Responsive Management

OWNERSHIP AND USE OF TRAPS BY TRAPPERS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2004

Conducted for The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

by Responsive Management

2005

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[1] Formerly of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION, PURPOSE, AND METHODOLOGY

In the United States trapping is a heavily regulated activity overseen by state fish and wildlife Agencies. Regulated trapping remains an important activity in the protection of public and private property, protection of endangered and threatened wildlife, restoration of wildlife populations, and in the sustainable utilization of wildlife resources by the public. This survey is the second national survey designed to gain important "change in time" information on the ownership and use of traps nationally. This information collected in this survey provides important data to natural resource managers in state agencies.

Although this report discusses differences in results compared with results of a previous survey, the differences were not tested for statistical significance because of differences in methodology between the two surveys. The previous survey pooled its sample into regions, then called trappers from the pooled sample; it did not report state-specific data but only reported the number of completed interviews on a regional basis. The present survey sampled from nearly every state in the U.S., then weighted the data prior to analysis, thereby ensuring a representative sample from each state (only Louisiana, Texas, and Washington were not surveyed because of inability to obtain sample from these states; Hawaii was not surveyed because it reportedly had no trappers). Therefore, while this report discusses differences between the two surveys, the comparison is said to be *clinical* rather than *statistical*, as a statistical comparison could not be made because of the sampling differences.

This study was conducted for the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) to assess trap ownership and use in the United States and to identify differences between regions and states. The study entailed a survey of trappers.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the universality of telephone ownership. The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and AFWA. Responsive Management conducted a pre-test of the questionnaire, and revisions were made to the questionnaire based on the pre-test. Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday noon

to 6:00 p.m., and Sunday from 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., all local time. The survey was conducted from July to November 2004. Responsive Management obtained a total of 4,027 completed interviews.

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language 4.1. The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management.

TRAPPER PROFILES AND TRAPPING ACTIVITIES

Comparisons between this survey and an earlier AFWA survey of trappers from the United States conducted by the Gallup Organization, Inc. in 1992 are as follows: The estimated number of trappers in the United States was 142,287 in 2003-2004, down from 158,752 in 1989-1990[2]. An estimated 103,051 trappers (72% of all trappers in 2003-2004) were active in 2003-2004, down from 121,286 in 1991-1992 (76% of all trappers in 1989-90). In the 2004 study, trappers were older and had higher average household incomes than in the 1992 study. In the 2004 study, almost all trappers were male.

Trappers averaged fewer days trapped and fewer traps used in the 2004 study than in the 1992 study. The mean number of years respondents participated in trapping during the past 15 years was 9.1, slightly lower than in the 1992 study, which found that the mean number of years respondents had trapped out of the previous 15 years was 10.5. Trapping-related expenditures were lower in the 2004 study than in the 1992 study.

TRAP OWNERSHIP PATTERNS

The mean number of traps used each day in the 1992 study was 49, somewhat more than in 2004 (a mean of 39 traps used). Foothold traps were more commonly owned than body-gripping traps in 2004. The average trapper owned about the same number of foothold traps in 2004 (111.7) as in 1992 (120.3). However, in 2004 the #110 body-gripping was the single most commonly

[2]The 1992 trapper estimates are from the Fur Resources Committee of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and the Gallup Organization, Inc. report titled, "Ownership and Use of Traps by Trappers in the United States in 1992; the 2003-2004 trapper estimates are from state fish and wildlife agencies as noted in the methodology.

owned trap. The #220 and #330 were also commonly owned body-gripping traps. The average trapper owned about the same number of body-gripping traps in 2004 (49.9) as in 1992 (46.0). The #110 body-gripping and #1 ½ coil-spring also had high means for number of traps owned. The #1 ½ coil-spring and #2 coil-spring were the most commonly owned foothold traps. The average trapper owned fewer padded foothold traps in 2004 (2.7) than in 1992 (3.8). Cage traps were owned by about half of all trappers. The average trapper owned about the same number of cage traps in 2004 (3.4) as in 1992 (2.6). Fewer trappers owned snares*, but the average trapper owned more snares than any other trap. The average trapper owned more snares* in 2004 (36.3) than in 1992 (23.0).

Almost every type of body-gripping trap was more commonly owned in the Northeast than in any other region. The most common types of coil-spring traps were also more commonly owned in the Northeast than in any other region. Most longspring trap types were more commonly owned in Alaska than in any other region. Snares* were also more commonly owned in Alaska. A higher percentage of trappers in the South owned cage traps and padded foothold traps than trappers in other regions.

PRIMARY TARGET SPECIES

Nationwide, raccoon was the most commonly targeted species. Raccoon was also the most commonly targeted species in 1992. Red fox, coyote, muskrat, beaver, mink, bobcat, and gray fox were also commonly targeted species. There were some differences in primary target species from 1992 to 2004: in 2004, a greater percentage of trappers trapped coyote (35% of trappers in 2004; 27% in 1992), and a slightly greater percentage trapped bobcat (18% in 2004; 13% in 1992); a lower percentage trapped red fox (35% in 2004; 42% in 1992), muskrat (34% in 2004; 43% in 1992), mink (25% in 2004; 46% in 1992), and gray fox (14% in 2004; 20% in 1992). About the same percentage of trappers had been contacted by a landowner to trap nuisance wildlife in 2004 (59%) as in 1992 (63%).

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to generically describe a device using a wire with some type of lock as a live restraining or killing device.

In 2004, in the Northeast, red fox and raccoon were the most commonly targeted species. Raccoon was the most commonly targeted species in the South and the Midwest in 2004. Coyote and bobcat were the most commonly targeted species in the West in 2004. Wolf and pine marten were the most commonly targeted species in Alaska in 2004.

TRAP USE FOR PRIMARY SPECIES

Trap use varied greatly among species. The #1 ½ coil-spring was the most commonly used trap for raccoon, red fox, and gray fox. The #2 coil-spring was the most commonly used trap for coyote, and the #3 coil-spring was the most commonly used trap for bobcat. The standard #110 body-gripping was the most commonly used trap for muskrat and mink. The standard #220 body-gripping was the most commonly used trap for river otter, and the standard #330 body-gripping was the most commonly used trap for beaver.

USE OF SNARES*

A minority of trappers used snares*. Trappers who used snares* used a large number of them. Beaver and coyote were the most commonly trapped species using snares*. As mentioned previously, the average trapper owned more snares* in 2004 (36.3) than in 1992 (23.0).

TRAP MODIFICATION

A minority of trappers modified traps. Modification was most common in the West, where nearly half of trappers modified traps. Additional swivels to the chaining system and lengthening the chain were common modifications to foothold traps. Adjusting the trigger wire was a common modification to body-gripping traps.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

A little more than a third of all trappers had heard of Best Management Practices (BMPs). Among those with knowledge of BMPs, a large majority supported them. About half of trappers with knowledge of BMPs had received information on them, and a large majority were interested in receiving information. The majority of trappers with knowledge of BMPs responded that they currently use them and plan to continue to use them. Northeast trappers were the most knowledgeable about BMPs, and Alaska trappers had the strongest support of BMPs.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

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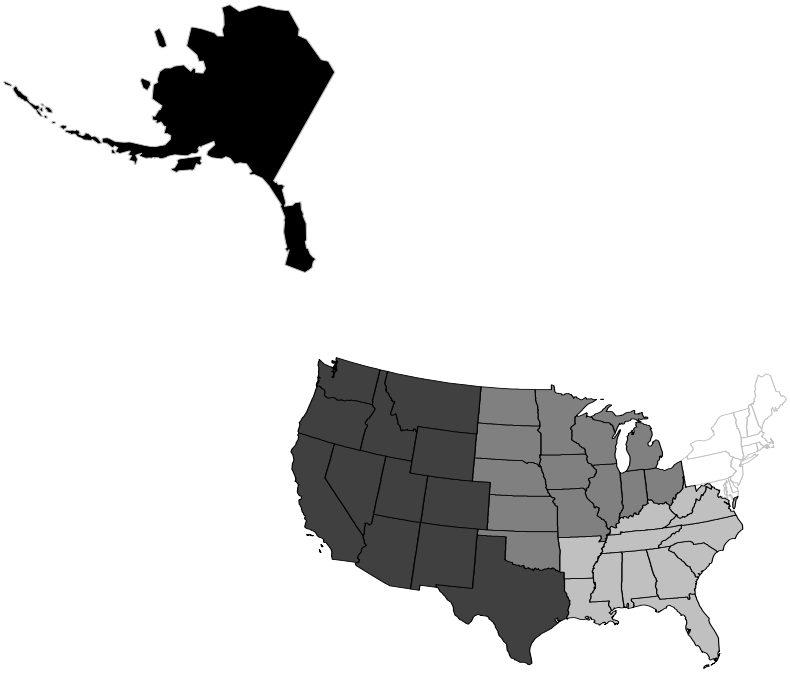
INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

In the United States trapping is a heavily regulated activity overseen by state Fish and Wildlife Agencies. Regulated trapping remains an important activity in the protection of public and private property, protection of endangered and threatened wildlife, restoration of wildlife populations, and in the sustainable utilization of wildlife resources by the public. This survey is the second national survey designed to gain important "change in time" information on the ownership and use of traps nationally. This information collected in this survey provides important data to natural resource managers in state agencies.

This study was conducted for the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) to assess trap ownership and use in the United States and to identify differences between regions and states. The regions are shown in the map (Figure 1) below.

Figure 1. Map of Regions



Regions consist of: Alaska (by itself), the West (AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, TX, UT, WA, WY), the Midwest (IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, OK, SD, WI), the South (AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV), and the Northeast (CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT). Note that Hawaii is not considered in the study because the state is said to have no trappers.

Specifically, the purpose of this study was to meet the six objectives listed below.

1. Assess trap ownership.
2. Assess trap modifications.
3. Identify target furbearer species.
    - Percent of trappers listing each species as being among the most important to their trapping.
    - Percent of trappers using each major trap type and size for each identified target furbearer species.
4. Determine techniques used for each target species.
5. Implications to management programs.
    - Assess trapper knowledge of Best Management Practices.
    - Determine the importance of nuisance animal trapping.
    - Identify trapper education experience.
6. Describe trapper profiles.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the universality of telephone ownership. In addition, a central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house telephone interviewing facilities. These facilities are staffed by interviewers with experience conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on the subjects of natural resources and outdoor recreation. The telephone survey questionnaire was based on a questionnaire previously used in a similar AFWA survey, and was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and AFWA. Responsive Management conducted a pre-test of the questionnaire, and revisions were made to the questionnaire based on the pre-test.

The sample provided to Responsive Management from license databases of state fish and wildlife agencies did not include telephone numbers of trappers for several states because of privacy laws. To ensure that these trappers had an opportunity to participate in the survey, they were contacted by mail informing them of the survey and asking them to call into the survey center on its toll-free telephone line. The survey was then administered to these trappers over the

telephone. Three states were not surveyed because of the inability to obtain sample: Louisiana, Texas, and Washington. Hawaii was not surveyed because that state reportedly has no trappers.

To ensure that the telephone survey data collected were of the highest quality, Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations. Methods of instruction included lecture and role-playing. The Survey Center Managers conducted project briefings with the interviewers prior to the administration of the survey. Interviewers were instructed on type of study, study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, interview length, termination points and qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey instrument, reading of the survey instrument, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey instrument. The Survey Center Managers randomly monitored telephone workstations without the interviewers' knowledge to evaluate the performance of each interviewer. After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians edited each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness.

Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday noon to 6:00 p.m., and Sunday from 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., all local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, and to provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. When a respondent could not be reached on the first call, subsequent calls were placed on different days of the week and at different times of the day. Some state agencies did not provide sample, but cooperated by allowing trappers to be contacted by mail to request their participation in the survey. Trappers were sent letters asking them to reply via Responsive Management's toll-free telephone number. The survey was conducted from July to November 2004. Responsive Management obtained a total of 4,027 completed interviews from 46 states.

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language 4.1 (QPL). The survey data were entered into the computer as each interview was being conducted, eliminating manual data entry after the completion of the survey and the concomitant data entry

errors that may occur with manual data entry. The survey instrument was programmed so that QPL branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection. The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management.

Although this report discusses differences in results compared with results of a previous survey, the differences were not tested for statistical significance because of differences in methodology between the two surveys. The previous survey pooled its sample into regions, then called trappers from the pooled sample; it did not report state-specific data but only reported the number of completed interviews on a regional basis. The present survey sampled from nearly every state in the U.S., then weighted the data prior to analysis, thereby ensuring a representative sample from each state (only Louisiana, Texas, and Washington were not surveyed because of inability to obtain sample from these states; Hawaii was not surveyed because it reportedly had no trappers). Therefore, while this report discusses differences between the two surveys, the comparison is said to be *clinical* rather than *statistical*, as a statistical comparison could not be made because of the sampling differences.

Note that throughout this report, tabulated results are shown only for sample sizes (n-values) of 20 or more, except in the section on use of snares and the section on Best Management Practices.

WEIGHTING METHODOLOGY

All regional and U.S. results in this report are weighted. All n-values are reported unweighted. In other words, each n-value reflects the actual number of trappers who responded to the question, not to their weighted value given in the analyses.

Weighting was accomplished in three steps. First, within-region weight (the weight of a state to its region) was determined; second, regional weight (the weight of the region to the U.S.) was determined; and third, final weight (the weight of a state to the U.S.) was determined. These methods were used to reapportion sampled data to match the population of trappers within each region as well as within each state. Weighting was necessary because the samples were not

taken proportionally to the population of trappers. Samples were taken disproportionally to the population of trappers to reduce sampling error for state and regional data.

Step 1: Within-Region Weight (State to Region Weight)

Within-region weighting matched the contribution of each state to its region, as shown in the tables below. The weight of a state within its region was computed by multiplying the population proportion by the sample proportion.

Table 1. Weighting for Northeast Data

	TRAPPER POPULATION	SAMPLE	POPULATION PROPORTION	SAMPLE PROPORTION	WITHIN-REGION WEIGHT
NORTHEAST TOTAL	**26,284**	**719**			
Connecticut	401	67	0.015	0.093	0.164
Delaware	166	13	0.006	0.018	0.349
Maine	3,170	115	0.121	0.160	0.754
Maryland	1,319	38	0.050	0.053	0.950
Massachusetts	290	77	0.011	0.107	0.103
New Hampshire	380	106	0.014	0.147	0.098
New Jersey	610	27	0.023	0.038	0.618
New York	10,300	118	0.392	0.164	2.388
Pennsylvania	9,114	36	0.347	0.050	6.925
Rhode Island	52	12	0.002	0.017	0.119
Vermont	482	110	0.018	0.153	0.120

Table 2. Weighting for South Data

	TRAPPER POPULATION	SAMPLE	POPULATION PROPORTION	SAMPLE PROPORTION	WITHIN-REGION WEIGHT
SOUTH TOTAL	**10,385**	**912**			
Alabama	436	38	0.042	0.042	1.008
Arkansas	2,443	104	0.235	0.114	2.063
Florida	235	36	0.023	0.039	0.573
Georgia	500	101	0.048	0.111	0.435
Kentucky	868	102	0.084	0.112	0.747
Louisiana	1,432	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	466	83	0.045	0.091	0.493
North Carolina	1,173	106	0.113	0.116	0.972
South Carolina	670	114	0.065	0.125	0.516
Tennessee	456	27	0.044	0.030	1.483
Virginia	1,201	101	0.116	0.111	1.044
West Virginia	1,937	100	0.187	0.110	1.701

Table 3. Weighting for Midwest Data

	TRAPPER POPULATION	SAMPLE	POPULATION PROPORTION	SAMPLE PROPORTION	WITHIN-REGION WEIGHT
MIDWEST TOTAL	**75,685**	**1426**			
Illinois	2,888	107	0.038	0.075	0.509
Indiana	2,993	113	0.040	0.079	0.499
Iowa	7,264	105	0.096	0.074	1.303
Kansas	3,051	105	0.040	0.074	0.547
Michigan	8,454	120	0.112	0.084	1.327
Minnesota	5,841	125	0.077	0.088	0.880
Missouri	3,548	109	0.047	0.076	0.613
Nebraska	5,717	106	0.076	0.074	1.016
North Dakota	1,447	102	0.019	0.072	0.267
Ohio	5,959	106	0.079	0.074	1.059
Oklahoma	860	121	0.011	0.085	0.134
South Dakota	857	100	0.011	0.070	0.161
Wisconsin	26,806	107	0.354	0.075	4.720

Table 4. Weighting for West Data

	TRAPPER POPULATION	SAMPLE	POPULATION PROPORTION	SAMPLE PROPORTION	WITHIN-REGION WEIGHT
WEST TOTAL	**14,830**	**870**			
Arizona	122	66	0.008	0.076	0.108
California	191	10	0.013	0.011	1.120
Colorado	1,333	81	0.090	0.093	0.965
Hawaii	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	975	103	0.066	0.118	0.555
Montana	3,440	102	0.232	0.117	1.979
Nevada	736	85	0.050	0.098	0.508
New Mexico	1,576	103	0.106	0.118	0.898
Oregon	1,030	109	0.069	0.125	0.554
Texas	4,393	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah	4,790	101	0.323	0.116	2.782
Washington	170	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	637	110	0.043	0.126	0.340

Table 5. Weighting for Alaska Data

	TRAPPER POPULATION	SAMPLE	POPULATION PROPORTION	SAMPLE PROPORTION	WITHIN-REGION WEIGHT
Alaska	9,108	100	1	1	1

Step 2: Regional Weight (Region to U.S. Weight)

Regional weighting matched the contribution of each region to the U.S. as a whole. The regional weight was computed by multiplying the population proportion by the sample proportion.

Table 6. Regional Weighting of Data

	TRAPPER POPULATION	SAMPLE	TRAPPER POPULATION PROPORTION	SAMPLE PROPORTION	REGIONAL WEIGHT
U.S. TOTAL	**142,287**	**4,027**			
NORTHEAST TOTAL	26,284	719	0.185	0.179	1.035
SOUTH TOTAL	11,817	912	0.083	0.226	0.367
MIDWEST TOTAL	75,685	1,426	0.532	0.354	1.502
WEST TOTAL	19,393	870	0.136	0.216	0.631
ALASKA TOTAL	9,108	100	0.064	0.025	2.578

Step 3: Final Weight (State to U.S. Weight)

This step was necessary to obtain the final weight that was used for weighting the data. The final weight was computed by multiplying the within-region weight by the regional weight. This method allowed for trappers from every state to have a correct representation in their region and in the U.S. as a whole. Trappers from states and regions that were oversampled and trappers from states and regions that were undersampled are appropriately represented using this weighting method. The final weight was applied to all regional and U.S. data in the study.

Table 7. Final Weighting of Northeast Data

NORTHEAST	WITHIN-REGION WEIGHT	REGIONAL WEIGHT	FINAL WEIGHT
Connecticut	0.164	1.035	0.169
Delaware	0.349	1.035	0.361
Maine	0.754	1.035	0.780
Maryland	0.950	1.035	0.982
Massachusetts	0.103	1.035	0.107
New Hampshire	0.098	1.035	0.101
New Jersey	0.618	1.035	0.639
New York	2.388	1.035	2.470
Pennsylvania	6.925	1.035	7.165
Rhode Island	0.119	1.035	0.123
Vermont	0.120	1.035	0.124

Table 8. Final Weighting of South Data

SOUTH	WITHIN-REGION WEIGHT	REGIONAL WEIGHT	FINAL WEIGHT
Alabama	1.008	0.367	0.370
Arkansas	2.063	0.367	0.756
Florida	0.573	0.367	0.210
Georgia	0.435	0.367	0.159
Kentucky	0.747	0.367	0.274
Louisiana	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	0.493	0.367	0.181
North Carolina	0.972	0.367	0.356
South Carolina	0.516	0.367	0.189
Tennessee	1.483	0.367	0.544
Virginia	1.044	0.367	0.383
West Virginia	1.701	0.367	0.624

Table 9. Final Weighting of Midwest Data

MIDWEST	WITHIN-REGION WEIGHT	REGIONAL WEIGHT	FINAL WEIGHT
Illinois	0.509	1.502	0.764
Indiana	0.499	1.502	0.750
Iowa	1.303	1.502	1.958
Kansas	0.547	1.502	0.822
Michigan	1.327	1.502	1.994
Minnesota	0.880	1.502	1.322
Missouri	0.613	1.502	0.921
Nebraska	1.016	1.502	1.526
North Dakota	0.267	1.502	0.401
Ohio	1.059	1.502	1.591
Oklahoma	0.134	1.502	0.201
South Dakota	0.161	1.502	0.243
Wisconsin	4.720	1.502	7.090

Table 10. Final Weighting of West Data

WEST	WITHIN-REGION WEIGHT	REGIONAL WEIGHT	FINAL WEIGHT
Arizona	0.108	0.631	0.068
California	1.120	0.631	0.707
Colorado	0.965	0.631	0.609
Hawaii	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	0.555	0.631	0.350
Montana	1.979	0.631	1.248
Nevada	0.508	0.631	0.320
New Mexico	0.898	0.631	0.566
Oregon	0.554	0.631	0.350
Texas	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah	2.782	0.631	1.755
Washington	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	0.340	0.631	0.214

Table 11. Final Weighting of Alaska Data

ALASKA	WITHIN-REGION WEIGHT	REGIONAL WEIGHT	FINAL WEIGHT
Alaska	1.000	2.578	2.578

For the entire sample of 4,027 trappers, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 1.5 percentage points. This means that if the survey were conducted 100 times on different samples that were selected in the same way, the findings of 95 out of the 100 surveys would fall within plus or minus 1.5 percentage points of each other. The sampling errors are as follows:

- Northeast sample, 3.6 percentage points
- South sample, 3.1 percentage points
- Midwest sample, 2.6 percentage points
- West sample, 3.2 percentage points
- Alaska sample, 9.7 percentage points

Sampling error was calculated using the formula described below.

Figure 2. Sampling Error Equation

$$B = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\frac{N_p(.25)}{N_s} - .25}{N_p - 1}} \right) (1.96)$$

Where: B = maximum sampling error (as decimal)

N_P = population size (e.g., total number of residents, total number of license holders)

N_S = sample size

Derived from formula: p. 206 in Dillman, D. A. 2000. *Mail and Internet Surveys*. John Wiley & Sons, NY.

Note: This is a simplified version of the formula that calculates the maximum sampling error using a 50:50 split (the most conservative calculation because a 50:50 split would give maximum variation).

Note that some results may not sum to exactly 100% because of rounding.

DEFINITIONS

Trappers were defined as those individuals who meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. They responded that they trapped at least one day during the 2003-2004 season.
2. They responded that they trap in their home state during a typical trapping season.
3. They responded that they trap outside of their home state during a typical trapping season.

Active trappers (in reference to results from the Responsive Management study) are trappers who responded that they trapped at least one day during the 2003-2004 season.

Active trappers (in reference to survey data provided by the states) are trappers who responded that they trapped in the most recent season or year for which there were available data.

Inactive trappers are simply defined as trappers who are not active. Those surveyed in the Responsive Management study who responded that they trap during a typical trapping season (either in their home state or outside of their home state) but did not trap during the 2003-2004 season are inactive trappers.

Non-trappers are trappers who meet none of the criteria in the trapper definition. Some purchasers of trapping licenses did not meet any of the criteria and were not included in the study.

METHODS OF TRAPPER ESTIMATES

Rough estimates of the number of trappers in each state were provided by the state fish and wildlife agencies. Most states gave estimates based on licensing alone, which includes both active and inactive trappers. Because of a lack of available data, no adjustments were made to the estimates provided by the states for licensing exemptions (which could result in underestimating the number of trappers) or for licensed trappers who do not typically trap (which could result in overestimating the number of trappers). However, state agencies that provided licensing information that combined trappers with fur hunters were adjusted using proportions of trappers-to-licensees provided by the states to isolate trappers from all licensees. Because of the data collection methods, for the proportions provided by the states, the calculations resulted in estimates of *active trappers*. Other states provided figures to estimate *total trappers* (some of whom were inactive in the most recent season). State-specific data from the Responsive Management study were used to adjust *active trapper* estimates to determine *total trappers*. The adjustments were made using the percent of trappers surveyed in the Responsive Management study who trapped at least one day during the 2003-2004 season (i.e., the percent of active trappers out of all trappers).

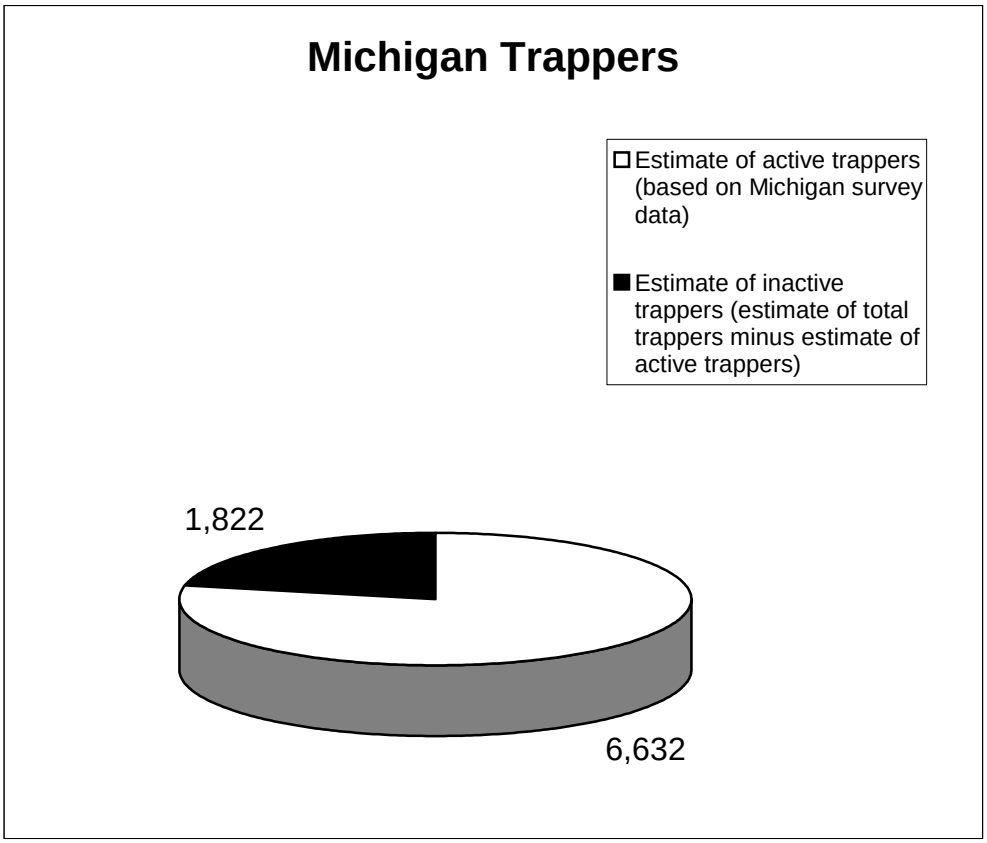
DETAILED ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Michigan

Number of licensed trappers/fur hunters: 20,405
Estimate of *active trappers* (based on Michigan survey data): 6,632

Estimated proportion of all Michigan trappers who are active (the proportion of active Michigan trappers in Responsive Management study): 0.784483
Estimated number of Michigan trappers: 6,632 / 0.784483 = **8,454**

Figure 3. Adjustment Methods for Estimating Number of Trappers in Michigan



Pennsylvania

Number of licensed trappers/fur hunters: 22,454
Estimated proportion of licensed trappers/fur hunters who are *active trappers* (based on Pennsylvania survey data): 0.30
Estimate of *active trappers*: 22,454 * 0.30 = 6,736.2

Estimated proportion of all Pennsylvania trappers who are active (the proportion of active Pennsylvania trappers in Responsive Management study): 0.73913
Estimated number of Pennsylvania trappers: 6,736.2 / 0.73913 = **9,114**

Arkansas

Number of licensed trappers/fur hunters: 8,180
Estimated proportion of licensed trappers/fur hunters who are *active trappers* (based on Arkansas survey data): 0.185567
Estimate of *active trappers*: 8180 * 0.185567 = 1,517.9

Estimated proportion of all Arkansas trappers who are active (the proportion of active Arkansas trappers in Responsive Management study): 0.621359
Estimated number of Arkansas trappers: 1,517.9 / 0.621359 = **2,443**

Kansas

Number of licensed trappers/fur hunters: 5,060
Estimated proportion of licensed trappers/fur hunters who are *active trappers* (based on Kansas survey data): 0.40
Estimate of *active trappers*: 5060 * 0.40 = 2,024

Estimated proportion of all Kansas trappers who are active (the proportion of active Kansas trappers in Responsive Management study): 0.663462
Estimated number of Kansas trappers: 2,024 / 0.663462 = **3,051**

Nebraska

Number of licensed trappers/fur hunters: 6,666
Estimated proportion of licensed trappers/fur hunters who are *active trappers* (based on Nebraska survey data): 0.639
Estimate of *active trappers*: 6,666 * 0.639 = 4,259.6

Estimated proportion of all Nebraska trappers who are active (the proportion of active Nebraska trappers in Responsive Management study: 0.745098
Estimated number of Nebraska trappers: 4,259.6 / 0.745098 = **5,717**

Wyoming

Number of licensed trappers/fur hunters: 1,388
Estimated proportion of licensed trappers/fur hunters who are *active trappers* (Wyoming data unavailable; average taken of survey data from Michigan, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Kansas, and Nebraska):
[(6,632 / 20,405) + 0.30 + 0.185567 + 0.40 + 0.639] / 5 = 0.369917

Estimate of *active trappers*: 1,388 * 0.369917 = 513.4

Estimated proportion of all Wyoming trappers who are active (the proportion of active Wyoming trappers in Responsive Management study: 0.805556
Estimated number of Wyoming trappers: 513.4 / 0.805556 = **637**

Colorado

For the State of Colorado, some fur hunters are included among furbearer license purchasers. Also, trappers of some species can trap with a small game license instead of a furbearer license. Because there are an undetermined number of non-trappers included and an undetermined number of trappers not included among furbearer license purchasers, the number of furbearer license purchasers was used without any adjustment as the estimate of trappers in Colorado.

