Pennsylvania Residents' Attitudes Toward Wildlife Management

Photo credit: Joe Kosack / Pennsylvania Game Commission

Conducted for the
Pennsylvania Game Commission

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RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT

PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the Pennsylvania Game Commission (the Commission) to determine Pennsylvania residents' attitudes toward wildlife management, including management of several big game species, and their concerns about wildlife-human conflicts. The study entailed a scientific telephone survey of Pennsylvania residents 18 years old or older.

The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the Commission, based in part on previous surveys. The sample of Pennsylvania residents was obtained from Marketing Systems Group. This scientific probability-based sample used RDD (Random Digit Dialing) to ensure that all residents have an equal chance of being selected for participation. Landlines and wireless telephones are included in their proper proportions so that the sample as a whole is representative of all residents across the state.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the almost universal ownership of telephones among Pennsylvania residents. 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 better representation of the sample than do surveys that are read by the respondent (i.e., mail and Internet surveys) because the latter types of survey systematically exclude those who are not literate enough to complete the surveys. By an estimate of the U.S. Department of Education's National Institute of Literacy (2016), up to 43% of the general population read no higher than a "basic level," suggesting that they would be reticent to complete a survey that they have to read to themselves. Finally, 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 sample was stratified to ensure that approximately 300 interviews would be obtained within each of Pennsylvania's 23 Wildlife Management Units (WMUs). The WMUs were weighted so that they would be in their proper proportions in the statewide data.

Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey. A central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Telephone surveying times are Monday through Friday from 10:00 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 May and June 2019. The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language.

The analysis of data was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. For the entire sample of adult Pennsylvania residents, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 1.22 percentage points.

ATTITUDES TOWARD DEER AND CONCERNS ABOUT DEER

- This section has three aspects: general attitudes and concerns about deer, wildlife viewing involving deer, and deer hunting.

- Just over half of Pennsylvania residents say that the deer population where they live is just right (51%); otherwise, twice as many residents say it is too high (28%) than say it is too low (14%).

- A series of questions asked about concerns regarding deer, both about the health of the deer population as well as the impact that deer have on habitats and humans. Pennsylvania residents are most concerned about negative human impacts: tick-borne diseases and deer-vehicle accidents (mean ratings of 8.5 and 6.9, respectively, on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is not at all concerned and 10 is extremely concerned).
  - In the second tier are concerns about deer health: the health of the deer population in terms of disease, the quality of deer habitat, and the health of the deer population in terms of size and ecological carrying capacity (mean ratings of 6.6 down to 5.8). Also in this tier are concerns about the negative impacts of deer on habitat for other wildlife when deer overeat plants (4.9).

- More than half of Pennsylvania residents have been involved or have had a household member involved in a deer-vehicle accident at some time (55%), with 10% saying it has happened within the past 12 months. Note that the timeframe was open-ended ("ever") for the first part of the question and that the question included anybody in the household.

- About a quarter of Pennsylvania residents have taken a trip of at least 1 mile to view deer in the past 12 months (26% indicate doing so).

- Mineral blocks, sometimes called salt blocks, and other types of attractants are put out to feed or attract deer by 9% of Pennsylvania residents. However, the practice is frowned upon by many residents, as opinion is almost exactly split whether it is okay for private citizens to feed or attract deer: 44% agree it is okay, but 45% disagree that this practice is okay.

- Among those who live in a single-family home, 11% personally hunt deer on their property, and 17% allow others to hunt deer on their property. Together, 20% of residents who live in single-family houses have deer hunting taking place on their land, either hunting themselves or allowing others to hunt.
  - Of those who do *not* allow deer hunting, the most common reasons are that the property is too small/neighbors too close (53%), that they live in a residential neighborhood where hunting is not allowed (40%), or that there are no deer on the property (7%). Otherwise, top reasons are a general opposition to hunting (5%), safety concerns (4%), and liability concerns (3%).

ATTITUDES TOWARD ELK

- Less than half of Pennsylvania residents (46%) are aware that the Commonwealth has wild elk. The 54% who did not know that Pennsylvania has elk include 9% of residents who think that Pennsylvania does not even have habitat for elk.

- Just over half of Pennsylvania residents (51%) say that they like having elk in the Commonwealth, although a small portion of these respondents say that they worry about the problems elk cause. Only 1% regard them as a nuisance.

- A not insubstantial percentage of residents (18%) have, at some time, traveled to view elk in Pennsylvania.

ATTITUDES TOWARD BEAR

- The large majority of Pennsylvania residents (64%) support the regulated hunting of black bears in Pennsylvania; however, about a quarter (26%) oppose it.

- The large majority of Pennsylvania residents (62%) think that the bear population where they live is just right. Otherwise, more people say it is too low (19%) than too high (7%).

- Regarding problems with black bears, 5% of Pennsylvania residents had problems with bears in the past 12 months.
  - The most common problems are garbage cans being gotten into and birdfeeders damaged.

ATTITUDES TOWARD WILD TURKEY

- The overwhelming majority of Pennsylvania residents (80%) support the regulated hunting of wild turkeys in Pennsylvania. Nonetheless, 10% oppose it.

- Well over half of Pennsylvania residents (57%) say that they like having wild turkeys in Pennsylvania, although a small portion of these respondents say that they worry about the problems that turkeys cause. Meanwhile, 3% regard wild turkeys as a nuisance.

- The large majority of Pennsylvania residents (60%) think that the wild turkey population where they live is just right. Otherwise, the percentage saying that the population is too low (29%) far exceeds the percentage saying it is too high (2%).

- Only 1% of Pennsylvania residents had problems with wild turkeys in the past 12 months.
  - Common turkey problems include landscaping damage, droppings in the yard, and damage to crops.

ATTITUDES TOWARD CANADA GEESE

- Just under half of Pennsylvania residents like having Canada geese around (44% do); however, many of those who like geese around nonetheless worry about problems that they cause (19%). Of all the animals asked about, geese have the highest percentage of residents (23%) who think of them as a nuisance.

- While the majority of Pennsylvania residents (57%) think the goose population where they live is just right, 23% think that the population is too high, while 13% think the population is too low.

- A small percentage of residents (4%) had problems with Canada geese where they live in the past 12 months. The most common goose problem by far is the presence of goose droppings in the yard and on walkways and patios. Other problems include crop damage and landscaping damage.

OVERALL OPINION ON HUNTING AND SUMMARY OF OPINIONS ON HUNTING BLACK BEARS AND WILD TURKEYS

- The large majority of Pennsylvania residents (86%) support legal, regulated hunting in general. At the other end, only 9% oppose.
  - The hunting of wild turkeys (80% support) is more accepted than the hunting of black bears (64% support).

ATTITUDES TOWARD NONGAME SPECIES

- A much greater percentage of Pennsylvania residents think the Pennsylvania Game Commission is doing an *excellent* or *good* job at managing and conserving the Commonwealth's nongame wildlife (in the top half of the scale) than think the Commission is doing a fair or poor job: 42% say *excellent* or *good*, while only 10% say *fair* or *poor*. Almost half do not know.

- Regarding the importance that residents place on conservation actions for nongame species, they are almost unanimous in thinking those actions are important, including 93% who say

that the actions are *very* or *somewhat* important. Only 2% say that the actions are *not at all* important.

- Only 4% of residents say that they were *very* familiar with the Pennsylvania State Wildlife Action Plan prior to the survey.

WILDLIFE DISEASE

- The survey asked about two diseases, one that exclusively infects wildlife (bats) and the other that can infect humans. Respondents were asked about their familiarity with the diseases and then were asked a basic fact about each as a way to help gauge their actual familiarity.
  - White-nose syndrome is devastating to bats and has caused a precipitous decline in bat populations in some places. Overall, 13% of Pennsylvania residents are very or somewhat familiar with it.
  - West Nile virus is a mosquito-borne disease that can cause a fever accompanied with a headache, body aches, joint pains, vomiting, diarrhea, and/or rash. The majority of Pennsylvania residents (61%) are very or somewhat familiar with it.

OPINIONS ON TRAPPING

- Three quarters of Pennsylvania residents (75%) are aware that trapping is regulated by the Commission.

- Approval of trapping (66%) is more than double disapproval (29%). The remainder respond neutrally or do not know.
  - A follow-up question finds that 76% of Pennsylvania residents support trapping after being told that traps being used have been tested to make them more humane, while 15% oppose.

FAMILIARITY WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION'S WEBINAR SERIES

- Statewide, 17% of residents were *very* or *somewhat* familiar with the Commission's webinar series prior to the survey.

MEMBERSHIP IN AND DONATIONS TO CONSERVATION, SPORTSMEN'S, RECREATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

- About 1 in 5 Pennsylvania residents (22%) contribute to or are a member of a conservation, sportsmen, recreation, or environmental club or group.
  - The most popular clubs are local sportsmen's clubs. Regarding national organizations, the NRA, the Sierra Club, and the Nature Conservancy are the most popular.

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the Pennsylvania Game Commission (the Commission) to determine Pennsylvania residents' attitudes toward wildlife management, including management of several big game species, and their concerns about wildlife-human conflicts. The study entailed a scientific telephone survey of Pennsylvania residents 18 years old or 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 Pennsylvania residents (both landlines and wireless telephones were called). 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 better representation of the sample than do surveys that are read by the respondent (i.e., mail and Internet surveys) because the latter types of survey systematically exclude those who are not literate enough to complete the surveys or who would be intimidated by having to complete a written survey—by an estimate of the U.S. Department of Education's National Institute of Literacy (2016), up to 43% of the general population read no higher than a "basic level," suggesting that they would be reticent to complete a survey that they have to read to themselves. Finally, 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

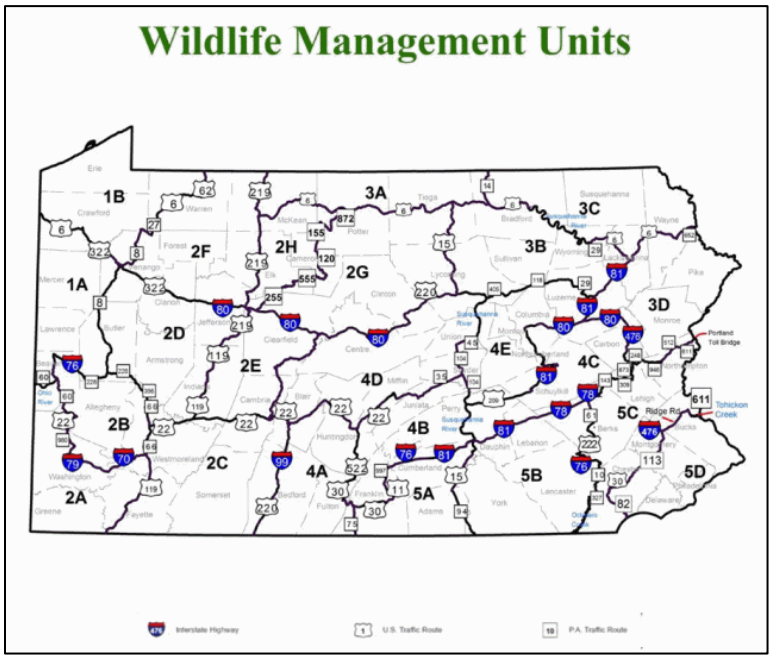
The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the Commission, based on the research team's familiarity with wildlife management and natural resources. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey.

SURVEY SAMPLE

The sample of Pennsylvania residents was obtained from Marketing Systems Group, a company that specializes in providing scientifically valid samples for public opinion research. This scientific probability-based sample used RDD (Random Digit Dialing) to ensure that all residents have an equal chance of being selected for participation. Landlines and wireless phones are included in their proper proportions so that the sample as a whole is representative of all residents across the state.

The sample was stratified by Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) to ensure that enough respondents would be in each WMU for statistically valid results. The WMU samples were then compiled for the statewide results, properly weighted so that each WMU matches the proportion of the state's population contained within that WMU.

The goal was to obtain approximately 300 interviews within each of Pennsylvania's 23 WMUs, with two exceptions. The exceptions are WMUs 2G and 2H, which were combined into one unit for the study, and WMUs 5C and 5D, which were also combined. The WMUs are shown in the map below.



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 wildlife management 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.

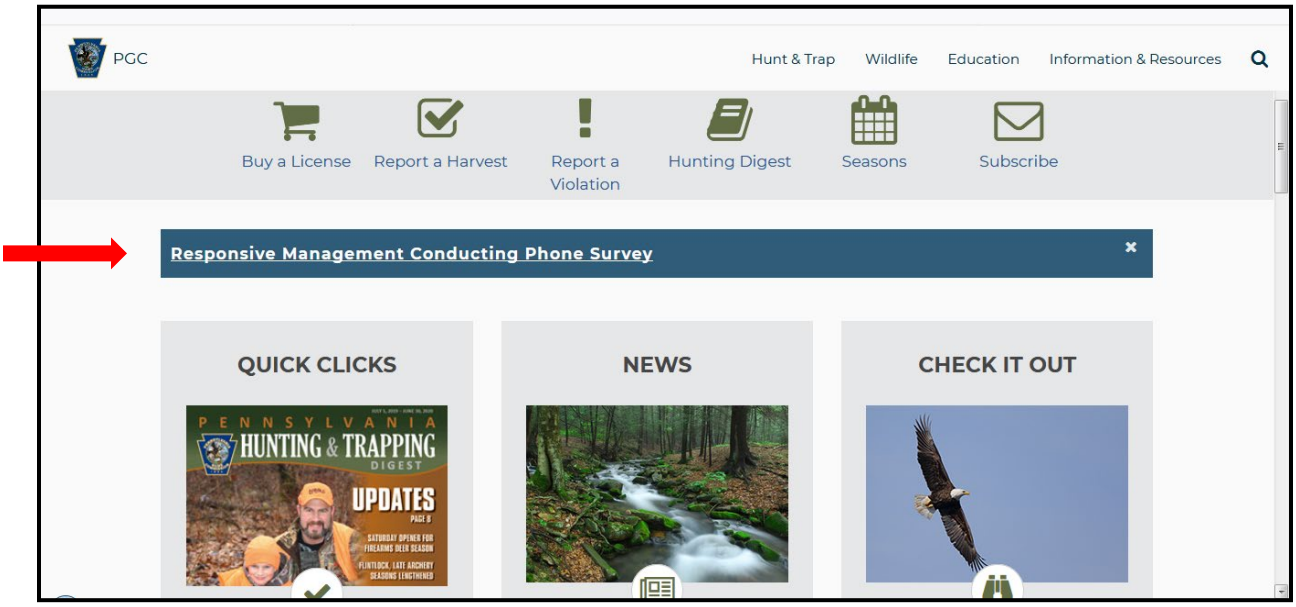
INTERVIEWING DATES AND TIMES

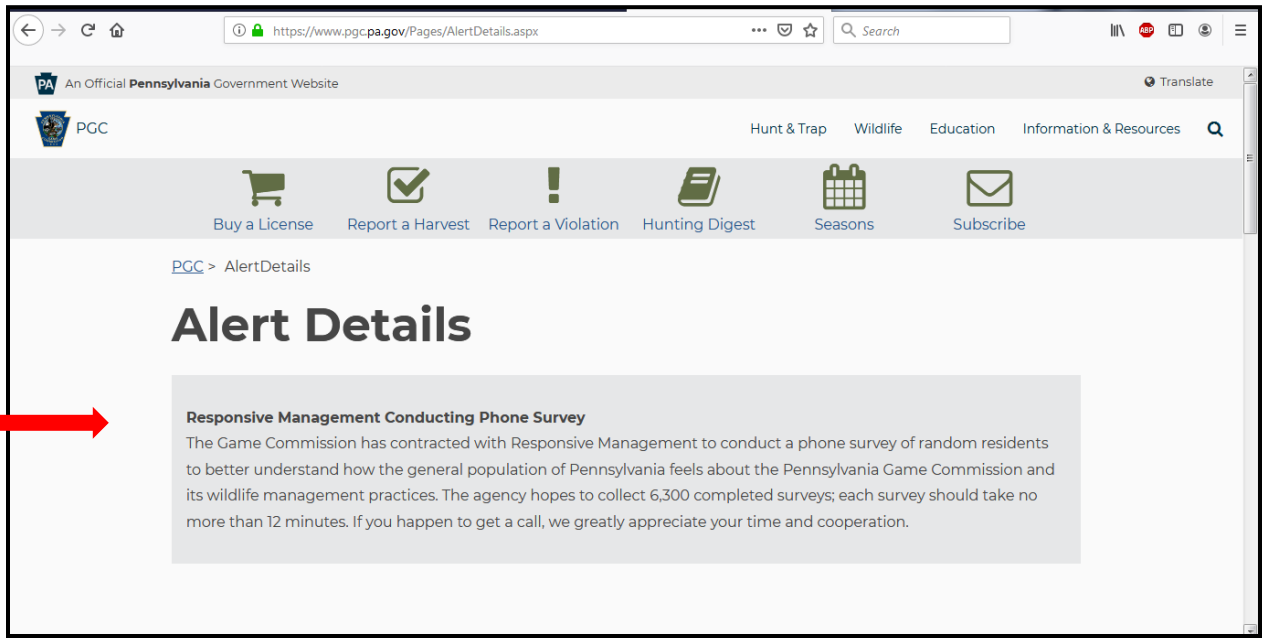
Telephone surveying times are Monday through Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday from noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, 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 and June 2019.

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.

Responsive Management maximized response rates by leaving messages on voicemails and answering machines regarding the study purpose and survey opportunity, as well as by coordinating with the Commission to post a brief notification about the study on the Commission website. This inclusion of brief background information about the study purpose on the Commission website helped the survey response rate by allowing respondents to check the website and verify the legitimacy of the study. Screenshots from the website of the Pennsylvania Game Commission for this study are shown below and on the following page.





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 contained 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 6,441 completed interviews; partial interviews and terminated surveys were not used. The tabulation below shows the number of completed interviews obtained within each WMU.

WMU	Number of Completed Interviews		WMU	Number of Completed Interviews
1A	327		3C	303
1B	316		3D	304
2A	302		4A	310
2B	311		4B	307
2C	305		4C	308
2D	309		4D	306
2E	291		4E	305
2F	312		5A	302
2G/2H	331		5B	296
3A	298		5C/5D	303
3B	295			

DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis of data was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. The results were slightly weighted by age and gender within each WMU so that the sample was exactly representative of residents in that WMU as a whole. Also, the WMUs were weighted when statewide data are shown so that each WMU is properly represented in its proportion of the state's total population of residents 18 years old and older.

SAMPLING ERROR

Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample of adult Pennsylvania residents, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 1.22 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 1.22 percentage points of each other. Sampling error was calculated using the formula described below, with a sample size of 6,441 and a population size of 10,101,588 adult Pennsylvania residents. Sampling errors by WMU are also presented.

Sampling Error Equation

$$B = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\frac{N_p(.25)}{N_s} - .25}{N_p - 1}} \right) (1.96)$$

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).

WMU	Sampling Error (%)		WMU	Sampling Error (%)
1A	5.42		3C	5.62
1B	5.51		3D	5.62
2A	5.64		4A	5.56
2B	5.56		4B	5.59
2C	5.61		4C	5.58
2D	5.57		4D	5.60
2E	5.74		4E	5.61
2F	5.54		5A	5.64
2G/2H	5.38		5B	5.70
3A	5.66		5C/5D	5.63
3B	5.77			

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:

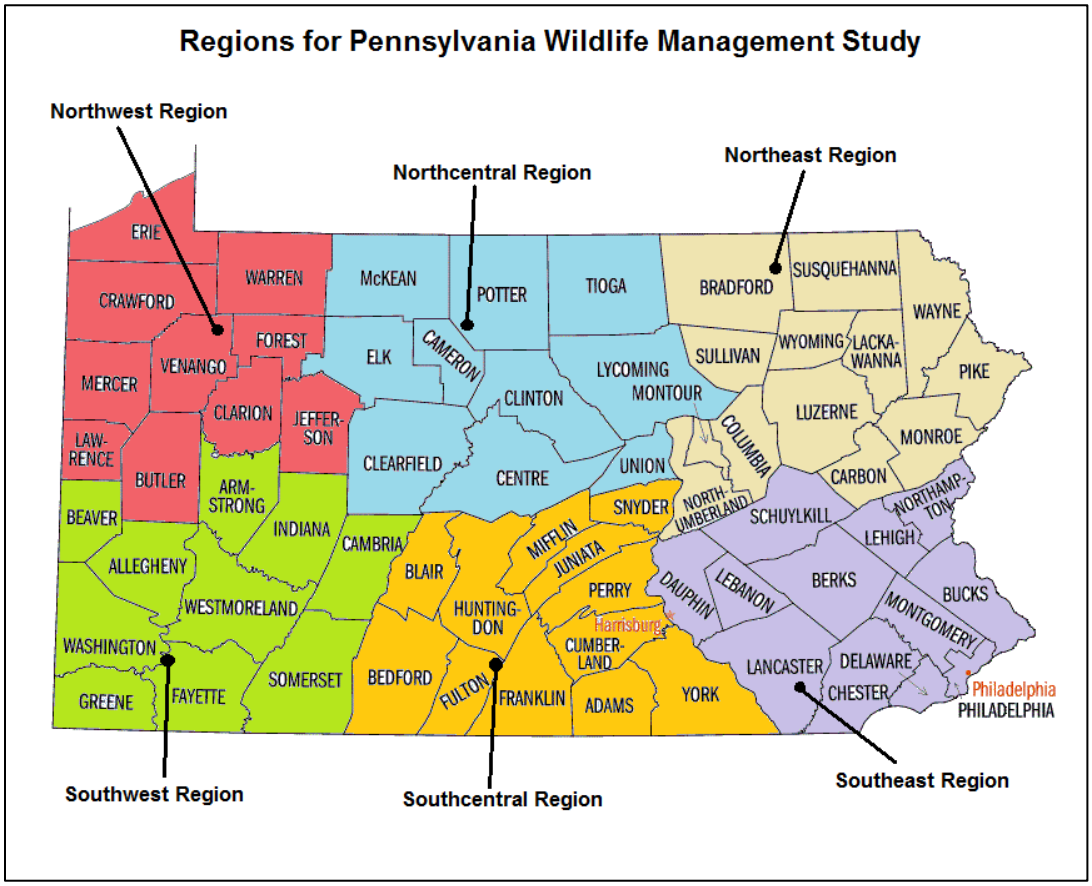
- Open-ended questions are those in which no answer set is read to the respondents; rather, they can respond with anything that comes to mind from the question.
- Closed-ended questions have an answer set from which to choose.
- Single or multiple response questions: Some questions allow only a single 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: Some 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 agree" and "moderately agree" are summed to determine the total percentage who agree).

Throughout this report, survey results are presented in the following ways:

- Statewide: A graph of overall results are presented for each question. As indicated earlier, results are weighted to ensure that they represent adult Pennsylvania residents as a whole.
- By WMU: A tabulation shows the results within each of the 23 WMUs (note that there are 21 separate rows in these tables, as two sets of two WMUs were combined).
- By region: A map on the following page shows the regions in this breakdown.

- Trends: Statewide results are shown side-by-side with results from Pennsylvania surveys in 2011 and 2014 that featured the same questions. Differences that are noted between the various years in the trends analysis are followed by "($p \leq 0.05$)," indicating that the difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

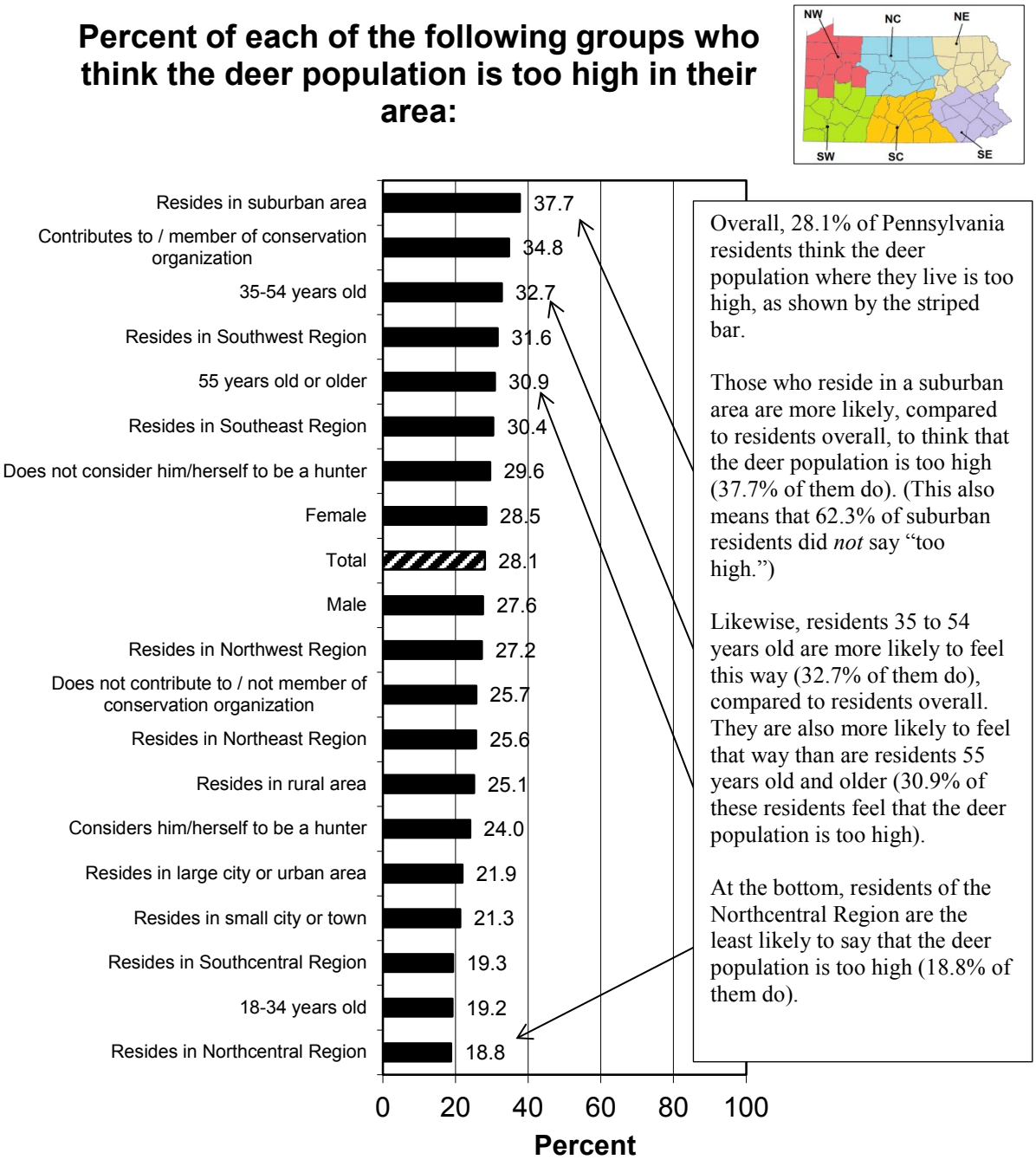


Note that maps in the report are in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

HOW TO READ SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSES GRAPHS

On certain questions, the report includes a graph that shows a summary of how various groups responded. For instance, this analyses was run on those who think the deer population in their area is too high. This graph is presented on the following page. The striped bar shows the overall results on the question. Each of the other bars shows the percentage of the given group who responded that the deer population is too high. Each group above the striped bar on the graph has

a greater propensity to think that the deer population is too high (compared to residents overall), while each group below the striped bar has a lower propensity to think that the deer population is too high. The explanation in the text box gives the full details of how to interpret the graph.



"Conservation organization" in the label in the graph refers to any conservation, sportsmen's, recreation, or environmental club or organization. This applies to all of these summary demographic analyses graphs.

ATTITUDES TOWARD DEER AND CONCERNS ABOUT DEER

- This section has three aspects: general attitudes and concerns about deer, wildlife viewing involving deer, and deer hunting.

- Just over half of Pennsylvania residents say that the deer population where they live is just right (51%); otherwise, twice as many residents say it is too high (28%) than say it is too low (14%).
  - The summary demographic analysis graph was shown in the previous section. It found that suburban residents are the most likely to say that the deer population is too high. Other characteristics that are associated with saying that the deer population is too high include being in the middle and older age categories and residing in the Southwest or Southeast Regions.
  - Another summary demographic analysis graph shows the groups who are more likely to think that the deer population is too low. At the top of the list are hunters—the group most likely to think that the deer population is too low. Other characteristics that are associated with thinking that the deer population is too low include living in the Northcentral, Southcentral, or Northwest Regions; being male; and living in a small city/town or rural area.
  - The trends show that the percentage saying "too high" went from 20% in 2011 to 28% in 2019, a statistically significant increase ($p \leq 0.05$).

- A series of questions asked about concerns regarding deer, both about the health of the deer population as well as the impact that deer have on habitats and humans. Pennsylvania residents are most concerned about negative human impacts: tick-borne diseases and deer-vehicle accidents (mean ratings of 8.5 and 6.9, respectively, on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is not at all concerned and 10 is extremely concerned).
  - In the second tier are concerns about deer health: the health of the deer population in terms of disease, the quality of deer habitat, and the health of the deer population in terms of size and ecological carrying capacity (mean ratings of 6.6 down to 5.8). Also in this tier are concerns about the negative impacts of deer on habitat for other wildlife when deer overeat plants (4.9).

- The lowest tier are concerns about damage to landscaping and deer droppings (2.7 and lower). (In both of these questions, people living in single-family homes and townhomes were asked about impacts in their yards; people living in apartment or condominium buildings were asked about impacts to common areas around their buildings.)
    - In the trends, the increases in concern regarding tick-borne diseases and in deer impacts on the habitat and other wildlife between 2011 and 2019 are statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$).

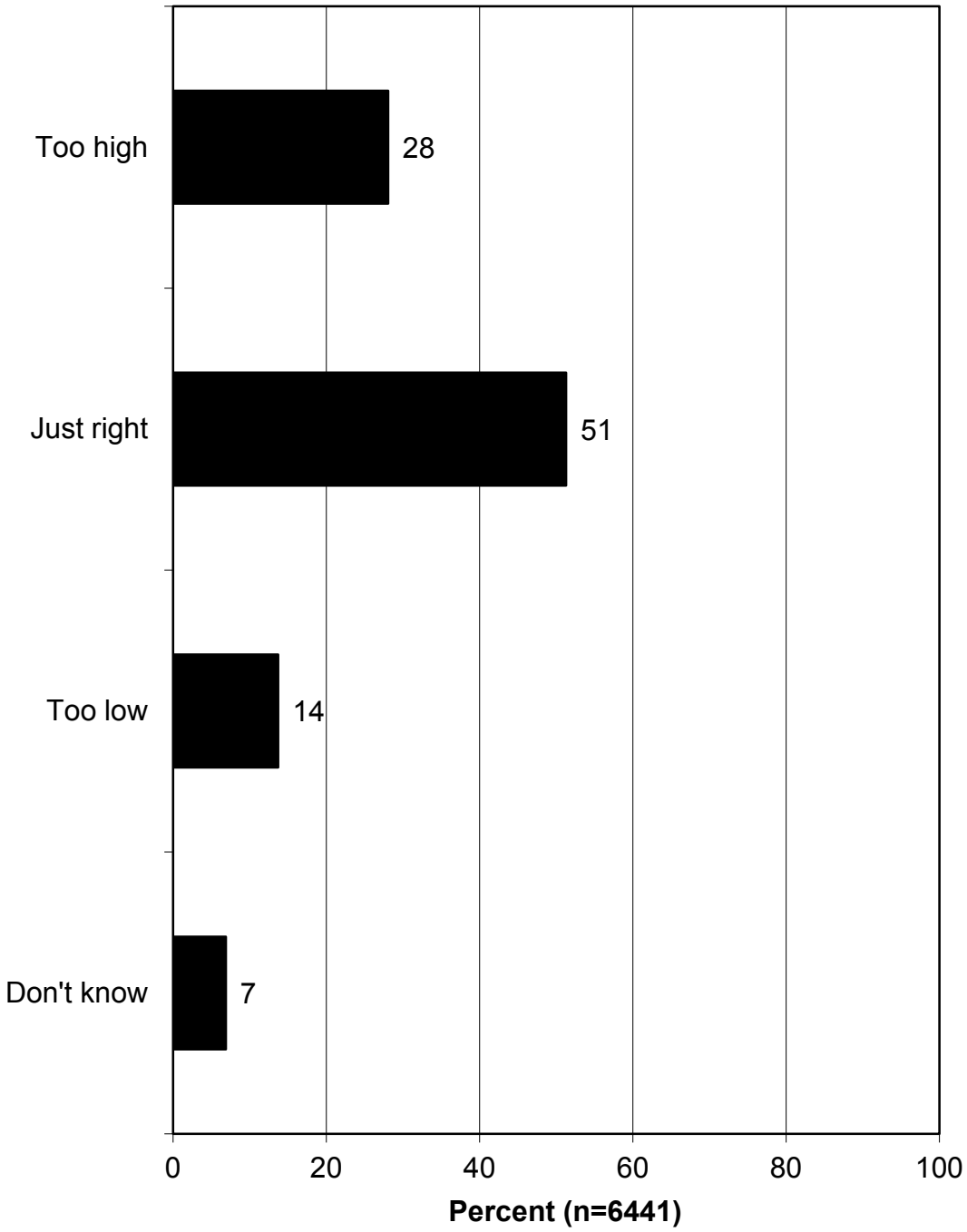
- More than half of Pennsylvania residents have been involved or have had a household member involved in a deer-vehicle accident at some time (55%), with 10% saying it has happened within the past 12 months. Note that the timeframe was open-ended ("ever") for the first part of the question and that the question included anybody in the household.
    - A summary demographic analysis graph is included, showing that the characteristics most associated with household involvement in a deer-vehicle accident include residing in the Northwest, Northeast, or Northcentral Regions and residing in a rural area. The graph shows the full results.

- About a quarter of Pennsylvania residents have taken a trip of at least 1 mile to view deer in the past 12 months (26% indicate doing so).
    - Of those deer viewers, a third have used a spotlight when viewing deer.

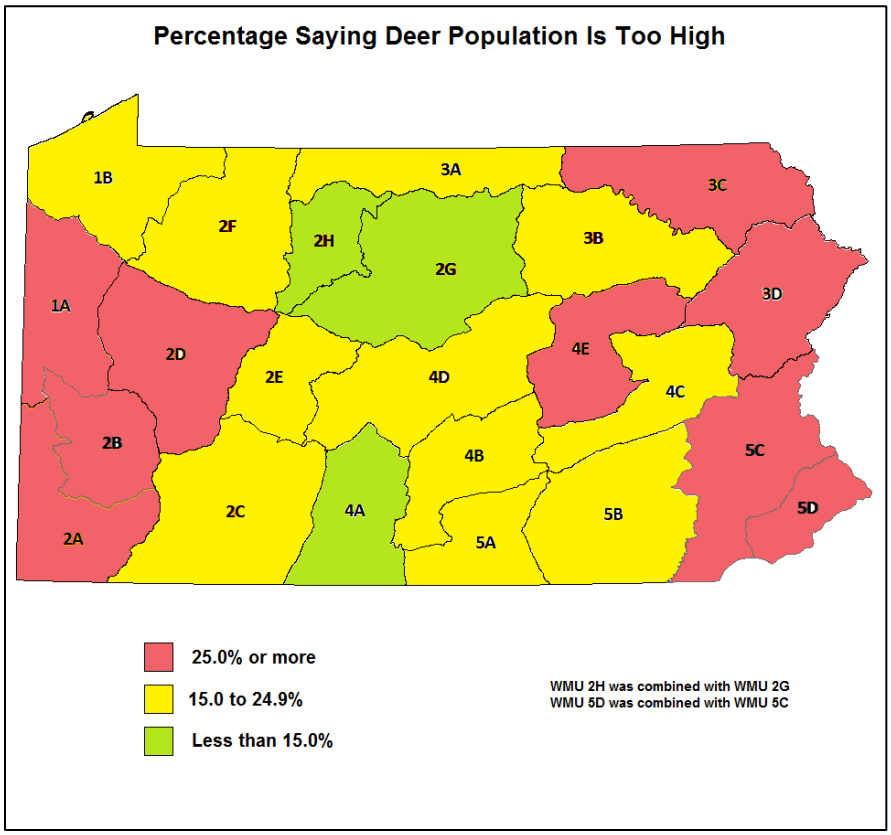
- Mineral blocks, sometimes called salt blocks, and other types of attractants are put out to feed or attract deer by 9% of Pennsylvania residents. However, the practice is frowned upon by many residents, as opinion is almost exactly split whether it is okay for private citizens to feed or attract deer: 44% agree it is okay, but 45% disagree that this practice is okay.
    - The summary demographic analysis graph of those who fed deer or put out attractants is included. Hunters, those residing in rural areas, and those residing in the Northcentral, Northwest, or Southwest regions are the most likely to feed deer or put out attractants. The graph shows the full results.
    - The summary demographic analysis of those who think it is okay to attract or feed deer is included. The characteristics associated with this include being a hunter, being young, being male, and living in the Southcentral Region. The graph shows the full results.

- Among those who live in a single-family home, 11% personally hunt deer on their property, and 17% allow others to hunt deer on their property. Together, 20% of residents who live in single-family houses have deer hunting taking place on their land, either hunting themselves or allowing others to hunt.
  - Of those who do *not* allow deer hunting, the most common reasons are that the property is too small/neighbors too close (53%), that they live in a residential neighborhood where hunting is not allowed (40%), or that there are no deer on the property (7%). Otherwise, top reasons are a general opposition to hunting (5%), safety concerns (4%), and liability concerns (3%).

Q10. In your opinion, is the deer population where you live too high, just right, or too low?

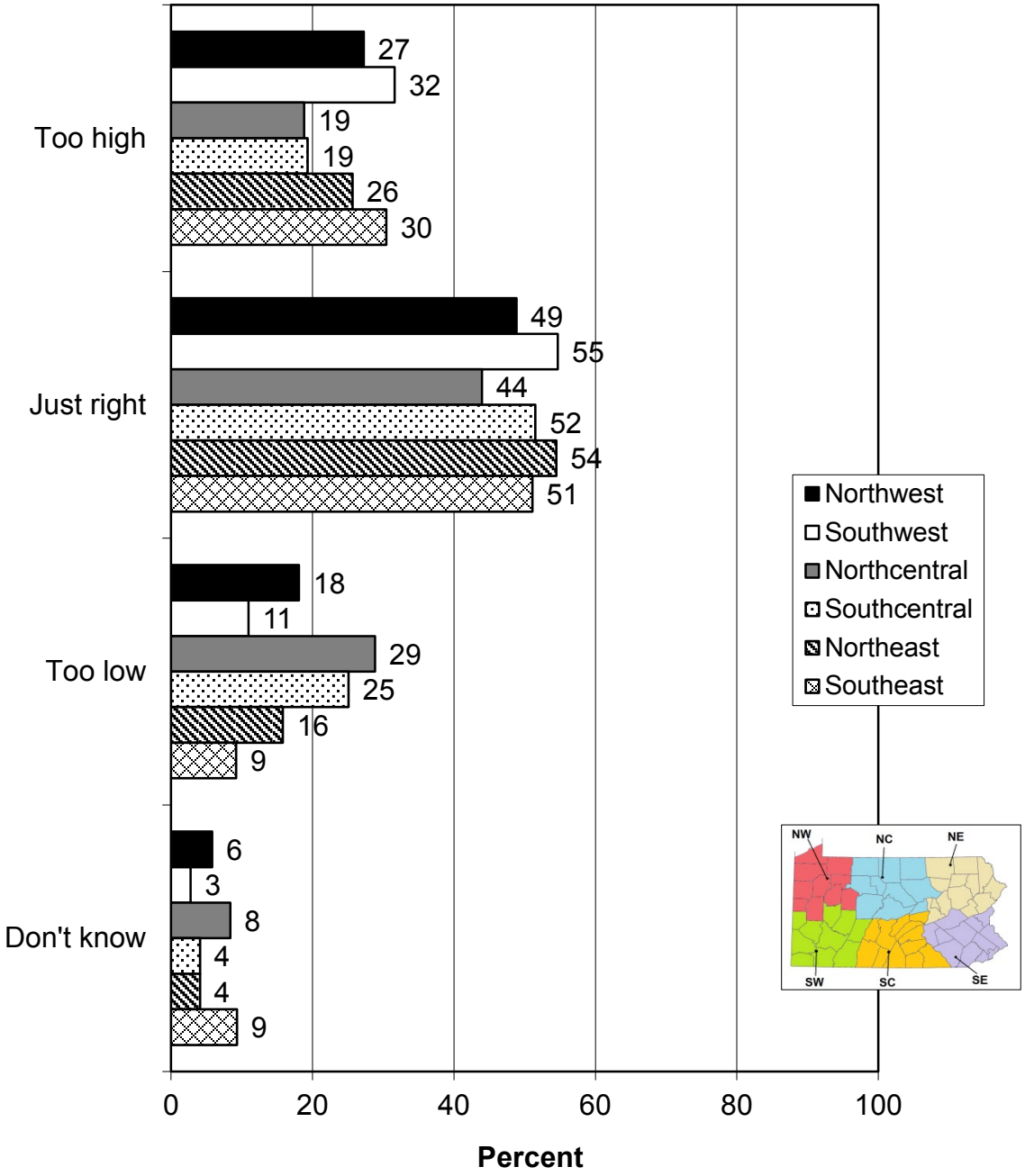


Q10. In your opinion, is the deer population where you live too high, just right, or too low?				
	Too high	Just right	Too low	Don't know
1A	25.9%	55.4%	12.8%	5.9%
1B	23.8%	46.8%	22.7%	6.7%
2A	28.0%	49.8%	18.5%	3.7%
2B	37.5%	50.8%	8.1%	3.6%
2C	18.7%	52.1%	23.3%	5.9%
2D	25.6%	57.2%	12.7%	4.5%
2E	19.5%	56.1%	21.5%	2.9%
2F	19.3%	48.1%	26.2%	6.5%
2G / 2H	12.6%	48.8%	34.7%	3.8%
3A	18.3%	56.8%	21.1%	3.8%
3B	19.5%	55.0%	16.9%	8.5%
3C	30.1%	55.3%	11.2%	3.3%
3D	29.9%	52.3%	13.2%	4.6%
4A	13.7%	44.9%	37.1%	4.2%
4B	15.7%	52.9%	20.9%	10.4%
4C	23.2%	52.1%	20.8%	3.9%
4D	19.8%	48.3%	25.8%	6.1%
4E	29.8%	50.2%	16.1%	3.8%
5A	19.4%	53.1%	22.5%	5.1%
5B	18.8%	51.2%	19.9%	10.1%
5C / 5D	32.9%	50.8%	7.7%	8.5%
Overall	28.1%	51.3%	13.7%	6.9%

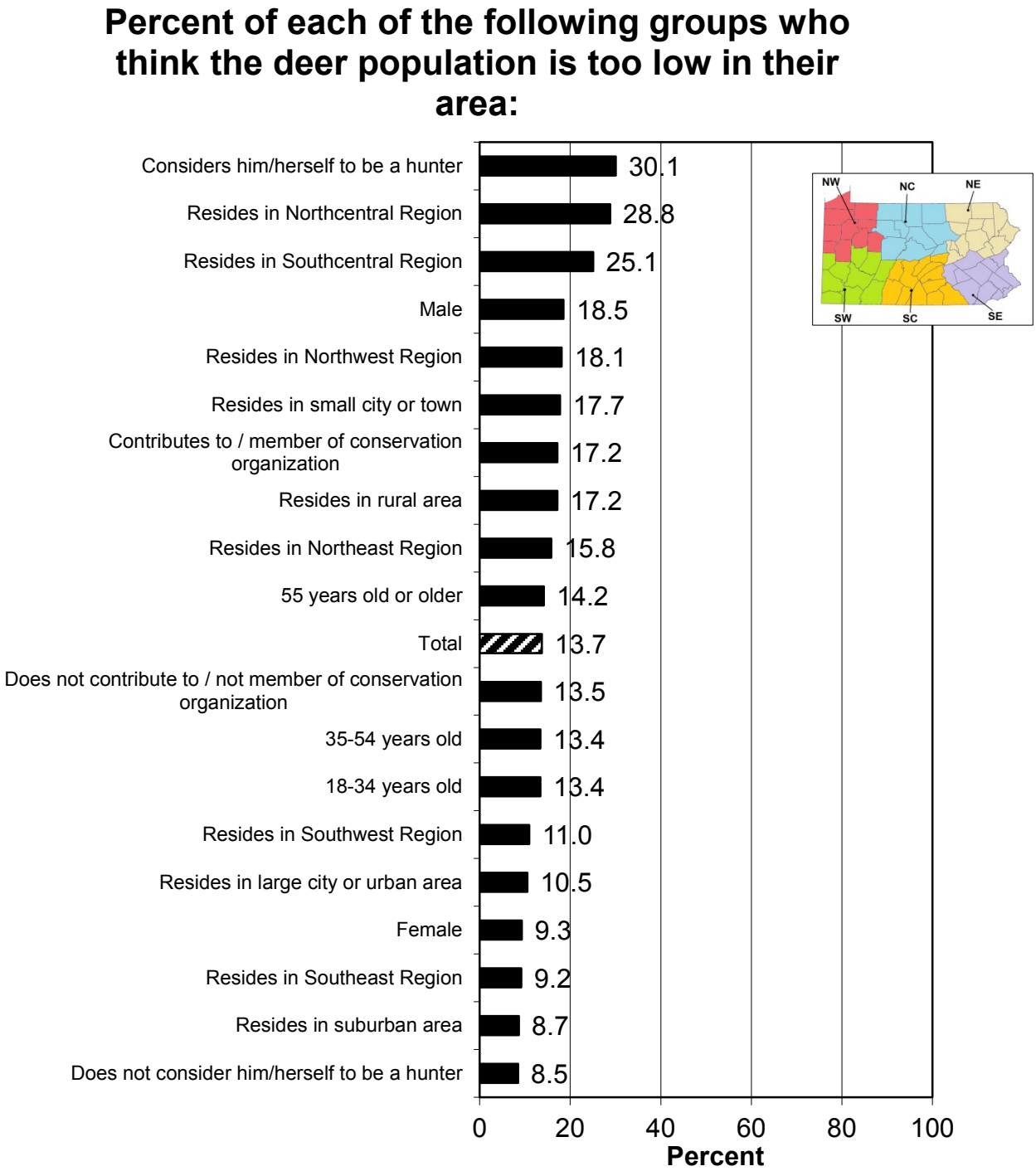


Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

Q10. In your opinion, is the deer population where you live too high, just right, or too low?

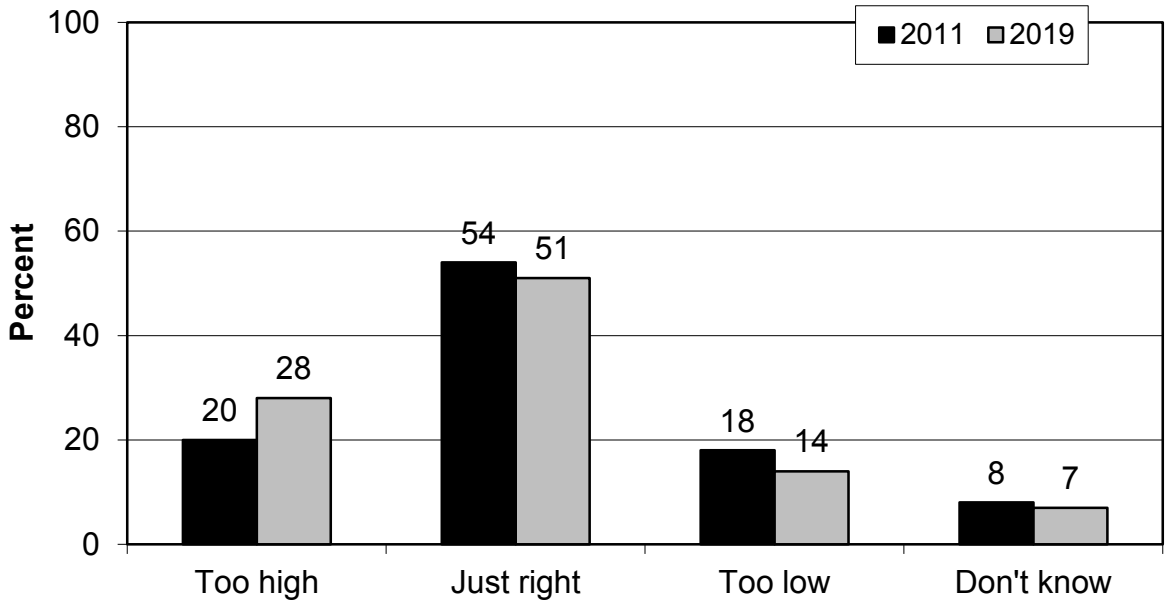


See the previous section of the report for the summary demographic analysis graph for those who think that the deer population is too high. The analysis of those who think the deer population is too low is presented below.

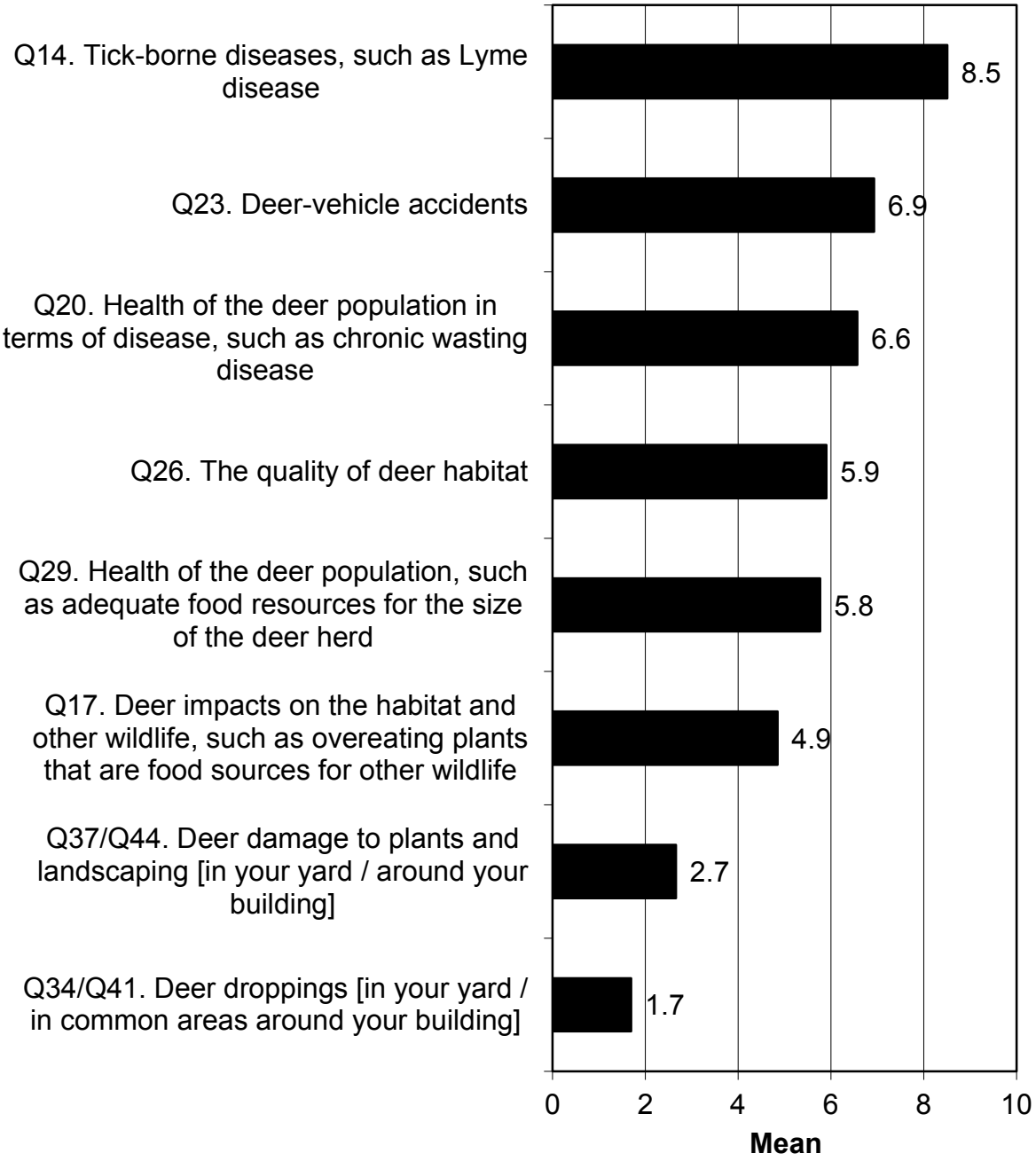


An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q10. In your opinion, is the deer population where you live too high, just right, or too low?



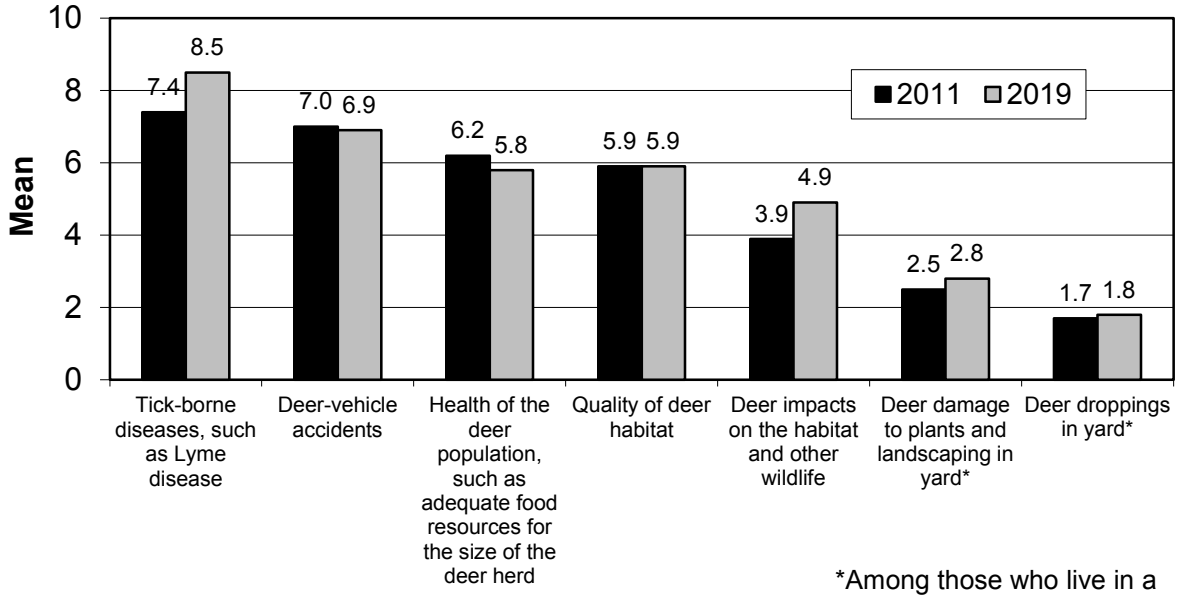
Q14-Q44. Mean ratings of concern about each of the following in Pennsylvania, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is not at all concerned and 10 is extremely concerned).



Mean Ratings of Concern About Each of the Following								
	Q14. Tick-borne diseases, such as Lyme disease	Q17. Deer impacts on the habitat and other wildlife, such as overeating plants that are food sources for other wildlife	Q20. Health of the deer population in terms of disease, such as chronic wasting disease	Q23. Deer-vehicle accidents	Q26. The quality of deer habitat	Q29. Health of the deer population, such as adequate food resources for the size of the deer herd	Q34/Q41. Deer droppings [in your yard / in common areas around your building]	Q37/Q44. Deer damage to plants and landscaping [in your yard / around your building]
1A	8.4	4.3	6.9	6.8	5.9	6.3	1.1	2.4
1B	8.2	3.8	5.9	7.1	5.5	5.5	0.9	1.9
2A	8.5	4.0	6.9	7.3	6.0	6.2	1.5	2.4
2B	8.8	5.0	6.9	6.9	5.8	5.8	3.0	4.1
2C	8.1	4.0	6.8	6.4	5.6	5.8	1.3	2.1
2D	8.2	3.7	6.7	6.8	5.2	5.4	1.1	2.3
2E	8.8	4.0	6.8	6.1	6.4	6.0	1.7	2.5
2F	8.7	4.0	6.3	6.4	5.6	6.1	1.0	2.1
2G / 2H	8.4	3.7	6.6	6.8	5.8	5.8	0.7	1.6
3A	8.6	3.8	6.3	6.8	5.1	5.4	0.6	2.0
3B	8.8	4.7	6.3	7.1	5.6	6.2	1.0	2.0
3C	8.2	4.7	6.1	7.4	5.6	5.8	1.0	2.6
3D	8.8	4.8	6.2	7.5	5.8	5.7	1.8	3.8
4A	8.4	3.6	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.1	0.7	1.9
4B	7.9	3.8	7.4	6.6	5.3	5.3	1.1	1.6
4C	8.4	4.9	6.7	6.7	5.4	5.7	1.0	2.5
4D	8.5	4.5	6.6	6.6	5.1	4.7	0.8	1.5
4E	8.2	4.7	6.2	7.0	5.6	5.7	1.0	2.0
5A	8.3	4.4	6.7	6.3	5.9	6.2	1.0	2.0
5B	8.3	4.8	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.6	1.0	1.4
5C / 5D	8.6	5.4	6.5	7.3	6.2	5.8	2.0	3.0
Overall	8.5	4.9	6.6	6.9	5.9	5.8	1.7	2.7

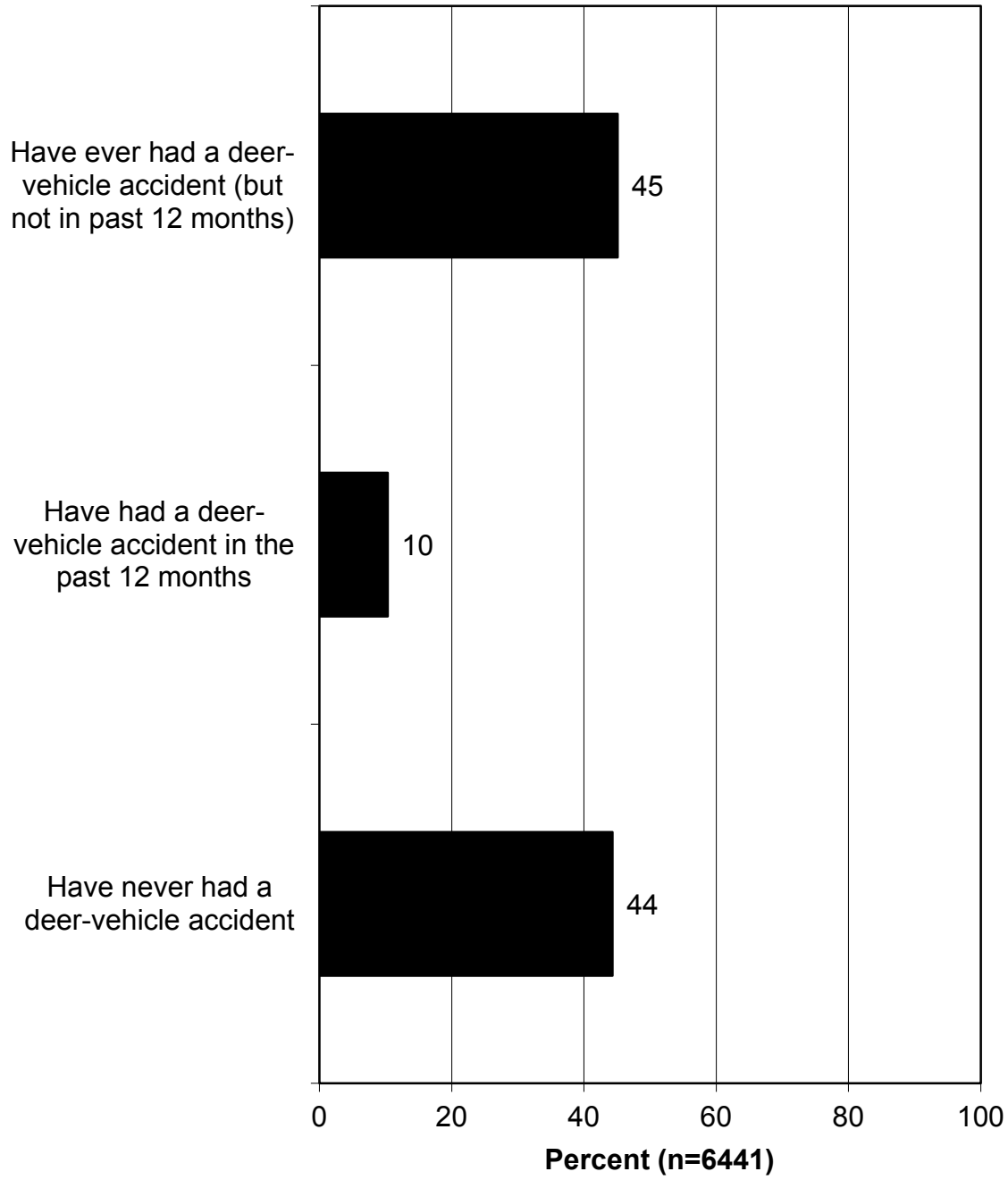
Mean Ratings of Concern About Each of the Following								
	Q14. Tick-borne diseases, such as Lyme disease	Q17. Deer impacts on the habitat and other wildlife, such as overeating plants that are food sources for other wildlife	Q20. Health of the deer population in terms of disease, such as chronic wasting disease	Q23. Deer-vehicle accidents	Q26. The quality of deer habitat	Q29. Health of the deer population, such as adequate food resources for the size of the deer herd	Q34/Q41. Deer droppings [in your yard / in common areas around your building]	Q37/Q44. Deer damage to plants and landscaping [in your yard / around your building]
Northwest	8.2	4.0	6.3	7.1	5.5	5.5	1.1	2.3
Southwest	8.7	4.6	7.0	6.9	5.9	6.1	2.4	3.4
Northcentral	8.6	3.9	6.6	6.6	5.3	5.3	0.7	1.8
Southcentral	8.3	4.3	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.8	0.9	1.7
Northeast	8.8	4.7	6.5	7.3	5.7	6.0	1.2	2.7
Southeast	8.5	5.4	6.4	7.1	6.0	5.8	1.8	2.7

Q14-37. Mean ratings of concern about each of the following in Pennsylvania, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all concerned and 10 is extremely concerned:

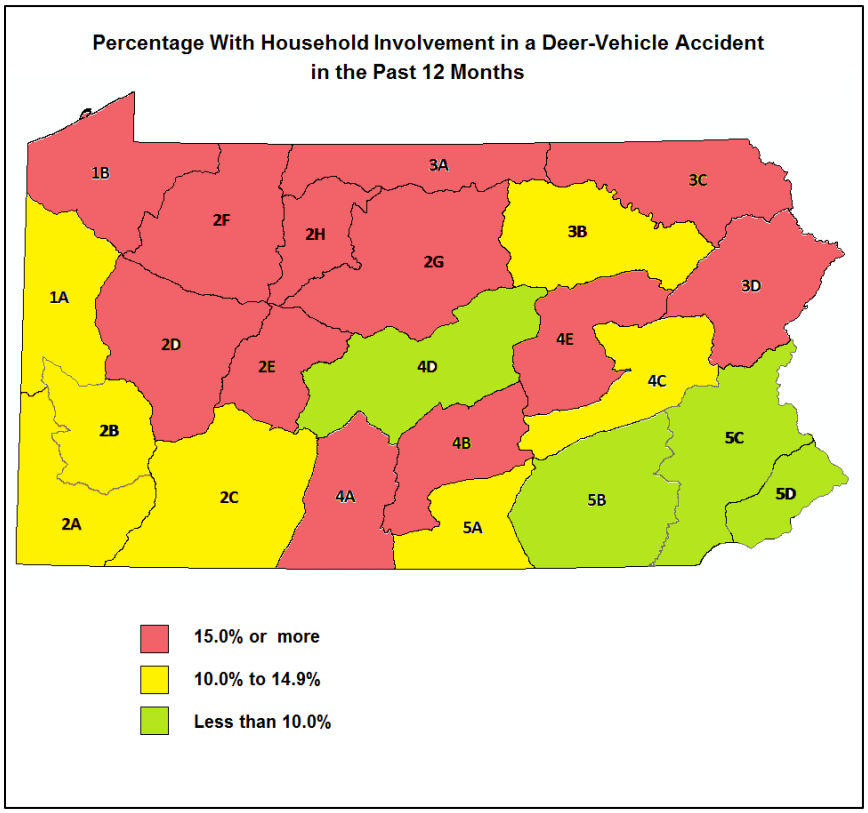


*Among those who live in a single-family home

Q49. Have you or any other person in your immediate household ever been in a vehicle accident involving deer in Pennsylvania? (IF YES: What about in the past 12 months?)

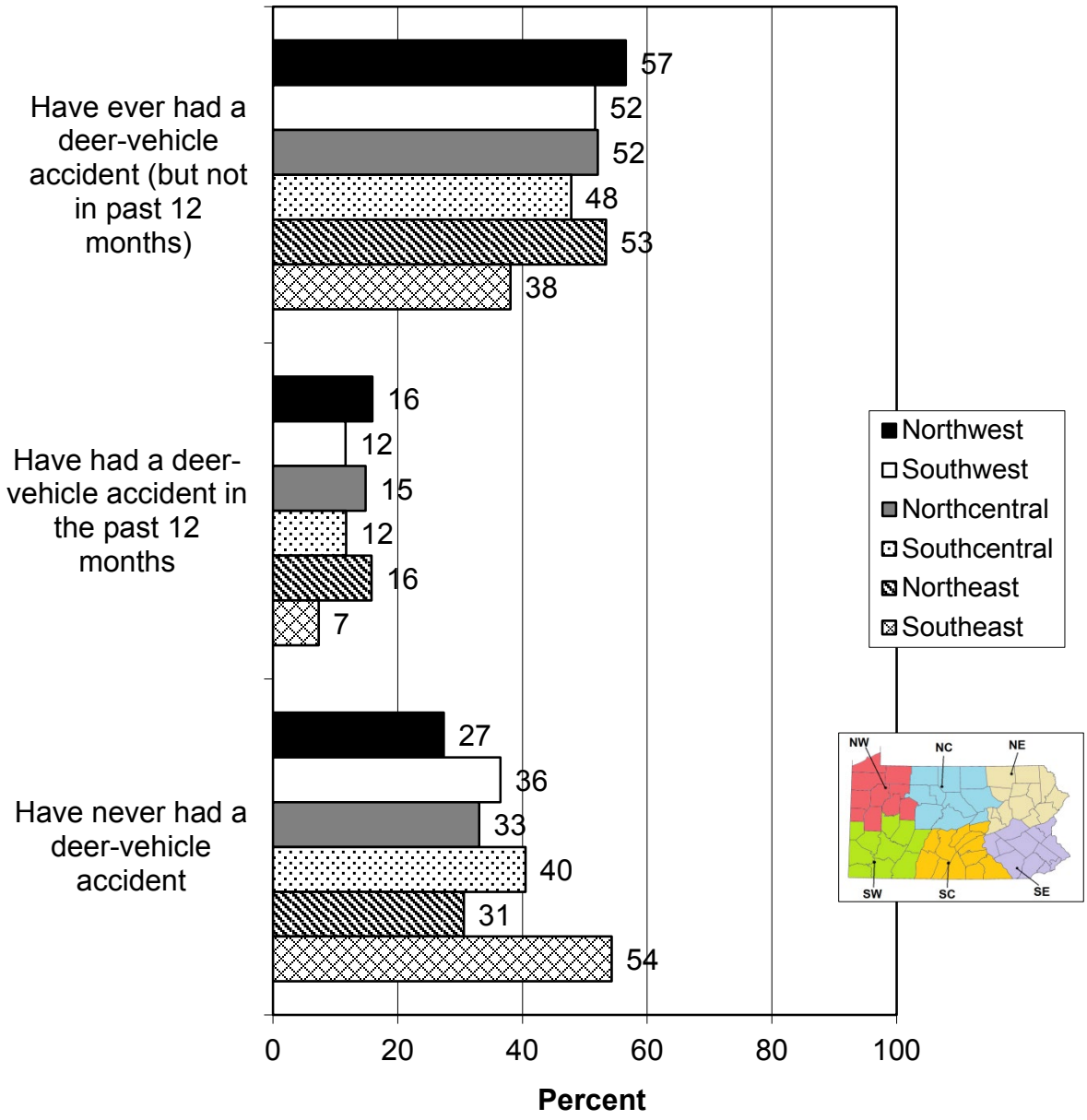


Q49. Have you or any other person in your immediate household ever been in a vehicle accident involving deer in Pennsylvania? (IF YES: What about in the past 12 months?)				
	Have ever had a deer-vehicle accident (but not in past 12 months)	Have had a deer-vehicle accident in the past 12 months	Have never had a deer-vehicle accident	Don't know
1A	56.7%	10.9%	32.2%	0.2%
1B	48.2%	17.9%	33.9%	0.0%
2A	55.9%	13.2%	30.5%	0.4%
2B	44.8%	13.7%	41.0%	0.5%
2C	56.1%	11.8%	31.1%	0.9%
2D	55.0%	21.6%	23.4%	0.0%
2E	51.4%	20.2%	28.1%	0.3%
2F	58.0%	18.6%	23.4%	0.0%
2G / 2H	54.5%	18.6%	26.9%	0.0%
3A	63.2%	20.7%	15.9%	0.2%
3B	45.5%	12.6%	41.8%	0.2%
3C	59.2%	17.3%	23.5%	0.0%
3D	60.1%	15.2%	24.6%	0.1%
4A	54.0%	15.2%	30.7%	0.0%
4B	51.8%	16.3%	31.9%	0.0%
4C	44.9%	13.5%	41.6%	0.0%
4D	47.9%	8.8%	43.2%	0.0%
4E	53.6%	18.0%	27.9%	0.5%
5A	45.0%	11.5%	43.6%	0.0%
5B	37.7%	7.9%	54.4%	0.0%
5C / 5D	40.1%	5.6%	54.0%	0.3%
Overall	45.1%	10.3%	44.3%	0.3%

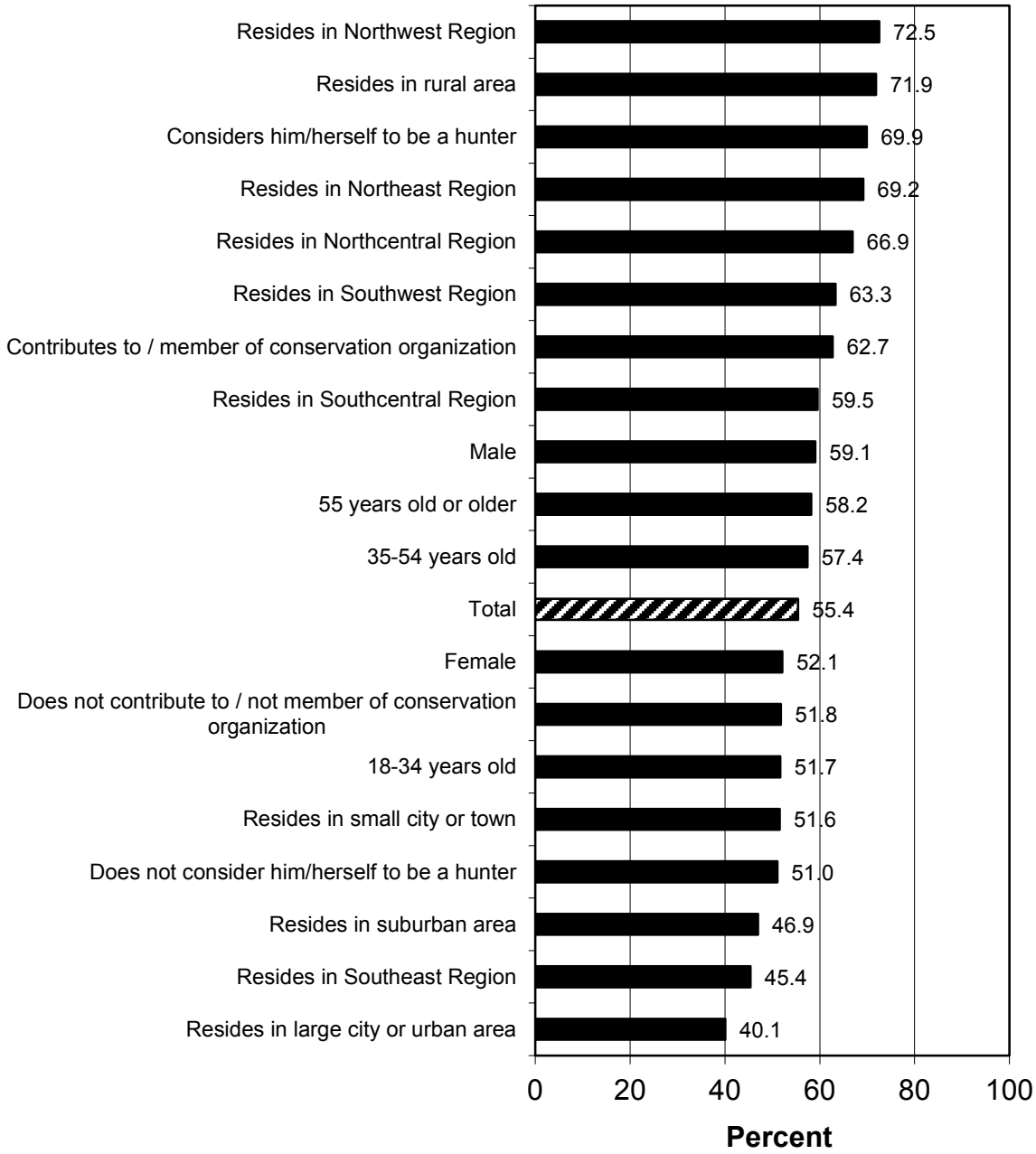


Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

Q49. Have you or any other person in your immediate household ever been in a vehicle accident involving deer in Pennsylvania? (IF YES: What about in the past 12 months?)

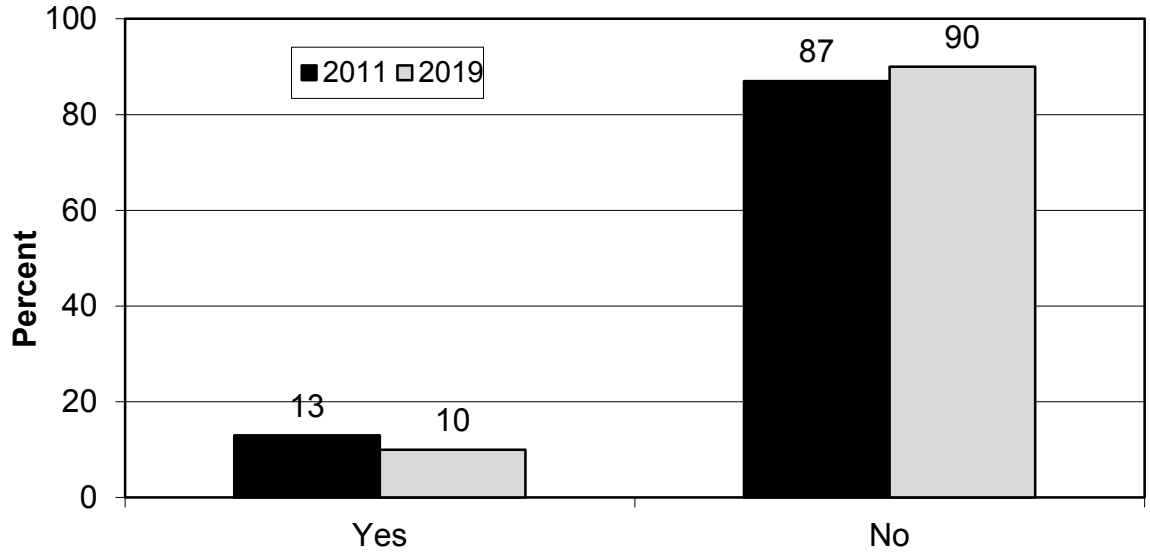


Percent of each of the following groups who have ever had household involvement in a vehicle accident involving deer in Pennsylvania:

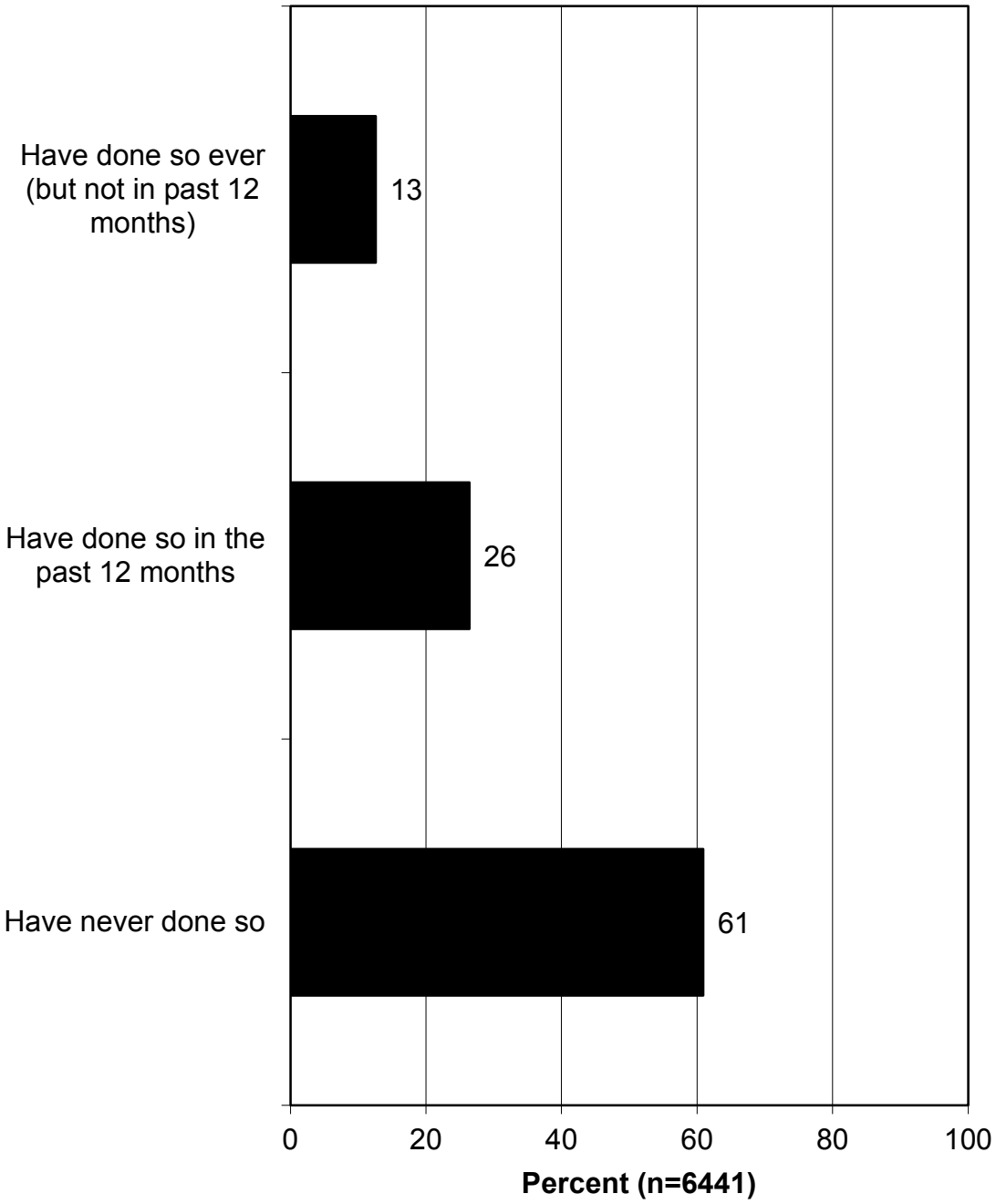


An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q49. Household involvement in a vehicle accident involving deer in Pennsylvania in the previous 12 months.

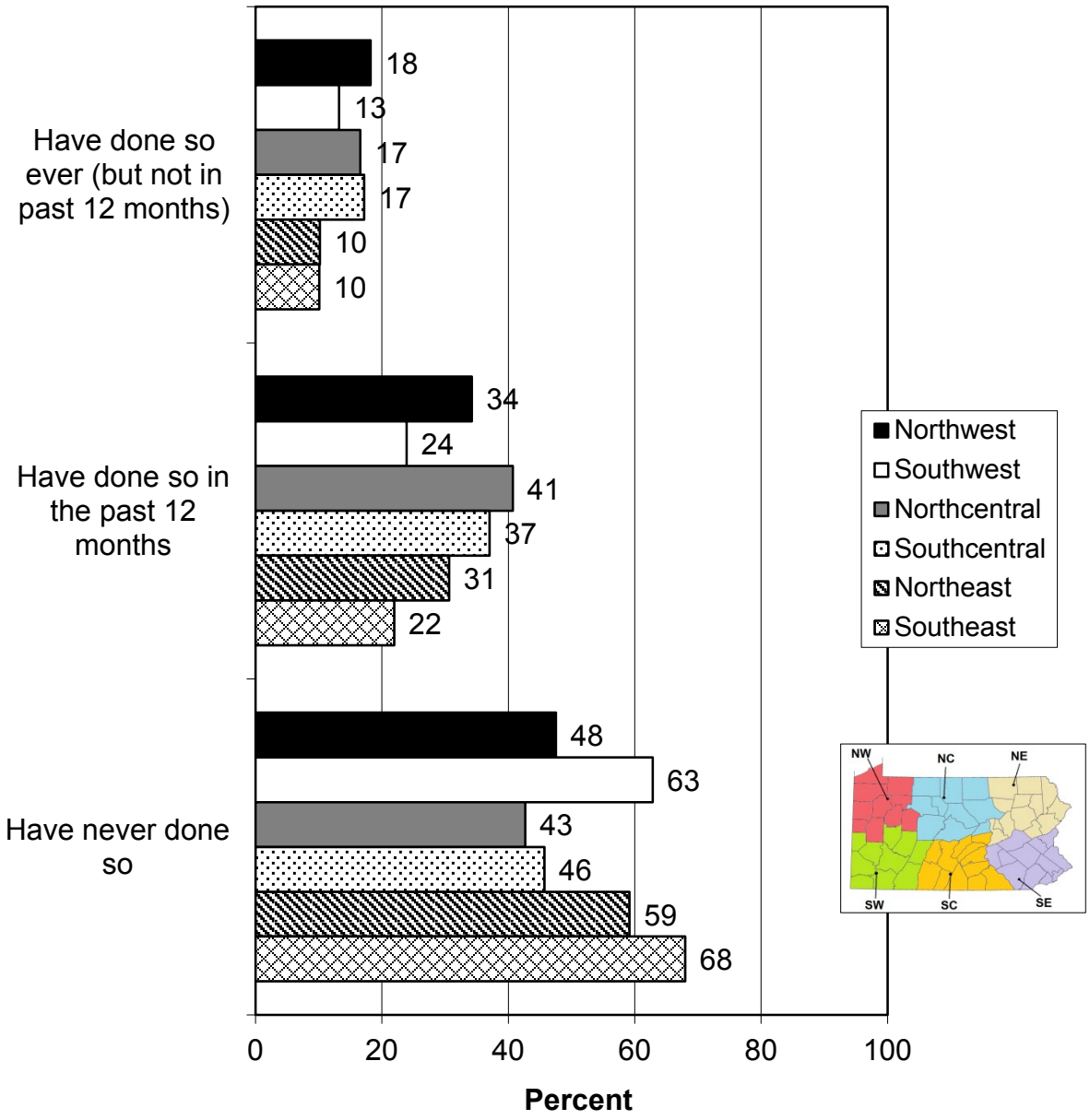


Q47. Have you ever taken a trip of at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of viewing or watching deer? (IF YES: What about in the past 12 months?)

