Social and Community Assessment for Owyhee County

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Background

Owyhee County, Idaho. It is a place with a deep heritage. By size, it is one of the largest rural municipalities in the western United States, and one of the most open, remote, and revered landscapes remaining in the state. Owyhee County also constitutes an example of western places vulnerable to rapid change effects from an array of issues arising from nearby urban and suburban growth, impacts from recreational demand, and a traditional natural resources-based economy now tied to global scales.

Amidst this change, Owyhee County is home to unique resources – natural and human. Of its nearly 5 million acres, 83% of the land and resources are designated public, with the majority as federal lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Much like the half of Idaho covered by rangelands, sagebrush steppe ecology still dominates much of the County. But these rangeland ecosystems are also increasingly challenged by invasives such as Western juniper and cheatgrass affecting key wildlife habitat and compounding wildfire risk.

Similar to some of the most prime and resilient wildlife habitat that remains intact there, the human communities persist with vigor, cohesion, and grit in both high-tech modern forms as well as rugged make-do efforts required from livelihoods in such remote landscapes. That said, the contemporary challenges for community in Owyhee County continue to multiply and grow more dynamic.

Just to the north, nestled between the Owyhee Plateau and the Rocky Mountain ranges bordering the northern trajectory of the Snake River Plain in southwestern Idaho, Treasure Valley continues to fill in with suburban sprawl, vibrant commercial activity, and diversifying demographics. The neighboring region, a three-county area to the north and east – Canyon, Ada, and Elmore Counties – have sustained an overall 65% population growth over the last 25 years, including the timeframe across the economic downturn from 2008-2010. The more metropolitan area, burgeoning with commercial growth sits adjacent to Owyhee County – as if it were the front door – and provides both risk and opportunity for residents and businesses calling south of the Snake River home. The economy of Owyhee County, which has also had greater than a one-third net increase in population since 1990, remains strongly connected to production cycles of beef livestock (Lewin et al., 2014).

This study replicates two previous efforts in 1998-99 and 2002-03 to understand the social aspects within a larger socio-economic assessment project to identify and analyze community baselines in Owyhee County and changing relationships to its surrounding neighbor counties. As a third data point in time, the analysis here provides a contemporary update of this human landscape and comparative assessment of whether and how that has changed in relation to community cohesion, recreational activities, and resource management perspectives affecting daily life in the County. In short, the overall objective of the study focuses on providing the County an update on trends for its local communities and long-term planning / decision-making needs. Within that larger effort, this input provides a synthesized analysis of the sociological aspects of the story, complimentary to other components in the umbrella project: Lewin et al. (2014) as well as the forthcoming ranch-level analysis by Rimbey et al. (2017).

Methods and Procedures

As noted above, this study included intentional design to replicate two previous efforts. The first was a socio-economic assessment conducted in 1998-1999 and focused exclusively on Owyhee County (Harp, 1999; Harp and Rimbey, 1999). The second socio-economic assessment was conducted in 2002-2003 and expanded the study to include survey analysis of the four-County region also replicated for the current study (Darden et al., 2003; Rimbey et al., 2003; Wulfhorst et al., 2003, 2006). When possible, due to similar measures retained across the three studies, some comparative analyses are also included below to document trends. See Figure 1 below for a map of the study area. The study was reviewed and approved (#14-258) by the University of Idaho's Institutional Review Board and verified as meeting human subjects research criteria under federal regulations and university policy (see Appendix A).

FIGURE 1

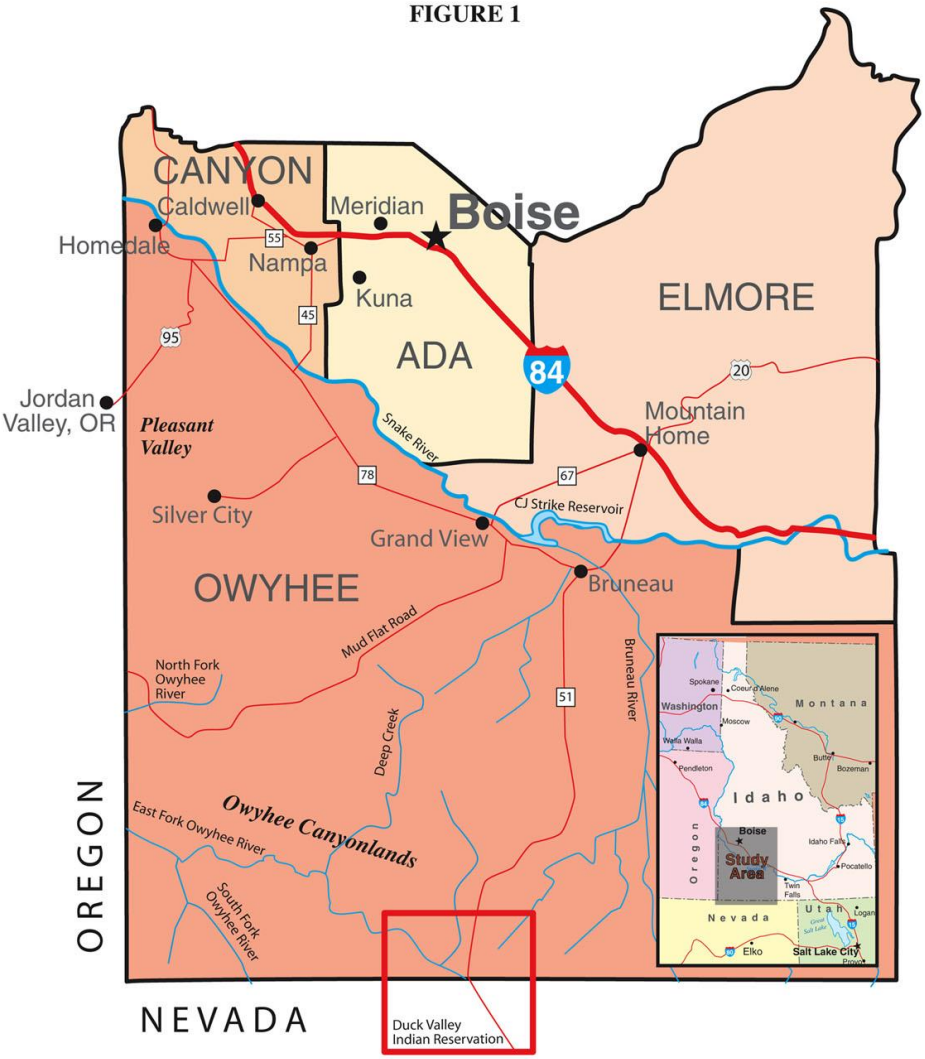

FIGURE 1. Map of Southwestern Idaho

Interview method

In addition to ethnographic fieldwork, a total of 28 key-informant interviews were conducted between July 2014 and July 2016 with elected officials, community leaders, agency representatives, interest group representatives, and selected residents in Owyhee County. All interviewees resided within the four-County area of study. Interviews ranged from one to three hours (avg. 90 minutes) and were conducted primarily at the homes or business offices of interviewees or at nearby locations. Interviewees were selected via a snowball sampling method using a cross-section of recommended individuals derived from suggestions by those interviewed. Position, knowledge, and local relationship/interest to the project issues determined participant selection within the snowball sampling frame. This methodology emphasizes what can be known in-depth and intensively regarding a case study and does not attempt to generalize to other places (Stake, 1995). Each interview was conducted via a semi-structured format (Denzin, 1989). The interview protocol for these sessions included the questions listed below in Table 1. In the results section below, interview data are woven into the analysis and reporting as block quotes (indented and italicized).

Table 1. *Protocol for key-informant interviews*.

• Please describe life in Owyhee County with respect to social, economic, and cultural contexts
• What are the primary issues associated with land/resource management practices and policies affecting the Owyhee region?
• Please explain your view on the state of social cohesion in Owyhee County and the main factors affecting its residents.
• Please describe whether you observe more conflict or cooperation over resource management issues facing the Owyhee region.
• What are the most critical contemporary issues facing rangelands in the Owyhees?

Survey method

As in the previous studies, the Social Science Research Unit (SSRU) at the University of Idaho administered a telephone survey of the general population for the four-County area designed to collect data on resource management perspectives across the geography. The study design aimed to sample three different populations: residents of Owyhee County, rural residents of Ada, Canyon, and Elmore counties, and urban residents of Ada, Canyon, and Elmore counties. The sampling approach established a margin of sampling error of +/- 6% at 95% confidence level. We achieved an estimated sampling margin of error of +/- 7.5% at 95% confidence level for Owyhee County. For rural and urban populations in Ada, Canyon, and Elmore counties we reached a sampling margin of error of +/- 11.2% and +/- 4.7%,

respectively, at a 95% confidence level. Respondents were screened to ensure that they resided the four-county region. Due to the limitations of our sample vendor's database, SSRU could not identify sampling units as 'rural' or 'urban' at a more precise geographic level than county. As such, respondents were asked to provide the zip code or name of the community, town, or city in which they live. SSRU assigned each respondent to one of the three populations to replicate the 2002-2003 design.

The study used a two phase dual-frame RDD, simple random sample. Cell phones and landline numbers in Owyhee, Ada, Canyon, and Elmore counties were sampled using Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) codes. Wireless telephone numbers were included in the sample to account for the rapid change that nearly two thirds (65.3 percent) of Idaho households are now cell-only (Blumberg et. al. 2013). Research has shown the importance of sampling wireless-only households to make survey research representative because they tend to be more diverse and capture segments (e.g., younger ages, males, lower socio-economic status, ethnicity) of the full population (Blumberg and Luke, 2014).

The final survey instrument is shown in Appendix B. The survey took 15 minutes on average to complete. Calls were implemented between August 31st thru October 31st, 2015. Each number in the sample was called at least four times, and up to eight times, in attempt to complete an interview. Nine surveys were conducted in Spanish.

Final survey dispositions from the mobile-line frames included 468 completed or partial interviews, 5,372 disconnected or ineligible households (e.g. households or respondents were deceased, were fax numbers or businesses, did not live in Idaho), and 961 refusals. In the landline phone frames, the study resulted in 121 completed or partial interviews, 3,527 disconnected or ineligible households, and 209 refusals. The sampling frame structure, geography, number of completed surveys, and final response rates, as well as 2015 cooperation rate (the proportion of interviews conducted from all eligible units actually contacted), for the three studies are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2. *Summary of design and outcomes for three Owyhee County-related surveys (1998 – 2015).*

	1998-1999	**2002-2003**	**2015**
Geography of sample	Owyhee County	1) Owyhee Co.; 2 and 3) rural & urban subsamples of Ada, Canyon, and Elmore Cos.	1) Owyhee Co.; 2 and 3) rural & urban subsamples of Ada, Canyon, and Elmore Cos.
Sampling frame / structure	Single frame (Land Lines), simple random sample	Single frame (Land Lines), simple random sample	Dual-frame (Land & Cell Lines), random-digit dialed, simple random sample
Completed surveys	N = 553	N = 1,109	N = 669
Response / Cooperation rates	76%	64%	35% / 52%

Results

In this section, we integrate results for the two sources of data for this study component into a synthesized qualitative and quantitative analysis. Results are organized by major themes that emerged from the results pertinent to Owyhee County and the surrounding region with respect to natural resources management and policy, including topics such as energy development, public lands grazing, wildlife habitat and endangered species, and community cohesion factors.

Demographic profile

Overall, the four-county region has grown substantively in population in the last 25 years. See Table 3 for a summary of population figures across time and distributed by County. Overall, Owyhee County has sustained an increased rate of population growth, shifting from 27% in the previous study (1990-2003) to 37% over the course of the longer time frame (1990-2014). Similarly, the four-County region has sustained the same growth in each County except Elmore, where a decrease (11%) occurred between 2000 and 2014. The overall rates of growth in Ada (91%) and Canyon (209%) Counties remain exceptional and far exceed the rate in Owyhee County to affect the regional average (90%) for the 24 year period. Collectively, these figures are significant with respect to understanding many aspects of the community dynamics affecting Owyhee County overall in relation to the four-County area. Within rural community studies, this degree of sustained growth is considered substantive and with considerable "rapid growth" effects that can often put community cohesion at risk (Albrecht, 1978; Cortese & Jones, 1977), the cohesion sustained within the region is more than noteworthy.

Table 3. *Southwest Idaho Population Change in Four Counties, (1990 – 2014).*

County	1990	2000	2014	% Change ('90-'00)	% Change ('90-'14)
Ada	205,775	300,904	392,365	46%	91%
Canyon	90,076	131,441	188,923	46%	109%
Elmore	21,205	29,130	26,094	37%	23%
Owyhee	8,392	10,644	11,526	27%	37%
4-County avg				38%	65%

Source: *American Fact Finder, U.S. Census Bureau* (2016).

Based on data gathered from the survey respondents, other summary characteristics of the regional demographic profile include:

- Relatively equal responses by gender (nearly 50/50 in each of the three geographies);
- Average age ranging between 45-64 years for each of the three geographies, with Owyhee County average age as slightly higher;

- An average education level of "some college of vocational training" for each of the three geographies, but a higher percentage of college graduates within the urban sub-sample;

- Much greater variation about the size of community respondents grew up in, with Owyhee residents and those in the rural sub-sample predominantly from rural areas (many on a farm), and much smaller proportions of the urban sub-sample with a rural background;

- For income, both the rural and urban sub-samples had distributions skewed toward the higher end of the income scale, while Owyhee County respondents had a more normal distribution of greater proportions of response in mid-range income categories;

- Commuting distance varied but had a strong majority in each geography (Urban – 85%; Rural – 71%; and Owyhee – 81%) that traveled between 0-15 miles to work each day;

- Although presence of disease was low in each geography, the most prevalent were depression (Urban – 12%; Rural – 12%) and Type II diabetes (Owyhee – 9%).

Social Cohesion in the Communities

Social cohesion is a term and experience with many varied definitions, thus no exact single use may resonate with everyone. We operationalized social cohesion for this study to emphasize core elements such as civic culture, social order / solidarity / capital, and territorial belonging and identity as articulated by Beauvais and Jenson (2002).

The importance of social cohesion to community occurs when its presence provides a fabric or basis to sustain positive, functional, mutually-supporting, and reinforcing behaviors within a local community. In turn, these behaviors tend to lead to improved social well-being (Wilkinson, 1991) and may serve to reduce or at least manage social conflict. Owyhee County's history has often been documented with robust description of community interactions emphasizing social ties and community belongingness (Hanley and Stanford, no date), often relaying the lighter side of day-to-day life as in this passage about fraternal social organization in Jordan Valley during the early 1900s:

> *One of the Gobbler's famous escapades was to promise a not too bright young fellow how to be a strong prize fighter. They buried him in a horse manure pile with only his head sticking out. There was plenty of it at the livery stables. After uncovering him a bit and testing his biceps several times, they decided he was quite well sweated out and they could end their fun (Fretwell, 1995, p.34).*

In 1999, rural sociologist A.J. Harp wrote about contemporary social cohesion in Owyhee County emphasizing one of the key explanatory variables for higher levels of cohesion is whether residents have

close friends who operate a ranch (Harp, 1999). We measured this factor again in 2003 and 2015. Figure 2 displays the distribution of responses over the three studies.[1]

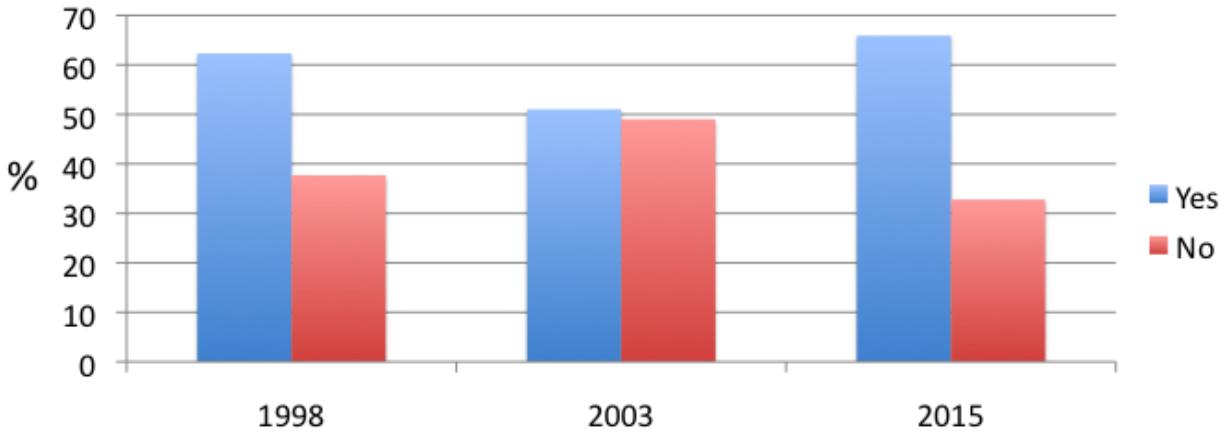

Figure 2. *Comparative distribution of response across time for the measure: "Do any of your close friends run cattle ranches or farms in southwestern Idaho?".* (*Owyhee County residents ONLY).*

Overall, Owyhee County maintains a majority percentage of residents who have close friends that run a cattle ranch or farm in the region with the results showing a slight overall increase from the original study. This result is expected given the high density of acquaintanceship in Owyhee County along with how predominant ranching is as a livelihood in the County. Figure 3, using the 2015 survey data only, breaks down the comparative differences about this variable across Owyhee County and the rural vs urban zones of the other three counties, showing that substantively greater proportions of Owyhee County and the rural three-county region residents have close friends who ranch or farm.

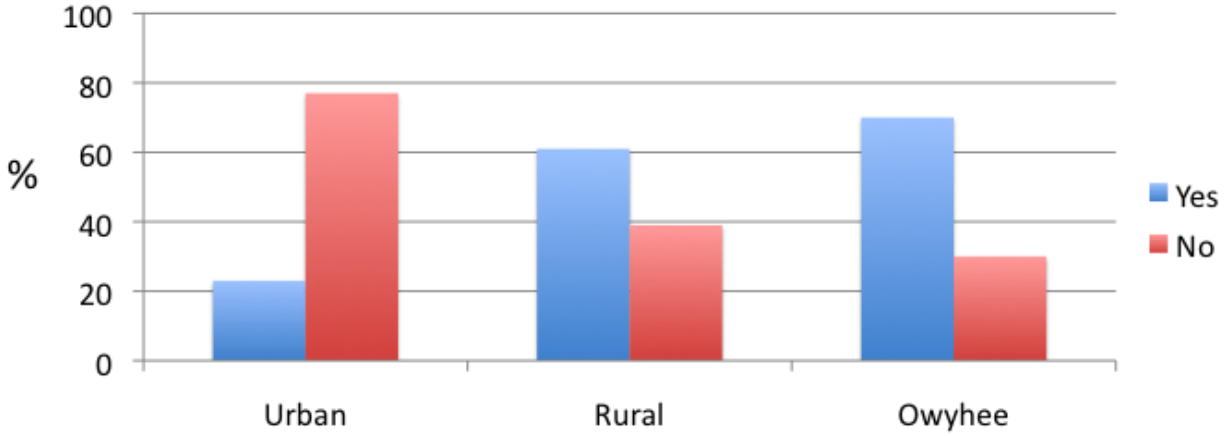

Figure 3. *Geographic distribution of response for the measure: "Do any of your close friends run cattle ranches or farms in southwestern Idaho?".*

[1] Figure 2 displays results for Owyhee County residents ONLY in order to directly compare the data points across time as the inaugural study in 1998-99 only surveyed Owyhee County residents rather than the four-County region.

We used a series of cohesion measures within the social survey to identify similarities and differences of perspective across the geography of the four-county region. One of the comparative measures from 2003 to 2015 was whether respondents feel connected and a belonging to their community area. Figure 4 shows a general tendency to still feel connected and belonging to communities where respondents live, including over the time span of the last two studies. Analyzing the 2015 survey responses exclusively, allows us to discern Owyhee County residents have a slightly higher tendency toward strong agreement with this cohesion measure, but that the trend of more than less cohesion follows each geographic group (see Figure 5). See Appendix C for the full set of tabular results by subsample. These trend results are especially notable in Owyhee County given the rapid growth in the regional population and community impacts that are often associated with such change.

