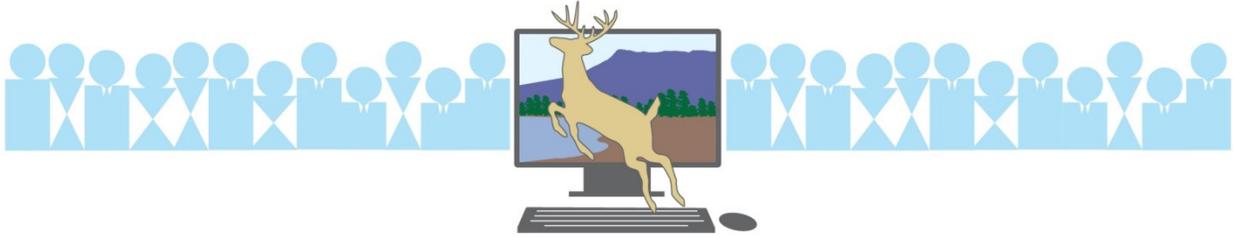


Responsive Management™



PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS' OPINIONS ON AND ATTITUDES TOWARD NONGAME WILDLIFE

Conducted for the Pennsylvania Game Commission

by Responsive Management

2014

PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS' OPINIONS ON AND ATTITUDES TOWARD NONGAME WILDLIFE

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Acknowledgments

Responsive Management would like to thank Catherine Haffner, Calvin DuBrock, Joshua Johnson, Nathan Zalik, Joseph Neville, Coren Jagnow, Stephen Smith, and Daniel Brauning of the Pennsylvania Game Commission and Diana Day, Timothy Schaeffer, Stephen Kralik, Devin DeMario, and Christopher Urban of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission for their input, support, and guidance on this project.

Funding for this project was provided by a State & Tribal Wildlife Grant (T2-18-R-1) in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program. The project was administered by the Pennsylvania Game Commission and Responsive Management.

Suggested Citation

Responsive Management. 2014. "Pennsylvania Residents' Opinions on and Attitudes Toward Nongame Wildlife." A report to the Pennsylvania Game Commission, Harrisburg, PA. 125 pp.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the Pennsylvania Game Commission, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, to determine Pennsylvania residents' opinions on and attitudes toward nongame wildlife, activities and priorities of the Commissions, and funding for the Commissions. Additionally, there are questions pertaining to residents' attitudes toward hunting, fishing, and game species. The study entailed a telephone survey of Pennsylvania residents 18 years old and older.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the almost universal ownership of telephones among the general population of Pennsylvania. Additionally, telephone surveys, relative to mail or Internet surveys, allow for more scientific sampling and data collection, provide higher quality data, obtain higher response rates, are more timely, and are more cost-effective. Telephone surveys also have fewer negative effects on the environment than do mail surveys because of reduced use of paper and reduced energy consumption for delivering and returning the questionnaires.

The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the Commissions. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey.

The sample of Pennsylvania residents was obtained from Survey Sampling International, a firm that specializes in providing scientifically valid samples for surveys. The sample was developed to allow for stratifying by Congressional Districts. The sample was stratified to ensure that at least 200 interviews would be obtained in each of Pennsylvania's 18 Congressional Districts, allowing statistically valid data to be obtained at the District level. Each District sample was representative of the population in that District. The calling effort included both landline and cell phones. For overall results, the districts were properly weighted so that the statewide results reflected the state as a whole.

Telephone surveying times are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday from noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., local time. The survey was conducted in 2014. The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language. Responsive Management obtained a total of 3,660 completed interviews.

The analysis of data was performed using *Statistical Package for the Social Sciences* as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample of Pennsylvania residents on statewide analyses, the sampling error is at most +/- 1.62 percentage points. Sampling error was calculated with a sample size of 3,660 and a population size of 9,910,224 Pennsylvania residents 18 years old and older.

PERCEIVED THREATS TO NONGAME WILDLIFE IN PENNSYLVANIA

- Pennsylvania residents were asked to name the single most important issue or concern facing nongame wildlife in Pennsylvania today. The top concern is habitat loss/fragmentation/degradation (named by 16%) followed by the somewhat related concerns of urban sprawl/over-development (6%) and population growth (6%).
 - Other important issues include pollution in general (5%), polluted water specifically (5%), and management of threatened or endangered wildlife (4%).

IMPORTANCE OF COMMISSIONS' FUNCTIONS

- The survey presented a list of five functions of the Commissions: providing opportunities for (1) fishing, (2) hunting, and (3) wildlife viewing, as well as managing and conserving (4) nongame wildlife and (5) threatened and endangered species. For each function, respondents rated its importance.
 - Large majorities think that each function is *very* important (ranging from 59% to 75%), with managing and conserving threatened and endangered species topping the ranking (75% think this is *very* important). Also note that the percentages of *very* important and *somewhat* important combined range from 84% to 92%.

IMPORTANCE OF COMMISSIONS' ACTIVITIES

- The survey presented a list of 11 activities of the Commissions and asked respondents to rate the importance of each. In looking at the results together, the activities fall into three tiers. The top activities in importance are addressing wildlife diseases (80% rate this as *very* important) and enforcing wildlife laws (79%). In the second tier, four more activities all have two-thirds or more saying that they are *very* important: restoring and improving habitat (73%), addressing invasive species (72%), conservation actions for nongame species at risk (68%), and educating the public about nongame wildlife (67%).

PERCEIVED PRIORITIES OF THE COMMISSIONS

- Four questions asked about whether more, the same, or less effort should be directed to managing and conserving four types of nongame wildlife: birds, small mammals, reptiles/amphibians, and fish.
 - For birds such as birds of prey, songbirds, and shorebirds, the most common response was “more” (37.1%—rounds to 37%), just ahead of “the same” (36.6%—rounds to 37%). For the other three types of wildlife (mammals, reptiles/amphibians, and fish), the most common response was “the same” (ranging from 37% to 39%). For all types of wildlife, the percentage saying “more” effort should be directed to managing and conserving it (24% to 37%) exceeded the percentage saying “less” (8% to 16%).
 - In comparing the four types of wildlife, the most concern is for birds: 37% want more effort directed to managing and conserving birds, compared to 24% to 30% for the other types.

OPINIONS ON PENNSYLVANIA'S STATE WILDLIFE ACTION PLAN

- When asked if they had heard of Pennsylvania's State Wildlife Action Plan, 12% of Pennsylvania residents indicate having heard of it.
 - Following this question, respondents were informed that the Plan contains information pertaining to four main areas: species of greatest conservation need, habitat conditions where those species live, threats to species and habitats, and conservation actions to lessen those threats.

- After this information was given to respondents, they were asked to say which area they thought was the most important. Although responses were distributed among all four areas, the top two were conservation actions to lessen threats (30% chose this) and habitat conditions where species of greatest need live (29%).

RATINGS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE COMMISSIONS

- Ratings are consistently positive regarding the Commissions' efforts at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame wild birds and mammals; nongame fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic wildlife; threatened and endangered wild birds and mammals; and threatened and endangered reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic wildlife. For each of these, ratings of *excellent* or *good* (the top half of the scale) far exceeded ratings of *fair* or *poor* (the lower half of the scale).

PERCEPTIONS ON FUNDING FOR THE COMMISSIONS

- An open-ended question asked Pennsylvania residents to name the Commissions' sources of funding, and multiple responses were allowed. While the top two responses are important funding sources (hunting licenses and fishing licenses—named, respectively, by 35% and 34% of residents), the third and fourth responses, “taxes” and “general state taxes,” both being somewhat vague, demonstrate a lack of real knowledge about funding sources.
 - Interestingly, three very important sources were named by no more than 3% of residents: excise taxes on hunting equipment (3%), excise taxes on fishing equipment (2%), and taxes on motorboat fuel (1%).
- The Survey asked questions about ten possible funding sources for fish and wildlife management and conservation.
 - In looking at the ranking by the percentage who *strongly* or *moderately* support, there appear to be two tiers of funding sources. At the top are five sources, all with approximately two-thirds or more in support: a collector's conservation stamp, funds from fishing license fees, a “small percentage” of revenue from gaming, funds from hunting license fees, and a fee on the consumptive use and degradation of water. It is interesting to note that all these sources would not directly apply to the general

population (one could say that the fee on consumptive use and degradation of water would apply to the general population, but only indirectly as passed-on costs from business, utilities, and industry).

- The lower tier in support are those funding sources that would apply to more of the general population (with the exception of the tax on energy development, which, like the water fee, would only *indirectly* apply to the general population as passed-on costs). These in the lower tier, in addition to the tax on energy development, include an increase in the tipping fee for trash services (applying to much of the general population), a fee for those using Game Lands (a true “user fee”), a portion of the state’s sales tax (applying to all of the general population), and a federal excise tax on outdoor equipment (also a user fee of sorts).

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT NONGAME FISH AND WILDLIFE

- An open-ended question asked Pennsylvania residents to indicate where they get information about nongame fish and wildlife, and they could name multiple sources. The top sources are friends and family (22%), the Internet (21%), magazines (19%), and television (17%).

PARTICIPATION IN WILDLIFE-RELATED ACTIVITIES

- The survey asked residents if they had participated in ten natural resource-related activities in Pennsylvania in the past 2 years. There are six activities in which more than a third of Pennsylvania residents have participated in the past 2 years: birdwatching and wildlife watching (52% did this activity), hiking (49%), maintaining areas around home to benefit fish and wildlife (49%), fishing (43%), boating, canoeing, or kayaking (38%), and photographing wildlife (38%).
- Note that, for some of these activities, “participation” can be loosely defined by respondents. For instance, a person who went along with a group on a fishing expedition but did not *personally* hold a rod and fish may, nonetheless, answer affirmatively that he/she fished. This may also be true of hunting.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO AND MEMBERSHIP IN NATURAL RESOURCES-RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

- Approximately 1 in 5 Pennsylvania residents (21%) are members of, or have donated to, a sportsmen's, conservation, environmental, or recreation organization.

APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF HUNTING AND FISHING

- Approval of hunting and fishing among the general population of Pennsylvania is quite high: 85% approve of legal hunting, and 94% approve of legal fishing. Most of that support is *strong* support. Opposition stands at 9% against hunting and 4% against fishing.

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the Pennsylvania Game Commission, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, to determine Pennsylvania residents' opinions on and attitudes toward nongame wildlife, activities and priorities of the Commissions, and funding for the Commissions. Additionally, there are questions pertaining to residents' attitudes toward hunting, fishing, and game species. The study entailed a telephone survey of Pennsylvania residents 18 years old and older. Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

USE OF TELEPHONES FOR THE SURVEY

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the almost universal ownership of telephones among the general population of Pennsylvania. Additionally, telephone surveys, relative to mail or Internet surveys, allow for more scientific sampling and data collection, provide higher quality data, obtain higher response rates, are more timely, and are more cost-effective. Telephone surveys also have fewer negative effects on the environment than do mail surveys because of reduced use of paper and reduced energy consumption for delivering and returning the questionnaires.

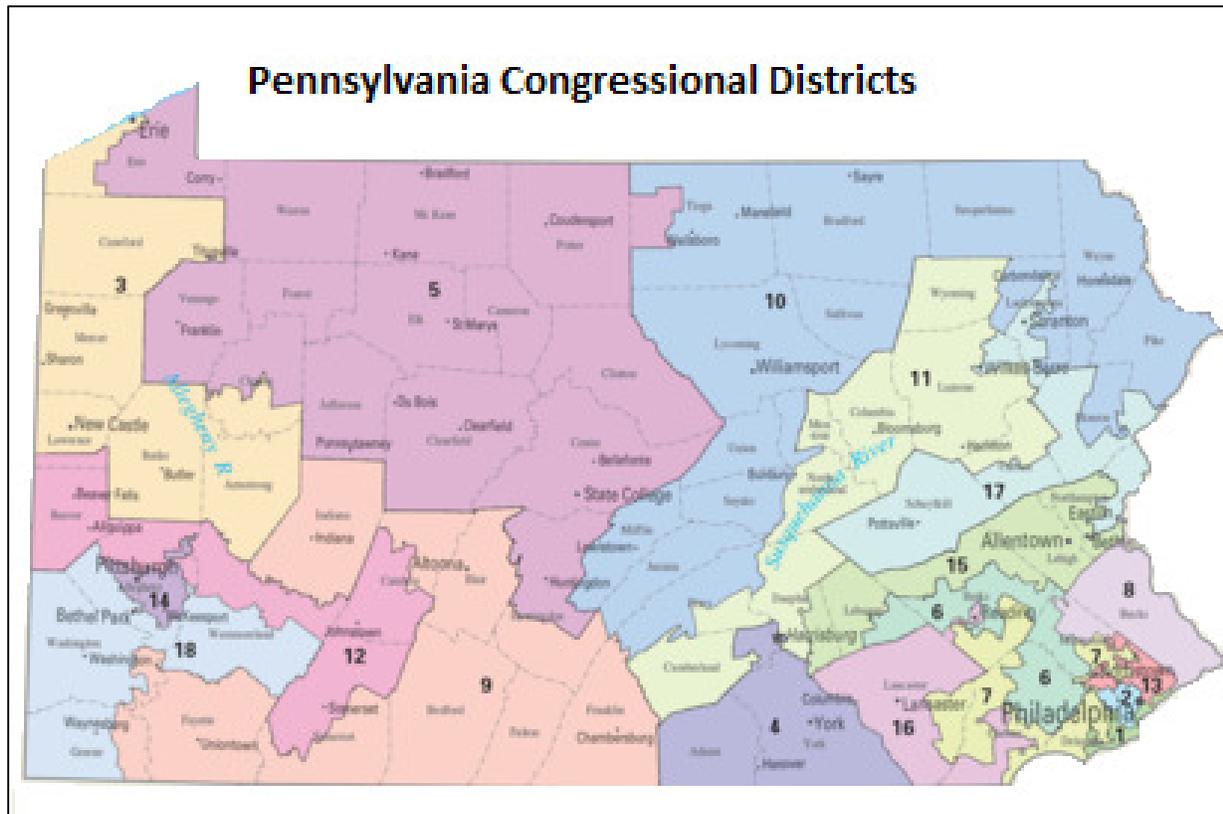
QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the Game Commission, based on the research team's familiarity with wildlife and natural resources. The survey questionnaire was based, in part, on previous surveys that have been administered in Pennsylvania about these issues. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey. The survey is shown in the Appendix.

SURVEY SAMPLE

The sample of Pennsylvania residents was obtained from Survey Sampling International, a firm that specializes in providing scientifically valid samples for surveys. The sample was developed to allow for stratifying by Congressional Districts. The sample was stratified to ensure that at least 200 interviews would be obtained in each of Pennsylvania's 18 Congressional Districts,

allowing statistically valid data to be obtained at the District level. Each District sample was representative of the population in that District. The calling effort included both landline and cell phones. For overall results, the districts were properly weighted so that the statewide results reflected the state as a whole.



Map is in color; may not be legible in black-and-white prints of the report.

TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING FACILITIES

A central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house telephone interviewing facilities. These facilities are staffed by interviewers with experience conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on the subjects of outdoor recreation and natural resources.

To ensure the integrity of the telephone survey data, Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations. Methods of instruction included lecture and role-playing. The Survey Center Managers and other professional staff conducted a project briefing with the interviewers prior to the administration of this survey. Interviewers were instructed on type of study, study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, interview length, termination points and qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey questionnaire, reading of the survey questions, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey questionnaire.

INTERVIEWING DATES AND TIMES

Telephone surveying times are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday from noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, and to provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. When a respondent could not be reached on the first call, subsequent calls were placed on different days of the week and at different times of the day. The survey was conducted in May through September 2014.

TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA COLLECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language (QPL). The survey data were entered into the computer as each interview was being conducted, eliminating manual data entry after the completion of the survey and the concomitant data entry errors that may occur with manual data entry. The survey questionnaire was programmed so that QPL branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection.

The Survey Center Managers and statisticians monitored the data collection, including monitoring of the actual telephone interviews without the interviewers' knowledge, to evaluate the performance of each interviewer and ensure the integrity of the data. The survey questionnaire itself contains error checkers and computation statements to ensure quality and

consistent data. After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians checked each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness. Responsive Management obtained a total of 3,660 completed interviews. For each Congressional District, the tabulation that follows shows the number of completed interviews obtained.

Congressional District	Number of Completed Interviews	Congressional District	Number of Completed Interviews
1	200	10	201
2	208	11	200
3	202	12	202
4	201	13	205
5	201	14	200
6	216	15	202
7	202	16	206
8	201	17	201
9	200	18	212
Total Statewide			3,660

DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. The results were weighted by demographic characteristics and by Congressional District so that the sample was representative of residents of Pennsylvania as a whole.

In addition to statewide results, the data analysis includes tabulations of results among the Congressional Districts, as well as some trends graphs. The trends are based on a 1996 survey about nongame fish and wildlife in Pennsylvania conducted by Responsive Management. Only those questions that have the same wording can be compared in the trends.

Another set of tabulations compares various demographic groups on some questions. On these comparison tabulations, the statewide results are in the middle of the tabulation (in a shaded row), and the various demographic groups are compared to that statewide result. An excerpt from one of the tabulations is shown on the next page to illustrate the way this analysis was done and should be interpreted. This tabulation shows how various demographic (as well as

behavioral) characteristics compare on *thinking that managing and conserving nongame wildlife is an important function* of the Commissions.

First off, the overall statewide results found that 86.9% of the general population of Pennsylvania responded that managing and conserving nongame wildlife is a *very* or *somewhat* important function of the Commissions. This is shown in the shaded row in the middle of the tabulation. Each other row in the tabulation shows the percent of a demographic (or behavioral) group that responded with *very* or *somewhat* important on this question. Those groups above the shaded row have a greater rate of thinking this is an important function than residents statewide; those groups below the shaded row have a lower rate than residents statewide thinking this is an important function.

For instance, at the top of the tabulation is the group made up of residents of Congressional District 8—94.9% of them think this is an important function of the Commissions, considerably higher than the general population as a whole. Also, women have a greater percentage than the population as a whole thinking this is an important function of the Commissions (89.2% of them think so). On the other hand, males have a lower rate than the population as a whole thinking this is an important function (84.3% of them think so). At the bottom of the tabulation, residents of Congressional District 3 have a lower rate (79.8%) than residents statewide. (As indicated, this is an excerpt from the full tabulation, which can be found in the second section of this report, “Perceived Importance of Commissions’ Functions and Activities.”) In all, the analysis compares 36 demographic and behavioral groups.

Characteristic: Thinks that managing and conserving nongame wildlife is an important function of the Commissions	Percent of those with that characteristic who think this is an important function
Resident of Congressional District 8	94.9
Resident of Congressional District 13	92.3
Female	89.2
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	89.1
Statewide	86.9
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	85.8
Male	84.3
Resident of Congressional District 2	83.5
Resident of Congressional District 3	79.8

Excerpt from the full tabulation. The full tabulation can be found in the section of the report titled “Perceived Importance of the Commissions’ Functions and Activities.”

SAMPLING ERROR

Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample of Pennsylvania residents on statewide analyses, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 1.62 percentage points. This means that if the survey were conducted 100 times on different samples that were selected in the same way, the findings of 95 out of the 100 surveys would fall within plus or minus 1.62 percentage points of each other. Sampling error was calculated using the formula described below, with a sample size of 3,660 and a population size of 9,910,224 Pennsylvania residents 18 years old and older.

Sampling Error Equation

$$B = \left(\sqrt{\frac{N_p(.25)}{N_s} - .25} \right) (1.96)$$

Where: B = maximum sampling error (as decimal)
 N_p = population size (i.e., total number who could be surveyed)
 N_s = sample size (i.e., total number of respondents surveyed)

Derived from formula: p. 206 in Dillman, D. A. 2000. *Mail and Internet Surveys*. John Wiley & Sons, NY.

Note: This is a simplified version of the formula that calculates the maximum sampling error using a 50:50 split (the most conservative calculation because a 50:50 split would give maximum variation).

For each of the Congressional Districts, the sampling error is shown in the tabulation below.

Congressional District	Sampling error	Congressional District	Sampling error	Congressional District	Sampling error
1	6.93	7	6.89	13	6.84
2	6.79	8	6.91	14	6.93
3	6.89	9	6.93	15	6.89
4	6.91	10	6.91	16	6.83
5	6.91	11	6.93	17	6.91
6	6.67	12	6.89	18	6.73

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRESENTATION OF RESULTS IN THE REPORT

In examining the results, it is important to be aware that the questionnaire included several types of questions:

- Open-ended questions are those in which no answer set is read to the respondents; rather, they can respond with anything that comes to mind from the question.
- Closed-ended questions have an answer set from which to choose.

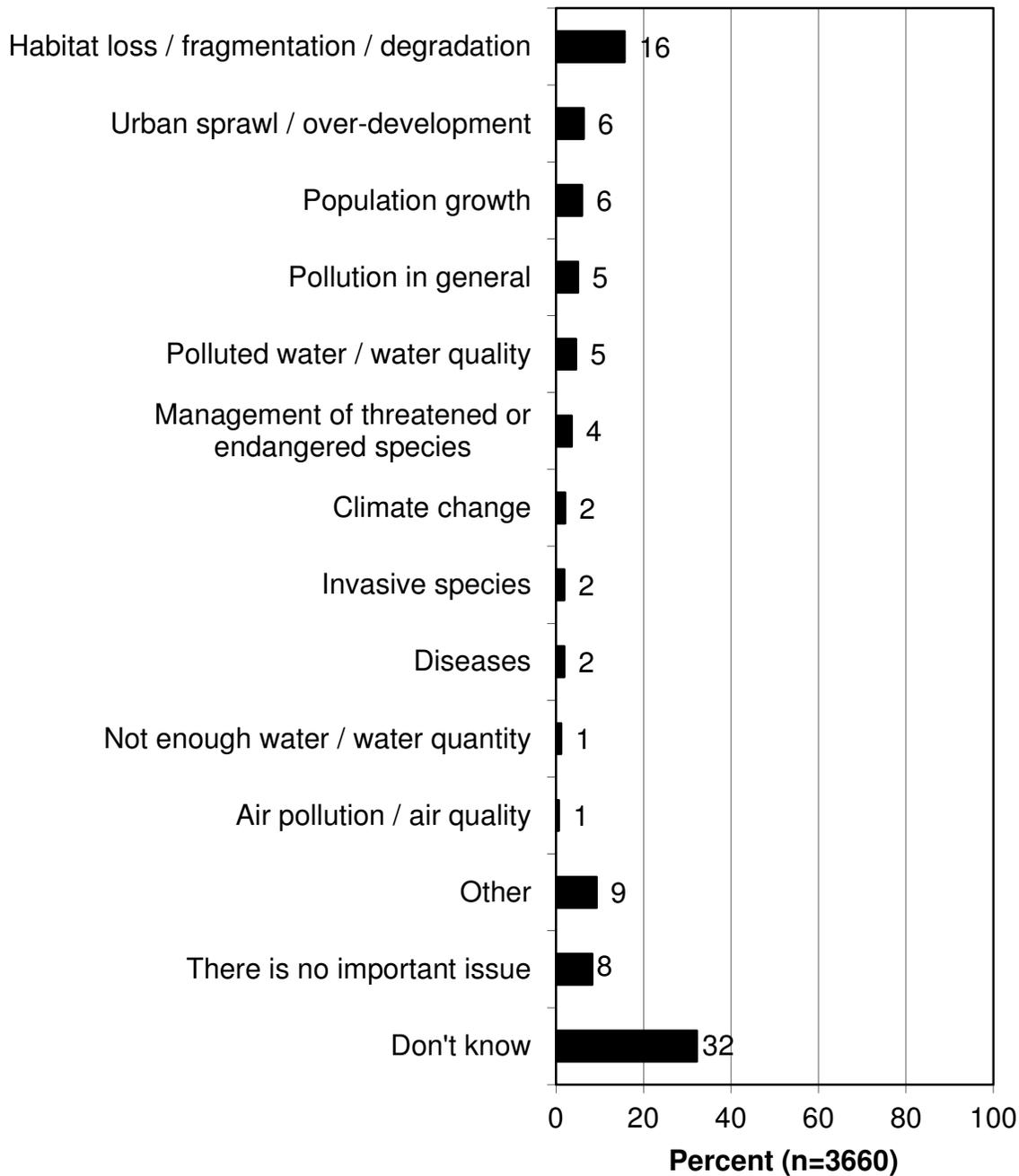
- Single or multiple response questions: Some questions allow only a single response, while other questions allow respondents to give more than one response or choose all that apply. Those that allow more than a single response are indicated on the graphs with the label, “Multiple Responses Allowed.”
- Scaled questions: Many closed-ended questions (but not all) are in a scale, such as excellent-good-fair-poor.
- Series questions: Many questions are part of a series, and the results are primarily intended to be examined relative to the other questions in that series (although results of the questions individually can also be valuable). Typically, results of all questions in a series are shown together.

Most graphs show results rounded to the nearest integer; however, all data are stored in decimal format, and all calculations are performed on unrounded numbers. For this reason, some results may not sum to exactly 100% because of this rounding on the graphs. Additionally, rounding may cause apparent discrepancies of 1 percentage point between the graphs and the reported results of combined responses (e.g., when “strongly support” and “moderately support” are summed to determine the total percentage in support).

PERCEIVED THREATS TO NONGAME WILDLIFE IN PENNSYLVANIA

- In an open-ended question, in which no answer set is presented (i.e., respondents can say anything that comes to mind), Pennsylvania residents were asked to name the single most important issue or concern facing nongame wildlife in Pennsylvania today. The top concern is habitat loss/fragmentation/degradation (named by 16%) followed by the somewhat related concerns of urban sprawl/over-development (6%) and population growth (6%). (These together account for more than a quarter of responses.)
 - Other important issues include pollution in general (5%), polluted water specifically (5%), and management of threatened or endangered wildlife (4%). (Note that the two pollution-related responses, along with air pollution, named by a little less than 1%, account for 10% of the responses.)
 - Following the graph of the statewide results is a tabulation of the results for the Congressional Districts.

Q8/Q9. In your opinion, what is the most important issue or concern facing nongame wildlife in Pennsylvania today? (Open-ended; only one response allowed.)



Q8/Q9. In your opinion, what is the most important issue or concern facing nongame wildlife in Pennsylvania today? (Percent giving response; only one response allowed.)

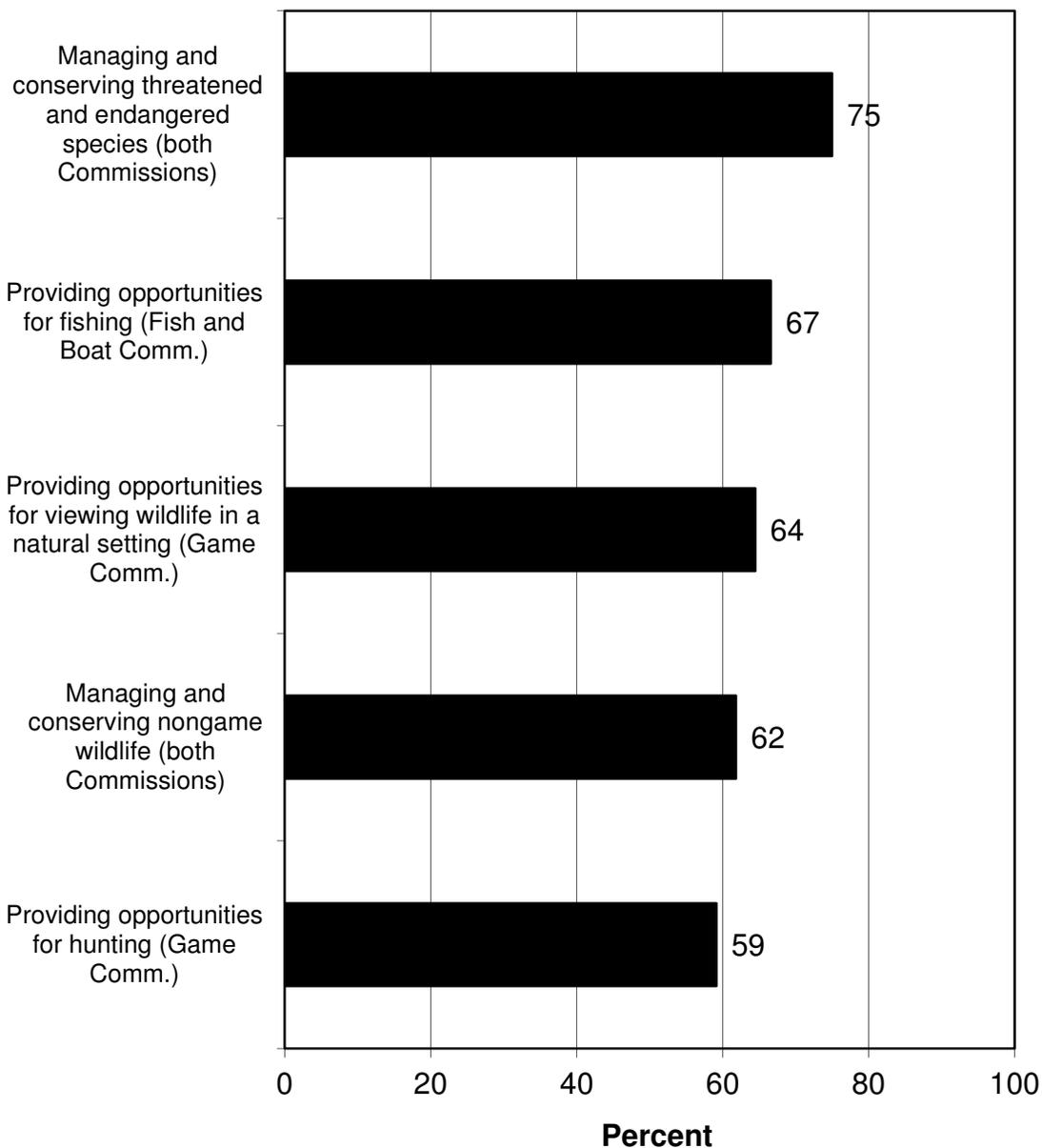
District	Habitat loss / fragmentation / degradation	Urban sprawl / over-development	Population growth	Pollution in general	Polluted water / water quality	Management of threatened or endangered species	Climate change	Invasive species	Diseases	Not enough water / water quantity	Air pollution / air quality	Other	Don't know
1 n=200	14	8	6	6	9	6	5	0	2	3	1	7	27
2 n=208	21	4	5	12	3	4	1	1	0	2	0	5	31
3 n=202	11	7	3	4	3	10	1	3	3	0	0	9	33
4 n=201	20	5	6	7	7	3	2	2	1	1	0	12	20
5 n=201	13	7	6	2	4	3	1	3	3	1	0	9	41
6 n=216	24	4	8	3	3	3	6	1	0	3	0	5	33
7 n=202	21	7	8	5	7	2	1	1	2	0	2	13	23
8 n=201	17	8	10	4	4	1	2	1	1	3	0	8	34
9 n=200	9	7	7	4	2	2	3	2	4	0	0	13	42
10 n=201	16	4	6	4	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	32
11 n=200	12	3	6	5	2	4	4	1	6	1	1	12	32
12 n=202	12	8	4	5	7	3	2	1	1	1	2	14	32
13 n=205	17	8	11	7	6	6	2	1	2	0	0	5	25
14 n=200	12	7	4	4	2	7	1	9	2	1	1	8	33
15 n=202	11	10	13	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	4	7	34
16 n=206	19	5	3	6	8	2	2	1	1	1	0	8	35
17 n=201	20	4	2	7	3	3	4	1	1	0	0	14	31
18 n=212	14	7	2	4	4	4	0	4	2	1	1	10	39

PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF THE COMMISSIONS' FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

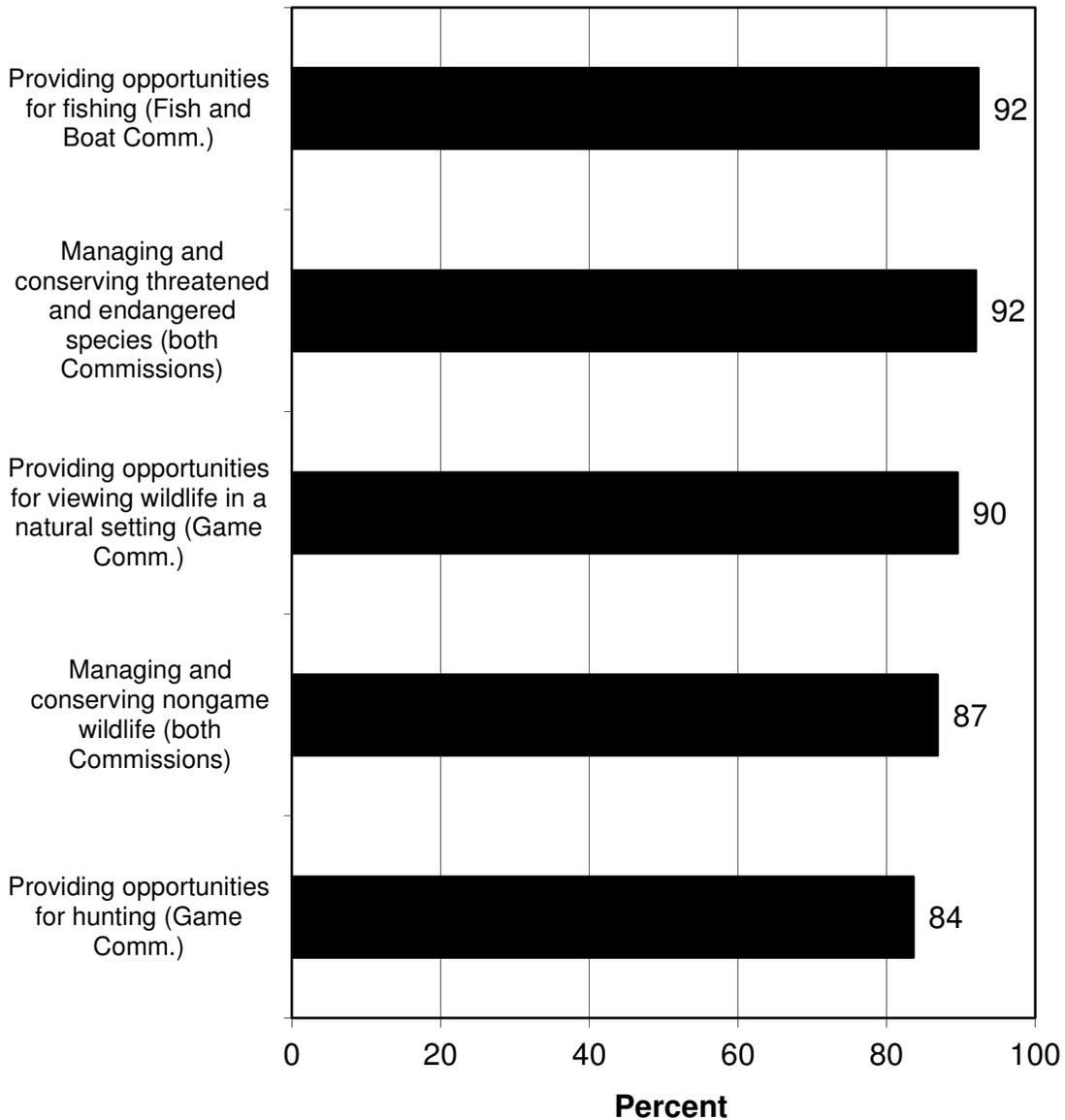
IMPORTANCE OF COMMISSIONS' FUNCTIONS

- The survey presented a list of five functions of the Commissions: providing opportunities for (1) fishing, (2) hunting, and (3) wildlife viewing, as well as managing and conserving (4) nongame wildlife and (5) threatened and endangered species. For each function, respondents rated its importance.
 - Large majorities think that each function is *very* important (ranging from 59% to 75%), with managing and conserving threatened and endangered species topping the ranking (75% think this is *very* important). Also note that the percentages of *very* important and *somewhat* important combined range from 84% to 92%.
 - Providing hunting opportunities has the highest percentage saying that it is a very or somewhat *unimportant* function: 12% think this is an unimportant function.
 - Four graphs are shown of the statewide results: the percentages saying each function is *very* important, the percentages saying *very* or *somewhat* important, the percentages saying *very unimportant*, and the percentages saying *very* or *somewhat unimportant*.
 - Following the graphs of the statewide results are tabulations of the results for the Congressional Districts.
 - Another tabulation in this section shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on *thinking that managing and conserving nongame wildlife is an important function* of the Commissions.
 - Trends graphs are shown for those questions that had the same wording in a 1996 survey and the current survey.