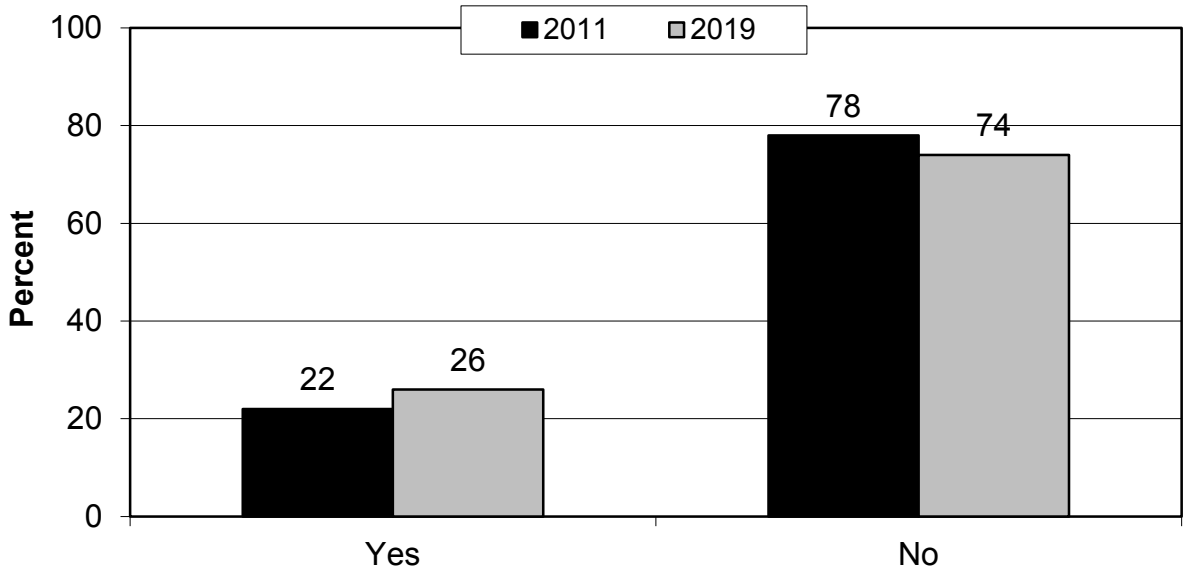


Q47. Have you ever taken a trip of at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of viewing or watching deer? (IF YES: What about in the past 12 months?)				
	Have done so ever (but not in past 12 months)	Have done so in the past 12 months	Have never done so	Don't know
1A	19.4%	23.7%	56.9%	0.0%
1B	22.0%	33.1%	44.8%	0.0%
2A	12.4%	26.0%	61.6%	0.0%
2B	12.0%	19.8%	67.7%	0.5%
2C	17.7%	39.2%	43.1%	0.0%
2D	16.2%	41.0%	42.8%	0.0%
2E	19.4%	38.6%	42.0%	0.0%
2F	16.5%	42.1%	41.2%	0.2%
2G / 2H	19.5%	43.2%	37.2%	0.1%
3A	16.0%	48.8%	35.0%	0.2%
3B	10.9%	30.9%	58.2%	0.0%
3C	10.6%	27.4%	61.7%	0.2%
3D	15.1%	18.0%	67.0%	0.0%
4A	21.3%	39.3%	39.1%	0.3%
4B	16.7%	52.4%	30.9%	0.0%
4C	19.8%	34.8%	45.3%	0.1%
4D	12.1%	39.1%	48.8%	0.0%
4E	19.4%	41.3%	39.4%	0.0%
5A	16.6%	24.6%	58.9%	0.0%
5B	14.1%	34.4%	51.5%	0.0%
5C / 5D	8.4%	19.2%	72.4%	0.0%
Overall	12.6%	26.4%	60.9%	0.1%

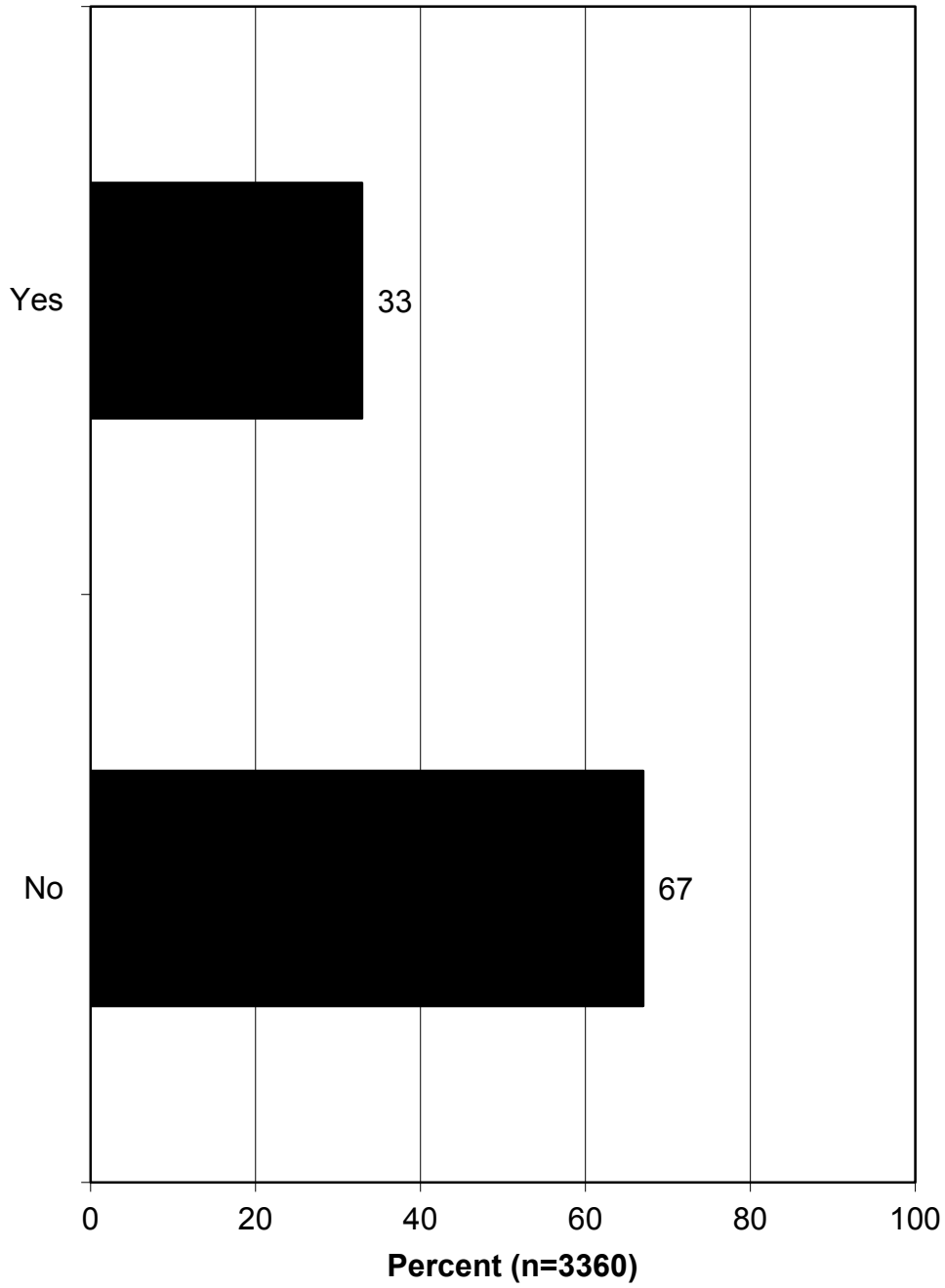
Q47. Have you ever taken a trip of at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of viewing or watching deer? (IF YES: What about in the past 12 months?)



Q47. Have you taken a trip of at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of viewing or watching deer in the past 12 months?

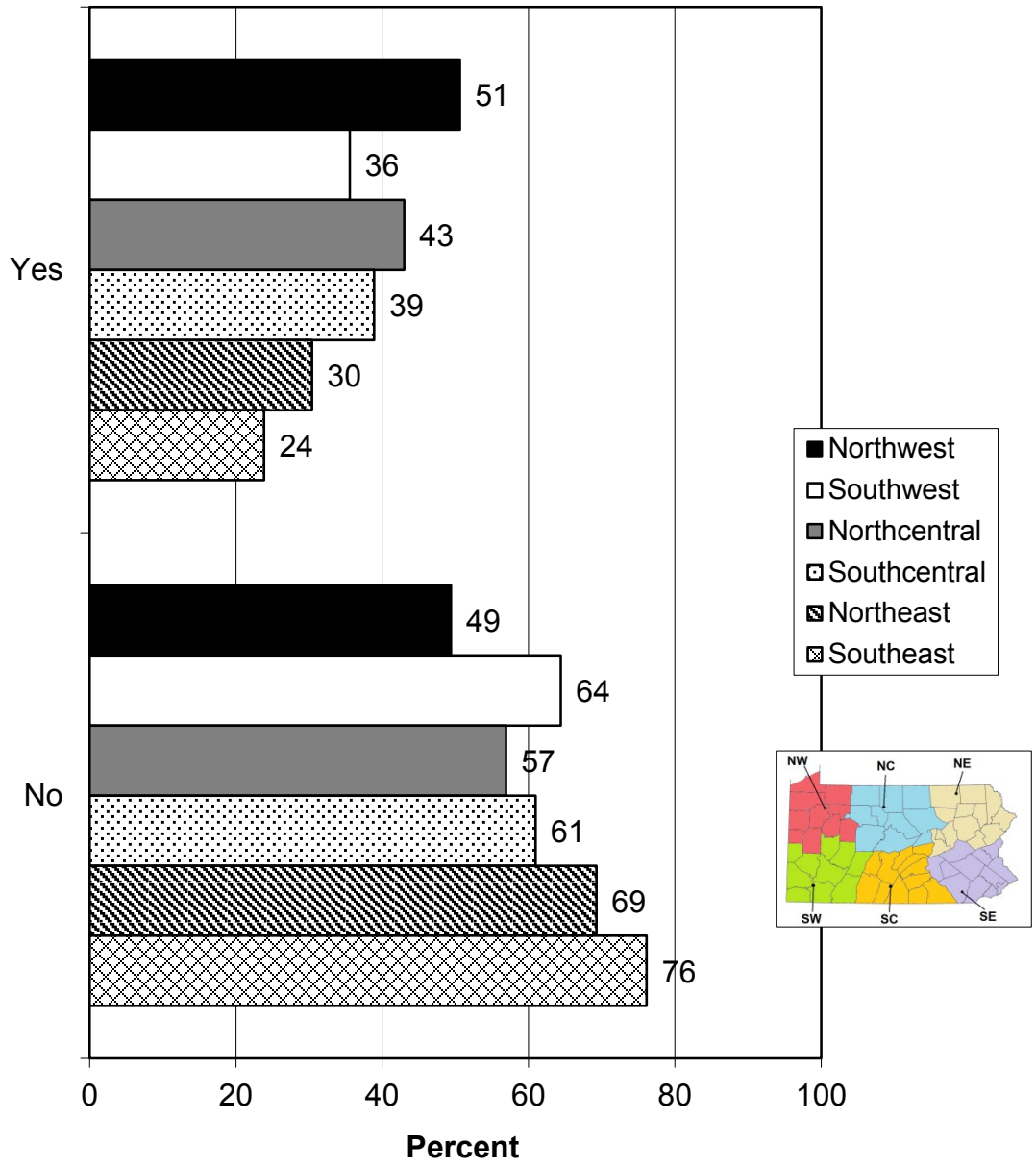


Q48. Did you use a spotlight to view deer at night on any of these trips? (Asked of those who ever took a trip of at least 1 mile to watch deer.)

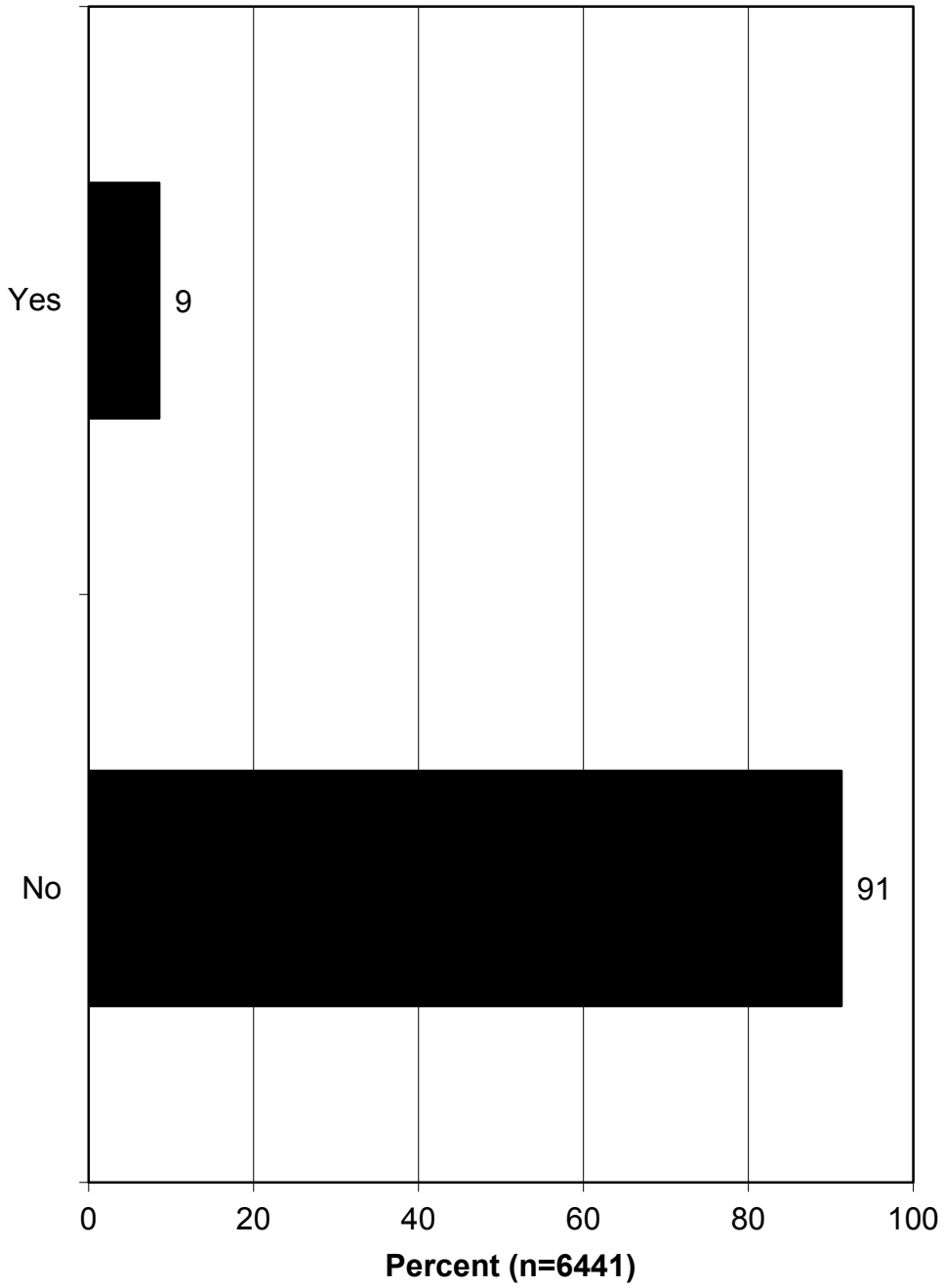


Q48. Did you use a spotlight to view deer at night on any of these trips? (Asked of those who ever took a trip of at least 1 mile to watch deer.)			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	47.8%	52.2%	0.0%
1B	48.9%	51.1%	0.0%
2A	45.1%	54.6%	0.3%
2B	28.1%	71.9%	0.0%
2C	47.6%	52.4%	0.0%
2D	50.1%	49.9%	0.0%
2E	32.4%	67.1%	0.5%
2F	43.3%	56.7%	0.0%
2G / 2H	41.5%	58.1%	0.4%
3A	53.4%	46.6%	0.0%
3B	32.3%	67.7%	0.0%
3C	38.7%	60.2%	1.1%
3D	33.2%	66.4%	0.4%
4A	58.2%	41.8%	0.0%
4B	53.0%	45.9%	1.1%
4C	35.3%	64.7%	0.0%
4D	44.0%	56.0%	0.0%
4E	45.5%	54.5%	0.0%
5A	29.3%	70.7%	0.0%
5B	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%
5C / 5D	16.4%	83.6%	0.0%
Overall	32.9%	67.0%	0.1%

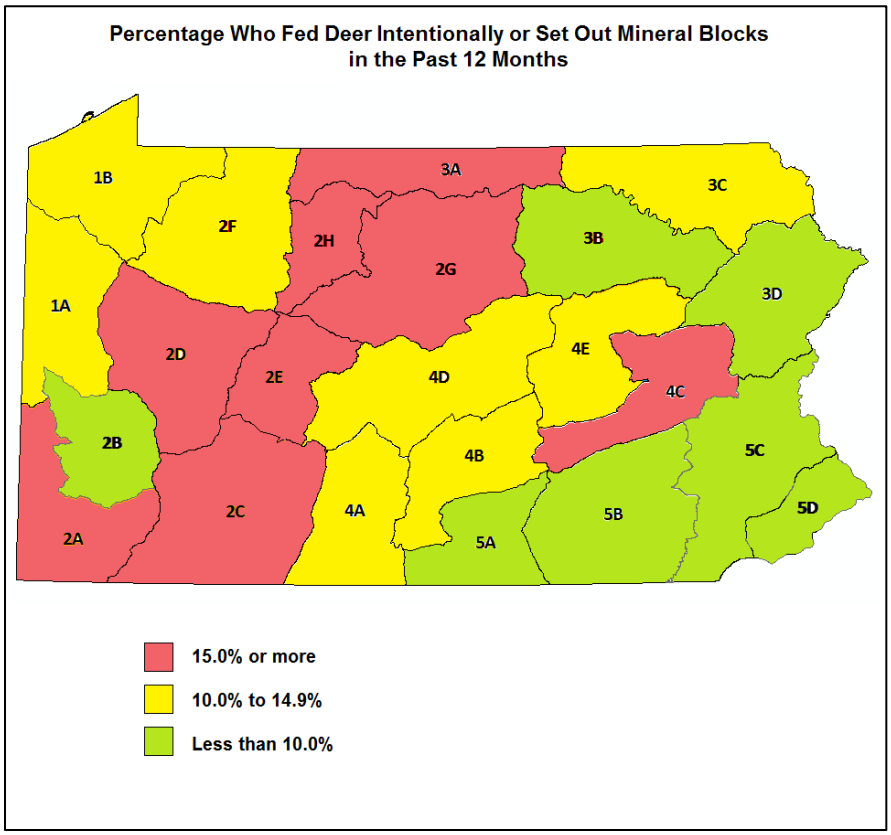
Q48. Did you use a spotlight to view deer at night on any of these trips? (Asked of those who ever took a trip of at least 1 mile to watch deer.)



Q51. Did you feed deer intentionally or put out attractants, such as a mineral block, in the past 12 months?

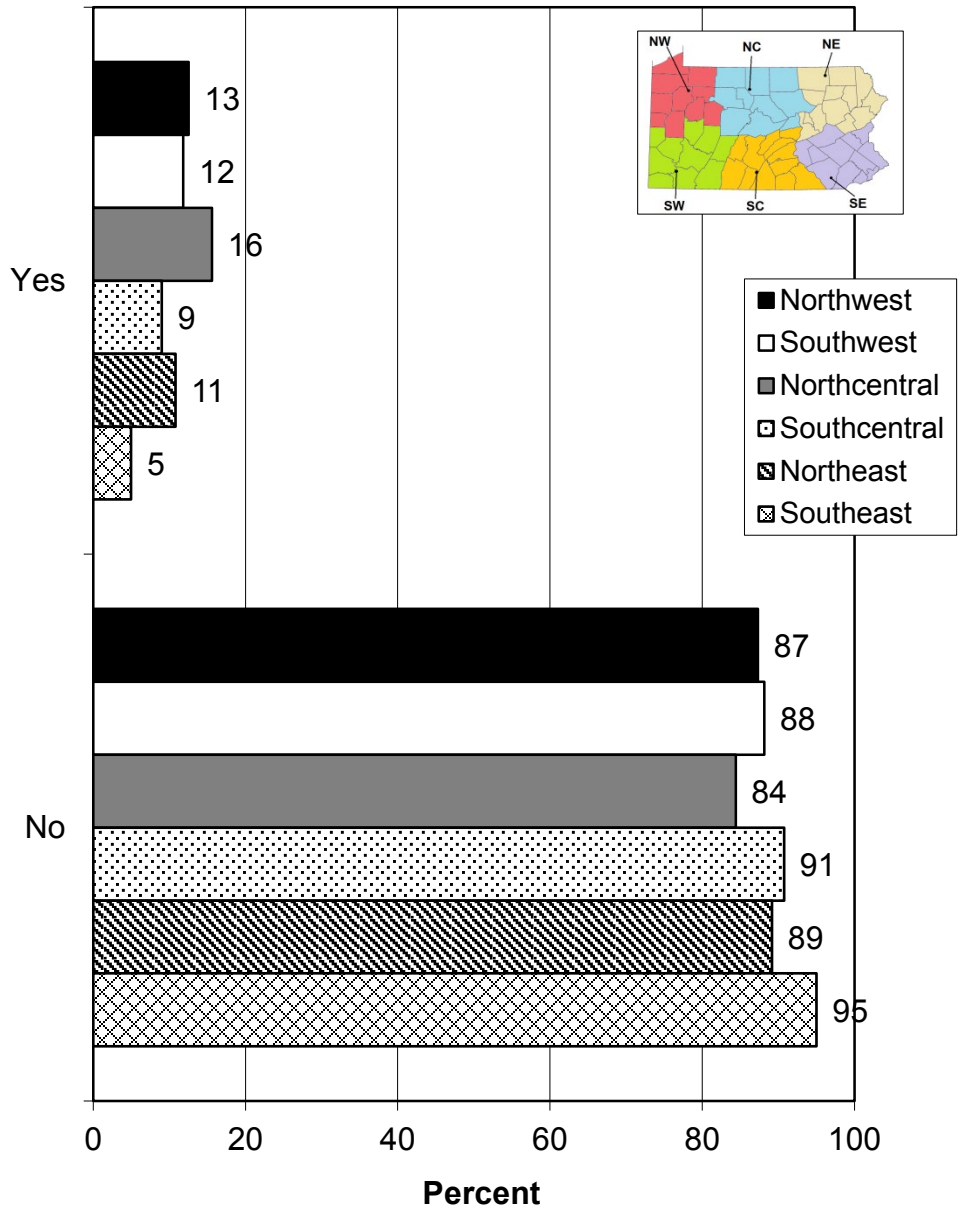


Q51. Did you feed deer intentionally or put out attractants, such as a mineral block, in the past 12 months?			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	11.8%	88.2%	0.0%
1B	14.4%	85.4%	0.2%
2A	16.7%	83.3%	0.0%
2B	8.0%	91.4%	0.5%
2C	17.3%	82.7%	0.0%
2D	16.6%	83.4%	0.0%
2E	22.2%	77.0%	0.8%
2F	12.6%	87.0%	0.5%
2G / 2H	17.1%	82.9%	0.0%
3A	16.6%	83.4%	0.0%
3B	8.2%	91.8%	0.0%
3C	11.2%	88.6%	0.2%
3D	9.2%	90.8%	0.0%
4A	12.0%	87.3%	0.7%
4B	13.9%	86.1%	0.0%
4C	15.9%	84.1%	0.0%
4D	10.5%	89.5%	0.0%
4E	14.8%	84.3%	0.9%
5A	6.8%	93.2%	0.0%
5B	6.6%	93.4%	0.0%
5C / 5D	4.8%	95.2%	0.0%
Overall	8.6%	91.3%	0.1%

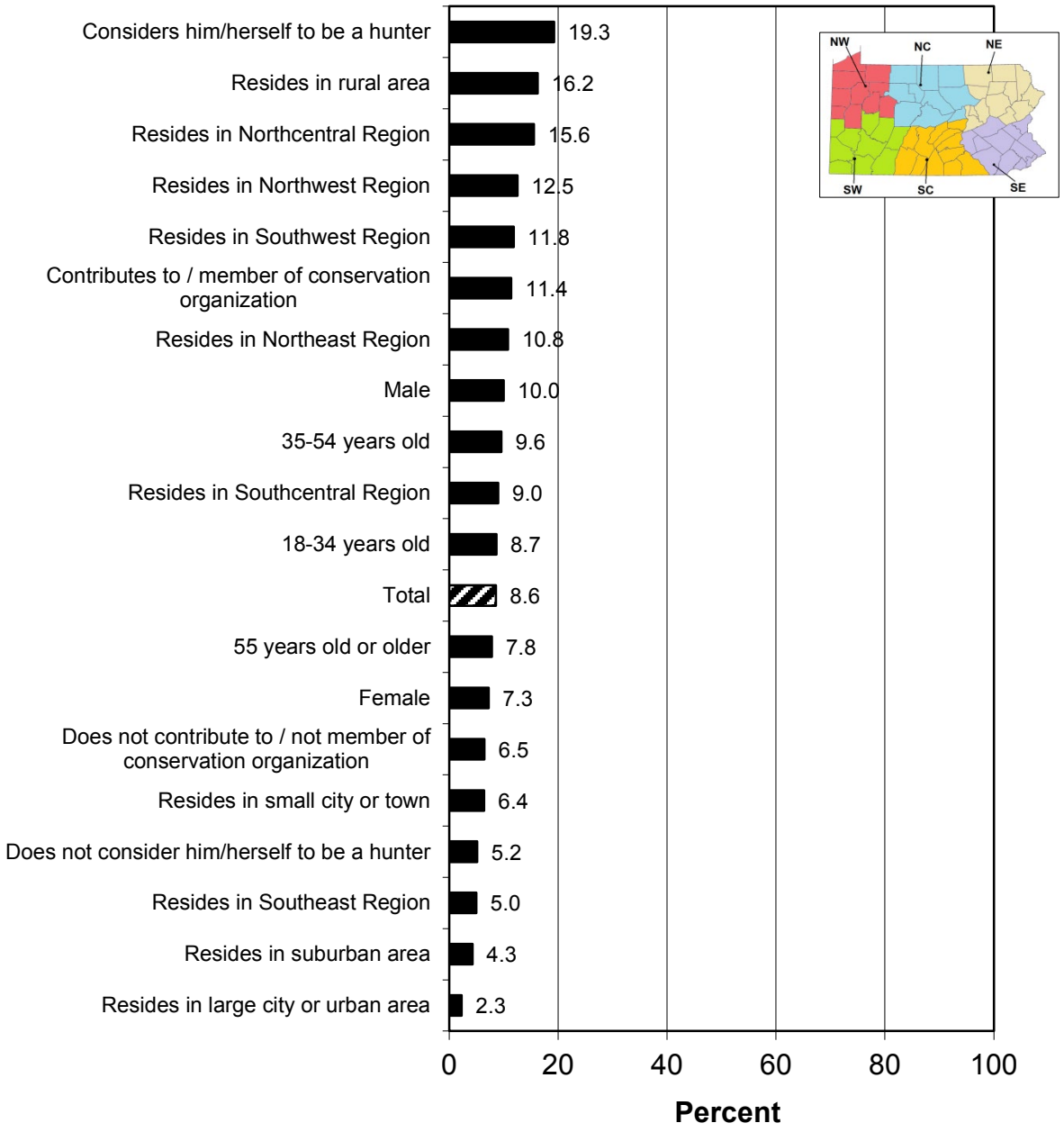


Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

Q51. Did you feed deer intentionally or put out attractants, such as a mineral block, in the past 12 months?

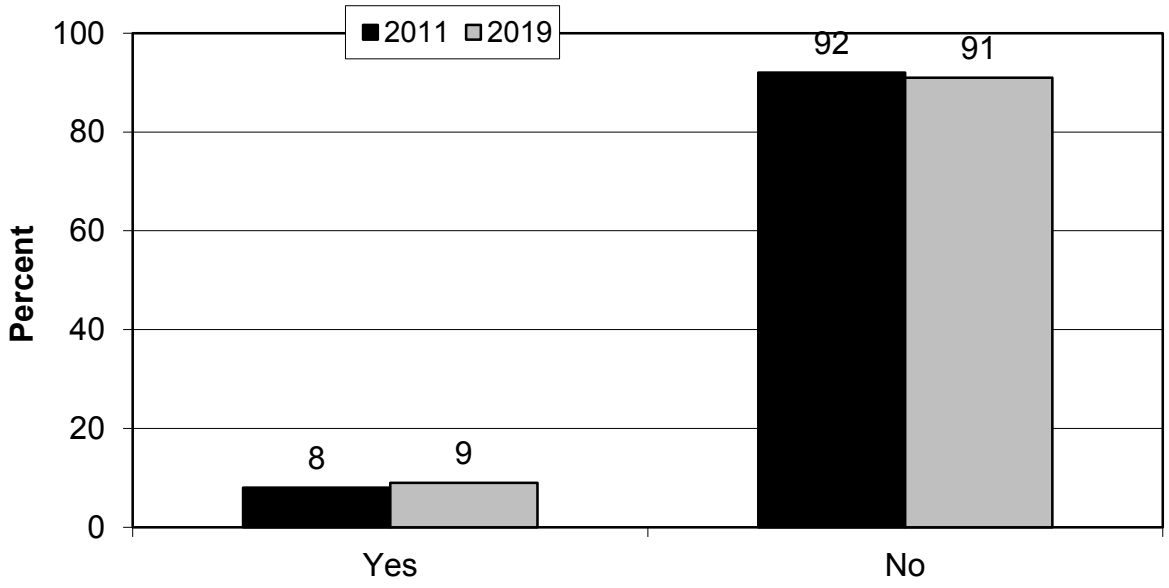


Percent of each of the following groups who fed deer or put out attractants on their property in the past 12 months:

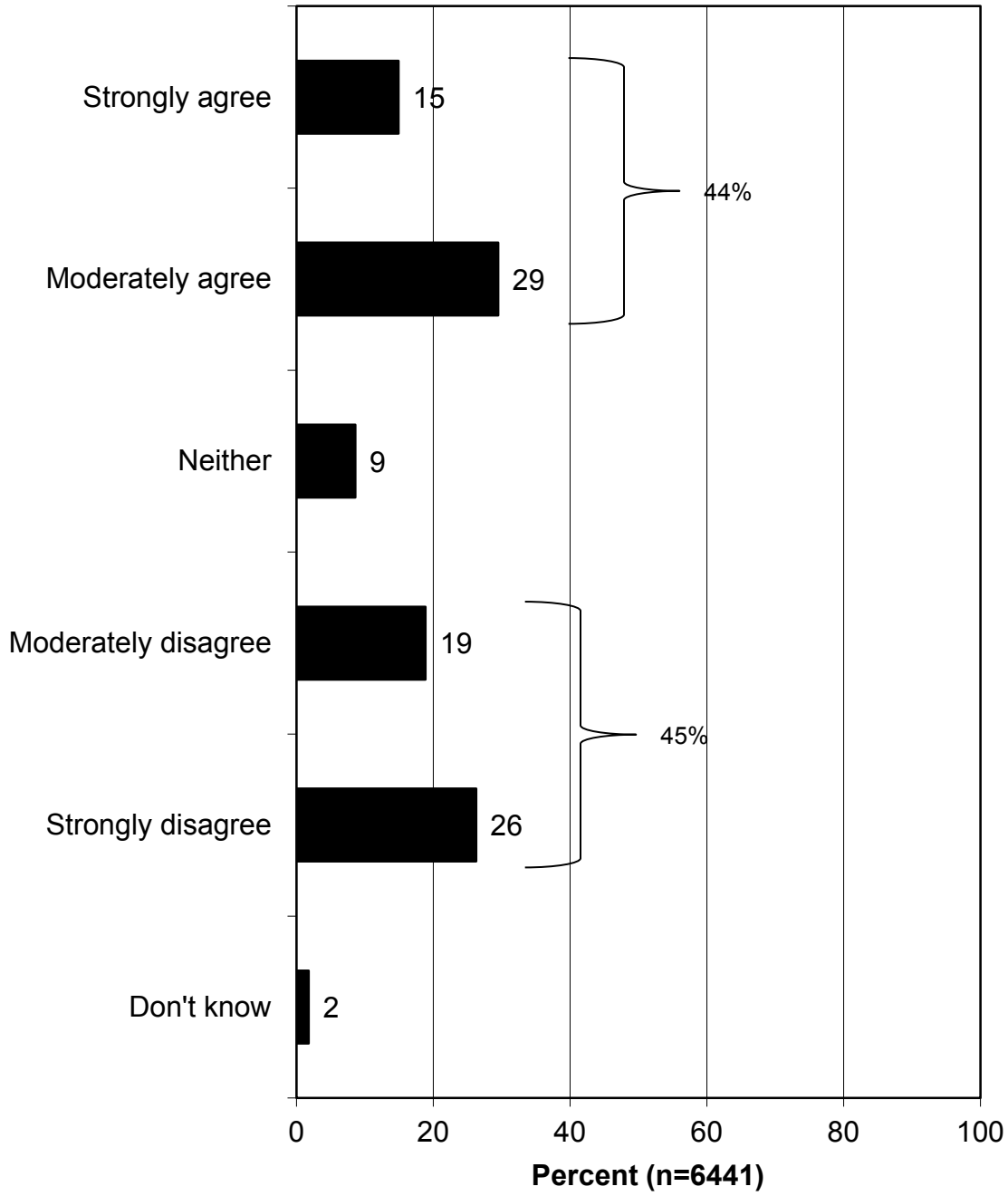


An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q51. Did you feed deer intentionally or put out attractants, such as a mineral block, in the past 12 months?

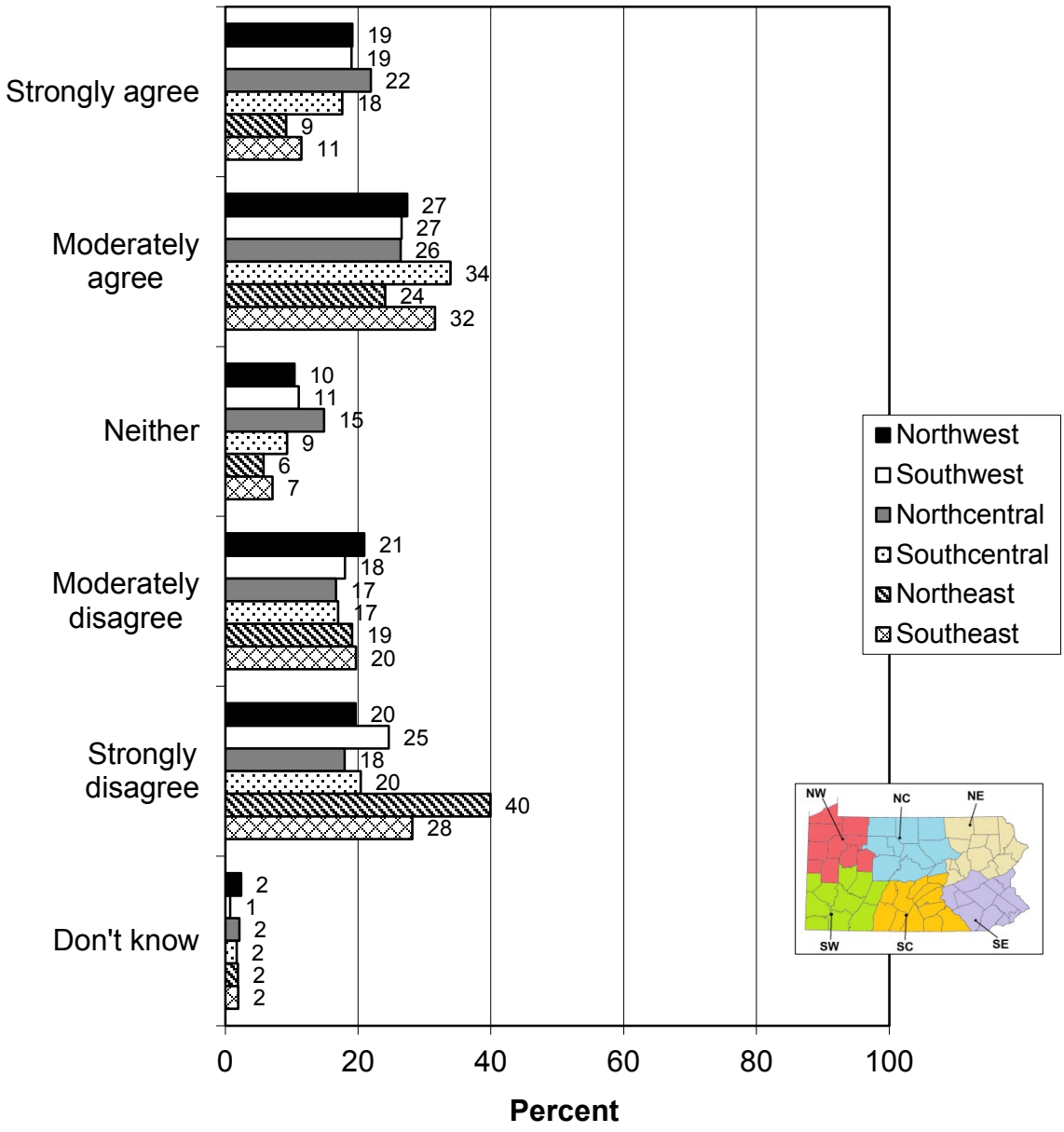


Q11. Do you agree or disagree that it is OK for private citizens to feed or attract deer in Pennsylvania?

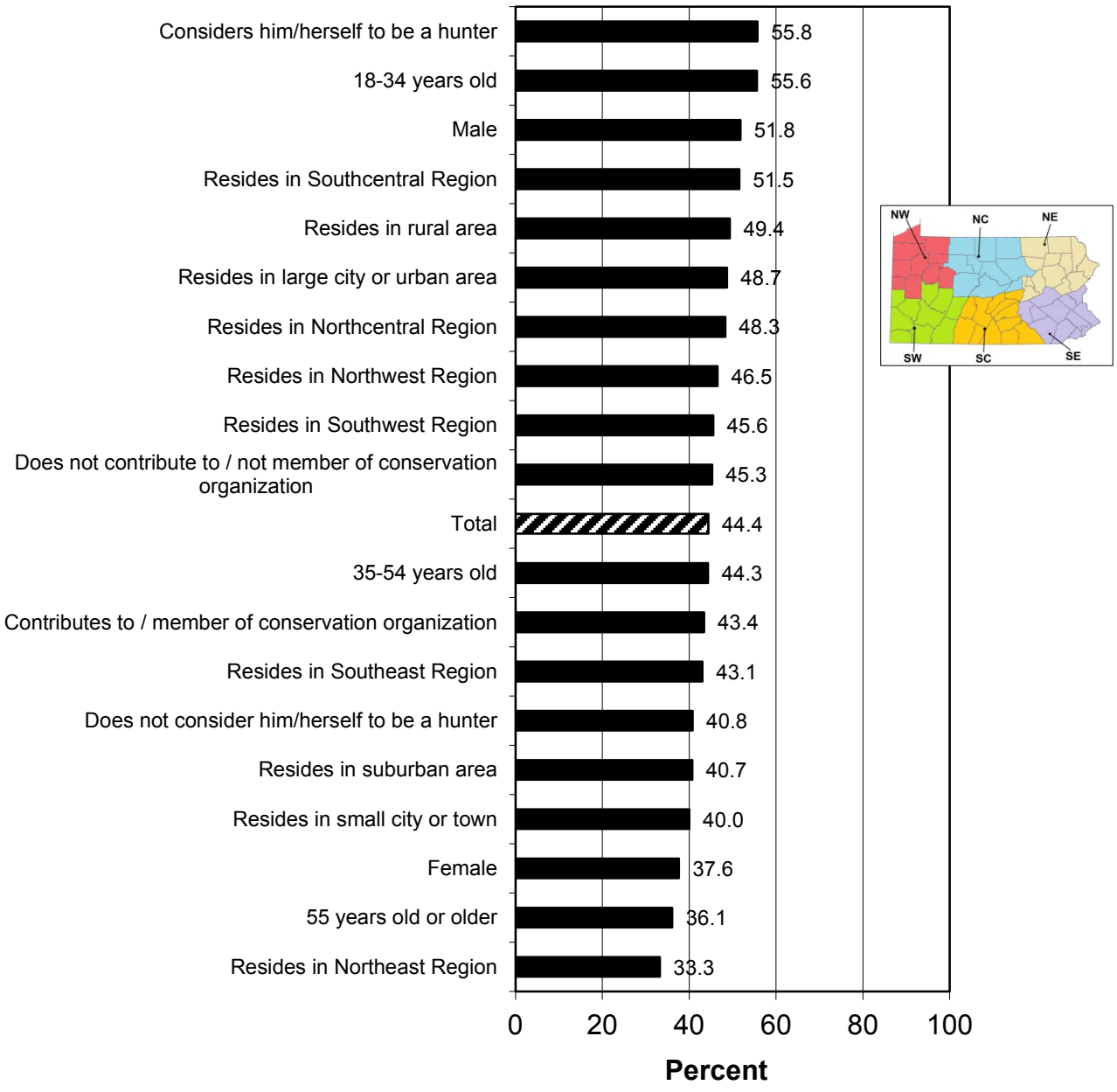


Q11. Do you agree or disagree that it is OK for private citizens to feed or attract deer in Pennsylvania?						
	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Neither	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
1A	18.1%	29.6%	8.5%	22.6%	20.3%	0.9%
1B	22.6%	26.8%	10.8%	17.8%	18.9%	3.3%
2A	17.3%	29.1%	10.0%	20.4%	21.8%	1.4%
2B	18.0%	22.4%	13.8%	16.4%	28.6%	0.9%
2C	21.9%	31.7%	6.6%	23.1%	15.6%	1.1%
2D	22.4%	28.6%	7.7%	23.1%	16.3%	1.9%
2E	26.2%	27.7%	4.8%	14.5%	22.2%	4.7%
2F	16.8%	35.3%	6.9%	16.3%	21.0%	3.6%
2G / 2H	19.3%	26.7%	12.4%	19.7%	18.9%	3.0%
3A	17.8%	30.5%	6.3%	24.4%	19.1%	1.9%
3B	12.0%	29.0%	6.8%	21.2%	28.4%	2.6%
3C	12.1%	25.6%	10.2%	20.5%	29.8%	1.8%
3D	11.3%	17.7%	8.7%	18.9%	41.2%	2.1%
4A	17.5%	35.2%	6.6%	20.8%	17.9%	2.0%
4B	20.4%	35.3%	7.1%	19.1%	16.2%	2.0%
4C	15.1%	24.9%	7.8%	14.1%	36.4%	1.7%
4D	18.2%	25.6%	9.6%	21.3%	24.8%	0.4%
4E	13.0%	32.3%	10.9%	16.2%	25.4%	2.2%
5A	14.9%	28.5%	10.3%	23.8%	18.9%	3.5%
5B	18.1%	37.7%	6.2%	19.7%	16.2%	2.1%
5C / 5D	10.6%	31.0%	7.5%	18.2%	30.9%	1.8%
Overall	14.9%	29.5%	8.6%	18.9%	26.3%	1.8%

Q11. Do you agree or disagree that it is OK for private citizens to feed or attract deer in Pennsylvania?

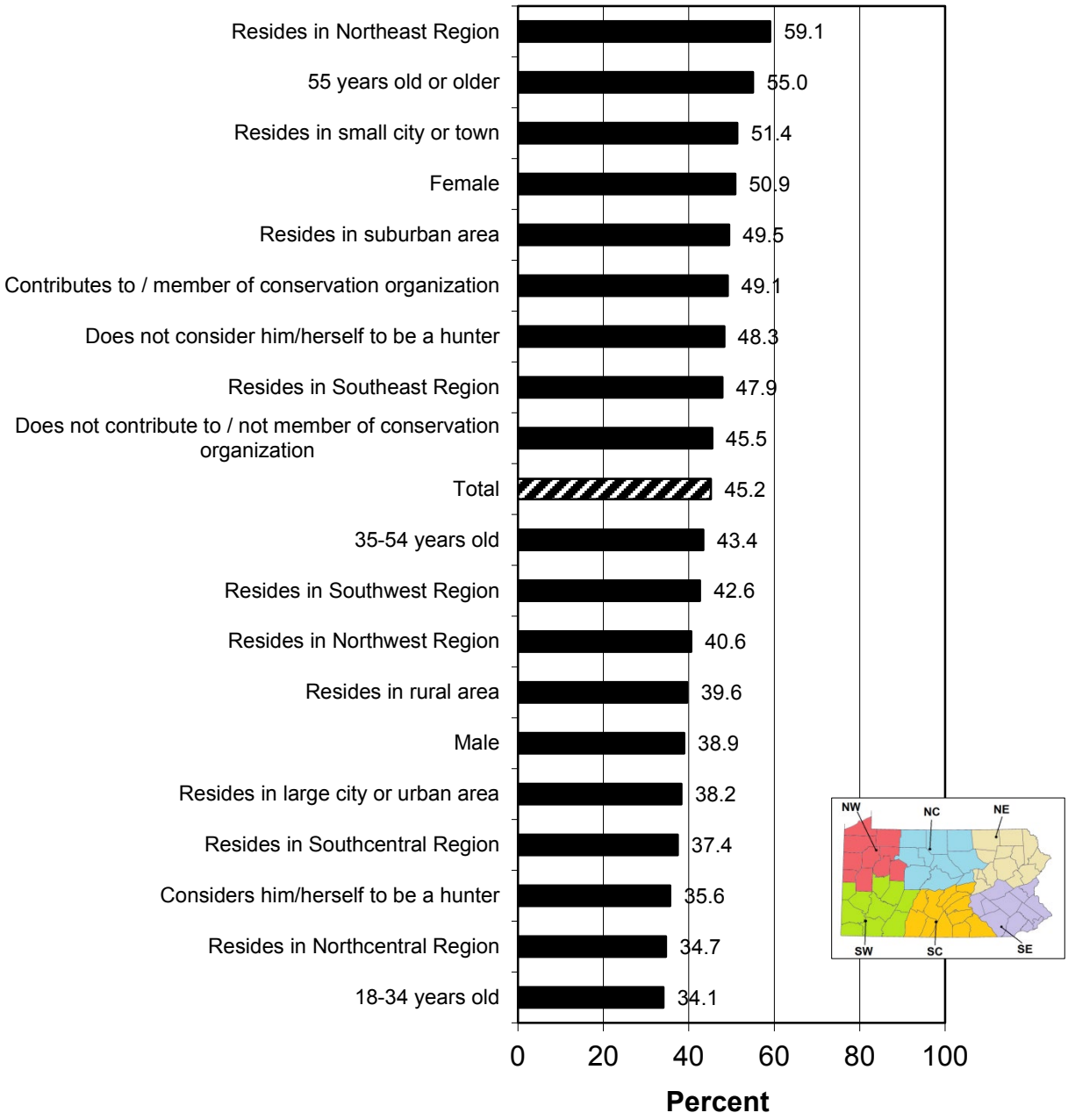


Percent of each of the following groups who strongly or moderately agree that it is OK for private citizens to feed or attract deer in Pennsylvania:



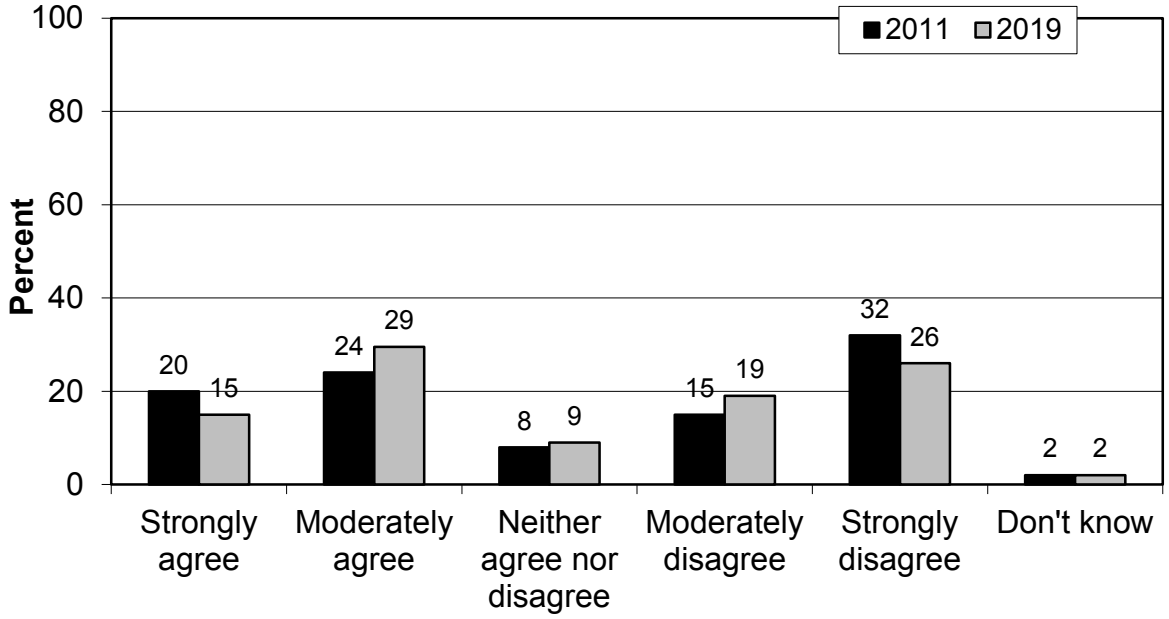
An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Percent of each of the following groups who strongly or moderately disagree that it is OK for private citizens to feed or attract deer in Pennsylvania:

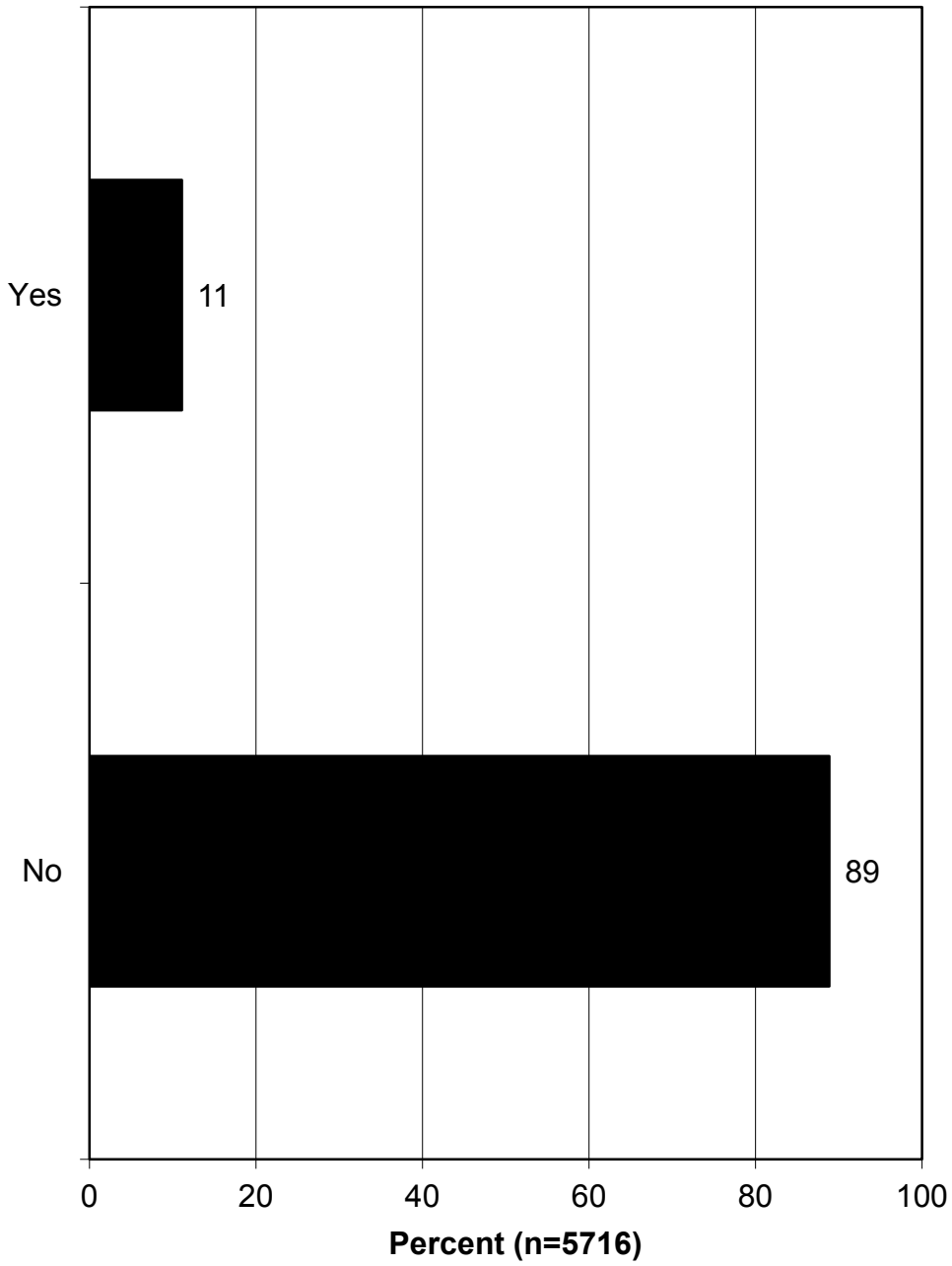


An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q11. Do you agree or disagree that it is OK for private citizens to feed or attract deer in Pennsylvania?

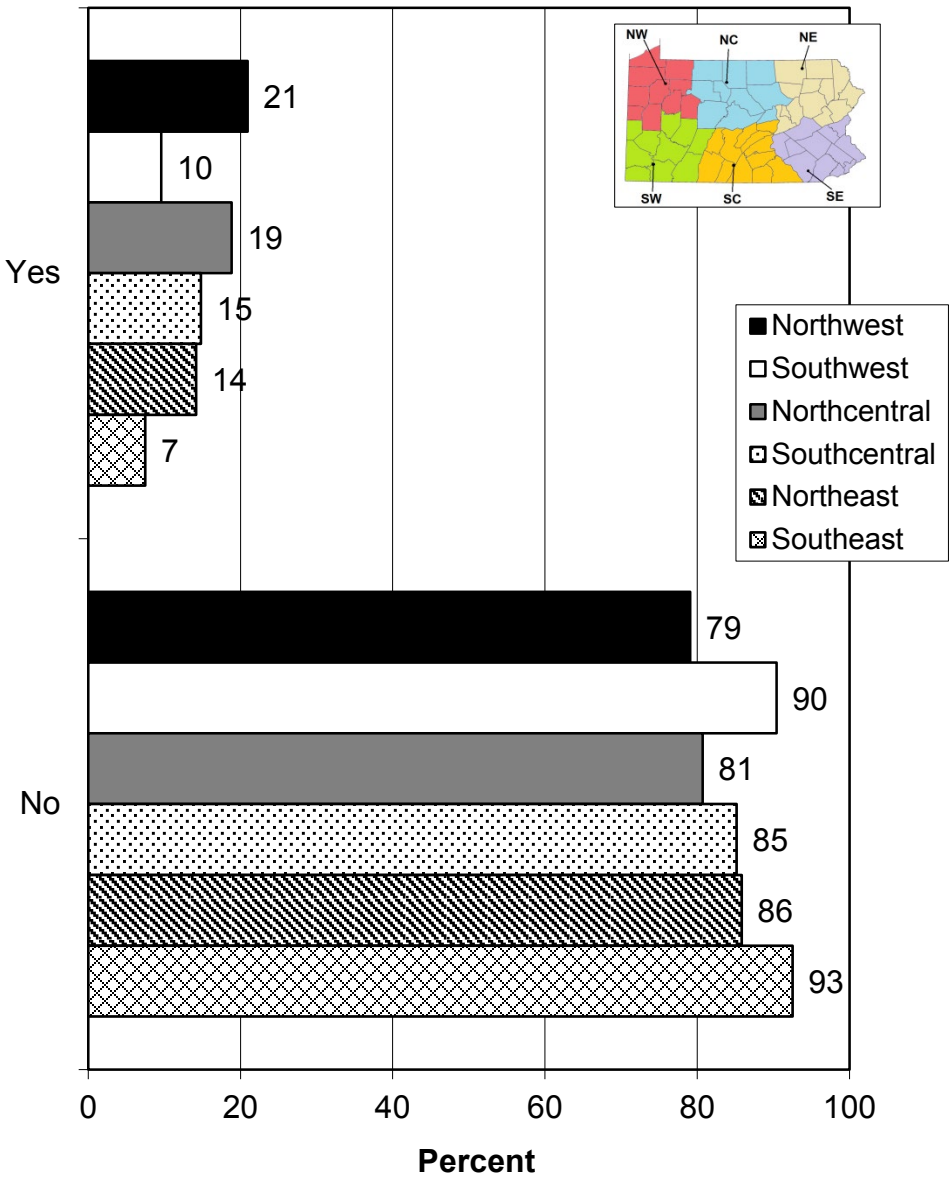


Q53. Do you personally hunt deer on your property? (Asked of those who live in a single-family home.)

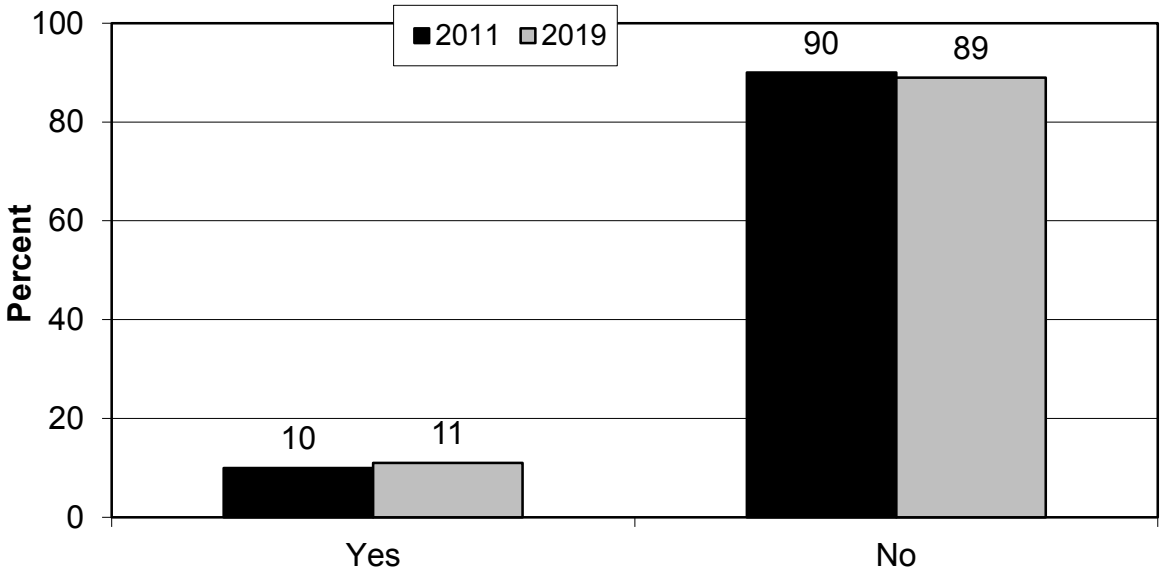


Q53. Do you personally hunt deer on your property? (Asked of those who live in a single-family home.)			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	14.5%	85.5%	0.0%
1B	22.7%	77.3%	0.0%
2A	19.0%	81.0%	0.0%
2B	5.8%	94.2%	0.0%
2C	14.9%	85.1%	0.0%
2D	24.8%	75.2%	0.0%
2E	17.3%	82.7%	0.0%
2F	16.6%	83.4%	0.0%
2G / 2H	19.3%	80.7%	0.0%
3A	25.1%	74.7%	0.2%
3B	11.1%	88.3%	0.6%
3C	17.3%	82.7%	0.0%
3D	11.5%	88.5%	0.0%
4A	23.4%	76.6%	0.0%
4B	24.6%	75.4%	0.0%
4C	17.9%	82.1%	0.0%
4D	12.0%	88.0%	0.0%
4E	23.2%	76.8%	0.0%
5A	16.4%	83.6%	0.0%
5B	9.5%	90.5%	0.0%
5C / 5D	6.3%	93.7%	0.0%
Overall	11.1%	88.9%	0.0%

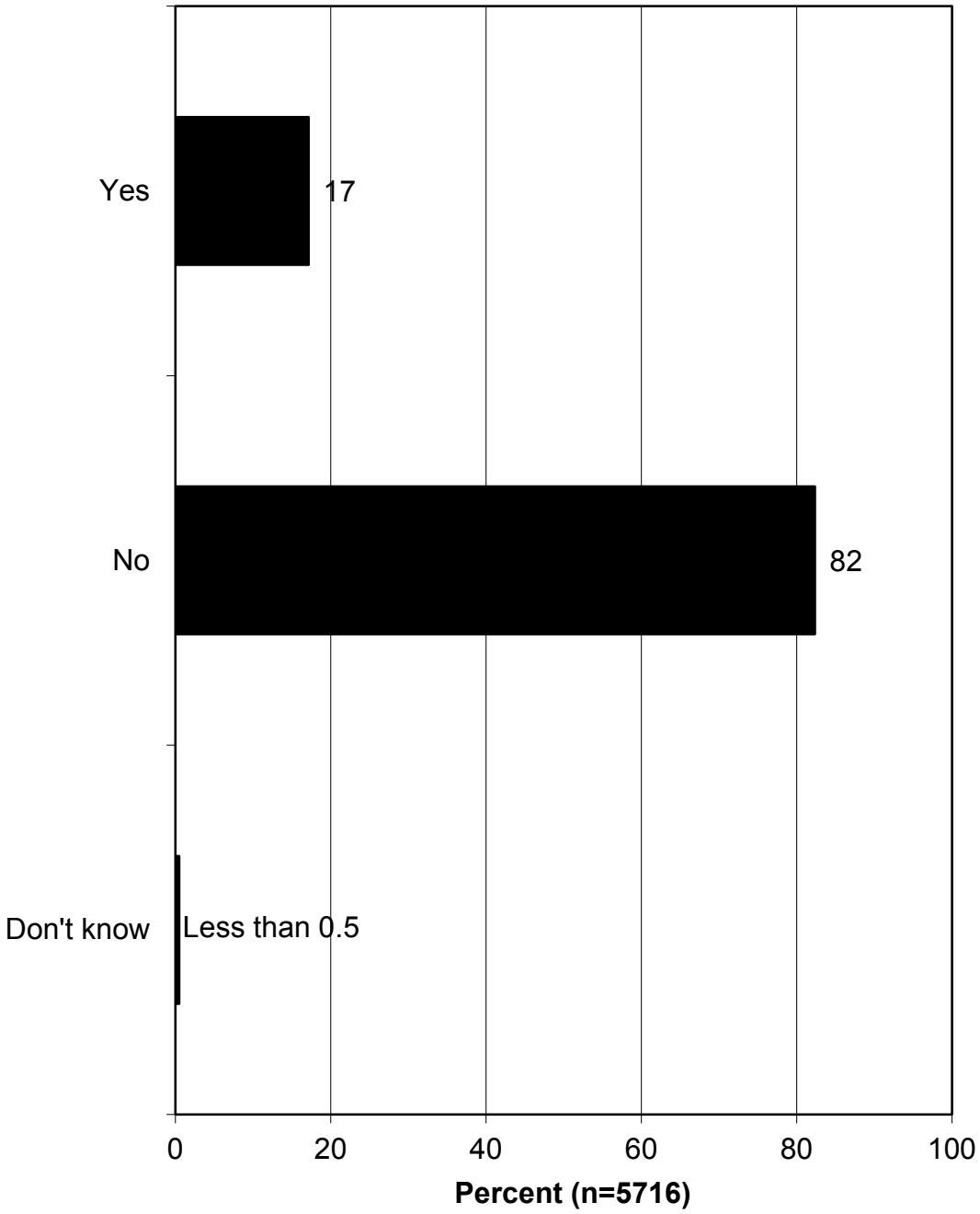
Q53. Do you personally hunt deer on your property? (Asked of those who live in a single-family home.)



Q53. Do you personally hunt deer on your property?
(Asked of those who live in a single-family home.)

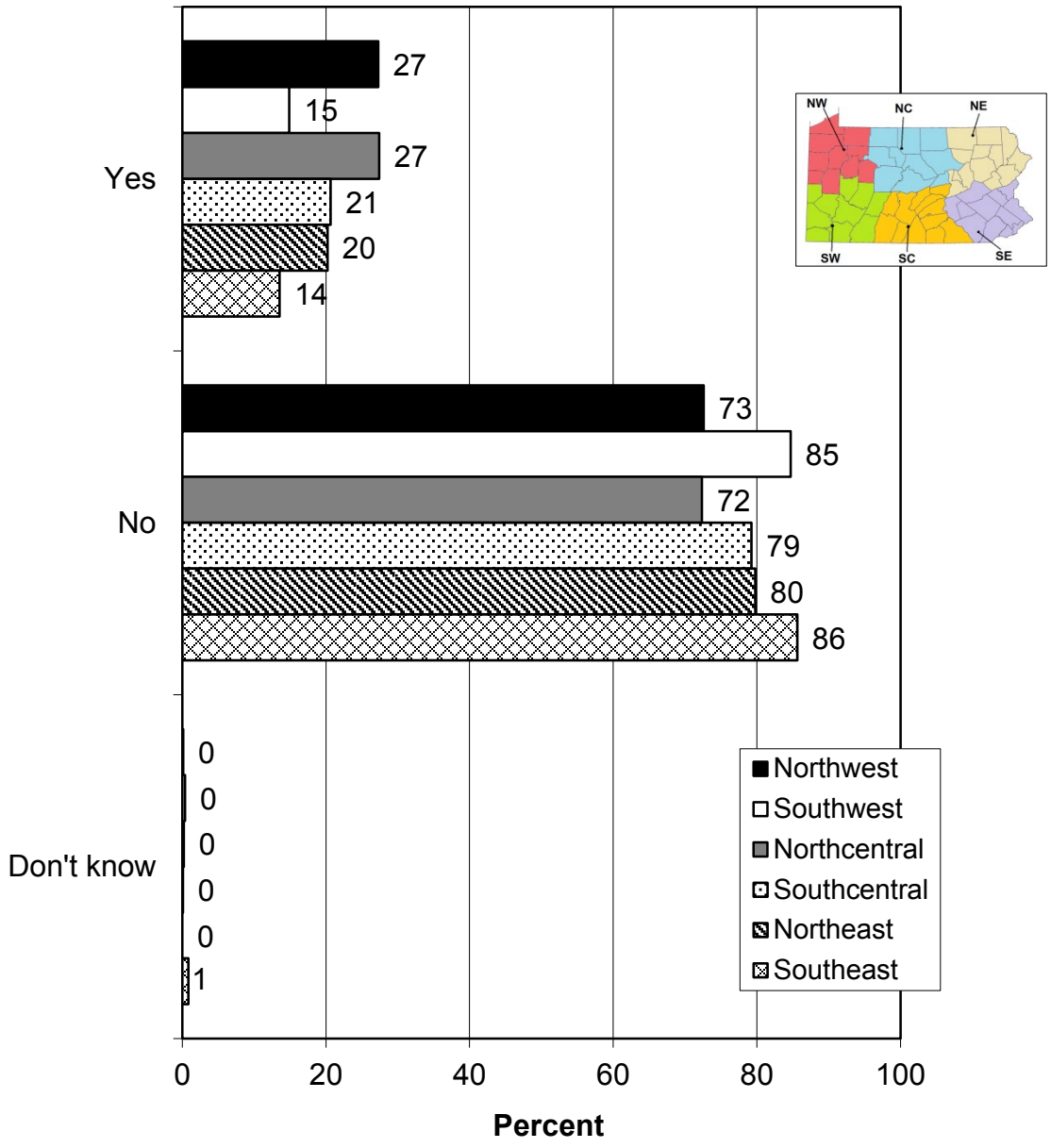


Q54. Do you allow others to hunt deer with permission on your property? (Asked of those who live in a single-family home.)

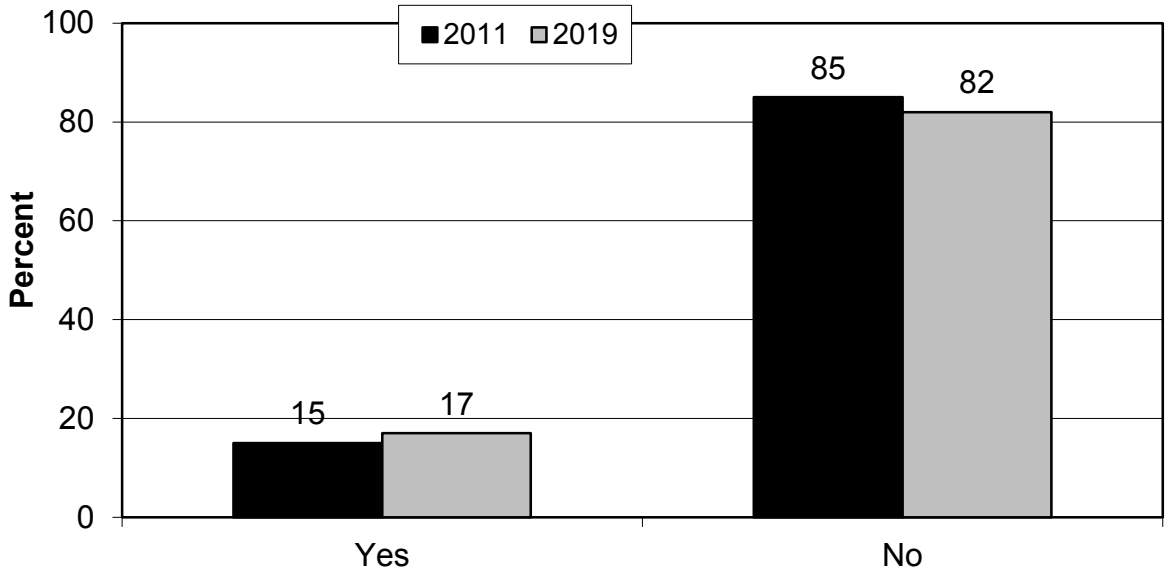


Q54. Do you allow others to hunt deer with permission on your property? (Asked of those who live in a single-family home.)			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	20.9%	78.5%	0.6%
1B	29.7%	70.3%	0.0%
2A	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%
2B	9.1%	90.4%	0.4%
2C	22.8%	77.2%	0.0%
2D	30.6%	69.4%	0.0%
2E	30.9%	69.1%	0.0%
2F	26.3%	72.4%	1.3%
2G / 2H	22.1%	77.9%	0.0%
3A	42.6%	57.4%	0.0%
3B	19.3%	80.7%	0.0%
3C	27.8%	72.2%	0.0%
3D	13.1%	86.9%	0.0%
4A	32.2%	66.5%	1.2%
4B	30.0%	70.0%	0.0%
4C	23.8%	76.2%	0.0%
4D	19.8%	79.9%	0.2%
4E	29.5%	70.5%	0.0%
5A	20.8%	79.2%	0.0%
5B	17.6%	82.4%	0.0%
5C / 5D	11.7%	87.2%	1.1%
Overall	17.2%	82.4%	0.5%

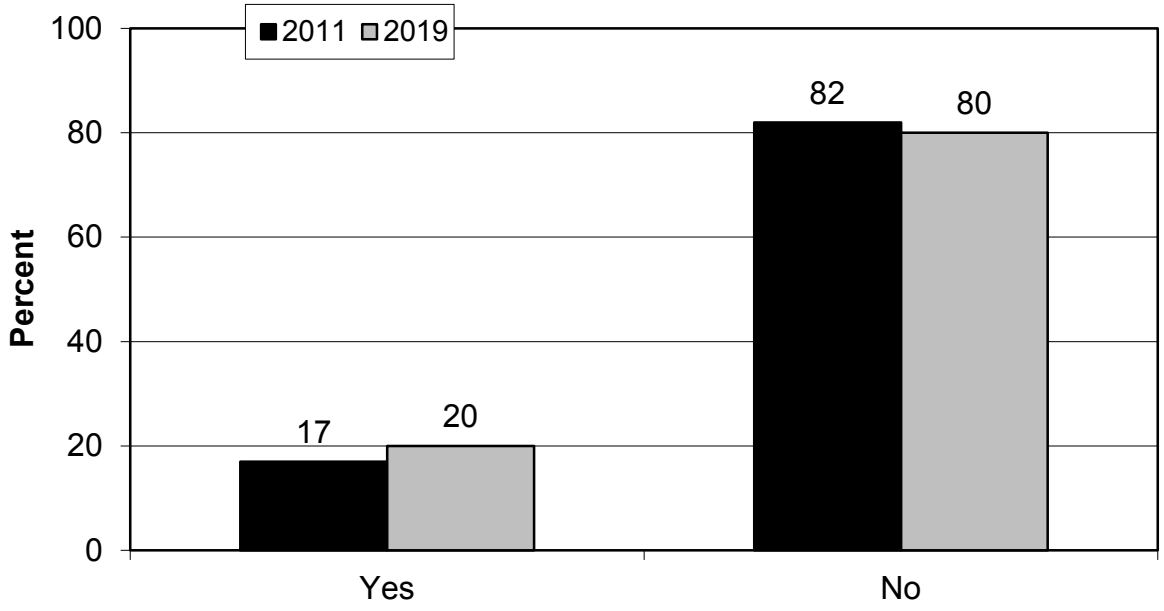
Q54. Do you allow others to hunt deer with permission on your property? (Asked of those who live in a single-family home.)



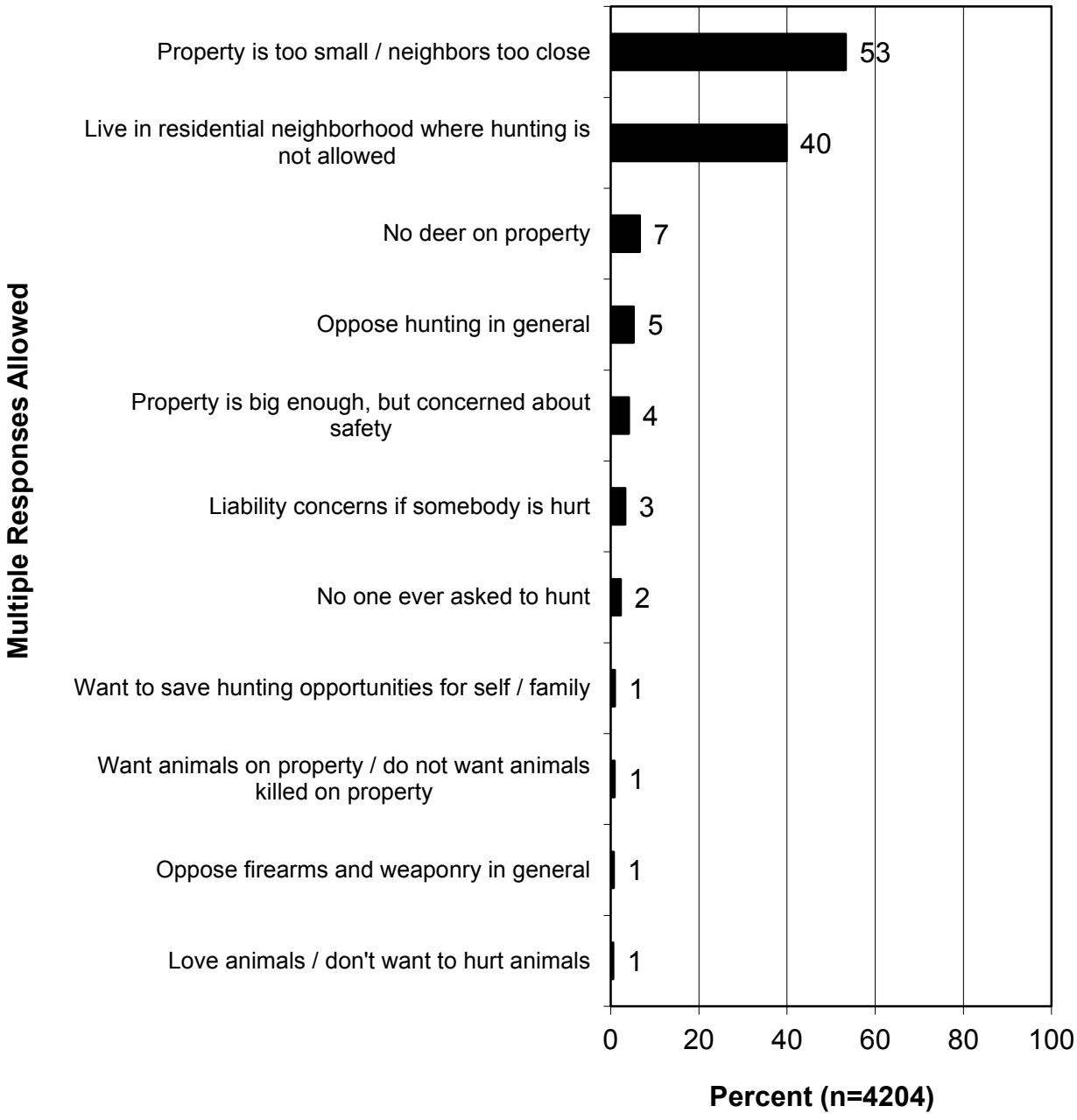
Q54. Do you allow others to hunt deer with permission on your property? (Asked of those who live in a single-family home.)



Q53/54. Hunts deer and/or allows others to hunt deer on property. (Among those who live in a single-family home.)

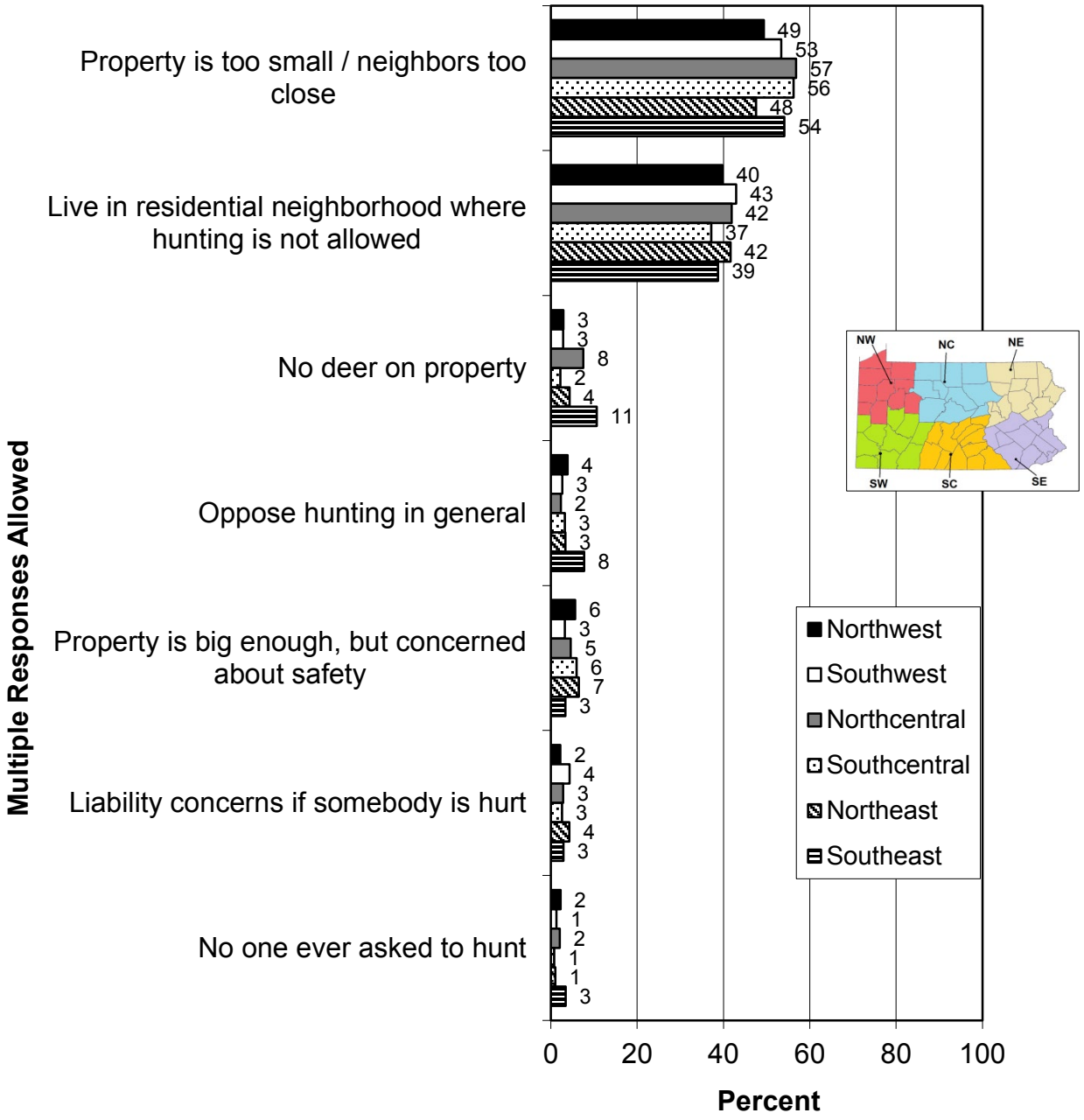


Q57. What are the main reasons you do not allow others to hunt deer on your property? (Asked of those who live in a single-family home but who do not allow others to hunt deer on the property.)

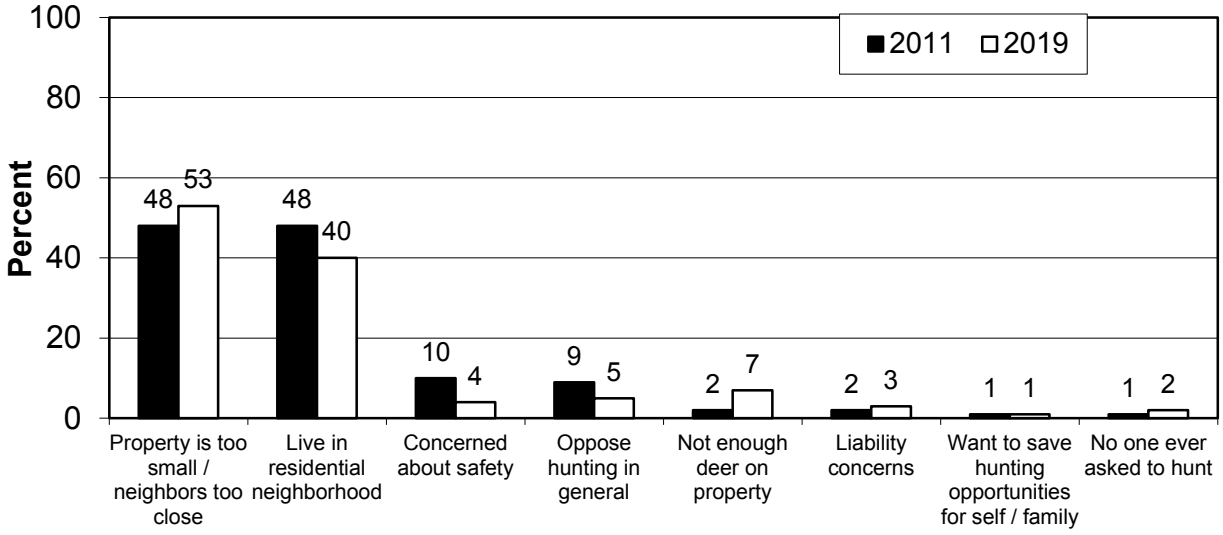


Q57. What are the main reasons you do not allow others to hunt deer on your property? (Asked of those who live in a single-family home but who do not allow others to hunt deer on the property.)							
	Property is too small / neighbors too close	Live in residential neighborhood where hunting is not allowed	No deer on property	Oppose hunting in general	Property is big enough, but concerned about safety	Liability concerns if somebody is hurt	No one ever asked to hunt
1A	51.3%	36.2%	2.7%	5.7%	5.0%	2.6%	1.4%
1B	42.7%	40.8%	5.6%	3.2%	7.3%	1.1%	1.8%
2A	53.1%	30.7%	3.7%	5.9%	5.8%	6.0%	1.2%
2B	53.6%	45.5%	1.2%	2.5%	2.5%	4.5%	1.2%
2C	57.4%	39.5%	5.5%	3.7%	3.0%	1.2%	0.6%
2D	51.4%	37.6%	4.8%	6.0%	1.3%	3.4%	3.3%
2E	47.3%	27.9%	5.3%	6.1%	17.3%	3.5%	0.6%
2F	51.8%	44.3%	3.1%	1.6%	4.0%	2.9%	5.1%
2G / 2H	61.0%	33.2%	6.8%	3.8%	3.5%	3.6%	1.3%
3A	51.2%	37.2%	2.3%	4.7%	6.8%	5.1%	1.8%
3B	43.5%	54.2%	9.5%	4.8%	5.8%	1.7%	0.0%
3C	59.5%	32.3%	4.2%	1.8%	7.2%	2.5%	3.1%
3D	48.4%	39.1%	0.6%	5.2%	6.3%	3.2%	1.7%
4A	57.2%	28.4%	5.5%	3.1%	4.5%	2.5%	5.8%
4B	65.1%	22.3%	2.6%	3.1%	8.8%	2.5%	0.8%
4C	43.9%	39.6%	4.6%	4.3%	6.6%	4.3%	1.3%
4D	51.8%	46.1%	8.6%	3.5%	2.8%	2.2%	0.2%
4E	56.9%	37.3%	4.5%	1.4%	7.4%	1.5%	1.6%
5A	48.1%	39.9%	5.7%	1.6%	8.3%	4.1%	1.8%
5B	62.2%	38.9%	13.3%	4.4%	2.0%	2.9%	0.0%
5C / 5D	53.1%	38.4%	8.5%	8.0%	3.7%	3.4%	4.2%
Overall	53.3%	39.9%	6.6%	5.2%	4.1%	3.3%	2.3%

Q57. What are the main reasons you do not allow others to hunt deer on your property? (Asked of those who live in a single-family home but who do not allow others to hunt deer on the property.)



Q57. What are the main reasons you do not allow others to hunt deer on your property? (Asked of those who live in a single-family home and do not allow others to hunt deer on the property.)
(Top responses only)



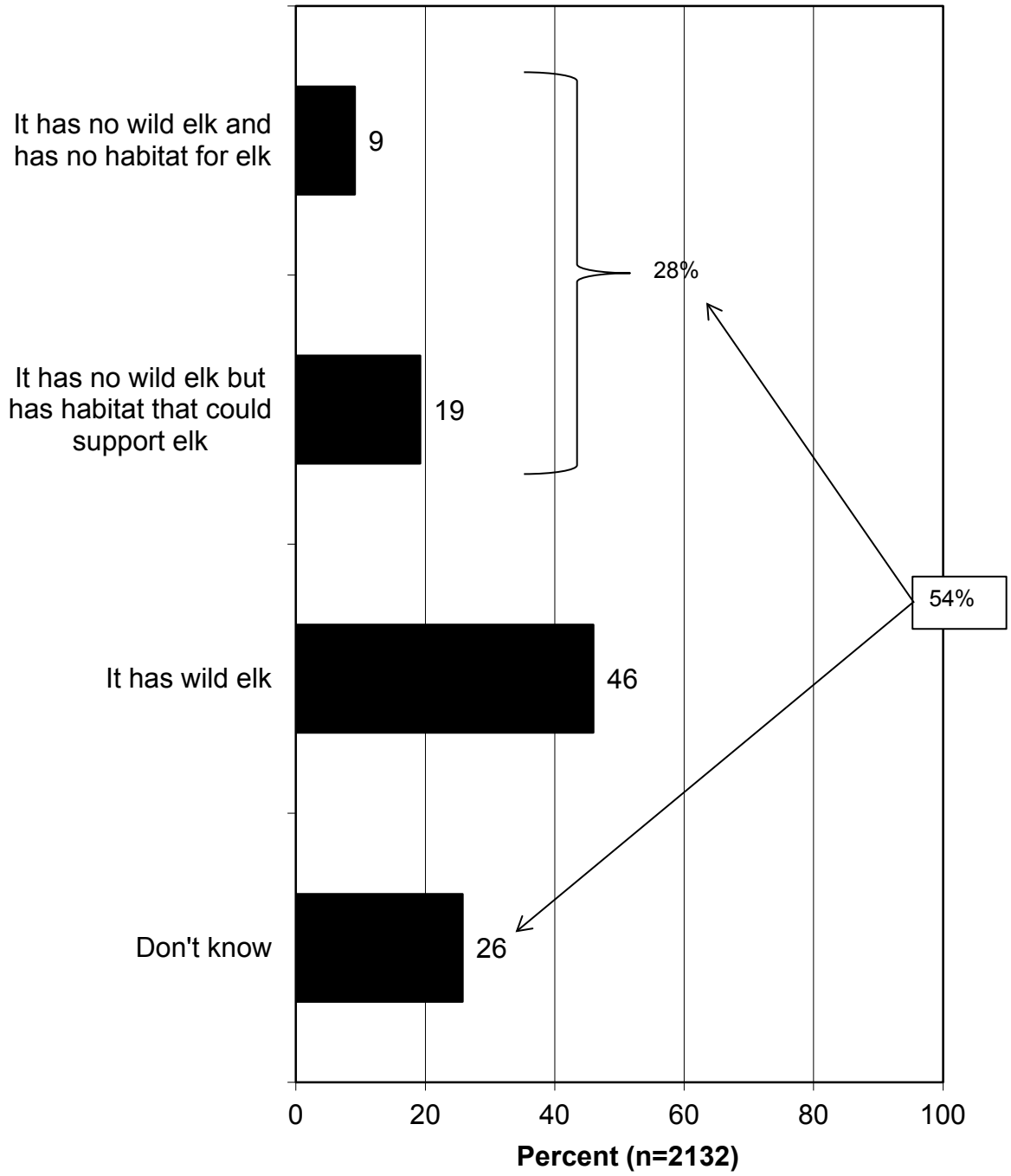
ATTITUDES TOWARD ELK

- Less than half of Pennsylvania residents (46%) are aware that the Commonwealth has wild elk. The 54% who did not know that Pennsylvania has elk include 9% of residents who think that Pennsylvania does not even have habitat for elk.
  - Note that respondents were told, after this question, that Pennsylvania has wild elk, as this information was needed for the follow-up questions.

