DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Survey of Pheasant Hunters – 2024 Season

07/18/2025

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Purpose

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR) periodically conducts surveys of hunters to understand their preferences for management, and participation and harvest in hunting seasons. This report details the results of one such survey of Minnesota pheasant stamp holders in 2024.

Of particular interest to this study was pheasant hunters' satisfaction with the 2024 season, and preferences for several potential changes to pheasant hunting regulations and seasons. Topics included in this investigation include:

1) Satisfaction with the 2024 pheasant hunting season in Minnesota
2) Support for potential regulation changes including
    a. Allowing pheasant hunting from sunrise to sunset
    b. Changing the date the bag limit increases from November 30 to November 1st
    c. Increasing the length of the season
    d. Impacts of potential regulation changes on 2025 pheasant hunting behavior
3) Identification as a pheasant hunter
4) Conservation behaviors
5) Out of state pheasant hunting activity
6) Demographics

We also asked hunters about their pheasant hunting trips during the 2024 season, and expenditures on pheasant hunting. Results of this analysis are detailed in an addendum report on the economic value of pheasant hunting in Minnesota.

Methods

Sampling

We sampled 4,500 Minnesota pheasant stamp holders (aged 18 and over) to assess their participation and harvest in the 2024 pheasant hunting season, and preferences for pheasant hunting regulations. Participants were sampled using a simple random sample.

Data collection

We used a mixed-mode collection procedure. All participants received a letter in the mail inviting them to visit a website and complete a questionnaire. Non-respondents received a follow up letter if they had not responded roughly two weeks following receipt of the first. Data collection occurred following the close of the 2024 pheasant hunting season.

Response rate

Of the 4,500 letters sent, 93 were returned as undeliverable. We received 1,203 completed questionnaires, for an effective response rate of 27%.

Table 1. Number of responses by mode and response rate

Initial sample	Undeliverable	Total responses	Adjusted response rate
4500	93	1203	27

Weighting

We weighted responses to account for non-response bias by age. Table 2 contains counts of the population by four categories of age, and counts of responses, as well as proportions and weights applied to the data in making estimates for the population. Relative to the population of pheasant stamp holders, fewer younger hunters responded to the survey, and more older hunters responded to the survey.

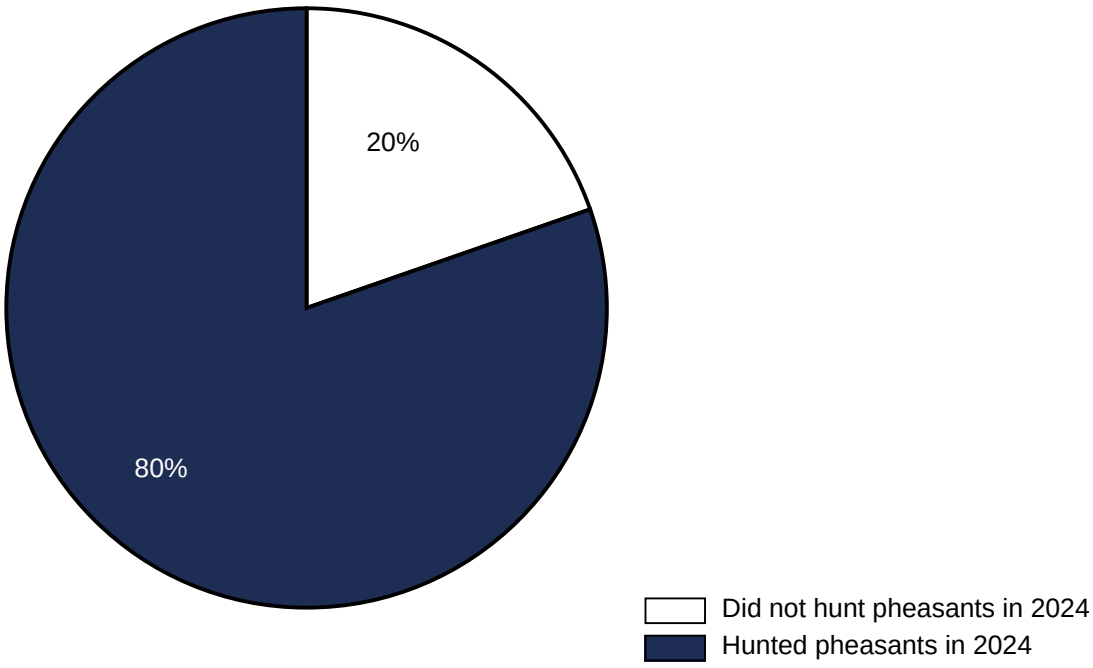
Table. 2. Calculation of weights by age

Age category	Population count	Population proportion	Respondent count	Respondent proportion	Weight
18-31	18,242	0.2552	176	0.1463	1.7448
32-43	18,548	0.2595	263	0.2186	1.1872
44-57	17,953	0.2512	359	0.2984	0.8418
58+	16,717	0.2339	405	0.3366	0.6948

Pheasant hunting participation

We asked respondents if they participated in pheasant hunting in Minnesota in 2024. Most pheasant stamp holders (80%) reported that they had, while 20% reported that they did not (Figure 1.)

