

LOUISIANA BIG AND SMALL GAME HARVEST SURVEY FOR 2020-2021

Prepared by*

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Big and small game harvest indices for the 2020-21 hunting season were obtained through an online survey based on responses from purchasers of basic resident hunting licenses or any other resident license that included the basic resident hunting privileges for 2020-21. An email was sent to randomly selected hunters with up to two follow-up emails at one-week intervals for non-respondents. Since the 2012-13 season, senior license holders (those 60 and older that now are required to have a license) have been included in the survey. This was done because senior license holders make up a significant proportion of the total license holders (26.5% for the 2020-21 hunting season). The 2020-21 Game Harvest Survey (Appendix 1) was emailed to 16,659 (6% sample) residents with a valid email address. The email had a link to the online survey, only one response per computer IP address was allowed. Only responses from respondents that hunted during the 2020-21 hunting season were included in the report. The survey questionnaires were completed and returned by 4,217 individuals (25.3% return rate) before the cutoff date of 31 May. The estimated harvest and hunter efforts for the 2020-21 hunting seasons (Tables 1 and 8) utilized 3,191 responses. The procedures used to calculate the 2020-21 estimates were the same as those used for the 2019-20 harvest estimates. The 2020-21 harvest estimates were extrapolated based on the current year's license sales (including all lifetime license holders) of 274,033 (includes senior license holders and senior lifetime license holders that consider themselves to be hunters). When including all senior license holders and all senior lifetime license holders the number of licenses for the 2020-21 hunting season was 346,689. However, senior license holders, whether they hunt, fish or hunt and fish receive the same license. Some of those license holders do not hunt. Therefore, the number of senior license holders was reduced to reflect an estimate of the percentage of senior hunters which did not hunt during the 2020-21 hunting season (50.0%). Hunter numbers reflect those that hunted a species even if they did not bag. No attempt was made to adjust the statistics to compensate for the lack of inclusion of hunters under 16 years old who are not required to purchase a basic license. Values presented are *indices* and are not necessarily the actual number of hunters and harvests.

WHITE-TAILED DEER

Deer hunters (171,800) spent about 4.5 million days afield during the 2020-21 deer hunting seasons and harvested 191,800 deer (Table 1). The total number of days spent deer hunting (24.1% increase), days spent hunting with modern firearms (21.5% increase), Days spent still hunting (20.4% increase), days spent archery hunting (36.5% increase), and days spent hunting with primitive firearms (26.8% increase) all increased significantly over last year's values. Beginning with the 2012-13 hunting season, senior license holders were included in the survey which resulted in an increased number of hunters. There is a significant decline ($P < 0.0001$) in the number of deer hunters from the 2012-13 hunting season to the current hunting season (Figure 1), but the deer harvest during the same period has not changed significantly ($P = 0.8373$) (Figure 2). There was also a significant decline in the number of deer hunters prior to including senior hunters in the analyses (1990 – 2011; $P < 0.0001$; Figure 3). Additionally, the total number of license holders from the 2012-13 hunting season to the current hunting season has declined significantly ($P = 0.004$) (Figure 4). Many deer hunters used 2 or 3 types of weapons. The number of hunters using modern firearms to take deer during the 2020-21 hunting season was 167,100 (Table 1) and their harvest was 150,300. They reported kills ranging from 0 to 12 (Table 2) and averaged hunting 19.7 days with modern firearms (Table 3). Still hunting (without dogs) accounted for about 98%

of the modern firearm harvest and 98% of the modern firearm days. Deer hunting and harvest characteristics for persons hunting with and without dogs are also provided (Table 2 and 3). About 4.6% of the modern firearm deer hunters used dogs at least once.

Deer hunters using bows and arrows (46,500, up significantly from last year's estimate) averaged 12.2 days afield per person (Table 3). They reported from 0 to 5 deer killed (Table 2). The number of deer taken with bows and arrows was 13,100. Persons with bow licenses could use bows that used a mechanical means to hold and release the arrow (crossbows) for the first time in 2008-09. An estimated 26,900 persons took advantage of this opportunity during 2020-21, a significant increase over last year's estimate of 21,500. During the 2020-21 hunting season 24% of archers indicated that they used both bow and arrows and crossbows. Persons hunting with crossbows averaged 7.9 days afield (Table 3) and their reported harvest ranged from 0 to 10 deer (Table 2).

Primitive firearm hunters numbered 83,000, up significantly from last year's estimate of 71,700 primitive firearm hunters. They averaged 5.7 primitive firearm hunts per hunter (Table 3) and reported taking 0 to 10 deer with primitive firearms (Table 2) for a total deer harvest of 21,700 (Table 2).

State-wide, antlered deer comprised a greater percentage (52%) of the deer harvest than did non-antlered deer (45%) or button-bucks (3%) (Table 4).

This is the 15th year that an estimate for hog hunting has been produced. During the 2020-21 hunting season, it is estimated that 65,900 hunters took 625,400 hogs while expending 926,200 efforts (Table 1, 5). All metrics for hog hunting were up significantly over last year's values.

TURKEY

The number of turkey hunters remained virtually unchanged compared to the 2020 spring turkey hunting season, with 19,600 turkey hunters (Table 5). The number of recreational days spent turkey hunting was 123,100. In 2021, turkey hunters spent an average of 6.3 days hunting (Table 6). Hunters reported bagging from 0 to 2 turkeys (Table 7). The statewide harvest of gobblers was 5,500 in 2021 and 5,600 in 2020.

SMALL GAME

The number of small game hunters (77,500) was up 10.1% over last year's estimate (70,400). There was a significant decline ($P = 0.010$) in the number of small game hunters from the 2012-13 hunting season to the present hunting season (Figure 5) as well as a significant decline ($P = 0.0068$) in small game hunters prior to including seniors hunters in the analyses (2001 – 2011; Figure 6).

Small game hunters took about 948,900 trips in pursuit of small game during the 2020-21 hunting season for an average of 12.2 hunts per person. The number of hunters and harvest varied greatly among species (Tables 8 and 9). Nevertheless, 50-70 percent of the hunters for a particular species usually accounts for less than 20 percent of the harvest (Tables 10 and 11). In addition, large proportions of hunters go afield 5 days or fewer per season for a given species (Tables 12 and 13). The highest mean seasonal kill per hunter was recorded for coots (29.3 per hunter). Pen-reared

quail (28.5 per hunter) and duck (22.8 per hunter) had the 2nd and 3rd, respectively, highest seasonal bags and the lowest was for wild quail (5.0 per hunter), followed by woodcock (5.5 per hunter) (Tables 10 and 11). Pen-reared quail, mourning dove, and snipe hunters accounted for the lowest number of hunts per hunter (3.0, 3.8, 3.9, respectively), while rail hunters went hunting the most (16.1 per hunter), followed by duck hunters (11.3 per hunter) and gallinule hunters (10.8 per hunter) (Tables 12 and 13).