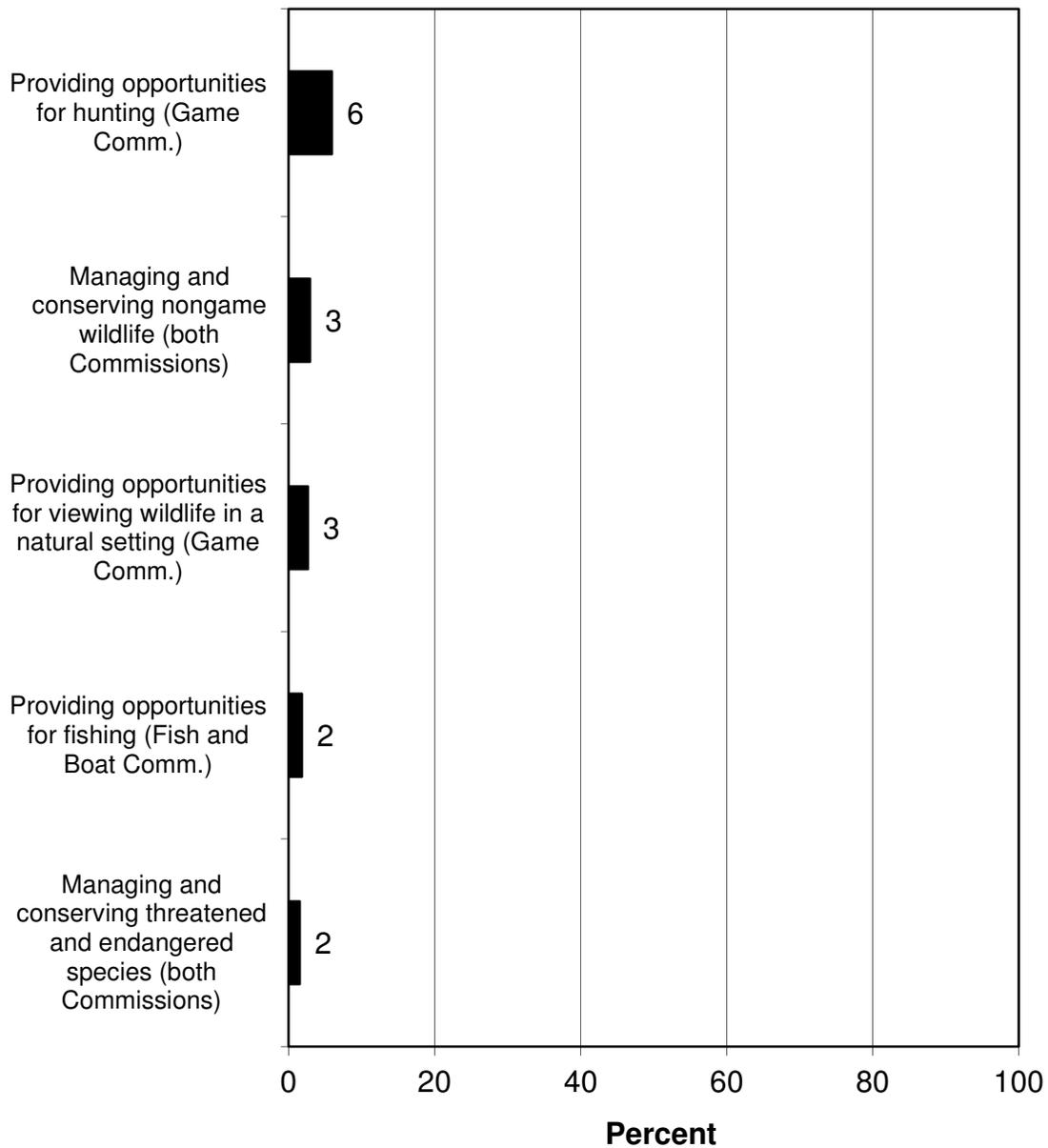
Q13-Q16, Q19. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very important function for the respective Commission:



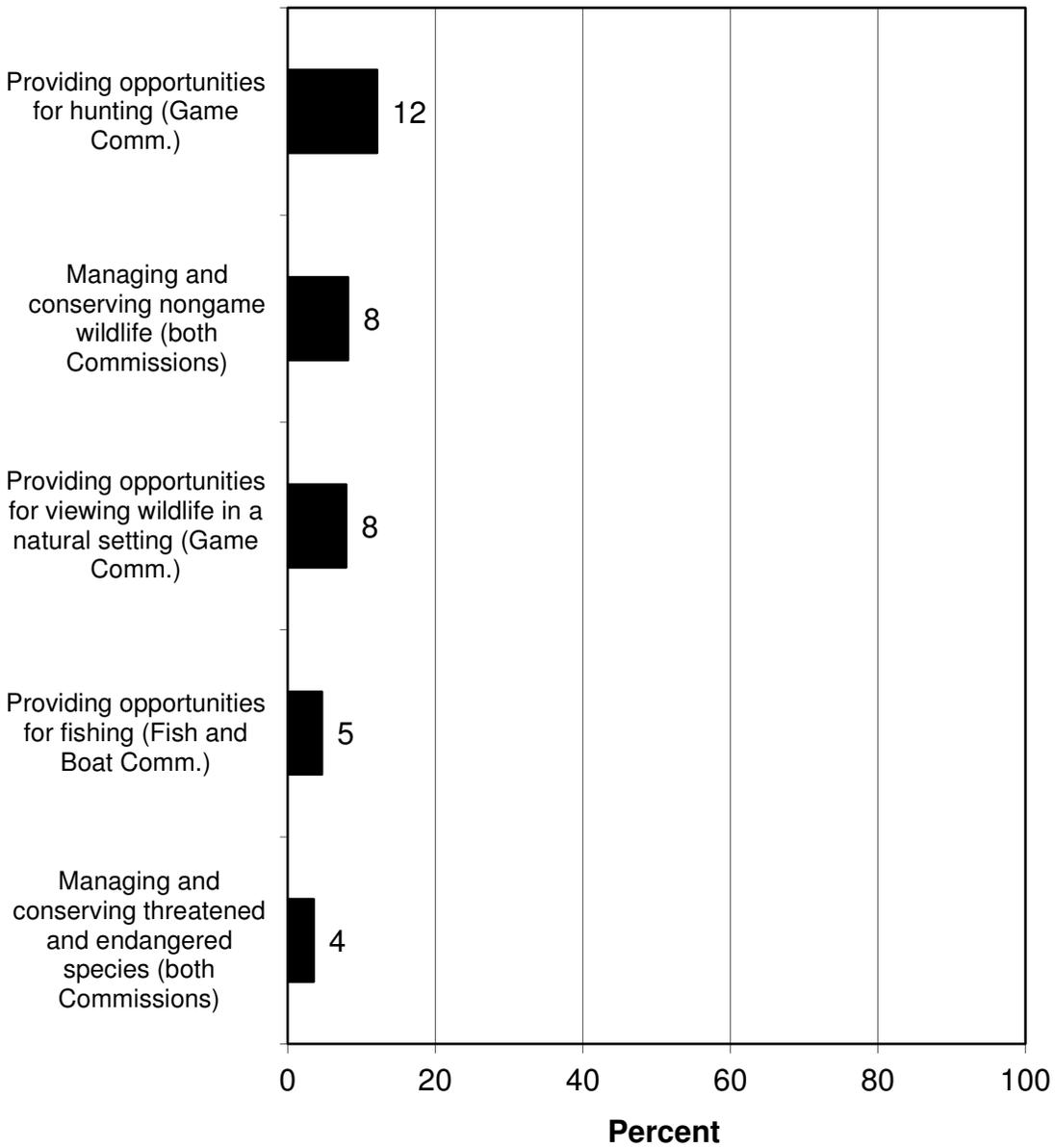
Q13-Q16, Q19. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very or somewhat important function for the respective Commission:



Q13-Q16, Q19. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very unimportant function for the respective Commission:



Q13-Q16, Q19. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very or somewhat unimportant function for the respective Commission:



Q13-Q16, Q19. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very important function of the respective Commission:

District	Managing and conserving nongame wildlife (Both Commissions)	Managing and conserving threatened and endangered species (Both Commissions)	Providing opportunities for fishing (Fish and Boat Comm.)	Providing opportunities for hunting (Game Comm.)	Providing opportunities for viewing wildlife in a natural setting (Game Comm.)
District 1 (n=200)	63	77	49	44	78
District 2 (n=208)	68	81	60	36	74
District 3 (n=202)	60	74	67	74	67
District 4 (n=201)	62	73	71	62	65
District 5 (n=201)	67	75	71	69	63
District 6 (n=216)	61	76	61	56	57
District 7 (n=202)	60	84	71	66	68
District 8 (n=201)	56	73	60	52	50
District 9 (n=200)	57	62	71	67	59
District 10 (n=201)	57	75	71	58	62
District 11 (n=200)	66	84	72	68	64
District 12 (n=202)	60	75	73	70	65
District 13 (n=205)	64	76	51	36	63
District 14 (n=200)	62	76	61	55	58
District 15 (n=202)	65	70	72	67	64
District 16 (n=206)	61	66	68	54	67
District 17 (n=201)	69	86	77	63	74
District 18 (n=212)	53	67	71	67	61

Q13-Q16, Q19. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very or somewhat important function of the respective Commission:

District	Managing and conserving nongame wildlife (Both Commissions)	Managing and conserving threatened and endangered species (Both Commissions)	Providing opportunities for fishing (Fish and Boat Comm.)	Providing opportunities for hunting (Game Comm.)	Providing opportunities for viewing wildlife in a natural setting (Game Comm.)
District 1 (n=200)	81	91	89	60	94
District 2 (n=208)	83	90	82	60	92
District 3 (n=202)	80	87	94	93	87
District 4 (n=201)	88	86	95	87	85
District 5 (n=201)	92	96	92	92	87
District 6 (n=216)	85	91	92	78	81
District 7 (n=202)	86	95	90	87	91
District 8 (n=201)	95	94	92	83	84
District 9 (n=200)	86	86	92	88	89
District 10 (n=201)	87	95	96	90	94
District 11 (n=200)	89	95	94	90	89
District 12 (n=202)	85	92	95	90	90
District 13 (n=205)	92	96	90	74	93
District 14 (n=200)	83	91	92	76	93
District 15 (n=202)	86	93	97	91	92
District 16 (n=206)	90	92	90	88	90
District 17 (n=201)	88	96	97	86	93
District 18 (n=212)	86	92	93	91	86

Q13-Q16, Q19. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very unimportant function of the respective Commission:

District	Managing and conserving nongame wildlife (Both Commissions)	Managing and conserving threatened and endangered species (Both Commissions)	Providing opportunities for fishing (Fish and Boat Comm.)	Providing opportunities for hunting (Game Comm.)	Providing opportunities for viewing wildlife in a natural setting (Game Comm.)
District 1 (n=200)	2	1	4	23	2
District 2 (n=208)	8	3	5	16	2
District 3 (n=202)	2	2	1	3	1
District 4 (n=201)	4	2	1	4	2
District 5 (n=201)	1	2	1	3	4
District 6 (n=216)	7	2	2	6	10
District 7 (n=202)	3	2	4	7	2
District 8 (n=201)	1	1	3	3	7
District 9 (n=200)	3	5	3	5	2
District 10 (n=201)	1	0	0	4	0
District 11 (n=200)	1	1	0	1	2
District 12 (n=202)	3	1	1	3	2
District 13 (n=205)	1	1	1	8	1
District 14 (n=200)	2	0	0	6	2
District 15 (n=202)	4	2	1	3	1
District 16 (n=206)	3	1	0	4	2
District 17 (n=201)	3	1	1	6	1
District 18 (n=212)	3	1	2	3	5

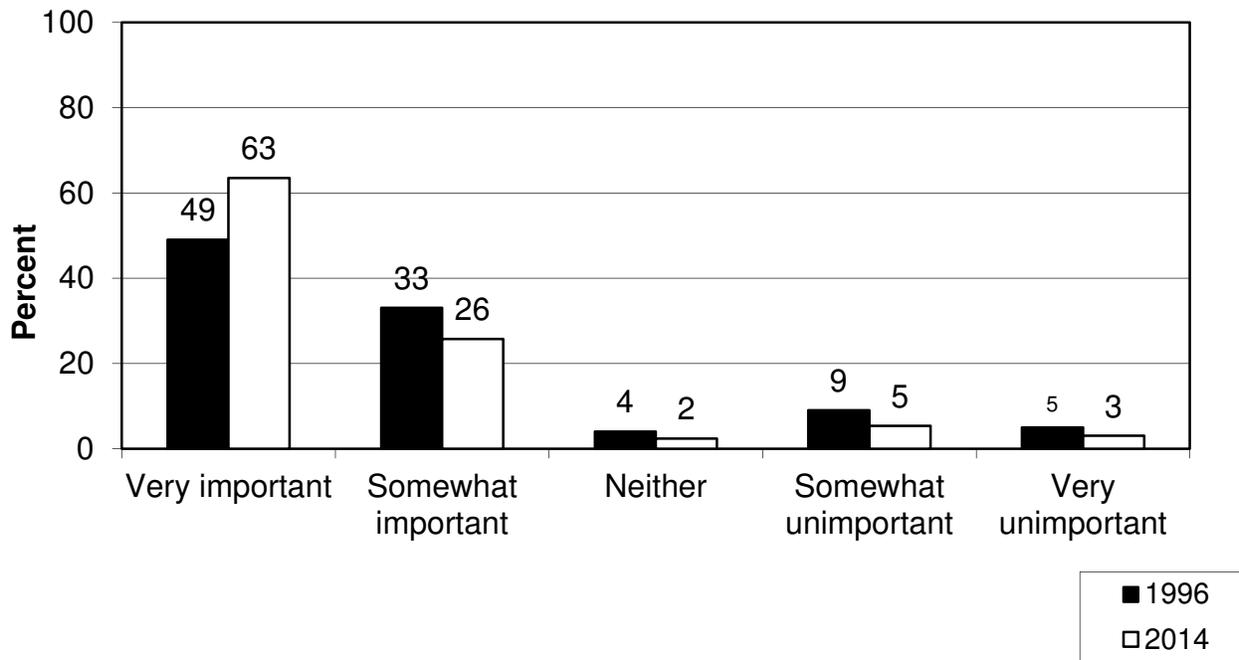
Q13-Q16, Q19. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very or somewhat unimportant function of the respective Commission:

District	Managing and conserving nongame wildlife (Both Commissions)	Managing and conserving threatened and endangered species (Both Commissions)	Providing opportunities for fishing (Fish and Boat Comm.)	Providing opportunities for hunting (Game Comm.)	Providing opportunities for viewing wildlife in a natural setting (Game Comm.)
District 1 (n=200)	6	3	8	37	5
District 2 (n=208)	10	5	13	32	5
District 3 (n=202)	15	4	5	5	6
District 4 (n=201)	8	6	2	6	12
District 5 (n=201)	5	4	3	5	12
District 6 (n=216)	10	3	6	17	16
District 7 (n=202)	12	3	7	12	8
District 8 (n=201)	3	3	5	13	15
District 9 (n=200)	10	7	5	10	7
District 10 (n=201)	10	2	3	7	5
District 11 (n=200)	6	2	2	6	8
District 12 (n=202)	9	5	2	6	7
District 13 (n=205)	4	2	5	19	6
District 14 (n=200)	6	2	2	10	4
District 15 (n=202)	9	3	2	6	4
District 16 (n=206)	6	3	4	8	8
District 17 (n=201)	7	2	3	12	5
District 18 (n=212)	10	4	6	7	9

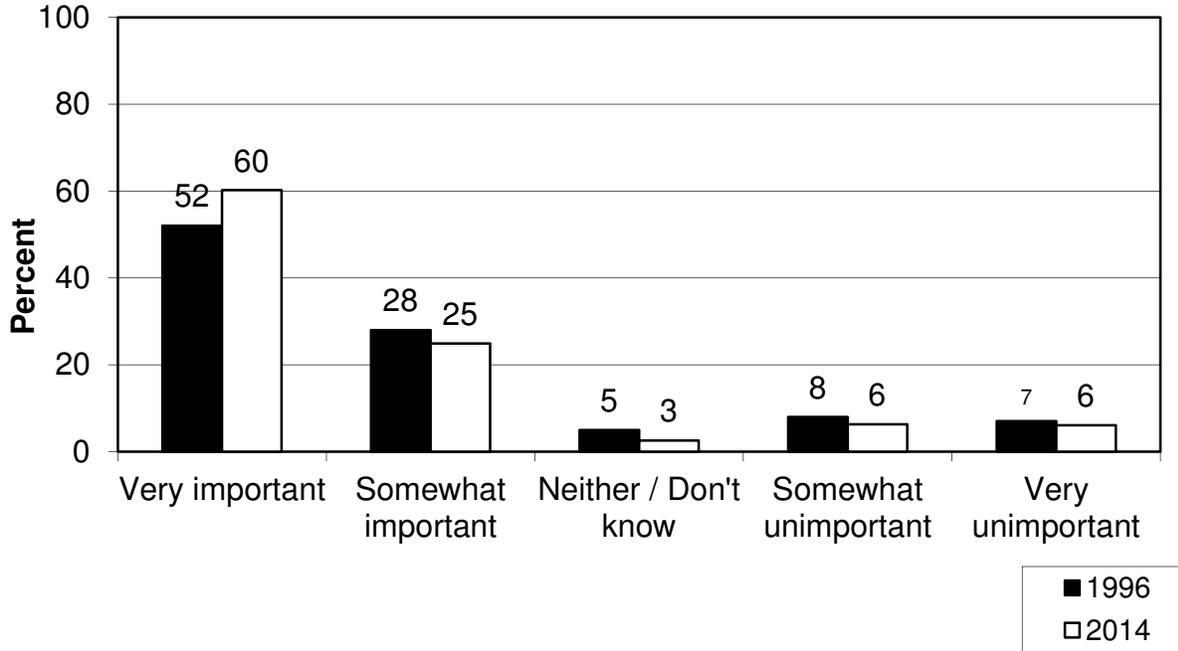
This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on *thinking that managing and conserving nongame wildlife is an important function* of the Commissions. Statewide, 86.9% think this is an important function. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 8 have a greater rate of thinking this is an important function (94.9%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 3 have a lower rate (79.8%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have a greater rate of thinking this is an important function than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have a lower rate than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Thinks that managing and conserving nongame wildlife is an important function of the Commissions	Percent of those with that characteristic who think this is an important function
Congressional District 8	94.9
Congressional District 13	92.3
Congressional District 5	91.5
Participated in photographing wildlife	90.6
Congressional District 16	90.3
Female	89.2
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	89.1
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	89.1
Congressional District 11	89.0
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	89.0
Participated in hiking	88.8
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	88.7
Congressional District 4	88.5
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	88.1
Participated in backpacking	88.0
Congressional District 17	87.9
Participated in car camping	87.8
Participated in fishing	87.3
Younger than the median age (48)	87.2
Lives in a large city or urban area	87.2
Median age (48) or older	87.2
Congressional District 10	87.1
Statewide	86.9
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	86.9
Congressional District 9	86.4
Congressional District 15	86.1
Congressional District 7	85.9
Congressional District 18	85.8
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	85.8
Congressional District 12	85.4
Congressional District 6	85.0
Participated in hunting	84.3
Male	84.3
Congressional District 2	83.5
Congressional District 14	83.3
Congressional District 1	80.8
Congressional District 3	79.8

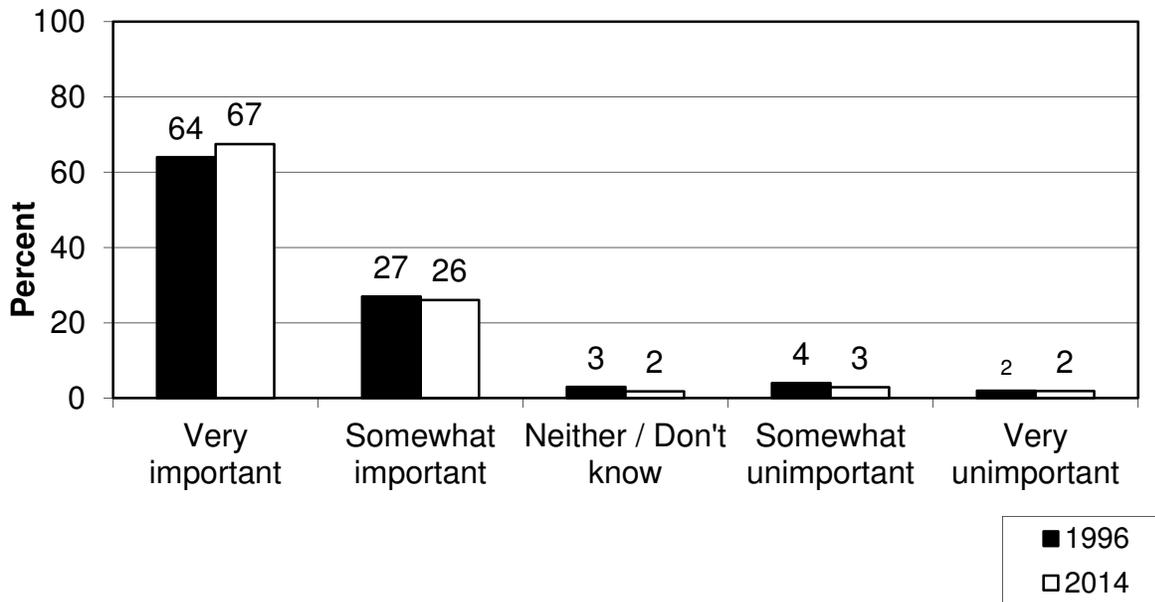
Q16. Do you think managing and conserving nongame wildlife is an important or unimportant function of the Fish and Boat and Game Commissions?



Q13. Do you think providing opportunities for hunting is an important or unimportant function of the Game Commission?



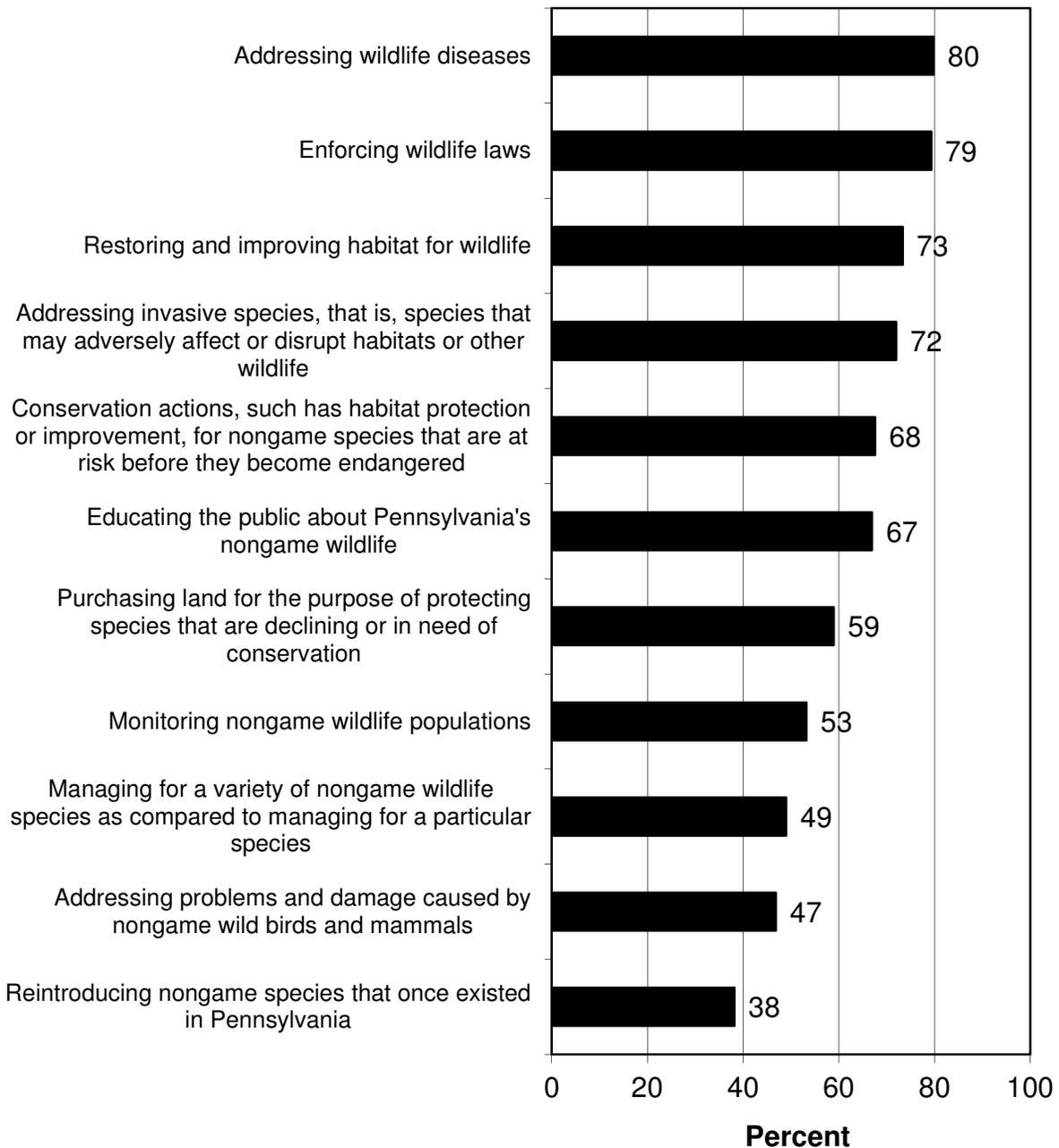
Q14. Do you think providing opportunities for fishing is an important or unimportant function of the Fish and Boat Commission?



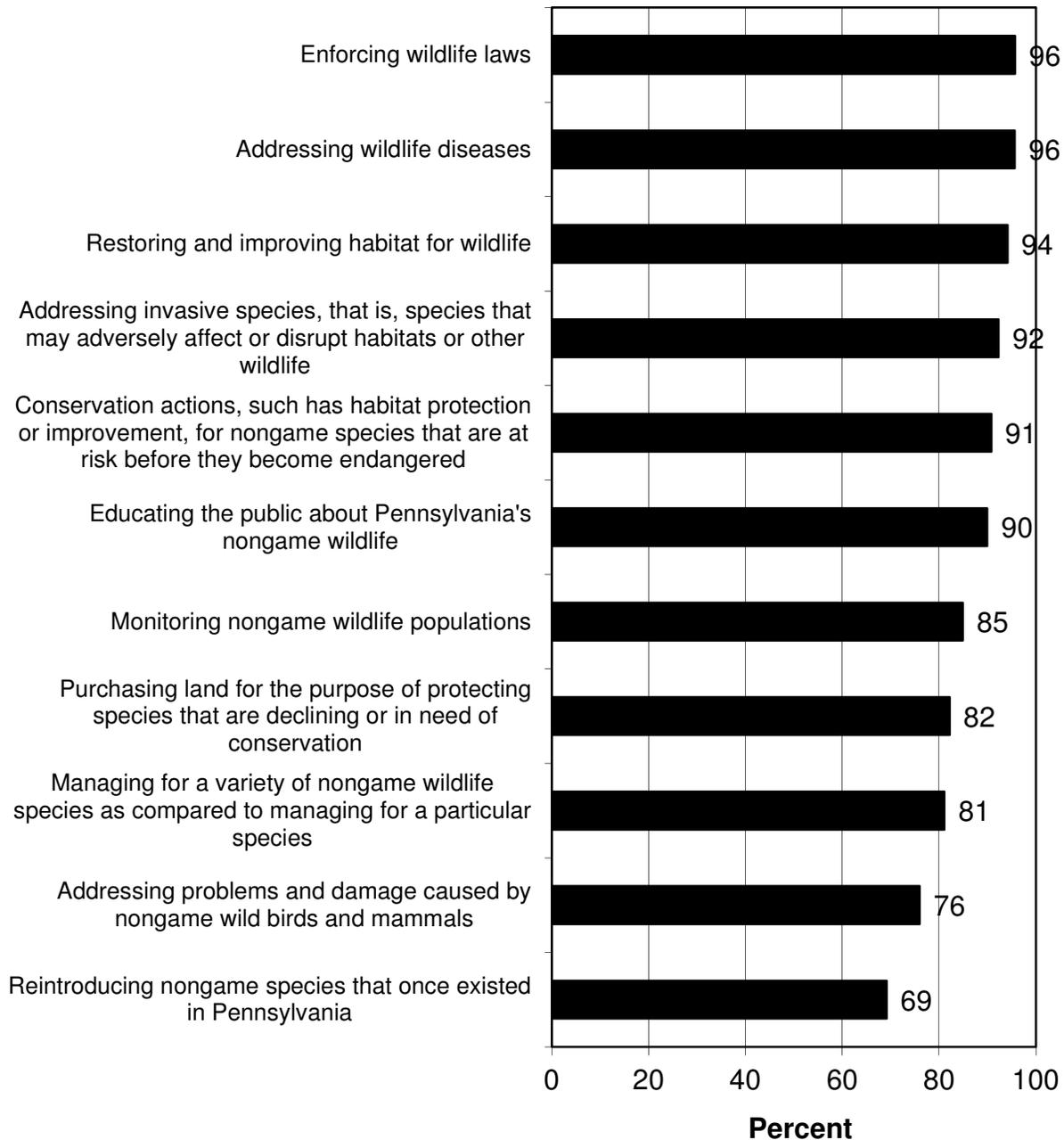
IMPORTANCE OF COMMISSIONS' ACTIVITIES

- The survey presented a list of 11 activities of the Commissions and asked respondents to rate the importance of each. In looking at the results together, the activities fall into three tiers. The top activities in importance are addressing wildlife diseases (80% rate this as *very* important) and enforcing wildlife laws (79%). In the second tier, four more activities all have two-thirds or more saying that they are *very* important: restoring and improving habitat (73%), addressing invasive species (72%), conservation actions for nongame species at risk (68%), and educating the public about nongame wildlife (67%).
 - At the bottom are reintroducing nongame species that once existed in Pennsylvania and addressing wildlife damage.
 - Four graphs are shown of the statewide results: the percentages thinking each activity is *very* important, the percentages saying *very* or *somewhat* important, and graphs for *very unimportant* and *very* or *somewhat unimportant*. Note that the ranking for *very* important is nearly identical to the ranking for *very* and *somewhat* important.
 - Following the graphs of the statewide results are tabulations of the results for the Congressional Districts.

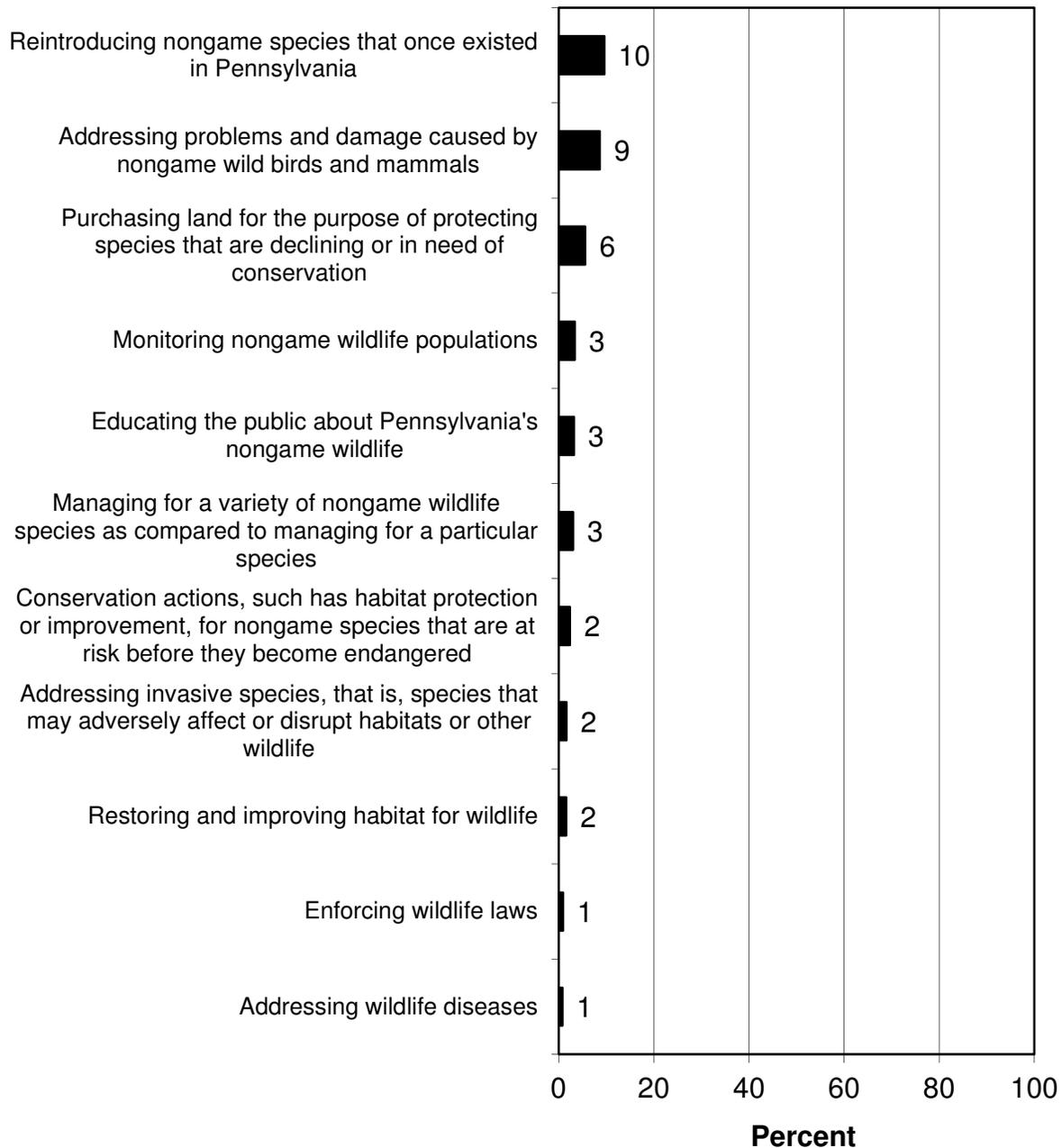
Q29-Q39. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very important activity for the Commissions:



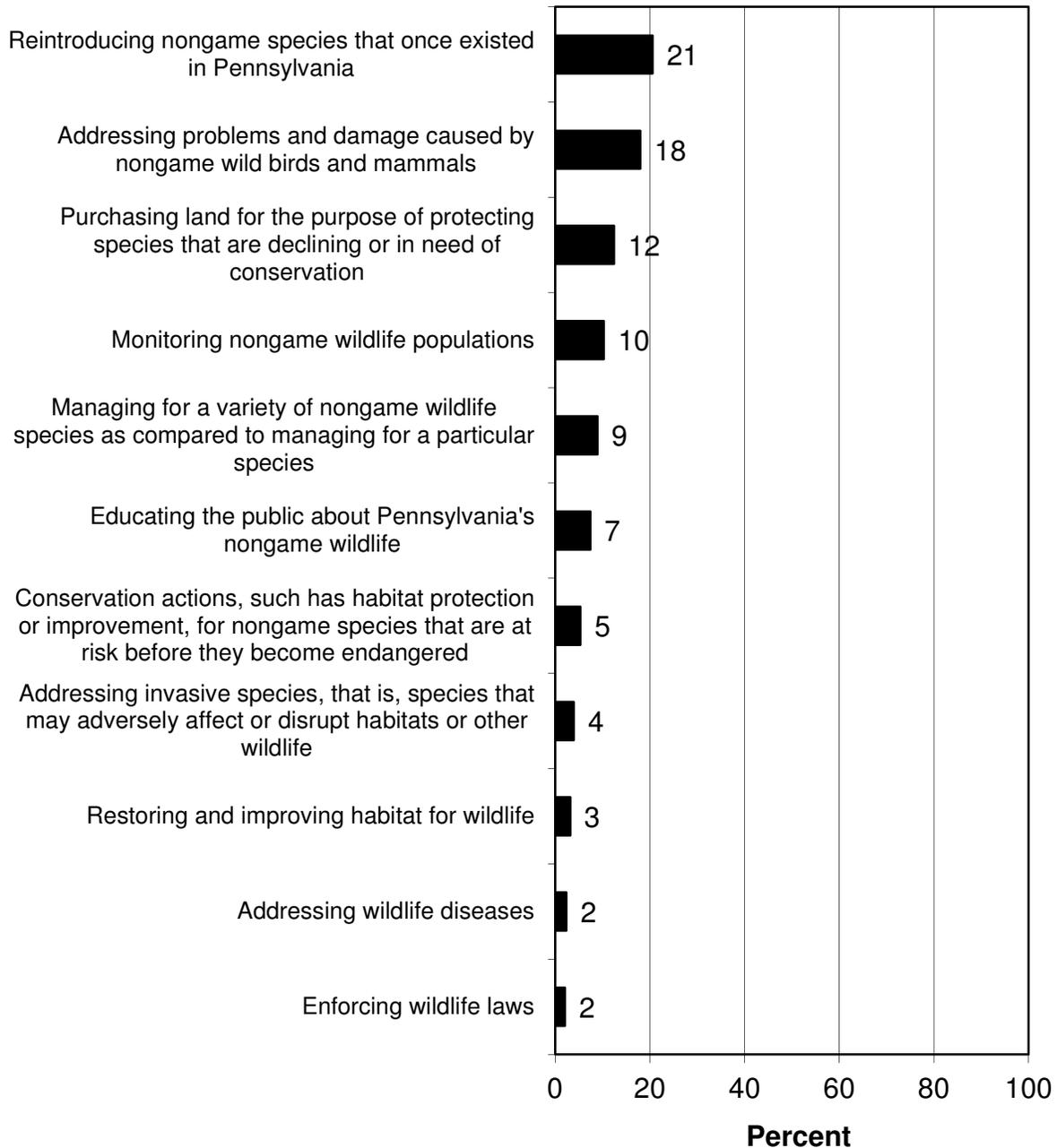
Q29-Q39. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very or somewhat important activity for the Commissions:



Q29-Q39. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very unimportant activity for the Commissions:



Q29-Q39. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very or somewhat unimportant activity for the Commissions:



Q29-Q39. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very important activity of the Commissions:

District	Addressing invasive species, that is, species that may adversely affect or disrupt habitats or other wildlife	Addressing problems and damage caused by nongame wild birds and mammals	Addressing wildlife diseases	Conservation actions, such as habitat protection or improvement, for nongame species that are at risk before they become endangered	Educating the public about Pennsylvania's nongame wildlife	Enforcing wildlife laws	Managing for a variety of nongame wildlife species as compared to managing for a particular species	Monitoring nongame wildlife populations	Purchasing land for the purpose of protecting species that are declining or in need of conservation	Reintroducing nongame species that once existed in Pennsylvania	Restoring and improving habitat for wildlife
1 n=200	70	49	84	76	68	78	55	56	73	47	76
2 n=208	74	59	86	83	84	85	66	70	75	45	81
3 n=202	78	55	86	68	63	77	41	54	52	29	76
4 n=201	76	43	82	65	66	84	49	51	56	34	76
5 n=201	72	47	84	66	69	77	52	52	52	36	73
6 n=216	79	40	80	71	60	79	43	59	66	37	77
7 n=202	82	44	75	68	67	85	51	54	58	37	79
8 n=201	71	41	71	68	66	73	43	45	53	36	68
9 n=200	60	46	81	60	58	75	47	47	50	40	69
10 n=201	72	47	89	62	71	91	44	52	55	40	82
11 n=200	69	48	79	67	74	83	49	56	61	49	74
12 n=202	69	44	81	64	65	77	51	49	56	39	72
13 n=205	66	30	75	69	66	74	43	55	61	42	70
14 n=200	76	55	79	68	65	77	60	60	63	29	63
15 n=202	68	46	69	63	63	79	41	51	58	37	77
16 n=206	69	44	67	50	55	72	35	38	48	29	61
17 n=201	74	51	85	80	74	90	58	56	72	40	82
18 n=212	72	52	81	68	69	73	52	53	52	41	65

Q29-Q39. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very or somewhat important activity of the Commissions:

District	Addressing invasive species, that is, species that may adversely affect or disrupt habitats or other wildlife	Addressing problems and damage caused by nongame wild birds and mammals	Addressing wildlife diseases	Conservation actions, such as habitat protection or improvement, for nongame species that are at risk before they become endangered	Educating the public about Pennsylvania's nongame wildlife	Enforcing wildlife laws	Managing for a variety of nongame wildlife species as compared to managing for a particular species	Monitoring nongame wildlife populations	Purchasing land for the purpose of protecting species that are declining or in need of conservation	Reintroducing nongame species that once existed in Pennsylvania	Restoring and improving habitat for wildlife
1 n=200	94	70	97	90	90	94	82	80	87	73	93
2 n=208	90	76	92	92	91	91	76	90	88	66	92
3 n=202	93	77	96	89	79	89	77	79	78	59	93
4 n=201	91	75	97	87	90	96	82	83	80	68	92
5 n=201	92	83	98	93	92	98	87	86	80	68	94
6 n=216	95	65	97	96	93	96	74	90	85	70	95
7 n=202	94	73	94	91	93	97	86	85	84	73	94
8 n=201	92	72	94	94	93	95	81	89	81	67	96
9 n=200	91	72	97	86	87	96	82	78	76	68	93
10 n=201	92	80	98	92	92	98	84	86	78	76	97
11 n=200	91	79	94	93	92	98	76	84	82	71	95
12 n=202	91	74	97	87	86	97	82	83	79	67	95
13 n=205	89	72	93	90	92	91	81	86	84	68	93
14 n=200	94	86	99	92	90	97	83	91	81	68	92
15 n=202	91	79	95	88	90	98	80	76	85	67	97
16 n=206	94	78	95	93	91	97	83	86	83	73	94
17 n=201	94	76	97	93	92	98	81	92	88	73	97
18 n=212	94	78	92	88	89	98	81	84	78	70	91

Q29-Q39. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very unimportant activity of the Commissions:

District	Addressing invasive species, that is, species that may adversely affect or disrupt habitats or other wildlife	Addressing problems and damage caused by nongame wild birds and mammals	Addressing wildlife diseases	Conservation actions, such as habitat protection or improvement, for nongame species that are at risk before they become endangered	Educating the public about Pennsylvania's nongame wildlife	Enforcing wildlife laws	Managing for a variety of nongame wildlife species as compared to managing for a particular species	Monitoring nongame wildlife populations	Purchasing land for the purpose of protecting species that are declining or in need of conservation	Reintroducing nongame species that once existed in Pennsylvania	Restoring and improving habitat for wildlife
1 n=200	2	7	0	3	2	1	4	1	4	7	1
2 n=208	6	9	0	5	3	4	7	3	6	17	4
3 n=202	2	11	2	2	12	0	2	4	6	8	1
4 n=201	1	9	0	4	5	1	4	4	10	12	2
5 n=201	2	7	1	2	4	1	3	5	8	13	2
6 n=216	1	17	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	10	1
7 n=202	1	9	2	4	2	2	2	4	4	8	2
8 n=201	1	9	1	2	1	0	3	3	5	10	1
9 n=200	2	9	0	3	2	0	6	5	12	13	1
10 n=201	0	7	0	2	4	1	3	4	8	8	1
11 n=200	2	8	2	2	1	0	3	2	4	7	1
12 n=202	2	7	1	3	5	0	2	5	5	12	1
13 n=205	1	10	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	7	1
14 n=200	0	5	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	5	1
15 n=202	2	12	1	4	5	1	4	6	6	10	2
16 n=206	2	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	7	3
17 n=201	2	8	0	1	1	1	3	2	4	9	1
18 n=212	1	8	1	3	5	0	4	4	7	10	2

