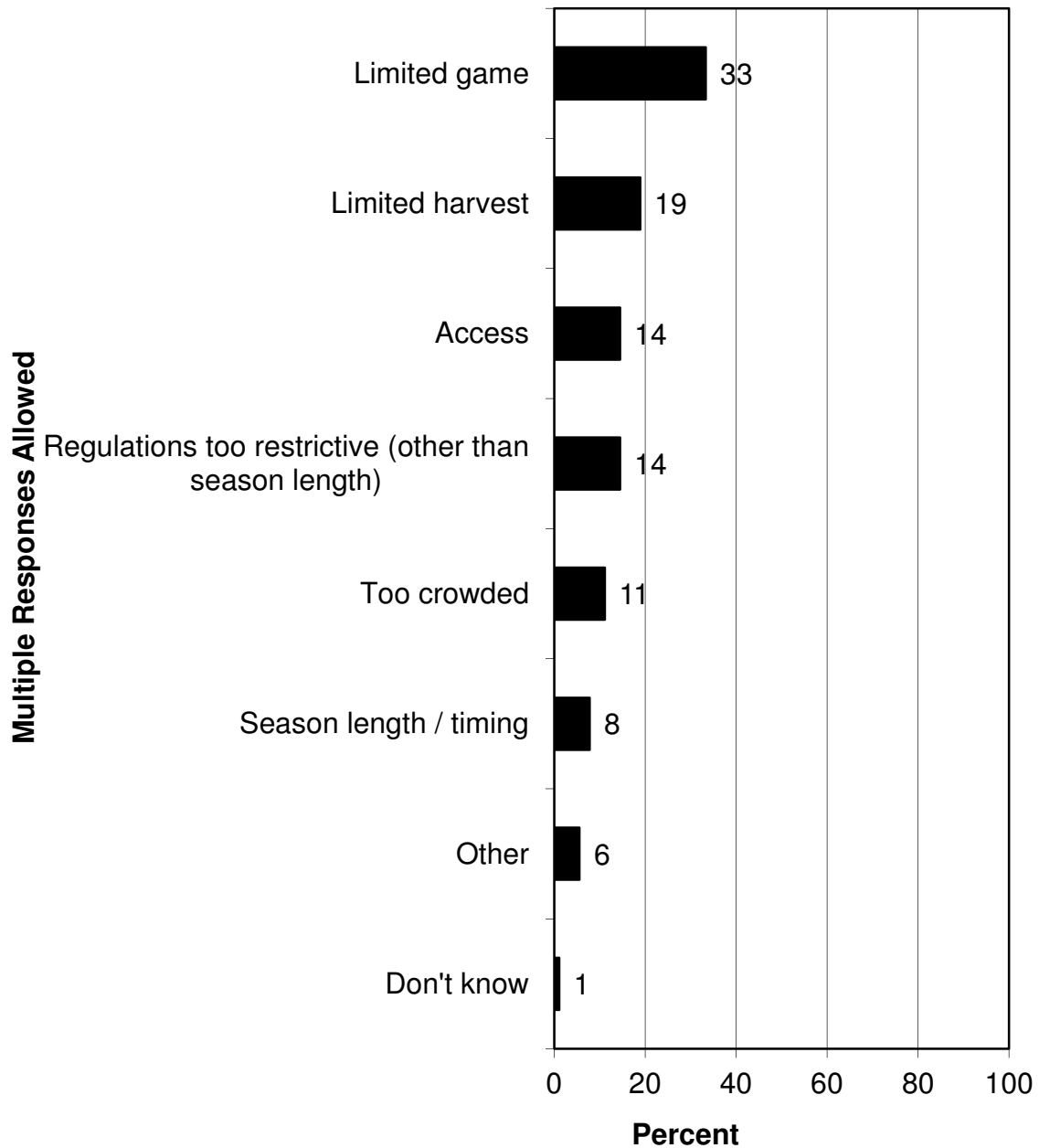
Q118. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your elk hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted elk.)



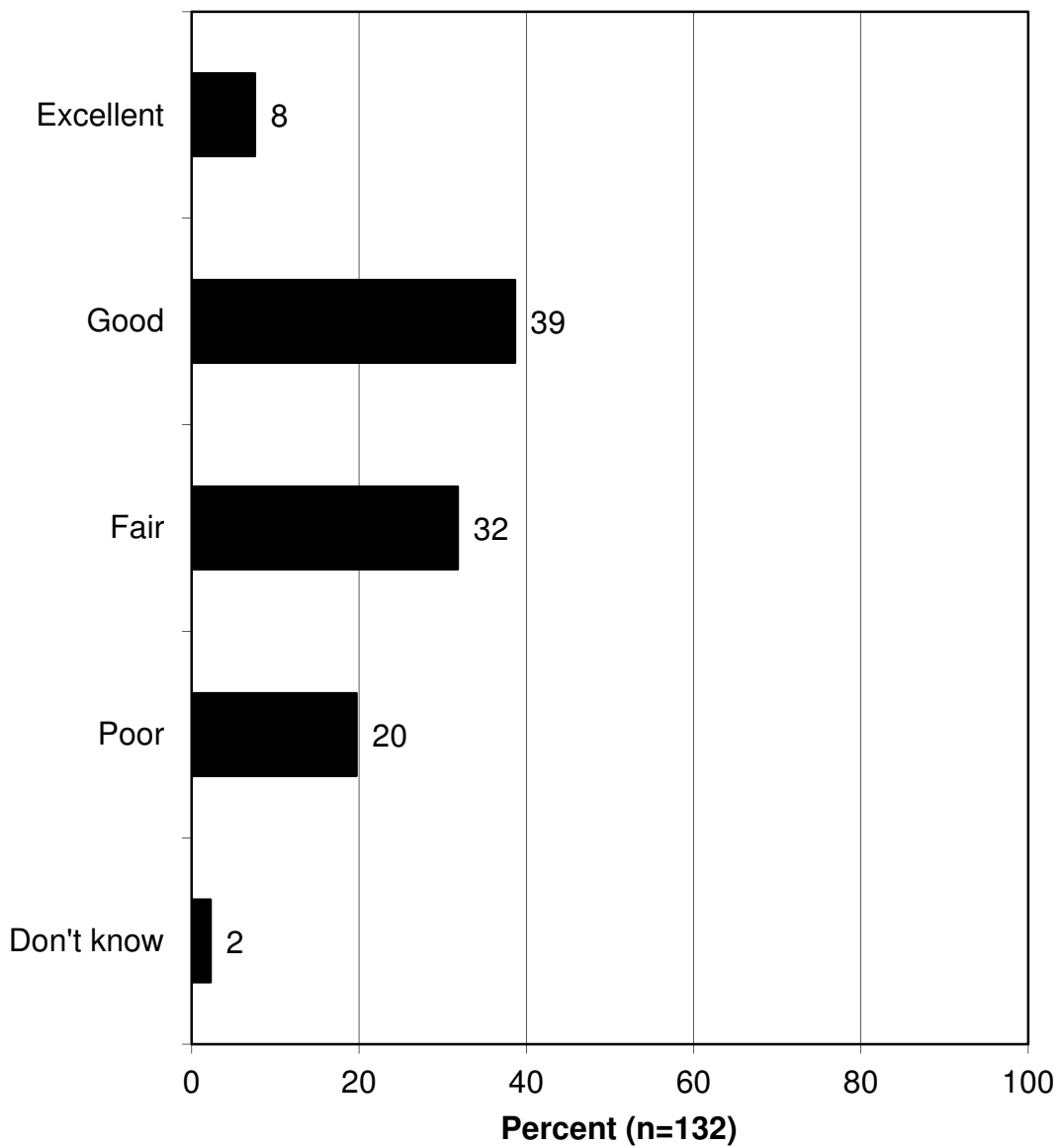
Q118. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your elk hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted elk.)



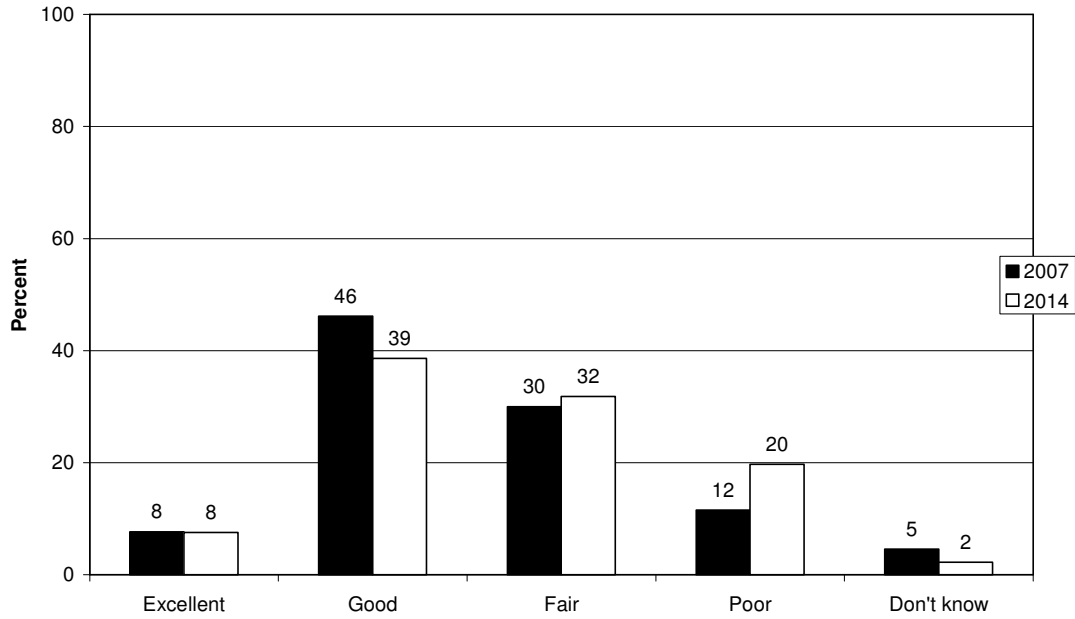
Q119. Why weren't you more satisfied with your elk hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted elk and were not very satisfied.)



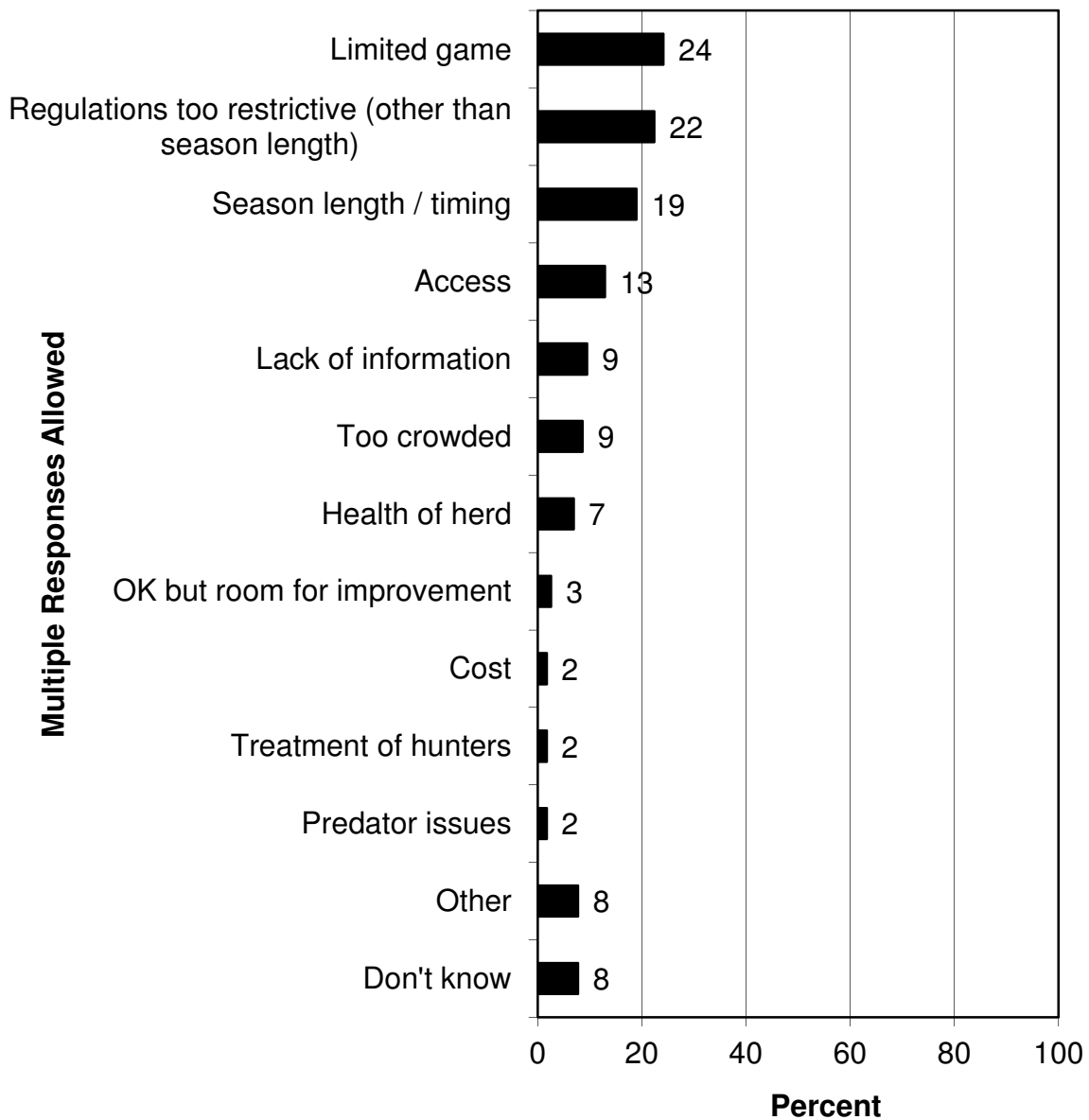
**Q130. Overall, how would you rate the
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's
management of elk? (Asked of those who
hunted elk.)**



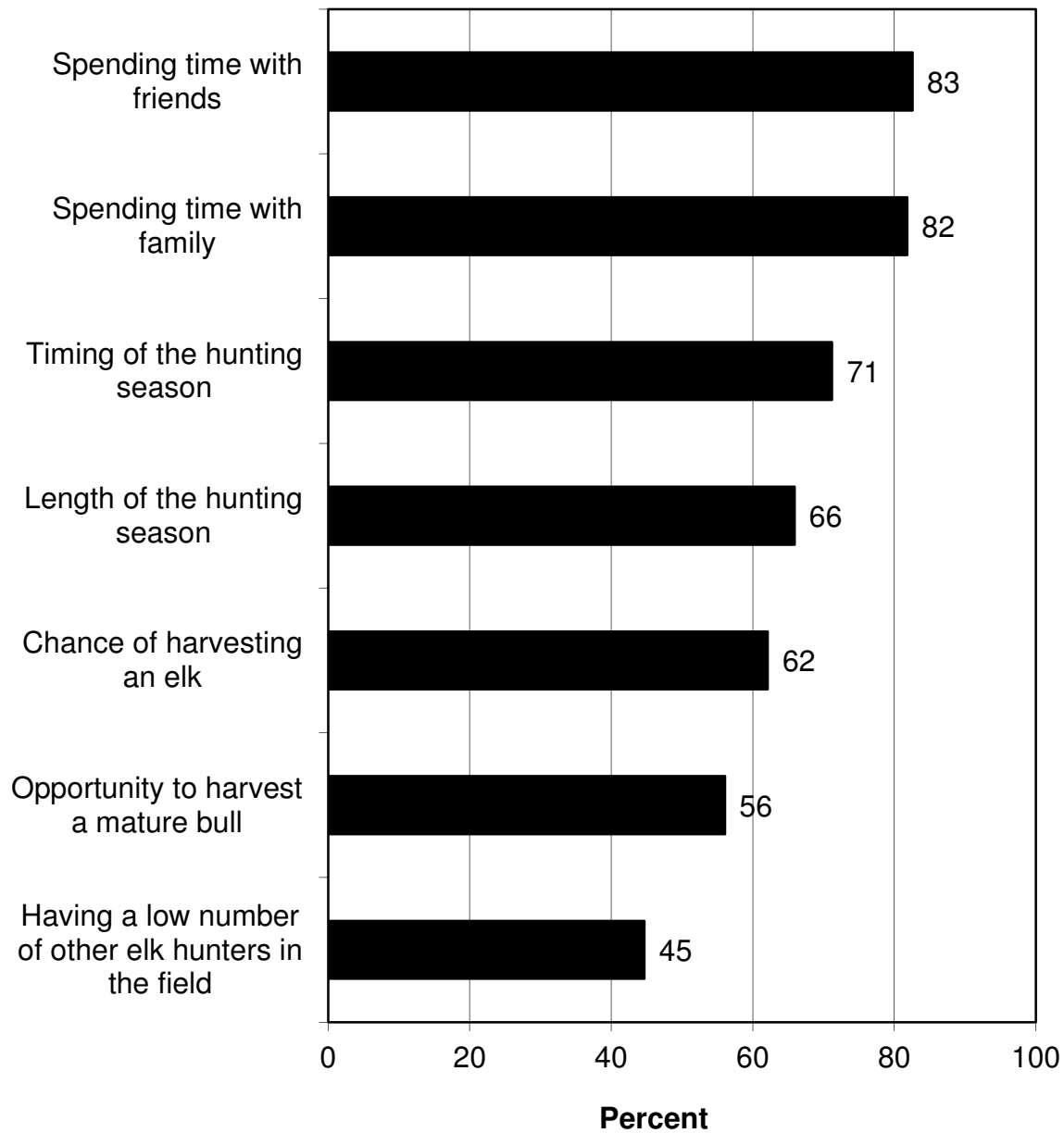
Q130. Overall, how would you rate the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's management of elk? Would you say it is excellent, good, fair, or poor? (Asked of those who hunted elk.)



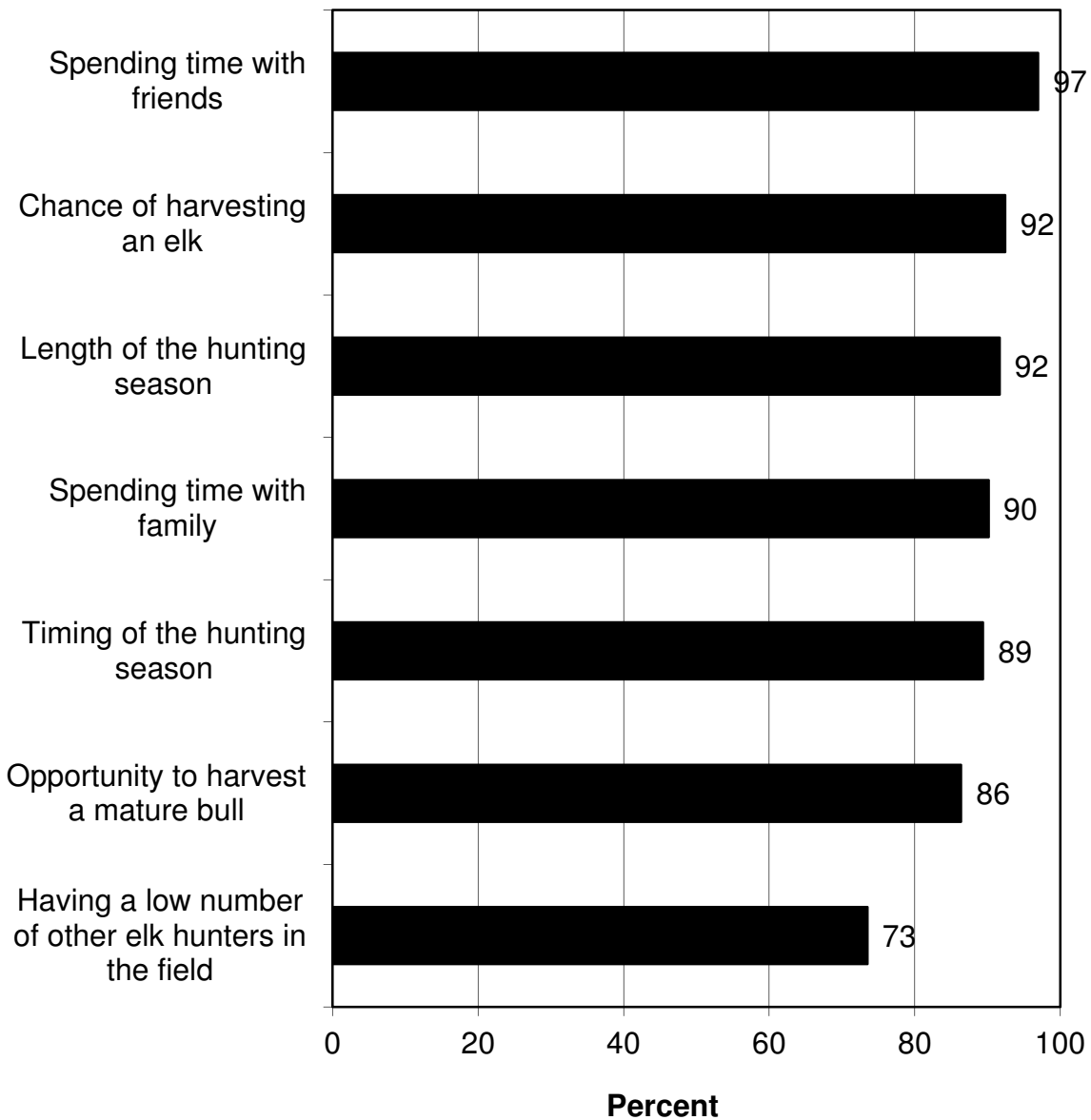
Q131. What were the main reasons you didn't rate the Department's management of elk higher? (Asked of those who hunted elk and did not rate the Department's management as excellent.)



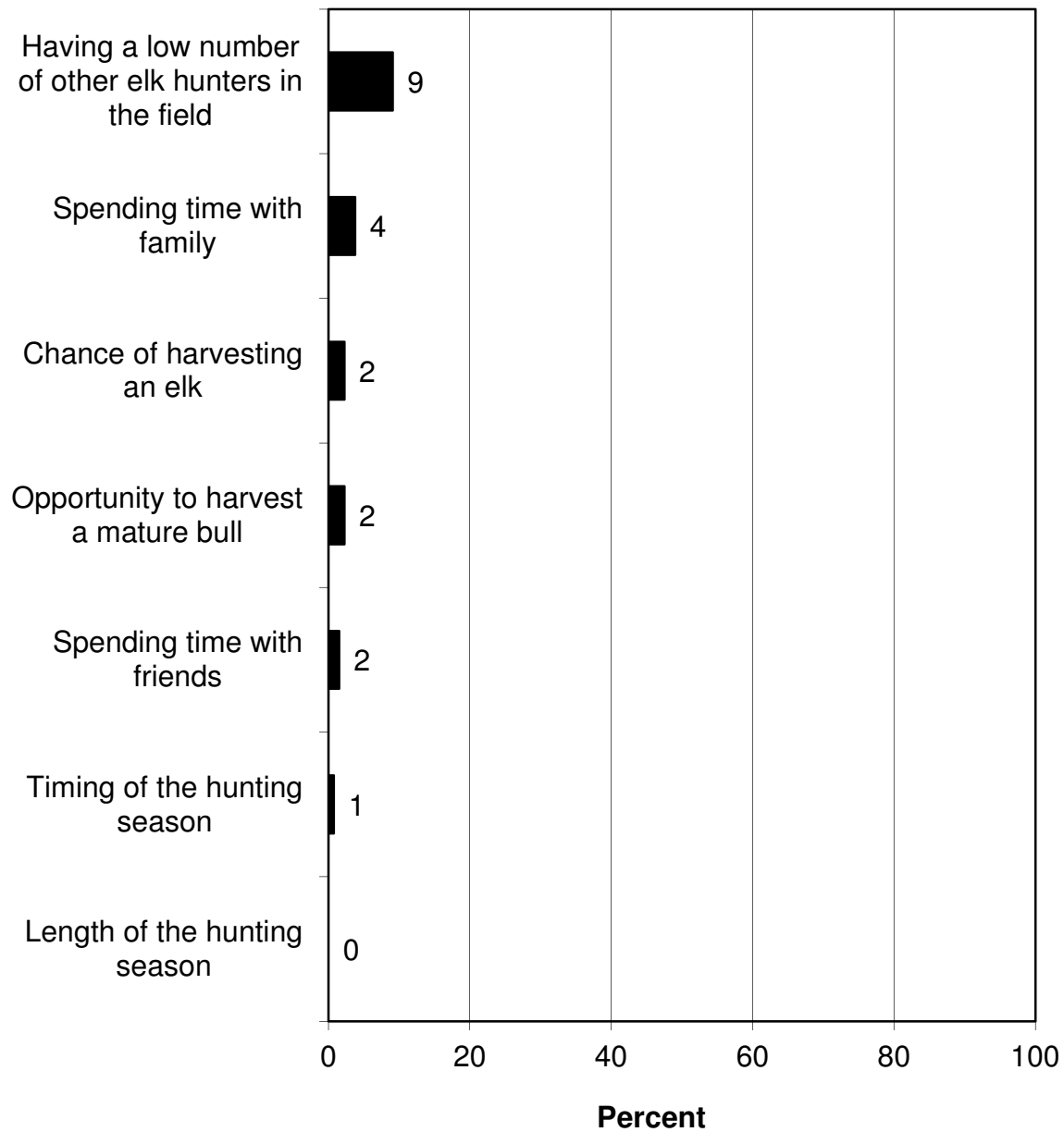
Q123-129. Percent of elk hunters who indicated that they think each of the following is very important for a quality elk hunting experience:



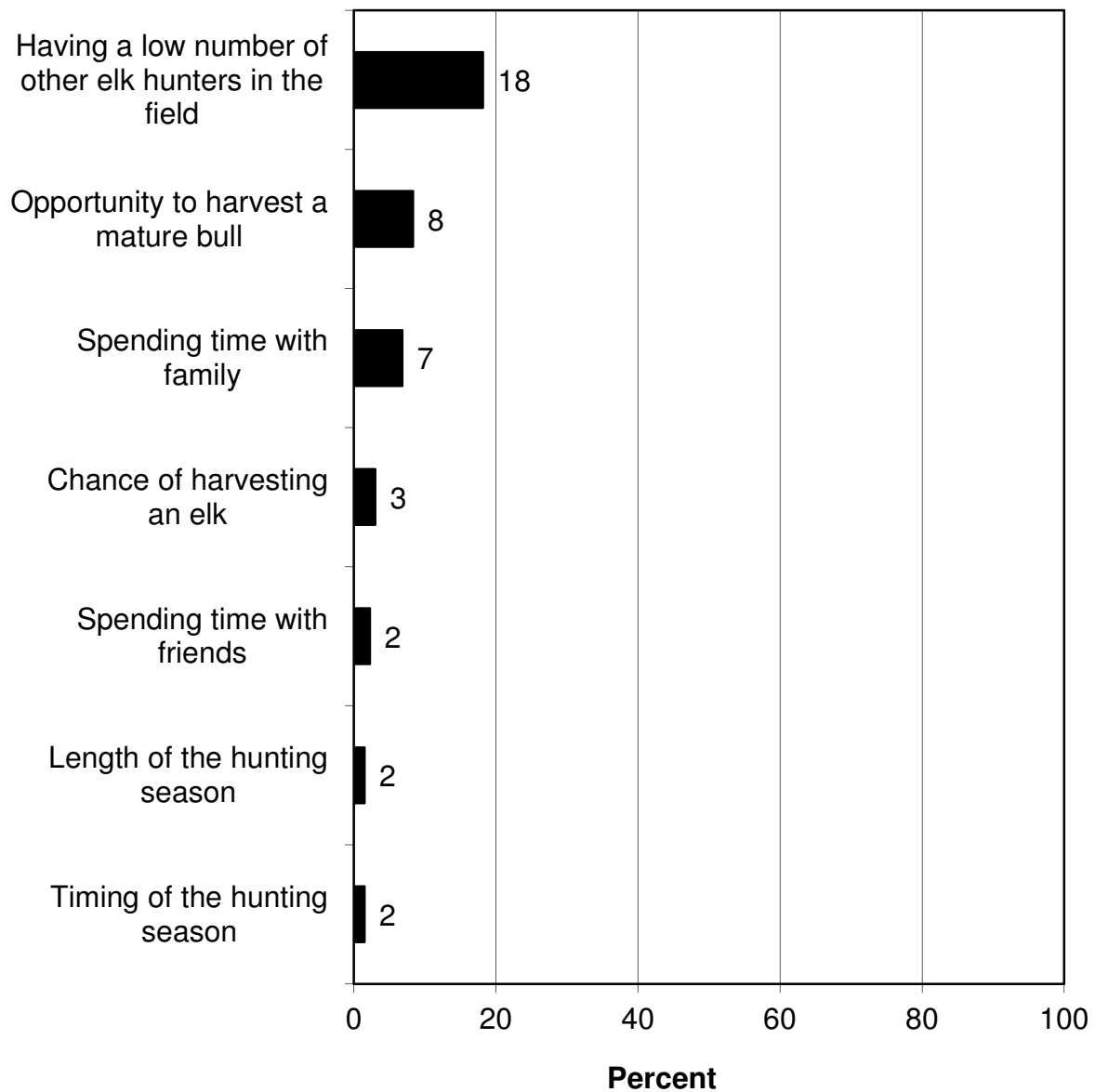
Q123-129. Percent of elk hunters who indicated that they think each of the following is very or somewhat important for a quality elk hunting experience:



Q123-129. Percent of elk hunters who indicated that they think each of the following is very unimportant for a quality elk hunting experience:



Q123-129. Percent of elk hunters who indicated that they think each of the following is very or somewhat unimportant for a quality elk hunting experience:



OPINIONS ON THE LENGTH OF THE VARIOUS ELK SEASONS

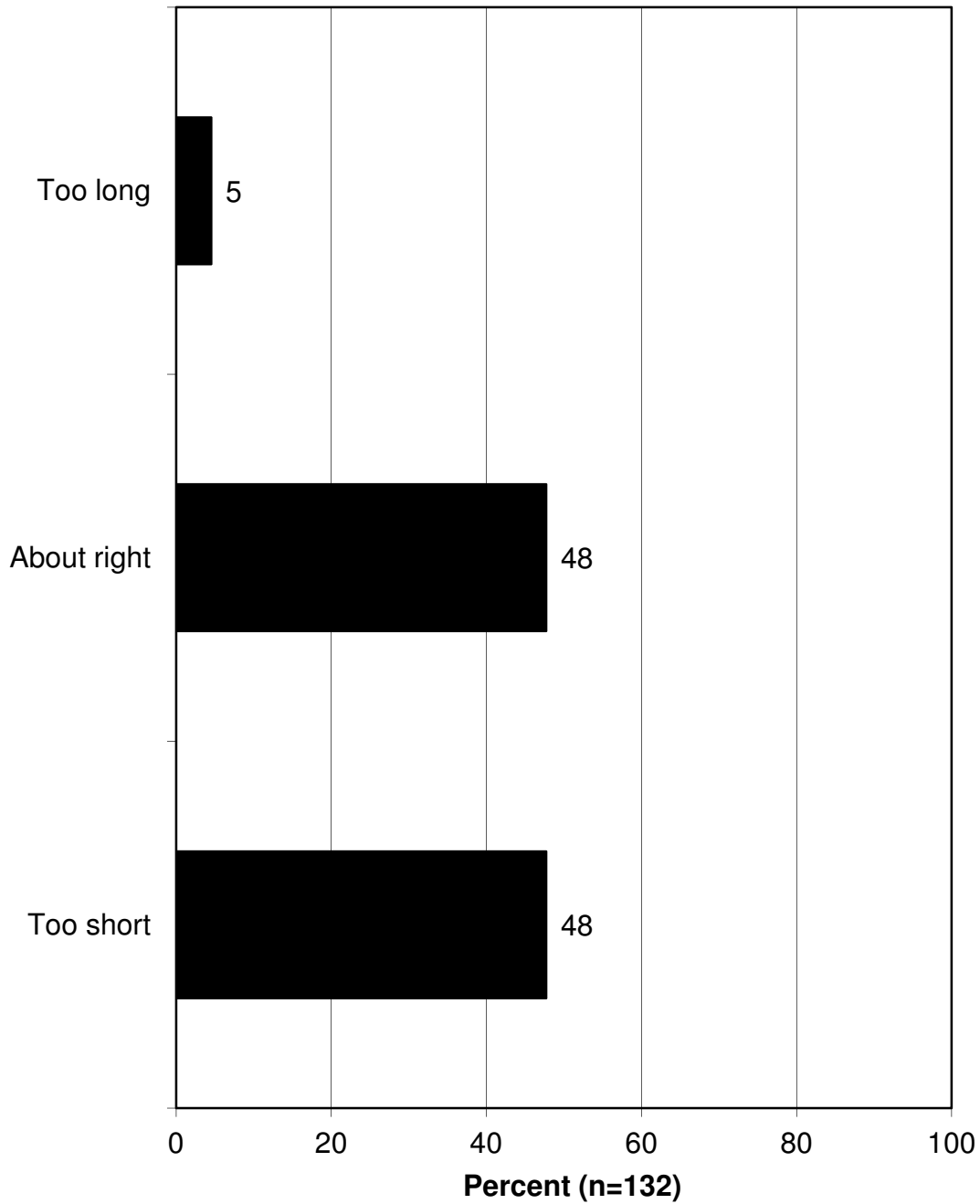
- While about half of elk hunters say the length of the elk season is about right (48%), an equal percentage say it is too short (48%). The small remainder say it is too long.

- Given the results above, it is not surprising that there is much more opposition (50%) than support (20%) for reducing the length of the archery elk season.
 - Those 20% who support were asked to indicate which of the two archery seasons they would like to reduce: 78% of these respondents would like to reduce the early archery season, while 48% would like to reduce the late season (some wished to reduce both seasons). Another question asked these respondents to say by how many days they would like the archery season reduced: the mean is 7.89 days, and the median is 6 days.

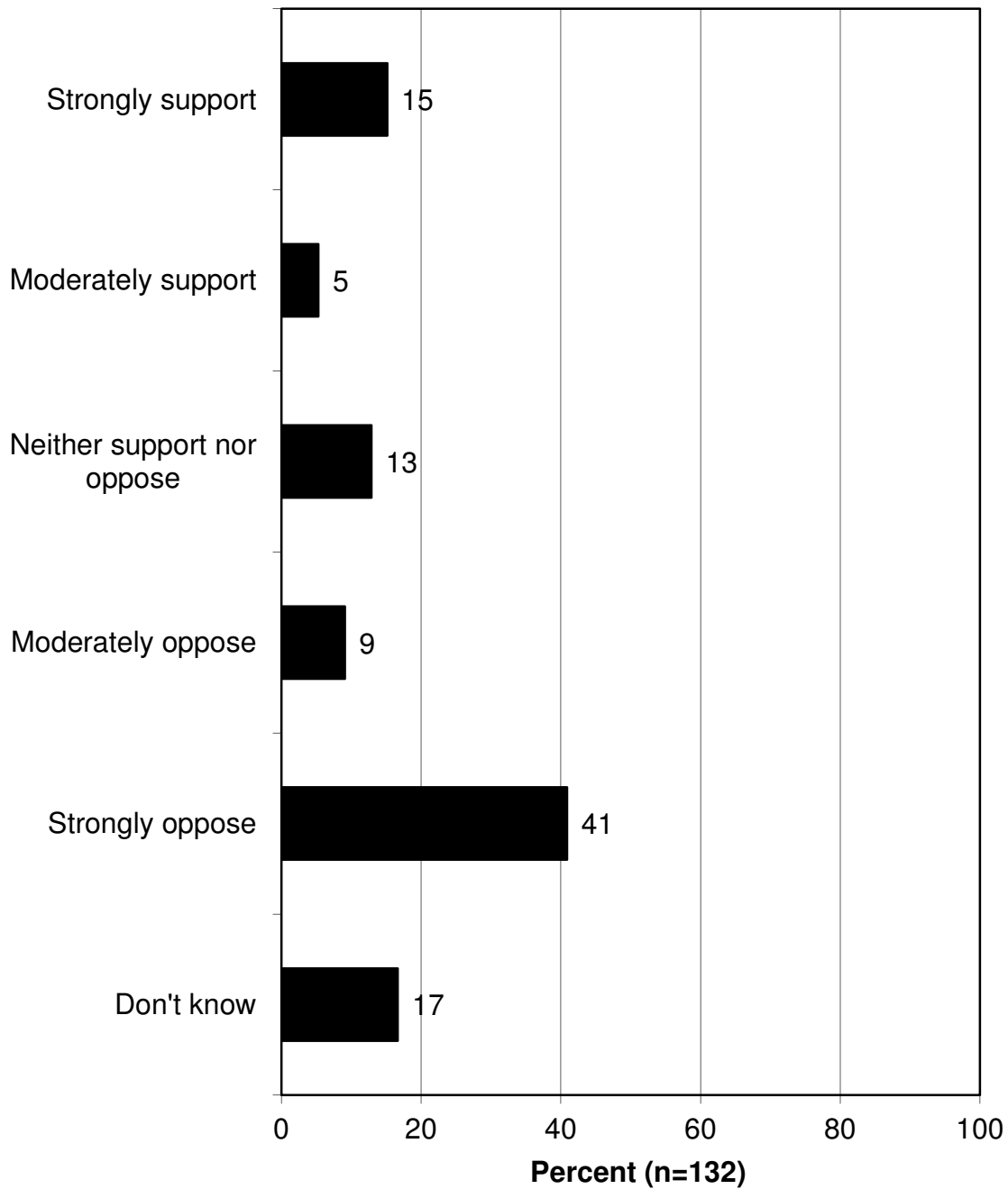
- The overwhelming majority of elk hunters (78%) oppose reducing the length of the modern firearms elk season (with 73% saying that they *strongly* oppose). Only 8% support reducing it.
 - Those in support of reducing it were asked to say by how many days should it be reduced: the mean is 5.20 days; the median is 4 days. (Note that there is a small sample size on this question because so few elk hunters supported reducing the length of the modern firearms elk season.)

- The majority of elk hunters (54%) oppose reducing the length of the muzzleloader season, with most of that being *strong* opposition. At the other end, 16% support.
 - Those elk hunters in support were asked to indicate which season they want to reduce: 72% want to reduce the early muzzleloader season, and 57% want to reduce the late muzzleloader season (some named both seasons). A graph shows the number of days that they want the season reduced by: the mean is 3.46; the median is 3 days.

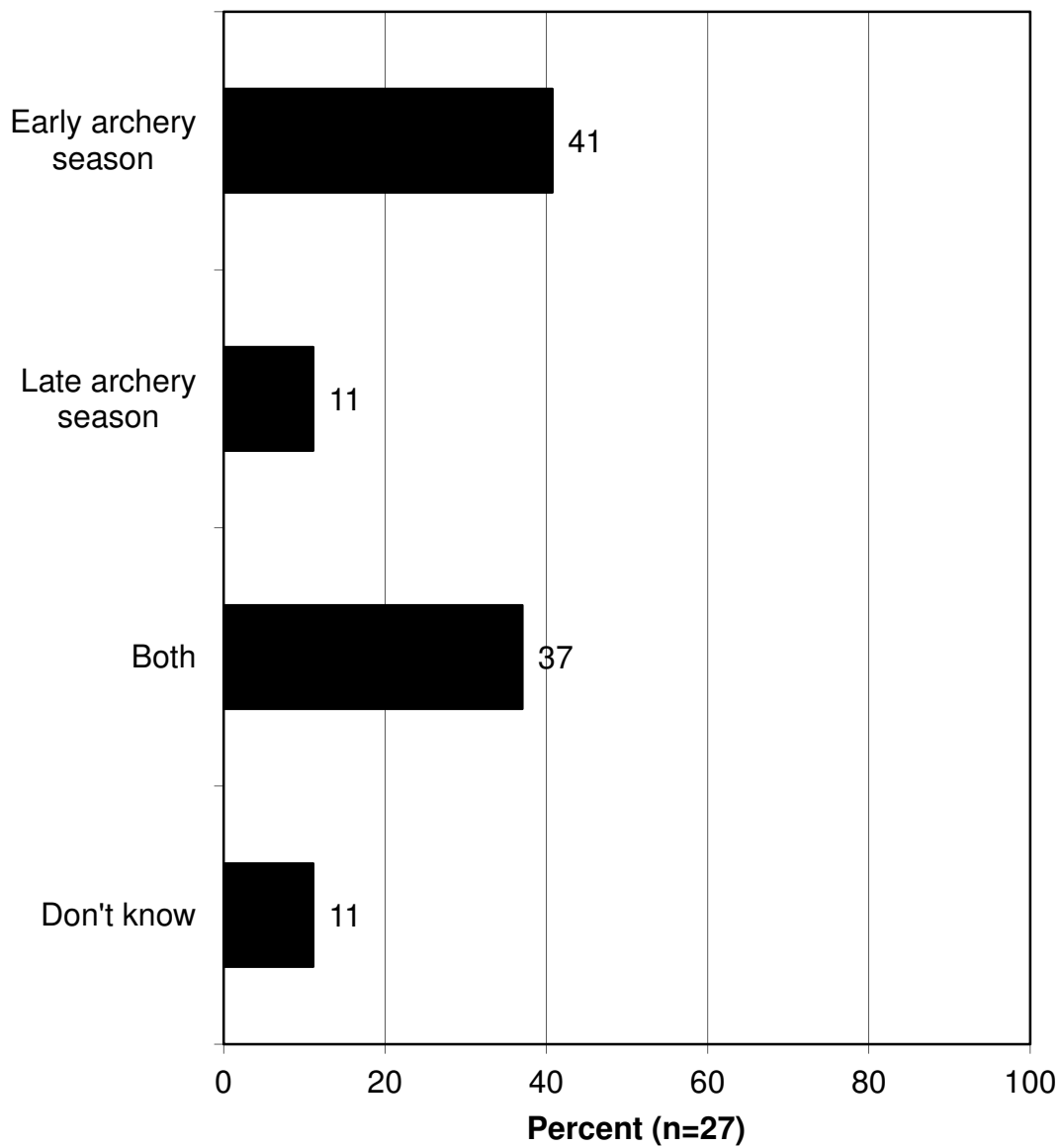
Q132. Overall, do you think the length of the elk hunting season is too long, about right, or too short? (Asked of those who hunted elk.)



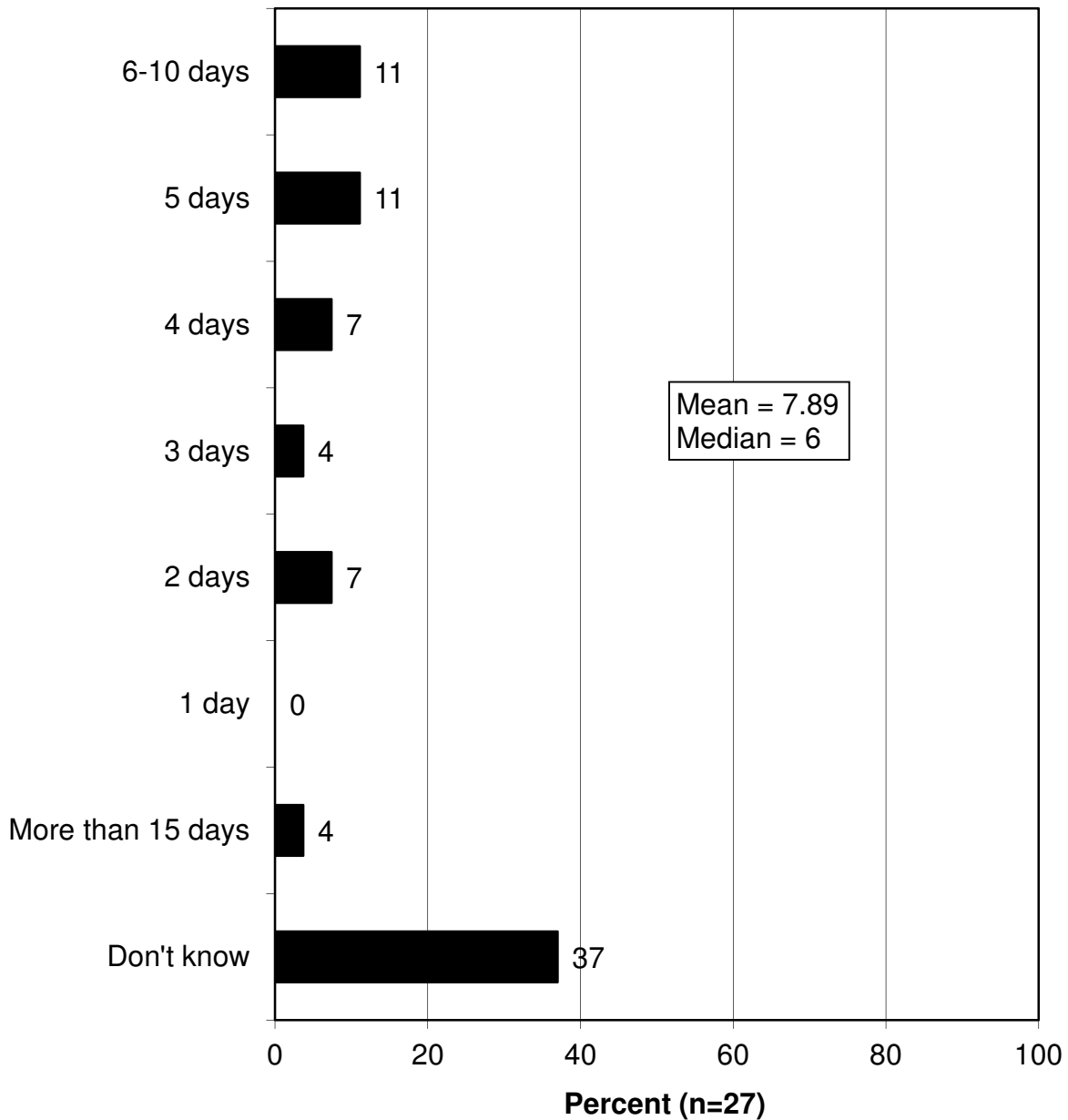
Q135. Would you support or oppose reducing the length of the archery elk season? (Asked of those who hunted elk.)