Resident Small Game

Squirrels remained the most popular small game animals in Louisiana with 737,400 harvested by 53,700 hunters (Tables 8 and 9). Rabbits also continued to be the second most sought after resident small game animal. Rabbit hunters (14,800) bagged 86,800 rabbits. Persons hunting wild quail numbered 900 and they harvested 3,400 birds.

Pen-raised quail seasonal harvest was estimated this year for the 16th season because the *quail* (unspecified but assumed wild) estimate appeared relatively high for several years prior to the 2005-06 survey compared to the expected harvest. This could have been due to the inclusion of pen-raised birds in the harvest value. Several responses were excluded from those recent surveys before the addition of the pen-raised category because the respondents indicated that the quail were pen-raised. The number of persons hunting pen-raised quail and their harvest far exceeded those hunting wild quail, particularly the harvest. The results suggest that pen-raised quail had been included at least in estimates immediately prior to changing the format in 2005. The pen-raised harvest was estimated at 41,600 while the wild quail harvest was 3,400.

For the sixth year we asked hunters if they harvested coyotes and if so how many they harvested. It was estimated that 13,600 hunters harvested 35,200 coyotes during the 2020-21 hunting season (Table 8). Bobcat harvest was estimated to be 5,200, up from last year's estimate of 3,300 bobcats harvested.

Migratory Game Birds

Webless

Doves continued to be the most sought after webless migratory game bird. During the 2020-21 hunting season, 23,000 hunters harvested 417,600 mourning doves during 87,300 days of dove hunting. The snipe harvest was 29,000 (up 179% from the 2020-21 estimate of 10,400) while snipe hunters numbered 2,600. Snipe hunters spent 10,500 days afield in 2020-21 (Tables 8 and 9). For the second year we asked questions concerning gallinule hunting. There were an estimated 1,800 gallinule hunters that harvested 21,300 gallinules during 19,000 days of hunting. The harvest index for woodcock was 15,500 and the number of woodcock hunters was 3,100. Woodcock hunters made 19,100 hunts (Tables 8 and 9). There were an estimated 690 rail hunters in 2020-21, and their harvest estimate was 8,800 (Tables 8 and 9).

Although Eurasian collared-doves are frequently associated with urban/suburban settings, this species also is increasing in rural settings. This year the harvest of this non-native dove was estimated to be 20,600 (Tables 8 and 9). White-winged doves were able to be taken during the

dove season for the 15th year during the 2020-21 season. During the 2020-21 season 23,900 white-winged doves were estimated to be harvested (Tables 8 and 9).

Waterfowl

There were an estimated 53,800 duck hunters for the 2020-21 hunting season. They harvested 1,408,600 ducks (Table 8, 9). Goose hunters numbered 9,400, down significantly from last year's estimate of 13,600. The goose harvest was estimated to be 64,800 (Tables 9 and 10). These values include participation and geese taken during the Special Goose Season (Conservation Order). Coot, while not technically waterfowl, are usually taken by persons hunting ducks. About 4,800 hunters bagged approximately 140,800 coots (Tables 8 and 9).

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

Age

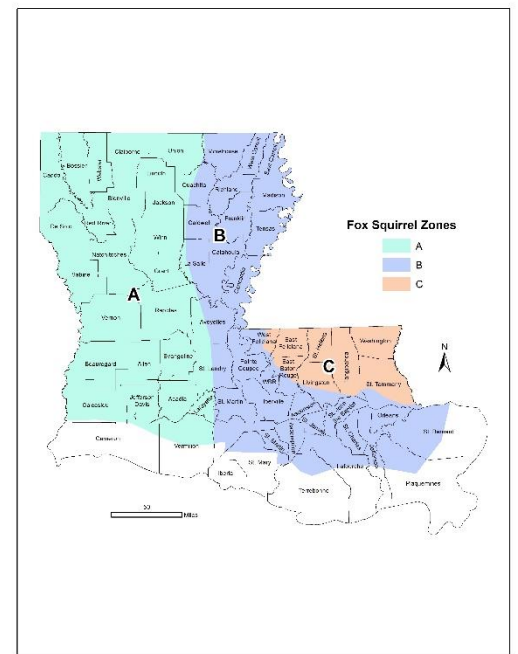
Hunters were asked their age. Of the 2,145 respondents to this question, ages ranged from 16 to 83 years of age. The average age was 49.9 years (up 2.1 years from last year's average of 47.8), the median age was 50 years and the mode was 52 years of age.

Squirrels

Hunters that harvested a fox squirrel were asked what area(s) of the state they harvested fox squirrels. Most respondents harvesting fox squirrels harvested them in Area B (202 respondents; 3,992 reported harvested), followed by Area A (130 respondents; 2,069 reported harvested), then Area C (10 respondent; 148 reported harvested). It should be noted, however, that one individual reported harvesting 80 of the 148 harvested squirrels in Area C.

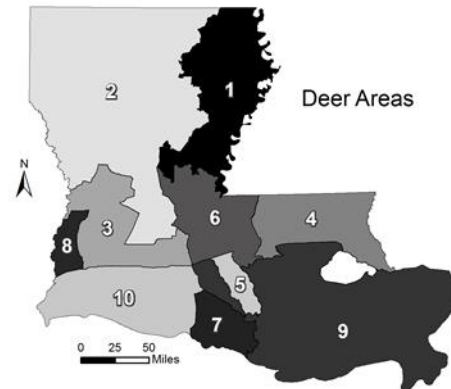
Deer tags

Survey respondents were asked if they obtained deer tags for the 2020-21 hunting season, if they hunted in Louisiana during the 2020-21 hunting season, and if they hunted deer in Louisiana during the 2020-21 hunting season. Twenty-nine percent (29.1%; 298 of 1023 respondents) of survey respondents indicating that they did not hunt in Louisiana during the 2020-21 hunting season obtained deer tags. This is the same percentage as last year. Twenty-six percent (26.1%; 176 of 675 respondents) of hunters that did not hunt deer in Louisiana during the 2020-21 hunting season obtained deer tags. Most individuals (98.0%) hunting deer during the 2020-21 hunting season in Louisiana indicated that they obtained deer tags.



Deer Areas

We asked hunters on which of the Deer Areas (DA) they hunted deer during the 2020-21 hunting season, how many days they hunted within each DA and how many deer they harvested on each of the DAs. DA 2 had the most hunter days reported with 14,318 and DA 7 had the fewest with 414. DA 2 also had the highest harvest reporting rate with 840 harvested deer reported and DA 8 had the least with 12 harvested deer reported (Table 14).