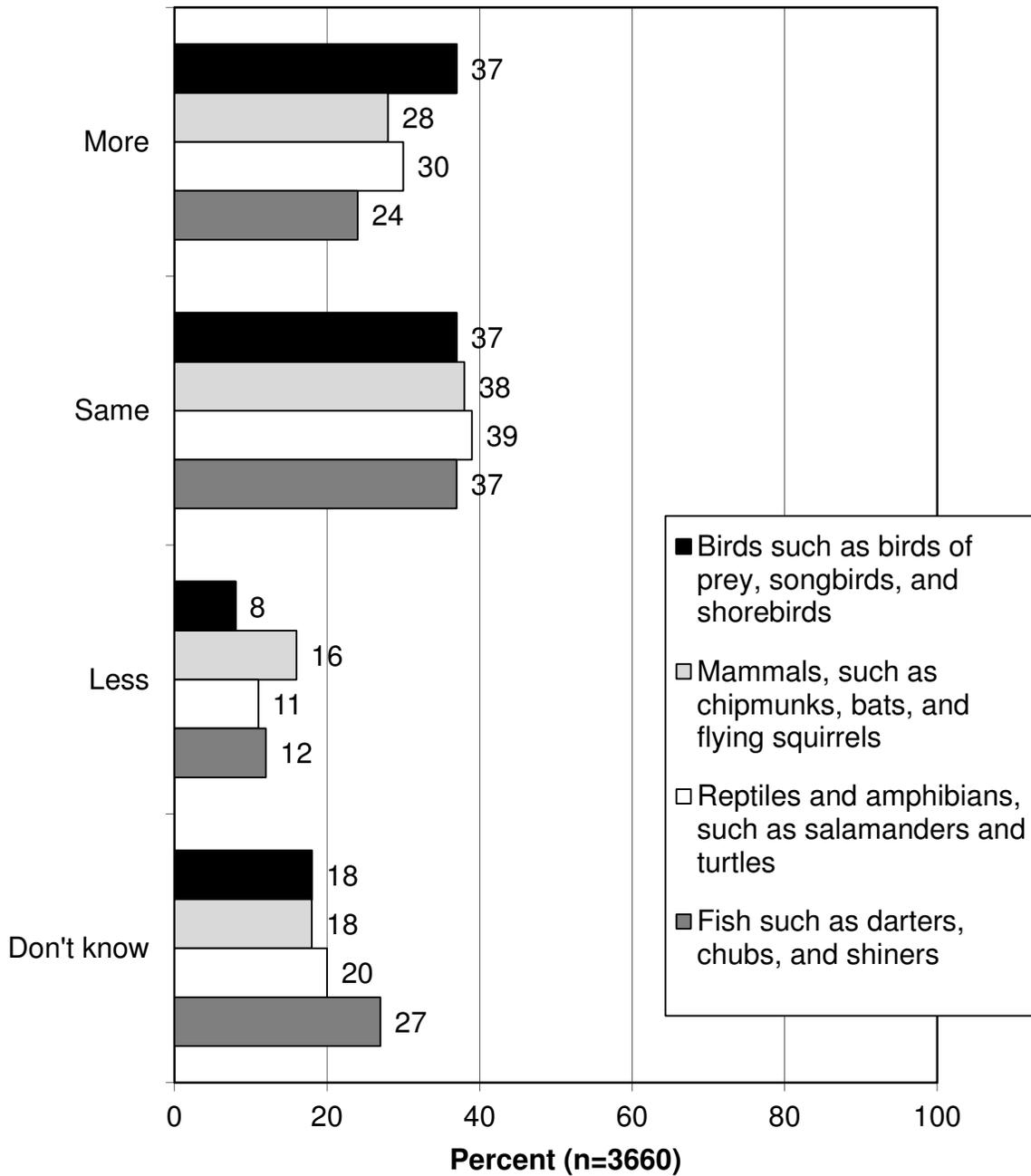
Q29-Q39. Percent of respondents who think that each of the following is a very or somewhat unimportant activity of the Commissions:

District	Addressing invasive species, that is, species that may adversely affect or disrupt habitats or other wildlife	Addressing problems and damage caused by nongame wild birds and mammals	Addressing wildlife diseases	Conservation actions, such as habitat protection or improvement, for nongame species that are at risk before they become endangered	Educating the public about Pennsylvania's nongame wildlife	Enforcing wildlife laws	Managing for a variety of nongame wildlife species as compared to managing for a particular species	Monitoring nongame wildlife populations	Purchasing land for the purpose of protecting species that are declining or in need of conservation	Reintroducing nongame species that once existed in Pennsylvania	Restoring and improving habitat for wildlife
1 n=200	4	24	2	7	8	3	7	11	12	18	2
2 n=208	7	17	0	6	4	6	12	5	8	27	5
3 n=202	3	17	2	5	16	2	15	8	16	28	2
4 n=201	5	17	1	9	9	2	9	15	14	22	5
5 n=201	5	13	1	5	8	1	7	12	14	23	4
6 n=216	2	26	2	2	5	2	9	8	10	20	2
7 n=202	5	22	5	6	7	3	7	9	13	19	4
8 n=201	3	19	6	5	4	2	9	8	15	24	2
9 n=200	7	23	1	7	11	1	10	15	19	25	4
10 n=201	3	14	1	4	7	2	7	11	17	14	2
11 n=200	4	18	2	4	4	1	10	10	9	17	2
12 n=202	5	22	1	7	10	2	8	12	15	24	3
13 n=205	3	19	4	5	5	4	9	10	10	21	3
14 n=200	1	10	0	2	3	1	6	5	6	16	1
15 n=202	5	17	3	7	8	1	7	15	10	21	3
16 n=206	2	15	4	5	8	2	10	11	12	16	4
17 n=201	4	16	1	4	6	2	8	5	7	18	2
18 n=212	3	15	7	8	11	2	11	13	17	20	7

PERCEIVED PRIORITIES OF THE COMMISSIONS

- Four questions asked about whether more, the same, or less effort should be directed to managing and conserving four types of nongame wildlife: birds, small mammals, reptiles/amphibians, and fish.
 - For birds such as birds of prey, songbirds, and shorebirds, the most common response was “more” (37.1%—rounds to 37%), just ahead of “the same” (36.6%—rounds to 37%). For the other three types of wildlife, the most common response was “the same” (ranging from 37% to 39%). For all types of wildlife, the percentage saying “more” effort should be directed to managing and conserving it (24% to 37%) exceeded the percentage saying “less” (8% to 16%).
 - In comparing the four types of wildlife, the most concern is for birds: 37% want more effort directed to managing and conserving birds, compared to 24% to 30% for the other types.
 - Following the graph of the statewide results are tabulations of the results for the Congressional Districts.

Q23-Q26. Do you think the Game Commission / Fish and Boat Commission should direct more, the same, or less effort to managing and conserving nongame:



Q23. Do you think the Game Commission should direct more, the same, or less effort to managing and conserving nongame birds such as birds of prey, songbirds, and shorebirds? This does not include game birds like turkeys, pheasants, or grouse.

District	More	Same	Less	Don't know
District 1 (n=200)	48	28	6	18
District 2 (n=208)	52	20	9	18
District 3 (n=202)	30	42	9	19
District 4 (n=201)	27	39	11	22
District 5 (n=201)	33	47	9	10
District 6 (n=216)	36	33	13	18
District 7 (n=202)	48	32	5	15
District 8 (n=201)	38	37	5	20
District 9 (n=200)	31	39	10	21
District 10 (n=201)	33	38	13	16
District 11 (n=200)	37	39	7	17
District 12 (n=202)	34	38	13	14
District 13 (n=205)	47	26	2	24
District 14 (n=200)	31	48	3	18
District 15 (n=202)	37	42	5	15
District 16 (n=206)	32	42	6	21
District 17 (n=201)	38	38	6	18
District 18 (n=212)	35	31	9	25

Q24. Do you think the Game Commission should direct more, the same, or less effort to managing and conserving nongame mammals, such as chipmunks, bats, and flying squirrels? This does not include bear, groundhogs, or porcupines and other game animals.

District	More	Same	Less	Don't know
District 1 (n=200)	39	37	8	16
District 2 (n=208)	47	18	17	18
District 3 (n=202)	17	44	25	14
District 4 (n=201)	18	45	18	19
District 5 (n=201)	29	40	15	16
District 6 (n=216)	28	36	17	18
District 7 (n=202)	34	38	13	14
District 8 (n=201)	31	39	12	18
District 9 (n=200)	26	32	23	18
District 10 (n=201)	28	45	13	14
District 11 (n=200)	28	42	13	17
District 12 (n=202)	25	37	21	17
District 13 (n=205)	36	27	13	24
District 14 (n=200)	21	45	13	22
District 15 (n=202)	22	45	16	17
District 16 (n=206)	24	43	9	24
District 17 (n=201)	28	43	13	16
District 18 (n=212)	22	34	25	20

Q25. Do you think the Fish and Boat Commission should direct more, the same, or less effort to managing and conserving nongame reptiles and amphibians, such as salamanders and turtles? This does not include bullfrogs.

District	More	Same	Less	Don't know
District 1 (n=200)	38	36	9	17
District 2 (n=208)	40	31	9	19
District 3 (n=202)	21	38	20	21
District 4 (n=201)	22	45	11	22
District 5 (n=201)	23	46	14	17
District 6 (n=216)	33	35	14	18
District 7 (n=202)	35	38	8	19
District 8 (n=201)	33	38	10	19
District 9 (n=200)	20	41	15	24
District 10 (n=201)	27	44	10	19
District 11 (n=200)	34	37	8	21
District 12 (n=202)	26	41	16	17
District 13 (n=205)	41	27	4	28
District 14 (n=200)	28	46	6	20
District 15 (n=202)	30	43	9	17
District 16 (n=206)	23	40	9	28
District 17 (n=201)	30	44	8	17
District 18 (n=212)	27	36	14	23

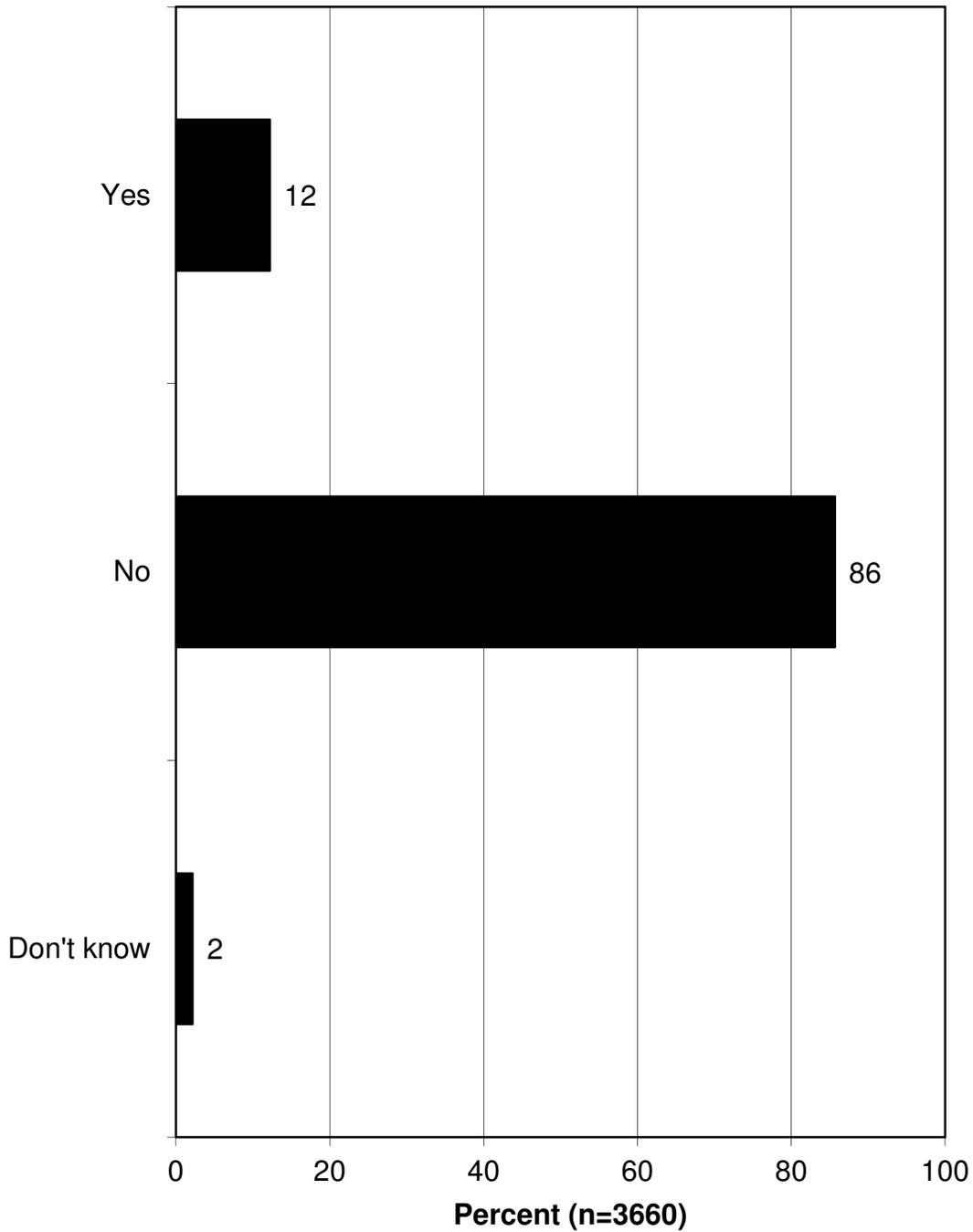
Q26. Do you think the Fish and Boat Commission should direct more, the same, or less effort to managing and conserving nongame fish such as darters, chubs, and shiners? This does not include game fish like bass or trout.

District	More	Same	Less	Don't know
District 1 (n=200)	37	27	7	30
District 2 (n=208)	37	31	8	24
District 3 (n=202)	20	36	16	28
District 4 (n=201)	18	42	13	27
District 5 (n=201)	21	48	10	22
District 6 (n=216)	25	29	20	26
District 7 (n=202)	32	34	13	21
District 8 (n=201)	25	34	8	33
District 9 (n=200)	17	38	17	29
District 10 (n=201)	26	38	8	28
District 11 (n=200)	27	36	12	26
District 12 (n=202)	20	38	18	24
District 13 (n=205)	32	30	6	32
District 14 (n=200)	18	49	5	28
District 15 (n=202)	19	43	11	27
District 16 (n=206)	22	40	7	30
District 17 (n=201)	24	38	13	25
District 18 (n=212)	17	34	19	30

OPINIONS ON PENNSYLVANIA'S STATE WILDLIFE ACTION PLAN

- When asked if they had heard of Pennsylvania's State Wildlife Action Plan, 12% of Pennsylvania residents indicate having heard of it. This is about 1 in 8 residents.
 - Following this question, respondents were informed that the Plan contains information pertaining to four main areas: species of greatest conservation need, habitat conditions where those species live, threats to species and habitats, and conservation actions to lessen those threats.
 - After this information was given to respondents, they were asked to say which area they thought was the most important. Although responses were distributed among all four areas, the top two were conservation actions to lessen threats (30% chose this) and habitat conditions where species of greatest conservation need live (29%).
 - Following each graph of the statewide results is a tabulation of the results for the Congressional Districts.
 - Another tabulation shows a comparison of demographic and behavioral groups on whether they had heard of the Plan.

Q40. Have you heard of Pennsylvania's State Wildlife Action Plan?



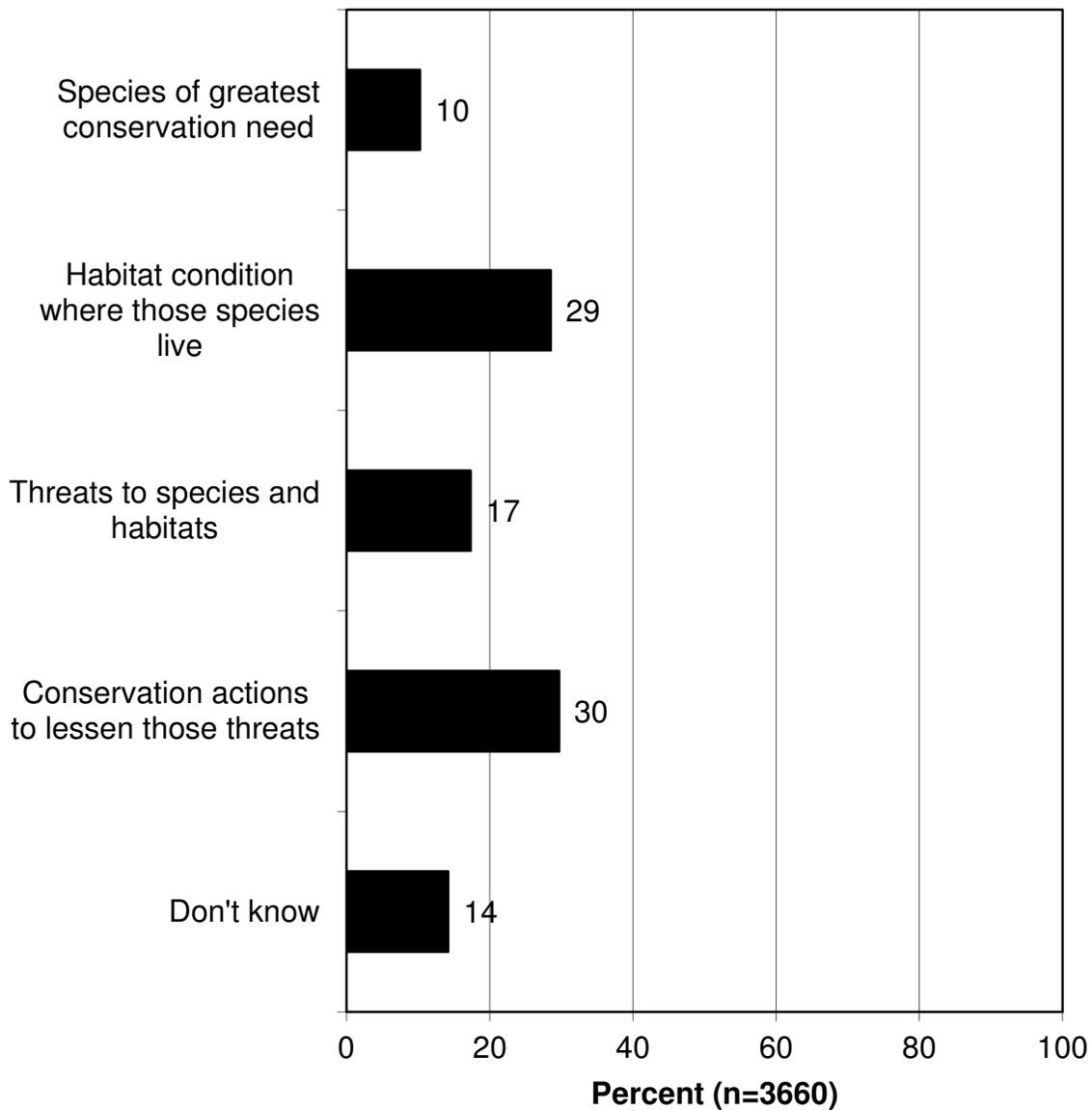
Q40. Have you heard of Pennsylvania's State Wildlife Action Plan?

District	Yes	No	Don't know
District 1 (n=200)	7	92	0
District 2 (n=208)	12	87	1
District 3 (n=202)	12	78	10
District 4 (n=201)	15	83	3
District 5 (n=201)	16	81	3
District 6 (n=216)	16	82	2
District 7 (n=202)	18	81	1
District 8 (n=201)	8	91	1
District 9 (n=200)	7	92	1
District 10 (n=201)	11	85	4
District 11 (n=200)	11	88	1
District 12 (n=202)	11	88	1
District 13 (n=205)	8	89	3
District 14 (n=200)	15	83	1
District 15 (n=202)	11	86	2
District 16 (n=206)	13	84	3
District 17 (n=201)	16	83	0
District 18 (n=212)	12	87	1

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on having heard of Pennsylvania's State Wildlife Action Plan. Statewide, 12.2% have heard of the Plan. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 7 have a greater rate of having heard about the Plan (17.6%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 9 have a lower rate (7.4%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have a higher rate of having heard of the Plan than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have a lower rate than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Has heard of Pennsylvania's State Wildlife Action Plan	Percent of those with that characteristic who have heard of the Plan
Participated in backpacking	20.9
Participated in hunting	20.3
Participated in car camping	18.6
Congressional District 7	17.6
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	17.0
Participated in fishing	16.8
Congressional District 5	16.4
Congressional District 17	16.3
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	15.9
Congressional District 6	15.7
Participated in hiking	15.6
Male	15.2
Congressional District 14	15.1
Participated in photographing wildlife	14.8
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	14.8
Congressional District 4	14.8
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	14.3
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	13.6
Younger than the median age (48)	13.4
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	13.1
Congressional District 16	12.8
Statewide	12.2
Congressional District 18	12.2
Congressional District 2	12.1
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	11.7
Congressional District 3	11.6
Congressional District 15	11.3
Congressional District 10	11.2
Median age (48) or older	11.0
Congressional District 12	11.0
Lives in a large city or urban area	10.5
Congressional District 11	10.5
Female	9.4
Congressional District 8	8.2
Congressional District 13	7.7
Congressional District 1	7.4
Congressional District 9	7.4

Q42. In general, which one of the four main areas addressed in the State Wildlife Action Plan do you think is the most important? (The four areas were explained to the respondent prior to the question.)



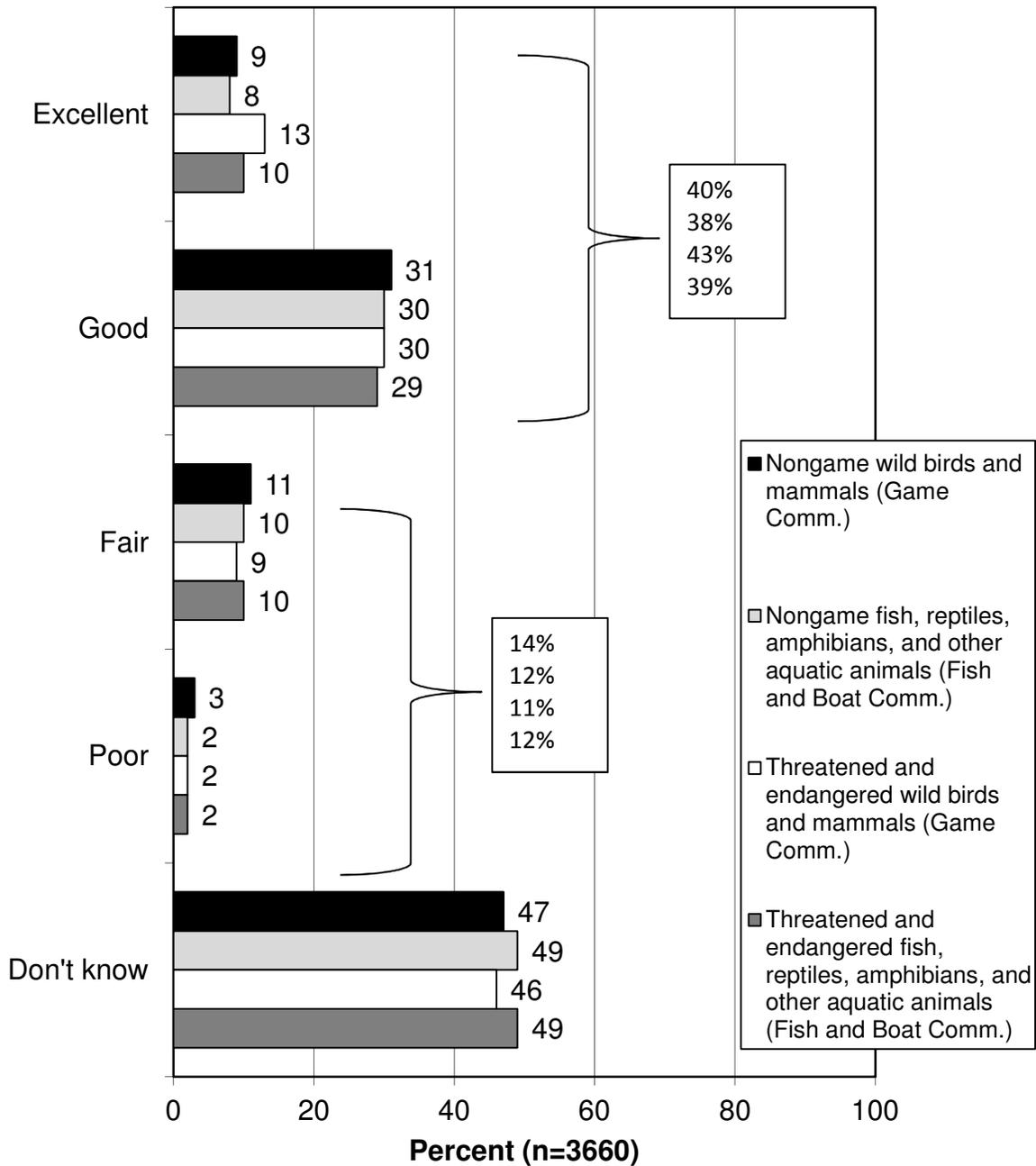
Q42. In general, which one of the four main areas addressed in the State Wildlife Action Plan do you think is the most important? (The four areas were explained to the respondent prior to the question.)

District	Species of greatest conservation need	Habitat condition where those species live	Threats to species and habitats	Conservation actions to lessen those threats	Don't know
District 1 (n=200)	7	35	21	19	17
District 2 (n=208)	7	26	14	33	20
District 3 (n=202)	11	32	18	28	12
District 4 (n=201)	9	35	17	25	14
District 5 (n=201)	11	28	18	30	13
District 6 (n=216)	14	22	15	32	17
District 7 (n=202)	11	23	19	37	10
District 8 (n=201)	11	18	20	30	21
District 9 (n=200)	13	35	12	22	18
District 10 (n=201)	8	35	13	23	20
District 11 (n=200)	8	25	18	33	15
District 12 (n=202)	15	22	23	29	11
District 13 (n=205)	13	27	12	35	13
District 14 (n=200)	5	39	12	34	10
District 15 (n=202)	10	23	26	31	9
District 16 (n=206)	12	29	16	28	15
District 17 (n=201)	9	27	19	31	13
District 18 (n=212)	12	31	17	32	9

RATINGS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE COMMISSIONS

- Ratings are consistently positive regarding the Commissions' efforts at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame wild birds and mammals; nongame fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic wildlife; threatened and endangered wild birds and mammals; and threatened and endangered reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic wildlife. For each of these, ratings of *excellent* or *good* (the top half of the scale) far exceeded ratings of *fair* or *poor* (the lower half of the scale).
- In each question, the most common response was *don't know*; however, other than this, the most common response for each was *good*. All four questions are shown on one graph.
 - Following the graph of the statewide results are tabulations of the results for the Congressional Districts.
 - Tabulations are also included showing the comparison of demographic and behavioral groups on these questions.

Q17, Q18, Q20, Q21. How would you rate the Game Commission / Fish and Boat Commission at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's:



Q17. In general, would you rate the performance of the Game Commission in managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame wild birds and mammals as excellent, good, fair, or poor?

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
District 1 (n=200)	8	22	13	2	55
District 2 (n=208)	8	17	11	3	61
District 3 (n=202)	16	30	12	8	34
District 4 (n=201)	13	31	9	2	45
District 5 (n=201)	14	38	14	3	31
District 6 (n=216)	3	32	11	1	52
District 7 (n=202)	7	35	7	0	51
District 8 (n=201)	6	22	6	2	64
District 9 (n=200)	7	28	10	3	52
District 10 (n=201)	9	35	7	2	47
District 11 (n=200)	8	32	12	6	42
District 12 (n=202)	8	38	15	3	36
District 13 (n=205)	4	17	15	0	64
District 14 (n=200)	9	24	19	1	48
District 15 (n=202)	13	35	5	2	45
District 16 (n=206)	6	36	6	1	50
District 17 (n=201)	8	43	9	5	35
District 18 (n=212)	15	39	8	2	38

Q18. In general, would you rate the performance of the Fish and Boat Commission in managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals as excellent, good, fair, or poor?

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
District 1 (n=200)	9	22	9	3	57
District 2 (n=208)	5	17	12	3	64
District 3 (n=202)	9	32	11	2	45
District 4 (n=201)	13	25	9	3	51
District 5 (n=201)	14	35	11	4	36
District 6 (n=216)	3	34	14	2	46
District 7 (n=202)	5	37	10	1	47
District 8 (n=201)	5	25	6	3	60
District 9 (n=200)	6	31	8	2	53
District 10 (n=201)	6	34	14	2	44
District 11 (n=200)	10	29	16	3	43
District 12 (n=202)	7	34	13	2	43
District 13 (n=205)	3	20	9	1	67
District 14 (n=200)	6	30	17	1	46
District 15 (n=202)	16	34	7	2	41
District 16 (n=206)	7	30	9	3	50
District 17 (n=201)	9	43	4	4	40
District 18 (n=212)	13	30	6	1	49

Q20. In general, would you rate the performance of the Game Commission in managing and conserving Pennsylvania's threatened and endangered wild birds and mammals as excellent, good, fair, or poor?

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
District 1 (n=200)	7	26	11	2	54
District 2 (n=208)	9	20	10	7	54
District 3 (n=202)	21	27	13	2	37
District 4 (n=201)	16	30	8	1	44
District 5 (n=201)	14	39	11	2	34
District 6 (n=216)	7	30	10	1	51
District 7 (n=202)	12	29	8	2	49
District 8 (n=201)	8	27	5	1	59
District 9 (n=200)	12	31	6	6	46
District 10 (n=201)	14	30	13	1	42
District 11 (n=200)	17	33	3	3	44
District 12 (n=202)	14	35	12	1	38
District 13 (n=205)	6	19	12	1	62
District 14 (n=200)	15	31	8	0	45
District 15 (n=202)	16	28	8	3	45
District 16 (n=206)	12	34	5	3	45
District 17 (n=201)	11	43	6	3	36
District 18 (n=212)	18	33	9	2	38

Q21. In general, would you rate the performance of the Fish and Boat Commission in managing and conserving Pennsylvania's threatened and endangered fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals as excellent, good, fair, or poor?

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
District 1 (n=200)	9	26	7	3	54
District 2 (n=208)	7	20	11	2	60
District 3 (n=202)	17	25	13	3	42
District 4 (n=201)	8	27	8	2	56
District 5 (n=201)	10	40	10	2	38
District 6 (n=216)	3	34	12	1	50
District 7 (n=202)	8	31	12	1	48
District 8 (n=201)	8	26	6	1	59
District 9 (n=200)	8	34	6	4	47
District 10 (n=201)	15	28	6	2	49
District 11 (n=200)	14	24	7	3	52
District 12 (n=202)	7	37	11	2	43
District 13 (n=205)	7	17	10	2	63
District 14 (n=200)	6	28	19	1	47
District 15 (n=202)	17	29	7	3	45
District 16 (n=206)	11	30	7	2	49
District 17 (n=201)	9	40	8	3	40
District 18 (n=212)	13	25	11	2	49

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on *rating the Game Commission at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame wild birds and mammals as excellent*. Statewide, 9.0% gave a rating of excellent. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 3 have a greater percentage giving a rating of excellent (15.9%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 6 have a lower rate (3.2%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have a greater rate of giving a rating of excellent than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have a lower rate than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Rates the Game Commission as excellent at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame wild birds and mammals	Percent of those with that characteristic who think gave a rating of excellent
Congressional District 3	15.9
Congressional District 18	14.5
Participated in hunting	13.7
Congressional District 5	13.6
Congressional District 15	13.1
Congressional District 4	13.1
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	12.1
Participated in car camping	11.9
Male	11.1
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	10.4
Participated in backpacking	10.3
Participated in photographing wildlife	10.3
Participated in fishing	10.2
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	9.9
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	9.8
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	9.6
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	9.3
Participated in hiking	9.2
Statewide	9.0
Younger than the median age (48)	9.0
Congressional District 14	9.0
Congressional District 10	8.9
Median age (48) or older	8.7
Congressional District 17	8.3
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	8.2
Congressional District 2	8.0
Congressional District 11	7.8
Congressional District 12	7.7
Congressional District 1	7.5
Lives in a large city or urban area	7.5
Congressional District 9	7.3
Congressional District 7	7.2
Female	7.1
Congressional District 16	6.2
Congressional District 8	6.1
Congressional District 13	4.4
Congressional District 6	3.2

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on *rating the Game Commission at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame wild birds and mammals as poor*. Statewide, 2.7% gave a rating of poor. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 3 have a greater percentage giving a rating of poor (8.3%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 7 have a lower rate (0.3%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have a greater rate of giving a rating of poor than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have a lower rate than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Rates the Game Commission as poor at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame wild birds and mammals	Percent of those with that characteristic who think gave a rating of poor
Congressional District 3	8.3
Congressional District 11	5.9
Congressional District 17	4.7
Participated in hunting	4.0
Congressional District 5	3.4
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	3.4
Congressional District 9	3.3
Congressional District 2	3.2
Congressional District 12	3.2
Participated in fishing	3.1
Median age (48) or older	3.1
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	2.9
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	2.8
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	2.8
Statewide	2.7
Male	2.7
Female	2.7
Congressional District 10	2.4
Congressional District 4	2.4
Congressional District 8	2.3
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	2.2
Participated in hiking	2.2
Younger than the median age (48)	2.1
Participated in backpacking	2.1
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	1.9
Participated in car camping	1.9
Congressional District 18	1.8
Lives in a large city or urban area	1.8
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	1.7
Congressional District 15	1.7
Participated in photographing wildlife	1.6
Congressional District 1	1.6
Congressional District 16	1.3
Congressional District 6	1.1
Congressional District 14	0.7
Congressional District 13	0.5
Congressional District 7	0.3

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on *rating the Game Commission at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's threatened and endangered wildlife as excellent*. Statewide, 12.9% gave a rating of excellent. This shows that, for instance, hunters have a greater percentage giving a rating of excellent (21.6%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 13 have a lower rate (6.2%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have a greater rate of giving a rating of excellent than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have a lower rate than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Rates the Game Commission as excellent at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's threatened and endangered wildlife	Percent of those with that characteristic who think gave a rating of excellent
Participated in hunting	21.6
Congressional District 3	21.1
Congressional District 18	17.9
Congressional District 11	17.1
Participated in car camping	16.6
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	16.2
Congressional District 4	16.2
Congressional District 15	15.8
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	15.8
Male	15.7
Participated in photographing wildlife	15.6
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	15.3
Participated in fishing	15.2
Congressional District 14	15.1
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	15.1
Participated in backpacking	14.8
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	14.7
Congressional District 5	14.4
Congressional District 12	14.3
Congressional District 10	13.8
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	13.7
Participated in hiking	13.4
Younger than the median age (48)	13.1
Statewide	12.9
Median age (48) or older	12.7
Congressional District 16	12.4
Congressional District 7	12.2
Congressional District 9	11.8
Congressional District 17	11.3
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	11.3
Lives in a large city or urban area	10.3
Female	10.2
Congressional District 2	9.2
Congressional District 8	7.8
Congressional District 1	7.0
Congressional District 6	7.0
Congressional District 13	6.2

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on *rating the Game Commission at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's threatened and endangered wildlife as poor*. Statewide, 2.3% gave a rating of poor. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 2 have a greater percentage giving a rating of poor (7.2%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 14 have a lower rate (0.2%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have a greater rate of giving a rating of poor than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have a lower rate than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Rates the Game Commission as poor at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's threatened and endangered wildlife	Percent of those with that characteristic who think gave a rating of poor
Congressional District 2	7.2
Congressional District 9	5.5
Participated in backpacking	3.4
Participated in hunting	3.1
Participated in fishing	3.1
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	3.0
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	3.0
Congressional District 17	3.0
Congressional District 11	2.9
Congressional District 15	2.8
Congressional District 16	2.8
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	2.7
Participated in car camping	2.6
Median age (48) or older	2.6
Participated in photographing wildlife	2.5
Congressional District 1	2.4
Statewide	2.3
Participated in hiking	2.3
Female	2.3
Congressional District 5	2.3
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	2.3
Male	2.3
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	2.3
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	2.3
Lives in a large city or urban area	2.2
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	2.0
Congressional District 18	1.9
Younger than the median age (48)	1.9
Congressional District 3	1.6
Congressional District 7	1.5
Congressional District 8	1.4
Congressional District 4	1.3
Congressional District 6	1.3
Congressional District 13	1.3
Congressional District 10	0.9
Congressional District 12	0.8
Congressional District 14	0.2

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on *rating the Fish and Boat Commission at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals as excellent*. Statewide, 8.1% gave a rating of excellent. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 15 have a greater percentage giving a rating of excellent (16.3%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 13 have a lower rate (2.7%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have a greater rate of giving a rating of excellent than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have a lower rate than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Rates the Fish and Boat Commission excellent at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals	Percent of those with that characteristic who think gave a rating of excellent
Congressional District 15	16.3
Congressional District 5	13.9
Congressional District 18	13.1
Congressional District 4	12.7
Participated in hunting	12.3
Participated in car camping	11.9
Participated in fishing	10.3
Participated in photographing wildlife	10.1
Congressional District 11	9.9
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	9.8
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	9.7
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	9.5
Male	9.5
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	9.1
Congressional District 3	9.1
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	9.0
Congressional District 17	9.0
Participated in backpacking	8.9
Participated in hiking	8.7
Congressional District 1	8.7
Younger than the median age (48)	8.5
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	8.5
Statewide	8.1
Median age (48) or older	7.7
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	7.6
Congressional District 16	7.3
Female	6.9
Congressional District 12	6.6
Congressional District 14	6.4
Lives in a large city or urban area	6.2
Congressional District 9	6.0
Congressional District 10	5.7
Congressional District 8	5.4
Congressional District 7	5.2
Congressional District 2	4.6
Congressional District 6	3.3
Congressional District 13	2.7

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on *rating the Fish and Boat Commission at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals as poor*. Statewide, 2.4% gave a rating of poor. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 5 have a greater percentage giving a rating of poor (4.0%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 7 have a lower rate (0.6%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have a greater rate of giving a rating of poor than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have a lower rate than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Rated the Fish and Boat Commission as poor at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals	Percent of those with that characteristic who think gave a rating of poor
Congressional District 5	4.0
Congressional District 17	3.6
Congressional District 1	3.5
Congressional District 16	3.4
Congressional District 8	3.2
Participated in hunting	3.1
Male	3.1
Congressional District 4	3.1
Median age (48) or older	2.8
Congressional District 2	2.7
Congressional District 11	2.6
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	2.6
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	2.5
Statewide	2.4
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	2.4
Participated in hiking	2.4
Congressional District 12	2.4
Participated in fishing	2.4
Congressional District 9	2.4
Congressional District 3	2.3
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	2.3
Lives in a large city or urban area	2.2
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	2.2
Participated in car camping	2.2
Participated in backpacking	2.1
Congressional District 10	2.0
Congressional District 6	2.0
Congressional District 15	1.9
Participated in photographing wildlife	1.9
Younger than the median age (48)	1.8
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	1.8
Female	1.7
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	1.6
Congressional District 13	1.1
Congressional District 18	1.0
Congressional District 14	0.7
Congressional District 7	0.6

