

# Responsive Management



## **THE ATTITUDES OF RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT ELK HUNTERS TOWARD A PROPOSED CHANGE IN NON-RESIDENT ELK LICENSING ALLOCATION IN WYOMING**

**Conducted for the Wyoming Legislative Task Force on the  
Hunting Segment of the Tourism Industry**

**by Responsive Management**

**2005**

**THE ATTITUDES OF RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT  
ELK HUNTERS TOWARD A PROPOSED CHANGE IN  
NON-RESIDENT ELK LICENSING ALLOCATION IN  
WYOMING**

**2005**

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## **Acknowledgements**

Responsive Management would like to thank the members of the Wyoming Legislative Task Force for their input, support, and guidance on this project.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY**

This study was conducted for the Wyoming Legislative Task Force on the Hunting Segment of the Tourism Industry to determine elk hunter attitudes toward a proposed change to non-resident elk licensing allocation in Wyoming. The study entailed a telephone survey of 305 resident elk license holders and 314 non-resident elk license holders. A central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. The survey was conducted in August 2005.

The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. The results for the total sample were weighted so that the proportions of the sample matched the distribution of 2004 resident and non-resident elk license holders in the population of total elk license holders.

Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample of 619 elk license holders, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 3.92 percentage points.

### **PARTICIPATION IN ELK HUNTING**

- Resident elk hunters are more avid in Wyoming than non-resident elk hunters: more than half of resident elk hunters went elk hunting in Wyoming each of the past 5 years, while only 8% of non-resident elk hunters went elk hunting in Wyoming each of the past 5 years.
  
- Overall, a large majority of all elk hunters indicated that they go elk hunting between 1 and 19 days in Wyoming in a typical year. Nearly a third of non-resident elk hunters do not go elk hunting in Wyoming at all in a typical year.
  
- Carbon, Fremont, and Park Counties are the most popular counties in which to hunt elk in Wyoming. The majority of non-resident elk hunters did not know which county they hunted in most often for elk in Wyoming.
  
- A majority of all respondents have hunted in a state in which they did not have residency.

**KNOWLEDGE OF NON-RESIDENT ELK LICENSING ALLOCATION IN WYOMING**

- A majority of respondents indicated that they were somewhat or very knowledgeable about the current non-resident elk licensing allocation in Wyoming prior to this survey.
- A large majority of respondents indicated that they have heard a little or nothing about a proposal currently before the Wyoming Legislative Task Force to change the current licensing allocation to reserve some non-resident elk licenses in Wyoming for hunters who use a licensed outfitter.
  - A majority of non-resident elk hunters indicated that they have heard nothing about a proposal to change the current licensing allocation.

**ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PROPOSED CHANGE TO NON-RESIDENT ELK LICENSING ALLOCATION IN WYOMING**

- Opposition exceeds support for the proposal before the Wyoming Legislative Task Force to change the current licensing allocation to reserve some non-resident elk licenses in Wyoming for hunters who use a licensed outfitter while elk hunting.
  - Non-resident elk hunters were slightly more likely to support the proposal than were resident elk hunters.
- Respondents who support the change in non-resident elk licensing allocation most commonly indicated that they support the proposed change because it helps the outfitting industry, they think non-residents should have a guide to ensure they follow regulations, and they think outfitters are helpful or offer better hunting.
- Most commonly, those respondents who said they oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation indicated that they oppose the change because all non-residents should have an equal opportunity to purchase a license, it is unfair to non-resident hunters, and it reduces the amount of licenses available to those who do not use an outfitter.

- A substantial percentage of non-resident elk hunters oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation because it reduces the amount of licenses available to those who do not use an outfitter.
- Respondents who said they oppose the proposal to change the current non-resident licensing allocation were asked if they would support or oppose the change if they were informed of three different statements regarding the proposed change. The majority of respondents would still oppose the change in all three cases.
  - Being informed that the proposed change to the current licensing allocation system would have no effect on resident hunters' ability to draw elk licenses had the most impact on support for the proposed change: more than a quarter of respondents who initially opposed the proposed change said they would support the change if they were provided this information. Nonetheless, a majority of respondents would still oppose the change.

#### **AWARENESS OF AND USE OF OUTFITTERS FOR HUNTING ELK**

- A nearly equal percentage of respondents were somewhat familiar as were not at all familiar with the Wyoming Outfitters and Guides Association (WYOGA): 42% of respondents were somewhat familiar with WYOGA, and 43% of respondents who were not at all familiar with WYOGA.
- An overwhelming majority of resident elk hunters have not used an outfitter when hunting elk in any state. A substantial percentage (41%) of non-resident elk hunters have used an outfitter while hunting elk.
  - Of those respondents who have used an outfitter while hunting elk, a slight majority have used an outfitter while hunting elk in Wyoming.

#### **SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON HUNTING**

- Most commonly, respondents get information on hunting by word-of-mouth and from friends or family, followed by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) and magazines.

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Introduction and Methodology .....	1
Participation in Elk Hunting .....	4
Knowledge of Non-Resident Elk Licensing Allocation in Wyoming .....	14
Attitudes Toward the Proposed Change to Non-Resident Elk Licensing Allocation in Wyoming .....	19
Awareness of and Use of Outfitters for Hunting Elk.....	33
Sources of Information on Hunting .....	40
Demographic Data .....	43
Survey Instrument .....	63

## **INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY**

This study was conducted for the Wyoming Legislative Task Force on the Hunting Segment of the Tourism Industry (Task Force) to determine elk hunter attitudes toward a proposed change to non-resident elk licensing allocation in Wyoming. The study entailed a telephone survey of 305 resident elk license holders and 314 non-resident elk license holders. Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the universality of telephone ownership. In addition, 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 natural resources and outdoor recreation. The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the Task Force. Responsive Management conducted a pre-test of the questionnaire, and revisions were made to the questionnaire based on the pre-test.

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 project briefings 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 instrument, reading of the survey instrument, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey instrument. 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. After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians edited each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness.

Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday 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 2005. Responsive Management obtained a total of 619 completed interviews.

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language 4.1 (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 instrument 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 analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management.

The results for the total sample were weighted so that the proportions of the sample matched the distribution of 2004 resident and non-resident elk license holders in the population of total elk license holders. In other words, the results for the sample of all respondents were weighted so that 81.75% of the total sample was resident elk hunter license holders and 18.25% of the total sample was non-resident elk hunter license holders, which matches the population proportions of Wyoming elk license holders in 2004. The tabulation below shows the weighting factors.

### Weighting Factors

Elk License Type	Actual Sample	Population (2004)	Proportion of Total Sample	Weighting Factor	Weighted Proportion of Sample	Error
Resident	305	48,113	49.27%	1.6592	81.75%	5.593707
Non-Resident	314	10,739	50.73%	0.3597	18.25%	5.449261
Total	619	58,852	100.00%	--	100.00%	3.918216

In this report, the results for each separate sample of resident and non-resident elk license holders are reported based on the actual sample sizes. The results for the total sample of all license holders have been weighted to match the distribution of license holders in the population.

Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample of 619 elk license holders, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 3.92 percentage points. This means that if the survey were conducted 100 times on different samples that were selected in the same way, the findings of 95 out of the 100 surveys would fall within plus or minus 3.92 percentage points of each other. Sampling error was calculated using the formula described below, with a sample size of 619 and a population size of 58,852.

**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.

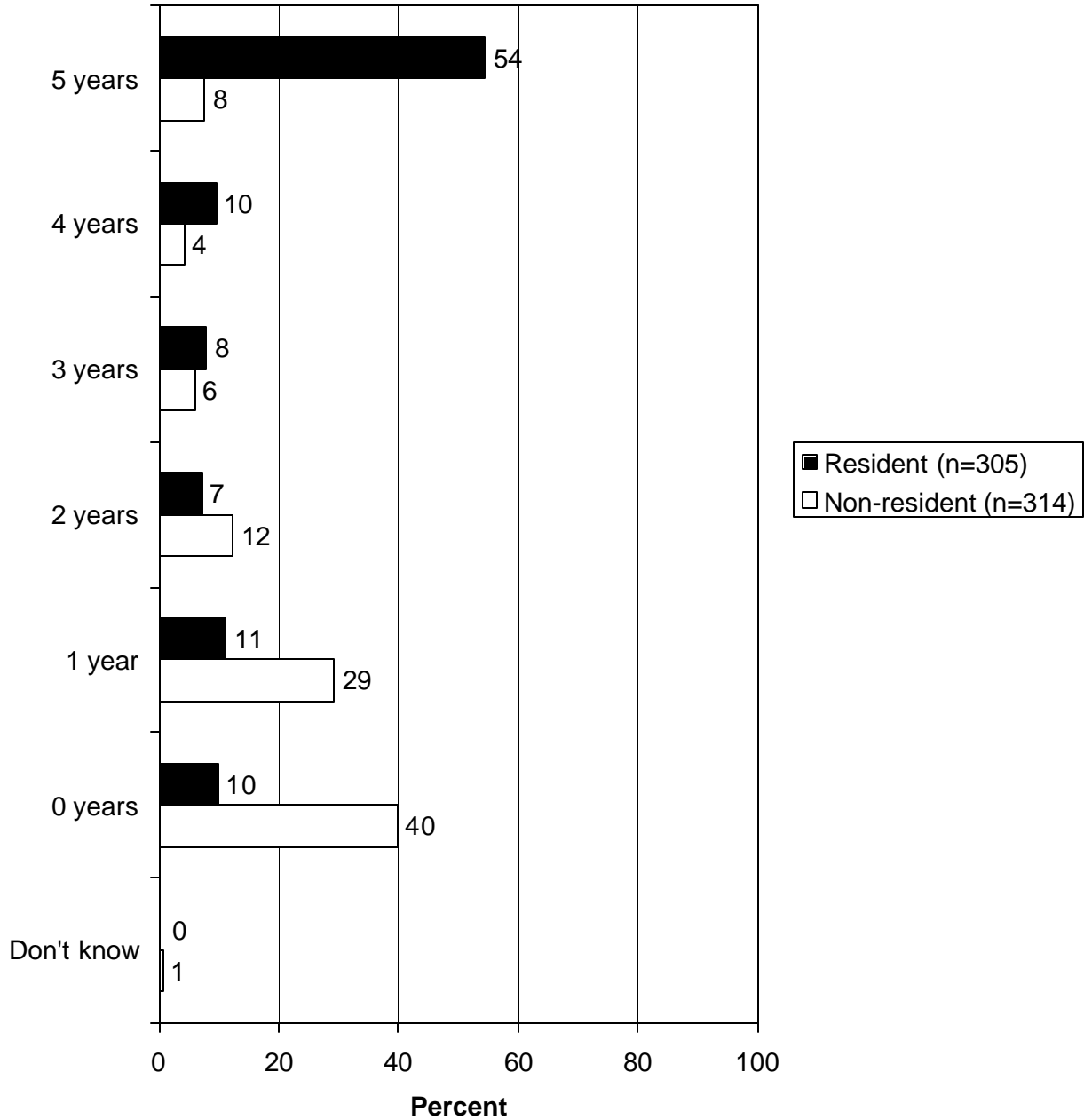
**Note:** This is a simplified version of the formula that calculates the maximum sampling error using a 50:50 split (the most conservative calculation because a 50:50 split would give maximum variation).

Note that some results may not sum to exactly 100% because of rounding. Additionally, rounding on the graphs 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).

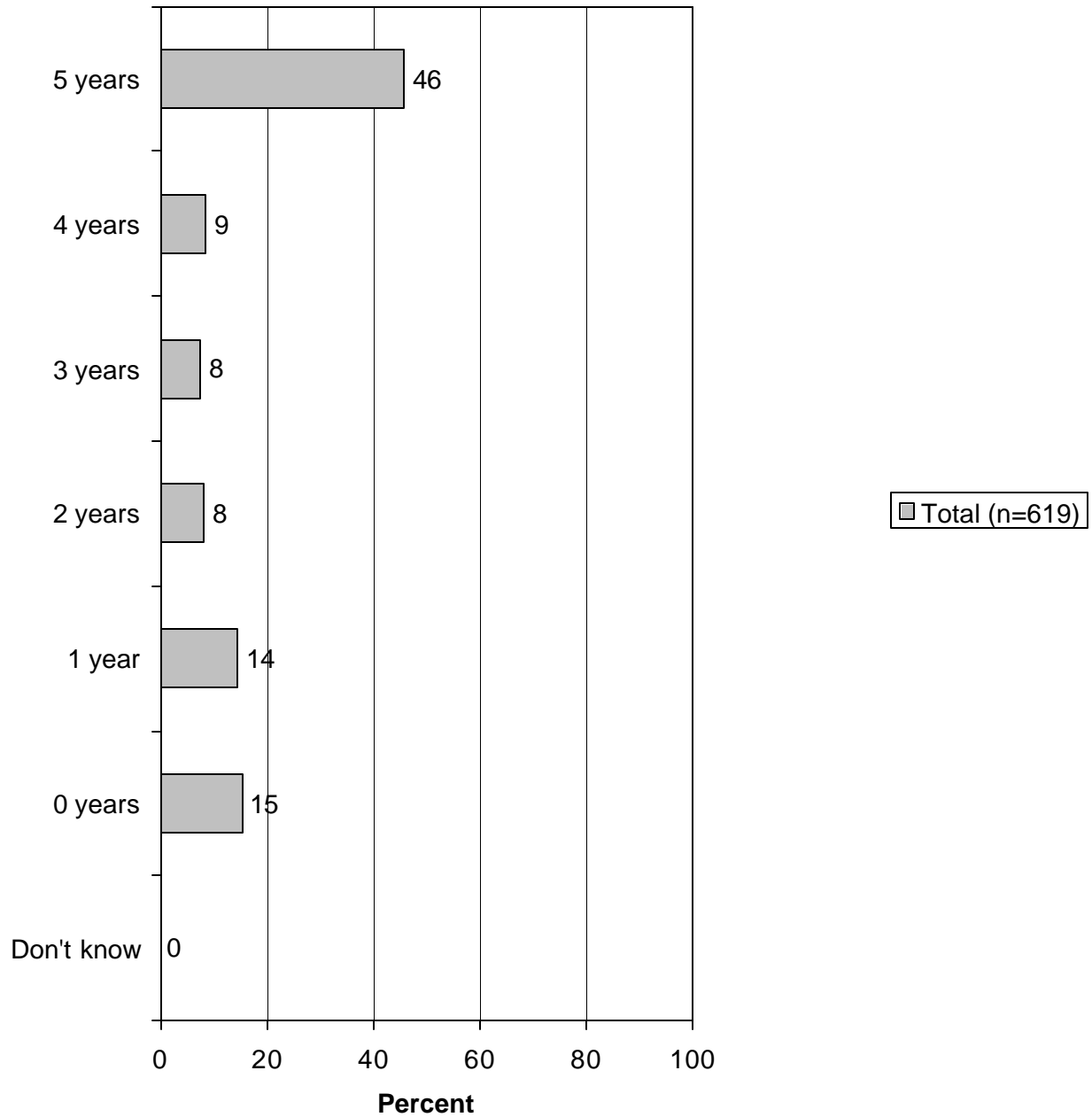
## **PARTICIPATION IN ELK HUNTING**

- Resident elk hunters are more avid in Wyoming than are non-resident elk hunters: more than half (54%) of resident elk hunters went elk hunting in Wyoming each of the past 5 years, while only 8% of non-resident elk hunters went elk hunting in Wyoming each of the past 5 years.
  - Most commonly, non-resident elk hunters (40%) had not gone elk hunting any of the past 5 years in Wyoming.
  
- Overall, a large majority (79%) of all elk hunters indicated that they go elk hunting between 1 and 19 days in Wyoming in a typical year. About half of resident and non-resident elk hunters go elk hunting in Wyoming for 1 to 9 days in a typical year. Nearly a third (31%) of resident elk hunters typically go elk hunting 10 to 19 days, while nearly a third (32%) of non-resident elk hunters do not go elk hunting in Wyoming at all in a typical year.
  
- Carbon, Fremont, and Park Counties are the most popular counties in which to hunt elk in Wyoming. The majority (63%) of non-resident elk hunters did not know which county they hunted in most often for elk in Wyoming.
  
- A majority (61%) of all respondents have hunted (for any species) in a state in which they did not have residency. Although a substantial percentage (28%) of resident elk hunters had hunted in a state that they did not have residency in, most (72%) had not. A large majority (85%) of non-resident elk hunters had hunted in a state in which they did not have residency.

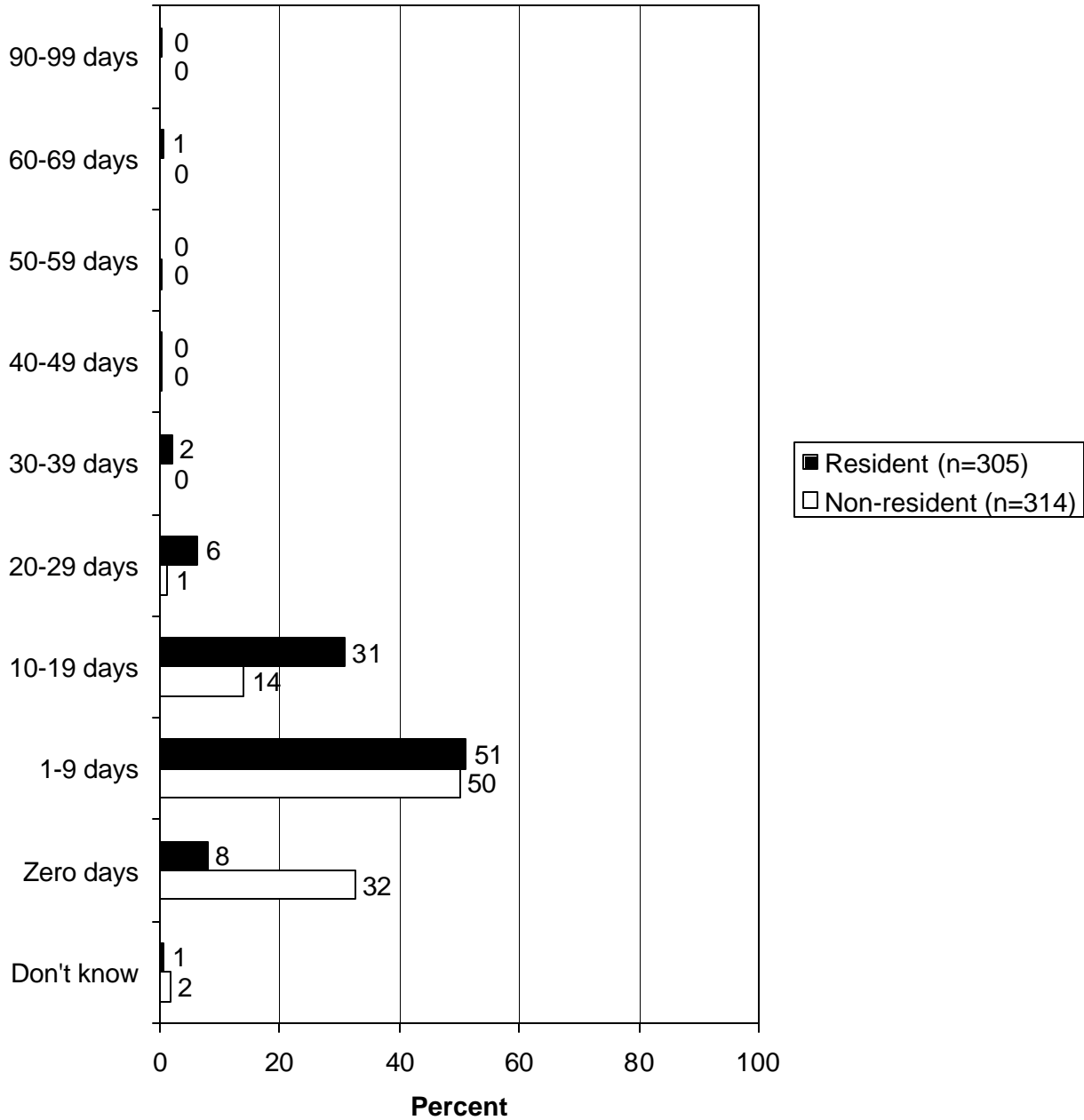
**Q9. How many years, out of the past 5 years, did you go elk hunting in Wyoming?**



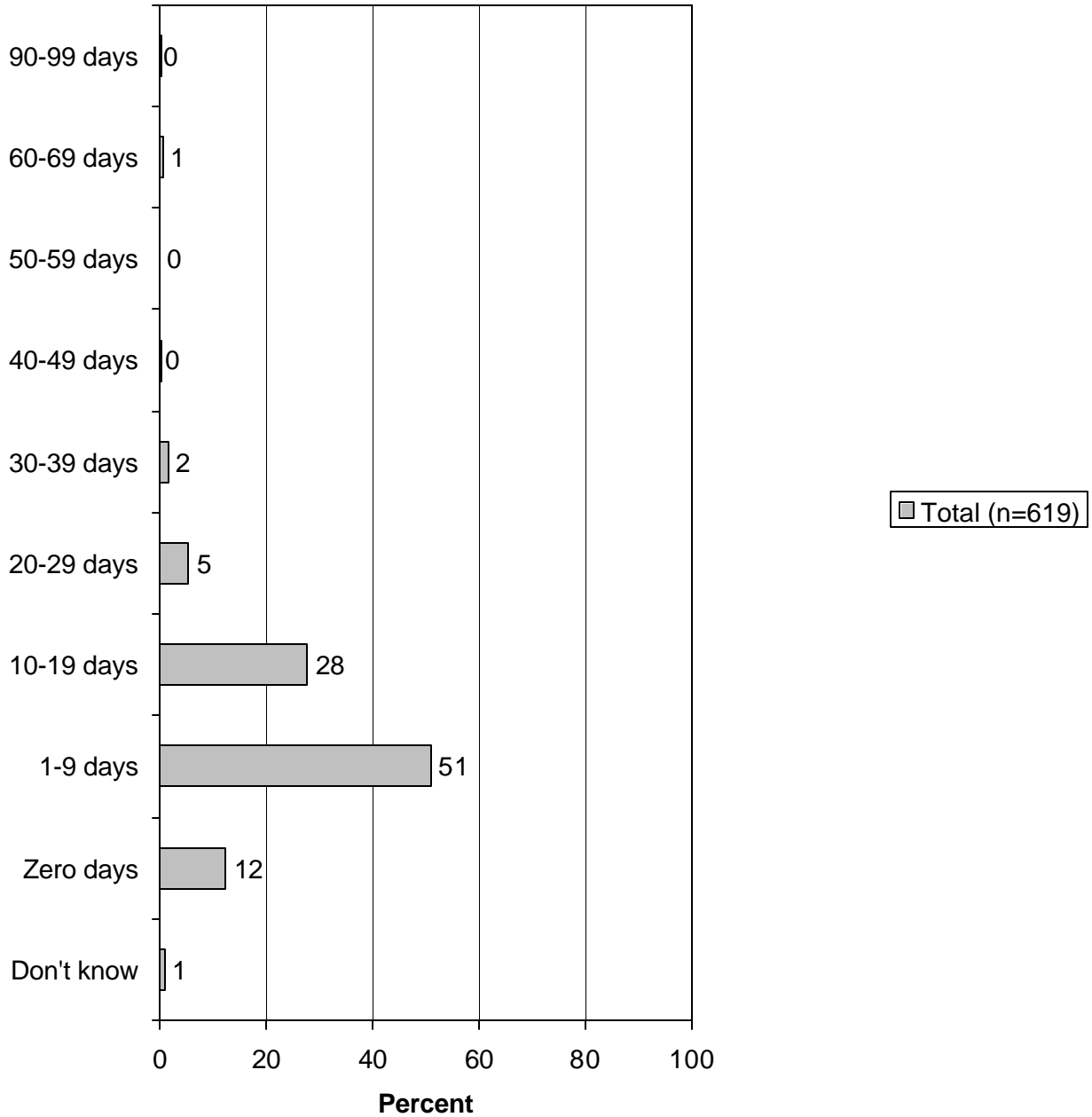
**Q9. How many years, out of the past 5 years, did you go elk hunting in Wyoming?**



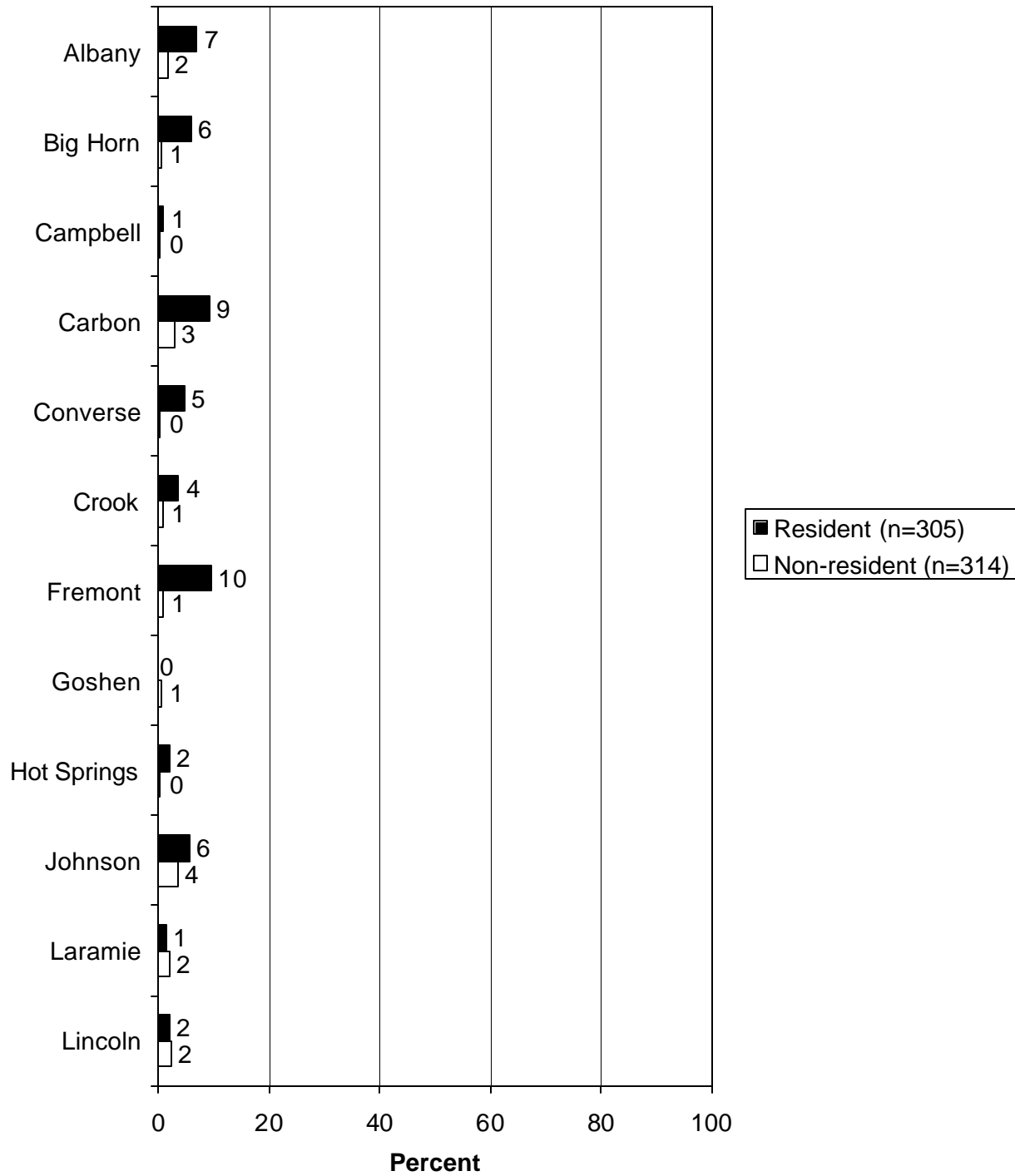
### Q11. In a typical year, how many days do you hunt elk in Wyoming?