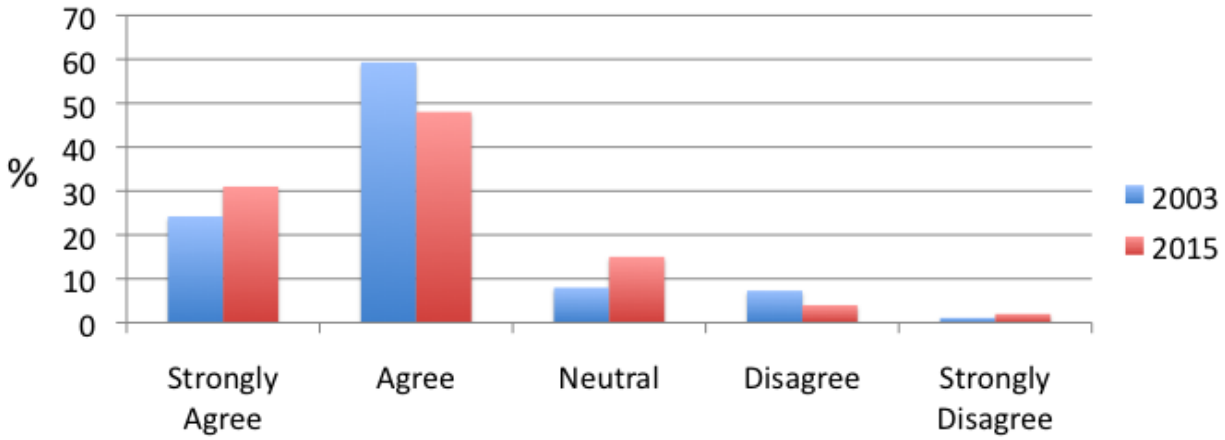

Figure 4. *Comparative distribution of response across time for the measure: "I feel connected, like I belong to the community where I live."*

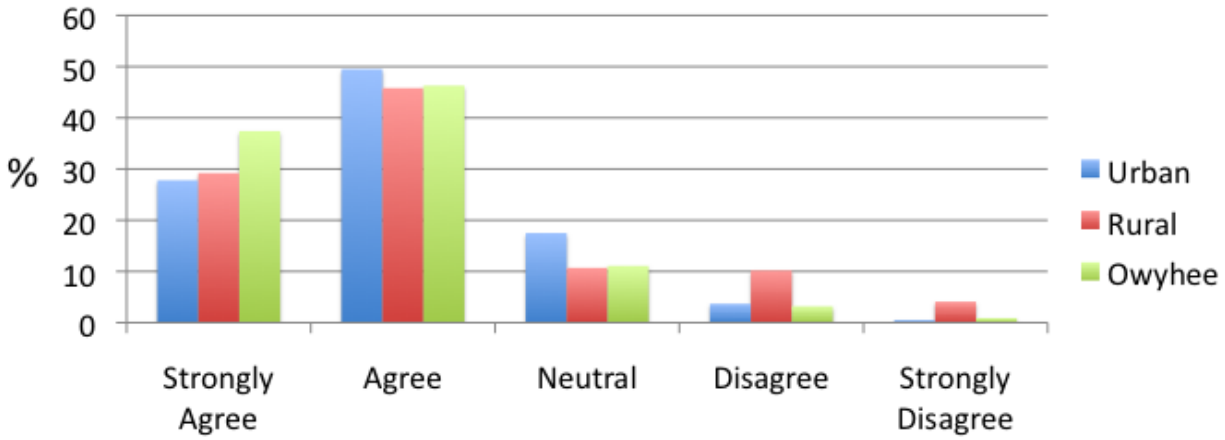

Figure 5. *Geographic distribution of response for the measure: "I feel connected, like I belong to the community where I live."*

Perspectives on Public Lands

One of the main contexts Owyhee County contends with is the sheer size of its municipal boundaries and that the large majority (83%) of the total area is under public land ownership of different jurisdictions. Within those public lands, multiple use policies guide management agencies depending on the area, but include recreation, livestock grazing, and protected areas management. Figure 6 displays results of the frequency of response for those who approve of a variety of activities on and uses of public lands. As the results show, there is widespread approval for many activities, including a majority of approval for uses that also have controversy often associated with them, such as energy development, motorized vehicle use, livestock grazing, and logging. The strong approval ratings for the activities are also generally consistent across the geographic groups. Relative to the strong levels of approval, responses about both energy development and off-road vehicle use showed more moderate approval levels indicating a more mixed overall response from those surveyed.

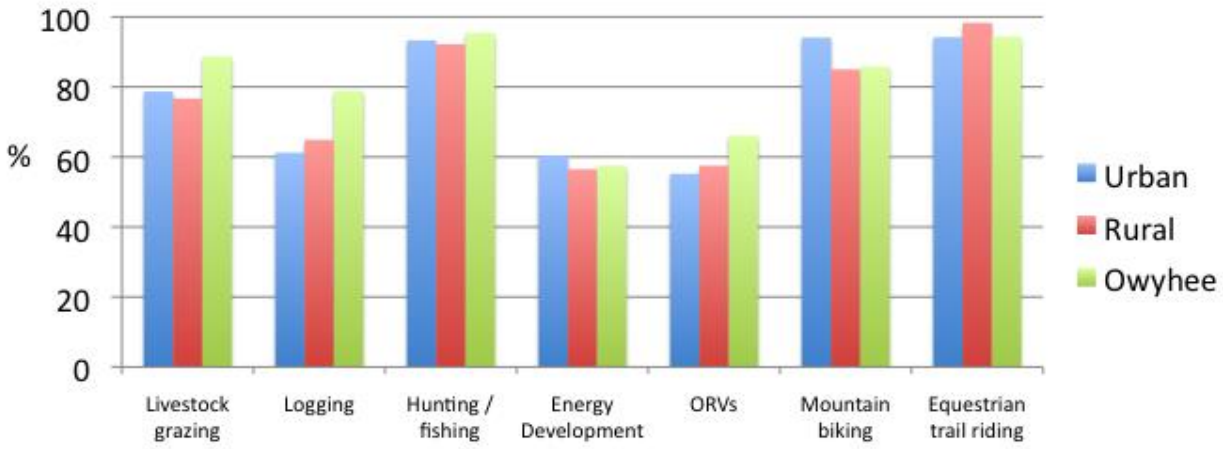

Figure 6. *Geographic distribution of response for a suite of measures indicating approval of public lands uses.*

Related to many issues that affect public lands, we measured whether those surveyed had also participated in public meetings associated with a variety of issues. These results for the 2015 survey are summarized in Figure 7 and indicate public lands endangered species issues are the topics most frequented for public meetings. Approximately 20% of those surveyed in Owyhee County indicated participation in these meetings and showed overall engagement at higher rates across the issues compared to both the rural and urban geographies of the other three counties.

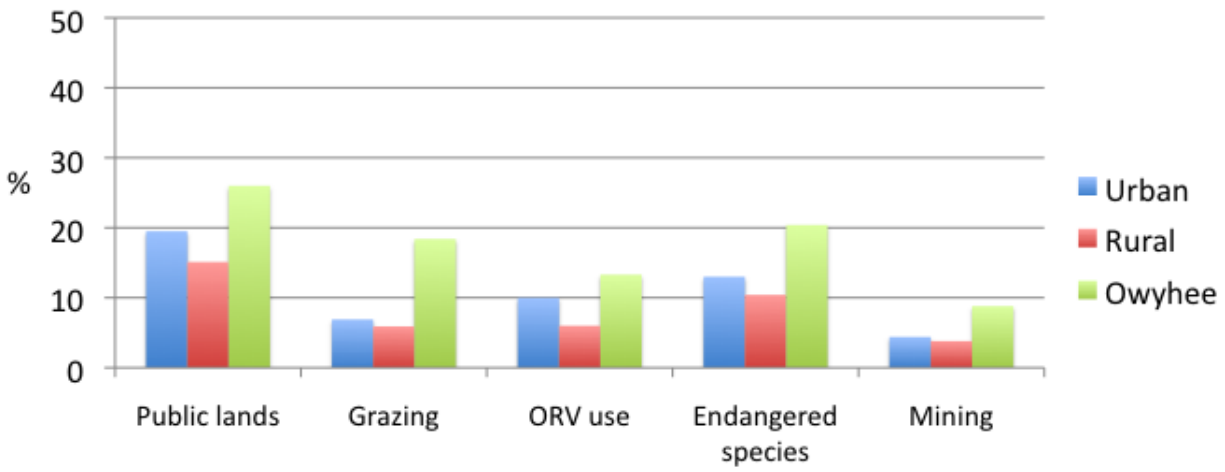

Figure 7. *Geographic distribution of response to the measure: "In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as _____ ?"*

Facing Challenges on the Range

Agriculture – as an economic sector – remains the dominant activity in Owyhee County, accounting for 70% of the total economic output (Lewin et al. 2014). Within this category, cattle ranching on the vast rangeland resources remains a mainstay for many livestock producers who reside in the County and contribute substantively to the local economy directly and indirectly.

With most of Owyhee County's rangelands controlled and managed as "public lands" though, a variety of issues have policy and regional relevance beyond the communities and private operators who manage these lands in relation to their livelihoods via permits for grazing. Some of the primary issues that are critical in and of themselves, as well as how they often overlap one another, include *management of wildfires, invasive plant species, endangered wildlife species / habitat, wilderness / wild & scenic area designation,* and *feral wild horses*.

We designed a series of survey questions to ask respondents to what degree they considered these types of issues a problem, or not, within the landscape. Figures 8 and 9 summarize responses of those who considered these core issues "not at all a problem" (Figure 8) and "a severe problem" (Figure 9). The two figures complement one another to summarize the overall response from the public. A strong majority of respondents, across the three geographic areas indicated that neither livestock grazing nor wild horses were a problem. The smallest percentages of respondents (10% or less in each geography), indicated wildfire risk was "not at all a problem". Conversely, a majority (between 60-70% for each geography) indicated wildfire risk presents "a severe problem" (see Figure 9). The Urban sub-group yielded the strongest response of the three geographies suggesting that perspective could be even greater within the metropolitan area. As can happen with social science data collection, prior to the scheduled survey data collection in the summer of 2015, a large wildfire burned significant acreage in the study region and was highly publicized for several weeks (see Soda Fire sub-section below).

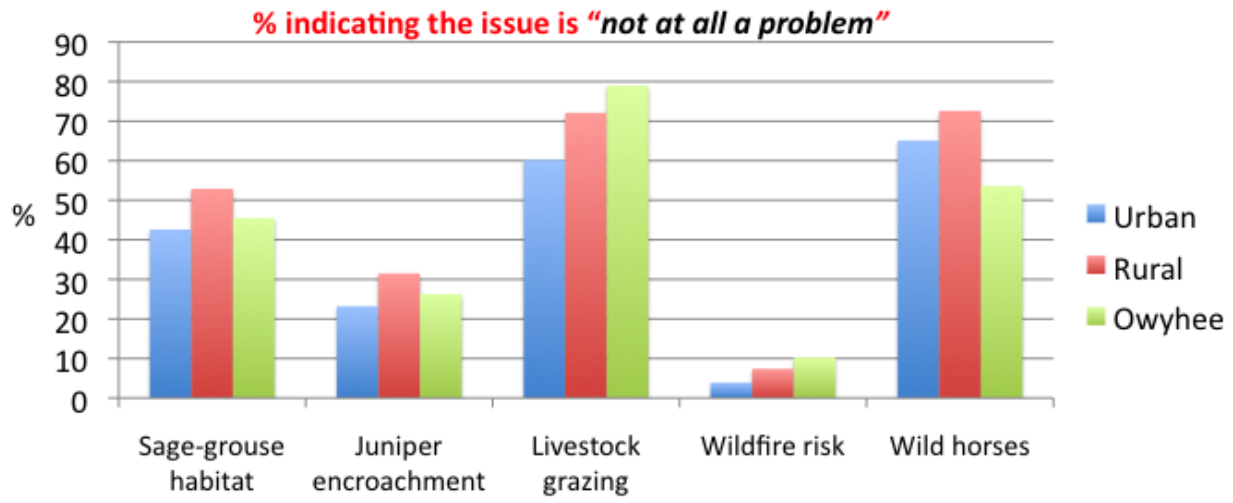

Figure 8. *Percent of respondents indicating they perceive various rangeland issues are "not at all a problem" facing southwestern Idaho*.

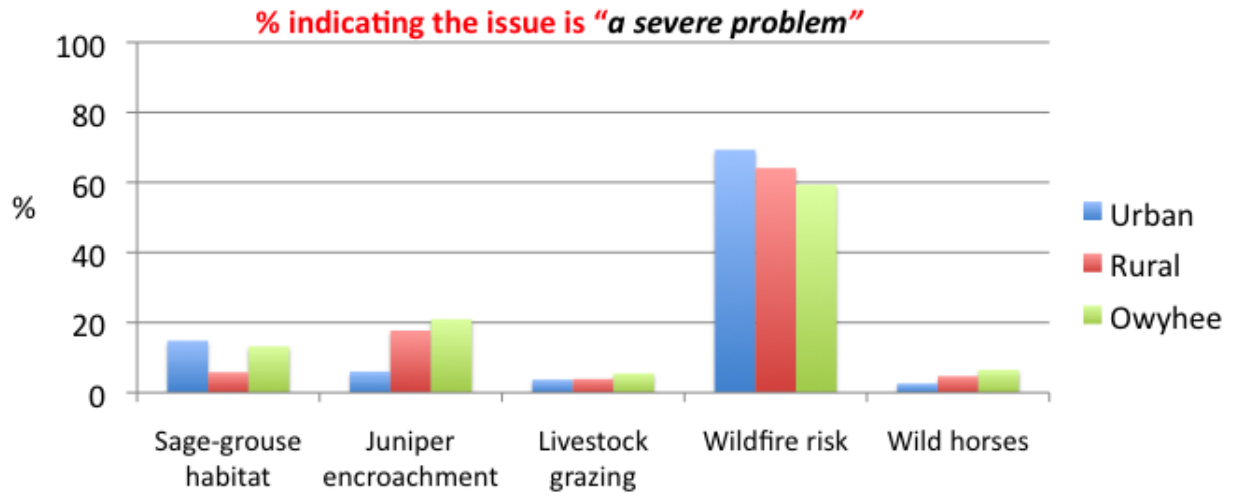

Figure 9. *Percent of respondents indicating they perceive various rangeland issues are "a severe problem" facing southwestern Idaho*.

Evidence exists within both the experience of the people who live in southwestern Idaho, the agencies who manage the resources and landscape, the media who report on these issues, as well as the scientific efforts to study all the above that these issues generate debate, conflict, and often impacts. Individual understanding and experience of these issues vs. public opinion obviously varies, however.

For instance, this interviewee explained "perception vs reality" in relation to impacts from wild horses in Owyhee County:

> *Well, the County is mostly rangelands. We have groups of wild horses out here. They're not always seen by the average person, but just because you don't see them everyday, they're still eating! They graze, just like the cattle, the elk, the deer. But some groups have the impression that horses deserve protection no matter what they do, like they're sacred or something because so many people have these beautiful images of them running wild into the sunset. But do those people understand the wild horse goes where it wants, eats grass the agency might count as part of a grazing permit, and then is not allowed to be culled because it's politically too sensitive. The average person doesn't understand the impact to the range resources or how the BLM takes care of their forage allotment within the whole pie of what's out there.*

This type of perspective is informative coupled with the frequency results indicating a majority of the public considers wild horses "not at all a problem". This is true to a slightly lesser degree among those surveyed within Owyhee County.

Wildfire Risk & Rangeland Fire Protection Associations (RFPAs)

Historically, research has documented the increasing loss of native habitat and rangeland resources from wildfires in the southern Idaho region (Knick and Rotenberry, 1997), with southwestern Idaho having become the epicenter of this phenomenon in the past generation (Boise District Fire Program, 2011; see Figure 10).

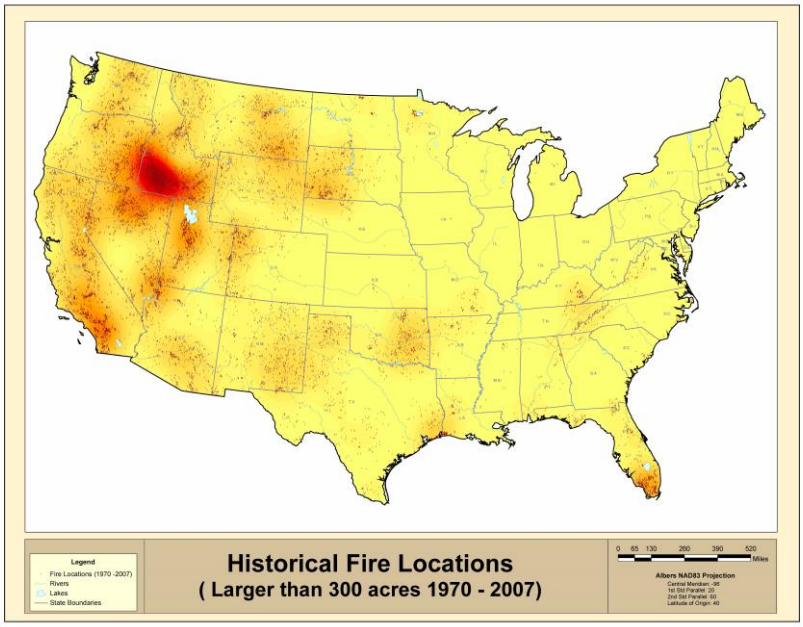

Figure 10. *Continental U.S. Fire Locations, 1970-2007 (fires >300 acres in size). Source: Boise District Fire Program 2011*.

The suite of problems associated with expanding wildfires in the region is part of a cycle of cheatgrass invading much of the landscape and continuing to worsen the problem. Risk from the fires and impacted acreage has continued to expand over time, but with risk severity also escalating due to fire size increasing. Table 4 illustrates the overall trend of total wildfire acreage within the state of Idaho over the past decade. Similarly, but more focused on southwestern Idaho, Figure 11 shows a 63-year fire history along the I-84 corridor emphasizing how this region's risk has grown (BLM, 2010).

Table 4. *Total number and acreage of wildfires burned in Idaho by year (2002-2015).*

Year		*# of wildfires*	*Total acreage*	*Average fire size (ac)*
2002		1,486	84,864	57.1
2003		1,845	312,932	169.6
2004		1,098	13,981	12.7
2005		1,154	422,381	366.0
2006		1,831	933,548	509.6
2007		1,473	1,980,552	1,344.6
2008		997	116,796	117.1
2009		1,142	22,681	19.9
2010		984	642,997	653.4
2011		1,094	384,103	351.1
2012		1,149	1,667,654	1,451.4
2013		1,471	722,204	490.9
2014		1,180	189,430	160.5
2015		1,324	804,094	607.3
Average		**1,302**	**592,730**	**451**

Source: NIFC (2016).

Within these totals, two enormous fires in the region during the last decade included the 2007 Murphy Complex (652,016 acres) and Owyhee County's 2015 Soda Fire (approx.. 278,000 acres), with the latter occurring during the worst year on record for total wildfire acres burned nationally at 10,125,149 (BLM, 2016; NIFC, 2016). The Boise Interagency Dispatch Center is responsible for managing the region that includes Owyhee County in the southwestern corner of the state. In this interagency coordination area, the BLM has ownership responsibility of the largest portion (42%) at nearly 3.8 million acres in the protection area. For those acres, the Boise District of the BLM experienced a nearly tripling of total protection acres required (309,046) in 2015 compared to its 10-year average (107,674) from 2006-2015 (Boise Interagency Dispatch Center, 2015).

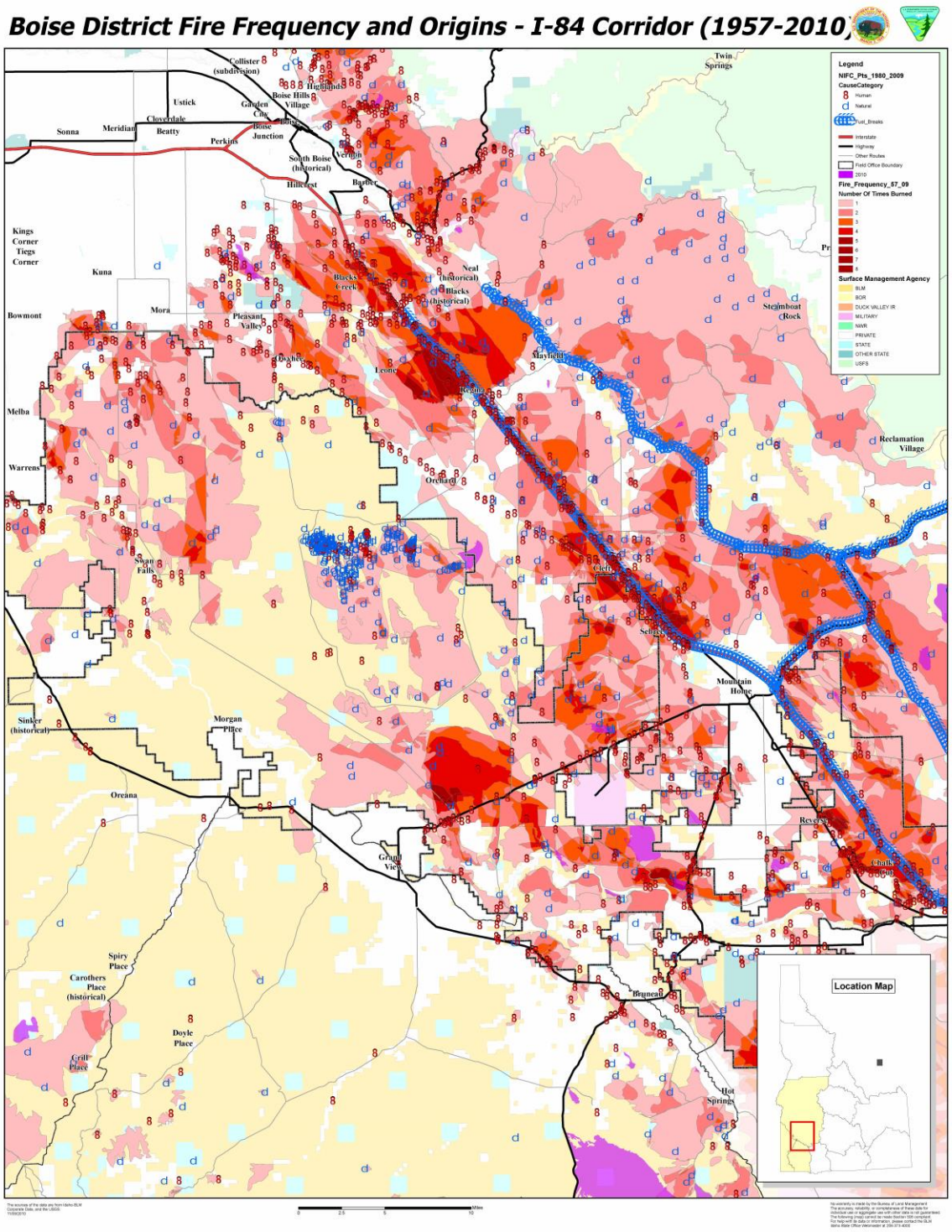

Figure 11. *BLM Boise District Fire Frequency and Origins – I-84 Corridor (1957-2010). Source: BLM 2010.*

In the interviews conducted for the study, the increase of wildfire risk and associated impacts was a frequent anecdote for participants to reflect on. One rancher interviewed offered the following description:

> *Because they keep constraining the (grazing) permits, even if we do get them renewed and they're not bound up in litigation or review, the amount of forage we're allowed to manage on them is a moving target in some cases and it seems to be going down, not up. This leaves more forage on the range. That's not a 'bad' thing to leave forage. We manage for that all the time. But, it has the consequence depending on what it is – like cheatgrass – and what the timing of our permit has to be for some allotments, that it becomes extra fuel which adds to the fire risk. This is not only a risk to the ranch, but the wildlife habitat within it. So, the irony is that all they're trying to do to save Sage-Grouse habitat, it's also having unanticipated consequences of increasing fire risk, and the trend is that eventually, one of these big fires is going to take out habitat. That'll be so fast they won't know what happened. Now, was that a good investment of those conservation dollars?*

Another stakeholder interviewed explained her perspective that because of the phenomena of training areas and turnover rates among agency personnel, effects to resources and decision-making impact the increase in wildfire risk:

> *We've seen all this change. Well, there's always change, but it's now at more rapid rates in the last couple decades. Some of the decision-makers here at the Idaho level don't have the background appropriate to the position and decision-situations they're in. For instance, one BLM manager that was helping make decisions about wildfire management was an attorney. I don't think that's the only person available for that job, so it becomes a mis-alignment of who's in charge of what that has become a big problem in this area where we've got so many acres at ground zero for this risk. It's getting worse.*

In this context of increased wildfire risk, there is also a positive and resilient community story emerging from the past decade or more in the form of Rangeland Fire Protection Associations, or RFPAs. As most landowners would react, ranchers live through the reality of needing to take immediate personal action on their land (owned or leased) if a fire erupts and they are most proximate to the emergency. Many areas where this occurs are remote and take time to access from large-scale and centralized fire management resources. As wildfire risk has increased, the frequency of risk for ranchers as well as the liabilities associated with their actions became problematic enough that new levels of social organization began to occur at local and regional levels. Beginning in 2012, ranchers and agencies partnered to form local associations that acquire professional training, equipment, and coordination to legally implement fire suppression. To date, six RFPAs have formed in southwestern Idaho, and several more are proposed (IDL, 2015). The RFPAs have become cooperative problem-solving entities to utilize local knowledge, access, and the ability to take advantage of regional collective resources critical within emergency management situations. An interviewee for the project summarized the new reality:

> *RFPAs have changed a lot. They don't fix everything. Let's be frank, we still have an increasing problem with the fires themselves. But the RFPAs enable the people closest to them, who often know the land best, and have the immediate motivation to protect all the resources to DO SOMETHING! They have to get certified with tons of hours of training, they get equipment so it's safe, and they are allowed to do this*

rather than being penalized or punished for trying to protect their forage or cows. Everyone benefits if this can stay coordinated and grow even more.