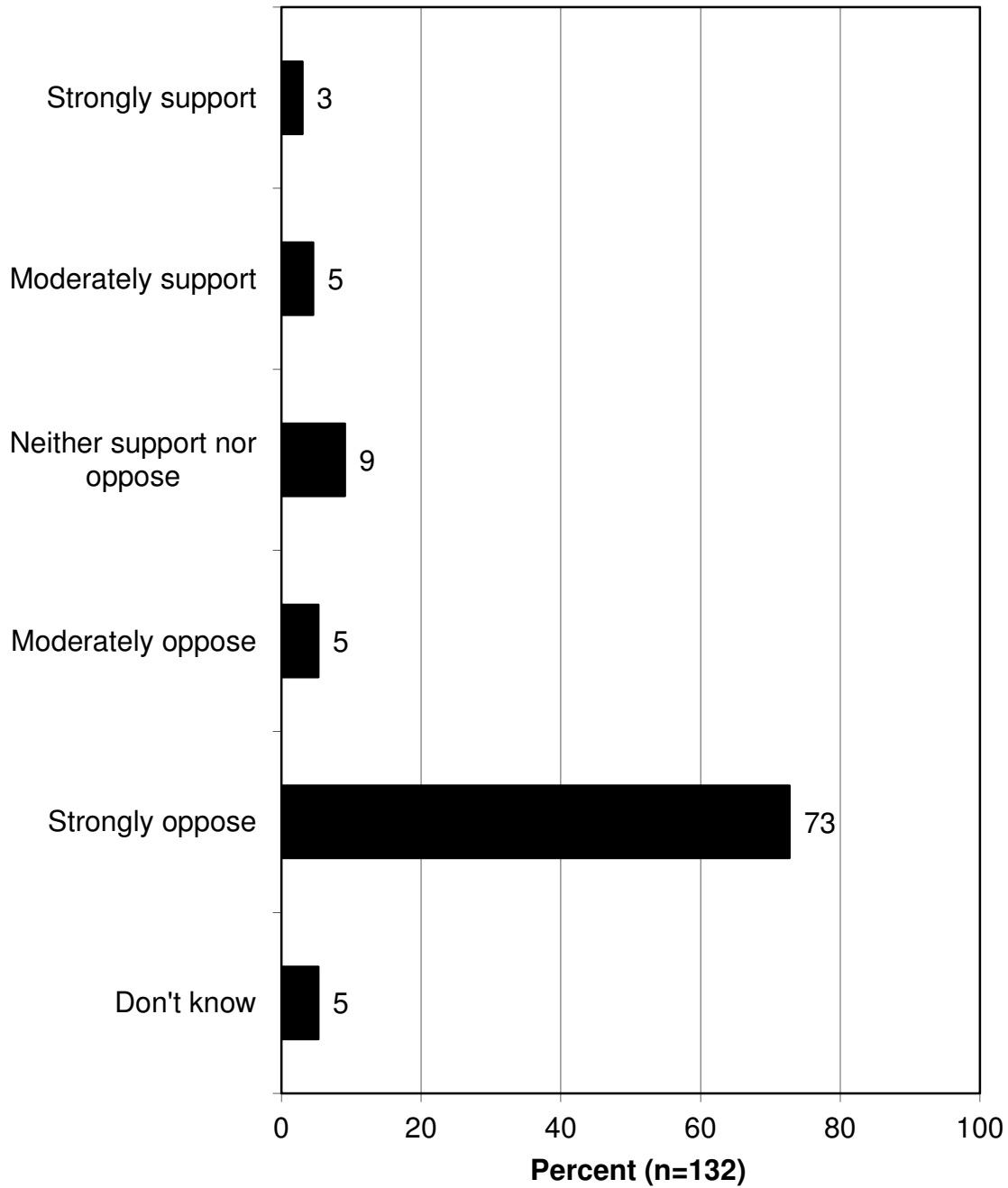
Q136. Would you prefer to reduce the length of the early archery season, the late archery season, or both? (Asked of those who hunted elk and support reducing the length of the archery elk season.)



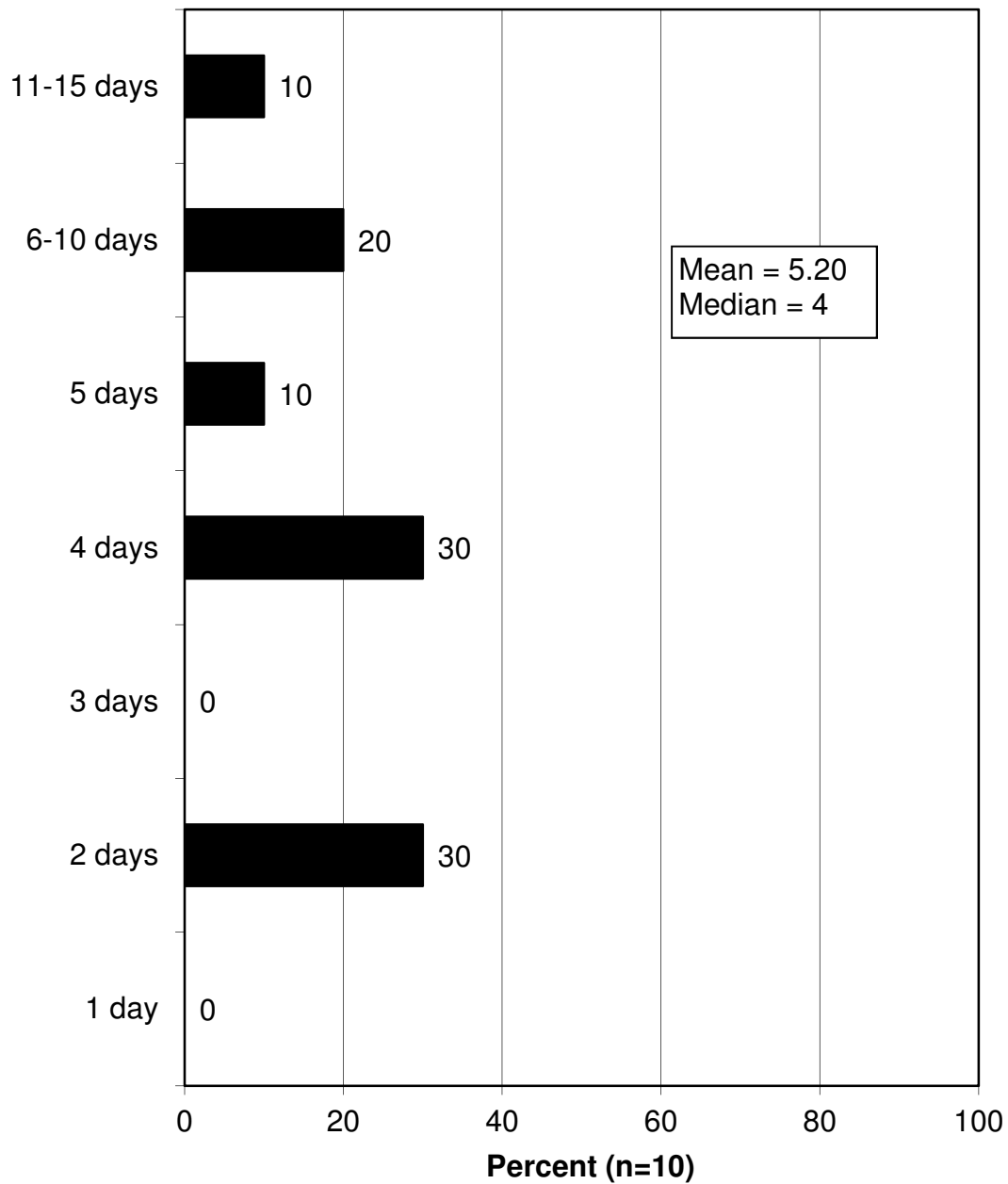
Q137. How many days total would you like to reduce the archery season by? (Asked of those who hunted elk and support reducing the length of the archery elk season.)



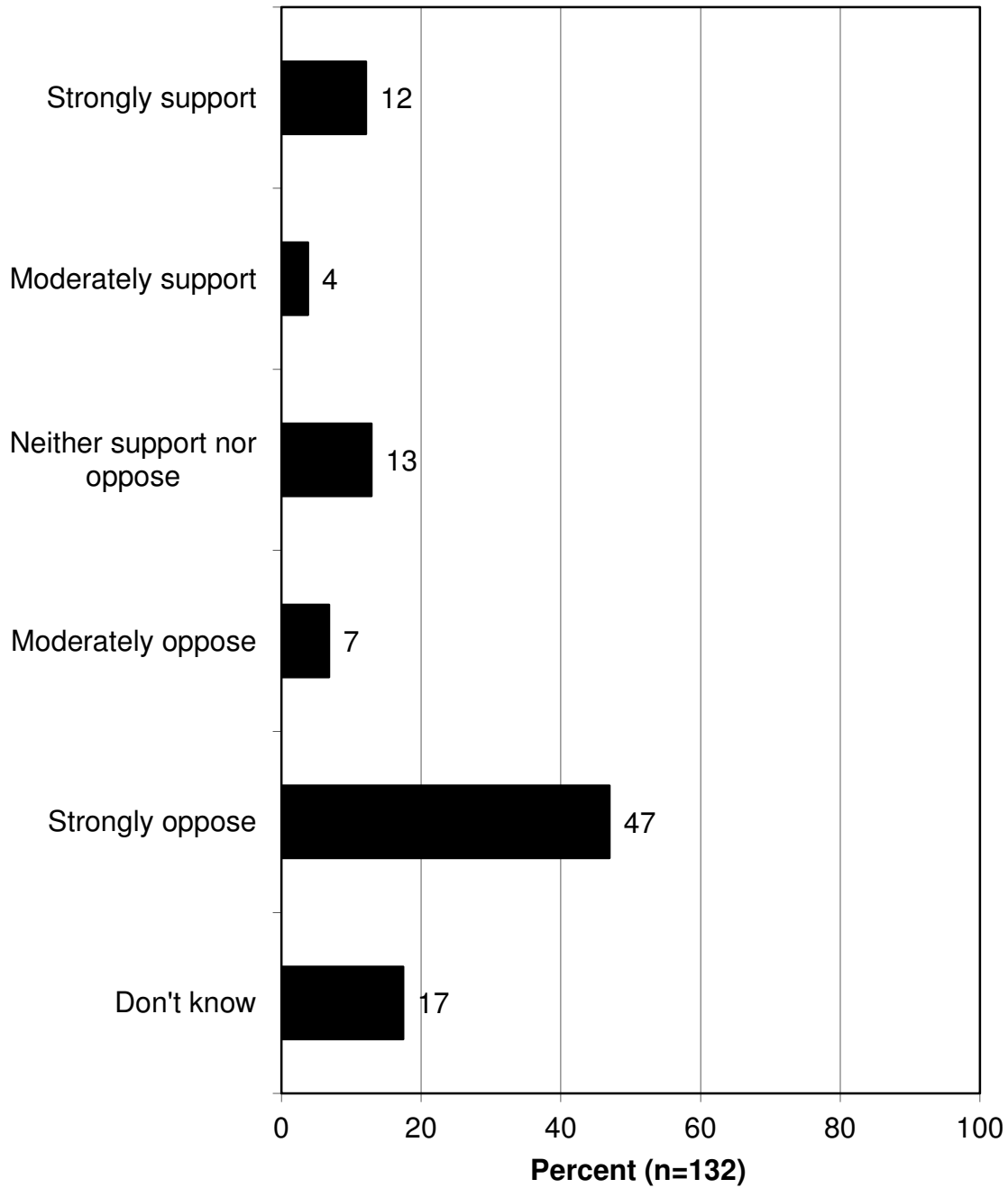
**Q140. Would you support or oppose reducing
the length of the modern firearms elk season?
(Asked of those who hunted elk.)**



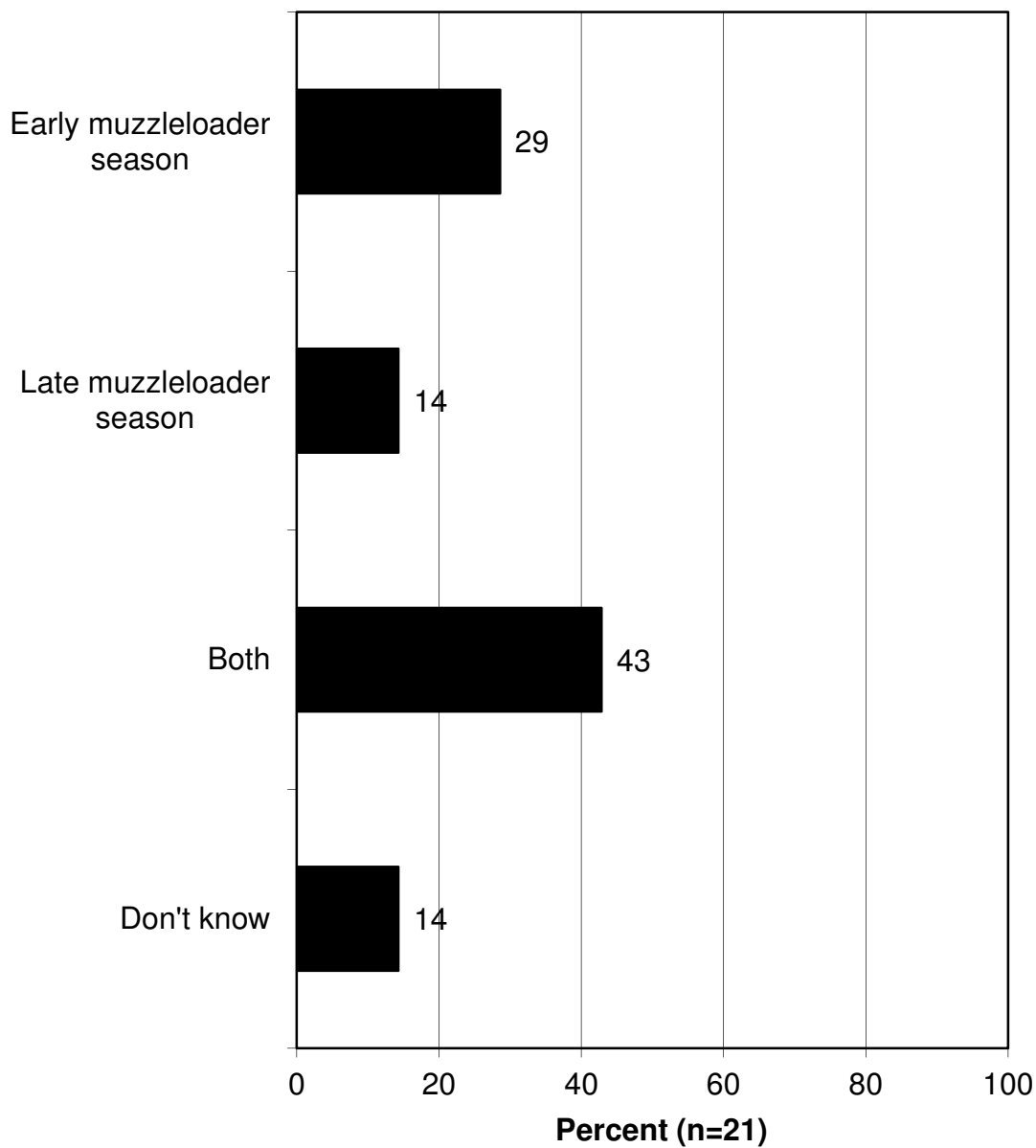
Q141. How many days total would you like to reduce the modern firearms season by? (Asked of those who hunted elk and support reducing the length of the modern firearms elk season.)



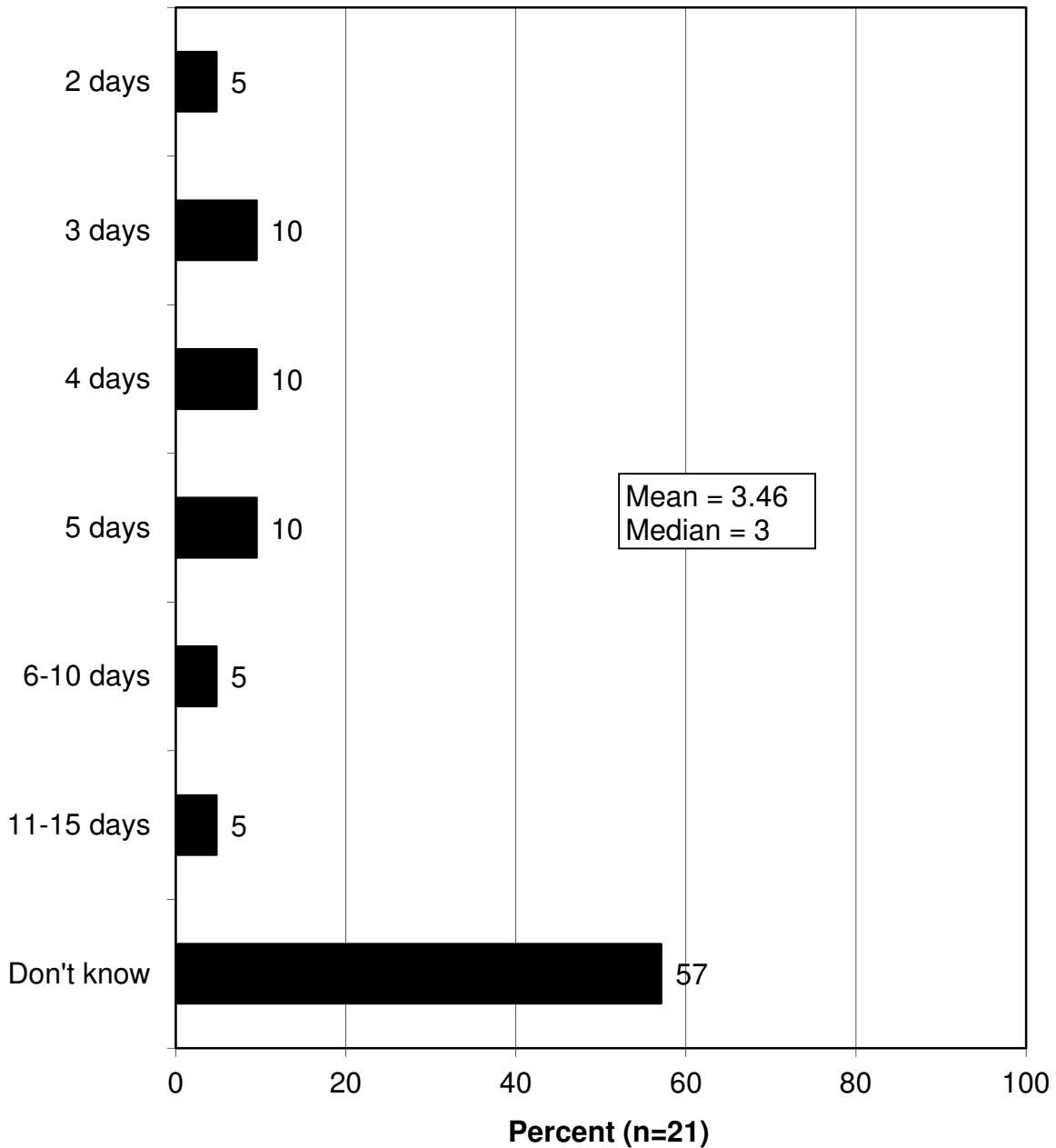
**Q144. Would you support or oppose reducing
the length of the muzzleloader elk season?
(Asked of those who hunted elk.)**



Q145. Would you prefer to reduce the length of the early muzzleloader season, the late muzzleloader season, or both? (Asked of those who hunted elk and support reducing the length of the muzzleloader elk season.)

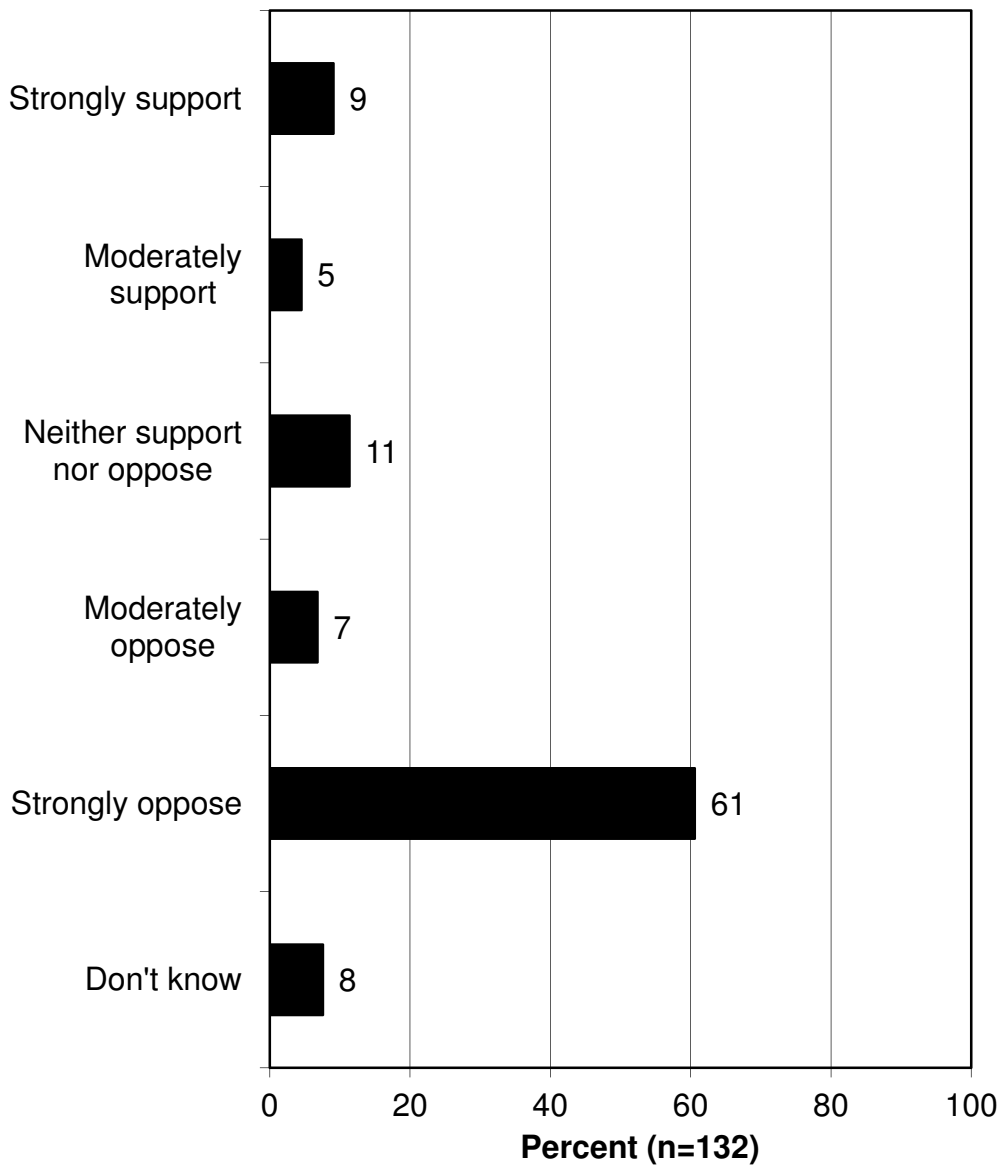


Q146. How many days total would you like to reduce the muzzleloader season by? (Asked of those who hunted elk and support reducing the length of the muzzleloader elk season.)



OPINIONS ON HUNTING ELK OVER BAIT

➤ Most elk hunters oppose (68%) the hunting of elk over bait. Otherwise, 14% support it.

Q149. In general, do you support or oppose hunting elk over bait? (Asked of those who hunted elk.)

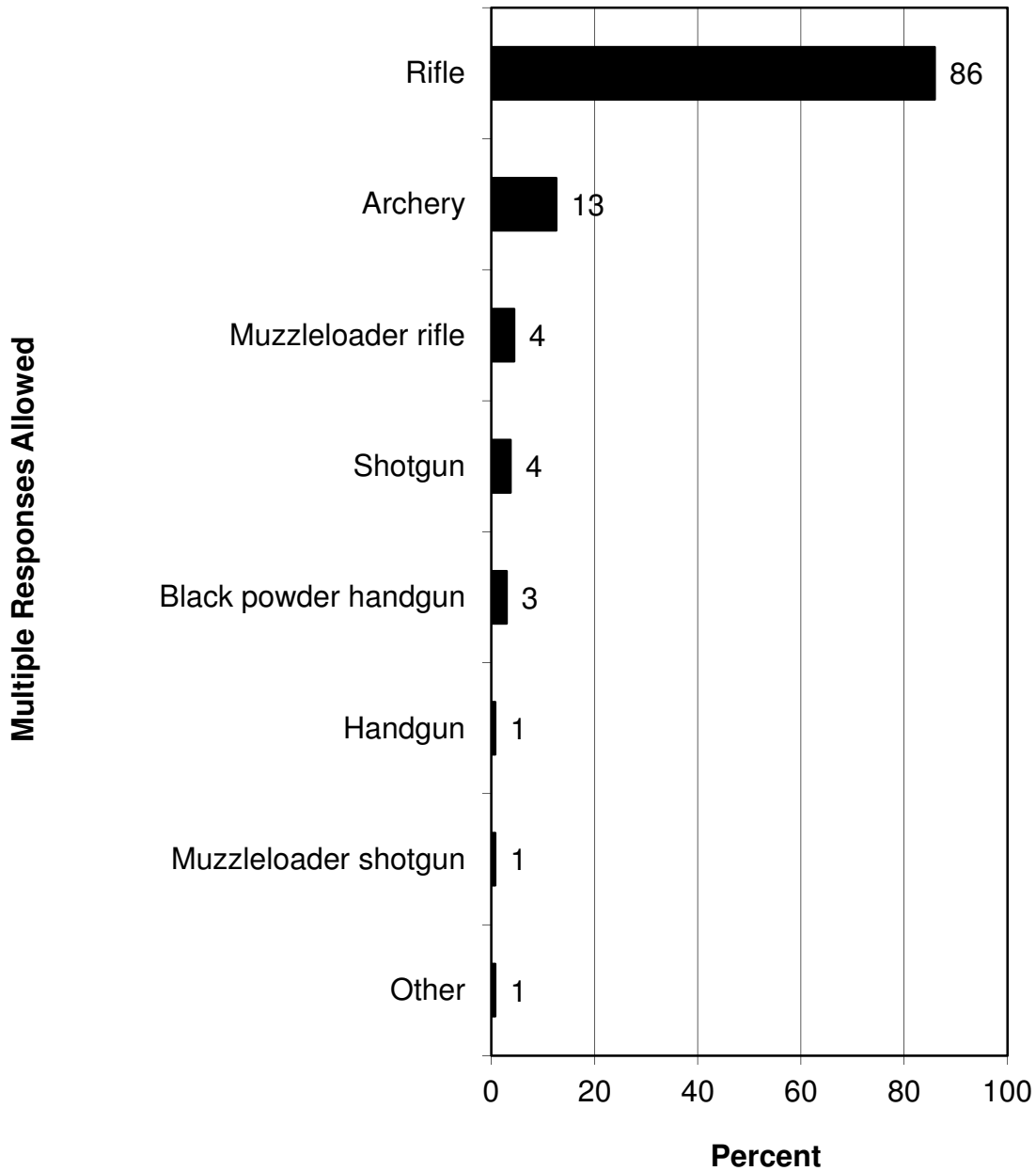
BLACK BEAR HUNTING

EQUIPMENT AND METHODS USED FOR BLACK BEAR HUNTING

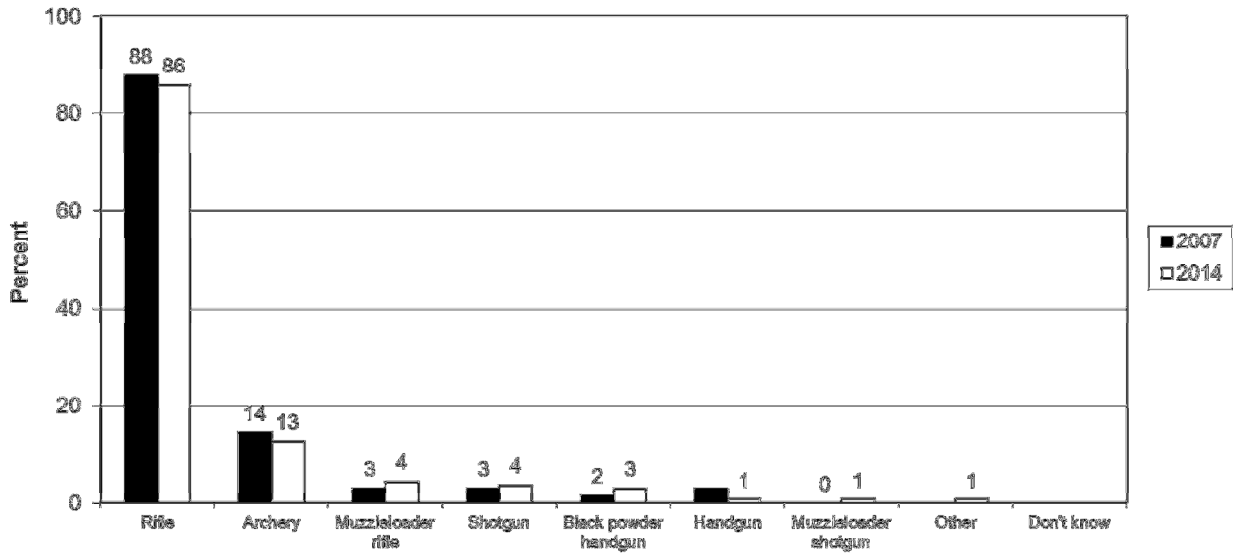
- The rifle is the overwhelming top choice of equipment for hunting black bears (86%). Otherwise, 13% use archery equipment, and no more than 4% use any of the other types of equipment.

- Most bear hunters say that they incidentally hunt bear while hunting other species (53% name this method of the three asked about). Otherwise, more of them say that they intentionally hunt bear every year (30%) than say that they intentionally hunt bear, but not every year (18%).

Q153. What type of hunting equipment did you use to hunt black bear during the 2013-2014 hunting season in Washington? (Asked of those who hunted black bear.)

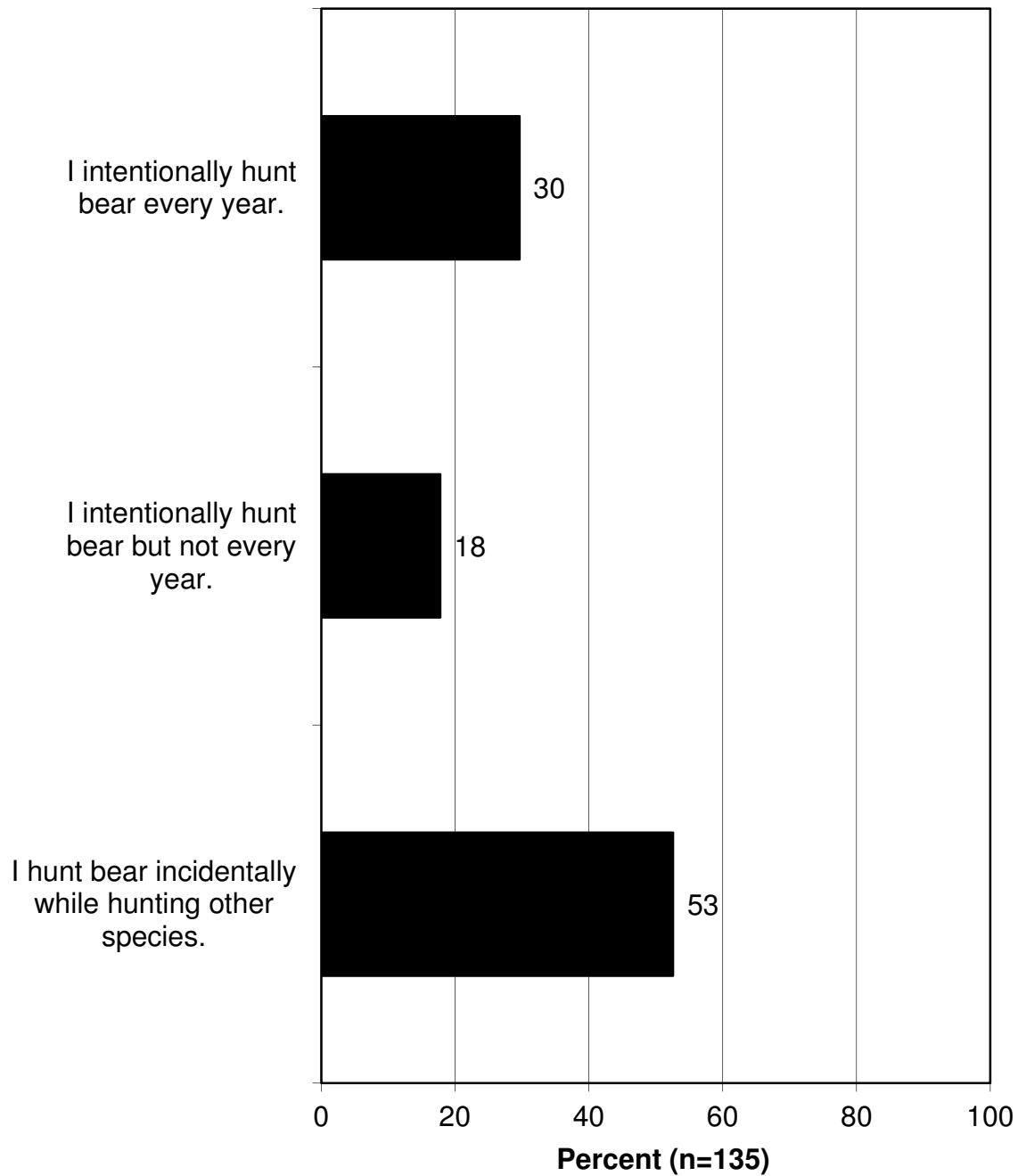


Q153. What type of hunting equipment did you use to hunt black bear during the 2013-2014 hunting season in Washington? (Asked of those who hunted black bear.)



Multiple Responses Allowed

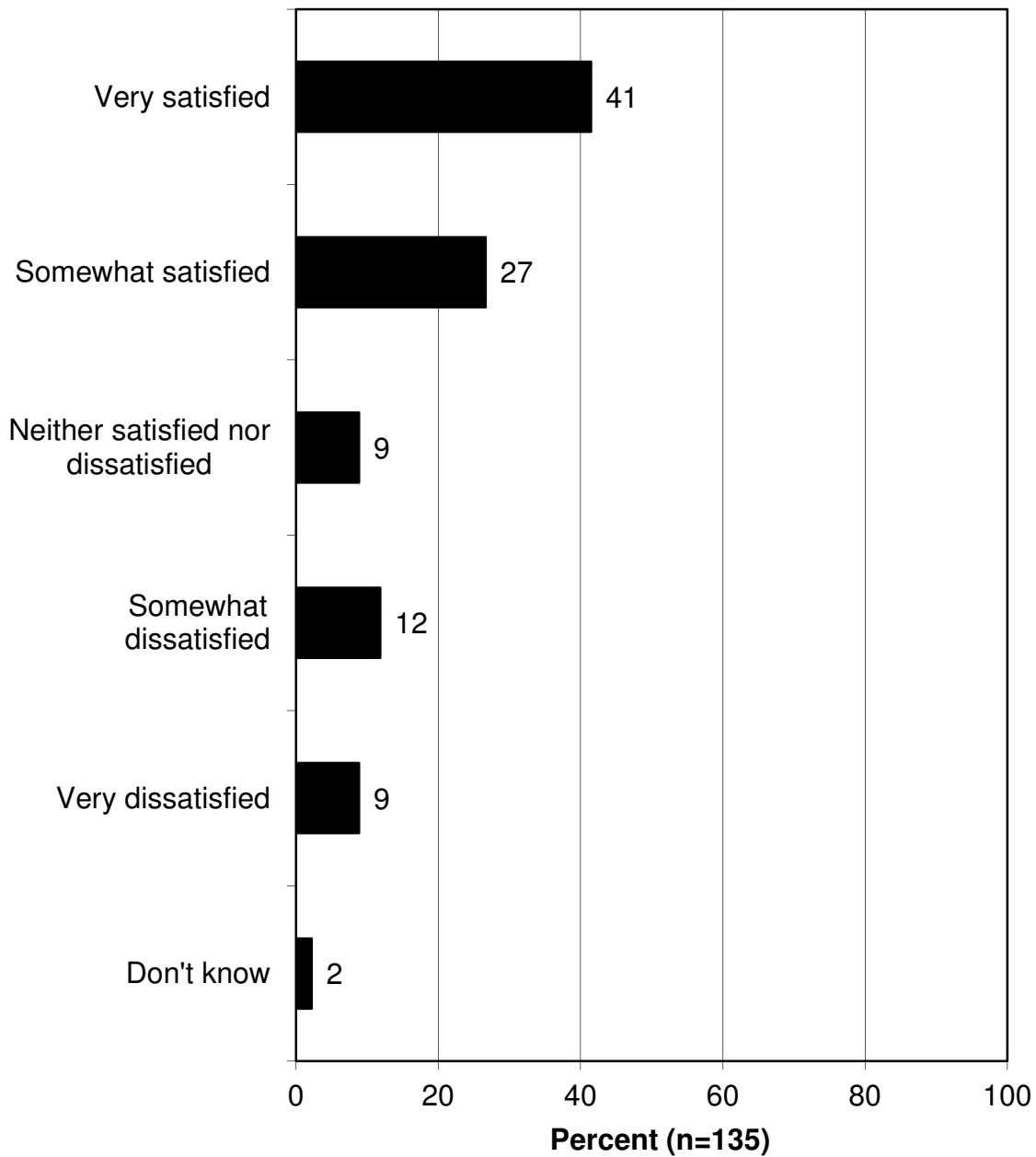
Q157. Which of the following best describes your bear hunting in Washington? (Asked of those who hunted black bear.)



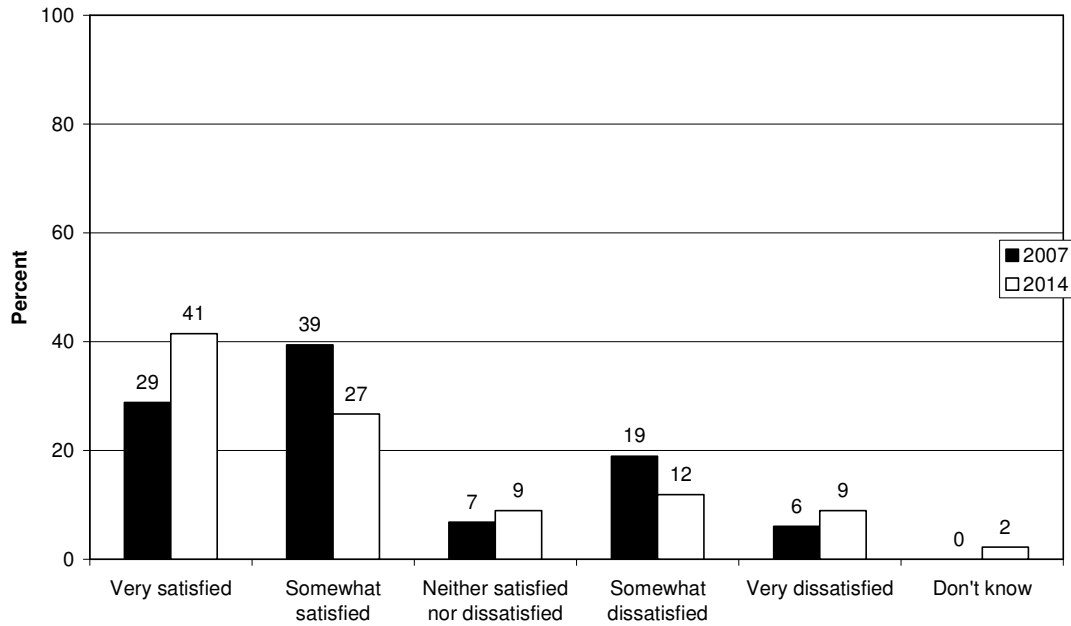
SATISFACTION WITH BLACK BEAR HUNTING

- The large majority of black bear hunters were satisfied with their black bear hunting in Washington (68%). At the other end, 21% were dissatisfied.
 - Common reasons for dissatisfaction included lack of game, restrictive regulations, season length/timing, and access problems.

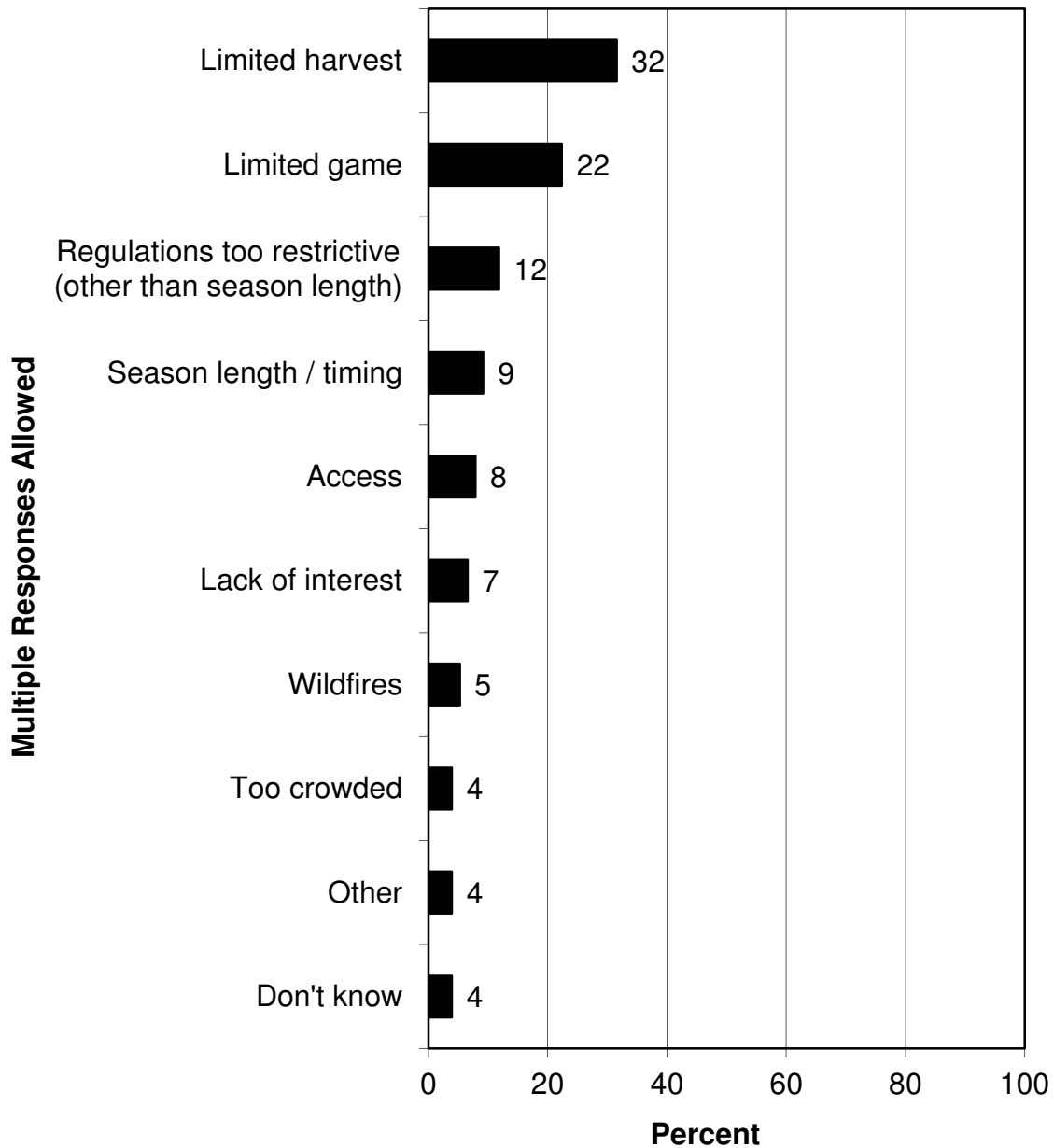
Q155. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your black bear hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted black bear.)



Q155. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your black bear hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted black bear.)