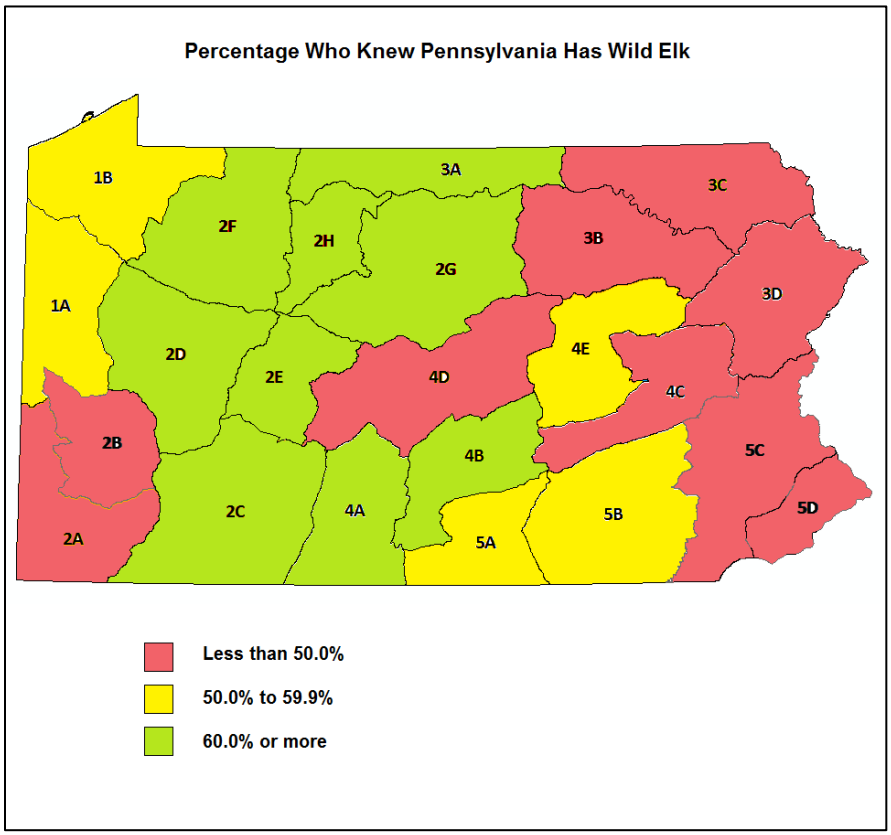
- Just over half of Pennsylvania residents (51%) say that they like having elk in the Commonwealth, although a small portion of these respondents say that they worry about the problems elk cause. Only 1% regard them as a nuisance. The remainder of the residents have no particular feeling about elk or do not know.

- A not insubstantial percentage of residents (18%) have, at some time, traveled to view elk in Pennsylvania.

Q61. Which of the following would you say best describes Pennsylvania?

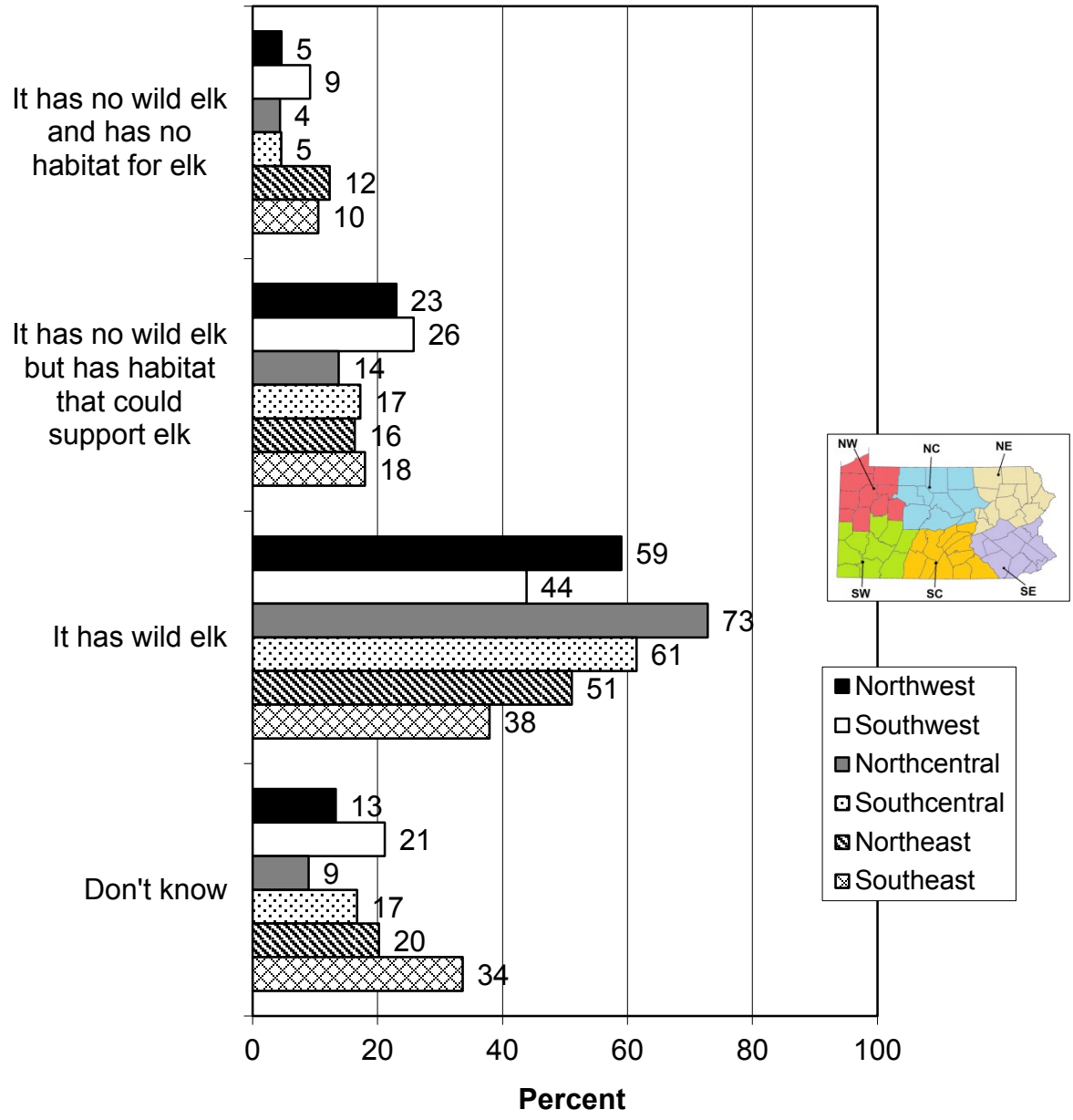


Q61. Which of the following would you say best describes Pennsylvania?				
	It has no wild elk and has no habitat for elk	It has no wild elk but has habitat that could support elk	It has wild elk	Don't know
1A	6.8%	17.6%	59.0%	16.6%
1B	3.5%	23.3%	54.0%	19.2%
2A	13.9%	19.4%	45.9%	20.7%
2B	7.7%	39.7%	30.9%	21.7%
2C	10.8%	13.5%	65.3%	10.4%
2D	3.3%	13.6%	78.4%	4.6%
2E	0.7%	4.7%	83.7%	10.9%
2F	3.5%	12.0%	70.3%	14.2%
2G / 2H	0.0%	10.2%	81.5%	8.4%
3A	3.5%	13.1%	71.1%	12.2%
3B	16.3%	17.6%	46.5%	19.7%
3C	15.3%	26.0%	36.4%	22.2%
3D	14.1%	18.4%	42.6%	24.9%
4A	3.5%	11.6%	61.9%	23.1%
4B	7.4%	20.5%	64.0%	8.1%
4C	13.4%	15.9%	49.6%	21.0%
4D	15.5%	31.5%	41.6%	11.4%
4E	9.3%	13.2%	54.2%	23.3%
5A	5.1%	13.3%	57.6%	24.0%
5B	7.4%	16.4%	54.0%	22.2%
5C / 5D	9.7%	13.4%	39.9%	37.0%
Overall	9.1%	19.2%	46.0%	25.7%

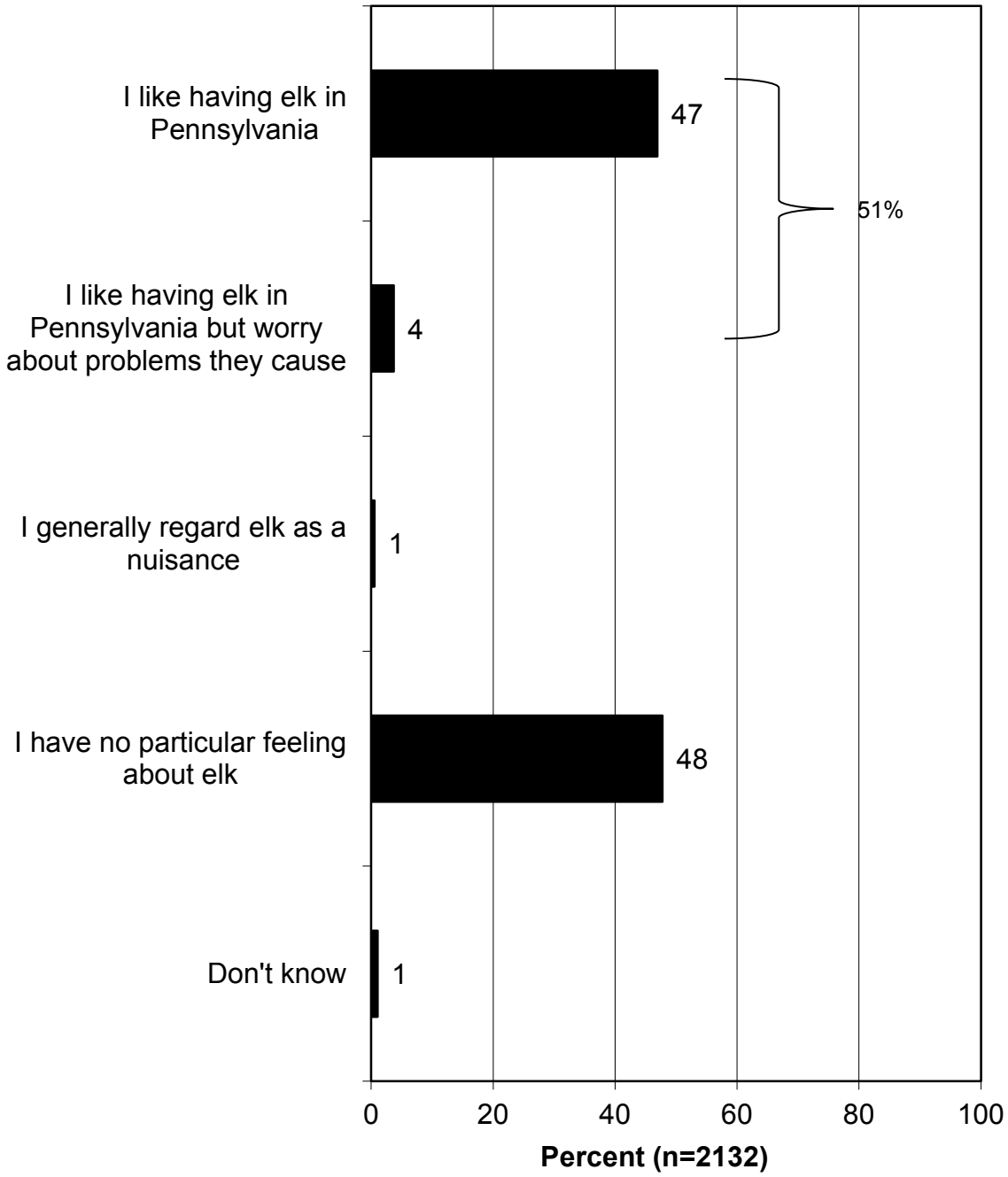


Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

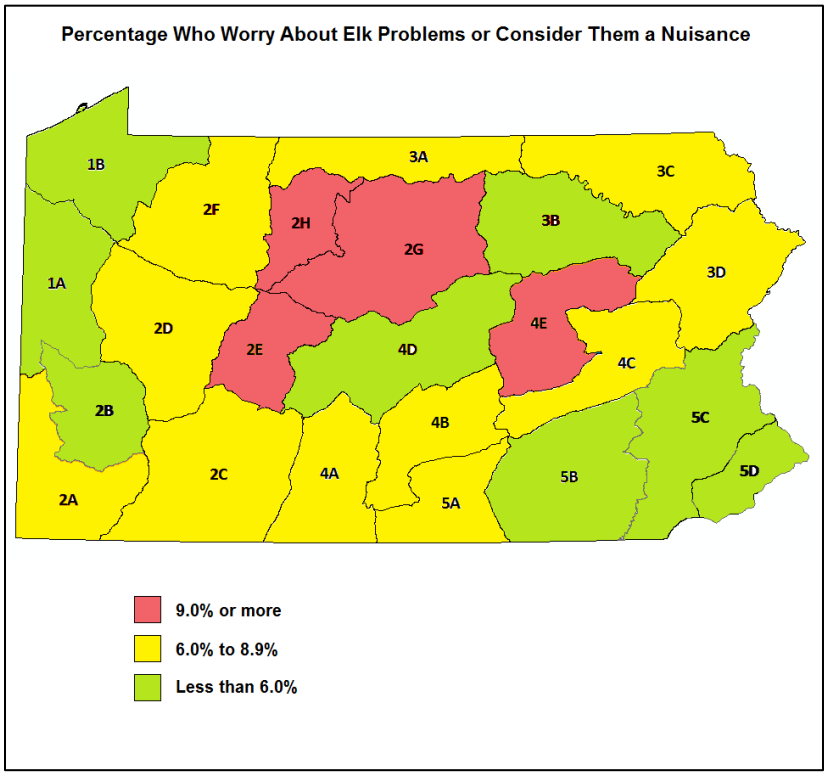
Q61. Which of the following would you say best describes Pennsylvania?



Q63. Generally, which of the following best describes your feelings about elk in Pennsylvania?

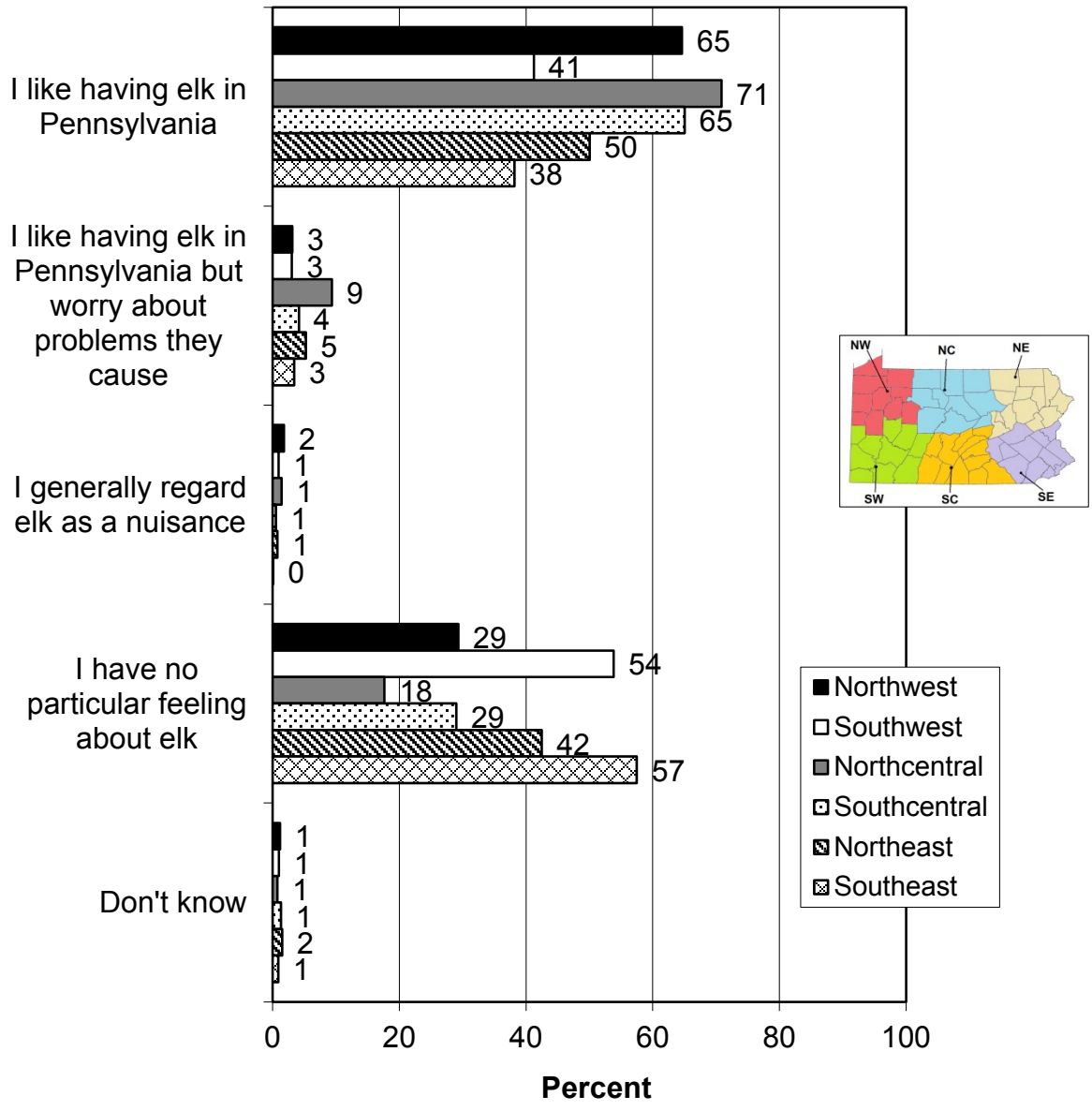


Q63. Generally, which of the following best describes your feelings about elk in Pennsylvania?						
	I like having elk in Pennsylvania	I like having elk in Pennsylvania but worry about problems they cause	I generally regard elk as a nuisance	"Worry about problems" and "nuisance" combined	I have no particular feeling about elk	Don't know
1A	65.6%	1.5%	0.3%	1.8%	31.5%	1.1%
1B	65.2%	3.2%	0.5%	3.7%	30.6%	0.6%
2A	60.0%	6.1%	0.7%	6.8%	32.8%	0.5%
2B	32.5%	2.3%	0.9%	3.2%	63.1%	1.2%
2C	58.9%	5.0%	1.9%	6.9%	34.1%	0.0%
2D	59.5%	5.7%	0.8%	6.5%	32.8%	1.2%
2E	64.5%	8.5%	1.9%	10.4%	25.1%	0.0%
2F	64.0%	6.7%	1.3%	8.0%	27.3%	0.7%
2G / 2H	55.6%	8.9%	2.7%	11.6%	32.8%	0.0%
3A	63.3%	6.5%	1.1%	7.6%	27.0%	2.1%
3B	60.4%	3.2%	0.4%	3.6%	35.0%	1.0%
3C	53.6%	3.2%	2.9%	6.1%	38.1%	2.2%
3D	38.3%	5.6%	0.6%	6.2%	54.9%	0.7%
4A	53.9%	4.8%	1.9%	6.7%	36.0%	3.4%
4B	60.7%	3.4%	3.4%	6.8%	31.9%	0.7%
4C	49.0%	6.2%	1.4%	7.6%	37.0%	6.4%
4D	65.2%	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%	31.1%	0.9%
4E	56.3%	9.6%	0.3%	9.9%	33.8%	0.0%
5A	39.9%	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	49.3%	3.8%
5B	53.0%	3.6%	0.4%	4.0%	42.5%	0.4%
5C / 5D	40.9%	3.1%	0.0%	3.1%	55.2%	0.8%
Overall	46.9%	3.7%	0.5%	4.2%	47.8%	1.0%

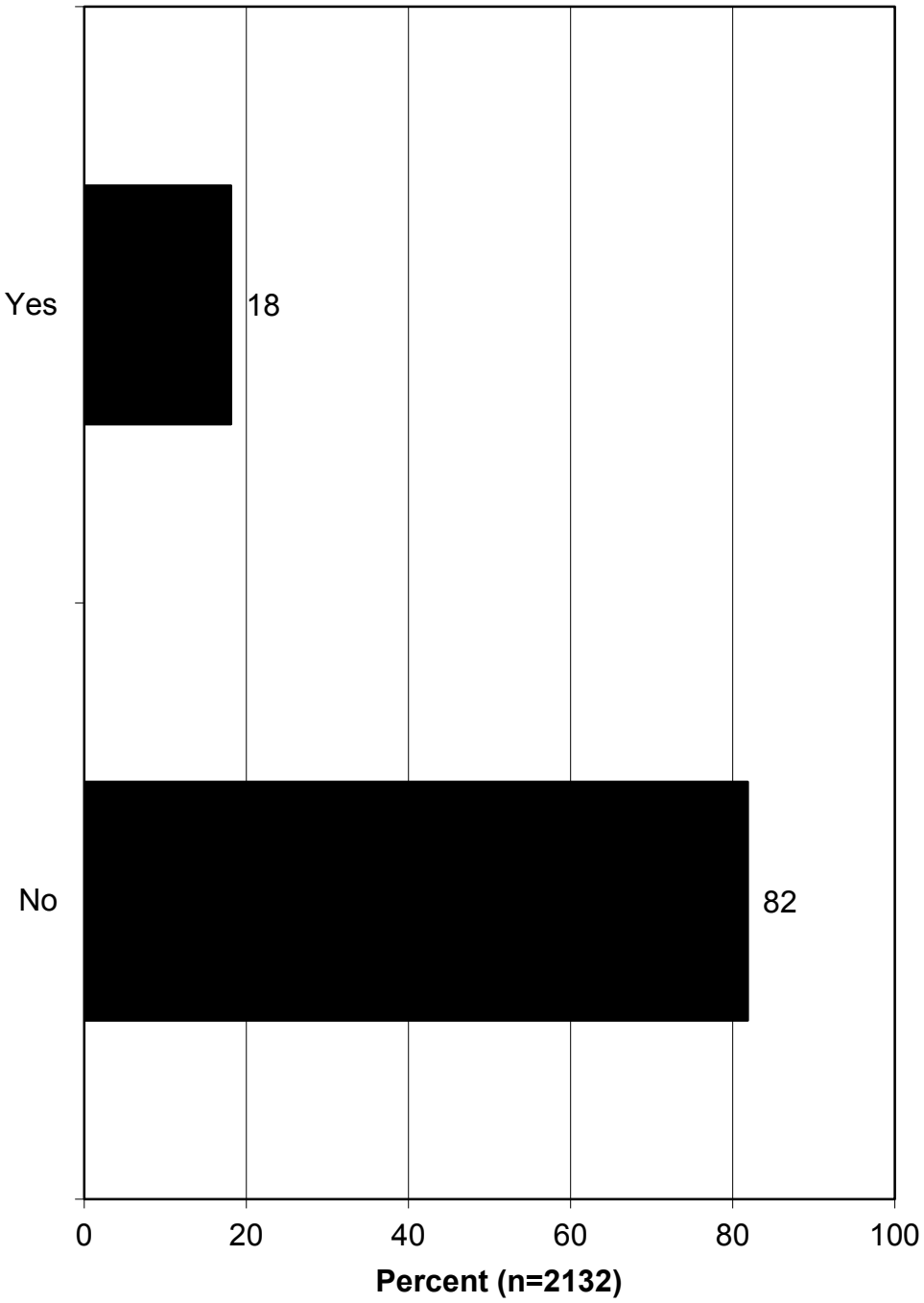


Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

Q63. Generally, which of the following best describes your feelings about elk in Pennsylvania?

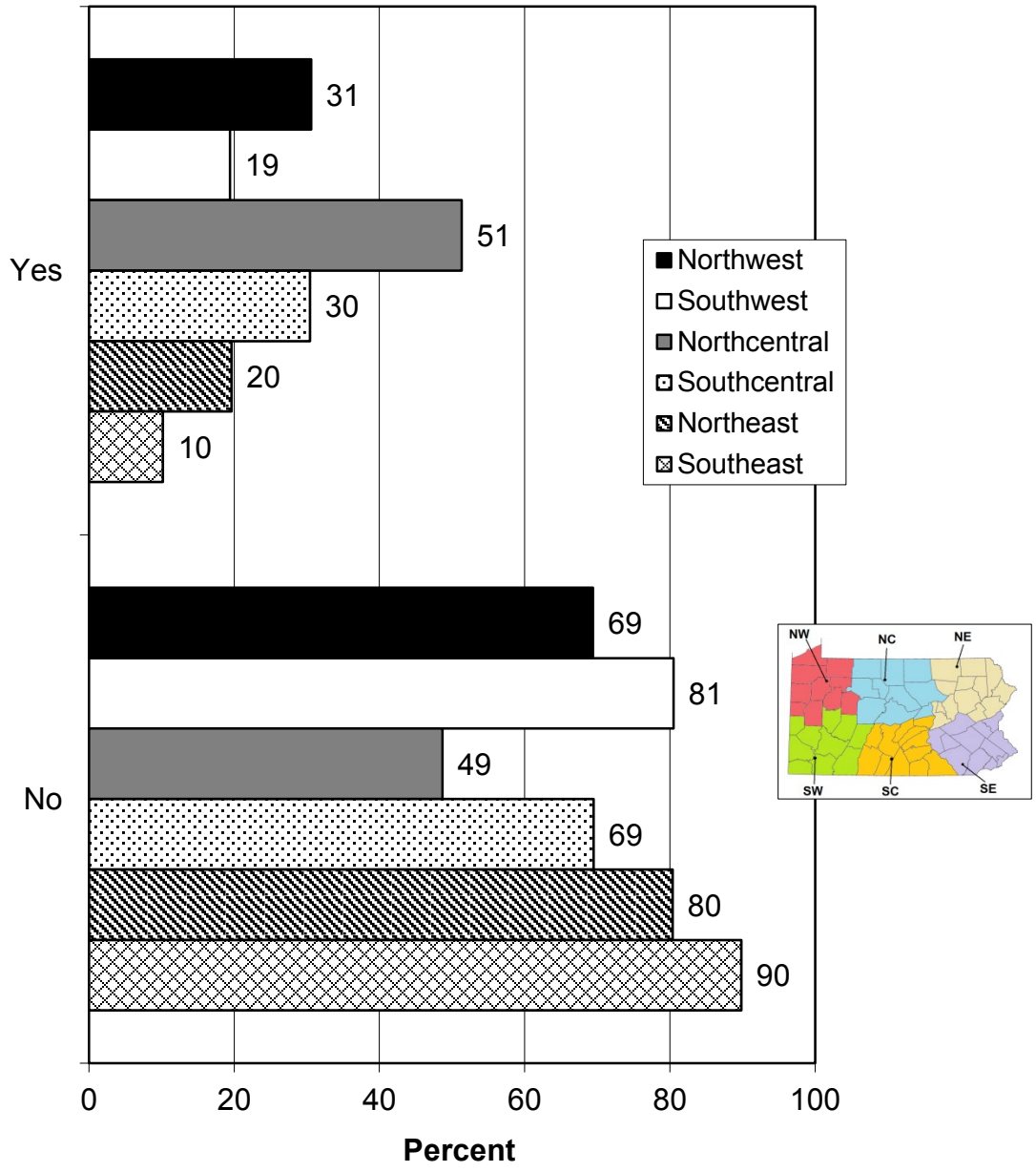


Q64. Have you ever traveled to view wild elk in Pennsylvania?



Q64. Have you ever traveled to view wild elk in Pennsylvania?			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	22.0%	78.0%	0.0%
1B	23.6%	76.4%	0.0%
2A	23.3%	76.7%	0.0%
2B	8.9%	91.1%	0.0%
2C	30.7%	68.8%	0.5%
2D	60.7%	39.3%	0.0%
2E	70.5%	29.5%	0.0%
2F	50.8%	49.2%	0.0%
2G / 2H	61.8%	38.2%	0.0%
3A	48.0%	52.0%	0.0%
3B	18.2%	81.8%	0.0%
3C	7.0%	92.6%	0.4%
3D	6.8%	93.2%	0.0%
4A	33.1%	66.9%	0.0%
4B	37.2%	62.2%	0.7%
4C	17.4%	82.6%	0.0%
4D	24.0%	76.0%	0.0%
4E	28.7%	71.3%	0.0%
5A	18.8%	81.2%	0.0%
5B	22.1%	77.9%	0.0%
5C / 5D	11.6%	88.4%	0.0%
Overall	18.1%	81.9%	0.0%

Q64. Have you ever traveled to view wild elk in Pennsylvania?



ATTITUDES TOWARD BEAR

- The large majority of Pennsylvania residents (64%) support the regulated hunting of black bears in Pennsylvania; however, about a quarter (26%) oppose it. The remainder give a neutral or "don't know" response.
  - In the summary demographic analysis, the groups most associated with supporting the legal, regulated hunting of black bears in Pennsylvania include hunters; residents of the Northcentral, Southcentral, or Northeast Regions; rural residents; those in the middle and older age categories; and males. The graph shows the full analysis.
  - The summary demographic analysis graph of opposition to black bear hunting is also included. The characteristics associated with opposition include residing in a large city or urban area, being young, being female, and residing in the Southeast Region. The graph shows the full analysis.

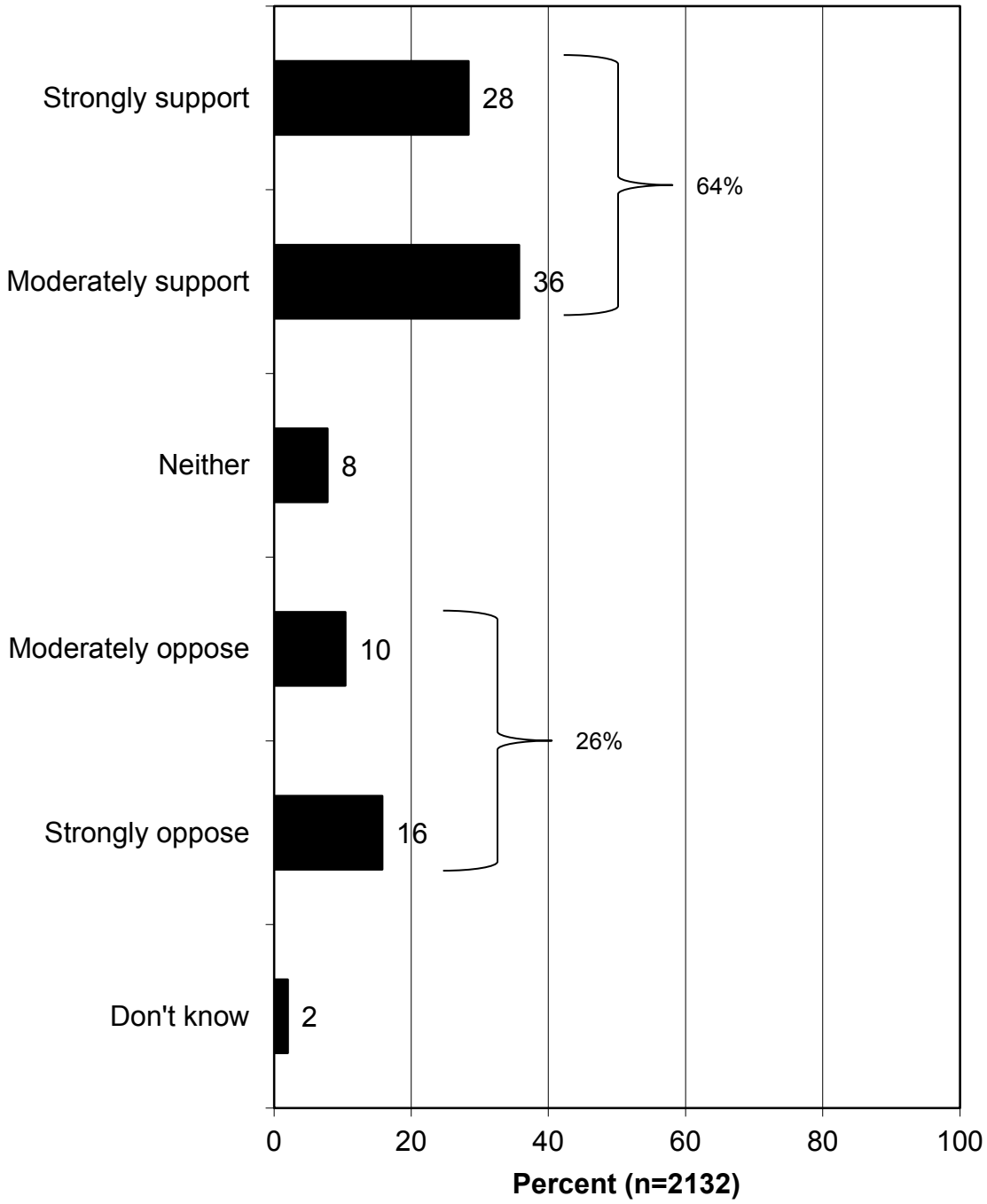
- The large majority of Pennsylvania residents (62%) think that the bear population where they live is just right. Otherwise, more people say it is too low (19%) than too high (7%).
  - A summary demographic analysis graph is included for those who think the bear population is too high. The characteristics associated with this include residing in the Northcentral or Northeast Regions, being a hunter, being 55 years old or older, and living in a rural area.
  - Similarly, a summary demographic analysis graph is included for those thinking that the bear population is too low. The groups associated with thinking that the bear population is too low includes hunters (a note about hunters' opinions on this question in these two summary demographic analyses is included below), residents of large cities or urban areas, males, and residents of the Northwest Region. The graph shows the full results.
    - Hunters can be associated with both thinking the bear population is too high *and* thinking the bear population is too low because those two opinions on this question are not dichotomous. In other words, there are other responses, and one is not limited to either thinking the bear population is too high or too low. The other responses are thinking the bear population is just right and "don't know" on the question. Therefore, hunters can be more associated with two different responses on the

question because they are less associated with one or more of the other possible responses.

- For most Pennsylvania residents, there are no bear around where they live (56%); however, 7% have them around *frequently*, and another 10% say that they are around *occasionally*.

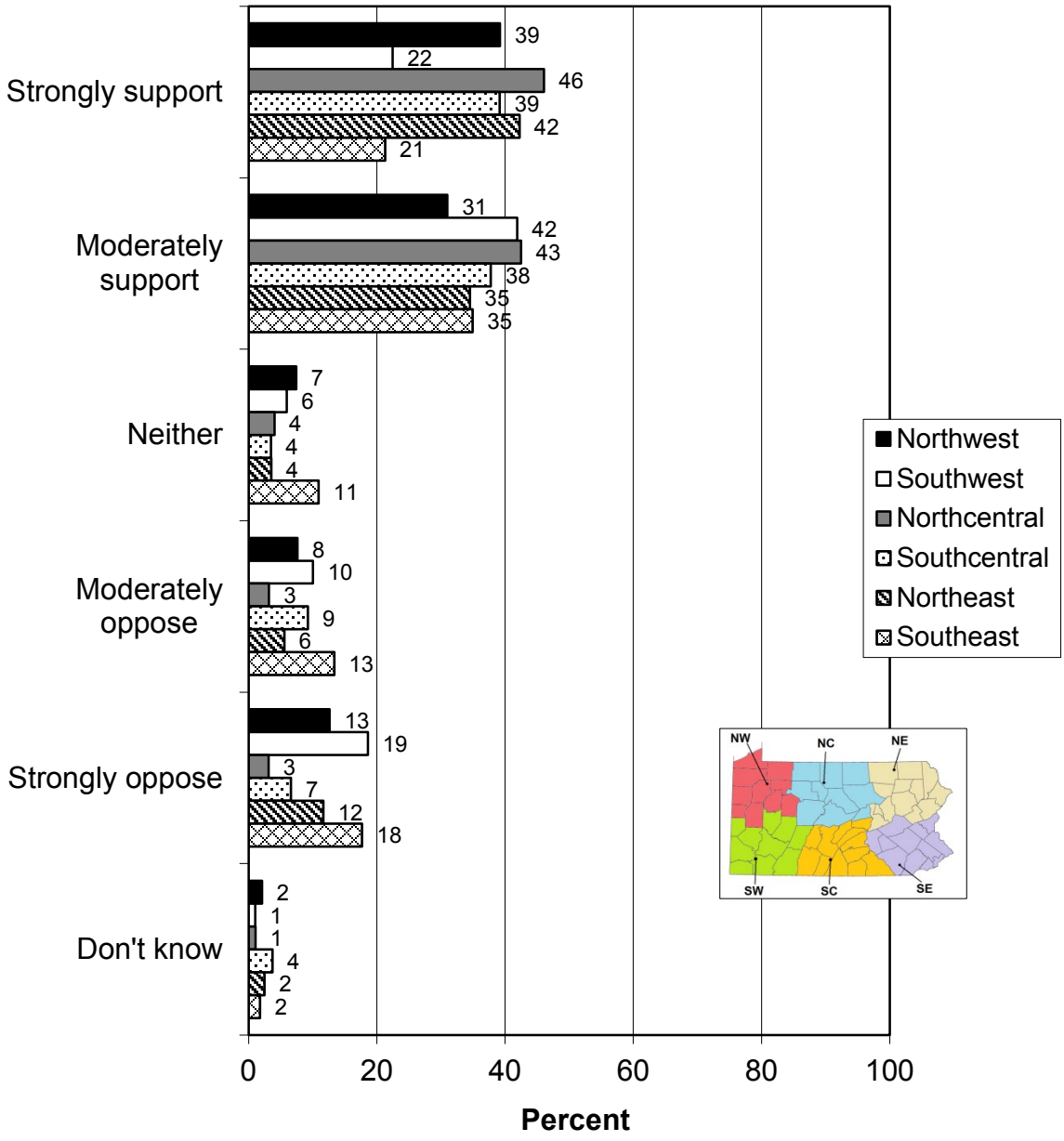
- Regarding problems with black bears, 5% of Pennsylvania residents had problems with bears in the past 12 months.
  - The summary demographic analysis graph shows that the groups most associated with having bear problems include residents of the Northcentral, Northeast, or Northwest Regions and rural residents. The graph shows the full results.
  - The most common problems are garbage cans being gotten into and birdfeeders damaged. The graph contains the full list of problems that were named in this open-ended question.

Q67. Do you support or oppose legal, regulated hunting of black bears in Pennsylvania?

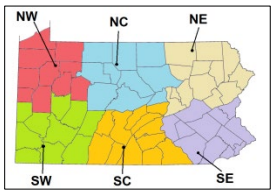


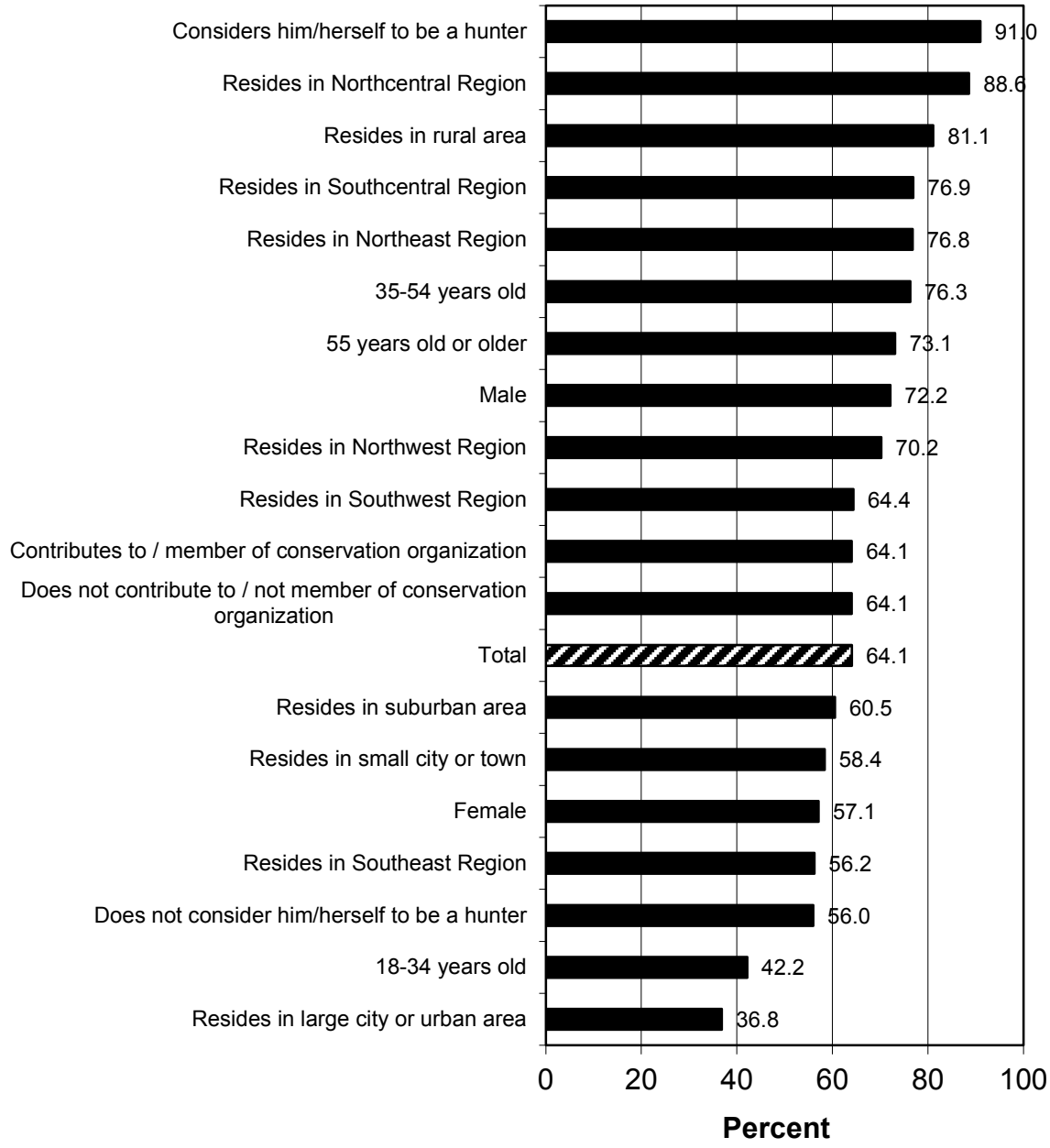
Q67. Do you support or oppose legal, regulated hunting of black bears in Pennsylvania?						
	Strongly support	Moderately support	Neither	Moderately oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know
1A	39.3%	37.0%	9.4%	0.0%	12.3%	2.0%
1B	30.9%	30.5%	6.2%	7.6%	22.6%	2.1%
2A	39.2%	34.3%	15.3%	4.3%	5.9%	1.1%
2B	13.5%	46.6%	3.8%	14.4%	20.9%	0.9%
2C	35.3%	35.1%	11.0%	4.9%	13.1%	0.5%
2D	37.8%	46.3%	4.3%	5.5%	5.5%	0.6%
2E	54.2%	30.2%	1.6%	6.7%	6.1%	1.2%
2F	42.9%	33.7%	10.7%	2.6%	6.4%	3.7%
2G / 2H	51.8%	30.7%	4.9%	3.4%	8.4%	0.8%
3A	56.5%	29.4%	6.1%	3.3%	4.0%	0.8%
3B	39.4%	28.7%	5.4%	10.7%	14.6%	1.2%
3C	32.8%	43.1%	3.7%	5.6%	7.2%	7.7%
3D	35.2%	39.3%	3.7%	4.6%	13.8%	3.4%
4A	49.6%	31.6%	8.5%	6.6%	1.6%	2.2%
4B	43.5%	35.0%	1.6%	8.1%	11.3%	0.5%
4C	44.1%	30.5%	6.1%	2.4%	12.5%	4.4%
4D	31.7%	48.9%	.7%	3.5%	14.3%	0.9%
4E	50.1%	35.9%	6.1%	5.1%	1.5%	1.4%
5A	23.2%	41.9%	6.4%	17.6%	6.2%	4.6%
5B	37.4%	34.0%	1.5%	9.5%	12.7%	4.9%
5C / 5D	21.7%	31.2%	12.9%	13.5%	19.5%	1.2%
Overall	28.4%	35.7%	7.8%	10.4%	15.8%	2.0%

Q67. Do you support or oppose legal, regulated hunting of black bears in Pennsylvania?



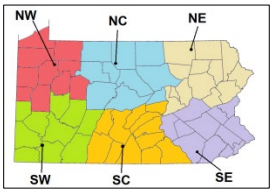
Percent of each of the following groups who strongly or moderately support the legal, regulated hunting of black bears in Pennsylvania:

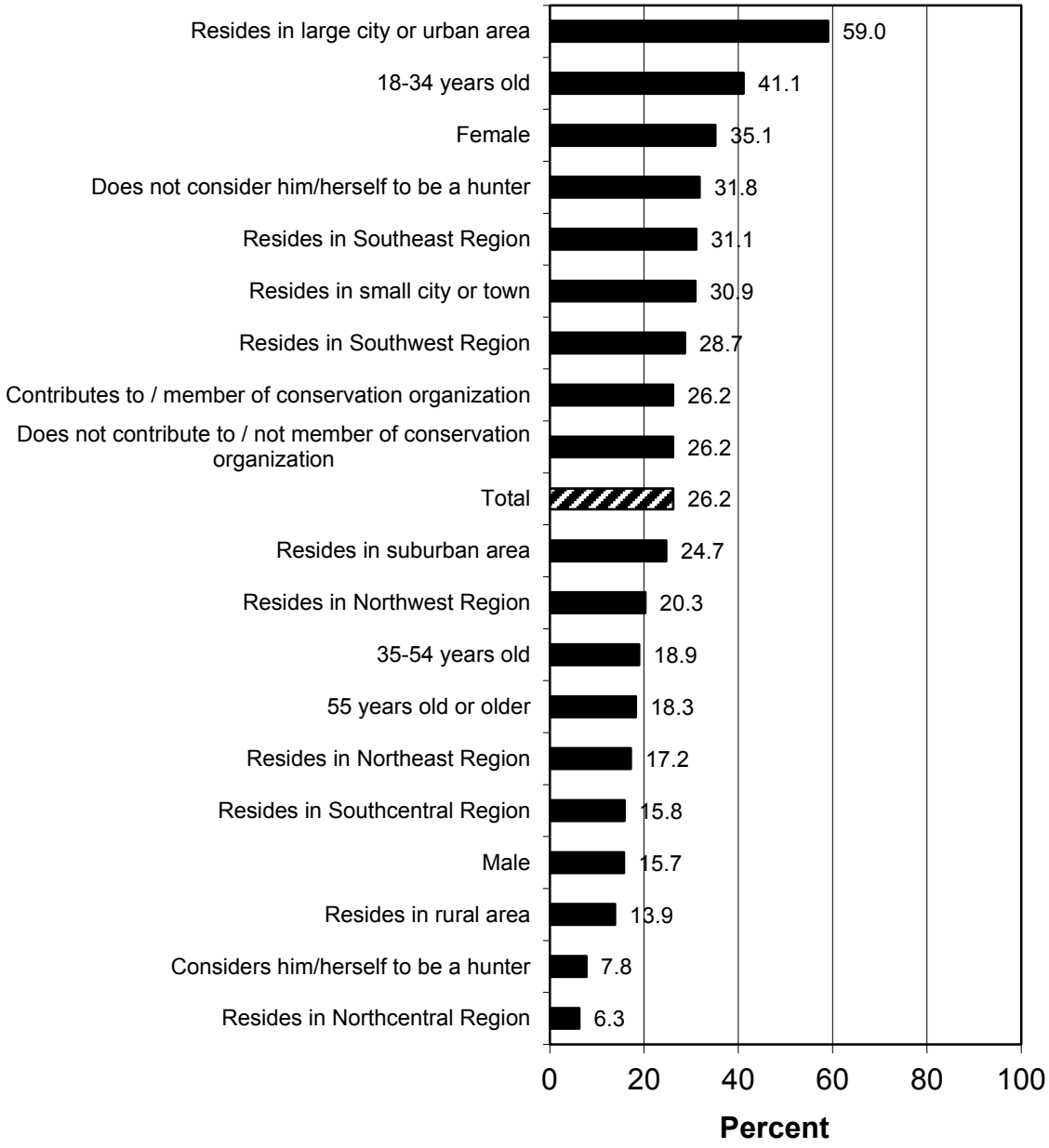




An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

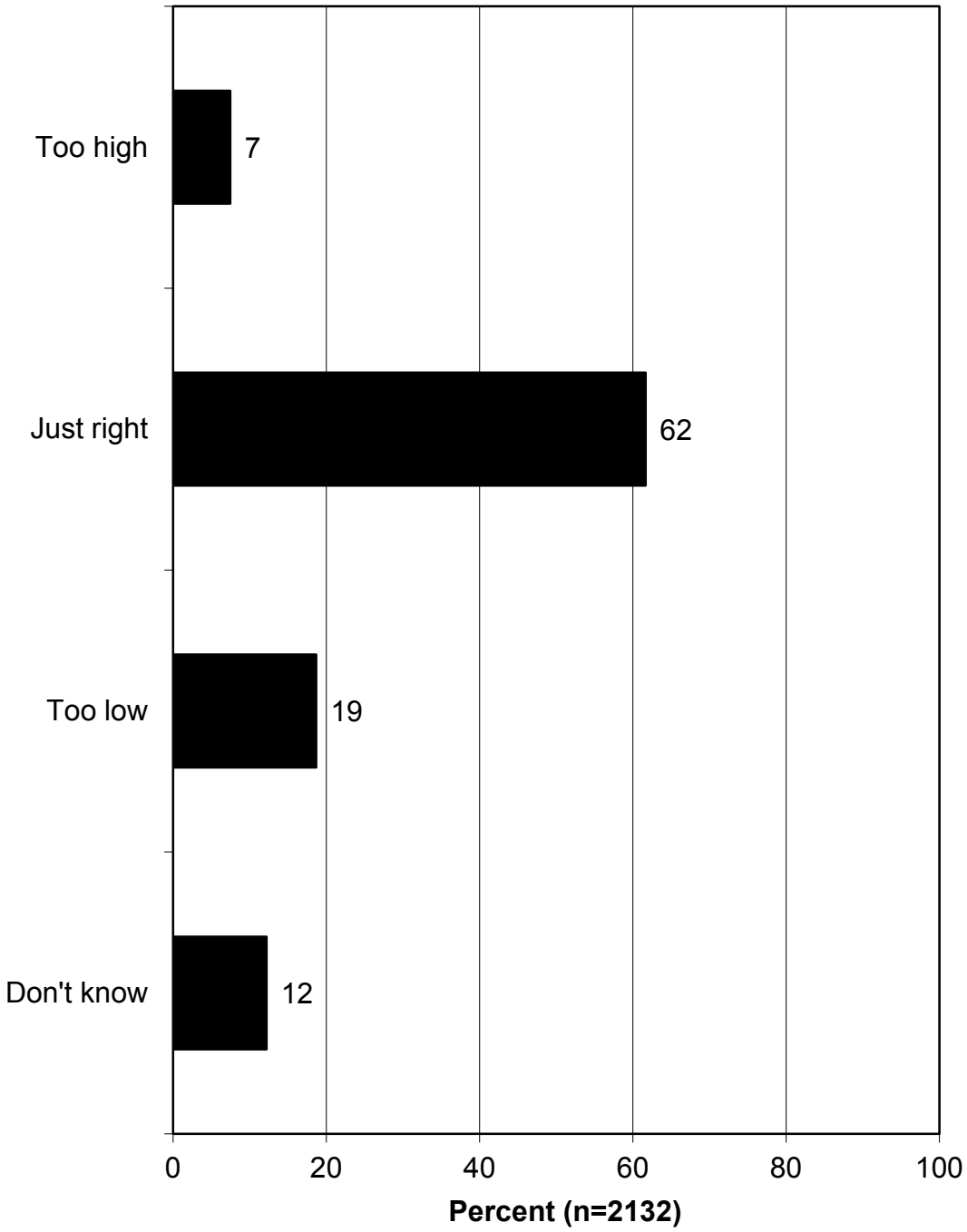
Percent of each of the following groups who strongly or moderately oppose the legal, regulated hunting of black bears in Pennsylvania:



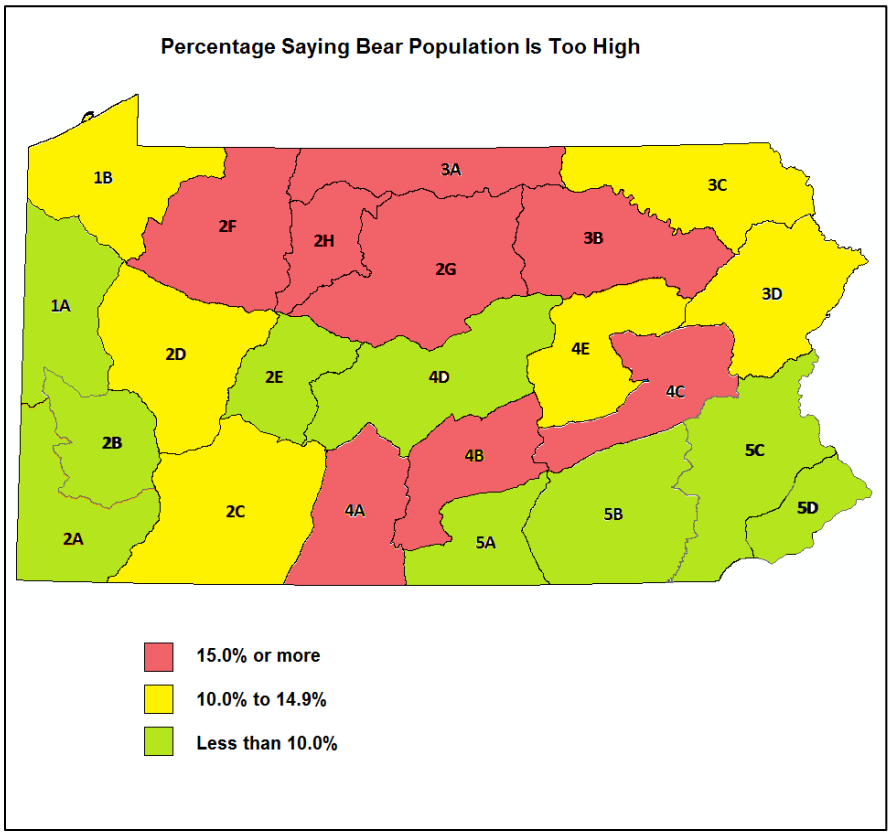


An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q65. In your opinion, is the bear population where you live too high, just right, or too low?

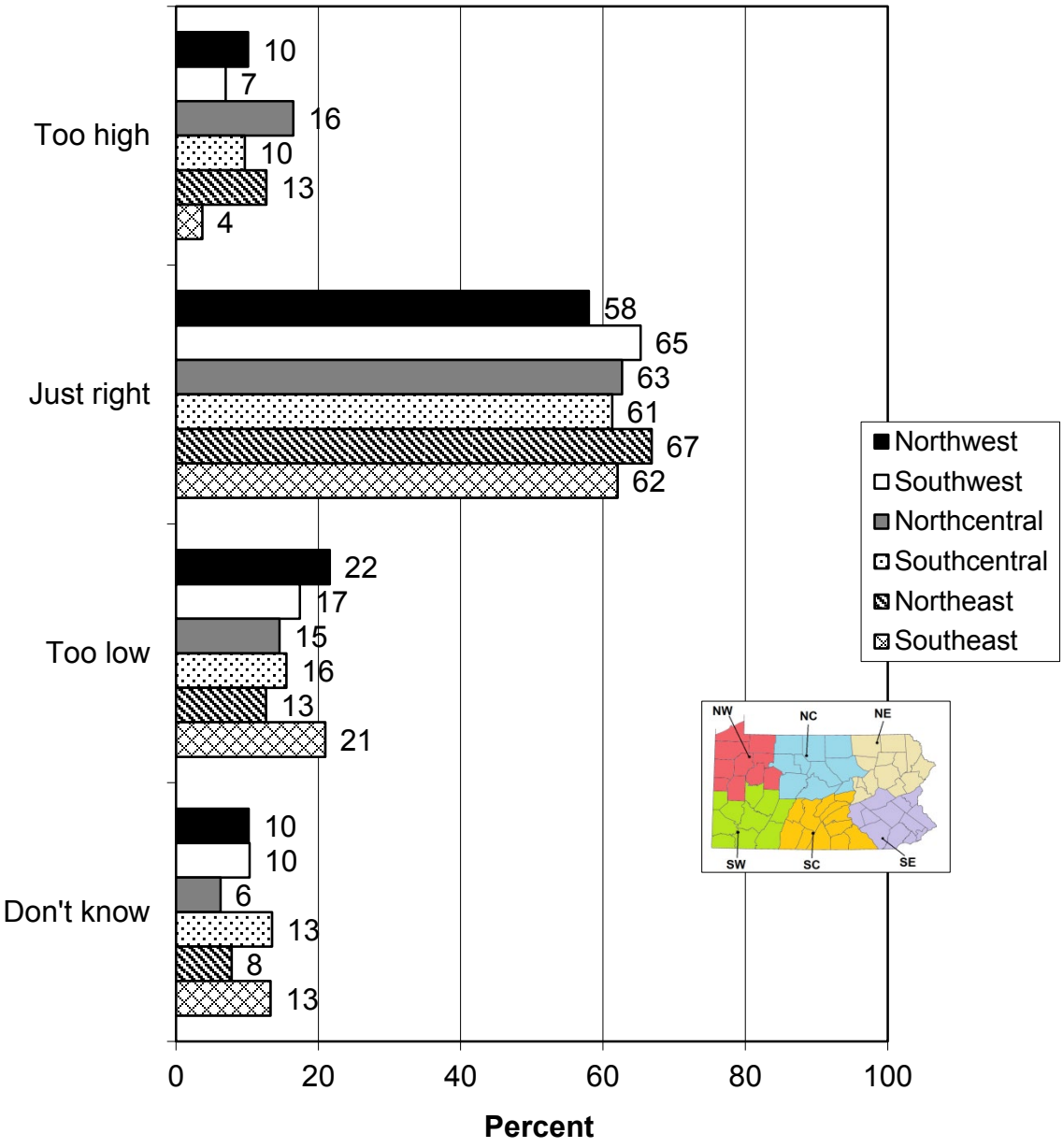


Q65. In your opinion, is the bear population where you live too high, just right, or too low?				
	Too high	Just right	Too low	Don't know
1A	5.9%	61.5%	25.8%	6.8%
1B	10.2%	55.0%	18.5%	16.3%
2A	9.1%	54.5%	32.0%	4.4%
2B	4.7%	70.0%	14.0%	11.4%
2C	11.6%	62.0%	21.0%	5.3%
2D	10.4%	68.0%	16.0%	5.5%
2E	6.3%	64.3%	23.8%	5.5%
2F	27.2%	55.9%	10.0%	6.9%
2G / 2H	19.7%	63.1%	11.7%	5.5%
3A	21.8%	56.8%	17.2%	4.1%
3B	15.5%	64.2%	5.4%	14.9%
3C	13.2%	53.8%	26.7%	6.2%
3D	12.6%	68.0%	17.4%	2.0%
4A	16.9%	61.2%	13.1%	8.8%
4B	23.3%	60.3%	9.5%	7.0%
4C	15.8%	62.7%	15.9%	5.6%
4D	6.5%	61.4%	18.1%	14.0%
4E	12.5%	65.7%	18.0%	3.8%
5A	6.3%	60.1%	8.3%	25.2%
5B	2.6%	61.6%	22.4%	13.4%
5C / 5D	5.7%	58.5%	20.7%	15.0%
Overall	7.5%	61.7%	18.7%	12.2%

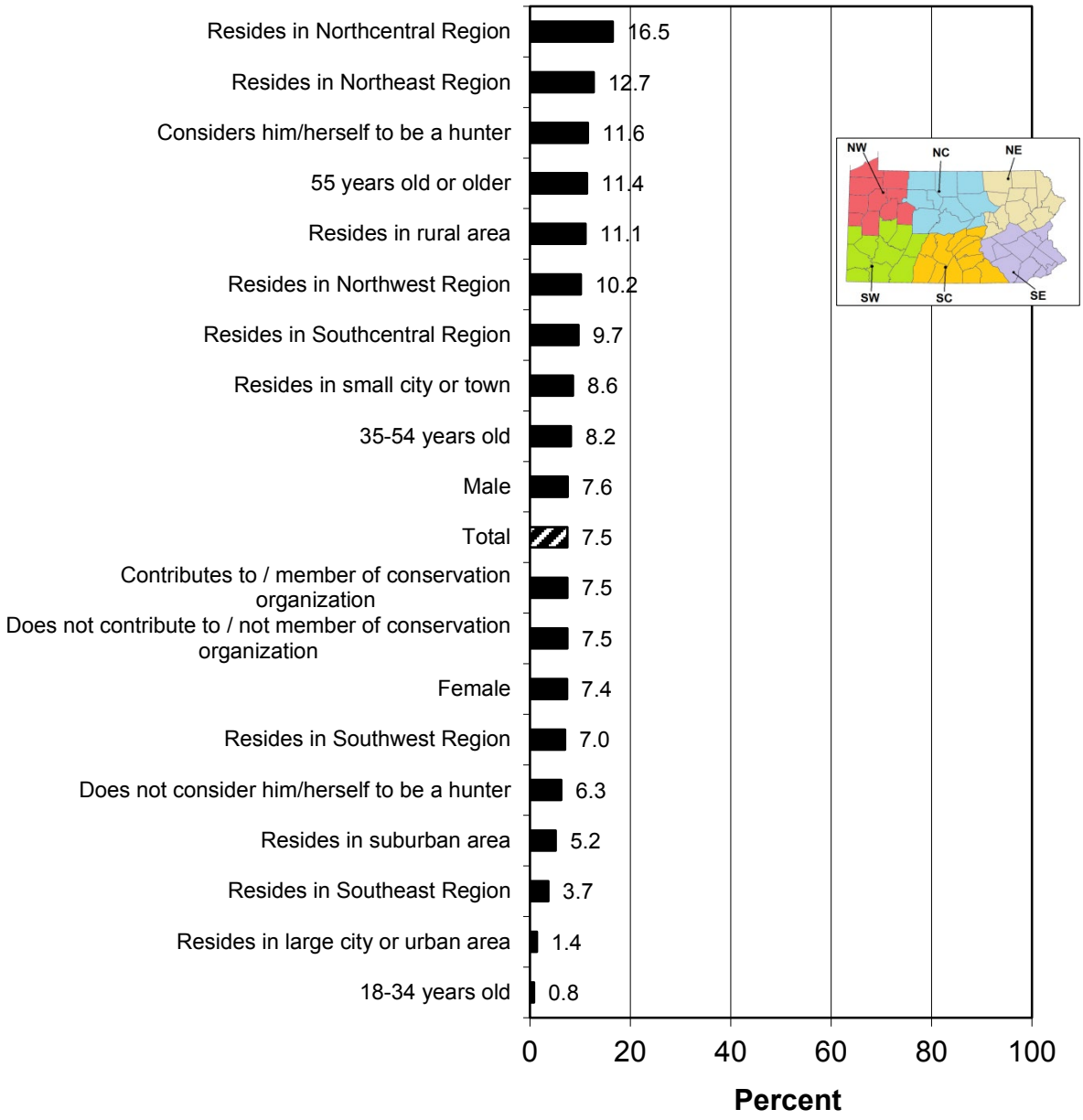


Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

Q65. In your opinion, is the bear population where you live too high, just right, or too low?

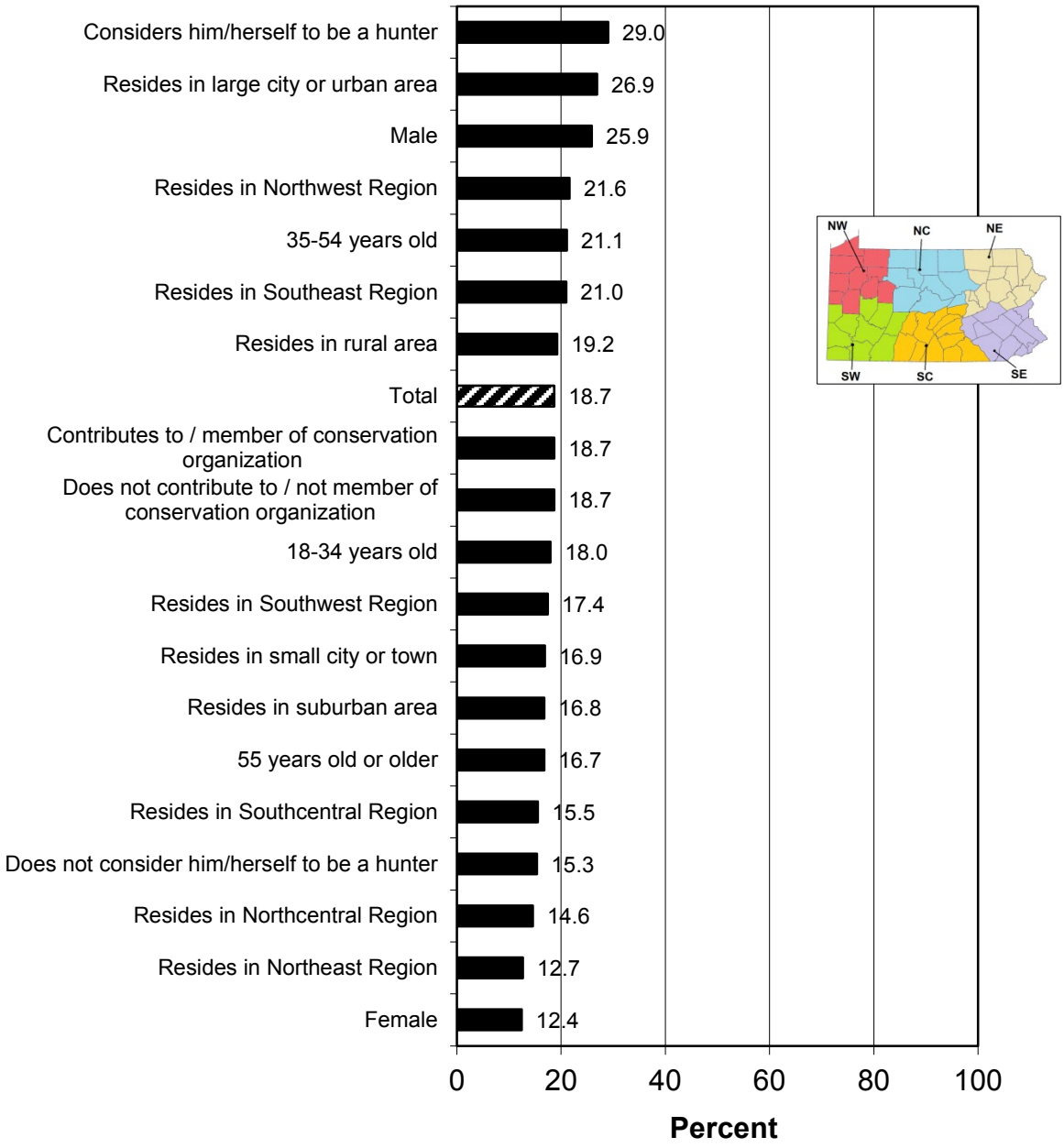


Percent of each of the following groups who think the bear population is too high in Pennsylvania:



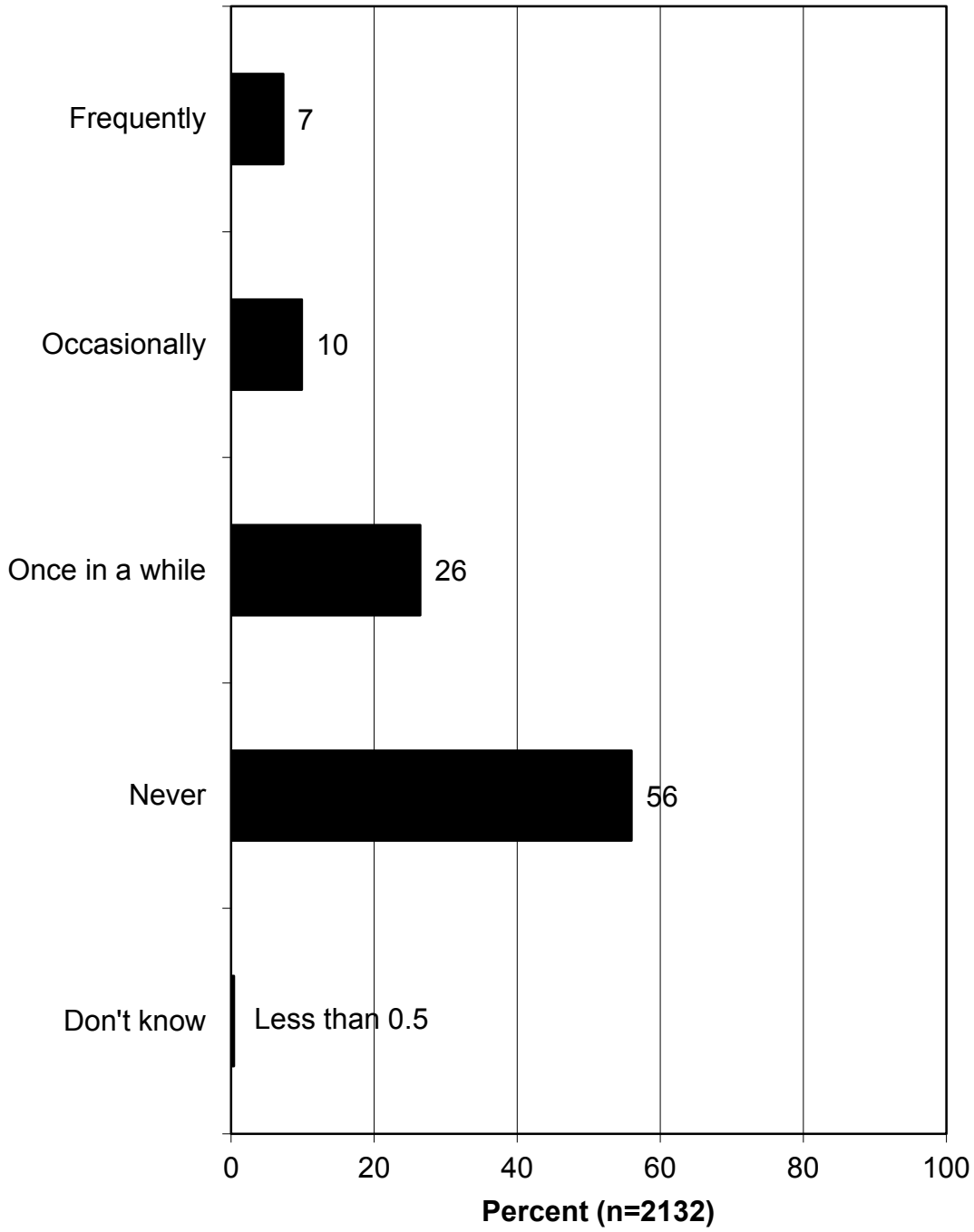
An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Percent of each of the following groups who think the bear population is too low in Pennsylvania:



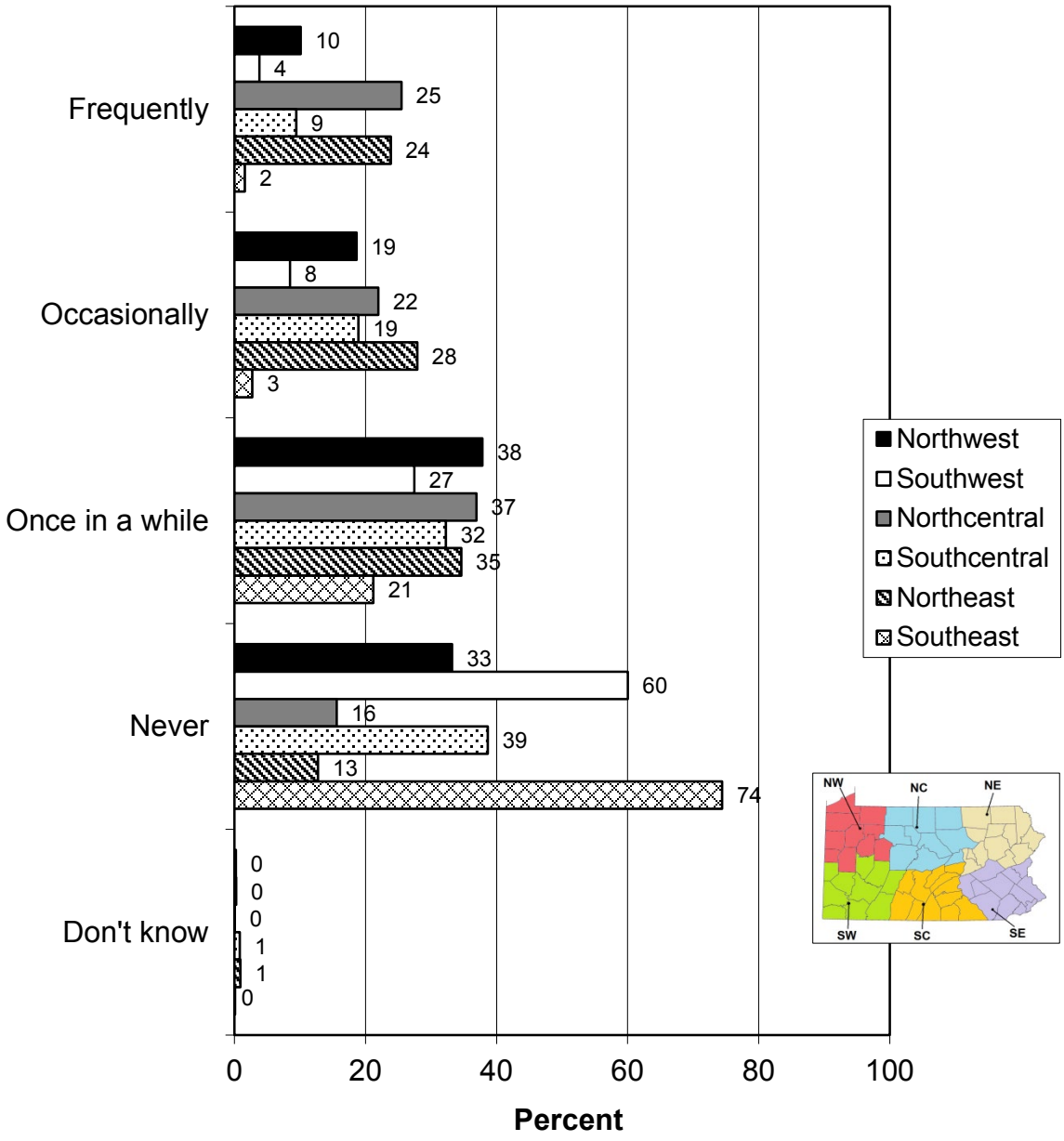
An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q66. How often would you say bear are around where you live?

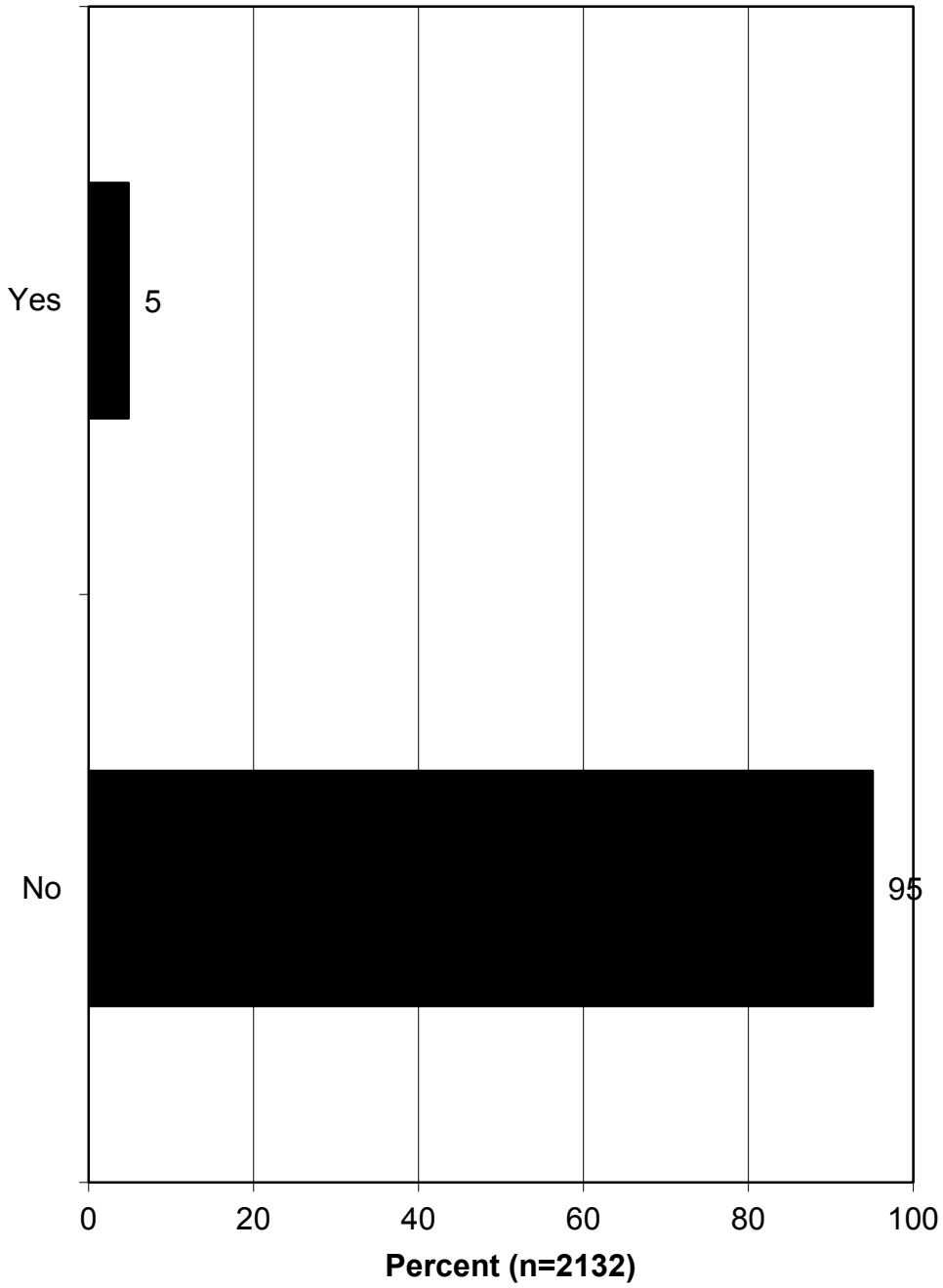


Q66. How often would you say bear are around where you live?					
	Frequently	Occasionally	Once in a while	Never	Don't know
1A	6.8%	13.5%	44.1%	35.5%	0.0%
1B	11.2%	17.0%	24.6%	46.9%	0.3%
2A	11.3%	7.3%	41.6%	38.8%	1.1%
2B	0.4%	6.3%	28.8%	64.5%	0.0%
2C	8.3%	16.6%	33.2%	41.1%	0.9%
2D	11.8%	13.9%	54.6%	19.4%	0.3%
2E	19.0%	29.9%	42.2%	9.0%	0.0%
2F	31.3%	19.5%	24.0%	25.3%	0.0%
2G / 2H	26.8%	19.2%	32.2%	21.9%	0.0%
3A	26.8%	20.6%	47.5%	4.6%	0.5%
3B	17.1%	32.2%	29.3%	21.4%	0.0%
3C	24.6%	27.9%	34.4%	12.7%	0.4%
3D	17.9%	23.1%	44.4%	14.2%	0.4%
4A	17.5%	17.0%	39.2%	26.3%	0.0%
4B	26.2%	24.5%	37.9%	11.3%	0.0%
4C	25.7%	18.2%	38.0%	15.1%	3.0%
4D	5.2%	33.5%	39.0%	22.4%	0.0%
4E	14.6%	30.2%	46.4%	8.8%	0.0%
5A	3.6%	11.5%	31.1%	50.4%	3.4%
5B	4.5%	6.6%	20.5%	67.3%	1.1%
5C / 5D	4.0%	1.8%	16.5%	77.7%	0.0%
Overall	7.3%	9.9%	26.5%	56.0%	0.4%

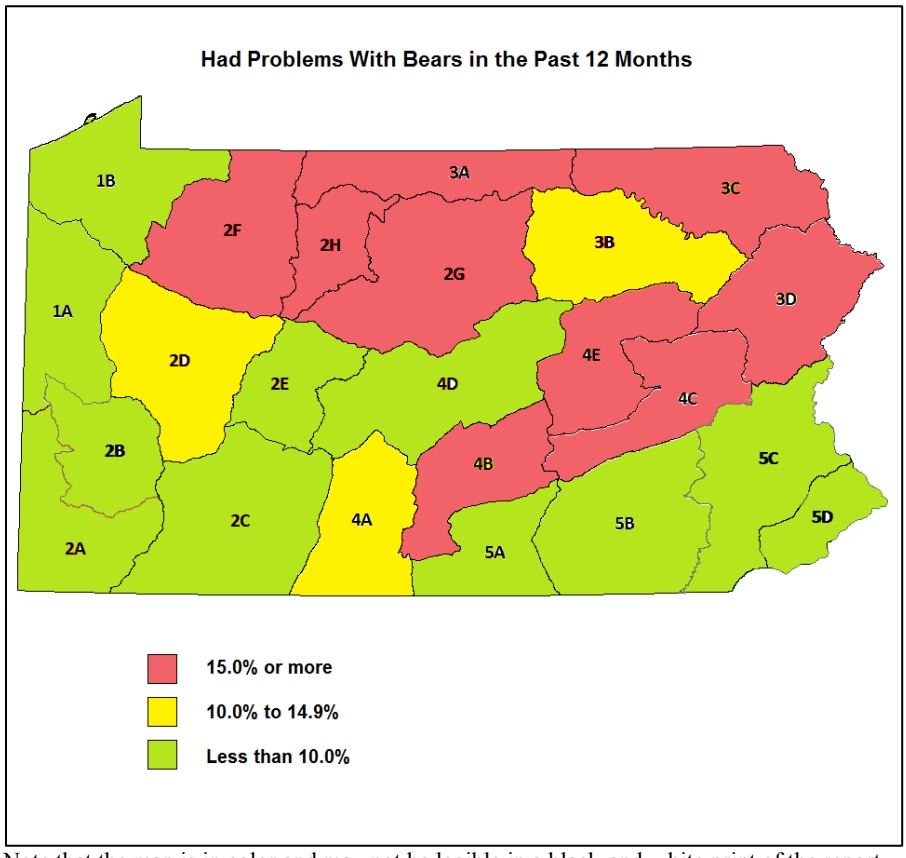
Q66. How often would you say bear are around where you live?



Q69. Have you personally had any problems or damage caused by bears where you live within the past 12 months?