AR15

We asked both deer hunters and hog hunters if they hunted deer/hogs with an AR10 or AR15. Twelve percent of deer hunters reported hunting deer with either an AR10 or AR15 and 37% of hog hunters reported hunting hogs with one of these weapons. Individuals hunting hogs with either an AR10 or AR15 harvested significantly more hogs ($P < 0.001$, $df = 1$) than did individuals hunting hogs with a different type of weapon (17.6 hogs/hunter hunting with AR10/AR15; 5.1 hogs/hunter hunting with weapon other than AR10/AR15). The number of deer harvested by hunters hunting with an AR10/AR15 did not differ from hunters hunting with another type of rifle ($P = 0.4398$, $df = 1$).

Turkey Tags

Survey respondents were asked if they obtained turkey tags for 2021 turkey season and if they hunted turkey in Louisiana during the 2021 turkey season. Twenty-five percent (24.5%; 534 of 2179) of hunters that received turkey tags did not hunt turkeys.

Non-Toxic Shot

Survey respondents were asked two questions concerning their support for or against requiring non-toxic shot for hunting small game in Louisiana.

One question was:

“Would you support a requirement to use non-toxic shot (steel or other non-lead shot) for small game hunting on LDWF Wildlife Management Areas (WMA's)? In other words, would you support a regulation that prohibits using lead shot for small game on LDWF WMA's?”

The other question was:

Would you support a requirement to use non-toxic ammunition (shotgun shot and rifle/pistol bullets) for all hunting in Louisiana?

Results for these questions are based on responses from 2,246 hunters.

Most respondents (67%, figure 7) indicated that they did not support a requirement to use non-toxic shot when hunting for small game on WMAs. Likewise, most respondents (84%, figure 8) indicated that they did not support a requirement to use non-toxic shot for all hunting in Louisiana.

Examining responses for only those respondents that indicated they hunted small game during the 2020-21 hunting season also revealed little support for a requirement for non-toxic shot when hunting small game on WMAs. Most respondents (71%, figure 9) indicated that they did not support such a requirement for small game hunting on WMAs. Both small game hunters (87%; Figure 10) and deer hunters (87%) did not support such a requirement for all hunting in Louisiana.

HIP

Hunters were asked if they obtained a HIP (Harvest Information Program) certification for the 2020-2021 migratory bird season. Most individuals (n = 627; 92%) hunting ducks indicated that they obtained a HIP certification for the 2020-21 migratory bird season. Likewise, most goose hunters (n = 108; 95%) indicated that they obtained a HIP certification for the 2020-21 hunting season. Most individuals hunting mourning doves (n = 267; 93%), woodcock (n = 36; 89%), snipe (n = 31; 94%), rail (n = 8; 100%), and gallinule (n = 21; 90%) indicated that they obtained a HIP certification for the 2020-21 hunting season.

Table 1. Hunting statistics for the 2020-21 deer hunting seasons based on 274,033 licensed hunters. Values include senior license holders.

Species	Hunters	Bag Harvest	Man Days
Deer (All Methods)	171,800 ± 4,600 ^a	191,800 ± 13,300	4,509,100 ± 220,200
Deer (Modern Firearms)	167,100 ± 4,600	150,300 ± 10,000	3,264,100 ± 159,800
Deer (MF Still Hunting)	166,900 ± 4,600	147,500 ± 9,800	3,159,100 ± 152,800
Deer (MF With Dogs)	8,200 ± 1,600	2,800 ± 1,400	105,000 ± 30,200
Deer (Bow and Arrow)	46,500 ± 3,600	13,100 ± 2,900	565,900 ± 65,800
Deer (Crossbow)	26,900 ± 2,800	6,900 ± 2,700	212,100 ± 35,000
Deer (Primitive Firearms)	83,000 ± 4,400	21,700 ± 3,200	468,200 ± 36,500
Turkey (Excludes Youth)	19,600 ± 2,400	5,500 ± 1,600	123,100 ± 20,900
Hogs	65,900 ± 4,1400	625,400 ± 142,500	926,200 ± 118,600

^a Confidence intervals are calculated at $P = 0.05$

Table 2. Reported proportion of hunter kill for deer hunters by weapon type.

Kill Per Person	^a % Modern Firearms Hunters*	% Still Hunters	% Dog Hunters	% Primitive Firearm Hunters	% Archery Hunters	% Crossbow Hunters
0	45	45	75	76	79	83
1	29	29	15	19	14	11
2	14	14	5	4	4	4
3	7	7	2	1	2	< 1
4	2	2	0	< 1	1	< 1
5	1	1	1	< 1	< 1	< 1
6	< 1	< 1	0	0	0	< 1
7+	< 1	< 1	1	< 1	0	< 1
^bMean	1.0	1.0	0.52	0.31	0.32	0.28

^aPercentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

^bMean kill per hunter.

*Modern firearm hunters consist of still and dog hunters.

Table 3. Reported proportion of deer hunter efforts by days and weapon type.

Days Hunted Per Person	^a % Modern Firearms Hunters*	% Still Hunters	% Dog Hunters	% Primitive Firearm Hunters	% Archery Hunters	% Crossbow Hunters
1-5	18	18	35	69	37	55
6-10	20	20	17	22	27	27
11-15	14	14	19	6	12	9
16-20	15	15	16	2	8	4
21-25	9	8	6	1	5	1
26-30	12	12	4	1	6	2
31-35	2	2	0	< 1	< 1	1
36-40	4	3	1	< 1	1	1
41-45	2	2	0	0	1	1
46-50	2	1	0	0	1	0
50+	3	3	2	0	1	< 1
^bMean	19.7	19.1	12.9	5.7	12.2	7.9

^aPercentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

^bMean days hunted per hunter.

*Modern firearm hunters consist of still and dog hunters.

Table 4. Percent state-wide deer harvest for antlered, non-antlered, and button bucks by weapon type for 274,033 survey respondents, 2020-21 hunting season.

Weapon Type	Antlered Deer	Button Bucks	Non-Antlered
Still hunt	54.5%	3.3%	42.0%
Dog hunt	43.6%	10.2%	46.2%
Bow and Arrow	41.2%	3.0%	55.8%
Crossbow	44.0%	1.0%	55.2%
Primitive	54.5%	3.0%	42.6%
Total^a	52.1%	3.2%	44.8%

^aTotal consists of the average percent harvest for all weapon types combined.

Table 5. A comparison of hunting statistics for the 2020-21 and 2019-20 deer hunting seasons and the 2021 and 2020 spring turkey hunting seasons and wild hog.

