SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SURVEY

SPRING 2008

SUMMARY FINDINGS FOR THE

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL – OFFICE OF OCEAN AND COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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Background

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SURVEY is a cost-shared random probability survey of citizens age eighteen and older living in the State of South Carolina that is conducted biannually by the University of South Carolina's Institute for Public Service and Policy Research. The South Carolina State Survey allows policy makers, researchers, and other interested organizations an opportunity to gather reliable data in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Questionnaire Design

The substantive questions in the survey are constructed by the participating groups with the assistance of the South Carolina State Survey staff. The demographic questions and other technical aspects of the questionnaire are the responsibility of the South Carolina State Survey staff.

Before the questionnaire was finalized it was pretested to determine whether or not the questions could be easily understood by respondents, if the order of the questions seemed logical to the interviewers and respondents, or if it contained other identifiable weaknesses. Problems were detected and corrected. No major problems persisted into the actual conduct of the survey.

Sampling

The respondents to be interviewed for the South Carolina State Survey are selected from a random sample of households with telephones in the State. Each of these numbers is called by the survey interviewers. Approximately thirty percent of the numbers are discarded because they are found to be businesses, institutions, or not assigned. The remaining numbers, when called, result in contacts to residences. Within these residences a respondent, 18 years of age or older, is randomly chosen from the household's occupants. To avoid biasing the sample in favor of households that can be reached on multiple phone numbers, each case is weighted inversely to its probability of

being included in the sample. The data are also weighted to correct any potential biases in the sample on the basis of age, race, sex, and number of adults in the household (see the Appendix, Note 1).

Interviewing

The interviewing was conducted by the interviewing staff of the Institute for Public Service and Policy Research. Prior to the actual fieldwork (interviewing), the interviewers and interviewing supervisors received one day of specialized training for this survey. The interviewing was conducted from the Institute's offices on the University of South Carolina Columbia campus. Many of the interviews were monitored to insure that instructions were being followed. Calls were made from 9:00 AM to 9:30 PM Monday through Friday, from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM on Saturday, and 3:00 PM to 8:00 PM on Sunday. The main survey period was from May 6 to June 21, 2008. A total of 808 fully completed interviews and 41 partially completed interviews were conducted. The response rate for this survey was 37.0%.

Interviews were conducted using the Institute's computer-aided telephone interviewing facilities. After the interviews were completed, the open-ended questions were coded. Following this coding, analysis was conducted using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Organizations participating in this survey receive the frequency counts for their questions and cross-tabulations of these questions with seven demographic items.

Sampling Error

The South Carolina State Survey, like all surveys, has a potential for sampling error due to the fact that not all residents of the state were interviewed. For all questions that were answered by eight hundred (800) or so respondents the potential for error is +/- 3.5%. Results for questions answered by significantly fewer than 800 respondents and results for subgroups of the population have a potential for larger variation than those for the entire sample.

SUMMARY FINDINGS FOR THE
OFFICE OF OCEAN AND COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

As part of the Spring 2008 South Carolina State Survey, the South Carolina Department

of Health and Environmental Control's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management

(OCRM) asked a series of questions related to respondents' use and perceptions of the ocean and

ocean resources. Included in this survey were items on the number of times respondents visited

the ocean in South Carolina; the ways in which they use the ocean; their perceptions of the most

important uses of the ocean; perceptions of the most important ocean resources and the condition

of these resources; and the biggest issues or conflicts related to ocean resources in South

Carolina. (A copy of the complete questionnaire used in this study is provided in the Appendix.)

This report provides a summary of the findings for this survey. In addition to presenting the

major findings for the complete sample, comparisons across demographic subgroups are

provided in order to identify significant differences in opinion on these issues. Significant

differences across subgroups (determined as $p < .05$) are highlighted in bold on the tables.

Visits to the Ocean in South Carolina

The first question in this series asked respondents, "My next questions are about the

ocean in South Carolina. By this I mean the ocean itself, not including harbors, bays, estuaries

and inland waterways. Over the past three years, about how many times a year, on average, did

you visit the ocean in South Carolina?" Results for this question for the complete sample and for

demographic subgroups are presented in Table 1.

As these figures indicate, approximately one-fourth of South Carolina adults have not

visited the ocean in the state in the past three years. About four in ten adults visit the ocean once

or twice a year; 15.4% visit the ocean three to fives times a year, on average; 8.0% visit six to ten

TABLE 1
AVERAGE TIMES VISITED THE OCEAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA, PAST THREE YEARS
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Never	1 – 2	3 – 5	6 - 10	11 or More	N
TOTAL	26.9	40.6	15.4	8.0	9.1	807
SEX						
Male	28.4	38.0	18.1	7.0	8.5	387
Female	25.6	43.1	12.9	8.9	9.6	418
RACE						
Black	**37.3**	**43.4**	**12.3**	**6.1**	**0.9**	**212**
White	**21.9**	**40.8**	**16.3**	**8.9**	**12.1**	**552**
AGE						
18 - 29	**22.4**	**52.3**	**14.4**	**7.5**	**3.4**	**174**
30 - 44	**26.5**	**39.3**	**14.5**	**7.7**	**12.0**	**234**
45 - 64	**23.6**	**38.0**	**17.7**	**10.1**	**10.5**	**237**
65 and Over	**37.1**	**35.5**	**12.9**	**5.6**	**8.9**	**124**
EDUCATION						
Less than High School	**47.5**	**35.0**	**15.0**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**80**
High School Diploma	**31.7**	**40.2**	**14.6**	**7.7**	**5.7**	**246**
Some College	**23.5**	**48.8**	**11.5**	**6.2**	**10.0**	**260**
College Degree	**15.2**	**35.4**	**21.2**	**13.6**	**14.6**	**198**
INCOME						
Under $25,000	**39.6**	**37.4**	**14.4**	**2.9**	**5.8**	**139**
$25,000 - $49,999	**25.0**	**51.3**	**13.5**	**8.3**	**1.9**	**156**
$50,000 - $74,999	**22.5**	**43.8**	**16.0**	**9.5**	**8.3**	**169**
$75,000 and Over	**14.0**	**42.8**	**15.8**	**12.6**	**14.9**	**215**
TYPE OF AREA						
Urban	**24.0**	**40.0**	**18.9**	**8.0**	**9.1**	**175**
Suburban	**30.7**	**35.5**	**12.8**	**8.3**	**12.8**	**290**
Rural	**23.5**	**47.3**	**15.4**	**7.8**	**6.0**	**319**
REGION						
Upstate	**29.1**	**52.1**	**11.2**	**4.1**	**3.5**	**340**
Midlands	**29.3**	**37.8**	**18.9**	**9.3**	**4.6**	**259**
Lowcountry	**17.8**	**25.7**	**18.3**	**13.4**	**24.8**	**202**

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

times annually; and 9.1% reported that they visited the ocean in South Carolina 11 times a year or more.

There are a number of significant differences among demographic subgroups. The largest and most systematic of these are across education groups and by levels of family income. The more education an individual has, the more likely they are to visit the ocean. The percentage of respondents who said they had not visited the ocean in the past three years ranged from 15.2% among those with a college degree to 47.5% for those with less than a high school education, while the percentage that made 11 or more visits annually varied from 1.3% among the lowest education group to 14.6% of those with a college degree. Similarly, among income groups, the percentage who had not visited the ocean in South Carolina in the past three years increased from 14.0% among those with family incomes of $75,000 or more to 39.6% in the under $25,000 income group, while a larger percentage of those in the highest income group visited the ocean 11 or more times a year, on average.

The effect of proximity on use of the ocean is also evident in these results. Among residents of the Lowcountry, 17.8% reported not having visited the ocean in the last three years, compared to 29.1% of those from the Upstate and 29.3% of Midlands residents. A much higher percentage of respondents from the Lowcountry (24.8%) than those from the Upstate (3.5%) or the Midlands (4.6%) reported visiting the ocean 11 or more times a year.

White respondents also reported visiting the ocean in South Carolina much more frequently than blacks. Among black respondents, 37.3% reported not having visited the ocean in the past three years, compared to 21.9% of whites. Whites were much more likely than blacks (12.1% to 0.9%) to visit the ocean an average of 11 or more times annually.

Age also has a significant relationship to respondents' visits to the ocean. The percentage of those age 65 or older who reported not visiting the ocean in the past three years was higher than that for the younger age groups. Respondents ages 30 to 44 and 45 to 64 were more likely to have visited the ocean an average of 11 or more times a year, while a much higher percentage of those ages 18 to 29 than those age 30 or older reported visiting the ocean once or twice a year.

The significant difference in use of the ocean by type of residence is largely a result of the different pattern of use by those living in the suburbs. This group had the highest percentage of respondents who had not visited the ocean in the past three years, but this group was also more likely (12.8%) than those living in urban (9.1%) or rural (6.0%) areas to report that they annually visit the ocean 11 or more times.

Uses of the Ocean by Individuals

Respondents who had visited the ocean in the past three years were then asked in what ways they used the ocean; individuals could provide up to three responses to this question, the results for which are provided in Table 2. As these data indicate, South Carolinians use the ocean for a variety of purposes. Among those who use the ocean, the most frequent reason is to swim or play in the ocean; about 45% of respondents mentioned this activity. Following swimming, using the beach to walk, jog, play, or sunbathe was cited by slightly more than 30% of ocean users; fishing, shrimping, or crabbing was mentioned by about one in four ocean users; and about 10% of these respondent named some type of boating-related activity.

Approximately 20% of those who had visited the ocean in South Carolina in the past three years indicated they had done so for some type of relaxation, such as to look at the ocean, the atmosphere, or contemplation. A similar percentage mentioned activities such as vacation, to visit with friends, or a family reunion, while about 5% mentioned leisure activities such as

TABLE 2
USES OF THE OCEAN BY INDIVIDUALS

Activity	N	%[*]	Activity	N	%
Vacation	74	12.4	Boating	42	7.1
Be with Friends/Family	15	2.5	Cruise	4	0.7
Family Reunion	5	0.9	Sailing	3	0.6
Traveling	4	0.6	Jetskiing	3	0.4
Beach House/Condo at the Beach	4	0.5	Scuba Diving	3	0.4
			Parasailing	2	0.3
To Look At/View the Ocean	61	10.2			
Relaxation	46	7.7	Sightseeing	14	2.3
Fresh Air/Atmosphere	3	0.6	Food/Restaurants	10	1.7
Contemplation	1	0.1	Shopping	7	1.2
Therapy/Peace of Mind	2	0.2	Entertainment/Music	4	0.6
			Tourist Sites	2	0.2
Swimming	218	36.4			
Wading/Playing in Water	36	6.3	Recreation (General)	52	8.7
Surfing/Boogie Boarding	18	3.0	Enjoyment (General)	9	1.5
Water Sports	1	0.1	Hang Out	5	0.9
			Birdwatching	3	0.6
Walking/Jogging on the Beach	86	14.5	Camping	3	0.5
Sunbathing	48	8.0	Casino Boat/Gambling	3	0.5
Play on the Beach	39	6.4	Exercise	2	0.3
Collecting Shells	14	2.3	Sunrise Service	2	0.3
			Picnic	2	0.2
Fishing	154	26.0	Other	9	0.9
Shrimping	5	0.9			
Crabbing	3	0.5	Don't Know	10	1.7
Clam Digging	1	0.1			

[*]Percentages add to more than 100% since respondents could provide up to three answers.

sightseeing, going to restaurants, shopping, or entertainment. Other activities mentioned as uses of the ocean included general recreation or enjoyment, birdwatching, camping, and picnicking.[1]

Table 3 shows the results for these questions, by category, for demographic subgroups. These figures indicate that there are a number of differences in the activities for which different groups use the ocean. Some of the largest differences are across age groups. Among those ages 18 to 29 who had been to the ocean in the past three years, the percentage that used the ocean for swimming was 63.2%; this percentage declines to 44.1% for those ages 30 to 46, 43.8% among those in the 45 to 64 age group, and 30.3% for those age 65 or older. Older people, however, were much more likely to use the ocean for beach activities, such as walking on the beach or collecting shells, with the percentage ranging from 49.9% among those age 65 or older to 6.9% of those under age 30.