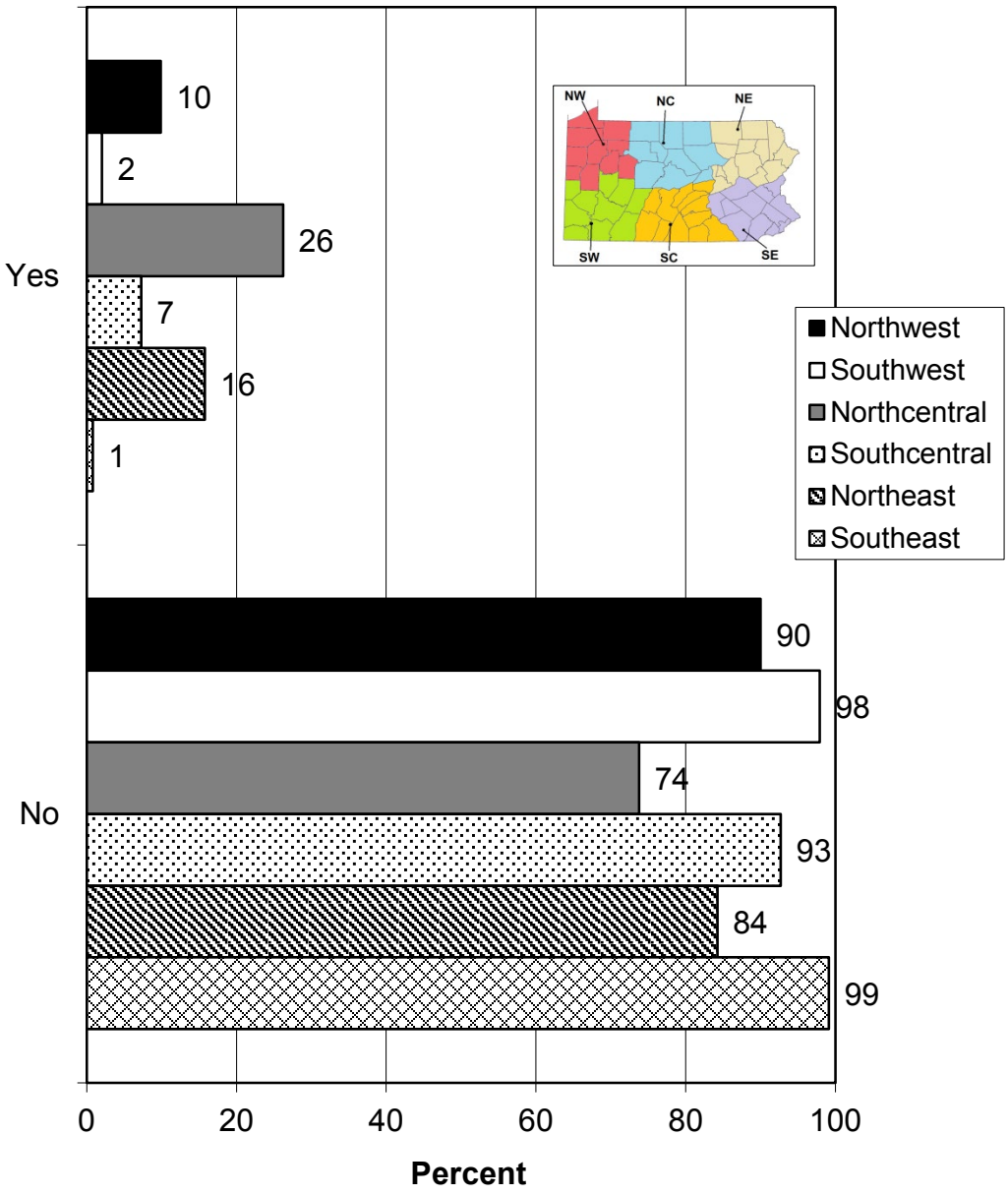


Q69. Have you personally had any problems or damage caused by bears where you live within the past 12 months?			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	7.0%	93.0%	0.0%
1B	9.4%	90.6%	0.0%
2A	1.8%	97.7%	0.5%
2B	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2C	8.1%	91.9%	0.0%
2D	12.0%	88.0%	0.0%
2E	9.9%	90.1%	0.0%
2F	24.8%	74.5%	0.7%
2G / 2H	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%
3A	24.0%	76.0%	0.0%
3B	12.1%	87.9%	0.0%
3C	23.2%	76.8%	0.0%
3D	17.8%	82.2%	0.0%
4A	14.9%	85.1%	0.0%
4B	21.4%	78.6%	0.0%
4C	17.9%	80.8%	1.3%
4D	8.4%	91.6%	0.0%
4E	15.8%	84.2%	0.0%
5A	2.9%	97.1%	0.0%
5B	0.6%	99.4%	0.0%
5C / 5D	1.0%	99.0%	0.0%
Overall	4.9%	95.1%	0.1%

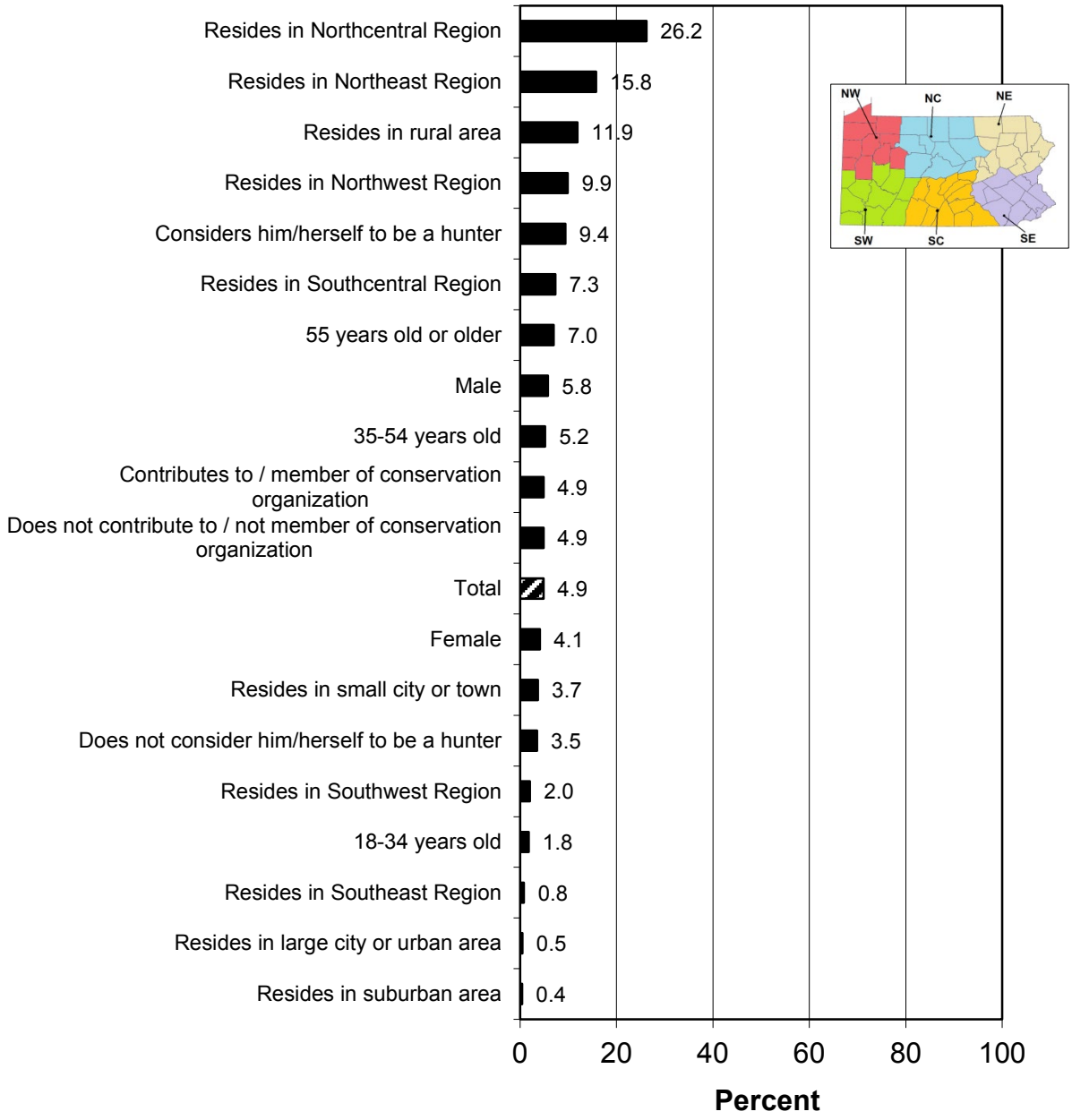


Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

Q69. Have you personally had any problems or damage caused by bears where you live within the past 12 months?

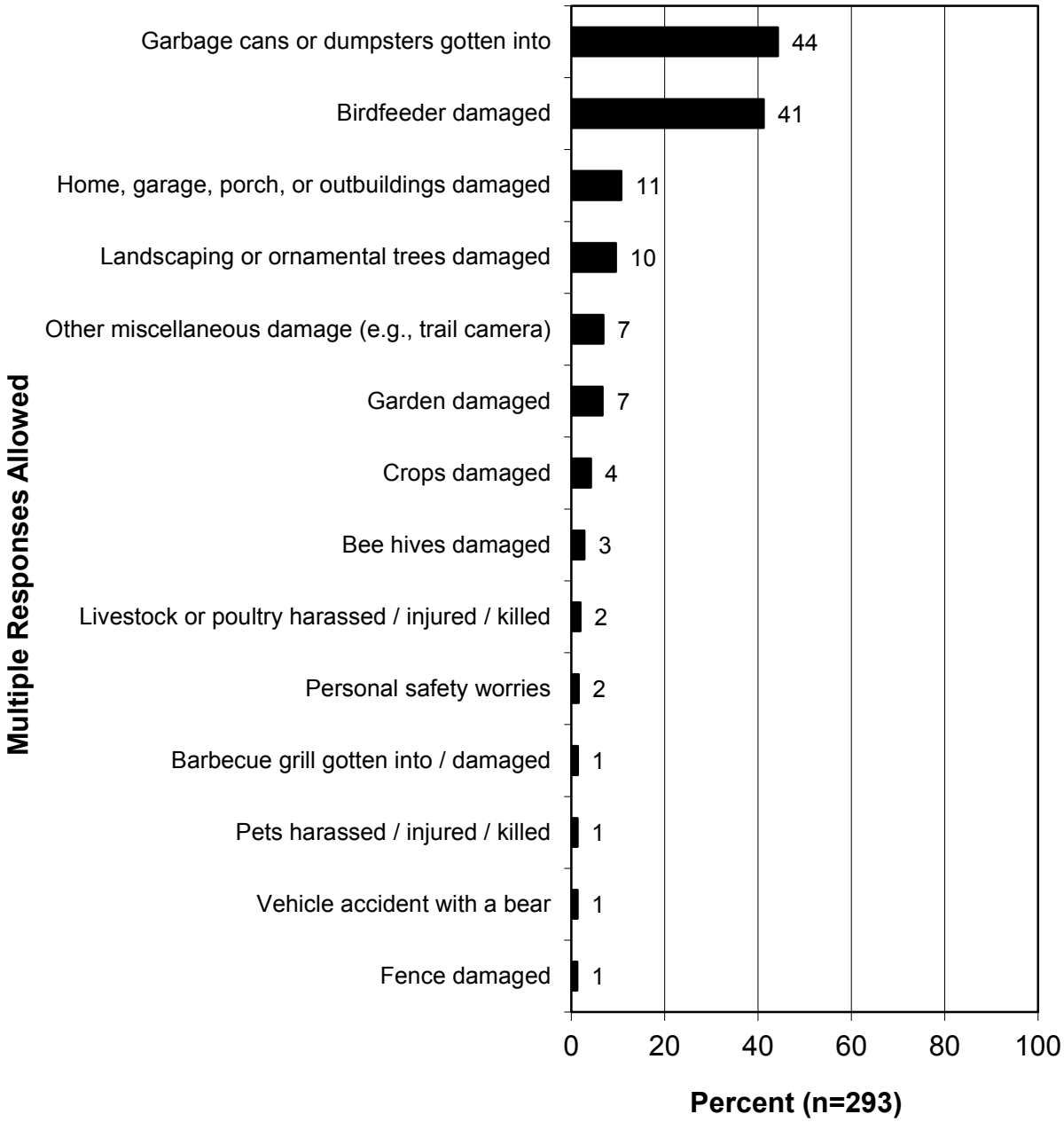


Percent of each of the following groups who have had problems caused by bears where they live in the past 12 months:



An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

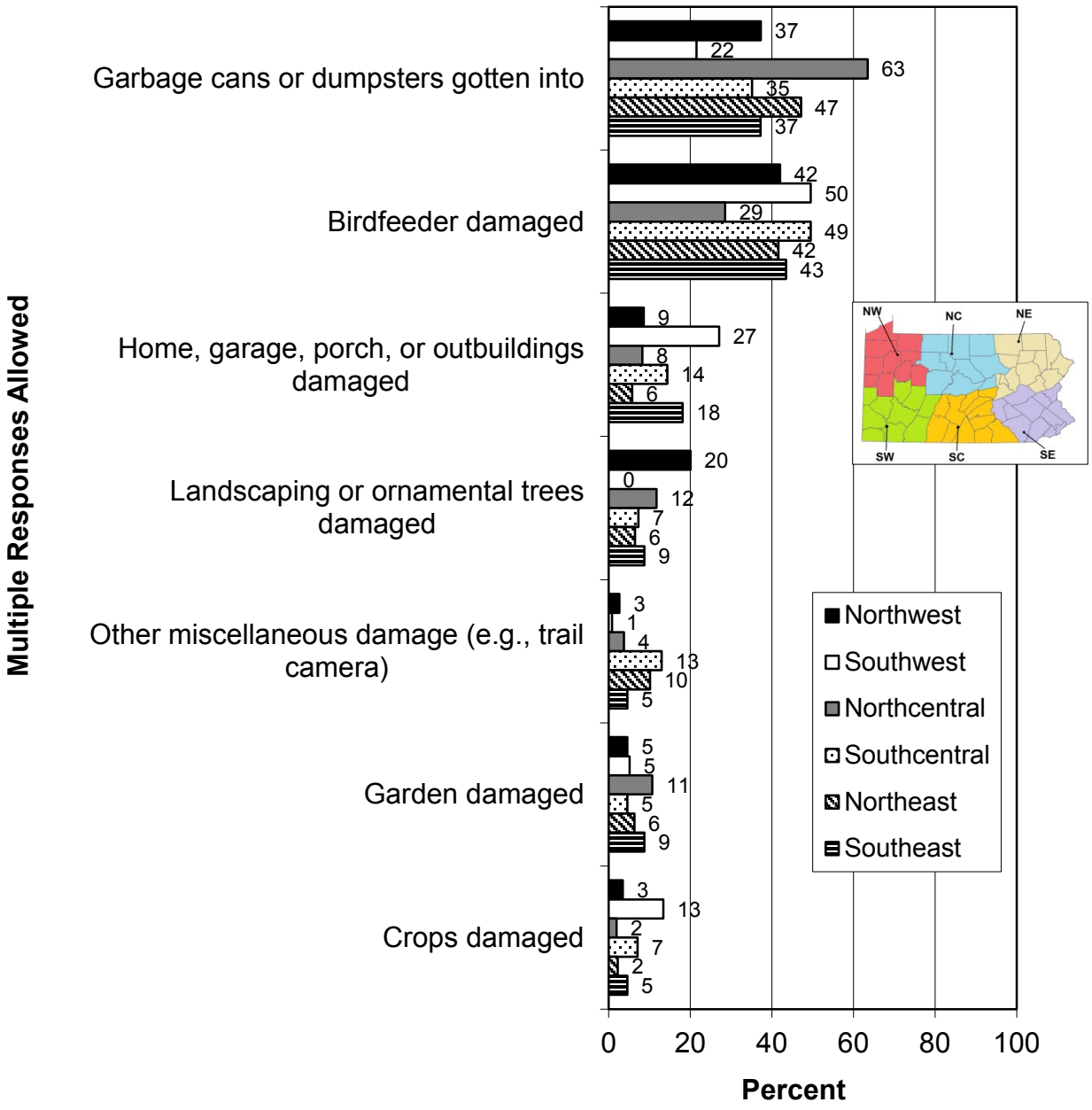
Q72. What types of problems or damage have you had that were caused by a black bear within the past 12 months? (Asked of those who personally had problems with bears where they live.)



Q72. What types of problems or damage have you had that were caused by a black bear within the past 12 months? (Asked of those who personally had problems with bears where they live.)							
	Garbage cans or dumpsters gotten into	Birdfeeder damaged	Home, garage, porch, or outbuildings damaged	Landscaping or ornamental trees damaged	Other miscellaneous damage (e.g., trail camera)	Garden damaged	Crops damaged
1A	8.2%	36.7%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	0.0%	0.0%
1B	51.5%	34.9%	0.0%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2A	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59.7%
2C	20.0%	51.1%	22.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
2D	39.6%	38.4%	30.9%	30.7%	0.0%	9.2%	5.1%
2E	13.9%	30.8%	30.6%	4.7%	4.7%	29.8%	20.8%
2F	34.7%	44.3%	8.2%	5.3%	3.7%	16.8%	4.7%
2G / 2H	60.2%	32.2%	26.3%	2.1%	1.6%	9.9%	2.2%
3A	42.4%	33.4%	9.8%	25.1%	9.4%	9.4%	15.3%
3B	47.8%	47.9%	4.2%	25.8%	23.2%	0.0%	0.0%
3C	41.3%	27.3%	1.4%	6.1%	1.4%	26.2%	9.8%
3D	52.5%	38.6%	12.4%	6.5%	1.5%	7.9%	0.0%
4A	29.5%	57.3%	9.2%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	5.8%
4B	46.1%	66.2%	1.6%	9.9%	0.0%	14.2%	19.2%
4C	46.8%	38.0%	15.3%	7.4%	18.4%	7.4%	3.8%
4D	45.4%	73.2%	17.7%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%
4E	34.4%	53.0%	0.0%	4.6%	18.5%	4.6%	0.0%
5A	0.0%	0.0%	77.7%	22.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5B	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5C / 5D	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Overall	44.2%	41.2%	10.7%	9.5%	6.8%	6.7%	4.2%

Note that the sample sizes are low at the WMU level, as the question was asked only of those who had problems.

Q72. What types of problems or damage have you had that were caused by a black bear within the past 12 months? (Asked of those who personally had problems with bears where they live.)



ATTITUDES TOWARD WILD TURKEY

- The overwhelming majority of Pennsylvania residents (80%) support the regulated hunting of wild turkeys in Pennsylvania. Nonetheless, 10% oppose it. The remainder give a neutral or "don't know" response.
  - The summary demographic analysis graph shows that the characteristics most associated with supporting the legal, regulated hunting of wild turkeys include being a hunter, residing in the Northcentral Region, residing in a rural area, and being young. The graph shows the full results.
  - On the other hand, the characteristics most associated with opposing the hunting of wild turkeys include residing in a large city or urban area or in a suburban area, residing in the Southeast Region, not being a hunter, being in the older age category, and being female. The graph shows the full results.

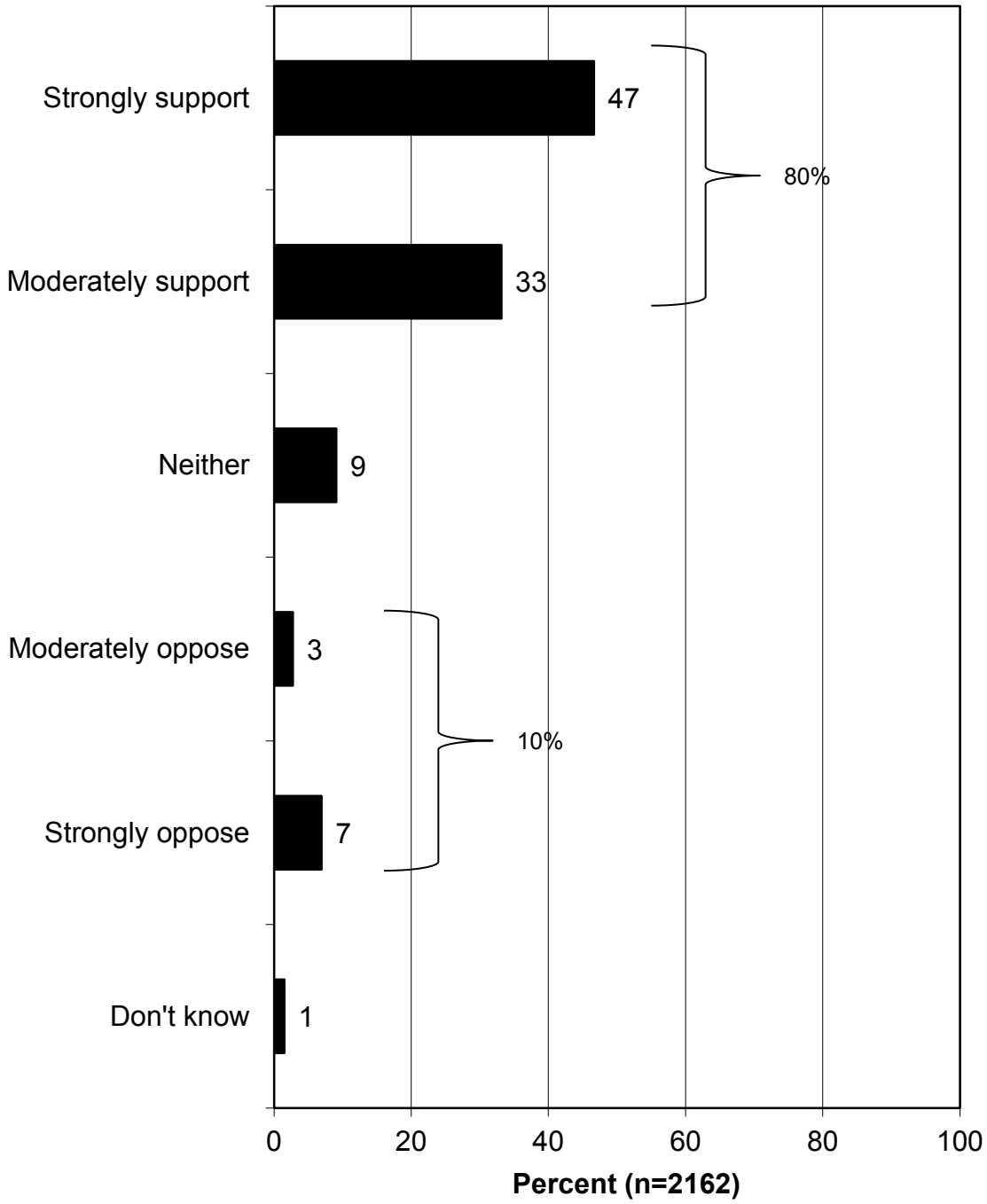
- Well over half of Pennsylvania residents (57%) say that they like having wild turkeys in Pennsylvania, although a small portion of these respondents say that they worry about the problems that turkeys cause. Meanwhile, 3% regard wild turkeys as a nuisance. The remainder of the residents have no particular feeling about wild turkeys or do not know.

- The large majority of Pennsylvania residents (60%) think that the wild turkey population where they live is just right. Otherwise, the percentage saying that the population is too low (29%) far exceeds the percentage saying it is too high (2%).

- A little over a third of Pennsylvania residents (37%) say that there are no wild turkeys around where they live. On the other hand, 17% have them around *frequently*, and 18% have them around *occasionally*.

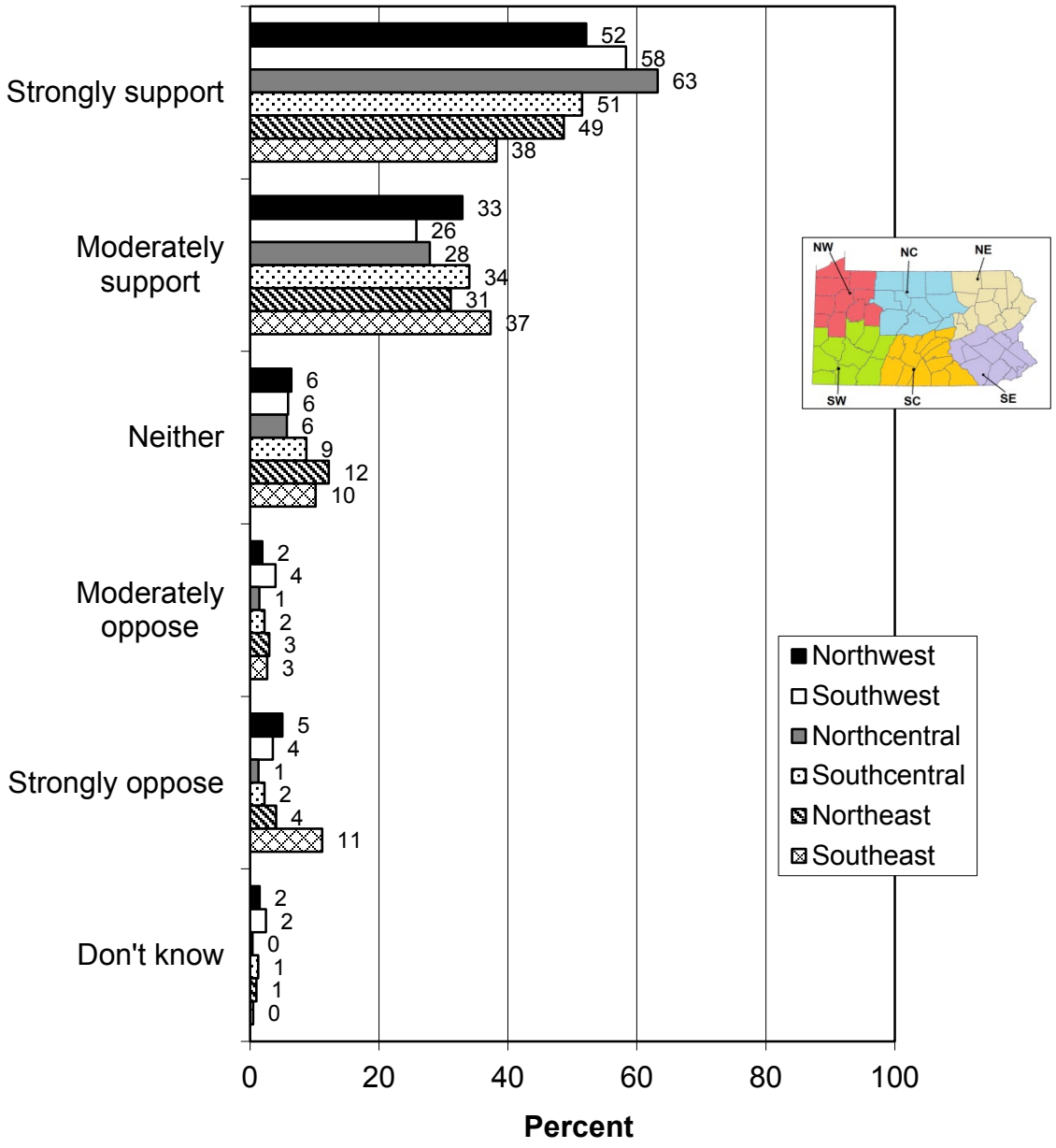
- Only 1% of Pennsylvania residents had problems with wild turkeys in the past 12 months.
  - Common turkey problems include landscaping damage, droppings in the yard, and damage to crops.

Q77. Do you support or oppose legal, regulated hunting of wild turkeys in Pennsylvania?

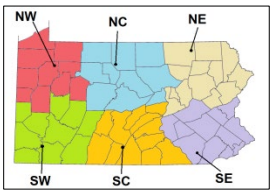


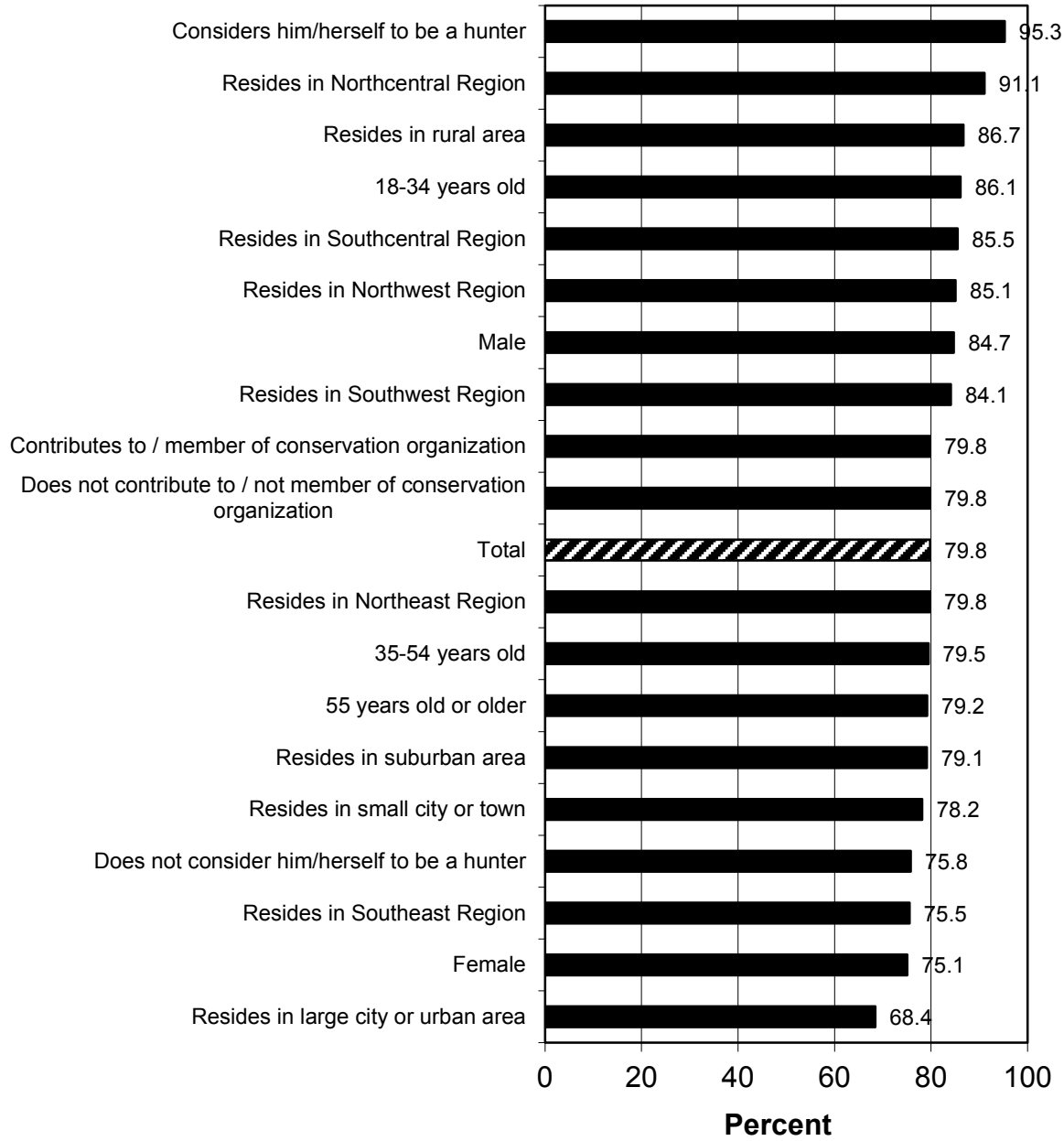
Q77. Do you support or oppose legal, regulated hunting of wild turkeys in Pennsylvania?						
	Strongly support	Moderately support	Neither	Moderately oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know
1A	42.3%	28.7%	6.2%	2.6%	18.9%	1.3%
1B	48.6%	36.8%	8.2%	1.8%	2.3%	2.4%
2A	49.3%	30.1%	13.0%	3.0%	1.9%	2.7%
2B	56.1%	21.3%	6.2%	5.8%	3.5%	7.0%
2C	55.6%	36.9%	5.4%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%
2D	53.9%	37.3%	3.4%	3.0%	2.5%	0.0%
2E	48.7%	33.8%	2.8%	4.2%	9.9%	0.6%
2F	65.0%	28.3%	4.8%	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%
2G / 2H	46.8%	33.2%	10.3%	6.6%	2.5%	0.7%
3A	65.1%	30.1%	3.4%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
3B	49.4%	35.8%	5.4%	3.3%	1.2%	4.9%
3C	42.6%	34.8%	4.8%	5.6%	10.9%	1.4%
3D	48.6%	26.6%	18.0%	3.1%	3.5%	0.3%
4A	49.4%	35.2%	8.7%	5.6%	1.1%	0.0%
4B	73.0%	21.6%	2.2%	0.7%	2.5%	0.0%
4C	35.3%	38.5%	15.6%	4.6%	5.0%	0.9%
4D	56.0%	26.6%	11.6%	4.1%	0.4%	1.3%
4E	61.2%	32.4%	1.9%	0.6%	2.6%	1.3%
5A	39.2%	48.3%	6.1%	2.9%	1.7%	2.0%
5B	38.7%	43.5%	11.6%	1.2%	4.6%	0.4%
5C / 5D	42.4%	33.1%	10.2%	2.2%	11.7%	0.4%
Overall	46.7%	33.1%	9.1%	2.7%	6.9%	1.5%

Q77. Do you support or oppose legal, regulated hunting of wild turkeys in Pennsylvania?



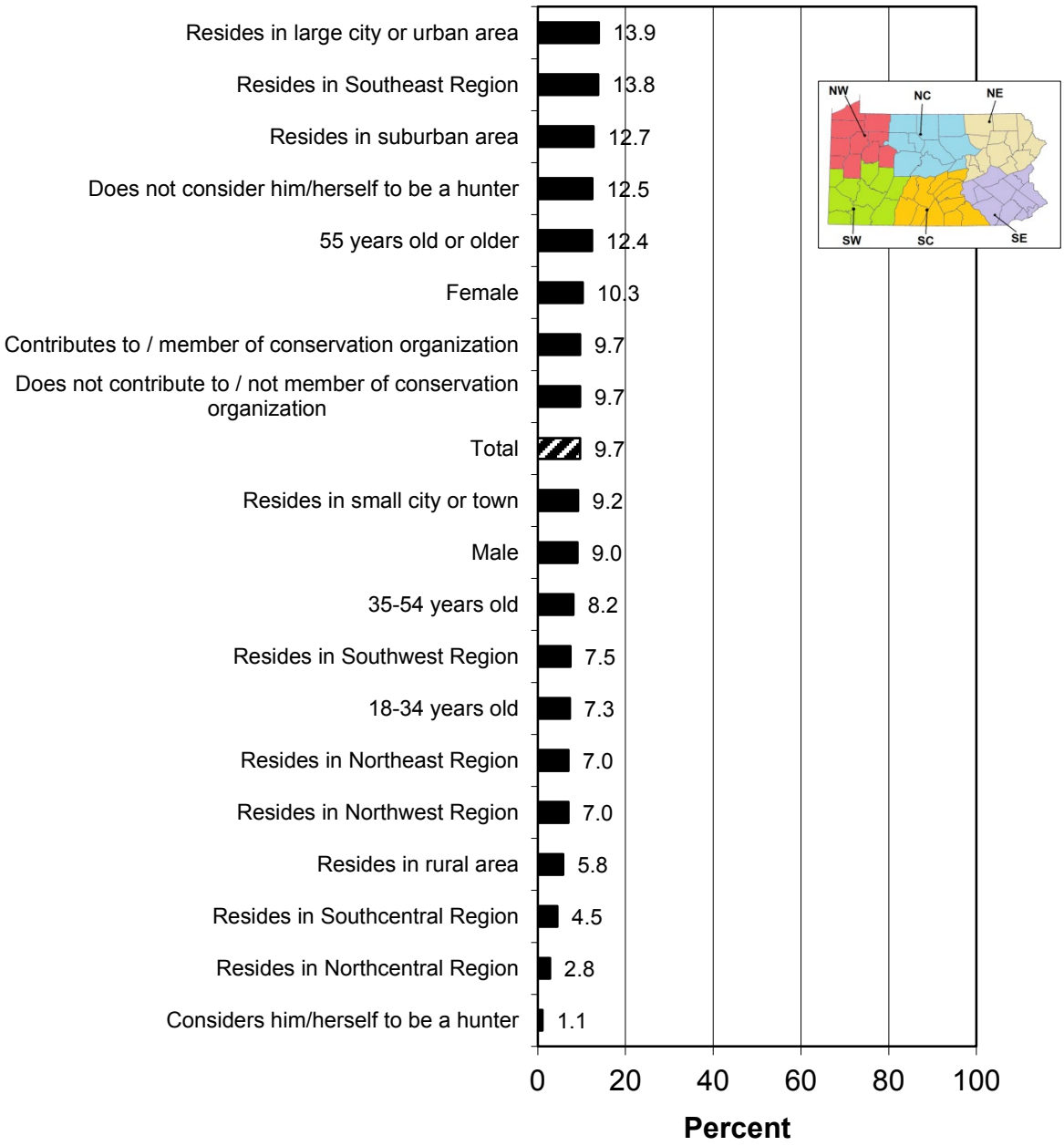
Percent of each of the following groups who strongly or moderately support the legal, regulated hunting of wild turkeys in Pennsylvania:





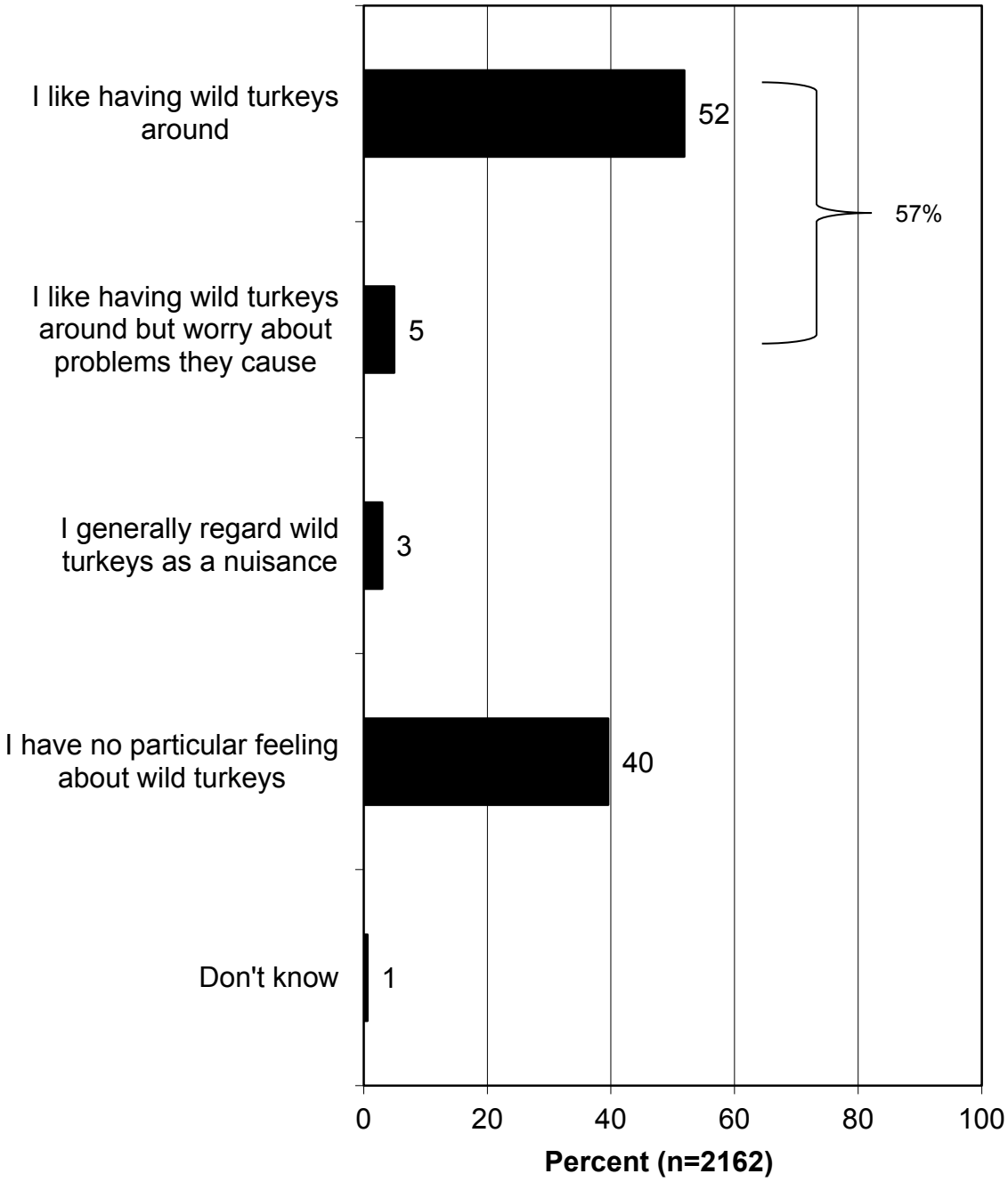
An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Percent of each of the following groups who strongly or moderately oppose the legal, regulated hunting of wild turkeys in Pennsylvania:

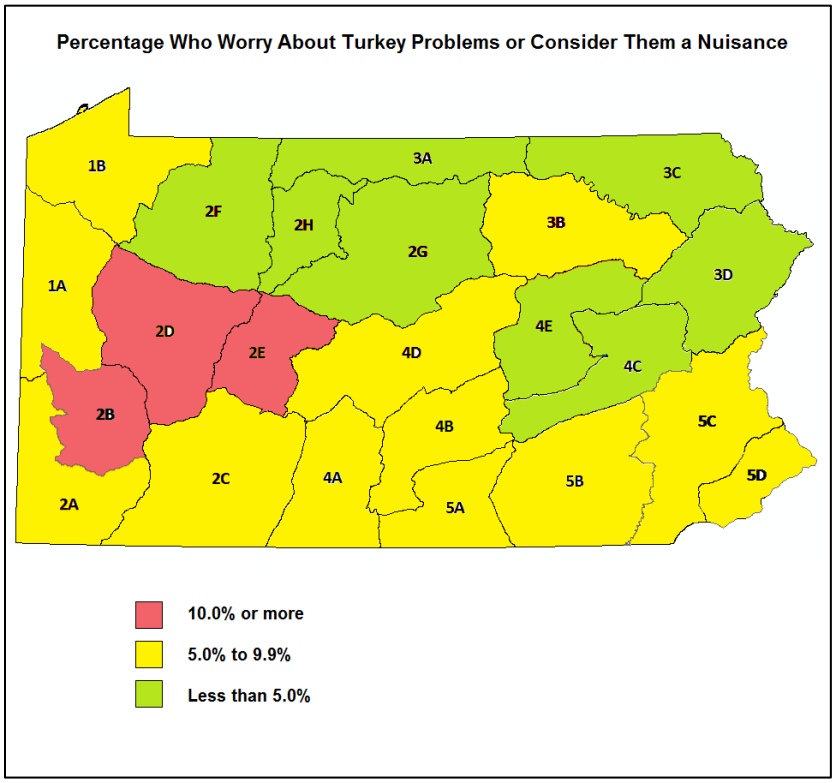


An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q74. Generally, which of the following best describes your feelings about wild turkey in Pennsylvania?

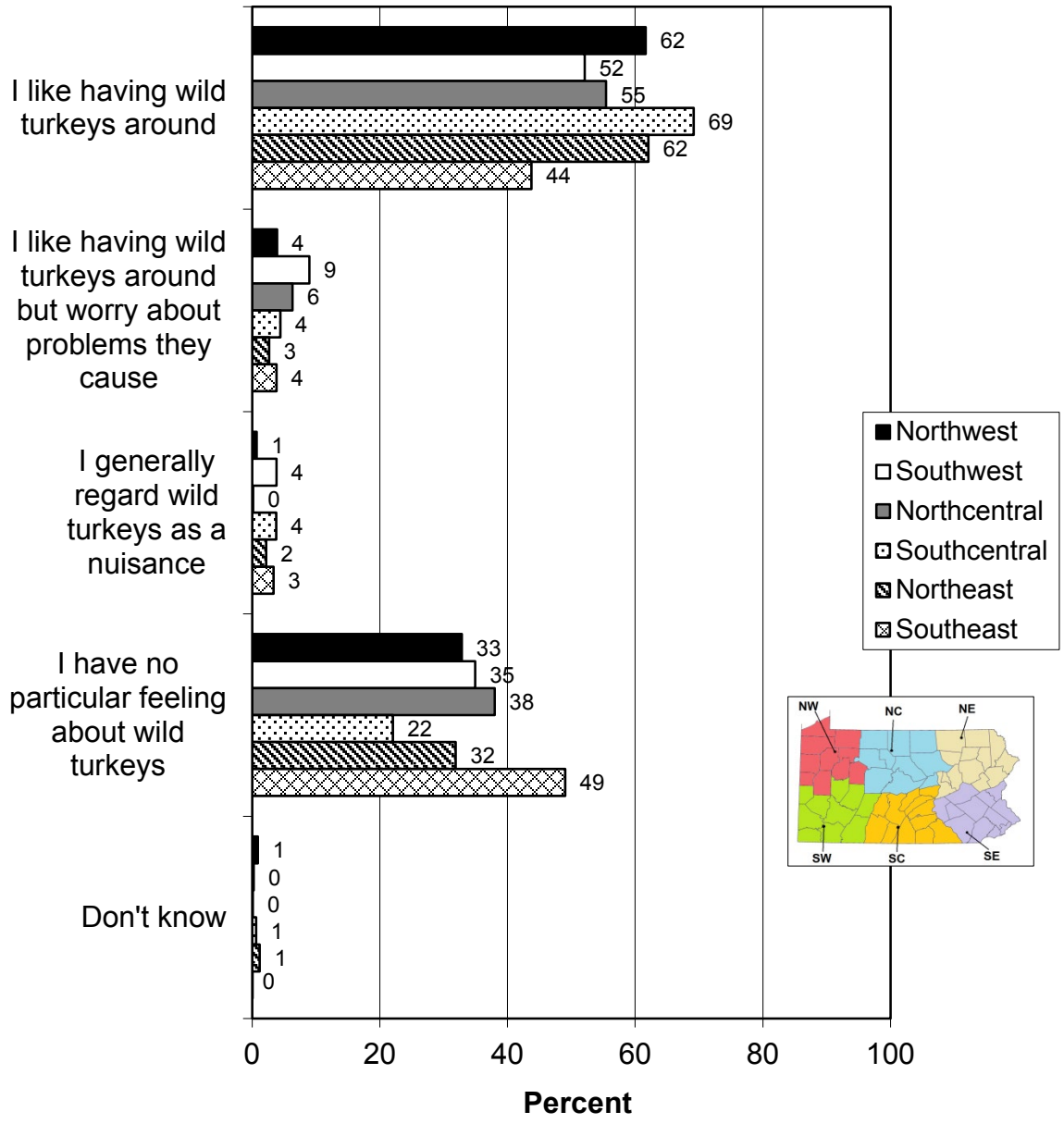


Q74. Generally, which of the following best describes your feelings about wild turkey in Pennsylvania?						
	I like having wild turkeys around	I like having wild turkeys around but worry about problems they cause	I generally regard wild turkeys as a nuisance	"Worry about problems" and "nuisance" combined	I have no particular feeling about wild turkeys	Don't know
1A	54.0%	6.6%	0.7%	7.3%	37.0%	1.6%
1B	62.0%	4.8%	0.6%	5.4%	32.5%	0.0%
2A	61.0%	5.1%	2.2%	7.3%	28.9%	2.8%
2B	48.2%	10.4%	6.6%	17.0%	32.6%	2.2%
2C	66.2%	7.2%	1.1%	8.3%	24.8%	0.6%
2D	57.2%	10.4%	0.6%	11.0%	31.1%	0.6%
2E	64.8%	17.5%	0.3%	17.8%	17.4%	0.0%
2F	70.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	27.5%	1.6%
2G / 2H	51.6%	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%	45.6%	0.0%
3A	67.6%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	30.7%	0.0%
3B	62.4%	2.8%	6.3%	9.1%	26.4%	2.1%
3C	55.3%	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%	40.9%	1.0%
3D	53.5%	0.7%	1.7%	2.4%	43.5%	0.7%
4A	70.4%	1.3%	4.3%	5.6%	24.0%	0.0%
4B	73.4%	2.6%	5.5%	8.1%	18.5%	0.0%
4C	68.4%	1.8%	2.0%	3.8%	26.0%	1.8%
4D	58.3%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	34.0%	0.0%
4E	47.2%	1.5%	0.7%	2.2%	48.5%	2.1%
5A	62.5%	0.0%	7.9%	7.9%	28.9%	0.7%
5B	52.9%	5.7%	1.2%	6.9%	40.2%	0.0%
5C / 5D	43.6%	3.9%	3.5%	7.4%	48.9%	0.0%
Overall	51.9%	4.9%	3.0%	7.9%	39.6%	0.6%

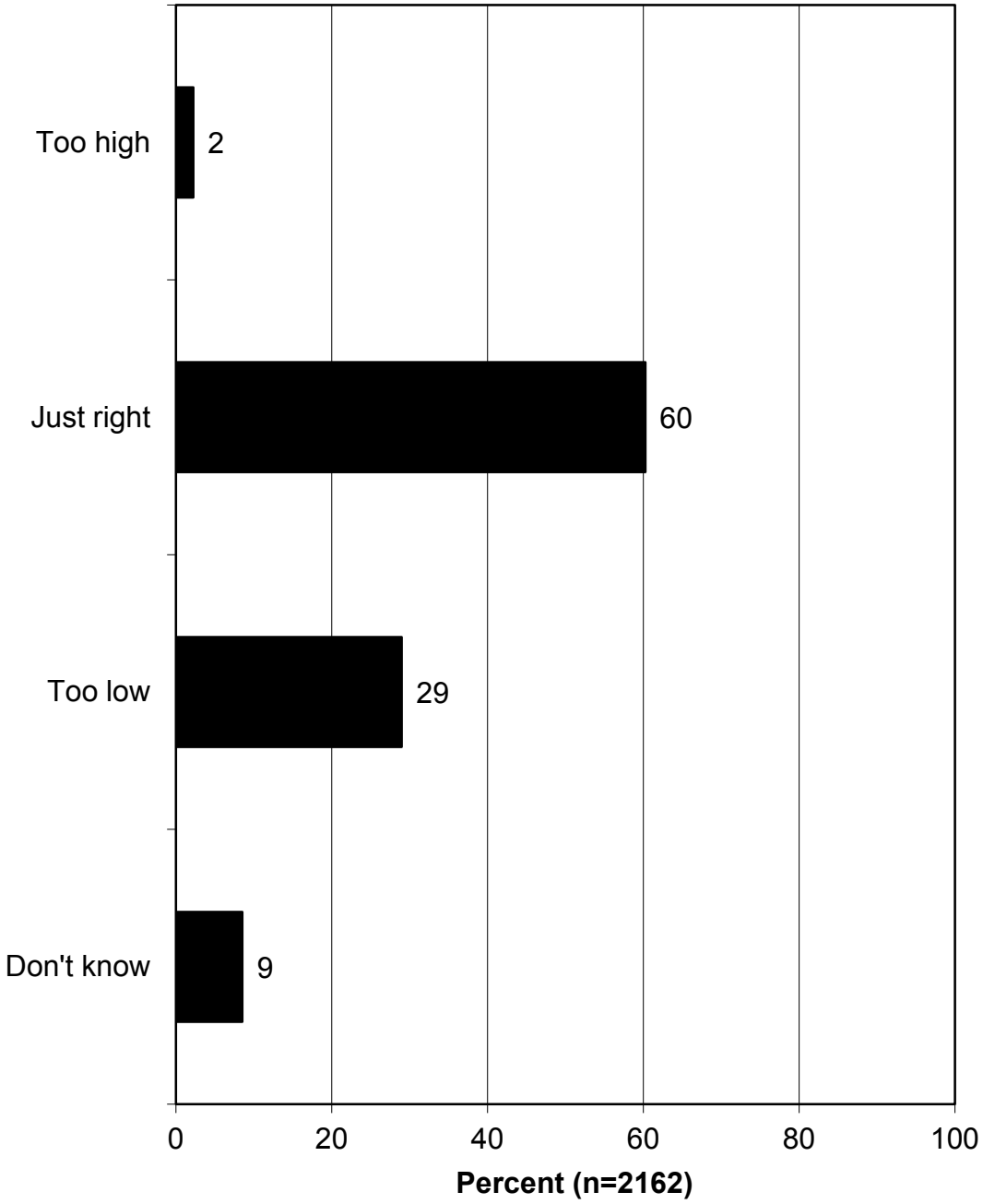


Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

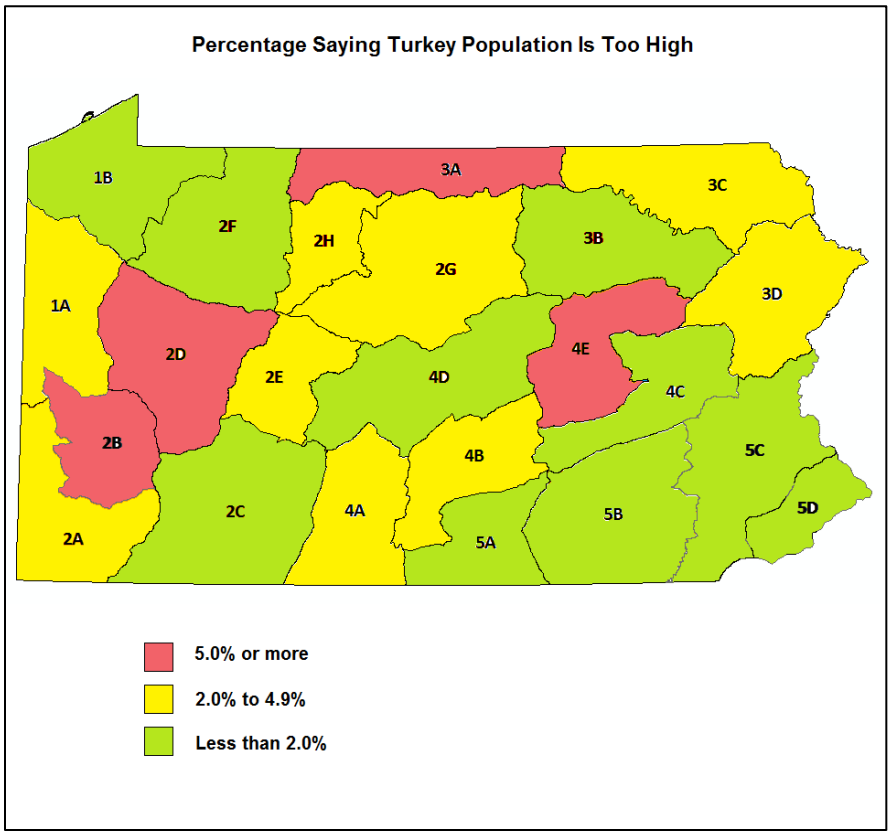
Q74. Generally, which of the following best describes your feelings about wild turkey in Pennsylvania?



Q75. In your opinion, is the wild turkey population where you live too high, just right, or too low?

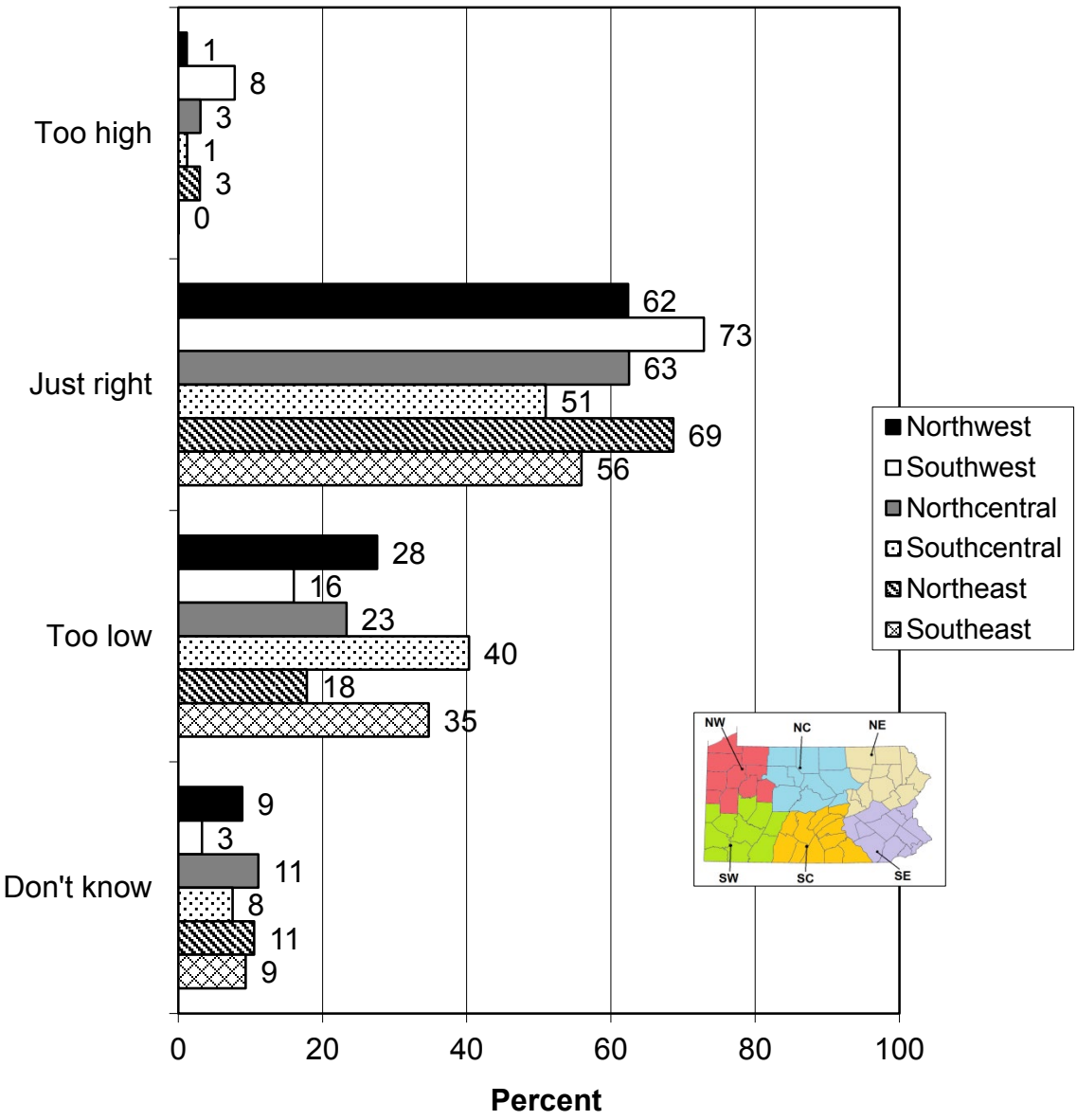


Q75. In your opinion, is the wild turkey population where you live too high, just right, or too low?				
	Too high	Just right	Too low	Don't know
1A	2.0%	66.3%	21.3%	10.4%
1B	1.6%	62.4%	26.3%	9.7%
2A	2.1%	70.3%	17.5%	10.2%
2B	6.4%	70.7%	18.0%	5.0%
2C	1.6%	62.6%	29.3%	6.6%
2D	5.2%	74.3%	16.1%	4.5%
2E	4.1%	58.2%	34.8%	2.8%
2F	1.8%	56.6%	34.8%	6.8%
2G / 2H	3.4%	55.4%	32.9%	8.2%
3A	7.3%	63.1%	27.2%	2.4%
3B	1.9%	44.0%	28.5%	25.7%
3C	2.5%	68.5%	19.1%	10.0%
3D	2.3%	76.4%	11.9%	9.3%
4A	2.0%	67.6%	25.2%	5.2%
4B	3.0%	63.0%	27.4%	6.7%
4C	1.1%	62.9%	30.7%	5.3%
4D	1.1%	61.0%	29.0%	8.9%
4E	6.1%	72.1%	14.5%	7.2%
5A	0.0%	52.3%	37.8%	9.9%
5B	0.0%	45.1%	45.9%	9.0%
5C / 5D	1.7%	58.2%	31.6%	8.6%
Overall	2.2%	60.3%	29.0%	8.5%

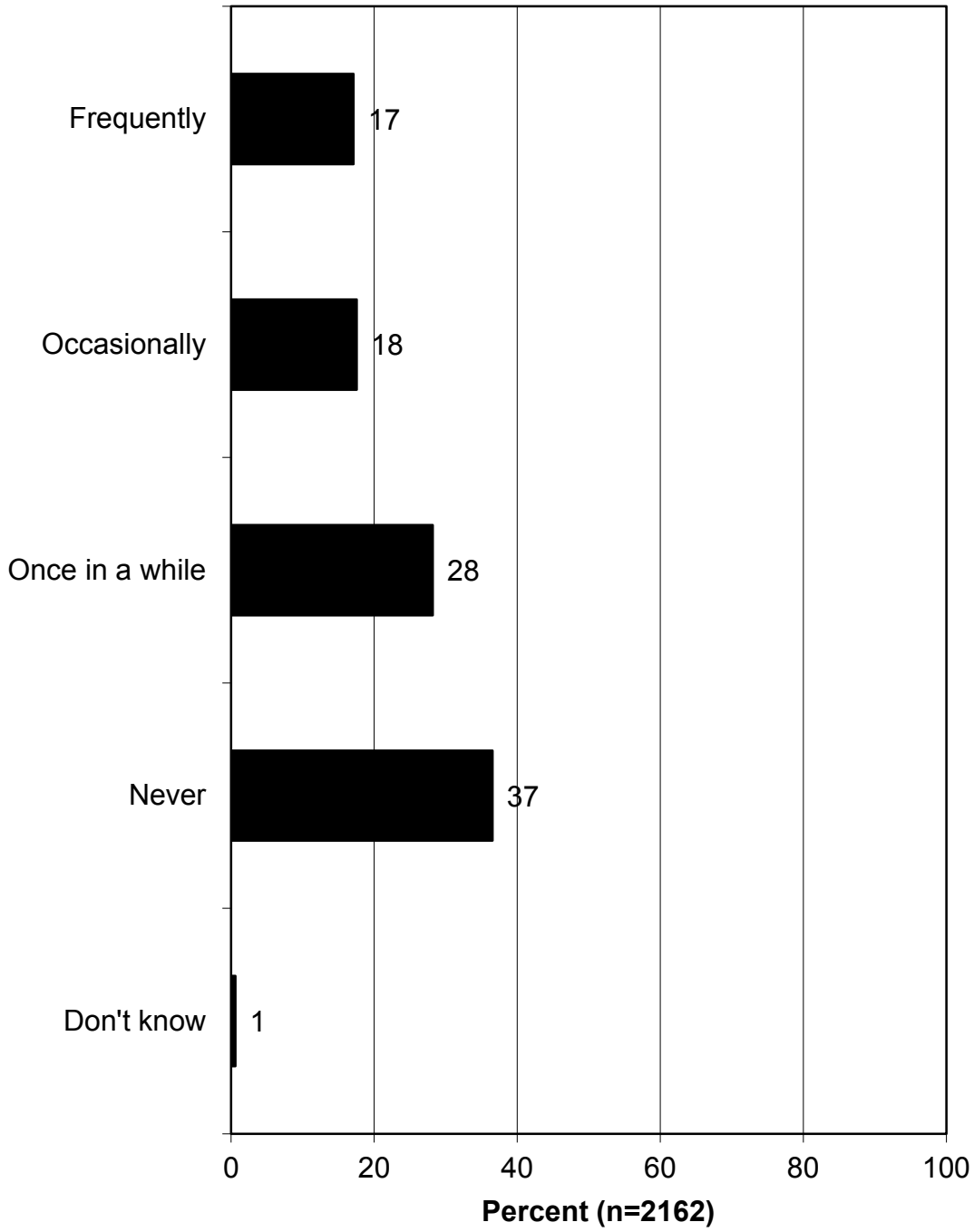


Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

Q75. In your opinion, is the wild turkey population where you live too high, just right, or too low?

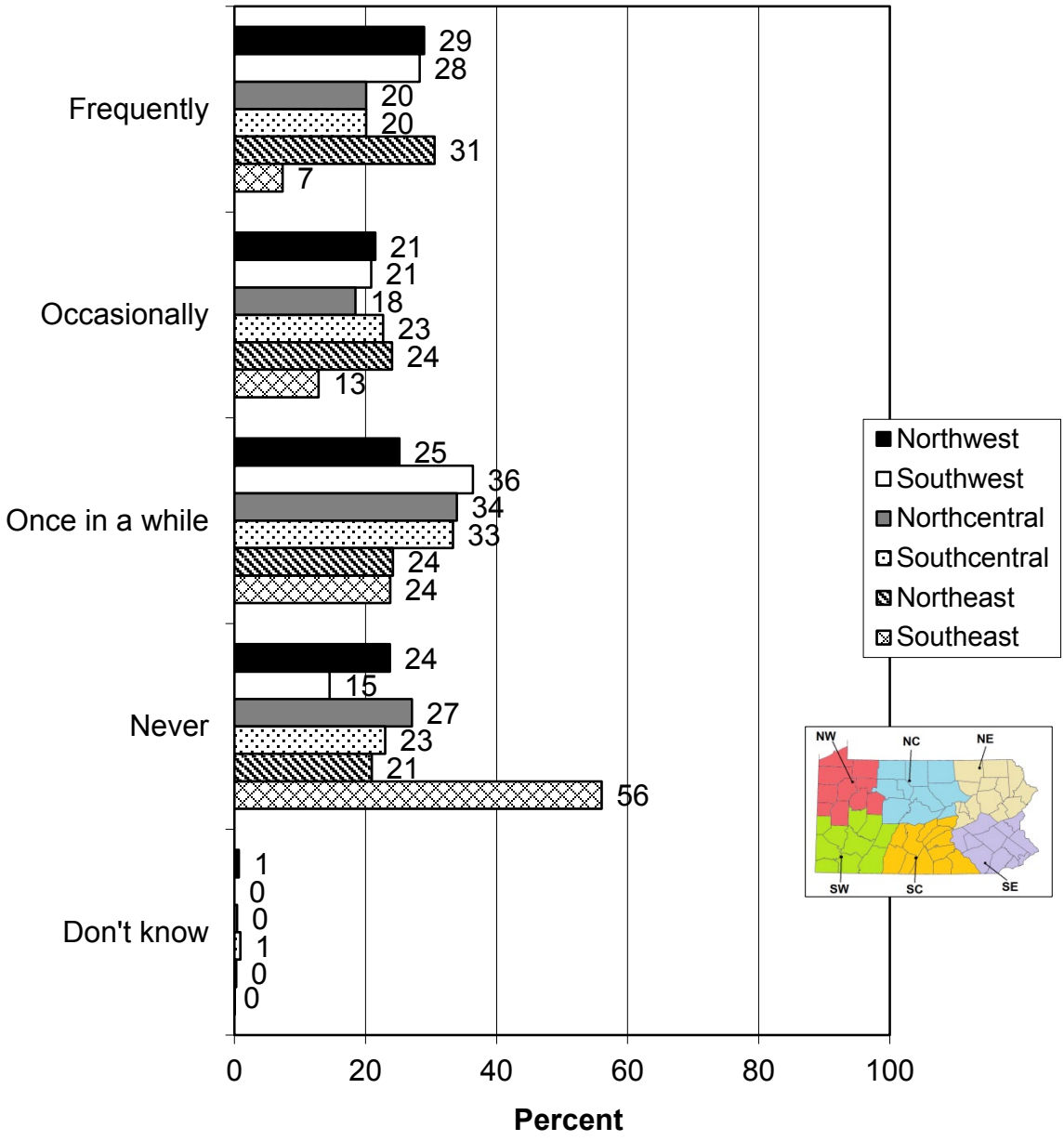


Q76. How often would you say wild turkey are around where you live?

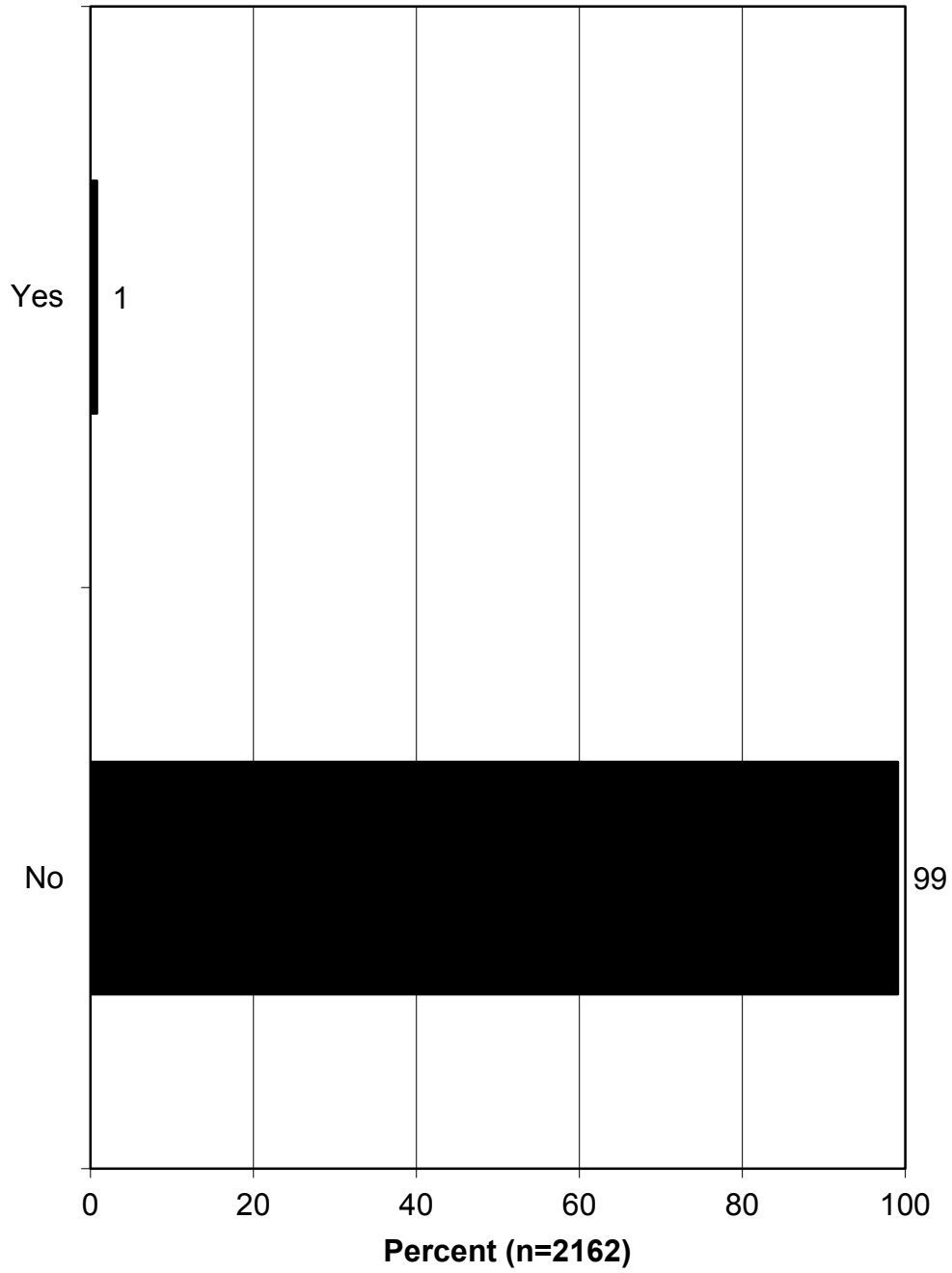


Q76. How often would you say wild turkey are around where you live?					
	Frequently	Occasionally	Once in a while	Never	Don't know
1A	21.7%	26.4%	26.4%	25.2%	0.4%
1B	32.0%	17.5%	33.4%	16.1%	0.9%
2A	37.9%	20.7%	20.3%	18.4%	2.7%
2B	24.8%	21.8%	32.4%	18.8%	2.2%
2C	21.0%	27.8%	34.9%	16.3%	0.0%
2D	37.4%	26.1%	16.2%	20.3%	0.0%
2E	21.6%	31.9%	40.8%	5.3%	0.4%
2F	26.1%	21.6%	29.8%	21.6%	1.0%
2G / 2H	24.6%	25.4%	26.7%	22.6%	0.7%
3A	30.1%	16.0%	41.5%	12.4%	0.0%
3B	15.6%	17.9%	27.7%	34.7%	4.1%
3C	31.0%	27.1%	20.7%	19.3%	1.9%
3D	43.0%	23.6%	23.8%	9.2%	0.4%
4A	27.5%	36.5%	23.1%	11.1%	1.7%
4B	17.7%	33.1%	30.2%	18.4%	0.7%
4C	23.0%	21.6%	38.0%	17.0%	0.4%
4D	14.9%	16.6%	32.2%	36.0%	0.4%
4E	34.5%	17.9%	27.1%	20.5%	0.0%
5A	21.6%	18.9%	23.5%	34.8%	1.1%
5B	7.9%	15.5%	41.5%	35.0%	0.0%
5C / 5D	8.1%	11.9%	24.0%	55.9%	0.0%
Overall	17.1%	17.6%	28.2%	36.5%	0.6%

Q76. How often would you say wild turkey are around where you live?

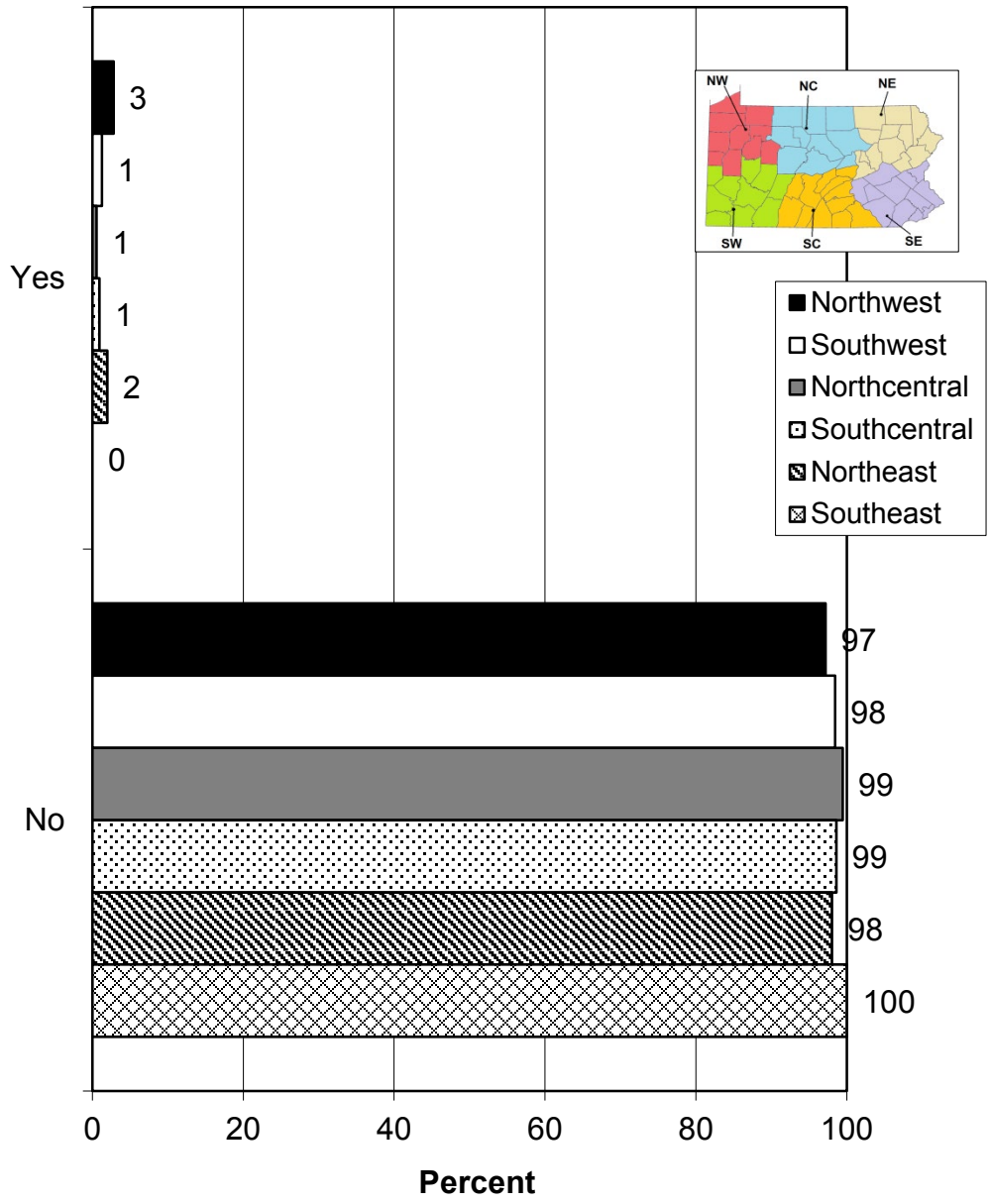


Q79. Have you personally had any problems or damage caused by wild turkeys where you live within the past 12 months?

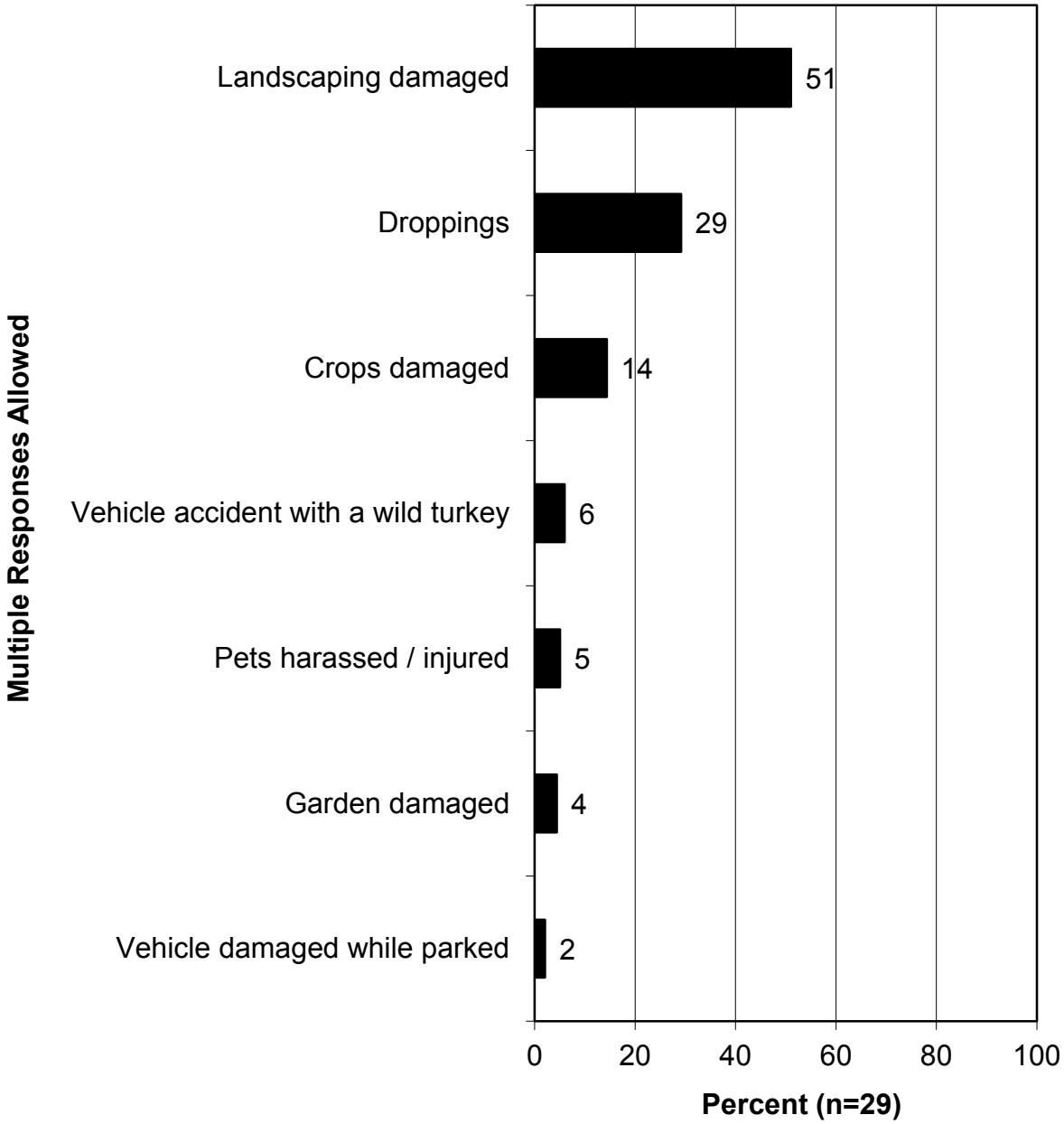


Q79. Have you personally had any problems or damage caused by wild turkeys where you live within the past 12 months?			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	2.2%	97.8%	0.0%
1B	1.2%	98.8%	0.0%
2A	0.9%	99.1%	0.0%
2B	1.7%	97.7%	0.6%
2C	1.0%	99.0%	0.0%
2D	7.7%	92.3%	0.0%
2E	1.9%	98.1%	0.0%
2F	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2G / 2H	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
3A	2.9%	97.1%	0.0%
3B	0.6%	99.4%	0.0%
3C	2.2%	97.8%	0.0%
3D	3.4%	96.6%	0.0%
4A	0.9%	99.1%	0.0%
4B	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
4C	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
4D	0.4%	99.6%	0.0%
4E	0.9%	97.0%	2.0%
5A	1.5%	98.5%	0.0%
5B	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
5C / 5D	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Overall	0.8%	99.1%	0.1%

Q79. Have you personally had any problems or damage caused by wild turkeys where you live within the past 12 months?



Q82. What types of problems or damage have you had that were caused by wild turkeys within the past 12 months? (Asked of those who personally had problems with turkeys where they live.)



Q82. What types of problems or damage have you had that were caused by wild turkeys within the past 12 months? (Asked of those who personally had problems with turkeys where they live.)							
	Landscaping damaged	Droppings	Crops damaged	Vehicle accident with a wild turkey	Pets harassed / injured	Garden damaged	Vehicle damaged while parked
1A	83.5%	0.0%	16.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1B	75.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.6%	0.0%
2A	33.5%	0.0%	33.5%	66.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2B	46.9%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2C	61.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.6%
2D	55.0%	24.5%	0.0%	0.0%	20.5%	0.0%	0.0%
2E	29.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
3A	67.1%	0.0%	14.1%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3B	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3C	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	86.0%	0.0%	14.0%	0.0%
3D	78.6%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4A	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4D	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4E	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5A	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Overall	51.1%	29.2%	14.3%	6.0%	5.0%	4.4%	2.1%

Note that the sample sizes are low at the WMU level, as the question was asked only of those who had problems.

ATTITUDES TOWARD CANADA GEESE

- Note: Prior to all questions about Canada geese, the survey informed respondents of the following: "The most common goose found in Pennsylvania is called the Canada goose. Canada refers to their species, not that they are from Canada, as they are actually native to Pennsylvania."

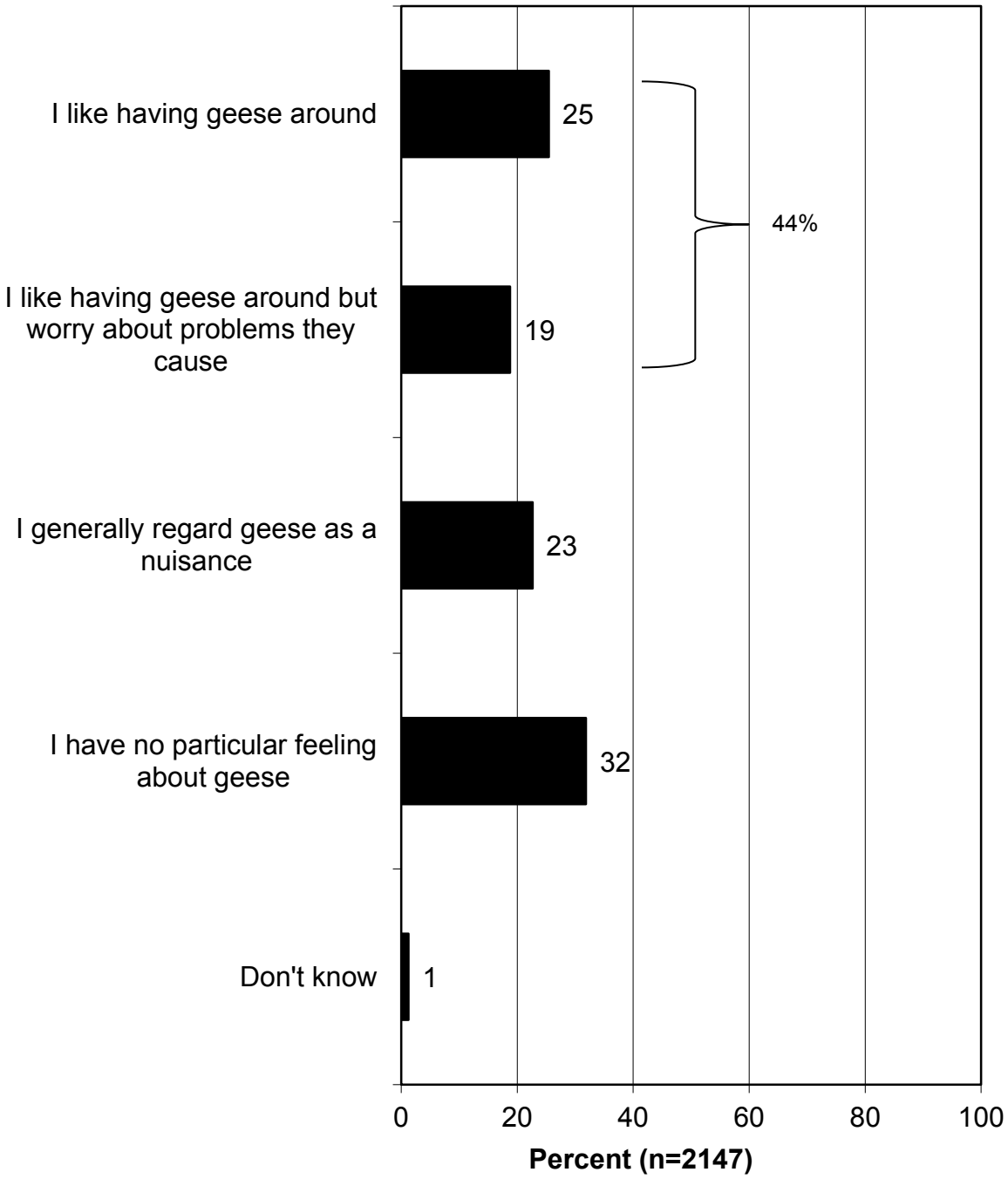
- Just under half of Pennsylvania residents like having Canada geese around (44% do); however, many of those who like geese around nonetheless worry about problems that they cause (19%). Of all the animals asked about, geese have the highest percentage of residents (23%) who think of them as a nuisance.
  - The groups in the summary demographic analysis that are most associated with liking to have geese around while not worrying about the problems they cause include residents of the Southcentral or Northcentral Regions, residents of large cities or urban areas, those in the middle age category, and rural residents. The graph shows the full results.
  - Another summary demographic analysis shows the results for those who generally regard Canada geese as a nuisance. Those groups most associated with this include residents of large cities or urban areas (a discussion of this group is included below), residents of suburban areas, those in the middle age category (the discussion referenced above applies to this group, as well), and residents of the Southeast Region.
    - Residents of large cities/urban areas can be associated with both liking to have geese around *and* regarding them as a nuisance because the opinions on this question are not dichotomous. In other words, there are other responses, and one is not limited to either liking to have geese around and regarding them as a nuisance. The other responses are liking having geese around while worrying about the problems they cause, not having any particular feeling about geese, and "don't know" on the question. Therefore, residents of large cities/urban areas can be more associated with two different responses on the question because they are less associated with one or more of the other possible responses. (The same applies to those in the middle age category.)

- While the majority of Pennsylvania residents (57%) think the goose population where they live is just right, 23% think that the population is too high, while 13% think the population is too low.
  - Summary demographic analyses were run on those thinking that the goose population is too high and those thinking it is too low. First, those groups associated with thinking that the goose population is too high include residents of suburban areas, residents of the Southeast Region, those in the middle age category, and males.
  - On the other hand, the groups associated with thinking that the goose population is too low include residents of the Southwest or Northcentral Regions, females, and residents of large cities or urban areas. The graph shows the full details of the analysis.

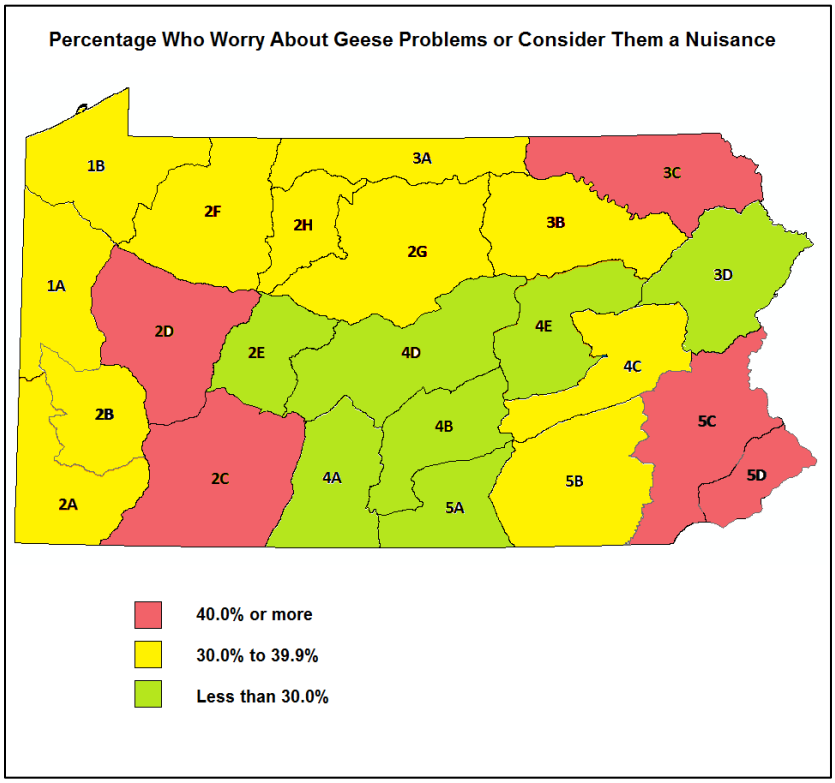
- Most residents have geese around them at least some of the time, which includes 33% who have them around *frequently* and 22% who have them around *occasionally*.