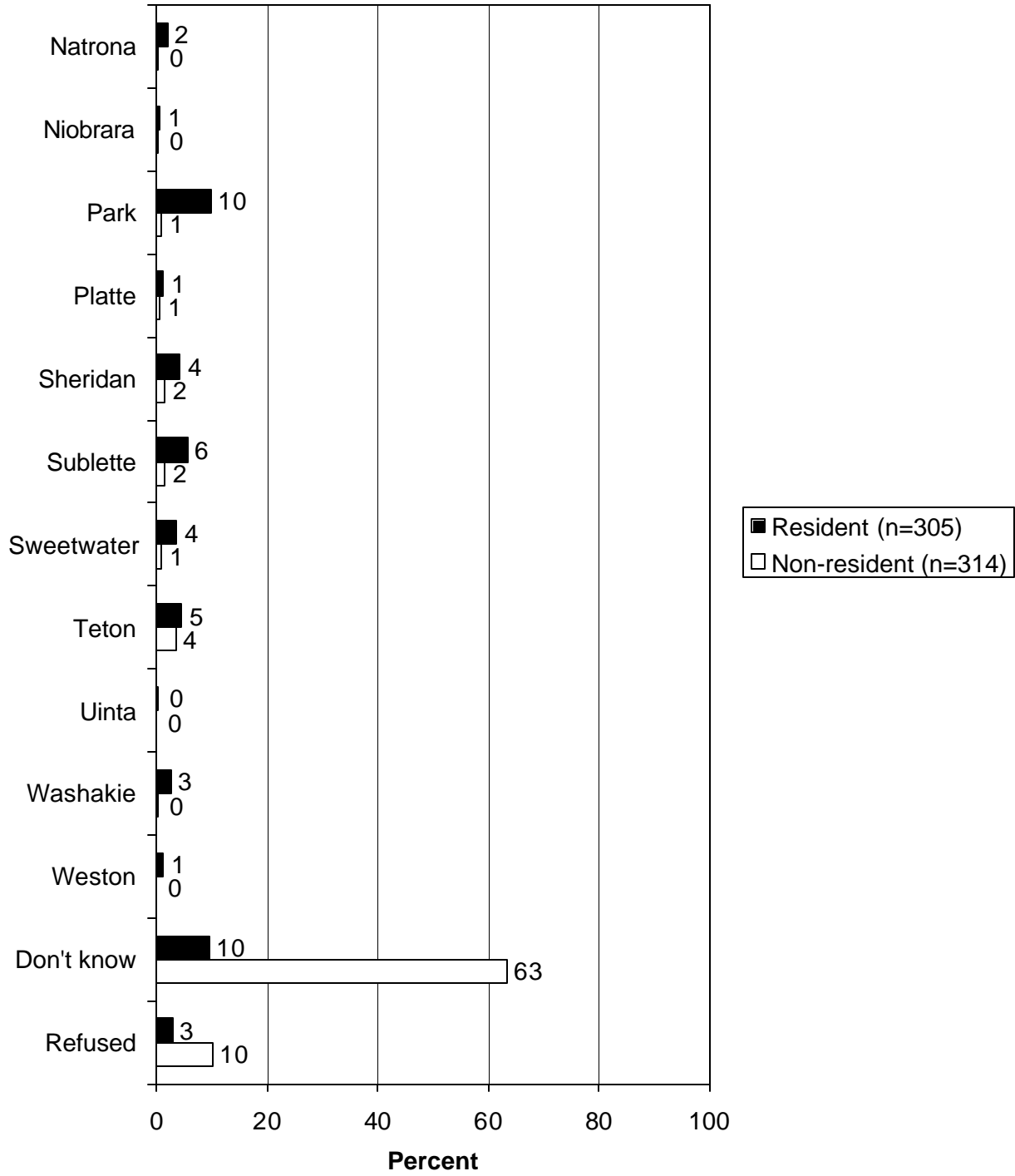
### Q11. In a typical year, how many days do you hunt elk in Wyoming?



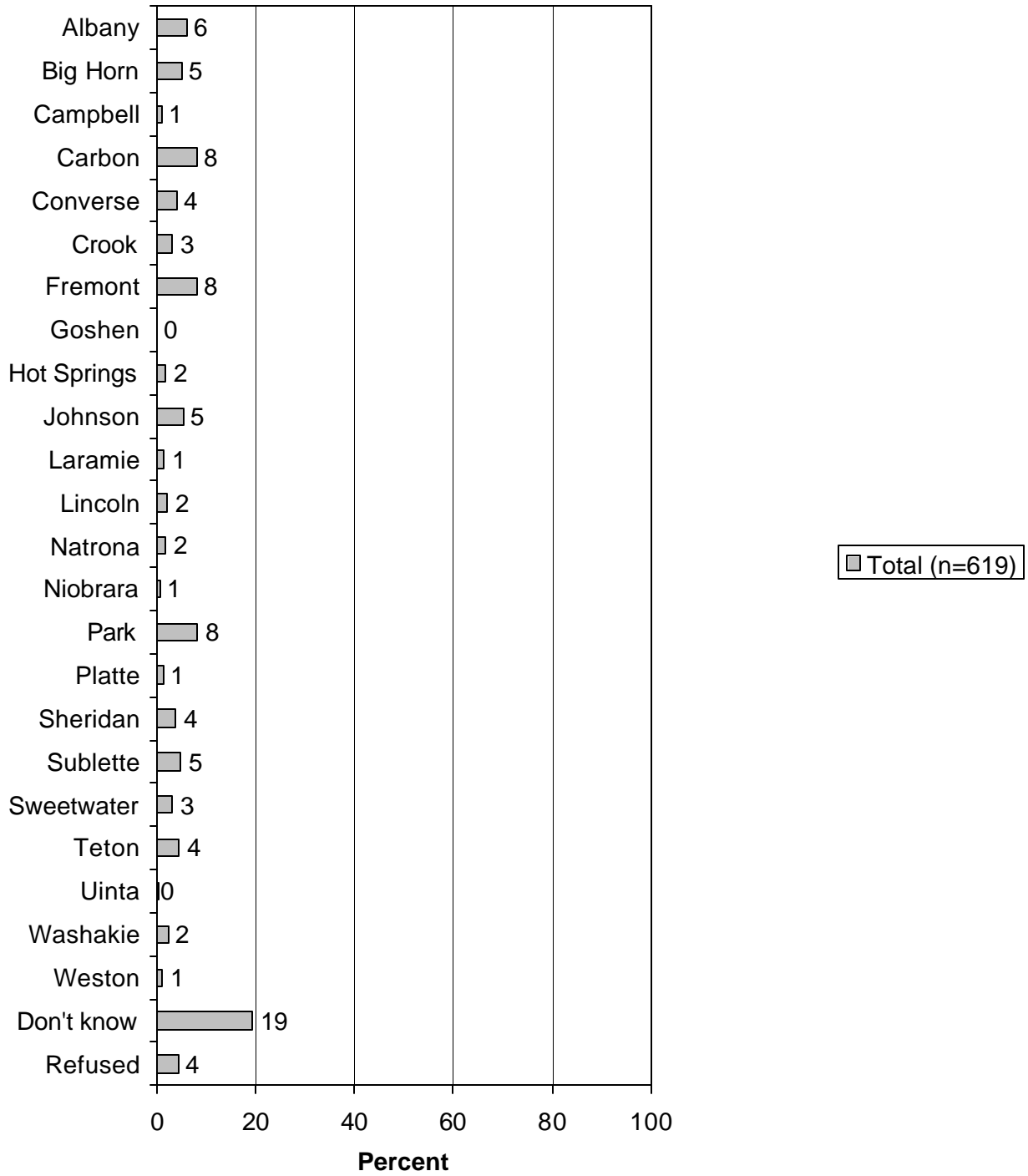
**Q14. In what Wyoming county do you most often hunt for elk? (Part 1.)**



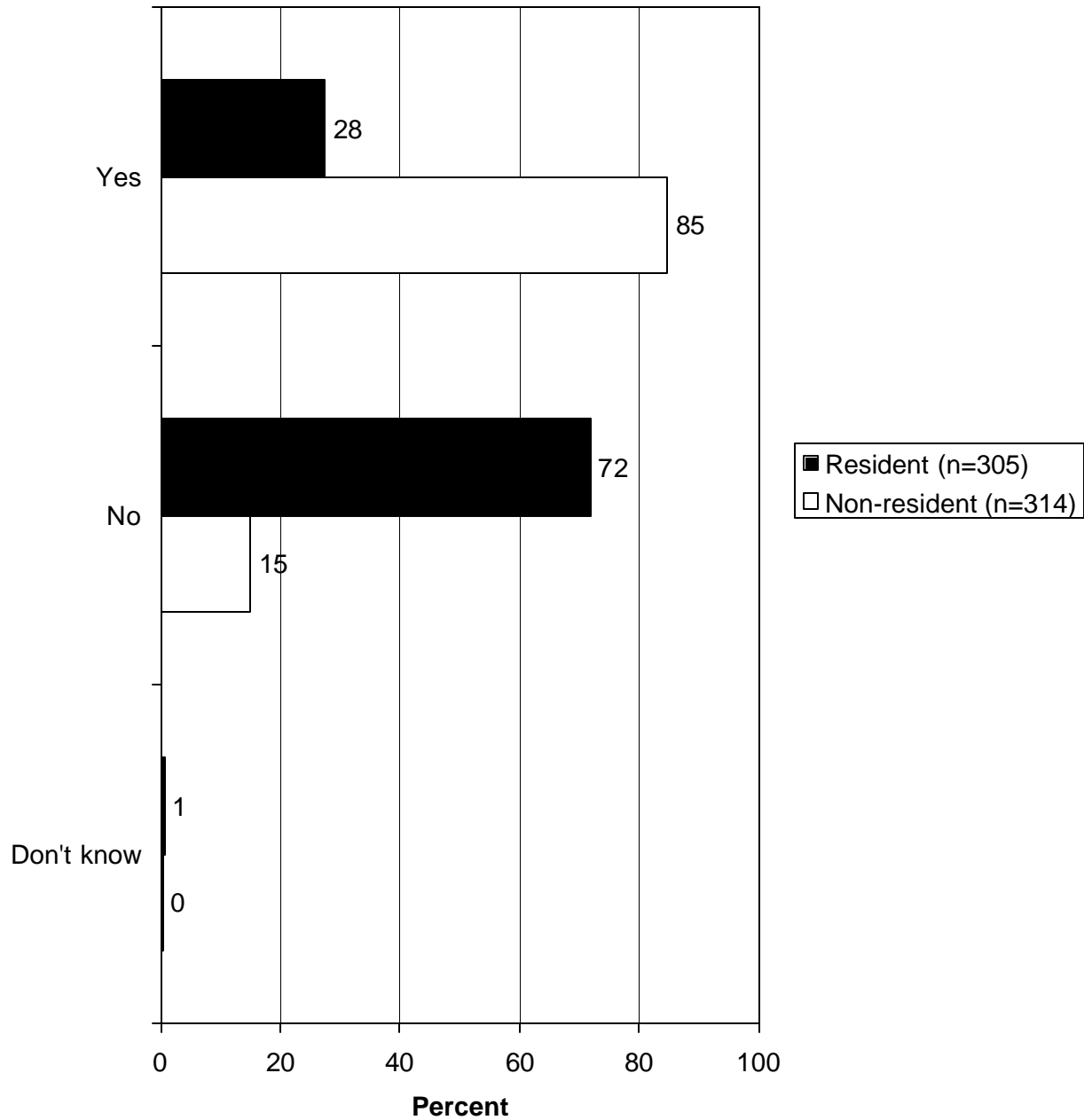
**Q14. In what Wyoming county do you most often hunt for elk? (Part 2.)**



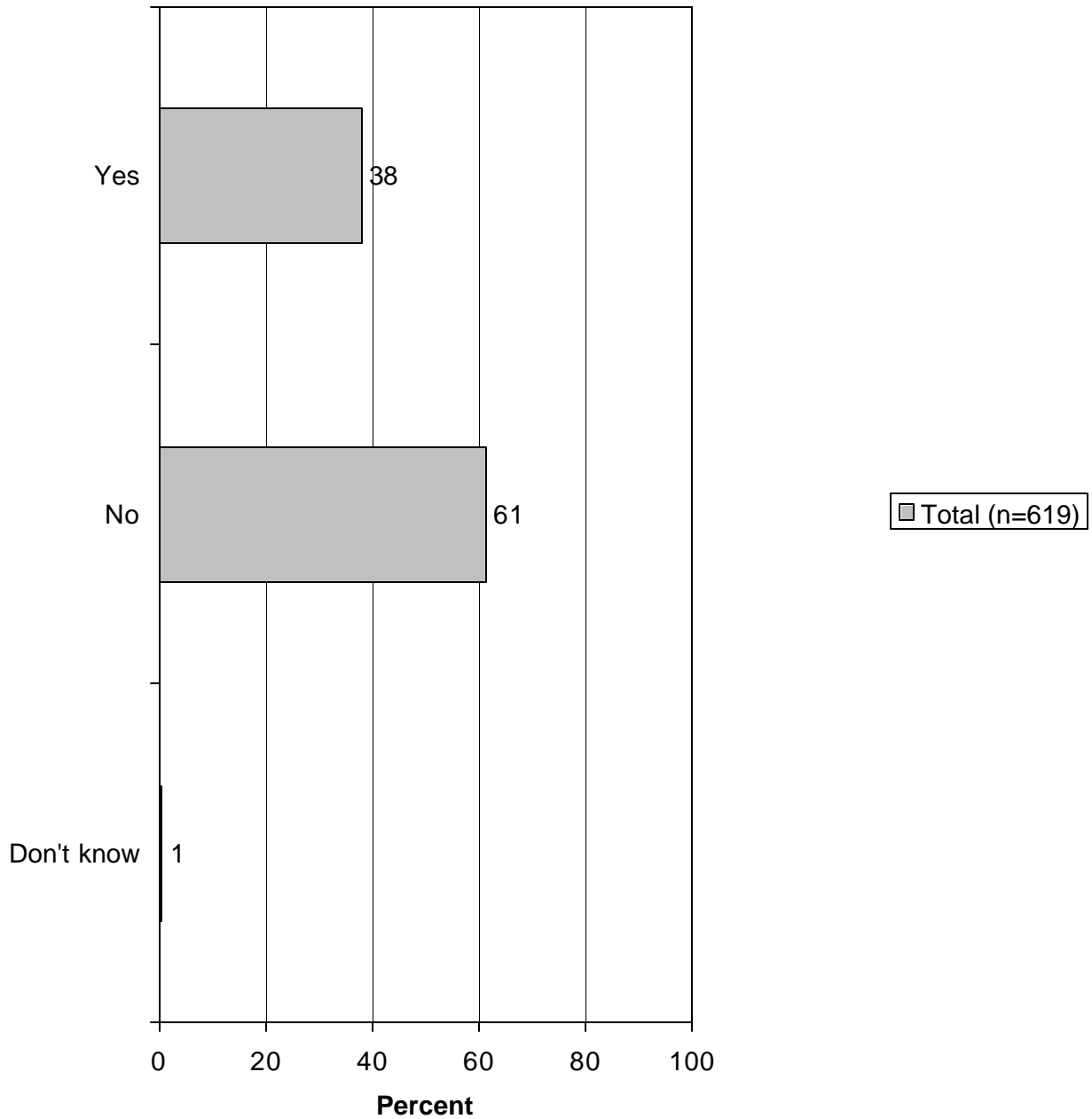
**Q14. In what Wyoming county do you most often hunt for elk?**



**Q37. Have you ever hunted any species in a state that you did not have residency?**



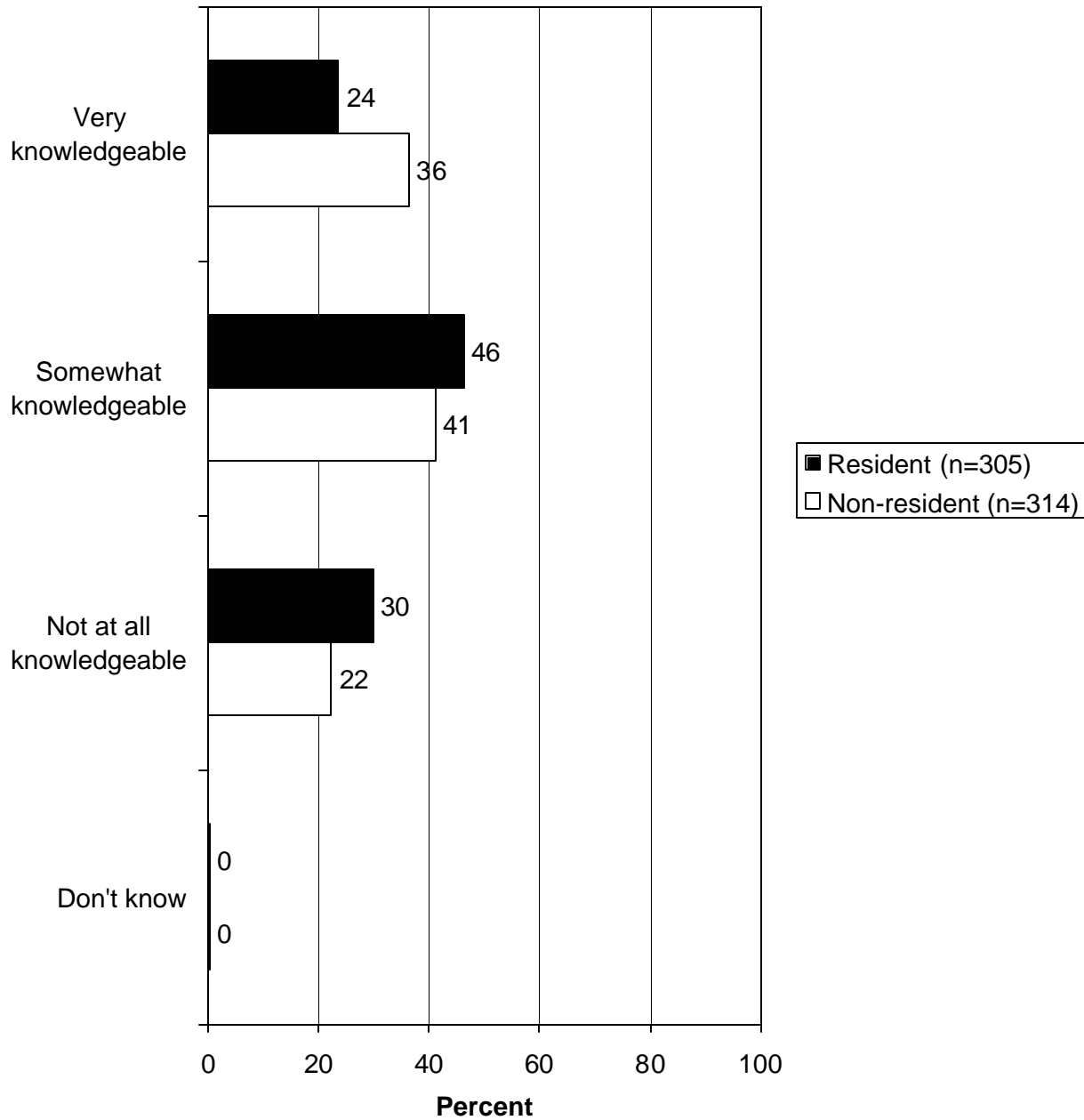
**Q37. Have you ever hunted any species in a state that you did not have residency?**



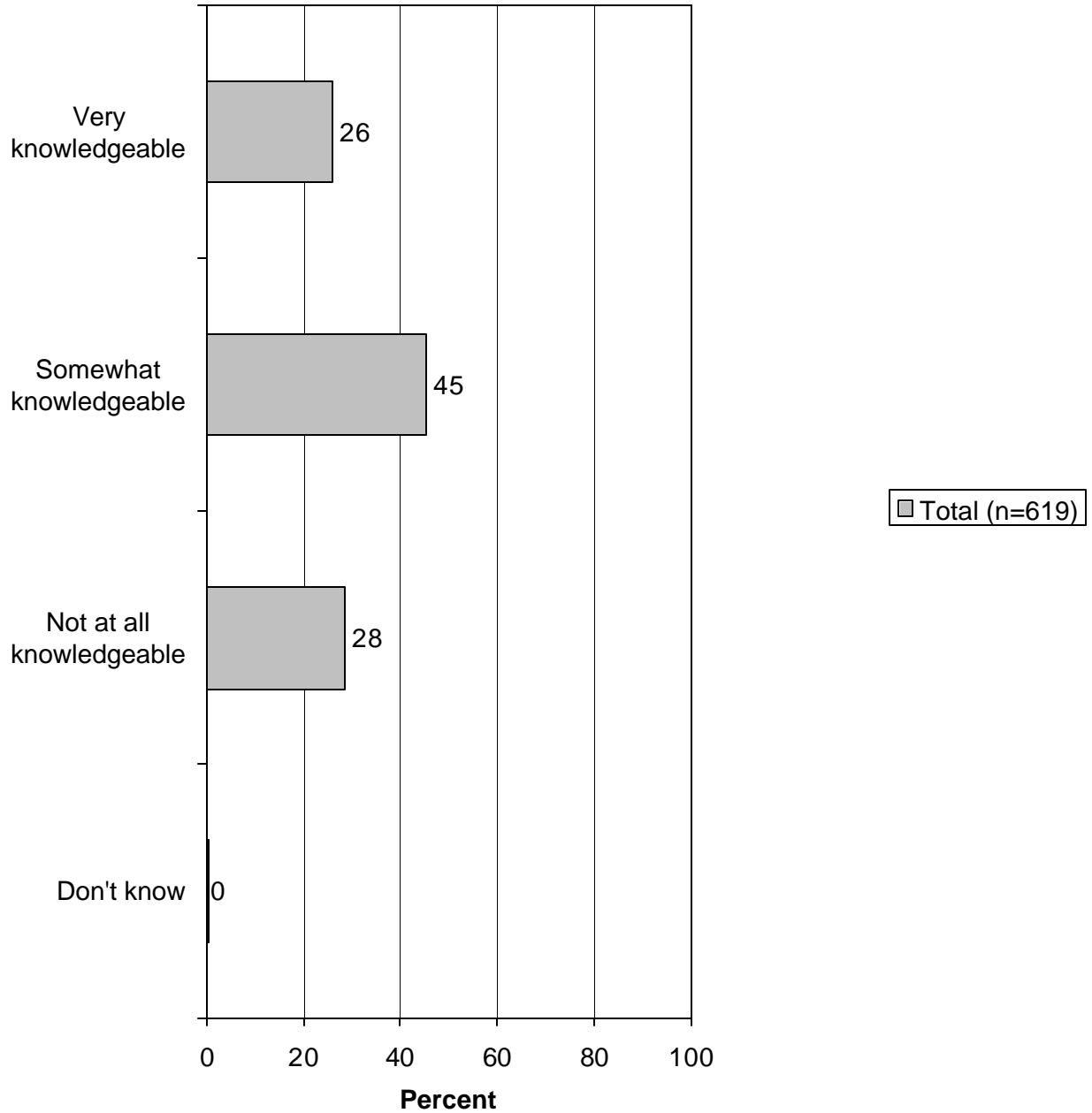
## **KNOWLEDGE OF NON-RESIDENT ELK LICENSING ALLOCATION IN WYOMING**

- A majority of respondents (70% of resident elk hunters and 77% of non-resident elk hunters) indicated that they were somewhat or very knowledgeable about the current non-resident elk licensing allocation in Wyoming prior to this survey. Most commonly, respondents indicated that they were somewhat knowledgeable about the current licensing allocation.
  - Non-resident elk hunters were more likely to say they were very knowledgeable of the current non-resident elk licensing allocation in Wyoming prior to this survey (36% of non-resident elk hunters compared to 24% of resident elk hunters).
  
