



2013 MICHIGAN HUNTING ACCESS PROGRAM SURVEY

Brian J. Frawley

ABSTRACT

A survey of HAP hunters was conducted following the 2012 fall and 2013 spring hunting seasons to determine the number of people hunting on HAP lands and to determine hunter satisfaction and opinions about the administration of HAP. Among the people hunting on HAP lands, 37% of their overall hunting was done on HAP lands. About 8% of HAP hunters would not have hunted if HAP did not exist. The primary reasons hunters selected HAP lands were (1) the HAP lands were located near their residence [64%], (2) they did not have access to private lands [62%], (3) they had limited time to locate alternative hunting sites [56%], and (4) they had previously experienced good hunting on HAP lands [56%]. The primary species hunted on HAP lands was deer; 74% of the hunters hunted deer, and 62% of HAP hunters reported that deer was the primary species they sought on HAP lands. About 59% of the hunters were satisfied with their overall hunting experiences on HAP lands. In general, hunters pursuing waterfowl, rabbit, and turkey were most satisfied with their overall hunting experience on HAP lands. Although most hunters sought deer, about 49% of deer hunters were satisfied with their overall hunting experience. Hunters most frequently ($\geq 79\%$ of hunters) indicated that leasing additional land and improving the habitat and wildlife numbers were the most important changes to HAP that could be done to improve hunter's experience. About 78% of the HAP hunters indicated they planned to hunt on HAP lands in the future. The average HAP hunter devoted 7.4 hunting trips during the year to hunt on HAP. An estimated 6,600 hunters took about 46,419 hunting trips on HAP. Among hunters that reported their expenditures, active hunters spent an average of \$262 per year on hunting trips. Collectively, HAP hunters spent \$1.7 million (\pm \$0.2 million) on hunting trips primarily to hunt on HAP.



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INTRODUCTION

Michigan's Hunting Access Program (HAP) was created in 1977 to lease private lands for public hunting in southern Michigan, where 97% of the land base is privately owned (Squibb and Hill 1989). HAP enrollment peaked in 1981 when 792 farms totaling nearly 189,000 acres were enrolled (Figure 1). Enrollment declined steadily from the peak levels and reached its lowest level in 2010 (47 farms totaling about 7,500 acres). Enrollment declined partly because the DNR lease payments were inadequate to maintain or attract participation (Oliver 2005).

In 2010, the DNR was awarded \$900,000 from the U.S. Department of Agriculture through the Voluntary Public and Incentive Program for three years to expand HAP. The grant allowed the DNR to attract new landowners by offering increased lease payments. The DNR also expanded the types of hunting rights it leased from landowners. In the past, landowners were required to allow all types of hunting on the property. Beginning in 2011, landowners were offered leases for either all hunting rights or a subset of the hunting rights (e.g., youth or apprentice only, small game only, deer only or turkey only). The highest rates were paid to landowners who leased all rights. Farms already enrolled in cropland diversion programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program were targeted for enrollment in HAP because they frequently had pre-existing high-quality wildlife habitat. Acreage enrolled in Conservation Reserve Program or other Farm Bill program received a bonus to encourage enrollment in HAP.

The DNR and the Natural Resources Commission have the authority and responsibility to protect and manage the wildlife resources of the state of Michigan. Opinion surveys are a management tool used by the Wildlife Division to accomplish its statutory responsibility. Estimating hunter participation, hunter satisfaction, and opinions about administration of HAP were the primary objectives of this survey.

METHODS

All hunters using HAP land were requested to report their contact information (name and mailing address) prior to hunting. A self-service box was located at most HAP properties for hunters to report this information. On some properties, the landowner also required hunters to directly obtain permission from them before hunting.

Contact information was collected from 1,634 hunters using HAP during fall 2012 through spring 2013. The list of hunters did not represent every person that had hunted on HAP properties because not all hunters provided contact information and others provided incomplete or illegible information. Squibb and Hill (1989) reported an average of 45.6 and 45.9 hunters per 100 acres of HAP in 1980 and 1988, respectively. The number of hunters in Michigan has declined by about 15% since the 1980s. Assuming usage of HAP had declined by a comparable amount (i.e., 38.5 hunters per 100 acres in 2012), an estimated 6,600 hunters were expected to use the 17,191 acres of HAP in 2012. Thus, it was assumed that contact information was collected from about 25% of the hunters using HAP during fall 2012 through spring 2013.