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on *rating the Fish and Boat Commission at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's threatened and endangered fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals as excellent*. Statewide, 9.8% gave a rating of excellent. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 3 have a greater percentage giving a rating of excellent (17.5%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 6 have a lower rate (2.8%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have a greater rate of giving a rating of excellent than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have a lower rate than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Rates the Fish and Boat Commission as excellent at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's threatened and endangered fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals	Percent of those with that characteristic who think gave a rating of excellent
Congressional District 3	17.5
Congressional District 15	16.5
Participated in hunting	15.4
Congressional District 10	15.2
Congressional District 11	14.0
Congressional District 18	13.1
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	12.2
Participated in fishing	12.1
Participated in photographing wildlife	12.1
Participated in backpacking	12.1
Male	12.0
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	11.7
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	11.7
Congressional District 16	11.4
Participated in car camping	11.4
Participated in hiking	11.1
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	11.0
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	10.8
Younger than the median age (48)	10.5
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	10.5
Congressional District 5	10.1
Statewide	9.8
Congressional District 1	9.4
Median age (48) or older	9.1
Congressional District 17	9.0
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	8.6
Congressional District 9	8.2
Congressional District 8	8.0
Lives in a large city or urban area	7.8
Female	7.8
Congressional District 7	7.7
Congressional District 4	7.7
Congressional District 2	7.0
Congressional District 13	7.0
Congressional District 12	6.5
Congressional District 14	5.9
Congressional District 6	2.8

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on *rating the Fish and Boat Commission at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's threatened and endangered fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals as poor*. Statewide, 2.1% gave a rating of poor. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 9 have a greater percentage giving a rating of poor (4.2%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 7 have a lower rate (0.8%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have a greater rate of giving a rating of poor than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have a lower rate than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Rates the Fish and Boat Commission as poor at managing and conserving Pennsylvania's threatened and endangered fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals	Percent of those with that characteristic who think gave a rating of poor
Congressional District 9	4.2
Participated in backpacking	3.1
Participated in hunting	3.1
Participated in car camping	3.1
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	3.0
Median age (48) or older	2.9
Male	2.8
Congressional District 11	2.7
Congressional District 1	2.7
Congressional District 17	2.6
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	2.6
Congressional District 3	2.5
Congressional District 15	2.5
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	2.5
Congressional District 10	2.5
Congressional District 13	2.4
Participated in fishing	2.4
Congressional District 16	2.3
Participated in hiking	2.3
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	2.2
Statewide	2.1
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	2.1
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	2.1
Participated in photographing wildlife	2.1
Congressional District 12	2.0
Congressional District 4	2.0
Lives in a large city or urban area	2.0
Congressional District 2	1.9
Congressional District 5	1.9
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	1.8
Congressional District 18	1.5
Female	1.5
Congressional District 6	1.3
Congressional District 8	1.3
Younger than the median age (48)	1.2
Congressional District 14	1.0
Congressional District 7	0.8

PERCEPTIONS ON FUNDING FOR THE COMMISSIONS

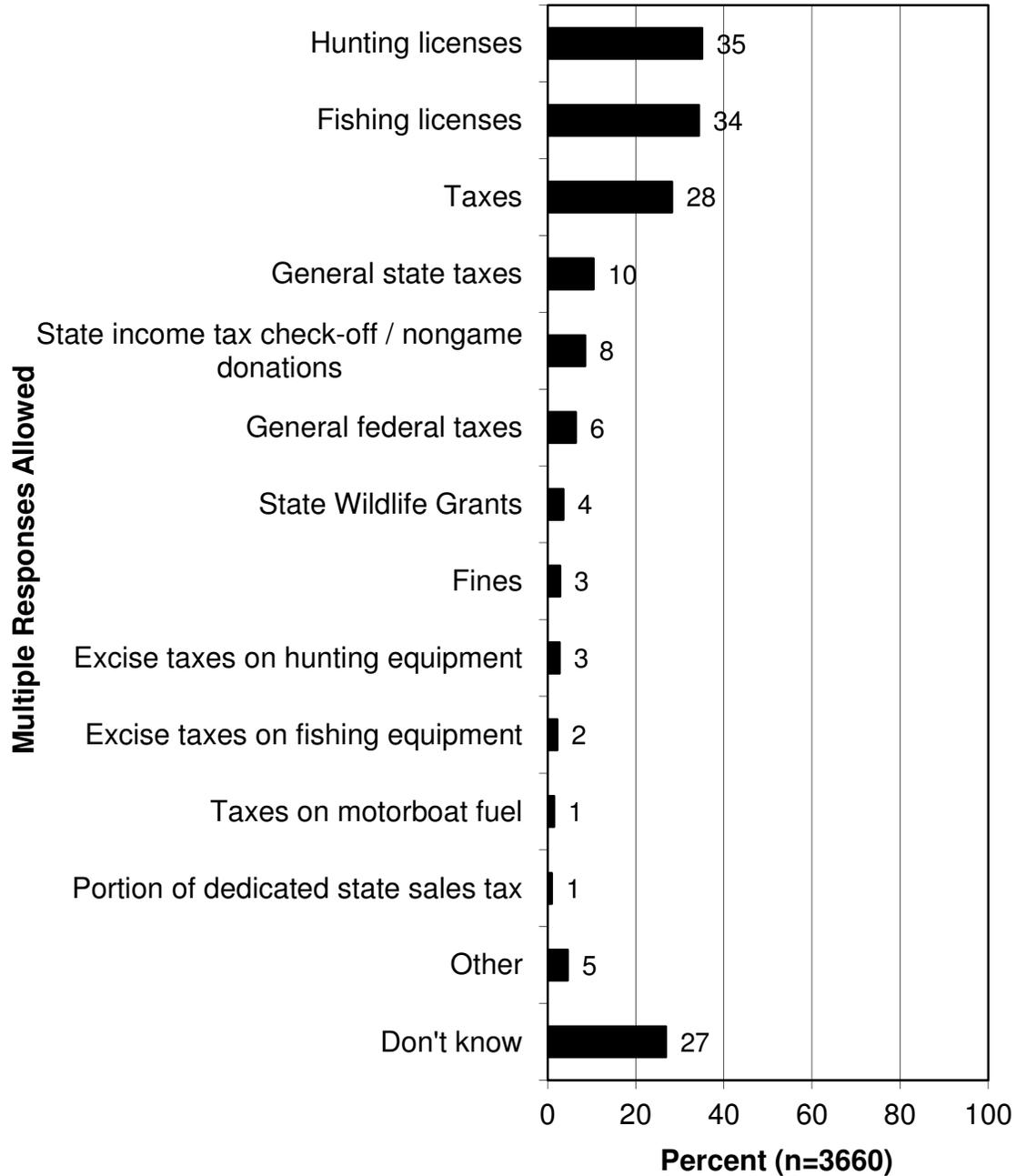
- An open-ended question asked Pennsylvania residents to name the Commissions' sources of funding, and multiple responses were allowed. While the top two responses are important funding sources (hunting licenses and fishing licenses—named, respectively, by 35% and 34% of residents), the third and fourth responses, “taxes” and “general state taxes,” both being somewhat vague, demonstrate a lack of real knowledge about funding sources.
 - Interestingly, three very important sources were named by no more than 3% of residents: excise taxes on hunting equipment (3%), excise taxes on fishing equipment (2%), and taxes on motorboat fuel (1%). These taxes are part of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (known as the Pittman-Robertson Act) and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (known as the Dingell-Johnson Act), including the latter Act's amendment, the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund (known as the Wallop-Breaux Amendment).
 - Following the graph of the statewide results is a tabulation of the results for the Congressional Districts.

- The Survey asked questions about ten possible funding sources for fish and wildlife management and conservation.
 - In looking at the ranking by the percentage who *strongly* or *moderately* support, there appear to be two tiers of funding sources. At the top, all with approximately two-thirds or more in support, are five sources: a collector's conservation stamp, funds from fishing license fees, a “small percentage” of revenue from gaming, funds from hunting license fees, and a fee on the consumptive use and degradation of water. It is interesting to note that all these sources would not directly apply to the general population (one could say that the fee on consumptive use and degradation of water would apply to the general population, but only indirectly as passed-on costs from business, utilities, and industry).
 - The lower tier in support are those funding sources that would apply to more of the general population (with the exception of the tax on energy development, which, like the water fee, would only *indirectly* apply to the general population as passed-on costs). These in the lower tier, in addition to the tax on energy development, include an increase in the tipping fee for trash services (applying to much of the general population), a fee for

those using Game Lands (a true “user fee”), a portion of the state’s sales tax (applying to all of the general population), and a federal excise tax on outdoor equipment (also a user fee of sorts).

- Note that what was to be funded differed slightly in some of the questions in this series and may have had an effect on support for or opposition to each source. Most sources were to fund “nongame wildlife conservation,” but the lowest in support—the federal excise tax on outdoor equipment—was to help fund “fish and wildlife *management* and conservation” (emphasis added). It may be that the term “management” negatively influenced some respondents.
- Following the graphs of the statewide results are tabulations of the results for the Congressional Districts.
- A series of graphs are also included showing how those with a valid hunting license or a valid fishing license compare to the overall results. (Note that hunters and anglers are included in the overall results each time.) Hunters and anglers show less support than respondents overall for using some funds from hunting or fishing license fees to fund the conservation of nongame wildlife, and both groups show more support for the establishment of a fee for use of Game Lands by those who are not hunting or fishing. Hunters and anglers also show more support than respondents overall for a tax on energy development activities to help fund nongame wildlife conservation activities.
- One graph shows the trend in support of a Conservation Stamp (the only funding question that had identical wording in a 1996 survey and the current survey).

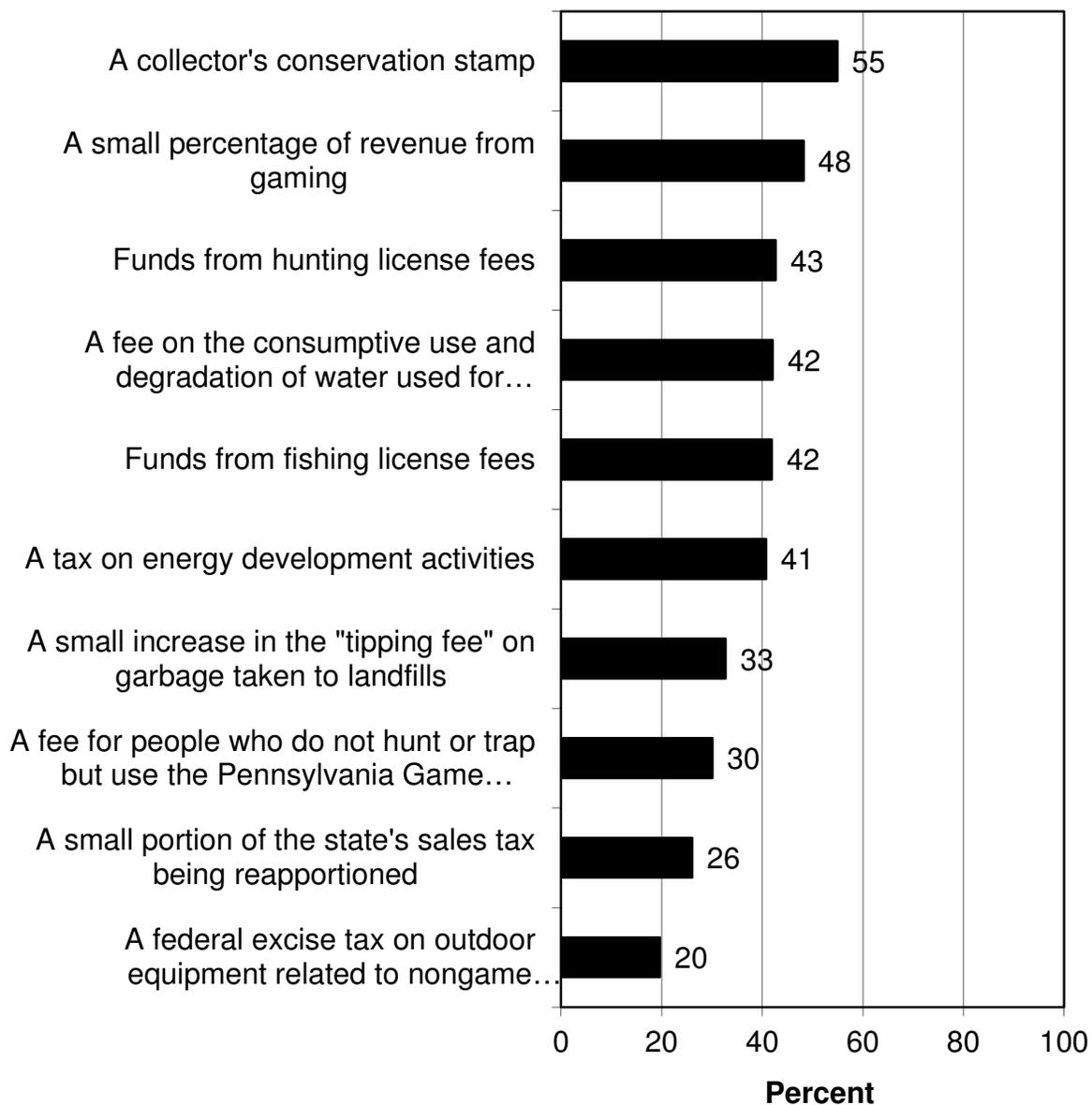
Q45. How do you think the Pennsylvania Game Commission and the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission are funded?



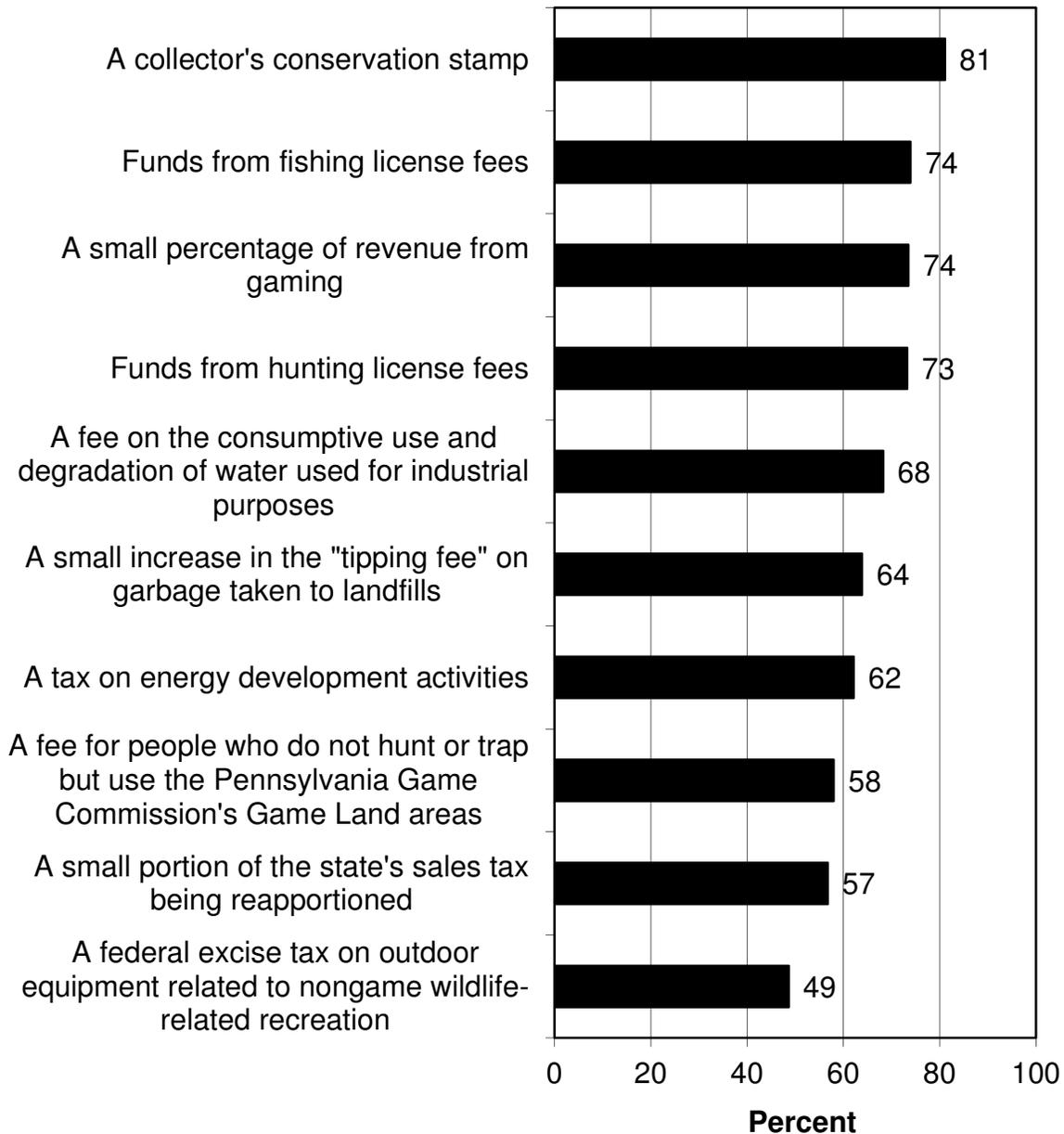
Q45. How do you think the Pennsylvania Game Commission and the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission are funded? (Percent giving response; multiple responses allowed.)

District	Hunting licenses	Fishing licenses	Taxes	General state taxes	State income tax check-off / nongame donations	General federal taxes	State Wildlife Grants	Fines	Excise taxes on hunting equipment	Excise taxes on fishing equipment	Taxes on motorboat fuel	Portion of dedicated state sales tax	Other	Don't know
1 n=200	13	14	35	5	13	4	7	1	3	3	1	2	4	33
2 n=208	19	19	38	7	18	5	4	1	5	6	1	3	4	24
3 n=202	45	43	23	7	7	7	3	4	3	2	1	2	4	30
4 n=201	39	39	25	15	11	4	5	3	2	1	1	0	2	22
5 n=201	45	43	23	15	11	7	5	6	3	3	1	1	5	18
6 n=216	42	40	26	15	3	7	1	7	2	2	2	1	3	22
7 n=202	31	28	35	8	10	6	7	1	3	2	1	0	9	25
8 n=201	26	28	24	19	5	13	6	2	6	6	2	1	7	29
9 n=200	40	40	26	10	5	3	2	2	1	0	2	1	4	26
10 n=201	43	42	22	11	5	8	4	6	3	3	2	2	3	31
11 n=200	41	40	27	8	4	4	2	3	2	2	1	1	5	30
12 n=202	44	42	28	7	8	5	1	2	3	0	1	0	3	25
13 n=205	18	16	30	12	7	11	3	3	4	1	4	1	6	30
14 n=200	35	35	19	5	8	3	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	38
15 n=202	41	41	35	13	5	6	3	1	4	4	1	0	7	24
16 n=206	30	29	38	9	9	8	3	2	1	0	1	1	3	24
17 n=201	35	36	22	6	11	4	4	3	1	1	2	1	5	32
18 n=212	43	42	33	18	12	10	4	2	1	1	2	1	7	17

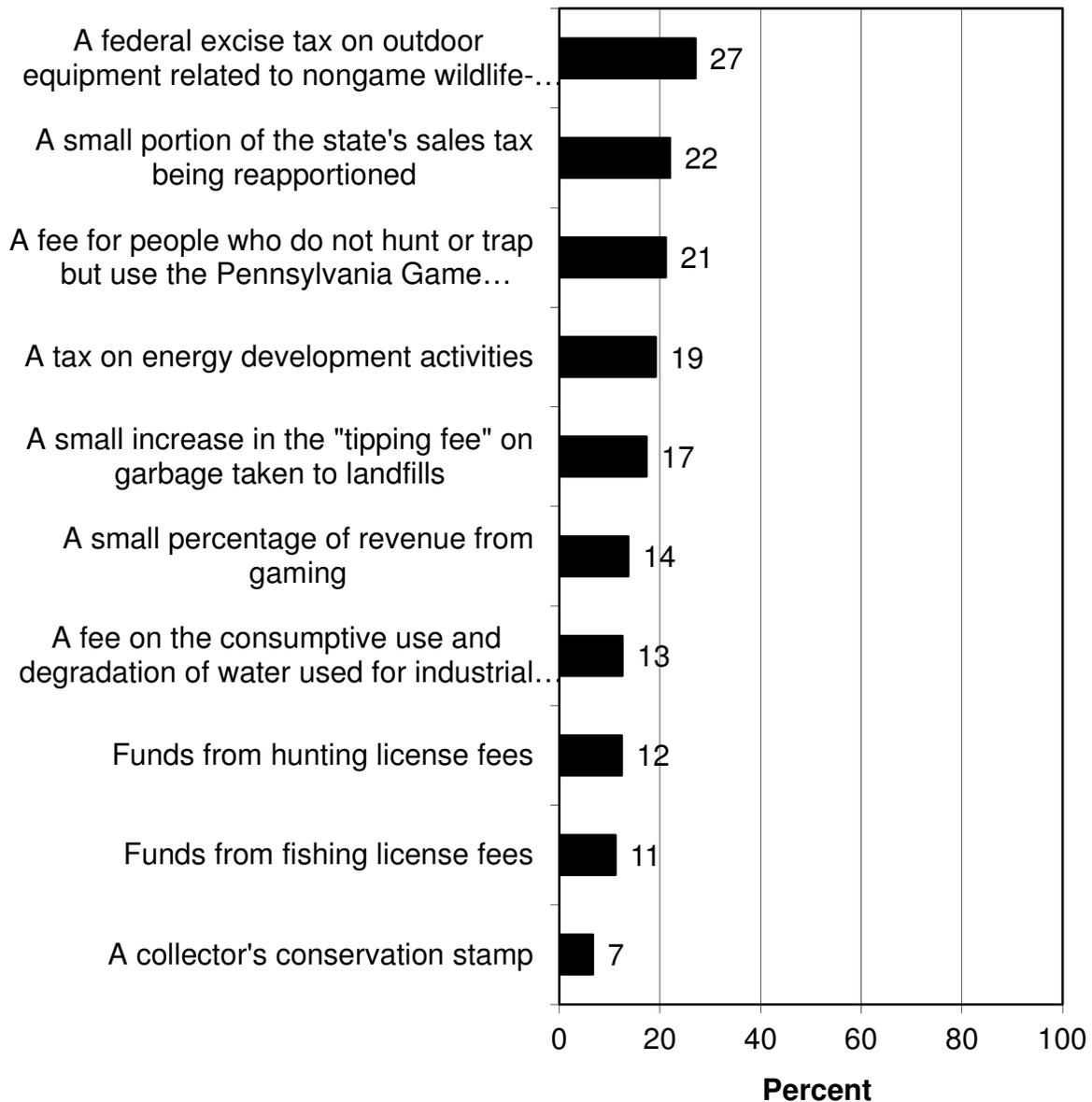
Q48-Q61. Percent of respondents who strongly support each of the following as a funding source for nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania:



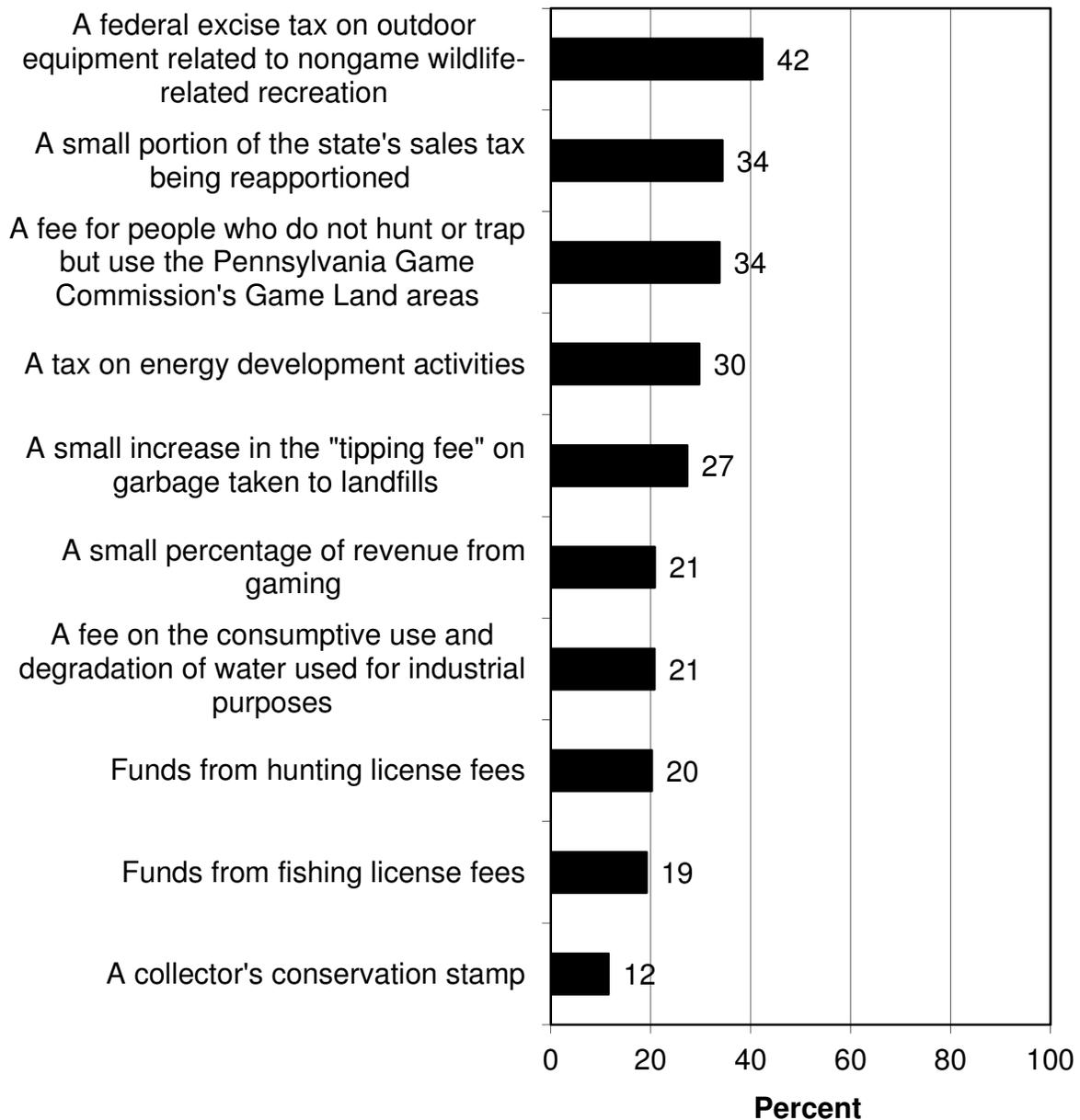
Q48-Q61. Percent of respondents who strongly or moderately support each of the following as a funding source for nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania:



Q48-Q61. Percent of respondents who strongly oppose each of the following as a funding source for nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania:



Q48-Q61. Percent of respondents who strongly or moderately oppose each of the following as a funding source for nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania:



Q48-Q61. Percent of respondents who strongly support each of the following as a funding source for nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania:

District	A collector's conservation stamp	A federal excise tax on outdoor equipment related to nongame wildlife-related recreation	A fee for people who do not hunt or trap but use the Pennsylvania Game Commission's Game Land areas	A fee on the consumptive use and degradation of water used for industrial purposes	A small increase in the "tipping fee" on garbage taken to landfills	A small percentage of revenue from gaming	A small portion of the state's sales tax being reapportioned	A tax on energy development activities	Funds from fishing license fees	Funds from hunting license fees
District 1 (n=200)	55	24	31	41	32	50	27	39	47	49
District 2 (n=208)	52	32	40	47	37	43	37	43	49	51
District 3 (n=202)	52	18	27	42	28	48	30	51	40	41
District 4 (n=201)	56	23	24	40	32	40	28	45	44	43
District 5 (n=201)	52	14	33	48	33	49	29	40	37	37
District 6 (n=216)	61	14	29	47	35	56	25	40	32	31
District 7 (n=202)	63	23	37	49	38	49	35	45	54	52
District 8 (n=201)	61	17	27	41	30	48	25	33	38	39
District 9 (n=200)	49	16	27	33	22	43	23	32	24	27
District 10 (n=201)	58	16	27	42	29	54	23	40	42	44
District 11 (n=200)	56	17	33	44	34	49	24	41	37	42
District 12 (n=202)	46	20	34	43	29	44	25	42	37	39
District 13 (n=205)	55	19	25	40	35	46	21	36	42	45
District 14 (n=200)	49	21	36	37	43	57	23	50	53	44
District 15 (n=202)	59	23	25	40	35	41	24	33	43	45
District 16 (n=206)	43	16	20	30	24	41	14	29	40	45
District 17 (n=201)	65	26	29	49	38	59	34	49	49	49
District 18 (n=212)	59	15	37	45	34	50	21	45	46	46

Q48-Q61. Percent of respondents who strongly or moderately support each of the following as a funding source for nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania:

District	A collector's conservation stamp	A federal excise tax on outdoor equipment related to nongame wildlife-related recreation	A fee for people who do not hunt or trap but use the Pennsylvania Game Commission's Game Land areas	A fee on the consumptive use and degradation of water used for industrial purposes	A small increase in the "tipping fee" on garbage taken to landfills	A small percentage of revenue from gaming	A small portion of the state's sales tax being reapportioned	A tax on energy development activities	Funds from fishing license fees	Funds from hunting license fees
District 1 (n=200)	84	55	64	66	67	81	63	68	72	75
District 2 (n=208)	75	59	64	70	59	67	63	60	75	76
District 3 (n=202)	71	49	55	68	58	74	53	69	66	60
District 4 (n=201)	80	48	55	65	58	64	52	67	75	74
District 5 (n=201)	77	46	56	73	63	76	61	64	68	71
District 6 (n=216)	86	48	55	73	72	79	62	58	75	73
District 7 (n=202)	85	54	63	78	75	75	67	67	75	75
District 8 (n=201)	87	45	51	65	63	78	51	48	76	79
District 9 (n=200)	74	41	59	57	56	66	57	52	61	58
District 10 (n=201)	84	49	55	69	64	69	54	61	76	76
District 11 (n=200)	81	48	57	72	64	71	60	66	77	75
District 12 (n=202)	79	41	63	66	57	71	52	59	69	68
District 13 (n=205)	82	56	59	73	71	78	50	62	82	84
District 14 (n=200)	82	41	60	65	66	79	50	72	82	77
District 15 (n=202)	83	49	53	69	62	76	45	53	74	73
District 16 (n=206)	84	45	58	67	71	70	59	65	79	77
District 17 (n=201)	82	55	54	68	64	76	63	65	79	76
District 18 (n=212)	86	47	63	65	61	72	59	65	71	73

Q48-Q61. Percent of respondents who strongly oppose each of the following as a funding source for nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania:

District	A collector's conservation stamp	A federal excise tax on outdoor equipment related to nongame wildlife-related recreation	A fee for people who do not hunt or trap but use the Pennsylvania Game Commission's Game Land areas	A fee on the consumptive use and degradation of water used for industrial purposes	A small increase in the "tipping fee" on garbage taken to landfills	A small percentage of revenue from gaming	A small portion of the state's sales tax being reapportioned	A tax on energy development activities	Funds from fishing license fees	Funds from hunting license fees
District 1 (n=200)	9	26	18	15	17	9	18	15	12	11
District 2 (n=208)	7	20	21	10	15	21	23	23	11	15
District 3 (n=202)	4	30	24	13	22	16	22	16	14	21
District 4 (n=201)	8	30	25	18	16	23	25	18	11	11
District 5 (n=201)	8	32	25	11	20	13	25	23	15	15
District 6 (n=216)	3	27	20	8	11	12	20	20	9	11
District 7 (n=202)	8	28	14	9	15	13	16	16	13	14
District 8 (n=201)	3	28	24	14	20	12	28	18	7	5
District 9 (n=200)	13	35	25	20	23	18	25	31	19	19
District 10 (n=201)	8	31	29	13	17	18	27	22	13	13
District 11 (n=200)	6	28	20	12	22	11	19	18	10	12
District 12 (n=202)	8	30	19	14	21	13	24	22	15	15
District 13 (n=205)	5	22	16	9	11	8	22	15	6	6
District 14 (n=200)	7	16	21	10	13	8	18	11	7	7
District 15 (n=202)	6	34	19	12	19	13	24	25	16	15
District 16 (n=206)	3	21	14	9	9	12	16	13	6	6
District 17 (n=201)	7	25	26	11	20	11	20	17	8	14
District 18 (n=212)	6	23	21	17	21	15	24	20	11	12

Q48-Q61. Percent of respondents who strongly or moderately oppose each of the following as a funding source for nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania:

District	A collector's conservation stamp	A federal excise tax on outdoor equipment related to nongame wildlife-related recreation	A fee for people who do not hunt or trap but use the Pennsylvania Game Commission's Game Land areas	A fee on the consumptive use and degradation of water used for industrial purposes	A small increase in the "tipping fee" on garbage taken to landfills	A small percentage of revenue from gaming	A small portion of the state's sales tax being reapportioned	A tax on energy development activities	Funds from fishing license fees	Funds from hunting license fees
District 1 (n=200)	13	36	29	24	26	16	31	24	21	18
District 2 (n=208)	13	35	27	15	29	27	33	29	18	19
District 3 (n=202)	17	42	36	23	35	21	39	23	22	30
District 4 (n=201)	10	42	37	25	33	30	38	26	21	22
District 5 (n=201)	11	43	35	19	29	22	32	31	24	23
District 6 (n=216)	7	43	37	17	21	16	32	32	15	18
District 7 (n=202)	13	39	29	12	21	20	26	23	21	20
District 8 (n=201)	6	43	39	24	30	18	43	42	18	15
District 9 (n=200)	18	51	36	31	36	25	36	41	29	30
District 10 (n=201)	10	47	40	19	24	24	38	33	20	20
District 11 (n=200)	9	46	35	18	29	20	30	24	15	21
District 12 (n=202)	12	52	31	24	35	24	38	33	25	25
District 13 (n=205)	11	35	32	16	20	17	37	26	12	10
District 14 (n=200)	13	48	31	16	22	15	39	20	12	12
District 15 (n=202)	13	45	32	20	25	17	35	38	23	25
District 16 (n=206)	11	38	30	26	20	24	29	33	14	16
District 17 (n=201)	13	36	41	19	27	15	28	26	13	18
District 18 (n=212)	10	39	31	26	31	22	34	32	23	21

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on support of *a collector's conservation stamp to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania*. Statewide, 81.1% support. This shows that, for instance, those who participated in hiking have more support (87.2%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 3 have less support (71.2%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have more support than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have less support than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Would support a collector's conservation stamp to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania	Percent of those with that characteristic who support
Participated in hiking	87.2
Congressional District 8	87.1
Participated in photographing wildlife	87.0
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	86.8
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	86.8
Participated in backpacking	86.7
Congressional District 18	85.8
Congressional District 6	85.6
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	85.1
Congressional District 7	84.9
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	84.6
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	84.4
Participated in car camping	84.1
Congressional District 10	84.0
Congressional District 16	83.8
Congressional District 1	83.7
Lives in a large city or urban area	83.5
Female	83.3
Congressional District 15	83.0
Younger than the median age (48)	82.8
Participated in fishing	81.8
Congressional District 13	81.8
Congressional District 14	81.7
Congressional District 17	81.7
Statewide	81.1
Median age (48) or older	81.1
Congressional District 11	80.6
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	80.3
Congressional District 4	80.0
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	79.4
Congressional District 12	78.7
Male	78.7
Congressional District 5	77.4
Participated in hunting	77.0
Congressional District 2	75.4
Congressional District 9	73.7
Congressional District 3	71.2

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on support of *using some funds from hunting license fees to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania*. Statewide, 73.3% of Pennsylvania residents support. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 13 have much greater support for this (83.8%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, those residing in Congressional District 9 (58.1%) have less support than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have more support than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have less support than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Would support using some funds from hunting license fees to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania	Percent of those with that characteristic who support
Congressional District 13	83.8
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	81.3
Participated in backpacking	79.2
Congressional District 8	79.0
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	78.9
Participated in photographing wildlife	78.7
Participated in hiking	77.7
Lives in a large city or urban area	77.7
Younger than the median age (48)	77.2
Congressional District 14	76.8
Congressional District 16	76.7
Congressional District 10	76.5
Female	76.3
Congressional District 2	76.2
Congressional District 17	76.0
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	75.8
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	75.6
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	75.3
Congressional District 11	74.9
Congressional District 1	74.7
Congressional District 7	74.7
Congressional District 4	73.8
Congressional District 6	73.4
Statewide	73.3
Participated in car camping	73.2
Congressional District 18	73.2
Congressional District 15	72.6
Participated in fishing	71.8
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	71.4
Congressional District 5	71.1
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	70.4
Median age (48) or older	70.3
Male	70.1
Congressional District 12	67.5
Participated in hunting	63.8
Congressional District 3	60.4
Congressional District 9	58.1

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on support of *using a small percentage of gaming revenues to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania*. Statewide, 73.5% support. This shows that, for instance, those who participated in searching for amphibians and reptiles have more support (82.2%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 4 have less support (64.3%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have more support than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have less support than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Would support using a small percentage of gaming revenues to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania	Percent of those with that characteristic who support
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	82.2
Congressional District 1	81.3
Participated in backpacking	80.0
Congressional District 6	79.0
Congressional District 14	78.6
Younger than the median age (48)	78.4
Congressional District 13	78.2
Participated in photographing wildlife	77.9
Congressional District 8	77.9
Participated in car camping	77.7
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	77.3
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	76.4
Participated in hiking	76.4
Congressional District 5	76.3
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	76.0
Congressional District 17	76.0
Congressional District 15	75.8
Congressional District 7	75.5
Lives in a large city or urban area	75.1
Participated in fishing	74.9
Participated in hunting	74.7
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	74.6
Female	74.5
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	74.1
Congressional District 3	73.6
Statewide	73.5
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	73.1
Male	72.5
Congressional District 18	72.4
Congressional District 11	71.5
Congressional District 12	70.6
Median age (48) or older	70.6
Congressional District 16	69.9
Congressional District 10	69.2
Congressional District 2	67.2
Congressional District 9	66.1
Congressional District 4	64.3

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on support of *using some funds from fishing license fees to help fund nongame wildlife conservation* in Pennsylvania. Statewide, 74.0% support. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 13 have more support (82.5%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 9 have less support (61.0%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have more support than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have less support than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Would support using some funds from fishing license fees to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania	Percent of those with that characteristic who support
Congressional District 13	82.5
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	82.2
Participated in backpacking	82.0
Congressional District 14	82.0
Participated in photographing wildlife	79.8
Congressional District 17	78.8
Congressional District 16	78.8
Younger than the median age (48)	78.7
Participated in hiking	78.3
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	78.3
Lives in a large city or urban area	77.4
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	77.2
Congressional District 11	77.0
Female	77.0
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	76.7
Participated in car camping	76.5
Congressional District 10	76.4
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	76.0
Congressional District 8	75.9
Congressional District 6	74.8
Congressional District 2	74.8
Congressional District 4	74.7
Congressional District 7	74.6
Congressional District 15	74.2
Statewide	74.0
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	72.9
Participated in fishing	72.8
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	71.9
Congressional District 1	71.8
Congressional District 18	71.2
Male	70.7
Median age (48) or older	70.3
Congressional District 12	68.6
Congressional District 5	68.2
Congressional District 3	66.3
Participated in hunting	65.4
Congressional District 9	61.0