- A large majority of respondents (80% of resident elk hunters and 94% of non-resident elk hunters) indicated that they have heard a little or nothing about a proposal before the Wyoming Legislative Task Force to change the current licensing allocation to reserve some non-resident elk licenses in Wyoming for hunters who use a licensed outfitter.
  - A majority (61%) of non-resident elk hunters indicated that they have heard nothing about a proposal to change the current licensing allocation.

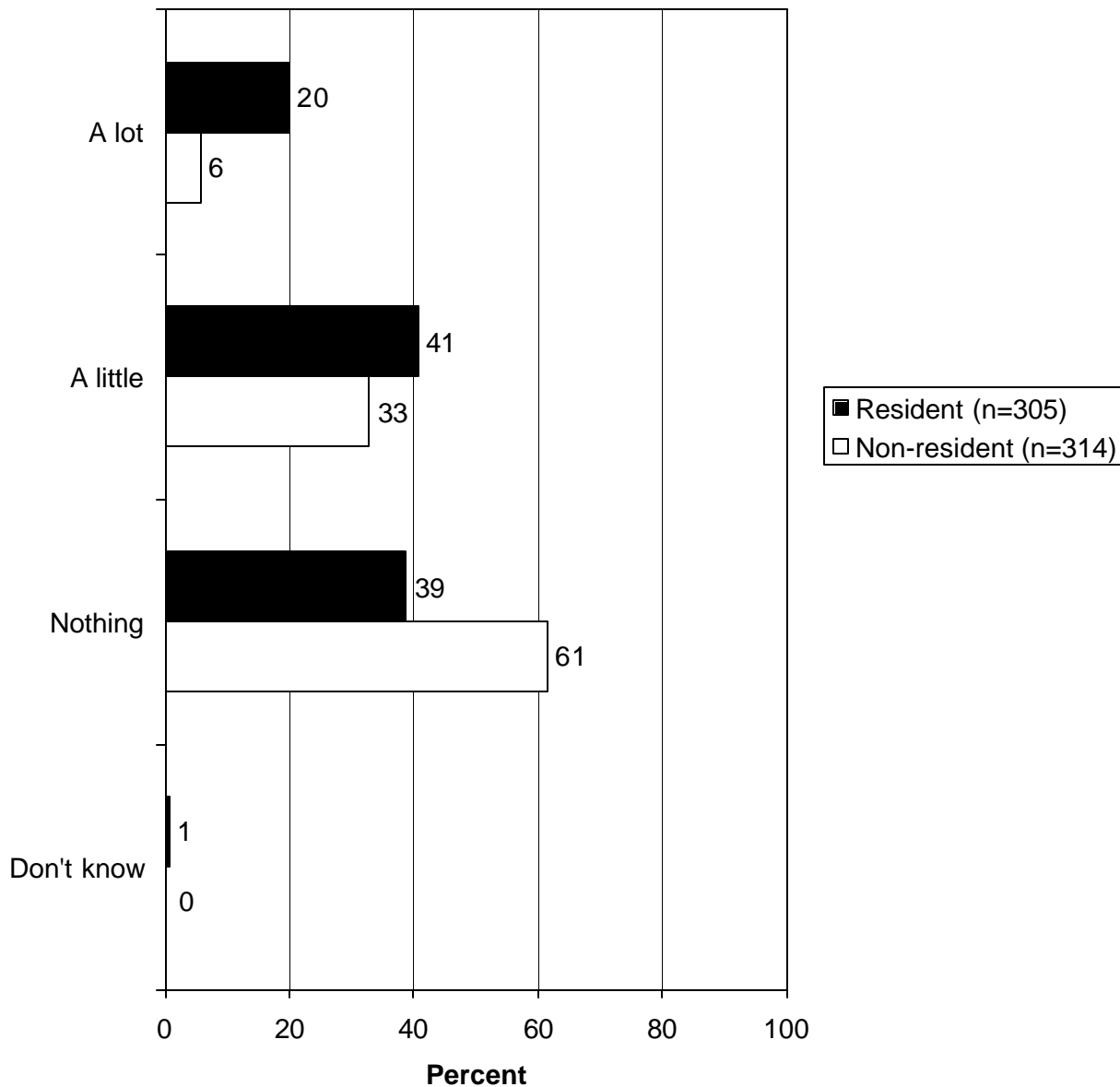
**Q16. Before this survey, how knowledgeable were you of the current non-resident elk licensing allocation in Wyoming?**



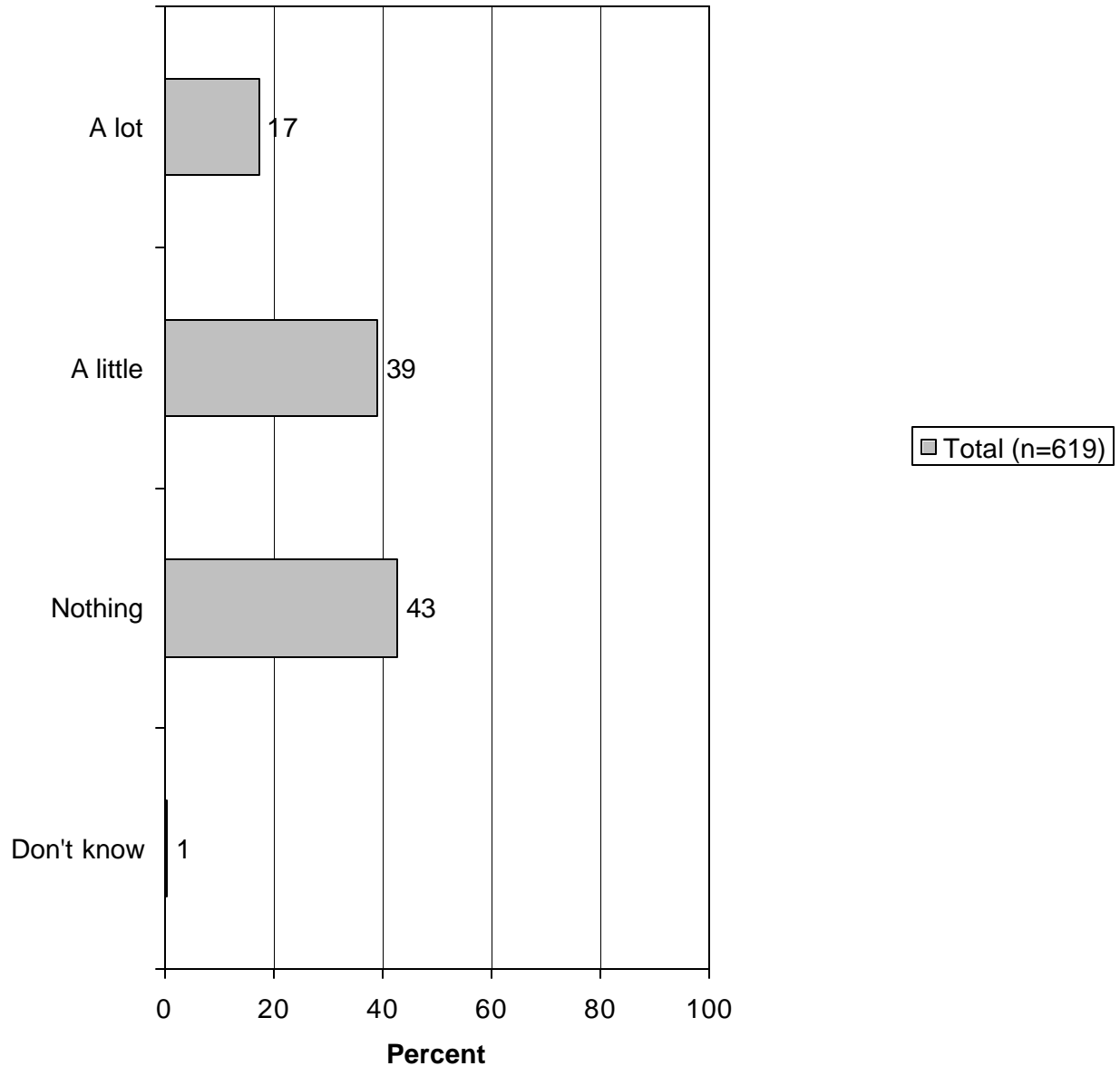
**Q16. Before this survey, how knowledgeable were you of the current non-resident elk licensing allocation in Wyoming?**



**Q17. How much have you heard about a proposal currently before the Wyoming Legislative Task Force to change the current licensing system to reserve some non-resident elk licenses in Wyoming for hunters who use a licensed outfitter?**



**Q17. How much have you heard about a proposal currently before the Wyoming Legislative Task Force to change the current licensing system to reserve some non-resident elk licenses in Wyoming for hunters who use a licensed outfitter?**



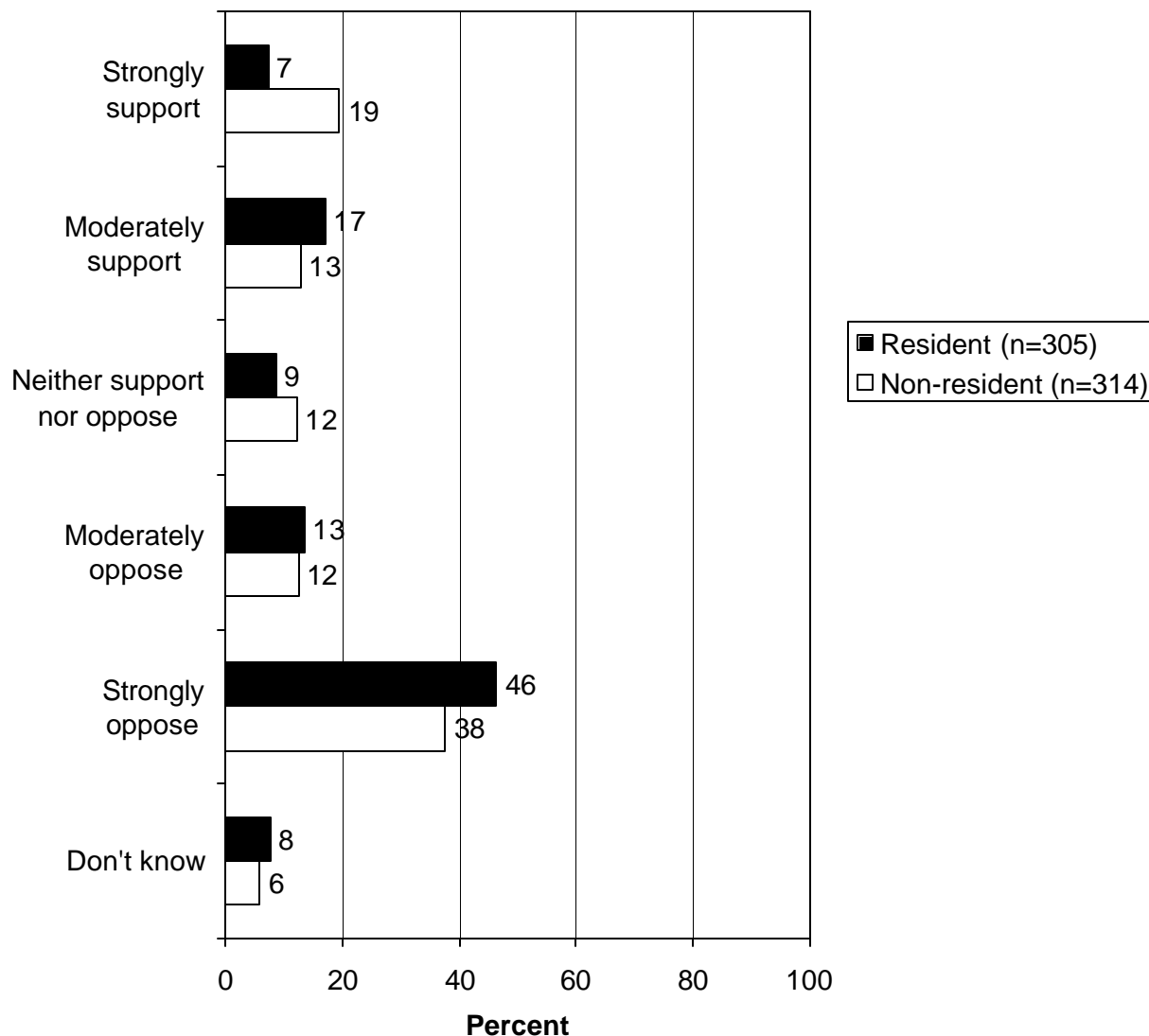
## **ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PROPOSED CHANGE TO NON-RESIDENT ELK LICENSING ALLOCATION IN WYOMING**

- Opposition exceeds support for the proposal before the Wyoming Legislative Task Force to change the current licensing allocation to reserve some non-resident elk licenses in Wyoming for hunters who use a licensed outfitter while elk hunting: 58% of all respondents oppose the proposal, and 25% support the proposal.
  - Slight majorities of both resident and non-resident elk hunters oppose the proposal, with most of those strongly opposing: 46% of resident elk hunters and 38% of non-resident elk hunters *strongly* oppose the proposal.
  - Non-resident elk hunters were slightly more likely to support the proposal than were resident elk hunters: nearly a third (32%) of non-resident elk hunters moderately or strongly support the proposal to change the current licensing allocation compared to nearly a quarter (24%) of resident elk hunters.
  
- Respondents who support the change in non-resident elk licensing allocation indicated that they support the proposed change because it helps the outfitting industry (41% gave this response), they think non-residents should have a guide to ensure they follow regulations (33%), and they think outfitters are helpful or offer better hunting (24%).
  - A majority (64%) of non-resident elk hunters said they support the change because it would offer a better chance at to get a license.
  
- Most commonly, those respondents who said they oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation indicated that they oppose the change because all non-residents should have an equal opportunity to purchase a license (25% gave this response), it is unfair to non-resident hunters (24%), and it reduces the amount of licenses available to those who do not use an outfitter (22%).
  - A substantial percentage (39%) of non-resident elk hunters oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation because it reduces the amount of licenses available to those who do not use an outfitter.

- Respondents who said they oppose the proposal to change the current non-resident licensing allocation were asked if they would support or oppose the change if they were informed of several different statements regarding the proposed change. The three additional statements were provided to respondents in a randomized order. Although substantial percentages indicated that they would support the proposed change if the additional information were provided, the majority of respondents would still oppose the change in all three cases.
- Being informed that the proposed change to the current licensing allocation system would have no effect on resident hunters' ability to draw elk licenses had the most impact on support for the proposed change: more than a quarter (27%) of respondents who initially opposed the proposed change said they would support the change if they were provided this information. Nonetheless, a majority of respondents would still oppose the change.
  - If they were informed that a University of Wyoming study concluded that outfitters contribute \$120 million and 1,400 full-time job equivalents to Wyoming's economy and that the change in licensing would increase the client base for Wyoming's licensed outfitters, 18% of respondents who initially opposed the proposed change said they would support the change.
  - If they were informed that surrounding states provide their outfitters with hunting licenses, a small percentage (11%) of respondents who initially opposed the proposed change said they would support the change.
  - Strong opposition to the proposed change was slightly higher among resident elk hunters than among non-resident elk hunters for each of the three statements.

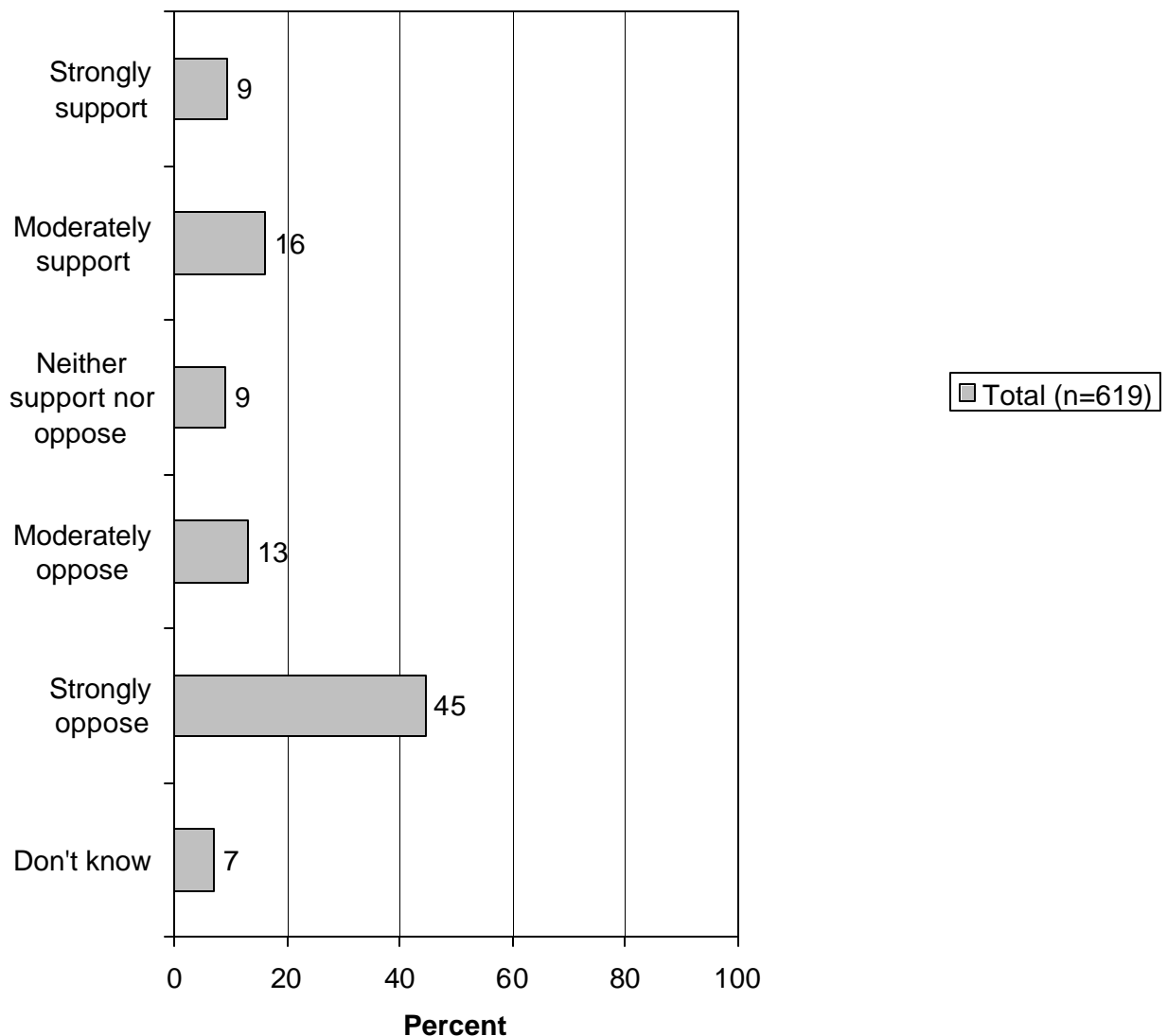
**Q20. [The proposal is to allocate 50% of NON-RESIDENT ELK licenses as REGULAR licenses, 10% as SPECIAL NON-OUTFITTED LICENSES, and 40% as SPECIAL OUTFITTED LICENSES. The special outfitted licenses would be available ONLY to hunters who submit a sworn statement in writing listing their outfitter's state occupational license number with their elk license application.]**

**Do you support or oppose the proposal?**

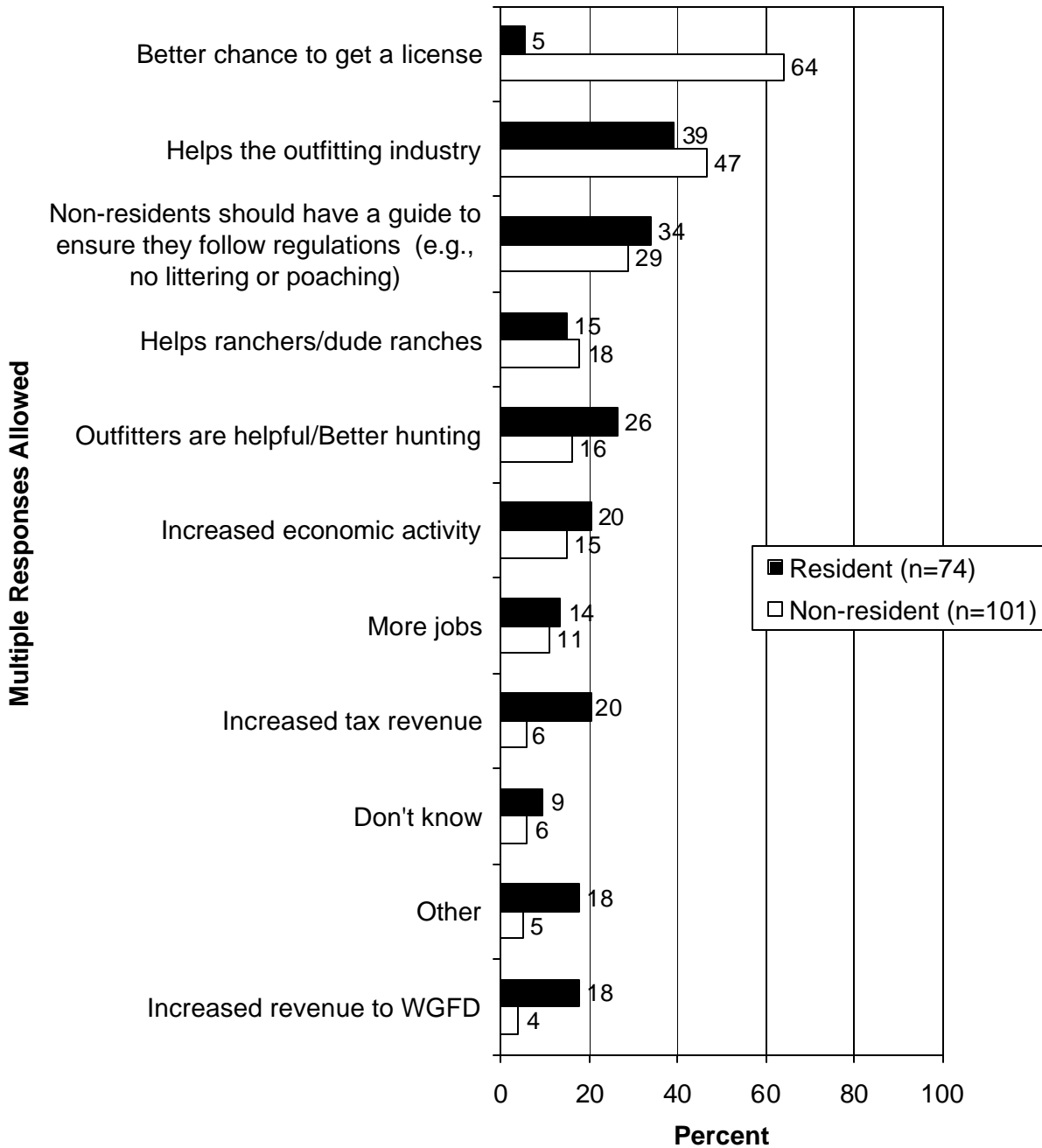


**Q20. [The proposal is to allocate 50% of NON-RESIDENT ELK licenses as REGULAR licenses, 10% as SPECIAL NON-OUTFITTED LICENSES, and 40% as SPECIAL OUTFITTED LICENSES. The special outfitted licenses would be available ONLY to hunters who submit a sworn statement in writing listing their outfitter's state occupational license number with their elk license application.]**

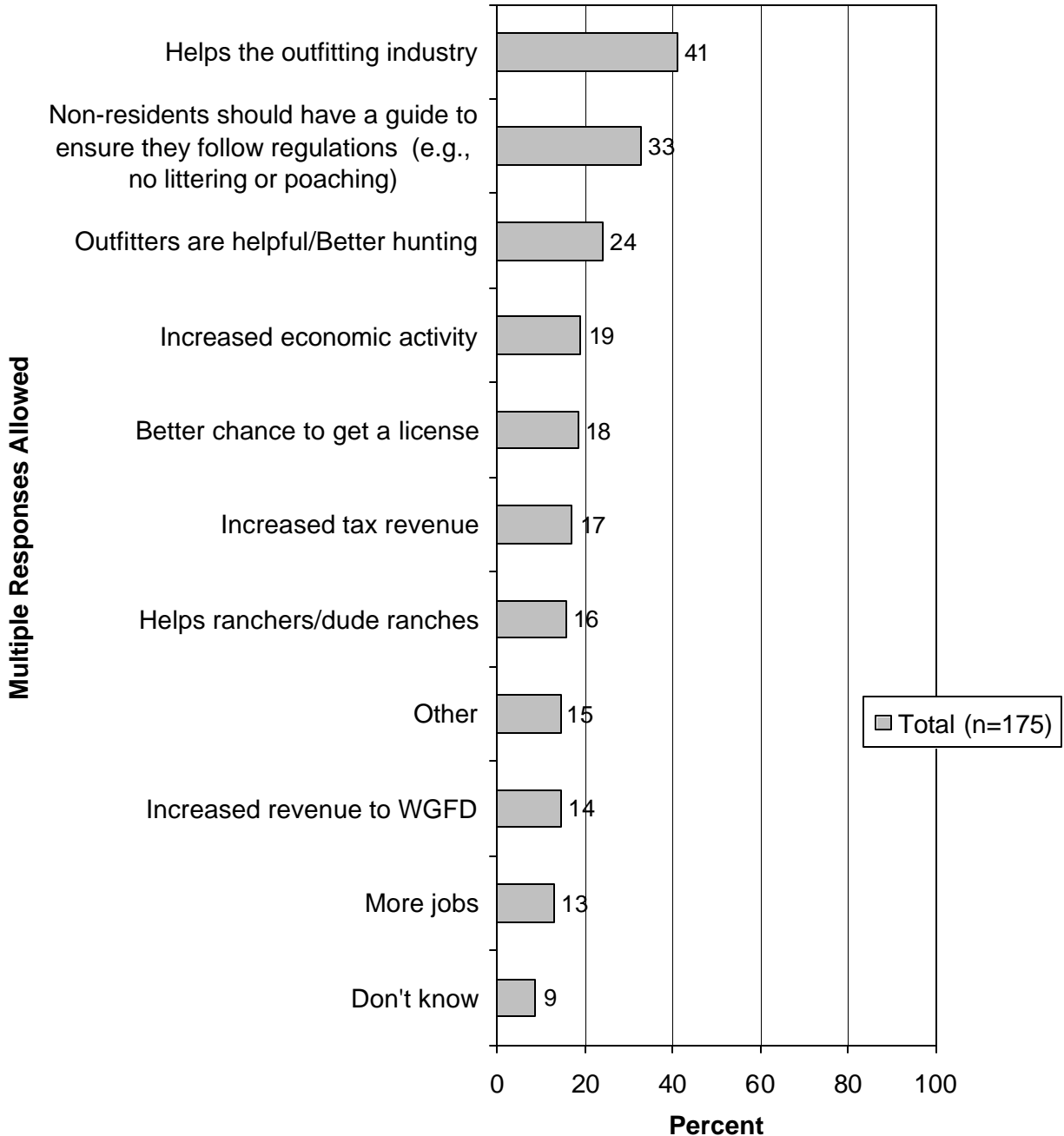
**Do you support or oppose the proposal?**



