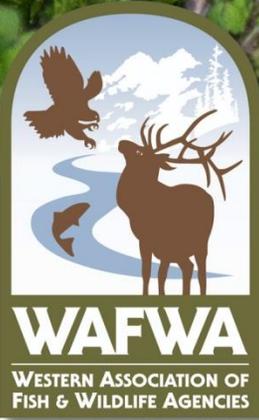


America's Wildlife Values

Pennsylvania State Report



Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

The information contained in this summary highlights findings from a survey of residents living in the state of Pennsylvania as part of the project entitled “America’s Wildlife Values: Understanding Trends in Public Values toward Wildlife as a Key to Meeting Current and Future Wildlife Management Challenges.” This multi-state project sought to explore the values, attitudes, and beliefs of residents across the U.S. in relation to fish and wildlife management. Such information can help agency decision-makers to understand more about the public’s interest in fish and wildlife-related issues and their perspectives on management of the state’s fish and wildlife.

Specific findings from this report include:

- In total, Pennsylvania received 1045 responses to the survey. Of those responses, 698 were from mail surveys (8.6% response rate) and 347 were from web-based panels.
- The breakdown of wildlife value orientations in your state is as follows¹.
 - Traditionalist: **30%**
 - Mutualist: **33%**
 - Pluralist: **24%**
 - Distanced: **13%**
- Nearly **53%** of respondents reported feeling that they share many of the same values as your state fish and wildlife agency regarding the management of fish and wildlife.
- Survey respondents held the following beliefs about funding for your state fish and wildlife management agency:
 - **17%** view current funding as primarily coming from hunting and fishing license sales.
 - **22%** of respondents believed this should be the funding model used in the future.
 - **75%** view current funding as coming from a mix of hunting and fishing license sales & public tax dollars.
 - **72%** of respondents believed this should be the funding model used in the future.
 - **8%** view current funding as primarily coming from public tax dollars.
 - **6%** of respondents believe this should be the funding model used in the future.
- A majority of respondents (**58%**) expressed trust in your agency to do what is right for fish and wildlife in the state.

Additional information on each of these findings and more can be found within this report. Detailed frequencies for each survey item by wildlife value orientations and by current participation in hunting and fishing during the 12 months prior to respondents taking the survey are also included in the report. Information about the comparison of your state to other states and information about trends in your state can be found separately in the *Multistate Report on Wildlife Values in America*, to be available September, 2018.

¹ For definitions of these terms, see page 1 of this report.

Table of Contents

<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Wildlife Value Orientations</i>	<i>1</i>
Figure 1: Wildlife value orientations in your state.....	2
Figure 2: Percent of each wildlife value orientation type who are current hunters/anglers	2
Figure 3: Wildlife value orientations by gender	2
Figure 4: Wildlife value orientations by age groups.....	3
Figure 5: Wildlife value orientations by income groups.....	3
Figure 6: Wildlife value orientations by education.....	3
Figure 7. Wildlife value orientations by geography (a-d).....	4
Figure 8: Percent of individuals by group who believed they shared values with agency.....	5
Figure 9: Percent of individuals by geography who believed they shared values with agency	5
<i>Fish and Wildlife-related Recreation</i>	<i>6</i>
Figure 10: Participation and interest in wildlife-related recreation.....	6
Figure 11: Fishing participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation.....	7
Figure 12: Fishing participation and future interest by geography	7
Figure 13: Hunting participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation	8
Figure 14: Hunting participation and future interest by geography	8
Figure 15: Wildlife viewing participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation	9
Figure 16: Wildlife viewing participation and future interest by geography	9
Recruitment and Reactivation.....	10
<i>Issue-Specific Attitudes</i>	<i>11</i>
Figure 17: Agreement with statements towards fish and wildlife management	11
Figure 18: Agreement with statements about management by wildlife value orientation.....	11
Figure 19: Agreement with statements about management by hunting/fishing participation.....	12
Figure 20: Agreement with statements about management by geography	12
Figure 21: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by wildlife value orientation	13
Figure 22: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by hunting/fishing participation	13
Figure 23: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by geography	13
<i>Funding for Fish and Wildlife Management</i>	<i>14</i>
Figure 24: Current and future funding for fish and wildlife management	14
Figure 25: Funding for fish and wildlife management by wildlife value orientation	14
Figure 26: Funding for fish and wildlife management by hunting/fishing participation	15

Figure 27: Funding for fish and wildlife management by geography	15
<i>Public Trust</i>	16
Figure 28: Trust in federal and state government and state fish and wildlife agency	16
Figure 29: Trust in government by wildlife value orientation type	16
Figure 30: Trust in government by hunting/fishing participation	17
Figure 31: Trust in government by geography	17
<i>Support for Hunting as a Source of Local, Organic Meat</i>	18
Figure 32: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat	18
Figure 33: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by wildlife value orientation	18
Figure 34: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by hunting/fishing participation	19
Figure 35: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by geography	19
<i>Familiarity with Pennsylvania Game Commission</i>	20
Figure 36: Respondents' familiarity with the Pennsylvania Game Commission.....	20
Figure 37: Familiarity with the Pennsylvania Game Commission by wildlife value orientation	20
Figure 38: Familiarity with the Pennsylvania Game Commission by hunting/fishing participation	21
Figure 39: Familiarity with the Pennsylvania Game Commission by geography.....	21
<i>Satisfaction with the Pennsylvania Game Commission</i>	22
Figure 40: Satisfaction with the Pennsylvania Game Commission of Pennsylvania respondents.....	22
Figure 41: Satisfaction with the Pennsylvania Game Commission by wildlife value orientation	22
Figure 42: Satisfaction with the Pennsylvania Game Commission by hunting/fishing participation	23
Figure 43: Satisfaction with the Pennsylvania Game Commission by geography	23
<i>Beliefs about the Pennsylvania Game Commission</i>	24
Figure 44: Respondents' beliefs about the Pennsylvania Game Commission	24
Figure 45: Beliefs (a-f) about the PGC by wildlife value orientation.....	25
a) The Staff at the PGC really care about wildlife	25
b) The PGC effectively balances the interests of hunters, conservation groups, and general public ..	25
c) The PGC is doing enough to protect our state's wildlife populations	25
d) Scientific wildlife methods serve as the primary guide for the work of the PGC.....	26
e) The PGC primarily serves the interests of hunters.....	26
f) The PGC is primarily influenced by environmental or conservation groups.....	26
Figure 46: Beliefs (a-f) about the PGC by hunting/fishing participation.....	27
a) The staff at the PGC really care about wildlife.....	27
b) The PGC effectively balances the interests of hunters, conservation groups, and general public ..	27

c) The PGC is doing enough to protect our state’s wildlife populations	27
d) Scientific wildlife methods serve as the primary guide for the work of the PGC.....	28
e) The PGC primarily serves the interests of hunters.....	28
f) The PGC is primarily influenced by environmental or conservation groups.....	28
Figure 47: Beliefs (a-f) about the PGC by geography	29
a) The staff at the PGC really care about wildlife.....	29
b) The PGC effectively balances the interests of hunters, conservation groups, and general public ..	29
c) The PGC is doing enough to protect our state’s wildlife populations	29
d) Scientific wildlife methods serve as the primary guide for the work of the PGC.....	30
e) The PGC primarily serves the interests of hunters.....	30
f) The PGC is primarily influenced by environmental or conservation groups.....	30
<i>Performance of Pennsylvania Game Commission.....</i>	<i>31</i>
Figure 48: Respondents’ beliefs about the performance of the PGC on a variety of agency activities ..	31
Figure 49: Beliefs (a-i) about the performance of the PGC on various agency activities by wildlife value orientation.....	32
a) Managing wildlife populations	32
b) Enforcing game laws.....	32
c) Protecting citizens against diseases from animals	32
d) Protecting and preserving wildlife habitat	33
e) Protecting endangered species	33
f) Restoring native wildlife species to the state	33
g) Providing hunting opportunities.....	34
h) Providing opportunities for the general public to view wildlife	34
i) Providing educational programs regarding wildlife.....	34
Figure 50: Beliefs (a-i) about the performance of the PGC on various agency activities by hunting/fishing participation.....	35
a) Managing wildlife populations	35
b) Enforcing game laws.....	35
c) Protecting citizens against diseases from animals	35
d) Protecting and preserving wildlife habitat	36
e) Protecting endangered species	36
f) Restoring native wildlife species to the state	36
g) Providing hunting opportunities.....	37

h) Providing opportunities for the general public to view wildlife	37
i) Providing educational programs regarding wildlife.....	37
Figure 51: Beliefs (a-i) about the performance of the PGC on various agency activities by geography	38
a) Managing wildlife populations	38
b) Enforcing game laws.....	38
c) Protecting citizens against diseases from animals	38
d) Protecting and preserving wildlife habitat	39
e) Protecting endangered species	39
f) Restoring native wildlife species to the state	39
g) Providing hunting opportunities.....	40
h) Providing opportunities for the general public to view wildlife	40
i) Providing educational programs regarding wildlife.....	40
<i>Preference for Size of Local Deer Populations</i>	<i>41</i>
Figure 52. Respondents' preferences for the size of deer populations in the local area	41
Figure 53. Preferences for the size of deer populations in the local area by wildlife value orientation .	41
Figure 54. Preferences for the size of deer populations in the local area by hunting/fishing participation	42
Figure 55. Preferences for the size of deer populations in the local area by geography	42
<i>Descriptive Tables for Items by Grouping.....</i>	<i>43</i>
Table 1: Percent of respondents who believed that they shared similar values to their state fish and wildlife agency.....	43
Table 2: Percent of respondents who believed that we should strive for a society that emphasizes environmental protection over economic growth	43
Table 3: Percent of respondents who believed that private property rights are more important than protecting declining or endangered fish and wildlife.....	44
Table 4: Percent of respondents who believed that local communities should have more control over the management of fish and wildlife.....	44
Table 5: Percent of respondents who believed that the earth is getting warmer mostly because of human activity such as burning fossil fuels	45
Table 6: Percent of respondents who feel that wolves that kill livestock should be lethally removed ...	45
Table 7: Percent of respondents who believed that if a black bear attacks a person, that bear should be lethally removed regardless of the circumstances.....	46
Table 8: Percent of respondents who believed that coyotes that kill pets in residential areas should be lethally removed.....	46
Table 9: Percent of respondents who believed that current funding for fish and wildlife management is provided entirely by hunting and fishing license fees vs. public tax dollars	47

Table 10: Percent of respondents who believed that future funding for fish and wildlife management should be provided entirely by hunting and fishing license fees vs. public tax dollars	47
Table 11: Percent of respondents who believed that they could trust their federal government	48
Table 12: Percent of respondents who believed that they could trust their state government	48
Table 13: Percent of respondents who believed that they could trust their state fish and wildlife agency	49
Table 14: Percent of respondents who were more supportive of hunting because of game as a source of local, organic meat.....	49
Table 15: Percent of respondents who recently started hunting because of game as a source of local, organic meat.....	50
Table 16: Percent of respondents who do not hunt now but are interested in hunting in the future because of game as a source of local, organic meat.....	50
Table 17: Percent of respondents who are familiar with the Pennsylvania Game Commission	51
Table 18: Percent of respondents who are satisfied with the Pennsylvania Game Commission	51
Table 19: Percent of respondents who agree or disagree that the staff at the PGC really cares about wildlife	52
Table 20: Percent of respondents who agree or disagree that the PGC effectively balances the interests of hunters, conservation groups, and the general public	52
Table 21: Percent of respondents who agree or disagree that the PGC is doing enough to protect Pennsylvania’s wildlife populations	53
Table 22: Percent of respondents who agree or disagree that scientific wildlife methods serve as the primary guide for the work of the PGC	53
Table 23: Percent of respondents who agree or disagree that the PGC primarily serves the interests of hunters.....	54
Table 24: Percent of respondents who agree or disagree that the PGC is primarily influenced by environmental or conservation groups	54
Table 25: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at managing wildlife populations	55
Table 26: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at enforcing game laws.....	55
Table 27: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at protecting citizens against diseases from animals such as Lyme disease and rabies	56
Table 28: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at protecting and preserving wildlife habitat.....	56
Table 29: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at protecting endangered species.....	57

Table 30: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at restoring native wildlife species to the state.....	57
Table 31: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at providing hunting opportunities	58
Table 32: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at providing viewing opportunities	58
Table 33: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at providing educations programs	59
Table 34: Percent of respondents who think the populations of deer in the area where they live should decrease, remain the same, or increase	59
<i>APPENDIX A: Methodology</i>	61
<i>APPENDIX B: Survey Instrument</i>	63

Wildlife Value Orientations

Wildlife value orientations represent the different overarching themes in a person's patterns of thought about wildlife, and can be used to identify different "types" of people (Bright et al., 2000). Characterizing segments of the public in this manner allows for a better understanding of the diversity of publics that exist as well as anticipation of how different groups of people will respond to proposed management strategies and programs.

These orientation types are calculated based on responses to a variety of survey items that represent four belief dimensions: (1) social affiliation and (2) caring, which form the mutualism orientation, and (3) hunting and (4) use of wildlife, which form the domination orientation. Means for all items within the mutualist and domination orientation are computed and respondents are segmented into one of four value orientation types by comparing their scores on domination and mutualism simultaneously (high scores were defined as ≥ 4.50 whereas low was defined by a score of < 4.50). For more information on the calculation of wildlife value orientations, see Teel & Manfredro (2009).

When applied to people as a classification,

Traditionalists:

- Score high on the domination orientation and low on the mutualism orientation
- Believe wildlife should be used and managed for human benefit

Mutualists:

- Score high on the mutualism orientation and low on the domination orientation
- Believe wildlife are part of our social network and that we should live in harmony

Pluralists:

- Score high on both the domination and mutualism orientations
- Prioritize these values differently depending on the specific context

Distanced individuals:

- Score low on both the domination and mutualism orientations
- Often believe that wildlife-related issues are less salient to them

Below is a detailed account of wildlife value orientation types in your state using our measurements (available in Appendix B to this report). Throughout this report, responses to additional items such as attitudes, trust, and participation in wildlife-related recreation will be explored by your state's current wildlife value orientation types to give you a feel for how these value types differ in their views on fish and wildlife management.²

² We also measured respondents' views on three additional scales: 1) social values including whether they hold materialist (i.e., financial security) or post-material (i.e. social affiliation) values; 2) the extent to which they anthropomorphized animals (i.e., attributed human traits to animals); and 3) the degree to which they perceived other people in their state as ascribing to a strict set of social norms (i.e., respect of socially agreed-upon practices). These data will be explored across states in relation to wildlife value orientations in our Multistate Report.

Figure 1: Wildlife value orientations in your state

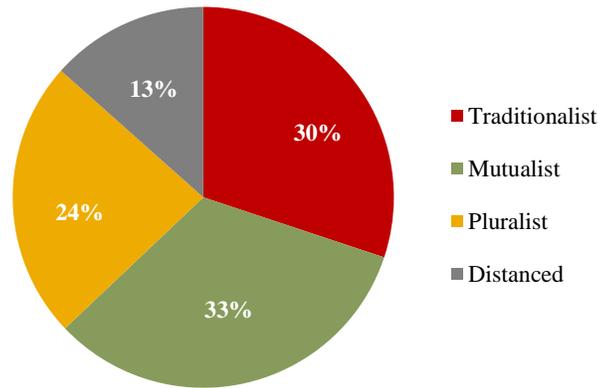


Figure 2: Percent of each wildlife value orientation type who are current hunters/anglers

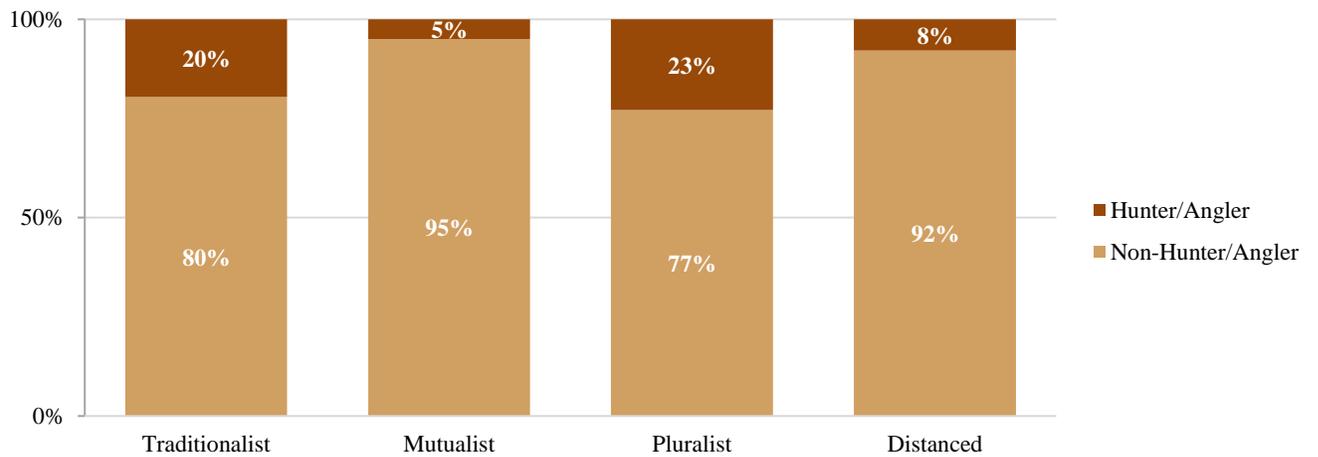


Figure 3: Wildlife value orientations by gender

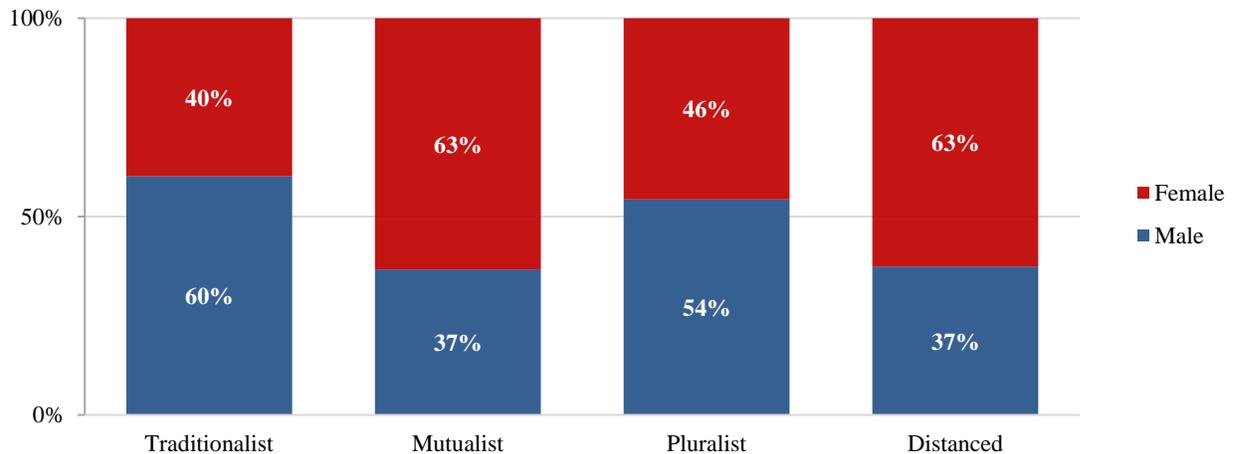


Figure 4: Wildlife value orientations by age groups

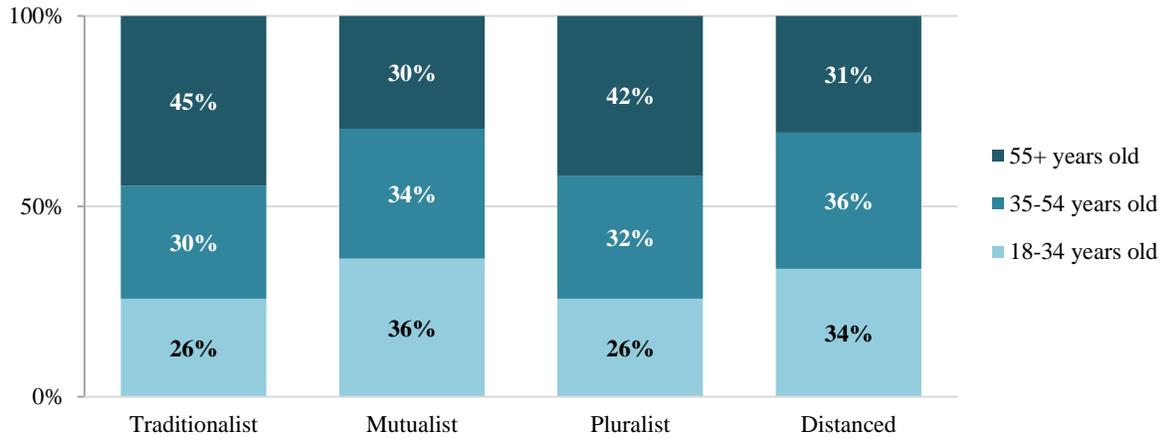


Figure 5: Wildlife value orientations by income groups

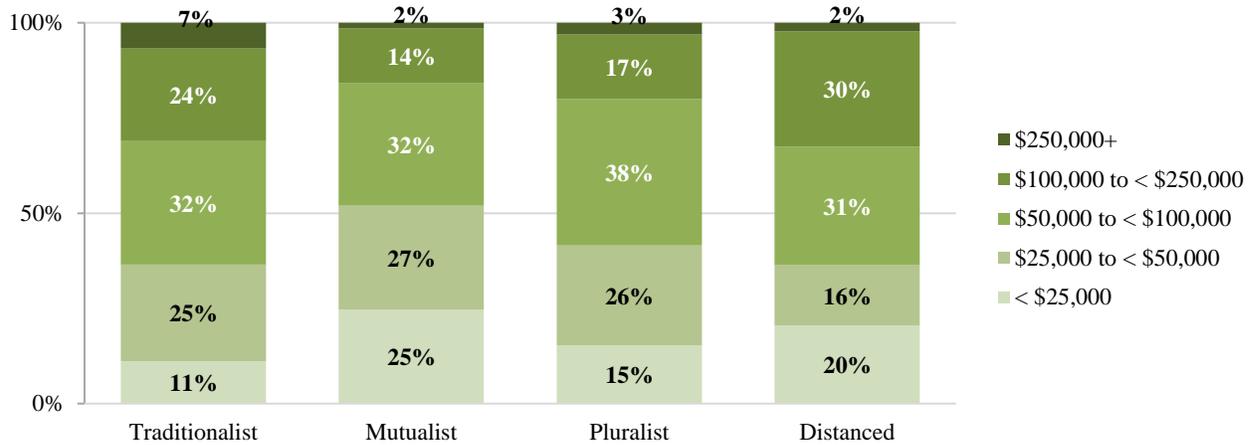


Figure 6: Wildlife value orientations by education

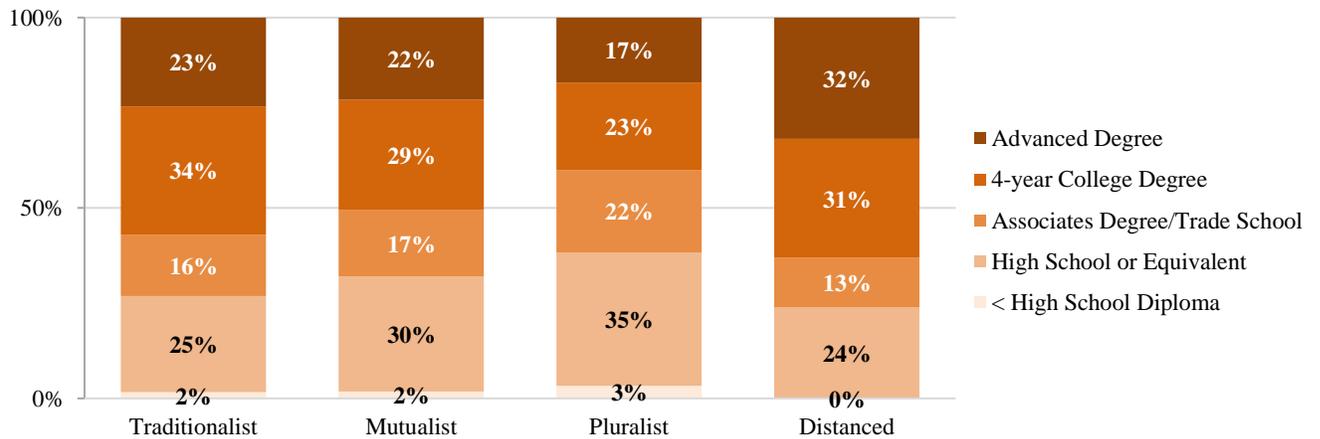
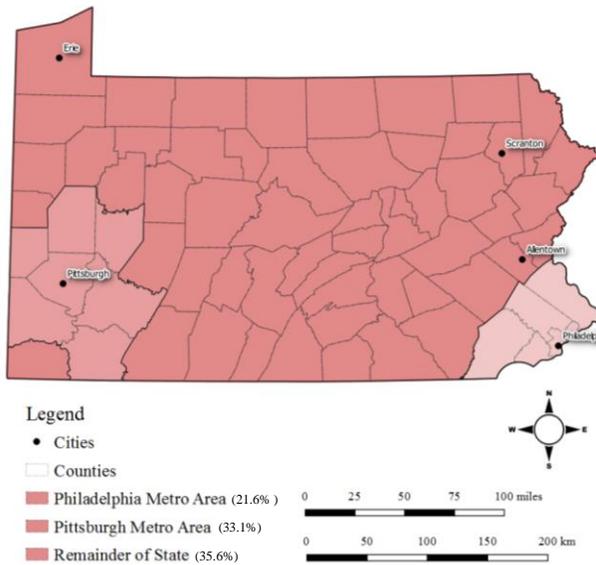
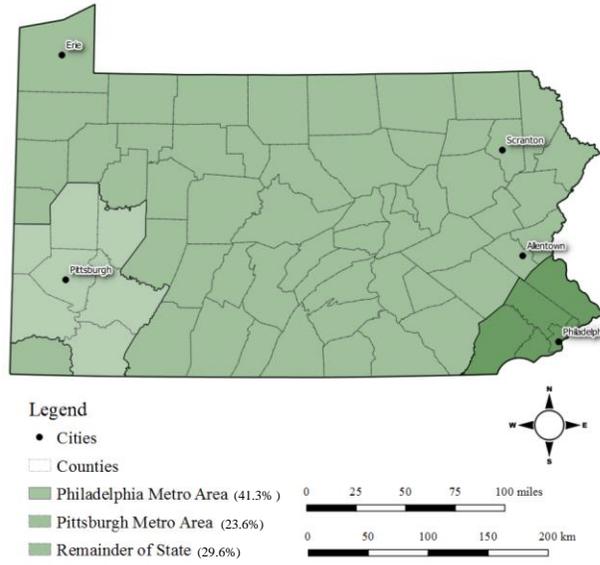


Figure 7. Wildlife value orientations by geography (a-d)

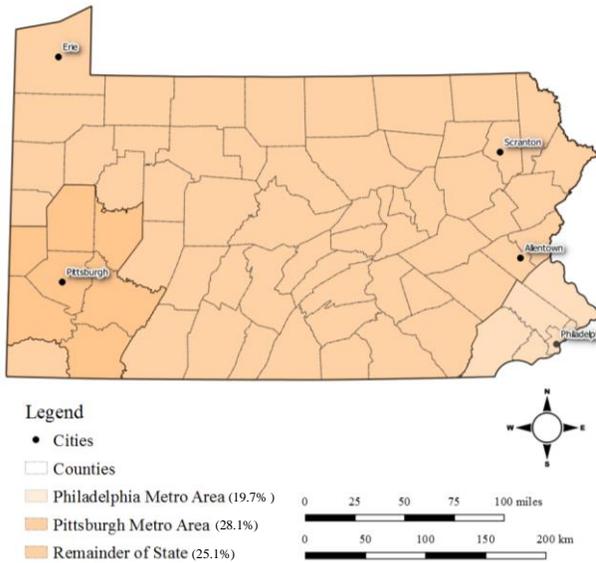
a) Traditionalist



b) Mutualist



c) Pluralist



d) Distanced

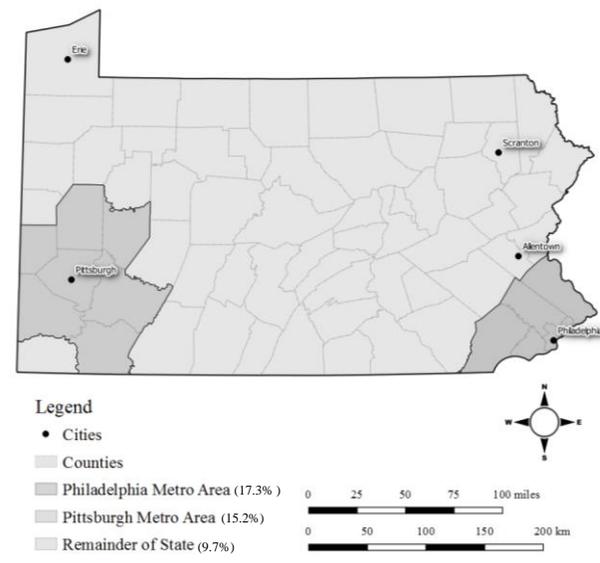


Figure 8: Percent of individuals by group who believed they shared values with agency

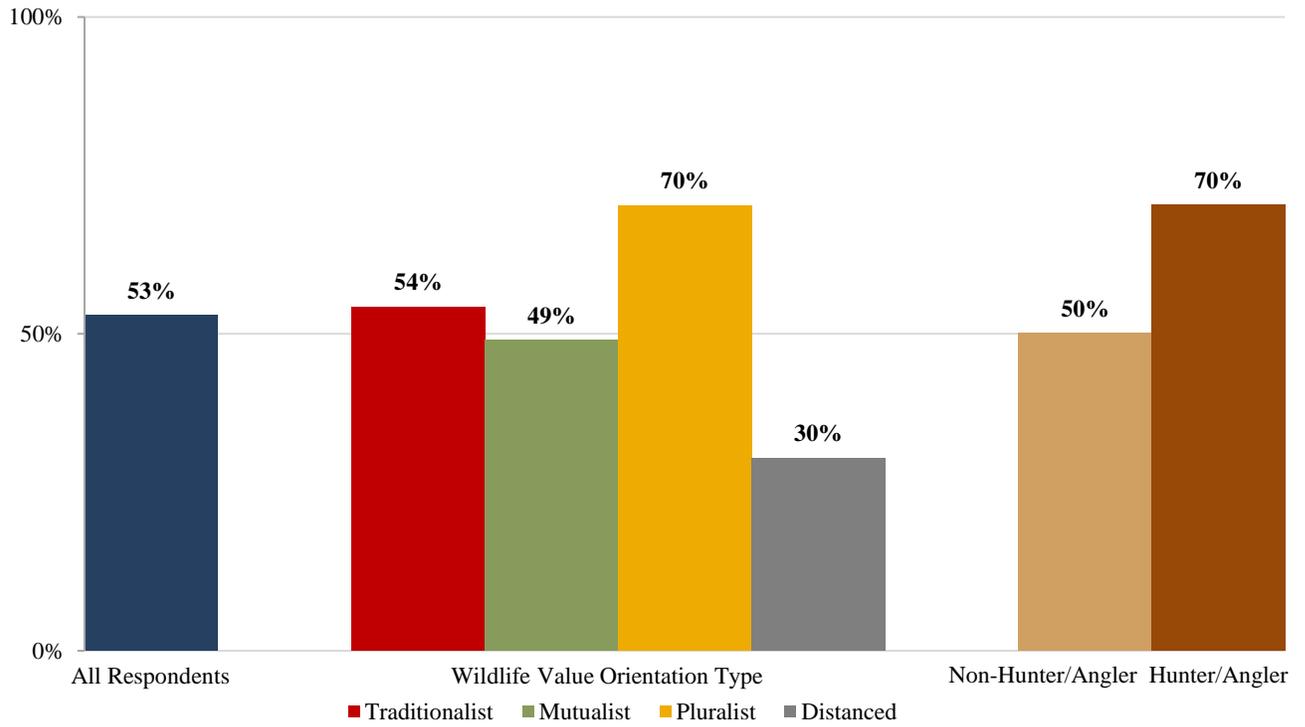
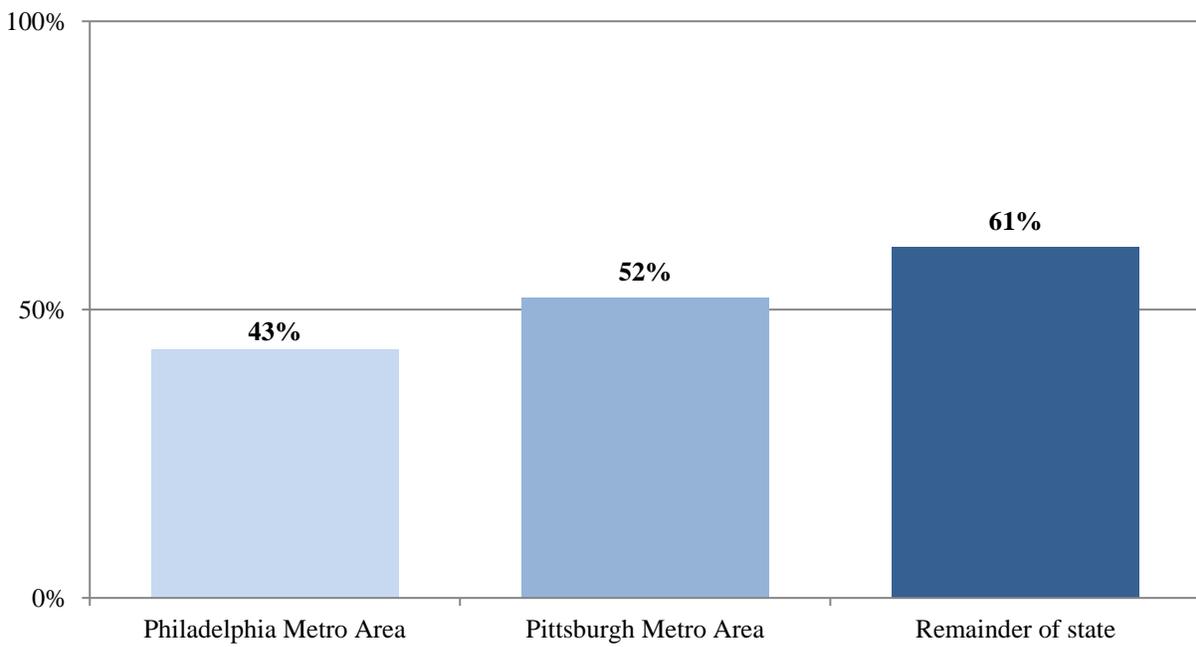


Figure 9: Percent of individuals by geography who believed they shared values with agency



Fish and Wildlife-related Recreation

Having up-to-date information about fish and wildlife-related recreation is vitally important for wildlife management professionals to understand the interests of the public in their states. On this survey, we asked residents to indicate whether they had ever participated in hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing and if they had participated in these same activities during the 12 months prior to taking the survey (current). Additionally, we asked residents if they had any interest in participating in these activities in the future. Responses to these questions are provided for all residents, as well as by wildlife value orientation and geography.

