Results Summary for the Restoration and Enhancement Opportunities for the Lower Cedar River Public Opinion Survey[1]

Last spring someone in your household filled out a survey on restoration and enhancement opportunities for the lower Cedar River. That person indicated a desire to learn more about the results of the survey. The following pages present a summary of that information.

The survey was designed to follow up on and quantify ideas expressed in focus groups and interviews conducted by the authors. The information gained from this study is relevant for citizens and local government officials working on watershed improvement. This information is also useful for community service organizations that may be interested in sponsoring restoration or clean-up opportunities.

We mailed 826 surveys to deliverable addresses and received 418 completed surveys in return (a response rate of 50.6%). Besides wanting to gather information on people's opinions, we also wanted to be able to compare opinions between average watershed property owners and "interested parties"—those people more directly connected to Cedar River management. Therefore we selected the survey recipients in two different ways. The address groups were defined as "property owners"—taxpayers owning properties within 500 feet of the Cedar River or one of its tributaries—and "interested parties" compiled from the mailing list for the Cedar River Council and the member list for the WRIA 8 Steering Committee (a technical advisory committee in Washington State's Water Resource Inventory Area that includes the Cedar River). Of the completed surveys, we received 274 from our property owners group (a 45.8% response rate) and 143 from our interested parties group (a 63.2% response rate).

In the pages that follow, each question is listed with a statistical breakdown of the responses and a brief summary. The detailed statistical analyses of the data are not included; for more information please contact the authors. A master's thesis describing the background, survey method, statistical analysis and conclusions has been completed and will be in the University of Washington library system (Montgomery, M.V. 2003. Perceptions and Opinions Related to Restoration and Protection of the Lower Cedar River, King County, Washington. Master's Thesis, School of Marine Affairs, University of Washington, Seattle.) As with all research projects we answered some questions while raising others. We are continuing to analyze the large amount of data we collected.

Thank you for your participation and interest. We hope that you find our results informative and useful. Please contact us if you have any further questions.
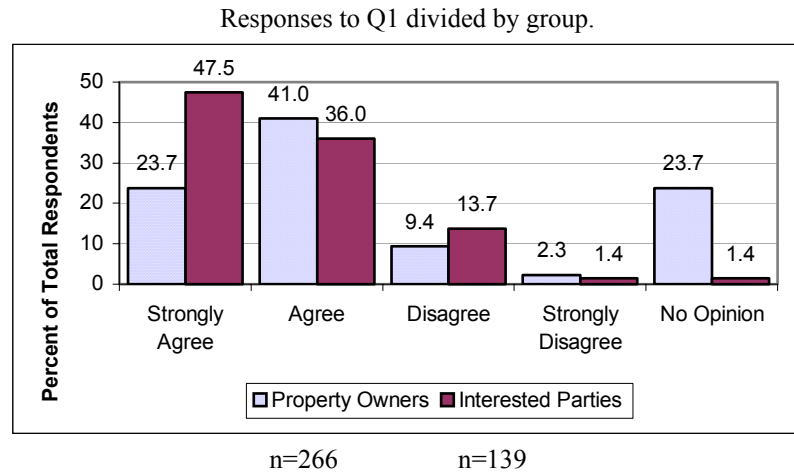
Sincerely,

Dr. Thomas Leschine

Melissa Montgomery

Question 1: *How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "The overall health of the Lower Cedar River has declined over the past 50 years"?*
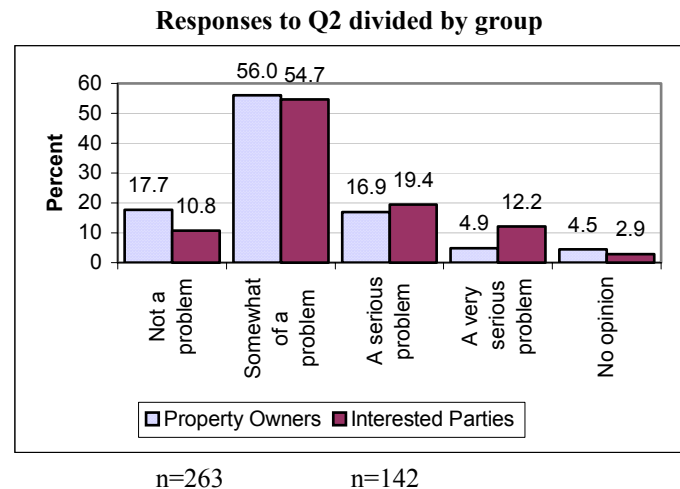
	Percentage of respondents
Strongly agree	31.9
Agree	39.3
Disagree	10.9
Strongly disagree	2.0
No opinion	16.0
	(N = 405) [2]

Responses to Q1 divided by group.

n=266   n=139

A majority of respondents (71.2%) agreed or strongly agreed with the statement. Most respondents who selected "no opinion" were property owners. When the "no opinion" category was excluded from the analysis, the statistical difference between the two address groups was likely due to the "strongly agree" category.

Question 2: *How big a problem do you consider periodic flooding to be in the lower Cedar River?*

	Percentage of respondents
Not a problem at all	15.3
Somewhat of a problem	55.6
A serious problem	17.8
A very serious problem	7.4
No Opinion	4.0
	(N = 405)