Alaska

In 2003, Alaska had 714 purchasers of trapping licenses and 28,907 purchasers of various combination licenses that allow trapping. Because the State of Wisconsin has a similar situation in which many trappers are purchasers of an "umbrella" license (these licensees are called Conservation Patrons), the proportion of Conservation Patrons in Wisconsin who checked a box indicating an intent to trap is the proportion that was used to estimate the number of combination license purchasers in Alaska who are trappers. Using this method, an estimated 8,394 of the combination license buyers in Alaska are trappers. Adding in the 714 trapping license purchasers, the estimate for the total number of trappers in Alaska is 9,108. Although no evidence was found that the proportion of trappers to combination license buyers in Alaska is approximately equal to the proportion of trappers to Conservation Patrons in Wisconsin, it was determined to be a reasonable estimate given the lack of any better available data. Certainly, using the 714 purchasers of trapping licenses would yield an underestimate and using the 29,621 purchasers of trapping and combination licenses would yield an overestimate.

TRAPPER ESTIMATES

The estimated total number of trappers in the U.S. in 2003-2004 was 142,287. The estimate is based on figures provided by state fish and wildlife agencies (although this survey does not include Louisiana, Texas, and Washington because of inability to obtain sample, the estimated number of trappers does include these states, as absolute numbers of trappers were available). In 2003-2004, over half of all U.S. trappers (75,685) were in the Midwest. The estimated total number of trappers in the U.S. was lower in 2003-2004 (142,287) than in 1989-1990[3] (158,752). In 1989-1990, about half of all U.S. trappers (78,919) were in the Midwest.

An estimated 103,051 trappers (72% of all trappers in 2003-2004) were active in 2003-2004, down from 121,286 in 1991-1992 (76% of all trappers in 1989-90). Trapper participation rates were highest in the Northeast and South (77%) and lowest in Alaska (60%). In 1991-1992, Alaska had the highest trapper participation rate (87%) and the Northeast had the lowest (70%).

[3] The 1992 trapper estimates are from the Fur Resources Committee of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and the Gallup Organization, Inc. report titled, "Ownership and Use of Traps by Trappers in the United States in 1992; the 2003-2004 trapper estimates are from state fish and wildlife agencies as noted in the methodology.

TRAPPER PROFILES AND TRAPPING ACTIVITIES

TRAPPER DEMOGRAPHICS

The mean age for trappers in 2004 was 49 years. Approximately 31% of trappers were 55 or older in 2004. Another 27% of trappers were between the ages of 45-54, and 25% were between the ages of 35-44. Only 3% of trappers were under the age of 25. Regarding the mean, trappers were older, on average, in 2004 (49 years) than in 1992 (45). Finally, an overwhelming 99% of trappers were male.

Average household income (pre-tax) of trappers was $58,933 in the 2004 study. This is slightly higher than the average income nationally ($56,644) reported in the 2000 U.S. Census. It is slightly lower than the average income nationally ($59,067) reported in the *2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplement*. Among trappers who reported their household income, 36% were at $60,000 or more. Another 25% were in the $40,000 to $59,999 range, and 27% were in the $20,000 to $39,999 range. Only 12% reported household incomes below $20,000.

The average household income of trappers in the Northeast was 19% lower than that of the total population in the Northeast: $50,624 compared to $62,562. Average household income of trappers in the South was nearly the same as that of the total population of the South: $49,411 compared to $50,961. Average household income of trappers in the Midwest was 11% higher than that of the total population in the Midwest: $60,518 compared to $54,397. Average household income of trappers in the West was slightly lower than that of the total population in the West: $56,074 compared to $59,152. Average household income of trappers in Alaska was 34% higher than that of the total population in Alaska: $83,463 compared to $62,475.

The similarity in household income between trappers in the 2004 study and the total population represents a demographic shift for trappers. The average household income of trappers in the 1992 study was 20% lower than the national average income, whereas trappers' average income now is just slightly higher than the national average (Note, however, that for the overwhelming majority of trappers not all household income was derived from trapping; incomes were supplemented by other activities.) In 1992, the average household income of trappers was less than the average household income of the total population in every region, as well. In 1992, the

average household income of trappers in the Northeast was 30% lower than that of the total population in the Northeast. In 1992, the average household income of trappers in the South was 8% lower than that of the total population in the South. In 1992, the average household income of trappers in the Midwest was 12% lower than that of the total population in the Midwest. In 1992, the average household income of trappers in the West was 7% lower than that of the total population in the West. In 1992, the average household income of trappers in Alaska was 20% lower than that of the total population in Alaska.

Table 12. Demographics and Trapping Participation in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S.	NE	S	MW	W	AK
Estimated number of trappers*	142,287	26,284	11,817	75,685	19,393	9,108
	(n=3939)	**(n=695)**	**(n=893)**	**(n=1399)**	**(n=853)**	**(n=99)**
Average age	49	49	50	49	47	46
	(n=2467)	**(n=459)**	**(n=519)**	**(n=856)**	**(n=559)**	**(n=74)**
Average household income of trappers**	$58,933	$50,624	$49,411	$60,518	$56,074	$83,463
Average household income (total population)***	$56,644	$62,562	$50,961	$54,397	$59,152	$62,475
	(n=3323)	**(n=579)**	**(n=745)**	**(n=1210)**	**(n=706)**	**(n=83)**
Average income from trapping****	$1,269	$1,587	$2,071	$854	$2,028	$1,247
	(n=3493)	**(n=608)**	**(n=784)**	**(n=1247)**	**(n=765)**	**(n=89)**
Average trapping-related expenditures*****	$858	$924	$1,538	$471	$1,582	$1,416
	(n=3857)	**(n=678)**	**(n=881)**	**(n=1378)**	**(n=829)**	**(n=91)**
Average number of traps used each day******	39	45	35	37	37	43
	(n=3918)	**(n=696)**	**(n=874)**	**(n=1396)**	**(n=854)**	**(n=98)**
Average number of days trapped in 2003-2004******	34	41	45	29	39	28
	(n=3918)	**(n=696)**	**(n=874)**	**(n=1396)**	**(n=854)**	**(n=98)**
Participation rate (percent trapping at least 1 day in 2003-2004)	72%	77%	77%	73%	68%	60%
	(n=3987)	**(n=715)**	**(n=895)**	**(n=1416)**	**(n=863)**	**(n=98)**
Average number of years trapped out of the last 15 years******	9	10	9	9	8	8

*Figures from state agencies.
**Using mean-by-midpoint method from interval data.
***2000 U.S. Census data. These figures are not weighted by the distribution of trappers.
****Using mean-by-midpoint method from interval data. Includes those with no income from trapping.
*****Includes those who responded $0.

TRAPPING INCOME

Respondents most commonly (70%) derived less than $1,000 annual income from trapping last year. Another 10% made $1,000 to $4,999, and 3% reported an annual income from trapping of $5,000 or more. Average income derived from trapping was $1,269. Highest average incomes from trapping were in the South ($2,071) and the West ($2,028). Trappers in the Midwest reported the lowest incomes from trapping with an average of $854.

Over the past 3 years, trapping has been a very or somewhat important source of income for 16% of respondents. Trappers in the West and South were the most reliant on trapping, with 23% in the West and 22% in the South responding that trapping was very important or somewhat important as a source of income over the past 3 years. Midwest trappers were the least reliant on trapping as a source of income, with only 12% responding that trapping was very important or somewhat important as a source of income over the past 3 years.

A majority (54%) of respondents have sold or currently sell furs using a local fur trader. All other means for selling furs had been used by fewer than 20% of all trappers in the U.S. Local fur traders were the most commonly used means of selling furs in every region. In-state auctions had been used by 29% of trappers in the West and 24% of trappers in the South. Use of local fur traders was also the most common method for selling furs in the 1992 study.

Figure 4. Total Annual Household Income from Trapping

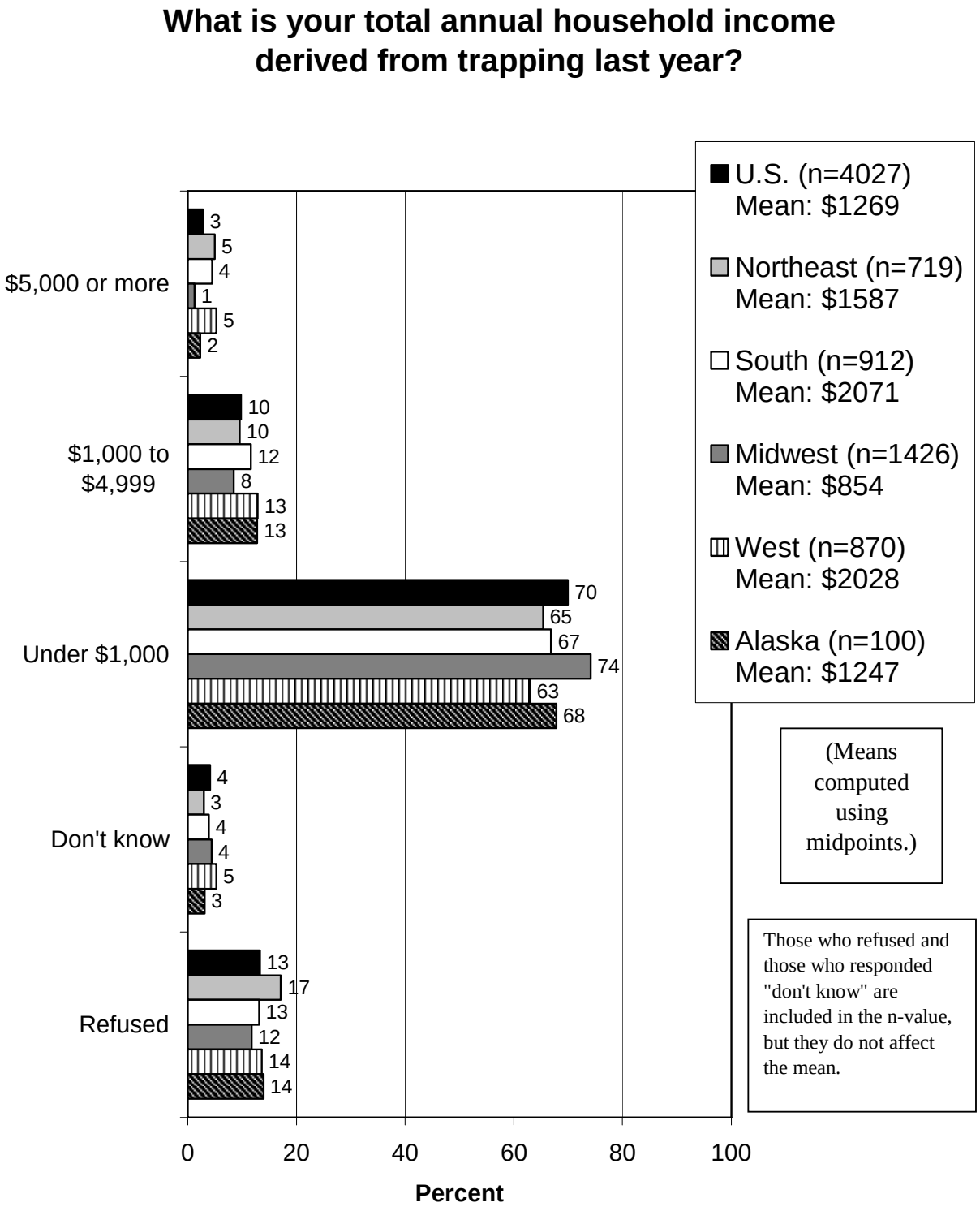


Figure 5. Importance of Trapping as a Source of Income

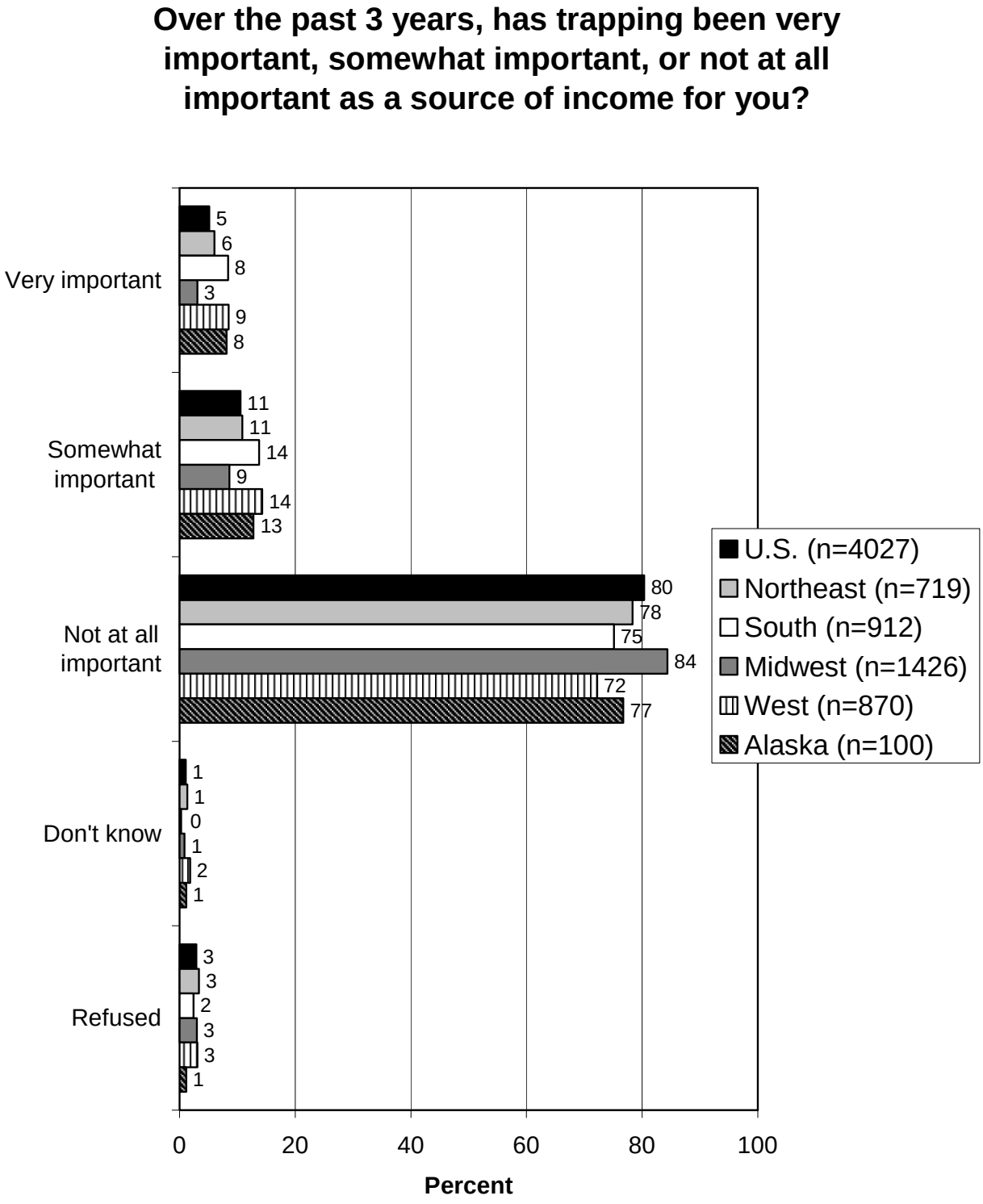


Table 13. Percent of Trappers Selling Furs in Various Outlets in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S. (n=4027)	**NE** (n=719)	**S** (n=912)	**MW** (n=1426)	**W** (n=870)	**AK** (n=100)
Local fur trader	54%	57%	38%	59%	45%	35%
In-state auction	16%	18%	24%	11%	29%	10%
Canadian auction	12%	17%	12%	12%	9%	11%
Out-of-state fur trader	10%	7%	11%	10%	15%	9%
Out-of-state auction	8%	9%	9%	6%	11%	14%
Live animal pen	1%	1%	7%	0%	1%	0%
Other	3%	2%	3%	1%	6%	11%
Have not sold furs	12%	7%	16%	12%	12%	26%
Refused	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%

TRAPPING EXPENDITURES

In the previous 12 months, respondents reported a mean of $858 on trapping-related expenditures. In the last 12 months, the median for trapping-related expenditures was $140. Mean expenditures were highest in the West ($1,582) and the South ($1,538). The Northeast had the highest median expenditures ($238), followed by the South ($200). The Midwest had the lowest mean ($471) and median ($100) expenditures. Mean trapping-related expenditures were lower in 2004 ($858) than in 1992 ($1,126).

In the previous 12 months, 50% of respondents spent money on traps and lures, with 34% spending $100 or more on trap and lures. The mean amount spent on traps and lures was $139.

In the previous 12 months, 35% of respondents spent money on other trapping equipment such as tools, skinning knives, hip waders, trap baskets, wires, and boots. Among all respondents, 22% spent $100 or more on other trapping equipment. The mean amount spent on other trapping equipment was $79.

In the previous 12 months, 55% of respondents spent money on travel (i.e., gasoline, oil, vehicle repairs, lodging, and trapping licenses), and 38% spent $100 or more on travel. The mean amount spent on travel was $268.

In the previous 12 months, 6% of respondents spent money on major trapping-related purchases such as 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, boats, and motors. Among all respondents, 4% spent $3,000 or more on major trapping-related purchases. The mean amount spent on major trapping-related purchases was $361.

Figure 6. Mean Trapping-Related Expenditures

Mean trapping-related expenditures during the past year by trappers in the U.S and in each region.

(These figures are the means of the summed individual trapping-related expenditure categories. The means of the categories do not sum to these means, however, because the means for total expenditures are among those who gave values for every category. The figures include those who spent nothing.)

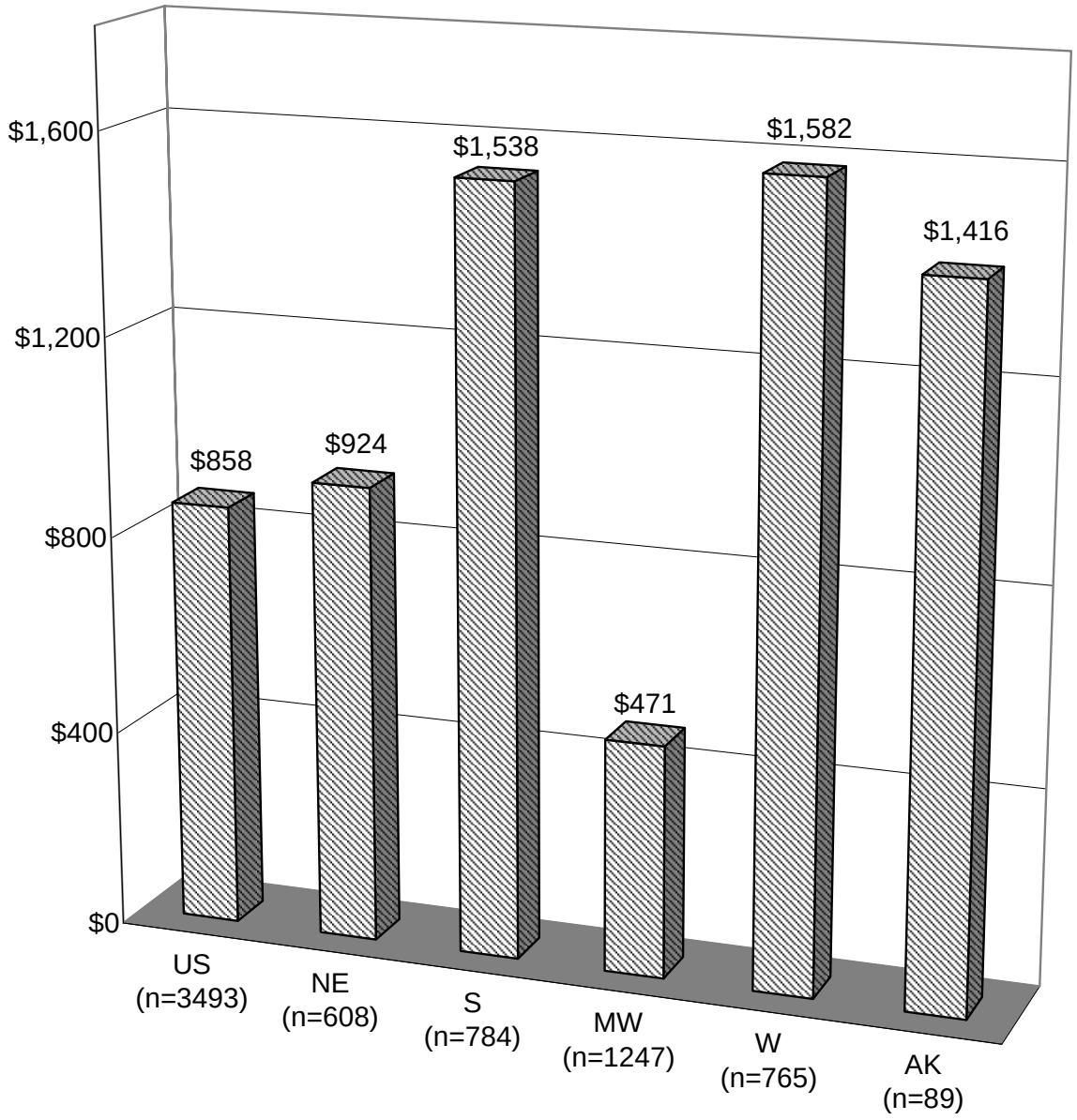


Figure 7. Median Trapping-Related Expenditures

Median trapping-related expenditures during the past year by trappers in the U.S and in each region.

(These figures are the medians of the summed individual trapping-related expenditure categories. The figures include those who spent nothing.)

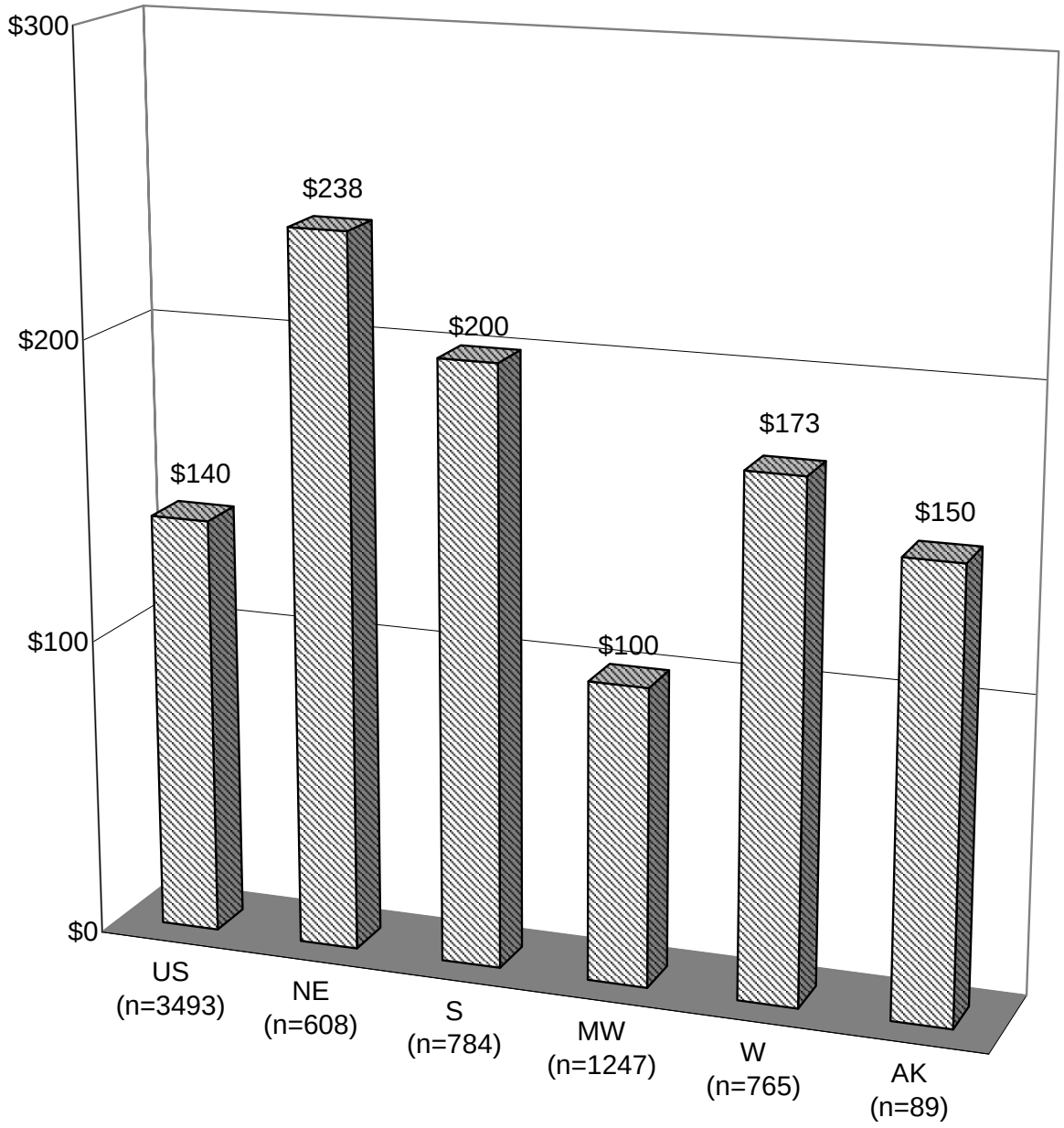
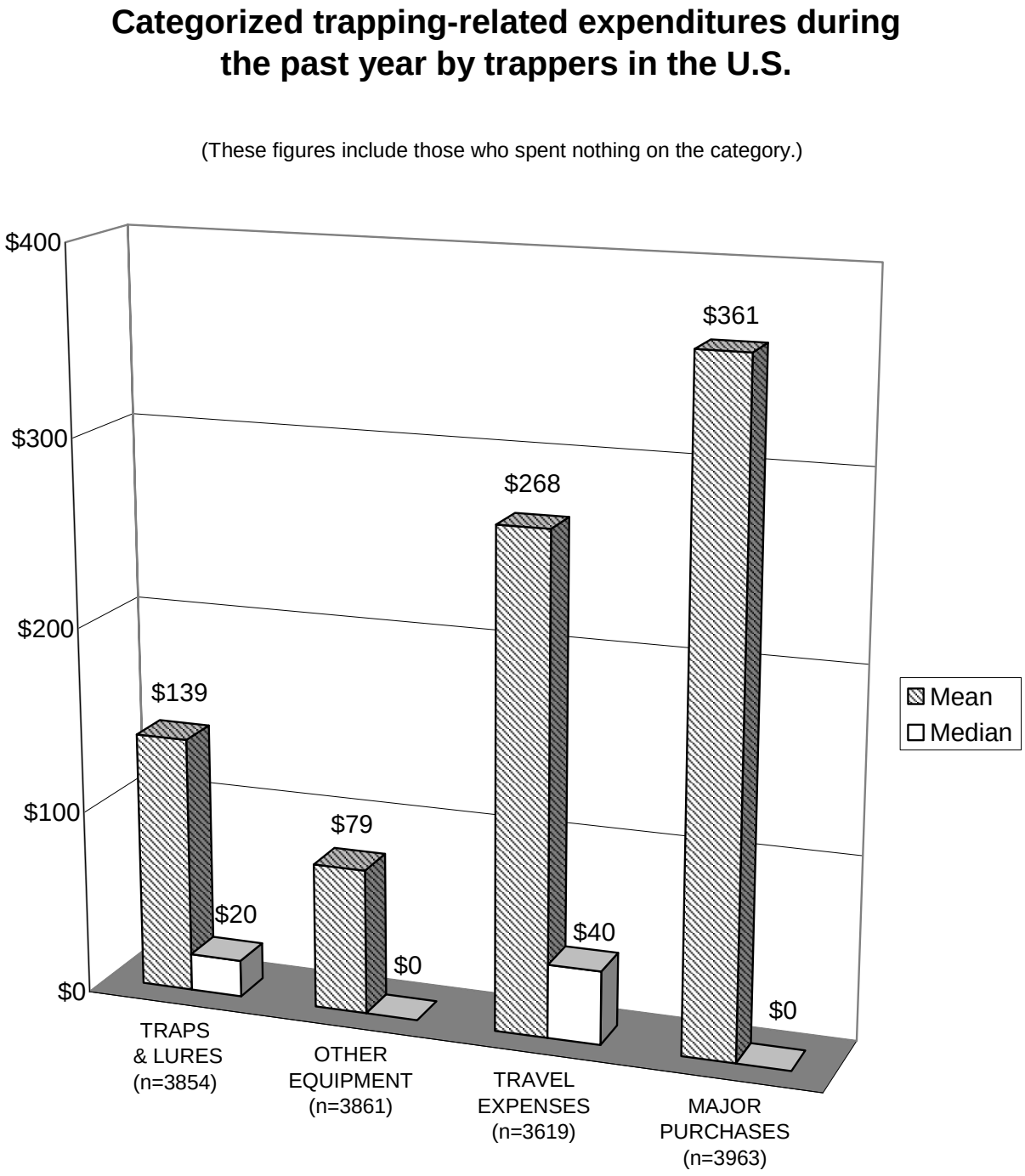


Figure 8. Trapping-Related Expenditures by Category



TRAPPING INVOLVEMENT

Time

Among trappers who provided an estimate of the number of days trapped in 2003-2004, 23% trapped 60 days or more, 19% trapped 30-59 days, 30% trapped 1-29 days, and 28% trapped 0 days. The mean number of days trapped was 34. Trappers in the South (45 mean days), Northeast (41 days), and West (39 days) had the highest mean days of trapping activity in 2003-2004; Midwest (29 days) and Alaska (28 days) trappers had the lowest mean days trapped. The mean number of days trapped was 44 in 1991-1992, somewhat higher than the current study.