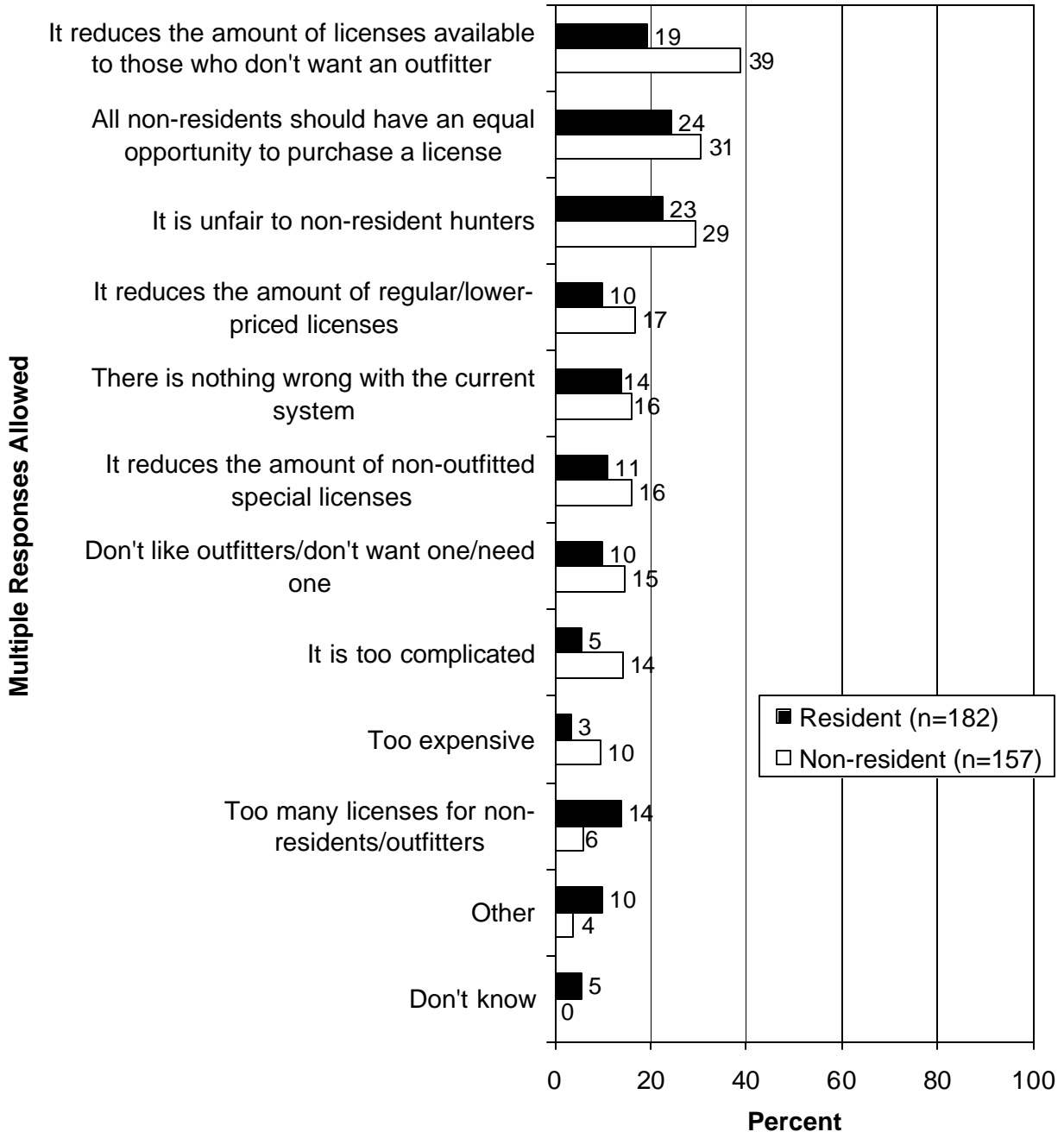
### Q22. Why do you support the change in non-resident elk licensing allocation?



## Q22. Why do you support the change in non-resident elk licensing allocation?



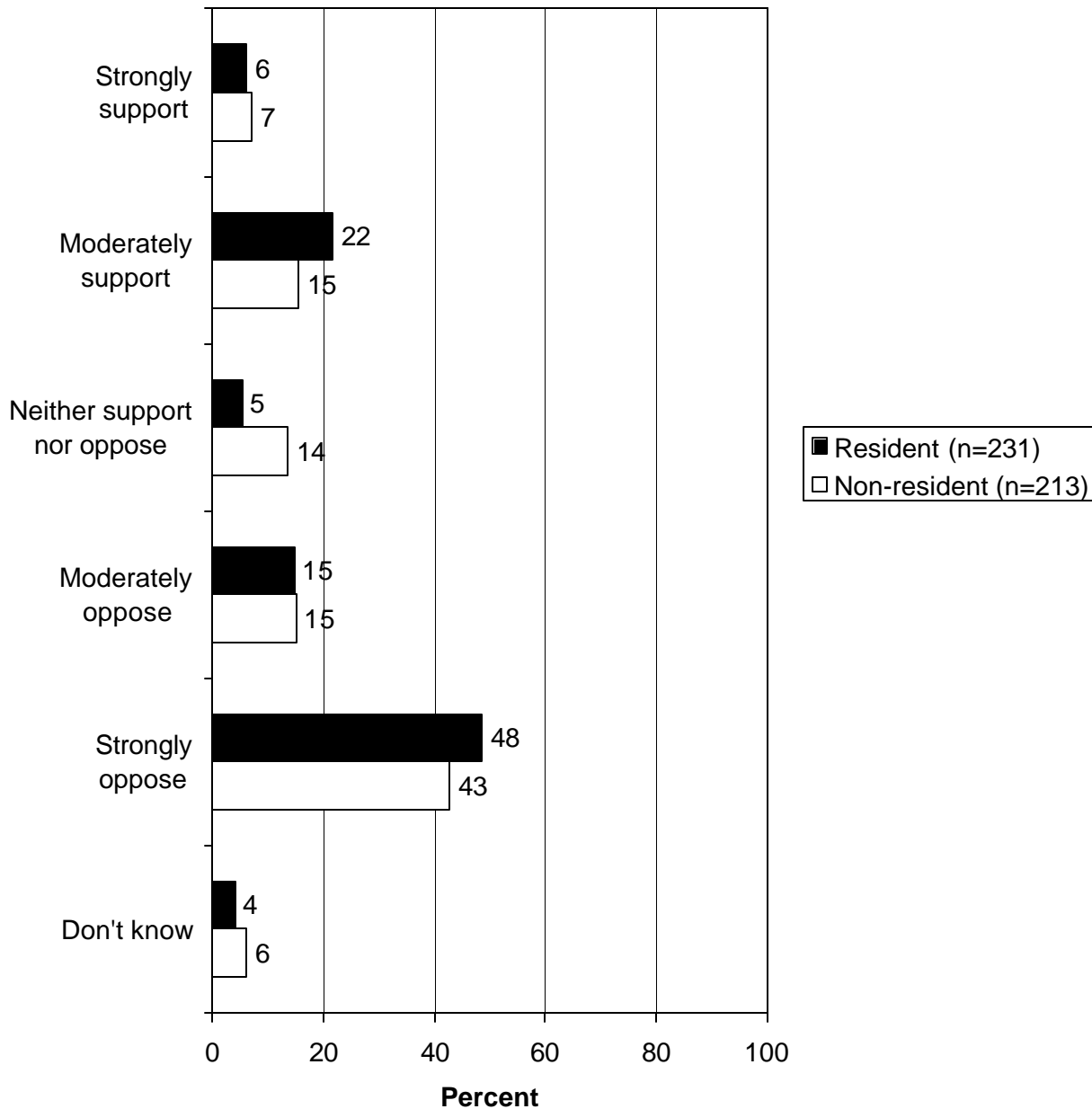
### Q25. Why do you oppose the change in non-resident elk licensing allocation?



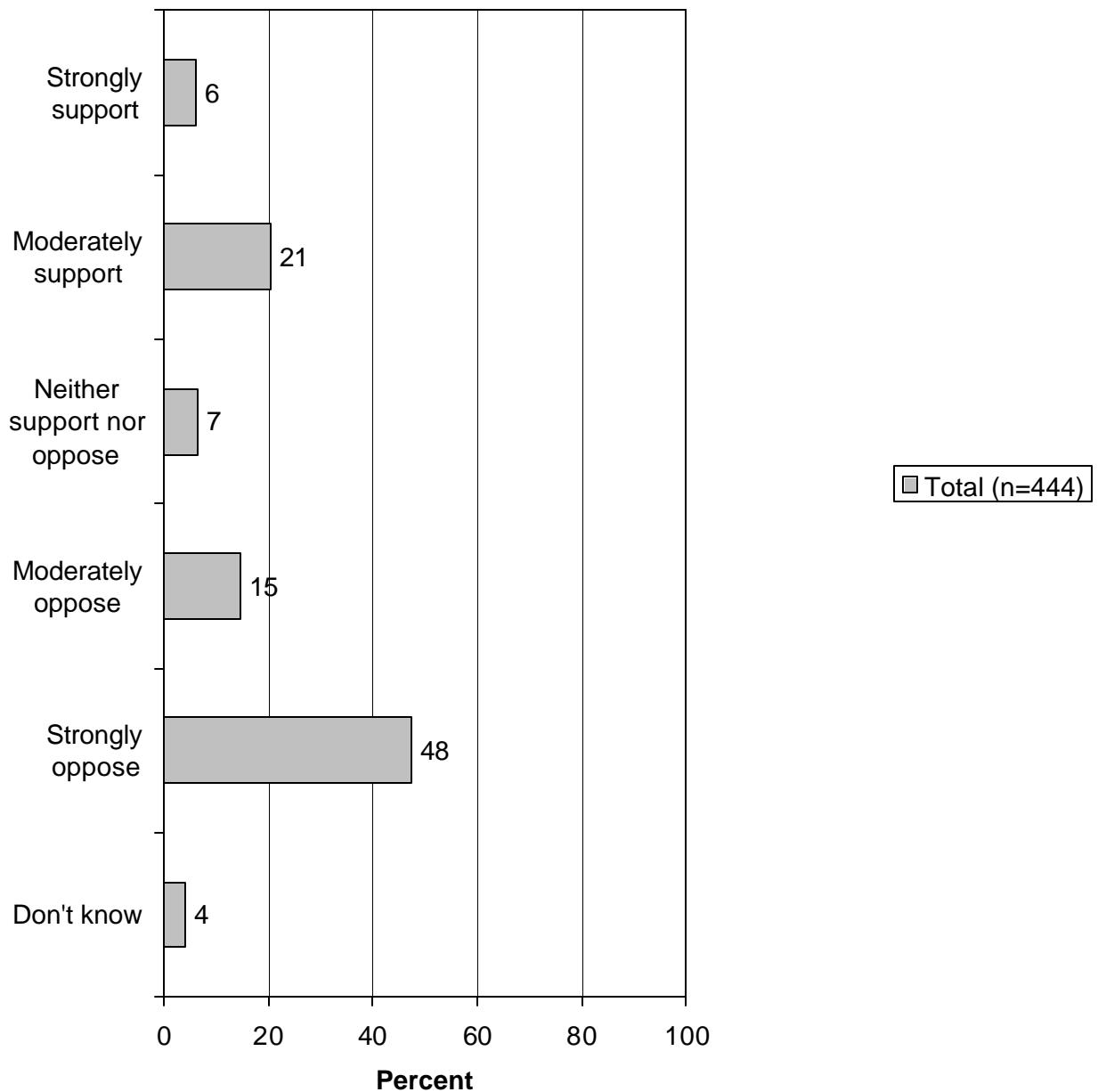
### Q25. Why do you oppose the change in non-resident elk licensing allocation?



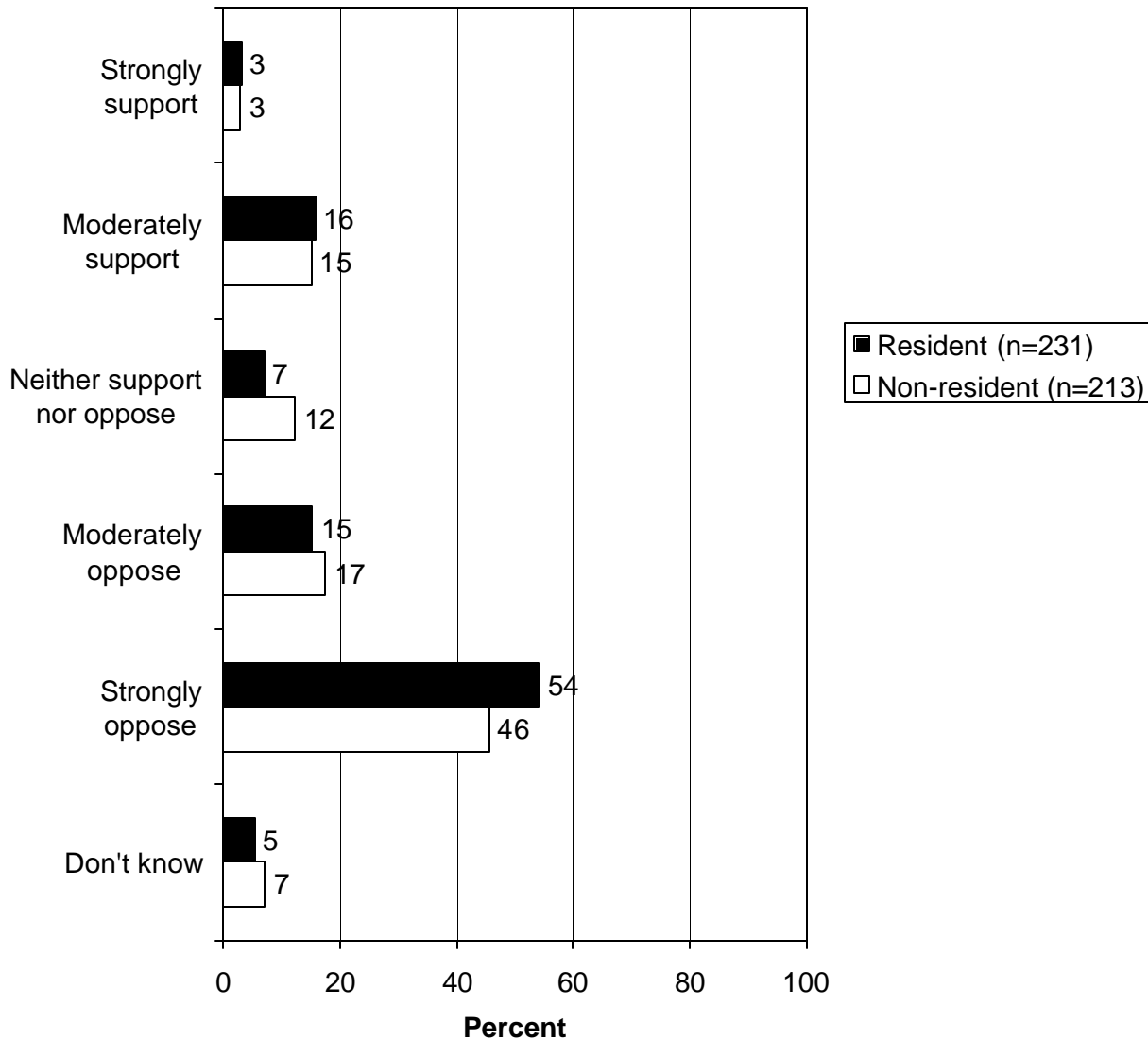
**Q32. Would you support or oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation if you were informed that it would have NO effect on RESIDENT hunters' ability to draw elk licenses? (Asked of those who oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation.)**



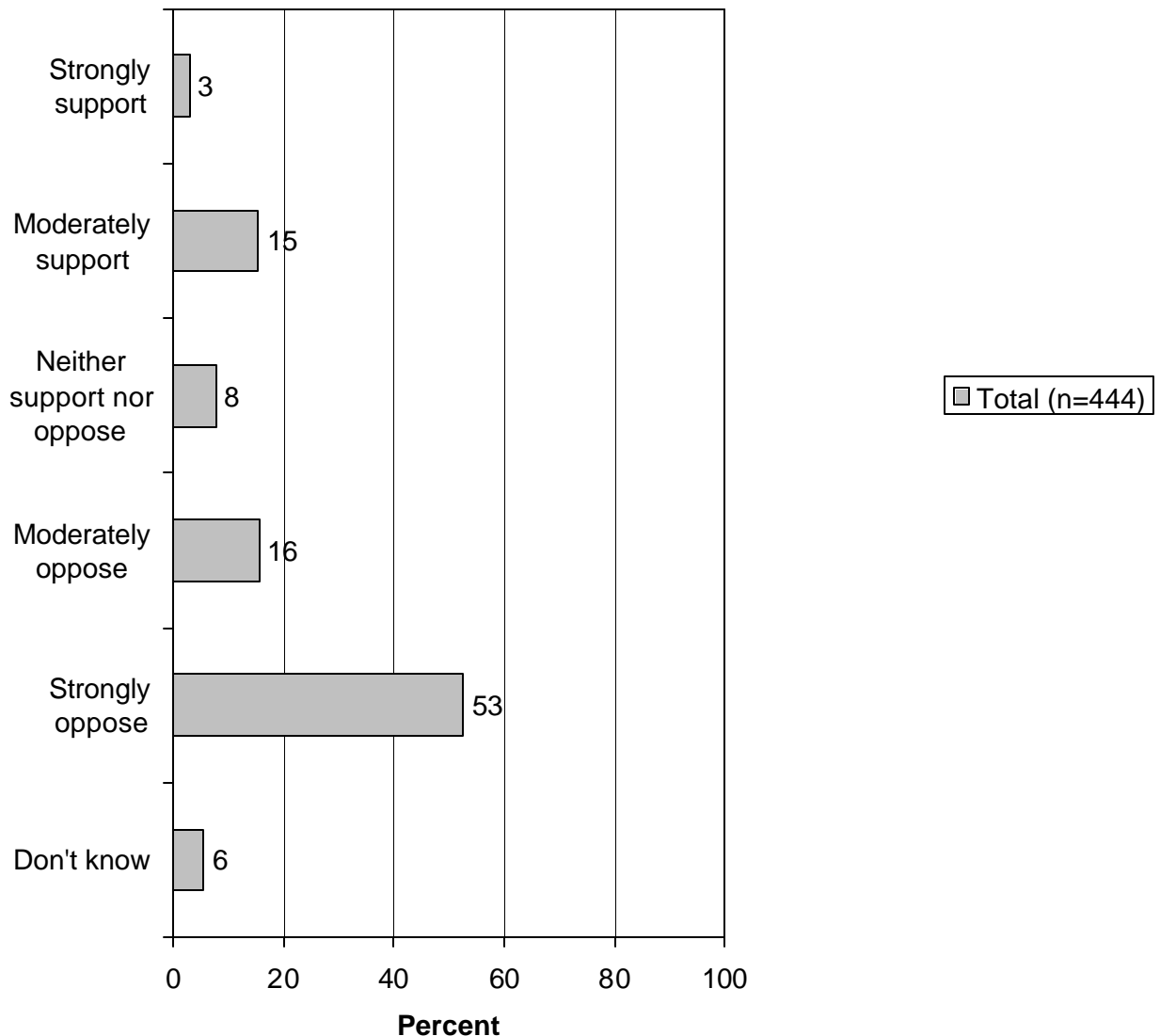
**Q32. Would you support or oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation if you were informed that it would have NO effect on RESIDENT hunters' ability to draw elk licenses? (Asked of those who oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation.)**



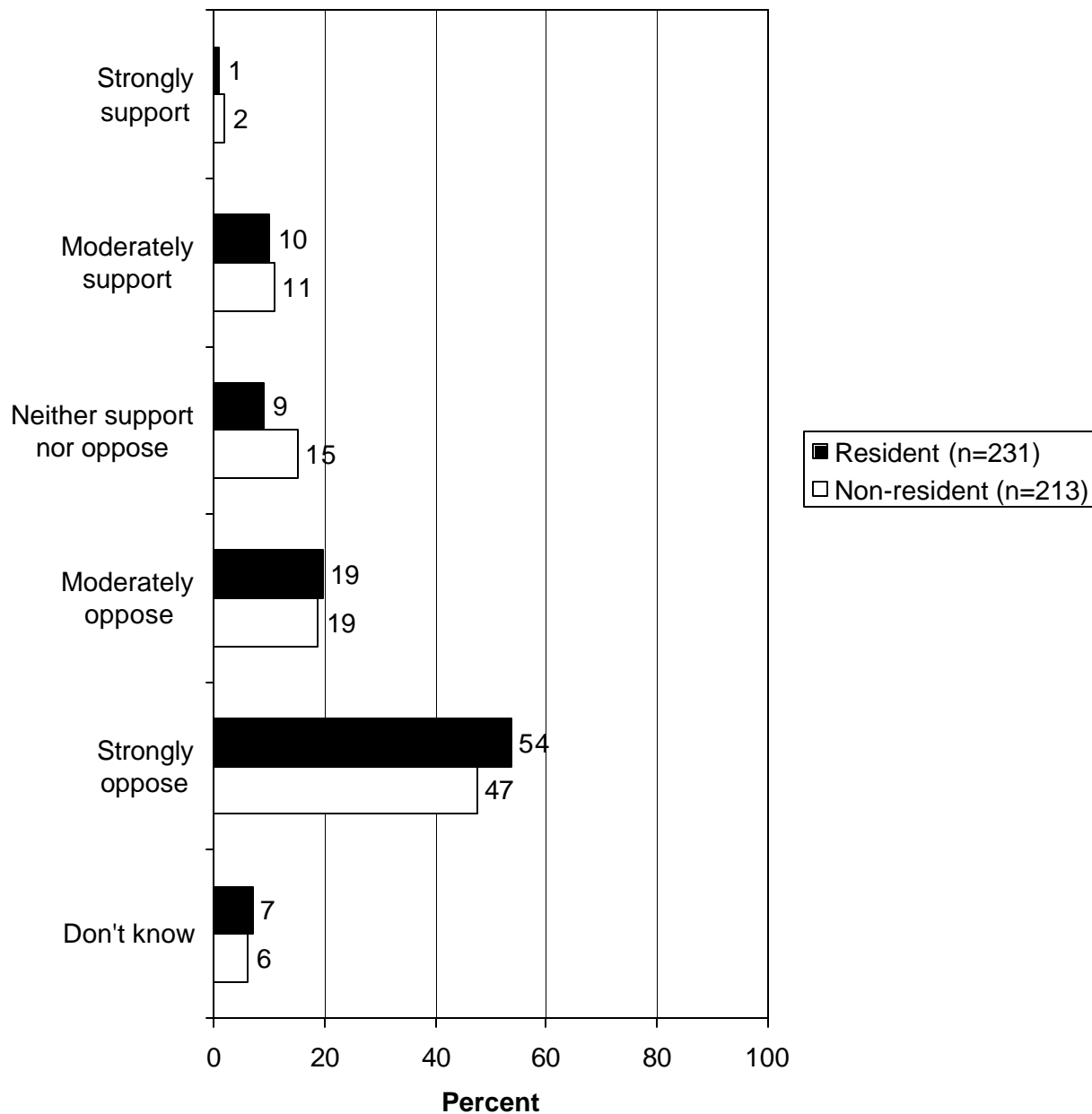
**Q33. Would you support or oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation if you were informed that a University of Wyoming study concluded that outfitters contribute \$120 million and 1,400 full time job equivalents to Wyoming's economy, and that the change in licensing would increase the client base for Wyoming's licensed outfitters? (Asked of those who oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation.)**