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on support of *a fee on the consumptive use and degradation of water used for industrial purposes to help fund nongame wildlife conservation* in Pennsylvania. Statewide, 68.3% support. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 7 have more support (77.7%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 9 have less support (56.9%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have more support than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have less support than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Would support a fee on the consumptive use and degradation of water used for industrial purposes to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania	Percent of those with that characteristic who support
Congressional District 7	77.7
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	75.3
Participated in backpacking	75.2
Congressional District 13	73.3
Participated in hiking	73.3
Congressional District 6	73.0
Congressional District 5	72.8
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	72.7
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	71.9
Participated in photographing wildlife	71.8
Congressional District 11	71.5
Younger than the median age (48)	71.5
Lives in a large city or urban area	71.3
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	71.0
Congressional District 2	70.1
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	70.0
Congressional District 15	69.2
Congressional District 10	69.1
Participated in fishing	69.0
Female	68.9
Participated in car camping	68.4
Statewide	68.3
Congressional District 3	67.7
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	67.6
Male	67.6
Congressional District 17	67.6
Congressional District 16	67.4
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	66.6
Median age (48) or older	66.2
Congressional District 1	65.9
Congressional District 12	65.6
Congressional District 18	65.4
Congressional District 8	65.4
Participated in hunting	65.3
Congressional District 4	65.2
Congressional District 14	65.2
Congressional District 9	56.9

This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on support of *a tax on energy development to help fund nongame wildlife conservation* in Pennsylvania. Statewide, 62.2% support. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 14 have more support (71.8%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 8 have less support (47.6%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have more support than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have less support than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Would support a tax on energy development to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania	Percent of those with that characteristic who support
Congressional District 14	71.8
Participated in backpacking	70.8
Participated in car camping	68.7
Congressional District 3	68.6
Congressional District 1	68.3
Participated in photographing wildlife	68.2
Congressional District 4	67.2
Congressional District 7	67.2
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	67.1
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	66.6
Participated in hiking	66.5
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	66.2
Congressional District 11	66.1
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	65.7
Younger than the median age (48)	65.7
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	65.6
Congressional District 18	65.4
Lives in a large city or urban area	65.1
Congressional District 17	64.8
Participated in hunting	64.6
Congressional District 16	64.6
Participated in fishing	64.0
Congressional District 5	63.5
Male	62.5
Statewide	62.2
Female	61.9
Congressional District 13	61.6
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	61.5
Congressional District 10	61.3
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	60.5
Median age (48) or older	59.7
Congressional District 2	59.6
Congressional District 12	58.8
Congressional District 6	57.8
Congressional District 15	53.2
Congressional District 9	51.5
Congressional District 8	47.6

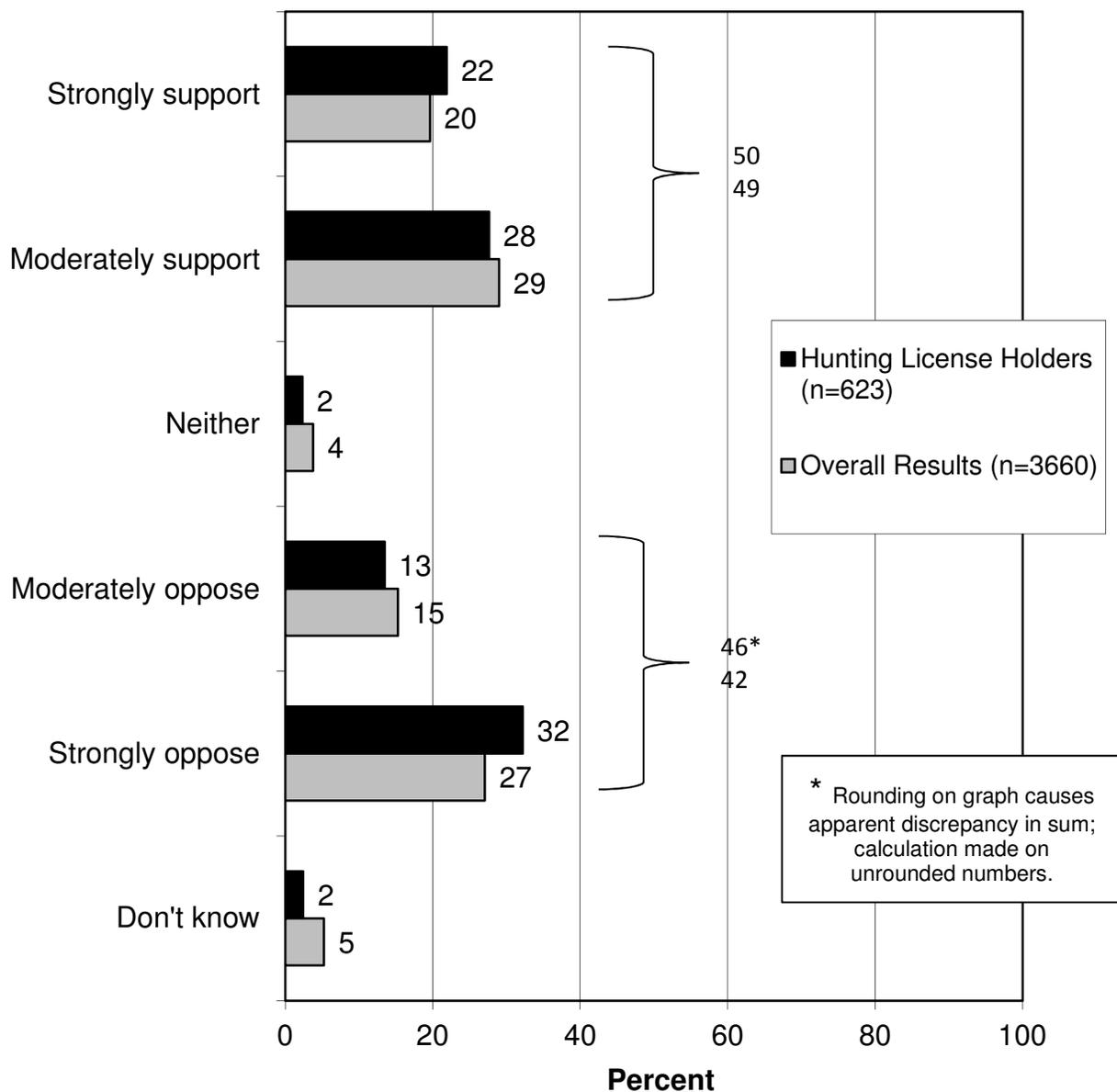
This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on support of *charging a fee to people who do not hunt or trap but use the Pennsylvania Game Commission's lands to help fund nongame wildlife conservation* in Pennsylvania. Statewide, 58.0% support. This shows that, for instance, hunters have more support (64.4%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 8 have less support (51.5%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have more support than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have less support than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Would support charging a fee to people who do not hunt or trap but use the Pennsylvania Game Commission's lands to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania	Percent of those with that characteristic who would support
Participated in backpacking	66.3
Participated in hunting	64.4
Congressional District 2	63.9
Congressional District 1	63.9
Congressional District 12	63.1
Congressional District 18	62.9
Participated in fishing	62.6
Congressional District 7	62.6
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	62.6
Participated in car camping	62.3
Participated in hiking	62.2
Male	62.1
Participated in photographing wildlife	62.0
Lives in a large city or urban area	61.4
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	61.2
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	61.0
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	60.8
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	60.6
Younger than the median age (48)	60.5
Congressional District 14	60.1
Congressional District 13	58.8
Congressional District 9	58.7
Congressional District 16	58.1
Statewide	58.0
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	57.6
Median age (48) or older	57.5
Congressional District 11	56.9
Congressional District 5	56.2
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	55.9
Congressional District 10	55.2
Congressional District 6	55.2
Congressional District 4	55.1
Congressional District 3	54.6
Female	54.2
Congressional District 17	53.9
Congressional District 15	52.5
Congressional District 8	51.5

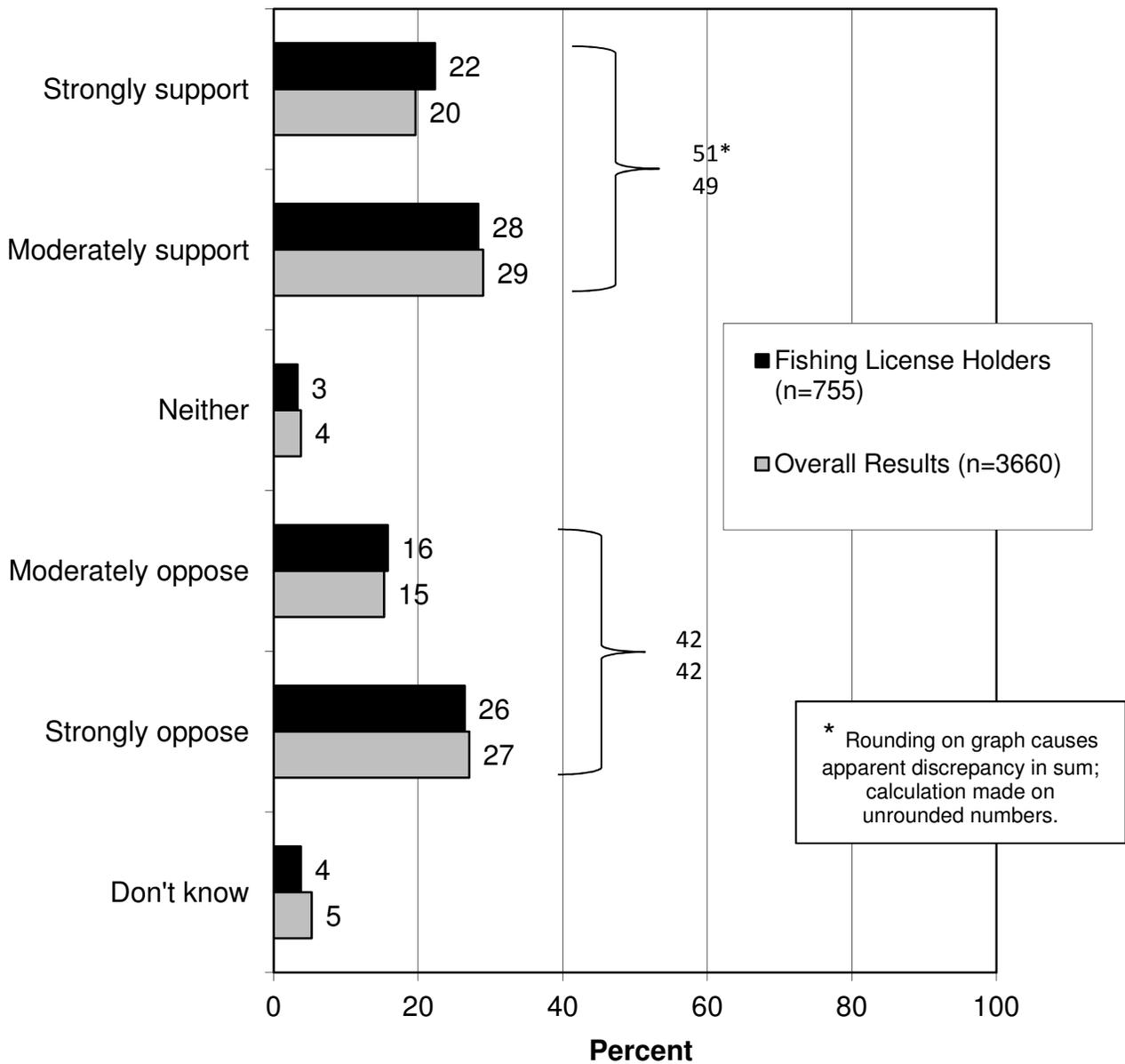
This table shows how various demographic and behavioral characteristics compare on support of *using a small portion of the state's sales tax to help fund nongame wildlife conservation* in Pennsylvania. Statewide, 56.7% support. This shows that, for instance, residents of Congressional District 7 have more support (67.0%) than do residents statewide. On the other hand, residents of Congressional District 15 have less support (45.0%) than residents statewide. (The statewide percentage is in the shaded row; characteristics above the shaded row have more support than residents statewide; characteristics below the shaded row have less support than residents statewide.)

Characteristic: Would support using a small portion of the state's sales tax to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania	Percent of those with that characteristic who support
Congressional District 7	67.0
Participated in searching for amphibians or reptiles	66.2
Participated in backpacking	64.2
Congressional District 2	63.4
Participated in car camping	62.8
Congressional District 17	62.7
Congressional District 1	62.5
Congressional District 6	61.9
Younger than the median age (48)	61.9
Congressional District 5	61.5
Participated in hiking	61.1
Participated in photographing wildlife	60.6
Participated in birdwatching or wildlife watching	59.9
Participated in maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife	59.9
Participated in boating, canoeing, or kayaking	59.6
Education level is less than bachelor's degree	59.6
Congressional District 11	59.5
Congressional District 16	59.4
Congressional District 18	59.1
Participated in fishing	58.4
Female	57.3
Lives in a large city or urban area	57.0
Congressional District 9	57.0
Lives in a small city / town or rural area	56.9
Statewide	56.7
Participated in hunting	56.4
Male	56.1
Congressional District 10	54.4
Congressional District 3	53.4
Education level is at least a bachelor's degree	53.4
Median age (48) or older	53.4
Congressional District 12	52.1
Congressional District 4	51.8
Congressional District 8	50.8
Congressional District 14	50.0
Congressional District 13	49.9
Congressional District 15	45.0

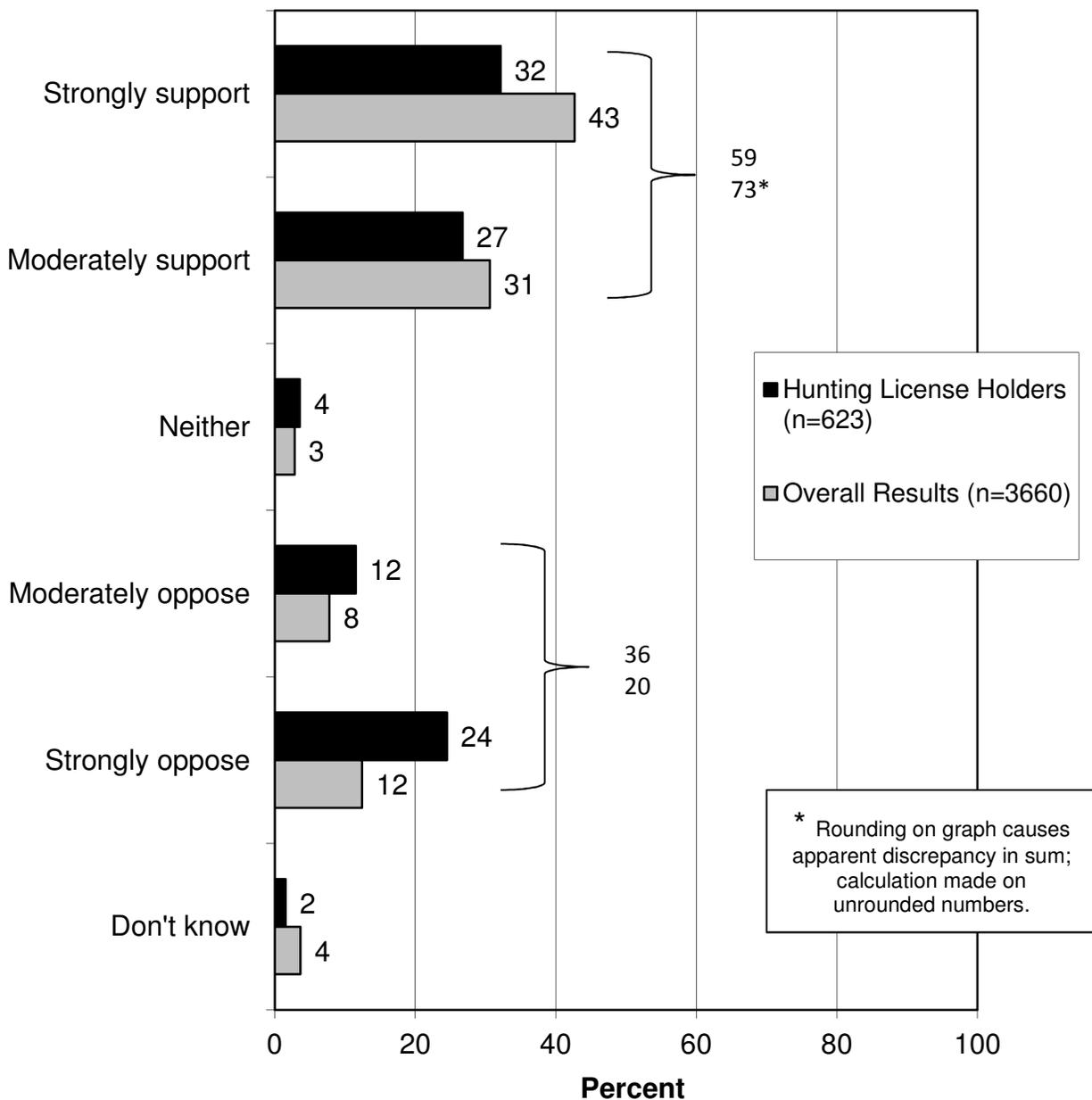
Q48. Would you support or oppose a similar federal excise tax on outdoor equipment related to nongame wildlife-related recreation, such as items used while birding or wildlife watching like backpacks and binoculars? (The current excise taxes on fishing and sporting equipment were explained to the respondent prior to the question.)



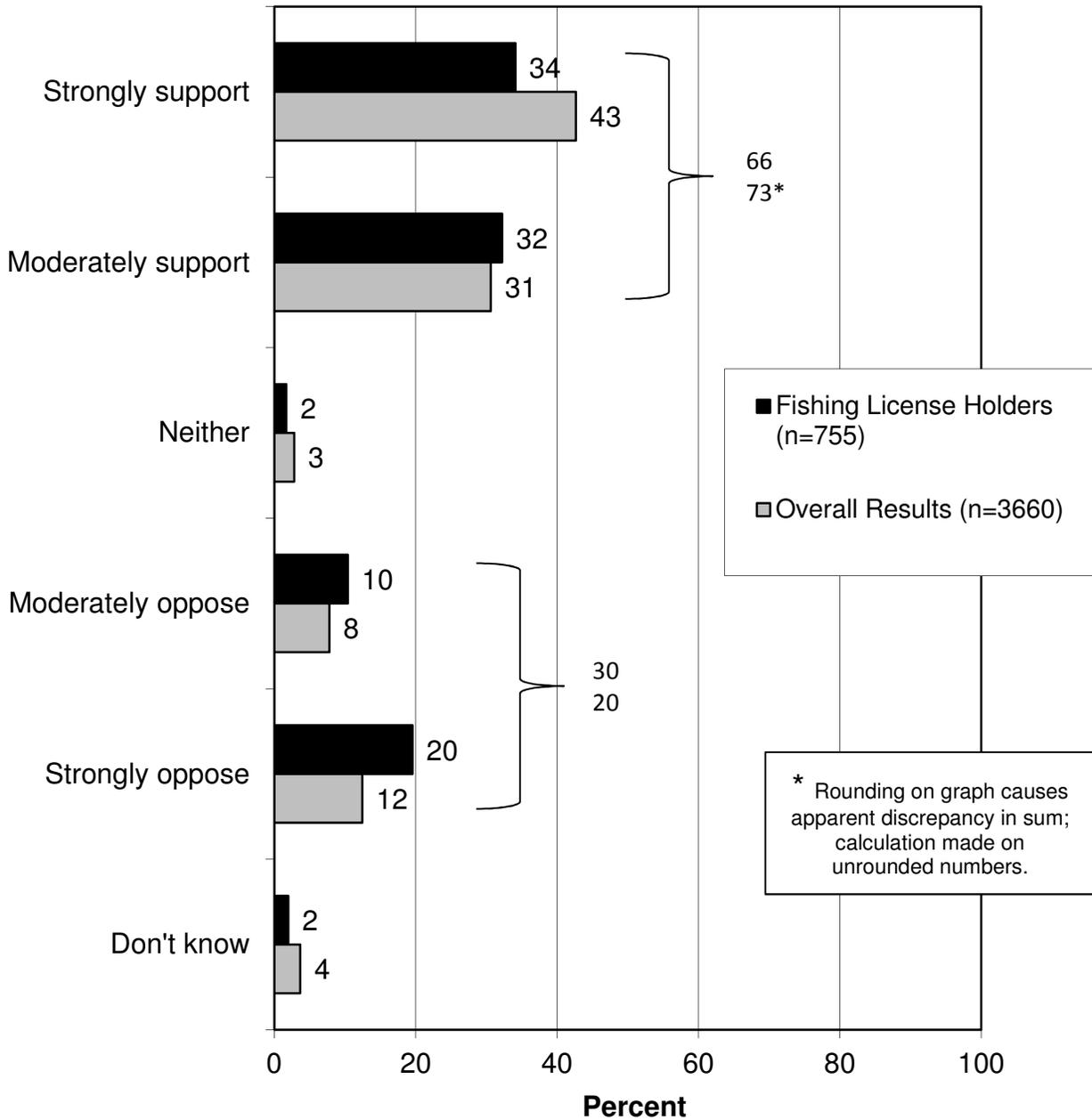
Q48. Would you support or oppose a similar federal excise tax on outdoor equipment related to nongame wildlife-related recreation, such as items used while birding or wildlife watching like backpacks and binoculars? (The current excise taxes on fishing and sporting equipment were explained to the respondent prior to the question.)



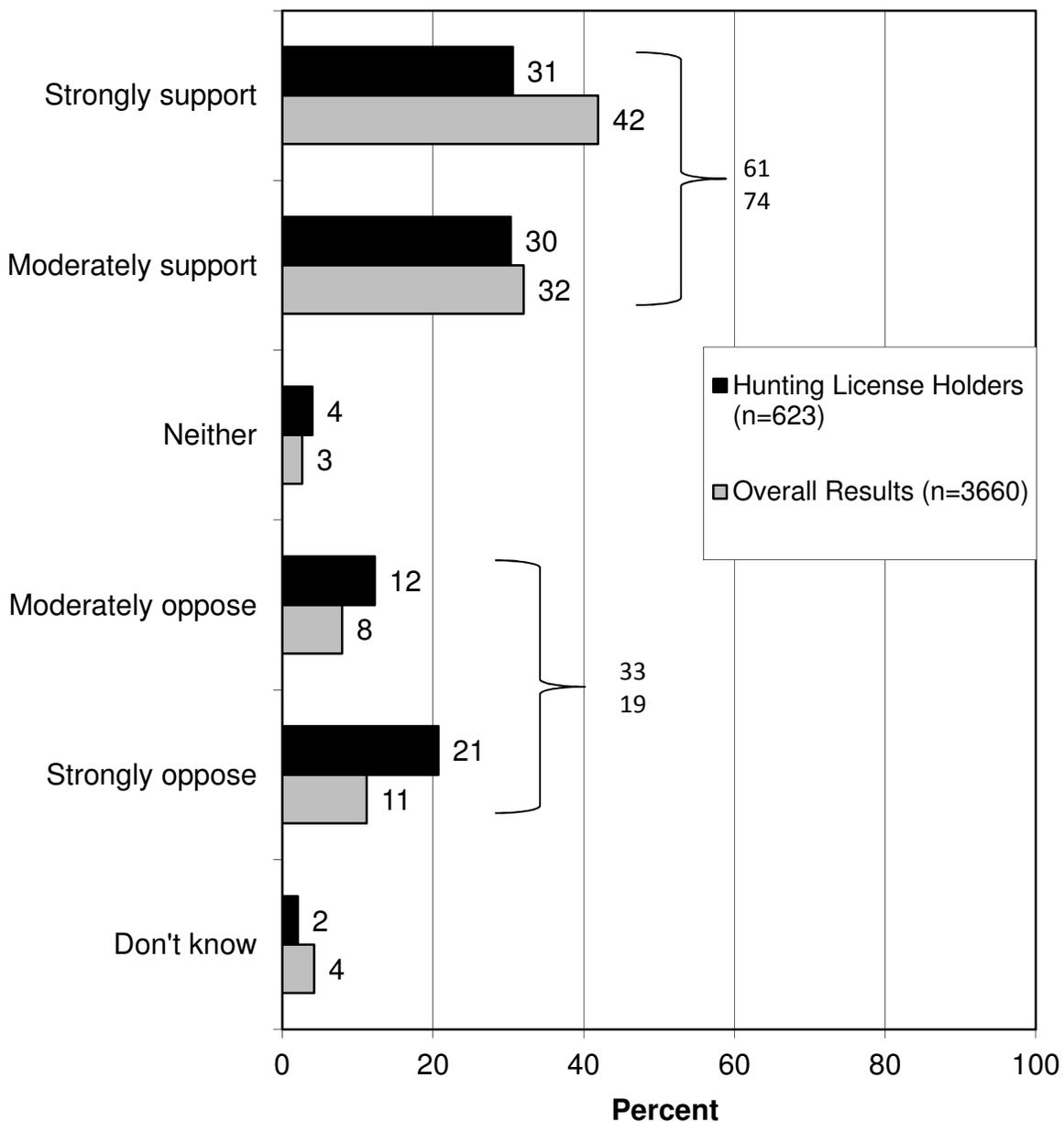
**Q51. Would you support or oppose some funds from hunting license fees being used to fund the conservation of nongame wild birds and mammals?
(The use of license fees to support game and fish management was explained to the respondent prior to the question.)**



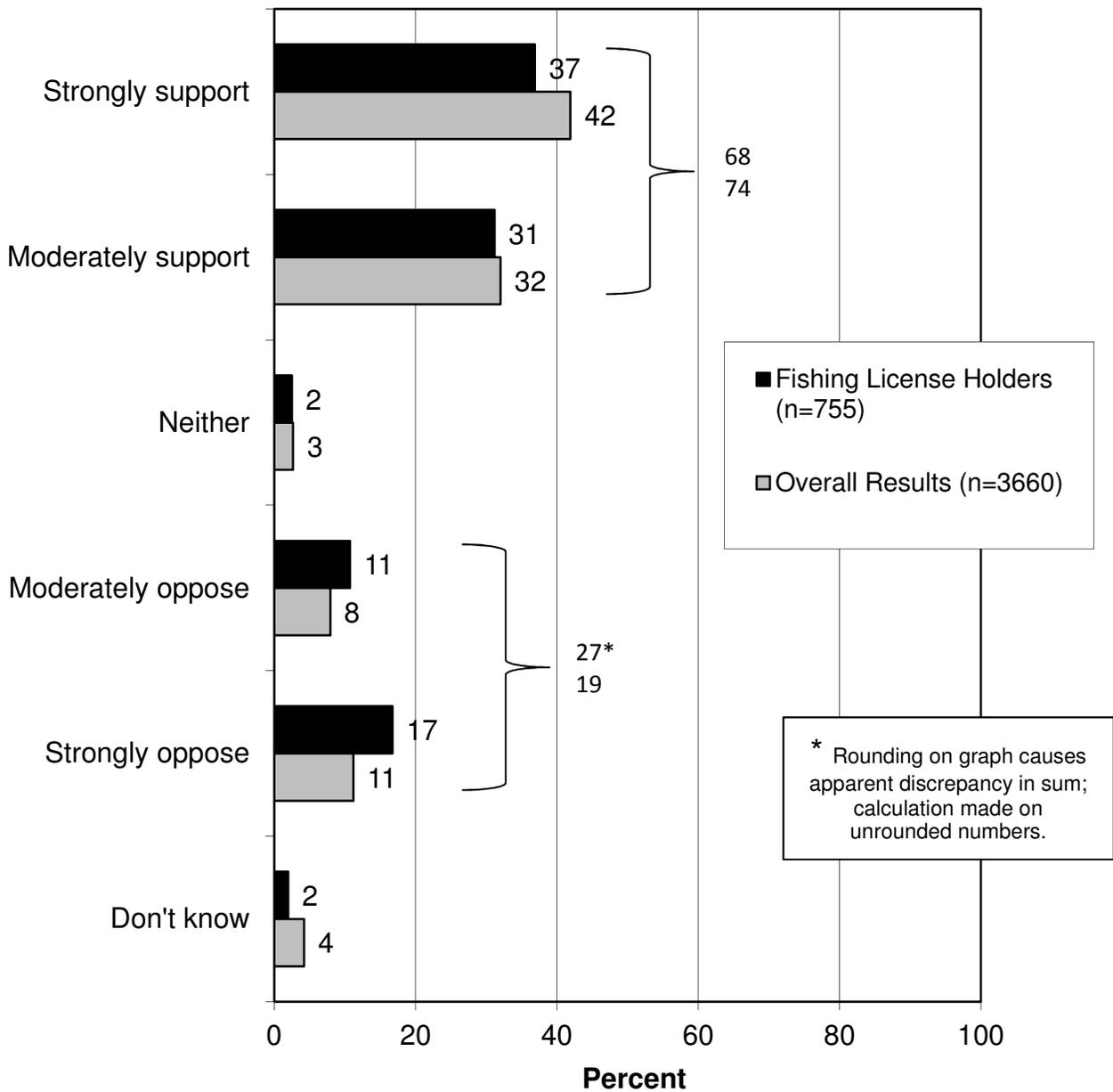
Q51. Would you support or oppose some funds from hunting license fees being used to fund the conservation of nongame wild birds and mammals? (The use of license fees to support game and fish management was explained to the respondent prior to the question.)



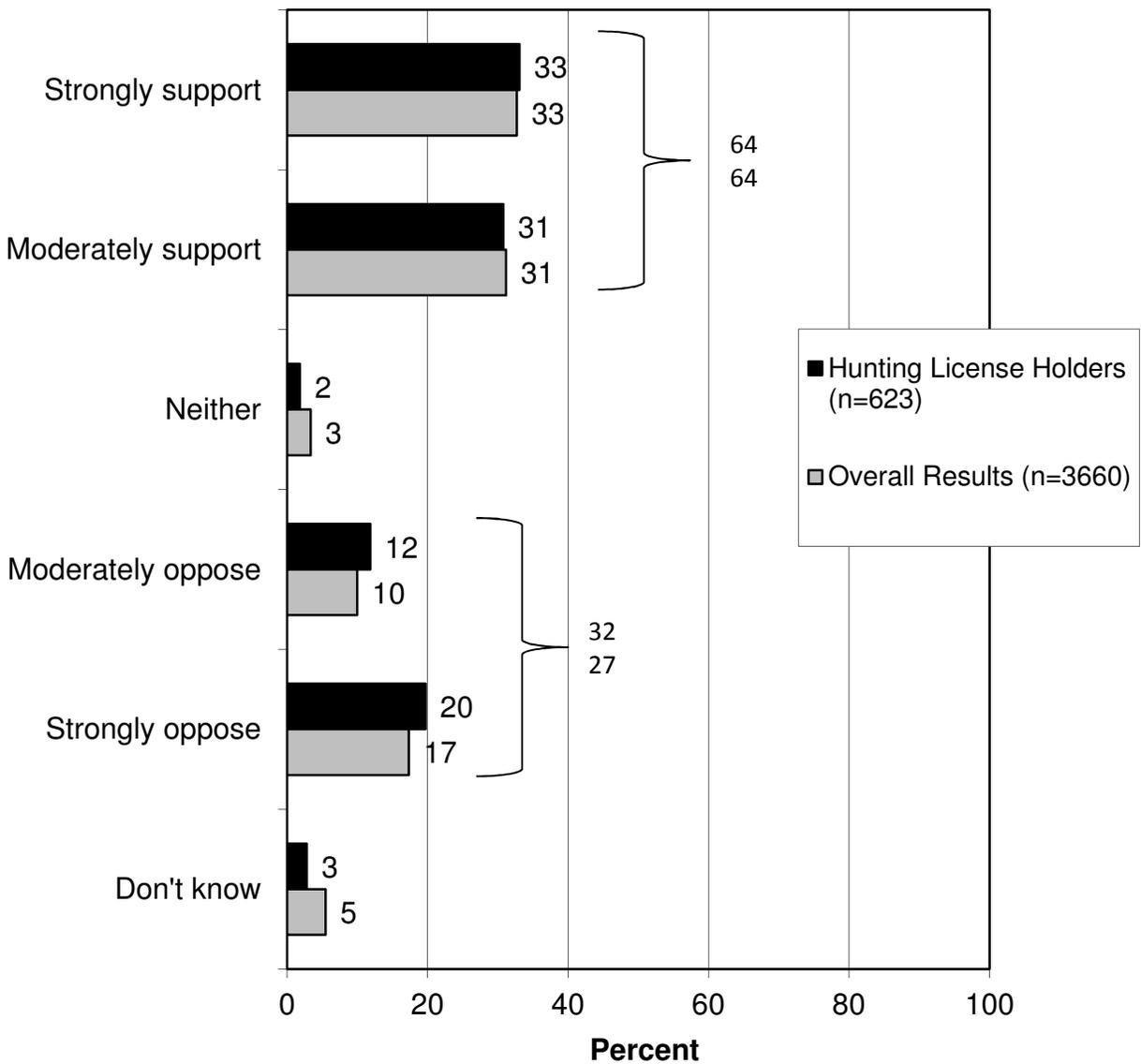
Q52. Would you support or oppose some funds from fishing license fees being used to fund the conservation of nongame fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals? (The use of license fees to support game and fish management was explained to the respondent prior to the question.)



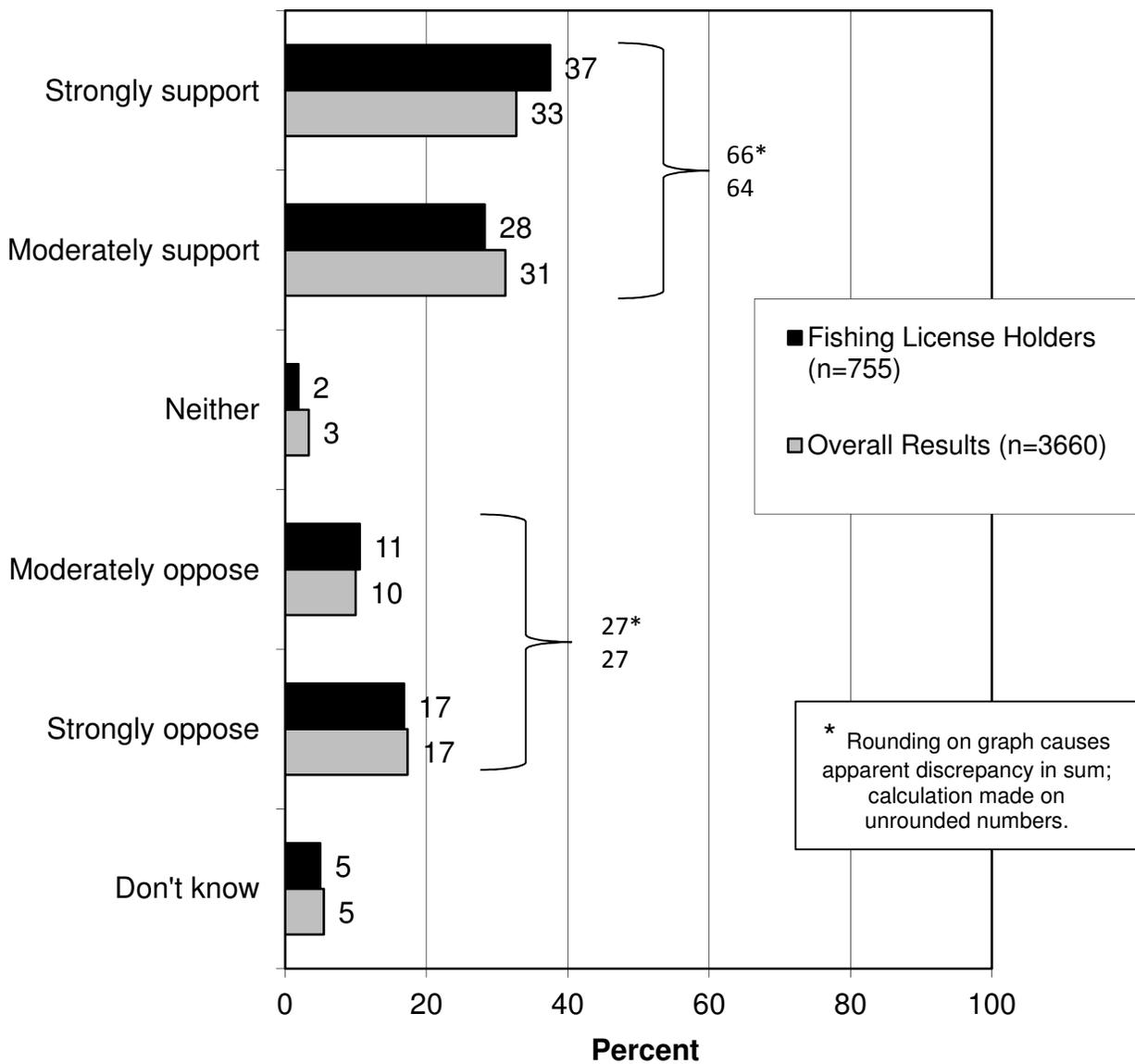
Q52. Would you support or oppose some funds from fishing license fees being used to fund the conservation of nongame fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals? (The use of license fees to support game and fish management was explained to the respondent prior to the question.)



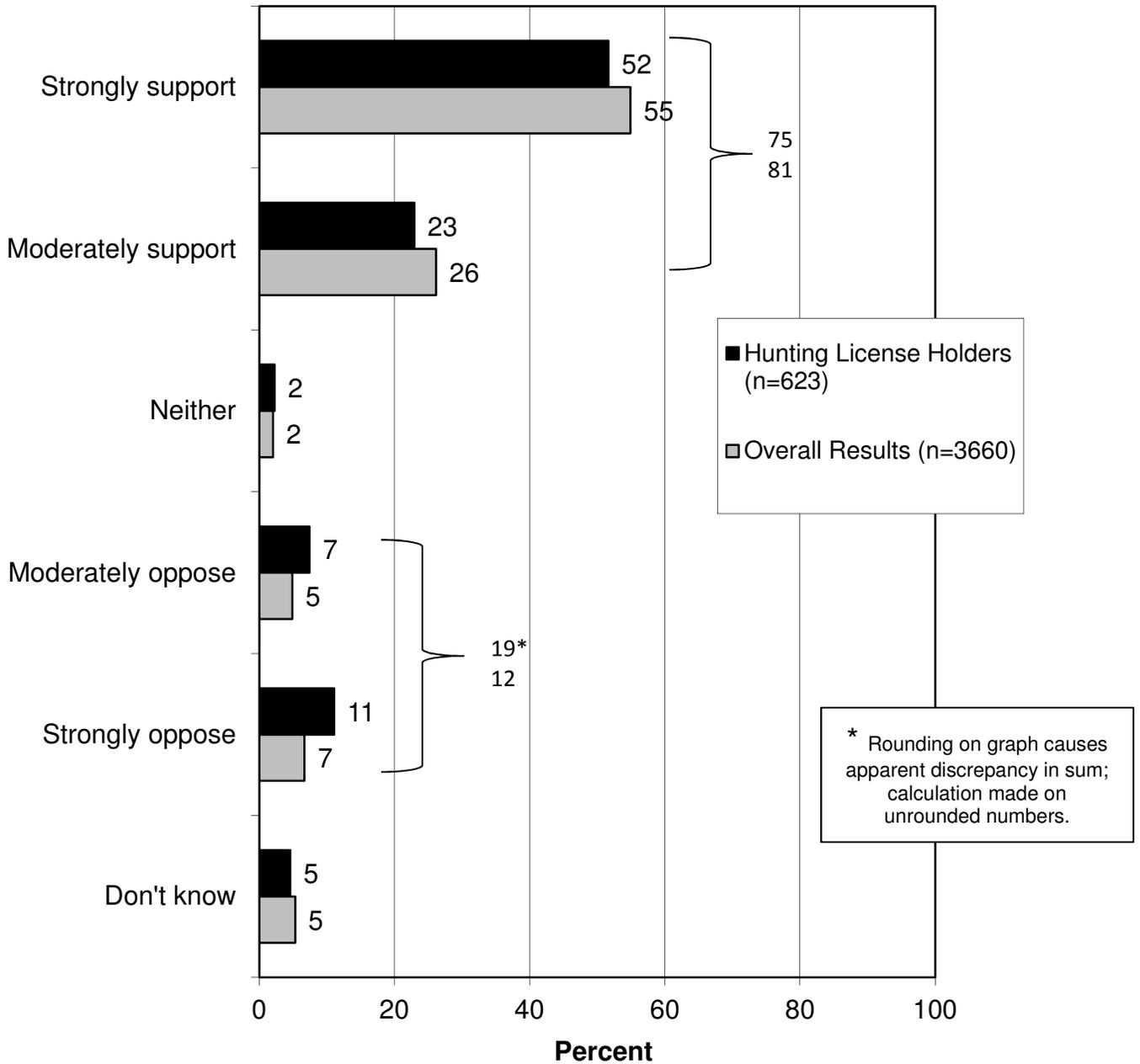
Q53. Currently, a portion of a "tipping fee" on garbage taken to landfills funds land and water conservation initiatives in Pennsylvania. Would you support or oppose a small increase in this fee to fund nongame fish and wildlife conservation?



