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2016 MICHIGAN HUNTING ACCESS PROGRAM SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

A survey of HAP hunters was conducted following the 2015 fall and 2016 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. An estimated 7,500 hunters took about 49,414 hunting trips on HAP. Among the people hunting on HAP lands, 36% 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) they did not have access to private lands [65%], (2) the HAP lands were located near their residence [63%], (3) they had previously experienced good hunting on HAP lands [58%], and (4) they had limited time to locate alternative hunting sites [53%]. The primary species hunted on HAP lands was deer; 67% of the hunters hunted deer and 57% of HAP hunters reported that deer was the primary species they sought on HAP lands. About 62% of the hunters were satisfied with their overall hunting experiences on HAP lands. In general, hunters pursuing waterfowl, turkey, and squirrel were most satisfied with their overall hunting experience on HAP lands. About 53% of deer hunters were satisfied with their overall hunting experience. Hunters most frequently ($\geq 76\%$ 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 76% of the HAP hunters indicated they planned to hunt on HAP lands in the future. The average HAP hunter devoted 7.1 hunting trips during the year to hunt on HAP. Among hunters that reported their expenditures, active hunters spent an average of \$247 per year on hunting trips. Collectively, HAP hunters spent \$1.85 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 HAP program was expanded in 2014 to include a portion of the eastern Upper Peninsula (UP). This expansion provided hunters access to private lands where sharp-tail grouse could be hunted in the eastern UP.

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 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 3,977 hunters using HAP during fall 2015 through spring 2016. 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 18% since the 1980s. Assuming usage of HAP had declined by a comparable amount (i.e., 37.4 hunters per 100 acres in 2015), an estimated 7,500 hunters were expected to use the 20,089 acres of HAP in 2015. Thus, it was assumed that contact information was collected from about 53% of the hunters using HAP during fall 2015 through spring 2016.

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).

The questionnaire used to gather data was largely the same as used for a similar survey done in 2013 (Frawley 2014). Questionnaires (Appendix A) were mailed initially during mid-September 2016, and nonrespondents were mailed up to two follow-up questionnaires. Although 3,977 people were sent the questionnaire, 131 surveys were undeliverable resulting in an adjusted sample size of 3,846. Questionnaires were returned by 1,619 people, yielding a 42% adjusted response rate.

Hunters using HAP lands have been surveyed in 2013 (Frawley 2014) and 2016 (current survey), and results from these surveys were generally similar. This report focuses primarily on the results from the 2016 survey; however, important differences between 2013 and 2016 surveys were highlighted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hunters using HAP lands during fall 2015 through spring 2016 had hunted an average of 25.9 years (± 0.8), and they had hunted on HAP lands an average of 5.9 years (± 0.4). 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 ($54 \pm 2\%$) hunted on only one HAP property, while $24 \pm 2\%$ hunted on two properties and $22 \pm 2\%$ hunted on more than two properties. About $14 \pm 2\%$ of HAP hunters hunted only one day on HAP properties, while $45 \pm 2\%$ hunted 2-5 days, $22 \pm 2\%$ hunted 6-10 days, and $19 \pm 2\%$ hunted more than ten days on HAP properties.

Among the people hunting on HAP lands, $36 \pm 2\%$ of their hunting was done on HAP lands.

About $80 \pm 2\%$ of the HAP hunters indicated they would have hunted even if HAP did not exist. However, $8 \pm 1\%$ of hunters would not have hunted, and $11 \pm 1\%$ 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 $23 \pm 2\%$ of HAP hunters traveled less than 10 miles, and $31 \pm 2\%$ of hunters traveled 11-25 miles. About $16 \pm 2\%$ of hunters traveled 26-40 miles, $7 \pm 1\%$ of hunters traveled 41-50 miles, and $22 \pm 2\%$ of hunters traveled more than 50 miles.

About $30 \pm 2\%$ of the HAP hunters resided in rural areas, $25 \pm 2\%$ lived in suburbs, and $22 \pm 2\%$ 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 $33 \pm 2\%$ of HAP hunters usually hunted alone, while $49 \pm 2\%$ hunted with one partner, $12 \pm 2\%$ of hunters hunted with two other people, and $5 \pm 1\%$ of hunters hunted with three or more other hunters.