Figure 10: Participation and interest in wildlife-related recreation

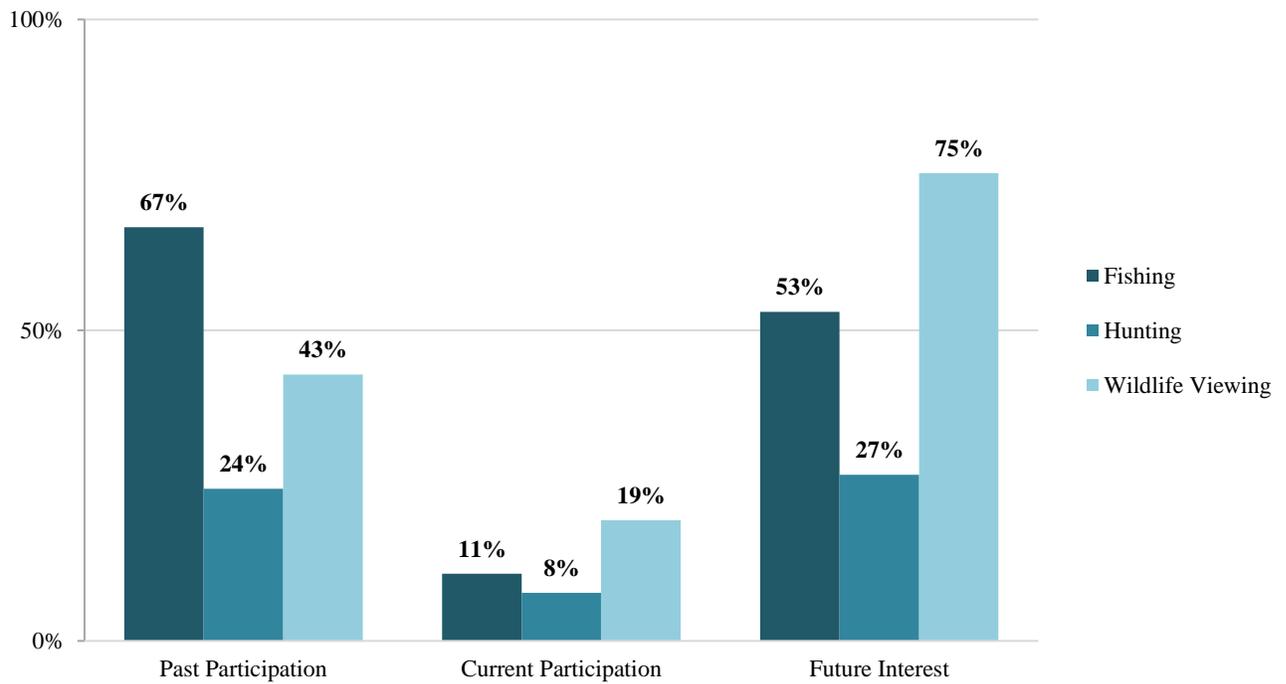


Figure 11: Fishing participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation

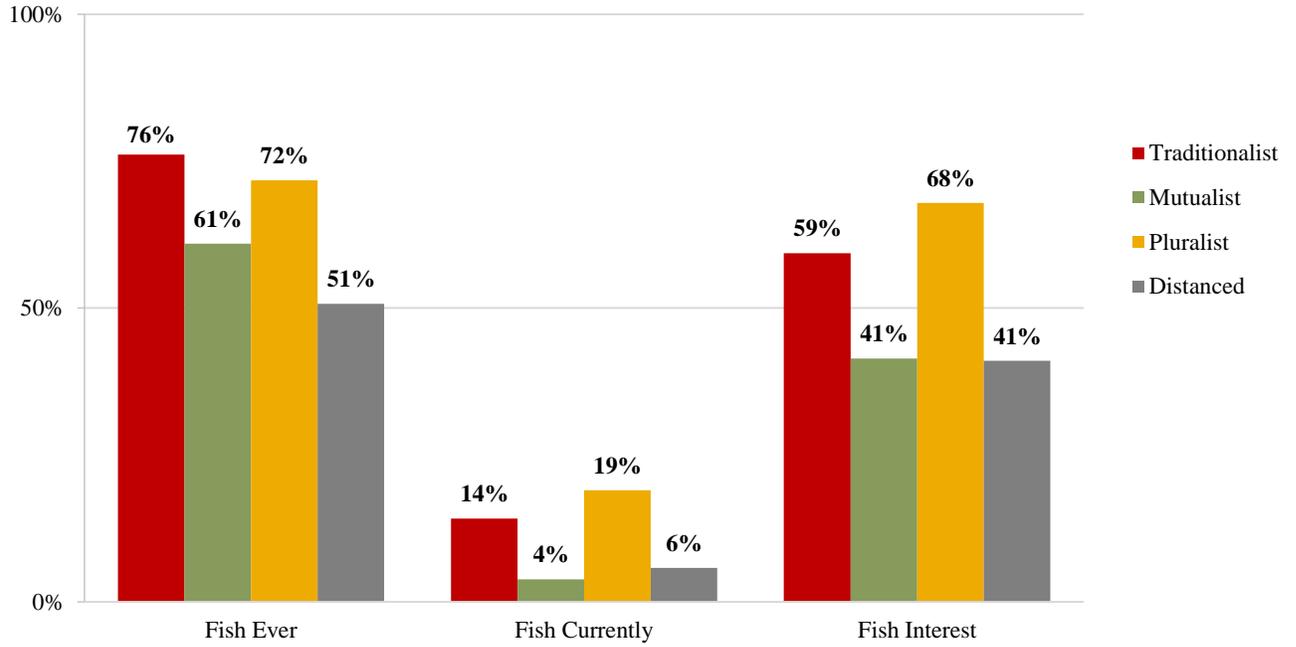


Figure 12: Fishing participation and future interest by geography

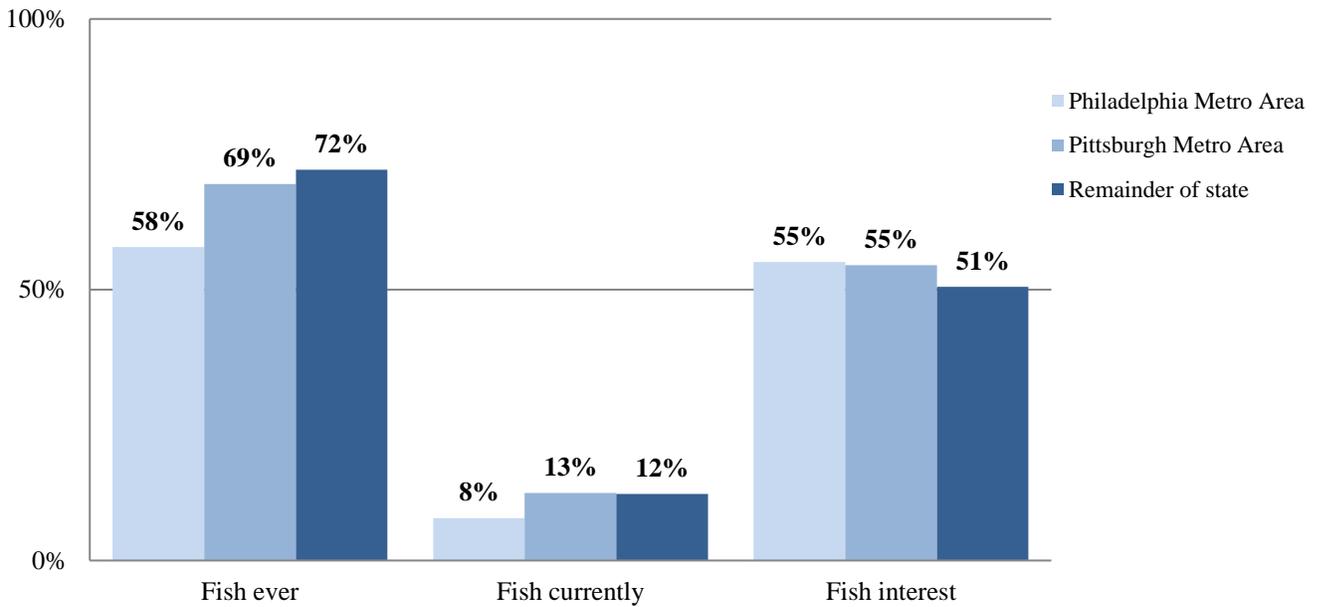


Figure 13: Hunting participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation

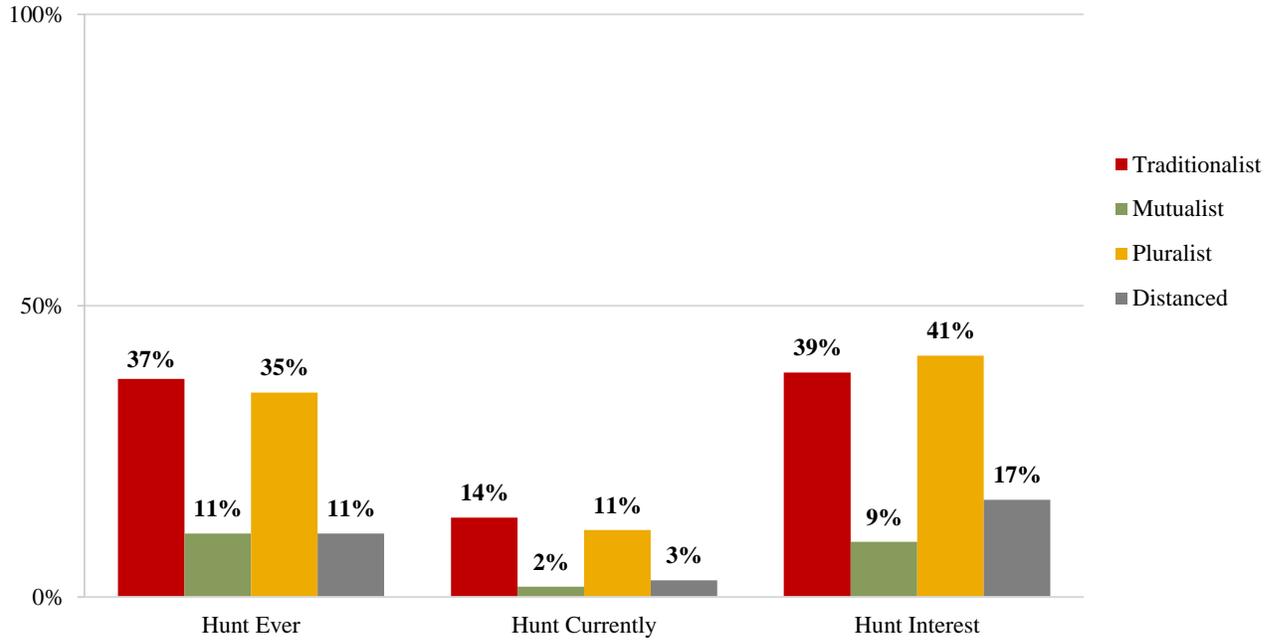


Figure 14: Hunting participation and future interest by geography

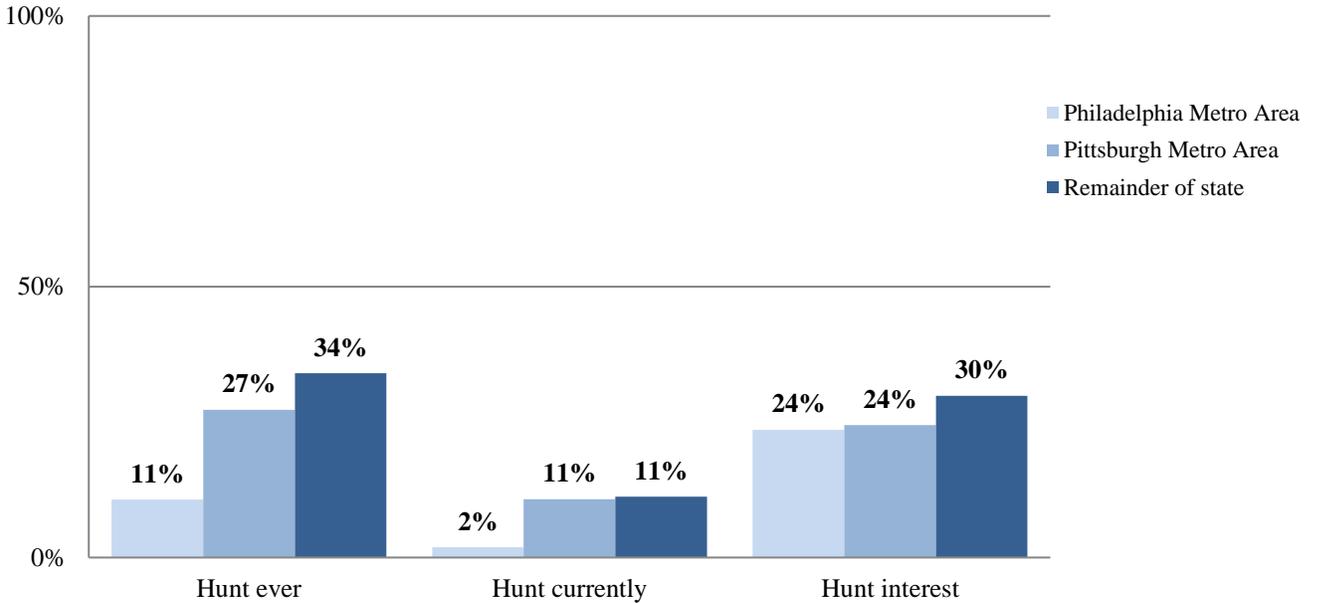


Figure 15: Wildlife viewing participation and future interest by wildlife value orientation

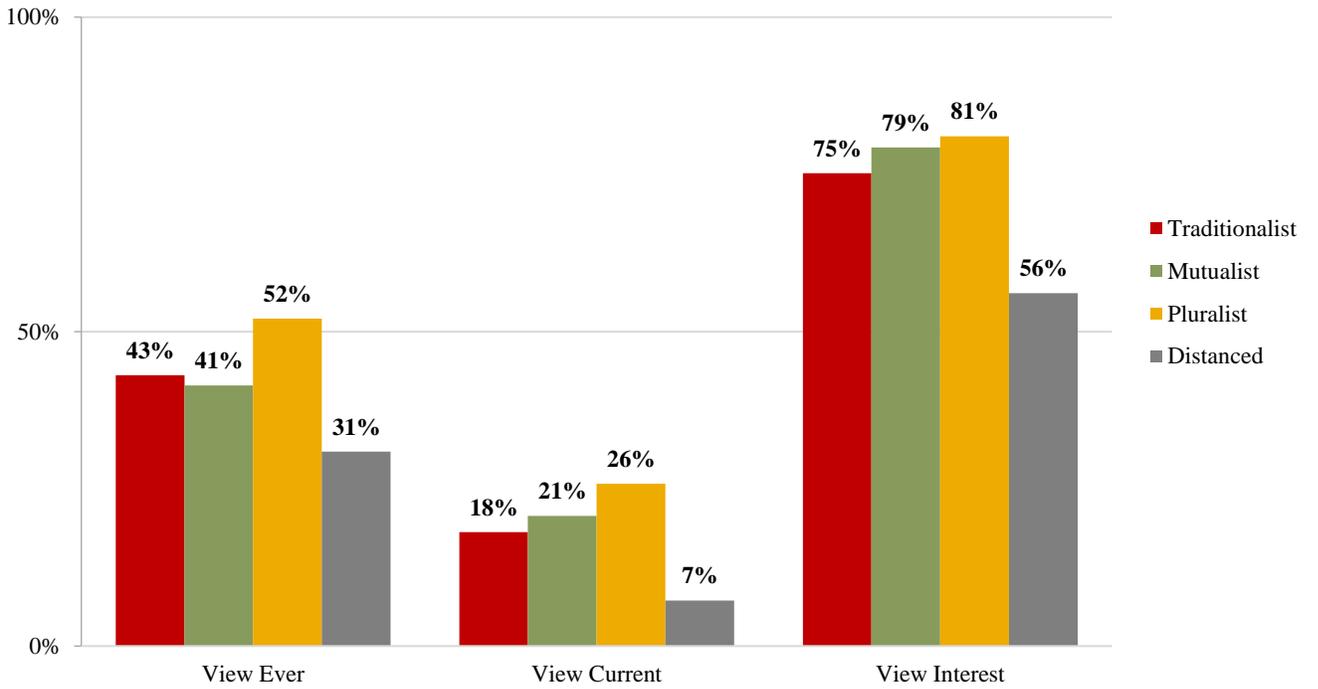
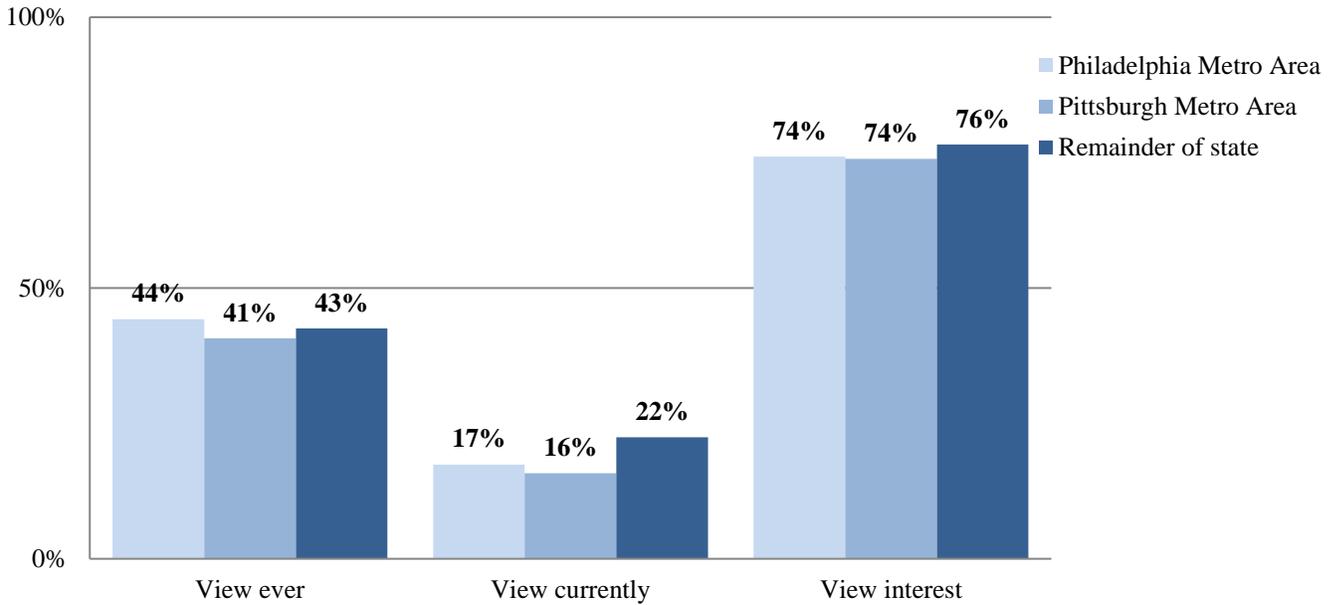


Figure 16: Wildlife viewing participation and future interest by geography



Recruitment and Reactivation

Many state fish and wildlife agencies are interested in recruiting more people to participate in fish and wildlife-related recreation, and reactivating those who are not current participants but have participated in such activities in the past. Below are the percent of respondents from these two categories who have expressed interest in future participation in wildlife-related recreation.

Fishing

53% of respondents are interested in **fishing** in the future. Of those,

- **20%** actively participate in fishing.
- **60%** have fished but not in the past year.
- **21%** have never fished before.

Hunting

27% of respondents are interested in **hunting** in the future. Of those,

- **28%** actively participate in hunting.
- **31%** have hunted but not in the past year.
- **41%** have never hunted before.

Wildlife Viewing:

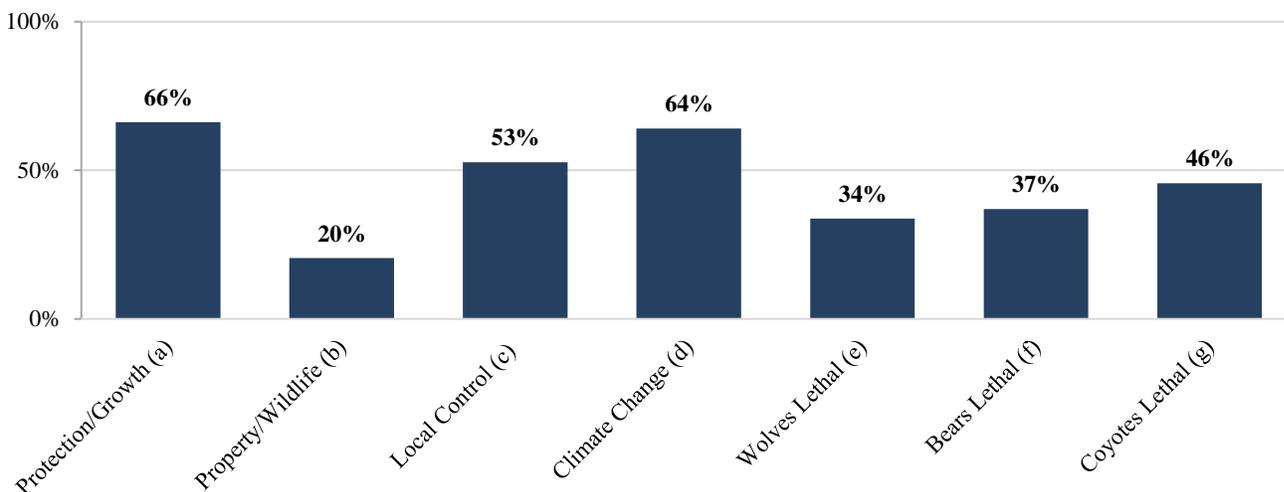
75% of respondents are interested in **wildlife viewing** in the future. Of those,

- **26%** actively participate in wildlife viewing.
- **31%** have participated in wildlife viewing but not in the past year.
- **43%** have never participated in wildlife viewing before.

Issue-Specific Attitudes

Respondents' attitudes towards different management issues were also measured in this survey. For each statement, respondents were asked to rate their agreement from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*. Below are figures indicating agreement to each of these statements by wildlife value orientation type, participation in hunting/fishing, and geography. Detailed frequencies can be found at the end of this report.

Figure 17: Agreement with statements towards fish and wildlife management



Statement Texts:

- a. Protection/growth: We should strive for a society that emphasizes environmental protection over economic growth.
- b. Property/wildlife: Private property rights are more important than protecting declining or endangered fish and wildlife.
- c. Local control: Local communities should have more control over the management of fish and wildlife.
- d. Climate change: The earth is getting warmer mostly because of human activity such as burning fossil fuels.
- e. Lethal control wolves: Wolves that kill livestock should be lethally removed.
- f. Lethal control bears: If a black bear attacks a person, that bear should be lethally removed regardless of the circumstances.
- g. Lethal control coyotes: Coyotes that kill pets in residential areas should be lethally removed.

