

**Special Publication No. 06-20**

---

---

# **Factors Affecting Recreational Fishing Participation among Alaska Residents**

by

**William J. Romberg**

---

---

July 2006

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries





***SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO. 06-20***

**FACTORS AFFECTING RECREATIONAL FISHING PARTICIPATION  
AMONG ALASKA RESIDENTS**

by

William J. Romberg,  
*Division of Sport Fish, Anchorage*

Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services  
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska, 99518-1599

July 2006

The Division of Sport Fish Special Publications series was established in 1991 for the publication of techniques and procedures manuals, informational pamphlets, special subject reports to decision-making bodies, symposia and workshop proceedings, application software documentation, in-house lectures, and other documents that do not fit in another publication series of the Division of Sport Fish. Since 2004, the Division of Commercial Fisheries has also used the same Special Publication series. Special Publications are intended for fishery and other technical professionals. Special Publications are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet: <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/divreports/html/intersearch.cfm>. This publication has undergone editorial and peer review.

*William J. Romberg,  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish,  
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage Alaska 99518-1595, USA*

*This document should be cited as:*

*Romberg, W. J. 2006. Factors affecting recreational fishing participation among Alaska residents. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 06-20, Anchorage.*

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, or if you desire further information please write to ADF&G, P.O. Box 25526, Juneau, AK 99802-5526; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4040 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 300 Webb, Arlington, VA 22203 or O.E.O., U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington DC 20240.

For information on alternative formats for this and other department publications, please contact the department ADA Coordinator at (voice) 907-465-6077, (TDD) 907-465-3646, or (FAX) 907-465-6078.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
LIST OF TABLES.....	iii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	iv
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	v
ABSTRACT.....	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	2
Study Highlights.....	3
Factors Affecting Recreational Fishing Participation–Primary Strata.....	4
Alaska Resident Fishing Participation Typology Results.....	6
Highlights–Fishing Typology Results.....	6
Recommendations.....	8
Recommended Strategies for the Division of Sport Fish.....	11
INTRODUCTION.....	13
OBJECTIVES.....	16
METHODS.....	17
Recreation Constraints Model.....	17
Sample Selection.....	19
Data Collection.....	21
Post-Stratification of Sample.....	25
Questionnaire Mailout.....	26
Data Reduction and Editing.....	26
Data Analysis.....	26
Item Nonresponse.....	26
Unit Nonresponse Bias Tests.....	27
Re-classification and Weighting.....	27
Summary Analyses.....	29
Effective and Latent Demand for Sport Fishing.....	29
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	30
Survey Response.....	30
Item Nonresponse Summary.....	32
Results of Unit Nonresponse Bias Tests.....	32
Re-classification of Respondents.....	34
Precision and Reliability of Survey Results.....	35
Fishing Participation Strata Characteristics.....	38
Fishing Participation in 2000.....	39
Sport Fishing Constraints by Primary Participation Strata.....	45
Inactive Angler Constraints.....	46
Non-angler Constraints.....	49

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	<b>Page</b>
Active Anglers–Factors that Lead to Continued Participation .....	52
PID/DAV-Active Angler Constraints .....	52
Other Sport Fishing Constraints.....	55
Sport Fishing Constraints within Management Regions.....	56
Descriptive Analyses: An Alaska Fishing Participation Typology.....	58
Effective and Latent Demand for Sport Fishing in Alaska.....	60
Participation/Non-participation Typology Group Profiles .....	61
Non-anglers–No/low Interest in Sport Fishing .....	61
Non-anglers–Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing.....	67
Inactive Anglers–No/low Interest in Sport Fishing.....	70
Inactive Anglers–Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing.....	72
Active Angler Subgroup Profiles.....	76
Active Infrequent Anglers (1-6 days)–No/low Interest in Sport Fishing .....	76
Active Infrequent Anglers (1-6 days)–Medium/high Interest .....	81
Active Moderate Anglers (7-19 days)–Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing.....	85
Active Frequent Anglers (20+ days)–Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing.....	88
Summary of Relative Importance of Constraints Across Typology Groups .....	92
REGION-SPECIFIC SURVEY RESULTS.....	96
Region I – Southeast Alaska .....	96
Region II – Southcentral Alaska .....	96
Evaluation of fishing experience on six popular river fisheries .....	97
Region III – Interior Alaska.....	101
DISCUSSION.....	102
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	106
POSSIBLE STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING RESIDENT SPORT FISHING PARTICIPATION IN ALASKA.....	110
National Strategies/Programs .....	110
State-based Approaches.....	112
REFERENCES CITED .....	113
APPENDIX A: SAMPLING PROCEDURE .....	115
APPENDIX B: SURVEY RESPONSE BY REGION AND COMMUNITY .....	117
APPENDIX C: UNIT NONRESPONSE TESTS RESULTS.....	131
APPENDIX D SUMMARY TABLES .....	137
APPENDIX E: OPEN-ENDED COMMENTS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS BY SURVEY QUESTIONS .....	167

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. Strata proportions and sample sizes within each region.....	21
2. Summary of questionnaire items in Alaska Sport Fishing Participation Surveys by strata.....	22
3. Perceived constraint items included in Alaska sport fishing participation survey.....	23
4. Response format and data type for Alaska Sport Fishing Participation survey items.....	24
5. Regional supplemental questions asked in Alaska Fishing Participation survey.....	25
6. Mailing schedule for the Alaska Sport Fishing Participation survey.....	26
7. Combined stratum and sample weights for regional survey estimates.....	28
8. Combined stratum and sample weights for statewide survey estimates.....	28
9. Response to the 2001 Alaska Sport Fishing Participation survey by region and mailing.....	31
10. Item nonresponse rates (percent of missing responses) for selected survey variables.....	33
11. Post-response strata re-classification summary within Division of Sport Fish Management region (Southeast, Southcentral, Interior).....	35
12. Calculated margins of error for categorical survey result estimates, statewide and by sport fish management region (95 % confidence level).....	36
13. Calculated margins of error for categorical survey results for individual angler strata statewide and by Division of Sport Fish management region (95% confidence level).....	36
14. Calculated margins of error for categorical survey result estimates for angler typology subgroups (95% confidence level) statewide).....	37
15. Recreational fishing constraint mean scores by participation group. Mean scores based on a response scale where 1= not at all important, 2 = somewhat important, 3 = moderately important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important.....	47
16. Frequency of fishing constraints listed by survey participants in response to the open-ended question: “are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing (or fishing more often)”, by strata.....	56
17. Relative size of Alaska resident fishing participation/non-participation typology groups.....	59
18. Demographic characteristics of Alaska resident fishing participation/nonparticipation typology groups.....	62
19. Fishing experience and likelihood of sport fishing in the future among Alaska resident fishing participation typology groups.....	66
20. Sources of fishing information used by active Alaska resident angler groups in 2000.....	78
21. Summary characteristics of Alaska resident recreational fishing participation/non-participation subgroups.....	93
22. Summary of the relative importance of the 22 fishing constraint items among inactive and non-angler resident recreational fishing participation/non-participation subgroups.....	94
23. Summary of relative importance of the 22 fishing constraint items among active resident recreation fishing participation subgroups.....	95
24. Southcentral Alaska anglers’ evaluation of their most recent fishing experience on the Kenai River.....	99

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. Participation, ceasing participation, non-participation, and recreation demand.....	17
2. Typology of participant and non-participant groups.....	18
3. Percentage of Alaska residents 18 years and older within primary sport fishing participation strata by management region.....	38
4. Percentage of active and PID-active anglers 18 years and older that went sport fishing for at least one day in 2000, by region.....	39
5. Percentage of active anglers 18 years and older who purchased a sport fishing license in 2000 primarily for the purpose of obtaining a personal use permit.....	40
6. Percentage of inactive, PID/DAV and non-anglers who indicated that someone in their household harvested fish under a personal use permit in 2000, by management region.....	40
7. Percentage of Alaska residents, active, inactive and non-anglers who harvested fish under state of federal subsistence regulations in 2000, statewide and by management region.....	42
8. Proportion of Alaska residents, active, inactive, and non anglers who used a rod and reel to harvest fish under federal subsistence regulation in 2000, statewide and by management region.....	43
9. Proportion of subsistence fishers (i.e., persons who reported subsistence fishing under state or federal subsistence regulations) who used a rod and reel to harvest fish under federal subsistence regulations in 2000, statewide and by management region.....	44
10. Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among inactive anglers in Alaska (1=not at all important, to 5=extremely important).....	48
11. Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among PID-Inactive anglers in Alaska (1=not at all important, to 5=extremely important).....	50
12. Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among non-angers in Alaska (1=not at all important, to 5 =extremely important).....	51
13. Ranking of factors (constraint items) that help keep Active anglers in Alaska involved in sport fishing (1=not at all important, to 5=extremely important).....	53
14. Ranking of possible sport fishing constraints by mean score among PID/DAV-Active anglers in Alaska (1=not at all important, to 5=extremely important).....	54
15. Estimated effective and latent demand for sport fishing within the Alaska resident population 18 years of age and older.....	59
16. Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among non-anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing (1=not at all important to 5=extremely important).....	65
17. Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among non-anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing (1=not at all important to 5=extremely important).....	68
18. Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among inactive anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing (1= not at all important to 5= extremely important).....	71
19. Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among inactive anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing (1=not at all important, to 5=extremely important).....	74
20. Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among active-infrequent anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing (1=not at all important to 5 =extremely important).....	79
21. Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among active-infrequent participation anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing (1=not at all important, to 5=extremely important).....	83
22. Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among active-moderate participation anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing (1=not at all important, to 5 = extremely important).....	87
23. Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among active-frequent participation anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing (1= not at all important, to 5= extremely important).....	90
24. Proportion of Southcentral Alaska residents who fished the Kenai River Russian River, Little Susitna River, Deshka River, Ship Creek, and Willow Creek during 1999 or 2000.....	97
25. Southcentral angler evaluations of their most recent fishing experience on the Kenai, Russian, and Little Susitna Rivers.....	98
26. Angler evaluations of their most recent fishing experience on Willow Creek, Ship Creek, and the Deshka River (Southcentral Alaska residents only).....	100
27. Proportion of Southcentral and Interior active and inactive anglers who participated in the Chitina dip net fishery on the Copper River in 2000.....	101

## LIST OF APPENDICES

<b>Appendix</b>	<b>Page</b>
A1. Allocation of samples within region for Alaska Sport Fishing Participation Survey.....	116
B1. Alaska Sport Fishing Participation Survey response by region and community.....	118
C1. Results of nonresponse tests for selected survey variables by strata, all regions combined.....	132
C2. Results of nonresponse tests for selected survey variables by strata, Southeast Alaska.....	133
C3. Results of nonresponse tests for selected survey variables by strata, Southcentral Alaska.....	134
C4. Results of nonresponse tests for selected survey variables by strata, Interior Alaska.....	135
D1. Inactive angler response distributions for 23 possible sport fishing constraint items.....	138
D2. PID/DAV-Active angler response distributions for 23 possible sport fishing constraint items.....	139
D3. PID/DAV-Inactive angler response distributions for 23 possible sport fishing constraint items.....	140
D4. Non-angler response distributions for 23 possible sport fishing constraint items.....	141
D5. Active angler response distributions for 22 possible factors that help keep active anglers involved in sport fishing.....	142
D6. Recreational fishing constraint means and confidence intervals for inactive, PID-active, PID-inactive, and non-anglers.....	143
D7. Comparison of mean scores for 22 factors related to keeping active anglers involved sport fishing across management regions (response scale, 1= not at all important to 5= extremely important).....	145
D8. Comparison of mean constraints scores for inactive anglers across management regions (1= not at all important to 5= extremely important).....	146
D9. Comparison of mean constraints scores for non-anglers across management regions (1=not at all important, to 5 = extremely important).....	147
D10. Non-angler with no/low interest response distributions for 22 possible sport fishing constraint items.....	148
D11. Non-angler with medium/high interest response distributions for 22 possible sport fishing constraint items.....	149
D12. Inactive anglers with no/low interest response distributions for 22 possible sport fishing constraint items.....	150
D13. Inactive anglers with medium/high interest response distributions for 22 possible sport fishing constraint items.....	151
D14. Response distributions for 22 possible factors that help keep anglers involved in sport fishing for Active anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing who fish frequently (20 or more days per year).....	152
D15. Response distributions for 22 possible factors that help keep anglers involved in sport fishing for Active anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing who fish a moderate number of days per year (7-19 days).....	153
D16. Response distributions for 22 possible factors that help keep anglers involved in sport fishing for Active anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing who fish infrequently (1-6 days per year).....	154
D17. Response distributions for 22 possible factors that help keep anglers involved in sport fishing for Active anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing who fish infrequently (1-6 days per year).....	155
D18. Comparison of fishing constraint means among non-angler men and women with no/low interest in fishing.....	156
D19. Comparison of fishing constraint means among non-angler men and women with medium/high interest in fishing.....	157
D20. Comparison of fishing constraint means among inactive men and women anglers with no/low interest in fishing.....	158
D21. Comparison of fishing constraint means among inactive men and women anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.....	159
D22. Relative importance of 22 fishing constraint factors among men and women active anglers who fish infrequently and have no/low interest in fishing.....	160
D23. Relative importance of 22 fishing constraint factors among men and women active anglers who fish infrequently and have medium/high interest in fishing.....	161
D24. Relative importance of 22 fishing constraint factors among men and women active anglers who fish moderately and have medium/high interest in fishing.....	162
D25. Relative importance of 22 fishing constraint factors among men and women active anglers who fish frequently and have medium/high interest in fishing.....	163

## LIST OF APPENDICES (Continued)

<b>Appendix</b>	<b>Page</b>
D 26. Demographics of men and women within Alaska resident fishing participation/non-participation typology groups.....	164
D27. Fishing characteristics of men and women within Alaska resident participation/non-participation typology.....	166
E1. Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from sport fishing more often)?” for Inactive Anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.....	168
E2. Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?” For Inactive Anglers with no/low interest in fishing.....	172
E3. Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from sport fishing more often)?” for Non-anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.....	180
E4. Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from sport fishing more often)?” for non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing.....	181
E5. Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from sport fishing more often)?” for PID/DAV Active anglers.....	187
E6. Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from sport fishing more often)?” for PID/DAV Inactive anglers.....	190
E7. Itemized responses to the question: “Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?” asked of Active Frequent Anglers, with medium/high interest in fishing.....	191
E8. Itemized responses to the question: “Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?” asked of Active Moderate Anglers, with medium/high interest in fishing.....	194
E9. Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?” asked on Active/Infrequent anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.....	196
E10. Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?” asked on Active–Infrequent anglers with no/low interest in fishing.....	198
E11. Itemized responses to the question “If you currently do not sport fish in Alaska, what might encourage you to start sport fishing again, asked of Inactive anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.....	199
E12. Itemized responses to the question “If you currently do not sport fish in Alaska, what might encourage you to start sport fishing again”, asked of Inactive anglers with no/low interest in fishing.....	200
E13. Itemized responses to the question “If you are interested in sport fishing, but don’t currently fish, what would it take for you to start sport fishing in Alaska” for Non-anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.....	203
E 14. Itemized responses to the question “If you are interested in sport fishing, but don’t currently fish, what would it take for you to start sport fishing in Alaska” for Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing.....	205
E15. Itemized responses to the question “If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?” asked of Non-anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.....	211
E16. Itemized responses to the question “If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?” asked of Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing.....	213

## ABSTRACT

This report summarizes the results of a statewide mail survey of Alaska residents conducted in 2001 to identify and describe the primary factors that influence sport fishing participation among different segments of the Alaskan public. The primary goals of this study were to provide the Division of Sport Fish with a better understanding of the factors that affect sport fishing participation among Alaska residents and to provide insight into resident fishing participation dynamics. Specifically, the study focused on quantifying participation characteristics and the relative importance of various intrapersonal, interpersonal and structural factors (constraints) affecting sport fishing participation among key segments of the Alaska population. Three populations of Alaska residents (non-anglers, inactive anglers, and active anglers) were identified from the 2000 State of Alaska Permanent Fund address database combined with data from the Division of Sport Fish historical license file. Holders of Permanent Identification Cards (PIDs) for fishing and hunting were also surveyed and classified into one of the three primary strata. Sampling and analysis was stratified by Division of Sport Fish management region to assess regional differences between Southeast (Region I), Southcentral (Region II), and Interior (Region III). Four distinct, but similar survey instruments were developed and mailed to the identified strata. A total of 8,478 surveys (2,826 within each sport fish management region) were mailed. Of this number, 428 questionnaires (5.1%) were returned as undeliverable. Of the remaining 8,050 surveys successfully delivered, 3,894 completed surveys were returned for a response rate of 48.4%.

Examination of the fishing constraint results by the primary strata (inactive, non-anglers, active anglers) indicated that a mixture of constraints related to the number of anglers encountered, interest in fishing, lack of time and lack of partners, appeared to be the most important constraints operating among inactive anglers in Alaska. Non-anglers in general lacked the interest, time and personal resources (money, equipment, and friends/family to go fishing with), but the perception of "being around too many other anglers when out fishing" also ranked relatively high as a reason for non-participation. Among active anglers, "having the time to go fishing" and other structural factors such as knowledge about and access to available fishing opportunities were the most important factors related to continued fishing participation. Few managerially-significant differences were found in the importance and ranking of constraint factors across sport fish management regions, but inactive anglers living in Region II (Southcentral) were more likely to indicate that crowded fishing conditions was an important reason for becoming inactive. Over 60% of Alaska's inactive anglers in 2000 were women, suggesting that women dropping out of sport fishing is a considerable source of variability in resident fishing participation in Alaska. Results from this study also indicate that almost 20% of active anglers obtain a sport fishing license primarily for the purpose of participating in personal use fisheries.

A recreation constraints model was also used to estimate effective and latent demand for sport fishing in Alaska, and to develop a clearer understanding of fishing participation dynamics through profiles of important subgroups of active, inactive, and non-angler residents. This analysis showed that 10% of Alaska population is interested in sport fishing but does not currently fish, while a similar proportion are likely to drop out of sport fishing. This suggests that a significant increase in the number of *residents* sport fishing may be unlikely in the near term. In addition, the angler subgroup profiles indicated that the importance of 23 possible fishing constraints differed considerably across subgroups, and between men and women within these subgroups. Women considered having someone to go fishing with a highly important factor affecting their participation in fishing, while for men factors such as having time, the number of other anglers fishing in the area, and access to fishing, were of higher importance across the groups. The results of this analysis suggest that if maintaining or increasing total resident fishing participation is a goal for the Division, retaining active anglers and finding ways to re-engage inactive resident anglers, (particularly women), should be priorities for the Division. Such efforts would likely have to be market-based and address the key "mix" of most important management-related constraints within the angling participation subgroups. Additional recommendations related to monitoring and strategies for affecting fishing participation are included at the end of the report.

Key words: recreation constraints, sport fishing, fishing participation, market analysis, angler recruitment, Alaska

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An analysis conducted by the Division of Sport Fish in 2000 indicated that the number of Alaska residents that purchase sport-fishing licenses had declined approximately 8% between 1993 and 1998. This occurred despite an increase of 25,000 in the total Alaska population and an increase in the number of licenses purchased by non-resident visitors to Alaska during the same period. Declining<sup>1</sup> resident license sales are of concern to managers of Alaska's recreational fisheries, since the decline may reflect growing resident dissatisfaction with Alaska's sport fishing opportunities, and directly impacts the amount of revenue available to the Division necessary to support continued recreational fisheries management efforts in Alaska. The license sales analysis conducted by the Division in 1999 indicated that relatively few Alaska residents purchased a sport fishing license more than twice over a six-year period. Furthermore, sales had declined significantly among certain age groups. Even in light of these observations, the primary reasons behind the decline in resident fishing participation could not be inferred from the license file data.

This report summarizes the results of a statewide mail survey of nearly 8,500 Alaska residents conducted in the spring of 2001 to identify and describe the primary factors that influence sport fishing participation among different segments of the Alaskan public. The primary goal of this study was to provide the Division of Sport Fish with a better understanding of the causes of continued participation (activity persistence), ceasing participation, and non-participation in sport fishing among Alaska residents to determine possible approaches for addressing declining resident sport fishing participation. Specifically, the study focused on identifying and quantifying participation characteristics and the relative importance of possible constraints to sport fishing participation among active, inactive, and nonparticipant segments of the population, as well as among specific subgroups of residents within these primary strata.

A combination of the 2000 State of Alaska Permanent Fund address database and the Division of Sport Fish historical license file as well as responses to survey questions that asked an individual whether they went sport fishing in the current or previous years was used to classify Alaska residents (18 years of age and older) into one of three possible groups for the purposes of this study:

- 1) Active anglers: Alaska residents who purchased an Alaska sport fishing license (any type) in 1998, 1999, or 2000 **and** who went fishing in any one of those years,
- 2) Inactive anglers: Alaska residents who purchased an Alaska sport fishing license (any type) at least once between 1993 and 1997, but who did not purchase a sport fishing license or go fishing in 1998, 1999 or 2000.
- 3) Non-anglers: Alaska residents who did not purchase an Alaska sport fishing license (any type) between 1993 and 2000 and/or who report having never sport fished in Alaska.

---

<sup>1</sup> Between 1999 and 2004, the trend in resident sport fishing license sales reversed, increasing from 176,167 to 189,552, or about 7.5%.

Holders of Permanent Identification Cards (PIDs) for fishing and hunting (available to residents 60 years of age and older, and Disabled Alaska Veteran's Cards (DAVs, available to Alaska resident disabled veterans) were also included in the study and were reclassified into one of the three primary strata for analysis based upon whether they went fishing between 1998 and 2000.

Four similar survey instruments were developed, one for each of the primary strata: (active, inactive, non-angler, and PID cardholders) and mailed to a random sample of residents within each of these primary groups (active, inactive, non-anglers, PID cardholders) within each Division of Sport Fish management region (Southeast Alaska, Southcentral Alaska, and Interior Alaska). A regional sampling approach was used in order to assess whether there were significant regional differences in factors related to fishing participation. However, the study was largely guided by a recreation constraints model approach developed by Wright and Goodale (1991) that emphasized the importance of examining recreation (fishing) constraints within specific subgroups of a population. The subgroups were defined by participation (current/active participants, former participants, and nonparticipants), frequency of participation, interest in sport fishing, and socio-demographic characteristics because the importance of recreation constraints (or mixtures of constraints) has been shown to differ across subgroups within these primary categories.

Each survey contained questions related to recent recreational fishing participation, personal use and dip net fishing, as well as a series of questions asking residents to identify and rate the relative importance of a number of specific factors that have been found to influence recreational fishing participation in previous studies. The overall response rate to the survey differed for each primary strata, ranging from a low of 38% among non-anglers in Interior region, to as high as 75% among PID cardholders in Southcentral region. The overall response rate (all strata combined statewide) was 49%. Overall regional response rates were 45% for Interior (Region III), 49% for Southeast (Region I), and 50% for Southcentral (Region II).

## STUDY HIGHLIGHTS

The results of this study indicate that:

- Approximately 60% of Alaska residents over the age of 18 can be classified as *active anglers* (i.e., have been sport fishing at least once in the last 3 years). Among residents considered to be *active anglers*, 56% purchased a license in the previous 3 years, while 4% were Alaska residents who hold permanent identification (PID) or disabled veteran cards (i.e., *PID/DAV-active anglers*).
- Approximately 23% of Alaskan residents over the age of 18 are *inactive anglers* (have not fished in the last 3 years), and 17% of residents are *non-anglers* (have never sport fished in Alaska).
- An estimated 5% of adult Alaska residents hold a PID or DAV license, and 4 out of 5 (80%) went fishing at least once in the previous 3 years.
- The proportion of adult residents in each of these participation groups within each Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) sport fish management region (Southeast, Southcentral, and Interior) is similar to the statewide estimates, with the exception of the Interior region, which has a smaller proportion of active anglers (47%) and a higher proportion of non-anglers (26%).

The study indicated that, with regards to fishing participation in 2000:

- Approximately 80% of active (licensed) anglers and 71% of PID/DAV cardholders went sport fishing for at least one day in 2000. Fishing participation rates within other regions in 2000 were nearly identical to the statewide estimate, except for Interior region where only 74% of active anglers and 62% of PID/DAV cardholders went fishing for one or more days in 2000.
- Statewide, about one-fifth (22%) of active anglers who purchased a sport fishing license in 2000 did so *primarily* for the purpose of obtaining a Personal Use fishing permit to harvest fish or shellfish in Alaska.
- Among inactive sport fishing anglers and non-anglers, the proportion of households in which someone harvested fish or shellfish under a personal use permit was 10% and 11% respectively.
- Subsistence fishing participation was also assessed in the study and an estimated 15% of Alaska residents over the age of 18 reported that they harvested fish under state or federal subsistence regulations in 2000. Subsistence fishing participation was highest among adult residents of the Interior region (21% of residents) while adult subsistence fishing participation in Southcentral and Southeast Alaska reflected the overall statewide rate at 13% and 14% respectively (Figure 7). Interestingly, adult subsistence fishing participation rates were generally highest among persons classified as active anglers, with the exception of Interior, in which PID-inactive anglers had the highest proportion of subsistence fishing participation (32%) followed closely by active anglers (31%).
- Among the approximately 15% of Alaska residents who reported that they *went subsistence fishing in 2000* (classified as "subsistence fishers" for the purpose of this report), approximately one-third (33%) reported that they used a rod and reel to harvest fish under federal subsistence regulations in 2001. Rod and reel use for subsistence fishing was highest in Southeast Alaska, where 42% of all subsistence fishers indicated using a rod and reel for subsistence purposes, while Southcentral residents had the lowest rod and reel use for subsistence fishing.

## **FACTORS AFFECTING RECREATIONAL FISHING PARTICIPATION—PRIMARY STRATA**

Constraints to recreational fishing participation among Alaska residents were first examined within the primary strata (inactive, non-anglers, PID cardholders, and active anglers) at the statewide and regional level. All study participants within the primary sampling strata (active, inactive, PID, and non-anglers) were asked to indicate the relative importance of 23 possible constraints to sport fishing participation representing various intrapersonal, interpersonal, and structural constraints identified in previous research as important factors affecting fishing participation. In the case of active anglers, the constraint item statements were re-worded into the positive so that they were asked to indicate the relative importance of each factor in helping keep them involved in sport fishing. In addition, all participants were asked an open-ended question allowing them to identify other possible factors that keep them from sport fishing (or fishing more often).

Recreational fishing participation factors indicated that, according to this study:

- Among *inactive anglers*, a mixture of constraints related to fishery conditions, lack of interest in fishing, lack of partners, and lack of time due to work obligations appear to be the most important constraints operating among inactive anglers (as a whole) in Alaska. Crowding ("being around too many other anglers when out fishing") had the highest mean score of all 23 constraint items among inactive anglers and 42% of all inactive anglers reported that "being around too many other anglers when out fishing" was a very or extremely important factor that has kept them from fishing (or from fishing more often), while 57% reported that the number of people encountered was a moderately to extremely important factor that has kept them fishing (or from fishing more often).
- Among *inactive PID cardholders* lack of a fishing partner was the sport fishing constraint with the highest reported mean score. The next most important reported constraints among PID-inactive anglers relate to fishery conditions and included "being around too many other anglers when out fishing," and "unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations, while "not being physically able to fish" and "not being able to access good fishing sites" were also among the top 5 reasons for not sport fishing (or fishing more often).
- *Non-anglers* generally indicated that they lacked the interest, time and personal resources (money, equipment, and friends/family to go fishing with). Most other constraint items were of very little importance to non-anglers.
- Among *active anglers* "having the time to go fishing" had the highest mean score of all 23 factors that might influence their continued participation in sport fishing. The next most important factors that contribute to continued participation in sport fishing among active anglers were related to knowledge about the availability of the fishing resource (knowing where to go fishing, being able to access good fishing sites, being able to understand the sport fishing regulations, and finding fish to catch). After time and knowledge of the resource availability, a mixture of interpersonal and structural factors related to the *continued* availability of personal resources (fishing partners, equipment, physical ability) and fishing opportunity (knowing the regulations won't change unpredictably) were considered important by active anglers.
- Few statistical or managerially significant differences were found in the relative importance and ranking of constraint factors across sport fish management regions among the primary strata (active, inactive, PID, and non-anglers). However, results do suggest that fishery conditions in Southcentral Alaska may be prompting some anglers to discontinue fishing.
- Southcentral inactive anglers were more likely than inactive residents of other regions to indicate "being around too many other anglers" was an important reason that has kept them from sport fishing (or fishing more often). This constraint item had the highest mean score of all 23 factors among Southcentral *inactive* anglers and was the only constraint item in this group with a mean score that fell on the important side of the response scale. In addition, Southcentral inactive anglers were more likely than Southeast or Interior inactive anglers to indicate that "not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets, etc.) and "not being able to access good fishing sites," and "not being able to understand the fishing regulations" were important factors that have kept them from sport fishing (or sport fishing more often). This suggests that crowding (or the perception of it) in some Southcentral sport fisheries is likely to be an important reason behind the observed decline resident sport fishing participation in the Southcentral region.

## ALASKA RESIDENT FISHING PARTICIPATION TYPOLOGY RESULTS

Although it is generally useful to look at the relative size and participation characteristics of broad fishing participation/non-participation segments (active, inactive, non-angler, etc.), this study tends to confirm the notion that examining recreational fishing constraints within broad descriptive categories does not provide the agency with the clearest understanding of the reasons behind the dynamics of recreational fishing participation. So, this study used a recreational constraints model to segment the resident population into more distinct segments (subgroups) of active, inactive, and non-angler segments based upon their interest in fishing and their participation rate to provide a more useful framework for understanding factors affecting sport fishing participation in Alaska. An angler typology and set of descriptive profiles describing in more detail the characteristics and important factors affecting fishing participation were developed to help the Division obtain a better understanding of the factors affecting sport fishing participation in Alaska and identify strategies that might help maintain or increase sport fishing participation in the state.

### Highlights–Fishing Typology Results

The results of the study indicate that:

- The level of reported interest in sport fishing is an important distinguishing variable among inactive and non-anglers when examining factors related to sport fishing participation. Roughly 30% of the Alaska resident population has no or low interest in sport fishing and is unlikely to engage in sport fishing in Alaska. These include inactive anglers with no/low interest (16% of residents) and non-anglers with no/low interest (14% of residents). Lack of interest in fishing is cited as the most important factor among these groups as to why they do not fish and few other factors were very important. It is unlikely that Division of Sport Fish efforts to maintain or increase fishing participation in Alaska will appeal to residents within these segments.
- The results of this study show that about 10% of Alaska population is interested in sport fishing but doesn't currently fish, while roughly the same proportion are anglers likely to reduce their fishing participation or drop out of sport fishing based upon low interest and participation in the past year. This suggests that a significant increase in Alaska *resident* sport fishing participation may be unlikely in the near term. Even if all 10% of Alaskans who say they are interested in sport fishing take up fishing, this increase in anglers could be offset by a similar number of Alaskans who may decide to stop sport fishing.
- Within both non-angler and inactive angler segments, there are individuals who *do* have an interest in sport fishing, and their likelihood of sport fishing in the future is quite high (65–80% indicate the likelihood of sport fishing in the next 3 years). Approximately 3% of Alaska residents are non-anglers (have never fished in Alaska) who have a medium/high interest in going sport fishing in the future, while another 7% of Alaska residents could be classified as inactive anglers who still have a medium/high interest in fishing and indicate they are likely to participate again in the future.
- Gender appears to play a significant role in the level and consistency of sport fishing participation in Alaska. Over 60% of Alaska's inactive anglers in 2000 were women, suggesting that women dropping out of sport fishing is a considerable source of variability in

resident fishing participation in Alaska. In addition, over two-thirds (67%) of non-anglers are women suggesting that recreational fishing currently does not attract as many women as men. There is a general lack of interest in sport fishing among many women that contributes to this effect (75% of non-anglers and 61% of inactive anglers with no/low interest are women).

- In addition, there are also some significant differences between men and women in relative importance and ranking of fishing constraint factors among the various subgroups of active, inactive and non-anglers who have an interest in sport fishing. Among *inactive men with interest in sport fishing*, "being around too many other anglers when out fishing" was the most important fishing constraint followed by "not having the time to fish due to work obligations" and "not being able to access good fishing sites." In contrast, the most important fishing constraint among *inactive women with interest in fishing* was "not having family or friends to go fishing with" followed by "not having time to fish due to work and family obligations."
- Structural constraints such as the lack of time due to work and family obligations, lack of sport fishing equipment, not knowing where to fish, and lack of money were the primary reasons for non-participation among *non-anglers who expressed medium/high interest* in sport fishing. A considerable portion of non-anglers with interest in fishing are relatively new residents to Alaska and have relatively lower incomes than active anglers, suggesting that education and outreach efforts focusing on how and where to fish, as well as development and publicizing of more fishing access points (especially for non-boat access), would likely be very receptive by members of this group.
- Among *active anglers* as a whole, "having the time to go fishing" had the highest mean score of all 23 factors that might influence their continued participation in sport fishing. The next most important factors that contribute to continued participation in sport fishing among active anglers were being able to access good fishing sites and knowledge about the availability of the fishing resource (knowing where to go fishing, being able to understand the sport fishing regulations, and finding fish to catch). These results suggest that access to and knowledge of available fisheries (and the ability to understand the fishing regulations that govern them) are key to continued involvement among many current anglers. Among the different subgroups of active anglers (infrequent, moderate, high participation), these results are largely the same, suggesting that maintaining and increasing access to available fishing opportunities and finding ways to minimize the regulatory complexity associated with sport fishing are key steps that could be taken to maintain active angler involvement.
- Approximately 8% of Alaska residents could be classified as *infrequent anglers with no/low interest* in sport fishing. Some researchers have labeled persons in this category as "reluctant participants" and have noted a much higher propensity for discontinuing participation among this sector than other active participants. Among both men and women, having family and friends to go fishing with was listed as the primary factor helping to keep them involved in fishing. Three out of four (78%) of active infrequent anglers indicated that this is a very or extremely important factor that helps keep them involved in sport fishing. The next most important factors among infrequent anglers with no/low interest were structural constraints associated with the availability and knowledge of fishing opportunities, including "being able to access good fishing sites," "being able to understand the sport fishing regulations," "knowing where to go fishing," and "having an area close to home that I can fish."

- *Infrequent, anglers expressing medium/high interest* in fishing indicated a very high likelihood of sport fishing in the future (>90%), while *moderate and frequent anglers* reported the highest likelihoods of continued participation in fishing (>95% for men and women.)
- Results from this study confirmed that a significant proportion of active anglers obtain a sport fishing license primarily for the purpose of participating in personal use fisheries, suggesting that "putting fish in the freezer" regardless of catch method is a large component of what is labeled "sport" fishing in Alaska. Indeed, a significant proportion of active anglers (particularly those living in Region III) also participate in subsistence fishing activities in Alaska.
- This study also confirms anecdotal observations that "sport fishing" is perceived and/or defined in a variety of ways in Alaska—some viewing it largely as a recreational pastime, some largely as a means to obtaining fish to eat, while others who view it as both. These results also suggest that the sport fishing license requirement for participation in personal use fisheries is an important mechanism for ensuring that residents utilizing fisheries resources contribute to the cost of managing those resources. However, these results may also mean that sport fishing participation may continue to decrease *if* residents with a primary interest in harvesting fish find that the available sport (and/or personal use) fishing opportunities are managed in a way that do not appear to meet their interests.
- There were a significant number of comments among the open-ended questions from residents who indicated that they did not support sport fishing as a legitimate activity. Although this study was not designed to precisely quantify the proportion of Alaska residents who hold anti-sport fishing views, it is apparent from the written comments (particularly among inactive and non-anglers) that sport fishing is viewed by a significant number of residents as simply "playing with fish" and/or that people who sport fish have no intention of eating the fish that they catch. A number of respondents wrote that they "do not fish for sport, only for food", or that they only fish for subsistence and do not think that "fishing for fun" should be allowed. Efforts by ADF&G Division of Sport Fish to maintain and or increase sport fishing participation may attract the attention of segments of the public who hold anti-sport fishing attitudes, requiring the division to consider how it might address such concerns.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Declining resident involvement in sport fishing in Alaska is a complex, multidimensional issue that cannot be explained simply on the basis of demographic changes or lack of time. Commitment and investment in fishing, social networks that reinforce and encourage participation, as well as situational constraints (e.g., crowding at fishing sites, complexity of regulations, lack of access, lack of equipment) all act in concert to influence an individual's ability and willingness to go fishing. This study suggests that the reasons for Alaska residents dropping out of sport fishing or not ever participating are varied and include a number of personal, social and situational factors, that are influenced by level of interest, gender, and possibly regional factors. A number of key factors are important to keeping active anglers involved in sport fishing activities. Some of these factors (constraints) are largely beyond the direct control of the Division of Sport Fish. However, among the more important factors for declining resident participation in Alaska (particularly in Southcentral Alaska), are concerns of

crowding, difficulty of access, and regulatory complexity—factors well within the management scope of the agency.

This study was a first attempt to collect information on the factors that influence sport fishing participation among Alaska residents, and it provides useful information for an agency concerned about trends in participation. To fully understand the cyclic nature of fishing participation, however, generally requires more focused research efforts that follow current participants (active anglers) and former participants (inactive anglers) over time, as opposed to one-time "snap shots" or cross-sectional surveys of the resident angling population (Fedler and Ditton 2001). Such studies are typically not undertaken by agencies due to the time and cost requirements of longitudinal studies, but could be undertaken cooperatively with university research programs or other contractors if desired in the future. In addition to tracking total numbers of resident anglers over time, periodically repeating this study, and monitoring a number of other variables that could serve as indicators of the dynamics of resident fishing participation would provide information that could help the Division of Sport Fish to develop predictions about future levels of resident fishing participation to information management and budgeting (see Vincent-Lang and Walker *Unpublished*). Examples of other variables or measures the Division may want track on a periodic basis include:

- The number of "new" anglers (first-time license buyers) in order to assess the rate of recruitment into sport fishing. Of particular interest would be the percent of recruitment by age group to assist in prediction of future resident fishing participation.
- The proportion of active anglers that will become eligible for PID status in 1, 5, and 10 years, and the impact this will have on license revenue.
- Various statistics on inactive anglers including:
  - The frequency of dropping out/dropping in, in order to assess average length of time between active and inactive state.
  - The number/percent of re-recruitment that occurs among persons who have been inactive for 2 years or more.
  - The average length of time for non-participation among inactive anglers who re-engage.
- Various statistics on active anglers including:
  - Comparing the self-reported likelihood of fishing responses to actual percentage of inactive anglers who re-engage in fishing.
  - Distribution of the relative frequency of license purchasing.
  - Proportion of Alaska residents who currently fish and who have fished in the past and still "support" sport fishing—to provide a sense of the true population size of "anglers," (possibly subtracting from licensed anglers the percentage of residents who only buy a sport fishing license to engage in personal use fishing).

If maintaining or increasing total resident fishing participation is a goal for the Division of Sport Fish, then retaining active anglers and re-engaging inactive resident anglers should be a priority for the division. Recruitment of new anglers, particularly among non-anglers could also be a goal, but will require developing different approaches that appeal to men and women who

generally seek different outcomes from fishing and face a somewhat different "mix" of fishing constraints to sport fishing. It may be more difficult to develop programs to influence the participation rate of women anglers because many of the factors of importance to women are often considered beyond the ability of management agencies to influence. Indeed, the large role that spouse/family participation has on the continued participation of women in sport fishing (also cited in other studies of hunting and fishing participation such as Keuhn 2002) and the fact that there are considerably fewer women in the active angler population means that there are fewer role models (for younger women) and that the "pool" of other possible female fishing partners (i.e., non-family members) is also limited making it more difficult for women to find other partners to fish with. Despite the possible difficulties, finding ways to successfully appeal and market sport fishing to women may be one of the best ways to stabilize or increase resident sport fishing in Alaska.

More educational efforts focusing on how and where to fish, with target messages for key markets (women, younger age groups) as well as increased efforts to develop new sport fishing opportunities, improved access to new and existing sport fisheries within reasonable distances around population centers, and publicizing information regarding more fishing access points (especially for non-boat access), would likely be very receptive among inactive, non-angler, and active anglers who still have an interest in fishing, and could improve the chances that more residents engage in sport fishing (or stay involved in fishing). Since ADF&G may not have the time and/or resources to pursue such educational efforts directly, more effort could be placed on developing educational programs that could be implemented by organized stakeholders such as fishing/hunting clubs, as well as other outdoor programs or recreation centers (e.g., on the military bases). The development of fishing tackle loaner programs, fishing mentor program within these organizations and communities would likely attract persons having an interest in sport fishing but lacking personal resources and ability to access fisheries.

Division of Sport Fish-based initiatives alone are unlikely to be very successful in addressing the mixture of fishing-related constraints faced by different groups of residents and improving resident fishing participation. It is likely going to require a broader approach that involves partnering with local communities, fishing/hunting clubs/organizations, and other outdoor programs or recreation centers (e.g., on the military bases) to implement strategies that help residents negotiate some of the interpersonal (e.g., lack of fishing partners) and structural constraints (lack of equipment, lack of knowledge on where/how to fish, fishing conditions).

Although youth participation in sport fishing was not the focus of this particular study, it should also be recognized that recruitment of new anglers to the licensed angler population from younger generations is one of the key factors that will affect the future level of resident sport fishing participation in Alaska. A considerable amount of research (a good summary can be found in Responsive Management 2003) has focused on the factors related to youth hunting and fishing participation in the United States. These research findings should be largely applicable to youth within Alaska and could be confirmed through relatively straightforward qualitative procedures (Responsive Management 2003) that should form the basis of any Division of Sport Fish efforts to develop programs for enhancing youth participation in fishing. Growth in resident sport fishing participation could also come in the form of new recruitment to fishing among persons who move to Alaska. However, such growth could be offset or negated by the movement of existing resident anglers out of Alaska (given that rates of immigration and emigration in Alaska have been relatively high in recent decades).

It is also important to note that existing PID cardholders do not contribute to the decline in license sales, because they are not required to buy a license annually. However, if one uses license sales as a measure of resident participation and declining revenue from resident participation is a concern to the Division of Sport Fish, then conversion of active license-buying anglers to PID status can contribute to the reported "decline" in license sales (even though these anglers may continue to sport fish). If recruitment of "new" anglers in younger age groups does not compensate for this conversion to PID status, license sales may decline dramatically in the next 10-15 years as the large cohort of current license buyers aged 45-55 begin to turn 60 and become eligible for a PID license. An analysis of the potential impact to the Division of Sport Fish due to loss of license sales from conversion of active licensees to PID status during the next 10-20 years is recommended since it may have a significant effect on resident participation dynamics and agency license revenues.

Maybe the most important issue that needs to be addressed by the Division of Sport Fish is whether the level of participation in some fisheries in some areas of Alaska is currently changing the character of the available sport fishing opportunities to the point where a portion of resident anglers have decided to stop participating in sport fishing. We need to determine if residents perceive that the available fishing opportunities no longer provide the type(s) of fishing experiences they prefer or have come to expect. Available evidence suggests that Alaska is and will continue to be a prime destination for tourism, specifically "fishing tourism" as long as its sport fishery resources remain productive and sustainable (Ditton, Holland, Anderson 2002). Economic benefits to the state and local communities from sport fishing participation and tourism are likely to increase in the future and total license revenue to the Division of Sport Fish is likely to remain stable or increase if nonresident sport fishing participation continues to increase in Alaska. However, it would appear that at least within Southcentral Alaska (and other isolated locations throughout Alaska), growth in total sport fishing participation (along with other social factors) may be having a negative impact on resident sport fishing participation, with some anglers avoiding some fisheries altogether or during certain times of the year, and others dropping the activity altogether. This study tends to support anecdotal information that recreational fisheries (at least in Southcentral Alaska) are perceived as becoming more crowded and that at least a portion of resident anglers have stopped fishing as a result of the changing condition of some fisheries in this part of the state.

As growth in nonresident sport fishing continues in Alaska it will be increasingly important for the Division of Sport Fish to monitor and consider the social, economic and environmental impacts of sport fishing on accessible sport fisheries—particularly the impact on resident perceptions of available sport fishing opportunities and their participation in them. Based upon these results, it would appear that simply finding ways to increase resident participation in sport fishing might only exacerbate the problem in some areas of Alaska—particularly in Southcentral Alaska. Efforts to promote or increase angler participation may be viewed negatively by those concerned about existing use levels in accessible fisheries and may prompt additional anglers to drop out, assuming fishing opportunity supply (or the perception of it) remains similar to current conditions.

## **RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES FOR THE DIVISION OF SPORT FISH**

A number of strategies for maintaining or increasing sport fishing participation have been developed at the state and national levels within the United States. The Division of Sport Fish may want to investigate the applicability of the various national and state-based programs to

Alaska and whether to utilize any of the elements or features of these programs, including those identified in the Strategic Plan for national outreach and communication prepared for the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council (Fedler, Ditton, and Duda 1998). The Division of Sport Fish could also develop an Alaska-specific education/outreach or marketing approach to promote resident sport fishing based upon these survey results and strategies developed through possible future workshops among Alaska fishing stakeholders. The approach would focus on developing customized strategies for the different subgroups (children, adolescents, adults–male/female and/or active/inactive anglers) through multi-stakeholder workshops with the goal of identifying the most appropriate/effective combination of messages and education, for example: information on how, where to fish, skill development, and ethics—similar to an approach described by Kuehn (2002). One of the keys to the success of this or any approach will be developing partnerships with key stakeholders and educational organizations to implement strategies that target important subgroups of residents, particularly children/adolescents, active and inactive women, as well as men and women who are interested in fishing but currently do not participate. The Recommendations section at the end of this report contains brief descriptions of national strategies aimed at increasing sport fishing participation that are currently known. References to other state fishing participation strategies or programs are also included.

## INTRODUCTION

An analysis of the Division of Sport Fish historical license database in the fall of 2000 indicated that between 1993 and 1999 the number of resident Alaskans purchasing a sport-fishing license decreased annually (Vincent-Lang and Walker *Unpublished*). In 1993 nearly 191,000 residents purchased a sport fishing license but by 1999 this number had dropped to just over 176,000, a decline of 8%. This occurred despite an increase in the Alaska population of nearly 25,000 (Williams 1998, 2000) and in contrast with a 33% increase in the number of licenses purchased by non-resident visitors to Alaska during the same period (Vincent-Lang and Walker *Unpublished*). According to this report, the number of resident Alaskans purchasing a license decreased in all regions of the state between 1993 and 1999. In Southcentral Alaska, the number of resident Alaskans purchasing a license decreased by over 10,000 (an 8% decline) from 1993 to 1999, while the number of resident licenses purchased in Southeast and Interior Alaska decreased by approximately 3,000 (11%) and 2,000 respectively (3%) during the same period.

In addition, the license file analysis indicated that approximately 45% of Alaska residents who purchased a sport-fishing license between 1993 and 1999 purchased a license only 1 of those 7 years, and another 15% purchased licenses in only 2 of those 7 years (Vincent-Lang and Walker *Unpublished*). Thus, a large portion of Alaska residents do not consistently buy a sport fishing license. Less than 40% of licensed anglers between 1993 and 1999 purchased a license more than twice during the previous 7-year period, and only 8% purchased license in all 7 years (Vincent-Lang and Walker *Unpublished*). Data that has become available since the start of this study shows that the number of resident Alaskans who participated in sport fishing increased slightly (1.2%) between 2000 and 2003. However, the total number of resident anglers in 2002 is still approximately 7% less than in 1993, and the proportion of all Alaska residents participating in sport fishing continues to decline, down from nearly 40% in 1993 to 28% of all residents in 2002 (ADF&G 2004).

Declining resident participation in sport fishing is of concern to managers of Alaska's recreational fisheries since it may represent growing resident dissatisfaction with sport fishing opportunities available in some areas of the state. Managers of Alaska's sport fisheries often hear from anglers, both residents and visitors to the state, who are dissatisfied with their sport fishing experiences. Although the Division of Sport Fish does not have control over all of the factors that contribute to a satisfying sport fishing experience, a 1998 survey conducted by the division showed that nearly 26% percent of resident anglers were dissatisfied with their sport fishing experiences in 1997, compared to only 15% of nonresidents (Romberg 1999).

Declining resident participation in sport fishing is also a concern because it directly impacts the total funds that are available to the Division of Sport Fish to support management of sport fisheries in Alaska. According to Vincent-Lang and Walker (*Unpublished*), while total revenue to the Fish and Game Fund from the sale of sport fishing licenses increased by about \$1.6 million dollars between 1993 and 1999, this was largely due to annual increases in nonresident license sales and an increase in nonresident license fees passed by the Legislature in 1998. The revenues generated from *resident* license sales in 1999 was actually \$250,000 less than the revenue generated by resident license sales in 1993 due to the decline in resident license sales. Had resident license sales remained at least at 1993 levels through 1999, the Division of Sport Fish would have had approximately \$820,000 in additional revenue for sport fisheries management during this period.

The reasons behind the recent decline in resident license sales could not be readily determined from the data used to identify these trends. Growing dissatisfaction with sport fishing opportunities may be one possible cause among a portion of the Alaskan public. However, based upon recent research on constraints to sport fishing in other states and countries (Aas 1995; Fedler and Ditton 2000; Fedler et al. 1998; Sanyal and McLaughlin 1992) one might also speculate that sport fishing may not be competing favorably with the demands of school, career, and family or with other leisure opportunities among certain segments of the Alaska population. Indeed, the analysis of the recent license file database indicated that the number and consistency of sport-fishing licenses purchases in the last 7 years varied considerably among different age groups of resident Alaskans. For example, the number of fishing licenses purchased by resident Alaskans between the ages of 16-29 and 30-39 decreased between 1993 and 1999, while license sales increased among resident Alaskans between the ages of 40-49 and between 50-60 (Vincent-Lang and Walker *Unpublished*).

According to recent studies, the most common and salient factor that influences participation in sport fishing is a lack of time, commonly due to conflicts with family or work obligations (Aas 1995; Duda et al. 1998; Fedler and Ditton 2000; Ritter et al. 1992). Inactive anglers generally report that a lack of time is the primary reason for dropping out of fishing, while active anglers report lack of time as the primary reason for declining activity (Duda et al. 1998). However, a variety of factors can affect an individual's decision to participate in sport fishing including a loss of social support, declining interest, lack of access, changing motivations, physical constraints, and other factors. As a result, most researchers suggest that declining participation (and/or non-participation) in sport fishing is best examined within a theoretical framework that considers *constraints* (Iso-Ahola and Mannell 1985; Searle and Jackson 1985) as the underlying impediments to sport fishing participation (Fedler and Ditton 2000).

Constraints are factors that inhibit or prohibit leisure participation (Jackson 1991), and include a variety of variables that depend upon personal and situational characteristics such as age, gender, stage in the life cycle, resource supply, and type of recreational activity (Ritter et al. 1992). Constraints act as influences on an individual's preferences and behavior, and can vary in intensity and in how they affect participation among individuals. Constraints are not simply barriers to participation, but are intervening factors that affect frequency of participation, participation location, activities chosen, and even motivations for participation (Jackson 1988; Shaw et al. 1991). Constraints to recreation participation occur at both global and situational levels. **Global constraints** include a self-perceived lack of skill, the disapproval of others, or a lack of access, which are present, to some extent, all of the time and play a role in every recreation participation decision (Fedler and Ditton 2000). **Situational constraints** are those that occur under a given set of circumstances, but may not occur otherwise. Examples include crowding, no partners to participate with, and environmental or management conditions (Fedler and Ditton 2000).

Researchers have generally conceptualized constraints into three hierarchical categories: intrapersonal, interpersonal, and structural (Crawford et al. 1991). As summarized by Fedler and Ditton (2000):

**Intrapersonal constraints** (i.e., constraints that involve a person's psychological state) affect preferences for recreation activities. For example, an individual's subjective evaluation of the appropriateness of a particular activity has a great deal to do with whether he or she initiates participation. **Interpersonal**

**constraints** (i.e., constraints that are the result of personal interaction with others) can influence activity preferences as well as participation frequency, and result when relevant others are seen as being non-supportive of participation for various reasons (e.g., "the people I know are not interested in fishing anymore"). And, finally, **structural constraints** are items that generally interfere between one's desire to participate and the ability to do so (i.e., time and financial commitments, lack of access or opportunities to fish, and family life-cycle stage) (p. 23).

Crawford et al. (1991) suggest that these categories of constraints must be encountered and negotiated sequentially by participants in any leisure activity. In other words, individuals would have to overcome intrapersonal constraints before they would be able to address interpersonal constraints and likewise interpersonal constraints would have to be overcome before structural constraints (Fedler et al. 1998).

Previous research has identified various social, economic, and physical variables that interfere with or constrain people's abilities to participate in recreation activities. Within broad categories, these include work and family commitments, money, time, access to facilities, physical disabilities, and a lack of partners with whom to participate. (Fedler and Ditton 2000). In addition, social, demographic, and economic variables have been shown to play a role in the extent that individuals are affected by various constraints (Jackson 1988). As noted by Fedler et al. (1998), age, education, income and household size and composition have all been found to be significantly related to the occurrence and influence of constraints as well as participation frequency (Searle and Jackson 1985). In general, researchers have found that no one single constraint is responsible for causing changes in recreation behavior; instead a combination of factors is often responsible (Backman and Crompton 1989). As a result, researchers suggest that understanding and explaining constraints to leisure participation depends upon identifying meaningful subgroups based upon participation (participants and nonparticipants), level of interest or desire to participate, former participation (never participated and ceased participating) and past experience (Aas 1995).

Although only a handful of studies have been conducted to examine constraints on sport fishing specifically (Aas 1995; Fedler and Ditton 2001; Goodale and Witt 1989; Ritter et al. 1992; Sanyal and McLaughlin 1994), these studies as well as the other research that has examined the role of constraints on participation in other recreation activities such as hunting (Wright 1989) demonstrate that it is important to examine constraints and non-participation in sport fishing within specific population subgroups as defined by participation (current/active participants, former participants, nonparticipants), frequency of participation, interest in sport fishing, and socio-demographic characteristics, because constraints (or mixtures of constraints) may affect each group differently. Recognizing this fact, a methodology that allowed the division to explore constraints within specific subgroups of Alaska residents based upon participation/non-participation, interest, frequency of participation in sport fishing, and within different regions and socio-demographic groups (men/women) seemed most appropriate.

The purpose of this study was to provide the Division of Sport Fish with quantitative information on participation and non-participation in sport fishing in Alaska and a better understanding of the causes of non-participation and infrequent participation in sport fishing among Alaskans to determine approaches for addressing declining resident sport fishing participation. The study focused on identifying and quantifying participation characteristics and the relative impact of possible constraints to sport fishing participation among active, inactive, and nonparticipant

segments of the population. By identifying and quantifying constraints to sport fishing, the division will be able to work toward the goal of removing impediments to sport fishing among Alaska residents so it can continue to achieve the Department of Fish and Game's mission of managing the use and development of fisheries in the best interest of the economy and the well-being of the people of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle.

## **OBJECTIVES**

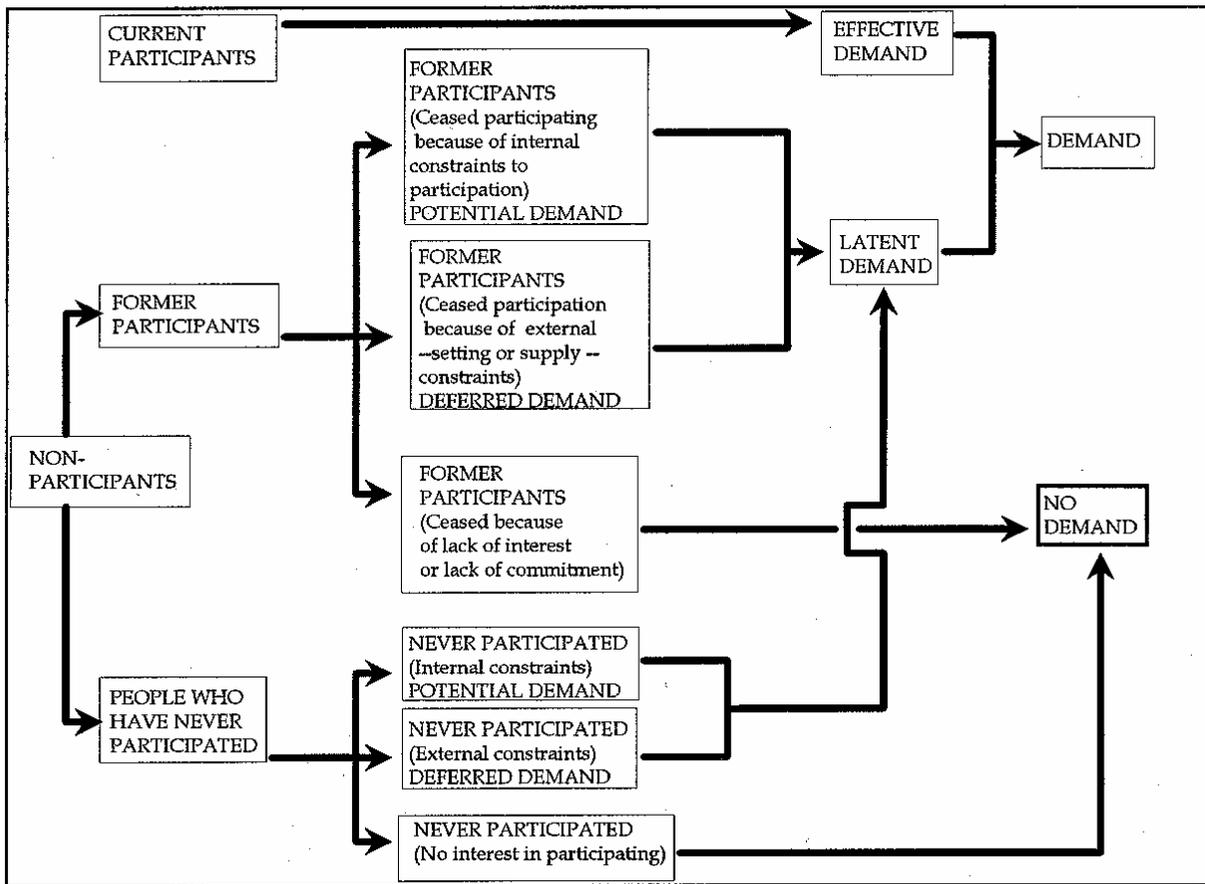
The specific objectives of this survey were to:

1. Identify and describe segments of the Alaska resident population on the basis of sport fishing participation patterns (i.e. consistency of sport fishing license purchases and number of days fished) and interest in sport fishing (high/medium interest or low/no interest.).
2. Estimate the relative size of the resident recreational fishing participation/non-participation segments in terms of their proportion of the Alaska resident population within each sport fish management region to quantify effective and latent demand for sport fishing among Alaska residents.
3. Identify the primary reasons why *active anglers*, *inactive anglers*, *PID/DAV anglers*, and *non-anglers* (never purchased an Alaska sport fishing license and have not fished in Alaska) did not go sport fishing in Alaska in 2000.
4. Compare and contrast resident recreational fishing participation/non-participation segments with regard to demographics, attitudes, and perceived constraints to sport fishing participation to evaluate trends in resident license sales and make projections for the future.

## METHODS

### RECREATION CONSTRAINTS MODEL

Several models of recreation constraints have been proposed by researchers to reduce heterogeneity by categorizing participants and nonparticipants in a given recreation activity (Godbey, 1985; Jackson and Dunn 1988; Searle and Jackson 1985; Wright and Goodale 1991). Based upon his review of the existing literature related to recreational constraints/leisure non-participation, Sanyal (1992) recommended Jackson and Dunn's (1988) model of leisure non-participation, which uses Wall's (1981) categorization of recreation demand as a starting point to identify subgroups of anglers on the basis of participation/non-participation and internal/external constraints (Figure 1).



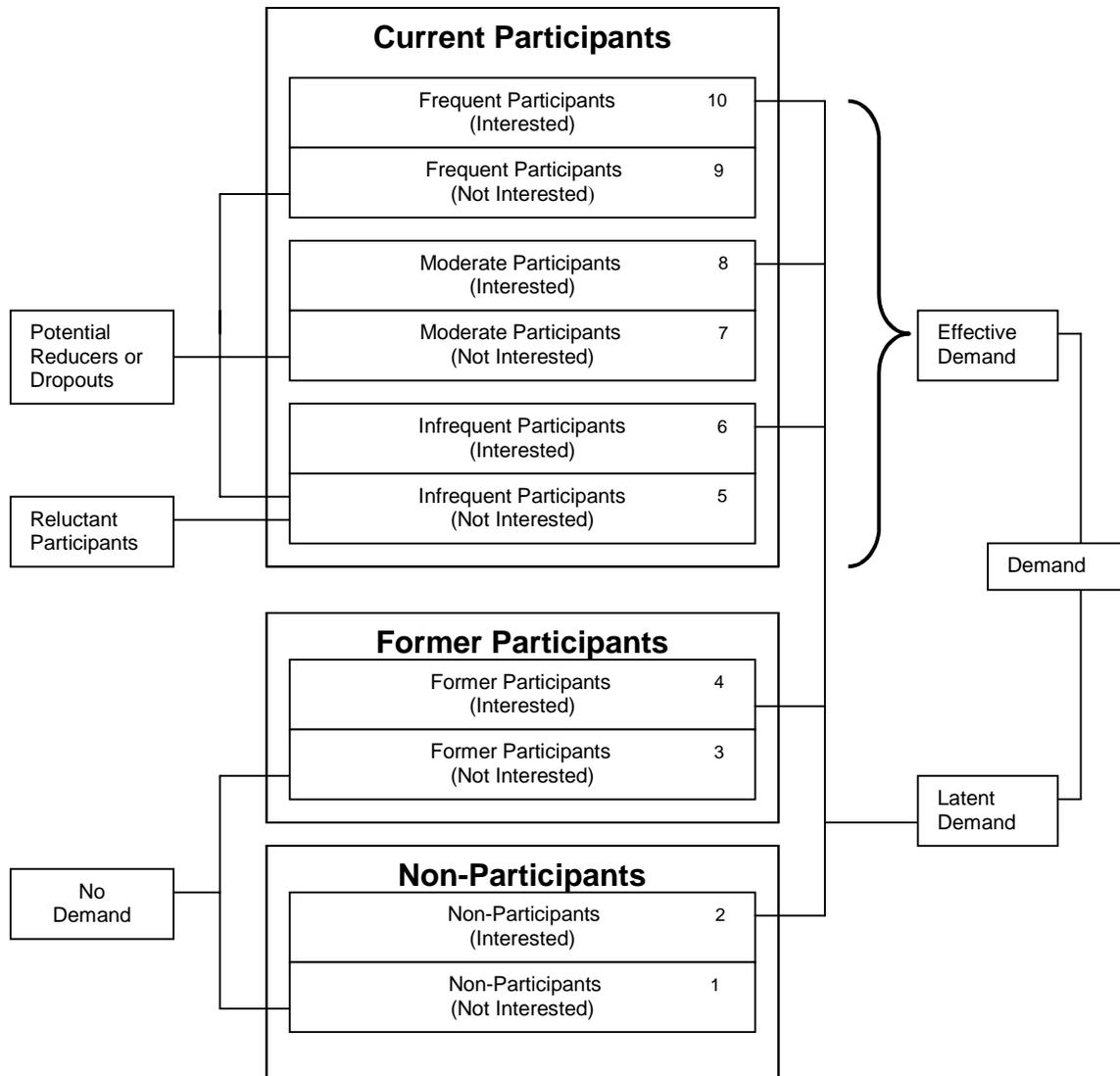
Source: (Jackson and Dunn 1988) reprinted from Sanyal (1992).

**Figure 1.**—Participation, ceasing participation, non-participation, and recreation demand.

Sanyal and McLaughlin (1994) used this model as the first step toward understanding activity persistence, commitment, and non-participation among active anglers, inactive anglers, and non-anglers in Idaho. They found that quality of water and the availability of time were important factors influencing participation in sport fishing among active, inactive, and non-anglers. However, they also found that knowledge about the availability of the resource (knowing where to fish, presence of specific waters, etc.), seems to prompt activity persistence among active

anglers, while inactive anglers seemed most affected by restrictive regulations and management, and the availability of resources, including crowding. Non-anglers generally lacked interest and personal resources (including knowledge of where/how to fish, and family/friends to fish with), but were also affected by perceptions of resource availability (Sanyal and McLaughlin 1994).

Wright and Goodale (1991) suggested that a more complete understanding of the constraints to participation within a heterogeneous population might be provided by a model that takes into consideration the frequency of participation as well as relative interest in participating in a recreational activity (Figure 2).



Source: (Wright and Goodale 1991).

**Figure 2.**—Typology of participant and non-participant groups.

Although only a handful of studies have been conducted to examine constraints on sport fishing specifically (Aas 1995; Fedler and Ditton 2001; Goodale and Witt 1989; Ritter et al. 1992; Sanyal and McLaughlin 1994), these studies as well as the other research that has examined the role of constraints on participation in other recreation activities such as hunting (Wright 1989) demonstrate that it is important to examine constraints and non-participation in sport fishing within specific population subgroups as defined by participation (current/active participants, former participants, nonparticipants), frequency of participation, interest in sport fishing, and socio-demographic characteristics, because constraints (or mixtures of constraints) may affect each group differently. Recognizing this fact, this study used Wright and Goodale's (1991) model to explore constraints within specific subgroups of Alaska residents based upon participation/non-participation, interest, frequency of participation in sport fishing, and within different regions and socio-demographic groups (men/women).

## **SAMPLE SELECTION**

A stratified random sample of current Alaska residents 18 to 80 years of age living in each of the sport fish management regions (Southeast, Southcentral, and Interior, or Regions I, II, and III respectively) was selected to provide the information needed to meet the objectives of this study. For the purposes of this survey, a resident of Alaska was defined as a person 18 to 80 years of age that the Alaska Division of the Permanent Fund had determined to be a resident of Alaska for the purpose of receiving the 2000 Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) payment<sup>2</sup>. The sampling frame consisted of the list of names, addresses, and birth dates of all Alaska residents listed in the October 2000 Permanent Fund Database obtained from the Alaska Department of Revenue. Although this sampling frame failed to capture persons who recently moved to Alaska and residents who may not have applied for a 2000 Permanent Fund distribution, the PFD database represented the most complete and up-to-date listing of Alaska residents available, and was assumed to capture the vast majority of Alaska residents who have lived in Alaska for at least one year.

Previous research conducted by the Division of Sport Fish as well as conversations with Division staff suggested that residents living in different areas of Alaska were likely to encounter differing fishing conditions (different types of fisheries, varying levels of angler participation, physical settings, etc.), and possibly have different reasons for non-participation or for dropping out of sport fishing. In addition, previous research related to participation/non-participation in sport fishing suggested that different sectors of the resident public, such as those who currently fish, those who have dropped out of fishing, and those who have never sport fished were likely to vary in their reasons for non-participation. Furthermore, previous research has shown that the survey response rates of these common groups often differ significantly. For these reasons, four primary groups of residents within each sport fish management region (Southeast, Southcentral, and Interior) were defined and identified as the primary sampling sub-strata, and a stratified random sampling approach was used to ensure that each *individual* within each sub-stratum would have an equal probability of being surveyed. If a simple random sample (not stratified) were to be used in this situation the resultant combined probabilities of sample selection and response to the survey would differ for the individual residents in the sample frame. Individual residents were surveyed rather than households because individual angling behavior and factors affecting

---

<sup>2</sup> Persons 16 years of age and older are required to have a license to sport fish. However, due to the legal issues associated with surveying persons under the age of 18, only persons 18 years of age or older were included in this study. Persons over the age of 80 were removed from the sample frame since it was assumed that age and health-related concerns would dominate fishing-related constraints for such residents.

individual sport fishing participation was of primary interest in this study. The four sampling sub-strata within each management region were defined as follows:

- 1) Active anglers:** Alaska residents who purchased an Alaska sport fishing license (any type) in 1998 or 1999 (or 2000)<sup>3</sup>.
- 2) Inactive anglers:** Alaska residents who purchased an Alaska sport fishing license (any type) at least once between 1993 and 1997, but who did not purchase a sport fishing license (or become a PID cardholder) in 1998 or 1999 (or 2000).
- 3) Non-anglers:** Alaska residents who did not purchase an Alaska fishing license (any type) between 1993 and 2000, and who do not appear in the 2000 list of PID/DAV cardholders.
- 4) PID/DAV cardholders:** Alaska residents who hold an ADF&G Permanent Identification card (PID) or Disabled Veterans license (DAV) for fishing/hunting as indicated by the 2000 PID/DAV database.

Sample selection for each region occurred in October 2000 from the list of names, addresses, and dates of birth in the preliminary 2000 PFD database provided by the Alaska Department of Revenue, Division of the Permanent Fund. Prior to sample selection, persons having a year of birth after 1981 or prior to 1919 (i.e. those younger than 18 or older than 80 years of age) were removed from the sampling frame. After screening for the target population, the list of Alaska residents 18-80 years of age was compared to the list of names and addresses in the ADF&G Division of Sport Fish Historical License Database<sup>4</sup> for the purpose of identifying the Sport Fish Management Region of residence and to classify each resident into one of the four sampling strata) within each region.

An equal number of residents within each Sport Fish Management Region (Southeast, Southcentral, and Interior) were sampled in an effort to obtain estimates of relatively equal precision for each region. Sample sizes were proportional to the number of residents within each sub-stratum within a region. The final sample sizes for each sub-stratum within a region were determined using an MS Excel Solver<sup>5</sup> routine that helped identify an optimal allocation of the total sample for each region (see Appendix A). The Solver routine took into consideration a) the total sample allocated to a region, b) the estimated sub-strata proportions, c) the estimated sub-strata response rates estimated from previous surveys, and d) and the constraint that a minimum of 101 complete responses were needed for each sub-stratum to provide proportional estimates of strata profile variables (e.g., proportion of males/females, interest in fishing, etc.) that were within  $\pm 10$  percentage points of the true values 90% of the time (Thompson 1987). The expected number of responses for each sub-stratum within a region was estimated from the effective response rates observed in the 1997 Resident Responsive Management Survey (Romberg 1999), while the expected number of responses for non-anglers was estimated from the response rate observed for a similar survey of non-anglers in Idaho (Sanyal and McLaughlin 1994). Final sample sizes for each region and sub-stratum produced by the solver routine are listed in Table 1.

---

<sup>3</sup> The November 2000 copy of the ADF&G historical sport fishing license file was used to determine if an individual purchased a sport fishing license in 2000 even though this file did not contain all resident license purchases in 2000 due to lag time between license purchase and key-coding of the licenses by the Licensing Section of the Division of Administration, ADF&G. All survey participants were asked whether they purchased a license and went sport fishing in 2000 to minimize misclassification of residents into the primary strata.

<sup>4</sup> ADF&G Historical Fishing License Database is a relational database of all fishing license records 1993 to the present that allows the Division to identify unique license holders and whether they have purchased an Alaska fishing license in more than one year. The data for this database is provided annually from the ADF&G Division of Administration which codes and finalizes a list of annual fishing and hunting license records.

<sup>5</sup> Product names used in this report are included for scientific completeness, but do not constitute a product endorsement.

**Table 1.**—Strata proportions and sample sizes within each region.

<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of Persons<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Percent of Region</b>	<b>Final Sample Size<sup>b</sup></b>
<b>I Southeast</b>			
	Active anglers	24,422	48.0%
	Inactive anglers	5,156	10.1%
	PID/DAV holders <sup>c</sup>	3,064	6.0%
	Non-anglers	18,269	35.9%
Total		50,911	100.0%
Total Unassigned <sup>d</sup>		87	0.2%
<b>II Southcentral</b>			
	Active anglers	128,504	47.4%
	Inactive anglers	28,608	10.6%
	PID/DAV holders <sup>c</sup>	14,336	5.3%
	Non-anglers	99,636	36.8%
Total		271,084	100.0%
Total Unassigned <sup>d</sup>		431	0.2%
<b>III Interior</b>			
	Active anglers	33,767	36.8%
	Inactive anglers	8,558	9.3%
	PID/DAV holders <sup>c</sup>	4,006	4.4%
	Non-anglers	45,358	49.5%
Total		91,689	100.0%
Total Unassigned <sup>d</sup>		134	0.1%
<b>Total Sample Size (all regions combined)</b>			<b>8,478</b>

<sup>a</sup> Numbers based on comparison of 2000 PFD and historical license databases.

<sup>b</sup> Random sample without replacement from the list of PFD recipients within each strata within each region.

<sup>c</sup> PID/DAV sample increased to 210 from Solver solution (184) to allow for bulk mailing (minimum 200).

<sup>d</sup> Persons that could not be identified to strata due to non-match in databases.

## DATA COLLECTION

Four distinct but similar mail back questionnaires (one for each sub-stratum) were developed to collect information on resident license-buying patterns, interest in sport fishing activities, relative importance of perceived sport fishing constraints, as well as key demographic and fishing participation variables. Each mail back survey instrument consisted of three sections and a supplemental insert containing a brief set of questions specific to each sport fish management region (Southeast, Southcentral, and Interior). A combination of behavioral indicators, demographic, and attitudinal questions were used to identify and describe important segments of the Alaska population with regard to participation and interest in sport fishing (Table 2). A series of 23 possible constraints adapted from previous studies designed to measure the importance of various perceived constraints to sport fishing (Aas 1995; Clark 1996; Duda et al. 1998; Ritter et al. 1992; Sanyal and McLaughlin 1994) were included in the surveys to identify and rank factors affecting sport fishing participation within each strata (Table 3).

**Table 2.**—Summary of questionnaire items in Alaska Sport Fishing Participation Surveys by strata.

Question	Active Anglers	Inactive <sup>a</sup> Anglers	Non-anglers <sup>a</sup>	PID/DAV <sup>a</sup> Anglers
<b>SECTION 1—FISHING PARTICIPATION</b>				
Did you purchase SF license in 2000	X	X		
Type of Resident license purchased	X	X		
Did you go fishing in 2000	X	X	X	X
If did not fish in 2000, why not	X	X		X
Did someone fish for you using a proxy permit in 2000				X
Number of days fished in 2000	X	X	X	X
Did you go sport fishing in AK in (1996-1999)	X	X		X
Buy a SF license to obtain a Personal Use permit in 2000	X			
You or someone in your household harvest under PU permit		X	X	X
Ever sport fished in Alaska			X	
If yes, what year did you last go sport fishing			X	
If never fished in Alaska—why not			X	
Likelihood of going sport fishing in next 3 years	X	X	X	X
Likelihood of going sport fishing next year	X	X	X	X
Outdoor recreation activities & days per year			X	
<b>SECTION 2—BACKGROUND AND PREFERENCES</b>				
Years of sport fishing experience	X	X		X
Level of interest in sport fishing	X	X	X	X
Importance of recreational fishing	X	X		X
Self-rated level of fishing expertise	X	X		X
Importance of potential perceived constraints	X	X	X	X
Other factors that influence sport fishing activity	X	X	X	X
Importance of keeping fish caught	X	X		X
Importance of number of fish caught	X	X		X
Where do you obtain information on sport fishing	X			X
What would get you fishing in Alaska (again)		X	X	X
<b>SECTION 3—DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION</b>				
Years of Alaska residency	X	X	X	X
Age	X	X	X	X
Gender	X	X	X	X
Children under 16 in household	X	X	X	X
If yes, number of persons under 16 in household	X	X	X	X
Number of children under 16 who are active anglers	X	X	X	X
Number of children under age 5 in household	X	X	X	X
Education level	X	X	X	X
Race	X	X	X	X
Household income	X	X	X	X
Other comments	X	X	X	X

a Inactive, PID/DAV anglers, and non-anglers were asked whether they participated in sport fishing in 2000 to verify that they are classified correctly.

**Table 3.**–Perceived constraint items included in Alaska sport fishing participation survey.

<b>Constraints to Sport Fishing</b>	
<b>Intrapersonal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not having the interest to fish</li> <li>Being uncomfortable around water</li> <li>Not knowing how to fish</li> <li>Not knowing how to use fishing equipment</li> <li>Not knowing how to clean fish</li> </ul>
<b>Interpersonal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family/spouse not interested in fishing</li> <li>Not having family or friends to go fishing with</li> </ul>
<b>Structural</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Being around too many other anglers when out fishing</li> <li>Not being physically able to fish</li> <li>Not knowing where to fish</li> <li>Not having the time to fish due to work obligations</li> <li>Not having the money to go fishing</li> <li>Not having the equipment to go fishing</li> <li>Declining catch rates</li> <li>Not being able to understand the fishing regulations</li> <li>Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations</li> <li>The number of fish that I am allowed to keep</li> <li>Having to release the fish I catch</li> <li>Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets etc.)</li> <li>Not being able to access good fishing sites</li> <li>Not finding fish to catch</li> <li>Not having an area close to home that I could fish</li> </ul>

Survey participants were asked to indicate the relative importance of each of these possible constraints in terms of whether it has kept them from sport fishing (or from sport fishing more often) on a 5-point scale (1= not at all important, 2= somewhat important, 3= moderately important, 4= very important, and 5= extremely important). For the active angler survey, constraint statements were re-worded into positively-worded items so as to be presented as inducements (reasons why active anglers continue to fish) similar to Sanyal (1992). The higher the rating an active angler gives to a (positively worded) constraint statement, the greater the importance of that item in facilitating their continued participation (i.e., the higher the potential for this factor to *inhibit* participation in sport fishing if the factor was not present). In addition, participants had the opportunity to express constraints other than the 23 listed, and these responses were analyzed and recoded into various categories following data collection. The response format, data type and scales used for measuring all variables common to each survey instrument are listed in Table 4. The supplemental questions for each region are listed in Table 5.

Working versions of the survey instruments were developed using Survey Pro 2.0<sup>6</sup> software and final drafts were reviewed by project staff within the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish in late November 2000. Informal pre-tests of each survey instrument were then conducted with an opportunistic sample of staff in the ADF&G Anchorage office in December 2000 and several modifications to the survey layout and question wording were made.

<sup>6</sup> Product names used in this report are included for scientific completeness, but do not constitute a product endorsement.

**Table 4.**—Response format and data type for Alaska Sport Fishing Participation survey items.

<b>Variable/Question</b>	<b>Response Format</b>	<b>Data Type</b>	<b>Scale</b>
<b>SECTION 1--FISHING PARTICIPATION</b>			
Did you purchase SF license in 2000	Yes/No	Nominal	N/A
Type of Resident license purchased	Checkbox list	Nominal	N/A
Did you go fishing in 2000	Yes/No	Nominal	N/A
If did not fish in 2000, why not	Checkbox list	Nominal	N/A
Did someone fish for you using a proxy permit in 2000	Yes/No	Nominal	N/A
Number of days fished in 2000	Open-end	Ratio	N/A
Did you go sport fishing in AK in (1996-1999)	Checkbox list	Nominal	N/A
Buy a SF license to obtain a Personal Use permit in 2000	Yes/No	Nominal	N/A
You or someone in your household harvest under PU permit	Yes/No	Nominal	N/A
Ever sport fished in Alaska	Yes/No	Nominal	N/A
If yes, what year did you last go sport fishing	Open-end	Nominal	N/A
If never fished in Alaska--why not	Open-end	Text	N/A
Likelihood of going sport fishing in next 3 years	Checkbox list/not sure	Nominal	5-pt scale
Likelihood of going sport fishing next year	Checkbox list/not sure	Nominal	5-pt scale
Outdoor recreation activities & days per year	Open-end	Nominal	N/A
<b>SECTION 2--BACKGROUND AND PREFERENCES</b>			
Years of sport fishing experience			
Level of interest in sport fishing	Checkbox list	Ordinal	4-pt scale
Importance of recreational fishing	Checkbox list	Ordinal	5-pt scale
Self-rated level of fishing expertise	Checkbox list	Nominal	N/A
Importance of potential perceived constraints	Rate 20 Items	Ordinal	Likert-type
Other factors that influence sport fishing activity	Open-end	Text	N/A
Importance of keeping fish caught	Rate 3 Items	Ordinal	Likert
Importance of number of fish caught	Rate 3 Items	Ordinal	Likert
Where do you obtain information on sport fishing	Checkbox list	Nominal	N/A
What would get you fishing in Alaska (again)	Open-end	Nominal	N/A
<b>SECTION 3--DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION</b>			
Years of Alaska residency	Open-end	Ratio	N/A
Age	Open-end	Ratio	N/A
Gender	Checkbox list	Nominal	N/A
Children under 16 in household	Yes/No	Nominal	N/A
If yes, number of persons under 16 in household	Open-end	Ratio	N/A
Number of children under 16 who are active anglers	Open-end	Ratio	N/A
Number of children under age 5 in household	Open-end	Ratio	N/A
Education level	Checkbox list	Nominal	N/A
Race	Checkbox list/open-end	Nominal	N/A
Household income	Checkbox list	Ordinal	N/A
Other comments	Open-end	Text	N/A

Note: See Appendix D for response choices and scale structure for specific questions within each survey instrument.

**Table 5.**—Regional supplemental questions asked in Alaska Fishing Participation survey.

Question	Southeast	Southcentral	Interior	Scale
Did you harvest any fish in 2000 under current state or federal subsistence regulations?	X	X	X	Yes/No
Did you use a <b>rod and reel</b> to harvest any fish for subsistence purposes in 2000 under current federal subsistence regulations?	X	X	X	Yes/No
Do you plan to use a <b>rod and reel</b> for subsistence fishing in 2001?	X	X	X	Yes/No
Did you participate in the Chitina dipnet fishery on the Copper River in 2000?		X	X	Yes/No
Have you fished at least once at any of the following locations during the past 2 years? (Kenai R., Russian R., Willow Cr., Ship Cr., L. Susitna R., Deshka R.)		X		Checkbox list
How would you rate your most recent fishing experience at the locations you marked above?		X		Scale <sup>a</sup>
Do you approve or disapprove of the following possible ways of managing sport fishing in interior or northern Alaska waters?			X	Scale <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Rating scale= Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor, Very Poor, Not Sure.

<sup>b</sup> Approve, No Opinion, or Disapprove.

## POST-STRATIFICATION OF SAMPLE

Holding a sport fishing license or PID/DAV card is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for participation in sport fishing. Some residents who purchase a sport fishing license or who have a PID/DAV card may not go fishing and thus, cannot be considered active anglers. Since it was not possible to determine *a priori* whether persons who purchased a sport fishing license or have a current PID/DAV were actively fishing or had become inactive, questions were included in the survey instruments to ascertain whether study participants actually went sport fishing in 1998, 1999 and 2000, as well as whether they had ever been sport fishing in Alaska. All respondents were then re-classified into one of five categories for the purposes of analysis according to the following criteria:

<b>1) Active anglers:</b>	Alaska residents who purchased an Alaska sport fishing license (any type) in 1998, 1999, or 2000, and who indicated that they went fishing in any one of those years.
<b>2) Inactive anglers:</b>	Alaska residents who purchased an Alaska sport fishing license (any type) at least once between 1993 and 1997, but who did not purchase a sport fishing license <b>and</b> did not fish in 1998, 1999 or 2000,
<b>or</b>	Persons who purchased a sport fishing license in 1998, 1999 or 2000 but who indicate that they did not go sport fishing in any of those years,
<b>or</b>	Persons who do not appear in the Alaska sport fishing license file or 2000 PID/DAV database, but who indicate they have sport fished in Alaska.
<b>3) PID/DAV Active:</b>	PID/DAV cardholders who indicate that they went sport fishing in 1998, 1999 or 2000.
<b>4) PID-Inactive:</b>	PID/DAV cardholders who indicate they did not go sport fishing in 1998, 1999 or 2000.
<b>5) Non-anglers:</b>	Alaska residents who did not purchase an Alaska fishing license (any type) between 1993 and 2000, do not appear in the 2000 PID/DAV database, and/or who report having never sport fished in Alaska.

## QUESTIONNAIRE MAILOUT

A mailing agent was contracted to print and mail the survey packets. Each survey packet consisted of a cover letter and a 10-page, 7 x 8.5 inch survey booklet printed in black and white ink. Address labels were supplied to the mailing agent who affixed the address labels to the questionnaires, inserted them with business reply mail envelopes and cover letter into outside mailing envelopes, and then delivered them to the bulk mailing center at the General Mail Facility at Anchorage International Airport where they were mailed Third Class bulk business mail rate.

Three complete survey mailings were conducted between February and April 2001 (Table 6) with each mailing containing a unique cover letter and another copy of the questionnaire booklet. Individuals who responded to a mailing or for whom surveys were undeliverable were dropped from subsequent mailings. If the addressee had moved or left a forwarding address, the Post Office forwarded the questionnaire and provided the Division of Sport Fish with a current address for subsequent mailings.

**Table 6.**—Mailing schedule for the Alaska Sport Fishing Participation survey.

Labels Drawn by RTS	Labels to Mailing Agent <sup>a</sup>	Mailing Agent Starts Assembly	Surveys to Post Office	Days for Angler Response <sup>b</sup>
23-Jan-01	27-Jan-01	01-Feb-01	07-Feb-01	26-Jan-00
05-Mar-01	06-Mar-01	07-Mar-01	13-Mar-01	24-Jan-00
06-Apr-01	06-Apr-01	07-Apr-01	11-Apr-01	30-Jan-00

<sup>a</sup> Labels delivered by close of business.

<sup>b</sup> Difference between date of previous mailing delivered to the Post Office, and the date labels for the current mailing were drawn.

## DATA REDUCTION AND EDITING

The data from all completed surveys returned to ADF&G were logged and the data keypunched by Division of Sport Fish staff into a Visual FoxPro<sup>7</sup> database. An initial "master database file" was created by merging non-identifying sample information (resident community, region, gender, birth date) with the questionnaire data. A series of editing programs and manual data checks were performed on the master file and to identify duplicate, incomplete or invalid responses within the master database.

## DATA ANALYSIS

### Item Nonresponse

Following data collection and editing/cleaning of the survey database, item nonresponse rates for all questions *requiring* a response were produced using SPSS Missing Value Analysis<sup>7</sup>. The number and percent of missing responses was tabulated, but no attempt was made to assess non-response bias or adjust for potential bias given the complexity of procedures currently available for developing complete datasets. Instead, it was assumed that if the item nonresponse rates for individual questions were relatively low the potential for item nonresponse bias would be low in the summary results, especially when compared to potential unit nonresponse bias.

---

<sup>7</sup> Product names used in this report are used for scientific completeness, but do not constitute a product endorsement.

## **Unit Nonresponse Bias Tests**

Given the difficulty of obtaining phone numbers for study participants (which are not available from the PFD database, and are not consistently recorded on sport fishing licenses or coded by Licensing Section of ADF&G) the presence of nonresponse bias was tested using an approach similar to that described by Drane et al. (1993). Prior to calculating the final survey estimates a series of chi-square contingency tests were conducted on selected survey variables within each sample strata (active, inactive, PID-active, PID-inactive, and non-anglers) within each region as well as for all regions combined. The general form of each contingency test included having categories of respondents on one dimension (e.g., gender, number of days fished, interest in sport fishing, etc.) and mailing of response on the second dimension (Mailing=1, 2, 3). Nine different survey variables were examined for unit nonresponse bias within each strata for each region, as well within each strata with all regions combined. The nine variables included strata response rate, gender, age, income, number of days fished in 2000, interest in sport fishing, and likelihood of going sport fishing in 2001. For interval data such as age of respondent, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test for differences in age across mailings, while the equivalent (nonparametric) Kruskal-Wallis test was used to test for differences in days fished in 2000 across mailings since the data was not normally distributed. An alpha ( $\alpha$ ) level of 0.05 was used for all tests. In addition, effect size statistics were computed for all parametric tests resulting in a p-value less than 0.05 in order to determine the strength of the relationship between the two survey variables and thus, whether statistically significant results had any practical significance or were more likely to be an artifact of the sample size. For chi-square tests of homogeneity, Cramer's  $\phi'$  (Cohen 1977) was used as the effect size (effect magnitude) statistic, while for analysis of variance tests for two or more means, the sample analogue of Hedge's  $g$  (Kirk 1996; Table 3) was used.

## **Re-classification and Weighting**

Following all error checks and nonresponse analyses, survey respondents were classified into one of the five final strata categories based upon their responses to questions about license purchasing behavior and days fished in recent years. For example, persons originally classified as inactive anglers but who indicated on their returned survey that they purchased a sport fishing license *and* went sport fishing for at least one day in 2000 were re-classified as active anglers for analysis and reporting. Similarly, persons originally classified as non-anglers, but who indicated they previously went sport fishing in Alaska, were re-classified as inactive anglers.

