HUNTER NUMBER PROJECTIONS

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE NATIONAL ARCHERY IN THE SCHOOLS PROGRAM®

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SOUTHWICK ASSOCIATES, INC

Due to the impossibility of reasonably predicting long-term trends in qualitative variables (relative per-capita demand for hunting, land access issues, etc.), the results must be considered general estimates. This report attempts to project the number of hunters in 2030 and 2050 by using demographic trends found in National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation data from 1991 and 2006 and U.S. Census projections of populations for 2030 and 2050.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Based on data and assumptions stated within this report, the following projections may be made:

- The rate at which the United States population is predicted to grow more than quadruples the rate at which the hunting population is predicted to grow.
- Based on past trends, access to huntable lands will become more limited as the United States population expands. This is likely to negatively impact the number of hunters in the future.
- Over the next forty years, hunter numbers will increase less than one-third of one percent per year (9.5% over 40 years).[1] Further restrictions on land access are expected to reduce this growth rate, and possibly turn it into negative territory. Wildlife funding via license sales and excise taxes would reasonably be expected to change at least at the same rate.
- The percent of the U.S. population that hunts will decrease from 5.2% in 2010 to 4.0% in 2050.
- White males who make up the majority of hunters are predicted to decrease from 83% of hunters in 2010 to 75% of hunters in 2050.
- Hispanic males and males of other races are predicted to increase in the hunting population by six and two points, respectively. *Efforts that increase interest in hunting and target shooting among these segments of the U.S. population would be expected to boost overall hunting and target shooting participation*.
- The cost associated with managing state wildlife programs is likely to outpace the recruitment of new hunters. The need for broad-based funding in addition to growing the number of hunters will be necessary to maintain these programs.
- The growing number of alternative recreational activities, increased hunting equipment technology, urban sprawl, and access to family and friends interested in hunting will all play a role in the number of hunters the United States has in future years.
- Information produced by the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association shows that 30 to 60 percent of archery enthusiasts also participate in other forms of hunting, shooting and/or fishing, indicating archery may be gateway to greater participation in these activities.
- Recruiting new hunters and target shooters can be profitable in the long run. Based on NSSF research, the typically newly recruited hunter will spend $17,836 on hunting equipment alone over his or her career as a hunter, while the typical newly recruited target shooter will spend $23,664 on shooting and hunting-related equipment over his or her lifetime.
- To gain a stronger understand of NASP's effectiveness, and to identify further improvements, it is recommended that NASP engages in longitudinal monitoring to track NASP graduates'

[1] This estimate assumes constant demand per capita for hunting, steady land access and other issues described below that make the results subjective to an unknown degree.

participation rates and hunting-shooting expenditures over time. A "Recommendations" section is provided at the end of this report with further details and additional recommendations.

METHODS:

Using results from the 1991[2] and 2006[3] National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation results, we determined the change in the percentage of hunters in each demographic sub-section based on the cross-tabulation of ethnicity, race, gender, and age (defined in Table 1).

We then compared the distribution of hunters by demographic subsection in 1991 to 2006 to calculate the rate of change on an annual basis for each demographic subsection of hunters. Appendix A shows these distributions.

Table 1: Demographic categories into which populations were divided for analysis

Ethnicities and Races	Genders	Age Categories
Hispanic, All races White Only, Non-Hispanic Black Only or in Combination with Other Race(s), Non-Hispanic Other Races, Non-Hispanic	Male Female	16 - 17, 18 - 24, 25 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 54, 55 - 64, and 65+

Assuming that the change in demographic distributions for hunters remains constant from 1991 through 2050, the numbers of projected hunters were then calculated for 2030 and 2050. The US Census population data for 2030 and 2050 were divided by the same demographic categories listed in Table 1 (ethnicity, race, gender, and age)[4]. The projected number of people in each demographic category was multiplied by the projected percent of hunters in that demographic category to result in the total number of hunters.

This analysis omits individuals under age 16, as they are not potential license purchasers.

RESULTS:

[2] U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. 1991 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.

[3] U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.