Estimates were calculated using a simple random sampling design (Cochran 1977). A 95% confidence limit (CL) was calculated for each estimate. This CL could be added to and subtracted from the estimate to calculate the 95% confidence interval. The confidence interval was a measure of the precision associated with the estimate and implies the true value would be within this interval 95 times out of 100. Estimates were based on information collected from random samples of hunting license buyers. Thus, these estimates were subject to sampling errors (Cochran 1977). Estimates were not adjusted for possible response or nonresponse biases.

Statistical tests are used routinely to determine the likelihood that differences among estimates are larger than expected by chance alone. The overlap of 95% confidence intervals was used to determine whether estimates differed. Non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals was equivalent to stating the difference between the means was larger than would be expected 995 out of 1,000 times ($P < 0.005$), if the study had been repeated (Payton et al. 2003).

Questionnaires (Appendix A) were mailed initially during early July 2013, and nonrespondents were mailed up to two follow-up questionnaires. Although 1,634 people were sent the questionnaire, 42 surveys were undeliverable resulting in an adjusted sample size of 1,592. Questionnaires were returned by 809 people, yielding a 51% adjusted response rate.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hunters using HAP lands during fall 2012 through spring 2013 had hunted an average of 25.2 years (± 1.1), and they had hunted on HAP lands an average of 6.2 years (± 0.5). In contrast, the average HAP hunter in 1988 had hunted 18.5 years (Squibb and Hill 1989). The increased age of HAP hunters likely represented the rising share of older people in the population as the baby-boom generation aged.

Most HAP hunters ($55 \pm 3\%$) hunted on only one HAP property, while $24 \pm 3\%$ hunted on two properties and $21 \pm 3\%$ hunted on more than two properties. About $14 \pm 2\%$ of HAP hunters hunted only one day on HAP properties, while $44 \pm 3\%$ hunted 2-5 days, $21 \pm 3\%$ hunted 6-10 days, and $21 \pm 3\%$ hunted more than ten days on HAP properties. Among the people hunting on HAP lands, $37 \pm 2\%$ of their hunting was done on HAP lands.

About $83 \pm 3\%$ of the HAP hunters indicated they would have hunted even if HAP did not exist. However, $8 \pm 2\%$ of hunters would not have hunted, and $9 \pm 2\%$ of hunters were not sure if they would have hunted if HAP did not exist.

Providing access to quality hunting lands close to urban properties was a key component to offering additional hunting opportunities on HAP lands. About $27 \pm 3\%$ of HAP hunters traveled less than 10 miles, and $32 \pm 3\%$ of hunters traveled 11-25 miles. About $12 \pm 2\%$ of hunters traveled 26-40 miles, $9 \pm 2\%$ of hunters traveled 41-50 miles, and $20 \pm 3\%$ of hunters traveled more than 50 miles.

About $33 \pm 3\%$ of the HAP hunters resided in rural areas, $23 \pm 3\%$ lived in suburbs, and $22 \pm 3\%$ lived in small towns. In addition, $15 \pm 2\%$ of HAP hunters resided on farms, and $5 \pm 2\%$ of hunters lived in large cities. The residence of $2 \pm 1\%$ of the hunters was unknown. The distribution of hunters among rural and suburban areas was similar to proportions reported for HAP hunters in 1988. Squibb and Hill (1989) reported 66% of HAP hunters in 1988 were from rural areas and 34% from suburban areas.

Nearly $29 \pm 3\%$ of HAP hunters usually hunted alone, while $46 \pm 3\%$ hunted with one partner, $16 \pm 3\%$ of hunters hunted with two other people, and $8 \pm 2\%$ of hunters hunted with three or more other hunters.

Attracting new hunters was a key component of creating HAP. About $22 \pm 3\%$ of adult HAP hunters (at least 21 years) hunted with a youth hunter (less than 16 years old). In addition, about $11 \pm 2\%$ of adult hunters accompanied an apprentice hunter (a hunter without hunter safety certification) on HAP lands.

The primary species hunted on HAP lands was deer (Table 1 and Figure 2); 74% of the hunters hunted deer and 62% of HAP hunters reported that deer was the primary species they sought on HAP lands. The next most popular species hunted on HAP lands were rabbit, squirrel, and pheasants, although these species were generally not the primary species sought by HAP hunters.