Attracting new hunters was a key component of creating HAP. About $21 \pm 2\%$ 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); 67% of the hunters hunted deer and 57% 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, turkey, and pheasant, 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 57% of hunters in 2015 primarily wanted to hunt deer. In 1988, 32% of HAP hunters most sought rabbits (Squibb and Hill 1989), while in 2015, 23% of hunters hunted rabbits and only 6% 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%). Compared to 2013 (Frawley 2014), significantly more hunters in 2016 relied on the internet (i.e., Mi-Hunt and HAP website) as a source of information about HAP lands (Figure 3). Furthermore, fewer hunters relied on the HAP digest and HAP signs as a source of information in 2016.

The primary reasons hunters selected HAP lands were (1) they did not have access to private lands [65%], (2) the HAP lands were located near their residence [63%], (3) they had previously experienced good hunting on HAP lands [58%], and (4) they had limited time to locate alternative hunting sites [53%] [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) and in 2013 (Frawley 2014).

About $62 \pm 2\%$ of the hunters were satisfied with their overall hunting experiences on HAP lands ($21 \pm 2\%$ were very satisfied and $41 \pm 2\%$ were somewhat satisfied). In contrast, $26 \pm 2\%$ of HAP hunters were neutral about their hunting experience and $11 \pm 1\%$ were dissatisfied with their hunting experience. In general, hunters pursuing waterfowl, turkey, and squirrel were most satisfied with their overall hunting experience on HAP lands (Table 4 and Figure 5). Although most hunters sought deer, about 53% of deer hunters were satisfied with their overall hunting experience. Satisfaction among deer hunters on HAP lands was slightly higher than among all deer hunters statewide; $45 \pm 1\%$ of hunters statewide were satisfied with their overall deer hunting experience in 2015 (Frawley and Boon 2016).

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 ($\geq 76\%$ 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, improving access and parking, and better signage were considered important for about one-third of hunters.

About $76 \pm 3\%$ 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 $19 \pm 2\%$ of hunters were not sure whether they would hunt on HAP lands again.

The average HAP hunter devoted 7.1 ± 0.5 hunting trips during the year to hunt on HAP during fall 2015 through spring 2016. 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 $49,414 \pm 3,667$ hunting trips on HAP. Among hunters that reported their expenditures, active hunters spent an average of $\$247 \pm \40 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 $\$1.85$ million ($\pm \$0.3$ million) on hunting trips primarily to hunt on HAP during fall 2015 through spring 2016.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Table 1. The estimated proportion and number of hunters on HAP land during fall 2015 through spring 2016, summarized by species hunted.

Species	%	95% CL ^a	Total	95% CL
Species hunted				
Deer	66.6	2.2	5,000	177
Turkey	16.8	1.7	1,264	130
Rabbit	23.3	1.9	1,750	148
Squirrel	24.5	2.0	1,837	150
Pheasant	15.2	1.6	1,141	125
Waterfowl	6.9	1.2	522	88
Furbearers	2.7	0.7	205	56
Sharp-tailed grouse	5.7	1.1	425	80
Primary species hunted^b				
Deer	57.0	2.3	4,284	181
Turkey	6.3	1.1	471	84
Rabbit	5.8	1.1	435	81
Squirrel	6.1	1.1	461	83
Pheasant	9.8	1.4	737	103
Waterfowl	4.0	0.9	297	67
Furbearers	1.7	0.6	128	45
Sharp-tailed grouse	4.0	0.9	302	68
Other	1.6	0.6	118	43

^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	15.1	1.6	1,136	125
From friends	34.9	2.2	2,626	168
HAP website	26.6	2.0	1,996	155
HAP signs	17.8	1.8	1,341	133
Mi-Hunt	20.0	1.8	1,500	139
DNR contacts	5.2	1.0	394	77
HAP landowner	5.0	1.0	374	75
Other	8.7	1.3	650	97