During the past 15 years, a majority (51%) of respondents participated in trapping at least 9 years, and 34% trapped in all 15 years. The mean number of years respondents participated in trapping during the past 15 years was 9.1. The Northeast had the most active trappers over the last 15 years, with an average of 9.9 years trapping out of the past 15. In the Northeast, 40% of trappers had trapped in all of the last 15 years. In the 1992 study, the mean number of years respondents had trapped out of the previous 15 years was 10.5.

Location

Nearly 100% of trappers surveyed responded that they trap in their home state during a typical trapping season. Only 4% of trappers responded that they trap outside of their home state during a typical trapping season. Out-of-state trapping is most common among Northeast trappers (8%) and South trappers (7%). Only 2% of Midwest trappers trap outside of their home state during a typical trapping season.

The majority of trappers responded that they trap primarily on private land (57%). Another 14% trap primarily on public land, and 28% trap on both about equally. In Alaska, 74% of trappers trap primarily on public land, far exceeding the next closest region (the West at 29%). Only 5% of trappers in the South and 5% of trappers in the Northeast trap primarily on public land. In the South, 71% of trappers responded that they trap primarily on private land.

Number of Traps Used

Among trappers who provided an estimate of the number of traps used each day during a typical trapping season, 32% used 40 or more, 28% used 20-39, and 40% used fewer than 20. The mean number of traps used by respondents each day during a typical trapping season was 39. The Northeast had the highest mean number of traps used each day during a typical trapping season (45 traps per day), followed by Alaska trappers (43 traps); Midwest and West trappers used an average of 37 traps, and South trappers used an average of 35 traps each day. The mean number of traps used each day in the 1992 study was 49, somewhat more than in the current study (39).

Nuisance Wildlife

A majority (59%) of respondents had been contacted by a landowner to trap nuisance wildlife. Trappers in the South (69%) and trappers in the Northeast (68%) most often responded that they had been contacted to trap nuisance wildlife. Only 17% of trappers in Alaska had been contacted to trap nuisance wildlife. About the same percentage of trappers had been contacted by a landowner to trap nuisance wildlife in 2004 (59%) as in 1992 (63%). Trappers who responded that they had been contacted to trap nuisance wildlife were asked what percent of their trapping involved the removal of nuisance wildlife. The mean was 30%.

Figure 9. Days Spent Trapping

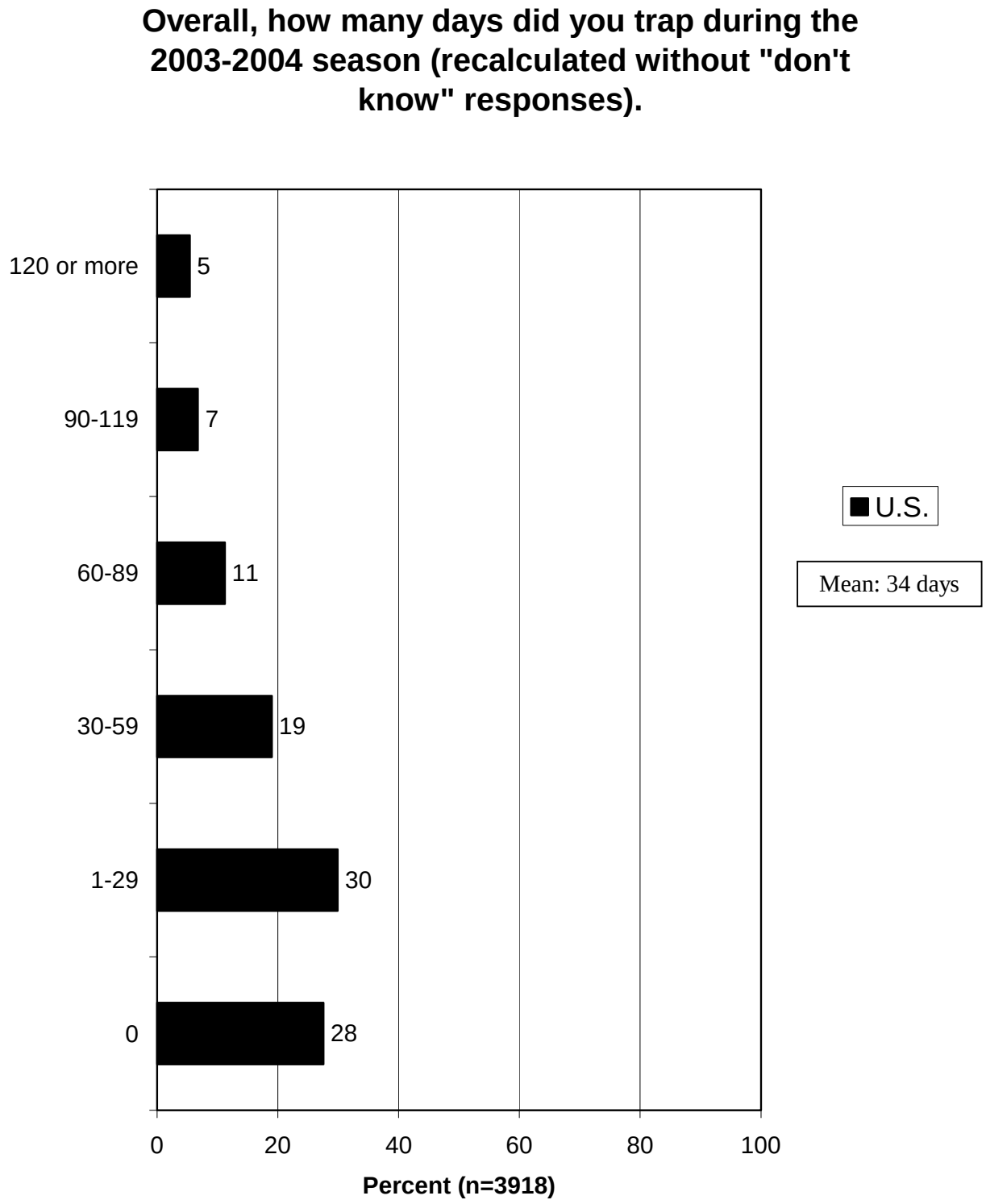


Figure 10. Years Trapping in Last 15-Year Time Period

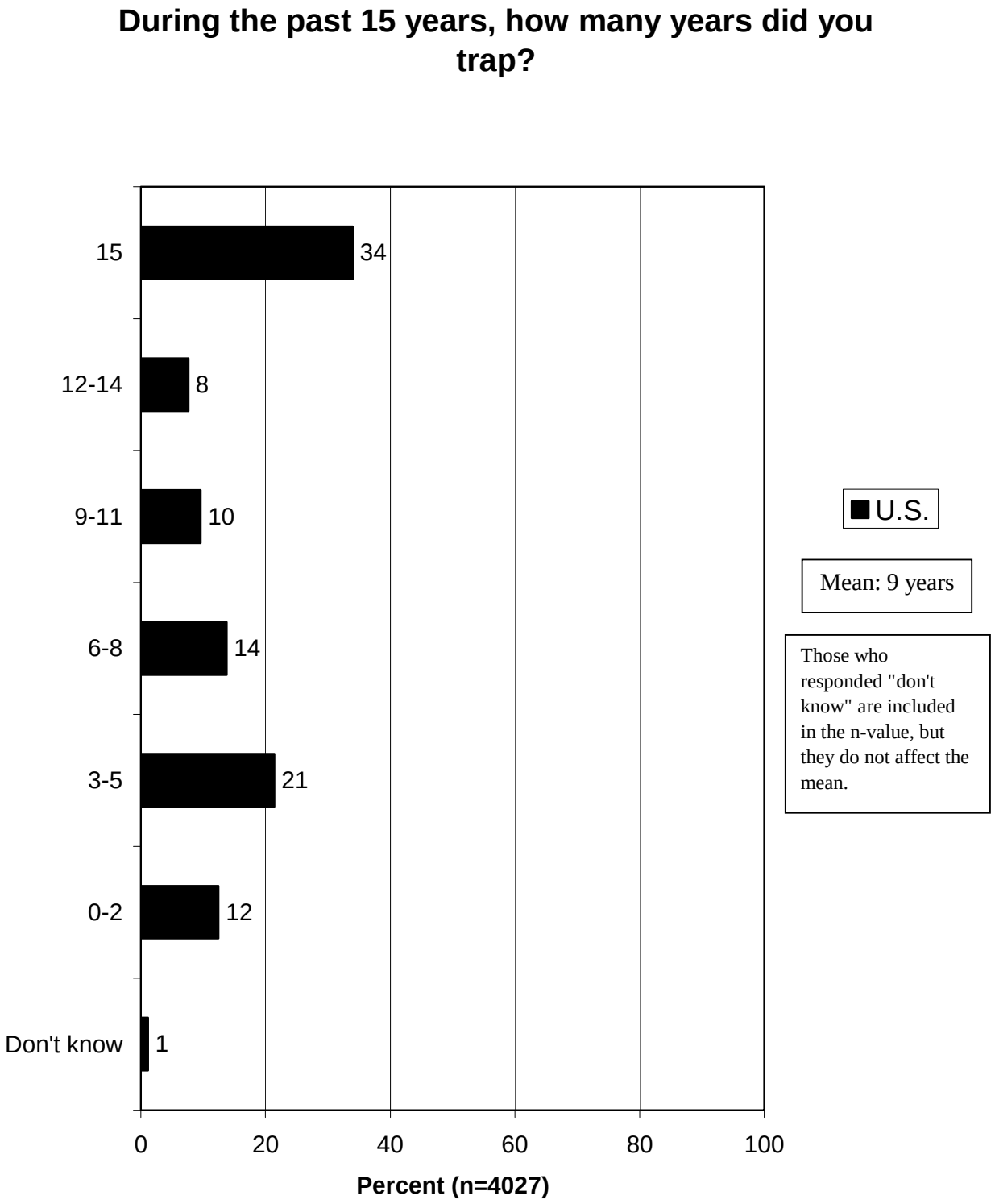


Table 14. Trapping Tendencies in the U.S. and in Each Region

		U.S.	NE	S	MW	W	AK
During a typical trapping season, do you trap in your home state?		(n=4027)	(n=719)	(n=912)	(n=1426)	(n=870)	(n=100)
	Yes	100%	99%	99%	100%	99%	100%
	No	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
During a typical trapping season, do you trap outside of your home state?		(n=4027)	(n=719)	(n=912)	(n=1426)	(n=870)	(n=100)
	Yes	4%	8%	7%	2%	5%	4%
	No	96%	92%	93%	98%	95%	96%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Do you trap primarily on public land or private land or both about equally?		(n=4027)	(n=719)	(n=912)	(n=1426)	(n=870)	(n=100)
	Public land	14%	5%	5%	8%	29%	74%
	Private land	57%	62%	71%	66%	33%	7%
	Both about equally	28%	33%	24%	26%	37%	19%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%

Figure 11. Traps Used per Day

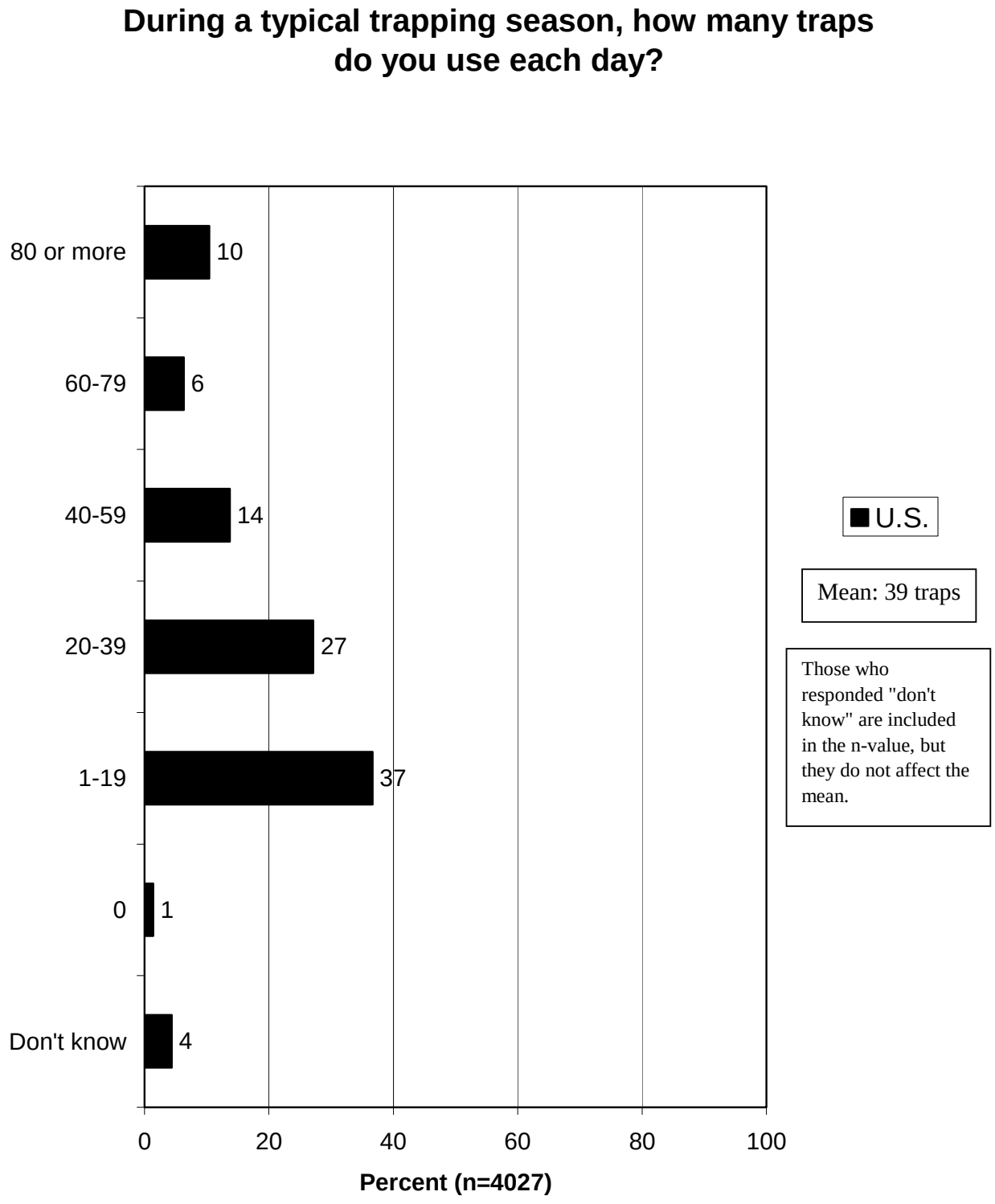


Table 15. Nuisance Trapping in the U.S. and in Each Region

		U.S.	NE	S	MW	W	AK
Have you ever been contacted by a landowner to trap nuisance wildlife on their property?		(n=4027)	(n=719)	(n=912)	(n=1426)	(n=870)	(n=100)
	Yes	59%	68%	69%	59%	58%	17%
	No	41%	32%	31%	40%	41%	82%
	Don't know	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
What percent of your trapping involves removal of nuisance wildlife? (Asked of trappers who have been contacted by a landowner to trap nuisance wildlife on their property.)		(n=2492)	(n=483)	(n=626)	(n=852)	(n=515)	(n=16)
	Mean	30%	26%	37%	28%	38%	16%

TRAPPER EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

Nearly one-fifth (19%) of respondents had taken a trapper education course taught by a state agency. In the Northeast, 47% of trappers had taken a trapper education course taught by an agency, more than double the percent of any other region. The percentage of trappers who had taken a trapper education course taught by a state agency was essentially unchanged from the 1992 study (17%). Only 6% of respondents had taken a trapper education course not affiliated with a state agency. Alaska had the highest percentage of trappers who had taken a trapper education course not affiliated with a state agency (12%).

Nationwide, 32% of trappers belonged to a trapper organization. Trapper organization membership rates were highest in the Northeast (49%) and the South (47%). The Midwest had the lowest percentage of trappers (23%) who belonged to a trapper organization.

Of those who belonged to at least one trapper organization, 87% belonged to a state organization, 41% belonged to the National Trappers Association, and 9% belonged to Fur Takers of America. The percentage of trappers who belonged to a trapper organization was essentially unchanged from the 1992 study (33%).

Table 16. Trapper Education in the U.S. and in Each Region

		U.S.	NE	S	MW	W	AK
Have you taken a trapper education course taught by an agency?		(n=4027)	(n=719)	(n=912)	(n=1426)	(n=870)	(n=100)
	Yes	19%	47%	14%	11%	17%	20%
	No	80%	52%	86%	88%	83%	79%
	Don't know	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Have you taken a trapper education course not affiliated with an agency?		(n=4027)	(n=719)	(n=912)	(n=1426)	(n=870)	(n=100)
	Yes	6%	10%	5%	4%	6%	12%
	No	92%	87%	95%	94%	93%	87%
	Don't know	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%

Figure 12. Rate of Membership in Trapper Organizations

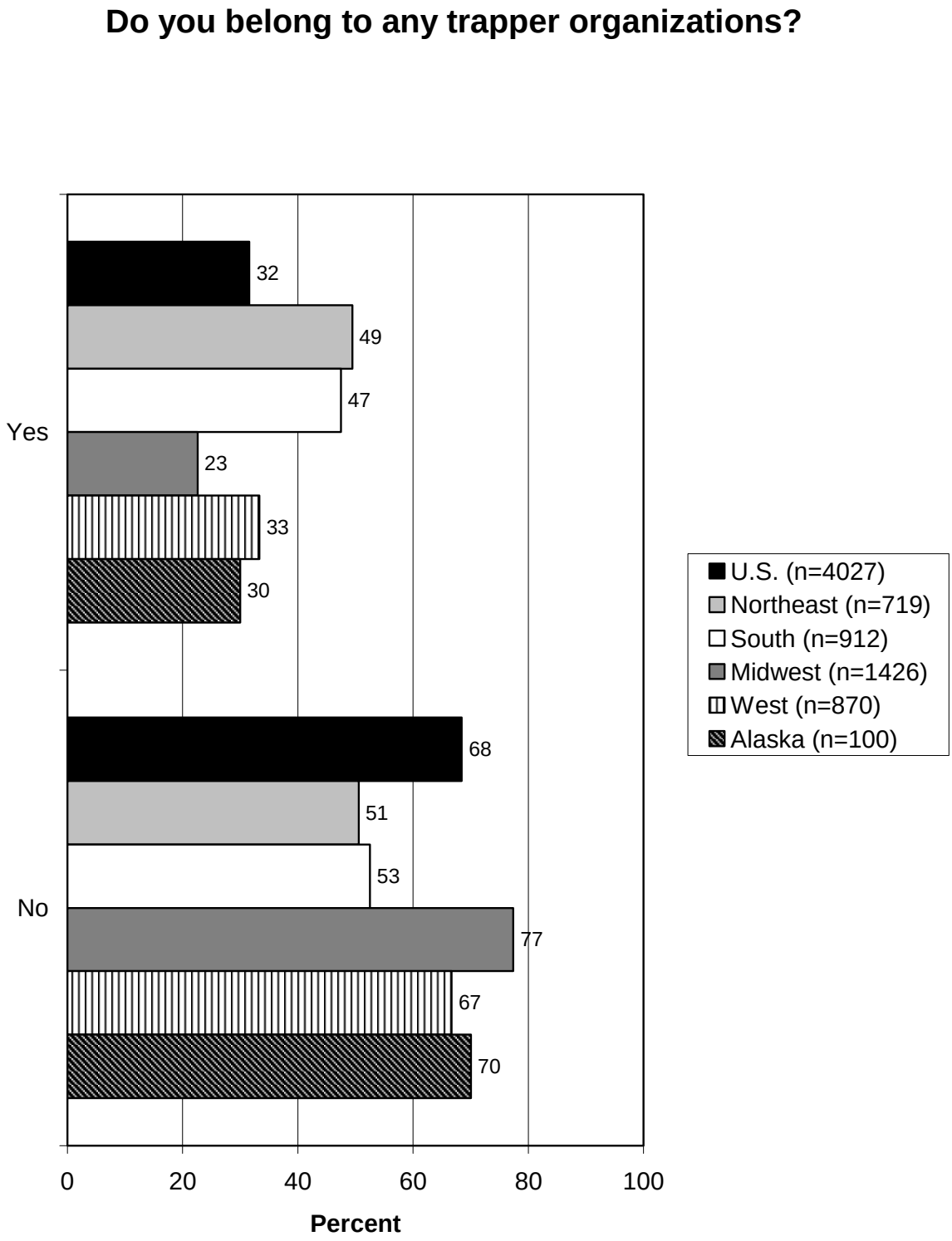
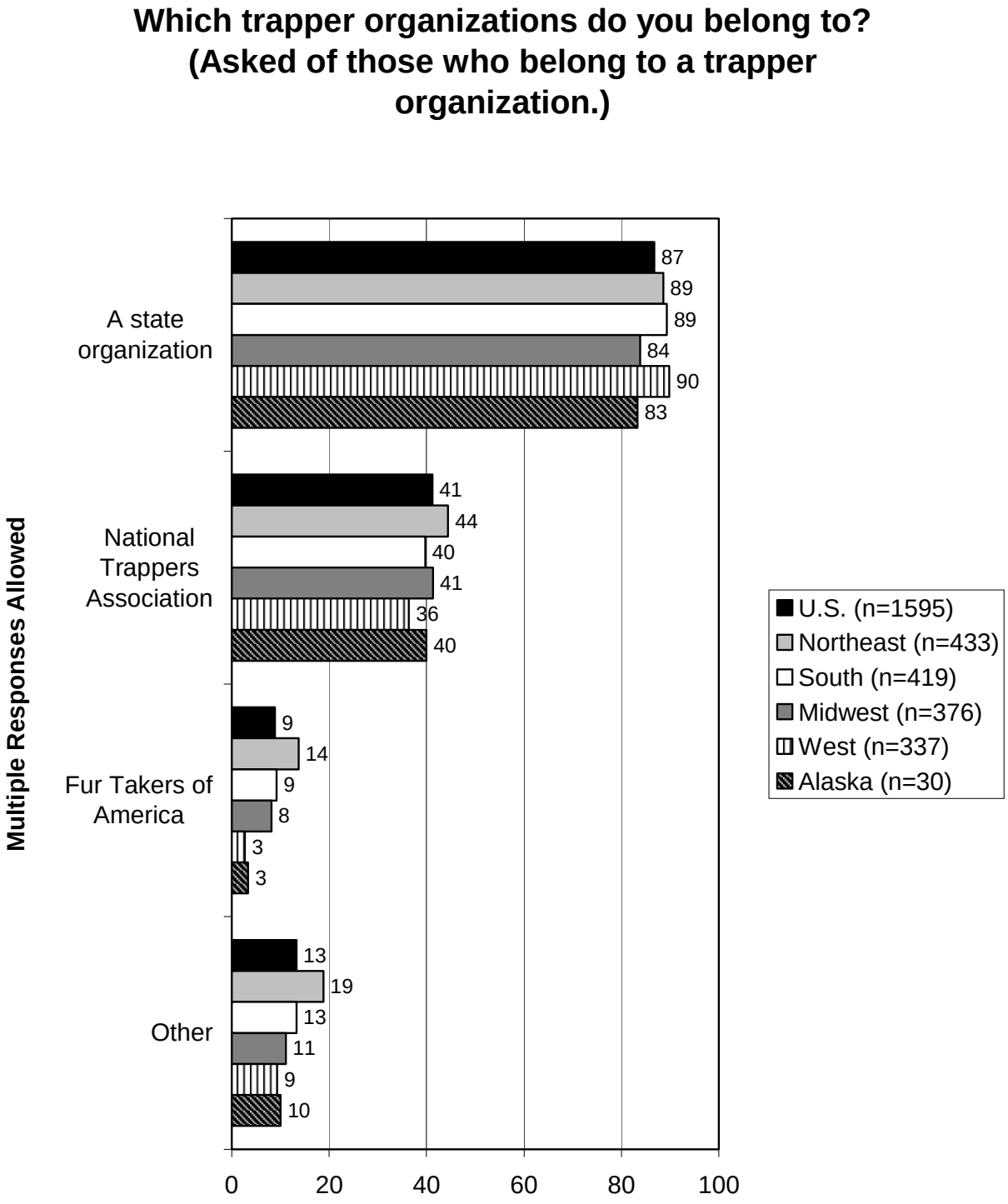


Figure 13. Membership in Trapper Organizations



TRAP OWNERSHIP PATTERNS

OWNERSHIP OF MAJOR TRAP TYPES

Body-gripping traps were owned by 74% of trappers. The average trapper owned 49.9 body-gripping traps. The Northeast had the highest average number of body-gripping traps owned, with 85.6 per trapper. In the Northeast, 86% of trappers owned at least one body-gripping trap. Body-gripping traps were less commonly owned in the West than in any other region. In the West, body-gripping traps were owned by 56% of trappers, and the average trapper owned 29.3 body-gripping traps. The average trapper owned about the same number of body-gripping traps in 2004 (49.9) as in 1992 (46.0).

Foothold traps were owned by 83% of trappers. The average trapper owned 111.7 foothold traps. The Northeast had the highest average number of foothold traps owned, with 166.8 per trapper. In the Northeast, 88% of trappers owned at least one foothold trap. The Midwest had the lowest average number of foothold traps owned, with 95.8 per trapper. The average trapper owned about the same number of foothold traps in 2004 (111.7) as in 1992 (120.3).