Deer and small game have traditionally been the most popular animals pursued by hunters in Michigan (Frawley 2009). However, deer hunting has generally increased in popularity and small game hunting has declined during the last fifty years. This trend also appears among hunters using HAP. In 1988, 52% of HAP hunters most sought deer (Squibb and Hill 1989), while 62% of hunters in 2012 primarily wanted to hunt deer. In 1988, 32% of HAP hunters most sought rabbits (Squibb and Hill 1989), while in 2012, 23% of hunters hunted rabbits and only 5% of hunters primarily targeted rabbits to hunt.

Friends were the primary source of information about HAP lands for the hunters using HAP (Table 2 and Figure 3); 38% of hunters reported they learned of HAP from their friends. Other frequently cited sources of information included HAP boundary signs (25%), HAP digest published by the DNR (20%), and HAP website developed by the DNR (20%).

The primary reasons hunters selected HAP lands were (1) the HAP lands were located near their residence [64%], (2) they did not have access to private lands [62%], (3) they had limited time to locate alternative hunting sites [56%], and (4) they had previously experienced good hunting on HAP lands [56%] [Table 3 and Figure 4]. Most of these reasons were also reported as important reasons for explaining why hunters selected to use HAP lands in 1988 (Squibb and Hill 1989).

About $59 \pm 3\%$ of the hunters were satisfied with their overall hunting experiences on HAP lands ($19 \pm 3\%$ were very satisfied and $40 \pm 3\%$ were somewhat satisfied). In contrast, $28 \pm 3\%$ of HAP hunters were neutral about their hunting experience and $12 \pm 2\%$ were dissatisfied with their hunting experience. In general, hunters pursuing

waterfowl, rabbit, and turkey were most satisfied with their overall hunting experience on HAP lands (Table 4 and Figure 5). Although most hunters sought deer, about 49% of deer hunters were satisfied with their overall hunting experience. Satisfaction among deer hunters on HAP lands was similar to satisfaction among all deer hunters statewide; 47% of hunters statewide were satisfied with their overall deer hunting experience in 2012 (Frawley 2013).

HAP hunters were presented eight potential changes to HAP (Table 5) and were asked to indicate the importance of these changes on a scale from one (most important) to five (least important). The importance of each option was gauged by comparing how often HAP hunters indicated the option was important (i.e., scored a value of 1 or 2). Hunters most frequently ($\geq 79\%$ of hunters) indicated that leasing additional land and improving the habitat and wildlife numbers were the most important changes to HAP that could be done to improve hunter's experience (Table 5 and Figure 6). Limiting hunter numbers and better signage were considered important for about 40% of hunters.

About $78 \pm 3\%$ of the HAP hunters indicated they planned to hunt on HAP lands in the future. In contrast, $3 \pm 1\%$ of hunters did not plan to hunt on HAP lands in the future, and $18 \pm 3\%$ of hunters were not sure whether they would hunt on HAP lands again.

The average HAP hunter devoted 7.4 ± 0.7 hunting trips during the year to hunt on HAP during fall 2012 through spring 2013. The trips included hunts that took place during a single day and hunts that required an overnight stay away from home. HAP hunters took an estimated $46,419 \pm 4,318$ hunting trips on HAP. Among hunters that reported their expenditures, active hunters spent an average of $\$262 \pm \33 per year on hunting trips. Expenditures on long trips included the costs of food, travel, and lodging, while short trips may have only included the cost of fuel. Collectively, HAP hunters spent about $\$1.7$ million ($\pm \$0.2$ million) on hunting trips primarily to hunt on HAP during fall 2012 through spring 2013.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Table 1. The estimated proportion and number of hunters on HAP land during fall 2012 through spring 2013, summarized by species hunted.

| Species | % | 95% CL ^a | Total | 95% CL |
|---|------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| Species hunted | | | | |
| Deer | 74.0 | 2.9 | 4,880 | 209 |
| Turkey | 15.6 | 2.4 | 1,027 | 160 |
| Rabbit | 23.4 | 2.8 | 1,541 | 187 |
| Squirrel | 23.2 | 2.8 | 1,532 | 187 |
| Pheasant | 19.5 | 2.6 | 1,284 | 175 |
| Waterfowl | 6.1 | 1.6 | 402 | 105 |
| Furbearers | 4.9 | 1.4 | 325 | 95 |
| Primary species hunted^b | | | | |
| Deer | 61.7 | 3.2 | 4,067 | 224 |
| Turkey | 3.9 | 1.3 | 257 | 85 |
| Rabbit | 4.9 | 1.4 | 325 | 95 |
| Squirrel | 6.6 | 1.7 | 437 | 109 |
| Pheasant | 12.7 | 2.2 | 839 | 147 |
| Waterfowl | 3.0 | 1.1 | 197 | 75 |
| Furbearers | 1.8 | 0.9 | 120 | 59 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.5 | 34 | 31 |
| Unknown | 4.8 | 1.4 | 317 | 94 |

^a95% confidence limits.