- A small percentage of residents (4%) had problems with geese where they live in the past 12 months. The most common goose problem by far is the presence of goose droppings in the yard and on walkways and patios. Other problems include crop damage and landscaping damage.
  - The summary demographic analysis graph shows that characteristics associated with having problems with Canada geese include being a hunter, living in the Northwest or Southwest Regions, being in the middle age category, and residing in a rural area. The graph shows the full analysis.

Q86. Generally, which of the following best describes your feelings about Canada geese in Pennsylvania?

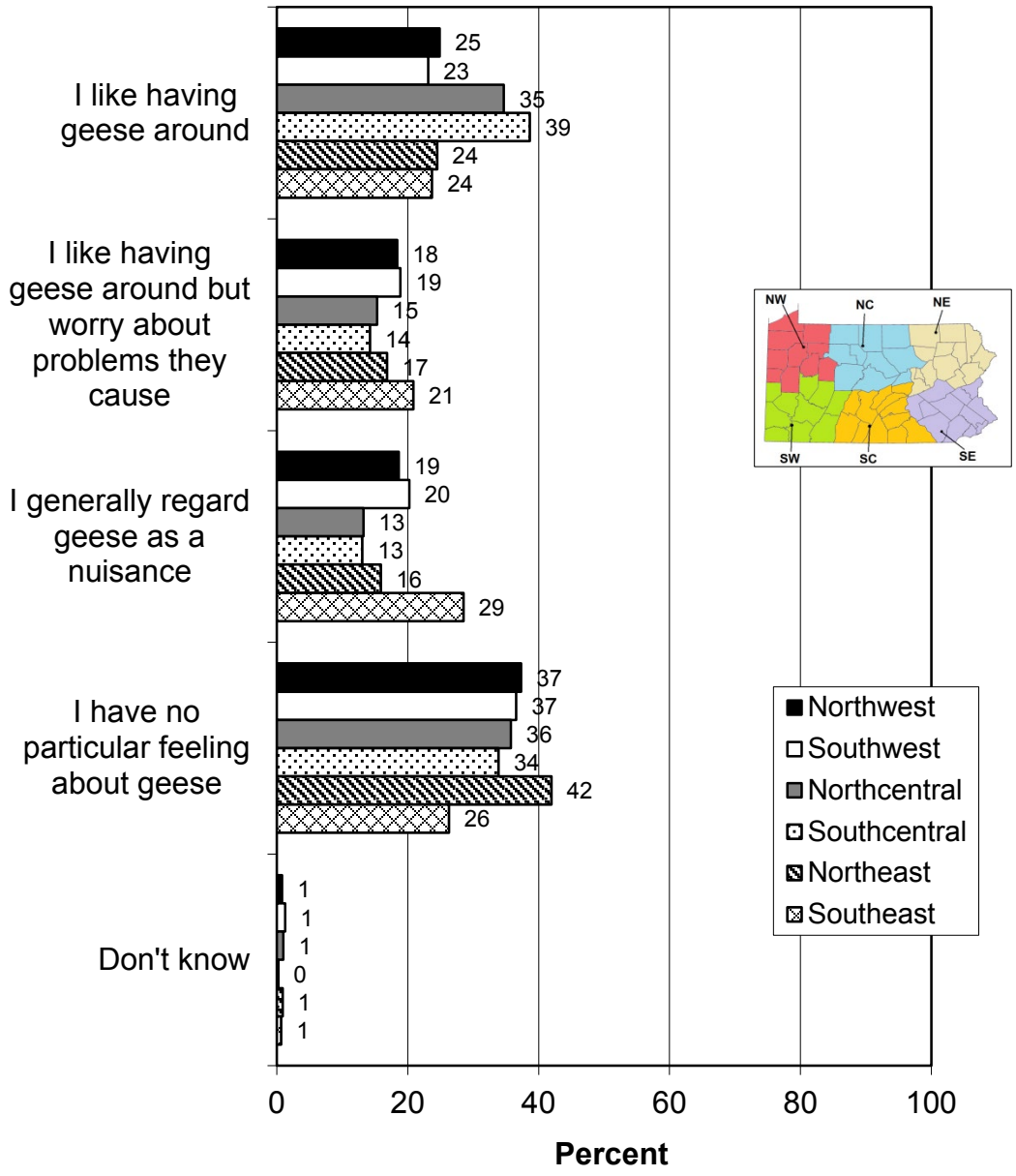


Q86. Generally, which of the following best describes your feelings about Canada geese in Pennsylvania?						
	I like having geese around	I like having geese around but worry about problems they cause	I generally regard geese as a nuisance	"Worry about problems" and "nuisance" combined	I have no particular feeling about geese	Don't know
1A	25.2%	15.6%	17.8%	33.4%	41.4%	0.0%
1B	25.9%	20.0%	15.0%	35.0%	37.5%	1.6%
2A	27.3%	11.6%	22.2%	33.8%	38.1%	0.8%
2B	20.5%	18.4%	21.3%	39.7%	37.0%	2.8%
2C	18.4%	28.0%	16.4%	44.4%	32.3%	4.9%
2D	23.3%	14.4%	26.3%	40.7%	35.8%	0.3%
2E	30.3%	10.5%	12.7%	23.2%	45.4%	1.1%
2F	32.0%	18.4%	17.4%	35.8%	29.5%	2.7%
2G / 2H	28.3%	20.3%	18.8%	39.1%	31.6%	1.1%
3A	30.6%	19.1%	12.0%	31.1%	38.2%	0.0%
3B	38.0%	19.4%	11.0%	30.4%	30.9%	0.8%
3C	16.1%	19.9%	28.8%	48.7%	34.0%	1.2%
3D	24.7%	11.8%	14.7%	26.5%	46.4%	2.5%
4A	23.6%	15.4%	11.5%	26.9%	48.4%	1.1%
4B	31.6%	23.4%	4.4%	27.8%	40.6%	0.0%
4C	21.7%	15.8%	19.0%	34.8%	42.2%	1.3%
4D	46.4%	8.5%	6.2%	14.7%	38.1%	0.8%
4E	41.2%	14.8%	8.8%	23.6%	34.5%	0.6%
5A	30.6%	14.8%	15.1%	29.9%	39.5%	0.0%
5B	36.6%	16.1%	15.8%	31.9%	31.4%	0.0%
5C / 5D	20.5%	21.9%	32.7%	54.6%	23.9%	1.1%
Overall	25.5%	18.8%	22.6%	41.4%	31.9%	1.3%

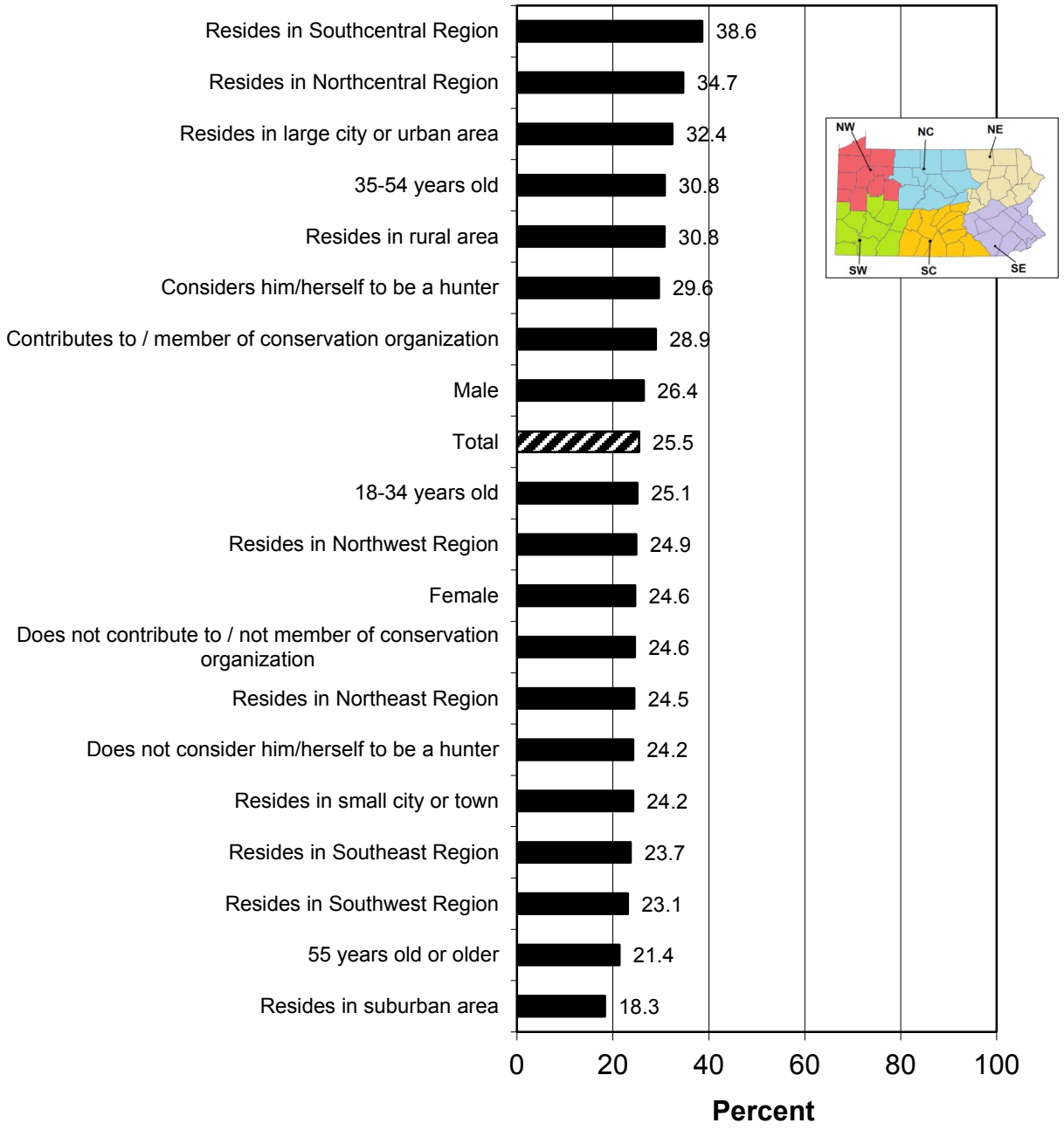


Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

Q86. Generally, which of the following best describes your feelings about Canada geese in Pennsylvania?

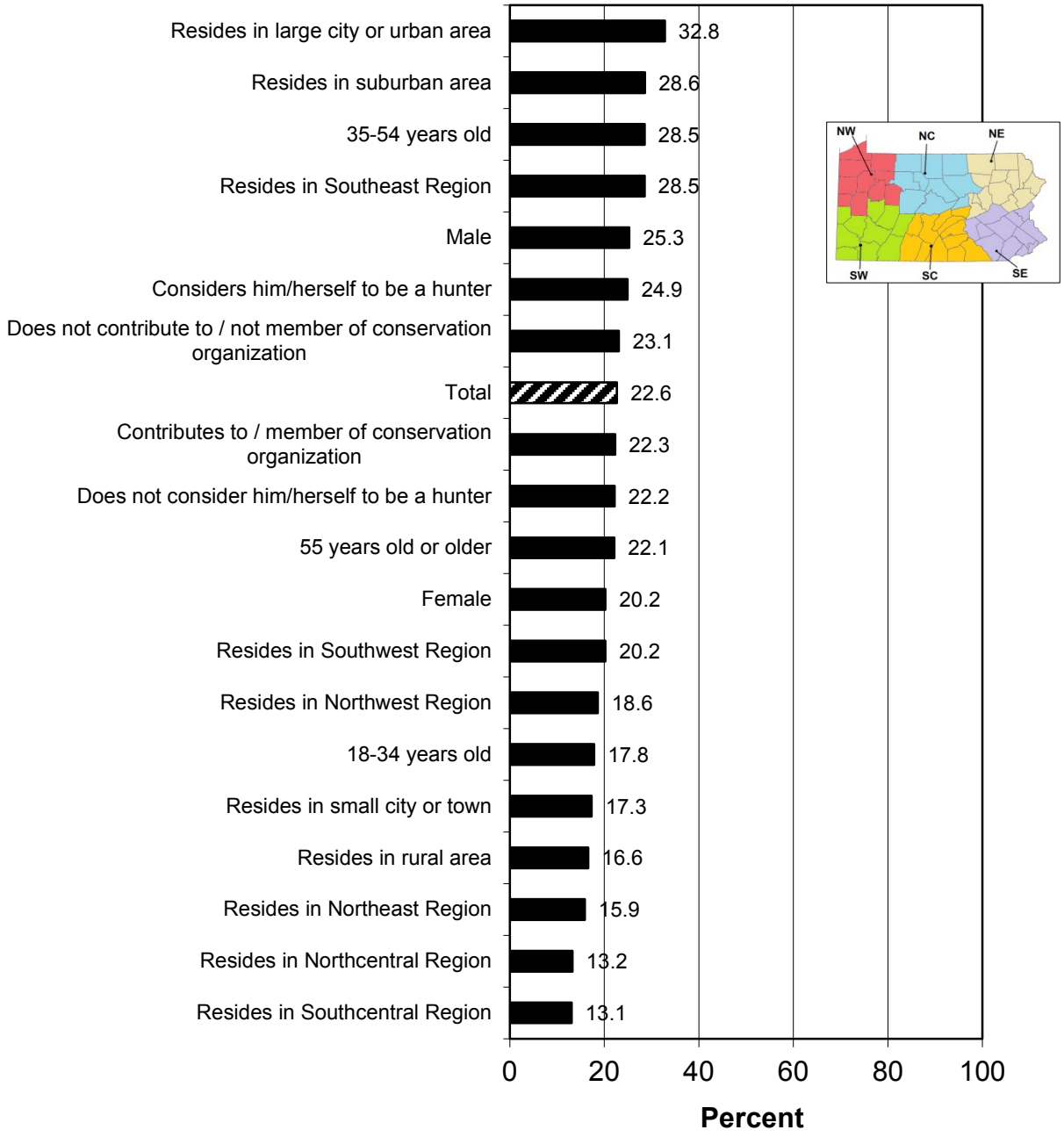


Percent of each of the following groups who like having geese around:



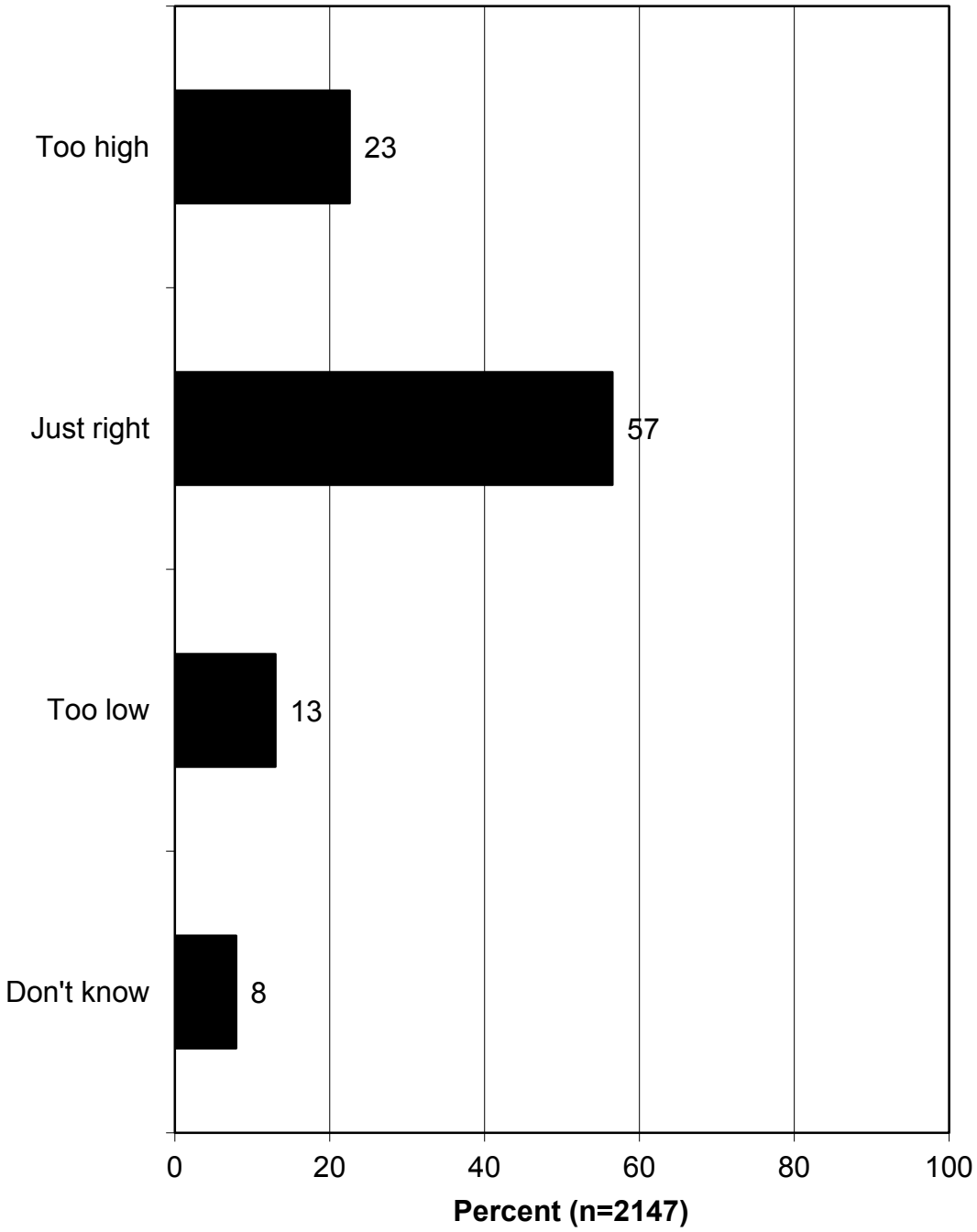
An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Percent of each of the following groups who generally regard geese as a nuisance:

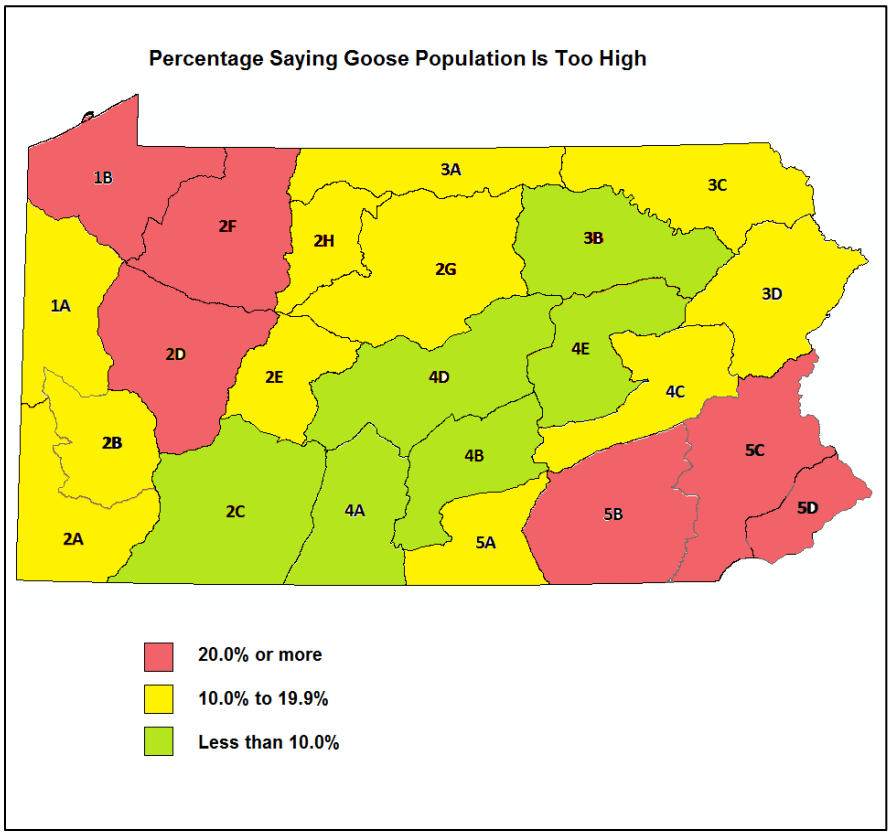


An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q87. In your opinion, is the Canada goose population where you live too high, just right, or too low?

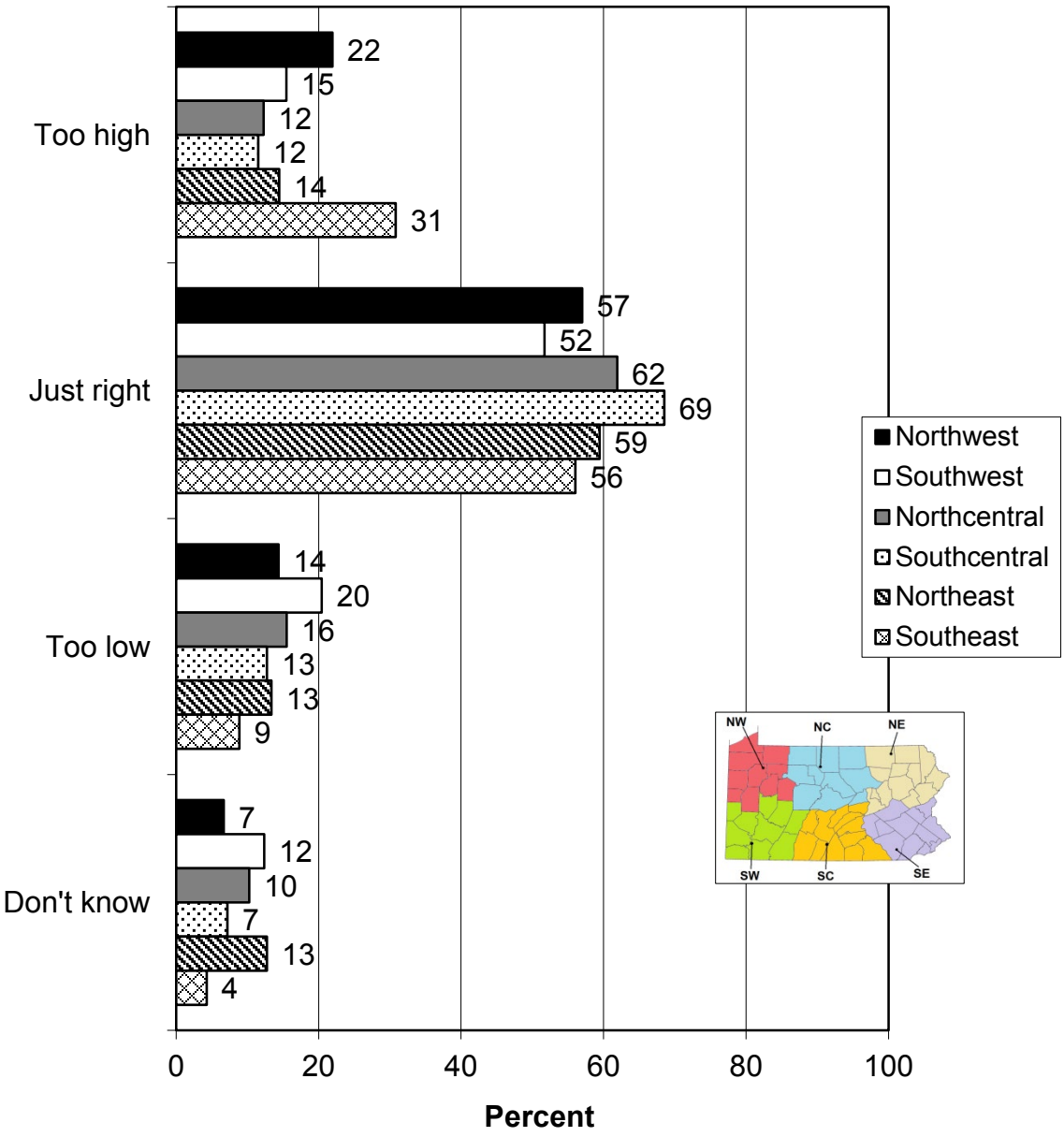


Q87. In your opinion, is the Canada goose population where you live too high, just right, or too low?				
	Too high	Just right	Too low	Don't know
1A	16.4%	66.1%	13.1%	4.4%
1B	24.5%	52.6%	11.8%	11.1%
2A	16.6%	51.1%	23.5%	8.7%
2B	17.1%	46.5%	22.6%	13.7%
2C	7.1%	63.7%	11.0%	18.1%
2D	25.1%	53.1%	14.1%	7.8%
2E	10.9%	40.2%	39.8%	9.1%
2F	24.2%	54.4%	14.3%	7.0%
2G / 2H	13.9%	61.5%	18.4%	6.2%
3A	13.7%	59.2%	18.3%	8.7%
3B	8.7%	63.3%	8.2%	19.8%
3C	18.3%	63.7%	13.2%	4.8%
3D	18.9%	48.1%	21.4%	11.7%
4A	5.7%	63.7%	23.9%	6.7%
4B	4.3%	66.7%	9.2%	19.8%
4C	17.7%	68.4%	6.7%	7.2%
4D	6.6%	65.8%	11.5%	16.0%
4E	6.9%	71.6%	16.3%	5.2%
5A	16.9%	63.3%	14.8%	5.0%
5B	20.6%	69.1%	6.3%	4.0%
5C / 5D	33.9%	52.4%	9.5%	4.2%
Overall	22.6%	56.5%	13.0%	7.9%

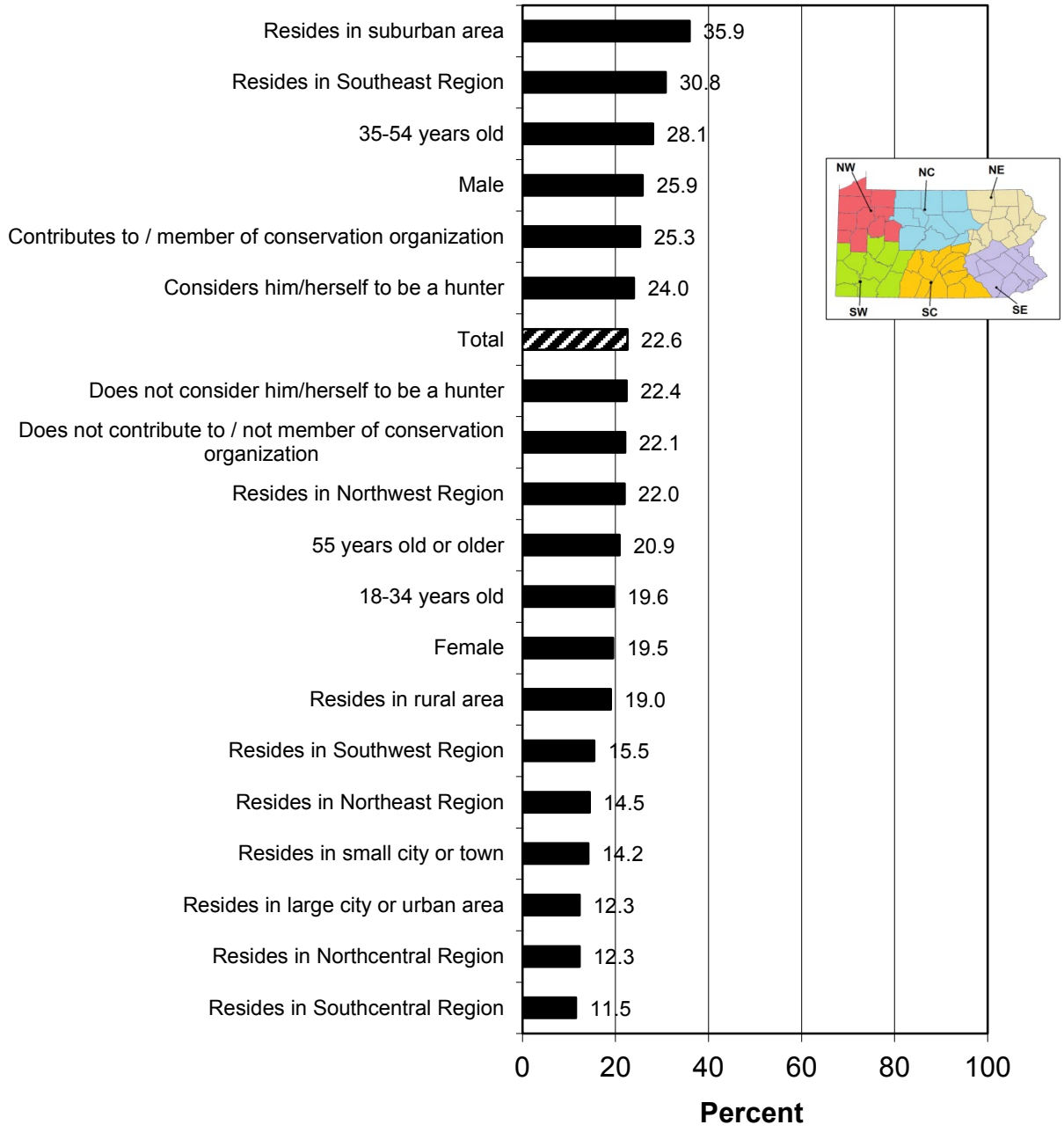


Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

Q87. In your opinion, is the Canada goose population where you live too high, just right, or too low?

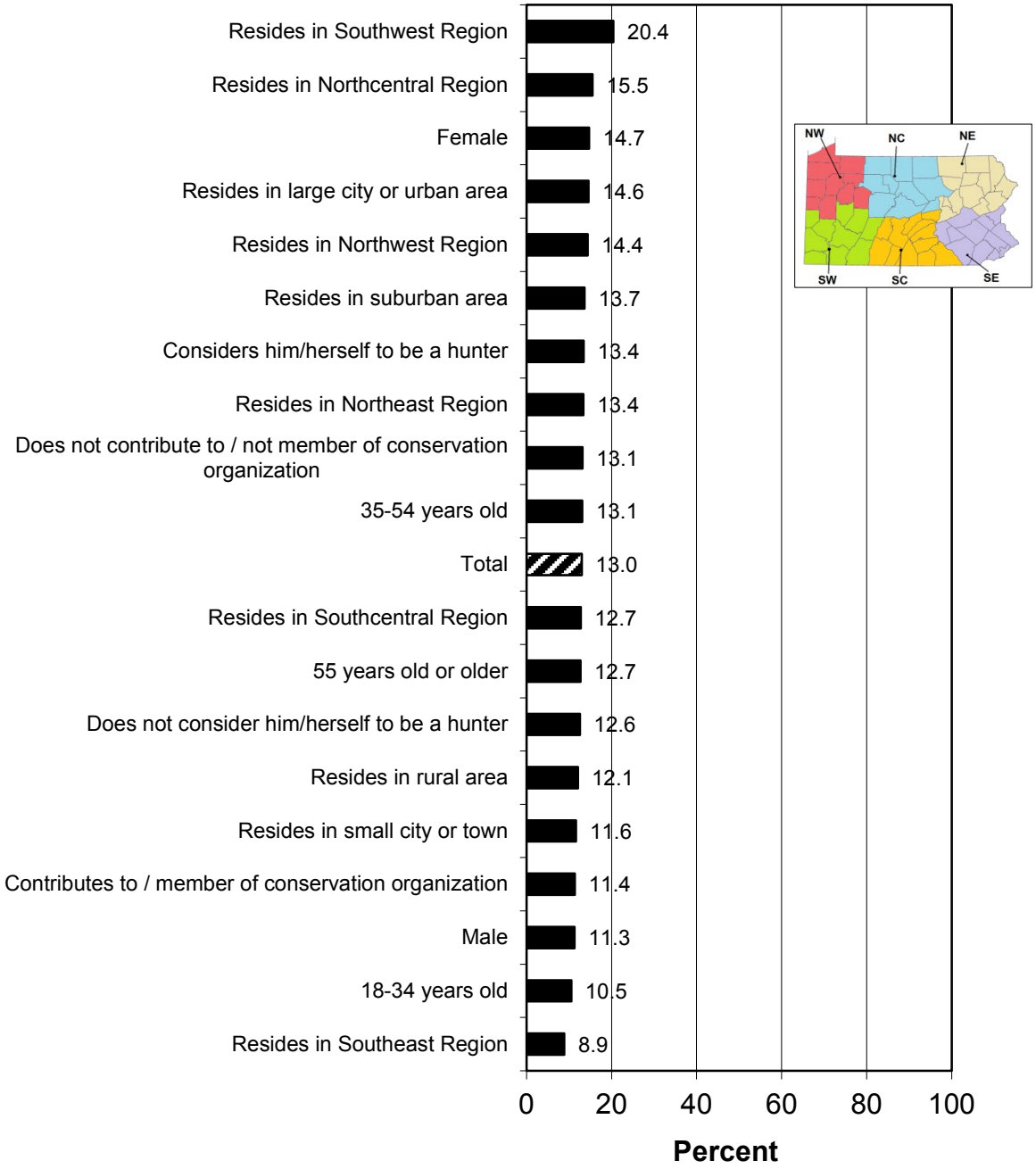


Percent of each of the following groups who think the Canada goose population is too high where they live:



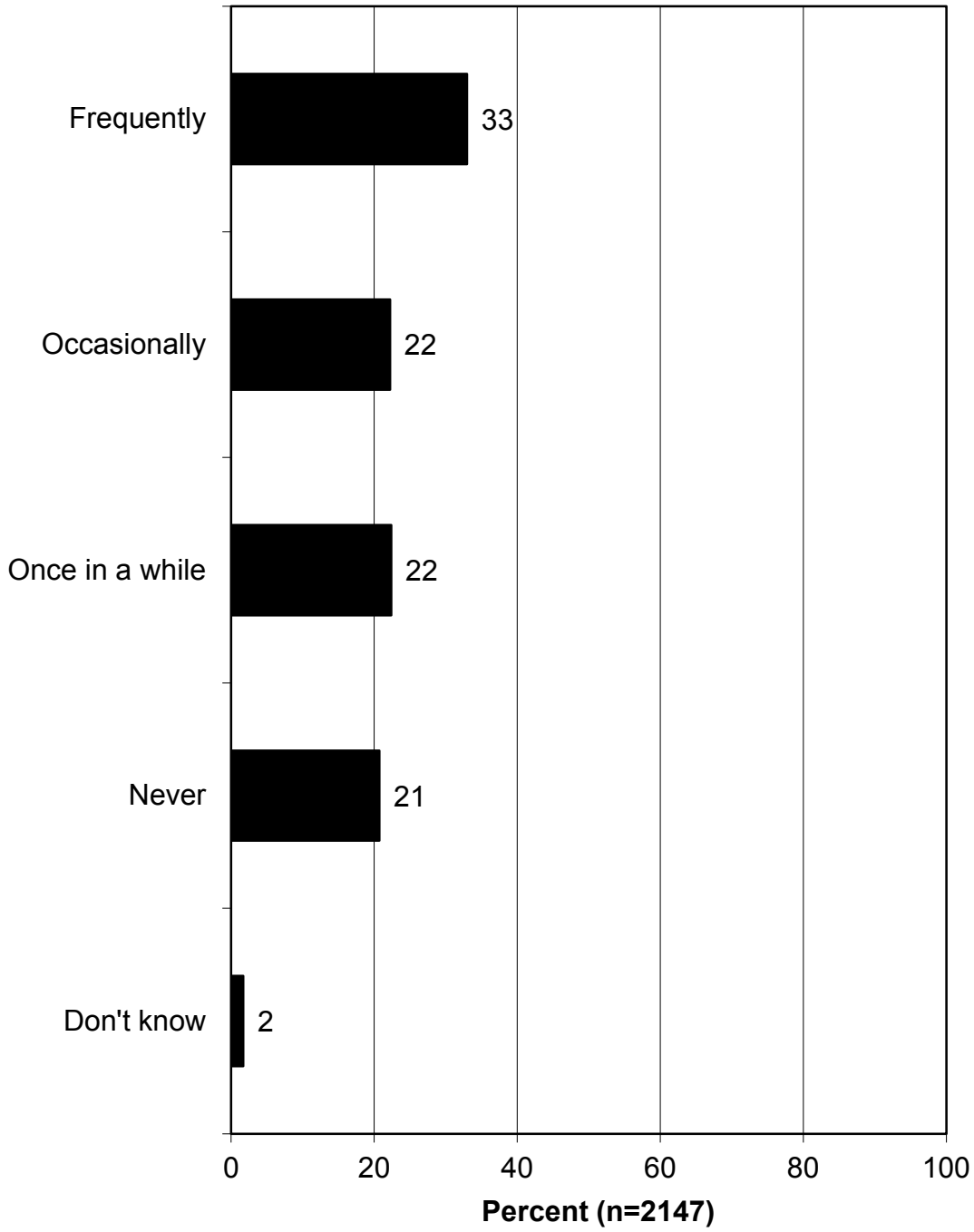
An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Percent of each of the following groups who think the Canada goose population is too low where they live:



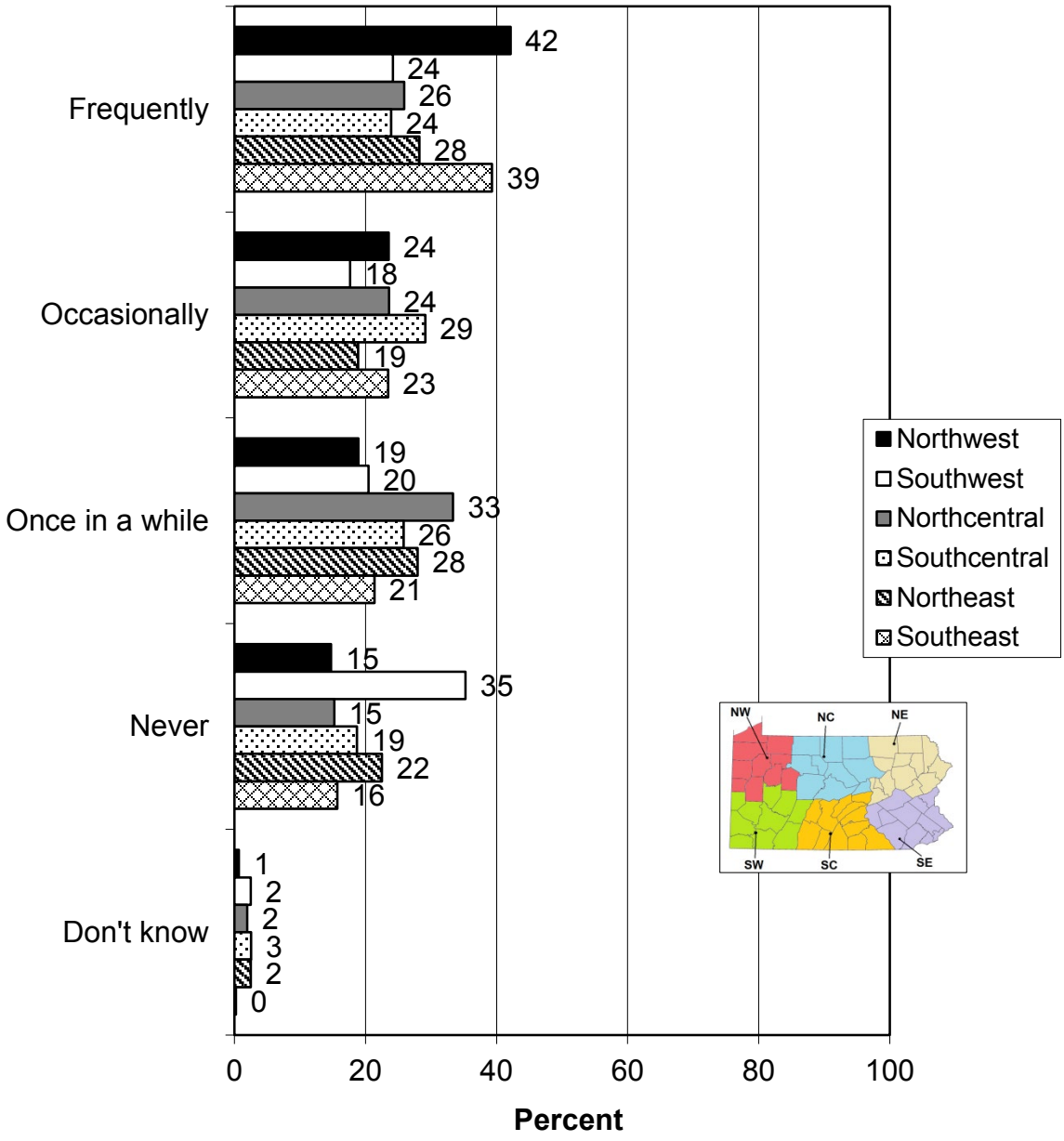
An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q88. How often would you say Canada geese are around where you live?

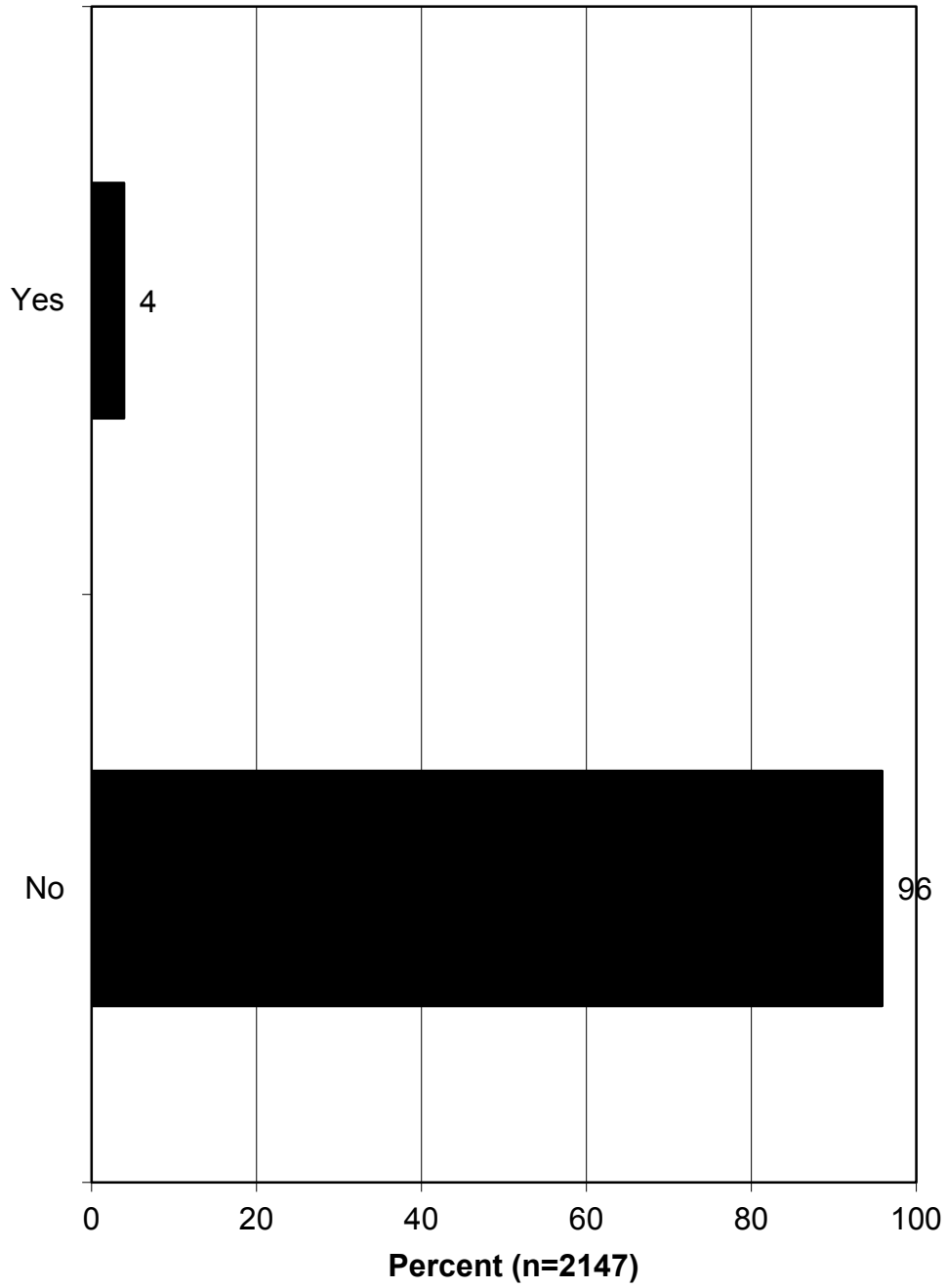


Q88. How often would you say Canada geese are around where you live?					
	Frequently	Occasionally	Once in a while	Never	Don't know
1A	32.0%	26.8%	22.4%	17.0%	1.8%
1B	51.8%	15.5%	22.3%	10.0%	0.5%
2A	33.0%	12.0%	23.9%	29.2%	1.9%
2B	25.1%	16.3%	18.3%	36.9%	3.4%
2C	18.0%	24.8%	20.4%	28.8%	8.0%
2D	42.1%	23.1%	16.1%	18.0%	0.7%
2E	15.6%	19.9%	24.0%	38.8%	1.8%
2F	44.8%	24.6%	14.2%	12.3%	4.1%
2G / 2H	28.2%	27.8%	26.7%	16.9%	0.4%
3A	27.4%	15.2%	35.4%	20.0%	1.9%
3B	24.7%	28.0%	29.4%	15.9%	2.1%
3C	36.1%	16.0%	28.5%	18.8%	0.7%
3D	25.6%	6.4%	28.9%	32.6%	6.4%
4A	16.2%	29.0%	32.4%	21.5%	0.9%
4B	25.7%	29.3%	25.8%	14.6%	4.5%
4C	21.3%	24.9%	31.8%	21.3%	0.6%
4D	29.2%	27.6%	20.2%	19.8%	3.2%
4E	17.1%	21.0%	39.3%	20.7%	1.9%
5A	30.8%	27.3%	20.9%	19.7%	1.4%
5B	34.9%	24.3%	20.3%	19.3%	1.3%
5C / 5D	39.8%	23.9%	22.0%	14.1%	0.2%
Overall	33.0%	22.2%	22.4%	20.7%	1.7%

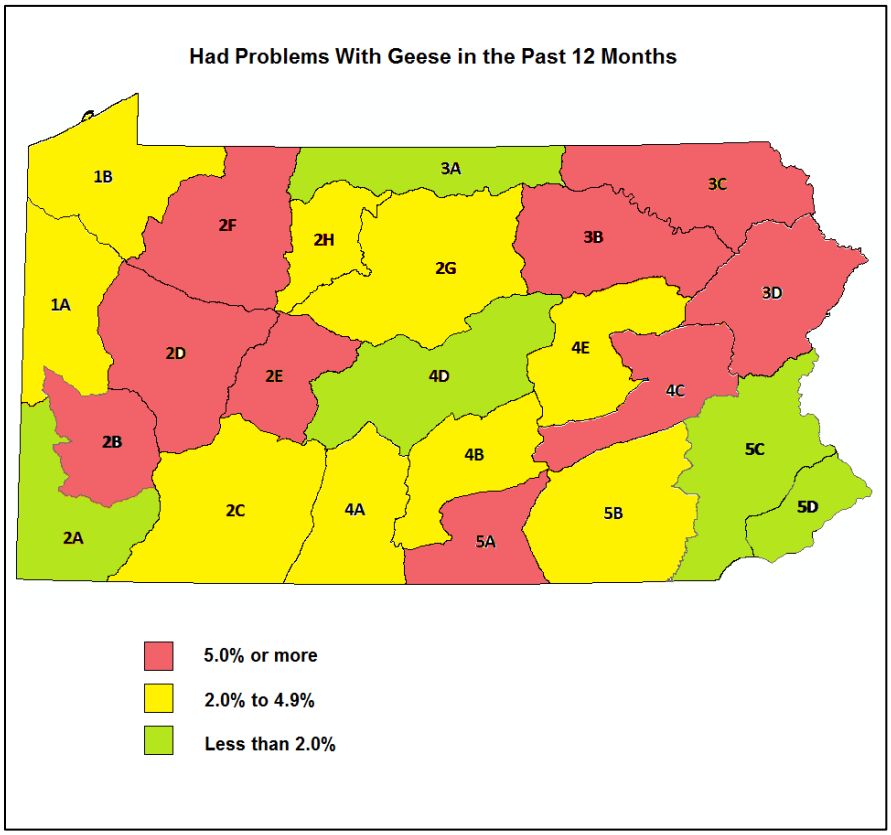
Q88. How often would you say Canada geese are around where you live?



Q90. Have you personally had any problems or damage caused by Canada geese where you live within the past 12 months?

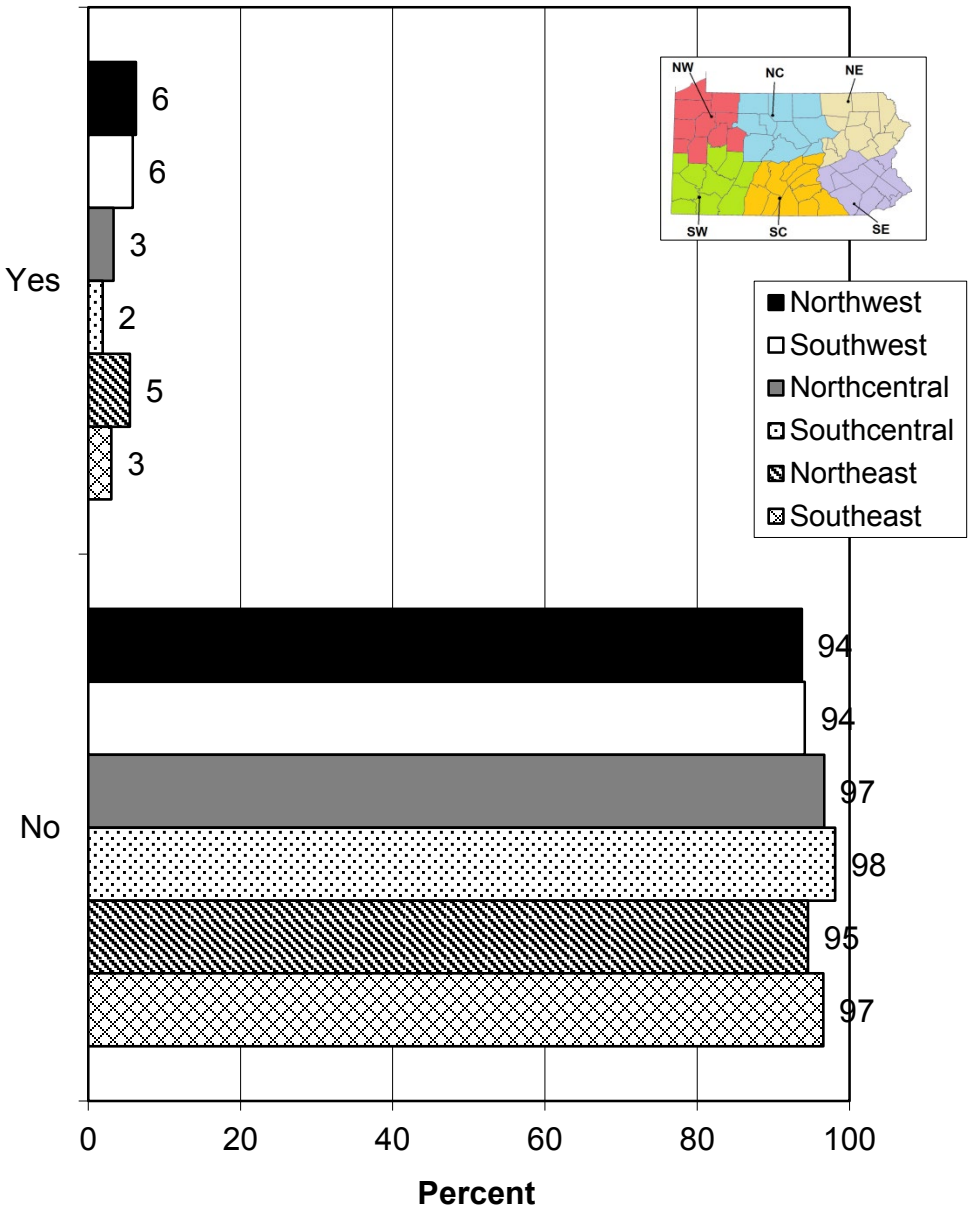


Q90. Have you personally had any problems or damage caused by Canada geese where you live within the past 12 months?			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	4.1%	95.9%	0.0%
1B	4.1%	95.9%	0.0%
2A	1.6%	98.4%	0.0%
2B	6.9%	93.1%	0.0%
2C	2.9%	97.1%	0.0%
2D	6.1%	93.9%	0.0%
2E	6.8%	93.2%	0.0%
2F	8.0%	92.0%	0.0%
2G / 2H	2.9%	97.1%	0.0%
3A	1.4%	98.6%	0.0%
3B	5.0%	95.0%	0.0%
3C	5.5%	94.5%	0.0%
3D	11.6%	88.4%	0.0%
4A	3.3%	96.7%	0.0%
4B	2.1%	97.9%	0.0%
4C	8.1%	91.9%	0.0%
4D	0.8%	99.2%	0.0%
4E	4.2%	95.8%	0.0%
5A	10.4%	89.6%	0.0%
5B	3.6%	94.8%	1.6%
5C / 5D	1.4%	98.6%	0.0%
Overall	3.9%	95.9%	0.2%

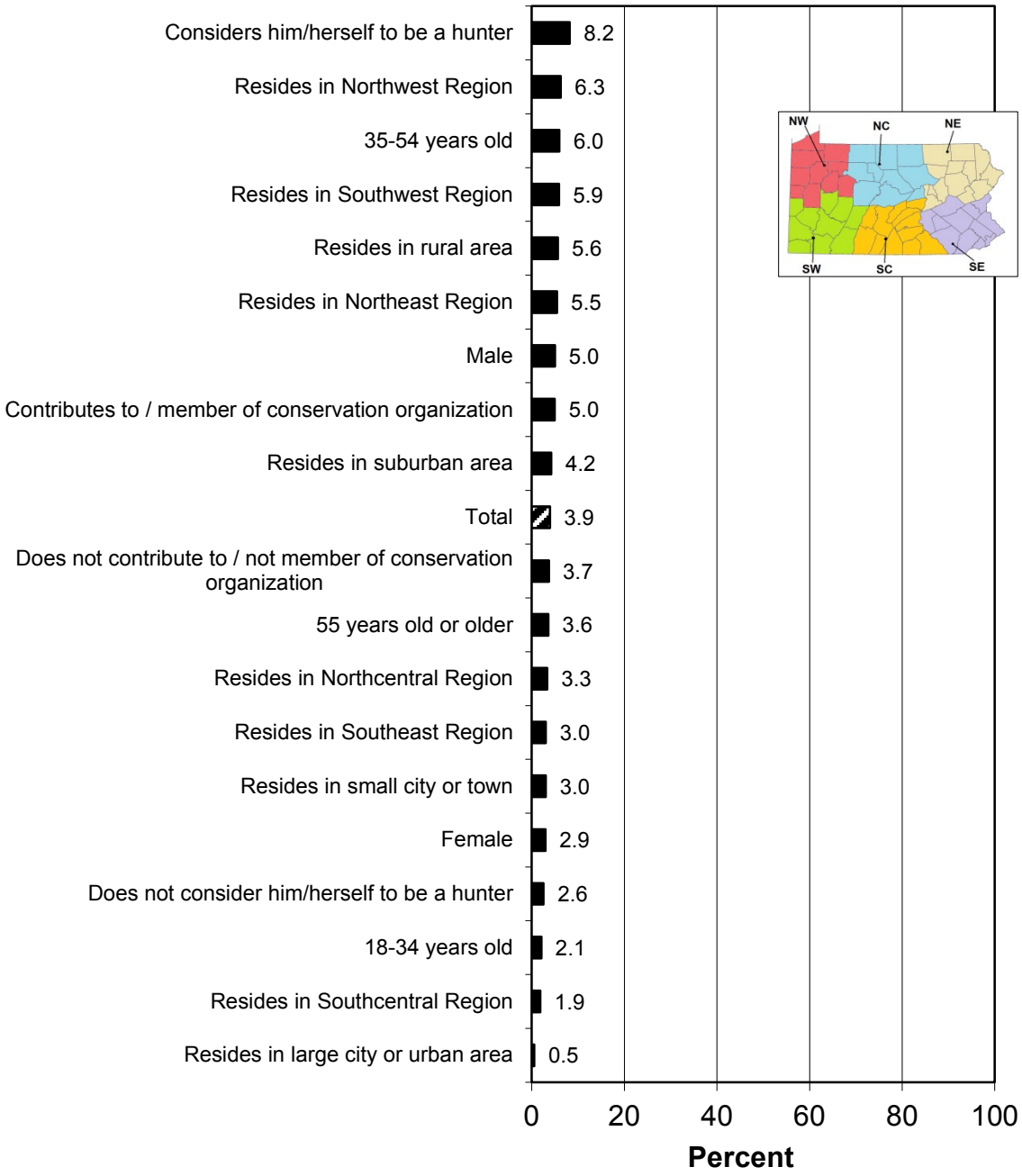


Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

Q90. Have you personally had any problems or damage caused by Canada geese where you live within the past 12 months?

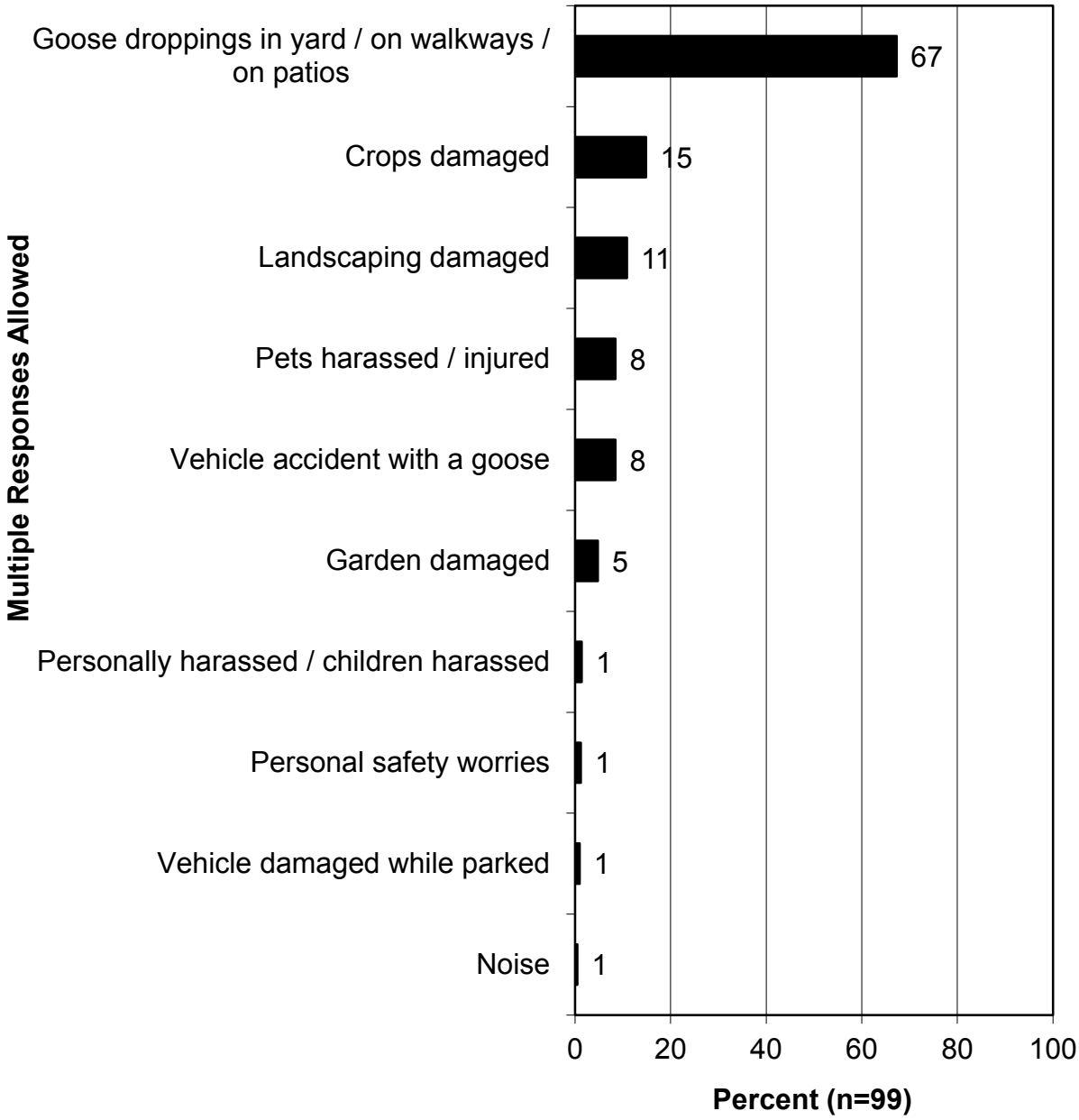


Percent of each of the following groups who have had problems caused by Canada geese where they live in the past 12 months:



An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q93. What types of problems or damage have you had that were caused by Canada geese within the past 12 months? (Asked of those who personally had problems with Canada geese where they live.)



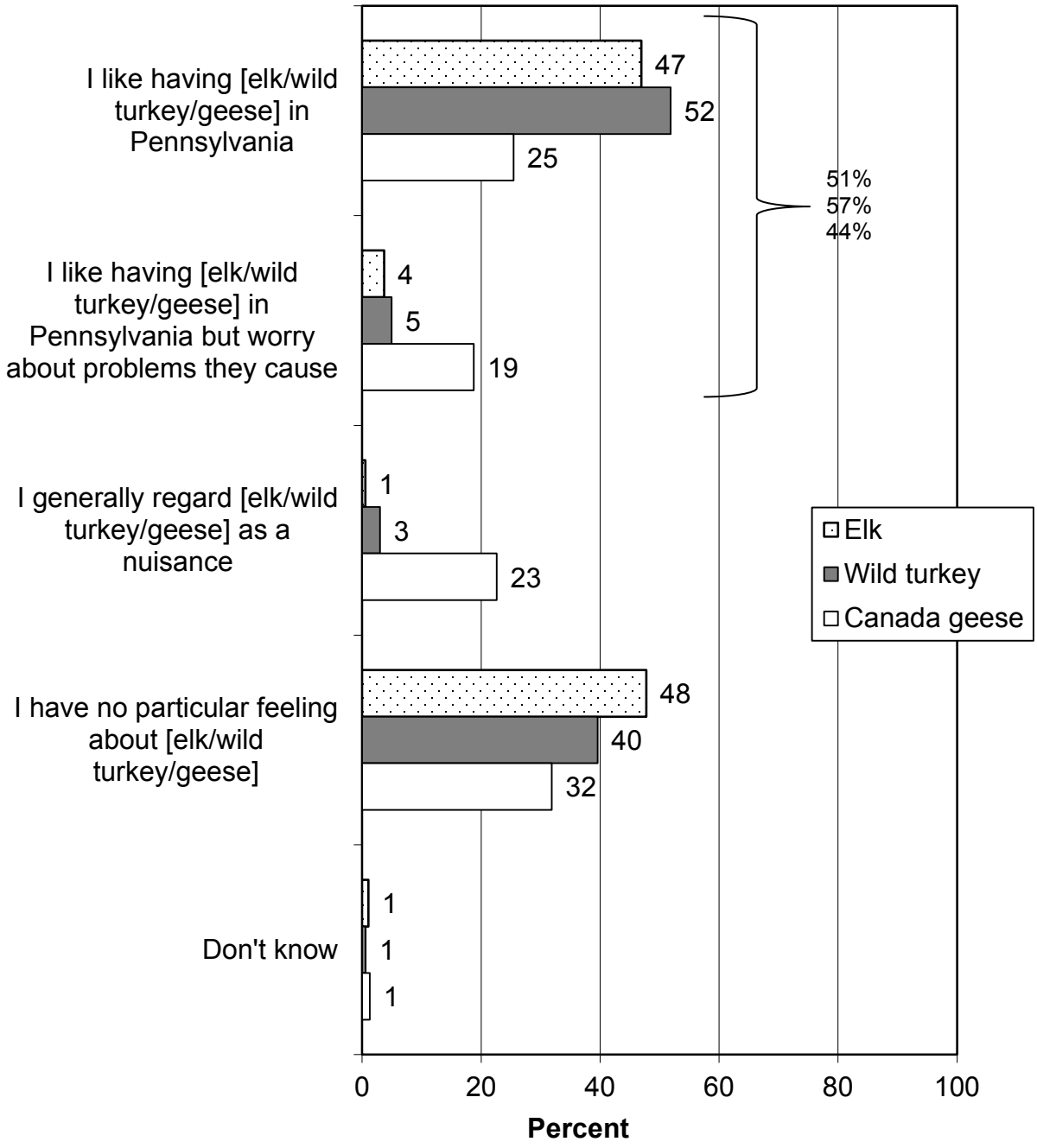
Q93. What types of problems or damage have you had that were caused by Canada geese within the past 12 months? (Asked of those who personally had problems with Canada geese where they live.)						
	Goose droppings in yard / on walkways / on patios	Crops damaged	Landscaping damaged	Pets harassed / injured	Vehicle accident with a goose	Garden damaged
1A	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1B	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2A	68.4%	31.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2B	32.8%	14.4%	25.5%	30.9%	0.0%	7.7%
2C	41.7%	0.0%	33.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.7%
2D	95.3%	0.0%	42.7%	0.0%	0.0%	42.7%
2E	94.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2F	82.9%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	26.1%
2G / 2H	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3A	70.2%	29.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3B	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3C	89.8%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3D	59.7%	40.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4A	84.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4B	32.2%	50.1%	33.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4C	40.5%	46.1%	17.3%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%
4D	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4E	85.0%	15.0%	28.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5A	79.2%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%
5B	73.5%	26.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5C / 5D	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	64.4%	0.0%
Overall	67.3%	14.9%	10.9%	8.5%	8.5%	4.8%

Note that the sample sizes are low at the WMU level, as the question was asked only of those who had problems.

SUMMARY OF ATTITUDES TOWARD WILDLIFE SPECIES

- Elk and wild turkey are still highly accepted, while Canada geese are perceived a bit less favorably: 51% and 57% like having elk and wild turkey around, but only 44% like having geese around.
  - Note: Prior to all questions about Canada geese, the survey informed respondents of the following: "The most common goose found in Pennsylvania is called the Canada goose. Canada refers to their species, not that they are from Canada, as they are actually native to Pennsylvania."

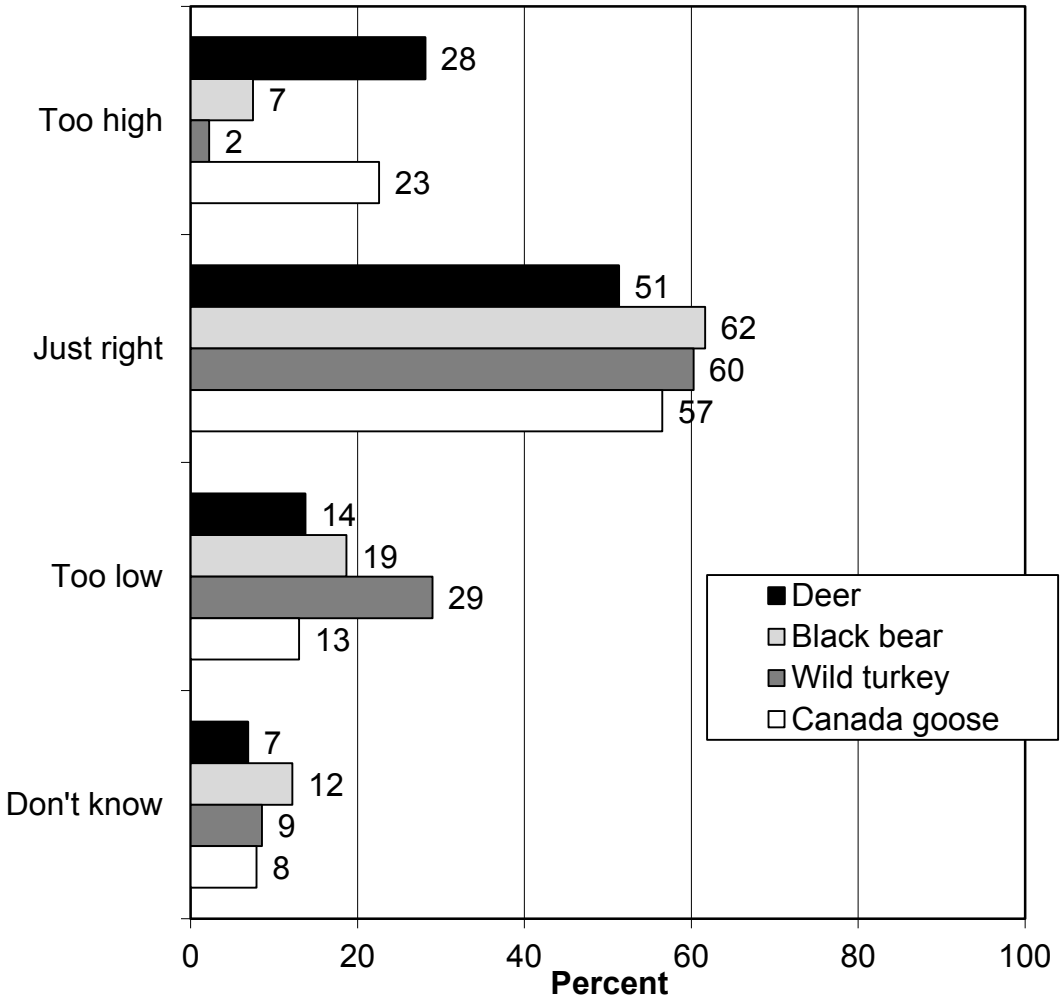
Q63/74/86. Generally, which of the following best describes your feelings about [elk/wild turkey/geese] in Pennsylvania?



SUMMARY OF ATTITUDES TOWARD WILDLIFE POPULATIONS

- Residents are much more likely to say that the deer (28% say too high) and geese (23%) populations are too high than to say that black bear (7%) and wild turkey (2%) populations are too high.

Q10/65/75/87. In your opinion, is the [deer/bear/wild turkey/Canada goose] population where you live too high, just right, or too low?

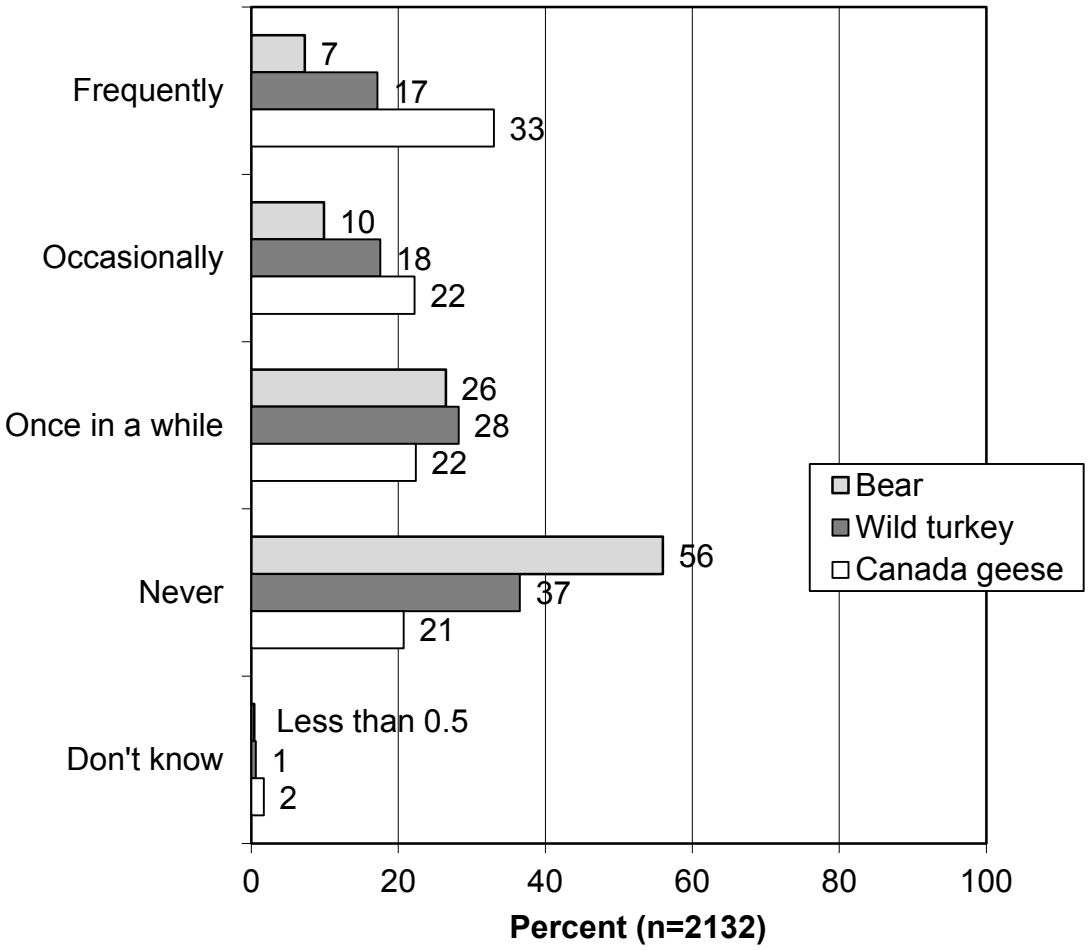


SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS WITH WILDLIFE

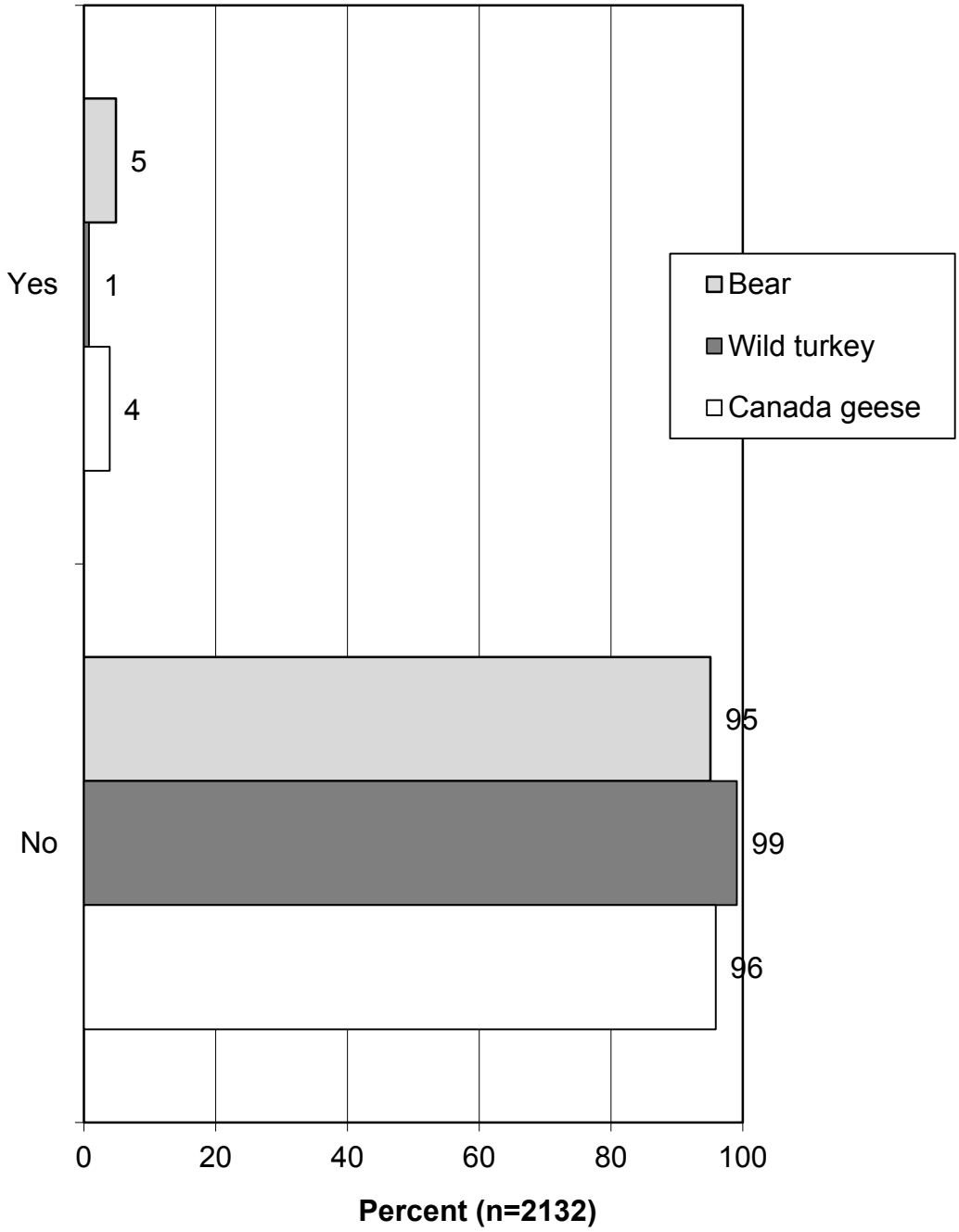
- The most commonly seen of the three species asked about in the survey is Canada goose, followed by wild turkey and black bear, in that order.

- Black bears, despite being the least commonly seen of the three species, cause the most problems, closely followed by Canada geese. Wild turkeys rarely cause problems.
  - A graph compares the types of damage of those problems that are generally comparable among all the species.

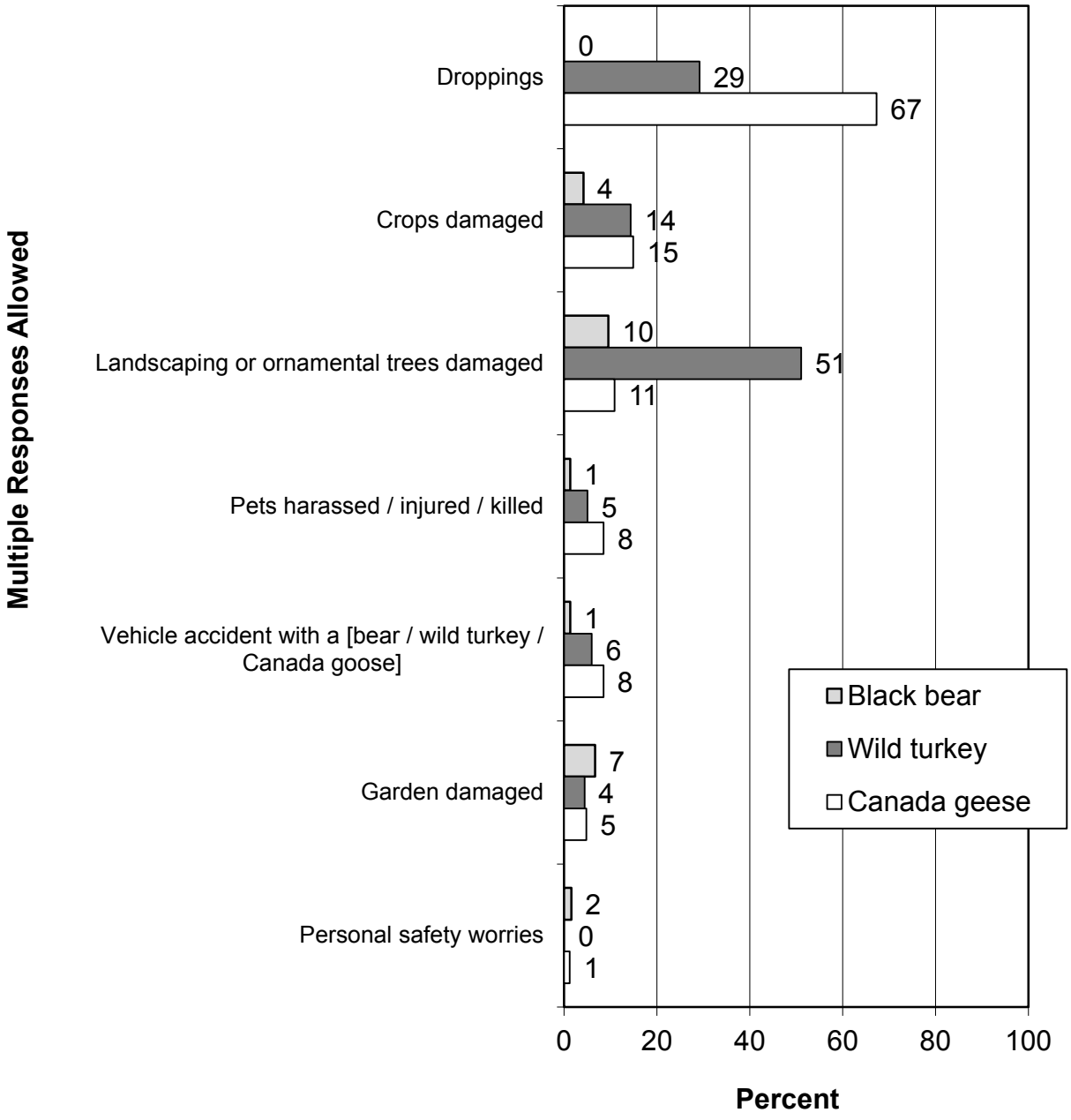
Q66/76/88. How often would you say [bear/wild turkey/Canada geese] are around where you live?



Q69/79/90]. Have you personally had any problems or damage caused by [bears/wild turkey/Canada geese] where you live within the past 12 months?



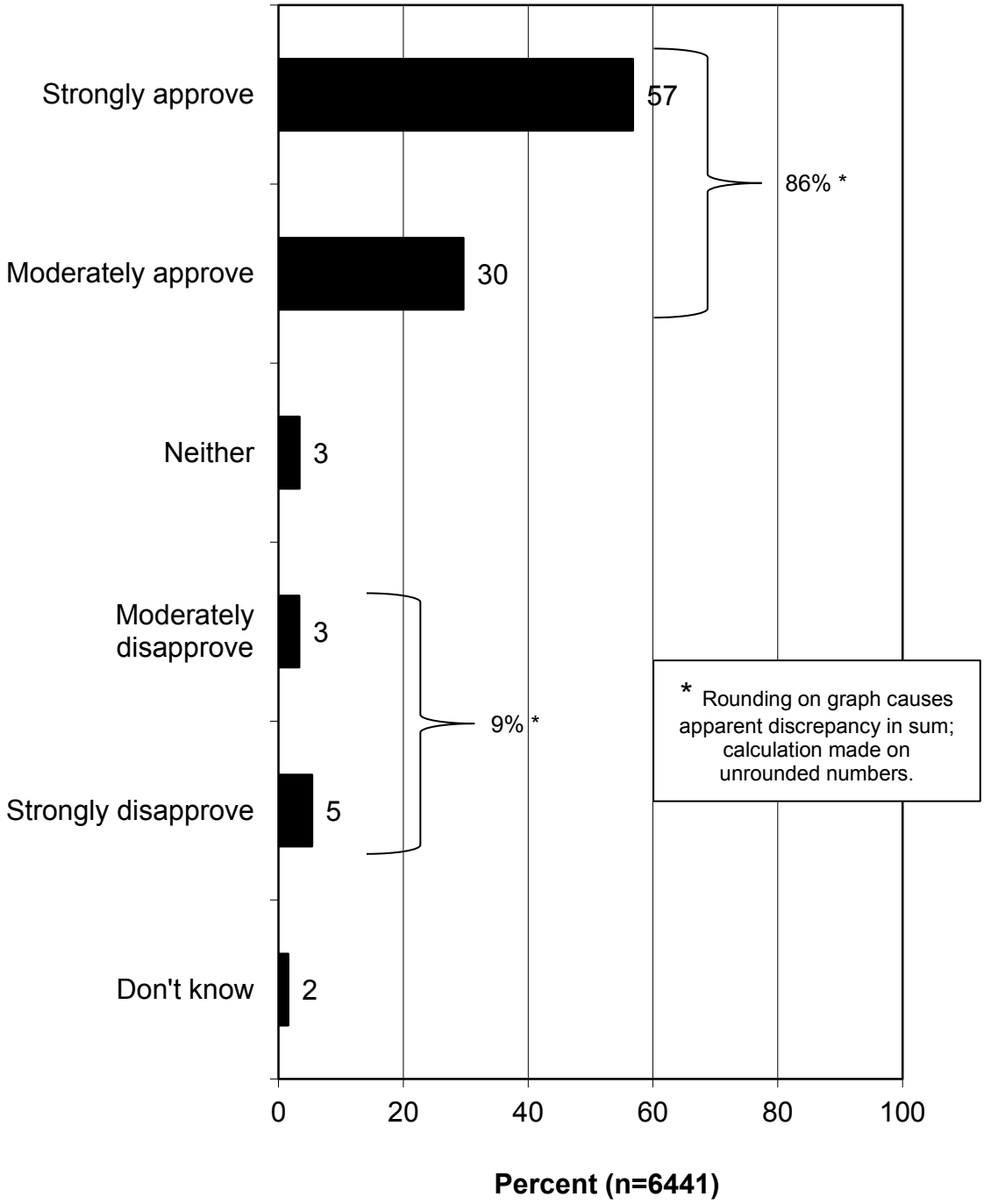
Q72/82/93. What types of problems or damage have you had that were caused by a [black bear/wild turkey/Canada geese] within the past 12 months? (Asked of those who personally had problems with the given wildlife where they live.)