Blacks and whites also differed in terms of the percentages of each group that used the ocean for various activities. A much higher percentage of whites than blacks used the ocean for swimming (52.2% to 29.5%), beach activities (38.1% to 12.0%), fishing (31.6% to 15.9%), and boating (11.3% to 3.8%), while black respondents were more likely than whites to visit the ocean for relaxation (37.1%).

There were also differences between men and women in their uses of the ocean, in that men were more likely to use it for fishing (39.3% to 17.9%), while a higher percentage of women than men went to the ocean for beach activities (36.9% to 26.1%) or for vacation/family activities (22.8% to 14.8%). Respondents with less education were more likely to use the ocean

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[1] The "other" category include nine activities each of which were mentioned by one respondent; these are golf, bicycling, exploring islands, visit an amusement park, a craft show, going to the pier, business, assisting law enforcement during bike week, and "a place to go."

TABLE 3
USES OF THE OCEAN BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Vacation	Atmosphere	Entertainment	Swimming	Beach	Fishing	Boating	Other	N
TOTAL	16.9	18.8	6.0	45.8	31.2	27.5	9.5	14.4	583
SEX									
Male	14.8	20.7	6.7	50.0	26.1	39.3	8.1	13.4	273
Female	22.8	20.9	5.7	43.6	36.9	17.9	11.1	13.4	310
RACE									
Black	23.6	37.1	8.7	29.5	12.0	15.9	3.8	14.5	134
White	18.4	15.2	5.8	52.2	38.1	31.6	11.3	13.0	422
AGE									
18 - 29	20.9	17.9	11.7	63.2	6.9	21.7	10.5	12.0	138
30 - 44	20.2	18.0	0.9	44.1	33.1	37.3	9.0	15.7	168
45 - 64	19.5	27.9	5.1	43.8	40.6	26.4	9.9	13.2	176
65 and Over	18.3	17.0	12.2	30.3	49.9	23.8	11.1	8.7	77
EDUCATION									
Less than High School	15.6	15.7	16.2	55.2	34.3	43.7	3.3	16.3	42
High School Diploma	21.0	18.8	8.7	37.8	29.2	21.4	9.6	13.4	168
Some College	22.6	20.5	4.4	50.8	26.8	26.1	8.1	10.9	195
College Degree	15.2	24.7	3.6	48.4	40.3	33.1	13.4	14.4	165
INCOME									
Under $25,000	12.0	17.7	14.6	43.6	25.2	27.6	6.0	12.0	84
$25,000 - $49,999	27.5	15.6	7.4	42.7	24.7	25.6	7.3	8.1	116
$50,000 - $74,999	25.1	29.9	4.9	44.7	31.1	21.7	5.4	14.5	129
$75,000 and Over	14.1	16.5	3.3	55.0	33.3	32.9	15.3	17.6	181
TYPE OF AREA									
Urban	21.1	19.2	12.9	36.3	36.7	29.5	7.8	15.2	134
Suburban	21.1	21.9	3.4	50.7	30.9	29.5	13.8	13.4	195
Rural	17.3	21.0	5.0	49.1	29.7	25.9	7.5	11.5	242
REGION									
Upstate	24.8	18.2	8.0	49.6	27.2	28.2	8.2	16.2	235
Midlands	19.8	27.0	7.4	44.2	27.2	25.1	9.1	10.3	184
Lowcountry	10.1	17.6	2.2	45.6	43.9	31.1	12.7	12.5	162

for entertainment reasons or for fishing, while those with more education used the ocean for boating. Similarly, a higher percentage of respondents with lower family incomes used the ocean for entertainment reasons, while those with higher incomes were more likely to use it for boating.

Residents of urban areas who had visited the ocean in the past three years were more likely to have used it for entertainment reasons and less likely than those from the suburbs of rural areas to have used it for swimming. Across regions, residents of the Lowcountry were less likely than those from the Upstate or the Midlands to use the beach for activities such as vacation or visiting with friends or relatives and more likely to go to the ocean for beach activities, while a higher percentage of respondents from the Midlands went to look at the ocean or for relaxation.

Important Uses of the Ocean

In addition to determining how individuals use the ocean in the state, OCRM was interested in the public's perceptions of the important uses of the ocean, and included a question that asked respondents, "In general, what do you think are the most important uses of the ocean?" Respondents could give up to three answers to this question. Results for this item are provided in Table 4.

As was the case with the question on how individuals use the ocean, those interviewed in this survey identified a fairly large number of specific important uses of the ocean, which have been grouped in Table 4 into the general categories of fishing, recreation, transportation, marine life, energy, the environment/conservation, business/commerce, and other uses.

By far the use of the ocean that was most frequently mentioned was fishing or commercial fishing. Almost one-third mentioned fishing, and other respondents gave similar responses such as food, seafood or shrimping. Another frequently mentioned use of the ocean

TABLE 4
MOST IMPORTANT USES OF THE OCEAN

Use	N	%[*]	Use	N	%
Fishing			*Recreation*		
Fishing/Commercial Fishing	259	32.2	Recreation	136	16.9
Food	81	10.1	Swimming/Wading	68	8.5
Seafood	74	9.2	Boating	43	5.4
Shrimping/Crabbing	12	1.4	Tourism	38	4.7
Oyster Beds	1	0.1	Travel	30	3.7
			Cruises	12	1.4
Transportation			Recreational Fishing	11	1.4
Shipping	97	12.0	Surfing	11	1.3
Transportation	72	8.9	Sailing	8	1.0
			Water Sports	7	0.9
Marine Life			Skiing	5	0.6
Marine Life/Preservation of Sea Life	46	5.7	Outings	3	0.3
Wildlife/Animals	37	4.5	Sightseeing	3	0.4
Natural Fish Habitat	12	1.5	Diving	2	0.3
			Kayaking	1	0.1
Energy			Exploration	1	0.1
Energy/Electricity	20	2.5	Shell Collecting	1	0.1
Oil/Oil Exploration	11	1.4	Historical Places	1	0.1
Hydro power	2	0.2			
Waves	2	0.3	*Environment/Conservation*		
Tidal Power	1	0.1	Environment/Ecology	10	1.3
			Protect Natural Resources/Environment	10	1.2
Business/Commerce			Conservation	9	1.1
Imports/Trade	10	1.2	Ocean Conservation	4	0.6
Commerce/Business	9	1.2			
Jobs/Income	4	0.5			
Seaports	2	0.1			
Economy	1	0.1			

TABLE 4
– cont. –

Use	N	%	Use	N	%
Other Responses					
Water/Water Supply	37	4.6	Health/Medical Use	2	0.2
Scenery/Beauty	20	2.5	Use of Algae for Detoxification	2	0.2
Research/Study of Ocean Life	20	2.4	Historical Value/Archaeology	2	0.2
Get Rid of Waste/Filtration	13	1.6	Navy Jobs	1	0.2
Source of Fresh Water	8	1.0	Border Security	1	0.2
Navy/Military	5	0.6	Minerals	1	0.2
Education	5	0.6	Advertisement	1	0.2
Natural Resources	4	0.6	Keep Beaches Clean	1	0.1
Land Cooling/Temperature Regulation	4	0.5	Keep World in Balance	1	0.1
Enjoyment/Nature Enjoyment	3	0.4	The Current	1	0.1
Rocks	3	0.4	Marshes/Tidal Lands	1	0.1
Water Cycle	3	0.4	Being a Calming Influence	1	0.1
Sea Salt	3	0.4	Survival	1	0.1
Beach	2	0.3	Facilities Near the Ocean	1	0.1
Rivers Run into Ocean	2	0.2	Way of Life	1	0.1
Oxygen Production	2	0.2	Real Estate	1	0.1
Weather	2	0.2			
			Do Not Know	124	15.5

[*]*Percentages add to more than 100% since respondents could provide up to three answers.*

was recreation. Almost 17% of respondents cited recreation as an important use of the ocean, while a number of other respondents mentioned specific recreational activities, such as swimming, boating, recreational fishing, or surfing. Other uses that were perceived to be important uses of the ocean included transportation or shipping; marine life; energy production; the environment or protecting natural resources; business or commerce, including imports; the ocean water itself; the scenery or beauty of the ocean; and research on ocean life. Other uses of the ocean were mentioned by smaller numbers of respondents and included military uses, border security, sea salt, the use of algae for detoxification, and being a calming influence. Slightly more than 15% of respondents said they did not know or could not name any important uses of the ocean.

Table 5 provides the breakdown of these major categories of responses by demographic groups. These data demonstrate that while some differences do exist, there is not a great deal of variation among groups in terms of what they identify as important uses of the ocean. A fairly large percentage of all groups cited fishing and recreation as important uses of the ocean, with smaller percentages mentioning uses such as transportation, marine life, or the environment.