^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	65.0	2.2	4,883	178
HAP near residence	63.4	2.2	4,760	179
Limited time to locate alternatives	53.1	2.3	3,992	181
Experienced good hunting on HAP	58.0	2.3	4,361	181
No public lands nearby	34.7	2.2	2,605	168
Friends/family hunt HAP	34.1	2.2	2,564	167
Hunted land before enrolled in HAP	12.1	1.5	906	113
HAP owned by friend/family	6.3	1.1	471	84

^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	44.0	3.0	1,883	152	19.8	2.4	850	110	52.2	3.0	2,237	161
Turkey	67.4	8.6	317	70	39.1	9.0	184	53	71.7	8.3	338	72
Rabbit	43.5	9.5	189	54	28.2	8.6	123	44	55.3	9.5	241	61
Squirrel	52.2	9.3	241	61	40.0	9.1	184	53	62.2	9.0	287	66
Pheasant	35.4	7.0	261	63	19.4	5.8	143	47	44.4	7.3	328	71
Waterfowl	75.9	10.0	225	59	51.7	11.6	154	49	70.7	10.6	210	57
Furbearers	40.0	17.6	51	28	24.0	15.3	31	22	48.0	17.9	61	31
Sharp-tailed grouse	47.5	11.5	143	47	25.4	10.1	77	35	55.9	11.5	169	51

^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	86.0	1.6	6,464	150
Better signage	37.8	2.2	2,840	172
More publicity	18.7	1.8	1,407	136
Improve habitat and wildlife numbers	76.0	2.0	5,707	168
Improve access and parking	37.2	2.2	2,794	171
Increase law enforcement	24.8	2.0	1,863	151
Implement reservation system	26.6	2.0	2,001	155
Limit hunter numbers	39.6	2.2	2,974	174

^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.

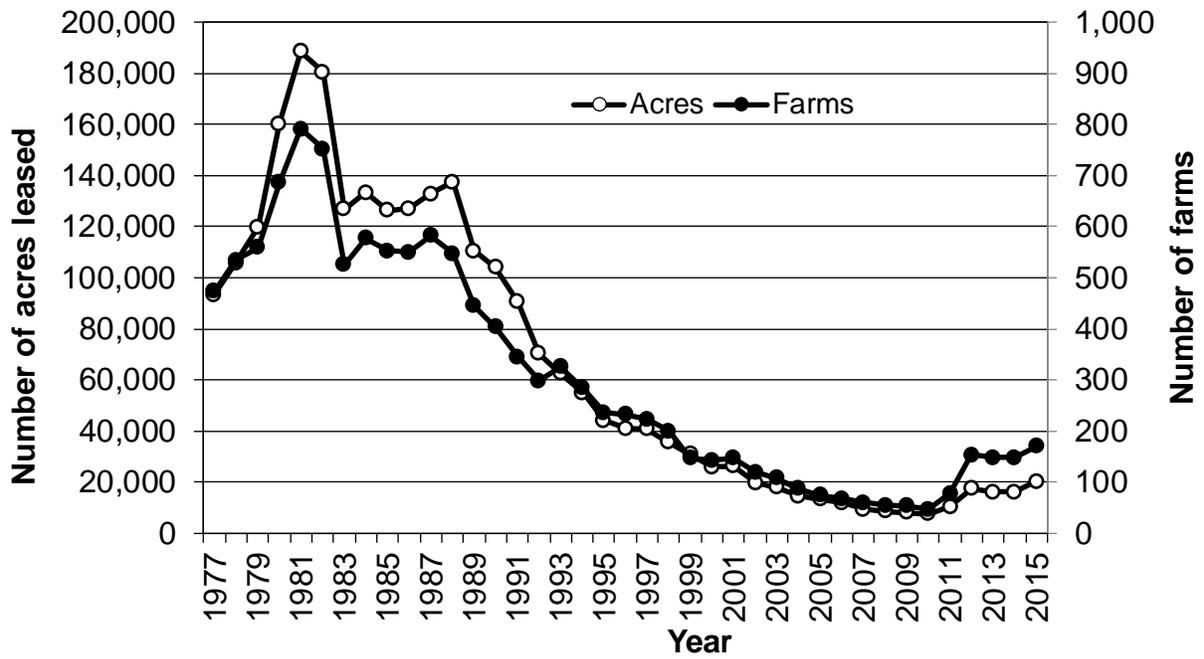


Figure 1. Number of farms and acres enrolled in HAP in Michigan, 1977-2015.