Padded foothold traps were owned by 11% of trappers. The average trapper owned 2.7 padded foothold traps. Padded foothold traps were more commonly owned in the South than in any other region. Among South trappers, 26% owned a padded foothold trap, and the average trapper owned 11.9 padded foothold traps. The average trapper owned about the same number of padded foothold traps in 2004 (2.7) than in 1992 (3.8).

Cage traps were owned by 49% of trappers. The average trapper owned 3.4 cage traps. Cage traps were more commonly owned in the South than in any other region, being owned by 59% of trappers in the South. The average trapper owned about the same number of cage traps in 2004 (3.4) as in 1992 (2.6).

Snares* were owned by 38% of trappers. The average trapper owned 36.3 snares*. Snares* were more commonly owned in Alaska than in any other region. Among Alaska trappers, 70% owned snares*, and the average trapper owned 101.3 snares*. Snares* were less commonly owned in the Northeast than in any other region. In the Northeast, snares* were owned by only 26% of trappers, and the average trapper owned 14.0 snares*. The average trapper owned more snares* in 2004 (36.3) than in 1992 (23.0).

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 17. Percent of Trappers Who Own at Least One Trap of Each Type and Size in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S.	NE	S	MW	W	AK
Body-Gripping Traps	**74%**	**86%**	**69%**	**76%**	**56%**	**73%**
#110 standard or magnum	61%	78%	54%	61%	42%	56%
#120 standard or magnum	20%	31%	16%	18%	12%	19%
#160 standard or magnum	13%	22%	14%	13%	5%	5%
#220 standard or magnum	47%	54%	41%	53%	30%	27%
#280 standard or magnum	9%	17%	18%	7%	4%	3%
#330 standard or magnum	47%	59%	50%	44%	39%	54%
Foothold Traps	**83%**	**88%**	**82%**	**79%**	**87%**	**87%**
#00 Longspring	13%	14%	11%	14%	9%	10%
#1 Coil-spring	38%	46%	36%	39%	24%	39%
#1 Longspring	30%	32%	30%	29%	23%	43%
#1 Stop-Loss	22%	31%	14%	23%	17%	8%
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	49%	67%	56%	50%	24%	31%
#1 1/2 Longspring	29%	31%	31%	30%	19%	36%
#1 3/4 Coil-spring	24%	39%	28%	23%	13%	8%
#1 3/4 Offset, Wide-Jaw	12%	20%	16%	10%	10%	3%
#1.75 Coil-spring	8%	9%	8%	8%	5%	1%
#1.75 Offset	4%	5%	6%	3%	4%	0%
#2 Coil-spring	45%	58%	46%	44%	40%	32%
#2 Longspring	23%	25%	25%	20%	26%	33%
#3 Coil-spring	28%	30%	28%	24%	40%	29%
#3 Longspring	21%	18%	15%	16%	44%	33%
#4 Coil-spring	14%	9%	9%	14%	17%	22%
#4 Longspring	22%	19%	15%	19%	32%	41%
#5 Longspring	4%	2%	6%	4%	6%	14%
#11 Longspring	13%	16%	21%	13%	5%	7%
#22 Coyote Cuffs	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%
#33 Coyote Cuffs	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%
#44	3%	5%	2%	2%	1%	5%
Foot Enclosing	13%	19%	13%	13%	9%	2%
Heimbrock Lightning	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Jake	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
MB 650	4%	6%	7%	3%	5%	3%
MB 750	5%	2%	8%	4%	3%	16%
MJ 600	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%
Padded Foothold Traps	**11%**	**13%**	**26%**	**9%**	**9%**	**2%**
#1 Padded	5%	5%	7%	6%	2%	0%
#1 1/2 Padded	6%	6%	19%	6%	2%	1%
#2 Padded	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	0%
#3 Padded	3%	4%	7%	1%	5%	1%
Cage Traps	**49%**	**51%**	**59%**	**54%**	**42%**	**12%**
Snares*	**38%**	**26%**	**46%**	**32%**	**57%**	**70%**
Others	**11%**	**12%**	**13%**	**10%**	**10%**	**21%**

*Note that “snare” is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 18. Mean Number of Traps of Each Type and Size Owned by Trappers in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S.	NE	S	MW	W	AK
Body-Gripping Traps	**49.9**	**85.6**	**51.4**	**44.3**	**29.3**	**34.4**
#110 standard or magnum	23.8	46.7	20.1	20.3	12.7	14.7
#120 standard or magnum	4.1	6.8	2.1	3.3	3.4	6.5
#160 standard or magnum	2.2	3.7	2.8	2.1	0.5	0.4
#220 standard or magnum	10.1	13.7	9.7	11.0	4.9	3.4
#280 standard or magnum	1.5	4.0	3.4	0.7	0.5	0.4
#330 standard or magnum	8.3	11.1	13.5	6.7	7.2	8.7
Foothold Traps	**111.7**	**166.8**	**107.2**	**95.8**	**105.8**	**103.4**
#00 Longspring	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.2
#1 Coil-spring	8.9	15.1	7.9	8.0	4.8	9.1
#1 Longspring	9.3	9.7	7.9	8.7	6.8	19.8
#1 Stop-Loss	7.3	15.1	1.9	6.7	5.2	0.8
#1 1/2 Coil-spring	22.4	43.9	28.2	19.6	6.2	10.6
#1 1/2 Longspring	7.3	7.0	6.7	7.6	5.1	11.1
#1 3/4 Coil-spring	6.5	13.5	8.8	5.3	3.3	0.6
#1 3/4 Offset, Wide-Jaw	2.7	5.9	4.0	1.6	2.5	0.6
#1.75 Coil-spring	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.4
#1.75 Offset	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.0
#2 Coil-spring	11.8	19.3	12.9	9.6	11.3	7.7
#2 Longspring	3.8	4.7	4.6	3.0	5.5	4.2
#3 Coil-spring	7.7	5.9	5.8	6.0	18.3	7.5
#3 Longspring	4.7	3.3	1.8	2.2	17.0	6.9
#4 Coil-spring	2.3	1.4	1.1	2.1	3.8	4.2
#4 Longspring	4.1	3.1	1.8	3.2	7.2	10.4
#5 Longspring	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
#11 Longspring	3.8	6.3	6.2	3.7	0.7	1.1
#22 Coyote Cuffs	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
#33 Coyote Cuffs	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
#44	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Foot Enclosing	2.9	4.9	2.6	3.0	1.7	0.2
Heimbrock Lightning	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jake	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
MB 650	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0
MB 750	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	3.5
MJ 600	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0
Padded Foothold Traps	**2.7**	**2.0**	**11.9**	**1.9**	**2.4**	**0.2**
#1 Padded	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.0
#1 1/2 Padded	1.1	0.9	6.1	0.6	0.4	0.1
#2 Padded	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.0
#3 Padded	0.6	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.2	0.1
Cage Traps	**3.4**	**5.3**	**4.4**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**0.2**
Snares	**36.3**	**14.0**	**41.1**	**29.4**	**60.3**	**101.3**
Others	**4.9**	**3.2**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**18.8**	**6.4**
TOTAL TRAPS	**209.5**	**277.2**	**214.4**	**177.0**	**221.5**	**251.2**

The means include trappers who do not own the trap. The means of the overall trap categories do not equal the sum of the individual means within the categories because the means of the categories are among those who gave values for every trap in the category.

*Note that “snare” is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

OWNERSHIP OF SPECIFIC TRAP TYPES AND SIZES IN THE U.S.

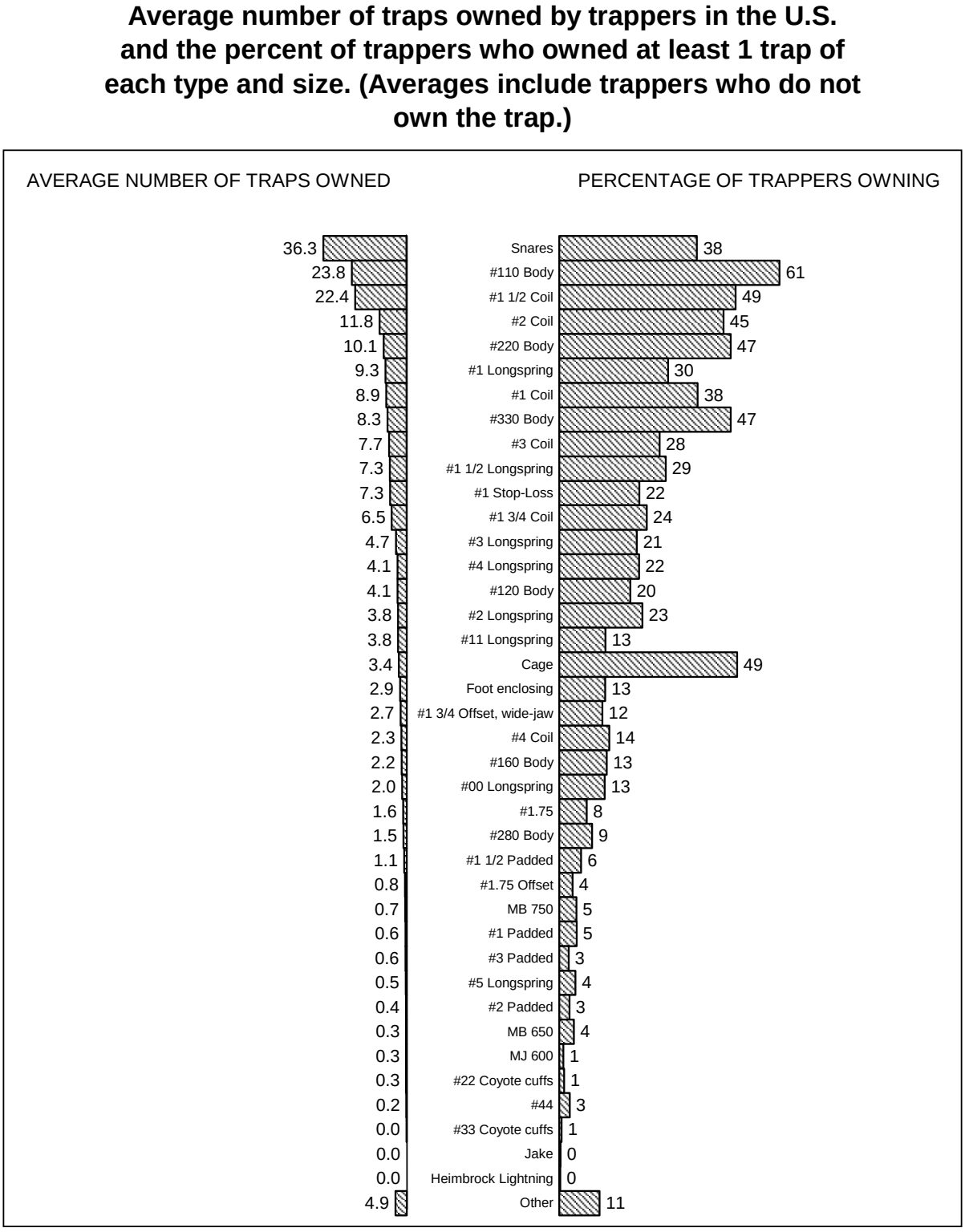
Nationwide, a majority (61%) of respondents owned the #110 body-gripping trap. Other commonly owned traps included the #1 ½ coil-spring (owned by 49% of trappers), the cage trap (49%), the #220 body-gripping (47%), the #330 body-gripping (47%), the #2 coil-spring (45%), the #1 coil-spring (38%), and the snare* (38%). The #1 longspring was the most commonly owned longspring trap (owned by 30% of trappers).

The average trapper surveyed in 2004 owns 36.3 snares*, which is the highest average for number of traps owned of a particular type. Trappers owned an average of 23.8 #110 body-gripping traps, 22.4 #1 ½ coil-spring traps, 11.8 #2 coil-spring traps, 10.1 #220 body-gripping traps, and 9.3 #1 longspring traps. Although cage traps were owned by 49% of trappers, the average trapper owned only 3.4 cage traps.

The #110 body-gripping was the most commonly owned trap in 2004 (61%) and in 1992 (65%). A smaller percentage of trappers owned the #1 ½ coil-spring in 2004 (49%) than in 1992 (61%). A smaller percentage of trappers owned the #2 coil-spring in 2004 (45%) than in 1992 (55%).

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Figure 14. Average Number of Traps Owned and Percent of Trappers Owning Traps of Various Types



*Note that “snare” is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

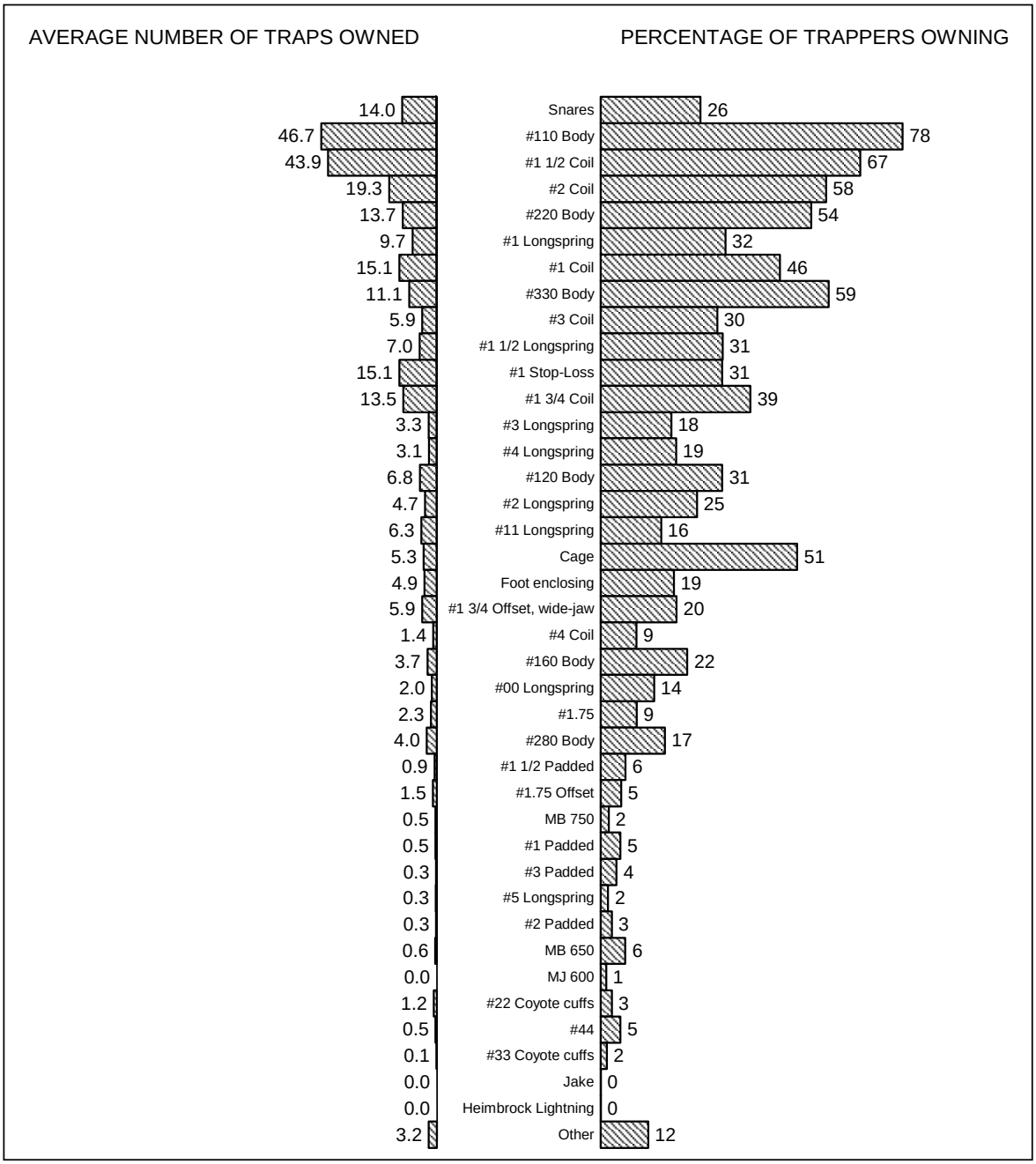
TRAP OWNERSHIP IN THE NORTHEAST

In the Northeast, 88% of trappers owned foothold traps, 86% owned body-gripping traps, 51% owned cage traps, 26% owned snares*, and 13% owned padded foothold traps. A large majority (78%) of Northeast trappers owned the #110 body-gripping, followed by the #1 ½ coil-spring (67%), the #330 body-gripping (59%), the #2 coil-spring (58%), and the #220 body-gripping (54%). All of these traps were more commonly owned in the Northeast than in any other region. Cage traps were owned by 51% of Northeast trappers, about the same as nationally (49%). The #1 coil-spring was owned by 46% of Northeast trappers, the highest percentage of any region.

Highest mean numbers of traps owned in the Northeast were for the #110 body-gripping (46.7), the #1 ½ coil-spring (43.9), the #2 coil-spring (19.3), the #1 stop-loss (15.1), and the #1 coil-spring (15.1). All of these traps had higher mean numbers of traps owned in the Northeast than in any other region.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Figure 15. Average Number of Traps Owned and Percent of Trappers Owning Traps of Various Types in the Northeast



*Note that “snare” is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

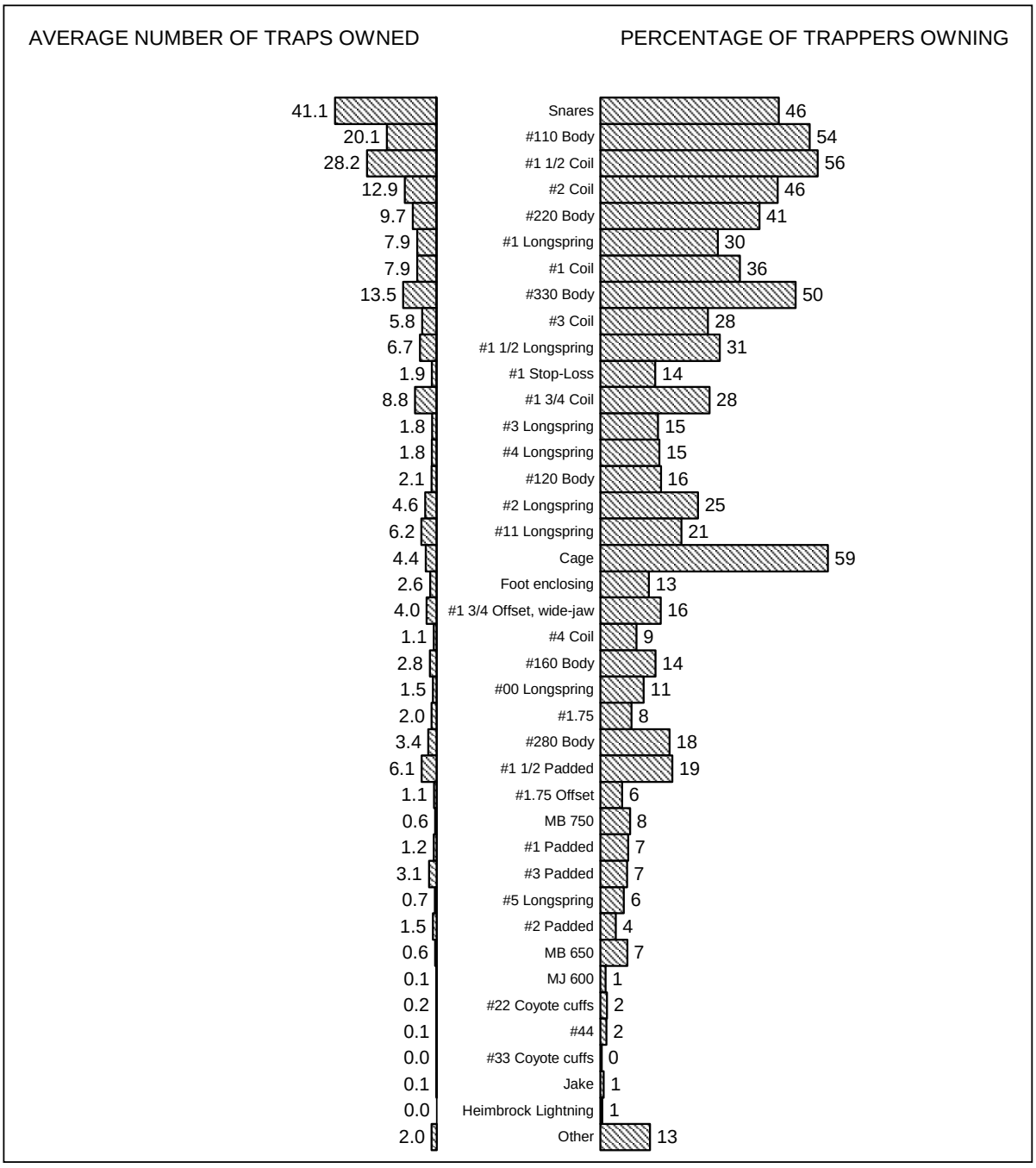
TRAP OWNERSHIP IN THE SOUTH

In the South, 82% of trappers owned foothold traps, 69% owned body-gripping traps, 59% owned cage traps, 46% owned snares*, and 26% owned padded foothold traps. In the South, a majority (59%) of respondents owned cage traps, followed by the #1 ½ coil-spring (56%), the #110 body-gripping (54%), the #330 body-gripping (50%), the snare* (46%), the #2 coil-spring (46%), and the #220 body-gripping (41%). Highest mean numbers of traps owned in the South were for the snare* (41.1), the #1 ½ coil-spring (28.2), and the #110-body-gripping (20.1).

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Figure 16. Average Number of Traps Owned and Percent of Trappers Owning Traps of Various Types in the South

Average number of traps owned by trappers in the South and the percent of trappers who own at least one trap of each type and size. (Averages include trappers who do not own the type of trap.)



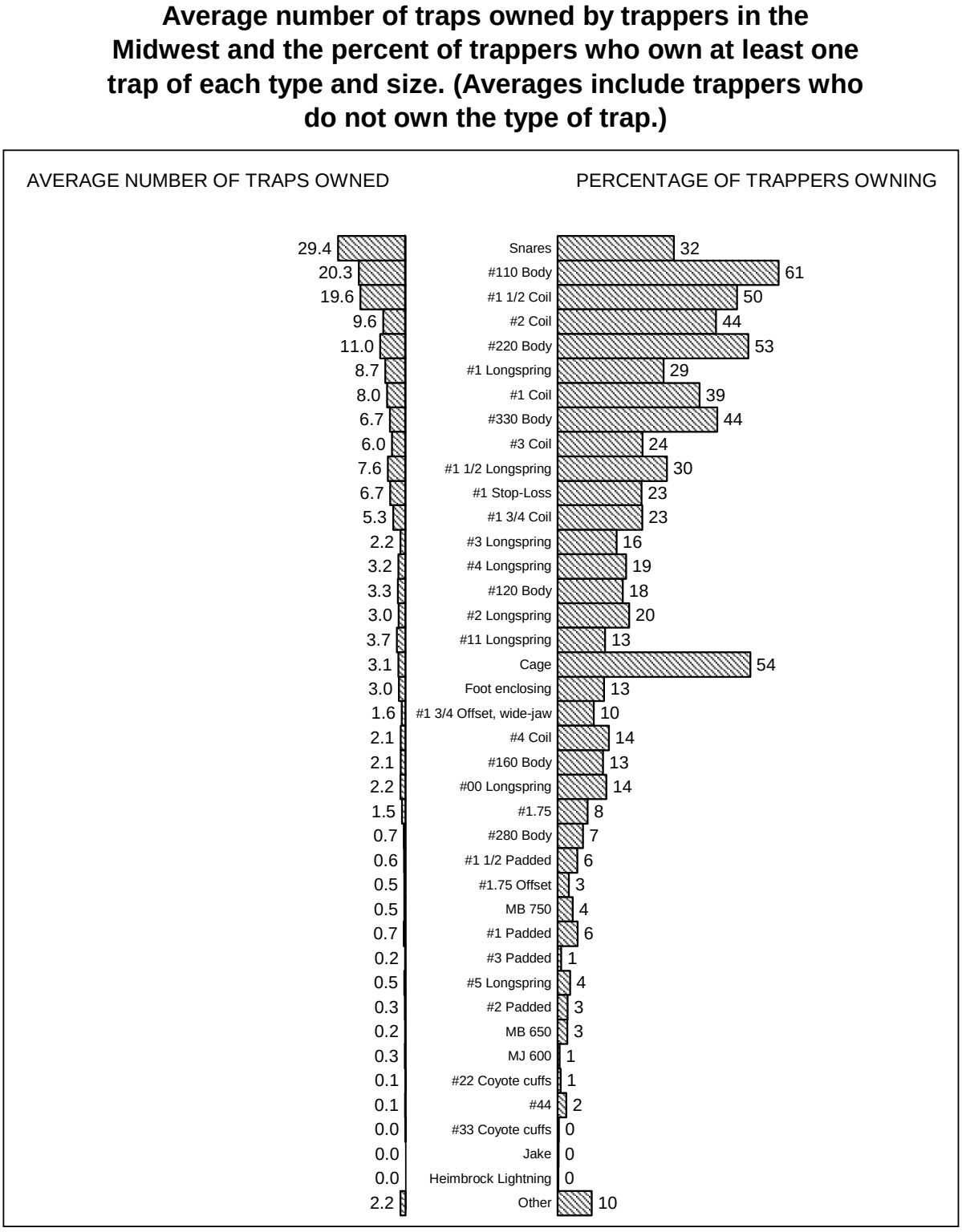
*Note that “snare” is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

TRAP OWNERSHIP IN THE MIDWEST

In the Midwest, 79% of trappers owned foothold traps, 76% owned body-gripping traps, 54% owned cage traps, 32% owned snares*, and 9% owned padded foothold traps. The most commonly owned trap in the Midwest was the #110 body-gripping (61%), followed by the cage trap (54%), the #220 body-gripping (53%), the #1 ½ coil-spring (50%), the #330 body-gripping (44%), and the #2 coil-spring (44%). Highest mean numbers of traps owned in the Midwest were for the snare* (29.4), the #110 body-gripping (20.3), and the #1 ½ coil-spring (19.6).