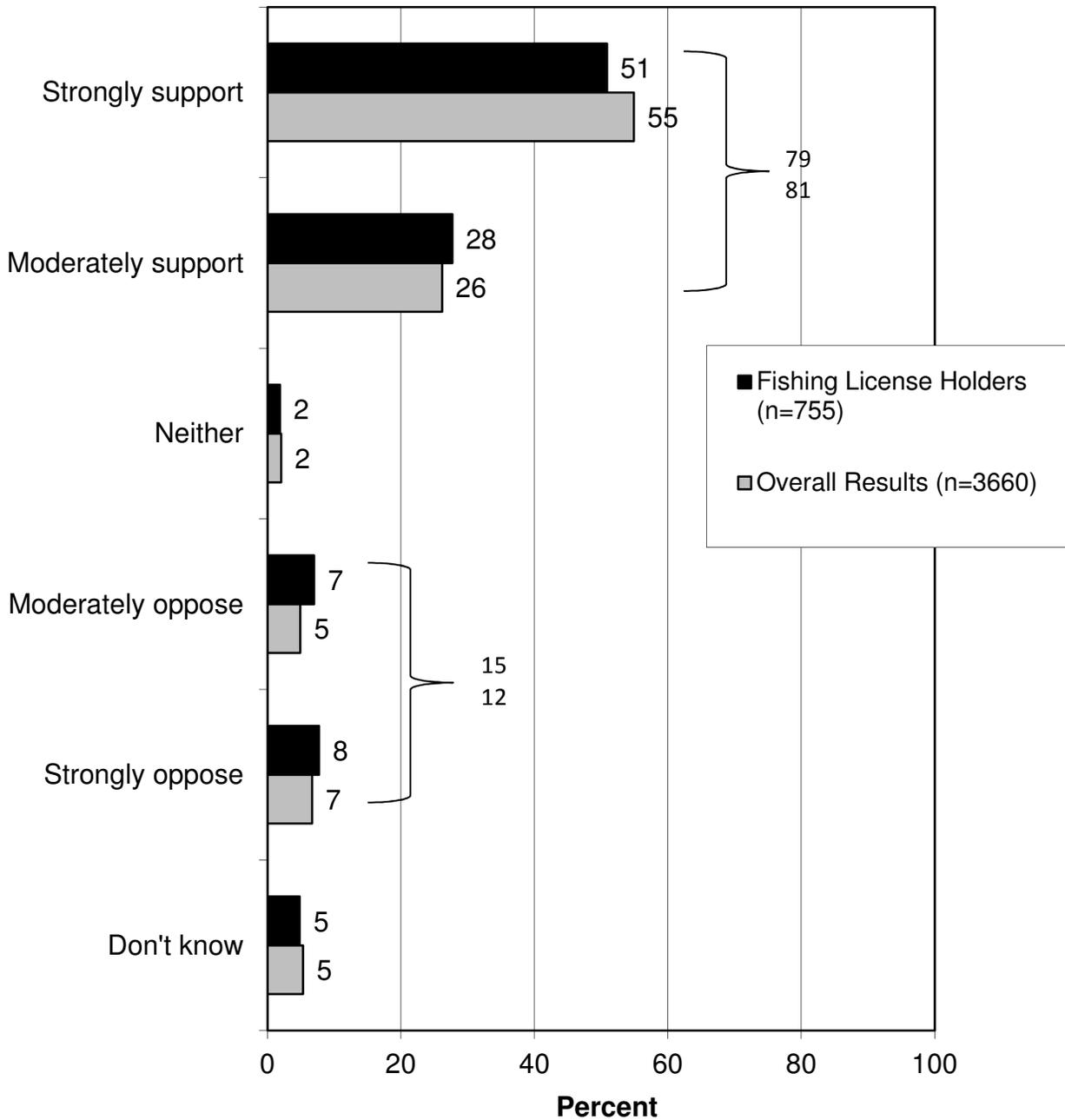
Q53. Currently, a portion of a "tipping fee" on garbage taken to landfills funds land and water conservation initiatives in Pennsylvania. Would you support or oppose a small increase in this fee to fund nongame fish and wildlife conservation?



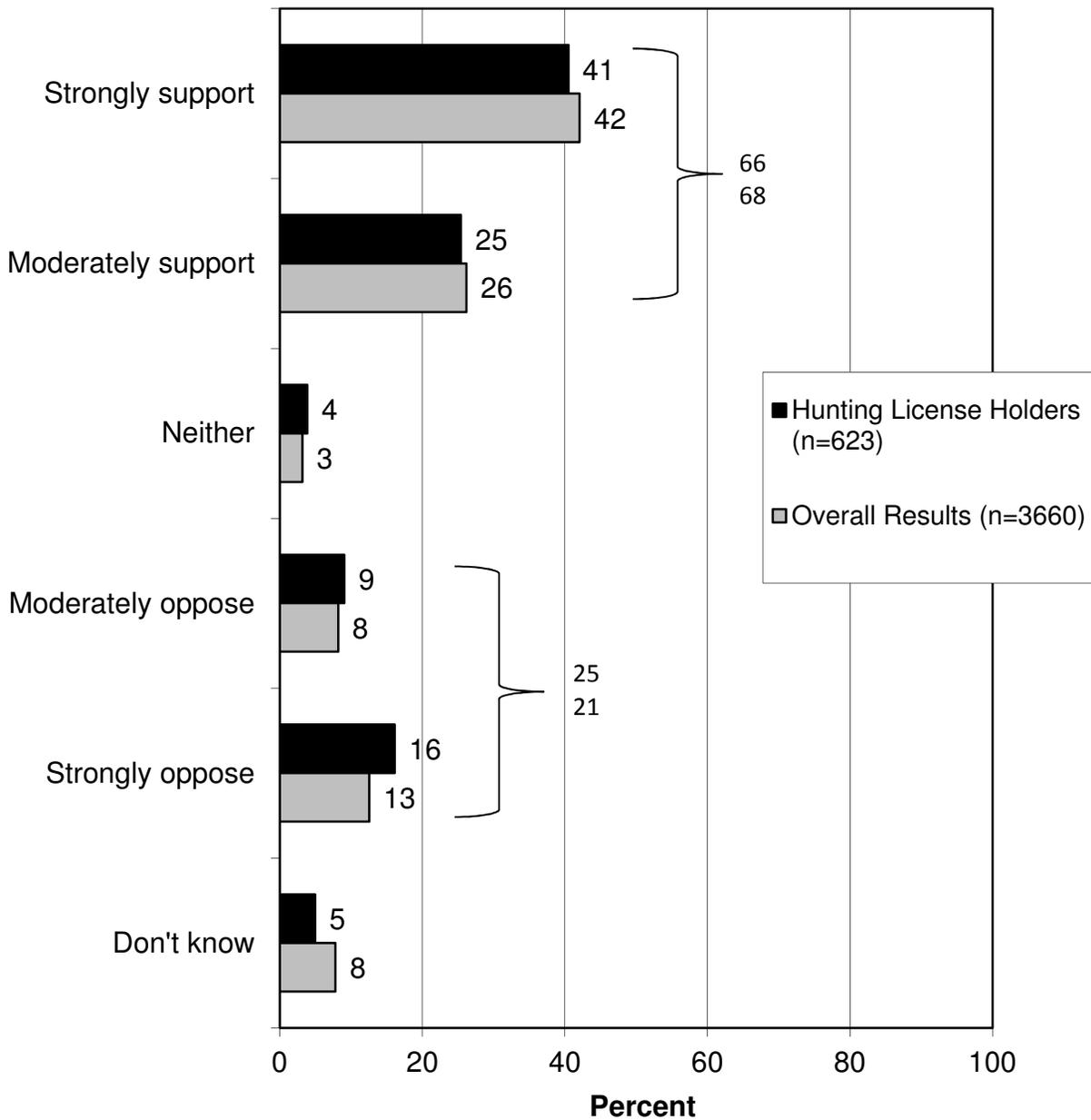
Q56. Do you support or oppose a collector's conservation stamp as a way to fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?



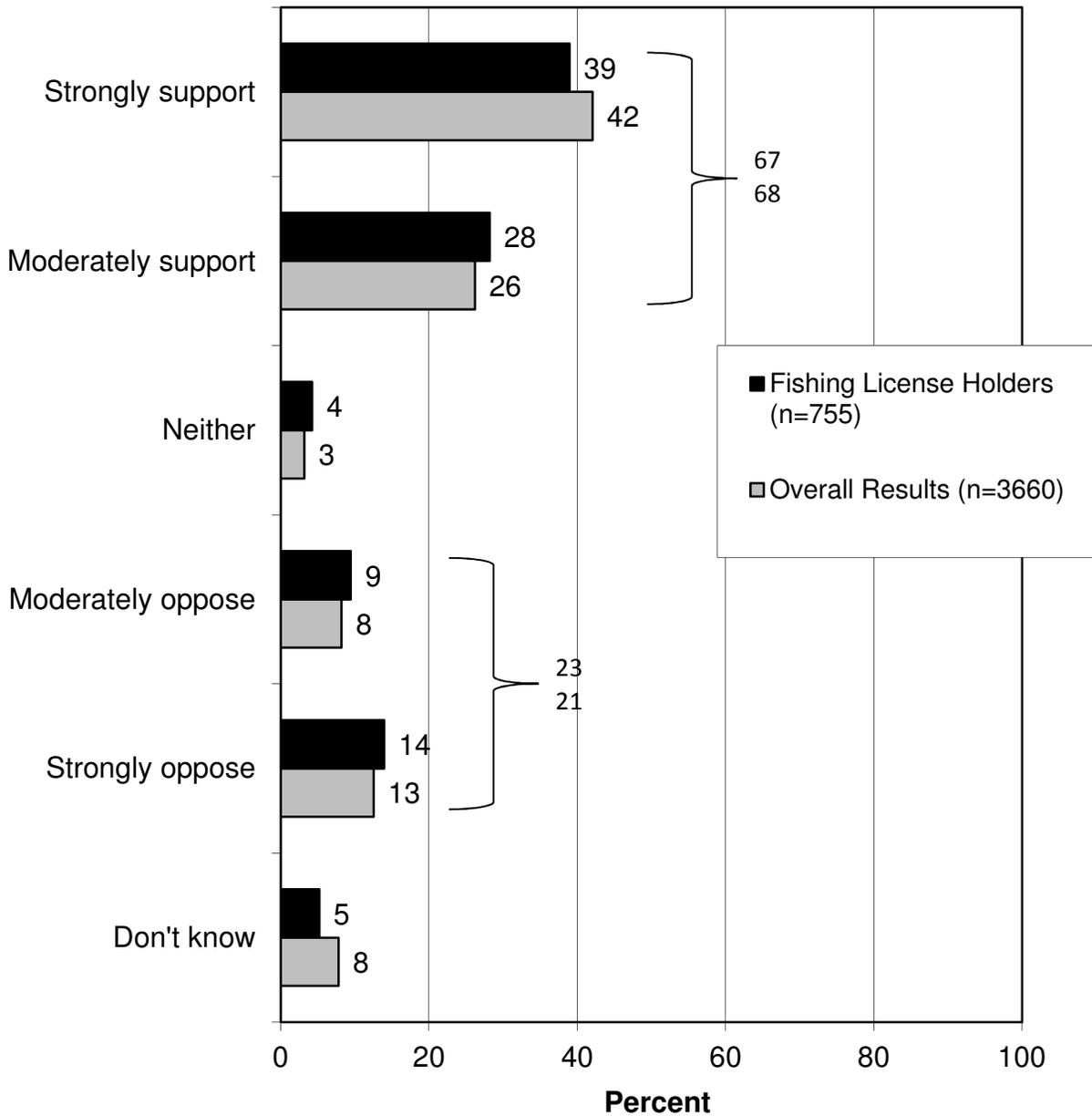
Q56. Do you support or oppose a collector's conservation stamp as a way to fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?



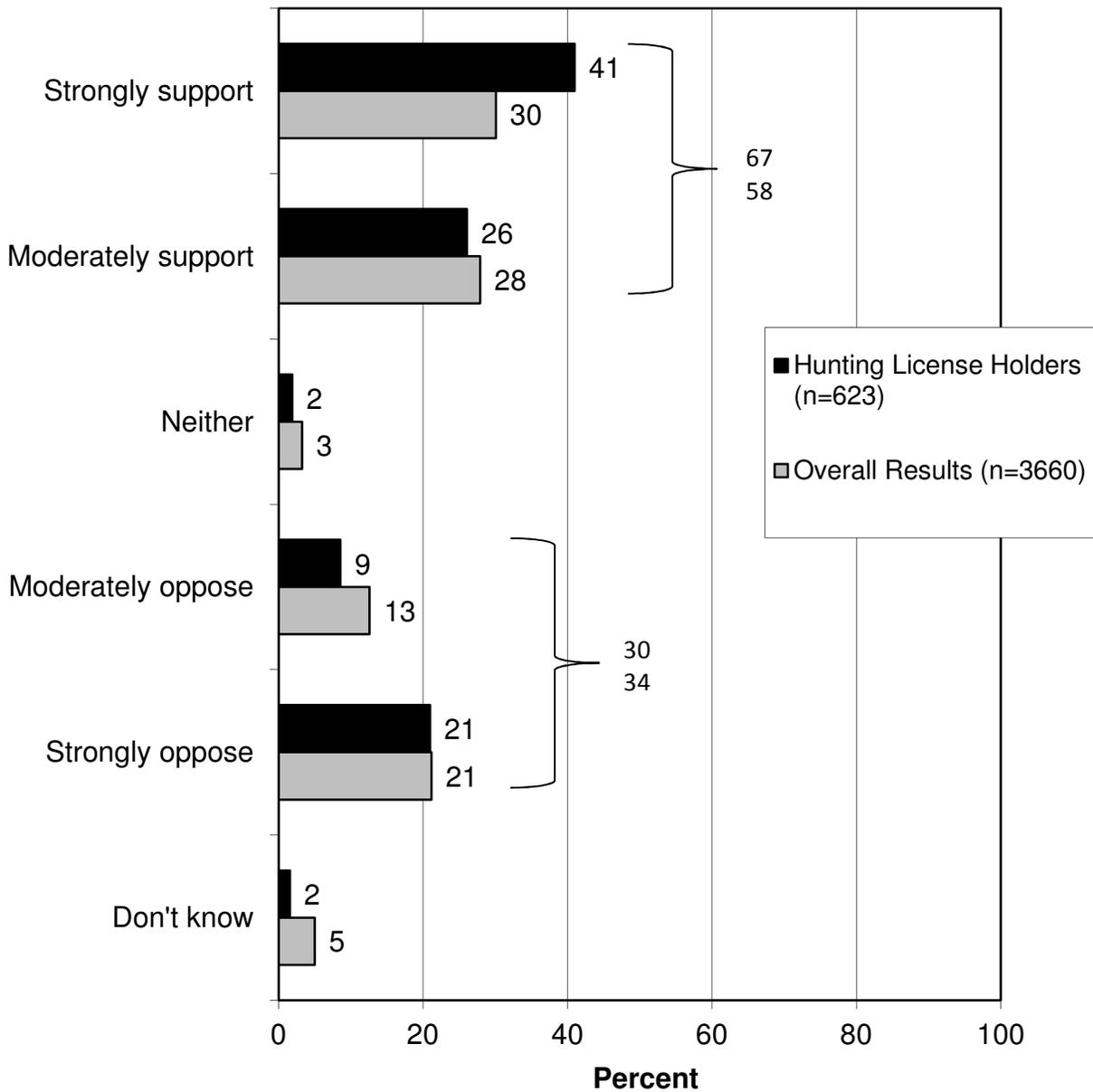
Q57. Do you support or oppose a fee on the consumptive use and degradation of water used for industrial purposes to fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?



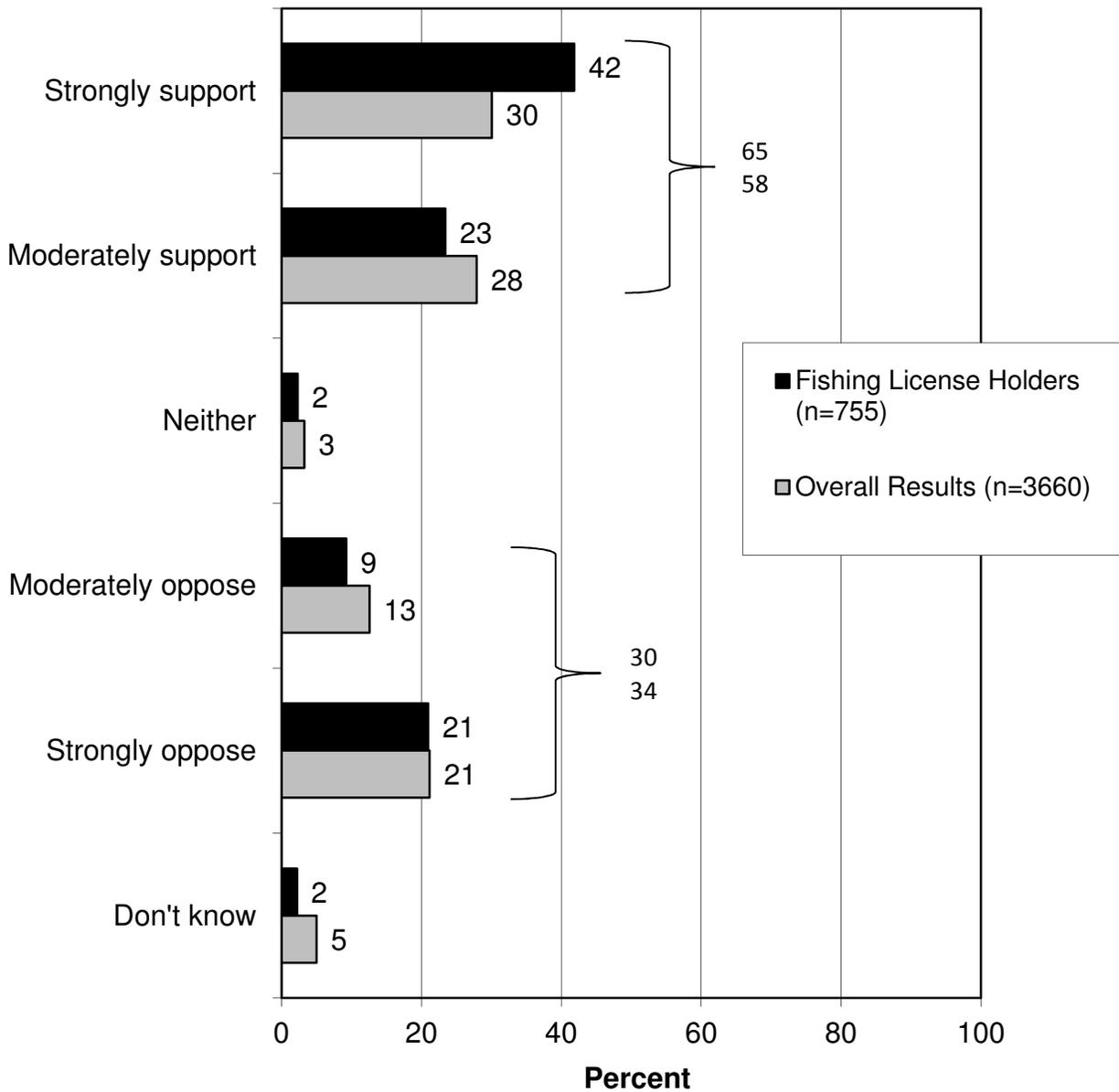
Q57. Do you support or oppose a fee on the consumptive use and degradation of water used for industrial purposes to fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?



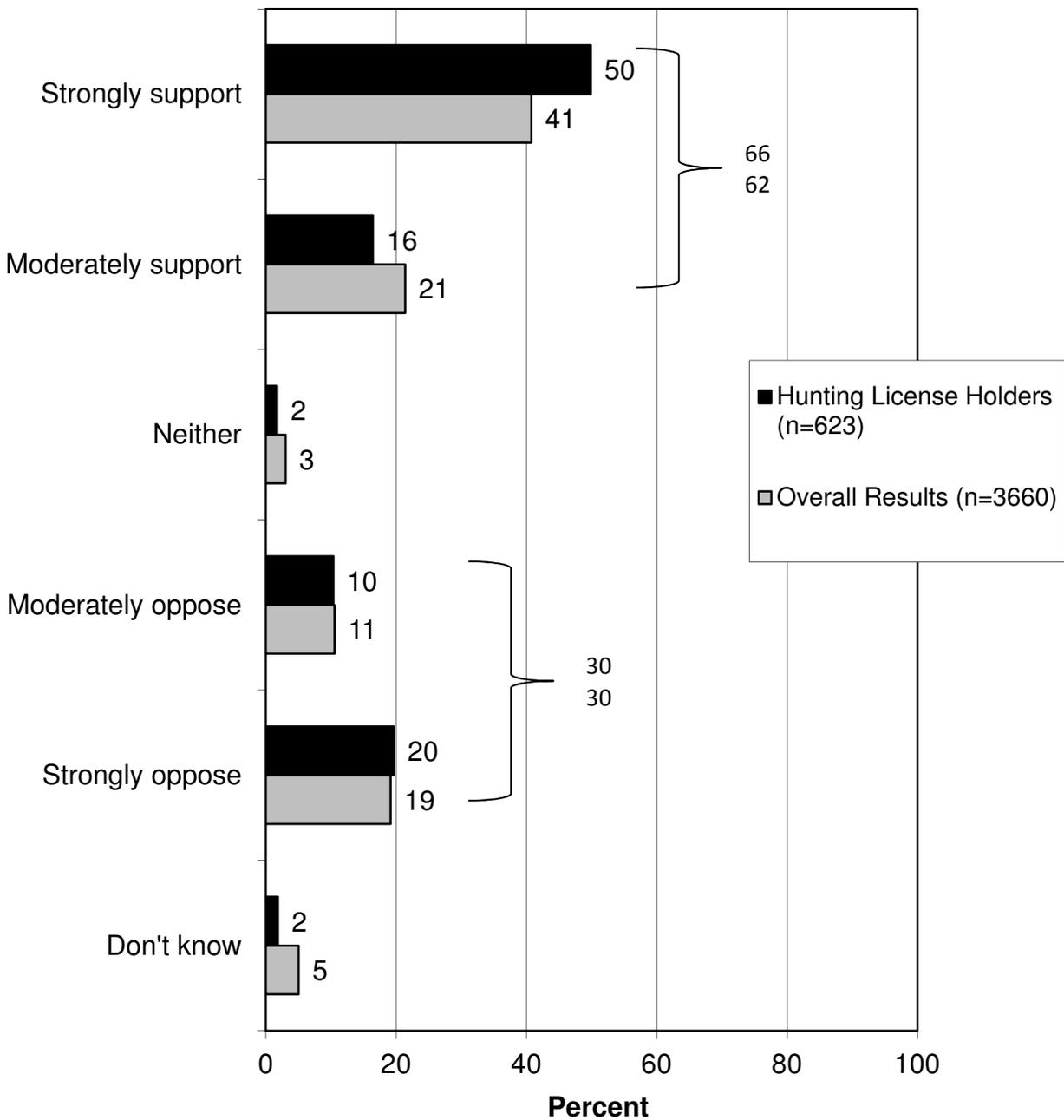
Q58. Do you support or oppose a fee for people who do not hunt or trap but use the Pennsylvania Game Commission's Game Land areas as a way to fund nongame wild bird and mammal conservation in Pennsylvania?



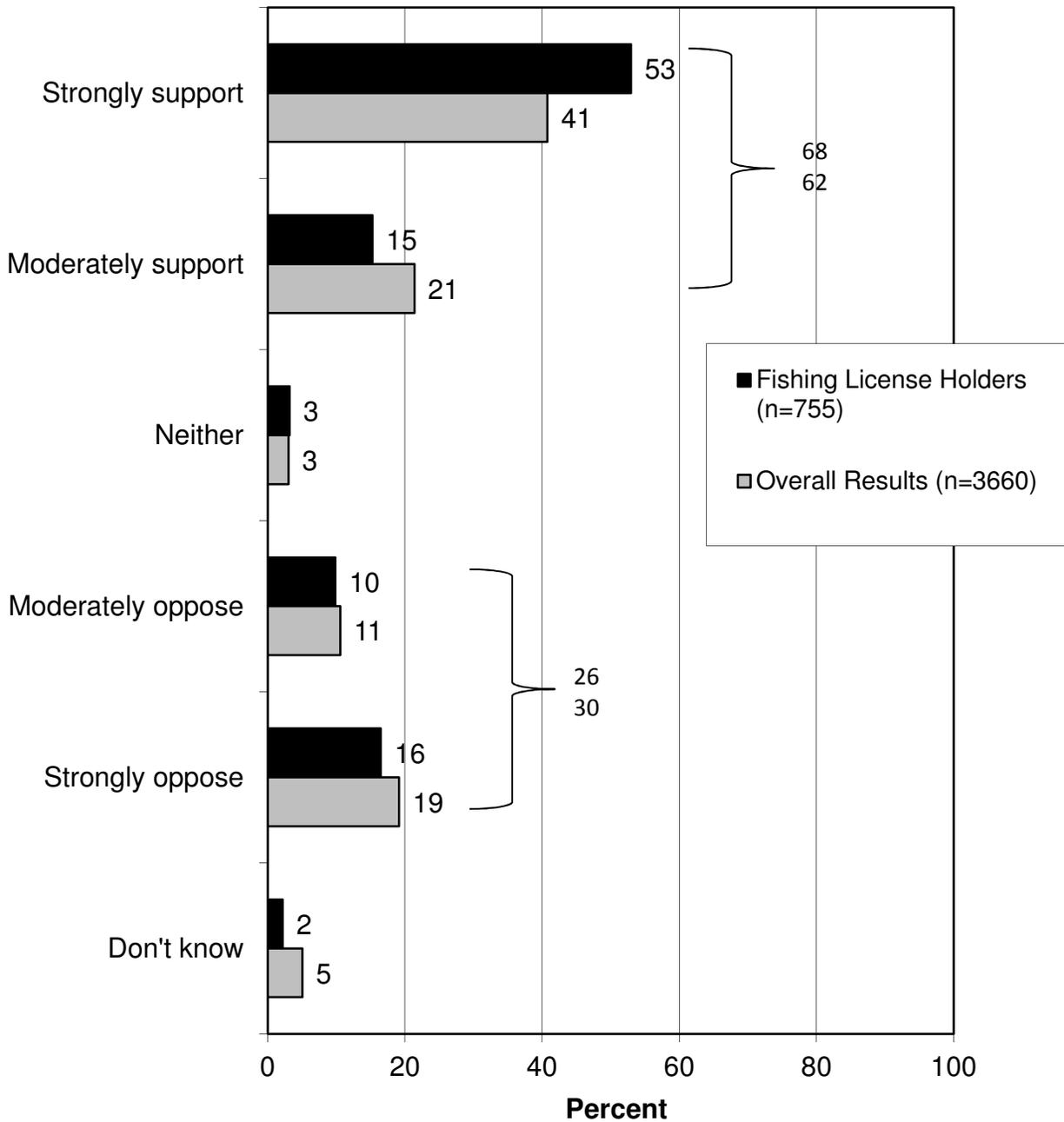
Q58. Do you support or oppose a fee for people who do not hunt or trap but use the Pennsylvania Game Commission's Game Land areas as a way to fund nongame wild bird and mammal conservation in Pennsylvania?



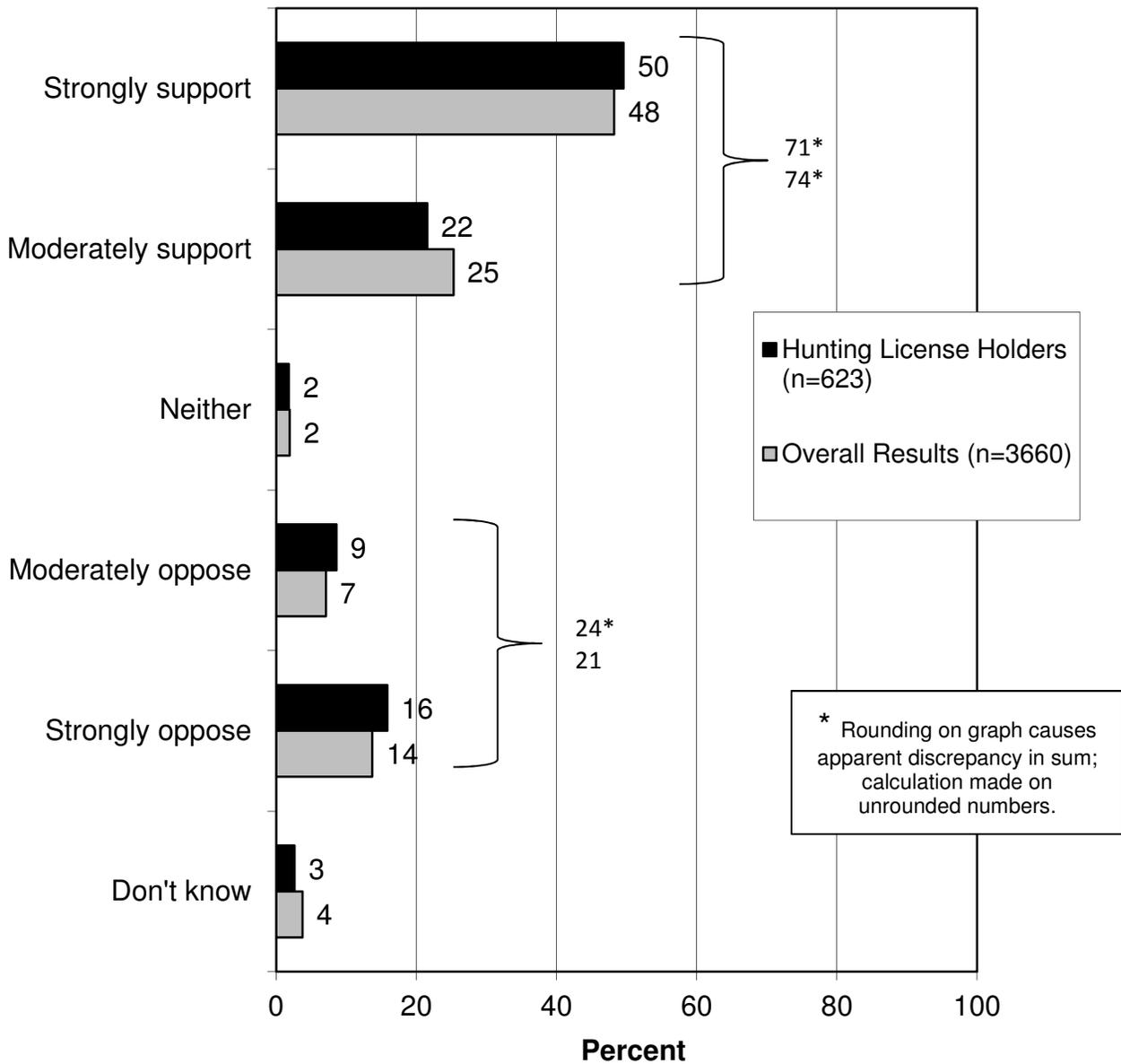
Q59. Do you support or oppose a tax on energy development activities to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?



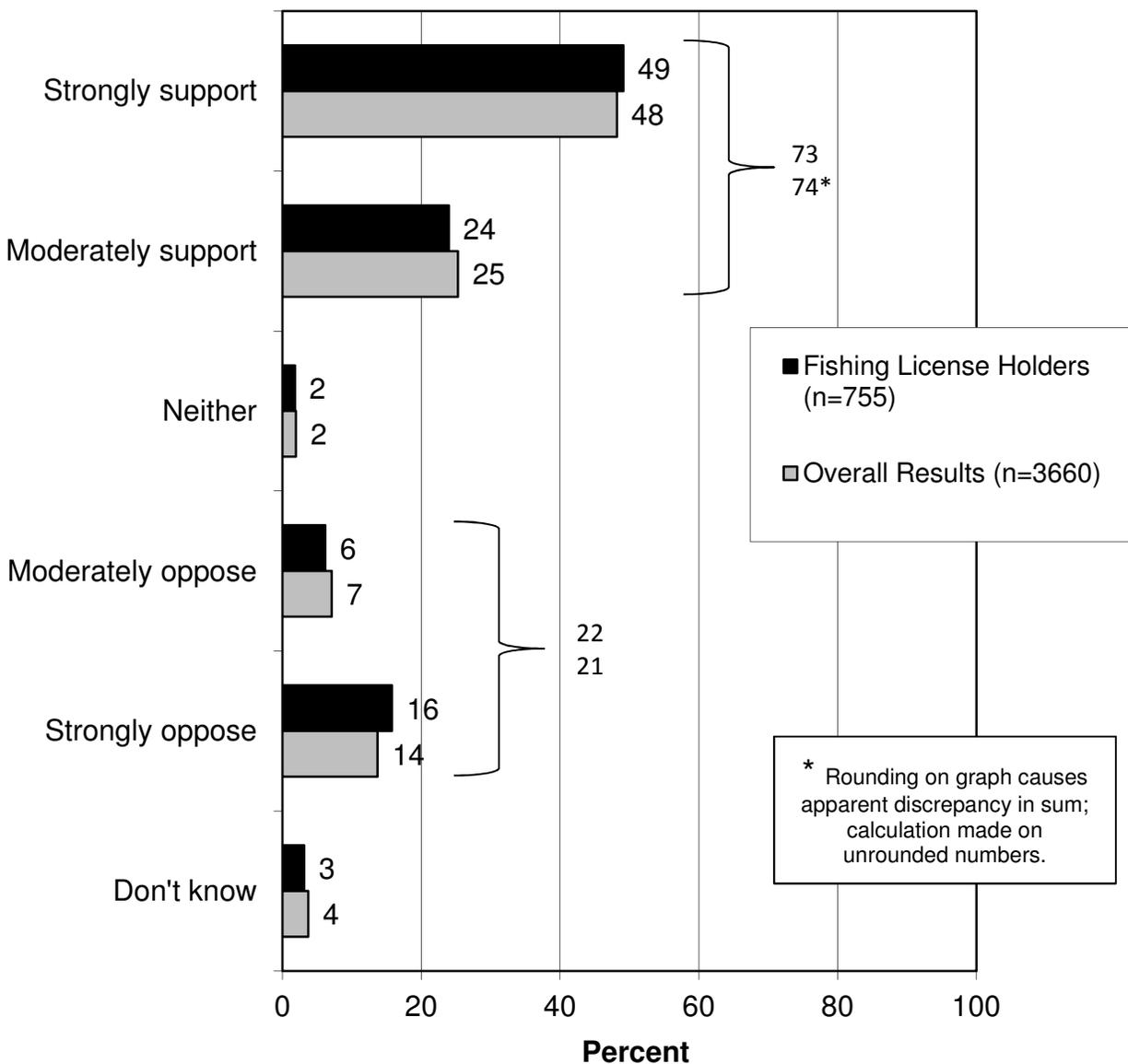
Q59. Do you support or oppose a tax on energy development activities to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?



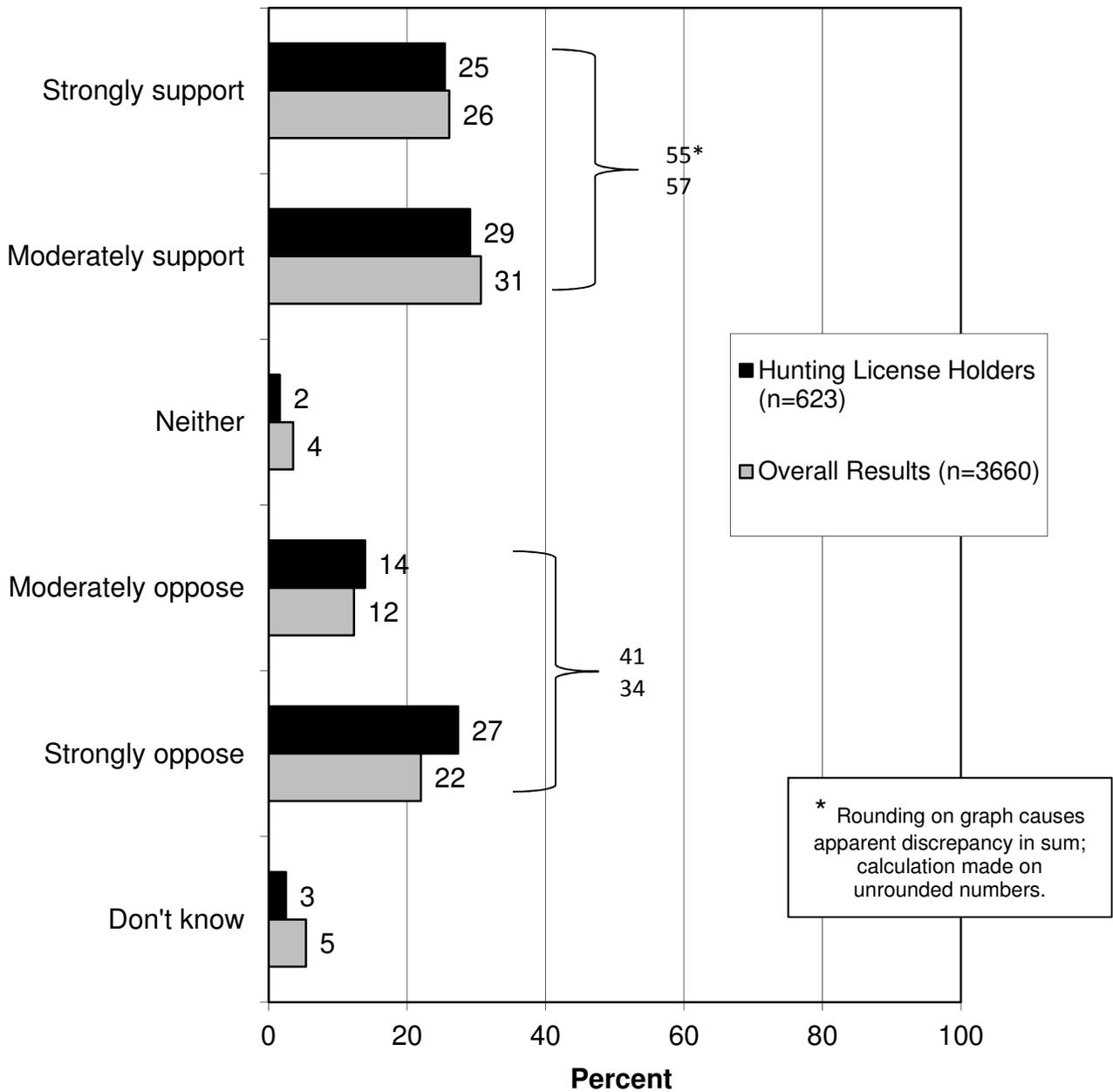
Q60. In Pennsylvania, revenue from gaming, that is, gambling on horse races and in casinos, is used to help fund school property and wage tax relief in the state as well as Pennsylvania's general budget fund and local and county governments. Would you support or oppose a small percentage of revenue from gaming being used to fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?