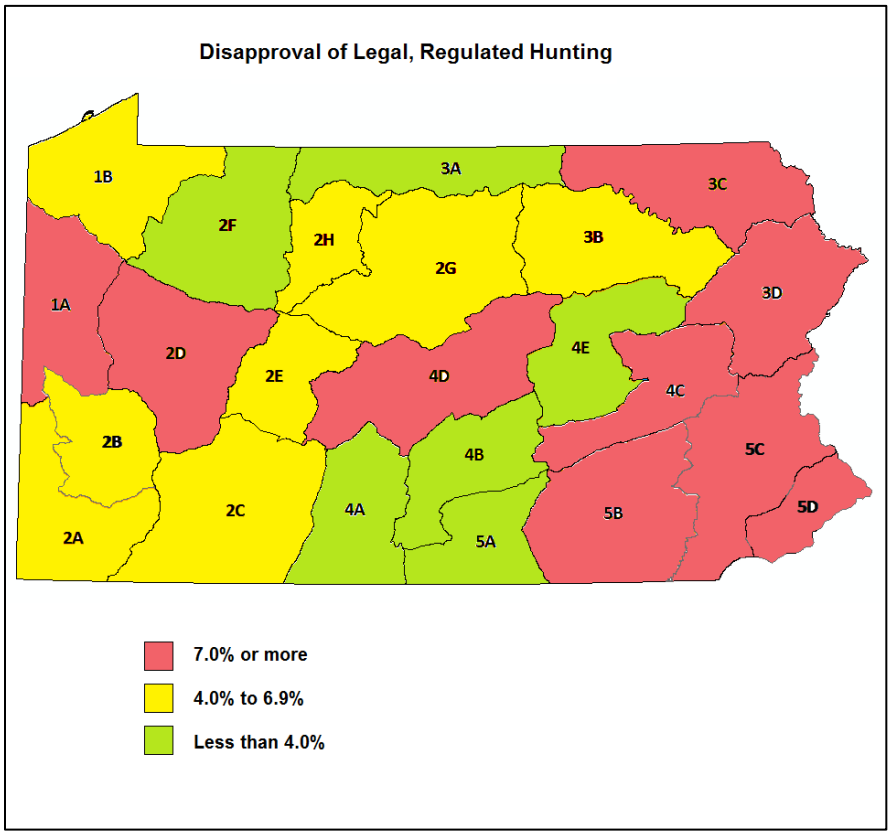
OVERALL OPINION ON HUNTING AND SUMMARY OF OPINIONS ON HUNTING BLACK BEARS AND WILD TURKEYS

- The large majority of Pennsylvania residents (86%) approve of legal, regulated hunting in general. At the other end, only 9% disapprove.
  - The hunting of wild turkeys (80% support) is more accepted than the hunting of black bears (64% support).
    - The trends graph shows a drop in *strong* approval and an increase in *moderate* approval of legal, regulated hunting in general (fortunately, mostly switching between strength of approval rather than from approval to disapproval); these are statistically significant differences ($p \leq 0.05$).
    - Summary demographic analyses were run of those who approve of and those who disapprove of legal, regulated hunting. For approval of hunting, the groups most associated include those who consider themselves hunters (obviously), residents of all of the regions other than the Southeast Region (in particular, the Northcentral and Southcentral Regions are most associated with approval of hunting), rural residents, and males.
    - The groups most associated with disapproval to legal, regulated hunting include residents of large cities/urban areas, residents of the Southeast Region, females, and younger people.

Q99. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal, regulated hunting?

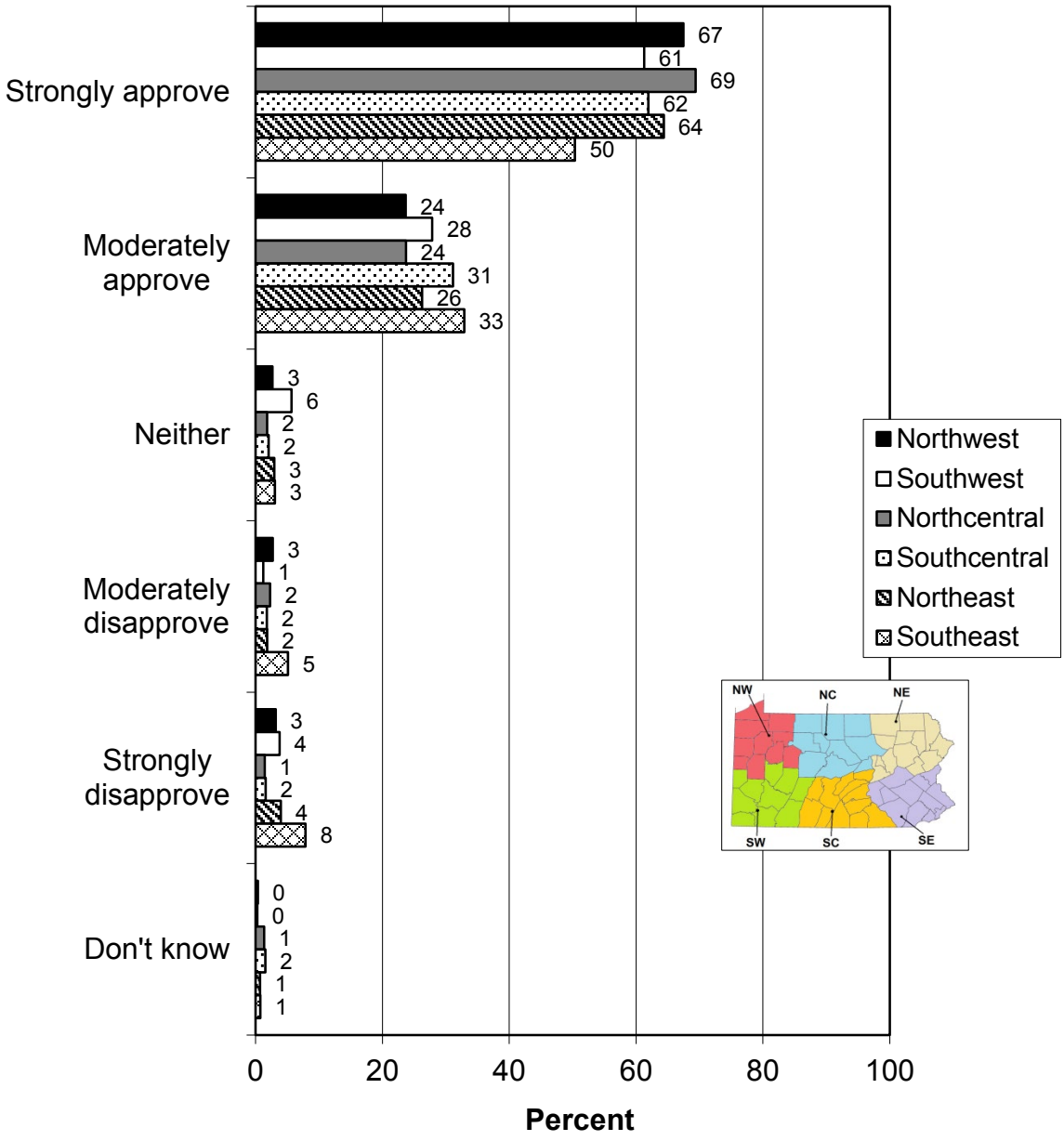


Q99. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal, regulated hunting?						
	Strongly approve	Moderately approve	Neither	Moderately disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Don't know
1A	62.8%	24.4%	2.4%	4.1%	5.4%	0.9%
1B	67.1%	22.6%	3.2%	3.5%	3.3%	0.3%
2A	60.6%	25.8%	4.6%	3.2%	2.3%	3.5%
2B	58.6%	27.7%	7.9%	0.4%	3.7%	1.8%
2C	64.0%	28.2%	2.0%	1.6%	2.4%	1.9%
2D	65.4%	25.2%	1.4%	1.9%	5.1%	1.1%
2E	68.5%	23.5%	2.3%	3.5%	0.9%	1.4%
2F	67.9%	26.9%	1.0%	1.1%	2.2%	0.9%
2G / 2H	69.4%	23.7%	1.7%	0.9%	3.5%	0.8%
3A	71.2%	21.0%	5.1%	0.8%	0.2%	1.7%
3B	67.8%	23.5%	0.4%	2.6%	3.8%	2.0%
3C	61.6%	28.5%	1.1%	2.7%	4.4%	1.7%
3D	62.5%	26.2%	2.4%	1.8%	5.8%	1.3%
4A	69.7%	25.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%
4B	70.4%	23.6%	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%
4C	60.2%	29.3%	1.8%	1.7%	5.4%	1.7%
4D	54.2%	36.1%	1.5%	2.3%	5.2%	0.8%
4E	62.9%	31.0%	1.0%	2.5%	1.3%	1.3%
5A	51.6%	37.8%	3.7%	2.0%	1.2%	3.6%
5B	57.6%	27.3%	4.9%	3.7%	4.6%	1.9%
5C / 5D	49.9%	32.9%	2.6%	5.2%	8.1%	1.4%
Overall	56.8%	29.6%	3.3%	3.3%	5.4%	1.6%

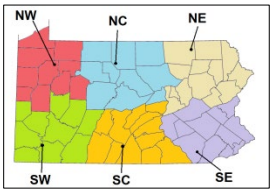


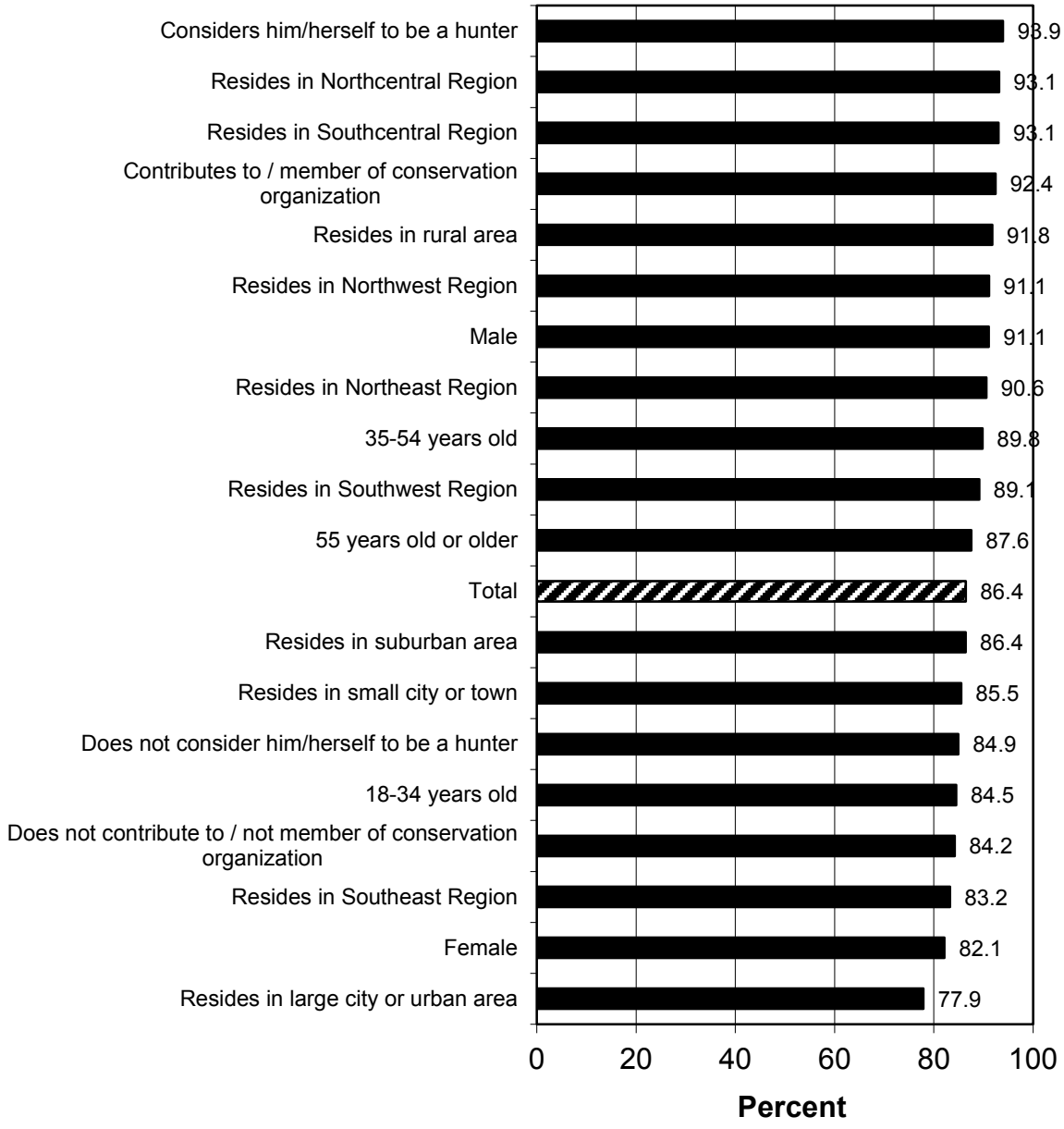
Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

Q99. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal, regulated hunting?



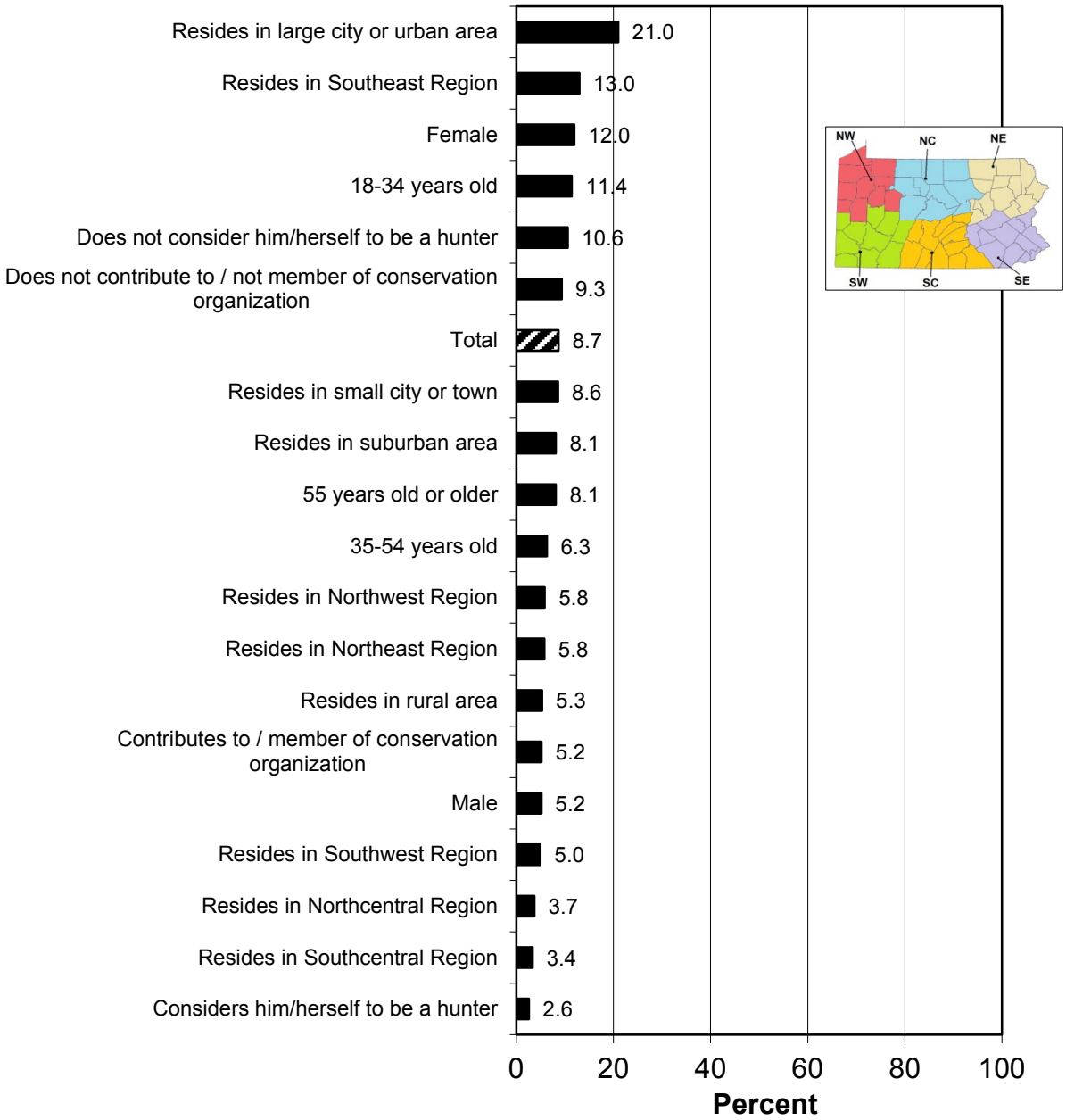
Percent of each of the following groups who strongly or moderately approve of legal, regulated hunting in general:





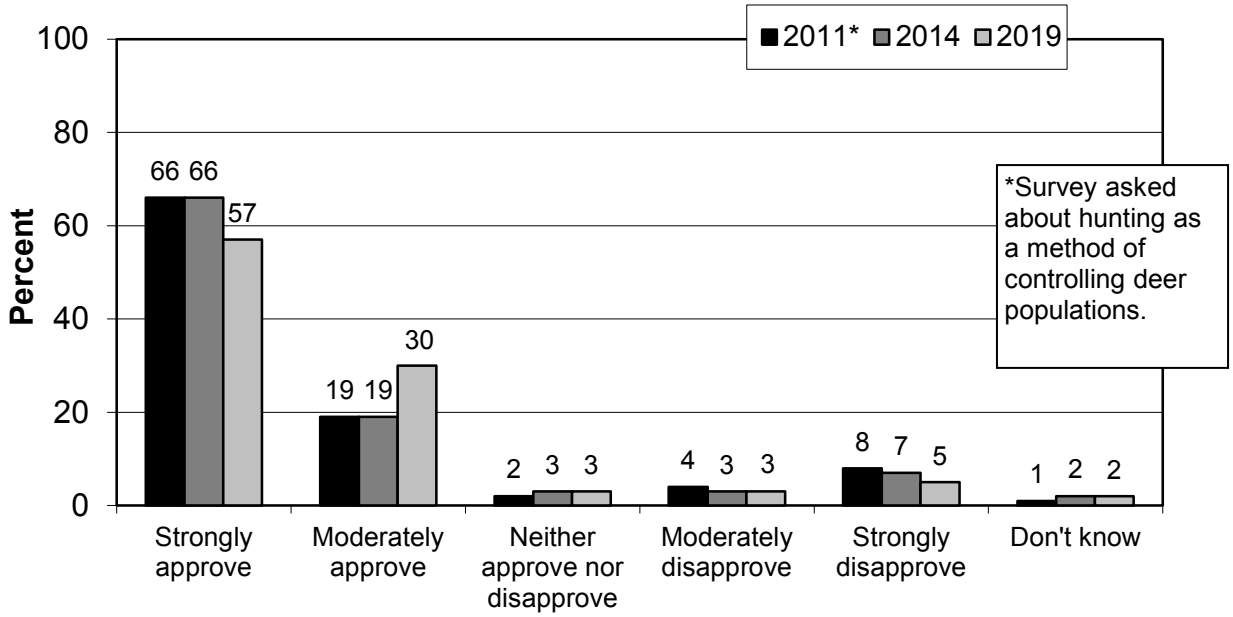
An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Percent of each of the following groups who strongly or moderately disapprove of legal, regulated hunting in general:

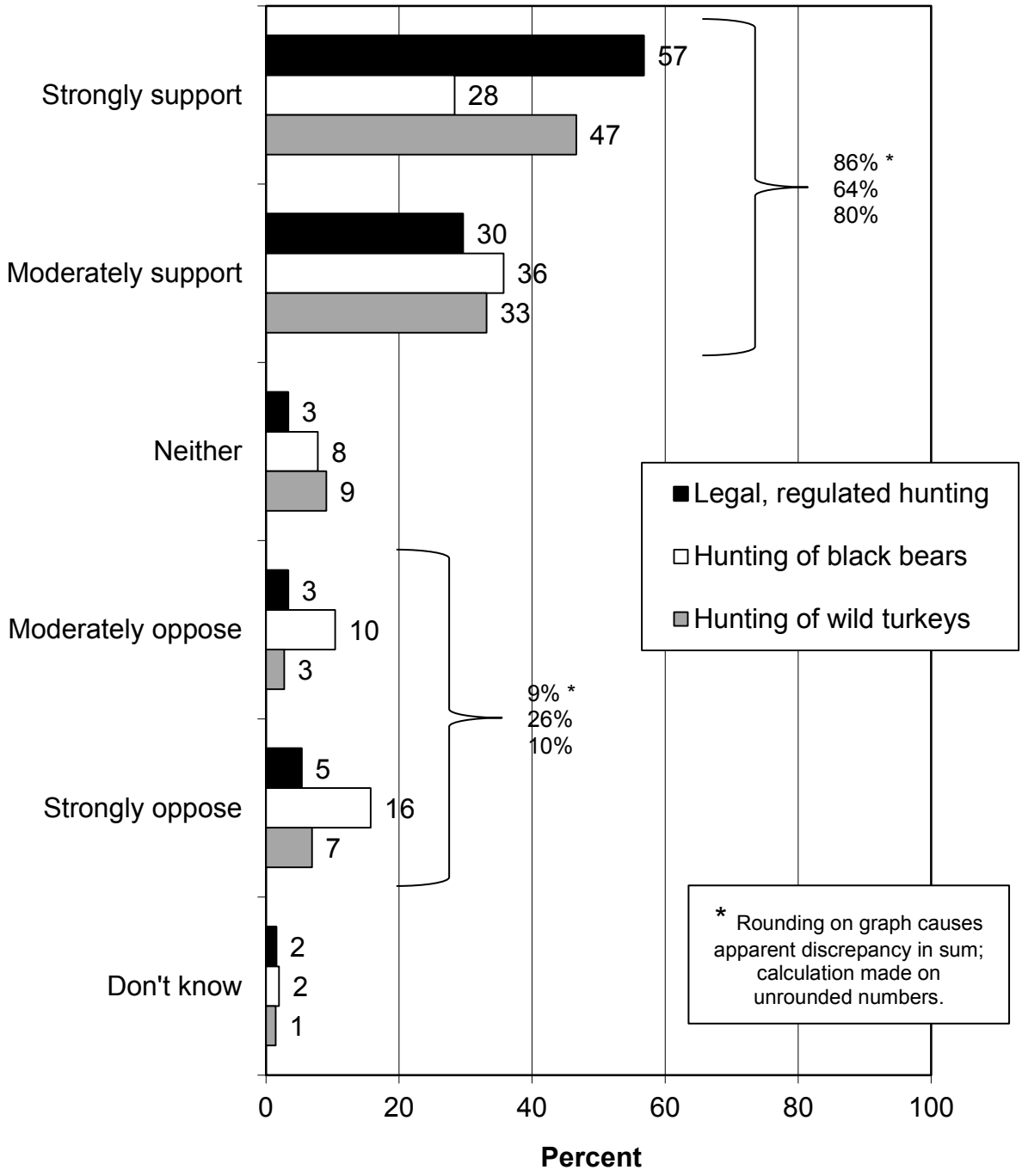


An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q99. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal, regulated hunting?



Q67/77/99. Do you [approve or disapprove of / support or oppose] ... in Pennsylvania?



ATTITUDES TOWARD NONGAME SPECIES

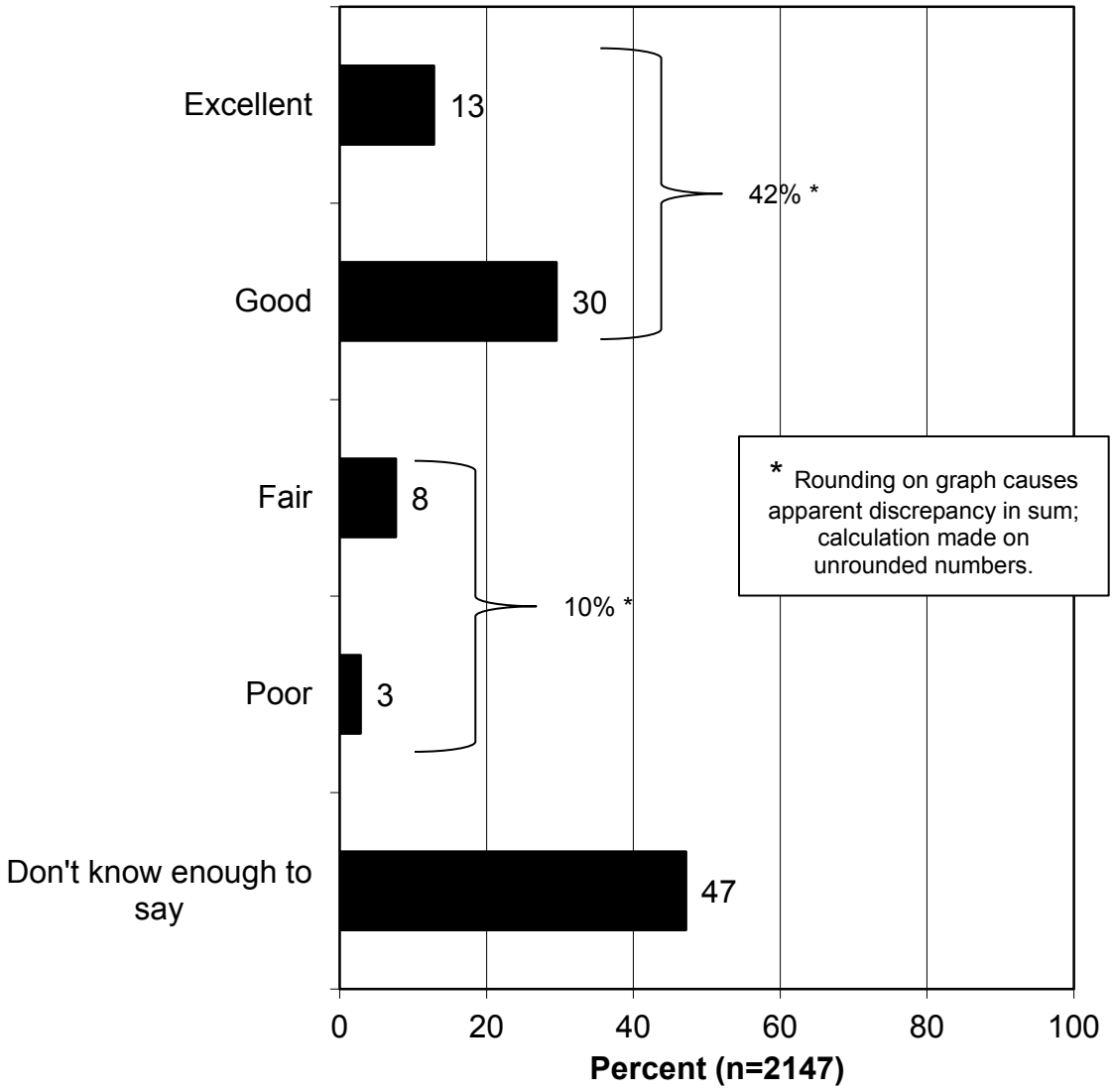
- A much greater percentage of Pennsylvania residents think the Pennsylvania Game Commission is doing an *excellent* or *good* job at managing and conserving the Commonwealth's nongame wildlife (in the top half of the scale) than think the Commission is doing a fair or poor job: 42% say *excellent* or *good*, while only 10% say *fair* or *poor*. Almost half do not know.
  - The summary demographic analysis was run of those giving a rating of *excellent* or *good*. It shows that the characteristics associated with giving one of these ratings include residing in the Northcentral or Southcentral Region, being male, being young, and residing in a small city or town. The graph shows the full analysis.
  - The characteristics that are associated with giving a rating of *fair* or *poor* include residing in a rural area, being a hunter, and residing in the Northeast or Northwest Region. The graph shows the full results.
  - Also included is the graph showing the percentage who did not know enough about the Commission's management of nongame wildlife to give a rating.

- Regarding the importance that residents place on conservation actions for nongame species, they are almost unanimous in thinking those actions are important, including 93% who say that the actions are *very* or *somewhat* important. Only 2% say that the actions are *not at all* important.

- Only 4% of residents say that they were *very* familiar with the Pennsylvania State Wildlife Action Plan prior to the survey.
  - The summary demographic analysis graph is included for those who say that they are *very* or *somewhat* familiar with the Pennsylvania State Wildlife Action Plan. This is associated with the following characteristics: considers oneself to be a hunter, resides in a suburban area, is in the middle age category, and residing in the Northeast or Northwest Region.
  - Another summary demographic analysis graph shows the characteristics associated with those who had not heard of the State Wildlife Action Plan prior to the survey: *not* residing in a suburban area (i.e., residing in any of the other three categories: large

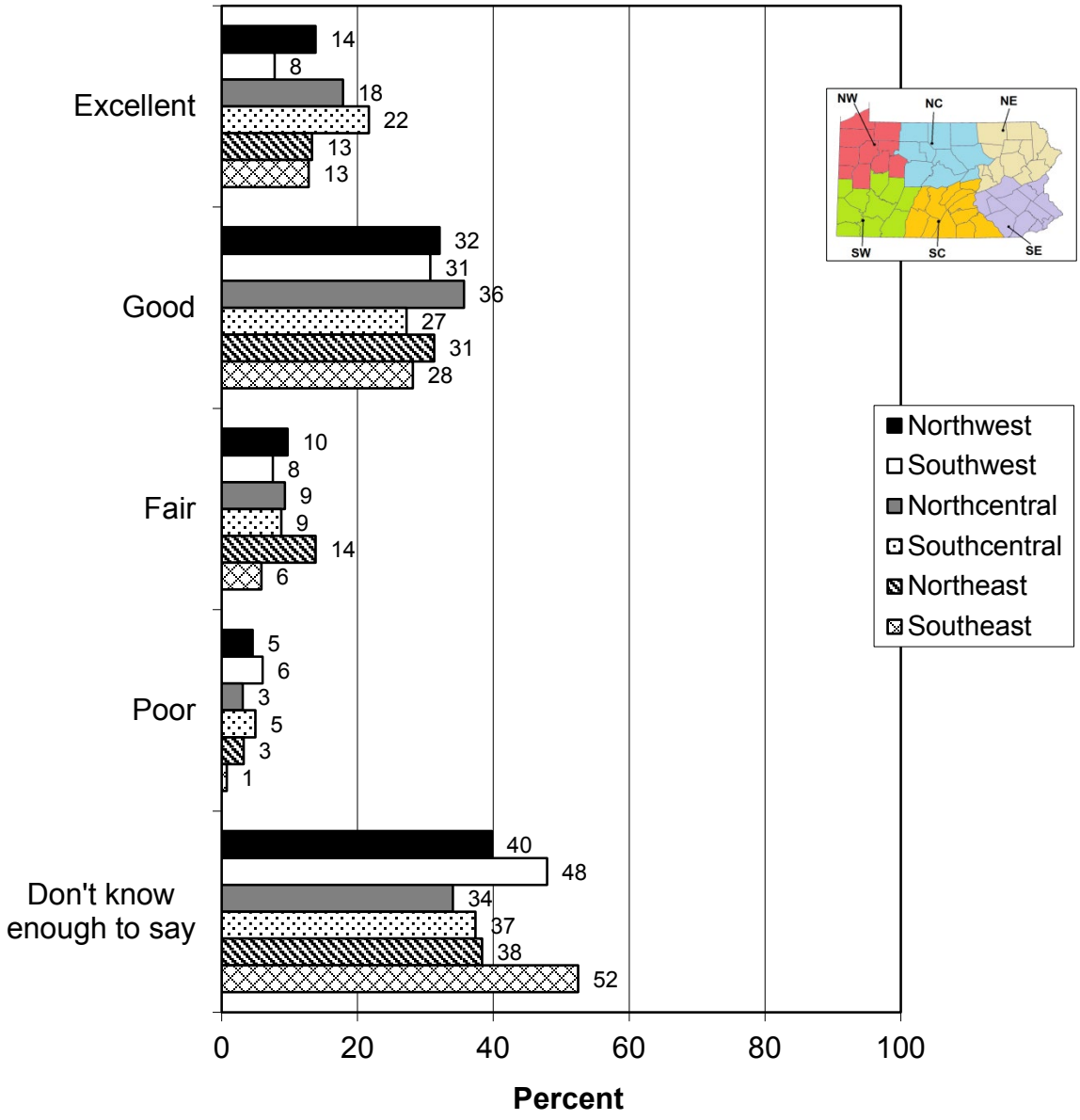
city/urban area, small city/town, or rural area), *not* being in the middle age category, and *not* considering oneself to be a hunter. The strongest association is with residing in a large city/urban area.

Q96. In general, would you rate the performance of the Pennsylvania Game Commission in managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame wildlife as excellent, good, fair, or poor, or do you not know enough to say?



Q96. In general, would you rate the performance of the Pennsylvania Game Commission in managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame wildlife as excellent, good, fair, or poor, or do you not know enough to say?					
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know enough to say
1A	15.8%	26.4%	8.8%	4.4%	44.6%
1B	12.7%	31.5%	10.5%	6.5%	38.8%
2A	9.0%	15.1%	14.9%	8.1%	52.9%
2B	5.6%	34.2%	5.8%	5.1%	49.3%
2C	16.1%	36.4%	10.2%	6.4%	30.9%
2D	9.5%	35.2%	9.8%	3.8%	41.6%
2E	14.0%	27.6%	24.7%	0.8%	33.0%
2F	16.4%	26.1%	9.3%	4.3%	43.9%
2G / 2H	9.7%	34.8%	10.6%	5.1%	39.9%
3A	17.5%	29.3%	9.1%	3.5%	40.7%
3B	12.4%	37.7%	12.4%	1.7%	35.8%
3C	9.2%	30.3%	14.0%	10.1%	36.4%
3D	29.3%	29.5%	10.3%	2.6%	28.4%
4A	8.5%	21.0%	9.0%	7.9%	53.5%
4B	7.6%	43.2%	3.8%	1.4%	43.9%
4C	12.8%	23.7%	13.0%	5.0%	45.5%
4D	14.3%	22.3%	6.2%	6.8%	50.5%
4E	22.7%	20.8%	8.3%	3.7%	44.6%
5A	14.7%	23.9%	9.2%	4.3%	47.9%
5B	18.2%	28.1%	15.6%	1.3%	36.8%
5C / 5D	12.2%	29.0%	2.6%	0.4%	55.8%
Overall	12.8%	29.5%	7.6%	2.8%	47.2%

Q96. In general, would you rate the performance of the Pennsylvania Game Commission in managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame wildlife as excellent, good, fair, or poor, or do you not know enough to say?



Results by Congressional Districts (New Districts)

Q96. In general, would you rate the performance of the Pennsylvania Game Commission in managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame wildlife as excellent, good, fair, or poor, or do you not know enough to say?

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know enough to say
District 1	19.8%	35.8%	3.1%	1.5%	39.8%
District 4	11.7%	30.6%	0.0%	0.0%	57.7%
District 7	16.3%	46.3%	3.5%	0.6%	33.4%
District 8	14.9%	26.6%	10.9%	2.6%	45.0%
District 9	11.8%	29.5%	11.3%	1.7%	45.7%
District 10	13.0%	20.2%	9.5%	2.3%	55.0%
District 11	17.2%	40.4%	16.9%	1.3%	24.2%
District 12	15.9%	35.2%	10.6%	3.8%	34.6%
District 13	18.7%	31.0%	9.0%	4.8%	36.6%
District 14	7.8%	38.2%	10.9%	3.2%	39.9%
District 15	16.3%	29.0%	11.6%	6.2%	36.9%
District 16	8.9%	31.5%	9.8%	5.8%	44.0%
District 17	6.2%	21.2%	11.0%	1.6%	60.1%
District 18	5.6%	32.3%	2.3%	10.5%	49.2%
Overall	13.1%	29.5%	7.5%	2.9%	47.1%

Districts 2, 3, 5, and 6 had fewer than 50 respondents and therefore could not be included as their own data rows; they were included in the overall results.

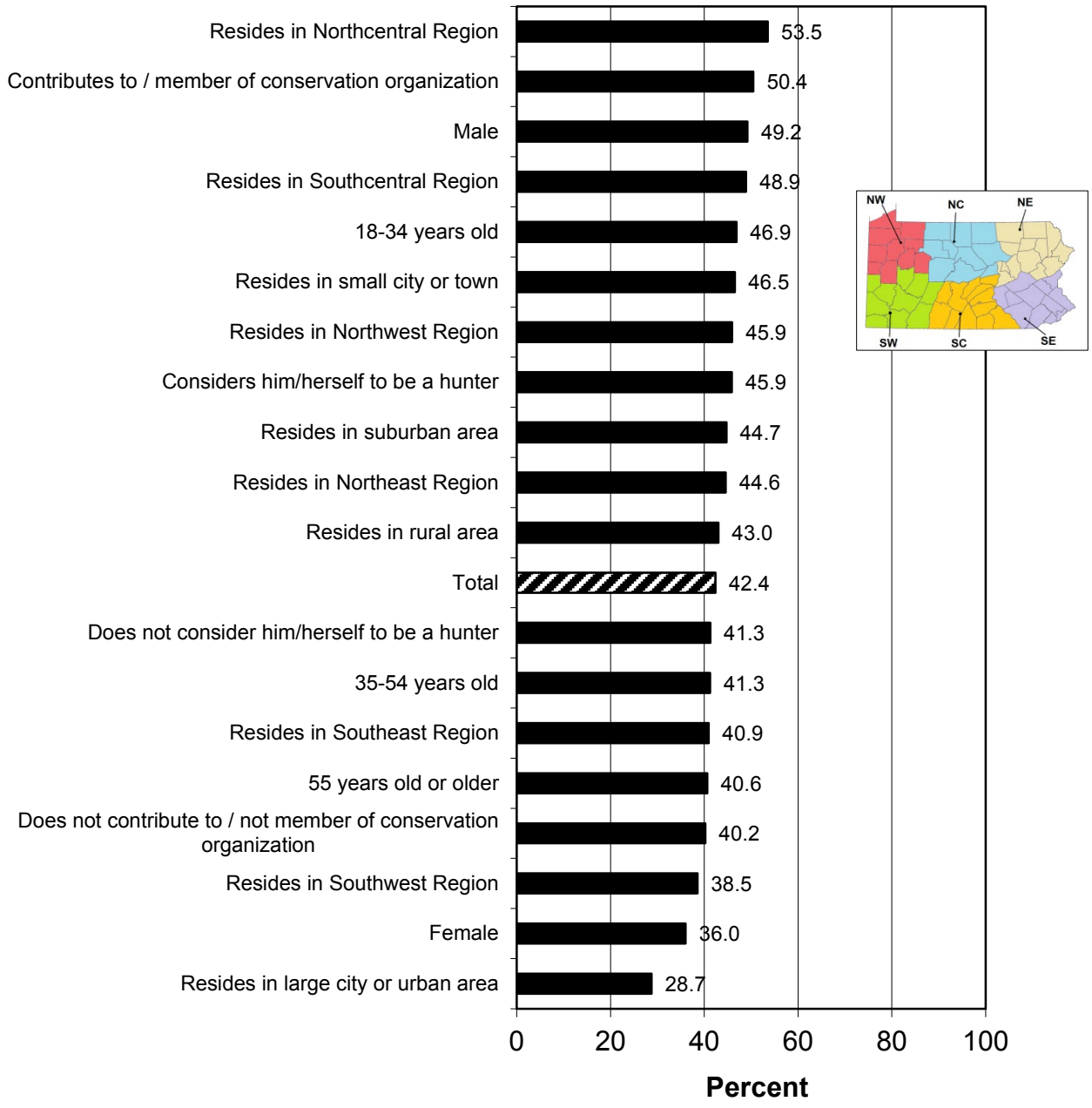
Results by Congressional Districts (Old Districts for Comparison to Previous Survey Data)

Q96. In general, would you rate the performance of the Pennsylvania Game Commission in managing and conserving Pennsylvania's nongame wildlife as excellent, good, fair, or poor, or do you not know enough to say?

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know enough to say
District 3	13.5%	24.6%	11.8%	7.3%	42.8%
District 4	29.9%	27.4%	10.2%	3.2%	29.3%
District 5	13.7%	39.7%	9.3%	3.3%	34.0%
District 9	14.0%	28.3%	10.1%	9.4%	38.2%
District 10	12.0%	34.3%	7.5%	3.1%	43.2%
District 11	18.3%	30.6%	13.9%	5.0%	32.3%
District 12	11.0%	36.5%	12.6%	1.6%	38.2%
District 15	9.1%	24.4%	6.2%	0.7%	59.6%
District 16	12.3%	35.5%	11.9%	0.6%	39.6%
District 17	16.5%	39.3%	8.5%	2.8%	32.9%
District 18	7.4%	30.7%	5.5%	6.8%	49.7%
Overall	13.1%	29.5%	7.5%	2.9%	47.1%

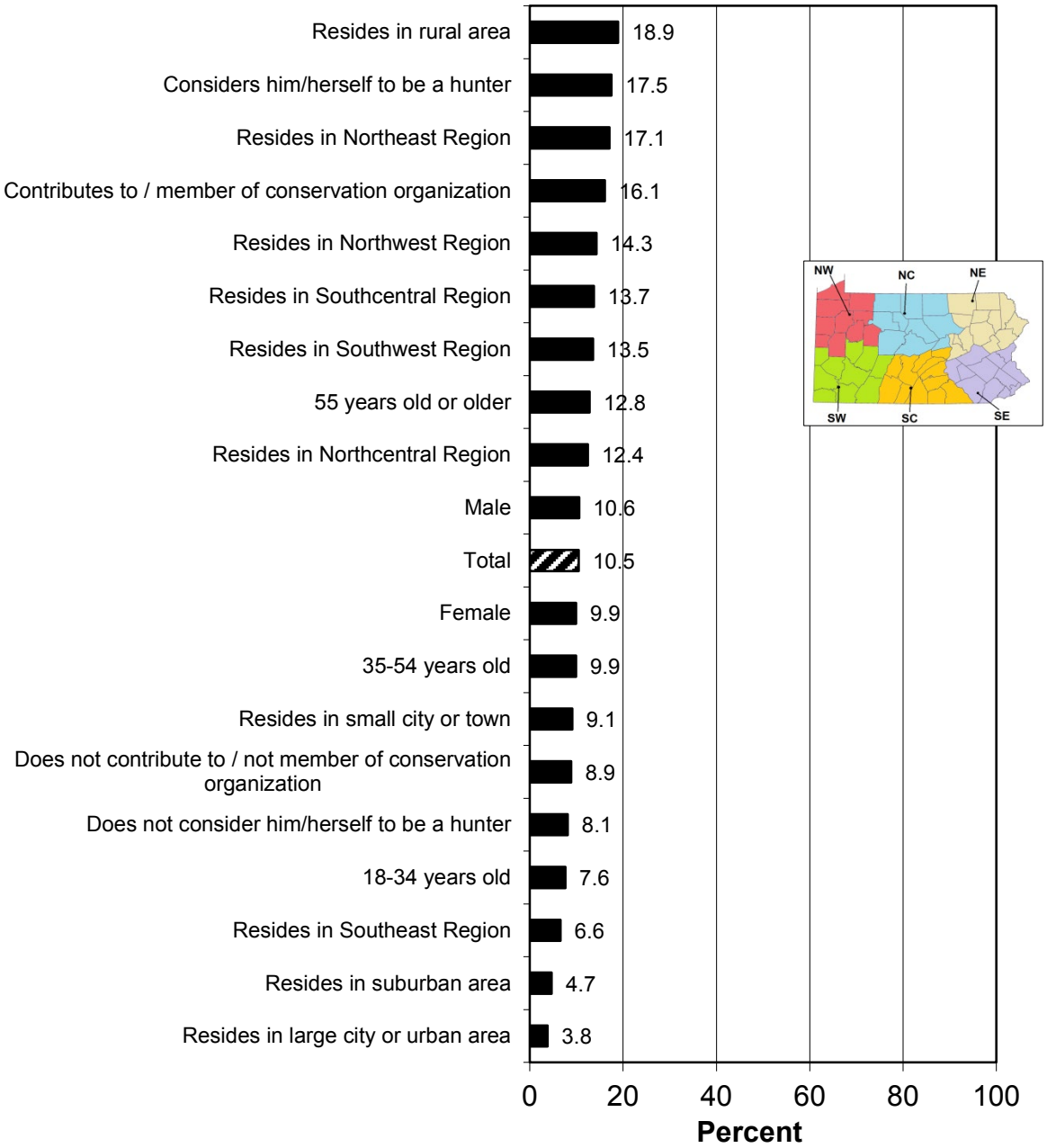
Districts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, and 14 had fewer than 50 respondents and therefore could not be included as their own data rows; they were included in the overall results.

Percent of each of the following groups who rate the Commission's management of nongame wildlife in the state as excellent or good:



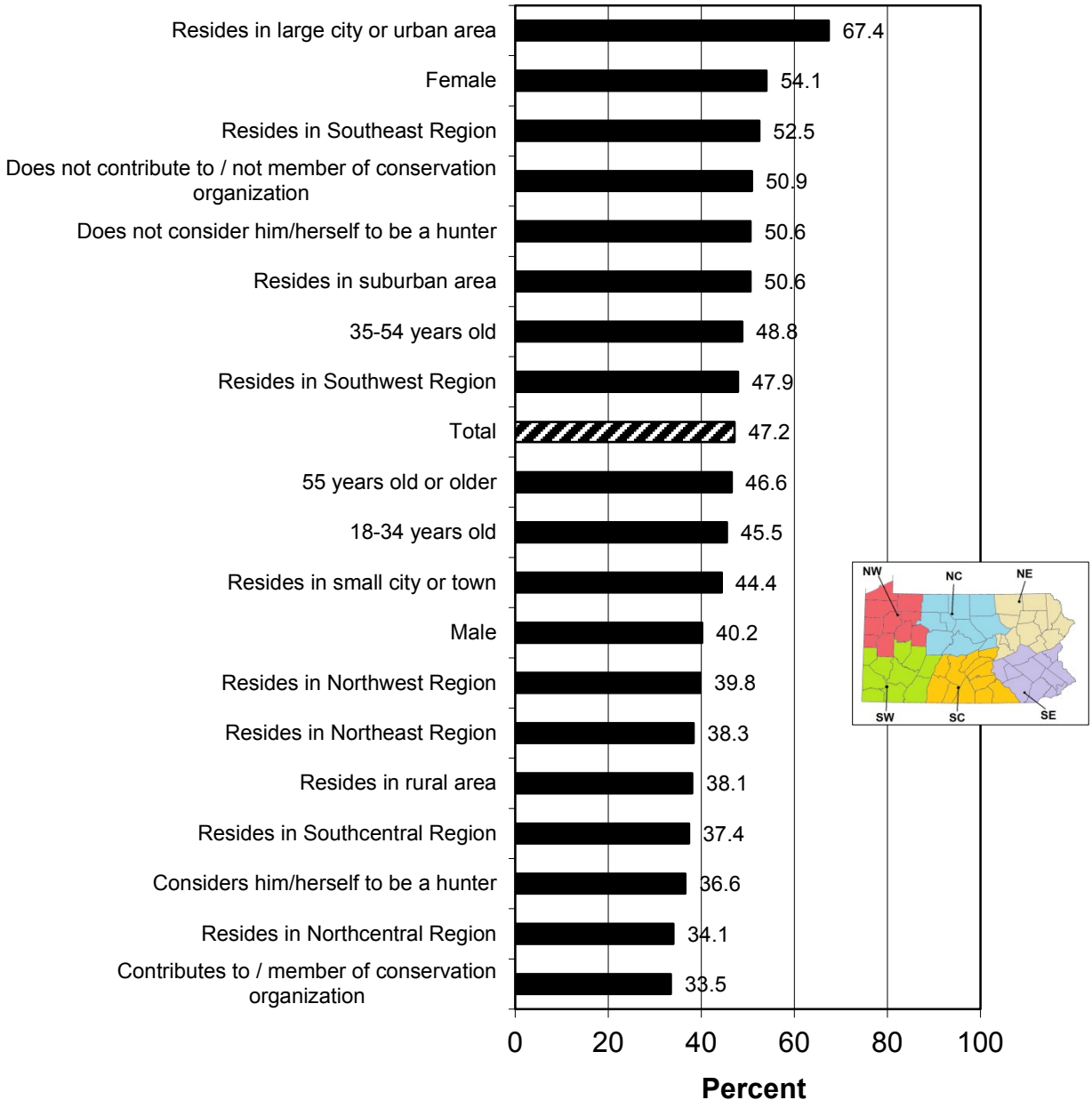
An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Percent of each of the following groups who rate the Commission's management of nongame wildlife in the state as fair or poor:



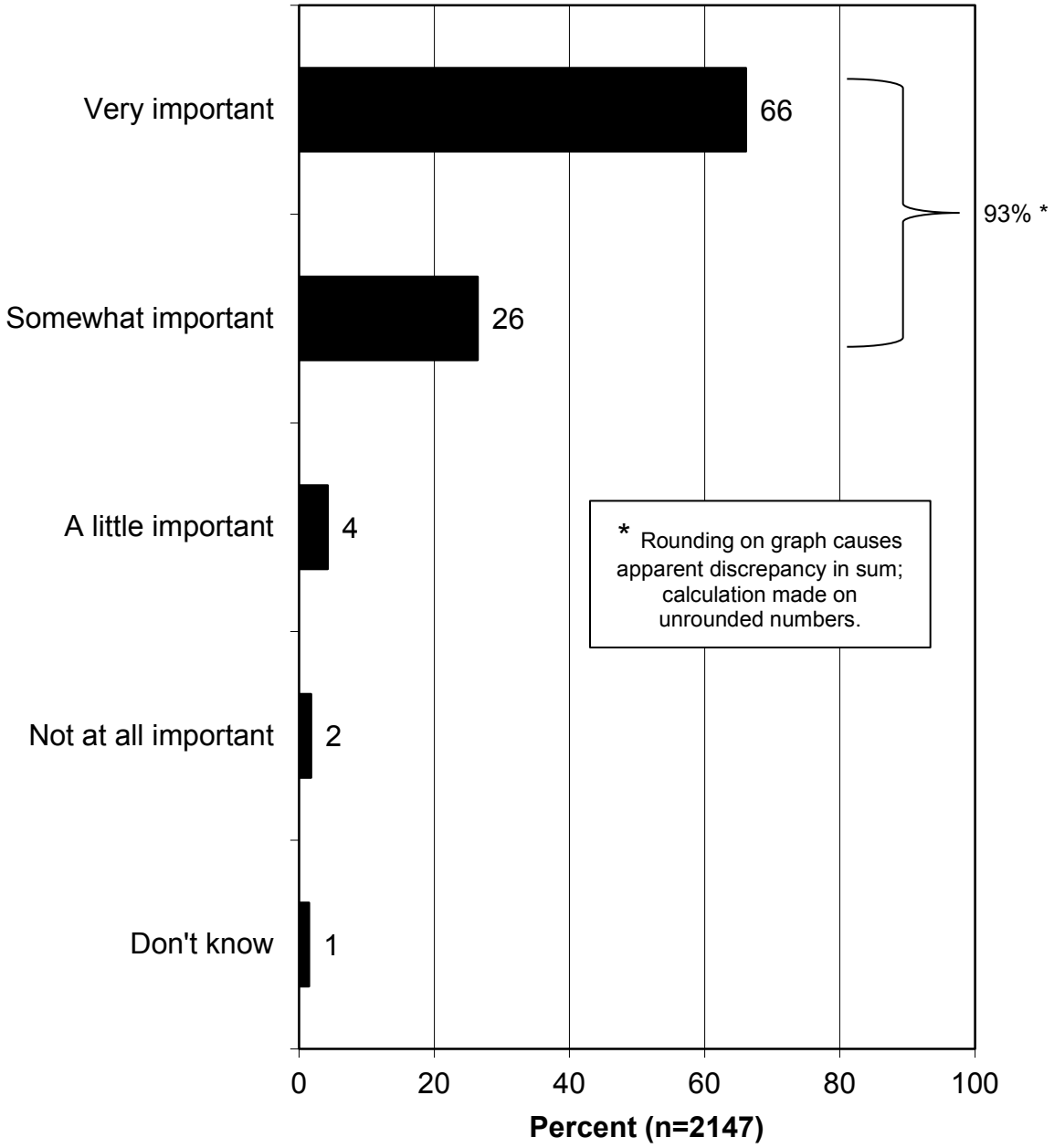
An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Percent of each of the following groups who do not know enough about the Commission's management of nongame wildlife in the state to give a rating:



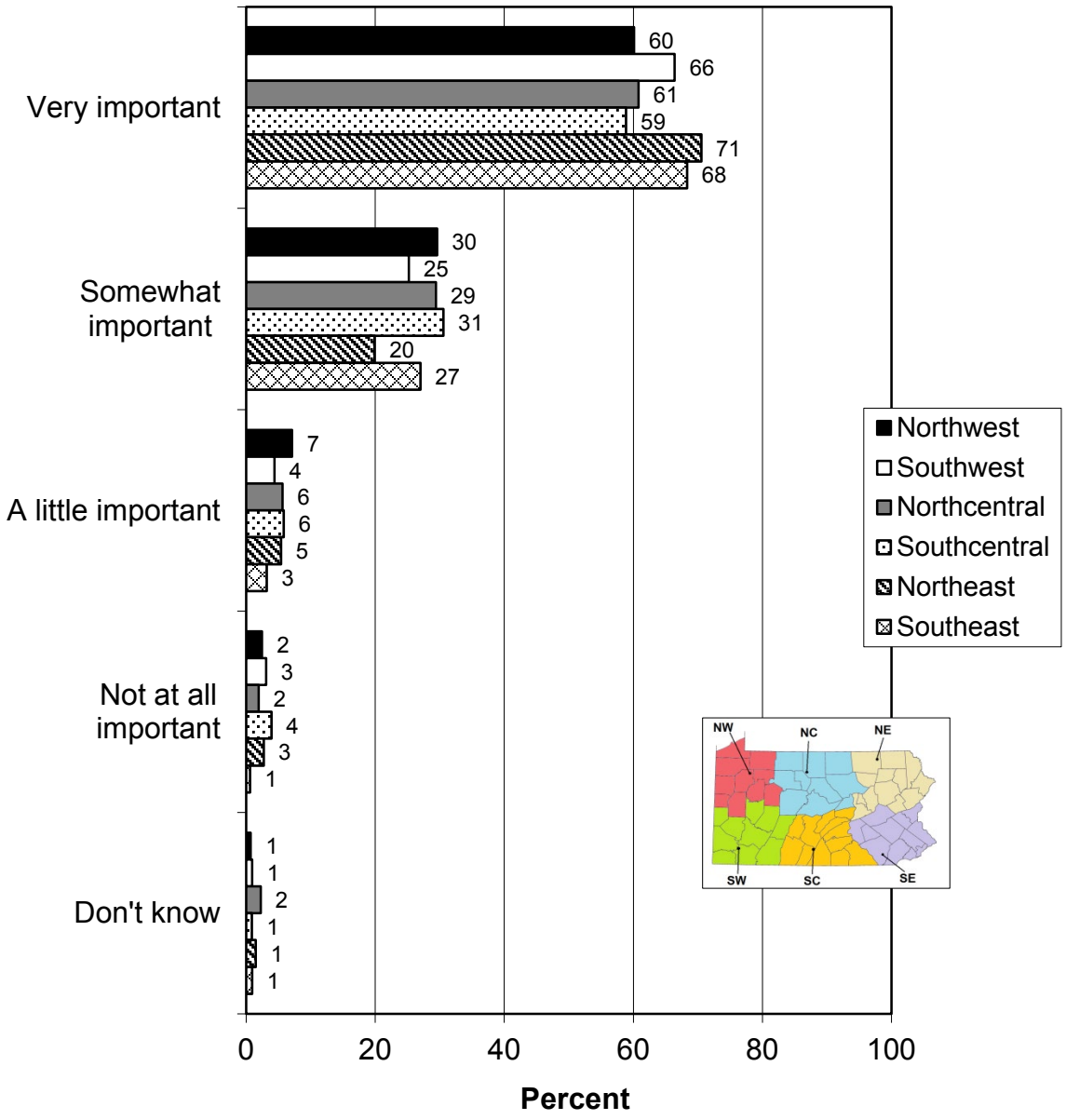
An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q97. How important or unimportant are conservation actions by the Game Commission, such as habitat protection, for nongame species that are at risk before they become endangered?



Q97. How important or unimportant are conservation actions by the Game Commission, such as habitat protection, for nongame species that are at risk before they become endangered?					
	Very important	Somewhat important	A little important	Not at all important	Don't know
1A	62.0%	24.0%	9.2%	2.5%	2.3%
1B	62.3%	29.2%	6.2%	1.9%	0.4%
2A	65.6%	25.3%	5.4%	1.9%	1.8%
2B	67.9%	24.9%	3.7%	2.1%	1.4%
2C	70.0%	14.4%	3.9%	3.9%	7.8%
2D	49.0%	42.2%	5.6%	2.7%	0.5%
2E	51.6%	28.1%	4.9%	9.0%	6.3%
2F	63.8%	19.6%	10.8%	4.8%	1.0%
2G / 2H	57.9%	30.0%	7.4%	3.6%	1.0%
3A	62.6%	27.3%	8.2%	0.0%	1.9%
3B	73.5%	17.4%	5.7%	1.9%	1.6%
3C	61.5%	25.0%	8.9%	3.6%	1.0%
3D	70.4%	18.7%	1.9%	5.3%	3.7%
4A	50.3%	32.7%	9.4%	7.0%	0.5%
4B	46.0%	36.7%	14.5%	2.1%	0.8%
4C	69.3%	21.3%	5.6%	3.7%	0.0%
4D	66.8%	22.9%	5.5%	2.2%	2.5%
4E	59.4%	28.1%	4.0%	5.9%	2.6%
5A	60.2%	27.7%	6.6%	4.8%	0.7%
5B	65.9%	28.9%	4.7%	0.0%	0.5%
5C / 5D	68.4%	27.9%	2.3%	0.4%	1.0%
Overall	66.1%	26.4%	4.2%	1.8%	1.5%

Q97. How important or unimportant are conservation actions by the Game Commission, such as habitat protection, for nongame species that are at risk before they become endangered?



Results by Congressional Districts (New Districts)

Q97. How important or unimportant are conservation actions by the Game Commission, such as habitat protection, for nongame species that are at risk before they become endangered?

	Very important	Somewhat important	A little important	Not at all important	Don't know
District 1	86.8%	11.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
District 4	75.2%	21.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
District 7	85.6%	13.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
District 8	74.6%	14.7%	5.9%	2.8%	2.0%
District 9	81.0%	12.0%	3.4%	2.8%	0.8%
District 10	64.6%	33.5%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%
District 11	40.9%	51.9%	6.8%	0.4%	0.0%
District 12	57.6%	33.0%	5.8%	3.0%	0.6%
District 13	61.3%	26.5%	6.8%	3.4%	2.0%
District 14	55.7%	33.9%	5.3%	2.9%	2.1%
District 15	55.0%	31.6%	5.8%	5.6%	1.9%
District 16	64.3%	21.3%	9.7%	4.6%	0.2%
District 17	76.4%	19.6%	3.0%	0.8%	0.2%
District 18	70.5%	24.3%	3.5%	1.7%	0.0%
Overall	66.5%	26.6%	4.1%	1.8%	1.0%

Districts 2, 3, 5, and 6 had fewer than 50 respondents and therefore could not be included as their own data rows; they were included in the overall results.

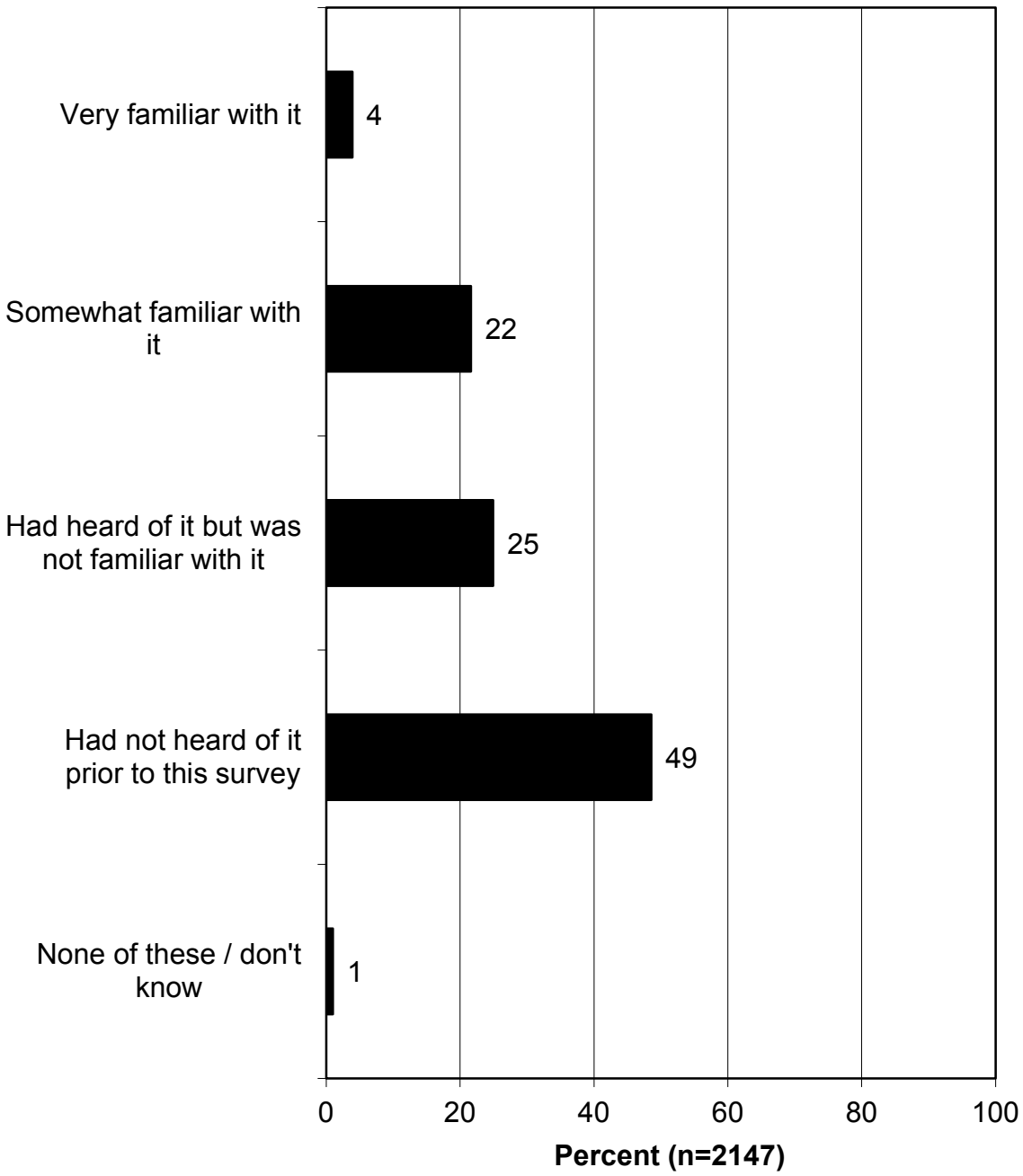
Results by Congressional Districts (Old Districts for Comparison to Previous Survey Data)

Q97. How important or unimportant are conservation actions by the Game Commission, such as habitat protection, for nongame species that are at risk before they become endangered?

	Very important	Somewhat important	A little important	Not at all important	Don't know
District 3	61.0%	27.3%	7.5%	3.1%	1.2%
District 4	63.5%	34.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
District 5	60.4%	29.6%	6.8%	2.0%	1.2%
District 9	56.3%	27.4%	8.1%	5.8%	2.3%
District 10	62.0%	25.0%	6.9%	5.1%	1.0%
District 11	63.7%	24.4%	7.0%	3.8%	1.0%
District 12	67.1%	23.1%	5.5%	3.4%	0.8%
District 15	75.1%	22.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%
District 16	52.4%	42.1%	5.2%	0.3%	0.0%
District 17	81.0%	13.7%	2.6%	1.8%	1.0%
District 18	65.0%	31.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%
Overall	66.5%	26.6%	4.1%	1.8%	1.0%

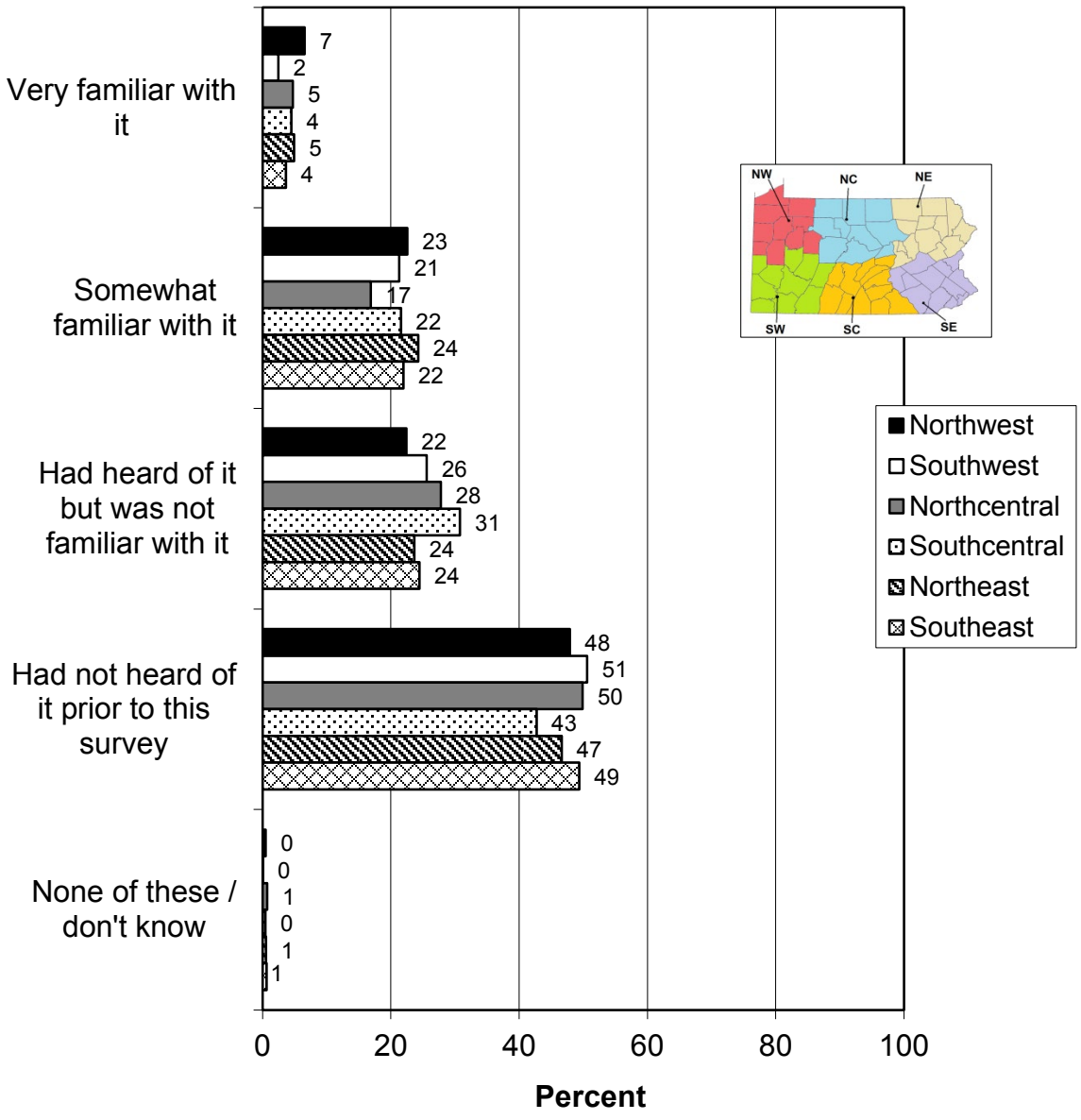
Districts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, and 14 had fewer than 50 respondents and therefore could not be included as their own data rows; they were included in the overall results.

Q98. How familiar were you with the Pennsylvania State Wildlife Action Plan prior to this survey?



Q98. How familiar were you with the Pennsylvania State Wildlife Action Plan prior to this survey?					
	Very familiar with it	Somewhat familiar with it	Had heard of it but was not familiar with it	Had not heard of it prior to this survey	None of these / don't know
1A	4.7%	22.8%	23.6%	48.2%	0.6%
1B	9.0%	19.3%	20.8%	50.9%	0.0%
2A	3.4%	28.5%	19.1%	49.0%	0.0%
2B	2.2%	20.0%	26.8%	49.6%	1.4%
2C	4.1%	23.4%	30.5%	37.0%	5.0%
2D	2.7%	18.0%	18.5%	60.1%	0.7%
2E	9.1%	25.0%	38.9%	26.7%	0.3%
2F	1.8%	29.0%	28.3%	40.9%	0.0%
2G / 2H	2.1%	18.7%	30.9%	45.5%	2.8%
3A	2.8%	21.1%	28.7%	47.1%	0.3%
3B	3.4%	26.2%	16.3%	54.0%	0.0%
3C	6.4%	15.9%	16.7%	60.4%	0.6%
3D	13.2%	28.6%	17.7%	38.0%	2.5%
4A	10.6%	14.7%	18.7%	55.2%	0.9%
4B	3.9%	16.2%	30.6%	48.4%	1.0%
4C	5.0%	12.4%	32.3%	50.4%	0.0%
4D	4.6%	9.2%	37.5%	48.2%	0.5%
4E	5.3%	14.9%	22.5%	55.7%	1.6%
5A	4.0%	21.5%	30.6%	43.4%	0.5%
5B	3.1%	24.3%	23.6%	47.1%	1.8%
5C / 5D	3.4%	22.4%	24.3%	49.5%	0.5%
Overall	3.9%	21.6%	24.9%	48.6%	1.0%

Q98. How familiar were you with the Pennsylvania State Wildlife Action Plan prior to this survey?



Results by Congressional Districts (New Districts)

Q98. How familiar were you with the Pennsylvania State Wildlife Action Plan prior to this survey?					
	Very familiar with it	Somewhat familiar with it	Had heard of it but was not familiar with it	Had not heard of it prior to this survey	None of these / don't know
District 1	2.9%	42.0%	36.6%	18.5%	0.0%
District 4	0.0%	23.5%	19.3%	57.2%	0.0%
District 7	13.4%	19.5%	31.7%	35.4%	0.0%
District 8	4.0%	27.2%	24.5%	44.1%	0.2%
District 9	3.6%	17.3%	23.7%	54.9%	0.6%
District 10	2.7%	23.5%	24.4%	46.0%	3.4%
District 11	0.8%	16.3%	22.6%	60.3%	0.0%
District 12	8.2%	14.7%	25.5%	51.6%	0.0%
District 13	5.4%	21.4%	28.4%	44.5%	0.4%
District 14	1.5%	29.2%	24.2%	45.2%	0.0%
District 15	2.9%	29.4%	28.2%	39.0%	0.5%
District 16	8.3%	15.3%	20.6%	55.1%	0.7%
District 17	3.0%	19.4%	20.0%	57.2%	0.4%
District 18	1.4%	15.2%	33.5%	49.9%	0.0%
Overall	3.8%	21.8%	25.4%	48.6%	0.5%

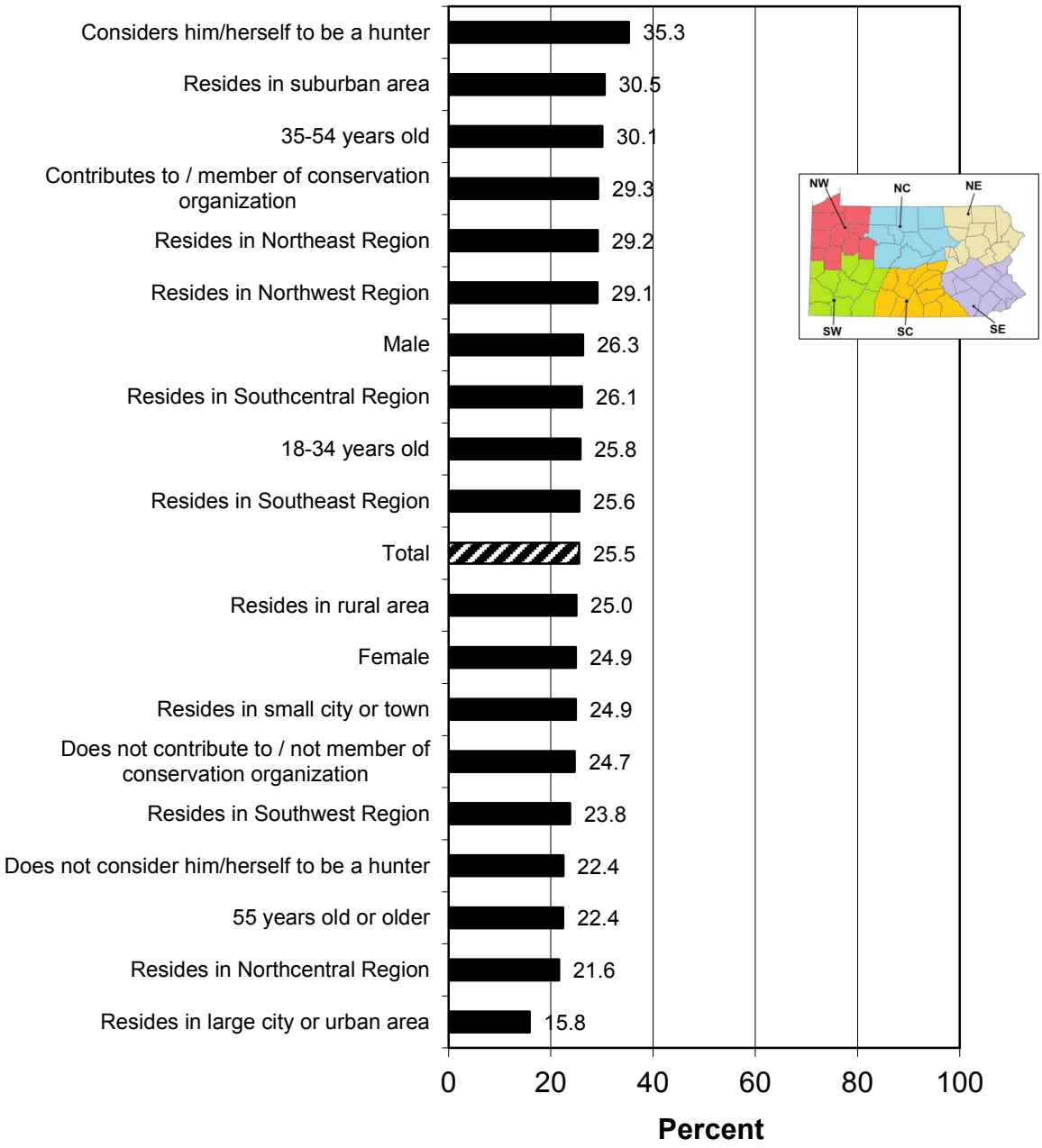
Districts 2, 3, 5, and 6 had fewer than 50 respondents and therefore could not be included as their own data rows; they were included in the overall results.

Results by Congressional Districts (Old Districts for Comparison to Previous Survey Data)

Q98. How familiar were you with the Pennsylvania State Wildlife Action Plan prior to this survey?					
	Very familiar with it	Somewhat familiar with it	Had heard of it but was not familiar with it	Had not heard of it prior to this survey	None of these / don't know
District 3	7.5%	20.2%	22.8%	48.5%	1.0%
District 4	0.0%	32.8%	27.4%	39.7%	0.0%
District 5	2.5%	24.0%	27.7%	45.1%	0.8%
District 9	6.2%	21.7%	27.4%	44.3%	0.4%
District 10	5.5%	18.6%	26.1%	49.5%	0.2%
District 11	7.8%	21.1%	24.5%	46.0%	0.6%
District 12	5.9%	29.0%	20.0%	45.1%	0.0%
District 15	7.1%	17.8%	17.7%	55.0%	2.4%
District 16	1.0%	18.2%	23.9%	56.9%	0.0%
District 17	8.3%	20.1%	33.5%	38.2%	0.0%
District 18	0.8%	17.1%	41.9%	40.2%	0.0%
Overall	3.8%	21.8%	25.4%	48.6%	0.5%

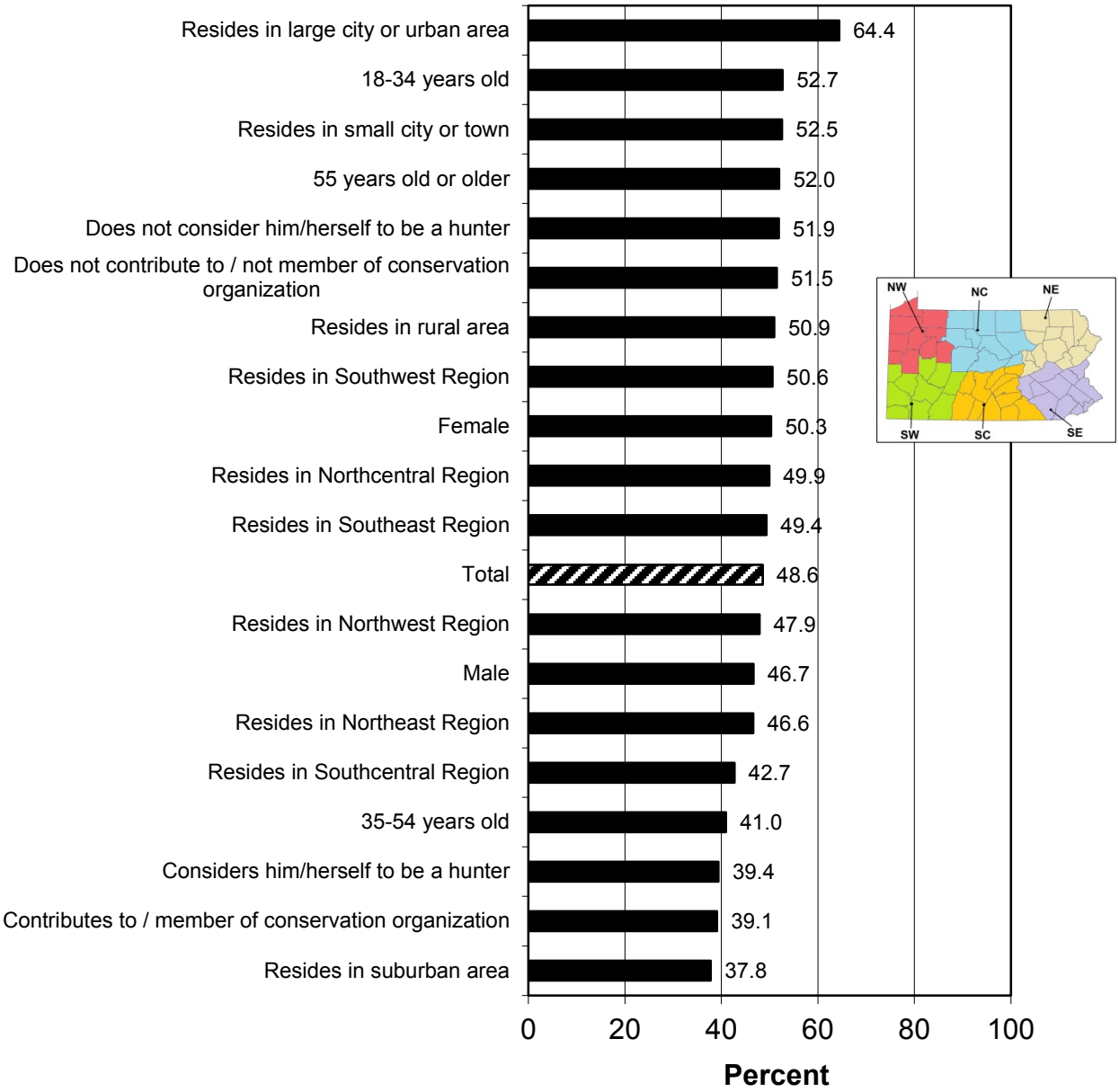
Districts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, and 14 had fewer than 50 respondents and therefore could not be included as their own data rows; they were included in the overall results.

Percent of each of the following groups who are very or somewhat familiar with the Pennsylvania State Wildlife Action Plan:



An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Percent of each of the following groups who had not heard of the Pennsylvania State Wildlife Action Plan prior to the survey:

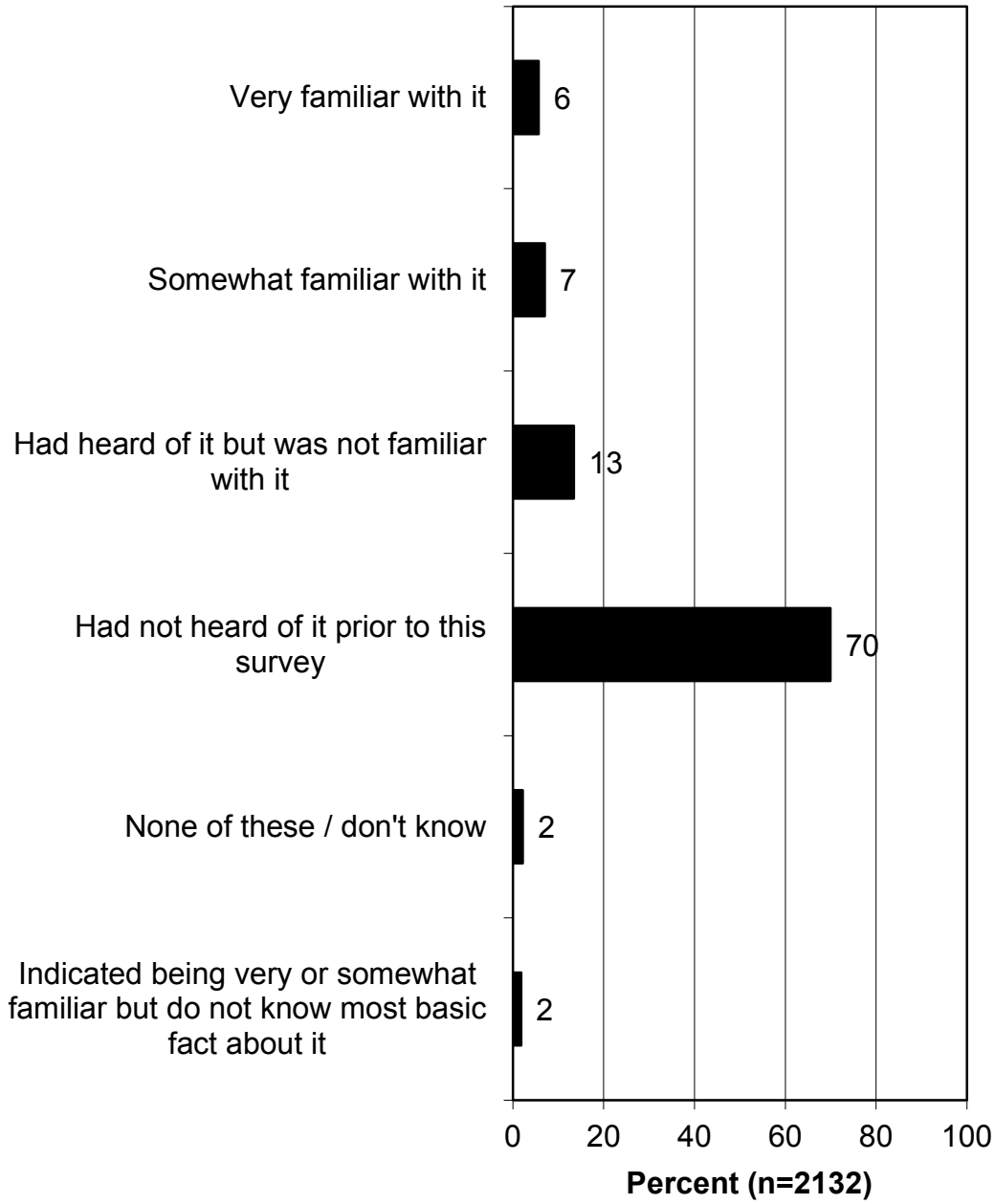


An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

WILDLIFE DISEASE

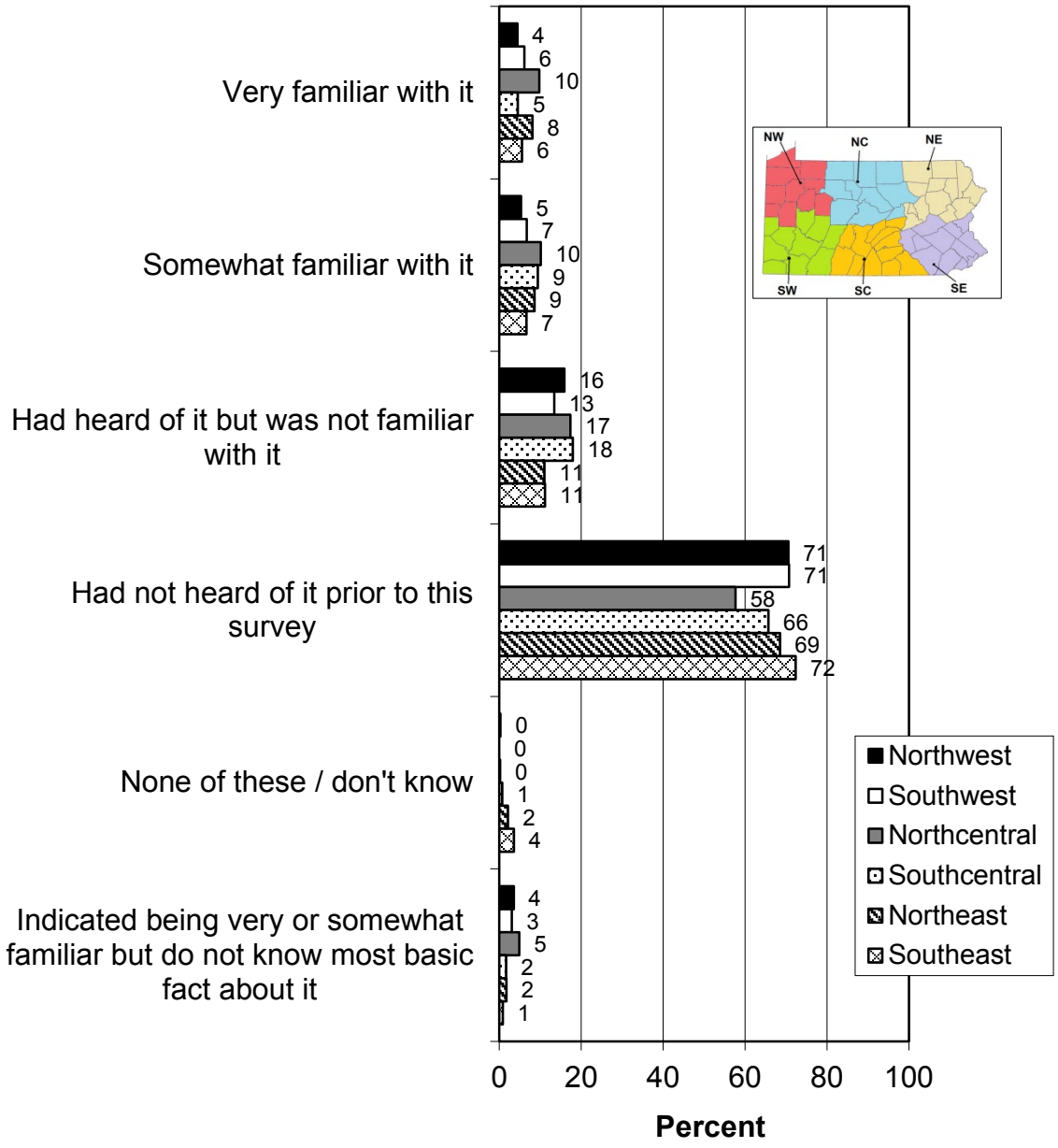
- The survey asked about two diseases, one that exclusively infects wildlife (bats) and the other that can infect humans. Respondents were asked about their familiarity with the diseases and then were asked a basic fact about each as a way to help gauge their actual familiarity.
  - White-nose syndrome is devastating to bats and has caused a precipitous decline in bat populations in some places. Overall, 13% of Pennsylvania residents are very or somewhat familiar with it. (Note that 2% indicated being familiar with it but then could not name the species that it affects—bats—and so cannot be considered familiar with it.)
  - West Nile virus is a mosquito-borne disease that can cause a fever accompanied with a headache, body aches, joint pains, vomiting, diarrhea, and/or rash. The majority of Pennsylvania residents (61%) are very or somewhat familiar with it. (On this question, 13% indicated being very or somewhat familiar with it but then could not name the species that transmits it—mosquitoes—and so cannot be considered familiar with it.)