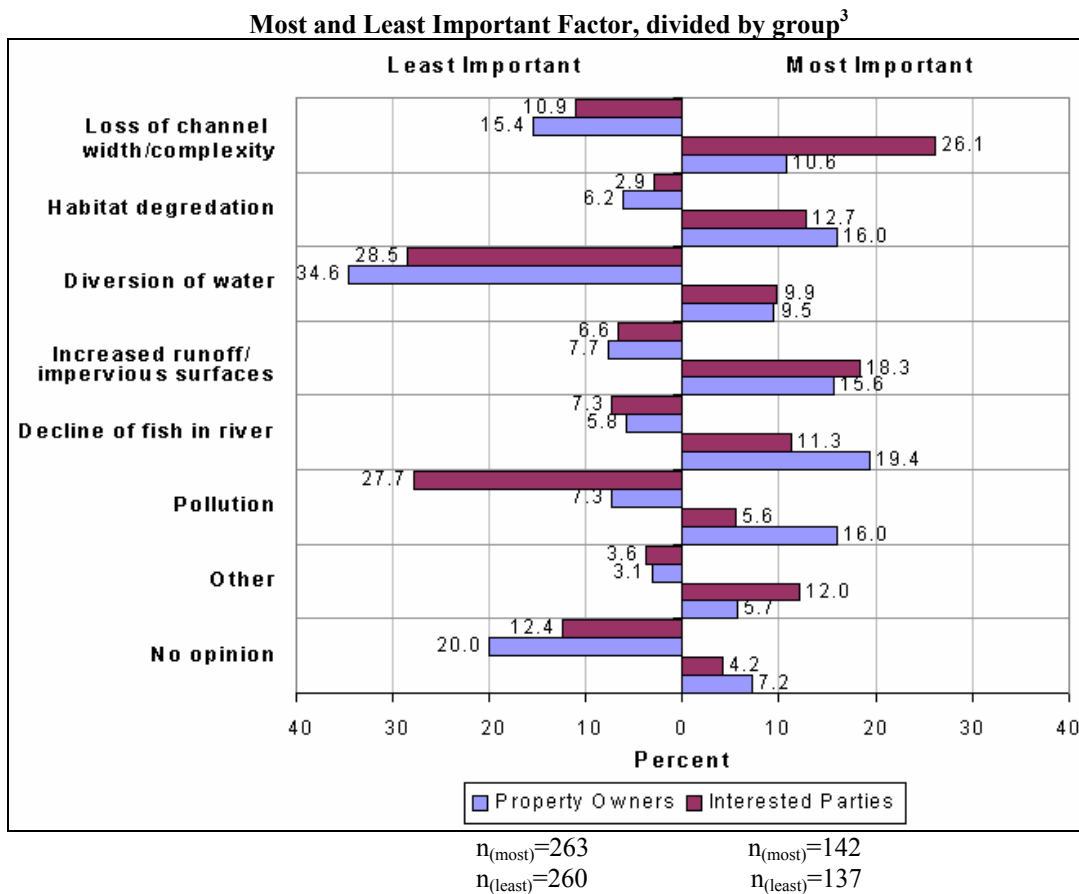**Responses to Q2 divided by group**

n=263   n=142

A majority of respondents (55.6%) answered "somewhat of a problem"—the second lowest category. The largest differences between groups appeared in the extreme categories (i.e. "not a problem at all" and "a very serious problem"), with more interested parties reporting flooding to be "a very serious problem". A couple of respondents wrote in comments that the question was too vague (i.e., were we asking about problems for fish or problems for people?). Also write-ins indicated that some people have the perception that flooding comes and goes dependent on Seattle Public Utilities' management or mismanagement of the dam.

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[2] The "N" given for each question indicates the number of responses received for that question.

*Question 3: Several factors have been identified as potential concerns for the river's ecological health. In your opinion, what are the **most** and **least** important of the factors listed below, with regard to how much attention you feel public officials should devote to them in restoration and enhancement programs.*

	Percentage responding for "most important"	Percentage responding for "least important"
Loss of river channel width and complexity	16.0	13.8
Habitat degradation in riparian areas	14.8	5.0
Diversion of water for drinking supply	9.6	32.5
Increased runoff from impervious surfaces	16.5	7.3
Decline of fish in the river	16.5	6.3
Pollution in the river	12.3	14.4
Other factor not listed	7.9	3.3
No opinion or not sure	6.2	17.4
	(N = 405)	(N = 397)

No single factor stood out as most important. In fact, when the "other" and "not sure" categories were omitted, the remaining categories contained statistically equivalent proportions of responses. As for the least important factor, "diversion of water" received almost twice as many votes as the next most frequently chosen category: "not sure/no opinion." We included diversion from wells as part of "diversion of water" and several respondents objected —indicating that their private wells did not impact the river.

Most and Least Important Factor, divided by group[3]

n(most)=263   n(most)=142
n(least)=260   n(least)=137

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[3] A note on reading this graph: responses to the "least important factor" portion of the question is displayed to the left of the y-axis. Responses to the "most important factor" portion of the question are displayed to the right.
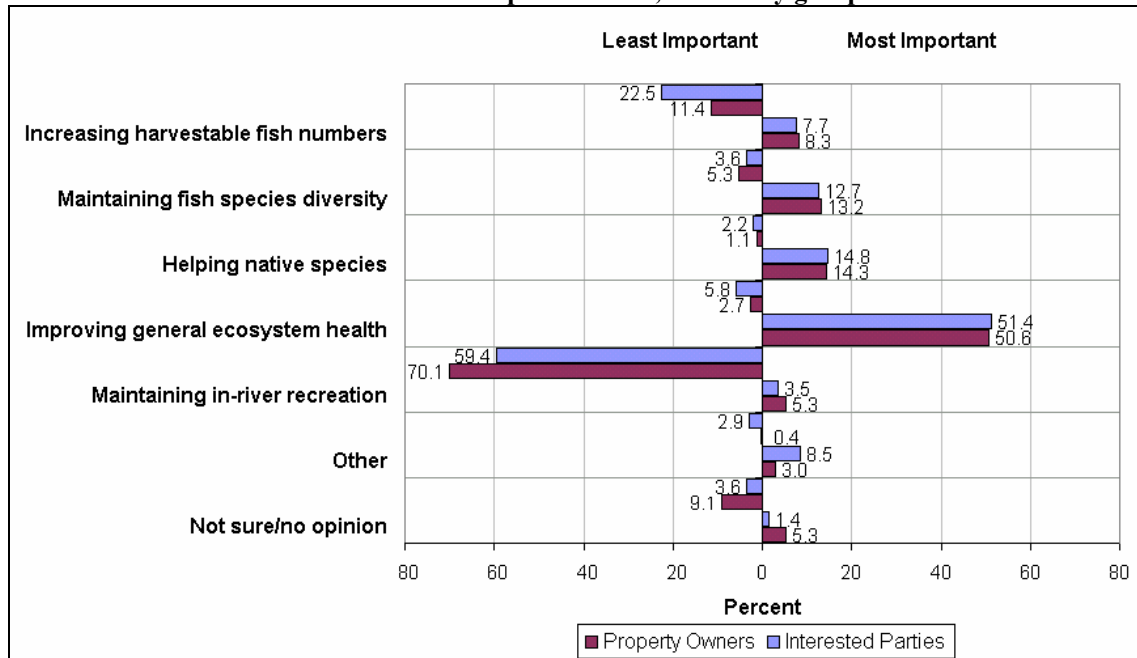
There was a statistically significant difference between the two sample groups for responses to Q3 ("most" and "least"). Once the responses to Q3 ("most") were split out by group, they were no longer spread evenly over the response categories. Respondents from both groups chose factors similarly. Differences occurred for "loss of channel width and complexity", "decline of fish" and "pollution." For the most important factor property owners chose "decline of fish" in higher proportions while interested party members chose "loss of channel width". For Q3 ("least"), "pollution" was chosen as the least important factor far less frequently by property owners than by interested party members.

*Question 4: In your opinion, what are the **most** and **least** important goals for lower Cedar River restoration and enhancement?*

	Percentage responding "most"	Percentage responding "least"
Increasing harvestable fish numbers	8.1	15.2
Maintaining fish species diversity	13.0	4.7
Helping native species	14.5	1.5
Improving general ecosystem health	50.9	3.7
Maintaining in-river recreation	4.7	66.4
Other	4.9	1.2
Not sure/no opinion	3.9	7.2
	(N = 407)	(N = 402)

"General ecosystem health" was selected more frequently than the rest of the choices combined for Q4 ("most"). When "general ecosystem health" was omitted, the remaining categories differed significantly (though more subtly) in their proportions of responses. As for Q4 ("least"), "maintaining in-river recreation" received more than 4 times as many votes as the next most frequently chosen category, "increasing harvestable fish numbers." Yet, when "recreation" was omitted, the remaining categories still differed significantly in their proportions. Based on the write-in responses we believe these results should not be interpreted to mean that recreation is not an important goal, but that it can be achieved in coordination with other goals. Many respondents wrote that river-related recreation is very valuable in creating a connection between people and the river.