Once all survey respondents had been classified into final strata categories, the observed strata sizes (proportions of respondents in each stratum in the response database) were compared to the original strata size estimates developed from the sample frame to determine if the response database over- or under-represented each strata. This analysis was conducted both within each region and statewide, and the results suggested that the response database needed to be weighted so that survey estimates reflected the actual distributions within the population at both levels of analysis (statewide and regional).

Individual case weights were developed for both the statewide and regional analyses using a method which involved combining sampling and stratum weights and are shown in Tables 7 and 8. Stratum weights were determined by estimating the relative size of each of the post-response stratum categories in relation to the total population size. Sample weights were determined by calculating the relative response rates in comparison to the estimated post-response stratum sizes.

The combined weights were used at the observation level (individual cases) so that all further data analyses could be conducted without concern for the original sampling classification structure or relative differences in response rates among the original sampling classification within each post-response stratum. All case weights were scaled so that the sums of weights within a final stratum and region (Table 7), or within a final stratum statewide (Table 8) would equal the sum of responses within each grouping (i.e. equal to the sample size).

**Table 7.**—Combined stratum and sample weights for **regional** survey estimates.

Sampling Classification	Post-response strata classifications				
	Active	Inactive	PID/DAV Active	PID/DAV Inactive	Non-angler
<b>Southeast</b>					
Active	1.199297	1.974649			
Inactive	0.545975	0.899651			
PID/DAV			1.000000	1.000000	
Non-angler	0.617129	1.017207			1.000000
<b>Southcentral</b>					
Active	1.193809	1.922565			
Inactive	0.601736	0.968988			
PID/DAV			1.000000	1.000000	
Non-angler	0.601522	0.983192			1.000000
<b>Interior</b>					
Active	1.276913	2.054980			
Inactive	0.457680	0.736923			
PID/DAV			1.000000	1.000000	
Non-angler	0.681868	1.097663			1.000000

**Table 8.**—Combined stratum and sample weights for **statewide** survey estimates.

Sampling Classification	Post-response strata classifications				
	Active	Inactive	PID/DAV Active	PID/DAV Inactive	Non-angler
<b>Southeast</b>					
Active	0.420725	0.699463			
Inactive	0.191533	0.318676			
PID/DAV			0.426409	0.458337	
Non-angler	0.216495	0.360316			0.355456
<b>Southcentral</b>					
Active	2.202751	3.666432			
Inactive	1.110290	1.847911			
PID/DAV			1.904121	2.204873	
Non-angler	1.126502	1.874999			1.819644
<b>Interior</b>					
Active	0.911194	1.516096			
Inactive	0.326596	0.543677			
PID/DAV			0.577030	0.620935	
Non-angler	0.486575	0.809819			0.798876

## Summary Analyses

The information collected from respondents with regard to each of the survey variables described above was summarized at the statewide level for each primary strata (active, inactive, PID/DAV-active, PID/DAV-inactive, non-angler), as well as for each of the three Division of Sport Fish management regions (Southeast, Southcentral, and Interior). Following classification, estimates of the total proportion of the Alaska resident population over 18 years of age within each primary stratum and within each subgroup were developed. Descriptive profiles of the primary strata as well as active, inactive and non-angler subgroups were developed.

Estimates of the relative size of sport fishing participation/non-participation segments of the Alaska resident population, as well as subgroups of these segments were based upon the estimated post-response stratum sizes determined by the procedures outlined in the re-classification and weighting section above.

For survey questions that produced numerical responses, basic summary statistics (mean, median, and standard error of mean) were generated to describe the resident strata and any sub-strata. For questions that consisted of categorical responses, the distribution of responses were reported and compared across primary strata in the form of cross tabulations. For normally or nearly normally-distributed interval data such as age of respondent, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test for differences across strata, while the equivalent (nonparametric) Kruskal-Wallis test was used to test for differences across strata among interval variables having skewed data distributions (e.g., days fished in 2000). The Student-Newman-Keuls range test (using the harmonic mean since sample sizes were unequal) was used for multiple comparisons of means across strata. For categorical variables, the chi-square test of homogeneity was used to determine whether proportional response distributions were the same across strata. The general form of each chi-square test included having the response categories for a given question on one dimension (e.g., unimportant, somewhat important, etc.) and the strata category (e.g., active, inactive, etc.) on the other dimension. An alpha ( $\alpha$ ) level of 0.05 was used for all tests. In addition, effect size statistics were computed for all parametric tests resulting in a p-value less than 0.05 in order to determine the strength of the relationship between the two survey variables and thus, whether statistically significant results had any practical significance or were more likely to be an artifact of the sample size. For chi-square tests of homogeneity, Cramer's  $\phi'$  (Cohen 1977) was used as the effect size (effect magnitude) statistic, while for analysis of variance tests for two or more means, the sample analogue of Hedge's  $g$  (Kirk 1996, Table 3) was used. The degrees of freedom, observed significance level, and effect size for each of the significance tests conducted is reported in all summary tables included in this report.

Written answers provided by respondents to open-ended (write-in a response) questions were entered into the survey database and summary listings of all responses were produced (Appendix E). Write-in responses to questions related to reasons for not sport fishing in 2000, other factors that have kept one from sport fishing, or factors that might encourage people to participate in sport fishing were reviewed for primary content, re-coded, and summarized in frequency tables.

## Effective and Latent Demand for Sport Fishing

Identifying the proportion of active, inactive, and non-anglers within the Alaska population, and the relative importance of possible constraints to sport fishing within these segments of the population, is an important first step in understanding the possible reasons behind trends in sport

fishing participation in Alaska. However, a more complete understanding of the causes of ceasing participation and non-participation in sport fishing can be provided by identifying and describing subgroups within these primary sectors based upon an individual's relative interest in sport fishing (Aas 1995; Wright and Goodale 1991). Being interested in the various aspects and benefits associated with a recreational activity such as fishing is generally considered a prerequisite for engaging in that activity, as well as an important factor in whether people continue to engage in an activity. Some people do not engage in sport fishing because it is not an activity they are interested in pursuing, while others may be interested in fishing but there are other constraints that prevent them from doing so. Similarly, a person may temporarily engage in sport fishing only to find out that fishing isn't something that they really like to do, or they may still have interest in fishing, but other factors inhibit them from actively participating.

One's individual interest in sport fishing is not a factor that fish and wildlife agencies can do much to control, but knowing the relative proportion of residents who are interested or not interested in fishing within active, inactive, and non-angler groups is necessary to estimate the amount of effective (current) and latent (potential) demand for sport fishing in Alaska and may help to predict future trends in sport fishing in the state. In addition, this information allows the Division of Sport Fish to be more efficient in addressing constraints to sport fishing (that it does have control over) by focusing its efforts on issues important to those residents who are interested in sport fishing (Aas 1995). Thus, all study participants were asked to indicate how interested they were in participating in sport fishing in Alaska (1= not interested, 2= somewhat interested, 3= moderately interested, 4= very interested), and respondents were classified into one of two interest groups:

- a) low/no interest in fishing (marked 1 or 2)
- b) med/high interest in fishing (marked 3 or 4)

In addition, active anglers were asked to indicate how many days they went sport fishing in 2000 in order to re-classify anglers on the basis of their relative frequency of participation in fishing. For the purposes of this study, active anglers were classified as either<sup>8</sup>:

- a) Frequent Participants (fished 20 or more days in 2000).
- b) Moderate Participants (fished 7 to 19 days in 2000)
- c) Infrequent Participants (fished 0 to 6 days in 2000)

Following classification, estimates of the total proportion of the Alaska resident population over 18 years of age within each subgroup were developed, and descriptive profiles of the various participant and nonparticipant subgroups were developed.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **SURVEY RESPONSE**

A total of 2,826 Alaska residents within each sport fish management region were mailed questionnaire packets during the initial mailing of the Alaska Sport Fishing Participation survey

---

<sup>8</sup> After Wright and Goodale (1991) who suggest that exploratory research into recreation constraints might begin with three basic categories of participation (infrequent, moderate, and frequent), and who used this classification scheme to study constraints among active hunters in Virginia.

for a total sample of 8,478 residents statewide. Using estimates of strata sizes developed by comparing the 2000 PFD database to the ADF&G historical license file and estimated response rates within each region from past surveys, a total of 1,832 active anglers, 1,212 inactive anglers, 630 PID/DAV anglers, and 4,804 non-anglers within Alaska were sent questionnaires.

Over the course of three mailings, 428 questionnaires (5.1%) were undeliverable and 4,356 were returned. Of the 4,356 questionnaires returned, 462 were deleted from the database because they contained no data or were a duplicate return for the same individual, resulting in 3,894 completed returns for an effective overall response rate of 48.4%. Overall response rates for each management region ranged from a low of 45.3% for Region III to 49.3% and 50.3% for Regions I and II respectively (Table 9). However, the overall response rate for each region masks considerable variability in response rates across the sampling strata. In general, PID/DAV anglers had the highest response rates of all strata within each region ranging from 70.0% in Region III, 71.4% in Region I, to 75.1% in Region II. Active anglers had the next highest response rates, ranging from 58.8% in Region I to 61.7% in Region III. As might be expected, non-anglers tended to have the lowest response rates of all strata ranging from 37.9% in Region III to 42.8% in Region II, while inactive angler response rates fell between active and non-anglers and were extremely similar across regions at roughly 47%.

**Table 9.**—Response to the 2001 Alaska Sport Fishing Participation survey by region and mailing.

Region	Sample Size	Mailing 1 Returns	Mailing 2 Returns	Mailing 3 Returns	Total Undeliverables <sup>a</sup>	Total in Login Database	Ineligible/Duplicates	Eligible Records	Final Adjusted Response Rate <sup>b</sup>
<b>Southeast</b>									
Active	707	282	107	48	25	437	36	401	58.8%
Inactive	404	99	62	38	11	199	13	186	47.3%
PID/DAV	210	120	39	12	4	171	24	147	71.4%
Non-angler	1,505	364	207	123	113	694	111	583	41.9%
Total	2,826	865	415	221	153	1,501	184	1,317	49.3%
<b>Southcentral</b>									
Active	695	247	125	54	25	426	23	403	60.1%
Inactive	404	104	69	19	29	192	14	178	47.5%
PID/DAV	210	114	39	18	5	171	17	154	75.1%
Non-angler	1,517	340	244	107	90	691	80	611	42.8%
Total	2,826	805	477	198	149	1,480	134	1,346	50.3%
<b>Interior</b>									
Active	430	169	75	29	15	273	17	256	61.7%
Inactive	404	99	68	30	22	197	16	181	47.4%
PID/DAV	210	113	40	13	7	166	24	142	70.0%
Non-angler	1,782	328	258	145	82	731	87	644	37.9%
Total	2,826	709	441	217	126	1,367	144	1,223	45.3%
<b>Unknown<sup>d</sup></b>									
Active		1				1		1	
Inactive		1				1		1	
PID/DAV		1				1		1	
Non-angler		5				5		5	
<b>Total</b>	8,478	2,386	1,333	636	428	4,356	462	3,894	48.4%

<sup>a</sup> Undeliverable count includes those who refused to participate, and deceased sample members.

<sup>b</sup> Adjusted response rate = Total eligible records/ {Sample Size} - {Total Undeliverables}.

<sup>c</sup> Survey barcode removed by respondent.

<sup>d</sup> Mailing and Region Unknown.

A total of 240 different communities in Alaska were represented in the stratified random sample that was drawn for this study, including 36 different communities in Southeast Alaska, 73 within Southcentral Alaska, and 131 within Interior Alaska (Appendix B). Completed surveys were received from 87% (208) of the unique communities in the overall sample frame. Given that a large proportion of Alaska residents live within or near three major population centers (Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks), it is not surprising that a substantial proportion of the respondents within each region came from one of these communities. Collectively, however, the tables in Appendix B suggest that the response dataset is fairly representative of the original sample frame and the diverse communities within in each region of Alaska.

### **ITEM NONRESPONSE SUMMARY**

Item nonresponse for questions *requiring* a response in each of the four questionnaires varied across sampling strata, but was generally low for most items. For common fishing participation, demographic variables, and sport fishing constraint items, which were asked in each of the four survey types, item nonresponse varied across sampling strata with active anglers generally having the lowest item nonresponse rates and PID/DAV anglers having the highest item nonresponse rates. Among the fishing participation variables item nonresponse was generally low for most strata (< 6%), with the exception of the question that asked whether a person went sport fishing for at least one day in 2000, which was not answered by nearly 26% of non-anglers (Table 10). Item nonresponse rates were somewhat higher across all strata for common demographic variables such as gender, education, age, and income, which is generally consistent with results from other mail surveys given the personal nature of the questions. Within all strata, item nonresponse was highest for the question that asked participants to report their annual household income, ranging from 8.6% among active anglers to as high as 19.6% for PID/DAV anglers. Among the fishing constraint questions, item nonresponse was lowest within the active angler strata (0.9% - 3.3%) and highest among PID/DAV anglers (10.8% - 13.5%).

For the purposes of this report, we did not attempt to assess or adjust for potential item nonresponse bias due to the complexity of methods available. Instead we assumed that if item non-response rates were relatively low it would not be a significant source of bias for the purposes of the summary results, especially when compared to potential unit nonresponse bias. However, secondary analyses of this data or any multivariate analyses that may be undertaken will likely necessitate the use of some type of multiple imputation procedure to produce a "complete" data set prior to analysis, so that the results are based upon the entire response set.

### **Results of Unit Nonresponse Bias Tests**

Overall, there were relatively few statistically significant differences in the nine survey variables across the three mailings within in each region and strata (Appendix C1-C4). Of the 99 individual tests conducted, 22 (22%) resulted in p-values < 0.05. However, upon examination of the effect sizes ( $\phi'$ ,  $f$ )<sup>9</sup> associated with these 22 significant p-values, most were small (< 0.2) and only two were 0.3 or larger, suggesting only a minimal relationship between the variables and the survey mailing (Cohen 1977, Vaske et al. 2002). The two significant results having effect sizes > 0.3 were from Southeast Alaska and associated with the variables interest in fishing and likelihood of fishing in 2001. However, examination of the contingency tables associated with

---

<sup>9</sup> Effect size is a measure of the strength of the relationship between an independent and dependent variable(s) (Vaske et al. 2002; See Cohen 1977 for Cramer's phi  $\phi'$ , Kirk 1996 for Hedge's  $g$  ( $f$ )).

**Table 10.**—Item nonresponse rates (percent of missing responses) for selected survey variables.

Question	Percent Missing			
	Active	Inactive	PID/DAV	Non-angler
<b>Fishing Participation</b>				
Sport fish for at least one day in 2000	0.7	2.7	3.6	25.7
Likelihood of sport fishing in Alaska in 2001	1.0	1.6	3.8	2.7
Likelihood of sport fishing in the next three years	0.9	2.2	0.2	2.3
How interested in sport fishing	0.9	2.6	5.4	5.5
<b>Demographics</b>				
In what year were you born	4.1	6.4	7.4	6.5
How long have you lived in Alaska	4.3	5.5	6.3	2.3
Gender	1.9	5.7	4.7	3.1
Education	2.3	5.5	9.2	6.8
Income	8.9	11.2	19.6	12.5
<b>Fishing Constraints<sup>a</sup></b>				
<b>Physical</b>				
Not being physically able to fish	1.5	5.5	11.5	7.5
<b>Economic Costs</b>				
Not having the money to go fishing	1.4	5.7	11.9	8.1
Not having the equipment to go fishing	1.0	5.7	10.8	7.9
<b>Lack of Interest</b>				
Not having the interest to fish	2.0	5.3	12.8	6.7
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	3.3	5.9	13.5	8.5
<b>Fishing Climate/Quality</b>				
Declining catch rates	3.4	5.7	13.3	8.7
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	1.5	5.3	11.9	7.5
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations	3.3	6.0	11.7	100.0 <sup>b</sup>
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	1.2	4.4	11.5	8.5
Having to release the fish I catch	3.1	5.1	12.8	9.0
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	1.5	4.8	12.2	8.6
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets, etc.)	2.6	5.5	11.5	9.2
Not being able to access good fishing sites	0.9	6.0	12.2	8.4
<b>Lack of Time</b>				
Not having the time to fish due to family obligations	1.3	5.9	12.2	8.2
Not having the time to fish due to work obligations	n/a	5.3	12.8	7.5
<b>Lacking Skill/Knowledge</b>				
Not knowing where to fish	1.6	5.9	11.3	7.8
Not knowing how to fish	2.8	6.2	11.5	5.3
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	2.6	6.2	11.5	8.7
Not knowing how to clean fish	2.9	5.7	11.7	9.0
Not finding fish to catch	3.0	6.0	12.8	8.8
<b>Intrapersonal Factors</b>				
Being uncomfortable around water	3.0	5.5	12.4	8.2
<b>Lack Opportunity</b>				
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	1.5	4.8	10.8	8.3
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	1.3	5.3	12.2	8.7

<sup>a</sup> Active angler survey instrument used reverse-worded items equivalent to constraints--i.e., "Having the time to go fishing"

<sup>b</sup> An error in the data entry program resulted in no data being recorded for this variable for non-anglers

these variables suggested no discernible pattern in proportional distributions across mailings. For these reasons we concluded that unit nonresponse bias was probably not appreciable (at least not for the survey variables of primary interest), and we did not attempt to adjust survey estimates to account for possible nonresponse bias.

### **Re-classification of Respondents**

The mailing response rates in Table 9 (above), as well as item and unit nonresponse results reported in the above sections reflect the *a priori* classifications of residents into the four sampling strata identified prior to mailing of the questionnaires. In contrast, the statewide and regional results presented in subsequent sections are based upon the post-sampling strata definitions (re-classification of respondents) as described in the Re-classification and Weighting Procedures section above, which reflects that the Division of Sport Fish License database was not totally complete for the year 2000 when the samples were drawn, and the inability to perfectly match names in the Permanent Fund Database and Sport Fishing License file. Re-classifications also were necessary because not all persons who purchased a sport fishing license (or have a PID/DAV card<sup>11</sup>) actually went sport fishing during the previous three year period and this cannot be known prior to asking the question in the survey.

The proportion of respondents that were reclassified into a stratum different from their original sampling stratum varied considerably across strata and regions. The active angler stratum was the most stable with less than 3% of respondents being re-classified as inactive, while the non-angler stratum had the highest proportion of re-classifications within all three regions (48% to 62%) (Table 11). Approximately one-third (33.9%) of persons classified as non-anglers in Interior Alaska were re-classified as inactive anglers since they indicated having been sport fishing in Alaska in the past (Table 11). In Southeast and Southcentral regions, 44% and 39% of non-anglers respectively were re-classified as inactive anglers. A portion of non-anglers within each region were also re-classified as active anglers since they indicated that they had been sport fishing in Alaska in 1998, 1999, or 2000). Fifteen percent of non-anglers within Interior region were re-classified as active anglers, while 18% and 21% of Southcentral and Southeast non-anglers were re-classified as active anglers respectively. Among those originally classified as inactive anglers, approximately 40% within each region were re-classified as active anglers after indicating that they had went sport fishing in Alaska in 1998, 1999 or 2000.

PID/DAV cardholders were reclassified into one of two sub-strata for the purposes of analysis: "PID/DAV active" if they actually went sport fishing during the previous 3 years or "PID/DAV inactive" if not. The proportion of PID/DAV anglers classified as inactive ranged from 14% in Southcentral Alaska to nearly 20 percent in the Interior management area (Table 11).

Comparing the observed response strata sizes (proportions of respondents in each strata in the response database) to the original strata size estimates developed from the sample frame, it was clear that the response database over-represented some strata and under-represented others. To compensate for this problem and ensure that survey estimates at the statewide and regional levels were as representative of the actual strata proportions within the Alaska population, individual case weights were developed for both the statewide and regional analyses using the method described in the above section entitled "Re-classification and Weighting Procedures". The results presented in the following sections are weighted results unless otherwise indicated.

---

<sup>11</sup> PID/DAV refers to Permanent Identification Card holders (PID) and Disabled American Veterans (DAV) license holders. Residents 60 and older can obtain a PID while disabled veterans can receive a permanent license upon providing documentation of disability.

**Table 11.**—Post-response strata re-classification summary within Division of Sport Fish Management region (Southeast, Southcentral, Interior).

Pre-strata Classification	Post-response Strata Classification							
	Total Responses	Active	Inactive	PID/DAV Active	PID/DAV Inactive	Non-Angler	Non-Angler Reclassified <sup>a</sup>	% of Strata Reclassified <sup>b</sup>
<b>Southeast</b>								
Active	401	395	6					1.5
Inactive	186	84	102					45.2
PID/DAV	147			124	23			100.0
Non-angler	583	106	255			222	18.2 / 43.7	61.9
<b>Total</b>	1,317	585	363	124	23	222		
<b>Southcentral</b>								
Active	403	395	8					2.0
Inactive	178	69	109					38.8
PID/DAV	154			132	22			100.0
Non-angler	611	126	238			247	20.6 / 39.0	59.6
<b>Total</b>	1,346	590	355	132	22	247		
<b>Interior</b>								
Active	256	249	7					2.7
Inactive	181	72	109					39.8
PID/DAV	142			114	28			100.0
Non-angler	644	94	218			332	14.6 / 33.9	48.5
<b>Total</b>	1,223	415	334	114	28	332		
<b>Statewide Total<sup>c</sup></b>	3,886	1,590	1,052	370	73	801		

<sup>a</sup> The proportion of non-anglers reclassified into active or inactive strata is reported as (% active / % inactive).

<sup>b</sup> The proportion of total respondents by strata reclassified into another strata.

<sup>c</sup> Total records in database was 3,894; 8 records could not be classified into a region.

## PRECISION AND RELIABILITY OF SURVEY RESULTS

The degrees of freedom, the observed significance level, and the effect size for each of the significance tests conducted, are reported in all summary tables included in this report to allow the reader to gauge the reliability of the survey results. For measures of central tendency such as means and medians of numerical variables, calculated standard errors are provided. For categorical survey results (typically expressed as percentages), the relative precision depends upon the sample size of the survey *and* the magnitude of the resulting percentage. Survey results close to 50% have larger margins of error, while results closer to 10% or 90% have smaller margins of error. In addition, the margin of error differs depending upon whether the percentage reported is a *statewide* estimate (e.g., the percent of Alaska residents classified as active anglers, inactive anglers, etc.), a *regional* estimate (e.g., % of respondents within each angler subgroup within Southeast Alaska), or a *strata* estimate (e.g., % of active anglers who went fishing for one day in 2000), because the sample size associated with each strata differs from the overall sample size for the survey. Tables 12–14 summarize the maximum margin of error for primary percentage intervals at the 95% confidence level for survey results at the statewide, regional and angler strata levels.

**Table 12.**—Calculated margins of error for categorical survey result estimates, statewide and by sport fish management region (95 % confidence level).

Sample Size	Statewide	Southeast	Southcentral	Interior
		3,894	1,317	1,346
<b>When Survey Result Is:</b>	<b>Then the Maximum Margin of Error<sup>a</sup> is:</b>			
1% or 99%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
10% or 90%	0.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%
20% or 80%	1.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%
30% or 70%	1.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%
40% or 60%	1.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%
50%	1.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%

<sup>a</sup> For example, if a statewide survey result is 10%, the confidence interval for that result is 10% + 0.9%, or (9.1% - 10.9%).

**Table 13.**—Calculated margins of error for categorical survey results for individual angler strata statewide and by Division of Sport Fish management region (95% confidence level).

Strata	Statewide	Southeast	Southcentral	Interior
<b>Active Anglers</b>				
Sample Size	1,590	585	590	415
<b>When Survey Result is:</b>	<b>Then the Maximum Margin of Error<sup>a</sup> is:</b>			
1% or 99%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%
10% or 90%	1.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.9%
20% or 80%	2.0%	3.2%	3.2%	3.8%
30% or 70%	2.3%	3.7%	3.7%	4.4%
40% or 60%	2.4%	4.0%	4.0%	4.7%
50%	2.5%	4.1%	4.0%	4.8%
<b>Inactive Anglers</b>				
Sample Size	1,052	363	355	334
1% or 99%	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
10% or 90%	1.8%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%
20% or 80%	2.4%	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%
30% or 70%	2.8%	4.7%	4.8%	4.9%
40% or 60%	3.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.3%
50%	3.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.4%
<b>PID/DAV Active Anglers</b>				
Sample Size	365	116	123	126
1% or 99%	1.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%
10% or 90%	3.1%	5.3%	5.1%	5.5%
20% or 80%	4.1%	7.0%	6.8%	7.3%
30% or 70%	4.7%	8.1%	7.8%	8.4%
40% or 60%	5.0%	8.6%	8.4%	9.0%
50%	5.1%	8.8%	8.5%	9.2%
<b>PID/DAV Inactive Anglers</b>				
Sample Size	73	23	22	28
Sample sizes too small for producing estimates				
<b>Non-Anglers</b>				
Sample Size	801	222	247	332
1% or 99%	0.7%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%
10% or 90%	2.1%	3.9%	3.9%	3.2%
20% or 80%	2.8%	5.3%	5.3%	4.3%
30% or 70%	3.2%	6.0%	6.0%	4.9%
40% or 60%	3.4%	6.4%	6.4%	5.3%
50%	3.5%	6.6%	6.6%	5.4%

<sup>a</sup> That is, if a statewide survey result estimate for active anglers is 10%, the margin of error for that result is 10% + 1.5%. For Southeast active anglers, a result of 10% would have a margin of error of 10% + 2.4%.

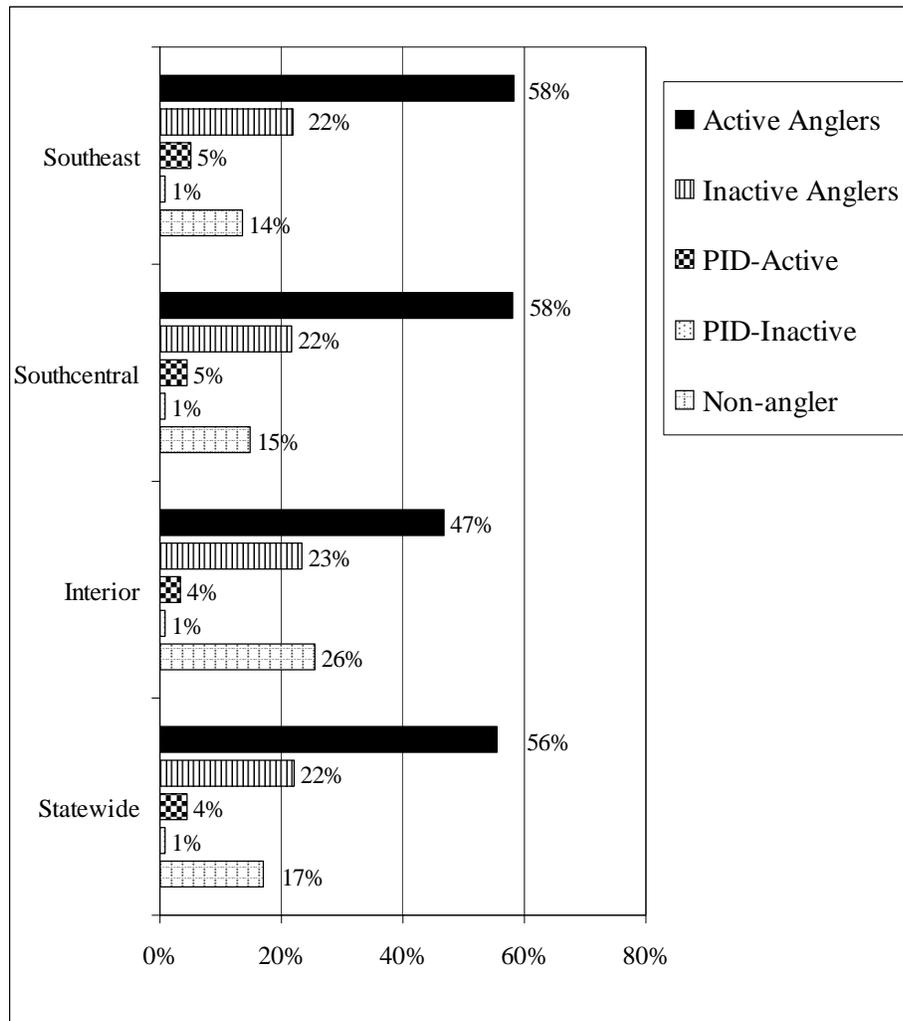
**Table 14.**—Calculated margins of error for categorical survey result estimates for angler typology subgroups (95% confidence level) statewide).

	Active Anglers					Non-anglers		Inactive Anglers		
	Infrequent no or low interest	Infrequent medium to high interest	Moderate no or low interest <sup>a</sup>	Moderate medium to high interest	Frequent no to low interest <sup>a</sup>	Frequent medium to high interest	No to low interest	Medium to high interest	No to low interest	Medium to high interest
<b>Sample Size</b>	235	474	39	374	14	424	658	77	770	305
<b>When Survey Result Is:</b>	<u>Then the Maximum Margin of Error<sup>a</sup> is:</u>									
1% or 99%	1.8%	0.9%	3.1%	1.0%	5.2%	0.9%	0.8%	2.2%	0.7%	1.1%
10% or 90%	5.5%	2.7%	9.4%	3.0%	15.7%	2.9%	2.3%	6.7%	2.1%	3.4%
20% or 80%	7.3%	3.6%	12.6%	4.1%	21.0%	3.8%	3.1%	8.9%	2.8%	4.5%
30% or 70%	8.3%	4.1%	14.4%	4.6%	24.0%	4.4%	3.5%	10.2%	3.2%	5.1%
40% or 60%	8.9%	4.4%	15.4%	5.0%	25.7%	4.7%	3.7%	10.9%	3.5%	5.5%
50%	9.1%	4.5%	15.7%	5.1%	26.2%	4.8%	3.8%	11.2%	3.5%	5.6%

<sup>a</sup> Insufficient sample size for conducting analysis at the strata level.

## FISHING PARTICIPATION STRATA CHARACTERISTICS

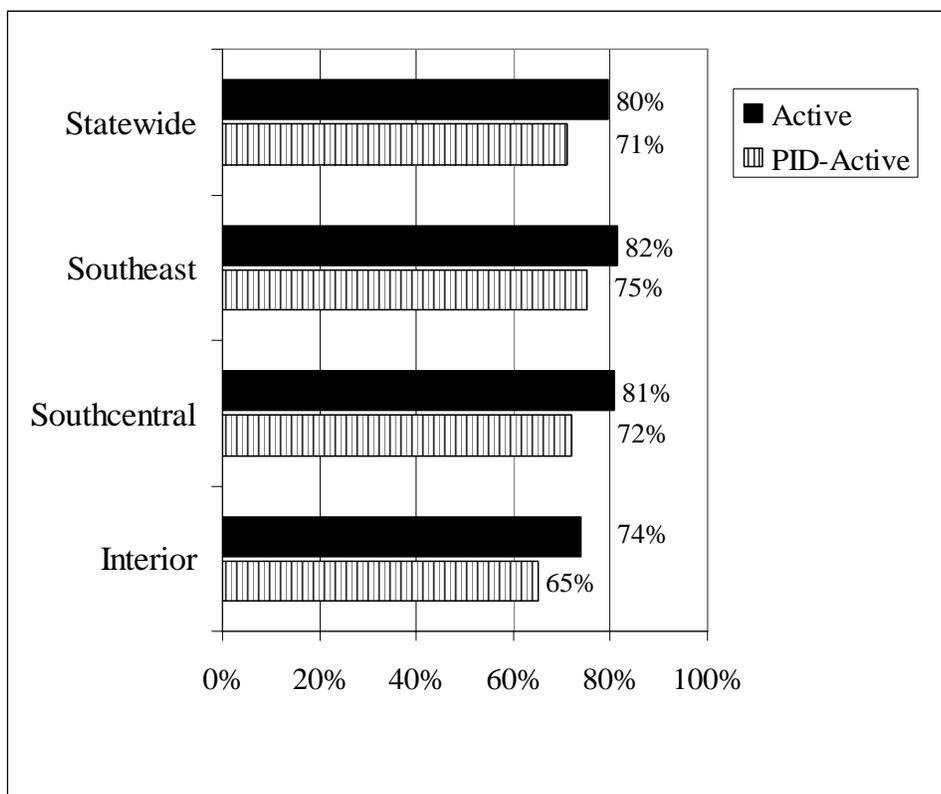
According to the definitions and procedures used in this study, approximately 60% of Alaska residents over the age of 18 can be classified as *active anglers* (i.e., have been sport fishing at least once in the last 3 years). Fifty-six percent (56%) of residents are *active anglers* who purchased a license (any type) in the previous three years, while 4% of Alaska residents are active anglers holding permanent identification (PID) or disabled veteran cards (i.e., *PID/DAV-active anglers*). Approximately 23% of Alaskan residents are *inactive anglers* (have not fished in the last three years), and 17% of residents are *non-anglers* (have never sport fished in Alaska). Approximately 5% of Alaska residents hold PID or DAV license and four out of 5 (80%) went fishing in the previous three years (Figure 3). The proportion of adult residents in each of these five participation groups within each ADF&G sport fish management region (Southeast, Southcentral, and Interior) is similar to the statewide distribution, with the exception of the Interior region. Interior has a smaller proportion of active anglers (47%) and a higher proportion of non-anglers (26%) than Southeast and Southcentral regions (58% active anglers and 15% non-anglers respectively) (Figure 3).



**Figure 3.**—Percentage of Alaska residents 18 years and older within primary sport fishing participation strata by management region.

## Fishing Participation in 2000

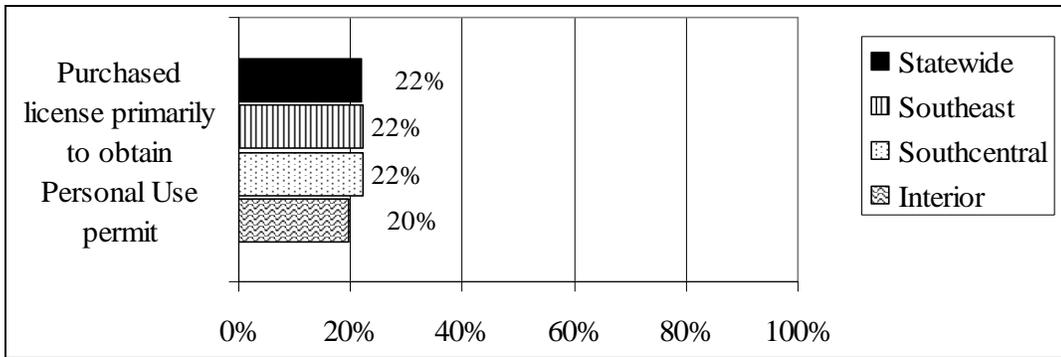
Approximately 80% of active anglers and 71% of PID/DAV-active anglers went sport fishing for at least one day in 2000 (Figure 4). Southeast Alaska had the highest sport fishing participation rates among active and PID/DAV-active anglers with 82% of active and 75% of PID/DAV-active anglers reporting that they went sport fishing for at least one day in 2000, while Interior had the lowest participation rates, with 74% of active and 65% of PID/DAV-active anglers having sport fished for at least one day in 2000. Participation rates for active and PID/DAV-active anglers in Southcentral Alaska were 81% and 72% respectively.



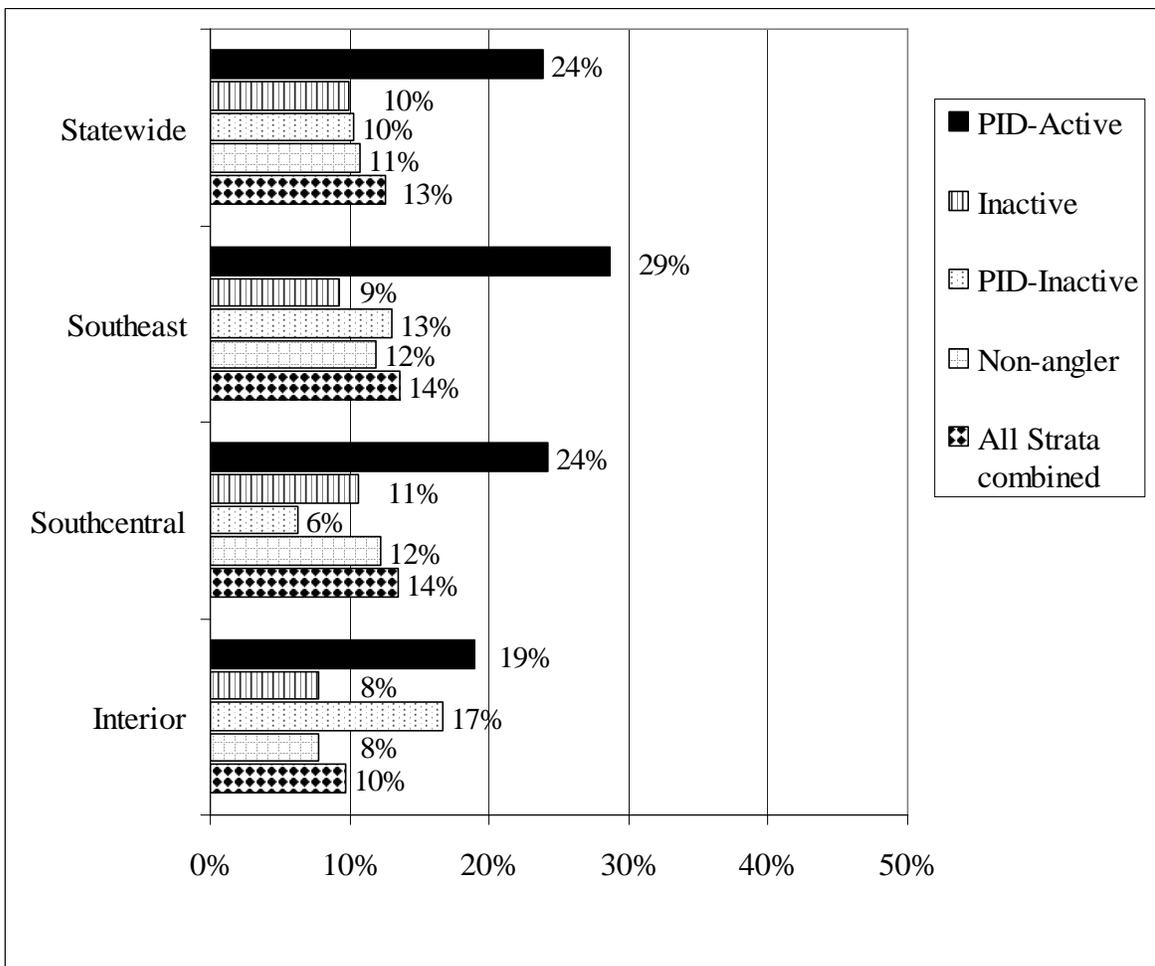
**Figure 4.**—Percentage of active and PID-active anglers 18 years and older that went sport fishing for at least one day in 2000, by region.

## Personal Use Fishing

About one-fifth (22%) of active anglers who purchased a sport fishing license in 2000 did so *primarily* for the purpose of obtaining a personal use fishing permit to harvest fish or shellfish in Alaska. The proportion of active anglers who purchased a sport fishing license primarily to obtain a personal use permit was relatively consistent across management regions ranging from 20% (Interior) to 22% (Southeast, Southcentral) (Figure 5.). Since Inactive, PID/DAV, and non-anglers did not purchase a sport fishing license in the previous three years, these residents were asked whether they or someone in their household harvested fish or shellfish under an ADF&G personal use Permit in 2000. Approximately 24% of PID/DAV-active and 10% of PID/DAV-inactive angler households harvested fish under an ADF&G personal use permit in 2000 (Figure 6), while among inactive and non-anglers, the proportion of households in which someone harvested fish or shellfish under a personal use permit was 10% and 11% respectively.



**Figure 5.**—Percentage of active anglers 18 years and older who purchased a sport fishing license in 2000 primarily for the purpose of obtaining a personal use permit.



**Figure 6.**—Percentage of inactive, PID/DAV and non-anglers who indicated that someone in their household harvested fish under a personal use permit in 2000, by management region.

## Subsistence Fishing Participation

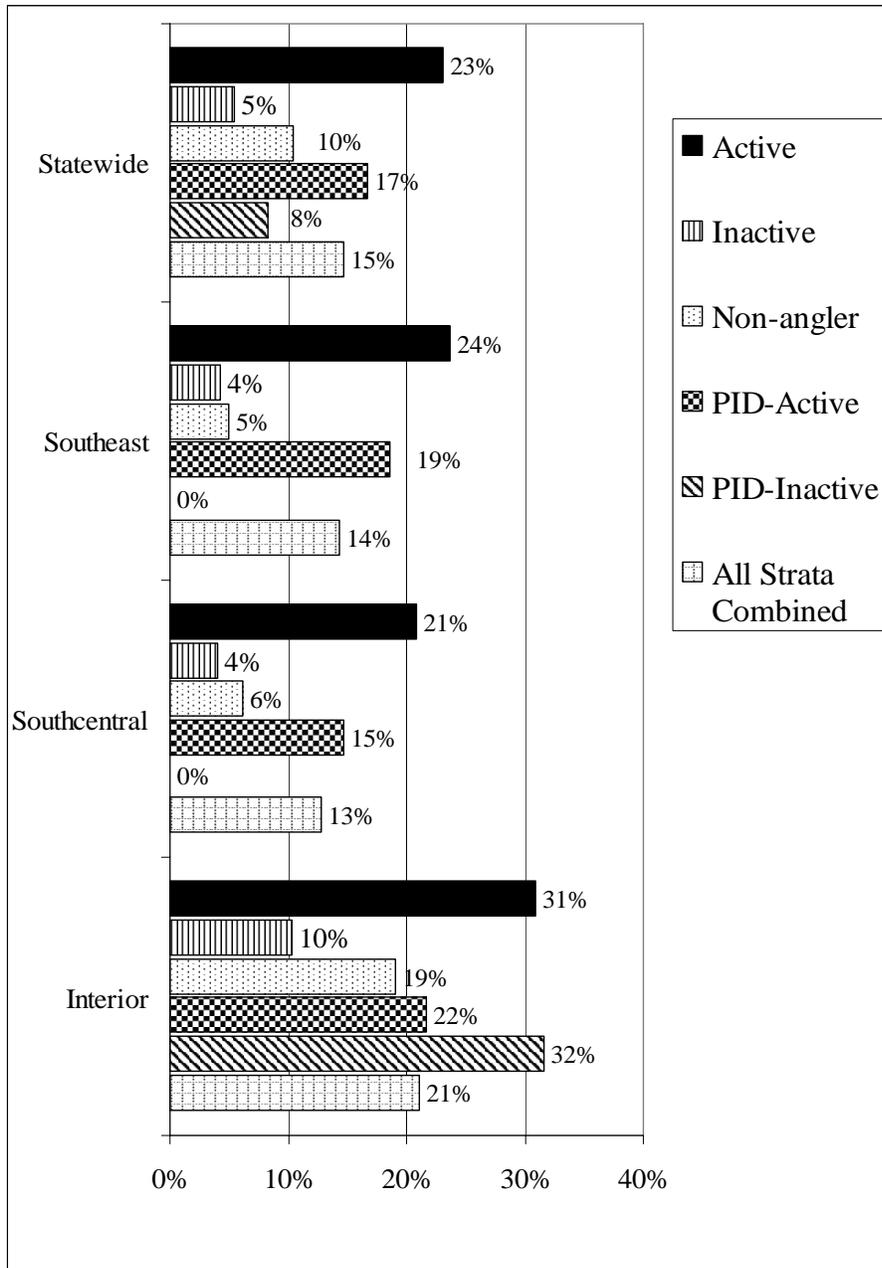
According to this survey, approximately 15% of Alaska residents over the age of 18 reported that they harvested fish under state or federal subsistence regulations in 2000.<sup>12</sup> Subsistence fishing participation was highest among adult residents of the Interior region (21% of residents) while adult subsistence fishing participation in Southcentral and Southeast Alaska reflected the overall statewide rate at 13% and 14% respectively (Figure 7). Interestingly, adult subsistence fishing participation rates were generally highest among persons classified as active anglers, with the exception of Interior in which PID-inactive anglers had the highest proportion of subsistence fishing participation (32%) followed closely by active anglers (31%). Nearly one quarter of active anglers within Southeast and Southcentral Alaska, and 31% of Interior active anglers harvested fish under state or federal subsistence regulations in 2000. PID-active anglers had the next highest subsistence fishing participation rates within each region. Within all regions, inactive and non-anglers had the lowest subsistence fishing participation rates across all strata. Fewer than 10% of inactive and non-anglers in Southeast and Southcentral Alaska reported that they had harvested fish under state or federal subsistence fishing regulations in 2000, while in Interior only 11% of inactive anglers and 15% of non-anglers participated in subsistence fishing in 2000.

Study participants were also asked whether they used a rod and reel to harvest any fish for subsistence purposes in 2000. This was a new subsistence fishing method allowed under **federal** subsistence regulations in 2000. Statewide, approximately 8% of Alaska residents reported using a rod and reel to harvest fish for subsistence purposes under the federal regulations. Interior region reported the highest rod and reel use for subsistence (11% of all residents), whereas only 8% of Southeast and 6% of Southcentral Alaska residents reported using a rod and reel to subsistence fish in 2000 (Figure 8).

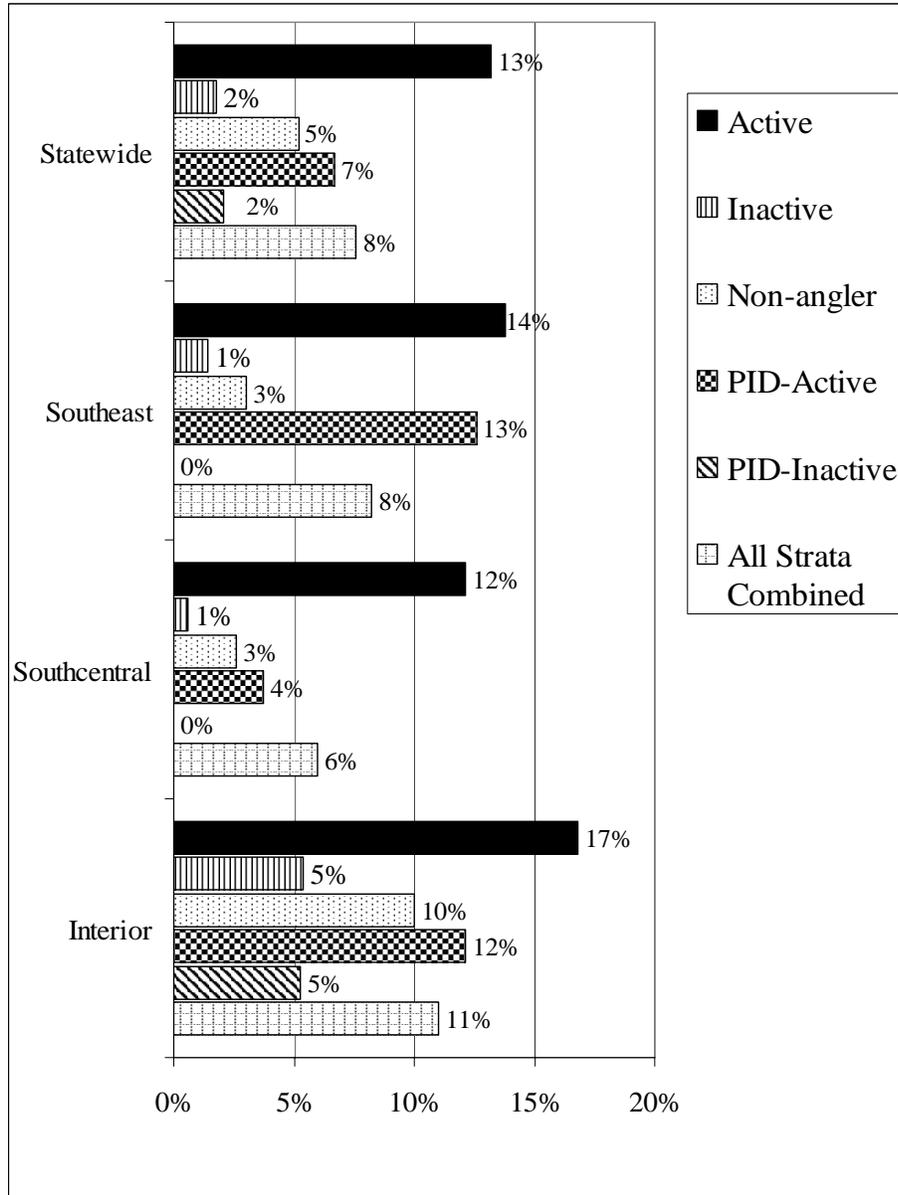
Among the approximately 15% of Alaska residents who reported that they *went subsistence fishing in 2000* (classified as "subsistence fishers" for the purpose of this report), approximately one-third (33%) reported that they used a rod and reel to harvest fish under federal subsistence regulations in 2000 (Figure 9.). Rod and reel use for subsistence fishing was highest in Southeast Alaska, where 42% of all subsistence fishers (all strata combined) indicated using a rod and reel for subsistence purposes, while Southcentral residents had the lowest rod and reel use for subsistence fishing (Figure 9). Given the relatively small number of persons within each strata who indicated they went subsistence fishing in 2000, reliable estimates of the proportion of subsistence fishers *within each strata* who used a rod and reel for subsistence fishing in 2000 could not be produced at the regional level. Differences in the proportion of subsistence fishers using a rod and reel for subsistence fishing in different regions of the state are likely due to differences in the availability of federally-designated subsistence fisheries across Alaska that are open to rod and reel subsistence fishing.

---

<sup>12</sup> Results are based on self-reported data and the participant's assessment of what constitutes subsistence fishing. Given the current debate in Alaska regarding the definition of subsistence and the different eligibility requirements for subsistence fishing under state and federal law, these results should be interpreted with caution. These results should be compared to estimates available from other data sources to verify accuracy.

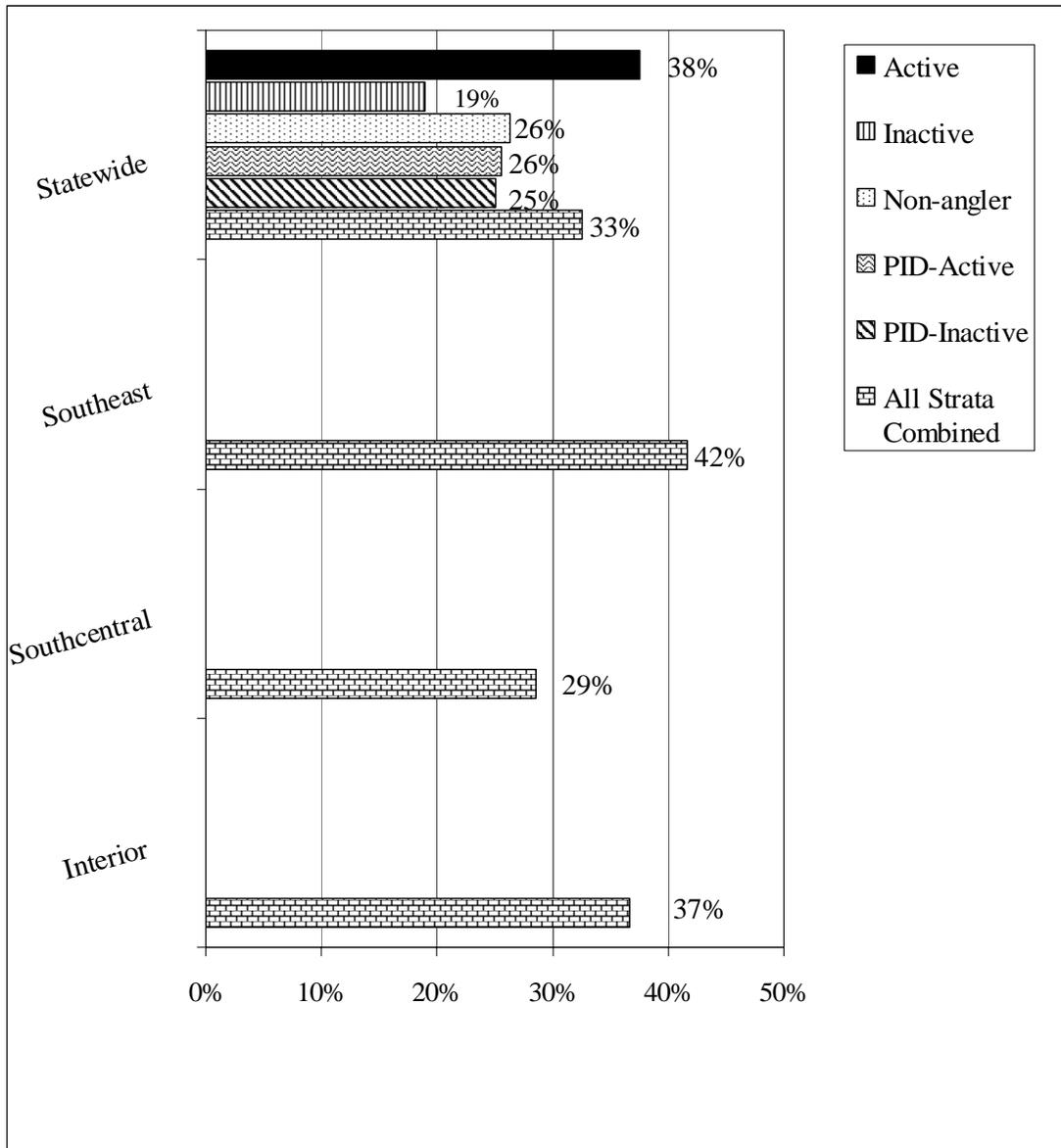


**Figure 7.**—Percentage of Alaska residents, active, inactive and non-anglers who harvested fish under state of federal subsistence regulations in 2000, statewide and by management region.



Note: Regional estimates of rod and reel subsistence fishing for PID-inactive anglers is based upon a relatively small sample sizes and may not be reliable.

**Figure 8.**—Proportion of Alaska residents, active, inactive, and non anglers who used a rod and reel to harvest fish under federal subsistence regulation in 2000, statewide and by management region.



**Figure 9.**—Proportion of subsistence fishers (i.e., persons who reported subsistence fishing under state or federal subsistence regulations) who used a rod and reel to harvest fish under federal subsistence regulations in 2000, statewide and by management region.

## SPORT FISHING CONSTRAINTS BY PRIMARY PARTICIPATION STRATA

All study participants within the primary sampling strata (active, inactive, PID, and non-anglers) were asked to indicate the relative importance of 23 possible constraints to sport fishing participation representing various intrapersonal, interpersonal, and structural constraints to fishing participation identified in previous research as important factors affecting fishing participation and non-participation. Inactive, PID, and Non-anglers were asked to indicate the relative importance of each of the 23 factors in terms of whether it has kept them from fishing (or fishing more often) on a 5-point scale (1= not important, 2= somewhat important, 3= moderately important, 4= quite important, and 5= very important). For the active angler survey, each constraint statement was re-stated in the positive so as to be presented as inducements to fishing (i.e., factors that allow or help keep active anglers involved in sport fishing) since these residents currently fish. The higher the percentage of active anglers reporting the item as important (and/or the higher the mean score) for a (positively worded) constraint statement, the greater the importance of that item in facilitating their continued participation (i.e., the higher the potential for this factor to **inhibit** participation in sport fishing if the factor was not present). For inactive and non-anglers, the higher the percentage that report a constraint item as "important", the more important that item was in terminating or inhibiting their participation in sport fishing.

Perceptions of the relative importance of many of the intrapersonal, interpersonal, and structural constraints differed across the five primary groups in the study. Statistically significant differences in mean response scores ( $p < 0.05$ ) were found for 17 of the 23 constraint items, although among these only 6 appeared to be practically-significant differences (effect sizes 0.20 or higher) were found across inactive, PID, and non-angler groups for 17 of the 23 constraint items (Table 17). More importantly, the relative rank of individual constraints in terms of mean importance score differed considerably across the five primary groups (Figures 13-17). It should be noted that although the response scale was identical for constraint items within all primary groups, the active angler mean scores were not statistically compared to the scores for the other primary segments due to the fact that constraint items for active anglers were positively worded (i.e., "being physically able to fish" vs. "not being physically able to fish"). However, observational comparisons of mean scores and the relative rank of constraint items can be made.

Mean constraint item scores for active anglers were largely on the "very important" end of the response scale (i.e. scores above 3.0), while among other segments (inactive, PID, non-angler), only a few constraints stood out as very or extremely important. Examination of the mean constraint item scores and rankings within each primary strata suggests that *in general* structural and interpersonal constraints tend to be relatively more important in influencing whether Alaska residents participate in sport fishing than intrapersonal constraints.

*Structural* constraints were more likely than interpersonal and intrapersonal constraints to be rated as important constraints to fishing participation among active, inactive, PID, and non-anglers in Alaska. Structural constraints accounted for the majority of the top 5 most important constraints within each participation/non-participation group (ranked by mean score) (Figures 13-17), although within the PID groups, the intrapersonal constraint "not having family or friends to go fishing with" was ranked as one of the most important constraints. Similar to previous studies of fishing participation, time constraints (i.e., family or work obligations) was among the most important constraints reported by inactive anglers, after "lack of interest."

However, unlike previous studies, the most important structural constraint (by mean score) among inactive, PID-Inactive, and PID-active angler groups (Figures 10, 12, 13) was "being around too many other anglers when out fishing." This factor was also ranked relatively high among non-anglers (Figure 11), after "not having the interest to fish" and "not having the equipment to go fishing". Examination of the overall rankings of the various constraints by primary segment suggests that having interest to participate in fishing and the time to fish are certainly important pre-requisites among all groups.

*Interpersonal* constraint mean scores were generally only somewhat important among inactive, PID, and non-angler groups, but were moderately important among active and PID-inactive/active anglers. Inactive and PID-active anglers were more likely than non-anglers to report that "not having family or friends to go fishing with" was an important factor that kept them from participating in sport fishing ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $f = 0.14$ ) (Table 15). Active anglers also reported that "having family or friends to go fishing with" was an important factor influencing their continued participation in sport fishing.

Among inactive, PID, and non-anglers, most of the *intrapersonal* constraints with the exception of "not having the interest to fish," had relatively low mean importance scores and ranked below almost all other constraints, indicating that for most persons in these groups intrapersonal constraints exerted only a minor influence in their decisions to participate or not participate in sport fishing. Intrapersonal constraints (like most constraint statements) had higher mean scores among active anglers than among inactive, PID, and non-angler groups, but overall, they were still less important than a number of structural and interpersonal constraints. As one might expect, the intrapersonal constraint "not having the interest to fish" did have the highest mean score of all 23 constraint items among non-anglers. Lack of interest in fishing was also a one of the most important factors among inactive anglers as a reason for not continuing to participate in sport fishing (Table 15). A more detailed summary of the constraint importance for each of the primary sampling strata appears below.

### **Inactive Angler Constraints**

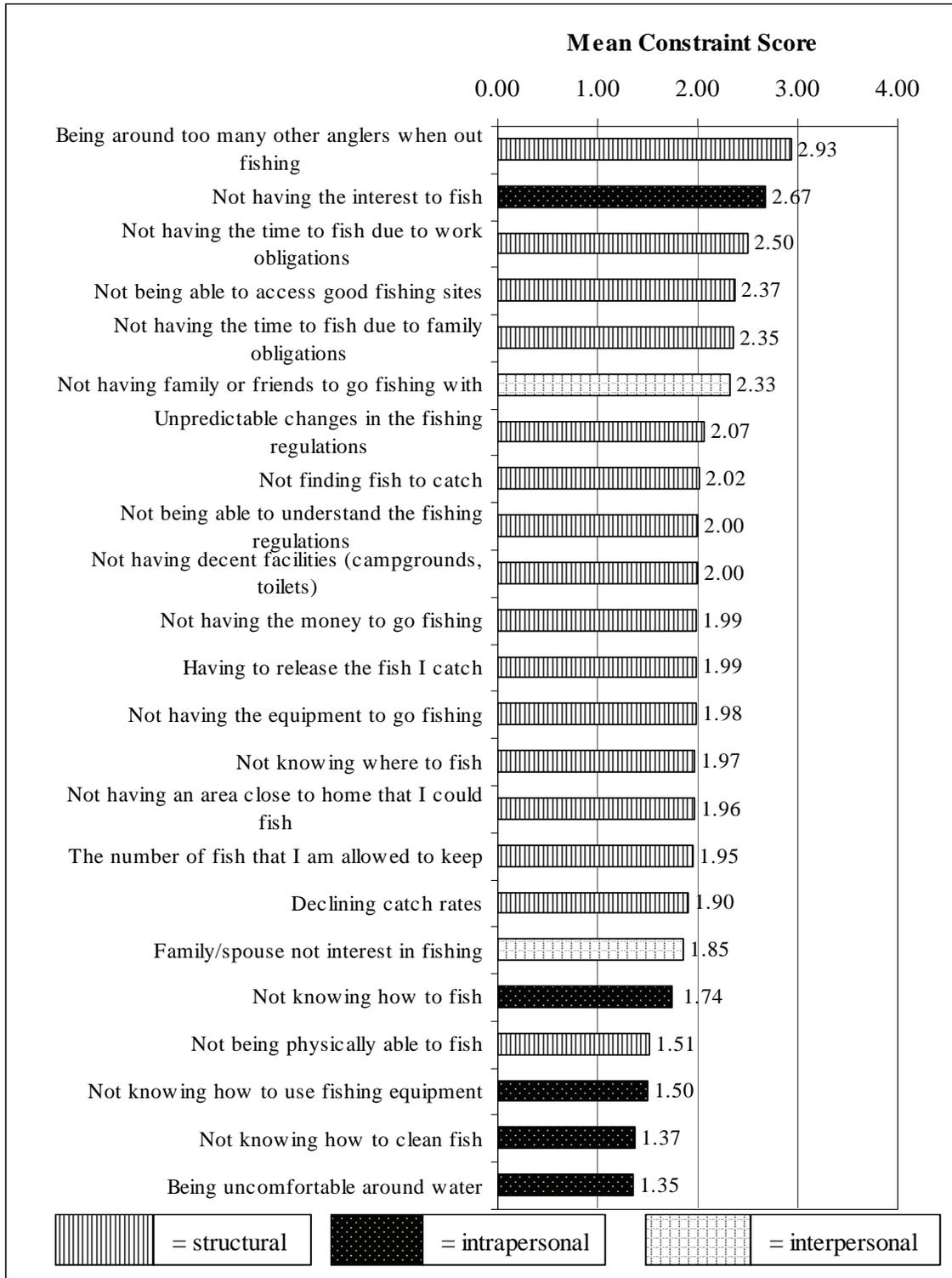
A mixture of constraints related to fishery conditions, interest in fishing, time, and lack of partners appear to be the most important constraints operating among inactive anglers in Alaska. Crowding ("being around too many other anglers when out fishing") had the highest mean score of all 23 constraint items among inactive anglers (Figure 10). Examination of the response distribution for this item indicates that 42% of all inactive anglers reported that "being around too many other anglers when out fishing" was a very or extremely important factor that has kept them from fishing (or from fishing more often), and almost 2 out of 3 inactive anglers (57%) reported that the number of people encountered was a moderately to extremely important factor that has kept them fishing (or from fishing more often) (Appendix D-1). "Not having the interest to fish" was the next most important factor among inactive anglers as a reason for not fishing, followed by "not having family or friends to go fishing with" and "not having the time to fish due to work obligations".

**Table 15.**—Recreational fishing constraint mean scores by participation group. Mean scores based on a response scale where 1= not at all important, 2 = somewhat important, 3 = moderately important, 4 = very important, 5 = extremely important.

Constraints to sport fishing	Inactive anglers	PID/DAV Active	PID/DAV Inactive	Non-anglers	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	Effect size <sup>a</sup> <i>f</i>	Active angler <sup>b</sup>	N
Sample Size	1052	370	73	801				1590	
<b>Intrapersonal</b>									
Not having the interest to fish	2.67	1.81	2.26	2.94	44.96	<0.001	0.25	3.56	2087
Being uncomfortable around water	1.35	1.26	1.63	1.56	10.33	<0.001	0.12	3.58	2056
Not knowing how to fish	1.74	1.33	1.44	1.82	14.86	<0.001	0.14	3.73	2054
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	1.50	1.40	1.51	1.77	12.66	0.003	0.13	3.65	2054
Not knowing how to clean fish	1.37	1.21	1.41	1.60	13.54	<0.001	0.14	3.18	2050
<b>Interpersonal</b>									
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	1.85	1.79	2.09	1.90	0.98	0.400		3.45	2046
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	2.33	2.60	2.78	2.06	15.06	<0.001	0.14	3.81	2059
<b>Structural</b>									
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	2.93	3.21	2.57	2.27	36.40	<0.001	0.23	3.52	2046
Not being physically able to fish	1.51	2.02	2.52	1.55	25.34	<0.001	0.19	3.81	2081
Not knowing where to fish	1.97	1.84	1.92	2.08	2.71	0.044		3.93	2066
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	2.35	2.22	1.86	2.08	6.24	<0.001		3.95	2055
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	2.50	1.88	1.54	2.23	19.79	<0.001	0.17	N/A	2068
Not having the money to go fishing	1.99	1.80	1.61	2.07	4.31	0.005	0.07	3.46	2059
Not having the equipment to go fishing	1.98	1.52	1.55	2.31	29.21	<0.001	0.20	3.65	2060
Declining catch rates	1.90	2.55	1.93	1.66	36.11	<0.001	0.23	3.26	2033
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	2.00	2.25	2.03	1.92	4.54	0.004	0.07	3.87	2064
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations	2.07	2.50	2.55	.	7.76	<0.001	0.17	3.69	674
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	1.95	2.59	1.98	1.64	38.96	<0.001	0.24	3.14	2052
Having to release the fish I catch	1.99	2.37	2.06	1.67	19.39	<0.001	0.16	3.31	2043
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	2.00	2.03	1.99	1.85	2.17	0.089		2.77	2046
Not being able to access good fishing sites	2.37	2.66	2.35	1.99	18.55	<0.001	0.16	3.92	2058
Not finding fish to catch	2.02	2.28	2.12	1.67	19.22	<0.001	0.16	3.84	2043
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	1.96	2.04	1.86	1.72	6.65	<0.001	0.09	3.48	2051

<sup>a</sup> multiple sample analogue of Hedge's *g* where  $f = \sqrt{df(F-1)/N}$  (Kirk 1996, Table 3)  $f = 0.10$  = small effect, 0.25 = medium effect, 0.40 = large effect (df = 3)

<sup>b</sup> statistical comparisons were not made between Active angler responses and other strata due to differences in the wording of the constraint statement



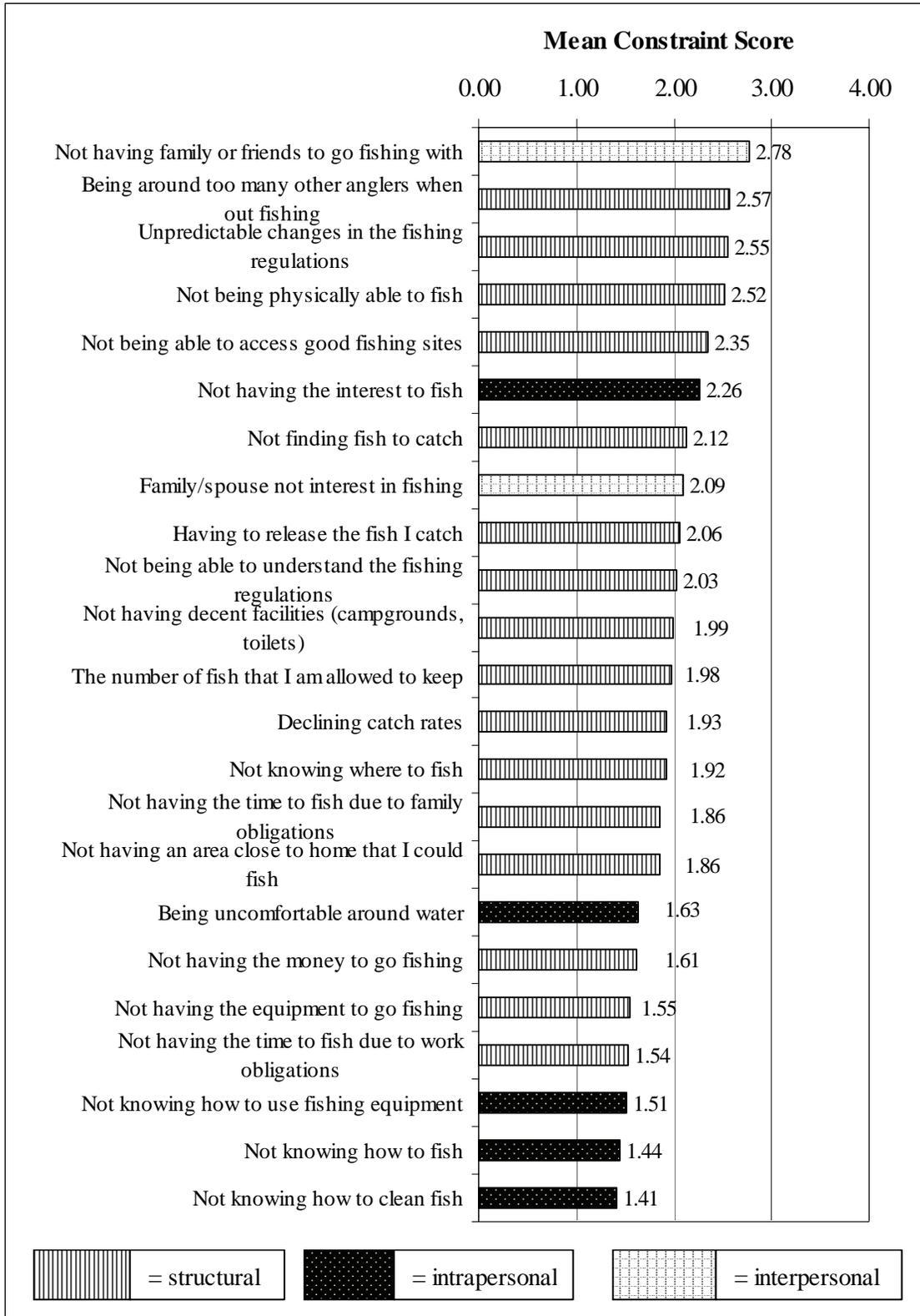
**Figure 10.**—Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among **inactive anglers** in Alaska (1=not at all important, to 5=extremely important).

### **PID-Inactive Constraints**

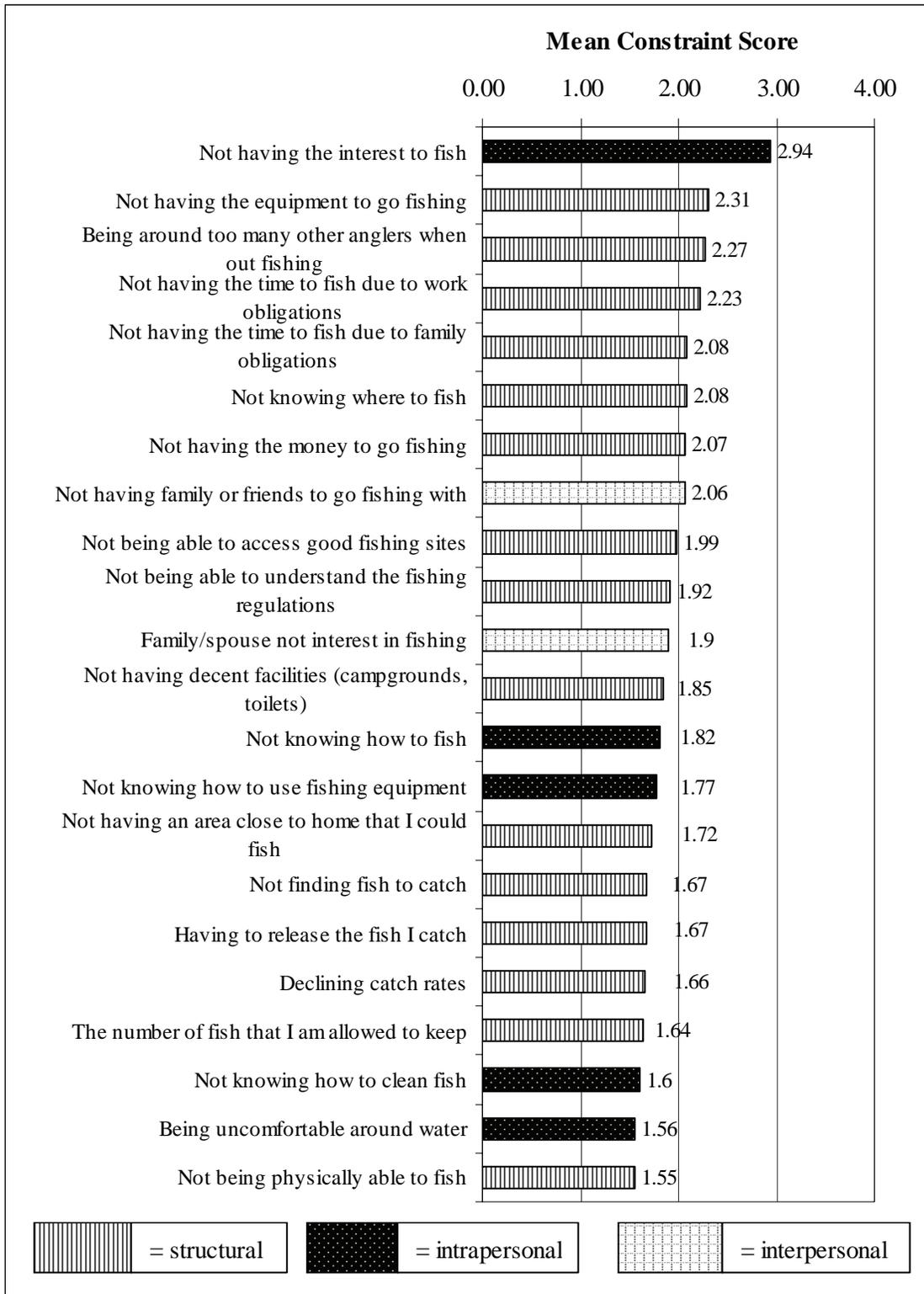
Inactive PID cardholders represent a small and relatively distinct group of the Alaska population in terms of their demographic characteristics and reported sport fishing constraints. Although the sample size for this segment was relatively small, PID-inactive anglers are unique in that they have the highest mean age of all angler groups (70 years). Among this group, lack of a fishing partner ("not having family or friends to go fishing with") was the sport fishing constraint with the highest reported mean score among PID-inactive anglers (Figure 11). Approximately 40% of all PID-inactive anglers reported this factor as a very or extremely important reason for not sport fishing in 2000, and over half (54%) considered it moderately to extremely important. The next most important reported constraints among PID-inactive anglers relate to fishery conditions and included "being around too many other anglers when out fishing," and "unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations (Figure 12). "Not being physically able to fish" and "not being able to access good fishing sites" were also among the top 5 reasons for not sport fishing among PID-inactive anglers (by mean score). Nearly half (49%) of PID-inactive anglers reported "not being physically able to fish" as a moderately to extremely important factor that has kept them from sport fishing—a constraint that is most likely an age-related factor unique to anglers in this group. Most of the other listed constraints were relatively unimportant to PID-inactive anglers as reasons that have kept them from sport fishing (Figure 11 and Appendix D-3).

### **Non-angler Constraints**

Non-anglers in general lacked the interest, time and personal resources (money, equipment, and friends/family to go fishing with), but "being around too many other anglers when out fishing" was also ranked highly among possible sport fishing constraints (Figure 12). Although the overall mean score for this constraint fell on the unimportant side of the response scale, it ranked second behind "not having the interest to fish" among non-anglers—higher than the commonly-reported structural constraints such as lack of time and not having access to fishing opportunities. Most other constraint items were of very little importance to non-anglers. Examination of the response distributions (Appendix D-3 and D-4) for the "being around too many other anglers" (crowding) constraint item suggests that there may be at least two important subgroups within the PID-inactive and non-angler groups since there was a considerable split in responses with nearly half of PID-inactive and non-anglers reporting that crowding was "not at all important" and one-third of these residents indicating crowding was a very or extremely important factor that has kept them from sport fishing. This result suggests that at least one third of those who have **never** fished in Alaska (non-anglers) and an equal proportion of older, inactive anglers (PIDs) may not participate in sport fishing because they believe/perceive that engaging in sport fishing involves being around too many other people—something they clearly do not prefer.



**Figure 11.**—Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among **PID-Inactive anglers** in Alaska (1=not at all important, to 5=extremely important).



**Figure 12.**—Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among **non-angers** in Alaska (1=not at all important, to 5 =extremely important).

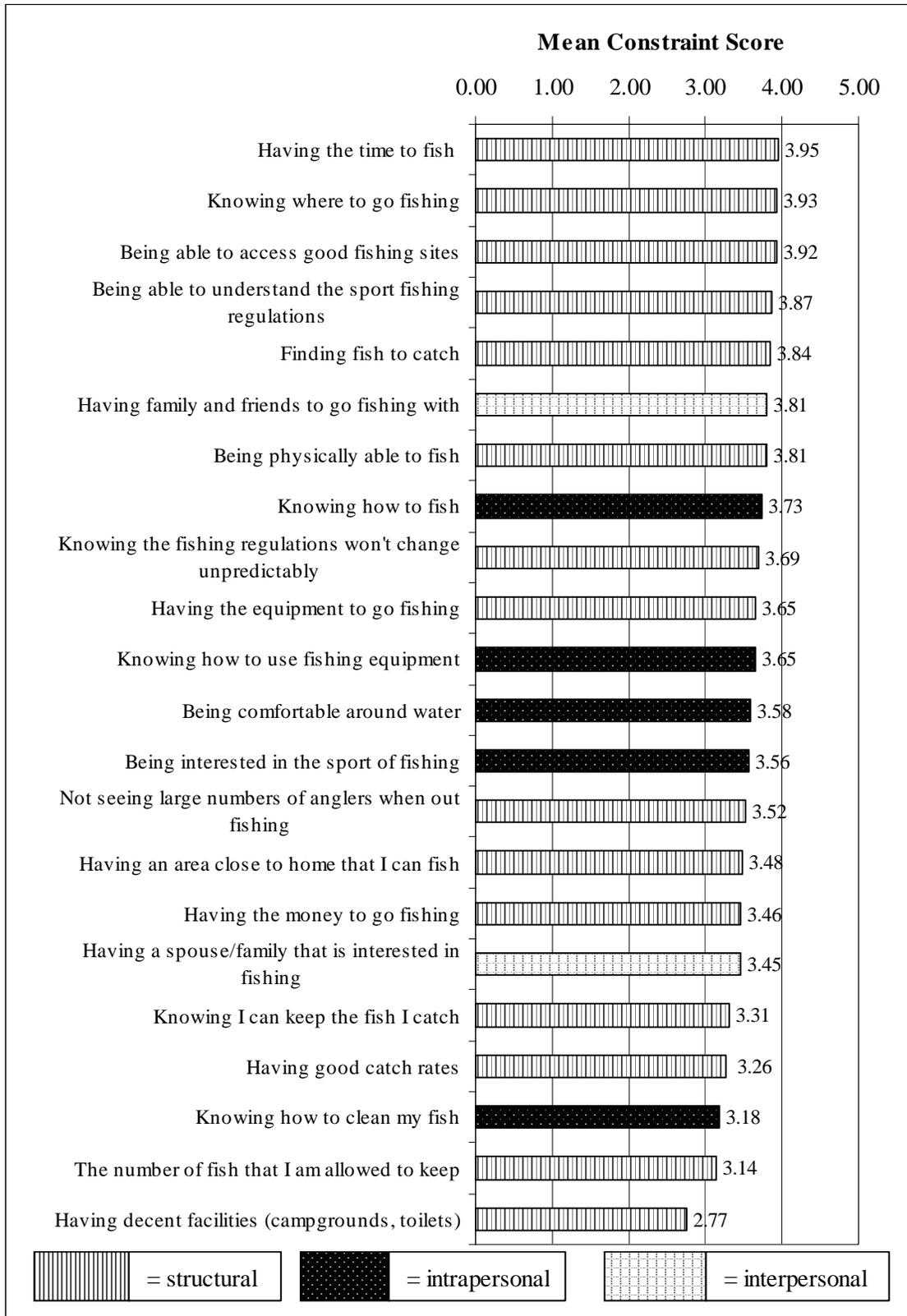
## **ACTIVE ANGLERS—FACTORS THAT LEAD TO CONTINUED PARTICIPATION**

Among active anglers "having the time to go fishing" had the highest mean score of all 23 factors that might influence their continued participation in sport fishing. The next most important factors that contribute to continued participation in sport fishing among active anglers were related to knowledge about the availability of the fishing resource (knowing where to go fishing, being able to access good fishing sites, being able to understand the sport fishing regulations, and finding fish to catch) (Figure 13). After time and knowledge of the resource availability, a mixture of interpersonal and structural factors related to the *continued* availability of personal resources (fishing partners, equipment, physical ability) and fishing opportunity (knowing the regulations won't change unpredictably) were considered important by active anglers.

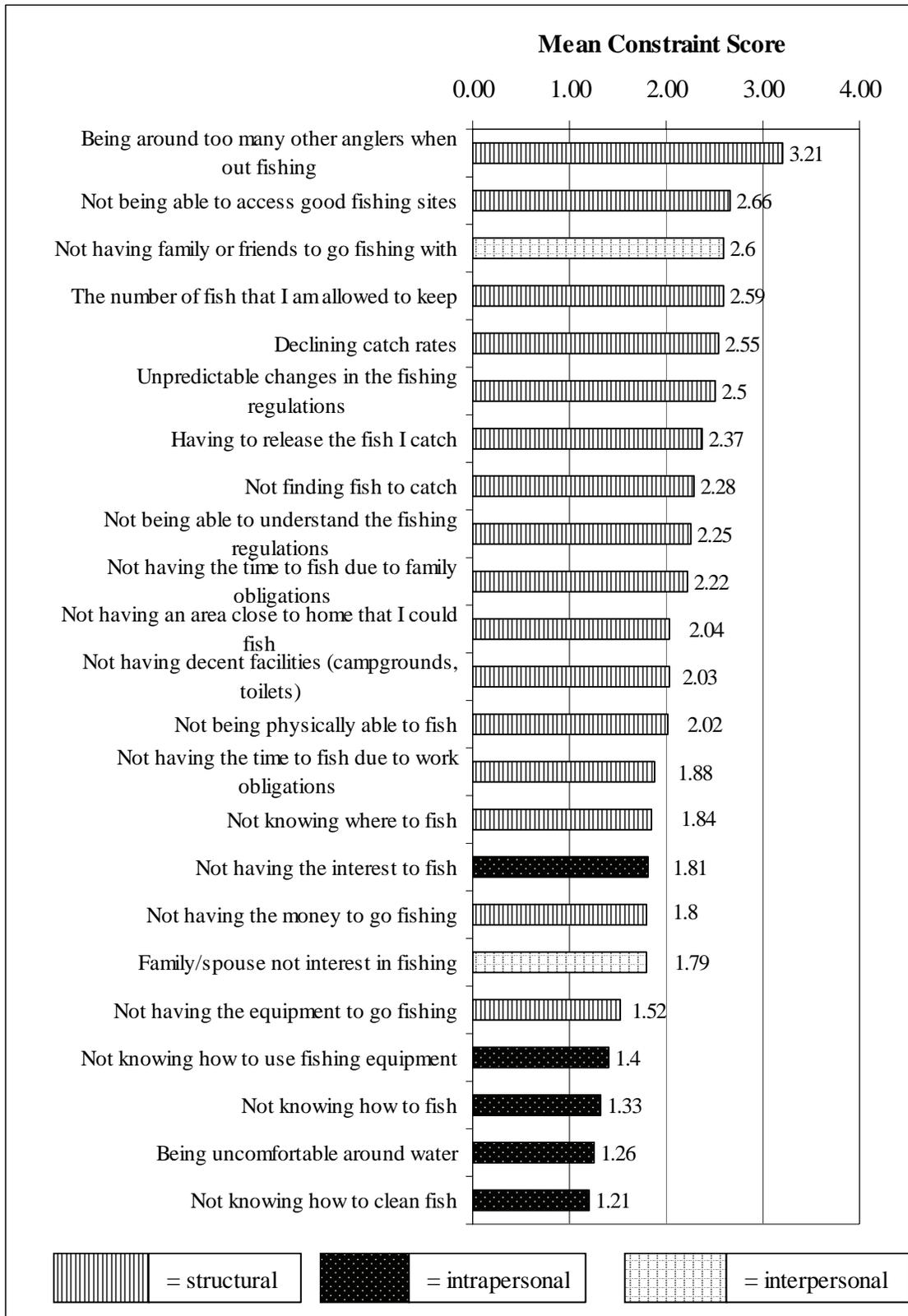
Although still falling on the positive ("important") side of the response scale, many of the factors related to fishery management that managers commonly have some direct control over (i.e., the number of fish allowed to keep, the catch rate, being able to keep the fish I catch) ranked near the bottom of the list of 23 items presented to active anglers as factors that may help keep them involved in sport fishing in Alaska.

### **PID/DAV-Active Angler Constraints**

Fishery management-related structural constraints were the important constraints reported by PID/DAV-active anglers, with "being around too many anglers," not being able to access good fishing sites," "the number of fish allowed to keep," and "declining catch rates" being four of the top five ranked constraint items by mean score. Similar to inactive anglers, crowding ("being around too many other anglers when out fishing") had the highest mean score of all 23 constraint items among PID/DAV-active anglers and was the only constraint item with a mean score that fell on the very important end of the response scale (3.21) (Figure 14). Approximately 44% of all PID/DAV-active anglers reported that "being around too many other anglers when out fishing" was a very or extremely important factor that has kept them from fishing (or from fishing more often), while 2 out of 3 (68%) ranked this item moderately to extremely important (Appendix D2). Although mean importance scores fell in moderate region of the response scale, the next most important constraints among PID/DAV-active anglers included "not being able to access good fishing sites," "not having family or friends to go fishing with," and the "number of fish I am allowed to keep." One in three PID/DAV-active anglers reported that "not being able to access good fishing sites" was a very or extremely important factor that had kept them from sport fishing, and over half (52%) of PID/DAV-active anglers reported this was a moderately to extremely important factor (Appendix D2). Intrapersonal constraints (not knowing how to fish, not knowing how to clean fish, being uncomfortable around water, etc.) were relatively unimportant factors among PID/DAV-active anglers.



**Figure 13.**—Ranking of factors (constraint items) that help keep **Active anglers** in Alaska involved in sport fishing (1=not at all important, to 5=extremely important).



**Figure 14.**—Ranking of possible sport fishing constraints by mean score among **PID/DAV-Active anglers** in Alaska (1=not at all important, to 5=extremely important).

## Other Sport Fishing Constraints

In addition to responding to the 23 possible constraint items, all inactive, PID/DAV, and non-anglers were asked the open-ended question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing (or from fishing more often)?" Approximately 1,000 individuals listed an answer to this question and content analysis of the written responses identified 54 different response categories that were combined into 23 primary constraint categories (Table 16). "Not interested" "no time," and "age/poor health/physical disability," were the three most frequently-mentioned factors to this question, followed by "no boat/equipment," "crowding," and "no partner/no family interest". Most of the write-in responses, particularly the most frequently-mentioned factors, were items similar to (or exactly equivalent) to items already included in the list of 23 constraint items in the survey instrument. Additional constraints listed by respondents that were not included in the survey included: "I fish for subsistence/get fish from other sources," "cost of fishing (including licensing, fees, equipment)," environment factors (e.g., "don't like water, don't like bugs, weather, getting seasick, handling fish"), sustainability concerns ("declining fish populations locally", "conservation concerns"), "behavior (poor) of other anglers/boaters," and ethical concerns ("fishing is cruel/don't like to kill fish").

Active anglers were also provided an opportunity to list other factors that help keep them involved in sport fishing. 260 individuals provided a response to this question. Many of the factors already listed in the questionnaire were reiterated or re-emphasized by respondents to this question. Being able to keep fish caught and/or provide food for the table, having less complex fishing regulations, access to fisheries, and fisheries that are not over-crowded were some of the frequently-mentioned factors cited by active anglers as factors that would help keep them involved in sport fishing.