Figure 18: Agreement with statements about management by wildlife value orientation

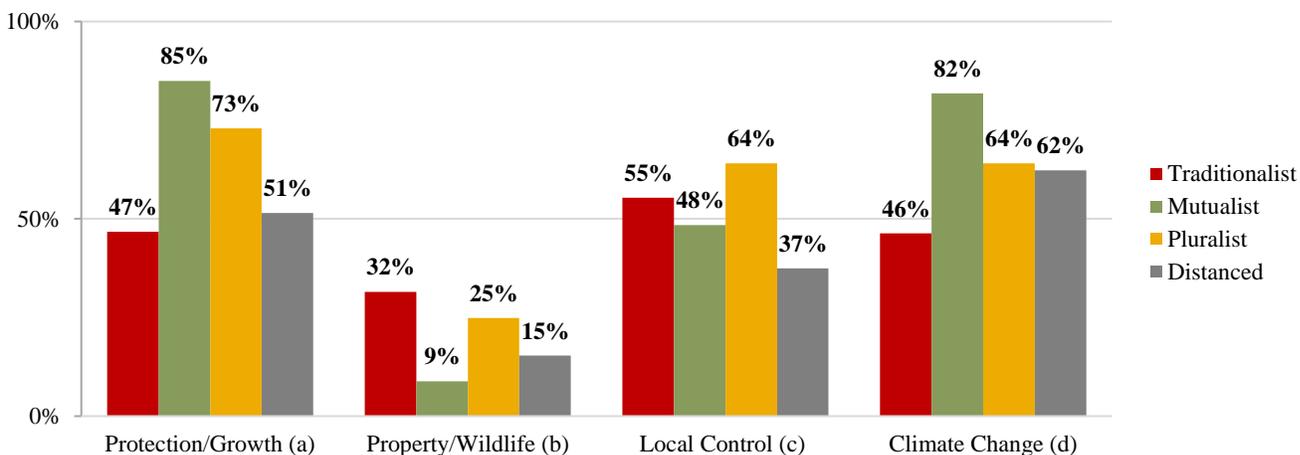


Figure 19: Agreement with statements about management by hunting/fishing participation

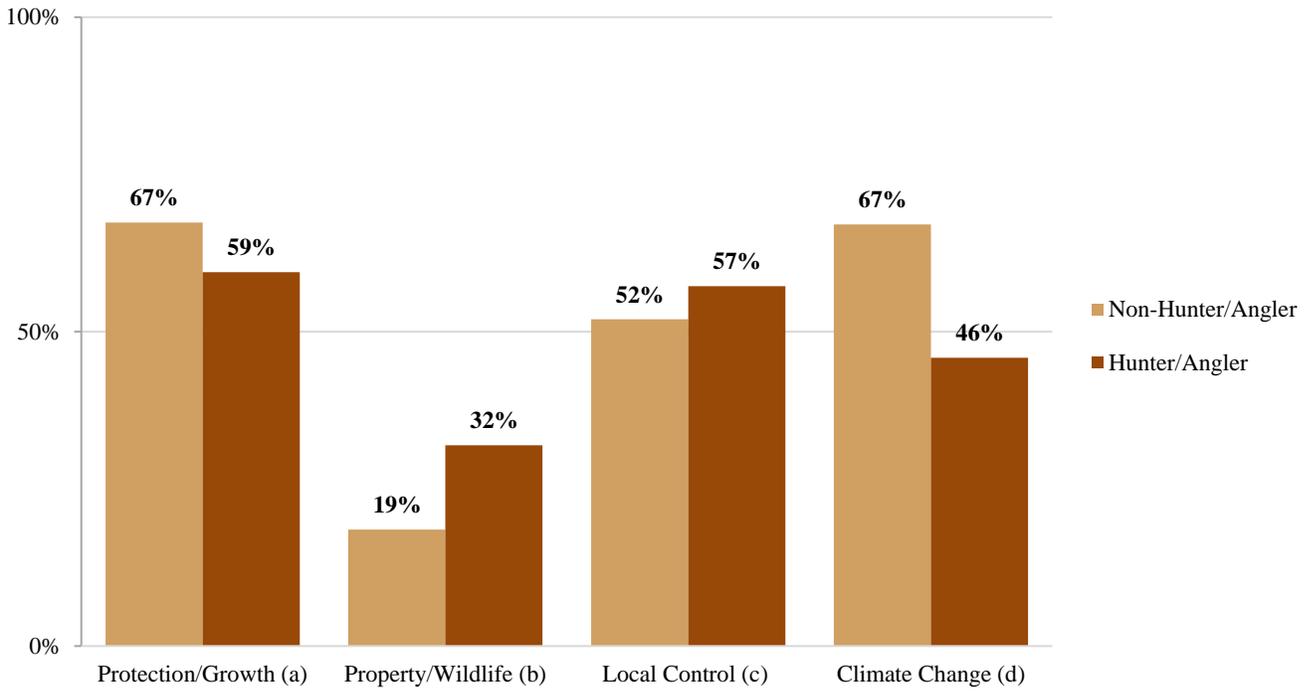


Figure 20: Agreement with statements about management by geography

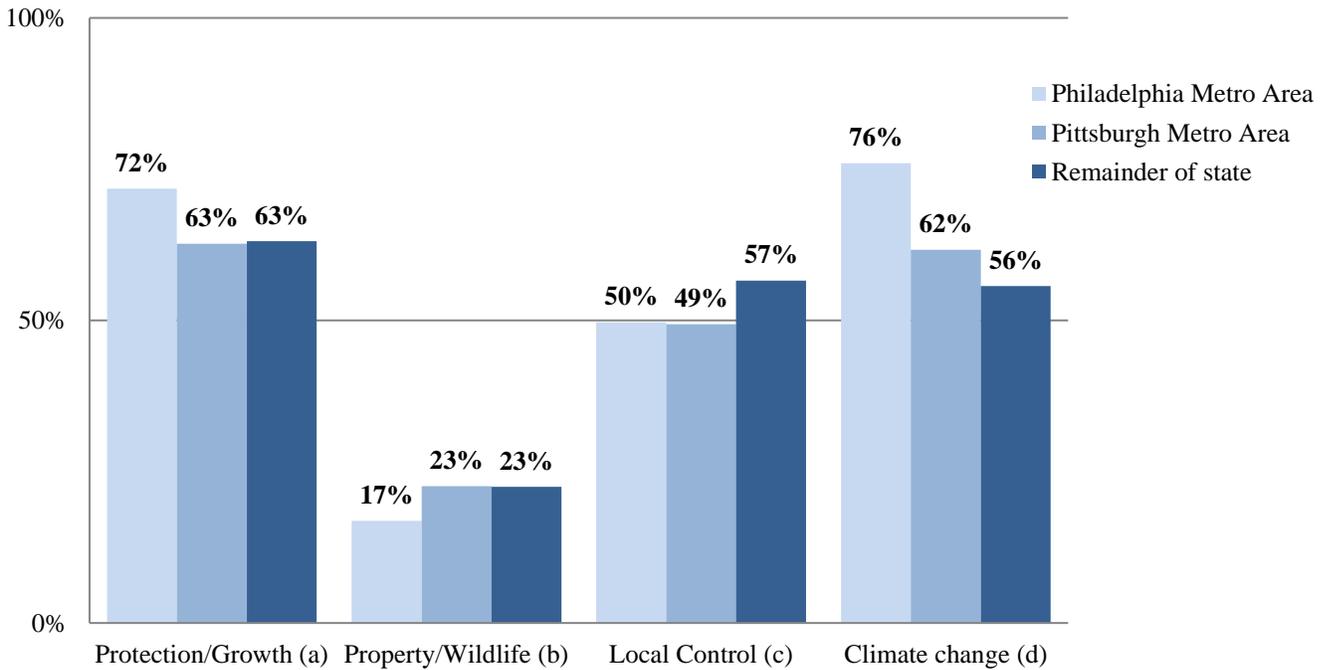


Figure 21: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by wildlife value orientation

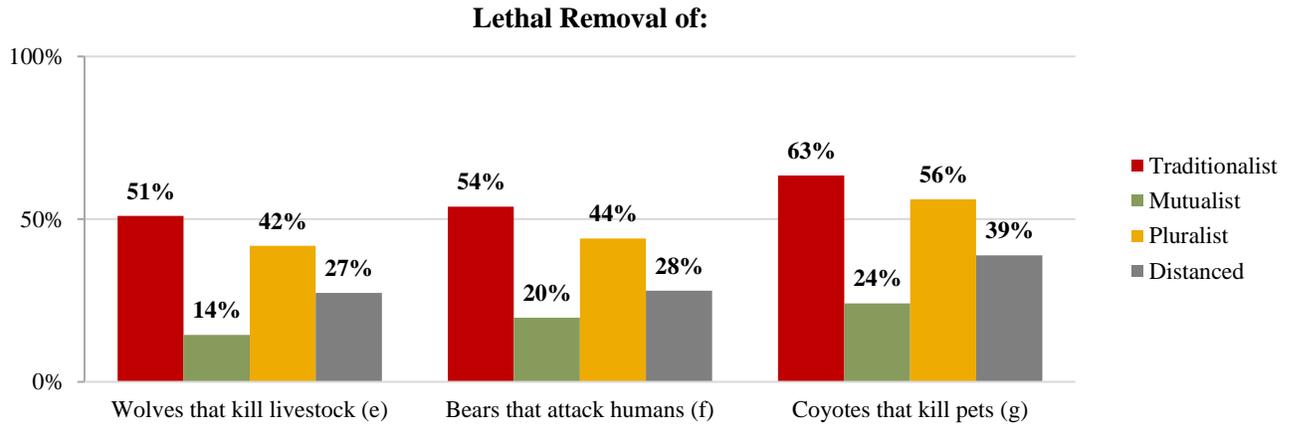


Figure 22: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by hunting/fishing participation

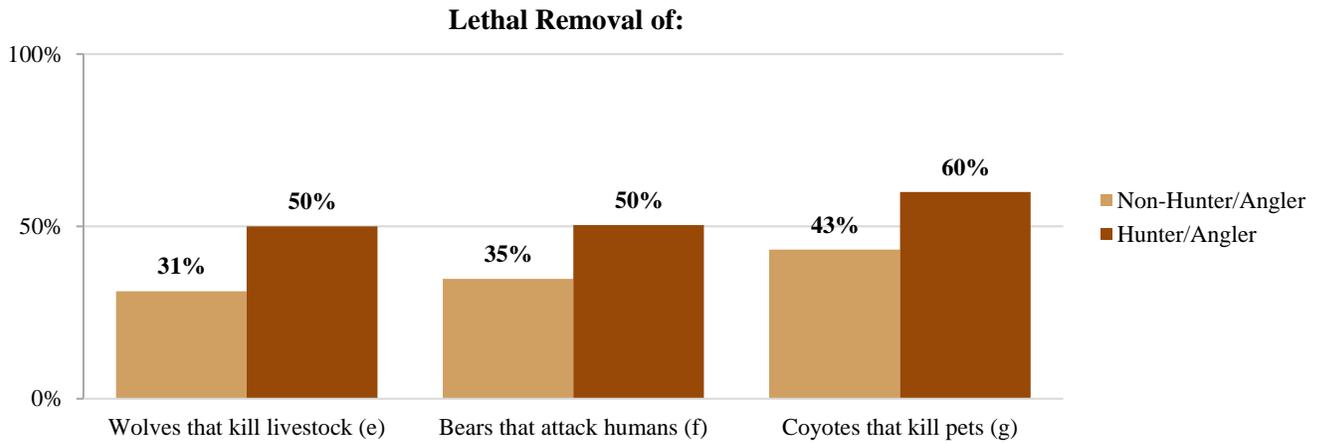
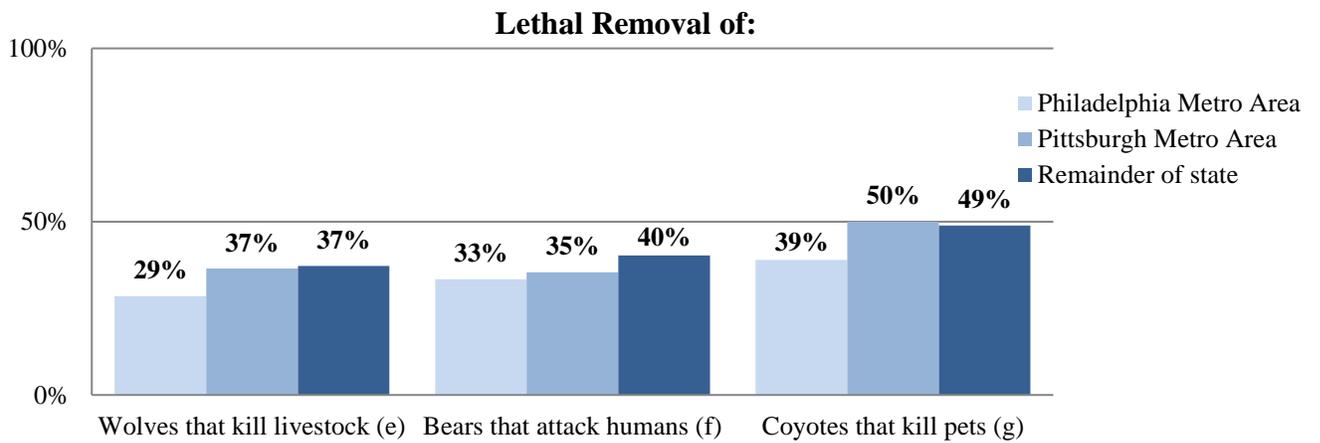


Figure 23: Agreement with statements about lethal removal by geography



Funding for Fish and Wildlife Management

Respondents provided their views on how fish and wildlife management is currently funded, and how management should be funded in the future on a 7-point scale ranging from entirely funded by hunting and fishing license fees (license fees) to equally funded by license fees and public tax funds (public taxes) to entirely funded by public taxes. We provide a 3-category reduced summary of how each item was answered by respondents with different wildlife value orientations, by hunting and angling participation, and by geography so that “mostly” represents the 2 points on either tail of the 7-point scale, and the midpoint represents the 3 middle response options.

Figure 24: Current and future funding for fish and wildlife management

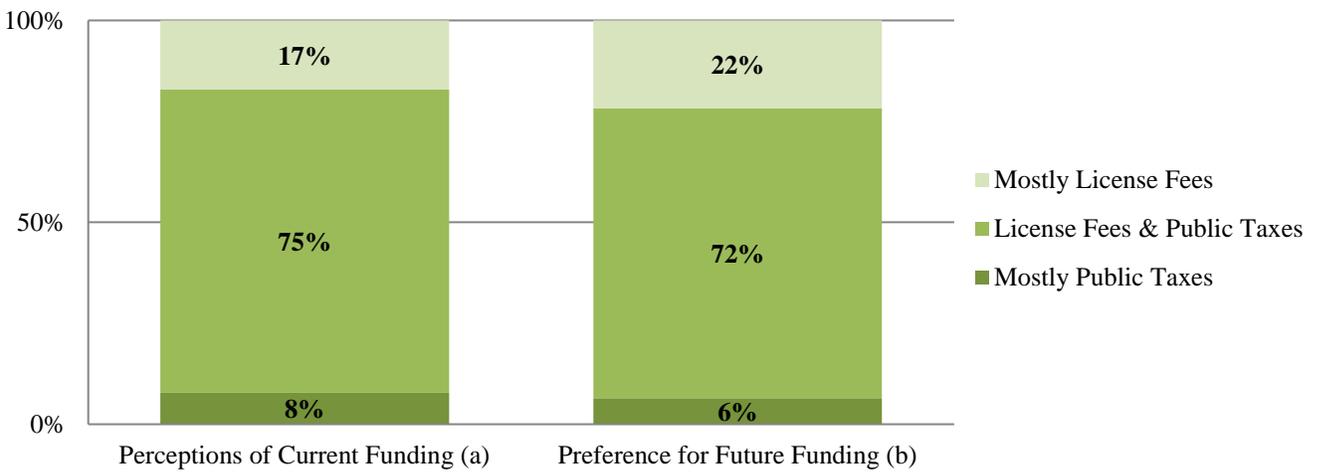


Figure 25: Funding for fish and wildlife management by wildlife value orientation

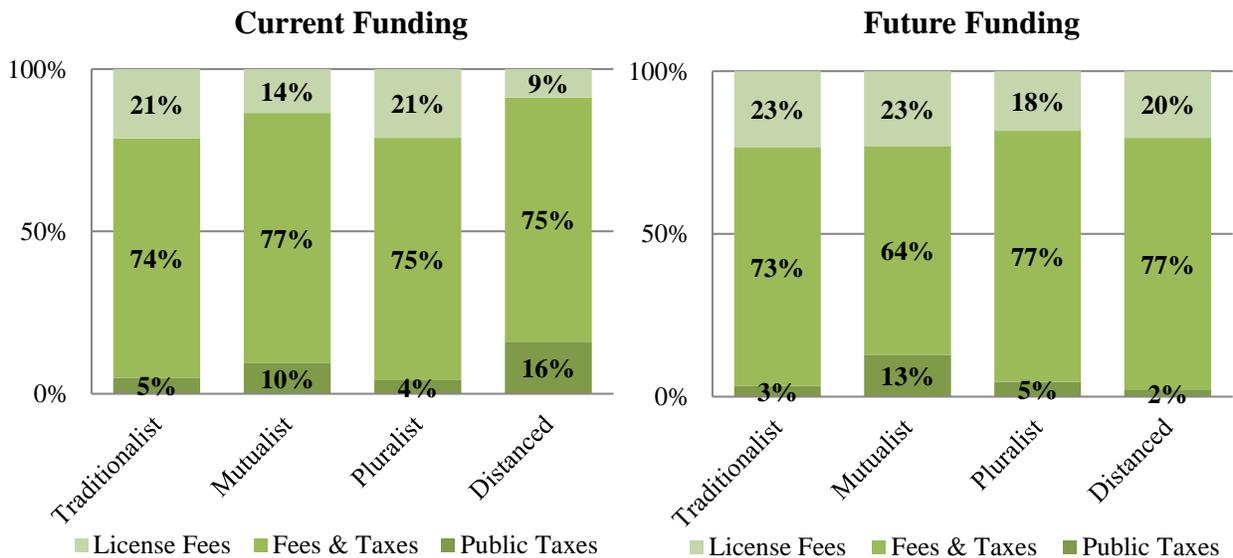


Figure 26: Funding for fish and wildlife management by hunting/fishing participation

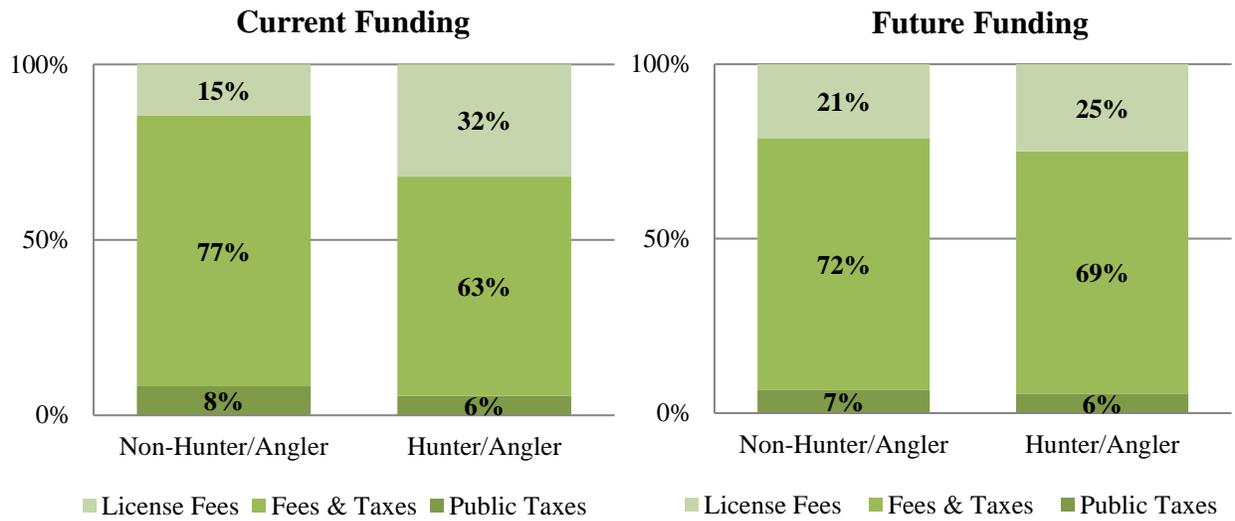
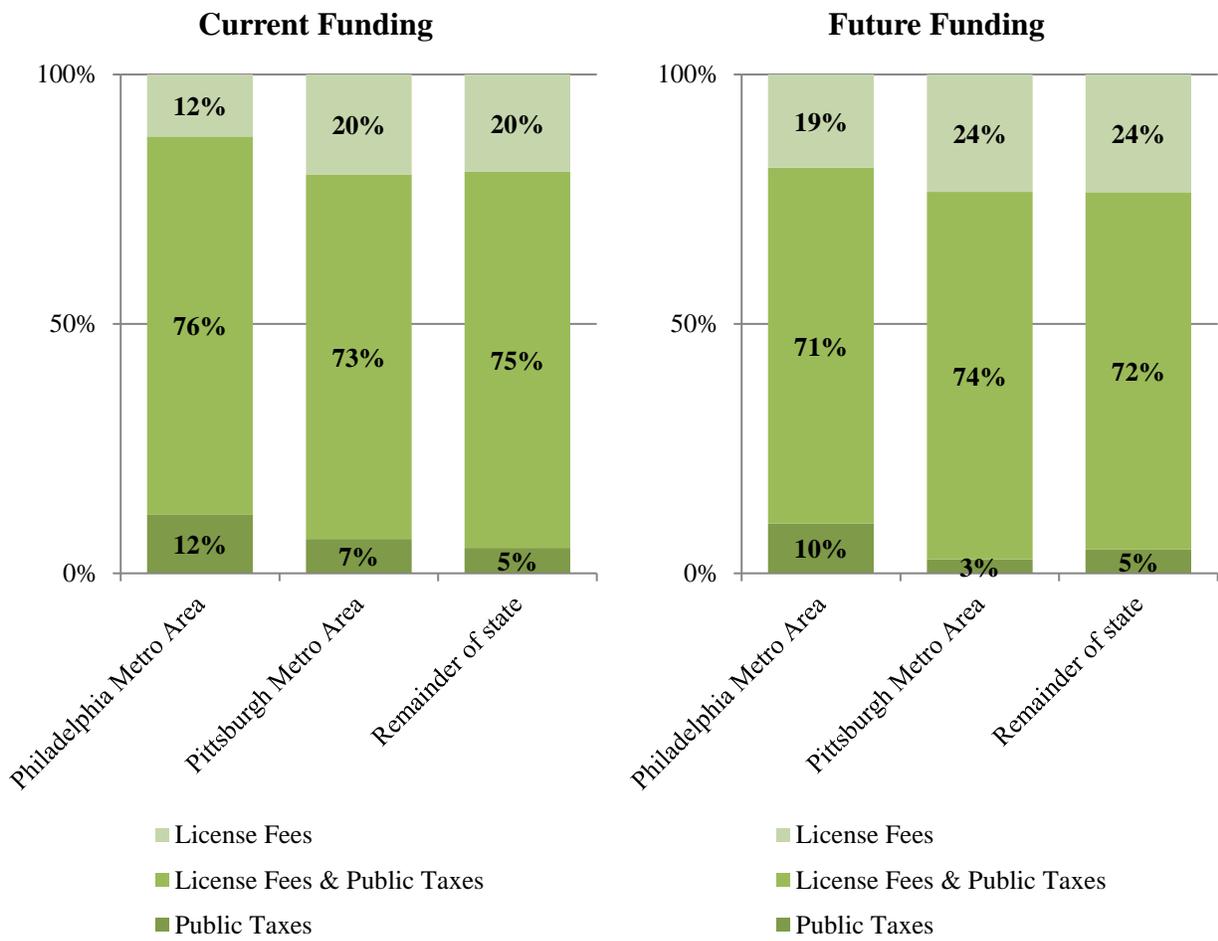


Figure 27: Funding for fish and wildlife management by geography



Public Trust

Public trust in government is an important indicator for understanding public perceptions. In the United States, trust at all levels of government has been declining since the 1960s, which may be indicative of broad changes in how people view government and governing agencies (Chanley et al., 2000). We asked residents to rate their trust in the federal government to do what is right for your country, state government to do what is right for your state, and state fish and wildlife agency to do what is right for fish and wildlife management in your state on a scale ranging from “almost never” to “almost always.” The figures below indicate the percentage of respondents who expressed trust in these governing bodies “most” or “all” of the time by different groupings.

Figure 28: Trust in federal and state government and state fish and wildlife agency

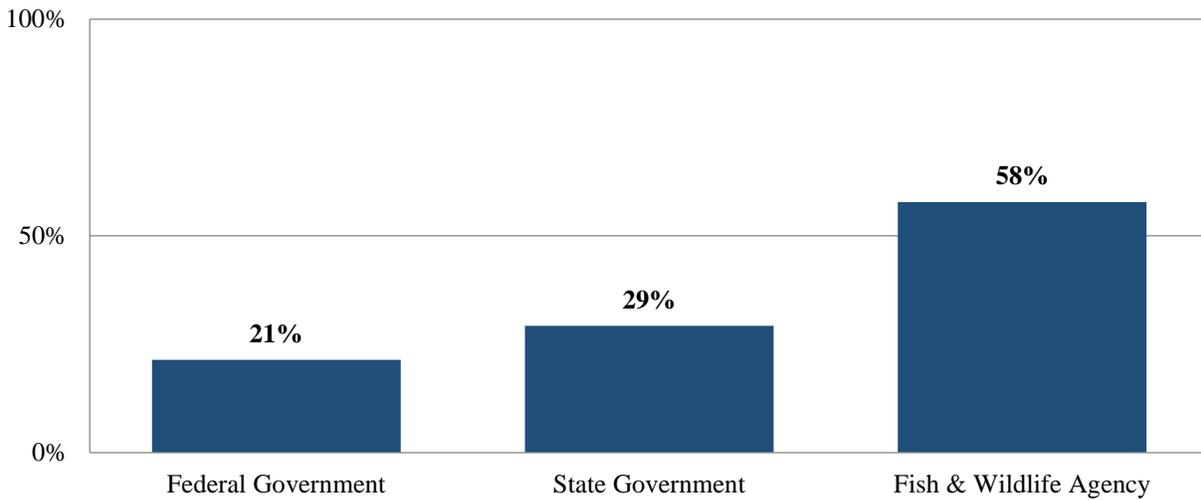


Figure 29: Trust in government by wildlife value orientation type

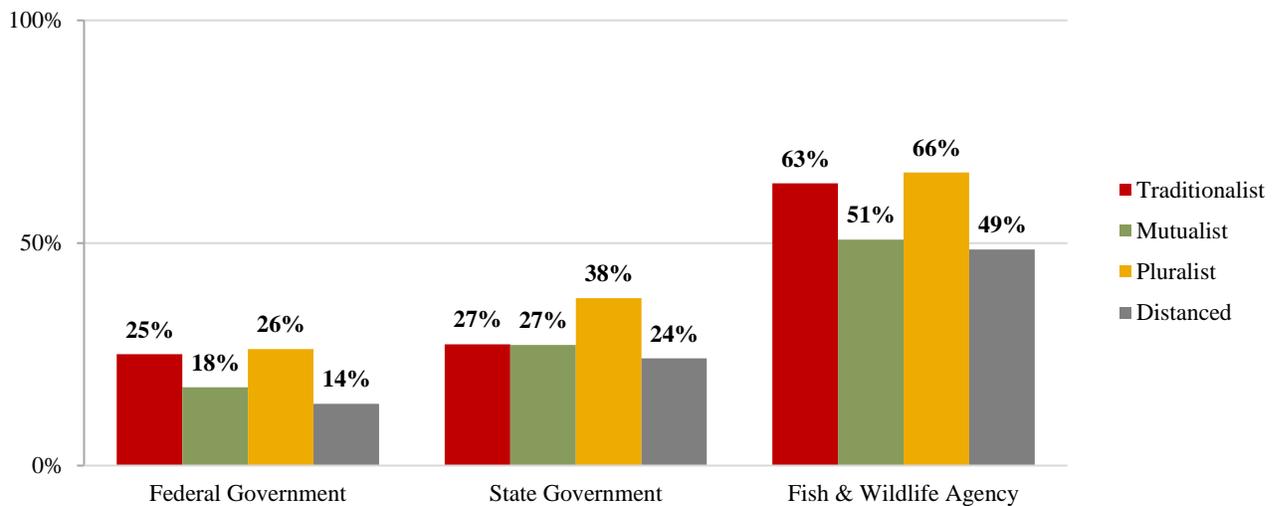


Figure 30: Trust in government by hunting/fishing participation

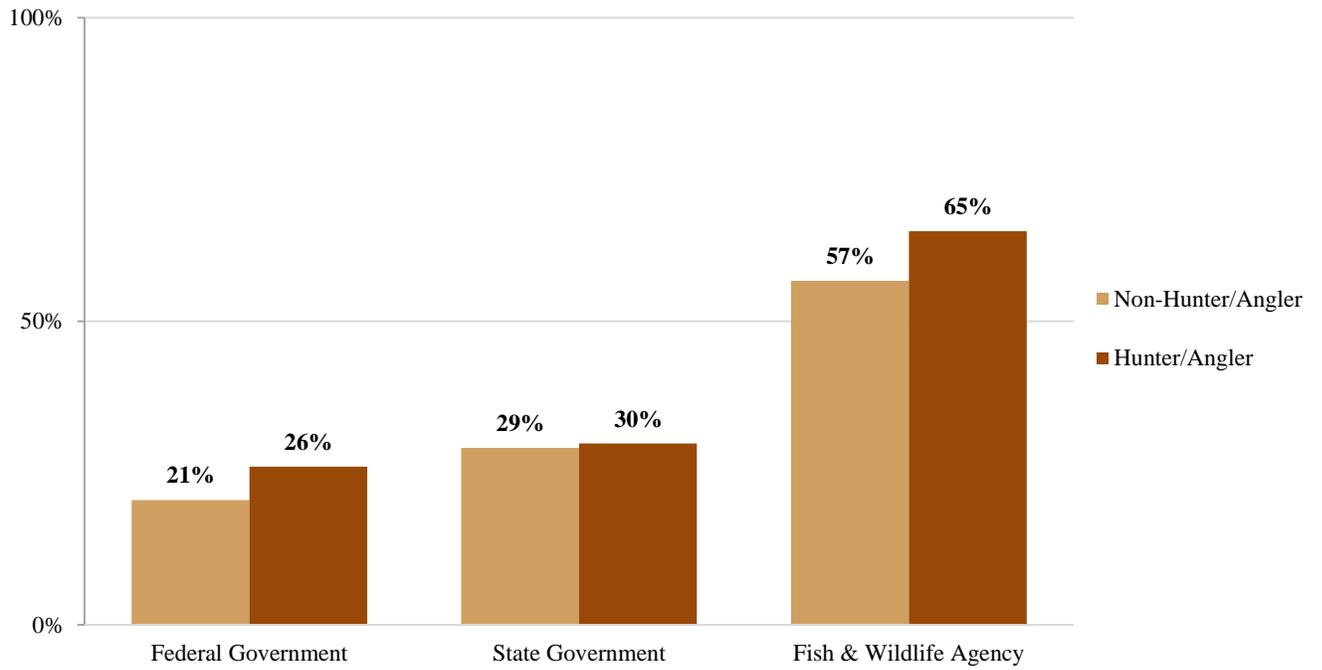
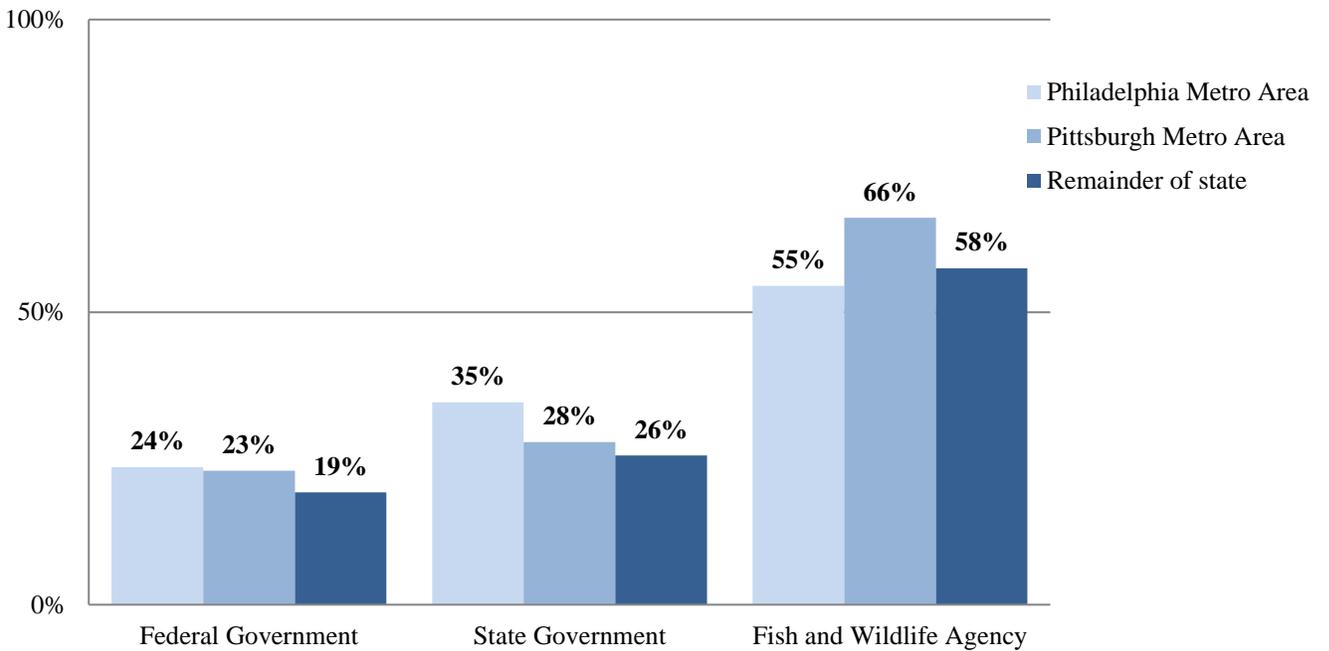


Figure 31: Trust in government by geography



Support for Hunting as a Source of Local, Organic Meat

Residents were given the following prompt: “Recently, there has been increased attention to the idea that hunting can provide a good way for people to obtain antibiotic-free, organic meat from a local source. We’d like to know if this idea is at all related to your current views about hunting and participation in the activity.” Responses to the prompt are presented below for all residents, by wildlife value orientation, and by hunter/angler participation.