Most and Least Important Goal, divided by group

n(most)=265   n(most)=142
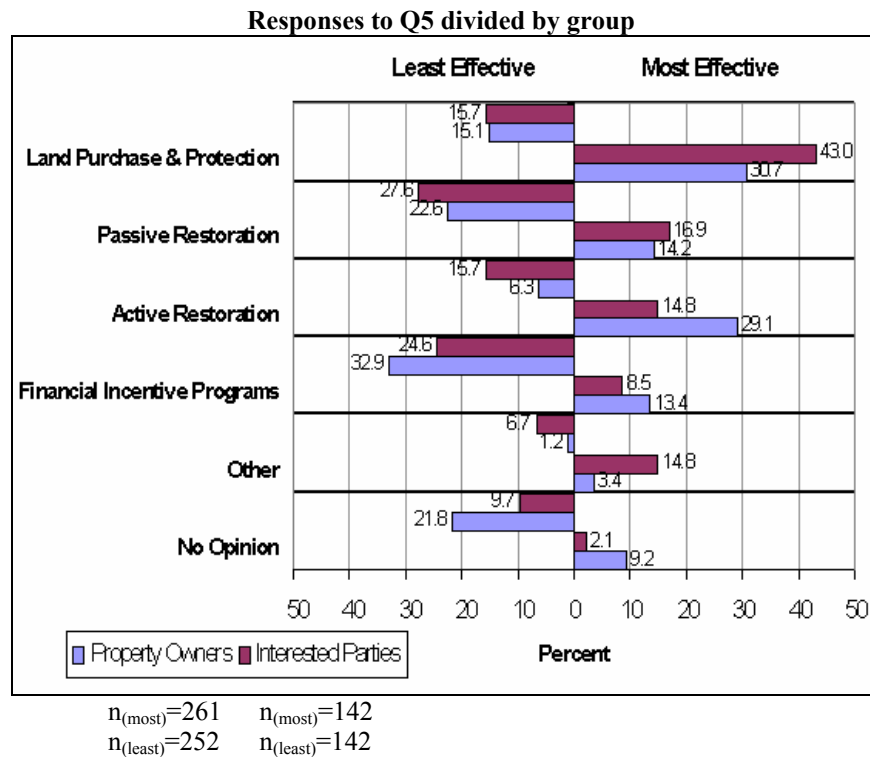n(least)=264   n(least)=138

Responses to Q4 ("most") did not depend on whether the respondent was a property owner or an interested party member (i.e., the groups did not statistically differ). Both groups chose "ecosystem health" most frequently. For Q4 ("least"), the responses did statistically differ between groups. "Maintaining in-river recreation" was chosen more frequently as the least important goal by property owners than by interested party members. "Increasing harvestable fish numbers" was chosen as the least important goal more frequently by interested parties than by property owners.

A logistic regression was developed to try to use people's responses to other questions to predict their responses to Q4. A logistic regression starts with a base model that assumes all people chose one response (in this case "ecosystem health") and adds variables to see if those variables add predictive power. Adding the independent variables to the model significantly increases our ability to predict the dependent variable (ecosystem health). However, our model still isn't that good of a predictor. An odds ratio was calculated, enabling a prediction of the odds that a respondent will chose "ecosystem health" as the most important goal. Women, for example, are 2.6 times more likely than men to choose "ecosystem health." Gender, age and education contribute to the model significantly at the 0.05 level. Income and length of residence contribute substantially but not significantly. Property ownership and river activity were entered as additional independent variables but were dropped when it was shown that they did not improve the model.

*Question 5: If only one management action were to be given primary emphasis, which of the following do you think would be **most** and **least** effective, respectively, in its ability to reach the goal of restoration and enhancement of the lower Cedar River?[4]*

	Percentage responding "most"	Percentage responding "least"
Land purchase and protection	35.0	15.3
Passive restoration	15.1	24.4
Active restoration	24.1	9.6
Financial incentive programs	11.7	30.1
Other management action not listed	7.4	3.1
Not sure/no opinion	6.7	17.6
	(N = 403)	(N = 386)

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[4] An insert was provided with the survey to define the terms used. To recap: **Land purchase and protection** is intended to protect existing high-quality riparian habitat (stream bank areas) and to protect river hydrology (the pattern of water flow in the watershed, including the river's ability to absorb flood flows). If land with existing structures is purchased, those structures may be removed. Replanting with native vegetation is often done at the same time. **"Passive" restoration** aids habitat by removing or modifying levees and bank armoring or other built structures that constrain natural river processes (for example river meandering and the spreading of the river in response to seasonal high flows). "Setback" levees are typically constructed to prevent flooding of structures that may become more vulnerable after the original levees are removed. **"Active" restoration** is done to restore and re-create lost or damaged habitat features. Typical restoration projects include side-channel construction and large woody debris placement, usually in the aquatic zone or the riparian zone. **Financial incentive programs** include economic incentives to property owners for the protection of riparian buffer zones or other valued habitat features on privately owned land in the floodplain. These can include property tax-reductions and cost sharing for implementation of "best management practices" (i.e., land management practices designed to prevent runoff and pollution).

Responses to Q5 divided by group

Least Effective — Most Effective

	Least Effective	Most Effective
Land Purchase & Protection	15.7 / 15.1	43.0 / 30.7
Passive Restoration	27.6 / 22.6	16.9 / 14.2
Active Restoration	15.7 / 6.3	14.8 / 29.1
Financial Incentive Programs	24.6 / 32.9	8.5 / 13.4
Other	6.7 / 1.2	14.8 / 3.4
No Opinion	9.7 / 21.8	2.1 / 9.2

Property Owners   Interested Parties

Percent

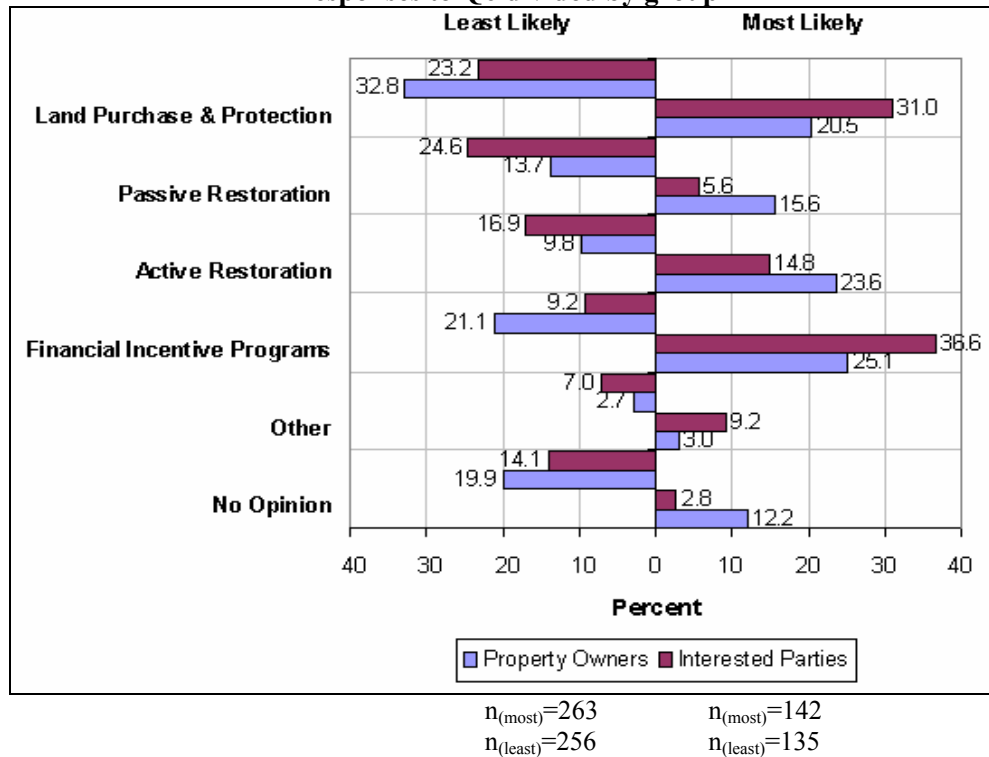n(most)=261   n(most)=142
n(least)=252   n(least)=142