Appendix E provides a complete listing of the written comments provided by Inactive and Non-anglers to the question of whether there are other factors that have kept them from sport fishing, as well as the responses of Active anglers to the question of what other factors have kept them involved in sport fishing. These responses are organized by the 10 angler typology groups listed in the section below titled: "Participation/Non-participation Typology Group Profiles."

**Table 16.**—Frequency of fishing constraints listed by survey participants in response to the open-ended question: “are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing (or fishing more often)”, by strata.

Constraint_Other (write-in) <sup>a,b</sup>	PID/DAV-				Total	Overall Rank	
	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Non-angler			
not interested	26	5	2	163	196	1	
no time	13	12	2	89	116	2	
age/health/physical disability	11	27	18	71	127	3	
no boat/vehicle/equipment	9	14	4	68	95	4	
crowding	11	15	1	33	60	5	
no partner/no family interest	6	8	6	46	66	6	
Other	11	9	2	51	73	7	
fish for subsistence	8	1	2	42	53	8	*
cost of fishing	1	8	1	32	42	9	*
env. factors (bugs, weather, seasick, handling fish)	5	1	1	31	38	10	*
fishing regulations/restrictions	3	5	0	18	26	11	
no access	4	5	0	10	19	12	
sustainability/environmental concerns	1	4	1	17	23	13	*
don't eat fish	3	2	0	18	23	14	
behavior of other anglers/boaters	3	5	0	10	18	15	*
poor fishing	2	6	0	13	21	16	
get fish from other sources	4	0	0	14	18	17	*
no money	0	2	0	12	14	18	
lack of knowledge	0	2	2	11	15	19	
can't keep fish	3	4	1	5	13	20	
family	0	0	0	11	11	21	
out of state	1	0	0	10	11	22	
fishing is cruel/don't like to kill	0	0	0	8	8	23	*

Note: Starred items indicate constraints not included in list of perceived constraint items used in survey.

<sup>a</sup> Open-ended responses re-coded into 54 individual categories combined into 23 categories.

<sup>b</sup> Some respondents listed more than one constraint. Frequencies represent all occurrences.

## SPORT FISHING CONSTRAINTS WITHIN MANAGEMENT REGIONS

There were relatively few statistically significant differences across management regions in the mean scores of factors that keep *active anglers* involved in sport fishing. (Appendix D-7). Statistically significant differences across regions were found on 4 of the 22 listed factors. However, only one of these factors (“not seeing large numbers of anglers when out fishing”) had an effect size that suggests there is a substantive relationship between region and this factor. Active anglers living in Southcentral Alaska had a higher mean constraint score than active anglers in Southeast or Interior for the factor: “not seeing large numbers of anglers when out fishing” ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $f = 0.15$ ) (Appendix D-7), suggesting that Southcentral active anglers are likely to be more concerned about crowding in some of the sport fisheries available in the region. This result also suggests that some active anglers may discontinue sport fishing if angler participation in sport fisheries they visit increases (or they perceive crowding to have increased) and less-crowded alternatives for similar fishing experiences are not available.

Few significant differences in mean scores were found across management regions among the non-angler group as well, with the exception of the item: "being around too many other anglers when out fishing". Non-anglers living in Southcentral Alaska had a significantly higher mean score for this item than non-anglers living in Southeast or the Interior region ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $f = 0.23$ ) (Appendix D-9), suggesting that among non-anglers living in Southcentral Alaska, the perception that sport fisheries are more crowded is a more important factor in why they do not participate in sport fishing.

Among inactive anglers, however, there were a number of significant differences in the relative importance of the 23 sport fishing constraint items. Practically significant differences (effect size of 0.25 or higher) exist for 5 of the 23 constraint items across regions, including the items (in order of effect size): "being around too many other anglers", "not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)", "not being able to access good fishing sites", "not having an area close to home that I could fish", and "not being able to understand the fishing regulations" (Appendix D-8). Southcentral inactive (like active and non-anglers) were also much more likely than residents of other regions to indicate "being around too many other anglers" was an important reason that has kept them from sport fishing (or fishing more often) (inactive,  $p < 0.001$ ,  $f = 0.62$ ). This constraint item had the highest mean score of all 23 factors among Southcentral *inactive* anglers (3.29, Appendix D-8) and the only constraint item in this group with a mean score that fell on the important side of the response scale. In contrast, among Southeast inactive anglers, "being around too many other anglers" was not among the top 5 most important factors (by mean score), and among Interior anglers it was the 4<sup>th</sup> most important factor (after lack of time due to work and family obligations, lack of interest, with a mean score of 2.39 (Appendix D-8). In addition, Southcentral inactive anglers were more likely than Southeast or Interior inactive anglers to indicate that "not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets, etc.) and "not being able to access good fishing sites" as important factors that have kept them from sport fishing (or sport fishing more often). Both Southcentral and Interior inactive anglers had higher mean scores than inactive Southeast anglers for the constraint "not being able to understand the fishing regulations", suggesting that complexity of the sport fishing regulations may be more important constraints in Southcentral and Interior. The only other substantive difference across regions among inactive anglers was that Interior and Southcentral anglers had higher mean scores for the constraint: "not having an area close to home that I could fish" ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $f = 0.25$ ) (Appendix D-8)—suggesting that perceived travel time/distance to sport fishing opportunities may be a more important factor in these regions than in Southeast Alaska. PID active and inactive groups were not examined across regions due to insufficient sample sizes.

Overall, these results indicate that there are generally few differences in the relative importance of most of the interpersonal, intrapersonal, and structural constraints within each primary group (active, inactive, etc.) *between* the three sport fish management regions, with the exception of the item "being around too many other anglers". It appears from these results that Southcentral active anglers, inactive anglers and non-anglers are more likely than residents of other regions to perceive that available sport fisheries are crowded and that this may be an important factor that may be causing some active anglers in this region to stop sport fishing, and inactive anglers who may be interested from engaging in the activity. It is likely that perception of crowding in some Southcentral sport fisheries is an important reason behind the observed decline resident sport fishing participation in this region. Crowding does not appear to be a significant factor related to resident sport fishing participation in other regions of Alaska.

## DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSES: AN ALASKA FISHING PARTICIPATION TYPOLOGY

To this point, the characteristics and constraints within broad participation/non-participation groups (active, inactive, non-anglers and PIDs) both statewide within each region have been presented. Although generally useful, this approach fails to account for the finer nuances of participation/non-participation in fishing, and may not provide the clearest understanding of the reasons why specific segments of Alaska residents do not participate in sport fishing. For example, among both inactive and non-angler groups (i.e., nonparticipants) there are persons who have an interest in sport fishing and may wish to fish in the future. In addition, there may be significant gender differences in the relative importance of sport fishing constraints within the interested and non-interested segments of these broad categories of residents. To optimize ADF&G Division of Sport Fish understanding of non-participation in sport fishing in Alaska, this study was designed to segment nonparticipants (inactive and non-anglers) into four subgroups: (1) inactive anglers who have lost interest in sport fishing; (2) inactive anglers who have an interest in sport fishing in the future; (3) non-anglers who have no interest in sport fishing; and, (4) non-anglers who have an interest in sport fishing, and to describe the characteristics of these subgroups.

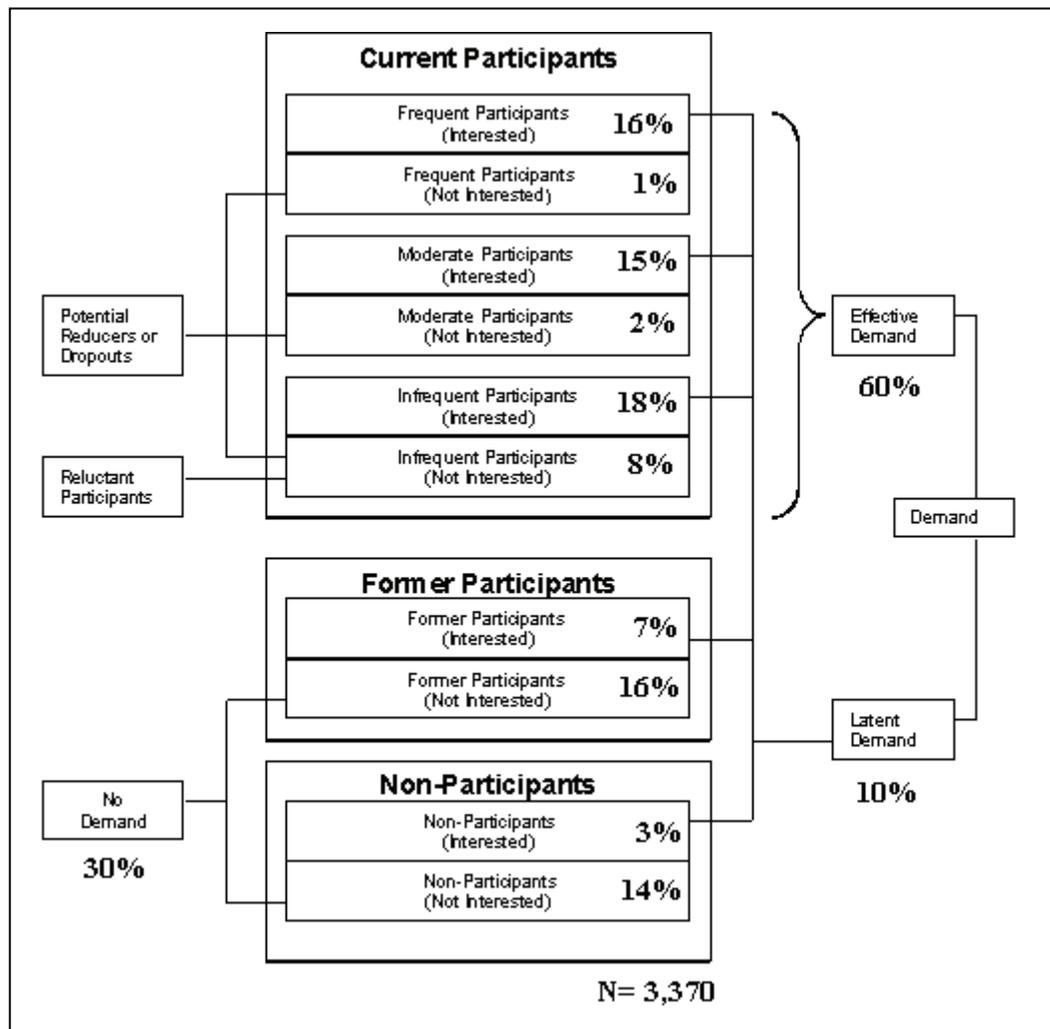
Likewise, among the active angler group, there are people who are very interested in sport fishing and likely to continue fishing and those may only be slightly interested in fishing and likely to drop out of the activity. In addition, it has been shown that interest or preference in an activity is correlated with both barriers and participation frequency, so a more complete understanding of active participants, particularly those who fish infrequently and may become potential "drop-outs," is best obtained by further segmenting the active angler group by frequency of participation and interest according to the model suggested by Wright and Goodale (1991) (Figure 15).

Thus, all respondents within each primary participation/non-participation group (active, inactive, non-angler, etc.) were classified into one of two subgroups for the purposes of estimating the effective and latent demand for sport fishing in Alaska and identifying pertinent characteristics and relative importance of various constraints to sport fishing within these ten segments. Respondents were re-classified as either having low/no interest in fishing or medium/high interest in fishing based upon their response to the question "How interested are you in participating in sport fishing? Those who marked "not interested" or "somewhat interested" were classified as having "no/low interest" while those who marked "moderately interested" or "very interested" were classified as having medium/high interest in fishing. Active anglers (both Active and PID-Active) were further stratified based upon their frequency of sport fishing (total number days fished in 2000). For the purposes of this study, **active anglers** were classified as either<sup>13</sup>

- a) Infrequent Participants (fished 0 to 6 days in 2000)
- b) Moderate Participants (fished 7 to 19 days in 2000)
- c) Frequent Participants (fished 20 or more days in 2000).

For the purposes of this typology and segmentation, PID/DAV-active anglers were grouped with other active anglers and PID/DAV-inactive anglers were grouped with inactive anglers.

<sup>13</sup> After Wright and Goodale (1991) who suggest that exploratory research into recreation constraints might begin with three basic categories of participation (infrequent, moderate, and frequent), and who used this classification scheme to study constraints among active hunters in Virginia. Results from this study found that 36% of active Alaska resident anglers fished 0-6 days in 2000, 21% fished 7-19 days, and 23% fished 20+ days per year. Approximately 20% of active anglers did not report the number of days fished in 2000.



**Figure 15.**—Estimated effective and latent demand for sport fishing within the Alaska resident population 18 years of age and older.

**Table 17.**—Relative size of Alaska resident fishing participation/non-participation typology groups.

	Group	Number	Respondents	AK population <sup>a</sup>
1	Non-angler, no/low interest	658	19.5%	14.0%
2	Non-angler, medium/high interest	77	2.3%	3.1%
3	Inactive, no/low interest	770	22.8%	16.2%
4	Inactive, medium/high interest	305	9.1%	6.7%
5	Active, Infrequent; no/low interest	235	7.0%	8.3%
6	Active, Infrequent; medium/high interest	474	14.1%	18.6%
7	Active, Moderate no/low interest	39	1.1%	1.6%
8	Active, Moderate medium/high interest	374	11.1%	15.0%
9	Active, Frequent no/low interest	14	0.4%	0.5%
10	Active, Frequent medium/high interest	424	12.6%	16.0%
Total		3,370 <sup>b</sup>	100.0%	100.0%

<sup>a</sup> Estimated proportion of Alaska population over 18 years of age based upon post-sampling stratum size estimates.

<sup>b</sup> Total number of respondents = 3894. 524 respondents were missing one or more variables and could not be classified.

Of the 3,894 respondents to the survey, 3,370 (87%) were classified into one of the 10 fishing participation categories in Table 17 and Figure 15. The remaining 524 respondents had missing values for either the interest, or participation variables, which prevented assignment to a specific subgroup. The vast majority (76%) of these unclassified cases were Active and PID-Active anglers who did not indicate the number of days fished in 2000 which suggests that the sizes of the Active angler segments reported in Figure 15 (as a proportion of AK population over 18) may be slightly higher than reported. It is unlikely, however, that the general characteristics and constraints of the unclassified respondents are significantly different than those described below.

### **Effective and Latent Demand for Sport Fishing in Alaska**

In 2000, approximately 60% of the Alaska population 18 years of age and older could be classified as active anglers (purchased a license and went sport fishing at least one day in the last three years), while 23% were classified as inactive anglers (previously sport fished but have not in the last three years), and 17% were classified as non-anglers (have never sport fished in Alaska) (Figure 15). Using Wright and Goodale's (1991) categorization of recreation demand, the total proportion of active anglers constitutes the "effective demand" for sport fishing opportunities in Alaska. However, within the active angler segment, there are a number of persons who indicate that they are not very interested in sport fishing, most of whom do not fish very frequently. Since low interest and low participation frequency is shown to be correlated with ceasing participation, these active anglers represent potential dropouts from sport fishing. Statewide, approximately 11% of adult Alaska residents who fished in the previous 3 years fall into the category of potential dropouts or persons likely to reduce their participation in fishing. These anglers are the most likely group to become inactive in the future.

Among inactive anglers (called "former participants" in Figure 15), roughly 23% of adult Alaskans, there are persons who have not only stopped sport fishing, but who indicate they also have low or no interest in sport fishing again. This segment (Former participants–not interested) represents persons who are unlikely to re-engage in sport fishing activities. About 16% of the adult Alaskan population falls into this group. Similarly, among persons who have never fished in Alaska ("nonparticipants" representing 17% of adult Alaskans), most have low/no interest in sport fishing. All told, approximately 30% of adult Alaskans have not engaged in sport fishing in the last three years and have little or no interest in the activity. In addition, another 11% of adult Alaskans who **have been** sport fishing in the previous 3 years (active anglers) also indicate that they have little or no interest in sport fishing (Figure 15). Active anglers who have no/low interest in sport fishing are often categorized as reluctant participants and represent potential dropouts from sportfishing fishing in the future.

Approximately 3% of inactive anglers and 6% of non-anglers reported a medium/high interest in sport fishing, which indicates that approximately 8% of the adult Alaska population may exhibit latent demand for sport fishing. Latent demand is comprised of people who would like to participate in fishing but who require an improvement in their economic or social circumstances for them to do so (potential demand), as well as people who could and would like to participate in sport fishing but do not for reasons such as lack of opportunities or lack of knowledge and other external constraints (deferred demand). Examination of the demographic characteristics and constraints identified as important within these two groups of residents (inactive and non-anglers with medium/high interest in fishing) should be of particular interest to the Division of Sport Fish, since these residents have the greatest potential for future participation in sport fishing.

## **PARTICIPATION/NON-PARTICIPATION TYPOLOGY GROUP PROFILES**

This section contains descriptive profiles of eight of the ten fishing participation/non-participation groups outlined in Figure 15. Descriptive profiles are not provided for two segments, active-frequent no/low interest in sport fishing and active-moderate no/low interest, because there were very few respondents classified into these groups (Table 17) making it difficult to develop reliable profiles or make statistical comparisons with the other classified groups. Overall, the active-frequent no/low interest in sport fishing and active-moderate no/low interest segments make up a very small proportion of the population and are not likely to play a large role in resident fishing participation dynamics. Given the number of groups profiled in this report, conclusions and/or implications of the results presented (which would generally be located in a Discussion section later in the report) are located at the end of each profile.

### **Non-anglers–No/low Interest in Sport Fishing**

#### **Profile of Non-anglers with No/low Interest in Sport Fishing**

About 17% of Alaska residents can be classified as non-anglers (have never been sport fishing in Alaska) who have little or no interest in sport fishing. Women make up 71% of this segment, while only 29% are men. In addition to having the highest proportion of women of all groups, the non-angler-no/low interest segment also has the highest proportion of minority populations of all 10 segments, and the highest proportion of native Alaskans/American Indians. Approximately 46% of non-anglers who have no/low interest in sport fishing identify themselves as either native Alaskans/American Indians, African American, Asian, Hispanic, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or a mixed racial heritage, while 54% were White, non-Hispanic. In contrast, over 70% of resident inactive and active angler subgroups were white, non-Hispanics (Table 18).

Nearly half (48%) of non-anglers with no/low interest have lived in Alaska for more than 20 years, and 72% have lived in Alaska 10 or more years (Table 18). Only 15% of non-anglers with no/low interest might be classified as "new" residents--having lived in Alaska 0-5 years. The age distribution of this segment is fairly broad and reflects the overall age distribution for the state of Alaska as of the 2000 Census. The median household income category for non-anglers with no/low interest is \$35,000–\$49,000. Nearly two-thirds of non-anglers with no/low interest (62%) have household incomes less than the 2000 statewide median household income of \$51,571 (U.S. Census Bureau 2003), and approximately half (46%) make less than \$35,000 per year. This is similar to other non-anglers, but in contrast to active angler groups in which more than 55% of households have a median household income that is above the statewide median.

Approximately, 40% of all non-anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing have children under the age of 16 at home, and of these households, more than half (52%) have 1 or more children under the age of 5. Five percent of all households in this group have 3 or more children under the age of five (the most of any group (Table 18).

**Table 18.**—Demographic characteristics of Alaska resident fishing participation/nonparticipation typology groups.

	Group <sup>a</sup>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10
	Non-angler no/low interest	Non-angler med/high interest	Inactive no/low interest	Inactive med/high interest	Active--Infrequent no/low interest	Active--Infrequent med/high interest	Active--Moderate med/high interest	Active--Frequent med/high interest
<b>Sample Size</b>	658	77	770	305	235	474	374	424
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	24%	41%	39%	46%	47%	61%	71%	79%
Female	76%	60%	61%	54%	53%	39%	29%	21%
<b>Age Distribution</b>								
18 - 24	11%	11%	8%	9%	10%	4%	5%	4%
25 - 34	16%	18%	13%	9%	14%	12%	15%	14%
35 - 44	22%	23%	19%	22%	29%	23%	26%	26%
45 - 54	23%	34%	30%	24%	21%	23%	24%	28%
55 - 59	10%	3%	11%	11%	7%	8%	7%	8%
60+	19%	11%	19%	25%	20%	31%	23%	21%
<b>Yrs lived in Alaska</b>								
0 - 2 years	3%	8%	0%	2%	1%	0%	8%	3%
3 - 5 years	12%	26%	5%	9%	2%	2%	26%	12%
6 - 9 years	10%	13%	6%	7%	6%	4%	13%	10%
10 - 20 years	24%	25%	24%	28%	28%	28%	25%	24%
21+ years	48%	27%	62%	51%	58%	61%	27%	48%
Unknown	2%	1%	2%	3%	4%	4%	1%	2%
<b>Race</b>								
White, non-hispanic	54%	48%	76%	71%	70%	77%	77%	76%
Native Alaskan/Am. Indian	26%	23%	12%	11%	14%	13%	11%	10%
Black or African American	2%	4%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Asian	5%	7%	2%	3%	5%	1%	1%	1%
Hispanic	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other	8%	10%	6%	10%	7%	5%	6%	9%
Multiple Categories Checked	2%	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%

-continued-

Table 18.–Page 2 of 2.

	Group <sup>a</sup>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10
	Non-angler no/low interest	Non-angler med/high interest	Inactive no/low interest	Inactive med/high interest	Active--Infrequent no/low interest	Active--Infrequent med/high interest	Active--Moderate med/high interest	Active--Frequent med/high interest
<b>Sample Size</b>	658	77	770	305	235	474	374	424
<b>Education</b>								
Some high school	7%	7%	5%	4%	6%	3%	4%	7%
High school degree	18%	20%	15%	21%	16%	19%	20%	16%
Vocational/Tech. degree	4%	3%	4%	6%	4%	4%	6%	6%
Some College	24%	27%	31%	27%	29%	26%	25%	28%
College degree	19%	20%	19%	17%	17%	19%	21%	15%
Post graduate study	12%	9%	17%	12%	15%	17%	14%	14%
Multiple	7%	12%	6%	11%	7%	3%	4%	2%
Blank	10%	4%	4%	4%	6%	9%	6%	12%
<b>Income</b>								
<\$10,000	14%	18%	9%	11%	11%	5%	4%	5%
\$10,000-\$19,999	12%	16%	9%	7%	9%	5%	8%	7%
\$20,000-\$34,999	20%	16%	14%	22%	11%	14%	14%	13%
\$35,000-\$49,000	16%	14%	15%	12%	17%	17%	15%	21%
\$50,000-\$64,999	15%	11%	15%	14%	16%	19%	17%	17%
\$65,000-\$79,000	9%	16%	12%	11%	12%	12%	14%	12%
\$80,000-\$99,000	7%	3%	14%	11%	12%	12%	13%	12%
\$100,000 or more	7%	7%	12%	13%	13%	16%	14%	13%
<b>Household Data</b>								
% with children under 16	40%	42%	29%	30%	40%	32%	38%	31%
Number of children under 5 <sup>b</sup>								
1	31%	31%	22%	26%	27%	26%	25%	34%
2	16%	10%	12%	6%	9%	8%	8%	6%
3+	5%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%

<sup>a</sup> Descriptive profiles are not provided for active-frequent and active-moderate groups with no/low interest in sport fishing (groups 7 and 9) due to the small number of respondents classified into these categories.

<sup>b</sup> Percent of households with children under 16 (34% of all classified respondents) having 1, 2, or 3+ children under 5

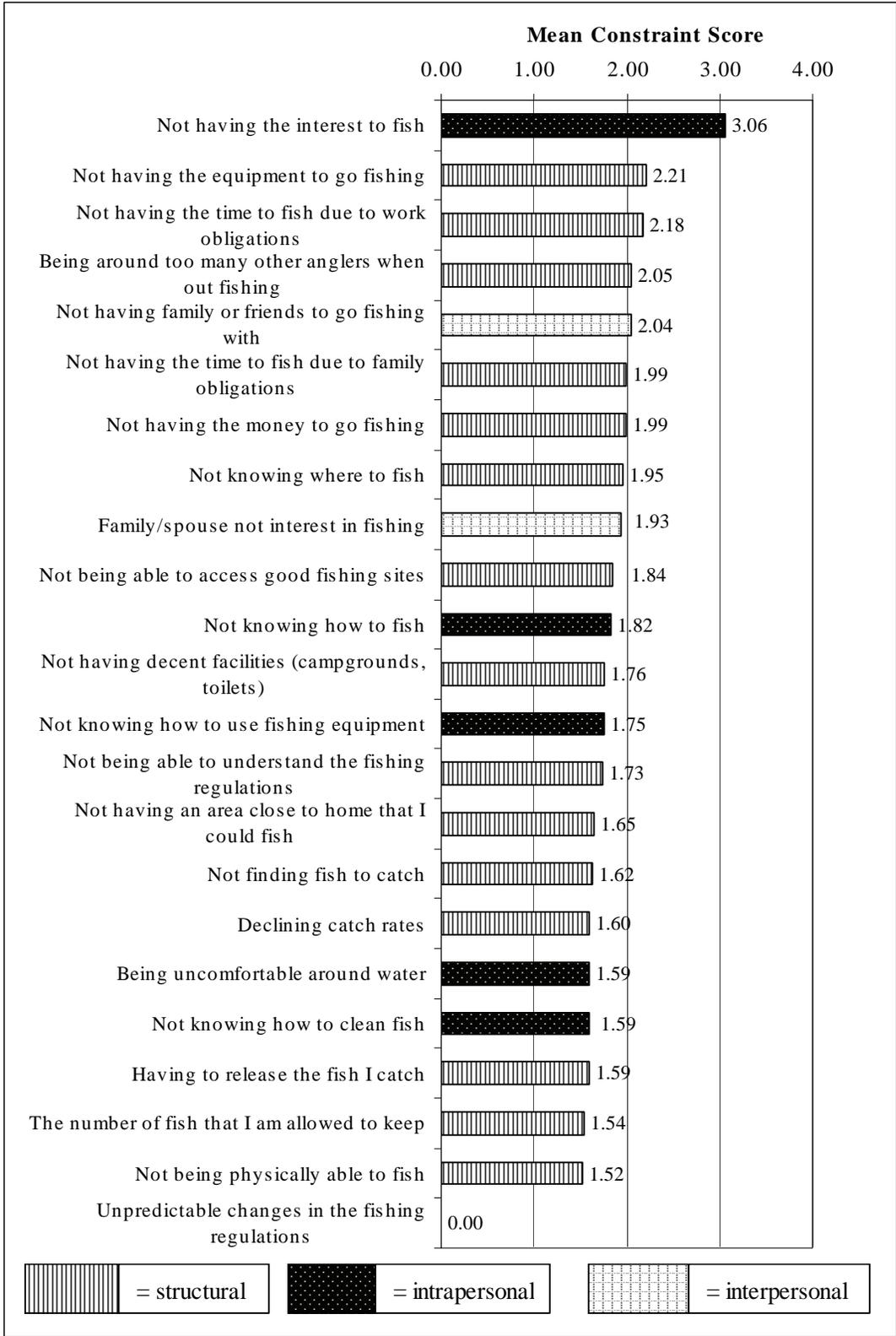
Lack of interest in sport fishing is the primary reason for non-participation among this group of residents. Examination of the mean importance scores as well as response distributions for the 23 listed sport fishing constraints indicated that "not having the interest to fish" was the most important factor (mean = 3.06) among this group as to why they do not participate in sport fishing (Figure 16). Almost half of all persons in this group (48%) indicated that "not having the interest to fish" was very or extremely important factor that has kept them from sport fishing. In fact, it was the only factor which had a majority of responses in the moderately to extremely important response categories—for all of the remaining 22 factors the vast majority of the respondents (53% to 81%) indicated that they were "not at all important" (Appendix D10). There were no significant differences between men and women in the mean importance scores of the various sport fishing constraints within the non-angler–no/low interest group (Appendix D18).

By definition, non-anglers with no-low interest in sport fishing have never been sport fishing in Alaska. When asked an open-ended question: why they have never been sport fishing in Alaska, the vast majority of responses fell into four broad categories: a) they do not like to fish/lack interest in the sport, b) they subsistence fish/fish for food & do not consider sport fishing a legitimate activity, c) they lack the time, money or equipment to participate, and d) do not like to kill/eat fish or do not think sport fishing is appropriate. The majority of responses fell into categories (a) and (b) (Appendix E, Section V), however it is important to note that "not having an interest in sport fishing" includes persons who not only lack interest in the activity (as a recreational activity), but those who may not consider sport fishing a legitimate activity.

Of non-anglers with no/low interest only a very small proportion will likely end up participating in sport fishing activities in the future. When asked to indicate the likelihood of participating in the future, only 3% indicated they were likely or very likely to participate in sport fishing in 2001, and only 10% indicated they were likely or very likely to participate in sport fishing sometime within the next 3 years (Table 19).

### **Discussion of Non-angler with No/low Interest in Sport Fishing**

Given that lack of interest was the primary factor behind non-participation non-anglers with no/low interest, it is unlikely that any management efforts or activities initiated by the Division of Sport Fish would improve the likelihood of participation among this group of residents. Examination of open-ended responses among uninterested non-anglers suggest that very few are likely to engage in sport fishing since they a) do not like to fish/lack interest in the sport, b) they subsistence fish/fish for food and do not consider sport fishing a legitimate activity, c) they lack the time, money or equipment to participate, and d) do not like to kill/eat fish or do not think sport fishing is appropriate. (Appendix E, Section V). Probably of greatest interest to the division is the relative size of the non-angler–no/low interest segment as a percentage of the Alaska population and whether this percent will increase over time. Given that this is the first study of this type in Alaska, it is unknown whether this segment has increased or decreased in size in recent years. Based upon the demographic characteristics of this segment of the resident population (75% of the group are women and 50% are ethnic minorities–populations which have been shown to have lower participation rates in sport fishing) it is likely that this segment will increase (as a proportion of the Alaska population) over time since U.S. census and Alaska Department of Labor Estimates indicate that ethnic minority populations are increasing in Alaska at a greater rate than white (non-Hispanic) populations. (Williams 2001, 2005).



**Figure 16.**—Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among non-anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing (1=not at all important to 5=extremely important).

**Table 19.**—Fishing experience and likelihood of sport fishing in the future among Alaska resident fishing participation typology groups.

	Group <sup>a</sup>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10
	Non-angler no/low interest	Non-angler med/high interest	Inactive no/low interest	Inactive med/high interest	Active--Infrequent no/low interest	Active--Infrequent med/high interest	Active--Moderate med/high interest	Active--Frequent med/high interest
<b>Sample Size</b>	658	77	770	305	235	474	374	424
<b>Years of fishing experience</b>	N/A	N/A	9.8	23.6	15.9	29.5	31.3	32.9
SE of mean			0.88	1.58	1.22	0.82	0.88	0.8
<b>Likelihood of Fishing in 2001</b>								
Not at all likely	67%	10%	35%	5%	8%	2%	0%	0%
Not likely	16%	12%	27%	10%	8%	2%	1%	1%
Not sure	14%	34%	29%	37%	33%	5%	1%	1%
Likely	2%	29%	8%	28%	34%	23%	9%	7%
Very likely	1%	16%	1%	18%	17%	68%	89%	91%
Blank/missing	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
<b>Likelihood of fishing in next 3 years.</b>								
Not at all likely	60%	8%	27%	3%	6%	1%	0%	0%
Not likely	13%	5%	19%	6%	8%	1%	1%	0%
Not sure	18%	18%	32%	18%	22%	5%	1%	1%
Likely	9%	39%	19%	35%	42%	23%	9%	6%
Very likely	1%	30%	4%	36%	22%	70%	89%	93%
Blank/missing	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
<b>Importance of sport fishing<sup>b</sup></b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Most important rec. activity					0%	11%	14%	31%
2nd most important rec. activity					2%	14%	22%	21%
3rd most important rec. activity					2%	11%	12%	8%
Only one of many rec. activities					25%	43%	33%	19%
Unimportant: engage in sport fishing only occasionally					40%	7%	2%	0%
Blank (no response) <sup>c</sup>					31%	14%	17%	21%
<b>Self-rated Experience level<sup>b</sup></b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Beginner					36%	10%	5%	1%
Intermediate					25%	45%	42%	26%
Advanced					2%	24%	31%	47%
Don't know					7%	7%	6%	6%
Blank (no response) <sup>c</sup>					31%	14%	17%	21%

<sup>a</sup> Descriptive profiles are not provided for active-frequent and active-moderate groups with no/low interest in sport fishing (groups 7 and 9) due to the small number of respondents classified into these categories.

<sup>b</sup> These questions were not included in the non-angler questionnaire and were not answered by most inactive anglers (despite being included in the inactive angler instrument).

<sup>c</sup> The high proportion of blank responses is due largely to re-classification of non-anglers as active anglers (based upon survey answers). The non-angler instrument did not include these questions.

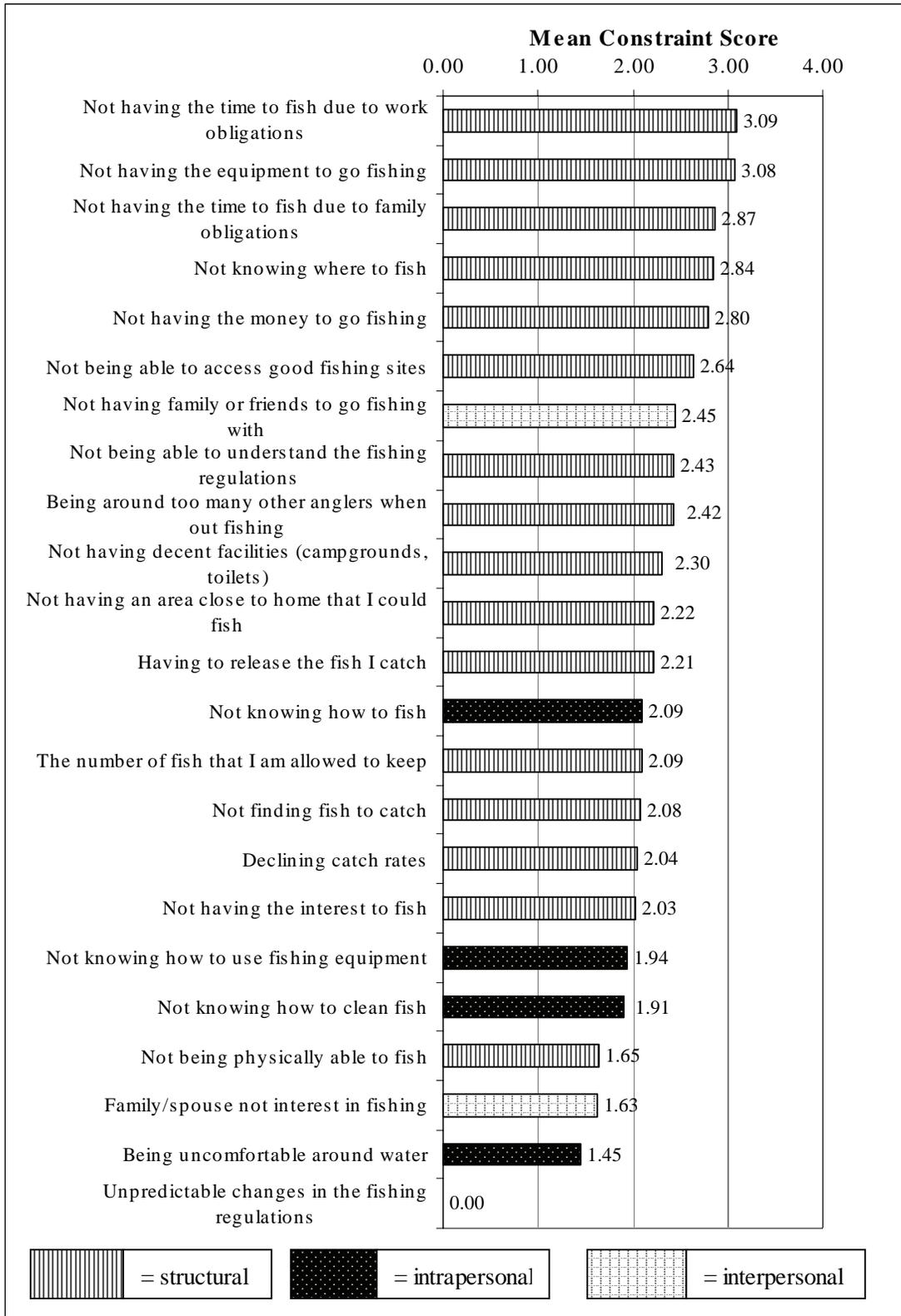
## **Non-anglers–Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

### **Profile of Non-anglers with Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

About 3% of Alaska residents are non-anglers who have a medium or high interest in sport fishing, and thus, contribute to the latent demand that exists for sport fishing in Alaska. Women make up 60% of this segment, while 40% are men. Over half of all non-anglers with medium/high interest in fishing are between the ages of 35 and 54, and nearly half (42%) have children under the age of 16 in their household. Two-thirds of the persons in this group have lived in Alaska less than 20 years and a third (34%) are relatively new residents of the state having lived in Alaska for less than 5 years. Although white, non-Hispanic residents make up half of this segment, a significant proportion of non-anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing are from other racial or ethnic heritage, including 23% Native Alaskan/American Indian, and 15% who indicated multiple ethnic/racial backgrounds or "other". The median household income category for this segment is the lowest of all groups \$20,000–\$35,000 which is less than other non-anglers, and considerably less than the median income for most active angler households (\$50,000–\$64,999) (Table 18).

Structural constraints such as the lack of time due to work and family obligations, lack of sport fishing equipment, not knowing where to fish, and lack of money were the primary reason for non-participation among non-anglers who expressed an interest in sport fishing. Examination of the mean importance scores for this segment, as well as response distributions for the 23 listed sport fishing constraints indicated that "not having the time due to work obligations" was the most important factor (mean = 3.09), followed closely by "not having the equipment to go fishing" (mean=3.08) (Figure 17). The next most important factors (although all less than 3.0 on the importance scale), were "not having time due to family obligations" (mean= 2.87), "not knowing where to fish" (mean= 2.84), and not having the money to go fishing" (mean=2.80). "Not being able to access good fishing sites" (mean=2.64), was another factor relatively important to this segment, which likely related to not having money and equipment (possibly a boat(s) for getting to fishing areas (Figure 17). A review of the response distributions for the 23 sport fishing constraint factors (Appendix D11) shows a similar pattern—lack of equipment, time, money, and access as the factors with the highest proportion of very or extremely important responses. Intrapersonal and interpersonal constraints, such as family/spouse not interested, being uncomfortable around water, not being able to physically fish, not knowing how to use equipment or clean fish were the **least** likely to be important in keeping non-anglers with interest from sport fishing both in terms of mean scores (less than 2.0 on the importance scale) (Figure 17), and proportion of respondents (greater than 56% responded "not at all important" (Appendix D11).

Due to the relatively small sample size for this segment (N=73, Men= 30, Women= 43), it was difficult to detect whether there were significant differences between men and women in the relative importance and ranking of sport fishing constraints. (Appendix D18). Comparison of the fishing constraint means (Appendix D19) suggests that the four most important sport fishing constraints (by mean score) were the same for men and women—namely lack of time, equipment, money, and not knowing where to fish. However, examination of the mean importance scores by gender suggests that lack of time due to work or family obligations is a more important factor for non-angler men, while not having money and equipment to go fishing, and not being able to access good fishing sites are more important factors for women non-anglers (Appendix D19).



**Figure 17.**—Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among non-anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing (1=not at all important to 5=extremely important).

By definition, non-anglers with med-high interest in sport fishing have never been sport fishing in Alaska. When asked the open-ended question: why they have never been sport fishing in Alaska, the vast majority of responses fell into four broad categories: a) they lack the time, money or equipment to participate, b) they lack the knowledge of how/where to fish, c) they subsistence fish/fish for food and do not consider sport fishing a legitimate activity, and d) they perceived a lack of good sport fishing opportunities where they live (Appendix E, Section V).

It is likely that at least half of non-anglers with medium/high interest will end up participating in sport fishing activities in the future. When asked, about 45% on non-anglers with interest in fishing indicated they were likely or very likely to participate in sport fishing in the coming year (2001), while nearly 70% indicated they were likely or very likely to participate in sport fishing sometime within the next 3 years (Table 19).

### **Discussion of Non-anglers with Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

For non-anglers who expressed medium or high interest in sport fishing, lack of time (due to work and family obligations), personal resources (equipment, money, access—often a boat), and knowledge about where to go sport fishing were the most important sport fishing constraints. When these non-anglers were asked the open-ended question: "If you are interested in sport fishing, but don't currently fish, what would it take for you to start sport fishing in Alaska?" the most frequently mentioned factor that would encourage them to sport fish was information/education on sport fishing—namely how and where to fish, what gear to use, etc., followed by more time, equipment for fishing, and a friend/partner to take them out fishing (Appendix E, Section V). Although assessing the relationship between self-reported intention and actual participation in sport fishing might be a better indicator of the true proportion of resident non-anglers who actually become anglers in the future, one can conclude that at least some proportion of this non-angler--med/high interest segment will contribute to sport fishing effort in Alaska in the future. Educational and marketing efforts to engage resident Alaskans in sport fishing would likely be of interest to residents in this segment and this segment of the resident public should be a key target for any efforts by the Division of Sport Fish to recruit new anglers.

The fact that a considerable portion of non-anglers with med/high interest in fishing are relatively new residents to Alaska suggests that education and outreach efforts focusing on how and where to fish in Alaska, as well as development and publicizing of more fishing access points (especially for non-boat access), would likely be very receptive among members of this group and could improve the chances that non-anglers with interest in sport fishing begin to participate in sport fishing. Since ADF&G may not have the time and/or resources to pursue such educational efforts directly, more effort could be placed on developing educational programs that could be implemented by organized stakeholders such as fishing/hunting clubs, as well as other outdoor programs or recreation centers (e.g., on the military bases). Non-anglers with interest in sport fishing also had relatively lower household incomes than active anglers. Since such residents may not have the money and/or equipment (including a boat) to participate in sport fishing, the development of fishing tackle loaner programs, fishing mentor programs, and other "take a friend fishing" type programs within organized stakeholder groups could also encourage participation among non-anglers with interest in sport fishing.

## **Inactive Anglers–No/low Interest in Sport Fishing**

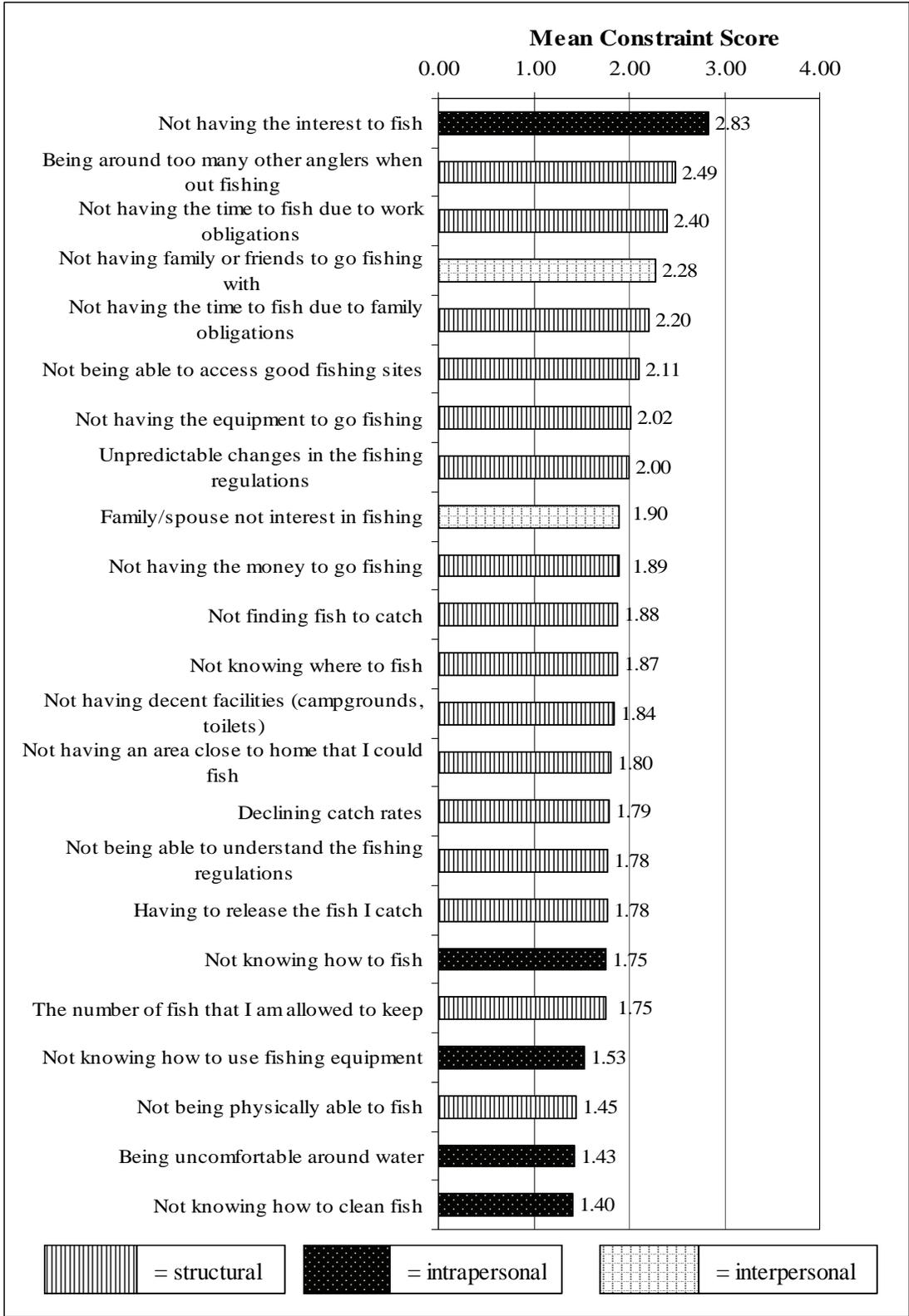
### **Profile of Inactive Anglers with No/low Interest in Sport Fishing**

Roughly 16% of Alaska residents in 2000 could be described as inactive anglers who have no or low interest in sport fishing. This segment consists of persons who used to sport fish in Alaska (bought a license and fished in a year prior to 1998) but did not fish in the three years leading to the study (1998-2000). Similar to non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing, women make up the majority of this segment (61%), while 39% are men. The age distribution of this segment is also similar to non-anglers with low/no interest, with 50% of this group between the ages of 35 and 55 (Table 18). Compared with the other segments, inactive anglers with no/low interest are the least likely to have children under the age of 16 living in their household (29%).

Inactive anglers with no/low interest are generally longer term residents of the state, with nearly 62% having lived in Alaska for 21 or more years, and another 24% having lived in Alaska 10-20 years. Very few (<5%) would be classified as new residents of Alaska (having lived in Alaska 0-5 years) (Table 18). Three out of four residents in this segment (76%) are white, non-Hispanic (similar to the active angler segments) and 12% are of Native Alaskan/Native American Indian descent. Education levels are not different from any of the other segments (education distribution is similar across all groups). The median household income category for inactive anglers with no/low interest is similar to the active angler segments at \$50,000-\$64,999, and near the statewide median household income in 2000 (\$51,571) (U.S. Census Bureau 2003).

Very few of the 23 listed fishing constraints were important factors that kept inactive anglers with no/low interest from fishing. Of all the listed constraints, lack of interest in sport fishing was the most important factor (mean importance score=2.83) and had the highest proportion of very/extremely important responses among this group (38%). The next most important constraint (but again with a mean importance score less than 3.0) was "being around too many other anglers when out fishing" (mean importance score= 2.48) (Figure 18). About one third of residents in this segment indicated that being around too many anglers when out fishing was a very or extremely important factor that has kept them from sport fishing (or fishing more often) (Appendix D12). Not having time due to work and family obligations was the next most important factor to this segment, with nearly 30% indicating that it is a very or extremely important factor and another 14% who indicated it was moderately important. Most other listed constraints were largely unimportant reasons for why this segment of residents no longer participates in sport fishing (Appendix D12).

Examination of the mean importance scores for men and women in the inactive–no/low interest segment showed that there were statistically significant differences in the relative importance of intrapersonal constraints (not knowing how to fish, being uncomfortable around water, not knowing how to use fishing equipment, etc.), but very little difference in importance scores across most of the 23 listed fishing constraints (Appendix D20). The top four reasons for stopping participation (in terms of mean importance score) were the same among men and women. However, the relative ranking of the four factors differed slightly by gender. "Not having the interest to fish," was the most important factor for both men and women, but "being around too many other anglers" was the next most important factor followed by "not having family or friends to go fishing with" among inactive women anglers(Appendix D20). For inactive men, the second most important factor was not having the time due to work obligations,



**Figure 18.**—Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among inactive anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing (1= not at all important to 5= extremely important).

followed by "being around too many anglers" (Appendix D20). Lack of family or friends to go fishing with was more likely to be rated as important by women than men.

Most inactive anglers with no/low interest are not new to sport fishing, having on average about 10 years of sport fishing experience. Inactive women generally have less fishing experience (in years) as men, with an average of 8 years of fishing experience for women to 13 years of fishing experience for men (Appendix D27).

The vast majority of inactive residents with no/low interest in fishing reported they were unlikely to participate in sport fishing within the next year (62%), and nearly 30% were unsure if they would participate in 2001. Less than 10% indicated they were likely or very likely to participate in 2001 (Table 19). When asked about the likelihood of participating in sport fishing within the next three years, about 20% of inactive anglers with no/low interest indicated they were likely or very likely to go sport fishing and a greater proportion (32%) were unsure if they would participate. However, the majority of inactive anglers with no/low interest are unlikely to regularly engage in sport fishing in Alaska in the future. The relatively high proportion of "not sure" responses to these questions suggests a high amount of uncertainty in the likelihood of participation among this group of residents.

### **Discussion of Inactive Angler with No/low Interest in Sport Fishing**

Not surprisingly, among inactive anglers with no/low interest in fishing, lack of interest in fishing was the primary fishing constraint/factor, followed by the perception of crowded fishing conditions, lack of time due to work obligations, and lack of personal resources (including fishing partner, equipment), and ability to access to good fishing sites. This information and the fact that less than a third indicated they were likely to sport fish in the future suggests that efforts to re-engage inactive anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing would not appeal to these residents and would not be an efficient use of time or resources. It is clear from reading the open-ended comments in Appendix E from this group that sport fishing is not a central recreational activity for most people in this segment and they are unlikely to re-engage in sport fishing (at least in the near term). A large percentage of the residents in this segment are women, which is generally consistent with previous research on fishing constraints. The Division of Sport Fish may be interested in monitoring the relative size of this segment of the Alaska population over time since it seems to represent those who have dropped out of sport fishing permanently.

### **Inactive Anglers–Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

#### **Profile of Inactive Anglers with Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

Approximately 7% of Alaska residents in 2000 could be classified as inactive anglers who have medium or high interest in sport fishing. This segment consists of persons who used to sport fish in Alaska (bought a license and fished in a year prior to 1998), did not fish in the three years leading to the study (1998-2000), but who indicate they are moderately or very interested in sport fishing. Members of this segment of the resident population contributed to the decline in resident sport fishing participation observed in Alaska, but (unlike inactive anglers with no/low interest), are more likely to become participants in sport fishing again in the future if circumstances change.

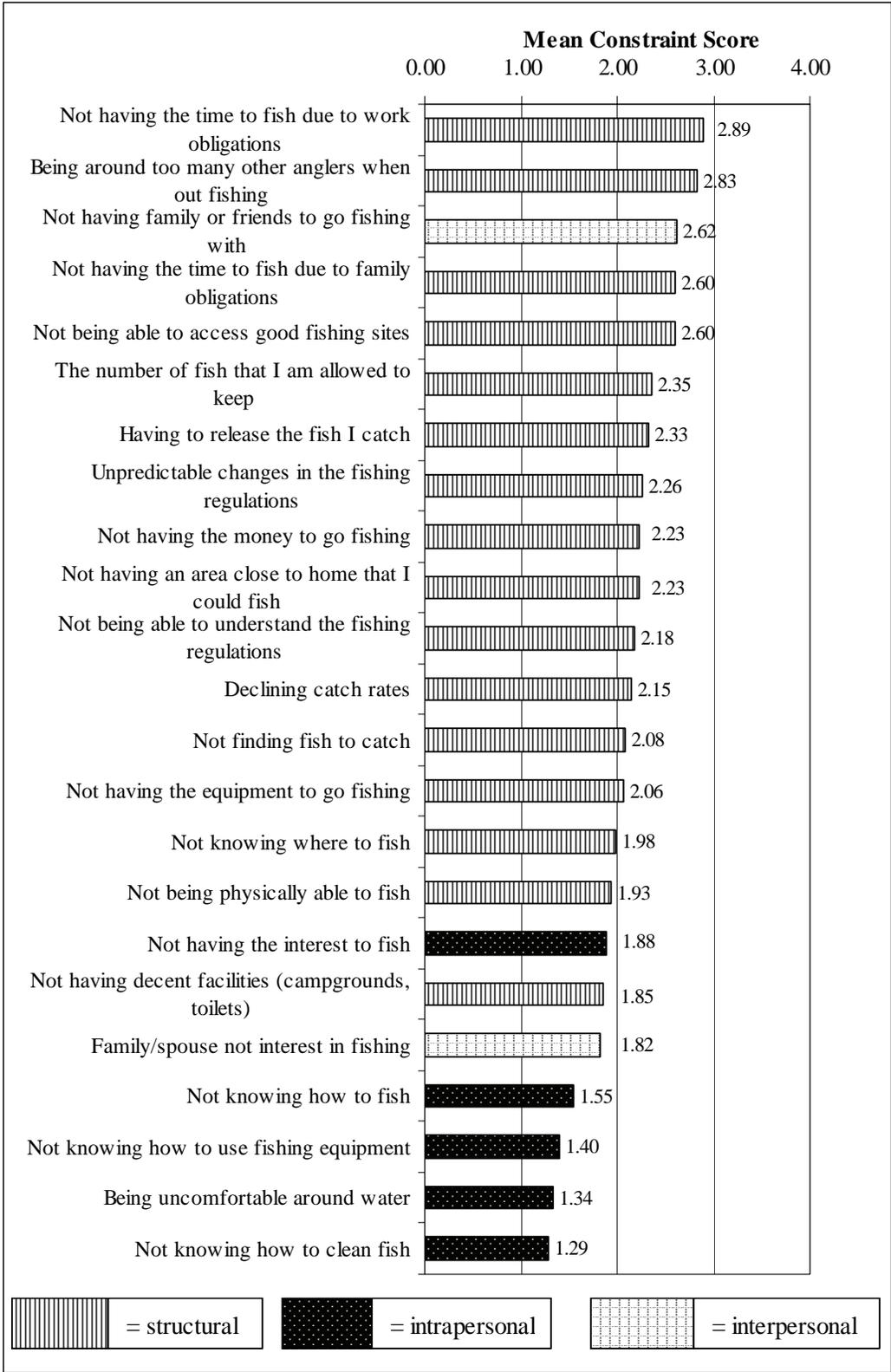
In demographic terms, inactive anglers with medium/high interest in fishing are mostly white (71%), as likely to be women as men (54% women, 46% men), and tend to be slightly older than other Alaskan residents as a whole. One quarter of inactive anglers with medium/high interest

are over the age of 60, and over a third are over 55 (Table 18), in contrast to Alaska's population figures which indicate only 18% of the resident population is over the age of 55 (U.S. Census Bureau 2003). As might be expected, over half of this segment has lived in Alaska 21 years or more (51%) and another 28% have lived in Alaska 10 to 20 years, indicating that the vast majority of inactive anglers with medium/high interest are familiar with Alaska, available sport fisheries in their area (or regions of the state), and (possibly) changes to sport fisheries over time. About 30% of inactive anglers in this group have children under the age of 16 living with them at home and 32% have one or more children under the age of 5 in their household.

Household incomes of inactive anglers with interest in sport fishing are generally lower than active angler segments and the 2000 Alaskan median household income of \$51,571 (U.S. Census Bureau 2003), but similar to non-angler segments. The median household income category of inactive anglers with medium/high interest is \$35,000-\$49,000, while nearly 40% of anglers in this segment have household incomes less than \$35,000 (Table 18). Educational backgrounds did not differ significantly from other angler segments.

Not having the time to fish due to work obligations (mean importance score= 2.89) was the most important fishing constraint among inactive anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing, followed closely by the perception of crowded fishing conditions ("being around too many anglers when out fishing," mean score= 2.83) (Figure 19). Approximately 43 percent of inactive anglers with interest in fishing indicated that work obligations were very or extremely important factors that have kept them from sport fishing, and more than half (56%) rated this factor as a moderately to extremely important factor (Appendix D13). "Being around too many other anglers when out fishing" was considered moderately to extremely important by half (49%) of inactive anglers with medium high interest in fishing, and more than 1 in 3 (37%) indicated that it was a very or extremely important factor that has kept them from continued participation in sport fishing (Appendix D13). The next most important fishing constraint among this group was "not having family or friends to go fishing with" (mean score = 2.62), half of which (50%) indicating that it was moderately to extremely important. "Not having the time to fish due to family obligations" (mean score=2.60) and "not being able to access good fishing sites" (mean score = 2.60) rounded out the top five most important fishing constraints among inactive anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing. In general, structural constraints were more important to this segment than intra- or interpersonal constraints (with the exception of the not having a partner to go fishing with—which some might argue is a structural constraint). Most of the other listed fishing constraints were **not** considered to be very or extremely important factors among this group of former anglers.

Examination of the fishing constraint scores and likelihood of sport fishing results for men and women in the inactive-medium/high interest segment show that there are statistically significant differences in the relative importance of several fishing constraint factors, relative ranking of fishing constraints, and likelihood of sport fishing in the future. Among inactive men with interest in sport fishing, "being around too many other anglers when out fishing" was the most important fishing constraint (mean score= 3.08), followed by "not having the time to fish due to work obligations" (mean score= 2.94) (Appendix D21). The third most important constraint among inactive men was "not being able to access good fishing sites" (mean score= 2.59). In contrast, the most important fishing constraint among inactive women was "not having family or friends to go fishing with" followed by "not having time to fish due to work and family obligations" (mean scores= 2.83 and 2.69 respectively) (Appendix D21). Not having family or



**Figure 19.**—Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among inactive anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing (1=not at all important, to 5=extremely important).

friends to go fishing with was significantly more important to women than men ( $p < 0.001$ , effect size = 0.44), while perceived crowding of sport fisheries was significantly less important to women than men ( $p = 0.02$ , effect size = 0.30). Women were also more likely than men to report that not having money to fish, not having equipment to fish, and not knowing where to fish were important fishing constraints ( $p = 0.013$ ,  $p = 0.022$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ) (Appendix D21).

Both inactive men and women with medium/high interest in sport fishing have considerable years of sport fishing experience (mean = 26 years for men, 21 years for women), and a considerable proportion are likely to sport fish in Alaska again (Appendix D27). However, inactive men and women appear to have different likelihoods of sport fishing in the future. Slightly more than half of inactive men (54%) indicated that they were likely or very likely to go fishing in the next year (2001), while nearly 80% reported that they were likely or very likely to go sport fishing within the next 3 years (Appendix D27). Among inactive women, somewhat smaller (although considerable) proportions were likely or very likely to go sport fishing in the next year (39%) or in the next three years (65%). In addition, a larger proportion of women than men were "not sure" whether they would likely go sport fishing in 2001 (41%) or in the next three years (23%) (Appendix D27).

### **Discussion of Inactive Anglers with Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

Inactive anglers with medium/high interest in fishing cited lack of time due to work obligations as the primary fishing constraint, along with several other structural constraints such as being around too many other anglers (crowded fishing situations), lack of friends/family to go fishing with, and lack of access to good fishing opportunities. The fact that being around too many other anglers and lack of access to good fishing opportunities were among the top five factors identified by inactive anglers with interest in fishing has not been identified in other studies of recreational fishing constraints and may be unique to Alaska (or certain types of fisheries within Alaska), due to the large number of river-based recreational salmon fisheries and the limited road infrastructure which constrains recreational fishing access. It suggests that at least a portion of the Alaska resident population who used to participate in recreational fishing has stopped participating because they cannot access available fishing opportunities or those that are accessible do not provide a fishing experience that they are interested in (i.e., too many other anglers). These are factors over which the Division of Sport Fish has some management control, so it may be of some concern to the division, in light of the fact that growth in non-resident sport fishing in Alaska continues to increase, and this growth may be more pronounced (or visible) in road-accessible sport fisheries. Given the limited road system infrastructure that exists in Alaska at present, and the fact that population growth in the state is highest along the existing road system in Southcentral Alaska (Williams 2005), the potential exists for more residents to decide to stop sport fishing if available sport fishing opportunities do not meet their needs or interests, and increasing access to available sport fisheries is difficult.

However, there were important differences in the relative ranking of important constraints between inactive men and women—with men citing crowded fishing conditions, lack of time and lack of access to good fishing sites as the primary fishing constraints, while women cited lack of family friends to fish with, time, and lack of equipment/personal resources as the primary constraints to fishing. These differences noted between inactive men and women anglers suggest that men and women anglers who still want to fish become inactive for different reasons, and that any Sport Fish Divisional efforts to encourage interested inactive anglers to re-engage in

sport fishing will likely have to be tailored to the most important constraints with these two important subgroups with the inactive angler population.

Of all the identified angler segments, the Division of Sport Fish should be most interested in monitoring the size and attitudes of this segment of the Alaska population over time since these anglers are more likely to be responding to negative aspects of sport fisheries available to them, and because they represent the largest proportion of latent demand that exists for sport fishing in Alaska. Re-engaging inactive resident anglers should be a priority if the division determines that maintaining or increasing resident fishing participation is a goal. Although not all of the fishing constraints reported by inactive anglers are factors that can be directly controlled by management agencies, responding to those structural constraints that the agency can affect (access/opportunities, perceived crowding) could potentially re-engage a portion of the inactive angler segment.

Reviewing the open-ended comments made by inactive anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing for the question: "If you currently do not sport fish in Alaska, what might encourage you to start sport fishing again?" (Appendix E) could be an important source of ideas or strategies for encouraging inactive anglers to sport fish again in the future. In addition, follow-up research (in the form of focus groups or other qualitative efforts) would likely be highly productive in terms of identifying additional issues and or factors that have prevented these anglers from staying active, and more specific strategies or changes in management direction that would lead to re-engagement of these former anglers (and possibly retention of active anglers who feel similarly but have not yet dropped out of fishing).

## **ACTIVE ANGLER SUBGROUP PROFILES**

Approximately 60% of the Alaska resident population in 2000 could be considered active anglers by the definition used in this report (bought a sport fishing license and went sport fishing at least once 1998-2000) (Figure 15). Forty-nine percent (49%) of Alaska residents were active anglers having med/high interest in sport fishing, while 11% of Alaska residents were active anglers who indicated having no/low interest in sport fishing--likely representing persons who are reluctant participants and more likely to drop out of the sport.

### **Active Infrequent Anglers (1-6 days)–No/low Interest in Sport Fishing**

#### **Profile of Active Infrequent Anglers with No/low Interest in Sport Fishing**

Approximately 8 percent of Alaska residents in 2000 were active anglers who fished infrequently and indicate they have low/no interest in sport fishing. Since low interest and low participation frequency has been shown to be correlated with ceasing participation in recreational activities, this segment represents those persons most likely to cease participation/drop out of sport fishing in the future (based upon previous research). Since they currently contribute to sport fishing demand in Alaska, understanding the characteristics of this segment and the factors that help keep these residents involved in sport fishing may be of particular interest to the agency.

Unlike most of the other active angler segments, men and women are almost equally represented in this segment (47% are men, 53% are women), and there were relatively few differences in the demographic characteristics (age, race, education, income, household composition, and years lived in Alaska) between men and women (Appendix D26). Like other active and inactive angler segments, the vast majority (70%) of infrequent anglers with no/low interest are white-non-Hispanic, followed by Native Alaskans/American Indians, who make up 14% of this group, and

Asian-American residents at 5% (Table 18). The age distribution of this segment is similar to most other non-angler and inactive groups with 50% of this group between the ages of 35 and 54, while 20% are over the age of 60.

The majority of infrequent anglers with no/low interest (61%) have at least some college, and nearly a third (32%) has a college or post-graduate degree. The median household income category of infrequent anglers with no/low interest is \$50,000–\$64,999; similar to other active angler segments and generally higher than inactive and non-angler segments (Table 18). A considerable portion of this segment (40%) has children under the age of 16 living at home and nearly 38% have at least one child under the age of 5 in the household—similar to most other segments. Infrequent anglers with no/low interest are generally longer-term residents of the state, with 58% having lived in Alaska for 21 or more years, and another 28% having lived in Alaska 10-20 years. Very few (3%) would be classified as new residents of Alaska (having lived in Alaska 0-5 years), and only 9% have lived in Alaska 0-10 years (Table 18).

In terms of fishing-related characteristics, infrequent anglers with no/low interest had the fewest years of fishing experience of all active angler segments (16 years) and the lowest overall level of fishing experience—36% of whom called themselves "Beginners" (compared to 10% or less among other active angler groups), 25% of whom indicated they were of intermediate skill level, and only 2% indicating they were advanced anglers (Appendix D27). Infrequent women anglers had significantly fewer years of sport fishing experience than men (mean=12 years) and were much more likely to consider themselves "Beginners" than men (Appendix D27). Half (50%) of all infrequent women anglers classified themselves as beginners, whereas only 21% of men classified themselves as such. Estimates are conservative since a considerable portion of "active" anglers were classified as such after receiving the non-angler survey instrument (which did not ask the self-reported fishing experience question. When asked to report the importance of sport fishing relative to their other recreation activities, infrequent anglers with no/low interest were most likely to report that sport fishing is "unimportant: I engage in sport fishing only occasionally" (40% of respondents), while another 25% indicated that sport fishing is "only one of many other recreational activities." Very few (<5%) of infrequent anglers with no/low interest reported that sport fishing was their first, second or third most important recreational activity, and none (0%) reported that sport fishing was their "most important recreational activity" (Appendix D27). The response distributions for both men and women to the importance of fishing question were very similar suggesting no differences between genders on this variable.

Infrequent anglers with no/low interest in fishing indicated that they most often obtained information on sport fishing from family and friends (48%) or from personal experience (21%); about one in five obtained fishing information on sport fishing from newspapers (19%) or ADF&G regulation booklets (16%) (Table 20). Very few (5% or less) of infrequent anglers were likely to obtain fishing information directly from ADF&G staff or webpage, or other possible sources of information such as fishing gear/tackle shops, guides/charter operations, or outdoor/fishing magazines.

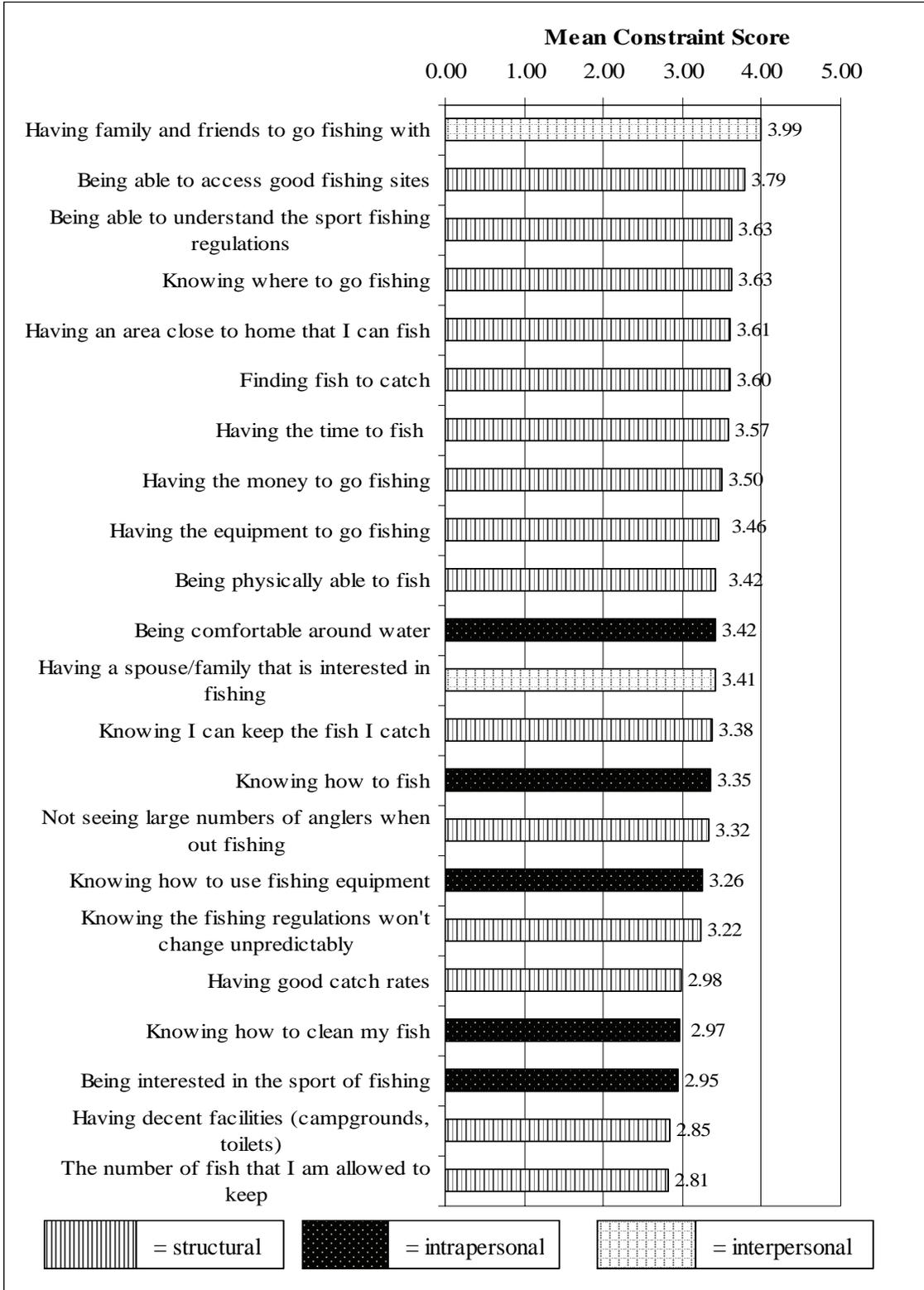
**Table 20.**—Sources of fishing information used by active Alaska resident angler groups in 2000.

Fishing Information Sources	Angler Group			
	Active Infrequent no/low interest	Active-Infrequent med/high interest	Active-Moderate med/high interest	Active-Frequent med/high interest
<b>Sample Size</b>	288	424	374	424
Family/Friends	48%	65%	63%	61%
Newspaper	19%	30%	28%	26%
Personal Experience	21%	49%	59%	62%
ADF&G regulation books	16%	32%	32%	38%
ADF&G staff	3%	11%	9%	15%
ADF&G webpage	4%	6%	5%	7%
Non-ADF&G webpages	1%	1%	2%	2%
Guides/charter operations	6%	15%	15%	18%
Fishing gear/tackle shops	5%	18%	23%	27%
Outdoor/fishing magazines	5%	8%	8%	11%
Other	2%	3%	4%	6%

Note: Percents represent the portion of responses marked for each item.

Note: Percents do not sum to 100 as respondents could mark more than one category.

Since residents classified as active were currently engaged in sport fishing, measuring the relative importance of common fishing constraints among these groups involved re-wording each of the 22 constraint items in the positive so as to be presented as inducements to fishing (i.e., factors that allow or help keep active anglers involved in sport fishing). Most of the 22 listed fishing constraint factors (inducements) were considered somewhat important among infrequent anglers with no/low interest in helping keep them involved in sport fishing. The most important factor that helps keep infrequent anglers with no/low interest in fishing involved in sport fishing is "having family and friends to go fishing with" (mean = 4.0 on a five point scale) (Figure 20). Three out of four (78%) of active infrequent anglers indicated that this is a very or extremely important factor that helps keep them involved in sport fishing (Appendix D17). The next most important factors among infrequent anglers with no/low interest were structural constraints associated with the availability and knowledge of fishing opportunities, including "being able to access good fishing sites (mean= 3.8)," "being able to understand the sport fishing regulations (mean= 3.63)," "knowing where to go fishing," and "having an area close to home that I can fish" (Figure 20). Over 60% of the anglers in this segment indicated that these factors were very or extremely important factors in keeping them involved in sport fishing. Having time, money, equipment, and physical ability to fish were also important to this group of anglers, but having fishing partners and the availability of suitable sport fisheries close to home were of more importance.



**Figure 20.**—Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among active-infrequent participation anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing (1=not at all important to 5 =extremely important).

For the most part, there were relatively few significant differences in the mean importance scores for most constraint factors between men and women. The two most important constraint factors were largely similar for men and women in this group (having family/friends to go fishing with and being able to access good fishing sites). However, the interpersonal factors (having family/friends to go fishing with, and having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing) were considerably more important to women than men in keeping them involved in sport fishing ( $p=0.003$ , effect size  $0.63$ ; and  $p=0.002$ , effect size  $=0.64$  respectively) (Appendix D22). Having a spouse/family interested in fishing was particularly of importance to women and considerably less so for men. In addition, (although the difference was not statistically significant), women were somewhat more likely than men to indicate that "being comfortable around water" as an important factor (mean  $=3.62$ ). For men, the top three factors were having family and friends to go fishing with, being able to access good fishing sites, and being able to understand the sport fishing regulations. For women, the top three factors were having family and friends to go fishing with, being able to access good fishing sites, and having a spouse/family interested in fishing (Appendix D22).

Infrequent anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing were generally less sure than other active segments whether they would participate in sport fishing in the next year or within the next three years, with women being considerably less sure of their future participation than men. Approximately 16% of men and women infrequent anglers indicated they were not likely or not at all likely to go fishing in 2001. However, 25% of men and 40% of women were unsure whether they would go sport fishing in 2001 (Appendix D27). The majority of men (59%) and almost half (45%) of women indicated they were likely or very likely to go fishing in 2001. When asked of their likelihood of sport fishing within the next three years, a larger proportion of both men and women (69% and 62% respectively) indicated they were likely or very likely to engage in sport fishing, and the proportion unsure of future participation decreased (Appendix D27).

### **Discussion of Active Infrequent Anglers with No/low Interest in Sport Fishing**

This segment represents those persons who might be called reluctant participants because they currently participate in fishing, but appear to have very little interest in the activity. Previous research suggests that a low level of interest and participation in fishing are key precursors to dropping out of the activity (often being indicators of a lack of commitment to and/or investment in the activity) (Clark 1996, Crawford et al. 1991, Sanyal 1992). Of all the active angler segments, this group is the most likely to not continue to sport fish in the future. Although 60+% of men and women in this segment indicated that they would likely or very likely fish in the future, these results should be interpreted cautiously since it is self-reported information about future behavior, and there is no data to confirm that actual future participation is correlated with self-reports of future intention to fish. In fact, the data shows that approximately 15% of infrequent anglers with no/low interest already made the decision to cease participation in sport fishing at the time of the survey, and the actual percent may be higher if a large percentage of the "unsure" responses represent persons who are also likely to drop out of fishing as well. As many as 30% of men and nearly 40% of women in this segment may not continue to engage in sport fishing in the future if one interprets "unsure" as unlikely to participate.

Research into recreation and leisure constraints has demonstrated that consumptive recreation activities such as recreational fishing and hunting tend to have high participation turnover rates (Clark 1996, Fedler and Ditton 2001, Jackson and Dunn 1988), so it is not very surprising that roughly 10% of the Alaska resident population engage in sport fishing for a period of time, but

will likely lose interest and drop out of the activity. More important in terms of long term participation trends in recreational fishing in Alaska is whether the number of residents who drop out of sport fishing is offset by the number of residents who begin to participate in the fishing or who re-engage after being inactive for some period of time.

### **Active Infrequent Anglers (1-6 days)–Medium/high Interest**

#### **Profile of Active Infrequent Anglers with Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

One in five (18%) of Alaska residents are active anglers who fish infrequently and indicate they have medium/high interest in sport fishing (Figure 15). This segment of residents should be of particular interest to the Division because it is one of the largest segments of residents who contribute to the effective (current) demand for sport fishing in Alaska, despite the fact that they only fish relatively few days per year.

Similar to active anglers fishing a greater number of days (moderate and frequent participants), men make up a larger proportion of this segment (61%) than women (39%). However, there were no significant differences in the demographic characteristics (age, race, education, income, household composition, and years lived in Alaska) between men and women in this segment (Appendix D26). Like other active and inactive anglers segments, the vast majority (77%) of infrequent anglers with medium/high interest in fishing are white-non-Hispanic, followed by Native Alaskans/American Indians, who make up 13% of this group (Table 18). Very few (1% or less) of other racial minorities (African-American, Asian, Hispanic, etc.) are represented within this segment (Table 18).

Infrequent anglers with medium/high interest are generally somewhat older than other active anglers (and other segments), and have the highest proportion of persons who have lived in Alaska more than 21 years. Like other active segments, nearly half (46%) are between the ages of 35 and 54, but almost one in three (31%) are over the age of 60 (Table 18), suggesting that this group likely has the highest percentage of PID (permanent ID cardholders) of any active or inactive segment. In terms of residency, 61% have lived in Alaska for 21 or more years, while another 28% have lived in Alaska 10-20 years. Very few of infrequent anglers with medium/high interest are "new" residents, with less than 2% having lived in Alaska 0-5 years and only 6% having lived in Alaska less than 10 years (Table 18).

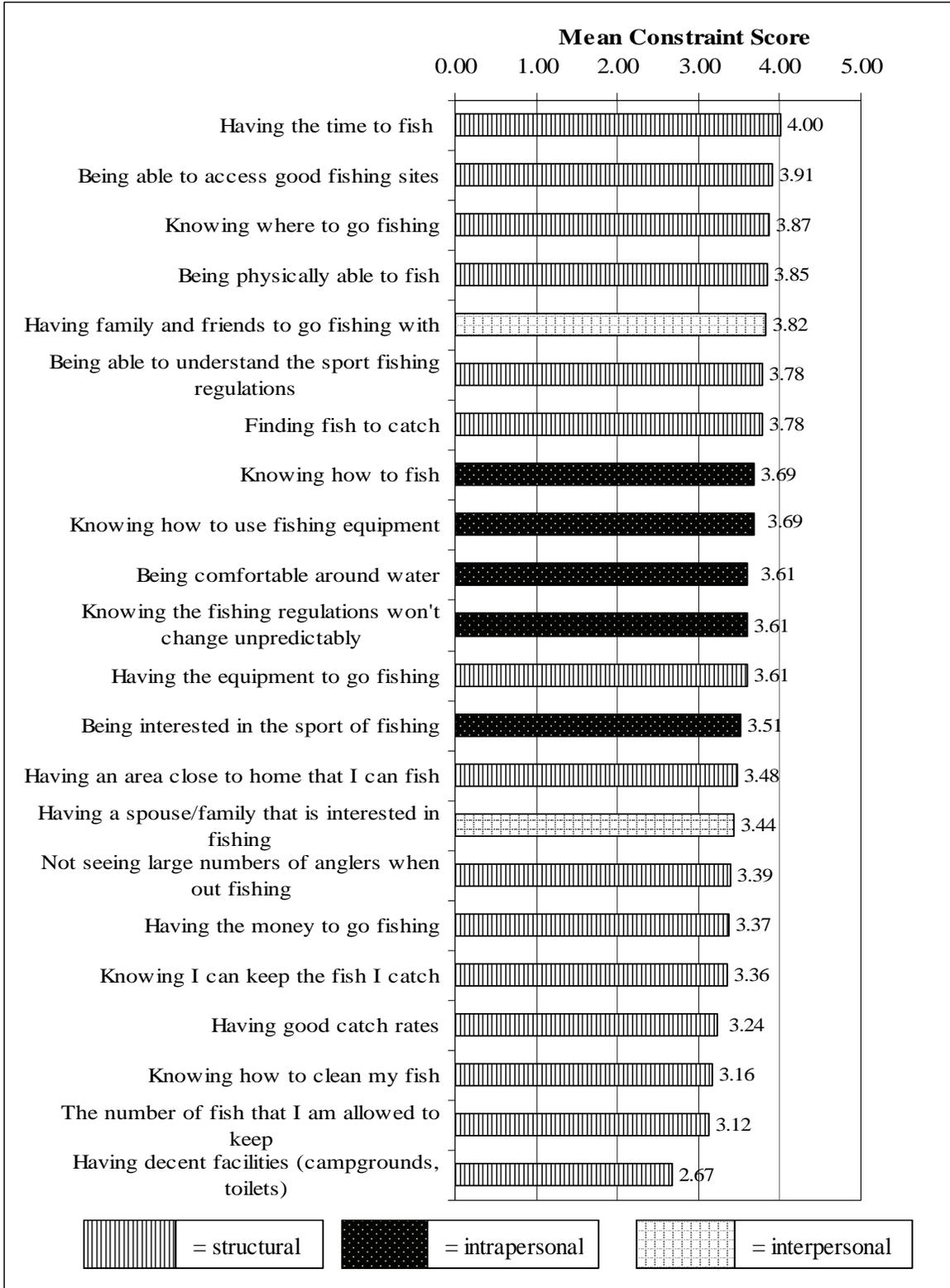
Education, household income, and household composition results for this segment are very similar to other active angler segments. The majority of infrequent anglers with med/high interest (62%) have at least some college, and over a third (36%) has a college or post-graduate degree. The median household income category of infrequent anglers with medium/high interest is \$50,000–\$64,999—similar to other active angler segments and generally higher than inactive and non-angler segments (Table 18). One third of the resident households in this segment (32%) have children under the age of 16 living at home and nearly 40% have at least one child under the age of 5 in the household—similar to most other segments.

In terms of fishing-related characteristics, infrequent anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing have an average of 30 years of fishing experience and were more likely to consider themselves intermediate (45%) to advanced (24%) anglers. Men and women within this segment differed significantly with regard to fishing experience, with women having fewer (on average) total years of fishing experience (mean= 23 years versus mean=34 years for men), and a larger proportion of women were likely to consider themselves "Beginners" (18%) than men (5%). Estimates are conservative since a considerable portion of "active" anglers were classified as such after receiving the non-angler survey instrument (which did not ask the self-reported fishing experience question).

When asked to report the importance of sport fishing relative to their other recreation activities, infrequent anglers with medium/high interest were most likely to report that sport fishing was "one of only many recreation activities in which they engage" (43%), although for one in four (25%) sport fishing was their 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> most important recreational activity (Table 19). In contrast to infrequent anglers having *no/low* interest, only 7% of infrequent anglers with medium/high interest indicated that sport fishing was "unimportant: I engage in sport fishing only occasionally." The response distributions for both men and women to the importance of fishing question were very similar, with only a slightly higher percentage of women indicating that sport fishing was unimportant (Appendix D27). Infrequent anglers with medium/high interest in fishing indicated that they rely heavily on family and friends (65%) and personal experience (49%) to obtain information on sport fishing, while nearly a third consult newspapers and the ADF&G fishing regulation summaries to obtain information on sport fishing in Alaska (Table 20). Fishing gear/tackle shops, guides/charters, and ADF&G staff were the next most important sources used by infrequent anglers with medium/high interest, but only by 10-20% of residents in this group (Table 20).

Similar to the responses of active moderate and active frequent anglers, almost all of the 22 listed fishing constraint factors (inducements) were considered moderately to very important in helping keep infrequent anglers with medium/high interest involved in sport fishing, with the exception of having decent facilities such as campgrounds, toilets, etc.). Having the time to fish (mean = 4.0 on a five point scale) was considered the most important factor that helps keep these infrequent anglers involved in sport fishing, followed very closely by being able to access good fishing sites (mean= 3.91), and knowing where to go fishing (mean=3.87) (Figure 21). Approximately three out of four infrequent anglers with medium/high interest indicated that these three factors were very or extremely important in helping keep them involved in sport fishing (Appendix D16). "Being physically able to fish" and the interpersonal factor "having family and friends to go fishing with" round out the top five most important factors among infrequent anglers with medium/high interest in fishing (Figure 21). More than two thirds (74% and 72% respectively) indicated that these factors were very or extremely important factors in helping to keep them involved in sport fishing. Interestingly, catch and harvest related aspects of fishing (knowing they can keep the fish caught, having good catch rates, number of fish allowed to keep) ranked lower than intrapersonal factors such as knowing how to fish, how to use fishing equipment, and being comfortable around water.

There were several significant differences in the mean importance scores and relative ranking of listed constraint factors among men and women who fish infrequently but have medium/high interest. Although having the time to fish was the most important factor among both men and women, women rated having family and friends to go fishing with (mean=4.03), being physically able to fish (mean=4.03), being able to understand the sport fishing regulations (mean=3.99) as considerably more important to keeping them involved in sport fishing than men ( $p = 0.01$ , Effect size = -0.33, -0.31, -0.32 respectively) (Appendix D23). In addition, "having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing," was considerably more important among women than men ( $p < 0.001$ , Effect size = -0.61). Although many of these factors were also somewhat to moderately important among men, they ranked behind other factors considered more important by angling men, such as "being able to access good fishing sites" (mean=3.94), "knowing where to go fishing" (mean=3.83), and "finding fish to catch" (mean=3.77) (Appendix D23).



**Figure 21.**—Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among active-infrequent participation anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing (1=not at all important, to 5=extremely important).

Based upon self-reported information, infrequent anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing are much more likely to continue participation in sport fishing in the near future than infrequent anglers with no/low interest. Nearly 93% of men and 88% of women in this segment responded that they were "likely" or "very likely" to go sport fishing in the next year, with three-fourths of men (75%) and 57% of women reporting they were "very likely" to go sport fishing in the next year (Appendix D27). When asked about fishing participation within the next three years, the reported likelihood of participation among both men and women was generally about the same (in contrast with other infrequent anglers and inactive anglers). Less than 1% of men and less than 4% of women who fish infrequently and have medium/high interest in fishing reported that they were "not likely" or "not at all likely" to engage in sport fishing in the next three years (Appendix D27). These results are self-reported information about future behavior, and may be less reliable than actual probabilities of future participation; Division of Sport Fish may want to examine the correlation between self-reports of future intention to fish with actual future participation rates of active anglers in this group.

### **Discussion of Active Infrequent Anglers with Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

By definition, the residents in this segment fish with relative infrequently and the majority indicate that sport fishing is only one of several other recreational activities in which they engage. Although interest in fishing among these active anglers is medium/high, previous research suggests that a low level participation in fishing, as well as other factors related to low commitment and centrality of fishing to lifestyle, are often key precursors to dropping out of a recreation activity (Clark 1996, Crawford et al. 1991, Sanyal 1992). For these reasons, infrequent anglers with medium/high interest, particularly women within this segment, may be considered at risk of dropping out of sport fishing in the future—not because of lack of interest, but due to changes in the availability of acceptable fishing opportunities (e.g., access to good fishing areas), and changes in their personal situation (available leisure time, financial situation, aging/physical ability, loss of partner(s) to go fishing with, family/spouse losing interest in activity, etc.) and an inability to easily overcome those factors/constraints which they indicate currently help keep them involved in sport fishing. Residents who fit this profile and comprise this segment of the Alaska population (8%) most likely have the greatest impact on annual fishing participation levels (total licensed anglers). Having family or friends who engage in fishing, as well as local, easily-accessible, fishing opportunities are the things that would most likely keep this segment of the population involved in sport fishing

The results of this study also indicate that active men and women anglers who fish infrequently face a somewhat different "mix" of factors that help them stay involved in sport fishing, and suggest that it may be more difficult to influence the participation rate of women anglers because many of the factors of importance to women are largely beyond the control of the Division of Sport Fish. Indeed, the large role that spouse/family participation has on the continued participation of women in sport fishing (also cited in other studies of hunting and fishing participation such as Keuhn 2002) and the fact that there are considerably fewer women in the active angler population means that there are fewer role models (for younger women) and that the "pool" of other possible female fishing partners (i.e., non-family members) is also limited making it more difficult for women to find other partners to fish with. The relatively high ranking of "being physically able to fish" among active women in this segment (as well as men), is likely a reflection of the fact that this segment of residents contains a large proportion (30+%) of residents who are older than 60 years of age.

Given the size of this segment (one-fifth of licensed anglers) and the potential impact it probably has on annual fluctuations in fishing participation in Alaska, the Division of Sport Fish should consider monitoring the relative size of this segment over time and estimate the percentage of these anglers who actually become inactive as a way of predicting future participation trends. Retention of this group of anglers in particular is key to stable or increasing resident recreational fishing participation in Alaska.