Figure 32: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat

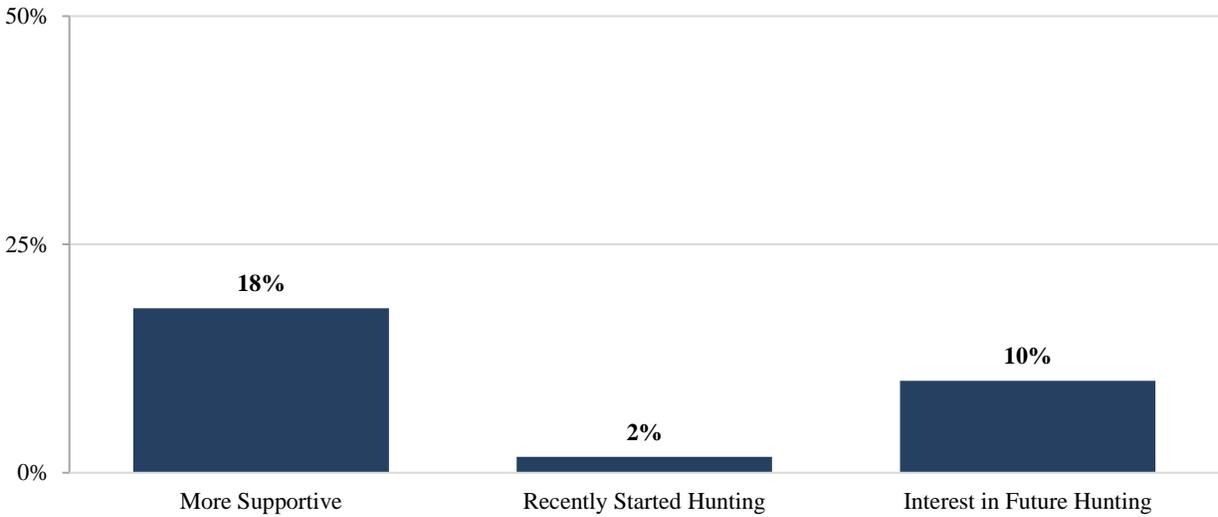


Figure 33: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by wildlife value orientation

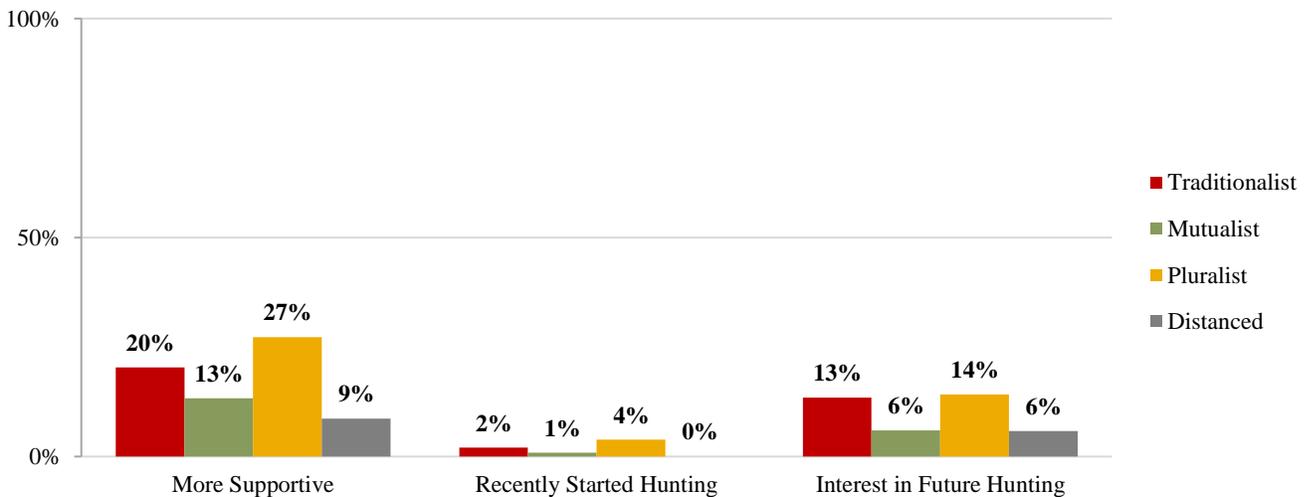


Figure 34: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by hunting/fishing participation

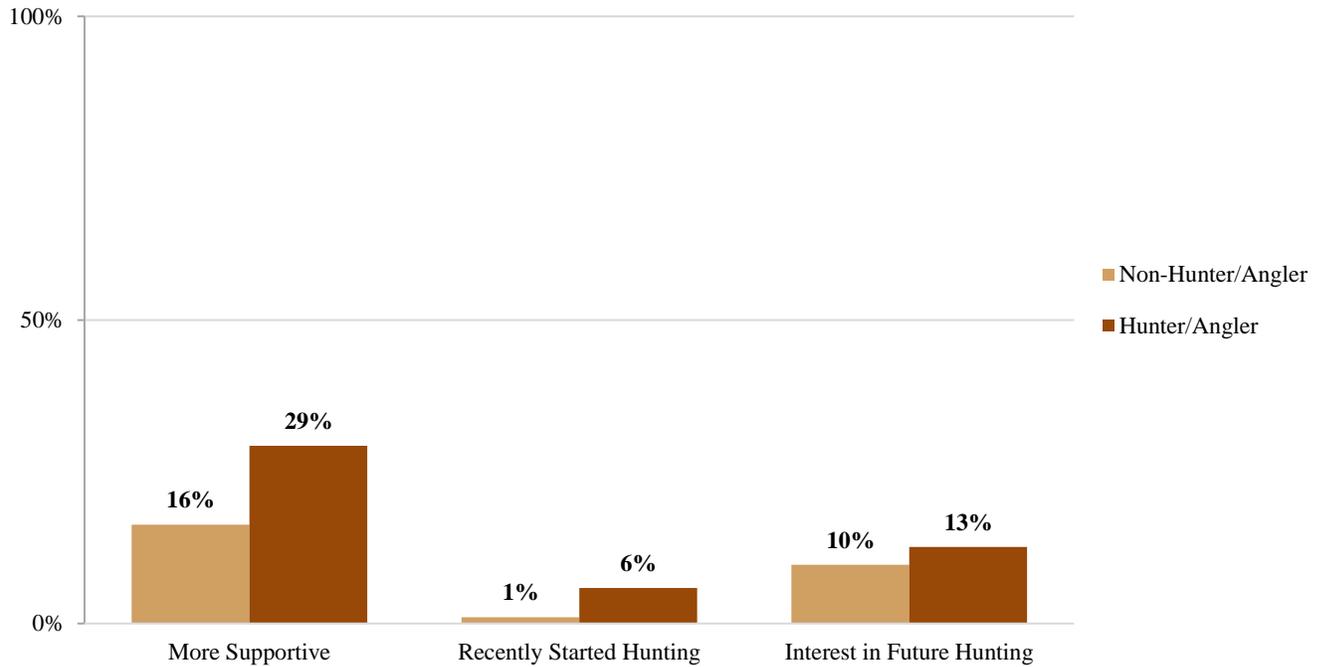
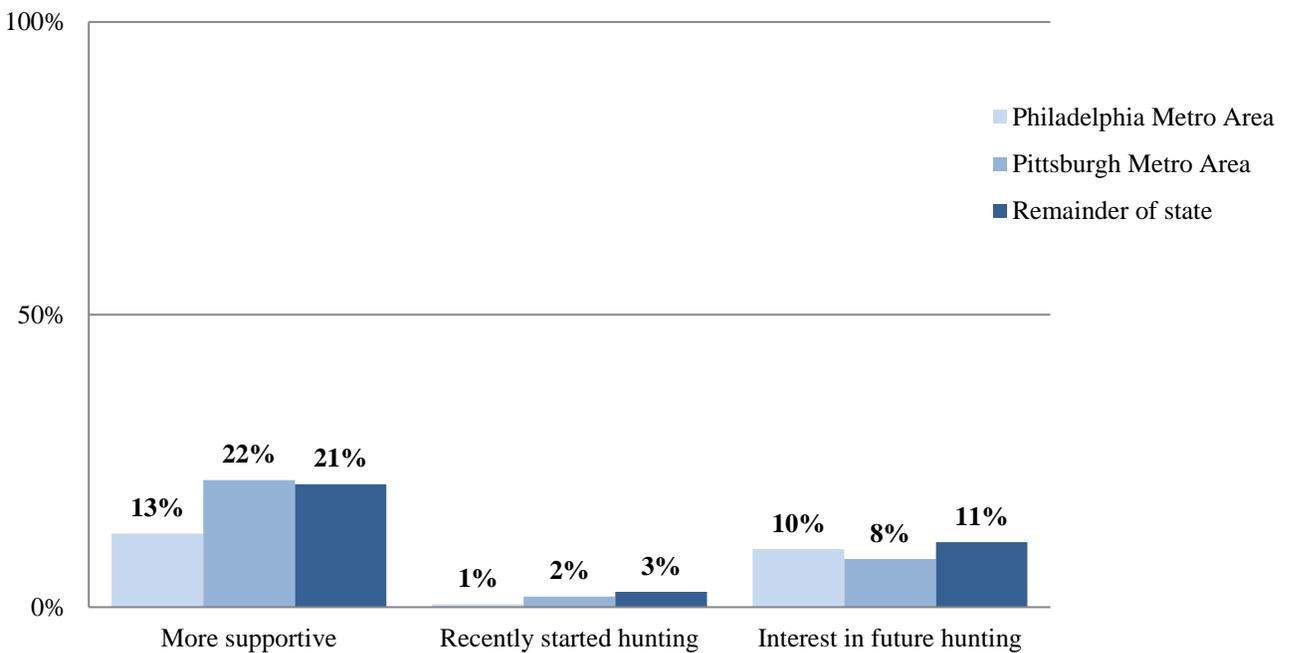


Figure 35: Support for hunting as a source of local, organic meat by geography



Familiarity with Pennsylvania Game Commission

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of familiarity with the Pennsylvania Game Commission on a 4-point scale ranging from 1 “Not that familiar” to 4 “Very Familiar.” Results are summarized below by all residents, different wildlife value orientations, hunting and fishing participation, and by geography.

Figure 36: Respondents' familiarity with the Pennsylvania Game Commission

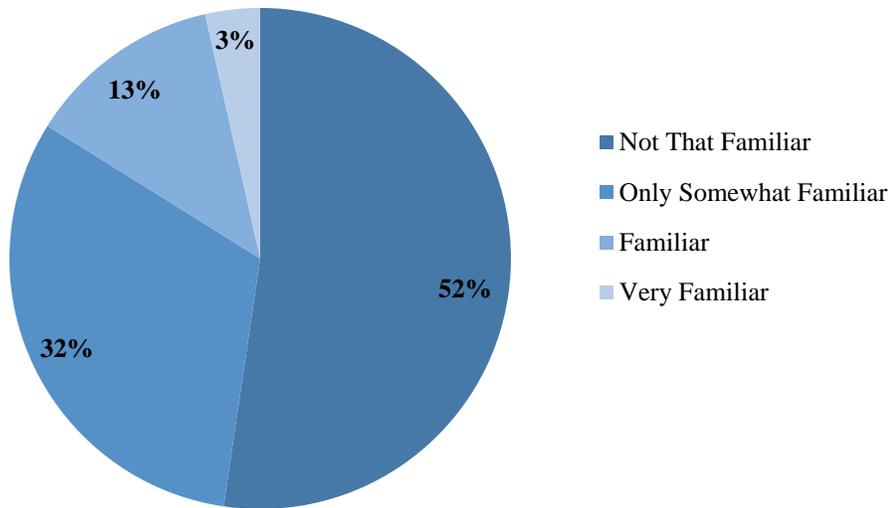


Figure 37: Familiarity with the Pennsylvania Game Commission by wildlife value orientation

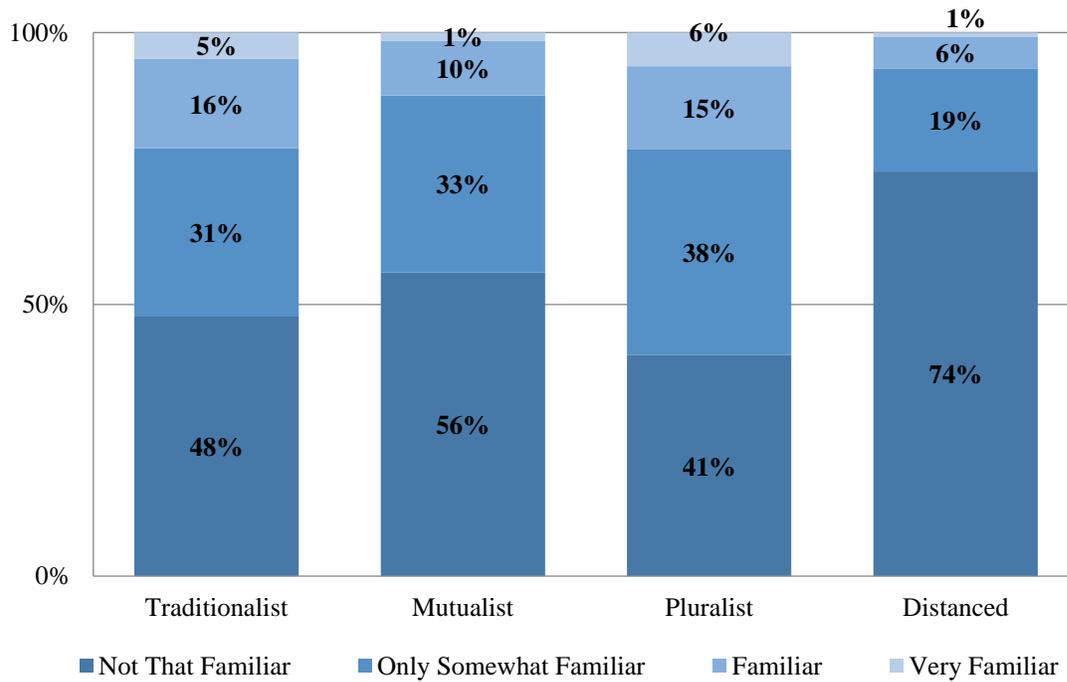


Figure 38: Familiarity with the Pennsylvania Game Commission by hunting/fishing participation

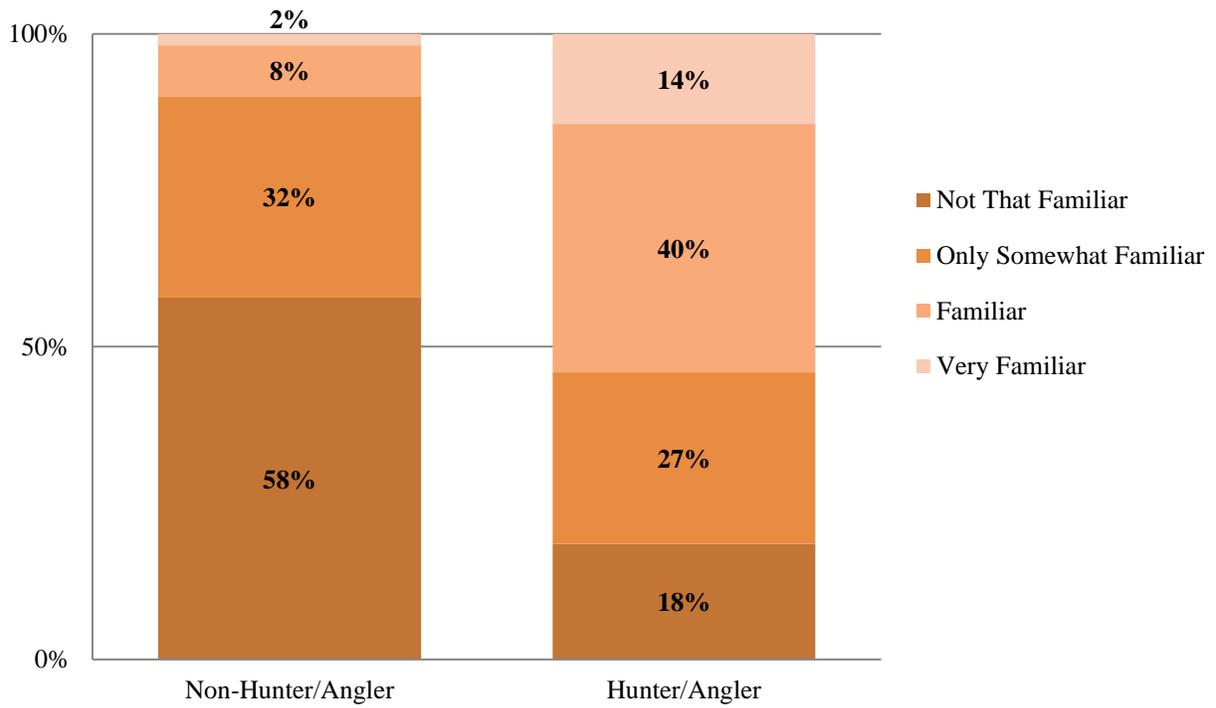
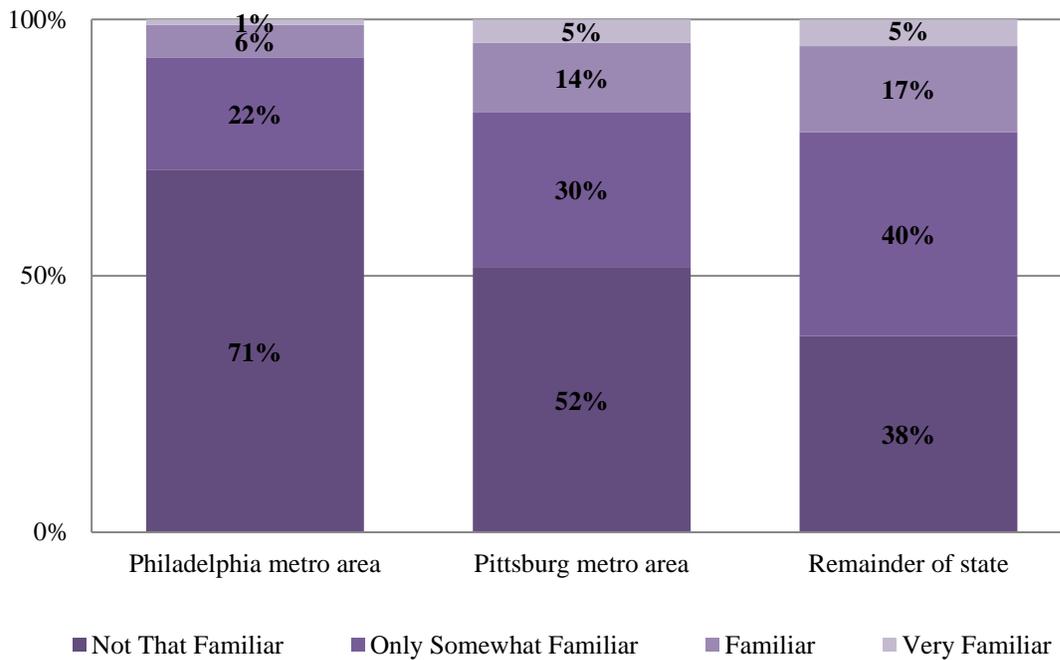


Figure 39: Familiarity with the Pennsylvania Game Commission by geography



Satisfaction with the Pennsylvania Game Commission

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of satisfaction with the Pennsylvania Game Commission on a 5-point scale ranging from 1 “Very Dissatisfied” to 5 “Very Satisfied” – there was also a sixth option indicating the respondent didn’t know how satisfied he or she is with the agency. Results are summarized below by all residents, different wildlife value orientations, hunting and fishing participation, and by geography.

Figure 40: Satisfaction with the Pennsylvania Game Commission of Pennsylvania respondents

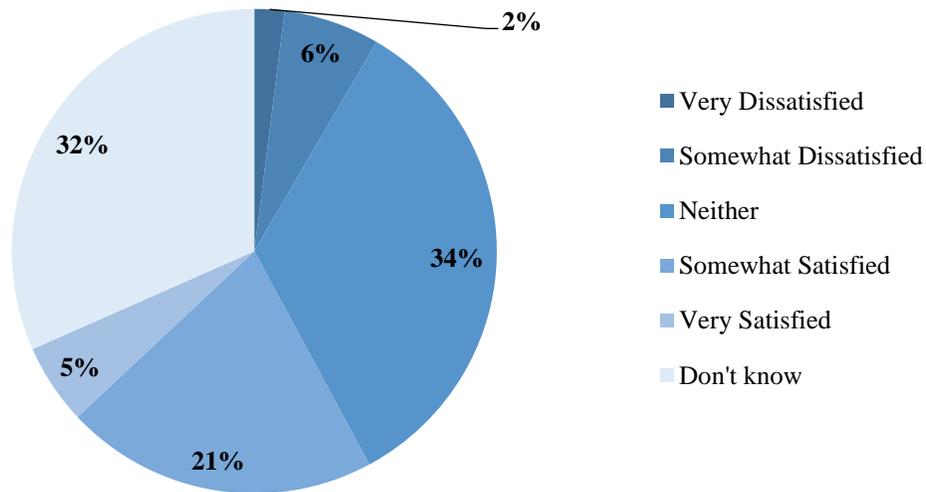


Figure 41: Satisfaction with the Pennsylvania Game Commission by wildlife value orientation

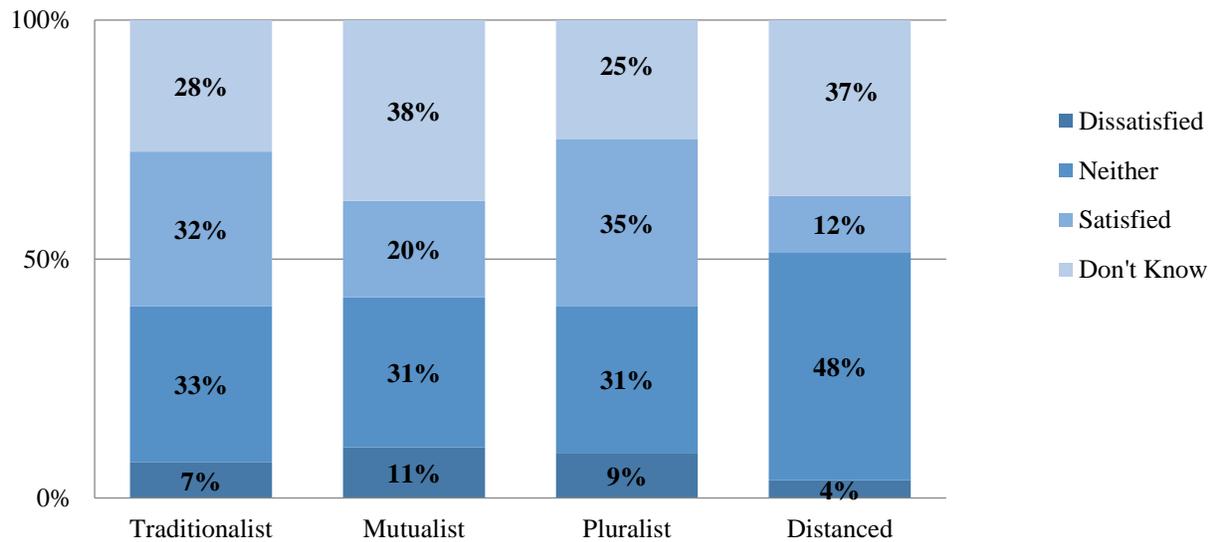


Figure 42: Satisfaction with the Pennsylvania Game Commission by hunting/fishing participation

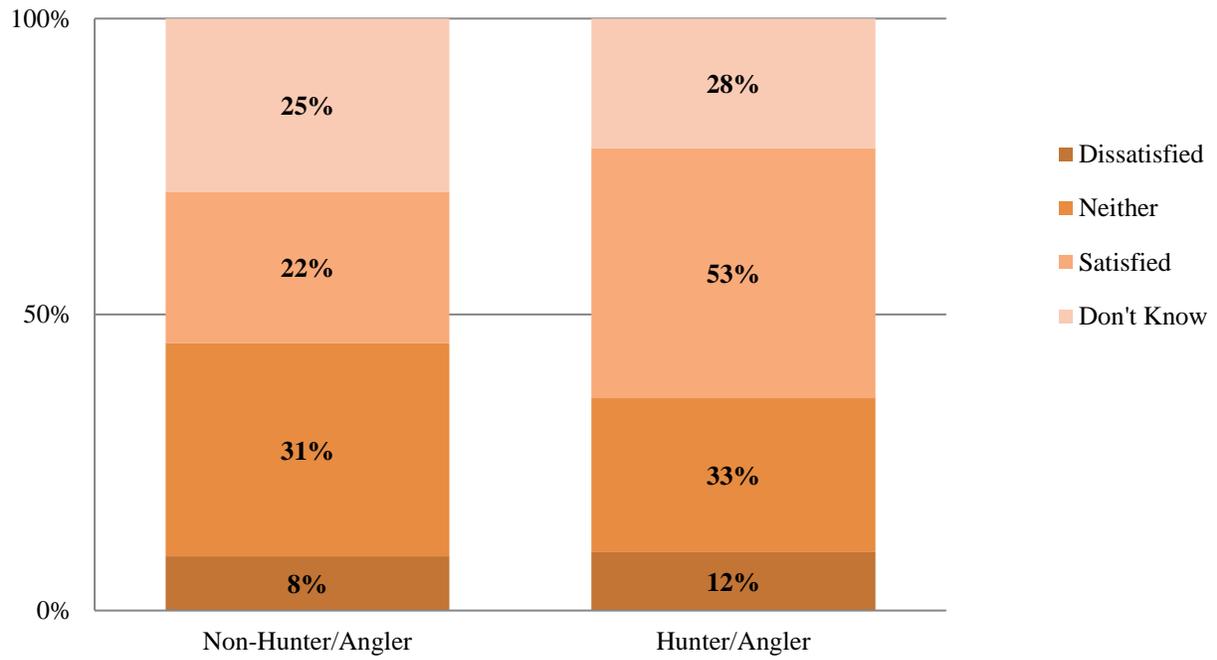
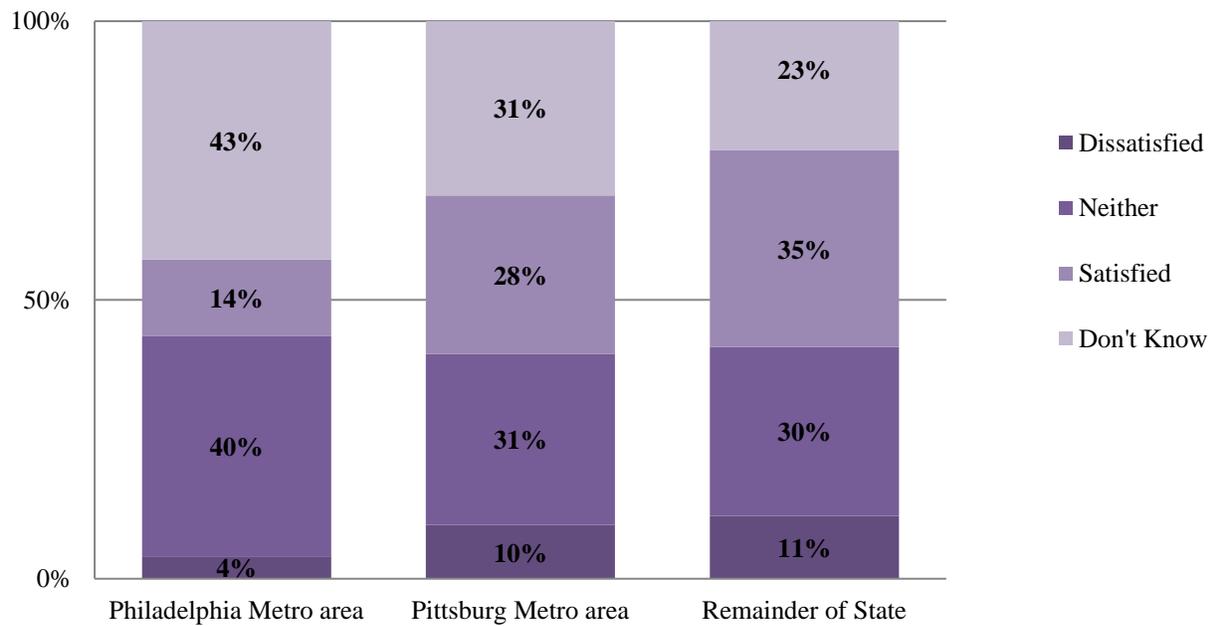


Figure 43: Satisfaction with the Pennsylvania Game Commission by geography



Beliefs about the Pennsylvania Game Commission

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with a variety of statements about the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Below are figures indicating responses to each of these statements for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation type, participation in hunting/fishing, and geography. Detailed frequencies can be found at the end of this report.