Q5 also included a "why did you chose this" write-in area. Respondents who chose financial incentive programs often mentioned optimism in human nature and the idea that people will do the right thing if asked or shown. These respondents also voiced criticism of the government's land management ability and current practices. Many of those selecting land purchase and protection or active restoration expressed pessimism in the ability of people to conserve the resources, saying intervention (by government) is needed to protect nature for the future. Many voiced a need for swift action to preserve what is left while we still can (i.e., before the land is all developed and before the cost of land rises even more).

Question 6: Looking again at this same list of potential management actions, which do you think would be the **most** *and* **least** *likely to gain public support from all watershed residents?*

	Percentage responding "most"	Percentage responding "least"
Land purchase and protection	24.2	29.9
Passive restoration	12.1	17.9
Active restoration	20.5	12.5
Financial incentive programs	29.1	17.1
Other management action not listed	5.2	4.3
Not sure/no opinion	8.9	18.2
	(N = 405)	(N = 391)

"Financial incentives" were chosen most frequently as the action most likely to gain public support (Q6). Interestingly, in Q5 "incentives" were also chosen most frequently as the least effective action. "Land purchase and protection" was chosen most frequently as the action least likely to gain public support (Q6). However in Question 5 it was chosen as the most effective action more frequently than other responses.

Responses to Q6 divided by group

n(most)=263   n(most)=142
n(least)=256   n(least)=135

Responses to Q6 ("most" and "least") both statistically differed between groups. For Q6 ("most"), "land purchase" and "incentives" were chosen relatively more frequently by interested parties than by property owners; both types of restoration were chosen more frequently by property owners than by interested parties. For Q6 ("least"), both types of restoration were chosen relatively more frequently by interested.

		Q6 Most					
		Land Purchase & Protection	Passive Restoration	Active Restoration	Financial Incentive Programs	Other	No Opinion
Q5 Most	Land Purchase & Protection	55.7%	5.7%	10.7%	19.3%	2.9%	5.7%
	Passive Restoration	10.0%	40.0%	11.7%	31.7%	3.3%	3.3%
	Active Restoration	6.2%	11.3%	53.6%	22.7%	2.1%	4.1%
	Financial Incentive Programs	2.1%	6.4%	4.3%	85.1%	0.0%	2.1%
	Other	10.3%	3.4%	13.8%	27.6%	41.4%	3.4%
	No Opinion	11.1%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	0.0%	66.7%

If respondents always picked the same action for both Q5 ("most") and Q6 ("most"), one would expect every cell along the diagonal (highlighted) in the cross-tabulation to read 100%, since the cells indicate the percentage of respondents who chose an action in Q6, given a particular response to Q5. The table shows that respondents are more likely to choose the option they picked for Q5 in Q6 than to choose any another option for Q6. A statistical comparison of individual respondents' answers to indicates that a significant, fairly strong association exists between responses to the two questions. In other words, the actions that respondents believe are most effective correspond with the actions they believe to have the most public support about 57% of the time (average of the circled numbers in the table). A statistical comparison of Q5 ("least") and Q6 ("least") reveals similar results.

Question 7: What, in your opinion, is the most desirable level of government to make decisions regarding restoration on the lower Cedar River? (Please choose only one)

	Percentage of respondents
Local jurisdiction	28.9
County	17.0
State	10.6
Federal	4.2
Multi-government / citizen panels	28.9
Other	6.2
Not sure / no opinion	4.2
	(N = 405)

Responses to Q7 were not statistically separable by group— both groups chose "local jurisdiction" and "multi-government / citizen panels" more frequently than the other categories. It was perhaps noteworthy that property owners chose "local" more frequently than "panels," while the opposite was true for the interested party members. As a result, the two groups' choices balanced each other, with "local" and "panels" both receiving 28.9% of the overall votes.

Question 8: Recognizing that government funding for restoration or enhancement projects ultimately comes from taxpayers, what level of government should fund restoration projects on the lower Cedar River? (Please check all that apply.)

	Percentage of respondents
Local jurisdiction	23.1
County	20.9
State	27.3
Federal	21.4
Multi-government combination	40.3
Other	3.4
Funding should not come from government sources	7.4
Not sure / no opinion	4.2
	(N = 407) [a]

[a] 7 respondents did not check any of the categories offered, thus N = 414-7 (414 surveys had been received when we analyzed the data)

Responses to Q8 did not depend on address group. Both groups chose "multi-governmental combination" more frequently than other categories.

Question 9: If you had $0.5 million in restoration funds to spend and you had to spend it all on one of the three actions from the table on the facing page, which would you spend it on? (Please check only one.)

	Percentage of respondents
Land purchase and protection	39.1
Passive restoration	24.0
Active restoration	31.6
I prefer to spend the money differently	5.3
	(N = 396)

Responses to Q9 did not depend on whether the respondent was a property owner or an interested party member. Both groups chose "land purchase and protection" most frequently, followed by "active restoration," then by "passive restoration," and finally by "another way."

A significant, fairly strong association exists between respondents' answers to Q5 ("most effective") and Q9. In other words, the actions that respondents believe are most effective correspond with the actions on which they would choose to spend $500,000 for restoration/enhancement.
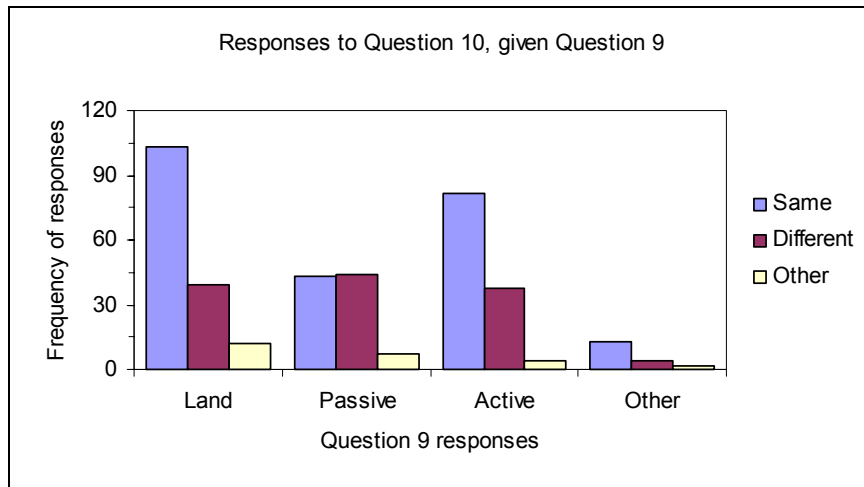
Question 10: If you had an additional $1 million to spend ($1.5 million total—in other words, all of the money available in a typical year) would you spend it on the same activity as you chose in Question 9 or something different? (Please check only one.)