Some of the largest differences that were found were between men and women. A much higher percentage of men than women (69.8% to 55.7%) mentioned fishing as an important use of the ocean, while women were more likely (21.3% to 6.7%) to mention marine life or the preservation of the marine habitat. A higher percentage of whites than blacks named fishing (67.5% to 51.3%) and transportation or shipping (27.2% to 18.4%). The perceptions of those age 65 or older were different from those in the younger age groups in that older respondents were more likely to mention recreation and transportation or shipping as important ocean uses and less likely to cite marine life, while those under age 30 were least likely to name fishing as an

TABLE 5
IMPORTANT USES OF THE OCEAN BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Environment	Marine Life	Trans-poration	Commerce/Business	Energy	Fishing	Recreation	Other	N
TOTAL	4.1	11.8	21.0	3.3	4.3	53.0	47.4	19.9	803
SEX									
Male	3.4	6.7	28.2	5.6	5.0	69.8	59.1	18.6	339
Female	6.3	21.3	21.5	2.2	5.2	55.7	53.2	28.4	340
RACE									
Black	3.3	17.0	18.4	4.7	7.2	51.3	58.4	25.9	163
White	5.2	12.7	27.2	3.4	4.1	67.6	55.1	22.6	485
AGE									
18 - 29	2.7	11.8	22.4	4.0	3.5	53.4	51.1	16.0	147
30 - 44	6.7	17.8	21.0	2.2	7.4	67.2	53.1	28.2	193
45 - 64	4.3	14.3	26.5	5.5	3.7	66.3	57.3	25.4	203
65 and Over	5.1	8.8	33.3	3.5	3.4	59.6	65.1	25.4	108
EDUCATION									
Less than High School	0.0	10.2	25.1	0.6	0.6	50.0	54.7	35.8	61
High School Diploma	4.9	11.7	21.9	1.9	6.1	63.7	69.7	17.8	195
Some College	4.1	17.8	23.9	5.8	5.3	60.3	45.5	21.3	220
College Degree	7.1	13.7	28.9	4.5	4.0	69.7	66.3	29.6	188
INCOME									
Under $25,000	0.6	12.3	18.1	2.2	10.1	61.2	52.8	27.7	118
$25,000 - $49,999	8.3	15.3	28.0	2.3	4.6	62.4	55.0	29.0	126
$50,000 - $74,999	4.8	17.8	25.2	6.0	3.4	66.4	45.0	24.9	141
$75,000 and Over	5.5	11.7	26.1	3.9	3.2	66.9	58.0	18.6	191
TYPE OF AREA									
Urban	5.4	19.4	23.1	4.2	4.7	56.4	55.8	23.9	144
Suburban	8.2	12.2	27.0	4.4	6.4	63.3	61.6	23.9	257
Rural	1.6	13.1	24.1	3.4	3.5	66.5	51.3	23.7	265
REGION									
Upstate	7.0	12.9	27.4	2.6	4.3	67.2	52.1	26.3	290
Midlands	3.0	10.5	21.4	5.6	5.5	60.4	63.7	21.4	218
Lowcountry	3.6	20.8	24.3	4.0	6.1	58.4	53.9	21.8	168

important use of the ocean. Across education groups, those with less than a high school education were least likely to name fishing as an important use, those with a high school diploma were most likely to mention recreation, and a higher percentage of those with more education mentioned the environment or conservation as an important use of the ocean. Respondents from families with incomes under $25,000 were more likely to cite energy as an important use, while a lower percentage of those with incomes in the $50,000 to $74, 999 range mentioned recreation. Residents of urban areas were less likely than those from the suburbs or rural areas to name fishing as an important use of the ocean. A higher percentage of those from the Lowcountry cited marine life or marine habitat as important, while those from the Midlands were more likely to mention recreation.

Important Ocean Resources

Related to the use of the ocean is the issue of ocean resources. To measure perceptions of this issue, those interviewed were asked, "In your opinion, what are the most important ocean resources?" Respondents could provide up to three answers to this question, the results for which are provided in Table 6.

The three most striking features of these data are the fairly large percentage of respondents (28.1%) who were not able to name an important ocean resource; the relatively large number and varied character of the resources that were identified; and the dominance of seafood or food as a perceived ocean resource.

The finding that more than one-fourth of South Carolina adults could not identify an important ocean resource is an indication that a significant segment of the population does not generally think of the ocean in terms of "resources." Among those who did give a response to

TABLE 6
MOST IMPORTANT OCEAN RESOURCES

Resource	N	%*	Resource	N	%
Food/Seafood			*Other Responses*		
Fish/Seafood	216	27.1	Reefs/Coral Reefs	15	1.9
Food	105	13.1	Vacationing/Tourism/Tourism Attraction	13	1.6
Fishing	65	8.2	Recreation	12	1.5
Shellfish	13	1.7	Salt	11	1.3
Shrimping/Shellfishing	3	0.4	Seaweed/Products from Plants and Coral	7	0.9
			Ability to Sustain Life	7	0.9
Water			Medical Resources/Medicine	7	0.9
Water/Clean Water	66	8.3	Scientific Study/Research	6	0.8
Ocean/Water Itself	7	0.9	Boating/Yachting	6	0.8
Water Cycle	1	0.1	Minerals	6	0.8
			Education/Educational Resources	6	0.7
Marine Life			Pollution/Control Pollution	5	0.7
Ocean Animals/Marine Wildlife	51	6.4	Habitat/Fish Habitat	5	0.6
Marine Life/Preservation of Aquatic Life	37	4.7	Sand	4	0.5
Plant Life	6	0.8	Maintaining Clean Conditions	4	0.5
			Weather Regulation	4	0.5
Energy			Enjoyment	3	0.4
Oil/Gas	56	7.1	Beach/Shoreline	3	0.4
Energy/Hydro Power	15	1.9	Shells	3	0.4
			Travel	3	0.4
Transportation			Kelp/Health food from Kelp	3	0.4
Shipping/Ports	20	2.5	Coast Guard	3	0.3
Transportation	11	1.3	Shoreline Protection	2	0.3
			Dam	2	0.3
			Jobs	2	0.3
			Natural Resources	2	0.3
			Cruise/Cruise Lines	2	0.3

TABLE 6
- cont. -

Resource	N	%
Other Responses (cont.)		
Souvenirs	2	0.2
Lakes	2	0.2
Swimming	2	0.2
Tourism	2	0.2
Nature/Natural Conditions	1	0.2
Erosion	1	0.2
Commerce	1	0.2
The Environment	1	0.1
Conservation	1	0.1
Creating Artificial Reefs	1	0.1
Looking for Ocean Bacteria	1	0.1
Viewing/Scenery	1	0.1
Meditation	1	0.1
Tides	1	0.1
Waterways	1	0.1
Pearls	1	0.1
Follow Rules about Water Use	1	0.1
Scuba Diving	1	0.1
Recreational Fishing	1	0.1
Police Boats	1	0.1
Restaurants	1	0.1
Do Not Know	224	28.1

[*]*Percentages add to more than 100% since respondents could provide up to three answers.*

this question, their perceptions of what constituted an ocean resource varied widely, from seafood, the water itself, and marine life to such things as weather regulation, cruises, commerce, pearls, and tourism. Food or seafood is the most frequently recognized ocean resource, with more than half of those surveyed giving a response in this category. In addition, a number of respondents identified the water itself, marine life, energy, and transportation as important ocean resources.

The breakdown of responses to this question by background characteristics, provided in Table 7, shows a number of group differences. Although the largest percentage of each group mentioned seafood as an important resource, a higher percentage of whites than blacks (72.3% to 63.9%) gave this response. Those age 45 or older were also more likely to give this response than were younger people, as were those with less than a high school education or from lower income families.

The percentage of different groups that cited "marine life" as an important resource also varied across these characteristics, with those with more education or higher family incomes more likely to mention this as an ocean resource. Those with less education or lower family incomes were also less likely to name energy as an important ocean resource and more likely to cite the ocean water itself.

Perceptions of important ocean resources also varied across age groups. As noted above, those age 45 or older were more likely to name seafood as an important resource than were younger people. In addition, older respondents were likely to cite transportation and energy as resources and less likely to mention marine life. A much higher percentage of those under age 30 thought that the ocean water itself was an important resource.

TABLE 7

MOST IMPORTANT OCEAN RESOURCES BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Water	Marine Life	Transportation	Energy	Seafood	Other	N
TOTAL	9.3	11.9	3.9	9.0	50.5	21.4	798
SEX							
Male	11.0	16.2	3.6	12.5	70.4	25.3	295
Female	15.0	16.9	7.2	12.5	69.9	34.7	278
RACE							
Black	19.6	19.6	5.0	6.8	63.9	30.2	106
White	11.4	15.7	5.1	13.4	72.3	29.7	442
AGE							
18 - 29	23.2	15.2	4.6	6.7	68.6	20.2	128
30 - 44	8.1	26.0	2.9	14.1	61.1	29.9	161
45 - 64	11.6	15.0	5.6	12.5	78.2	33.2	181
65 and Over	9.8	3.6	12.3	17.6	76.6	36.2	84
EDUCATION							
Less than High School	24.4	2.0	6.8	0.8	86.2	16.8	42
High School Diploma	18.3	12.8	4.7	8.1	64.5	33.2	150
Some College	9.9	17.0	7.2	13.4	74.2	25.2	205
College Degree	9.7	23.2	3.7	16.8	67.4	35.3	167
INCOME							
Under $25,000	20.9	8.2	9.0	5.2	74.2	24.8	78
$25,000 - $49,999	13.6	5.9	7.1	11.5	80.0	39.8	102
$50,000 - $74,999	16.2	25.1	4.3	15.6	67.5	21.4	129
$75,000 and Over	9.5	23.1	1.7	12.4	66.3	29.1	184
TYPE OF AREA							
Urban	14.0	16.3	6.7	12.6	67.0	30.0	114
Suburban	10.7	16.0	6.9	11.0	71.6	29.5	238
Rural	14.7	16.6	3.2	13.9	72.1	29.5	215
REGION							
Upstate	14.0	18.6	6.6	11.0	67.6	26.8	261
Midlands	13.6	14.8	3.2	14.3	70.1	32.6	174
Lowcountry	10.3	14.9	5.6	13.3	75.4	32.0	137

Respondents generally believe that the ocean resources that they identified were generally in good condition. When asked to rate the condition of the resource they mentioned as excellent, good, fair, poor, or very poor, 21.0% rated it as excellent, 41.3% said it was good, 25.7% thought it was fair, 7.8% felt it was poor, and 4.1% rated the condition as very poor. There was not a great deal of variation in these ratings by the type of resource identified. Among those who named "seafood" as an important resource, for example, 23.0% rated the condition as excellent; 46.2% as good; 26.4%, fair; 4.4%, poor; and no respondents who mentioned seafood as a resource thought it was in very poor condition.

Issues or Conflicts Related to Ocean Resources

The final question in this set asked respondents, "What do you think are the biggest issues or conflicts related to ocean resources in South Carolina?" Respondents could give up to three answers to this question and for each issue or conflict identified they were asked if they thought it was extremely urgent, very urgent, somewhat urgent, not too urgent, or not at all urgent that this issue be addressed.

Consistent with the pattern of responses to previous questions, South Carolinians identify a wide range of specific issues or conflicts related to ocean resources in South Carolina, although almost 40% of respondents could not name such an issue (see Table 8). Within this large number of specific issues identified, there were several more general themes, including pollution, overfishing, conservation, preservation of the shoreline, erosion, energy, water quality, and marine life.