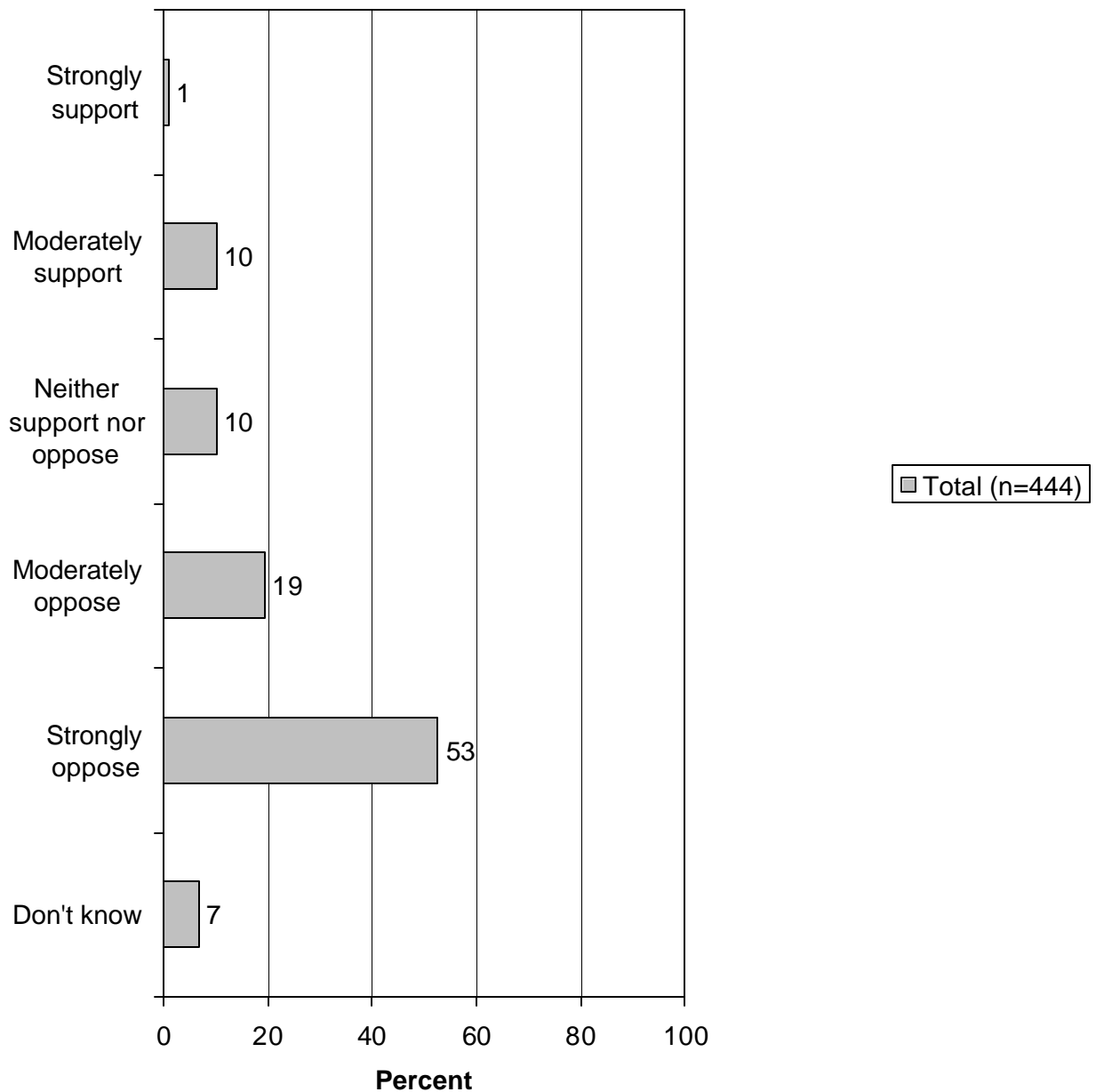
**Q33. Would you support or oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation if you were informed that a University of Wyoming study concluded that outfitters contribute \$120 million and 1,400 full time job equivalents to Wyoming's economy, and that the change in licensing would increase the client base for Wyoming's licensed outfitters? (Asked of those who oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation.)**



**Q34. Would you support or oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation if you were informed that surrounding states provide their outfitters with hunting licenses? (Asked of those who oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation.)**



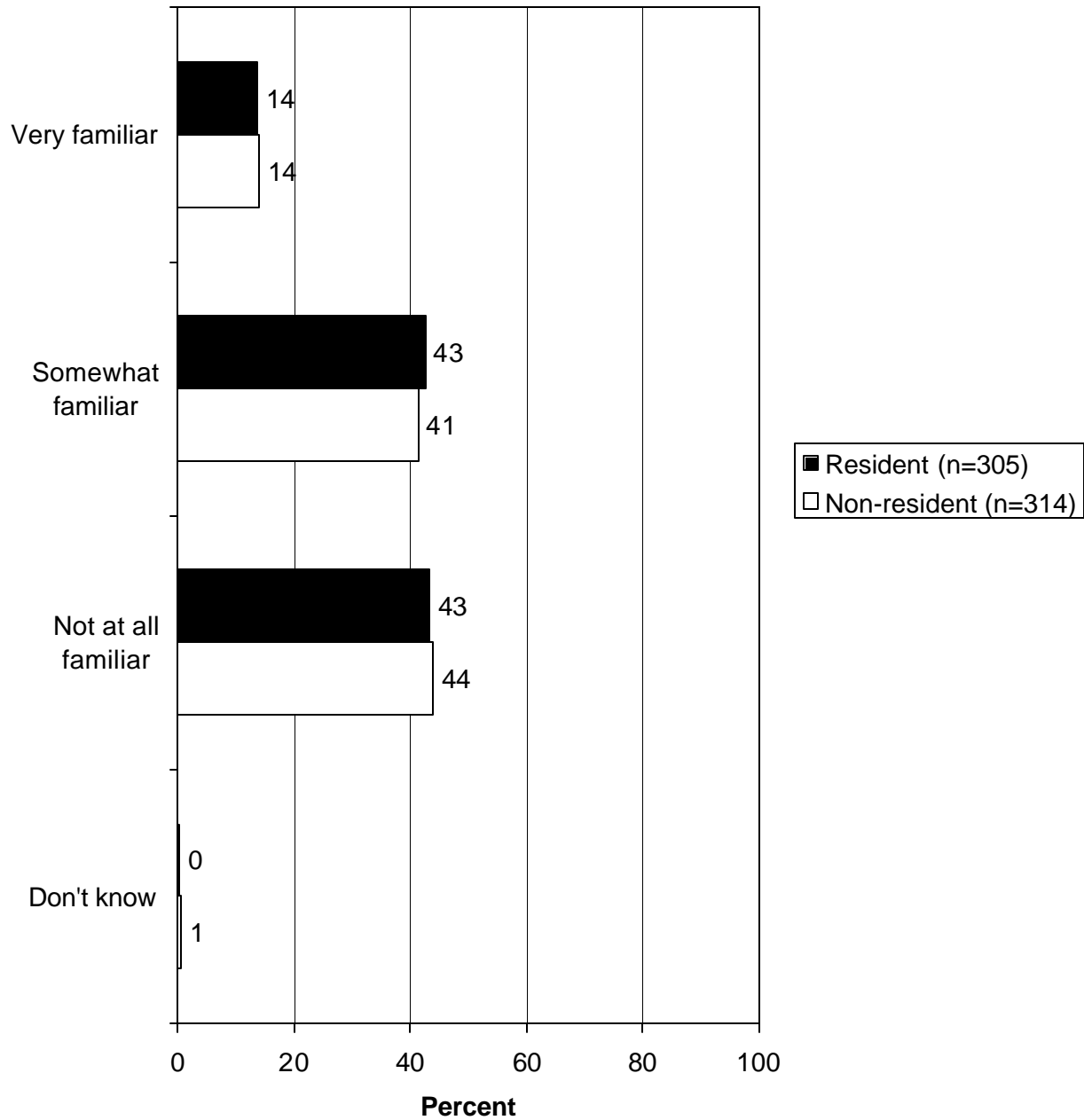
**Q34. Would you support or oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation if you were informed that surrounding states provide their outfitters with hunting licenses? (Asked of those who oppose the proposed change in non-resident elk licensing allocation.)**



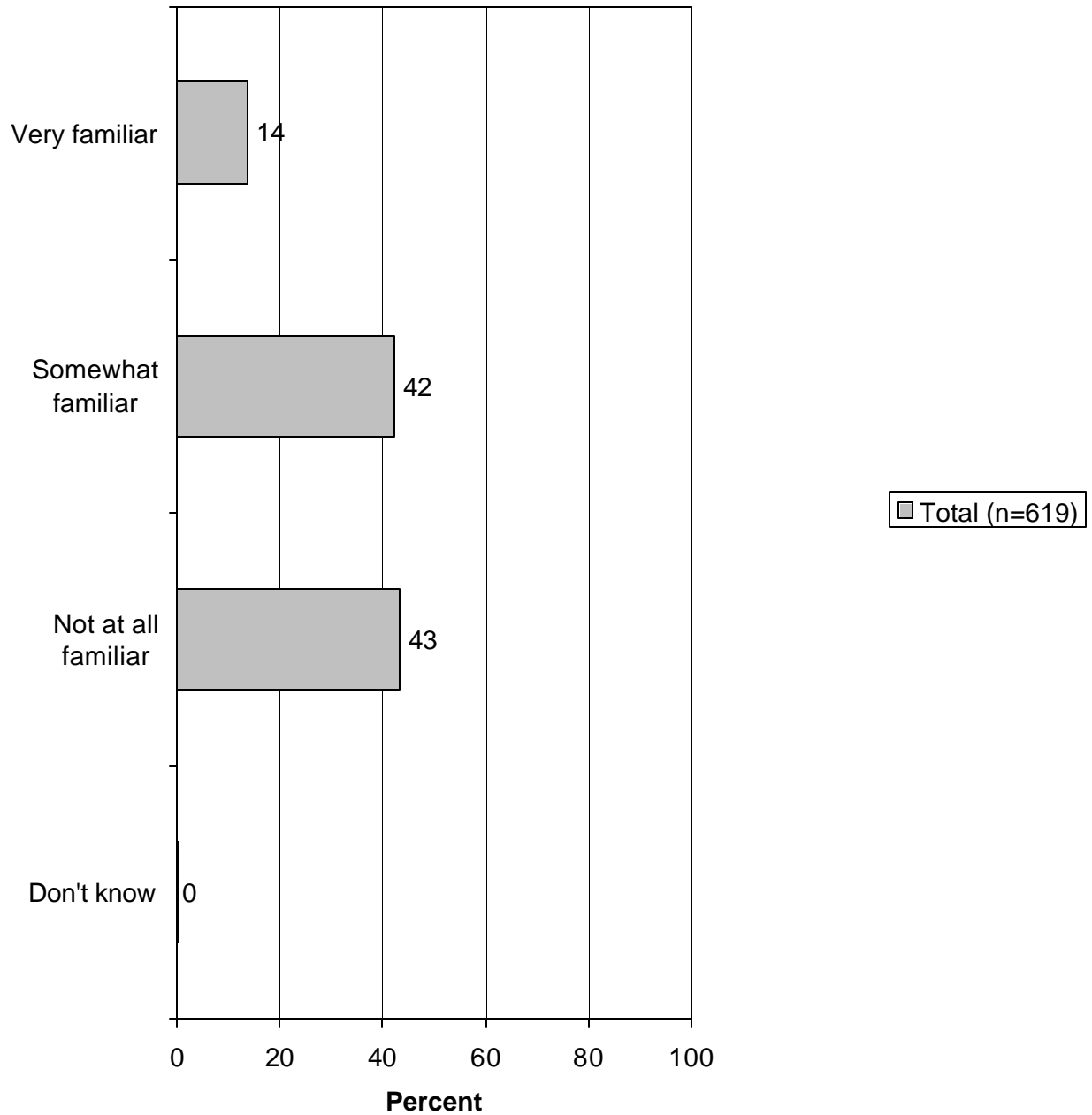
## **AWARENESS OF AND USE OF OUTFITTERS FOR HUNTING ELK**

- A nearly equal percentage of respondents were somewhat familiar as were not at all familiar with the Wyoming Outfitters and Guides Association (WYOGA): 42% of respondents were somewhat familiar with WYOGA, and 43% of respondents who were not at all familiar with WYOGA.
  - A small percentage (14%) of all respondents were very familiar with WYOGA.
  - There was little variation in levels of familiarity with WYOGA among resident and non-resident elk hunters.
  
- An overwhelming majority (89%) of all respondents have not used an outfitter when hunting elk in any state. However, a substantial percentage (41%) of non-resident elk hunters have used an outfitter while hunting elk.
  - Of those respondents who have used an outfitter while hunting elk, a slight majority (61%) have used an outfitter while hunting elk in Wyoming.

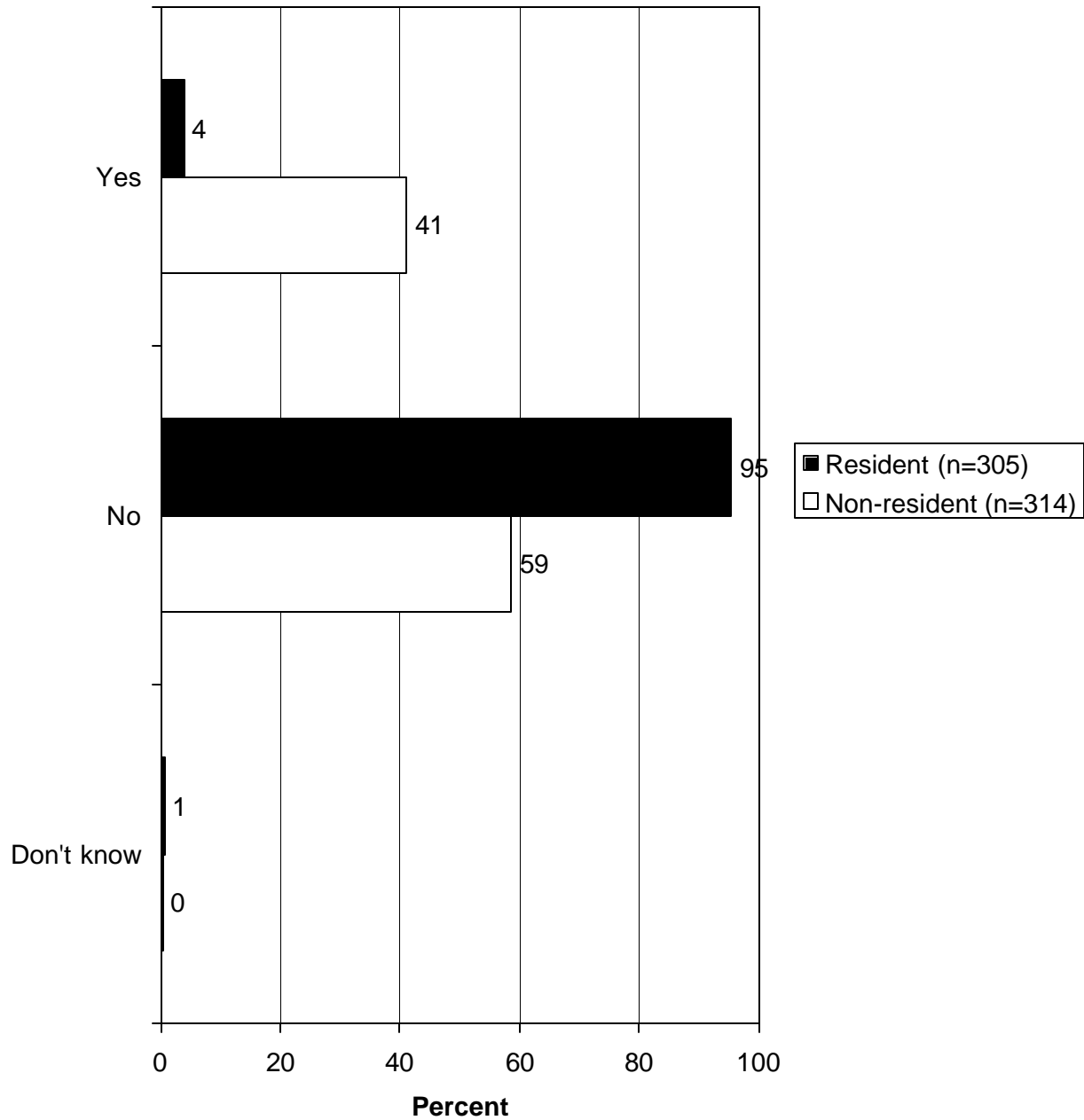
### Q35. How familiar are you with the Wyoming Outfitters and Guides Association (WYOGA)?



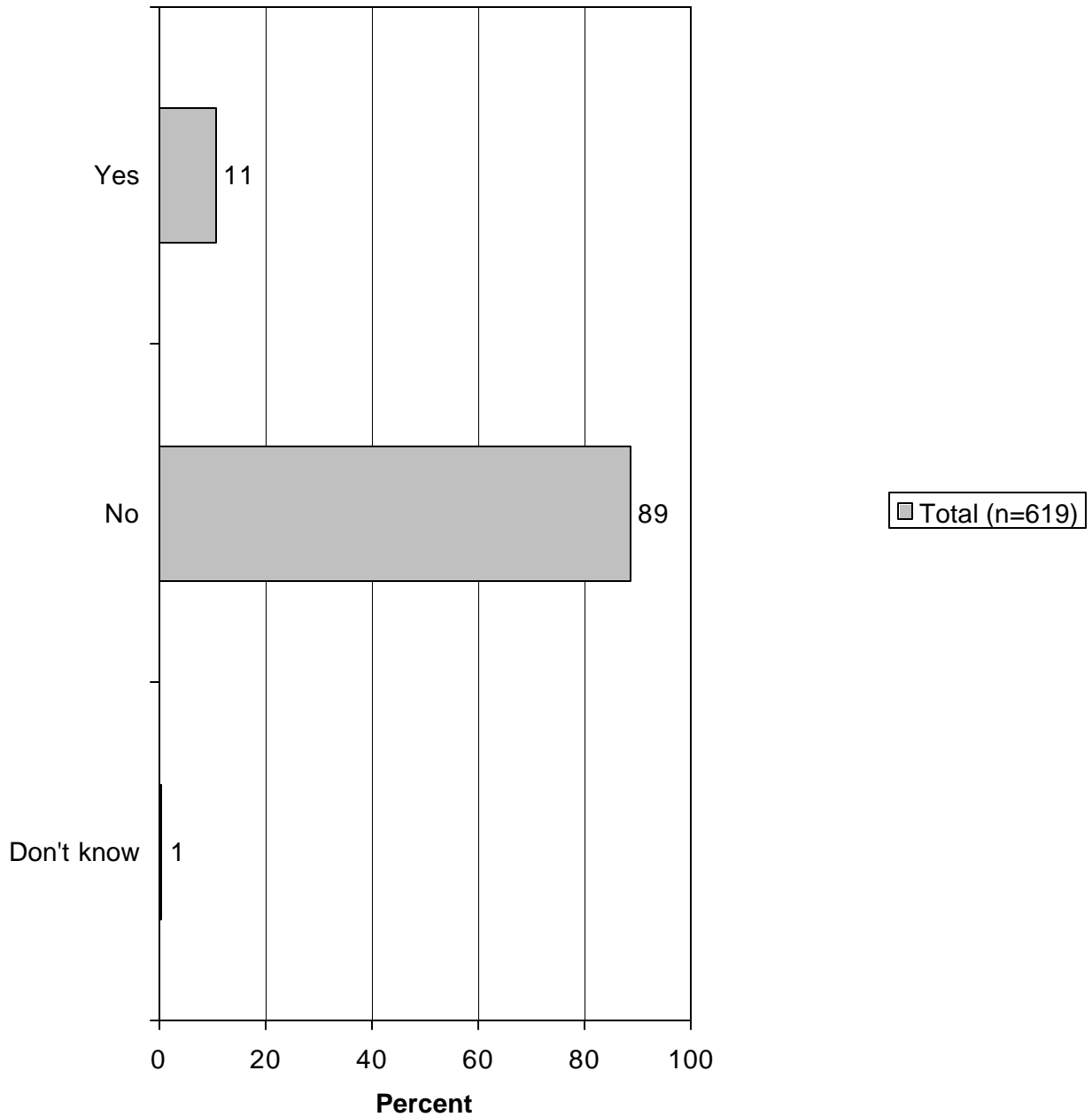
**Q35. How familiar are you with the Wyoming Outfitters and Guides Association (WYOGA)?**



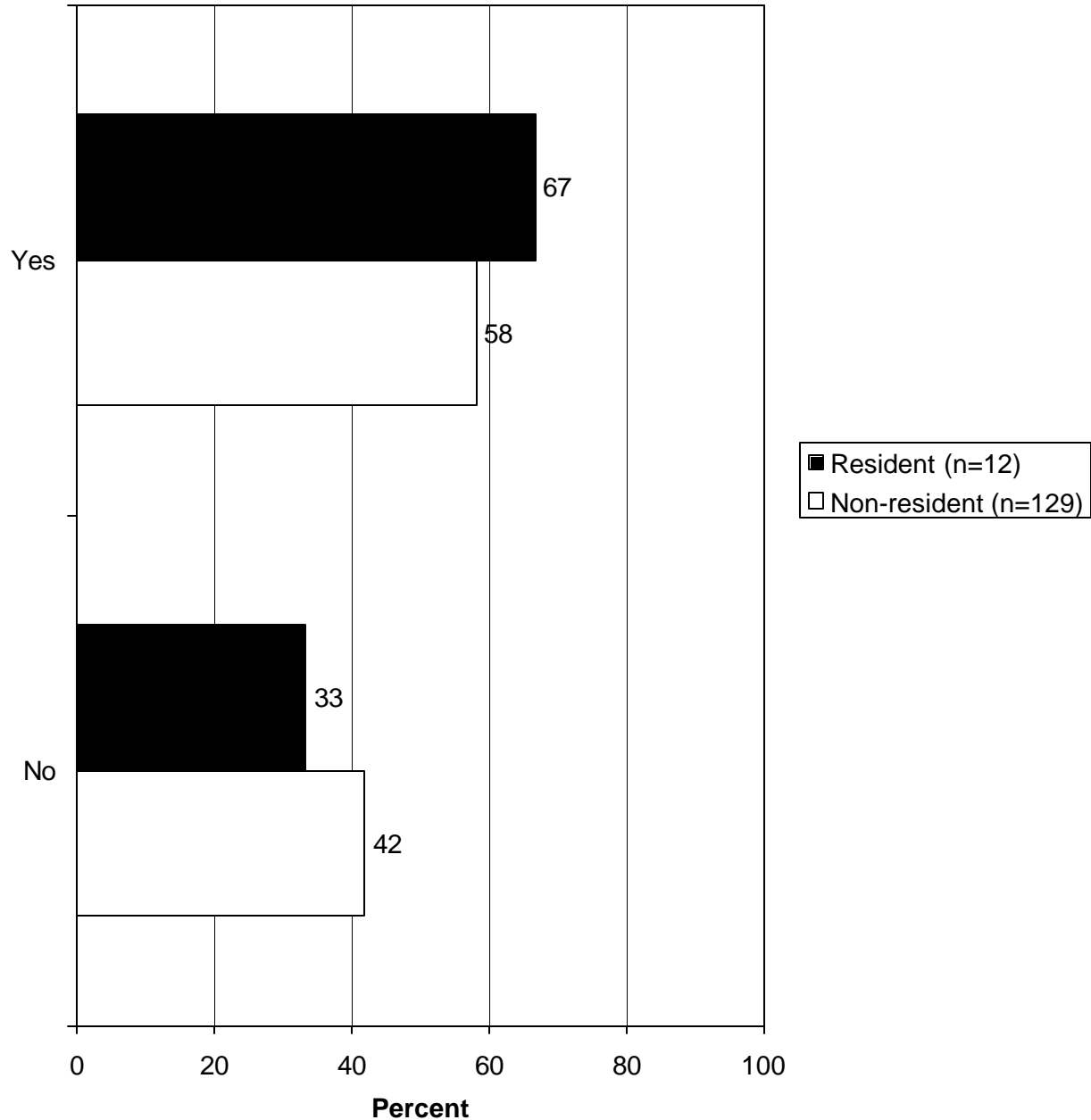
**Q38. Have you ever used an outfitter when hunting elk in any state?**



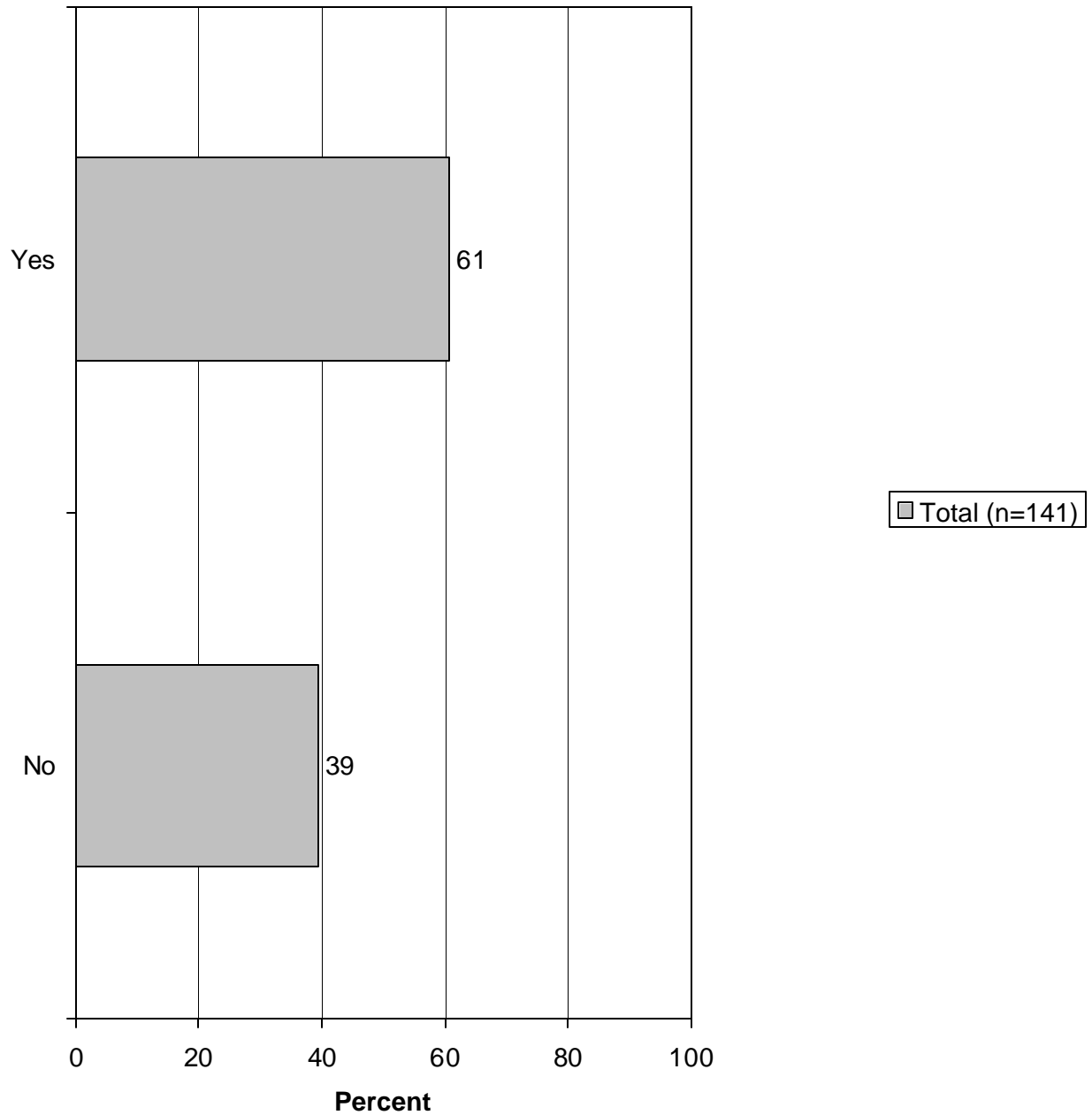
**Q38. Have you ever used an outfitter when hunting elk in any state?**