	Percentage of respondents
Same activity	61.6
Different activity	32.0
I would prefer not to spend the money in this way	6.4
	(N = 391)

Responses to Q10 did not depend on whether the respondent was a property owner or an interested party member— both groups chose "same activity" most frequently, followed by "different activity," then by "another way."
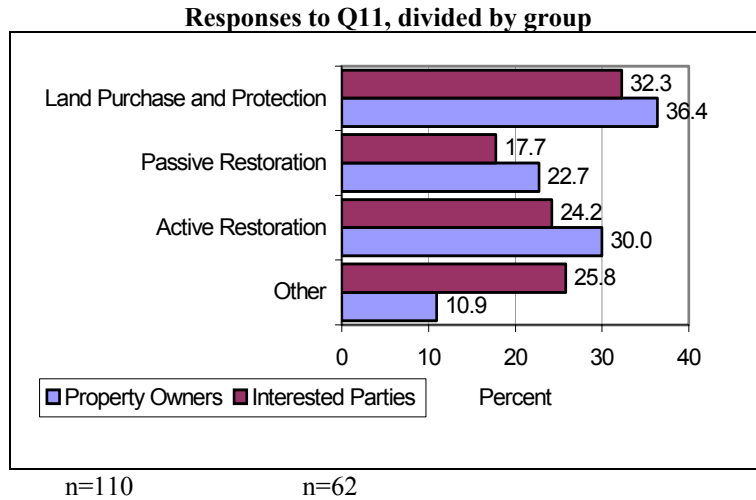
Questions 9 & 10:

Fewer people chose "passive restoration" overall in Q9 and those that did were as likely to chose "Different" as they were to chose "Same" in Q10. Fewer people chose passive stayed with that choice.

Question 11: If you chose "different activity" in Question 10, what activity would you spend it on? (Please check only one.)

	Percentage of respondents
Land purchase and protection	33.9
Passive restoration	21.8
Active restoration	28.2
I prefer to spend the money differently	16.1

(N = 124) [a]

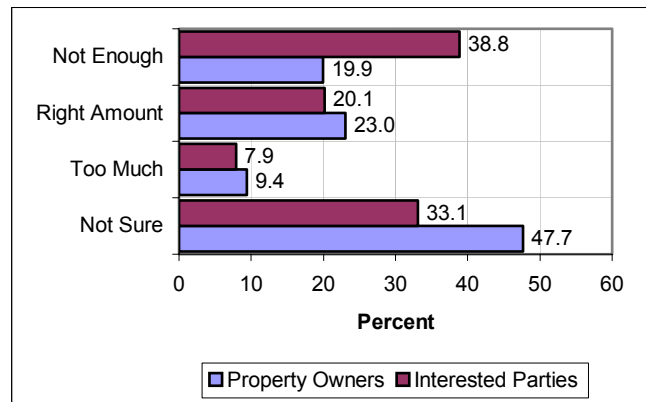[a] Respondents who chose "same activity" or "other" in Q10 but then answered Q11 are excluded

Responses to Q11, divided by group

Land Purchase and Protection: 32.3 / 36.4
Passive Restoration: 17.7 / 22.7
Active Restoration: 24.2 / 30.0
Other: 25.8 / 10.9

Property Owners Interested Parties   Percent

n=110   n=62

Unlike Q9, responses to Q11 were statistically different between groups. Land Purchase & Protection was chosen most frequently by both groups, however interested parties chose "other" second most frequently whereas "other" was the least frequent choice for property owners.

Question 12: Recognizing that currently about $1-1.5 million per year is being spent on restoration and enhancement on the lower Cedar River, is this the right amount?

	Percentage of respondents
Not enough is being spent	26.6
About the right amount is being spent	22.0
Too much is being spent	8.9
Not sure about the right amount	42.5

(N = 395)

Not Enough: 38.8 / 19.9
Right Amount: 20.1 / 23.0
Too Much: 7.9 / 9.4
Not Sure: 33.1 / 47.7

Property Owners Interested Parties
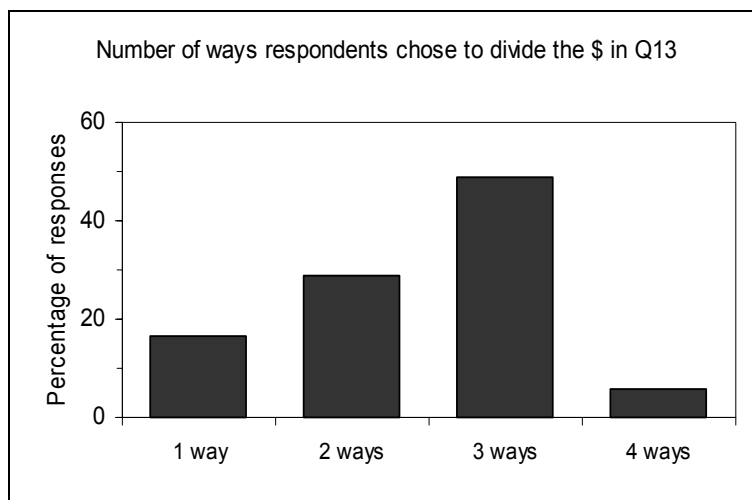
n=256   n=139

Responses to Q12 depended on whether the respondent was a property owner or an interested party member. The statistical dependence is due to the larger proportion of interested party members in the "not enough" category and the larger proportion of property owners in the "not sure" category. This question had a high "not sure" response rate (42.5%). The write-in comments indicated that there wasn't enough information in the question to judge or that there really was no "right" amount because it all depended on the situation and how the money was spent.

Question 13: *For whatever monies you are willing to spend, what percent would you allocate to each of the three actions?*

	Median Percent	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation (+/-)
Land purchase and protection	33	37.8	30.2
Passive restoration	20	24.9	24.8
Active restoration	25	30.9	27.6
Other activity	0	5.8	18.2

n=345

When ordered by median or by mean values, the activities are ranked comparably to the way the same activities in Q5 and Q9 are chosen, with "land purchase and protection" chosen most frequently, followed by "active restoration," then by "passive restoration" and "another way."
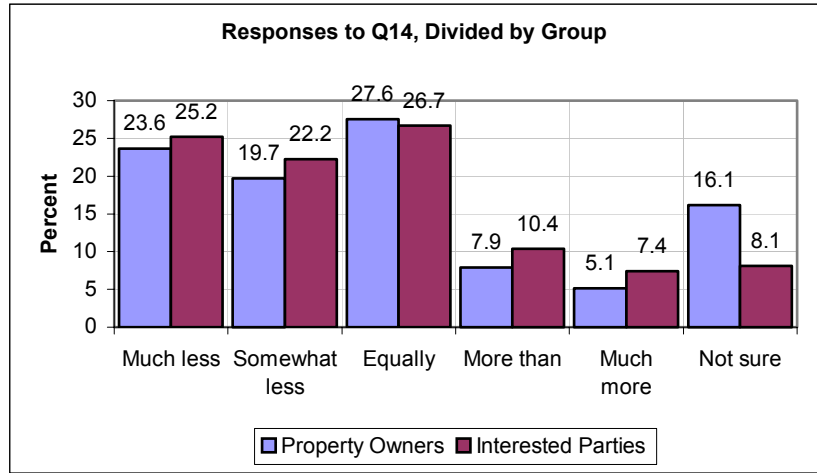

The information presented in this graph may seem to contradict the responses to Q10. Responses to Q10 suggest that a majority of respondents (61.6%) would choose to spend all available money on a single restoration/enhancement activity. This graph suggests that a majority of respondents (48.7%) would choose to divvy the available money between 3 activities, while only 16.5% would chose to spend all the available money on a single activity. Our interpretation is that the questions taken together show that people do not have strong preferences for one restoration approach to the exclusion of others.