### **Active Moderate Anglers (7-19 days)–Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

#### **Profile of Active Moderate Anglers with Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

Approximately (15%) of Alaska residents were classified as active anglers who fish a moderate number of days per year (7-19) and have medium/high interest in sport fishing. There are very few residents who fish at this rate and indicate no/low interest in fishing (Table 17). This segment of residents largely represents committed anglers who continue to regularly engage in sport fishing—contributing to current sport fishing demand in Alaska. The vast majority of moderate anglers are men (71%) while 29% are women (in contrast to non-angler and inactive segments which consist of higher percentages of women). However, there were virtually no differences in the other primary demographic characteristics (race, education, income, household composition, and years lived in Alaska) among the men and women in this group, with the possible exception of age distribution which indicated that moderate women anglers tended to be slightly younger than moderate men anglers with nearly 30% under the age of 35 (compared to only 17% of men). Like other active and inactive anglers segments, the vast majority (77%) of moderate anglers with medium/high interest in fishing are white-non-Hispanic, followed by Native Alaskans/American Indians, who make up 11% of this group (Table 18). Very few (1% or less) of other racial minorities (African-American, Asian, Hispanic, etc.) are represented within this segment (Table 18).

Unlike other active angler groups, moderate anglers with medium/high interest in fishing are relatively newer residents to the state of Alaska. Approximately 8 percent have lived in Alaska for less than 2 years, one in three (34%) have lived in Alaska 5 years or less, and nearly half (47%) have lived in Alaska less than 10 years (Table 18). Only one in four moderate anglers have lived in Alaska more than 21 years. In terms of education, household income, and household composition, results for this segment are very similar to other active angler segments. The median household income category of moderate anglers with med-high interest is \$50,000–\$64,999 (similar to other active angler segments and generally higher than inactive and non-angler segments), and over 40% of households in this group make more than \$65,000 per year. Moderate anglers have the highest proportion of households with children under the age of 16 among active groups (38%), and over a third of the resident households in this segment (35%) have children under the age of 5 living at home (Table 18).

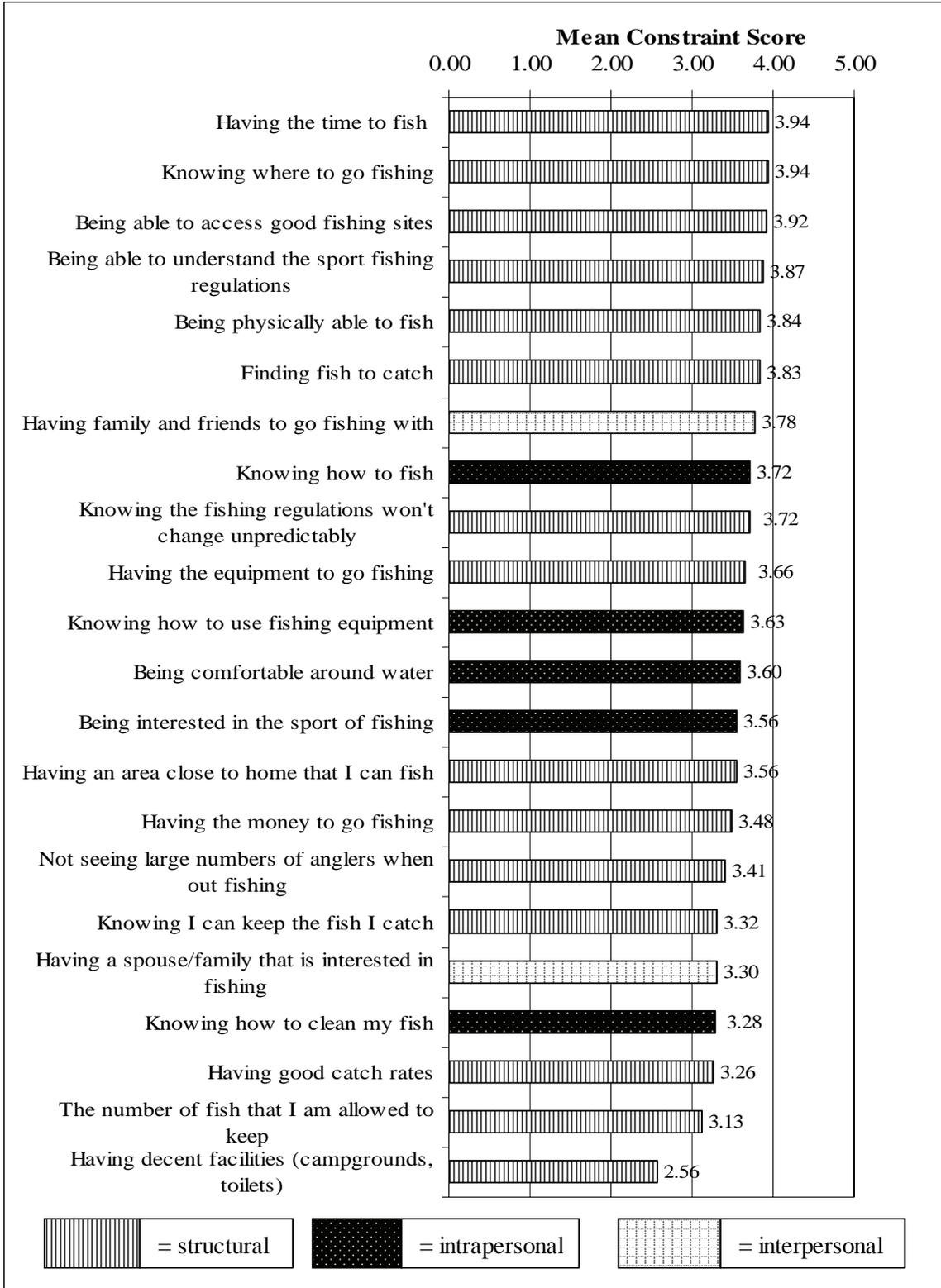
Moderate anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing are relatively experienced anglers having an average of 32 years of fishing experience and are more likely to consider themselves intermediate (42%) to advanced (31%) anglers. Like other active angler segments, men tended to have more years of fishing experience (mean=34 versus 24 years for women), and were more likely to consider themselves "Advanced" anglers (39%) than women (12%) (Appendix D27). Very few men (1%) and only 12% of moderate women anglers considered themselves "Beginners when it comes to sport fishing. Estimates are conservative since a considerable

portion of "active" anglers were classified as such after receiving the non-angler survey instrument (which did not ask the self-reported fishing experience question).

As might be expected, sport fishing is a central recreational activity for many moderate anglers. When asked to report the importance of sport fishing relative to their other recreation activities, 15% of male moderate anglers with medium/high interest reported that sport fishing was their most important recreational activity, and another 25% considered it their 2<sup>nd</sup> most important recreational activity (Table 18). For women, the rates were somewhat lower with 10% of women indicating that sport fishing was their most important recreational activity, and another 15% reporting it as their 2<sup>nd</sup> most important recreational activity. One third of both men and women moderate anglers indicated that sport fishing was only one of many other recreational activities in which they engage and very few (2%) indicated it was unimportant (Appendix D27). Moderate anglers with medium/high interest in fishing (like other active anglers) indicated that they rely heavily on family and friends (63%) and personal experience (59%) to obtain information on sport fishing, while nearly a third (32%) consult the ADF&G fishing regulations and newspapers (28%) to obtain information on sport fishing in Alaska (Table 20). Fishing gear/tackle shops and guides/charters were the next most important fishing information sources used by moderate anglers (23% and 15% of anglers respectively).

Similar to the responses of other active anglers, almost all of the 22 listed fishing constraint factors (inducements) were considered moderately to very important in helping keep anglers with moderate participation involved in sport fishing (with the exception of having decent facilities such as campgrounds, toilets, etc.). Several structural constraint factors ranked together as the most important within this group, including having the time to fish (mean = 3.94 on a five point scale), knowing where to go fishing (mean= 3.94), and being able to access good fishing sites (mean= 3.92) (Figure 22). Three out of four moderate anglers (73%) rated having the time to fish and being able to access good fishing site as very or extremely important factors that help keep them involved in sport fishing, while over 70% reported that knowing where to go fishing and being physically able to fish were very or extremely important (Appendix D15). Being able to understand the sport fishing regulations, finding fish to catch, and being physically able to fish rounded out the top tier of factors considered most important factor within this group (means= 3.9, 3.8, 3.8 respectively).

There were several significant differences in the mean importance scores and relative ranking of listed constraint factors among men and women who fish a moderate number of days per year. Unlike men, (for whom having time, knowing where to fish, and access were the most important items), women rated having family and friends to go fishing with and being able to understand the sport fishing regulations (mean=4.01 for each item) as the most important factors helping to keep them involved in fishing. In fact, like infrequent women anglers, women were much more likely than men to consider interpersonal factors such as having family and friends to go fishing with and having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing as important to their continue participation in fishing ( $p= 0.03$  effect size= -0.31,  $p=0.013$ , effect size -0.34). Access to good fishing sites was the third most important factor among women anglers who fish a moderate number of days per year, while having time to fish, finding fish to catch, and being comfortable around water were among the top four highest rated items (mean= 3.84). Of these factors, women were much more likely than men to indicate that being comfortable around water was important ( $p=0.03$ , effect size= -0.30) (Appendix D24).



**Figure 22.**—Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among active-moderate participation anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing (1=not at all important, to 5 = extremely important).

Moderate anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing are very likely continue participation in sport fishing in the near future. Almost all men and women in this segment (98% and 97% respectively) indicated that they were "likely" or "very likely" to go sport fishing in the next year and in the next three years (Appendix D27).

### **Discussion of Active Moderate Anglers with Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

Active anglers with moderate (some might say high) participation frequency have been highly successful in overcoming a number of possible constraints and in finding suitable fishing opportunities given available leisure time. Recreational fishing is one of the top recreational activities for persons in this group and they can be considered fairly committed to continued participation in the activity. The results of this study suggest that this is due to having a large amount of leisure time and/or flexibility in their leisure opportunities, higher incomes (and the ability that income provides to acquire equipment necessary to access and participate in recreational fisheries). Knowledge about how and where to fish (most likely acquired over considerable time) seems to also play a key role among these residents in maintaining participation, and this is true for both men and women. After having time to fish, access to good fishing opportunities was the most important factor that kept active-moderate anglers involved in fishing, which suggests that the fishing opportunities available at present are meeting their interests and needs. Assuming that sport fishing conditions and opportunities available to frequent anglers, or their personal circumstances (and ability to overcome possible constraints) do not change significantly in near future, one can assume that the vast majority of anglers with moderate participation rates and medium/high interest in sport fishing will continue to participate in sport fishing in Alaska.

The Division of Sport Fish may want to confirm the self-reported likelihood of sport fishing with actual future participation rates within this and other active groups using the historical license file. Examination of the dropout rate from this segment over a 10-year period would provide information on whether this conclusion is correct.

### **Active Frequent Anglers (20+ days)–Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

#### **Profile of Active Frequent Anglers with Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

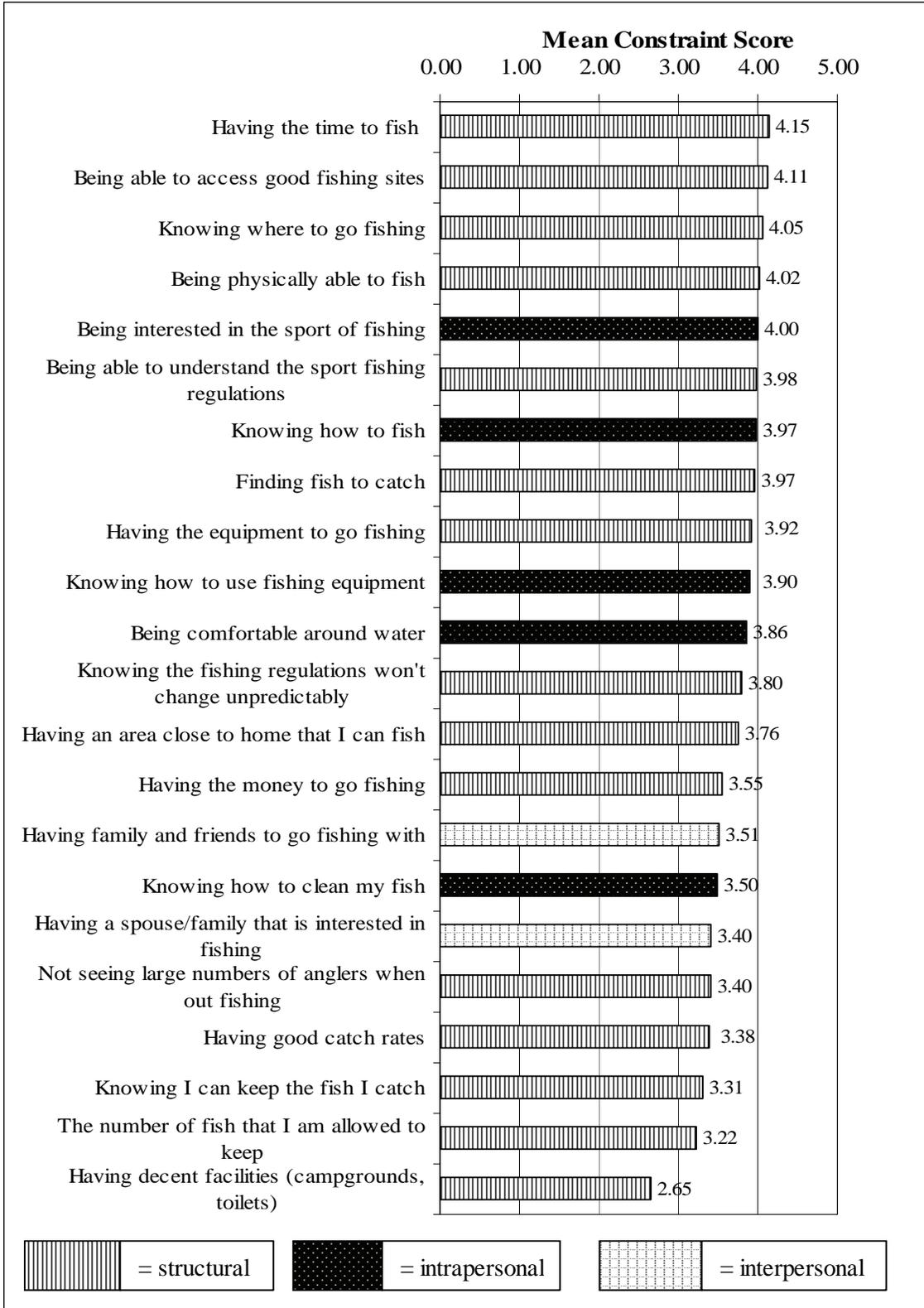
Approximately (16%) of Alaska residents were classified as frequent active anglers who fish more than 20 days per year and have medium/high interest in sport fishing. There are very few residents who fish at this rate and indicate no/low interest in fishing (Table 17). This segment of residents represents highly committed anglers who continue to regularly engage in sport fishing and participate at a very high rate—contributing significantly to current sport fishing demand in Alaska. The vast majority of frequent anglers are men (79%) while only 21% are women (in contrast to non-angler and inactive segments which consists of higher percentages of women). However, (like moderate anglers) there were virtually no differences in the primary demographic characteristics (age, race, education, income, household composition, and years lived in Alaska) between the men and women in this group. Like other active and angler segments, the vast majority (76%) of frequent anglers with medium/high interest in fishing are white-non-Hispanic, followed by Native Alaskans/American Indians, who make up approximately 10% of this group (Table 18). Again, very few (1% or less) of other racial minorities (African-American, Asian, Hispanic, etc.) are represented within the frequent angler segment (Table 18).

Nearly half (48%) of frequent anglers with medium/high interest in fishing are long term residents of Alaska, having lived in the state for 21 or more years, but one in four (25%) have lived in Alaska for ten years or less, and another 24% have lived in Alaska for 10-20 years (Table 18.). In terms of education, household income, and household composition, results for this segment are very similar to other active angler segments. The median household income category of frequent anglers with med-high interest is \$50,000–\$64,999; similar to the statewide median and other active angler segments, and generally higher than inactive and non-angler segments. However in general, the majority of frequent angler households have incomes higher than the state median, and over 37% of households in this group make more than \$65,000 per year (Table 18). Frequent anglers have a lower proportion of households with children under the age of 16 among active groups (31%).

Frequent anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing are relatively experienced anglers having an average of 33 years of fishing experience and are more likely to consider themselves to be advanced anglers (47%). Like other active angler segments, men tended to have more years of fishing experience (mean=35 years for men, mean= 26 years for women), and men were more likely to consider themselves "Advanced" anglers (53%) than women (24%) (Appendix D27). Very few men and women anglers who fish frequently considered themselves "Beginners" when it comes to sport fishing (0% and 2% respectively). Estimates are conservative since a considerable portion of "active" anglers were classified as such after receiving the non-angler survey instrument (which did not ask the self-reported fishing experience question).

Sport fishing is a clearly a central recreational activity among frequent anglers with medium/high interest. Over half of frequent anglers (52%) considered sport fishing their 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> most important recreational activity (Table 19). One in three (31%) of frequent anglers reported that sport fishing was their "most important recreational activity", and another 21% considered it their 2<sup>nd</sup> most important recreational activity (Table 19). For women, the rates were somewhat lower with 20% of women indicating that sport fishing was their most important recreational activity, and another 23% reporting it as their 2<sup>nd</sup> most important recreational activity (Appendix D27). Frequent anglers with medium/high interest in fishing (like other active anglers) indicated that they rely most heavily on personal experience (62%) and family and friends (61%) to obtain information on sport fishing. ADF&G fishing regulations summaries (38%), fishing gear/tackle shops (27%), and newspapers (26%) were the next most important sources of information on sport fishing in Alaska (Table 20).

Like the other active angler groups, almost all of the 22 listed fishing constraint factors (inducements) were considered moderately to very important in helping keep frequent anglers involved in sport fishing, with the exception of having decent facilities such as campgrounds, toilets, etc (Figure 23). Having the time to fish was the factor that ranked highest in terms of mean importance score (4.15) among frequent anglers, followed very closely by "being able to access good fishing sites" (mean= 4.11), and "knowing where to go fishing" (mean= 4.05) (Figure 23). Nearly 80% of frequent anglers reported that being able to access a good fishing site was a very or extremely important factor that helped keep them involved in sport fishing, while over 77% reported that knowing where to go fishing was very or extremely important (Appendix D14). Being physically able to fish, being interested in the sport of fishing, and being able to understand the sport fishing regulations, rounded out the top 5 factors considered most important factor within this group (means= 4.02, 4.00, 3.98 respectively) (Figure 23). Factors related to having fishing knowledge (how to fish, finding fish) and having the equipment to go fishing



**Figure 23.**—Ranking of sport fishing constraints by mean score among active-frequent participation anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing (1= not at all important, to 5= extremely important).

were the next most important tier of factors reported by frequent anglers that help keep them involved in sport fishing. There were few significant differences in the importance scores and relative rank of the fishing constraint factors between men and women who are frequent anglers. There were only practically significant differences that seemed to exist related to the factor: "having a spouse/family interested in fishing," with women rating this item more important than men ( $p=0.002$ , effect size= -0.41) (Appendix D25).

As would be expected, frequent anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing are very likely to continue participation in sport fishing in the near future. Like those who fish a moderate number of days in 2000, almost all men and women who fish frequently (99% and 98% respectively) indicated that they were "likely" or "very likely" to go sport fishing in the next year, and (unlike inactive or non-angler groups), the reported likelihood was the same for whether they would go fishing in the next three years (Appendix D27).

### **Discussion of Active Frequent Anglers with Medium/high Interest in Sport Fishing**

Similar to the active-moderate angler segment, active-frequent anglers have been highly successful in overcoming a number of possible constraints and in finding suitable fishing opportunities given available leisure time. Again, the results of this study suggest that this may be due to more available leisure time and/or flexibility, higher incomes (and the ability that income provides to acquire equipment necessary to access and participate in fisheries). Knowledge about how and where to fish (most likely acquired over considerable time) seems to also play a key role among these residents in maintaining participation, and this is true for both men and women. Assuming that sport fishing conditions and opportunities available to frequent anglers, or their personal circumstances (and ability to overcome possible constraints) do not change significantly in near future, one can assume that the vast majority of frequent anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing will continue to participate in sport fishing in Alaska. These are the highly-committed anglers for whom fishing is a primary recreational activity. It is also likely that many of the individuals in this group are involved in some aspect of the recreational fishing/tourism industry (as a guide, charter operator, or other type of fishing service business), although this was not something that was asked as part of this research effort.

The Division of Sport Fish may want to confirm the self-reported likelihood of sport fishing with actual future participation rates within this and other active groups using the historical license file to see if actual participation in the future is as high as the self-reported likelihood of participation within this group, particularly to see if there are differences across gender, or certain age groups within this segment. Looking at the actual retention rates within this segment as well as the active-moderate participation group could possibly provide the best information about possible future trends in resident recreational fishing participation in Alaska.

## SUMMARY OF RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CONSTRAINTS ACROSS TYPOLOGY GROUPS

Perceptions of the relative importance of many of the intrapersonal, interpersonal, and structural constraints on sport fishing participation differed considerably across the 8 primary participation sub groups profiled in this study (Table 21). After categorizing mean constraint scores for each participation group into "Low", "Medium", and "High" importance (Tables 22 and 23) it is clear that of the 22 sport fishing constraints listed in the survey, very few were of high importance, and none were highly important across all angling participation subgroups. However, most of the intrapersonal constraints (knowing how to fish, how to use fishing equipment, how to clean fish, being comfortable around water) were generally unimportant reasons for not fishing among non-anglers and inactive anglers. In contrast, active anglers with interest in fishing (both men and women), considered most of these intrapersonal constraints (with the exception of knowing how to clean fish) at least moderately important factors that have kept them involved in sport fishing. Although it unclear why inactive and non-anglers perceive these intrapersonal constraints differently than active anglers, it is clear from these results that intrapersonal constraints such as not knowing how to fish, how to use fishing equipment, how to clean fish, or being uncomfortable around water are generally not perceived as the most important barriers to fishing among non-anglers, *and* they do not appear to be major factors that cause anglers to drop out of sport fishing and become inactive.

*In general*, among those who have interest in fishing, it would appear that a subset of a couple structural constraints (not having time, not having access to good fishing opportunities, being around too many anglers when out fishing, not knowing where to fish) and well as the interpersonal constraint of not having someone to fish with are the most important factors among inactive and non-anglers who have an interest in fishing. Active anglers with interest in fishing as well cited these as key factors that help keep them involved in sport fishing. That being said, it is unlikely that the Division of Sport Fish could address or affect sport fishing participation dynamics by trying to address a specific constraint with the goal of trying to positively affect all angler subgroups at the same time. Rather, any efforts by the division to impact fishing participation would likely have to be market-based and tailored to address the "mix" of the most important management-related constraints within these key angling participation subgroups.

For example, although family or spouse *interest* in fishing does not appear to be a highly important factor affecting fishing participation among Alaska residents (across most groups), having *someone* (e.g. family member(s) or friends to go fishing with) does appear to be a moderately important factor affecting participation among most groups. Women in particular (across several groups), consider having someone to go fishing with a highly important affecting their participation in fishing. Mean importance scores on this constraint item ranked relatively high among women in all active angler groups, and of medium importance to inactive women anglers and non-angler who indicated interest in fishing (Table 22). These results suggest that not having a fishing partner(s) (friends or family) is probably a key barrier for non-angling women, and a factor that influences whether an active woman angler continues to fish or becomes inactive.

**Table 21.**—Summary characteristics of Alaska resident recreational fishing participation/non-participation subgroups.

Group <sup>a</sup> (% of AK population) <sup>b</sup>	Gender Composition		Most Important Constraint Factors <sup>c,d</sup>		Likelihood of fishing in next 3 years		Recruitment/Retention Priority <sup>e</sup>
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Non-angler--no/low interest (14%)	76%	24%	lack of interest	lack of interest	9%	12%	Low (little interest)
Non-angler--med/high interest (3%)	60%	41%	lack of equipment lack of time due to work lack of money to go fishing not being able to access fisheries	lack of time due to work lack of time due to family lack of equipment not knowing where to fish	73%	73%	High (potential recruitment)
Inactive--no/low interest (16%)	61%	39%	lack of interest being around too many other anglers lack of family/friends to fish with	lack of interest lack of time due to work being around too many other anglers	21%	27%	Low (little interest)
Inactive--med/high interest (7%)	54%	46%	lack of family/friends to fish with lack of time due to work lack of time due to family being around too many other anglers not being able to access fisheries	being around too many other anglers lack of time due to work not being able to access fisheries lack of time due to family number of fish allowed to keep	65%	80%	High (most likely to re-engage)
Active-Infrequent no/low interest (8%)	53%	47%	family/friends to fish with being able to access good fishing sites spouse/family interested in fishing an area close to home to fish comfortable around water	family/friends to fish with being able to access good fishing sites able to understand fishing regulations knowing where to go fishing finding fish to catch	62%	69%	High (reluctant participants) (potential drop-outs-- especially women)
Active-Infrequent med/high interest (19%)	39%	61%	having time to fish family/friends to fish with being physically able to fish knowing where to go fishing being able to access good fishing sites	having time to fish being able to access good fishing sites knowing where to go fishing finding fish to catch being physically able to fish	91%	94%	High (potential dropouts-- especially women)
Active-Moderate med/high interest (15%)	29%	71%	family/friends to fish with able to understand fishing regulations knowing where to go fishing having time to fish finding fish to catch	having time to fish knowing where to go fishing being able to access good fishing sites being physically able to fish finding fish to catch	97%	98%	High (fairly committed, but potential reducers) (retention is key)
Active-Frequent med/high interest (16%)	21%	79%	having time to fish being able to access good fishing sites knowing where to go fishing comfortable around water able to understand fishing regulations	having time to fish being able to access good fishing sites knowing where to go fishing being physically able to fish being interested in sport of fishing	98%	99%	High (committed anglers) (retention is key)

<sup>a</sup> Active-Frequent--no/low interest and Active-Frequent--med/high interest groups not profiled due to small sample size.

<sup>b</sup> Estimated proportion of AK population over 18 years of age based upon post-sampling stratum size estimates.

<sup>c</sup> Top 5 most important constraints (if mean score > 2.5 --moderately important)

<sup>d</sup> For active anglers, constraint items re-worded to positive statements (what might keep you involved in sport fishing)

<sup>e</sup> Recommended priority if ADF&G wants to actively maintain or increase license sales.

**Table 22.**—Summary of the relative importance of the 22 fishing constraint items among inactive and non-angler resident recreational fishing participation/non-participation subgroups.

Fishing Constraints	Group <sup>a</sup>							
	1		2		3		4	
	Non-angler no/low interest		Non-angler medium/high interest		Inactive angler no/low interest		Inactive angler medium/high interest	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Percent of Alaska Population</b>	14%		3%		16%		7%	
<b>Intrapersonal</b>								
Not having the interest to fish	High	High	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low
Being uncomfortable around water	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Not knowing how to fish	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Not knowing how to clean fish	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Interpersonal</b>								
Family/spouse not interested in fishing	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
<b>Structural</b>								
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Not being physically able to fish	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Not knowing where to fish	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Not having the time to fish due to family obligations	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Not having the time to fish due to work obligations	Medium	Low	High	High	Medium	Medium	High	High
Not having the money to go fishing	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Not having the equipment to go fishing	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Declining catch rates	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations <sup>b</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Low	Low	Medium
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
Having to release the fish I catch	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
Not being able to access good fishing sites	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Not finding fish to catch	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low

Note: Relative importance on constraints are categorized by mean constraint score, where Low = 1–2.3; Medium = 2.4–2.7, and High  $\geq 2.7$ . Low generally indicates < 25% of group considered it to be very or extremely important, Medium indicates that between 25–33% considered it to be very or extremely important, and High indicates that > 33% of the group considered it to be very or extremely important.

<sup>a</sup> Inactive and non-angler Alaska resident fishing participation by typology sub-groups. Active angler groups appear in Table 23.

<sup>b</sup> Question not asked of non-anglers, since it was assumed that, as a non-angler, they may not be familiar with the regulations.

**Table 23.**—Summary of relative importance of the 22 fishing constraint items among active resident recreation fishing participation subgroups.

Fishing Constraints	Group <sup>a</sup>							
	5		6		8		10	
	Active Infrequent with no/low interest		Active Infrequent with medium/high interest		Active Moderate with medium/high interest		Active Frequent with medium/high interest	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Percent of Alaska Population</b>	8%		19%		15%		16%	
<b>Intrapersonal</b>								
Being interested in the sport of fishing	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Being comfortable around water	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Knowing how to fish	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Knowing how to use my fishing equipment	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Knowing how to clean my fish	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Interpersonal</b>								
Having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
Having family or friends to go fishing with	Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium	High
<b>Structural</b>								
Being physically able to fish	Medium	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	Medium
Having the time to fish	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	Medium
Not see large numbers of anglers when out fishing	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Knowing where to go fishing	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	High	High
Having the money to go fishing	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
Having the equipment to go fishing	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Having good catch rates	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Being able to understand the fishing regulations	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium	High
Knowing that the fishing regulations won't change unpredictably	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Knowing I can keep the fish I catch	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
Having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Being able to access good fishing sites	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High
Finding fish to catch	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Having an area close to home that I could fish	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Note: Relative importance on constraints are categorized by mean constraint score, where Low = 0-3.4; Medium =3.5–3.8, and High  $\geq$  3.8. Low generally indicates < 50% of group considered it to be very or extremely important, Medium indicates that between 50–65% considered it to be very or extremely important, and High indicates that > 65% of the group considered it to be very or extremely important.

<sup>a</sup> Active Alaska resident fishing participation by typology sub-groups. Inactive and non-angler groups appear in Table 22.

Other fishing constraint factors that are of importance across several groups (Tables 22 and 23) and which the Division of Sport Fish may want to examine more closely to address within particular subgroups (indicated in parentheses) include:

- *Access/knowing where to fish:* (non-angler with interest, inactive anglers with interest, all active angler groups);
- *Number of other anglers/crowding:* (inactive anglers, active male anglers);
- *Understanding regulations/fishing regulation complexity:* (active anglers, non-anglers with interest).

## **REGION-SPECIFIC SURVEY RESULTS**

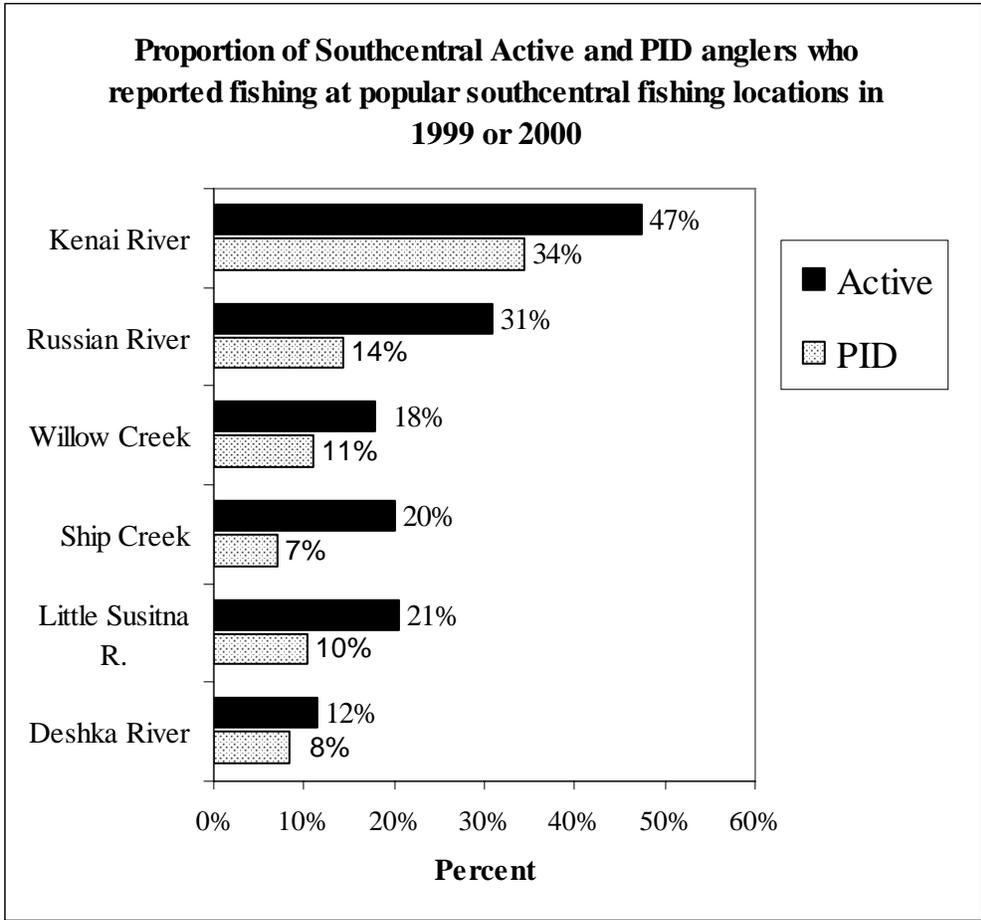
### **Region I – Southeast Alaska**

Three supplemental questions were included in the surveys sent to Southeast Alaska residents, and these questions were related to participation in subsistence fishing and use of rod and reel for subsistence fishing. The results for these questions are reported (for all regions) in the section entitled "Fishing Participation Strata Characteristics" near the beginning of the Results and Discussion section.

### **Region II – Southcentral Alaska**

#### **Participation in popular river fisheries**

Active and PID anglers living in Southcentral Alaska received surveys that contained a brief set of supplemental questions related to fishing in the region. Study participants in these strata were asked whether they had participated in the Chitina dipnet fishery on the Copper River in 2000, as well as whether they fished at any of six popular sport fisheries within the region during the past two years (1999 or 2000). The six locations included the Kenai River, Russian River, Ship Creek, Willow Creek, Little Susitna River, and the Deshka River. Of the 744 active and PID/DAV anglers living in Southcentral Alaska who responded to the survey, 332 (45%) reported that they had fished the Kenai River in 1999 or 2000, and approximately one quarter (27%) had fished the Russian River (Figure 24). Angler participation rates in the other four listed fisheries was considerably lower, with approximately 18% of anglers having fished Willow Creek, Ship Creek, and the Little Susitna River, and 11% of anglers having fished the Deshka River. In general, active anglers were more likely than PID/DAV anglers to have participated in these six fisheries. For example, 47% of active anglers reported that they had fished the Kenai River in 1999 or 2000 compared to 34% of PID/DAV anglers. A similar pattern was observed for all of the six listed fisheries, with active angler participation being higher than PID/DAV participation.



**Figure 24.**—Proportion of Southcentral Alaska residents who fished the Kenai River Russian River, Little Susitna River, Deshka River, Ship Creek, and Willow Creek during 1999 or 2000.

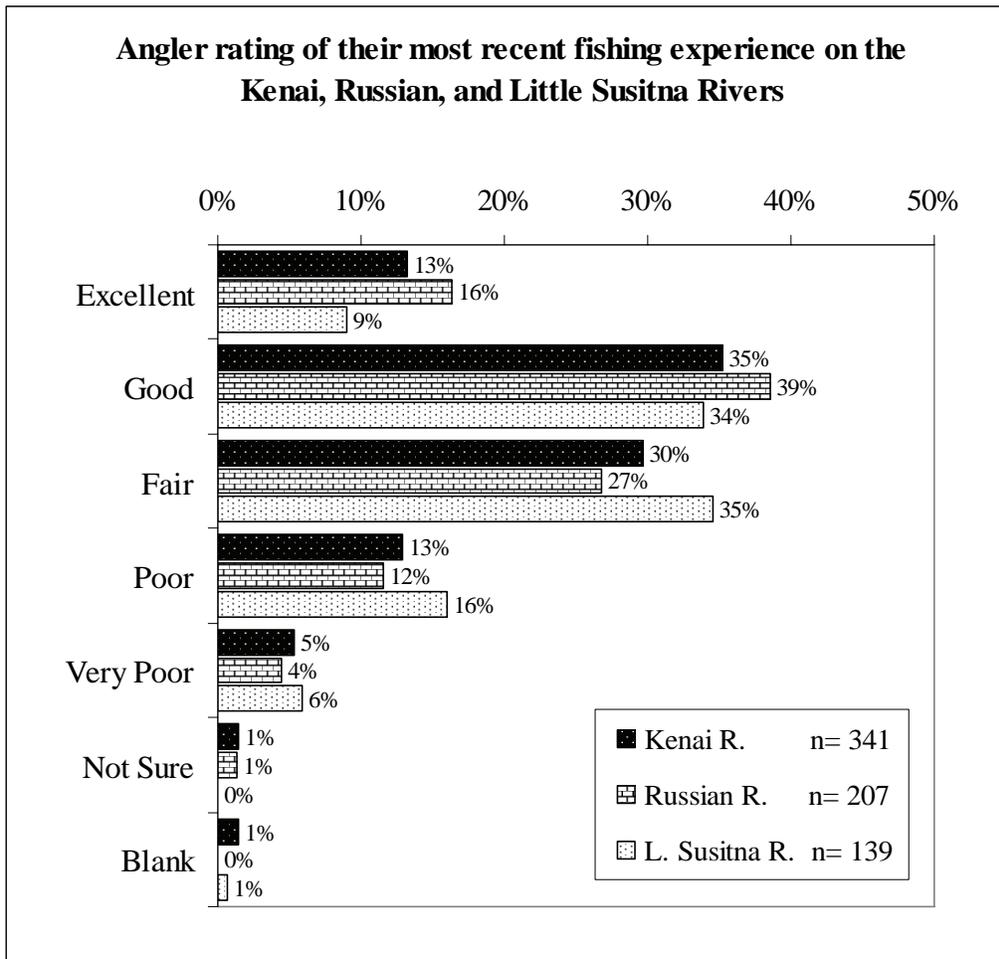
**Evaluation of fishing experience on six popular river fisheries**

Active and PID anglers residing in Southcentral Alaska were also asked to evaluate their most recent fishing experience on any of the six rivers noted above on a six-point scale from "Very Poor" to "Excellent" (if they went fishing at that location). A "not sure" response option was also provided. The question was designed to assess active and PID anglers' overall evaluation of the fishing experience available for these water bodies. Evaluating the specific factors that may have contributed to anglers' positive or negative evaluations of each fishery (e.g., catch rate, harvest, perceptions of resource conditions or crowding, etc.) was not possible within the scope of this study. The results of this question are summarized by river in the following sections.

**Kenai River**

Nearly half (49%) of all active and PID residents living in Southcentral Alaska who fished the Kenai River in 1999 or 2000 said that their most recent fishing experience on the Kenai River was "excellent or good"(Figure 25). Approximately 30% of Southcentral resident anglers gave their most recent Kenai River fishing experience a "fair" rating, and 18% said their most recent fishing experience on the Kenai

River was "poor" or "very poor". There were few differences in the evaluative response distribution of Kenai Peninsula residents and Anchorage area residents on this question (Table 24). These results suggest that there is a considerable diversity of opinion about the quality of the fishing experiences available on the Kenai River among Southcentral residents and that anglers' evaluations of the Kenai River in general are **not** related to whether they live in Anchorage or on the Kenai Peninsula (i.e., relatively similar proportions of Kenai Peninsula and Anchorage residents rated fishing experiences on the Kenai as Excellent/Good or poor/very poor). Further examination of the factors that may contribute to these overall ratings of fishing experience (number of fish allowed to harvest, angler interactions, perceived crowding, etc.) will be required to assess the basis for diversity of resident opinions related to fishing the Kenai River.



**Figure 25.**—Southcentral angler evaluations of their most recent fishing experience on the Kenai, Russian, and Little Susitna Rivers.

**Table 24.**—Southcentral Alaska anglers’ evaluation of their most recent fishing experience on the Kenai River.

Rating of Kenai River Fishing Experience	Anchorage Area anglers		Kenai Peninsula anglers		All Southcentral resident anglers		F <sup>a</sup>	p
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Excellent	33	15%	6	9%	39	13%	12.05	0.099
Good	78	34%	24	36%	102	35%		
Fair	76	33%	16	24%	92	31%		
Poor	28	12%	11	16%	39	13%		
Very Poor	8	4%	7	10%	15	5%		
Not Sure	1	0%	1	1%	3	1%		
Blank	2	1%	1	1%	3	1%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>		<b>67</b>		<b>294</b>			

<sup>a</sup> Chi-square test for homogeneity.

### Russian River

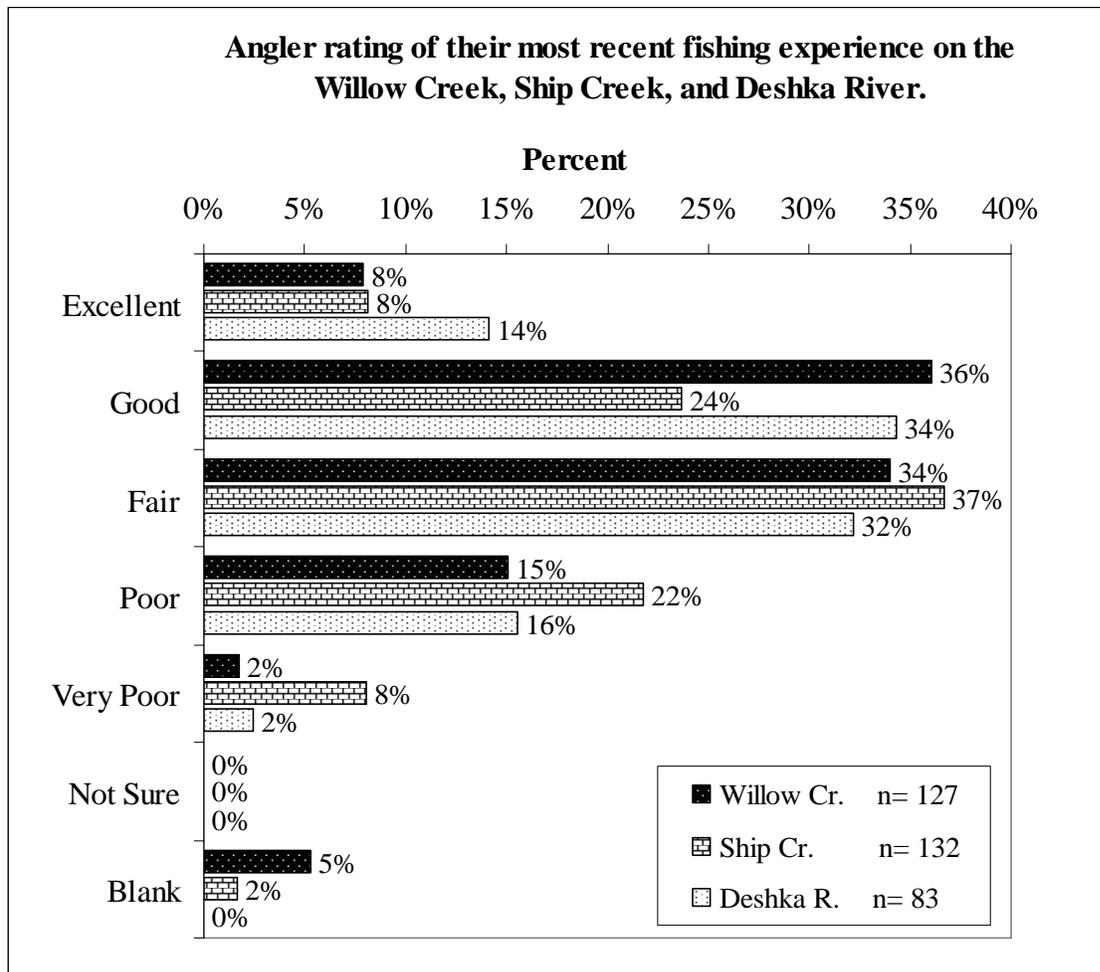
Over half (55%) of all active and PID residents living in Southcentral Alaska who fished the Russian River in 1999 or 2000 said that their most recent fishing experience on the Russian River was "excellent or good". Twenty-seven percent (27%) of Russian River anglers rated their most recent trip to the river as only "fair", while 16% reported that fishing at the Russian River was "poor" or "very poor" (Figure 25.). The number of respondents who indicated that they fished the Russian River was too low to allow any statistical comparisons between Kenai Peninsula and Anchorage area residents.

### Little Susitna River

Less than half (43%) of all active and PID residents living in Southcentral Alaska who fished the Little Susitna River in 1999 or 2000 said that their most recent fishing experience on the Little Susitna River was "excellent or good". Approximately one-third (34%) of Little Susitna River anglers rated their most recent trip to the river as "fair", and 22% reported that fishing at the Russian River was "poor" or "very poor" (Figure 25.). These results indicate that more than half of the anglers who visited the Little Susitna River in 1999 or 2000 had a less than satisfactory fishing experience. The specific factors that contributed anglers’ evaluations of the Little Susitna River were not determined by this study.

### Willow Creek, Ship Creek, Deshka River

Angler evaluations of the fishing experiences available at Willow Creek, Ship Creek, and the Deshka River were generally similar to those for the Little Susitna River with less than half of anglers indicating that their most recent fishing experience at these rivers was "excellent" or "good". Ship Creek had the lowest proportion of anglers indicating that their fishing experience was "excellent" or "good" (32%), while 45% of Willow Creek and 48% of Deshka River anglers (48%) rated their most recent visit to the area as "excellent" or "good" (Figure 26.). Approximately one-third of anglers to Willow Creek, Ship Creek, and Deshka River gave their most recent visit a "fair" rating. Ship Creek had a considerable proportion of anglers who indicated that their most recent fishing experience was "poor" or "very poor" (30%), while only 18% of Willow Creek and Deshka River anglers rated their most recent fishing experience to these areas as "poor" or "very poor" (Figure 26).

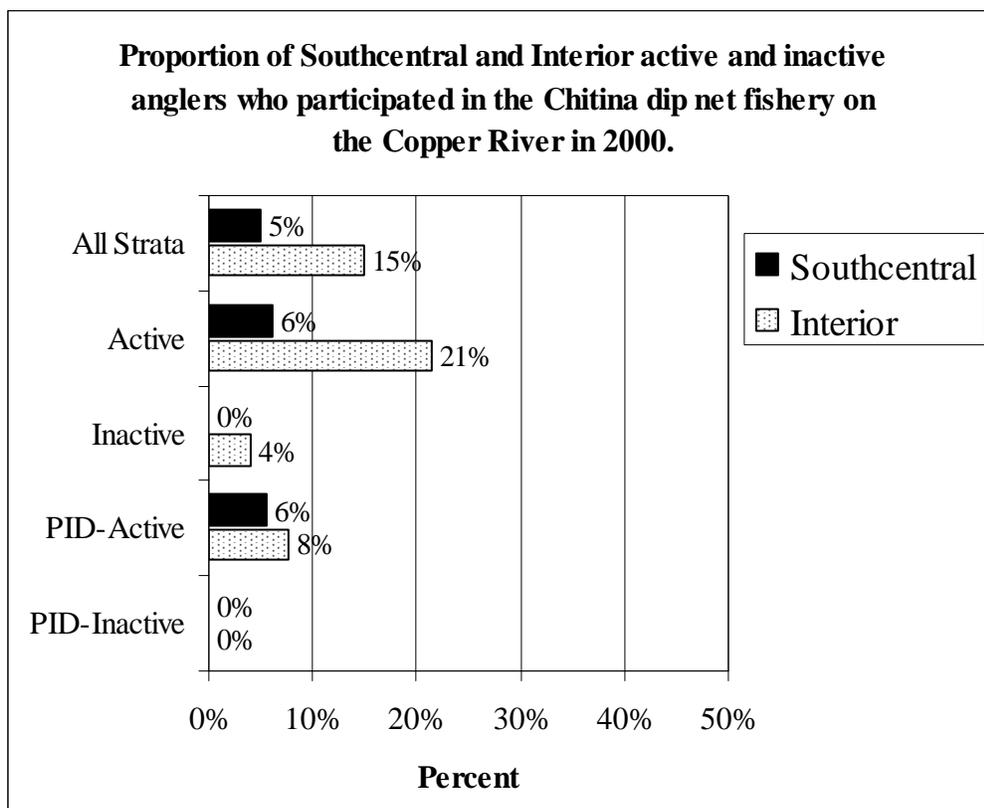


**Figure 26.**—Angler evaluations of their most recent fishing experience on Willow Creek, Ship Creek, and the Deshka River (Southcentral Alaska residents only).

## Region III – Interior Alaska

### Participation in Chitina Dip Net Fishery

Approximately 5% of all active and inactive anglers (including PID/DAV anglers) over the age of 18 living in Southcentral Alaska participated in the Chitina dipnet fishery on the Copper River in 2000 (Figure 27). Approximately 15% of all active and inactive anglers (including PID/DAV anglers) over the age of 18 living in Region III–Interior Alaska participated in the Chitina dipnet fishery on the Copper River in 2000 (Figure 27.). Active anglers were most likely to participate, with nearly 21% having fished the Chitina dip net fishery in 2000, followed by PID-active anglers, 8% of whom participated. Only 4% of Region III inactive anglers participated in the Chitina dip net fishery in 2000.



**Figure 27.**—Proportion of Southcentral and Interior active and inactive anglers who participated in the Chitina dip net fishery on the Copper River in 2000.

## DISCUSSION

This study attempted to shed light on the possible factors that may be contributing to the decline in resident sport fishing participation in Alaska. It provides reliable estimates of the relative size and demographic make-up of subgroups of active and inactive anglers, as well as those who have not participated in recreational fishing in Alaska. It also provides ADF&G Division of Sport Fish and other stakeholders with a clearer understanding of:

- a) factors that help keep active anglers involved in sport fishing;
- b) factors/reasons that lead to ceasing participation in sport fishing; and
- c) barriers to participation among those interested in fishing, but who do not fish.

Collectively, these results provide the division with a better understanding of the reasons behind the dynamics of resident sport fishing participation in Alaska, a basis for predicting future resident participation, and information that can be used to develop strategies for retaining and recruiting recreational anglers (if the division chooses to do so).

This study first took a regional approach to examining constraints among primary participation/non-participation groups (active, inactive, PID, and non-anglers) which allowed for comparisons across the large geographical regions of the state which have somewhat different types of sport fishing opportunities (species and waterbody composition), different population levels, as well as levels of sport fishing participation (in terms of total number of users). There were some differences in the relative size of primary participation/non-participation segments (Active, inactive, PID/DAV, Non-angler), as well as fishing participation rates, some demographic characteristics, and perceptions of crowding, mainly among inactive and non-anglers within the different regions of the state (Southeast, Southcentral, and Interior). However, there were relatively few differences across management regions in the relative importance of list structural, interpersonal, and intrapersonal constraints within each primary subgroup of residents (active, inactive, PID/DAV anglers, and non-anglers), with the exception of "being around too many other anglers", a factor that was particularly important reason for residents becoming inactive anglers in the Southcentral region. If growth in total sport fishing continues to increase in popular road accessible fisheries in Southcentral (or is perceived by residents to increase) then it is likely that fewer inactive anglers still interested in fishing will re-engage in sport fishing. It is also possible that fewer non-anglers with interest in fishing will take up sport fishing in Alaska (new recruitment), since "not being around too many other anglers" was somewhat important as a reason for not engaging among a portion of residents in this segment as well.

A recreation constraints model approach was also used in this study, which involved examining factors affecting sport fishing among Alaska residents within specific subgroups of anglers and non-participation groups by level of interest in sport fishing (no/low, medium/high) and participation frequency (infrequent, moderate, frequent among active anglers). This approach seems to shed better light on the dynamics of resident sport fishing participation in Alaska. Most importantly, the results show that about 8% of the Alaska resident population in 2000 exhibit latent demand for sport fishing (would fish if could negotiate the primary constraints they face), while nearly 10% of the population are anglers who might be categorized as potential reducers or dropouts from sport fishing based upon low interest and participation in the past year. In other words, it would appear that the proportion of Alaska population that may drop out of sport

fishing is equal or higher than the proportion of residents who are interested in fishing but are currently inactive or nonparticipants. This suggests that a significant increase in *resident* sport fishing participation (in terms of number of anglers) may be unlikely in the near term in Alaska, and that overall resident participation may continue to decline slowly in the coming years or (at best) remain relatively stable.

Research into recreation and leisure constraints has demonstrated that activities such as recreational fishing and hunting tend to have high participation turnover rates (Clark 1996, Fedler and Ditton 2001, Jackson and Dunn 1988). Such research has also shown that *replacement rates* (the ratio of number of persons ceasing an activity to number of persons starting an activity) in extractive recreational activities such as hunting and fishing are often less than 100%, suggesting that total participation in these activities is likely to continue to decline in the United States—a fact that is generally supported by national fishing participation data that shows a general decline in sport fishing in the United States since 1986 (U.S. Dept. of the Interior 2001). Alaska **resident** sport fishing participation data (license sales trends) and the results of this study show that similar dynamics are probably occurring within the Alaska resident population, suggesting that a significant increase in resident sport fishing participation may be unlikely in the future.

The results from this study are generally consistent with the limited research available on constraints to sport fishing, which found that lack of time and lack of fishing partner(s) to be some of the primary reasons for inactivity or non-participation (Aas 1995, Fedler and Ditton 2001, Sanyal and McLaughlin 1994). However, these results were also somewhat unique in that the fisheries crowding factor and lack of a partner to go fishing with were generally more important reasons for non-participation than a lack of time among inactive and non-angler groups who expressed medium/high interest in sport fishing.

Among **active** anglers, participation rate and level of interest has a significant impact on the relative importance of different constraints. Among all active anglers as a whole, "having the time to go fishing" had the highest mean score of all 23 factors that might influence their continued participation in sport fishing. The next most important factors that contribute to continued participation in sport fishing among active anglers were being able to access good fishing sites and knowledge about the availability of the fishing resource ("knowing where to go fishing," "being able to understand the sport fishing regulations," and "finding fish to catch"). These results suggest that access to, and knowledge of available fisheries, (and the ability to understand the fishing regulations that govern them) are key to continued involvement among many current anglers. Among the different subgroups of active anglers (infrequent, moderate, and high participation), these results are largely the same, suggesting that maintaining and increasing access to available fishing opportunities and finding ways to minimize the regulatory complexity associated with sport fishing are key steps that could be taken to maintain active angler involvement. In addition, it has been noted by others (Fedler and Ditton 2001) that fisheries agencies must make the effort to compete with other outdoor recreation pursuits for clientele and work to retain them on a continuing basis through promotion of recreational fishing in general and the benefits provided by fishing vis-à-vis other leisure activities if an agency wants to maintain an angler base in each state capable of providing the necessary support for fisheries management.

Results from this study indicate that a significant proportion of active anglers obtain a sport fishing license primarily for the purpose of participating in personal use fisheries, suggesting that

"putting fish in the freezer" regardless of catch method is a large component of what is labeled "sport" fishing in Alaska. Indeed, a significant proportion of active anglers (particularly those living in Region III) also participate in subsistence fishing activities in Alaska. This study also confirms anecdotal observations that "sport fishing" is perceived and/or defined in a variety of ways in Alaska—with some residents viewing it largely as a recreational past-time, some strictly as a means to obtaining fish to eat, and others who may view it as both depending upon the type of fish involved. This result also suggests that the sport fishing license requirement for participation in personal use fisheries is an important mechanism for ensuring that residents utilizing fisheries resources contribute to the cost of managing those resources. However, it also means that sport fishing participation may continue to decrease if residents with a primary interest in harvesting fish find that the available sport (and/or personal use) fishing opportunities are managed in a way that do not appear to meet their interests (or are perceived as such).

Another important result from this study is that gender plays a significant role in the level and consistency of sport fishing participation in Alaska—a result found in previous research in other states (Clark 1996, Fedler and Ditton 2001). Over 60% of Alaska's inactive anglers in 2000, suggesting that women dropping out of sport fishing is possibly the largest source of variability in resident fishing participation in Alaska. In addition, over two-thirds (67%) of non-anglers are women indicating that recreational fishing currently does not attract as many women as men. There appears to be a general lack of interest in sport fishing as a leisure activity among many women that contributes to this effect. However, a number of other factors including a lack of family/friends to go fishing with, lack of family interest in sport fishing, and (among some) lack of knowledge related to fishing equipment and locations appears to contribute to women not participating and/or dropping out of sport fishing. The results of this study indicate that active men and women anglers (although similar in demographics) may face a somewhat different "mix" of factors that help keep them involved in sport fishing, and suggest that it may be more difficult to influence the participation rate of women anglers because many of the factors of importance to women are largely beyond the control of the Division. Indeed, the large role that spouse/family participation has on the continued participation of women in sport fishing [(also cited in other studies of hunting and fishing participation, such as (Keuhn 2002))] and the fact that there are considerably fewer women in the active angler population means that there are fewer role models (for younger women) and that the "pool" of other possible female fishing partners (i.e., non-family members) is also limited making it more difficult for women to find other partners to fish with.

Finding ways to appeal and market sport fishing to women may be one of the best ways to stabilize or increase resident sport fishing in Alaska. However, developing programs that are effective in maintaining or increasing female participation in sport fishing may prove challenging, since the strategies and programs that might be developed to retain active women anglers may need to be different from those that encourage inactive or non-angler women to engage in sport fishing. The detailed results of this study, particularly the open-ended comments in Appendix E provide information suggest that educational programs (focused on how to fish, what equipment to use, where to go/what's available), coupled with an outreach program that provides fishing equipment and connects active women anglers to women interested in sport fishing could be particularly effective.

Among the responses to open-ended questions related to factors affecting sport fishing participation there were a significant number of comments from non-anglers who indicated that

they did not support sport fishing as a legitimate activity. Although this study was not designed to precisely quantify the proportion of Alaska residents who hold anti-sport fishing views, it is apparent from the written comments (particularly among inactive and non-anglers) that sport fishing is viewed by a significant number of residents as simply "playing with fish" and/or that people who sport fish have no intention of eating the fish that they catch. A number of respondents wrote that they "do not fish for sport, only for food", or that they only fish for subsistence and do not think that "fishing for fun" should be allowed. The perception of sport fishing as "playing with fish" among some residents has been noted by ADF&G staff, particularly within areas of interior and western Alaska where sport fishing and guided sport fishing activities have become established in areas that were typically only visited by subsistence users. This attitude is probably influenced by the prevalence of catch and release practices among recreational anglers and its use as a conservation management tool within sport fisheries, and it highlights that there are significant cultural differences in how fish and wildlife are viewed among Alaska residents. The results support anecdotal information that anti-sport fishing views are fairly prevalent in some areas of Alaska, and that this probably has an impact on the level of sport fishing participation that occurs in different regions of the state. Efforts developed by the Division of Sport Fish to maintain and or increase sport fishing participation will most likely attract the attention of those segments of the public who hold anti-sport fishing attitudes requiring that the division be prepared to address such concerns.

Declining resident involvement in sport fishing in Alaska is a complex, multidimensional issue that cannot be explained simply on the basis of demographic changes or lack of time. Commitment and investment in fishing, social networks that reinforce and encourage participation, as well as situational constraints (e.g., crowding at fishing sites, complexity of regulations, lack of access, lack of equipment) all act in concert to influence and individual's ability and willingness to go fishing. This study provides useful information on the important factors among important subgroups of active, inactive and non-angler residents (based upon interest, participation, and gender) that can help the Division of Sport Fish develop strategies for addressing such constraints if there is interest in maintaining resident sport fishing participation. It suggests that the reasons for Alaska residents dropping out of sport fishing or not participating to begin with are varied and include a number of personal, social and situational factors. In addition, it suggests that a number of key factors are important to keeping active anglers involved in sport fishing activities. Some of these factors (constraints) are largely beyond the direct control of management agencies. However, this study found that among the more important factors for declining resident participation in Alaska (particularly in Southcentral Alaska), are concerns of crowding, difficulty of access, and regulatory complexity—factors within the management scope of the agency. Recommendations and possible strategies for increasing resident participation in recreational fishing are included at the end of this report.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Although many U.S. states have been experiencing reduced fishing license sales in the past ten to fifteen years (Responsive Management 1997), Alaska is one of a few states where the total number of sport fishing licenses sold has actually been increasing in recent years. However, growth in the number of nonresident anglers (visitors) who come to Alaska to fish is the primary reason why *total* angler participation has increased in Alaska. In fact, a recent analysis shows that Alaska is 7<sup>th</sup> among the top 10 states in the U.S. in terms of the total number of nonresident fishing days, and ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in terms of nonresident fishing days as a percent of total fishing days (residents + nonresidents)(Ditton et al. 2002). Against this backdrop of increasing *total* angler participation, it has been observed that Alaska *resident* participation in sport fishing (measured as the total number of residents who purchased a sport fishing license) declined by 8% 1993 to 1999, despite an increase in the state's population during the same period. Data that has become available since implementation of this study on the number of **resident** Alaskans who participated in sport fishing in 2000, 2001, and 2002 seems to confirm that resident participation is flat to declining. After a small increase in 2000, the total number of Alaskans who participated in sport fishing has continued to slowly decline from 1999 numbers, falling to 196,138 in 2002—the lowest number of resident anglers since 1981 (ADF&G 2004).

The various constraints examined in this study faced by active, inactive, and non-angler groups do not automatically lead to permanent decisions to drop out of sport fishing (or to not engage in the case of non-anglers). Indeed, participation in fishing (or any other recreational activity) can be viewed as a process of negotiating a variety of interpersonal, intrapersonal, and structural constraints, the relative importance of which change with age, personal and family circumstances, etc. (Clark 1996, Crawford et al. 1991). It is important to recognize that the total number of "active" anglers at any given time is a dynamic figure affected by the number of consistently active anglers, the number of new recruits to fishing, the number who "drop out" due to inability to overcome one or more constraints, and the number of inactive anglers who "drop in" or become active in fishing again after some period of inactivity. Thus, using the number of fishing licenses purchased annually as a primary means of measuring sport fishing participation or for forecasting future fishing participation is problematic.

In addition to tracking total numbers of resident anglers over time, it would be informative to the Division of Sport Fish to periodically repeat this study. In addition, the division may want to monitor a number of other variables that could serve as "indicators" of the dynamics of resident fishing participation. Monitoring such variables would provide information that could help the division develop predictions about future levels of resident fishing participation to inform management and budgeting (see Vincent-Lang and Walker *Unpublished*).

Examples of other variables or measures ADF&G Division of Sport Fish may want to track on a periodic basis include:

- the number of "new" anglers (first-time license buyers) to assess the rate of recruitment into sport fishing. Of particular interest would be the percent of recruitment by age group to assist in prediction of future resident fishing participation.
- The proportion of active anglers that will become eligible for PID status in 1, 5, and 10 years and impact on license revenue.
- Various statistics on inactive anglers including:
  - The frequency of dropping out/dropping in to assess average length of time between active and inactive state
  - the number/percent of re-recruitment that occurs among persons who have been inactive for 2 years or more; and
  - the average length of time for non-participation among inactive anglers who re-engage.
- Various statistics on active anglers including:
  - Comparing the self-reported likelihood of fishing responses to actual percentage of inactive anglers who re-engage in fishing
  - Distribution of the relative frequency of license purchasing (See Vincent-Lang and Walker *Unpublished*); and
  - Proportion of Alaska residents who currently fish and who have fished in the past and still "support" sport fishing—to provide a sense of the true population size of "anglers", (Division of Sport Fish may or may not want to subtract that percentage of residents only buy a sport fishing license to engage in personal use fishing).

Another follow-up step might be to use a limited number of focus groups to explore, in more depth, the reasons and motivations behind non-participation (or ceasing participation) among inactive anglers. Usually it is a combination of constraints acting collectively that keep people from engaging in recreational activities, so a qualitative approach could be used to identify patterns and/or relationships that are not evident in a quantitative, cross-sectional study. Trying to identify more specific relationships among different constraints for the purposes of predicting participation in fishing requires more investigation of this sort as well as a more complex analytical approach, such as logistic regression, (e.g., Miller and Vaske 2003) which examines the relationship between identified fishing participation factors against actual fishing participation in a given time period. The combination of follow-up focus groups with a selection of survey respondents along with a more complex regression analysis would likely help in narrowing down, more specifically, the key factors which affect sport fishing participation among subgroups of Alaskans. However, the time and expense associated with such research was beyond the scope of this initial project and would require a greater financial commitment by the Division of Sport Fish.

More educational efforts focusing on how and where to fish, as well as **development and publicizing** of more fishing access points (especially for non-boat access), would likely be well received among inactive, non-angler, and active anglers who still have an interest in fishing, and

could improve the chances that more residents participate in sport fishing (or stay involved in fishing). However, Division of Sport Fish-based initiatives alone are unlikely to be very successful in addressing the mixture of fishing-related constraints faced by different groups of residents and improving resident fishing participation. It is likely going to take a broader approach that involves partnering with local communities, fishing/hunting clubs/organizations, and other outdoor programs or recreation centers (e.g., on the military bases) to implement strategies that help residents negotiate some of the interpersonal (lack of fishing partners) and structural constraints (lack of equipment, lack of knowledge on where/how to fish, fishing conditions).

Although youth participation in sport fishing was not the focus of this particular study, it should also be recognized that one of the key factors that will affect the future level of resident sport fishing participation in Alaska is the level of recruitment of new anglers to the licensed angler population from younger generations. A considerable amount of research [a good summary can be found in the Responsive Management (2003) study] has focused on the factors related to youth hunting and fishing participation in the United States. These research findings should be largely applicable to youth within Alaska and could be confirmed through relatively straightforward qualitative procedures (Responsive Management 2003) that should form the basis of any Division of Sport Fish efforts to develop programs for enhancing youth participation in fishing. Growth in resident sport fishing participation could also come in the form of new recruitment to fishing among persons who move to Alaska. However, such growth could be offset or negated by the movement of existing resident anglers out of Alaska (given that rates of immigration and emigration in Alaska have been relatively high in recent decades).

An important issue to be addressed in this examination/discussion is whether demand for sport fishing opportunities in some areas of Alaska currently is (or will) exceed the capacity of those fisheries to accommodate the number of recreational fishers, and/or change the character of the fishing opportunities to the point where a portion of resident anglers decide to stop participating in sport fishing because the available fishing opportunities no longer provide the type(s) of fishing experiences once available either due to increased total participation in the accessible fisheries or due to continued growth in **nonresident** sport fishing. Available evidence suggests that Alaska is and will continue to be a prime destination for tourism, specifically "fishing tourism" as long as its sport fishery resources remain productive and sustainable (Ditton et al. 2002). Economic benefits to the state and local communities from sport fishing participation and tourism are likely to increase in the future and total license revenue to the Division is likely to remain stable or increase if nonresident sport fishing participation continues to increase in Alaska. However, it would appear that at least within Southcentral Alaska (and other isolated locations throughout Alaska), growth in total sport fishing participation (along with other social factors) may be having a negative impact on resident sport fishing participation, with some anglers avoiding some fisheries altogether or during certain times of the year, and others dropping the activity altogether. This study tends to support anecdotal information that recreational fisheries (at least in Southcentral Alaska) are perceived as becoming more crowded and that at least a portion of resident anglers have stopped fishing as a result of the changing condition of some fisheries in this part of the state.

As growth in *nonresident* sport fishing continues in Alaska it will be increasingly important for the Division to monitor and consider the social, economic and environmental impacts of sport fishing on accessible sport fisheries—particularly the impact on resident perceptions of available

sport fishing opportunities and their participation in them. Based upon these results, it would appear that simply finding ways to increase resident participation in sport fishing might only exacerbate the problem in some areas of Alaska—particularly Southcentral Alaska. Efforts to promote or increase angler participation may be viewed negatively by those concerned about existing use levels in accessible fisheries and may prompt additional anglers to drop out assuming fishing opportunity supply (or the perception of it) remains similar to current conditions.

The Division of Sport Fish may want to consider some or all of the following questions outlined by Ditton, et al. (2002) as it attempts to address the issue of resident angler participation in light of the results of this study and Alaska's unique position as a popular fishing tourism destination.

- Is growth in nonresident angling causing social impacts in communities that negate the economic impacts generated?
- Are there cases where increasing fishing days by nonresidents has exacerbated overfishing or its perception by resident anglers?
- What can be done by agencies and private sector businesses to make sure the benefits of nonresident fishing exceed the costs for resident anglers and the fishery resource?
- To what extent are the values of resident and non-resident anglers in conflict on fishery management actions and other issues?
- Will those states expecting high levels of population growth in the future (Alaska) be able to serve resident as well as nonresident anglers or will there need to be a restriction on the number of nonresident licenses?
- Will there be a time when state fisheries management officials must consider all of the above concerns to determine an optimum number of nonresidents to be allowed to purchase a license or restrict nonresident licenses to a particular number of days?

Key to this discussion is a determination of what actions the Division of Sport Fish and/or fishery regulators (i.e., Alaska Board of Fisheries) can take to address the issue of growing participation in some sport fisheries, and (more specifically) whether limitations specific to non-resident sport fishing participation are allowable under state laws.

This study also provides information on the demographics, fishing characteristics, and constraints within those resident anglers over 60 years of age who have a permanent Alaska fishing/hunting ID (PID cardholders) and assessed whether they are subject to a different mix of constraints than other anglers. It is important to note that existing PID cardholders do not contribute to the decline in license sales because they are not required to buy a license annually. However, if one uses license sales as a measure of resident participation and declining revenue from resident participation is a concern to the division, then conversion of active license-buying anglers to PID status can contribute to the reported "decline" in license sales (even though these anglers may continue to sport fish). If recruitment of "new" anglers in younger age groups does not compensate for this conversion to PID status, license sales may decline dramatically in the next 10-15 years as the large cohort of current license buyers aged 45-55 begin to turn 60 and become eligible for a PID license. An analysis of the potential impact to the Division due to loss of license sales from conversion of active licensees to PID status during the next 10-20 years is

recommended since it may have a significant effect on resident participation dynamics and agency license revenue.

This study used a particular approach to examining fishing constraints among Alaska residents with emphasis on using recreation constraints model used in previous research that focused on identifying subgroups of residents based upon participation status (active, inactive, non-anglers) as well as reported interest in sport fishing (no/low or med/high) and frequency of participation (active anglers only). In addition, gender differences within these identified subgroups with the Alaska sport fishing typology were identified. In some respects, there may be some benefits to examining fishing constraints within important ethnic groups or within certain age categories to determine whether there are unique constraints faced by such subgroups if the Division is interested in developing efforts to promote sport fishing among specific populations that currently do not participate readily in sport fishing. The data in this study might be used for such an analysis, but it is beyond the scope of this current report.

This study was a first attempt to collect information on the factors that influence sport fishing participation among Alaska residents and it provides useful information for an agency concerned about trends in participation. To fully understand the cyclic nature of fishing participation, however, generally requires more focused research efforts that follow current participants (active anglers) and former participants (inactive anglers) over time, as opposed to one-time "snap shots" or cross-sectional surveys of the resident angling population (Fedler and Ditton 2001). Such studies are typically not undertaken by agencies due to the time and cost requirements of longitudinal studies, but could be undertaken cooperatively with university research programs or other contractors if desired in the future.

## **POSSIBLE STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING RESIDENT SPORT FISHING PARTICIPATION IN ALASKA**

A number of strategies for maintaining or increasing sport fishing participation have been developed at the state and national levels within the United States. Below are brief descriptions of national strategies aimed at increasing sport fishing participation outlined by Kuehn (2002), as well as an example of a more customized approach that might be employed by the Division of Sport Fish to develop strategies for promoting resident sport fishing participation in Alaska. The division may want to investigate the applicability of the various national and state-based programs to Alaska and whether to utilize any of the elements or features of these programs, including those identified in the Strategic Plan for the national outreach and communication prepared for the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council (Fedler et al. 1998).

### **NATIONAL STRATEGIES/PROGRAMS**

Water Works Wonders Campaign. This promotional campaign is sponsored by the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation. The campaign is directed at increasing fishing participation in the United States. Ads are targeted to market groups such as women and children. Information about the campaign can be obtained from the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation website (<http://www.rbff-education.org/>). \*\*Site also has links to numerous fishing education/promotion strategies being used in other states (IA, MN, UT, VA, NH, SC, PA, etc). See Educational Resources page: ([http://www.rbff-education.org/directory/educational\\_resources/](http://www.rbff-education.org/directory/educational_resources/))

Kids All-American Fishing Derby. This national series of fishing derbies for children is sponsored by local organizations, governmental agencies, and the WalMart Corporation. Information about the program can be obtained from the Kids All-American Fishing Derby website (<http://www.kids-fishing.com/>)

Fishing Tackle Loaner Program/Tackle Box Program. The Future Fisherman Foundation created this equipment loaning program to make fishing equipment more accessible. In cooperation with local organizations and government agencies, the program has created over 550 loaner sites across the United States. Information can be obtained on the Future Fisherman Foundation website (<http://www.futurefisherman.org/>).

Hooked on Fishing – Not on Drugs Program. Sponsored by the Future Fisherman Foundation, this program focuses on three goals: improving fishing skills and other benefits from fishing, educating youths about aquatic ecology and conservation, and keeping kids drug free. Partnerships between government agencies and local organizations are developed to create programs across the United States. Information can be obtained on the Future Fisherman Foundation website (<http://www.futurefisherman.org/>).

Wonderful Outdoor World Program (WOW). WOW focuses on teaching outdoor skills, such as camping and fishing, to inner-city youths. The program is used in many states in the United States, and is sponsored by government agencies such as the USDI Bureau of Land Management, USDA Forest Service, and USDI National Park Service, and by private organizations and corporations such as the Student Conservation Association and the Walt Disney Company. Information can be obtained about the program at (<http://www.funoutdoors.com/coalitions/wow>)

Becoming and Outdoors Woman (BOW) and Beyond BOW. An outreach program of the College of Natural Resources, University of Wisconsin Stevens Point that focuses on introducing women to a variety of outdoor skills equally balanced between hunting and shooting, fishing, and non-harvest sports like canoeing and camping through weekend workshops. Over 80 workshops are hosted annual across 40 states and some Canadian provinces. (<http://www.uwsp.edu/CNR/bow/>)

National Wild Turkey Federation- JAKES program (Juniors Acquiring Knowledge, Ethics and Sportsmanship). An outreach program for youths 17-years-old and younger that is dedicated to informing, educating and involving North America's youth in wildlife conservation and the wise stewardship of our natural resources. The federation also works with groups like Project Learning Tree, Project WILD and state and federal wildlife agencies to provide training workshops for teachers and educators. ([www.nwtf.org/jakes](http://www.nwtf.org/jakes))

National Wild Turkey Federation--Women in the Outdoors program (WITO). An outreach program for women that focuses on helping women discover and learn about camping, hiking, fishing, hunting, shooting, canoeing, boating and bird watching through skills workshops hosted by NWTF's state and local chapters in partnership with state and federal agencies. ([http://www.womenintheoutdoors.org/wito/program\\_description.html](http://www.womenintheoutdoors.org/wito/program_description.html))

## STATE-BASED APPROACHES

Numerous states have embarked on campaigns to increase fishing participation. The Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation website (<http://www.rbff-education.org/>) has links to numerous fishing education/promotion strategies being used in other states (see [http://www.rbff-education.org/directory/educational\\_resources/](http://www.rbff-education.org/directory/educational_resources/)), including programs in IA, MN, UT, VA, NH, SC, PA, and other states. The Division could investigate the nature and elements of approaches taken in other states to promote recreational fishing participation to see what is working and what is not as part of an effort to develop an Alaska-based strategy. Consulting with other states may provide links to other helpful resources as well as information on how to develop and implement programs for fishing promotion.

The Department of Fish and Game currently has a variety of adult and youth education programs, some of which introduce youth and adults sport fishing and teach fishing skills (STREAM program, Salmonids in the Classroom, Becoming an Outdoors Woman). Department staff also assists in educational workshops hosted by partner organizations (e.g., National Wild Turkey Federation--JAKES and Women in the Outdoors programs). ADF&G has also taken a few steps to encourage sport fishing participation among the public by hosting "free fishing days" in select locations around Alaska.

In addition to these efforts, ADF&G could also develop an Alaska-specific education/outreach/marketing approach focused on recruitment and retention of resident anglers using the results of this survey in combination with strategies developed through possible future workshops among Alaska fishing stakeholders, active, inactive and non-anglers. A state-based approach could focus on developing customized strategies for the different subgroups (children, adolescents, adults--male/female and/or active/inactive anglers) through multi-stakeholder workshops with the goal of identifying the most appropriate/effective combination of messages and education (information on how, where to fish, skill development, and ethics—similar to an approach described by Kuehn (2002). Some time would need to be spent to determine the priority segments to target (results of this study help here) and the most effective strategies--requiring additional information gathering from AK sport fishing stakeholders. One of the keys to the success of this (or any) approach will be developing partnerships with key fishing stakeholders and other educational organizations to implement strategies that target important subgroups of residents, particularly children/adolescents, active and inactive women, as well as men and women who are interested in fishing but currently do not.

## REFERENCES CITED

- Aas, O. 1995. Constraints on sportfishing and effect of management actions to increase participation rates in fishing. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* 15:631-638.
- Backman, S. J., and J. L. Crompton. 1989. Discriminating between continuers and discontinuers of two public leisure services. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration* 7:65-71.
- Clark, D. J. 1996. The effects of constraints on participation and substitution behavior in recreational fishing. Doctoral dissertation. Texas A&M University, College Station.
- Cohen, J. 1977. Chi-Square tests for goodness of fit and contingency tables. *Statistical Power Analysis for the behavioral Sciences*. New York: Academic Press. New York.
- Cohen, J. 1988. *Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences*, Second edition. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Crawford, D. W., E. L. Jackson, and G. Godbey. 1991. A hierarchical model of leisure constraints. *Leisure Sciences* 13:309-320.
- Drane, J. W., D. Richter, and C. Stoskopf. 1993. Improved imputation of non-responses to mailback questionnaires. *Statistics in Medicine* 12:283-288.
- Ditton, R., S. Holland, and D. Anderson. 2002. Recreational fishing as tourism. *Fisheries* 27(3):17-24.
- Duda, M. D., S. J. Bissell, K. C. Young. 1998. Wildlife and the American mind: Public opinion on and attitudes toward fish and wildlife management. *Responsive Management*, Harrisonburg, VA.
- Fedler, A. J. and R. B. Ditton. 2001. Dropping out and dropping in: A study of factors for changing recreational fishing participation. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management*. 21:283-292.
- Fedler, A. J. and R. B. Ditton. 2000. Developing a national outreach strategy for recreational fishing and boating. *Fisheries* 25(1):22-28.
- Fedler, A.J., R. B. Ditton, and M. D. Duda. 1998. Factors influencing recreational fishing and boating participation. Strategic plan for the national outreach and communication program. A report prepared for the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council, Washington, D.C.
- Godbey, G. 1985. Nonuse of public services: A model. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration* 3:1-12.
- Goodale, T. L. and P. A. Witt. 1989. Recreation non-participation and barriers to leisure. Pages 423-449 [in] E. L. Jackson and T. L. Burton, editors. *Understanding leisure and recreation: mapping the past, charting the future*. State College, Pennsylvania: Venture Publishing Inc.
- Iso-Ahola, S. E. and R. C. Mannell. 1985. Social and psychological constraints on leisure. Pages 111-151 [in] M.G. Wade, editor. *Constraints on leisure*. Thomas Books, Springfield, IL.
- Jackson, E. L. 1988. Leisure constraints: A survey of past research. *Leisure Sciences* 10:203-215.
- Jackson, E. L. 1991. Leisure constraints/constrained leisure: special issue introduction. *Journal of Leisure Research* 23:279-285.
- Jackson, E. L., and E. Dunn. 1988. Integrating ceasing participation with other aspects of leisure behavior. *Journal of Leisure Research* 20:31-45.
- Kirk, R. E. 1996. Practical significance: a concept whose time has come. *Educational and Psychological Measurement* 56:746-759.
- Keuhn, D. 2002. Strategies for increasing sport fishing participation in NY Great Lakes Region. SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. <http://www.nysgextension.org/tourism/tourism/strategies.htm> Access date 11-20-04.
- Miller, C. A. and J. J. Vaske. 2003. Individual and situational influences on declining hunter effort in Illinois. *Human Dimensions of Wildlife* 8:263-276.

## REFERENCES CITED (Continued)

- Responsive Management. 2003. Factors related to hunting and fishing participation among the nation's youth. Phase V: Final. Harrisonburg, VA.
- Responsive Management. 1997. 1995 Pennsylvania fishing license holders' opinions and attitudes toward a 1996 Pennsylvania fishing license sales decline. Responsive Management, Harrisonburg, VA.
- Ritter, C., R. B. Ditton, and R. K. Riechers. 1992. Constraints to sport fishing: Implications for fisheries management. *Fisheries* 17(4):16-19.
- Romberg, W. J. 1999. Market segmentation, preferences, and management attitudes of Alaska nonresident anglers. M. S. Thesis., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg VA.
- Sanyal, N. 1992. Synopsis of the empirical and theoretical literature on activity persistence, with emphasis on developing survey instruments and methodology for use with sport anglers in Idaho. Prepared for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, University of Idaho, Moscow.
- Sanyal, N. and W. J. McLaughlin. 1994. Market segmentation, satisfaction, and activity persistence of Idaho anglers. Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game IDFG 94-10, University of Idaho, Moscow.
- Searle, M. S. and E. L. Jackson. 1985. Recreation non-participation and barriers to recreation among would-be participants. *Leisure Sciences* 7:227-249.
- Shaw, S. M., A. Bonen, and J. F. McCabe. 1991. Do more constraints mean less leisure? Examining the relationship between constraints and participation. *Journal of Leisure Research* 23:286-301.
- Thompson, S. K. 1987. Sample size for estimating multinomial proportions. *The American Statistician* 41:42-46.
- U.S. Census Bureau. 2003. 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics, PHC-2-3, Alaska. Washington, DC.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U. S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. 2001. 2001 National survey of fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation. Washington, DC.
- Vaske, J. J., J. A. Gliner, and G. A. Morgan. 2002. Communicating judgments about practical significance: Effect size, confidence intervals and odds ratios. *Human Dimensions of Wildlife* 7 (4):387-400.
- Vincent-Lang, D. and R. J. Walker. *Unpublished*. Rates of participation in Alaska's recreational fisheries 1993-1998. Draft management update, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish, Anchorage.
- Wall, G. 1981. Research in Canadian recreation planning and management. Pages 231-261 [in] B. Mitchell and W. R. D. Sewell, editors. *Canadian resource policies: problems and prospects*. Methuen & Co., Ltd. New York.
- Williams, G. 1998. Population projections. *Alaska economic trends* 18 (9):3-22.
- Williams, G. 2000. Alaska population overview: 1999 estimates. Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Juneau.
- Williams, G. 2001. Race and ethnicity in Alaska. *Alaska Economic Trends*, October 2001.
- Williams, G. 2005. Projections for Alaska Population 2005-2029. *Alaska Economic Trends*, February 2005.
- Wright, B. A. 1989. Virginia wildlife-related recreation study. Center for Recreation Resources Policy, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA.
- Wright, B. A., and T. L. Goodale. 1991. Beyond non-participation: Validation of interest and frequency of participation categories in constraints research. *Journal of Leisure Research* 23(4) 314-331.

## **APPENDIX A: SAMPLING PROCEDURE**

**Appendix A1.**—Allocation of samples within region for Alaska Sport Fishing Participation Survey.

---

**Sample Allocation Procedure**

**Allocation of samples within Region for Alaska Sport Fishing Participation Survey  
(using MS EXCEL SOLVER)**

**Region 1**

Total Sample Size <sup>1</sup>	Stratum	Stratum Sizes <sup>2</sup>	Proportion to Sample (set to .25 to begin with)	Sample Size	Expected Response Rate <sup>3</sup>	Expected Returns	Proportional Returns	Difference from Stratum Size
2800	Active	0.4797	0.252602398	707	0.56	396	0.44053203	-0.039168
	Inactive	0.101275	0.144285743	404	0.25	101	0.11233509	0.011060
	PID/DAV	0.060183	0.065584416	184	0.55	101	0.11233506	0.052152
	Non-angler	0.358842	0.537527443	1505	0.2	301	0.33479783	-0.024044
						<b>899</b>		
						1		
						Minimum Sample Size :	101	0.0406381
						Goal Minimum Sample Size <sup>4</sup> =	101	

---

<sup>1</sup> for each region (1, 2, 3) based on total sample of **8400** residents equally allocated to regions

<sup>2</sup> based on analysis of PFD sampling frame within a region

<sup>3</sup> based on RM97 and other surveys (Idaho)

<sup>4</sup> Sample size goal per strata within each region to meet precision goal of + 10%, 90% of time for each strata while sampling somewhat proportional to estimated stratum size. (need 101)

**Sample Size Determination**

- Step 1: Select sample size for each Region(X)-- equal allocation (N/3) or based on expected returns (RM97)
  - Step 2: Set proportions of Stratum Sizes (Column C) based on comparison of PFD and historical license file dbase
  - Step 3: Set proportion to sample for each strata = .25 (Column D)
  - Step 4: Run Tools:Solver on I12 with goal of making I12 = 0 by adjusting C7:C10, with constraint that Min sample size = 101 AND sum of proportions (D11) = 1
  - Step 5: Draw (n) random samples from each strata in Region(X) based on D7:D10.
  - Step 6: Repeat steps 1-4 for other Regions
-

**APPENDIX B: SURVEY RESPONSE BY REGION AND  
COMMUNITY**

**Appendix B1.**—Alaska Sport Fishing Participation Survey response by region and community.

**REGION I -- Southeast**

<b>Community<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Nonrespondents</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>% of Reg. Sample<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>% of Total Sample<sup>c</sup></b>
ANGOON	15 68.20%	7 31.80%	22 0.78%	0.26%
AUKE BAY	34 51.50%	32 48.50%	66 2.34%	0.78%
COFFMAN COVE	4 80.00%	1 20.00%	5 0.18%	0.06%
CRAIG	29 49.20%	30 50.80%	59 2.09%	0.70%
CUBE COVE	0 0.00%	2 100.00%	2 0.07%	0.02%
DEEP BAY	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
DOUGLAS	23 37.70%	38 62.30%	61 2.16%	0.72%
ELFIN COVE	1 50.00%	1 50.00%	2 0.07%	0.02%
EXCURSION	0 0.00%	1 100.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
GUSTAVUS	4 30.80%	9 69.20%	13 0.46%	0.15%
HAINES	43 42.60%	58 57.40%	101 3.57%	1.19%
HOLLIS	2 66.70%	1 33.30%	3 0.11%	0.04%
HOONAH	27 60.00%	18 40.00%	45 1.59%	0.53%
HYDABURG	12 75.00%	4 25.00%	16 0.57%	0.19%
HYDER	1 25.00%	3 75.00%	4 0.14%	0.05%
JUNEAU	562 52.50%	508 47.50%	1070 37.86%	12.62%
KAKE	15 55.60%	12 44.40%	27 0.96%	0.32%
KASAAN	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
KETCHIKAN	265 58.80%	186 41.20%	451 15.96%	5.32%
KLAWOCK	25 69.40%	11 30.60%	36 1.27%	0.42%
METLAKATLA	54 69.20%	24 30.80%	78 2.76%	0.92%

-continued-

**REGION I -- Southeast (continued)**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Nonrespondents</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>% of Reg. sample</b>	<b>% of Total Sample</b>
MEYERS CHUCK	0	2	2	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.07%	0.02%
NAUKATI BAY	4	0	4	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.14%	0.05%
PELICAN	3	3	6	
	50.00%	50.00%	0.21%	0.07%
PETERSBURG	53	59	112	
	47.30%	52.70%	3.96%	1.32%
POINT BAKER	2	1	3	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.11%	0.04%
PORT ALEXANDER	2	1	3	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.11%	0.04%
PORT PROTECTION	0	1	1	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.04%	0.01%
SITKA	182	162	344	
	52.90%	47.10%	12.17%	4.06%
SKAGWAY	25	26	51	
	49.00%	51.00%	1.80%	0.60%
TENAKEE SPRINGS	2	3	5	
	40.00%	60.00%	0.18%	0.06%
THORNE BAY	10	16	26	
	38.50%	61.50%	0.92%	0.31%
WARD COVE	44	29	73	
	60.30%	39.70%	2.58%	0.86%
WHALE PASS	0	1	1	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.04%	0.01%
WRANGELL	44	49	93	
	47.30%	52.70%	3.29%	1.10%
YAKUTAT	20	18	38	
	52.60%	47.40%	1.34%	0.45%
<b>TOTAL</b>	1509	1317	2826	
	53.40%	46.60%	100.00%	33.33%

-continued-

Appendix B1.–Page 3 of 12.