[4] The 2006 and 2010 demographic distributions and the population projections for the United States for 2030 and 2050 were acquired from the US Census website (www.census.gov).

The number of hunters, in general, is predicted to increase from 12.7 million hunters in 2010 to 13.3 million hunters in 2030 and 13.9 million hunters in 2050 (Table 2). The percent of the overall population (over age 15) that participates in hunting is predicted to decrease from 5.2% in 2010 to 4.5% in 2030 to 4.0% in 2050. While the number of hunters is predicted to grow, the rate at which the United States population is predicted to grow (1.08% annually) more than quadruples the rate at which the hunting population is predicted to grow (0.24% annually).

White males will continue to be the majority of hunters (83% in 2010), but their contribution to the hunting population is predicted to decline to 75% in 2050 (Table 3). Hispanic males are predicted to increase six points (3.7% to 9.7%) and males of other races are expected to increase two points (2.3% to 4.4%) during that time. Appendix B shows projected number of hunters by race/ethnicity, gender and age.

Table 2: Projected Number of Hunters in US Population (excluding individuals age 16 and under)

Year	Hunting % of US Population[5]	Number of Hunters	Total US Population
2006[6]	5.36%	12.5 million	232.9 million
2010	5.21%	12.7 million	243.6 million
2030	4.51%	13.3 million	295.6 million
2050	4.00%	13.9 million	348.8 million
Total % change 2010-2050		9.45%	43.19%
Annual % change 2010-2050		0.24%	1.08%

Table 3: Demographic distribution of hunters for 2010, 2030, and 2050 by ethnicity/race and gender

Race / Ethnicity	Gender	% of hunters by demographic group			% Change from 2010 to 2050
		2010	2030	2050	
Hispanic, All Races	Female	0.20%	0.40%	0.60%	0.40%
	Male	3.70%	6.50%	9.70%	6.00%
	All Genders	**3.90%**	**6.90%**	**10.30%**	**6.40%**
White Only, Non-Hispanic	Female	8.50%	7.60%	7.00%	-1.50%
	Male	83.40%	79.60%	75.00%	-8.40%
	All Genders	**91.90%**	**87.10%**	**82.00%**	**-9.90%**
Black Only or in Combination w/ Other Race(s), Non-Hispanic	Female	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.00%
	Male	1.60%	2.20%	2.80%	1.20%
	All Genders	**1.70%**	**2.30%**	**2.90%**	**1.20%**
Other Races, Non-Hispanic	Female	0.20%	0.30%	0.40%	0.20%
	Male	2.30%	3.40%	4.40%	2.10%
	All Genders	**2.50%**	**3.70%**	**4.80%**	**2.30%**
All Hunters	Female	9.10%	8.40%	8.20%	-0.90%
	Male	90.90%	91.60%	91.80%	0.90%
	All Genders	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**0.00%**

[5] This excludes hunters and members of the US population age 16 and under.

[6] 2006 is the most recent FWS National Survey from which the rates of participation were calculated.

CONSIDERATIONS:

Increased hunting technology (inline muzzleloaders, crossbows, scopes) has made the skill more accessible to more people, and increased the potential for a successful hunt. Increasing the success of a hunt is less likely to discourage a hunter.

Conversely, alternative activities vying for a hunter's time, limited huntable land, and fewer family members and friends that hunt are factors likely to keep individuals from hunting in future years. Table 2 shows that the United States population is likely to increase by 43% over the next forty years. One factor that was not explicitly used in these calculations was land accessibility. While urban sprawl is not a new phenomenon, this analysis assumes a linear relationship between hunting and the total United States population. Land access is likely to be the limiting factor when projecting number of hunters. The reduced number of hunters owning their own land, increased use of public lands, and increased land lease costs could drastically affect the number of hunters in future years. The projected numbers above should be taken as the best case scenario considering limited land access.

The combination of fewer hunters per capita, who are potentially more concentrated onto public lands, supports need for broad-based funding in addition to growing the number of hunters will be necessary to maintain these programs.

