U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Oregon

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U.S. Department of the Interior
Sally Jewell,
Secretary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Dan Ashe,
Director

U.S. Department of Commerce
Rebecca M. Blank,
Acting Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Mark Doms,
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

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Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration
Hannibal Bolton,
Assistant Director

The U.S. Department of the Interior protects and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island Communities. The mission of the Department's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service is responsible for national programs of vital importance to our natural resources, including administration of the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs. These two programs provide financial assistance to the States for projects to enhance and protect fish and wildlife resources and to assure their availability to the public for recreational purposes. Multistate grants from these programs fund the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.

Suggested Citation

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Foreword

When I was growing up, it was taken as a matter of faith that kids belonged outside. I grew up with 4 brothers, and during those long, hot Atlanta summers, it was common for our mom to holler, "You boys get outside, and don't come back 'til it's dark." It never occurred to me or my brothers to do anything else in our spare time but explore the world around us. The truth is, we had little else to do. But those experiences – waking up on frosty mornings and starting the campfire, scanning trees for a shot at a scampering gray squirrel in the dawn light, scouring creek beds for crawdads and other fishing bait, or simply of the fun we had tramping through the forest – shaped who I am, and drew me to a career in conservation.

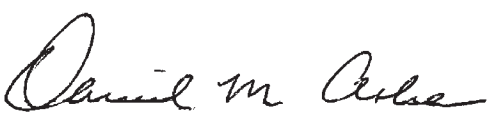
That's why I'm excited by this 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation. This report, the 12th in a series that began in 1955, documents a significant resurgence in the number of people embracing America's Great Outdoors. Hunting participation has increased by 9 percent, while angling participation grew by 11 percent. Nearly 38 percent of Americans participated in wildlife-related recreation, an increase of 2.6 million participants from the 2006 Survey.

In addition, wildlife-related recreation is a major driver of the nation's economy. The 2011 Survey estimates that Americans spent $145 billion on related gear, trips, licenses, land acquisition or leases, and other purchases, representing about one percent of the nation's gross domestic product. This spending creates thousands of jobs, supports countless local communities and provides vital funding for conservation.

This year marks the 75th anniversary of the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program, a cornerstone of wildlife conservation in the United States. Through excise taxes on firearms, ammunition, archery and angling equipment, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has distributed over $14 billion for State and territorial wildlife conservation programs.

This report would not have been possible without the combined efforts of state wildlife agencies – which provided financial support through the Multi-State Conservation Grant Programs – the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and a number of major national conservation organizations. We also owe our gratitude to the thousands of survey respondents from households across America. Because of you, this Survey is the nation's definitive wildlife-related recreation database and information source concerning participation and purchases associated with hunting, fishing and other forms of wildlife-associated recreation nationwide.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is dedicated to connecting people and families with nature. We are proud to celebrate the good news in this report, and we look forward to continuing progress as we work with the States, and all our partners and the public to help keep recreational fishing, hunting, and wildlife watching growing and going strong.



Dan Ashe
Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Survey Background and Method

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (Survey) has been conducted since 1955 and is one of the oldest and most comprehensive continuing recreation surveys. The Survey collects information on the number of anglers, hunters, and wildlife watchers, how often they participate, and how much they spend on their activities in the United States.

Preparations for the 2011 Survey began in 2008 when the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) asked the Fish and Wildlife Service to coordinate the twelfth National Survey of wildlife-related recreation. Funding came from the Multistate Conservation Grant Programs, authorized by Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Acts, as amended.

Four regional technical committees were set up under the auspices of AFWA to ensure that State fish and wildlife agencies had an opportunity to participate in all phases of survey planning and design. The committees were made up of agency representatives.

We consulted with State and Federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations such as the American Sportfishing Association and National Shooting Sports Foundation to determine survey content. Other sportspersons' organizations and conservation groups, industry representatives, and researchers also provided valuable advice.

Data collection for the Survey was carried out in two phases by the U.S. Census Bureau. The first phase was the screen which began in April 2011. During the screening phase, the Census Bureau interviewed a sample of 48,600 households nationwide, to determine who in the household had fished, hunted, or wildlife watched in 2010, and who had engaged or planned to engage in those activities in 2011. In most cases, one adult household member provided information for all members. The screen primarily covered 2010 activities while the next, more in-depth phase covered 2011 activities. For more information on the 2010 data, refer to Appendix B.

The second phase of data collection consisted of three detailed interview waves. The first wave began in April 2011 concurrent with the screen, the second in September 2011, and the last in January 2012. Interviews were conducted with samples of likely anglers, hunters, and wildlife watchers who were identified in the initial screening phase. Interviews were conducted primarily by telephone, with in-person interviews for respondents who could not be reached by phone. Respondents in the second survey phase were limited to those who were at least 16 years old. Each respondent provided information pertaining only to his or her activities and expenditures. Sample sizes were designed to provide statistically reliable results at the state level. Altogether, interviews were completed for 11,330 anglers and hunters and 9,329 wildlife watchers. More detailed information on sampling procedures and response rates is found in Appendix D.

Comparability With Previous Surveys

The 2011 Survey's questions and methodology were similar to those used in the 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991 Surveys. Therefore, the estimates are comparable.

The methodology for these Surveys differs significantly from the 1955 to 1985 Surveys, so these estimates are not directly comparable to those of earlier surveys. Changes in methodology included reducing the recall period over which respondents had to report their activities and expenditures. Previous Surveys used a 12-month recall period which resulted in greater reporting bias. Research found that the amount of activity and expenditures reported in 12-month recall surveys was overestimated in comparison with that reported using shorter recall periods.

Highlights

Introduction

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation reports results from interviews with U.S. residents about their fishing, hunting, and wildlife watching. This report focuses on 2011 participation and expenditures of persons 16 years of age and older.

The Survey is a snapshot of one year. The information it collected tells us how many people participated and how much they spent on their activities in the State in 2011. It does not tell us how many anglers, hunters, and wildlife watchers there were because many do not participate every year. For example, based on information collected in the Survey's household screen phase, we can estimate that about 51 percent more anglers and 44 percent more hunters participated nationally in at least 1 of the 5 years prior to the screen survey year 2010.

In addition to 2011 estimates, we also provide trend information in the Highlights section and Appendix C of the report. The 2011 numbers reported can be compared with those in the 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Survey reports because they used similar methodologies. The 2011 estimates should not be directly compared with results from Surveys conducted prior to 1991 because of changes in methodology to improve accuracy.

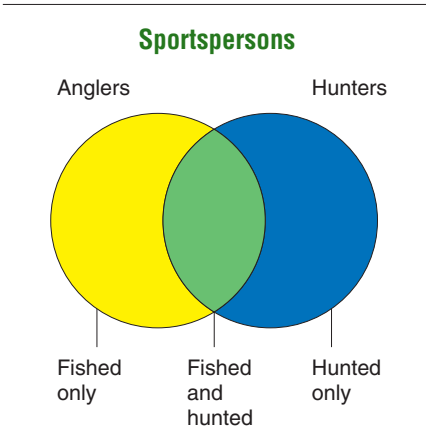
The report also provides information on participation in wildlife recreation in 2010, particularly of persons 6 to 15 years of age. The 2010 information is provided in Appendix B. Information about the Survey's scope and coverage is in Appendix D. The remainder of this section defines important terms used in the Survey.

This report does not provide information about the State's wildlife resources. That, and additional information on wildlife-related recreation, may be obtained from State fish and wildlife agencies. The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies can provide the addresses and telephone numbers of those agencies. The Association's website is www.fishwildlife.org.

Additionally, this report does not provide information about the State's number of licensed anglers and hunters. Historical license data can be found at wsfrprograms.fws.gov.

Wildlife-Related Recreation

Wildlife-related recreation is fishing, hunting, and wildlife-watching activities. These categories are not mutually exclusive because many individuals participated in more than one activity. Wildlife-related recreation is reported in two major categories: (1) fishing and hunting, and (2) wildlife watching, which includes observing, photographing, and feeding fish or wildlife.



Fishing and Hunting

This Survey reports information about residents of the United States who fished or hunted in 2011, regardless of whether they were licensed. The fishing and hunting sections report information for three groups: (1) sportspersons, (2) anglers, and (3) hunters.

Sportspersons

Sportspersons are those who fished or hunted. Individuals who fished or hunted commercially in 2011 are reported as sportspersons *only* if they also fished or hunted for recreation. The sportspersons group is composed of the three subgroups shown in the diagram below: (1) those that fished and hunted, (2) those that only fished, and (3) those that only hunted.

The total number of sportspersons is equal to the sum of people who only fished, only hunted, and both hunted and fished. It is not the sum of all anglers and all hunters because those people who both fished and hunted are included in both the angler and hunter population and would be incorrectly counted twice.

Anglers

Anglers are sportspersons who only fished plus those who fished and hunted. Anglers include not only licensed hook and line anglers, but also those who have no license and those who use special methods such as fishing with spears. Three types of fishing are reported: (1) freshwater, excluding the Great Lakes, (2) Great Lakes, and (3) saltwater. Since many anglers participated in more than one type of fishing, the total number of anglers is less than the sum of the three types of fishing.

Hunters

Hunters are sportspersons who only hunted plus those who hunted and fished. Hunters include not only licensed hunters using rifles and shotguns, but also those who have no license and those who engage in hunting with archery equipment, muzzleloaders, other primitive firearms, or pistols or handguns.

Four types of hunting are reported: (1) big game, (2) small game, (3) migratory bird, and (4) other animals. Since many hunters participated in more than one type of hunting, the sum of hunters for big game, small game, migratory bird, and other animals exceeds the total number of hunters.

Wildlife Watchers

Since 1980, the National Survey has included information on wildlife-watching activities in addition to fishing and hunting. However, unlike the 1980 and 1985 Surveys, the National Surveys since 1991 have collected data only for those activities where the *primary* purpose was wildlife watching (observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife).

The 2011 Survey uses a strict definition of wildlife watching. Participants must either take a "special interest" in wildlife around their homes or take a trip for the "primary purpose" of wildlife watching. Secondary wildlife watching, such as incidentally observing wildlife while pleasure driving, is not included.

Two types of wildlife-watching activity are reported: (1) away-from-home (formerly nonresidential) activities and (2) around-the-home (formerly residential) activities. Because some people participated in more than one type of wildlife watching, the sum of participants in each type will be greater than the total number of wildlife watchers. Only those engaged in activities whose *primary* purpose was wildlife watching are included in the Survey. The two types of wildlife-watching activity are defined below.

Away-From-Home

This group includes persons who took trips or outings of at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of observing, feeding, or photographing fish and wildlife. Trips to fish or hunt or scout and trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, and museums are not considered wildlife-watching activities.

Around-The-Home

This group includes those who participated within 1 mile of home and involves one or more of the following: (1) closely observing or trying to identify birds or other wildlife; (2) photographing wildlife; (3) feeding birds or other wildlife; (4) maintaining natural areas of at least 1/4 acre where benefit to wildlife is the primary concern; (5) maintaining plantings (shrubs, agricultural crops, etc.) where benefit to wildlife is the primary concern; or (6) visiting parks and natural areas within 1 mile of home for the primary purpose of observing, feeding, or photographing wildlife.

2011 Oregon Summary

Activities in Oregon by Residents and Nonresidents

Fishing

Anglers	**638,000**
Days of fishing	5,658,000
Average days per angler	9
Total expenditures	$640,855,000
Trip-related	$358,680,000
Equipment and other	$282,175,000
Average per angler	$963
Average trip expenditure per day	$63

Hunting

Hunters	**196,000**
Days of hunting	2,205,000
Average days per hunter	11
Total expenditures	$238,696,000
Trip-related	$83,492,000
Equipment and other	$155,204,000
Average per hunter	$1,168
Average trip expenditure per day	$38

Wildlife Watching

Total wildlife-watching participants	**1,440,000**
Away-from-home participants	537,000
Around-the-home participants	1,206,000
Days of participation away from home	7,268,000
Average days of participation away from home	14
Total expenditures	$1,697,222,000
Trip-related	$482,241,000
Equipment and other	$1,214,980,000
Average per participant	$1,138
Average trip expenditure per day	$66

Activities by Oregon Residents Both Inside and Outside Oregon

Fishing

Anglers	**386,000**
Days of fishing	4,598,000
Average days per angler	12
Total expenditures	$424,004,000
Trip-related	$165,342,000
Equipment and other	$258,662,000
Average per angler	$1,097
Average trip expenditure per day	$36

Hunting

Hunters	**181,000**
Days of hunting	2,264,000
Average days per hunter	13
Total expenditures	$219,069,000
Trip-related	$77,065,000
Equipment and other	$142,004,000
Average per hunter	$1,211
Average trip expenditure per day	$34

Wildlife Watching

Total wildlife-watching participants	**1,239,000**
Away-from-home participants	401,000
Around-the-home participants	1,206,000
Days of participation away from home	6,673,000
Average days of participation away from home	17
Total expenditures	$1,712,492,000
Trip-related	$507,648,000
Equipment and other	$1,204,843,000
Average per participant	$1,382
Average trip expenditure per day	$76

Wildlife-Related Recreation

Participation in Oregon

The 2011 Survey found that 1.8 million Oregon residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older fished, hunted, or wildlife watched in Oregon. Of the total number of participants, 638 thousand fished, 196 thousand hunted, and 1.4 million participated in wildlife-watching activities, which includes observing, feeding, and photographing wildlife. The sum of anglers, hunters, and wildlife watchers exceeds the total number of participants in wildlife-related recreation because many of the individuals engaged in more than one wildlife-related activity.

Participation in 2011 by 6- to 15-Year-Old Oregon Residents

The focus of the National Survey is on the activity of participants 16 years old and older. However, the activity of 6- to 15-year-olds can be calculated using the screening data covering the year 2010. It is assumed for estimation purposes that the proportion of 6- to 15-year-old participants to participants 16 years old and older remained the same in 2010 and 2011. Based on this assumption, in addition to the 386 thousand resident anglers 16 years old or older in Oregon, there were 71 thousand resident anglers 6 to 15 years old. Also, there were 181 thousand Oregonians 16 years old and older and 17 thousand Oregonians 6 to 15 years old who hunted. Finally, there were 1.2 million Oregonians 16 years old and older and 163 thousand Oregonians 6 to 15 years old who wildlife watched. Information on 2010 data for 6- to 15-year-olds is provided in Appendix B.