**REGION II - Southcentral**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Nonrespondents</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>% of Reg. sample</b>	<b>% of Total Sample</b>
AKHIOK	2 66.70%	1 33.30%	3 0.11%	0.04%
ANCHOR POINT	3 25.00%	9 75.00%	12 0.42%	0.14%
ANCHORAGE	885 54.90%	726 45.10%	1611 57.01%	19.00%
ATKA	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
BIG LAKE	12 57.10%	9 42.90%	21 0.74%	0.25%
CHICKALOON	0 0.00%	1 100.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
CHIGNIK	1 50.00%	1 50.00%	2 0.07%	0.02%
CHIGNIK LAKE	2 50.00%	2 50.00%	4 0.14%	0.05%
CHINIAK	1 50.00%	1 50.00%	2 0.07%	0.02%
CHUGIAK	20 39.20%	31 60.80%	51 1.80%	0.60%
CLAM GULCH	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
CLARKS POINT	2 66.70%	1 33.30%	3 0.11%	0.04%
COOPER LANDING	0 0.00%	3 100.00%	3 0.11%	0.04%
CORDOVA	18 69.20%	8 30.80%	26 0.92%	0.31%
DILLINGHAM	15 55.60%	12 44.40%	27 0.96%	0.32%
DUTCH HARBOR	8 57.10%	6 42.90%	14 0.50%	0.17%
EAGLE RIVER	69 44.80%	85 55.20%	154 5.45%	1.82%
EGEGIK	2 100.00%	0 0.00%	2 0.07%	0.02%
EKUK	0 0.00%	1 100.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
EKWOK	0 0.00%	1 100.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
ELMENDORF AFB	10 45.50%	12 54.50%	22 0.78%	0.26%
FORT RICHARDSON	3 42.90%	4 57.10%	7 0.25%	0.08%

-continued-

**REGION II - Southcentral (continued)**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Nonrespondents</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>% of Reg. sample</b>	<b>% of Total Sample</b>
FRITZ CREEK	1 50.00%	1 50.00%	2 0.07%	0.02%
GIRDWOOD	8 66.70%	4 33.30%	12 0.42%	0.14%
HOMER	31 47.70%	34 52.30%	65 2.30%	0.77%
HOPE	1 33.30%	2 66.70%	3 0.11%	0.04%
HOUSTON	0 0.00%	3 100.00%	3 0.11%	0.04%
IGIUGIG	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
ILIAMNA	3 75.00%	1 25.00%	4 0.14%	0.05%
INDIAN	1 50.00%	1 50.00%	2 0.07%	0.02%
KASILOF	8 50.00%	8 50.00%	16 0.57%	0.19%
KENAI	34 40.00%	51 60.00%	85 3.01%	1.00%
KING COVE	2 66.70%	1 33.30%	3 0.11%	0.04%
KING SALMON	1 25.00%	3 75.00%	4 0.14%	0.05%
KODIAK	39 61.90%	24 38.10%	63 2.23%	0.74%
KOKHANOK	2 66.70%	1 33.30%	3 0.11%	0.04%
KOLIGANEK	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
LARSEN BAY	1 50.00%	1 50.00%	2 0.07%	0.02%
LEVELOCK	0 0.00%	1 100.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
MANOKOTAK	3 75.00%	1 25.00%	4 0.14%	0.05%
MOOSE PASS	0 0.00%	2 100.00%	2 0.07%	0.02%
NAKNEK	1 25.00%	3 75.00%	4 0.14%	0.05%
NANWALEK	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
NELSON LAGOON	2 100.00%	0 0.00%	2 0.07%	0.02%

-continued-

Appendix B1.—Page 5 of 12.

**REGION II - Southcentral (continued)**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Nonrespondents</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>% of Reg. sample</b>	<b>% of Total Sample</b>
NEW STUYAHOK	5	1	6	
	83.30%	16.70%	0.21%	0.07%
NIKISKI	6	8	14	
	42.90%	57.10%	0.50%	0.17%
NINILCHIK	5	6	11	
	45.50%	54.50%	0.39%	0.13%
NONDALTON	1	0	1	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.01%
OLD HARBOR	2	1	3	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.11%	0.04%
OUZINKIE	0	1	1	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.04%	0.01%
PALMER	58	69	127	
	45.70%	54.30%	4.49%	1.50%
PEDRO BAY	1	0	1	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.01%
PORT GRAHAM	0	1	1	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.04%	0.01%
PORT HEIDEN	0	2	2	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.07%	0.02%
PORT MOLLER	0	1	1	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.04%	0.01%
SAINT GEORGE IS.	3	0	3	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.04%
SAINT PAUL ISLAND	5	1	6	
	83.30%	16.70%	0.21%	0.07%
SAND POINT	2	3	5	
	40.00%	60.00%	0.18%	0.06%
SELDOVIA	6	2	8	
	75.00%	25.00%	0.28%	0.09%
SEWARD	9	15	24	
	37.50%	62.50%	0.85%	0.28%
SOLDOTNA	30	47	77	
	39.00%	61.00%	2.72%	0.91%
STERLING	9	7	16	
	56.30%	43.80%	0.57%	0.19%
SUTTON	3	2	5	
	60.00%	40.00%	0.18%	0.06%
TALKEETNA	8	2	10	
	80.00%	20.00%	0.35%	0.12%
TOGIAK	8	2	10	
	80.00%	20.00%	0.35%	0.12%

-continued-

Appendix B1.–Page 6 of 12.

**REGION II - Southcentral (continued)**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Nonrespondents</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>% of Reg. sample</b>	<b>% of Total Sample</b>
TRAPPER CREEK	1 20.00%	4 80.00%	5 0.18%	0.06%
TWIN HILLS	0 0.00%	1 100.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
TYONEK	3 75.00%	1 25.00%	4 0.14%	0.05%
UNALASKA	4 66.70%	2 33.30%	6 0.21%	0.07%
VALDEZ	11 47.80%	12 52.20%	23 0.81%	0.27%
WASILLA	95 50.30%	94 49.70%	189 6.69%	2.23%
WEST POINT	0 0.00%	1 100.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
WILLOW	9 69.20%	4 30.80%	13 0.46%	0.15%
<b>TOTAL</b>	1480 52.40%	1346 47.60%	2826 100.00%	33.33%

-continued-

Appendix B1.—Page 7 of 12.

**REGION III - Interior**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Nonrespondents</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>% of Reg. sample</b>	<b>% of Total Sample</b>
AKIACHAK	9 64.30%	5 35.70%	14 0.50%	0.17%
AKIAK	4 66.70%	2 33.30%	6 0.21%	0.07%
ALAKANUK	13 92.90%	1 7.10%	14 0.50%	0.17%
ALLAKAKET	2 66.70%	1 33.30%	3 0.11%	0.04%
AMBLER	2 66.70%	1 33.30%	3 0.11%	0.04%
ANAKTUVUK PASS	7 77.80%	2 22.20%	9 0.32%	0.11%
ANDERSON	1 16.70%	5 83.30%	6 0.21%	0.07%
ANIAK	9 100.00%	0 0.00%	9 0.32%	0.11%
ANVIK	2 50.00%	2 50.00%	4 0.14%	0.05%
ARCTIC VILLAGE	3 60.00%	2 40.00%	5 0.18%	0.06%
ATMAUTLUAK	6 85.70%	1 14.30%	7 0.25%	0.08%
ATQASUK	4 66.70%	2 33.30%	6 0.21%	0.07%
BARROW	75 68.80%	34 31.20%	109 3.86%	1.29%
BEAVER	3 60.00%	2 40.00%	5 0.18%	0.06%
BETHEL	73 70.90%	30 29.10%	103 3.64%	1.21%
BETTLES FIELD	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
BIRCH CREEK	0 0.00%	1 100.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
BREVIG MISSION	3 60.00%	2 40.00%	5 0.18%	0.06%
BUCKLAND	11 73.30%	4 26.70%	15 0.53%	0.18%
CANTWELL	0 0.00%	3 100.00%	3 0.11%	0.04%
CENTRAL	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	1 0.04%	0.01%
CHEFORNAK	8 100.00%	0 0.00%	8 0.28%	0.09%

-continued-

REGION III - Interior		(continued)		
Community	Nonrespondents	Respondents	% of Reg. sample	% of Total Sample
CHEVAK	5	2	7	
	71.40%	28.60%	0.25%	0.08%
CHITINA	0	2	2	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.07%	0.02%
CLEAR	0	1	1	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.04%	0.01%
COLDFOOT	0	1	1	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.04%	0.01%
COPPER CENTER	11	10	21	
	52.40%	47.60%	0.74%	0.25%
CROOKED CREEK	2	1	3	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.11%	0.04%
DEERING	3	0	3	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.04%
DELTA JUNCTION	32	49	81	
	39.50%	60.50%	2.87%	0.96%
DENALI NAT'L PARK	0	6	6	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.21%	0.07%
DIOMEDE	1	0	1	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.01%
EAGLE	2	2	4	
	50.00%	50.00%	0.14%	0.05%
EEK	7	3	10	
	70.00%	30.00%	0.35%	0.12%
EIELSON AFB	28	26	54	
	51.90%	48.10%	1.91%	0.64%
ELIM	3	3	6	
	50.00%	50.00%	0.21%	0.07%
EMMONAK	12	6	18	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.64%	0.21%
ESTER	6	12	18	
	33.30%	66.70%	0.64%	0.21%
FAIRBANKS	560	541	1101	
	50.90%	49.10%	38.96%	12.99%
FORT WAINWRIGHT	36	23	59	
	61.00%	39.00%	2.09%	0.70%
FORT YUKON	8	4	12	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.42%	0.14%
GAKONA	3	6	9	
	33.30%	66.70%	0.32%	0.11%
GALENA	6	4	10	
	60.00%	40.00%	0.35%	0.12%
GAMBELL	8	2	10	
	80.00%	20.00%	0.35%	0.12%

-continued-

Appendix B1.–Page 9 of 12.

REGION III - Interior		(continued)		
Community	Nonrespondents	Respondents	% of Reg. sample	% of Total Sample
GLENNALLEN	7 25.90%	20 74.10%	27 0.96%	0.32%
GOLOVIN	2 50.00%	2 50.00%	4 0.14%	0.05%
GOODNEWS BAY	8 80.00%	2 20.00%	10 0.35%	0.12%
GRAYLING	4 66.70%	2 33.30%	6 0.21%	0.07%
HEALY	8 38.10%	13 61.90%	21 0.74%	0.25%
HOLY CROSS	2 50.00%	2 50.00%	4 0.14%	0.05%
HOOPER BAY	14 63.60%	8 36.40%	22 0.78%	0.26%
HUGHES	2 66.70%	1 33.30%	3 0.11%	0.04%
HUSLIA	2 40.00%	3 60.00%	5 0.18%	0.06%
KAKTOVIK	4 80.00%	1 20.00%	5 0.18%	0.06%
KALSKAG	2 40.00%	3 60.00%	5 0.18%	0.06%
KALTAG	2 66.70%	1 33.30%	3 0.11%	0.04%
KASIGLUK	6 75.00%	2 25.00%	8 0.28%	0.09%
KIANA	8 80.00%	2 20.00%	10 0.35%	0.12%
KIPNUK	11 68.80%	5 31.30%	16 0.57%	0.19%
KIVALINA	5 100.00%	0 0.00%	5 0.18%	0.06%
KOBUK	1 50.00%	1 50.00%	2 0.07%	0.02%
KONGIGANAK	8 88.90%	1 11.10%	9 0.32%	0.11%
KOTLIK	7 77.80%	2 22.20%	9 0.32%	0.11%
KOTZEBUE	42 63.60%	24 36.40%	66 2.34%	0.78%
KOYUK	6 75.00%	2 25.00%	8 0.28%	0.09%

-continued-

Appendix B1.—Page 10 of 12.

REGION III - Interior		(continued)		
Community	Nonrespondents	Respondents	% of Reg. sample	% of Total Sample
KOYUKUK	2	0	2	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.02%
KWETHLUK	7	3	10	
	70.00%	30.00%	0.35%	0.12%
KWIGILLINGOK	7	2	9	
	77.80%	22.20%	0.32%	0.11%
LOWER KALSKAG	2	1	3	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.11%	0.04%
MANLEY HOT SPRINGS	1	1	2	
	50.00%	50.00%	0.07%	0.02%
MARSHALL	9	2	11	
	81.80%	18.20%	0.39%	0.13%
MAY CREEK	1	0	1	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.01%
MC GRATH	5	3	8	
	62.50%	37.50%	0.28%	0.09%
MEKORYUK	1	4	5	
	20.00%	80.00%	0.18%	0.06%
MENTASTA LAKE	1	0	1	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.01%
MINTO	3	2	5	
	60.00%	40.00%	0.18%	0.06%
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	10	4	14	
	71.40%	28.60%	0.50%	0.17%
NAPAKIAK	5	1	6	
	83.30%	16.70%	0.21%	0.07%
NAPASKIAK	6	3	9	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.32%	0.11%
NENANA	10	9	19	
	52.60%	47.40%	0.67%	0.22%
NEWTOK	5	1	6	
	83.30%	16.70%	0.21%	0.07%
NIGHTMUTE	4	0	4	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.14%	0.05%
NIKOLAI	2	2	4	
	50.00%	50.00%	0.14%	0.05%
NOATAK	7	1	8	
	87.50%	12.50%	0.28%	0.09%
NOME	35	38	73	
	47.90%	52.10%	2.58%	0.86%
NOORVIK	9	2	11	
	81.80%	18.20%	0.39%	0.13%
NORTH POLE	118	133	251	
	47.00%	53.00%	8.88%	2.96%

-continued-

REGION III - Interior		(continued)		
Community	Nonrespondents	Respondents	% of Reg. sample	% of Total Sample
NORTHWAY	4	4	8	
	50.00%	50.00%	0.28%	0.09%
NUIQSUT	5	1	6	
	83.30%	16.70%	0.21%	0.07%
NULATO	2	4	6	
	33.30%	66.70%	0.21%	0.07%
NUNAM IQUA	2	1	3	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.11%	0.04%
NUNAPITCHUK	4	3	7	
	57.10%	42.90%	0.25%	0.08%
PAXSON	0	1	1	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.04%	0.01%
PILOT STATION	9	4	13	
	69.20%	30.80%	0.46%	0.15%
PLATINUM	2	2	4	
	50.00%	50.00%	0.14%	0.05%
POINT HOPE	13	2	15	
	86.70%	13.30%	0.53%	0.18%
POINT LAY	3	0	3	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.04%
PRUDHOE BAY	1	1	2	
	50.00%	50.00%	0.07%	0.02%
QUINHAGAK	16	0	16	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.57%	0.19%
RED DEVIL	0	1	1	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.04%	0.01%
RUBY	2	2	4	
	50.00%	50.00%	0.14%	0.05%
RUSSIAN MISSION	3	0	3	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.04%
SAINT MARYS	5	4	9	
	55.60%	44.40%	0.32%	0.11%
SAINT MICHAEL	5	6	11	
	45.50%	54.50%	0.39%	0.13%
SALCHA	7	4	11	
	63.60%	36.40%	0.39%	0.13%
SAVOONGA	14	1	15	
	93.30%	6.70%	0.53%	0.18%
SCAMMON BAY	4	2	6	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.21%	0.07%
SELAWIK	12	4	16	
	75.00%	25.00%	0.57%	0.19%
SHAGELUK	3	0	3	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.04%

-continued-

**REGION III - Interior (continued)**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Nonrespondents</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>% of Reg. sample</b>	<b>% of Total Sample</b>
SHAKTOOLIK	5	3	8	
	62.50%	37.50%	0.28%	0.09%
SHISHMAREF	9	2	11	
	81.80%	18.20%	0.39%	0.13%
SHUNGNAC	4	0	4	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.14%	0.05%
STEBBINS	9	2	11	
	81.80%	18.20%	0.39%	0.13%
STEVENS VILLAGE	6	3	9	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.32%	0.11%
STONY RIVER	2	0	2	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.02%
TAKOTNA	0	1	1	
	0.00%	100.00%	0.04%	0.01%
TANACROSS	2	0	2	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.02%
TANANA	6	3	9	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.32%	0.11%
TELLER	5	2	7	
	71.40%	28.60%	0.25%	0.08%
TETLIN	3	1	4	
	75.00%	25.00%	0.14%	0.05%
TOK	15	13	28	
	53.60%	46.40%	0.99%	0.33%
TOKSOOK BAY	9	2	11	
	81.80%	18.20%	0.39%	0.13%
TULUKSAK	8	4	12	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.42%	0.14%
TUNTUTULIAK	10	3	13	
	76.90%	23.10%	0.46%	0.15%
TUNUNAK	4	2	6	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.21%	0.07%
TWO RIVERS	2	3	5	
	40.00%	60.00%	0.18%	0.06%
UNALAKLEET	4	11	15	
	26.70%	73.30%	0.53%	0.18%
VENETIE	2	1	3	
	66.70%	33.30%	0.11%	0.04%
WAINWRIGHT	7	6	13	
	53.80%	46.20%	0.46%	0.15%
WALES	3	1	4	
	75.00%	25.00%	0.14%	0.05%
WHITE MOUNTAIN	1	0	1	
	100.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.01%
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,603	1,223	2,826	
	56.70%	43.30%	100.00%	33.33%

<sup>a</sup> Name of community as determined by mailing address of sample participant.

<sup>a</sup> Total proportion of the regional sample (N=2,826) represented by each community (stratified random sampling within region).

<sup>a</sup> Total proportion of the overall sample (N=8,478) represented by each community (stratified random sampling within region).



**APPENDIX C: UNIT NONRESPONSE TESTS  
RESULTS**

**Appendix C1.**—Results of nonresponse tests for selected survey variables by strata, all regions combined.

Variable	Sample size <sup>a</sup>	$X^2$	df	p-value (2-tailed)	Effect Size <sup>b</sup> $\phi'$
Strata response by mailing <sup>c</sup>	3894	96.369	6	<0.001	0.11
<b>Active Anglers</b>					
Gender	1551	0.474	2	0.789	N/A
Age <sup>d</sup>	1525	2.419	2	0.089	N/A
Income	1447	21.163	14	0.098	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	1549	2.241	2	0.326	N/A
Days fished in 2000	1280	9.262	2	0.010	N/A
Years of fishing experience	1230	19.508	2	<0.001	N/A
Interest in fishing	1592	26.129	8	0.001	0.09
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	1592	32.827	10	<0.001	0.10
<b>Inactive anglers</b>					
Gender	347	0.308	2	0.857	N/A
Age	341	2.068	2	0.128	N/A
Income	323	23.171	14	0.058	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	343	1.818	2	0.403	N/A
Days fished in 2000 <sup>e</sup>	130	0.631	2	0.729	N/A
Years of fishing experience	300	16.557	2	<0.001	N/A
Interest in fishing	366	16.879	8	0.031	0.15
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	366	21.665	10	0.017	0.17
<b>PID-Active anglers</b>					
Gender	359	0.296	2	0.862	N/A
Age	352	2.176	2	0.115	N/A
Income	308	10.639	14	0.714	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	358	1.532	2	0.465	N/A
Days fished in 2000	279	0.396	2	0.822	N/A
Years of fishing experience	117	0.700	2	0.705	N/A
Interest in fishing	371	6.721	8	0.567	N/A
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	371	19.473	10	0.035	0.16
<b>PID-Inactive anglers<sup>e</sup></b>					
<b>Non-anglers</b>					
Gender	1443	0.733	2	0.693	N/A
Age	1386	5.317	2	0.005	N/A
Income	1295	29.284	14	0.010	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	1454	3.100	2	0.212	N/A
Days fished in 2000 <sup>e</sup>	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Years of fishing experience <sup>f</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interest in fishing	1492	20.561	8	0.008	0.12
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	1492	15.390	10	0.118	N/A

<sup>a</sup> Sample sizes vary by variable due to item nonresponse

<sup>b</sup> Cramer's phi, Cohen (1977).--interpretation is same as correlation coefficient ( $r$ )

<sup>c</sup> Original strata definitions and sample size (prior to re-classification)

<sup>d</sup>  $F$  statistic from one-way ANOVA

<sup>e</sup> Insufficient sample size for analysis

<sup>f</sup> Question not asked of Non-anglers

**Appendix C2.**—Results of nonresponse tests for selected survey variables by strata, Southeast Alaska.

Variable	Sample size <sup>a</sup>	$X^2$	df	p-value (2-tailed)	Effect Size <sup>b</sup> $\phi'$
Strata response by mailing <sup>c</sup>	1317	33.963	6	<0.001	0.11
<b>Active Anglers</b>					
Gender	567	2.997	2	0.223	N/A
Age <sup>d</sup>	559	0.073 <sup>c</sup>	2	0.929	N/A
Income	533	9.288	14	0.812	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	567	0.471	2	0.79	N/A
Days fished in 2000	492	3.340	2	0.188	N/A
Years of fishing experience	467	5.440	2	0.66	N/A
Interest in fishing	585	17.275	8	0.027	0.12
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	585	28.550	10	0.001	0.16
<b>Inactive anglers</b>					
Gender	109	0.244	2	0.885	N/A
Age	110	2.050	2	0.134	N/A
Income	102	15.978	14	0.315	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	110	6.285	2	0.043	N/A
Days fished in 2000 <sup>e</sup>	34	2.620	2	0.271	N/A
Years of fishing experience	97	9.691	2	0.008	N/A
Interest in fishing	116	28.273	8	<0.001	0.35
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	116	21.548	10	0.018	0.31
<b>PID-Active anglers</b>					
Gender	118	4.074	2	0.130	N/A
Age	117	0.971	2	0.382	N/A
Income	104	9.446	14	0.801	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	120	7.351	2	0.025	N/A
Days fished in 2000	102	0.072	2	0.964	N/A
Years of fishing experience	117	0.700	2	0.705	N/A
Interest in fishing	124	7.855	8	0.445	N/A
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	124	10.239	10	0.420	N/A
<b>PID-Inactive anglers<sup>e</sup></b>					
<b>Non-anglers</b>					
Gender	445	6.666	2	0.036	0.09
Age	434	2.508	2	0.083	N/A
Income	401	16.095	14	0.308	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	457	1.732	2	0.421	N/A
Days fished in 2000	102	0.072	2	0.964	N/A
Years of fishing experience <sup>f</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interest in fishing	469	16.298	8	0.038	0.13
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	469	12.570	10	0.249	N/A

<sup>a</sup> Sample sizes vary by variable due to item nonresponse

<sup>b</sup> Cramer's phi, Cohen (1977).--interpretation is same as correlation coefficient ( $r$ )

<sup>c</sup> Original strata definitions and sample size (prior to re-classification)

<sup>d</sup>  $F$  statistic from one-way ANOVA

<sup>e</sup> Insufficient sample size for analysis

<sup>f</sup> Question not asked of Non-anglers

**Appendix C3.**—Results of nonresponse tests for selected survey variables by strata, Southcentral Alaska.

Variable	Sample size <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>2</sup> (or F)	df	p-value (2-tailed)	Effect Size <sup>b</sup> $\phi'$
Strata response by mailing <sup>c</sup>	1346	23.518	6	<0.001	0.09
<b>Active Anglers</b>					
Gender	573	0.439	2	0.803	N/A
Age <sup>d</sup>	569	4.974	2	0.007	0.01
Income	535	11.978	14	0.608	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	574	0.677	2	0.713	N/A
Days fished in 2000	465	10.389	2	0.006	N/A
Years of fishing experience	453	10.085	2	0.006	N/A
Interest in fishing	590	9.284	8	0.319	N/A
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	585	28.550	10	0.001	0.10
<b>Inactive anglers</b>					
Gender	123	2.614	2	0.271	N/A
Age	119	1.573	2	0.212	N/A
Income	116	13.545	14	0.484	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	119	0.112	2	0.946	N/A
Days fished in 2000	51	1.684	2	0.431	N/A
Years of fishing experience	102	10.318	2	0.006	N/A
Interest in fishing	126	7.341	8	0.500	N/A
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	126	19.499	10	0.034	0.23
<b>PID-Active anglers</b>					
Gender	110	5.214	2	0.074	N/A
Age	108	0.101	2	0.904	N/A
Income	89	10.868	14	0.696	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	110	3.003	2	0.223	N/A
Days fished in 2000	83	0.510	2	0.775	N/A
Years of fishing experience	111	0.922	2	0.631	N/A
Interest in fishing	114	3.175	8	0.923	N/A
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	114	7.443	10	0.683	N/A
<b>PID-Inactive anglers<sup>e</sup></b>					
<b>Non-anglers</b>					
Gender	521	2.311	2	0.315	N/A
Age	505	0.720	2	0.487	N/A
Income	482	16.934	14	0.260	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	465	1.723	2	0.422	N/A
Days fished in 2000 <sup>e</sup>	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Years of fishing experience <sup>f</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interest in fishing	479	18.205	8	0.020	0.14
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	479	21.170	10	0.020	0.15

<sup>a</sup> Sample sizes vary by variable due to item nonresponse

<sup>b</sup> Cramer's phi, Cohen (1977).--interpretation is same as correlation coefficient (*r*)

<sup>c</sup> Original strata definitions and sample size (prior to re-classification)

<sup>d</sup> F statistic from one-way ANOVA

<sup>e</sup> Insufficient sample size for analysis

<sup>f</sup> Question not asked of Non-anglers

**Appendix C4.**—Results of nonresponse tests for selected survey variables by strata, Interior Alaska.

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Sample size<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>X<sup>2</sup> (or F)</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>p-value (2-tailed)</b>	<b>Effect Size<sup>b</sup> <math>\phi'</math></b>
Strata response by mailing <sup>c</sup>	1346	23.518	6	<0.001	0.09
<b>Active Anglers</b>					
Gender	573	0.439	2	0.803	N/A
Age <sup>d</sup>	569	4.974	2	0.007	0.01
Income	535	11.978	14	0.608	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	574	0.677	2	0.713	N/A
Days fished in 2000	465	10.389	2	0.006	N/A
Years of fishing experience	453	10.085	2	0.006	N/A
Interest in fishing	590	9.284	8	0.319	N/A
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	585	28.550	10	0.001	0.10
<b>Inactive anglers</b>					
Gender	123	2.614	2	0.271	N/A
Age	119	1.573	2	0.212	N/A
Income	116	13.545	14	0.484	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	119	0.112	2	0.946	N/A
Days fished in 2000	51	1.684	2	0.431	N/A
Years of fishing experience	102	10.318	2	0.006	N/A
Interest in fishing	126	7.341	8	0.500	N/A
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	126	19.499	10	0.034	0.23
<b>PID-Active anglers</b>					
Gender	110	5.214	2	0.074	N/A
Age	108	0.101	2	0.904	N/A
Income	89	10.868	14	0.696	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	110	3.003	2	0.223	N/A
Days fished in 2000	83	0.510	2	0.775	N/A
Years of fishing experience	111	0.922	2	0.631	N/A
Interest in fishing	114	3.175	8	0.923	N/A
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	114	7.443	10	0.683	N/A
<b>PID-Inactive anglers<sup>e</sup></b>					
<b>Non-anglers</b>					
Gender	521	2.311	2	0.315	N/A
Age	505	0.720	2	0.487	N/A
Income	482	16.934	14	0.260	N/A
Years lived in Alaska	465	1.723	2	0.422	N/A
Days fished in 2000 <sup>e</sup>	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Years of fishing experience <sup>f</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interest in fishing	479	18.205	8	0.020	0.14
Likelihood of fishing in 2001	479	21.170	10	0.020	0.15

<sup>a</sup> Sample sizes vary by variable due to item nonresponse

<sup>b</sup> Cramer's phi, Cohen (1977).--interpretation is same as correlation coefficient (*r*)

<sup>c</sup> Original strata definitions and sample size (prior to re-classification)

<sup>d</sup> *F* statistic from one-way ANOVA

<sup>e</sup> Insufficient sample size for analysis

<sup>f</sup> Question not asked of Non-anglers



**APPENDIX D**  
**SUMMARY TABLES**

**Appendix D1.**—Inactive angler response distributions for 23 possible sport fishing constraint items.

Constraint (INACTIVE ANGLERS) <sup>a</sup>	not at all important	somewhat important	moderately important	very important	extremely important	very/extremely important
<b>Intrapersonal</b>						
Not having the interest to fish	32.0	18.1	17.1	16.8	16.0	32.8
Being uncomfortable around water	80.9	9.3	5.4	2.3	2.1	4.4
Not knowing how to fish	64.2	13.7	10.6	6.9	4.7	11.5
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	73.5	12.2	8.1	3.1	3.1	6.1
Not knowing how to clean fish	83.0	6.4	4.6	2.3	3.6	5.9
<b>Interpersonal</b>						
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	61.2	13.2	11.3	7.4	6.9	14.3
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	42.5	17.1	15.0	15.9	9.4	25.3
<b>Structural</b>						
Not being physically able to fish	78.1	8.2	4.0	3.8	6.0	9.7
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	43.3	14.5	17.2	13.8	11.2	25.0
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	42.1	12.4	14.0	17.1	14.5	31.6
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	31.5	11.0	15.0	17.8	24.7	42.4
Not knowing where to fish	57.0	12.8	13.4	10.5	6.3	16.9
Not having the money to go fishing	55.4	15.4	11.9	9.1	8.2	17.3
Not having the equipment to go fishing	55.8	14.6	13.1	9.1	7.3	16.4
Declining catch rates	60.2	13.5	10.4	7.3	8.6	15.9
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	57.2	12.6	12.2	8.6	9.4	17.9
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations	55.5	13.6	11.4	7.0	12.5	19.5
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	59.5	12.6	10.4	7.8	9.6	17.4
Having to release the fish I catch	63.2	7.8	8.2	8.3	12.4	20.8
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	56.4	13.4	12.9	8.3	9.0	17.3
Not being able to access good fishing sites	43.6	15.3	15.8	11.3	14.0	25.3
Not finding fish to catch	54.8	14.6	14.0	7.2	9.4	16.5
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	57.3	14.0	11.9	8.3	8.4	16.8

<sup>a</sup> N = 1052

**Appendix D2.**–PID/DAV-Active angler response distributions for 23 possible sport fishing constraint items.

Constraint (PID/DAV-ACTIVE ANGLERS) <sup>a</sup>	not at all important	somewhat important	moderately important	very important	extremely important	very/extremely important
<b>Intrapersonal</b>						
Not having the interest to fish	57.5	16.7	16.4	5.6	3.8	9.4
Being uncomfortable around water	85.1	8.0	4.6	1.4	0.9	2.3
Not knowing how to fish	84.3	6.3	4.0	2.3	3.1	5.4
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	78.4	9.8	7.3	2.0	2.5	4.5
Not knowing how to clean fish	90.3	3.7	3.4	0.3	2.3	2.6
<b>Interpersonal</b>						
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	61.1	15.6	10.7	8.6	4.0	12.7
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	26.9	22.9	21.2	20.6	8.3	28.9
<b>Structural</b>						
Not being physically able to fish	55.1	15.1	9.4	13.4	6.9	20.3
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	39.0	22.3	21.8	11.7	5.2	16.9
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	58.2	15.6	9.8	12.1	4.3	16.4
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	17.7	14.5	23.5	18.8	25.5	44.3
Not knowing where to fish	56.1	19.5	12.5	8.5	3.4	11.9
Not having the money to go fishing	58.7	15.8	15.2	6.9	3.4	10.3
Not having the equipment to go fishing	73.7	10.2	9.0	4.8	2.3	7.1
Declining catch rates	35.4	18.4	15.3	17.0	13.8	30.8
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	42.7	19.5	15.7	14.5	7.6	22.1
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations	31.8	23.6	17.6	16.8	10.2	27.0
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	38.1	12.7	17.5	15.0	16.7	31.6
Having to release the fish I catch	44.9	14.4	14.4	11.4	15.0	26.4
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	52.7	14.7	17.0	8.2	7.4	15.6
Not being able to access good fishing sites	30.1	18.1	21.5	16.6	13.8	30.4
Not finding fish to catch	43.7	20.1	12.0	12.5	11.7	24.2
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	52.4	15.1	15.1	10.3	7.1	17.4

<sup>a</sup> N = 365

**Appendix D3.**–PID/DAV-Inactive angler response distributions for 23 possible sport fishing constraint items.

Constraint (PID/DAV-INACTIVE ANGLERS) <sup>a</sup>	not at all important	somewhat important	moderately important	very important	extremely important	very/extremely important
<b>Intrapersonal</b>						
Not having the interest to fish	47.1	15.7	15.7	7.8	13.7	21.6
Being uncomfortable around water	76.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	8.0	12.0
Not knowing how to fish	73.1	13.5	11.5	1.9	0.0	1.9
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	72.5	13.7	5.9	7.8	0.0	7.8
Not knowing how to clean fish	82.4	2.0	9.8	2.0	3.9	5.9
<b>Interpersonal</b>						
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	58.3	10.4	10.4	8.3	12.5	20.8
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	36.0	10.0	14.0	18.0	22.0	40.0
<b>Structural</b>						
Not being physically able to fish	46.9	4.1	12.2	22.4	14.3	36.7
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	64.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	16.0
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	83.7	0.0	2.0	10.2	4.1	14.3
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	45.8	6.3	14.6	12.5	20.8	33.3
Not knowing where to fish	56.9	13.7	17.6	3.9	7.8	11.8
Not having the money to go fishing	68.0	14.0	8.0	8.0	2.0	10.0
Not having the equipment to go fishing	68.6	19.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	7.8
Declining catch rates	76.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	8.0	12.0
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	54.7	15.1	13.2	7.5	9.4	17.0
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations	44.9	12.2	4.1	20.4	18.4	38.8
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	59.6	12.8	12.8	2.1	12.8	14.9
Having to release the fish I catch	64.2	5.7	5.7	7.5	17.0	24.5
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	59.2	10.2	10.2	12.2	8.2	20.4
Not being able to access good fishing sites	47.1	15.7	11.8	3.9	21.6	25.5
Not finding fish to catch	52.9	9.8	11.8	21.6	3.9	25.5
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	58.8	15.7	15.7	0.0	9.8	9.8

<sup>a</sup> N = 73

**Appendix D4.**–Non-angler response distributions for 23 possible sport fishing constraint items.

Constraint (NON-ANGLERS) <sup>a</sup>	not at all important	somewhat important	moderately important	very important	extremely important	very/extremely important
<b>Intrapersonal</b>						
Not having the interest to fish	35.4	11.0	9.3	12.5	31.8	44.3
Being uncomfortable around water	76.4	8.8	4.3	3.8	6.7	10.5
Not knowing how to fish	65.4	11.2	8.3	5.8	9.3	15.1
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	67.1	10.1	9.5	5.1	8.1	13.2
Not knowing how to clean fish	74.3	8.4	6.8	3.6	6.8	10.4
<b>Interpersonal</b>						
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	64.4	9.1	9.6	6.0	10.9	16.9
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	54.6	13.2	11.1	14.1	7.0	21.1
<b>Structural</b>						
Not being physically able to fish	79.4	4.7	4.8	3.2	7.9	11.0
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	55.8	12.2	11.4	9.4	11.2	20.6
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	53.1	10.6	10.4	12.2	13.6	25.9
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	53.5	8.8	10.3	11.7	15.7	27.4
Not knowing where to fish	58.5	9.7	10.1	9.1	12.6	21.7
Not having the money to go fishing	58.4	10.7	9.4	8.6	12.9	21.5
Not having the equipment to go fishing	50.1	12.0	11.4	10.0	16.5	26.5
Declining catch rates	71.2	8.2	9.9	5.0	5.7	10.8
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	61.7	11.3	9.3	8.8	8.9	17.7
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations	55.5	13.6	11.4	7.0	12.5	19.5
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	74.1	6.4	8.0	4.6	6.9	11.4
Having to release the fish I catch	73.3	7.6	6.3	4.3	8.6	12.8
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	65.8	9.3	8.7	7.0	9.3	16.3
Not being able to access good fishing sites	59.1	10.8	11.5	8.8	9.8	18.6
Not finding fish to catch	70.0	9.3	9.9	5.7	5.1	10.9
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	68.8	9.7	9.0	5.6	7.0	12.5

<sup>a</sup> N = 801

**Appendix D5.**—Active angler response distributions for 22 possible factors that help keep active anglers involved in sport fishing.

Constraint (ACTIVE ANGLERS) <sup>a</sup>	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Moderately important	Very important	Extremely important	very/extremely important
<b>Intrapersonal</b>						
Being interested in the sport of fishing	4.2	9.0	30.4	39.1	17.4	56.4
Being comfortable around water	9.2	8.6	19.5	40.2	22.6	62.8
Knowing how to fish	4.2	7.0	24.9	39.7	24.3	63.9
Knowing how to use fishing equipment	6.0	8.4	21.6	43.0	21.0	64.0
Knowing how to clean my fish	15.4	15.1	23.9	27.4	18.2	45.6
<b>Interpersonal</b>						
Having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing	6.6	12.2	25.8	40.1	15.2	55.3
Having family and friends to go fishing with	3.7	9.5	16.1	43.4	27.4	70.8
<b>Structural</b>						
Being physically able to fish	3.0	6.8	19.7	47.3	23.1	70.5
Having the time to fish	2.1	4.4	17.8	48.1	27.5	75.7
Not seeing large numbers of anglers when out fishing	7.6	9.7	27.6	33.3	21.8	55.1
Knowing where to go fishing	2.1	5.8	20.3	40.2	31.6	71.8
Having the money to go fishing	6.6	13.4	26.1	34.8	19.1	53.9
Having the equipment to go fishing	2.9	11.5	24.4	39.9	21.3	61.2
Having good catch rates	5.3	18.8	33.8	29.1	13.1	42.2
Being able to understand the sport fishing regulations	2.9	9.7	18.3	35.4	33.7	69.1
Knowing the fishing regulations won't change unpredictably	4.9	9.5	23.9	34.9	26.8	61.7
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	13.3	20.7	25.0	21.1	19.9	41.1
Knowing I can keep the fish I catch	10.7	16.0	25.7	26.6	21.1	47.6
Having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	25.5	18.8	22.7	19.8	13.2	33.1
Being able to access good fishing sites	1.8	6.5	19.5	41.7	30.4	72.1
Finding fish to catch	1.6	6.6	23.9	42.1	25.8	67.9
Having an area close to home that I can fish	6.2	14.4	27.3	29.6	22.5	52.1

<sup>a</sup>N = 1,590

**Appendix D6.**—Recreational fishing constraint means and confidence intervals for inactive, PID-active, PID-inactive, and non-anglers.

Sport Fishing Constraint	Group	N	Mean	Std. Error	95% C. I. for Mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
NOT having the interest to fish	Inactive	957	2.67	0.048	2.57	2.76
	PID-Active	340	1.81	0.061	1.69	1.93
	PID-Inactive	53	2.26	0.201	1.86	2.67
	Non-angler	737	2.94	0.063	2.82	3.07
NOT having family and friends to go fishing with	Inactive	945	2.33	0.045	2.24	2.42
	PID-Active	349	2.60	0.070	2.47	2.74
	PID-Inactive	50	2.78	0.227	2.32	3.23
	Non-angler	715	2.06	0.051	1.96	2.16
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	Inactive	945	2.93	0.052	2.83	3.03
	PID-Active	345	3.21	0.077	3.06	3.36
	PID-Inactive	49	2.57	0.234	2.10	3.04
	Non-angler	707	2.27	0.059	2.16	2.39
NOT being physically able to fish	Inactive	956	1.51	0.036	1.44	1.58
	PID-Active	351	2.02	0.072	1.88	2.16
	PID-Inactive	50	2.52	0.225	2.07	2.97
	Non-angler	724	1.55	0.045	1.46	1.64
NOT having the time to fish due to FAMILY obligations	Inactive	943	2.35	0.047	2.26	2.44
	PID-Active	349	2.22	0.066	2.09	2.35
	PID-Inactive	50	1.86	0.189	1.48	2.24
	Non-angler	713	2.08	0.054	1.97	2.19
NOT having the time to fish due to WORK obligations	Inactive	953	2.50	0.049	2.40	2.59
	PID-Active	347	1.88	0.066	1.75	2.01
	PID-Inactive	50	1.54	0.175	1.19	1.90
	Non-angler	719	2.23	0.057	2.12	2.34
NOT having the money to go fishing	Inactive	948	1.99	0.043	1.91	2.08
	PID-Active	349	1.80	0.060	1.68	1.92
	PID-Inactive	50	1.61	0.150	1.31	1.91
	Non-angler	712	2.07	0.055	1.96	2.18
NOT having the equipment to go fishing	Inactive	945	1.98	0.043	1.89	2.06
	PID-Active	355	1.52	0.053	1.42	1.63
	PID-Inactive	50	1.55	0.147	1.26	1.85
	Non-angler	710	2.31	0.058	2.19	2.42
NOT being able to access good fishing sites	Inactive	953	2.37	0.048	2.27	2.46
	PID-Active	349	2.66	0.075	2.51	2.81
	PID-Inactive	51	2.35	0.225	1.90	2.80
	Non-angler	705	1.99	0.052	1.89	2.10
NOT Knowing where to fish	Inactive	949	1.97	0.042	1.88	2.05
	PID-Active	353	1.84	0.061	1.72	1.96
	PID-Inactive	50	1.92	0.182	1.56	2.29
	Non-angler	715	2.08	0.055	1.97	2.19
NOT being able to understand the fishing regulations	Inactive	959	2.00	0.044	1.91	2.09
	PID-Active	344	2.25	0.072	2.11	2.39
	PID-Inactive	53	2.03	0.188	1.65	2.40
	Non-angler	708	1.92	0.051	1.82	2.02

-continued-

Appendix D6.–Page 2 of 2.

Sport Fishing Constraint	Group	N	Mean	Std. Error	95% C. I. for Mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations	Inactive	272	2.07	0.087	1.90	2.24
	PID-Active	352	2.50	0.072	2.36	2.64
	PID-Inactive	50	2.55	0.232	2.09	3.02
	Non-angler	0				
Family/spouse not interested in fishing	Inactive	946	1.85	0.041	1.77	1.94
	PID-Active	347	1.79	0.063	1.67	1.92
	PID-Inactive	48	2.09	0.214	1.66	2.52
	Non-angler	705	1.90	0.053	1.79	2.00
Being UNcomfortable around water	Inactive	951	1.35	0.028	1.30	1.41
	PID-Active	352	1.26	0.037	1.18	1.33
	PID-Inactive	50	1.63	0.180	1.27	1.99
	Non-angler	702	1.56	0.044	1.47	1.64
Declining catch rates	Inactive	944	1.90	0.043	1.82	1.99
	PID-Active	348	2.55	0.078	2.40	2.71
	PID-Inactive	43	1.93	0.234	1.46	2.41
	Non-angler	698	1.66	0.045	1.57	1.75
The number of fish I am allowed to keep	Inactive	949	1.95	0.044	1.87	2.04
	PID-Active	354	2.59	0.081	2.43	2.75
	PID-Inactive	48	1.98	0.207	1.56	2.39
	Non-angler	700	1.64	0.046	1.55	1.73
NOT knowing how to use fishing equipment	Inactive	947	1.50	0.032	1.44	1.56
	PID-Active	354	1.40	0.047	1.30	1.49
	PID-Inactive	51	1.51	0.133	1.25	1.78
	Non-angler	702	1.77	0.049	1.68	1.87
NOT finding fish to catch	Inactive	948	2.02	0.044	1.93	2.10
	PID-Active	343	2.28	0.077	2.13	2.43
	PID-Inactive	51	2.12	0.191	1.74	2.51
	Non-angler	700	1.67	0.044	1.58	1.75
NOT knowing how to clean fish	Inactive	947	1.37	0.031	1.31	1.43
	PID-Active	352	1.21	0.039	1.13	1.29
	PID-Inactive	50	1.41	0.142	1.12	1.69
	Non-angler	701	1.60	0.045	1.51	1.69
NOT having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets, etc.)	Inactive	942	2.00	0.044	1.92	2.09
	PID-Active	353	2.03	0.069	1.89	2.16
	PID-Inactive	50	1.99	0.196	1.60	2.38
	Non-angler	701	1.85	0.051	1.75	1.95
Having to release the fish I catch	Inactive	950	1.99	0.048	1.90	2.08
	PID-Active	341	2.37	0.081	2.21	2.53
	PID-Inactive	52	2.06	0.224	1.61	2.51
	Non-angler	701	1.67	0.048	1.58	1.77
NOT having an area close to home that I can fish	Inactive	947	1.96	0.043	1.88	2.05
	PID-Active	351	2.04	0.070	1.90	2.18
	PID-Inactive	51	1.86	0.176	1.51	2.22
	Non-angler	701	1.72	0.047	1.63	1.81
NOT knowing how to fish	Inactive	946	1.74	0.038	1.67	1.82
	PID-Active	350	1.33	0.048	1.24	1.43
	PID-Inactive	52	1.44	0.117	1.21	1.68
	Non-angler	707	1.82	0.050	1.73	1.92

**Appendix D7.**—Comparison of mean scores for 22 factors related to keeping active anglers involved sport fishing across management regions (response scale, 1= not at all important to 5= extremely important).

	All	Std.						Effect size	
Factors influencing participation in sport fishing	Active	Error	Southeast	Southcentral	Interior	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i> <sup>a,b</sup>	<i>N</i> <sup>c</sup>
Sample Size (N)	1,590		585	590	415				
<b>Intrapersonal</b>									
Being interested in the sport of fishing	3.56	0.03	3.50	3.58	3.56	0.39	0.680		1,239
Being comfortable around water	3.58	0.03	3.75	3.55	3.57	1.86	0.155		1,222
Knowing how to fish	3.73	0.03	3.66	3.76	3.67	1.07	0.344		1,244
Knowing how to use fishing equipment	3.65	0.03	3.62	3.65	3.66	0.07	0.931		1,223
Knowing how to clean my fish	3.18	0.04	3.25	3.16	3.21	0.38	0.682		1,231
<b>Interpersonal</b>									
Having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing	3.45	0.03	3.27	3.47	3.50	2.62	0.073		1,230
Having family and friends to go fishing with	3.81	0.03	3.61	3.87	3.75	4.38	0.013	0.07	1,227
<b>Structural</b>									
Being physically able to fish	3.81	0.03	3.82	3.78	3.89	1.19	0.304		1,243
Having the time to fish	3.95	0.03	3.97	3.95	3.92	0.17	0.846		1,243
Not seeing large numbers of anglers when out fishing	3.52	0.03	3.16	3.63	3.35	14.90	0.000	0.15	1,246
Knowing where to go fishing	3.93	0.03	3.78	3.96	3.94	2.48	0.084		1,246
Having the money to go fishing	3.46	0.03	3.39	3.48	3.43	0.58	0.559		1,245
Having the equipment to go fishing	3.65	0.03	3.67	3.64	3.68	0.13	0.880		1,250
Having good catch rates	3.26	0.03	3.15	3.30	3.19	2.05	0.129		1,217
Being able to understand the sport fishing regulations	3.87	0.03	3.63	3.91	3.91	4.75	0.009	0.08	1,244
Knowing the fishing regulations won't change unpredictably	3.69	0.03	3.42	3.73	3.76	5.55	0.004		1,226
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	3.14	0.04	3.02	3.20	3.00	2.82	0.060		1,249
Knowing I can keep the fish I catch	3.31	0.04	3.40	3.31	3.26	0.66	0.519		1,220
Having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	2.77	0.04	2.54	2.85	2.61	5.24	0.005	0.08	1,231
Being able to access good fishing sites	3.92	0.03	4.00	3.92	3.89	0.66	0.516		1,251
Finding fish to catch	3.84	0.03	3.77	3.87	3.80	1.08	0.341		1,223
Having an area close to home that I can fish	3.48	0.03	3.82	3.42	3.44	8.06	0.000	0.11	1,250

<sup>a</sup> *df* = 2 for all tests

<sup>b</sup> multiple sample analogue of Hedge's *g* where  $f = \sqrt{df(F-1)/N}$  (Kirk 1996, Table 3)  $f = 0.10$  = small effect, 0.25 = medium effect, 0.40 = large effect

<sup>c</sup> sample size for each test--listwise deletion of cases for those with missing values

**Appendix D8.**—Comparison of mean constraints scores for inactive anglers across management regions (1= not at all important to 5= extremely important).

Constraint Item	All				<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	Effect size	
	Inactive	Southeast	Southcentral	AYK			<i>f</i> <sup>a,b</sup>	<i>N</i> <sup>c</sup>
Sample Size	1,052	363	355	334				
<b>Intrapersonal</b>								
Not having the interest to fish	2.67	2.53	2.77	2.46	3.80	0.023	0.14	295
Being uncomfortable around water	1.35	1.44	1.35	1.33	1.51	0.222		296
Not knowing how to fish	1.74	1.65	1.80	1.63	2.20	0.112		293
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	1.50	1.51	1.53	1.41	1.44	0.237		295
Not knowing how to clean fish	1.37	1.36	1.39	1.31	0.54	0.581		297
<b>Interpersonal</b>								
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	1.85	1.89	1.86	1.83	0.17	0.844		296
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	2.33	2.49	2.32	2.25	2.31	0.100		296
<b>Structural</b>								
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	2.93	2.09	3.29	2.39	57.86	<0.001	0.62	300
Not being physically able to fish	1.51	1.60	1.49	1.53	0.84	0.434		299
Not knowing where to fish	1.97	1.73	2.02	1.93	4.49	0.012	0.15	296
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	2.35	2.15	2.32	2.55	6.12	0.002	0.19	296
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	2.50	2.56	2.37	2.81	6.68	0.001	0.20	298
Not having the money to go fishing	1.99	1.95	1.95	2.13	1.78	0.170		298
Not having the equipment to go fishing	1.98	2.14	1.92	2.05	2.15	0.117		296
Declining catch rates	1.90	1.81	1.88	2.02	2.09	0.124		294
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	2.00	1.64	2.09	1.96	10.05	<0.001	0.25	298
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations	2.07	1.67	2.09	2.23	3.73	0.025	0.14	268
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	1.95	1.78	1.97	2.01	2.77	0.063		298
Having to release the fish I catch	1.99	1.69	2.04	2.02	6.08	0.002	0.18	298
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	2.00	1.56	2.21	1.66	25.97	<0.001	0.41	296
Not being able to access good fishing sites	2.37	1.97	2.48	2.28	10.33	<0.001	0.25	299
Not finding fish to catch	2.02	1.74	2.10	1.93	5.95	0.003	0.18	296
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	1.96	1.66	1.97	2.12	10.12	<0.001	0.25	298

<sup>a</sup> *df* = 2 for all tests

<sup>b</sup> multiple sample analogue of Hedge's *g* where  $f = \sqrt{df(F-1)/N}$  (Kirk 1996, Table 3)  $f = 0.10$  = small effect, 0.25 = medium effect, 0.40 = large effect

<sup>c</sup> sample size for each test--listwise deletion of cases for those with missing values

**Appendix D9.**—Comparison of mean constraints scores for non-anglers across management regions (1=not at all important, to 5 = extremely important).

Constraint Item	All				<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	Effect size	
	Non-anglers	Southeast	Southcentral	AYK			<i>f</i> <sup>a,b</sup>	<i>N</i> <sup>c</sup>
Sample Size	801	222	247	332				
<b>Intrapersonal</b>								
Not having the interest to fish	2.94	3.08	3.02	2.77	2.51	0.082		736
Being uncomfortable around water	1.56	1.76	1.52	1.56	2.33	0.098		701
Not knowing how to fish	1.82	2.05	1.79	1.81	2.29	0.102		704
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	1.77	1.91	1.76	1.74	1.08	0.342		696
Not knowing how to clean fish	1.60	1.72	1.58	1.61	0.70	0.496		700
<b>Interpersonal</b>								
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	1.90	1.94	1.93	1.83	0.44	0.646		704
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	2.06	2.19	2.05	2.03	0.96	0.383		711
<b>Structural</b>								
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	2.27	1.76	2.58	1.90	20.06	<0.001	0.23	704
Not being physically able to fish	1.55	1.52	1.61	1.46	0.98	0.376		719
Not knowing where to fish	2.08	1.98	2.08	2.10	0.44	0.643		712
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	2.08	2.03	2.02	2.19	1.12	0.328		711
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	2.23	2.30	2.11	2.40	2.34	0.097		716
Not having the money to go fishing	2.07	2.00	2.00	2.19	1.46	0.233		707
Not having the equipment to go fishing	2.31	2.37	2.31	2.29	0.15	0.864		709
Declining catch rates	1.66	1.61	1.64	1.72	0.50	0.604		694
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	1.92	1.64	2.02	1.83	4.27	0.014	0.10	708
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations <sup>d</sup>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	1.64	1.60	1.62	1.68	0.31	0.734		697
Having to release the fish I catch	1.67	1.72	1.65	1.69	0.14	0.873		698
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	1.85	1.87	1.88	1.78	0.45	0.639		699
Not being able to access good fishing sites	1.99	1.87	2.06	1.93	1.05	0.349		705
Not finding fish to catch	1.67	1.72	1.63	1.72	0.41	0.661		697
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	1.72	1.76	1.68	1.79	0.47	0.627		698

<sup>a</sup> *df* = 2 for all tests

<sup>b</sup> multiple sample analogue of Hedge's *g* where  $f = \sqrt{df(F-1)/N}$  (Kirk 1996, Table 3)  $f = 0.10$  = small effect, 0.25 = medium effect, 0.40 = large effect

<sup>c</sup> sample size for each test--listwise deletion of cases for those with missing values

<sup>d</sup> question not asked of non-anglers

**Appendix D10.**—Non-angler with no/low interest response distributions for 22 possible sport fishing constraint items.

Constraint (NON-ANGLER--NO/LOW INTEREST) <sup>a</sup>	not at all important	somewhat important	moderately important	very important	extremely important	very/extremely important
<b>Intrapersonal</b>						
Not having the interest to fish	33.2	10.7	7.9	13.1	35.1	48.2
Being uncomfortable around water	76.2	7.3	5.2	3.9	7.4	11.3
Not knowing how to fish	65.0	12.0	8.0	6.4	8.6	15.1
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	67.1	10.9	9.0	5.8	7.2	12.9
Not knowing how to clean fish	75.2	7.8	6.5	4.1	6.5	10.5
<b>Interpersonal</b>						
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	64.0	8.9	8.9	6.7	11.5	18.2
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	54.5	14.2	11.0	13.2	7.2	20.3
<b>Structural</b>						
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	59.8	9.6	8.8	9.6	12.3	21.9
Not being physically able to fish	80.8	4.4	4.4	3.0	7.4	10.4
Not knowing where to fish	61.6	10.5	9.5	8.8	9.7	18.5
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	60.3	10.2	10.0	9.3	10.2	19.5
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	54.7	10.0	10.3	13.1	11.9	25.0
Not having the money to go fishing	60.5	10.9	9.0	8.2	11.4	19.6
Not having the equipment to go fishing	53.2	12.0	10.7	8.7	15.4	24.1
Declining catch rates	74.7	7.4	7.5	4.1	6.3	10.4
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	67.7	11.3	8.1	6.4	6.6	13.0
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations <sup>b</sup>						
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	77.1	7.2	6.3	3.4	6.0	9.4
Having to release the fish I catch	75.7	7.4	5.5	4.8	6.7	11.5
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	69.2	8.3	8.5	5.6	8.3	13.9
Not being able to access good fishing sites	64.0	11.4	9.7	6.7	8.2	14.9
Not finding fish to catch	71.6	9.9	8.3	5.3	4.9	10.2
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	72.0	9.2	6.7	5.6	6.5	12.1

<sup>a</sup> N = 658

<sup>b</sup> Inadvertently not included in Non-angler survey

**Appendix D11.**—Non-angler with medium/high interest response distributions for 22 possible sport fishing constraint items.

Constraint (NON-ANGLER--MED/HIGH INTEREST) <sup>a</sup>	not at all important	somewhat important	moderately important	very important	extremely important	very/extremely important
<b>Intrapersonal</b>						
Not having the interest to fish	56.2	12.3	12.3	11.0	8.2	19.2
Being uncomfortable around water	82.4	6.8	0.0	5.4	5.4	10.8
Not knowing how to fish	56.0	9.3	16.0	6.7	12.0	18.7
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	56.9	15.3	12.5	6.9	8.3	15.3
Not knowing how to clean fish	64.0	10.7	8.0	5.3	12.0	17.3
<b>Interpersonal</b>						
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	66.7	15.3	9.7	5.6	2.8	8.3
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	37.0	16.4	19.2	19.2	8.2	27.4
<b>Structural</b>						
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	41.1	13.7	20.5	11.0	13.7	24.7
Not being physically able to fish	77.0	4.1	5.4	4.1	9.5	13.5
Not knowing where to fish	33.8	9.5	20.3	12.2	24.3	36.5
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	26.7	21.3	14.7	13.3	24.0	37.3
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	21.6	18.9	17.6	12.2	29.7	41.9
Not having the money to go fishing	33.8	12.2	17.6	13.5	23.0	36.5
Not having the equipment to go fishing	25.0	14.5	11.8	25.0	23.7	48.7
Declining catch rates	52.1	16.4	15.1	8.2	8.2	16.4
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	42.7	17.3	10.7	13.3	16.0	29.3
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations <sup>b</sup>						
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	60.8	4.1	14.9	5.4	14.9	20.3
Having to release the fish I catch	58.7	6.7	8.0	8.0	18.7	26.7
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	50.0	10.8	9.5	18.9	10.8	29.7
Not being able to access good fishing sites	34.2	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	32.9
Not finding fish to catch	56.2	9.6	13.7	11.0	9.6	20.5
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	51.3	10.5	17.1	6.6	14.5	21.1

<sup>a</sup> N = 77

<sup>b</sup> Inadvertently not included in Non-angler survey

**Appendix D12.**—Inactive anglers with no/low interest response distributions for 22 possible sport fishing constraint items.

Constraint (INACTIVE--NO/LOW INTEREST) <sup>a</sup>	not at all important	somewhat important	moderately important	very important	extremely important	very/extremely important
<b>Intrapersonal</b>						
Not having the interest to fish	28.2	17.2	17.0	19.0	18.7	37.6
Being uncomfortable around water	79.0	9.4	5.2	2.9	3.5	6.4
Not knowing how to fish	63.9	14.2	9.4	7.7	4.6	12.4
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	70.8	14.3	8.2	4.4	2.4	6.8
Not knowing how to clean fish	81.8	6.9	4.9	2.4	3.9	6.3
<b>Interpersonal</b>						
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	59.7	13.5	11.4	8.4	7.0	15.4
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	44.3	17.6	13.7	14.1	10.2	24.4
<b>Structural</b>						
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	44.2	10.1	14.3	15.4	15.9	31.3
Not being physically able to fish	80.4	7.7	3.3	4.0	4.6	8.6
Not knowing where to fish	60.0	13.4	12.3	8.1	6.2	14.3
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	50.3	12.7	14.4	12.0	10.5	22.5
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	46.2	10.3	14.1	16.5	12.9	29.4
Not having the money to go fishing	59.2	14.8	11.0	7.7	7.3	15.0
Not having the equipment to go fishing	55.4	14.0	12.8	8.8	9.0	17.8
Declining catch rates	64.7	12.1	9.3	6.8	7.1	13.8
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	64.4	12.6	10.5	6.1	6.4	12.6
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations	57.4	13.5	11.1	8.2	9.8	18.0
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	66.5	10.8	10.1	5.9	6.7	12.6
Having to release the fish I catch	69.3	7.9	7.3	6.5	9.0	15.5
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	62.6	11.9	11.4	7.2	6.8	14.1
Not being able to access good fishing sites	51.3	15.1	13.5	10.9	9.1	20.1
Not finding fish to catch	60.8	13.1	11.1	7.5	7.5	15.0
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	63.0	13.4	10.9	6.5	6.2	12.7

<sup>a</sup> N = 770

**Appendix D13.**—Inactive anglers with medium/high interest response distributions for 22 possible sport fishing constraint items.

Constraint (INACTIVE--MED/HIGH INTEREST) <sup>a</sup>	not at all important	somewhat important	moderately important	very important	extremely important	very/extremely important
<b>Intrapersonal</b>						
Not having the interest to fish	55.1	17.9	15.7	6.9	4.4	11.3
Being uncomfortable around water	82.1	7.5	6.5	2.5	1.4	3.9
Not knowing how to fish	72.9	10.4	8.6	5.4	2.9	8.3
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	78.9	9.3	6.8	3.2	1.8	5.0
Not knowing how to clean fish	87.7	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	5.4
<b>Interpersonal</b>						
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	62.3	12.0	12.7	8.0	5.1	13.1
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	34.4	15.9	15.2	22.5	12.0	34.5
<b>Structural</b>						
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	28.5	17.8	17.1	16.0	20.6	36.6
Not being physically able to fish	65.0	8.2	7.5	7.5	11.8	19.3
Not knowing where to fish	57.1	12.4	12.4	11.7	6.4	18.1
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	33.1	17.3	19.8	16.5	13.3	29.8
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	30.5	13.3	13.3	22.9	20.1	43.0
Not having the money to go fishing	45.0	17.9	15.7	11.8	9.6	21.4
Not having the equipment to go fishing	52.3	15.5	14.4	9.4	8.3	17.7
Declining catch rates	50.9	14.9	13.1	10.9	10.2	21.1
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	51.4	13.0	12.7	11.6	11.3	22.9
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations <sup>b</sup>	50.0	12.8	13.8	8.5	14.9	23.4
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	45.2	15.4	14.0	9.7	15.8	25.5
Having to release the fish I catch	52.0	8.7	10.5	12.3	16.6	28.9
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	61.9	13.3	10.1	7.9	6.8	14.7
Not being able to access good fishing sites	36.9	16.0	15.6	13.1	18.4	31.5
Not finding fish to catch	51.1	17.6	13.3	8.3	9.7	18.0
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	50.7	12.1	12.5	13.2	11.4	24.6

<sup>a</sup> N = 305

**Appendix D14.**—Response distributions for 22 possible factors that help keep anglers involved in sport fishing for Active anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing who fish frequently (20 or more days per year).

Constraint	not at all important	somewhat important	moderately important	very important	extremely important	very/extremely important
<b>Intrapersonal</b>						
Being interested in the sport of fishing	1.2	5.1	18.2	43.9	31.6	75.5
Being comfortable around water	8.7	4.3	15.0	36.6	35.4	72.0
Knowing how to fish	3.1	5.5	16.9	39.8	34.6	74.4
Knowing how to use my fishing equipment	4.3	5.5	16.9	42.1	31.1	73.2
Knowing how to clean my fish	14.0	10.0	16.4	31.6	28.0	59.6
<b>Interpersonal</b>						
Having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing	8.1	11.3	29.0	35.5	16.1	51.6
Having family and friends to go fishing with	7.4	13.6	19.5	39.3	20.2	59.5
<b>Structural</b>						
Being physically able to fish	2.3	6.6	11.7	44.9	34.4	79.3
Having the time to fish	0.8	3.1	13.3	45.5	37.3	82.7
Not seeing large numbers of anglers when out fishing	10.2	10.5	29.3	29.3	20.7	50.0
Knowing where to go fishing	2.4	4.7	15.3	40.4	37.3	77.6
Having the money to go fishing	7.1	12.5	23.1	33.3	23.9	57.3
Having the equipment to go fishing	2.3	5.1	21.0	41.2	30.4	71.6
Having good catch rates	5.6	16.7	30.3	28.7	18.7	47.4
Being able to understand the sport fishing regulations	3.5	7.8	14.5	35.3	38.8	74.1
Knowing that the fishing regulations won't change unpredictably	6.0	5.6	22.3	35.1	31.1	66.1
The number of fish I am allowed to keep	12.8	19.5	25.3	17.5	24.9	42.4
Knowing I can keep the fish I catch	12.0	15.2	25.2	24.8	22.8	47.6
Having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets, etc.)	29.6	19.0	22.1	15.0	14.2	29.2
Being able to access good fishing sites	1.2	5.0	14.7	39.5	39.5	79.1
Finding fish to catch	1.6	7.1	16.6	42.3	32.4	74.7
Having an area close to home that I can fish	4.3	10.1	21.7	33.3	30.6	64.0

<sup>a</sup> N= 424

**Appendix D15.**—Response distributions for 22 possible factors that help keep anglers involved in sport fishing for Active anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing who fish a moderate number of days per year (7-19 days).

Constraint	not at all important	somewhat important	moderately important	very important	extremely important	very/extremely important
<b>Intrapersonal</b>						
Being interested in the sport of fishing	2.3	10.8	31.1	40.5	15.3	55.9
Being comfortable around water	7.3	10.9	19.1	40.5	22.3	62.7
Knowing how to fish	3.2	5.0	27.7	44.5	19.5	64.1
Knowing how to use my fishing equipment	5.0	10.0	21.8	43.6	19.5	63.2
Knowing how to clean my fish	11.3	18.1	21.7	29.4	19.5	48.9
<b>Interpersonal</b>						
Having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing	7.7	17.6	25.3	35.3	14.0	49.3
Having family and friends to go fishing with	3.2	9.1	20.5	41.4	25.9	67.3
<b>Structural</b>						
Being physically able to fish	2.3	5.9	20.8	47.5	23.5	71.0
Having the time to fish	0.5	4.1	22.5	46.8	26.1	73.0
Not seeing large numbers of anglers when out fishing	7.2	12.2	32.1	29.4	19.0	48.4
Knowing where to go fishing	0.9	6.8	20.4	41.6	30.3	71.9
Having the money to go fishing	5.9	12.2	30.3	30.8	20.8	51.6
Having the equipment to go fishing	0.0	10.0	31.7	40.7	17.6	58.4
Having good catch rates	3.2	15.5	42.5	29.7	9.1	38.8
Being able to understand the sport fishing regulations	2.3	10.4	20.8	31.2	35.3	66.5
Knowing that the fishing regulations won't change upredictably	3.6	9.5	25.8	33.5	27.6	61.1
The number of fish I am allowed to keep	9.9	22.5	27.5	24.8	15.3	40.1
Knowing I can keep the fish I catch	7.3	16.9	28.8	31.1	16.0	47.0
Having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets, etc.)	35.6	14.4	20.3	17.6	12.2	29.7
Being able to access good fishing sites	2.3	5.9	18.9	43.2	29.7	73.0
Finding fish to catch	0.5	3.6	31.4	41.8	22.7	64.5
Having an area close to home that I can fish	4.1	13.1	28.1	32.6	22.2	54.8

<sup>a</sup> N= 374

**Appendix D16.**—Response distributions for 22 possible factors that help keep anglers involved in sport fishing for Active anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing who fish infrequently (1-6 days per year).

Constraint	not at all important	somewhat important	moderately important	very important	extremely important	very/extremely important
<b>Intrapersonal</b>						
Being interested in the sport of fishing	2.0	9.9	36.8	37.9	13.4	51.4
Being comfortable around water	8.4	7.6	19.6	43.6	20.8	64.4
Knowing how to fish	4.0	6.8	26.4	41.6	21.2	62.8
Knowing how to use my fishing equipment	4.8	6.8	20.7	50.2	17.5	67.7
Knowing how to clean my fish	14.2	15.0	26.9	28.1	15.8	43.9
<b>Interpersonal</b>						
Having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing	6.3	11.1	27.0	43.3	12.3	55.6
Having family and friends to go fishing with	2.3	7.8	18.0	48.8	23.0	71.9
<b>Structural</b>						
Being physically able to fish	2.0	6.3	17.3	53.3	21.2	74.5
Having the time to fish	0.4	3.9	18.0	50.4	27.3	77.7
Not seeing large numbers of anglers when out fishing	10.2	12.1	25.0	34.0	18.8	52.7
Knowing where to go fishing	2.0	4.7	25.0	41.4	27.0	68.4
Having the money to go fishing	6.3	16.9	26.4	34.6	15.7	50.4
Having the equipment to go fishing	2.0	14.1	23.4	42.6	18.0	60.5
Having good catch rates	2.8	21.5	36.7	27.1	12.0	39.0
Being able to understand the sport fishing regulations	2.7	12.1	16.8	41.0	27.3	68.4
Knowing that the fishing regulations won't change upredictably	4.4	12.3	24.2	36.5	22.6	59.1
The number of fish I am allowed to keep	9.4	24.0	27.2	24.0	15.4	39.4
Knowing I can keep the fish I catch	11.1	13.5	25.0	29.0	21.4	50.4
Having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets, etc.)	24.3	23.5	22.7	19.9	9.6	29.5
Being able to access good fishing sites	0.8	6.3	20.3	46.1	26.6	72.7
Finding fish to catch	1.2	8.0	24.4	44.4	22.0	66.4
Having an area close to home that I can fish	5.1	16.2	24.5	33.6	20.6	54.2

<sup>a</sup> N= 474

**Appendix D17.**—Response distributions for 22 possible factors that help keep anglers involved in sport fishing for Active anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing who fish infrequently (1 – 6 days per year).

Constraint	not at all important	somewhat important	moderately important	very important	extremely important	very/extremely important
Being interested in the sport of fishing	16.2	15.2	35.4	24.2	9.1	33.3
Being comfortable around water	10.4	11.5	17.7	46.9	13.5	60.4
Knowing how to fish	6.1	16.3	30.6	30.6	16.3	46.9
Knowing how to use my fishing equipment	9.2	15.3	27.6	36.7	11.2	48.0
Knowing how to clean my fish	14.4	22.7	24.7	27.8	10.3	38.1
<b>Interpersonal</b>						
Having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing	7.2	16.5	18.6	43.3	14.4	57.7
Having family and friends to go fishing with	3.0	6.1	13.1	44.4	33.3	77.8
<b>Structural</b>						
Being physically able to fish	6.0	14.0	26.0	40.0	14.0	54.0
Having the time to fish	6.0	13.0	19.0	42.0	20.0	62.0
Not seeing large numbers of anglers when out fishing	11.1	13.1	29.3	25.3	21.2	46.5
Knowing where to go fishing	4.0	11.1	23.2	41.4	20.2	61.6
Having the money to go fishing	7.0	14.0	22.0	36.0	21.0	57.0
Having the equipment to go fishing	4.0	18.0	24.0	36.0	18.0	54.0
Having good catch rates	11.3	23.7	30.9	23.7	10.3	34.0
Being able to understand the sport fishing regulations	6.1	11.1	20.2	39.4	23.2	62.6
Knowing that the fishing regulations won't change unpredictably	11.7	16.0	25.5	31.9	14.9	46.8
The number of fish I am allowed to keep	21.0	20.0	29.0	17.0	13.0	30.0
Knowing I can keep the fish I catch	8.2	18.4	25.5	23.5	24.5	48.0
Having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets, etc.)	26.8	12.4	25.8	19.6	15.5	35.1
Being able to access good fishing sites	1.0	7.0	29.0	38.0	25.0	63.0
Finding fish to catch	2.1	11.3	30.9	36.1	19.6	55.7
Having an area close to home that I can fish	6.0	9.0	27.0	34.0	24.0	58.0

<sup>a</sup> N= 235

**Appendix D18.**—Comparison of fishing constraint means among non-angler men and women with no/low interest in fishing.

Factors influencing participation in sport fishing	Men	Women	mean diff.	<i>t</i> <sup>a</sup>	<i>p</i>	Effect size <sup>b</sup>	<i>N</i> <sup>c</sup>
Sample Size	139	455					
<b>Intrapersonal</b>							
Not having the interest to fish	2.85	3.14	-0.28	-1.748	0.082		608
Being uncomfortable around water	1.35	1.66	-0.31	-3.216	0.001	-0.27	578
Not knowing how to fish	1.70	1.85	-0.15	-1.274	0.204		578
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	1.60	1.79	-0.19	-1.733	0.084		574
Not knowing how to clean fish	1.53	1.60	-0.07	-0.68	0.497		576
<b>Interpersonal</b>							
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	1.89	1.93	-0.04	-0.337	0.737		583
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	2.06	2.04	0.02	0.133	0.894		586
<b>Structural</b>							
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	2.07	2.03	0.03	0.221	0.825		580
Not being physically able to fish	1.43	1.55	-0.12	-1.102	0.271		594
Not knowing where to fish	1.91	1.95	-0.04	-0.287	0.775		587
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	2.09	1.96	0.13	0.917	0.361		585
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	2.39	2.10	0.29	1.987	0.048	0.16	589
Not having the money to go fishing	1.95	2.00	-0.06	-0.406	0.685		583
Not having the equipment to go fishing	2.13	2.23	-0.1	-0.657	0.512		585
Declining catch rates	1.63	1.59	0.04	0.331	0.741		571
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	1.70	1.71	-0.01	-0.105	0.916		580
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations	N/A	N/A					
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	1.46	1.55	-0.09	-0.816	0.415		573
Having to release the fish I catch	1.54	1.61	-0.06	-0.552	0.581		572
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	1.70	1.77	-0.07	-0.605	0.546		576
Not being able to access good fishing sites	1.76	1.85	-0.09	-0.767	0.444		583
Not finding fish to catch	1.53	1.66	-0.13	-1.202	0.231		574
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	1.69	1.65	0.05	0.383	0.702		572

<sup>a</sup> Independent samples t-test for equality of means with unequal variances in populations (Levene's test).

<sup>b</sup> two-sample version of Hedge's  $g = 2t/(\sqrt{n_1+n_2})$  (Kirk 1996, Table 3)  $d = 0.2$  is small effect,  $0.5 =$  medium effect,  $0.80 =$  large effect

<sup>c</sup> sample size for each test--listwise deletion of cases for those with missing values

**Appendix D19.**—Comparison of fishing constraint means among non-angler men and women with medium/high interest in fishing.

Factors influencing participation in sport fishing	Men	Women	mean diff.	<i>t</i> <sup>a</sup>	<i>p</i>	Effect size <sup>b</sup>	<i>N</i> <sup>c</sup>
Sample Size <sup>d</sup>	30	43					
<b>Intrapersonal</b>							
Not having the interest to fish	1.96	2.12	-0.15	-0.47	0.641		70
Being uncomfortable around water	1.18	1.58	-0.40	-1.69	0.096		71
Not knowing how to fish	2.07	2.19	-0.12	-0.33	0.741		72
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	1.85	2.07	-0.22	-0.65	0.520		69
Not knowing how to clean fish	2.00	1.91	0.09	0.26	0.797		72
<b>Interpersonal</b>							
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	1.74	1.52	0.22	0.84	0.403		69
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	2.46	2.50	-0.04	-0.11	0.914		70
<b>Structural</b>							
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	2.25	2.60	-0.35	-0.95	0.344		70
Not being physically able to fish	1.39	1.86	-0.47	-1.58	0.119		71
Not knowing where to fish	2.79	2.91	-0.12	-0.32	0.754		71
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	3.00	2.81	0.19	0.50	0.619		72
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	3.43	3.02	0.41	1.10	0.276		71
Not having the money to go fishing	2.39	3.00	-0.61	-1.67	0.099		71
Not having the equipment to go fishing	2.79	3.27	-0.48	-1.33	0.189		73
Declining catch rates	2.36	1.90	0.45	1.38	0.172		70
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	2.69	2.35	0.34	0.93	0.356		72
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations	N/A	N/A					
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	2.10	2.17	-0.06	-0.18	0.862		71
Having to release the fish I catch	2.03	2.42	-0.38	-1.01	0.314		72
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	2.25	2.42	-0.17	-0.46	0.647		71
Not being able to access good fishing sites	2.32	2.83	-0.51	-1.46	0.149		70
Not finding fish to catch	2.25	2.05	0.20	0.57	0.568		70
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	2.43	2.07	0.36	1.04	0.302		73

<sup>a</sup> Independent samples t-test for equality of means with unequal variances in populations (Levene's test).

<sup>b</sup> two-sample version of Hedge's  $g = 2t/(\sqrt{(n_1+n_2)})$  (Kirk 1996, Table 3)  $d = 0.2$  is small effect,  $0.5 =$  medium effect,  $0.80 =$  large effect

<sup>c</sup> sample size for each test--listwise deletion of cases for those with missing values

<sup>d</sup> sample size relatively small and likely insufficient for detecting differences by gender

**Appendix D20.**—Comparison of fishing constraint means among inactive men and women anglers with no/low interest in fishing.

Factors influencing participation in sport fishing	Men	Women	mean diff.	$t^a$	$p$	Effect size <sup>b</sup>	$N^c$
Sample Size	280	439					
<b>Intrapersonal</b>							
Not having the interest to fish	2.59	2.98	-0.39	-3.47	0.001	-0.26	719
Being uncomfortable around water	1.26	1.53	-0.27	-3.96	<0.001	-0.30	705
Not knowing how to fish	1.60	1.84	-0.24	-2.76	0.006	-0.21	700
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	1.36	1.64	-0.27	-3.85	<0.001	-0.29	698
Not knowing how to clean fish	1.29	1.46	-0.17	-2.33	0.020	-0.18	700
<b>Interpersonal</b>							
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	1.86	1.91	-0.05	-0.53	0.595		702
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	2.05	2.44	-0.39	-3.77	<0.001	-0.28	705
<b>Structural</b>							
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	2.43	2.52	-0.09	-0.79	0.430		702
Not being physically able to fish	1.32	1.53	-0.21	-2.70	0.007	-0.20	708
Not knowing where to fish	1.74	1.94	-0.20	-2.11	0.035		705
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	2.14	2.23	-0.09	-0.82	0.412		705
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	2.46	2.35	0.10	0.90	0.367		710
Not having the money to go fishing	1.79	1.94	-0.15	-1.52	0.130		705
Not having the equipment to go fishing	1.90	2.10	-0.20	-1.95	0.052		710
Declining catch rates	1.87	1.74	0.13	1.34	0.180		698
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	1.77	1.79	-0.03	-0.26	0.792		707
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations <sup>d</sup>	1.94	2.04	-0.09	-0.53	0.597		239
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	1.80	1.72	0.08	0.87	0.383		704
Having to release the fish I catch	1.86	1.72	0.14	1.36	0.175		700
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	1.66	1.95	-0.29	-3.06	0.002		694
Not being able to access good fishing sites	1.99	2.18	-0.20	-1.89	0.059		703
Not finding fish to catch	1.77	1.93	-0.16	-1.61	0.109		699
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	1.72	1.85	-0.13	-1.35	0.177		698

<sup>a</sup> Independent samples t-test for equality of means with unequal variances in populations (Levene's test).

<sup>b</sup> two-sample version of Hedge's  $g = 2t/(\text{sqrt}(n_1+n_2))$  (Kirk 1996, Table 3)  $d = 0.2$  is small effect,  $0.5 =$  medium effect,  $0.80 =$  large effect

<sup>c</sup> sample size for each test--listwise deletion of cases for those with missing values

<sup>d</sup> sample size for this item less than others due to re-classification of non-anglers as inactive--non-anglers not asked item.

**Appendix D21.**—Comparison of fishing constraint means among inactive men and women anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.

Factors influencing participation in sport fishing	Men	Women	mean diff.	<i>t</i> <sup>a</sup>	<i>p</i>	Effect size <sup>b</sup>	<i>N</i> <sup>c</sup>
Sample Size	126	147					
<b>Intrapersonal</b>							
Not having the interest to fish	1.94	1.82	0.13	0.88	0.381		265
Being uncomfortable around water	1.19	1.43	-0.24	-2.59	0.010	-0.32	269
Not knowing how to fish	1.42	1.61	-0.19	-1.59	0.112		271
Not knowing how to use fishing equipment	1.28	1.46	-0.18	-1.78	0.076		270
Not knowing how to clean fish	1.27	1.28	-0.01	-0.13	0.895		267
<b>Interpersonal</b>							
Family/spouse not interest in fishing	1.71	1.85	-0.14	-0.94	0.347		267
Not having family or friends to go fishing with	2.26	2.88	-0.62	-3.62	<0.001	-0.44	268
<b>Structural</b>							
Being around too many other anglers when out fishing	3.08	2.64	0.45	2.44	0.015	0.30	272
Not being physically able to fish	1.94	1.90	0.05	0.26	0.796		271
Not knowing where to fish	1.79	2.10	-0.31	-1.98	0.049	-0.24	272
Not having the time to fish due to <u>family</u> obligations	2.50	2.69	-0.18	-1.05	0.295		268
Not having the time to fish due to <u>work</u> obligations	2.94	2.83	0.11	0.59	0.556		269
Not having the money to go fishing	2.02	2.43	-0.41	-2.51	0.013	-0.31	270
Not having the equipment to go fishing	1.85	2.21	-0.37	-2.31	0.022	-0.28	268
Declining catch rates	2.30	1.98	0.32	1.84	0.066		265
Not being able to understand the fishing regulations	2.24	2.12	0.12	0.70	0.484		273
Unpredictable changes in the fishing regulations <sup>d</sup>	2.03	2.42	-0.40	-1.28	0.204		91
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	2.42	2.22	0.20	1.09	0.277		268
Having to release the fish I catch	2.18	2.41	-0.23	-1.20	0.231		268
Not having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	1.70	1.97	-0.28	-1.79	0.074		268
Not being able to access good fishing sites	2.59	2.61	-0.02	-0.13	0.893		273
Not finding fish to catch	1.99	2.14	-0.15	-0.89	0.373		268
Not having an area close to home that I could fish	2.15	2.27	-0.12	-0.69	0.493		270

<sup>a</sup> Independent samples t-test for equality of means with unequal variances in populations (Levene's test).

<sup>b</sup> two-sample version of Hedge's  $g = 2t / (\sqrt{n_1 + n_2})$  (Kirk 1996, Table 3)  $d = 0.2$  is small effect,  $0.5 =$  medium effect,  $0.80 =$  large effect

<sup>c</sup> sample size for each test--listwise deletion of cases for those with missing values

<sup>d</sup> sample size for this item less than others due to re-classification of non-anglers as inactive--non-anglers not asked item.

**Appendix D22.**—Relative importance of 22 fishing constraint factors among men and women active anglers who fish infrequently and have no/low interest in fishing.

Constraint Items	Active Infrequent Anglers--no/low interest in fishing						
	Men	Women	mean diff.	<i>t</i> <sup>a</sup>	<i>p</i>	Effect size <sup>b</sup>	<i>N</i> <sup>c</sup>
Sample Size	55	42					
<b>Intrapersonal</b>							
Being interested in the sport of fishing	2.87	2.95	-0.08	-0.33	0.741		96
Being comfortable around water	3.24	3.62	-0.38	-1.57	0.121		93
Knowing how to fish	3.32	3.29	0.04	0.15	0.881		95
Knowing how to use fishing equipment	3.19	3.24	-0.05	-0.21	0.833		95
Knowing how to clean my fish	2.87	3.00	-0.13	-0.51	0.615		94
<b>Interpersonal</b>							
Having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing	3.12	3.81	-0.69	-3.12	0.002	-0.64	94
Having family and friends to go fishing with	3.76	4.34	-0.58	-3.06	0.003	-0.63	96
<b>Structural</b>							
Being physically able to fish	3.45	3.31	0.15	0.64	0.522		97
Having the time to fish	3.53	3.55	-0.02	-0.09	0.930		97
Not seeing large numbers of anglers when out fishing	3.48	3.14	0.34	1.31	0.195		96
Knowing where to go fishing	3.64	3.54	0.10	0.45	0.652		96
Having the money to go fishing	3.53	3.48	0.05	0.20	0.840		97
Having the equipment to go fishing	3.31	3.60	-0.29	-1.24	0.218		97
Having good catch rates	2.94	2.98	-0.03	-0.14	0.888		94
Being able to understand the sport fishing regulations	3.65	3.54	0.12	0.50	0.622		96
Knowing the fishing regulations won't change unpredictably	3.21	3.23	-0.02	-0.07	0.942		91
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	2.85	2.74	0.12	0.43	0.670		97
Knowing I can keep the fish I catch	3.47	3.21	0.26	0.98	0.332		95
Having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	2.87	2.83	0.03	0.11	0.913		94
Being able to access good fishing sites	3.71	3.83	-0.12	-0.64	0.527		97
Finding fish to catch	3.58	3.57	0.01	0.03	0.979		94
Having an area close to home that I can fish	3.53	3.69	-0.16	-0.70	0.483		97

<sup>a</sup> Independent samples t-test for equality of means with unequal variances in populations (Levene's test).

<sup>b</sup> two-sample version of Hedge's  $g = 2t / (\sqrt{n_1 + n_2})$  (Kirk 1996, Table 3)  $d = 0.2$  is small effect,  $0.5 =$  medium effect,  $0.80 =$  large effect

<sup>c</sup> sample size for each test--listwise deletion of cases for those with missing values

**Appendix D23.**—Relative importance of 22 fishing constraint factors among men and women active anglers who fish infrequently and have medium/high interest in fishing.

Constraint Items	Active Infrequent Anglers--med/high interest in fishing						
	Men	Women	mean diff.	<i>t</i> <sup>a</sup>	<i>p</i>	Effect size <sup>b</sup>	<i>N</i> <sup>c</sup>
Sample Size	159	95					
<b>Intrapersonal</b>							
Being interested in the sport of fishing	3.57	3.43	0.14	1.13	0.259		250
Being comfortable around water	3.55	3.73	-0.19	-1.31	0.193		248
Knowing how to fish	3.62	3.84	-0.22	-1.76	0.079		248
Knowing how to use fishing equipment	3.62	3.83	-0.21	-1.66	0.099		249
Knowing how to clean my fish	3.22	3.09	0.13	0.81	0.421		251
<b>Interpersonal</b>							
Having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing	3.20	3.83	-0.63	-4.85	<0.001	-0.61	250
Having family and friends to go fishing with	3.71	4.03	-0.32	-2.60	0.01	-0.33	253
<b>Structural</b>							
Being physically able to fish	3.75	4.03	-0.28	-2.48	0.014	-0.31	252
Having the time to fish	3.97	4.07	-0.11	-1.05	0.293		253
Not seeing large numbers of anglers when out fishing	3.50	3.22	0.28	1.77	0.079		253
Knowing where to go fishing	3.83	3.98	-0.15	-1.35	0.180		253
Having the money to go fishing	3.30	3.46	-0.16	-1.12	0.266		251
Having the equipment to go fishing	3.54	3.74	-0.20	-1.59	0.114		253
Having good catch rates	3.26	3.22	0.03	0.27	0.792		249
Being able to understand the sport fishing regulations	3.66	3.99	-0.33	-2.53	0.012	-0.32	253
Knowing the fishing regulations won't change unpredictably	3.53	3.72	-0.20	-1.36	0.175		250
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	3.08	3.20	-0.12	-0.75	0.456		251
Knowing I can keep the fish I catch	3.31	3.47	-0.16	-1.00	0.320		250
Having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	2.54	2.89	-0.35	-2.09	0.038		249
Being able to access good fishing sites	3.94	3.91	0.04	0.33	0.739		253
Finding fish to catch	3.77	3.83	-0.06	-0.56	0.578		248
Having an area close to home that I can fish	3.44	3.58	-0.14	-0.97	0.336		250

<sup>a</sup> Independent samples t-test for equality of means with unequal variances in populations (Levene's test).

<sup>b</sup> two-sample version of Hedge's  $g = 2t / (\sqrt{n_1 + n_2})$  (Kirk 1996, Table 3)  $d = 0.2$  is small effect,  $0.5 =$  medium effect,  $0.80 =$  large effect

<sup>c</sup> sample size for each test--listwise deletion of cases for those with missing values

**Appendix D24.**—Relative importance of 22 fishing constraint factors among men and women active anglers who fish moderately and have medium/high interest in fishing.