Recruitment programs aimed at drawing in new hunters is one way to increase the overall hunting base. One example of a crossover skill that can be used for hunting is archery. Archers also participate in other activities that drive state license sales. According to the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association (SGMA), in 2009 people who participated in archery also participated in these other activities:

Freshwater fishing	56.1%
Saltwater fishing	15.3%
Bowhunting	31.9%
Hunting with rifle	35.1%
Hunting with shotgun	30.9%

Not knowing the exact number of hunters who also fish, it can be estimated that, of all archers created by the National Archery in the Schools Program®, approximately 56% may, at some point, participate in hunting and/or fishing.

Recruiting new hunters and target shooters will return significant benefits to industry and state wildlife agencies in the form of product and license sales, and excise tax revenues. A study commissioned in 2007 by the National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF) estimated the lifetime purchases of hunting

and shooting equipment by newly recruited participants. Data regarding hunters' participation rates over the years and expenditures were obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.[7,8] Southwick Associates' HunterSurvey.com was used to help quantify target shooters' expenditures[9]. The major results of this analysis are listed in tables 4 and 5:

Table 4: Estimated Lifetime Expenditures

Hunting:	
Primary Hunting Equipment Only:	$17,836
All Hunting-Related Expenses *(travel, primary equipment, special & auxiliary equipment):*	$63,634
Target Shooting:[10]	
Primary Shooting Equipment Only:	$23,664
All Shooting-Related Expenses *(travel, primary equipment, special & auxiliary equipment):*	$75,359

Table 5. The Present Value of Hunters and Target Shooters' Lifetime Expenditures:

Primary Equipment Expenditures Only:	
Hunters:	$9,809
Target shooters:	$13,048
Primary Equipment Plus Travel and Auxiliary Expenses:	
Hunters:	$34,995
Target shooters:	$41,443

RECOMMEDATIONS:

Ideally, this examination would have reported the percentage of youth who were first exposed to shooting sports via NASP, and then went on to participate in actual hunting and target shooting activities on their own. This examination would have also quantified their actual expenditures for hunting and target shooting equipment, especially equipment that pays into the Wildlife Restoration

[7] *Fishing and Hunting Recruitment and Retention in the U.S. from 1990 to 2005.* Leonard, Jerry. Division of Federal Assistance, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Arlington, VA. February, 2007.

[8] 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Census Bureau. 2007.

[9] HunterSurvey. Produced monthly by Southwick Associates, Inc. Fernandina Beach, FL.

[10] Many target shooters also hunt. Data were not available on the expenditures for target shooters who only hunt. The target shooting figures reported here will also include some level of hunting expenditures.

Fund. However, longitudinal studies that track youth participation over the years after completing a NASP program are not available. It is recommended that NASP begins to track a sample of NASP youth via periodic surveys and hunting license databases, once they reach an age where hunting licenses are required. It is strongly recommended that a control group is devised that tracks a similar strata of youth who did not participate in NASP. As done in recent evaluations, their intent to hunt and/or shoot need to be measured pre- and post-NASP, and in subsequent years. The results will help show if further support or encouragement should be provided to NASP graduates who show an interest in continued participation.

If not already done, it is recommended that NASP graduates are provided information on additional hunting and shooting opportunities available near their communities. Programs such as hunter education classes and camps, Scouting and 4-H outdoor programs, industry shooting instruction programs and more are examples of possible programs and NASP partners who can help guide NASP graduates down a path to greater outdoor experiences and regular participation.

Appendix A: Change in representation of demographic subsections in the hunting populations from 1991 to 2006

Table A1: Change in representation of demographic subsections in the hunting population from 1991 to 2006 National Survey Results