Expenditures in Oregon

In 2011, state residents and nonresidents spent $2.7 billion on wildlife recreation in Oregon. Of that total, trip-related expenditures were $924 million and equipment expenditures totaled $1.5 billion. The remaining $268 million was spent on licenses, contributions, land ownership and leasing, and other items.

Participants in Wildlife-Related Recreation in Oregon: 2011

(U.S. residents 16 years old and older)

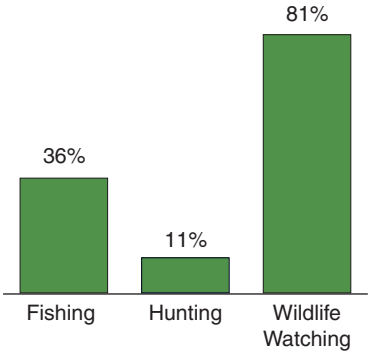
Total	**1.8 million**
Sportspersons	
Total	**703 thousand**
Anglers	638 thousand
Hunters	196 thousand
Wildlife Watchers	
Total	**1.4 million**
Away from home	537 thousand
Around the home	1.2 million

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Tables 1 and 24.

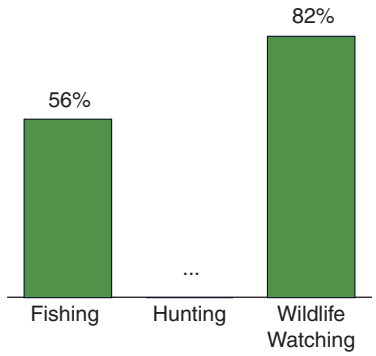
Percent of Total Participants by Activity

(Total: 1.8 million participants)



Percent of Total Residential Participants 6 to 15 Years Old by Activity: 2010

(Total: 201 thousand participants)



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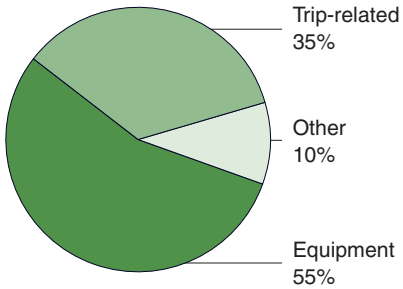
Wildlife-Related Recreation Expenditures in Oregon

(Total: $2.7 billion)



Sportspersons

In 2011, 703 thousand state resident and nonresident sportspersons 16 years old and older fished or hunted in Oregon. This group was comprised of 638 thousand anglers (91 percent of all sportspersons) and 196 thousand hunters (28 percent of all sportspersons). Among the 703 thousand sportspersons who fished or hunted in the state, 506 thousand (72 percent) fished but did not hunt in Oregon. Another 65 thousand (9 percent) hunted but did not fish there. The remaining 132 thousand (19 percent) fished and hunted in Oregon in 2011.

Sportspersons' Participation in Oregon

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Sportspersons (fished or hunted)	**703 thousand**
Anglers	**638 thousand**
Fished only	506 thousand
Fished and hunted	132 thousand
Hunters	**196 thousand**
Hunted only	65 thousand
Hunted and fished	132 thousand

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Table 1.

Anglers

Participants and Days of Fishing

In 2011, 638 thousand state residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older fished in Oregon. Of this total, 373 thousand anglers (59 percent) were state residents and 264 thousand anglers (41 percent) were nonresidents. Anglers fished a total of 5.7 million days in Oregon—an average of 9 days per angler. State residents fished 4.4 million days—78 percent of all fishing days in Oregon. Nonresidents fished 1.3 million days in Oregon—22 percent of all fishing days in the state.

A large majority of Oregon residents who fished anywhere in the United States did so in their resident state. There were 386 thousand Oregon residents 16 years old and older who fished in the United States in 2011 for a total of 4.6 million days. An estimated 97 percent of all Oregon residents who fished did so in their home state. Of all fishing days by Oregon residents, 96 percent or 4.4 million were in their home state. For further details about fishing in Oregon, see Table 3.

Anglers in Oregon

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Anglers	**638 thousand**
Residents	373 thousand
Nonresidents	264 thousand
Days of fishing	**5.7 million**
Residents	4.4 million
Nonresidents	1.3 million

Source: Table 3.

In State/Out of State

(State residents 16 years old and older)

Oregon anglers	**386 thousand**
In Oregon	373 thousand
In other states	49 thousand
Days of fishing	**4.6 million**
In Oregon	4.4 million
In other states	277 thousand

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Table 3.

Fishing Expenditures in Oregon

All fishing-related expenditures in Oregon totaled $641 million in 2011. Trip-related expenditures, including food and lodging, transportation, and other expenses totaled $359 million—56 percent of all fishing expenditures. Expenditures for food and lodging were $149 million and transportation expenditures were $96 million. Other trip expenses, such as equipment rental, bait, and cooking fuel, totaled $114 million. Each angler spent an average of $562 on trip-related costs during 2011.

Anglers spent $235 million on equipment in Oregon in 2011, 37 percent of all fishing expenditures. Fishing equipment (rods, reels, lines, etc.) spending totaled $68 million—29 percent of the equipment total. Auxiliary equipment expenditures (tents, special fishing clothing, etc.) and special equipment expenditures (boats, vans, etc.) amounted to $167 million—71 percent of the equipment total. Expenditures classified as special and auxiliary equipment are on items that were purchased for fishing but could be used in activities other than fishing.

The purchase of other items, such as magazines, membership dues, licenses, permits, stamps, and land leasing and ownership, amounted to $47 million—7 percent of all fishing expenditures. For more details about fishing expenditures in Oregon, see Tables 19 and 21 through 23.

Fishing Expenditures in Oregon

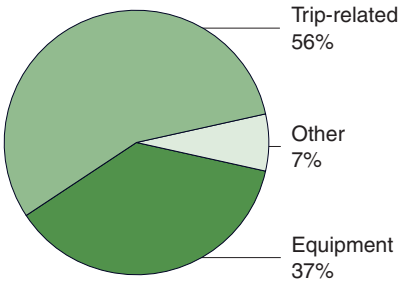
(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Total	**$641 million**
Trip-related	$359 million
Equipment	$235 million
Fishing	$68 million
Auxiliary and special	$167 million
Other	$47 million

Source: Table 19.

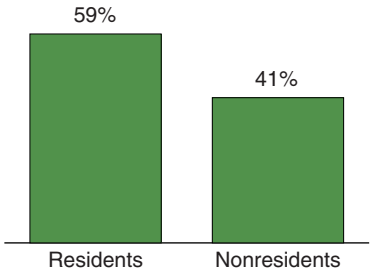
Fishing Expenditures in Oregon

(Total: $641 million)

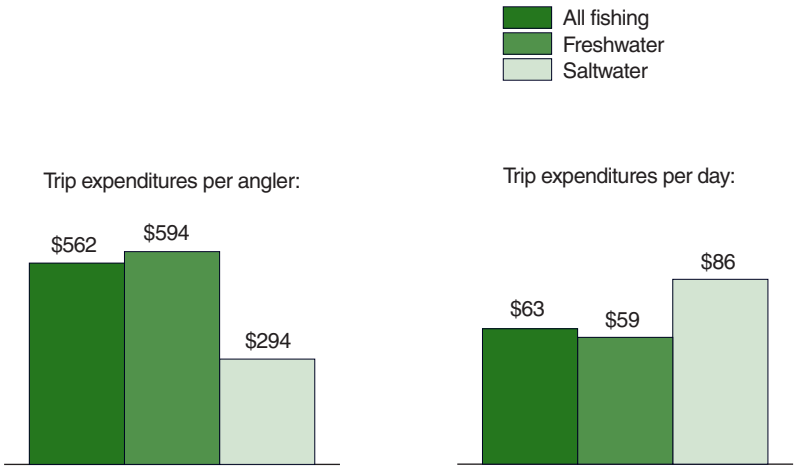


Percent of Anglers by Residence

(Total: 638 thousand participants)



Comparative Fishing Expenditures by Type of Fishing



Hunters

Participants and Days of Hunting

In 2011, there were 196 thousand residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older who hunted in Oregon. Resident hunters numbered 181 thousand, accounting for 92 percent of the hunters in Oregon. Residents and nonresidents hunted 2.2 million days in 2011, an average of 11 days per hunter. Residents hunted 2.1 million days in Oregon or 97 percent of all hunting days.

There were 181 thousand Oregon residents 16 years old and older who hunted in the United States in 2011 for a total of 2.3 million days. An estimated 100 percent of all Oregon residents who hunted did so in their home state. Of all hunting days by Oregon residents, 94 percent or 2.1 million were spent pursuing game in their home state. For further information on hunting activities by Oregon residents, see Table 3.

Hunters in Oregon

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Hunters	**196 thousand**
Residents	181 thousand
Nonresidents	...
Days of hunting	**2.2 million**
Residents	2.1 million
Nonresidents	...

… Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

Source: Table 3.

In State/Out of State

(State residents 16 years old and older)

Oregon hunters	**181 thousand**
In Oregon	181 thousand
In other states	...
Days of hunting	**2.3 million**
In Oregon	2.1 million
In other states	...

… Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

Source: Table 3.

Hunting Expenditures in Oregon

All hunting-related expenditures in Oregon totaled $239 million in 2011. Trip-related expenses, such as food and lodging, transportation, and other trip expenses, totaled $83 million—35 percent of total expenditures. Expenditures for food and lodging were $36 million and transportation expenditures were $42 million. Other trip expenses, such as equipment rental, totaled $5 million for the year. The average trip-related expenditure per hunter was $425.

Hunters spent $134 million on equipment—56 percent of all hunting expenditures. Hunting equipment (guns, ammunition, etc.) totaled $37 million and made up 27 percent of all equipment costs. Hunters spent $97 million on auxiliary equipment (tents, special hunting clothes, etc.) and special equipment (boats, vans, etc.), accounting for 73 percent of total equipment expenditures for hunting. Expenditures classified as special and auxiliary equipment are on items that were purchased for hunting but could be used in activities other than hunting.

The purchase of other items, such as magazines, membership dues, licenses, permits, and land leasing, and ownership, cost hunters $21 million—9 percent of all hunting expenditures. For more details on hunting expenditures in Oregon, see Tables 20 through 23.

Hunting Expenditures in Oregon

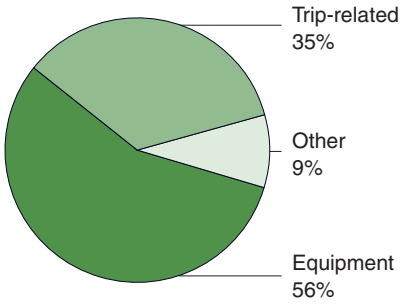
(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Total	**$239 million**
Trip-related	$83 million
Equipment	$134 million
Hunting	$37 million
Auxiliary and special	$97 million
Other	$21 million

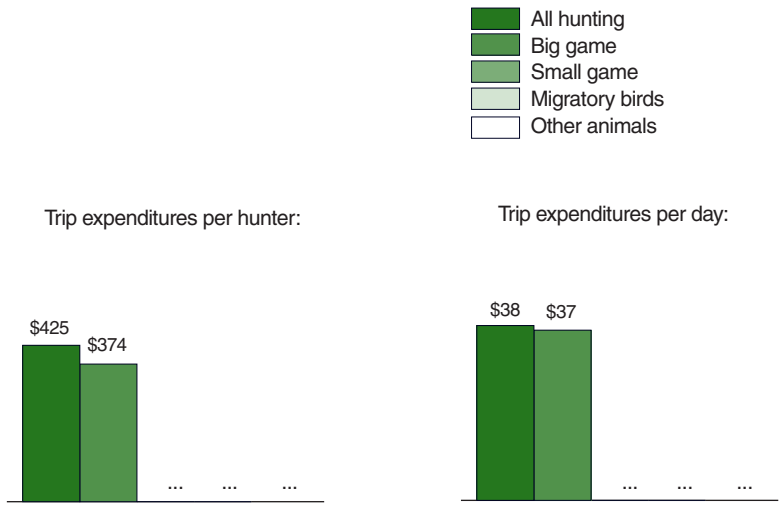
Source: Table 20.

Hunting Expenditures in Oregon

(Total: $239 million)



Comparative Hunting Expenditures by Type of Hunting



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Wildlife Watchers

Participants and Days of Activity

In 2011, 1.4 million U.S. residents 16 years old and older fed, observed, or photographed wildlife in Oregon. Most of them, 84 percent (1.2 million), enjoyed their activities close to home and are called "around-the-home" participants. Those persons who enjoyed wildlife at least one mile from home are called "away-from-home" participants. People participating in away-from-home activities in Oregon in 2011 numbered 537 thousand—37 percent of all wildlife watchers in Oregon. Of the 537 thousand, 336 thousand were state residents and 201 thousand were nonresidents.

Wildlife-Watching Participants in Oregon

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Total	**1.4 million**
Around the home	1.2 million
Away from home	537 thousand

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Table 24.

Away-From-Home Wildlife-Watching Participation in Oregon

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Participants, total	**537 thousand**
Observe wildlife	466 thousand
Photograph wildlife	314 thousand
Feed wildlife	...
Days, total	**7.3 million**
Observe wildlife	3.7 million
Photograph wildlife	2.3 million
Feed wildlife	...

… Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Table 25.

Around-The-Home Wildlife-Watching Participation in Oregon

(State residents 16 years old and older)

Total	**1.2 million**
Feed wildlife	964 thousand
Observe wildlife	803 thousand
Photograph wildlife	350 thousand
Maintain natural areas	140 thousand
Maintain plantings	269 thousand
Visit parks and natural areas	174 thousand

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Table 27.

Oregonians 16 years old and older who enjoyed away-from-home wildlife watching within their state totaled 336 thousand. Of this group, 266 thousand participants observed wildlife and 168 thousand photographed wildlife. Since some individuals engaged in more than one of the away-from-home activities during the year, the sum of wildlife observers, feeders, and photographers exceeds the total number away-from-home participants.

Oregonians spent 5.3 million days engaged in away-from-home wildlife-watching activities in their state. They spent 1.9 million days observing and 1.6 million days photographing wildlife. For further details about away-from-home activities, see Table 25.