Figure 44: Respondents' beliefs about the Pennsylvania Game Commission

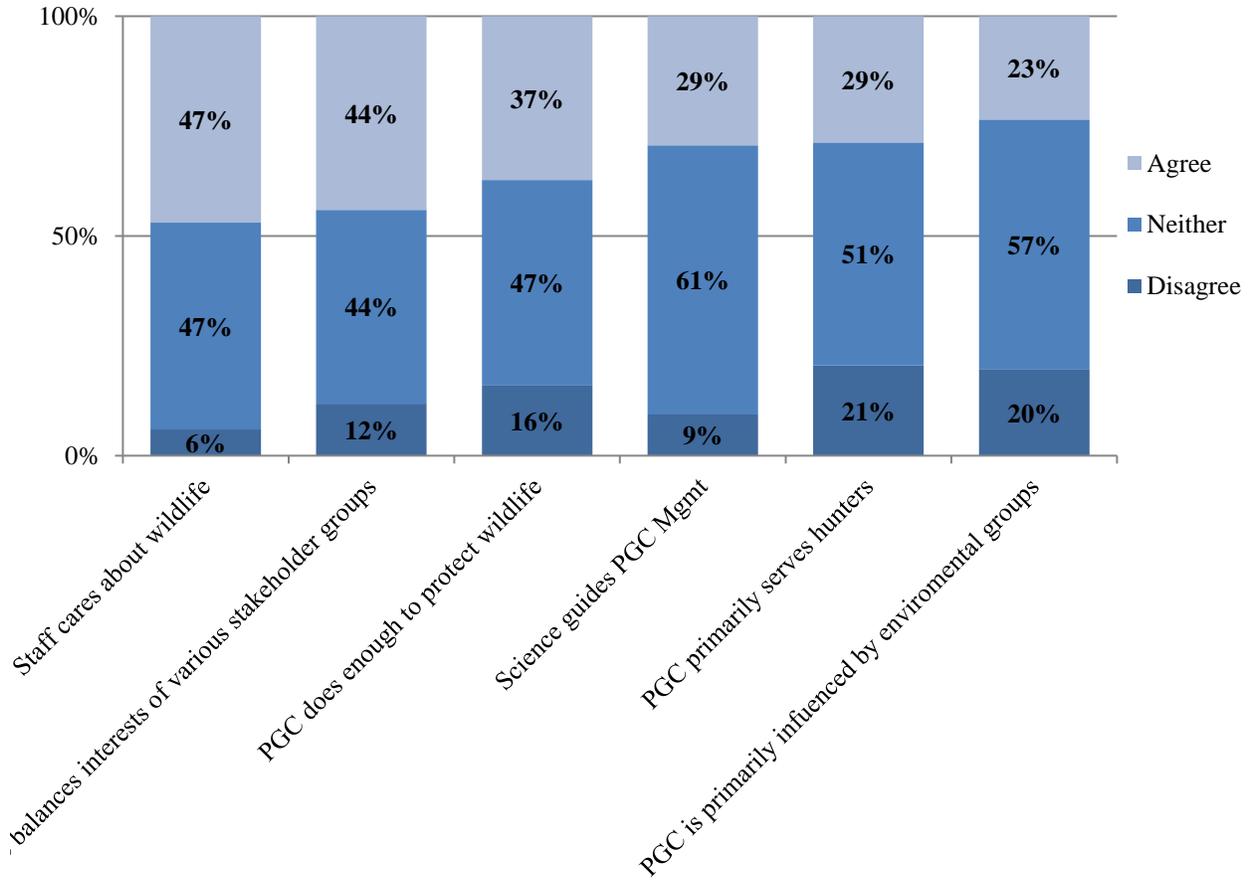
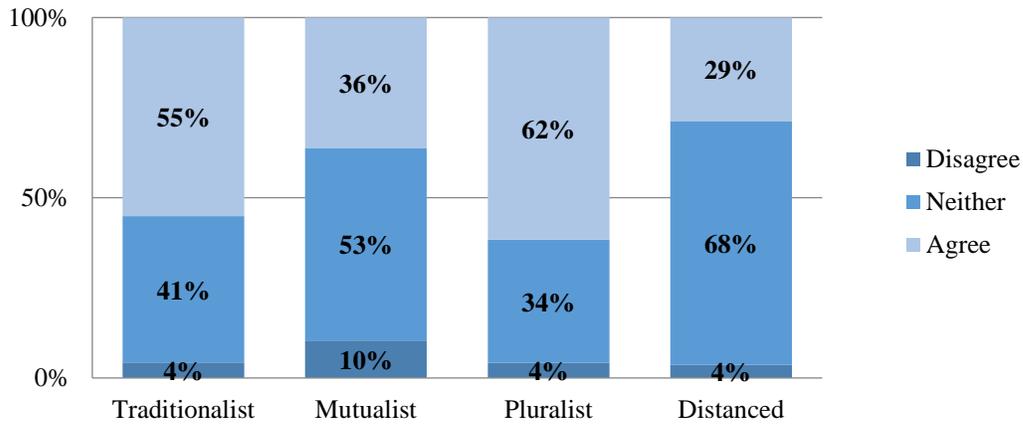
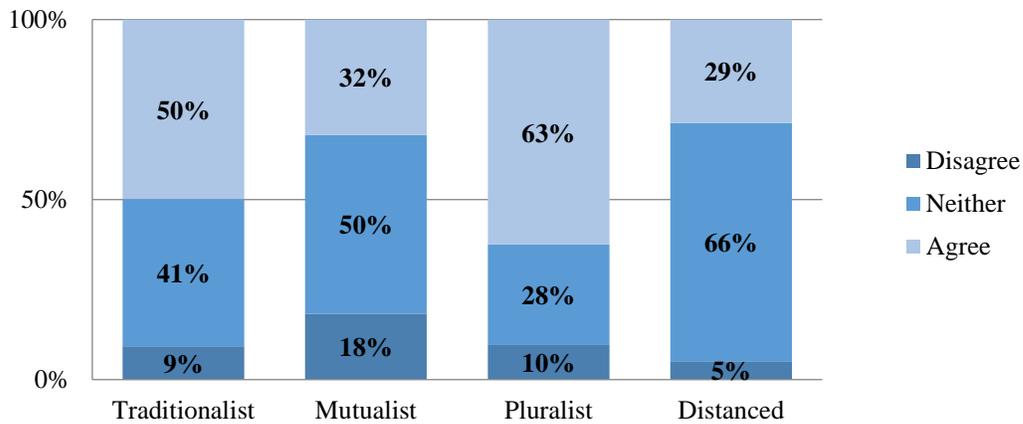


Figure 45: Beliefs (a-f) about the PGC by wildlife value orientation

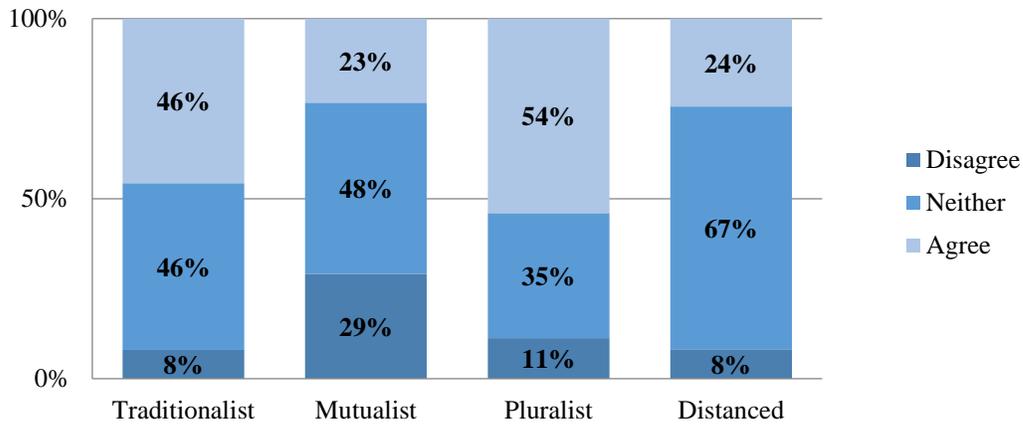
a) The Staff at the PGC really care about wildlife



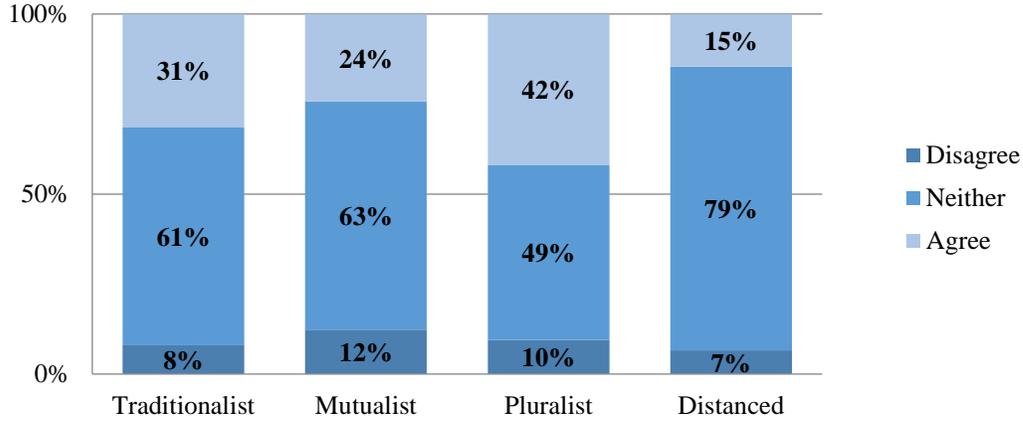
b) The PGC effectively balances the interests of hunters, conservation groups, and general public



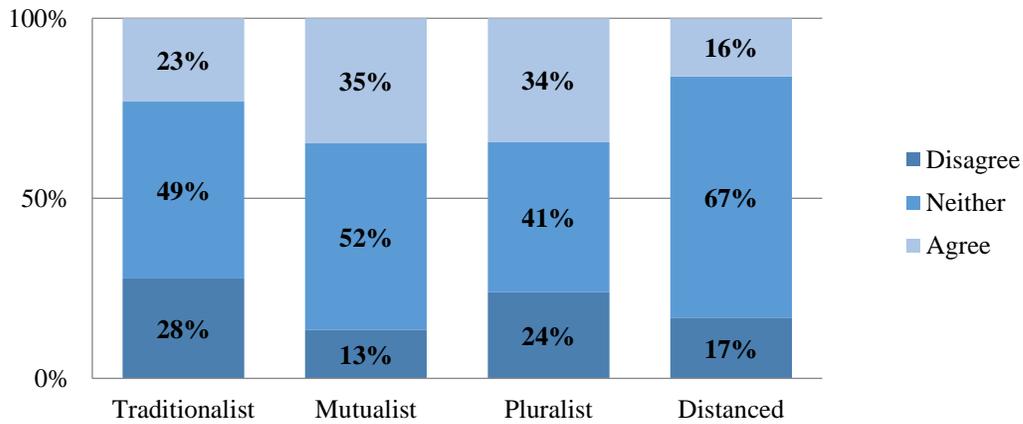
c) The PGC is doing enough to protect our state's wildlife populations



d) Scientific wildlife methods serve as the primary guide for the work of the PGC



e) The PGC primarily serves the interests of hunters



f) The PGC is primarily influenced by environmental or conservation groups

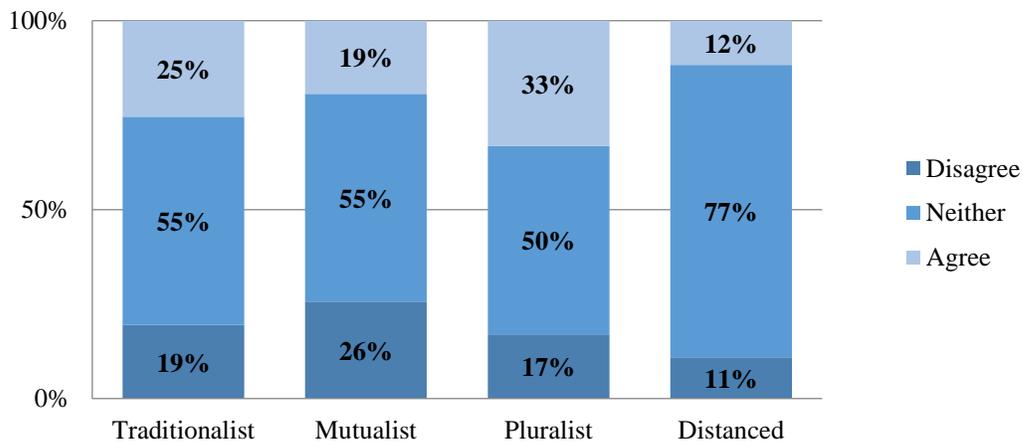
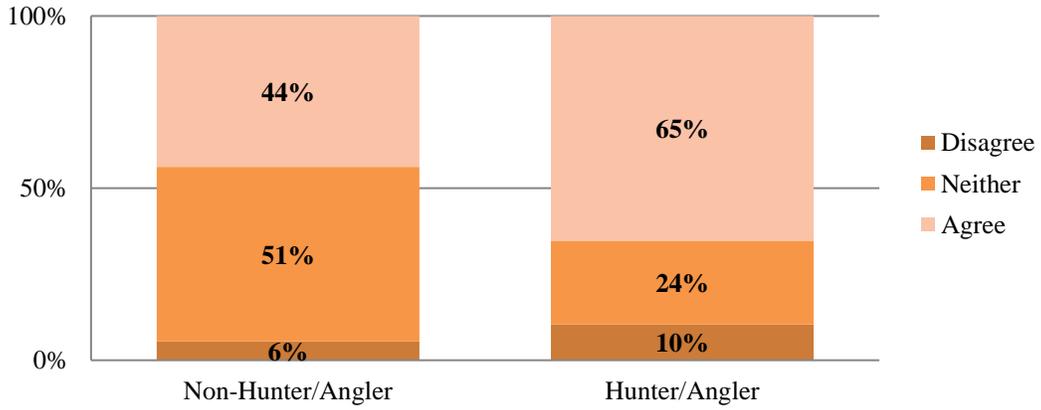
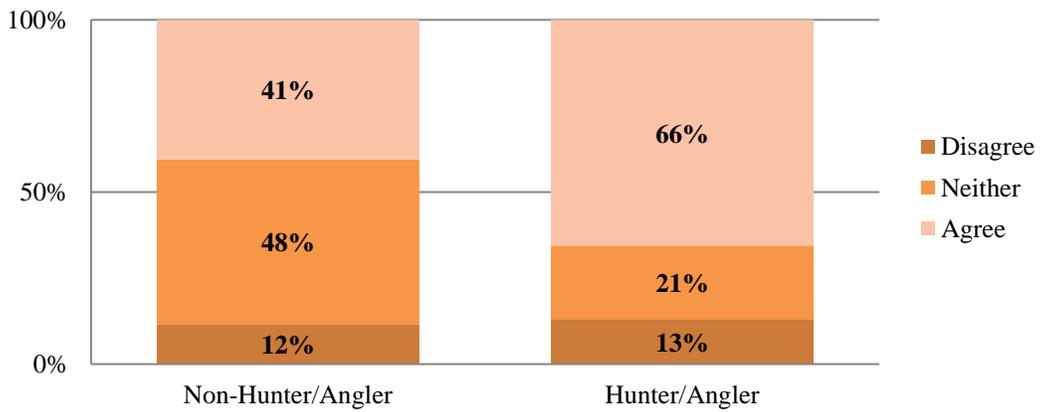


Figure 46: Beliefs (a-f) about the PGC by hunting/fishing participation

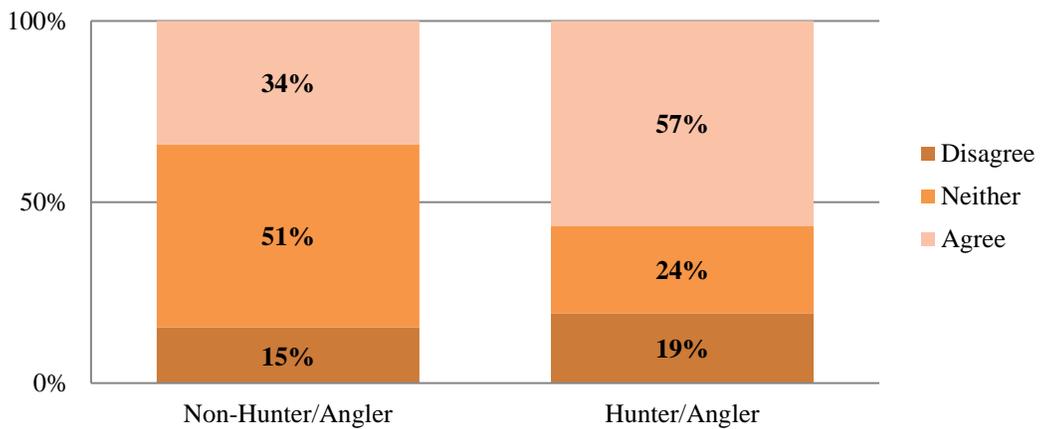
a) The staff at the PGC really care about wildlife



b) The PGC effectively balances the interests of hunters, conservation groups, and general public



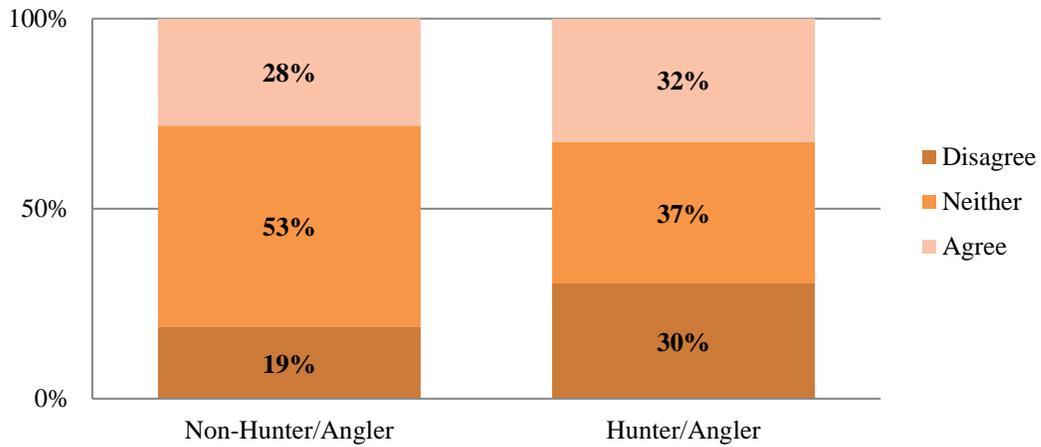
c) The PGC is doing enough to protect our state's wildlife populations



d) Scientific wildlife methods serve as the primary guide for the work of the PGC



e) The PGC primarily serves the interests of hunters



f) The PGC is primarily influenced by environmental or conservation groups

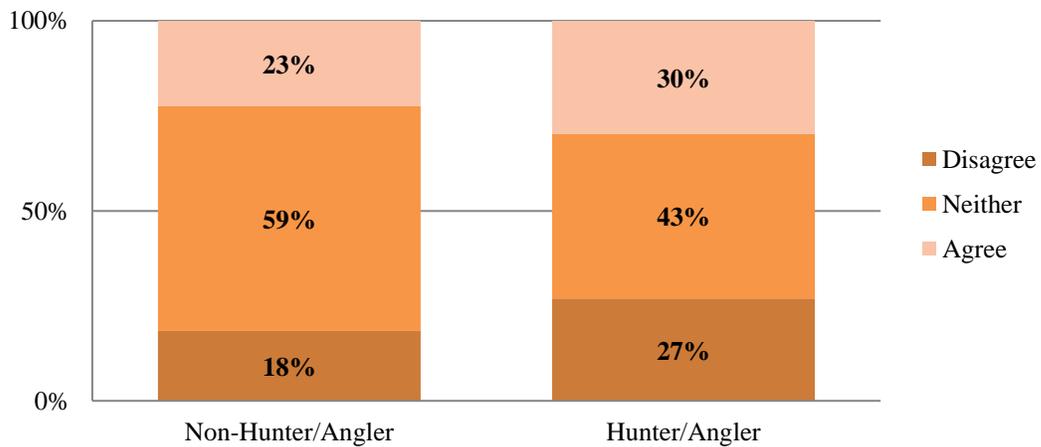
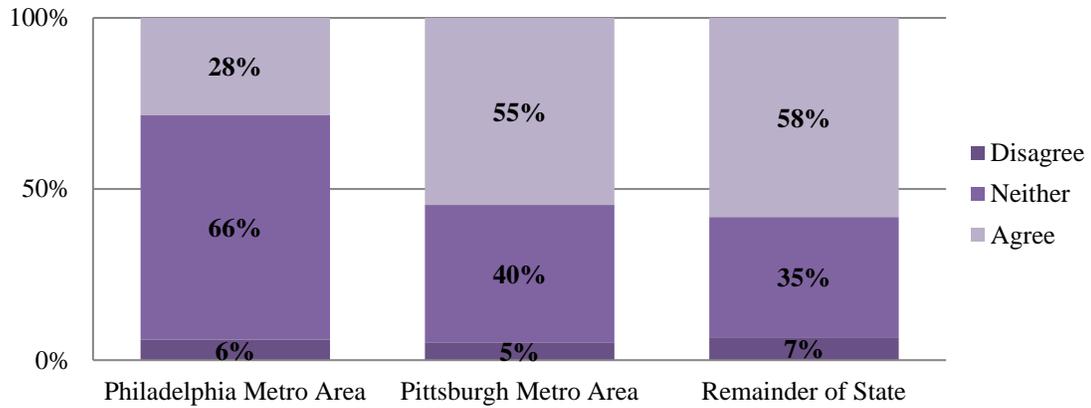
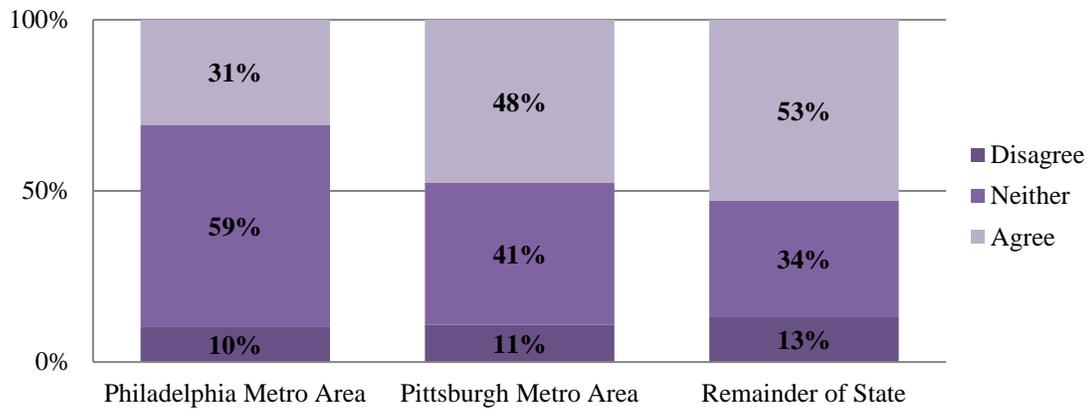


Figure 47: Beliefs (a-f) about the PGC by geography

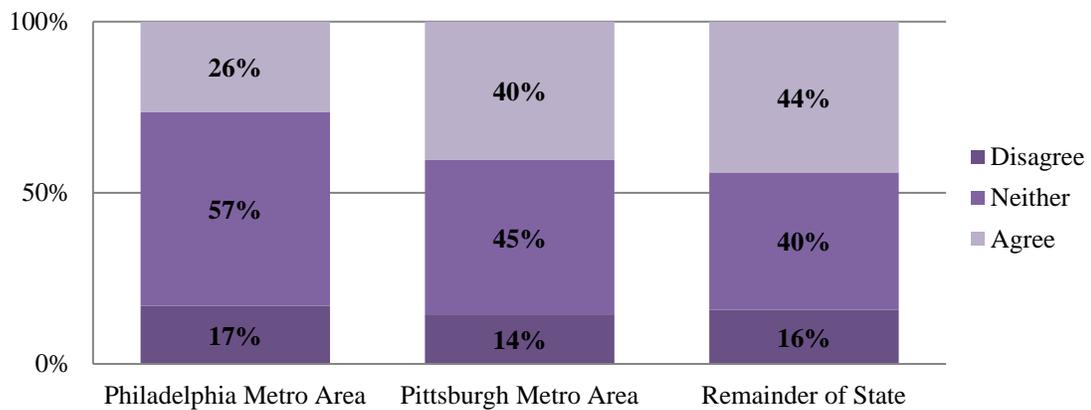
a) The staff at the PGC really care about wildlife



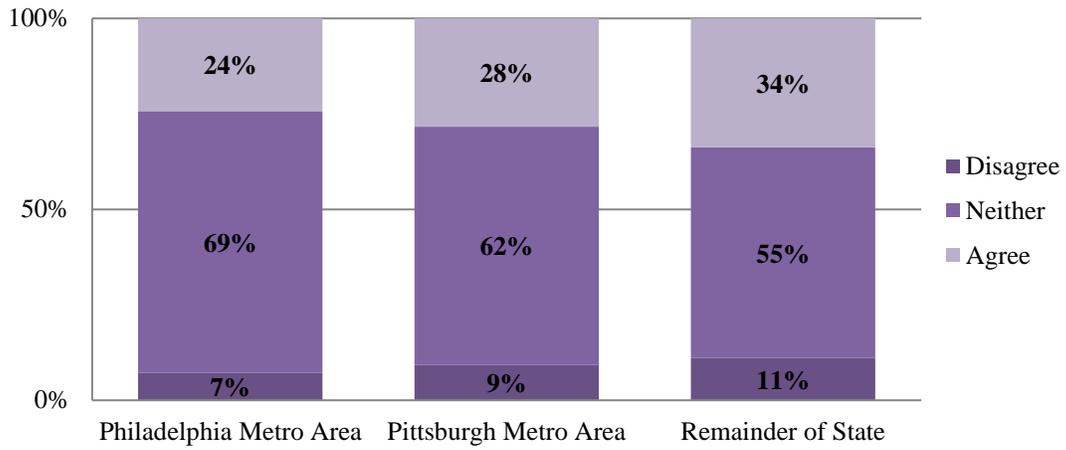
b) The PGC effectively balances the interests of hunters, conservation groups, and general public



c) The PGC is doing enough to protect our state's wildlife populations



d) Scientific wildlife methods serve as the primary guide for the work of the PGC



e) The PGC primarily serves the interests of hunters



f) The PGC is primarily influenced by environmental or conservation groups



Performance of Pennsylvania Game Commission

Respondents were asked how well the Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC) has performed on various tasks, including enforcing game laws, providing hunting opportunities, protecting and preserving wildlife habitat, providing opportunities for the general public to view wildlife, protecting endangered species, managing wildlife populations, protecting citizens against diseases from animals, providing education programs regarding wildlife, and restoring native wildlife species to the state. Below are figures indicating responses to each of these statements for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation type, participation in hunting/fishing, and geography. Detailed frequencies can be found at the end of this report.

Figure 48: Respondents' beliefs about the performance of the PGC on a variety of agency activities

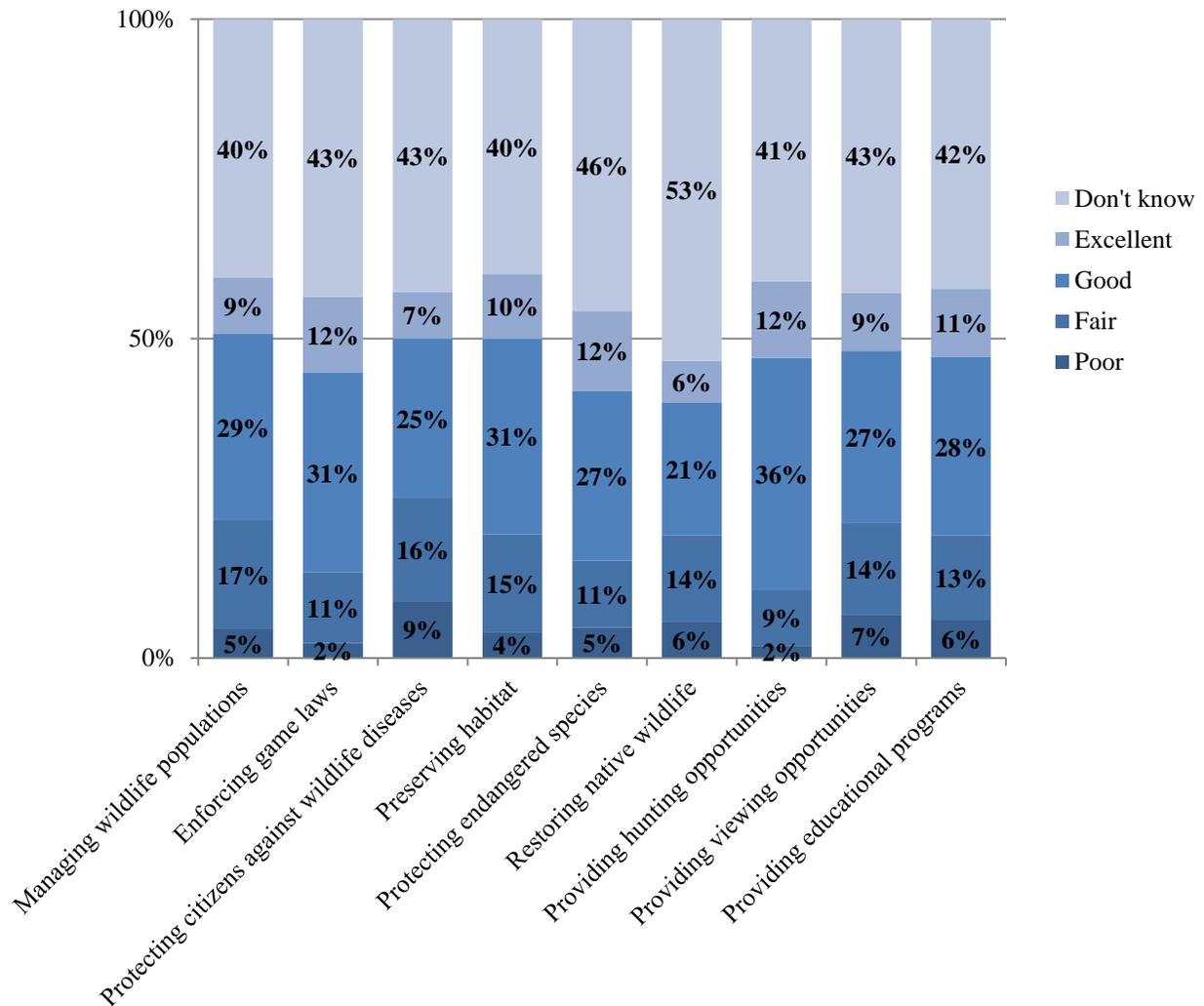
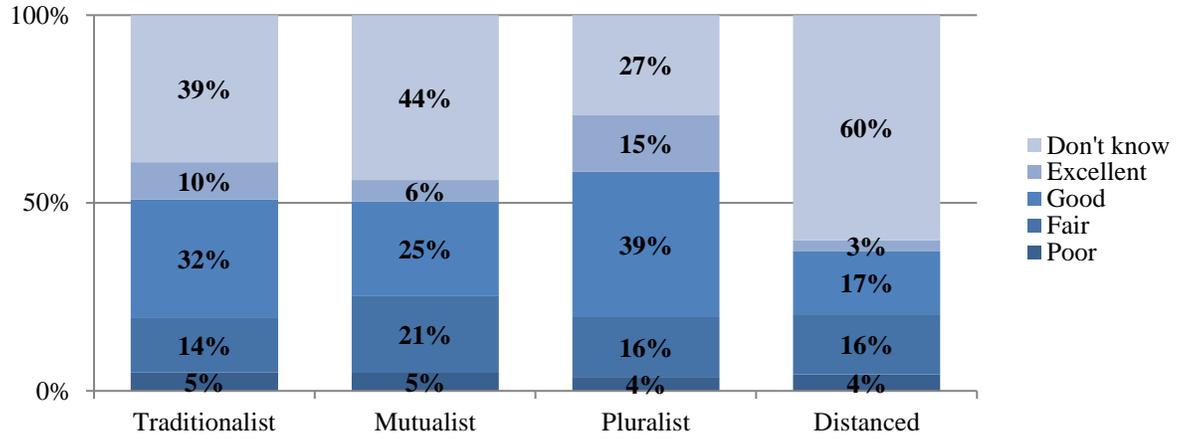
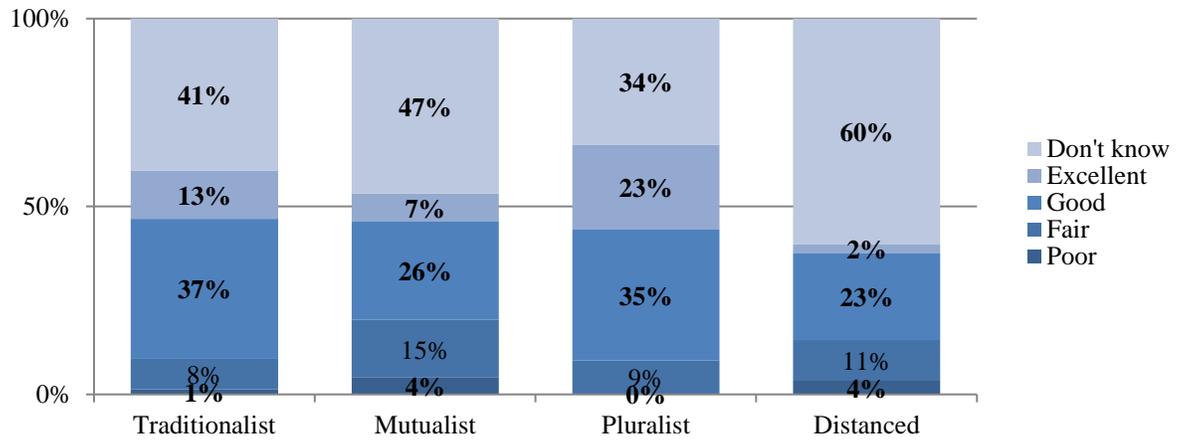


Figure 49: Beliefs (a-i) about the performance of the PGC on various agency activities by wildlife value orientation