^bPrimary animal hunted is the species that was primarily targeted by the hunter.

Table 2. The primary source of information about HAP, summarized as the estimated proportion and number of hunters using the each source of information.

| Source of information | % | 95% CL ^a | Total | 95% CL |
|-----------------------|------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| HAP digest | 19.7 | 2.6 | 1,301 | 176 |
| From friends | 38.3 | 3.2 | 2,526 | 217 |
| HAP website | 19.5 | 2.6 | 1,284 | 175 |
| HAP signs | 24.9 | 2.9 | 1,644 | 192 |
| Mi-Hunt | 12.3 | 2.2 | 813 | 145 |
| DNR contacts | 5.3 | 1.5 | 351 | 98 |
| HAP landowner | 7.1 | 1.7 | 471 | 113 |
| Other | 6.9 | 1.7 | 454 | 111 |

^a95% confidence limits.

Table 3. The reasons HAP hunters selected to hunt on HAP lands, summarized as the estimated proportion and number of hunters agreeing with each statement.^a

| Statement | % | 95% CL ^b | Total | 95% CL |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| No access to private land | 61.8 | 3.2 | 4,075 | 224 |
| HAP near residence | 64.4 | 3.2 | 4,246 | 222 |
| Limited time to locate alternatives | 56.4 | 3.3 | 3,716 | 226 |
| Experienced good hunting on HAP | 55.7 | 3.3 | 3,673 | 226 |
| No public lands nearby | 41.7 | 3.3 | 2,748 | 221 |
| Friends/family hunt HAP | 39.2 | 3.2 | 2,585 | 218 |
| Hunted land before enrolled in HAP | 15.6 | 2.4 | 1,027 | 160 |
| HAP owned by friend/family | 8.2 | 1.8 | 539 | 120 |

^aProportion and number of HAP hunters that reported they strongly agreed or agreed with the statement.

^b95% confidence limits.

Table 4. Level of satisfaction with the number of animals seen, number of animals harvested, overall hunting experience on HAP lands.^a

| Species | Animals seen | | | | Animals harvested | | | | Overall satisfaction | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|----------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | % | 95% CL ^b | Total | 95% CL | % | 95% CL | Total | 95% CL | % | 95% CL | Total | 95% CL |
| Deer | 45.7 | 4.2 | 1,858 | 200 | 19.2 | 3.3 | 779 | 142 | 49.1 | 4.2 | 1,995 | 204 |
| Turkey | 70.0 | 15.7 | 180 | 71 | 43.3 | 16.9 | 111 | 56 | 66.7 | 16.1 | 171 | 70 |
| Rabbit | 60.5 | 14.8 | 197 | 75 | 60.5 | 14.8 | 197 | 75 | 73.7 | 13.3 | 240 | 82 |
| Squirrel | 45.1 | 13.0 | 197 | 75 | 35.3 | 12.4 | 154 | 66 | 52.9 | 13.0 | 231 | 81 |
| Pheasant | 40.8 | 9.2 | 342 | 97 | 33.7 | 8.8 | 283 | 89 | 48.0 | 9.3 | 402 | 105 |
| Waterfowl | 87.0 | 13.2 | 171 | 70 | 60.9 | 19.2 | 120 | 59 | 73.9 | 17.2 | 146 | 64 |
| Furbearers | 42.9 | 25.3 | 51 | 39 | 21.4 | 21.0 | 26 | 27 | 57.1 | 25.3 | 68 | 44 |

^aProportion of hunters that rated their satisfaction as very satisfied or somewhat satisfied. Satisfaction was estimated from only hunters that had hunted species.

^b95% confidence limits.