Oregon residents also took an active interest in wildlife around their homes. In 2011, 1.2 million state residents enjoyed observing, feeding, and photographing wildlife within one mile of their homes. Among this around-the-home group, 964 thousand fed, 803 thousand observed, and 350 thousand photographed wildlife around their homes. Another 140 thousand participants maintained natural areas of one-quarter acre or more for wildlife; 269 thousand participants maintained plantings for the benefit of wildlife; and 174 thousand participants visited parks or natural areas within a mile of home because of the wildlife. Summing the number of participants in these six activities results in an estimate that exceeds the total number of around-the-home participants because many people participated in more than one type of around-the-home activity. In addition, 31 percent of Oregonian around-the-home wildlife watchers also enjoyed wildlife away from home. For further details about Oregon residents participating in around-the-home wildlife-watching activities, see Table 27.

Wild Bird Observers

Bird watching attracted many wildlife enthusiasts in Oregon. In 2011, 892 thousand people observed birds around the home and on trips in the state. A majority, 74 percent (663 thousand), observed wild birds around the home while 48 percent (424 thousand) took trips away from home to watch birds.

Wild Bird Observers in Oregon

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Participants, total	**892 thousand**
Around the home	663 thousand
Away from home	424 thousand
Days, total	**87.3 million**
Around the home	83.3 million
Away from home	4.0 million

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Table 29.

Wildlife-Watching Expenditures in Oregon

Wildlife watchers spent $1.7 billion on wildlife-watching activities in Oregon in 2011. Trip-related expenditures, including food and lodging ($275 million), transportation ($197 million), and other trip expenses ($10 million), such as equipment rental, amounted to $482 million. This summation comprised 28 percent of all wildlife-watching expenditures by participants. The average of the trip-related expenditures for away-from-home participants was $791 per person in 2011.

Wildlife-watching participants spent nearly $1.0 billion on equipment—60 percent of all their expenditures. Specifically, wildlife-watching equipment (binoculars, special clothing, etc.) expenditures totaled $253 million, 25 percent of the equipment total. Auxiliary equipment expenditures (tents, backpacking equipment, etc.) and special equipment expenditures (campers, trucks, etc.) amounted to $766 million—75 percent of all equipment costs. Expenditures classified as special and auxiliary equipment are on items that were purchased for wildlife-watching recreation but could be used in activities other than wildlife watching.

Other items purchased by wildlife-watching participants, such as magazines, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, and plantings, totaled $196 million—12 percent of all wildlife-watching expenditures. For more details about wildlife-watching expenditures in Oregon, see Table 31.

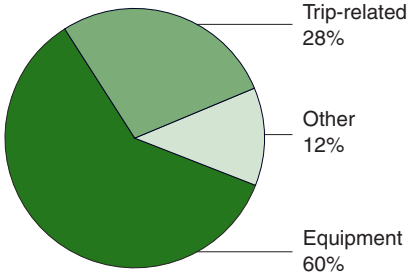
Wildlife-Watching Expenditures in Oregon

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

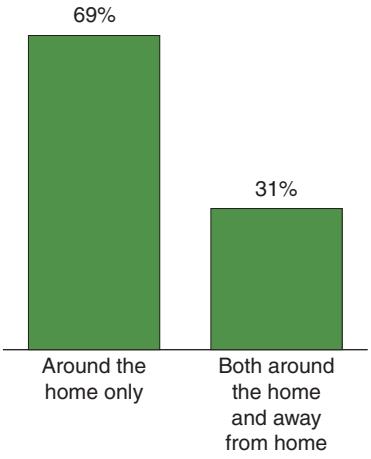
Total	**$1.7 billion**
Trip-related	$482 million
Equipment	$1.0 billion
Wildlife watching	$253 million
Auxiliary and special	$766 million
Other	$196 million

Source: Table 31.

Wildlife-Watching Expenditures in Oregon
(Total: $1.7 billion)



Away-From-Home Activity by Around-The-Home Participants
(Total: 1.2 million participants)



2001–2011 Comparison

Comparing the estimates from the 2001, 2006, and 2011 Surveys gives a perspective on the state of wildlife-related recreation in the early twenty-first century in Oregon. Only the most general recreation comparisons are presented here.

The best way to compare estimates from surveys is not to compare the estimates themselves but to compare the confidence intervals around the estimates. A 90-percent confidence interval around the estimate gives the range of estimates that 90 percent of all possible representative samples would supply. If the 90-percent confidence intervals of the two surveys' estimates overlap, it is not possible to say the two estimates are statistically different.

The state resident estimates cover the participation and expenditure activity of Oregon residents anywhere in the United States. The in-state estimates cover the participation, day, and expenditure activity if U.S. residents in Oregon.

The expenditure estimates were made comparable by adjusting the estimates for inflation—all estimates are in 2011 dollars.

Oregon 2001 and 2011 Comparison

(Numbers in thousands. Expenditures in 2011 dollars)

	2001	2011	Percent change
Fishing			
Anglers in state	687	638	[NS]–7
Days in state	8,698	5,658	[NS]–35
In-state expenditures by U.S. anglers	$764,335	$640,855	[NS]–16
State resident anglers	551	386	–30
Total expenditures by state residents	$750,311	$424,004	–43
Hunting			
Hunters in state	248	196	[NS]–21
Days in state	2,947	2,205	[NS]–25
In-state expenditures by U.S. hunters	$463,416	$238,696	[NS]–48
State resident hunters	236	181	[NS]–23
Total expenditures by state residents	$549,491	$219,069	–60
Away-From-Home Wildlife Watching			
Participants in state	910	537	–41
Days in state	8,517	7,268	[NS]–15
State resident participants	561	401	–29
Around-The-Home Wildlife Watching			
Total participants	1,204	1,206	0
Observers	824	803	[NS]–3
Feeders	997	964	[NS]–3
Wildlife-Watching Expenditures			
In-state expenditures by U.S. wildlife watchers	$977,242	$1,697,222	[NS]74
Total expenditures by state residents	$746,338	$1,712,492	129

[NS] Not different from zero at the 10 percent level of significance

Oregon 2006 and 2011 Comparison

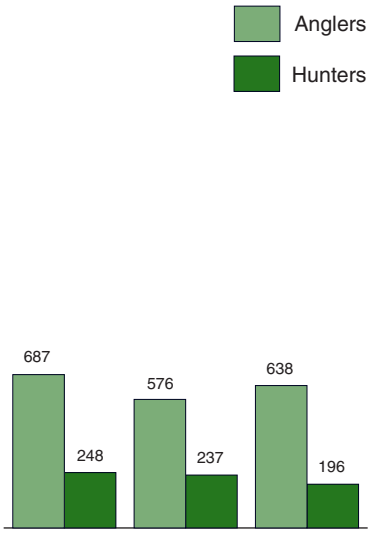
(Numbers in thousands. Expenditures in 2011 dollars)

	2006	2011	Percent change
Fishing			
Anglers in state	576	638	[NS]11
Days in state	8,384	5,658	[NS]–33
In-state expenditures by U.S. anglers	$554,471	$640,855	[NS]16
State resident anglers	483	386	[NS]–20
Total expenditures by state residents	$566,392	$424,004	[NS]–25
Hunting			
Hunters in state	237	196	[NS]–17
Days in state	2,729	2,205	[NS]–19
In-state expenditures by U.S. hunters	$416,866	$238,696	[NS]–43
State resident hunters	219	181	[NS]–17
Total expenditures by state residents	$375,209	$219,069	[NS]–42
Away-From-Home Wildlife Watching			
Participants in state	675	537	[NS]–20
Days in state	8,162	7,268	[NS]–11
State resident participants	481	401	[NS]–17
Around-The-Home Wildlife Watching			
Total participants	1,129	1,206	[NS]7
Observers	770	803	[NS]4
Feeders	995	964	[NS]–3
Wildlife-Watching Expenditures			
In-state expenditures by U.S. wildlife watchers	$866,299	$1,697,222	[NS]96
Total expenditures by state residents	$767,978	$1,712,492	[NS]123

[NS] Not different from zero at the 10 percent level of significance

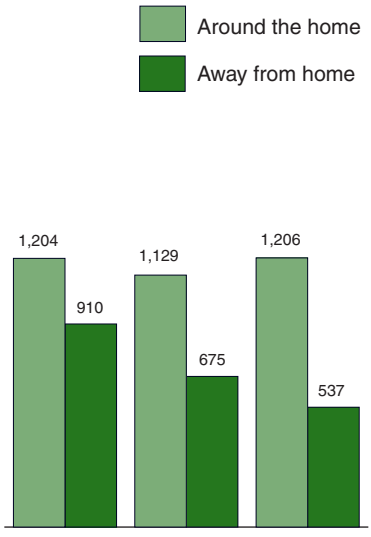
Number of People Who Hunted and Fished in Oregon: 2001–2011

(In thousands)



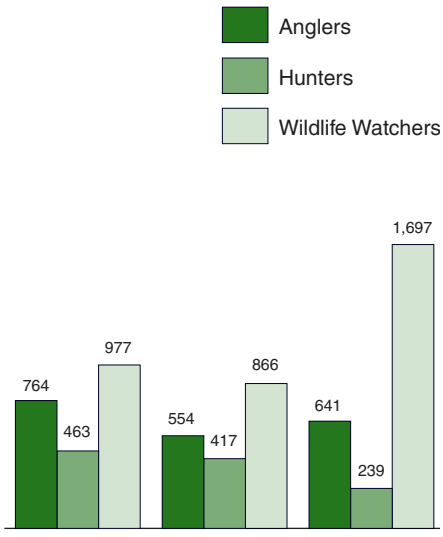
Number of People Who Wildlife Watched in Oregon: 2001–2011

(In thousands)



Total Expenditures by Participants in Oregon

(In millions of 2011 dollars)



Tables

Guide to Statistical Tables

Purpose and Coverage of Tables

The statistical tables of this report were designed to meet a wide range of needs for those interested in wildlife-related recreation. Special terms used in these tables are defined in Appendix A.

The tables are based on responses to the 2011 Survey, which was designed to collect data about participation in wildlife-related recreation. To have taken part in the Survey, a respondent must have been a U.S. resident (a resident of one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia). No one residing outside the United States (including U.S. citizens) was eligible for interviewing. Therefore, reported state and national totals do not include participation by those who were not U.S. residents or who were U.S. citizens residing outside the United States.

Comparability With Previous Surveys

The numbers reported can be compared with those in the 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Survey Reports. The methodology used in 2011 was similar to that used in those Surveys. These results should not be directly compared to results from Surveys earlier than 1991 since there were major changes in methodology. These changes were made to improve accuracy in the information provided.

Coverage of an Individual Table

Since the Survey covers many activities in various places by participants of different ages, all table titles, headnotes, stubs, and footnotes are designed to identify and articulate each item being reported in the table. For example, the title of Table 2 shows that data about anglers and hunters, their days of participation, and their number of trips are reported by type of activity. By contrast, the title of Table 7 indicates that it contains data on freshwater anglers and the days they fished for different species.

Percentages Reported in the Tables

Percentages are reported in the tables for the convenience of the user. When exclusive groups are being reported, the base of a percentage is apparent from its context because the percents add to 100 percent (plus or minus a rounding error). For example, Table 2 reports the number of trips taken by big game hunters, those taken by small game hunters, those taken by migratory bird hunters, and those taken by hunters pursuing other animals. These comprise 100 percent because they are exclusive categories.

Percents should not add to 100 when nonexclusive groups are being reported. Using Table 2 as an example again, note that adding the percentages associated with the total number of big game hunters, total small game hunters, total migratory bird hunters, and total hunters of other animals will not yield total hunters because respondents could hunt for more than one type of game.

When the base of the percentage is not apparent in context, it is identified in a footnote. For example, Table 15 reports two percentages with different bases: one base being the number of total participants at the head of the column and the other base being the total population who are described by the row category. Footnotes are used to clarify the bases of the reported percentages.

Footnotes to the Tables

Footnotes are used to clarify the information or items that are being reported in a table. Symbols in the body of a table indicate important footnotes. The following symbols are used in the tables to refer to the same footnote each time they appear:

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29.

... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

X Not applicable.

NA Not available.

Estimates based upon fewer than ten responses are regarded as being based on a sample size that is too small for reliable reporting. An estimate based upon at least 10 but fewer than 30 responses is treated as an estimate based on a small sample size. Other footnotes appear, as necessary, to qualify or clarify the estimates reported in the tables. In addition, these two important footnotes appear frequently:

- Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
- Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

"Multiple responses" is a term used to reflect the fact that individuals or their characteristics fall into more than one category. Using Table 5 as an example, those who fished in saltwater and freshwater appear in both of these totals. Yet each angler is represented only once in the "Total, all fishing" row. Similarly, in Table 12, those who hunt for big game and small game are counted only once as a hunter in the "Total, all hunting" row. Therefore, totals will be smaller than the sum of subcategories when multiple responses exist.

"Nonresponse" exists because the Survey questions were answered voluntarily, and some respondents did not or could not answer all the questions.

Table 1. Fishing and Hunting in Oregon by Resident and Nonresident Sportspersons: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Sportspersons	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent of sportspersons	Number	Percent of resident sportspersons	Number	Percent of nonresident sportspersons
Total sportspersons (fished or hunted)	**703**	**100**	**431**	**100**	**272**	**100**
Total anglers	**638**	**91**	**373**	**87**	**264**	**97**
Fished only	506	72	250	58	256	94
Fished and hunted	132	19	*123	*29	...	...
Total hunters	**196**	**28**	**181**	**42**	**...**	**...**
Hunted only	*65	*9	*58	*13	...	...
Hunted and fished	132	19	*123	*29	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 2. Anglers and Hunters, Days of Participation, and Trips in Oregon by Type of Fishing and Hunting: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Type of fishing and hunting	Participants		Days of participation		Trips	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FISHING						
Total, all fishing	**638**	**100**	**5,658**	**100**	**4,979**	**100**
Total, all freshwater	516	81	5,201	92	4,571	92
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	516	81	5,201	92	4,571	92
Great Lakes	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Saltwater	177	28	608	11	408	8
HUNTING						
Total, all hunting	**196**	**100**	**2,205**	**100**	**1,103**	**100**
Big game	189	96	1,918	87	889	81
Small game	...	...	...	...	...	...
Migratory birds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...

… Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably. (X) Not applicable.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 3. Anglers and Hunters, Trips, and Days of Participation: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Anglers and hunters, trips and days of participation	Activity in Oregon						Activity by Oregon residents in United States					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents		Total, in state of residence and in other states		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FISHING												
Total anglers	638	100	373	59	264	41	386	100	373	97	*49	*13
Total trips	4,979	100	4,145	83	834	17	4,376	100	4,145	95	*231	*5
Total days of fishing	5,658	100	4,396	78	1,263	22	4,598	100	4,396	96	*277	*6
Average days of fishing	9	(X)	12	(X)	5	(X)	12	(X)	12	(X)	*6	(X)
HUNTING												
Total hunters	196	100	181	92	...	...	181	100	181	100	...	...
Total trips	1,103	100	1,062	96	...	...	1,072	100	1,062	99	...	...
Total days of hunting	2,205	100	2,133	97	...	...	2,264	100	2,133	94	...	...
Average days of hunting	11	(X)	12	(X)	...	(X)	13	(X)	12	(X)	...	(X)

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably. (X) Not applicable.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 4. Oregon Resident Anglers and Hunters by Place Fished or Hunted: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Place fished or hunted	Anglers		Hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all places	**386**	**100**	**181**	**100**
In-state only	338	87	171	95
In-state and other states	...	...	...	...
In other states only	...	...	...	...

… Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 5. Oregon Resident Anglers and Hunters, Days of Participation, and Trips in the United States by Type of Fishing and Hunting: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Type of fishing and hunting	Participants		Days of participation		Trips	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FISHING						
Total, all fishing	**386**	**100**	**4,598**	**100**	**4,376**	**100**
Total, all freshwater	356	92	4,351	95	4,127	94
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	356	92	4,351	95	4,127	94
Great Lakes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltwater	*88	*23	*375	*8	*249	*6
HUNTING						
Total, all hunting	**181**	**100**	**2,264**	**100**	**1,072**	**100**
Big game	176	98	1,997	88	874	82
Small game	...	...	...	...	...	...
Migratory birds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 6. Freshwater Anglers, Trips, Days of Fishing, and Type of Water Fished: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Anglers, trips, and days of fishing	Activity in Oregon					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total anglers	**516**	**100**	**347**	**67**	**169**	**33**
Total trips	**4,571**	**100**	**3,919**	**86**	**652**	**14**
Total days of fishing	**5,201**	**100**	**4,173**	**80**	**1,029**	**20**
Average days of fishing	10	(X)	12	(X)	6	(X)
ANGLERS						
Total, all types of water	**516**	**100**	**347**	**67**	**169**	**33**
Ponds, lakes, or reservoirs	320	100	221	69	*99	*31
Rivers or streams	314	100	231	74	*83	*26
DAYS						
Total, all types of water	**5,201**	**100**	**4,173**	**80**	**1,029**	**20**
Ponds, lakes, or reservoirs	1,941	100	1,433	74	*508	*26
Rivers or streams	2,965	100	2,462	83	*504	*17

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. (X) Not applicable.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 7. Freshwater Anglers and Days of Fishing in Oregon by Type of Fish: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Anglers and days of fishing	Activity in Oregon						
	Total, state residents and nonresidents			State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent of total types	Percent of anglers/days	Number	Percent of anglers/days	Number	Percent of anglers/days
ANGLERS							
Total, all types of fish	**516**	**100**	**100**	**347**	**67**	**169**	**33**
Crappie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White bass, striped bass, striped bass hybrids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black bass	*99	*19	*100	...	...	...	...
Catfish, bullheads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walleye, sauger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern pike, pickerel, muskie, muskie hybrids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steelhead	*124	*24	*100	*81	*65	...	...
Trout	316	61	100	218	69	*99	*31
Salmon	142	28	100	*100	*71	*42	*29
Anything[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other freshwater fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DAYS							
Total, all types of fish	**5,201**	**100**	**100**	**4,173**	**80**	**1,029**	**20**
Crappie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White bass, striped bass, striped bass hybrids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black bass	*572	*11	*100	...	...	...	...
Catfish, bullheads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walleye, sauger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern pike, pickerel, muskie, muskie hybrids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steelhead	*1,009	*19	*100	*674	*67	...	...
Trout	2,475	48	100	2,243	91	*233	*9
Salmon	1,895	36	100	*1,539	*81	*356	*19
Anything[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other freshwater fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Respondent fished for no specific species and identified "Anything" from a list of categories of fish.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 8. Great Lakes Anglers, Trips, and Days of Fishing in Oregon: 2011

This table does not apply to this state.

Table 9. Great Lakes Anglers and Days of Fishing in Oregon by Type of Fish: 2011

This table does not apply to this state.

Table 10. Saltwater Anglers, Trips, and Days of Fishing in Oregon: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Anglers, trips, and days of fishing	Activity in Oregon					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total anglers	177	100	*77	*44	*100	*56
Total trips	408	100	*226	*55	*182	*45
Total days	608	100	*344	*57	*263	*43
Average days of fishing	3	(X)	*4	(X)	*3	(X)

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. (X) Not applicable.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 11. Saltwater Anglers and Days of Fishing in Oregon by Type of Fish: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Anglers and days of fishing	Activity in Oregon						
	Total, state residents and nonresidents			State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent of total types	Percent of anglers/days	Number	Percent of anglers/days	Number	Percent of anglers/days
ANGLERS							
Total, all types of fish	**177**	**100**	**100**	***77**	***44**	***100**	***56**
Salmon	*62	*35	*100	...	...	...	...
Striped bass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bluefish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flatfish (flounder, halibut)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red drum (redfish)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seatrout (weakfish)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahi Mahi (dolphinfish)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shellfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anything[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Another type of saltwater fish	*88	*50	*100	...	...	...	...
DAYS							
Total, all types of fish	**608**	**100**	**100**	***344**	***57**	***263**	***43**
Salmon	*403	*66	*100	...	...	...	...
Striped bass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bluefish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flatfish (flounder, halibut)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red drum (redfish)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seatrout (weakfish)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahi Mahi (dolphinfish)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shellfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anything[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Another type of saltwater fish	*280	*46	*100	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Respondent fished for no specific species and identified "Anything" from a list of categories of fish.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 12. Hunters, Trips, and Days of Hunting in Oregon by Type of Hunting: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Hunters, trips, and days of hunting	Activity in Oregon					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HUNTERS						
Total, all hunting	**196**	**100**	**181**	**92**	**...**	**...**
Big game	189	100	176	93	...	...
Small game	...	...	...	...	...	...
Migratory birds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...
TRIPS						
Total, all hunting	**1,103**	**100**	**1,062**	**96**	**...**	**...**
Big game	889	100	864	97	...	...
Small game	...	...	...	...	...	...
Migratory birds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...
DAYS						
Total, all hunting	**2,205**	**100**	**2,133**	**97**	**...**	**...**
Big game	1,918	100	1,865	97	...	...
Small game	...	...	...	...	...	...
Migratory birds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...

… Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 13. Hunters and Days of Hunting in Oregon by Type of Game: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Type of game	Hunters, state residents and nonresidents		Days of hunting	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all types of game	**196**	**100**	**2,205**	**100**
Big game, total	**189**	**96**	**1,918**	**87**
Deer	174	88	1,248	57
Elk	*108	*55	*718	*33
Bear	...	...	...	...
Wild turkey	...	...	...	...
Other big game	...	...	...	...
Small game, total	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Rabbit, hare	...	...	...	...
Quail	...	...	...	...
Grouse/prairie chicken	...	...	...	...
Squirrel	...	...	...	...
Pheasant	...	...	...	...
Other small game	...	...	...	...
Migratory birds, total	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Waterfowl	...	...	...	...
Geese	...	...	...	...
Ducks	...	...	...	...
Doves	...	...	...	...
Other migratory birds	...	...	...	...
Other animals, total[1]	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Includes groundhog, raccoon, fox, coyote, crow, prairie dog, etc.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 14. Hunters and Days of Hunting in Oregon by Type of Land: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Hunters and days of hunting	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HUNTERS						
Total, all types of land	**196**	**100**	**181**	**100**	**...**	**...**
Public land, total	**132**	**67**	***125**	***69**	**...**	**...**
Public land only	*75	*38	*69	*38	...	...
Public and private land	*56	*29	*56	*31	...	...
Private land, total	***103**	***52**	***94**	***52**	...	...
Private land only	*47	*24	*38	*21	...	...
Private and public land	*56	*29	*56	*31	...	...
DAYS						
Total, all types of land	**2,205**	**100**	**2,133**	**100**	**...**	**...**
Public land[1]	1,625	74	*1,589	*75	...	...
Private land[2]	*725	*33	*689	*32	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Days of hunting on public land includes both days spent solely on public land and those spent on public and private land.

[2] Days of hunting on private land includes both days spent solely on private land and those spent on private and public land.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 15. Selected Characteristics of Oregon Resident Anglers and Hunters: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Population		Sportspersons (fished or hunted)			Anglers			Hunters		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of sportspersons	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of anglers	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of hunters
Total persons	**3,061**	**100**	**444**	**15**	**100**	**386**	**13**	**100**	**181**	**6**	**100**
Population Density of Residence											
Urban	2,422	79	283	12	64	255	11	66	*117	*5	*65
Rural	639	21	161	25	36	131	21	34	*64	*10	*35
Population Size of Residence											
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	2,861	93	418	15	94	363	13	94	170	6	94
1,000,000 or more	1,257	41	*103	*8	*23	*89	*7	*23	...	...	...
250,000 to 999,999	652	21	*138	*21	*31	*116	*18	*30	...	...	...
50,000 to 249,999	953	31	178	19	40	158	17	41	*73	*8	*40
Outside MSA	200	7	*26	*13	*6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sex											
Male	1,530	50	355	23	80	309	20	80	161	11	89
Female	1,532	50	*89	*6	*20	*77	*5	*20	...	...	...
Age											
16 to 17 years	*84	*3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 to 24 years	263	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	658	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 44 years	498	16	*53	*11	*12	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 54 years	467	15	*73	*16	*16	*64	*14	*17	...	...	...
55 to 64 years	594	19	*125	*21	*28	*100	*17	*26	*55	*9	*30
65 years and older	498	16	*111	*22	*25	*98	*20	*25	*47	*9	*26
65 to 74 years	346	11	*96	*28	*22	*85	*25	*22	...	...	...
75 and older	152	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethnicity											
Hispanic	387	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Hispanic	2,674	87	398	15	90	341	13	88	181	7	100
Race											
White	2,646	86	383	14	86	328	12	85	169	6	93
African American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	384	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Household Income											
Less than $20,000	415	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$20,000 to $29,999	167	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$30,000 to $39,999	437	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$40,000 to $49,999	295	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$50,000 to $74,999	530	17	*86	*16	*19	*55	*10	*14	*52	*10	*29
$75,000 to $99,999	353	12	*77	*22	*17	*58	*16	*15	*45	*13	*25
$100,000 to $149,999	205	7	*69	*34	*16	*69	*34	*18	...	...	...
$150,000 or more	*78	*3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	581	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education											
11 years or less	384	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 years	1,004	33	*115	*11	*26	*99	*10	*26	*59	*6	*32
1 to 3 years of college	674	22	118	17	27	*93	*14	*24	*68	*10	*37
4 years or more of college	999	33	*154	*15	*35	*137	*14	*35	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Percent who participated columns show the percent of each row's population who participated in the activity named by the column (the percent of those living in urban areas who fished, etc.). Remaining percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of anglers who lived in urban areas, etc.).

Table 16. Summary of Expenditures in Oregon by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined for Fishing and Hunting: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)[1]	Average per sportsperson (dollars)[1]
FISHING AND HUNTING				
Total	**956,024**	**746**	**1,281**	**1,331**
Food and lodging	184,657	601	307	263
Transportation	138,142	619	223	197
Other trip costs[2]	119,374	510	234	170
Equipment (fishing, hunting)	106,149	360	294	135
Auxiliary equipment[3]	48,962	173	283	66
Special equipment[4]	*286,592	*62	*4,633	*402
Magazines, books, and DVDs	*4,890	*108	*45	*7
Membership dues and contributions	*20,591	*65	*317	*29
Other[5]	46,669	502	93	63
FISHING				
Total	**640,855**	**663**	**967**	**963**
Food and lodging	148,761	533	279	233
Transportation	95,820	555	173	150
Other trip costs[2]	114,099	484	236	179
Fishing equipment	68,013	307	222	85
Auxiliary equipment[3]	*14,338	*67	*213	*22
Special equipment[4]	*153,032	*42	*3,667	*221
Magazines, books, and DVDs	*1,919	*46	*42	*3
Membership dues and contributions	...	...	...	...
Other[5]	29,738	392	76	45
HUNTING				
Total	**238,696**	**218**	**1,096**	**1,168**
Food and lodging	35,895	190	188	183
Transportation	42,322	189	224	216
Other trip costs[2]	*5,274	*102	*52	*27
Hunting equipment	*36,835	*116	*317	*182
Auxiliary equipment[3]	*24,709	*88	*281	*113
Special equipment[4]	...	...	...	...
Magazines, books, and DVDs	...	...	...	...
Membership dues and contributions	...	...	...	...
Other[5]	16,931	163	104	78
UNSPECIFIED[6]				
Total	***75,172**	***76**	***991**	***107**

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Average expenditures are annual estimates.

[2] Includes boating costs, equipment rental, guide fees, access fees, heating and cooking fuel, and ice and bait (for fishing only).

[3] Includes sleeping bags, packs, duffel bags, tents, binoculars and field glasses, special fishing and hunting clothing, foul weather gear, boots and waders, maintenance and repair of equipment, processing and taxidermy costs, and electronic equipment such as a GPS device.

[4] Includes big-ticket items bought primarily for hunting and fishing including boats, campers, cabins, trail bikes, dune buggies, 4 x 4 vehicles, ATVs, 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, pickups, vans, travel and tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, recreational vehicles (RVs) and other special equipment.

[5] Includes land leasing and ownership, licenses, stamps, tags, permits, and plantings (for hunting only).