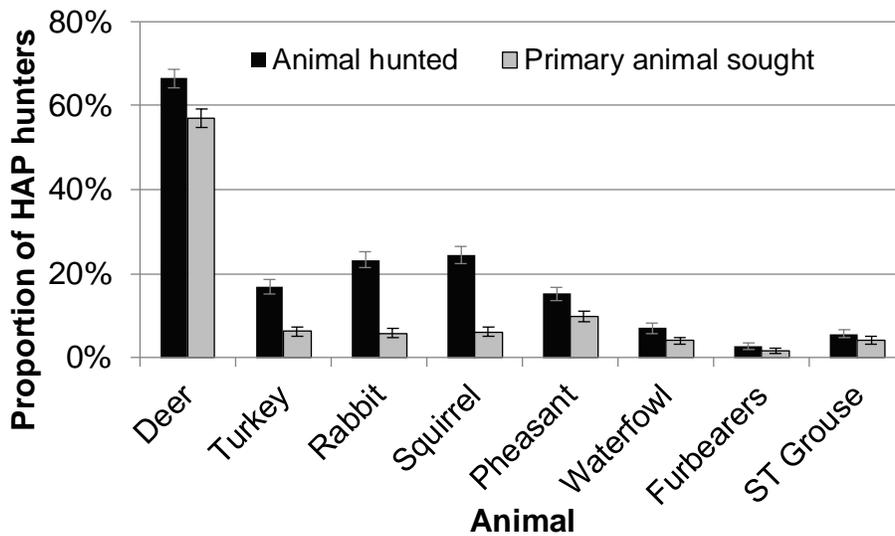


Figure 2. The animals sought by hunters on HAP land during fall 2015 through spring 2016. Primary animal hunted is the species that was primarily targeted by the hunter. Vertical bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

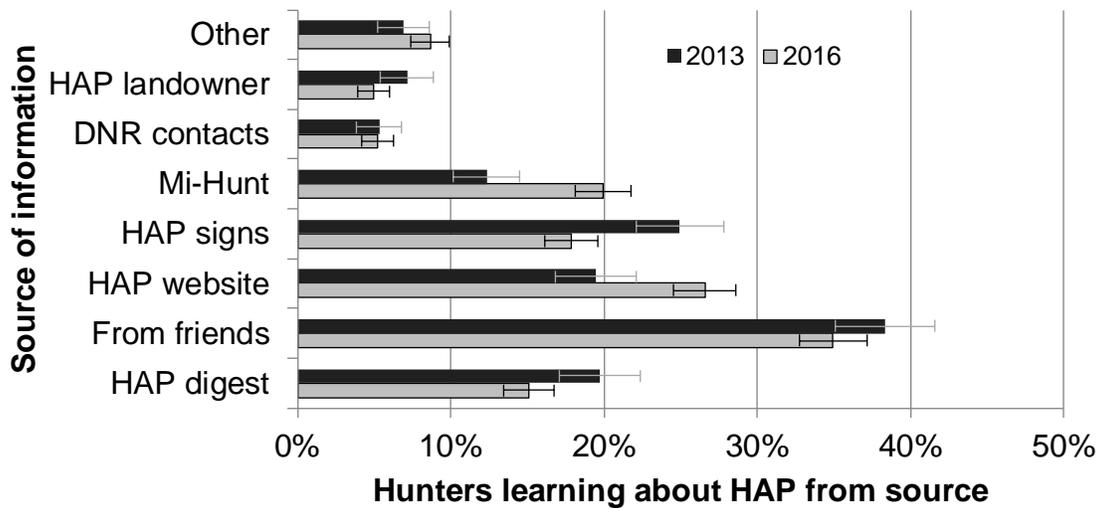


Figure 3. The source of information about HAP lands for HAP hunters. Horizontal bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