And, despite the immediate benefits occurring, there are still important issues to address within the program that facilitates RFPAs. For instance, getting the available resources to the right place at the right time always has judgment and challenges – including clarity about who has 'command' of a wildfire given jurisdictional, cost, and responsibility dynamics – but has increased commitment from the Idaho Department of Lands currently managing RFPAs. More complex, there are jurisdictional issues that can also occur when a fire naturally crosses over (or threatens to move) to another RFPA designated zone as the regulations and guidelines by state and RFPA are not all exactly the same. Each RFPA is required to form a 501(c)3 non-profit organization. The goal is for them to become self-sufficient. One manager explained some of the emerging coordination:

The RFPAs are not supposed to "overlap" with Rural Fire Districts, but they can coordinate and agree about overlap with each other and municipalities like the Counties. If they are all ok with it, they can agree to help each other. They decide what area/s they are trying to cover, then they enter into cooperative agreements with the state. They have the authority but not the responsibility to fight fire and they develop MOUs with the federal land managers. The members have to certify with a week-long training as well as an annual refresher short course. The associations are protecting their communities and helping the agencies with these efforts. It has produced a lot of hope and cooperation.

The Soda Fire

For two weeks in August 2015, the Soda Fire burned over, 278,000 acres, mostly in Owyhee County (see BLM, 2016; NWCG, 2016). The fire was devastating, affecting ranches, livestock, homes, and required volunteer and community outreach support in ways the County has not experienced in recent times (Malson, 2016). In total, area livestock operations lost an estimated 300 cattle (with an additional impact to those affected at undetermined totals), sustained damage to 41 grazing allotments in addition to damage to private rangeland, recreation sites, wild horse management areas, and over 50,000 acres of priority Sage-grouse habitat (BLM, 2016).

While the impact of the tragedy is hard to forget, the fire also catalyzed new coordinated discussion among concerned organizations and agencies. For instance, at regular meetings of the Owyhee Sage-Grouse Local Working Group (LWG), active since 2000, the fire has been a main agenda item for ranchers, agency representatives, and other stakeholders to communicate, plan, and discuss options for rehabilitation, impacts to grazing allotments, and addressing the larger community aspects of the event. The LWG reports:

A few highlights of this community conservation effort that will benefit wildlife include; coordination of providing large quantities of native and introduced seed mix to ranchers for fall seeding, assisting ranchers with rehab plans to include cheatgrass and medusahead control prior to seeding, and restoration of wet meadows important to sage grouse (OCSGLWG, 2016).

Those interviewed since the fire consistently commented on this effort similar to this Owyhee County resident's reflection:

This fire created a bit of a turning point for us out here. It didn't FIX everything, but it led to some open discussions about some middle ground. We were able to get things put on the table because a unique set of individuals, representing just about every agency, was cooperating, giving input, making suggestions, offering resources. That fire did major damage to the community and the habitat; the grasses will come back, but some of that sagebrush won't. We learned a lot about who we are given the support that poured out from the community. It's a weird thing when a tragedy brings you closer. I guess it's learning to struggle together.

The 'Owyhee 68' & the EAJA

Dating back into the 1990s, a substantive number of total acres and 68 affected grazing permits within the Owyhee Resource Area (ORA) of BLM-managed lands in Owyhee County have been under review and challenged by additional constraints. The overall management pattern occurring in recent decades has become a reduction in animal unit months (AUMs) by the BLM on many Owyhee County public lands allotments. Most ranches in this region rely on a matrix of public and private lands that include the ability to rotate cattle through lower and higher elevation areas to follow forage availability with the seasons.

In 2013, groups of ORA permittees were notified about significant reductions (in some cases, in excess of 50%) of permitted AUMs by the BLM. The agency's planned changes also included seasonal shifts for some key allotments that would mean impractical use of forage considering time and/or space for operations. These changes have invoked a great deal of stress and anxiety within the community of individuals affected within the ORA. Ranchers in many cases opted to appeal the changes to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) to request stays for their operations and keep the permits functional until final decisions could be negotiated for the allotments. One permittee described the impactful process as follows:

The '68' has put the community in a position of absolute dire uncertainty. It affects enough people, we think of it as the community. It has taken quite a lot of money to fund the lawyers to deal with this as we have made appeals to try to keep operations viable. Their [BLM] revised plans for certain allotments didn't make sense from either ecological or economic terms, so we're still trying to figure out the rationale. The science they used has some big questions in it about how they apply it to some rangeland monitoring standards.

Others interviewed in Owyhee County and grappling with the longterm uncertainties invoked by the Owyhee 68 process reflected on the ties between these management policies and impacts to operations, families, and communities:

> *This has drawn out now for a couple more years and conjured up some permit issues that have been around along time and never settled well. The increased stress now – with some of these guys facing like 40-50% reductions on public ground, which is just not sustainable – also has impacts as we're trying to figure out how an extended family can continue to make a go of it. The younger generation of ranchers trying to get started out here are already facing land value costs that don't work sometimes, so if you add legal fees to the business model, and the true cost to everyone's well-being from the collective anxiety we go through, what's the total bill here? It leaves a lot of us scratching our heads and wondering.*

In 1980, Congress enacted The Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA; PL No. 96-481, 94 Stat. 2325) to "allow those with limited resources to engage in the legal process when government agencies violate their own rules" (Lofthouse et al., 2015, p.3). Essentially, EAJA enables litigating parties to overcome what could be prohibitive legal fees in cases with the government. Although the original intent of the law was to ensure equal access within the justice system for the less wealthy and underrepresented sectors of the population, fee-shifting limitations were eliminated from the law to pass the legislation (Sisk, 1994) and created unanticipated consequences. In the past 15-20 years, one of the primary consequences has emerged as a pattern among environmental interest groups to recover millions of dollars in legal fees within the cases they file against government agencies, often over natural resource management disputes. Critics have labeled the phenomena "abusive procedural litigation" (Baier, 2012, p.1). Although government reporting of these impacts remains limited due to administrative reasons, estimates have documented nearly 70% of the cases can come from environmental interest groups, and a 2012 Government Accounting Office (GAO) report tallied $44.4 million in reimbursements over a nine year period (Lofthouse et al., 2015).

When coupled together – i.e., the Owyhee 68 & EAJA impacts – the multiple and simultaneous phenomena facing many Owyhee County ranching operations has compound and cumulative impacts on the social fabric and socio-economic well-being of the communities, and ultimately, the municipality/-ies as a whole. These impacts have been pervasive, but remain hard to decipher as tangible, clear, and well-understood effects. To the local community, they feel like moving targets, external threats, and high-risk issues for the longterm viability of the community. In contrast, one interviewee with legal experience in the pattern of contemporary cases described here, noted a shift in EAJA that may have some positive outcomes to at least lessen the inequitable impacts to ranchers within the patterns of recent environmental litigation:

> *Within all this litigation, it's gotten to the point that it doesn't matter about the reality out there on the ground anymore. They're [environmental interest groups] fighting to fight. Some recent changes in EAJA have actually slowed this down a bit in the last couple years though with a new endowment. We NEED EAJA, so it's there for the small man who doesn't have the money to fight injustice. That's how it should be. But lots of the money disbursed so far, since it followed the decade of environmental legislation, has really nothing to do with the endangered species and resource protection agendas the groups benefitting*

purport to have. I think we may see a tide shift with that. [In 2015,] It's not even the same as two years ago.

In the study, we also investigated a perception of impact related to litigation effects among the general public within the four-county region. Within the survey, we included a measure that asked: "*What degree of impact will litigation that targets removal of livestock grazing on public lands have on ranches in Owyhee County?*" Figure 12 reveals a strongly skewed perception among the general public that such litigation has a lot of impact on ranches in Owyhee County.

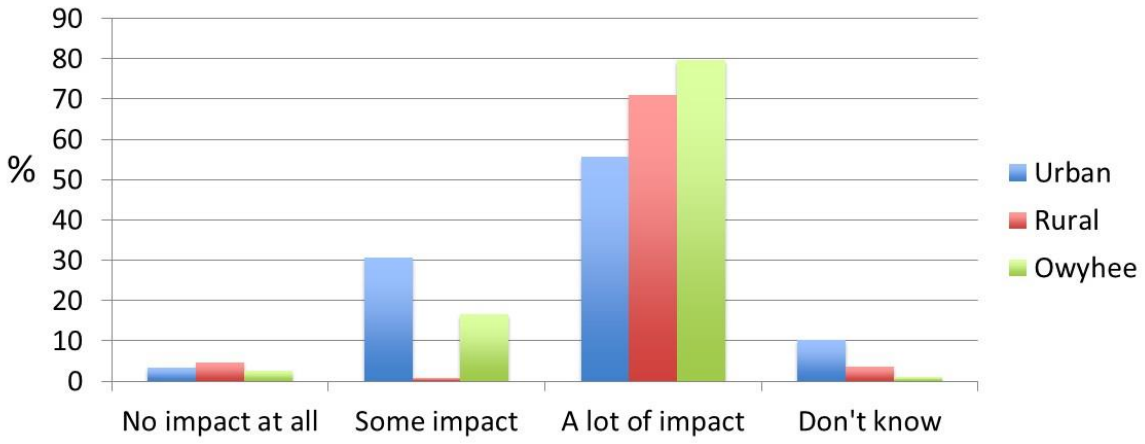

Figure 12. *Percent of respondents indicating degree of impact perceived that litigation targeting removal of livestock grazing on public lands will have on ranches in Owyhee County.*

This finding is strongest in the Owyhee County subsample, but consistent as the same trend across the three geographies in the survey that comprise the four-County area. While this is a very general measure, the result suggests a high degree of local awareness about community impact related to the contemporary phenomena. Some of those interviewed offered related comments that reveal how that larger and broader awareness has affected social cohesion factors within the Owyhee County communities:

People in Owyhee County have faced an unfair share of external threats and risks simply because of the resources they have to work with. Is that their fault? Some think that's an injustice. Per capita, it's got to be one of the most litigated places in the West. Why is that? There's enough going back and forth – cars, people, goods, money, ideas – between out there and the metropolitan area, even people who live and work in Boise are becoming more familiar with these impacts, the extent of emotional damage they cause through stress, and among a lot of people, there's a common sense perspective that prevails. Not everybody has this undying sympathy for everything dire that happens in Owyhee County, but people get it and take issue with how much of a bullseye the place has become. If you think it through, why would they chronically be on the hit-list of 'the next great national monument' if the landscape were trashed because a bunch of cows are out there?

Sentiments like these cut across the categories of those interviewed for the project indicating that the wider community is communicating about the extent and cumulative nature of ongoing impacts, but also figuring out ways to mitigate whether the social disruption effects have lasting impact.

Working out 'The Working Landscape'

Even though Idaho does not carry the identity of an "energy" state (a la Texas, Alaska), the Owyhee region has experienced impacts in recent years over contentious proposals for energy transmission lines. While consumer demand is high for energy supply, siting impactful facilities such as transmission lines exemplifies how land-use, resource-management, and adherence to related policies made for other reasons (e.g., the Endangered Species Act protecting wildlife within proposed or adjacent routes) get compounded quickly in decision-making by agencies (Gray, 2016; Otter, 2016). Moreover, the matrix of public and private lands, including complexity of public lands at different jurisdictional scales (federal vs state) and with various designations (state endowment lands that generate funds through resource management vs designated wilderness that protect resources with restricted uses), entails a slow and often inefficient web of negotiations about how best to maintain a working landscape.

Related to energy development impacts in the four-county area, we included measures on the survey that enabled general public response in relation to the Birds of Prey (BOP) National Conservation Area. As noted in Figure 6 above, energy development on public lands was one of the less-favored uses by survey respondents, at least in relative comparison to other variables. If we analyze the full distribution of response for the energy development variable within that question series, the response shows a higher percentage of support than not exists for energy development on public lands (see Figure 13).

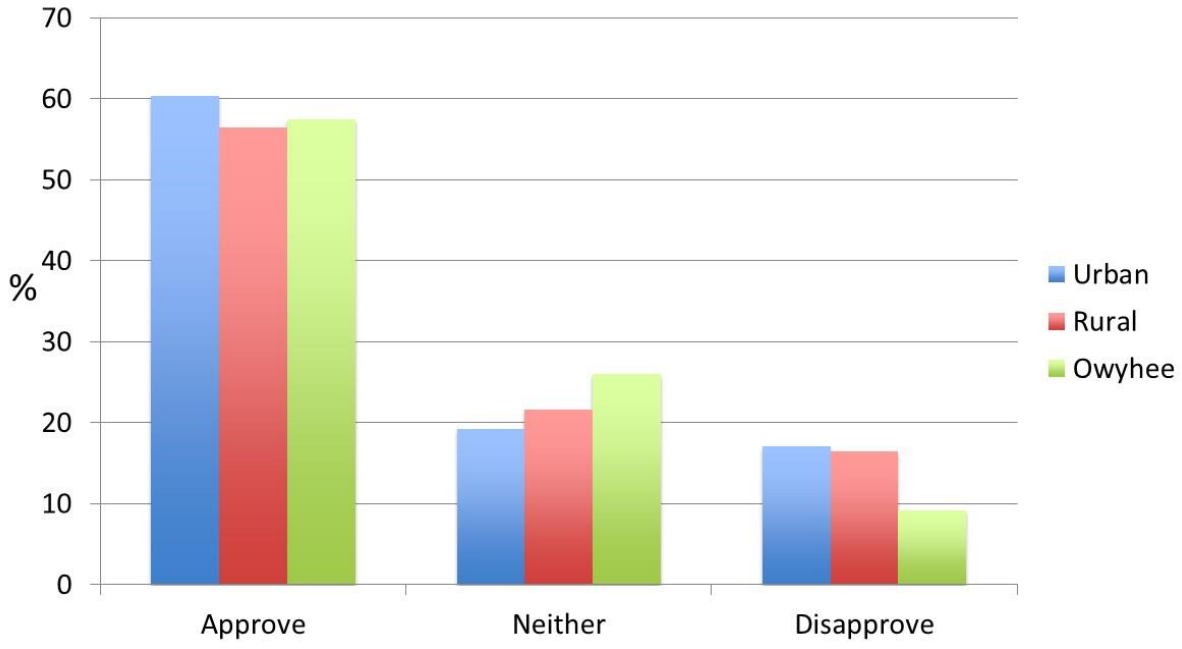

Figure 13. *Percent of respondents who approve vs disapprove of public lands used for energy development and transmission.*

However, Figure 14 displays the results from a more specific and tangible measure about the BOP, indicating that while energy development may have some support as a public lands use, the actual siting options may remain problematic. Comparing the responses across the geographies of the sub-samples, the urban-based respondents clearly indicate an overall stronger perceived negative impact from siting energy transmission and power generation lines through BOP, yet all three sub-samples indicate a dominant perception of negative impact. In contrast, all three sub-samples exhibited a much more normal distribution of responses about level of agreement with the military using the BOP indicating a greater tendency for that existing use compared to adding new energy development.

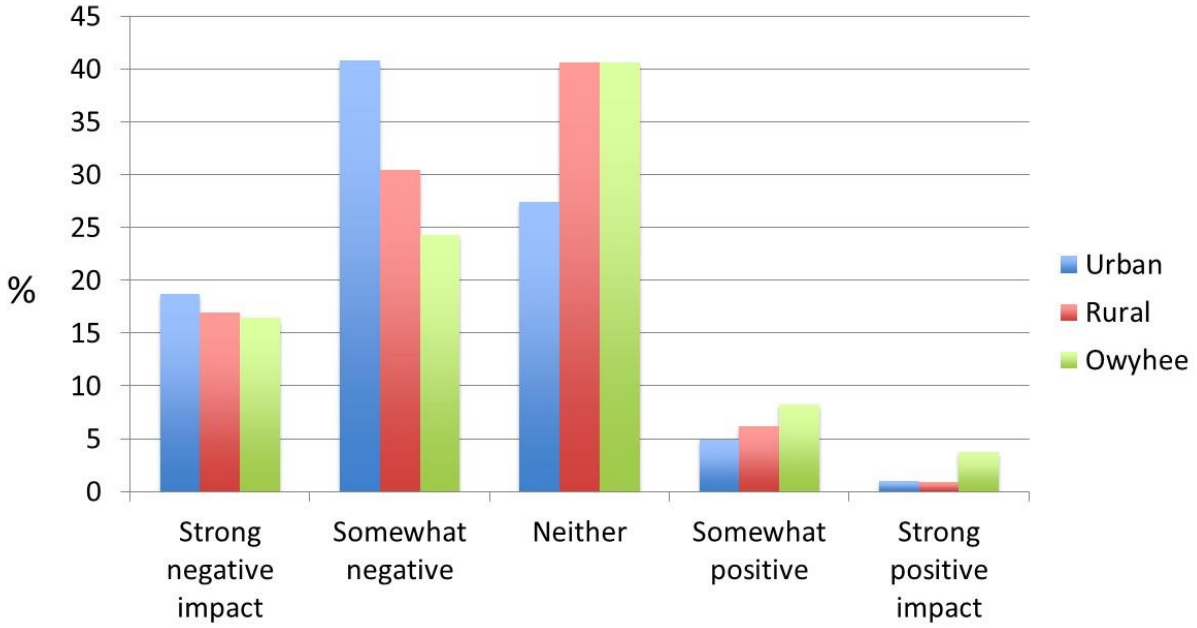

Figure 14. *Percent of respondents indicating how negative or positive impacts would be from routing electrical transmission and power generation lines through the Birds of Prey National Conservation Area.*

As residents of the four-county area continue to experience challenges about how to manage such a dynamic and popular landscape, southwestern Idaho as a working landscape faces many pressures. Thus, measuring attitudes about these options could take many different forms. In addition to the emerging activity related to energy development in the landscape, we also asked survey respondents directly about whether they considered livestock grazing – still prevalent across the state, and particularly strong within the local agricultural economy surrounding the Owyhee region – a healthy or unhealthy component of working landscapes. Figure 15 displays results for this question, again yielding a relative pattern of consistency across the geography that livestock grazing is at least perceived as somewhat healthy for a working landscape, with the largest percentages overall indicating "very healthy". This is a critical measure for Owyhee County to continue to sort its future identity, economy, and culture given its primarily public lands resource base and its burgeoning set of neighbors.