Issues or conflicts related to pollution were cited by the largest percentage of respondents (32.3%), and this was the most frequently mentioned issue within each subgroup examined, with the exception of those age 65 or older (who had a higher percentage of "other" responses - see

TABLE 8
BIGGEST ISSUES OR CONFLICTS RELATED TO OCEAN RESOURCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Issue	N	%	Issue	N	%
Pollution			*Protecting Marine Life*		
Pollution/Water Pollution	197	24.6	Turtle Protection/Turtle Nesting Locations	5	0.6
Litter/Trash/Garbage	37	4.6	Preserving Marine Life/Marine Health	2	0.3
Maintaining Clean Conditions	20	2.5	Habitat Destruction	2	0.3
Runoff and Silt from Rivers	2	0.3	Ocean Overpopulation	2	0.2
Commercial/Industrial Pollution	1	0.1	Driving Wildlife Out	1	0.1
Safer Pesticides/Regulation of Pesticides	1	0.1	Protection of Swamps and Wetlands	1	0.1
Traffic Runoff/Contamination	1	0.1			
			Shoreline/Overdevelopment		
Conservation			Coastal Building/Overdevelopment	18	2.2
Conservation	11	1.4	Protection/Preservation of Shoreline	7	0.9
Maintain Natural Conditions/Preservation	9	1.1	Development	6	0.7
Environmental Protection	8	1.1	Overcommercialization	6	0.7
Global Warming/Ocean Warming	3	0.4	Overcrowding	2	0.2
Conservation Issues	2	0.3	How to Preserve Beaches	1	0.1
Balance of Raping of Natural Resources	2	0.2	How Close You Can Build To Ocean	1	0.1
Conflict - Recreation vs. Preservation	2	0.2	Development on Barrier Islands	1	0.1
Conflict - Conservation vs. Capitalism	1	0.2			
Ice Caps	1	0.1	*Overfishing*		
Environmental Impact Studies	1	0.1	Overfishing/Loss of Fish	41	5.2
Balance - Conservation and Resource Use	1	0.1	Too Many People Fishing	6	0.7
Manufacturing vs. Environmental	1	0.1	Fishing/Crabbing	4	0.5
			Limited Fishing/Limits on Catches	4	0.5
			Fish/Seafood	3	0.4
Water			Decline in Fishing	2	0.3
Water Quality/Clean Water	10	1.3	Commercial Harvesting of Fish	2	0.2
Water Levels/Low Water Level	3	0.4	Oyster Beds/Shrimp Beds	2	0.2
Source of Drinking Water	2	0.2	Overuse of Food Chain	1	0.1
Protection of Water	1	0.1	Decline in Shellfish Industry	1	0.1

TABLE 8
- cont. -

Issue	N	%	Issue	N	%
Erosion			*Other Issues (cont.)*		
Erosion/Erosion Control	34	4.2	Contamination of Fish/Food from Ocean	2	0.3
Lack of Funding for Erosion Control	2	0.2	Hazardous Waste	2	0.3
			Quality of Fishing and Shrimping Industry	2	0.3
Oil/Gas			Misuse of Traps	2	0.3
Oil Rigs/Oil and Gas Drilling	17	2.1	Competition with Neighboring States	2	0.3
Contamination from Drilling/Oil Spills	8	1.0	Requiring Fishing License	2	0.2
Opposed To Oil Drilling	2	0.3	Being Informed of Buying Local Seafood	2	0.2
Regulation of Drilling	1	0.2	Use for Recreation	2	0.2
Building Oil Refinery	1	0.1	Decrease of Inland Population	2	0.2
Starting Looking for More Oil	1	0.1	Alligators	2	0.2
Allowing Oil Drilling	1	0.1	Cost of Fuel	2	0.2
Jobs from Offshore Drilling	1	0.1	Accessibility to All	2	0.2
Overdrilling for Oil and Gas	1	0.1	Population/Population Growth	2	0.2
			Overuse	2	0.2
Other Issues			Tourists	2	0.2
Preventing Oil Spills/Oil Spills	16	1.9	Violence	2	0.2
Waste/Waste Disposal	15	1.8	Smuggling	1	0.2
Ships Leaking Oil/Oil Leaks	8	0.9	Public Education about Resource Utilization	1	0.2
Waste Dumping	7	0.9	United Nations Control of Ocean Resources	1	0.2
Water Waste	5	0.6	Beach Renourishment	1	0.2
Better and Bigger Ports	4	0.5	How to Protect from Natural Disasters	1	0.2
Enforcement of Marine Pollution Laws	4	0.5	People Harassed by DNR	1	0.2
Fishing Laws	4	0.5	Commercial vs. Recreational Fishing	1	0.2
Tropical Storms/Hurricanes	3	0.4	Support of Local Fish and Shrimp Industry	1	0.2
Sharks/Shark Attacks	3	0.4	Regulation of Shrimping/Oyster Industries	1	0.2
Use and Protection of Environment	3	0.4	Shipping Things	1	0.2
Politicians/Politics	3	0.3	Waterway/Boating Safety	1	0.2
Gambling Ships/Gambling	3	0.3	Commercial Ports	1	0.2

TABLE 8
- cont. -

Issue	N	%	Issue	N	%
Other Issues (cont.)			*Other Issues (cont.)*		
Homeland Security	1	0.2	Cost Of Licenses/Taxes for Using Ocean	1	0.1
Safety of People	1	0.2	Conflict Between DNR and Fishermen	1	0.1
Research on Use of Ocean Resources	1	0.1	Fishing Near Swimmers	1	0.1
Atmosphere	1	0.1	Monitoring of Seafood Quality	1	0.1
Bacterial Contamination	1	0.1	Interstate Shrimping Conflicts	1	0.1
Military Waste	1	0.1	Damage to Ecosystem from Shrimping	1	0.1
Billboards	1	0.1	Shelling Harvest too Large	1	0.1
Private Property and Public Use	1	0.1	Cost	1	0.1
Business Harming Environment	1	0.1	High Monetary Cost of Using Resources	1	0.1
Wildlife Survival vs. Commerce	1	0.1	Tourism and Development	1	0.1
People Think They Can Abuse It	1	0.1	More Attractions to Attract Tourists	1	0.1
Special Interests Want to Control Ocean	1	0.1	Not Promoting Activities on Beach	1	0.1
Environmental Groups against Any Change	1	0.1	Poor Beach Conditions affect Tourism	1	0.1
Who Would Be in Control of Everything	1	0.1	Require Licenses for Wave Runners	1	0.1
Legislative	1	0.1	Ban Pets from Beach	1	0.1
Political Management of Economics	1	0.1	Transportation	1	0.1
Government Attention to Environmentalists	1	0.1	Need Port	1	0.1
Beaches Getting Sloppy	1	0.1	With Neighbor in Georgia	1	0.1
Lack of Beachfront	1	0.1	Harbor Patrol	1	0.1
Tug Boats when Building a Bridge	1	0.1	Too Much Coming in that Should Not be	1	0.1
Taxpayer Funding of Private	1	0.1	Better Control of Drug Trafficking	1	0.1
Revenue to Care for Ocean Resources	1	0.1			
Wind Damage	1	0.1			
Safety	1	0.1			
Enforcement of Overfishing Regulations	1	0.1			
Effect of Pollution on Fishing	1	0.1	Do Not Know	307	38.3
Disagreed with Taking away DNR Board	1	0.1			
Fines Imposed on Shrimpers and Crabbers	1	0.1			

Table 9). Although a relatively large percentage of each group cited pollution-related concerns as an issue related to ocean resources, there were a number of differences in the extent to which various groups identified this and other issues as a concern.

Some of the largest differences were across age groups. The percentage who named pollution-related issues increased from 34.0% among those 65 or older, to 47.3% for those ages 45 to 64, 57.4% of those 30 to 44, and 61.0% for those under age 30. Older respondents were more likely to mention conflicts related to protection of the shoreline or erosion.

Variation in perceptions of the biggest issues or conflicts related to ocean resources was similar across levels of education and income groups. The percentage who cited pollution as a conflict ranged from 66.8% among those with less than a high school education to 41.9% for those with a college degree, while those with family incomes under $25,000 were much more likely than those with higher incomes to name pollution as an issue. Those with more education or a higher family income were more likely to mention overfishing as an issue, and the highest education or income groups were more likely to cite issues related to preservation of the shoreline.

Men and women also differed in their perception of overfishing as an issue, with 17.1% of men, compared to 9.9% of women, citing this as a big conflict related to ocean resources in the state. A higher percentage of black respondents than whites (62.2% to 50.3%) mentioned pollution-related issues, while those living in the suburbs (20.2%) were more likely than those from urban (7.5%) or rural areas (9.8%) to cite overfishing as an area of conflict.

South Carolinians also generally believe that there is a certain amount of urgency required to resolve the issues or conflicts related to ocean resources in the state. Slightly more than 40% thought that it was extremely urgent that the issue they identified be addressed and

TABLE 9
BIGGEST ISSUES OR CONFLICTS RELATED TO OCEAN RESOURCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Conservation	Marine Life	Pollution	Water Quality	Preservation of Shoreline	Erosion	Over-Fishing	Energy	Other	N
TOTAL	5.3	1.6	32.3	2.1	5.0	4.4	8.2	4.1	21.5	800
SEX										
Male	9.0	3.1	51.3	1.9	8.4	6.7	17.1	5.2	31.5	253
Female	8.2	1.9	53.2	4.8	7.8	7.6	9.9	8.2	38.2	241
RACE										
Black	7.1	0.4	62.2	5.3	6.8	1.0	14.2	3.4	26.3	101
White	9.2	3.3	50.3	3.0	8.0	8.5	13.6	6.9	36.5	371
AGE										
18 - 29	8.7	5.3	61.0	5.5	0.0	1.8	14.2	4.9	19.9	115
30 - 44	11.4	2.0	57.4	2.5	7.8	1.2	15.2	4.2	38.0	147
45 - 64	7.9	1.5	47.3	2.7	11.9	14.1	8.3	7.6	40.5	153
65 and Over	3.8	1.8	34.0	3.6	11.3	12.3	19.9	10.9	42.6	63
EDUCATION										
Less than High School	17.0	11.1	66.8	6.0	1.9	2.9	9.0	0.0	33.2	35
High School Diploma	6.4	1.3	60.6	5.0	1.6	7.5	6.8	5.0	30.9	128
Some College	5.1	2.5	52.0	4.6	4.9	5.0	14.3	7.3	38.4	167
College Degree	12.6	1.8	41.9	0.2	17.3	9.9	19.5	8.4	33.7	156
INCOME										
Under $25,000	8.4	8.0	72.7	4.2	2.3	0.9	6.8	2.2	33.2	80
$25,000 - $49,999	10.3	0.0	48.3	7.7	4.7	10.3	9.8	6.1	43.6	87
$50,000 - $74,999	5.7	5.7	49.9	1.8	4.9	7.9	20.7	8.1	25.7	108
$75,000 and Over	9.8	0.0	47.0	2.1	13.7	8.4	16.0	4.9	32.1	150
TYPE OF AREA										
Urban	10.3	3.4	50.2	2.8	7.7	7.3	7.5	6.1	43.2	114
Suburban	6.4	2.7	50.4	4.4	7.3	7.5	20.2	7.2	30.8	208
Rural	10.4	1.8	55.2	2.4	8.3	6.3	9.8	5.8	35.0	168
REGION										
Upstate	10.8	4.6	56.4	4.5	8.7	6.7	13.2	5.2	30.0	224
Midlands	6.4	0.5	48.6	4.0	8.8	6.7	13.7	5.2	36.6	149
Lowcountry	7.3	1.3	49.1	0.2	6.3	8.8	14.1	11.2	41.2	120

another 31.5% felt it was very urgent; 22.7% said it was somewhat urgent, 4.4% not too urgent, and only 1.3% thought that addressing the conflict they named was not at all urgent. While there was some tendency for those who mentioned "other" issues or conflicts to feel that resolving these issues was less urgent, the difference in the perceived urgency of addressing these various ocean-related resource issues was not extensive.