Figure 1. Percent of pheasant stamp holders that participated in pheasant hunting in Minnesota in 2024



Satisfaction with 2024 season

We asked respondents to indicate their overall satisfaction or dissatisfaction with pheasant hunting, and with elements of the pheasant hunting experience in Minnesota in 2024.

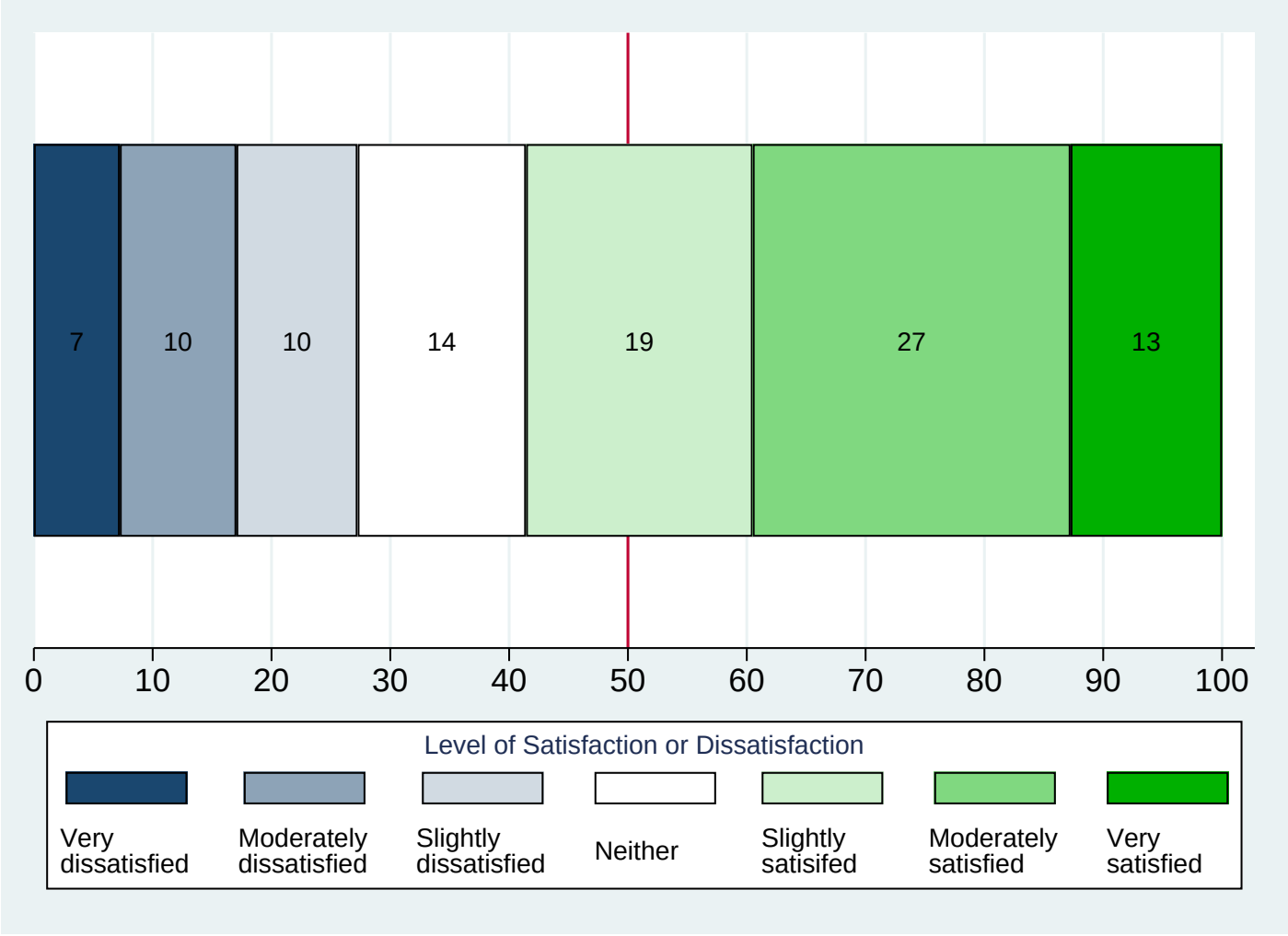
Most respondents (59%) were either slightly, moderately, or very satisfied with pheasant hunting in Minnesota in 2024, while 27% were either, slightly, moderately, or very dissatisfied (Figure 2.)

Relatively few respondents reported dissatisfaction with "the number of other hunters" (18%) or "access to places to hunt" (19%). Conversely, 38% of hunters reported dissatisfaction with "the number of pheasants" and 41% were dissatisfied with the "number of shooting opportunities." (Table 3.)

Table 3. Pheasant hunters' satisfaction or dissatisfaction with elements of the 2024 pheasant hunting season in Minnesota.