**Q39. Have you ever used an outfitter when hunting elk in Wyoming? (Asked of those who have used an outfitter when hunting elk in any state.)**



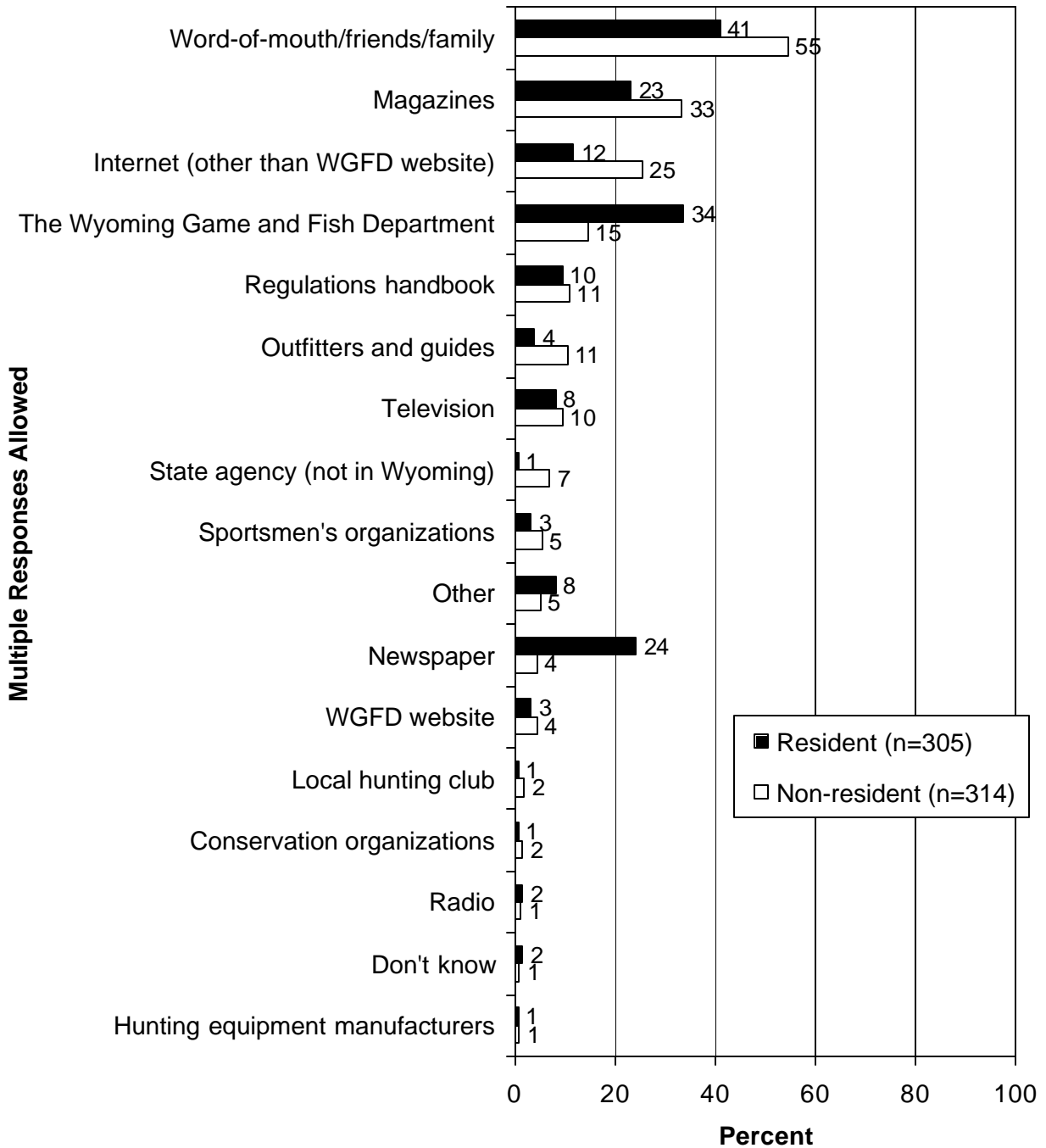
**Q39. Have you ever used an outfitter when hunting elk in Wyoming? (Asked of those who have used an outfitter when hunting elk in any state.)**



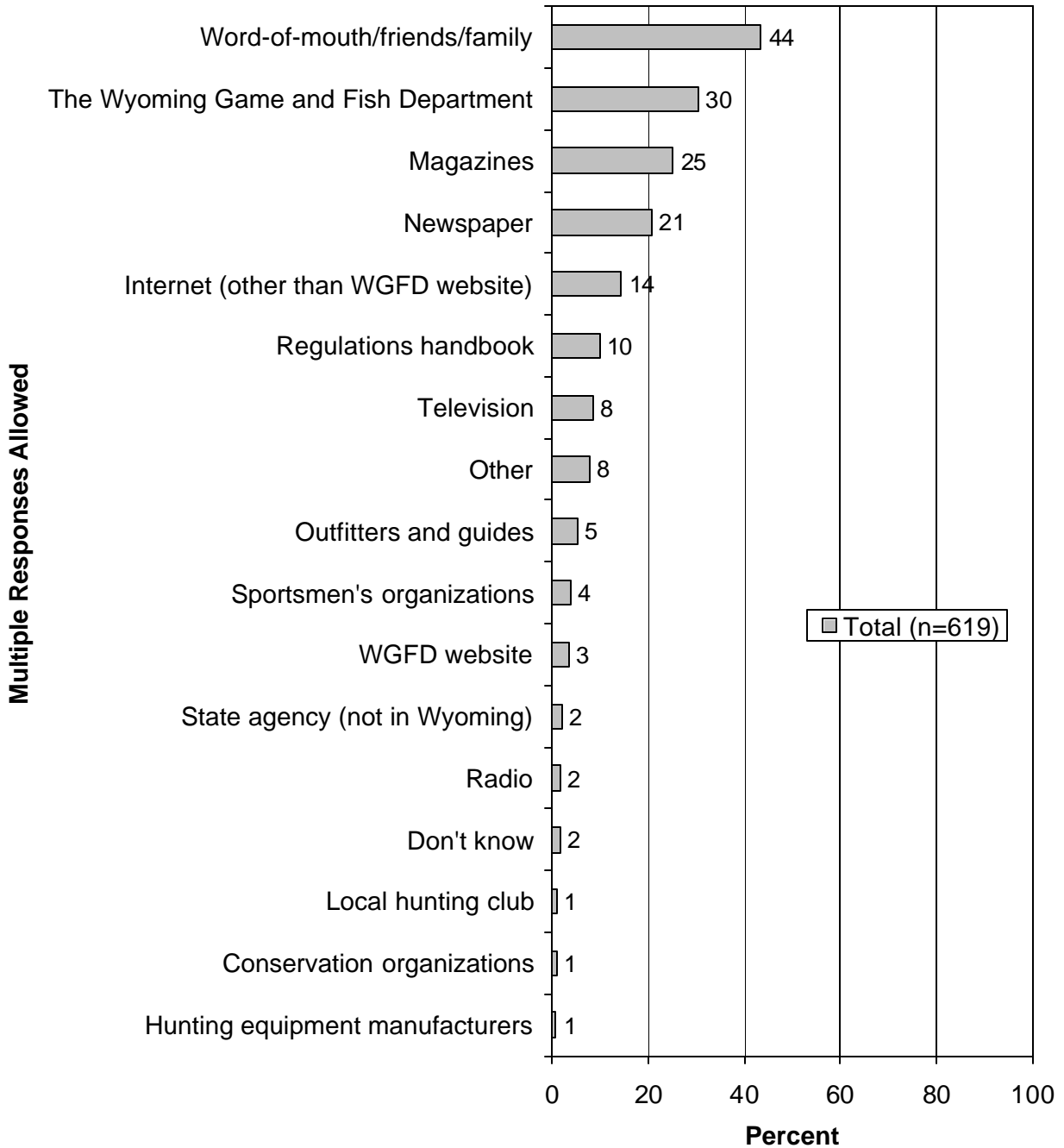
## **SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON HUNTING**

- Most commonly, respondents get information on hunting by word-of-mouth and from friends or family (44% of all respondents), followed by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) (30%) and magazines (25%).
  - Resident elk hunters are more likely than are non-resident elk hunters to get information on hunting from the WGFD and newspapers.
  - Non-resident elk hunters are more likely than are resident elk hunters to get information on hunting by word-of-mouth and from friends or family, magazines, and the Internet (other than the WGFD website).

### Q41. Where do you get your information on hunting?



### Q41. Where do you get your information on hunting?

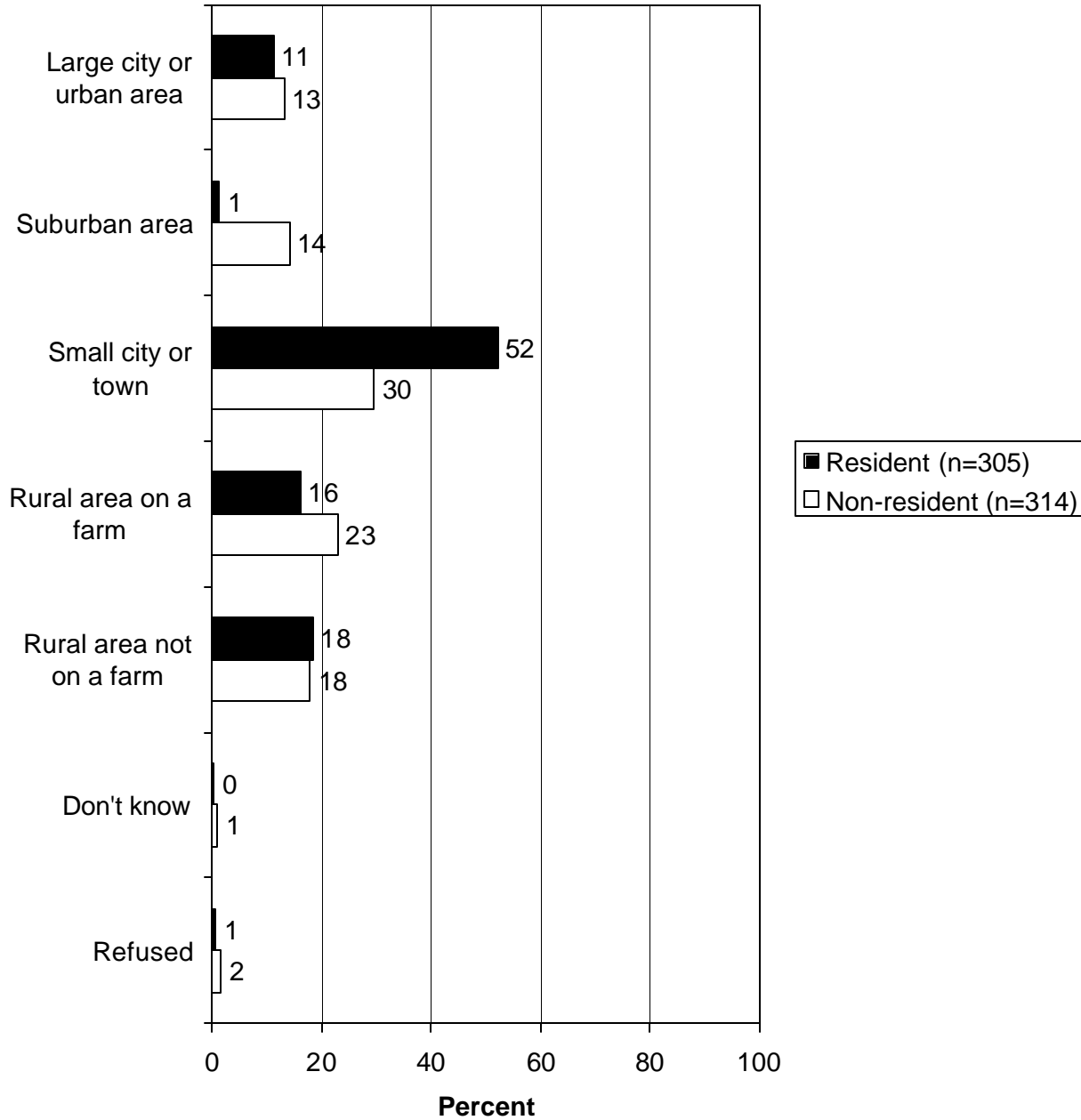


## **DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**

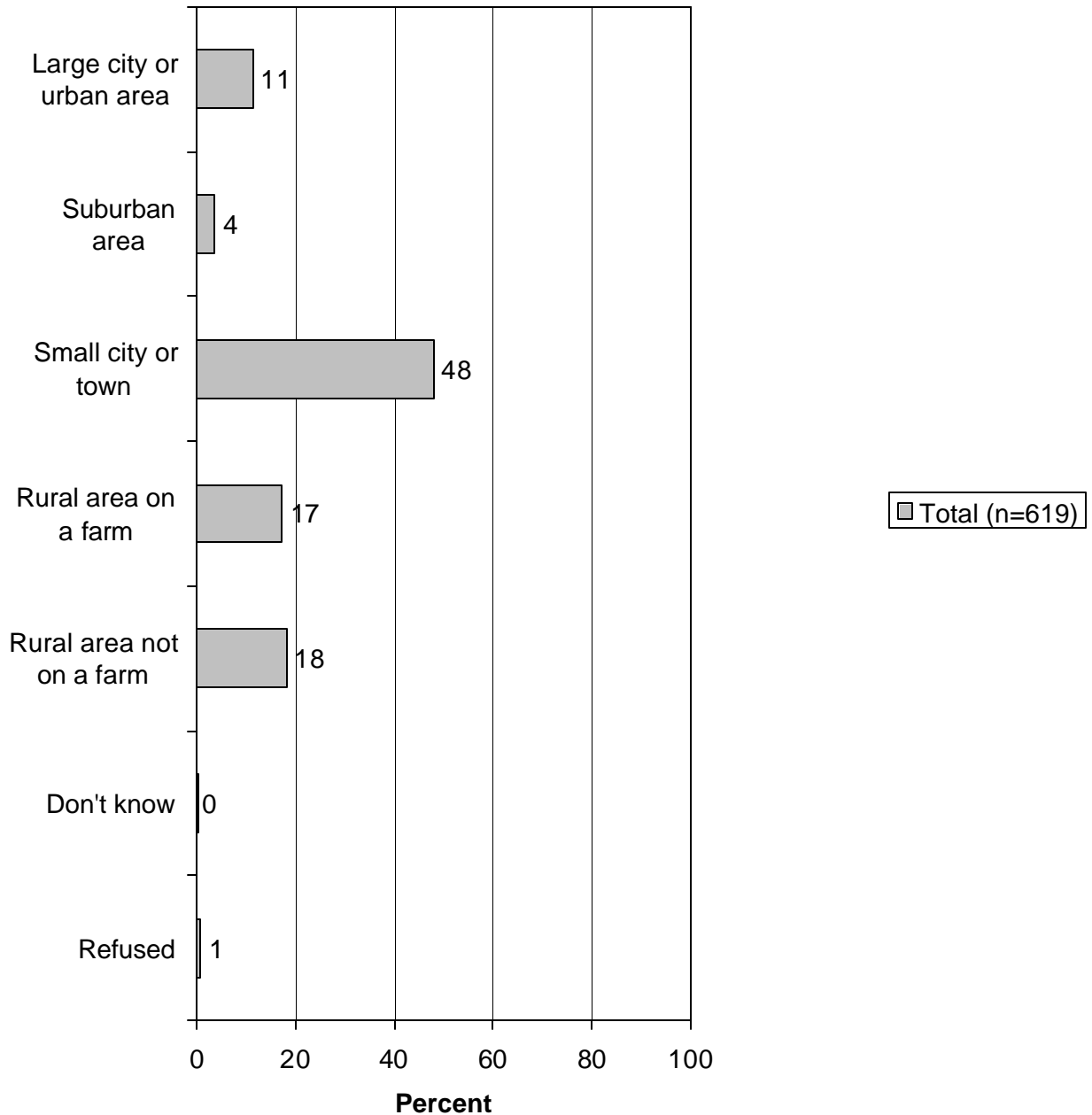
- Respondents most commonly considered their place of residence to be a small city or town (52% of resident elk hunters and 30% of non-resident elk hunters). Substantial percentages considered their place of residence to be a rural area, whether on a farm (16% of resident elk hunters and 23% of non-resident elk hunters) or not on a farm (18% each).
- Most commonly, resident elk hunters who responded to this survey reside in Natrona County in Wyoming. Other common counties of residence include Campbell, Fremont, Park, Sheridan, and Sweetwater (8% each).
- About two-thirds (68%) of resident elk hunters own land in Wyoming. A very small percentage (5%) of non-resident elk hunters own land in Wyoming.
- A very small percentage (8%) of non-resident elk hunters have lived in Wyoming.
- A majority (53%) of resident elk hunters have lived in Wyoming for more than 25 years; otherwise, the responses are fairly evenly distributed among 21 to 25 years (10%), 16 to 20 years (11%), and 5 years or less (10%).
- Most commonly, respondents had completed high school or the equivalent (34% of all respondents). More than half (53%) of respondents have attended college, with or without getting a degree. Resident elk hunters were slightly more likely to not have graduated high school than were non-resident elk hunters; otherwise, there was little variation of education levels among resident and non-resident elk hunters.
- Most commonly, respondents were retired (15% of all respondents gave this response); were employed in construction and related craftsmen fields, such as carpentry, plumbing, electrical wiring (14%); or were a business owner or self-employed (10%). There was little variation of occupations among resident and non-resident elk hunters.

- Household incomes were fairly widely spread, as shown in the graphs. Non-resident elk hunters, in general, had higher incomes than resident elk hunters.
  
- In general, the ages of respondents follow a bell curve, with the peak (23%) in the 45 to 54 years old category. There was little variation of age among resident and non-resident elk hunters.
  
- Respondents were overwhelming male (93% of resident elk hunters and 99% of non-resident elk hunters).

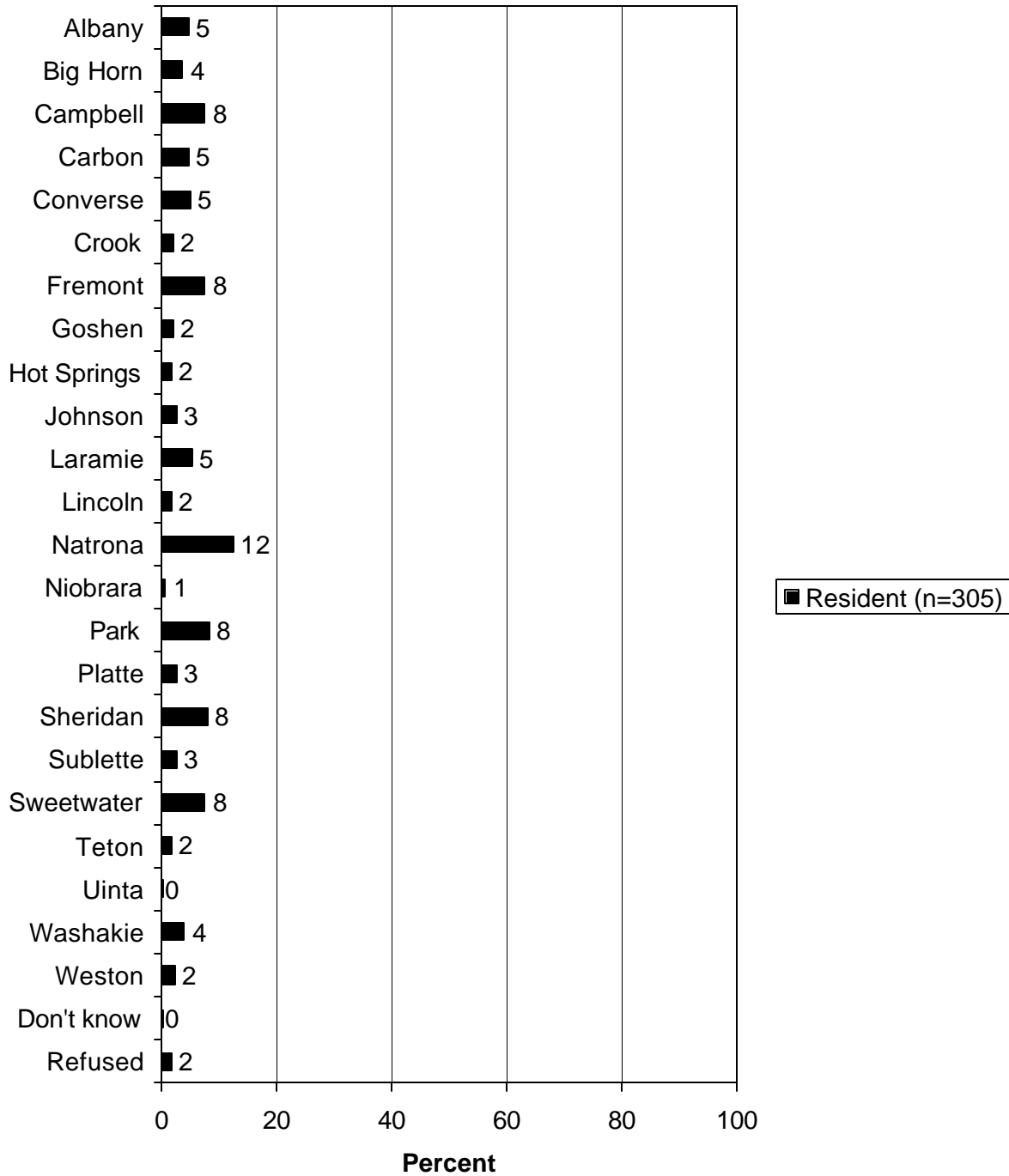
**Q43. Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm, or a rural area not on a farm?**



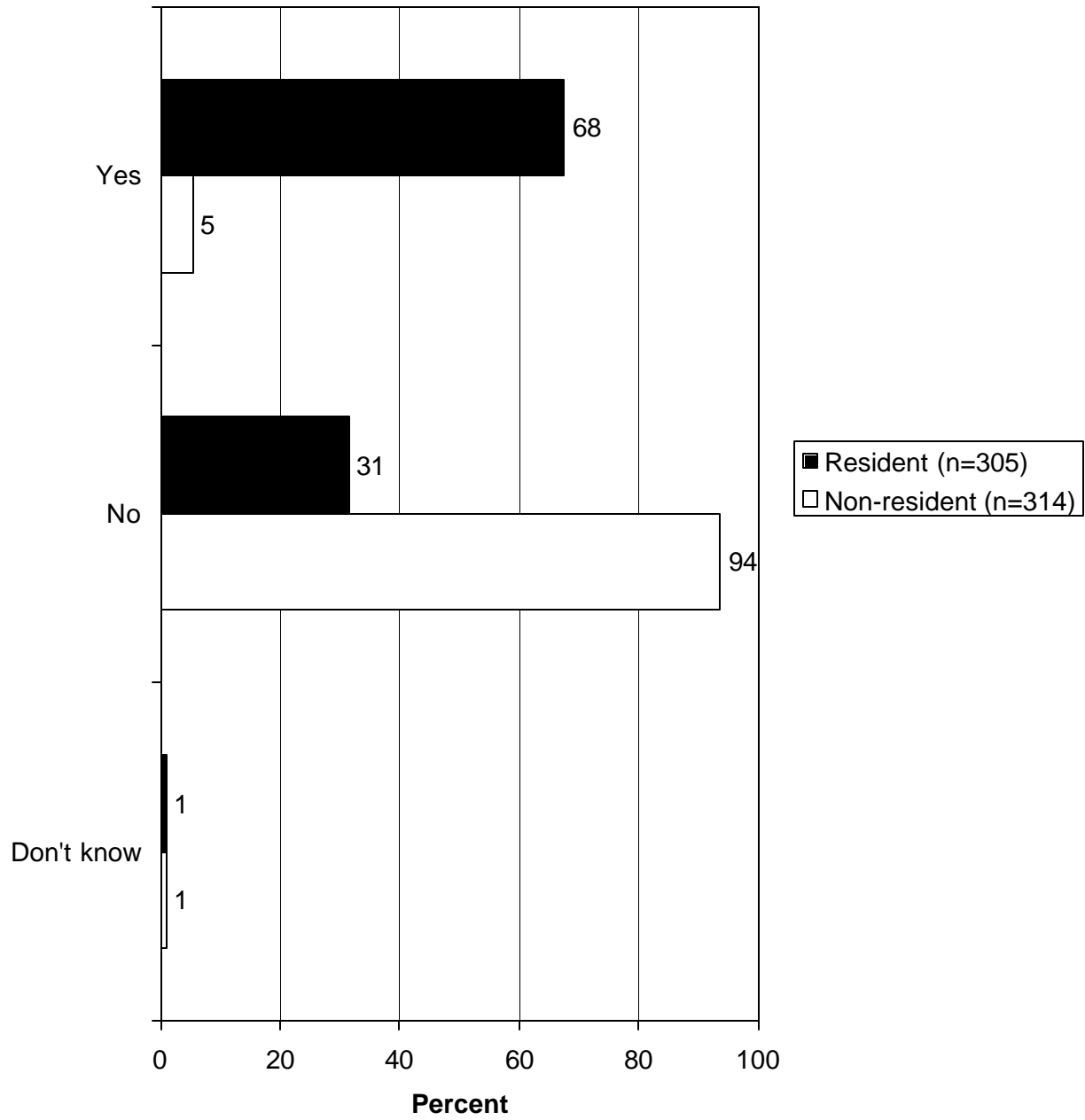
**Q43. Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm, or a rural area not on a farm?**