Question 14: How much should financial incentive programs be relied upon for restoration and enhancement projects on private lands as compared to reliance on publicly funded projects? (Please check only one.)

	Percentage of respondents
Much less	24.2
Somewhat less	20.6
Equally	27.2
More	8.7
Much more	5.9
Not sure	13.4
	(N = 389)

Responses to Q14, Divided by Group

n=255   n=135

Responses to Q14 did not depend on whether the respondent was a property owner or an interested party member— both groups chose "equally" most frequently, followed by "much less," then by "somewhat less." Reasons given for financial incentive programs included support of their voluntary nature and the desire for positive incentives rather than negative incentives. Reasons against included lack of long-term protection and issues of equity/fairness.

Question 15: Do you live within the lower Cedar River Basin (see map on cover)? If so, how long have you lived there?

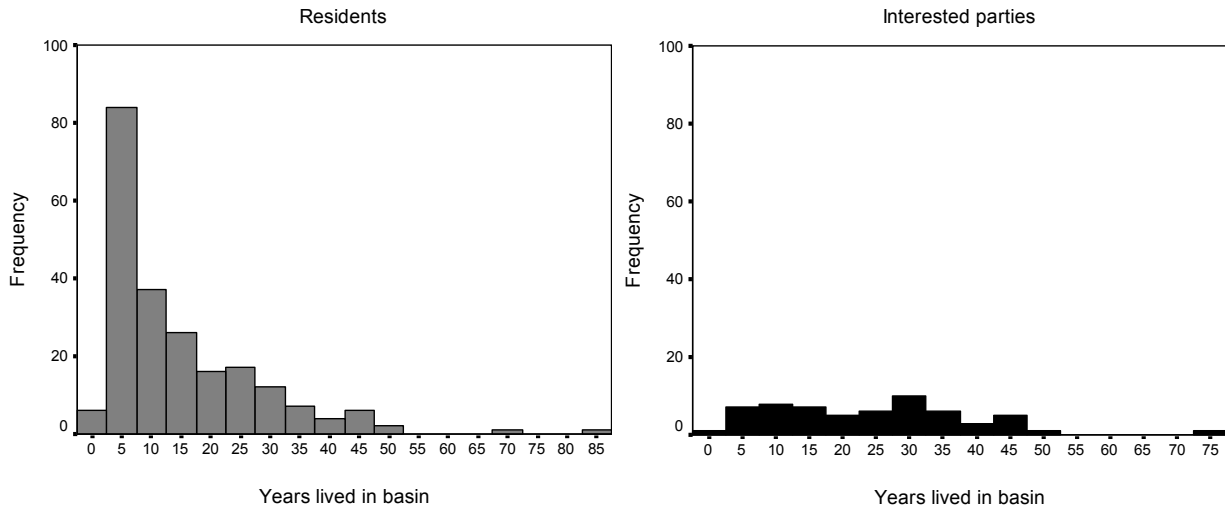|	Percentage of respondents
No	29.8
Yes	67.7
Don't know	2.5
	(N = 403)

n=262   n=141

Responses to Q15 depended on whether the respondent was a property owner or an interested party member. The discussion under Q19 is also relevant here.

Residents — Interested parties

	Median	Mean	SD	n
Property owners	10	14.8	12.8	219
Interested parties	25	24.1	14.6	60

Note that the y-axis category in the two graphs above is frequency (number of respondents) rather than percent. As would be expected from the way we selected the addresses, there were many more property owners than interested party members residing in the basin (219 vs. 60). On average though, interested party members residing in the Cedar River Basin have lived there longer than those in the property owners' sample.
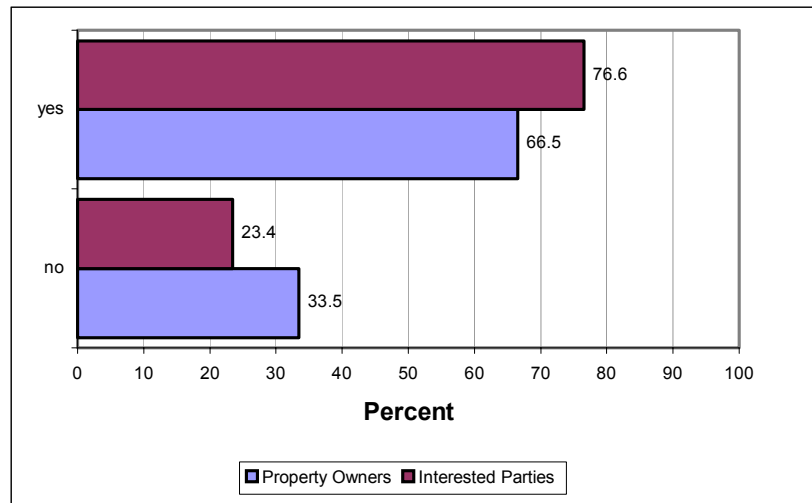
Question 16: Have you participated in river-based activities on the Cedar River within the past year? If yes, which ones? (Please check all that apply)

	Percentage of respondents
No	30.0
Yes	70.0
	(N = 404)

The percentage of respondents who selected each activity were as follows:
- Boating or Rafting 28.9%
- Hiking or Biking Along the River (e.g., Cedar River Trail) 69.7%
- Swimming 27.1%
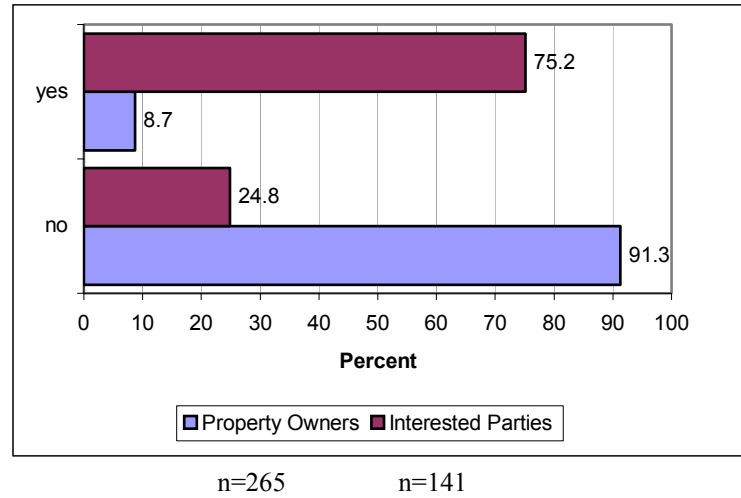- Wildlife Viewing 69.0%
- Other (please write in) 19.0%

n=263   n=141

Responses to Q16 depended on whether the respondent was a property owner or an interested party member. A larger proportion of interested party members than property owners participated in river-based activities.