Race / Ethnicity	Age	Female			Male			All Genders		
		% of US Pop Hunted in 1991	% of US Pop Hunted in 2006	Change in % of US Pop Hunting '91 to '06	% of US Pop Hunted in 1991	% of US Pop Hunted in 2006	Change in % of US Pop Hunting '91 to '06	% of US Pop Hunted in 1991	% of US Pop Hunted in 2006	Change in % of US Pop Hunting '91 to '06
Hispanic, All Races	16-17	0.00%	0.23%	-0.23%	2.56%	0.58%	1.97%	2.56%	0.81%	1.75%
	18-24	0.37%	0.00%	0.37%	2.82%	2.08%	0.74%	3.18%	2.08%	1.11%
	25-34	0.08%	0.05%	0.03%	3.31%	1.97%	1.33%	3.39%	2.03%	1.36%
	35-44	0.49%	0.02%	0.47%	4.08%	2.28%	1.80%	4.57%	2.30%	2.27%
	45-54	0.45%	0.66%	-0.20%	2.46%	3.99%	-1.52%	2.92%	4.64%	-1.72%
	55-64	0.00%	0.53%	-0.53%	2.89%	5.07%	-2.18%	2.89%	5.60%	-2.71%
	65+	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.36%	3.10%	-0.74%	2.36%	3.10%	-0.74%
	All Ages	*0.24%*	*0.18%*	*0.06%*	*3.14%*	*2.60%*	*0.54%*	*1.71%*	*1.41%*	*0.30%*
White Only, Non-Hispanic	16-17	1.22%	3.77%	-2.55%	24.52%	13.67%	10.85%	25.75%	17.44%	8.30%
	18-24	1.84%	1.45%	0.39%	18.61%	8.15%	10.46%	20.45%	9.60%	10.85%
	25-34	2.03%	1.53%	0.49%	21.79%	14.59%	7.20%	23.82%	16.13%	7.69%
	35-44	1.62%	1.91%	-0.30%	19.48%	18.12%	1.36%	21.10%	20.03%	1.07%
	45-54	1.36%	1.63%	-0.26%	18.21%	15.49%	2.71%	19.57%	17.12%	2.45%
	55-64	0.83%	1.03%	-0.20%	12.56%	13.16%	-0.59%	13.40%	14.19%	-0.79%
	65+	0.39%	0.19%	0.20%	6.52%	8.32%	-1.80%	6.91%	8.51%	-1.60%
	All Ages	*1.33%*	*1.32%*	*0.01%*	*17.07%*	*13.37%*	*3.70%*	*8.89%*	*7.18%*	*1.72%*
Black Only or in Combination with Other Race(s), Non-Hispanic	16-17	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.45%	0.00%	4.45%	4.45%	0.00%	4.45%
	18-24	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.52%	0.35%	1.17%	1.52%	0.35%	1.17%
	25-34	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.68%	0.45%	2.23%	2.68%	0.45%	2.23%
	35-44	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	3.37%	1.82%	1.55%	3.38%	1.82%	1.56%
	45-54	0.00%	0.36%	-0.36%	3.88%	1.65%	2.24%	3.88%	2.00%	1.88%
	55-64	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.88%	3.22%	1.66%	4.88%	3.22%	1.66%
	65+	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.44%	2.29%	0.15%	2.44%	2.29%	0.15%
	All Ages	*0.00%*	*0.06%*	*-0.06%*	*3.02%*	*1.35%*	*1.66%*	*1.38%*	*0.67%*	*0.72%*
Other Races, Non-Hispanic	16-17	1.64%	1.40%	0.24%	7.74%	10.85%	-3.12%	9.37%	12.25%	-2.88%
	18-24	0.29%	0.10%	0.19%	5.02%	2.10%	2.92%	5.32%	2.21%	3.11%
	25-34	0.21%	0.08%	0.14%	5.41%	2.38%	3.03%	5.62%	2.46%	3.16%
	35-44	0.53%	0.94%	-0.41%	4.72%	5.83%	-1.10%	5.25%	6.76%	-1.51%
	45-54	0.52%	0.17%	0.35%	4.27%	5.43%	-1.17%	4.78%	5.60%	-0.82%
	55-64	0.09%	0.72%	-0.63%	3.49%	5.98%	-2.49%	3.58%	6.71%	-3.12%
	65+	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.64%	2.75%	2.89%	5.64%	2.75%	2.89%
	All Ages	*0.37%*	*0.39%*	*-0.03%*	*5.00%*	*4.42%*	*0.58%*	*2.60%*	*2.31%*	*0.29%*
All Races/ Ethnicities	16-17	2.86%	5.40%	-2.54%	39.26%	25.11%	14.16%	42.12%	30.50%	11.62%
	18-24	2.50%	1.55%	0.95%	27.97%	12.68%	15.28%	30.47%	14.24%	16.23%
	25-34	2.32%	1.66%	0.66%	33.19%	19.40%	13.79%	35.51%	21.06%	14.45%
	35-44	2.64%	2.87%	-0.23%	31.66%	28.05%	3.61%	34.30%	30.92%	3.38%
	45-54	2.34%	2.81%	-0.48%	28.82%	26.56%	2.26%	31.15%	29.37%	1.78%
	55-64	0.92%	2.29%	-1.36%	23.82%	27.43%	-3.61%	24.75%	29.72%	-4.97%
	65+	0.39%	0.19%	0.20%	16.96%	16.45%	0.51%	17.35%	16.64%	0.71%
	All Ages	*1.06%*	*0.97%*	*0.09%*	*13.96%*	*10.01%*	*3.96%*	*7.26%*	*5.36%*	*1.90%*