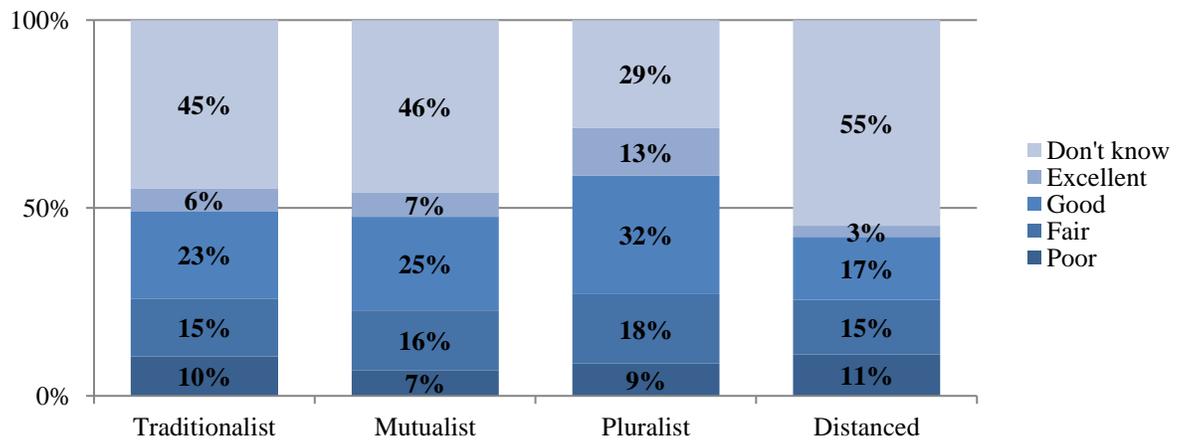
a) Managing wildlife populations



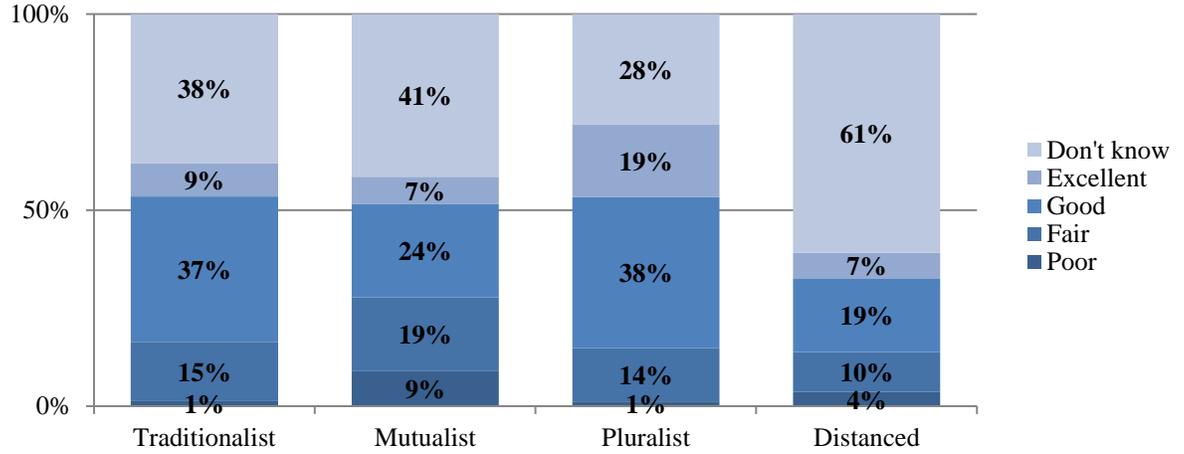
b) Enforcing game laws



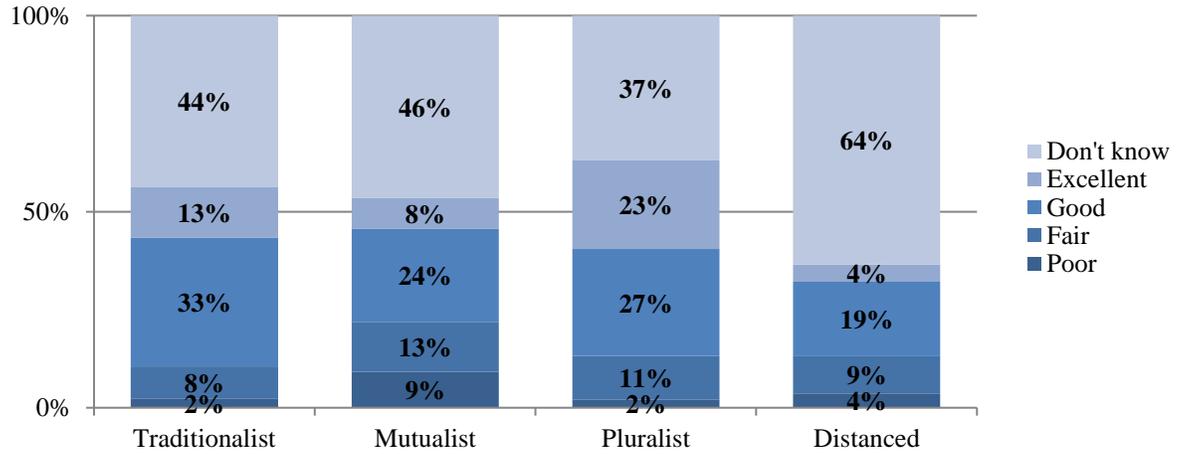
c) Protecting citizens against diseases from animals



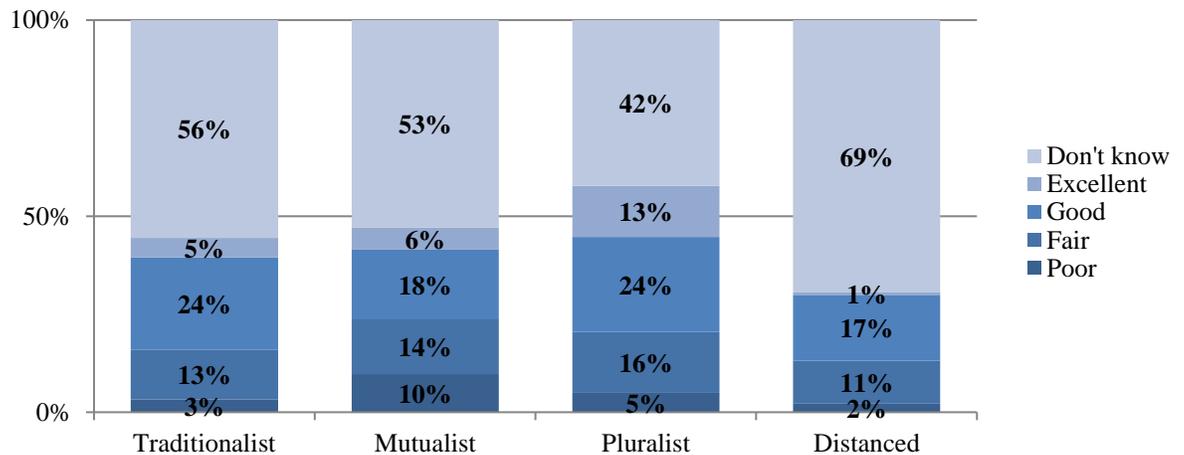
d) Protecting and preserving wildlife habitat



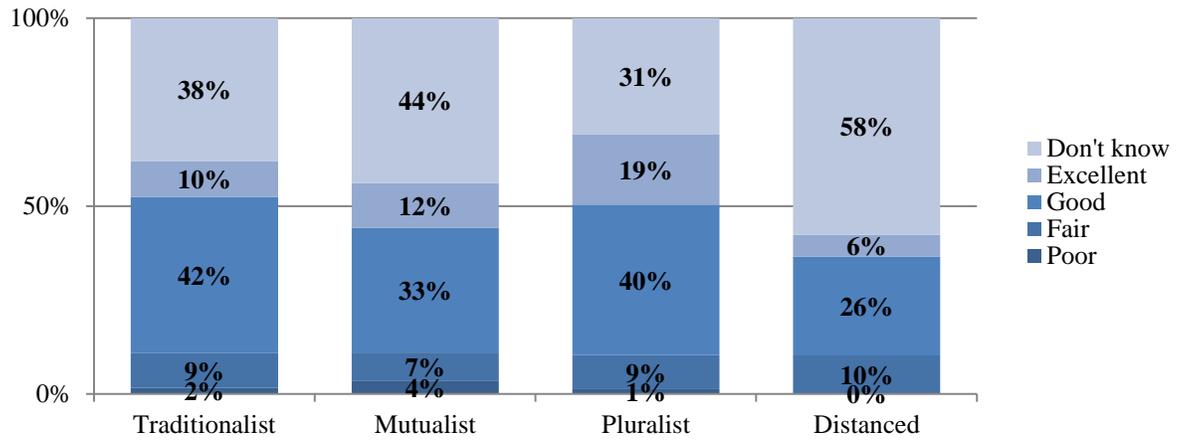
e) Protecting endangered species



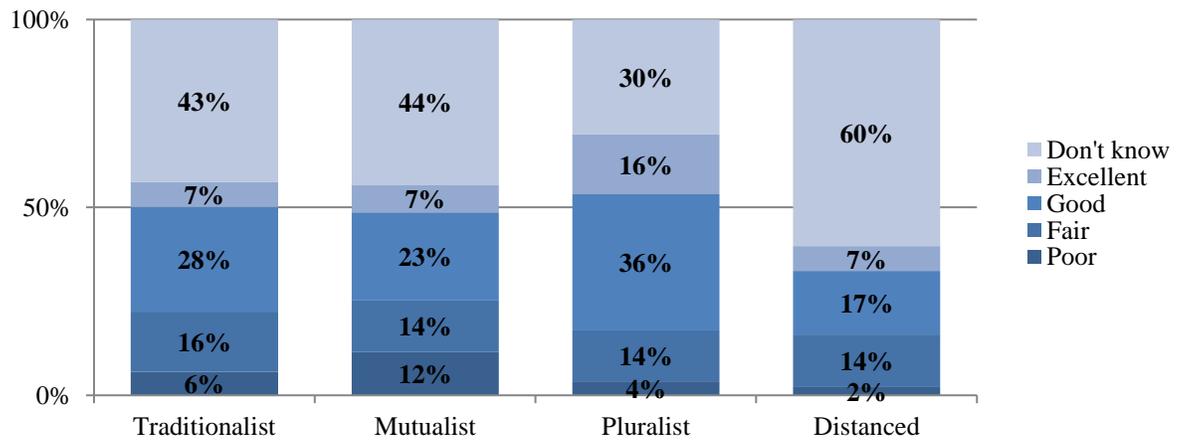
f) Restoring native wildlife species to the state



g) Providing hunting opportunities



h) Providing opportunities for the general public to view wildlife



i) Providing educational programs regarding wildlife

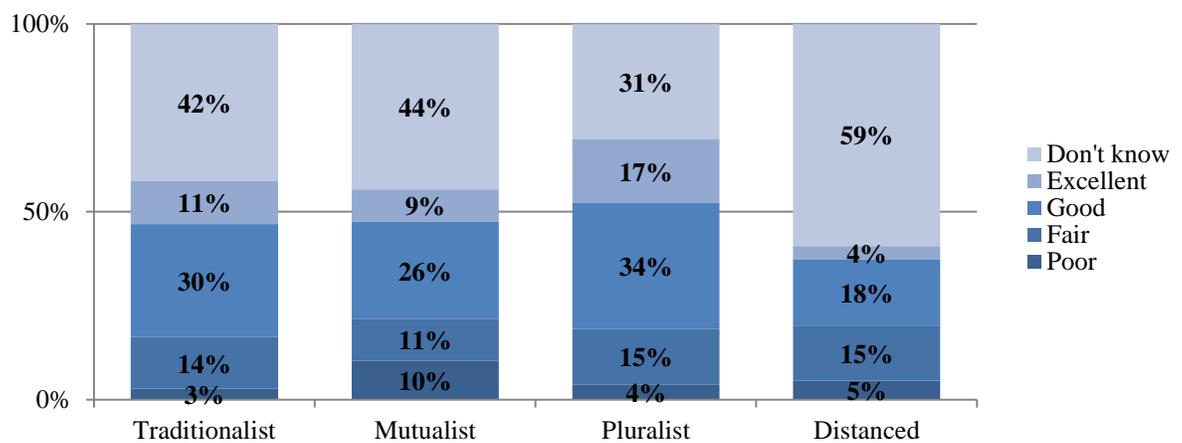
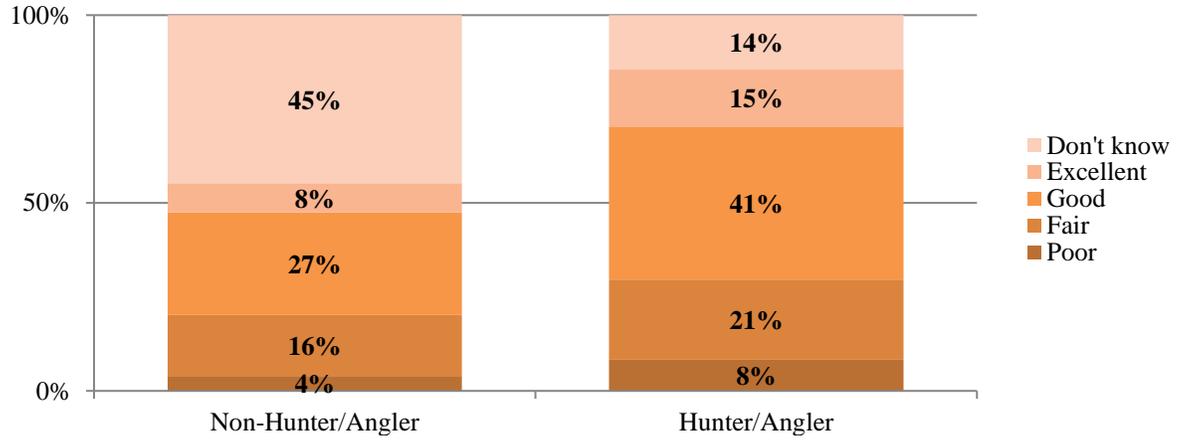
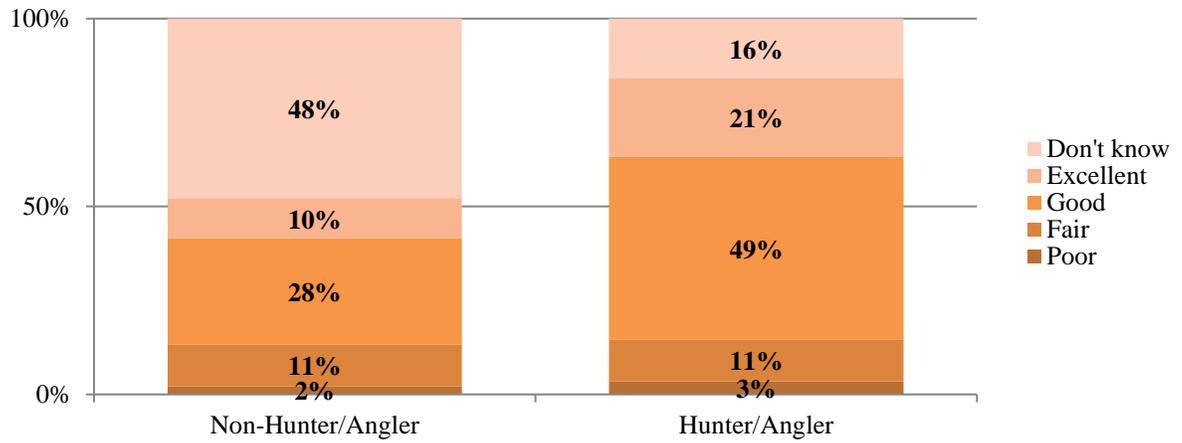


Figure 50: Beliefs (a-i) about the performance of the PGC on various agency activities by hunting/fishing participation

a) Managing wildlife populations



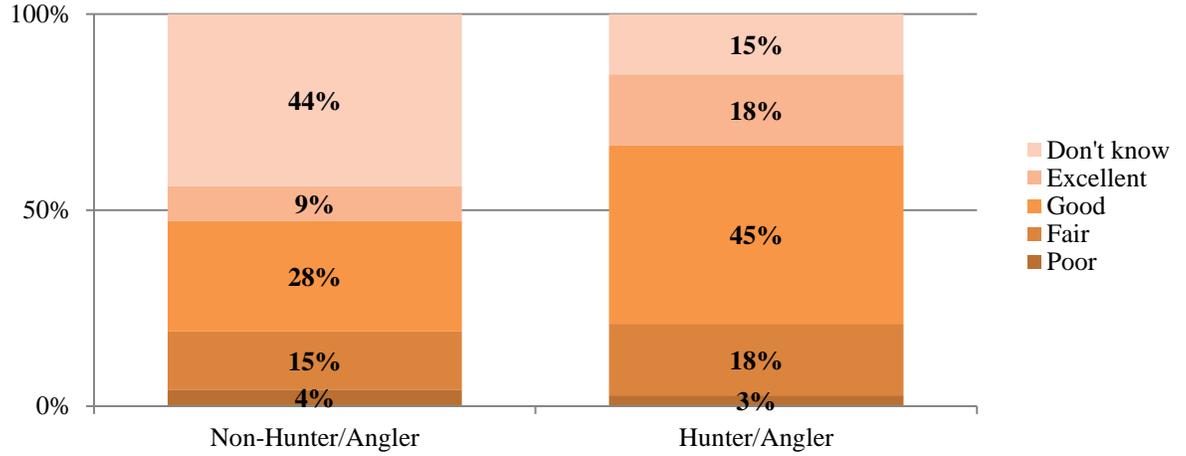
b) Enforcing game laws



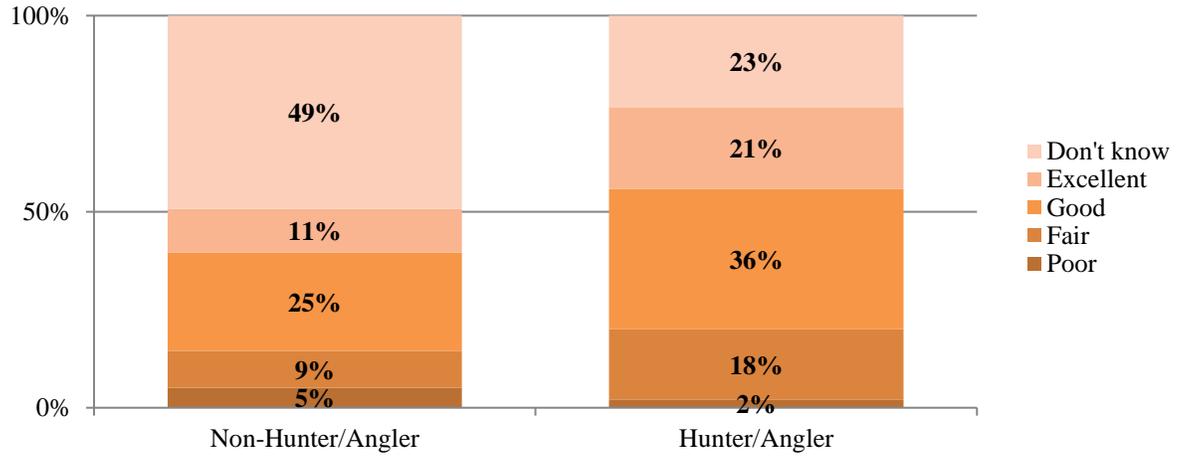
c) Protecting citizens against diseases from animals



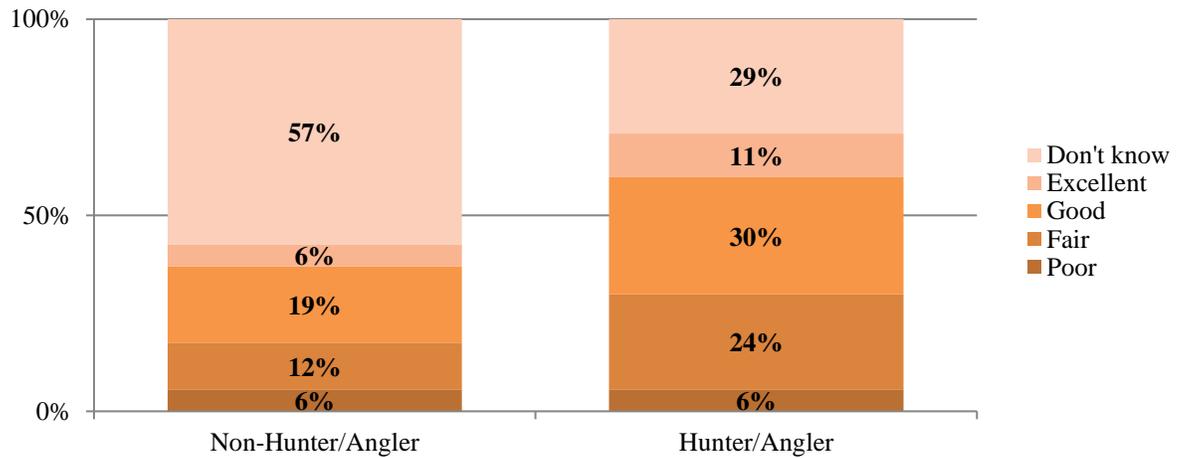
d) Protecting and preserving wildlife habitat



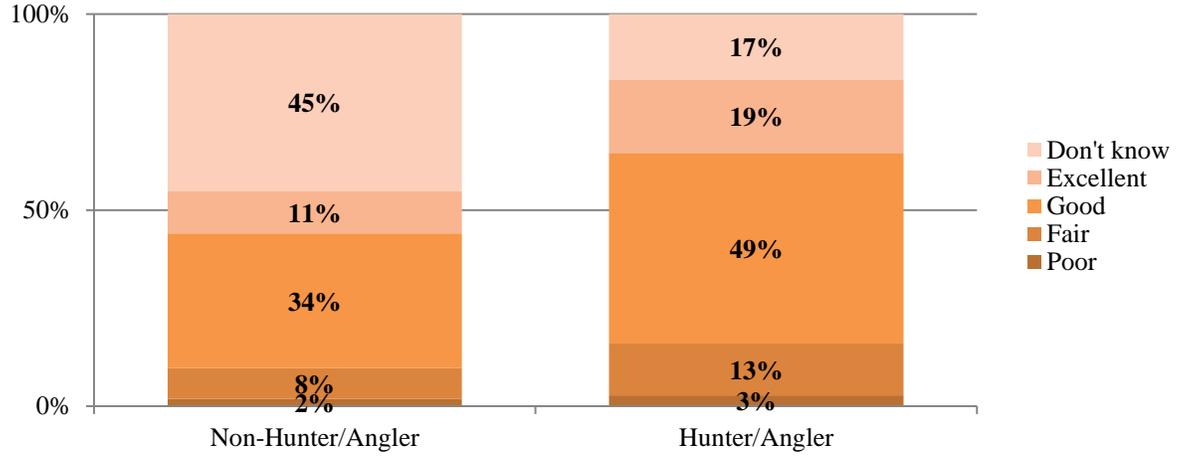
e) Protecting endangered species



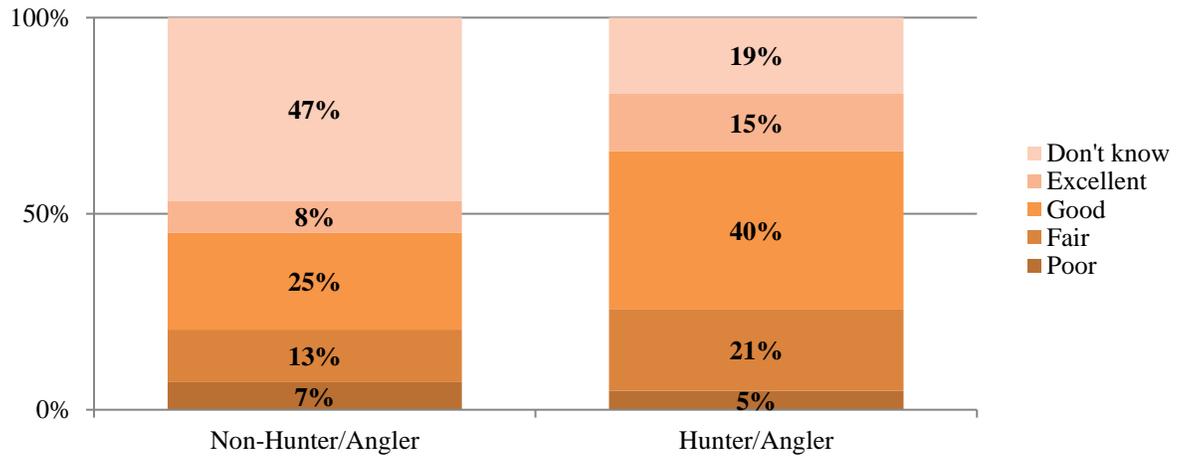
f) Restoring native wildlife species to the state



g) Providing hunting opportunities



h) Providing opportunities for the general public to view wildlife



i) Providing educational programs regarding wildlife

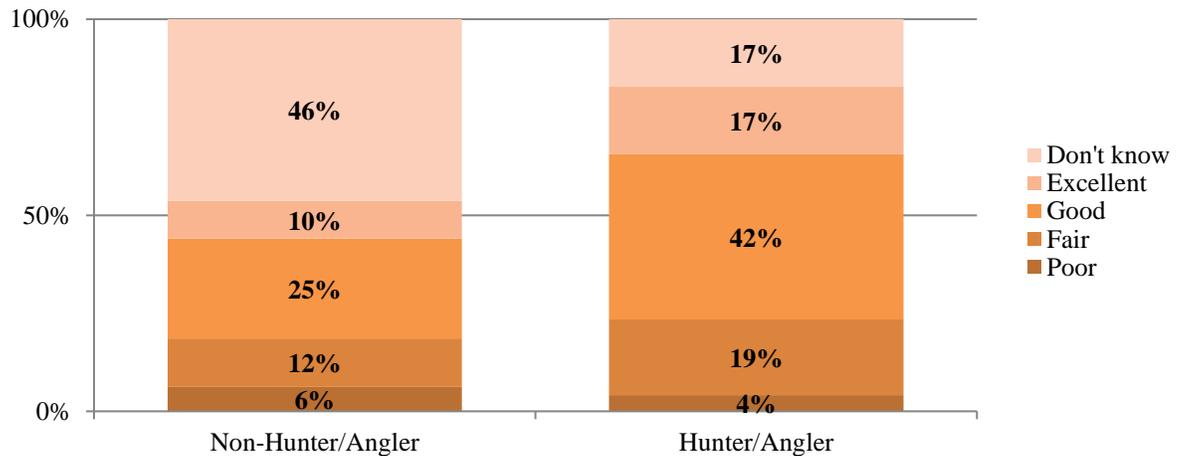
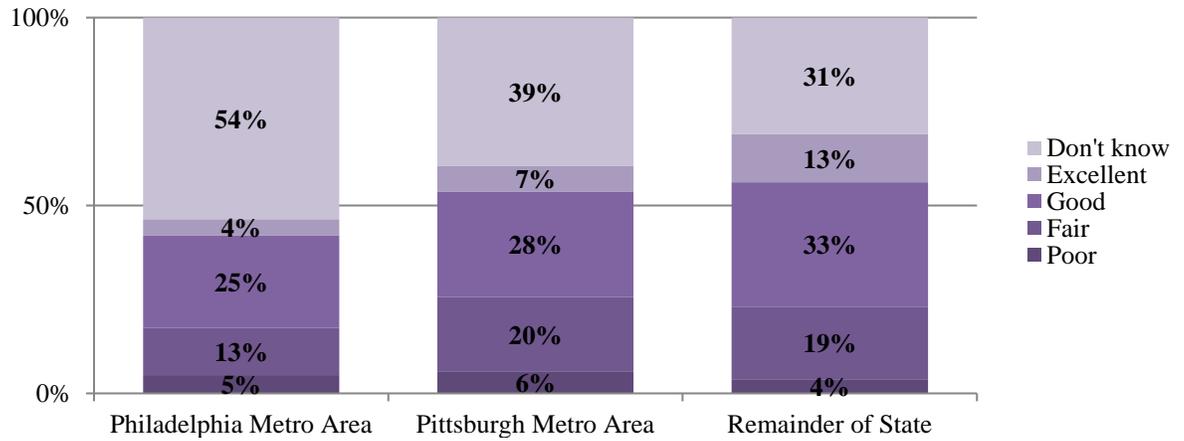
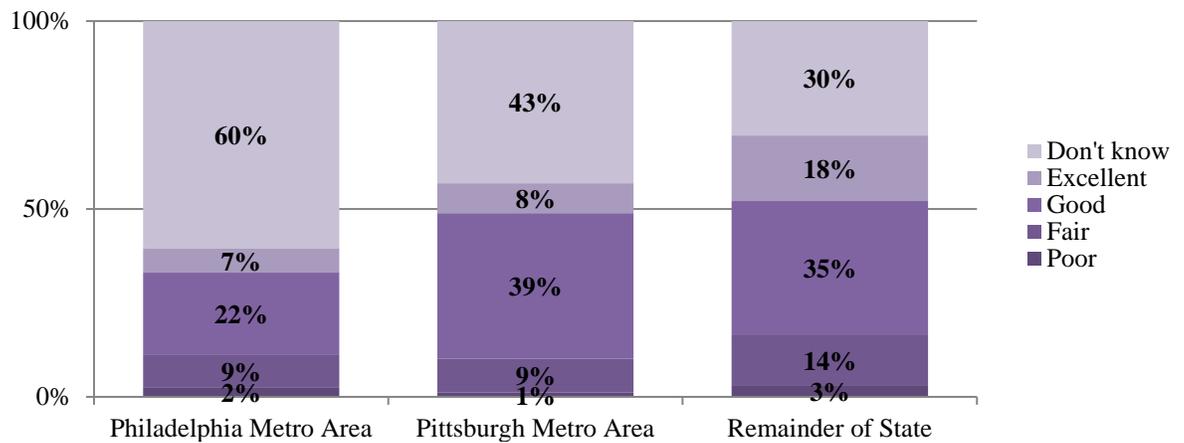


Figure 51: Beliefs (a-i) about the performance of the PGC on various agency activities by geography