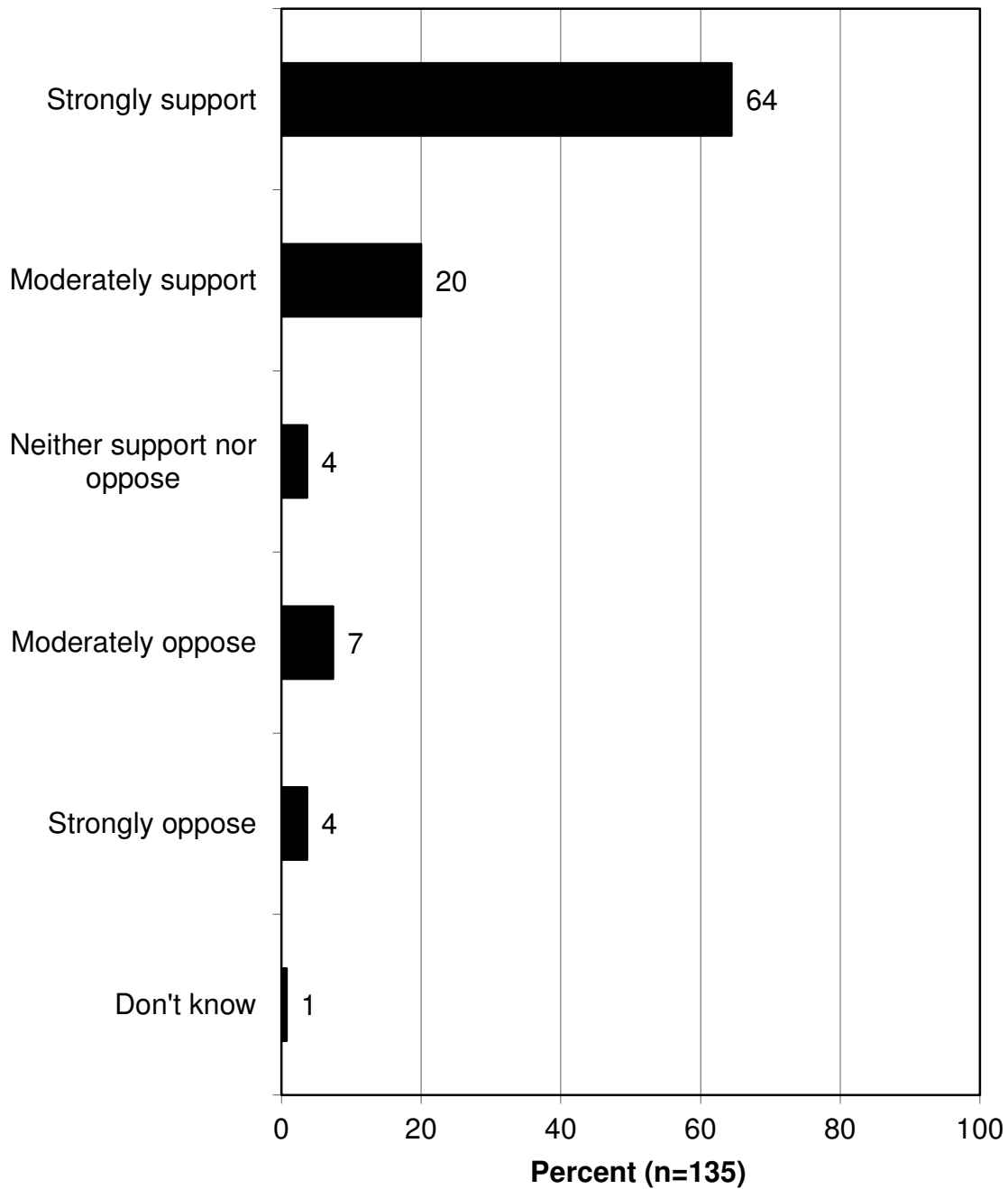
Q156. Why weren't you more satisfied with your black bear hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted black bear and were not very satisfied.)



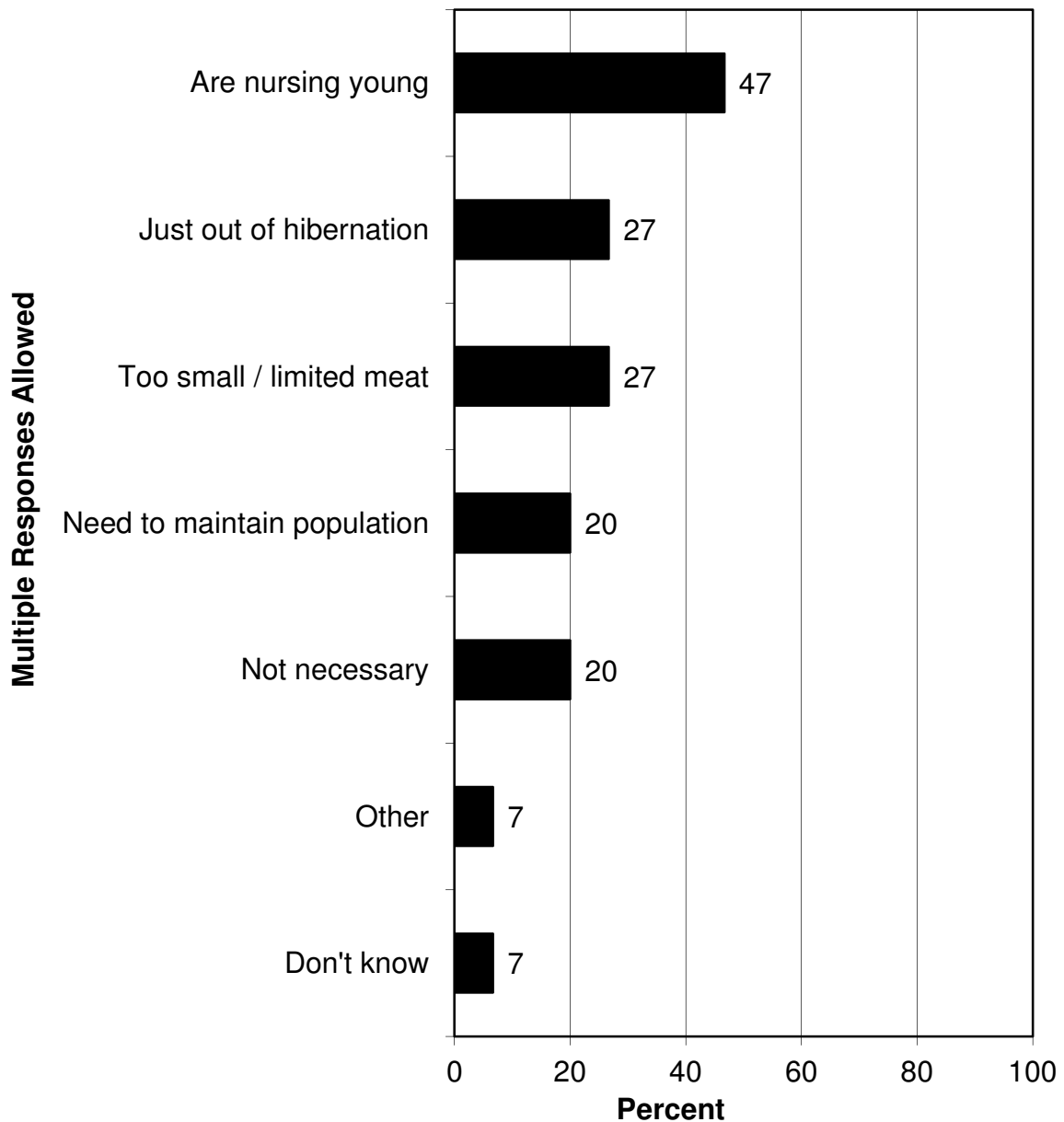
OPINIONS ON A SPRING BLACK BEAR SEASON

- There is overwhelming support among black bear hunters for a spring bear season: 84% support, including 64% who *strongly* support. Otherwise, 11% oppose.
 - Common reasons for opposing are that hunters feel that spring is a time that black bear are nursing their young, that the bear are just out of hibernation (i.e., it is not fair to the bear), that the bear are small at this time/limited meat, and that a spring season would be bad for the overall population of black bear.

Q158. Would you support or oppose a spring bear hunting season? (Asked of those who hunted black bear.)



**Q159. What are the main reasons you oppose a
spring bear hunting season? (Asked of those
who hunted black bear and oppose a spring
bear hunting season.)**

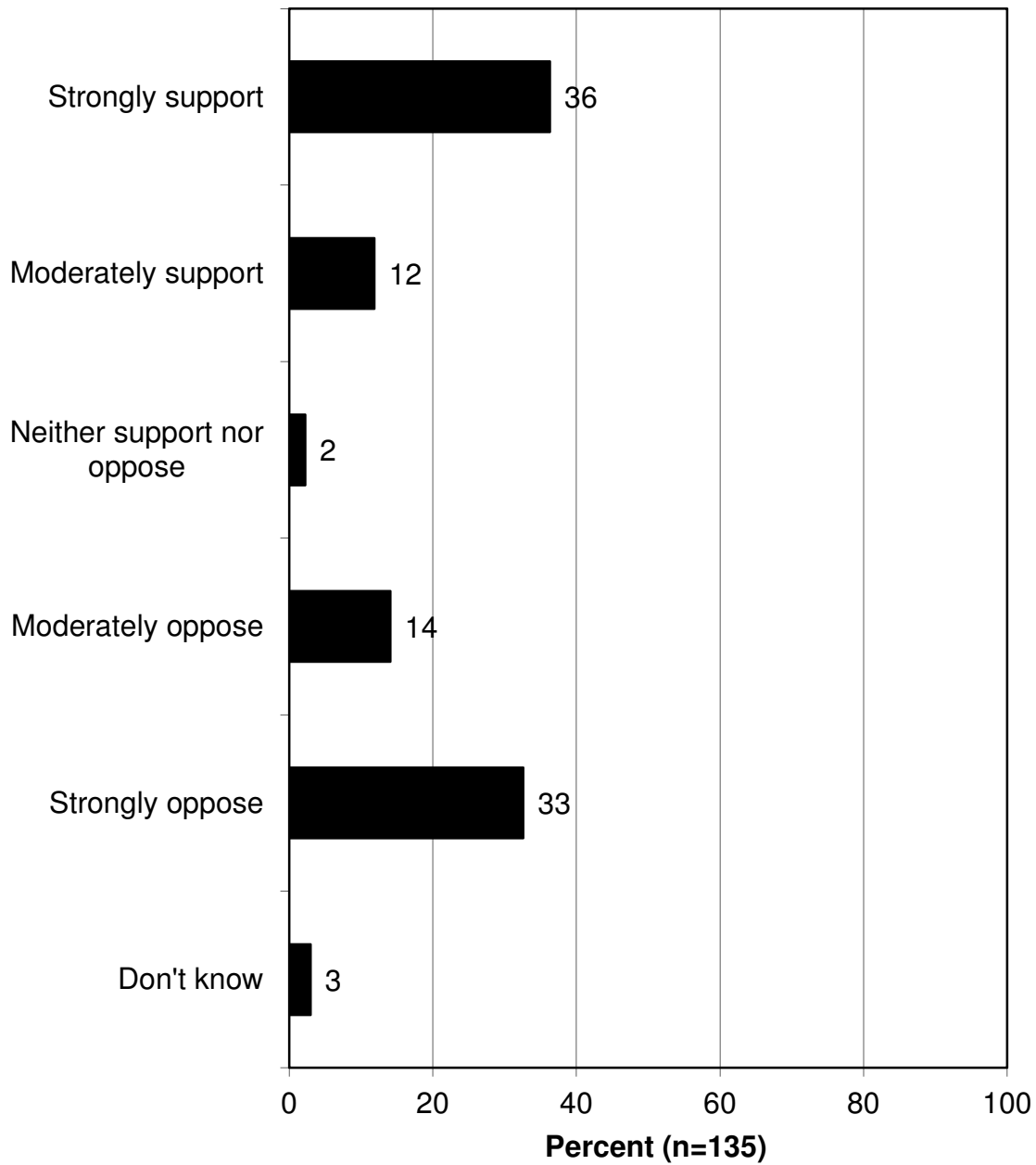


OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY DAMAGE CAUSED BY BEARS

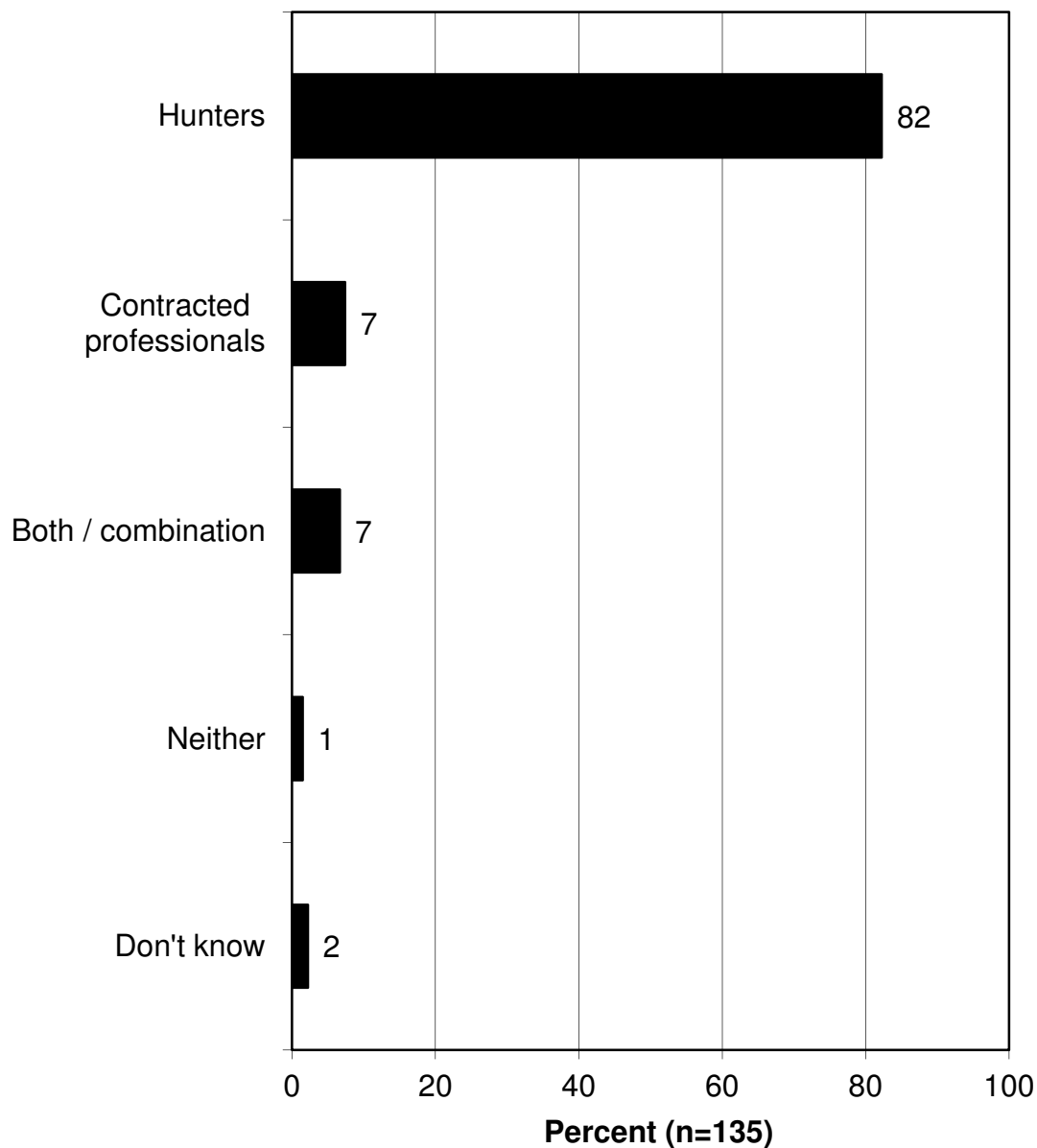
- Opinion is almost evenly split on support for or opposition to lethal removal of black bears to prevent damage to timber on commercial timberlands: 48% support (with 36% *strongly* supporting) and 47% oppose (33% *strongly* opposing).
 - Given the hypothetical situation where lethal removal is decided upon, black bear hunters overwhelmingly say that they would want hunters (82%) rather than contracted professionals (7%) to do the killing of the bear (or both/a combination—at 7%).

- Damage is not considered by most hunters to be the major determinant when setting deer harvest regulations: only 2% said that the priority should be given to damage considerations when setting harvest. This is much lower than the perceived priority that should be given to providing hunting opportunities (18%). (The majority of black bear hunters did not choose an answer for prioritizing one or the other, as 76% said *both about equally*.)

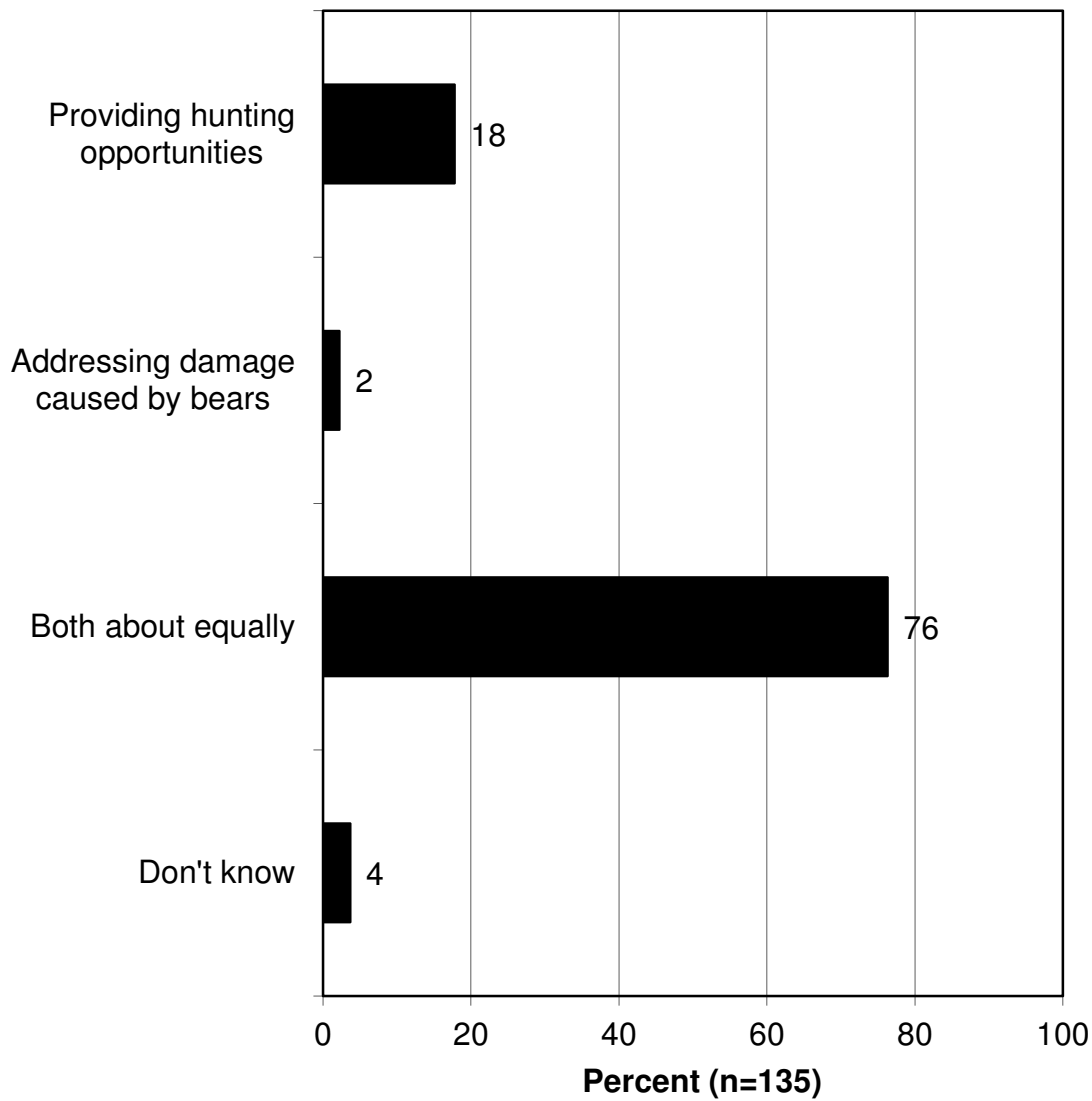
Q160. Do you support or oppose lethal removal of black bears to prevent damage to timber on commercial timberlands? (Asked of those who hunted black bear.)



Q161. If the Department does decide to allow lethal removal of black bears that cause damage to timber, do you think the removal should be done by hunters or by contracted professionals? (Asked of those who hunted black bear.)



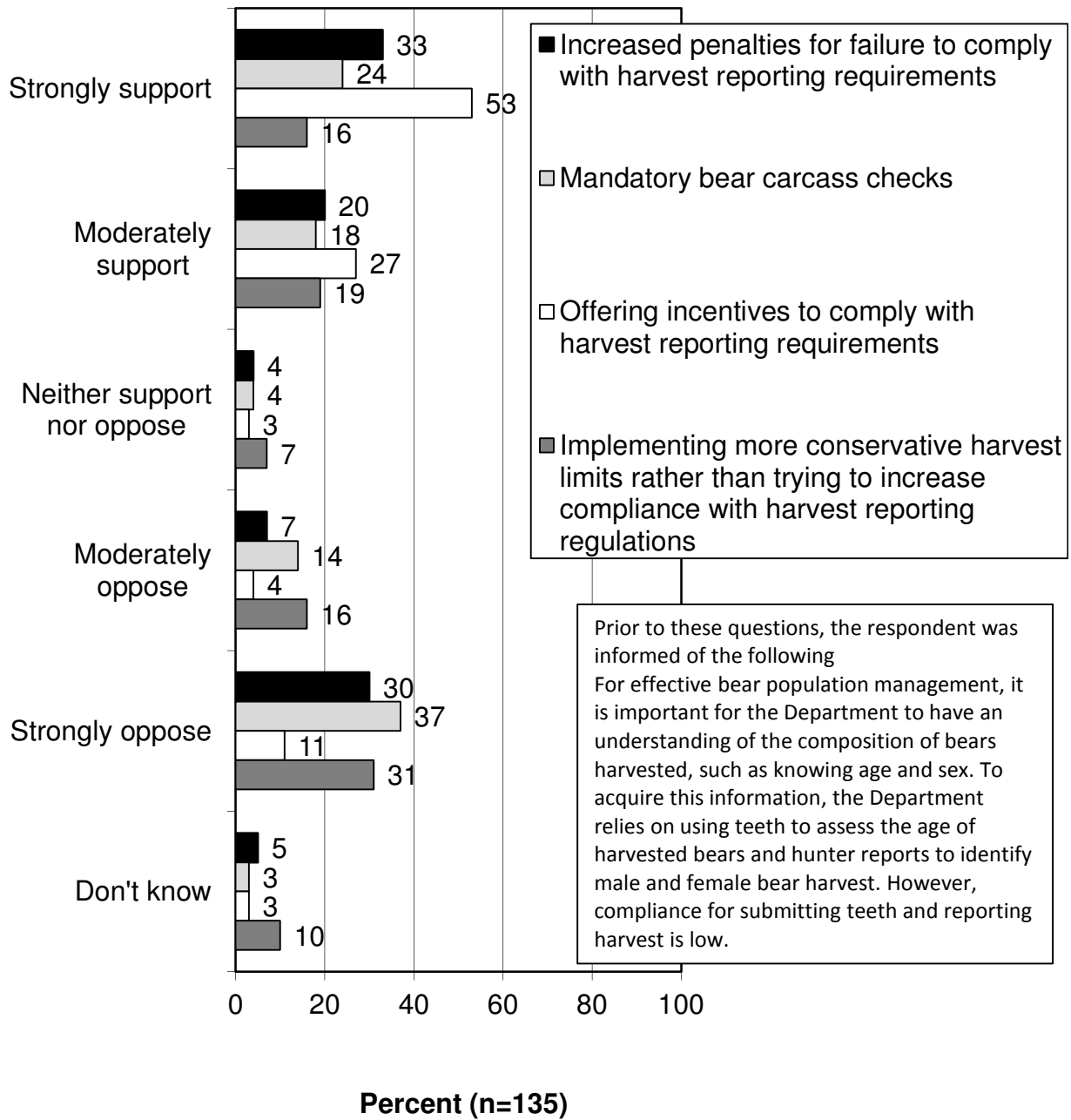
Q162. When the Department is determining priorities for bear harvest, do you think the priority should be providing hunting opportunities, addressing damage caused by bears, or both about equally? (Asked of those who hunted black bear.)



OPINIONS ON BLACK BEAR HARVEST REPORTING

- The survey asked about four possible strategies to improve the Department's acquisition of data on harvested black bears. The most support is for offering incentives to comply with harvest reporting requirements (80% support, including 53% who *strongly* support). Otherwise, only one other option has a majority in support: increased penalties for failure to comply with harvest reporting requirements (53% support).
- A majority *oppose* mandatory bear carcass checks (51% oppose), while 42% support. The least support is for implementing more conservative harvest limits rather than trying to increase compliance with harvest reporting regulations (35% support).
 - Note that respondents were provided with information prior to the questions, as shown on the graph.

Q165-Q168. To increase the accuracy of the Department's knowledge about harvested bears, please tell me if you would support or oppose each of the following.



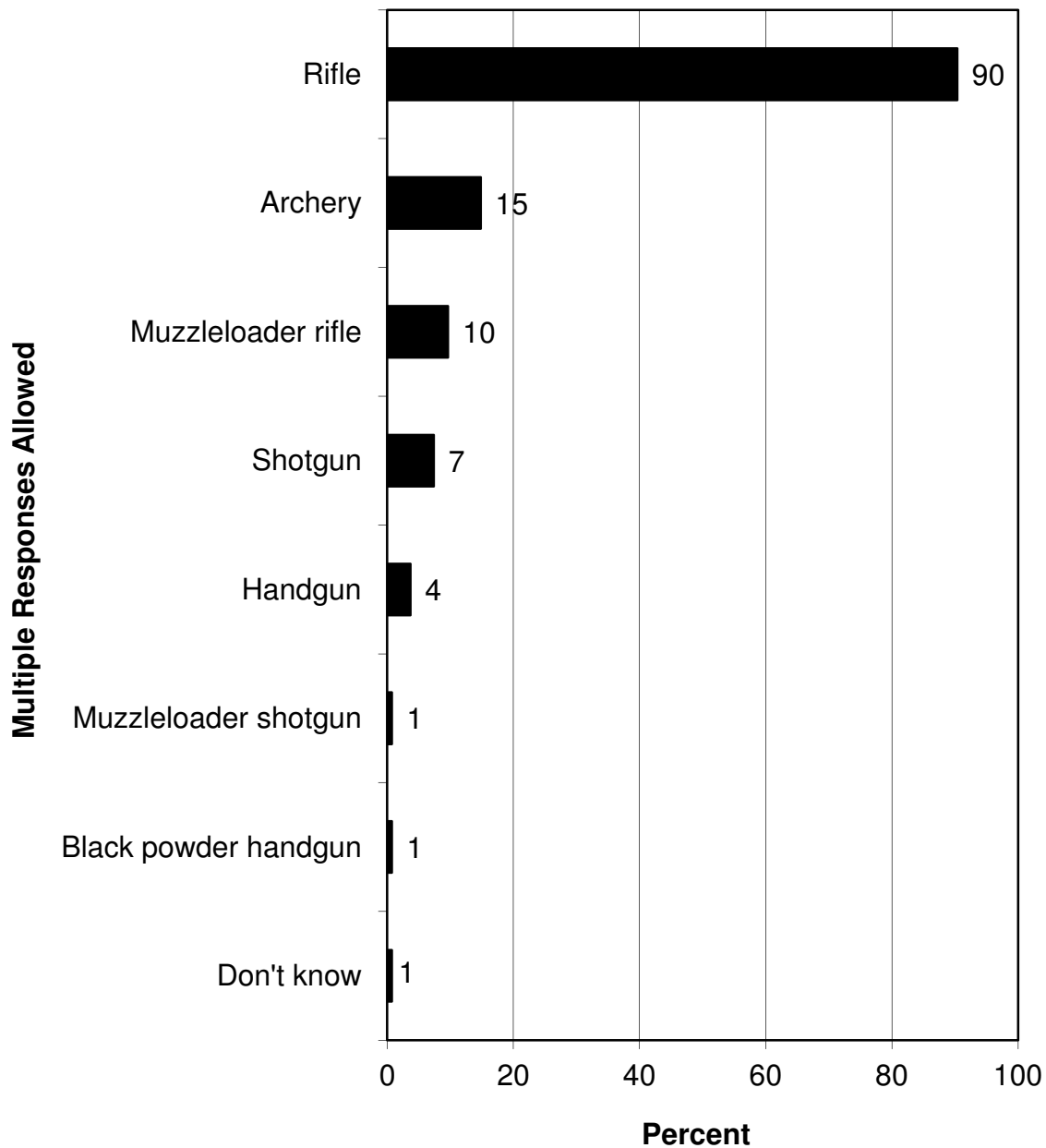
COUGAR HUNTING

- For cougar hunting, 90% of cougar hunters use a rifle, which far exceeds any other type of equipment: archery (15%), muzzleloader rifle (10%), shotgun (7%), and handgun (4%).

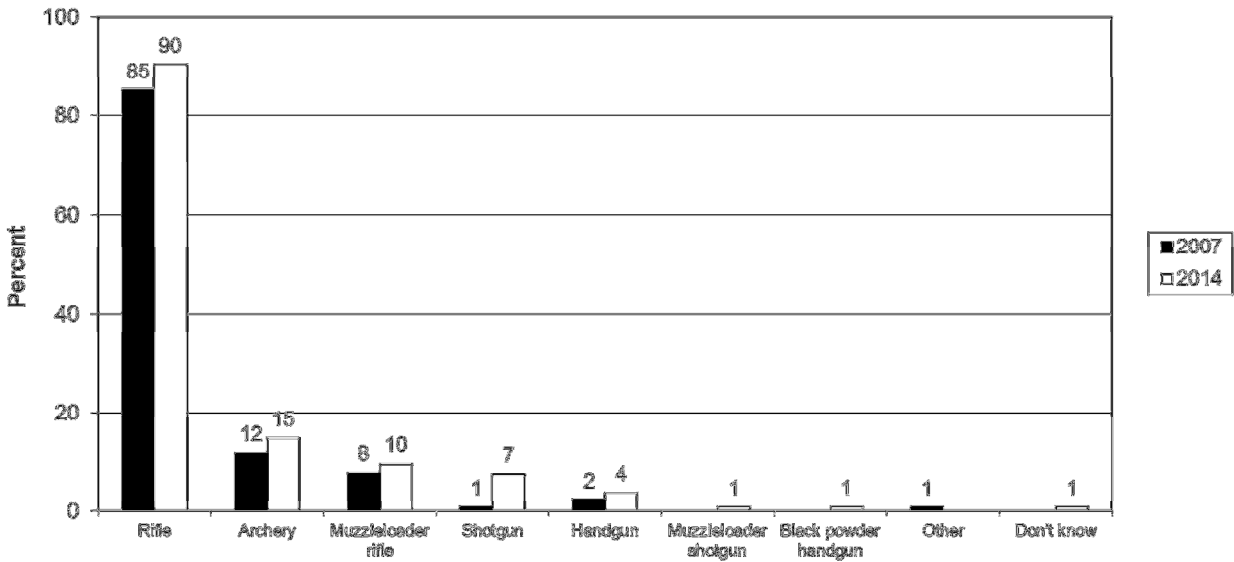
- A majority of cougar hunters were satisfied with their cougar hunting in Washington (58% were satisfied); however, 33% were dissatisfied.
 - Common reasons for not being more satisfied included lack of game, restrictive regulations, season length/timing, and access problems.

- The survey asked about support for or opposition to requiring licensed cougar hunters to check for season closures on a website or by toll-free telephone number before hunting cougar each day. Cougar hunters are polarized: 43% support, but 52% oppose, and most support and opposition is *strong*.

Q172. What type of hunting equipment did you use to hunt cougar during the 2013-2014 hunting season in Washington? (Asked of those who hunted cougar.)

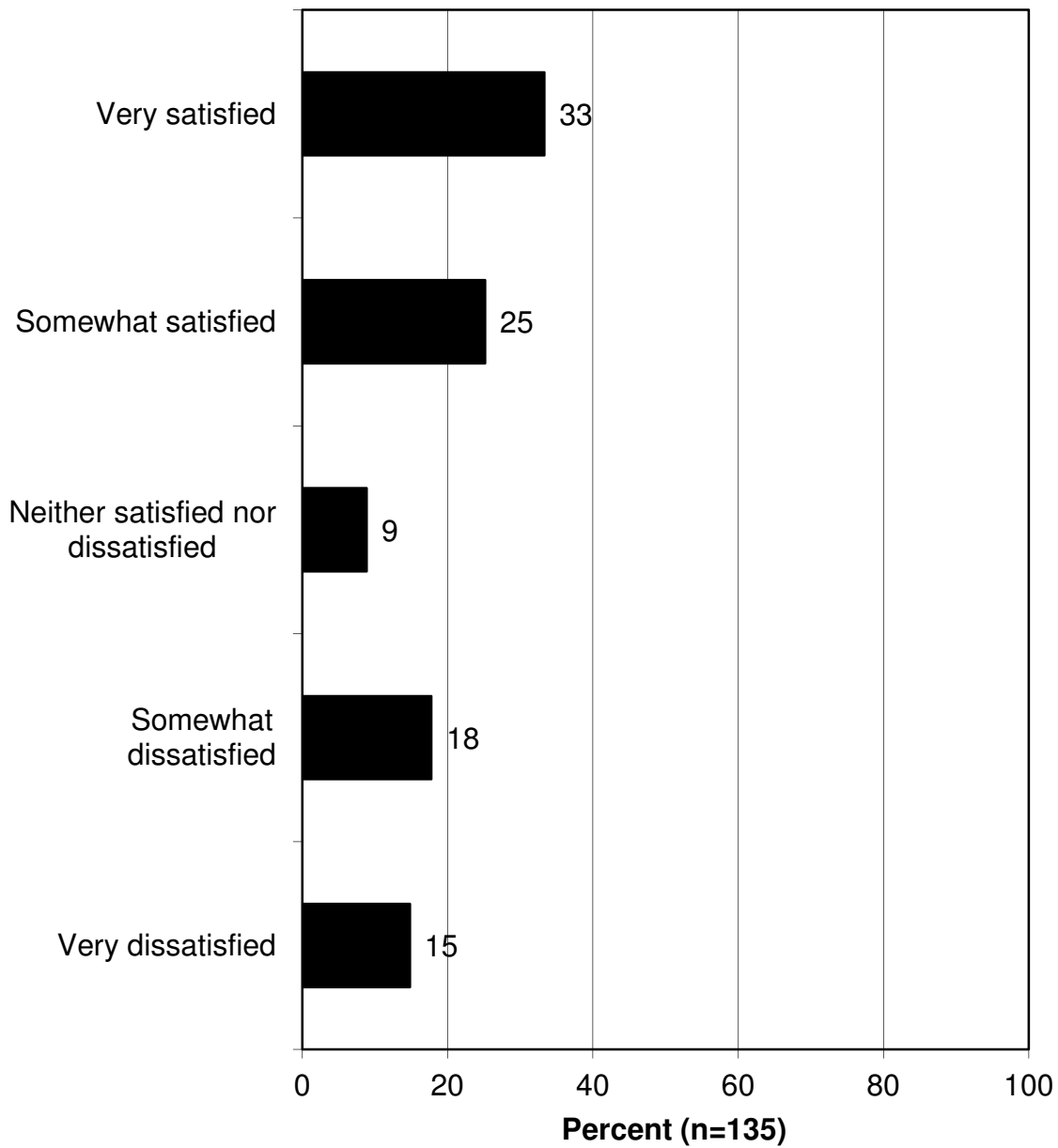


Q172. What type of hunting equipment did you use to hunt cougar during the 2013-2014 hunting season in Washington? (Asked of those who hunted cougar.)

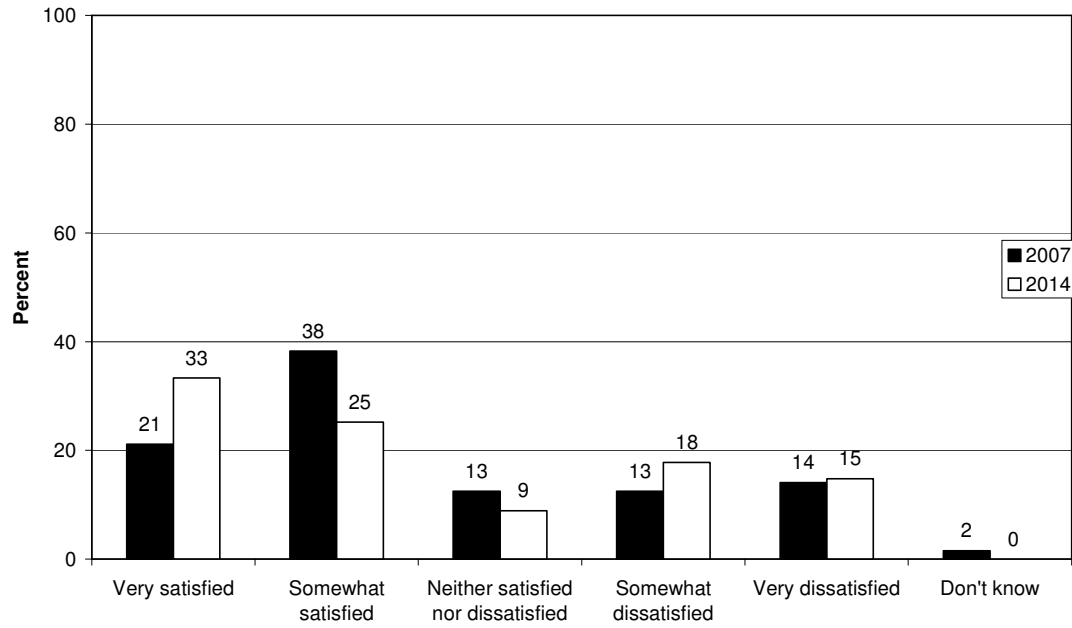


Multiple Responses Allowed

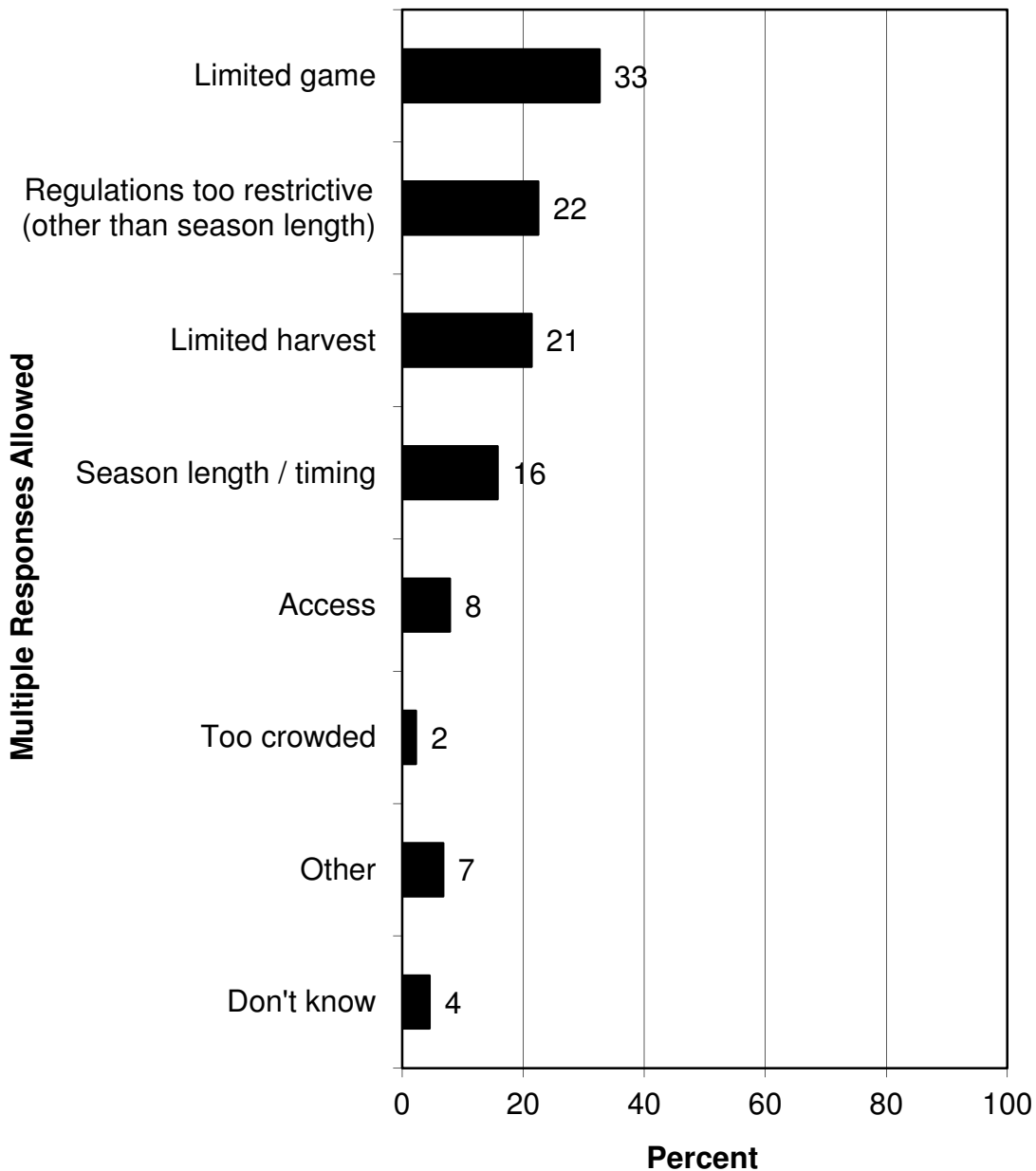
Q174. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your cougar hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted cougar.)



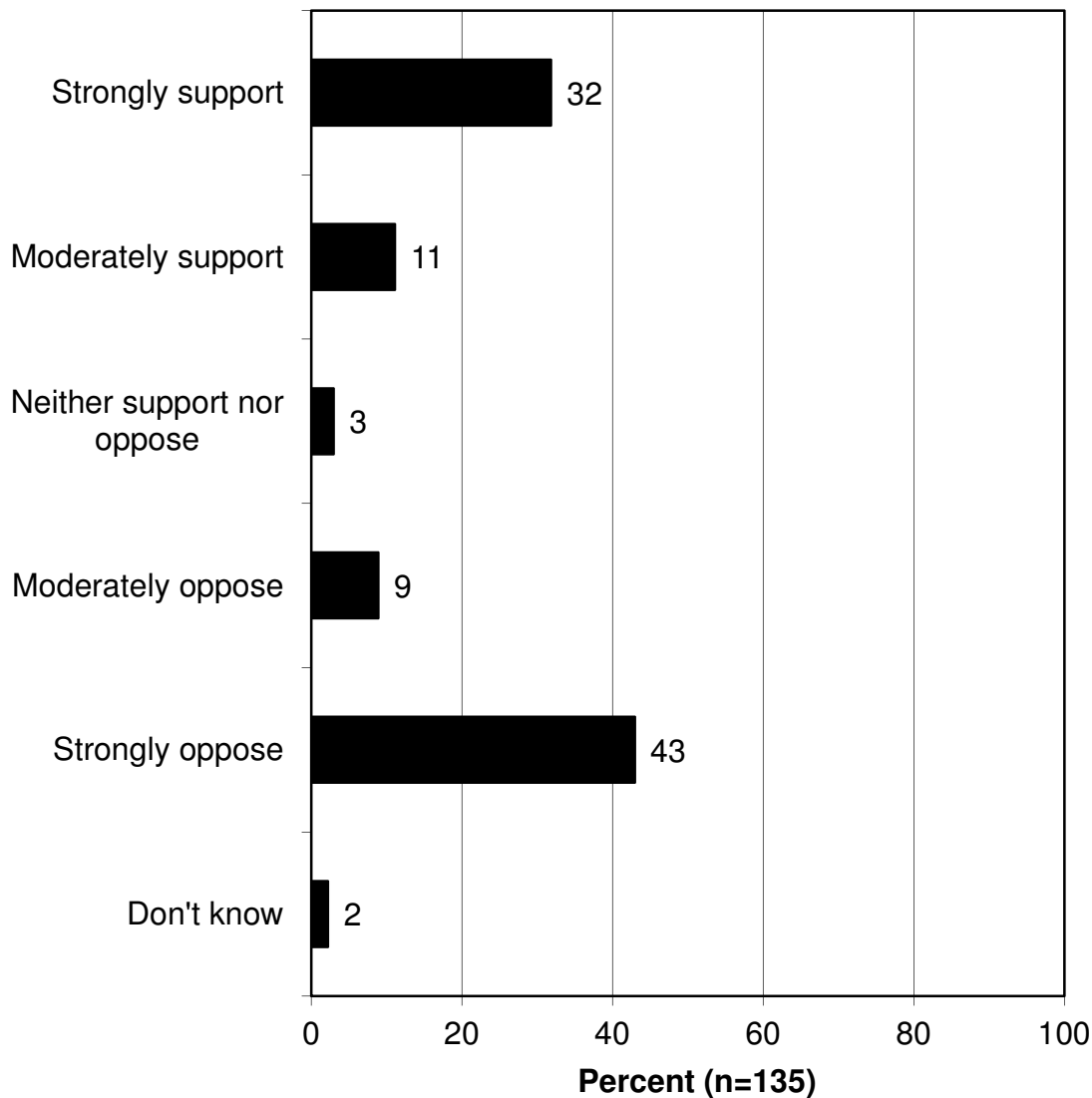
Q174. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your cougar hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted cougar.)