Summary

About three out of four South Carolinians have visited the ocean in the state in the past three years. Individuals with more education and higher family incomes are more likely to visit the ocean. Proximity is also a factor in use of the ocean, with residents of the Lowcountry more likely than those from the Upstate or Midlands to have visited the ocean in South Carolina. A higher percentage of whites than blacks reported visiting the ocean frequently.

South Carolinians used the ocean for a variety of purposes. The most frequent of these are to swim, to walk or jog on the beach, to fish, or to engage in some type of boating-related activity. Different groups use the ocean in different ways. Younger people are more likely to go swimming, while a higher percentage of older respondents walk on the beach or collect shells. Whites are more likely than blacks to use the ocean for swimming, beach activities, fishing, and boating, while a higher percentage of blacks visit the ocean for relaxation. More men than women go to the ocean to fish, while women are more likely to use the ocean for beach or family-related activities.

The state's residents believe there are a number of specific important uses of the ocean, including fishing, recreation, transportation, marine life, energy, the environment, and business or commerce. South Carolinians also identify a large number of important ocean resources, although more than one-fourth of the respondents to this survey could not name such a resource.

Food or seafood was the most frequently identified ocean resource. A large number of issues or

conflicts related to ocean resources by the public, including pollution, overfishing, conservation,

preservation of the shoreline, erosion, energy, water quality, and marine life. Respondents think

that there is some urgency in addressing the issues they identify, with 40.1% believing it was

extremely urgent and another 31.5% feeling it was very urgent to address the issue.

Appendix A

Field Version of Questionnaire

Note 1: Weighting Used in Analysis

Note 2: Counties Used in Regional Analyses

"Hello, this is _____ calling for the University of South Carolina. This month the University is conducting a <u>confidential</u> study of public opinion in South Carolina and we'd really appreciate your help and cooperation."

"First, let me make sure I've dialed the correct phone number ...   Is this _____?"

"And what county do you live in? RECORD COUNTY : _____

"Now, to determine who to interview ... of the people who currently live in your household who are 18 or older - including yourself - we would like to interview the one who will have the next birthday. Would that be you or someone else?"

GENDER.   RECORD SEX OF RESPONDENT (ASK IF UNSURE).

"My first questions are about the South Carolina Department of Revenue."

Q1.   "Have you <u>ever</u> heard of the South Carolina Department of Revenue?"

        1. YES
        2. NO -------------------------- SKIP TO Q5
        3. DON'T KNOW (DO NOT PROBE) ----- SKIP TO Q5

Q2.   "To the best of your knowledge, what services are provided by the South Carolina Department of Revenue?"

      RECORD VERBATIM:_____

      "Anything else?"_____

      "Anything else?"_____

Q3. "In general, what is your impression of the South Carolina Department of Revenue ..
would you say it is very positive, somewhat positive, neither positive nor negative,
somewhat negative, or very negative?"

      1. VERY POSITIVE
      2. SOMEWHAT POSITIVE
      3. NEITHER POSITIVE NOR NEGATIVE ------ GO TO Q5
      4. SOMEWHAT NEGATIVE
      5. VERY NEGATIVE
      6. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "Just your general
                                impression..." ------ GO TO Q5)

Q4. "Why would you say your impression of the South Carolina Department of
Revenue is [ANSWER TO Q3]?"

    RECORD VERBATIM:_____

Q5. "The South Carolina Department of Revenue provides services such as distributing tax
forms, mailing income tax refunds, help with state taxes, issuing retail licenses, and liquor
and beer licenses. During the past twelve months, have you had <u>any</u> contact with the
South Carolina Department of Revenue?"

  1. YES
  2. NO ---------- GO TO Q13
  3. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "Have you had any contact?") -- GO TO Q13

Q6. "Thinking about your <u>last</u> contact with the Department of Revenue ... what was the
purpose of that contact. Was it ..." (READ 1 THRU 6)

      1. To obtain tax forms,
      2. To obtain tax information or advice,
      3. To ask about a refund,
      4. To pay taxes (in-person),
      5. To obtain an operating license, or for
      6. Some other reason?" (SPECIFY)_____
      7. RECEIVED REFUND CHECK IN THE MAIL (VOLUNTEERED; ANY
         OTHER TYPE OF CONTACT TAKES PRECEDENCE) -- GO TO Q14

      8. MAILED IN TAXES ONLY (VOLUNTEERED; ANY OTHER TYPE OF
         CONTACT TAKES PRECEDENCE) -- GO TO Q13

      9. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "What was the purpose of your last contact?")

Q7. "In general, how satisfied were you with the <u>quality of service you received</u> during your last contact with or visit to the Department of Revenue ... would you say you were very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?"

        1. VERY SATISFIED
        2. SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
        3. NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED
        4. SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
        5. VERY DISSATISFIED
        6. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "In general ...")

Q8. "How satisfied were you with the <u>courtesy and attitude of the staff</u> during your last contact with or visit to the Department of Revenue ... would you say you were very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?"

        1. VERY SATISFIED
        2. SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
        3. NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED
        4. SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
        5. VERY DISSATISFIED
        6. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "In general ...")
        7. NO DIRECT CONTACT WITH STAFF (VOL.)

Q9. "How satisfied were you with <u>accuracy of the information you received</u> during your last contact with or visit to the Department of Revenue ... would you say you were very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?"

     1. VERY SATISFIED
     2. SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
     3. NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED
     4. SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
     5. VERY DISSATISFIED
     6. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "In general ...")
     7. DID NOT RECEIVE INFORMATION (VOL.)

Q10."How satisfied were you with the <u>speed of the service provided</u> during your last contact with or visit to the Department of Revenue   ... would you say you were very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?"

   1. VERY SATISFIED
   2. SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
   3. NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED
   4. SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
   5. VERY DISSATISFIED
   6. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "In general ...")

Q11."How satisfied were you with the <u>overall ease of the process</u> during your last contact with or visit to the Department of Revenue ... would you say you were very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?"

   1. VERY SATISFIED
   2. SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
   3. NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED
   4. SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
   5. VERY DISSATISFIED
   6. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "In general ...")

Q12. "In your opinion, how could the Department of Revenue's service be improved?"

  RECORD VERBATIM: _____

_____

    98. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "What service could be provided by the
                  Department of Revenue that was not provided?")

Q13. "Have you received a refund on your <u>state</u> income tax in the past twelve months?"

     1. YES
     2. NO ------------------------ SKIP TO Q15
     3. DON'T KNOW (DO NOT PROBE) --- SKIP TO Q15

Q14. "Were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the <u>amount</u> <u>of</u> <u>time</u> it took for you to receive your <u>state</u> income tax refund?"

     1. SATISFIED
     2. DISSATISFIED
     3. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "In general …")

Q15. "And when you filed your South Carolina state income tax return this year, did you use: (READ 1 THRU 4):

(1) The preprinted forms that the South Carolina Department of Revenue mailed to you;
(2) Preprinted forms that you got from the Internet;
(3) Preprinted forms that you got from some other source; or did you
(4) File your taxes electronically?

(5) HAD TAXES PREPARED BY SOMEONE ELSE (VOLUNTEERED)
(6) DID NOT FILE/DID NOT HAVE TO FILE
(6) FILED STATE TAXES SOME OTHER WAY (SPECIFY) _____
(7) DON'T KNOW (DO NOT PROBE)

"My next questions are about parks, recreation and tourism."

Q16. "How many times in the past twelve months have you visited a South Carolina State Park?

_____ _____ (RECORD NUMBER)

00. NONE ------------------- GO TO Q.20

98. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "Just approximately ....")

Q17a. "What was the main reason you visited a South Carolina State Park?"

01. BEACH	11. PICNIC/COOKOUT
02. BIRD/WILDLIFE WATCHING	12. RELAXATION; VACATION
03. BOATING	13. RECREATION (PROBE)
04. CAMPING	14. SCHOOL TRIP; FIELD TRIP
05. FAMILY OUTING	15. SOLITUDE; "TO GET AWAY"
06. FESTIVAL/SPECIAL EVENT	16. SWIMMING
07. FISHING	17. TRAILS/WALKING/HIKING
08. HISTORIC SITE	18. GOLF
09. MEETING/WORK-RELATED	19. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____
10. NATURE; NATURAL FEATURES; SIGHTSEEING	20. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "Was there any particular reason?") --- GO TO Q.18

Q17b. "Any other reason?"

<USE SAME RESPONSE CHOICES AS Q17a.>

Q17c. "Any other reason?"

<USE SAME RESPONSE CHOICES AS Q17a.>

Q18.   "Which South Carolina State Parks have you visited in the past twelve months?"

01. AIKEN
02 ANDREW JACKSON
03. BAKER CREEK
04. BARNWELL
05. CAESARS HEAD
06. CALHOUN FALLS
07. CHARLES TOWNE
        LANDING
08. CHERAW
09. CHESTER
10. COLLETON
11. CROFT
12. DEVILS FORK
13. DREHER ISLAND
14. EDISTO BEACH
15. GIVHANS FERRY
16. GOODALE
50. H.COOPER BLACK FIELD TRIAL AREA

17. HAMILTON BRANCH
18. HAMPTON PLANTATION
19. HICKORY KNOB
20. HUNTING ISLAND
21. HUNTINGTON BEACH
22. JONES GAP
23. KEOWEE TOXAWAY
24. KINGS MOUNTAIN
25. LAKE GREENWOOD
26. LAKE HARTWELL
27. LAKE WARREN
28. LAKE WATERREE
29. LANDSFORD CANAL
30. LEE
31. LITTLE PEE DEE
32. MUSGROVE MILL

33. MYRTLE BEACH
34. OCONEE
35. OCONEE STATION
36. COL. DORCHESTER
37. PARIS MOUNTAIN
38. POINSETT
39. REDCLIFFE
40. RIVERS BRIDGE
41. ROSE HILL
42. SADLERS CREEK
43. SANTEE
44. SESQUICENTENNIAL
45. TABLE ROCK
46. WOODS BAY
47. OTHER (SPECIFY)
_____
48. DON'T KNOW

(CODE UP TO THREE RESPONSES)

Q19. FOR EACH PARK VISITED ASK: "How satisfied were you with your visit to
_____ State Park ... very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or
very dissatisfied?"