Question 17: Have you attended a Cedar River Council Meeting or a WRIA 8 Steering Committee Meeting within the past three years?

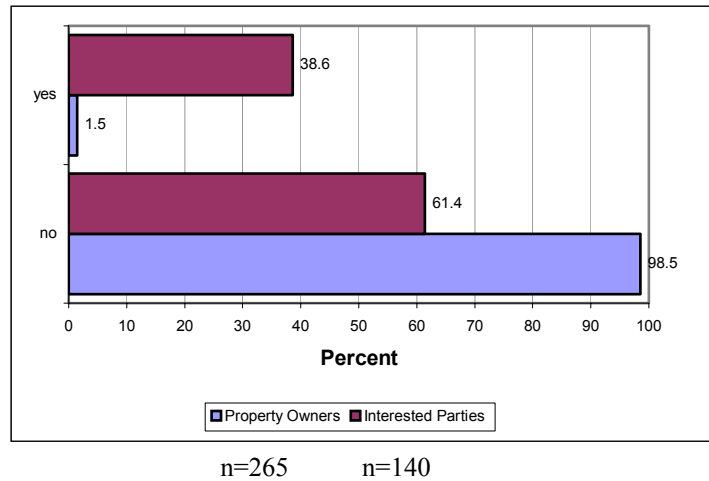|	Percentage of respondents
No	68.2
Yes	31.8
	(N = 406)

n=265   n=141

As one would expect, responses to Q17 depended on whether the respondent was a property owner or an interested party member. A larger proportion of interested party members than property owners had attended a Cedar River Council Meeting or a WRIA 8 Steering Committee Meeting within the past three years. Perhaps more interesting was the fact that 25.8% of interested party members had not attended meetings within the past three years. One potential explanation for this is that the mailing list contains old addresses or people get added to the mailing list without attending a meeting. Only 8.7% of the randomly chosen property owners had been a meeting. Some respondents indicated that they had never heard of the Cedar River Council.

Question 18: Have you ever been, or are you currently, a member (or alternate) of the Cedar River Council, the WRIA 8 Steering Committee, or one of their advisory committees? If yes, what category best describes your role?

Percent of Respondents Participating on a Committee

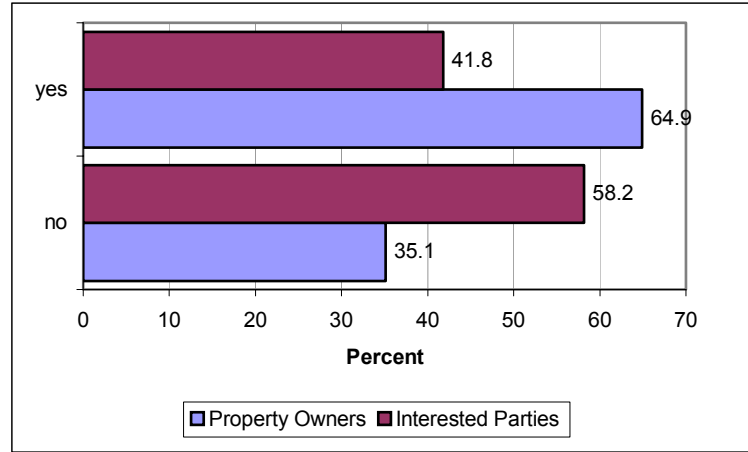|	Percentage of respondents
No	85.7
Yes	14.3
	(N = 405)

n=265   n=140

As one would expect, responses to Q18 depended on whether the respondent was a property owner or an interested party member. Just under 40% of interested party respondents were or had been a member (or alternate) of the Cedar River Council, the WRIA 8 Steering Committee, or one of their advisory committees.

Question 19: *Do you own property near the Cedar River or one of its tributaries? If so what category best describes the property?*

Do You Own of Property Near the Cedar River or one of its Tributaries, Responses by Group

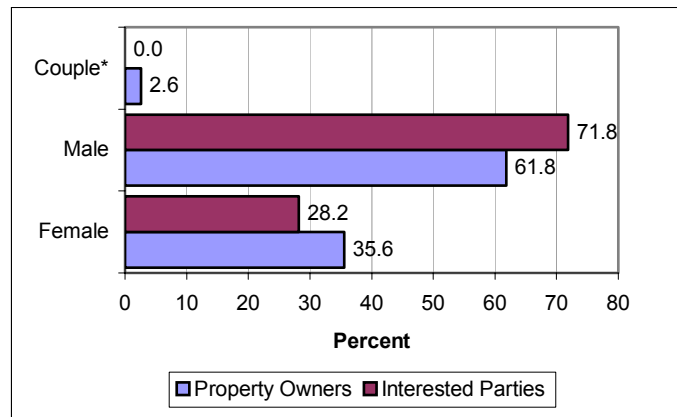|	Percentage of respondents
No	43.1
Yes	56.9
	(N = 406)

n=265   n=141

Respondents reported their property to be their primary residence in 93.2% of the responses (n=205). A larger proportion of property owners than interested party members owned property near the Cedar River or one of its tributaries. This was consistent with the results of Q15. Thirty-five percent of the property owners group reported not owning property near the Cedar or one of its tributaries which would not have been expected from they way we developed the address list. Possible explanations for this include the following. First of all the address list obtained from the King County assessor's data was at least two years old so people may have moved. The post office will forward mail for a year after moving so people may have received the survey even if they no longer owned the property. There is evidence that this occurred in some cases. Another explanation is more related to geography and relative distance. The addresses were selected by looking at parcels that were within 500 horizontal feet of the Cedar or one of its tributaries. It is possible that the distance (500 feet) was great enough that people would not have considered themselves near the tributary (especially if there was a cliff between the property and the tributary). Additionally some of the tributaries are very small so people may not have been aware that they existed or may not have know that they were tributaries of the Cedar River.

Question 20: *What gender are you?*

	Percentage of survey respondents	Percentage of all King County residents [a]
Male	66.4	49.8
Female	33.6	50.2
	(N = 402)	(N = 1,737,034)