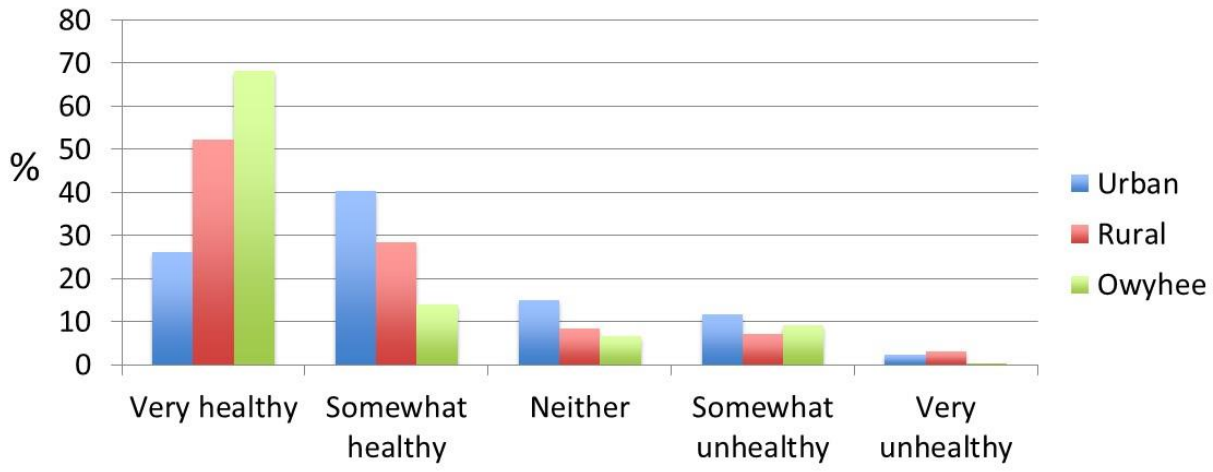

Figure 15. *Percent of respondents indicating to what extent they consider livestock grazing a healthy or unhealthy component of working landscapes.*

Recreational use and management

One of the primary areas of impact to Owyhee County from the four-county population occurs in the form of increased recreation. Not only are there more users due to regional population growth, but the uses have continued to diversify and expand with varied degrees of impact. Via the survey, the study investigated a battery of different recreational activities that residents in the four-county area have participated in during the past year. Figure 16 summarizes the frequency of participation for each activity and each of the three sub-samples.

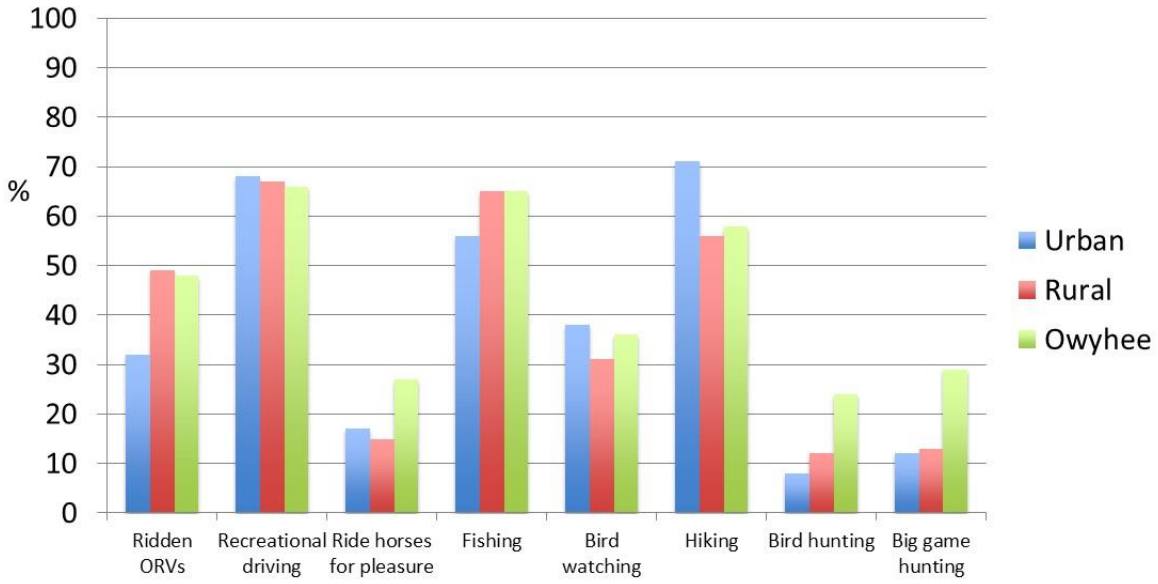

Figure 16. *Percent of respondents indicating they participated in each recreational activity during the past year in southwestern Idaho.*

Variety of uses & cumulative impacts

The three most common activities overall included: recreational driving, fishing, and hiking. Comparatively, riding ORVs and bird watching were more moderate levels of recreation for participants, while riding horses for pleasure, bird hunting, and big game hunting were lower levels of frequency. Some variation in these results was clear by the sub-sample analysis across the geography.

The recreational driving category – as the most common recreational activity across the region – was a new variable for the 2015 study, so not measurable with respect to change from the previous study(ies). That this activity level is so high as a new measure is significant with respect to capturing a more complete understanding of how users consider the recreational landscape of the Owyhees. Notable changes in levels of participation from the 2003 report include:

- An **increase in ORV use** across all three sub-samples, with a 19% increase among the rural sub-sample;
- Slight **increases in fishing** among the Owyhee and Rural sub-samples, but a slight decrease in fishing by the Urban sub-sample;
- Substantive **increases in hiking** among the Owyhee (+8%) and Urban (+21%) sub-samples, but a slight decrease (-3%) for the Rural sub-sample;
- No relative change in **big game hunting** among the Owyhee and Rural sub-samples, but a substantive decrease (-12%) among the Urban sub-sample.

While the conventional forms of recreation noted here continue to impact Owyhee County substantively, impacts over time have also begun to take shape. In an additional measure within the survey instrument, we asked respondents in the general public to what extent they perceived an increase or a decrease in recreation activity during the time they have lived in the area. Table 5 below illustrates that a majority of those surveyed, across the three sub-samples, each observed an increase, with Owyhee residents indicating the strongest response.

Table 5. *Percent of respondents observing an increase or decrease in the amount of recreation during their time in the southwestern Idaho area.*

	%		
	Owyhee	**Rural**	**Urban**
A large increase	32	24	28
Some increase	29	17	32
Not much change	29	36	26
Some decrease	4	16	8
A large decrease	2	5	3
Don't know	4	2	3
Total	100	100	100

Those interviewed in the face-to-face methodology also described long-term and more cumulative impacts from the increase in recreation over time in ways that go beyond just counting how often and in what ways people recreate in the area. For instance, one rancher explained:

> *We do get a lot of recreation out here. Not everyone, but a lot of them have learned over time to shut the gates. So we've made some progress there! It seems the 'season' we get the most people is usually hunting season now because there's more hunters, and they bring their campers AND their ATVs. We get some weird things too – like this retired couple that was walking across two states and using two cars to shuttle themselves. They needed us to help them with the map. We're not exactly on the interstate out here. But over time, I've also noticed a pattern that as folks come out here to play, word gets passed on what a great place it is, then we get some newer home owners building out here, and most of them don't run cattle. Most of them have their own plane. That's a different kind of neighbor if even they're not against what we're doing. So it's a lot of change even though some of what we were going through seems to have quieted down a bit.*

Off-road vehicles

One of the key specific recreation activities to track in comparison to the 2003 study is ORV use and impacts. Within the 2015 responses, each sub-sample indicated a substantive increase in their ORV participation levels as well as strong overall indication that recreation in general had experienced a large increase during their time in the area. Asking specifically about ORV management and whether more ORV recreational opportunities are needed in southwestern Idaho, results were much more mixed, with a bi-modal increase in both of the most extreme categories ('strong agreement' and 'strong disagreement') compared to 2003 (see Figure 17).

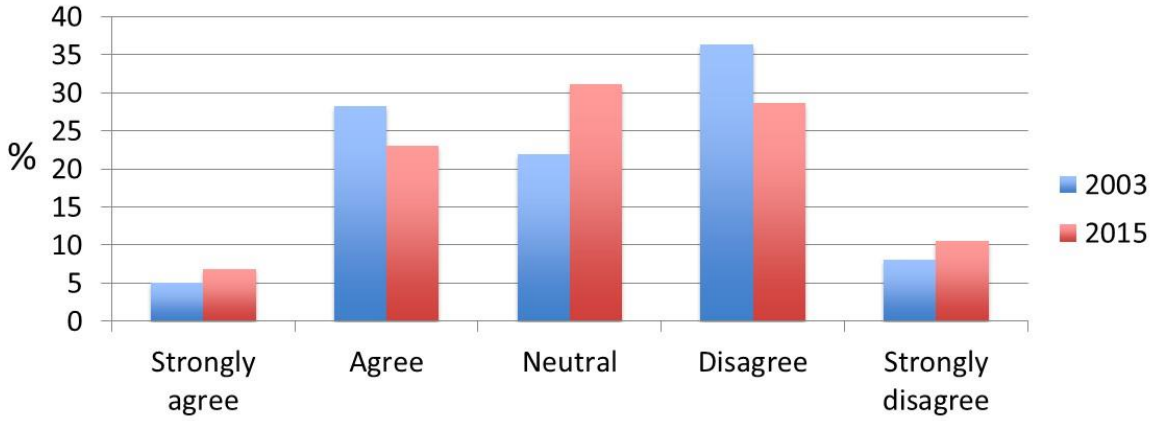

Figure 17. *Comparison between 2003 and 2015 of percent of respondents that agree or disagree Idaho needs more recreational opportunities for ORVs on public lands.*

Combined, these results indicate that although behavior suggests an increase in ORV popularity, the perceived impacts from increased participation continue to cause some negative concern over whether to develop those opportunities more in Idaho. One reality that may serve to temper the magnitude of growth of ORV uses over timespan of these longitudinal studies is displayed in Table 6. These figures illustrate an overall enormous increase in percent change of combined motorbike and ATV registrations between 1998 – 2014, with minor decreases in those trends during the 2010-2014 period following the economic recession in the area.

Table 6. *Southwest Idaho Motorbike / ATV registration by County, selected years 1998 – 2014.*

COUNTY	Combined totals of Motorbike / ATV registrations				% change	
	1998	2002	2010	2014	1998-2014	2010-14
Ada	7,701	13,646	21,124	20,476	166%	-3.1%
Canyon	3,225	6,651	12,810	12,577	290%	-1.8%
Elmore	585	1,216	2,206	1,893	224%	-14.2%
Owyhee	241	513	945	864	258%	-8.6%

Wilderness designation

Finally, another key recreation measure we included was whether residents in the four-County area think the legally designated Wilderness areas in Owyhee County have had a positive or negative impact to the local communities. In 2003, a majority of survey respondents agreed that "we have enough legally designated Wilderness areas in Idaho" which captured a statewide-scale perspective. In the 2015 study, the measure was focused to target a more specific understanding of this issue within the Owyhees.

The current results, seen in Figure 18, provide a more revealing and overall bi-modal response with relatively equal percentages on the positive vs negative effects scale. However, upon close analysis of the sub-samples, the Owyhee County sub-sample responses illustrate a much more dispersed and heterogeneous view about legally designated Wilderness impacts among the Owyhee County residents about their own local communities, including strong negative impacts to a much greater degree. This measure stands out as perhaps one of the strongest differences between populations across the four-county region as we structured them and exemplifies the tensions between public resource policy vs local level impacts often seen in designating protected areas within western rangelands (Richards and Gehrke, 2016). These results also likely reflect the designation of Wilderness areas via the Owyhee Initiative process completed since the 2002-2003 report.

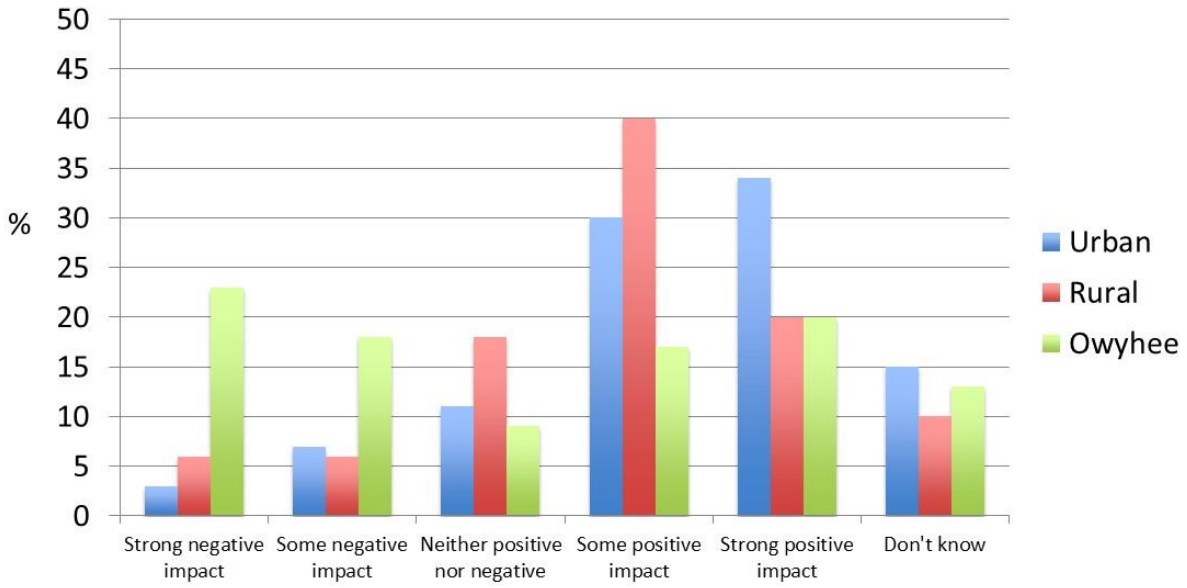

Figure 18. *Percent of respondents that perceive legally designated Wilderness areas in Owyhee County have had a positive vs negative effect to local communities.*

Implications for Owyhee County

Summary implications

In summary, this report provides an update of the County's position socially and in relation to economic patterns it continues to experience in the region, all of which are exemplary of other similar areas in the western US (Torell et al., 2014). Several larger implications from this effort are noteworthy here:

- *Sustaining impact*. Owyhee County continues to experience numerous impacts in many forms: wildfires, recreation, litigation…While this list is wide and deep, the community cohesion remains intact in measurable forms even amidst change and new dynamics that create vulnerability for individual households, the municipality as a whole, and the regional economy. Even something as "small" as the pattern of rescuing stranded or injured recreationists the County continues to bear as a burden is not trivial. Single cases, while manageable in and of themselves, add up to a pattern over time that become impacts for the County to try to sustain.

- *Resource and land-use conflict*. Because Owyhee County is so vast, and the Treasure Valley metropolitan area may continue to grow substantively, the land and resources – public and private – in the County will remain at risk from land-use change pressures that may continue to intensify and become more complex over time. While the pattern of litigation that compounds these conflicts does not appear to be slowing or dissipating, development of local social and

human capital to work with those impacts now provides new potential to sustain community fabric and cohesion.

- *External risks.* Long-term and chronic external risks will also continue to challenge the community and County as it knows day-to-day life. For instance, the County continues to experience rhetoric of fate, with potential indirect impact adjacent to a proposed location for a nationally-designated monument (Malheur Co., OR), sometimes accomplished through Presidential Executive Order near the end of term. Similarly, the threat of large, impactful wildfire and the matrix of ensuing consequences, that agencies and landowners continue to battle will continue in the bigger picture, even when a less impactful year occurs to provide a respite from this landscape crisis.

- *Fire and the community*. While fire has always been a part of the Owyhee landscape, a recent social phenomena to organize managing fire – the emergence of RFPAs in Idaho – is exemplary of the resilience Owyhee County continues to figure out resource management, social cooperation, and integrating with the complexity of jurisdiction, bureaucracy, and distance that continues as daily life in this landscape. While RFPAs are not a panacea for preventing fire and its impacts, their presence in the Owyhees has already demonstrated positive impact indicative of important dimensions of what this social assessment focuses on and updates. This level and type of cooperation also exhibited substantive impact during the Soda Fire and subsequent rehabilitation / restoration efforts that remain ongoing, including species habitat via new partnerships and levels of coordination.

- *Neighbor relations*. In Owyhee County, 'neighbors' has multiple meanings and contexts. It refers to those that rely on and support one another; it refers to the newcomers that do not yet know and may or may not adjust to the local custom and culture. It also translates as those in the surrounding counties who partake of Owyhee County, but may or may not take responsibility and care for its sustenance and services. As the County manages these layers of neighbors, Owyhee County leaders and residents should take solace that many of those neighbors across the region – rural and urban counterparts alike – do perceive the risks and the challenges AND the benefits of living on and in a working landscape such as the Owyhees. The results reported here demonstrate that many southwestern Idahoans have perspective about costs, benefits, and tradeoffs of what it means to live and work there.

A resilient community on the range

Given Owyhee County has had a series of studies to address its contemporary socio-economic status in relation to natural resources management and effects to the community's cohesion, it sits in a very unique position as a rural municipality in the western United States. This cannot be overstated, especially in light of two key points:

- as a local governing body, the municipality has had the foresight to track its own destiny so to speak, whereas so many government processes that affect Owyhee County for natural resource management have failed to include social and economic analyses even when required by law as a part of NEPA-related processes such as an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). One notable and recent exception to this pattern deserves mention here, as Boise District Office of the Bureau of Land Management incorporated a unique social-ecological assessment and methodology into a recent Owyhee County-based project focusing on juniper encroachment and risk to Sage-grouse habitat (Bentley Brymer et al., 2016). This pilot effort carved out a new methodology, a new way of being more comprehensive, and a new way for the local community to continue to have conversation with government process and decision-making.

- As the debates over viable and appropriate multiple-use for public lands continues, Owyhee County sits at one of the ground-zero points given its size, ratio of public to private land base, proximity to other growth and development, recreational mecca status, and the conflict that now comes with this type of policy constellation. Given Owyhee County has persevered now through two decades of contemporary and cumulative engagement with this phenomena, it is proving its own strategies as viable, adaptable, and resilient to change, while maintaining and enhancing a high degree of a sense of community and stability.

While Owyhee County will always remain at risk to many things, it should have confidence about its own path and future within the social capacities that remain very strong in the community.

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APPENDIX A – UI Institutional Review Board Protocol

Wulfhorst, J. (jd@uidaho.edu)

From:	irb@uidaho.edu
Sent:	Tuesday, May 27, 2014 03:02 PM
To:	Wulfhorst, J. (jd@uidaho.edu)
Cc:	University of Idaho - Institutional Review Board (irb@uidaho.edu)
Subject:	Exempt Certification for IRB project 14-258
Attachments:	ATT00001.bin; ATT00002.bin
Importance:	Low

Research Administration Portal Message

University *of* Idaho
Office of Research Assurances
Institutional Review Board
875 Perimeter Drive, MS 3010
Moscow ID 83844-3010
Phone: 208-885-6162
Fax: 208-885-5752
irb@uidaho.edu

To: J.D. Wulfhorst

From: Traci Craig, Ph.D.,
Chair, University of Idaho Institutional Review Board
University Research Office
Moscow, ID 83844-3010

Date: 5/27/2014 3:02:17 PM

Title: Owyhee County Socio-Economic Assessment

Project: 14-258
Certified: Certified as exempt under category 2 at 45 CFR 46.101(b)(2).

On behalf of the Institutional Review Board at the University of Idaho, I am pleased to inform you that the protocol for the above-named research project has been certified as exempt under category 2 at 45 CFR 46.101(b)(2).

This study may be conducted according to the protocol described in the Application without further review by the IRB. As specific instruments are developed, modify the protocol and upload the instruments in the portal. Every effort should be made to ensure that the project is conducted in a manner consistent with the three fundamental principles identified in the Belmont Report: respect for persons; beneficence; and justice.

It is important to note that certification of exemption is NOT approval by the IRB. Do not include the statement that the UI IRB has reviewed and approved the study for human subject participation. Remove all statements of IRB Approval and IRB contact information from study materials that will be disseminated to participants. Instead please indicate, 'The University of Idaho Institutional Review Board has Certified this project as Exempt.'

Certification of exemption is not to be construed as authorization to recruit participants or conduct research in schools or other institutions, including on Native Reserved lands or within Native Institutions, which have their own

1

policies that require approvals before Human Subjects Research Projects can begin. This authorization must be obtained from the appropriate Tribal Government (or equivalent) and/or Institutional Administration. This may include independent review by a tribal or institutional IRB or equivalent. It is the investigator's responsibility to obtain all such necessary approvals and provide copies of these approvals to ORA, in order to allow the IRB to maintain current records.

As Principal Investigator, you are responsible for ensuring compliance with all applicable FERPA regulations, University of Idaho policies, state and federal regulations.

This certification is valid only for the study protocol as it was submitted to the ORA. Studies certified as Exempt are not subject to continuing review (this Certification does not expire). If any changes are made to the study protocol, you must submit the changes to the ORA for determination that the study remains Exempt before implementing the changes. Should there be significant changes in the protocol for this project, it will be necessary for you to submit an amendment to this protocol for review by the Committee using the Portal. If you have any additional questions about this process, please contact me through the portal's messaging system by clicking the 'Reply' button at either the top or bottom of this message.

Traci Craig

Traci Craig, Ph.D.

To enrich education through diversity, the University of Idaho is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer

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sent automatically on 5/27/2014 3:02:17 PM. reply to this message

APPENDIX B – Survey Instrument

Q: Intro1 T: 3 10 1 Hello my name is ____ and I am calling from the Social Science Research Unit at the University of Idaho. We are conducting a study for southwestern Idaho about community and natural resource management issues. Is now a convenient time to participate?

(PRESS NEXT TO CONTINUE)

T: 7 15 1 1. Cell phone 2. Landline

Q: Cell2 T:3 10 1 Are you currently driving or doing anything that requires your full attention?

> **Q: CELLDRIVING** T:3 10 1
>
> I need to call you back at a later time. Whom should I ask for when I call back?

Q: Cell3 T:3 10 1 Is this cell phone used for personal use, business use, or both.

> **Q: Cellbus** T:3 10 1 Thank you, but I only need to speak to individuals on their personal lines.

Q: In order to obtain a truly random sample of residents in Owyhee, Ada, Canyon, and Elmore counties, we would like to speak to the person who has had the **most recent birthday** who is now at home.

Q: Eligible T:3 10 1 I also, need to verify that you are at least 18 years old, and live in either Owyhee, Ada, Elmore, or Canyon counties in Idaho. Is this true?

T:7 15 1 1. Yes 2. Not 18 3. Not a resident of Owyhee, Ada, Elmore or Canyon county

> **Q: Ineligble** T:3 10 1 Thanks but we only need to speak to residents of Owyhee, Ada, Canyon, or Elmore county.

Q: Age T:3 10 1 Does an adult age 18 or older ever use this phone?