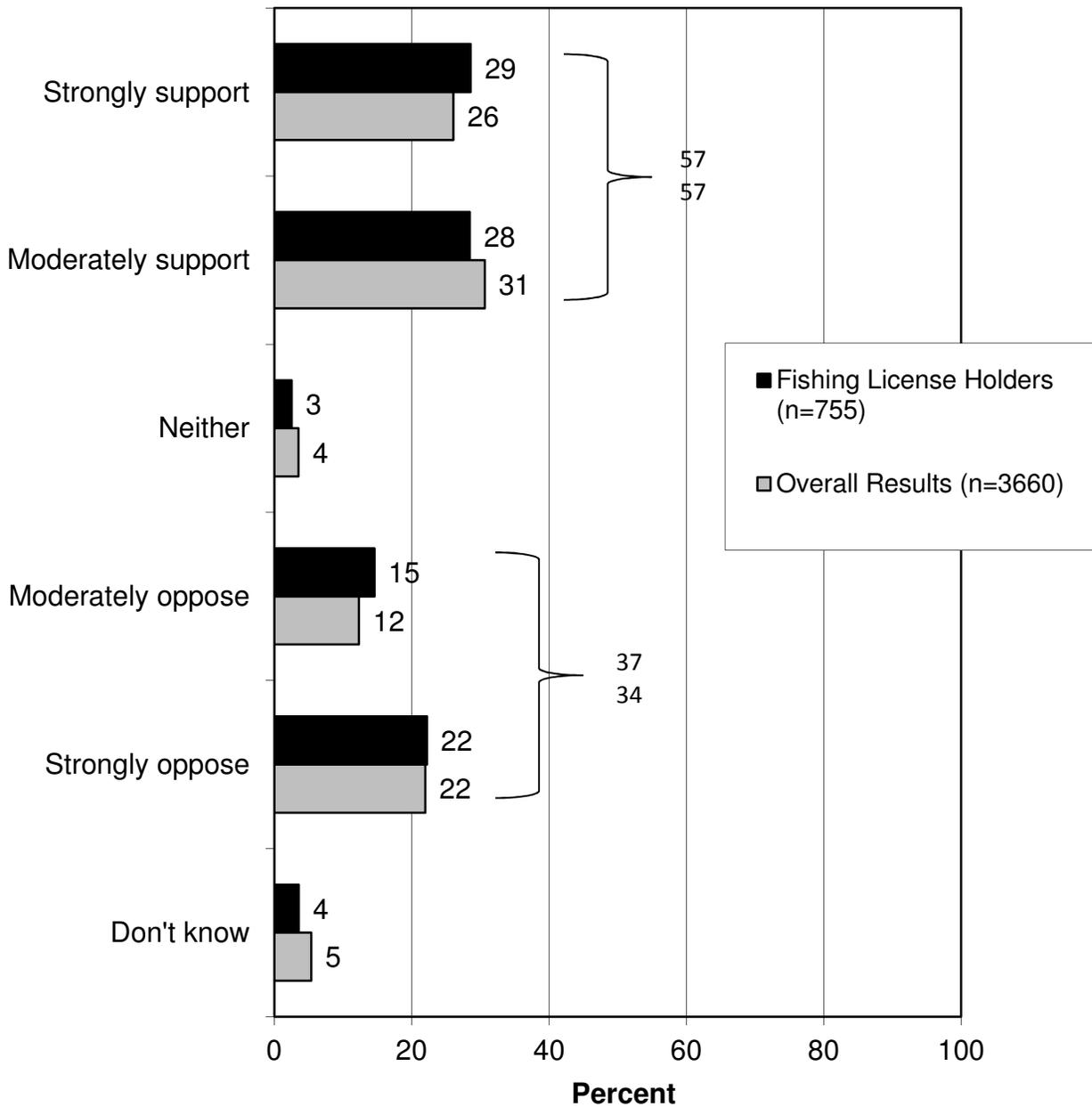
Q60. In Pennsylvania, revenue from gaming, that is, gambling on horse races and in casinos, is used to help fund school property and wage tax relief in the state as well as Pennsylvania's general budget fund and local and county governments. Would you support or oppose a small percentage of revenue from gaming being used to fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?



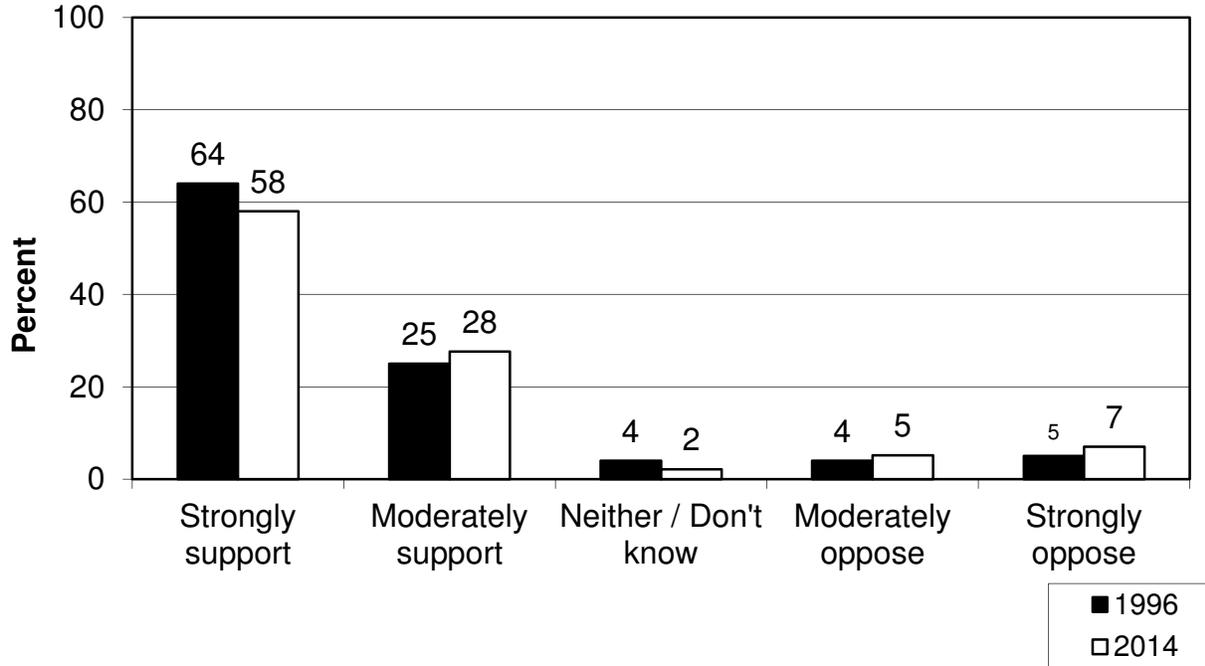
Q61. Do you support or oppose a small portion of the state's sales tax being reapportioned as a way to fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?



Q61. Do you support or oppose a small portion of the state's sales tax being reapportioned as a way to fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?



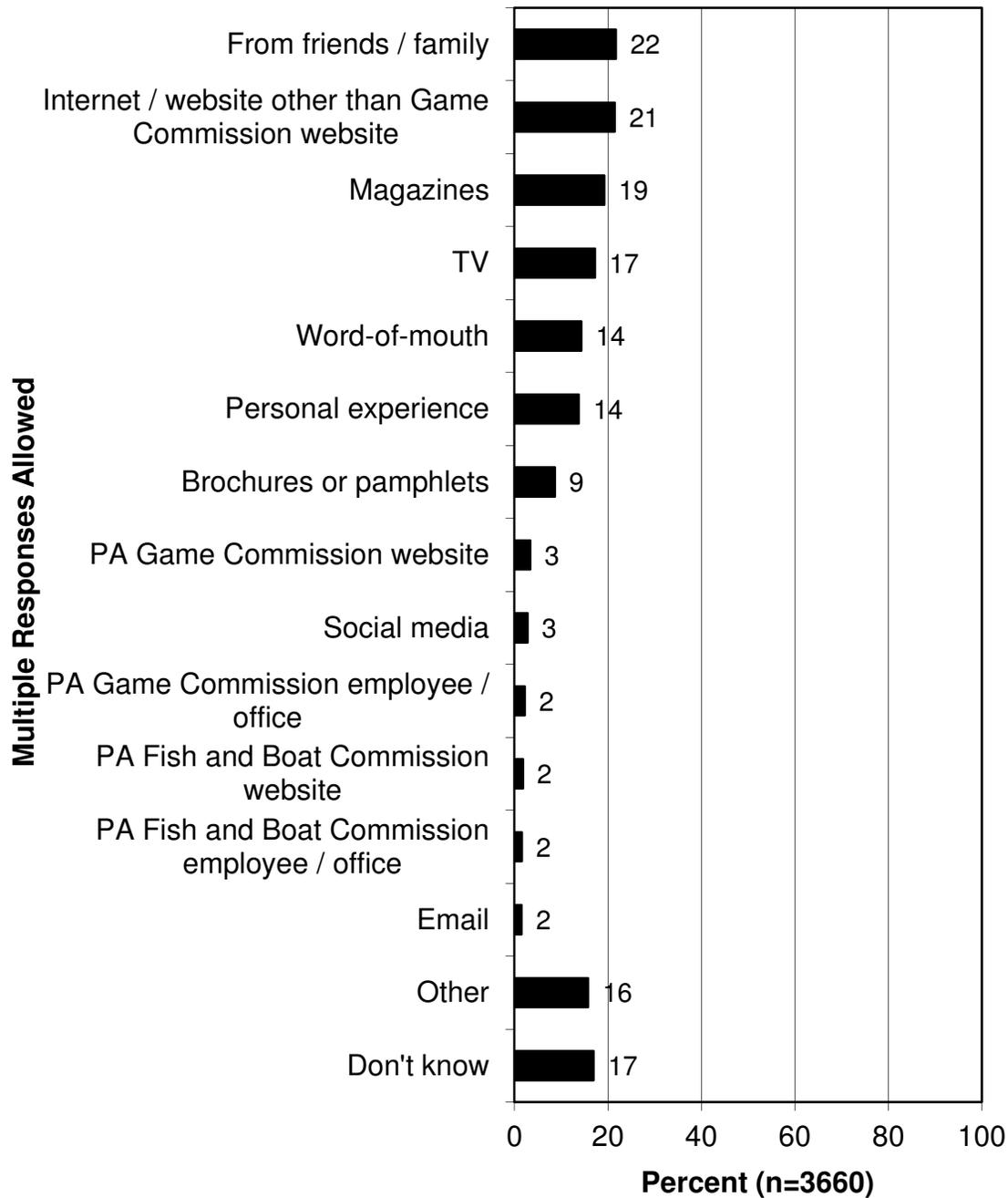
Q56. Do you support or oppose a collector's conservation stamp as a way to fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?



SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT NONGAME FISH AND WILDLIFE

- An open-ended question asked Pennsylvania residents to indicate where they get information about nongame fish and wildlife, and they could name multiple sources. The top sources are friends and family (22%), the Internet (21%), magazines (19%), and television (17%). The graph shows the complete listing.
 - Following the graph of the statewide results is a tabulation of the results for the Congressional Districts.

Q66. Where do you get your information about nongame fish and wildlife?



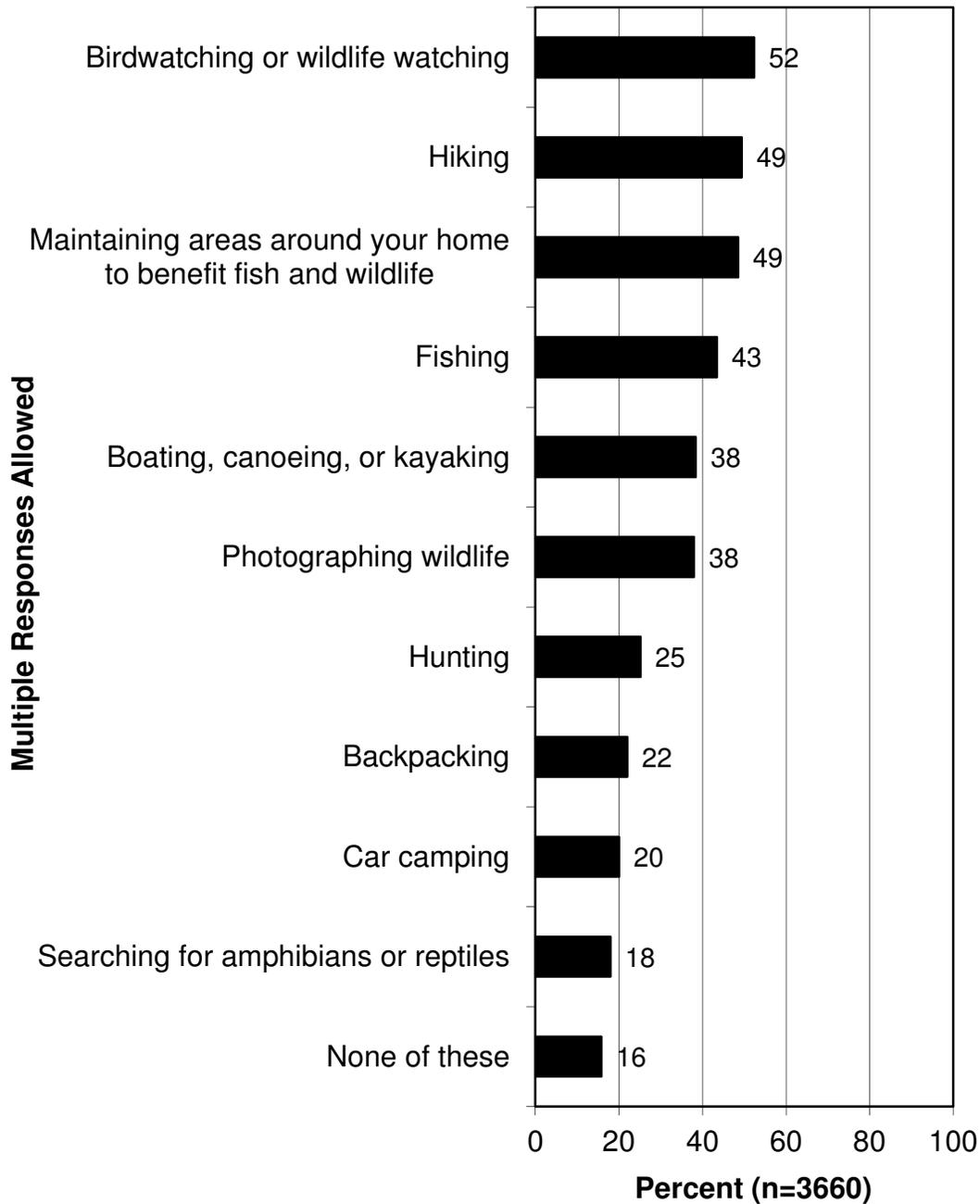
Q66. Where do you get your information about nongame fish and wildlife? (Percent giving response; the question was open-ended and allowed multiple responses.)

District	Internet / website other than Game Commission website	From friends / family	Magazines	TV	Word-of-mouth	Personal experience	Brochures or pamphlets	PA Game Commission website	Social media	PA Game Commission employee / office	PA Fish and Boat Commission website	PA Fish and Boat Commission employee / office	Email	Other	Don't know
1 n=200	15	21	16	17	16	11	8	3	1	2	3	2	1	10	29
2 n=208	23	14	11	18	11	6	4	0	8	0	1	0	2	23	26
3 n=202	19	19	32	15	12	12	13	5	1	5	1	1	1	17	13
4 n=201	18	25	18	12	13	22	7	2	1	2	2	3	1	13	11
5 n=201	26	22	24	15	17	11	12	5	4	1	2	2	7	13	12
6 n=216	20	21	19	26	10	12	9	3	3	2	2	0	3	16	17
7 n=202	27	21	23	22	19	18	10	7	4	6	3	2	0	23	7
8 n=201	25	27	18	17	17	15	9	6	1	0	4	2	1	18	16
9 n=200	23	17	18	18	11	8	12	4	3	1	0	2	2	14	18
10 n=201	21	27	17	21	25	13	11	2	2	2	1	2	2	9	10
11 n=200	25	24	23	13	11	19	10	3	2	2	2	2	1	16	18
12 n=202	24	26	22	16	11	11	4	3	3	1	0	2	1	13	18
13 n=205	16	16	12	19	11	16	5	3	2	3	3	4	2	25	16
14 n=200	20	29	16	19	28	12	7	1	2	6	2	1	1	14	17
15 n=202	18	25	16	13	17	12	9	1	3	3	1	1	2	20	22
16 n=206	21	15	23	12	7	19	10	4	2	1	2	2	0	12	25
17 n=201	24	22	19	21	11	17	9	4	2	2	2	0	0	15	15
18 n=212	21	20	21	16	10	14	8	3	5	1	0	1	1	14	15

PARTICIPATION IN WILDLIFE-RELATED ACTIVITIES

- The survey asked residents if they had participated in ten natural resource-related activities in Pennsylvania in the past 2 years. There are six activities in which more than a third of Pennsylvania residents have participated in the past 2 years: birdwatching and wildlife watching (52% did this activity), hiking (49%), maintaining areas around home to benefit fish and wildlife (49%), fishing (43%), boating, canoeing, or kayaking (38%), and photographing wildlife (38%).
- Note that, for some of these activities, “participation” can be loosely defined by respondents. For instance, a person who went along with a group on a fishing expedition but did not *personally* hold a rod and fish may, nonetheless, answer affirmatively that he/she fished. This may also be true of hunting.
 - An additional caveat to the rates of participation in these activities is that some “telescoping” may have taken place based on the 2-year timeframe of the question. In this scenario, a person who went hiking, for instance, 3 years previous may “remember” the event as having occurred more recently (i.e., within the 2-year timeframe). Therefore, the actual rates of participation may be just slightly lower than as shown, but the results are, nonetheless, fairly accurate, and certainly the ranking of activities is accurate.
 - Following each graph of the statewide results is a tabulation of the results for the Congressional Districts.

Q70. Next I have a list of activities, and I would like to know if you have participated in each activity in Pennsylvania in the past 2 years.



Note that, for some of these activities, "participation" can be loosely defined by respondents. For instance, a person who went along with a group on a fishing expedition but did not *personally* hold a rod and fish may, nonetheless, answer affirmatively that he/she fished. This may also be true of hunting.

Q70. Next I have a list of activities, and I would like to know if you have participated in each activity in Pennsylvania in the past 2 years. (Percent giving response; multiple responses allowed.)

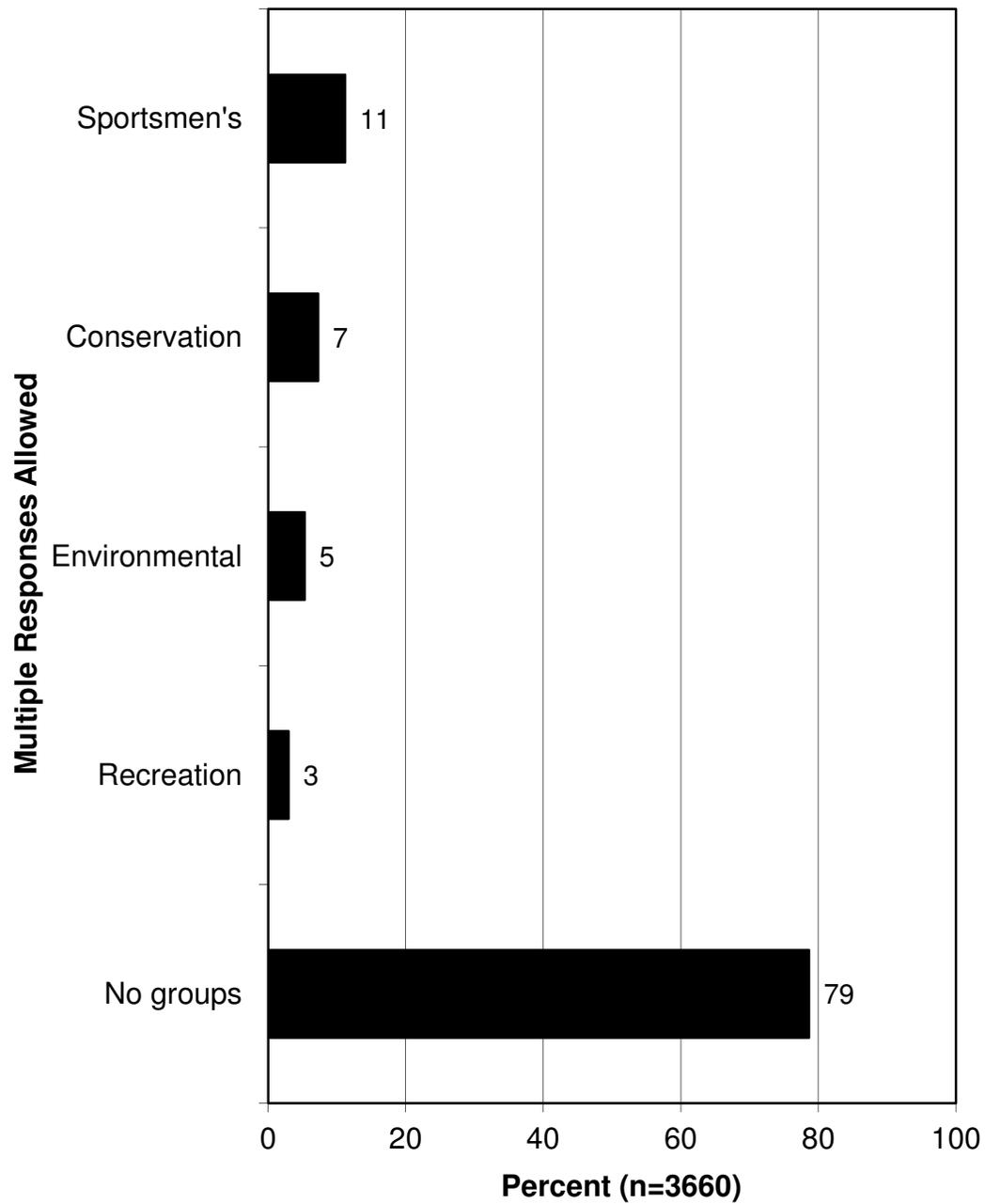
District	Birdwatching or wildlife watching	Maintaining areas around home to benefit fish and wildlife	Hiking	Fishing	Photographing wildlife	Boating, canoeing, or kayaking	Hunting	Backpacking	Car camping	Searching for amphibians or reptiles	None of these
District 1 (n=200)	35	26	34	21	22	21	6	13	11	8	38
District 2 (n=208)	45	30	43	33	25	32	10	28	19	15	29
District 3 (n=202)	59	63	41	50	39	43	45	22	19	17	7
District 4 (n=201)	62	60	63	47	44	48	30	34	27	25	11
District 5 (n=201)	58	52	50	51	43	42	43	20	23	26	9
District 6 (n=216)	53	52	51	42	35	41	24	27	20	17	15
District 7 (n=202)	60	61	62	50	41	50	26	28	22	19	11
District 8 (n=201)	40	40	52	47	36	39	14	21	18	14	14
District 9 (n=200)	55	49	45	49	35	38	41	23	26	17	14
District 10 (n=201)	54	52	45	49	39	35	33	21	18	19	17
District 11 (n=200)	58	59	62	46	46	46	31	20	20	22	9
District 12 (n=202)	49	45	45	49	38	38	26	16	19	14	16
District 13 (n=205)	36	34	42	26	27	28	11	13	11	11	30
District 14 (n=200)	46	39	44	46	38	42	23	26	30	18	19
District 15 (n=202)	70	59	58	44	54	40	16	33	16	29	10
District 16 (n=206)	54	56	54	36	38	34	22	13	20	14	13
District 17 (n=201)	51	51	49	37	41	31	21	15	14	24	14
District 18 (n=212)	57	47	48	57	41	44	29	25	23	13	8

Note that, for some of these activities, "participation" can be loosely defined by respondents. For instance, a person who went along with a group on a fishing expedition but did not *personally* hold a rod and fish may, nonetheless, answer affirmatively that he/she fished. This may also be true of hunting.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO AND MEMBERSHIP IN NATURAL RESOURCES-RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

- Approximately 1 in 5 Pennsylvania residents (21%) are members of or have donated to a sportsmen's, conservation, environmental, or recreation organization, most commonly a sportsmen's organization.
 - Following the graph of the statewide results is a tabulation of the results for the Congressional Districts.
 - A final graph shows trends, based on a 1996 survey that asked this question.

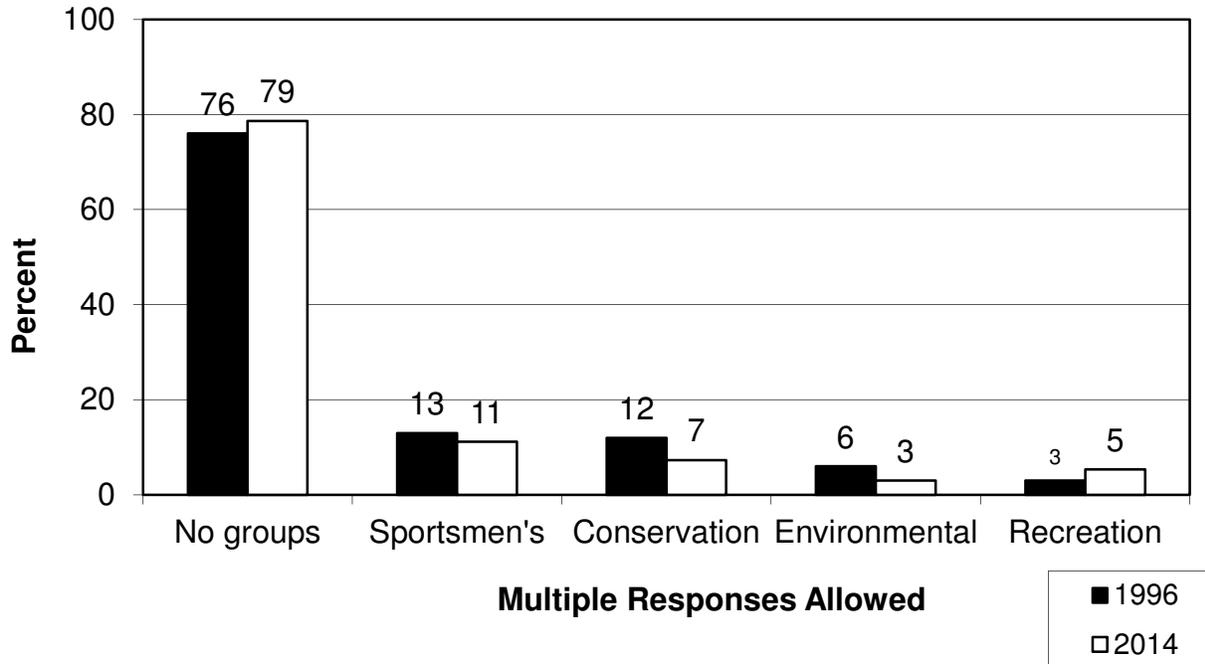
Q75. Do you contribute to or are you a member of a conservation, sportsmen, recreation, or environmental club or group?



Q75. Do you contribute to or are you a member of a conservation, sportsmen, recreation, or environmental club or group? (Percent giving response; multiple responses allowed.)

	Sportsmen's	Conservation	Environmental	Recreation	No; not a member, don't contribute
District 1 (n=200)	3	5	6	2	89
District 2 (n=208)	6	8	8	2	81
District 3 (n=202)	15	4	3	2	78
District 4 (n=201)	12	15	5	4	72
District 5 (n=201)	14	10	4	3	79
District 6 (n=216)	10	9	7	5	74
District 7 (n=202)	15	14	10	4	66
District 8 (n=201)	7	7	10	3	78
District 9 (n=200)	19	3	3	3	77
District 10 (n=201)	12	3	4	1	82
District 11 (n=200)	14	5	5	2	78
District 12 (n=202)	12	7	3	1	80
District 13 (n=205)	4	8	9	3	80
District 14 (n=200)	12	5	3	4	81
District 15 (n=202)	11	10	7	8	76
District 16 (n=206)	13	7	4	2	79
District 17 (n=201)	11	6	2	3	83
District 18 (n=212)	11	6	3	1	82

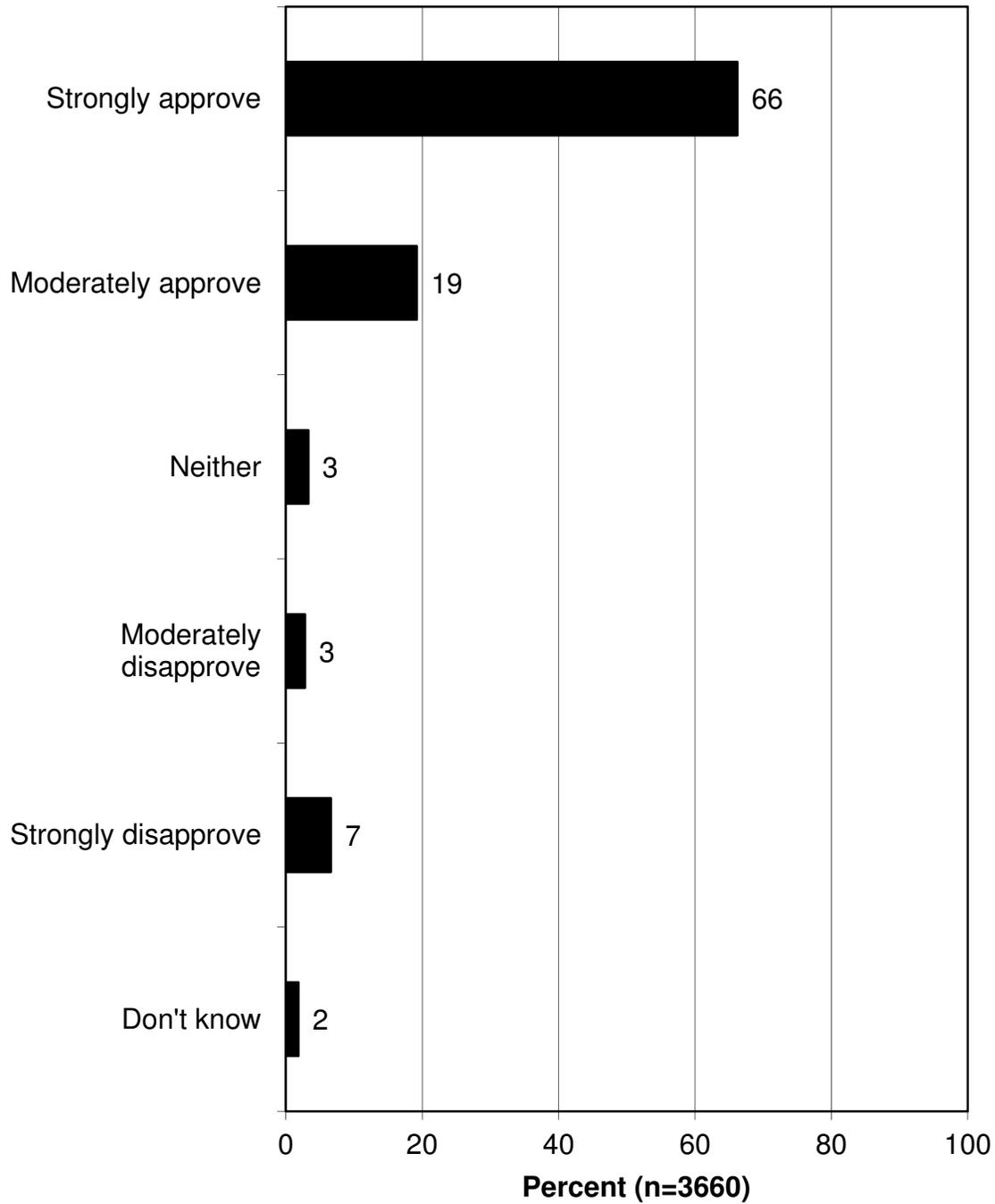
Q75. Do you contribute to or are you a member of a conservation, sportsmen, recreation, or environmental club or group?



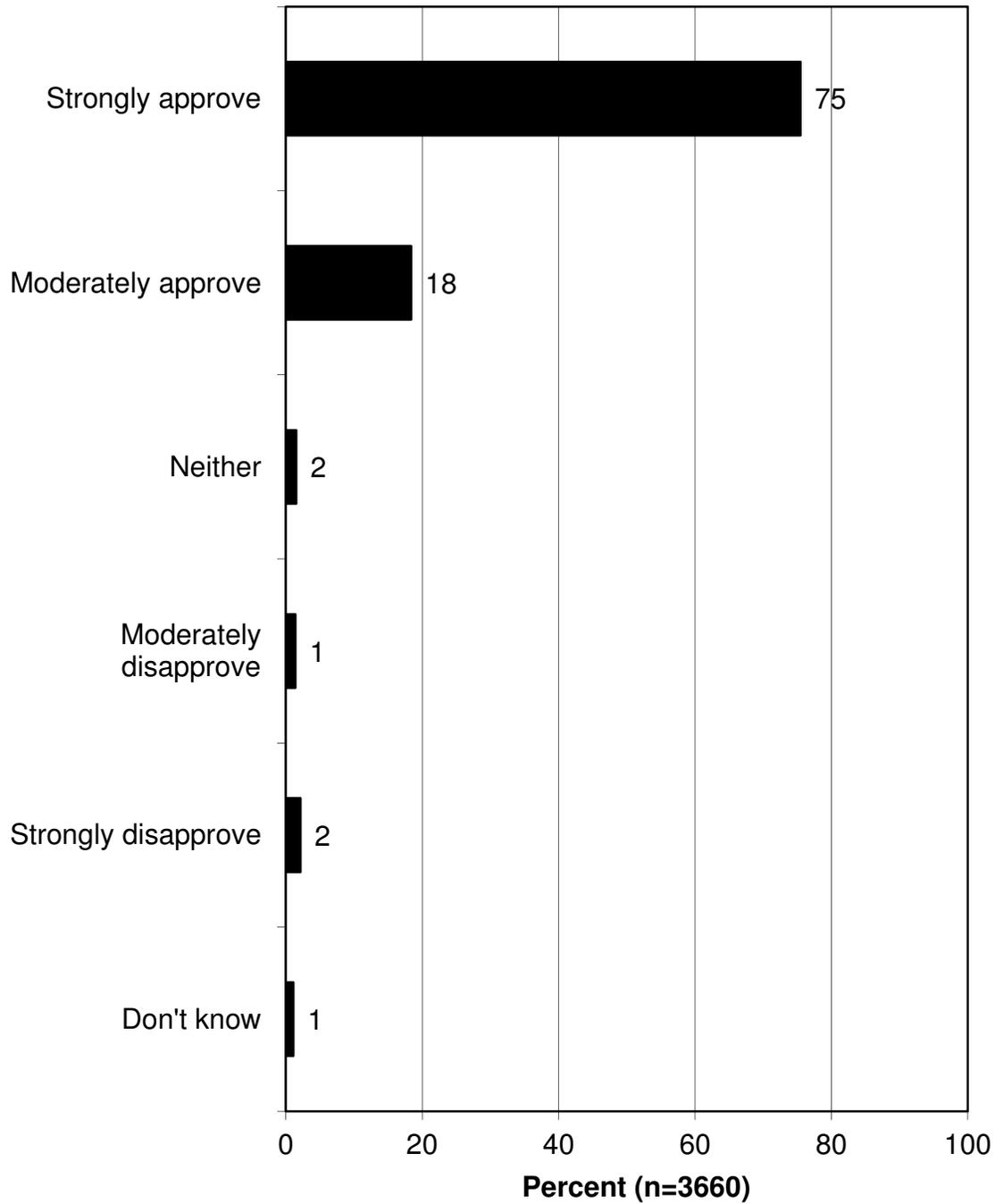
APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF HUNTING AND FISHING

- Approval of hunting and fishing among the general population of Pennsylvania is quite high: 85% approve of legal hunting, and 94% approve of legal fishing. Most of that support is *strong* support. Opposition stands at 9% against hunting and 4% against fishing (rounding on the graphs causes the apparent discrepancy in the sums).
 - The questions use the terms “legal hunting” and “legal fishing” to distinguish these activities from illegal poaching, for which there would presumably be very little support.
 - Following the graphs of the statewide results are tabulations of the results for the Congressional Districts.
 - Graphs show the trend in approval/disapproval of hunting and fishing since a 1996 survey that asked about these activities.

Q62. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal hunting?



Q63. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal fishing?



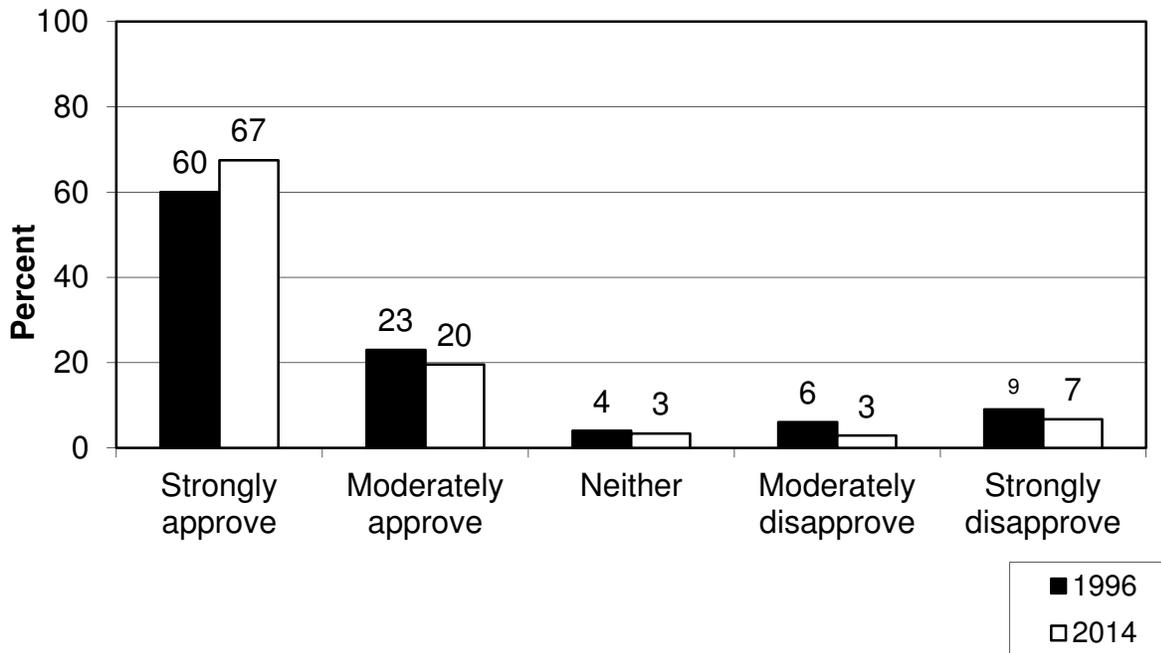
Q62. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal hunting?