	Hunters		% Change For Hunters	Harvest		% Change For Harvest	Days		% Change For Days
	2020-21	2019-20		2020-21	2019-20		2020-21	2019-20	
Deer (All Methods)	171,800	173,300	- 0.9	191,800	170,100	12.2	4,509,100	3,632,500	24.1 ^a
Deer (Modern Firearms)	167,100	168,100	- 0.6	150,300	134,500	11.7	3,264,100	2,687,300	21.5 ^a
Deer (MF Still Hunt)	166,900	167,600	- 0.4	147,500	132,900	11.0	3,159,100	2,623,000	20.4 ^a
Deer (MF Dog Hunt)	8,200	5,800	41.4	2,800	1,600	75.0	105,000	64,300	63.0
Deer (Bow and Arrow)	46,500	32,400	43.5 ^a	13,100	11,100	18.0	565,900	414,600	36.5 ^a
Deer (Crossbow)	26,900	21,500	25.1 ^a	6,900	4,500	53.3	212,100	161,200	31.6
Deer (Primitive Firearms)	83,000	71,700	15.8 ^a	21,700	20,900	3.8	468,200	369,300	26.8 ^a
Turkey (Excludes Youth)	19,600	20,000	- 2.0	5,500	5,600	- 1.8	123,100	142,000	- 13.3
Hogs	65,900	52,300	26.0 ^a	625,400	213,300	193.2 ^a	926,200	605,900	52.9 ^a

^a P value for difference is ≤ 0.05 based on non-overlap of confidence intervals.

Table 6. Reported proportion of turkey hunter efforts.

Days Hunted Per Person	% Turkey Hunters
1-5	60
6-10	24
11-15	9
16-20	5
21-25	1
26+	1

Table 7. Reported proportion of hunter kill for turkey hunters.

Kill Per Person	% Turkey Hunters
0	75
1	18
2	7

Table 8. Hunting statistics for the 2020-21 Small Game and Migratory Bird Hunting Seasons based on 274,033 licensed hunters.

Species	Hunters	Harvest	Days
Resident Game			
Squirrel	53,700 ± 3,800 ^a	737,400 ± 96,900	328,600 ± 37,800
Rabbit	14,800 ± 2,100	86,800 ± 28,000	70,000 ± 16,800
Wild Quail	900 ± 600	3,400 ± 5,300	5,200 ± 4,500
Pen-raised Quail	1,500 ± 700	41,600 ± 31,000	4,100 ± 3,900
Raccoon	4,000 ± 1,100	30,500 ± 21,300	30,000 ± 20,400
Coyote	13,600 ± 2,100	35,200 ± 7,400	
Bobcat	5,200 ± 1,300	5,200 ± 1,300	
Migratory Game			
Mourning Dove	23,000 ± 2,600	417,600 ± 85,100	87,300 ± 15,700
Eurasian Collared-Dove	3,100 ± 1,000	20,600 ± 23,000	
White-winged Dove	4,600 ± 1,200	23,900 ± 12,400	
Woodcock	3,100 ± 1,000	15,500 ± 9,900	19,100 ± 9,600
Snipe	2,600 ± 900	29,000 ± 13,700	10,500 ± 6,100
Gallinule	1,800 ± 800	21,300 ± 13,100	19,000 ± 12,900
Duck	53,800 ± 3,800	1,408,600 ± 240,300	641,700 ± 69,600
Goose	9,400 ± 1,700	64,800 ± 25,700	84,400 ± 26,200
Coot	4,800 ± 1,200	140,800 ± 54,100	39,200 ± 14,600
Rails	690 ± 470	8,800 ± 10,700	11,100 ± 15,600

^a Confidence intervals are calculated at $P=0.05$.

Table 9. A comparison of small game hunting statistics by species for the 2020-21 and 2019-20 hunting seasons.

	Hunters		% Change	Harvest		% Change	Days		% Change
	2020-21	2019-20	For Hunters	2020-21	2019-20	For Harvest	2020-21	2019-20	For Days
Resident Game									
Squirrel	53,700	48,000	11.9	737,400	682,700	8.0	328,600	281,400	16.8
Rabbit	14,800	12,300	20.3	86,800	71,800	20.9	70,000	63,800	9.7
Wild quail	900	800	12.5	3,400	1,800	88.9	5,200	4,500	147.6
Pen-raised quail	1,500	600	150.0	41,600	10,000	316.0	4,100	1,400	192.9
Raccoon	4,000	3,700	8.0	30,500	21,800	39.9	30,000	28,800	4.2
Coyote	13,600	11,800	15.3	35,200	34,800	1.1			
Bobcat	5,200	12,000	- 56.7	5,200	3,300	57.6			
Migratory Game									
Mourning dove	23,000	19,800	16.2	417,600	332,700	25.5	87,300	70,400	24.0
E. collared-dove	3,100	2,700	14.8	20,600	6,900	198.6			
W.-winged dove	4,600	2,500	84.0	23,900	N/A ^b	N/A			
Woodcock	3,100	1,800	72.2	15,500	8,800	76.1	19,100	7,500	154.7
Snipe	2,600	1,600	62.5	29,000	10,400	178.8	10,500	3,700	183.8
Gallinule	1,800	1,600	12.5	21,300	18,200	17.0	19,000	7,100	167.6
Duck	53,800	54,300	- 0.9	1,408,600	1,559,800	- 9.7	641,700	651,700	- 1.5
Goose	9,400	13,600	- 30.9 ^a	64,800	166,100	- 61.0	84,400	130,400	- 35.3
Coot	4,800	5,700	- 15.8	140,800	120,800	16.6	39,200	50,600	- 22.5
Rail	690	340	102.9	8,800	800	1,000.0	11,100	1,700	552.9

^a *P* value for difference is ≤ 0.05 based on non-overlap of confidence intervals.

^b No survey respondents reported harvesting white-winged doves.

Table 10. Reported proportion of hunter kill for resident small game and wild hog, 2020-21 hunting season.

Kill Per Person	% Squirrel ^a Hunters	% Rabbit Hunters	% Wild Quail Hunters	% Raccoon Hunters	% Wild Hog Hunters
0	8	16	75	0	11
1-5	26	53	0	64	61
6-10	26	19	13	20	12
11-15	12	2	0	11	6
16-20	10	5	0	0	3
21-25	4	2	0	0	2
26-30	4	1	13	0	1
31-35	2	1	0	0	1
36-40	2	0	0	0	< 1
41-45	1	1	0	0	< 1
46-50	2	0	0	2	< 1
51+	3	1	0	2	3
^b Mean	14.1	6.1	5.0	7.7	9.7

^aPercentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

^bMean kill per hunter.

Table 11. Reported proportion of hunter kill for migratory small game, 2020-21 hunting season.

Kill Per Person	% Mourning ^a Dove Hunters	% Woodcock Hunters	% Snipe Hunters	% Gallinule Hunters	% Duck Hunters	% Goose Hunters	% Coot Hunters	% Rail Hunters
0	4	33	6	0	7	23	5	14
1-5	23	39	32	32	22	42	16	29
6-10	25	12	23	32	20	18	14	14
11-15	15	6	16	5	10	5	16	29
16-20	6	0	10	16	10	4	5	0
21-25	5	0	3	5	5	2	5	0
26-30	7	9	3	0	4	0	9	0
31-35	2	0	3	0	2	1	0	0
36-40	4	0	3	5	4	1	2	0
41-45	2	0	0	5	1	1	9	0
46-50	2	0	0	0	1	1	5	0
51+	6	0	0	0	13	2	13	14
^b Mean	18.7	5.5	10.9	11.8	22.8	7.3	29.3	14.6

^aPercentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

^bMean kill per hunter.