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Figure 17. Average Number of Traps Owned and Percent of Trappers Owning Traps of Various Types in the Midwest



*Note that “snare” is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

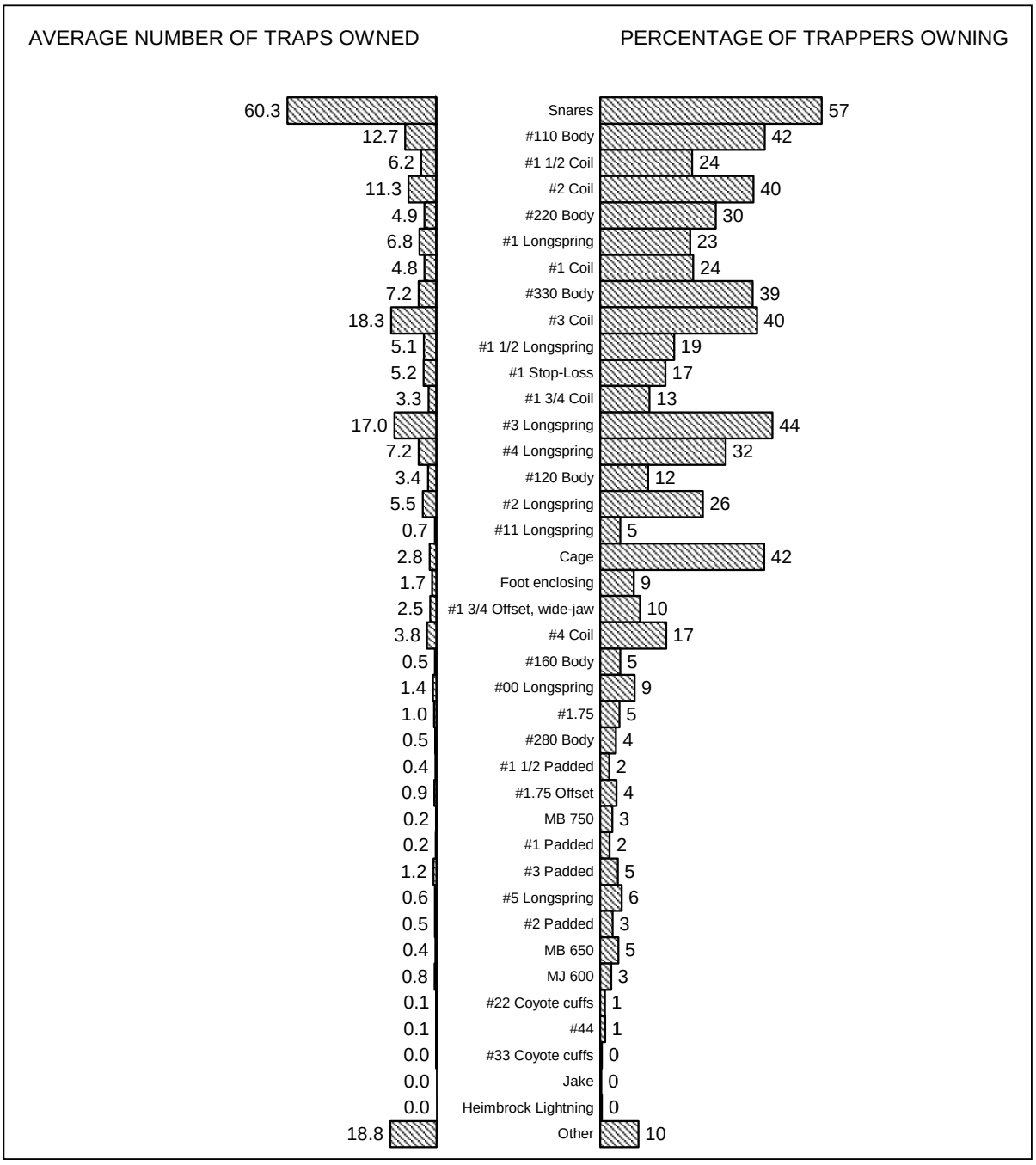
TRAP OWNERSHIP IN THE WEST

In the West, 87% of trappers owned foothold traps, 57% owned snares*, 56% owned body-gripping traps, 42% owned cage traps, and 9% owned padded foothold traps. A majority of trappers in the West owned the snare* (57%), followed by the #3 longspring (44%), the cage trap (42%), the #110 body-gripping (42%), the #3 coil-spring (40%), and the #2 coil-spring (40%). Snares* had the highest mean number of traps owned by far among West trappers (60.3). Other traps with high averages included the #3 coil-spring (18.3) and #3 longspring (17.0).

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Figure 18. Average Number of Traps Owned and Percent of Trappers Owning Traps of Various Types in the West

Average number of traps owned by trappers in the West and the percent of trappers who own at least one trap of each type and size. (Averages include trappers who do not own the type of trap.)



*Note that “snare” is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

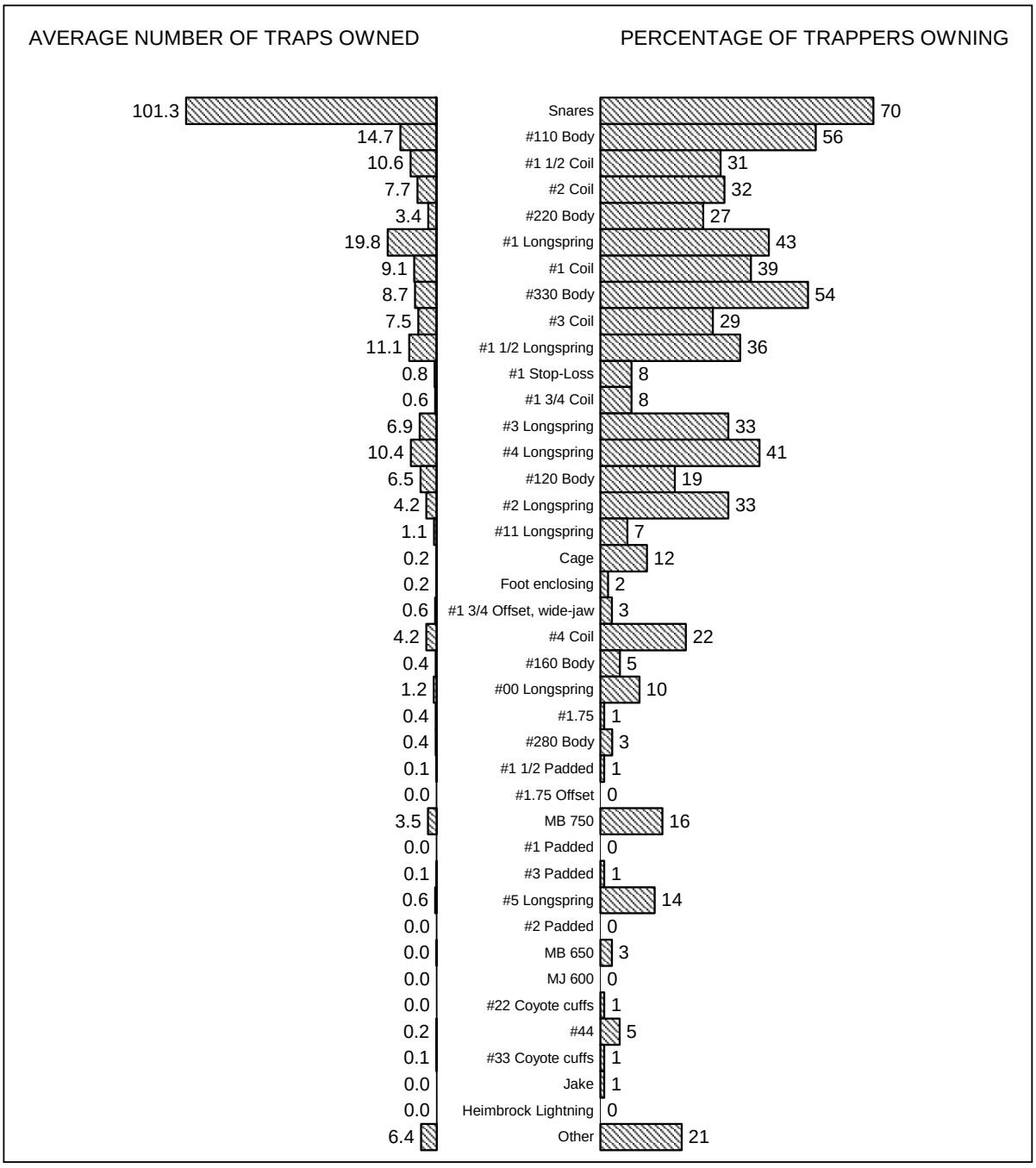
TRAP OWNERSHIP IN ALASKA

In Alaska, 87% of trappers owned foothold traps, 73% owned body-gripping trap, 70% owned snares*, 12% owned cage traps, and 2% owned padded foothold traps. A large majority of Alaska trappers owned the snare* (70%), followed by the #110 body-gripping (56%), the #330 body-gripping (54%), the #1 longspring (43%), and the #4 longspring (41%). Snares* had the highest mean number of traps owned by far among Alaska trappers (101.3). Alaska trappers owned an average of 19.8 #1 longspring traps.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Figure 19. Average Number of Traps Owned and Percent of Trappers Owning Traps of Various Types in the Alaska

Average number of traps owned by trappers in Alaska and the percent of trappers who own at least one trap of each type and size. (Averages include trappers who do not own the type of trap.)



*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

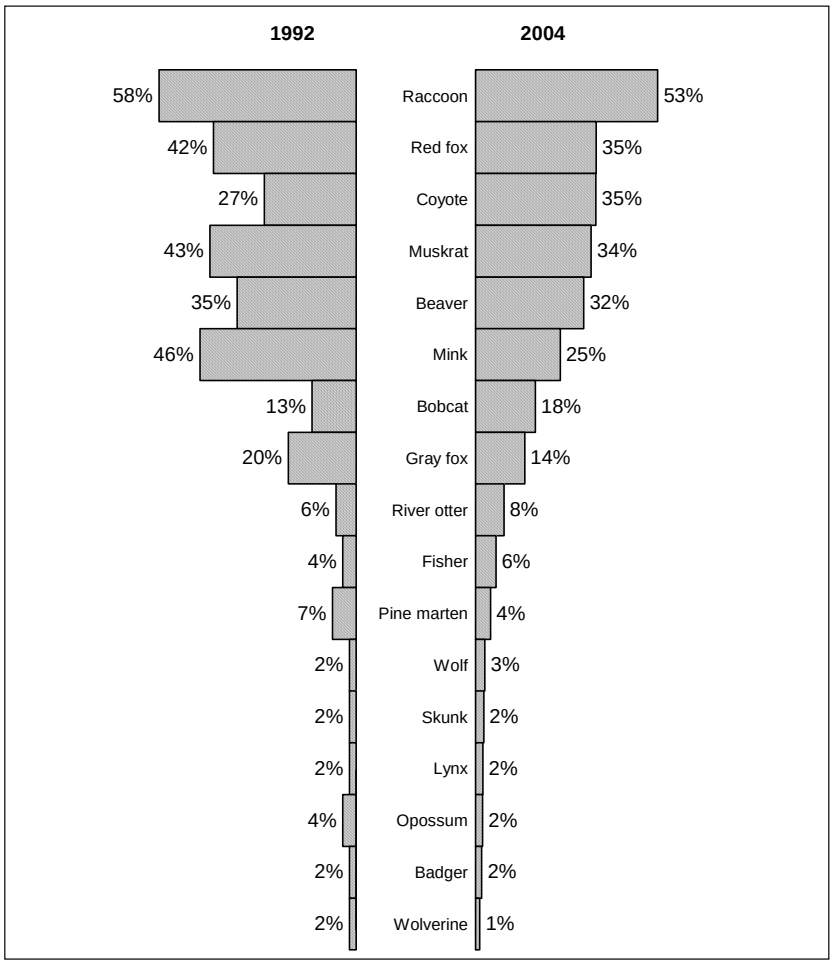
PRIMARY TARGET SPECIES

PRIMARY TARGET SPECIES IN THE U.S.

Trappers were asked to list the top four species most important to their trapping. The top four top species overall in the United States changed from the 1992 to the 2004 surveys. In 1992. US trappers listed raccoon (58%), mink (46%), muskrat (43%) and red fox (42%) as the top four important species. In 2004, trappers listed raccoon (53%), coyote (35%), red fox (35%), and muskrat (34%) as the top four most important species. Mink went from the second (1992) most important listed to the sixth most important listed (2004) species. Species listed as most important species sought by trappers will change as the importance of each species to them is reflected by changes in fur market conditions, values of pelts prices, species abundance and other factors. Similar to 1992 survey, in 2004 some species were listed by less than 9% of all trappers as being most important to them (note that the graph does not show species with less than 0.5%). These species may have limited distribution, relatively low pelt values, occur in low densities across their range or are difficult to capture.

Figure 20. Primary Species Trapped in the U.S.

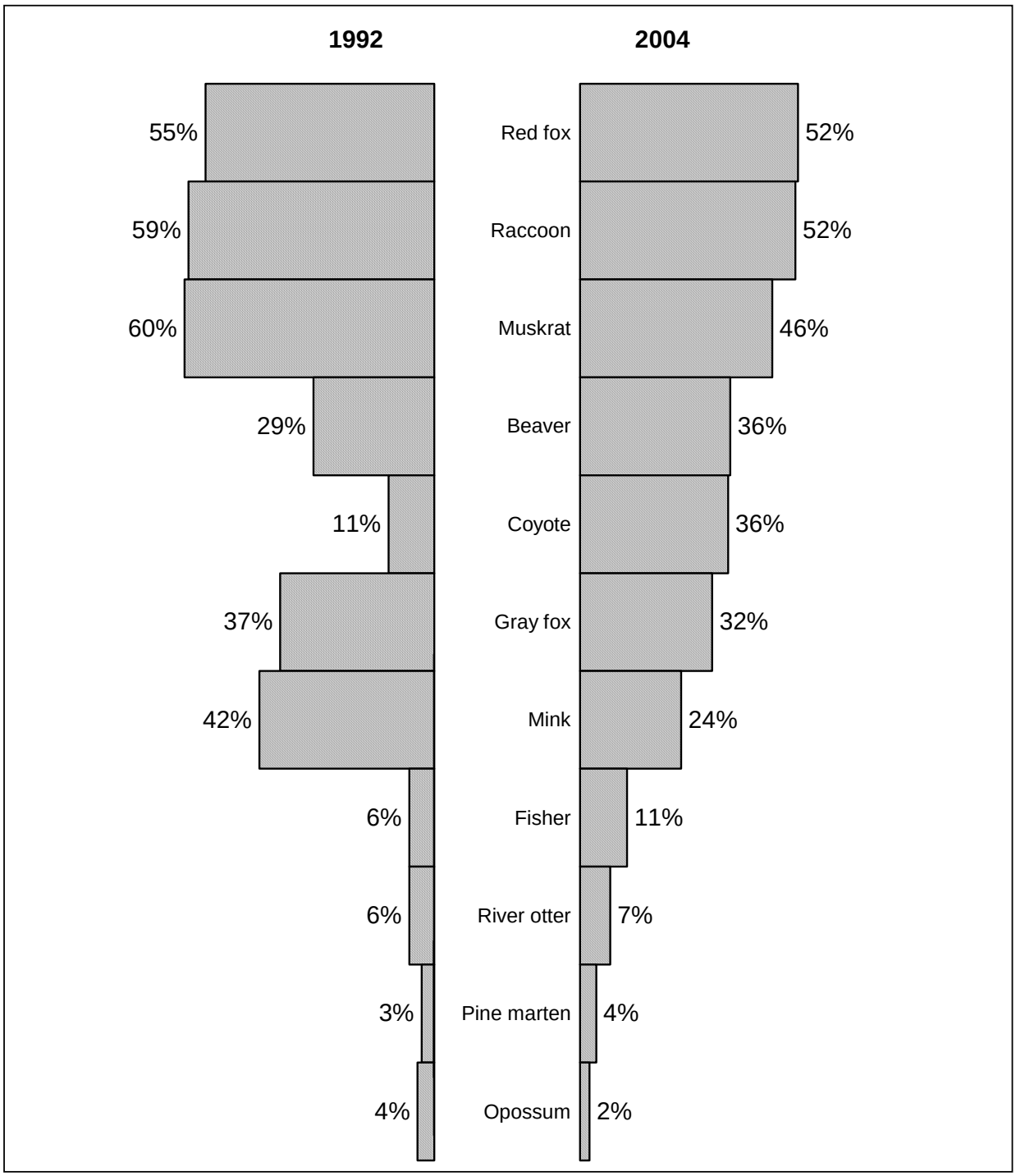
Percent of trappers listing each species as 1 of 4 most important to their trapping in the U.S. in 1992 and in 2004.



PRIMARY TARGET SPECIES IN THE NORTHEAST

Figure 21. Primary Species Trapped in the Northeast

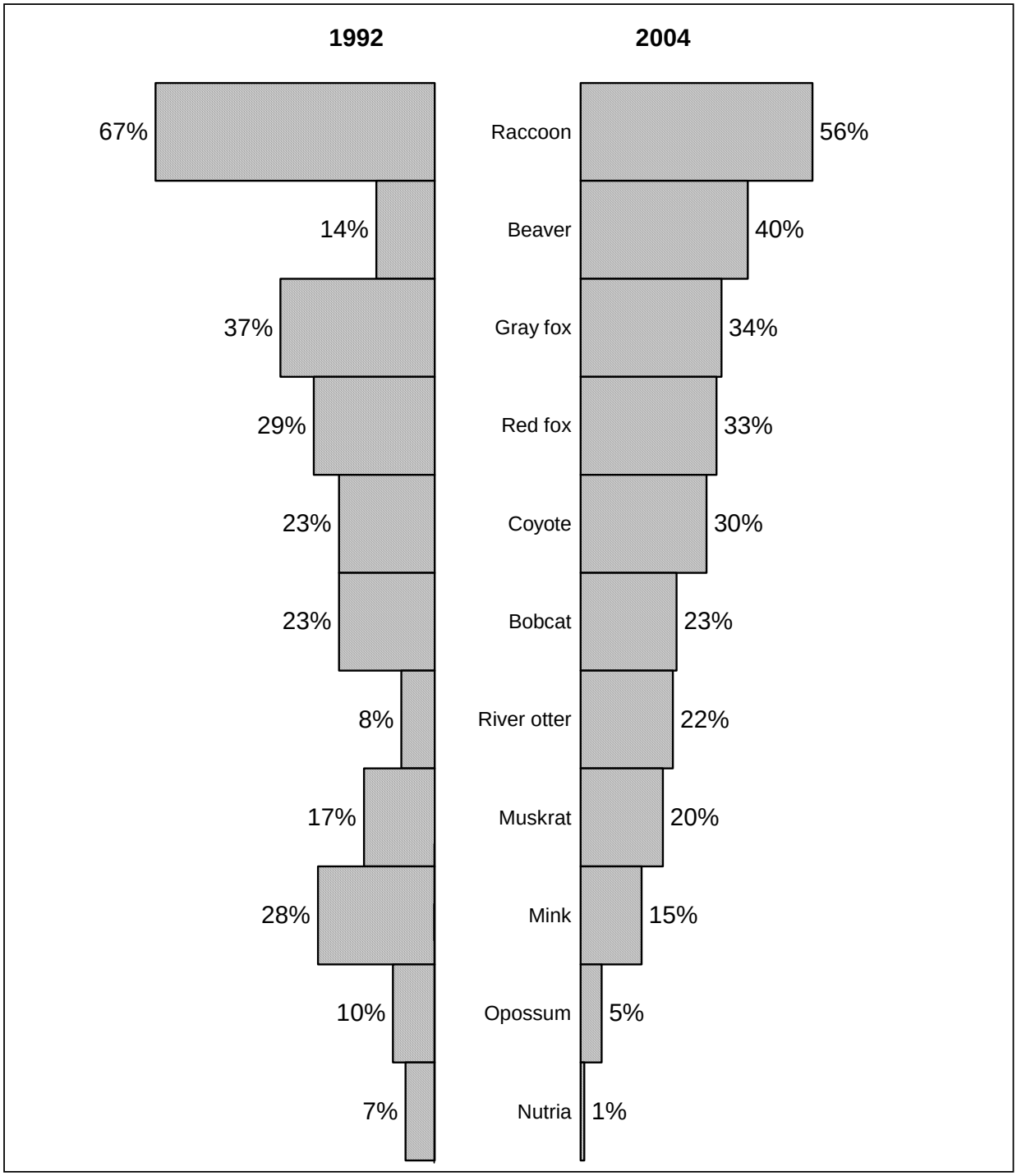
Percent of trappers listing each species as 1 of 4 most important to their trapping in the Northeast in 1992 and in 2004.



PRIMARY TARGET SPECIES IN THE SOUTH

Figure 22. Primary Species Trapped in the South

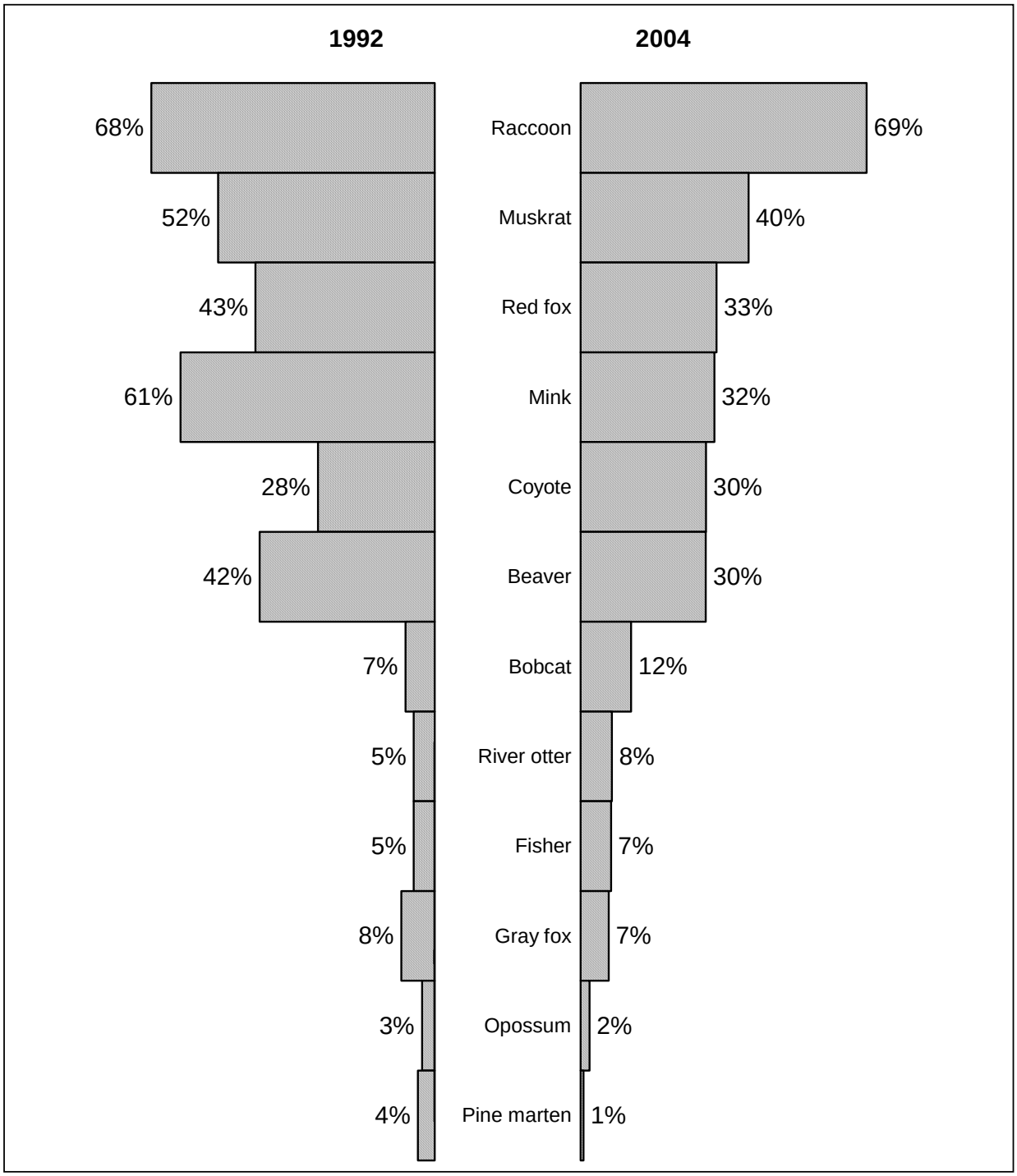
Percent of trappers listing each species as 1 of 4 most important to their trapping in the South in 1992 and in 2004.



PRIMARY TARGET SPECIES IN THE MIDWEST

Figure 23. Primary Species Trapped in the Midwest

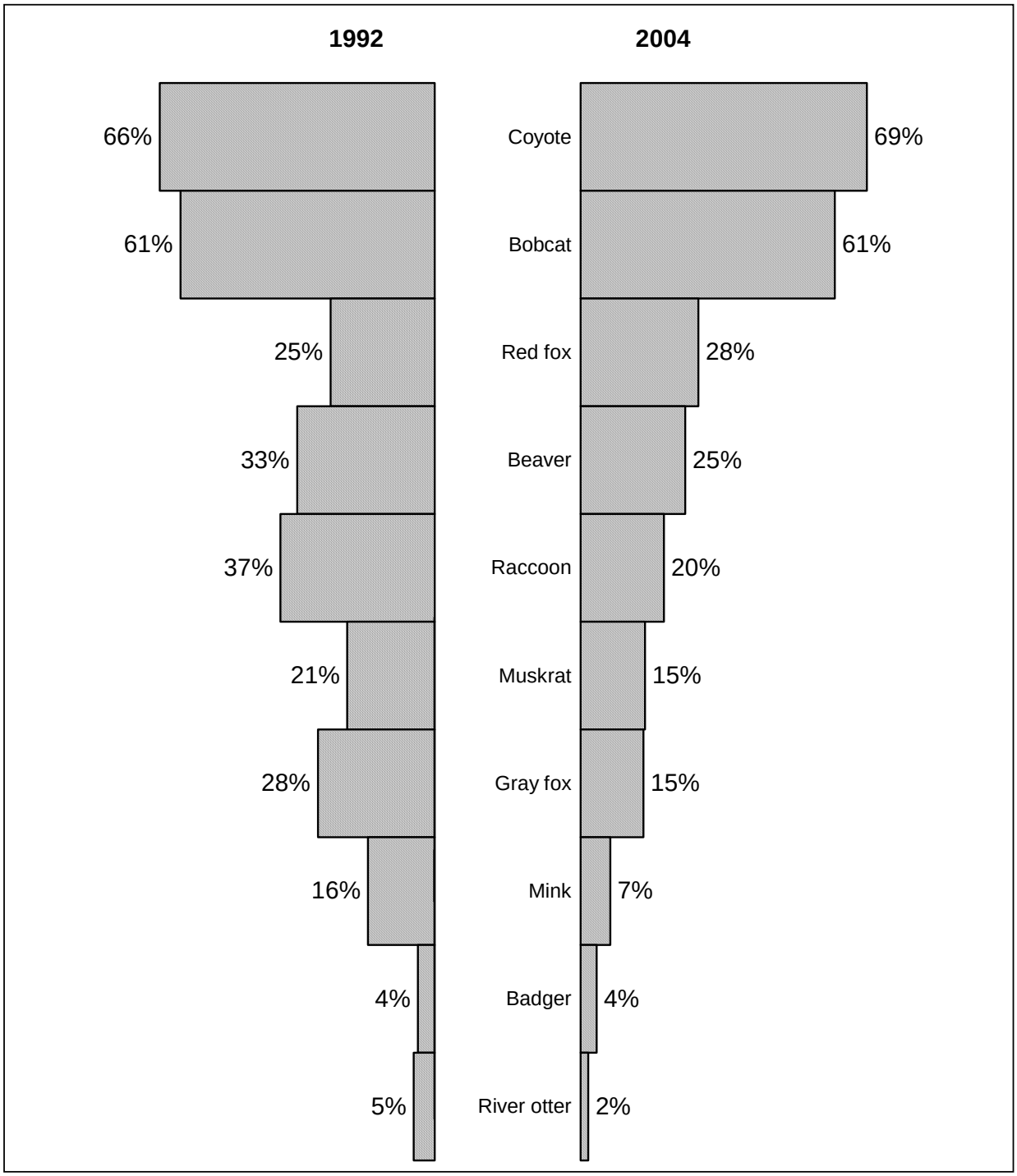
Percent of trappers listing each species as 1 of 4 most important to their trapping in the Midwest in 1992 and in 2004.