         (1) VERY SATISFIED
         (2) SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
         (3) SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
         (4) VERY DISSATISFIED
         (5) DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "In general ...")

Q20. "Do you feel that State Parks campsites and cabins are always, usually, occasionally, rarely or never available during the following times… first, what about during the summer … would you say that State Parks campsites and cabins are always, usually, occasionally, rarely, or never available during the summer?"

	Always	Usually	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	DK
a. "summer"	1	2	3	4	5	6
b. "And how about in the fall, winter or spring?"	1	2	3	4	5	6
c. "On holidays?"	1	2	3	4	5	6
d. "On week-ends?"	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q21. "Have you ever used the State Park Service's central reservation service that allows reservations by toll-free phone or online?"

1. YES
2. NO --- GO TO Q.23
3. DON'T KNOW (DO NOT PROBE) -------- GO TO Q.23

Q22. (IF YES): How satisfied are you with the central reservation service … very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?"

1. VERY SATISFIED
2. SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
3. SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
4. VERY DISSATISFIED
5. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "In general …")

Q23. "The South Carolina State Park Service fulfills a number of roles. I'm going to read several of these and for each I'd like for you to tell me if you think the State Park Service is currently doing an excellent job, a good job, a fair job, a poor job, or a very poor job. First, what about ... (ROTATE AS MARKED) .... Do you think the State Park Service does an excellent, good, fair, poor, or very poor job

	Ex	Go	Fa	Po	VP	DK
a. In outdoor Recreation	1	2	3	4	5	6
b. In conservation	1	2	3	4	5	6
c. In education	1	2	3	4	5	6
d. Protecting Historic and Cultural Resources	1	2	3	4	5	6
e. Protecting Natural Resources and Open Space	1	2	3	4	5	6
f. In Customer Service	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q24. "In order to pay for maintenance and operations at state parks, increases in admission or fees are sometimes required. Would you support or oppose an increase in fees or admission charges of $2 at a particular state park if the fees went directly to that park's maintenance and operation?"

(IF SUPPORT): "Would you strongly support such a plan or support it only somewhat?"
(IF OPPOSE): "Would you strongly oppose such a plan or oppose it only somewhat?"

   (1) STRONGLY SUPPORT
   (2) SOMEWHAT SUPPORT
   (3) SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
   (4) STRONGLY OPPOSE
   (5) DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "Do you lean toward supporting or opposing?")

Q25. "Special groups such as seniors and persons with disabilities currently receive discounted fees at State Parks. Do you think such groups should continue to receive such discounts or should special groups not receive discounted fees at State Parks?"
(IF SHOULD RECEIVE): "What do you consider a "fair discount" for "special populations" such as seniors and persons with disabilities … 10%, 25%, 35%, 50% or some other percentage?"

   (1) SHOULD NOT RECEIVE A DISCOUNT
   (2) 10%
   (3) 25%
   (4) 35%
   (5) 50%
   (6) SOME OTHER PERCENTAGE (SPECIFY) _____
   (7) DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "In general …")

Q26. "Where do you get most of your information about South Carolina State Parks …
newspapers, magazines, television, radio, mailings from the Park Service, billboards,
friends or relatives, SouthCarolinaParks.com, the Come Out and Play monthly electronic
newsletter, or somewhere else?"

1. NEWSPAPERS
2. MAGAZINES
3. TELEVISION
4. RADIO
5. <DO NOT USE THIS CODE>
6. MAILINGS FROM THE PARK SERVICE
7. BILLBOARDS
8. FRIENDS OR RELATIVES
9. SouthCarolinaParks.COM
10. COME OUT AND PLAY ELECTRONIC NEWLSETTER
11. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

12. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "Where do you get most of your
    information?")

Q27. "The State of South Carolina has numerous cultural and natural touring corridors. Are
you aware of any of the following ...

		Yes	No	DK
a.	South Carolina National Heritage Corridor	1	2	3
b.	Francis Marion Trail	1	2	3
c.	Carolinas Backcountry Revolutionary War Trail	1	2	3
d,	Gullah-Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor	1	2	3

"My next questions are about the ocean in South Carolina. By this I mean the ocean itself, not
including harbors, bays, estuaries and inland waterways."

Q28. "Over the past three years, about how many times a year, on average, did you visit the
ocean in South Carolina?"

0. NONE ------- GO TO Q.30
1. 1 OR 2
2. 3 – 5
3. 6 – 10
4. 11 OR MORE
5. DON'T KNOW [(PROBE: "Approximately …."). READ CHOICES IF
   NECESSARY]

Q29. "In what ways do you use the ocean?" "Any other?" "Any other?"

RECORD: _____

_____

98. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "For what purposes do you visit the ocean?")

Q30. "For the following questions, I want you to think about the ocean water itself, **not** the beach or shoreline and **not** including harbors, bays, estuaries and inland waterways."

"In general, what do you think are the most important uses of the ocean?" "Any other?" "Any other?"

RECORD: _____

_____

_____

98. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "Can you think of any important uses for the ocean?")

Q31. "In your opinion, what are the most important ocean resources?" "Any other?" "Any other?"

RECORD: _____

_____

_____

98. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "Can you think of any important ocean resources?") ----- GO TO Q.32

Q31a. "Thinking about (RESOURCE MENTIONED IN Q.31) how would you describe the condition of this resource? Would you say it is excellent, good, fair, poor, or very poor?"

       1. EXCELLENT
       2. GOOD
       3. FAIR
       4. POOR
       5. VERY POOR
       6. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "In general …")

Q32. "What do you think are the biggest issues or conflicts related to ocean resources in South Carolina?" "Anything else?" "Anything else?"

RECORD: _____

_____

_____

    98. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "Are there any issues or conflicts related to ocean resources?") ------ GO TO Q33

Q32a. "How urgent do you think it is that the issue of (ISSUE MENTIONED IN Q.33) be addressed … extremely urgent, very urgent, somewhat urgent, not too urgent, or not at all urgent?"

       1. EXTREMELY URGENT
       2. VERY URGENT
       3. SOMEWHAT URGENT
       4. NOT TOO URGENT
       5. NOT AT ALL URGENT
       6. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "Generally speaking …")

"On a different topic …."

Q33. "People have different views as to when an egg or fetus should be considered a person, withlegally protected rights. Which of the following comes closest to your point of view on this issue:

> (1) A fertilized human egg should be legally considered a person;
>
> (2) After a physician has determined that a woman is pregnant, the fetus should be legally considered a person;
>
> (3) Once the fetus is able to survive on its own outside of the womb, it should be legally considered a person; OR
>
> (4) After a live-birth has occurred, the baby should be legally considered a person.
>
> (5) DON'T KNOW (DO NOT PROBE)

Q34. "Recent Federal legislation prohibits community and university health clinics that serve low-income populations from receiving discounts from pharmaceutical companies for birth control pills and devices. Do you feel that community and university health clinics that serve low-income populations should be able to receive discounts from pharmaceutical companies for birth control pills and devices or do you feel that these clinics should not be able to receive such discounts?

> 1. CLINICS SHOULD BE ABLE TO RECEIVE SUCH DISCOUNTS
> 2. CLINICS SHOULD NOT BE ABLE TO RECEIVE SUCH DISCOUNTS
> 3. DON'T KNOW (DO NOT PROBE)

"Now, a few final questions..."

Q35. "Some people are registered to vote and others are not. Are you <u>currently</u> registered to vote in South Carolina?"

> 1. YES
> 2. NO OR DK (DO NOT PROBE)

Q36. "What is your age?"

> _____ CODE EXACT NUMBER OF YEARS (E.G., 45)
>
> 96. NINETY-SIX YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER
> 97. REFUSED

Q37. "Do you live in an urban, suburban, or rural area of South Carolina?"

    1. URBAN (INSIDE CITY LIMITS)
    2. SUBURBAN (JUST OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS)
    3. RURAL (AWAY FROM A CITY)
    4. DK (PROBE: "How would you describe it?")

Q38. "What is the highest grade of school or year of college that you actually finished and got credit for?"

    _____ RECORD GRADE

    00. NO FORMAL SCHOOLING
    98. DK

Q39. "Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent or what?"

IF REPUBLICAN: "Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?"
IF DEMOCRAT: "Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or a not very strong Democrat?"
IF INDEPENDENT, NO PREFERENCE, OR OTHER: "Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or to the Democrat party?"

    1. STRONG REPUBLICAN
    2. NOT VERY STRONG REPUBLICAN
    3. INDEPENDENT, BUT CLOSER TO REPUBLICANS
    4. INDEPENDENT -- CLOSER TO NEITHER
    5. INDEPENDENT, BUT CLOSER TO DEMOCRATS
    6. NOT VERY STRONG DEMOCRAT
    7. STRONG DEMOCRAT
    8. OTHER (SPECIFY: _____)

Q40. "What is your race?"   (PROBE BY READING CHOICES IF NECESSARY)

    1. BLACK; AFRICAN-AMERICAN
    2. WHITE
    3. HISPANIC; PUERTO RICAN; MEXICAN OR SPANISH-AMERICAN
    4. NATIVE AMERICAN; AMERICAN INDIAN
    5. ASIAN; ORIENTAL
    6. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____

Q41. "How many of the persons who currently live in your household are under 18 years of age, including babies and small children?"

_____ RECORD NUMBER

   7. SEVEN OR MORE
   8. DK

Q42. "Including yourself, how many people age 18 or older are currently living in your household?"

_____ RECORD NUMBER

   7. SEVEN OR MORE
   8. DK

Q43. "So that we can be sure we're getting a cross-section of all people, I'd like you to estimate your family's total income for 2007, <u>before</u> taxes were taken out. Include wages, social security, welfare and any other income. Into which of the following categories does it fall? As with all of the interview, this information will be strictly confidential. Was it...

  (READ CATEGORIES)

    01. Less than $5,000
    02. $5,000 - 9,999
    03. $10,000 - 14,999
    04. $15,000 - 19,999
    05. $20,000 - 24,999
    06. $25,000 - 29,999
    07. $30,000 - 34,999
    08. $35,000 - 39,999
    09. $40,000 - 44,999
    10. $45,000 - 49,999
    11. $50,000 - 74,999
    12. $75,000 - 99,999
    13. $100,000 and over

    14. REFUSED
    15. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "Just approximately...")

Q44. "Not counting business lines, cell phones, extension phones, faxes, or modems -- on how many different land line telephone numbers can your household be reached?"

    1. ONE
    2. TWO
    3. THREE
    4. FOUR
    5. FIVE
    6. SIX
    7. SEVEN OR MORE

    8. DK

Q45. "And what is your zip code?"   RECORD _____

Q46. RECORD SEX: 1. MALE
                        2. FEMALE

"That's all the questions I have. Thank you for your cooperation."