Table 5. How HAP could be improved, summarized as the estimated proportion and number of hunters indicating which options were important to consider for improving HAP.^a

| Management option | % | 95% CL ^b | Total | 95% CL |
|--------------------------------------|------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| Lease more land | 87.1 | 2.2 | 5,745 | 177 |
| Better signage | 41.9 | 3.3 | 2,765 | 221 |
| More publicity | 26.0 | 2.9 | 1,712 | 194 |
| Improve habitat and wildlife numbers | 79.2 | 2.7 | 5,222 | 199 |
| Improve access and parking | 34.5 | 3.2 | 2,277 | 212 |
| Increase law enforcement | 24.2 | 2.8 | 1,592 | 189 |
| Implement reservation system | 30.3 | 3.1 | 1,995 | 204 |
| Limit hunter numbers | 42.9 | 3.3 | 2,825 | 222 |

^aProportion and number of HAP hunters that reported the option was important (i.e., Using a scale of 1 to 5, these options were scored 1 or 2).

^b95% confidence limits.

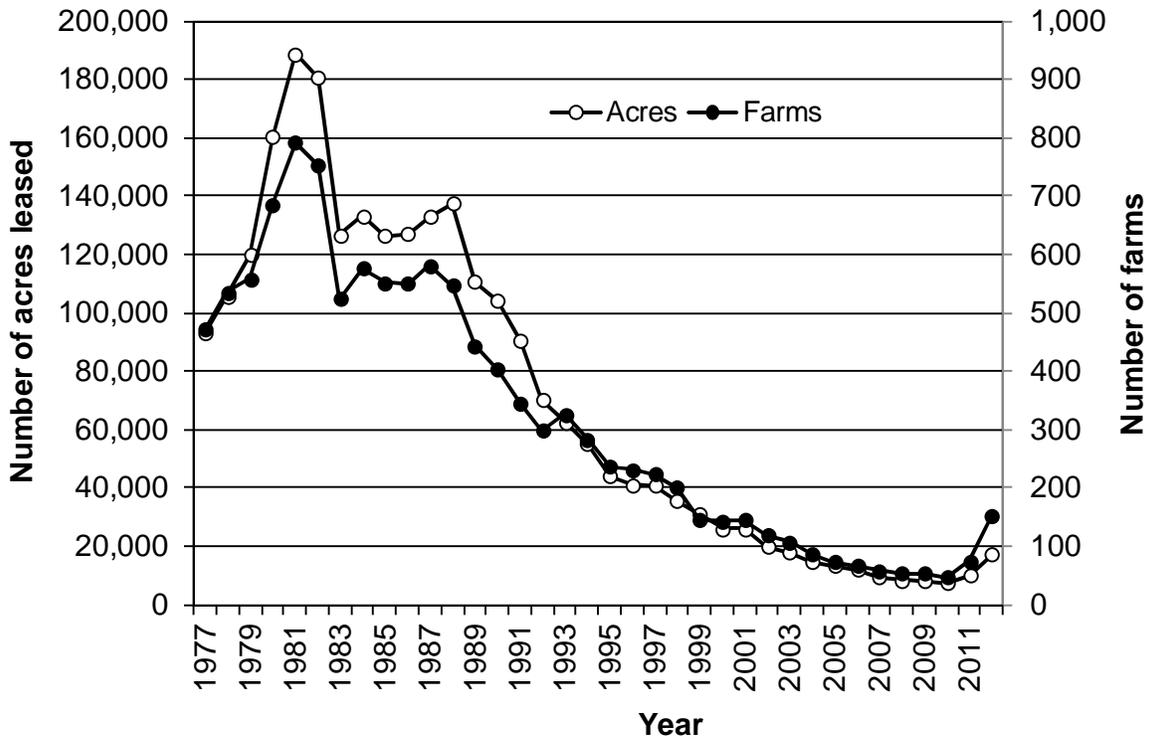


Figure 1. Number of farms and acres enrolled in HAP in Michigan, 1977-2012.