PRIMARY TARGET SPECIES IN THE WEST

Figure 24. Primary Species Trapped in the West

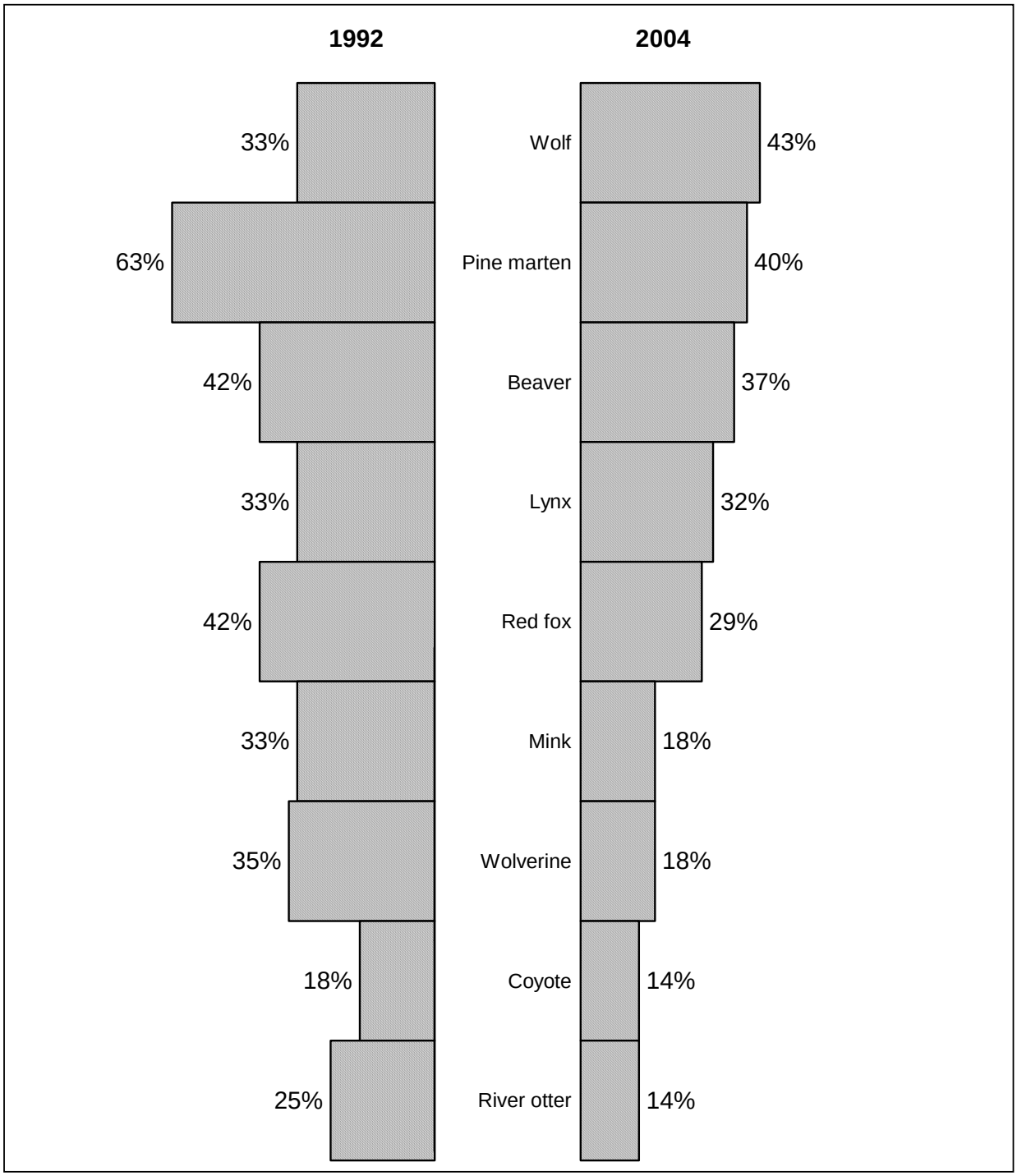
Percent of trappers listing each species as 1 of 4 most important to their trapping in the West in 1992 and in 2004.



PRIMARY TARGET SPECIES IN ALASKA

Figure 25. Primary Species Trapped in Alaska

Percent of trappers listing each species as 1 of 4 most important to their trapping in Alaska in 1992 and in 2004.



TRAP USE FOR PRIMARY SPECIES

Note that throughout this report, tabulated results are shown only for sample sizes (n-values) of 20 or more, except in the section on use of snares and the section on Best Management Practices.

BEAVER

Beaver trappers most commonly used body-gripping traps (78%). Foothold traps were used by 34% of beaver trappers, and snares* were used by 14% of beaver trappers. When trappers who used foothold traps for beaver were asked what percent of the time they set the trap to intentionally submerge the beaver, the mean was 97% of the time; when they were asked what percent of the time they set the trap to hold the beaver alive, the mean of the responses was 4%. (Please note that these were independent questions, and an individual trapper's responses were not required to sum to 100%.) Body-gripping traps were more common for beaver in the Northeast than in any other region (87% of Northeast beaver trappers used body-gripping traps). In the South, 78% of beaver trappers used body-gripping traps, 33% used foothold traps, and 21% used snares*. In Alaska, 61% of beaver trappers used body-gripping traps, 38% used snares*, and 22% used foothold traps. In 1992, body-gripping traps were used by 78% of beaver trappers, and foothold traps were used by 50% of beaver trappers.

The standard #330 body-gripping was the most commonly used trap for beaver in every region, with 57% of trappers using it. The magnum #330 body-gripping was used by 11% of beaver trappers.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 19. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Beaver in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S. (n=1444)	**NE** (n=350)	**S** (n=362)	**MW** (n=467)	**W** (n=228)	**AK** (n=37)
Body-Gripping Traps	**78%**	**87%**	**78%**	**77%**	**75%**	**62%**
#220 - Standard	8%	8%	6%	9%	8%	3%
#220 - Magnum	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	3%
#280 - Standard	3%	7%	5%	2%	2%	0%
#280 - Magnum	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%
#330 - Standard	57%	64%	59%	56%	53%	46%
#330 - Magnum	11%	15%	9%	10%	11%	8%
Foothold Traps	**34%**	**31%**	**33%**	**36%**	**35%**	**22%**
#2 Coil-spring	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%
#3 Coil-spring	8%	10%	10%	8%	4%	3%
#3 Longspring	3%	1%	4%	4%	4%	3%
#4 Coil-spring	7%	9%	3%	7%	6%	5%
#4 Longspring	8%	6%	5%	10%	10%	5%
#5 Longspring	3%	3%	4%	3%	5%	0%
MB 750	3%	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Cage Traps	**2%**	**1%**	**1%**	**2%**	**4%**	**0%**
Snares*	**14%**	**5%**	**21%**	**13%**	**9%**	**38%**
Others	**2%**	**3%**	**4%**	**2%**	**2%**	**3%**
No Response	**2%**	**1%**	**2%**	**2%**	**3%**	**3%**

Note: Apparent anomalous data not shown.

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed beaver as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

BOBCAT

Bobcat trappers most commonly used foothold traps (77%). Every other trap category was used by fewer than 10% of bobcat trappers. In the Midwest, 62% of bobcat trappers used foothold traps, 17% used body-gripping traps, and 11% used snares*. Foothold traps were also predominantly used for bobcat in 1992 (87%).

The most common foothold traps among bobcat trappers were the #3 coil-spring (30%) and the #2 coil-spring (24%). In the West, where bobcat was a heavily targeted species, 36% of bobcat trappers used the #3 coil-spring, 23% used the #2 coil-spring, and 23% used the #3 longspring. The #3 coil-spring (25%) was also the most commonly used trap for bobcat in 1992.

When using the #3 coil-spring to trap bobcat, respondents most commonly (73%) secured the trap by fastening or attaching it to a stake, and 47% secured their trap by fastening or attaching it to a wooden drag or metal grapple (multiple responses were allowed). When using the #2 coil-spring to trap bobcat, respondents most commonly (71%) secured the trap by fastening or attaching it to a stake, and 39% secured their trap by fastening or attaching it to a wooden drag or metal grapple (multiple responses were allowed). When using the #3 longspring to trap bobcat, respondents most commonly (62%) secured the trap by fastening or attaching it to a stake, and 54% secured their trap by fastening or attaching it to a wooden drag or metal grapple (multiple responses were allowed).

*Note that “snare” is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 20. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Bobcat in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S. (n=1027)	NE (n=24)	S (n=191)	MW (n=252)	W (n=559)
Body-Gripping Traps	**8%**	**1%**	**5%**	**17%**	**2%**
#220 - Standard	4%	0%	4%	9%	1%
#220 - Magnum	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
#280 - Standard	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
#330 - Standard	3%	0%	1%	7%	1%
#330 - Magnum	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Foothold Traps	**77%**	**84%**	**84%**	**62%**	**87%**
#1 Coil-spring	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
#1 ½ Coil-spring	5%	10%	23%	4%	1%
#1 ½ Longspring	1%	8%	0%	0%	0%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	3%	0%	14%	2%	1%
#1 ¾ Offset, Wide-Jaw	2%	22%	5%	1%	1%
#1.75 Coil-spring	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%
#1.75 Offset	1%	0%	3%	0%	2%
#2 Coil-spring	24%	24%	35%	22%	23%
#2 Longspring	4%	0%	4%	2%	6%
#3 Coil-spring	30%	10%	9%	30%	36%
#3 Longspring	13%	0%	3%	5%	23%
#4 Coil-spring	6%	0%	0%	4%	10%
#4 Longspring	6%	0%	0%	5%	8%
#11 Longspring	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
MB 650	1%	22%	0%	0%	0%
MJ 600	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Padded Foothold Traps	**2%**	**0%**	**5%**	**1%**	**3%**
#1 Padded	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
#1 ½ Padded	1%	0%	3%	0%	1%
#2 Padded	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%
#3 Padded	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Cage Traps	**5%**	**0%**	**2%**	**9%**	**4%**
Snares*	**8%**	**1%**	**9%**	**11%**	**7%**
Others	**2%**	**8%**	**2%**	**1%**	**2%**
No Response	**6%**	**8%**	**1%**	**12%**	**1%**

Note: Apparent anomalous data not shown.

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed bobcat as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

COYOTE

Coyote trappers most commonly used foothold traps (80%). Snares* were used by 14% of coyote trappers. In the Midwest, 75% of coyote trappers used foothold traps, and 21% used snares*. In 1992, 91% of coyote trappers used foothold traps, and 13% used snares*.

The #2 coil-spring was the most commonly named specific trap for coyote (27% of coyote trappers), followed by the #3 coil-spring (22%). The #2 coil-spring was more commonly used for coyote in the Northeast (42%) than in any other region. The #3 coil-spring was more commonly used for coyote in the West than in any other region (33% of West coyote trappers). In the Midwest, nearly as many coyote trappers (21%) used snares* as used the #2 coil-spring (25%) or the #3 coil-spring (22%). In the West, 22% of coyote trappers used #3 longspring, matching the 22% of coyote trappers in the West who used #2 coil-spring. In 1992, the #3 coil-spring was the most commonly used trap for coyote (30%), followed by the #2 coil-spring (27%).

When using the #2 coil-spring to trap coyote, respondents most commonly (89%) secured the trap by fastening or attaching it to a stake. When using the #3 coil-spring to trap coyote, respondents also most commonly (86%) secured the trap by fastening or attaching it to a stake.

The other common method of securing traps for coyote was to fasten or attach to a wooden drag or metal grapple, which was used by 19% of coyote trappers who used the #2 coil-spring and 28% of coyote trappers who used the #3 coil-spring (multiple responses were allowed).

*Note that “snare” is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 21. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Coyote in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S. (n=1721)	**NE** (n=230)	**S** (n=320)	**MW** (n=537)	**W** (n=620)
Foothold Traps	**80%**	**85%**	**69%**	**75%**	**87%**
#1 Coil-spring	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%
#1 ½ Coil-spring	4%	8%	9%	3%	2%
#1 ½ Longspring	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	8%	15%	13%	7%	2%
#1 ¾ Offset, Wide-Jaw	3%	5%	6%	3%	1%
#1.75 Coil-spring	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%
#1.75 Offset	2%	2%	4%	2%	1%
#2 Coil-spring	27%	42%	27%	25%	22%
#2 Longspring	3%	3%	2%	1%	5%
#3 Coil-spring	22%	12%	13%	22%	33%
#3 Longspring	9%	2%	2%	6%	22%
#4 Coil-spring	7%	1%	0%	9%	12%
#4 Longspring	6%	0%	1%	6%	9%
#5 Longspring	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
#22 Coyote Cuffs	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%
MB 650	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%
MB 750	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MJ 600	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Padded Foothold Traps	**3%**	**1%**	**15%**	**2%**	**2%**
#1 Padded	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
#1 ½ Padded	1%	0%	5%	1%	0%
#2 Padded	1%	0%	3%	0%	1%
#3 Padded	1%	0%	7%	0%	1%
Cage Traps	**2%**	**0%**	**1%**	**3%**	**2%**
Snares*	**14%**	**1%**	**12%**	**21%**	**12%**
Others	**3%**	**2%**	**4%**	**4%**	**2%**
No Response	**3%**	**2%**	**5%**	**2%**	**2%**

Note: Apparent anomalous data not shown.

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed coyote as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

FISHER

Fisher trappers were almost exclusively in the Northeast and the Midwest. Most fisher trappers used body-gripping traps (78%). Foothold traps were used by 19% of fisher trappers. In the Northeast, most all fisher trappers used body-gripping traps (95%), and 3% reported using cage traps. In 1992, foothold traps (61%) were more commonly used for fisher than were body-gripping traps (56%).

The standard #220 body-gripping was the most common trap used for fisher (55% of fisher trappers used the standard #220 body-gripping). In the Northeast, about two-thirds of fisher trappers (67%) used the standard #220 body-gripping trap.

Table 22. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Fisher in the U.S. and in the Northeast and Midwest

	U.S. (n=230)	NE (n=181)	MW (n=47)
Body-Gripping Traps	**78%**	**95%**	**70%**
#110 - Standard	8%	5%	9%
#120 - Standard	4%	10%	1%
#120 - Magnum	1%	2%	0%
#160 - Standard	7%	16%	3%
#160 - Magnum	2%	1%	3%
#220 - Standard	55%	67%	49%
#220 - Magnum	8%	8%	8%
#280 - Standard	1%	2%	0%
#330 - Standard	2%	1%	3%
Foothold Traps	**19%**	**17%**	**20%**
#1 ½ Coil-spring	5%	8%	3%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	4%	2%	5%
#1.75 Coil-spring	1%	2%	0%
#2 Coil-spring	9%	3%	12%
#2 Longspring	1%	1%	1%
#3 Coil-spring	1%	0%	1%
#5 Longspring	1%	0%	1%
Cage Traps	**1%**	**3%**	**0%**
Snares*	**3%**	**0%**	**5%**
Others	**0%**	**1%**	**0%**
No Response	**6%**	**0%**	**9%**

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed fisher as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

GRAY FOX

Gray fox trappers predominantly used foothold traps (83%). Every other trap category was used by fewer than 10% of gray fox trappers. In the South, 78% of gray fox trappers used foothold traps, and 18% used padded foothold traps. In 1992, foothold traps were also by far the most commonly used trap category (91%) for gray fox.

The most commonly used trap for gray fox was the #1 ½ coil-spring (37%), followed by the #2 coil-spring (27%). The #1 ½ coil-spring was by far the most commonly used trap for gray fox in the Northeast, where it was used by 50% of gray fox trappers, and in the South, where it was used by 51% of gray fox trappers. In the Midwest, the #2 coil-spring was more commonly used than any other trap (42%). The #1 ½ coil-spring was used by 25% of gray fox trappers in the Midwest. In the West, the #3 coil-spring was the most commonly used trap for gray fox (21%), followed by the #2 coil-spring (20%) and the #3 longspring (15%). In 1992, the #1 ½ coil-spring (44%) and the #2 coil-spring (28%) were also the most commonly used traps for gray fox.

When using the #1 ½ coil-spring to trap gray fox, respondents most commonly (82%) secured the trap by fastening or attaching it to a stake. When using the #2 coil-spring to trap gray fox, respondents most commonly (87%) secured the trap by fastening or attaching it to a stake, and 20% secured their trap by fastening or attaching it to a wooden drag or metal grapple (multiple responses were allowed).

Table 23. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Gray Fox in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S. (n=664)	NE (n=103)	S (n=307)	MW (n=95)	W (n=157)
Body-Gripping Traps	**4%**	**5%**	**1%**	**6%**	**3%**
#220 - Standard	2%	3%	1%	3%	2%
#280 - Standard	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
#330 - Standard	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Foothold Traps	**83%**	**89%**	**78%**	**81%**	**79%**
#1 Coil-spring	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
#1 Longspring	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
#1 ½ Coil-spring	37%	50%	51%	25%	6%
#1 ½ Longspring	4%	5%	4%	6%	1%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	8%	7%	9%	7%	9%
#1 ¾ Offset, Wide-Jaw	3%	6%	2%	2%	2%
#1.75 Coil-spring	1%	0%	4%	1%	2%
#1.75 Offset	2%	0%	3%	1%	8%
#2 Coil-spring	27%	25%	18%	42%	20%
#2 Longspring	1%	0%	2%	1%	5%
#3 Coil-spring	5%	2%	1%	3%	21%
#3 Longspring	2%	0%	0%	1%	15%
#4 Coil-spring	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%
#4 Longspring	1%	0%	0%	0%	6%
#11 Longspring	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%
Heimbrock Lightning	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
MJ 600	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Padded Foothold Traps	**6%**	**3%**	**18%**	**3%**	**3%**
#1 Padded	2%	3%	2%	1%	0%
#1 ½ Padded	3%	0%	14%	2%	0%
#2 Padded	1%	0%	2%	0%	2%
#3 Padded	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Cage Traps	**2%**	**0%**	**1%**	**1%**	**6%**
Snares*	**4%**	**3%**	**2%**	**9%**	**0%**
Others	**2%**	**3%**	**2%**	**0%**	**4%**
No Response	**3%**	**2%**	**2%**	**2%**	**9%**

Note: Apparent anomalous data not shown.

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed gray fox as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

MINK

Mink trappers most commonly used foothold traps (68%). Body-gripping traps were used by 43% of mink trappers. In the South, mink trappers far more commonly used foothold traps (85%) than body-gripping traps (24%). In Alaska, foothold traps were used by 61% of mink trappers, body-gripping traps were used by 22% of mink trappers, and snares* were used by 17% of mink trappers.

The standard #110 body-gripping was the most commonly used trap for mink (37%), followed by the #1 ½ coil-spring (35%). The #1 coil-spring was used by 17% of mink trappers. In the Northeast and the West, the standard #110 body-gripping was the most commonly used trap for mink (Northeast: 50%; West: 34%). In the South and the Midwest, the #1 ½ coil-spring was the most commonly used trap for mink (South: 34%; Midwest: 38%). In Alaska, the #1 longspring was the most commonly trap used for mink (22%).

When using the #1 ½ coil-spring to trap mink, respondents most commonly (48%) secured the trap by fastening or attaching it to a stake. Some mink trappers secured the #1 ½ coil-spring traps by attaching it to a wire anchored in deep water with a drown pole (22% did so) or by attaching it to a slide wire anchored in deep water (27%). Other methods are often used to submerge the mink. Many (if not most) trappers rely on the weight of the trap alone to submerge the mink, without the aid of a slide wire or drown pole to successfully keep the animal submerged.

Mink was often taken by muskrat trappers (47% of all muskrat trappers named mink as an animal they catch in the traps they set for muskrat).

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 24. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Mink in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S. (n=753)	NE (n=205)	S (n=99)	MW (n=374)	W (n=57)
Body-Gripping Traps	**43%**	**52%**	**24%**	**44%**	**38%**
#110 - Standard	37%	50%	20%	36%	34%
#110 - Magnum	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%
#120 - Standard	3%	2%	0%	4%	6%
#120 - Magnum	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
#160 - Standard	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
#160 - Magnum	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
#220 - Standard	2%	2%	0%	3%	1%
Foothold Traps	**68%**	**64%**	**85%**	**68%**	**64%**
#1 Coil-spring	17%	14%	19%	18%	17%
#1 Longspring	7%	10%	11%	4%	7%
#1 Stop-Loss	3%	4%	1%	3%	6%
#1 ½ Coil-spring	35%	31%	34%	38%	20%
#1 ½ Longspring	11%	14%	11%	10%	12%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
#1.75 Coil-spring	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
#2 Coil-spring	4%	1%	5%	4%	2%
#2 Longspring	1%	0%	3%	1%	3%
#4 Longspring	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
#11 Longspring	3%	4%	12%	2%	1%
Padded Foothold Traps	**2%**	**2%**	**1%**	**2%**	**3%**
#1 Padded	1%	1%	1%	0%	3%
#1 ½ Padded	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Cage Traps	**1%**	**1%**	**2%**	**1%**	**4%**
Snares*	**2%**	**4%**	**0%**	**0%**	**4%**
Others	**3%**	**3%**	**3%**	**2%**	**1%**
No Response	**2%**	**1%**	**2%**	**2%**	**5%**

Note: Apparent anomalous data not shown.

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed mink as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

MUSKRAT

Muskrat trappers most commonly used body-gripping traps (65%). Foothold traps were used by 52% of muskrat trappers. The South was the only region in which foothold traps (62%) were more commonly used than body-gripping traps (59%) for muskrat. There was a decrease in the use of foothold traps between 2004 and 1992 for this species; foothold traps (74%) were more commonly used than body-gripping traps (64%) for muskrat in 1992.

The standard #110 body-gripping was by far the most commonly used specific trap type (59%). The #1 coil-spring (15%), the #1 longspring (13%), and the #1 stop-loss (11%) were the most commonly used foothold traps for muskrat. In the Northeast, 70% of muskrat trappers used the standard #110 body-gripping, the highest percentage of any region.

Muskrat was often taken by mink trappers and beaver trappers (35% of all mink trappers and 20% of all beaver trappers named muskrat as an animal they catch in the traps they set for mink and beaver).

Table 25. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Muskrat in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S. (n=1042)	NE (n=303)	S (n=157)	MW (n=463)	W (n=116)
Body-Gripping Traps	**65%**	**78%**	**59%**	**60%**	**63%**
#110 - Standard	59%	70%	55%	56%	56%
#110 - Magnum	3%	7%	1%	2%	3%
#120 - Standard	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%
#120 - Magnum	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
#160 - Standard	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
#160 - Magnum	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
#220 - Standard	3%	5%	3%	2%	4%
#220 - Magnum	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Foothold Traps	**52%**	**38%**	**62%**	**57%**	**59%**
#00 Longspring	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%
#1 Coil-spring	15%	7%	13%	18%	11%
#1 Longspring	13%	14%	15%	12%	14%
#1 Stop-Loss	11%	9%	4%	12%	13%
#1 ½ Coil-spring	7%	6%	19%	7%	7%
#1 ½ Longspring	8%	4%	17%	10%	8%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
#1.75 Coil-spring	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
#2 Coil-spring	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%
#2 Longspring	1%	0%	0%	1%	3%
#3 Coil-spring	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
#11 Longspring	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Padded Foothold Traps	**2%**	**1%**	**1%**	**2%**	**1%**
#1 Padded	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
#1 ½ Padded	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
#3 Padded	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Cage Traps	**3%**	**2%**	**3%**	**4%**	**4%**
Snares*	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**0%**	**0%**
Others	**2%**	**4%**	**3%**	**1%**	**0%**
No Response	**3%**	**4%**	**3%**	**3%**	**4%**

Note: Apparent anomalous data not shown.

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed muskrat as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

PINE MARTEN

Pine marten trappers most commonly used body-gripping traps (65%) and foothold traps (43%). In Alaska, where pine marten was a highly targeted species, 60% of pine marten trappers used foothold traps, and 53% used body-gripping traps. In 1992, foothold traps (72%) were more commonly used than body-gripping traps (51%) for pine marten.

The standard #110 body-gripping was the most commonly used trap for pine marten (30%) nationally. The most common trap used for pine marten in Alaska was the standard #110 body-gripping (30%), followed by the #1 longspring (25%), the #1 coil-spring (15%), the standard #120 body-gripping (13%), and the #1 ½ longspring (13%).

Table 26. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Pine Marten in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S. (n=132)	NE (n=38)	W (n=41)	AK (n=40)
Body-Gripping Traps	**65%**	**100%**	**67%**	**53%**
#110 - Standard	32%	35%	35%	30%
#110 - Magnum	2%	0%	5%	3%
#120 - Standard	20%	46%	30%	13%
#120 - Magnum	3%	11%	8%	0%
#160 - Standard	5%	8%	0%	3%
#220 - Standard	10%	27%	0%	5%
Foothold Traps	**43%**	**0%**	**35%**	**60%**
#00 Longspring	3%	0%	0%	5%
#1 Coil-spring	13%	0%	18%	15%
#1 Longspring	15%	0%	4%	25%
#1 ½ Coil-spring	8%	0%	10%	8%
#1 ½ Longspring	9%	0%	13%	13%
#2 Coil-spring	1%	0%	2%	0%
#2 Longspring	1%	0%	0%	3%
#4 Coil-spring	1%	0%	0%	3%
Cage Traps	**1%**	**0%**	**6%**	**0%**
Snares*	**1%**	**0%**	**5%**	**0%**
Others	**2%**	**3%**	**0%**	**3%**
No Response	**3%**	**0%**	**2%**	**5%**

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed pine marten as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

RACCOON

The majority of raccoon trappers used foothold traps (64%). Body-gripping traps were used by 26% of raccoon trappers, and cage traps were used by 16% of raccoon trappers. In the Northeast, 78% of trappers used foothold traps for raccoon, compared to 70% in the South, 61% in the Midwest, and 50% in the West. Body-gripping traps were more commonly used for raccoon in the Midwest (30%) than in other regions (fewer than 20% of raccoon trappers in the Northeast, South, and West). Foothold traps were also the most common trap category for raccoon in 1992 (84%).

Raccoon trappers most commonly (34%) used the #1 ½ coil-spring, followed by the standard #220 body-gripping (16%), the cage trap (16%) and the #2 coil-spring (13%). The #1 ½ coil-spring was more commonly used by raccoon trappers in the Northeast (44%) and the South (44%) than by raccoon trappers in other regions (Midwest: 32%; West: 11%). In 2004, the #1 ½ coil-spring was the most commonly used trap for raccoon (34%); it was the most commonly used in 1992, as well, albeit used by a slightly higher percentage (44%).

When using the #1 ½ coil-spring to trap raccoon, respondents most commonly (69%) secured the trap by fastening or attaching it to a stake. Some raccoon trappers secured the #1 ½ coil-spring trap by attaching it to a wire anchored in deep water with a drown pole (12% did so) or by attaching it to a slide wire anchored in deep water (17%). When these trappers were asked what percent of the time they set the trap to intentionally submerge the raccoon, the mean was 78% of the time.

Table 27. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Raccoon in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S. (n=1932)	NE (n=273)	S (n=463)	MW (n=1023)	W (n=172)
Body-Gripping Traps	**26%**	**18%**	**15%**	**30%**	**19%**
#110 - Standard	2%	2%	1%	3%	3%
#110 - Magnum	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
#120 - Standard	1%	2%	0%	1%	2%
#160 - Standard	2%	0%	3%	3%	0%
#160 - Magnum	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
#220 - Standard	16%	10%	8%	20%	7%
#220 - Magnum	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%
#280 - Standard	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
#280 - Magnum	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
#330 - Standard	2%	1%	0%	2%	3%
Foothold Traps	**64%**	**78%**	**70%**	**61%**	**50%**
#1 Coil-spring	5%	9%	7%	3%	4%
#1 Longspring	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%
#1 Stop-Loss	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
#1 ½ Coil-spring	34%	44%	44%	32%	11%
#1 ½ Longspring	4%	4%	6%	4%	3%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	5%	7%	4%	4%	5%
#1 ¾ Offset, Wide-Jaw	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
#1.75 Coil-spring	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%
#1.75 Offset	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
#2 Coil-spring	13%	16%	7%	13%	15%
#2 Longspring	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%
#3 Coil-spring	2%	0%	1%	2%	4%
#3 Longspring	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%
#4 Coil-spring	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
#4 Longspring	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
#11 Longspring	4%	6%	9%	3%	1%
Foot Enclosing	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
MB 650	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
MJ 600	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Padded Foothold Traps	**2%**	**3%**	**5%**	**2%**	**1%**
#1 Padded	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
#1 ½ Padded	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%
#2 Padded	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
#3 Padded	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Cage Traps	**16%**	**6%**	**16%**	**18%**	**23%**
Snares*	**6%**	**3%**	**3%**	**6%**	**11%**
Others	**3%**	**3%**	**4%**	**2%**	**7%**
No Response	**2%**	**2%**	**3%**	**2%**	**3%**

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed raccoon as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

RED FOX

Red fox trappers primarily used foothold traps (79%). No other category of traps was used by more than 10% of those who targeted red fox nationally. Foothold traps were more heavily relied on for red fox in the Northeast (91%) than in any other region. In the South, 71% of red fox trappers used foothold traps, and 21% used padded foothold traps. In the West, 70% of red fox trappers used foothold traps, and 20% used snares*. In Alaska, 66% of red fox trappers used foothold traps, and 31% used snares*.

To trap red fox, respondents most commonly (36%) used the #1 ½ coil-spring, followed by the #2 coil-spring (28%). In the Northeast, the #1 ½ coil-spring (54%) was used by about twice as many red fox trappers as any other trap (#2 coil-spring: 27%). In the South, the #1 ½ coil-spring (45%) was used by more than twice as many red fox trappers as any other trap (#2 coil-spring: 18%). In the Midwest, 33% used the #1 ½ coil-spring for red fox, and 30% used the #2 coil-spring. In the West, the #2 coil-spring was the most popular, with 27% of red fox trappers naming it. Snares were used by 20% of red fox trappers in the West. Only 14% of red fox trappers in the West used the #1 ½ coil-spring. In Alaska, the snare (31%) was the most commonly used trap for red fox, followed by the #2 coil-spring (24%) and the #3 coil-spring (21%). As in 2004, the #1 ½ coil-spring and the #2 coil-spring were the most commonly used traps for red fox in 1992 (#1 ½ coil-spring: 43%; #2 coil-spring: 36%).