Table B1: Projected Number and Percent of US Hunters -- Hispanic, All Races

Gender	Age	2010		2030		2050	
		# of Hunters	% of All Hunters	# of Hunters	% of All Hunters	# of Hunters	% of All Hunters
Female	16-17	1,961	0.0%	3,276	0.0%	4,859	0.0%
	18-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	25-34	1,901	0.0%	3,179	0.0%	4,823	0.0%
	35-44	700	0.0%	1,072	0.0%	1,711	0.0%
	45-54	17,656	0.1%	29,047	0.2%	46,489	0.3%
	55-64	9,061	0.1%	20,158	0.2%	30,348	0.2%
	65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	All Ages	*31,280*	*0.2%*	*56,732*	*0.4%*	*88,230*	*0.6%*
Male	16-17	5,437	0.0%	8,856	0.1%	13,020	0.1%
	18-24	62,113	0.5%	106,417	0.8%	156,574	1.1%
	25-34	82,857	0.7%	126,826	1.0%	189,920	1.4%
	35-44	88,114	0.7%	122,235	0.9%	191,974	1.4%
	45-54	109,132	0.9%	184,406	1.4%	275,590	2.0%
	55-64	79,469	0.6%	195,466	1.5%	272,921	2.0%
	65+	37,855	0.3%	121,113	0.9%	252,715	1.8%
	All Ages	*464,978*	*3.7%*	*865,319*	*6.5%*	*1,352,714*	*9.7%*
All Genders	16-17	7,398	0.1%	12,132	0.1%	17,879	0.1%
	18-24	62,113	0.5%	106,417	0.8%	156,574	1.1%
	25-34	84,758	0.7%	130,006	1.0%	194,742	1.4%
	35-44	88,815	0.7%	123,306	0.9%	193,685	1.4%
	45-54	126,789	1.0%	213,452	1.6%	322,079	2.3%
	55-64	88,531	0.7%	215,624	1.6%	303,269	2.2%
	65+	37,855	0.3%	121,113	0.9%	252,715	1.8%
	All Ages	*496,258*	*3.9%*	*922,051*	*6.9%*	*1,440,943*	*10.3%*