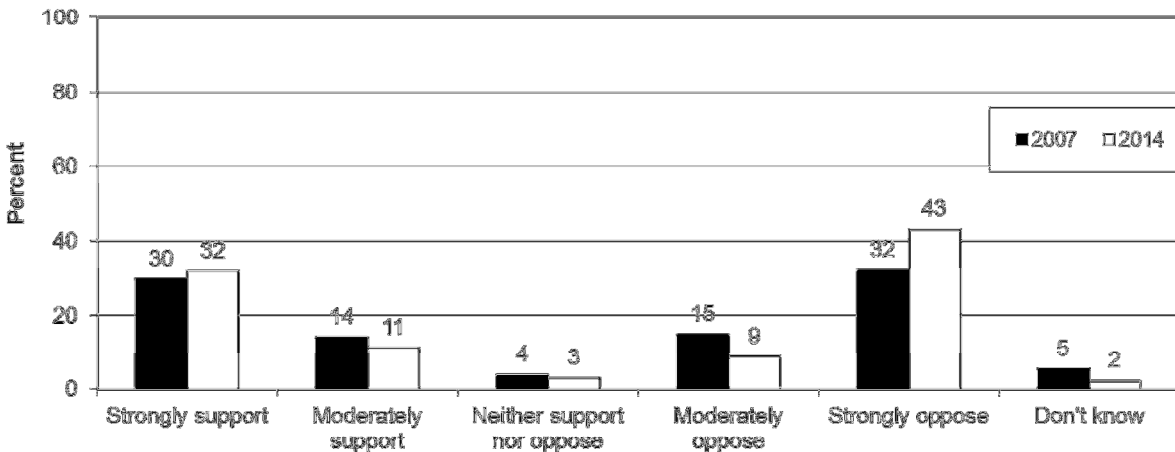
Q175. Why weren't you more satisfied with your cougar hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted cougar and were not very satisfied.)



Q176. To increase hunting opportunities for cougar, wildlife managers use a quota system. Under the quota system, the season closes in an area once enough cougars have been harvested in that area. Do you support or oppose requiring licensed cougar hunters to check for season closures on a website or by a toll-free telephone number before hunting cougar each day? (Asked of those who hunted cougar.)



Q176. To increase hunting opportunities for cougar, wildlife managers use a quota system. Under the quota system, the season closes in an area once enough cougars have been harvested in that area. Do you support or oppose requiring licensed cougar hunters to check for season closures on a website or by a toll-free telephone number before hunting cougar each day? (Asked of those who hunted cougar.)



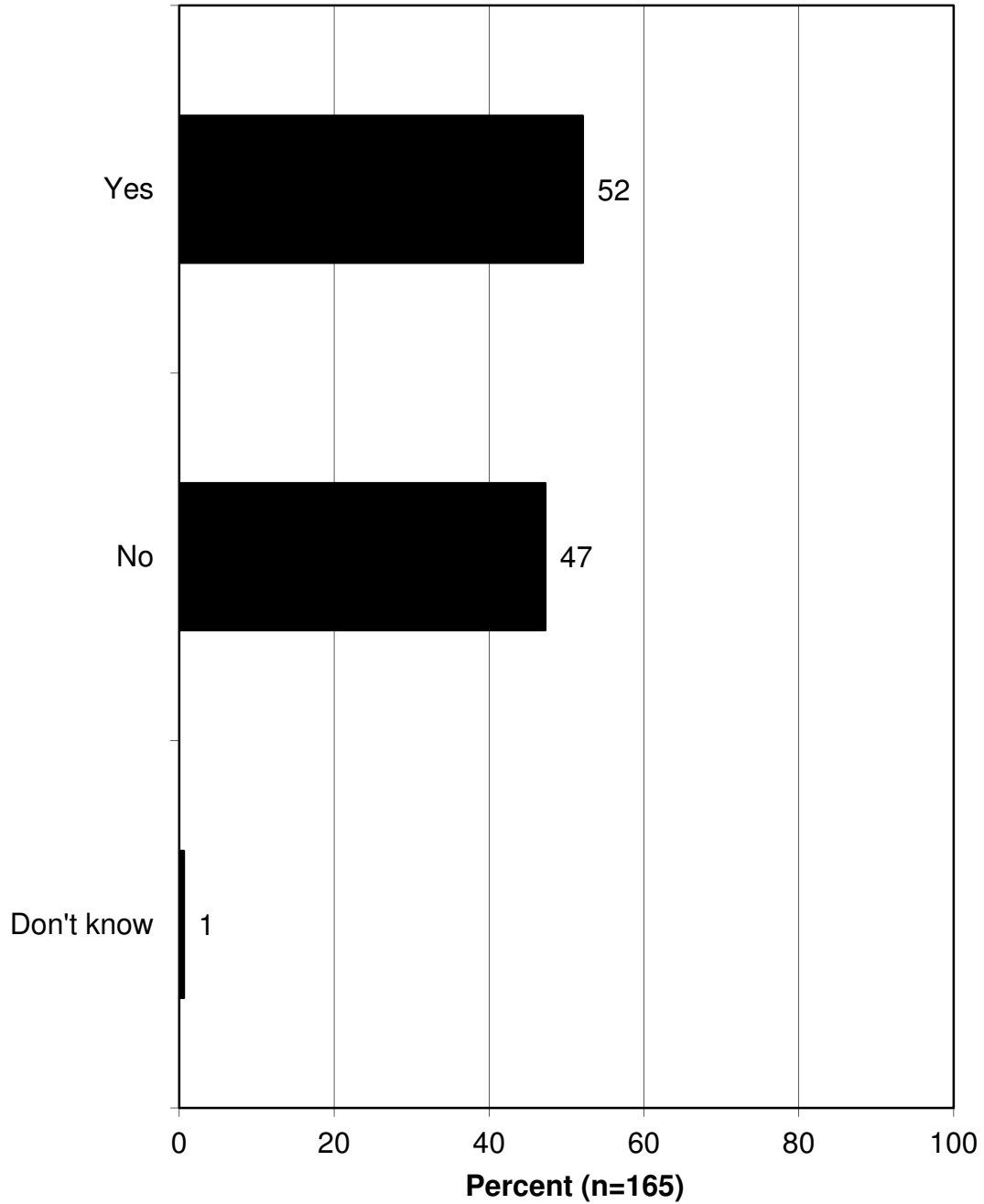
SMALL GAME HUNTING

PHEASANT HUNTING

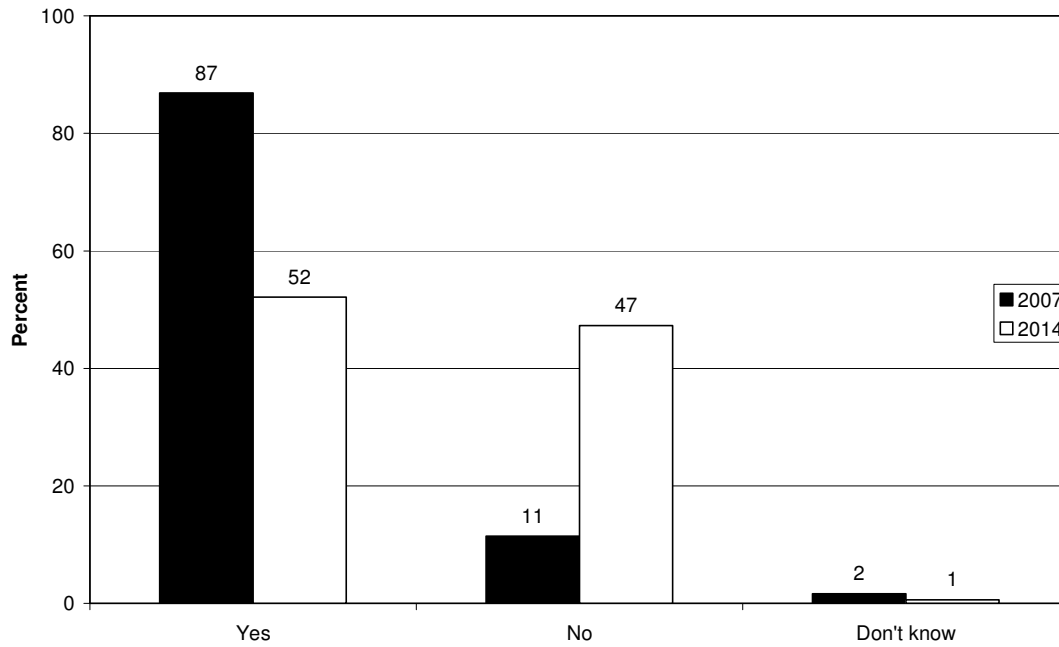
- Among game bird hunters in the sample, 52% of them hunted pheasant in eastern Washington (with or without hunting other species).
 - Those who hunted in eastern Washington are split on satisfaction: 42% were satisfied, but 52% were dissatisfied.
 - The most common reason for not being more satisfied was the lack of game; other notable reasons included access problems and the perception that the habitat is poor.
 - A large majority of eastern Washington pheasant hunters think it is important that the Department release pheasants in eastern Washington (75% say so, with 63% saying it is *very* important).

- Among game bird hunters in the sample, 62% hunted pheasants in western Washington (with or without hunting other species).
 - The large majority of western Washington pheasant hunters were satisfied with their western Washington pheasant hunting: 66% were satisfied, while 34% were dissatisfied.
 - Common reasons for not being more satisfied included lack of game, access problems, crowding, and restrictive regulations.
 - Opposition to exceeds support for reducing the number of pheasants released in western Washington if it means that the current Western Washington Pheasant Permit fee would remain the same: 37% support, while 51% oppose.
 - A question on the same subject asked about support for or opposition to increasing the Permit fee to maintain the same level of pheasant releasing in western Washington. On this question, support exceeds opposition: 57% support, while 32% oppose.
 - If the Permit fee were to be raised, western Washington pheasant hunters most typically would want a \$10 fee increase (the median is \$10; the mean is a little more, at \$17.97).

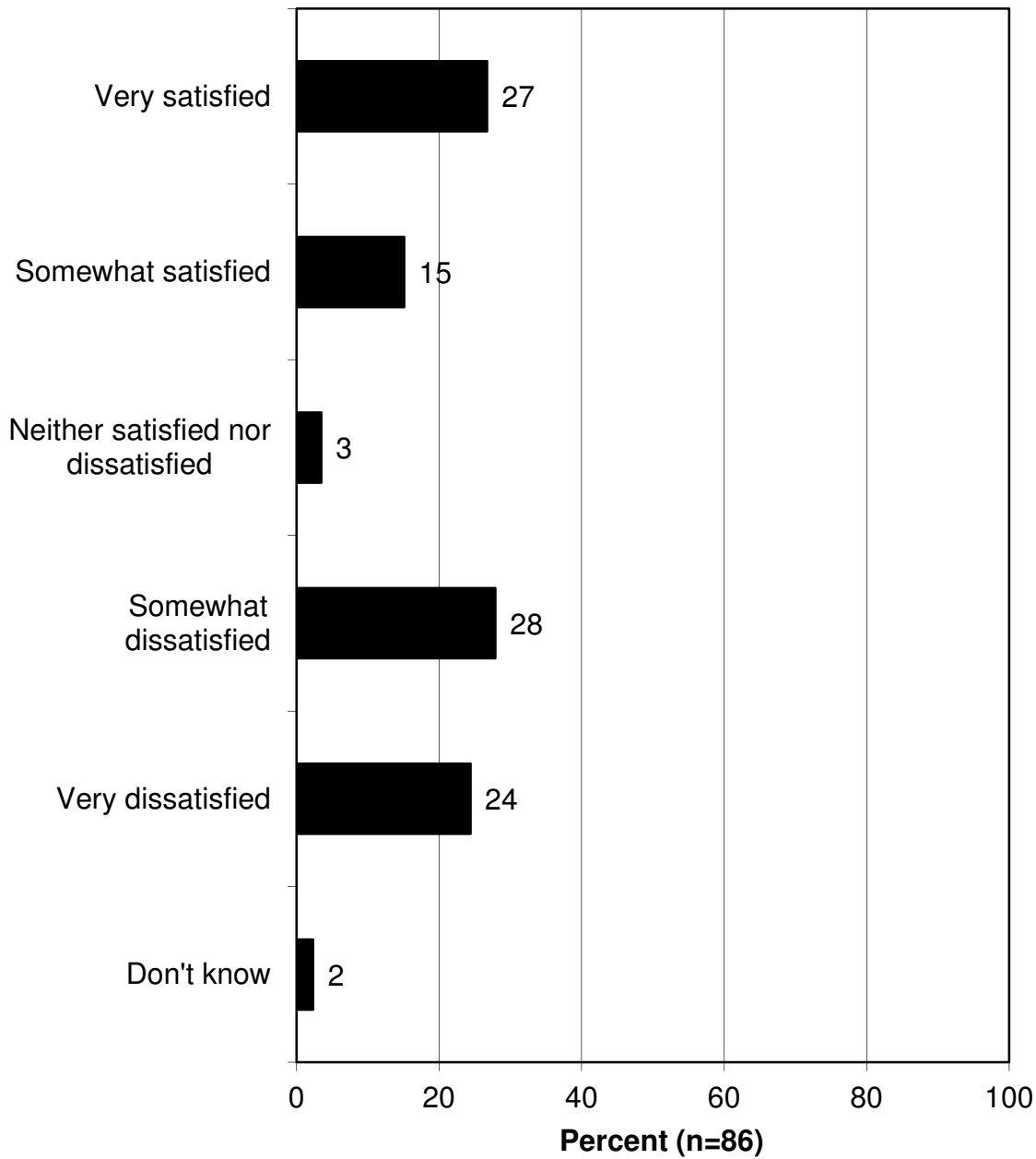
Q181. Did you hunt pheasant in eastern Washington in the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted game birds.)



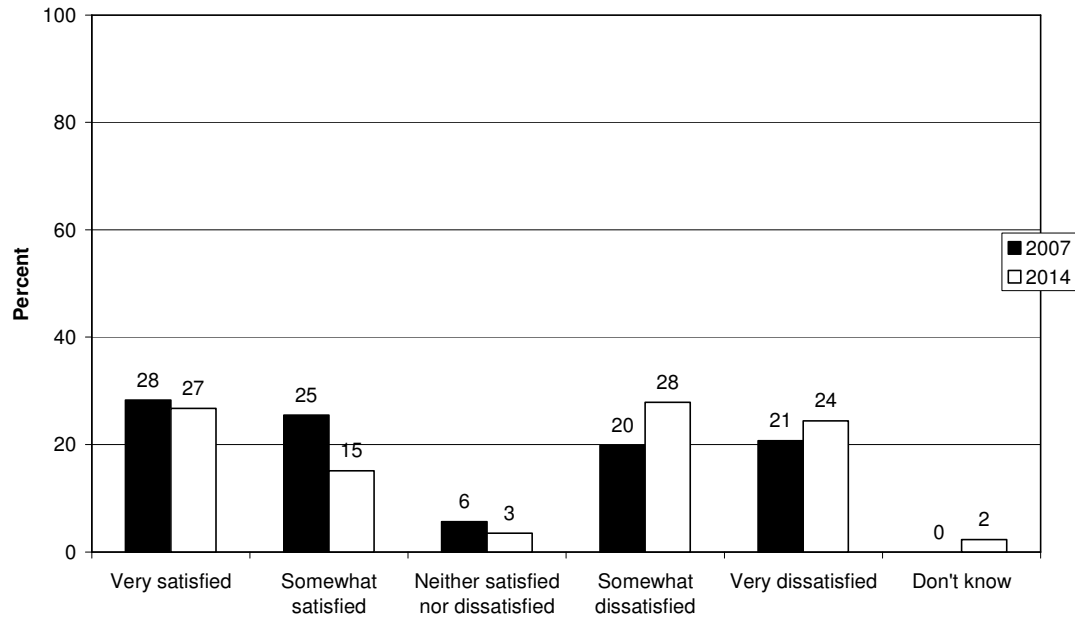
Q181. Did you hunt pheasant in eastern Washington in the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted game bird.)



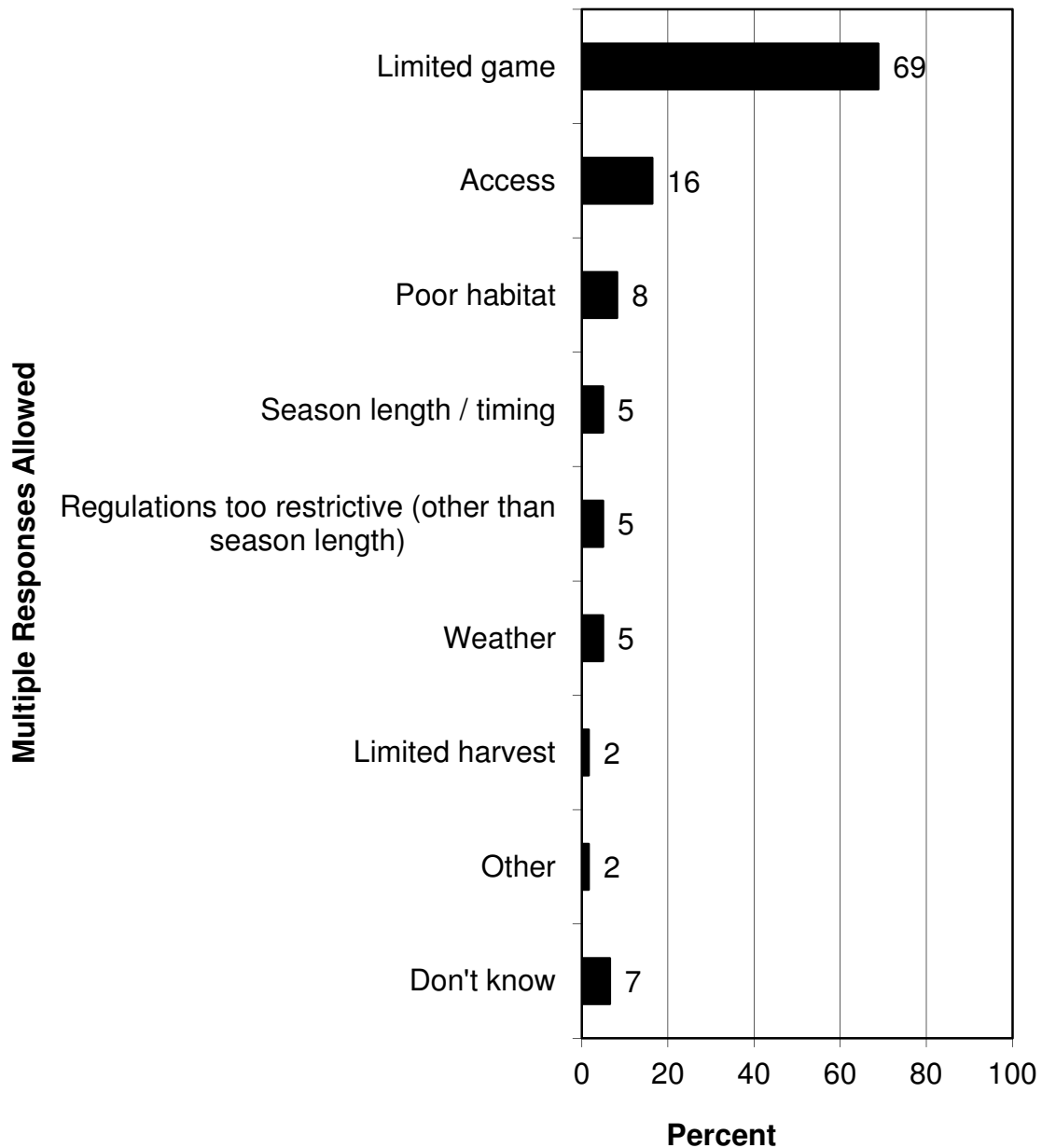
Q182. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your eastern Washington pheasant hunting during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted pheasant in eastern Washington.)



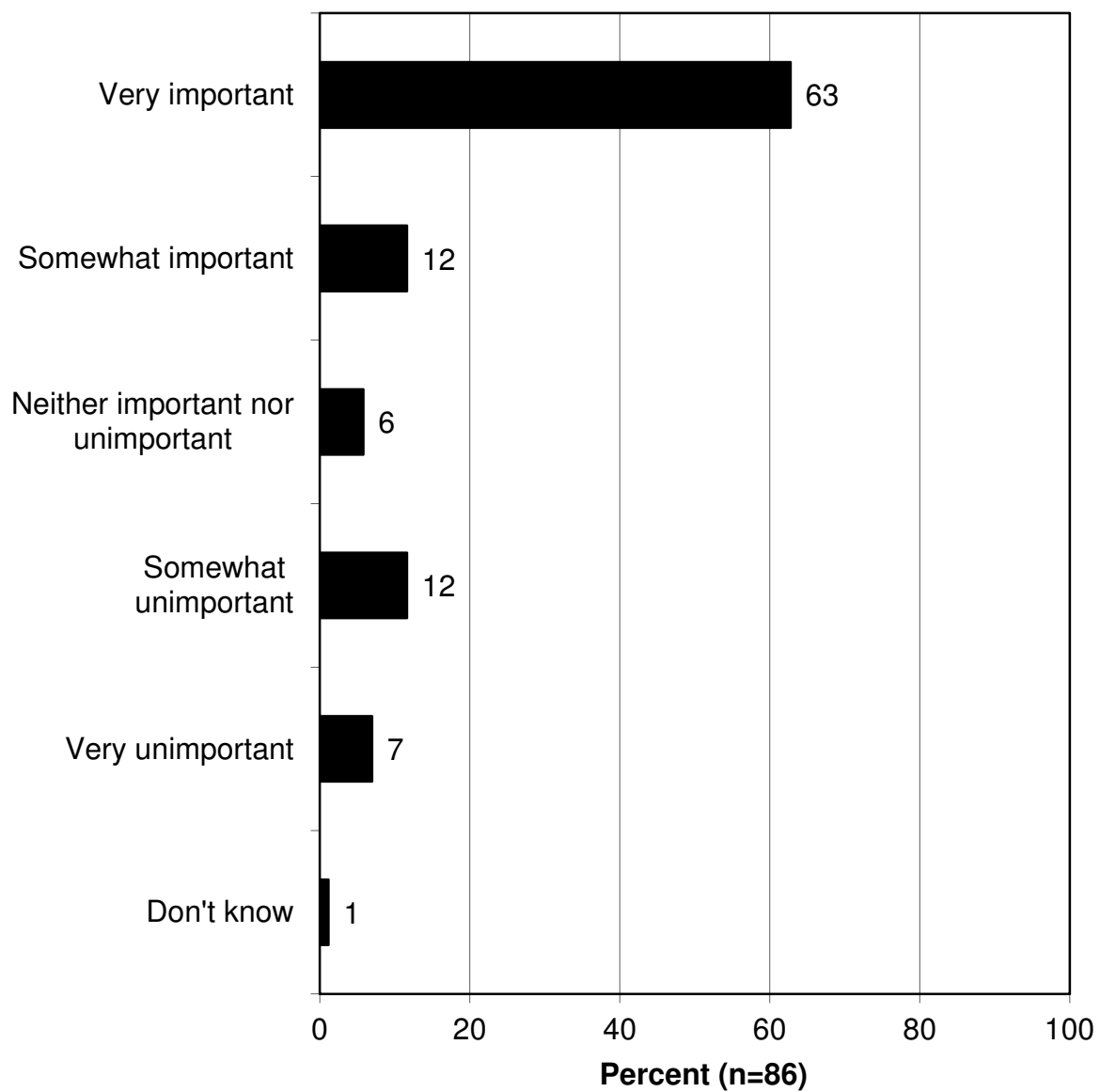
Q182. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your eastern Washington pheasant hunting during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted pheasant.)



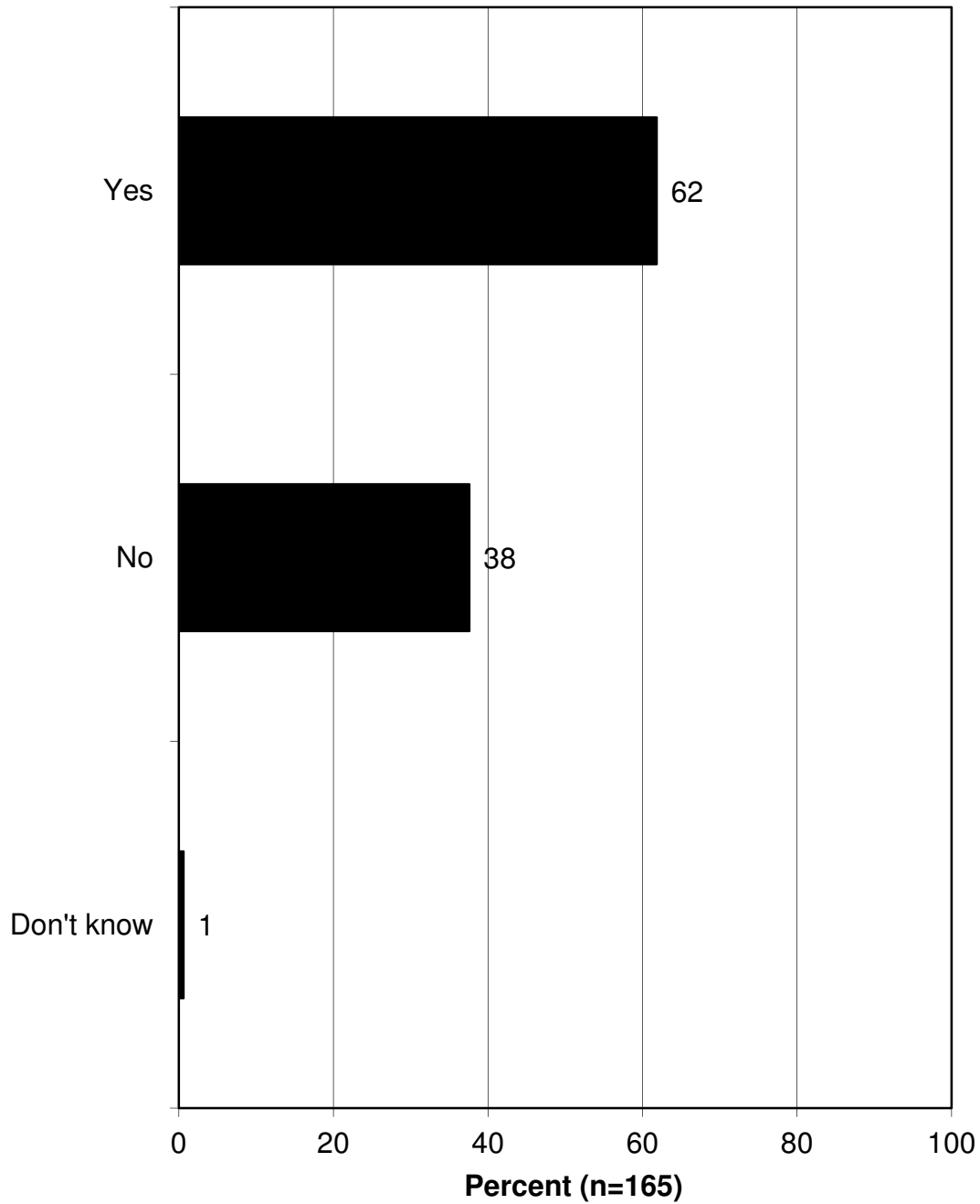
Q183. Why weren't you more satisfied with your eastern Washington pheasant hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted pheasant in eastern Washington and were not very satisfied.)



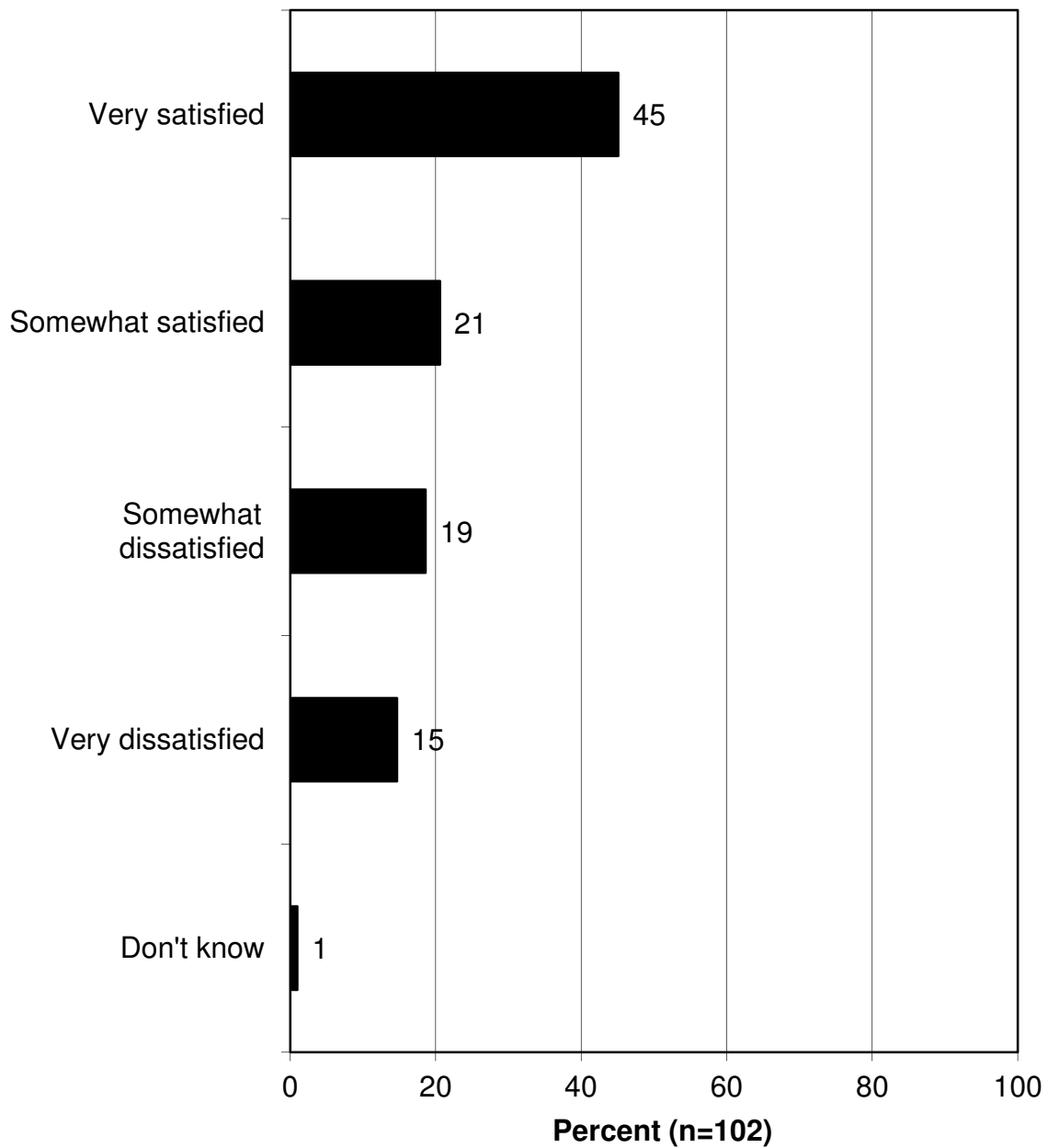
**Q184. How important or unimportant is it to your pheasant hunting that the Department releases pheasants in eastern Washington?
(Asked of those who hunted pheasant in eastern Washington.)**



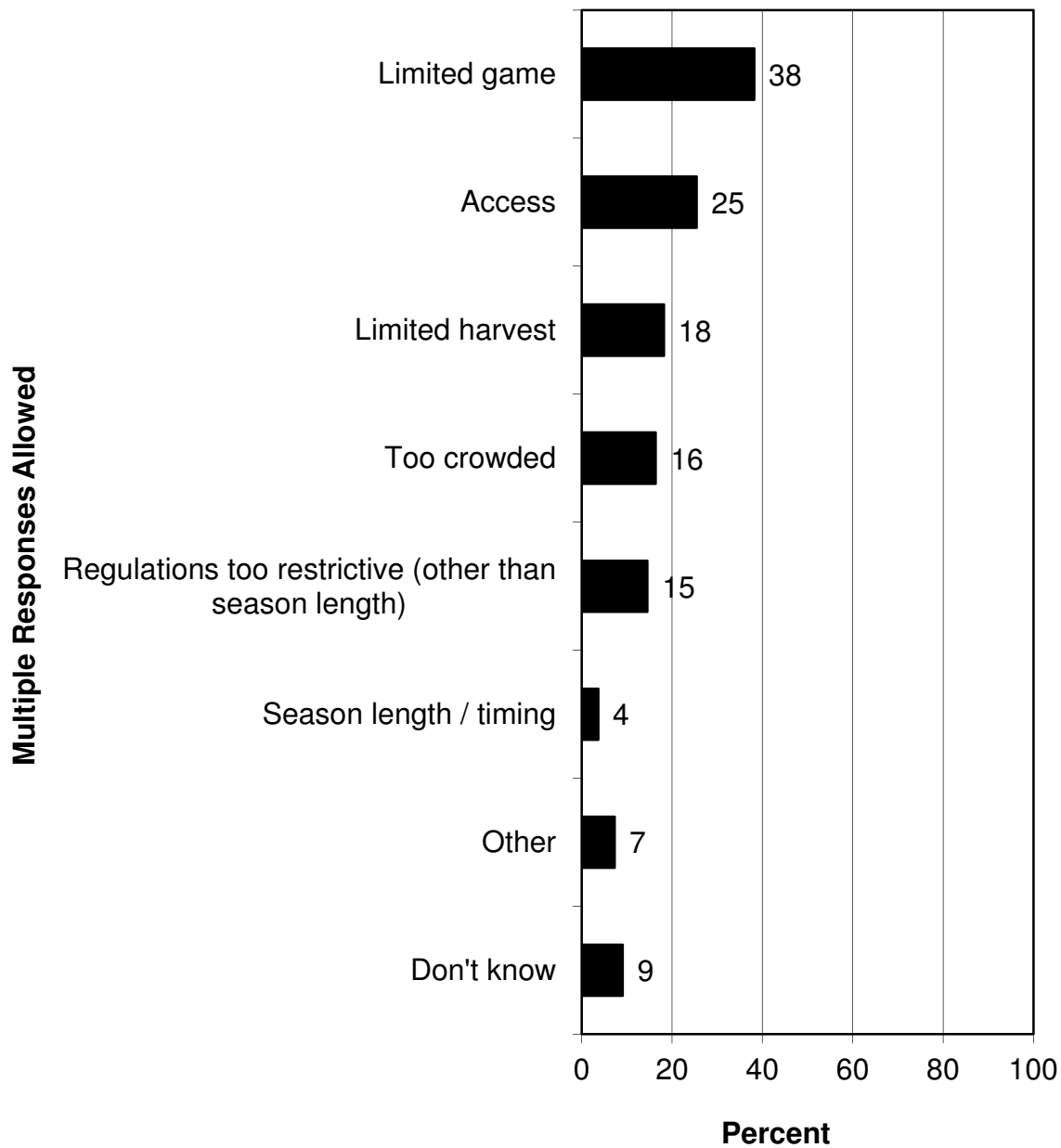
Q185. Did you hunt pheasant in western Washington in the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted game birds.)



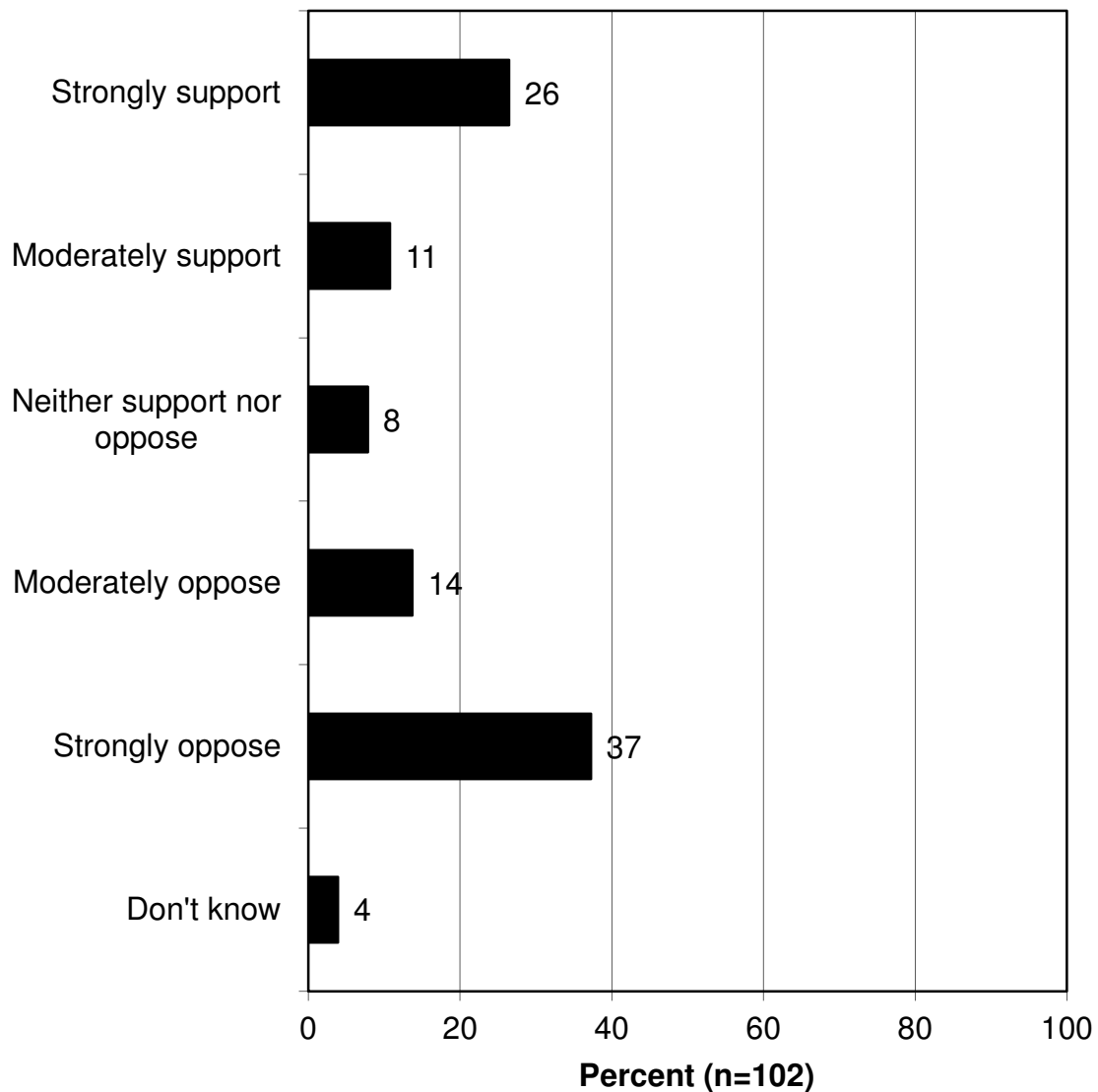
Q186. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your western Washington pheasant hunting during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted pheasant in western Washington.)



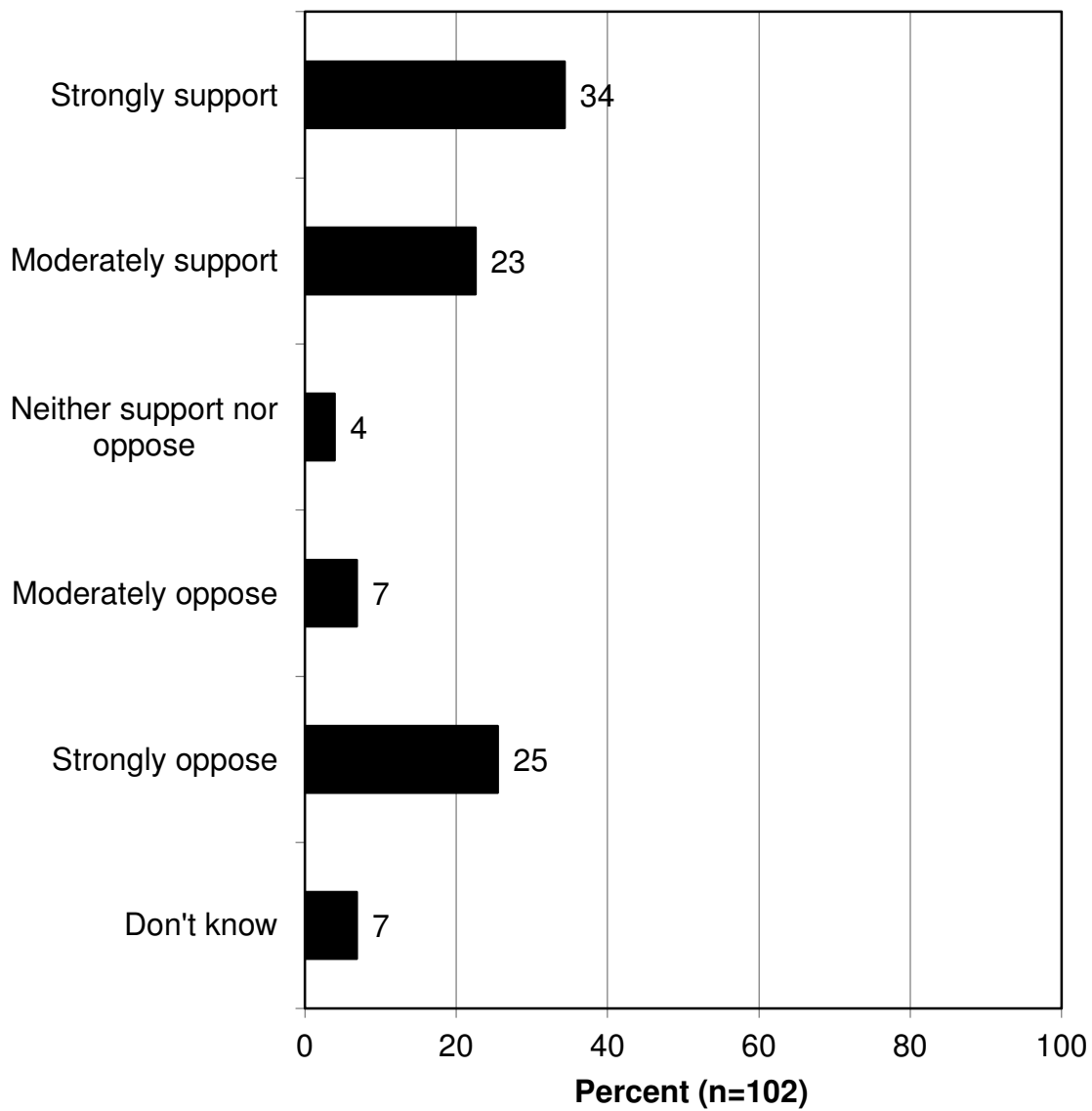
Q187. Why weren't you more satisfied with your western Washington pheasant hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted pheasant in western Washington and were not very satisfied.)



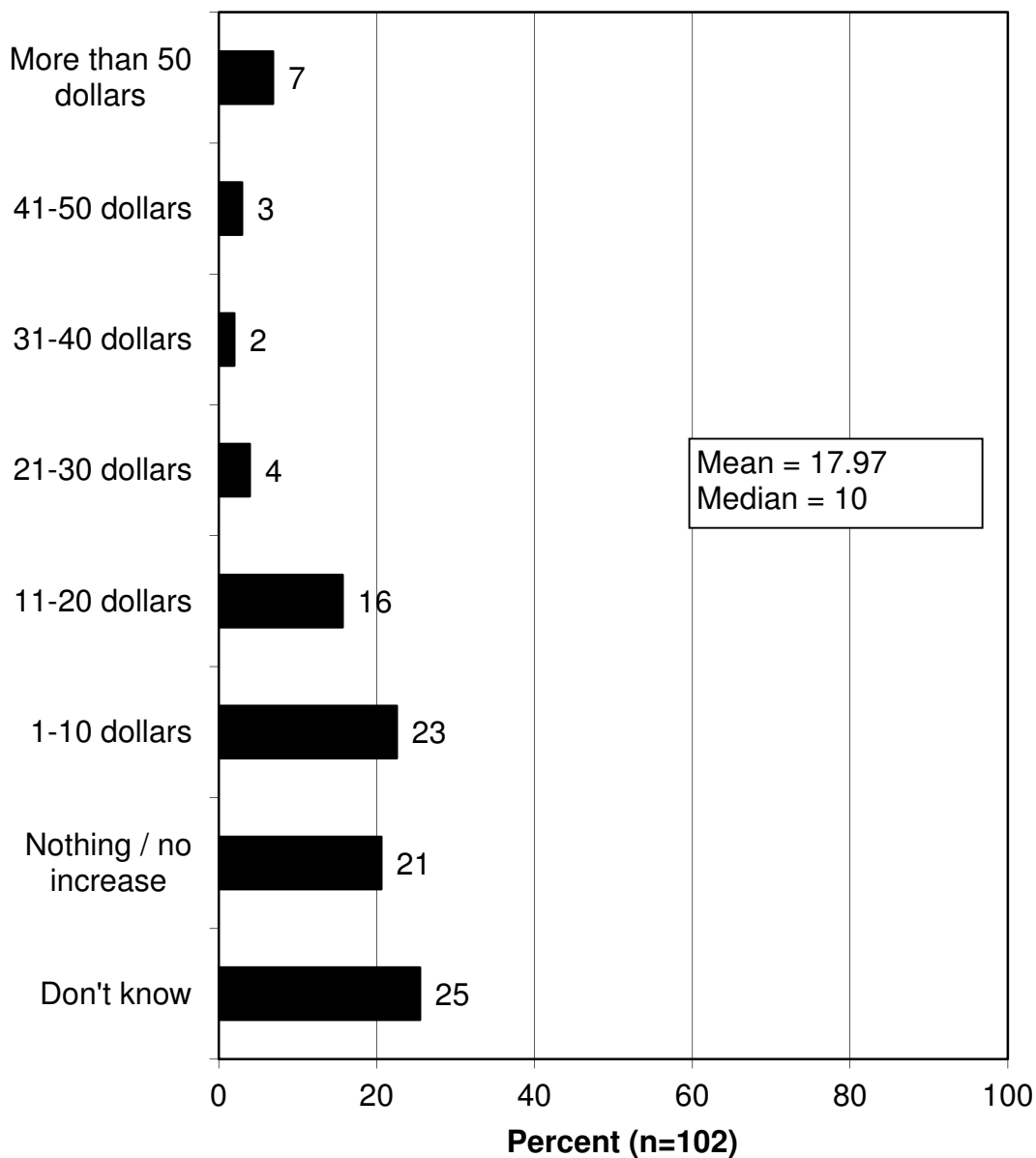
Q190. Would you support or oppose reducing the number of pheasants released in western Washington each year if it meant the current Western Washington Pheasant Permit fee would remain the same? (Asked of those who hunted pheasant in western Washington.)