T:7 15 1 1. Yes 2. No

> **Q: Tooyoung** T:3 10 1 Thanks, but we only wish to speak to adults age 18 or older.
>
> **Q: IEDrive** T:3 10 1 I'm sorry but we only wish to speak to individuals who drive, thank you for your time!

Q: Ask Adult T:3 10 1 May I speak to that adult now?

Q: Intro T:3 10 1 This interview takes about 15 minutes on average and includes questions about community and natural resource management in parts of southwestern Idaho.

This interview is voluntary and if we come to any question you would prefer not to answer, just let me know and I'll skip over it. This study has been reviewed by the University of Idaho's Institutional Review Board and has met criteria under federal regulations and university policy.

I'd like to assure you that your responses will be kept strictly confidential. Do you have any questions?

[**SELECT GENDER**, DO NOT ASK]

1. Male 2. Female

Q: Adults T:3 10 1 First, I have a few quick demographic questions used for data analysis:

Including yourself how many adults are in your household? [99 = Refused]

I: NUM 0 99 8 0 7 15 qal THANKS

Q: Q_zip T: 3 10 1 What is your five-digit zip code? [INTERVIEWER: REFUSED = 99999, DONT KNOW = 88888]

Geographical location is very important for our study results. Would you be able to tell me what community, town, or city you live in?

I: NUM 0 99999 8 0 5 15 zipcode

Q: Landlines T:3 10 1 How many landline telephone numbers are used in your household? [99 = Refused]

Q: Cell T:3 10 1 How many cell phone telephone numbers are used by members of your household? [99 = Refused]

Q: Q2_RANCHFM T: 3 10 1 Do any of your CLOSE friends run cattle ranches or farms in southwestern Idaho?

T: 7 15 1 1. Yes 2. No 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Next, I will read some statements about living in your community. Please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, feel neutral, disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the statements.

Q: Q3_BELONG T: 3 10 1

The first statement is: I feel connected, like I belong to the community where I live. Do you…

T: 9 15 1 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q4_loyal T: 3 10 1 [Next statement:] I feel loyal to the people in my community.

Do you….

T: 7 15 1 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q5_favors T:3 10 1 [Next statement:] I feel I can borrow things and exchange favors with my neighbors.

Do you….

T: 7 15 1 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q6_novisit T:3 10 1 [Next statement:] I rarely have neighbors over to my house to visit.

Do you….

T: 7 15 1 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q7_friends T: 3 10 1 [Next statement:] I feel a part of the community because of the friendliness of the people that live here.

Do you...

T: 7 15 1 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused) I: LOC 7 7 1 Natural SEL 7 1 1 0 OFF ENTER

Q: Q8_similar T: 3 10 1 [Next statement:] I think of myself as similar to people in my community.

Do you…

T: 7 15 1 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: public_land_intro T: 3 10 1 Now I will read a few statements or questions concerning PUBLIC LAND USE in southwestern Idaho. [INTERVIEWERS: Remember we are asking for their opinion on these)

Q: Q9_wildarea T: 3 10 1 Do you think the legally designated wilderness areas in Owyhee County have a positive or a negative impact to local communities? Do you think they have a…

T: 7 15 1 1. Strong negative impact 2. Some negative impact 3. Neither positive nor negative impact 4. Some positive impact 5. Strong positive impact 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q10_publand T: 3 10 1 Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities?

a. Livestock grazing
b. Logging
c. Guided recreation

d. Hunting & fishing
e. Energy Development & Transmission
f. Off-road / motorized vehicles
g. Hiking/camping
h. Mountain biking
i. Equestrian (trail riding)

T: 7 15 1 1. Approve 2. Neither approve nor disapprove 3. Disapprove 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q11_graze T: 3 10 1 Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement:

Livestock grazing should be kept as part of the management of public lands.

T: 7 15 1 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q12_roadless T: 3 10 1 With respect to roadless areas in Idaho, do you think there should be ...

T: 7 15 1 1. Many more 2. Some more 3. About the same 4. Fewer 5. A lot less 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q13_mining T: 3 10 1 Indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Mining should be kept as an activity on public lands. Do you…

T: 7 15 1 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q14_motors T: 3 10 1 Idaho needs more recreational opportunities for Off Road Vehicles on public lands. Do you…

T: 7 15 1 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q15_wildlife T: 3 10 1 Idaho needs greater wildlife protection. Do you...

T: 7 15 1 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q16_pubmeet T: 3 10 1 Please answer the following questions with YES or NO. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as...

a. Public lands
b. Grazing
c. Off-road vehicle use
d. The Endangered Species Act

e.Mining

T: 9 15 1 1. Yes 2. No 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q16_a T: 3 10 1 Have you attended public meetings or provided written comments on any OTHER natural resource management issues?

T: 7 15 1 1. Yes (please specify) 2. No 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

I: OTH 1 7 2 7 32 MIXED LOC 7 4 1 Natural SEL 4 1 1 0 OFF ENTER if (Ans >= 1) skp newQ17to24rec

Q: newQ17to24rec T:3 10 1 Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho (defined as Elmore, Ada, Canyon, and Owyhee Counties)? Please answer YES or NO after each response.

T:9 15 1 1. Ridden off-road vehicles 2. Recreational driving or exploring (Where did you go?) 3. Ridden horses for pleasure 4. Gone fishing 5. Gone bird watching 6. Gone hiking 7. Gone bird hunting 8. Gone big game hunting (such as deer, elk or antelope) 9. (Have not done any of the above) 10. (Don't know) 11. (Refused)

Q: newQ25_mostactive T: 3 10 1 In the past year, which of the recreational activities we asked about did you do most often in southwestern Idaho? [INTERVIEWER: Ask as open-ended, ensure they select an option they said yes to Q17to24rec]

T: 7 15 1 1. Ride off-road vehicles 2. Recreational driving or exploring 3. Ride horses for pleasure

4. Fishing 5. Bird watching 6. Hiking 7. Bird hunting 8. Big-game hunting (such as deer, elk or antelope) 9. (Have not done any of the above) 10. (Don't know) 11. (Refused)

I: LOC 7 11 1 Natural SEL 11 1 1 0 OFF ENTER if (ans >= 1) skp Q26_presense

Q: Q26_presence T: 3 10 1 Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the military using the Birds of Prey area? Would you say you…

T: 7 15 1 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q27_lines T: 3 10 1 What kind of impact do you believe will be had by routing electrical transmission and power generation lines through the Birds of Prey National Conservation Area?

T: 7 15 1 1. Strong negative impact 2. Somewhat negative impact 3. Neither positive nor negative 4. Somewhat positive impact 5. Strong positive impact 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q28a_yrs T: 3 10 1 How long have you lived in the area? (enter 999 for refusal)

T: 7 25 1 years

Q: Q28b_rechange T: 3 10 1 To what extent have you observed an increase or decrease in the amount of recreation during your time in the area?

T: 7 15 1 1. A large increase 2. Some increase 3. Not much change 4. Some decrease 5. A large decrease 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused) I: LOC 7 7 1 Natural SEL 7 1 1 0 OFF ENTER

Q: Q29_litigate T: 3 10 1 What degree of impact will litigation that targets removal of livestock grazing on public lands have on ranches in Owyhee County?

T: 7 15 1 1. No impact 2. Some impact 3. A lot of impact 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q30_working T: 3 10 1 To what extent do you consider livestock grazing a healthy or unhealthy component of working landscapes?

T: 7 15 1 1. Very healthy 2. Somewhat healthy 3. Neither healthy nor unhealthy 4. Somewhat unhealthy 5. Very unhealthy 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q31_rangeprob T: 3 10 1 In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today?

1. Not at all a problem 2. Somewhat of a problem 3. Severe problem 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q32_agencyresp T: 3 10 1 What do you think is the primary responsibility of the land management agencies overall?

T: 7 15 1 1. Recreation management 2. Natural resources management 3. Livestock management 4. Other (please specify) 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q33_agencyfuels T: 3 10 1 In your opinion, how adequately or inadequately are land management agencies managing wildfire fuels to protect wildlife habitat on public lands in southwestern Idaho?

T: 7 15 1 1. Very Inadequately 2. Somewhat Inadequately 3. Neither Adequately nor Inadequately 4. Somewhat Adequately 5. Very Adequately 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: statistical_analysis T: 3 10 1 Now, I have a few background questions to help with statistical analysis.

Q: Q34_occupy T: 3 10 1 What is your current occupation? [INTERVIEWER: RECORD OPEN ENDED, AND CODE INTO CATEGORIES.]

T: 9 15 1 1. Management, Business, Finance 2. Computer systems or mathematics 3. Architecture / Engineering 4. Science / Academia / Government 5. Community & Social services 6. Legal services 7. Educational services 8. Art, Media, Entertainment or Sports 9. Healthcare / Protective services (fire, police, etc) 10. Food service 11. Landscaping / construction 12. Farming, Ranching, Forestry 13. Retail / Hospitality services 14. Transportation 15. Retired/homemaker/unemployed 16. (Don't know) 17. (Refused)

Q: Q35_drive T: 3 10 1 How many one-way miles do you drive to work? [INTERVIEWER: REFUSED = 999, DONT KNOW = 888]

T: 7 25 1 miles

Q: Q36_respeduc T: 3 10 1 What is the highest level of education you have completed? [OPEN ENDED]

T: 7 15 1 1. Less than high school 2. High school graduate 3. Some college or vocational training 4. College graduate 5. Some graduate work 6. Advanced degree 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: Q37_age T: 3 10 1 In what year were you born? [INTERVIEWER: REFUSED = 9999]

Q: Q38_commithen T: 3 10 1 In what size community did you spend most of your life up to age 18?

T: 7 15 1 1. Rural, on a farm 2. Rural, not on farm 3. Small town, population between 2,500 and 10,000 4. Town or city with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 5. Town or city with a population of 50,000 to 100,000 6. Town or city with a population of more than 100,000 8. (Don't know)

9. (Refused)

Q: Q39_income T:3 10 1 Which of the following categories describes your total household income before taxes in 2014?

t: 7 15 1 1. Less than $10,000 2. Between $10,000 to $14,999 3. Between $15,000 to $19,999 4. Between $20,000 to $29,999 5. Between $30,000 to $39,999 6. Between $40,000 to $49,999 7. Between $50,000 to $74,999 8. $75,000 or MORE 9. (Don't know) 10. (Refused)

Q: Qadd40 T:3 10 1

Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases? Please say YES or NO after each option. [INTERVIEWER: FOLLOW UP IF NEEDED - Health is one of many indicators that helps us to better understand the overall well-being of a community.]

t:7 15 1 1. Type 2 Diabetes 2. Cardiovascular diseases 3. Depression 4. (None of the above) 8. (Don't know) 9. (Refused)

Q: THANKS T:3 10 1 **Q: Q40_comments** T: 3 10 1 Those are all the questions I have. If you have any comments concerning your community or the Owyhee County area I can note them now. Thank you for your participation!

Appendix C: Tabular Results

Q1. No data

Q2. Do any of your CLOSE friends run cattle ranches or farms in southwestern Idaho?

Q2 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	116	109	65.9%	55.9%	75.8%
No	48	55	32.8%	23.0%	42.7%
Don't know	2	2	1.3%	0.0%	3.4%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q3. I feel connected, like I belong to the community where I live.

Q3 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	67	62	37.4%	27.5%	47.2%
Agree	70	77	46.3%	36.0%	56.6%
Neutral	19	18	11.1%	5.4%	16.9%
Disagree	6	5	3.2%	0.0%	6.6%
Strongly disagree	3	2	0.9%	0.0%	2.3%
Don't know	1	2	1.1%	0.0%	3.2%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q4. I feel loyal to the people in my community.

Q4 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	68	62	37.3%	27.5%	47.1%
Agree	76	86	51.6%	41.4%	61.8%
Neutral	19	16	9.9%	4.5%	15.3%
Disagree	2	1	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Don't know	1	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q5. I feel I can borrow things and exchange favors with my neighbors.

Q5 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	69	68	42.1%	31.7%	52.4%
Agree	66	70	42.9%	32.7%	53.1%
Neutral	18	16	9.9%	4.5%	15.3%
Disagree	5	4	2.7%	0.0%	6.1%
Strongly disagree	5	4	2.3%	0.0%	4.8%
Don't know	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Total	164	163	100.0%	.	.

Q6. I rarely have neighbors over to my house to visit.

Q6 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	19	17	10.6%	4.1%	17.0%
Agree	53	53	32.1%	22.5%	41.7%
Neutral	29	29	17.7%	9.8%	25.7%
Disagree	41	47	28.5%	18.8%	38.2%
Strongly disagree	22	18	11.1%	5.5%	16.6%
Total	164	165	100.0%	.	.

Q7. I feel a part of the community because of the friendliness of the people that live here.

Q7 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	63	55	33.3%	23.9%	42.8%
Agree	72	80	48.4%	38.1%	58.7%
Neutral	19	20	12.3%	6.1%	18.6%
Disagree	8	8	4.8%	0.5%	9.1%
Strongly disagree	3	1	0.9%	0.0%	2.1%
Don't know	1	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q8. I think of myself as similar to people in my community.

Q8 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	39	26	15.7%	9.7%	21.6%
Agree	78	95	57.2%	47.4%	67.0%
Neutral	28	29	17.8%	10.3%	25.2%
Disagree	14	12	7.3%	2.4%	12.1%
Strongly disagree	3	1	0.8%	0.0%	2.0%
Don't know	3	2	1.3%	0.0%	2.9%
Total	165	166	100.0%	.	.

Q9. Do you think the legally designated wilderness areas in Owyhee County have a positive or a negative impact to local communities?

Q9 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strong negative impact	37	38	22.9%	14.1%	31.8%
Some negative impact	32	30	18.4%	10.7%	26.0%
Neither positive nor negative impact	20	15	8.8%	4.2%	13.4%
Some positive impact	29	28	17.0%	9.5%	24.5%
Strong positive impact	30	33	20.2%	11.6%	28.7%
Don't know	18	21	12.7%	5.4%	20.1%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q10a. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Livestock grazing

Q10a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	147	147	88.7%	82.3%	95.0%
Neither approve nor disapprove	10	8	5.1%	1.1%	9.1%
Disapprove	9	10	6.3%	1.1%	11.4%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q10b. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Logging

Q10b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	130	131	78.9%	70.8%	87.0%
Neither approve nor disapprove	16	15	9.1%	3.8%	14.4%
Disapprove	16	18	10.6%	4.0%	17.2%
Don't know	4	2	1.4%	0.0%	3.0%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q10c. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Guided recreation

Q10c Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	141	142	86.7%	79.3%	94.0%
Neither approve nor disapprove	12	12	7.4%	1.1%	13.8%
Disapprove	10	5	3.3%	1.0%	5.5%
Don't know	2	4	2.6%	0.0%	6.3%
Total	165	163	100.0%	.	.

Q10d. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Hunting & fishing

Q10d Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	154	158	95.4%	92.2%	98.6%
Neither approve nor disapprove	6	3	1.8%	0.1%	3.5%
Disapprove	5	4	2.6%	0.0%	5.3%
Don't know	1	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q10e. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Energy Development & Transmission

Q10e Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	95	94	57.5%	47.3%	67.8%
Neither approve nor disapprove	38	43	26.0%	16.6%	35.4%
Disapprove	18	15	9.2%	3.6%	14.8%
Don't know	13	12	7.3%	2.3%	12.3%
Total	164	164	100.0%	.	.

Q10f. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Off-road / motorized vehicles

Q10f Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	104	110	66.1%	56.7%	75.5%
Neither approve nor disapprove	35	31	18.7%	11.4%	26.0%
Disapprove	26	24	14.5%	7.3%	21.7%
Don't know	1	1	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q10g. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Hiking/camping

Q10g Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	162	164	98.6%	97.2%	100.0%
Neither approve nor disapprove	2	1	0.7%	0.0%	1.8%
Disapprove	2	1	0.6%	0.0%	1.5%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q10h. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Mountain biking

Q10h Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	137	142	85.7%	79.1%	92.4%
Neither approve nor disapprove	12	11	6.9%	2.0%	11.8%
Disapprove	17	12	7.4%	2.6%	12.1%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q10i. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Equestrian (trail riding)

Q10i Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	154	157	94.3%	90.1%	98.5%
Neither approve nor disapprove	6	5	3.0%	0.2%	5.9%
Disapprove	5	4	2.5%	0.0%	5.7%
Don't know	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q11. Livestock grazing should be kept as part of the management of public lands.

Q11 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	92	97	59.4%	49.4%	69.5%
Agree	42	36	21.8%	13.5%	30.0%
Neutral	13	13	7.7%	2.8%	12.5%
Disagree	10	9	5.7%	0.6%	10.8%
Strongly disagree	5	7	4.4%	0.0%	9.3%
Don't know	3	2	1.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Total	165	163	100.0%	.	.

Q12. With respect to roadless areas in Idaho, do you think there should be ...

Q12 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Many more	6	7	4.4%	0.3%	8.5%
Some more	14	15	9.4%	2.5%	16.3%
About the same	96	96	58.5%	48.3%	68.7%
Fewer	20	17	10.6%	4.3%	16.9%
A lot less	25	25	15.2%	8.0%	22.5%
Don't know	4	3	1.9%	0.0%	3.9%
Total	165	164	100.0%	.	.

Q13. Mining should be kept as an activity on public lands.

Q13 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	25	23	14.0%	6.7%	21.3%
Agree	62	68	41.2%	31.0%	51.4%
Neutral	48	49	29.5%	20.1%	38.9%
Disagree	16	12	7.3%	2.9%	11.8%
Strongly disagree	7	8	5.1%	0.5%	9.7%
Don't know	7	5	2.8%	0.0%	6.0%
Total	165	166	100.0%	.	.

Q14. Idaho needs more recreational opportunities for Off Road Vehicles on public lands.

Q14 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	11	14	8.4%	2.7%	14.1%
Agree	37	36	22.0%	14.0%	29.9%
Neutral	50	55	33.5%	23.7%	43.3%
Disagree	47	40	24.4%	15.7%	33.1%
Strongly disagree	17	19	11.5%	3.7%	19.2%
Don't know	2	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Total	164	165	100.0%	.	.

Q15. Idaho needs greater wildlife protection.

Q15 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	17	18	11.2%	4.5%	17.9%
Agree	48	45	27.8%	18.5%	37.0%
Neutral	40	36	22.0%	14.2%	29.9%
Disagree	44	49	30.2%	20.4%	40.0%
Strongly disagree	8	11	7.0%	0.3%	13.6%
Don't know	5	3	1.9%	0.0%	3.8%
Total	162	161	100.0%	.	.

Q16a. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... Public lands

Q16a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	49	43	26.0%	17.7%	34.4%
No	116	123	73.8%	65.5%	82.2%
Don't know	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q16b. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... Grazing

Q16b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	38	31	18.4%	11.4%	25.4%
No	128	135	81.6%	74.6%	88.6%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q16c. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... Off-road vehicle use

Q16c Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	26	22	13.3%	6.8%	19.7%
No	140	144	86.7%	80.3%	93.2%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q16d. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... The Endangered Species Act

Q16d Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	39	34	20.4%	12.5%	28.3%
No	127	132	79.6%	71.7%	87.5%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q16e. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... Mining

Q16e Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	14	15	8.8%	3.1%	14.5%
No	150	151	90.7%	85.0%	96.5%
Don't know	2	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q16f. Have you attended public meetings or provided written comments on any OTHER natural resource management issues?

Q16f Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	30	30	18.1%	10.1%	26.0%
No	136	136	81.9%	74.0%	89.9%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

newQ17. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Ridden off-road vehicles

newQ17 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	101	87	52.3%	41.9%	62.6%
Yes	65	79	47.7%	37.4%	58.1%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

newQ18. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Recreational driving or exploring

newQ18 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	65	56	33.8%	24.6%	43.1%
Yes	101	110	66.2%	56.9%	75.4%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

newQ19. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Ridden horses for pleasure

newQ19 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	120	121	73.0%	64.0%	81.9%
Yes	46	45	27.0%	18.1%	36.0%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

newQ20. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone fishing

newQ20 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency		Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	68	58		34.9%	25.5%	44.4%
Yes	98	108		65.1%	55.6%	74.5%
Total	166	166		100.0%	.	.

newQ21. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone bird watching

newQ21 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	95	106	64.1%	54.6%	73.7%
Yes	71	60	35.9%	26.3%	45.4%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

newQ22. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone hiking

newQ22 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	80	70	42.4%	32.3%	52.5%
Yes	86	96	57.6%	47.5%	67.7%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

newQ23. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone bird hunting

newQ23 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	133	127	76.3%	67.1%	85.5%
Yes	33	39	23.7%	14.5%	32.9%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

newQ24. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone big game hunting

newQ24 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	127	119	71.5%	62.0%	80.9%
Yes	39	47	28.5%	19.1%	38.0%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

newQ24a. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Do not know

newQ24a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	142	144	86.9%	80.7%	93.1%
Yes	24	22	13.1%	6.9%	19.3%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

newQ24b. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Refused

newQ24b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	166	166	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

newQ25. In the past year, which of the recreational activities we asked about did you do most often in southwestern Idaho?

newQ25 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Ride off road vehicles	15	24	14.4%	6.2%	22.5%
Recreational driving or exploring	29	26	15.7%	9.0%	22.5%
Ride horses for pleasure	13	14	8.5%	2.4%	14.6%
Fishing	34	36	21.5%	13.0%	30.0%
Bird watching	14	14	8.4%	2.0%	14.7%
Hiking	20	15	8.8%	4.1%	13.5%
Bird hunting	5	2	1.5%	0.0%	2.9%
Big-game hunting (such as deer, elk or antelope	11	12	7.5%	1.5%	13.6%
Have not done any of the above	24	22	13.1%	6.9%	19.3%
Don't know	1	1	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q26. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the military using the Birds of Prey area?