Table B2: Projected Number and Percent of US Hunters -- White Only, Non-Hispanic

Gender	Age	2010		2030		2050	
		# of Hunters	% of All Hunters	# of Hunters	% of All Hunters	# of Hunters	% of All Hunters
Female	16-17	90,046	0.7%	86,919	0.7%	80,967	0.6%
	18-24	129,118	1.0%	116,812	0.9%	111,482	0.8%
	25-34	188,752	1.5%	178,388	1.3%	180,318	1.3%
	35-44	243,011	1.9%	246,262	1.8%	230,846	1.7%
	45-54	255,890	2.0%	201,450	1.5%	192,707	1.4%
	55-64	143,490	1.1%	125,921	0.9%	129,358	0.9%
	65+	34,936	0.3%	53,627	0.4%	54,018	0.4%
	All Ages	*1,085,244*	*8.5%*	*1,009,379*	*7.6%*	*979,696*	*7.0%*
Male	16-17	344,622	2.7%	330,530	2.5%	307,773	2.2%
	18-24	759,584	6.0%	682,461	5.1%	650,794	4.7%
	25-34	1,842,808	14.5%	1,753,685	13.2%	1,769,672	12.7%
	35-44	2,319,750	18.3%	2,409,725	18.1%	2,246,992	16.1%
	45-54	2,400,984	18.9%	1,934,107	14.5%	1,868,629	13.4%
	55-64	1,747,971	13.8%	1,556,637	11.7%	1,649,769	11.8%
	65+	1,166,588	9.2%	1,943,751	14.6%	1,963,239	14.1%
	All Ages	*10,582,306*	*83.4%*	*10,610,897*	*79.6%*	*10,456,867*	*75.0%*
All Genders	16-17	434,668	3.4%	417,449	3.1%	388,740	2.8%
	18-24	888,701	7.0%	799,272	6.0%	762,276	5.5%
	25-34	2,031,560	16.0%	1,932,073	14.5%	1,949,990	14.0%
	35-44	2,562,760	20.2%	2,655,987	19.9%	2,477,838	17.8%
	45-54	2,656,874	20.9%	2,135,557	16.0%	2,061,336	14.8%
	55-64	1,891,461	14.9%	1,682,558	12.6%	1,779,127	12.8%
	65+	1,201,524	9.5%	1,997,379	15.0%	2,017,257	14.5%
	All Ages	*11,667,550*	*91.9%*	*11,620,276*	*87.1%*	*11,436,563*	*82.0%*

Table B3: Projected Number and Percent of US Hunters -- Black Only or in Combination with Other Races, Non-Hispanic

Gender	Age	2010		2030		2050	
		# of Hunters	% of All Hunters	# of Hunters	% of All Hunters	# of Hunters	% of All Hunters
Female	16-17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	18-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	25-34	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	35-44	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	45-54	10,799	0.1%	11,535	0.1%	13,574	0.1%
	55-64	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	All Ages	*10,799*	*0.1%*	*11,535*	*0.1%*	*13,574*	*0.1%*
Male	16-17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	18-24	8,913	0.1%	9,482	0.1%	11,117	0.1%
	25-34	13,804	0.1%	16,449	0.1%	19,838	0.1%
	35-44	47,726	0.4%	68,289	0.5%	75,173	0.5%
	45-54	42,747	0.3%	49,910	0.4%	61,049	0.4%
	55-64	56,463	0.4%	75,457	0.6%	113,041	0.8%
	65+	30,417	0.2%	69,950	0.5%	105,728	0.8%
	All Ages	*200,069*	*1.6%*	*289,537*	*2.2%*	*385,946*	*2.8%*
All Genders	16-17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	18-24	8,913	0.1%	9,482	0.1%	11,117	0.1%
	25-34	13,804	0.1%	16,449	0.1%	19,838	0.1%
	35-44	47,726	0.4%	68,289	0.5%	75,173	0.5%
	45-54	53,545	0.4%	61,446	0.5%	74,623	0.5%
	55-64	56,463	0.4%	75,457	0.6%	113,041	0.8%
	65+	30,417	0.2%	69,950	0.5%	105,728	0.8%
	All Ages	*210,868*	*1.7%*	*301,073*	*2.3%*	*399,520*	*2.9%*

Table B4: Projected Number and Percent of US Hunters -- Other Races, Non-Hispanic