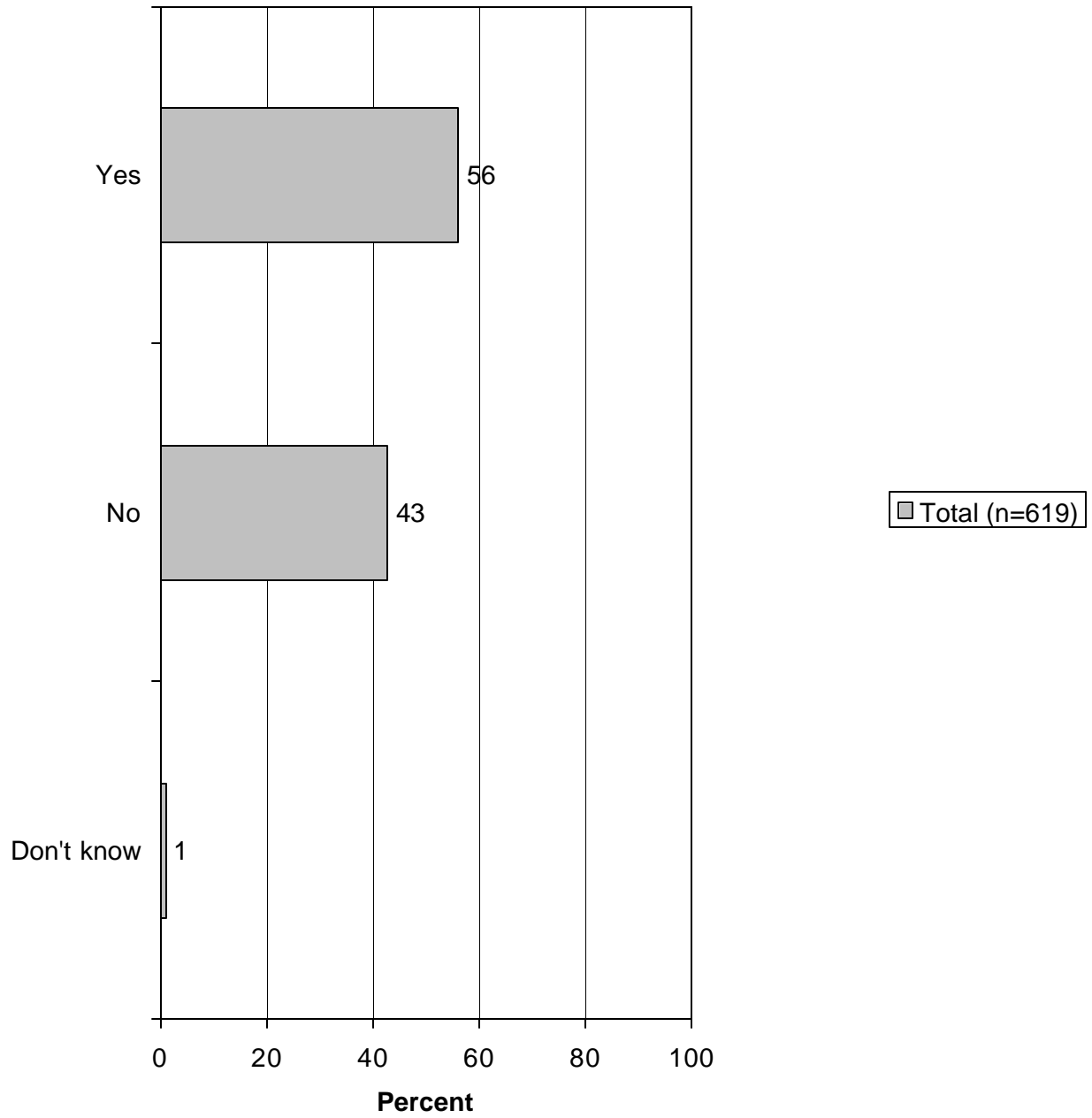
### Q44. What county do you live in?



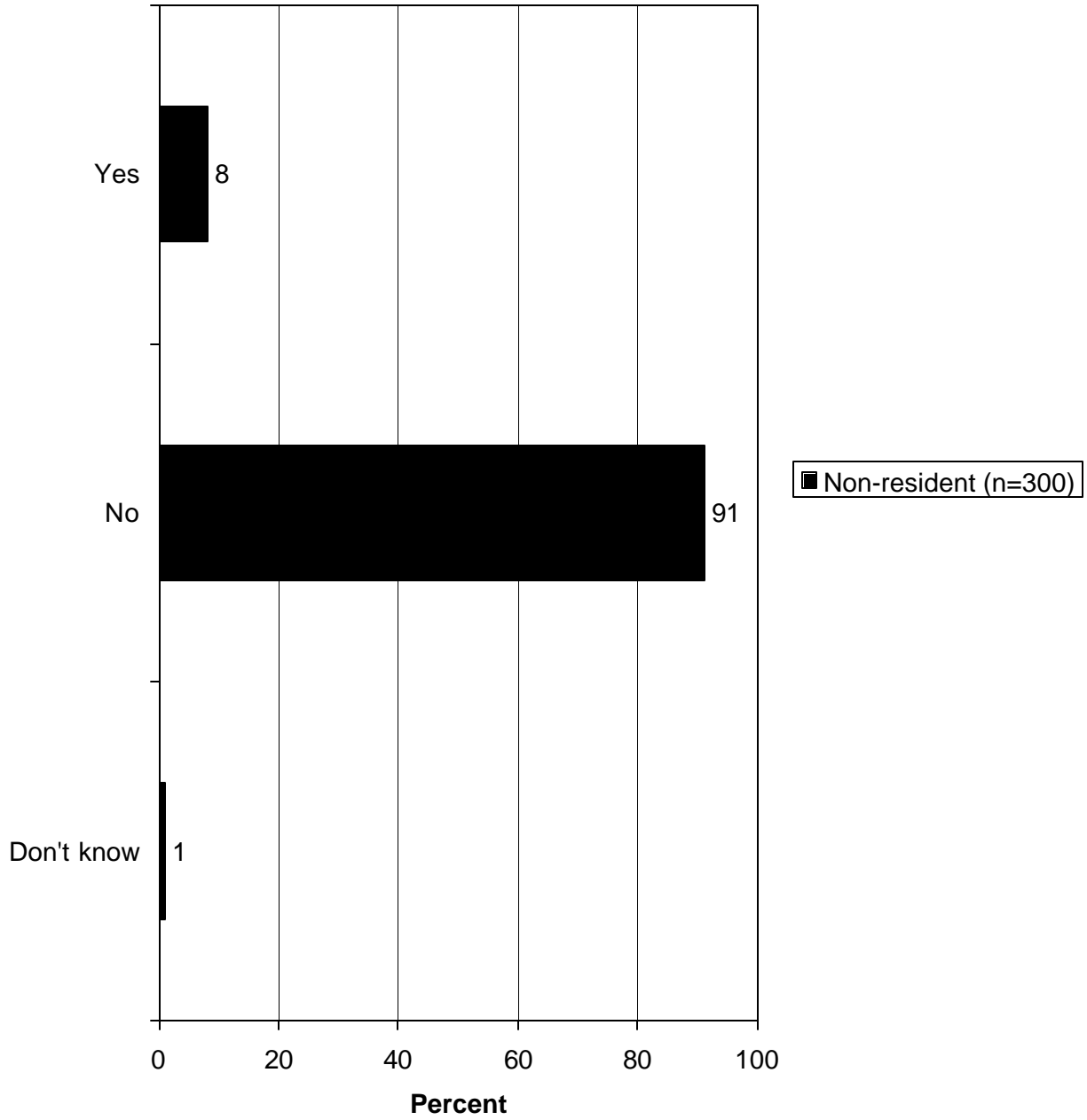
### Q45. Do you own land in Wyoming?



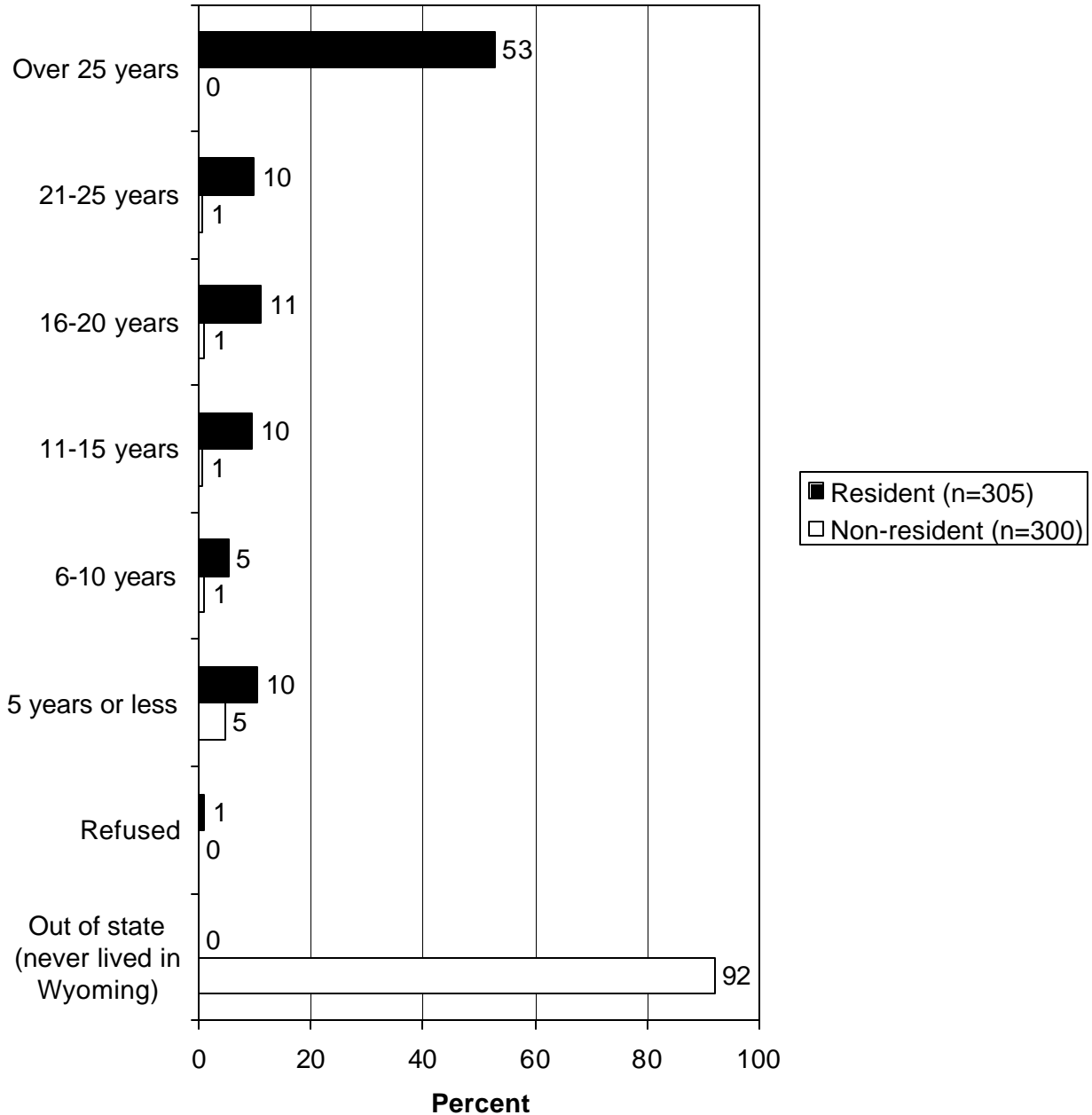
### Q45. Do you own land in Wyoming?



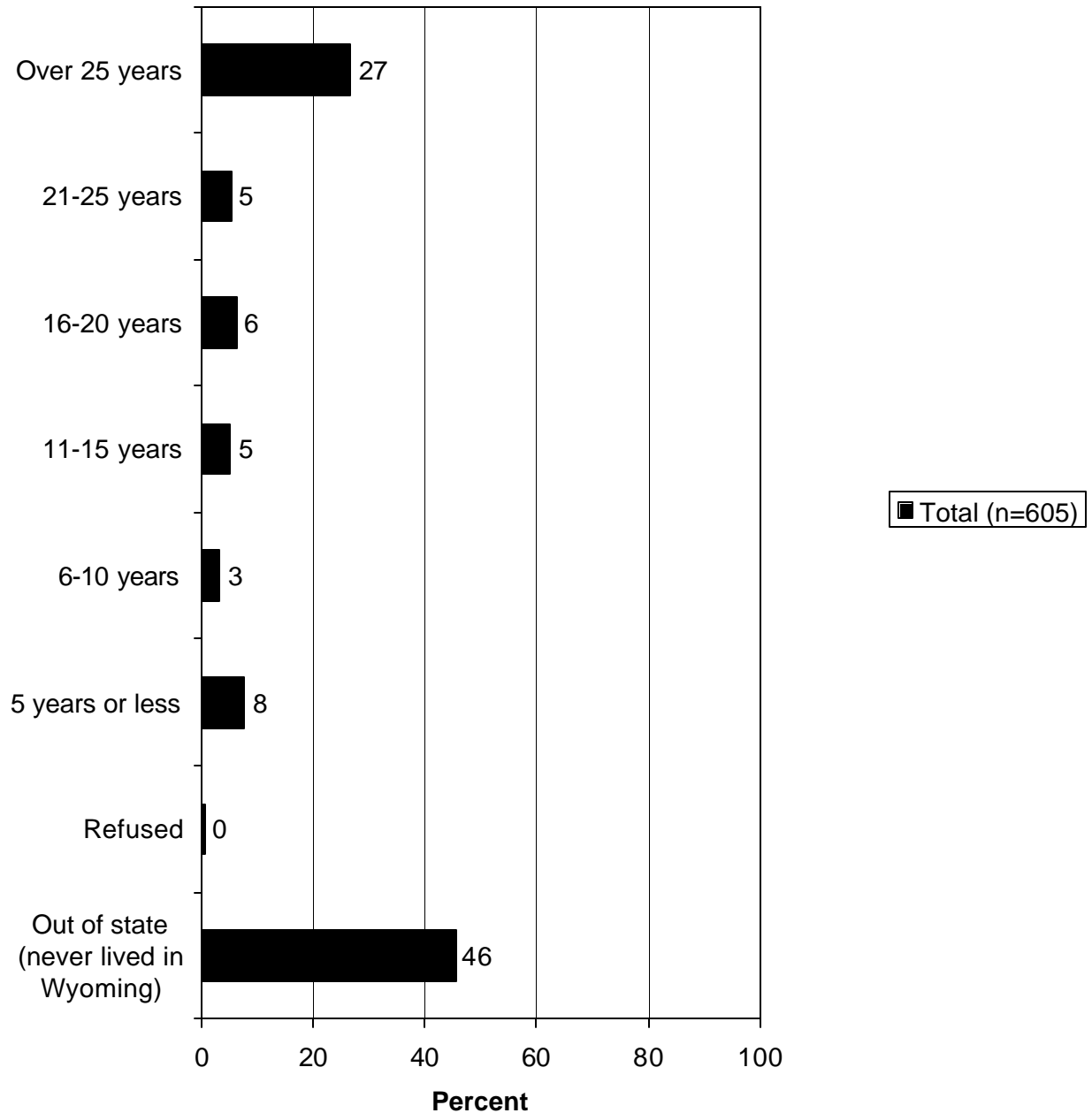
### Q46. Have you ever lived in Wyoming?



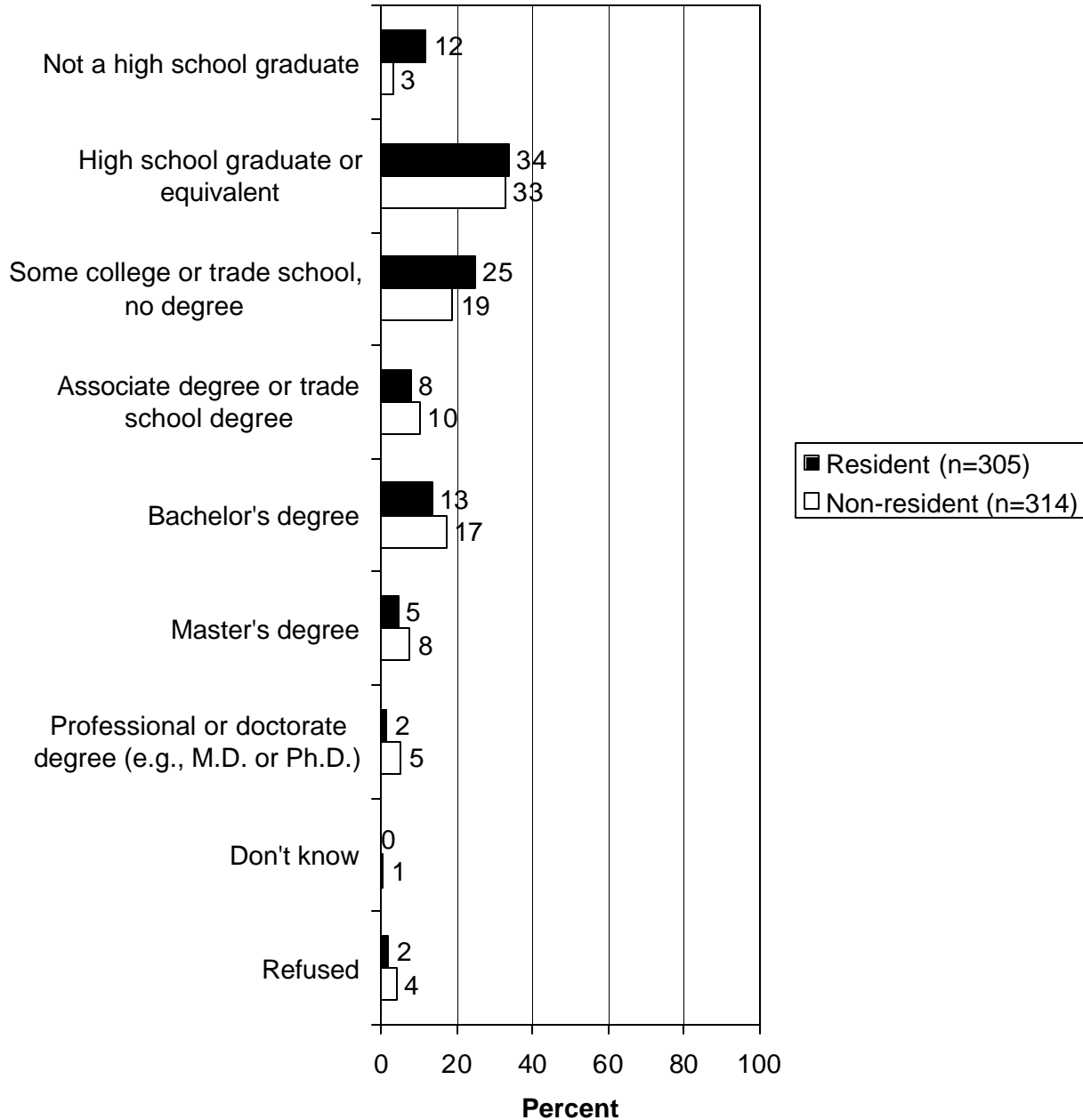
**Q47. How many years have you lived in Wyoming?  
(Asked of resident elk hunters and non-resident elk hunters who own land in Wyoming or who have lived in Wyoming.)**



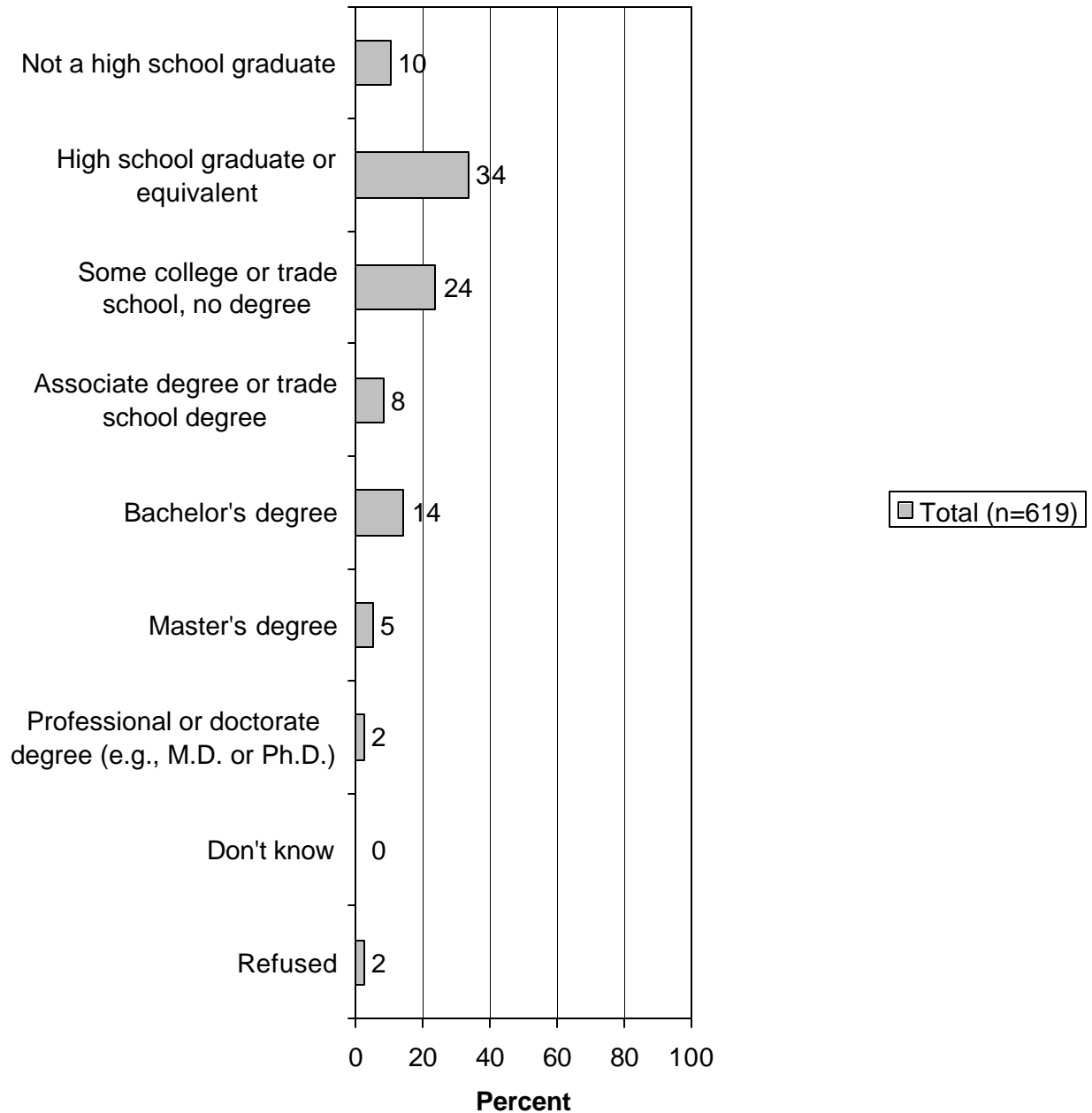
**Q47. How many years have you lived in Wyoming?  
(Asked of resident elk hunters and non-resident elk  
hunters who own land in Wyoming or who have  
lived in Wyoming.)**