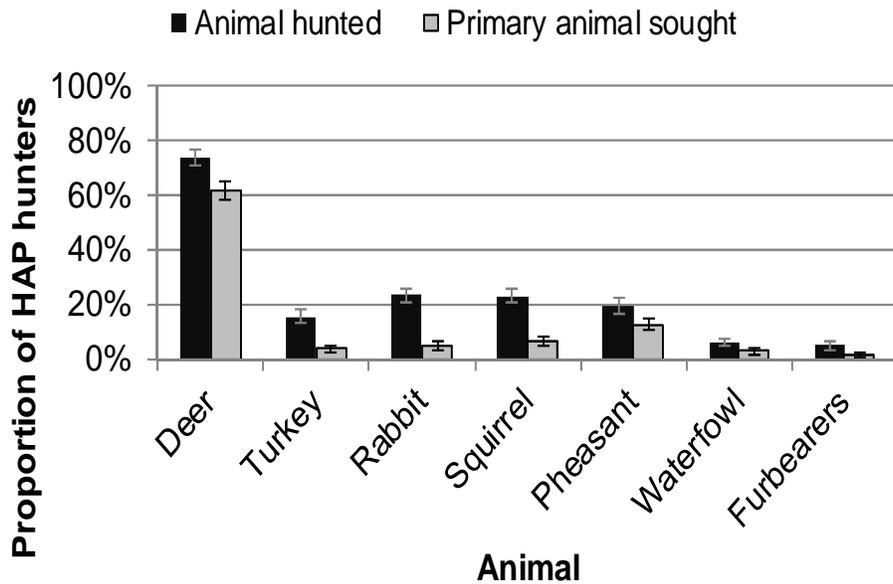


Figure 2. The animals sought by hunters on HAP land during fall 2012 through spring 2013. Primary animal hunted is the species that was primarily targeted by the hunter. Vertical bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

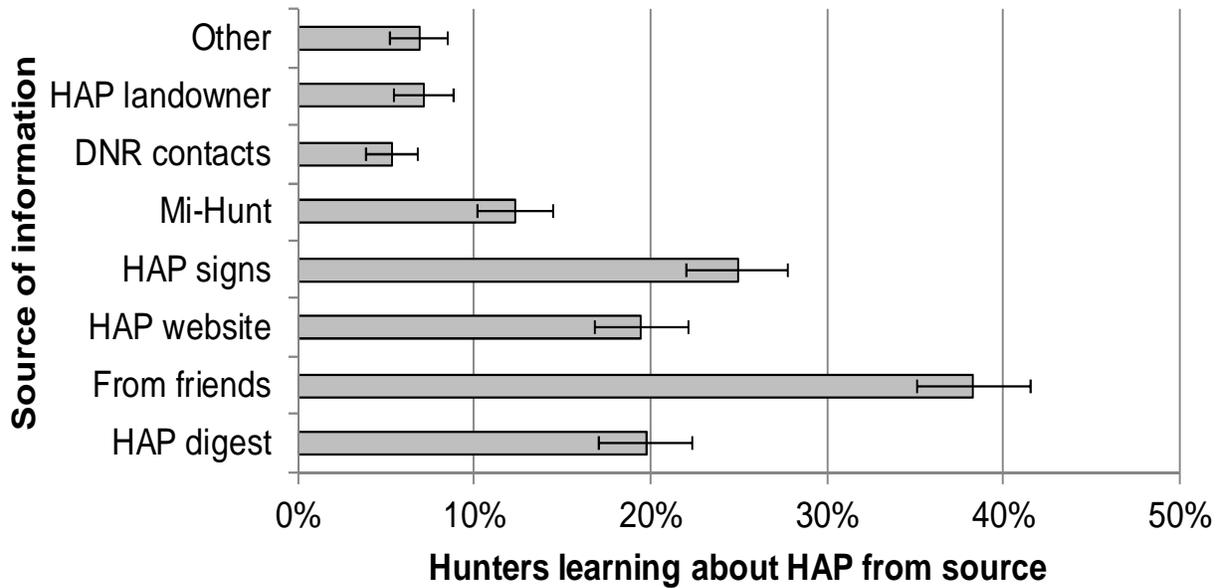


Figure 3. The source of information about HAP lands for HAP hunters. Horizontal bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