Q191. Would you support or oppose increasing the Western Washington Pheasant Permit fee if it meant that the Department could continue to release the same number of pheasants in western Washington each year? (Asked of those who hunted pheasant in western



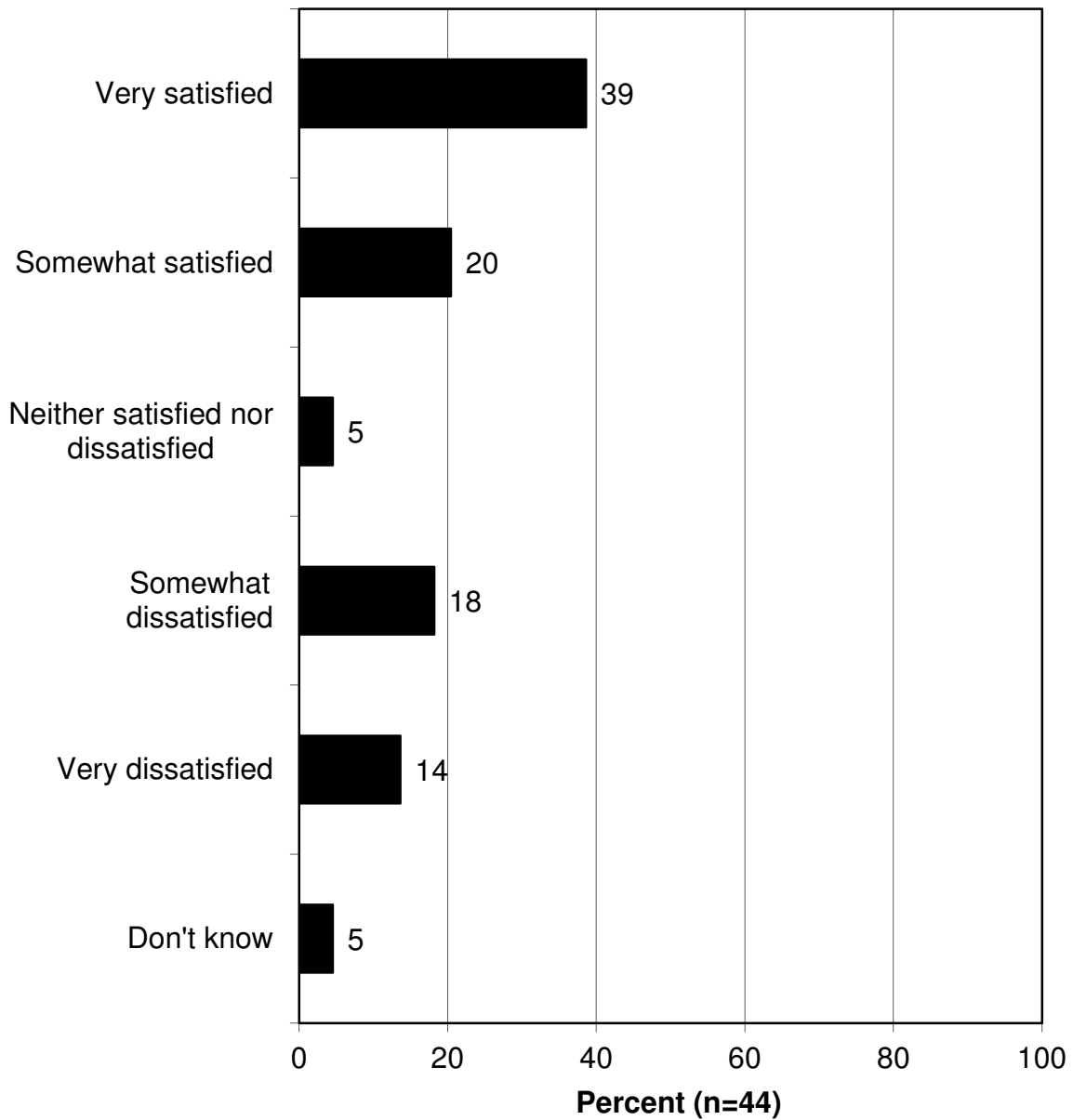
**Q192. If the Western Washington Pheasant Permit fee is increased, in dollars, how much do you think it should be increased by, that is, how much should be added to the current fee?
(Asked of those who hunted pheasant in western Washington.)**



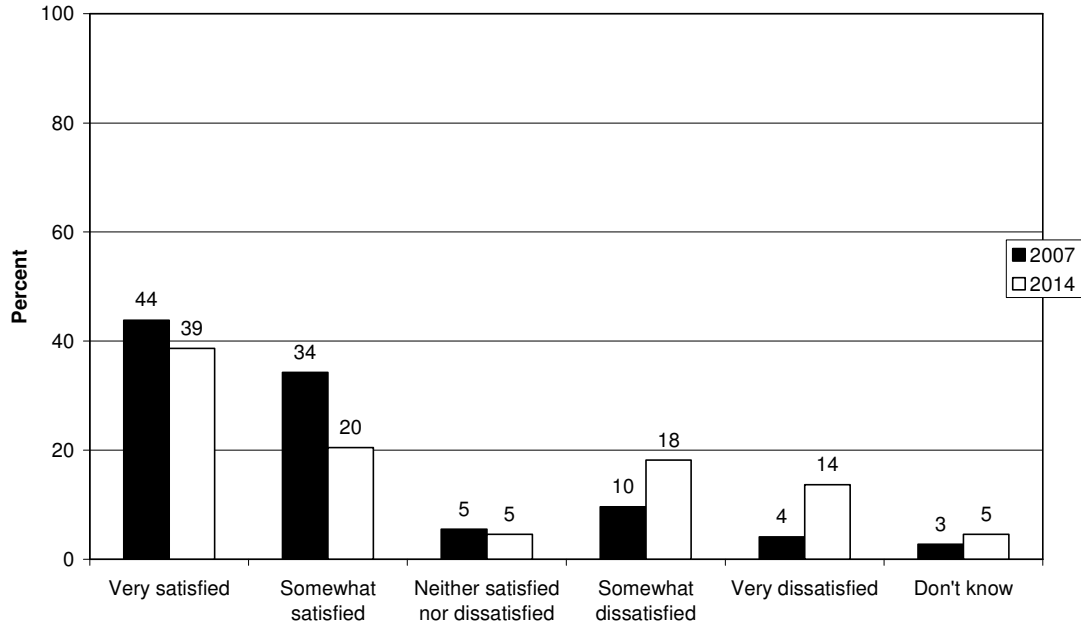
QUAIL HUNTING

- In 2013-2014, a majority of quail hunters were satisfied with their Washington quail hunting: 59% were satisfied, compared to 32% being dissatisfied.
 - The most common reason for not being more satisfied was lack of game, far exceeding other reasons, the most notable of which were access problems and poor habitat.

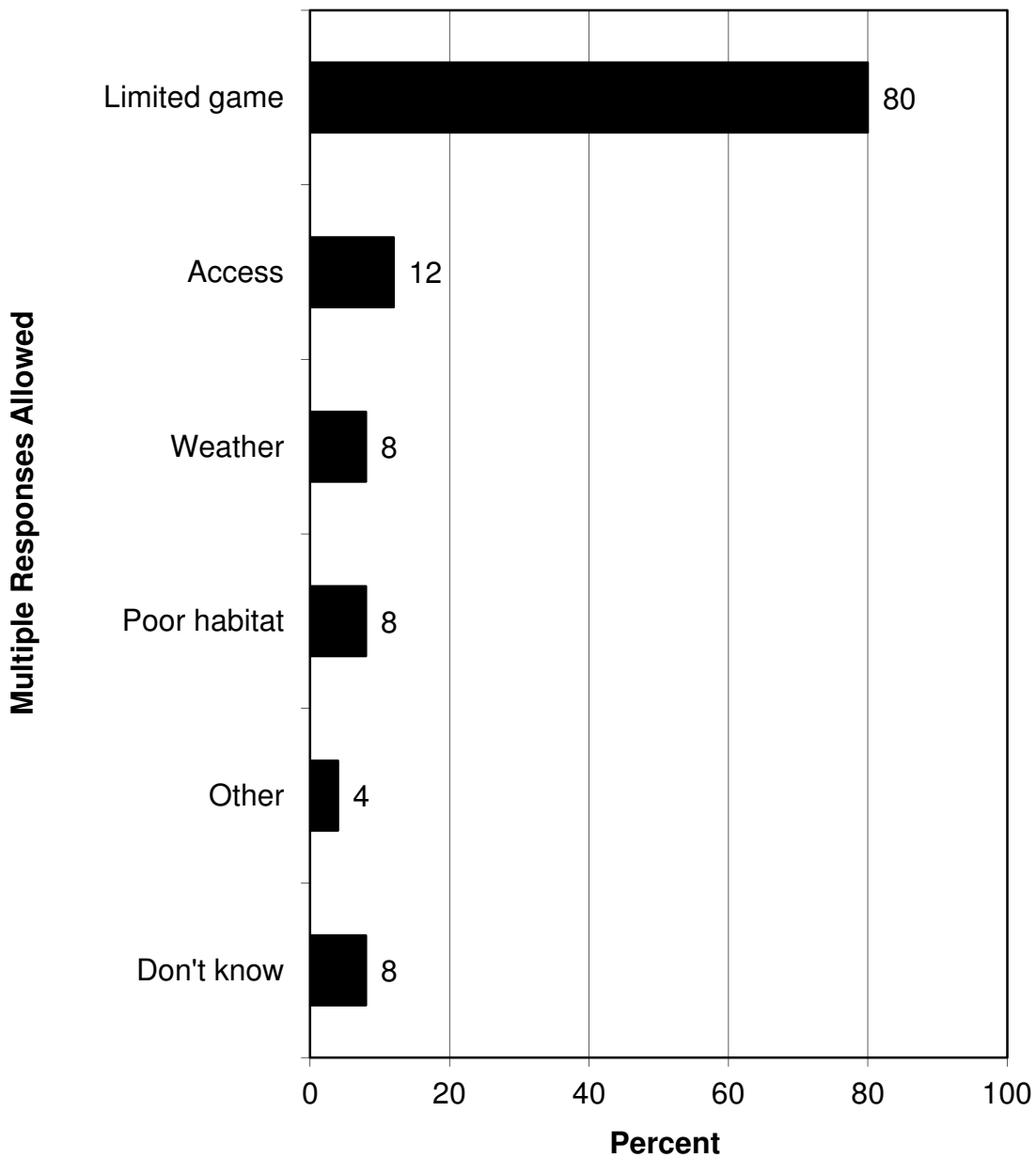
Q196. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your quail hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted quail.)



Q196. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your quail hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted quail.)



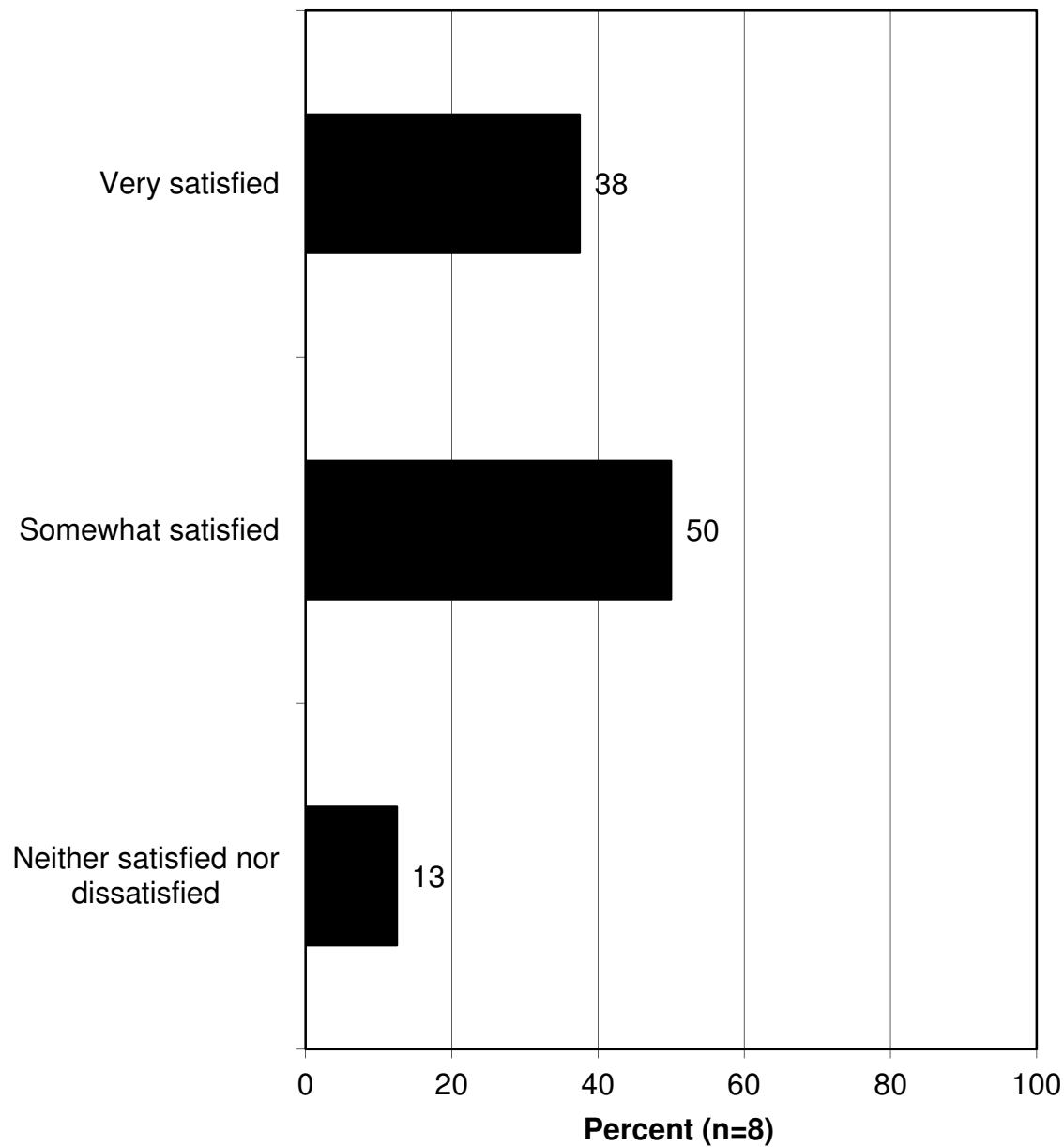
Q197. Why weren't you more satisfied with your quail hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted quail and were not very satisfied.)



CHUKAR HUNTING

- There was a low number of chukar hunters in the survey; for this reason, the sample sizes are low on these questions.
 - Almost all the respondents were satisfied (7 of the 8 respondents); none were dissatisfied (the sole remaining respondent answered neutrally).
 - The reasons for not being more satisfied (asked of the respondents who were *somewhat* satisfied and the respondent who answered “don’t know”) included access problems and lack of game. Because so few respondents received this question, no graph is shown.

Q199. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your chukar hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted chukar.) (Note that sample size is small.)

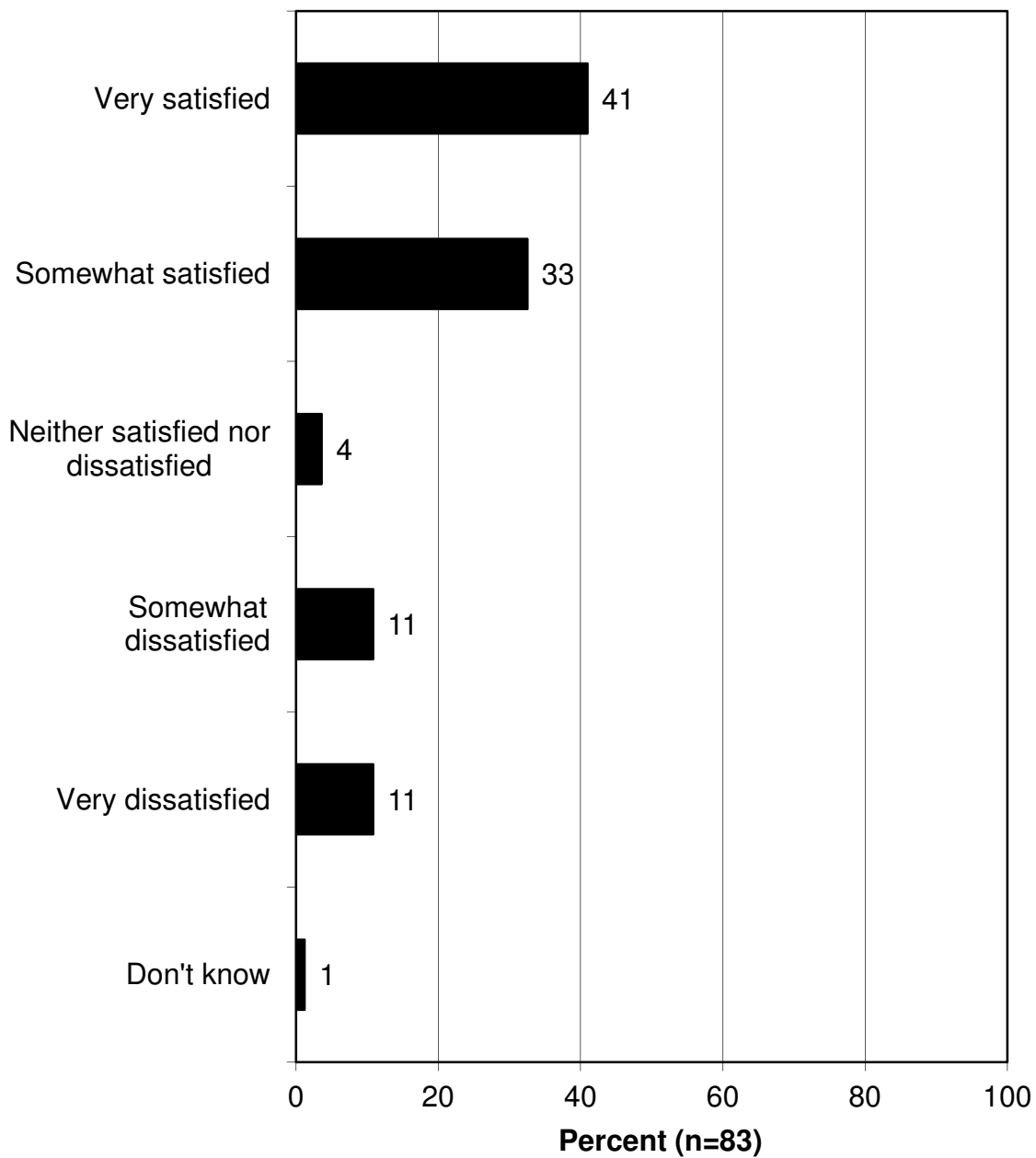


FOREST GROUSE HUNTING

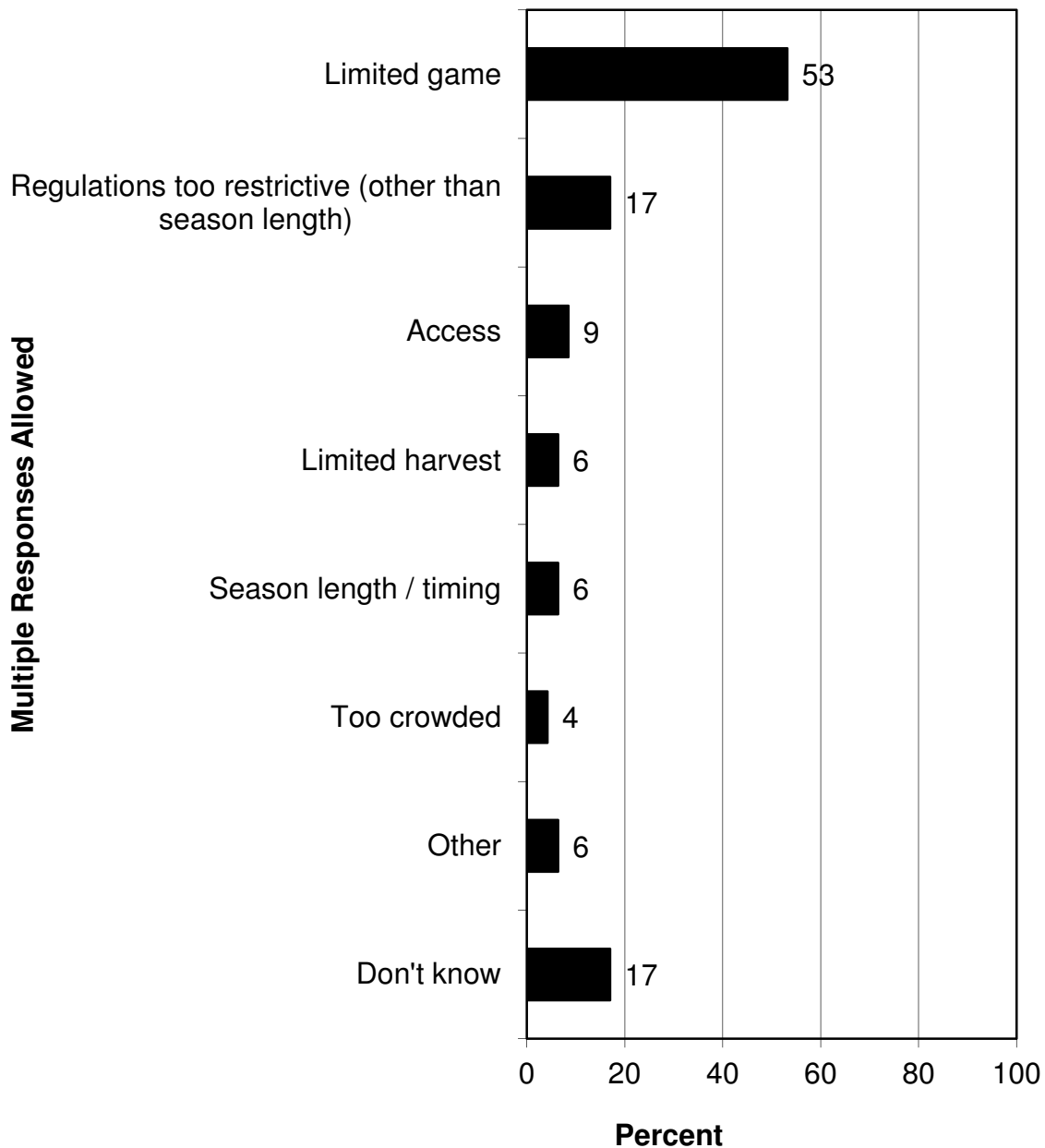
Satisfaction With Forest Grouse Hunting

- The large majority of forest grouse hunters (74%) were satisfied with their forest grouse hunting in Washington in 2013-2014. At the other end, 22% were dissatisfied.
 - The most common reason for not being more satisfied was lack of game. This was distantly followed by restrictive regulations and access problems.

Q202. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your forest grouse hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted forest grouse.)



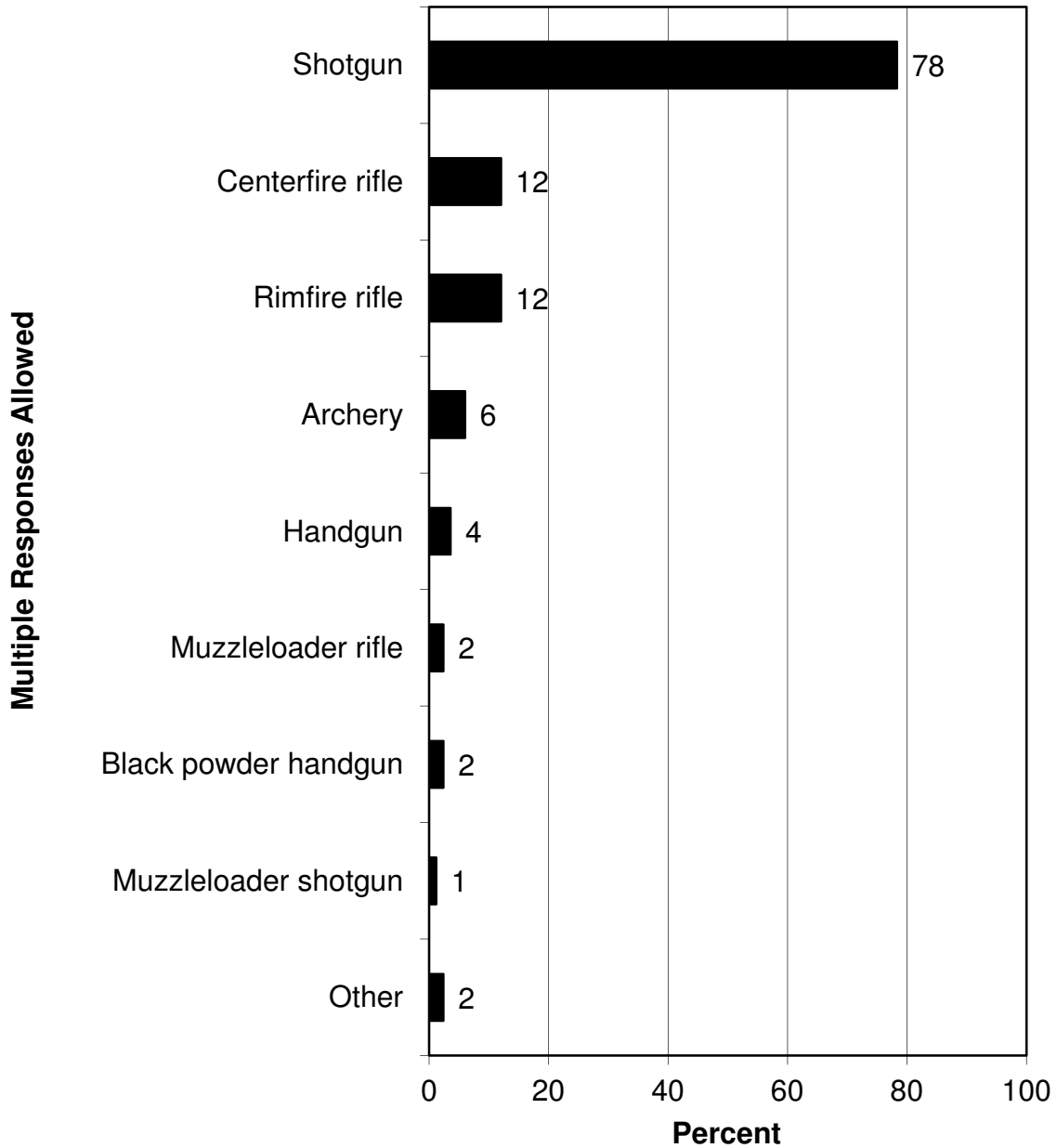
Q203. Why weren't you more satisfied with your forest grouse hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted forest grouse and were not very satisfied.)



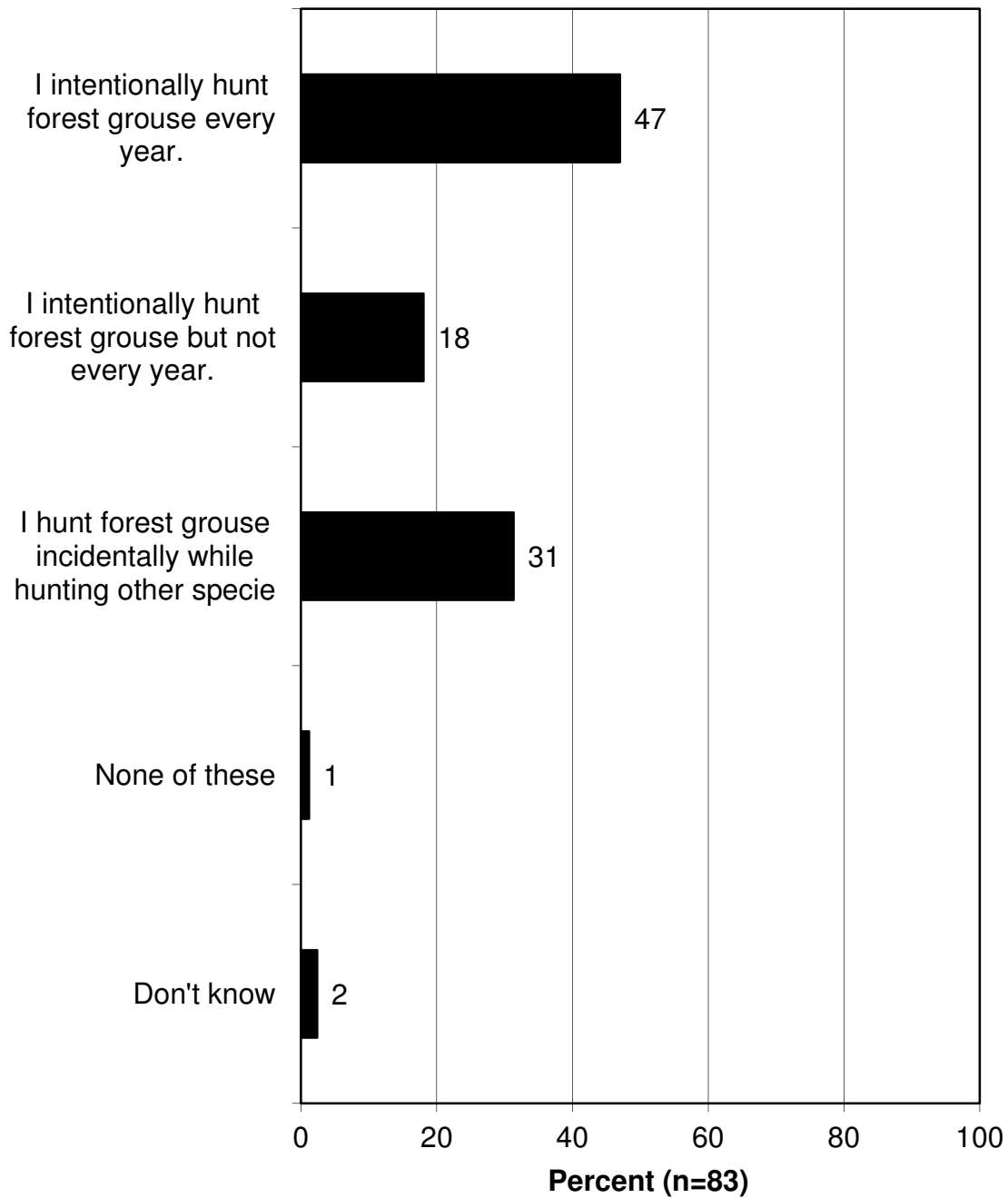
Equipment and Methods Used for Forest Grouse Hunting

- Shotguns lead the list of equipment used by far: 78% use shotguns. Otherwise, 12% use centerfire rifles, and 12% use rimfire rifles. The graph shows the full list of equipment.
- Most forest grouse hunters say that they intentionally hunt grouse rather than hunting grouse incidentally while hunting other species: 47% intentionally hunt grouse every year, and another 18% intentionally hunt grouse but not every year (a sum of 65%); meanwhile, 31% hunt forest grouse incidentally while hunting other species.
- Of the four months, September through December, encompassed by forest grouse hunting season, the majority of hunters hunt in the first two: 75% hunt in September, and 72% hunt in October, compared to only 42% in November and 34% in December.
- When asked whether they look for grouse mostly on foot or mostly from a motorized vehicle, forest grouse hunters most commonly say that they do so *mostly on foot* (45%). This compares to 17% who do so *mostly from a motorized vehicle* and 37% who use both methods.

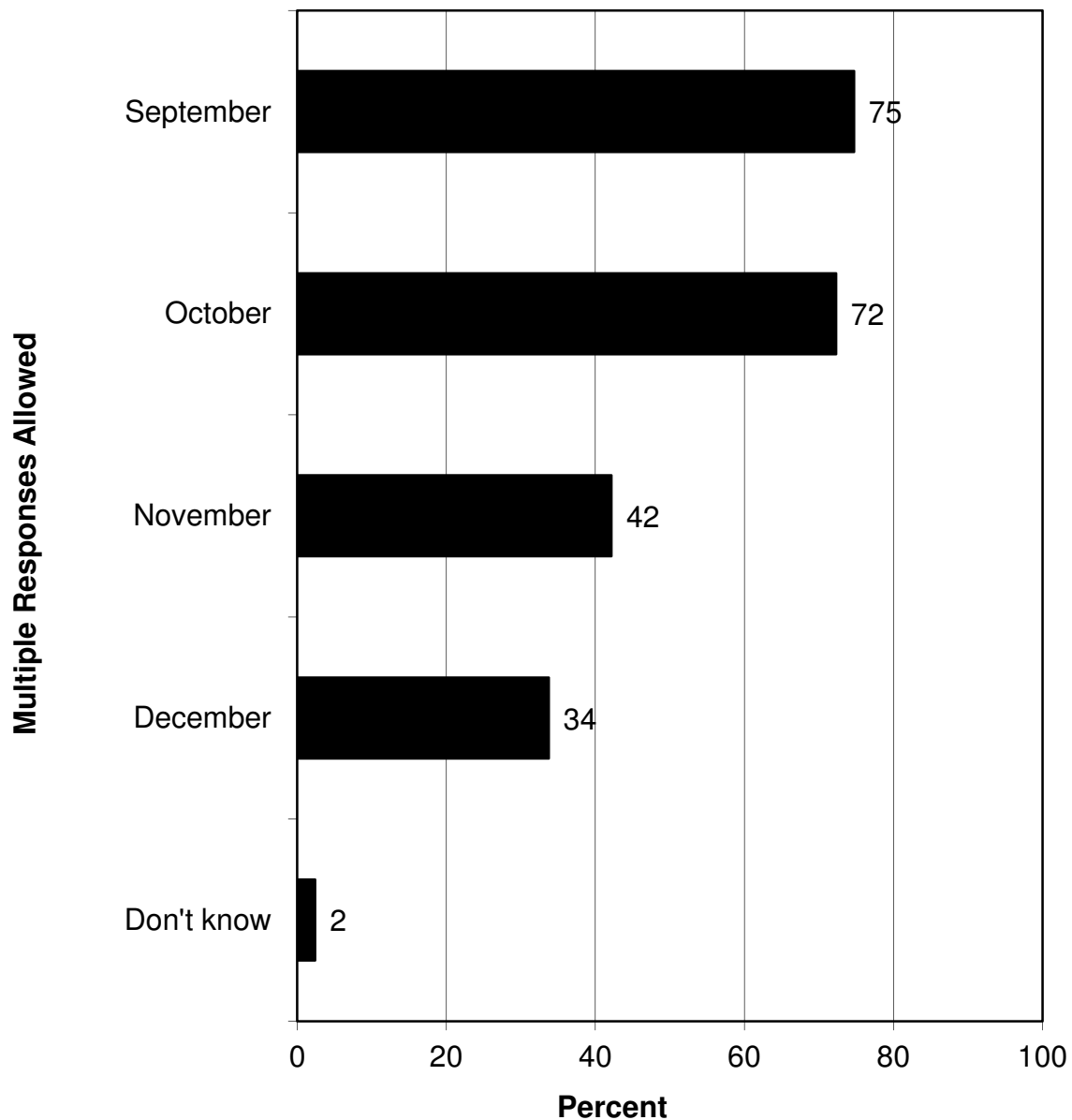
**Q207. What types of hunting equipment do you use to hunt forest grouse in Washington?
(Asked of those who hunted forest grouse.)**



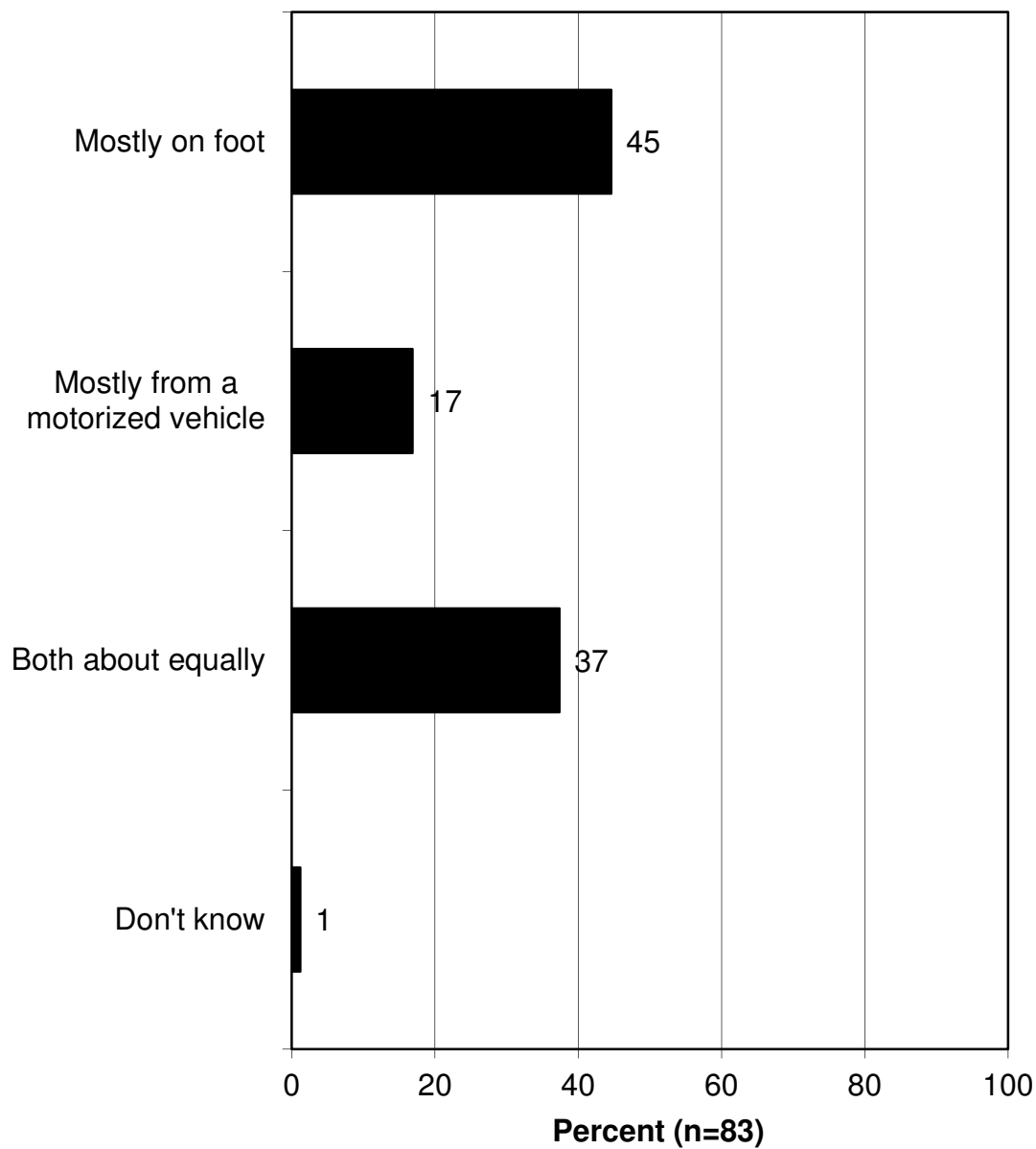
**Q204. Which of the following best describes your forest grouse hunting in Washington?
(Asked of those who hunted forest grouse.)**



Q212. The current forest grouse season begins on September 1 and is open through December 31. During which of these four months do you hunt forest grouse? Please name all that apply. (Asked of those who hunted forest grouse.)



Q216. When you travel to hunt forest grouse in Washington, do you look for grouse mostly on foot, mostly with a motorized vehicle, or both about equally? (Asked of those who hunted forest grouse.)



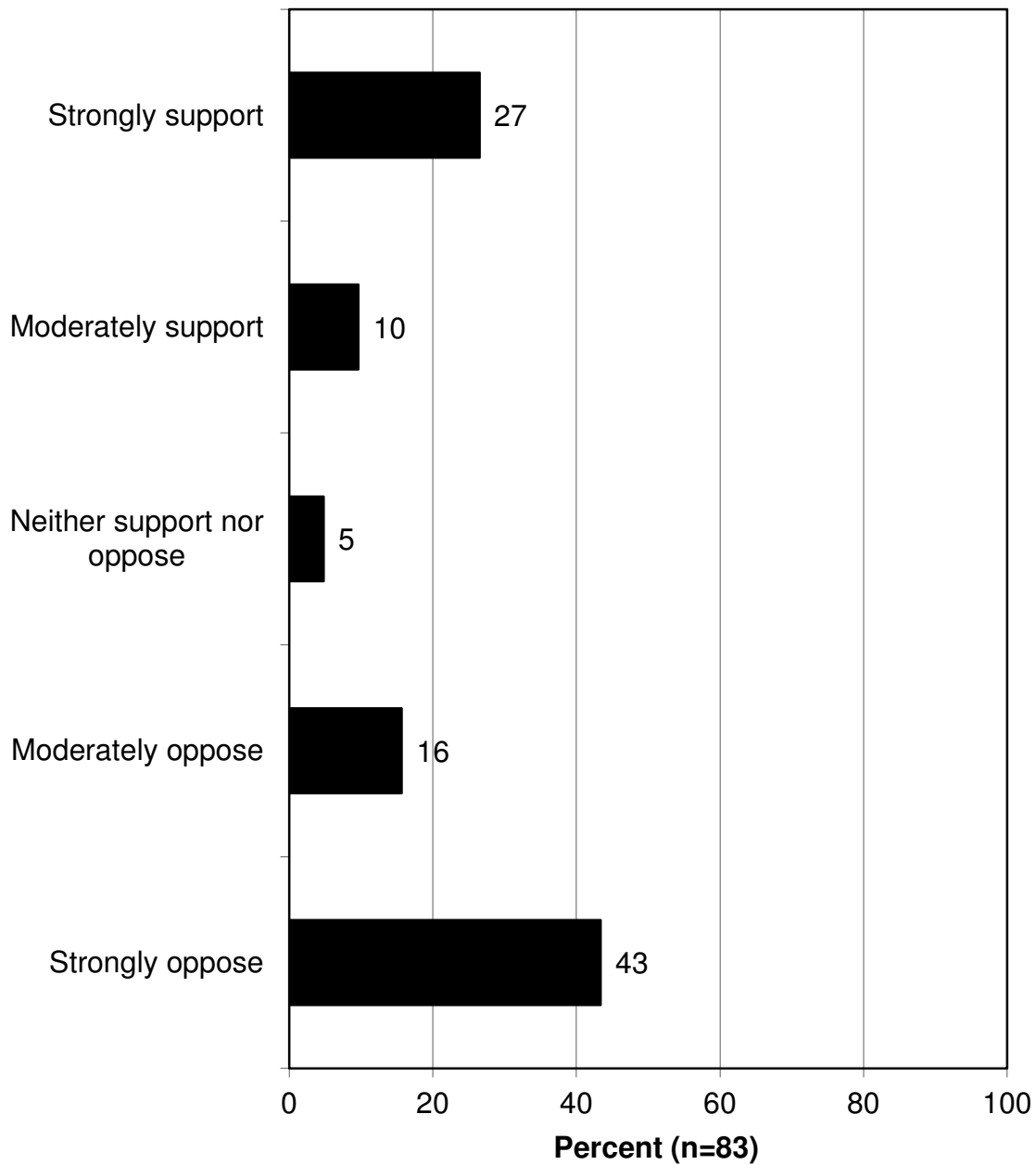
Opinions Pertaining to Various Forest Grouse Hunting Regulations

- There is much more opposition to (59%) than support for (37%) limiting forest grouse hunting to shotgun or archery only. Some of this opposition is apparently on principle, as a higher percent oppose than actually use the equipment that would be prohibited (anything other than shotgun and archery).