	Very dissatisfied	Moderately dissatisfied	Slightly dissatisfied	Neither	Slightly satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Very satisfied
Number of pheasants	11%	13%	14%	12%	18%	23%	10%
Number of shooting opportunities	14%	12%	15%	12%	19%	19%	7%
Number of other hunters	5%	6%	7%	40%	11%	17%	15%
Access to places to hunt	3%	6%	10%	16%	19%	24%	22%

Figure 2. Pheasant hunters' overall satisfaction with the 2024 pheasant hunting season in Minnesota.



Pheasant hunting regulations

We examined pheasant hunters' preferences for a variety of potential regulation changes including changing the legal shooting hours to sunrise to sunset, changing the date the pheasant bag limit increases, and increasing the overall length of the season. For each change we also estimated hunters' preference for retaining the current regulation.

Shooting hours

Most respondents (59%) expressed support for maintaining the 9am open for pheasant hunting. Less than a third of respondents (32%) either slightly, moderately, or strongly supported changing legal shooting for pheasants to sunrise to sunset, and 50% opposed the change (Table 4.)

Table 4. Pheasant hunters' support or opposition to retaining the current legal shooting hours and changing legal shooting hours to sunrise to sunset.

	Strongly oppose	Moderately oppose	Slightly oppose	Neither	Slightly support	Moderately support	Strongly support
Keeping the legal shooting hours at 9 a.m.	6%	6%	7%	21%	7%	19%	33%
Changing legal shooting hours to sunrise to sunset	27%	14%	9%	17%	7%	8%	17%

Bag limits

Slightly more than a third of respondents (34%) strongly supported keeping the current date of the bag limit increase, and 64% either slightly, moderately, or strongly supported maintaining the current regulation. Only 35% of respondents supported allowing hunters to take 3 roosters per day beginning on November 1st, and 46% opposed the change (Table 5.)

Table 5. Pheasant hunters' support or opposition to retaining the current date the bag limit increases and changing it November 1st.

	Strongly oppose	Moderately oppose	Slightly oppose	Neither	Slightly support	Moderately support	Strongly support
Keeping the date the bag limit increases from 2 to 3 birds on November 30th	7%	5%	5%	18%	9%	21%	34%
Allowing hunters to take 3 roosters per day beginning November 1st and until the close of the season	23%	13%	10%	20%	8%	12%	15%

Season dates

The survey results show that January 1st is the most favorably viewed date overall, with the highest combined support (45%) and the lowest total opposition (21%). January 31st receives the same level of total support (45%), but it is more polarizing—it has the highest level of strong support (30%) as well as the highest strong opposition (26%). Neutrality steadily declines across the dates, dropping from 34% on January 1st to just 18% on January 31st, suggesting that respondents formed stronger opinions about later dates. January 10th and January 15th received more moderate responses, with lower levels of strong support and opposition, indicating that these dates are less divisive but also less strongly favored. Overall, January 1st appears to be the least controversial and most widely supported option, while January 31st evokes the strongest opinions on both ends of the spectrum. There is a plurality of support to lengthen the season, but opposition increases beyond January 10th.

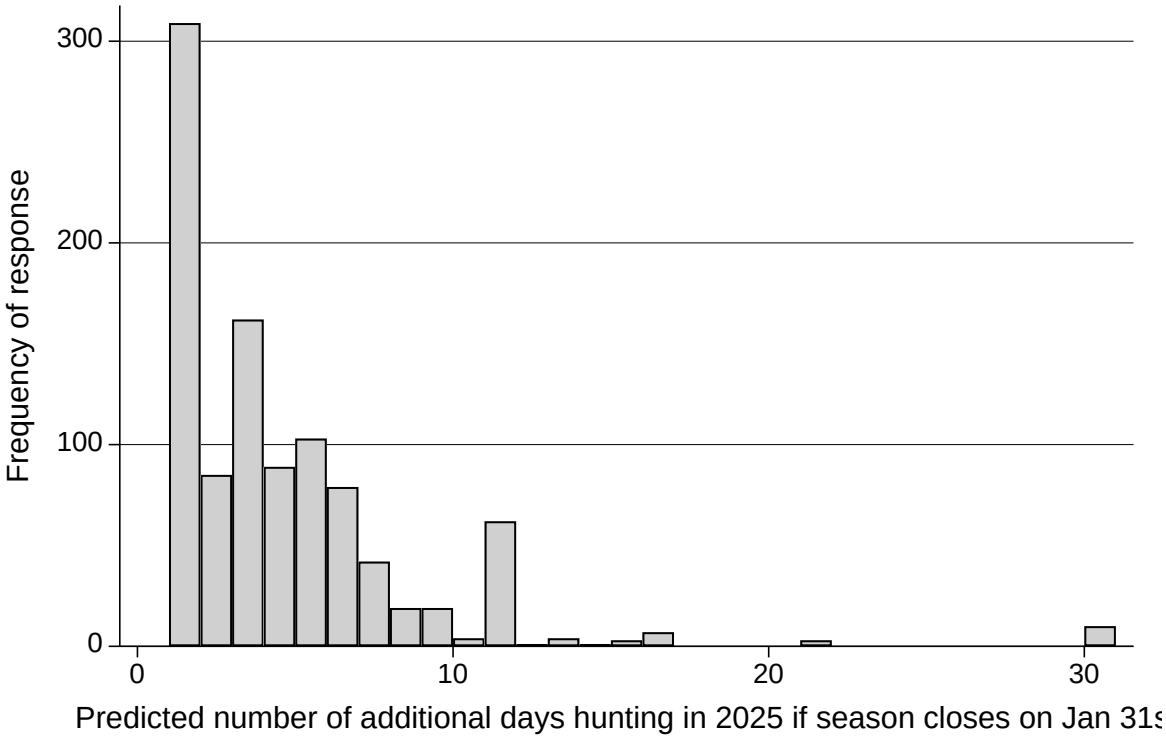
Table 6. Pheasant hunters' support or opposition to alternative pheasant season lengths.