Table 12. Reported proportion of hunter efforts by days for resident small game and wild hog, 2020-21 hunting season.

Days Hunted per Person	% Squirrel ^a Hunters	% Rabbit Hunters	% Wild Quail Hunters	% Raccoon Hunters	% Wild Hog Hunters
1-5	69	76	73	79	44
6-10	18	14	18	5	18
11-15	4	4	0	2	8
16-20	4	3	0	5	7
21-25	2	1	9	0	4
26-30	2	2	0	2	7
31-35	1	0	0	5	2
36-40	01	0	0	0	3
41-45	0	0	0	0	2
46-50	0	0	0	0	2
51+	< 1	0	0	2	4
^bMean	6.2	4.8	5.5	8.3	15.5

^aPercentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

^bMean days hunted per hunter.

Table 13. Reported proportion of hunter efforts by days for migratory small game, 2020-21 hunting season.

Days Hunted per Person	% Mourning ^a Dove Hunters	% Woodcock Hunters	% Snipe Hunters	% Duck Hunters	% Goose Hunters	% Coot Hunters	% Rail Hunters
1-5	85	69	87	44	64	49	63
6-10	9	14	6	20	11	27	13
11-15	3	6	3	11	5	11	0
16-20	2	6	0	9	6	7	13
21-25	0	3	0	3	4	2	0
26-30	1	3	3	5	5	2	0
31-35	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
36-40	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
41-45	0	0	0	2	3	2	0
46-50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
51+	0	0	0	2	1	0	13
Mean	3.8	6.2	3.9	11.3	9.1	8.3	16.1

^aPercentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

^bMean days hunted per hunter.

Table 14. Total days hunted and total deer harvest by Deer Area (DA) for 1,653 survey respondents, 2020-21 hunting season.

DA	Total Days Hunted	Total Harvest
1	4342	235
2	14318	840
3	2355	119
4	4997	160
5	603	27
6	5567	246
7	414	31
8	497	12
9	2720	104
10	445	13
Totals	36258	1787

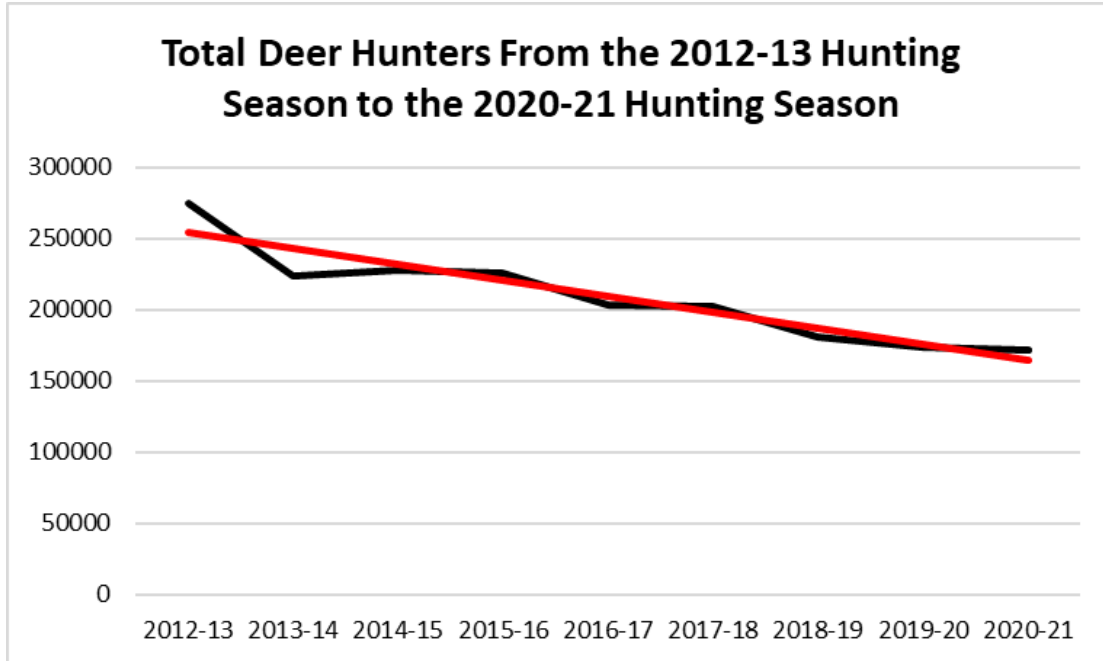


Figure 1. Regression of total number of deer hunters from the 2012-13 hunting season to the 2020-21 hunting season.

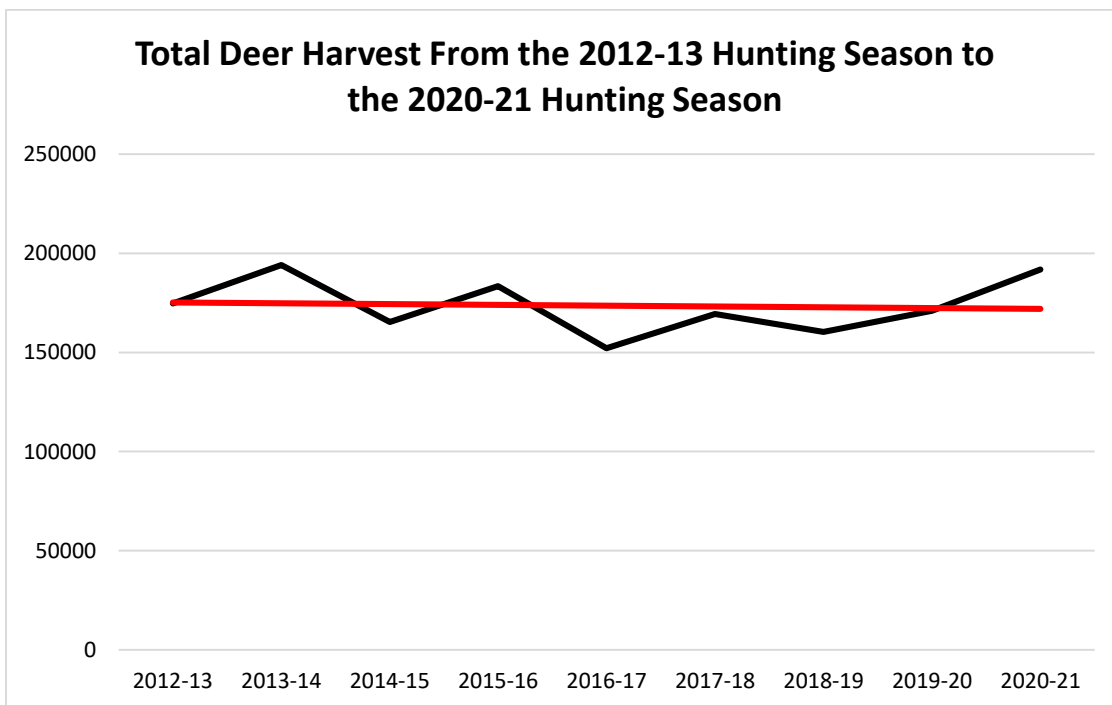


Figure 2 Regression of total deer harvest from the 2012-13 hunting season to the 2020-21 hunting season.