Q26 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	31	26	15.6%	9.0%	22.2%
Agree	39	42	25.4%	16.1%	34.6%
Neutral	46	48	29.2%	19.6%	38.8%
Disagree	23	30	18.0%	9.6%	26.4%
Strongly disagree	14	11	6.5%	2.2%	10.9%
Don't know	12	9	5.3%	1.8%	8.8%
Total	165	165	100.0%	.	.

Q27. What kind of impact do you believe will be had by routing electrical transmission and power generation lines through the Birds of Prey National Conservation Area?

Q27 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strong negative impact	29	27	16.5%	9.3%	23.8%
Somewhat negative impact	37	40	24.3%	15.4%	33.3%
Neither positive nor negative	68	67	40.6%	30.5%	50.7%
Somewhat positive impact	15	14	8.2%	2.9%	13.6%
Strong positive impact	7	6	3.7%	0.2%	7.2%
Don't know	10	11	6.6%	0.8%	12.3%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q28a. How long have you lived in the area?

Q28a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Less than 5 years	14	19	11.7%	4.5%	18.9%
Between 5 and 10 years	11	11	6.7%	1.8%	11.5%
Between 11 and 20 years	37	42	25.4%	16.1%	34.7%
Between 21 and 50 years	74	71	42.6%	32.5%	52.8%
More than 50 years	30	23	13.6%	7.6%	19.5%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q28b. To what extent have you observed an increase or decrease in the amount of recreation during your time in the area?

Q28b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
A large increase	59	53	32.0%	22.3%	41.6%
Some increase	40	48	28.8%	18.9%	38.7%
Not much change	43	48	28.8%	19.8%	37.8%
Some decrease	9	7	4.4%	0.7%	8.2%
A large decrease	8	3	2.1%	0.4%	3.8%
Don't know	7	7	3.9%	0.5%	7.3%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q29. What degree of impact will litigation that targets removal of livestock grazing on public lands have on ranches in Owyhee County?

Q29 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No impact	5	4	2.6%	0.0%	5.3%
Some impact	25	27	16.5%	9.0%	23.9%
A lot of impact	132	132	79.8%	71.9%	87.6%
Don't know	4	2	1.1%	0.0%	2.4%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q30. To what extent do you consider livestock grazing a healthy or unhealthy component of working landscapes?

Q30 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Very healthy	110	113	68.3%	59.1%	77.5%
Somewhat healthy	28	23	14.0%	8.0%	20.0%
Neither healthy nor unhealthy	14	11	6.6%	2.3%	11.0%
Somewhat unhealthy	8	15	9.1%	2.2%	15.9%
Very unhealthy	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Don't know	5	3	1.9%	0.0%	4.2%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q31a. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Wild horses on the range

Q31a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	84	89	53.6%	43.3%	63.9%
Somewhat of a problem	55	57	34.2%	24.2%	44.2%
Severe problem	19	11	6.5%	3.2%	9.9%
Don't know	8	9	5.7%	0.0%	11.4%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q31b. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Sage grouse habitat

Q31b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	74	75	45.5%	35.2%	55.7%
Somewhat of a problem	50	49	29.8%	20.4%	39.2%
Severe problem	27	22	13.2%	7.0%	19.3%
Don't know	14	19	11.5%	4.1%	19.0%
Total	165	165	100.0%	.	.

Q31c. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Juniper encroachment

Q31c Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	40	43	26.3%	17.5%	35.2%
Somewhat of a problem	46	50	30.7%	20.5%	40.9%
Severe problem	43	35	21.0%	13.4%	28.7%
Don't know	35	36	21.9%	13.4%	30.5%
Total	164	164	100.0%	.	.

Q31d. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Livestock grazing

Q31d Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	126	131	79.0%	71.2%	86.9%
Somewhat of a problem	31	25	15.2%	8.7%	21.8%
Severe problem	7	9	5.5%	0.4%	10.5%
Don't know	2	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q31e. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Wildfire risk

Q31e Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	13	17	10.3%	3.9%	16.6%
Somewhat of a problem	41	47	28.4%	18.4%	38.4%
Severe problem	107	98	59.2%	48.8%	69.5%
Don't know	5	4	2.2%	0.0%	4.6%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q31f. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Lawsuits against ranchers

Q31f Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	27	31	19.2%	10.1%	28.4%
Somewhat of a problem	49	57	34.8%	25.0%	44.7%
Severe problem	62	52	31.8%	22.6%	41.0%
Don't know	25	23	14.1%	6.8%	21.5%
Total	163	164	100.0%	.	.

Q32. What do you think is the primary responsibility of the land management agencies overall?

Q32 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Recreation management	15	29	17.6%	8.4%	26.9%
Natural resources management	48	51	30.6%	20.9%	40.3%
Livestock management	19	13	8.1%	3.4%	12.9%
Other	73	64	38.7%	29.0%	48.4%
Don't know	11	8	4.9%	1.6%	8.3%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q33. In your opinion, how adequately or inadequately are land management agencies managing wildfire fuels to protect wildlife habitat on public lands in southwestern Idaho?

Q33 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Very inadequately	57	49	29.7%	20.7%	38.7%
Somewhat inadequately	48	46	27.6%	18.5%	36.6%
Neither adequately nor inadequately	15	22	13.6%	5.0%	22.1%
Somewhat adequately	28	33	19.7%	11.3%	28.1%
Very adequately	10	10	6.3%	1.7%	10.9%
Don't know	7	5	3.2%	0.4%	6.0%
Total	165	165	100.0%	.	.

Q34a. What is your current occupation?

Q34a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Management, Business, Finance	5	3	1.7%	0.0%	3.5%
Computer systems or mathematics	2	1	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%
Architecture / Engineering	2	2	1.5%	0.0%	3.8%
Science / Academia / Government	3	5	3.3%	0.0%	7.3%
Community & Social services	6	9	5.5%	0.0%	11.4%
Educational services	9	15	9.1%	1.7%	16.5%
Healthcare / Protective services (fire, police, etc)	8	6	3.8%	0.2%	7.3%
Food service	5	9	5.7%	0.5%	10.9%
Landscaping / Construction	7	8	5.0%	0.6%	9.4%
Farming, Ranching, Forestry	25	30	18.6%	9.8%	27.4%
Retail / Hospitality services	1	1	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%
Transportation	2	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Retired/homemaker/unemployed	88	70	42.7%	32.8%	52.5%
Don't know	1	2	1.4%	0.0%	4.2%
Total	164	163	100.0%	.	.

Q34b. What is your current occupation?: Given response (before categorization)

Q34b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Account payable clerk	1	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Accountan	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Agricutural	1	3	1.7%	0.0%	4.9%
Aircraft mechanic	1	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Assistant librarian	1	2	1.2%	0.0%	3.5%
Bakery, grocery store	1	3	1.7%	0.0%	4.9%
Book keeping for farm	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%
Bookkeeper	1	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Carpenter	1	5	3.0%	0.0%	8.7%
Cashier	1	3	1.7%	0.0%	4.9%
Certified compromisor	1	2	1.2%	0.0%	3.5%
College STudent	1	2	1.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Construction	1	3	1.7%	0.0%	5.0%
Direct Care Worker(with orphans)	1	1	0.7%	0.0%	2.1%
Disability	1	2	1.2%	0.0%	3.5%
Disabled	1	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Ditch Rider, Water Master	1	1	0.8%	0.0%	2.4%
Does hair, farmers	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
EMT	1	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Equipment operator	1	2	1.2%	0.0%	3.5%
Factory worker	1	2	1.5%	0.0%	4.5%
Farm management	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Farmer	1	2	1.2%	0.0%	3.5%
Farmer Rancher	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Farming	1	5	3.0%	0.0%	8.7%
Fertilizer delivery	1	2	1.2%	0.0%	3.5%

Q34b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Fire protection, equipment repair and service	1	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%
Glass Installer	1	1	0.9%	0.0%	2.7%
Gold Mining	1	1	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%
Head day care leader	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
High School Student	1	1	0.8%	0.0%	2.3%
Historian	1	1	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%
Homemaker	4	4	2.9%	0.0%	6.5%
Homemaker/ retired	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
House/ Farm wife	1	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Housekeeper	1	1	0.7%	0.0%	1.9%
Housewife	1	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
In home health care provider	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Ineragation Company	1	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Land manager	1	1	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%
Manager for a manufacting plant	1	1	0.7%	0.0%	2.1%
Mapper and Deprocessor	1	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Massage Therapist	1	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Mechanic	1	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Mechanic, Welder	1	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%
Medical billing & coding	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Mine gym stones in owyhee county	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Officer at a college	1	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Pharmacy Technition	1	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Pre-school teacher	1	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Pump work	1	2	1.2%	0.0%	3.5%
Rancher	2	4	2.8%	0.0%	6.8%
Rancher/farmer	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Retired	26	21	13.7%	7.2%	20.2%
Retired GI	1	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
School bus driver	1	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
School teacher	1	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Science teacher	1	1	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%
Self employed	1	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Semi-retired	1	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Semi-retired rancher	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Stay at home mom	3	2	1.6%	0.0%	3.4%
Stay at home mom.	2	4	2.3%	0.0%	5.8%
Student	2	2	1.3%	0.0%	3.0%
Teacher	3	7	4.6%	0.0%	10.2%
Transportation manager	1	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Transportation/maintenance supervisor for Homedal School Dis	1	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Unemployed	1	1	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%
Works in a vet Team	1	3	1.8%	0.0%	5.3%
accountant	1	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
caregiver	1	3	1.7%	0.0%	4.9%
city planner	1	1	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%
disabled	1	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
farmer	1	2	1.2%	0.0%	3.5%

Q34b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
feed lot worker	1	4	2.5%	0.0%	7.3%
forest service manager	1	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
general laboror at sarento	1	2	1.5%	0.0%	4.5%
health care provider	1	0	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
homemake	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
housewife	1	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
janitor	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
organic farmer	1	1	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%
rancher	4	2	1.4%	0.0%	2.8%
ranchers wife	1	1	0.8%	0.0%	2.4%
realtor	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
retired	21	14	9.0%	4.0%	14.1%
school bus driver	1	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
self employed	1	3	1.7%	0.0%	4.9%
supervisor at cheese factory	1	1	0.7%	0.0%	2.1%
teacher	1	4	3.0%	0.0%	8.7%
Total	148	152	100.0%	.	.

Q35. How many one-way miles do you drive to work?

Q35 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Between 0 and 15 miles	142	135	81.4%	73.0%	89.9%
Between and 25 miles	7	12	7.1%	0.5%	13.6%
Between 26 and 49 miles	7	8	5.0%	0.6%	9.4%
More than 50 miles	7	8	4.6%	1.0%	8.1%
Unsure/Don't know	3	3	1.9%	0.0%	5.0%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q36. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Q36 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Less than high school	12	14	8.6%	2.0%	15.2%
High school graduate	47	45	27.3%	18.7%	36.0%
Some college or vocational training	54	52	31.2%	21.6%	40.8%
College gradate	36	43	25.8%	16.3%	35.3%
Some graduate work	4	1	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%
Advanced degree	13	10	6.3%	2.4%	10.2%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q37age. Respondent age

Q37 age Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
18 to 24 years old	9	18	10.8%	3.2%	18.4%
25 to 44 years old	25	52	31.3%	20.7%	42.0%
45 to 64 years old	59	55	33.1%	24.0%	42.3%
65 to 74 years old	42	20	12.0%	7.7%	16.4%
More than 75 years old	24	14	8.4%	4.6%	12.3%
Refused/Missing	7	7	4.2%	0.0%	8.6%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q38. In what size community did you spend most of your life up to age 18?

Q38 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Rural, on a farm	70	65	39.2%	29.1%	49.4%
Rural, not on a farm	29	38	22.7%	13.6%	31.8%
Small town, population between 2,500 and 10,000	33	30	17.8%	10.5%	25.2%
Town or city with a population of 10,000 to 49,999	11	11	6.8%	1.8%	11.9%
Town or city with a population of 50,000 to 100,000	6	6	3.6%	0.4%	6.8%
Town or city with a population of more than 100,000	15	14	8.5%	3.2%	13.8%
Don't know	2	2	1.4%	0.0%	3.5%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q39. Which of the following categories describes your total household income before taxes in 2014?

Q39 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Less than $10,000	11	10	6.5%	1.4%	11.5%
Between $10,000 to $14,999	9	10	6.2%	1.0%	11.4%
Between $15,000 to $19,999	16	16	10.2%	3.5%	16.8%
Between $20,000 to $29,999	22	19	12.3%	6.0%	18.6%
Between $30,000 to $39,999	22	25	15.9%	7.6%	24.1%
Between $40,000 to $49,999	19	15	10.0%	4.4%	15.5%
Between $50,000 to $74,999	22	30	19.5%	9.9%	29.1%
$75,000 or more	21	24	15.3%	7.8%	22.8%
Don't know	7	7	4.2%	0.2%	8.3%
Total	149	155	100.0%	.	.

Q40a. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Type 2 Diabetes

Q40a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	145	151	91.0%	86.1%	95.8%
Yes	21	15	9.0%	4.2%	13.9%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q40b. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Cardiovascular diseases

Q40b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	147	153	92.0%	87.4%	96.7%
Yes	19	13	8.0%	3.3%	12.6%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q40c. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Depression

Q40c Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	152	153	92.1%	86.6%	97.6%
Yes	14	13	7.9%	2.4%	13.4%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q40d. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: None of the above

Q40d Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	43	35	21.0%	13.2%	28.8%
Yes	123	131	79.0%	71.2%	86.8%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q40e. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Dont know

Q40e Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	166	166	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q40f. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Refused

Q40f Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	165	165	99.5%	98.5%	100.0%
Yes	1	1	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q40g. Those are all the questions I have. If you have any comments concerning your community or the Owyhee County area I can note them now. Thank you for your participation!

Q41Sex. Gender of respondent

Q41 Sex Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Male	68	85	51.2%	40.9%	61.4%
Female	98	81	48.8%	38.6%	59.1%
Total	166	166	100.0%	.	.

Q1. No data

Q2. Do any of your CLOSE friends run cattle ranches or farms in southwestern Idaho?

Q2 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	47	47	60.8%	46.8%	74.7%
No	30	30	39.2%	25.3%	53.2%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q3. I feel connected, like I belong to the community where I live.

Q3 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	25	22	29.2%	16.5%	41.9%
Agree	36	35	45.8%	31.6%	60.0%
Neutral	8	8	10.7%	1.1%	20.3%
Disagree	6	8	10.2%	1.2%	19.1%
Strongly disagree	2	3	4.1%	0.0%	11.0%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q4. I feel loyal to the people in my community.

Q4 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	29	27	35.3%	21.9%	48.7%
Agree	38	35	45.8%	31.5%	60.0%
Neutral	7	9	12.0%	1.6%	22.4%
Disagree	3	5	6.9%	0.0%	15.1%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q5. I feel I can borrow things and exchange favors with my neighbors.

Q5 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	31	29	38.1%	24.2%	52.0%
Agree	29	31	40.4%	26.1%	54.7%
Neutral	9	6	7.3%	1.7%	12.9%
Disagree	5	7	8.8%	0.2%	17.5%
Strongly disagree	2	4	5.4%	0.0%	13.2%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q6. I rarely have neighbors over to my house to visit.

Q6 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	14	14	19.2%	8.0%	30.5%
Agree	24	24	32.9%	19.1%	46.6%
Neutral	9	10	13.2%	2.6%	23.9%
Disagree	19	18	23.7%	11.2%	36.2%
Strongly disagree	8	8	11.0%	1.9%	20.1%
Total	74	74	100.0%	.	.

Q7. I feel a part of the community because of the friendliness of the people that live here.

Q7 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	22	20	25.6%	13.3%	38.0%
Agree	39	38	49.4%	34.9%	63.9%
Neutral	10	12	15.7%	4.7%	26.7%
Disagree	5	7	9.2%	0.3%	18.2%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q8. I think of myself as similar to people in my community.

Q8 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	16	9	11.4%	5.1%	17.7%
Agree	37	39	51.6%	37.1%	66.0%
Neutral	9	10	12.6%	2.6%	22.7%
Disagree	11	14	18.7%	6.4%	31.0%
Strongly disagree	2	4	5.2%	0.0%	12.7%
Don't know	1	0	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q9. Do you think the legally designated wilderness areas in Owyhee County have a positive or a negative impact to local communities?

Q9 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strong negative impact	6	5	6.0%	0.4%	11.6%
Some negative impact	8	5	6.1%	1.0%	11.1%
Neither positive nor negative impact	13	14	17.9%	7.1%	28.6%
Some positive impact	25	31	39.8%	25.3%	54.2%
Strong positive impact	17	15	20.0%	8.7%	31.2%
Don't know	8	8	10.3%	1.6%	19.0%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q10a. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Livestock grazing

Q10a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	66	59	76.7%	63.0%	90.4%
Neither approve nor disapprove	3	8	10.3%	0.0%	21.4%
Disapprove	7	7	9.4%	1.3%	17.6%
Don't know	1	3	3.5%	0.0%	10.4%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q10b. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Logging

Q10b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	55	50	64.9%	50.8%	79.0%
Neither approve nor disapprove	11	15	19.8%	7.0%	32.6%
Disapprove	8	10	12.4%	3.3%	21.5%
Don't know	3	2	2.9%	0.0%	6.8%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q10c. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Guided recreation

Q10c Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	67	64	83.0%	71.6%	94.4%
Neither approve nor disapprove	6	8	10.8%	1.1%	20.4%
Disapprove	4	5	6.2%	0.0%	13.4%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q10d. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Hunting & fishing

Q10d Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	74	71	92.2%	82.9%	100.0%
Neither approve nor disapprove	3	6	7.8%	0.0%	17.1%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q10e. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Energy Development & Transmission

Q10e Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	45	44	56.5%	42.4%	70.7%
Neither approve nor disapprove	12	17	21.6%	9.7%	33.5%
Disapprove	17	13	16.4%	6.9%	26.0%
Don't know	3	4	5.4%	0.0%	12.6%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q10f. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Off-road / motorized vehicles

Q10f Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	44	44	57.5%	43.3%	71.7%
Neither approve nor disapprove	14	12	15.9%	5.7%	26.1%
Disapprove	18	19	24.7%	12.1%	37.4%
Don't know	1	1	1.8%	0.0%	5.5%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q10g. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Hiking/camping

Q10g Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	75	76	98.6%	96.4%	100.0%
Neither approve nor disapprove	1	1	1.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Disapprove	1	0	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q10h. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Mountain biking

Q10h Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	66	65	85.0%	74.9%	95.0%
Neither approve nor disapprove	6	6	8.0%	0.0%	16.0%
Disapprove	5	5	7.1%	0.3%	13.9%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q10i. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Equestrian (trail riding)

Q10i Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	75	76	98.3%	95.5%	100.0%
Neither approve nor disapprove	2	1	1.7%	0.0%	4.5%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q11. Livestock grazing should be kept as part of the management of public lands.

Q11 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	35	34	44.8%	30.6%	59.0%
Agree	27	23	29.9%	17.6%	42.2%
Neutral	8	13	16.9%	4.3%	29.5%
Disagree	5	3	4.3%	0.0%	8.8%
Strongly disagree	2	3	4.1%	0.0%	11.1%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q12. With respect to roadless areas in Idaho, do you think there should be ...

Q12 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Many more	3	6	8.2%	0.0%	17.6%
Some more	11	14	17.6%	6.7%	28.6%
About the same	48	44	57.6%	43.3%	72.0%
Fewer	9	10	13.0%	2.6%	23.4%
A lot less	3	2	2.2%	0.0%	5.1%
Don't know	3	1	1.4%	0.0%	3.0%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q13. Mining should be kept as an activity on public lands.

Q13 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	7	8	10.5%	1.9%	19.2%
Agree	23	17	22.0%	10.8%	33.2%
Neutral	19	23	30.4%	16.8%	44.0%
Disagree	16	18	23.8%	10.8%	36.8%
Strongly disagree	9	7	9.2%	2.4%	15.9%
Don't know	2	3	4.0%	0.0%	11.1%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q14. Idaho needs more recreational opportunities for Off Road Vehicles on public lands.

Q14 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	4	5	6.4%	0.0%	13.6%
Agree	19	21	27.8%	14.0%	41.6%
Neutral	22	26	33.8%	20.1%	47.5%
Disagree	24	20	26.6%	14.7%	38.4%
Strongly disagree	5	3	3.4%	0.0%	6.8%
Don't know	3	2	2.1%	0.0%	4.8%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q15. Idaho needs greater wildlife protection.

Q15 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	11	16	20.7%	7.6%	33.7%
Agree	24	23	30.3%	17.1%	43.5%
Neutral	19	16	21.4%	10.2%	32.5%
Disagree	19	18	23.7%	12.0%	35.4%
Strongly disagree	2	2	3.1%	0.0%	7.4%
Don't know	2	1	0.9%	0.0%	2.1%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q16a. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... Public lands

Q16a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	15	12	15.1%	5.7%	24.5%
No	62	65	84.9%	75.5%	94.3%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q16b. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... Grazing

Q16b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	6	4	5.9%	0.5%	11.2%
No	70	72	94.1%	88.8%	99.5%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q16c. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... Off-road vehicle use

Q16c Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	7	5	6.0%	0.8%	11.1%
No	69	72	94.0%	88.9%	99.2%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q16d. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... The Endangered Species Act

Q16d Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	8	8	10.4%	0.9%	19.9%
No	68	68	89.6%	80.1%	99.1%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q16e. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... Mining

Q16e Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	5	3	3.8%	0.1%	7.5%
No	71	73	96.2%	92.5%	99.9%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q16f. Have you attended public meetings or provided written comments on any OTHER natural resource management issues?