[6] Respondent could not specify whether expenditure was primarily for either fishing or hunting.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 17. Summary of Fishing Trip and Equipment Expenditures in Oregon by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined by Type of Fishing: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)[1]	Average per angler (dollars)[1]
ALL FISHING				
Total	**594,064**	**607**	**978**	**891**
Food and lodging	148,761	533	279	233
Transportation	95,820	555	173	150
Other trip costs	114,099	484	236	179
Equipment	235,384	321	734	328
ALL FRESHWATER				
Total	**445,594**	**489**	**911**	**698**
Food and lodging	135,934	433	314	213
Transportation	74,317	456	163	117
Other trip costs	96,360	403	239	151
Equipment	138,983	270	514	218
FRESHWATER, EXCEPT GREAT LAKES				
Total	**445,594**	**489**	**911**	**698**
Food and lodging	135,934	433	314	213
Transportation	74,317	456	163	117
Other trip costs	96,360	403	239	151
Equipment	138,983	270	514	218
GREAT LAKES				
Total	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Food and lodging	...	...	...	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs	...	...	...	...
Equipment	...	...	...	...
SALTWATER				
Total	**123,518**	**181**	**684**	**169**
Food and lodging	12,828	152	84	20
Transportation	21,503	150	143	34
Other trip costs	*17,739	*119	*149	*28
Equipment	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Average expenditures are annual estimates.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Table 19 for detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 18. Summary of Hunting Trip and Equipment Expenditures in Oregon by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined by Type of Hunting: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)[1]	Average per type of hunter (dollars)[1]
ALL HUNTING				
Total	**217,752**	**208**	**1,047**	**1,070**
Food and lodging	35,895	190	188	183
Transportation	42,322	189	224	216
Other trip costs	*5,274	*102	*52	*27
Equipment	134,260	136	988	*645
BIG GAME				
Total	**185,474**	**191**	**970**	**910**
Food and lodging	30,549	179	171	156
Transportation	35,816	183	195	182
Other trip costs	*4,281	*100	*43	*22
Equipment	*114,827	*110	*1,043	*550
SMALL GAME				
Total	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Food and lodging	...	...	...	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs	...	...	...	...
Equipment	...	...	...	...
MIGRATORY BIRDS				
Total	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Food and lodging	...	...	...	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs	...	...	...	...
Equipment	...	...	...	...
OTHER ANIMALS				
Total	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Food and lodging	...	...	...	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs	...	...	...	...
Equipment	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Average expenditures are annual estimates.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Table 20 for detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 19. Expenditures in Oregon by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined for Fishing: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Average per angler (dollars)[1]	Number (thousands)	Percent of anglers	Average per spender (dollars)[1]
Total, all items	**640,855**	**963**	**663**	**104**	**967**
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	**358,680**	**562**	**578**	**91**	**621**
Food and lodging, total	**148,761**	**233**	**533**	**84**	**279**
Food	59,112	93	470	74	126
Lodging	89,649	141	213	33	421
Transportation	95,820	150	555	87	173
Other trip costs, total	**114,099**	**179**	**484**	**76**	**236**
Privilege and other fees[2]	76,958	121	190	30	404
Boating costs[3]	*16,680	*26	*89	*14	*188
Bait	12,322	19	319	50	39
Ice	4,054	6	213	33	19
Heating and cooking fuel	*4,085	*6	*162	*25	*25
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES PRIMARILY FOR FISHING					
Fishing equipment, total	**68,013**	**85**	**307**	**48**	**222**
Reels, rods, and rod-making components	26,726	25	118	18	227
Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc.	15,249	24	278	44	55
Artificial lures and flies	10,329	16	211	33	49
Creels, stringers, fish bags, landing nets, and gaff hooks	...	...	...	...	...
Minnow seines, traps, and bait containers	...	...	...	...	...
Other fishing equipment[4]	*14,201	*18	*112	*18	*126
Auxiliary equipment[5]	*14,338	*22	*67	*11	*213
Special equipment[6]	*153,032	*221	*42	*7	*3,667
Other fishing costs[7]	46,791	72	405	64	116

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Average expenditures are annual estimates.

[2] Includes boat or equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trip (party and charter boats, etc.), public land use, and private land use.

[3] Includes boat launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees, and fuel.

[4] Includes electronic fishing devices (depth finders, fish finders, etc.), tackle boxes, ice fishing equipment, and other fishing equipment.

[5] Includes sleeping bags, packs, duffel bags, tents, binoculars and field glasses, special fishing clothing, foul weather gear, boots and waders, maintenance and repair of equipment, processing and taxidermy costs, and electronic equipment such as a GPS device.

[6] Includes big-ticket items bought primarily for fishing including boats, campers, cabins, trail bikes, dune buggies, 4 x 4 vehicles, ATVs, 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, pickups, vans, travel and tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, recreational vehicles (RVs) and other special equipment.

[7] Includes magazines, books, and DVDs, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, and licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Percent of anglers may be greater than 100 because spenders who did not fish in this state are included.

Table 20. Expenditures in Oregon by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined for Hunting: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)[1]	Number (thousands)	Percent of hunters	Average per spender (dollars)[1]
Total, all items	**238,696**	**1,168**	**218**	**111**	**1,096**
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	**83,492**	**425**	**191**	**97**	**436**
Food and lodging, total	**35,895**	**183**	**190**	**97**	**188**
Food	32,776	167	190	97	172
Lodging	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation	42,322	216	189	96	224
Other trip costs, total	***5,274**	***27**	***102**	***52**	***52**
Privilege and other fees[2]	...	...	...	...	...
Boating costs[3]	...	...	...	...	...
Heating and cooking fuel	*3,897	*20	*95	*48	*41
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES PRIMARILY FOR HUNTING					
Hunting equipment, total	***36,835**	***182**	***116**	***59**	***317**
Firearms	...	...	...	...	...
Ammunition	*5,238	*23	*78	*40	*67
Other hunting equipment[4]	*21,970	*110	*85	*43	*258
Auxiliary equipment[5]	*24,709	*113	*88	*45	*281
Special equipment[6]	...	...	...	...	...
Other hunting costs[7]	20,944	98	168	85	125

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Average expenditures are annual estimates.

[2] Includes guide fees, pack trip and package fees, public and private land use access fees, and rental of equipment such as boats and hunting or camping equipment.

[3] Boating costs include launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees, and fuel.

[4] Includes telescopic sights, decoys and game calls, handloading equipment and components, hunting dogs and associated costs, hunting knives, bows, arrows, archery equipment, and other hunting equipment.

[5] Includes sleeping bags, packs, duffel bags, tents, binoculars and field glasses, special hunting clothing, foul weather gear, boots and waders, maintenance and repair of equipment, processing and taxidermy costs, and electronic equipment such as a GPS device.

[6] Includes big-ticket items bought primarily for hunting including boats, campers, cabins, trail bikes, dune buggies, 4 x 4 vehicles, ATVs, 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, pickups, vans, travel and tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, recreational vehicles (RVs) and other special equipment.

[7] Includes magazines, books, and DVDs, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, and licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Percent of hunters may be greater than 100 because spenders who did not hunt in this state are included.

Table 21. Trip and Equipment Expenditures in Oregon for Fishing and Hunting by Oregon Residents and Nonresidents: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)[1]	Average per sportsperson (dollars)[1]
STATE RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS				
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing and hunting, total	**883,875**	**684**	**1,293**	**4,501**
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing, total	**594,064**	**607**	**978**	**891**
Food and lodging	148,761	533	279	233
Transportation	95,820	555	173	150
Boating costs[2]	*16,680	*89	*188	*26
Other trip costs[3]	97,419	478	204	153
Equipment	235,384	321	734	328
Trip and equipment expenditures for hunting, total	**219,053**	**221**	**992**	**1,070**
Food and lodging	35,895	190	188	183
Transportation	42,322	189	224	216
Boating costs[2]	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs[3]	*5,030	*102	*49	*26
Equipment	135,561	149	910	*645
Unspecified equipment[4]	***70,758**	***62**	***1,135**	***360**
STATE RESIDENTS				
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing and hunting, total	**628,984**	**420**	**1,499**	**3,477**
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing, total	**361,404**	**362**	**998**	**968**
Food and lodging	48,164	321	150	129
Transportation	57,427	335	172	154
Boating costs[2]	*15,873	*78	*202	*43
Other trip costs[3]	32,937	286	115	88
Equipment	207,004	286	725	554
Trip and equipment expenditures for hunting, total	**197,301**	**185**	**1,067**	**1,087**
Food and lodging	33,920	176	193	187
Transportation	38,271	173	221	212
Boating costs[2]	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs[3]	*4,970	*96	*52	*27
Equipment	*119,896	*125	*958	*659
Unspecified equipment[4]	***70,278**	***59**	***1,194**	***388**
NONRESIDENTS				
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing and hunting, total	**254,891**	**264**	**965**	**16,474**
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing, total	**232,660**	**245**	**949**	**782**
Food and lodging	100,598	211	476	380
Transportation	38,393	220	174	145
Boating costs[2]	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs[3]	64,481	192	336	244
Equipment	*28,380	*35	*810	...
Trip and equipment expenditures for hunting, total	***21,752**	***36**	***604**	**...**
Food and lodging	...	...	...	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...
Boating costs[2]	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs[3]	...	...	...	...
Equipment	...	...	...	...
Unspecified equipment[4]	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Average expenditures are annual estimates.

[2] Includes boat launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees, and fuel.

[3] Includes equipment rental, guide and access fees, ice and bait for fishing, and heating and cooking oil.

[4] Respondent could not specify whether item was for hunting or fishing.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 22. Summary of Oregon Residents' Fishing and Hunting Expenditures Both Inside and Outside Oregon: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)[1]	Average per sportsperson (dollars)[1]
FISHING AND HUNTING				
Total	**718,721**	**444**	**1,619**	**1,619**
Food and lodging	85,898	394	218	193
Transportation	102,801	403	255	232
Other trip costs[2]	53,709	328	164	121
Equipment (fishing, hunting)	99,736	310	321	225
Auxiliary equipment[3]	46,839	167	280	105
Special equipment[4]	*264,491	*55	*4,785	*596
Magazines, books, and DVDs	*5,354	*147	*36	*12
Membership dues and contributions	*21,059	*65	*324	*47
Other[5]	38,835	324	120	87
FISHING				
Total	**424,004**	**386**	**1,097**	**1,097**
Food and lodging	52,317	335	156	135
Transportation	64,530	348	185	167
Other trip costs[2]	48,495	308	157	125
Fishing equipment	62,193	274	227	161
Auxiliary equipment[3]	*14,927	*67	*222	*39
Special equipment[4]	*140,930	*37	*3,841	*365
Magazines, books, and DVDs	*2,274	*82	*28	*6
Membership dues and contributions	...	...	...	...
Other[5]	22,905	231	99	59
HUNTING				
Total	**219,069**	**178**	**1,230**	**1,211**
Food and lodging	33,580	176	191	186
Transportation	38,271	173	221	212
Other trip costs[2]	*5,214	*96	*54	*29
Hunting equipment	*36,864	*108	*342	*204
Auxiliary equipment[3]	*22,199	*83	*267	*123
Special equipment[4]	...	...	...	...
Magazines, books, and DVDs	*2,055	*51	*40	*11
Membership dues and contributions	...	...	...	...
Other[5]	15,930	147	109	88
UNSPECIFIED[6]				
Total	***74,692**	***72**	***1,033**	***168**

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Average expenditures are annual estimates.

[2] Includes boating costs, equipment rental, guide fees, access fees, heating and cooking fuel, and ice and bait (for fishing only).

[3] Includes sleeping bags, packs, duffel bags, tents, binoculars and field glasses, special fishing and hunting clothing, foul weather gear, boots and waders, maintenance and repair of equipment, processing and taxidermy costs, and electronic equipment such as a GPS device.

[4] Includes big-ticket items bought primarily for hunting and fishing including boats, campers, cabins, trail bikes, dune buggies, 4 x 4 vehicles, ATVs, 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, pickups, vans, travel and tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, recreational vehicles (RVs) and other special equipment.

[5] Includes land leasing and ownership, licenses, stamps, tags, and permits, and plantings (for hunting only).

[6] Respondent could not specify whether expenditure was primarily for fishing or hunting.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Tables 19–20 for a detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 23. In-State and Out-of-State Expenditures by Oregon Residents for Fishing and Hunting: 2011

(State population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)[1]	Average per sportsperson (dollars)[1]
IN OREGON				
Expenditures for fishing and hunting, total	**687,800**	**433**	**1,588**	**979**
Trip-related expenditures	231,805	413	562	330
Equipment (fishing and hunting)	87,978	308	286	125
Auxiliary equipment[2]	45,973	165	279	65
Special equipment[3]	*263,227	*52	*5,017	*375
Other[4]	58,816	328	179	84
Expenditures for fishing, total	**399,320**	**376**	**1,063**	**626**
Trip-related expenditures	154,401	355	435	242
Fishing equipment	51,736	272	190	81
Auxiliary equipment[2]	*14,338	*67	*213	*22
Special equipment[3]	*140,930	*37	*3,841	*221
Other[4]	37,916	230	165	59
Expenditures for hunting, total	**213,108**	**178**	**1,196**	**1,085**
Trip-related expenditures	77,404	176	440	394
Hunting equipment	*35,563	*105	*338	*181
Auxiliary equipment[2]	*22,199	*83	*267	*113
Special equipment[3]	...	...	...	...
Other[4]	16,486	151	109	84
Unspecified expenditures for fishing and hunting, total[5]	***74,692**	***72**	***1,033**	***106**
OUT OF STATE				
Expenditures for fishing and hunting, total	***45,440**	***370**	***123**	***65**
Trip-related expenditures	*25,122	*49	*515	*36
Equipment (fishing and hunting)	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment[2]	...	...	...	...
Special equipment[3]	...	...	...	...
Other[4]	*6,431	*212	*30	*9
Expenditures for fishing, total	***31,416**	***306**	***103**	***49**
Trip-related expenditures	*17,675	*46	*385	*28
Fishing equipment	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment[2]	...	...	...	...
Special equipment[3]	...	...	...	...
Other[4]	...	...	...	...
Expenditures for hunting, total	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Trip-related expenditures	...	...	...	...
Hunting equipment	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment[2]	...	...	...	...
Special equipment[3]	...	...	...	...
Other[4]	...	...	...	...
Unspecified expenditures for fishing and hunting, total[5]	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Average expenditures are annual estimates.

[2] Auxiliary equipment includes sleeping bags, packs, duffel bags, tents, binoculars and field glasses, special fishing and hunting clothing, foul weather gear, boots and waders, maintenance and repair of equipment, processing and taxidermy costs, and electronic equipment such as a GPS device.

[3] Special equipment includes boats, campers, cabins, trail bikes, dune buggies, 4 x 4 vehicles, ATVs, 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, pickups, vans, travel and tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, recreational vehicles (RVs) and other special equipment.

[4] Other equipment includes expenditures for magazines, books, DVDs, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, licenses, stamps, tags, and permits, and plantings.