Note 1
Weights Used in Analysis

Several weighting variables for the South Carolina State Survey data have been created and added to each data file. The first is a weight to adjust for households that can be reached on more than one telephone number. This weight has been developed so that such households are not overrepresented in the sample. This weight should be applied to the data whenever <u>households</u> are the desired unit of analysis.

The second weighting variable adjusts for the fact that the sampling unit in the survey was the household rather than the individual respondent. It also adjusts for multiple telephone households. When the <u>individual</u> is the appropriate unit of analysis rather than the household, this weight should be used.

The third weighting variable makes additional adjustments to the individual weight for underrepresentation of various demographic groups in the population due to either nonresponse or to the fact that certain households do not have a telephone. The degree of underrepresentation is assessed by comparing the demographic data from the survey with population estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. This weight should always be used to ensure that a representative sample for making estimates of the true population figures for South Carolina. It is standard in analyses for South Carolina State Survey clients, unless otherwise indicated.

Note 2
Counties Used in Regional Analyses

Upstate	Midlands	Lowcountry
Abbeville	Aiken	Beaufort
Anderson	Allendale	Berkeley
Cherokee	Bamberg	Charleston
Chester	Barnwell	Colleton
Fairfield	Calhoun	Dillon
Greenville	Clarendon	Dorchester
Greenwood	Chesterfield	Florence
Lancaster	Darlington	Georgetown
Laurens	Edgefield	Hampton
Newberry	Kershaw	Horry
Oconee	Lee	Jasper
Pickens	Lexington	Marion
Spartanburg	Marlboro	Williamsburg
Union	McCormick	
York	Orangeburg	
	Richland	
	Saluda	
	Sumter	

Appendix B

Responses to Open-Ended Questions

Q29. "In what ways do you use the ocean?" "Any other?" "Any other?"

- Swim
- To look at
- Spectator
- Walk on beach
- Fishing
- Sunbathing
- Recreation
- Wading/Playing in the water
- Viewing/Walking along the shore
- Collect shells
- Relaxation
- Enjoy sun and beach with wife and kids
- Visit
- Cruise
- Visit family
- Vacation
- Be on the beach
- Boating
- Sightseeing
- Reunions
- Go to the beach, don't swim
- Walk on beach, don't get in the water
- Have a condo at the beach
- Put feet in
- Have a place on beach
- Just be on the beach
- Therapeutic reasons; mentally therapeutic
- Pleasure and fishing
- Stayed at ocean a couple of nights
- Entertainment
- Boat ride
- Get away from work
- To sit and look at it
- Relaxation; just to look at the ocean
- Traveling over it
- Beach for a week
- Playing on the beach
- Husband works at Citadel; Citadel has a beach house that we use sometime
- Just to go there and play in the water and have fun.
- Deep sea fishing
- With grandchildren to play in water
- Walk dog
- Enjoy the relaxation of the ocean
- Go to craft show in December

Q29.
- cont. -

- Enjoyment
- Not a lake person
- Parasailing
- Sightseeing
- Water craft
- Sitting and thinking
- Picnic
- Visit
- Surfing
- To look at and enjoy
- Walk in the sand
- Boating
- Camped out
- To take cruises
- Like to go on a boat
- To see the ocean
- Business trip
- Shrimping
- Sit on beach and walk on shore
- Places to go
- Enjoy looking at the ocean, but don't go in the ocean or beach. Live near the beach
- Fresh air
- Enjoy the sun
- Peace of mind
- Like the feel of ocean
- Field trip with the children
- Just out to use the casino boat at wedding
- The view
- Picnicking
- Transportation
- Sailboats
- Morris Island Lighthouse
- Walked the piers
- Beauty
- Enjoy the food
- Hang out
- Clam digging
- Went to see Naval Base
- Help law enforcement on biker weekends and other festivals
- Ships
- Blues concerts
- The serenity, very peaceful
- A trip to view the bridge and Fort Moultrie

Q29.
- cont. -

- On the Pier
- Meditate
- Beachcombing
- Snorkeling
- Go out and do sunrise service on Resurrection Sunday
- Teaching her grandson about oyster shells and crabs
- Shop
- Get away from home
- Golf at the beach
- Killing time
- Riding bikes
- Looking for sharks teeth
- Read and sleep
- Crabbing
- Amusement parks
- Watching porpoises
- Boogey boarding
- Bird watching
- Viewing
- Boating to barrier islands (hiking/exploring/camping)
- See turtles come in at Edisto Beach
- Went to take someone to college
- Campsite
- Fly kites
- Educational for the children
- Horseback riding on the beach
- Health benefits for her sinus condition
- Tubing

Q30. "In general, what do you think are the most important uses of the ocean?" "Any other?" "Any other?"

- To support ocean life
- Scenery
- Transportation
- Tourism
- Fishing
- Food
- To have a good time
- Float ships
- To see it
- Protect natural resources endangered species
- Water
- Shipping
- Commercial fishing
- Keep world in balance
- Swimming
- Maritime transports
- Ships
- Cruises
- Protect the ecology aspects
- Fish revenue
- Seaports
- Swimming
- People go to ocean to ski and swim
- Moving goods
- Exploration
- Fish and animals
- Keep navy jobs
- Shrimping
- Seafood
- Recreation
- Ecology
- Boats come through
- Surfing
- Hydro power
- Sea life; coral reef
- Research
- Drilling for oil
- Cargo shipping
- Boating
- Usage of the water itself; drinking water; water and energy resources
- Marine life
- Health
- Keep oceans clean

Q30.
- cont. -

➢ Commerce
➢ Wildlife and sea animals
➢ Travel
➢ Find a way to make better drinking water and conserve water
➢ Natural wildlife
➢ Water supply
➢ Turbine power
➢ To provide evaporation to have rain
➢ Oil
➢ Support natural habitat
➢ Family outings
➢ Import and export of goods
➢ Environment
➢ Animals
➢ Kayaking
➢ Regulation of the water temperature
➢ Beauty to look at
➢ Recreation
➢ Sustain life to help feed people
➢ The life in the ocean
➢ Cleaning up the ocean
➢ Oil refineries
➢ Peaceful; beautiful
➢ Maintaining ecology cycle and recycling
➢ Animals in the sea to have a nice place to roam
➢ Respect the ocean and for the animals that live in the ocean
➢ Kids to swim
➢ The whales
➢ Pollution testing
➢ Tidal power
➢ Get oil from the ocean
➢ Just look at the beauty; its relaxing
➢ Stay clean
➢ Beach
➢ People visiting the ocean
➢ Water
➢ Weather
➢ Keep out pollution
➢ Start using it to get electricity
➢ To have a place for the fish to live
➢ Keeps the land cool
➢ Water and life cycles
➢ Revenue from tourism

Q30.
- cont. -

- Electricity
- Get rid of waste
- Controls the world
- Cleaning what sewage is disposed
- Water ways; the ocean keeps the water flowing into all small streams and rivers
- Tidal lands for breeding grounds for birds and aquatic life
- Ecosystem
- Wildlife preserve
- Local shrimp harvesting
- A place where people can go and enjoy themselves
- They hold the countries together
- Takes us from one continent to the other
- Survival
- For fishermen; keep the waters clean so our seafood and things from the ocean are safe to eat.
- The current
- Water park
- Environmental, wildlife, erosion control
- Alternative energy resources
- Main recycling resources of water
- To get salt
- Not to be overused
- Coastal protection
- Sea salt
- Educational ocean life
- National resources
- Direct source for eco-system
- Maintain the water cycles from evaluation rainfall
- Rivers run into ocean
- Minerals such as salt come from the ocean
- Research algae bloom
- Make electricity
- Environmental research
- Water quality
- Water conservation
- Source of income for some people
- Fisheries
- Viewing dolphins and other marine life
- Water is relaxing to look at
- Ecological aspects; (protecting the wetlands
- Navy
- Economy
- Source of water desalinization for fresh water if we have shortages

Q30.
- cont. -

- ➢ Do not want it to dry up
- ➢ Processing seawater for sanitation
- ➢ Control of the weather
- ➢ Oyster beds
- ➢ Transportation of oil from the Middle East
- ➢ Explore for petroleum
- ➢ Interesting things on the bottom
- ➢ To preserve the shoreline
- ➢ Water resource for homes and industrial commercial places
- ➢ Maintain equilibrium - ecological stability
- ➢ Marshes supports environment
- ➢ All facilities near the ocean
- ➢ Use the ocean as a water drinking source
- ➢ Converting sea water to fresh water
- ➢ Power sources
- ➢ Reservoirs
- ➢ Erosion control
- ➢ Harbor cruises
- ➢ Contemplation
- ➢ Vapor of water replenishing the earth's fresh water in the form of rain
- ➢ Supporting local seafood industry
- ➢ Seaweed for cosmetics
- ➢ Security, as a border
- ➢ Save the whales
- ➢ For a get away for the weekend
- ➢ Ocean cleanses the rivers
- ➢ Oxygen production
- ➢ Real estate
- ➢ Dead bodies from wars
- ➢ Helps some people medically
- ➢ Military use
- ➢ A lot of people professionally whale and professionally scuba dive
- ➢ Being a calming influence
- ➢ Historical value
- ➢ The Hunley
- ➢ Algae in the ocean for detoxification
- ➢ Use the energy from the tides from the water
- ➢ Advertisement for tourism
- ➢ Ocean archeology
- ➢ Military harbors
- ➢ Not a dumping ground
- ➢ Charleston harbor
- ➢ Controls coastal weather

Q31. **"In your opinion, what are the most important ocean resources?" "Any other?"**
"Any other?"