Q16f Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	12	9	12.1%	3.3%	21.0%
No	64	67	87.9%	79.0%	96.7%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

newQ17. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Ridden off-road vehicles

newQ17 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	40	39	51.5%	37.0%	66.0%
Yes	36	37	48.5%	34.0%	63.0%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

newQ18. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Recreational driving or exploring

newQ18 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	28	25	33.4%	19.9%	46.8%
Yes	48	51	66.6%	53.2%	80.1%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

newQ19. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Ridden horses for pleasure

newQ19 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	60	64	84.6%	75.4%	93.8%
Yes	16	12	15.4%	6.2%	24.6%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

newQ20. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone fishing

newQ20 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	27	26	34.7%	21.2%	48.2%
Yes	49	50	65.3%	51.8%	78.8%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

newQ21. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone bird watching

newQ21 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	51	53	69.4%	56.2%	82.6%
Yes	25	23	30.6%	17.4%	43.8%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

newQ22. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone hiking

newQ22 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	32	34	44.5%	30.1%	58.9%
Yes	44	42	55.5%	41.1%	69.9%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

newQ23. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone bird hunting

newQ23 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	65	67	88.3%	80.9%	95.8%
Yes	11	9	11.7%	4.2%	19.1%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

newQ24. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone big game hunting

newQ24 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	60	66	87.1%	79.7%	94.5%
Yes	16	10	12.9%	5.5%	20.3%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

newQ24a. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Do not know

newQ24a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	72	72	94.1%	86.6%	100.0%
Yes	4	4	5.9%	0.0%	13.4%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

newQ24b. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Refused

newQ24b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	76	76	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

newQ25. In the past year, which of the recreational activities we asked about did you do most often in southwestern Idaho?

newQ25 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Ride off road vehicles	9	8	10.4%	1.9%	18.9%
Recreational driving or exploring	15	17	22.5%	10.0%	34.9%
Ride horses for pleasure	2	1	1.1%	0.0%	2.6%
Fishing	19	22	28.6%	15.1%	42.0%
Bird watching	10	9	12.2%	3.7%	20.7%
Hiking	10	10	13.0%	2.8%	23.2%
Bird hunting	2	2	2.2%	0.0%	5.4%
Big-game hunting (such as deer, elk or antelope	4	3	4.2%	0.0%	8.9%
Have not done any of the above	4	4	5.9%	0.0%	13.5%
Total	75	76	100.0%	.	.

Q26. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the military using the Birds of Prey area?

Q26 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	8	8	10.2%	1.8%	18.5%
Agree	20	17	22.3%	11.4%	33.2%
Neutral	20	19	25.5%	13.1%	37.8%
Disagree	15	17	21.9%	9.1%	34.7%
Strongly disagree	6	11	14.4%	2.5%	26.4%
Don't know	7	4	5.7%	0.7%	10.6%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q27. What kind of impact do you believe will be had by routing electrical transmission and power generation lines through the Birds of Prey National Conservation Area?

Q27 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strong negative impact	11	13	16.9%	5.2%	28.6%
Somewhat negative impact	24	23	30.4%	17.0%	43.8%
Neither positive nor negative	29	31	40.6%	26.5%	54.8%
Somewhat positive impact	6	5	6.2%	0.5%	11.9%
Strong positive impact	2	1	0.9%	0.0%	2.1%
Don't know	4	4	5.0%	0.0%	11.1%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q28a. How long have you lived in the area?

Q28a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Less than 5 years	8	10	13.5%	2.6%	24.3%
Between 5 and 10 years	7	12	15.2%	3.4%	27.1%
Between 11 and 20 years	18	22	28.8%	15.2%	42.5%
Between 21 and 50 years	29	22	28.3%	16.4%	40.1%
More than 50 years	14	11	14.2%	5.6%	22.8%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q28b. To what extent have you observed an increase or decrease in the amount of recreation during your time in the area?

Q28b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
A large increase	24	18	24.2%	12.9%	35.5%
Some increase	12	13	17.2%	6.4%	28.0%
Not much change	24	28	36.2%	21.9%	50.5%
Some decrease	8	12	15.8%	4.0%	27.7%
A large decrease	5	4	5.1%	0.1%	10.1%
Don't know	3	1	1.5%	0.0%	3.3%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q29. What degree of impact will litigation that targets removal of livestock grazing on public lands have on ranches in Owyhee County?

Q29 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No impact	6	3	4.6%	0.2%	9.0%
Some impact	12	15	20.9%	7.7%	34.2%
A lot of impact	54	52	71.0%	57.3%	84.7%
Don't know	3	3	3.5%	0.0%	7.8%
Total	75	74	100.0%	.	.

Q30. To what extent do you consider livestock grazing a healthy or unhealthy component of working landscapes?

Q30 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Very healthy	40	40	52.3%	37.8%	66.7%
Somewhat healthy	20	22	28.4%	15.0%	41.8%
Neither healthy nor unhealthy	6	6	8.3%	0.1%	16.5%
Somewhat unhealthy	6	5	7.2%	0.0%	15.1%
Very unhealthy	3	2	3.1%	0.0%	7.0%
Don't know	1	1	0.8%	0.0%	2.3%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q31a. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Wild horses on the range

Q31a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	50	55	72.6%	60.5%	84.6%
Somewhat of a problem	18	15	19.6%	8.8%	30.3%
Severe problem	5	4	4.7%	0.0%	9.5%
Don't know	3	2	3.2%	0.0%	7.7%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q31b. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Sage grouse habitat

Q31b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	36	40	52.9%	38.6%	67.3%
Somewhat of a problem	26	25	33.0%	19.8%	46.2%
Severe problem	8	4	5.8%	0.8%	10.9%
Don't know	6	6	8.3%	0.0%	16.7%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q31c. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Juniper encroachment

Q31c Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	20	23	31.5%	17.4%	45.7%
Somewhat of a problem	21	19	25.6%	13.3%	37.9%
Severe problem	13	13	17.7%	6.3%	29.2%
Don't know	21	19	25.2%	13.2%	37.1%
Total	75	74	100.0%	.	.

Q31d. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Livestock grazing

Q31d Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	53	55	72.1%	59.0%	85.2%
Somewhat of a problem	15	15	19.8%	7.5%	32.1%
Severe problem	5	3	3.9%	0.0%	8.0%
Don't know	3	3	4.2%	0.0%	9.2%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q31e. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Wildfire risk

Q31e Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	5	6	7.4%	0.0%	15.1%
Somewhat of a problem	22	20	26.9%	14.4%	39.4%
Severe problem	48	49	64.1%	50.4%	77.8%
Don't know	1	1	1.6%	0.0%	4.6%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q31f. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Lawsuits against ranchers

Q31f Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	12	9	12.1%	3.6%	20.6%
Somewhat of a problem	24	29	37.5%	22.9%	52.1%
Severe problem	21	19	24.4%	12.3%	36.5%
Don't know	19	20	26.0%	13.9%	38.2%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q32. What do you think is the primary responsibility of the land management agencies overall?

Q32 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Recreation management	3	4	4.6%	0.0%	11.7%
Natural resources management	33	32	42.5%	28.3%	56.8%
Livestock management	9	9	12.0%	3.0%	21.0%
Other	28	29	37.5%	23.4%	51.6%
Don't know	3	3	3.3%	0.0%	7.5%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q33. In your opinion, how adequately or inadequately are land management agencies managing wildfire fuels to protect wildlife habitat on public lands in southwestern Idaho?

Q33 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Very inadequately	19	15	19.2%	8.8%	29.7%
Somewhat inadequately	22	25	32.3%	18.4%	46.2%
Neither adequately nor inadequately	15	17	21.9%	9.5%	34.2%
Somewhat adequately	13	11	14.4%	4.6%	24.2%
Don't know	7	9	12.2%	2.7%	21.6%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q34a. What is your current occupation?

Q34a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Management, Business, Finance	7	8	10.7%	1.7%	19.7%
Computer systems or mathematics	1	1	0.8%	0.0%	2.3%
Architecture / Engineering	4	5	6.2%	0.0%	13.4%
Science / Academia / Government	1	1	1.3%	0.0%	4.0%
Community & Social services	1	1	1.9%	0.0%	5.5%
Educational services	2	3	4.1%	0.0%	11.1%
Art, Media, Entertainment or Sports	1	1	1.4%	0.0%	4.1%
Healthcare / Protective services (fire, police, etc)	6	6	8.5%	0.4%	16.6%
Food service	1	0	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Landscaping / Construction	4	6	7.4%	0.0%	15.1%
Farming, Ranching, Forestry	9	5	6.5%	1.4%	11.7%
Retail / Hospitality services	1	1	1.3%	0.0%	4.0%
Transportation	2	1	1.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Retired/homemaker/unemployed	31	32	42.7%	28.1%	57.2%
Don't know	4	4	5.8%	0.0%	12.8%
Total	75	76	100.0%	.	.

Q34b. What is your current occupation?: Given response (before categorization)

Q34b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Administrator for doctor's office	1	1	2.0%	0.0%	5.9%
Caregiver	2	2	3.5%	0.0%	8.5%
Cashier	1	1	1.5%	0.0%	4.6%
Construction	1	2	3.7%	0.0%	10.9%
Construction worker	1	1	1.4%	0.0%	4.1%
Customer service in banking	1	3	4.1%	0.0%	12.1%
Disabled	2	4	6.1%	0.0%	15.1%
Electrical engineer	1	1	1.4%	0.0%	4.1%
Event coordinator	1	1	1.6%	0.0%	4.7%
Farmer	2	1	1.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Farmer/Commercial Fishermen/Brush work subdivision, for fire	1	0	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Healthcare	1	0	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%
Heavy Equipment Operator	1	0	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Heavy equipment- national parks	1	0	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Interpreter	1	3	4.1%	0.0%	12.1%
Management construction	1	2	3.7%	0.0%	10.9%
Minister	1	0	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
N/a	1	1	1.1%	0.0%	3.4%
Office goddess, service support	1	1	2.1%	0.0%	6.4%
Paramedic	1	3	4.0%	0.0%	11.7%
Retired	11	10	15.5%	4.3%	26.6%
Sales	1	0	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
School Teacher	1	0	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Student	1	3	4.2%	0.0%	12.5%

Q34b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Warehouse	1	1	1.5%	0.0%	4.6%
Welder	1	1	1.6%	0.0%	4.7%
accountant	1	1	0.9%	0.0%	2.7%
civil engineer	1	1	1.0%	0.0%	2.9%
construction	1	0	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
division manager of a corporation	1	1	1.8%	0.0%	5.4%
engineer	1	1	1.8%	0.0%	5.4%
heavy equipment operator	1	1	1.6%	0.0%	4.7%
highway district manager	1	0	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
homemaker	2	4	5.3%	0.0%	12.8%
livestock auctioneer	1	1	1.9%	0.0%	5.7%
nurse	1	1	1.0%	0.0%	3.0%
nurses assistant	1	0	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%
plant maintenance	1	1	1.8%	0.0%	5.5%
rancher	1	0	0.7%	0.0%	2.1%
ranger	1	0	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
retired	4	3	4.8%	0.0%	10.3%
retired school teacher	1	0	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%
sales and marketing	1	0	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%
student	1	3	4.1%	0.0%	12.1%
teacher	1	0	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%
trucker	1	0	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
unemployed	1	0	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Total	64	66	100.0%	.	.

Q35. How many one-way miles do you drive to work?

Q35 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Between 0 and 15 miles	57	53	70.6%	57.0%	84.1%
Between and 25 miles	10	13	17.4%	5.6%	29.3%
Between 26 and 49 miles	5	5	6.6%	0.4%	12.8%
More than 50 miles	2	4	4.8%	0.0%	11.7%
Unsure/Don't know	1	0	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%
Total	75	76	100.0%	.	.

Q36. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Q36 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Less than high school	4	3	3.8%	0.0%	8.3%
High school graduate	19	20	25.7%	13.7%	37.7%
Some college or vocational training	20	20	25.8%	12.9%	38.6%
College gradate	23	24	32.1%	18.3%	45.9%
Some graduate work	2	1	0.9%	0.0%	2.1%
Advanced degree	8	9	11.7%	1.6%	21.7%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q37 age. Respondent age

Q37 age Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
18 to 24 years old	6	7	9.1%	0.6%	17.6%
25 to 44 years old	18	27	35.1%	20.5%	49.6%
45 to 64 years old	33	30	39.0%	25.3%	52.7%
65 to 74 years old	10	8	10.4%	2.6%	18.2%
More than 75 years old	10	5	6.5%	1.7%	11.3%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q38. In what size community did you spend most of your life up to age 18?

Q38 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Rural, on a farm	24	19	24.6%	13.3%	35.8%
Rural, not on a farm	12	11	14.6%	4.8%	24.3%
Small town, population between 2,500 and 10,000	14	15	20.3%	8.4%	32.2%
Town or city with a population of 10,000 to 49,999	13	16	21.2%	8.7%	33.8%
Town or city with a population of 50,000 to 100,000	4	5	6.2%	0.0%	13.4%
Town or city with a population of more than 100,000	8	9	11.3%	1.1%	21.5%
Don't know	1	1	1.8%	0.0%	5.5%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q39. Which of the following categories describes your total household income before taxes in 2014?

Q39 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Less than $10,000	2	2	2.3%	0.0%	6.0%
Between $10,000 to $14,999	2	3	4.9%	0.0%	13.0%
Between $15,000 to $19,999	3	3	4.0%	0.0%	9.2%
Between $20,000 to $29,999	8	10	14.0%	2.5%	25.5%
Between $30,000 to $39,999	6	5	7.6%	0.0%	16.2%
Between $40,000 to $49,999	10	10	14.9%	4.6%	25.1%
Between $50,000 to $74,999	13	12	17.9%	6.2%	29.7%
$75,000 or more	23	23	33.5%	19.1%	47.9%
Don't know	2	1	1.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Total	69	68	100.0%	.	.

Q40a. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Type 2 Diabetes

Q40a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	69	69	90.6%	81.9%	99.2%
Yes	7	7	9.4%	0.8%	18.1%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q40b. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Cardiovascular diseases

Q40b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	73	73	96.3%	91.6%	100.0%
Yes	3	3	3.7%	0.0%	8.4%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q40c. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Depression

Q40c Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	68	67	87.4%	77.5%	97.3%
Yes	8	10	12.6%	2.7%	22.5%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q40d. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: None of the above

Q40d Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	15	16	21.6%	9.5%	33.8%
Yes	61	60	78.4%	66.2%	90.5%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q40e. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Dont know

Q40e Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	76	76	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q40f. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Refused

Q40f Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	76	76	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	76	76	100.0%	.	.

Q40g. Those are all the questions I have. If you have any comments concerning your community or the Owyhee County area I can note them now. Thank you for your participation!

Q41 Sex. Gender of respondent

Q41 Sex Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Male	42	39	50.6%	36.3%	65.0%
Female	35	38	49.4%	35.0%	63.7%
Total	77	77	100.0%	.	.

Q1. No data

Q2. Do any of your CLOSE friends run cattle ranches or farms in southwestern Idaho?

Q2 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	116	98	23.0%	18.6%	27.4%
No	308	326	76.6%	72.1%	81.1%
Don't know	2	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Total	426	426	100.0%	.	.

Q3. I feel connected, like I belong to the community where I live.

Q3 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	114	118	27.8%	22.8%	32.8%
Agree	209	211	49.5%	43.9%	55.1%
Neutral	74	75	17.5%	13.2%	21.8%
Disagree	22	16	3.7%	1.9%	5.6%
Strongly disagree	5	4	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Don't know	2	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Total	426	426	100.0%	.	.

Q4. I feel loyal to the people in my community.

Q4 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	116	112	26.3%	21.5%	31.2%
Agree	236	247	58.0%	52.5%	63.5%
Neutral	64	58	13.7%	9.9%	17.5%
Disagree	6	5	1.2%	0.1%	2.3%
Strongly disagree	2	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Don't know	2	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%
Total	426	426	100.0%	.	.

Q5. I feel I can borrow things and exchange favors with my neighbors.

Q5 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	112	116	27.2%	22.1%	32.2%
Agree	180	181	42.4%	36.9%	48.0%
Neutral	71	73	17.1%	12.8%	21.3%
Disagree	49	47	11.1%	7.7%	14.4%
Strongly disagree	11	9	2.0%	0.4%	3.7%
Don't know	2	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Total	425	425	100.0%	.	.

Q6. I rarely have neighbors over to my house to visit.

Q6 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	73	65	15.4%	11.5%	19.2%
Agree	159	159	37.5%	32.1%	42.9%
Neutral	48	52	12.3%	8.5%	16.1%
Disagree	108	114	27.0%	21.9%	32.1%
Strongly disagree	37	33	7.8%	4.8%	10.8%
Total	425	424	100.0%	.	.

Q7. I feel a part of the community because of the friendliness of the people that live here.

Q7 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	110	109	25.6%	20.7%	30.5%
Agree	214	215	50.8%	45.2%	56.4%
Neutral	74	77	18.2%	13.8%	22.5%
Disagree	18	16	3.7%	1.7%	5.7%
Strongly disagree	7	7	1.6%	0.3%	2.9%
Don't know	2	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Total	425	424	100.0%	.	.

Q8. I think of myself as similar to people in my community.

Q8 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	59	55	12.9%	9.1%	16.6%
Agree	229	233	55.0%	49.4%	60.6%
Neutral	63	65	15.4%	11.3%	19.5%
Disagree	52	53	12.6%	8.7%	16.4%
Strongly disagree	20	17	3.9%	2.0%	5.8%
Don't know	2	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%
Total	425	424	100.0%	.	.

Q9. Do you think the legally designated wilderness areas in Owyhee County have a positive or a negative impact to local communities?

Q9 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strong negative impact	17	13	3.1%	1.4%	4.7%
Some negative impact	33	29	6.9%	4.2%	9.5%
Neither positive nor negative impact	50	48	11.4%	7.9%	14.9%
Some positive impact	118	128	30.3%	25.1%	35.6%
Strong positive impact	138	142	33.7%	28.4%	39.0%
Don't know	66	62	14.7%	10.7%	18.6%
Total	422	421	100.0%	.	.

Q10a. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Livestock grazing

Q10a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	330	333	78.7%	74.0%	83.3%
Neither approve nor disapprove	48	45	10.7%	7.2%	14.1%
Disapprove	38	36	8.6%	5.5%	11.7%
Don't know	6	9	2.0%	0.2%	3.9%
Total	422	423	100.0%	.	.

Q10b. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Logging

Q10b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	259	259	61.2%	55.7%	66.7%
Neither approve nor disapprove	76	76	17.9%	13.5%	22.3%
Disapprove	77	74	17.6%	13.4%	21.7%
Don't know	9	14	3.3%	1.0%	5.6%
Total	421	422	100.0%	.	.

Q10c. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Guided recreation

Q10c Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	396	403	95.4%	93.5%	97.4%
Neither approve nor disapprove	15	10	2.4%	1.0%	3.8%
Disapprove	9	7	1.7%	0.4%	3.0%
Don't know	2	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Total	422	423	100.0%	.	.

Q10d. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Hunting & fishing

Q10d Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	395	395	93.3%	90.6%	96.1%
Neither approve nor disapprove	15	16	3.8%	1.6%	5.9%
Disapprove	13	12	2.9%	1.1%	4.7%
Total	423	423	100.0%	.	.

Q10e. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Energy Development & Transmission

Q10e Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	245	253	60.4%	54.9%	65.9%
Neither approve nor disapprove	81	80	19.2%	14.7%	23.6%
Disapprove	73	72	17.1%	13.0%	21.3%
Don't know	21	14	3.3%	1.5%	5.1%
Total	420	418	100.0%	.	.

Q10f. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Off-road / motorized vehicles

Q10f Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	230	233	55.2%	49.6%	60.7%
Neither approve nor disapprove	93	91	21.4%	16.9%	26.0%
Disapprove	97	97	23.0%	18.3%	27.6%
Don't know	3	2	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%
Total	423	423	100.0%	.	.

Q10g. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Hiking/camping

Q10g Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	415	415	98.0%	96.5%	99.5%
Neither approve nor disapprove	6	6	1.4%	0.1%	2.6%
Disapprove	2	3	0.6%	0.0%	1.5%
Total	423	423	100.0%	.	.

Q10h. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Mountain biking

Q10h Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	396	398	94.1%	91.6%	96.7%
Neither approve nor disapprove	16	13	3.1%	1.3%	4.9%
Disapprove	11	11	2.7%	0.8%	4.6%
Total	423	423	100.0%	.	.

Q10i. Do you approve or disapprove of public lands being used for each of the following activities? Equestrian (trail riding)

Q10i Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Approve	400	399	94.2%	91.7%	96.8%
Neither approve nor disapprove	18	19	4.5%	2.2%	6.8%
Disapprove	3	4	0.8%	0.0%	1.8%
Don't know	2	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Total	423	423	100.0%	.	.

Q11. Livestock grazing should be kept as part of the management of public lands.

Q11 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	111	105	24.7%	20.0%	29.4%
Agree	160	167	39.5%	34.0%	45.0%
Neutral	96	103	24.3%	19.4%	29.3%
Disagree	30	26	6.2%	3.7%	8.8%
Strongly disagree	17	15	3.6%	1.6%	5.7%
Don't know	9	7	1.6%	0.3%	2.9%
Total	423	423	100.0%	.	.

Q12. With respect to roadless areas in Idaho, do you think there should be ...

Q12 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Many more	32	35	8.3%	5.0%	11.5%
Some more	76	74	17.4%	13.2%	21.7%
About the same	248	251	59.4%	53.8%	64.9%
Fewer	33	32	7.6%	4.7%	10.4%
A lot less	18	17	4.0%	1.9%	6.1%
Don't know	15	14	3.4%	1.2%	5.5%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

Q13. Mining should be kept as an activity on public lands.

Q13 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	25	26	6.2%	3.4%	9.0%
Agree	106	106	25.0%	20.1%	30.0%
Neutral	140	142	33.6%	28.3%	38.9%
Disagree	95	93	22.1%	17.5%	26.7%
Strongly disagree	44	44	10.3%	7.0%	13.6%
Don't know	12	11	2.7%	1.0%	4.4%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

Q14. Idaho needs more recreational opportunities for Off Road Vehicles on public lands.