Constraint Items	Active-Moderate Anglers-- medium/high interest in fishing						
	Men	Women	mean diff.	<i>t</i> <sup>a</sup>	<i>p</i>	Effect size <sup>b</sup>	<i>N</i> <sup>c</sup>
Sample Size	156	63					
<b>Intrapersonal</b>							
Being interested in the sport of fishing	3.56	3.51	0.06	0.40	0.693		219
Being comfortable around water	3.47	3.84	-0.37	-2.20	0.029	-0.30	217
Knowing how to fish	3.67	3.79	-0.12	-0.92	0.358		217
Knowing how to use fishing equipment	3.55	3.76	-0.21	-1.38	0.172		217
Knowing how to clean my fish	3.21	3.38	-0.17	-0.93	0.353		218
<b>Interpersonal</b>							
Having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing	3.17	3.60	-0.42	-2.52	0.013	-0.34	218
Having family and friends to go fishing with	3.68	4.02	-0.34	-2.26	0.025	-0.31	217
<b>Structural</b>							
Being physically able to fish	3.85	3.81	0.04	0.26	0.798		218
Having the time to fish	3.98	3.84	0.14	1.13	0.261		219
Not seeing large numbers of anglers when out fishing	3.46	3.24	0.22	1.25	0.213		218
Knowing where to go fishing	3.95	3.85	0.09	0.66	0.514		218
Having the money to go fishing	3.43	3.59	-0.16	-0.92	0.360		218
Having the equipment to go fishing	3.59	3.81	-0.22	-1.70	0.093		218
Having good catch rates	3.25	3.24	0.01	0.07	0.941		216
Being able to understand the sport fishing regulations	3.79	4.02	-0.23	-1.52	0.131		218
Knowing the fishing regulations won't change unpredictably	3.68	3.77	-0.09	-0.61	0.546		218
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	3.08	3.21	-0.13	-0.73	0.468		219
Knowing I can keep the fish I catch	3.24	3.44	-0.20	-1.20	0.233		216
Having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	2.43	2.83	-0.40	-1.83	0.070		219
Being able to access good fishing sites	3.91	3.90	0.01	0.04	0.970		219
Finding fish to catch	3.81	3.84	-0.04	-0.28	0.781		217
Having an area close to home that I can fish	3.52	3.61	-0.09	-0.53	0.598		218

<sup>a</sup> Independent samples t-test for equality of means with unequal variances in populations (Levene's test).

<sup>b</sup> two-sample version of Hedge's  $g = 2t / (\sqrt{n_1 + n_2})$  (Kirk 1996, Table 3)  $d = 0.2$  is small effect,  $0.5 =$  medium effect,  $0.80 =$  large effect

<sup>c</sup> sample size for each test--listwise deletion of cases for those with missing values

**Appendix D25.**—Relative importance of 22 fishing constraint factors among men and women active anglers who fish frequently and have medium/high interest in fishing.

Constraint Items	Active-Frequent Anglers-- medium/high interest in fishing						
	Men	Women	mean diff.	<i>t</i> <sup>a</sup>	<i>p</i>	Effect size <sup>b</sup>	<i>N</i> <sup>c</sup>
Sample Size	201	56					
<b>Intrapersonal</b>							
Being interested in the sport of fishing	4.06	3.78	0.27	1.71	0.091		252
Being comfortable around water	3.82	3.98	-0.16	-0.89	0.378		253
Knowing how to fish	4.02	3.78	0.24	1.51	0.135		253
Knowing how to use fishing equipment	3.93	3.80	0.13	0.83	0.407		253
Knowing how to clean my fish	3.55	3.35	0.20	0.93	0.353		249
<b>Interpersonal</b>							
Having a spouse/family that is interested in fishing	3.29	3.83	-0.54	-3.24	0.002	-0.41	247
Having family and friends to go fishing with	3.47	3.73	-0.27	-1.56	0.122		256
<b>Structural</b>							
Being physically able to fish	4.07	3.88	0.19	1.17	0.245		255
Having the time to fish	4.18	4.05	0.13	0.93	0.355		254
Not seeing large numbers of anglers when out fishing	3.41	3.36	0.05	0.29	0.770		255
Knowing where to go fishing	4.08	3.98	0.09	0.64	0.522		254
Having the money to go fishing	3.54	3.54	0.00	0.03	0.978		254
Having the equipment to go fishing	3.93	3.89	0.03	0.22	0.824		256
Having good catch rates	3.35	3.49	-0.14	-0.81	0.422		250
Being able to understand the sport fishing regulations	4.00	3.91	0.09	0.59	0.560		254
Knowing the fishing regulations won't change unpredictably	3.76	3.92	-0.16	-0.95	0.346		250
The number of fish that I am allowed to keep	3.12	3.57	-0.45	-2.28	0.025	-0.29	256
Knowing I can keep the fish I catch	3.29	3.37	-0.07	-0.33	0.740		249
Having decent facilities (campgrounds, toilets)	2.60	2.85	-0.26	-1.19	0.236		252
Being able to access good fishing sites	4.12	4.05	0.07	0.50	0.618		257
Finding fish to catch	3.98	3.93	0.05	0.32	0.748		252
Having an area close to home that I can fish	3.79	3.64	0.15	0.87	0.389		257

<sup>a</sup> Independent samples t-test for equality of means with unequal variances in populations (Levene's test).

<sup>b</sup> two-sample version of Hedge's  $g = 2t/(\sqrt{n_1+n_2})$  (Kirk 1996, Table 3)  $d = 0.2$  is small effect,  $0.5 =$  medium effect,  $0.80 =$  large effect

<sup>c</sup> sample size for each test--listwise deletion of cases for those with missing values

**Appendix D 26.**—Demographics of men and women within Alaska resident fishing participation/non-participation typology groups.

	Group <sup>a</sup>															
	1		2		3		4		5		6		8		10	
	Non-angler no/low interest		Non-angler med/high interest		Inactive no/low interest		Inactive med/high interest		Active--Infrequent no/low interest		Active--Infrequent med/high interest		Active--Moderate med/high interest		Active--Frequent med/high interest	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Sample Size</b>	143	464	30	41	285	446	134	150	103	117	273	175	276	103	327	87
<b>Gender Distribution</b>	24%	76%	41%	60%	39%	61%	46%	54%	47%	53%	61%	39%	71%	29%	79%	21%
<b>Age Distribution</b>																
18 - 24	9%	11%	13%	10%	12%	5%	5%	10%	11%	10%	3%	5%	4%	10%	4%	3%
25 - 34	15%	16%	13%	22%	10%	15%	9%	16%	12%	16%	11%	14%	13%	20%	13%	17%
35 - 44	20%	22%	20%	24%	18%	20%	26%	26%	32%	26%	22%	23%	25%	27%	24%	30%
45 - 54	27%	22%	40%	29%	26%	33%	22%	22%	18%	22%	22%	25%	27%	18%	28%	24%
55 - 59	10%	10%	0%	5%	11%	11%	13%	8%	7%	8%	10%	5%	7%	6%	10%	2%
60+	19%	19%	13%	10%	23%	16%	24%	18%	20%	18%	32%	29%	25%	19%	21%	23%
<b>Yrs lived in Alaska</b>																
0 - 2 years	4%	3%	7%	9%	1%	0%	0%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%
3 - 5 years	14%	12%	30%	25%	2%	2%	2%	3%	10%	8%	10%	5%	5%	10%	10%	7%
6 - 9 years	9%	11%	7%	16%	4%	5%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%	10%	12%	8%	7%
10 - 20 years	21%	25%	23%	27%	28%	29%	31%	27%	24%	31%	24%	26%	26%	22%	27%	27%
21+ years	52%	48%	33%	21%	61%	63%	56%	59%	53%	51%	53%	59%	55%	55%	53%	56%
Unknown	1%	2%	0%	2%	5%	1%	4%	3%	4%	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%
<b>Race</b>																
White, non-hispanic	46%	58%	40%	57%	75%	79%	70%	75%	68%	75%	77%	80%	81%	73%	77%	70%
Native Alaskan/Am. Indian	33%	25%	20%	27%	17%	9%	10%	12%	13%	16%	13%	12%	9%	15%	8%	16%
Black or African American	1%	3%	10%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	4%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Asian	3%	5%	10%	5%	2%	1%	3%	3%	4%	5%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	2%
Hispanic	3%	2%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%
Other	11%	4%	10%	7%	3%	5%	8%	6%	7%	3%	4%	2%	5%	6%	9%	7%
Multiple Categories Checked	1%	2%	7%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%

<sup>a</sup> Descriptive profiles are not provided for active-frequent and active-moderate groups with no/low interest in sport fishing (groups 7 and 9) due to the small number of respondents classified into these categories.

Appendix D26.–Page 2 of 2.

	Group <sup>a</sup>															
	1		2		3		4		5		6		8		10	
	Non-angler no/low interest		Non-angler med/high interest		Inactive no/low interest		Inactive med/high interest		Active--Infrequent no/low interest		Active--Infrequent med/high interest		Active--Moderate med/high interest		Active--Frequent med/high interest	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Sample Size</b>	143	464	30	41	285	446	134	150	103	117	273	175	276	103	327	87
<b>Education</b>																
Some high school	11%	6%	3%	9%	8%	3%	2%	5%	8%	5%	3%	2%	4%	3%	7%	7%
High school degree	15%	19%	13%	25%	16%	14%	23%	20%	17%	16%	19%	20%	20%	20%	16%	16%
Vocational/Tech. degree	6%	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%	8%	4%	3%	4%	6%	2%	7%	3%	6%	4%
Some College	24%	25%	33%	25%	28%	33%	27%	29%	28%	31%	27%	27%	23%	31%	27%	33%
College degree	13%	21%	13%	25%	20%	20%	16%	18%	16%	20%	13%	27%	21%	22%	15%	16%
Post graduate study	14%	12%	10%	9%	16%	18%	10%	14%	16%	16%	19%	16%	15%	15%	15%	11%
Multiple	11%	7%	20%	0%	8%	2%	13%	2%	6%	2%	11%	2%	7%	4%	12%	3%
Blank	6%	6%	3%	5%	1%	5%	1%	9%	7%	6%	2%	6%	3%	3%	2%	10%
<b>Income</b>																
<\$10,000	16%	14%	21%	17%	15%	6%	13%	10%	12%	9%	4%	5%	3%	6%	4%	7%
\$10,000-\$19,999	12%	12%	11%	17%	10%	9%	5%	10%	10%	6%	5%	6%	7%	10%	7%	6%
\$20,000-\$34,999	24%	18%	11%	19%	15%	13%	22%	22%	11%	11%	13%	16%	14%	15%	11%	18%
\$35,000-\$49,000	13%	17%	25%	7%	10%	18%	11%	12%	13%	20%	18%	16%	16%	14%	21%	22%
\$50,000-\$64,999	19%	14%	7%	14%	14%	16%	11%	16%	19%	15%	21%	16%	16%	18%	16%	19%
\$65,000-\$79,000	6%	10%	18%	14%	13%	12%	13%	8%	10%	13%	11%	14%	15%	14%	14%	7%
\$80,000-\$99,000	4%	7%	4%	2%	13%	14%	10%	11%	10%	14%	11%	13%	13%	14%	13%	8%
\$100,000 or more	6%	8%	4%	10%	11%	13%	14%	12%	13%	12%	17%	15%	16%	11%	14%	12%
<b>Household Data</b>																
% with children under 16	35%	41%	36%	44%	23%	33%	33%	28%	39%	42%	32%	32%	38%	38%	31%	32%
Number of children under 5 <sup>b</sup>																
1	25%	26%	25%	25%	12%	21%	19%	25%	20%	30%	22%	20%	21%	25%	27%	33%
2	16%	12%	8%	7%	8%	12%	4%	6%	13%	4%	6%	9%	7%	9%	5%	6%
3+	5%	3%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	0%

<sup>a</sup> Descriptive profiles are not provided for active-frequent and active-moderate groups with no/low interest in sport fishing (groups 7 and 9) due to the small number of respondents classified into these categories.

<sup>b</sup> Percent of households with children under 16 (34% of all classified respondents) having 1, 2, or 3+ children under 5

**Appendix D27.**—Fishing characteristics of men and women within Alaska resident participation/non-participation typology.

	Group <sup>a</sup>															
	1		2		3		4		5		6		8		10	
	Non-angler no/low interest		Non-angler med/high interest		Inactive no/low interest		Inactive med/high interest		Active--Infrequent no/low interest		Active--Infrequent med/high interest		Active--Moderate med/high interest		Active--Frequent med/high interest	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Sample Size</b>	143	464	30	41	285	446	134	150	103	117	273	175	276	103	327	87
<b>Years of fishing experience<sup>b</sup></b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.0	7.8	26.3	20.9	19.0	11.7	33.6	23.0	34.2	24.1	34.8	25.7
SE of mean					1.53	1.03	2.43	2.06	1.62	1.58	1.01	1.26	0.99	1.66	0.84	1.70
<b>Likelihood of Fishing in 2001</b>																
Not at all likely	63%	69%	13%	9%	32%	37%	6%	4%	8%	9%	2%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Not likely	21%	15%	7%	16%	23%	28%	7%	13%	8%	7%	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Not sure	13%	13%	30%	34%	33%	27%	31%	41%	25%	40%	4%	7%	2%	3%	1%	0%
Likely	3%	2%	30%	27%	11%	7%	30%	27%	36%	33%	18%	31%	8%	8%	6%	10%
Very likely	1%	1%	20%	14%	1%	1%	24%	12%	23%	12%	75%	57%	89%	87%	92%	89%
Blank/missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
<b>Likelihood of sport fishing in next 3 years.</b>																
Not at all likely	52%	62%	10%	7%	23%	29%	4%	3%	6%	7%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Not likely	17%	11%	7%	5%	19%	18%	4%	8%	8%	7%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Not sure	19%	17%	13%	16%	32%	32%	11%	23%	16%	25%	4%	5%	1%	2%	1%	0%
Likely	12%	8%	30%	48%	21%	18%	36%	35%	43%	43%	16%	34%	8%	9%	6%	6%
Very likely	0%	1%	40%	25%	6%	3%	44%	30%	26%	19%	78%	57%	90%	88%	93%	92%
Blank/missing	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
<b>Importance of sport fishing<sup>d</sup></b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
Most important rec. activity									0%	0%	13%	7%	15%	10%	34%	20%
2nd most important activity									2%	1%	17%	11%	25%	15%	20%	23%
3rd most important activity									3%	1%	12%	11%	9%	20%	6%	16%
Only one of many activities									28%	21%	43%	45%	34%	32%	20%	19%
Unimportant: engage in sport fishing only occasionally									38%	43%	4%	11%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Blank (no response) <sup>c</sup>									29%	35%	12%	16%	15%	21%	20%	22%
<b>Self-rated Experience level<sup>b</sup></b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
Beginner									21%	50%	5%	18%	1%	12%	0%	2%
Intermediate									42%	9%	44%	49%	39%	51%	22%	41%
Advanced									4%	1%	33%	9%	39%	12%	53%	24%
Don't know									8%	4%	5%	8%	6%	5%	5%	9%
Blank (no response) <sup>c</sup>									26%	35%	12%	15%	15%	21%	20%	22%

<sup>a</sup> Descriptive profiles are not provided for active-frequent and active-moderate groups with no/low interest in sport fishing (groups 7 and 9) due to the small number of respondents classified into these categories.

<sup>b</sup> These questions were not included in the non-angler questionnaire and were not answered by most inactive anglers (despite being included in the inactive angler instrument).

<sup>c</sup> The high proportion of blank responses is due largely to re-classification of non-anglers as active anglers (based upon survey answers). The non-angler instrument did not include these questions.

**APPENDIX E: OPEN-ENDED COMMENTS OF SURVEY  
RESPONDENTS BY SURVEY QUESTIONS**

**Appendix E1.**—Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from sport fishing more often)?” for Inactive Anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?"  
Inactive Anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.**

---

1. AFRAID TO GO NEAR INDIAN COUNTRY. THE NATIVES ARE VERY HOSTILE IN PUBLIC AND EVEN WHEN YOU ARE AROUND GROUPS OF THEM.
  2. AGE - I'M 78.
  3. AGE OUT VARIOUS PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.
  4. AGE, ILLNESS.
  5. ALASKA NATIVE LAND CLAIMS PREVENTS MUCH ACCESS FORMERLY AVAILABLE.
  6. BACK INJURY. NOT BEING ABLE TO STAND, SIT OR WALK FOR LONG PERIOD.
  7. BAD WEATHER.
  8. BUMPER TO BUMPER OUT OF STATE PEOPLE FISHING. IT'S A HAZARD.
  9. BUSINESS DOES NOT ALLOW ME THE TIME TO FISH IN RECENT YEARS.
  10. CAN NOT OPERATE FAMILY BOAT.
  11. CAN'T AFFORD FLY IN FISHING.
  12. COLLEGE STUDENT OUT OF STATE.
  13. COMMERCIAL FISHING AND WORK.
  14. COST OF GEAR AND BOATS.
  15. COSTS, WORK OBLIGATIONS, KNOWING WHERE TO FISH AND WHAT TO USE, TIME TO FISH, AND NOT KNOWING OF ANY CAMPING/FISHING SPORTS ACCESSIBLE BY ROAD THAT AREN'T FULL OF OTHER CAMPERS AND FISHERMEN.
  16. DISTANCE AND ACCESS.
  17. DISTANCE HAVING TO DRIVE BEFORE CAN FISH W/OUT HAVING 100+PEOPLE AROUND.
  18. DO NOT CURRENTLY HAVE A BOAT.
  19. DO NOT OWN AN AIRPLANE - ACCESS TO FISHING LIMITED TO ROADS - MANY AREAS OFF LIMITS TO GENERAL PUBLIC - LICENSING OF SMALL LAKE BOATS ALSO A DETERENT. COSTS GOES UP FISHING SUCCESS LESSONS.
  20. DON'T KNOW.
  21. DURING FISHING SEASON I WORK MOSTLY 6 DAYS A WEEK CONTINUOUS 7 DAYS.
  22. EXPENSES FOR FISHING TRIPS ARE NOT WORTH THE LIMITS ON FISH.
  23. FAMILY MEMBER IS ILL.
  24. FAMILY WITH DISABILITIES.
  25. FISH TOO LARGE FOR ME TO HANDLE.
  26. FISHING LICENSE COST TOO MUCH IF I ONLY FISH 2-3 TIMES A YEAR. GOOD FISHING SPOTS BECOME OVERCROWDED. LET LOCALS KEEP THEIR SPOTS A SECRET.
  27. FISHING HAS TURNED INTO A POLICE STATE AND ENFORCEMENT IS OVER ZEALOUS. LICENCES ARE WAY TOO EXPENSIVE, REGS ARE CONFUSING. IT'S NOT WORTH IT ANYMORE.
  28. FISHING IN JUNEAU PRETTY MUCH REQUIRES A BOAT.
  29. FULL TIME SCHOOLING OUT OF STATE.
  30. GETTING TOO OLD.
  31. HAVING ENOUGH FREE TIME IS USUALLY THE PROBLEM.
  32. HAVING EXPERIENCED THE GOOD OLD DAYS/FRIENDS OF THE 1970S & 1980S, THE MAGIC HAS GOME AWAY. LACK OF INTEREST BECAUSE OF TOO MANY PEOPLE OCCUPYING "MY" OLD SPOTS.
  33. HEALTH.
  34. HEALTH, BOAT MOTORS PROBLEMS.
  35. HUSBAND DECEASED.
  36. I'M A FULL TIME UNIVERSITY STUDENT AT WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY IN SALEM OREGON.
  37. I'M IN A WHEELCHAIR - AM SENIOR. THERE'S VERY FEW PLACES FOR US THAT WE CAN GET TO.
  38. I'M MAINLY A SUBSISTENCE/COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN.
  39. I AM 75 YEARS OLD AND AM UNABLE TO HIKE VERY FAR FROM THE ROAD SYSTEM AND MY BUDGET CAN NOT HANDLE AIRPLANE OR BOAT CHARTERS.
  40. I AM 79 YEARS OLD AND HANDICAPPED.
- 

-continued-

## Appendix E1.–Page 2 of 4

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?"**  
**Inactive Anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.**

---

41. I AM IN A WHEELCHAIR AND/OR IN BRACES. IT'S HARD TO GET SOMEWHERE TO BE ABLE TO FISH.
42. I AM MORE INTERESTED IN SUBSISTENCE FISHING.
43. I AM ON OXYGEN AT ALL TIMES.
44. I DO NOT HAVE A BOAT.
45. I DON'T HAVE A BOAT ANYMORE (GUESS THAT'S AN ACCESS ISSUE).
46. I HAVE HAD MY COLON REMOVED. I HAVE ONE MORE OPERATION THEN I WILL GO FISHING AGAIN.
47. I HAVE HAD TO USE A WHEELCHAIR AND A WALKER FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS.
48. I HAVE NOT HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPORT FISH
49. I HAVE R.A. AND CANNOT GO FISHING ANYMORE.
50. I HAVE SEEN BAD ATTITUDES OF SOME SEVERAL F&G COPS AND I DO NOT TRUST MANY OF THE ONES I'VE SEEN. I ALSO DON'T TRUST YOUR BARCODE IN BACK OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. I SAW ONE F&G COP PLAYING WITH HIS PISTOL HAMMER UNDER THE TABLE DURING HIS LUNCH TIME (THUMBING).
51. I HAVE TWO OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS WHO ARE DISABLED (MY BROTHER, ONE IN A WHEELCHAIR. THERE ARE NOT ANY GOOD AREAS THAT ARE WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBLE.
52. I JUST FEEL THAT MAYBE WHEN I CATCH A FISH I MIGHT BE FALL IN THE WATER, IF I DON'T BE STRONG TO HOLD UP.
53. I LIKE TO FISH, BUT I DON'T GET VERY MUCH I LIKE TO CATCH EVERY FISH COST BUT NO FISH.
54. I LIVE IN BARROW, AK, MOST FISHING IS SUBSISTENCE.
55. I LIVE IN BARROW. MY HOME IS IN DILLINGHAM AND THAT'S WHERE MY FISHING GEAR IS. I WILL BE HERE UNTIL 11/21/02, WHEN I RETURN AND CAN GET BACK TO FISHING.
56. I LIVE ON ANNETTE ISLAND AND I AM A MEMBER OF METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY SO I ONLY FISH ON RESERVE WATERS.
57. I SPEND MOST OF SUMMER IN THE MOUNTAINS AND NOT AROUND FISHING AREA. AND DON'T LIKE ICE FISHING.
58. I USE TO OWN A BOAT WITH EX-HUSBAND. HE GOT THE BOAT IN THE DIVORCE!
59. I WILL NEVER DO COMBAT FISH. AND I AM NOT VERY GOOD IDENTIFYING WHAT I'VE CAUGHT, SO I DON'T WANT TO GO ALONE.
60. I WORK 60-89 HRS PER WEEK DURING FISHING SEASON. THIS LEAVES ME LIMITED TIME FOR RECREATION.
61. I WORK BASICALLY LIVE IN PRUDHOE BAY.
62. I WORK FOR THE AMHS - AFTER A WEEK ON THE WATER I'M HOME FOR 5 DAYS. I DON'T HAVE TIME TO FISH.
63. IF I NEED TO FISH I GO GET FISH. NONE OF THE ABOVE ARE CONSIDERATIONS. I AM MOTIVATED BY NEED NOT BY SPORT.
64. INCARCERATION.
65. JOB AND NO EQUIPMENT FOR FISHING. NO VEHICLE OR BOAT, NO MONEY FOR CHARTERS.
66. JUST HAVING TO WORK.
67. JUST THE CROWD AND LACK OF TIME.
68. LACK OF FISHING PARTNERS WHO ARE ABLE TO SHARE EXPENSES.
69. LAZINESS - I DON'T HAVE GEAR (HUSBAND GOT IT ALL IN THE DIVORCE) LACK OF SKILL - I REALLY LIKE TO COOK AND EAT FISH, LESS ACTUAL FISHING.
70. LIMITATION OF TIME.
71. LIMITS.
72. LOTS OF CHARTER BOATS ON THE BETTER FISHING GROUNDS CREATES TOO MUCH TROLLING COMPETITION.
73. LOW CATCH RETURN.
74. MAINLY TIME OFF OF WORK.
75. MAINLY WORK SCHEDULE. BEING ABLE TO GO FISHING WITH FAMILY AND HAVING SOME DAYS OFF.
76. MILITARY SERVICES, I WAS IN THE MARINE FOR 4 YEARS.
77. MONEY FOR: GEAR, GAS, EQUIPMENT, LICENCE - BASICALLY FINANCIAL. FINANCIALLY LIMITED.
78. MOST OF MY ATTENTION HAS BEEN DIRECTED ELSEWHERE FOR THE LAST FEW SUMMERS.
79. MOSTLY FAMILY AND WORK OBLIGATIONS PREVENTED ME FROM LEISURE TIME.
80. MOSTLY HEALTH AND FEAR OF GOING OUT ON A BOAT TOO FAR.
81. MY GRANDFATHER DIED AND HE WAS MY FISHING BUDDY.
82. MY HEALTH IS NOT VERY GOOD I AM 74 WITH ARTHRITIS AND A BAD HEART.
83. MY HEALTH WAS QUITE A FACTOR. AND AVAILABILITY OF A VESSEL.
84. MY HUSBAND DOES ALL OUR FISHING.
85. NA.
86. NEED WHEELCHAIR ACCESS.
87. NO - MOSTLY WORK AND FAMILY OBLIGATIONS
88. NO.

---

-continued-

## Appendix E1.–Page 3 of 4

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?"  
Inactive Anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.**

---

89. NO BOAT
90. NO BOAT, NOT HAVING ANYONE TO FISH WITH
91. NO COMPANION- HUSBAND DECEASED.
92. NO EVERYDAY LIVING CONDITIONS DICTATE AS TO VACATION PERIOD. I AM IN A LOCATION AND AVAILABLE CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE FISHING IS A VAILABLE
93. NO FAMILY OR FRIENDS INTERSTED AT THIS TIME-AM TRYING TO MAKE NEW FRIENDS
94. NO RIVER ARE CLOSE
95. NO SKIFF- NO MOTOR
96. NO THERE ISN'T
97. NO TIME
98. NO TRANSPORTATION
99. NOBODY TO GO WITH EVERYBODY MORE INTERESTED IN DRUGS.
100. NONE
101. NOT ENOUGH TIME OR MONEY
102. NOT HAVING A BOAT
103. NOT HAVING A BOAT AND FISHING EQUIPMENT
104. NOT KNOWING HOW
105. NOT OWNING A BOAT FOR PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
106. NOT OWNING A BOAT OR SKIFF
107. NOT REALLY
108. NOT WANTING TO COMBAT FISH
109. O
110. OUR BOAT IT TOO SMALL
111. OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FROM BAIT/CLOSURES
112. PHYSICAL DISABILIRTY/ACCESSABLITY
113. PHYSICALLY UNCAPABLE
114. PRIMARILY FAMILY AND WORK OBLIGATIONS. 4 MORE YEAR'S, CHILDREN (4 GIRLS) WILL BE ALL GONE. THEN WE (WIFE AND I) WILL PURCHASE A BOAT AND WILL MOST LIKELY FISH VERY FREQUENTLY.
115. REUMATOID ARTHRITIS
116. SCHOOL AND WORK
117. SEE LAST PAGE
118. SEE Q 3
119. SHIFT WORK AND DEMANDING JOB
120. SHOULD BE BETTER SPORT FISHING LIMITS FOR LONG TIME ALASKANS
121. SICKNESS AND JOB
122. SKIFF WITH MOTOR OR LARGER VESSEL SHORT COURSE IN NAVIGATION
123. SMALL CHILDREN ARE NOT CONDUSIVE TO FISHING COMFORTABLY
124. SOLD MY BOAT, CHARTER RATES GETTING MORE AND MORE EXPENSIVE. NOT FRIENDS WITH BOATS
125. SOME ONE TO CATCH MY FISH
126. SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT AT TIMES DURING SEASONAL PERMITS TRAVEL WITHIN THE NPR-A LANDS TO HUNTING SITES FOR SUBSISTENCE HARVESTS.
127. SPORT FISHING IS A BOOMING BUSINESS DURING SALMON SHORTAGES SORT OF PROBLEM
128. STROKE 1999
129. STUDENT IN COLLEGE OUT OF STATE
130. THE ANSWERS DONT MAKE SENSE WITH QUESTIONS
131. THE BOAT NEEDS A NEW MOTOR
132. THE EXPENSE OF HIRING A GUIDE TO FISH
133. THE FEW GOOD FISHING SPOTS AROUND JUNEAU ARE CROWDED WITH CHARTER BOATS AND OTHER SPORT FISHERMEN. IT SEEMS A LOT MORE DIFFICULT TO CATCH KING SALMON AND HALIBUT.
134. THE LAW THEIR CAME UP WITH ON SUBSISTENCE FISHING
135. THE LIMITATIONS
136. THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR THAT HAS KEPT ME FROM SPORT FISHING IS IT IS JUST TOO CROWDED. COMBAT FISHING IS NOT FUN. IT IS NOT PLEASURABLE TO BE AROUND LOTS OF OTHER PEOPLE.
137. THE PRICE OF FISHING LICENSE FOR THE AMOUNT OF TIME I WOULD GET TO USE IT.

---

-continued-

**Appendix E1.–Page 4 of 4**

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?"**  
**Inactive Anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.**

---

138. THE TERRIBLE ROAD TO CHITNA HAS PREVENTED ME FROM GOING BACK ON MY OWN, SINCE MY OWN VEHICLE IS NOT RUGGED ENOUGH FOR THE ROAD. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE CRUMMY ROAD PARES DOWN THE # OF FISHERMEN HANGING AROUND
  139. THERE ARE NO OTHER FACTORS
  140. THERE ARE TOO MANY CHARTER FISHERMEN IN MY FISHING AREA AND THEREFORE THE CATCH RATE HAS DECLINED DRASTICALLY.
  141. TO MANY CHARTER BOATS
  142. TOO MANY PEOPLE
  143. TOO MANY RUDE FORIEGNS
  144. TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM.
  145. TRANSPORTATION TO FISHING SIGHT
  146. UNRELIABLE TRANSPORTATION
  147. WE HAVE A CONSTRUCTION COMPANY SO HAVE NO FREE TIME
  148. WE HAVE HAD TO MOVE AROUND THE LAST 2 YEARS. I HAD TO LIVE ON OREGON WITH OUR CHILDREN THE YEAR OF 2000 BECAUSE WHERE MY HUSBAND WORKED THERE WAS NO FAMILY HOUSING. I WAS HOMELESS FOR 2000.
  
  149. WE MOVED TO PT HOPE IN 1999- THERE IS ALMOST NO SPORT FISHING AVAILABLE HERE.
  150. WE ONLY USE 2 OR 3 SALMON A YEAR SOME HALIBUT IT IS NOT WORTH SPENDING THE MONEY ON TWO FISHING LICENSES WHEN WE CAN GET THE AMOUNT OF FISH WE USE WITH ONE.
-

**Appendix E2.**—Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?” For Inactive Anglers with no/low interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?" Inactive Anglers with no/low interest in fishing.**

---

1. I FISHED MORE WHEN I LIVED IN WASHINGTON STATE. THERE WERE PLACES I COULD DRIVE TO FOR SPONTANEOUS FISHING. NOW, LIVING IN SE AK (WITHOUT A BOAT DUE TO EXPENSE) I NEVER GO. CHARTERS TOO EXPENSIVE, NO "WALK TO" FISH.
  2. TIME
  3. SPORT FISHING INDICATES TO ME AN AVID AND REGULAR INTEREST AND PARTICIPATION IN FISHING. I WOULDN'T MIND "FUN FISHING" ONCE OR TWICE A YEAR- FOR ME THAT WOULD MEAN THROWING A LINE OUT FOR 15 OR 20 MINUTES, AND NOT CATCHING ANY FISH- BUT I WON'T PAY \$30
  4. THE WEATHER!!! MOST IMPORTANT DRUNKS AND OTHER BAD BEHAVIOR BY ANGLERS
  5. PREFER SPENDING FREE TIME WITH GRANDCHILDREN WHO ARE TOO YOUNG TO SPORT FISH.
  6. 67 YR. OLD HARD TO GET MY JOINT TO WANT TO DO WHAT MY BRAIN IS TELLING IT TO DO.
  7. 91 DON'T REALLY ENJOY FISHING AROUND A LOT OF DIE HARD, COMBAT FISH AT ALL COST PEOPLE. I LIKE SOLITUDE, AT LEAST CAMP GROUNDS THAT HAVE TREES AND BUSHES BETWEEN EACH CAMPSITE. REOPEN PETERS CREEK FOR CAMPING!!
  8. A WORK INJURY, ALONG WITH BIGGER, MORE ACTIVE KIDS JUST MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO GET OUT.
  9. ACCESS TO FISHING AREAS (NEED A BOAT)
  10. AGE
  11. AGE 78--BLIND RIGHT EYE
  12. AGE AND HEALTH STATUS
  13. AGE HAS BEEN THE BIGGEST FACTOR
  14. ALASKA NATIVE- SUBSISTENCE FISH ONLY
  15. ALLERGIC TO SALMON
  16. ALMOST NEED A BOAT TO FISH THE ALASKA WATERS. THE WEATHER HERE IN SOUTHEAST IS LOUSY MOST OF THE TIME.
  17. ALTHOUGH I ENJOY FISHING, I ONLY FISH FOR A MEAL. IF I CATCH AND RELEASE IS "SPORT FISHING", I AM A SUBSISTENCE FISHERMAN.
  18. AM BEGINNING TO LOSE INTEREST IN SPORT FISHING DUE TO THE LOW WATER CONDITIONS
  19. ARTHRITIS
  20. AS A KID, I ENJOYED DEEP SEA FISHING (HALIBUT, COD ETC.) BUT WHERE WE LIVE KNOW, IT'S TOO FAR AND TOO EXPENSIVE
  21. AS A YUPIK, I DON'T BELIEVE IN FISHING TO PLAY, ONLY FOR LIVING
  22. AT 75 I NO LONGER AM ABLE TO FISH, HOWEVER, WERE I YOUNGER I WOULD BE UPSET BECAUSE WITH COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN CAMPED OUT AT ALL STREAM HEAD WATERS, NOT NEAR ENOUGH FISH ARE ALLOWED TO ESCAPE UPSTREAM.
  23. ATTENDING COLLEGE OUTSIDE ALASKA, WORKING IN CHINA IN 2000-2001
  24. BAD WEATHER
  25. BECAUSE IT IS BORING!
  26. BEING MARRIED TO A COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN- PUTS LIMITS ON WHAT TYPE OF FISHING AND WHEN WE CAN FISH SINCE OUR BOAT IS USED FOR COMMERCIAL, HUNTING, SPORT FISHING.
  27. BUSY GOLD MINING
  28. CAN'T SHOOT THOSE DANG BLASTED FISH WITH AUTOMATIC FIRE ARMS
  29. CATCH AND RELEASE, TIME LIMITS, CROWDED FISHING AREAS.
  30. CHANGE IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES--LOSS OF ACCESS TO FISHING GROUNDS BOAT & EQUIPMENT DUE TO DIVORCE.
  31. CHURCH ACTIVITIES APBA BASEBALL GAME (TABLE TOP)
  32. COINCIDENCE OF PURCHASE OF LICENCE AND SELECTION FOR JURY DUTY! TWICE
  33. COLLEGE STUDIES REQUIRE 10.5 MONTHS/YEAR REDUCING RECREATIONAL TIME.
  34. COMPETING INTERESTS
  35. COST
  36. COST OF FISHING LICENSE AND STAMP
  37. COST OF FISHING LICENSE WHEN I DO NOT GO OFTEN. I WATCH MY HUSBAND AND DAUGHTER FISH. WHY WASTE THE MONEY
  38. COULD FISH ONLY IN SUMMER WHEN THE SALMON RUN DUE TO PHYSICALLY UNABLE TO GET AROUND BY MYSELF
  39. DECIDED TO BE CONSERVATIVE DUE TO LOW RETURNS
  40. DISABILITY
  41. DO NOT LIKE TO FISH
  42. DO NOT CATCH GAME FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES
  43. DO NOT LIKE TO FISH.
  44. DON'T BOTHER BUYING A LICENSE ANY MORE AS NONE IS REQUIRES FOR DIP NETTING
  45. DON'T CARE ABOUT FISHING. ONLY WENT ONCE TO PLEASE A FRIEND AND MY HUSBAND
  46. DON'T ENJOY IT VERY MUCH
- 

-continued-

**Appendix E2.–Page 2 of 8.**

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?"  
Inactive Anglers with no/low interest in fishing.**

---

47. DON'T HAVE A BOAT
48. DON'T HAVE CAR THAT I CAN THAT I CAN DEPEND ON TO GET ME THERE OR MOST IMPORTANTLY GET ME HOME.
49. DON'T LIKE BEING IN PLACES THAT MIGHT HAVE BEARS AROUND
50. DON'T LIKE TO EAT FISH.
51. DON'T LIKE TO FISH OR EAT THEM
52. DON'T LIKE TO FISH.
53. DON'T OWN BOAT. AGE
54. DONT LIKE TO FISH - ONLY LIKE TO COOK AND EAT FISH.DONT LIKE TO FISH
55. DUE TO AGING I HAVE DIFFICULTY ON ROUGH TERRAIN TRAILS AND BOATING HAS LIMITATIONS. WEATHER FACTORS ARE PROBLEM.
56. DUE TO THE FACT MY WIFE DONT LIKE TO FISH SINCE MY FAMILY ARE GROWN I DO NOT FEEL THE NEED TO FISH AS WHEN I HAD THE FAMILY AROUND. ALSO WIFE IS BLIND AND NOT ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF HERSELF AT THE HOUSE.
57. EASY ACCESS TO FRESH FISH IN LOCAL MARKETS ANDAT THE DOCK GREATLY REDUCE NEED AND MOTIVATION TO FISH.
58. EAT MOSTLY VEGETARIAN, PREFER TO HIKE, CANOE--NON-MOTORIZED, MINIMIZE MY IMPACT ON THE OCEAN AND ITS CITIZENS.
59. EPILEPSY, BAD BACK PAINS
60. EXPENSE OF LICENSES (FAMILY OF 7) 2 ADULT LICENSES AND FOUR TEENAGERS AT OR OVER 16 YRS OLD MAKES GETTING/AFFORDING LICENSE COST PROHIBITIVE
61. FAMILY ILLNESS AND DEMISE
62. FEAR OF FISHING FROM A BOAT
63. FISH ARE GROSS
64. FISHERMEN TOO RUDE/ VIOLENT. ALL LAKES- STREAM AND RIVERS TOO MUCH COMBAT FISHING
65. FISHING DOESN'T INTEREST ME. THE ONLY TIME I GO OR WOULD GO IS WHEN I AM PART OF A LARGER GROUP THAT GOES, SUCH AS BOYSCOUTS.
66. FISHING HURTS OR KILLS FISH. I DO NOT EAT FISH.
67. FISHING IS NOT PERSONAL DESIRE OF MINE
68. GET SEA SICK ON BOATS
69. GUIDES HUG THE KNOWN HOLES AND THEY ARE VERY RUDE
70. HAVE NEVER QUITE CARED FOR THE SPORT.
71. HAVE NO DESIRE TO KILL ANYTHING
72. HAVE SMALL CHILDREN
73. HAVING MONEY AND NO TIME OR HAVING TIME NO MONEY, AND WHEN YOU CAN GO IT'S ALREADY LOADED WITH A LOT OF PEOPLE.
74. HEALTH
75. HEALTH CONCERNS, AGING, MY HUSBAND NOT BEING ABLE TO FISH CAUSE OF HEALTH PROBLEMS.
76. HEALTH REASONS
77. HEART SURGERY
78. HIGH FUEL COST
79. HOSTILITY FROM LOCAL NATIVE POPULATION (BRISTOL BAY)
80. I'D RATHER BE ACTIVE THEN STANDING AROUNF FISHING
81. I'D RATHER DIP NET
82. I'D RATHER DO OTHER THINGS
83. I'M 90% VEGETARIAN.... I EAT SEAFOOD VERY RARELY
84. I'M JUST NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING.
85. I'M NOT CRAZY ABOUT FISH HOWEVER WOULD LIKE TO CATCH AND SMOKE SALMON
86. I'VE GOT THINGS THAT I'D RATHER SPEND MY TIME AND MONEY ON
87. I'VE NEVER BEEN INTERESTED IN FISHING, PROBABLY BECAUSE I'VE NEVER CAUGHT A FISH AND OTHERS DON'T SEEM TO EITHER WHEN I GO (BAD LUCK) SEEMS SORT OF SILLY
88. I'VE NEVER CAUGHT A FISH SO IT'S PRETTY BORING
89. I ALWAYS FISH FROM A BOAT. A BOAT IS NO LONGER AVAILABLE PLUS I HAVE A HANDICAP THAT PRECLUDES MY GOING OUT.
90. I AM 81 YEARS OLD WITH AN ADVANCE STAGE OF ALZHEIMERS DISEASE. I CAN'T FISH.
91. I AM A COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN AND IT SEEMS TO ME THAT COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN ARE STARTING TO TAKE MORE OF A BACK SEAT TO SPORT FISHERMEN. WHY IS THAT? COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN HAVE BEEN CUT BACK MORE AND MORE WHILE SPORT FISHERMEN HAVE TAKEN MORE AND MORE OF THE
92. I AM A COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN. I AM NOT ALLOWED TO SPORT FISH WHEN I AM ENGAGED IN COMMERICAL FISHING ACTIVITIES STATE LAWS
93. I AM A COMMERCIAL POWER TROLLER. IT'S ALMOST AS GOOD AS USING A ROD AND REEL.
94. I AM A FULL TIME STUDENT HERE IN ANCHORAGE, MY SUMMERS AFTER THE LAST TWO YEARS WERE SPENT SUBSISTENCE FISHING IN BETHEL, WITH MY SISTERS AND BROTHERS. THE CATCHES WERE REPORT BY THEIR SURVEYS

---

-continued-

Appendix E2.–Page 3 of 8.

---

Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)"?  
Inactive Anglers with no/low interest in fishing.

---

95. I AM DISABLED
96. I AM DISABLED VETERAN. I HOPE TO GET THE TIME THIS YEAR TO GET MY DISABLED VETERAN LICENSE?
97. I AM NOT THAT KEEN ABOUT FISH. I BELIEVE YOU EAT WHAT YOU CATCH
98. I CONSIDER FISHING A WASTE OF MY TIME. I KNOW THAT OTHERS REALLY ENJOY IT AND SHOULD BE ABLE TO FISH. I HAVE OTHER INTERESTS.
99. I DO NOT ENJOY FISHING OR HUNTING, HOWEVER MY HUSBAND DOES FISH. YOU SENT THIS SURVEY TO WRONG PERSON IN FAMILY. IF I DID SPORT FISH, THERE ARE VERY FEW GOOD FISH, PLACES AVAILABLE IN INTERIOR
100. I DO NOT BELIEVE IN FISHING OR HUNTING FOR SPORT. YOU KEEP WHAT YOU CATCH OR KILL. EAT IT OR SELL IT, BUT KEEP IT. HUNTING/FISHING FOR SPORT IS CRUELTY TO OUR ANIMALS
101. I DON'T EAT FISH AND I HATE CROWDS.
102. I DON'T ENJOY BEING ON THE WATER, IT TERRIFIES ME!!
103. I DON'T ENJOY FISHING AS A SPORT. I WOULD ONLY FISH FOR SUBSISTENCE (FOOD). I DON'T LIKE SALMON, UNLESS SMOKED AND I DON'T KNOW HOW TO DO THAT. BEARS ARE A CONCERN. BUGS ARE A PAIN. I LOVE HALIBUT, BUT DON'T HAVE GEAR OR MONEY TO GET THEM.
104. I DON'T FISH ANYMORE BECAUSE MY FISHING PARTNER, MY HUSBAND, HAS PASSED ON AND MY AGE IS ANOTHER FACTOR
105. I DON'T FISH ONLY WENT HALIBUT FISHING. LOVE CATFISH DON'T LIKE THESE
106. I DON'T HAVE A BOAT NOR DO I HAVE A FISHING POLE. MY 2 SISTERS BOTH FISH EVERY YEAR. MY DAD NOT MOM NEVER FISHED SO UNFORTUNATELY I DIDN'T HAVE MUCH OPPORTUNITY GROWING UP. NOW IT'S PARTLY TIME, PARTLY ECONOMICS, PARTLY LOW RETURNS ( I'VE HEARD)
107. I DON'T HAVE A NEED TO
108. I DON'T KNOW FISHING REGULATIONS SOME PLACES PEOPLE SO RUDE IN FISHING PLACES.
109. I DON'T LIKE FISH OR FISHING BUT MY FAMILY DOES
110. I DON'T LIKE THE INCREASING NUMBER OF RECENTLY ARRIVED PEOPLE AND THEIR NOISE FIND IT SEE IT LITTER AND RUN ATTITUDE. PUT A BOUNTY ON THE VELCRO CROWD
111. I DON'T LIKE TO EAT SEAFOOD.
112. I DON'T LIKE TO HANDLE WORMS OR FISH. I DON'T LIKE TO EAT FISH. I DON'T THINK IT IS HUMANE TO CATCH A FISH AND TAKE A HOOK OUT OF IT AND THROW IT BACK TO SUFFER AND MAYBE EVEN DIE. I DON'T EAT CLAMS TOO OFTEN EITHER. I DON'T LIKE KILLING ANYTHING.
113. I DON'T LIKE TO SPORT FISH IF OTHERS FISH FOR SUBSISTENCE. THEY NEED THE FISH MORE THAN I.
114. I DON'T LIKE MOST FISH HALIBUT IS THE ONLY TYPE I EAT
115. I DONT LIKE FISHING
116. I DONT LIKE IT
117. I DONT LIKE TO FISH
118. I ENJOY OTHER ACTIVITIES MUCH MORE
119. I FEEL SORRY FOR THE FISH.
120. I FEEL SPORT FISHING IS FOR TOURISTS AND THE REVENUE THEY PROVIDE
121. I FISHED WITH MY CHILDREN WHEN THEY WERE YOUNG. NOW THAT THEY ARE ALL GROWN AND ON THEIR OWN, I DON'T FISH ANYMORE.
122. I FISHED NOW AND THEN THROUGHOUT MY LIFE AND BOUGHT FISHING LICENSES EVEN WHEN I DIDN'T FISH. I KNOW HOW TO FISH BUT WASN'T ALL THAT INTERESTED IN IT TO DO IT OFTEN. I USED TO FISH IN LAKES NOW AND THEN AND WENT TO FOREST SERVICE CABINS WITH FRIENDS A NUM
123. I GET SEASICK
124. I HATE CAMPING AND USUALLY HAVE TO DO THAT TO FISH
125. I HAVE SONS AND A HUSBAND- ALL OF WHOM FISH. I OFTEN GO ALONG FOR A RIDE BUT PREFER TO WATCH AND TAKE PICTURES. THERE'S ONLY SO MUCH FISH ONE FAMILY NEEDS.
126. I HAVE A LOT OF THINGS TO DO WHEN THE WEATHER IS NICE, DO NOT WANT TO FISH WHEN THE WEATHER IS BAD! I TRY TO FOCUS ON NON-RESOURCE BASED ENTERTAINMENT
127. I HAVE ALWAYS ENJOYED GOING ALONG ON FISHING TRIPS- I LOVE THE SCENERY AND VIEWS BUT I HAVE MANY OTHER THINGS LIKE HIKING OR BIKING I'D RATHER DO THAN SIT ALL DAY IN A BOAT OR STAND FOR A LONG TIME IN THE WATER TRYING TO CATCH A FISH.
128. I HAVE BEEN OUT OF STATE A LOT SINCE 1994 W/ SCHOOL/ WK. ALSO, THE FAMILY MOSTLY SUBSISTENCE FISHED SO I DIDN'T SPORT FISH MUCH.
129. I HAVE HEALTH PROBLEMS SO I DON'T GET OUT MUCH ANYMORE
130. I HAVE POSTTRAUMATIC FISH SYNDROME FROM BEING FORCED TO FISH TOO MUCH AS A CHILD.
131. I HAVE TOO MANY OTHER ACTIVITIES
132. I JUST HAVE OTHER INTERESTS THAT ARE MORE IMPORTANT TO ME AND LIMITED TIME TO DO THEM IN. MY HUSBAND AND DAUGHTER FISH SO I GET TO EAT WHAT THEY CATCH.
133. I LIKE TO EAT FISH BUT DON'T LIKE TO WATCH THEM DIE, GASPING ON DECK OF BOAT. MEA CULPA TO HYPOCRISY
134. I LIVE IN A COMMUNITY OF FISHERMEN/WOMEN. PEOPLE GIVE ME FISH.
135. I LIVE IN BARROW. I DO NOT GO ANYWHERE DURING FISHING SEASONS THAT I CAN ACTUALLY FISH.

---

-continued-

**Appendix E2.–Page 4 of 8.**

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)"?  
Inactive Anglers with no/low interest in fishing.**

136. I LIVE IN SOUTH EAST, WHERE FISH WERE FRESH WHEN YOU CAUGHT- NOT RED AND ROTTING LIKE THEY ARE IN CENTRAL AK.
137. I ONLY CATCH AND RELEASE - SEEMS CRUEL
138. I PREFER OTHER OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES AND I CAN BUY FISH MORE EASILY THAN HAVING TO CATCH THEM MYSELF AND IT'S CHEAPER.
139. I PREFER THE HILTON TO A TENT
140. I RARELY EAT FISH
141. I SIMPLY DO NOT FISH!
142. I SOMETIMES THINK TWICE BECAUSE SUBSISTENCE USERS MAY NOT BE GETTING ENOUGH OF A PRIORITY AND FEEL GUILTY.
143. I THINK IT IS CRUEL, SINCE IT IS NOT CRUEL NECESSARILY FOR MY SURVIVAL.
144. I THINK ITS MORE IMPORTANT TO LET NATIVE PEOPLE FISH FIRST WHEN SUPPLY IS LIMITED
145. I USE TO FISH A GREAT DEAL WHEN MY FIRST HUSBAND OWNED A SKIFF. I PREFER FISHING IN A BOAT OVER SHORE FISHING. I DO NOT HAVE ROOM FOR A SKIFF AND MY SECOND HUSBAND IS NOT A SALT WATER FISHERMAN. ( HE FLY FISHES).
146. I WAS FORCED AS A CHILD, TO FISH WITH MY FAMILY. SINCE I CAN NOW MAKE MY OWN CHOICES I CHOOSE NOT TO FISH. THOUGH I LOVE TO EAT IT.
147. I WOULD FISH THE SALMON RUNS IF I LIVED CLOSE TO THE COAST, BUT I LIVE AND WORK 300 MILES INLAND IN TAKOTINA. I OCCASIONALLY FISH FOR PIKE BUT DO NOT CONSIDER MYSELF MUCH OF A FISHERMAN
148. I WOULD LIKE TO SPORT FISH, BUT HAVEN'T HAD THE TIME.
149. I WOULD RATHER ALLOW KIDS TO FISH AND CATCH FISH.
150. IF IT'S CATCH AND RELEASE WHY BOTHER? I CAN'T EAT IT, SO IT'S A WASTE OF TIME.
151. IM 78 YEARS OLD, NO BOAT NO ONE TO GO WITH
152. IM NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING
153. IN KETCHIKAN YOU BASICALLY HAVE TO HAVE ABOAT TO FISH AND I CAN'T AFFORD ONE.
154. IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, OUR TIME HAS BEEN SPENT LOOKING OUT AFTER MY PARENTS. WE NOW HAVE MY MOTHER WHO CAN'T BE LEFT ALONE DUE TO HER HEALTH
155. IN THE SUMMER I WORK 80 HRS A WEEK SO I AM TIRED. I DON'T ALWAYS HAVE A DAY OFF EVERY WEEK. NOW I'M MARRIED AND MY HUSBAND LOVES TO FISH SO I'M SURE I WILL GO NOW.
156. IT'S CHEAPER TO BUY IT AT THE STORE.
157. IT'S JUST TOO EXPENSIVE TO TRAVEL TO THE REAL GOOD STREAM AND RIVERS. THE MONEY NEEDED FOR THIS ACTIVITY WE USE ON OTHER TRAVEL PLANS
158. IT'S JUST MORE FUN AND WORTH WHILE TO CATCH AND EAT THAN TO CATCH AND RELEASE
159. IT IS NOT WORTH THE EFFORT
160. IT JUST DOESN'T INTEREST ME TO FISH. ALSO, I GET SEA SICK REALY BAD.
161. IT STRESSES THE FISH TO CATCH AND RELEASE AND UNLESS I'M GOING TO EAT THEM WHAT'S REALLY THE POINT. JUST TO MESS WITH THE FISH TO SHOW OFF!
162. IT WAS NEVER FOR SPORT FISHING DONE WAS AND STILL IS FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES
163. JUST CIRCUMSTANCES WITH FAMILY AND BEING PREGNANT THEN NURSING ETC.
164. JUST EMPLOYMENT - # HOURS WORKED
165. JUST HAVING TIME TO DO IT
166. JUST LIFE... THOSE ANOYING 24 HOUR DAYS WITH 26 HOURS OF OBLIGATIONS
167. JUST MAINLY TOO MANY REGULATIONS CONCERNING LIMITS, TYPES, AREAS, DATES, ETC. NEED TO BE A LAWYER TO FIGURE THINGS OUT ANYMORE
168. JUST NO INTEREST
169. JUST NOT INTERESTED
170. JUST NOT INTERESTED! CAN AND WILL TRY FISH FOR OUR TABLE
171. JUST NOT MY FAVORITE THING TO DO. MY HUSBAN LOVES IT AND GOES EVERY YEAR, WITH HIS FRIEND.
172. JUST PLAIN NOT INTERESTED. FRIENDS GIVE US FISH.
173. JUST THAT IF I AM GOING TO TAKE THE TIME TO FISH I WANT TO CATCH THEM. BEING ABLE TO STORE THEM FOR EATING LATER IN THE SEASON REASONABLE--TO BUY FISH IN THE STORE IS OUTRAGEOUS IN A "FISHY" STATE.
174. KOTZEBUE 3 1/2 MONTHS EMPLOYMENT
175. LACK OF FAMILY TO PARTICIPATE
176. LACK OF INTEREST
177. LACK OF INTEREST MAINLY
178. LACK OF INTEREST. TOO MANY PEOPLE WHO LACK MANNERS AND COMMON SENSE WHEN THEY ARE OUT IN THE GREAT "OUTDOORS"
179. LACK OF SEAWORTHY BOAT.
180. LEARNED WHEN I WAS YOUNG THAT THE OUTDOOR EXPERIENCE I ENJOYED WHILE FISHING WAS BETTER YET WHEN I QUIT KILLING FISH. SAME APPLIES TO HUNTING
181. LIKE MANY ALASKANS, I TEND TO TAKE MY SURROUNDINGS FOR GRANTED. I NEED TO GET OFF MY ASS AND FISH.

-continued-

**Appendix E2.–Page 5 of 8.**

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?"  
Inactive Anglers with no/low interest in fishing.**

182. LITTLE HACHERY FISHING IN THE LAKES ARE NOT WORTH CATCHING. COST OF TRIP TO VALDEZ OR HOMER, PRICE OF CHATER NOT WORHT THE MEASLY BAG LIMIT OF 2 HALIBUT OR 1 SALMON. SPORTFISHERS TAKE IT IN THE SHOOT VS. THE COMMERCIAL OR NATIVE SUBSISTENCE FISHERMAN.
183. LIVE IN BUSH. RIVER DOESNT REALLY ITSELF TO SPORT FISHING. WEATHER. EXCESSIVE BUGS-MOSQUITOS IN BUSH AK.
184. LIVIED IN NOME FOR 45 YEARS. LEFT THERE IN 1993. I CANT GET EXCITED ABOUT FISHING IN INTERIOR ALASKA. NOT ENOUGH FISH AND TOO MANY PEOPLE.
185. LIVING IN FAIRBANKS WHEN I GREW UP ON THE OCEAN. I AM HIGHLY ALLERGIC TO THIS PLACE, AND CANT HARDLY GO OUTDOORS IN SUMMER
186. LOCATION
187. LOST ABILITY TO BASH THIER LITTLE HEADS IN TO KILL THEM
188. LOUSY WEATHER- IT'S USUALLY TOO RAINY, WINDY AN DROUGH FOR OUR OPEN SKIFF.
189. MATURITY
190. MORE INTERESTED IN OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
191. MOSQUITOS- HATE THEM. ALWAYS BUGGING YOU. CAMPING ANF FISHING ARE FUN WHEN YOUR'E A KID BUT GETTING OLDER POUTS A DAMPER ON IT. (JUST MY OPINION)
192. MOST OF THESE FISHING AREAS YOU NEED A BOAT AND I CARE FOR SALMON FISHING. I'M TOO OLD FASHION JUST GIVE ME A CANE POLE, SOME WORMS AND LET EM AT IT.
193. MOST OF MY FRIENDS FISH SO I DON'T NEED TO BECAUSE THEY FILL MY FREEZER FOR THE SEASON.
194. MOSTLY THE COMBAT FISHING SCENE IS NOT MY IDEA OF A GOOD TIME. SECOND- I HAVE OTHER INTERESTS TAKING PRIORITY. THIRD- I DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GO TO CATCH FISH ANYMORE. MY OLD FAVORITE SPOTS ARE NOW COMBAT ZONES.
195. MUCH RATHER GO SUBSISTENCE FISHING
196. MY AGE
197. MY CHILDREN AND THERE SAFETY SKILLS ( ALL MY KIDS ARE UNDER 10YRS) CANNOT AFFORD CHILDCARE FOR THEM WHILE I GO FISHING AND CANNOT TAKE THEM WITH ME WHILE I FISH
198. MY HEALTH
199. MY HUSBAND DOES THE FISHING
200. MY HUSBAND HAD A HEART ATTCK IN 1994. WE SOLD OUR BOAT AND HAVE'NT FISHED SINCE.
201. MY LIESURE TIME WITH MY FAMILY IS TOO IMPORTANT TO ME TO HAVE TO WORK SO HARD TO TAKE THEM FISHING. UNPREDICTABLE REGUALTIONS AND COMBAT FISHING ISN'T FUN OR RELAXING.
202. MY PARENTS WERE NOT VERY INTERESTED . I FISHED WITH THE BOY SCOUTS
203. MY YOUNG CHILDREN KEPT ME BUSY ENOUGH
204. N/A
205. NA
206. NATIVE PREFERENCE EVERYWHERE.
207. NEED TRANSPORTATION, TIME, WEATHER, FINANCIAL
208. NEVER LEARNED TO SWIM, VERY SCARED OF WATER.
209. NO
210. NO, I HAVE ONLY GONE FISHING TO ACCOMPANY FRIENDS WHO LIKE TO FISH. I HAVE NO INTENT IN FISHING MYSELF, I JUST LIKE BEING ON THE WATER
211. NO ACCESS TO A BOAT
212. NO BOAT
213. NO BOAT HIGH GAS BOAT RAMP STALLS NONE HIGH STALL COST
214. NO BOAT TO GET OUT IN
215. NO BOAT, EQUIPMENT, HAS NEVER BEEN A FAMILY PRIORITY
216. NO CAR, I WORK A LOT
217. NO DESIRE TO FISH. RATHER BUY MY HALIBUT AT STORE.
218. NO EQUIPMENT, DONT' KNOW HOW TO FISH--NEED LESSONS. NEED HELP FINDING A FISHING HOLE.
219. NO FACTOR, JUST DON'T FISH ANY MORE
220. NO FISHING LICENSE
221. NO I JUST DONT LIKE TO FISH
222. NO INTEREST
223. NO INTERST IN FISHING
224. NO ONLY THE FACT THAT IT IS SO CROWDED AND PEOPLE GET ANGRY WHEN YOU DON'T CAST ACCURATELY OR CAUSE THEM TO LOSE A FISH.
225. NO OTHER FACTORS I CAN THINK OF
226. NO PAYOUT. TO FEW FISH ALLOWED FOR TIME AND COST INVESTED
227. NO TRANSPORTATION
228. NO WAY TO GET OUT ON THE WATER

-continued-

**Appendix E2.–Page 6 of 8.**

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)"?  
Inactive Anglers with no/low interest in fishing.**

---

- 229. NO, AT LEAST NONE I CAN THINK OF
- 230. NO, I AM NOT A FISHERMAN
- 231. NO, THE SROWDS AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES KEEP ME FROM FISHING.
- 232. NONE
- 233. NOPE
- 234. NOPE THAT ABOUT COVERS IT.
- 235. NOT A HOBBY I AM PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN AND NOT A LOT OF PERSONAL TIME (ON-CALL 24/7)
- 236. NOT A SPORT FISHERMAN ONLY THAT I AM A SUBSISTENCE FISHERMAN
- 237. NOT ABLE TO GO FISHING
- 238. NOT AT ALL INTERESTED IN FISHING
- 239. NOT ENUF \$ AND NOT WANTING TO KILL FISH FOR FUN
- 240. NOT EXTREMELY INTERESTED
- 241. NOT FUN
- 242. NOT HAD TIME
- 243. NOT HAVING A BOAT
- 244. NOT HAVING A BOAT AND NOT LIKING TO FISH OFF THE SHORE.
- 245. NOT HAVING GOOD FISHING SPOTS CLOSE TO HOME IS A LARGE FACTOR. I HAVE RECENTLY BEEN ATTENDING SCHOOL AND MY FREE TIME HAS BEEN SPENT WORKING INSTEAD OF VACATIONING
- 246. NOT HAVING THE TIME FOR THE PAST 3 YEARS
- 247. NOT IMPORTANT
- 248. NOT INTERESTED
- 249. NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING AT ELL EVER
- 250. NOT INTERESTED IN IT
- 251. NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING AT ALL. SEE Q 3
- 252. NOT INTERSTED
- 253. NOT LIKING TO UNHOOK OR TOUCH FISH
- 254. NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO
- 255. NOT REALLY
- 256. NOT REALLY, I'M JUST NOT THAT INTERESTED IN FISHING.
- 257. NOT REALLY, JUST DON'T WANT TO ANYMORE
- 258. NOT TAKING THE TIME
- 259. NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING
- 260. OLD FATHER HAS PICKED MY POCKETS AND I DON'T HAVE THE STRENGTH TO FISH ANYMORE.
- 261. OTHER INTERESTS
- 262. OTHER ACTIVITIES I LIKE BETTER
- 263. OTHER COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES (PRIORITY)
- 264. OUT OF STATERS SHOULD HAVE SO MANY DAY A WEEKS TO FISH.
- 265. PHYSICAL DISABLILITY WHICH PROHIBITS DRIVING (ACCESS TO FISHING AREAS).
- 266. PHYSICALLY DIFFICULT, I AM ON A WALKER.
- 267. PHYSICALLY UNABLE
- 268. POOR HEALTH
- 269. PRICING OF CHARTERS! EXPENSIVE FOR PEOPLE WHO DON'T HAVE ANY WATER CRAFTS.
- 270. PRIOR QUESTIONS WERE FAIRLY THOUROUGH OF FACTORS.
- 271. PUT A BUD INYOUR LEFT HAND, LINK YOUR LEFT HAND THROUGH THE RIGHT ARM OF THE GUY TO YOUR LEFT. PUT A ROD ON YOUR RIGHT HAND. LINK TO THE GUY WITH THE BUD TO YOUR RIGHT. DRINK CAST, DRINK CAST A COMPLETE CHORUS LINE OF FOOLS
- 272. RAISE LIVESTOCK WHICH LIMITS MY TIME AWAY FROM HOME
- 273. REGULATIONS
- 274. RELUCTANT TO CLUB ANIMALS TO DEATH. CONCERN FOR CONSERVATION
- 275. SEE SECTION 1 PAGE 1
- 276. SINCE I'M NOT A FISHERMAN I HAVEN'T FISHED ENOUGH TO ANSWER THE ABOVE.
- 277. SLOWING DOWN WITH AGE. DON'T HAVE A FLOAT PLANE ANYMORE
- 278. SOLD EQUIPMENT IN 1993
- 279. SORRY, IT JUST ISN'T AN INTEREST.
- 280. SPOUSE DECEASED SOLD BOAT
- 281. SPOUSE IS AN ACTIVE FISHERMEN WHICH REDUCE MY LEVEL OF INTEREST.
- 282. STORK SCHEDULE

---

-continued-

**Appendix E2.–Page 7 of 8.**

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)"?  
Inactive Anglers with no/low interest in fishing.**

---

283. SUBSISTENCE FISHING IS OUR PRIORITY. "SPORT" FISHING USES TOO MUCH GAS AND THE FISH AREN'T AS FRESH.
284. SUBSISTENCE NEEDS OF OTHERS
285. SUMMER TRAVEL AWAY FROM FISHING AREAS. FAMILY MEMBERS FISH WHILE I KAYAK SO I DON'T HAVE TO FISH TO EAT FISH.
286. THE COST OF FISHING LICENSE
287. THE EQUIPMENT AT THE SHOP
288. THE FACTORS THAT KEEP ME FROM FISHING IS SIMPLY PUT, I DO NOT LIKE TO EAT FISH. AND I DO NOT APPROVE OF CATCH AND RELEASE FISHING
289. THE GUIDES HAVE TAKEN OVER! RUN PRIVATE PARTIES OFF THE RIVER AND MONOPOLIZING THE GOOD HOLES. IF ONE CATCHES A FISH OFF THE BANK SOME GUIDES WILL PULL UP AND PARK IN FRONT OF YOU. GUIDES WITH SEVERAL BOATS WORKING UNDER ONE LICENSE- THIS IS COMMERCIAL FISHING!
290. THE LACK OF FISH PER HOUR SPENT FISHING IT USED TO BE GREAT BUT NO LONGER THE CASE
291. THE MAIN REASONS I NO LONGER SPORT FISH IS BECAUSE MY FAMILY DOESN'T GO AND I DON'T HAVE THE TIME TO GO MYSELF.
292. THE WHOLE TOURIST INDUSTRY/ GUIDES
293. THERE ARE ENOUGH PEOPLE HUNTING AND FISHING IN THIS FINE STATE AND THE QUANTITIES OF WILDLIFE ARE DIMINISHING QUICKLY
294. THERE ARE NO FACTORS
295. THERE ARE NOT ANY FISH I AM INTERESTED IN EATING THAT CAN BE CAUGHT ON ROD AND REEL NEARBY. I HAVE TO GO TO THE NOATOK RIVER TO CATCH ANYTHING WORTH EATING, IE. TROUT, SALMON.
296. THERE IS SO MUCH ELSE TO DO! (OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES). I GUESS I DON'T GRAVITATE TOWARD SPORTS FISHING AS MUCH AS OTHER OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES (HIKING, SKIING, ETC.)
297. TIME/MONEY
298. TO BE HONEST I ONLY TRY FISHING ONCE TO SEE HOW IT WAS TO DO IT.
299. TOO BUSY
300. TOO BUSY AT WORK
301. TOO BUSY W/ WORK AND HOME
302. TOO CROWDED
303. TOO EXPENSIVE, AND I DON'T KNOW MUCH ABOUT FISHING ANYWAY
304. TOO MANY DAMN PEOPLE! I HATE COMBAT FISHING, CONSEQUENTLY I/WE HAVEN'T FISHED AT ALL IN OVER 20 YEARS.
305. TOO MANY REGULATIONS
306. TOO MANY BOATS (FISHERS) TOO NEAR EACH OTHER AND TOO DISCOUTREOUS ESPECIALLY SPEEDING TO CREATE BOTHERSOME WAKES.
307. TOO MANY RULES, TOO MUCH HASSLE
308. TOO BUSY WITH CONSTRUCTION IN THE SUMMER ALSO PHOTOGRAPH A LOT AND THIS IS PRIORITY OVER FISHING
309. TOO BUSY WITH OTHER ALTERNATIVES, GOLF, WORK, YARD WORK, AND FAMILY ACTIVITIES
310. TOO COLD
311. TOO CROWDED, RUDE PEOPLE.
312. TOO EXPENSIVE FOR THE RESULTS. OVERCROWDED AREAS; TOO MANY UNKEPT AREAS WITH GARBAGE, TRASH, HUMAN WASTE AND DRUNKS WITH FIREARMS TRAMPLING ON EVERYTHING AND SNAGGING FISH AND OTHER PEOPLE! F & W UNDERFUNDED FOR THE PROBLEMS AND EVEN FOR CARRYING OUT IT
313. TOO MANY GOSH DARN TOURISTS!
314. TOO MANY PEOPLE AT ACCESSIBLE FISHING AREAS COST AND TIME TO GET TO REMOTE FISHING
315. TOO MANY PEOPLE FISHING. NOT ENJOYABLE. NOT ENOUGH PLACES TO GO. I'VE SEEN TOO MANY PEOPLE WASTING THE FISH THEY CATCH.
316. TOO MANY REGULATIONS ON WHAT'S SUPPOSED TO BE FUN
317. TOO MANY REGULATIONS. YOU CAN'T JUST GO DROP A LINE IN THE WATER WITHOUT READING A MANUAL FIRST.
318. TOO MUCH COMPETITION WITH NONRESIDENTS WHO ILLEGALLY OVERFISH.
319. TOO OLD
320. TOO TIRED /LAZY TO GET THE BOAT IN THE WATER. CROWDED RAMPS IN JUNEAU.
321. TOO MANY TOURISTS IN SUMMERTIME
322. TOURISTS, RUDE TOURISTS, TOO MANY TOURISTS!
323. VERY LITTLE ACCESS TO THE KENAI RIVER LIKE THE LATE 60'S AND EARLY 70'S
324. WE ARE SUBSISTENCE FISHERS!
325. WE DO SUBSISTENCE FISHING, THE REAL REASON TO FISH IS TO EAT, IT'S NOT REALLY A SPORT TO ME.
326. WE MOVED FROM KENAI TO JUNEAU IN 1989. ACCESS TO FISHING WAS MUCH EASIER IN KENAI- MORE PLACES TO FISH, BETTER FISH (REDS AND SILVERS VS PINKS AND CHUM) READILY AVAILABLE AND IT WAS NOT NECESSARY IN KENAI (AS IN JUNEAU) TO HAVE A BOAT TO GET THE GOOD FISH
327. WE SUBSISTENCE GILL NET FOR OUR FISH. OR MY HUSBAND AND CHILDREN BRING HOME THE FISH
328. WEATHER
329. WHEN I DO FISH IT IS MORE FOR HALIBUT AND TO BE ABLE TO STOCK THE FREEZER FOR THE WINTER

---

-continued-

**Appendix E2.–Page 8 of 8.**

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)"?  
Inactive Anglers with no/low interest in fishing.**

---

- 330. WHEN MY HUSBAND DIED I HAD TO SELL OUR BOAT SO I HAVE NO WAY TO GO FISHING. I DON'T THINK I AM PHYSICALLY STRONG ENOUGH TO PLAY AND LAND A BIG FISH LIKE SALMON OR HALIBUT.
  - 331. WHEN MY SISTER AND HUSBAND LIVED HERE AND HAD A BOAT WE OFTEN WENT FISHING AND ENJOYED IT VERY MUCH THEY MOVED SOUTH AND WE DO NOT OWN A BOAT
  - 332. WIDOW
  - 333. WORK AND EDUCATION
  - 334. WORK AND HOUSEHOLD CHORES
  - 335. WORK SCHEDULE
  - 336. WORK!
  - 337. WOULD RATHER DO OTHER THINGS W/TIME
  - 338. YEARS OF COMMERCIAL FISHING HAS SPOILED ME. SPORT FISHING IS SLOW AND TEDIOUS IN COMPARISON.
  - 339. YES- REGULATION CHANGES. MY FATHER'S BROTHER-IN-LAW FROM ENGLAND CAME TO ALASKA IN JUNE 1997. THEY PURCHASED A 7 DAY LICENSE AND SALMON TAGS AND WENT OUT W/MY HUSBAND AND ANOTHER LONGTIME AK RESIDENT. AT THE CLEANING FACILITY THEY WERE APPROACHED BY FI
  - 340. YES, I'VE NEVER EATEN VERTEBRATES FOR 5 YEARS NOW (VEGETARIAN). I THINK IT'S BAD TO KILL FISH.
  - 341. YES, MY HUSBAND WAS AN AVID FISHERMAN BUT HE HAS BEEN IN THE PIONEER HOME WITH PARKENSON'S DISEASE FOR THE PAST 9 YEARS. MOST OF THIS QUESTIONARE DOES NOT APPLY TO EITHER ONE OF US.
  - 342. YES, WE MOVED FROM PETERSBURG TO JUNEAU IN 2000 SO WE WERE TOO BUSY
  - 343. YES. MY HUSBAND JUST PASSED AWAY
  - 344. YOU HAVE TO GO TOO FAR OUT TO FISH NOW THANKS TO THE POOR REGULATIONS OF THE SITKA CHARTER INDUSTRY.
  - 345. YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE ASKS ABOUT THE ROLE OF A FAMILY AND WORK OBLIGATIONS AS POSSIBLE REASONS/INFLUENCES FOR NOT SPORT FISHING. IN MY CASE, I HAVE MADE PERSONAL COMMITMENT/ CHOICES TO NOT SPORT FISH AS MUCH AS I COULD OTHERWISE. ITS A MATTER OF PERSONAL PRIORITY
-

**Appendix E3.**—Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from sport fishing more often)?” for Non-anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)"?  
Non-anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.**

---

1. BAD WEATHER
  2. BERRY PICKING
  3. BUSY WITH A CHILD, WEATHER CAN BE A FACTOR ( IE WIND, RAIN)
  4. DISABILITY
  5. DON'T RECOGNIZE GOOD SALMON
  6. FAMILY AND WORK OBLIGATIONS
  7. FROM WATCHING INDIVIDUAL FISH, THE SPORTSFISHING HAS REALLY GONE DOWNHILL. TOO MANY HIGH CLASS OUTSIDERS IN OUR REGION THINKING THEY CAN OUT DUE OUR NATIVE PEOPLE.
  8. I'M NOT INTERESTED IN CATCHING THE "JUNK" FISH FOUND AROUND THIS AREA, BUT WOULD LOVE GOING SALMON AND HALIBUT FISHING IF IT WAS CLOSER AND DIDN'T COST SO MUCH.
  9. I AM USED TO FISHING IN MY NATIVE MONTANA WATER WAYS, WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS
  10. I CAN'T SEE WHY I WOULD HAVE TO BUY FISING LIC. IF I DON'T EVEN KNOW IF I WOULD LIKE THE SPORT.
  11. I SEE PERFECTLY HEALTHY PEOPELE USING HANDICAPPED REMOVABLE HANGERS (PROBABLY BORROWED) MEANING MY HUSBAND HAS TO DROP ME OFF IN MY WHEELCHAIR AND I WAIT AN HOUR FOR HIM TO FIND A PLACE TO PARK AND US TO BEGIN OUR DAY. I WOULD BE HAPPY TO VOLUNTEER MY TIME
  12. I WAS NOT ALLOWED TO FISH AT ALL!
  13. INADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION AND FISHING SITE
  14. JUST THE PRICE OF NONRESIDENT PLUS THE REGS ARE A BIT CONFUSING
  15. JUST WORK
  16. LACK OF EQUIPMENT
  17. LIVING, HARVESTING FISH AS SEASONAL YEAR AFTER YEAR
  18. NO FISH IN THE KALTAG RIVER IN THE FALL TIME
  19. NEED A BOAT THAT IS HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE
  20. NEED TO BUY SPORT FISHING LIC. EVEN WERE GOING TO EAT FISH. (SUBSISTENCE)
  21. NO
  22. NO, ALL I KNOW IS TO DIP NET OFF COPPER RIVER BUT NEVER KEPT ANY FISH
  23. NONE
  24. NONE
  25. NONE KEPT ME FROM SPORT FISHING AND NONE ARE FACTORS, ONLY IF I CONSIDER MYSELF TO BE A SUBSISTENCE CLASSMATE WHO WROTE A STATEMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR IN 1963 ABOUT PROJECT CHARIOT "I WILL PROTECT MY SUBSISTENCE LIFESTYLE"
  26. NOT LEARNING WHEN I WAS YOUNG, YOU FORGET THE PEOPLE THAT LIVE IN THE CITY BLACK PEOPLE THAT KNOW ONE NEVER COMES TO TEACH THEM, ABOUT HIKING, HUNTING, SKIING, FISHING
  27. NOT REALLY - HUSBAND AND KIDS HAVE DONE IT JUST HAVEN'T DONE IT MYSELF
  28. OTHER PRIORITIES LIKE WIFE AND BABY
  29. SEVERE OCD- THE SAME ILLNESS THAT BROUGHT DOWN THE LATE HOWARD HUGHES
  30. SPEND MOST OF SUMMER COMMERCIAL FISHING
  31. SPEND MOST SUMMER SUBSISTENCE FISHING
  32. SUBSISTENCE FISHING DURING SUMMER
  33. THERE ARE MANY THINGS TO DO. SPORT FISHING IS ONE OF THEM. IF I DIDN'T COMMERCIAL FISH FOR A LIVING I WOULD SPEND MORE TIME SPORT FISHING
  34. TIME NEEDED FOR MORE IMPORTANT FACTORS.
  35. TRANSPORTATION COSTS AND LODGING
  36. UNHEALTHY TO EAT MORE NOW... DUE TO OIL COMPANY DUMPING AND SPILLING
  37. VERY BUSY WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES
  38. WEATHER: TOO MUCH RAIN
  39. WHEN I GET A FREEZER I WILL BE MORE INTERESTED IN FISHING FOR FOOD, NOT SPORT.
  40. WORK
  41. WORK OBLIGATIONS
  42. WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE CLASSES ON HOW AND WHAT TO FISH.
  43. YES I HAVE BEEN HAVING PROBLEMS WITH FINDING A GOOD PERSON WHO WANTS TO TAKE TIME TO TEACH ME OR HAVE PATIENCE; NEEDED A VEHICLE. NO WAY OUT.
  44. YES. MANAGING THE BUSINESS
-

**Appendix E4.**—Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from sport fishing more often)?” for non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)"?  
Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing.**

---

1. \$, TIME AND PEOPLE TO GO WITH. TOO MANY OTHER ACTIVITIES WE LIKE TO DO MORE.
  2. FISH USED AS NUTRITIONAL VALUE AND SUBSISTENCE
  3. A BOAT- WE CAN AFFORD ONE BUT IT'S NOT A PRIORITY
  4. ABSOLUTELY NO INTEREST
  5. AFRAID OF WATER/BOATS
  6. AGE
  7. AGE, HEALTH, NO DESIRE
  8. AGE, WEIGHT, LACK OF FUNDS FOR SUCH ITEMS AS A BOAT AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.
  9. ALASKA NATIVE LAND CLAIMS TOO MANY WHITE MANS LAWS
  10. ALASKAN NATIVES THINKING THAT THEY OWN THE LAND. RIVER AND ALL THE FISH IN IT.
  11. ALL FISH SHOULD BE TAKEN CARE OF FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
  12. ALL OR MOST OF FISHING DONE IS FOR SUBSISTENCE
  13. AM A BUSH TEACHER IN ALASKA BUT MUST LEAVE FOR THE SUMMER BECAUSE SCHOOL HOUSING IS CLOSED
  14. AMPUTEE
  15. ANY CHANCE I GET I GO FISHING AT WESTERN AK RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.
  16. ARTHRITIS OF SPINE AND AGE
  17. AS I PREVIOUSLY WROTE IT DOES NOT APPEAL TO ME AT ALL
  18. AS I STATED IN QUESTION 4-- ANY HUNTING OR FISHING I DO IS SOLEY FOR THE SUBSISTENCE PURPOSE.
  19. BASIC LACK OF INTEREST IN THIS SPORT
  20. BECAUSE GENERALLY WHEN I FISH ITS FOR SUBSISTENCE I HAVE 5 CHILDREN AND MANY NIECES AND NEPHEWS TO FEED IM WORRIED BECAUSE THE KING AND SILVER RUNS ON THE YUKON HAVE BEEN DWINDLING DOWN AND THE FISH THAT DO MAKE IT UP HERE HAVE SORES ON THIER BODY'S AND SC
  21. BECAUSE ITS NOT FAIR TO THOSE WHO GO SPORT FISHING BECAUSE ITS NOT COMM FISHING
  22. BEING IN THE MILITARY IS HAS MOVED ME AWAY FROM ALASKA AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO FISH IN ALASKA HAS DECLINED.
  23. BRAIN TUMOR
  24. BUGS
  25. BUGS! ALSO DON'T LIKE SALMON MUCH
  26. CATCHING AND RELEASING FISH IS NOT IN MY INTEREST. WHAT I CATCH FROM FISHING OR HUNTING GOES HOME AND IS KEPT FOR EATING. A SUBSISTENCE WAY OF LIFE
  27. COLD WEATHER
  28. COMMERCIAL FISHING
  29. COMPLETE LACK OF INTEREST
  30. DIDN'T LIKE SPORT FISHING
  31. DIP NET IS MORE IMPORTANT TO OUR FAMILY
  32. DISABLED
  33. DO NOT CARE TO FISH
  34. DO NOT RESIDE IN AK ANY LONGER
  35. DON'T LIKE COMBATIVE FISHING BUT DO ENJOY FISHING
  36. DON'T LIKE TO KILL LIVING CREATURES. I DON'T GO HUNTING EITHER.
  37. DON'T LIKE TO KILL THINGS
  38. DON'T REALLY LIKE FISH
  39. DON'T SPORT FISH
  40. DON'T KNOW HOW BUT LOVE TO EAT FISH MY HUSBAND CATCHES.
  41. DONT LIKE FISH
  42. DON'T NEED IT
  43. DS, DIRTY/STINKY outhouses, CROWDED RIVERS, PEOPLE TAKE YOUR PLACE IF YOU STEP OUT OF IT. I JUST DON'T LIKE CROWDS. FISHING SHOULD BE A QUIET, TRANQUIL, REFLECTIVE EXPERIENCE AND THE ONLY WAY TO GET THIS IS FLY OUT TO THE BUSH. WHO CAN AFFORD THAT?
  44. EASIER TO GO TO STORE AND BUY FISH
  45. ETHICAL. IM A VEGETARIAN
  46. EVERYTHING SEEMS TO BE GOING UP IN PRICE THESE DAYS. CAN'T AFFORD TO GO SPORT FISHING AND WOULDN'T WANT TO, ESPECIALLY IF YOU HAVE THE RELEASE YOUR CATCH. WHAT'S THE USE OF CATCHING IT IN THE FIRST PLACE??? POOR FISH!
  47. EXPENSE
  48. EXPENSIVE LICENSE
- 

-continued-

**Appendix E4.–Page 2 of 6.**

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?"  
Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing.**

49. EXPERIANCE WITH ILLEGAL SPORTS FISHING GUIDES, ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES TO RIVER AREAS
50. FAMILY OBLIGATIONS
51. FEEL THAT THE PRIMARY REASON TO FISH IS TO EAT FISH WHEN WE ARE OUT AND ABOUT AND AT HOME DURING COLD PERIODS.
52. FEES AND LICENSES
53. FOR MY PART- SPORT FISHING NOT MY THING- I WAS NOT TAUGHT TO PLAY WITH ANY TYPE OF FISH OR GAME.
54. HANDICAPPED
55. HAVE OTHER THINGS I'D RATHER SPEND MY FREE TIME DOING, AND AS PART OF A FISHING (COMM.) FAMILY, I GET PLENTY OF FISH TO EAT, WHICH IS A LARGE PART OF MY DIET.
56. HAVE SEVERAL PRESCHOOL CHILDREN
57. HAVING LITTLE KIDS AT HOME, AND SOMEONE NEEDING TO STAY HOME WITH THEM.
58. HUSBAND DREAMS ABOUT IT BUT HASN'T GOT THERE YET. WOULD ACCOMPANY HIM, LET HIM CLEAN THE FISH, BUT WOULD DEFINITLY ENJOY COOKING AND EATING IT.
59. I'D RATHER GO HIKING OR DO OTHER ACTIVITIES.
60. I'M JUST NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING BUT I LIKE TO EAT TROUT
61. I'M NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING AT ALL
62. I'M NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING CAUSE I DON'T BELIEVE IN IT.
63. I'M NOT INTO OUTSIDE SPORTS.
64. I'M NOT REALLY INTERESTED TO FISH AT ALL.
65. I'M NOT THAT FOND OF FISH
66. I'M OLD NOW! WHEN I WAS YOUNGER, THERE WERE SO MANY OTHER THINGS TO DO.
67. I'M REALLY NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING RIGHT NOW
68. I'M SIMPLY NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING-I LOVE TO EAT THEM THOUGH!!
69. I'M TOO BUSY TO GO FISHING. I GO TO SCHOOL FULL TIME AND I ALSO WORK.
70. I ALWAYS FISHED FOR SUBSISTENCE
71. I AM 78 YEARS OF AGE AND CURRENTLY IN A "CARE HOME" I HAVE ADVANCED EMPHYSEYMA AND NOT ABLE TO GET AROUND WITHOUT THE HELP OF A WALKER OR WHEELCHAIR
72. I AM A FULLTIME COLLEGE STUDENT YEAR ROUND
73. I AM A NATIVE. NATIVE DO NOT HUNT FOR SPORT
74. I AM A VEGETARIAN; I BELIEVE IN MAINTAINING THE RIGHT -TO-LIFE OF OUR WILDLIFE. I AM NOT INTERESTED IN KILLING FOR ANY REASON, ANY FORM OF LIFE
75. I AM CONCERNED ABOUT COMMERCIAL FISHING NEGATIVE IMPACT OF FISH AND FISH HABITAT THEREFORE I DON'T FEEL COMFORTABLE SPORT FISHING
76. I AM CONCERNED FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT AND FEEL THAT IF I AM NOT SURE WHAT MY IMPACT IS THEN I SHOULD REFRAIN FROM DOING IT. I ALSO HAVE NO NEED FOR THE FISH AS A FOOD AND AS FAR AS THE ENJOYMENT OF FISHING- I ENJOY FLOATING ON THE BOAT AND CAMPING ON THE BEACH
77. I AM ENGAGE IN SEWING AS IT IS MY OCCUPATION AND DO HOUSEHOLD WORKS. THE KIDS GO TO SCHOOL AND THEIR PARENTS GO TO THEIR JOBS
78. I AM NOT AT ALL INTERESTED IN FISHING
79. I AM NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING. I FIND IT CRUEL TO FISH
80. I AM NOT JUST NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING
81. I AM UNSURE WHAT "SPORT FISHING" ENTAILS. I SET NETTED LAST YEAR. THE YEAR BEFOER I DIP NETTED.
82. I CAN ONLY GO FISH IN SUMMER THIS SUMMER. OTHER TIME I'M BUSY MINISTERING
83. I CANT THINK OF ANY
84. I COMMERCIAL FISH FOR SALMON AND DON'T WANT TO SEE MORE OF OUR QUOTAS GO TO SPORT FISHING. ESPECIALLY TO SPORT CHARTERS!
85. I COMMERCIAL FISH MOSTLY IN SUMMER FROM JUNE THROUGH AUGUST AND IN BETWEEN THOSE HARSH DAYS I WORK ALL DAY BUT WE KNOW OUR GOALS AND I KNOW A BAD DAY OF FISHING IS BETTER THAT A GOOD DAY AT WORK
86. I DO NOT DO ANY OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES
87. I DO NOT EAT FISH AND CURRENTLY BELIEVE MOST CATCH AND RELEASE FISH DIE. I FEEL IT'S A WASTE.
88. I DO NOT EAT FISH, NEITHER DOES MY HUSBAND. THOUGH I HAVE CAUGHT FISH FOR MY PARENTS. THEY LIVE IN HAWAII, AND HAVE NOT VISITED ALASKA LONG ENOUGH TO GO FISHING.
89. I DO NOT HAVE A BOAT OR ACCESS TO ONE.
90. I DO NOT LIKE TO FISH.
91. I DO NOT PARTICULARLY CARE FOR RIVER -RUN OR LAKE FISH. TO OBTAIN OCEAN FISH REQUIRES EITHER AN EXPENSIVE BOAT OR A CHARTER TRIP. THERE ARE OTHER THINGS THAT I WOULD RATHER SPEND MY MONEY ON AND I CAN BUY WHATEVER FISH I WANT AT A STORE.
92. I DO SUBSISTENCE ON FISH FOR FAMILY USE ONLY
93. I DON'T EAT FISH
94. I DON'T FISH, THINK IT IS BORING

-continued-

**Appendix E4.–Page 3 of 6.**

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)"?  
Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing.**

