## Possible Alternatives to the Controlled Hunts Application Process

## Introduction

The Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation (ODWC) offers special hunt opportunities by way of random draw through an online portal. For years, this process has remained the same. Hunters are asked to pay a $\$ 5$ fee for entry into any 14 hunts of their choosing across 4 categories. These categories entail different types of hunts (deer, elk, turkey, youth). We wanted to test the popularity of alternatives to this application process both in terms of the price offered and what you get for the price of applying. The three formats were:

- (1) keeping it as-is
- (2) moving to a pay per hunt system
- (3) a hybrid version where you pay a base fee for 14 hunts (as before) with the option to pay for as many extra hunts at a pay per hunt rate

We asked each of these formats at different price points to determine if there was a price point that was amenable to hunters. We also wanted to know personal characteristics that may impact their willingness to accept other formats in the application process. To better understand, we asked how many people they typically sign up/pay for with controlled hunts (for example: parents applying for their children). We also asked if they would still be likely to sign up if we did switch to a pay per hunt system and how much they would spend on hunts, income level, land type they hunt and other demographic factors.

This survey also contained a section on raffle hunts that the Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation Foundation would facilitate. Results were shared with the Foundation and relevant staff and are not included in this report.

## Methods

## Participant Selection and Invitation Schedule

Survey respondents were randomly selected to take part in this survey from the controlled hunts database of applicants over the last five years. There were 20 total choice sets, and to avoid survey fatigue, we split up the choice sets into four different versions of the survey. Each version was sent to four randomly selected subsets of the sample. Each subset contained 2,000 individuals. Respondents were emailed an initial invitation to the online only survey with two reminders. Due to potential confusion with instructions on the survey that was sent out, it was believed that people may not have understood how to respond to the question sets or thought that they were expected to choose one answer over another. To determine if this was the case, we added an additional 8,000 randomly selected controlled hunts applicants. A breakdown of survey invitation attempts can be seen in table 1.

Table 1: Schedule of emails sent to invite those selected to take part in the survey

| Wave | Date sent |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $12 / 01 / 2020$ | Invitation to survey |
|  | $12 / 04 / 2020$ | Reminder to survey |
|  | $12 / 09 / 2020$ | Final reminder to survey |
| 2 | $1 / 5 / 2021$ | Invitation to survey |
|  | $1 / 8 / 2021$ | Reminder to survey |
|  | $1 / 13 / 2021$ | Final reminder to survey |

The four different versions of this survey each contained different choice sets. The sets contained within each version of the survey can be seen in Table 2. In the second wave of the survey, we switched some choice sets to determine if there was selection bias. We ran a discrete choice regression to determine which of the options was selected most often by hunters.

Table 2: Choice sets in four versions of the survey (*denotes that in the second wave of the survey these options were switched to test bias in the presentation of choices)

| Survey Version | Choice A | Choice B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | ALC \$2.00 | As-is \$7.50 |
| 1 | Hybrid \$7.50, \$2.00 | As-is \$7.50 |
| *1 | ALC \$1.00 | Hybrid \$5.00, \$1.00 |
| 1 | ALC \$2.00 | Hybrid \$5.00, \$1.00 |
| 1 | As-is \$5.00 | Hybrid \$5.00, \$1.00 |
|  |  |  |
| 2 | ALC \$2.00 | As-is \$5.00 |
| 2 | ALC \$1.00 | As-is \$5.00 |
| *2 | ALC \$2.00 | Hybrid \$5,00, \$2.00 |
| *2 | As-is \$5.00 | Hybrid \$7.50, \$1.00 |
| 2 | As-is \$7.50 | Hybrid \$7.50, \$1.00 |
|  |  |  |
| 3 | ALC \$1.00 | As-is \$7.50 |
| 3 | As-is \$5.00 | Hybrid \$7.50, \$2.00 |
| 3 | ALC $\$ 2.00$ | Hybrid \$7.50, \$2.00 |
| *3 | As-is \$7.50 | Hybrid \$5.00, \$2.00 |
| *3 | ALC \$1.00 | Hybrid \$7.50, \$2.00 |
|  |  |  |
| *4 | As-is \$5.00 | Hybrid \$5.00, \$2.00 |
| *4 | ALC \$2.00 | Hybrid \$7.50, \$1.00 |
| 4 | ALC \$1.00 | Hybrid \$7.50, \$1.00 |
| 4 | ALC \$1.00 | Hybrid \$5.00, \$1.00 |
| 4 | As-is \$7.50 | Hybrid \$5.00, \$1.00 |