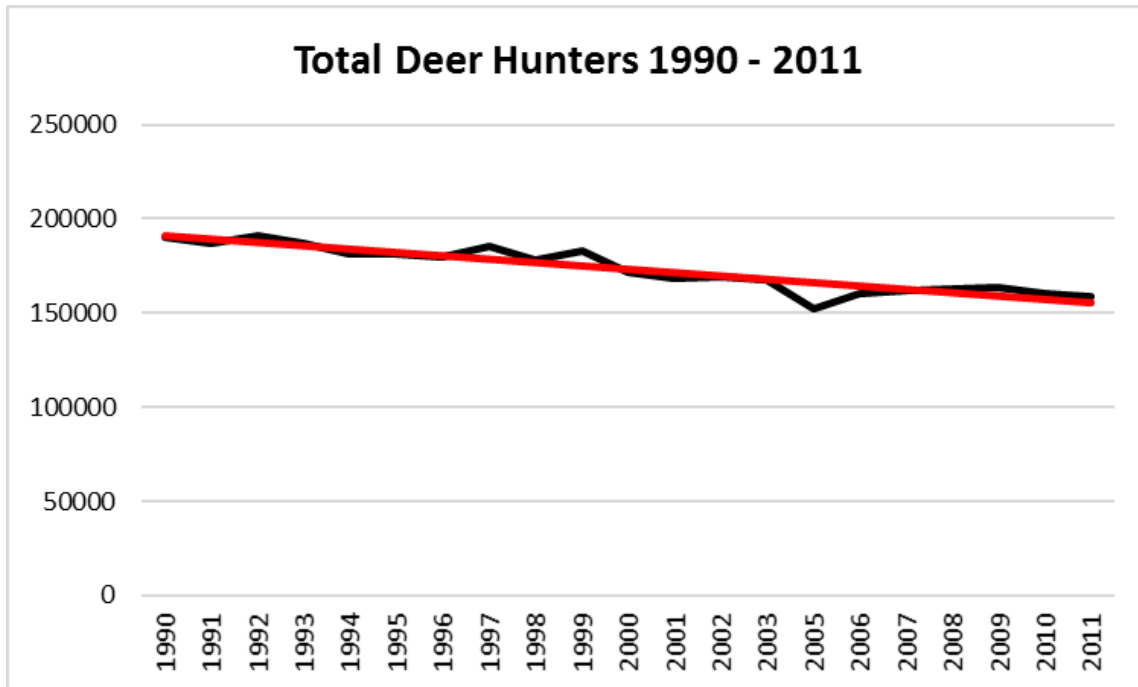


Figure 3. Regression of total number of deer hunters from the 1990-91 hunting season to the 2011-12 hunting season.

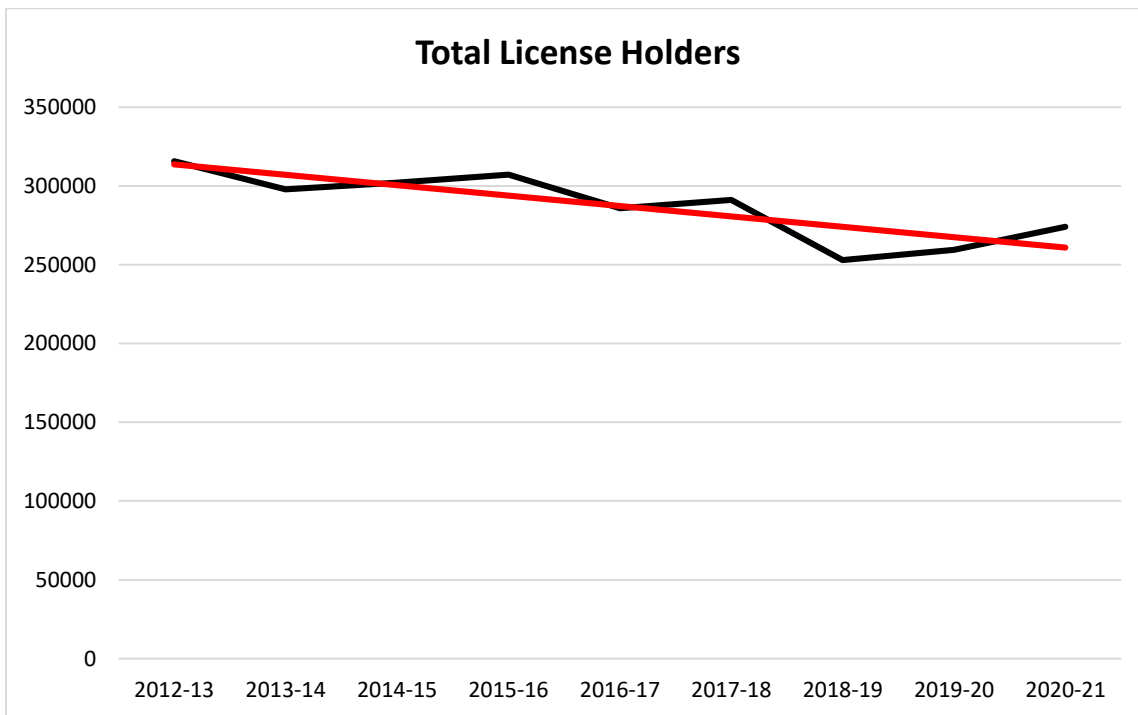


Figure 4. Regression of total number of license holders from the 2012-13 hunting season to the 2020-21 hunting season.