	Strongly oppose	Moderately oppose	Slightly oppose	Neither	Slightly support	Moderately support	Strongly support
January 1st (current)	10%	5%	6%	34%	7%	13%	25%
January 10th	17%	6%	6%	23%	14%	15%	19%
January 15th	21%	7%	4%	23%	9%	16%	19%
January 31st	26%	7%	4%	18%	5%	10%	30%

Additional hunt days if season were longer

We asked respondents how many additional days they would hunt if the season closed on January 31st instead of January 1st. The range of responses available was 0 to 31 additional days. On average, hunters reported they would hunt 4 additional days (Figure 3.)

Figure 3. Distribution of pheasant hunters' expected increase in days spent hunting if the season ended on January 31st (unweighted.)

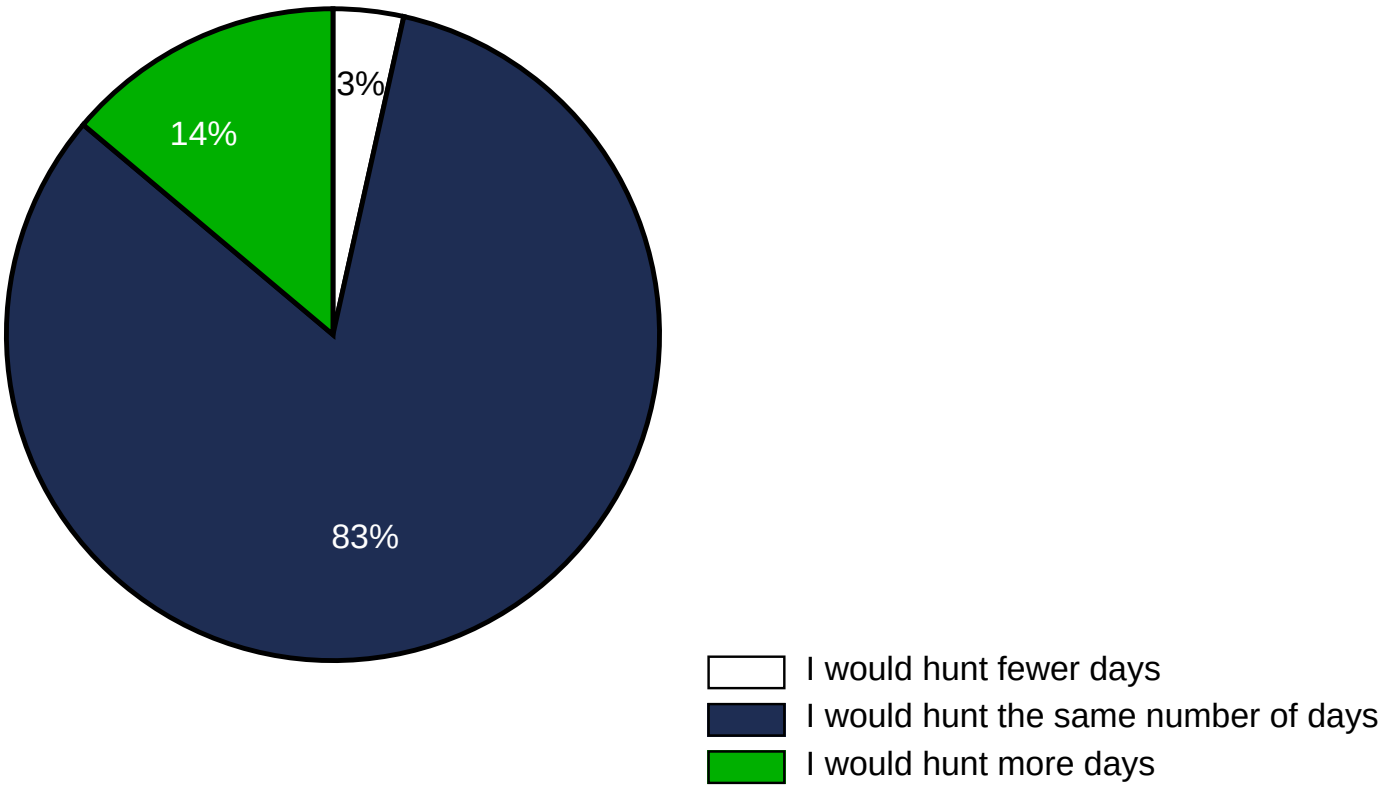


Future pheasant hunting activity and scenarios

We asked hunters questions regarding their expected 2025 pheasant hunting activity. Hunters expected they would hunt an average of 12 days in 2025.