[5] Respondent could not specify whether expenditure was primarily for either fishing or hunting.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 24. Wildlife Watching in Oregon by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Number	Percent
Total participants	**1,440**	**100**
Away from home	537	37
Observe wildlife	466	32
Photograph wildlife	314	22
Feed wildlife	...	...
Around the home	1,206	84
Observe wildlife	803	56
Photograph wildlife	350	24
Feed wildlife	964	67
Visit parks or natural areas[1]	*174	*12
Maintain plantings or natural areas	305	21

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Includes visits only to parks or natural areas within one mile of home.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 25. Participants, Trips, and Days of Participation in Away-From-Home Wildlife Watching in Oregon: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants, trips, and days of participation	Activity in Oregon					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PARTICIPANTS						
Total participants	**537**	**100**	**336**	**100**	***201**	***100**
Observe wildlife	466	87	266	79	*201	*100
Photograph wildlife	314	59	*168	*50	*146	*73
Feed wildlife	...	...	...	...	...	...
TRIPS						
Total Trips	**3,433**	**100**	**1,926**	**100**	***1,507**	***100**
Average days per trip	2	(X)	3	(X)	*1	(X)
DAYS						
Total days	**7,268**	**100**	**5,294**	**100**	***1,974**	***100**
Observing wildlife	3,748	52	*1,939	*37	*1,809	*92
Photographing wildlife	2,327	32	*1,579	*30	*749	*38
Feeding wildlife	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average days per participant	**14**	**(X)**	**16**	**(X)**	***10**	**(X)**
Observing wildlife	8	(X)	*7	(X)	*9	(X)
Photographing wildlife	7	(X)	*9	(X)	*5	(X)
Feeding wildlife	...	(X)	...	(X)	...	(X)

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably. (X) Not applicable.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 26. Away-From-Home Wildlife-Watching Participants by Wildlife Observed, Photographed, or Fed in Oregon: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Wildlife observed, photographed, or fed	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total all wildlife	**537**	**100**	**336**	**63**	***201**	***37**
Total birds	**460**	**100**	**270**	**59**	***190**	***41**
Songbirds (cardinals, robins, warblers, etc.)	275	100	*191	*69	*85	*31
Birds of prey (hawks, owls, eagles, etc.)	322	100	*215	*67	*108	*33
Waterfowl (ducks, geese, swans, etc.)	378	100	257	68	*121	*32
Other water birds (shorebirds, herons, cranes, etc.)	294	100	*207	*70	*87	*30
Other birds (pheasants, turkeys, road runners, etc.)	*96	*100	*61	*63	...	...
Total land mammals	**331**	**100**	***215**	***65**	***116**	***35**
Large land mammals (bears, bison, elk, etc.)	247	100	*171	*69	*76	*31
Small land mammals (prairie dogs, squirrels, etc.)	*241	*100	*155	*64	*86	*36
Fish (salmon, sharks, etc.)	*98	*100	...	...	...	...
Marine mammals (whales, dolphins, etc.)	*120	*100	...	...	...	...
Other wildlife (butterflies, turtles, etc.)	*197	*100	*121	*61	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 27. Participation in Wildlife-Watching Activities Around the Home in Oregon: 2011

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Around the home	Participants	
	Number	Percent
Total around-the-home participants	**1,206**	**100**
Observe wildlife	803	67
Visit parks and natural areas[1]	*174	*14
Photograph wildlife	350	29
Feed wildlife	964	80
Maintain natural areas	*140	*12
Maintain plantings	269	22
Participants Observing Wildlife		
Total, all wildlife	**803**	**100**
Birds	663	83
Land mammals	729	91
Large mammals	372	46
Small mammals	610	76
Amphibians or reptiles	*104	*13
Insects or spiders	348	43
Fish and other wildlife	*99	*12
Total, 1 day or more	**803**	**100**
1 to 10 days	*284	*35
11 to 50 days	*139	*17
51 to 200 days	*179	*22
201 days or more	*197	*25
Participants Visiting Parks or Natural Areas[1]		
Total, 1 day or more	***174**	***100**
1 to 5 days	...	...
6 to 10 days	...	...
11 days or more	*72	*42
Participants Photographing Wildlife		
Total, 1 day or more	**350**	**100**
1 to 3 days	*135	*39
4 to 10 days	*123	*35
11 or more days	*88	*25
Participants Feeding Wildlife		
Total, all wildlife	**964**	**100**
Wild birds	938	97
Other wildlife	*172	*18

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Includes visits only to parks or natural areas within one mile of home.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 28. Oregon Residents Participating in Wildlife Watching in the United States: 2011

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Number	Percent of participants	Percent of population
Total participants	**1,239**	**100**	**40**
Away from home	401	32	13
Around the home	1,206	97	39
Observe wildlife	803	65	26
Photograph wildlife	350	28	11
Feed wild birds or other wildlife	964	78	31
Maintain plantings or natural areas	305	25	10
Visit parks or natural areas[1]	*174	*14	*6

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29.

[1] Includes visits to publicly or privately owned parks or natural areas.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. The column showing percent of participants is based on total participants. The column showing percent of population is based on the state population 16 years old and older, including those who did not participate in wildlife watching.

Table 29. Wild Bird Observers and Days of Observation in Oregon by State Residents and Nonresidents: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Observers and days of observation	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OBSERVERS						
Total bird observers	**892**	**100**	**702**	**100**	***190**	***100**
Around-the-home observers	663	74	663	94	(X)	(X)
Away-from-home observers	424	48	*234	*33	*190	*100
DAYS						
Total days observing birds	**87,300**	**100**	**85,536**	**100**	***1,764**	***100**
Around the home	83,284	95	83,284	97	(X)	(X)
Away from home	4,015	5	*2,251	*3	*1,764	*100

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. (X) Not applicable.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 30. Selected Characteristics of Oregon Residents Participating in Wildlife Watching: 2011

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Population		Participants								
			Total			Away from home			Around the home		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	**3,061**	**100**	**1,239**	**40**	**100**	**401**	**13**	**100**	**1,206**	**39**	**100**
Population Density of Residence											
Urban	2,422	79	891	37	72	279	12	70	858	35	71
Rural	639	21	348	54	28	*122	*19	*30	348	54	29
Population Size of Residence											
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	2,861	93	1,174	41	95	381	13	95	1,141	40	95
1,000,000 or more	1,257	41	479	38	39	*219	*17	*55	459	36	38
250,000 to 999,999	652	21	*306	*47	*25	...	...	...	*306	*47	*25
50,000 to 249,999	953	31	389	41	31	*111	*12	*28	376	39	31
Outside MSA	200	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sex											
Male	1,530	50	557	36	45	*201	*13	*50	533	35	44
Female	1,532	50	682	45	55	*200	*13	*50	673	44	56
Age											
16 to 17 years	*84	*3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 to 24 years	263	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	658	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 44 years	498	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 54 years	467	15	*296	*63	*24	...	...	...	*273	*58	*23
55 to 64 years	594	19	429	72	35	*140	*24	*35	429	72	36
65 years and older	498	16	297	60	24	*118	*24	*29	297	60	25
65 to 74 years	346	11	*219	*63	*18	*112	*32	*28	*219	*63	*18
75 and older	152	5	*78	*51	*6	...	...	...	*78	*51	*6
Ethnicity											
Hispanic	387	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Hispanic	2,674	87	1,223	46	99	385	14	96	1,190	44	99
Race											
White	2,646	86	1,158	44	93	398	15	99	1,124	42	93
African American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	384	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Household Income											
Less than $20,000	415	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$20,000 to $29,999	167	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$30,000 to $39,999	437	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$40,000 to $49,999	295	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$50,000 to $74,999	530	17	*294	*56	*24	...	...	...	*294	*56	*24
$75,000 to $99,999	353	12	*186	*53	*15	*75	*21	*19	*176	*50	*15
$100,000 to $149,999	205	7	*161	*79	*13	...	...	...	*151	*74	*13
$150,000 or more	*78	*3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	581	19	*171	*29	*14	...	...	...	*171	*29	*14
Education											
11 years or less	384	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 years	1,004	33	450	45	36	*124	*12	*31	440	44	36
1 to 3 years of college	674	22	*236	*35	*19	*67	*10	*17	*223	*33	*18
4 years or more of college	999	33	495	50	40	*210	*21	*52	485	49	40

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Percent who participated columns show the percent of each row's population who participated in the activity named by the column (the percent of those living in urban areas who participated, etc.). Percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of those who participated who live in urban areas, etc.).

Table 31. Expenditures in Oregon by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined for Wildlife Watching: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)[1]	Spenders		
			Number (thousands)	Percent of wildlife-watching participants[2]	Average per spender (dollars)[1]
Total, all items	**1,697,222**	**1,138**	**1,248**	**87**	**1,360**
TRIP EXPENDITURES					
Total, trip-related	**482,241**	**791**	**536**	**100**	**900**
Food and lodging	275,422	513	446	83	618
Food	118,522	221	446	83	266
Lodging	*156,901	*292	*210	*39	*748
Transportation	196,880	259	536	100	367
Other trip costs[3]	*9,939	*19	*184	*34	*54
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES					
Total	**1,214,980**	**843**	**1,008**	**70**	**1,206**
Wildlife-watching equipment, total	**253,194**	**175**	**959**	**67**	**264**
Binoculars, spotting scopes	*25,239	*18	*163	*11	*155
Film and photo processing	*9,949	*7	*116	*8	*86
Cameras, special lenses, video cameras, and other photographic equipment, including memory cards	*98,116	*68	*146	*10	*671
Day packs, carrying cases, and special clothing	*21,589	*15	*182	*13	*119
Bird food	75,703	52	694	48	109
Food for other wildlife	*4,612	*3	*153	*11	*30
Nest boxes, bird houses, bird feeders, and bird baths	*12,710	*9	*251	*17	*51
Other equipment (including field guides)	*5,276	*4	*205	*14	*26
Auxiliary equipment[4]	*28,155	*19	*145	*10	*194
Special equipment[5]	...	...	...	...	...
Magazines, books, and DVDs	*3,729	*3	*124	*9	*30
Membership dues and contributions	*45,658	*32	*161	*11	*284
Land leasing and ownership	...	...	...	...	...
Plantings	*48,528	*34	*250	*17	*194

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Average expenditures are annual estimates.

[2] Percent of wildlife-watching participants column for trip-related expenditures is based on away-from-home participation. For equipment and other expenditures, the percent of wildlife-watching participants column is based on total wildlife-watching participants.

[3] Includes equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trips, public land use and private land use, boat fuel, other boating costs, and heating and cooking fuel.

[4] Includes tents, tarps, frame packs and other backpacking equipment, other camping equipment, and other auxiliary equipment.

[5] Includes boats, campers, cabins, trail bikes, dune buggies, 4 x 4 vehicles, ATVs, 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, pickups, vans, travel and tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, recreational vehicles (RVs) and other special equipment.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 32. Trip and Equipment Expenditures in Oregon for Wildlife Watching by Oregon Residents and Nonresidents: 2011

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)[1]	Average per participant (dollars)[1]
STATE RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS				
Total	**1,501,208**	**1,243**	**1,208**	**1,002**
Food and lodging	275,422	446	618	513
Transportation	196,880	536	367	259
Other trip costs[2]	*9,939	*184	*54	*19
Equipment[3]	1,018,967	966	1,055	707
STATE RESIDENTS				
Total	**1,342,143**	**1,009**	**1,331**	**1,037**
Food and lodging	179,296	262	684	534
Transportation	142,587	335	425	253
Other trip costs[2]	*4,847	*104	*47	*14
Equipment[3]	1,015,413	923	1,100	819
NONRESIDENTS				
Total	**159,065**	**234**	**679**	***785**
Food and lodging	*96,126	*184	*523	*479
Transportation	*54,292	*201	*270	*270
Other trip costs[2]	...	...	...	...
Equipment[3]	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Average expenditures are annual estimates.

[2] Includes equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trips, public land use, private land use, boat fuel, other boating costs, and heating and cooking fuel.

[3] Includes wildlife-watching auxiliary and special equipment.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Table 33 for detailed listed of expenditure items.

Table 33. Wildlife-Watching Expenditures Both Inside and Outside Oregon by Oregon Residents: 2011

(State population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)[1]	Spenders		
			Number (thousands)	Percent of wildlife-watching participants[2]	Average per spender (dollars)[1]
Total, all items	**1,712,492**	**1,382**	**1,014**	**82**	**1,688**
TRIP EXPENDITURES					
Total, trip-related	**507,648**	**1,266**	**377**	**94**	**1,348**
Food and lodging	235,909	588	298	74	791
Food	115,049	287	298	74	386
Lodging	*120,860	*301	*154	*38	*787
Transportation	240,355	599	353	88	682
Other trip costs[3]	*31,385	*78	*158	*39	*199
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES					
Total	**1,204,843**	**972**	**963**	**78**	**1,251**
Wildlife-watching equipment, total	**254,891**	**206**	**931**	**75**	**274**
Binoculars, spotting scopes	*26,016	*21	*172	*14	*152
Film and photo processing	*9,868	*8	*110	*9	*90
Cameras, special lenses, video cameras, and other photographic equipment, including memory cards	*97,155	*78	*149	*12	*652
Day packs, carrying cases, and special clothing	*22,513	*18	*190	*15	*118
Bird food	75,877	61	688	55	110
Food for other wildlife	*4,612	*4	*153	*12	*30
Nest boxes, bird houses, bird feeders, and bird baths	*12,427	*10	*238	*19	*52
Other equipment	*6,422	*5	*203	*16	*32
Auxiliary equipment[4]	*29,529	*24	*139	*11	*213
Special equipment[5]	…	…	…	…	…
Magazines, books, and DVDs	*3,846	*3	*127	*10	*30
Membership dues and contributions	*71,750	*58	*196	*16	*367
Land leasing and ownership	…	…	…	…	…
Plantings	*48,528	*39	*250	*20	*194

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Average expenditures are annual estimates.

[2] Percent of wildlife-watching participants column for trip-related expenditures is based on away-from-home participation. For equipment and other expenditures, the percent of wildlife-watching participants column is based on total wildlife-watching participants.

[3] Includes equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trips, public land use and private land use, boat fuel, other boating costs, and heating and cooking fuel.

[4] Includes tents, tarps, frame packs and other backpacking equipment, other camping equipment, and other auxiliary equipment.