- Food
- Fishing
- Oil and fish
- Water
- Seafood
- To see it
- Animals in the ocean
- What's naturally there
- Transportation of goods and services
- Marine life
- Preservation of aquatic life
- Wildlife - marine animals
- The beach
- Conservation
- Ability to sustain life
- Recreation; playing in the water
- Lobster
- Oil
- Saving the whales and dolphins
- Shrimp hatcheries
- Attractive to tourism
- To keep it clean
- Sea life
- Tourism
- The beaches around the ocean
- Commercial fishing
- Clean water
- Minerals and sea salt
- Myrtle Beach
- Boats
- To look for bacteria in the water
- Scientific study
- Oil wells
- Cruise lines
- Most important is fuel oil
- Aquatic wildlife
- National ocean and science resource
- Sand
- Habitat
- Taking care ocean life
- Enjoy family
- Accessibility
- All of the living things living in the ocean; the creatures, the fish.
- Oil refineries

Q31.
- cont. -

- ➢ Coast guard
- ➢ Drill for oil
- ➢ Greater promotion of fishery habitats
- ➢ Plant life
- ➢ Shoreline
- ➢ Educational purposes
- ➢ Anything to do with the environment
- ➢ Reefs
- ➢ Fresh water processing
- ➢ Water going into inlets provides fishing
- ➢ Gas
- ➢ Swimming
- ➢ Control pollution
- ➢ Minerals
- ➢ Dam
- ➢ Products from seaweed and coral for medicinal purposes
- ➢ Coral reefs
- ➢ Shells that you can pick up
- ➢ Sea salt
- ➢ Tides
- ➢ Create water spouts, choppy waters
- ➢ Think they should try to keep it clean and not have so much debris and pollution come in
- ➢ Sand erosion
- ➢ Keeping the whole country alive
- ➢ Hydroelectric power
- ➢ Lakes
- ➢ The weather that it generates; the climate
- ➢ Flow of water for making energy
- ➢ The possibility that one day they might manufacture electricity using the ocean
- ➢ Kelp
- ➢ Coast guard
- ➢ Police boats
- ➢ Sink ships to create reefs
- ➢ Water; but getting the salt out first
- ➢ Vitamins and health food from kelp
- ➢ Pearls
- ➢ Ocean is just a wonderful thing
- ➢ Medical opportunities
- ➢ Whales
- ➢ Some day we will need to go to desalinization of ocean water for drinking
- ➢ Jobs related to that industry
- ➢ Other sources of studies to help with storms
- ➢ We have to have it to balance the earth

Q31.
- cont. -

- ➢ Marine biology
- ➢ Algae
- ➢ Helps bring in moisture and rain
- ➢ Should follow the rules about swimming in the ocean
- ➢ The pattern of the ocean the balance the weather
- ➢ Grinding up seashells and using for medical reasons
- ➢ Turtles
- ➢ Food chain - plankton
- ➢ The plants from the ocean and the sponge
- ➢ Oil; other countries are getting it but because of environmental groups, we cannot tap into it; because of democrats, China and other countries can get to it, but not the United States
- ➢ Take scrap ships out of the ocean because they have mercury and other hazardous materials
- ➢ Reusable energy
- ➢ The gulfstream which plays an important role in keeping our coasts warmer
- ➢ Barrier vegetation
- ➢ We should have Port of Charleston as a more accessible port for cruises

Q32. "What do you think are the biggest issues or conflicts related to ocean resources in South Carolina?" "Anything else?" "Anything else?"

➢ Non-pollution and conservation
➢ Erosion control of beaches
➢ There are places to drill that might cause contamination
➢ Pollution
➢ Lack of planning by whoever for development too close to the shoreline
➢ Litter
➢ Erosion
➢ Oil rigs, oil spills damaging the natural resources and shore lines
➢ Beaches getting sloppy
➢ Waste
➢ Keep everything natural and fresh and not destroy what's there.
➢ People not throwing stuff out that they shouldn't be. People try to protect it more.
➢ Marine pollution laws being enforced, dumping of waste about to enter port, dumping at sea rather than pay fees.
➢ Overfishing
➢ People wanting to build on the ocean
➢ Water waste
➢ Shrimpers need to make a living; shrimpers are damaging the ocean floor and the ecosystem
➢ Drilling for natural gas
➢ Keeping the ocean clean
➢ Offshore oil drilling
➢ Decline in shrimping/oyster industry
➢ Yankees coming down and wanting to use them
➢ Reef barriers and sandbars
➢ Georgia/South Carolina okayed building a refinery near the Savannah River and I think it would be a good thing
➢ Between the survival of marine wildlife and man's expansion of commerce
➢ Alleviate congestion to harbors with containers for ocean
➢ Keeping it clean
➢ Overdevelopment of the coast
➢ Misuse of the oceans; erosion, etc.
➢ Development
➢ You have to have a fishing license and doesn't think you should have to
➢ Government needs to crack down on people over fishing, killing sharks, pollution
➢ Oil in the ocean
➢ Contamination
➢ People littering, not cleaning up after themselves
➢ Oil leaks
➢ Population
➢ Habitat destruction
➢ Drug runners
➢ Preservation

Q32.
- cont. -

- We don have the money to effectively use what we have. Because the cost of fuel will effect the cost of seafood
- Lack of funding to help with erosion or other problems like that
- The controversy between commercial fishermen and recreational fishermen
- Don't allow people to drill for oil
- Beach erosion
- Over use
- Shipping
- Drilling should be regulated by the state not by the federal government. People are making profit and monies are not being used properly. Gouging people on federal level and government level
- Private property and public use
- Fishing rights; shrimping rights
- Population growth
- Erosion of the shoreline
- Over building along coast lines
- Disturbing the corral reefs
- Readjustment of the sand that gets distributed. Beach erosion
- Cleanliness
- The UN will control our ocean by telling us when and were we can use our resource.
- Some places are dirty
- Protect water to make sure safe for people
- Garbage and different things in the ocean
- Money to carry out projects
- Developers are too aggressive, diminishing the enjoyment of the ocean
- Water use
- People do more commercial fishing; that is hurting.
- Not enough public education for the importance of what resources can be used and conserving those.
- Maintain clean water for the animals in the ocean
- Offshore drilling
- So much building around ocean
- Contamination by wastes
- Environmental issues - conflict between conservation and capitalism
- To protect the shores from wash out
- Conflict between Department of Natural Resources and fishermen
- Need imports coming in
- Sand erosion
- Pollution of rubbage and medical waste
- Our people do not respect the ocean; they dump trash; plants dumps waste into the water – it is causing damage to our ocean.
- Runoff and silt in estuary rivers
- Competition between the professional fisherman - they are destroying other sea life

- How to preserve beaches
- Water quality
- Cost
- Whether fish are toxic
- Overcommercialization
- Cost of fuel
- Pollution - human garbage and oil spills from freighters, who dump garbage into ocean like plastic bottles (which never degrade)
- Renourishment
- People wanting to build around the ocean, ruining the coastline.
- With our neighbor in Georgia
- Islands
- Commercial ports
- Tropical storms
- Protecting them
- Hurricanes
- Tapping into gas and oil
- Resource to keep the ocean clean
- Limited shoreline, always changing
- Politics
- Gambling ships
- Ice caps
- The use of recreation; people are dumping oyster shells on the beach of Highway 17
- The over use of the food chain
- The amount they charge for licenses and taxes when you go out on boats in the ocean
- Over population of the ocean
- Trash and drainage from cities
- Erosion – bring sand from the ocean to increase the shoreline
- Typhoons, etc. destroying ocean resources
- Lack of business enterprises; think business would do things other than government – engineering, technology and everything else
- Environmental protection
- Political management without regard to economic opportunities
- Accidents
- Research into how to more effectively use the resources of the ocean
- Special interest that want to control the ocean
- Long-line fishermen
- Fish contamination
- Cost of using facilities close to ocean
- Driving wildlife out
- Legislative
- More lifeguards
- People are getting too harassed by the Department of Natural Resources

Q32.
- cont. -

➢ Didn't agree with taking away the Department of Natural Resources Board
➢ Sewage
➢ Conflict between recreation and maintaining presence for nature or food
➢ Big companies that want small companies to use the resources
➢ Environmental groups are against anything about change.
➢ Conservation issues
➢ The fear of whether the water is clean or contaminated
➢ Stopping pollution should be enforced. People should be fined.
➢ Amount of highways and traffic create runoff and contaminates ocean
➢ Start looking for more oil
➢ Be patrolled better to control transport of illegal drugs
➢ Too much coming in the state that shouldn't come through
➢ Be more accessible to everyone
➢ Hazardous waste
➢ Manufacturing versus environmental
➢ Terrifically crowded
➢ Just man's use of the environment. We got to be able to use it but we have got to be able to maintain it as good as possible.
➢ Better ports
➢ Sharks
➢ Who would be in charge of everything; different interest groups
➢ Balance of raping of natural resources
➢ Competition with neighboring states
➢ Decrease of inland population
➢ Humans thinking they can abuse it and do whatever they want with it
➢ As far as shelling- the harvest is too large, they need to cut back.
➢ Too many motels, shops on the ocean
➢ Harbor patrol
➢ Protect turtles
➢ Not promoting the ocean; don't provide a lot of activity on the beach.
➢ No shoreline long enough before you get to federal water; anything 50 miles in should be South Carolina's
➢ One area is losing sand and the other area maybe building up
➢ Encroachment
➢ Get the salt out and using it
➢ Tug boats when you are building a bridge
➢ Letting business affect the health of the ocean
➢ Cleanliness keep resources of the ocean clean
➢ Atmosphere
➢ Water not at good levels
➢ Our government officials listen too much to do-gooders that want to protect anything
➢ Drainage
➢ Areas people don't want touched

Q32.
- cont. -

- ➢ Conservation vs. usage of resources
- ➢ Maintaining the balance between economic resources (fishing industry) and conservation
- ➢ Long line fisherman, shrimpers kill a lot of sea life. Bait and hooks are indiscriminate.
- ➢ Want to know that I am eating or buying local seafood
- ➢ Commercial harvesting of the fish
- ➢ Loggerhead turtles not having a place to spawn
- ➢ We need to beef up more education to use the resources that we have the ability to clean up the ocean.
- ➢ Safer more effective pesticide and chemical alternative control measure for chemicals. Regulations of exposure to unsafe environmental pesticides crop dusting.
- ➢ Globing warning
- ➢ We maintain the ocean – no oil
- ➢ Sea level raising and global warming
- ➢ Gas pricing for watercraft
- ➢ No smoking on beach
- ➢ Wave runners will run over you in a boat. They should have a license to drive them. Give money coming into state to keep up water ways
- ➢ The fines imposed on shrimpers and people crabbing are too heavy
- ➢ Misuse of traps
- ➢ Violence
- ➢ Better way to manage the resources that are available with respect to environmental and economics with regard to harvesting and management
- ➢ Pay attention to the warming of the ocean waters
- ➢ Look into storing cargo to prevent oil spills
- ➢ Wind damage
- ➢ Pets should not be allowed on the beach; it is not healthy
- ➢ Need to limit North Carolina from getting shrimp off our shore, but we cannot go to their waters
- ➢ House destruction
- ➢ Off shore gaming
- ➢ Protect the swamps and keep wetlands protected
- ➢ Deterioration of coral
- ➢ Alligators
- ➢ Not enough emphasis is placed on the building of the shoreline rather than the ocean itself
- ➢ Sand banks cause problems for fisherman
- ➢ Preserving dunes
- ➢ Safety of the waterways.
- ➢ Too many billboards; too much other activity – they don't focus on the beach any more
- ➢ Those who want to use the ocean for their own purposes and those who need to preserve it; boats and machines that damage the wildlife
- ➢ Homeland security
- ➢ Fishermen fishing near swimmers

Q32.
- cont. -

- ➢ Military waste
- ➢ In Charleston, taxpayers are paying for dredging on private property
- ➢ Too many cargo ships coming in bring things in tanks and contaminate the ports in South Carolina
- ➢ Construction on the barrier island effecting ocean shorelines
- ➢ Endangered sea turtles
- ➢ The condos that block the view
- ➢ Not letting the government destroy the ocean
- ➢ Infrastructure