We asked hunters to indicate if they would hunt more, fewer, or equal days if legal hunting hours changed from 9 a.m. to sunrise. Most respondents (83%) would hunt the same number of days if legal shooting hours changed from 9 a.m. to sunrise (Figure 4.) Of those that said they would hunt fewer days, most indicated 4 or less fewer days, with a median of 3 days. Of those that said they would hunt more days, most indicated they would hunt between 1 and 10 more days, with a median of 6 days.

Figure 4. Pheasant hunters' expected change in days spent hunting if legal shooting hours changed from 9 a.m. to sunrise.



Involvement in pheasant hunting and conservation behaviors

Involvement in pheasant hunting

Table 7 contains respondents' agreement or disagreement with statements about their involvement in pheasant hunting. Most respondents (66%) either slightly, moderately or strongly agreed with the statement "being a pheasant hunter is an important part of who I am." Similarly, 73% of respondents disagreed with the statement "pheasant hunting is something I rarely think about." Most hunters (57%) strongly agreed that "for me, being a pheasant hunter is about more than just hunting." A majority agreed that they "would be at a loss if they [sic] were forced to give up pheasant hunting." Finally, most disagreed that they "don't have any clear feelings about being a pheasant hunter." These findings indicate that pheasant hunting is a deeply meaningful activity for most participants, forming an important part of their identity.

Table 7. Pheasant hunters' agreement or disagreement with statements about their involvement in pheasant hunting.

	Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Slightly disagree	Neither	Slightly agree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
Being a pheasant hunter is an important part of who I am.	3%	5%	3%	23%	21%	18%	27%
Pheasant hunting is something that I rarely think about.	29%	21%	23%	13%	7%	4%	3%
I would be at a loss if I were forced to give up pheasant hunting.	7%	6%	7%	14%	18%	15%	34%
For me, being a pheasant hunter is about more than just hunting.	2%	<1%	1%	8%	11%	22%	57%
I really don't have any clear feelings about being a pheasant hunter.	42%	16%	15%	19%	5%	2%	2%

Conservation behaviors

We asked pheasant hunters to report their frequency of participation in wildlife conservation activities during the past 12 months. Around 40% of respondents reported that they often or very often "voted to support a policy or regulation that conserves fish and wildlife habitat" (45%), "recruited others to participate in wildlife conservation activities" (43%), or "donated money to support wildlife conservation." Relatively fewer pheasant hunters reported that they often or very often "volunteered to improve wildlife habitat" (18%) or "participated as an active member in a wildlife conservation group" (21%)

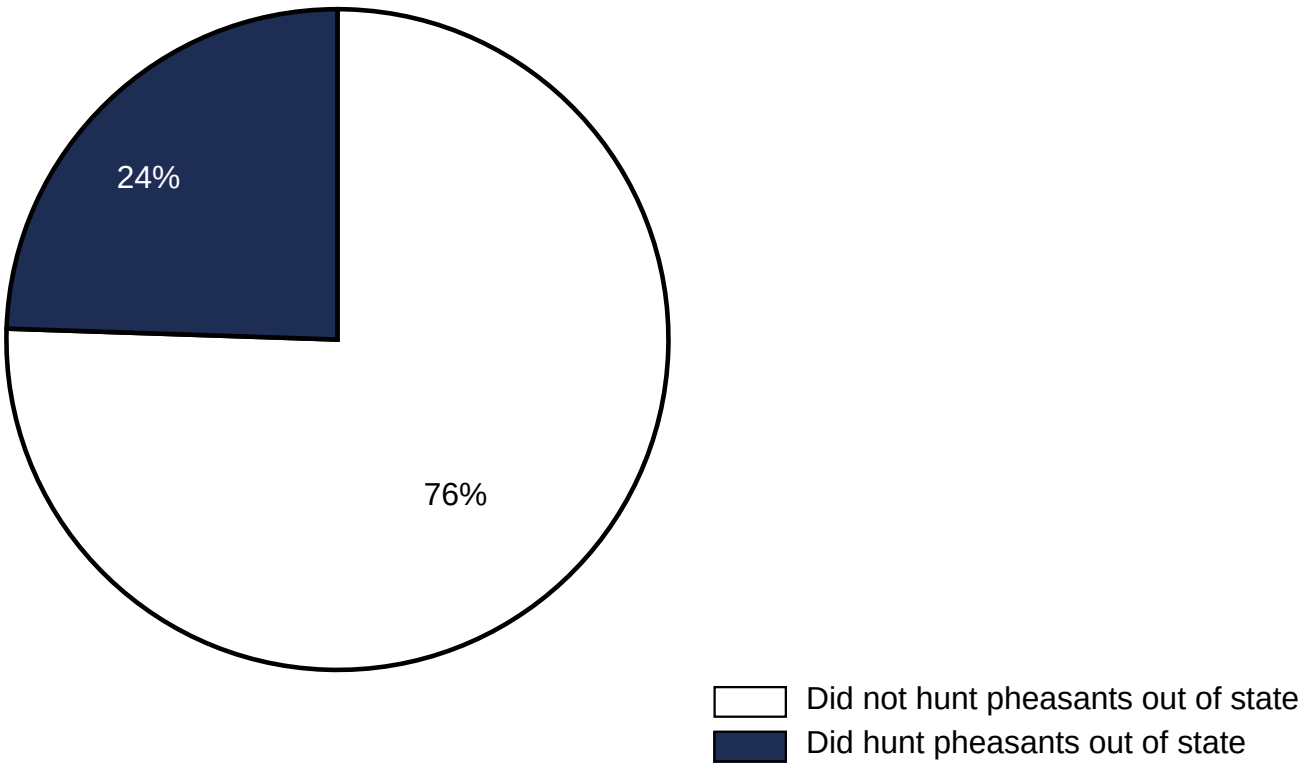
Table 8. Pheasant hunters' frequency of participation in conservation behaviors.