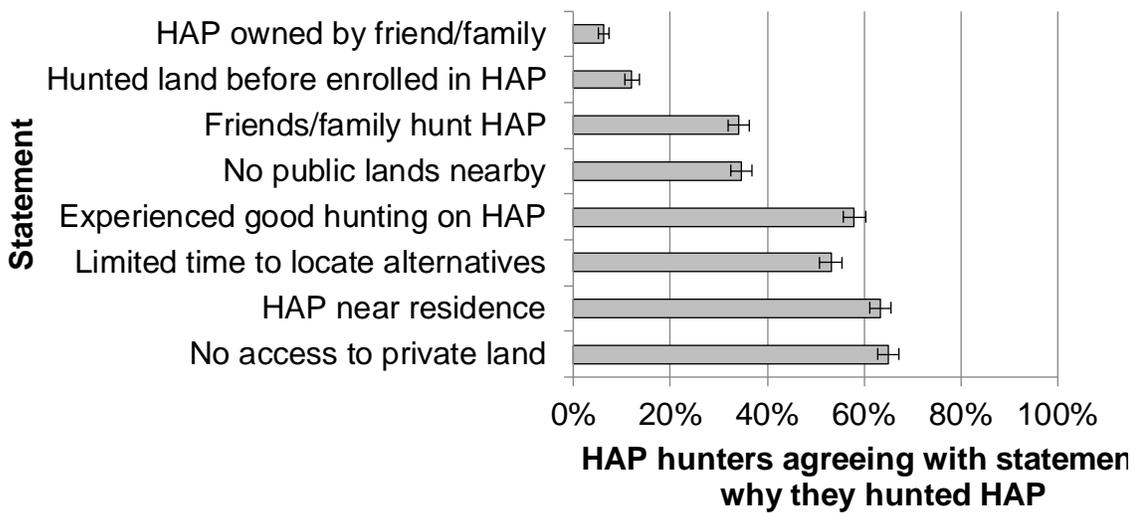


Figure 4. The reasons HAP hunters selected to hunt on HAP lands. Horizontal bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

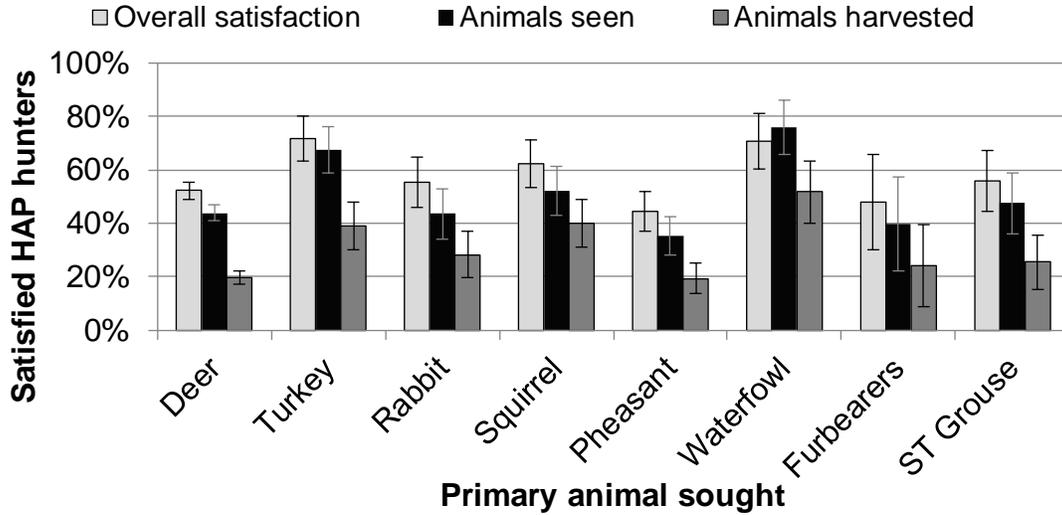


Figure 5. Estimated proportion of HAP hunters satisfied by their overall hunting experience, animals seen, and animals harvested on HAP lands. Estimates summarized by primary species sought by HAP hunters. Vertical bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