95. I DON'T LIKE SPORT FISHING
96. I DON'T LIKE THE TASTE OF FISH AND CAN NOT RATIONALIZE FISHING AND NOT EATING WHAT I WOULD CATCH.
97. I DON'T PARTICULARILY LIKE TO CLEAN FISH AND STORING THE FISH UNTIL WE GET HOME IS A PROBLEM
98. I DON'T UNDERSTAND SPORT FISHING. WHEN I FISH I DO IT TO FEED MY FAMILY. IT'S CALLED SUBSITANCE FISHING. IF I DON'T FISH AWAY FOR A WINTER WE LACK SURELY IN FOOD. THE ONLY FISHING I DO IS SUBSISTENCE FISHING.
99. I DONT DO SPORT FISHING
100. I DONT EAT ANY KIND OF MEAT, ALTHOUGH I HAVE FRIENDS + FAMILY WHO FISH AND WOULD LIKE THEM TO CONTINUE
101. I DONT LIKE FISH
102. I DONT LIKE IT
103. I DONT LIKE THE WAY THE FISH ARE TREATED BY SPORT FISHERMEN LIKE I MENTION WOUND THEM AND LET THEM GO WITH PAIN
104. I DONT LIKE TO FISH
105. I DONT REALY INTEREST IN SPORT FISHING
106. I DONT SPORT FISH
107. I DONT SPORT FISH AT ALL OKEY!
108. I FEEL THAT FISH #S ARE DECLINING AND I DON'T WANT TO ADD TO THE PROBLEM. GUILT
109. I FISH FOR FOOD FOR THE FAMILY NOT SPORT FISH. MOST GUYS DO IN THE VILLAGE.
110. I FOLLOW A VEGETARIAN DIET, BUT RECENTLY HAS STARTED TO THINK ABOUT INCLUDING NATURALLY CAUGHT SALMON/FISH.
111. I GREW UP FISHING WITH MY DAD-- HE DID ALL THE WORK. NOW I WOULD HAVE TO DO IT MYSELF--WOULDN'T MIND MAYBE FISHING OCCASIONALLY BUT DON'T WANT TO BUY A LICENSE TO FISH FOR A ONCE IN 5 YEAR OCCURANCE
112. I HATE THE SMELL OF FISH
113. I HAVE NOT REALLY TRIED TO SPORT AND HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO BE REAL INTERESTED
114. I HAVE TIME CONSTRAINTS THAT INCLUDE SCHOOL (FULL TIME) AND OTHER EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES (THEATRE, VOLUNTEER WORK) AS WELL AS WORK THAT ARE PRIORITY FOR ME ABOVE SPORT FISHING.
115. I JUST BASICALLY DON'T KNOW HOW I DON'T HAVE ANYONE TO SHOW ME HOW AND DON'T HAVE THE TIME OR MONEY TO FIGURE IT OUT
116. I JUST DON'T THINKABOUT FISHING
117. I JUST DON'T WANT TO GO FISHING. I ENJOY DOING OTHER THINGS.
118. I JUST DONT LIKE KILLING, CLEANING, AND ALL THE HASSLES OF THE SPORT
119. I JUST DONT LIKE TO FISH. BUT I THINK IS A VERY GOOD ACTIVITY TO DO
120. I JUST FISH FOR SUBSISTENCE REASONS ONLY, I HAVE FRIENDS WHO GIVE ME FISH SO I DONT NEED TO GO FISHING
121. I JUST PLAINLY DONT HAVE INTEREST IN SPORT FISHING. I SEE NO USE OF IT IN MY AREA
122. I LIKE FISHING FOR FUN, NOT SPORT FISHING
123. I LIKE TO EAT FISH AND HAVE ENOUGHJT FRIENDS THAT FISH TO KEEP ME SUPPLIED. THE "SPORT" OF FISHING DOES NOT INTEREST ME.
124. I LIKE TO FISH BUT I DON'T EAT FISH AND DIDN'T SEE WHY TO CATCH THEM IF I WON'T EAT THEM. I DON'T LIKE BOATS AND I'M NOT SURE WHERE TO FISH FROM SHORE.
125. I LIKE TO FISH TO EAT NOT JUST TO SHOW WHAT I HAVE CAUGHT
126. I LIVE IN BARROW I'M SURE THERE ARE PLACES TO GO FISHING JUST CANT HAVE THE TIME
127. I LOVE FISHING SINCE MY CHILDHOOD BUT, SINCE THEN IM SO VERY BUSY WORKING TO SUPPORT MY FAMILY, SPECIALY IF YOU HAD A 2 YRS OLD GIRL
128. I MAKE A LIVING TO HELP SUPPORT MY FAMILY.
129. I NEVER HAVE ANYBODY TO GO WITH OR I NEVER NO WHERE TO GO FISHING
130. I ONLY FISH WITH NETS FOR ANNUAL FOOD SUPPLY
131. I SUBSISTENCE FISH. AND ALSO WORK FOR A FISH PROCESSING COMPANY. SPORT FISHING, THEREFORE, IS NOT THAT IMPORTANT TO ME.
132. I THINK SPORT FISHING IS FAIRLY BORING
133. I USED TO GO OUT ICE FISHING BUT IT IS TOO COLD OUT
134. I WILL GET MY LICENSES SOME DAY SOON. SO I CAN FULLY PARTICIPATE INSTEAD OF JUST WATCHING
135. I WILL NOT SPORT FISH. I WILL FISH FOR SUBSISTENCE ONLY. PERIOD!
136. I WORK ALL THE TIME
137. I WORK SEVEN DAYS A WEEK
138. I WORK THEN SUBSISTENCE FISH FOR MY FAMILY
139. I WORK WITH THE SPORT FISHERMEN AT THE LODGE THAT I WORK FOR AFTER BEING AROUND THEM I WOULD PREFER NOT TO SPORT FISH WITH THEM. I ALSO GREW UP AS A COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN.
140. I WOULD FISH FOR FOOD, NOT SPORT
141. I WOULD NOT WANT TO GO ALL THE WAY OUT SOMEWHERE DRIVING ON A HIGHWAY JUST TO CATCH FISH. I THINK IT'S A WASTE OF GAS AND TIME.
142. ID RATHER BE SHOPPING BEING A WOMAN I HAVE NO INTEREST IN FISHING

-continued-

**Appendix E5.–Page 4 of 6.**

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?"  
Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing.**

143. IF I WERE A FISHERMAN I WOULD HATE CROWDS AND THE REGULATIONS. THIRTY YEARS AGO IT WAS A PEACEFUL, PLEASANT VISIT TO THE RIVER. NOW THE TERM 'COMBAT FISHING" SAYS IT ALL.
144. ILLEGAL SNAGGING
145. IM A TOO BUSY PERSON BOTH MY JOB AND HOUSEHOLD
146. I MOSTLY STAY HOME WITH MY CHILDREN EVEN MY HUSBAND GOES FISHING
147. IM SORRY I'M HAVING A HARD TIME UNDERSTANDING THE QUESTIONS BECAUSE OF THE WAY IT'S WORDED. SPORT FISHING IS DIFFERENT FROM FISHING- FISHING TO FEED YOUR FAMILY IS DIFFERENT THAN FISHING FOR THE SPORT OF IT.
148. I'M USUALLY BUSY IN THE SUMMER WORKING. ITS A SPORT THAT I WOULDNT DO ALONE. WE WOULD ALL GO AS A FAMILY WHEN POSSIBLE
149. I ENJOY OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES BUT HAVE NEVER CARED TO MESS W/ HUNTING OR FISHING. FAMILY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS KEEP ME SUPPLIED WITH FISH.
150. IN MY 79 YEARS OF LIFE HERE IN OUR VILLAGE DO I EVER, EVER SEE ANYONE SPORT FISH - WHAT WE CATCH WE EAT AND SAVE FOR WINTER USE - DRIED, SALTED, FERMENTED HOWEVER WE FIX IT
151. JUST DON'T LIKE TO
152. JUST FINDING THE TIME AND INTEREST
153. JUST HAVEN'T TAKEN TIME
154. JUST NEVER HAD AN INTEREST IN FISHING
155. JUST NOT INTERESTED
156. JUST NOT INTERESTED I CAN GET SUBSISTENCE WHENEVER I NEED IT
157. JUST NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING
158. JUST NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING OR HUNTING
159. JUST NOT INTO FISHING
160. LACK OF COMPANIONSHIP
161. LACK OF FINACES AND LACK OF INTEREST
162. LACK OF FISH RETURNINGS
163. LACK OF HANDICAP AMENITIES/ AREAS
164. LACK OF INTEREST
165. LAST YEAR 2000 I TOOK A GRANDCHILD FISHING 3 X'S BUT DON'T FISH. I DON'T LIKE KILLING THEM AND DON'T EAT THEM.
166. LOVE FISH BUT NOT FISHING
167. ME AND MY FAMILY SUBSISTENCE FISH ALL MY LIFE. THEREFORE I'M NOT A SPORT FISHERMAN I'M A FULL BLOODED ESKIMO NOT AN OUTSIDER
168. MILITARY COMMITMENTS
169. MOSTLY BECAUSE I AM NOT AN OUTDOORS ENTHUSIAST PLUS MY AGE.
170. MOTORIZED BOATS ARE LOUD AND STINKY, THOUGH ADMITTEDLY GOOD FOR COVERING ALOT OF TERRITORY.
171. MY DAD WENT FISHING TOO EARLY IN THE MORNING. SOMETIMES HE WOULD WAKE UP TO GO FISHING AROUND 5 AM. I DONT HAVE A LICENSSE TO FISH EITHER
172. MY HEALTH HAS KEPT ME FROM IT.
173. MY HUSBAND HAS PARKINSONS AND I AM BUSY CARING FOR HIM
174. MY IMMEDIATE FAMILY COMMERCIALLY FISHES IN OTHER THAN JUNEAU WATERS. MY PERSONAL NON FAMILIARITIES WITH THE MECHANICS OF RUNNING POWERED VESSELS HAS KEPT ME OFF THE WATER IN THE ABSENCE OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS.
175. MY OWN PATHETIC EMPATHY FOR OTHERS WHO LIVE IN WITH AND FOR WATER...
176. MY SPOUSE DOES NOT SHARE MY WISH TO FISH, SHE HATES IT
177. NEVER GO FISHING
178. NEVER GONE SPORT FISHING HERE ONLY COMMERCIAL FISHING AT KAPE ROMENSOFF FOR HERRING AND CHUMS AT DILLINGHAM, AK
179. NEVER HAVE SPORT FISHED. NEVER THINK I WILL EVER SPORT FISH
180. NEVER REALLY WAS INTERESTED IN FISHING
181. NO---ADEQUATELY COVERED IN PREVIOUS QUESTION
182. NO- WE JUST AREN'T INTERESTED IN OUTDOORS ACTIVITIES
183. NO - NOT INTERESTED
184. NO
185. NO , HUSBAND NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING, I WOULD LIKE TO TRY ICE FISHING
186. NO , NONE THAT AREN'T ALREADY MARKED.
187. NO BOAT
188. NO BOAT NO DESIRE
189. NO BOAT. NO MONEY TO CHARTER
190. NO COMMENT

-continued-

**Appendix E4.–Page 5 of 6.**

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?"  
Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing.**

---

191. NO COMMENTS
192. NO FACTORS- DON'T SPORT FISH, JUST SUBSISTENCE ON ICE OR RIVERS
193. NO FISH TO CATCH
194. NO FISHING IS JUST SOMETHING I'M NOT INTO
195. NO I HUST HAVEN'T HAD THE TIME OR DESIRE TO SPORT FISH. MAINLY NOT HAVING A BOAT AND EQUIPMENT. I WOULD TO TRY THOUGH.
196. NO INTEREST
197. NO INTEREST AT ALL
198. NO INTEREST IN FISHING NOW
199. NO INTERST
200. NO MONEY NOT ENOUGH TIME
201. NO BOAT, NOT ENOUGH MONEY TO CHARTER. HUSBAND AFRAID OF WATER AND HAS NO TIME FOR ME
202. NO ONE SPORT FISH HERE WHERE WE LIVE
203. NO RESOURCES FOR EQUIPMENT
204. NO SPORT FISH
205. NO SPORT FISHING AVAILABLE IN OUR AREA
206. NO TIME
207. NO WAY
208. NO!
209. NO, FISHING JUST DOES NOT INTEREST ME
210. NO, I'M NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING
211. NO, JUST NEED TO HAVE ENOUGH TIME
212. NO, NEVER
213. NO, WE JUST DON'T HAVE ANY SPORTS FISHING IN KALSKAG
214. NONE
215. NONE THAT HAVEN'T ALREADY BEEN MENTIONED.
216. NONE THAT I CAN THINK OF
217. NONE. WHERE I LIVE IS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER PARTS OF ALASKA. WE FISH ONLY SEASONALLY FOR SUBSISTENCE
218. NOPE- UNLESS YOU COUNT THAT I'VE BEEN TOO LAZY TO GET A LICENSE
219. NOPE
220. NOT
221. NOT APPLICABLE
222. NOT ENOUGH MONEY TO CHARTER FISHING
223. NOT HAVING A BOAT
224. NOT HAVING TIME, EQUIP, OR MONEY TO GO
225. NOT INTERESTED
226. NOT INTERESTED AT ALL
227. NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING
228. NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT
229. NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING
230. NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING AT ALL.
231. NOT REALLY DUE TO THE FACT THAT FAMILY MOSTLY DO SUBSISTENCE FISHING ONLY
232. NOT REALLY. AS I STATED EARLIER, HUNTING AND FISHING JUST REALLY DON'T INTEREST ME.
233. NOT REALLY...
234. NOT WILLING TO SPORT FISH
235. ONCE AGAIN, SIMPLY NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING
236. ONLY A LACK OF TIME AND MONEY
237. ONLY FISH FOR FOOD
238. ONLY HEALTH PROBLEMS
239. ONLY OTHER FACTOR IS THAT I THINK IT WOULD BE FUN IF I COULD GO AND CATCH PLENTY OF FISH, BUT TO SPEND ALL DAY AND NOT CATCH. I WOULD JUST AS WELL GO TO THE STORE AND BUY THE FISH. BUT I'M A VEGAN SO I DON'T EVEN EAT IT!
240. PHYSICAL DISABILITIES
241. PHYSICAL DISABILITY
242. PHYSICALLY DISABLED
243. PHYSICALLY UNABLE
244. POOR HEALTH

---

-continued-

**Appendix E4.–Page 6 of 6.**

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?"  
Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing.**

245. QUESTION 10 IS MOST IRRELEVANT I DO NOT WANT TO FISH. I'D RATHER WATCH WILDLIFE, WATERCOLOR PAINT, CAMP ECT.. SURVEY IS NOT APPLICABLE TO ME
246. SEA SICKNESS
247. SEE Q 4
248. SEE TOO MUCH WASTE
249. SEVERE ARTHRITIS- HIP REPLACEMENT SURGERY
250. SHE NOW REQUIRES CONSTANT ELDERLY CARE
251. SIMPLY NOT INTERESTED AND THINK IT AND HUNTING IS CRUEL AND WASTEFUL. ( I KNOW THE ARGUMENT ABOUT GROCERY FOOD ETC. AND THAT IT IS CRUEL AND WASTEFUL TOO, NO CLEAR ANSWER, DON'T BEGRUDGE PEOPLE WANTING TO FISH.
252. SMALL CHILDREN
253. SMALL CHILDREN AT HOME
254. SO LONG AS THERE SPORT FISHING IN ALASKA THERES ALWAYS FISH EVERYWHERE IN ALASKA ONLY IF THEY FOLLOW THE RULES NOT TO FISH OR
255. SOMEONE TO FISH WITH OR FISH WHILE I RUN THE KLICHER
256. SPORT FISHING DETRACTS FROM THE RESOURCE THAT SUBSISTENCE AND COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN AND WOMEN NEED TO LIVE TO MAKE A LIVING
257. SPORT FISHING IS A NON NATIVE ACTIVITY. WE DON'T DO IT FOR SPORT. WE DO IT TO PUT FOOD ON THE TABLE. IF YOU ARE BORN AND RAISED HERE, YOUR ANCESTORS ARE FROM HERE, YOUR BODY IS USED TO THE FOOD HERE. PIG,COW AND CHICKEN IS NOT THE FOOD OF MY PEOPLE. OUR P
258. SPORT FISHING IS A RICH MAN'S GAME
259. STUPID ACTIVITY UNLESS I WAS STARVING. EVERYONE GIVES ME THIER EXTRAS. I DON'T LIKE TO KILL THINGS.
260. SUSBSISTENCE! DOWN WITH ALL SPORTS FISHING & HUNTING OPERATIONS
261. THE COST -- THE TIME AND MOST OF ALL TOO MANY PEOPLE AROUND TO FISH
262. THE COST OF SPORT FISHING IS TOO HIGH
263. THE DISTANCE I NEED TO TRAVEL TO GO FISHING
264. THE MAIN FACTORS THAT KEEP US FROM FISHING ARE LACK OF EQUIPMENT, NOT KNOWING WHERE TO GO, WHAT WE CAN KEEP OR WHAT TYPE OF FISH IS AVAILABLE AND WHERE DIFFERENT TYPES OF FISH LIVE.
265. THE ONE FACTOR -- I DON'T LIKE TO FISH
266. THE ONLY REASON I DON'T SPORT FISH WITH THE REST OF MY FAMILY IS I DON'T LIKE THE TASTE OR SMELL OF FISH. BUT THE REST OF MY FAMILY LOVES FISHING AND FISH
267. THE PLACES I LIKE TO FISH (NO PEOPLE) ARE USUALLY RESTRICTED
268. THERE'S JUST NO ONE TO GO WITH- AND MY HEALTH IS NOT SO GOOD- SO I STAY AT HOME
269. THERE ARE NO OTHER FACTORS THAT WOULD KEEP ME FROM FISHING. MORE OFTEN I AM, I KNOW, AN ANOMOLY; AN ALASKAN WHO DOES NOT WANT TO CATCH FISH.
270. THERE IS NO SPORT FISHING HERE. MOST ALL FISH TO SUBSIST
271. THERE IS ONLY SO MUCH OF MY FREE TIME TO SPEND IN THE WILDERNESS AND I'M NOT THAT INTERESTED IN STANDING SHOULDER TO SHOULDER IN THE KENAL... THAT'S NOT WILDERNESS.
272. THERES NO SPORT FISHING IN OUR AREA
273. TOO BUSY AT WORK, THEN GO HOME TO HOUSE CLEANING AND MY KIDS TO TAKE CARE OF
274. TOO BUSY WORKING FOR A LIVING
275. TOO COLD
276. TOO MANY RULES AND REGULATIONS CHANGING ALL THE TIME, SO I JUST DONT PAY ATTENTION ANYMORE
277. TOO MUCH TIME AT WORK
278. TWO FACTORS: MY WORK OBLIGATIONS AND MY ART. I AM A PAINTER, A CARVER, AND A SCULPTOR.
279. WAS NEVER TAUGHT HOW
280. WE DO NOT HAVE THE EQUIPMENT AND JUST TO GET STARTED FISHING EQUIPMENT + ALL THE SUPPLIES YOU NEED ARE EXPENSIVE
281. WE ENJOY SUBSISTING AS A FAMILY. WHY SPORT FISH WHEN WE CAN SUBSIST?
282. WE HAVE A SUBSISTENCE LIFE STYLE WE USE EVERY PART OF FISH WE CAUGHT WE CLEAN FILLET AND DRY THE FISH FOR WINTER I SEE SPORT FISHING AS COMPETITION TO MY SUBSISTENCE PRACTICES
283. WE ONLY GO FISHING DOWN RIVER BELOW NAPAKIAK JOHNSON RIVER. UNDER ICE FISHING NOT EVERY DAY
284. WE SUBSIST ON FISH NOT SPORT FISHING
285. WEATHER
286. WHAT I GET FROM THE OUT GREAT LAND I MAKE USE OF IT. IT'S NOT FOR SPORT, IT'S A WAY OF LIVING
287. WHEN I HAVE TIME AND MONEY TO SPEND, I CHOOSE TO DO THINGS THAT ARE ACTUALLY FUN OR WHICH HAVE OTHER VALUE, SUCH AS CATCHING ENOUGH FISH TO PUT UP FOR THE WINTER!
288. WILDLIFE FREE TO ROAM
289. YES, I WOULD BE WORKING, BECAUSE I WORK JOBS PART TIME OR TEMPORARLY
290. YES, I WOULD LIKE TO GO FISHING BUT I AM HANDICAP
291. YES, WE EAT ONLY WHAT WE CATCH, ITS LIKE SURVIVAL FROM THE LAND NOT FROM STORE

**Appendix E5.**—Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from sport fishing more often)?” for PID/DAV Active anglers.

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?"  
PID/DAV Active anglers.**

---

1. 7 DAY WORK WEEK
2. ACCESS FEES
3. AGE 80 YEARS -- NOT A FISH EATER
4. BAD WEATHER, BROKEN DOWN OUTBOARD
5. BEEN HERE 4 YEARS AND STILL TRYING TO LEARN WHAT I CAN CATCH, WHEN AND WHERE. (I'M LEARNING)
6. BEING ABLE TO GO WHEN FRIENDS ARE SINCE I NO LONGER HAVE A BOAT
7. BIG TOUR BOATS MAKING GIANT WAVES/WAKES IN SEWARD-THEN GO TO ALL THE GOOD SPOTS.
8. BOAT MOTORS BROKE DOWN AND NOT ABLE FINANCIALLY ABLE TO HAVE THEM REPAIRED.
9. CHRONIC ILLNESS- HOPE MY HEALTH IMPROVES SO I CAN GO FISHING THIS YEAR
10. COMBAT FISHING
11. COMMERCIAL BOATS CLEANING OUT FISHING GROUNDS THAT ARE EASY FOR SMALL BOATS TO ACCESS.
12. CONCERN ABOUT SCARCITY OF FISH POPULATION, ESPECIALLY IN SMALL, FAVORITE STREAMS. DUE TO NUMEROUS DAMMING, CREEKS, ETC.
13. COST OF FUEL
14. COST OF FUEL FOR THE BOAT
15. COST OF MOORAGE FEES AT LETNIKOF COVE AND LACK OF A FLOATING DECK ALONGSIDE RAMP, I.E. WITHOUT DOCK, CANNOT USE RAMP BECAUSE OF WIND.
16. COST OF MOORAGE, COST LAUNCHING, COST OF MEETING REGULATION REQUIREMENTS ON VESSELS ETC.
17. CROWDED CONDITIONS DUE TO COMMERCIAL SPORT FISH GUIDING OPERATIONS WHO BRING IN DROP OFF WAY TO MANY PEOPLE WHO LEAVE TRASH AND MESSES THE BUSINESS DO NOT HUNT BACK OUT.
18. CROWDS AND HOSTILITY OF OTHER FISHERMEN ESPECIALLY GUIDES
19. DECLINE OF FISH POPULATION LOCALLY AND THE AREAS WHERE THEY NORMALLY SHOULD BE- GENERAL DECLINE IN NUMBERS
20. DISTANCE
21. DOING OTHER THINGS
22. EXTENSIVE CHARTER BOATS TAKING OVER LARGE AREAS AND DEPLETING STOCKS
23. FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES
24. FINANCES, CROWDS
25. GAS PRICES TOO HIGH
26. GOLF AND BASEBALL
27. GRAYLING HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY LOW THE LAST 2 YEARS
28. HAVE HAD A PLACE ON THE KENAI AND FISHED EVERY YEAR FOR THE PAST 25 YEARS. GAVE UP THE PLACE AND BASICALLY QUIT BECAUSE GUIDES HAVE TAKEN OVER THE RIVER
29. HEALTH
30. HEALTH AND TO SOME DEGREE MY WIFE'S BUSINESS
31. HEALTH/LEGS
32. HUSBANDS OBLIGATIONS
33. I AM A MEAT HUNTER AND DISLIKE CROWDED FISHING AREAS SUCH AS THE RUSSIAN RIVER- ALSO DUE TO LACK OF A DECENT ROAD SYSTEM DON'T HAVE ACCESS TO THE FLY IN AREAS.
34. I DEPEND UPON MY HUSBAND TO TRAILER AND DRIVE THE BOAT... I GO WHEN HE GOES
35. I DON'T DO CATCH AND RELEASE FISHING! WHY TORTURE A FISH YOUR NOT GOING TO EAT? I DON'T KNOW THE POLLUTION LEVELS IN LAKES AND STREAMS IN THE ANCHORAGE AREA.
36. I FISH STRICKLY OCEAN SALT WATER. I DON'T FEEL MOST QUESTION ADDRESS THIS ISSUE
37. I FISH WHENEVER I WANT
38. I HAVE WALKIED AWAY FROM FISHING HOLES SEVERAL TIMES DUE TO THE BAD LANGUAGE BEING USED AND HEAVY DRINKING
39. I JUST DON'T WANT TO GO FISHING
40. I LIVE ON THE KENAI AND THE RIVER IS CLOSED FOR BANK FISHING FROM THE 15TH JUNE TO 15TH JULY FROM THE LOWER KILLEY THRU LOBE #3 I'M IN MY 60'S AS MOST OF MY NEIGHBORS ARE AND WE DONT GET IN THE BOATS MUCH ANY MORE BECAUSE OF THE TRAFFIC ON THE RIVER
41. I ONLY FISH IN HOPE NOW FOR PINKS. I USED TO GO TO THE RUSSIAN/KENAI FERRY TO FISH, BUT IT IS SO EXPENSIVE AND SO CROWDED WITH OUTSIDERS, & LIMITS SO SMALL, THAT I NO LONGER GO THERE. WHEN YOU PAY TO PARK AND RIDE THE FERRY, I CAN GET THE REDS CHEAPER I
42. I OPERATE A BED AND BREAKFAST THAT KEEPS ME EXTREMELY BUSY.
43. I REALLY DON'T LIKE TO CLEAN FISH.
44. I WILL NOT FISH AT ALL AROUND FAIRBANKS AREA CAUSE YOU CAN NOT KEEP THE FISH, IT IS CATCH AND RELEASE, IF I CAN'T HAVE SOME TO EAT ALL THE FISH IN THE WORLD IS NO GOOD TO ME OR ANYONE ELSE.
45. I WOULD LIKE SENIOR CENTER TO SUPPORT VAN 1 TIME WEEK FOR SENIORS WHO LIKE TO FISH TO GO TO BIRCH LAKE, HARDING OR OUT CHENA HOT SPRINGS ROAD TO CAMPGROUNDS

---

-continued-

## Appendix E5.–Page 2 of 3

Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?"  
PID/DAV Active anglers.

46. IF THE WEATHER IS GOOD AND WE DON'T HAVE OTHER OBLIGATIONS WE GO BOATING AND FISHING. NONE OF THE FACTORS IN Q14 APPLY TO WHETHER OR NOT WE FISH.
47. ILLNESS
48. ILLNESS OF SPOUSE BEFORE SHE PASSED AWAY
49. IN 1991 I SUFFERED SEVERE STROKE WHICH HAS KEPT ME AWAY FROM FISHING, MY FAVORITE SPORT. ALSO THERE ARE NOT MANY PEOPLE I KNOW WILLING TO TAKE OUT A 77 YEAR OLD HANDICAPPED WOMAN. OTHERWISE I'D BE OUT EVERYDAY JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT, WHETHER I CAUGHT ANYTH
50. INCLEMENT WEATHER
51. INCREASING GUIDE BOATS AND DON'T CARE ATTITUDES
52. IT'S NICE THAT YOU ORGANIZATION PROFITS FROM OUT OF STATE REVENUE BUT YOU KNOW WHY ALASKANS DON'T FISH!
53. IT IS IMPORTANT THE SPORT FISHING ANGLERS KEEP THE FISH AND DEPT GOING. THEY PAY LOT OF MONEY IN AK FROM LOWER 48 STATES.
54. KEEPING MY BOAT AND MOTOR MAINTAINED
55. KODIAK SPOILED ME (1990-?) WITH ALL THE SALMON RUNNING THE STREAMS
56. LACK OF CHANCE TO GO OUT IN BOAT TO FISH DUE TO RELATIVES HAVING TO WORK.
57. LACK OF FISH
58. LACK OF INTEREST
59. LIMITED VARIETY OF FISH (NORTH SLOPE AREA)
60. LOST MY HUSBAND , AN AVID SPORTSMAN. 1990. I HAVE NO ONE TO TAKE ME OUT HUNTING OR FISHING ANYMORE.
61. LOW CATCH RATES IS PROBABLY THE BIGGEST FACTOR THAT KEPT ME FROM FISHING MORE OFTEN. WEATHER IS ALSO A FACTOR THAT KEPT ME FROM GOING OUT MORE.
62. MAJOR CONCERN ARE THE NUMBER OF BIG CHARTER OPERATORS WHO RUN AT HIGH SPEED ON RIVERS ALSO THEIR TYING UP FOR THEIR OWN USE BEST FISHING AREAS.
63. MONEY AND HEALTH
64. MOSTLY HAVING THE TIME
65. MOSTLY PHYSICAL LAST FEW YEARS
66. MOTOR ON MY BOAT IS BROKE DOWN
67. MY FAVORITE PLACE TO FISH, GOOSE CREEK, HAS DRIED UP BECAUSE WATER WAS DIVERTED TO SHIP CREEK.
68. MY HUSBAND WAS ILL.
69. MY MOTHER IN LAW LIVES WITH US AND DUE TO HER HEALTH I IS EXTREMELY HARD FOR MY WIFE AND I TO GET OUT AT ALL WHEN IT COMES TO CAMPING/ FISHING
70. MY WIFE HAS CANCER AND I CANT LEAVE HOME
71. N/A
72. NEED TO TRAVEL OUTSIDE STATE FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ALSO HAVING A LOT OF MEETINGS
73. NO
74. NO ACCESS TO GOOD FISHING SITES BUT IT IS GETTING BETTER
75. NO BOAT OR ANY ONE TO GO WITH
76. NO OPPORTUNITY
77. NO, I ENJOY JUST GETTING OUT ON MY BOAT. SURE, I LIKE CATCHING FISH, I LIKE FILLING MY FREEZER AND CANNING. I HAVE NOT BEEN CATCHING MANY FISH ON THE KENAI RIVER
78. NO, THERE ARE NO OTHER FACTORS
79. NO LUCK CATCHING HALIBUT WHERE WE USED TO CATCH THEM IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. WE WONDER WHY?
80. NONE
81. NOT BEING ABLE TO FISH IN THE LAKE I LIVE ON- CAMPBELL LAKE
82. NOT HAVING A BOAT
83. NOT HAVING A GOOD BOAT TO GO RIVER FISHING. DON'T WALK SO GOOD ANY MORE AND DAILY CAMPGROUND PAKING FEES EAT A LOT OF MONEY
84. NOT PERMITTED TO RIDE MY 4 WHEELER
85. ONE FACTOR AND THIS IS THE MAIN ONE I DONT LIKE FISH
86. ONLY INTERESTED IN SALMON FISHING
87. OTHER INTERSTS AT THIS TIME
88. OUR BIGGEST PROBLEM IS THE CONSTANT CHANGE OF FISHING REGULATIONS DURING THE FISHING SEASON AND LACK OF INFORMATION ON SUCH.
89. PHYSICAL IS ONLY STOP- GETTING OLD
90. PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS
91. PRESENCE OF COMMERCIAL FISHING
92. PRIOR EXPERIENCE BOTH WITH A GUIDE AND ON OUR OWN DID NOT RESULT IN ANY FISH CAUGHT
93. REGULATIONS TOO DETAILED AND COMPLEX
94. SEE OTHER COMMENTS PAGE 10

-continued-

**Appendix E5.–Page 3 of 3.**

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)?"  
PID/DAV Active anglers.**

---

95. SINCE A FIRE DETROYED MY EQUIPMENT I AM TOO BUSY REBUILDING AND SALVAGING TO FISH. MY HEALTH PRESENTLY IS ALSO A FACTOR
  96. SMOKE FROM FIRES - BREATHING PROBLEMS
  97. SOMETIMES TOO BUSY DOING OTHER THINGS
  98. SPOUSE ILLNESS AND NEEDING TREATMENT AND CARE
  99. STRINGENT REGULATIONS WITHOUT FOLLOW UP RESEARCH TO DETERMINE WHETHER EFFECTIVE OR NOT IN MANAGEMENT OF CUTTHROAT TROUT IN S.E. AK
  100. THE CATCH AND RELEASE PROGRAM IS INSANE. WHY FISH IF YOU DON'T INTEND TO USE THEM AS FOOD SOURCE, SOMEONE SHOULD HAVE THEIR ASS KICKED FOR THAT.
  101. THE COST AND KEEP UP OF A BOAT AND MOTOR. DISTNCE AWAY FROM SALTWATER
  102. THE GREATEST CONCERN IS THE DECLINE IN NUMBERS OF FISH AVAILABLE AND FRUSTRATION IN NOT CATCHING A FISH. (THINKING OF HALIBUT IN PARTICULAR)
  103. THE PRICE OF GAS
  104. THE WORD "IMPORTANT" SHOULD BE CHANGED TO "PROBLEM" ON THESE TWO PAGES AND SOME OF THE QUESTIONS SEEM RATHER STUPID FOR SOMEONE WHO HAS A FISHING LICENSE
  105. TIME
  106. TIME TO DO IT. CONFLICTING OBLIGATIONS
  107. TOO MANY OBNOXIOUS RIVER GUIDES.
  108. TOO MANY PEOPLE IN AREAS EASY TO GET TO IN A SHORT TIME
  109. TOO MANY PEOPLE, TIME
  110. TOO MANY TOURISTS--MOST FISH ILLEGALLY BY TAKING OVER LIMITS AND SNAGGING
  111. TOTALLY DISABLED
  112. TWO HEART ATTACKS- DECLINIUNG PHYSICAL CAPACITY
  113. VERY BUSY BUILDING OUR RETIREMENT HOME.
  114. WAY TOO CROWED IN DECENT FISHING AREAS.
  115. WE ARE BOTH GETTING ALONG IN YEARS AND FISHING ISN'T EXTREMELY IMPORTANT AGAIN WE ARE NOT SPORT FISHERMEN. WE FISH FOR SURVIVAL AND FOOD ON THE TABLE.
  116. WE GO UP THE SALCHA TO OUR CABIN AND USUALLY FISH A LITTLE. HAVE MADE OTHER TRIPS-- PORCUPINE, KOYUKUK, MELOSIE, ETC. HUBBY LOVES TO FISH- I TRY TO BE A GOOD SPORT.
  117. WE HAVE NO BOAT OR PLANE TO GET TO WHERE THE BEST FISHING IS!
  118. WE USE NET FOR FOOD
  119. WEATHER- TOO WINDY TO USE BOAT
  120. WEATHER
  121. WEATHER AT TIMES
  122. WEATHER CONDITIONS, PHYSICALLY TRYING LAUNCH AND FISH CLEANING FACILITIES, POOR PACKING
  123. WEATHER IN LOCAL AREA
  124. WEATHER, AVAILABILITY OF BOAT
  125. WEATHER, WORK
  126. WINTER WEATHER COASTAL WEATHER CONDITIONS, ROUGH SEAS
  127. WORK
  128. WORKING ON THE HOUSE FOUNDATION
  129. YEA, THE MEANS TO GET A BOAT
  130. YES, A HIP REPLACEMENT, BOTH ANKLES HAVE BEEN BROKEN
  131. YES, I EXPERIENCED A BROKEN HIP THAT KEPT ME INACTIVE FOR SOME TIME
-

**Appendix E6.**—Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from sport fishing more often)?” for PID/DAV Inactive anglers.

---

**Responses to question "Are there other factors that have kept you from sport fishing in Alaska (or kept you from fishing more often)"?  
PID/DAV Inactive anglers.**

---

1. AGE AND HEALTH STATUS
  2. AGE, ILLNESS
  3. ALASKA NATIVE- SUBSISTENCE FISH ONLY
  4. BUSY GOLD MINING
  5. COULD FISH ONLY IN SUMMER WHEN THE SALMON RUN DUE TO PHYSICALLY UNABLE TO GET AROUND BY MYSELF
  6. DISABILITY
  7. GETTING TOO OLD
  8. HEALTH
  9. HEALTH CONCERNS, AGING, MY HUSBAND NOT BEING ABLE TO FISH CAUSE OF HEALTH PROBLEMS.
  10. I'VE NOT HAD ENOUGH EXPERIENCE IN SPORT FISHING AND NO INCLINATION TO DO SO AS LONG AS I CAN OBTAIN ENOUGH FISH BY OTHER MEANS (THROUGH FRIENDS AND SUBSISTANCE). TO CATCH AND RELEASE FISH MAKES NO SENSE AND SEEMS CRUEL TO THE FISH.
  11. I AM DISABLED
  12. I DON'T FISH ANYMORE BECAUSE MY FISHING PARTNER, MY HUSBAND, HAS PASSED ON AND MY AGE IS ANOTHER FACTOR
  13. I FISHE NOW AND THEN THROUGHOUT MY LIFE AND BOUGHT FISHING LICENSES EVEN WHEN I DIDN'T FISH. I KNOW HOW TO FISH BUT WASN'T ALL THAT INTERESTED IN IT TO DO IT OFTEN. I USED TO FISH IN LAKES NOW AND THEN AND WENT TO FOREST SERVICE CABINS WITH FRIENDS A NUM
  14. I HAVE HEALTH PROBLEMS SO I DON'T GET OUT MUCH ANYMORE
  15. I HAVE NOT HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPORT FISH
  16. I HAVE R.A. AND CAN NOT GO FISHING ANYMORE
  17. IN LOWER YUKON WE ELDER WE NOT SUPPORT SPORT FISHING
  18. JUST NOT INTERESTED! CAN AND WILL TRY FISH FOR OUR TABLE
  19. KEEP MY FISH FROM PLEASE
  20. MOSTLY HEALTH AND FEAR OF GOING OUT ON A BOAT TOO FAR.
  21. MY HEALTH IS NOT VERY GOOD I AM 74 WITH ARTHRITIS AND A BAD HEART
  22. NO EQUIPMENT, DONT' KNOW HOW TO FISH--NEED LESSONS. NEED HELP FINDING A FISHING HOLE.
  23. NO NOT INTERESTED
  24. NO WAY TO GET ON THE WATER
  25. NOT HAVING A BOAT
  26. NOT MUCH FUN ANYMORE. IT ALL GOES WITH THE TOURISM
  27. PHYSICALLY UNABLE
  28. SLOWING DOWN WITH AGE. DON'T HAVE A FLOAT PLANE ANYMORE
  29. SOLD MY BOAT, CHARTER RATES GETTING MORE AND MORE EXPENSIVE. NOT FRIENDS WITH BOATS
  30. STROKE 1999
  31. TOO OLD
  32. WEATHER
  33. WOULD LIKE TO, JUST DON'T HAVE THE TIME
-

**Appendix E7.**—Itemized responses to the question: “Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?” asked of Active Frequent Anglers, with medium/high interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to the question: “Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?” asked of Active Frequent Anglers, with medium/high interest in fishing.**

---

1. AK IS A GREAT PLACE TO FISH I HOPE IT DOESN'T GET SPOILED.
2. BEING ABLE TO CARRY FIREARMS WHILE FISHING
3. BEING ABLE TO CATCH ENOUGH FISH TO LAST THRU THE WINTER MONTHS.
4. BEING ABLE TO CLEAN MY FISH ON SITE AND NOT HAVING TO DISPOSE OF INSIDES AND OTHER PARTS ON SHORE.
5. BEING ABLE TO FIND HOT SPOTS THAT AREN'T CLOSED TO FISHING OR THE BEST MEANS OF CATCHING THE FISH MADE ILLEGAL
6. BEING ABLE TO FISH W/O MOTOR BOATS RACING THROUGH THE RIVER WHILE FISHING OFF SHORE OR IN THE RIVER. SAFE PARKING AREAS AND FEELING LIKE YOUR VEHICLE WILL BE SECURE WHILE YOU ARE GONE. HAVING ALCOHOL BANNED FROM PARKS. CLEAN AREAS.
7. BEING ABLE TO FISH WITHOUT A BOAT!
8. BEING ABLE TO KEEP AT LEAST A FEW FISH (ESPECIALY HALIBUT) TO HELP REDUCE FOOD COSTS AT HOME
9. BEING OUTDOORS IN A PRISTINE WILD UNDEVELOPED AREA WHERE ONE USES COMMON SENSE AND COMPASSION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
10. BEING OUTSIDE NEXT TO FRIENDS AND FAMILY
11. BETTER POLITICAL DECISIONS THAT FAVOR SPORT FISHERMEN! I HATE SEEING THE WAY ADF&G BOARD OF FISH IS SO COMMERCIALY FISHING SLANTED IN THEIR DECISIONS. I DON'T THINK THEY SHOULD GET SUCH A LARGE QUOTA (80%) FOR KING SALMON AND NOW THE NPFMC IS TRYING TO INCREASE THAT.
12. CATCHING FRESH FISH TO EAT
13. CATCH RATES CONTINUE TO DECLINE ESP FOR HALIBUT.
14. CHARTER BOATS- ONE FISH PER PERSON. NO MATER WHAT TYPE OF FISH
15. CONSISTENT ENFORCEMENT OF THOSE THAT ABUSE FISHING ON THE SAME RIVERS THAT I LIKE TO FISH
16. COST
17. ENJOY BEING OUT DOORS, RELAXATION AND TRANQUILITY OF FISHING
18. ENJOY HALIBUT AND YELLOWEYE ROCK FISH AS FOOD. AND DON'T TRUST CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL HARVEST SOLD IN STORES.
19. EVEN HANDEDNESS OF STATE ADF&G AND WITH PROTECTION OFFICERS. SEEMS TO BE TOO MANY "BADGE HEAVY" FOLKS I WOULD LIKE TO BE PRESUMED INNOCENT OR IGNORANT
20. FEEDING MY FAMILY!
21. FISH IS AN IMPORTANT STAPLE OF FOOD- TO BE ABLE TO FISH AND BRING IT HOME FRESH DINNER HAS BEEN WAY OF LIFE FOR ME FOR YEARS!!
22. FISHING DERBYS SHOWING PEOPLE HOW TO FISH WHO DONT KNOW HOW
23. FISHING IN ALASKA HELPS ME PURSUE MY CAREER
24. FISHING IS WHY I MOVED TO ALASKA IN 1980- IT'S WHAT KEEPS ME HERE!
25. FISHING ISN'T A SPIRIT FOR ME IT'S PART OF MY LIFE MY FOOD SOURCE FOR THE SUMMER SEASON. BEING ALLOW TO KEEP MORE OF THE FISH THAT ARE CLOSE TO ME WOULD BE AN IMPROVEMENT IE: GRAYLING
26. GETTING CLEAR FISHING REGULATIONS
27. GETTING OUT INTO THE BEAUTIFUL ALASKAN OUTDOORS
28. GIVE SPORT FISHING PRIORITY OVER COMMERCIAL FISHING
29. GOOD HARBOR FACILITIES ARE HELPFUL SINCE I USUALLY FISH FROM A BOAT.
30. GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP DISPLAYED BY OTHER ANGLERS. NOT CASTING AT ME. NOT ENCROACHING ON MY PERSONAL SPACE.
31. HAVING ACCESS/OPPORTUNITY TO CATCH TROPHY SALT WATER KINGS SALMON I.E. > 40#- EVEN IF I MUST RELEASE THEM
32. HAVING FISH TO CATCH! OVER FISHING MUST BE REGULATED TO PREVENT DECLINING FISH POPULATIONS
33. HAVING FISH TO EAT THAT AREN'T CONTAMINATED BY POLLUTANTS
34. HUSBAND KEEPS ME FISHING, ENJOY THE SPORT W/ HIM
35. I AM 60 YEARS OLD AND LIFTING WEIGHTS ELPS ME CAST FARTHER. FURTHER, MY BROKEN HIP HINDERS MY SPORT FISHING SOMEWHAT
36. I AM A SPORT FISHING GUIDE
37. I ENJOY THE ALASKA SCENARY
38. I FISH ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY WHERE THERE ARE NO OTHER PEOPLE. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT TO ME. STAYING AWAY FROM CHARTER FISHERMEN AND GUIDED FISHING IS VERY IMPORTANT TO ME. I DISAGREE WITH MANY POLICIES INVOLVING CHARTER FISHERMEN.
39. I HAVE QUIT STEELHEAD FISHING BECASUE OF EXCESSIVE RESTRICTIVE REGUATIONS. YOUR LOCAL BIOLOGIST EQUATES LACK OF ABUNDANCE WITH FISH BEING ENDANGERED. THE REALITY IS THAT MANY STREAMS HAVE ALWAYS HAD SMALL RUNS AND THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE SPORT FISHING WAS HARMING THEM.
40. I LIKE TO GO TO HARD TO GET TO PLACES , SO NOT MANY PEOPLE ARE THERE

---

-continued-

**Appendix E7.–Page 2 or 3.**

**Responses to the question: "Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?" asked of Active Frequent Anglers, with medium/high interest in fishing.**

41. I LIKE TO HIKE SO I DON'T MIND IF I HAVE TO WALK TO GO FISHING. I LIKE TO EAT FISH, BUT IF I HAVE TO PUT IT BACK IT'S OK TOO.
42. I WOULD NOT FISH IF I COULD NOT KEEP SOME- YOUR QUESTIONS SEEM TO ASK 2 CONFLICTING THINGS.
43. I PUT UP SMOKED SALMON
44. I SALFWATER FISH TO STOCK MY FREEZER, BUT FRESHWATER FISH JUST FOR THE FUN AND RELAXATION.
45. IM A CHARTER SKIPPER AND BEEN ONE FOR THE LAST NINE YEARS AND AM EXTREMELY PISSED OFF A CAP HASN'T BEEN PUT ON THE ALLOWABLE # OF CHARTER OPERATIONS- THIS IS THE FASTEST WAY TO OVERFISH THE AREA I CAN THINK OF AND IT STINKS
46. INTERACTIONS WITH NATURE
47. IT IS JUST A FUN RELAXING EXPERIENCE THAT HELPS FEED MY FAMILY IN THE WINTER MONTHS
48. IT VERY NICE TO HAVE A STATE THAT YOU CAN GO FISH IN
49. JUST LOVE IT HERE AND LIKE BEING ON THE WATER SALMON AND HALIBUT ARE TASTY.
50. JUST TO HAVE THE TIME BY MYSELF TO FISH FOR THE PEACE AND QUIET
51. KNOWING THAT HUGE FISH ARE OUT THERE
52. KNOWING THAT THERE WILL BE OPEN SEASONS, MAKING MY OWN LURES WITH MY FAMILY AND CATCHING FISH, HAVING SO GOOD ALASKAN FISH IN THE FREEZER IN THE WATER
53. KNOWING THE RESOURCE IS WELL MANAGED STILL BEING ABLE TO FISH IN WILD, AND SECLUDED SETTINGS. GETTING AWAY FROM GUIDED SPORT FISHERMEN
54. KNOWING WHEN FISH RUN DATES, KNOWING HOW TO FISH RIVERS I HAVE NEVER BEEN ON
55. LARGER LIMIT ON KINGS
56. LIMIT FISHING TO ALASKA RESIDENTS
57. LIVING ON THE WATER AND 1 MILE FROM BOAT HARBOR
58. MEETING NEW PEOPLE AND LEARNING FROM THEM
59. MEMBERSHIP IN "ALASKA FLYFISHERS" LOCAL INFO IN SUBSCRIPTION MAGAZINES
60. MONEY AND TIME
61. MY HUSBAND IS A VERY EXPERIENCED FISHER/CAMPER AND HE GETS ME VERY INVOLVED
62. MY SONS ENJOY FISHING SO WE USE IT AS FAMILY TIME TOGETHER
63. N/A
64. NO
65. NONE
66. OUT-FISHING
67. PRICE OF FISH IN SUPERMARKETS
68. REWRITE THE FISHING RULES. YOU DON'T NEED 10 OR 12 DIFFERENT RULES FOR ONE RIVER ONE FISH. MAKE THE RULES EASY TO READ EASY TO FOLLOW NOT LIKE THEY ARE NOW!
69. SIMPLIFY AND FEWER REGULATIONS
70. STOCKING LAKES NOT JUST AROUND LARGE CITIES LIKE ANCHORAGE BUT IN OUTLYING AREAS SUCH AS CANTWELL
71. STOP CHARGING FOR RAMPS AND PARKING AND CAMPSITES. FAMILIES CAN NOT AFFORD WHAT IS SUPPOSED TO BE, AND USED TO BE FREE. THOUGH SOME IN THE FED AND STATE SAY IT'S NECESSARY I PERSONALLY HAVE NOT SEEN THE SERVICES. WE ARE NOT THE LOWER 48-
72. SUBSIDIZING MY SUBSISTENCE FISHING AND GATHERING
73. TEACH MY SON FISHING HUNTING CLAM DIGGING OFF THE BEACH
74. TEACHING MY CHILDREN TO FISH SAFELY
75. TEACHING MY KIDS HOW TO BE ABLE TOO AND TO BE ABLE TO FEED THEIR FAMILIES WHEN THEY ARE OLDER
76. THE ABOVE IS A POOR QUESTION, IT IS EASY TO INTERPRET SOME TO AN EXTREME
77. THE AMOUNT OF CLEAR CONCISE INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON REGULATIONS.
78. THE BEAUTY OF NATURE. THE UNPREDICTABILITY OF A STRIKE. CAMARADERIE. FOR GOOD TASTING, HEALTHY FOOD.
79. THIS PART OF THE SURVEY WAS NOT THAT EASY TO FOLLOW AND UNDERSTAND
80. TO HAVE RULES AND REGULATIONS DETERMINED IN MY AREA
81. TOO MANY GUIDE BOATS AND PEOPLE WHO ARE RECKLESS ON THE RIVER
82. WEATHER PLAYS A BIG PART. I LIKE A COOLER DRY DAY.
83. WHAT ABOUT FISHING ON FEDERAL WATER WAYS IN NATIVE OWNED LAND WHERE THEY WON'T ALLOW YOU TO CAMP ON SHORE. (I.E. DALE RIVER AREA)
84. WIDE VARIETY OF PLACES TO FISH THAT/WHICH DO NOT GATHER CROWDS OF ANGLERS
85. WISE MANAGEMENT AND REASONABLE REGULATIONS. IF REGS. BECOME TOO RESTRICTIVE OR OVERFISHING IS ALLOWED, DEPLETING STOCKS I WOULD QUIT
86. WITH BOTH SPORT FISHING AND HUNTING - HAVING PLACES AND RULES FOR THE RESIDENT FISHERMEN AND HUNTER INSTEAD OF COMMERCIAL OUTSIDE FISHERS AND HUNTERS. SEEMS LIKE BIG BUSINESS GETS ALL THE SPECIAL TREATMENT

-continued-

**Appendix E7.–Page 3 of 3.**

---

**Responses to the question: “Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?” asked of  
Active Frequent Anglers, with medium/high interest in fishing.**

---

- 87. YES HAVING A SAFE PLACE WITH EASY ACCESS TO TAKE MY WIFE AND KIDS FISHING SUCH AS BALLS LAKE ON P.O.W. ISLAND
  - 88. YES, MAKING REGUALTIONS W/O ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE: 2000 KING REGS.
  - 89. YES, PLEASE LET THE PUBLIC KNOW WHERE PUBLIC LANDS AND NATIVE LAND. WHERE TO FISH AND NOT TO FISH. THANK YOU
-

**Appendix E8.**—Itemized responses to the question: “Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?” asked of Active Moderate Anglers, with medium/high interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to the question "Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?"  
Active Moderate Anglers with medium/high interest in fishing**

---

1. A CHANCE TO ENJOY THE OUTDOORS
2. A QUIET PLACE TO PUT MY POLE IN THE WATER
3. AFFORDABLE NON RESIDENTS, SHORT SEASON LICENSES SO THAT WE CAN TAKE OUR VISITORS FISHING.
4. COST-VS-THE LOCATION. I LOVE TO FISH BUT CAN'T AFFORD TRIPS TO AREAS THAT LARGER FISH ARE. I ALSO LOVE TO BASS FISH AND DON'T UNDERSTAND WHY SMALL MOUTH CAN'T BE INTRODUCED IN THE REGION
5. CUT BACK ON THE TOURISM
6. ENJOY BEING OUTDOORS; ABLE TO VIEW ALL THE OTHER WILD LIFE AROUND AND THE SCENERY. BEING ABLE TO ACCESS ALL THE ROADWAYS TO GET TO THE DIFFERENT STREAMS AND LAKES
7. ENJOYMENT OF THE OUTDOORS
8. ENTERTAINING HOUSE GUESTS
9. FEWER UNNECESSARY REGULATIONS. IE WD0YO QUALIFYING AS BAIT. BANNING RED SALMON FISHING AFTER 11PM, ETC...
10. FISHING IS AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT PART OF OUR LIFESTYLE HERE. IT PROVIDES QUALITY FAMILY TIME IN THE OUTDOORS AND HEALTHY MEALS FOR OUR FAMILIY AND FRIENDS
11. GOOD WEATHER
12. HAVING A BOAT
13. HAVING A BOAT!
14. HAVING GOOD AREAS TO GO TO THAT YOU HAVE TO PAY TO GET INTO.
15. HAVING THE FREEDOM TO BE ABLE TO FISH
16. HEALTHY FISH TO EAT
17. I DON'T ALWAYS WANT TO KEEP WHAT I CATCH, BUT I DO WANT TO KNOW WHAT IS OK TO KEEP.
18. I ENJOY THE OUTDOORS ALL SEASONS. IT'S A SPORT I CAN DO WITH MY DOGS OUTDOORS.
19. I JUST LIKE THE FISH MAN!
20. I ONLY TAKE 2 FISH AT ONE TIME WHEN OR WHERE LEGAL (GRAYLING),
21. I WAS BORN IN ALASKA. TO ME FISHING IS PART OF LIFE AND HELPS FEED MY FAMILY
22. I WAS PART OF THE UPPER CHENA RIVER ADVISORY SURVEY ABOUT 15 YEARS AGO. THE AREA WAS VOTED A "SHORT TERM CATCH AND RELEASE". IT REMAINS CLOSED TO THIS DAY! A POOR EXAMPLE OF RESOURCE USE. OPEN THIS FISHERY, WE ACCOMPLISHED THE GOAL!
23. IF ONE HAS NO BOAT, ONE MUST HIRE A CHARTER, NOW MOST CHARTERS PRICES ARE TOO HIGH, SAME AS HUNTING GUIDES, SO IN THE END, ONE CAN'T AFFORD TO GO.
24. IN THE CITIES THAT SEEMS THE ONLY WAY TO GET FISH - I AM NORMALLY A SUBSISTENCE PERSON NOT USED TO RULES AND REGULATIONS
25. INTRODUCING THE SPORT OF FISHING TO MY KIDS
26. IT IS A FAMILY ACTIVITY!
27. IT IS GOOD TO BE OUT ON A BEAUTIFUL RIVER
28. IT IS VERY HARD TO KEEP INTERESTED IN FISHING IN ALASKA. THE STATE SPENDS MORE ON ENFORCEMENT THAN OR REPLENISHING THE FISHERY.
29. IT ISN'T LIMITED TOP SUBSISTANCE USERS OR " CATCH AND RELEASE" REGULATIONS
30. IT WOULD HELP TO KEEP THE IDIOTS THAT CALL THEMSELVES "GUIDES" UNDER CONTROL. MOSTLY IN AREAS LIKE THE GULKANA AND KLUTINA
31. ITS FUN TO DO
32. KEEP STOCKING
33. KEEPING AWAY FROM CHARTER FLEET. I LIKE TO EAT/FISH SHELLFISH HEALTHY FISH SOCKS
34. KEEPING CHARTER BOATS FROM OVER RUNNING RESIDENT FISHERMEN
35. KEEPING LICENSE FEES AFFORDABLE. HAVING GOOD NUMBERS OF KING SALMON TO CATCH.
36. KEEPING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OUT OF IT.
37. KEEPING UP WITH STATE LAWS THAT APPLY WITH FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE LAWS THAT MY HAMPER MY LIFE STYLE OF WHAT I CAN EAT AND NOT EAT.
38. LESS TOURISTS, LESS LARGE TOUR BOATS, SPORT FISHING CHARTERS
39. LIMITED ENTRY ON CHARTER BOATS CAPTAIN AND CREW CAN'T KEEP ANY FISH ON CHARTERS OVER AND UNDER SIZE HALIBUT
40. LOCAL WATERS SHOULD ONLY BE FOR SINGLE SPORT OR SUBSISTENCE
41. MORE ENFORCEMENT ON EXISTING REGULATIONS
42. MORE PRESENCE OF FISH AND GAME TO KEEP PEOPLE FROM WASTING

---

-continued-

**Appendix E8.–Page 2 of 2.**

---

**Responses to the question "Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?"  
Active Moderate Anglers with medium/high interest in fishing**

---

43. MORE PROTECTED STREAMS/LAKES
  44. MOST OF MY FISHING TAKES PLACE ON THE OCEAN OR DURING THE WEEK ON THE RIVERS TO AVOID THE CROWDS. I WILL FISH UNCROWDED SECTIONS OF THE RIVER EVEN IF IT IS POOR FISHING TO AVOID CROWDS.
  45. NO
  46. NOT HAVING ALL THE CHARTER BOATS TAKE ALL THE FISH
  47. NOT HAVING FISH AND GAME OFFICERS WHO ARE BADGE HEAVY AND DISOURTEOUS.
  48. PROTECTION OF WATERSHEDS FROM DEVELOPMENT. PROTECTION OF WATER PURITY AND WILD STOCKS
  49. QUALITY FAMILY OUTINGS
  50. QUIT TELLING US NO BAIT. IF WE ARE ALLOWED TO FISH AN AREA, LET US FISH HOW WE WANT TO. THOSE KIND OF REGULATIONS ARE OFFENSIVE.
  51. RESPECT FORM OTHER FISHERMEN ON THE WATER.
  52. SEEING KIDS AND OTHERS CATCH THEIR FIRST BIG ONE
  53. SEEING OTHER WILDLIFE AND SCENARY
  54. SHARING THE MEMORIES OF GOOD FISHING EXPERIENCES WITH OTHERS WHO APPRECIATE THEM.
  55. SIZE OF FISH I'M ALLOWED TO CATCH REFERRING TO TROUT AND MANY LAKES DO NOT HAVE TROUT, OR MANY TROUT THAT MEET CURRENT SIZE LIMITS.
  56. SOMETIMES JUST GETTING OUT AND ENJOYING A "QUIET" STREAMSIDE
  57. STOCK ALL POSSIBLE LAKES IN ANCHORAGE, SO YOUNG CHILDREN CAN LEARN HOW TO FISH. PUT FLOATING DOCKS IN SEWARD, SO PEOPLE CAN FISH FURTHER OUT IN THE COVE, INSTALL BREAKERS TO PROTECT THE FLOATING DOCKS.
  58. STRICTLY FOLLOWING REGULATIONS IN ALL AREAS
  59. SUBSISTANCE
  60. THE ABILITY TO ENJOY THE OUTDOORS
  61. THE AREA IS KEPT PRESTINE AS POSSIBLE FREE FROM JUNK CARS, BOTTLES, CANS, TRASH, OLD MATTRESSES.
  62. THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY OF ALASKA ITSELF HELPS WHEN YOU DON'T CATCH THAT MANY FISH; BECAUSE YOU GET TO ENJOY NATURE AT HER FINEST
  63. THE BEAUTY OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS
  64. THE FACT THAT MY BOYFRIEND HAS A BOATS AND KNOWS HOW TO FISH KEEPS ME INVOLVED. I PROBABLY WOULDN'T FISH OTHERWISE.
  65. THE WEATHER IS VERY IMPORTANT
  66. TIMING IS EVERYTHING, TO HAVE TIME FOR FISHING
  67. TO KEEP THE TALKEETNA UP RIVER FROM CLEAR CREEK UNCROWDED.
  68. TRYING NEW PLACES TO FISH THAT ALL THE TOURISTS DON'T KNOW ABOUT YET! STAYING AWAY FROM THE KENAI RIVER DURING TOURIST SEASON.
  69. VARIETY OF FISH SPECIES FOUND
  70. WHEN REGULATIONS ARE NOT SO STRICT, THAT THIS MIGHT BE OK OR MAYBE I AM SUPPOSED TO BE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER OR WAS IT THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ROAD
  71. YA
  72. YES, HAVING REASONABLE COMMERCIAL RATES FOR CHARTER'S
  73. YES, LIMIT OR DECREASE NUMBER OF DAYS THE MOTOR HOMES CAN STAY AT ANYONE PLACE, FOR INSTANCE RUSSIAN RIVER CAMPGROUNDS, IT'S SO CROWDED US LOCALS CAN'T FISH
-

**Appendix E9.**—Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?” asked on Active–Infrequent anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to the question "Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?"**  
**Active Infrequent Anglers with medium/high interest in fishing**

---

1.	ACCESS TO MORE QUALITY FISHING AREAS TO REDUCE "COMBAT" FISHING
2.	AVAILABILITY OF WILDERNESS ENVIRONMENT IE NO EVIDENCE OF DEVELOPMENT, LOGGING ETC.
3.	AVAILABLE FISH
4.	AVOIDING COMBAT FISHING AND TOURISTS. I KNOW TOURISTS ARE VITAL TO OUR ECONOMY BUT IT'S HARD TO SEE YOUR TRADITIONAL FISHING SPOT OVER RUN BY OUT OF STATE PLATES.
5.	BIGGEST FACTOR IS MY 10 YR OLD SON, WHO LOVES TO FISH AND WHO'S ENTHUSIASM HAS GOTTEN ME AND MY HUSBAND INTO IT.
6.	BOAT HARBORS - IF I COULD GET A SLIP I MIGHT HAVE MY OWN BOAT RAMPS. NEED BETTER ACCESS
7.	CHARTER BOAT OPERATORS
8.	CHILDREN
9.	CLEAN AIR AND WATER
10.	ENJOYMENT TO FISH/CAMP W FRIENDS /FAMILY
11.	EQUITABLE COST OF HARVEST TO VALUE ENFORCMENT OF EXISTING BAG LIMITS AND RULES PROPER STOCK MANAGEMENT TO YIELD HARVEST
12.	FISH IS FOOD
13.	FISHING REGULATIONS THAT ARE EASY TO UNDERSTAND
14.	GETS ME OUTSIDE AND ENJOY THE BEAUTY
15.	GETTING RID OF THIS COMBAT FISHING
16.	GOOD WEATHER
17.	GOOD WEATHER ON DAYS I WANT TO GO
18.	GOOD YEARS OF SILVER SALMON RETURNS
19.	HAVING A BOAT
20.	HAVING KIDS- I WANT TO TEACH THEM TO ENJOY FISHING
21.	HAVING SEASONS AVAILABLE AND FISH AVAILABLE- I USE THE FISH I CATCH- I AM NOT A CATCH AND RELEASE PERSON
22.	HELPS LOCAL STORES AND COMMUNITIES ECONOMY
23.	HUNGER
24.	I'M TRYING TO CREATE A HANDICAPPED FACILITY, RESORT ON COOK INLET. PROVIDING FOR THESE PEOPLE IS OF MOST IMPORTANCE TO ME. "I'M NOT HANDICAPPED"
25.	I AM AN AVID FLY FISHERMAN AND I ENJOY MIMICING THE INSECTS THAT THE FISH EAT.
26.	I DO NOT CONSIDER FISHING A SPORT IN FACT I AM SOMEWHAT OFFENDED BY THAT APPROACH. I FISH TO BE ABLE TO EAT WILD FOODS. PREFER NOT TO SPEND A LOT OF RESOURCES (GAS) TO DO IT, SO DO MOSTLY ROADSIDE FISHING, THOUGH WOULD LOVE TO BE ABLE TO DO SOME NET
27.	I DON'T NEED TO HARVEST A LARGE NUMBER OF FISH- ONE OF A KIND IS PLENTY- THE CONCEPT OF ONLY CATCH AND RELEASE JUST SEEMS LIKE FISH TORTURE AND THEREFORE NOT A FUN ACTIVITY- CATCHING A MEAL IS WORTHWHILE
28.	I ENJOY BEING ABLE TO FLOAT (NON-MOTOR) DOWN A RIVER AND STOPPING AT DIFFERENT SPOTS
29.	I ENJOY FISHING IN AREAS THAT ARE PRISTINE
30.	I FIND THE REGULATIONS WITH THE REGION BOUNDARIES IN PARTICULAR HARD TO UNDERSTAND CLEARLY. MAKES ME "GUN SHY" ABOUT FISHING UNFAMILIAR AREAS.
31.	I LIVE IN KENAI, I HAVE NOT SPORT FISHED THERE IN 10 YEARS DUE TO THE AMOUNT OF PEOPLE/GUIDES FISHING. SAME IS HAPPENING ON THE SALT WATER WHERE I LIKE TO FISH
32.	IT HELPS FEED US THROUGH OUT THE YEAR
33.	JUST BEING ABLE TO FISH W/O THE GOVERNMENT WATCHING OVER YOUR BACK.
34.	JUST THE FACT OF BEING A TRUE BORN AND RAISED ALASKAN
35.	JUST THOSE TECHNICALLY INSANE REGULATIONS. TRY A LITTLE COMMON SENSE
36.	JUST TO GET TO GO
37.	KEEP UNECESSARY POLITICS OUT OF SPORT FISHING: IE, OVER-REGULATIONS, CLOSURES AND BATTLING WITH THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES WHO HAVE AN EQUAL RIGHT TO FISH AS WELL.
38.	KEEPING ALL THE RIDICULOUS OUTSIDE ALASKA POLITICIANS FROM BEING ABLE TO TELL ALASKANS WHAT TO DO WITH OUR STATE AND HOW WE WERE RAISED WITH HUNTING AND FISHING!
39.	KEEPING THE CHARTER BOAT OPERATORS OUT OF SITKA
40.	KNOWING PEOPLE THAT LIVE AND OWN LODGES AT A SALMON RUN CREEK
41.	KNOWING THE FISH ARE CLEAN AND SAFETY
42.	LESS CROWDS IS WHAT I REALLY LOOK FOR EVEN IF ITS 2:00 AM
43.	LONGER SEASONS-ALLOWING MORE ACCESS FOR TIME OFF WORK. TOURISTS (NON RES) SHOULD PAY DEARLY
44.	MY FAMILY LOVE EATING FISH AND MY HAS 9 LARGE NUMBER. THIS HELP US A LOT IF CATCH A LOT TO EAT.
45.	MY MAIN FACTOR HAS TO BE THE AMOUNT OF PEOPLE HITTING A FISHING AREA- TOO MANY PEOPLE AND I GET TURNED OFF
46.	NICE CLEAN OUTDOORS ENVIRONMENT, CAMPING NEAR WATER

---

-continued-

**Appendix E9.–Page 2 of 2.**

---

**Responses to the question "Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?"  
Active Infrequent Anglers with medium/high interest in fishing**

---

47. NO
  48. NOT HAVING CONFLICTING FEDERAL LAWS OR REGULATIONS THAT CONFLICT WITH STATE LAW OR REGULATION, NOR CREATE ADDITIONAL COST OR RESOURCE PRESSURE.
  49. NOT SEEING SPECIES DECLINE OVER TIME
  50. PARKING LOTS ESPECIALLY DOWNTOWN, (SHIP CREEK) HOURLY PARKING IS NOT GOOD FOR US, BECAUSE I GO FISHING TWO TIMES A DAY BECAUSE TIDE, BUT EACH TIME I HAVE TO FIND A PARKING LOT FOR A LONG TIMES THAN I FISHING. SO, I HATE TO GO THERE
  51. PROBABLY THE COST AND HAVING THIS YEARS GAS PRICES PROJECTED TO BE HIGHER.
  52. PUTTING AWAY FISH FOR THE WINTER
  53. QUESTIONS MARKED ABOVE WITH "DUH" ARE SO ABSURD I CANT FIGURE HOW TO EVEN ANSWER!
  54. REDUCE FISHING LICENSE PRICES FOR RESIDENTS. LIMIT GUIDES FOR CERTAIN WATERWAYS
  55. SEEING OTHER WILDLIFE WHILE SPORT FISHING
  56. STOP! FOREIGN TRAWLERS FROM CATCHING ALL FISH BEFORE THEY GET TO FRESH WATER. STOP COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN THAT DON'T LIVE IN AK FROM CATCHING FISH, SELLING THEM AND NEVER AND NEVER STEP ON LAND BEFORE THEY GO TO AIRPORT TO GO HOME
  57. TAX TOURISTS TO DECREASE THEIR NUMBERS AND INCREASE ACCOUNTABILITY OF ABUSES
  58. THE ABILITY TO CATCH ENOUGH TO FISH TO PROVIDE FOR MY SUBSISTENCE STYLE OF LIVING
  59. THE ISSUE IS SOUTH CENTRAL IS EASY! TOO MANY PEOPLE@ ROAD ACCESSIBLE LOCATIONS! NON-GUIDED ALASKA RESIDENT ONLY AREAS AND TIMES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO CUT DOWN ON CROWDS. LOW IMPACT METHODS SHOULD BE INSTITUTED SUCH AS DRIFT ONLY
  60. THE NEED TO FEED
  61. THESE ARE DUMB QUESTIONS
  62. TO TAKE PICTURES OF THEIR CATCH, AND THEN MOST TIMES RELEASE
  63. TOLERABLE WEATHER
  64. UNDERSTANDABLE SPORT REGS, IT IS HARD TO KNOW WHERE YOU ARE (SALTWTER). I AM VERY FAMILIAR WITH CHARTS AND I FIND SPORT REGS CONFUSING
  65. WEATHER!
  66. WHEN ONE LICENSE IS ALL THAT'S NEEDED. BUYING KING SALMON STAMPS IS NOT RIGHT
-

**Appendix E10.**—Itemized responses to the question “Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?” asked on Active–Infrequent anglers with no/low interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to the question "Are there other factors that help you stay involved in sport fishing in Alaska?"**  
**Active Infrequent Anglers with no/low interest in fishing**

---

1.	AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCE
2.	CHILDREN ENJOY IT
3.	CHITNA DIPNETTING/HALIBUT FISHING
4.	COMBAT FISHING HAS NOTHING TO OFFER PLEASE IMPROVE MORE ACCESS TO MORE SITES AND SPREAD THE PEOPLE OUT
5.	COMPLICATED REGULATIONS ARE A PROBLEM. TOO MANY PEOPLE
6.	ENJOYED THE QUIET
7.	EXPOSING MY SONS TO THE SKILLS
8.	FAMILY
9.	FAMILY MEMBERS THAT ARE AVID FISHERMEN
10.	GOOD CAMPING AREAS NEAR THE FISHING SITES
11.	I'M NOT A FISHER PERSON- MOSTLY GO FOR THE FREEZER FOOD OR AS A SOCIAL OCCASSION
12.	I'M NOT INVOLVED
13.	I CAMP WITH KIDS AND SUPERVISE THEIR FISHING
14.	I ONLY GET A FISHING LICENSE DURING FAMILY CAMPING OUTINGS SO I CAN FISH WWITH THE KIDS AND HAVE HOPEFULLY ONE MEAL TO PAN FRY THEM UP. I'M NOT A FISHER PERSON
15.	I ONLY GO TO BE WITH MY FAMILY OR HUMOR MY HUSBAND
16.	JUST LIVING IN ALASKA
17.	LOWERING LICENSE FEES
18.	MOVE DIPNET FISHERIES, LESS SPORT FISHING FISHERIES
19.	MY HUSBAND AND MY 2 SONS
20.	NO
21.	NONE
22.	NOT HAVING TO COMPETE WITH THE VERY LARGE NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL GUIDES. ALSO, I THINK THAT SOME OF THE MORE POPULAR FISHING AREAS WOULD BENEFIT FROM A PERMIT SYSTEM OR OTHER NUMBER LIMITER. IT HAS BECOME UNPLEASANTLY CROWDED
23.	NOT HAVING TO FISH IN AROUND AREAS
24.	PERSONAL INTEREST
25.	QUALITY OF THE EXPERIENCE. I DONT SPORT FISH HERE DURING THE SUMMER BECAUSE THERE ARE TOO MANY TOURISTS AND SERIOUS OVERCROWDING OF FISHING HOLES ON THE SITUK. I GO OFF SEASON(ON THE SITUK) WITH HUSBAND AND FRIENDS WHEN THE WHOLE OUTDOOR EXPERIENCE IS HIGH QUALITY
26.	RIDICULOUS QUESTION WHEN IT COMES TO "STAYING INVOLVED"
27.	RESIDENT ALASKAN'S SHOULD BE ABLE TO CATCH HALIBUT ON CHARTER WITHOUT LIMIT CHANGES NOT WORTH TIME/MONEY FOR 1-2 FISH
28.	ROOM TO FISH ON LOCAL HOLES. OPEN FISH/REC AREAS
29.	THE FUN WITH FRIENDS AND FAMILY KEEPS ME INTO IT
30.	THE PEACE AND QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS
31.	TIME
32.	WEATHER (CAN YOU MAKE SURE WE FINALLY GET A NICE RUN OF WEATHER IN THE SUMMER?)

---

**Appendix E11.**—Itemized responses to the question “If you currently do not sport fish in Alaska, what might encourage you to start sport fishing again, asked of Inactive anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to the question "If you currently do not sport fish in Alaska, what might encourage you to start sport fishing again?"**

---

**Inactive Anglers with medium/high interest in fishing**

---

1.	A FREE FISHING POLE
2.	AS SOON AS I HAVE TIME
3.	BETTER ACCESS AND AREA TO FISH FROM SHORE
4.	CATHCING A FISH EVERY HOUR OR SO. SITTING OUT ON THE WATER WITH OTHER BOATS FOR 4-8 HOURS AND SEEING ONLY A VERY FEW FISH CAUGHT IS NOT MY IDEA OF A GOOD TIME. I WANT FRESH FISH TO EAT AND PUT IN MY FREEZER FOR WINTER.
5.	CHANGE IN WORK SCHEDULE (I WORK WKND) MY HUSBAND IS OFF WKND) AND WE HAVE PROPERTY IN NINILCHIK. HE FISHES THERE AND DIPNETS WHEN HE CAN. WE HAVE 2 LITTLE GUYS 3-5 SO ONE OF US ALWAYS HAVE TO TAG ALONG.
6.	FAMILY AND FRIENDS TO GO WITH
7.	FEWER CHARTER BOATS
8.	FRIEND WITHA BOAT
9.	HAVING A BETTER PAYING JOB THEREFORE THE ABILITY TO TAKE TIME OFF OR FLY IN AND PURCHASE EQUIPMENT
10.	HAVING A CLOSER SPOT. THAT WAY I DON'T HAVE TONTAKE SO MUCH TIME FROM WORK.
11.	HAVING FAMILY MEMEBERS WHO WANT TO GO WITH ME.
12.	HAVING MORE TIME
13.	HAVING TIME AND LIKE YOU SAID TOO MANY TROUT AND SALMON ON RELEASE AND CATCH HAVE SORES ON THEIR BODIES, VERY DISGUSTING YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO KEEP WHAT EVER YOU HOOK THAT MEANS ALL ANGLERS, ONCE YOU CATCH YOUR LIMIT QUIT REGARDLESS OF WHAT SIZE THEY ARE,
14.	HUSBANDS LEG TO HEAL SO WE CAN USE BOAT AGAIN.
15.	I'VE ENJOYED HAVING A FISH AND GAME MAN AT THE RIVER THAT TIME. HE COULD IDENTIFY WHAT I CAUGHT AND TELL ME IF I HAD TO PUT IT BACK OR NOT. I BELIEVE IN "LEAVING SOME FOR NEXT TIME" AND ALWAYS USE MY TAKE. I LIKE FISHING ON THE CHUIT RIVER BY THE BELUGA P
16.	I FISH TO PROVIDE FOOD NOT AS A SPORT.
17.	I LOVE FISHING I HAVE BEEN TOO BUSY WITH MY SON AND HIS ACTIVITIES
18.	I WOULD FISH EVERY WEEKEND IF DECENT FISHING WERE AVAILABLE.
19.	IF A BEAUTIFUL SKIFF WITH OUTBOARD AND TRAILER WERE TO MAGICALLY APPEAR IN MY YARD, I'D BE HEADING OUT!
20.	IF MY HEALTH IMPROVES
21.	IF THERE IS A CURE FOUND FOR R.A.
22.	JUST BEING ABLE TO FIND THE TIME AWAY FROM WORK.
23.	LESS CROWDS
24.	LESS HECTIC SCHEDULE
25.	LESS REGULATIONS.
26.	LESS RIVER TRAFFIC
27.	LONGER SUMMERS
28.	MAKE THE LICENSE FEES MORE AFFORDABLE FOR RESIDENTS
29.	MORE FISH AND LESS PEOPLE
30.	MORE FREE TIME
31.	MORE HOURS AND DAYS IN TEH WEEK.
32.	MY OLD FISHING PALS HERE EITHER DIED OR MOVED ON. OLD MEMORIES SEEM TO BE ENOUGH TO KEEP THE FISHING SPARK ALIVE. I HAVE NO KIDS. IF I MET A RICH WIDOW WHO HAD TITLE TO THE LOWER 25 OF THE KENAI RIVER, I'D PROBABLY BE OUT THEIR FOR THE EARLY RUN OF KING
33.	QUIT MY JOB AND LIGHTEN UP MY WORK LOAD A LITTLE
34.	RECOVERY FROM
35.	RETIREMENT
36.	REUNITE WITH FAMILY
37.	SOMEBODY FIXING MY BOAT
38.	SOMEONE TO GO FISHING WITH
39.	STOCK RIVER WITH THE FISH WE HAVE
40.	THE ABOVE ARE OF NO INTEREST. I FISH TO EAT IF NEED BE.
41.	THE MRS.
42.	TIME
43.	TIME & MONEY
44.	TIME MONEY AND A GOOD FISHING PORTNER
45.	TIME, ENERGY AND GETTING MY HUSBAND OUT OF THE HOUSE.
46.	TIME, SALMON RUNS
47.	TORN MUSCLE IN SHOULDER HEALING

---

**Appendix E12.**—Itemized responses to the question “If you currently do not sport fish in Alaska, what might encourage you to start sport fishing again”, asked of Inactive anglers with no/low interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to the question "If you currently do not sport fish in Alaska, what might encourage you to start sport fishing again?"**

---

**Inactive Anglers with no/low interest in fishing**

---

1.	SPENDING MONEY TO GET BIG FREEZER SO I'D HAVE A PLACE TO STORE THEM.
2.	TO NOT HAVE TO GET A FISHING LICENSE
3.	BETTER (MORE DEPENDABLE) BOAT
4.	FISHING FACILITIES
5.	1. BOAT OWNERSHIP. 2. DESIRE TO SPEND TIME WITH FRIENDS OR FAMILY WHO LOVE TO FISH.
6.	STRONGER FISH RUNS
7.	90 DEGREES
8.	A COMPLETE COLLAPSE OF THE CASH ECONOMY OR CLOSURE OF ALL THE GROCERY STORES IN JUNEAU
9.	A FISHING PARTNER (FAMILY, FRIEND) AND RETIREMENT
10.	A FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER WHO WANTS ME TO GO WITH THEM.
11.	ACCESS TO H2O EXPERIENCE
12.	ALASKA SHOULD HAVE MAN MADE FISHING LAKES AND STOCK FISH. YOU NEED A BOAT IN MOST AREAS IN AK. I WENT FLY IN FISHING A COUPLE OF TIMES IT WAS GREAT BUT EXPENSIVE
13.	AREAS THAT ARE LESS CROWDED AND WITHIN A 2 HR DRIVE OF ANCHORAGE.
14.	AS SOON AS I GET BETTER AND GET AROUND AND ABLE TO FISH ONLY IN THE SUMMER.
15.	BECOMING MORE FAMILIAR WITH THE SKILLS AND EQUIPMENT TO FISH.
16.	BEING ABLE TO FIND A LOCATION THAT IS NOT TOO CROWDED AND NOT TOO DIFFICULT TO DRIVE TO.
17.	BEING ABLE TO GET TO FISHING AREAS WITHIN TIME CONSTRAINTS OF MY JOB. ONE DAY OFF A WEEK IS NOT ENOUGH TIME TO GET TO FISH AND GET HOME. NO TIME TO RELAX.
18.	BEING AROUND AVID FISHERS WHO KNOW WHERE AND HOW TO FISH.
19.	BEING IN THE AREA MORE OFTEN IS A BIG FACTOR FOR ME.
20.	BEING YOUNGER AND HEALTHIER
21.	BUYING A BOAT
22.	CATCH AND KEEP AT LEAST ONE GRAYLING IN CHENA
23.	CHANGE TO WARMER WEATHER. I DON'T CARE FOR COLD WEATHER WHEN FISHING.
24.	CLOSE TO HOME THAT WASN'T TOO CROWDED.
25.	COMPANIONS WHO ARE INTERESTED
26.	COST OF FOOD IN STORE ARE HIGH --NEED TO START LIVING ON SUBSISTENCE
27.	DECENT TRANSPORTATION AND SOME ASSURANCE MY FAMILY OR MYSELF WILL NOT BE HARRASSED BY ANYONE ELSE FISHING. WE WOULD WANT TO FEEL SAFE. PLEASE DO MONITOR FISHING! THANKS!
28.	DON'T KNOW
29.	DON'T PENALIZE THE RESIDENTS AS MUCH AS IS OCCURRING. TOURISTS AND THOSE WHO CATER TO THEM SHOULD INCUR HEAVY COSTS (IE. WHY SHOULD RECREATIONAL BOATS/FISHERMEN PAY SAME BUNCHING FEES? THEY SHOULD PAY DOUBLE OR MORE IN FEES. AT TIMES, PARKING SITES ARE HARD TO COME BY
30.	EASIER ACCESS TO FISHING AREAS.
31.	ENOUGH TIME TO GO FISHING
32.	FINDING SOMEONE TO GO FISHING WITH.
33.	FINDING THE TIME TO GO FISH AFTER WORK.
34.	FISHING CLUB
35.	FISHING IS JUST NOT ONE OF MY PRIORITIES,.
36.	FIX THINGS IDENTIFIED AS "EXTREMELY IMPORTANT" ON PREVIOUS PAGE
37.	FRIENDS ASKING ME TO GO AGAIN.
38.	FRIENDS INTERESTED IN FISHING
39.	FRIENDS INVITE ME. THEY HAVE EQUIPMENT, KNOW HOW. I JUST BUY LICENSE. IF I DON'T CATCH LIMIT, WHICH IS ALWAYS, THEY CATCH MINE AND I KEEP MY PORTION. THEY EVEN CLEAN IT.
40.	FRIENDS TO GO WITH
41.	FRIENDS WHO DO OR A BOYFRIEND WHO DOES.
42.	GET WELL, ARTHRITIS-MY LEG
43.	GETTING INFORMATION ON GOOD FISHING TRIP SPOTS. GET INFORMATION ON HOW TO GET MY DISABLED VETERANS LICENSE!
44.	GETTING TIME OFF FROM WORK TO GO WOULD HELP.
45.	GOOD RUNS OF KENAI REDS AND TIMING FROM WORK TO GO WHEN FRIENDS OR FAMILY GO
46.	GRANDCHILDREN!!
47.	HAVE GOOD WEATHER, GOOD FRIENDS, AND TIME TO ENJOY LIFE
48.	HAVE SOMEONE DO ALL THE PROJECTS AND OR THE OBLIGATIONS I HAVE TO DO FOR FREE.
49.	HAVING ACCESS TO PLACES TO GO FISHING.