## Results

## Response Rate

Post analysis showed that there were no differences in the responses when alterations were made to the instructions to account for possible confusion and the choice sets themselves remained consistent in the options that were chosen when they were presented in different orders (no selection bias was detected), so it was determined to combine all data into one large data set. We sent out 15,990 invitations to participate in total. Overall, 1,199 of those invitations bounced, giving us 14,791 deliverable survey invitations. Of those, 4,549 responded for a response rate of $31 \%$ (Table 3). Compared to the population of controlled hunts applicants over the last five years, the returned surveys came from a representative group of hunters. The population was $94 \%$ male with an average age of 49.26. The respondent group was $94 \%$ male with an average age of 49.10 . The population of controlled hunts license holders we sampled from was also $74 \%$ lifetime license holders and the respondent population was $82 \%$ lifetime license holders.

Table 3: Response rates for each version of the survey

| Wave | Version | Sent | Bounced | Received | Response Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 1,998 | 134 | 560 | $30 \%$ |
| 1 | 2 | 1,998 | 165 | 558 | $30 \%$ |
| 1 | 3 | 1,996 | 139 | 555 | $30 \%$ |
| 1 | 4 | 1,998 | 161 | 536 | $29 \%$ |
| 2 | 1 | 2,000 | 138 | 564 | $30 \%$ |
| 2 | 2 | 1,998 | 146 | 573 | $31 \%$ |
| 2 | 3 | 2,002 | 162 | 613 | $33 \%$ |
| 2 | 4 | 2,000 | 154 | 590 | $32 \%$ |
|  | Total | 15,990 | 1,199 | 4,549 | $31 \%$ |

## Controlled Hunts

We asked about preferences for different formats of hunts, factors influencing their likelihood to participate, and the dollar amount they would be willing to pay in a pay per hunt system. A factor that we thought might contribute to format preference was how many people a hunter typically helps/pays for in the controlled hunts process (I.e., a parent paying for each of their five children to participate in the controlled hunts draw). The average numbers of other people that applicants help to sign up is 1.38 meaning the majority pay for themselves or themselves and one other person. We also wanted to know the likelihood that people would still participate in the application process if we change to a pay per hunt system. The most selected answer was that they would be very likely to participate (Fig. 1).


Figure 1: "If the Wildlife Department were to change to a pay per hunt system (rather than the single price system we have now), how likely or unlikely would you be to apply for controlled hunts?" $n=4,083$

Under the scenario of a pay per hunt system, we asked how much money respondents would spend on hunt applications. At \$1 per hunt choice, the average amount of hunts they would apply for was 18.49 (spending \$18.49). If we look at this by their likelihood to participate, those very likely to participate were more likely to spend more money on hunt opportunities (Fig. 2). This shows that respondents selecting "very likely to participate", "somewhat likely to participate", and "neither likely or unlikely to participate" in a pay per hunt system would all pay more than they currently pay under a pay per hunt system on average.

Average pay by likelihood to hunt


Figure 2: Average amount respondent would spend on hunts based on their response to the question: "If the Wildlife Department were to change to a pay per hunt system (rather than the single price system we have now), how likely or unlikely would you be to apply for controlled hunts?"

The average age of respondents was 49.10 years and had on average been hunting 35.69 years. Most respondents made over $\$ 50,000$ with $15.9 \%$ making less than $\$ 50,000$. The respondent population was $96 \%$ male and most respondents had participated in the controlled hunts process each of the last five years. The majority of respondents hunt private land either completely or some of the time (Fig. 3).

Land type used


Figure 3: What type of land do you typically hunt on? $n=3,874$

To know if we were receiving a representative sample, we asked home zip code of the respondents. The geographic representation is seen in figure 4.


Figure 4: What is your home zip code?