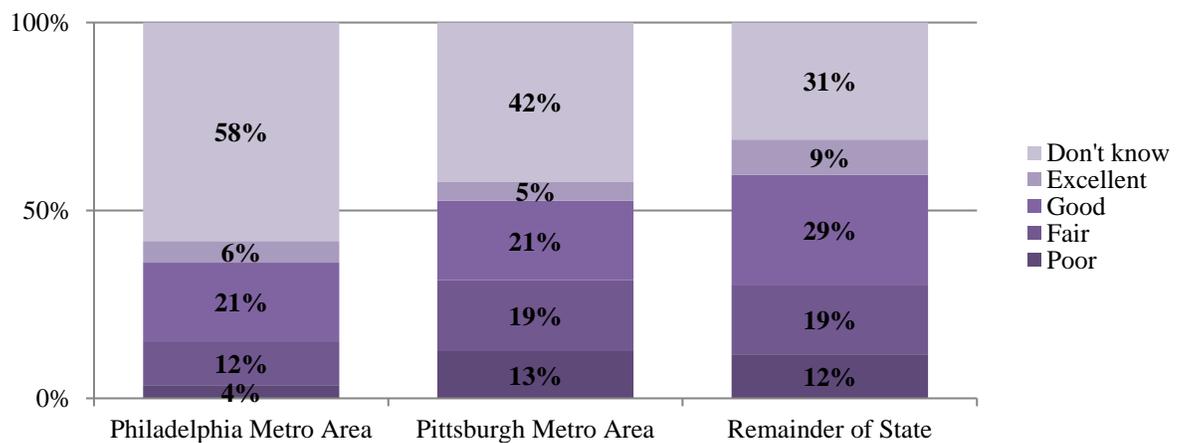
a) Managing wildlife populations



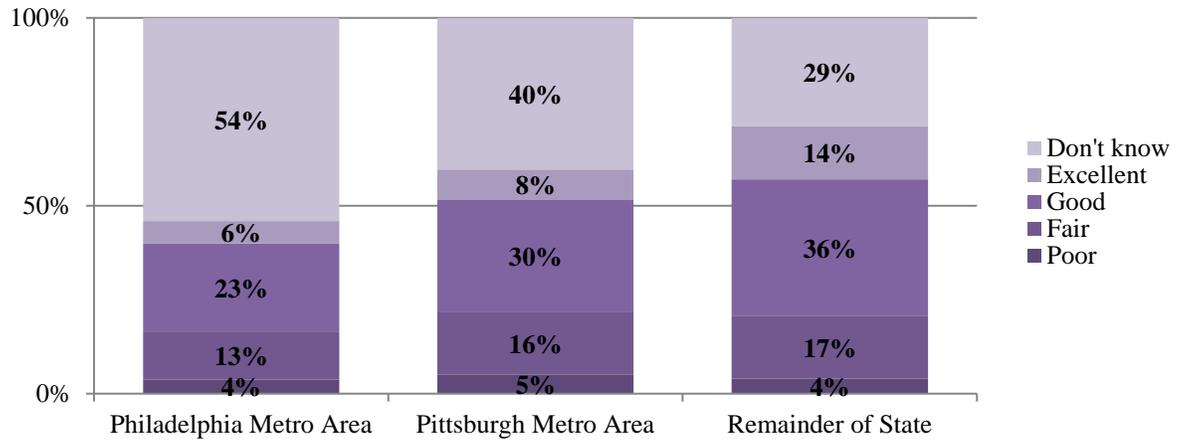
b) Enforcing game laws



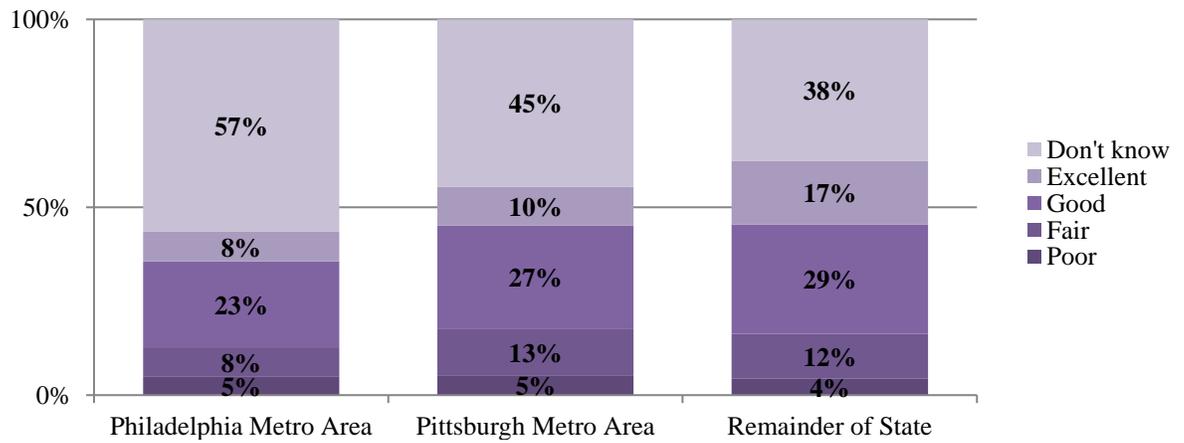
c) Protecting citizens against diseases from animals



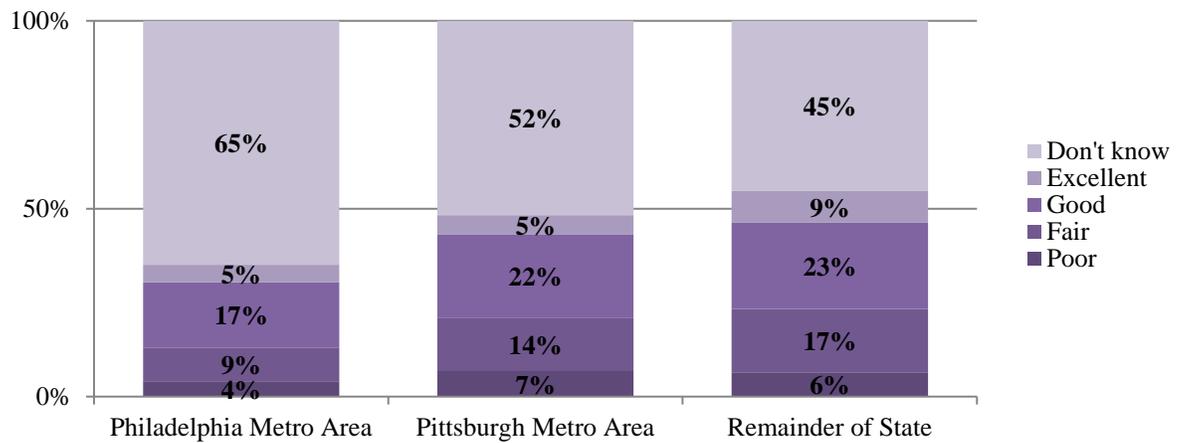
d) Protecting and preserving wildlife habitat



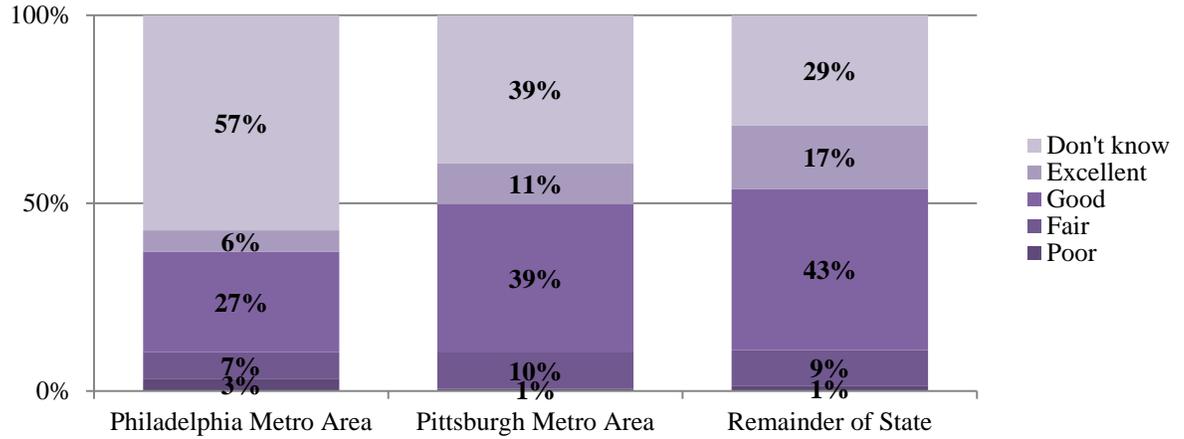
e) Protecting endangered species



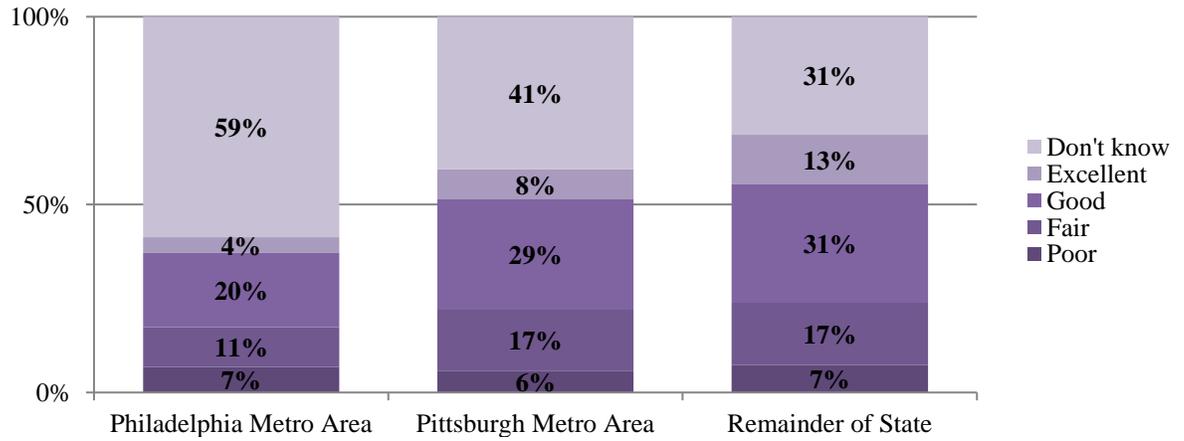
f) Restoring native wildlife species to the state



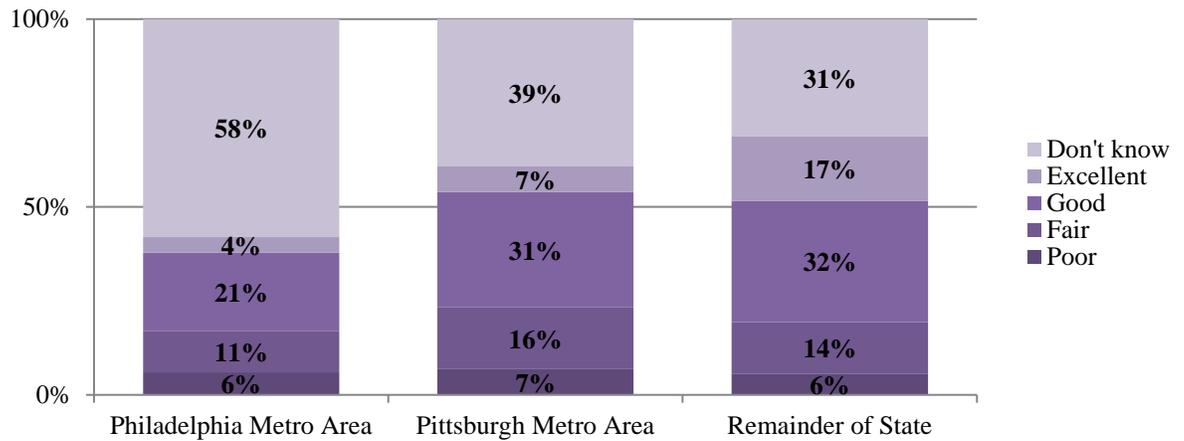
g) Providing hunting opportunities



h) Providing opportunities for the general public to view wildlife



i) Providing educational programs regarding wildlife



Preference for Size of Local Deer Populations

Respondents were asked to indicate if they thought the populations of deer should increase, remain the same, or decrease in the area where they live. Below are figures indicating responses for all residents, and by wildlife value orientation type, participation in hunting/fishing, and geography. Detailed frequencies can be found at the end of this report.

Figure 52. Respondents' preferences for the size of deer populations in the local area

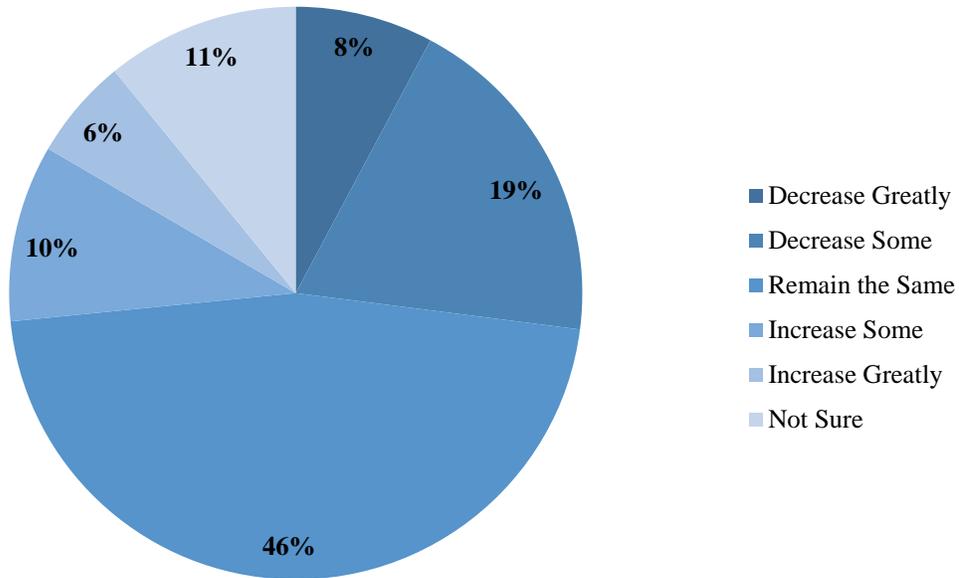


Figure 53. Preferences for the size of deer populations in the local area by wildlife value orientation

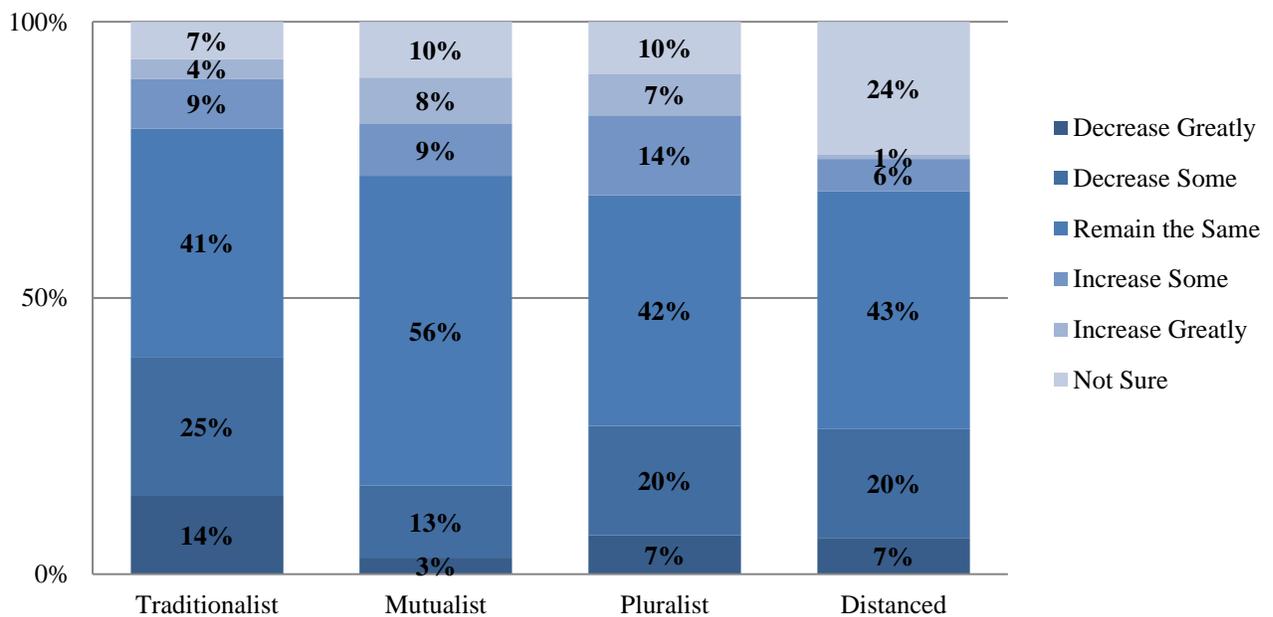


Figure 54. Preferences for the size of deer populations in the local area by hunting/fishing participation

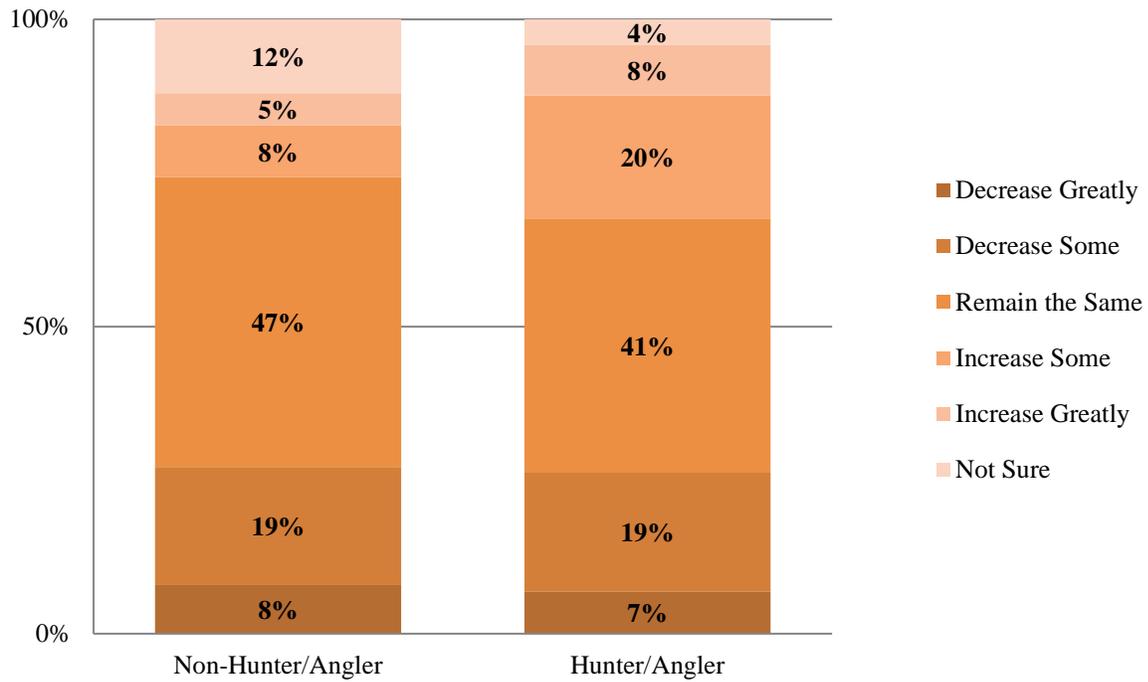
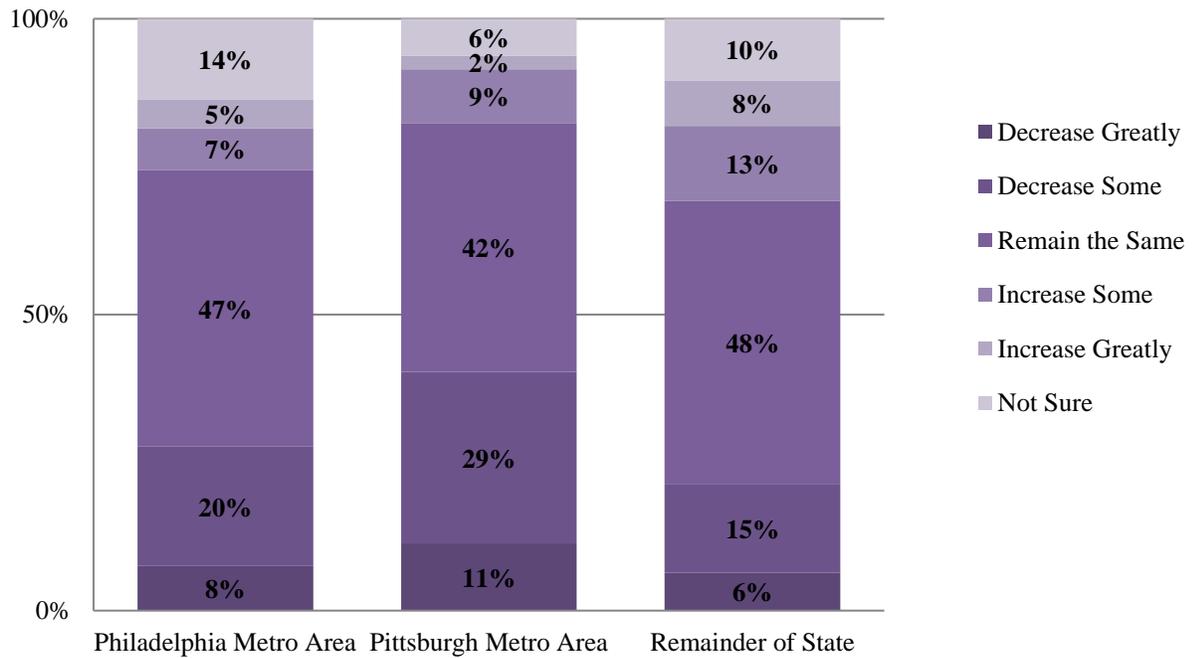


Figure 55. Preferences for the size of deer populations in the local area by geography



Descriptive Tables for Items by Grouping

The information contained in the following tables below provides a more detailed look at the findings in the figures above. Responses to each item are provided below, and a copy of the survey instrument used to measure each of these items is available in Appendix B.

Table 1: Percent of respondents who believed that they shared similar values to their state fish and wildlife agency

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	2.3%	9.8%	35.0%	36.2%	16.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	2.1%	9.0%	38.7%	35.1%	15.0%
Hunters/Anglers	3.4%	14.5%	11.7%	43.4%	26.9%
Traditionalists	3.9%	8.8%	33.1%	41.2%	13.0%
Mutualists	2.4%	13.6%	35.4%	33.0%	15.6%
Pluralists	2.1%	6.2%	21.5%	41.3%	28.9%
Distanced	0.0%	8.7%	60.9%	24.6%	5.8%
Philadelphia Metro Area	1.3%	12.3%	43.3%	28.1%	15.0%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	1.7%	9.6%	36.7%	35.6%	16.4%
Remainder of the state	3.3%	7.9%	27.9%	42.7%	18.1%

Table 2: Percent of respondents who believed that we should strive for a society that emphasizes environmental protection over economic growth

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	5.2%	10.2%	18.4%	30.2%	36.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	4.9%	10.0%	17.8%	30.0%	37.3%
Hunters/Anglers	7.0%	11.9%	21.7%	31.5%	28.0%
Traditionalists	8.1%	21.9%	23.2%	29.4%	17.4%
Mutualists	3.2%	3.8%	8.0%	28.3%	56.6%
Pluralists	3.7%	6.1%	17.2%	36.9%	36.1%
Distanced	5.8%	6.5%	36.2%	26.1%	25.4%
Philadelphia Metro Area	5.3%	7.4%	15.4%	31.0%	40.8%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	4.0%	10.2%	23.2%	28.8%	33.9%
Remainder of the state	5.6%	12.4%	18.9%	30.1%	33.0%

Table 3: Percent of respondents who believed that private property rights are more important than protecting declining or endangered fish and wildlife

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	30.0%	29.1%	20.5%	12.2%	8.3%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	31.1%	29.7%	20.6%	11.3%	7.3%
Hunters/Anglers	22.9%	25.0%	20.1%	17.4%	14.6%
Traditionalists	18.0%	30.5%	19.9%	16.4%	15.1%
Mutualists	51.2%	27.8%	12.1%	5.6%	3.3%
Pluralists	22.4%	29.4%	23.3%	15.9%	9.0%
Distanced	18.1%	27.5%	38.4%	12.3%	3.6%
Philadelphia Metro Area	37.0%	29.9%	16.1%	10.6%	6.3%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	26.6%	31.6%	19.2%	13.6%	9.0%
Remainder of the state	25.8%	27.5%	24.2%	13.0%	9.5%

Table 4: Percent of respondents who believed that local communities should have more control over the management of fish and wildlife

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	5.3%	13.8%	28.1%	36.5%	16.3%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	4.5%	14.0%	29.5%	36.7%	15.3%
Hunters/Anglers	9.7%	13.1%	19.3%	35.2%	22.8%
Traditionalists	5.5%	15.8%	23.5%	40.3%	14.8%
Mutualists	6.5%	14.2%	31.0%	31.3%	17.1%
Pluralists	5.0%	9.9%	21.1%	41.7%	22.3%
Distanced	1.4%	15.8%	45.3%	30.2%	7.2%
Philadelphia Metro Area	5.6%	13.3%	31.4%	34.8%	14.9%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	5.6%	16.9%	28.1%	36.5%	12.9%
Remainder of the state	4.5%	13.2%	25.6%	37.8%	18.8%

Table 5: Percent of respondents who believed that the earth is getting warmer mostly because of human activity such as burning fossil fuels

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	9.7%	9.2%	17.1%	23.7%	40.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	8.3%	7.9%	16.7%	23.7%	43.4%
Hunters/Anglers	18.6%	16.6%	19.3%	23.4%	22.1%
Traditionalists	21.2%	14.8%	17.7%	20.9%	25.4%
Mutualists	3.2%	3.8%	10.9%	22.7%	59.3%
Pluralists	7.0%	10.2%	18.9%	27.0%	36.9%
Distanced	3.6%	8.0%	26.3%	27.0%	35.0%
Philadelphia Metro Area	4.7%	5.8%	13.5%	24.3%	51.7%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	11.8%	9.6%	16.9%	21.3%	40.4%
Remainder of the state	12.6%	11.8%	19.9%	24.0%	31.7%

Table 6: Percent of respondents who feel that wolves that kill livestock should be lethally removed

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	23.5%	26.3%	16.5%	20.3%	13.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	24.7%	27.3%	16.7%	19.5%	11.7%
Hunters/Anglers	16.0%	19.4%	14.6%	25.0%	25.0%
Traditionalists	8.7%	26.8%	13.5%	29.0%	21.9%
Mutualists	43.1%	25.5%	16.7%	8.5%	6.2%
Pluralists	17.6%	26.6%	13.9%	25.0%	16.8%
Distanced	18.8%	26.1%	27.5%	21.7%	5.8%
Philadelphia Metro Area	26.9%	25.1%	19.5%	16.9%	11.6%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	20.2%	28.7%	14.6%	21.3%	15.2%
Remainder of the state	21.9%	26.2%	14.7%	22.5%	14.7%

Table 7: Percent of respondents who believed that if a black bear attacks a person, that bear should be lethally removed regardless of the circumstances

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	21.0%	28.5%	13.5%	20.6%	16.3%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	21.6%	29.1%	14.4%	20.3%	14.6%
Hunters/Anglers	16.7%	25.0%	8.3%	22.9%	27.1%
Traditionalists	10.3%	24.7%	11.2%	28.2%	25.6%
Mutualists	37.1%	32.4%	10.9%	15.0%	4.7%
Pluralists	16.0%	26.7%	13.2%	19.3%	24.7%
Distanced	14.4%	32.4%	25.2%	20.1%	7.9%
Philadelphia Metro Area	20.4%	32.4%	13.8%	18.8%	14.6%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	19.1%	30.9%	14.6%	18.0%	17.4%
Remainder of the state	22.0%	24.7%	13.0%	23.0%	17.3%

Table 8: Percent of respondents who believed that coyotes that kill pets in residential areas should be lethally removed

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	17.8%	22.1%	14.5%	24.7%	21.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	18.5%	23.0%	15.2%	24.4%	18.9%
Hunters/Anglers	13.8%	16.6%	9.7%	26.2%	33.8%
Traditionalists	7.4%	18.6%	10.6%	29.2%	34.3%
Mutualists	36.0%	23.9%	15.9%	18.6%	5.6%
Pluralists	9.8%	22.0%	12.2%	23.2%	32.9%
Distanced	10.1%	26.8%	23.9%	32.6%	6.5%
Philadelphia Metro Area	19.0%	23.5%	18.5%	23.7%	15.3%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	15.2%	24.7%	10.1%	21.9%	28.1%
Remainder of the state	17.9%	20.2%	13.0%	26.3%	22.6%

Table 9: Percent of respondents who believed that current funding for fish and wildlife management is provided entirely by hunting and fishing license fees vs. public tax dollars

	Entirely by hunting & fishing license fees		Both license fees & public taxes			Entirely by public tax funds	
All Respondents	9.4%	7.7%	13.5%	50.2%	11.4%	5.1%	2.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	8.0%	6.7%	13.0%	51.9%	12.3%	5.4%	2.8%
Hunters/Anglers	18.2%	14.0%	16.8%	40.6%	5.6%	2.8%	2.1%
Traditionalists	11.5%	9.8%	18.0%	45.6%	10.2%	3.3%	1.6%
Mutualists	6.6%	6.9%	13.2%	53.0%	10.8%	5.4%	4.2%
Pluralists	12.9%	8.3%	10.0%	52.7%	12.0%	2.5%	1.7%
Distanced	5.1%	3.6%	10.9%	49.6%	14.6%	12.4%	3.6%
Philadelphia Metro Area	6.2%	6.2%	10.0%	52.0%	13.8%	8.4%	3.3%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	8.0%	12.0%	17.1%	46.9%	9.1%	4.0%	2.9%
Remainder of the state	12.3%	7.2%	15.0%	50.0%	10.4%	3.0%	2.1%

Table 10: Percent of respondents who believed that future funding for fish and wildlife management should be provided entirely by hunting and fishing license fees vs. public tax dollars

	Entirely by hunting & fishing license fees		Both license fees & public taxes			Entirely by public tax funds	
All Respondents	14.9%	6.8%	12.1%	51.4%	8.4%	3.9%	2.6%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	14.8%	6.4%	12.1%	51.8%	8.3%	3.9%	2.7%
Hunters/Anglers	15.3%	9.7%	11.8%	49.3%	8.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Traditionalists	16.0%	7.5%	14.0%	50.5%	8.8%	3.3%	0.0%
Mutualists	16.5%	6.6%	9.3%	45.6%	9.3%	5.7%	6.9%
Pluralists	12.9%	5.4%	12.9%	59.8%	4.6%	3.3%	1.2%
Distanced	11.7%	8.8%	13.1%	53.3%	10.9%	2.2%	0.0%
Philadelphia Metro Area	14.9%	3.8%	8.6%	53.8%	8.9%	6.5%	3.5%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	14.9%	8.6%	12.0%	52.6%	9.1%	1.7%	1.1%
Remainder of the state	15.0%	8.6%	14.8%	49.2%	7.6%	2.5%	2.3%

Table 11: Percent of respondents who believed that they could trust their federal government

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
All Respondents	21.6%	57.0%	18.7%	2.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	21.8%	57.6%	18.1%	2.5%
Hunters/Anglers	20.4%	53.5%	22.5%	3.5%
Traditionalists	19.8%	55.2%	23.4%	1.6%
Mutualists	25.9%	56.5%	14.9%	2.7%
Pluralists	20.7%	53.1%	21.6%	4.6%
Distanced	16.8%	69.3%	12.4%	1.5%
Philadelphia Metro Area	12.2%	53.2%	31.6%	3.0%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	13.1%	59.1%	26.7%	1.1%
Remainder of the state	15.3%	59.2%	23.0%	2.5%

Table 12: Percent of respondents who believed that they could trust their state government