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Very often
Voted to support a policy or regulation that conserves fish and wildlife habitat	18%	10%	27%	23%	22%
Donated money to support wildlife conservation	12%	12%	38%	22%	17%
Recruited others to participate in wildlife recreation activities	12%	10%	36%	26%	17%
Volunteered to improve wildlife habitat	29%	25%	28%	10%	8%
Participated as an active member in a wildlife conservation group	38%	20%	22%	10%	11%

Out of state pheasant hunting

We asked hunters to indicate whether they pheasant hunted in another state, besides Minnesota, in 2024. Most (76%) did not pheasant hunt outside of Minnesota (Figure 5.) Of the 24% that did pheasant hunt in another state, 75% hunted in 1 other state, 20% hunted in 2 other states, and the remaining ~5% hunted in 5 or fewer other states. The most common state that hunters visited was South Dakota, followed closely by North Dakota, and less closely by Iowa.

Figure 5. Percent of pheasant hunters that pheasant hunted outside of Minnesota in 2024



Demographics

Age

Respondents reported their age with other demographic variables in the survey. The average age of respondents was 46.4 years old, with a range of 18 to 87. Age values used for weighting are derived from license records used for sampling.

Table 9. Age of respondents

N	Average age	Standard deviation	Age range
1002	46.4	14.8	18-87

Education

Respondents reported their highest level of educational attainment. Most respondents (51%) had completed at least bachelor's degree, 19% had completed a vocational or technical degree, and 12% had completed a high school diploma (Table 10.) The level of educational attainment of the population is not known.

Table 10. Pheasant hunters' education

Education level	Percent
Grade school	<1%
Some high school	<1%
High school diploma or GED	12%
Some vocational or technical school	7%
Vocational or technical school (Associate's) degree	19%
Some college	10%
Four-year college (Bachelor's) degree	33%
Some graduate school	3%
Graduate (Master's or Doctoral) degree	15%

Zip code

Respondents were asked to report their country (U.S., Canada, other) and zip code of primary residence. All respondents were in the United States. 52 respondents (4%) indicated a primary residence zip code outside of Minnesota. 11 indicated their primary residence as Wisconsin. 8 indicated their primary residence as Iowa. 6 indicated their primary residence as South Dakota. 5 indicated their primary residence as North Dakota. The following states had 3 or fewer respondents: Florida, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Alaska, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming, and Alaska.

Gender

We asked respondents to report their gender corresponding to 3 categories in Minnesota license records; “male”, “female” and “other.” The distribution of the gender of respondents matched the population of license holders. 96% of respondents identified their gender as male and 4% as female. No respondents identified as “other” (Table 11.)

Table 11. Gender of respondents

N	Male	Female	Other
1006	96%	4%	0%

Income

Respondents reported their income in 17 categories. 60% of respondents reported a household income of at least $100,000. 40% of respondents reported a household income of at least $150,000. 22% of respondents reported a household income of at least $200,000, and 12% reported an income greater than $250,000 (Table 12.). The income of the population is not known. We also asked respondents how many people in their household contribute to the income they are reporting. Most households reported 2 income earners (69%) while 29% of households reported 3 or more earners contributing.