[a] Based on 2000 U.S. Census data

n=260   n=140
*Some people appeared to fill out the survey as a team and these entries were coded as "couple."
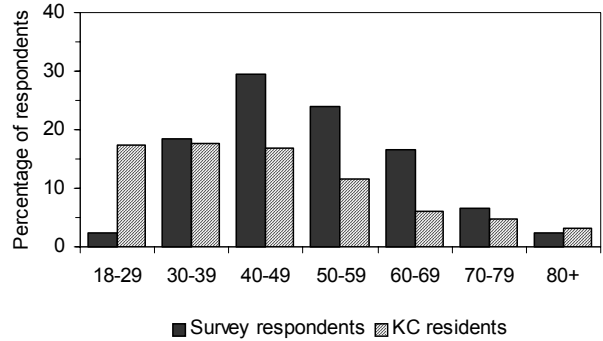
Two-thirds of respondents were male and one-third was female. Both groups had statistically equivalent gender ratios at the 0.05 level.
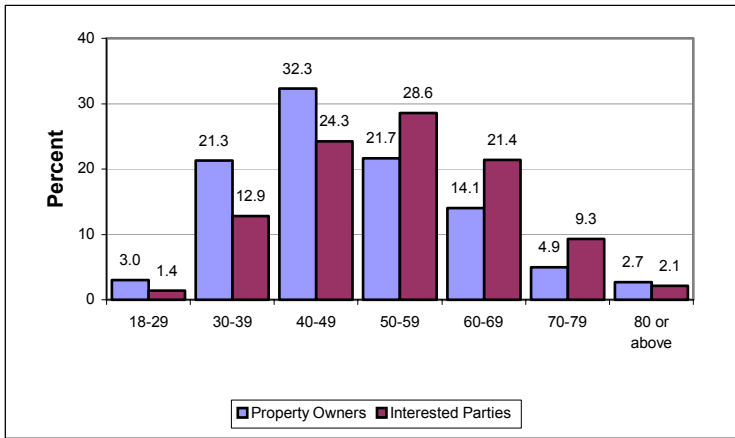
Question 21: *How old are you?*

	Percentage of survey respondents	Percentage of all King County residents [a]
18 – 29	2.5	17.4
30 – 39	18.4	17.7
40 – 49	29.5	16.8
50 – 59	24.1	11.7
60 – 69	16.6	6.0
70 – 79	6.5	4.8
80 +	2.5	3.0
	(N = 403)	(N = 1,737,034)

[a] Based on 2000 U.S. Census data

Age distributions of survey respondents and King county residents

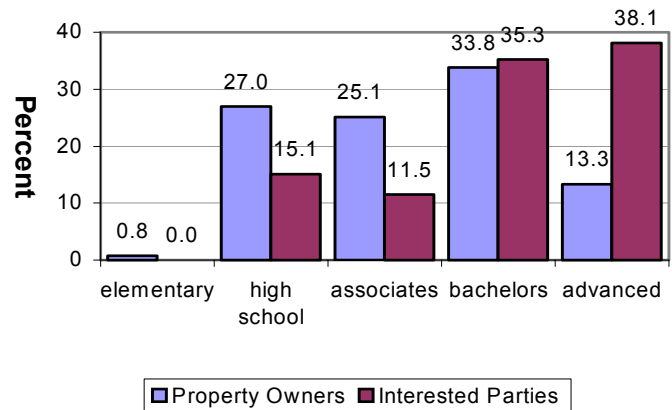**Age Distribution of Survey Respondents Split by Group**

n=263   n=140

Property owners' median age grouping was 40 – 49; interested parties' median age grouping was 50 – 59. Thus, property owners tended to be younger than interested party members, though both groups tended to be older on average than King County residents.

Question 22: *What is the highest education level you have completed?*

	Percentage of survey respondents	Percentage of King County residents [a]
Elementary school	0.5	8.6
High school	22.9	43.4
Associate's degree	20.4	7.6
Bachelor's degree	34.3	27.0
Advanced degree	21.9	13.5
	(N = 402)	(N = 1,173,349)

[a] Based on 2000 U.S. Census data for sample of population 25 years or older
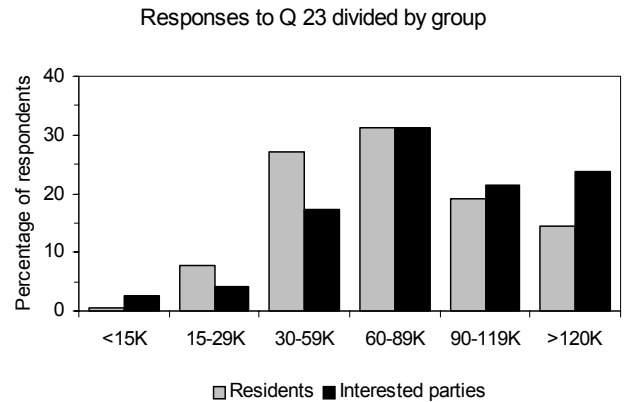

n=263   n=139

For responses to Q22 the two groups were statistically different. Property owners' median attainment was associate's-level education; interested parties' median attainment bachelor's. Thus, property owners tended to be less highly educated than interested party members, though both groups tended to be more highly educated than King County residents, whose median attainment according to the 2000 Census was "some college, 1 or more years, no degree" (i.e. the level just below "associate's degree"). The differences between the two sample groups could be a reflection of sampling design. Technical experts and consultants (who are likely to have an advanced degree) are often invited to attend Cedar River Council meetings to report on various issues and may sign in on the mailing list.

Question 23: What was your household income in 2002?

	Percentage of survey respondents	Percentage of King County residents [a]
< $15,000	1.2	10.6
$15,000–29,999	6.4	14.6
$30,000–59,999	23.6	30.4
$60,000–89,999	31.2	[b]
$90,000–119,999	19.8	[b]
< $120,000	17.8	[b]
	(N = 343)	(N = 711,235)

[a] Based on 2000 U.S. Census data for sample of population using 1999 dollars
[b] 2000 U.S. Census did not use comparable income categories

Responses to Q 23 divided by group

Responses to Q23 depended on whether the respondent was a property owner or an interested party member. Property owners on average outweighed interested parties in the lower-intermediate income brackets, while interested parties outweighed property owners in the upper income brackets. However, the median income bracket was the same for both groups: $60,000 - $89,999. This surpassed the median household income of King County residents (in 1999 dollars), which was $53,157.

Other Responses:

As part of the responses to our questions, many respondents also wrote in comments. A few of the themes that emerged from these comments emphasized:

- a desire for recreational fishing on the river (steelhead and trout)
- the role of river access and recreation in fostering a sense of stewardship
- a desire for King County to better manage the lands it currently owns (e.g., reducing the amount of invasive species, reducing destruction of salmon habitat by uninformed visitors—by posting designated boat launching areas and informing people about salmon spawning areas)
- the need for trash reduction (many noted garbage from rafters as a problem)
- the need for more community involvement (in the form of community clean-ups, events like the Cedar River Salmon Journey, etc.)
- a need for better enforcement of existing regulations (related to development regulations, set backs, littering, fish passage, poaching, etc.)

For more information or questions relating to the survey please contact the authors using the address, phone number or e-mail addresses listed on the front page.

For more information on Cedar River issues or to comment on a particular problem or solution, you could attend a Cedar River Council meeting. The Cedar River Council is a group of citizens and local government representatives that meet on the last Tuesday of every month (except August and December) from 7-9 pm at the Maplewood Golf Course. Presentations are given on topics of local interest and time is allotted for public

comment. For more information on the Cedar River Council meetings and agenda contact Robin Heyduk at (206) 296-8245.

For information on habitat restoration efforts in the Cedar River area (WRIA 8) see King County's website: http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wrias/8/subarea_lower_cedar.htm

For information on the City of Seattle's management of the upper Cedar River Watershed see their website: http://www.cityofseattle.net/util/cedarwatershed/

Friends of the Cedar River Watershed is a nonprofit group that supports educational and volunteer opportunities in the area. They are focused primarily on the upper watershed but may be expanding to include the lower watershed. http://www.cedarriver.org/index.shtml