Gender	Age	2010		2030		2050	
		# of Hunters	% of All Hunters	# of Hunters	% of All Hunters	# of Hunters	% of All Hunters
Female	16-17	3,200	0.0%	4,429	0.0%	5,511	0.0%
	18-24	859	0.0%	1,173	0.0%	1,445	0.0%
	25-34	1,109	0.0%	1,407	0.0%	1,807	0.0%
	35-44	14,059	0.1%	19,475	0.1%	25,756	0.2%
	45-54	2,218	0.0%	3,582	0.0%	4,657	0.0%
	55-64	7,453	0.1%	13,363	0.1%	18,743	0.1%
	65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	All Ages	*28,897*	*0.2%*	*43,430*	*0.3%*	*57,919*	*0.4%*
Male	16-17	25,082	0.2%	34,201	0.3%	42,529	0.3%
	18-24	17,649	0.1%	23,377	0.2%	28,790	0.2%
	25-34	31,076	0.2%	38,322	0.3%	49,869	0.4%
	35-44	82,386	0.6%	106,524	0.8%	139,448	1.0%
	45-54	62,951	0.5%	96,701	0.7%	123,334	0.9%
	55-64	51,988	0.4%	95,485	0.7%	127,284	0.9%
	65+	19,586	0.2%	53,692	0.4%	96,977	0.7%
	All Ages	*290,719*	*2.3%*	*448,303*	*3.4%*	*608,231*	*4.4%*
All Genders	16-17	28,282	0.2%	38,631	0.3%	48,040	0.3%
	18-24	18,508	0.1%	24,551	0.2%	30,235	0.2%
	25-34	32,185	0.3%	39,730	0.3%	51,676	0.4%
	35-44	96,445	0.8%	125,999	0.9%	165,204	1.2%
	45-54	65,170	0.5%	100,282	0.8%	127,991	0.9%
	55-64	59,441	0.5%	108,848	0.8%	146,027	1.0%
	65+	19,586	0.2%	53,692	0.4%	96,977	0.7%
	All Ages	*319,616*	*2.5%*	*491,732*	*3.7%*	*666,150*	*4.8%*

Table B5: Projected Number and Percent of US Hunters -- All Races/Ethnicities

Gender	Age	2010		2030		2050	
		# of Hunters	% of All Hunters	# of Hunters	% of All Hunters	# of Hunters	% of All Hunters
Female	16-17	95,207	0.7%	94,624	0.7%	91,337	0.7%
	18-24	129,976	1.0%	117,985	0.9%	112,927	0.8%
	25-34	191,762	1.5%	182,974	1.4%	186,948	1.3%
	35-44	257,770	2.0%	266,809	2.0%	258,313	1.9%
	45-54	286,563	2.3%	245,614	1.8%	257,427	1.8%
	55-64	160,004	1.3%	159,442	1.2%	178,449	1.3%
	65+	34,936	0.3%	53,627	0.4%	54,018	0.4%
	All Ages	*1,156,219*	*9.1%*	*1,121,076*	*8.4%*	*1,139,419*	*8.2%*
Male	16-17	375,141	3.0%	373,587	2.8%	363,323	2.6%
	18-24	848,258	6.7%	821,737	6.2%	847,274	6.1%
	25-34	1,970,545	15.5%	1,935,283	14.5%	2,029,298	14.6%
	35-44	2,537,977	20.0%	2,706,773	20.3%	2,653,587	19.0%
	45-54	2,615,814	20.6%	2,265,124	17.0%	2,328,601	16.7%
	55-64	1,935,892	15.3%	1,923,046	14.4%	2,163,015	15.5%
	65+	1,254,446	9.9%	2,188,506	16.4%	2,418,659	17.3%
	All Ages	*11,538,073*	*90.9%*	*12,214,056*	*91.6%*	*12,803,758*	*91.8%*
All Genders	16-17	470,348	3.7%	468,212	3.5%	454,660	3.3%
	18-24	978,235	7.7%	939,722	7.0%	960,201	6.9%
	25-34	2,162,307	17.0%	2,118,257	15.9%	2,216,246	15.9%
	35-44	2,795,746	22.0%	2,973,581	22.3%	2,911,900	20.9%
	45-54	2,902,378	22.9%	2,510,737	18.8%	2,586,028	18.5%
	55-64	2,095,896	16.5%	2,082,488	15.6%	2,341,464	16.8%
	65+	1,289,382	10.2%	2,242,134	16.8%	2,472,677	17.7%
	All Ages	*12,694,292*	*100.0%*	*13,335,132*	*100.0%*	*13,943,176*	*100.0%*