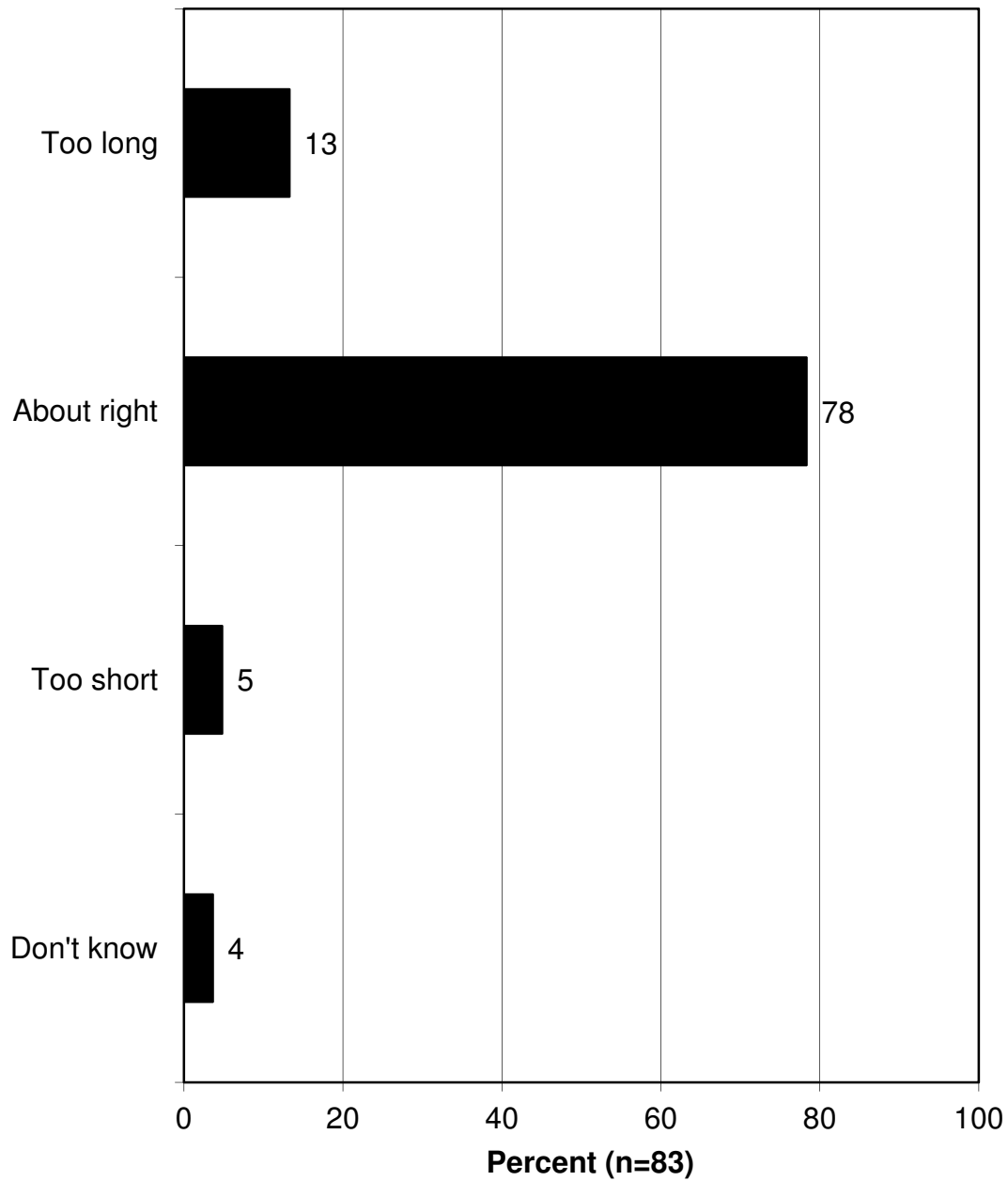
- Two questions asked about the length and timing of the forest grouse season.
 - The large majority of forest grouse hunters (78%) think the current season length is about right. A low percentage think it is too short (5%), with slightly more thinking it is too long (13%).
 - Similar to the results above, the majority of grouse hunters (82%) say that the season starts at about the right time, while only 10% say it starts too early, and 4% say it starts too late.

- One question asked about bag limits for the four species of forest grouse that are hunted in Washington; however, prior to that question, grouse hunters were asked how comfortable they were with distinguishing the four hunted forest grouse species. Just over half are *very* comfortable (51%) distinguishing the four species in the field while hunting. Another 35% report being *somewhat* comfortable (a sum of 86% being comfortable). However, 12% say that they are not at all comfortable.
 - In the follow-up question, a majority of forest grouse hunters (56%) would support separate bag limits for the four hunted forest grouse species, but 39% would oppose. Note that most opinion is *strong* rather than *moderate* on this polarized issue.

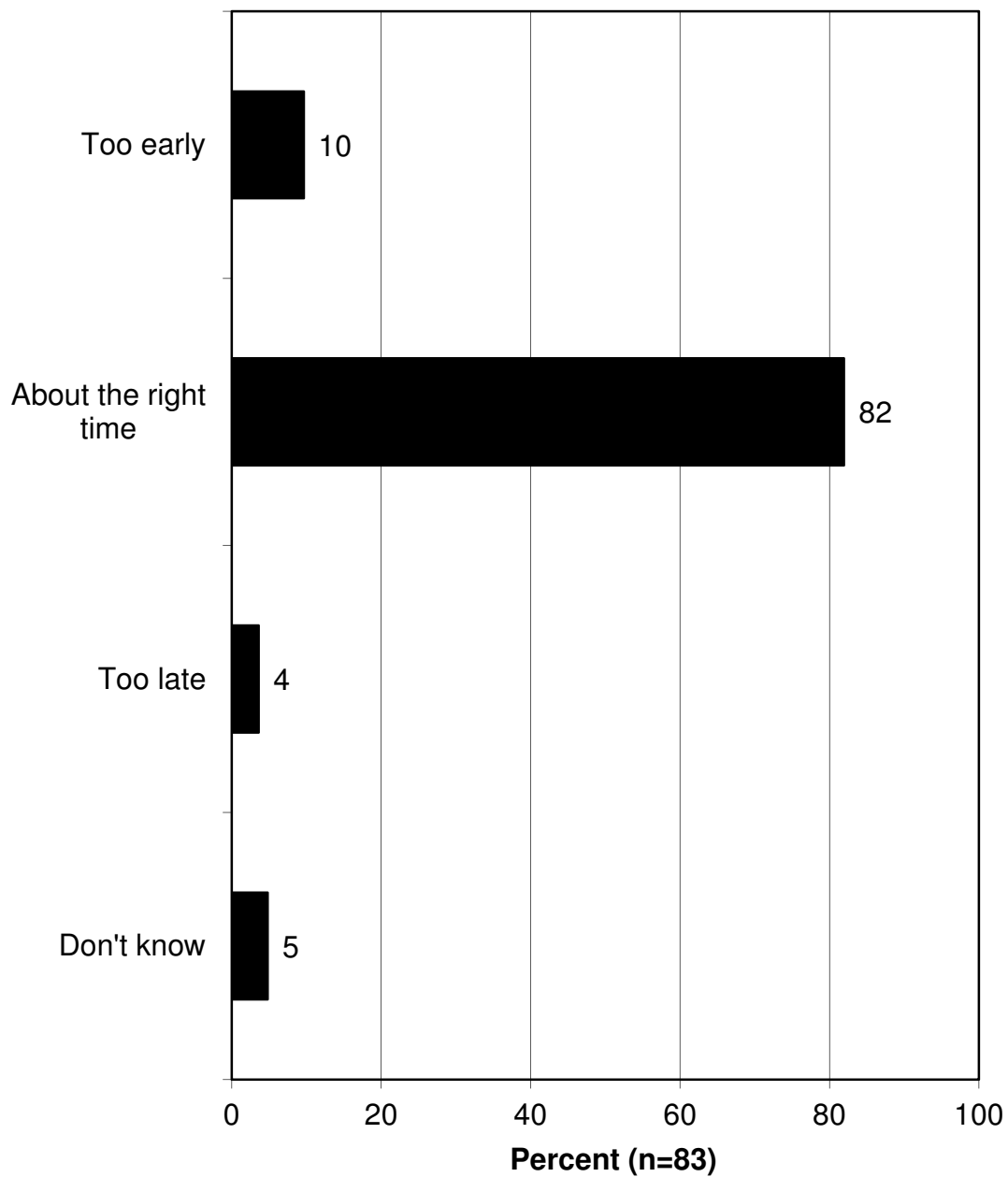
Q209. Would you support or oppose limiting forest grouse hunting to hunting with a shotgun or archery equipment only? (Asked of those who hunted forest grouse.)



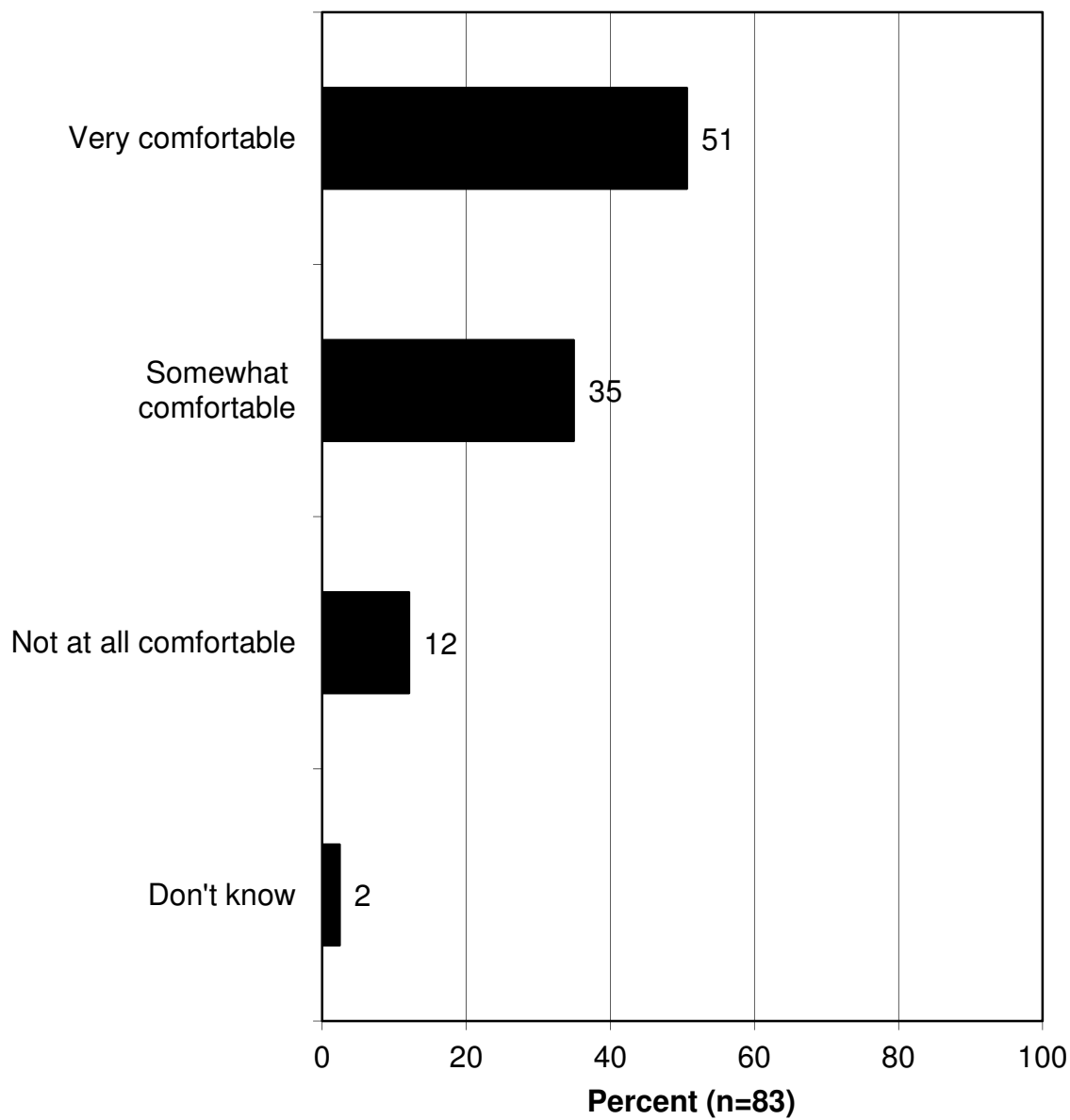
Q214. Overall, do you think the length of the forest grouse hunting season is too long, about right, or too short? (Asked of those who hunted forest grouse.)



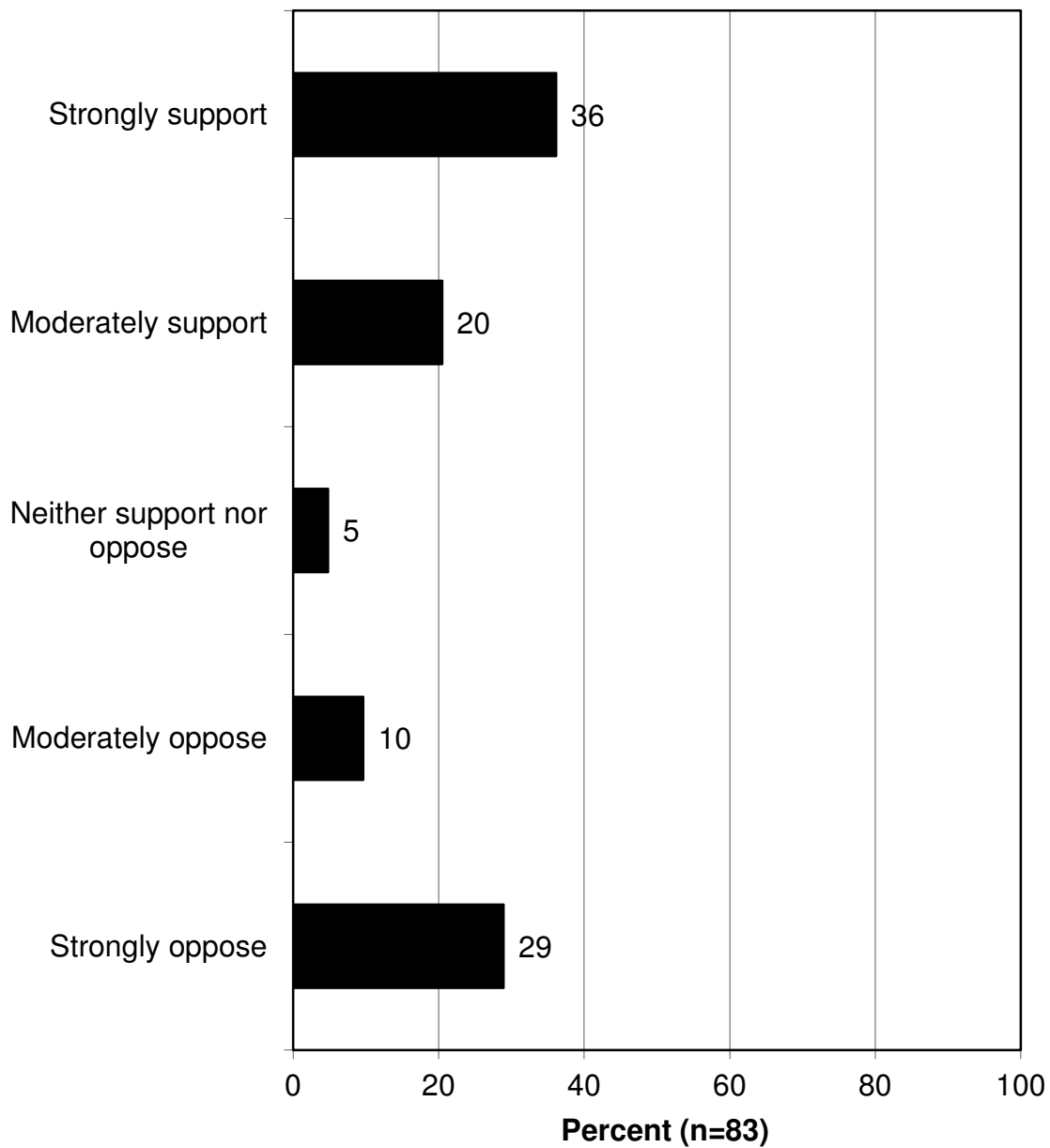
Q215. Do you think the forest grouse hunting season starts too early, at about the right time, or too late? (Asked of those who hunted forest grouse.)



Q220. There are four species of forest grouse that are hunted in Washington, which are dusky, sooty, spruce, and ruffed grouse. Dusky and sooty grouse are both formerly known as blue grouse. How comfortable would you say you are with telling the four species apart in the field while hunting? (Asked of those who hunted forest grouse.)



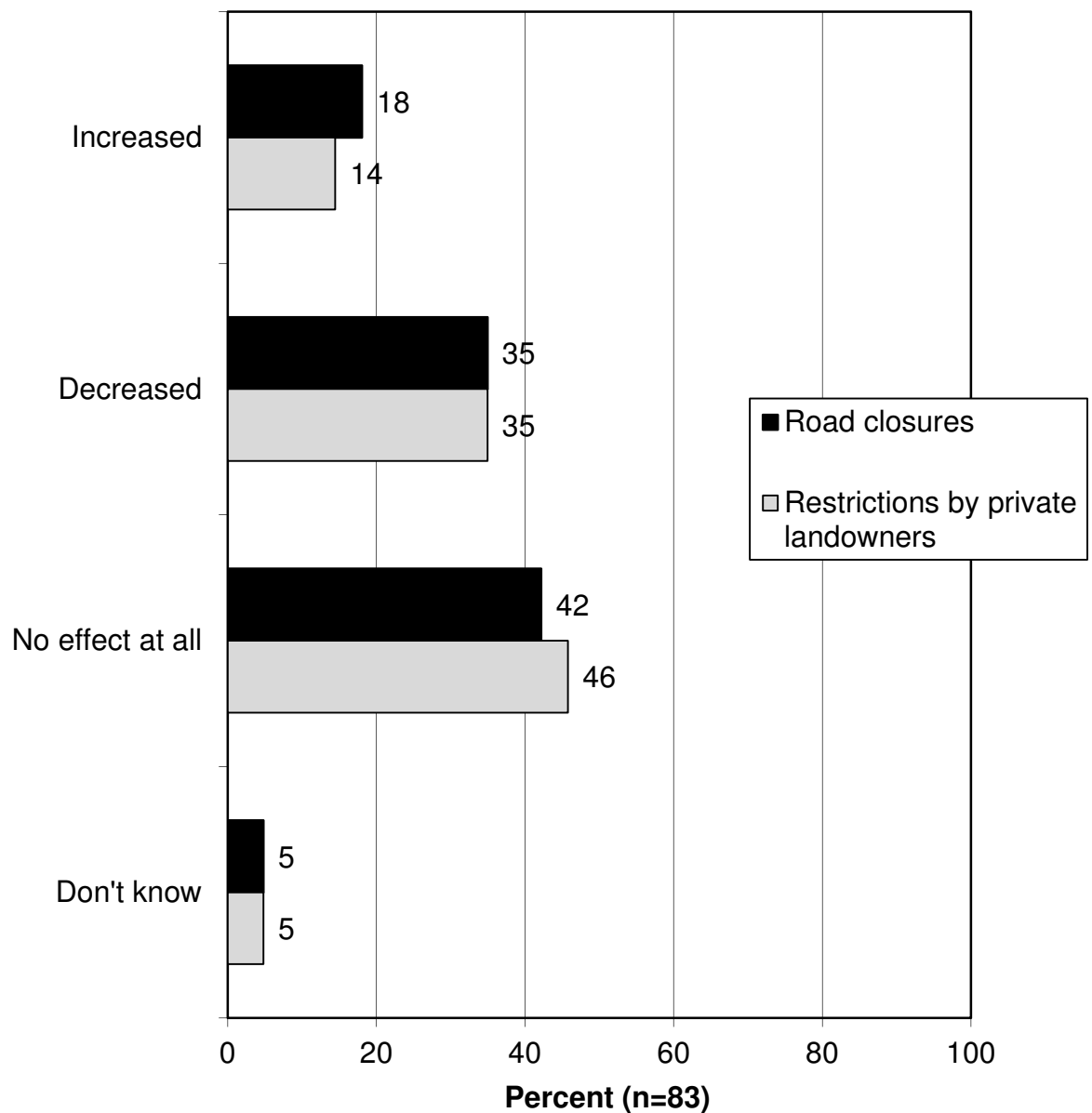
Q221. Would you support or oppose individual bag limits for each of the four species of forest grouse? (Asked of those who hunted forest grouse.)



Access and Forest Grouse Hunting

- While forest grouse hunters most commonly say that the two possible access problems asked about in the survey have *not* affected their amount of forest grouse hunting, about a third say that road closures (35%) and restrictions by private landowners (also 35%) have decreased their participation level. (Interestingly, road closures and restrictions by private landowners have served to increase some hunters' participation level.)

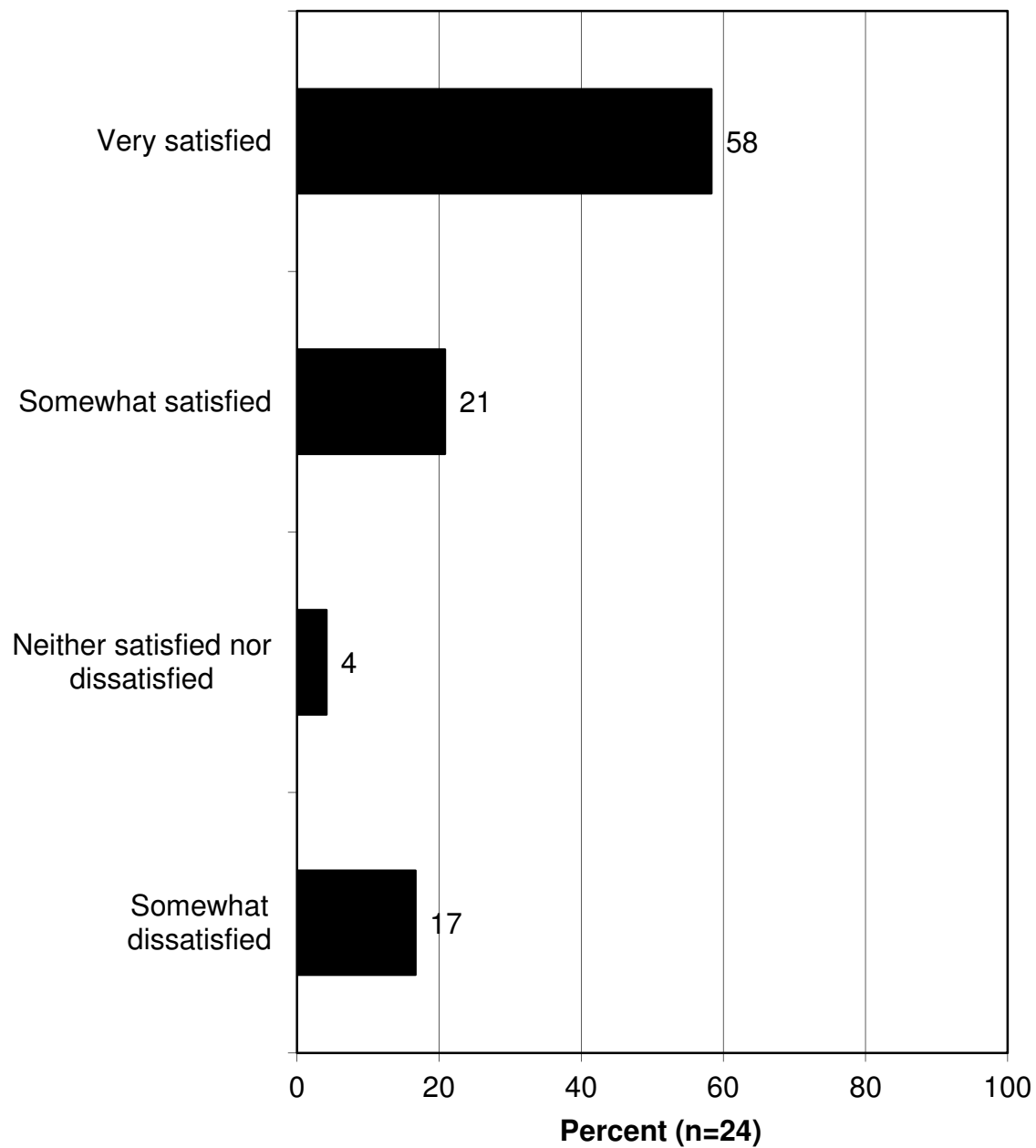
Q218-Q219. Would you say ... have increased or decreased your forest grouse hunting opportunities, or have they not affected them at all? (Asked of those who hunted forest grouse.)



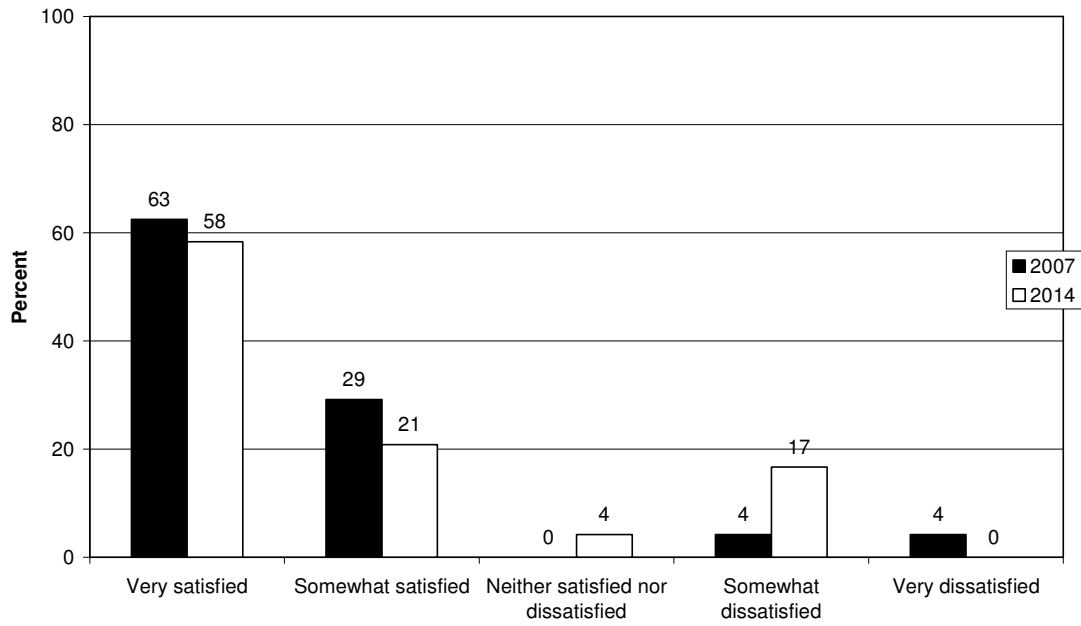
WILD TURKEY HUNTING

- The large majority of wild turkey hunters were satisfied with their turkey hunting in Washington in 2013-2014: 79% were satisfied (with 58% being *very* satisfied), while 17% were *somewhat* dissatisfied (none were *very* dissatisfied).
 - The common reasons for not being more satisfied include lack of game and access problems.

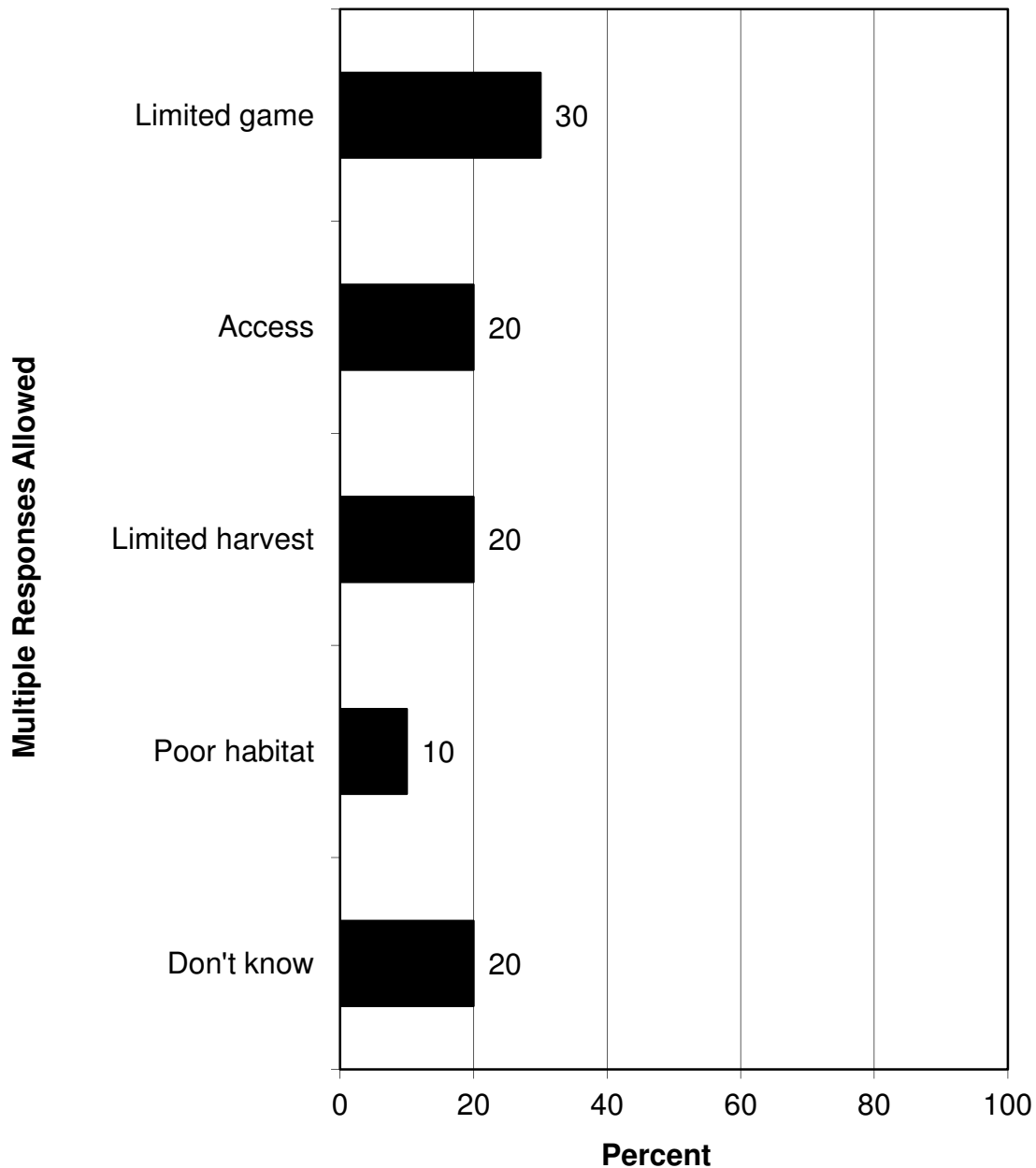
Q223. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your wild turkey hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted wild turkey.)



Q223. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your wild turkey hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted wild turkey.)



Q224. Why weren't you more satisfied with your wild turkey hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted wild turkey and were not very satisfied.)

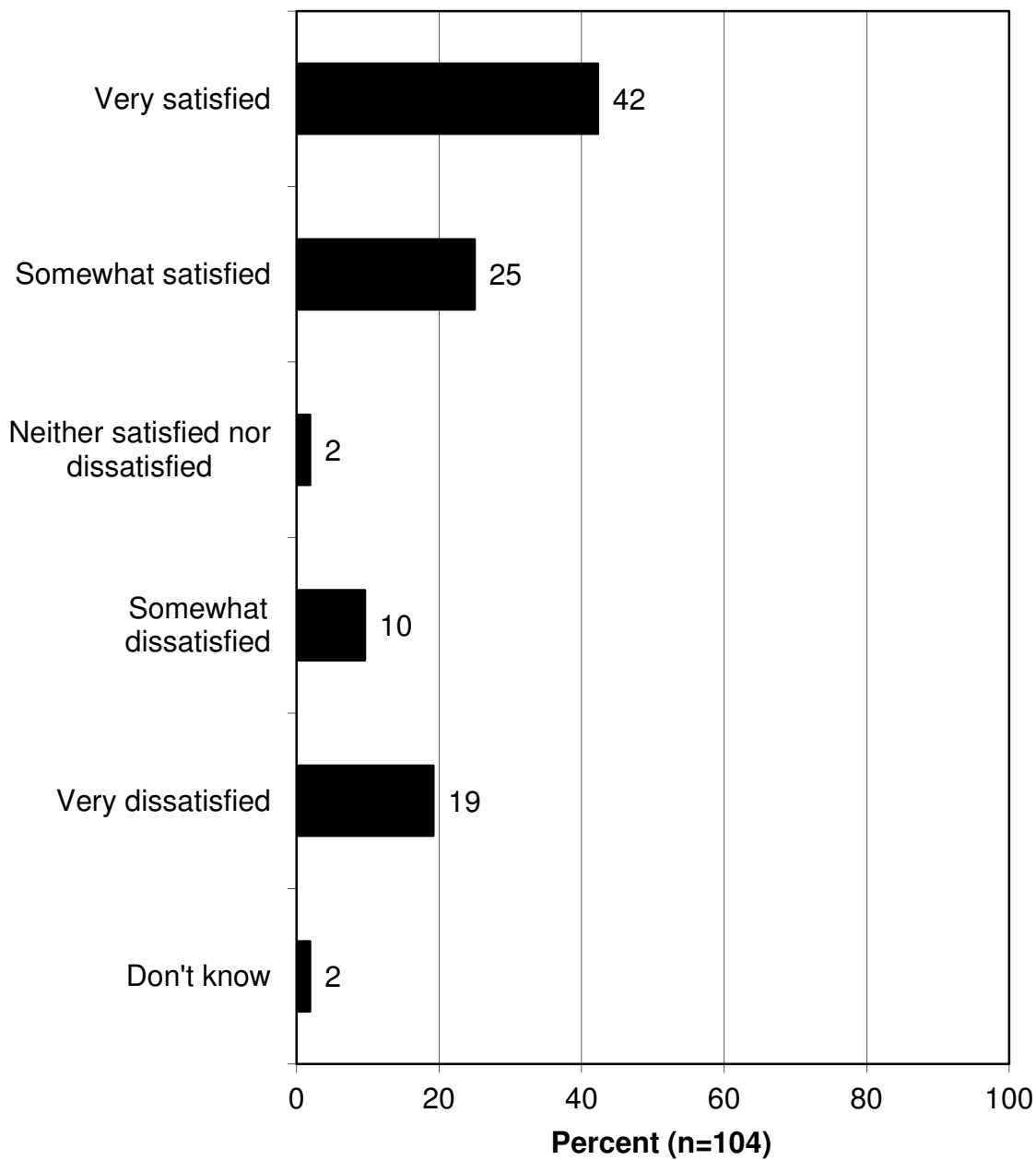


WATERFOWL HUNTING

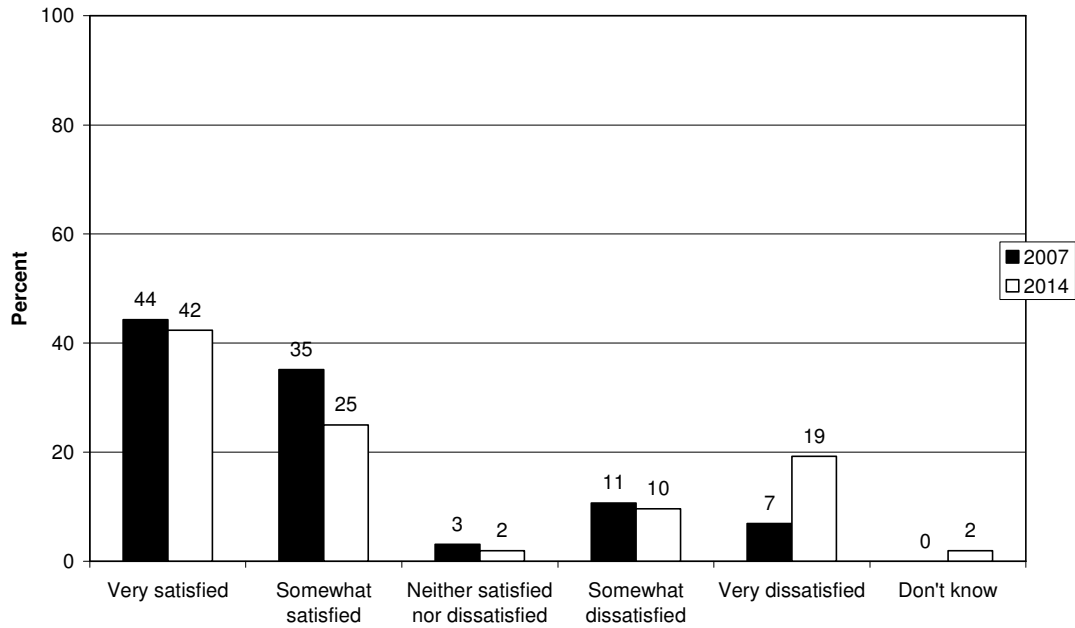
Satisfaction With Waterfowl Hunting

- A majority of waterfowl hunters in Washington in the 2013-2014 season were satisfied with their wild turkey hunting: 67% were satisfied. However, a not insubstantial percentage (29%) were dissatisfied.
 - Notable reasons for not being more satisfied with their waterfowl hunting were lack of game, the weather, personal issues such as health or time constraints, restrictive regulations, access problems, and crowding.

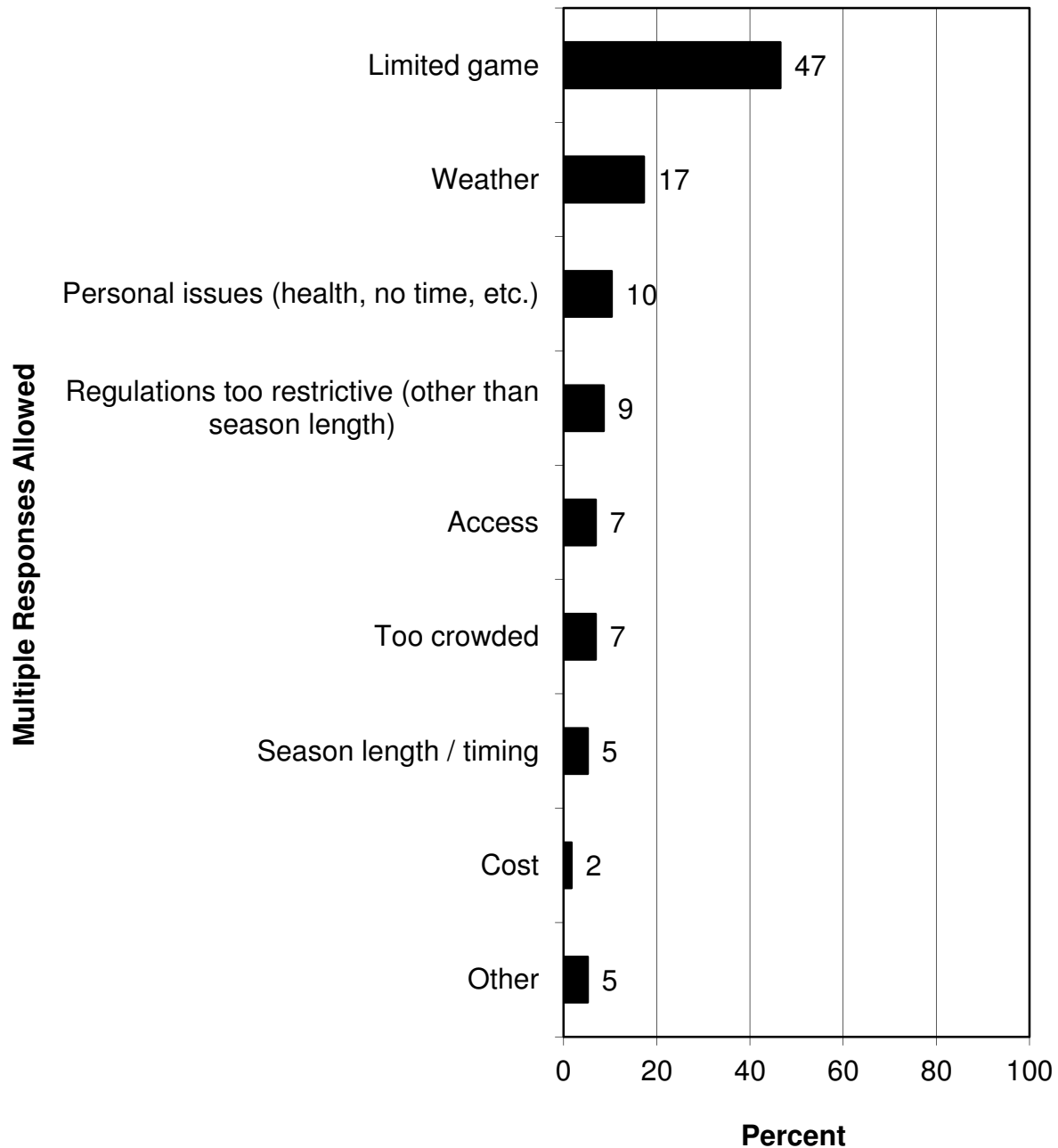
Q227. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your waterfowl hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted waterfowl.)



Q227. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with your waterfowl hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted waterfowl.)



Q228. Why weren't you more satisfied with your waterfowl hunting in Washington during the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted waterfowl and were not very satisfied.)



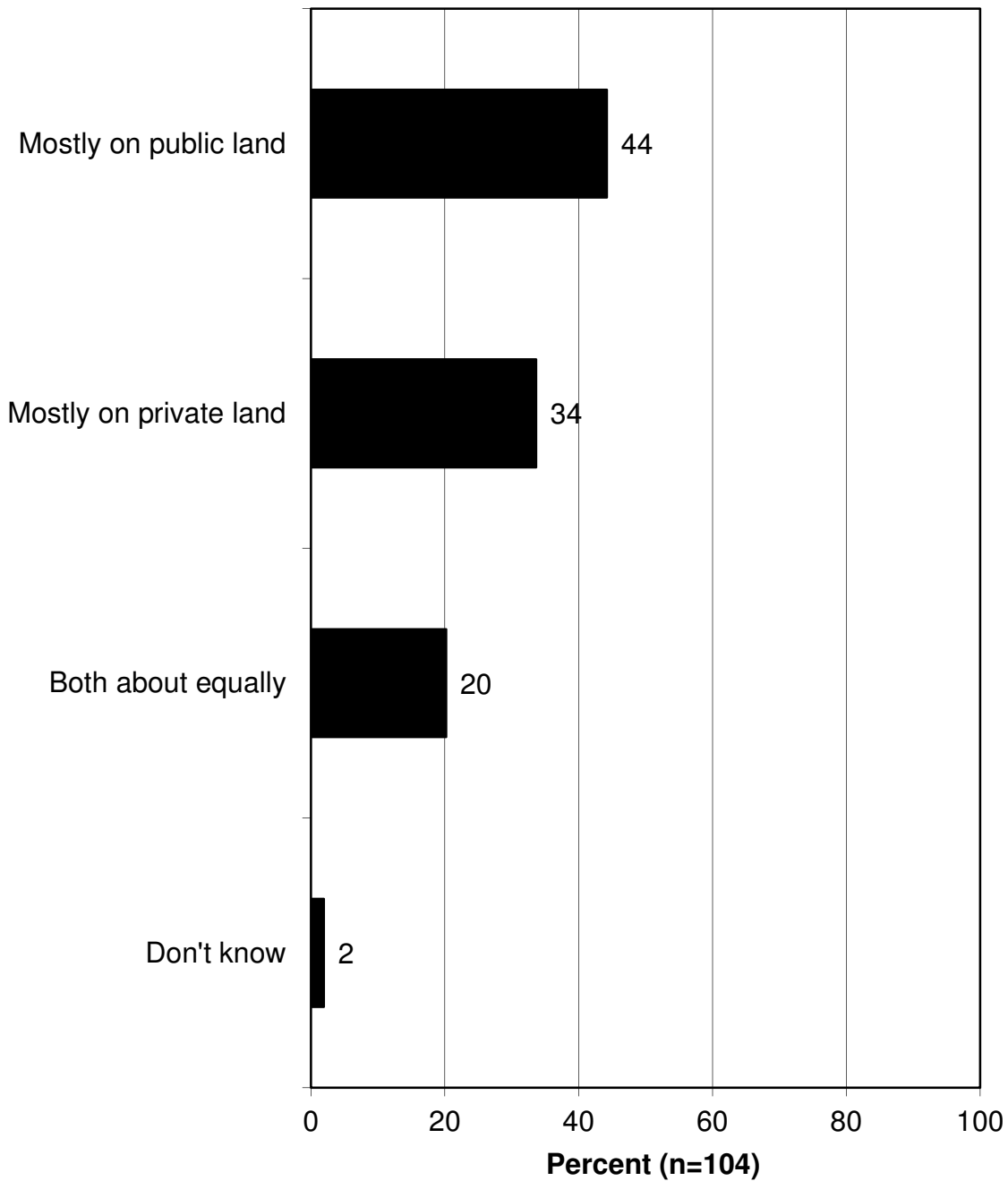
Lands Used for Waterfowl Hunting and Days Hunted

- Public land is a bit more used than private land in waterfowl hunting in Washington: 44% of waterfowl hunters do so mostly on public land, while 34% do so mostly on private land (20% do so on both about equally).
 - About 1 in 5 Washington waterfowl hunters (19%) lease private land for waterfowl hunting.

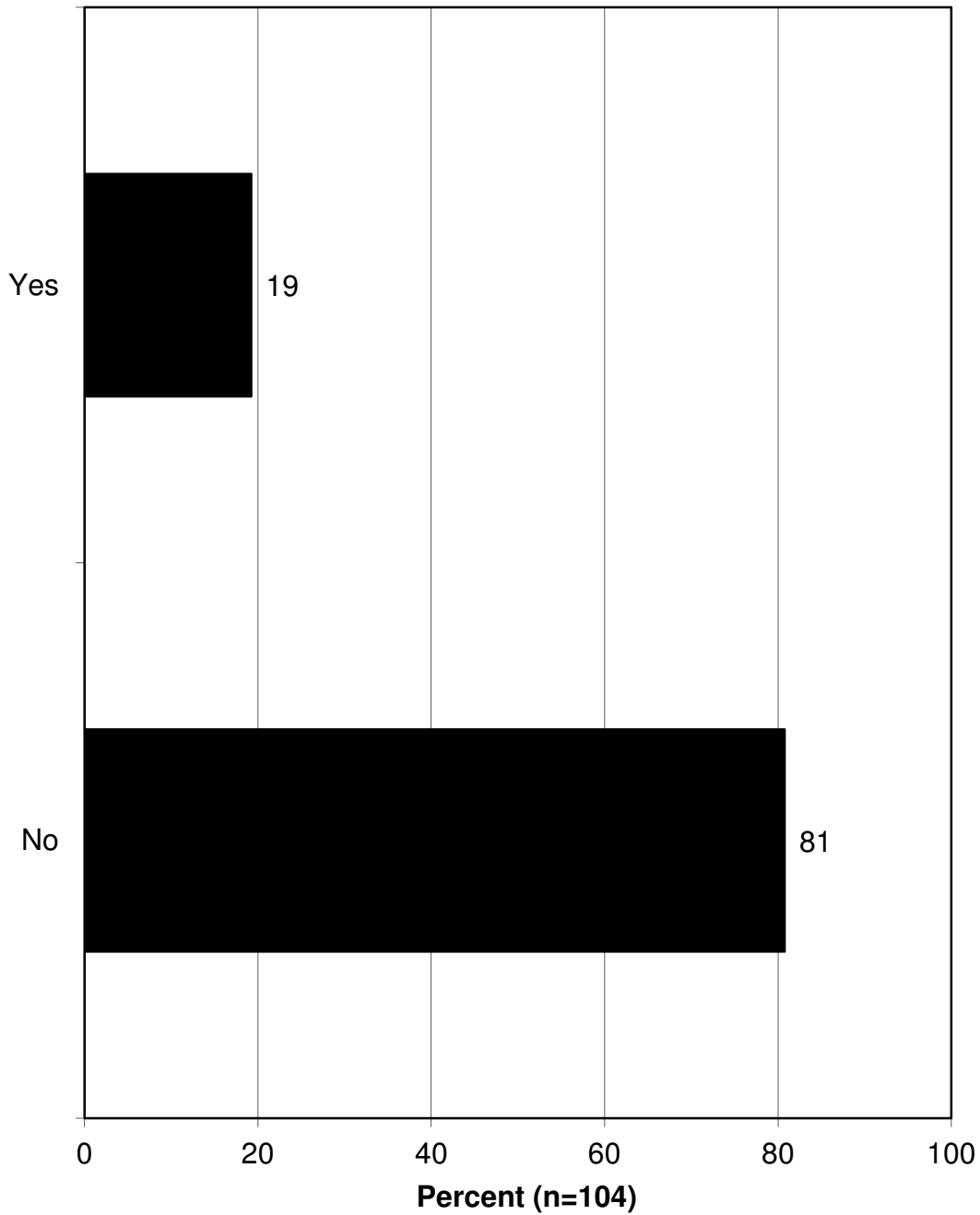
- About 1 in 6 waterfowl hunters in Washington (16%) are current members of a duck club.