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
All Respondents	13.8%	57.0%	26.8%	2.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	13.8%	57.0%	26.7%	2.5%
Hunters/Anglers	13.2%	56.9%	27.8%	2.1%
Traditionalists	17.2%	55.5%	25.6%	1.6%
Mutualists	13.1%	59.8%	24.1%	3.0%
Pluralists	12.0%	50.4%	33.5%	4.1%
Distanced	10.9%	65.0%	24.1%	0.0%
Philadelphia Metro Area	22.1%	54.4%	20.8%	2.7%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	16.6%	60.6%	20.6%	2.3%
Remainder of the state	23.2%	57.6%	16.5%	2.7%

Table 13: Percent of respondents who believed that they could trust their state fish and wildlife agency

	Almost never	Only some of the time	Most of the time	Almost always
All Respondents	4.0%	38.2%	48.8%	9.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	4.2%	39.1%	48.1%	8.6%
Hunters/Anglers	2.8%	32.4%	53.1%	11.7%
Traditionalists	2.6%	34.0%	57.0%	6.5%
Mutualists	6.8%	42.4%	40.4%	10.4%
Pluralists	3.8%	30.4%	53.8%	12.1%
Distanced	1.5%	50.0%	42.6%	5.9%
Philadelphia Metro Area	6.8%	38.8%	46.6%	7.9%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	2.9%	31.0%	56.3%	9.8%
Remainder of the state	2.3%	40.2%	47.9%	9.6%

Table 14: Percent of respondents who were more supportive of hunting because of game as a source of local, organic meat

	No	Yes
All Respondents	82.0%	18.0%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	83.7%	16.3%
Hunters/Anglers	70.7%	29.3%
Traditionalists	79.7%	20.3%
Mutualists	86.7%	13.3%
Pluralists	72.8%	27.2%
Distanced	91.4%	8.6%
Philadelphia Metro Area	87.4%	12.6%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	78.3%	21.7%
Remainder of the state	79.0%	21.0%

Table 15: Percent of respondents who recently started hunting because of game as a source of local, organic meat

	No	Yes
All Respondents	98.3%	1.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	99.0%	1.0%
Hunters/Anglers	94.2%	5.8%
Traditionalists	98.0%	2.0%
Mutualists	99.1%	0.9%
Pluralists	96.2%	3.8%
Distanced	100.0%	0.0%
Philadelphia Metro Area	99.5%	0.5%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	98.2%	1.8%
Remainder of the state	97.4%	2.6%

Table 16: Percent of respondents who do not hunt now but are interested in hunting in the future because of game as a source of local, organic meat

	No	Yes
All Respondents	89.9%	10.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	90.3%	9.7%
Hunters/Anglers	87.4%	12.6%
Traditionalists	86.6%	13.4%
Mutualists	94.0%	6.0%
Pluralists	85.8%	14.2%
Distanced	94.2%	5.8%
Philadelphia Metro Area	90.1%	9.9%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	91.8%	8.2%
Remainder of the state	88.9%	11.1%

Table 17: Percent of respondents who are familiar with the Pennsylvania Game Commission

	Not that Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	Very Familiar
All Respondents	52.3%	31.5%	12.6%	3.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	57.9%	32.2%	8.1%	1.8%
Hunters/Anglers	18.5%	27.4%	39.7%	14.4%
Traditionalists	47.7%	31.0%	16.5%	4.8%
Mutualists	55.9%	32.5%	10.1%	1.5%
Pluralists	40.7%	37.9%	15.2%	6.2%
Distanced	74.5%	19.0%	5.8%	0.7%
Philadelphia Metro Area	70.7%	21.8%	6.5%	1.1%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	51.7%	30.1%	13.6%	4.5%
Remainder of the State	38.3%	39.7%	16.8%	5.2%

Table 18: Percent of respondents who are satisfied with the Pennsylvania Game Commission

	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Don't Know
All Respondents	2.0%	6.4%	33.8%	20.7%	5.5%	31.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	1.7%	6.1%	35.7%	17.5%	4.2%	34.7%
Hunters/Anglers	4.1%	8.3%	21.4%	40.7%	12.4%	13.1%
Traditionalists	2.3%	5.2%	32.7%	25.9%	6.5%	27.5%
Mutualists	2.4%	8.3%	31.4%	16.9%	3.3%	37.9%
Pluralists	2.5%	7.0%	30.7%	25.8%	9.0%	25.0%
Distanced	0.0%	3.7%	47.8%	9.6%	2.2%	36.8%
Philadelphia Metro Area	0.5%	3.5%	39.5%	11.3%	2.4%	42.7%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	2.3%	7.4%	30.7%	22.7%	5.7%	31.3%
Remainder of the State	2.9%	8.4%	30.3%	27.6%	7.7%	23.2%

Table 19: Percent of respondents who agree or disagree that the staff at the PGC really cares about wildlife

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	1.8%	4.4%	46.9%	29.3%	17.6%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	1.4%	4.1%	50.6%	27.9%	16.0%
Hunters/Anglers	4.2%	6.3%	24.3%	37.5%	27.8%
Traditionalists	0.3%	4.0%	40.6%	34.3%	20.8%
Mutualists	2.4%	8.0%	53.3%	22.9%	13.4%
Pluralists	2.1%	2.1%	34.2%	36.3%	25.4%
Distanced	2.9%	0.7%	67.6%	21.3%	7.4%
Philadelphia Metro Area	0.8%	5.2%	65.7%	17.0%	11.3%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	1.1%	4.0%	40.2%	33.3%	21.3%
Remainder of the State	2.7%	4.0%	35.1%	37.0%	21.1%

Table 20: Percent of respondents who agree or disagree that the PGC effectively balances the interests of hunters, conservation groups, and the general public

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	2.4%	9.4%	44.1%	33.7%	10.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	2.3%	9.3%	47.9%	31.4%	9.1%
Hunters/Anglers	3.4%	9.7%	21.4%	46.9%	18.6%
Traditionalists	2.3%	6.9%	40.9%	36.6%	13.2%
Mutualists	3.9%	14.4%	49.7%	23.7%	8.4%
Pluralists	1.7%	7.9%	27.9%	47.5%	15.0%
Distanced	0.0%	5.1%	66.2%	27.2%	1.5%
Philadelphia Metro Area	0.6%	9.7%	59.1%	26.0%	4.7%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	2.9%	8.0%	41.4%	36.8%	10.9%
Remainder of the State	3.6%	9.5%	34.1%	38.3%	14.5%

Table 21: Percent of respondents who agree or disagree that the PGC is doing enough to protect Pennsylvania’s wildlife populations

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	3.5%	12.3%	46.8%	28.4%	9.1%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	3.5%	11.9%	50.5%	25.8%	8.2%
Hunters/Anglers	4.1%	15.2%	24.1%	42.8%	13.8%
Traditionalists	2.7%	5.3%	46.3%	34.7%	11.0%
Mutualists	5.8%	23.3%	47.6%	17.3%	6.1%
Pluralists	2.1%	9.2%	34.7%	38.9%	15.1%
Distanced	2.2%	5.9%	67.4%	23.0%	1.5%
Philadelphia Metro Area	2.2%	14.8%	56.5%	20.6%	5.8%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	3.5%	11.0%	45.1%	31.8%	8.7%
Remainder of the State	4.6%	11.2%	40.1%	32.7%	11.4%

Table 22: Percent of respondents who agree or disagree that scientific wildlife methods serve as the primary guide for the work of the PGC

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	3.0%	6.6%	61.1%	24.3%	4.9%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	2.8%	6.0%	63.5%	23.0%	4.7%
Hunters/Anglers	3.5%	9.8%	47.6%	32.2%	7.0%
Traditionalists	3.0%	5.0%	60.7%	25.0%	6.3%
Mutualists	3.6%	8.7%	63.4%	21.0%	3.3%
Pluralists	2.5%	7.1%	48.5%	33.6%	8.3%
Distanced	2.2%	4.4%	78.8%	14.6%	0.0%
Philadelphia Metro Area	1.9%	5.2%	68.6%	21.2%	3.0%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	2.3%	6.9%	62.4%	22.5%	5.8%
Remainder of the State	3.8%	7.2%	55.2%	27.4%	6.4%

Table 23: Percent of respondents who agree or disagree that the PGC primarily serves the interests of hunters

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	4.3%	16.4%	50.6%	23.0%	5.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	3.3%	15.5%	52.9%	22.4%	5.8%
Hunters/Anglers	9.7%	20.7%	37.2%	26.9%	5.5%
Traditionalists	5.0%	22.8%	49.2%	20.1%	3.0%
Mutualists	3.3%	10.2%	51.8%	24.6%	10.2%
Pluralists	7.5%	16.6%	41.5%	29.0%	5.4%
Distanced	0.0%	16.9%	66.9%	14.7%	1.5%
Philadelphia Metro Area	1.9%	8.5%	63.6%	21.5%	4.4%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	6.9%	20.7%	43.1%	25.3%	4.0%
Remainder of the State	5.1%	20.6%	43.6%	23.4%	7.4%

Table 24: Percent of respondents who agree or disagree that the PGC is primarily influenced by environmental or conservation groups

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
All Respondents	5.9%	13.8%	56.8%	19.1%	4.3%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	5.9%	12.5%	59.1%	18.4%	4.2%
Hunters/Anglers	5.5%	21.4%	43.4%	24.1%	5.5%
Traditionalists	5.0%	14.5%	55.1%	20.5%	5.0%
Mutualists	9.4%	16.3%	55.0%	15.4%	3.9%
Pluralists	4.1%	12.9%	49.8%	28.2%	5.0%
Distanced	2.9%	8.0%	77.4%	8.8%	2.9%
Philadelphia Metro Area	4.4%	9.1%	66.3%	16.3%	3.9%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	6.9%	16.1%	52.3%	19.0%	5.7%
Remainder of the State	6.3%	16.5%	51.6%	21.4%	4.2%

Table 25: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at managing wildlife populations

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't Know
All Respondents	4.5%	17.0%	29.2%	8.8%	40.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	4.0%	16.2%	27.3%	7.8%	44.7%
Hunters/Anglers	8.3%	21.4%	40.7%	15.2%	14.5%
Traditionalists	4.9%	14.5%	31.6%	9.9%	39.1%
Mutualists	4.8%	20.6%	25.1%	5.7%	43.9%
Pluralists	3.7%	15.9%	38.8%	15.1%	26.5%
Distanced	4.4%	16.1%	16.8%	2.9%	59.9%
Philadelphia Metro Area	4.9%	12.5%	24.5%	4.4%	53.7%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	5.7%	20.0%	28.0%	6.9%	39.4%
Remainder of the State	3.8%	19.3%	33.1%	12.8%	31.0%

Table 26: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at enforcing game laws

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't Know
All Respondents	2.3%	11.1%	31.1%	11.9%	43.5%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	2.2%	11.1%	28.3%	10.5%	48.0%
Hunters/Anglers	3.5%	11.1%	48.6%	20.8%	16.0%
Traditionalists	1.3%	8.2%	37.3%	12.7%	40.5%
Mutualists	4.5%	15.4%	26.1%	7.4%	46.6%
Pluralists	0.0%	9.0%	34.8%	22.5%	33.6%
Distanced	3.6%	10.9%	23.2%	2.2%	60.1%
Philadelphia Metro Area	2.4%	8.7%	22.0%	6.5%	60.4%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	1.1%	9.1%	38.6%	8.0%	43.2%
Remainder of the State	2.9%	13.8%	35.4%	17.5%	30.4%

Table 27: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at protecting citizens against diseases from animals such as Lyme disease and rabies

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't Know
All Respondents	8.9%	16.2%	24.9%	7.3%	42.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	8.5%	15.4%	23.9%	6.9%	45.3%
Hunters/Anglers	11.0%	21.4%	31.0%	9.7%	26.9%
Traditionalists	10.5%	15.4%	23.3%	5.9%	44.9%
Mutualists	6.8%	16.0%	24.9%	6.5%	45.9%
Pluralists	8.6%	18.4%	31.6%	12.7%	28.7%
Distanced	10.9%	14.6%	16.8%	2.9%	54.7%
Philadelphia Metro Area	3.5%	11.7%	20.9%	5.7%	58.2%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	12.6%	18.9%	21.1%	5.1%	42.3%
Remainder of the State	11.7%	18.6%	29.2%	9.4%	31.1%

Table 28: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at protecting and preserving wildlife habitat

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't Know
All Respondents	4.1%	15.3%	30.6%	10.1%	39.9%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	4.2%	14.8%	28.2%	8.8%	43.9%
Hunters/Anglers	2.8%	18.2%	45.5%	18.2%	15.4%
Traditionalists	1.3%	15.1%	37.0%	8.5%	38.0%
Mutualists	9.0%	18.8%	23.9%	6.9%	41.5%
Pluralists	1.2%	13.6%	38.4%	18.6%	28.1%
Distanced	3.6%	10.1%	18.8%	6.5%	60.9%
Philadelphia Metro Area	3.8%	12.8%	23.4%	6.0%	54.1%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	5.1%	16.5%	30.1%	8.0%	40.3%
Remainder of the State	4.0%	16.6%	36.4%	14.1%	28.8%

Table 29: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at protecting endangered species

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't Know
All Respondents	4.7%	10.6%	26.6%	12.4%	45.6%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	5.1%	9.4%	25.1%	11.2%	49.3%
Hunters/Anglers	2.1%	17.9%	35.9%	20.7%	23.4%
Traditionalists	2.3%	8.2%	32.9%	12.8%	43.8%
Mutualists	9.2%	12.7%	23.7%	8.0%	46.4%
Pluralists	2.1%	11.2%	27.3%	22.7%	36.8%
Distanced	3.6%	9.5%	19.0%	4.4%	63.5%
Philadelphia Metro Area	4.9%	7.9%	22.8%	7.9%	56.5%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	5.1%	12.6%	27.4%	10.3%	44.6%
Remainder of the State	4.4%	11.9%	29.1%	16.9%	37.7%

Table 30: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at restoring native wildlife species to the state

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't Know
All Respondents	5.7%	13.6%	20.9%	6.5%	53.4%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	5.6%	11.9%	19.4%	5.7%	57.4%
Hunters/Anglers	5.6%	24.3%	29.9%	11.1%	29.2%
Traditionalists	3.3%	12.7%	23.5%	4.9%	55.6%
Mutualists	9.8%	13.9%	17.8%	5.6%	53.0%
Pluralists	4.9%	15.6%	24.2%	13.1%	42.2%
Distanced	2.2%	10.9%	16.8%	0.7%	69.3%
Philadelphia Metro Area	4.1%	9.0%	17.4%	4.6%	64.9%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	6.8%	14.2%	22.2%	5.1%	51.7%
Remainder of the State	6.5%	16.9%	22.9%	8.5%	45.2%

Table 31: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at providing hunting opportunities

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't Know
All Respondents	2.0%	8.7%	36.4%	12.0%	40.9%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	1.8%	7.9%	34.3%	10.9%	45.1%
Hunters/Anglers	2.8%	13.2%	48.6%	18.8%	16.7%
Traditionalists	1.6%	9.2%	41.6%	9.5%	38.0%
Mutualists	3.6%	7.5%	33.1%	11.9%	43.9%
Pluralists	1.2%	9.1%	40.1%	18.6%	31.0%
Distanced	0.0%	10.2%	26.3%	5.8%	57.7%
Philadelphia Metro Area	3.3%	7.1%	26.7%	5.7%	57.2%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	0.6%	9.7%	39.4%	10.9%	39.4%
Remainder of the State	1.5%	9.5%	42.7%	17.1%	29.3%

Table 32: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at providing viewing opportunities

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't Know
All Respondents	6.8%	14.5%	26.9%	9.1%	42.7%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	7.1%	13.4%	24.7%	8.2%	46.7%
Hunters/Anglers	4.9%	20.8%	40.3%	14.6%	19.4%
Traditionalists	6.2%	16.1%	27.9%	6.6%	43.3%
Mutualists	11.5%	13.9%	23.3%	7.4%	44.0%
Pluralists	3.7%	13.6%	36.2%	16.0%	30.5%
Distanced	2.2%	14.0%	16.9%	6.6%	60.3%
Philadelphia Metro Area	6.8%	10.6%	19.8%	4.1%	58.7%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	5.7%	16.6%	29.1%	8.0%	40.6%
Remainder of the State	7.3%	16.6%	31.4%	13.2%	31.4%

Table 33: Percent of respondents who rated the Pennsylvania Game Commission as doing a poor, fair, good, or excellent job at providing education programs

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't Know
All Respondents	6.0%	13.2%	27.9%	10.8%	42.2%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	6.3%	12.3%	25.5%	9.7%	46.3%
Hunters/Anglers	4.1%	19.3%	42.1%	17.2%	17.2%
Traditionalists	2.9%	13.7%	30.1%	11.4%	41.8%
Mutualists	10.4%	11.0%	25.9%	8.6%	44.0%
Pluralists	4.1%	14.8%	33.6%	16.8%	30.7%
Distanced	5.1%	14.6%	17.5%	3.6%	59.1%
Philadelphia Metro Area	6.0%	10.9%	21.0%	4.1%	58.0%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	6.8%	16.5%	30.7%	6.8%	39.2%
Remainder of the State	5.6%	13.8%	32.3%	17.1%	31.3%

Table 34: Percent of respondents who think the populations of deer in the area where they live should decrease, remain the same, or increase

	Decrease Greatly	Decrease Some	Remain the Same	Increase Some	Increase Greatly	Not Sure
All Respondents	7.8%	19.2%	46.5%	10.0%	5.7%	10.8%
Non-Hunters/Anglers	7.9%	19.2%	47.2%	8.4%	5.3%	12.0%
Hunters/Anglers	6.9%	19.3%	41.4%	20.0%	8.3%	4.1%
Traditionalists	14.2%	25.2%	41.3%	9.0%	3.5%	6.8%
Mutualists	3.0%	13.1%	56.1%	9.5%	8.3%	10.1%
Pluralists	7.0%	19.8%	41.7%	14.5%	7.4%	9.5%
Distanced	6.6%	19.7%	43.1%	5.8%	0.7%	24.1%
Philadelphia Metro Area	7.5%	20.2%	46.8%	7.0%	4.8%	13.7%
Pittsburgh Metro Area	11.4%	29.0%	42.0%	9.1%	2.3%	6.3%
Remainder of the State	6.4%	15.0%	47.8%	12.7%	7.7%	10.4%

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APPENDIX A: Methodology

Data for this study were collected using a self-report survey. The survey instrument is included in Appendix B. The mode of data collection was selected following the review of results from two separate pilot studies during which telephone, mail and email panel methods were tested and compared. A mail survey with an online option was chosen for the final data collection. Mail surveys were administered in all 50 U.S. states between 2017 and 2018. To account for lower than expected response rates for the mail survey, sampling in each state was supplemented using an email panel survey. The email panel method showed similar results to the mail survey method in our pilot studies. Upon completion of the first email panel, analysis showed significant underrepresentation of certain racial and ethnic categories. As a result, one final email panel round of data collection was conducted in an effort to boost response in underrepresented categories. Both email panels were conducted in the Spring of 2018. For final analysis, mail and email panel data were merged for a state and then weighted to better reflect the state's population. Each state was weighted separately with variables including age categories, gender, race/ethnic category and participation in hunting and angling. If a state had opted for a stratified geographic sample, state population estimates were weighted to reflect the relative proportion of the state's population in each stratum. A detailed description of the study methodology can be found at www.wildlifevalues.org.

Data Collection Details for Pennsylvania

For the mail survey, a random sample of 8157 households in Pennsylvania was obtained from a commercial sampling firm (Survey Sampling International LLC). The sample was stratified to recruit respondents from three regions: Philadelphia Metro Area, Pittsburgh Metro Area, and the remainder of the state. Sampled households received three mailings: a full survey questionnaire and cover letter (with an option to complete the survey electronically using a unique identification code); a follow-up reminder postcard; and a second full mailing including the survey questionnaire and cover letter. In an attempt to achieve relatively equal representation of males and females, the cover letter requested that the questionnaire be completed by the adult (age 18 or over) in the household who had the most recent birthday. Our sampling design also over-sampled those under age 35 and under-sampled those age 55 and older to help correct for the disproportionately high response rates typical among those over 55. A total of 698 usable questionnaires were received (637 paper and 63 online) from respondents contacted by mail. The Post Office returned 795 surveys marked as non-deliverable yielding an overall adjusted response rate of 8.6% for the mail survey.

An email panel sample of 347 Pennsylvania respondents was recruited by a commercial sampling firm (Qualtrics LLC). Respondents were recruited via email invitation. Screening criteria were employed to ensure that the sample was representative of gender and age proportions within the Pennsylvania population.

Data Weighting Procedure

Upon the completion of data collection, responses were weighted to better reflect the state's population characteristics, including:

- 1) **Race/Ethnicity Categories** using estimates compiled by the Henry J. Kaiser Foundation based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey
- 2) **Participation in wildlife-related recreation** using estimates obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation;
- 3) **Gender** using estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey; and

- 4) **Age Category** using estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey.
- 5) **Regional Population** using estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey for each of the regions.

APPENDIX B: Survey Instrument

Management of Fish and Wildlife in the United States

This survey is for all citizens of your state. Even if you know little about fish and wildlife, your opinions are needed!

If preferred, this survey may be completed online at warnercnr.colostate.edu/fish-wildlifesurveys

Access Code: 00000.

In this survey, when we refer to “fish and wildlife”, we do not mean animals kept as pets or those raised for other domestic purposes (e.g., farm animals). Please keep this in mind when responding.

Q1. Below is a series of statements about fish and wildlife and the environment. There are no right or wrong answers. Please indicate the extent to which you disagree or agree by selecting one answer for each statement.

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
With respect to the management of fish and wildlife, I feel that my state fish and wildlife agency shares similar values to me.	<input type="radio"/>				
Wolves that kill livestock should be lethally removed.	<input type="radio"/>				
We should strive for a society that emphasizes environmental protection over economic growth.	<input type="radio"/>				
If a black bear attacks a person, that bear should be lethally removed regardless of the circumstances.	<input type="radio"/>				
Private property rights are more important than protecting declining or endangered fish and wildlife.	<input type="radio"/>				
Local communities should have more control over the management of fish and wildlife.	<input type="radio"/>				
The earth is getting warmer mostly because of human activity such as burning fossil fuels.	<input type="radio"/>				
Coyotes that kill pets in residential areas should be lethally removed.	<input type="radio"/>				

Q2. The following statements refer to your state as a whole. Please indicate the extent to which you disagree or agree by selecting one answer for each statement.

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
In this state, if someone acts in an inappropriate way, others will strongly disapprove.	<input type="radio"/>				
In this state, there are clear expectations for how people should act in most situations.	<input type="radio"/>				
People agree upon what behaviors are appropriate or inappropriate in most situations in this state.	<input type="radio"/>				

Q3. People sometimes talk about what the aims of this country should be for the next ten years. Below are some of the goals that different people would give top priority. Which two of these would you, yourself, consider most important? Please check *TWO* boxes.

Maintaining order in the nation.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Giving people more say in important government decisions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fighting rising prices.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protecting freedom of speech.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q4. Below are statements that represent a variety of ways people feel about fish and wildlife. Please indicate the extent to which you disagree or agree by selecting one answer for each statement.

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
Humans should manage fish and wildlife populations so that humans benefit.	<input type="radio"/>						
Animals should have rights similar to the rights of humans.	<input type="radio"/>						
We should strive for a world where there's an abundance of fish and wildlife for hunting and fishing.	<input type="radio"/>						
I view all living things as part of one big family.	<input type="radio"/>						
Hunting does not respect the lives of animals.	<input type="radio"/>						
I feel a strong emotional bond with animals.	<input type="radio"/>						
The needs of humans should take priority over fish and wildlife protection.	<input type="radio"/>						
I care about animals as much as I do other people.	<input type="radio"/>						
Fish and wildlife are on earth primarily for people to use.	<input type="radio"/>						
I take great comfort in the relationships I have with animals.	<input type="radio"/>						
I believe that wildlife have intentions.	<input type="radio"/>						
It is acceptable for people to kill wildlife if they think it poses a threat to their property.	<input type="radio"/>						
We should strive for a world where humans and fish and wildlife can live side by side without fear.	<input type="radio"/>						
It is acceptable for people to kill wildlife if they think it poses a threat to their life.	<input type="radio"/>						
I value the sense of companionship I receive from animals.	<input type="radio"/>						
People who want to hunt should be provided the opportunity to do so.	<input type="radio"/>						
Wildlife are like my family and I want to protect them.	<input type="radio"/>						
I believe that wildlife have minds of their own.	<input type="radio"/>						
It is acceptable for people to use fish and wildlife in research even if it may harm or kill some animals.	<input type="radio"/>						
It would be more rewarding for me to help animals rather than people.	<input type="radio"/>						
Hunting is cruel and inhumane to the animals.	<input type="radio"/>						
I believe that wildlife appear to experience emotions.	<input type="radio"/>						

Q5a. How do you think your state fish and wildlife agency is currently funded?
Select one point on the scale below to indicate your response.

<i>Entirely by Hunting & Fishing License Fees</i>		<i>Equally by Hunting & Fishing License Fees & Public Tax Funds</i>			<i>Entirely by Public Tax Funds</i>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q5b. How should your state fish and wildlife agency be funded in the future?
Select one point on the scale below to indicate your response.

<i>Entirely by Hunting & Fishing License Fees</i>		<i>Equally by Hunting & Fishing License Fees & Public Tax Funds</i>			<i>Entirely by Public Tax Funds</i>	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q6. Please respond to the following questions about the extent to which you trust certain forms of government. *Select one answer for each question.*

<i>Overall, to what extent do you trust...</i>	Almost Never	Only Some of the Time	Most of the Time	Almost Always
... your <u>federal government</u> to do what is right for your country?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... your <u>state government</u> to do what is right for your state?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... your <u>state fish and wildlife agency</u> to do what is right for fish and wildlife management in your state?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q7. We would like to learn about your fish- and wildlife-related recreation activities. *Please select one option for each question below.*

	Yes	No
Have you ever participated in recreational (non-commercial) <u>fishing</u> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did you participate in recreational (non-commercial) <u>fishing</u> in the past 12 months?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have you ever participated in recreational (non-commercial) <u>hunting</u> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did you participate in recreational (non-commercial) <u>hunting</u> in the past 12 months?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have you ever taken any recreational trips for which <u>fish or wildlife viewing</u> was the primary purpose of the trip?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did you take any recreational trips in the past 12 months for which <u>fish or wildlife viewing</u> was the primary purpose of the trip?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q8. Please respond to the following three questions about your interest in participating in fish- and wildlife-related recreation in the future. *Select one answer for each question.*

	Not at all Interested	Slightly Interested	Moderately Interested	Strongly Interested
How interested are you in taking recreational <u>fishing</u> trips in the future?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How interested are you in taking recreational <u>hunting</u> trips in the future?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How interested are you in taking recreational trips in the future for which <u>fish or wildlife viewing</u> is the primary purpose of the trip?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

In the following questions, we're interested in learning more about your opinions regarding the activities and performance of your state wildlife agency, the Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC).

Q9. How familiar are you with the PGC? *Please select one answer below.*

Not That Familiar	Only Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	Very Familiar
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q10. Overall, how dissatisfied or satisfied are you with the PGC as a governmental agency? *Please select one answer below.*

Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Don't Know
<input type="radio"/>					

Q11. Please let us know how you feel about the PGC by indicating the extent to which you disagree or agree with the statements below. *Please select one answer for each statement.*

	Strongly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
The staff at the PGC really cares about wildlife.	<input type="radio"/>				
The PGC effectively balances the interests of hunters, conservation groups, and the general public.	<input type="radio"/>				
The PGC is doing enough to protect our state's wildlife populations.	<input type="radio"/>				
The PGC primarily serves the interests of hunters.	<input type="radio"/>				
Scientific wildlife methods serve as the primary guide for the work of the PGC.	<input type="radio"/>				
The work of the PGC is primarily influenced by environmental or conservation groups.	<input type="radio"/>				

Q12. Please rate the performance of the PGC by selecting poor, fair, good, or excellent for each of the activities below (or mark if you "don't know"). *Select one answer for each activity.*

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't Know
Enforcing game laws.	<input type="radio"/>				
Providing hunting opportunities.	<input type="radio"/>				
Protecting and preserving wildlife habitat.	<input type="radio"/>				
Providing opportunities for the general public to view wildlife.	<input type="radio"/>				
Protecting endangered species.	<input type="radio"/>				
Managing wildlife populations.	<input type="radio"/>				
Protecting citizens against diseases from animals such as Lyme disease and rabies.	<input type="radio"/>				
Providing educational programs regarding wildlife.	<input type="radio"/>				
Restoring native wildlife species to the state.	<input type="radio"/>				

Q13. In the area where you live, do you think the populations of deer should be increased, remain the same, or be decreased? *Please select one answer below.*

Decrease Greatly	Decrease Some	Remain the Same	Increase Some	Increase Greatly	Not Sure
<input type="radio"/>					

The following background information will be used to help make general conclusions about the residents of this state. Your responses will remain completely confidential.

Q1. Are you...? Male Female

Q2. What year were you born? _____

Q3. How many people under 18 years of age are currently living in your household? _____

Q4. Do you have any pets in your household? (Select all that apply.)

Dog Cat Other type of pet(s) No pets

Q5. Recently, there has been increased attention to the idea that hunting can provide a good way for people to obtain antibiotic-free, organic meat from a local source. We'd like to know if this idea is at all related to your current views about hunting and participation in the activity. Please select one option for each statement below.

	Yes	No
I have recently become more supportive of hunting than I was in the past because of this idea.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have recently started hunting because of this idea.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I do not hunt now but am interested in hunting in the future because of this idea.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

<p>Q6. What is your annual household income before taxes? (Select one.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to less than \$25,000 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to less than \$50,000 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to less than \$100,000 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to less than \$250,000 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 or more 	<p>Q8. Are you...? (Select one or more categories.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic or Latino <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____
<p>Q7. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (Select one.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than high school <input type="radio"/> High school diploma or equivalent (e.g., GED) <input type="radio"/> 2-year associate's degree or trade school <input type="radio"/> 4-year college degree <input type="radio"/> Advanced degree beyond 4-year college degree 	<p>Q9. How would you describe your current residence or community? (Select one.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Large city with 250,000 or more people <input type="radio"/> City with 100,000 to 249,999 people <input type="radio"/> City with 50,000 to 99,999 people <input type="radio"/> Small city with 25,000 to 49,999 people <input type="radio"/> Town with 10,000 to 24,999 people <input type="radio"/> Town with 5,000 to 9,999 people <input type="radio"/> Small town or village with less than 5,000 people <input type="radio"/> A farm or rural area
<p>Decision makers are often interested in gathering input from the public on a variety of fish and wildlife issues. If you are interested in providing input through secure online communication, <u>please provide your email below</u> (or write it on a sheet of paper and return with the survey). By doing so, you consent to participate and may or may not be contacted for future follow-up studies.</p> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; height: 40px; width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	<p>Please write in your 5-digit zip code below.</p> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; height: 40px; width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"></div>

**Thank you for participating in this study.
Your input is very important.**



Since 1922, the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) has advanced conservation in western North America. Representing 23 western states and Canadian provinces, WAFWA's reach encompasses more than 40 percent of North America, including two-thirds of the United States. Drawing on the knowledge of scientists across the West, WAFWA is recognized as the expert source for information and analysis about western wildlife. WAFWA supports sound resource management and building partnerships at all levels to conserve wildlife for the use and benefit of all citizens, now and in the future.