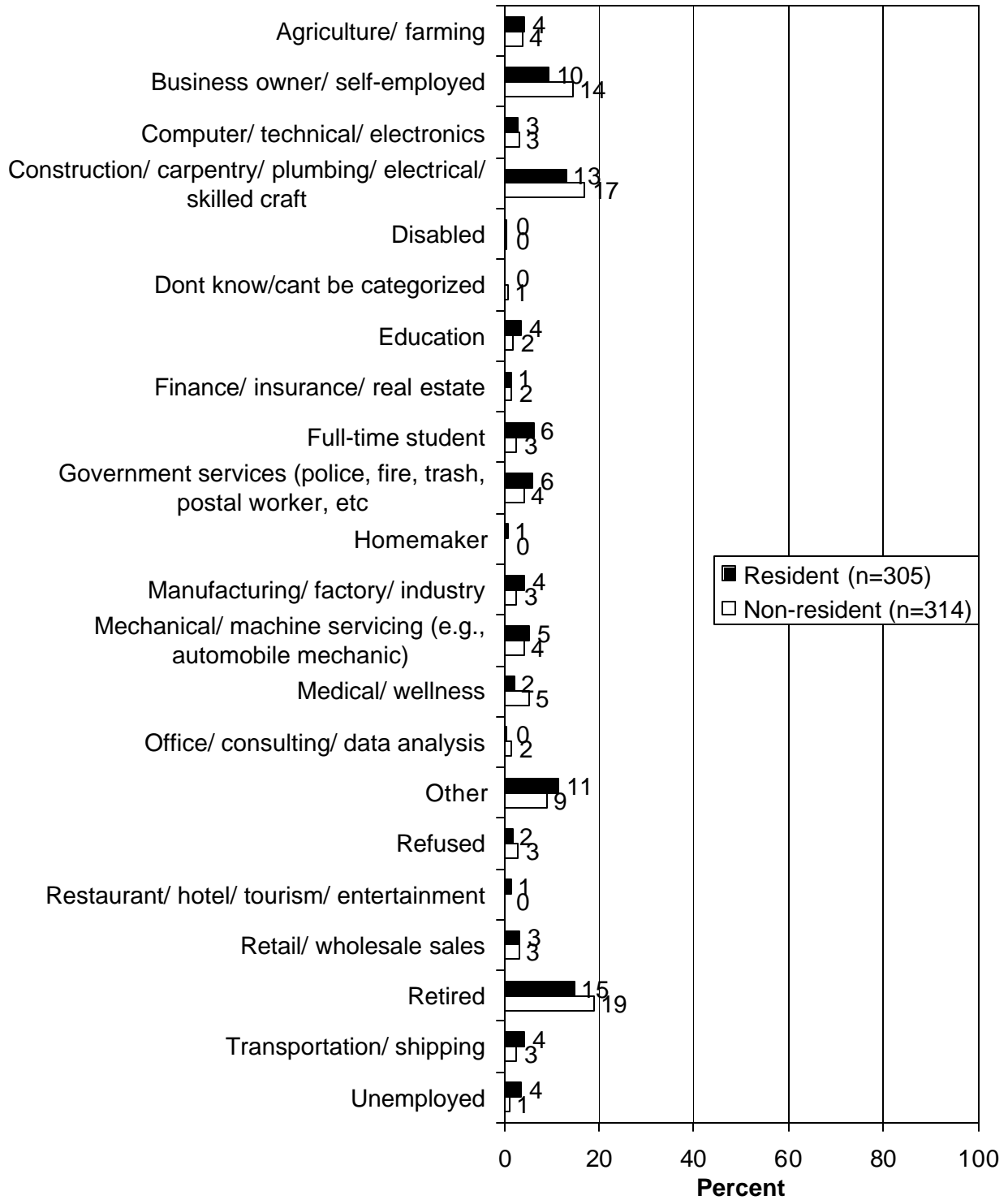
**Q49. What is the highest level of education you have completed?**



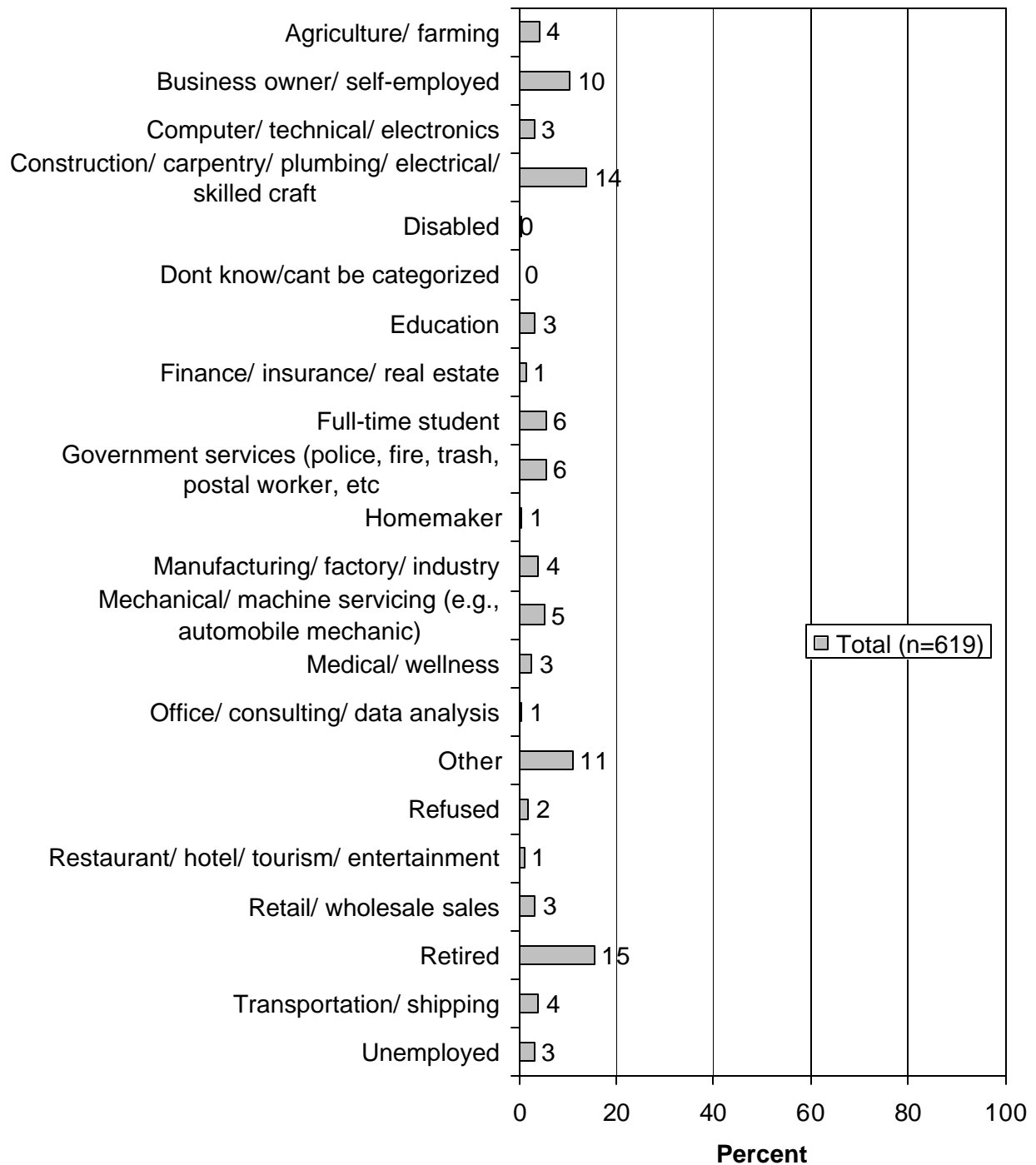
### Q49. What is the highest level of education you have completed?



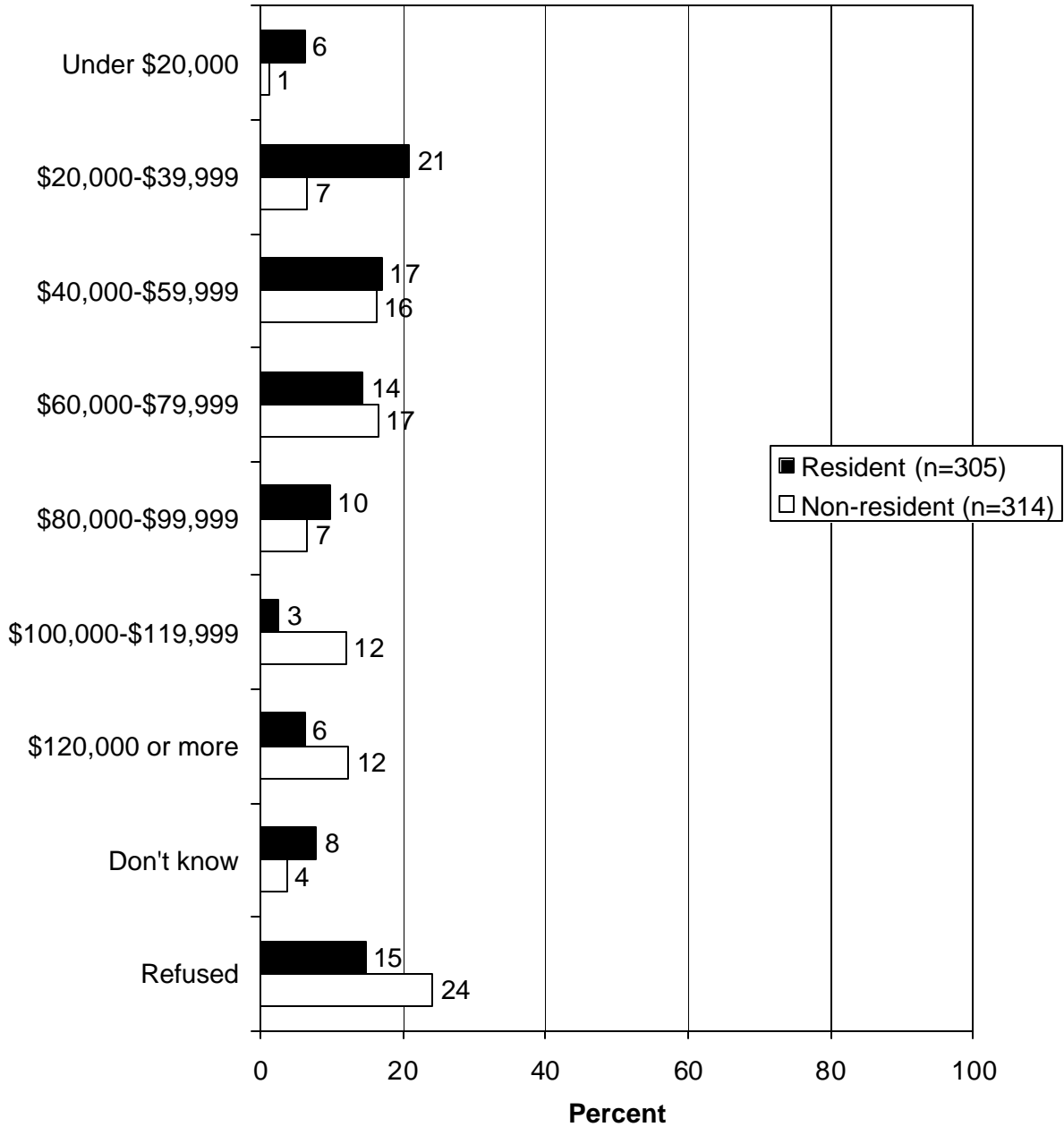
**Q51. What is your current occupation?**



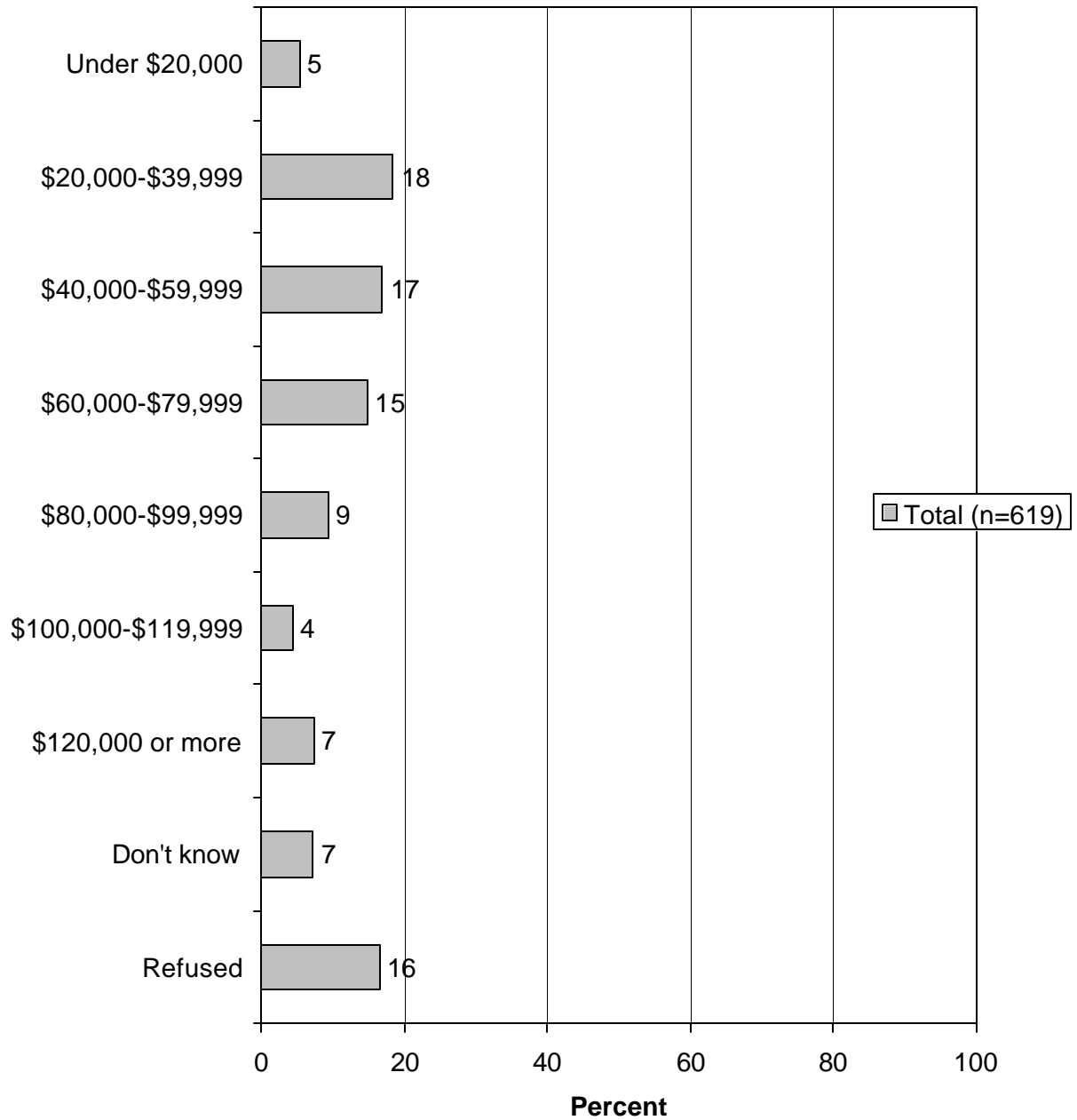
### Q51. What is your current occupation?



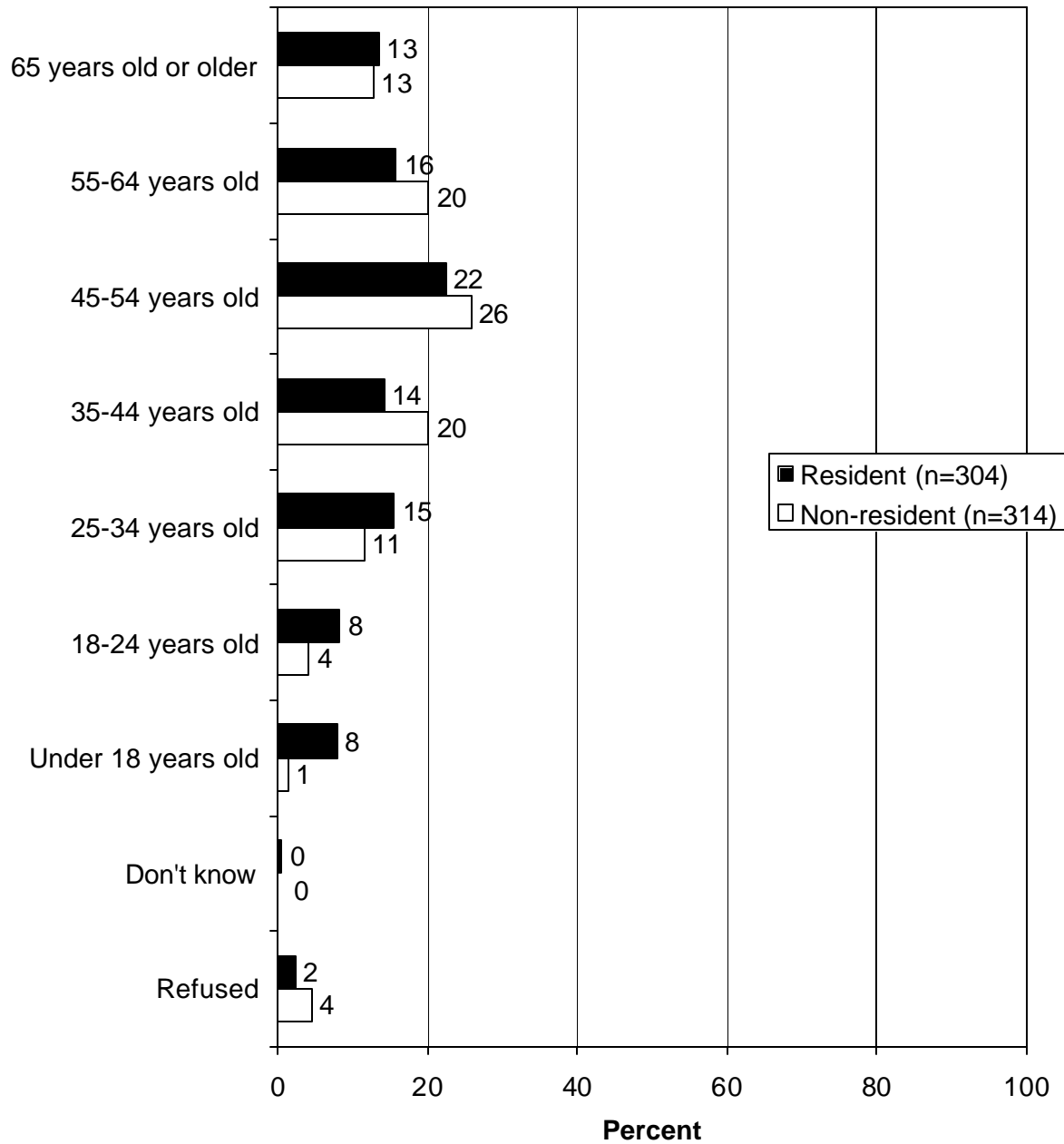
**Q53. Which of these categories best describes your total household income before taxes last year?**

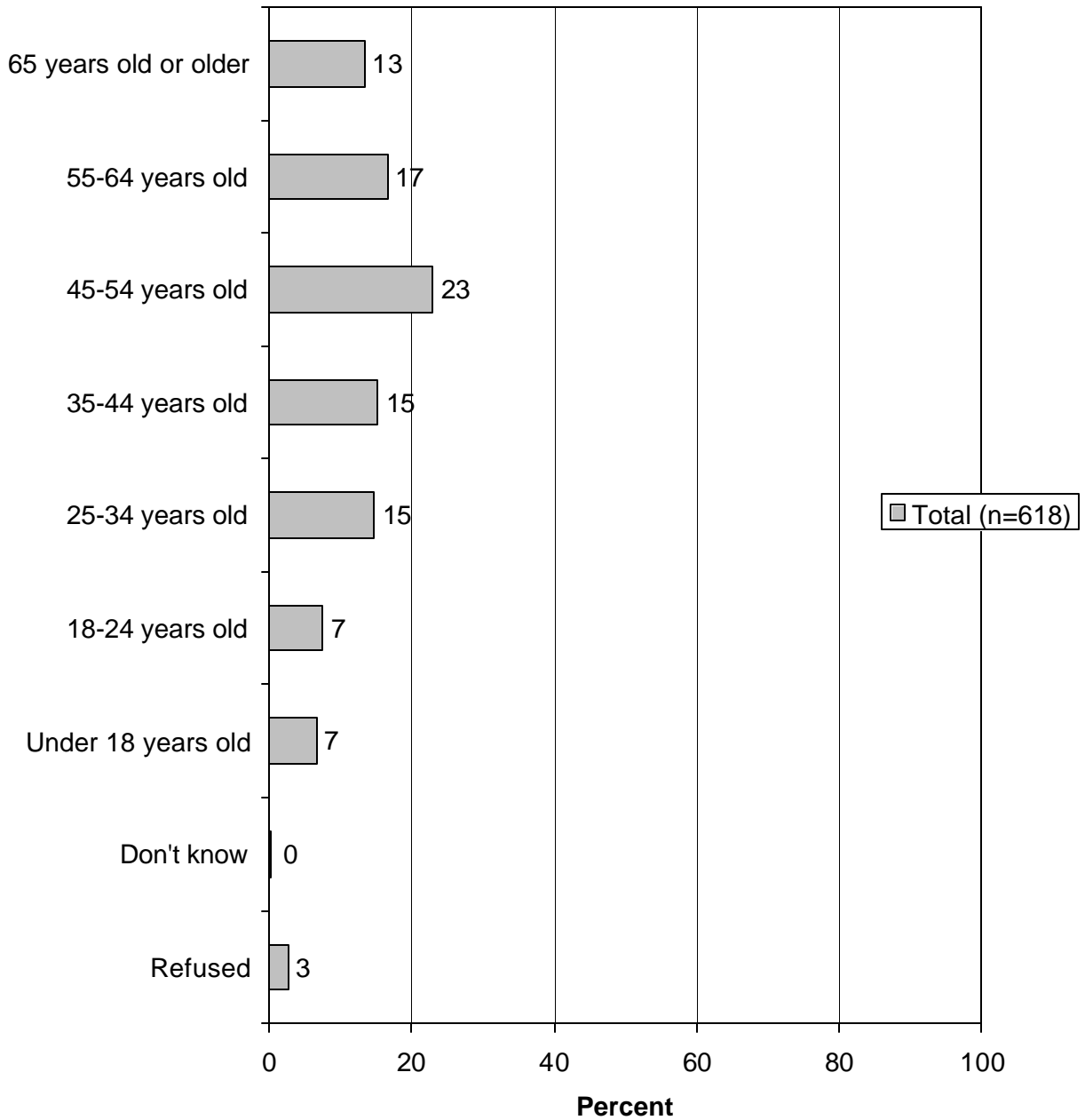


**Q53. Which of these categories best describes your total household income before taxes last year?**

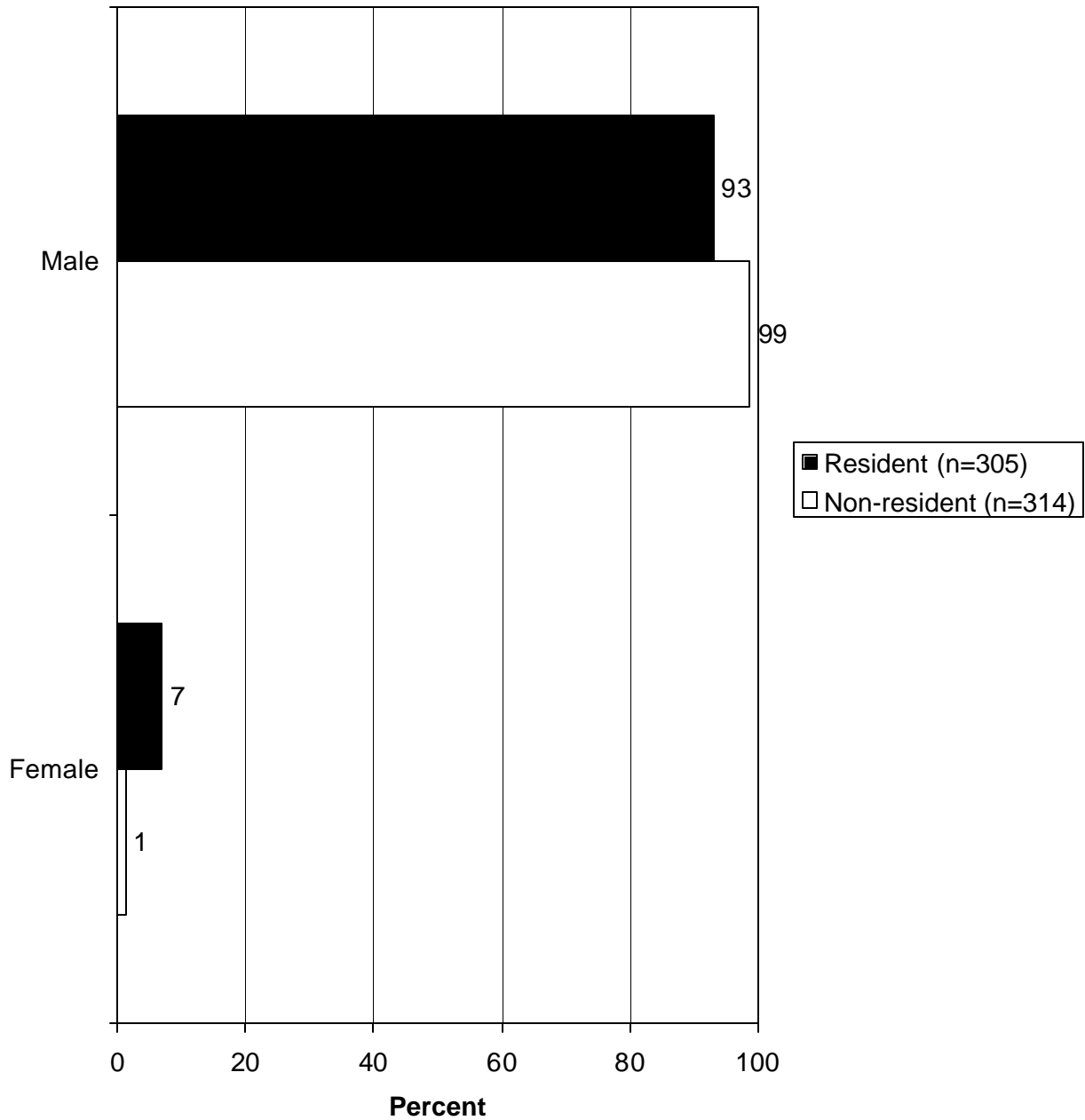


### Q54. May I ask your age?



**Q54. May I ask your age?**

### Q56. Respondent's gender



### Q56. Respondent's gender