When using the #1 ½ coil-spring to trap red fox, respondents most commonly (90%) secured the trap by fastening or attaching it to a stake. When using the #2 coil-spring to trap red fox, respondents most commonly (92%) secured the trap by fastening or attaching it to a stake.

*Note that “snare” is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 28. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Red Fox in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S. (n=1252)	NE (n=264)	S (n=318)	MW (n=430)	W (n=211)	AK (n=29)
Body-Gripping Traps (any type)	**5%**	**3%**	**4%**	**8%**	**1%**	**0%**
Foothold Traps	**79%**	**91%**	**71%**	**76%**	**70%**	**66%**
#1 Coil-spring	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	7%
#1 Longspring	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	3%
#1 ½ Coil-spring	36%	54%	45%	33%	14%	7%
#1 ½ Longspring	1%	1%	3%	0%	4%	0%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	10%	12%	9%	11%	5%	3%
#1 ¾ Offset, Wide-Jaw	3%	4%	2%	2%	3%	0%
#1.75 Coil-spring	3%	3%	5%	2%	1%	0%
#1.75 Offset	1%	0%	3%	1%	2%	0%
#2 Coil-spring	28%	27%	18%	30%	27%	24%
#2 Longspring	3%	0%	2%	3%	5%	7%
#3 Coil-spring	5%	2%	0%	4%	11%	21%
#3 Longspring	2%	0%	0%	1%	10%	10%
#4 Coil-spring	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%
#4 Longspring	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%
#11 Longspring	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MB 650	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Padded Foothold Traps	**4%**	**2%**	**21%**	**3%**	**2%**	**3%**
#1 Padded	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
#1 ½ Padded	3%	1%	17%	2%	2%	0%
#2 Padded	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	3%
#3 Padded	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Cage Traps	**3%**	**0%**	**1%**	**4%**	**3%**	**0%**
Snares*	**9%**	**3%**	**4%**	**8%**	**20%**	**31%**
Others	**1%**	**1%**	**3%**	**1%**	**4%**	**3%**
No Response	**4%**	**3%**	**1%**	**4%**	**5%**	**3%**

Note: Apparent anomalous data not shown.

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed red fox as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

RIVER OTTER

River otter trappers primarily used body-gripping traps (76%). Foothold traps were used by 22% of river otter trappers. In the West, 53% of river otter trappers used body-gripping traps, and 48% used foothold traps. In all other regions, foothold traps were used by less than half as many trappers as body-gripping traps for river otter. In 1992, 65% of river otter trappers used body-gripping traps, and 50% used foothold traps.

The most common specific trap used for river otter was the standard #220 body-gripping, which was used by 31% of those who trapped river otter. The magnum #220 body-gripping was used by 7% of river otter trappers. The standard #330 body-gripping was the second most commonly used trap for river otter (used by 26% of river otter trappers). The magnum #330 body-gripping was used by 8% of river otter trappers. In the Midwest, the standard #220 body-gripping was the most commonly used trap of river otter trappers (38%), followed by the standard #330 body-gripping (18%). The standard #330 body-gripping was the most common trap used for river otter in the South (used by 40% of South river otter trappers), the West (used by 42% of West river otter trappers), and Alaska (used by 36% of Alaska river otter trappers). In the Northeast, the standard #280 body-gripping was the most commonly used trap for river otter, with 43% of Northeast river otter trappers using the trap.

River otter was often taken by beaver trappers (24% of all beaver trappers named river otter as an animal they catch in the traps they set for beaver).

Table 29. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for River Otter in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S. (n=427)	NE (n=112)	S (n=204)	MW (n=76)	W (n=21)
Body-Gripping Traps	**76%**	**85%**	**76%**	**77%**	**53%**
#160 - Standard	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
#160 - Magnum	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%
#220 - Standard	31%	29%	27%	38%	11%
#220 - Magnum	7%	8%	4%	11%	0%
#280 - Standard	14%	43%	19%	5%	6%
#280 - Magnum	3%	7%	7%	1%	7%
#330 - Standard	26%	22%	40%	18%	42%
#330 - Magnum	8%	6%	6%	11%	0%
Foothold Traps	**22%**	**18%**	**25%**	**20%**	**48%**
#1 Coil-spring	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
#1 Longspring	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
#1 Stop-Loss	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
#1 ½ Coil-spring	2%	0%	4%	1%	4%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	1%	2%	1%	1%	4%
#1.75 Coil-spring	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
#2 Coil-spring	6%	6%	6%	6%	16%
#2 Longspring	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%
#3 Coil-spring	3%	5%	2%	3%	11%
#3 Longspring	2%	0%	3%	1%	0%
#4 Coil-spring	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
#4 Longspring	2%	1%	3%	2%	14%
#5 Longspring	0%	0%	2%	0%	4%
#11 Longspring	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%
MB 650	1%	6%	1%	0%	0%
MB 750	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Padded Foothold Traps	**2%**	**0%**	**1%**	**4%**	**0%**
#1 Padded	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%
#1 ½ Padded	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Cage Traps	**1%**	**1%**	**0%**	**1%**	**4%**
Snares*	**5%**	**0%**	**11%**	**1%**	**4%**
Others	**0%**	**2%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
No Response	**6%**	**0%**	**4%**	**10%**	**2%**

Note: Apparent anomalous data not shown.

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed river otter as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

INFREQUENTLY TARGETED SPECIES

Wolves were almost exclusively trapped in Alaska. Foothold traps were used by 53% of wolf trappers, and snares* were used by 49% of wolf trappers. The MB 750 was the most commonly used foothold trap (named by 14% of wolf trappers), followed by the #4 longspring and the #5 longspring (each named by 12% of wolf trappers).

Lynx was mostly targeted in Alaska. Foothold traps were used by 69% of lynx trappers in Alaska. The most common foothold trap used for lynx in Alaska was the #3 coil-spring, which was used by 28% of lynx trappers in Alaska. Snares* were used by 31% of lynx trappers in Alaska.

Wolverine was almost exclusively targeted in Alaska. Among Alaska wolverine trappers, 44% used foothold traps, and 44% used body-gripping traps. The most common body-gripping trap used for wolverine in Alaska was the standard #330 body-gripping (used by 28% of Alaska wolverine trappers). The most common foothold trap was the #4 longspring (used by 17% of Alaska wolverine trappers).

Trappers who targeted badger most commonly used foothold traps (59%). The most common foothold trap used for badger was the #3 coil-spring (used by 30% of trappers who targeted badger), followed by the #4 coil-spring (used by 23% of trappers who targeted badger).

Trappers who targeted kit fox overwhelmingly used foothold traps (94% of trappers who trapped kit fox used foothold traps). The most common foothold trap used by trappers who trapped kit fox was the #2 coil-spring (used by 40% of kit fox trappers).

*Note that “snare” is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Cage traps were the most common traps used for opossum and skunk. Over half of all trappers who named opossum or skunk among the four most important species to their trapping used cage traps for those species. Opossum and skunk were often taken by raccoon trappers, gray fox trappers, and red fox trappers. Among all raccoon trappers, 33% named opossum and 24% named skunk as animals they catch in the traps they set for raccoon. Among all gray fox trappers, 30% named opossum and 23% named skunk as animals they catch in the traps they set for gray fox. Among all red fox trappers, 26% named opossum and 28% named skunk as animals they catch in the traps they set for red fox.

Table 30. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Wolf in Alaska

	AK (n=43)
Body-Gripping Traps	**2%**
Foothold Traps	**53%**
#3 Coil-spring	7%
#4 Coil-spring	5%
#4 Longspring	12%
#5 Longspring	12%
MB 650	5%
MB 750	14%
MJ 600	2%
Snares*	**49%**
Others	**21%**
No Response	**5%**

Note: Apparent anomalous data not shown.

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed wolf as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

Table 31. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Lynx in Alaska

	AK (n=32)
Body-Gripping Traps	**6%**
#330 - Standard	6%
Foothold Traps	**69%**
#1 ½ Longspring	3%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	0%
#1.75 Offset	0%
#2 Coil-spring	6%
#2 Longspring	3%
#3 Coil-spring	28%
#3 Longspring	6%
#4 Coil-spring	9%
#4 Longspring	19%
#5 Longspring	3%
MB 750	3%
Padded Foothold Traps	**3%**
#3 Padded	3%
Snares*	**31%**
Others	**3%**
No Response	**6%**

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed lynx as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 32. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Wolverine in the U.S.

	U.S. (n=22)
Body-Gripping Traps	**49%**
#220 - Standard	9%
#330 - Standard	30%
#330 - Magnum	10%
Foothold Traps	**42%**
#3 Coil-spring	10%
#3 Longspring	5%
#4 Coil-spring	10%
#4 Longspring	15%
#5 Longspring	5%
MB 750	2%
Padded Foothold Traps	**5%**
Snares*	**5%**
Others	**5%**
No Response	**7%**

Note: Apparent anomalous data not shown.

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed wolverine as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 33. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Badger in the U.S. and in the Midwest and West

	U.S. (n=78)	MW (n=29)	W (n=43)
Body-Gripping Traps	**23%**	**30%**	**12%**
#220 - Standard	4%	4%	6%
#220 - Magnum	3%	5%	0%
#280 - Standard	0%	1%	0%
#330 - Standard	13%	17%	6%
#330 - Magnum	2%	3%	0%
Foothold Traps	**59%**	**65%**	**70%**
#1 ½ Coil-spring	1%	1%	3%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	0%	1%	0%
#1 ¾ Offset, Wide-Jaw	0%	0%	2%
#1.75 Coil-spring	1%	1%	1%
#1.75 Offset	1%	0%	3%
#2 Coil-spring	3%	1%	9%
#2 Longspring	4%	3%	9%
#3 Coil-spring	30%	39%	22%
#3 Longspring	5%	0%	20%
#4 Coil-spring	23%	31%	16%
#4 Longspring	5%	0%	17%
Padded Foothold Traps	**1%**	**0%**	**3%**
#2 Padded	1%	0%	3%
Cage Traps	**4%**	**4%**	**4%**
Snares*	**4%**	**3%**	**6%**
No Response	**24%**	**20%**	**7%**

Note: Apparent anomalous data not shown.

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed badger as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 34. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Kit Fox in the U.S. and in the West

	U.S. (n=38)	**W** (n=24)
Foothold Traps	**94%**	**97%**
#1 Coil-spring	1%	3%
#1 Stop-Loss	1%	3%
#1 ½ Coil-spring	4%	9%
#1 ½ Longspring	5%	16%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	22%	0%
#1 ¾ Offset, Wide-Jaw	2%	6%
#1.75 Coil-spring	1%	3%
#1.75 Offset	2%	5%
#2 Coil-spring	40%	25%
#2 Longspring	2%	5%
#3 Coil-spring	5%	15%
#3 Longspring	9%	3%
#4 Coil-spring	6%	19%
Padded Foothold Traps	**3%**	**0%**
#1 Padded	1%	0%
#1 ½ Padded	1%	0%
#2 Padded	1%	0%
#3 Padded	1%	0%
Cage Traps	**0%**	**1%**
No Response	**3%**	**3%**

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed kit fox as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

Table 35. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Opossum in the U.S. and in the South and Midwest

	U.S. (n=114)	S (n=54)	MW (n=37)
Body-Gripping Traps	**9%**	**9%**	**7%**
#110 - Standard	1%	4%	0%
#110 - Magnum	0%	1%	0%
#160 - Standard	1%	3%	0%
#220 - Standard	6%	0%	6%
#220 - Magnum	0%	1%	0%
Foothold Traps	**24%**	**42%**	**15%**
#1 Coil-spring	7%	10%	3%
#1 Longspring	2%	11%	0%
#1 ½ Coil-spring	9%	12%	11%
#1 ½ Longspring	1%	4%	0%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	1%	6%	0%
#1.75 Coil-spring	1%	0%	2%
#2 Coil-spring	4%	3%	1%
#2 Longspring	2%	4%	0%
#11 Longspring	1%	4%	0%
Foot Enclosing	0%	1%	0%
Padded Foothold Traps	**4%**	**7%**	**2%**
#1 Padded	1%	0%	0%
#1 ½ Padded	2%	7%	2%
Cage Traps	**50%**	**37%**	**65%**
Snares*	**1%**	**2%**	**2%**
Others	**5%**	**2%**	**3%**
No Response	**13%**	**6%**	**11%**

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed opossum as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 36. Types of Traps Used Most Frequently for Skunk in the U.S. and in Each Region

	U.S. (n=128)	**NE** (n=36)	**MW** (n=45)	**W** (n=32)
Body-Gripping Traps	**16%**	**0%**	**22%**	**18%**
#110 - Standard	0%	0%	0%	2%
#110 - Magnum	0%	0%	1%	0%
#220 - Standard	12%	0%	16%	16%
#220 - Magnum	3%	0%	5%	0%
Foothold Traps	**25%**	**16%**	**25%**	**37%**
#1 Coil-spring	4%	11%	0%	6%
#1 Longspring	1%	0%	0%	6%
#1 ½ Coil-spring	13%	4%	16%	16%
#1 ½ Longspring	2%	1%	3%	0%
#1 ¾ Coil-spring	2%	4%	1%	3%
#2 Coil-spring	3%	0%	5%	4%
#3 Coil-spring	1%	0%	0%	4%
Foot Enclosing	1%	0%	0%	6%
Padded Foothold Traps	**2%**	**0%**	**3%**	**0%**
#1 ½ Padded	2%	0%	3%	0%
Cage Traps	**56%**	**51%**	**56%**	**56%**
Snares*	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**1%**
Others	**10%**	**34%**	**4%**	**2%**
No Response	**3%**	**0%**	**7%**	**0%**

The table displays the percent of trappers using each type (among those trappers who listed skunk as 1 of 4 species most important to their trapping). Trappers were allowed two responses regarding trap types used. Bold numbers indicate the percent of trappers using at least one type of trap in the category.

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

USE OF SNARES*

SNARE* USE IN GENERAL

Table 37. Snare* Use in the U.S. and in Each Region

		U.S.	NE	S	MW	W	AK
Do you ever use snares for water sets? (Among trappers who responded that snares were legal as water sets in the area they most often trap. Trappers who did not know if snares were legal as water sets were included when the majority of trappers in their state responded that snares were legal as water sets in the area they most often trap.)		(n=2943)	(n=314)	(n=784)	(n=1143)	(n=609)	(n=93)
	Yes	24%	30%	34%	19%	18%	47%
	No	75%	70%	64%	80%	79%	52%
	Don't know	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Do you ever use snares for land sets? (Among trappers who responded that snares were legal as land sets in the area they most often trap. Trappers who did not know if snares were legal as land sets were included when the majority of trappers in their state responded that snares were legal as land sets in the area they most often trap.)		(n=2483)	(n=106)	(n=545)	(n=1017)	(n=717)	(n=98)
	Yes	40%	38%	44%	30%	56%	68%
	No	59%	62%	53%	68%	42%	28%
	Don't know	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	3%
How many snares do you use during a typical trapping season? (Asked of trappers who use snares.)		(n=1452)	(n=122)	(n=367)	(n=492)	(n=403)	(n=68)
	Mean	57.0	18.5	47.5	59.9	72.3	60.5
What percent of the animals you take in a typical trapping season come from snares? (Asked of trappers who use snares.)		(n=1450)	(n=124)	(n=364)	(n=497)	(n=398)	(n=67)
	Mean	27%	14%	23%	28%	26%	35%
Do you make your own snares? (Asked of trappers who use snares.)		(n=1511)	(n=128)	(n=380)	(n=516)	(n=415)	(n=72)
	Yes	52%	56%	56%	48%	53%	56%
	No	48%	44%	44%	52%	46%	44%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

SNARE* USE FOR SPECIFIC SPECIES

Table 38. Percent of Trappers Using Snares for Each Species

	U.S.	NE	S	MW	W	AK
Badger	4%	N/A	N/A	3%	6%	N/A
Beaver	14%	5%	21%	13%	9%	38%
Bobcat	8%	1%	9%	11%	7%	N/A
Coyote	14%	1%	12%	21%	12%	N/A
Fisher	3%	0%	N/A	5%	N/A	N/A
Gray fox	4%	3%	2%	9%	0%	N/A
Kit fox	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	N/A
Lynx	30%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31%
Mink	2%	4%	0%	0%	4%	N/A
Muskrat	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	N/A
Opossum	1%	N/A	2%	2%	N/A	N/A
Pine Marten	1%	0%	N/A	N/A	5%	0%
Raccoon	6%	3%	3%	6%	11%	N/A
Red fox	9%	3%	4%	8%	20%	31%
River otter	5%	0%	11%	1%	4%	N/A
Skunk	0%	0%	N/A	1%	1%	N/A
Wolf	49%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	49%
Wolverine	5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(Note: Asked of trappers targeting the species. Trappers could name up to two traps for each species.)

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 39. Snare* Use for Beaver in the U.S. and in Each Region

		U.S. (n=156)	NE (n=20)	S (n=55)	MW (n=51)	W (n=18)	AK (n=12)
When you use snares for beaver, do you ever set any as a killing trap? (Asked of trappers who use snares for beaver.)	Yes	74%	83%	62%	70%	66%	92%
	No	23%	17%	38%	25%	34%	8%
	Don't know	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
When you use snares for beaver, do you ever set any to hold the animal alive? (Asked of trappers who use snares for beaver.)	Yes	28%	10%	74%	27%	39%	0%
	No	70%	89%	23%	68%	61%	100%
	Don't know	3%	1%	3%	4%	0%	0%
Do you ever make your own snares for beaver? (Asked of trappers who use snares for beaver.)	Yes	50%	60%	69%	42%	52%	50%
	No	50%	40%	31%	58%	48%	50%

Table 40. Snare* Use for Bobcat in the U.S. and in Each Region

		U.S. (n=82)	S (n=20)	MW (n=24)	W (n=37)
When you use snares for bobcat, do you ever set any as a killing trap? (Asked of trappers who use snares for bobcat.)	Yes	78%	34%	91%	72%
	No	22%	66%	9%	28%
When you use snares for bobcat, do you ever set any to hold the animal alive? (Asked of trappers who use snares for bobcat.)	Yes	19%	66%	6%	24%
	No	81%	34%	94%	76%
Do you ever make your own snares for bobcat? (Asked of trappers who use snares for bobcat.)	Yes	75%	64%	88%	62%
	No	25%	36%	12%	38%

*Note that “snare” is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 41. Snare* Use for Coyote in the U.S. and in Each Region

		U.S. (n=197)	NE (n=5)	S (n=39)	MW (n=92)	W (n=59)
When you use snares for coyote, do you ever set any as a killing trap? (Asked of trappers who use snares for coyote.)	Yes	48%	0%	36%	43%	64%
	No	47%	100%	62%	51%	33%
	Don't know	4%	0%	2%	5%	3%
When you use snares for coyote, do you ever set any to hold the animal alive? (Asked of trappers who use snares for coyote.)	Yes	51%	100%	69%	54%	38%
	No	49%	0%	29%	46%	62%
	Don't know	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Do you ever make your own snares for coyote? (Asked of trappers who use snares for coyote.)	Yes	58%	40%	61%	58%	59%
	No	42%	60%	39%	42%	41%

Table 42. Snare* Use for Gray Fox in the U.S. and in Each Region

		U.S. (n=27)	NE (n=12)	S (n=6)	MW (n=8)
When you use snares for gray fox, do you ever set any as a killing trap? (Asked of trappers who use snares for gray fox.)	Yes	34%	11%	65%	39%
	No	66%	89%	35%	61%
When you use snares for gray fox, do you ever set any to hold the animal alive? (Asked of trappers who use snares for gray fox.)	Yes	66%	89%	35%	61%
	No	34%	11%	65%	39%
Do you ever make your own snares for gray fox? (Asked of trappers who use snares for gray fox.)	Yes	48%	44%	88%	42%
	No	52%	56%	12%	58%

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 43. Snare* Use for Raccoon in the U.S. and in Each Region

		U.S. (n=96)	NE (n=13)	S (n=14)	MW (n=60)	W (n=9)
When you use snares for raccoon, do you ever set any as a killing trap? (Asked of trappers who use snares for raccoon.)	Yes	47%	13%	18%	49%	69%
	No	52%	87%	82%	49%	31%
	Don't know	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
When you use snares for raccoon, do you ever set any to hold the animal alive? (Asked of trappers who use snares for raccoon.)	Yes	64%	85%	87%	62%	54%
	No	34%	6%	13%	36%	46%
	Don't know	2%	9%	0%	2%	0%
Do you ever make your own snares for raccoon? (Asked of trappers who use snares for raccoon.)	Yes	72%	61%	65%	73%	75%
	No	28%	39%	35%	27%	25%

Table 44. Snare* Use for Red Fox in the U.S. and in Each Region

		U.S. (n=118)	NE (n=18)	S (n=15)	MW (n=47)	W (n=29)	AK (n=9)
When you use snares for red fox, do you ever set any as a killing trap? (Asked of trappers who use snares for red fox.)	Yes	61%	8%	37%	50%	73%	100%
	No	39%	92%	63%	50%	27%	0%
When you use snares for red fox, do you ever set any to hold the animal alive? (Asked of trappers who use snares for red fox.)	Yes	42%	91%	80%	50%	29%	11%
	No	58%	9%	20%	50%	71%	89%
Do you ever make your own snares for red fox? (Asked of trappers who use snares for red fox.)	Yes	51%	62%	80%	54%	60%	22%
	No	49%	38%	20%	46%	40%	78%

*Note that “snare” is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

Table 45. Snare* Use for River Otter in the U.S. and in Each Region

		U.S. (n=20)	S (n=15)
When you use snares for river otter, do you ever set any as a killing trap? (Asked of trappers who use snares for river otter.)	Yes	76%	63%
	No	24%	37%
When you use snares for river otter, do you ever set any to hold the animal alive? (Asked of trappers who use snares for river otter.)	Yes	28%	31%
	No	72%	69%
Do you ever make your own snares for river otter? (Asked of trappers who use snares for river otter.)	Yes	55%	63%
	No	45%	37%

Table 46. Snare* Use for Wolf in Alaska

		AK (n=21)
When you use snares for wolf, do you ever set any as a killing trap? (Asked of trappers who use snares for wolf.)	Yes	90%
	No	5%
	Don't know	5%
When you use snares for wolf, do you ever set any to hold the animal alive? (Asked of trappers who use snares for wolf.)	Yes	14%
	No	86%
Do you ever make your own snares for wolf? (Asked of trappers who use snares for wolf.)	Yes	67%
	No	33%

*Note that "snare" is a commonly used term among trappers to describe both a generic cable restraint device or a cable set with a lock as a killing device.

TRAP MODIFICATION

About a third (34%) of respondents nationally said that they modify traps after they purchase them. About 8% purchase pre-modified (i.e., customized) traps. Modification was most common in the West, where 46% of trappers modified their traps and 15% purchased traps that were pre-modified. (While this percentage who modify traps is lower than some trapping professionals initially expected, it may be because trap manufacturers in recent years have responded to trappers needs by more often producing traps that do not need to be modified; however, this determination was beyond the scope of this project.)

Table 47. Trap Modification in the U.S. and in Each Region

		U.S.	NE	S	MW	W	AK
Do you modify or change any of your traps when you purchase them?		(n=4027)	(n=719)	(n=912)	(n=1426)	(n=870)	(n=100)
	Yes	34%	43%	43%	28%	46%	23%
	No	66%	57%	57%	72%	54%	76%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Do you buy traps that are pre-modified?		(n=4027)	(n=719)	(n=912)	(n=1426)	(n=870)	(n=100)
	Yes	8%	11%	9%	5%	15%	6%
	No	90%	87%	89%	93%	83%	93%
	Don't know	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%

Commonly modified traps included the following:

- #1 ½ coil-spring
- #1 ¾ coil-spring
- #2 coil-spring
- #3 coil-spring
- #3 longspring
- #110 body-gripping – standard
- #330 body-gripping – standard

Table 48. Most Common Modifications for Species

Most common modifications for commonly modified traps for various species (modifications not displayed for n < 50).

	#1 ½ coil-spring	#1 ¾ coil-spring	#2 coil-spring	#3 coil-spring	#3 long-spring	#4 long-spring	#110 body-gripping - standard	#330 body-gripping - standard
Beaver				Additional swivels		File the trigger		Adjust trigger wire
Bobcat			Additional swivels	Lengthen chain	Lengthen chain			
Coyote		Additional swivels	Additional swivels	Additional swivels	Lengthen chain			
Gray fox	Additional swivels		Adjust pan tension					
Mink	Additional swivels						Adjust trigger wire	
Raccoon	Additional swivels		Adjust pan tension					
Red fox	Additional swivels	Additional swivels	Additional swivels					

Additional swivels to the chaining system were the most common modification to the #1 ½ coil-spring by trappers of the following species:

- bobcat
- coyote
- gray fox
- mink
- raccoon
- red fox

Additional swivels to the chaining system were the most common modification to the #1 ¾ coil-spring by trappers of the following species:

- coyote
- red fox

Additional swivels to the chaining system were the most common modification to the #2 coil-spring by trappers of the following species:

- bobcat
- coyote
- red fox

Additional swivels to the chaining system were the most common modification to the #3 coil-spring by trappers of the following species:

- beaver
- coyote

Lengthening the chain was the most common modification to the #3 coil-spring by trappers of the following species:

- bobcat
- red fox

Lengthening the chain was the most common modification to the #3 longspring by trappers of the following species:

- bobcat
- coyote

Adjusting the trigger wire was the most common modification to the standard #110 body-gripping among mink trappers.

Adjusting the trigger wire was the most common modification to the standard #330 body-gripping among beaver trappers.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE U.S.

Respondents were asked a series of questions about their knowledge and support of BMPs. Nationwide, 35% of trappers responded that they had heard of BMPs.

Among trappers who had heard of BMPs: Over half (55%) responded that they knew either a great deal or a moderate amount about BMPs, and 44% knew a little or nothing about BMPs.

About half of the trappers who had reported knowing a great deal, a moderate amount, or a little about BMPs (49%) had received information on BMPs. A large majority of these same respondents (79%) were interested in receiving information on BMPs. About half of these respondents (53%) said that they currently use BMPs and plan to continue to use them. Note that at the time of the survey, only one BMP (eastern coyote) had been published and was available to trappers.

Among trappers who had reported knowing a great deal, a moderate amount, or a little about BMPs, the majority (69%) supported BMPs (29% strongly supported BMPs, and 40% moderately supported BMPs). Only 6% opposed BMPs.

Among trappers who supported BMPs, the most common reason given for supporting them was the importance to trap humanely/ethically and to promote animal welfare (26%). Note that the question was open-ended in that respondents could give any answer (i.e., there was no answer set).

Among trappers who opposed BMPs, the most common reasons for opposition to BMPs were that they are unnecessary (28%) and that they involve too much regulation or are too universalized (the latter meaning that applying regulations across disparate regions is not practical and results in over-regulation in that specific regulations will be applied to places where they should not apply) (28%). Note that the question was open-ended in that respondents could give any answer (i.e., there was no answer set).

The continued development and publication of BMPs for trapping in the United States will be of importance to state fish and wildlife agencies. This survey documented that among trappers who had knowledge about BMPs there was support for this program, with numerous benefits recognized by trappers. Challenges remain for outreach and education to trappers. Ensuring fundamental awareness of the program, its objectives, and benefits among trappers who are not currently aware of the program remains a large task for state fish and wildlife agencies. Addressing concerns expressed by some trappers in the survey who did not support BMPs is also noteworthy. For more information about trapping BMPs, please visit www.fubearermgmt.org.