Q101. How familiar were you with white-nose syndrome prior to this survey?

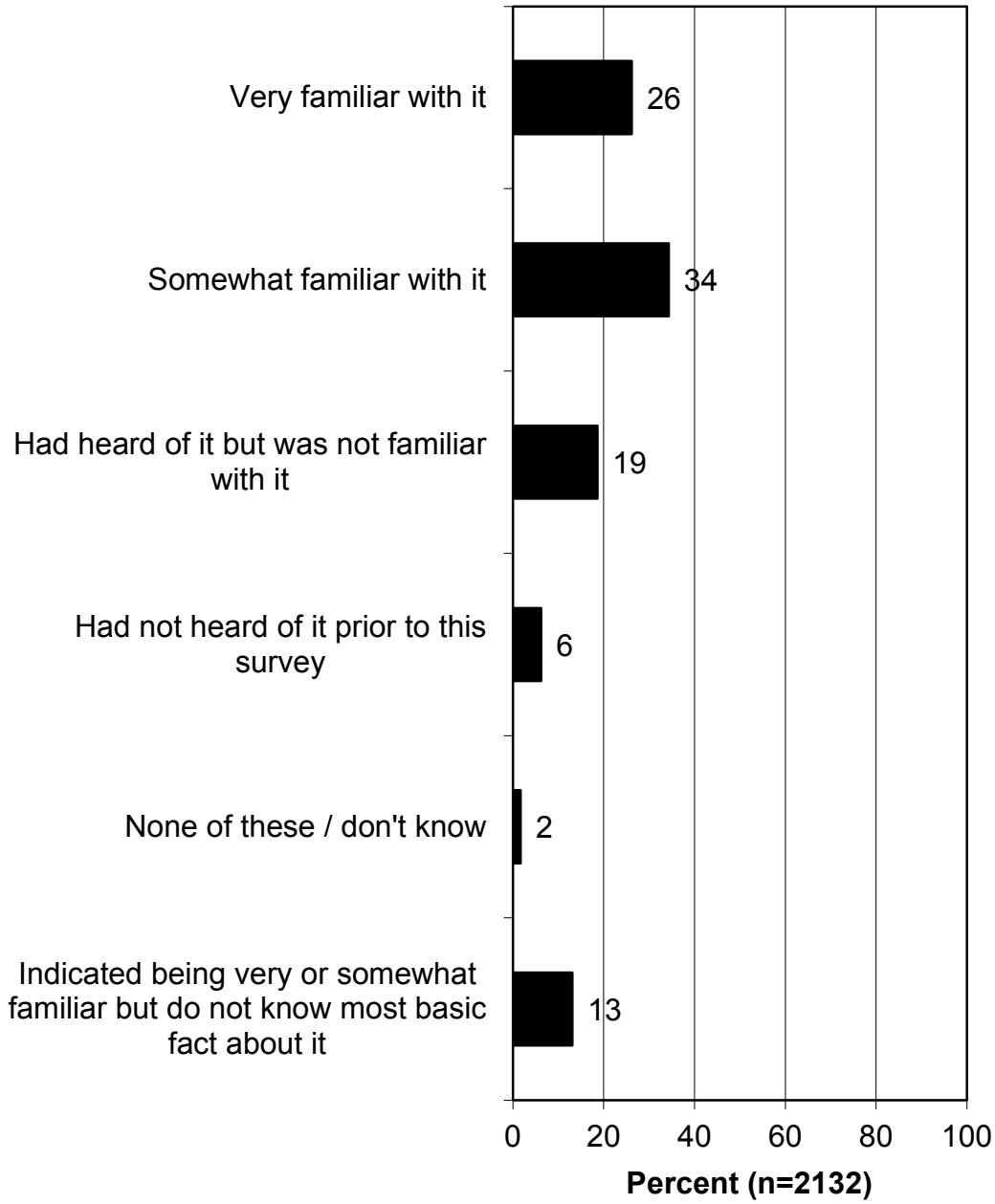


Q101. How familiar were you with white-nose syndrome prior to this survey?						
	Very familiar with it	Somewhat familiar with it	Had heard of it but was not familiar with it	Had not heard of it prior to this survey	None of these / don't know	Indicated being very or somewhat familiar but do not know most basic fact about it
1A	1.9%	4.6%	14.7%	73.3%	0.0%	5.5%
1B	4.1%	4.0%	16.7%	68.9%	0.0%	6.2%
2A	6.0%	5.0%	8.5%	71.7%	3.7%	5.0%
2B	5.7%	8.4%	12.6%	63.2%	8.7%	1.4%
2C	3.8%	7.9%	15.5%	63.8%	0.0%	9.1%
2D	4.4%	6.2%	6.7%	79.5%	0.6%	2.6%
2E	10.7%	9.5%	15.4%	49.2%	0.0%	15.2%
2F	8.6%	8.5%	9.2%	70.5%	1.2%	2.0%
2G / 2H	13.8%	5.4%	10.3%	66.9%	0.0%	3.6%
3A	5.9%	6.2%	14.6%	65.6%	0.0%	7.7%
3B	6.9%	7.8%	12.3%	68.3%	1.6%	3.2%
3C	8.3%	11.7%	13.1%	64.8%	0.4%	1.8%
3D	6.4%	5.3%	15.0%	72.2%	0.3%	0.9%
4A	9.8%	4.9%	14.0%	68.3%	1.1%	1.8%
4B	4.4%	7.3%	20.0%	64.1%	1.3%	2.9%
4C	8.2%	5.6%	15.6%	58.2%	7.8%	4.6%
4D	6.7%	12.5%	28.6%	51.8%	0.3%	0.0%
4E	7.6%	14.7%	9.9%	66.2%	0.4%	1.2%
5A	6.1%	9.0%	6.4%	76.5%	1.9%	0.0%
5B	4.6%	3.8%	13.5%	75.0%	1.1%	2.0%
5C / 5D	5.8%	7.2%	13.1%	73.2%	0.8%	0.0%
Overall	5.7%	7.0%	13.4%	69.9%	2.2%	1.8%

Q101. How familiar were you with white-nose syndrome prior to this survey?

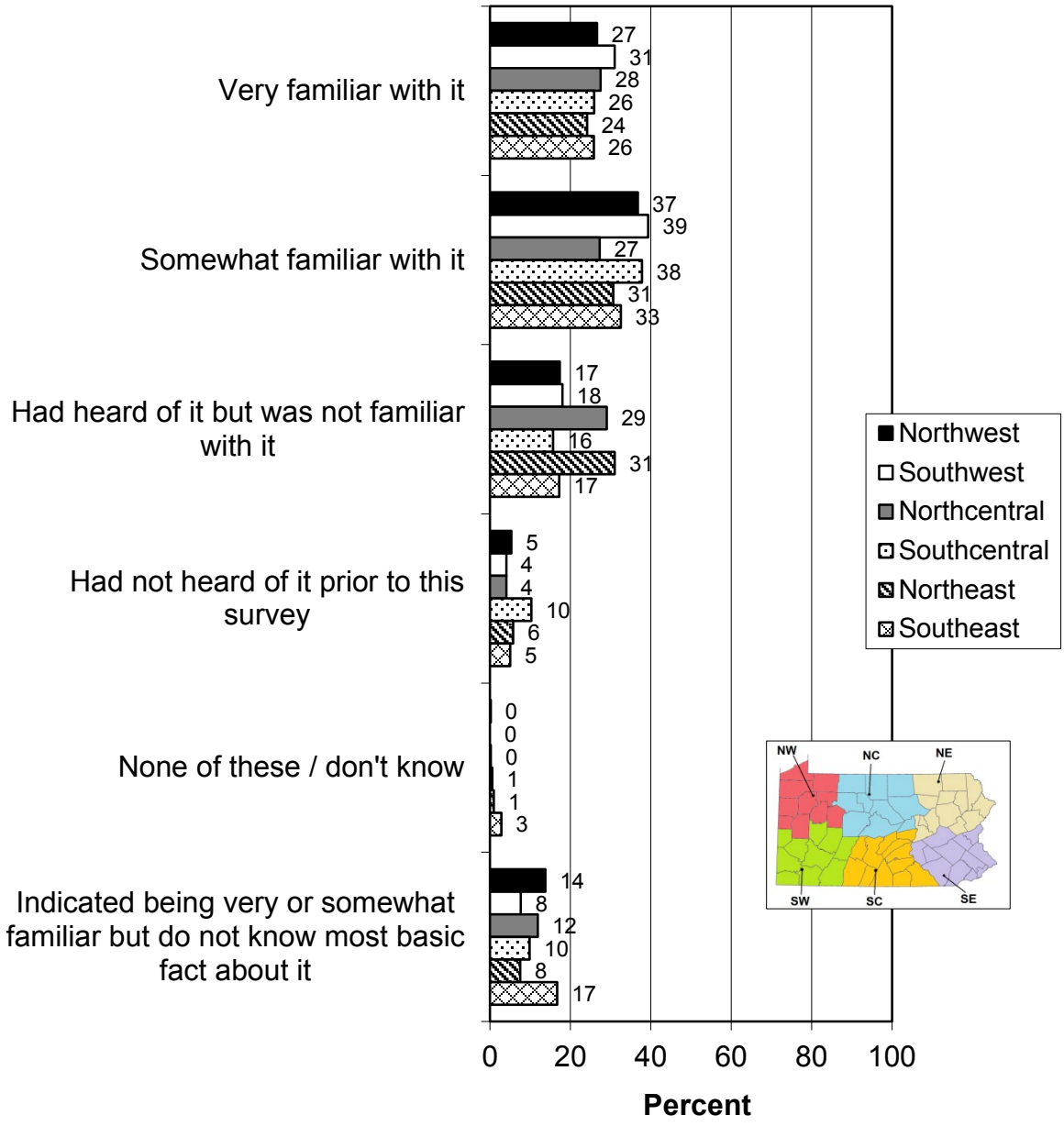


Q102. How familiar were you with West Nile virus prior to this survey?



Q102. How familiar were you with West Nile virus prior to this survey?						
	Very familiar with it	Somewhat familiar with it	Had heard of it but was not familiar with it	Had not heard of it prior to this survey	None of these / don't know	Indicated being very or somewhat familiar but do not know most basic fact about it
1A	23.2%	37.2%	21.5%	8.9%	0.0%	9.2%
1B	28.0%	33.3%	15.1%	7.5%	0.0%	16.1%
2A	25.2%	38.4%	19.4%	3.5%	3.7%	9.8%
2B	30.5%	37.0%	13.3%	3.2%	8.7%	7.2%
2C	20.1%	36.9%	21.6%	9.6%	0.0%	11.9%
2D	21.9%	31.0%	33.3%	4.9%	0.6%	8.3%
2E	32.0%	29.3%	26.9%	2.0%	0.0%	9.8%
2F	31.7%	30.3%	18.2%	6.5%	1.1%	12.2%
2G / 2H	40.1%	28.1%	17.5%	7.2%	0.0%	7.2%
3A	39.9%	24.4%	27.3%	2.3%	0.9%	5.2%
3B	28.1%	37.0%	24.2%	5.6%	0.0%	5.0%
3C	19.1%	32.1%	30.2%	8.3%	0.8%	9.6%
3D	32.5%	21.6%	27.8%	10.6%	0.0%	7.4%
4A	23.8%	46.5%	18.6%	1.1%	1.1%	8.9%
4B	29.5%	47.6%	12.2%	4.2%	1.3%	5.2%
4C	21.8%	40.5%	16.0%	5.8%	4.4%	11.5%
4D	13.0%	44.4%	17.4%	6.8%	0.3%	18.2%
4E	17.8%	43.3%	22.6%	4.7%	1.7%	9.8%
5A	30.2%	35.7%	12.0%	2.4%	1.3%	18.5%
5B	30.5%	27.1%	19.5%	7.1%	0.7%	15.1%
5C / 5D	24.2%	34.1%	17.9%	6.9%	0.0%	16.9%
Overall	26.2%	34.3%	18.6%	6.2%	1.7%	13.1%

Q102. How familiar were you with West Nile virus prior to this survey?

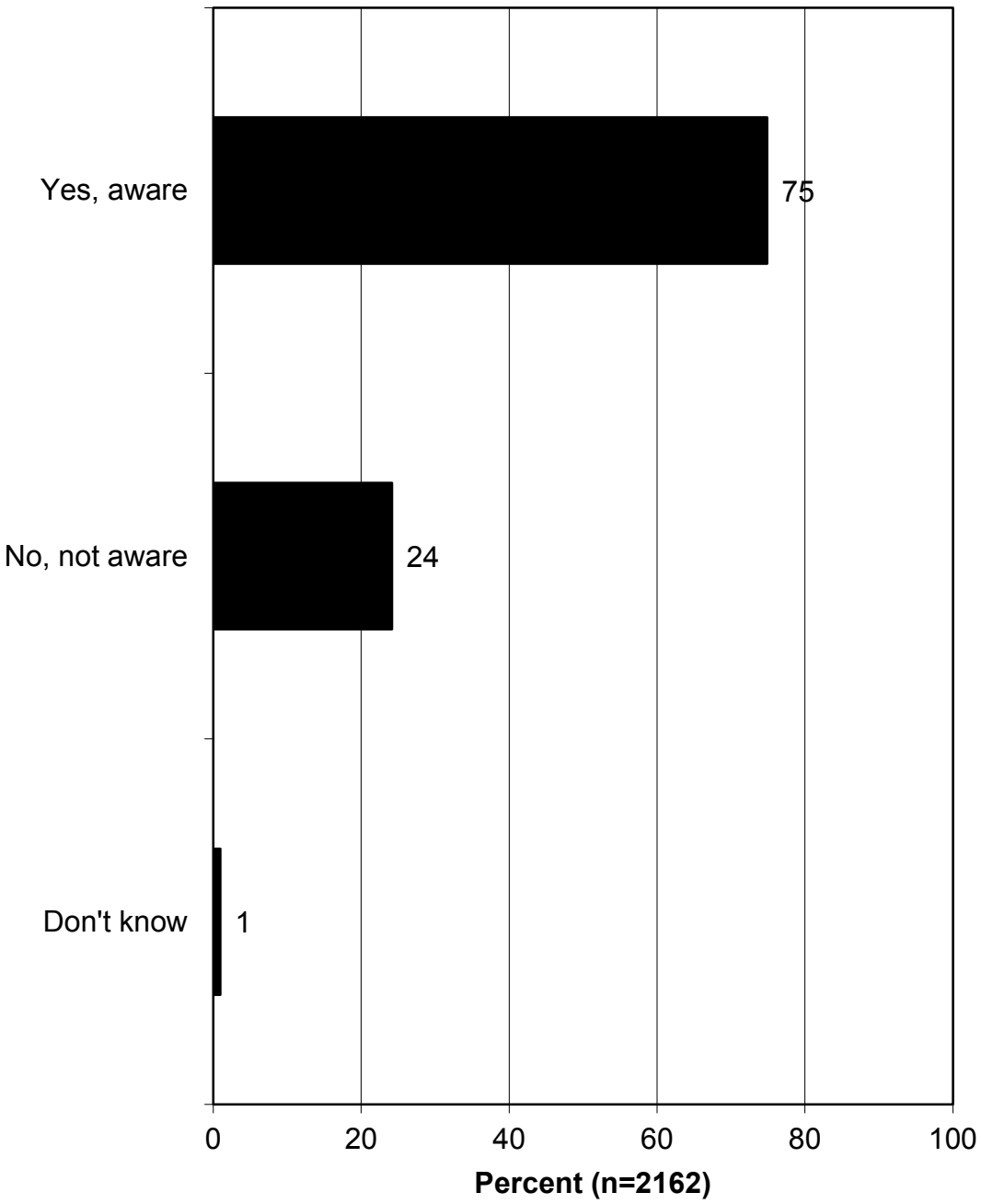


OPINIONS ON TRAPPING

- Three quarters of Pennsylvania residents (75%) are aware that trapping is regulated by the Commission.

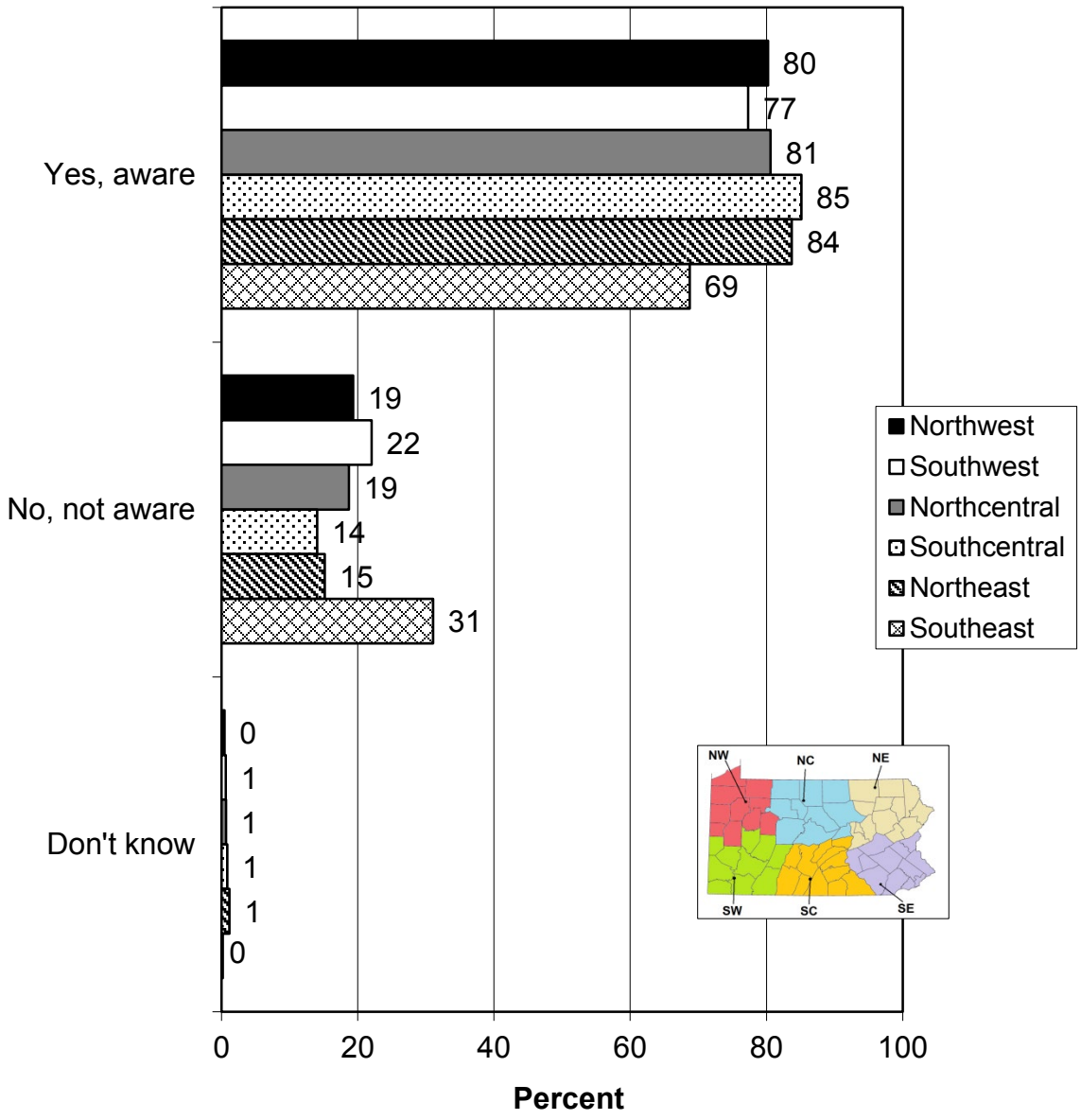
- Approval of trapping (66%) is more than double disapproval (29%). The remainder respond neutrally or do not know.
  - Summary demographic analyses were run of those who approve and those who disapprove of regulated trapping. Those groups most closely associated with approval of trapping include hunters, residents of any region other than the Southeast Region, rural residents, and males.
  - Those groups most closely associated with disapproval of trapping include suburban residents, those living in the Southeast Region, non-hunters, females, and those living in large cities/urban areas.
  - A follow-up question finds that 76% of Pennsylvania residents support trapping after being told that traps being used have been tested to make them more humane, while 15% oppose.

Q106. Are you aware or unaware that trapping is regulated by the Pennsylvania Game Commission?

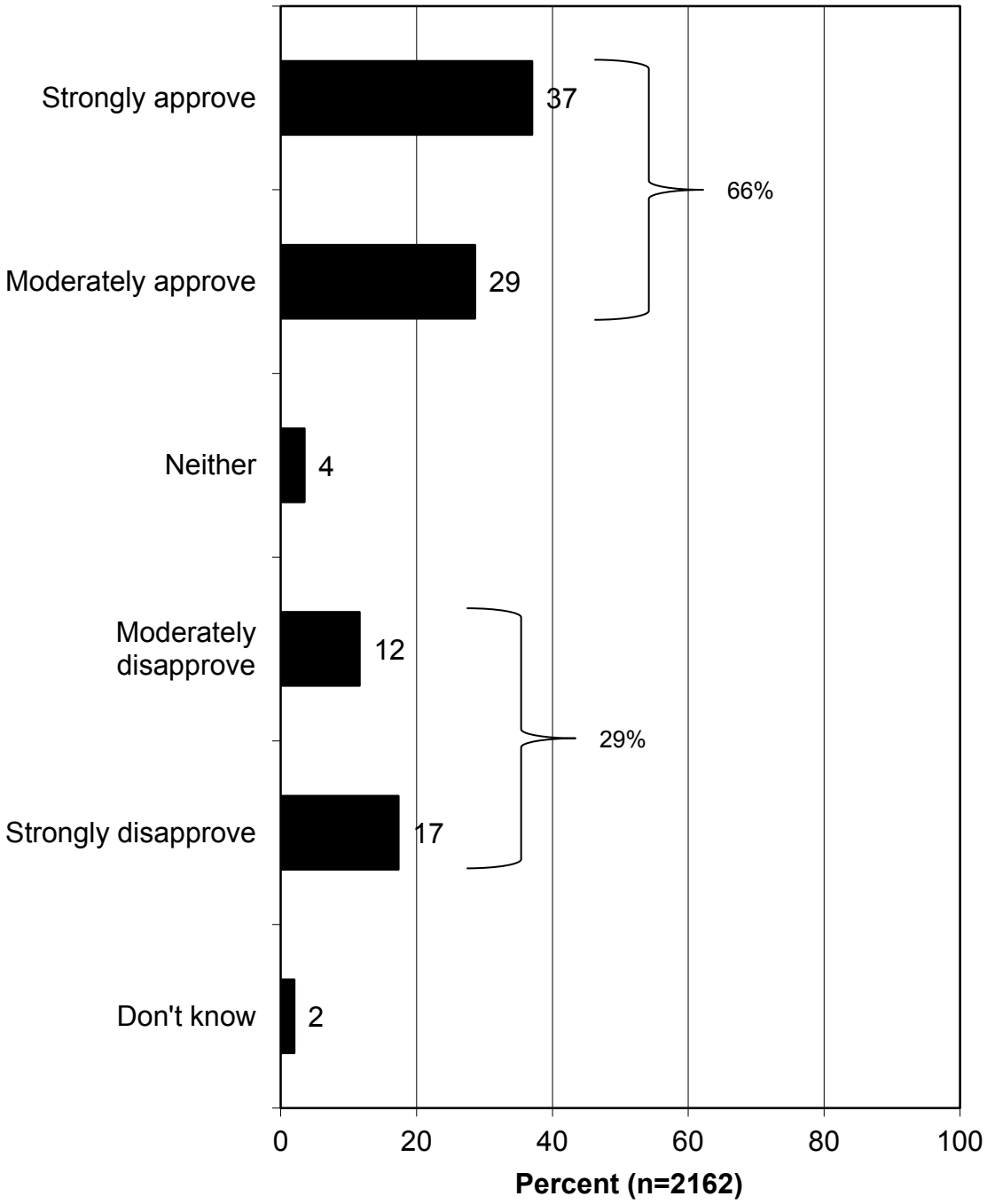


Q106. Are you aware or unaware that trapping is regulated by the Pennsylvania Game Commission?			
	Yes, aware	No, not aware	Don't know
1A	75.0%	24.3%	0.7%
1B	72.8%	26.7%	0.5%
2A	68.9%	28.4%	2.7%
2B	70.6%	26.5%	3.0%
2C	85.1%	14.1%	0.8%
2D	88.4%	10.1%	1.6%
2E	73.7%	25.5%	0.8%
2F	84.1%	13.6%	2.3%
2G / 2H	84.0%	14.5%	1.4%
3A	89.8%	7.9%	2.3%
3B	75.1%	17.5%	7.4%
3C	79.6%	19.2%	1.3%
3D	82.9%	16.4%	0.7%
4A	83.4%	16.6%	0.0%
4B	88.7%	9.0%	2.3%
4C	93.2%	6.4%	0.4%
4D	77.7%	22.3%	0.0%
4E	89.0%	9.8%	1.2%
5A	86.2%	12.4%	1.4%
5B	74.1%	25.3%	0.6%
5C / 5D	69.2%	30.8%	0.0%
Overall	74.9%	24.2%	1.0%

Q106. Are you aware or unaware that trapping is regulated by the Pennsylvania Game Commission?

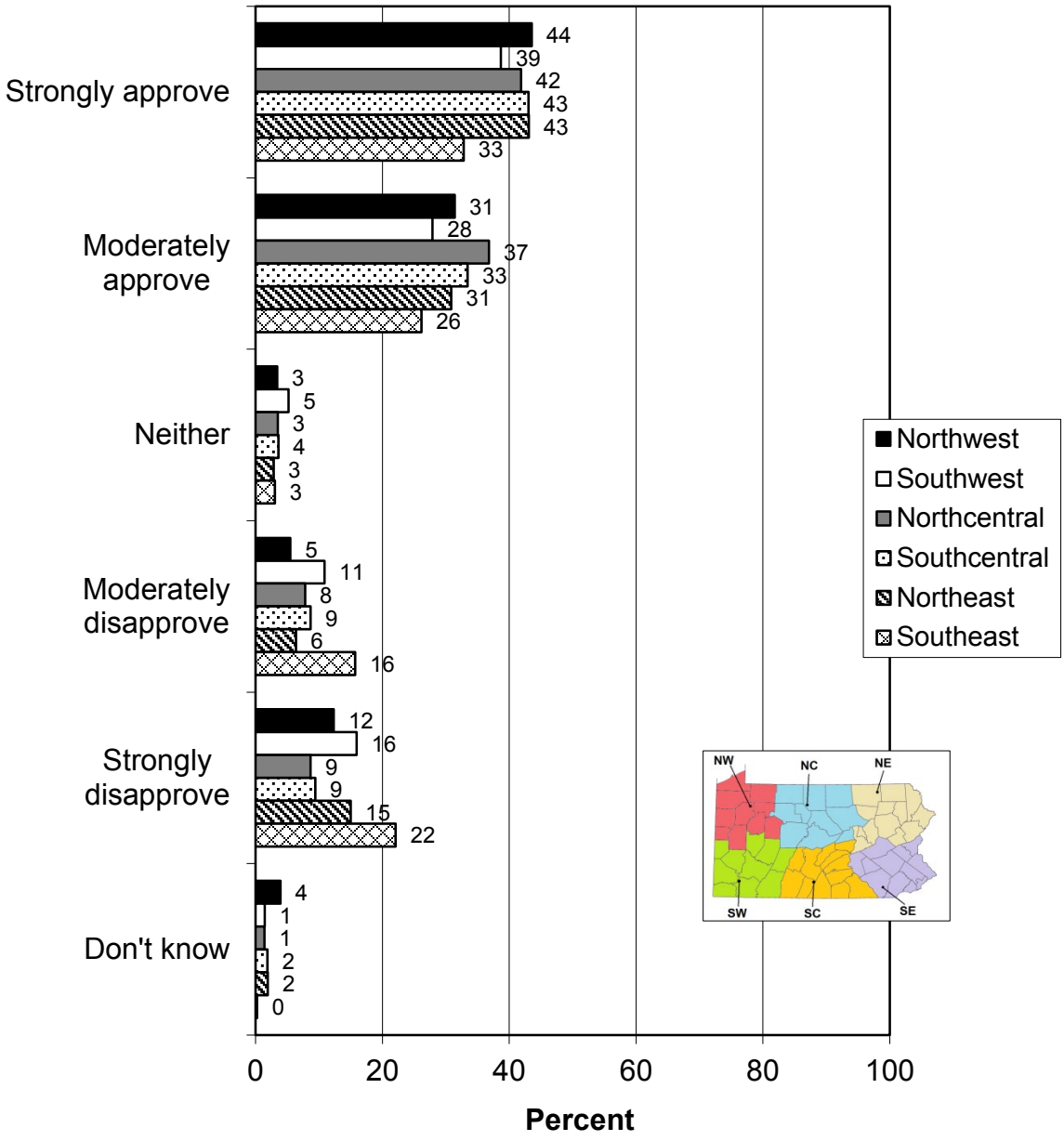


Q107. In general, do you approve or disapprove of regulated trapping?

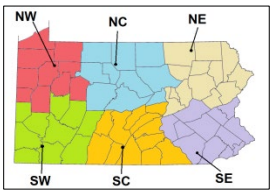


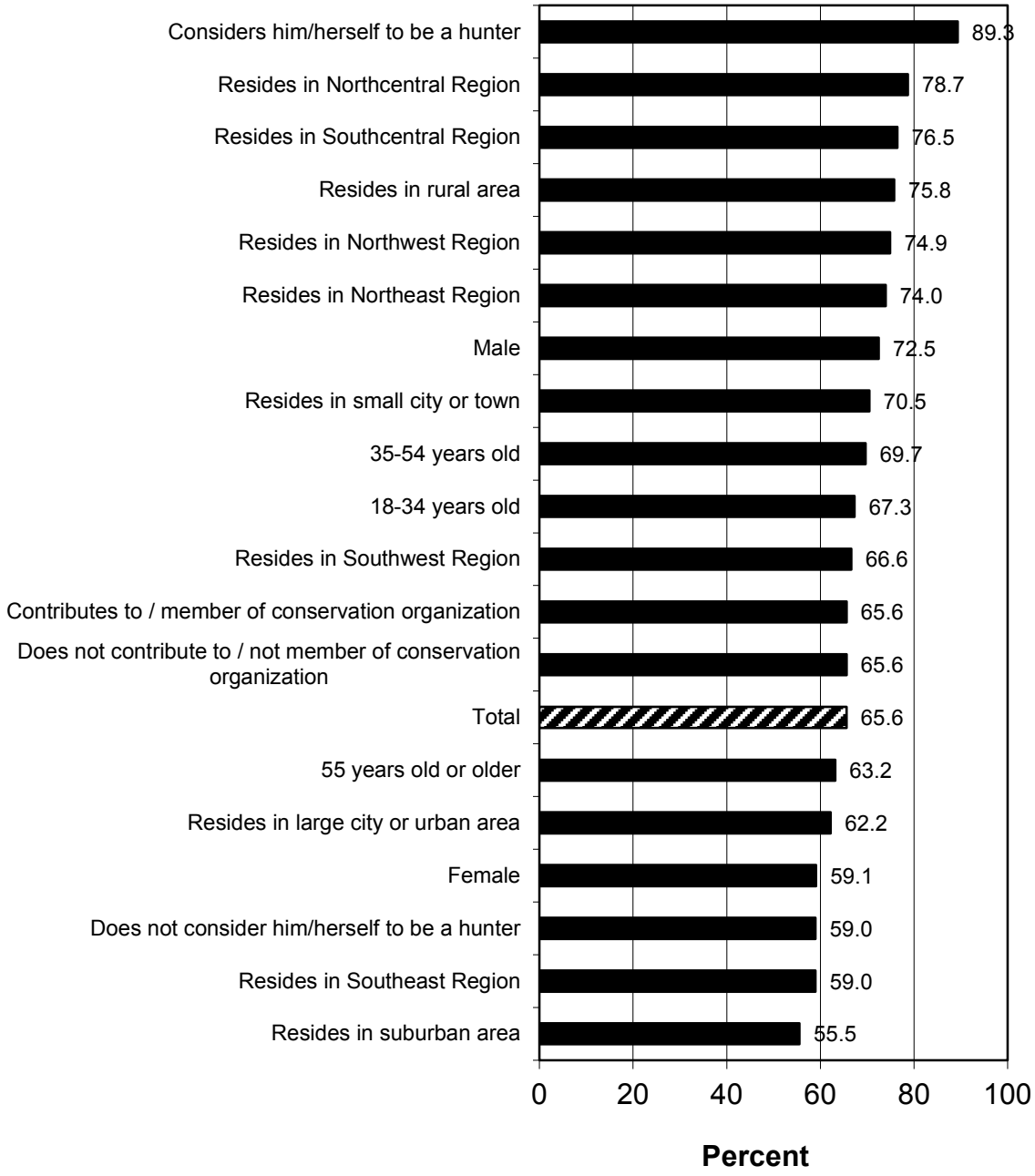
Q107. In general, do you approve or disapprove of regulated trapping?						
	Strongly approve	Moderately approve	Neither	Moderately disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Don't know
1A	36.2%	25.3%	7.2%	8.6%	21.6%	1.1%
1B	51.9%	28.6%	2.7%	2.8%	8.3%	5.7%
2A	31.8%	33.6%	3.9%	13.2%	11.6%	5.8%
2B	39.4%	18.3%	6.9%	16.0%	15.0%	4.4%
2C	53.6%	30.1%	2.8%	4.8%	7.9%	0.8%
2D	55.5%	21.0%	1.5%	3.2%	17.3%	1.6%
2E	48.3%	34.9%	3.2%	2.2%	9.3%	2.1%
2F	52.8%	19.6%	3.2%	6.7%	10.3%	7.5%
2G / 2H	34.2%	42.3%	6.6%	5.2%	11.7%	0.0%
3A	48.2%	31.1%	3.5%	3.6%	12.9%	0.6%
3B	44.1%	27.1%	1.7%	8.3%	13.1%	5.6%
3C	43.7%	27.3%	1.5%	2.4%	21.9%	3.2%
3D	39.7%	30.3%	1.4%	8.3%	16.4%	3.9%
4A	38.7%	28.6%	3.8%	4.7%	24.3%	0.0%
4B	58.2%	27.2%	1.1%	3.1%	8.5%	1.9%
4C	34.2%	30.8%	14.7%	6.8%	12.4%	0.9%
4D	34.4%	43.6%	3.0%	9.1%	9.0%	0.8%
4E	45.8%	33.0%	11.4%	2.3%	6.4%	1.3%
5A	31.7%	39.7%	3.1%	13.4%	8.9%	3.2%
5B	30.0%	37.8%	8.5%	3.7%	15.3%	4.7%
5C / 5D	32.1%	26.1%	0.7%	17.2%	23.7%	0.2%
Overall	37.0%	28.6%	3.5%	11.6%	17.3%	2.0%

Q107. In general, do you approve or disapprove of regulated trapping?



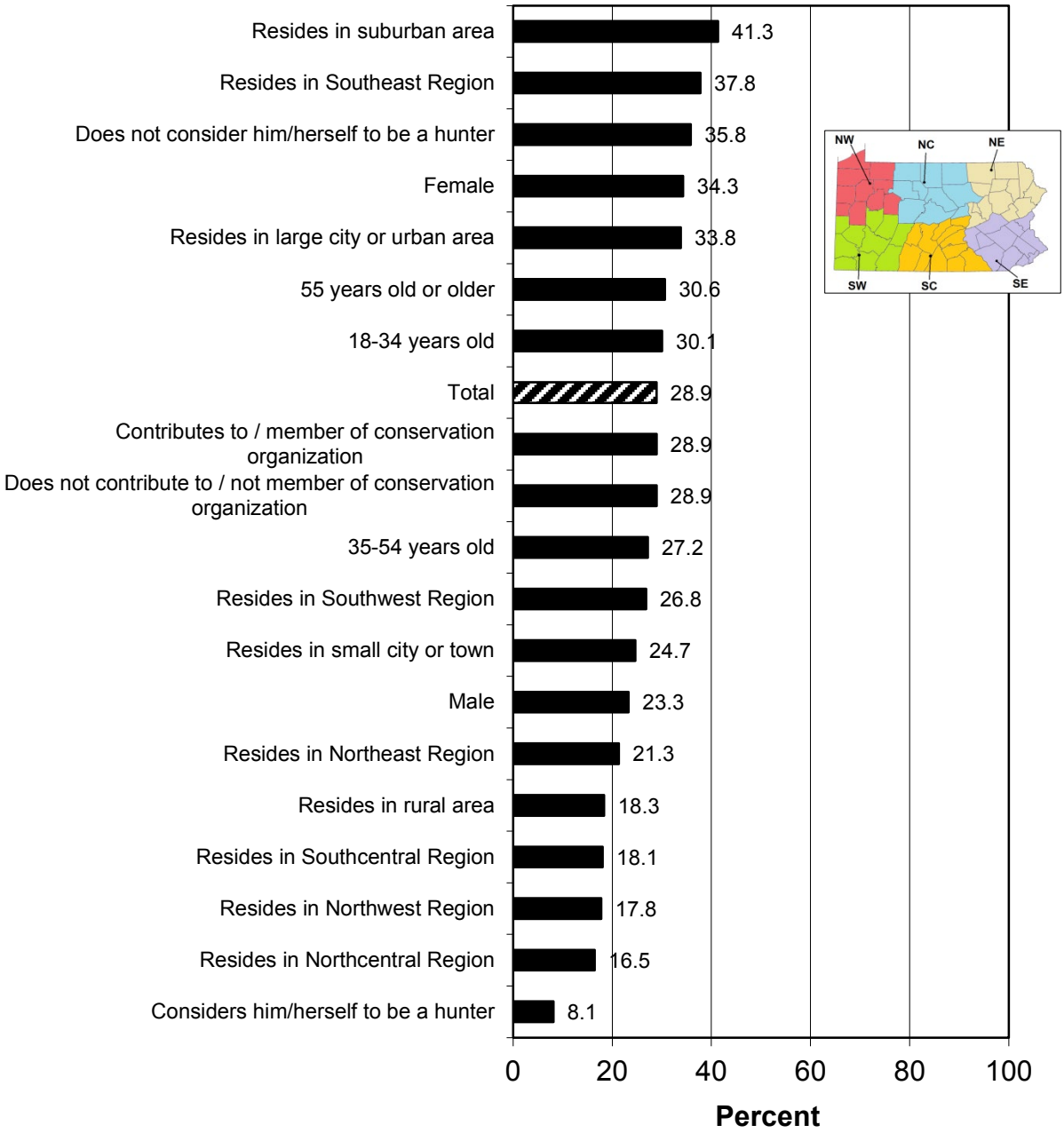
Percent of each of the following groups who strongly or moderately approve of regulated trapping in general:





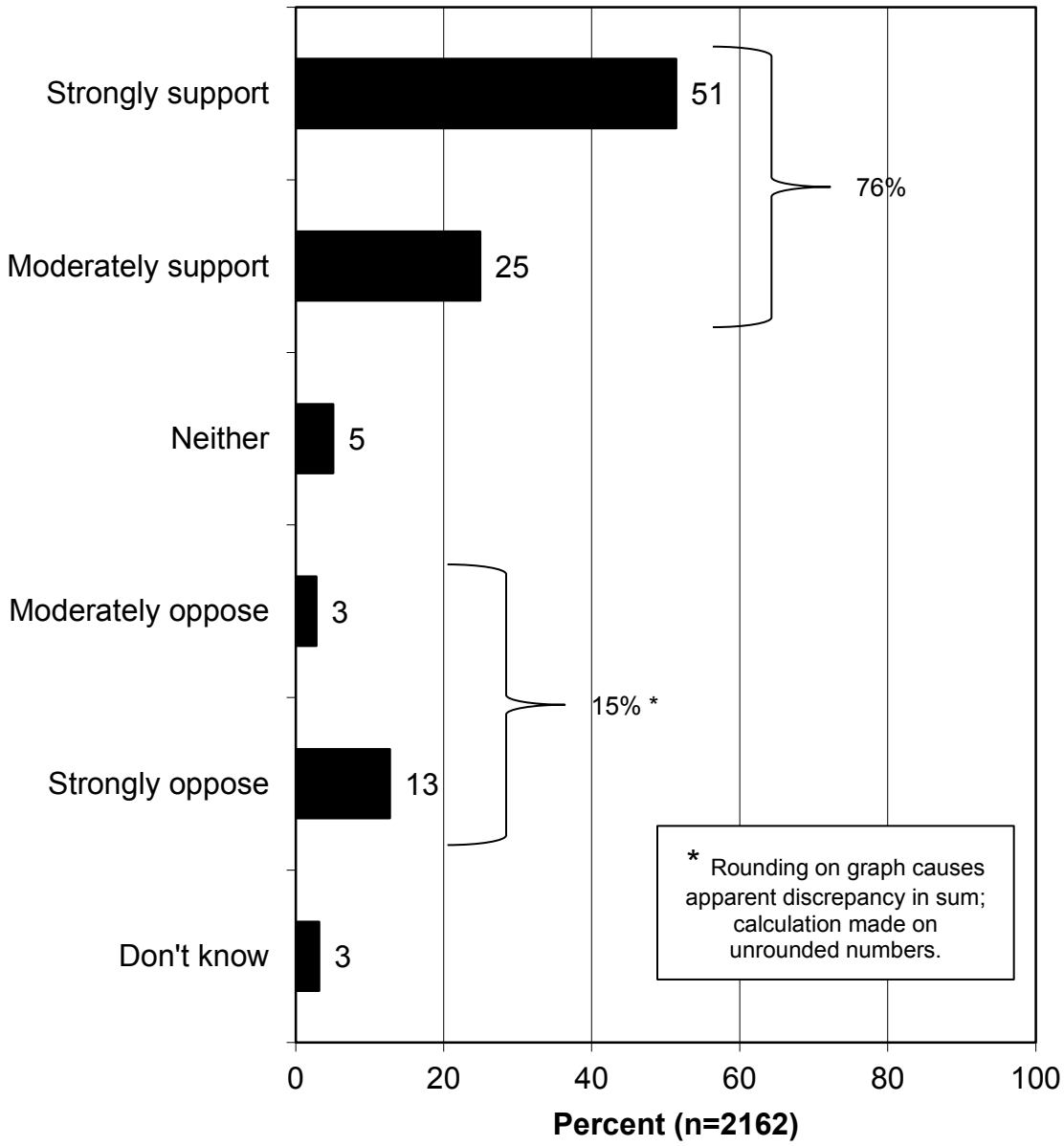
An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Percent of each of the following groups who strongly or moderately disapprove of regulated trapping in general:



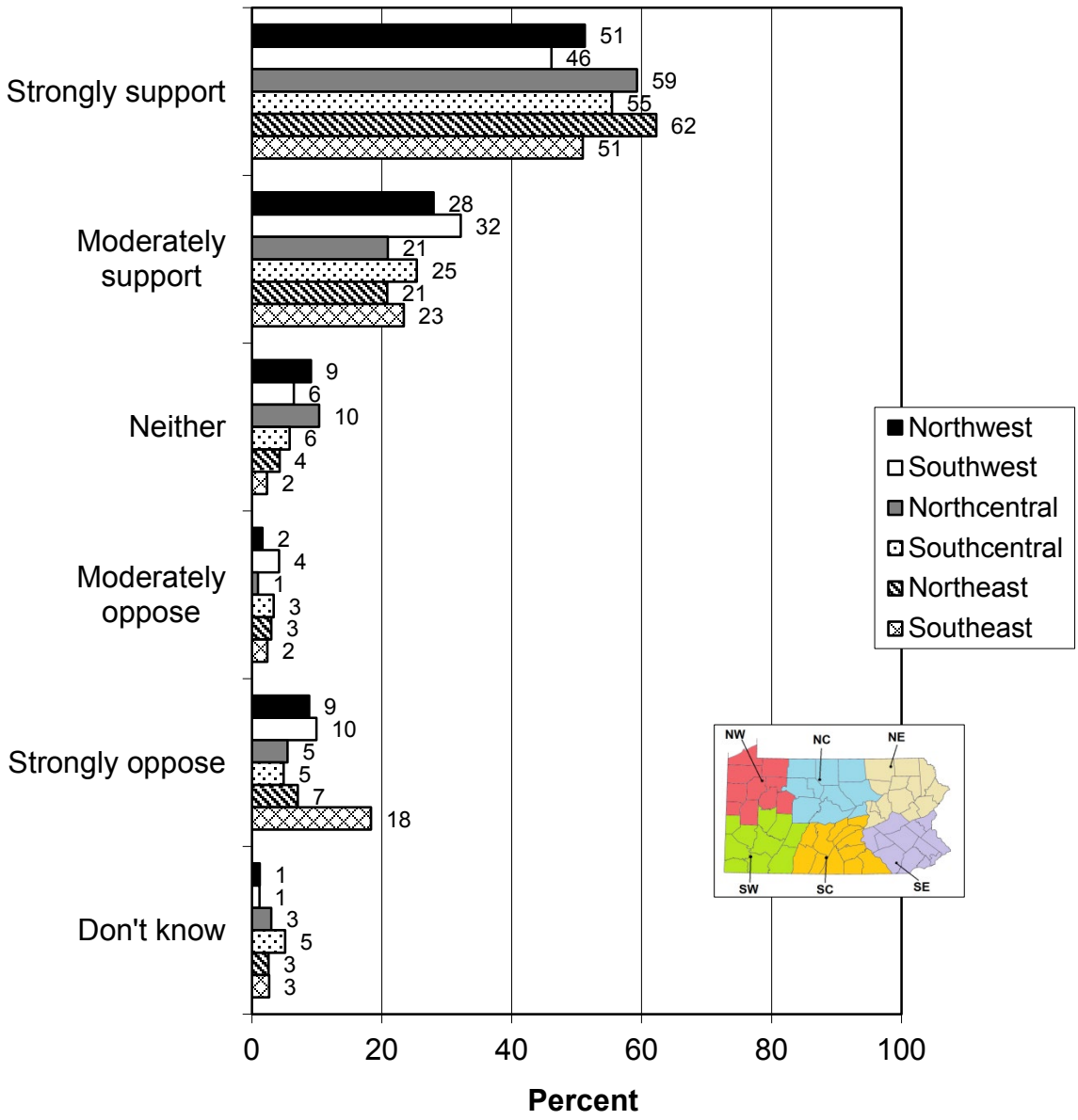
An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q108. The state fish and wildlife agencies are currently testing traps to make them more humane. Would you support or oppose trapping if you knew that traps being used have been tested to make them more humane?



Q108. The state fish and wildlife agencies are currently testing traps to make them more humane. Would you support or oppose trapping if you knew that traps being used have been tested to make them more humane?						
	Strongly support	Moderately support	Neither	Moderately oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know
1A	34.6%	34.9%	8.5%	1.9%	18.3%	1.8%
1B	57.3%	23.4%	10.8%	2.2%	4.4%	1.9%
2A	48.5%	31.4%	8.9%	4.3%	3.9%	3.0%
2B	51.1%	20.3%	5.4%	4.1%	14.3%	4.9%
2C	53.0%	24.5%	10.7%	7.7%	3.4%	0.7%
2D	54.3%	25.0%	6.0%	1.6%	10.0%	3.2%
2E	58.9%	24.4%	7.5%	0.6%	5.9%	2.7%
2F	67.6%	14.5%	5.5%	1.9%	8.0%	2.6%
2G / 2H	57.6%	18.9%	8.4%	4.3%	9.2%	1.6%
3A	59.8%	19.8%	7.6%	1.1%	8.2%	3.6%
3B	64.3%	22.1%	1.2%	1.7%	4.4%	6.4%
3C	48.4%	29.5%	7.1%	1.4%	5.6%	8.0%
3D	48.7%	24.2%	5.2%	6.0%	11.3%	4.6%
4A	34.7%	37.3%	11.5%	2.8%	11.1%	2.7%
4B	59.1%	17.5%	10.3%	2.1%	5.5%	5.4%
4C	55.6%	27.2%	4.0%	4.4%	4.9%	4.0%
4D	65.2%	15.8%	7.6%	1.8%	6.7%	2.9%
4E	56.9%	20.0%	15.5%	1.3%	2.9%	3.5%
5A	50.1%	34.8%	3.4%	5.1%	4.6%	2.0%
5B	42.3%	29.4%	14.6%	4.3%	8.4%	1.0%
5C / 5D	50.2%	25.1%	0.4%	1.6%	19.5%	3.1%
Overall	51.4%	24.9%	5.1%	2.8%	12.7%	3.2%

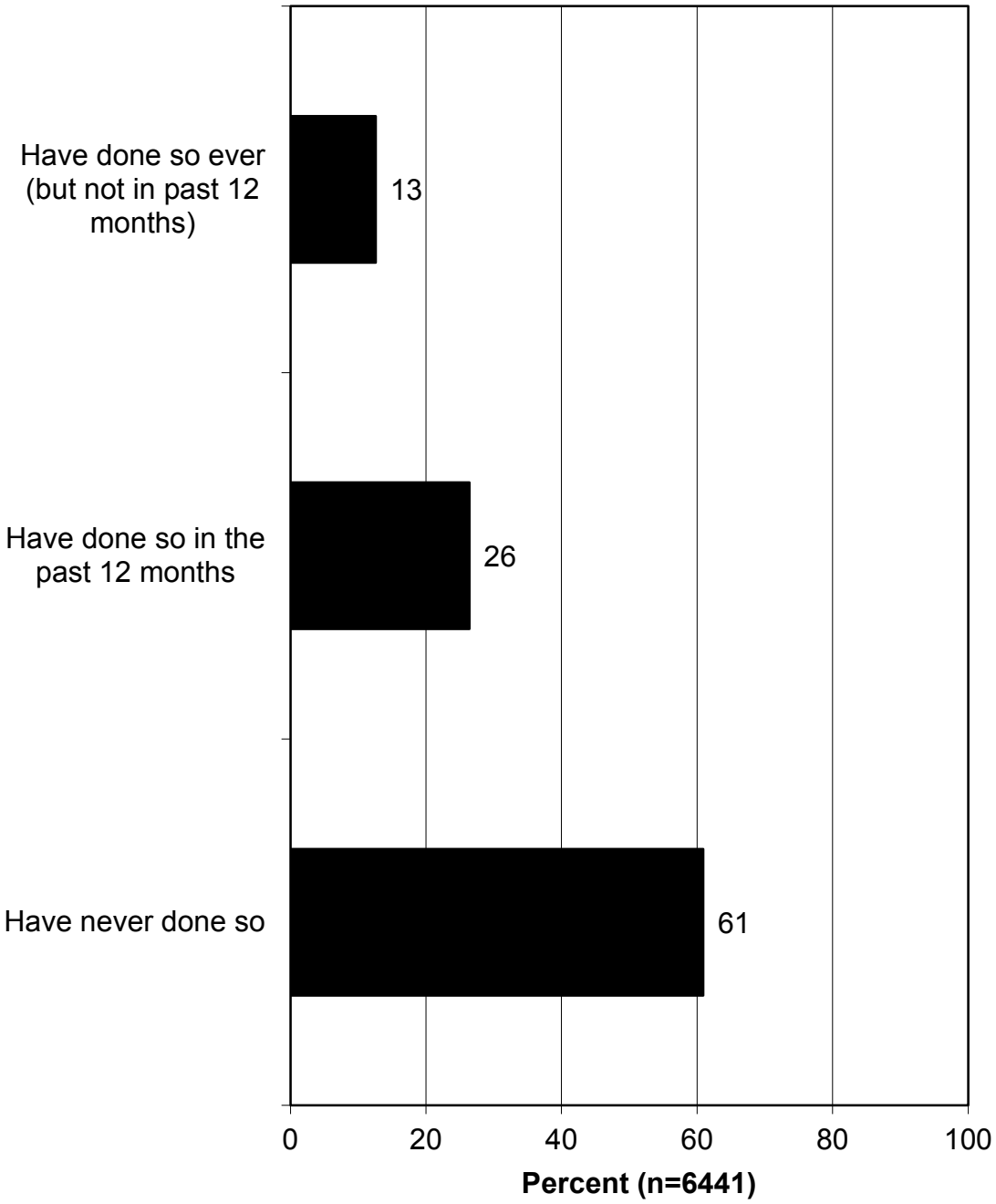
Q108. The state fish and wildlife agencies are currently testing traps to make them more humane. Would you support or oppose trapping if you knew that traps being used have been tested to make them more humane?



PARTICIPATION IN HUNTING, WILDLIFE VIEWING, AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

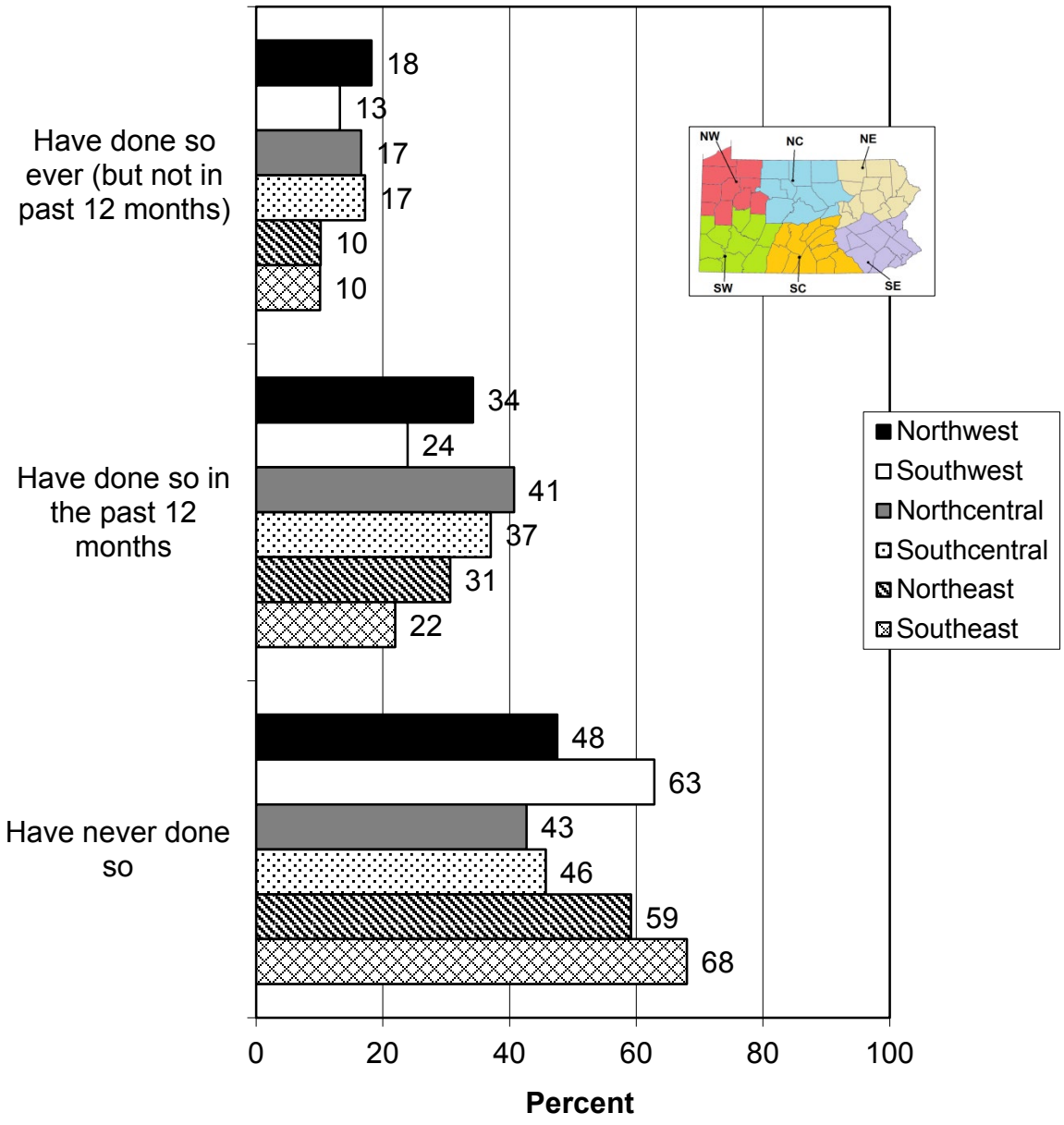
- All of the graphs pertaining to outdoor recreation are presented in this section, even though some of the graphs have been previously shown in other sections. Note that the graphs could not be combined because they asked about different timeframes and had slightly different answer sets.
  - Feeding birds appears to be the most popular. A summary demographic analysis graph is included for this activity. It shows that those most associated with feeding birds are rural residents, older people, residents of the Southcentral or Northwest Regions, and females. The graph shows the full results.
  - An interesting aspect of the two hunting graphs is that a substantial number of people who still consider themselves to be hunters are not purchasing a license every year, perhaps not going every year. This concept is called "churn"; this survey suggests that as much as 41% of those who consider themselves to be hunters are not going hunting every year.

Q47. Have you ever taken a trip of at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of viewing or watching deer? (IF YES: What about in the past 12 months?)

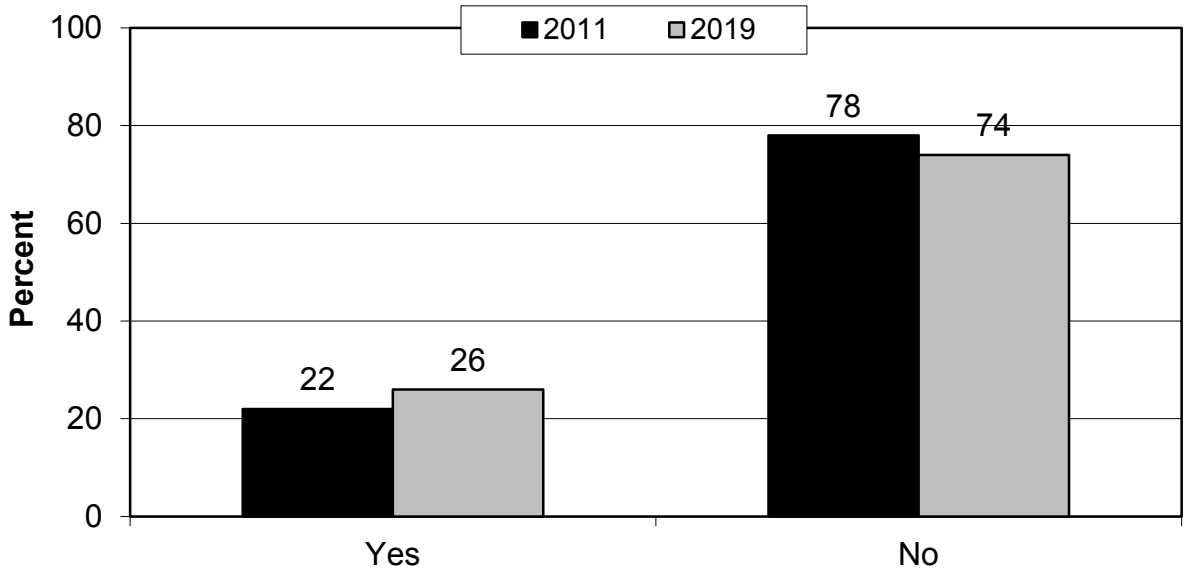


Q47. Have you ever taken a trip of at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of viewing or watching deer? (IF YES: What about in the past 12 months?)				
	Have done so ever (but not in past 12 months)	Have done so in the past 12 months	Have never done so	Don't know
1A	19.4%	23.7%	56.9%	0.0%
1B	22.0%	33.1%	44.8%	0.0%
2A	12.4%	26.0%	61.6%	0.0%
2B	12.0%	19.8%	67.7%	0.5%
2C	17.7%	39.2%	43.1%	0.0%
2D	16.2%	41.0%	42.8%	0.0%
2E	19.4%	38.6%	42.0%	0.0%
2F	16.5%	42.1%	41.2%	0.2%
2G / 2H	19.5%	43.2%	37.2%	0.1%
3A	16.0%	48.8%	35.0%	0.2%
3B	10.9%	30.9%	58.2%	0.0%
3C	10.6%	27.4%	61.7%	0.2%
3D	15.1%	18.0%	67.0%	0.0%
4A	21.3%	39.3%	39.1%	0.3%
4B	16.7%	52.4%	30.9%	0.0%
4C	19.8%	34.8%	45.3%	0.1%
4D	12.1%	39.1%	48.8%	0.0%
4E	19.4%	41.3%	39.4%	0.0%
5A	16.6%	24.6%	58.9%	0.0%
5B	14.1%	34.4%	51.5%	0.0%
5C / 5D	8.4%	19.2%	72.4%	0.0%
Overall	12.6%	26.4%	60.9%	0.1%

Q47. Have you ever taken a trip of at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of viewing or watching deer? (IF YES: What about in the past 12 months?)



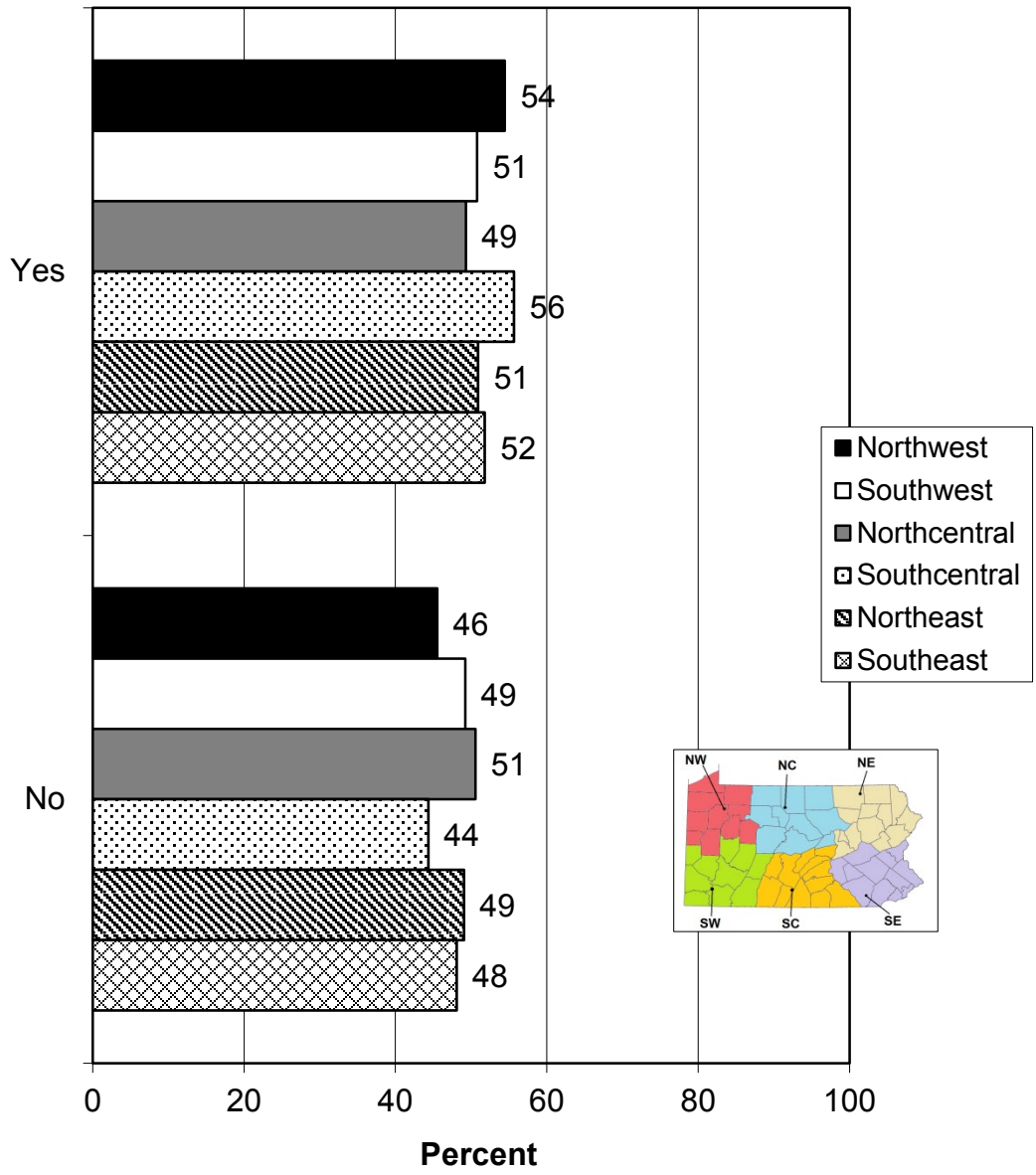
Q47. Have you taken a trip of at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of viewing or watching deer in the past 12 months?



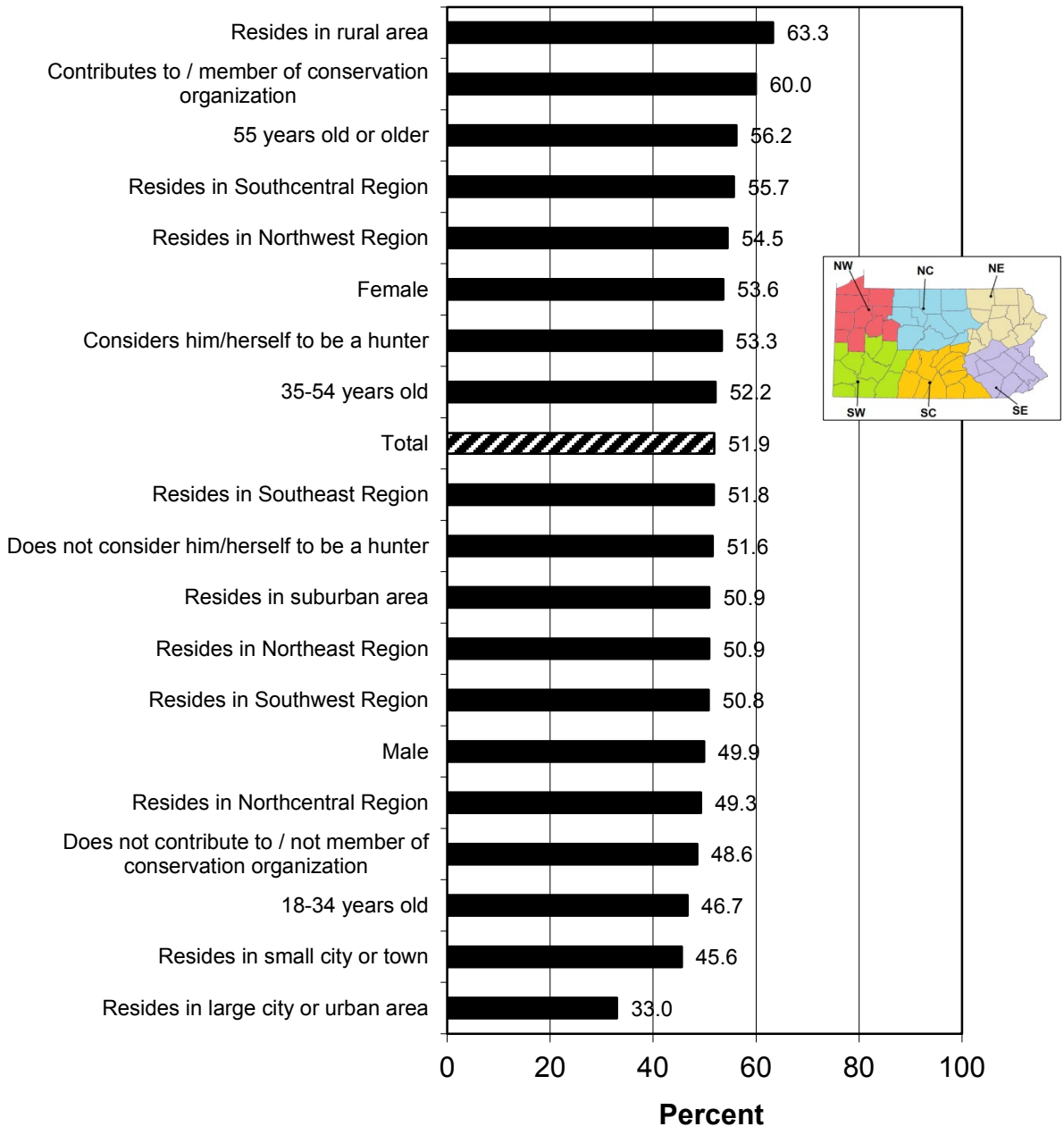
Q50. Did you feed birds or make birdfeed available on your property in the past 12 months?

Q50. Did you feed birds or make birdfeed available on your property in the past 12 months?			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	53.2%	46.8%	0.0%
1B	53.5%	46.5%	0.0%
2A	50.9%	49.1%	0.0%
2B	44.4%	55.1%	0.5%
2C	56.8%	43.2%	0.0%
2D	51.7%	48.3%	0.0%
2E	56.1%	43.9%	0.0%
2F	48.9%	50.7%	0.4%
2G / 2H	58.1%	41.9%	0.0%
3A	50.9%	48.4%	0.6%
3B	46.3%	53.7%	0.0%
3C	50.8%	48.9%	0.2%
3D	49.1%	50.9%	0.0%
4A	56.3%	43.7%	0.0%
4B	70.4%	29.6%	0.0%
4C	59.6%	40.4%	0.0%
4D	52.0%	48.0%	0.0%
4E	46.1%	53.9%	0.0%
5A	54.3%	45.7%	0.0%
5B	53.1%	46.3%	0.6%
5C / 5D	52.9%	47.1%	0.0%
Overall	51.9%	48.0%	0.1%

Q50. Did you feed birds or make birdfeed available on your property in the past 12 months?

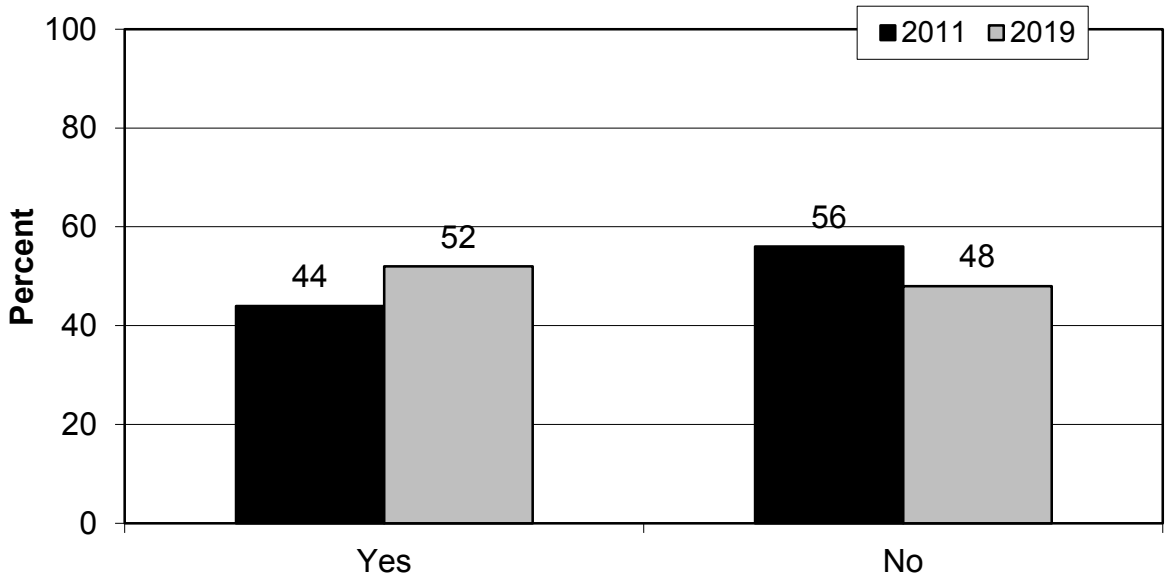


Percent of each of the following groups who made birdfeed available on their property in the past 12 months:

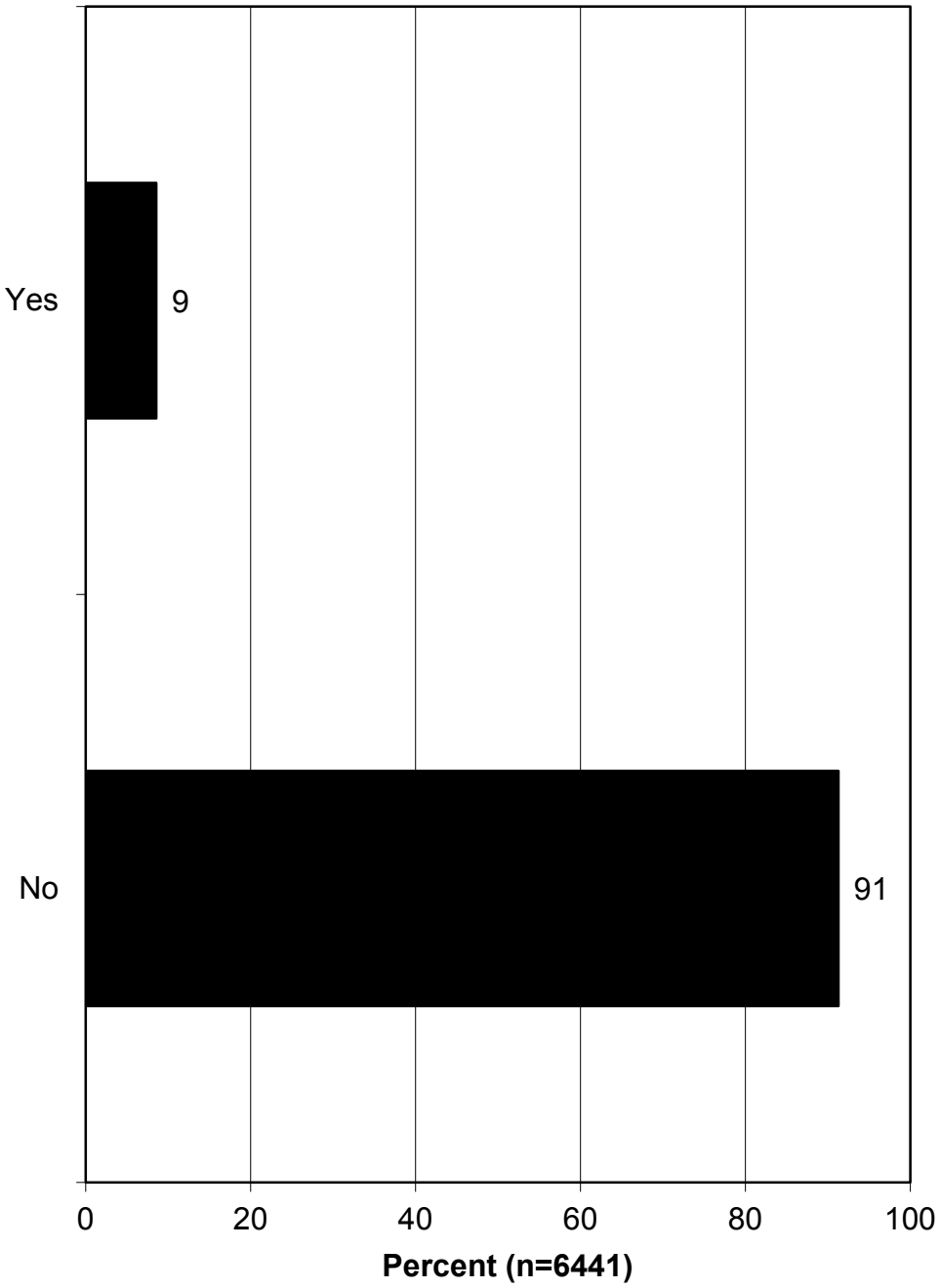


An explanation of how to interpret these types of graphs is presented in the section of this report titled, "Introduction and Methodology."

Q50. Did you feed birds or make birdfeed available on your property in the past 12 months?

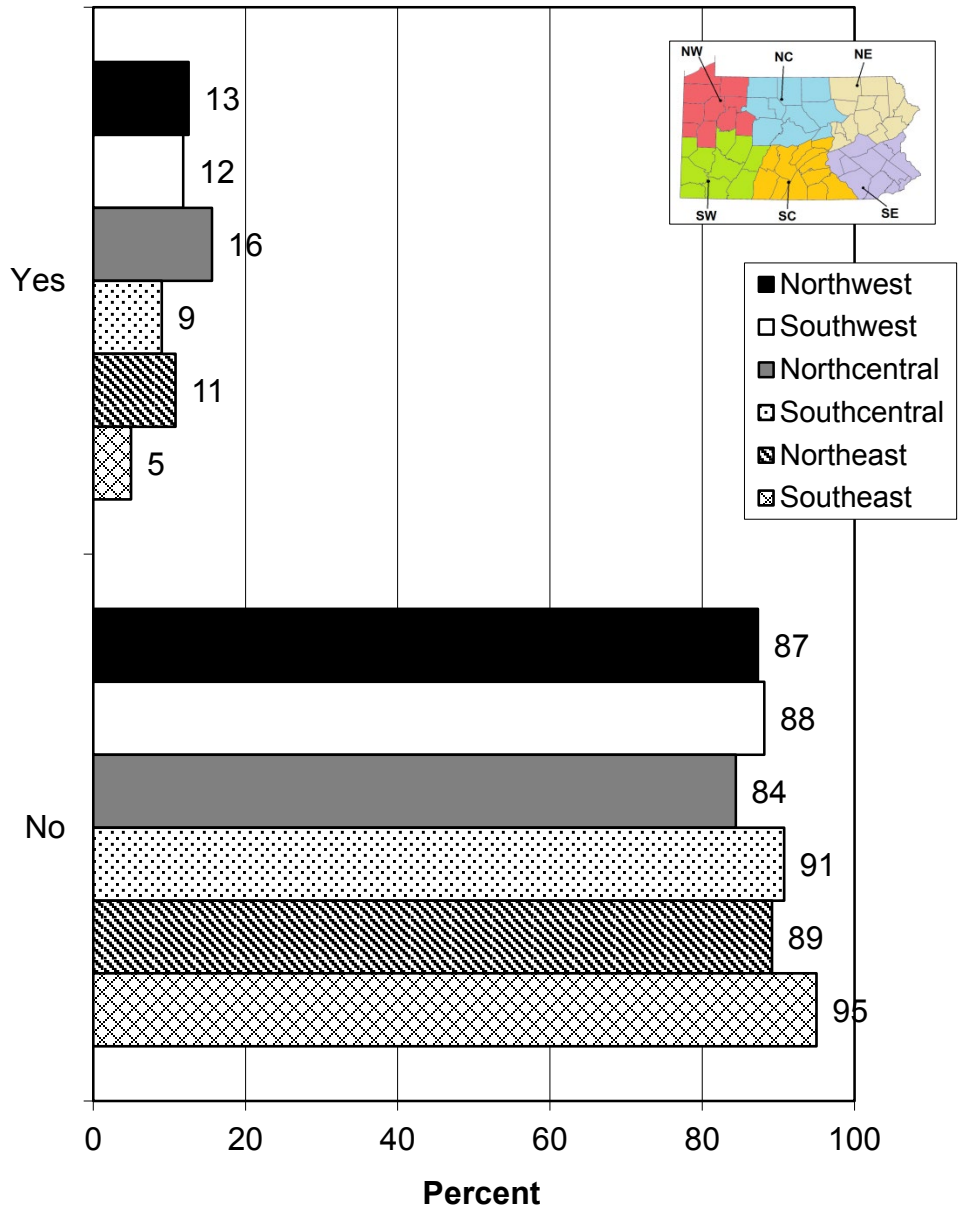


Q51. Did you feed deer intentionally or put out attractants, such as a mineral block, in the past 12 months?

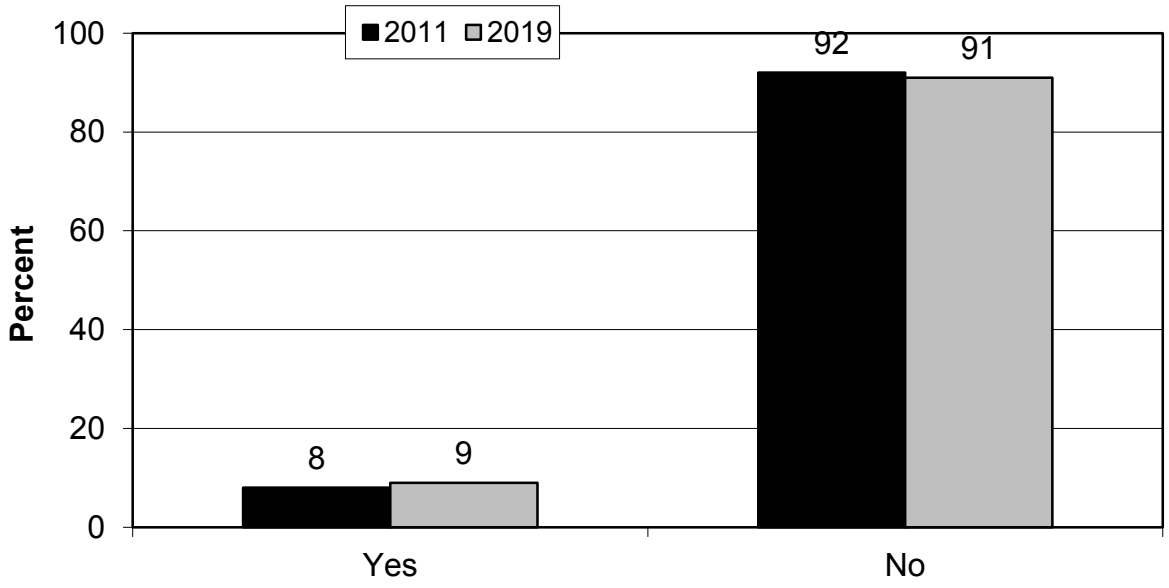


Q51. Did you feed deer intentionally or put out attractants, such as a mineral block, in the past 12 months?			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	11.8%	88.2%	0.0%
1B	14.4%	85.4%	0.2%
2A	16.7%	83.3%	0.0%
2B	8.0%	91.4%	0.5%
2C	17.3%	82.7%	0.0%
2D	16.6%	83.4%	0.0%
2E	22.2%	77.0%	0.8%
2F	12.6%	87.0%	0.5%
2G / 2H	17.1%	82.9%	0.0%
3A	16.6%	83.4%	0.0%
3B	8.2%	91.8%	0.0%
3C	11.2%	88.6%	0.2%
3D	9.2%	90.8%	0.0%
4A	12.0%	87.3%	0.7%
4B	13.9%	86.1%	0.0%
4C	15.9%	84.1%	0.0%
4D	10.5%	89.5%	0.0%
4E	14.8%	84.3%	0.9%
5A	6.8%	93.2%	0.0%
5B	6.6%	93.4%	0.0%
5C / 5D	4.8%	95.2%	0.0%
Overall	8.6%	91.3%	0.1%

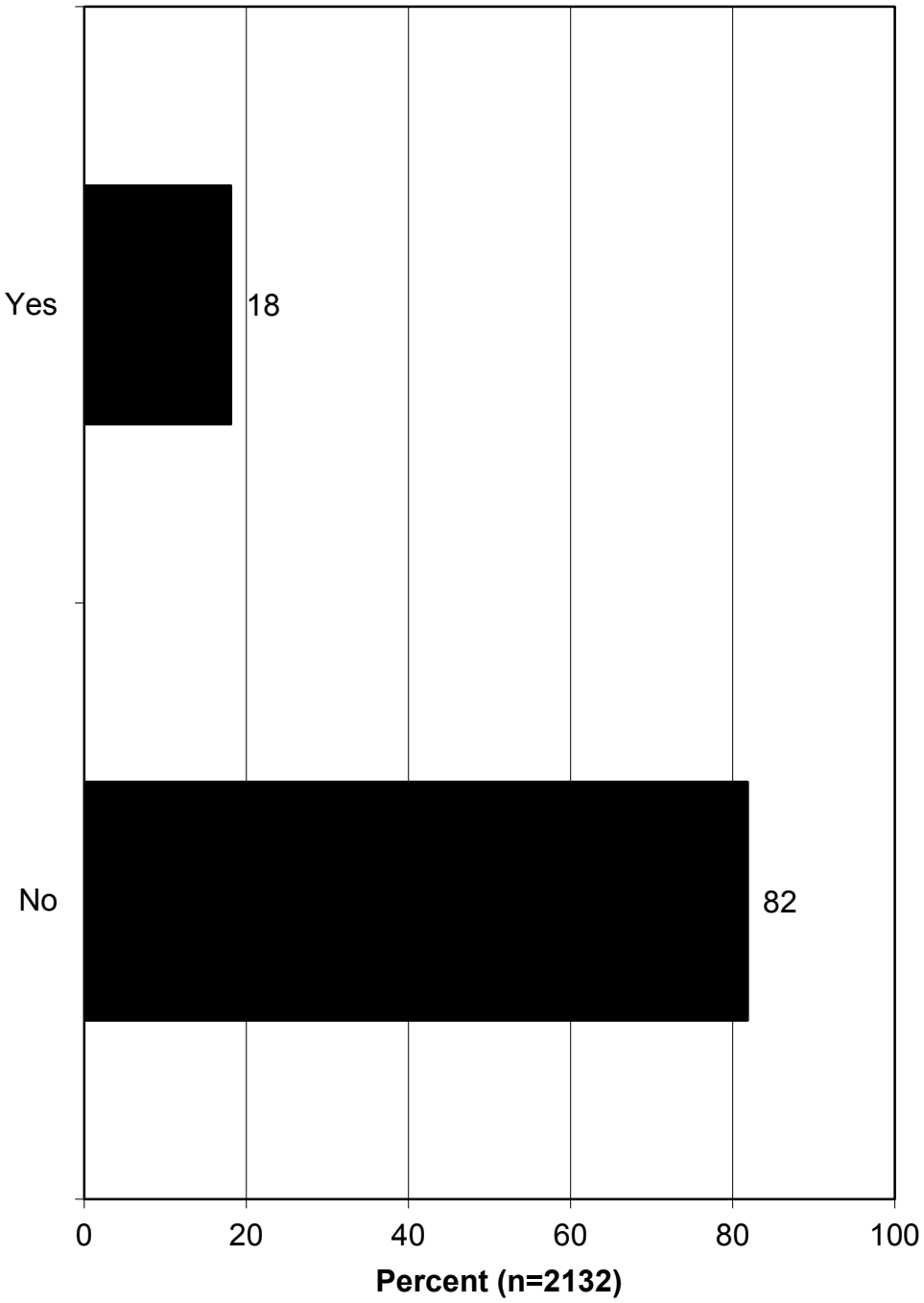
Q51. Did you feed deer intentionally or put out attractants, such as a mineral block, in the past 12 months?