## Preference for the proposed alternatives

We ran a discrete choice regression to understand the different preferences for the three application format types presented and with varying price points. When looking at the entire population, the preference was highest for the hybrid option of a $\$ 5.00$ base rate with the option to additionally purchase hunt opportunities at \$1.00 each. When comparing to the agency's \$1.00 per hunt option, hunters were 1.5 times more likely to choose this hybrid option. Keeping the format as-is and one of the alternative hybrid options of a $\$ 5.00$ base rate with $\$ 2.00$ per additional hunt were preferred almost twice as much as the $\$ 1.00$ per hunt option. The only option that was preferred less than the $\$ 1.00$ per hunt was the $\$ 2.00$ per hunt. The rest of the options presented were somewhat equivalent. Table 4 displays the factors by which respondents preferred certain options more or less than the $\$ 1.00$ pay per
hunt option. To read this table, the odds ratio is the likelihood of future respondents choosing that option over a $\$ 1.00$ pay per hunt option (above 1 is more likely to be chosen, below 1 is less likely to be chosen compared to the $\$ 1.00$ pay per hunt option).

Table 4: Odds ratio from discrete choice conditional logit model (full respondent population)

| Format and Price | Odds ratio |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pay per hunt \$2.00 | 0.68 |
| As-is \$5.00 | 1.94 |
| As-is \$7.50 | 1.11 |
| Hybrid \$5.00, \$1.00 | 2.56 |
| Hybrid \$5.00, \$2.00 | 1.98 |
| Hybrid \$7.50, \$1.00 | 1.32 |
| Hybrid \$7.50, \$1.00 | 1.12 |
| Neither option | 0.32 |

If we run this same analysis on subsets of the population, the preferences remain somewhat similar but with some understandable differences. For those that said they were somewhat or very likely to participate in a pay per hunt system, the most preferred format was the hybrid version with a base rate of $\$ 5.00$ and $\$ 1.00$ per extra hunt. The next most preferred were the hybrid $\$ 5.00$ base with $\$ 2.00$ pay per hunt and the as-is $\$ 5.00$ format. Comparing this to a subset that said they would be unlikely to participate if the format changed to a pay per hunt system, respondents who said they were unlikely to participate were five times more likely (compared to those that were favorable of a pay-per-hunt option) to choose the as-is $\$ 5.00$ option when presented with different choices. They were almost four times more likely to choose the hybrid version of a $\$ 5.00$ base rate with the availability of the $\$ 1$ per hunt option included. As a reminder, to read this table, the odds ratio is the likelihood of future respondents choosing that option over a $\$ 1.00$ pay per hunt option (above 1 is more likely to be chosen, below 1 is less likely to be chosen compared to the $\$ 1.00$ pay per hunt option).

Table 5: Odds ratio from discrete choice conditional logit model (subset respondent population)

| Format and Price | Likely to participate in <br> PPH- odds ratio compared <br> to \$1.00 pay per hunt | Unlikely to participate in <br> PPH- odds ratio compared <br> to \$1.00 pay per hunt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pay per hunt \$2.00 | 0.68 | 0.66 |
| As-is \$5.00 | 1.35 | 6.45 |
| As-is \$7.50 | 0.87 | 2.49 |
| Hybrid \$5.00, \$1.00 | 2.13 | 4.96 |
| Hybrid \$5.00, \$2.00 | 1.76 | 2.88 |
| Hybrid \$7.50, \$1.00 | 1.23 | 1.80 |
| Hybrid \$7.50, \$2.00 | 1.03 | 1.11 |
| Neither option | 0.17 | 1.47 |

Younger respondents (those less than 50 years old) were like the general respondent group in that they preferred the hybrid version 1.7 times more than the pay per hunt at $\$ 1.00$ option. Those over 50 were also similar, meaning there was little difference in preference based on age of applicant. A difference between the younger and older audiences was that younger audiences more highly preferred hybrid options and the older options were favorable of as-is formats. Comparing residents to nonresidents, non-residents did not have a strong preference for one of the presented options like other subset populations had.

Overall, no matter the subset, the most preferred option was the hybrid version at the lower price: $\mathbf{\$ 5 . 0 0}$ base rate for 14 hunts with the ability to pay an extra $\$ 1$ for each additional hunt you would like to apply for. The recommendation based on these survey results is either to leave the controlled hunts application process as it is now, or institute this additional option to pay for more hunts at a $\$ 1$ per hunt rate. This will allow the process to remain unchanged for those that are sensitive to price and format changes and will encourage them to continue applying year after year but will allow the department to create a new revenue stream by way of additional pay per hunt opportunities.