Table 12. Income of respondents

Income Range	Percent
Less than $10,000	1%
$10,000 to $19,999	1%
$20,000 to $29,999	1%
$30,000 to $39,999	2%
$40,000 to $49,999	5%
$50,000 to $59,999	4%
$60,000 to $69,999	4%
$70,000 to $79,999	6%
$80,000 to $89,999	5%
$90,000 to $99,999	6%
$100,000 to $124,999	15%
$125,000 to $149,999	12%
$150,000 to $174,999	11%
$175,000 to $199,999	7%
$200,000 to $224,999	7%
$225,000 to $249,999	3%
$250,000 or more	12%

Appendix A. Questionnaire

2024 Minnesota Pheasant Hunter Survey

Dear Pheasant Hunter,

Thank you for your help with this important study. Results of this study will inform decisions about pheasant management in Minnesota, and your voice matters. The survey should take less than 15 minutes to complete. Your participation is voluntary, and you may stop at any time. Please enter the PIN you received on your contact letter or email.

PIN:

Tennessen Warning

In accordance with the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act, you are being informed of the following: The information you provide in this survey is being collected for research into pheasant management in Minnesota. Your participation is voluntary, and you have the right to refuse to answer any questions or to stop completing the survey at any time. The data collected will be used solely for understanding Minnesota pheasant hunters and the economics of pheasant hunting. Some or all of this information may be shared with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), but only to the extent necessary for the purpose stated above. Under the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act, the information you provide is classified as private. If you have any questions regarding the use of your information or your rights under this Act, you can contact a researcher at PheasantHunterSurvey.DNR@state.mn.us. Providing the requested information is not required by law; however, if you choose not to provide the data, it may affect the completion of a study.

Thank you for your cooperation!

Pheasant hunting activity

Q. Did you hunt pheasants in Minnesota in 2024? (Select one.)

- o Yes
- o No

Pheasant hunting trip details

How many pheasant hunting trips did you take in Minnesota in 2024?

Please **count each multi-day trip as a single trip** if you spent the night away from your primary residence. **If you did not stay overnight on a trip, please treat each day that you hunted as an independent trip** (e.g., if you hunted Saturday and Sunday opening weekend, but left your house and returned each night, that would count as 2 trips). **Please enter a whole number between 1 and 82.**

Text box entry with numeric values

Q. **Pheasant Hunting Trip Details**

The table below contains a row for each pheasant hunting trip you took in 2024.
Please tell us when you took the trip, the county where you hunted the most during that trip, the length of the trip, the number of pheasants harvested, and how you would rate the experience.

	On what day did your trip begin? Report the day that you left your home.	In which MN county did you do the majority of your hunting on this trip?	How many days was your hunting trip?	How many pheasants did you personally harvest on this trip?	On a scale from 1-10 where 1 is the worst hunting experience and 10 is the best, how was your hunting experience on this trip?
Trip 1					
Trip N					

Expenditures on pheasant hunting

Q. Approximately how much, in U.S. dollars, did you spend on each of the following categories across the entire 2024 pheasant hunting season in Minnesota? Please do not report things like shotguns or clothes that might be used on multiple occasions. If you did not spend anything on a category, please enter a 0.

_____Hotel or lodging

_____Fuel or transportation

_____Food and beverage

_____Guide fees

_____Ammunition

Q. How satisfied were you with the following elements of your pheasant hunting experience during the 2024 Minnesota pheasant hunting season? (Please select one for each.)

	Very dissatisfied	**Moderately dissatisfied**	**Slightly dissatisfied**	**Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied**	**Slightly satisfied**	**Moderately satisfied**	**Very satisfied**
The number of pheasants seen	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The number of shooting opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The number of other hunters	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Access to places to hunt	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q. How satisfied or dissatisfied were you with your overall pheasant hunting experience in Minnesota in 2024? (Select one.)

- o Very dissatisfied
- o Moderately dissatisfied
- o Slightly dissatisfied
- o Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- o Slightly satisfied
- o Moderately satisfied
- o Very satisfied

Preference for pheasant hunting regulations

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is considering regulations changes during the pheasant season. Please answer the following questions regarding the proposed regulation changes so the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources can gauge support or opposition for them.

Q. The current legal shooting hours for pheasant in Minnesota are 9 a.m. to sunset. How much do you support or oppose keeping legal shooting hours at 9 a.m.? This is the current regulation. (Select one.)

- o Strongly oppose
- o Moderately oppose
- o Slightly oppose
- o Neither support nor oppose
- o Slightly support
- o Moderately support
- o Strongly support

Currently, pheasant hunters may take 2 roosters per day from the opening day of the season to November 30th, and 3 roosters per day from December 1st to the close of the season.

Q. How much do you support or oppose keeping the date the bag limit increases from 2 to 3 birds on November 30th (current regulation)? (Select one.)

- o Strongly oppose
- o Moderately oppose
- o Slightly oppose
- o Neither support nor oppose
- o Slightly support
- o Moderately support
- o Strongly support

Q. The current legal shooting hours for pheasant in Minnesota are 9 a.m. to sunset. How much do you support or oppose changing legal shooting hours to sunrise to sunset? Note: changing legal shooting hours for pheasants would require action by the state legislature. (Select one.)