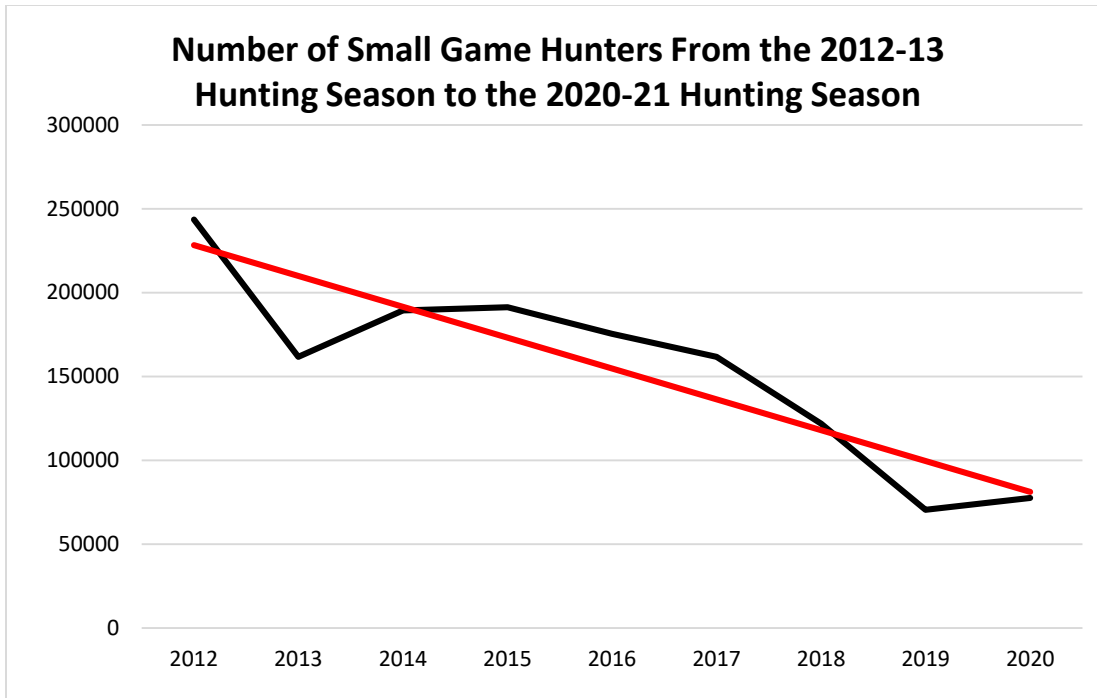


Figure 5. Regression of number of small game hunters from the 2012-13 hunting season to the 2020-21 hunting season.

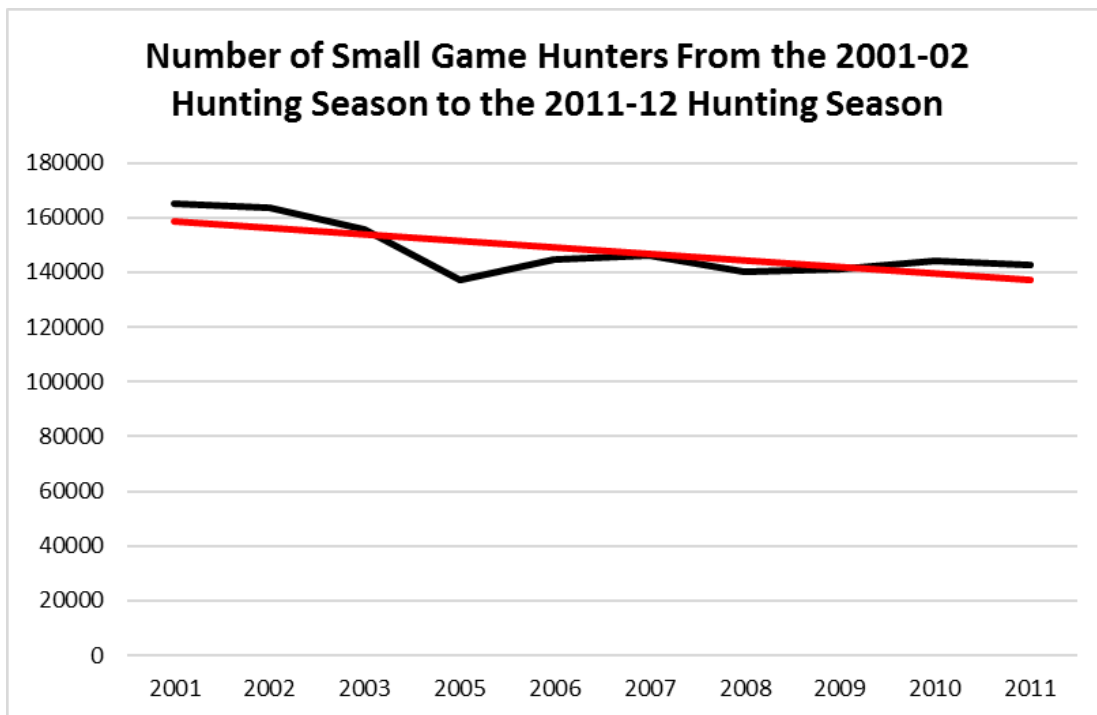


Figure 6. Regression of number of small game hunters from the 2001-02 hunting season to the 2011-12 hunting season.

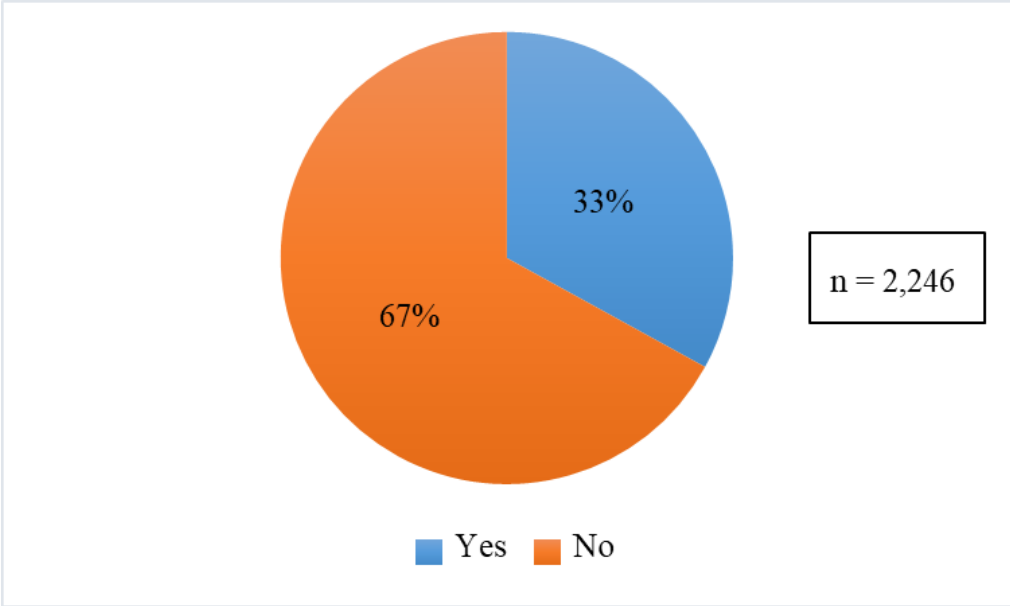


Figure 7. Do you support regulations requiring non-toxic shot for small game hunting on WMAs?