Appendix A: Survey Instrument (first five questions presenting choices were simply switched out in the different versions of the survey)
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## Preferences for Wildilfe Department Controlled Hunts

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| :---: | :---: | :---: |$\quad$ Chaice B $\quad$.

1. Out of the above options, wibuld you choose choice A. choice B, or neither option?

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|  | Cheice A | Chaice B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Application Format | One application fee for 14 hunts- may apply for more at an additional fee. | One application fee, may ONLY apply for 5 deer, 直 alk i antelope, 3 turkey |
| Price | $\$ 7.50$ application fee for 14 hunts, S2,00for eachadditional hunt selected | '5750 for 14 hunts acros5 4 categorles |

2. Out of the above aptions, would you choase chaice A, choice B, or nellher apfion7

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## Preferences for Wildilite Depaitinent Conkriled Hunts

|  | Choice A | Choice is |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Application Format | Cne application fee for 14 bunts- may apply for more at an additional fee | May apel lim amy of tic 177 mante offered- ane erery per thurt No rategory restrictions. |
| Price | \$5,00 application fee for 14 hunts, $\$ 1.00$ for each additional hunt selected | \$2.00 for Each hunt you abply fier |

3. Out of the ahove options, would you chnose chaire A, chrice B, or neither aption?

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- ctiveafe


Preferences for Widalife Depatiment Contrailed Hurits

|  | Choice A | Chaice ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apulication Farmat | May apply for any of the 177 hunts offered- one entry per hunt. No bategory restrictions. | Ore appilication tee fir 14 lunit may apply for more at on additiona / fee. |
| Price | 52,00 for each hunt you apoly for | \$5,00 application fee for 14 hants, $\$$ Lonforeac hadditional hunt seleoted |

4. Out of the above options, would you choose choice A choice B, or neither optior??

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## Preferences tor Wildilife Departinent Controlled Hunts

|  | Choice A | Choice B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Application Format | One application fee, may ONLY apply for 5 deer, 3 elik, 3 antelope, 3 turkey | One application fee for 14 hunts- may apply for more at an additional fee, |
| Price | \$5.00 for 14 hunts across 4 categories | $\$ 5.00$ application fee for 14 hunts, 51.00 for each additional hunt selected |

5. Out of the above options, would you choose choice A. choice B, or neither option?
${ }^{2}$ Choise $A$
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## Preferences for Wildilife Department Controlled Hunts

6. If you frad the ability to apply for unlimited controlled fumts (up to 177) costing $\$ 1$ earth, how many hunts would you lively apply for? (Example: 15 hunte $=\$ 15$ lo apply)
7. If the Wildilfe Department were to change to a pay per huns system (rather than the single price sysiem we have now), how likely or unlikely would you be to apply for controlied hunts?

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2) Neither Belly moy tieflialy.
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3 Very wilaty
8. Not including yourselt, how many ardditional people do you personally pay for so apply for controlled hunts?
$\square$

## Preferences for Wildiffe Department Controiled Hunts

Oklahoma Widl ife Conservation Foundation Hunts
The Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation Foundation (OWCF) was formed in 2018 to encourage private support to the Oklahoma Department of Wildilife Conservation. The Foundation's vision is to enable all outdoor enthusiasts to actively enjoy our state's wildilife and wild spaces.

We would like to ask you about your preferences for special Conservation Foundation opportunities that may be offered in the future through the sale of raffle tickets.

These opportunities will all occur within Oklahoma and raffle tickets will all cost \$15.
9. Please rate your level of interest in purchasing a $\$ 15$ raflle ticket for each of the following opportunities:


## Preferences for Willife Department Controlled Hunts

A litte bit about you...
11. What is your total hausehold income?
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] $\$ 35,000$ 10 $\$ 49,909$
() 580,000 to $\$ 74,909$
\$75,000 - $\$ 80.999$
7) \$1000000 35 $\$ 142,209$
\$150.000 or More
12. How marly years have you been hunting?
13. What years have you partiopated in the controled hunts application process? Cheok ail that apply.
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14. What is your gender?
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1) Prefer mex may
15. How ald are you?

16. What is your home zip code?
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17. Where do you typically hunt?

Please click on the map of Oklahoma where you typically hunt most offen.

18. What type of land do you typically hunt on?

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) Pinuse

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19. Do you have ary commentsfuggestions for the Wildife Department?
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