- o Strongly oppose
- o Moderately oppose
- o Slightly oppose
- o Neither support nor oppose
- o Slightly support
- o Moderately support
- o Strongly support

Q. How much do you support or oppose allowing hunters to take 3 roosters per day beginning November 1st and until the close of the season? (Select one.)

- o Strongly oppose
- o Moderately oppose
- o Slightly oppose
- o Neither support nor oppose
- o Slightly support
- o Moderately support
- o Strongly support

Q. The Minnesota pheasant season currently runs from the Saturday nearest October 13th to January 1st. If January 1st falls on a Thursday, Friday or Saturday, the season closes the following Sunday. How much do you support or oppose extending the close of the pheasant hunting season to the following dates or leaving it as January 1st? (Select one for each.)

	Strongly oppose	**Moderately oppose**	**Slightly oppose**	**Neither support nor oppose**	**Slightly support**	**Moderately support**	**Strongly support**
January 1st (current)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January 10th	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January 15th	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January 31st	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q. If the pheasant season in Minnesota closed on January 31st instead of January 1st, how many additional days, if any, would you expect to hunt pheasants? (Select one.)

Future pheasant hunting activity and scenarios

Q. How many days do you expect you will hunt pheasants in Minnesota in 2025? (Select one.)

Q. If the legal shooting hours for pheasants in Minnesota changes from 9am to sunrise, how would this change your pheasant hunting activity? (Select one.)

- o I would hunt fewer days.
- o I would hunt the same number of days.
- o I would hunt more days.

Q. How many fewer days would you hunt if the legal shooting hours for pheasants in Minnesota changes from 9am to sunrise?

Drop down 0-82 days

Q. How many more days would you hunt if the legal shooting hours for pheasants in Minnesota changes from 9am to sunrise?

Involvement in pheasant hunting and conservation behaviors

Q. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your involvement in pheasant hunting? (Select one for each.)

	Strongly disagree	**Moderately disagree**	**Slightly disagree**	**Neither agree nor disagree**	**Slightly agree**	**Moderately agree**	**Strongly agree**
Being a pheasant hunter is an important part of who I am.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pheasant hunting is something that I rarely think about.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I would be at a loss if I were forced to give up pheasant hunting.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
For me, being a pheasant hunter is about more than just hunting.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I really don't have any clear feelings about being a pheasant hunter.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q. In the past 12 months, how frequently have you participated in the following wildlife conservation behaviors? (Select one for each.)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
Voted to support a policy or regulation that conserves fish and wildlife habitat	1	2	3	4	5
Donated money to support wildlife conservation	1	2	3	4	5
Recruited others to participate in wildlife recreation activities	1	2	3	4	5
Volunteered to improve wildlife habitat	1	2	3	4	5
Participated as an active member in a wildlife conservation group	1	2	3	4	5

Out of state pheasant hunting

Q. Did you hunt pheasants in other state(s) besides Minnesota in 2024? (Select one.)

- o Yes
- o No

Q. How many states did you hunt pheasants in besides Minnesota in 2024? (Please enter a whole number between 1 and 50.)

Text box numeric entry

Q. Which states did you hunt pheasants in, besides Minnesota, in 2024? Please type in either the state abbreviation (i.e. IA, SD, ND) or the full state name (i.e. Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota).

	State
State #1	
State N	

Demographics

Q. What is your age? (Select one.)

Drop down ages 18-110

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

- o Grade school
- o Some high school
- o High school diploma or GED
- o Some vocational or technical school
- o Vocational or technical school (Associate's) degree
- o Some college
- o Four-year college (Bachelor's) degree
- o Some graduate school
- o Graduate (Master's or Doctoral) degree

Q. What is your country of residence? (Select one.)

- o I live in the United States.
- o I live in Canada.
- o Other (please specify)
    - o Text box

Q. What is the zip code of your home residence? (U.S. residents)

Q. What is the postal code of your home residence? (Canadian residents)

Q. What is your gender? (Select one.)

- o Male
- o Female
- o Other

One of the main purposes of this study is to understand the economics of pheasant hunting in Minnesota. Accurate information on pheasant hunters' incomes allows us to estimate the value of pheasant hunting more accurately, among other topics that support pheasant conservation.

Q. Including yourself, how many people contribute to your annual household income?

- o 1
- o 2
- o 3
- o 4
- o 5
- o More than 5 (please specify)
    - o Text box

Q. What was your annual household income from all sources, before taxes in 2024? (Please choose one)

- o Less than $10,000
- o $10,000 to $19,999
- o $20,000 to $29,999
- o $30,000 to $39,999
- o $40,000 to $49,999
- o $50,000 to $59,999
- o $60,000 to $69,999
- o $70,000 to $79,999
- o $80,000 to $89,999
- o $90,000 to $99,999
- o $100,000 to $124,999
- o $125,000 to $149,999
- o $150,000 to $174,999
- o $175,000 to $199,999
- o $200,000 to $224,999
- o $225,000 to $249,999
- o $250,000 or more

We thank you for your time spent taking this survey.

Your response has been recorded.