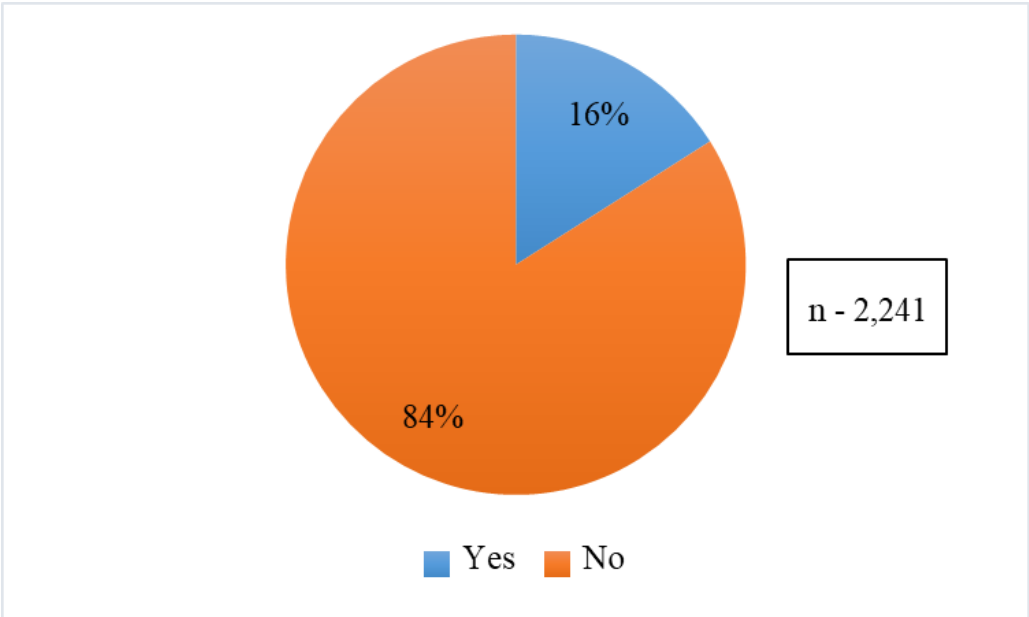


Figure 8. Do you support regulations requiring non-toxic shot for all game hunting on private lands?

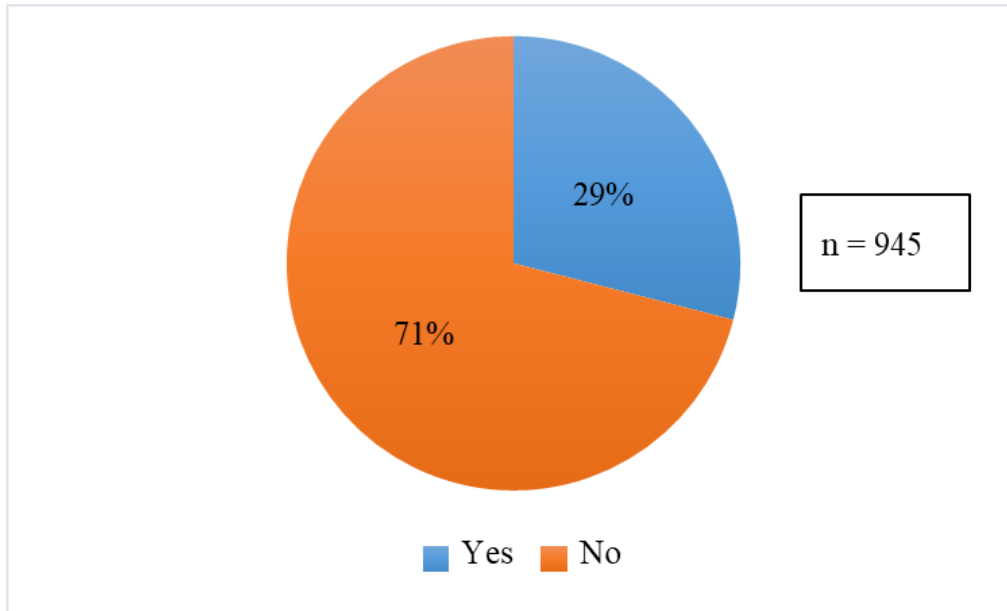


Figure 9. Do you support regulations requiring non-toxic shot for small game hunting on WMAs? Includes only individuals reporting that they hunted small game during the 2020-21 hunting season.

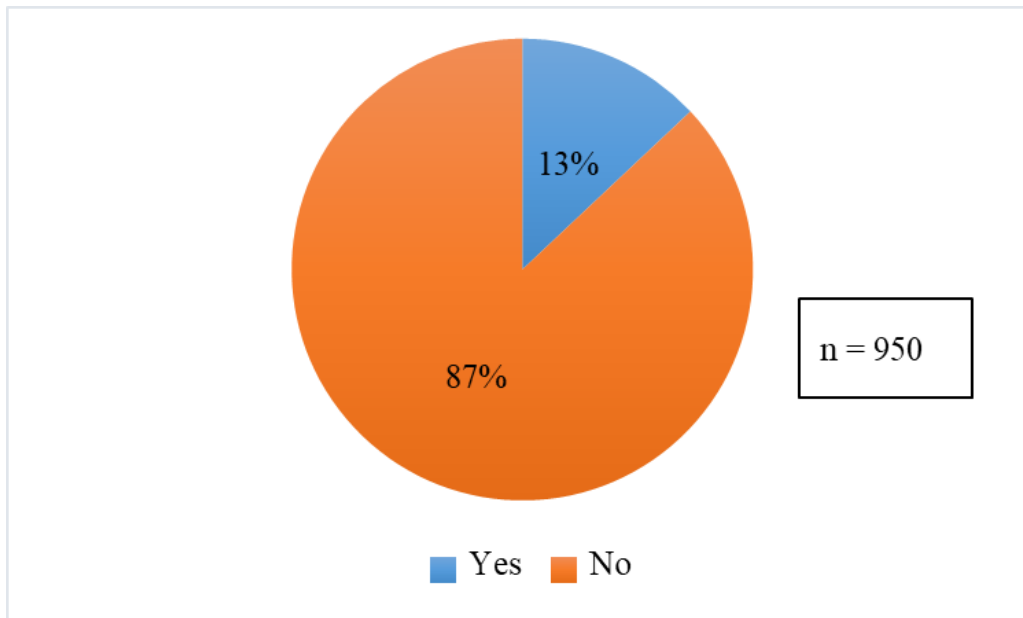


Figure 10. Do you support regulations requiring non-toxic shot for all game hunting on private lands? Includes only individuals reporting that they hunted small game during the 2020-21 hunting season.

Appendix 1. Hunter harvest survey.