[5] Includes boats, campers, cabins, trail bikes, dune buggies, 4 x 4 vehicles, ATVs, 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, pickups, vans, travel and tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, recreational vehicles (RVs) and other special equipment.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 34. In-State and Out-of-State Expenditures by Oregon Residents for Wildlife Watching: 2011

(State population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure Item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)[1]	Average per participant (dollars)[1]
IN OREGON				
Expenditures for wildlife watching, total[2]	**1,498,739**	**1,014**	**1,478**	**1,210**
Trip-related expenditures[3]	326,730	335	975	972
Wildlife-watching equipment[4]	249,804	923	271	202
Auxiliary equipment[5]	*27,991	*139	*202	*23
Special equipment[6]	...	...	...	...
Other[7]	156,596	375	417	126
OUT OF STATE				
Expenditures for wildlife watching, total[2]	***212,840**	***211**	***1,006**	***1,030**
Trip-related expenditures[3]	*180,918	*166	*1,092	*1,006
Wildlife-watching equipment[4]	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment[5]	...	...	...	...
Special equipment[6]	...	...	...	...
Other[7]	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. … Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

[1] Average expenditures are annual estimates.

[2] Information on trip-related expenditures was collected for away-from-home participants only. Equipment and other expenditures are based on information collected from both away-from-home and around-the-home participants.

[3] Includes equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trips, public land use and private land use, boat fuel, other boating costs, and heating and cooking fuel.

[4] Includes binoculars, spotting scopes, cameras, special lenses, videocameras, other photography equipment, memory cards, film and photo processing, commercially prepared and packaged wild bird food, other bulk food used to feed wild birds, food used to feed other wildlife, nest boxes, bird houses, feeders, baths, and other wildlife-watching equipment.

[5] Includes tents, tarps, frame packs and other backpacking equipment, other camping equipment, and other auxiliary equipment.

[6] Includes boats, campers, cabins, trail bikes, dune buggies, 4 x 4 vehicles, ATVs, 4-wheelers, snowmobiles, pickups, vans, travel and tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, recreational vehicles (RVs) and other special equipment.

[7] Includes magazines, books, DVDs, membership dues and contributions, and land leasing and ownership.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 35. Participation of Oregon Resident Wildlife-Watching Participants in Fishing and Hunting: 2011

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Total wildlife watchers		Wildife-watching activity			
			Away from home		Around the home	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total participants	**1,239**	**100**	**401**	**100**	**1,206**	**100**
Wildlife-watching participants who:						
Did not fish or hunt	952	77	194	48	974	81
Fished or hunted	287	23	207	52	231	19
Fished	267	22	*187	*47	217	18
Hunted	*95	*8	*75	*19	*80	*7

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 36. Participation of Oregon Resident Sportspersons in Wildlife-Watching Activities: 2011

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Sportspersons	Sportspersons		Anglers		Hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total sportspersons	**444**	**100**	**386**	**100**	**181**	**100**
Sportspersons who:						
Did not engage in wildlife-watching activities	157	35	*120	*31	*86	*47
Engaged in wildlife-watching activities	287	65	267	69	*95	*53
Away from home	207	47	*187	*48	*75	*41
Around the home	231	52	217	56	*80	*44

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

State reports for previous Surveys included tables that had estimates for all fifty states. In order to expedite release of the 2011 Oregon State report, state estimates have been deleted. To find state estimates other than Oregon, go to *http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/NationalSurvey/reports2011.html*. State reports are being released alphabetically, beginning in early 2013.

Appendix A

Appendix A. Definitions

Annual household income—Total 2011 income of household members before taxes and other deductions.

Around-the-home wildlife watching—Activity within 1 mile of home with one of six primary purposes: (1) taking special interest in or trying to identify birds or other wildlife; (2) photographing wildlife; (3) feeding birds or other wildlife; (4) maintaining natural areas of at least one-quarter acre for the benefit of wildlife; (5) maintaining plantings (such as shrubs and agricultural crops) for the benefit of wildlife; and (6) visiting parks and natural areas to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife.

Auxiliary equipment—Equipment owned primarily for wildlife-associated recreation. For the sportspersons section, these include sleeping bags, packs, duffel bags, tents, binoculars and field glasses, special fishing and hunting clothing, foul weather gear, boots and waders, maintenance and repair of equipment, and processing and taxidermy costs. For the wildlife-watching section, these include tents, tarps, frame packs, backpacking and other camping equipment, and blinds. For both sportspersons and wildlife watchers, it also includes electronic auxiliary equipment such as Global Positioning Systems.

Away-from-home wildlife watching—Trips or outings at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife. Trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, and museums are not included.

Big game—Bear, deer, elk, moose, wild turkey, and similar large animals that are hunted.

Census Divisions

East North Central
Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

East South Central
Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

Middle Atlantic
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

Mountain
Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

New England
Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Pacific
Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

South Atlantic
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland
North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

West North Central
Kansas
Iowa
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

West South Central
Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

Day—Any part of a day spent participating in a given activity. For example, if someone hunted two hours one day and three hours another day, it would be reported as two days of hunting. If someone hunted two hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon of the same day, it would be considered one day of hunting.

Education—The highest completed grade of school or year of college.

Expenditures—Money spent in 2011 for wildlife-related recreation trips in the United States, wildlife-related recreational equipment purchased in the United States, and other items. The "other items" were books, magazines, and DVDs; membership dues and contributions, land leasing or owning; hunting and fishing licenses; and plantings, all for the purpose of wildlife-related recreation. Expenditures included both money spent by participants for themselves and the value of gifts they received.

Fishing—The sport of catching or attempting to catch fish with a hook and line, bow and arrow, or spear; it also includes catching or gathering shellfish (clams, crabs, etc.); and the noncommercial seining or netting of fish, unless the fish are for use as bait. For example, seining for smelt is fishing, but seining for bait minnows is not included as fishing.

Fishing equipment—Items owned primarily for fishing:

- Rods, reels, poles, and rodmaking components
- Lines and leaders
- Artificial lures, flies, baits, and dressing for flies or lines
- Hooks, sinkers, swivels, and other items attached to a line, except lures and baits
- Tackle boxes
- Creels, stringers, fish bags, landing nets, and gaff hooks
- Minnow traps, seines, and bait containers
- Depth finders, fish finders, and other electronic fishing devices
- Ice fishing equipment
- Other fishing equipment

Freshwater—Reservoirs, lakes, ponds, and the nontidal portions of rivers and streams.

Great Lakes fishing—Fishing in Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, their connecting waters such as the St. Mary's River system, Detroit River, St. Clair River, and the Niagara River, and the St. Lawrence River south of the bridge at Cornwall, New York. Great Lakes fishing includes fishing in tributaries of the Great Lakes for smelt, steelhead, and salmon.

Home—The starting point of a wildlife-related recreational trip. It may be a permanent residence or a temporary or seasonal residence such as a cabin.

Hunting—The sport of shooting or attempting to shoot wildlife with firearms or archery equipment.

Hunting equipment—Items owned primarily for hunting:

- Rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, and handguns
- Archery equipment
- Telescopic sights
- Decoys and game calls
- Ammunition
- Hand loading equipment
- Hunting dogs and associated costs
- Other hunting equipment

Land leasing and owning—Leasing or owning land either singly or in cooperation with others for the primary purpose of fishing, hunting, or wildlife watching on it.

Maintain natural areas—To set aside 1/4 acre or more of natural environment, such as wood lots or open fields, for the primary purpose of benefiting wildlife.

Maintain plantings—To introduce or encourage the growth of food and cover plants for the primary purpose of benefiting wildlife.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—A Metropolitan Statistical Area is a grouping of one or more counties or equivalent entities that contain at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. The "Outside MSA" classification include census-defined Micropolitan Statistical Areas (or Micro areas). A Micro area is defined as a grouping of one or more counties or equivalent entities that contain at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 inhabitants. Refer to <www.census.gov /population/metro/about/>, for a more detailed definition of the Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Migratory birds—Birds that regularly migrate from one region or climate to another such as ducks, geese, and doves and other birds that may be hunted.

Multiple responses—The term used to reflect the fact that individuals or their characteristics fall into more than one reporting category. An example of a big game hunter who hunted for deer and elk demonstrates the effect of multiple responses. In this case, adding the number of deer hunters (one) and elk hunters (one) would overstate the number of big game hunters (one) because deer and elk hunters are not mutually exclusive categories. In contrast, for example, total participants is the sum of male and female participants, because "male" and "female" are mutually exclusive categories.

Nonresidents—Individuals who do not live in the State being reported. For example, a person living in Texas who watches whales in California is a nonresidential wildlife-watcher in California.

Nonresponse—A term used to reflect the fact that some Survey respondents provide incomplete sets of information. For example, a Survey respondent may have been unable to identify the primary type of hunting for which a gun was bought. Total hunting expenditure estimates will include the gun purchase, but it will not appear as spending for big game or any other type of hunting. Nonresponses result in reported totals that are greater than the sum of their parts.

Observe—To take special interest in or try to identify birds, fish or other wildlife.

Other animals—Coyotes, crows, foxes, groundhogs, prairie dogs, raccoons, alligators, and similar animals that can be legally hunted and are not classified as big game, small game, or migratory birds. They may be classified as unprotected or predatory animals by the State in which they are hunted. Feral pigs are classified as "other animals" in all States except Hawaii, where they are considered big game.

Participants—Individuals who engage in fishing, hunting, or a wildlife-watching activity. Unless otherwise stated, a person has to have hunted, fished, or wildlife watched in 2011 to be considered a participant.

Plantings—See "Maintain plantings."

Primary purpose—The principal motivation for an activity, trip, or expenditure.

Private land—Land owned by a business, nongovernmental organization, private individual, or a group of individuals such as an association or club.

Public land—Land that is owned by local governments (such as county parks and municipal watersheds),

State governments (such as State parks and wildlife management areas), or the federal government (such as National Forests, Recreational Areas, and Wildlife Refuges).

Residents—Individuals who lived in the State being reported. For example, a person who lives in California and watches whales in California is a residential wildlife watcher in California.

Rural—All territory, population, and housing units located outside of urbanized areas and urban clusters, as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Saltwater—Oceans, tidal bays and sounds, and the tidal portions of rivers and streams.

Screening interviews—The first Survey contact with a sample household. Screening interviews are conducted with a household representative to identify respondents who are eligible for in-depth interviews. Screening interviews gather data such as age and sex about individuals in the households. Further information on screening interviews is available on page vii in the "Survey Background and Method" section of this report.

Small game—Grouse, pheasants, quail, rabbits, squirrels, and similar small animals for which States have small game seasons and bag limits.

Special equipment—Big-ticket equipment items that are owned primarily for wildlife-related recreation:

- Bass boats
- Other types of motor boats
- Canoes and other types of nonmotor boats
- Boat motors, boat trailer/hitches, and other boat accessories
- Pickups, campers, vans, travel or tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, recreational vehicles (RVs)
- Cabins
- Off-the-road vehicles such as trail bikes, all terrain vehicles (ATVs), dune buggies, four-wheelers, 4x4 vehicles, and snowmobiles
- Other special equipment

Spenders—Individuals who spent money on fishing, hunting, or wildlife-watching activities or equipment and also participated in those activities.

Sportspersons—Individuals who engaged in fishing, hunting, or both.

Trip—An outing involving fishing, hunting, or wildlife watching. A trip may begin from an individual's principal residence or from another place, such as a vacation home or the home of a relative. A trip may last an hour, a day, or many days.

Type of fishing—There are three types of fishing: (1) freshwater except Great Lakes, (2) Great Lakes, and (3) saltwater.

Type of hunting—There are four types of hunting: (1) big game, (2) small game, (3) migratory bird, and (4) other animal.

Unspecified expenditure—An item that was purchased for use in both fishing and hunting, rather than primarily one or the other. Auxiliary equipment, special equipment, magazines and books, and membership dues and contributions are the items for which a purchase could be categorized as "unspecified."

Urban—All territory, population, and housing units located within boundaries that encompass densely settled territory, consisting of core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile and surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile. Under certain conditions, less densely settled territory may be included, as determined by the Census Bureau.

Visit parks or natural areas—A visit to places accessible to the public and that are owned or leased by a governmental entity, nongovernmental organization, business, or a private individual or group such as an association or club.

Wildlife—Animals such as birds, fish, insects, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles that are living in natural or wild environments. Wildlife does not include animals living in aquariums, zoos, and other artificial surroundings or domestic animals such as farm animals or pets.

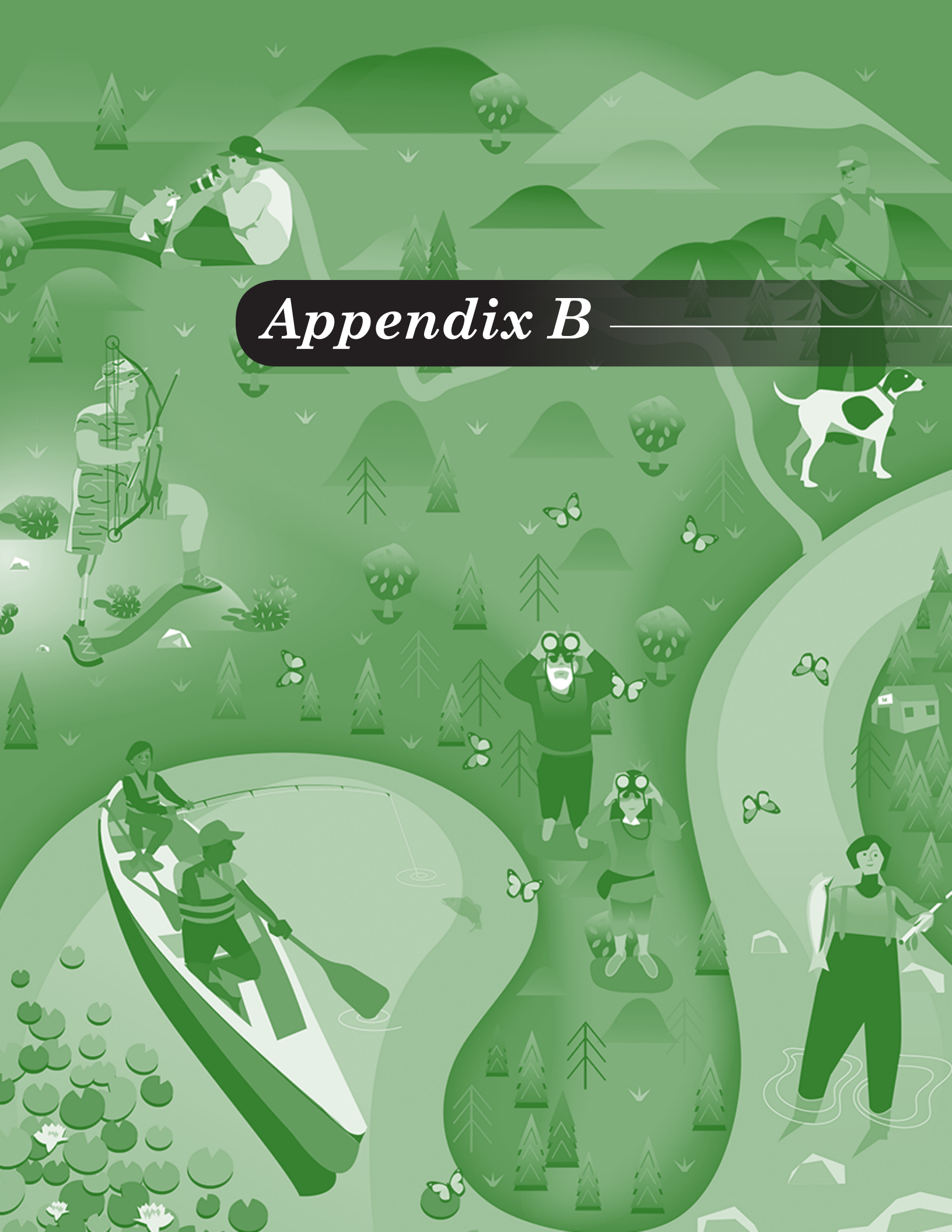
Wildlife observed, photographed, or fed—Examples of species that wildlife watchers observe, photograph, and/or feed are (1) *Wild birds*—songbirds such as cardinals, robins, warblers, jays, buntings, and sparrows; birds of prey such as hawks, owls, eagles, and falcons; waterfowl such as ducks, geese, and swans; other water birds such as shorebirds, herons, pelicans, and cranes; and other birds such as pheasants, turkeys, road runners, and woodpeckers; (2) *Land mammals*—large land mammals such as bears, bison, deer, moose, and elk; small land mammals such as squirrels, foxes, prairie dogs, and rabbits; (3) *Fish* such as salmon, sharks, and groupers; (4) *Marine mammals* such as whales, dolphins, and manatees; and (5) *Other wildlife* such as butterflies, turtles, spiders, and snakes.