Q14 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	28	26	6.1%	3.4%	8.8%
Agree	96	96	22.8%	17.9%	27.6%
Neutral	124	126	29.7%	24.6%	34.8%
Disagree	131	134	31.7%	26.5%	36.9%
Strongly disagree	35	34	7.9%	5.0%	10.9%
Don't know	8	7	1.8%	0.2%	3.4%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

Q15. Idaho needs greater wildlife protection.

Q15 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	84	83	19.8%	15.3%	24.2%
Agree	155	161	38.1%	32.6%	43.6%
Neutral	95	90	21.3%	16.8%	25.7%
Disagree	63	61	14.5%	10.6%	18.4%
Strongly disagree	13	14	3.4%	1.4%	5.5%
Don't know	11	13	3.0%	1.0%	4.9%
Total	421	422	100.0%	.	.

Q16a. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... Public lands

Q16a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	82	83	19.5%	15.1%	24.0%
No	340	340	80.5%	76.0%	84.9%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

Q16b. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... Grazing

Q16b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	27	29	6.9%	3.9%	9.9%
No	395	393	93.1%	90.1%	96.1%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

Q16c. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... Off-road vehicle use

Q16c Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	45	42	10.0%	6.7%	13.2%
No	377	380	90.0%	86.8%	93.3%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

Q16d. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... The Endangered Species Act

Q16d Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	51	55	13.0%	9.2%	16.7%
No	370	366	86.7%	82.9%	90.5%
Don't know	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

Q16e. In the past five years, have you participated in any public meetings or provided written comments on natural resource management issues such as... Mining

Q16e Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	21	18	4.4%	2.3%	6.5%
No	398	402	95.4%	93.3%	97.6%
Don't know	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Total	420	421	100.0%	.	.

Q16f. Have you attended public meetings or provided written comments on any OTHER natural resource management issues?

Q16f Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Yes	56	52	12.3%	8.7%	15.8%
No	366	371	87.7%	84.2%	91.3%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

newQ17. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Ridden off-road vehicles

newQ17 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	284	289	68.4%	63.2%	73.6%
Yes	138	134	31.6%	26.4%	36.8%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

newQ18. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Recreational driving or exploring

newQ18 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	136	134	31.7%	26.5%	37.0%
Yes	286	288	68.3%	63.0%	73.5%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

newQ19. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Ridden horses for pleasure

newQ19 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	352	353	83.5%	79.2%	87.7%
Yes	70	70	16.5%	12.3%	20.8%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

newQ20. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone fishing

newQ20 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	183	186	44.0%	38.4%	49.5%
Yes	239	237	56.0%	50.5%	61.6%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

newQ21. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone bird watching

newQ21 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	262	264	62.4%	56.9%	67.9%
Yes	160	159	37.6%	32.1%	43.1%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

newQ22. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone hiking

newQ22 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	131	123	29.1%	24.0%	34.2%
Yes	291	299	70.9%	65.8%	76.0%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

newQ23. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone bird hunting

newQ23 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	379	387	91.6%	88.7%	94.5%
Yes	43	35	8.4%	5.5%	11.3%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

newQ24. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Gone big game hunting

newQ24 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	362	370	87.7%	84.1%	91.2%
Yes	60	52	12.3%	8.8%	15.9%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

newQ24a. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Do not know

newQ24a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	401	405	96.0%	94.0%	97.9%
Yes	21	17	4.0%	2.1%	6.0%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

newQ24b. Have you done any of the following recreational activities within the past year in southwestern Idaho? Refused

newQ24b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	417	417	98.7%	97.4%	100.0%
Yes	5	6	1.3%	0.0%	2.6%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

newQ25. In the past year, which of the recreational activities we asked about did you do most often in southwestern Idaho?

newQ25 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Ride off road vehicles	36	37	8.8%	5.5%	12.2%
Recreational driving or exploring	70	70	16.5%	12.3%	20.7%
Ride horses for pleasure	13	12	2.9%	0.8%	5.1%
Fishing	89	88	20.9%	16.3%	25.4%
Bird watching	22	16	3.8%	2.0%	5.7%
Hiking	145	158	37.4%	31.9%	42.8%
Bird hunting	5	5	1.2%	0.0%	2.3%
Big-game hunting (such as deer, elk or antelope	9	7	1.6%	0.4%	2.9%
Have not done any of the above	26	23	5.4%	3.1%	7.7%
Don't know	6	6	1.5%	0.1%	2.9%
Total	421	422	100.0%	.	.

Q26. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the military using the Birds of Prey area?

Q26 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strongly agree	38	28	6.6%	4.2%	8.9%
Agree	86	93	22.3%	17.5%	27.0%
Neutral	125	125	29.9%	24.7%	35.2%
Disagree	84	85	20.2%	15.7%	24.8%
Strongly disagree	56	58	13.8%	10.0%	17.7%
Don't know	29	30	7.2%	4.2%	10.2%
Total	418	419	100.0%	.	.

Q27. What kind of impact do you believe will be had by routing electrical transmission and power generation lines through the Birds of Prey National Conservation Area?

Q27 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Strong negative impact	83	79	18.7%	14.4%	23.0%
Somewhat negative impact	162	172	40.8%	35.2%	46.4%
Neither positive nor negative	121	116	27.4%	22.5%	32.4%
Somewhat positive impact	24	21	4.9%	2.7%	7.1%
Strong positive impact	5	4	1.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Don't know	27	30	7.2%	4.1%	10.2%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

Q28a. How long have you lived in the area?

Q28a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Less than 5 years	45	41	9.8%	6.5%	13.1%
Between 5 and 10 years	64	65	15.5%	11.3%	19.7%
Between 11 and 20 years	107	113	26.8%	21.8%	31.9%
Between 21 and 50 years	168	172	41.1%	35.5%	46.7%
More than 50 years	36	28	6.8%	4.3%	9.2%
Total	420	420	100.0%	.	.

Q28b. To what extent have you observed an increase or decrease in the amount of recreation during your time in the area?

Q28b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
A large increase	122	121	28.6%	23.6%	33.7%
Some increase	132	134	31.6%	26.4%	36.8%
Not much change	109	108	25.6%	20.7%	30.6%
Some decrease	31	34	8.1%	4.9%	11.3%
A large decrease	16	13	3.1%	1.4%	4.8%
Don't know	12	12	2.9%	0.9%	5.0%
Total	422	422	100.0%	.	.

Q29. What degree of impact will litigation that targets removal of livestock grazing on public lands have on ranches in Owyhee County?

Q29 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No impact	16	14	3.3%	1.4%	5.2%
Some impact	122	129	30.6%	25.3%	35.9%
A lot of impact	243	235	55.8%	50.1%	61.4%
Don't know	40	43	10.3%	6.7%	13.9%
Total	421	421	100.0%	.	.

Q30. To what extent do you consider livestock grazing a healthy or unhealthy component of working landscapes?

Q30 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Very healthy	121	109	26.1%	21.3%	30.9%
Somewhat healthy	158	169	40.4%	34.8%	45.9%
Neither healthy nor unhealthy	65	62	14.9%	10.8%	18.9%
Somewhat unhealthy	45	49	11.7%	8.0%	15.4%
Very unhealthy	12	10	2.4%	0.7%	4.1%
Don't know	19	19	4.5%	2.2%	6.8%
Total	420	419	100.0%	.	.

Q31a. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Wild horses on the range

Q31a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	276	274	65.1%	59.6%	70.5%
Somewhat of a problem	89	89	21.3%	16.5%	26.0%
Severe problem	14	11	2.6%	1.1%	4.2%
Don't know	42	46	11.0%	7.4%	14.7%
Total	421	420	100.0%	.	.

Q31b. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Sage grouse habitat

Q31b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	176	180	42.6%	37.0%	48.2%
Somewhat of a problem	111	109	25.9%	21.0%	30.8%
Severe problem	69	62	14.8%	11.0%	18.6%
Don't know	65	71	16.7%	12.5%	21.0%
Total	421	422	100.0%	.	.

Q31c. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Juniper encroachment

Q31c Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	100	97	23.2%	18.5%	27.9%
Somewhat of a problem	144	148	35.5%	30.0%	40.9%
Severe problem	28	25	6.0%	3.4%	8.6%
Don't know	146	148	35.3%	29.9%	40.7%
Total	418	418	100.0%	.	.

Q31d. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Livestock grazing

Q31d Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	244	251	60.2%	54.7%	65.7%
Somewhat of a problem	127	114	27.3%	22.5%	32.1%
Severe problem	14	15	3.7%	1.4%	6.0%
Don't know	33	37	8.8%	5.5%	12.2%
Total	418	418	100.0%	.	.

Q31e. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Wildfire risk

Q31e Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	17	17	3.9%	1.8%	6.0%
Somewhat of a problem	103	107	25.5%	20.5%	30.5%
Severe problem	293	292	69.3%	64.1%	74.6%
Don't know	7	5	1.2%	0.1%	2.4%
Total	420	421	100.0%	.	.

Q31f. In your opinion, how problematic are each of the following rangeland issues facing southwestern Idaho today? Lawsuits against ranchers

Q31f Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Not at all a problem	58	60	14.2%	10.3%	18.1%
Somewhat of a problem	156	150	35.7%	30.3%	41.0%
Severe problem	80	82	19.6%	15.1%	24.1%
Don't know	124	128	30.5%	25.2%	35.8%
Total	418	420	100.0%	.	.

Q32. What do you think is the primary responsibility of the land management agencies overall?

Q32 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Recreation management	23	20	4.8%	2.4%	7.1%
Natural resources management	197	207	49.2%	43.5%	54.8%
Livestock management	27	30	7.1%	4.1%	10.1%
Other	147	142	33.7%	28.4%	39.1%
Don't know	24	22	5.2%	2.8%	7.6%
Total	418	420	100.0%	.	.

Q33. In your opinion, how adequately or inadequately are land management agencies managing wildfire fuels to protect wildlife habitat on public lands in southwestern Idaho?

Q33 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Very inadequately	54	50	11.8%	8.4%	15.3%
Somewhat inadequately	117	115	27.2%	22.2%	32.2%
Neither adequately nor inadequately	73	78	18.5%	14.1%	23.0%
Somewhat adequately	111	116	27.5%	22.4%	32.6%
Very adequately	20	20	4.8%	2.5%	7.2%
Don't know	45	43	10.1%	6.7%	13.5%
Total	420	422	100.0%	.	.

Q34a. What is your current occupation?

Q34a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Management, Business, Finance	44	44	10.6%	7.2%	14.1%
Computer systems or mathematics	15	17	4.2%	1.9%	6.4%
Architecture / Engineering	26	29	6.9%	4.1%	9.8%
Science / Academia / Government	17	13	3.2%	1.4%	5.0%
Community & Social services	19	21	5.0%	2.4%	7.7%
Legal services	8	7	1.6%	0.3%	2.8%
Educational services	17	22	5.2%	2.4%	8.0%
Art, Media, Entertainment or Sports	5	5	1.3%	0.0%	2.6%
Healthcare / Protective services (fire, police, etc)	38	44	10.6%	6.8%	14.4%
Food service	11	13	3.0%	1.0%	5.0%
Landscaping / Construction	24	24	5.8%	3.3%	8.4%
Farming, Ranching, Forestry	10	8	2.0%	0.6%	3.4%
Retail / Hospitality services	11	13	3.1%	0.9%	5.2%
Transportation	16	15	3.5%	1.6%	5.4%
Retired/homemaker/unemployed	148	134	32.0%	26.8%	37.1%
Don't know	8	8	2.0%	0.6%	3.4%
Total	417	418	100.0%	.	.

Q34b. What is your current occupation?: Given response (before categorization)

Q34b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Boy Scouts Exective	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
AVAC service Tech	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Accountant.	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Administrator assistant	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Aircraft mechanic	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Airline management	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Ammunitions specialists	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Anistisolgoist	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Arcitureal Project Manger	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%

Q34b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Attorney	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Auto Body paitner (cars)	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Bar manager	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Biologist	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Boise school district	1	3	0.8%	0.0%	2.3%
Bookkeeper, youth ministry	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Branch manager for a loan company	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Business Owner	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Business management	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Business owner	2	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%
Business owner (Pet grooming)	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
CNA	2	2	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%
CSW	1	1	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Caregiver	2	3	0.9%	0.0%	2.5%
Certified Nursing assistant	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
City foreman	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Clerk at Blue Cross	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Clerk, entry level, & teaches	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Coach	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Collection specialist at American Red Cross	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Colleg student	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Computer technician	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Concrete work	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Construction	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Construction worker	2	3	0.8%	0.0%	2.0%
Contracter	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Contractor	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Cook at Assisted Living Center	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Customer Service	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Customer Service at restaurant.	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Customer serivce rep (Direct TV)	1	3	0.8%	0.0%	2.4%
Customer service	1	3	0.8%	0.0%	2.4%
Customer service representative	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Data base engineer	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Deil Worker	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Dentist	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Department Of Air force	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Design Engineer	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Disabled	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Dispatcher for trucking	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Drafter	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Education	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Educator	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Electronics	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Electronics Technition	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Eletrical contractor	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Eletrician, fire arms specialist	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Employment specialist	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Engineer	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%

Q34b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Factory worker	1	1	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Farmer	2	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Feed lot hand	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Finacial Management	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Finance	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Fund Development	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%
General Manager - Sales	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Government, Management	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Grad Student. PSR in community	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Hair & nanny	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Health Services Director	1	1	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Healthcare developmental specialist	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Heating Ac technician	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Histotech	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Home maker	2	3	0.9%	0.0%	2.3%
Homemaker	6	4	1.0%	0.1%	1.9%
House Keeper- Medical	1	1	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
House cleaner.	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
House wife	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Housewife	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
IRS	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
IT Specialest for Support	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Idaho Transportation Department.	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
In between jobs	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Insurance	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Investments	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Landscape Company owner	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Lawyer	2	2	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%
Legal asistant	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Line worker on marathon cheese corporation	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Machining	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Machinist	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Maintenance on golf course	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Make sandwiches	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Manges Idaho Dairy Program	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Marketing	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Mechanic	4	2	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Mechanical engineer	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Medical assistant	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Micron tech	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Military	3	1	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%
Mountain Home Airforce, Not military just contractor.	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Movie theater floor staf	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Network adminstrator	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Night clerk	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Non-profit with intellectually disabled adults	1	2	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%
Nurse	3	6	1.5%	0.0%	3.3%
Nursing	2	4	1.2%	0.0%	2.9%
Office Manager	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%

Q34b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Office Manager/ Realtor	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Own a truck company	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Owner of a super market	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Paralegel	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Parking lot attendent	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Personal banker	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Pharmacist	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Pipe fitter	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Plumber	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Pre-School Teacher	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Preschool teacher	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Prison corrections officer	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Prison guard	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Professional Driver	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Progammer Analyst	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Program assistant	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Program specialist	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Property management	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Purchasing agent	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
RN	3	5	1.3%	0.0%	3.0%
RV Tech	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Registered Nurse	1	1	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Research and development analyst	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Restaraunt	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Retail food manager	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Retired	26	17	4.7%	2.6%	6.8%
Retired military.	1	1	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Retired.	2	2	0.7%	0.0%	1.6%
Retired/ Part-time as a teacher	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Retired/farmer	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
River Resturation Engineer	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Roofing	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Sales	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Sales associate	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Sales associate/student	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Salesman	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Security guard	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Self employed	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Self employed- transportation	1	1	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Self-employed	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Server	2	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%
Service coordinator	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Sewer Maintaince	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Social Service Director	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Social Worker	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Software Developer	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Software executive	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Spanish interpreter	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Stay at home	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%

Q34b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Stay at home mom	4	5	1.5%	0.0%	3.0%
Stock resource.	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Store clerk	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Student	7	8	2.3%	0.5%	4.1%
Supervisor French Fry Factory	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Taxi Driver	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Teacher	3	2	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%
Teacher/mom	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Technical Marketing Engineer	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Telephone Technician.	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Title 1 para	1	1	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Truck Driver/ Mover	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Truck company owner	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
US Army reserves	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Warehouse worker	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Waste water treatment technician.	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Weatherization director	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Web developer	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Welder	2	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%
Work at a credit union	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Work in a Hospital	1	2	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%
Writer	2	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Yard manager at a lumber yard	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
auto restoration	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
building inspector	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
business	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
business owner	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
call center rep	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
caprenter	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
chef	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
cheuffer	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
childcare	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
college student	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
computer programmer	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
conservation educator	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%
construction	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
construction business owner	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
consultant	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
cosmotology instructor	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
cosomtolaglist	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
counciler	1	1	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
cowboy	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
dental insurance	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
dentist	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
designer	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
disabled	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
electrical engineer	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
electrician	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
engineer	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%

Q34b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
engineering	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
gardener/mother	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
government	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
groundskeeper	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
health care admin	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
homemaker	3	4	1.0%	0.0%	2.3%
landscape	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
law student	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
machinist	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
manager	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
massage therapy	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
mechanic	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
med tech, care giver	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
minister, tax accountant	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
mother/grandmother	1	1	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
neude photographer	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
nurse	2	2	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%
office administrator	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
on disability	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
painter	2	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%
plumber	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
printing	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
realtor	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
reited	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
research assistant in bio chem	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
retired	31	25	6.8%	4.1%	9.6%
retired from health care	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
roofer	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
sales	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
salews	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
self employed	2	4	1.0%	0.0%	2.3%
self employed contractor	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
self employed fisherman	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
self employeed	1	2	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
self empolyed in technology and education	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
self imployed	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
senior solutions architect	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
shuttle driver	1	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
social service	1	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
social services	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
soldier	2	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
student	5	4	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%
teacher	1	3	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
technical	1	2	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
technical engineer	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
truck driver	2	2	0.6%	0.0%	1.5%
unemployed	1	1	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
web programer	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%

Q34b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
widower	1	1	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Total	357	366	100.0%	.	.

Q35. How many one-way miles do you drive to work?

Q35 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Between 0 and 15 miles	354	358	85.2%	81.2%	89.3%
Between and 25 miles	34	37	8.8%	5.4%	12.1%
Between 26 and 49 miles	17	14	3.4%	1.5%	5.3%
More than 50 miles	8	7	1.7%	0.3%	3.1%
Unsure/Don't know	5	4	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%
Total	418	420	100.0%	.	.

Q36. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Q36 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Less than high school	16	17	4.1%	1.9%	6.3%
High school graduate	74	71	16.9%	12.7%	21.1%
Some college or vocational training	153	157	37.4%	31.9%	42.8%
College gradate	103	104	24.7%	19.9%	29.5%
Some graduate work	19	22	5.1%	2.5%	7.8%
Advanced degree	54	50	11.8%	8.3%	15.2%
Total	419	421	100.0%	.	.

Q37 age. Respondent age

Q37 age Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
18 to 24 years old	49	54	12.7%	8.9%	16.5%
25 to 44 years old	127	160	37.6%	31.9%	43.2%
45 to 64 years old	150	136	31.9%	26.9%	36.9%
65 to 74 years old	67	39	9.2%	6.7%	11.7%
More than 75 years old	24	28	6.6%	3.6%	9.6%
Refused/Missing	9	9	2.1%	0.4%	3.8%
Total	426	426	100.0%	.	.

Q38. In what size community did you spend most of your life up to age 18?

Q38 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Rural, on a farm	61	55	13.1%	9.4%	16.9%
Rural, not on a farm	46	48	11.3%	7.7%	15.0%
Small town, population between 2,500 and 10,000	82	72	17.2%	13.1%	21.3%
Town or city with a population of 10,000 to 49,999	73	69	16.5%	12.4%	20.6%
Town or city with a population of 50,000 to 100,000	58	64	15.1%	11.0%	19.2%
Town or city with a population of more than 100,000	97	110	26.1%	21.0%	31.1%
Don't know	3	3	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%
Total	420	421	100.0%	.	.

Q39. Which of the following categories describes your total household income before taxes in 2014?

Q39 Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Less than $10,000	14	14	3.5%	1.4%	5.5%
Between $10,000 to $14,999	17	15	3.8%	1.6%	6.1%
Between $15,000 to $19,999	26	23	5.8%	3.2%	8.4%
Between $20,000 to $29,999	35	36	9.2%	5.9%	12.4%
Between $30,000 to $39,999	38	39	9.9%	6.4%	13.5%
Between $40,000 to $49,999	64	75	18.8%	14.1%	23.6%
Between $50,000 to $74,999	72	72	18.1%	13.5%	22.6%
$75,000 or more	113	112	28.1%	22.9%	33.2%
Don't know	11	11	2.9%	0.8%	4.9%
Total	390	398	100.0%	.	.

Q40a. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Type 2 Diabetes

Q40a Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	389	399	94.5%	92.3%	96.8%
Yes	32	23	5.5%	3.2%	7.7%
Total	421	422	100.0%	.	.

Q40b. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Cardiovascular diseases

Q40b Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	398	403	95.6%	93.4%	97.7%
Yes	23	19	4.4%	2.3%	6.6%
Total	421	422	100.0%	.	.

Q40c. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Depression

Q40c Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	372	373	88.3%	84.6%	92.0%
Yes	49	49	11.7%	8.0%	15.4%
Total	421	422	100.0%	.	.

Q40d. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: None of the above

Q40d Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	96	82	19.4%	15.1%	23.7%
Yes	325	340	80.6%	76.3%	84.9%
Total	421	422	100.0%	.	.

Q40e. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Dont know

Q40e Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	421	422	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	421	422	100.0%	.	.

Q40f. Have you been diagnosed with the following chronic diseases?: Refused

Q40f Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
No	415	419	99.4%	98.8%	99.9%
Yes	6	3	0.6%	0.1%	1.2%
Total	421	422	100.0%	.	.

Q40g. Those are all the questions I have. If you have any comments concerning your community or the Owyhee County area I can note them now. Thank you for your participation!

Q40g Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
I would like them to put more emphasis on the rivers and the water in southwester Idaho.	1	1	100.0%	.	.
Total	1	1	100.0%	.	.

Q41 Sex. Gender of respondent

Q41 Sex Responses	Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit
Male	221	211	49.5%	43.9%	55.1%
Female	205	215	50.5%	44.9%	56.1%
Total	426	426	100.0%	.	.