Q51. Did you feed deer intentionally or put out attractants, such as a mineral block, in the past 12 months?

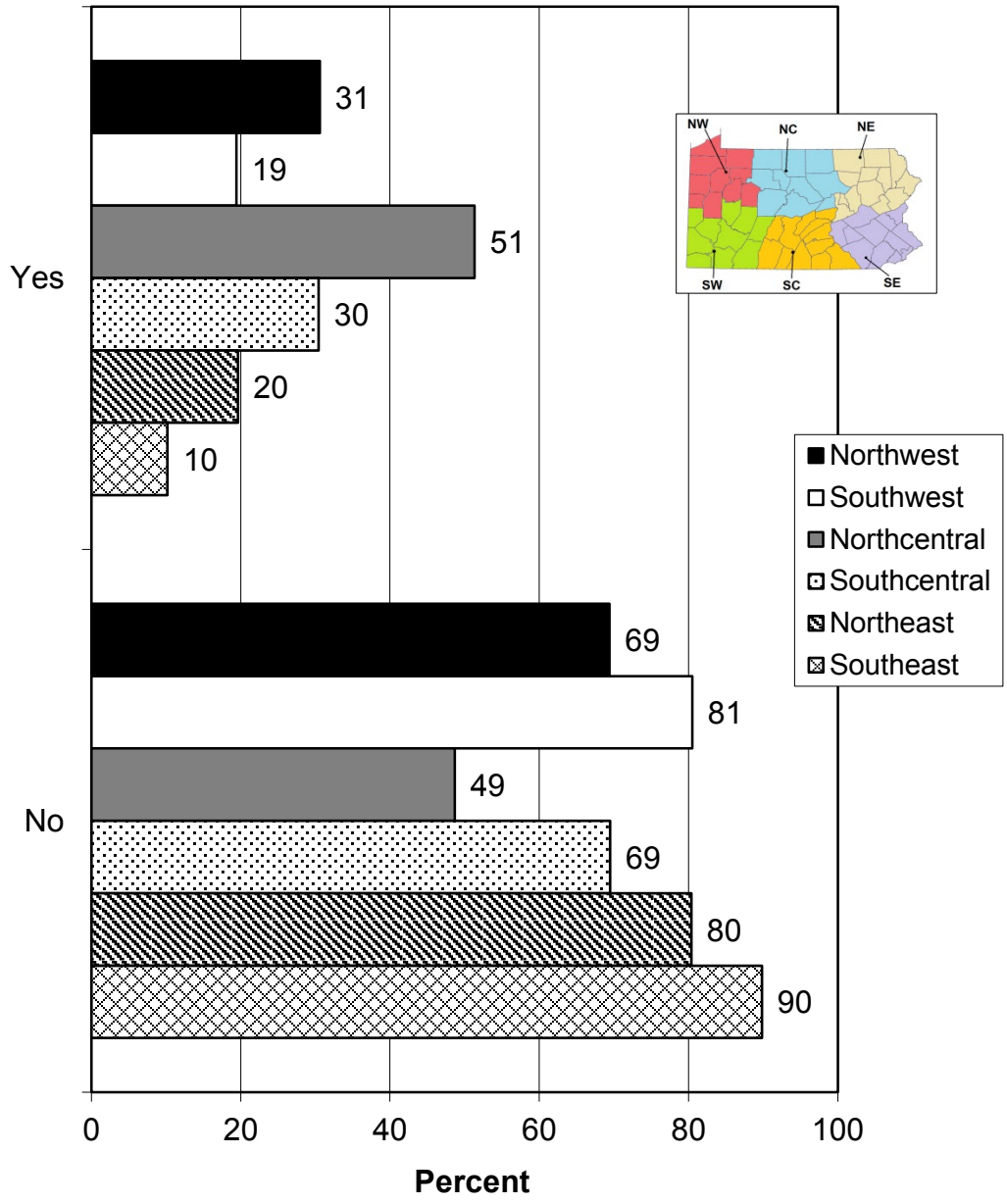


Q64. Have you ever traveled to view wild elk in Pennsylvania?

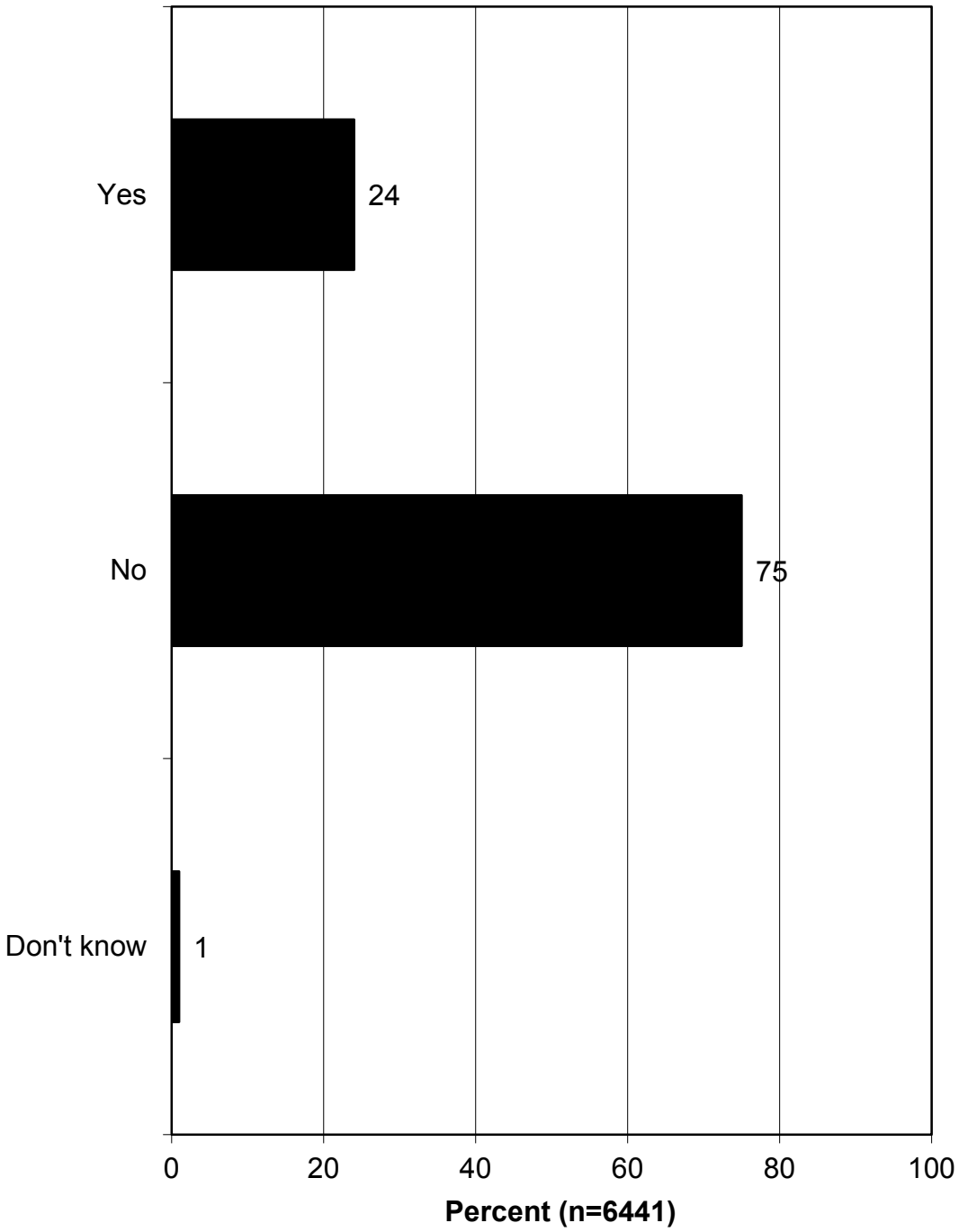


Q64. Have you ever traveled to view wild elk in Pennsylvania?			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	22.0%	78.0%	0.0%
1B	23.6%	76.4%	0.0%
2A	23.3%	76.7%	0.0%
2B	8.9%	91.1%	0.0%
2C	30.7%	68.8%	0.5%
2D	60.7%	39.3%	0.0%
2E	70.5%	29.5%	0.0%
2F	50.8%	49.2%	0.0%
2G / 2H	61.8%	38.2%	0.0%
3A	48.0%	52.0%	0.0%
3B	18.2%	81.8%	0.0%
3C	7.0%	92.6%	0.4%
3D	6.8%	93.2%	0.0%
4A	33.1%	66.9%	0.0%
4B	37.2%	62.2%	0.7%
4C	17.4%	82.6%	0.0%
4D	24.0%	76.0%	0.0%
4E	28.7%	71.3%	0.0%
5A	18.8%	81.2%	0.0%
5B	22.1%	77.9%	0.0%
5C / 5D	11.6%	88.4%	0.0%
Overall	18.1%	81.9%	0.0%

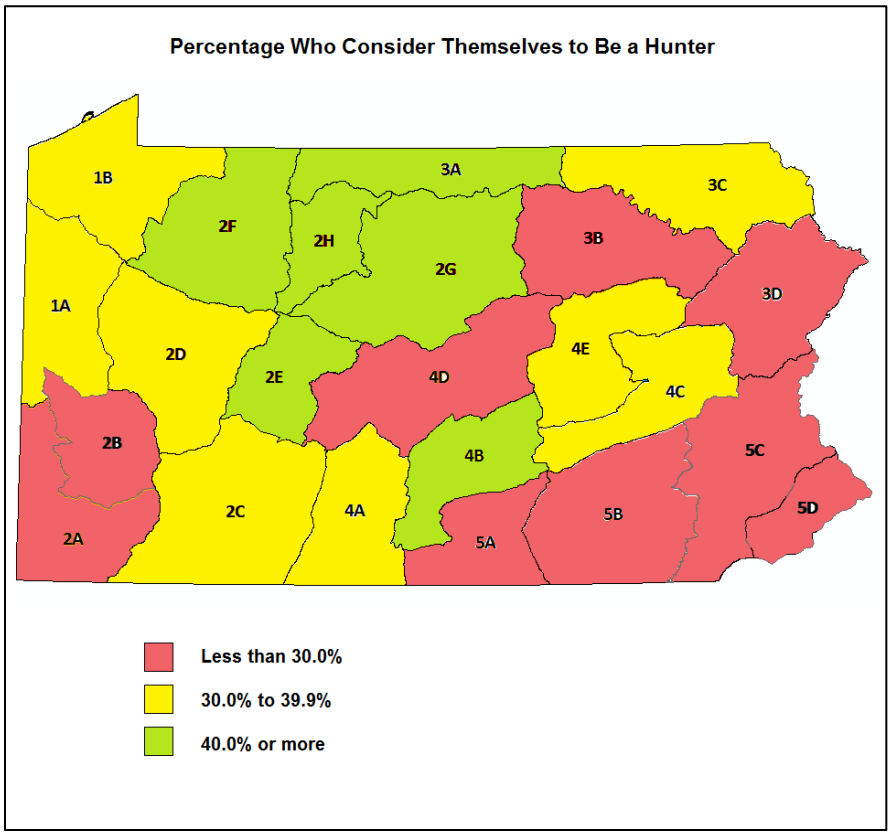
Q64. Have you ever traveled to view wild elk in Pennsylvania?



Q109. Would you say that you are a hunter?

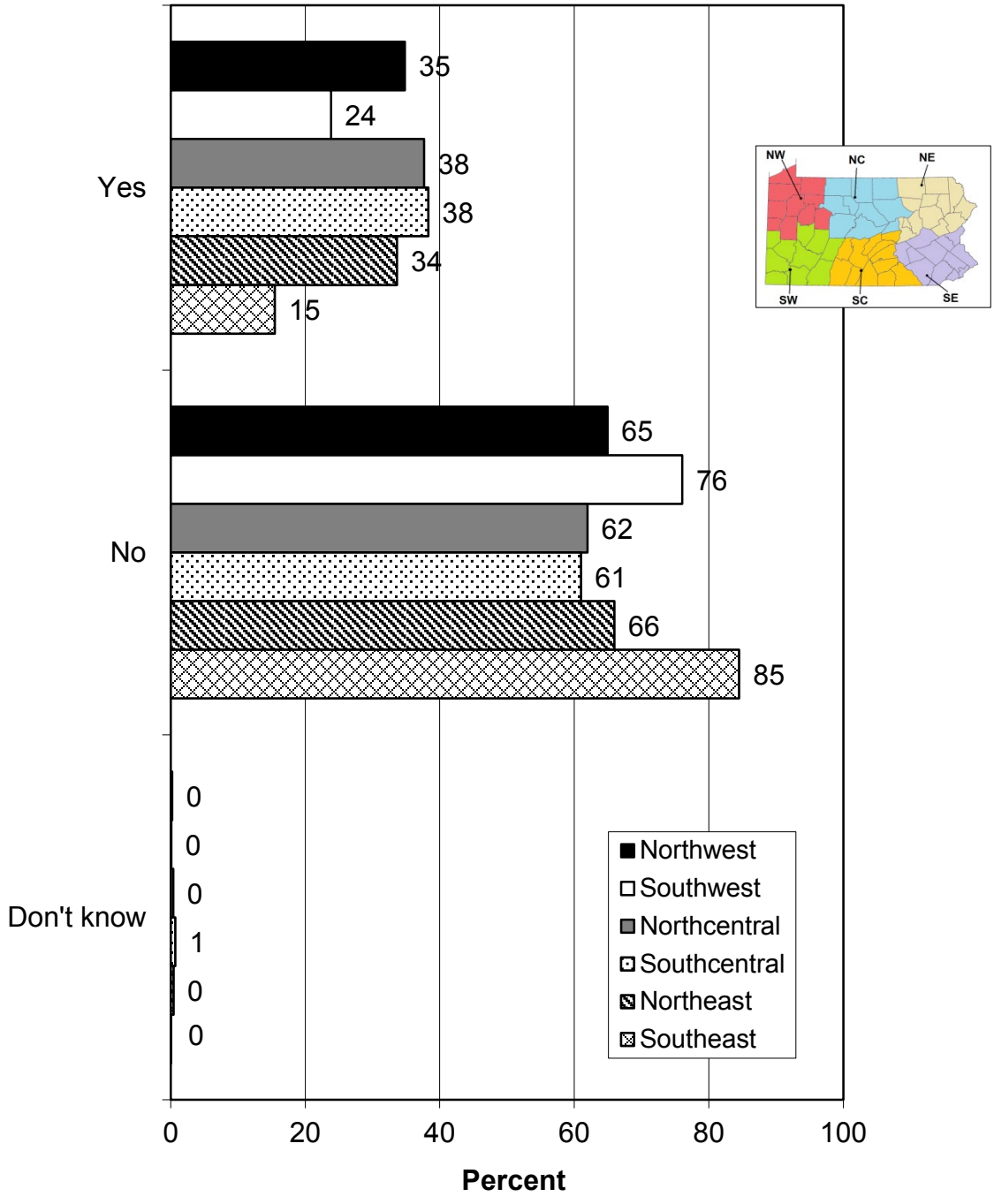


Q109. Would you say that you are a hunter?			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	33.5%	65.3%	1.2%
1B	33.1%	66.6%	0.4%
2A	27.8%	68.6%	3.6%
2B	19.1%	79.4%	1.6%
2C	37.3%	60.9%	1.8%
2D	34.7%	64.6%	0.7%
2E	47.9%	52.0%	0.1%
2F	40.0%	59.0%	1.0%
2G / 2H	40.9%	59.0%	0.1%
3A	42.9%	56.0%	1.0%
3B	28.7%	69.2%	2.1%
3C	34.1%	65.2%	0.6%
3D	26.7%	71.6%	1.7%
4A	39.0%	60.4%	0.6%
4B	41.4%	57.5%	1.1%
4C	30.3%	68.3%	1.4%
4D	26.9%	70.6%	2.5%
4E	36.9%	62.1%	1.0%
5A	26.1%	72.7%	1.3%
5B	27.7%	70.3%	2.0%
5C / 5D	15.8%	84.1%	0.1%
Overall	24.0%	75.0%	1.0%

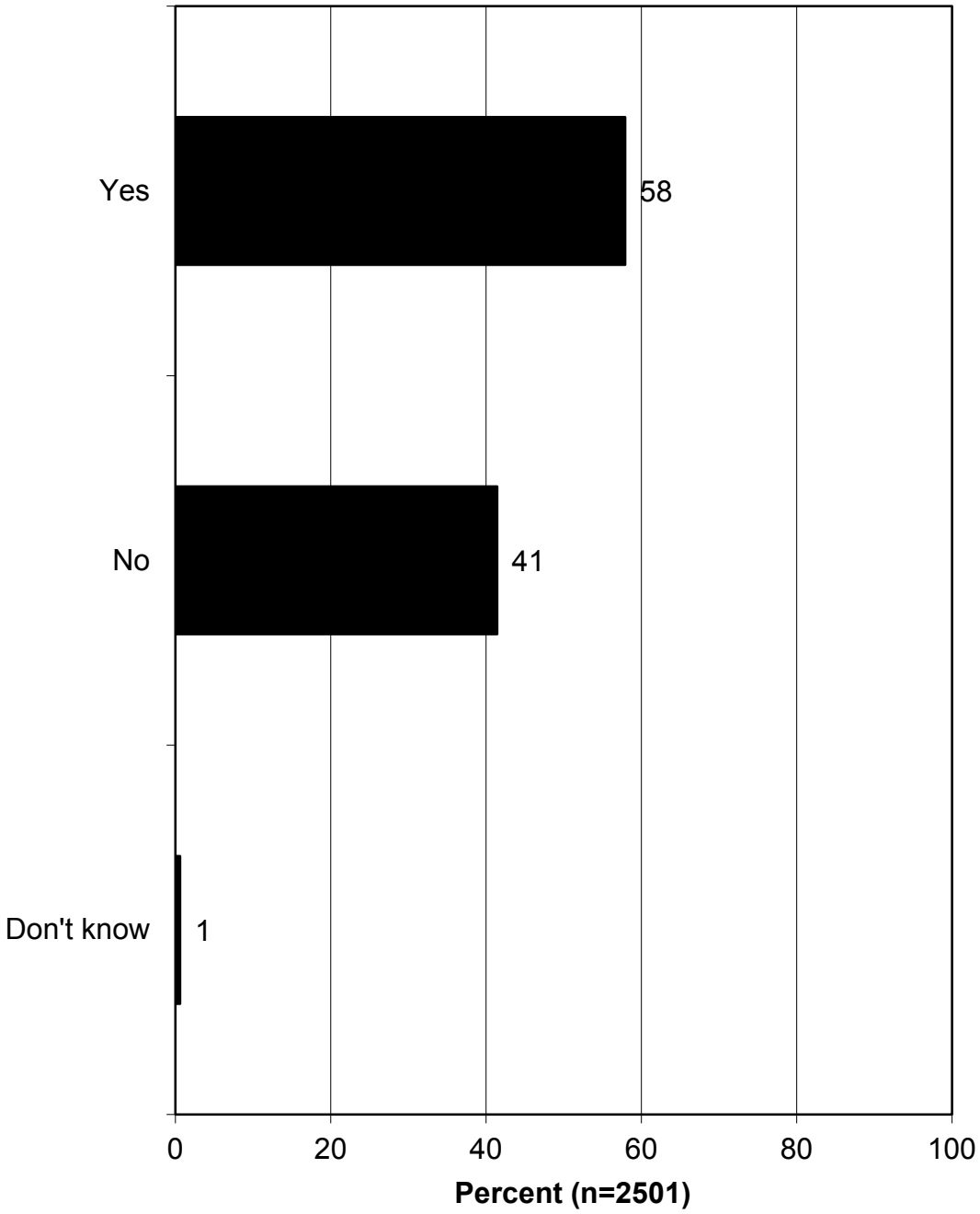


Note that the map is in color and may not be legible in a black-and-white print of the report.

Q109. Would you say that you are a hunter?

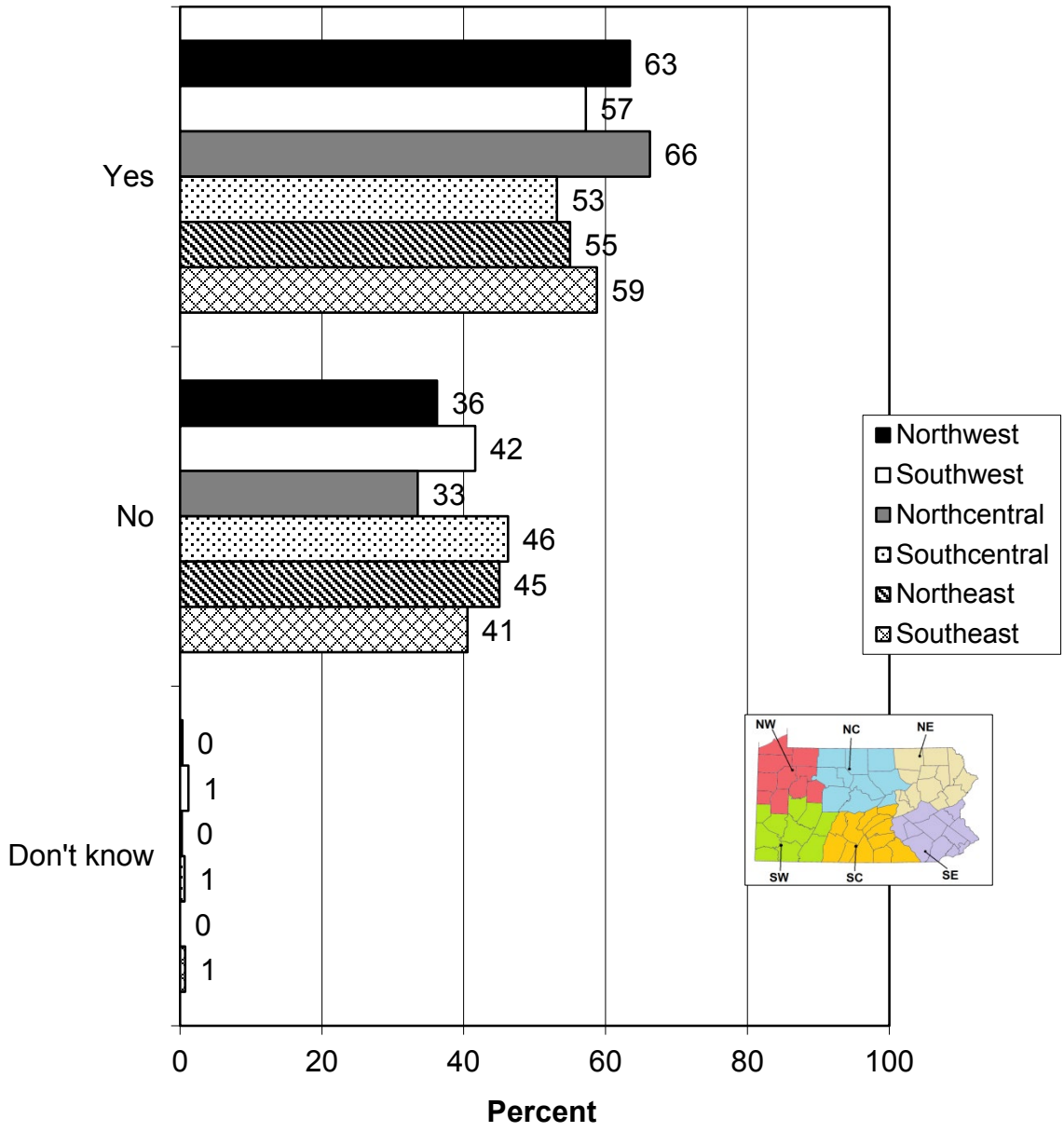


Q110. Do you currently have a valid Pennsylvania hunting license? (Asked of those who consider themselves to be a hunter.)



Q110. Do you currently have a valid Pennsylvania hunting license? (Asked of those who consider themselves to be a hunter.)			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	56.6%	43.4%	0.0%
1B	67.4%	32.6%	0.0%
2A	58.7%	41.3%	0.0%
2B	57.2%	40.8%	1.9%
2C	63.3%	36.7%	0.0%
2D	70.3%	29.2%	0.5%
2E	47.8%	52.2%	0.0%
2F	64.9%	33.3%	1.8%
2G / 2H	63.5%	34.8%	1.7%
3A	55.0%	45.0%	0.0%
3B	62.2%	37.8%	0.0%
3C	57.5%	42.5%	0.0%
3D	61.1%	38.9%	0.0%
4A	65.4%	34.3%	0.4%
4B	62.0%	38.0%	0.0%
4C	74.3%	25.7%	0.0%
4D	63.4%	36.1%	0.5%
4E	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%
5A	52.2%	44.8%	3.1%
5B	51.6%	46.6%	1.7%
5C / 5D	51.8%	48.2%	0.0%
Overall	57.9%	41.5%	0.6%

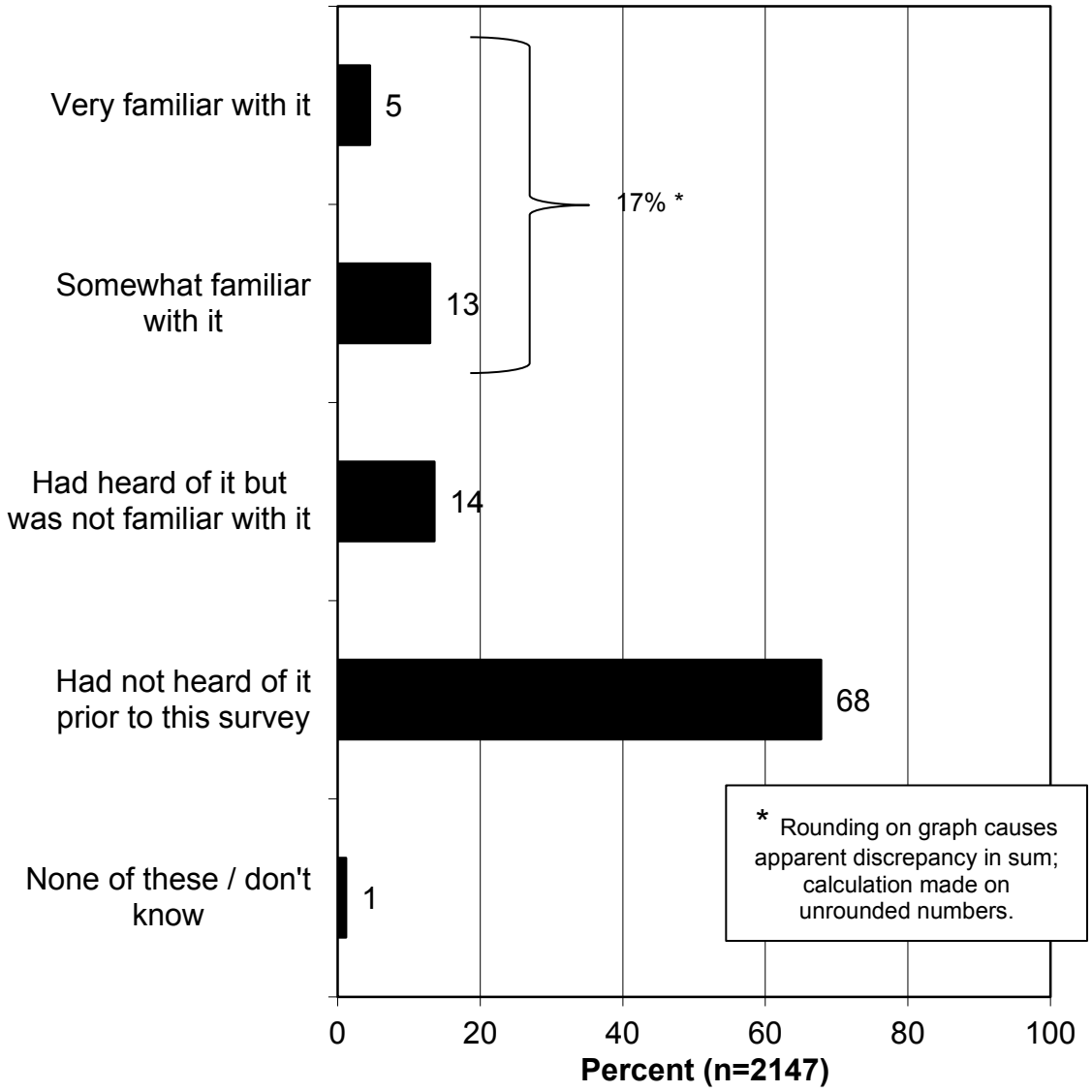
Q110. Do you currently have a valid Pennsylvania hunting license? (Asked of those who consider themselves to be a hunter.)



FAMILIARITY WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION'S WEBINAR SERIES

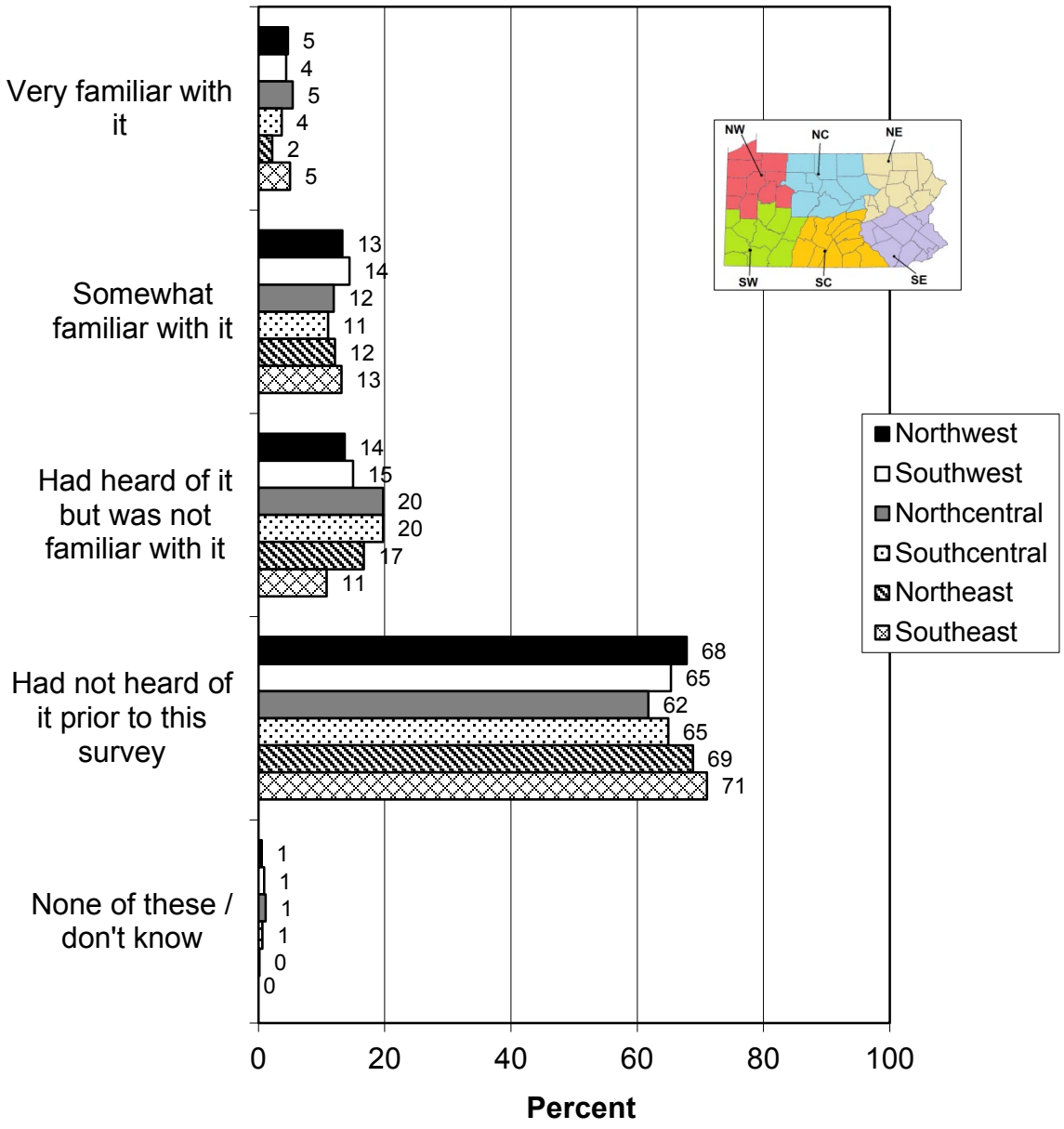
- Statewide, 17% of residents were *very* or *somewhat* familiar with the Commission's webinar series prior to the survey.

Q111. How familiar were you with the Pennsylvania Game Commission's webinar series prior to this survey?



Q111. How familiar were you with the Pennsylvania Game Commission's webinar series prior to this survey?					
	Very familiar with it	Somewhat familiar with it	Had heard of it but was not familiar with it	Had not heard of it prior to this survey	None of these / don't know
1A	11.5%	13.8%	15.6%	55.2%	3.9%
1B	4.8%	10.8%	16.5%	67.4%	0.5%
2A	2.4%	16.5%	10.9%	67.2%	3.0%
2B	3.7%	14.4%	13.2%	64.9%	3.8%
2C	3.2%	12.3%	15.0%	64.5%	5.0%
2D	1.9%	14.5%	17.1%	66.4%	0.0%
2E	3.8%	19.0%	21.0%	55.6%	0.6%
2F	5.2%	7.7%	29.0%	57.3%	0.9%
2G / 2H	0.9%	5.5%	26.4%	66.2%	1.1%
3A	7.3%	14.7%	12.1%	65.9%	0.0%
3B	5.5%	13.1%	18.6%	62.8%	0.0%
3C	2.4%	8.1%	18.5%	71.0%	0.0%
3D	5.9%	12.9%	17.9%	60.4%	2.8%
4A	2.9%	16.4%	14.0%	64.7%	2.0%
4B	1.9%	13.3%	33.7%	51.0%	0.0%
4C	8.0%	10.2%	8.3%	73.5%	0.0%
4D	4.1%	5.8%	12.2%	77.9%	0.0%
4E	4.5%	15.1%	18.5%	61.9%	0.0%
5A	5.5%	4.7%	14.4%	74.0%	1.4%
5B	1.6%	16.1%	15.2%	67.0%	0.0%
5C / 5D	5.4%	12.7%	10.2%	71.5%	0.2%
Overall	4.5%	12.9%	13.6%	67.8%	1.2%

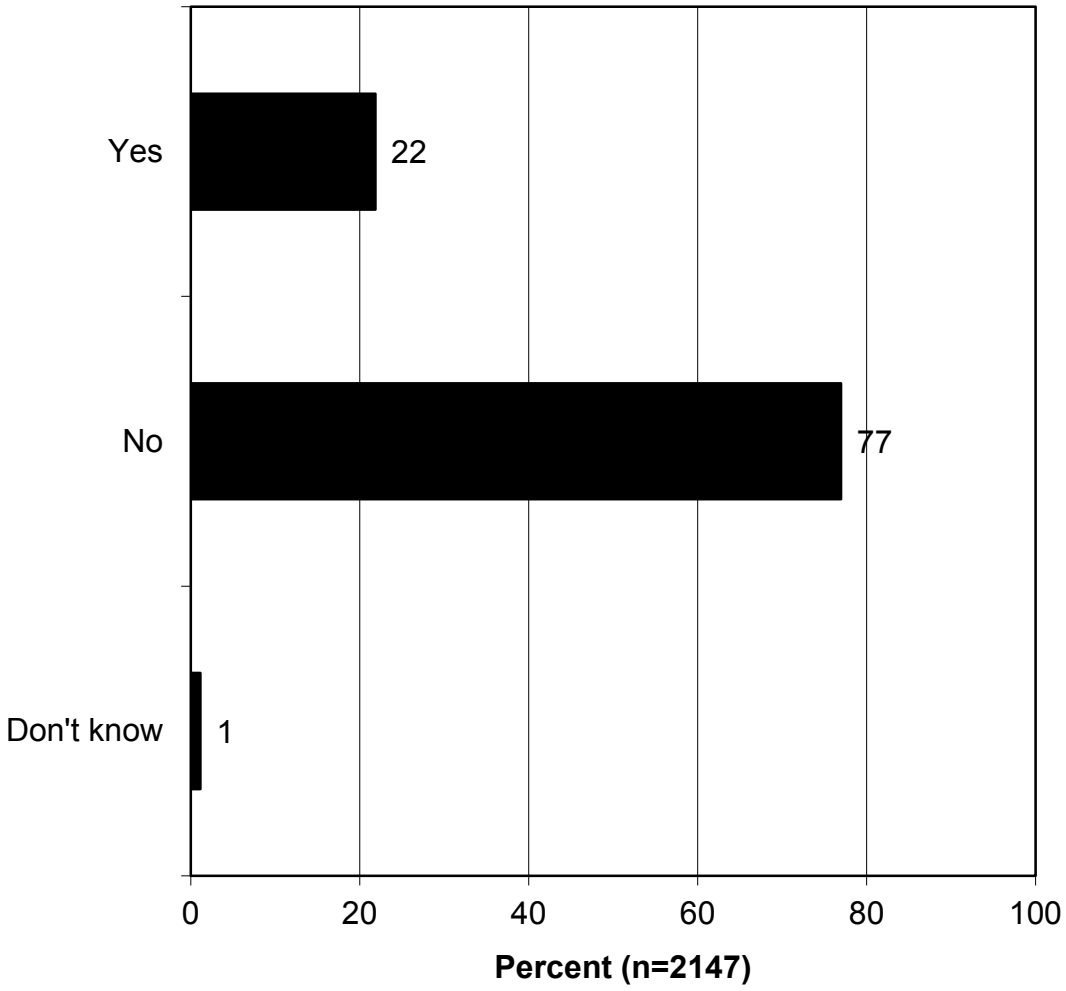
Q111. How familiar were you with the Pennsylvania Game Commission's webinar series prior to this survey?



MEMBERSHIP IN AND DONATIONS TO CONSERVATION, SPORTSMEN'S, RECREATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

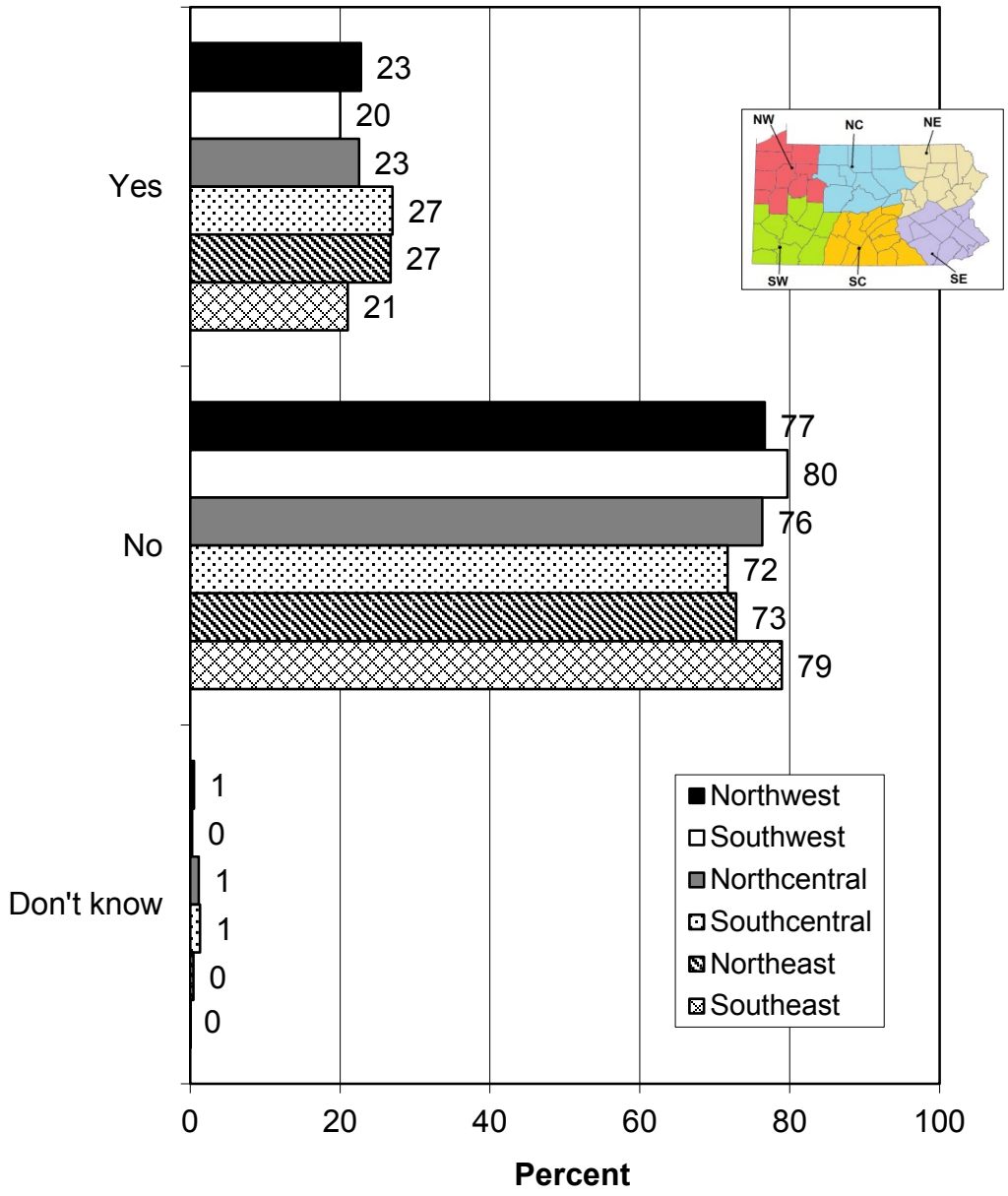
- About 1 in 5 Pennsylvania residents (22%) contribute to or are a member of a conservation, sportsmen, recreation, or environmental club or group.
  - The most popular clubs are local hunting clubs. Regarding national organizations, the NRA, the Sierra Club, and the Nature Conservancy are the most popular. The graph shows the complete list of responses.

Q112. Do you contribute to or are you a member of a conservation, sportsmen, recreation, or environmental club or group?

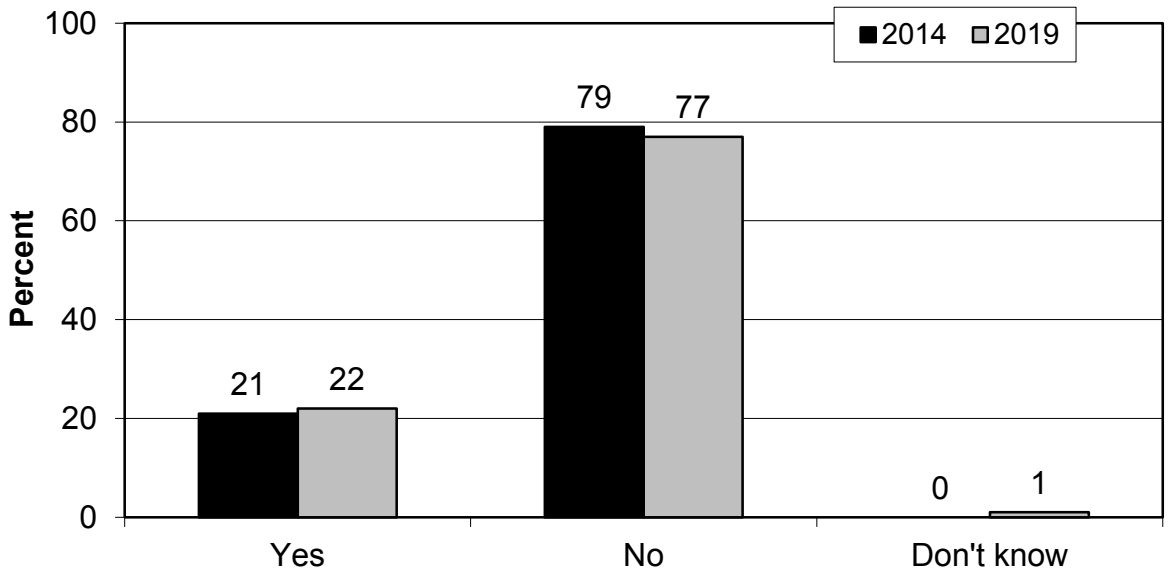


Q112. Do you contribute to or are you a member of a conservation, sportsmen, recreation, or environmental club or group?			
	Yes	No	Don't know
1A	24.2%	71.8%	3.9%
1B	19.2%	79.9%	0.8%
2A	23.3%	72.5%	4.2%
2B	17.6%	79.6%	2.8%
2C	18.8%	76.3%	5.0%
2D	23.4%	76.6%	0.0%
2E	34.1%	65.6%	0.3%
2F	36.2%	62.9%	0.9%
2G / 2H	24.7%	74.2%	1.1%
3A	19.5%	80.5%	0.0%
3B	15.4%	84.6%	0.0%
3C	27.8%	70.3%	1.9%
3D	25.8%	71.0%	3.2%
4A	23.9%	72.2%	3.8%
4B	22.6%	77.4%	0.0%
4C	33.7%	64.9%	1.4%
4D	33.1%	66.9%	0.0%
4E	21.9%	78.1%	0.0%
5A	26.2%	72.2%	1.6%
5B	32.6%	67.4%	0.0%
5C / 5D	17.3%	82.5%	0.2%
Overall	21.9%	77.0%	1.2%

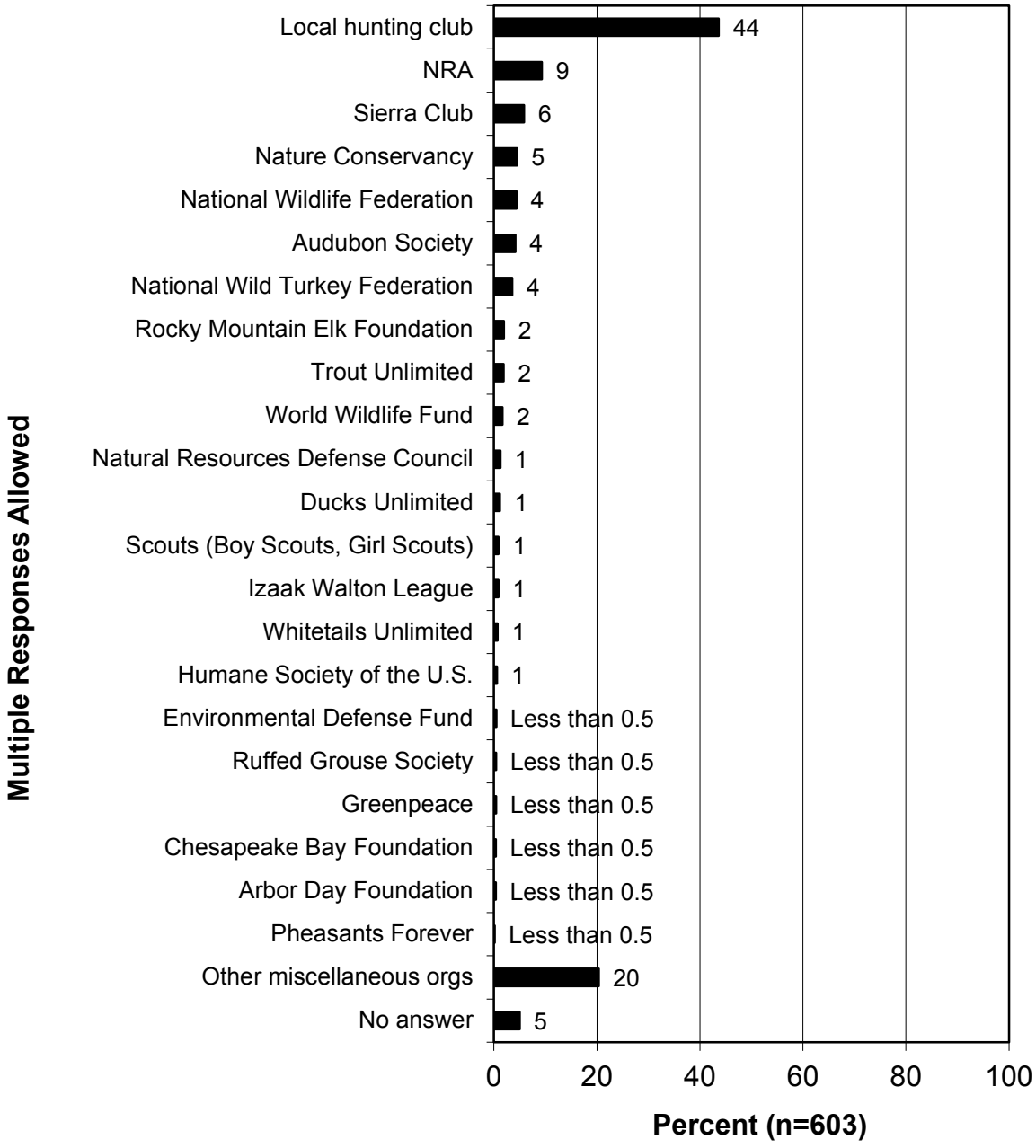
Q112. Do you contribute to or are you a member of a conservation, sportsmen, recreation, or environmental club or group?



Q112. Do you contribute to or are you a member of a conservation, sportsmen, recreation, or environmental club or group?

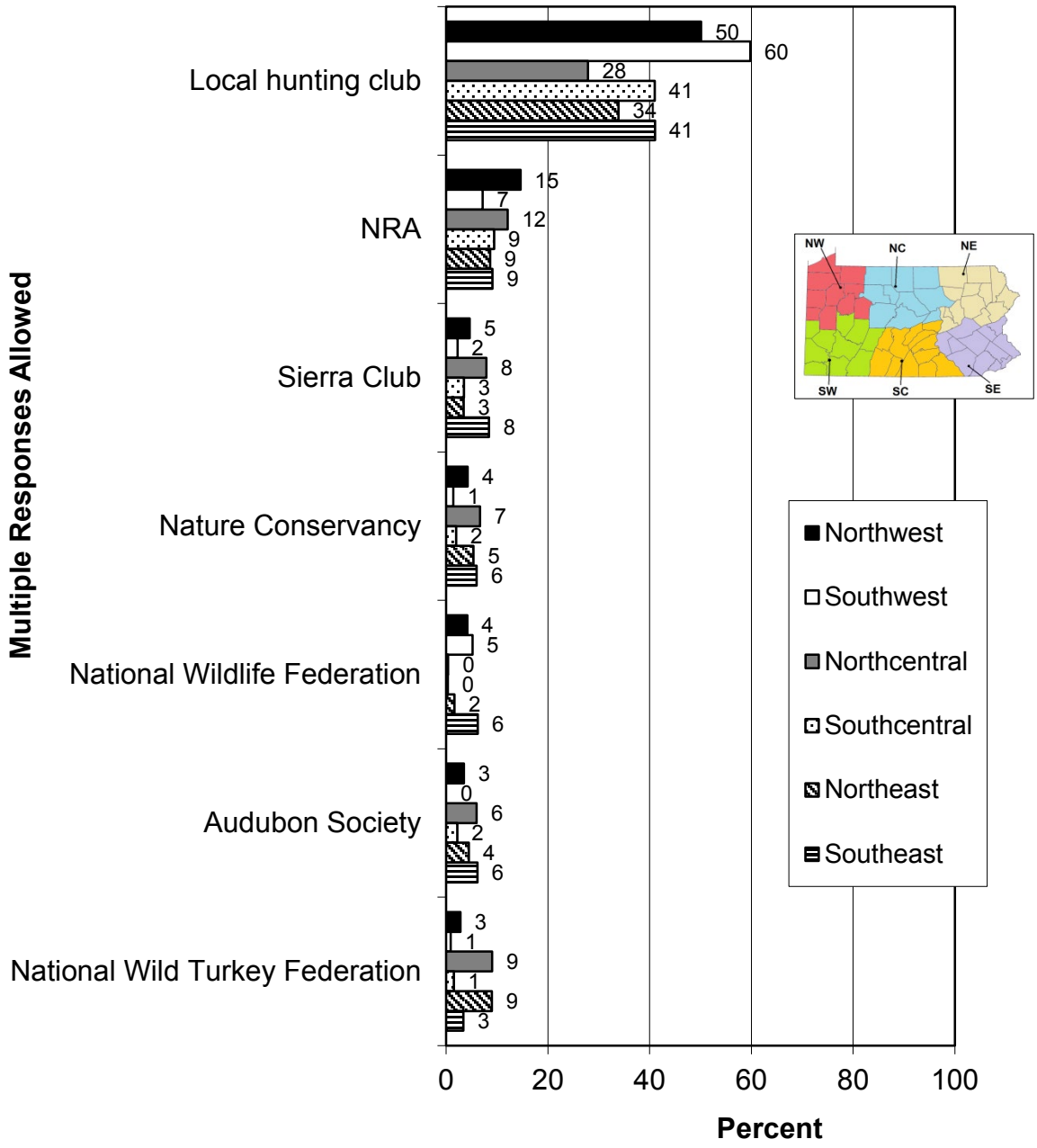


Q113. Which conservation, sportsmen, recreation, or environmental club or organization did you contribute to or are you a member of? (Among those who contributed to or are a member of an organization.)



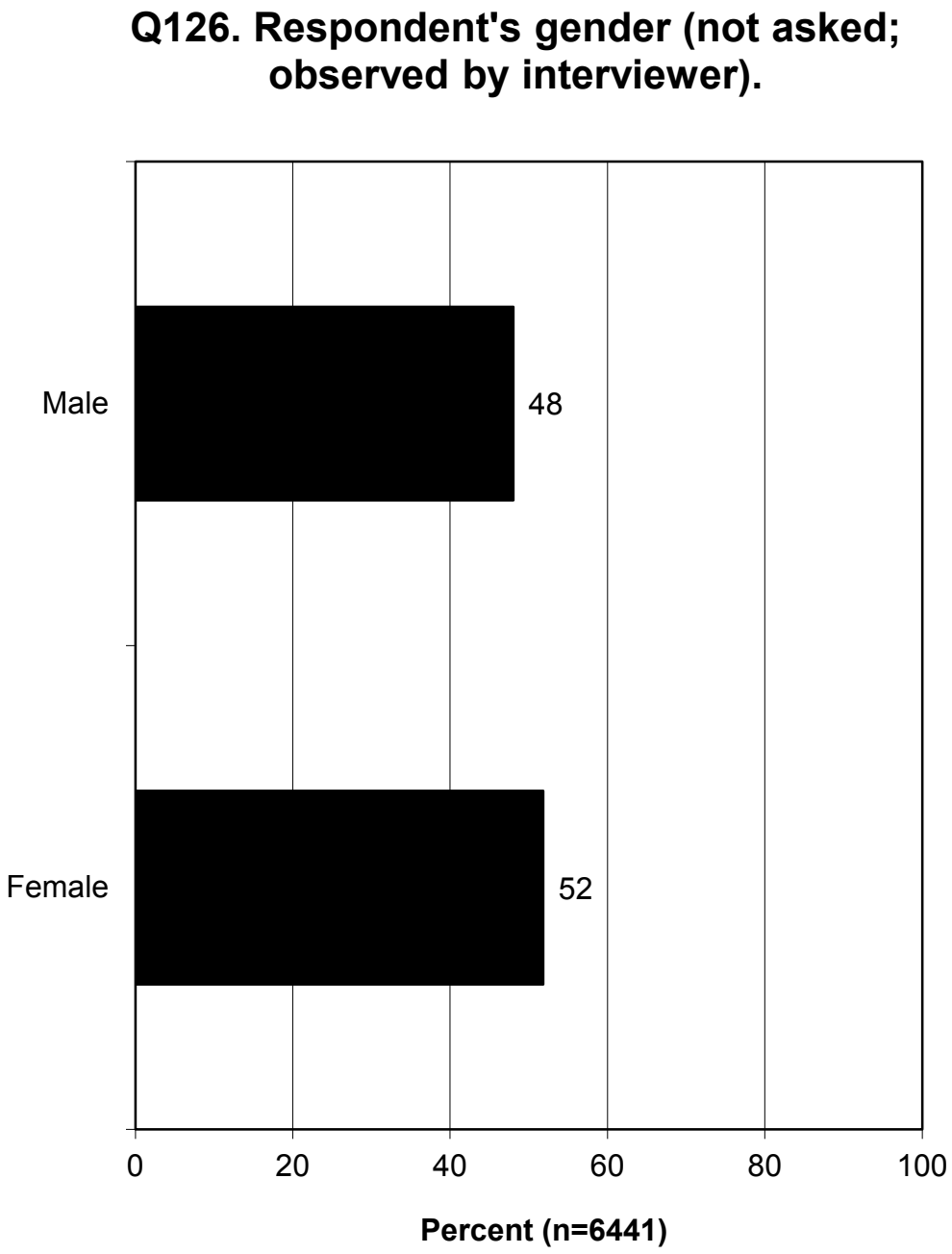
Q113. Which organizations are those? (Asked of those who contribute to or are a member of a conservation, sportsmen, recreation, or environmental club or group.)							
	Local hunting club	NRA	Sierra Club	Nature Conservancy	National Wildlife Federation	Audubon Society	National Wild Turkey Federation
1A	52.9%	11.3%	1.4%	2.6%	7.0%	1.9%	4.0%
1B	45.4%	6.1%	3.4%	0.0%	3.4%	3.4%	0.0%
2A	42.5%	9.2%	9.8%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%	5.5%
2B	65.8%	3.4%	2.1%	2.1%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%
2C	52.1%	18.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	2.6%
2D	57.2%	9.1%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
2E	73.5%	6.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
2F	25.6%	15.4%	2.3%	10.3%	0.0%	2.3%	13.1%
2G / 2H	57.1%	5.9%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%	1.8%
3A	35.0%	17.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	4.1%
3B	51.9%	8.3%	12.8%	9.0%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%
3C	15.1%	13.0%	7.1%	1.5%	3.0%	4.5%	13.9%
3D	7.1%	10.3%	8.1%	10.9%	4.4%	2.1%	18.5%
4A	34.9%	6.5%	6.7%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
4B	24.6%	5.8%	2.6%	6.9%	0.0%	1.5%	11.4%
4C	32.9%	11.3%	3.8%	8.3%	1.9%	10.2%	4.2%
4D	20.9%	12.4%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	40.3%	1.6%
4E	30.8%	19.6%	2.4%	9.9%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%
5A	39.9%	5.7%	6.4%	3.1%	0.9%	1.9%	0.9%
5B	43.2%	11.9%	0.0%	6.1%	5.3%	4.9%	8.5%
5C / 5D	42.2%	8.0%	13.1%	5.0%	6.5%	1.4%	0.0%
Overall	43.7%	9.3%	5.8%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	3.6%

Q113. Which conservation, sportsmen, recreation, or environmental club or organization did you contribute to or are you a member of? (Among those who contributed to or are a member of an organization.)



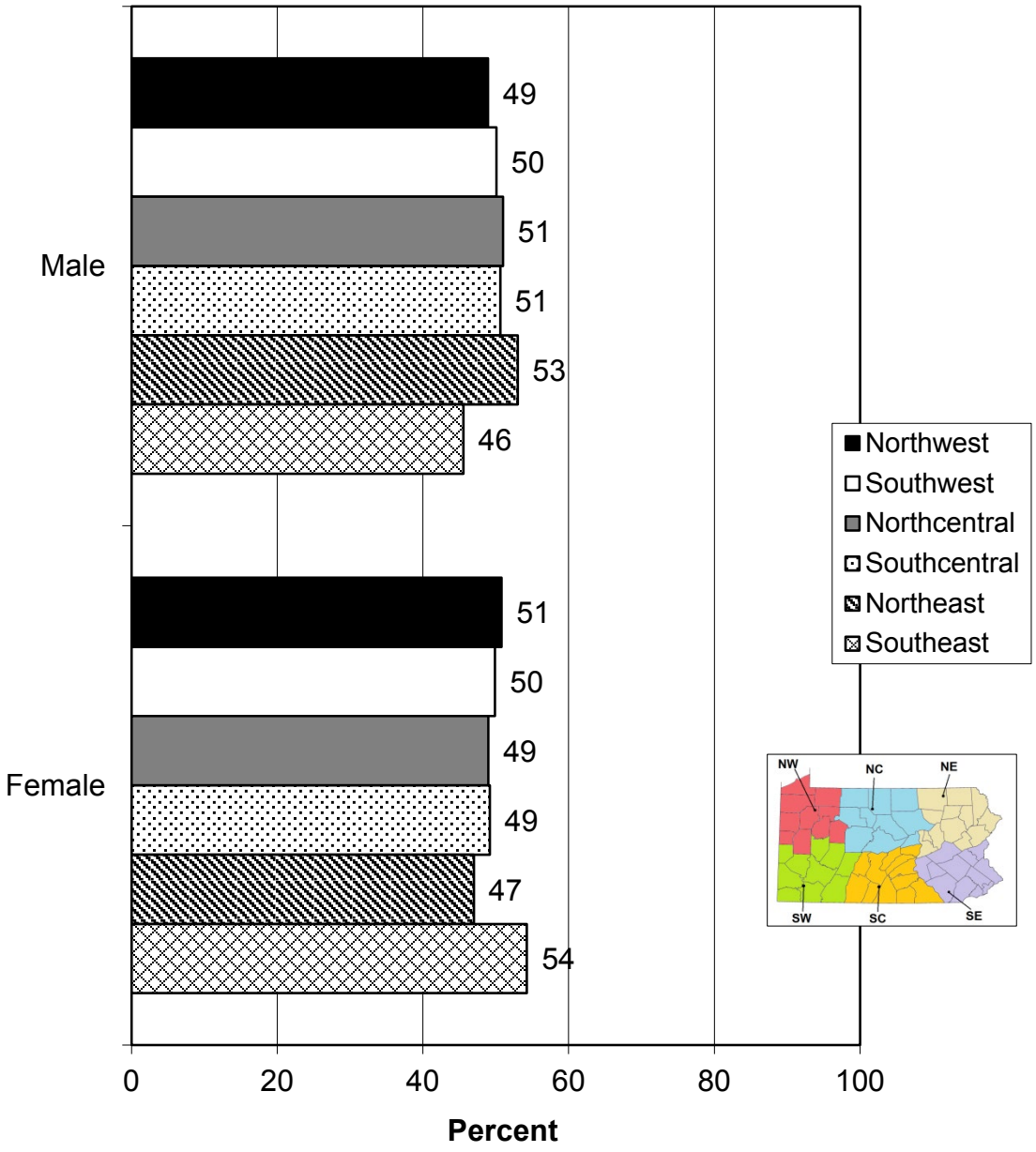
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

- Demographic data gathered include gender, age, and residency.

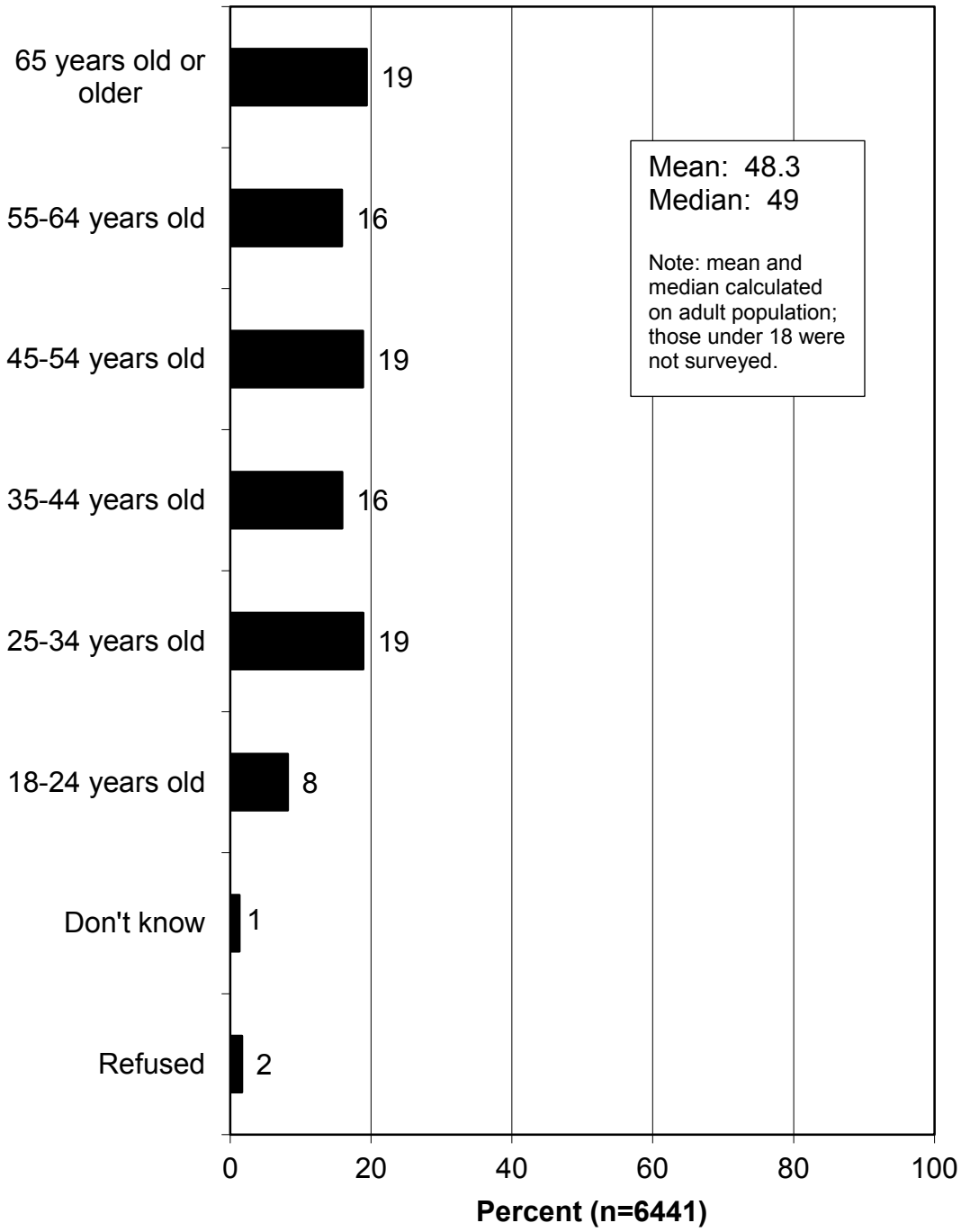


Q126. Respondent's gender (not asked; observed by interviewer).			
	Male	Female	Could not determine
1A	48.1%	51.9%	0.0%
1B	47.9%	51.6%	0.5%
2A	48.9%	51.1%	0.0%
2B	47.2%	52.8%	0.0%
2C	49.0%	50.7%	0.3%
2D	48.4%	51.6%	0.0%
2E	50.5%	49.5%	0.0%
2F	49.8%	49.8%	0.4%
2G / 2H	49.0%	51.0%	0.0%
3A	50.3%	49.5%	0.1%
3B	48.1%	51.9%	0.0%
3C	48.7%	51.3%	0.0%
3D	49.5%	50.5%	0.0%
4A	48.8%	51.2%	0.0%
4B	48.9%	51.1%	0.0%
4C	48.8%	51.0%	0.2%
4D	51.2%	48.8%	0.0%
4E	49.2%	50.8%	0.0%
5A	48.2%	51.2%	0.7%
5B	48.3%	51.5%	0.2%
5C / 5D	47.3%	52.5%	0.1%
Overall	48.0%	51.8%	0.1%

Q126. Respondent's gender (not asked; observed by interviewer).

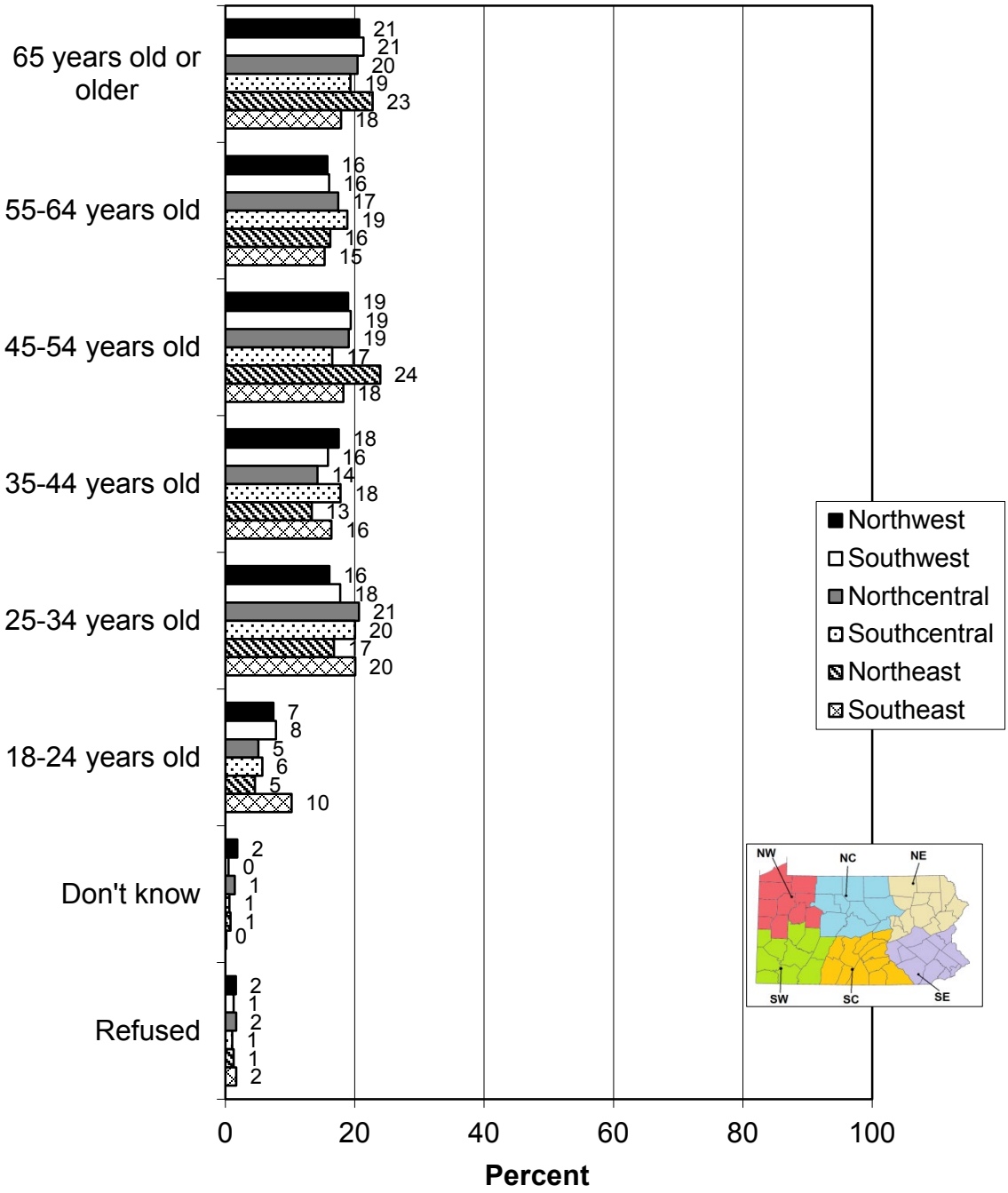


Q120. Respondent's age.

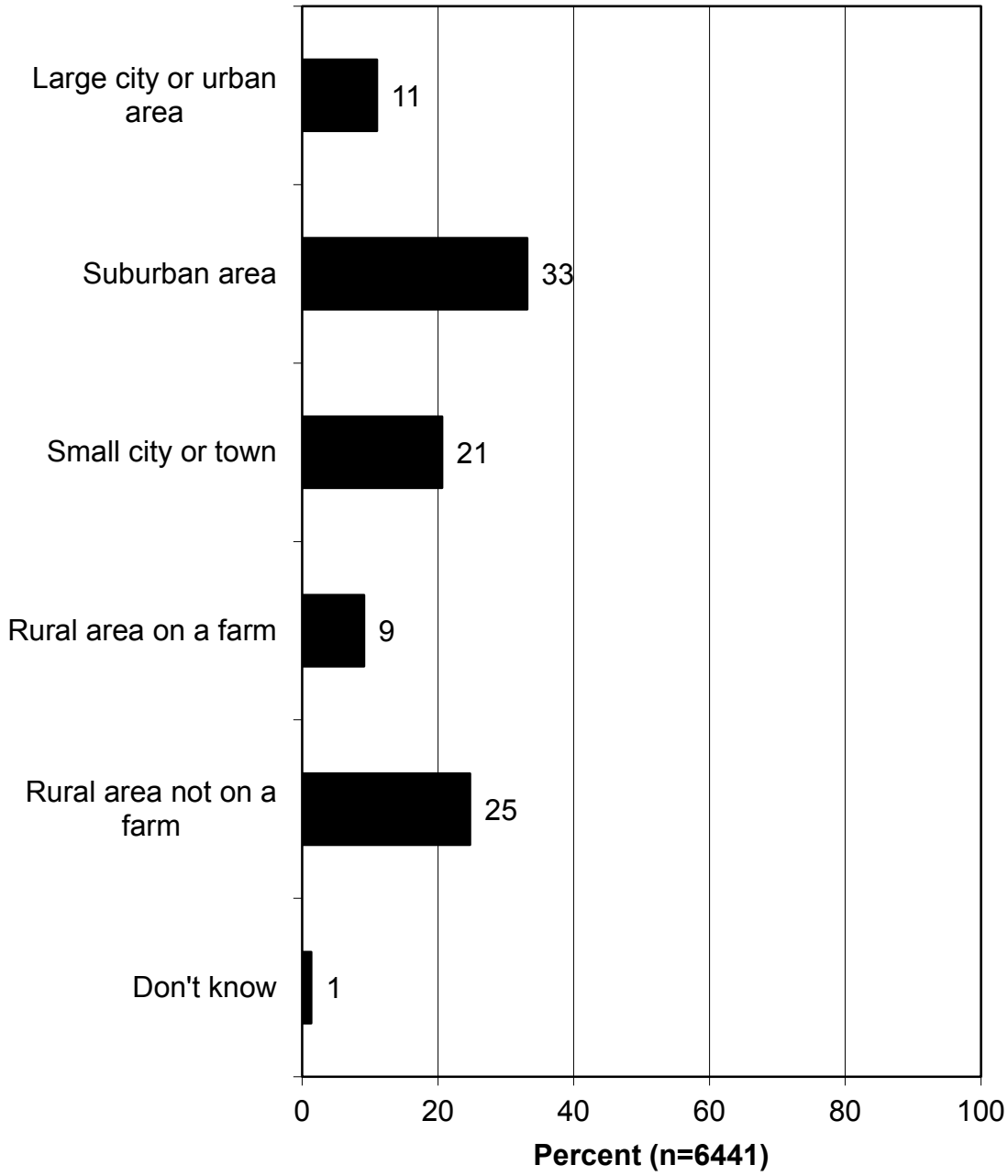


Q120. Respondent's age.								
	65 years old or older	55-64 years old	45-54 years old	35-44 years old	25-34 years old	18-24 years old	Don't know	Refused
1A	22.0%	16.6%	19.1%	15.1%	13.2%	8.8%	3.4%	1.7%
1B	18.9%	16.6%	18.8%	15.7%	20.0%	8.9%	0.2%	1.0%
2A	20.0%	16.9%	19.0%	15.3%	15.3%	7.6%	4.5%	1.4%
2B	20.8%	15.3%	18.5%	15.2%	16.1%	10.1%	2.6%	1.2%
2C	23.0%	17.3%	16.9%	15.6%	15.2%	7.4%	2.0%	2.7%
2D	20.9%	16.1%	18.9%	15.0%	17.5%	7.0%	3.4%	1.1%
2E	21.0%	17.3%	19.1%	16.3%	16.0%	8.9%	0.3%	1.2%
2F	22.2%	17.1%	18.8%	15.0%	15.2%	7.2%	1.2%	3.3%
2G / 2H	21.9%	17.5%	20.0%	15.0%	22.9%	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%
3A	21.4%	16.6%	18.8%	16.4%	20.5%	2.7%	1.9%	1.7%
3B	21.4%	16.3%	17.1%	14.1%	26.5%	1.4%	1.9%	1.3%
3C	21.9%	17.7%	19.2%	15.2%	16.5%	6.0%	0.6%	2.9%
3D	18.5%	17.0%	21.7%	14.2%	17.1%	6.1%	3.1%	2.3%
4A	23.3%	17.6%	18.8%	16.7%	18.5%	3.8%	0.3%	0.9%
4B	20.0%	16.5%	19.9%	16.7%	9.0%	13.1%	1.6%	3.2%
4C	20.6%	17.0%	18.7%	16.3%	14.0%	6.0%	2.2%	5.1%
4D	17.9%	14.4%	16.8%	14.0%	28.7%	4.6%	2.5%	1.0%
4E	21.5%	17.0%	18.5%	16.0%	13.3%	11.8%	1.4%	0.4%
5A	19.6%	16.6%	18.0%	15.5%	20.8%	5.0%	2.6%	2.0%
5B	19.0%	16.1%	18.7%	17.0%	19.1%	5.9%	0.8%	3.2%
5C / 5D	17.7%	15.2%	19.3%	16.4%	20.4%	9.8%	0.1%	1.1%
Overall	19.4%	15.9%	18.8%	15.9%	18.9%	8.2%	1.3%	1.7%

Q120. Respondent's age.

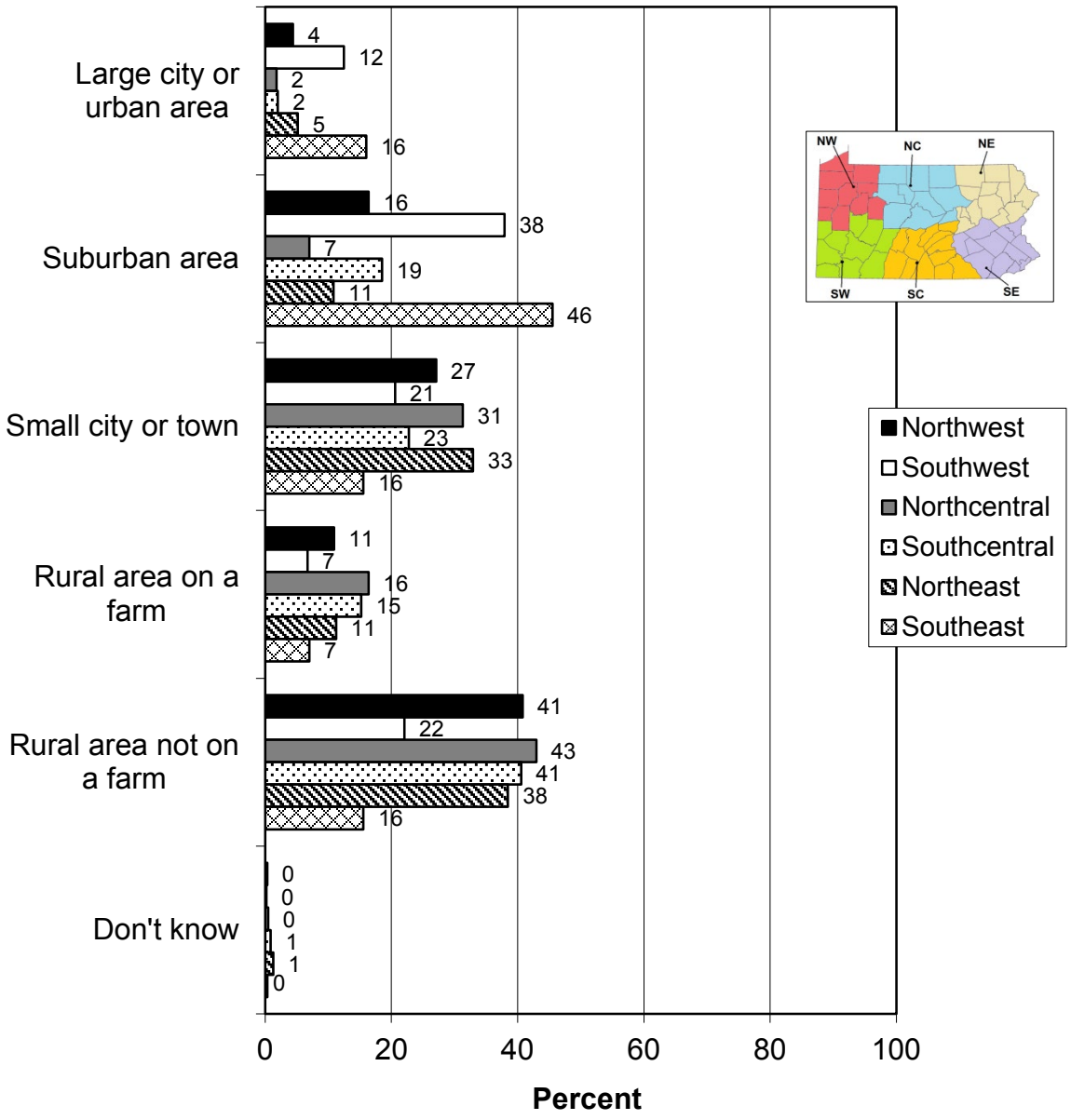


Q115. Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm, or a rural area not on a farm?



Q115. 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?						
	Large city or urban area	Suburban area	Small city or town	Rural area on a farm	Rural area not on a farm	Don't know
1A	5.0%	14.8%	31.8%	8.8%	37.7%	1.8%
1B	7.9%	18.6%	23.5%	13.2%	36.6%	0.1%
2A	6.1%	12.1%	23.3%	19.6%	35.6%	3.3%
2B	12.9%	53.0%	18.5%	2.4%	11.0%	2.2%
2C	3.1%	12.4%	28.5%	10.9%	42.7%	2.4%
2D	3.5%	8.8%	24.7%	14.8%	47.8%	0.5%
2E	8.1%	2.0%	24.1%	18.3%	47.2%	0.3%
2F	1.6%	5.8%	36.8%	9.6%	44.9%	1.2%
2G / 2H	5.1%	5.1%	28.3%	10.5%	50.5%	0.6%
3A	0.5%	3.9%	25.0%	20.1%	49.5%	1.1%
3B	9.2%	11.0%	36.5%	11.5%	28.1%	3.7%
3C	2.8%	8.2%	30.7%	19.8%	37.3%	1.1%
3D	0.9%	9.5%	27.4%	8.6%	51.5%	2.0%
4A	1.3%	5.3%	21.3%	26.9%	44.3%	0.8%
4B	0.7%	7.8%	13.6%	20.2%	56.5%	1.3%
4C	3.0%	12.9%	25.0%	12.7%	44.3%	2.2%
4D	3.0%	14.0%	33.0%	12.0%	35.5%	2.5%
4E	0.4%	7.9%	28.5%	17.7%	44.5%	0.9%
5A	1.3%	20.8%	26.7%	15.5%	33.8%	1.9%
5B	4.7%	29.4%	21.6%	15.0%	26.6%	2.7%
5C / 5D	19.4%	48.9%	13.6%	5.0%	12.8%	0.2%
Overall	11.0%	33.1%	20.6%	9.1%	24.7%	1.3%

Q115. 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?



ABOUT RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT

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

Focusing only on natural resource and outdoor recreation issues, Responsive Management has conducted telephone, mail, and online surveys, as well as multi-modal surveys, on-site intercepts, focus groups, public meetings, personal interviews, needs assessments, program evaluations, marketing and communication plans, and other forms of human dimensions research measuring how people relate to the natural world for more than 30 years. Utilizing our in-house, full-service survey facilities with 75 professional interviewers, we have conducted studies in all 50 states and 15 countries worldwide, totaling more than 1,000 human dimensions projects and almost $70 million in research *only* on natural resource and outdoor recreation issues.

Responsive Management has conducted research for every state fish and wildlife agency and every federal natural resource agency, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Coast Guard, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Additionally, we have also provided research for all the major conservation NGOs including the Archery Trade Association, the American Sportfishing Association, the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Dallas Safari Club, Ducks Unlimited, Environmental Defense Fund, the Izaak Walton League of America, the National Rifle Association, the National Shooting Sports Foundation, the National Wildlife Federation, the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Safari Club International, the Sierra Club, Trout Unlimited, and the Wildlife Management Institute. Other nonprofit and NGO clients include the American Museum of Natural History, the BoatUS Foundation, the National Association of Conservation Law Enforcement Chiefs, the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators, and the Ocean Conservancy. As well, Responsive Management conducts market research and product testing for numerous outdoor recreation manufacturers and industry leaders, such as Winchester Ammunition, Vista Outdoor (whose brands include Federal Premium, CamelBak, Bushnell, Primos, and more), Trijicon, Yamaha, and others.

Responsive Management also provides data collection for the nation's top universities, including Auburn University, Clemson University, Colorado State University, Duke University, George Mason University, Michigan State University, Mississippi State University, North Carolina State University, Oregon State University, Penn State University, Rutgers University, Stanford University, Texas Tech, University of California-Davis, University of Florida, University of Montana, University of New Hampshire, University of Southern California, Virginia Tech, West Virginia University, Yale University and many more.

Our research has been upheld in U.S. Courts, used in peer-reviewed journals, and presented at major wildlife and natural resource conferences around the world. Responsive Management's research has also been featured in many of the nation's top media, including *Newsweek*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times*, CNN, National Public Radio, and on the front pages of *The Washington Post* and *USA Today*.

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