District	Strongly approve	Moderately approve	Neither	Moderately disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Don't know
District 1 (n=200)	40	24	4	4	19	9
District 2 (n=208)	40	23	8	11	17	1
District 3 (n=202)	80	11	0	1	5	2
District 4 (n=201)	69	20	4	1	4	2
District 5 (n=201)	77	14	3	3	2	0
District 6 (n=216)	68	18	4	2	6	2
District 7 (n=202)	66	19	1	3	9	0
District 8 (n=201)	54	34	3	2	7	0
District 9 (n=200)	74	14	1	3	5	2
District 10 (n=201)	82	11	3	1	3	0
District 11 (n=200)	72	17	5	1	4	1
District 12 (n=202)	70	22	3	0	3	1
District 13 (n=205)	43	28	4	9	11	6
District 14 (n=200)	64	22	4	3	6	1
District 15 (n=202)	79	14	1	0	4	1
District 16 (n=206)	66	19	6	1	2	5
District 17 (n=201)	67	20	4	1	6	0
District 18 (n=212)	76	17	0	2	4	1

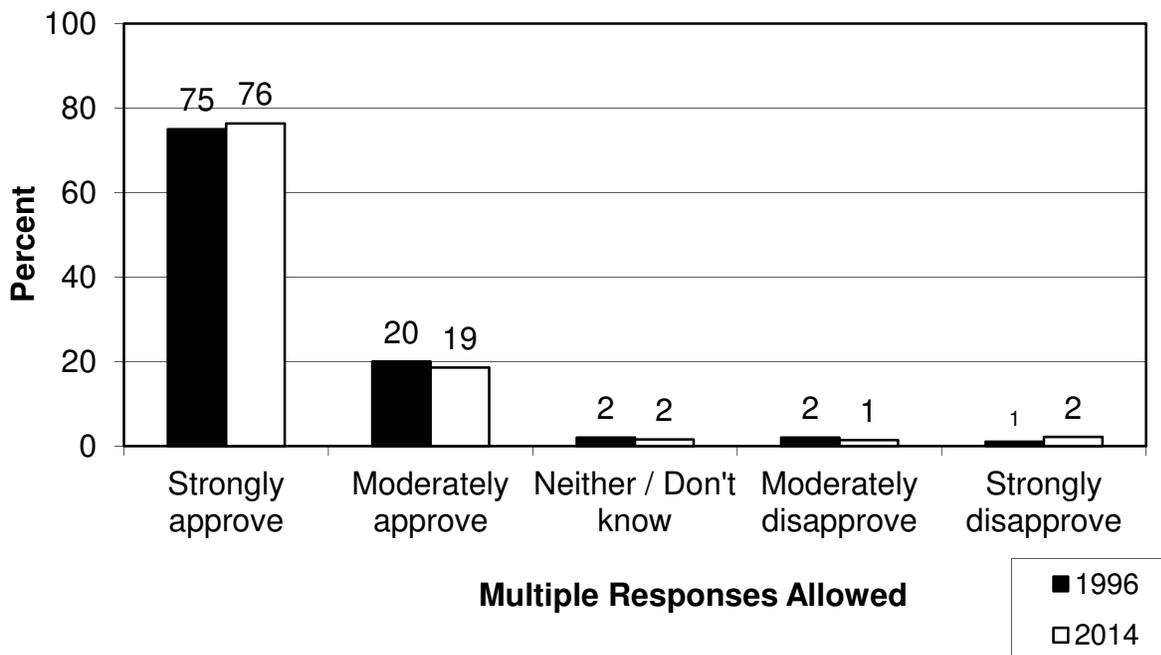
Q63. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal fishing?

District	Strongly approve	Moderately approve	Neither	Moderately disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Don't know
District 1 (n=200)	56	33	2	1	7	1
District 2 (n=208)	64	23	4	3	4	1
District 3 (n=202)	88	8	1	2	0	2
District 4 (n=201)	79	18	0	0	2	1
District 5 (n=201)	82	13	1	2	1	1
District 6 (n=216)	78	14	2	1	3	1
District 7 (n=202)	75	18	1	3	3	0
District 8 (n=201)	65	28	1	1	5	0
District 9 (n=200)	79	14	0	5	2	0
District 10 (n=201)	86	12	1	1	1	0
District 11 (n=200)	80	16	1	0	1	1
District 12 (n=202)	80	17	1	0	1	1
District 13 (n=205)	58	31	2	3	1	5
District 14 (n=200)	73	21	2	1	2	1
District 15 (n=202)	80	17	0	0	2	1
District 16 (n=206)	71	21	5	1	1	1
District 17 (n=201)	81	14	2	2	2	0
District 18 (n=212)	82	14	0	2	1	1

Q62. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal hunting?



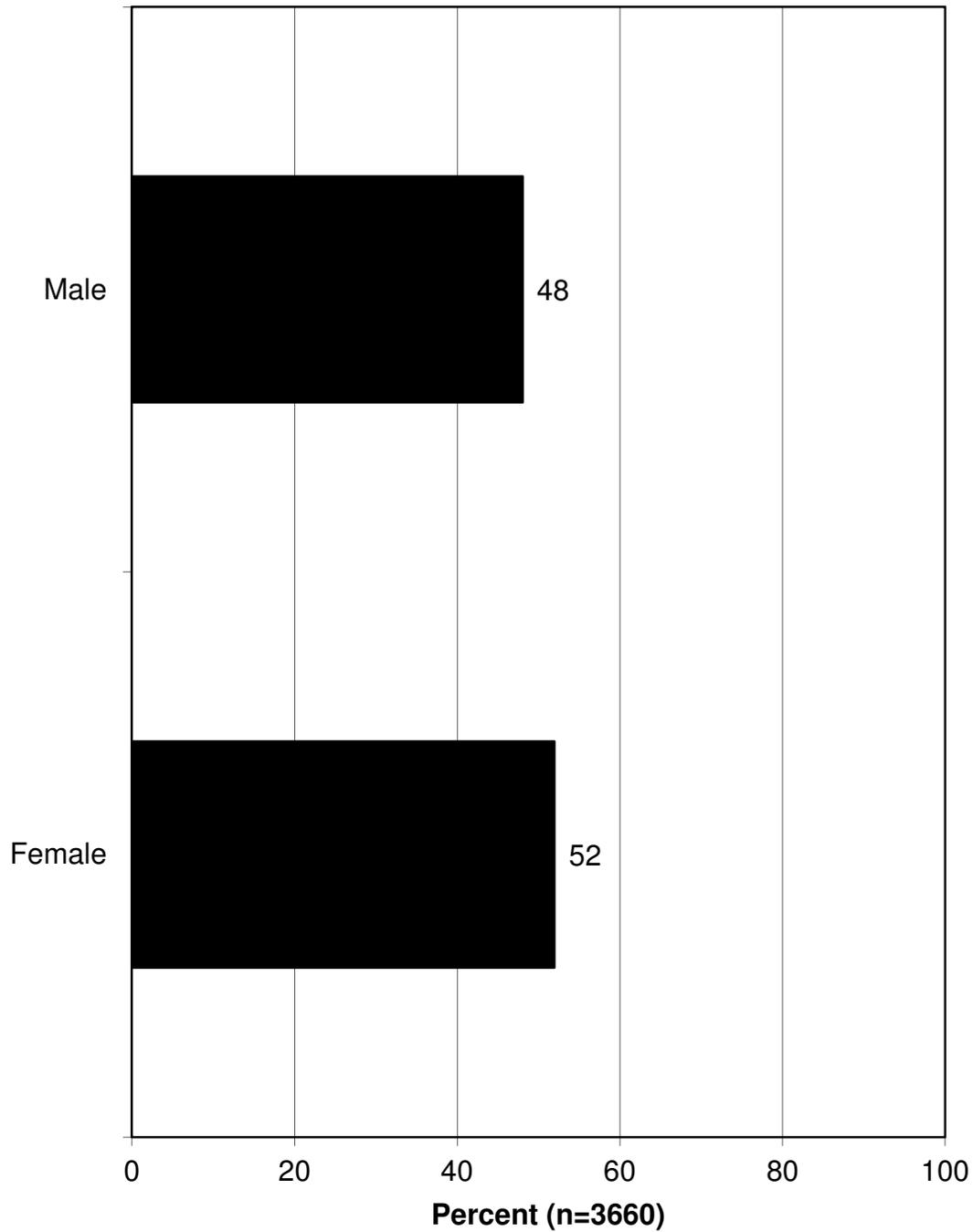
Q63. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal fishing?

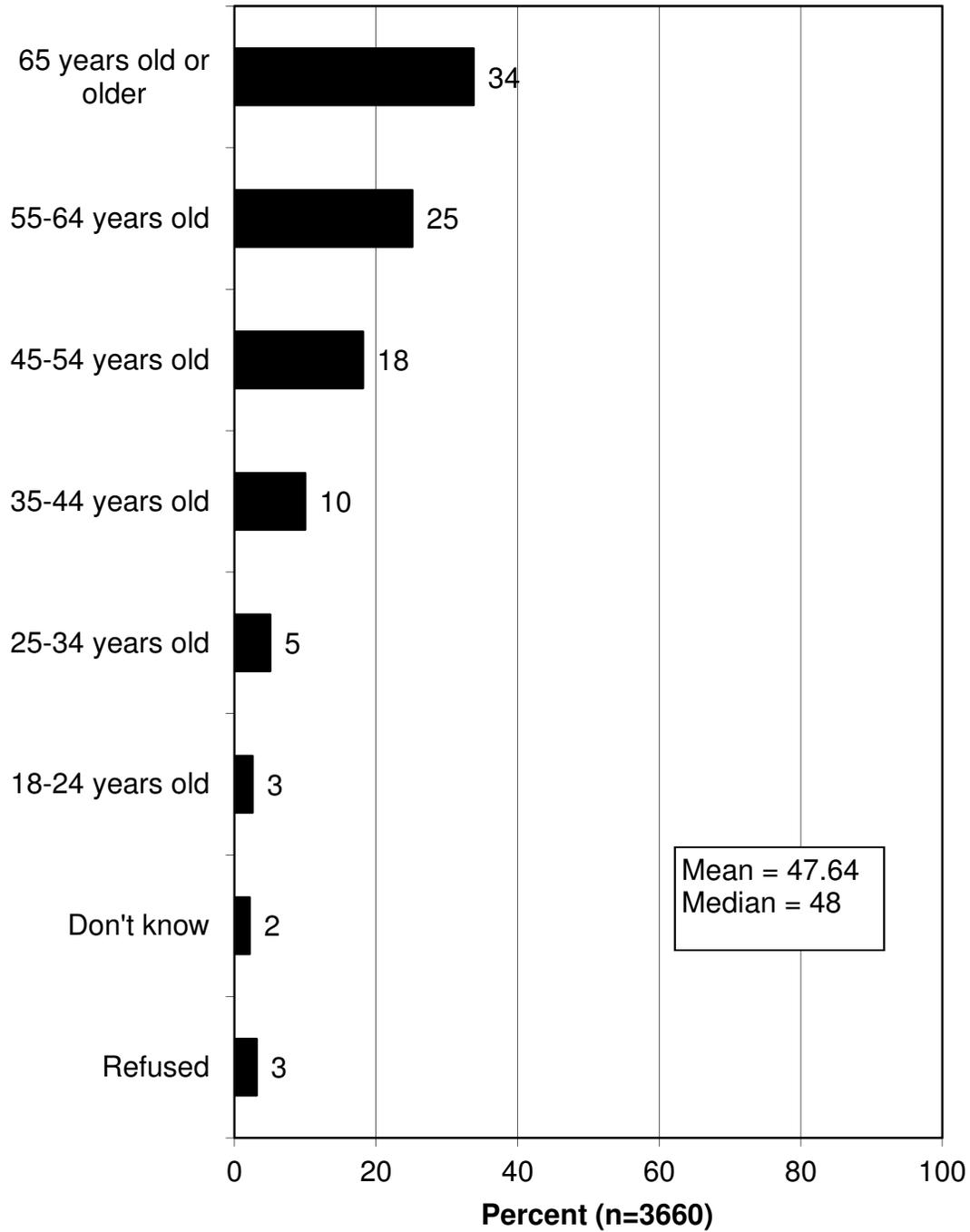


DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

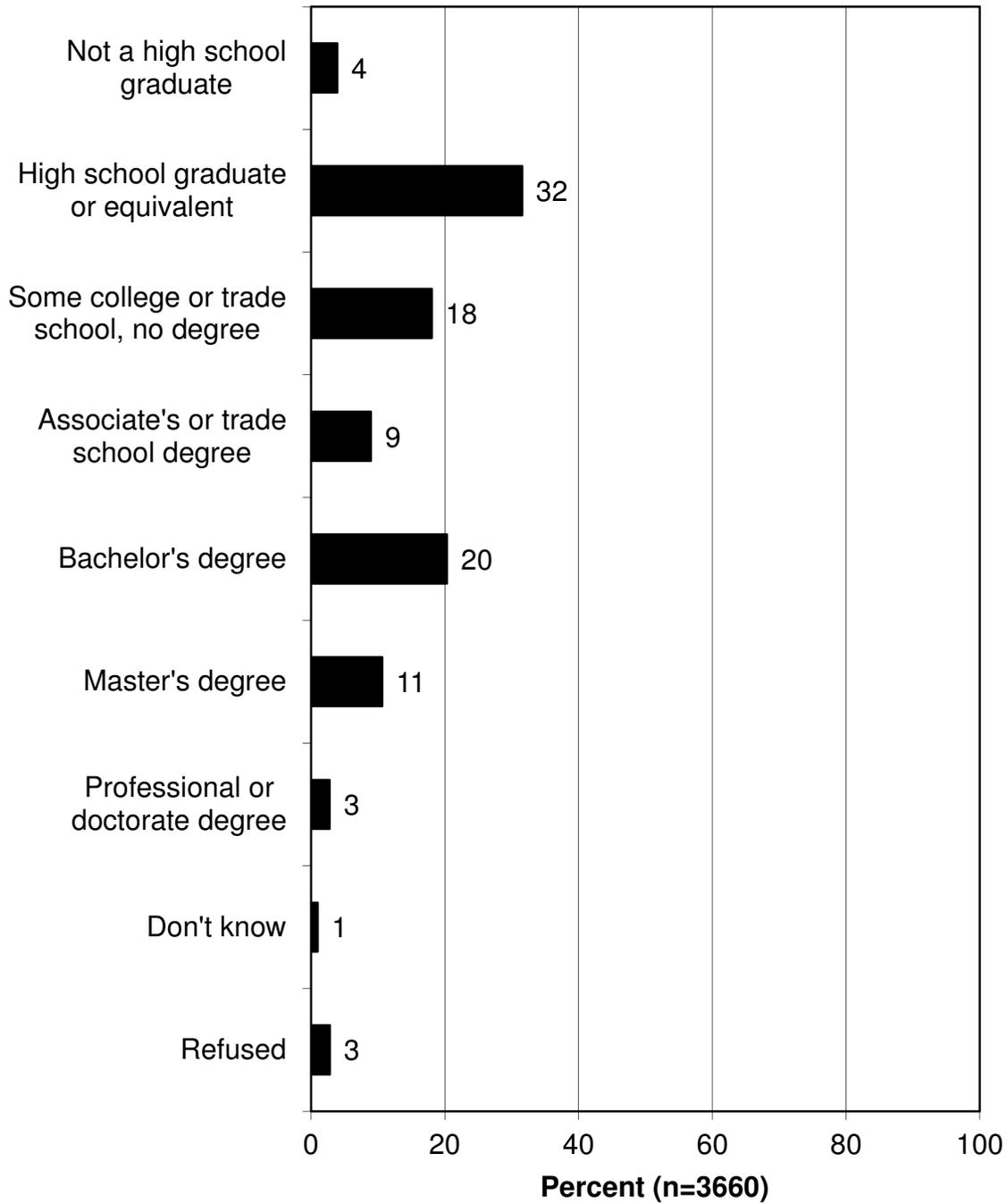
- The following demographic data were gathered:
 - Gender and age: these were used to weight the data to closely match the Pennsylvania general population as a whole.
 - Education: 61% have some post-high school experience.
 - Residency: about a third are rural, about a quarter are small city/town dwellers, and the rest are large city/urban or suburban.

Q87. Respondent's gender (not asked; observed by respondent).

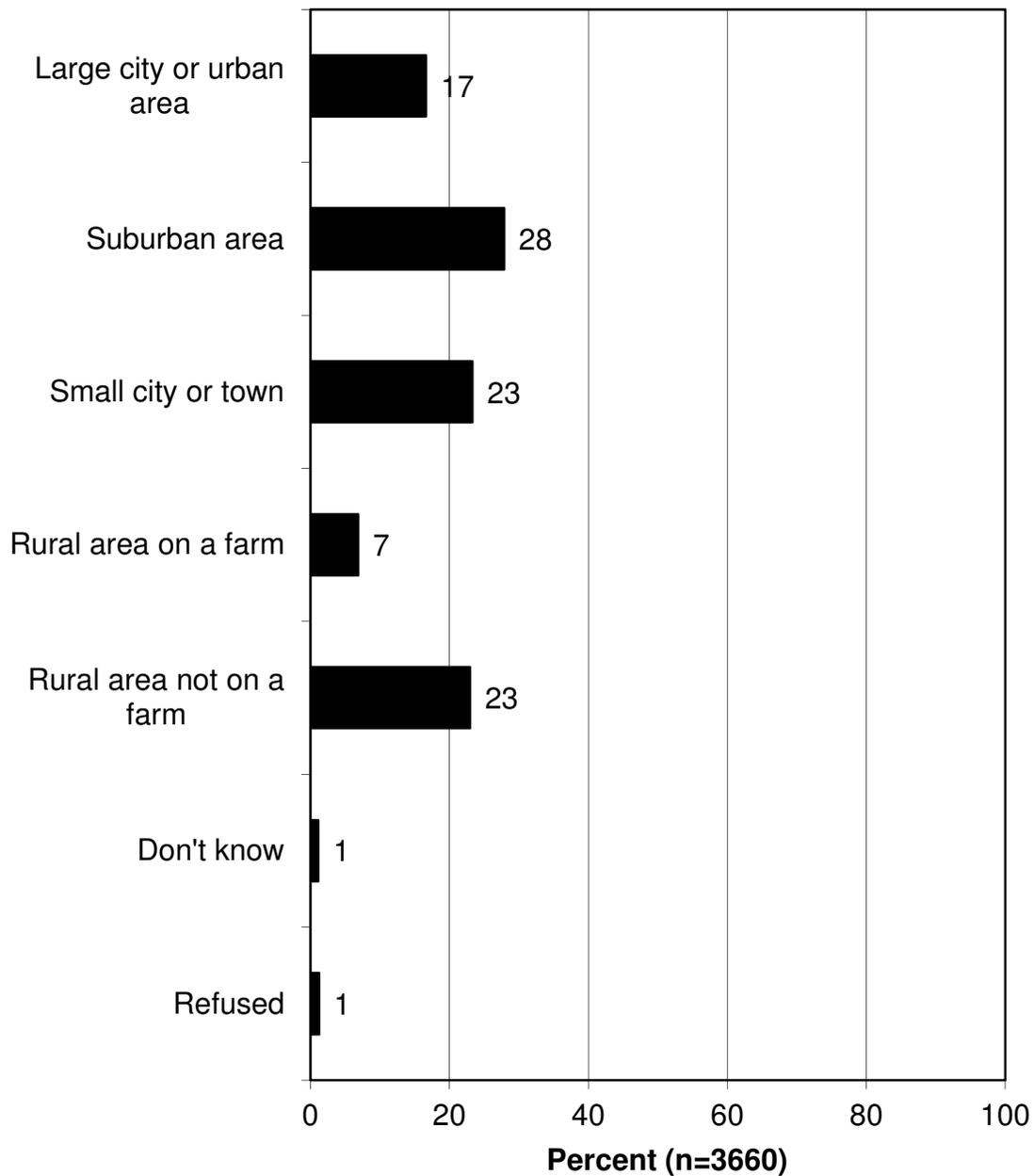


Q81. May I ask your age?

Q78. What is the highest level of education you have completed?



Q77. Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm, or a rural area not on a farm?



APPENDIX: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Pennsylvania Nongame Survey 2014

[Abridged version of the survey; proprietary code to check for errors and ensure consistent interviewer data entry has been removed to improve readability.]

4. Hello, my name is _____, and I'm calling on behalf of the Pennsylvania Game Commission and the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission to ask your opinion on fish and wildlife conservation programs. We are not selling anything, and your opinions are entirely confidential. Do you have some time to help us out?

7. The Pennsylvania Game Commission and the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission manage all wildlife in Pennsylvania. The Game Commission manages all wild birds and mammals while the Fish and Boat Commission manages all fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals.

8. NONGAME wildlife are wild birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals that are NOT hunted or fished. In your opinion, what is the most important issue or concern facing NONGAME wildlife in Pennsylvania today?

(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 2. There is no important issue
 - 3. Urban sprawl / over-development
 - 4. Population growth (humans)
 - 5. Habitat loss / fragmentation / degradation
 - 6. Climate change
 - 7. Management of threatened or endangered species
 - 8. Invasive species
 - 9. Diseases (rabies, CWD, EHD, WNS)
 - 10. Not enough water / water quantity
 - 11. (DNR) None on this page, more on next screen (GO TO QUESTION 9)
- SKIP TO QUESTION 12

9. (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS SCREEN)

In your opinion, what is the most important issue or concern facing NONGAME wildlife in Pennsylvania today?

- 2. Polluted water / water quality
- 3. Air pollution / air quality
- 4. Pollution in general (non-specific)
- 5. Energy development
- 6. Lack of funding / no dedicated funding
- 7. Other [DATA CAPTURED AT QUESTION 10.]
- 8. (DNR) Don't know

12. The Fish and Boat and Game Commissions support a variety of program areas that include nongame and game wildlife. I am going to list some of the areas, and I would like for you to tell me if you think each is an important or unimportant area for the Commission I mention to focus their efforts.

13. Do you think providing opportunities for hunting is an important or unimportant function of the Game Commission?

- 2. Very important
- 3. Somewhat important
- 4. Neither
- 5. Somewhat unimportant
- 6. Very unimportant
- 7. (DNR) Don't know

14. Do you think providing opportunities for fishing is an important or unimportant function of the Fish and Boat Commission?

- 2. Very important
- 3. Somewhat important
- 4. Neither
- 5. Somewhat unimportant
- 6. Very unimportant
- 7. (DNR) Don't know

15. Do you think providing opportunities for viewing wildlife in a natural setting is an important or unimportant function of the Game Commission?

- 2. Very important
- 3. Somewhat important
- 4. Neither
- 5. Somewhat unimportant
- 6. Very unimportant
- 7. (DNR) Don't know

16. Do you think managing and conserving NONGAME wildlife is an important or unimportant function of the Fish and Boat and Game Commissions?

(IF ASKED: Nongame wildlife are species that are not hunted or fished.)

- 2. Very important
- 3. Somewhat important
- 4. Neither
- 5. Somewhat unimportant
- 6. Very unimportant
- 7. (DNR) Don't know

17. In general, would you rate the performance of the GAME COMMISSION in managing and conserving Pennsylvania's NONGAME wild birds and mammals as excellent, good, fair, poor, or don't know?

- 2. Excellent
- 3. Good
- 4. Fair
- 5. Poor
- 6. (DNR) Don't know

18. In general, would you rate the performance of the FISH AND BOAT COMMISSION in managing and conserving Pennsylvania's NONGAME fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals as excellent, good, fair, poor, or don't know?

- 2. Excellent
- 3. Good
- 4. Fair
- 5. Poor
- 6. (DNR) Don't know

19. Do you think managing and conserving threatened and endangered species is an important or unimportant function of the Fish and Boat and Game Commissions?

(IF ASKED: By threatened I mean wildlife populations that are threatened by changes to the environment or habitat, and by endangered I mean wildlife populations in danger of becoming extinct.)

(IF ASKED FOR EXAMPLES: Bog Turtle, Peregrine Falcon.)

- 2. Very important
- 3. Somewhat important
- 4. Neither
- 5. Somewhat unimportant
- 6. Very unimportant
- 7. (DNR) Don't know

20. In general, would you rate the performance of the GAME COMMISSION in managing and conserving Pennsylvania's threatened and endangered wild birds and mammals as excellent, good, fair, poor, or don't know?

- 2. Excellent
- 3. Good
- 4. Fair
- 5. Poor
- 6. (DNR) Don't know

21. In general, would you rate the performance of the FISH AND BOAT COMMISSION in managing and conserving Pennsylvania's threatened and endangered fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals as excellent, good, fair, poor, or don't know?

- 2. Excellent
- 3. Good
- 4. Fair
- 5. Poor
- 6. (DNR) Don't know

=====

22. Choose a random starting question
- 1. raptor (GO TO QUESTION 23)
 - 2. smamm (GO TO QUESTION 24)
 - 3. reptile (GO TO QUESTION 25)
 - 4. fish (GO TO QUESTION 26)
- [Answer set for all these questions.]
- 2. More
 - 3. Same
 - 4. Less
 - 5. (DNR) Don't know

23. Do you think the Game Commission should direct more, the same, or less effort to managing and conserving NONGAME birds such as birds of prey, songbirds, and shorebirds? This does NOT include game birds like turkeys, pheasants, or grouse.

IF (#22 = 2) GO TO #27

24. Do you think the Game Commission should direct more, the same, or less effort to managing and conserving NONGAME mammals, such as chipmunks, bats, and flying squirrels? This does NOT include bear, ground hogs, or porcupines and other game animals.

IF (#22 = 3) GO TO #27

25. Do you think the Fish and Boat Commission should direct more, the same, or less effort to managing and conserving NONGAME reptiles and amphibians, such as salamanders and turtles? This does NOT include bullfrogs. (IF ASKED FOR EXAMPLES: Green Salamander, Red-bellied Turtle)

IF (#22 = 4) GO TO #27

26. Do you think the Fish and Boat Commission should direct more, the same, or less effort to managing and conserving NONGAME fish such as darters, chubs, and shiners?

This does NOT include game fish like bass or trout.

IF (#22 = 1) GO TO #27
SKIP TO QUESTION 23

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 =====
 27. In the next few questions, we will present you with a few Fish and Boat and Game Commission programs. We need for you to rate each program as important or unimportant.

28. Choose a random starting question
 1. diversit (GO TO QUESTION 29)
 2. educat (GO TO QUESTION 30)
 3. buyland (GO TO QUESTION 31)
 4. nongres (GO TO QUESTION 32)
 5. reintro (GO TO QUESTION 33)
 6. enforce (GO TO QUESTION 34)
 7. habitat (GO TO QUESTION 35)
 8. damage (GO TO QUESTION 36)
 9. disease (GO TO QUESTION 37)
 10. invspec (GO TO QUESTION 38)
 11. precon (GO TO QUESTION 39)
 [Answer set for all these questions.]
 2. Very important
 3. Somewhat important
 4. Neither
 5. Somewhat unimportant
 6. Very unimportant
 7. (DNR) Don't know

29. Do you think managing for a VARIETY of NONGAME wildlife species as compared to managing for a particular species is an important or unimportant activity for the Commissions?
 IF (#28 = 2) GO TO #40

30. Do you think educating the public about Pennsylvania's NONGAME wildlife is an important or unimportant activity for the Commissions?
 IF (#28 = 3) GO TO #40

31. Do you think purchasing land for the purpose of protecting species that are declining or in need of conservation is an important or unimportant activity for the Commissions?
 (IF ASKED FOR EXAMPLES: Buying caves to protect bats or buying wetlands to protect turtles)
 IF (#28 = 4) GO TO #40

32. Do you think monitoring NONGAME wildlife populations is an important or unimportant activity for the Commissions?
 (IF ASKED FOR EXAMPLES: Monitoring to identify or understand the locations of different animals; monitoring to determine the impacts of disease, habitat changes, and more)
 IF (#28 = 5) GO TO #40

33. Do you think reintroducing NONGAME species that once existed in Pennsylvania is an important or unimportant activity for the Commissions?
 (IF ASKED FOR AN EXAMPLE: Fisher)
 IF (#28 = 6) GO TO #40

34. Do you think enforcing wildlife laws is an important or unimportant activity for the Commissions?
 IF (#28 = 7) GO TO #40

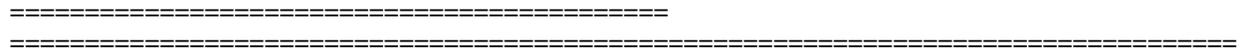
35. Do you think restoring and improving habitat for wildlife is an important or unimportant activity for the Commissions?
 IF (#28 = 8) GO TO #40

36. Do you think addressing problems and damage caused by NONGAME wild birds and mammals is an important or unimportant activity for the Game Commission?
 (IF ASKED FOR EXAMPLES: Bats in the attic, woodpecker on the house, blackbirds roosting in the fields)
 IF (#28 = 9) GO TO #40

37. Do you think addressing wildlife diseases is an important or unimportant activity for the Commissions? (IF ASKED FOR EXAMPLES: Wildlife diseases such as White Nose Syndrome in bats and chytrid fungus in amphibians like frogs and salamanders) IF (#28 = 10) GO TO #40

38. Do you think addressing invasive species, that is, species that may adversely affect or disrupt habitats or other wildlife, is an important or unimportant activity of the Commissions? (IF ASKED FOR EXAMPLES: Feral Swine, Zebra mussels) IF (#28 = 11) GO TO #40

39. Do you think conservation actions, such as habitat protection or improvement, for NONGAME species that are at risk BEFORE they become endangered is an important or unimportant activity of the Commissions? IF (#28 = 1) GO TO #40 SKIP TO QUESTION 29



40. Have you heard of Pennsylvania's State Wildlife Action Plan? [] 2. Yes [] 3. No [] 4. (DNR) Don't know

41. The State Wildlife Action Plan contains information pertaining to four main areas: 1) Species of greatest conservation need 2) Habitat condition where those species live 3) Threats to species and habitats (and) 4) Conservation actions to lessen those threats

42. In general, which ONE of the four main areas addressed in the plan do you think is the most important? [] 2. Species of greatest conservation need [] 3. Habitat condition where those species live [] 4. Threats to species and habitats [] 5. Conservation actions to lessen those threats [] 6. (DNR) Don't know

45. Now I'd like to talk about funding. How do you think the Pennsylvania Game Commission and the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission are funded? (DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY) [] 1. Taxes (nothing specific) [] 2. Hunting licenses [] 3. Fishing licenses [] 4. Excise taxes on hunting equipment [] 5. Excise taxes on fishing equipment [] 6. Taxes on motorboat fuel [] 7. General state taxes [] 8. General federal taxes [] 9. State income tax check-off/nongame donations [] 10. Portion of dedicated state sales tax [] 11. Fines [] 12. State Wildlife Grants [] 13. Other [DATA CAPTURED AT QUESTION 46.] [] 14. (DNR) Don't know

47. The Pennsylvania Game Commission and the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission are funded by a variety of sources, including federal excise taxes on hunting and fishing equipment, motorboat fuel, and hunting and fishing license fees. The excise taxes come from a federal tax on sporting firearms, handguns, ammunition, archery equipment, fishing equipment, and boating fuel. These taxes have been in place and helping to fund fish and wildlife management and conservation, primarily for game species, for 75 years. (IF ASKED: The manufacturers pay the tax, but the cost is most likely passed on to the customer in the retail price of the equipment.)

48. Would you support or oppose a similar federal excise tax on outdoor equipment related to nongame wildlife-related recreation, such as items used while birding or wildlife watching like backpacks and binoculars?

2. Strongly support
 3. Moderately support
 4. Neither
 5. Moderately oppose
 6. Strongly oppose
 7. (DNR) Don't know

=====
 49. When listing the sources that fund the Commissions, I also mentioned hunting and fishing license fees. Typically, hunting license fees help fund game management and fishing license fees help fund fisheries management.

50. Choose a random starting question
 1. huntfund (GO TO QUESTION 51)
 2. fishfund (GO TO QUESTION 52)

51. Would you support or oppose some funds from HUNTING license fees being used to fund the conservation of NONGAME wild birds and mammals?

2. Strongly support
 3. Moderately support
 4. Neither
 5. Moderately oppose
 6. Strongly oppose
 7. (DNR) Don't know
 IF (#50 = 2) GO TO #53

52. Would you support or oppose some funds from FISHING license fees being used to fund the conservation of NONGAME fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other aquatic animals?

2. Strongly support
 3. Moderately support
 4. Neither
 5. Moderately oppose
 6. Strongly oppose
 7. (DNR) Don't know
 IF (#50 = 1) GO TO #53
 SKIP TO QUESTION 51

=====
 53. Currently, a portion of a "tipping fee" on garbage taken to landfills funds land and water conservation initiatives in Pennsylvania. Would you support or oppose a small increase in this fee to fund nongame fish and wildlife conservation?

2. Strongly support
 3. Moderately support
 4. Neither
 5. Moderately oppose
 6. Strongly oppose
 7. (DNR) Don't know

=====

54. Several different ways are being used or considered in other states to fund nongame wildlife conservation. Please tell me if you support or oppose each funding mechanism as a way to fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania.

- 55. Choose a random starting question
- 1. stamp (GO TO QUESTION 56)
- 2. water (GO TO QUESTION 57)
- 3. gameland (GO TO QUESTION 58)
- 4. energy (GO TO QUESTION 59)
- 5. gaming (GO TO QUESTION 60)
- 6. sales (GO TO QUESTION 61)
- [Answer set for all these questions.]
- 2. Strongly support
- 3. Moderately support
- 4. Neither
- 5. Moderately oppose
- 6. Strongly oppose
- 7. Don't know

56. Do you support or oppose a collector's conservation stamp as a way to fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?

(IF ASKED: Totally voluntary)
(IF ASKED: Not a postage stamp, but a collector stamp)
IF (#55 = 2) GO TO #62

57. Do you support or oppose a fee on the consumptive use and degradation of water used for industrial purposes to fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?

(IF ASKED: Does not tax well water).
IF (#55 = 3) GO TO #62

58. Do you support or oppose a fee for people who do not hunt or trap but use the Pennsylvania Game Commission's Game Land areas as a way to fund nongame wild bird and mammal conservation in Pennsylvania?

IF (#55 = 4) GO TO #62

59. Do you support or oppose a tax on energy development activities to help fund nongame wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?

(IF ASKED FOR EXAMPLE: An example of energy development activities in Pennsylvania is shale gas extraction.)
IF (#55 = 5) GO TO #62

60. In Pennsylvania, revenue from gaming, that is, gambling on horse races and in casinos, is used to help fund school property and wage tax relief in the state as well as Pennsylvania's general budget fund and local and county governments. Would you support or oppose a small percentage of revenue from gaming being used to fund NONGAME wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?

IF (#55 = 6) GO TO #62

61. Do you support or oppose a small portion of the state's sales tax being reapportioned as a way to fund NONGAME wildlife conservation in Pennsylvania?

IF (#55 = 1) GO TO #62
SKIP TO QUESTION 56

=====

62. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal hunting?

- 2. Strongly approve
- 3. Moderately approve
- 4. Neither
- 5. Moderately disapprove
- 6. Strongly disapprove
- 7. (DNR) Don't know

63. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal fishing?

- 2. Strongly approve
- 3. Moderately approve
- 4. Neither
- 5. Moderately disapprove
- 6. Strongly disapprove
- 7. (DNR) Don't know

66. Where do you get your information about nongame fish and wildlife?

(DO NOT READ ANSWER SET; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. From friends / family
- 2. Word-of-mouth
- 3. Personal experience
- 4. PA Game Commission employee / office
- 5. PA Game Commission website
- 6. PA Fish and Boat Commission employee / office
- 7. PA Fish and Boat Commission website
- 8. Internet / website other than PGC website (not social media)
- 9. Social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, YouTube)
- 10. Email
- 11. Magazines
- 12. Brochures or pamphlets
- 13. TV
- 14. Other [DATA CAPTURED AT QUESTION 67.]
- 15. (DNR) Don't know

70. Next I have a list of activities, and I would like to know if you have participated in each activity in Pennsylvania in the past 2 years.

(READ LIST AND CHECK IF YES)

- 1. Car camping?
- 2. Backpacking?
- 3. Birdwatching or wildlife watching?
- 4. Photographing wildlife?
- 5. Fishing?
- 6. Hiking?
- 7. Boating, canoeing, or kayaking?
- 8. Searching for amphibians or reptiles?
- 9. Maintaining areas around your home to benefit fish and wildlife?
- 10. Hunting?
- 11. (DNR) None of these

71. Do you currently have a valid Pennsylvania HUNTING license?

(IF ASKED: This includes annual, multi-year, and lifetime licenses that are valid for the calendar year 2014.)

- 2. Yes
- 3. No
- 4. (DNR) Don't know

72. Do you currently have a valid Pennsylvania FISHING license?

(IF ASKED: This includes annual, multi-year, and lifetime licenses that are valid for the calendar year 2014.)

- 2. Yes
- 3. No
- 4. (DNR) Don't know

75. Do you contribute to or are you a member of a conservation, sportsmen, recreation, or environmental club or group?

(LOOK TO LIST FOR ORGANIZATION; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. NO GROUPS
- 2. Sportsmen
- 3. Conservation
- 4. Recreation
- 5. Environmental

76. Great, we are just about through, the final few questions are for background information and help us analyze the results.

77. Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm, or a rural area NOT on a farm?

- 2. Large city or urban area
- 3. Suburban area
- 4. Small city or town
- 5. Rural area on a farm
- 6. Rural area NOT on a farm
- 7. (DNR) Don't know
- 8. (DNR) Refused

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

- 2. Not a high school graduate
- 3. High school graduate or equivalent
- 4. Some college or trade school, no degree
- 5. Associate's or trade school degree
- 6. Bachelor's degree
- 7. Master's degree
- 8. Professional or doctorate degree (e.g., M.D. or Ph.D.)
- 9. (DNR) Don't know
- 10. (DNR) Refused

79. What county do you currently live in?

80. What is your Zip Code?

81. May I ask your age?

years old

85. That's the end of our survey, thank you very much for your time and cooperation. You have been very helpful.

86. (ENTER ANYTHING RESPONDENT HAS TO ADD; 80 CHARACTERS)

87. OBSERVE AND RECORD RESPONDENT'S GENDER.

- 2. Male
- 3. Female

88. ENTER DISTRICT CODE FROM CALL SHEET

(district)

91. ENTER THE AREA CODE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF NUMBER DIALED.

-

92. ENTER RM CASE NUMBER.

ABOUT RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT

Responsive Management is an internationally recognized public opinion and attitude survey research firm specializing in natural resource and outdoor recreation issues. Our mission is to help natural resource and outdoor recreation agencies and organizations better understand and work with their constituents, customers, and the public.

Utilizing our in-house, full-service telephone, mail, and web-based survey center with 50 professional interviewers, we have conducted more than 1,000 telephone surveys, mail surveys, personal interviews, and focus groups, as well as numerous marketing and communication plans, needs assessments, and program evaluations.

Clients include the federal natural resource and land management agencies, most state fish and wildlife agencies, state departments of natural resources, environmental protection agencies, state park agencies, tourism boards, most of the major conservation and sportsmen's organizations, and numerous private businesses. Responsive Management also collects attitude and opinion data for many of the nation's top universities.

Specializing in research on public attitudes toward natural resource and outdoor recreation issues, Responsive Management has completed a wide range of projects during the past 24 years, including dozens of studies of hunters, anglers, wildlife viewers, boaters, park visitors, historic site visitors, hikers, birdwatchers, campers, and rock climbers. Responsive Management has conducted studies on endangered species; waterfowl and wetlands; and the reintroduction of large predators such as wolves, grizzly bears, and the Florida panther.

Responsive Management has assisted with research on numerous natural resource ballot initiatives and referenda and has helped agencies and organizations find alternative funding and increase their membership and donations. Additionally, Responsive Management has conducted major organizational and programmatic needs assessments to assist natural resource agencies and organizations in developing more effective programs based on a solid foundation of fact.

Responsive Management has conducted research on public attitudes toward natural resources and outdoor recreation in almost every state in the United States, as well as in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan. Responsive Management has also conducted focus groups and personal interviews with residents of the African countries of Algeria, Cameroon, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Responsive Management routinely conducts surveys in Spanish and has conducted surveys in Chinese, Korean, Japanese and Vietnamese and has completed numerous studies with specific target audiences, including Hispanics; African-Americans; Asians; women; children; senior citizens; urban, suburban, and rural residents; large landowners; and farmers.

Responsive Management's research has been upheld in U.S. District Courts; used in peer-reviewed journals; and presented at major natural resource, fish and wildlife, and outdoor recreation conferences across the world. Company research has been featured in most of the nation's major media, including CNN, *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and on the front pages of *USA Today* and *The Washington Post*. Responsive Management's research has also been highlighted in *Newsweek* magazine.

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