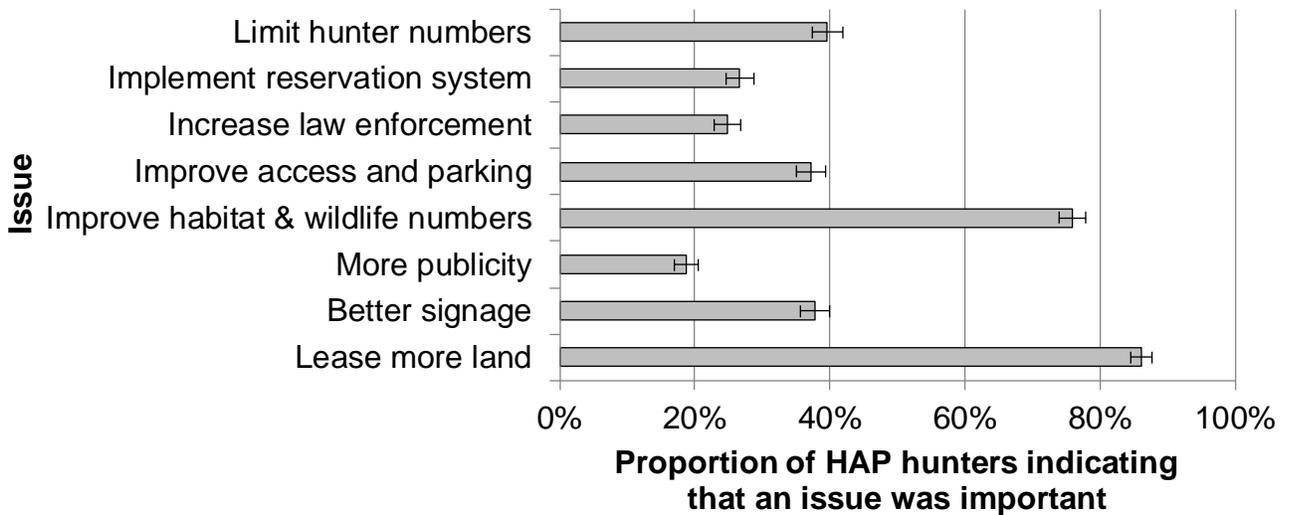


Figure 6. Estimated proportion of HAP hunters indicating which issues were important (i.e., on the scale of 1 to 5, these options were scored 1 or 2) to consider to improve their hunting experience on HAP lands. Horizontal bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

APPENDIX A. QUESTIONNAIRE USED TO EVALUATE HAP.



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, WILDLIFE DIVISION
 PO BOX 30030 LANSING MI 48909-7530

MICHIGAN HUNTING ACCESS PROGRAM STUDY

This information is requested under authority of Part 435, 1994 PA 451, M.C.L. 324.43539.



You were selected to be part of this study because you visited lands enrolled in the Hunting Access Program (HAP) during the past year (fall 2015 through spring 2016). It is important that you return this questionnaire even if you did not harvest any game on these lands. Please report only your hunting activity.

1. About how many years have you hunted in Michigan? _____ Years
2. About how many years have you hunted on HAP lands? _____ Years
3. Did you hunt on HAP lands during the past year (fall 2015 through spring 2016)? *(Select one.)*
 1 Yes 2 No (Please skip to Question 22)
4. How many different HAP farms did you hunt in the past year?
(Select one.)
 1 1 2 2 3 More than 2
5. How many different days did you hunt on HAP land during the past year?
(Select one.)
 1 1 2 2-5 3 6-10 4 More than 10
6. What proportion of your hunting activity during the past year was done on HAP lands?
 _____ %
7. Would you have hunted during the past year if the private lands enrolled in HAP were not available? *(Select one.)*
 1 Yes 2 No 3 Not sure

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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