Table 49. Best Management Practices in the U.S. and in Each Region

		U.S.	NE	S	MW	W	AK
Have you heard of Best Management Practices (BMPs)?		(n=4027)	(n=719)	(n=912)	(n=1426)	(n=870)	(n=100)
	Yes	35%	50%	44%	30%	30%	42%
	No	63%	48%	54%	69%	69%	57%
	Don't know	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
How much would you say you know about trapping Best Management Practices? (Asked of those who have heard of BMPs.)		(n=1586)	(n=398)	(n=402)	(n=431)	(n=313)	(n=42)
	A great deal	18%	21%	21%	14%	17%	24%
	A moderate amount	37%	40%	37%	35%	48%	24%
	A little	36%	32%	32%	41%	28%	31%
	Nothing	8%	4%	9%	9%	4%	21%
	Don't know	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	0%
Have you received any information on trapping BMPs? (Asked of those with at least a little knowledge of BMPs.)		(n=1432)	(n=375)	(n=361)	(n=375)	(n=288)	(n=33)
	Yes	49%	46%	50%	49%	53%	64%
	No	49%	53%	49%	50%	46%	36%
	Don't know	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Would you be interested in more information on BMPs? (Asked of those with at least a little knowledge of BMPs.)		(n=1432)	(n=375)	(n=361)	(n=375)	(n=288)	(n=33)
	Yes	79%	82%	78%	79%	79%	75%
	No	20%	18%	21%	20%	21%	25%
	Don't know	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Overall, do you support or oppose Best Management Practices? (Asked of those with at least a little knowledge of BMPs.)		(n=1432)	(n=375)	(n=361)	(n=375)	(n=288)	(n=33)
	Strongly support	29%	23%	29%	32%	27%	36%
	Moderately support	40%	43%	35%	40%	44%	36%
	Neither support nor oppose	12%	9%	14%	13%	13%	9%
	Moderately oppose	4%	6%	5%	2%	4%	3%
	Strongly oppose	2%	4%	4%	1%	3%	3%
	Don't know	13%	16%	14%	13%	9%	12%
Which of the following best describes your current use of Best Management Practices? (Asked of those with at least a little knowledge of BMPs.) (Note that at the time of the survey, only one BMP (eastern coyote) had been published and was available to trappers.)		(n=1432)	(n=375)	(n=361)	(n=375)	(n=288)	(n=33)
	Have never used and do not plan to	4%	3%	6%	2%	5%	9%
	Have never used and don't know if I will	10%	9%	10%	11%	8%	3%
	Have never used but intend to in the future	7%	4%	5%	10%	7%	0%
	Currently use and plan to continue to use	53%	53%	54%	49%	58%	66%
	Currently use but don't know if will continue	7%	6%	4%	8%	6%	6%
	Currently use but intend to stop using	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know	20%	24%	20%	19%	17%	15%

Figure 26. Reasons to Support Best Management Practices

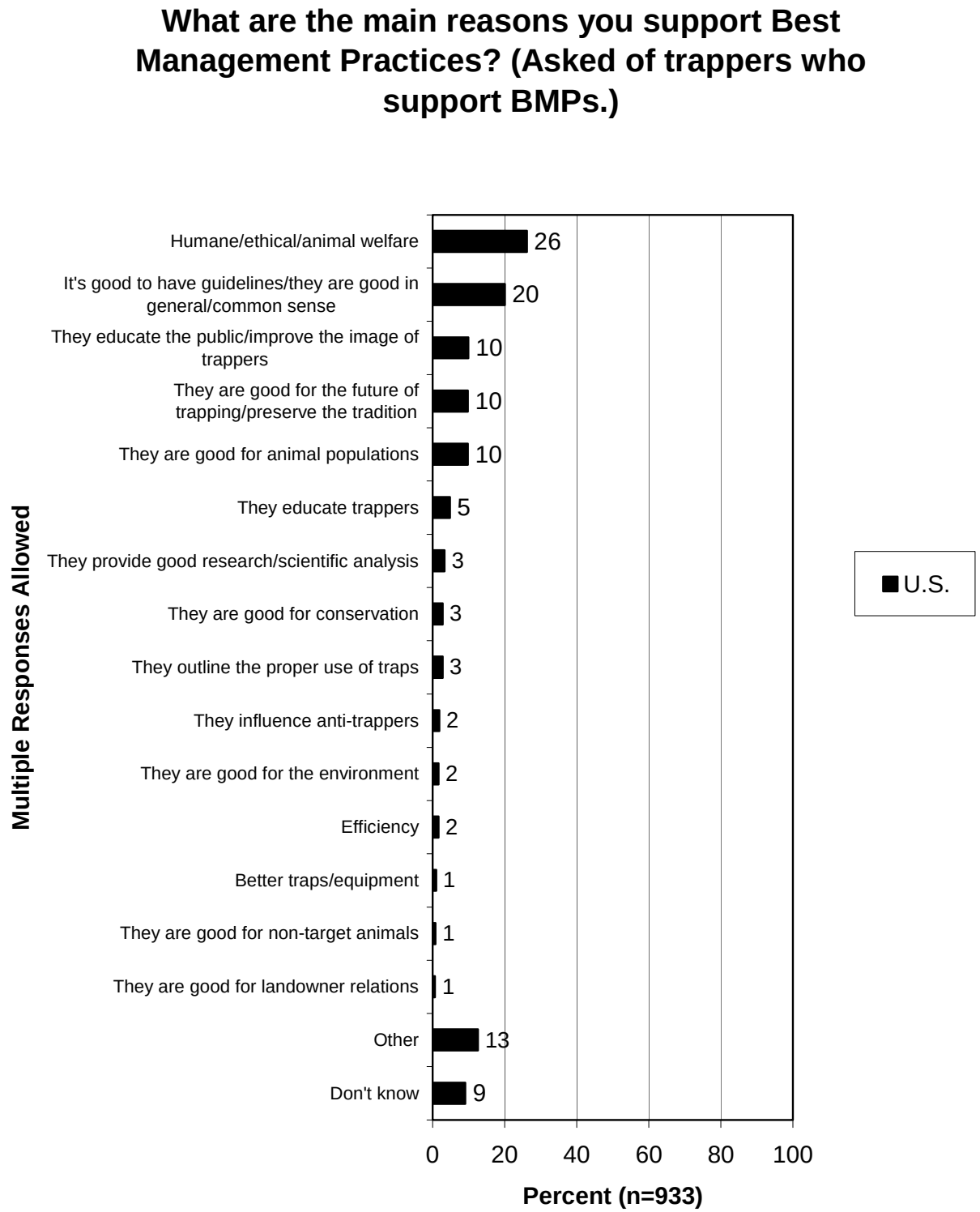


Figure 27a. Reasons to Support Best Management Practices—Regional Comparison

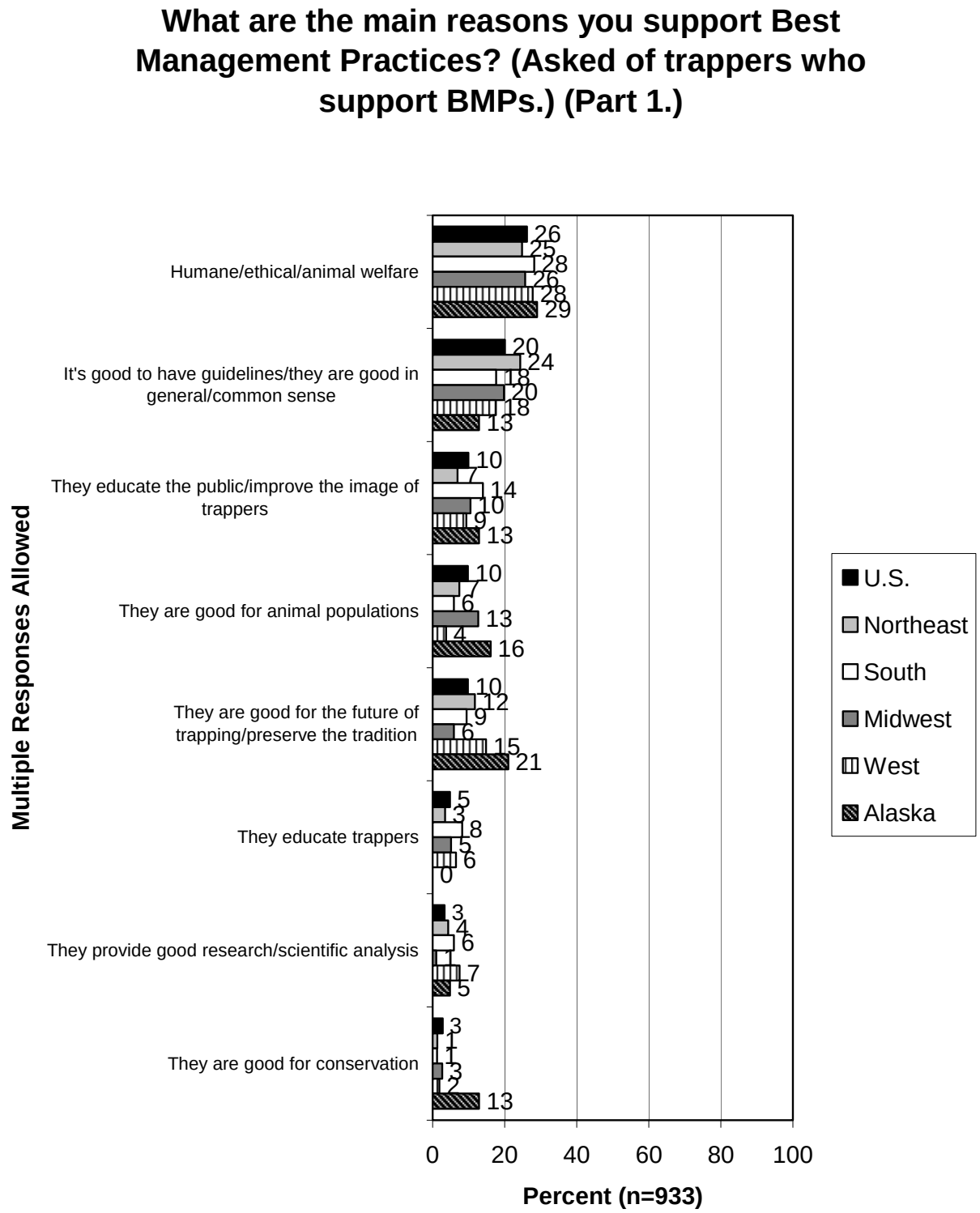


Figure 27b. Reasons to Support Best Management Practices—Regional Comparison

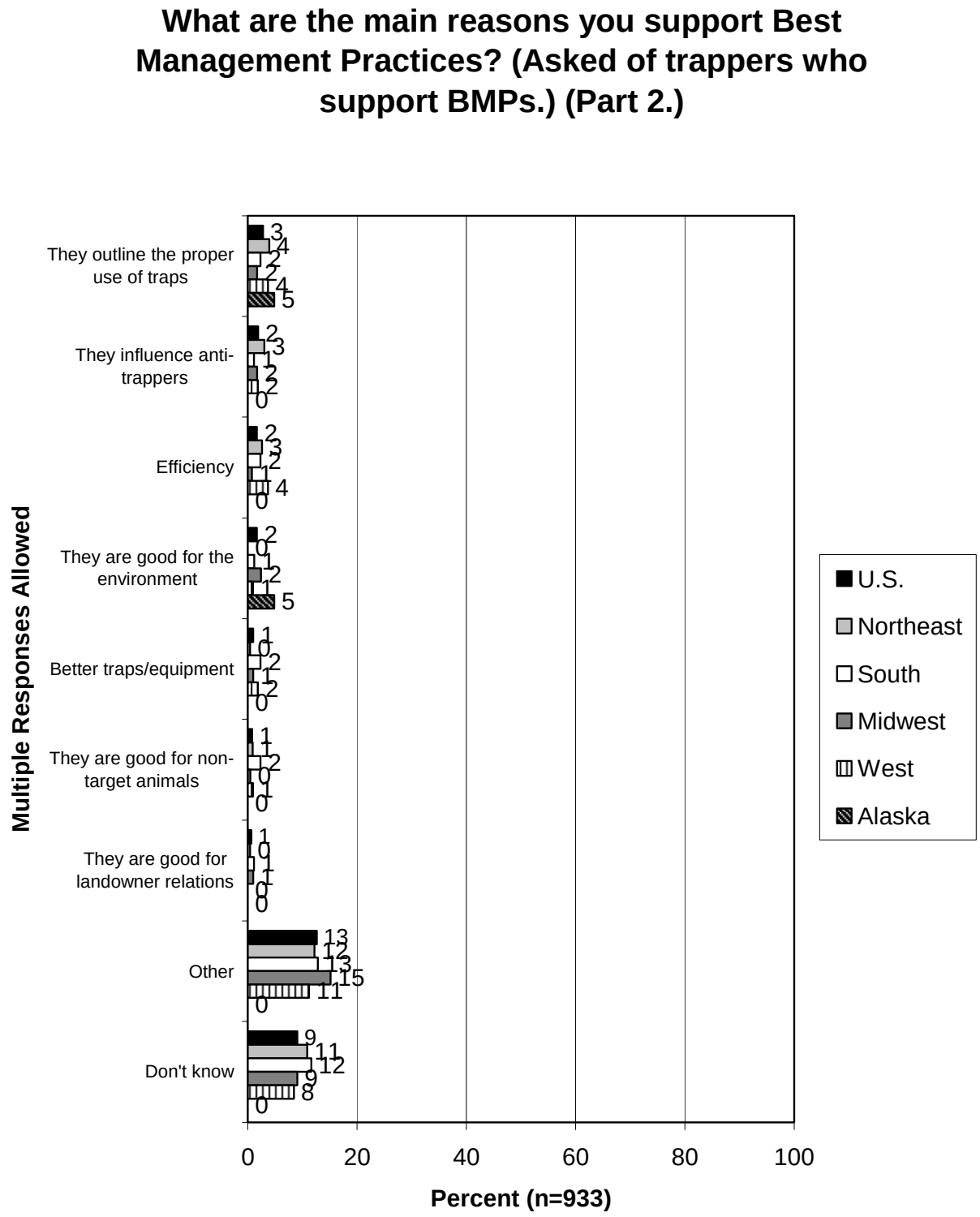


Figure 28. Reasons to Oppose Best Management Practices

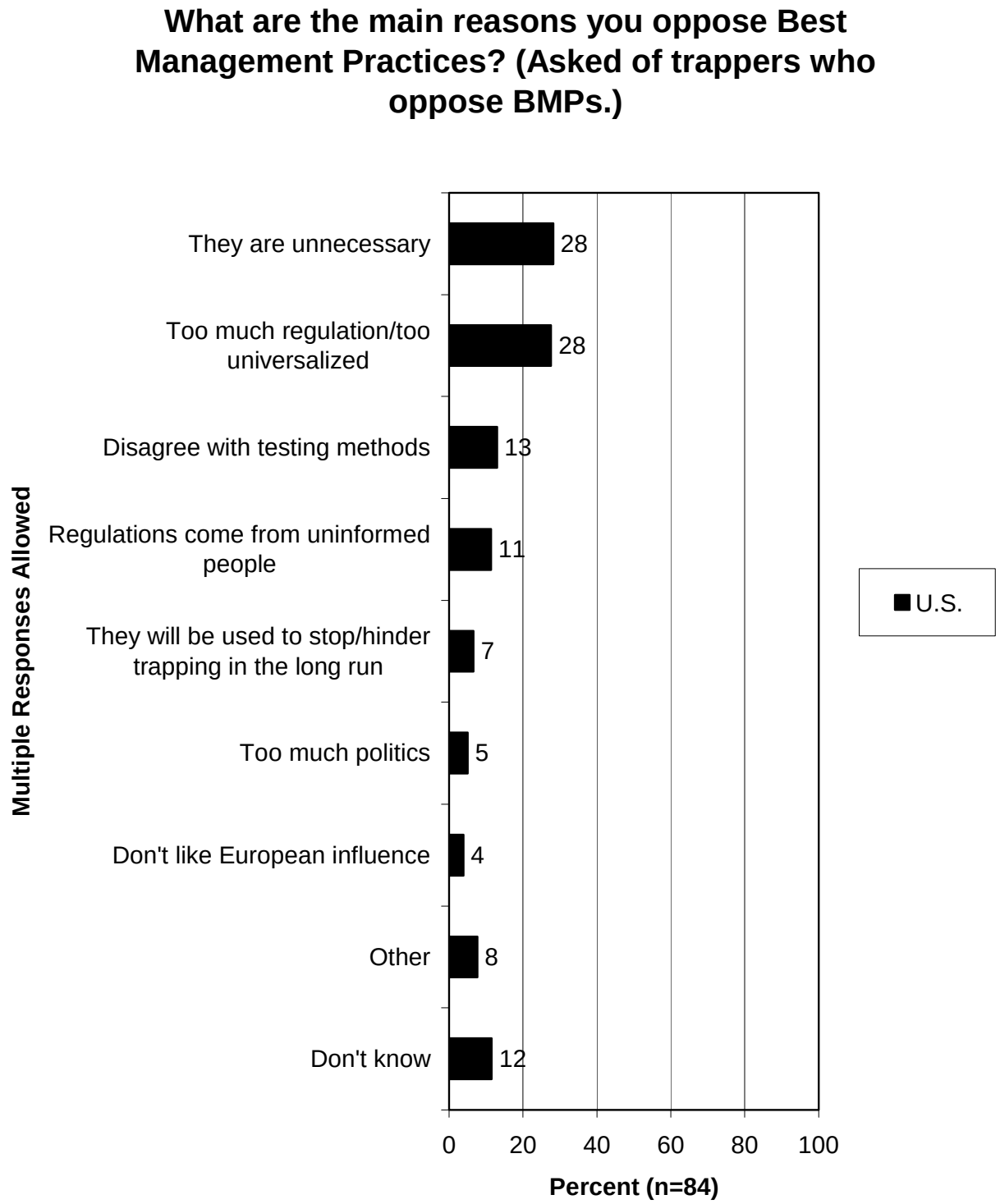
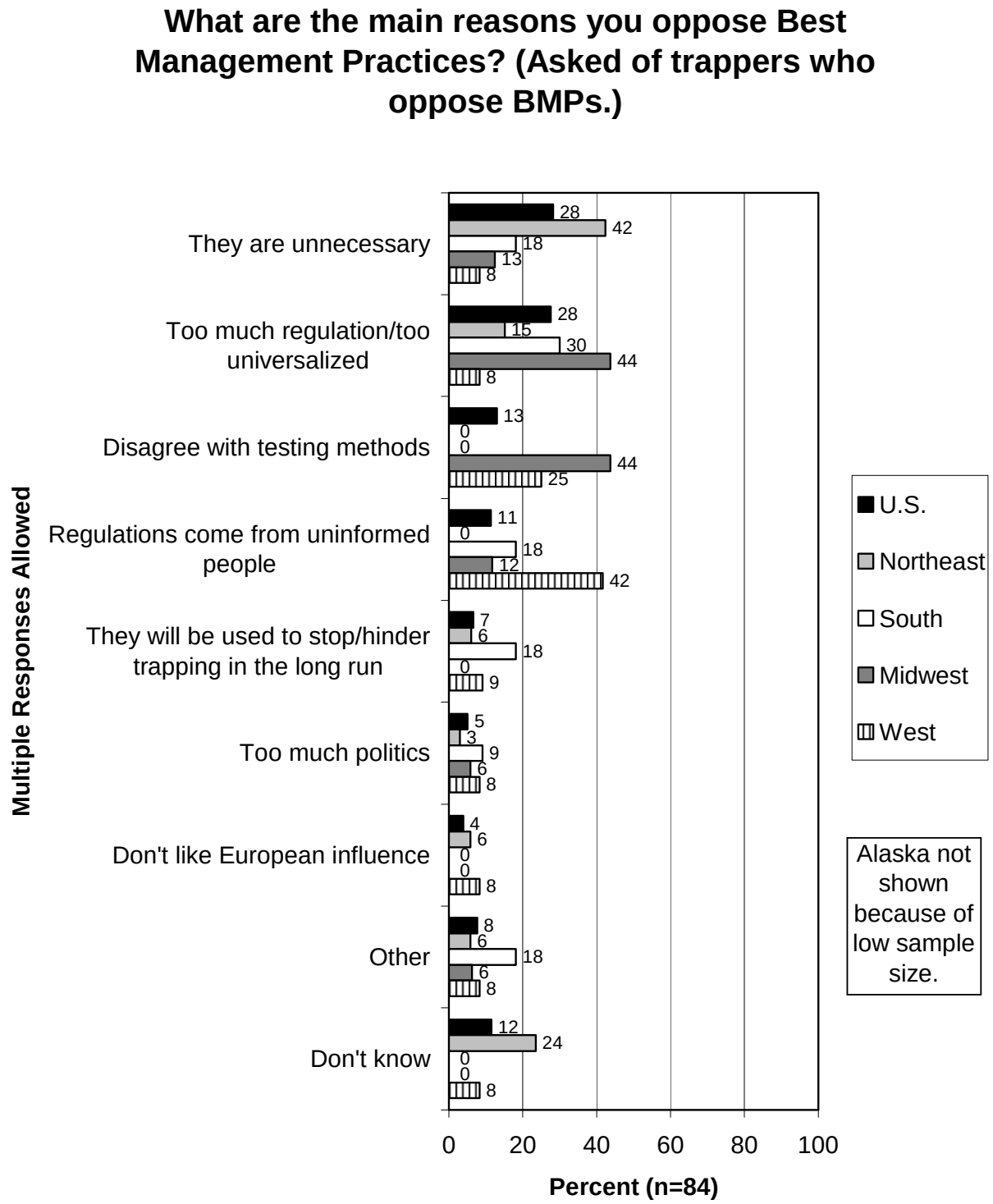


Figure 29. Reasons to Oppose Best Management Practices—Regional Comparison



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE NORTHEAST

In the Northeast, 50% of trappers responded that they had heard of BMPs, the highest percentage of any region.

Among Northeast trappers who had heard of BMPs, the majority (62%) responded that they knew either a great deal or a moderate amount about BMPs, and 37% knew a little or nothing about BMPs.

Nearly half (46%) had received information on BMPs. A large majority (82%) were interested in receiving information on BMPs, the highest percentage of any region. About half (53%) responded that they currently use BMPs and plan to continue to use them.

Among Northeast trappers who knew a great deal, a moderate amount, or a little about BMPs, the majority (66%) supported BMPs (23% strongly supported BMPs, and 43% moderately supported BMPs). Only 10% opposed BMPs.

Among Northeast trappers who supported BMPs, the most common reason given for supporting them was the importance to trap ethically and to promote animal welfare (25%).

Among Northeast trappers who opposed BMPs, the most common reason for opposition to BMPs was that they are unnecessary (42%).

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE SOUTH

In the South, 44% of trappers responded that they had heard of BMPs.

Among South trappers who had heard of BMPs, the majority (59%) responded that they knew either a great deal or a moderate amount about BMPs, and 41% knew a little or nothing about BMPs.

About half (50%) had received information on BMPs. A large majority (78%) were interested in receiving information on BMPs. About half (54%) responded that they currently use BMPs and plan to continue to use them.

Among South trappers who knew a great deal, a moderate amount, or a little about BMPs, the majority (64%) supported BMPs (29% strongly supported BMPs, and 35% moderately supported BMPs). Only 8% opposed BMPs.

Among South trappers who supported BMPs, the most common reason given for supporting them was the importance to trap ethically and to promote animal welfare (28%).

Among South trappers who opposed BMPs, the most common reason for opposition to BMPs was that they involve too much regulation or are too universalized (30%).

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE MIDWEST

In the Midwest, only 30% of trappers responded that they had heard of BMPs.

Among Midwest trappers who had heard of BMPs, about half (49%) responded that they knew either a great deal or a moderate amount about BMPs, and 50% knew a little or nothing about BMPs.

About half (49%) had received information on BMPs. A large majority (79%) were interested in receiving information on BMPs. About half (49%) responded that they currently use BMPs and plan to continue to use them.

Among Midwest trappers who knew a great deal, a moderate amount, or a little about BMPs, the majority (71%) supported BMPs (32% strongly supported BMPs, and 40% moderately supported BMPs). Only 3% opposed BMPs.

Among Midwest trappers who supported BMPs, the most common reason given for supporting them was the importance to trap ethically and to promote animal welfare (26%).

Among Midwest trappers who opposed BMPs, the most common reasons for opposition to BMPs were that they involve too much regulation or are too universalized (44%) and disagreement with testing methods (44%).

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE WEST

In the West, only 30% of trappers responded that they had heard of BMPs.

Among West trappers who had heard of BMPs, the majority (64%) responded that they knew either a great deal or a moderate amount about BMPs, and 32% knew a little or nothing about BMPs.

About half (53%) had received information on BMPs. A large majority (79%) were interested in receiving information on BMPs. The majority (58%) responded that they currently use BMPs and plan to continue to use them.

Among West trappers who knew a great deal, a moderate amount, or a little about BMPs, the majority (71%) supported BMPs (27% strongly supported BMPs, and 44% moderately supported BMPs). Only 7% opposed BMPs.

Among West trappers who supported BMPs, the most common reason given for supporting them was the importance to trap ethically and to promote animal welfare (28%).

Among West trappers who opposed BMPs, the most common reason for opposition to BMPs was that regulations come from uninformed people (42%).

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN ALASKA

In the Alaska, 42% of trappers responded that they had heard of BMPs.

Among Alaska trappers who had heard of BMPs, about half (48%) responded that they knew either a great deal or a moderate amount about BMPs, and 52% knew a little or nothing about BMPs.

The majority (64%) had received information on BMPs. A large majority (75%) were interested in receiving information on BMPs. A majority (66%) responded that they currently use BMPs and plan to continue to use them.

Among Alaska trappers who knew a great deal, a moderate amount, or a little about BMPs, the majority (72%) supported BMPs (36% strongly supported BMPs, and 36% moderately supported BMPs). Only 7% opposed BMPs.

Among Alaska trappers who supported BMPs, the most common reason given for supporting them was the importance to trap ethically and to promote animal welfare (29%).

ABOUT THE ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES (AFWA)

The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) was founded in 1902. It is an organization of public agencies charged with the protection and management of North America's fish and wildlife resource. The 50 state fish and wildlife agencies, as well as provincial and territorial governments in Canada are members. Federal natural resources agencies in Canada and United States are also members. The Association has been a key organization in promoting sound resource management and strengthening state, provincial, federal, and private cooperation in protecting and managing fish and wildlife and their habitats in the public interest. This organization operates through more than 33 standing committees, task forces and work groups.

ABOUT RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT

Responsive Management is a nationally recognized public opinion and attitude survey research firm specializing in natural resource and outdoor recreation issues. Its mission is to help natural resource and outdoor recreation agencies and organizations better understand and work with their constituents, customers, and the public.

Utilizing its in-house, full-service, computer-assisted telephone and mail survey center with 65 professional interviewers, Responsive Management has conducted more than 1,000 telephone surveys, mail surveys, personal interviews, and focus groups, as well as numerous marketing and communications plans, need assessments, and program evaluations on natural resource and outdoor recreation issues.

Clients include most of the federal and state natural resource, outdoor recreation, and environmental agencies, and most of the top conservation organizations. Responsive Management also collects attitude and opinion data for many of the nation's top universities, including the University of Southern California, Virginia Tech, Colorado State University, Auburn, Texas Tech, the University of California—Davis, Michigan State University, the University of Florida, North Carolina State University, Penn State, West Virginia University, and others.

Among the wide range of work Responsive Management has completed during the past 15 years are studies on how the general population values natural resources and outdoor recreation, and their opinions on and attitudes toward an array of natural resource-related issues. Responsive Management has conducted dozens of studies of selected groups of outdoor recreationists, including anglers, boaters, hunters, wildlife watchers, birdwatchers, park visitors, historic site visitors, hikers, and campers, as well as selected groups within the general population, such as landowners, farmers, urban and rural residents, women, senior citizens, children, Hispanics, Asians, and African-Americans. Responsive Management has conducted studies on environmental education, endangered species, waterfowl, wetlands, water quality, and the reintroduction of numerous species such as wolves, grizzly bears, the California condor, and the Florida panther.

Responsive Management has conducted research on numerous natural resource ballot initiatives and referenda and helped agencies and organizations find alternative funding and increase their memberships and donations. Responsive Management has conducted major agency and organizational program needs assessments and helped develop more effective programs based upon a solid foundation of fact. Responsive Management has developed Web sites for natural resource organizations, conducted training workshops on the human dimensions of natural resources, and presented numerous studies each year in presentations and as keynote speakers at major natural resource, outdoor recreation, conservation, and environmental conferences and meetings.

Responsive Management has conducted research on public attitudes toward natural resources and outdoor recreation in almost every state in the United States, as well as in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan. Responsive Management routinely conducts surveys in Spanish and has also conducted surveys and focus groups in Chinese, Korean, Japanese, and Vietnamese.

Responsive Management's research has been featured in most of the nation's major media, including CNN's *Crossfire*, ESPN, *The Washington Post*, *The Washington Times*, *The New York Times*, *Newsweek*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and on the front page of *USA Today*.