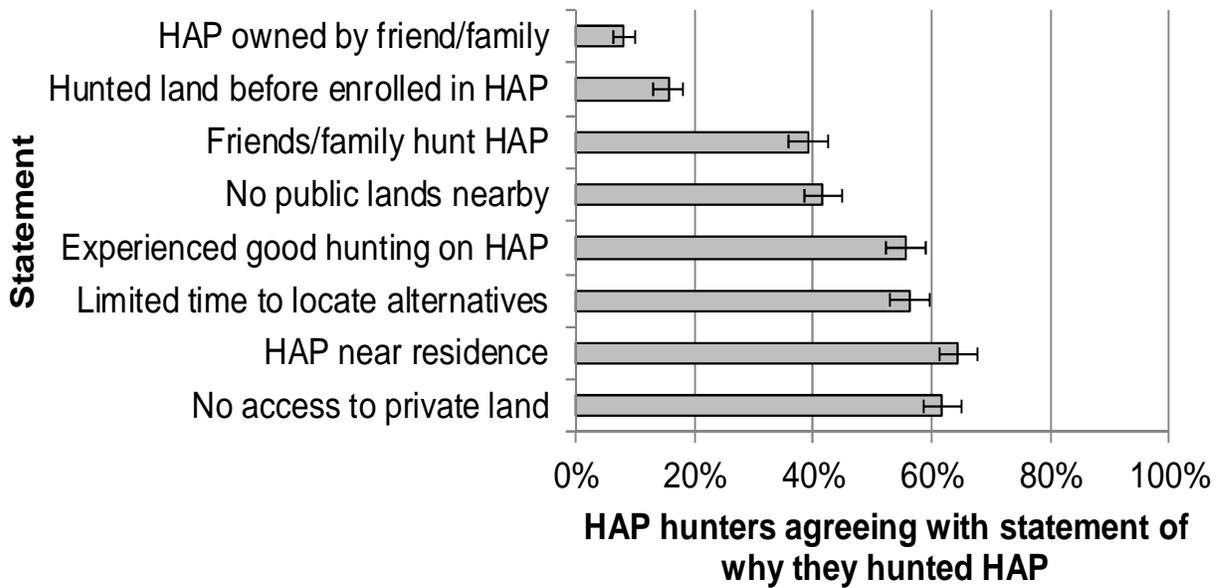


Figure 4. The reasons HAP hunters selected to hunt on HAP lands. Horizontal bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

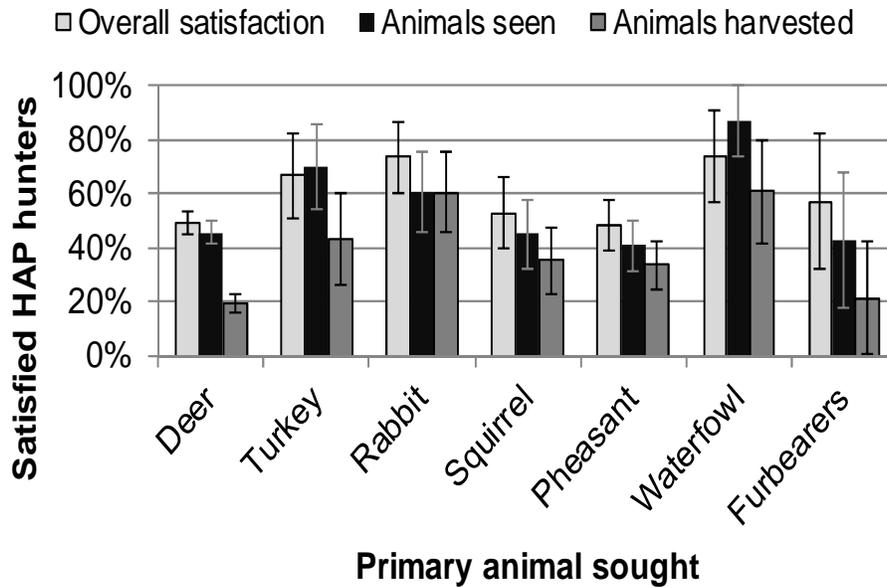


Figure 5. Estimated proportion of HAP hunters satisfied by their overall hunting experience, animals seen, and animals harvested on HAP lands. Estimates summarized by primary species sought by HAP hunters. Vertical bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