- The number of days that hunters spent hunting waterfowl in Washington during the 2013-2014 season is shown. The responses run the gamut: while 19% did so for no more than 3 days, 16% did so for more than 20 days. The mean is 14.38 days, and the median is 10 days.

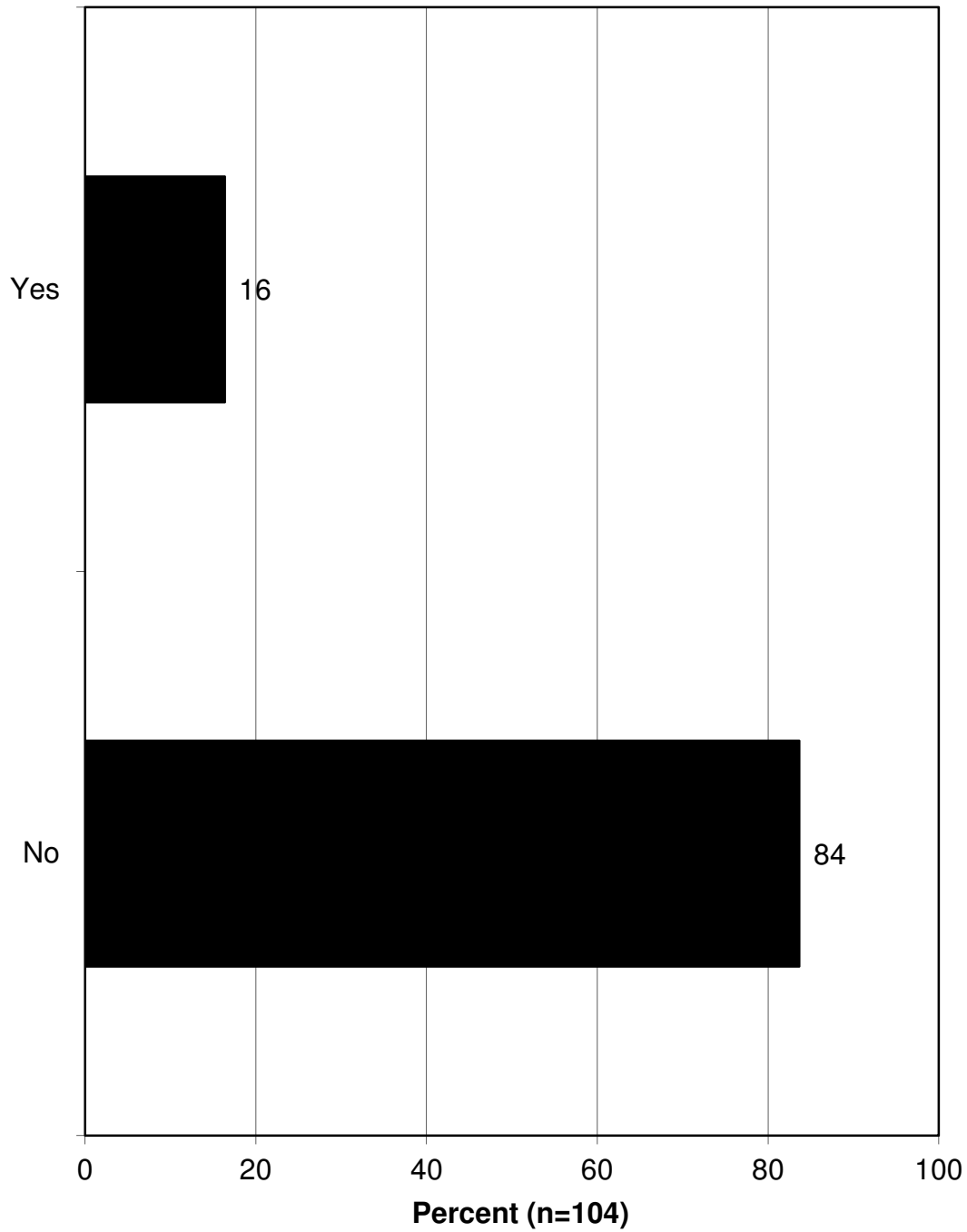
Q236. Do you hunt waterfowl mostly on public land, mostly on private land, or both about equally? (Asked of those who hunted waterfowl.)



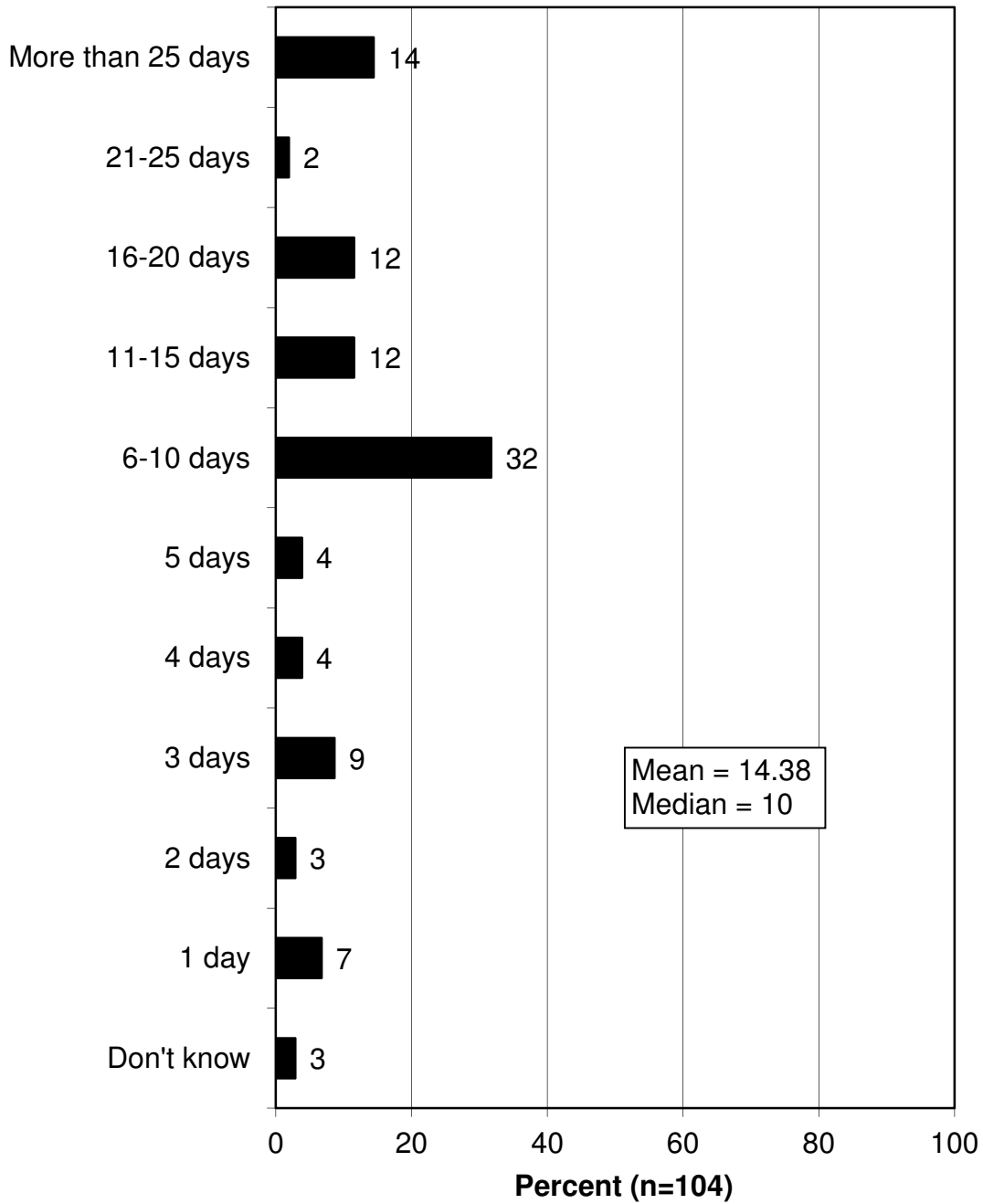
Q238. Do you typically lease private land for waterfowl hunting? (Asked of those who hunted waterfowl.)



Q237. Are you currently a member of a duck club? (Asked of those who hunted waterfowl.)



Q229. How many days did you hunt waterfowl in the 2013-2014 season? (Asked of those who hunted waterfowl.)

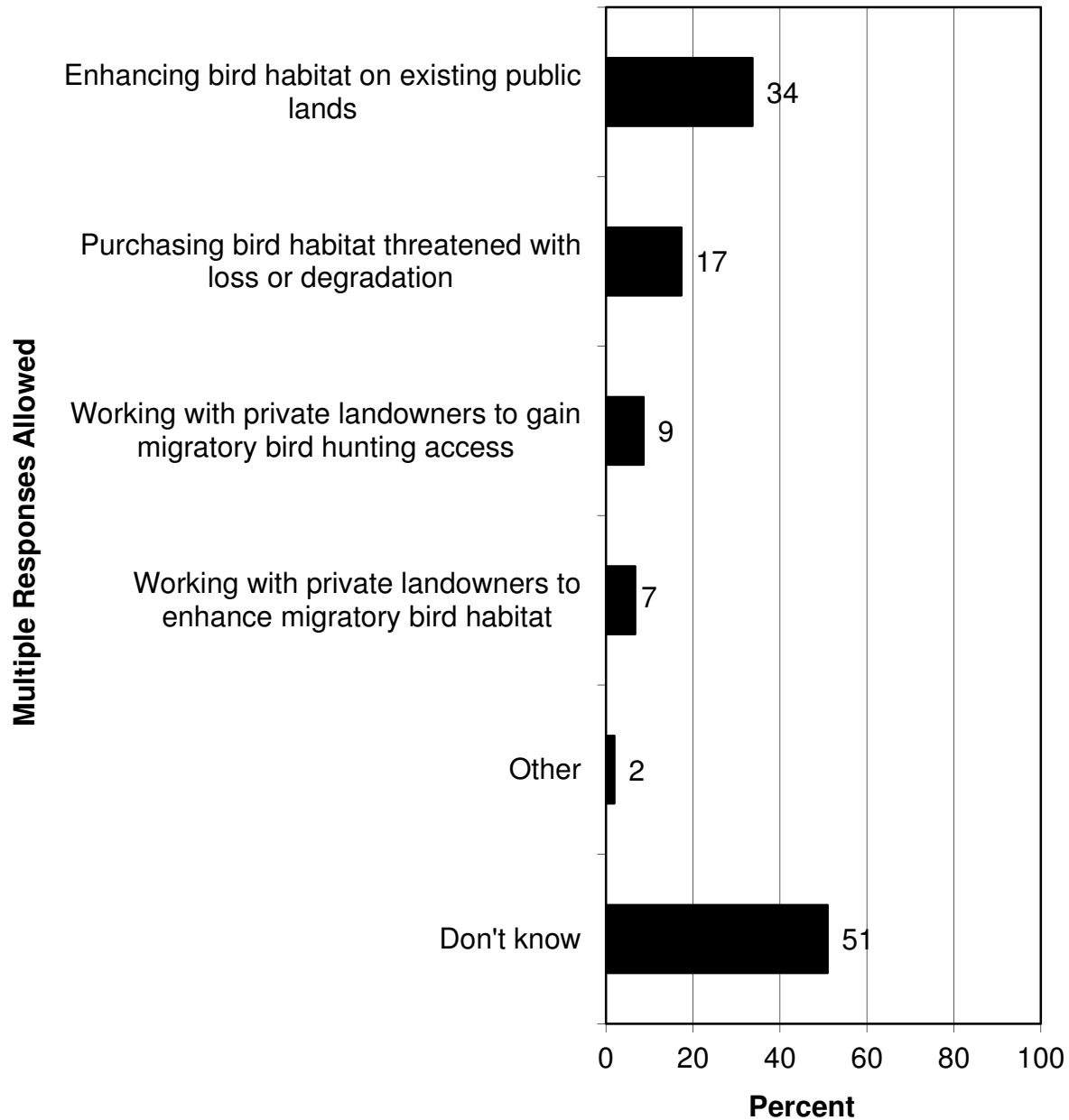


Opinions Related to Funds Raised From Migratory Bird Stamps and Flooding of Agricultural Fields for Hunting

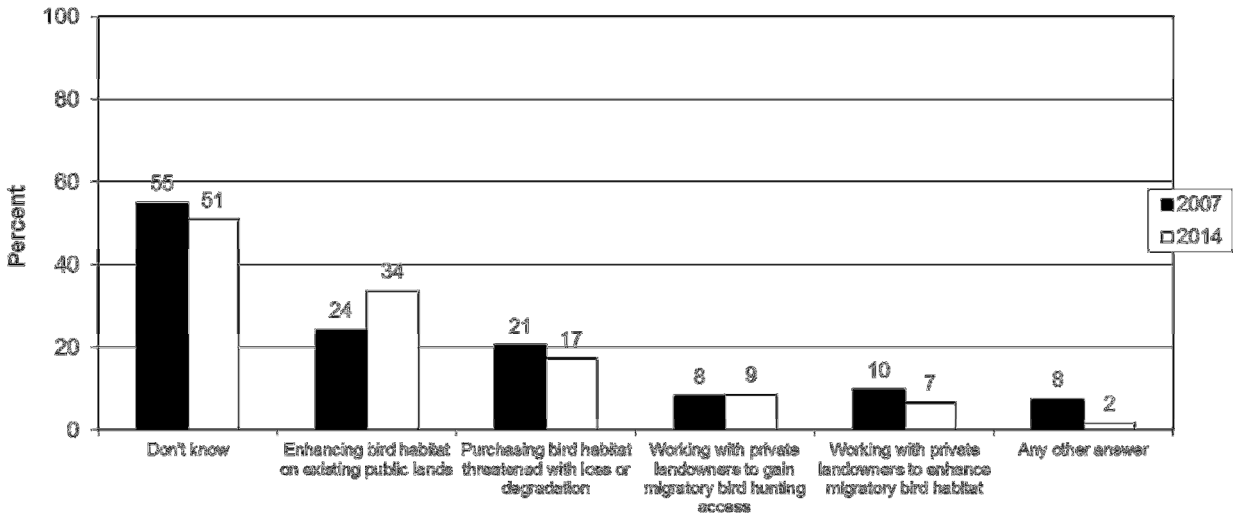
- When asked in an open-ended question (i.e., the list of responses was *not* read to the respondents) to name what the money that is raised from the sale of state migratory bird stamps is used for, the majority of waterfowl hunters did not know (51% gave this response). Otherwise, 34% said the money is used for enhancing bird habitat on existing public lands, 17% mentioned it being used to purchase bird habitat threatened with loss or degradation, 9% said it is used to work with private landowners to gain access, and 7% said it is used to work with private landowners on habitat enhancement. (Multiple responses were allowed.)
 - A follow-up question asked waterfowl hunters to indicate what they think should be the priority uses of the money raised from the sale of migratory bird stamps. In this instance, the four choices were read to respondents. The results among the four uses are close (ranging from 17% to 28%); in other words, there is no consensus. The highest ranked, with 28% thinking it to be the top priority, is purchasing migratory bird habitat threatened with loss or degradation. But this is closely followed by enhancing migratory bird habitat on existing Department or other public lands (24%), working with private landowners to gain hunting access (21%), and working with private landowners to enhance migratory bird habitat (17%).

- The large majority of waterfowl hunters support (68%) the practice of flooding agricultural grain fields for waterfowl hunting, with most of that being *strong* support. On the other hand, 20% oppose, most of that *strong* opposition.

Q233. Do you know what the money raised from the sale of state migratory bird stamps is used for? (Asked of those who hunted waterfowl.)

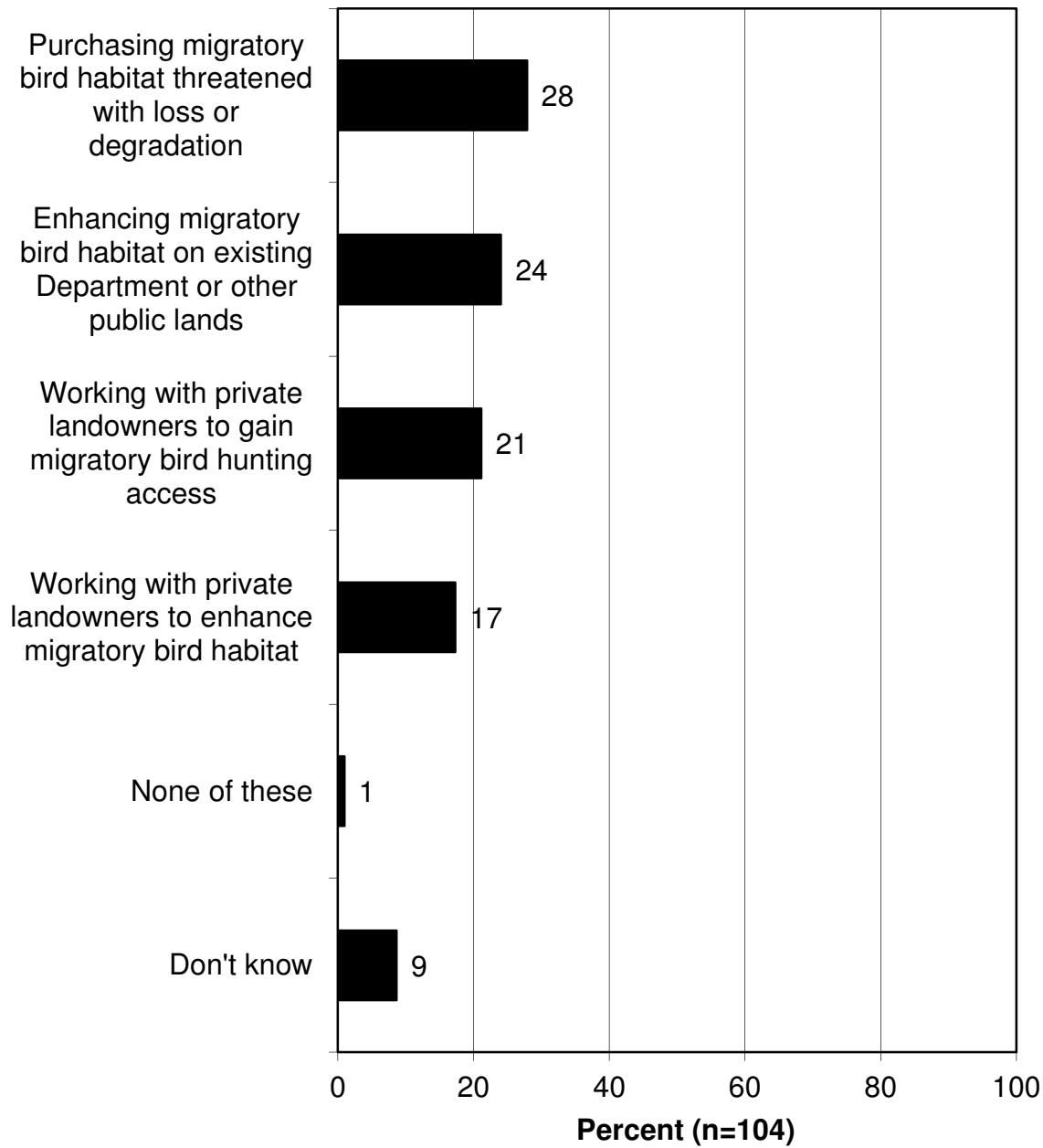


Q233. Do you know what the money raised from the sale of state migratory bird stamps is used for? (Asked of those who hunted waterfowl.)

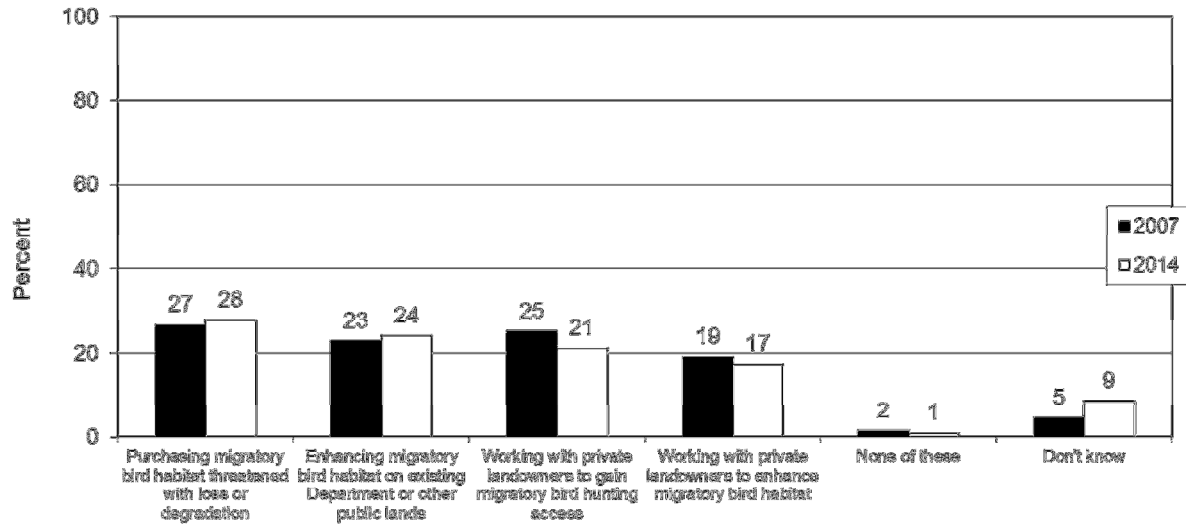


Multiple Responses Allowed

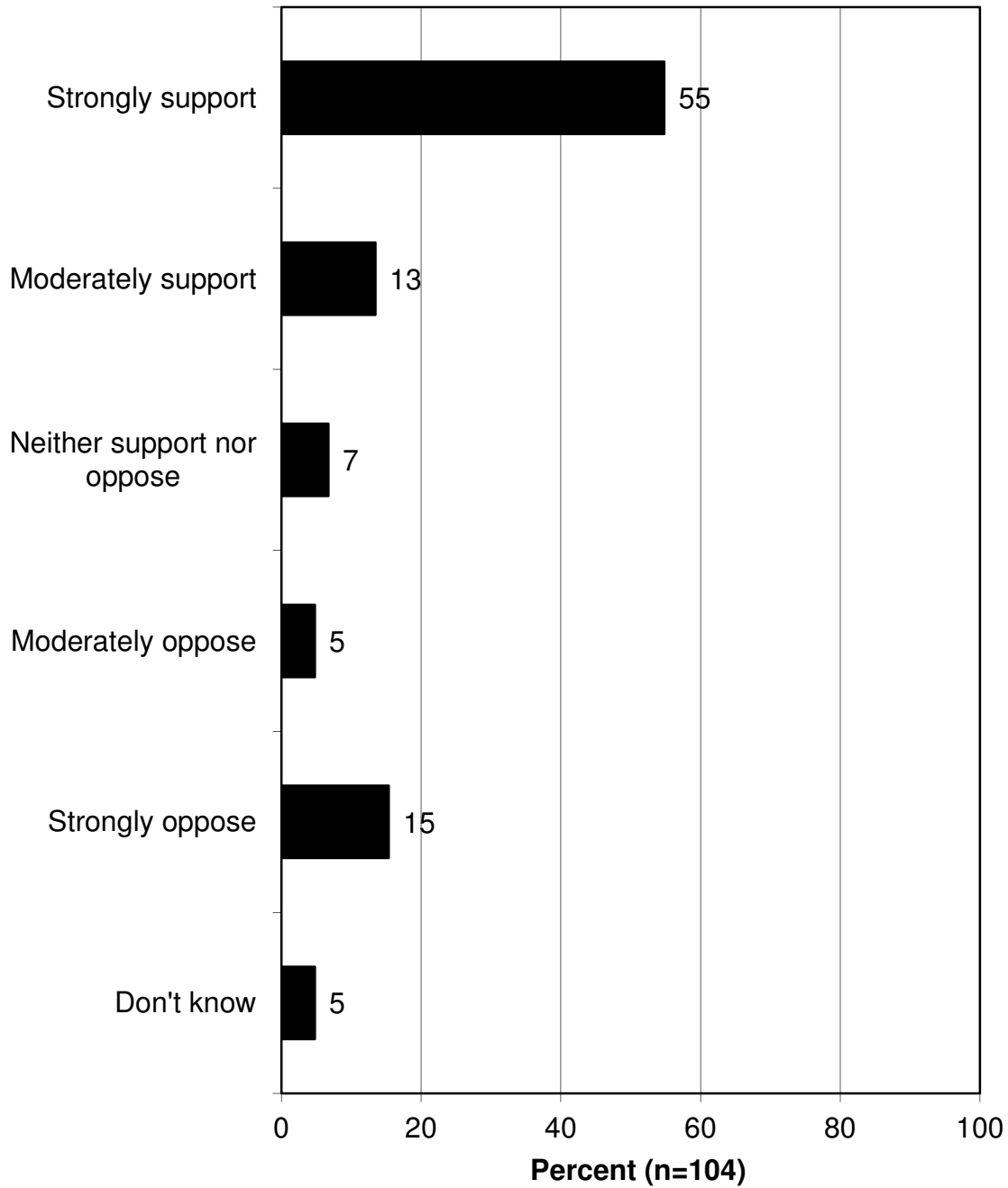
Q235. Which of the following should be the top priority for the money from the sale of migratory bird stamps? (Asked of those who hunted waterfowl.)



Q235. Which of the following should be the top priority for the money from the sale of migratory bird stamps? (Asked of those who hunted waterfowl.)



Q239. Do you support or oppose the practice of flooding agricultural grain fields for waterfowl hunting? (Asked of those who hunted waterfowl.)



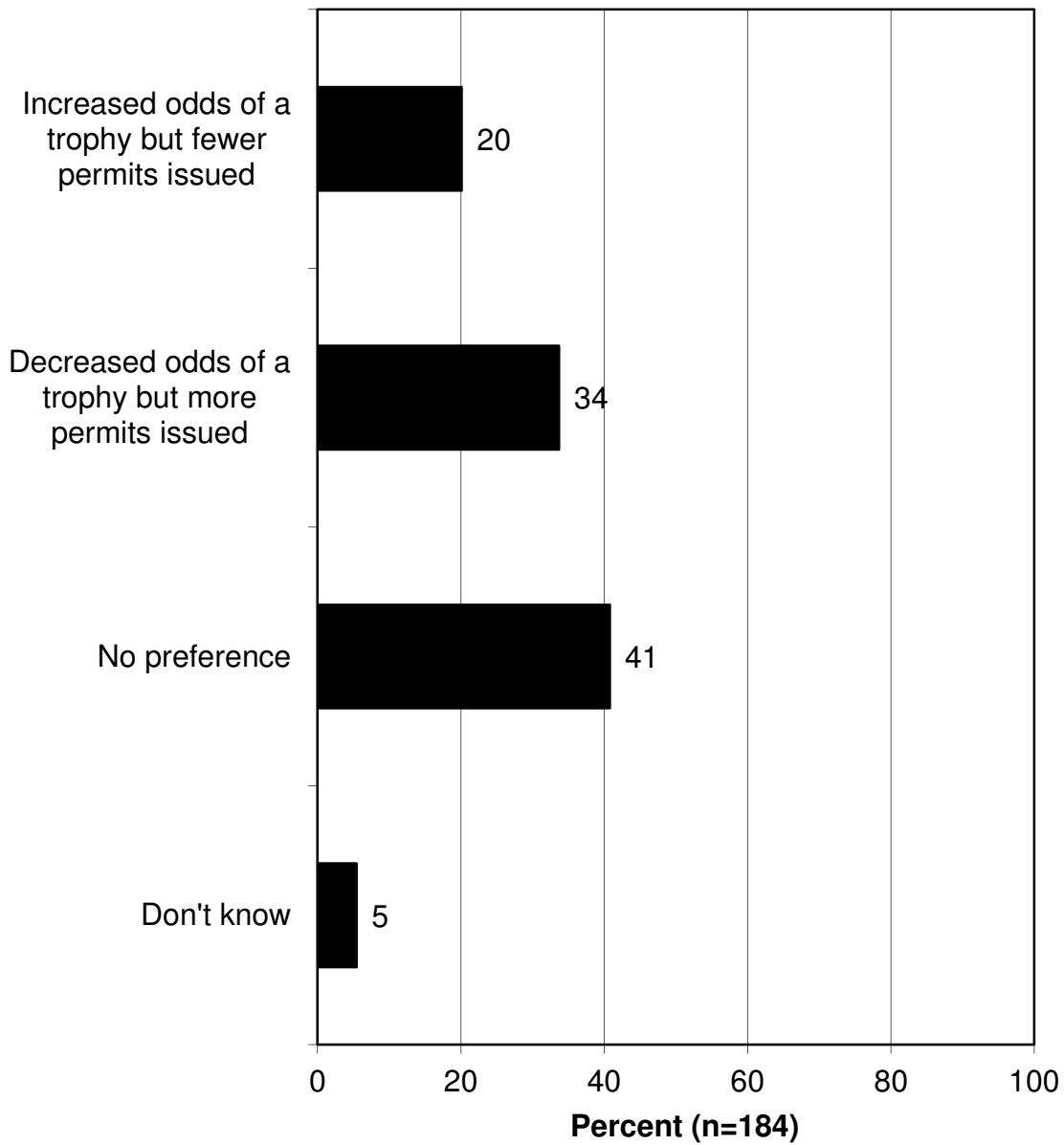
BIGHORN SHEEP, MOOSE, AND MOUNTAIN GOAT HUNTING

- Hunters in the survey were asked if they had applied for a permit to hunt moose, bighorn sheep, or mountain goat, as well as whether they had hunted them in 2013-2014. These questions were asked to identify these people for follow-up questions.

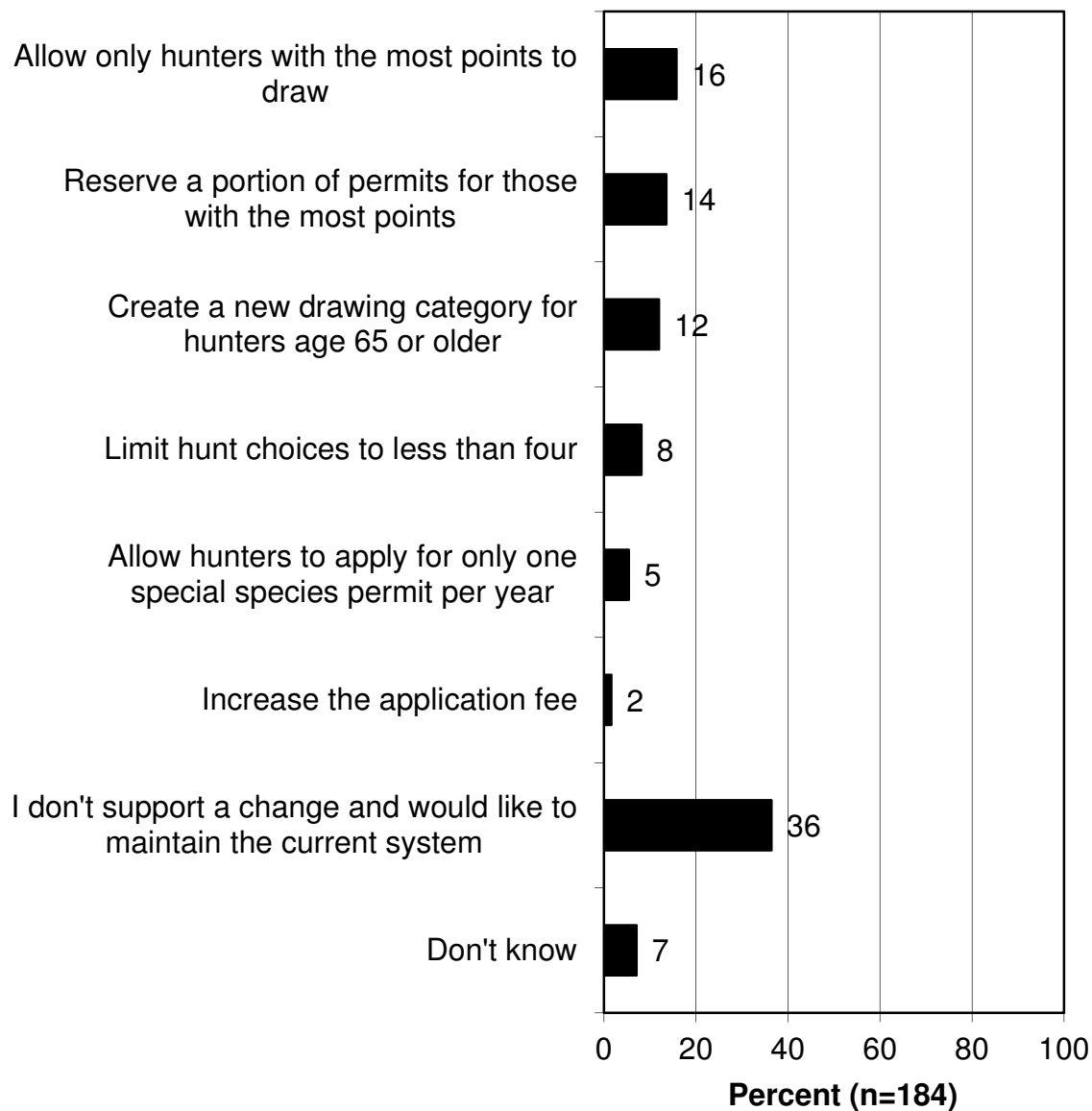
- Hunters who had applied for a permit to hunt of any of these three species were asked to choose between two preferences: increased odds of a trophy animal but fewer permits issued, or decreased odds of a trophy animal but more permits issued. They are somewhat split, with 34% preferring decreased odds/more permits, and 20% preferring increased odds/fewer permits. Most commonly, they did not express a preference (41% had no preference).

- Regardless of how these permit applicants responded to the previous question, the survey asked all of them to indicate which possible methods they would prefer for increasing the odds of drawing a permit to hunt any of these three species (the list of possible methods were read to the respondents). Most commonly, they said that they do not support a change to the current system (36%), which far exceeds any other response, none of which has more than 16% in support of it. The top responses are allowing only hunters with the most points to draw (16%), reserving a portion of the permits available for those with the most points (14%), or creating a new drawing category for hunters age 65 years or older (12%). Other options have only single-digit support, as shown on the graph.
 - Another graph shows opinion on other ways to increase odds of drawing a permit. The suggestions are to issue more tags, make the draw more expensive, restrict the draw to those who have not previously received one, and restrict to residents.

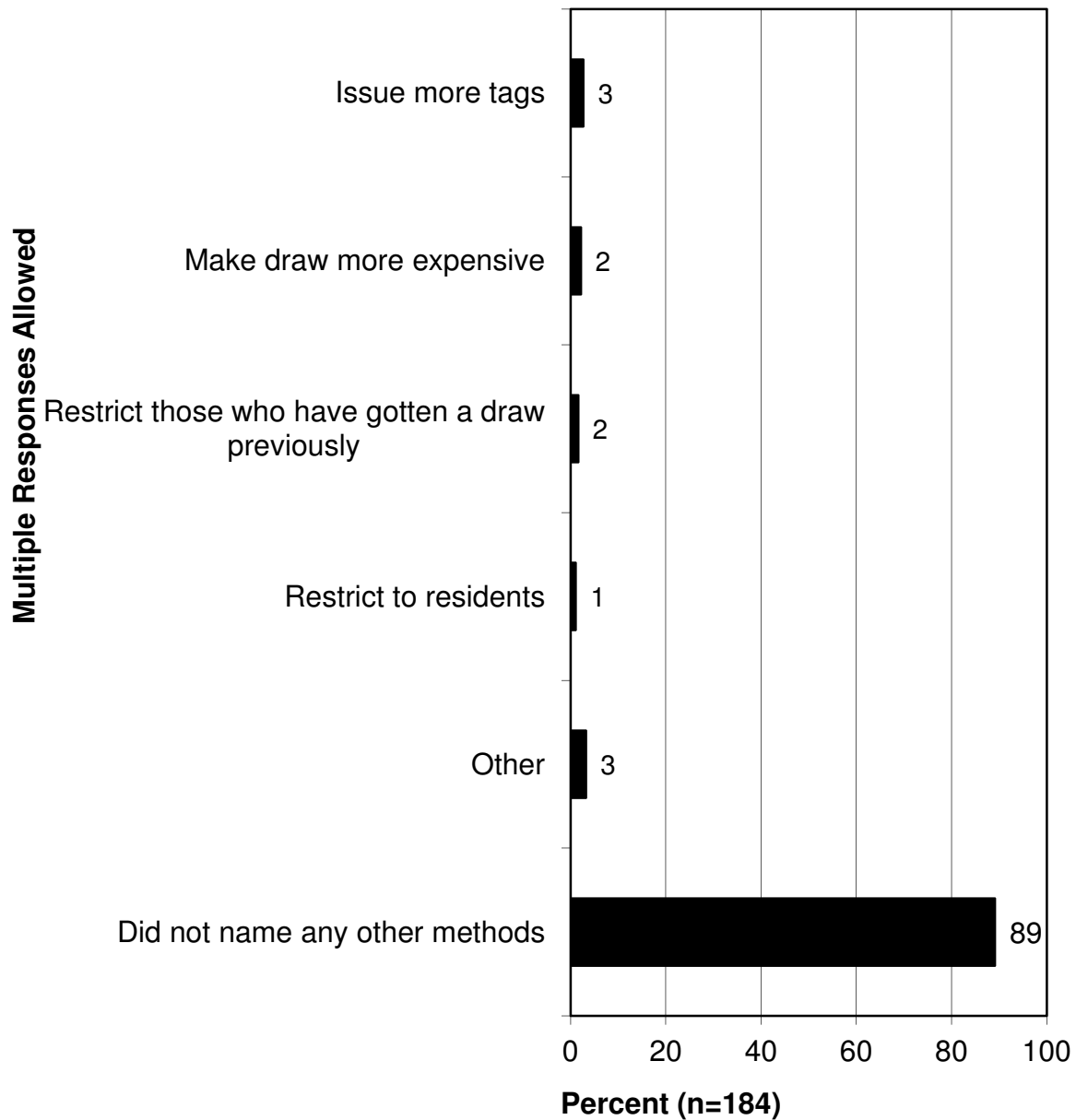
Q246. Which of the following do you prefer for your bighorn sheep, moose, or mountain goat hunting experience? (Asked of those who applied for a permit to hunt bighorn sheep, moose, or mountain goat.)



Q247. The number of hunting permits available for bighorn sheep, mountain goat, and moose are limited. Which of the following methods would you support for increasing the odds of drawing a permit for bighorn sheep, moose, or mountain goat? (Asked of those who applied for a permit to hunt bighorn sheep, moose, or mountain goat.)



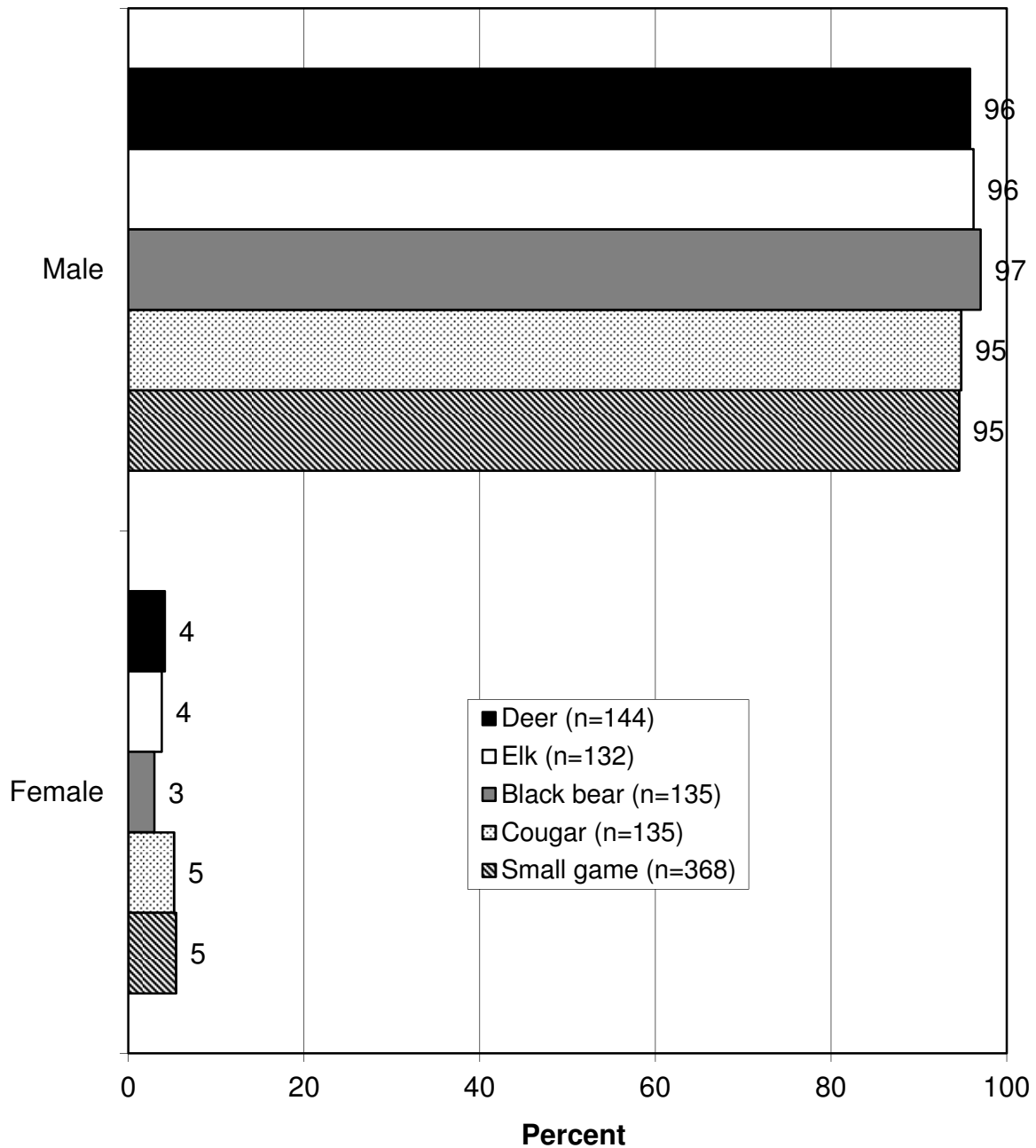
Q248/Q249. Are there any other methods you would support for increasing the odds of drawing a permit for bighorn sheep, moose, or mountain goat? If so, what are they? (Asked of those who applied for a permit to hunt bighorn sheep, moose, or mountain goat.)