---

-continued-

**Appendix E12.-Page 2 of 3.**

**Responses to the question "If you currently do not sport fish in Alaska, what might encourage you to start sport fishing again?"  
Inactive Anglers with no/low interest in fishing**

50. HAVING EQUIPMENT AND SOMEONE TO GO WITH. IF I CATCH MORE FISH I'D PROBABLY FISH MORE.
51. HAVING SOMEONE TO BRING ME FISHING
52. HAVING THE APPROPRIATE EQUIPMENT READY TO GO. MAYBE HAVING A GOOD STUFF WITH A COVERED FORWARD AREA. MOSTLY I AM JUST NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING. I SPEND A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF TIME ON THE WATER LONGLINING OUR COMMERCIAL BOAT. I GET SEASICK IN SMALL
53. HAVING THE TIME AND FUNDS
54. HEALTH
55. HUNGER
56. HUSBAND, FAMILY OR FRIEND GREATER INTEREST
57. I'M 60 YEARS OLD. DON'T THINK I'LL EVER CARE ABOUT FISHING
58. I DO NOT SPORT FISH WHEN I DO GO FISHING VERY SELDOM I GO MAYBE ONCE EVERY 2-3 YEARS
59. I FIND IT AN OK THING TO DO BUT ONLY AN OK THING. IT'S NOT MY FAVORITE THING TO DO SO I DO IT ONLY IF SOMEONE WANTS TO GO AND I DO NOT HAVE A FOOTBALL GAME TO WATCH/
60. I FISH EVERY SUMMER WITH THE GILL NET TO DRY AND SMOKE.
61. I FISHED ONE TIME, CAUGHT ONE SALMON THAT A FRIEND LOST IN THE RIVER WHILE CLEANING IT. I'VE CAUGHT ONE FISH DON'T WANT TO DO IT AGAIN.
62. I HABE FISHED VERY MUCH IN THE PAST AND IS MY FAVORITE PAST TIME.
63. I HAVE NO BOAT
64. I JUST DON'T FISH
65. I NEVER FISHED BEFORE I TRIED THAT ONE SUMMER MANY YEARS AGO TO SEE WHAT IT WAS ALL ABOUT. I LIKED THEN AND THAT WAS THAT.
66. I ONLY FISH FOR MY TABLE OR FRYER
67. I SUPPOSE IF MY ARM WERE TWISTED HARD ENOUGH
68. I WON'T EVER FISH AGAIN, MY AGE AND HEALTH WON'T LET ME.
69. I WOULD START AGAIN IF MY HUSBAND WOULD FISH WITH ME
70. IF AND WHEN I OVERCOME MY FEAR OF NOT BEING ABLE TO CONTROL THE ROD WHEN I DO CATCH A FISH. I FEEL SORRY FOR THE FISH IF IT HAPPEN.
71. IF I HAVE SOMEONE I CAN FISH WITH MY KIDS (6, 3, 1.5 YEARS OLD) FOR LONGER THAN JUST A FEW HOURS (LET'S SAY HALF A DAY), THEN I HAVE THE LEISURE TO GO AND ENJOY A NICE FISHING TRIP.
72. IF I WAS ALLOWED TO SPORT FISH DURING THE COMMERICAL FISHING SEASONS
73. IF I WASN'T SO BUSY W/ WORK AND OTHER ACTIVITEIS THAT I PREFER (AS WELL AS MY FRIENDS AND FAMILY) I MIGHT GO MORE OFTEN.
74. IF I WERE PAID TO DO IT, OR IF I COULD GET VACATION TIME DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.
75. IF I WERE TO GO ON A TRIP/ CAMPING ETC., I MIGHT NEED A SPORT FISHING LICENSE.
76. IF OUR HUSBAND AND I SOLD OUR COMMERCIAL FISHING BOAT.
77. IF PRICES WERE NOT AS HIGH TO CHARTER A BOAT TO HALIBT FISH.
78. IF THE COST OF BUYING FISH BECOMES MUCH HIGHER I WOULD START FISHING AGAIN. IF I KNEW OF A PLACE TO FISH VERY CLOSE TO ANCHORAGE WHERE FEW OTHER FISHERMEN GO I MAY START FISHING AGAIN.
79. IF THEY HAD CATFISH
80. IN OUR AREA WE HARDLY FISH FOR FUN UNLESS IT'S A FISH DERBY.
81. INSTANT ACCESS TO A FISHING LICENSE. THE MOOD TO FISH (I LIKE SURF CASTING BEST) STRIKES ONCE A YEAR; NOT REALLY WORTH THE EFFORT TO GET A LICENSE. IF I GET A LICENSE, IT'S USUALLY WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT I WON'T GET MY MONEY'S WORTH OUT OF THE LICENSE
82. IT'S TOO LATE, THE GATES HAVE BEEN OPENED. WE CAN'T GO BACK.
83. JUST HAVING MORE FREE TIME TO DO IT IN.
84. KNOWING WHERE TO GET FISH WITHOUT A BOAT I ONLY FISH TO EAT
85. LESS CATCH AND RELEASE OR AT LEAST CLOSE TO WHERE IO LIVE THAT ARE NOT CATCH AND RELEASE. REGULATIONS LIKE "NOT BEYOND THIS MILE OF THE RIVER" WHAT USE IS THAT? IS THAT MILE OF THE RIVER CLEARLY MARKED? USUALLY NOT, SO HOW WOULD I KNOW?
86. LESS CONGESTION. BETTER COMMUNICATION REGULATION CHANGES MADE MORE CLEARLY
87. LESS WORK COMMITMENTS
88. LOWER CHARTER RATES
89. LOWER COST OF FISHING LICENSE
90. MAKE THE RULES EASIER TO LIVE WITH AND UNDERSTAND. I DON'T WANT TO GO FISHING AND HAVE SOMEONE LEVY A BIG FINE ON ME BECAUSE I'M ON THE NORTH BANK AT THE WRONG TIME WHEN 20 FEET AWAY IT'S OKAY TO BE FISHING AT THAT TIME. THE STATE I'M ORIGINALLY FROM BOUG
91. MERMAIDS.
92. MORE ACCESS TO THE KENAI RIVER BY US RESIDENCE
93. MORE FREE TIME
94. MORE FREE TIME AND CURRENTLY HAVE NO TRANSPORTATION
95. MORE PERSONAL TIME

-continued-

**Appendix E12.-Page 3 of 3.**

**Responses to the question "If you currently do not sport fish in Alaska, what might encourage you to start sport fishing again?"  
Inactive Anglers with no/low interest in fishing**

96. MORE PLACES CLOSER TO TOWN TO FISH
97. MORE TIME AVAILABLE FOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
98. MORE TIME IN A DAY
99. MORE TIME, NOT WANTING TO HURT ESTABLISHED POPULATIONS, HIGHER NUMBERS AND AVAILABILITY OF SPECIES DIVERSIFICATION
100. MOVING OUT OF THE Y-K DELTA
101. MY OWN INCLINATION TO DO SO!
102. NEW BODY
103. NO COMMENT
104. NOT A PRIORITY NOW. ONCE I RETIREMENT, I MAY FISH MORE. AS A WAY TO GET FRESH FOOD DURING LONG KAYAK TRIPS.
105. NOT AT ALL, ONLY IN VERY GOOD HEALTH.
106. NOT INTERESTED
107. NOT MUCH
108. NOT ONE THING
109. NOT SURE
110. NOT WORKING DURING THE SEASON
111. NOTHING- ONLY FOR FOOD ON TABLE
112. NOTHING-ONLY GET LICENSE WHEN MY HUSBAND DRAGS ME WITH HIM ON THE OFF CHANCE I WILL WANT TO FISH.
113. NOTHING - NOT INTERESTED
114. NOTHING
115. NOTHING AT THIS TIME
116. NOTHING I CAN THINK OF.
117. NOTHING YOUR DEPARTMENT CAN DO.
118. NOTHING!
119. PERHAPS IF A FEW FRIENDS WERE INTERESTED IN FISHING I MIGHT BE MORE ENCOURAGED TO FISH. THE TIME I HAVE SPENT ON THE WATER, FISHING WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS, ARE SOME OF THE BEST EXPERIENCES OF MY LIFE. I HOPE WE CAN MANAGE THE RESOURCES OF AK SO THERE WI
120. REDUCE LICENSE FEES
121. RENTAL EQUIPMENT AVAILABILTY
122. RETIREMENT
123. SOMEONE TO TEACH AND GUIDE ME ABOUT WHAT EQUIPMENT TO GET AND HOW TO USE IT AND HOW TO CLEAN FISH TO EAT.
124. SUBSISTENCE FISHING IS STRONGY RECOMMENDED
125. THE MOST ENJOYABLE FISHING WAS SPEARFISHING ON THE CHATANIKA RIVER. IF THIS OPPORTUNTIY WAS AVAILABLE AGAIN I WOULD PARTICIPATE.
126. THE SPORT AND THE GOOD FISH TO EAT.
127. THERE ARE TOO MANY NON-RESIDENTS SPORT FISHERMEN. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE LOCAL PEOPLE ARE NOT IMPORTANT. THE NEW FEE FOR A DIP NET IS NOT JUST. AS I SAID ON PAGE ONE OF SECTION 1, CHILDREN CAN NOT WALK THE BANKS AND FISH. THEY MIGHT STAMP THE GRASS. I B
128. TIME
129. TIME AND MONEY
130. TIME TO LEARN FLY FISHING
131. TIPS AND TRICKS MANUAL W/EACH NEW LICENSE OR AVAILABLE WITH A TIDES AND TABLES BOOKLET
132. TO FISH NUDE WITH PAMELA ANDERSON!
133. TRANSPORTATION AND MONEY TO FISH OUT OF TOWN. WE LIVE ON THE CHENA RIVER IN FAIRBANKS. MY BROTHER LOVES TO FLY FISH, BUT CAN'T KEEP ANYTHING HE CATCHES--EVEN IF THE FISH SWALLOWS THE HOOK, IT MUST BE RELEASED AND WILL MOST LIKELY DIE. NOT A GOOD INCENTIVE
134. WANT A NICE BOAT TO FISH IN
135. WARMER WEATHER
136. WE CAN NEVER GO BACK TO HOW IT WAS 20 YEARS AGO. WE CAN NOT AFFORD MORE FISH AND GAME WARDENS. EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC BUT MOST FEELS THE RULES DON'T APPLY TO THEM.
137. WE DO DO IT
138. WE NEVER FISHED FOR SPORT ONLY FOR SUBSISTENCE. WHILE ATTENDING COLLEGE WE WERE REQUIRED TO HAVE A LICENSE TO THE FISH WHAT WAS CAUGHT. WE ARE USED TO EATING FISH TWICE A WEEK AT HOME. WHEN WE MOVED FOR SCHOOLING WE WERE LIMITED TO OUR CATCH. AT LEAST WE WER
139. WHEN FISH AREN'T SLIMEY.
140. WHEN I GET THE TIME TO DO IT

**Appendix E13.**—Itemized responses to the question “If you are interested in sport fishing, but don’t currently fish, what would it take for you to start sport fishing in Alaska” for Non-anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to the question “If you are interested in sport fishing, but don’t currently fish, what would it take for you to start sport fishing in Alaska” Non-anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing.**

---

1. I DON'T DRIVE. CAN'T AFFORD BUYING EQUIPMENT
  2. KNOWLEDGE AND TIME. I LOVE FISHING BUT ONLY THROW A LINE IN THE CHENA RIVER OCCASIONALLY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS
  3. MORE KNOWLEDGABLE ABOUT GOOD AREAS TO FISH IN. GOOD FACILITIES WHEN THERE. LESS TOURISTS TO COMPETE WITH.
  4. A FRIEND WITH THE TIME AND EQUIPMENT TO TAKE ME
  5. A KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSON TO HELP TEACH ME, THE EQUIPMENT TO DO IT WITH, AND THE COMMITMENT OF THAT PERSON TO STICK WITH ME.
  6. ABILITY TO KEEP MORE HALIBUT
  7. ALL INFORMATION AS TO ALASKA RULES AND GOOD MAPS TO ACCESS GROUNDS.
  8. AN INEXPENSIVE WAY TO GO FISHING
  9. BEING ABLE TO LEARN HOW TO FISH/ ACCESS TO EQUIPMENT RENTAL
  10. BETTER PARKING AREAS, INTOXICATED FISHERMEN SHOULD BE INVITED TO GO SOBER UP ELSEWHERE OR SLEEP IT OFF OR CONFISCATE THEIR BOOZE. CRACKDOWN ON LITTERING.
  11. BETTER REGULATIONS FOR RESIDENTS OF KENAI PENINSULA
  12. CLASS TRAINING ON HIKING HUNTING SKIING AND FISHING
  13. EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR MY DISABILITIES AS THE DESIRE IS STILL ALIVE- MY TARGET, RED SNAPPER
  14. FAMILY FISHING LICENSE--DISCOUNT, MORE FISH
  15. FOR SOMEONE SO DIRECTLY SAY "COME ON JEAN LETS GO FISHING RIGHT NOW" IN OTHER WORDS A "LITTLE PUSH" I DID QUITE A BIT OF SPORT FISHING BACK EAST BEFORE COMING TO ALASKA "MAINE"
  16. FREEZER, EQUIPMENT AND LEARNING ABOUT FISH... GETTING MARRIED TO SOMEBODY WITH THE KNOW HOW (JUST KIDDING).
  17. GETTING A FISH LICENSE AND A VECHILE AND A GOOD COMPANION TO FISH WITH AND A GOOD PLACE TO GO.
  18. GOOD KNOWLEDGE ON THE GOOD QUALITY OF FISH.
  19. GO AFTER THE OIL COMPANIES-WHO CAUSE DECAY AND DEATH AND RUIN HABITAT BY POLLUTING OIL WATER AND SPILLING OIL IN OCEAN-THAT REDUCE # FISH SO MUCH WHERE FOLKS WOULD NEVER HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT CATCHING ALL THEY COULD EAT- ALSO THE FISH ARE NOT GOOD FOOD
  20. GOING TO TAKE TIME OFF THIS SUMMER TO FISH.
  21. HARVESTING FOR WINTER USE
  22. HAVE BOAT AND FISHING ROD
  23. HAVE GOOD COMPANY, DON'T LIKE FISHING ALONE
  24. HAVE THE STATE GIVE ME A BABYSITTER
  25. HAVING LAKES AND RIVERS NOT SO CROWDED WITH OTHER FISHERS
  26. I'LL BUY A RESIDENT LICENSE THIS SUMMER
  27. I SIMPLY NEED ANOTHER 2 MONTHS EACH YEAR!!!!
  28. I VALUE THE LIFESTYLE IN THE 60'S WHEN POLAR BEAR HUNTERS W/ PIPER CUBS HUNTED THE ANIMALS WITH CONSIDERATION NOW IN A NEW MILLENIUM, TO HELP OTHER ANIMALS WE HUNTED. NOW I DEMAND MORE EDUCATION ABOUT ONE SEASONAL BEHAVIOR AND TO BALANCE OUR TRADITIONAL
  29. I WOULD LIKE TO GO ICE FISHING BEFORE I GET TOO OLD.
  30. IF SOMEBODY WILL TAKE CARE OF MY BUSINESS
  31. IF THERE IS A FISHING GUIDE IN THE AREA FOR HIRE, WHICH I UNDERSTAND IS NONE EXISTING
  32. INFO
  33. INFO IN EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR FISHING CERTAIN TYPES OF FISH, AREAS TO FISH, AND COSTS FOR LICENSING
  34. IT IS DIFFICAULT FOR OUR FAMILY TO GET OUT OF TOWN DUE TO HOUSEHOLD OBLIGATIONS, YET FISHING IN TOWN IS UNAPEALING DUE TO THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE. NOW THAT WE HAVE MORE MONEY, WE HAVE LESS TIME TO GET AWAY AND FISH.
  35. KNOWING HOW TO DO IT
  36. LEARN MORE ABOUT FISHING (HOW, WHAT TO USE AS BAIT WHERE TO GO ETC)
  37. LIVING CLOSER TO VALDEZ OR ANCHORAGE, HAVING MORE FRIENDS AROUND INTERESTED IN JOINING ME, AND ESPECIALLY KNOWING SOMEONE WITH A BOAT (SO CHARTERING A TRIP WOULDN'T BE SO COSTLY). ALSO, HAVING A LITTLE MORE TIME OFF FROM THE AIR FORCE.
  38. MAINLY FINDING THE TIME TO TAKE OFF FROM WORK.
  39. MAKING TIME
  40. MORE FREE TIME
  41. MORE INFO, I JUST RETIRED AND NEED MORE INFO ON DISABLED RATES FOR LICENCES
  42. MORE SPORTS FISH IN MY AREA
  43. MORE TIME DURING PROPER SEASON
- 

-continued-

**Appendix E13.–Page 2 of 2.**

---

**Responses to the question “If you are interested in sport fishing, but don’t currently fish, what would it take for you to start sport fishing in Alaska” Non-anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing.**

---

44. MORE TIME, IF THERE WAS MORE HALIBUT, EASIER TO CATCH, CLOSER TO TOWN ( TOTALLY OVERFISHED BY UNREGULATED BY CHARTER FISHERS)
  45. MY MOTHER RUNS A CHARTER BOAT. I MAY AT SOME TIME IN THE FUTURE RUN A BOAT FOR HER BUSINESS. THAT WOULD GREATLY INCREASE THE TIME I SPEND SPORT FISHING
  46. NEED HANDICAPPED ACCESSABILITY. I HAVE WANTED TO FISH SINCE I MOVED HERE.
  47. NEED TO LEARN HOW TO SPORT FISH AND TO FIND THE PLACES TO GO.
  48. NONE
  49. NOT REALLY SURE, MAYBE DEPENDS ON RIGHT DAYS AND TIME.
  50. OUTING TRIPS/CLASSES ON HOW TO FISH AND WHAT TO DO WITH THEM IE CLEANING.
  51. Q-11 ABOVE
  52. RETIREMENT
  53. SOMEBODY WHO WOULD GIVE ME A BOOST AND WILLING TO TEACH ME HOW TO USE THE FISHING EQUIPMENT
  54. SOMEONE WITH A BOAT AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE FINER DETAILS OF THE SPORT.
  55. SPORT FISHING AREAS AROUND THIS PART OF ALASKA.
  56. THERE AREN'T FISHABLE RIVERS I LIVE SO HAVING A BOAT OR KNOWING SOMEONE WITH ONE WHO HAS SIMILAR TIME OFF. IF I LIVED SOMEWHERE WHERE THE FISHING WAS BETTER.
  57. TIME AND MONEY
  58. TIME/MONEY
  59. TO HAVE EQUIPMENT, TO HAVE SOMEONE SHOW ME HOW, FOR ME AND MY 2 KIDS
  60. TO HAVE TIME TO GO FISH. TOO MANY 4 WHEELERS AROUND AREAS TO BE FISHED IN.
  61. TO OBTAIN CORRECT GEAR AND EQUIPMENT ALONG WITH THE TRIP AND KNOWLEDGE TO ACTUALLY CATCH A FISH OR TWO PER YEAR
  62. TO TRY IT OUT A FEW TIMES TO SEE IF I WOULD LIKE IT OR NOT.
  63. WHEN YOU CAST THERE'S ALWAYS A FISH ON THE LINE THERE'S NO GREATER THEN THE FISH ON THE LINE
  64. YES, I'M INTERESTED I HAVE LAND ON RIVER FRONT DOWN IN EGEGIK I'VE BEEN WONDERING ON WHAT KIND OF FISHING PERMIT THERE'S THAT I WOULD BE ABLE TO GET I'M 5/16 ALEUT BUT I'VE NEVER BEEN SPORT FISHING
-

**Appendix E 14.**—Itemized responses to the question “If you are interested in sport fishing, but don’t currently fish, what would it take for you to start sport fishing in Alaska” for Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to the question “If you are interested in sport fishing, but don’t currently fish, what would it take for you to start sport fishing in Alaska” Non-anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing.**

---

1. A BOAT
  2. I WOULD NEED TO PURCHASE THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT, PURCHASE A LICENSE, AND FIND OUT WHERE TO GO AND HOW TO GET THERE.
  3. NOT INTERESTED
  4. NOT INTERESTED, RATHER RUN OR WALK FOR A SPORT.
  5. SIMPLY NOT INTERESTED ANY MORE.
  6. SOMEBODY EXPERIENCED AND KNOWLEDGABLE TO GO WITH
  7. LESS TOURIST COMPETITION
  8. ? NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING- ONLY SUBSISTENCE
  9. RIGHT SPORT FISHING EQUIPMENT
  10. A BABYSITTER
  11. A BOAT
  12. A BOAT, EQUIPMENT, TIME AND A PARTNER.
  13. A FISHING POLE
  14. A FRIEND TO GO WITH AND EASY WAY TO RENT EQUIPMENT SO DON'T HAVE TO BUY FOR A 1 TIME OUTING.
  15. A GOOD BEGINNER COURSE COVERING THE BASICS OF SPORT FISHING WOULD BE VERY HELPFUL
  16. A GOOD FRIEND THAT REALLY REALLY WANTED TO GO
  17. A LAKE OR RIVER W/O MOSQUITOES
  18. A LICENSE'S, ALL THE EQUIPMENT (POLES, OR RILES, BAITS, ETC.)
  19. A MAJOR COMEBACK IN FISH POPULATION DUE TO IMPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS HELPING PRESERVE HABITAT AND LIMIT COMMERCIAL FISHING
  20. A MUTUAL FISHING BUDDY
  21. A NEW JOB
  22. A PARTNER TO FISH WITH
  23. A PRETTY BIG FANCY BOAT NICE FISHING EQUIPMENT, AND A LICENSE OF COURSE. SOME PRETTY CLOTHES TO FISH IN AND SOMEONE TO CLEAN THEM AND COOK THEM FOR ME.
  24. ABSOLUTELY NO INTEREST
  25. ABSOLUTELY NOTHING! THERE ARE TO MANY SPORT FISHERMEN AS IT IS
  26. ACCESS TO REMOTE AREAS
  27. AN ACT OF CONGRESS
  28. AN INVITATION FROM FRIEND OR RELATIVE
  29. ANC ACT OF GOD! (JUST KIDDING) I'VE BEEN OFFERED A CHATER TRIP FREE, FREE EQUIPMENT AND FRIENDS ENTHUSIASM. I AM WILLING TO GET A PERMIT AND ALLOW SOMEONE ELSE TO FISH FOR ME BY PROXY. KNOWING SOMEONE WITH A LARGE YACHT SO I CAN STAY WARM AND DRY OR ENJOY T
  30. AREA CLOSE TO HOME TO GO FISHING
  31. BETTER BUG SPRAY
  32. BETTER HEALTH!
  33. BETTER SALT WATER AREAS TO KEEP MY BOAT YEAR AROUND GOOD CHEAP MORTGAGE. MORE TIMES WHEN I CAN FISH
  34. BRING MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS FROM CALIF.
  35. CAN'T DO THAT NO MORE. NO ONE WOULD TAKE ME ON SPORTFISHING.
  36. CAN NOT IMAGINE ANYTHING THAT WOULD ATTRACT ME.
  37. CATCHING FISH EVERY TIME.
  38. CHANGE IN TASTE BUDS- THEN I WOULD SPORT FISH AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. CURRENTLY I LOVE THE TASTE OF MOOSE
  39. CHANGE OF EMPLOYMENT
  40. DECIDING THAT I WANT TO EAT FISH
  41. DECIDING TO GO WITH FAMILY.
  42. DESIRE, FISHING POLE, BAIT, REGISTER BOAT, HAT, FREEZER, SUN BLOCK, PFD,
  43. DO NOT KNOW
  44. DON'T CONTINUE SPORT FISHING, LEAVE THE FISH TO US PEOPLE WHO ARE DEPENDENT ON OUR FISH SEASONALLY!!
  45. DON'T KNOW
  46. DON'T KNOW ONLY SUBSISTENCE FISH IS MORE IMPORTANT.
  47. DONT KNOW
  48. EQUIPMENT AND SOMEONE WHO CLEANS FISH AND KNOWS FISHING TO GO WITH.
- 

-continued-

**Appendix E14.–Page 2 of 6.**

**Responses to the question “If you are interested in sport fishing, but don’t currently fish, what would it take for you to start sport fishing in Alaska” Non-anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing.**

---

49. EQUIPMENT, KNOWING THE RIGHT AREAS
50. FEWER SURVEYS
51. FIND SOMEONE WHO KNOWS ABOUT THE SPORT
52. FISH IS ALWAYS #1
53. FISHING DOES NOT INTEREST ME AT ALL
54. FISHING EQUIPMENT AND KNOWING HOW TO USE IT.
55. FISHING EQUIPMENT, TRANSPORTATION AND SOMEONE WHO KNOWS HOW TO FISH WITH ME.
56. FLAT WATER, WARM DAY, AND A DAY OFF OF WORK
57. FLY TO ANCHORAGE DRIVE TO HOMER AND FISH THERE
58. FOR ANIMALS TO HAPPEN AND THE LORD ME A NON-NATIVE
59. FOR NOW, I CAN NOT TELL YOU EXACTLY WHAT WOULD. I DO TO START SPORT FISHING. TIME IS TOO HECTIC.
60. FRIENDS WHO WOULD TAKE ME, A CHANCE TO PRACTICE BEFORE INVESTING IN GEAR.
61. FISH WITH FRIENDS THAT WILL MAKE IT INTERESTING
62. GEAR
63. GETTING A BOAT
64. GIVE ME A BOAT GOOD FISHING EQUIPMENT AND A PILOT OR NAVIGATOR THEN I'LL THINK ABOUT FISHING, BUT UNTIL THEN LEAVE ME ALONE.
65. GOING ON A BOAT W/ FRIENDS WHO KNOW WHAT THEY ARE DOING AND EMPHASIS SAFETY. IT WOULD HAVE TO BE A NICE DAY. IT WOULD HAVE TO BE INEXPENSIVE AND FUN! I'D TAKE MY DAD IF HE CAME TO VISIT.
66. GUEST WHO WANT TO GO
67. HAVE A FRIEND GO WITH ME AND SHOW ME THE ROPES OR HAVE A CLASS AVAILABLE.
68. HAVING A FRIEND WHO WOULD INVITE AND TAKE ME FISHING
69. HAVING FRIENDS TAKE ME
70. HAVING THE EQUIPMENT AND AN AREA IN SPECIFIC OR CLOSE TO HOME
71. HAVING THE OPPORTUNITY TO GO WITH SOMEONE WHO KNOWS WHAT HE/SHE IS DOING
72. HAVING TIME AND MONEY TO GO SPORT FISHING
73. HAVING TWO WEEKS OFF WORK W/ PAY AND ENJOY BEING OUTSIDE FISHING
74. HUNGER
75. HUNTING OR FISHING FOR FOOD SUPPLY IS NOT A SPORT.
76. HAVING A CLOSE FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER WITH A BOAT AND FISHING EQUIPMENT
77. I'M NOT INTERESTED CAUSE I AM ONLY 18 YEARS OF AGE.
78. I'M NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING PERSONALLY. MY HUSBAND WOULD ENJOY GOING MORE OFTEN IF HE HAD MORE TIME AND MONEY.
79. I'M NOT REALLY INTERESTED BUT WOULD GO ALONG IF I KNEW SOMEONE WHO WAS
80. I'M NOT REALLY INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING
81. I'M NOT SURE
82. I'M NOT THAT INTERESTED
83. I AM NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING
84. I AM NOT INTERESTED
85. I AM NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING
86. I AM NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING BECAUSE I COULD JUST GO GET FISH FROM SOMEONE OR SOMPLACE THAN WASTING MY TIME JUST TO CATCH FISH.
87. I AM NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING BECAUSE IT WILL CHALLENGE MY SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY IF I DO
88. I AM NOT INTERESTED, I ONLY SUBSISTENCE FISH, CATCH ENOUGH FOR MY FAMILY THEN QUIT FISHING FOR THE YEAR UNTIL NEXT SUMMER
89. I AM PAST 70 YRS OLD . DON'T THINK I'LL EVER HIKE, FISHING. SOMETIMES GO TO BE WITH FRIENDS AND FAMILY - NOT TO FISH.
90. I AM VERY OLD NOW TO GO FISHING I WILL BE 80 YEARS OLD ON OCTOBER
91. I CAN ONLY GET FISH FOR MY FAMILY NOT SPORT FISHING
92. I DO IT OUT OF CONCERN FOR THE ELDERLY WHO CAN NOT DO IT ON THIER OWN, WHO ARE DEPENDENT ON FISH. OR IF I WERE OUT WITH FRIENDS FOR THE FUN OF IT.
93. I DON'T FISH
94. I DON'T KNOW, MAYBE SOME ASSURANCE THAT THE SEA WATER IS UNPOLLUTED FROM CRUISE-SHIP DISCHARGE.
95. I DON'T REALLY ENJOY IT- WOULD RATHER LOOK AT WILDLIFE AND ENJOY A BOAT RIDE. WOULD RATHER CATCH CRAB. I GREW UP FLY FISHING IN OREGON ON FAMILY CAMPING TRIPS- FISHING UP HERE HAS JUST NEVER CAUGHT ON WITH ME.
96. I DONT FISH, I GOT A JOB & KIDS DONT HAVE TIME TO FISH
97. I DONT INTEND TO BE A SPORT FISHERMEN

---

-continued-

**Appendix E14.–Page 3 of 6.**

**Responses to the question “If you are interested in sport fishing, but don’t currently fish, what would it take for you to start sport fishing in Alaska” Non-anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing.**

98. I FISH FOR SELF, ELDERS AND THOSE WHO ARE IN NEED OF FOOD. SPORT FISHING TO MY KNOWLEDGE IS PLAYING WITH FOOD ON THE TABLE AND FORGETTING THOSE WHO ARE HUNGRY OR CRAVING FOR FOOD.
99. I HAVE EXPLAINED THE REASONS IN MY PREVIOUS ANSWERS.
100. I HAVE NO FUTURE PRESENT INTEREST IN SPORTS FISHING
101. I HAVE NO INTEREST IN SPORT FISHING IN ALASKA
102. I LACK MOTIVATION TO SPORT FISH
103. I MOSTLY DO SUBSISTENCE FISHING FOR FISH AND HALIBUT
104. I NEED A BOAT, A FISHING POLE, A PERMIT AND BE ABLE TO FISH FROM A STREAM OR OFF THE BEACH. I THINK THERE ARE ENOUGH PEOPLE TAKING MORE THAN THEY NEED FROM FISHING STREAMS ALREADY
105. I ONLY FISH FOR FOOD NOT SPORT FISHING
106. I SEEM TO HAVE SO MANY PROJECTS THAT TAKING TIME TO GO FISHING IS HARD TO WORK IN. I SHOULD MAKE IT A PRIORITY IN THIS COMING YEAR.
107. I USED TO BE INTERESTED TO GO FISHING WHEN I WAS YOUNGER. BUT RIGHT NOW I HAVE NO TIME TO GO FISHING
108. I WILL PROBABLY NOT EVER SPORT FISH BECAUSE IT ISNT OUR WAY OF LIFE
109. I WON'T SPORT FISH. IT'S NOT RIGHT TOI FISH FOR NOTHING. IF IT'S FOR SUBSISTENSE, SURVIVAL IS OKAY.
110. I WOULD HAVE TO BE MORE FAMILIAR WITH FISHING REGULATIONS AS THEY APPLY AND HAVE FRIENDS INTRERESTED IN FISHING
111. I WOULD HAVE TO GO TO A DESERTED TYPE PLACE
112. I WOULD HAVE TO LEARN ABOUT IT. FIND OUT HOW TO USE THE EQUIPMENT AND FIND SOMEONE TO GO WITH.
113. I WOULD LIKE TO HALIBUT FISH AND KING SALMON FISHING
114. I WOULD NEED TO CHANGE MY BELIEF ON SPORT FISHING
115. I WOULD NEVER PLAY GAMES WITH FISH OR ANY OTHER FISH BECAUSE MY TEACHIUNG FROM MY FOLKS IS NEVER TO PLAY WITH GIFTS FROM ABOVE.
116. I AM NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING
117. IF I HAD A HIGH PAYING JOB AND RETIRED A MILLIONAIRE I'D GO FISH ALWAYS AND I THINK I WOULD CAMP ALL SUMMER
118. IF I HAD MY OWN BOAT AND ENGINE
119. IF I HAD NOTHING TO EAT, I WOULD GO FISHING
120. IF I LIKE TO COOK FISH AS MUCH AS I LIKE TO COOK STEAK. I WOULD PROBABLY BE AN AVID FISHERMAN.
121. IF I NEEDED FOOD
122. IF I WAS HUNGRY ONLY AND HAD TO FEED MY FAMILY.
123. IF I WERE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THAT THE SPORT FISHING INDUSTRY WERE CONCERNED W/ THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND WERE TAKING PROACTIVE STEPS TO KEEP FROM HURTING ANY ECOSYSTEM.
124. IF IT WERE FREE
125. IF IT WERE THE ONLY WAY I COULD EAT. SO NOT VERY LIKELY RIGHT NOW.
126. IF MY HUSBAND WOULD PURCHASE A MOTOR HOME WHERE I COULD SHOWER AFTERWARDS, THEN I MIGHT GO FIDHING, BUT NO ON A BOAT. OR FOR INSTANCE, HOW ABOUT LIKE AT DEEP CREEK, WHY DON'T YOU PUT A SHOWER FACILITY THER, THEN I WOULD FISH.
127. IF ONLY MY CHILDREN ARE GROWN WOULD I GO FISHING
128. IF THERE IS SPORT FISH
129. IM JUST NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING
130. IM NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING SINCE IM SCARED OF BEING IN THE WATER THAT'S ROUGH. THAT'S WHY I DONT FISH
131. IM NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING, OUR ELDERS TAUGHT US TO CATCH AND USE ONLY WHAT WE NEED TO SURVIVE IN OUR HARSH ENVIRONMENT
132. IM REALLY NOT INTERESTED IN THE FISH FOR SPORT, AS I INDICATED ABOVE, IM INTERESTED FOR SURVIVAL (SUBSISTENCE)
133. INCREASED ENFORCEMENT
134. JUST NOT INTERESTED
135. JUST TIME-- I WORK FULL TIME AND I AM COMPLETELTING A GRADUATE DEGREE
136. JUST TO HAVE SOMEONE TAKE ME OUT OR EVEN A FREE FISHING CLASS OR CLINIC
137. KEEP SPORT FISHERMEN OUT OF YAKUTAT!
138. KEEP THE SPORT FISHERMEN OUT OF THE STATE- THEY SPOIL THE FISH AND DO NOT CONSUME THEM- THEY POLLUTE OUR FISHING AREAS WITH THEIR TRASH. THE STATE OF ALASKA NEEDS TO WORRY ABOUT THEIR OWN AND KEEP FISHERIES IN ALASKA.
139. KIDS TO GET OLD ENOUGH TO ENJOY FISHING
140. KNOWLEDGE
141. LAERNING HOW TO SWIM
142. LESS COMPLICATED RULES, EXPENSE OF TRYING TO FISH- LICENSE
143. LESS CROWDED AREAS.

-continued-

**Appendix E14.–Page 4 of 6.**

**Responses to the question “If you are interested in sport fishing, but don’t currently fish, what would it take for you to start sport fishing in Alaska” Non-anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing.**

144. LESS CROWDS, I FIND INDUSTRY TOO WASTEFUL ESPECIALLY CHARTERS. TAKE EVERYTHING IN SIGHT
145. LICENSE
146. LIKE I SAID, I’M NOT INTERESTED
147. LIKE I SAY FISHING TO FEED YOUR FAMILY IS MORE IMPORTANT THEN DOING IT FOR THE SPORT. ALSO THE FISH # HAS GONE DOWN SO LOW THAT MANY PEOPLE DON’T FISH ANYMORE. I USED TO LONG AGO, SINCE MY HUSBAND AND I LIVE IN A VILLAGE, THE NATIVE PEOPLE HERE ARE NICE
148. LIVING IN SITKA FOR 25 YEARS AND SEEING THE COMMERCIAL CHARTER FISH INDUSTRY DECIMATE THE HALIBUT, RED SNAPPER AND SALMON FISHERIES FOR RESIDENTS IN THE SITKA SOUND AREA. I WOULD BE RELUCTANT TO SPEND TIME TRYING TO CATCH A PERSONAL USE FISH NOW. ALSO, NO
149. LOWER FEES AND LESS PEOPLE (MAYBE BETTER ACCESS TO MORE SPOTS)
150. MAKING IT PRIORITY ON WHICH TO FOCUS
151. MAYBE A FREE GUIDED TRIP TO HELP MY HUSBAND AND ME CATCH THE FEVER.
152. MAYBE GO FOR THE FIRST TIME SOME DAY AND SOMEWHERE
153. MAYBE IF IT WAS ALL PAID FOR MAYBE, I’D HEAD DOWN TO SOUTHCENTRAL AK
154. MAYBE MORE PLACES TO GO
155. MILITARY MOVE ME BACK TO ALASKA- HOPEFULLY SOON! OTHERWISE, CHEAPER AIRFARE/TRANSPOTATION INTO THE STATE
156. MONEY
157. MONEY AND TIME
158. MONEY FOR LICENSE AND EQUIPMENT AND LEARNING TECHNIQUES OF FISHING/ CLEANING ETC.
159. MONEY, ACCESS, COPANIONSHIP, AND EQUIPMENT
160. MONEY,EQUIPMETN, BOAT, FRIENDS TO GO WITH, KNOWLEDGE OF REGS, AREA.
161. MORE FISH
162. MORE INFORMATION ON WHAT TO DO, A BOAT TO FISH ON, AND ANY EQUIPMENT NEEDED (FISHING POLES, ETC.)
163. MORE RECREATIONAL TIME
164. MORE TIME
165. MORE TIME AND MONEY
166. MORE TIME AWAY FROM WORK, OR FOR ME TO BE MORE ACTIVE
167. MORE TIME IN THE DAY.
168. MORE TIME TO DO SO
169. MORE TIME, MONEY AND OPPORTUNITY. I AM A FULL TIME EMPLOYED SINGLE MOTHER W/ SMALL CHILDREN. THIS CONSUMES MOST OF MY SPARE TIME. AS MY CHILDREN GET OLDER, PERHAPS I’LL BE ABLE TO DO MORE WITH THE LIMITED FREE TIME I HAVE. INTERESTING ARTICLE ON WOMEN AND MY HUSBAND IS LIMITING HIS COMMERCIAL FISH INVOLVMENT THIS SUMMER. WE PLAN TO FILL OUR SUMMER MONTHS WITH SPORT FISHING TRIPS WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS.
171. N
172. N/A
173. NA
174. NEED FOOD
175. NEED KNOWLEDGE AND EQUIPMENT
176. NEED MORE TIME OFF FROM WORK
177. NEED TO HAVE PEOPLE TO GO FISH WITH
178. NEVER BEEN INTERESTED.
179. NEVER GO FISHING
180. NEVER INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING NOR LIKELY TO START NOW AM AN ELDER NOW
181. NEVER WILL LIKE I SAID IT’S A GAME, ESKIMO DON’T BELIEVE I’M GAME SPORT FISHING. SUBSISTENCE.
182. NEW GEAR, GAS
183. NO
184. NO COMMENTS
185. NO DISEASED FISH
186. NO INTEREST
187. NO INTEREST IN SPORT FISHING
188. NO INTEREST.
189. NO PEOPLE AROUND, EXCEPT SOMEONE TO CLEAN FISH TO PKG EM UP
190. NO SPORTING HERE ONLY FOR SUBSISTENCE AND FAMILY FOOD BY NET CATCH
191. NO TIME
192. NO, BECAUSE I AM UNABLE TO DO IT. BECAUSE I AM 56 YEARS OLD
193. NO, WE ONLY HAVE TO TRAVEL FURTHER OUT OF OUR VILLAGE TO DO SO.
194. NONE

-continued-

**Appendix E14.–Page 5 of 6.**

**Responses to the question “If you are interested in sport fishing, but don’t currently fish, what would it take for you to start sport fishing in Alaska” Non-anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing.**

---

195. NONE AT ALL
196. NONE DONT LIKE THE SMELL, CLEANING, AND KILLING OF THE FISH
197. NONE, I DON'T LIKE TO BE OUTSIDE OR CAMP
198. NOT ANYTHING
199. NOT GETTING SEA SICK
200. NOT INTERESTED
201. NOT INTERESTED AT THIS TIME
202. NOT INTERESTED BECAUSE MORE OF THE RESOURCES SHOULD BE GOING TO SUBSISTENCE AND COMMERCIAL USERS.
203. NOT INTERESTED DUE TO HEALTH
204. NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING
205. NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING
206. NOT INTERESTED.
207. NOT INTERESTED. YOU CAN ALL GO HOME NOW.
208. NOT INTERESTED... SEE Q--11
209. NOT INTERSTED
210. NOT LIKELY TO HAVE ANYTHING THAT WOULD MAKE INTERESTED
211. NOT MUCH-- I NEED TO WORK IN THE SUMMER TO MAKE MONEY FOR THE WINTER SO I USUALLY DON'T HAVE THE SPARE TIME TO SPORT FISH.
212. NOT REALLY INTERESTED
213. NOT REALLY TOO INTERESTED. AM MUCH MORE INTERESTED IN OTHER THINGS
214. NOT REALLY SOME WHAT SPORT FISHING IS SO ITS HARD FOR ME TO SAY
215. NOT SUPER INTERESTED. HAVE TO WORK A LOT.
216. NOT SURE
217. NOTHING- NOT INTERESTED
218. NOTHING
219. NOTHING AT THE MOMENT DONT HAVE TIME RIGHT NOW SINGLE MOTHER AND GOING TO SCHOOL FULL-TIME
220. NOTHING CAUSE IM NOT INTERESTED AND ALSO DON'T HAVE THE TIME DUE TO WORK.
221. NOTHING COULD MAKE ME WANT TO FISH. I HAVE NO INTEREST IN FISHING
222. NOTHING WILL GET ME INTERESTED
223. NOTHING ON EARTH WILL GET ME TO START SPORT FISHING. I AM NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING.
224. NOTHING WOULD
225. NOTHING!
226. NOTHING! OR UNLESS I WAS PAID ALOT OF MONEY.
227. NOTHING, IM AFRAID OF THE WATER.
228. ONLY IF MY SON REALLY WANTED TO GO OUT AND MY HUSBAND COULDN'T GO.
229. OPEN UP ONE WEEK, WITH A ONE CATCH PER DAY LIMIT, PERMIT SHOULD BE PRICED \$7.00 I DON'T NEED TO SPEND \$ 25.00 FOR A SEASONS LICENSE, WHEN I JUST WANT TO CATCH AND EAT FISH.
230. OVER ABUNDANCE OF FISH STOCKS
231. PAID VACATION DAYS AND A RELIABLE CAR
232. PAY ME MONEY
233. PERHAPS IF I KNEW FOR CERTAIN, FISH STOCKS WERE COMPLETELY HEALTHY AND ABUNDANT
234. PROTECTION OF FISH HABITAT- STRICT REGULATIONS- MY FIANCE’S FAMILY HAS A LODGE AND NOT ALL FISHERMEN ARE RESPONSIBLE AND WANT TO CATCH AND RELEASE
235. PUBLIC ACCESS TO FISHING AREAS. ON P.O.W. ISLAND THE NATIVES OWN MOST LAND
236. REGULATIONS SIMPLIFIED, FISHING EDUCATION AND MAYBE TIPS ON HOW TO FISH.
237. RELATIVE OR FRIEND WANTING A CHEAP GUIDE
238. RELATIVES/FRIENDS WHO FISH, CLEAR REGULATIONS, MORE FREE TIME
239. RENTAL EQUIPMENT
240. RETIREMENT
241. SAME AS ABOVE.
242. SEE Q 4
243. SELF CLEANING FISH
244. SENIOR CLASSES
245. SOMEONE TO FISH WITH.
246. SOMEONE TO GO WITH FOR CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY
247. SOMEONE TO GO WITH FOR COMPANIONSHIP AND TO TEACH ME.
248. SOMEONE TO TAKE ME BEING ABLE TO AFFORD IT

---

-continued-

**Appendix E14.–Page 6 of 6.**

**Responses to the question “If you are interested in sport fishing, but don’t currently fish, what would it take for you to start sport fishing in Alaska” Non-anglers with no/low interest in sport fishing.**

---

249. SOMEONE WHO HAS A BOAT AND GEAR AND WILL TAKE ME FISHING.
  250. SOMEONE WOULD HAVE TO PUT SOCIAL PRESSURE ON ME
  251. SON BECOMING INTERESTED IN FISHING MOVING HALIBUT CLOSER TO FAIRBANKS
  252. SORRY
  253. SPORT FISHING TRAINING CLASS WHERE THE EQUIPMENT IS PROVIDED WITH HANDS ON TRAINING
  254. STABILITY ON FISHING REGS.
  255. STATE BUY BOAT GAS AND GEAR.
  256. STOP THOSE WHO CATCH AND RELEASE FISH
  257. SUBSISTENCE
  258. THE COSTS DOWN, LINE HOOKS AND POLES, IT HAS BECOME AN EXTREMELY COSTLY SPORT.
  259. THE FINANCE, TIME AND HUSBANDS INTEREST.
  260. THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH
  261. THE INTEREST TO START
  262. THE ONLY POSSIBLE TYPE OF FISHING I MIGHT BE INTERESTED IS IN SPORT FLY FISHING
  263. THE ONLY REASON THAT I DON'T FISH IS MY WIFE DOESN'T LIKE TOO MANY OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES, THEREFORE I'M KIND OF STUCK
  264. THE RIGHT OPPORTUNITY AWAY FROM CROWDS WITH GUIDANCE FROM FAMILY AND A REASONABLE CHANCE AT SUCCESS.
  265. THERE'S NOT THAT MUCH SPORT FISHING HERE.
  266. TIME
  267. TIME AND MONEY.
  268. TIME AND MONEY.
  269. TIME AND SOMEONE TO GO WITH IF I FOUND TIME
  270. TIME OFF, KNOW WHO, EQUIPMENT
  271. TIME, AND JUST DOING IT
  272. TIME, WEATHER, GOOD SHORE FISHING SPOTS.
  273. TO BE ABLE TO KEEP THE FISH I CATCH- IN THE AREA WHERE I LIVE SO THAT I DON'T HAVE TO TRAVEL SO FAR AND ADD ADDITIONAL EXPENSE OF OVERNIGHT STAY OR RENTING A BOAT
  274. TO BE FIT,
  275. TO RELEASE WHAT I CATCH, IF I CHOOSE TO
  276. TO SEE MORE INFORMATION AND PLACES AVAILABLE TO FISH. IF NOT ALREADY AVAILABLE, RENTAL EQUIPMENT AND CLEANING INSTRUCTION AVAILABLE.
  277. TOO MANY MEDICAL PROBLEMS
  278. TROPICAL WEATHER
  279. UNCERTAIN
  280. VERY EASY CONTROLLED ACCESS FOR HANDICAP RESTRICTIONS
  281. WE PLAN TO HALIBUT CHARTER FISH IN MAY 2001. THAT IS THE BEST START I CAN GET.
  282. WELL, ADF&G CAN'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT THE WEATHER, UNFORTUNATELY. THE PEOPLE WHO DO FISH TEND TO PUT UP W/ THE CROWDED CONDITIONS, BUT WHAT ALTERNATIVE IS THERE TO CROWDS BUT TO JUST NOT FISH? WHAT WOULD IT TAKE TO GET ME FISHING? I DON'T KNOW. WHAT IF I HO
  283. WHEN I'M FREE OR HAVE TIME
  284. WHEN I FISH- I WILL NEVER DO IT AS A SPORT. NEVER!! SPORT FISHING IS NEVER IN MY VOCABULARY. I DON'T UNDERSTAND SPORT FISHING. SPORT IS DEFINED AS " AN ACTIVITY INVOLVING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SKILL GOVERNED BY RULES AND OFTEN DONE IN COMPETITION/ OR AN
  285. WHENEVER I GET THE CHANCE TO GO DOWN TO ANCHORAGE.
  286. WHENMY BOYS ARE OLD ENOUGH TO REALLY DO IT, BUT NEED TO BE ACCOMPANIED OR IF FRIENDS INVITE ME.
  287. WHY ARE YOU DOING THIS? IS IT NOT A PERSONAL CHOICE WHAT HOBBY ONE CHOOSES? I SEE NO REASON FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO EITHER ENCOURAGE OR DISCOURAGE FISHING.
  288. WIN A FREE TRIP
  289. WOULD LIKE TO GO SEE HOW IT IS BUT NOT TO HANDLE THE FISH AND NEED A BOAT TO FISH
  290. WOULD ONLY GO FISHING IF FRIENDS OR FAMILY DEEMED IT ESSENTIAL THAT I GO ALONG WITH THEM TO DO SO.
  291. YES I AM INTERESTED, BUT NOT REALLY IMPORTANT TO ME.
  292. YOU CANT GET ME TO. I'LL GET MY FISH WHEN I'M HUNGRY FOR IT. I'M AN ALASKA NATIVE INDIAN
-

**Appendix E15.**—Itemized responses to the question “If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?” asked of Non-anglers with medium/high interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to the question “If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?”  
Non-anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing**

---

1. I HAVE NO EQUIPMENT OR BOAT
2. TIME. HAVE DONE COMMERCIAL.
3. AS MUCH AS I LOVE ALASKA AND AM INTERESTED IN ALL OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES- DUE TO MENTAL ILLNESS (OCD) I HAVE NEVER BEEN ABLE TO PARTICIPATE. I'VE NEVER BEEN FISHING
4. BECAUSE I DON'T KNOW HOW.
5. BECAUSE I DONT HAVE TIME AND EVEN IF I WANT TO, I COULDN'T FIND SOMEBODY OF THE SAME SEX WHOM I COULD BE WITH, BUT I DO LIKE TO GO FISHING COZ ITS PRETTY EXCITING
6. BECAUSE YOU CHANGE THE RULES MINUTE BY MINUTE AND ARE READY TO SNATCH US ANYTIME FOR DOING IT WRONG.
7. BUILDING CABIN, ESTABLISH GARDEN, CLEARING LAND
8. CAN'T
9. DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO CHARTER BOAT AND GUIDE
10. DISTANCE FROM FAIRBANKS TO NEAREST SPORT FISHING, IE. SEWRAD, VALDEZ.
11. DO NOT HAVE TIME RIGHT NOW
12. DON'T KNOW HOW! AND I'VE NEVER EATEN FISH OR WILD GAME
13. DON'T LIKE MEAT. SQUEMISH ABOUT KILLING. DON'T LIKE TO CLEAN GUTS AND WORMS. FISH STINKS. I AM ONLY GOOD AT CUTTING STRIPS TO SMOKE THEM. I AM A BAD ALASKAN INDEED.
14. DON'T LIKE TO FISH
15. DONT KNOW ANYONE TO TAKE MYSELF AND FAMILY
16. FISHING IN THE FAIRBANKS AREA SUCKS, SO I FISH IN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA WHILE I'M THERE. I DO INTEND ON CHARTERING A HALIBUT FISHING TRIP THIS SUMMER, HOWEVER.
17. HAVE NOT GOTTEN AROUND TO IT PLUS, NOT ENOUGH GOOD AREAS CLOSE
18. HAVEN'T HAD THE OPPORTUNITY YET
19. HAVING NO TIME, ALWAYS WORK
20. I AM HANDICAPPED, IN A WHEELCHAIR PART OF TIME. I WENT TO GO ONCE AND THERE WERE SO MANY HANDICAPPED PEOPLE, I JUST WATCHED MY HUSBAND.
21. I DO NOT HAVE A BOAT
22. I DON'T CONSIDER IT AS A SUBSISTENCE LIFESTYLE; IT HAS OUR COMMON LAW TRANSLATED TO PUBLIC LAW. THATS WHY OUR POLAR BEAR TREATY IN THE 60'S WORK SO WELL IN BARTER AND TRADE.
23. I DONT KNOW MUCH ABOUT IT I DONT HAVE ANY REALITIVES HERE TO GO WITH OR ANY FRIENDS THAT ARE INTERESTD IN FISHING
24. I DONT NO HOW TO FISH
25. I HAVE OTHER INTEREST.
26. I HAVEN'T FISHED IN A LONG TIME PLAN TO GET BACK INTO SOMETIMES IN THE FUTURE
27. I JUST DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH TIME, BUT I PLAN ON IT THIS SUMMER
28. I LOVE FISH NETTING
29. I USE A WHEELCHAIR AND THERE DOESN'T SEEM MUCH OF ANY WAY TO GO FISHING
30. I'VE BEEN VERY BUSY TRYING TO GET OUR BUSINESS GOING. I'D LIKE TO TRY HALIBUT / SALMON FISHING THOUGH
31. LACK OF TIME OR LACK OF MONEY.
32. LICENSE IS TOO EXPENSIVE WHEN 2 OF US HAVE TO PURCHASE SO JUST ONE OF US DOES. TOO CROWED ALSO.
33. MY BUSIEST WORK TIME IS DURING FISHING SEASON, UNFAMILIAR WITH THE LAWS INVOLVED AND COST CONSIDERATIONS
34. MY FATHER WON'T ALLOW ME TO FISH OR HUNT OR MY LAST HUSBAND. THEY WERE BOTH STRICT ABOUT ME GOING FISHING
35. MY HUSBAND SPORT FISHES AND PROVIDES FOR OUR FAMILY.
36. NEVER DID GO SPORT FISHING BECAUSE DID NOT LEARN HOW
37. NEVER HAD THE OPPORTUNITY
38. NEVER HAD THE OPPORTUNTIY TO DO SO AND IF I WERE TOO, THERE ARE TOO MANY OUTSIDERS FROM STATESIDE THAT WE CAN'T GET IN.
39. NEVER REALLY HAD THE EQUIPMENT TO DO THAT NO BOAT, NO FISHING POLE.
40. NEVER TRIED IT, WOULD LIKE TO.
41. NO BOAT
42. NO FISHING POLES UNTIL WE GOT 2 POLES LAST YEAR
43. NO LICENSE
44. NO SPORTS FISHING SPOTS IN OUR AREA, OR I HAVEN'T BEEN ANYWHERE NEAR AREAS WHEN SPORT FISHING IS AVAILABLE.
45. NO TIME

---

-continued-

**Appendix E15.–Page 2 of 2.**

---

**Responses to the question “If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?”  
Non-anglers with medium/high interest in sport fishing**

---

46. NO TIME TO
  47. NO WAY TO GO. I DON'T KNOW SOMEONE WITH A BOAT AND CAN'T AFFORD A CHARTER TRIP.
  48. NOT CONVENIENT TO GO
  49. NOT IMPORTANT
  50. NOT INTERESTED/ NEVER LEARNED
  51. NOT THE TIME NOR THE MONEY
  52. NO TIME
  53. OPPORTUNITY HAS NOT RISEN
  54. PREFER TO DO ACTIVITIES I ALREADY KNOW ABOUT. I DON'T HAVE ANYONE TO SHOW ME THE ROPE OF FISHING
  55. PRICE
  56. SEA SICKNESS ON ALL BOATS. NO PATIENCE WAITING FOR FISH TO BITE.
  57. SUBSISTENCE
  58. SUBSISTENCE LIFESTYLE
  59. TOO BUSY
  60. TOO BUSY IN SUMMER
  61. UNFAMILIAR AND TIME
  62. WAITING FOR THIS SUMMER TO GET RESIDENT RATE.
  63. WE EAT EVERYTHING WE CATCH OR PUT AWAY FOR WINTER THERE'S NO SPORT FISHING FOR ME
  64. WORK NIGHTS 12 HOURS. DO NOT HAVE TIME.
  65. WORK SHIFTS WORK HARD TO FIND TIME.
-

**Appendix E16.**—Itemized responses to the question “If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?” asked of Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing.

---

**Responses to the question “If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?”  
asked of Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing**

---

1. ALTHOUGH I ENJOYED FRESH, I HAVE NEVER BEEN SPORT FISHING IN AK BECASUE I HAVE FRIENDS WHO SHARE THEIR FISH WITH ME. (OTHER SPORT FISHERMEN).
  2. DON'T WANT TO HURT THE FISH W/ THE HOOK.... DO LIKE TO EAT FISH IF SOMEONE ELSE DOES ALL THE DIRTY WORK.
  3. I DON'T FISH A LOT
  4. I HATE FISHING. I DON'T EAT FISH AND DON'T LIKE OUTDOOR SPORTS.
  5. I NEVER LIKED FISHING AND I AM A LITTLE TO OLD TO START.
  6. THERE'S TOO MANY PEOPLE AND THE WEATHER IS USUALLY CRUMMY-- I DON'T LIKE THE COLD RAIN AND WIND
  7. \$
  8. 0 INTEREST- TOO COLD, SLIMEY
  9. BORING SPORT
  10. 1. I DON'T LIKE TO FISH. 2. DON'T LIKE THE WATER.
  11. 2Y COMMERCIAL FISHING 77 + 78 SPORTS FISHING DOESN'T INTEREST ME
  12. AFRAID OF WILDLIFE
  13. ALL FISHING ACTIVITIES ARE FOR SUBSISTENCE
  14. ALL THE FISH ARE FOR EATING NO SPORT FISHING
  15. ALWAYS WORKING, GET SEASICK
  16. AM NOT FISHERMAN OR HUNTER
  17. AM AN ESKIMO ONLY LIVED SUBSISTENCE LIVING OFF THE LAND
  18. ANY HUNTING OR FISHING I DO IS SOLEY FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUBSISTENCE
  19. BECASUE I EAT WHATEVER GAME OR FISH I CATCH.
  20. BECAUS I DONT LIKE AND I DONT HAVE THE CHANCE TO FISHING, BESIDE THAT I DONT KNOW HOW TO DO IT
  21. BECAUSE EVERY FISHING IS FOR EATING NOT FOR SPORT.
  22. BECAUSE I AM A NATIVE WOMAN AND TRADITIONALLY I DON'T SPORT FISH. SPORT FISHING TO ME IS A NON NATIVE THING
  23. BECAUSE I COMMERCIAL FISH
  24. BECAUSE I DON'T BELIEVE IN SPORT FISHING. I'D RATHER SUBSISTENCE FISH.
  25. BECAUSE I DON'T LIKE SPORT FISHING. I'M OPEN HEART SEVEN BYPASS
  26. BECAUSE I DONT LIKE FISH
  27. BECAUSE I EAT WHAT I CATCH AND SO DOES MY FAMILY BUT ITS GREAT TO FISH AND I TOOK TWO TO MY HOUSE AND HAVE NOT GONE FISHING ROD AFTER
  28. BECAUSE I FISH FOR SUBSISTENCE
  29. BECAUSE I HAVE NOT BEEN INTERESTED ENOUGH TO PURCHASE THE EQUIPMENT AND MAKE THE EFFORT AND I FEEL THAT AS A NATIVE, I SHOULD NOT HAVE TO PAY TO FISH IN MY OWN ANCESTRAL WATERS.
  30. BECAUSE I NEVER GO FISHING JUST PICK BERRIES
  31. BECAUSE I ONLY SUBSISTENCE HUNT/FISH FOR FOOD ALSO COMMERCIAL FISH
  32. BECAUSE I REALLY DO NOT LIKE FISHING. PLUS LIVING IN JUNEAU I REALLY DON'T NEED TO
  33. BECAUSE I SUBSISTENCE FISH. I DONT FISH FOR THE FUN OF IT I FISH TO PUT FOOD ON MY DINNER TABLE.
  34. BECAUSE I WAS WORKING, MARRIED RAISED KIDS AND NOW I AM DISABLED
  35. BECAUSE IT'S NOT MY STYLE AND I DON'T SPORT FISH FOR FUN
  36. BECAUSE MY HUSBAND DOES NOT WANT TO CLEAN THE FISH AND DOES NOT WANT TO LEARN.
  37. BECAUSE MY YOUNGER BROTHERS NEVER WANT TO TAKE ME WITH THEM WHEN THEY GO FISHING
  38. BECAUSE THE FISH I CATCH WITH ROD AND REEL I EAT.
  39. BECAUSE THERE IS NO SPORTS FISHING IN KALSKAG WHERE I LIVE
  40. BECAUSE WE HUNT AND FISH FOR LIVELIHOOD
  41. BECAUSE WE MOSTLY FISH FOR SUBSISTENCE USE ONLY.
  42. BORING
  43. BUSY EVERYDAY AT WORK.
  44. CAN NOT GET MUCH TIME OFF FROM WORK
  45. COLLEGE STUDENT OUT OF STATE SCHOOL
  46. COMBAT FISHING DOES NOT APPEAL TO ME
  47. COMMERCIAL FISHED FOR YERS. NEVER HAD AN INTEREST IN SPORT FISHING
  48. COST ALOT OF \$
  49. COST AND TIME
  50. CROWDED AND EXPENSIVE
  51. DID NOT HAVE ANYONE TO FISH WITH
- 

-continued-

**Appendix E16.-Page 2 of 9.**

**Responses to the question "If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?"  
asked of Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing**

---

52. DISABLED
  53. DISABLED, UNABLE TO.
  54. DO NOT HAVE A BOAT
  55. DO NOT HAVE A FISHING LICENSE
  56. DO NOT HAVE ANY INTEREST
  57. DO NOT HAVE TIME
  58. DO NOT KNOW HOW
  59. DO NOT KNOW HOW OT FISH.
  60. DO NOT LIKE FISHING
  61. DO NOT WANT TO KILL THE FISH AND WHEN THEIR WOUNDED THEY DIE AFTER YOU LET THEM GO--THAT'S WHY.
  62. DOES NOT INTEREST ME
  63. DON'T HAVE CLEAR STREAMS
  64. DON'T BELIEVE IN FISHING-- AS IN DON'T BELIEVE IN HUNTING
  65. DON'T BELIEVE IN KILLING THINGS
  66. DON'T CARE TO FISH
  67. DON'T EAT FISH, DON'T LIKE FISHING, HATE MOSQUITOS
  68. DON'T FISH
  69. DON'T FISH FOR THE SPORT
  70. DON'T FISH. DON'T LIKE TO KILL THINGS
  71. DON'T HAVE ANY TACKLE
  72. DON'T HAVE THAT MUCH OF AN INTEREST IN IT.
  73. DON'T HAVE THE TIME
  74. DON'T HAVE TIME AT PRESENT BUT I WILL IN THE FUTURE
  75. DON'T HAVE TIME. I LEAVE THAT UP TO MY SON/ GRANDCHILDREN.
  76. DON'T KNOW
  77. DON'T KNOW HOW TO CATCH FISH
  78. DON'T KNOW MUCH ABOUT IT.
  79. DON'T LIKE FISH
  80. DON'T LIKE FISH TO EAT.
  81. DON'T LIKE FISHING
  82. DON'T LIKE IT
  83. DON'T LIKE IT.
  84. DON'T LIKE OPEN OCEAN AREAS
  85. DON'T LIKE TO
  86. DON'T LIKE TO FISH
  87. DON'T LIKE TO FISH,
  88. DON'T LIKE TO FISH. IT'S BORING
  89. DON'T OWN A BOAT. NONE OF MY FRINEDS INVITE ME ANYWAY. WOULD NOT BE WORTH PRICE OF LICENSE TO FISH ONCE OR TWICE A YEAR.
  90. DON'T WANT TO BUY A LICENSE AS I AM NOT INTERESTED
  91. DON'T WANT TO.
  92. DON'T LIKE COMBATIVE FISHING
  93. DONT FISH
  94. DONT HAVE APPROPRIATE BOAT GET ENOUGH FISH AS GIFTS SEASICKNESS IN ROCKING BOATS
  95. DONT KNOW HOW, NO EQUIP OR TIME OFF WORK, AND FAMILY
  96. DONT LIKE ANY OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES
  97. DONT LIKE FISH
  98. DONT LIKE FISHING
  99. DONT LIKE IT
  100. DONT LIKE TO
  101. DONT LIKE TO FISH
  102. DONT REALLY HAVE THE INTEREST. MY FRIENDS USUALLY GIVE ME SOME FISH
  103. DUE TO HEALTH, I HAVE A SICKNESS THAT PREVENT ME FROM GOING FISHING
  104. ELDERLY
  105. ENOUGH PEOPLE DO IT
  106. EVERYTHING I'VE ACCOMPANIED MY HUSBAND, OTHER PEOPLE HAVE BEEN DRUNK FIST FIGHTING, AND SNAGGING FISH
- 

-continued-

**Appendix E16.-Page 3 of 9.**

**Responses to the question "If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?"  
asked of Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing**

107. EXPENSIVE, CROWDED, HARD TO KEEP A BOAT IN ALASKA. WHY CATCH A FISH AND THROW IT BACK. WHY HASSEL THE FISH FOR NOTHING
108. FAMILY OBLIGATIONS. I HAVE 3 CHILDREN
109. FIND FISHING BORING
110. FISH I CATCH I KEEP, SHARE, DRY, SALT, FREEZE FOR LATER USE SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND FISHING
111. FISH ONLY FOR SUBSITENCE
112. FISHING IS NOT MY THING, IT NEVER HAS BEEN. I DO NOT FISH OR HUNT.
113. FISHING IS SOOOO BORING- RIGHT UP THERE WITH BASEBALL AND GOLF.
114. FOR ONE THING, I DON'T HAVE A BOAT. I DON'T HAVE A PERMANENT FISHING AND HUNTING LICENSE. DURING THE SUMMER I OBTAIN A PERMIT TO FISH WITH SET NET IN THE RIVER IN KLUKWAN. IN MY Y
115. GETTING TOO OLD- DO NOT LIKE TO FISH AND MOTION SICKNESS
116. HANDICAPPED
117. HANDICAPPED
118. HATE FISHING
119. HAVE COMMERCIAL FISHED AND FIND THE ABOVE ACTIVITIES SUFFICIENT.
120. HAVE NEVER HAD THE DESIRE
121. HAVE NO FISHING GEAR
122. HAVE NOT GOT AROUND TO IT
123. HAVE NOT HAD THE CHANCE CAUSE HUSBAND DOESN'T SPORT FISH.
124. HAVE NOT HAD THE OPPOTUNITY
125. HAVEN'T HAD SPARE TIME TO TRY THIS NOT REALLY MY THING TO THRASH ABOUT FOR FISH
126. HAVEN'T HAD THE TIME
127. HAVEN'T HAD THE TIME OR MONEY YET
128. HAVEN'T HAD TIME
129. HAVENT FOUND THE TIME I DRIVE A TOUR BUS ALL SUMMER ON MY DAYS OFF I REST
130. HOME BOUND
131. HUSBAND DIDN'T HAVE THE EQUIPMENT OR BOAT TO GET OFF THE ISLAND
132. HUSBAND FISHES I CAN THEM.
133. I'D LIKE TO FISH FOR FOOD, FOR THE FAMILY, NOT SPORT
134. I'M A VEGETARIAN AND HAVE NO NEED FOR IT
135. I'M NOT AN OUTDOOR PERSON.
136. I'M NOT INTERESTED ALSO IF WE DO GET FISH IT'S USUALLY TO EAT! SPORTS FISHING IN MY OPINION IS GOOD FOR LOCATING DIFFERENT TYPES OF FISH.
137. I'M NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING
138. I'M NOT INTERESTED IN IT
139. I'M NOT PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN FISHING
140. I'M SIMPLY NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING
141. I'M VEGETARIAN, AND I HATE KILLING ANIMALS.
142. I'VE BEEN AN OBSEVER ONLY. MANY ALLERGIES PREVENT VERY MUCH PARTICIPATION. I'M SORRY TO REPORT.
143. I'VE BEEN W/PEOPLE FISHING ON THEIR BOATS, BUT I GENERALLY DON'T FISH MYSELF
144. I'VE NEVER FISHED
145. I AM A FULL TIM HOUSE WIFE, TENDING MY SIBLINGS
146. I AM A SUBSISTENCE FISHERMAN
147. I AM DISABLED
148. I AM DISABLED, I HAVE LOU GERIG'S DISEASE. I WEAR CRUTCHES AND BRACES.
149. I AM ENGAGE IN SEWING AS IT IS MY OCCUPATION AND DO HOUSEHOLD WORKS. THE KIDS GO TO SCHOOL AND THEIR PARENTS GO TO THEIR JOBS
150. I AM NOT A SPORT FISHING PERSON. SUBSISTENCE USE ONLY
151. I AM NOT AN OUTDOOR PERSON
152. I AM NOT ONE FOR FISHING FOR SPORT
153. I AM NOT SPORTS FISHING= ONLY.
154. I AM NOT SURE
155. I AM NOT VERY INTERESTED IN CATCHING OR EATING FISH
156. I AM ON DISABLITY. UNABLE TO FISH, SKI, HUNT HIKE, ETC. I'M EVEN UNABLE TO PERFORM SOME MENIAL CHORES BUT I TRY TO ANSWER SOME OF THE QUESTIONS.
157. I AM SUBSISTENCE
158. I AM SUBSISTENCE USER FOR ALL MY LIFE. I DONT INTEND TO SPORTS FISH

-continued-

**Appendix E16.-Page 4 of 9.**

**Responses to the question "If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?"  
asked of Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing**

159. I COMMERCIAL FISH AND SUBSISTENCE FISH. I THINK CATCHING FISH FOR FUN INSTEAD OF NEED IS A WASTE OF MY PERSONAL TIME AND A WASTE OF VALUABLE RESOURCES.
160. I COMMERCIAL FISH SO NOT TOO INTERESTED AFTER THAT, HOWEVER, I SOMETIMES TAKE OTHERS FISHING
161. I DIDN'T FISH JUST FOR SPORT FISHING. I FISH FOR SUBSISYANCE OR COMMERCIAL.
162. I DIDN'T HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY
163. I DO NOT LIKE TO FISH
164. I DO NOT BELIEVE IN KILLING ANIMAL (EVEN FISH) FOR SPORT.
165. I DO NOT CARE FOR FISHING
166. I DO NOT CONSIDER HARASSING AND KILLING ANIMALS FOR FUN A FORM OF SPORT!!!
167. I DO NOT DO ANY OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES
168. I DO NOT ENJOY FISHING
169. I DO NOT FISH
170. I DO NOT LIKE BOATS OR FISH
171. I DO NOT LIKE FISHING
172. I DO NOT LIKE FISHING!
173. I DO NOT LIKE FISHING, PLUS I HAVE NEVER BEEN FISHING BEFORE.
174. I DO NOT LIKE TO FISH
175. I DON'T BELIEVE IN SPORT FISHING.
176. I DON'T CARE FOR FISHING BUT I DON'T THING I HAVE EVER BEEN SPORT FISHING. IF SO IT WAS MANY YEARS AGO.
177. I DON'T CARE TO
178. I DON'T EAT FISH. TOO BUSY. DID NOT HAVE A LICENSE THE FIRST YEAR.
179. I DON'T EAT MEAT. VEGAN VEGETARIAN
180. I DON'T EAT MEAT. VEGETARIAN...
181. I DON'T FISH
182. I DON'T GO FISHING
183. I DON'T HAVE A BOAT & FISHING POLE AND I'M REALLY NOT INTERESTED.
184. I DON'T HAVE ANY GEAR
185. I DON'T HAVE TIME FOR FISHING
186. I DON'T KNOW ANYONE WHO SPORT FISH
187. I DON'T KNOW HOW
188. I DON'T KNOW HOW AND DON'T EAT FISH
189. I DON'T KNOW HOW TO FISH, AND I DON'T HAVE THE EQUIPMENT
190. I DON'T KNOW HOW TO FISH.
191. I DON'T LIKE BEING OUT IN THE WILD WITH WILD ANIMALS. I MOVED HERE FROM L.A.
192. I DON'T LIKE BOATS
193. I DON'T LIKE CROWDS
194. I DON'T LIKE FISHING-- NEVER HAVE -- IF I EVER WENT FISHING I WOULD TAKE BOOKS, CROCHETING OR SOMETHING ALONG. I ONLY GO TO BE WITH OTHERS.
195. I DON'T LIKE FISHING
196. I DON'T LIKE THE TASTE OF FISH. BUT MY DAD DOES AND HE SPORTS FISH
197. I DON'T LIKE THE TASTE OF FISH, SO I AM NOT GOING TO KILL THEM.
198. I DON'T LIKE THE WHOLE IDEA OF CATCHING LIVING THINGS FOR SPORT.
199. I DON'T LIKE TO
200. I DON'T LIKE TO CLEAN THE FISH AND NOBODY IN MY FAMILY EATS FISH BUT ME.
201. I DON'T LIKE TO EAT FISH AND TROPHY FISHING DOES NOT INTEREST ME.
202. I DON'T LIKE TO FISH--BORING
203. I DON'T LIKE TO FISH
204. I DON'T LIKE TO FISH!
205. I DON'T LIKE TO FISH!! FISHING AND THROWING IT BACK IS FUN THOUGH.
206. I DON'T LIKE TO FISH.
207. I DON'T PARTICULARLY LIKE FISH AND IF I'M NOT GOING TO EAT IT I WON'T FISH IT. ALSO, I AM A MEMBER OF MARINE CONSERVATION COUNCIL AND AM AWARE OF CERTAIN NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF OVER
208. I DON'T REALLY LIKE TO FISH ( I LIKE TO EAT FISH THOUGH)
209. I DON'T WANT TO FISH. NOT INTERESTED
210. I DON'T LIKE BOATS AND I JUST BEGAN TO LIKE FISH.
211. I DON'T WANT TO GET STUCK WITH A HOOK.
212. I DONT BELIEVE IN FISHING FOR SPORT

-continued-

**Appendix E16.-Page 5 of 9.**

**Responses to the question "If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?"  
asked of Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing**

213. I DONT HAVE AN INTEREST
214. I DONT KNOW ANYBODY WHO DOES IT
215. I DONT KNOW WHY NOT!
216. I DONT LIKE FISHING
217. I DONT LIKE GOING FISHING
218. I DONT LIKE IT
219. I DONT LIKE TO FISH
220. I DONT LIKE TO FISH, I GET SEASICK ON THE OCEAN WATER
221. I DONT LIKE TO KILL THINGS
222. I DONT REALLY ENJOY IT
223. I DONT WANT TO
224. I DONT WANT TO WOUND THE FISH I'D RATHER HAVE THEM SPAWN WITH GOOD HEALTH NOT A (PAIN) IN THEIR MOUTH
225. I EAT EM BUT DON'T ENJOY FISHING.
226. I EAT WHAT I CATCH
227. I FELT THAT IT MAY BE EXPENSIVE
228. I FISH FOR FOOD TO EAT.
229. I FISH FOR MY WINTER SUPPLY OF FISH TO EAT
230. I GET SEA SICK I WENT ON A SKIFF IN 1943- I WAS AFRAID TO ADMIT I WAS SEA SICK. I VOWED NEVER TO SALMON FISH AGAIN.
231. I GET SEASICK ON BOATS AND I WOULD RATHER WATCH FROM THE SHORE.
232. I GREW UP IN A COMMERCIAL FISHING FAMILY
233. I GUESS CAUSE ITS NOT A SPORT FOR US. IT'S TO HARVEST FOOD FOR THE WINTER.
234. I HAVE BEEN TO WATCH MY FAMILY, BUT I DO NOT LIKE FISHING.
235. I HATE FISH
236. I HATE FISHING
237. I HATE TO EAT FISH
238. I HAVE ABSOLUTELY NO DESIRE TO FISH- EITHER IN AK OR ELSEWHERE.
239. I HAVE BEEN IN BOATS WITH OTHER FISHERMEN. BUT I HAVE NO PERSONAL INTEREST IN TANGLING A THIN PEICE OF LINE AROUND SNAGS OR ENDLESSLY THROWING BAIT AT UNSEEN TARGETS
240. I HAVE BEEN WITH MY FAMILY WHEN THEY WERE FISHING; BUT I HAVE NEVER ACTUALLY ATTEMPTED TO CATCH A FISH IN ALASKA. I DON'T LIKE TO EAT FISH.
241. I HAVE FISHED FOR A LIVING IN CHIGNIK BAY, I DO NOT MISS FISH
242. I HAVE LITTLE INTEREST IN FISHING OR HUNTING. MY RECREATIONAL PREFERENCE IS IN THE ARTS- DANCING (BALLET, TAP, MODERN, ETC.)
243. I HAVE NEVER FISHED BUT TAG ALONG AND COOK AND EAT AND WATCH WHILE FRIENDS DO THAT. MAYBE ABOUT 4 TIMES
244. I HAVE NEVER FISHED AND INTEND TO.
245. I HAVE NEVER HAD AN INTEREST IN FISHING. I LIKE TO EAT FISH, BUT MY HUSBAND GOES OUT AND GETS IT.
246. I HAVE NEVER OWNED A BOAT. I DON'T LIKE TO BE WET AND COLD. I WOULD RATHER HIKE OR GARDEN ON THE VERY FEW NICE DAYS WE HAVE.
247. I HAVE NO DESIRE TO COMBAT FISH
248. I HAVE NO INTEREST IN FISHING
249. I HAVE NO INTEREST IN IT AND AM PROVIDED WITH PLENTY OF SALMON BY MY FRIENDS
250. I HAVEN'T HAD TIME BUT NOW I'M CLOSE TO RETIREMENT I WILL HAVE A CHANCE
251. I JUST DON'T LIKE FISHING, BUT I LIKE TO GO AND SEE, AND CAMPING. MY HUSBAND LOVE TO FISH
252. I JUST DONT SPORT FISHING AND I DIDNT GROW UP SPORT FISHING SUBSISTENCE BEEN MY WAY OF LIVING NOT SPORT
253. I JUST NEVER GET INTO IT BECAUSE I AM COMMERCIAL FSHERMAN AND CATCHING FISH WITH A NET IS FASTER TO GET FISH.
254. I LIKE EATING THE FISH I GET
255. I LIVE ON SUBSISTENCE ALL MY LIFE AND SAVE ALL THE FISH ME AND MY LARGE FAMILY GET TO SURVIVE BY I'M NOT A SPORT FISHERMAN
256. I LOVE EATING FRESH FISH AND SEAFOOD BUT HAVE NO INTEREST AT ALL IN FISHING MYSELF. WEATHER'S A CONSIDERATION TOO.
257. I LOVE TO EAT FISH, BUT NOT TO CATCH THEM.
258. I NEVER DONE IT
259. I ONLY COMMERCIAL FISH OR SUBSISTENCE FISH ONLY
260. I ONLY FISH FOR FOOD FOR MY FAMILY AND ELDERS THAT DON'T HAVE FAMILY TO HUNT FOR THEM.
261. I ONLY FISHED SUBSISTENCE SALMON IN BEAVER ALASKA.

-continued-

**Appendix E16.-Page 6 of 9.**

**Responses to the question "If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?"  
asked of Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing**

262. I ONLY SUBSISTENCE, NO NEED TO SPORT FISH.
263. I REALLY DONT EAT FISH OR IT IS USUALLY GIVEN TO ME ABOUT ONE GUNNY SACK A YEAR MAYBE 50 MEDIUM TROUT
264. I REGARD FISH AS FOOD RATHER THAN AS A SOURCE OF RECREATION. WHEN I FISH, I ENGAGE IN SUBSISTENCE FISHING.
265. I RIDE IN A BOAT, BUT DO NOT FISH
266. I STOPPED SPORT OR FOOD FISHING IN 1998.
267. I SUBSIST
268. I THINK TO HUNT OR FISH UNLESS YOU ARE STARVING IS CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
269. I USUALLY DO NOT HAVE MUCH FREE TIME IN HTE SUMMER. ALWAYS WORKING OR PUTTING UP BERRIES OR FISH FOR THE WINTER.
270. I WAS BORN IN BARROW AK. I DO NOT LIKE TO FISH.
271. I WAS TOO BUSY TO GO TO THESE PLACES AND HAVE FUN
272. I WORK 7 DAYS A WEEK
273. I WORK ON FISH DURING THE SUMMER TO STORE FOR THE WINTER
274. IM A HOUSE WIFE SO THAT'S WHY I DON'T SPORT FISH
275. IM NOT A FISHERMAN
276. IM NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING
277. IM NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING I ONLY GO FISH HOOKING FOR TOM COD
278. IT'S NOT AN INTEREST OF MINE.
279. IT'S NOT MY THING
280. IT DOES NOT INTEREST ME.
281. IT IS HARD FOR ME I AM DISABLED TO GO FISHING I SURE WOULD LIKE TO GO
282. IT (-)
283. ITS NOT AN ACTIVITY I'M INTERESTED IN DOING HOWEVER MY HUSBAND AND SON LOVE IT
284. ITS NOT COMM-FISHING
285. ITS NOT SOMETHING I THINK I WOULD ENJOY
286. JUST HAVEN'T GONE YET.
287. JUST HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO , NUT HOPE TO THIS SUMMER
288. JUST NEVER DONE IT. HAVEN'T REALLY THOUGHT ABOUT IT.
289. JUST NEVER GOT AROUND TO IT
290. JUST NOT INTERESTED
291. JUST SUBSISTENCE FISHING
292. LACK OF EQUIPMENT, NO INTEREST
293. LACK OF INTEREST
294. LACK OF INTEREST HUSBAND DID NOT OWN A BOAT CHEAPER TO BUY FISH A GROCERY STORE
295. MONEY TIME CONTRAINTS
296. MOSTLY FISH BY NET
297. MY BUSINESS TAKES UP ALL MY TIME. BESIDES I'M NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING
298. MY FAMILY TAKES A LOT OF TIME AND WATER AROUND THE VALLEY ARE NOT SAFE TO ME.
299. MY HUSBAND DOES ALL THE FISHING, I JUST GO WITH HIM ALL THE TIME.
300. MY HUSBAND FISHES COMMERCIALLY SO WE GET ALL THE FISH WE NEED
301. MY HUSBAND FISHES SOMETIMES- I JUST WATCH- I LIKE IT WHEN HE CATCHES SALMON OR HALIBUT.
302. MY HUSBAND GOES; I GET SEA SICK; COST OF SPORT/EQUIPMENT
303. MY HUSBAND SUBSISTENCE FISH FOR THE FAMILY
304. MY INVOLVEMENT WITH COMMERCIAL FISH- IS ENOUGH
305. NEVER BEEN INTERESTED
306. NEVER BEEN TAUGHT HOW
307. NEVER BEEN UP TO SPORT FISHING
308. NEVER BOTHERED TO BUY A LICENSE
309. NEVER CATCH ANY FISH WITH ROD AND REEL
310. NEVER GAVE IT MUCH THOUGHT--TOO FAR TO DRIVE FROM FAIRBANKS--NEVER REALLY LIKED TO FISH.
311. NEVER HAD STRONG DESIRE TO FISH
312. NEVER HAD THE DESIRE TO DO SO
313. NEVER HAD THE OPPORTUNITY
314. NEVER HAD THE TIME
315. NEVER HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY
316. NEVER REALLY HAD ANY INTEREST

-continued-

**Appendix E16.-Page 7 of 9.**

**Responses to the question "If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?"  
asked of Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing**

317. NEVER WANTED TO
318. NOT INTERESTED-- TOO BUSY
319. NO BOAT
320. NO BOAT NO INTEREST
321. NO BOAT NOT ENOUGH MONEY TO CHARTER
322. NO BOAT OR ANY FRIENDS WITH ONE
323. NO BOAT/ MOTOR TO USE
324. NO CHANCE TO DO AND AFRAID OF THE WATER
325. NO DESIRE
326. NO EQUIPMENT
327. NO FUN THROWING THE FISH BACK IF ITS HALF DEAD OR WOUNDED
328. NO FUN TO TRAVEL JUST TO GO SPORTFISH
329. NO GEAR, DON'T KNOW GOOD AREAS/ RIVERS. HEARD TALES OF "COMBAT FISHING", NOT ANOUGH MONEY FOR A FLYIN TRIP.
330. NO INTEREST
331. NO INTEREST IN IT
332. NO INTEREST IN SPORT FISHING
333. NO INTEREST IN THE SPORT
334. NO INTEREST OF HUNTING OR KILLING ANY LIVING BEINGS
335. NO INTEREST, LEAVE THE FISH TO PEOPLE WHO ACTUALLY EAT THEM I BELIEVE THAT THE ONLY FISHING TO BE ALLOWED IS SUBSISTENCE AND COMMERCIAL
336. NO INTEREST. CAN'T SIT THAT LONG
337. NOT INTERESTED
338. NO INTERESTS
339. NO LICENSE
340. NO LICENSE TO GO FISHING
341. NO MONEY LEFT TO DO IT!
342. NO NEED TO, FISH FOR PIKE BURBOT
343. NO ONE TO GO WITH AND I KNOW NOTHING ABOUT FISHING AND OWN NO FISHING GEAR.
344. NO OPPORTUNITY
345. NO OPPORTUNITY, I WORK A LOT
346. NO PARTICULAR REASON
347. NO REASON IN PARTICULAR
348. NO SPORT FISH
349. NO TIME
350. NO TIME AM BUSY WORKING 2 JOBS
351. NO TIME AND NOT INTERESTED
352. NO TIME FOR IT
353. NO TIME FOR IT.
354. NO TIME HAD TO WORK WHEN I WAS YOUNG HAD TO RAISE KIDS. NOW MY HEALTH IS NOT SO GOOD
355. NO TIME NO MONEY
356. NO TIME OR INTEREST
357. NO TIME TO
358. NO TIME TO "SPORT" FISH
359. NO TIME, INVOLVES EXPENSIVE AIR TRAVEL, NOT THAT INTERESTED IN FISHING AS SPORT
360. NO TIME, NO MONEY, NO CAR, NO LICENSE
361. NO TIME, TOO MANY BUGS, WHY CATCH A FISH, JUST TO LET IT GO. I NEED TO EAT.
362. NO TIME. DON'T KNOW HOW!
363. NOBODY EVER ASKED ME
364. NOT INTERESTED
365. NOT A FAMILY INTEREST
366. NOT AN INTEREST
367. NOT AN OUTDOOR PERSON
368. NOT AT ALL INTERESTED
369. NOT CLOSE ENOUGH TO ANY SPORT FISHING WATERS. AND NOT THAT INTERESTED
370. NOT ENOUGH TIME
371. NOT ENOUGH TIME NO MONEY

-continued-

**Appendix E16.-Page 8 of 9.**

**Responses to the question "If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?"  
asked of Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing**

372. NOT FUN W. FISH. NO INTEREST AT ALL.
373. NOT HIGH INTEREST.
374. NOT INCLINED TO.
375. NOT INTERESTED TO HAVE FUN WITH MY CATCH, BECAUSE THERE'S SOMETHING TO COVER THE DAY WITH SOME FISH ON THE TABLE.
376. NOT INTERESTED--NO PATIENCE!
377. NOT INTERESTED -- NO RESOURCE FOR EQUIPMENT TO GO SPORT FISHING
378. NOT INTERESTED - JUST SUBSISTENCE FISH FOR WHAT I NEED
379. NOT INTERESTED
380. NOT INTERESTED AND ALSO CHARTER BOATS HAVE OVER FISHED NEARBY AREAS.
381. NOT INTERESTED ANF IT'S ALSO EXPENSIVE. I'D GO ON A BOAT WHEN FRIENDS VISIT, PERHAPS.
382. NOT INTERESTED ENOUGH
383. NOT INTERESTED ESPECIALLY
384. NOT INTERESTED FOR JUST SPORT
385. NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING
386. NOT INTERESTED IN IT
387. NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING
388. NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT FISHING. I SPENT 2 SEASONS AS COMMERCIAL FISHING (CREW ONA HANDTROLLER) THIS WAS PLENTY OF FISHING FOR ME. LOVE BEING ON THE WATER, LIKE EATING FISH, BUT L
389. NOT INTERESTED, ALTHOUGH I HAVE HAD A FISHING LICENSE
390. NOT INTERESTED, BUT NOW MY KIDS ARE INTERESTED
391. NOT INTERESTED. WASTE OF TIME.
392. NOT INTERSETED.
393. NOT INTERESTED
394. NOT INVITED
395. NOT MADE THE TIME TO DO SO.
396. NOT MET SOMEONE WHO SPORT FISHER YET BUT WOULD LOVE TO TRY IT
397. NOT MUCH INTEREST
398. NOT MY HOBBY
399. NOT READY FOR IT
400. NOT REAL INTERESTED- HAVE VERY YOUNG CHILDREN SO WE DO ACTIVITIES THAT THEY LIKE
401. NOT REAL INTERESTED IN IT.
402. NOT REALLY AN OUTDOOR PERSON, ESPECIALLY NOT A WATER PERSON
403. NOT REALLY INTERESTED
404. NOT REALLY MY THING. I PREFER MY FISH COOKED NOT WIGGLING.
405. NOT SURE- LOVED TO FISH WHEN I WAS A KID. PERHAPS TIME, MONEY AND OPPORTUNITY. NOT HIGH ON MY LIST FOR FREE TIME ACTIVITIES.
406. NOT SURE WHAT YOU MEAN BY SPORT I DO HELP MY HUSBAND W SUBSISTENCE FISHING
407. NOT THE LEAST BIT INTERESTED IN ANY KIND OF FISHING
408. NOT VERY INTERESTED, USUALLY GO AS SPECTATOR
409. ONE TIME IN 1976
410. ONLY FISH FOR SUBSISTENCE
411. ONLY IF THE SIZE OF THE FISH IS TO SMALL I'D LET IT GO
412. ONLY ON SMALL FISH LIKE, TOMCOT, FLOUNDERS, DEVILFISH
413. ONLY SUBSISTENCE
414. OPPORTUNITY/ OR WEATHER
415. OTHER TIME COMMITMENTS
416. PEOPLE IN MY AREA DONT FISH FOR SPORT WE FISH FOR OUR SURVIVAL
417. RELIGION, BUDDAISM. NO KILLING ANY LIVING THINGS.
418. SEASICK
419. SEE
420. SEEMS TO BE TOO MANY PEOPLE DOING IT
421. SENIOR CITIZEN OTHER THAN WALKING, OCCASIONALLY I DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES
422. SIMPLY HAVE NO NTEREST IN FISHING IN THE EARLY 60'S I WORKED IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY BRIEFLY-- SUBSEQUENTLY HAVE NO DESIRE TO FISH.
423. SPORT FISHING AVAILABLE IN BARROW, ONLY SUBSISTANCE FISHING. WHICH I THINK IS MORE APPROPRIATE FOR OUR COMMUNITY, WE'VE BEEN DOING IT FOR CENTURIES
424. SPORT FISHING IN NOT KIND AND GENTLE TO FISH

-continued-

**Appendix E16.-Page 9 of 9.**

---

**Responses to the question "If you have never been sport fishing in Alaska, why not?"  
asked of Non-anglers with no/low interest in fishing**

---

- 425. SPORT FISHING IS JUST A GAME AND WASTE OF FISH, ONCE THEIR RUINED AND THE GILLS ETC, THEY ARE DYING, SO WHY PLAY AROUND.
  - 426. SUBSISTENCE FISH FOR WINTER
  - 427. SUBSISTANCE WITH NETS.
  - 428. SUBSISTENCE--YOU DON'T PLAY WITH FOOD!
  - 429. SUBSISTENCE
  - 430. SUBSISTENCE FISH USE FOR SUBSISTENCE AND NUTRITION VALUE ONLY AND NOT FOR SPORT
  - 431. SUBSISTENCE FISHING
  - 432. SUBSISTENCE FISHING ONLY NO SPORT
  - 433. SUBSISTENCE ONLY
  - 434. SUBSISTS OR WE GO AS A FAMILY.
  - 435. SUBSITENCE USER
  - 436. TEEN-AGER (GIRL) NO INTEREST
  - 437. THERES SEEMS TO BE NO SPORT FISHING IN OUR AREA NEVER PLANNED ANY SPORT FISHING IN ALASKA
  - 438. THEY STEAL MY BAIT!!!
  - 439. TOO COLD+ NOT INTERESTED
  - 440. TOO BORING
  - 441. TOO BUSY DOING SUBSISTENCE AND OTHER ACTIVITIES- ALSO WORK FULL TIME
  - 442. TOO COLD IN WINTER AND DO NOT ENJOY ENOUGH TO WASTE THE LIMITED NUMBER OF WARM SUMMER DAYS.
  - 443. TOO EXPENSIVE
  - 444. TOO MANY PEOPLE NOT INTO IT, I'M NOT A FISHING KIND OF GAL
  - 445. TROUBLE WALKING OR STANDING
  - 446. UNCOMFORTABLE AROUND WATER.
  - 447. VEGETARIAN
  - 448. WASTE OF FISH FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN AND PEOPLE WHO ARE TRYING TO MAKE A LIVING OFF SUBSISTENCE LIFE.
  - 449. WANTED TO, BUT NEVER GOT THE OPPORTUNITY
  - 450. WASTE OF TIME- I TRY TO SUBSISTENCE FISH CONSUMPTION ONLY.
  - 451. WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN FISHING. WE DO NOT EAT SEAFOOD.
  - 452. WE AREN'T OUTDOORS PEOPLE
  - 453. WE BELIEVE IN NOT
  - 454. WE DON'T HAVE A BOAT + IT'S NOT MY INTEREST.
  - 455. WE DON'T HAVE FISHING POLES OR ANY IDEA WHERE WE CAN FISH. ALSO IS THERE WELL KNOWN PLACES WE CAN GO FOR CATCH AND RELEASE? WE NEED MORE INFORMATION TO GO FISHING.
  - 456. WE FISH FOR SUBSISTENCE NOT SPORT
  - 457. WE ONLY DO SUBSISTENCE AND WE DONT PLAY WITH OUR SOURCE OF FOOD.
  - 458. WE ONLY FISH FOR FAMILY USE, WHY SPORT FISH IF I'M NOT GONNA USE OR EAT WHAT I CATCH
  - 459. WHALING SEASON APRIL AND MAY AGAIN IN OCTOBER. WE DON'T HAVE FISHING IN BARROW
  - 460. WHEN I FISH I DON'T DO IT AS A SPORT, I FISH AS A LIVIHOOD TO FEED MY FAMILY. TO ME FISHING IS NOT A SPORT IT IS A WAY OF LIFE.
  - 461. WOULD NEED SOMEONE TO HELP ME LEARN
  - 462. WOULD RATHER DO OTHER THINGS
-