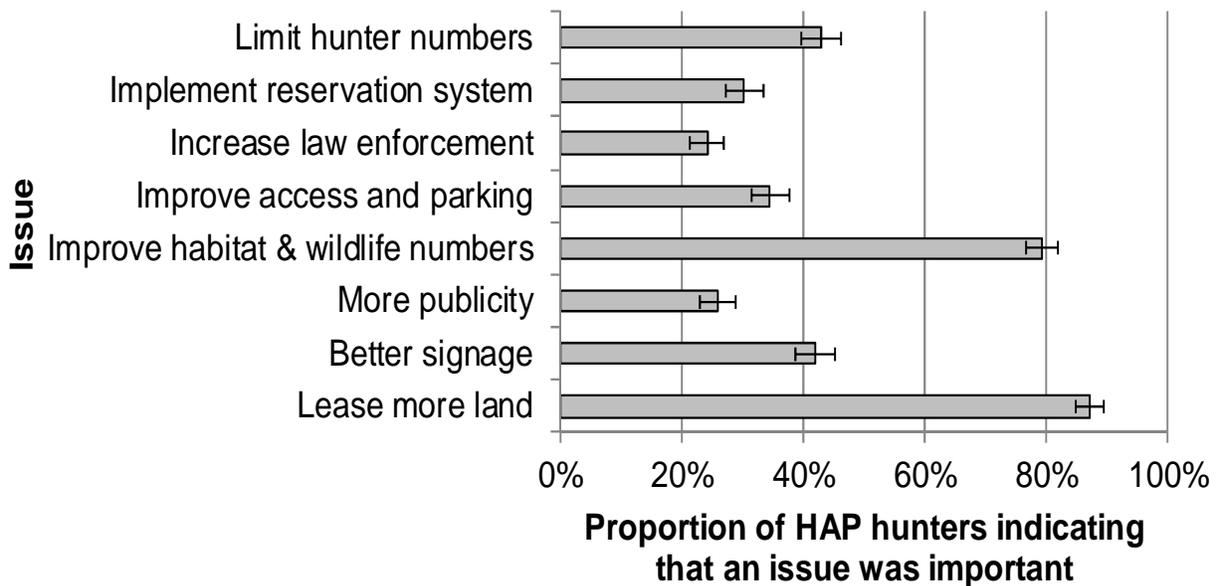


Figure 6. Estimated proportion of HAP hunters indicating which issues were important (i.e., on the scale of 1 to 5, these options were scored 1 or 2) to consider to improve their hunting experience on HAP lands. Horizontal bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

Appendix A. Questionnaire used to evaluate HAP.

16. Indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements about why you choose to hunt on Hunting Access Program lands during the past year. (Select one choice per statement.)

| | Strongly Agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | Not Sure |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. I use HAP land because I do not have access to private land. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. I use HAP land because it is located near my home. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. I use HAP land because I have limited time to locate alternative sites. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. I use HAP land because I have experienced good hunting on these lands. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. I use HAP land because there is no other public land nearby. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. I use HAP land because friends/family hunt there. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. I hunted HAP property before it was enrolled in HAP. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. I hunted HAP property because it is owned by a relative or friend. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. How would you rate your overall hunting experiences on HAP lands over the past year? (Select one.)

1 Very satisfied 2 Satisfied 3 Neutral 4 Dissatisfied 5 Very dissatisfied

18. Please indicate how satisfied or dissatisfied you were with the following for the primary species you hunted on HAP lands during the past year: (Select one choice per item.)

| | Very Satisfied | Somewhat Satisfied | Neutral | Somewhat Dissatisfied | Strongly Dissatisfied | Not Applicable |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Number of <u>animals</u> you saw. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Number of <u>animals</u> you harvested. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Your overall hunting experience for this species. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |

In the next two questions, you will be asked about all your hunting trips to hunt on HAP lands during the past year. A hunting trip includes trips that take place during a single day, as well as, trips that require an overnight stay away from home. Consequently, the cost of these hunting trips can vary greatly. On a long trip you may spend money for food, travel, and lodging, while on a short trip you may only spend money for gas.

19. How many trips did you take primarily to hunt on HAP lands during the past year?

_____ Trips

20. How much did an average trip cost you during the past year when you went primarily to hunt on HAP lands (for example, fuel, food, lodging, ammunition)?

\$_____ per trip

21. Listed below are some changes that could be made to HAP to improve your hunting experience. Please indicate how important each of these changes would be for you.

(Select one choice per item.)

Importance rankings

High **Low**

1 2 3 4 5

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| a. Lease more land | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Better signage | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. More publicity | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Improve habitat and wildlife numbers | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Improve access and parking | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Increase law enforcement presence | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Develop a hunt reservation system | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Limit the number of users | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Other ideas (Please specify: _____) | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

22. Do you plan to spend time recreating outdoors on HAP in the future? (Select one.)

- 1 Yes 2 No 3 Not sure

23. Do you have any comments or suggestions about HAP?

Please return questionnaire in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. Thank you for your help!

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