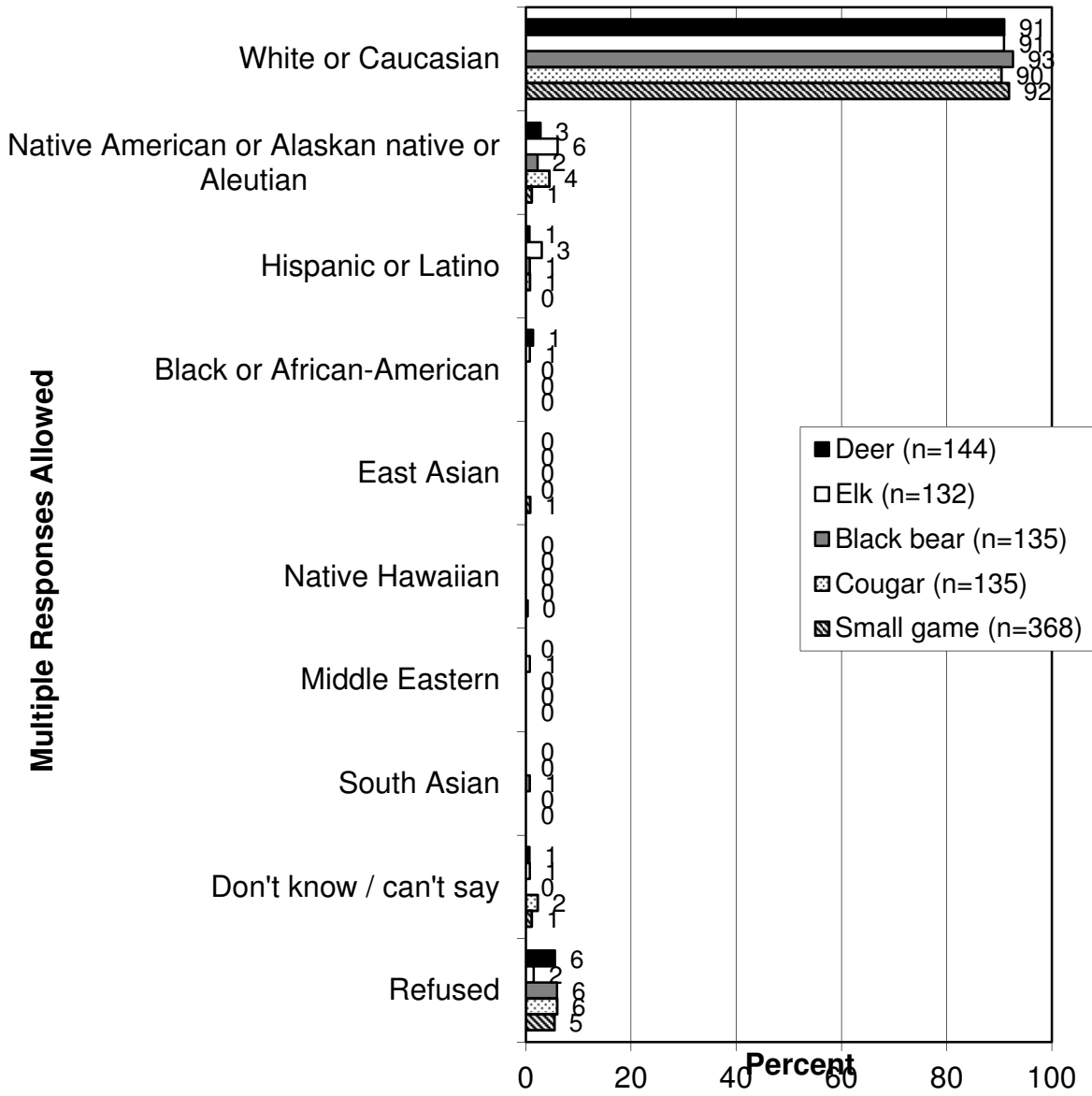
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- The following demographic data were obtained:
 - Gender.
 - Ethnicity.
 - Residency status (permanent or not) and county of residence among residents; state of residence among non-permanent resident small game hunters (none of the other hunter groups had enough non-permanent residents to be shown in a graph).
 - Years of residency in the state (for residents).
 - Urban-rural residency.
 - Years of hunting experience.

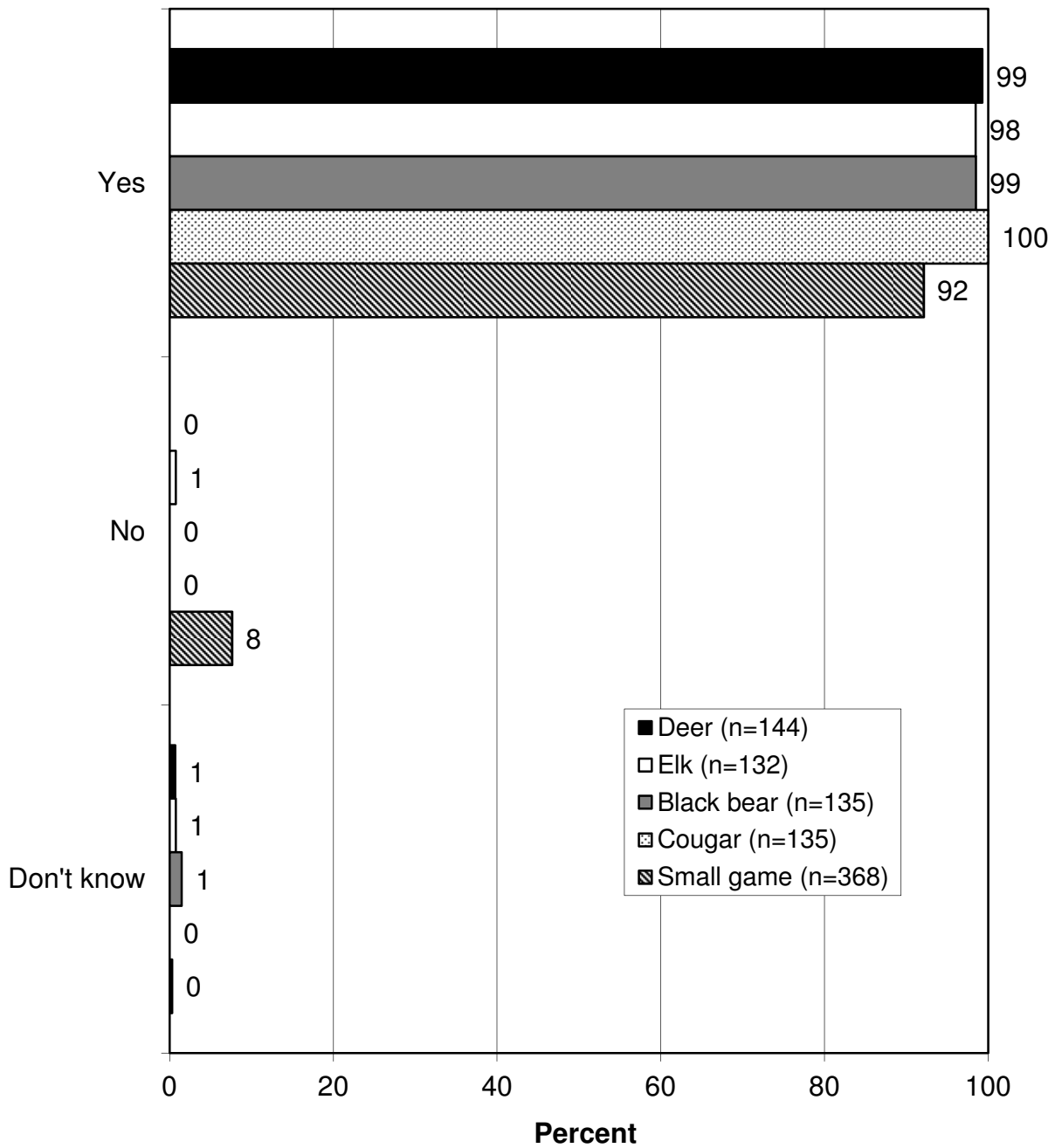
Q297. Respondent's gender (observed by interviewer; not asked).



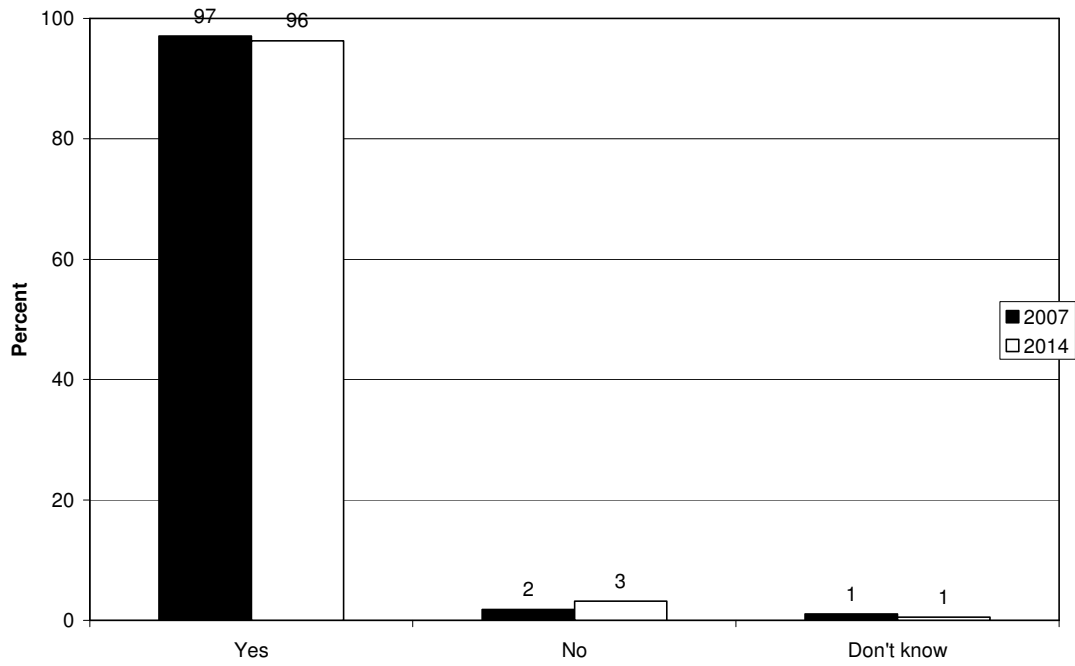
Q286. What races or ethnic backgrounds do you consider yourself? Please mention all that apply.



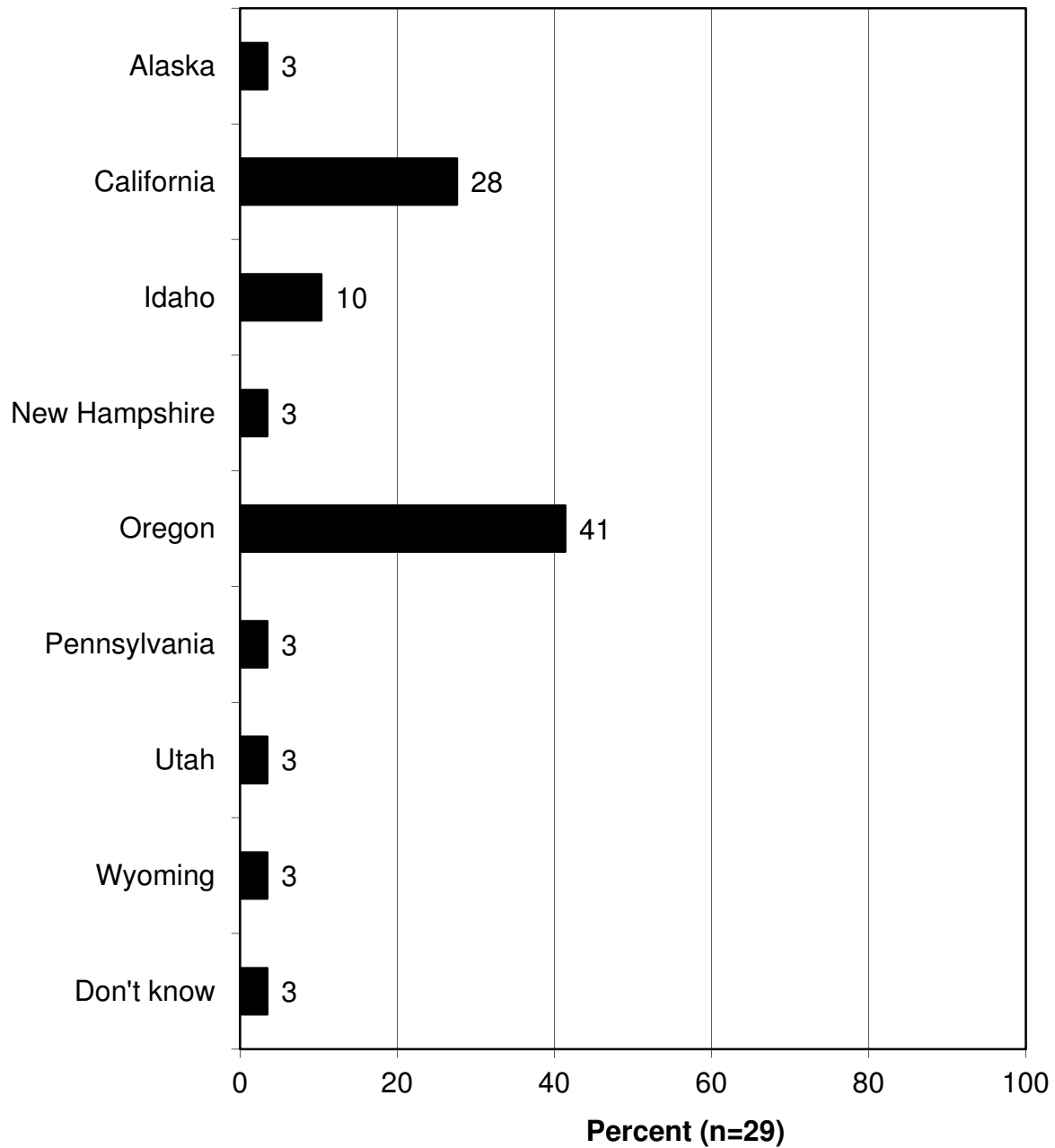
Q275. Are you a permanent resident of Washington State?



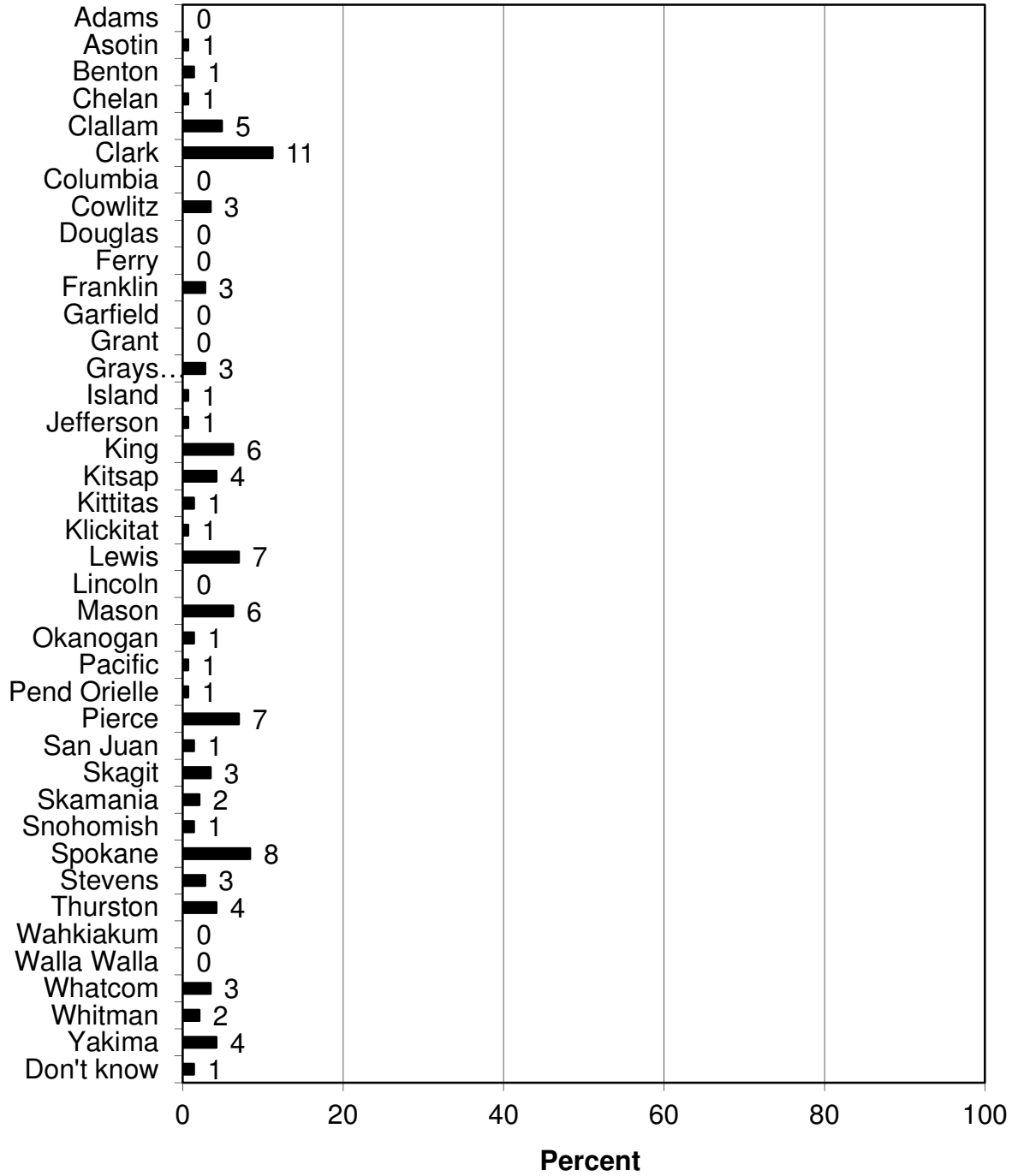
Q275. Are you a permanent resident of Washington State?



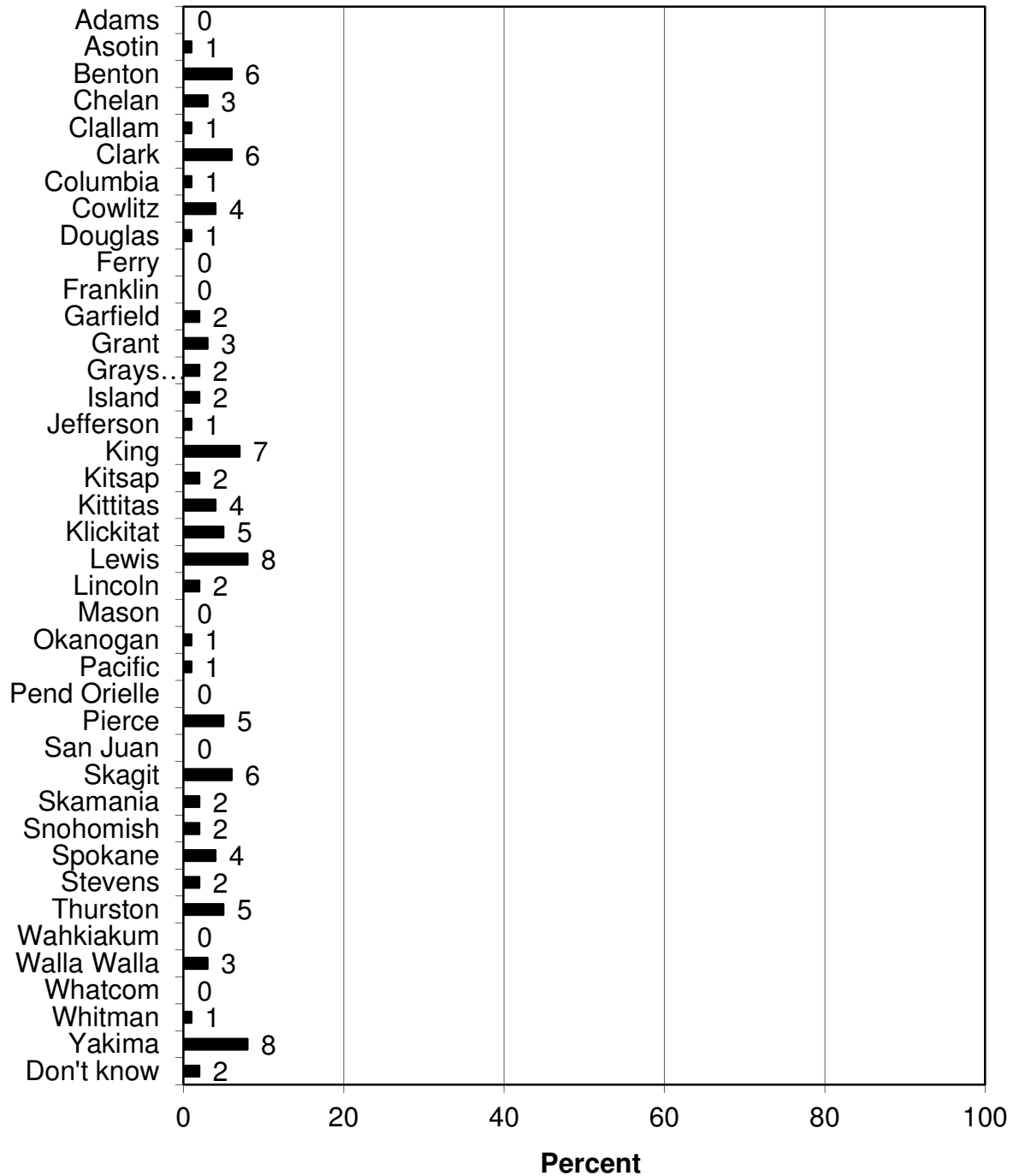
**Q277. What is your primary state of residence?
(Asked of those who are not a permanent
resident of Washington State.)
(Among small game hunters.)**



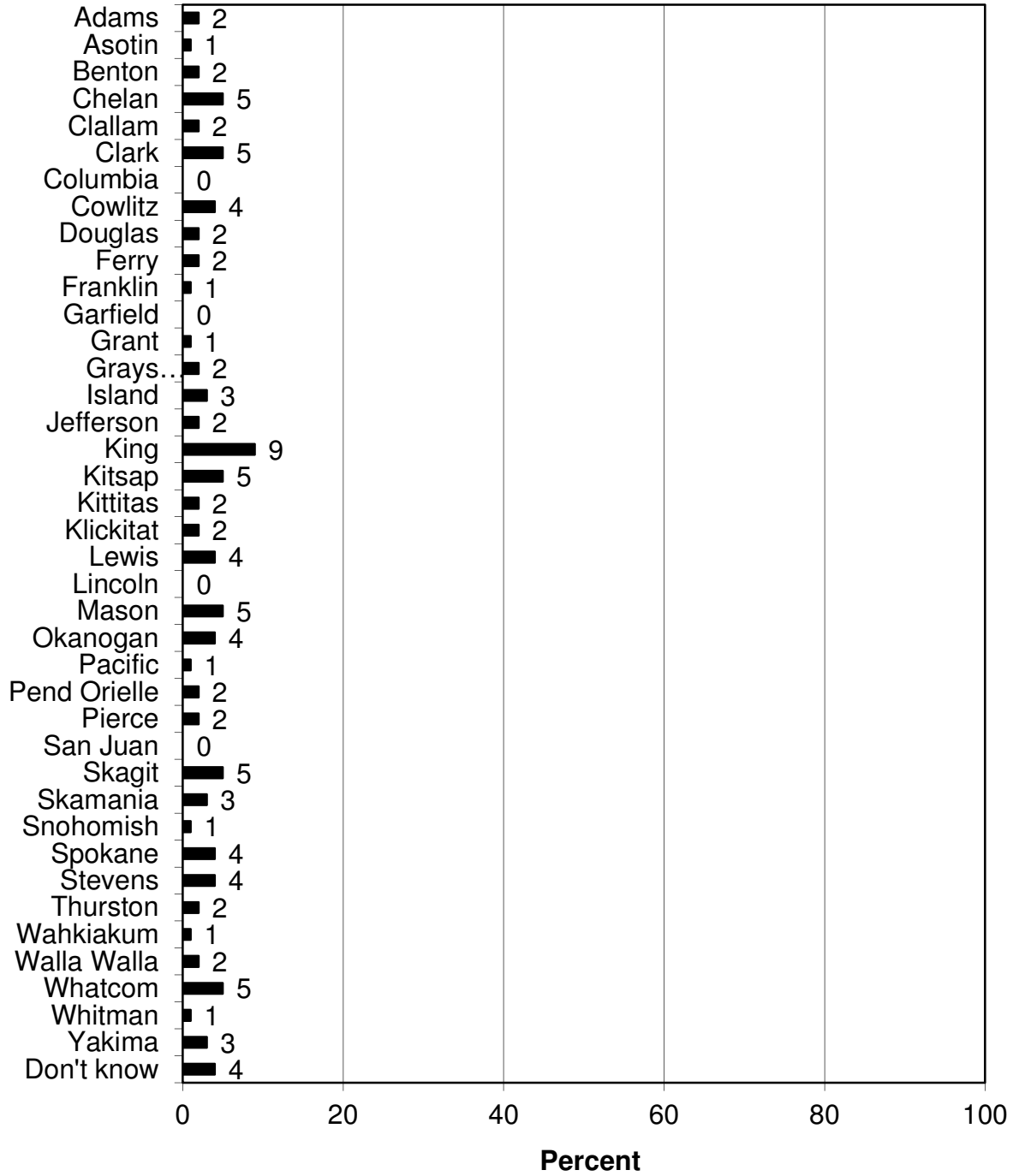
Q281. In what county do you live? (Deer hunters.)



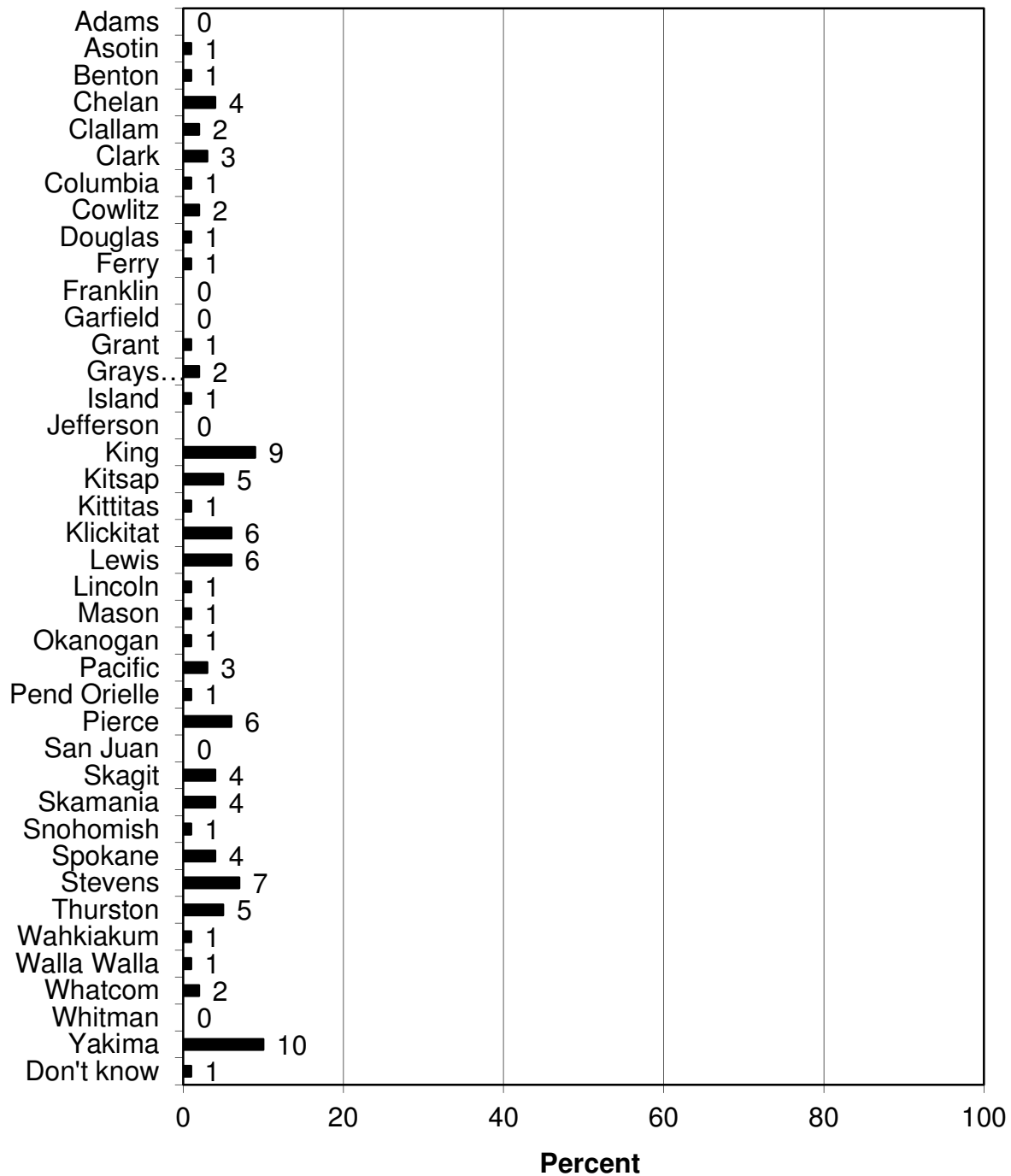
**Q281. In what county do you live?
(Elk hunters.)**



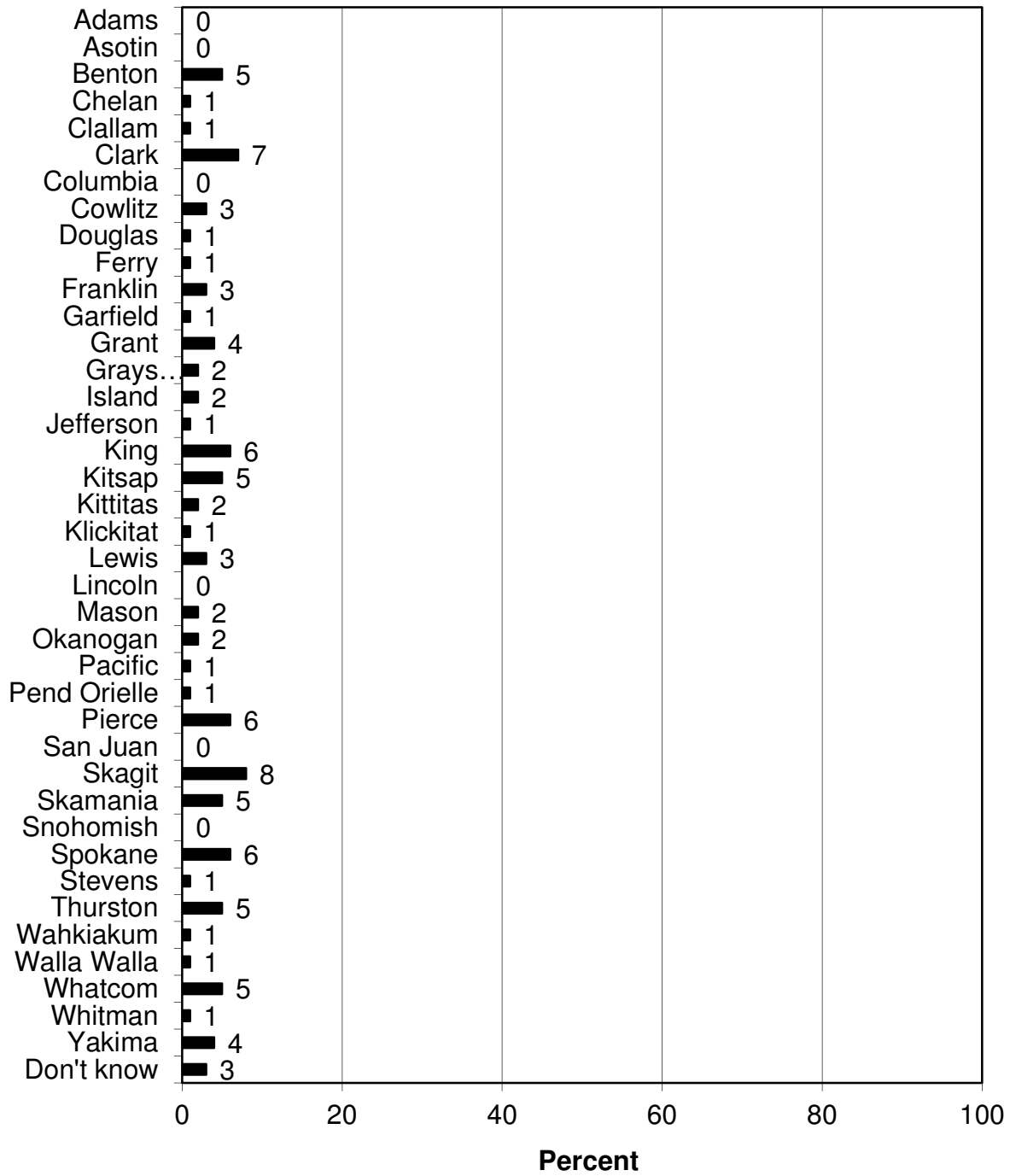
Q281. In what county do you live? (Black bear hunters.)



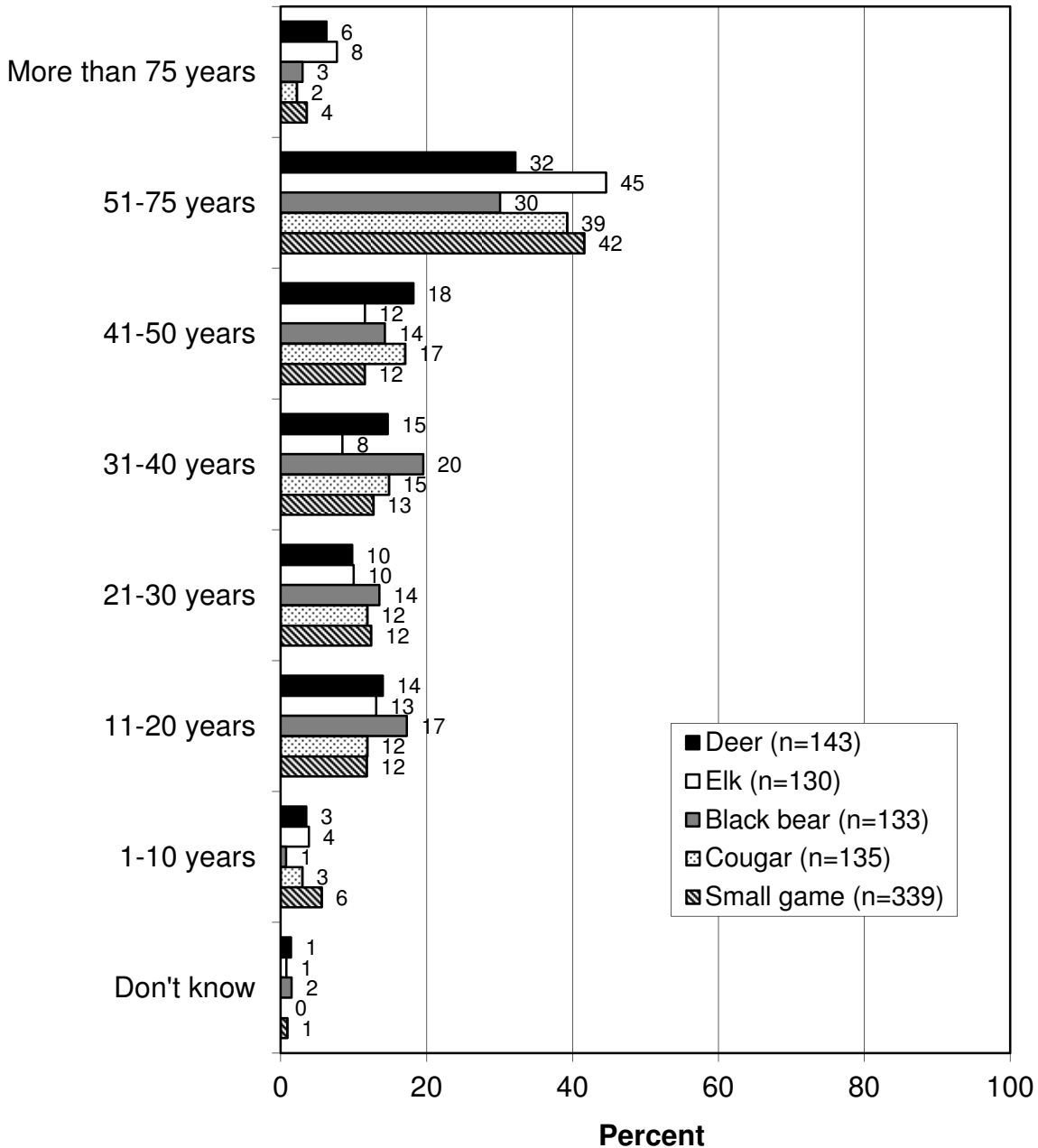
Q281. In what county do you live? (Cougar hunters.)



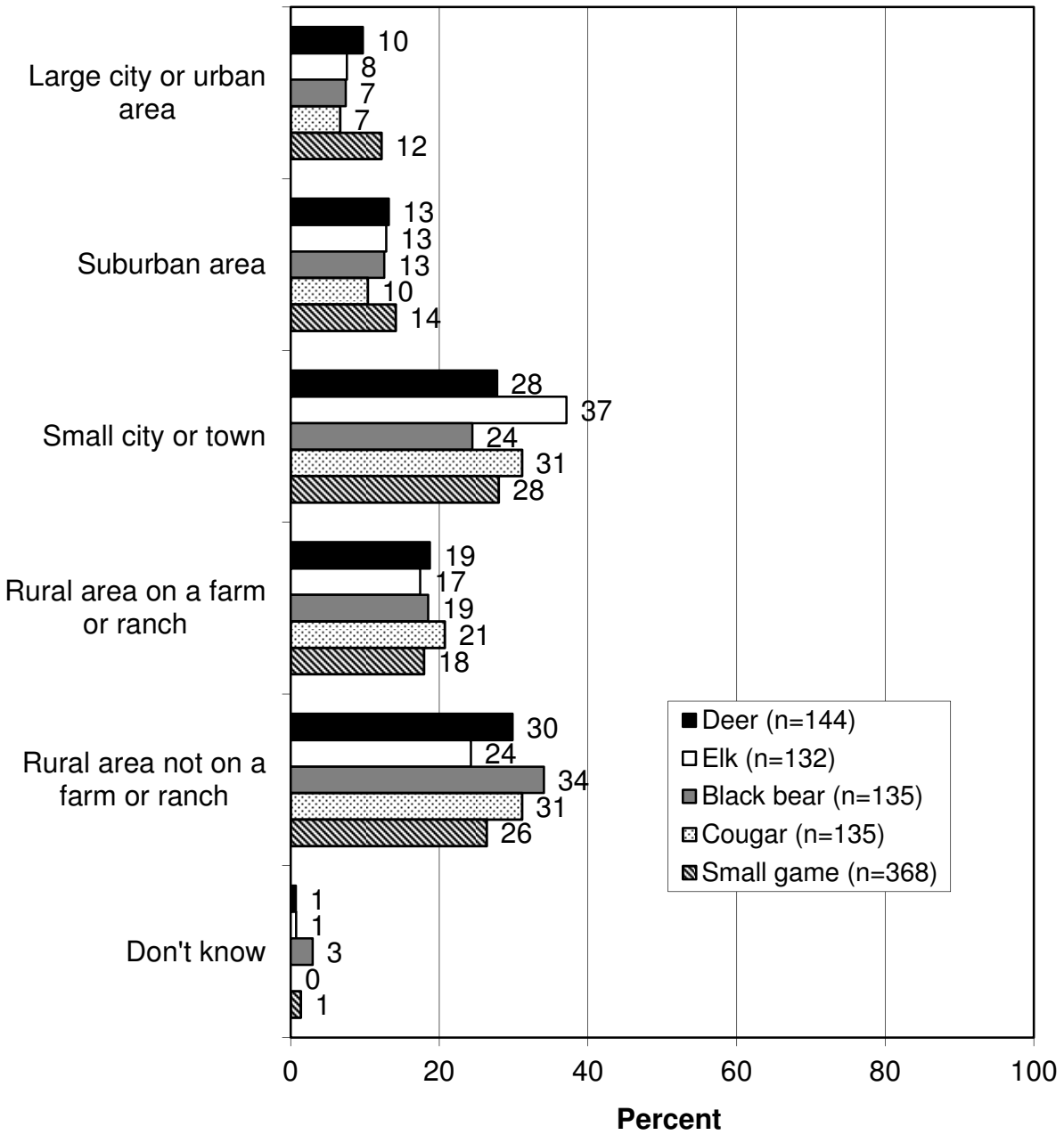
**Q281. In what county do you live?
(Small game hunters.)**



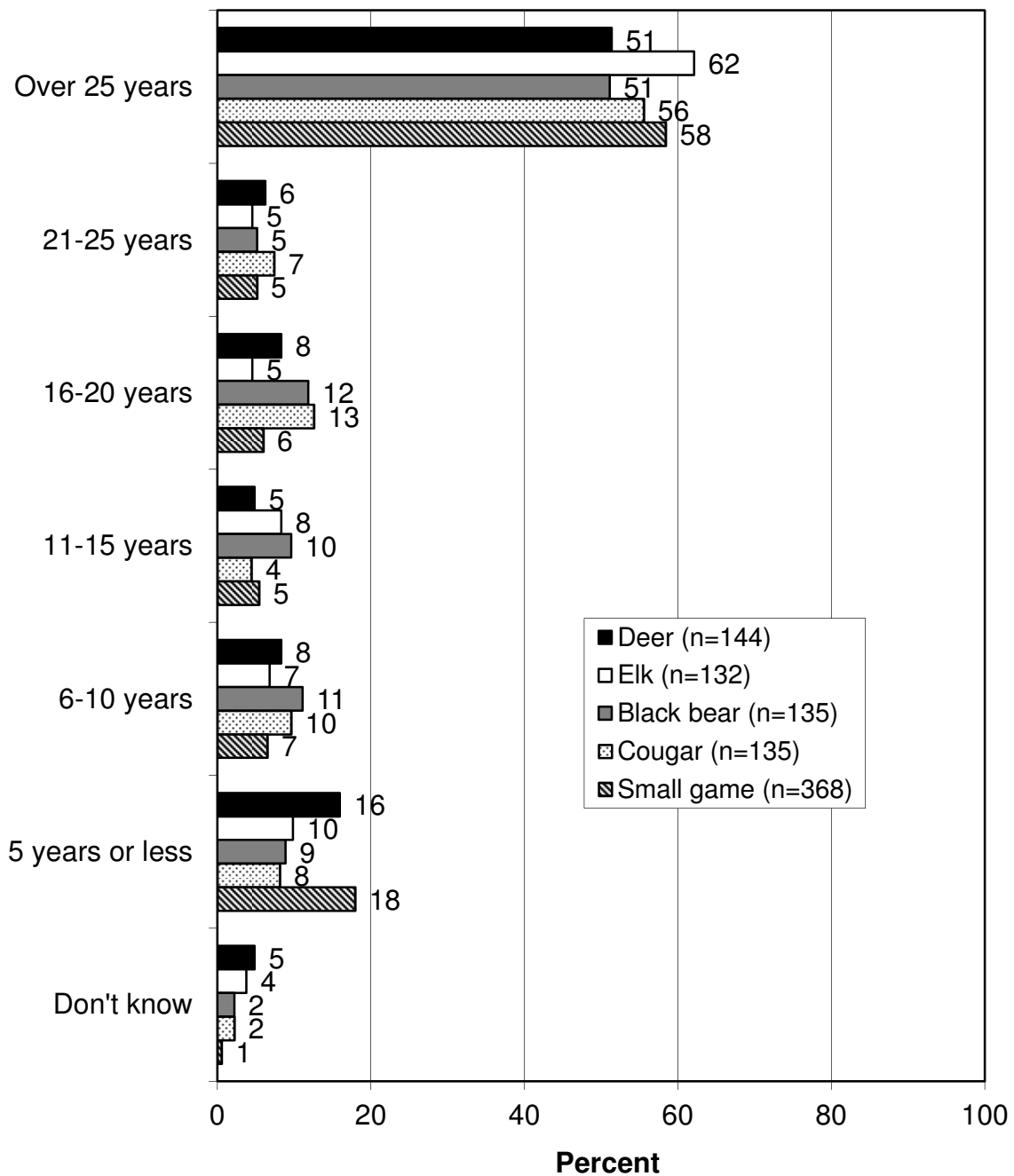
Q279. How many years have you been a Washington resident? (Asked of those who are a permanent resident of Washington State.)



Q283. Do you consider your place of residence to be in a large city, a suburban area, a small city/town, or a rural area?



Q20. How many years have you hunted in Washington?



ABOUT RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT

Responsive Management is an internationally recognized public opinion and attitude survey research firm specializing in natural resource and outdoor recreation issues. Our mission is to help natural resource and outdoor recreation agencies and organizations better understand and work with their constituents, customers, and the public.

Utilizing our in-house, full-service telephone, mail, and web-based survey center with 50 professional interviewers, we have conducted more than 1,000 telephone surveys, mail surveys, personal interviews, and focus groups, as well as numerous marketing and communication plans, needs assessments, and program evaluations.

Clients include the federal natural resource and land management agencies, most state fish and wildlife agencies, state departments of natural resources, environmental protection agencies, state park agencies, tourism boards, most of the major conservation and sportsmen's organizations, and numerous private businesses. Responsive Management also collects attitude and opinion data for many of the nation's top universities.

Specializing in research on public attitudes toward natural resource and outdoor recreation issues, Responsive Management has completed a wide range of projects during the past 24 years, including dozens of studies of hunters, anglers, wildlife viewers, boaters, park visitors, historic site visitors, hikers, birdwatchers, campers, and rock climbers. Responsive Management has conducted studies on endangered species; waterfowl and wetlands; and the reintroduction of large predators such as wolves, grizzly bears, and the Florida panther.

Responsive Management has assisted with research on numerous natural resource ballot initiatives and referenda and has helped agencies and organizations find alternative funding and increase their membership and donations. Additionally, Responsive Management has conducted major organizational and programmatic needs assessments to assist natural resource agencies and organizations in developing more effective programs based on a solid foundation of fact.

Responsive Management has conducted research on public attitudes toward natural resources and outdoor recreation in almost every state in the United States, as well as in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan. Responsive Management has also conducted focus groups and personal interviews with residents of the African countries of Algeria, Cameroon, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Responsive Management routinely conducts surveys in Spanish and has conducted surveys in Chinese, Korean, Japanese and Vietnamese and has completed numerous studies with specific target audiences, including Hispanics; African-Americans; Asians; women; children; senior citizens; urban, suburban, and rural residents; large landowners; and farmers.

Responsive Management's research has been upheld in U.S. District Courts; used in peer-reviewed journals; and presented at major natural resource, fish and wildlife, and outdoor recreation conferences across the world. Company research has been featured in most of the nation's major media, including CNN, *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and on the front pages of *USA Today* and *The Washington Post*. Responsive Management's research has also been highlighted in *Newsweek* magazine.

Visit the Responsive Management website at:

www.responsivemanagement.com