Wildlife-related recreation—Recreational fishing, hunting, and wildlife watching.

Wildlife watching—There are six types of wildlife watching: (1) closely observing, (2) photographing, (3) feeding, (4) visiting parks or natural areas, (5) maintaining plantings, and (6) maintaining natural areas. These activities must be the primary purpose of the trip or the around-the-home undertaking.

Wildlife-watching equipment—Items owned primarily for observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife:

- Binoculars and spotting scopes
- Cameras, video cameras, special lenses, and other photographic equipment
- Film and developing
- Commercially prepared and packaged wild bird food
- Other bulk food used to feed wild birds
- Food for other wildlife
- Nest boxes, bird houses, feeders, and baths
- Day packs, carrying cases, and special clothing
- Other items such as field guides and maps



Appendix B

Appendix B. 2010 Participation of 6- to 15-Year-Olds: Data From Screening Interviews

The 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation was carried out in two phases. The first (or screening) phase began in April 2011. The main purpose of this phase was to collect information about all persons 16 years old and older in order to develop a sample of potential sportspersons and wildlife watchers for the second (or detailed) phase. However, information was also collected on the number of persons 6 to 15 years old who participated in wildlife-related recreation activities in 2010.

It is important to emphasize that the information reported from the 2011 screen relates to activity only up to and including 2010. Also, these data are reported by one household respondent speaking for all household members rather than the actual participants. In addition, these data are based on long-term recall (at least a 12-month recall), which has been found in Survey research (see *Investigation of Possible Recall/Reference Period Bias in National Surveys of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, December 1989, Westat, Inc.*) to add bias to the resulting estimates. In many cases, longer recall periods result in overestimating participation and expenditures for wildlife-related recreation.

Tables B-1 through B-4 report data on 6- to 15-year-old participants in 2010. Detailed expenditures and recreational activity data were not gathered for the 6- to 15-year-old participants.

Because of differences in methodologies of the screening and the detailed phases of the 2011 Survey, the estimates of the two phases are not comparable. Only participants 16 years old and older were eligible for the detailed phase. The screening phase covered activity for 2010 or earlier; the detailed phase has estimates for only 2011. The detailed phase was a series of interviews of the actual participants conducted at 4- and 8-month intervals. The screening phase was a single interview of one household respondent who reported household events with one year or more recall. The shorter recall period of the detailed phase enabled better data accuracy.

Table B-1. Oregon Residents 6 to 15 Years Old Participating in Fishing and Hunting Both Inside and Outside Oregon: 2010

(Population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Sportspersons	Sportspersons 6 to 15 years old		
	Number	Percent of sportspersons	Percent of population
Total sportspersons	**119**	**100**	**25**
Total anglers	**112**	**94**	**24**
Fished only	101	85	21
Fished and hunted	...	...	...
Total hunters	**...**	**...**	**...**
Hunted only	...	...	...
Hunted and fished	...	...	...

... Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Column showing percent of sportspersons is based on the "Total sportspersons" row. Column showing percent of population is based on the state population 6 to 15 years old, including those who did not fish or hunt. Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for household members 6 to 15 years old. The screening interview required the respondent to recall 12 months worth of activity. Includes state residents who fished or hunted only in other countries.

Table B-2. Selected Characteristics of Oregon Resident Anglers and Hunters 6 to 15 Years Old: 2010

(Population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Population		Sportspersons (fished or hunted)			Anglers			Hunters		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	**476**	**100**	**119**	**25**	**100**	**112**	**24**	**100**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Population Density of Residence											
Urban	369	78	*71	*19	*60	*66	*18	*59	...	...	...
Rural	107	22	*48	*45	*40	*46	*43	*41	...	...	...
Population Size of Residence											
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	429	90	110	26	93	104	24	92	...	...	...
1,000,000 or more	*130	*27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 999,999	*139	*29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50,000 to 249,999	160	34	*74	*46	*62	*72	*45	*64	...	...	...
Outside MSA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age											
6 to 8 years	*139	*29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 to 11 years	150	32	*48	*32	*41	*46	*31	*41	...	...	...
12 to 15 years	187	39	*41	*22	*35	*37	*20	*33	...	...	...
Sex											
Male	209	44	*51	*24	*43	*44	*21	*39	...	...	...
Female	267	56	*68	*26	*57	*68	*26	*61	...	...	...
Ethnicity											
Hispanic	*128	*27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Hispanic	348	73	117	34	98	111	32	98	...	...	...
Race											
White	299	63	*91	*30	*76	*84	*28	*75	...	...	...
African American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	*163	*34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Household Income											
Less than $20,000	*73	*15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$20,000 to $29,999	*35	*7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$30,000 to $39,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$40,000 to $49,999	*57	*12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$50,000 to $74,999	*78	*16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$75,000 to $99,999	*38	*8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$100,000 or more	*62	*13	*36	*59	*31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

Note: Percent who participated columns show the percent of each row's population who participated in the activity named by the column (the percent of those living in urban areas who wildlife watched, etc.). Remaining percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of wildlife watchers who lived in urban areas, etc.). Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for household members 6 to 15 years old. The screening interview required the respondent to recall 12 months worth of activity. Includes state residents who wildlife watched only in other countries.

Table B-3. Oregon Residents 6 to 15 Years Old Participating in Wildlife Watching Both Inside and Outside Oregon: 2010

(Population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Number	Percent of participants	Percent of population
Total participants	**164**	**100**	**35**
Away from home	*60	*36	*13
Around the home	155	94	33
Observe wildlife	111	68	23
Photograph wildlife	*49	*30	*10
Feed wild birds or other wildlife	*73	*44	*15
Maintain plantings or natural areas	*39	*24	*8

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. The column showing percent of participation is based on total participants. The column showing percent of population is based on the state population 6 to 15 years old, including those who did not participate in wildlife watching. Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members 6 to 15 years old. The screening interview required the respondent to recall 12 months worth of activity. Includes persons who wildlife watched only in other countries.

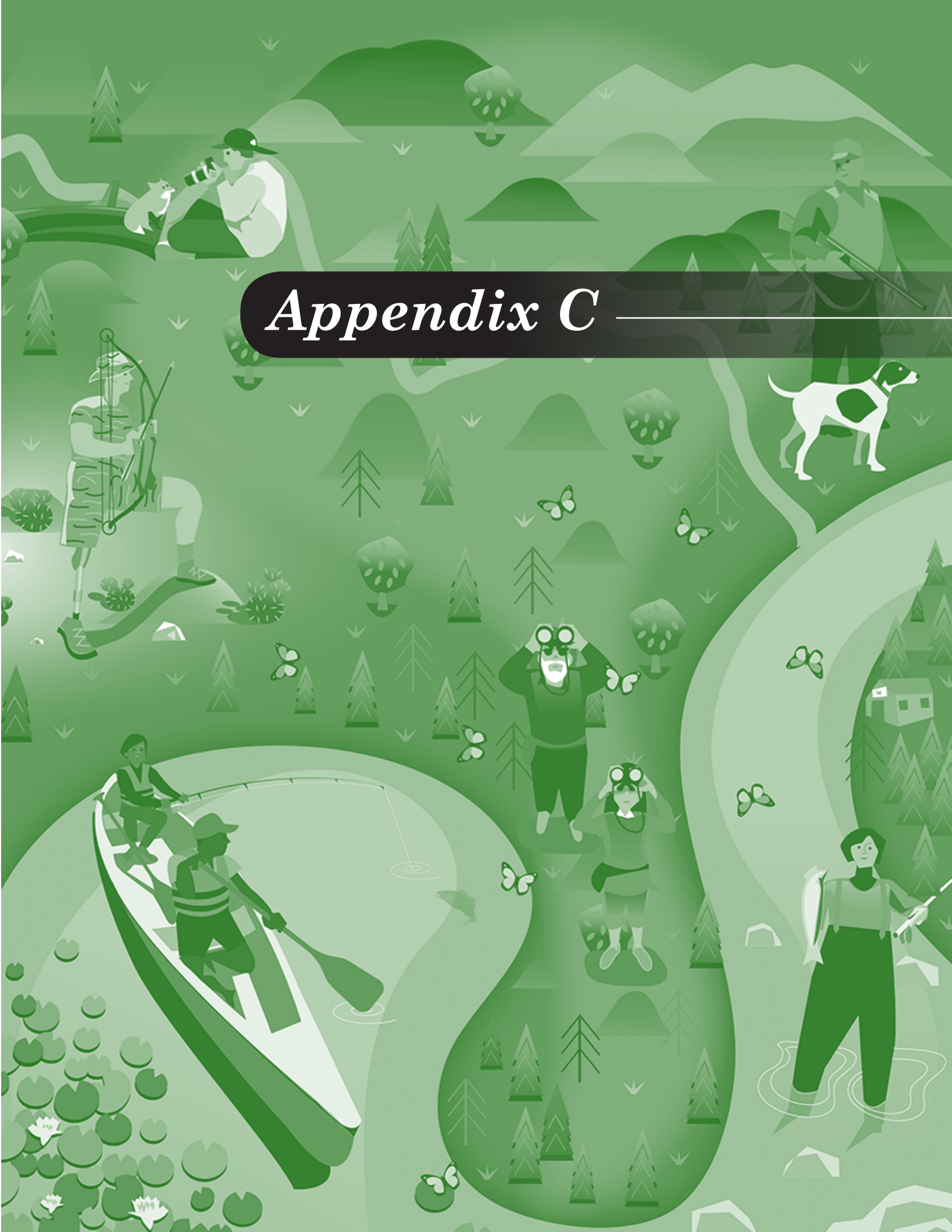
Table B-4. Selected Characteristics of Oregon Resident Wildlife Watchers 6 to 15 Years Old: 2010

(Population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Population		Total wildlife watchers			Away from Home			Around the home		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	**476**	**100**	**164**	**35**	**100**	***60**	***13**	***100**	**155**	**33**	**100**
Population Density of Residence											
Urban	369	78	*124	*34	*76	...	...	...	*115	*31	*74
Rural	107	22	*40	*38	*24	...	...	...	*40	*38	*26
Population Size of Residence											
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	429	90	159	37	97	*54	*13	*91	149	35	96
1,000,000 or more	*130	*27	*54	*42	*33	...	...	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 999,999	*139	*29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50,000 to 249,999	160	34	*83	*52	*50	...	...	...	*83	*52	*54
Outside MSA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age											
6 to 8 years	*139	*29	*52	*38	*32	...	...	...	*52	*38	*34
9 to 11 years	150	32	*66	*44	*40	...	...	...	*61	*40	*39
12 to 15 years	187	39	*47	*25	*28	...	...	...	*42	*22	*27
Sex											
Male	209	44	*62	*30	*38	...	...	...	*58	*28	*37
Female	267	56	*102	*38	*62	...	...	...	*97	*36	*63
Ethnicity											
Hispanic	*128	*27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Hispanic	348	73	162	47	99	*60	*17	*100	153	44	99
Race											
White	299	63	138	46	84	*42	*14	*71	128	43	83
African American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	*163	*34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Household Income											
Less than $20,000	*73	*15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$20,000 to $29,999	*35	*7	*35	*100	*21	...	...	...	*35	*100	*23
$30,000 to $39,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$40,000 to $49,999	*57	*12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$50,000 to $74,999	*78	*16	*37	*47	*23	...	...	...	...	...	...
$75,000 to $99,999	*38	*8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$100,000 or more	*62	*13	*50	*81	*30	...	...	...	*50	*81	*32
Not reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small (less than 10) to report data reliably.

Note: Percent who participated columns show the percent of each row's population who participated in the activity named by the column (the percent of those living in urban areas who fished, etc.). Remaining percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of anglers who lived in urban areas, etc.). Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for household members 6 to 15 years old. The screening interview required the respondent to recall 12 months worth of activity. Includes state residents who fished or hunted only in other countries.



Appendix C

Appendix C. Significant Methodological Changes From Previous Surveys and Regional Trends

This appendix provides a description of data collection changes and national and regional trend information based on the 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011 Surveys. Since these five surveys used similar methodologies, their published information is directly comparable.

Significant Methodological Differences

The most significant design differences in the five Surveys are as follows:

1. The 1991 Survey data was collected by interviewers filling out paper questionnaires. The data entries were keyed in a separate operation after the interview. The 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011 Survey data were collected by the use of computer-assisted interviews. The questionnaires were programmed into computers, and the interviewer keyed in the responses at the time of the interview.

2. The 1991 Survey screening phase was conducted in January and February of 1991, when a household member of the sample households was interviewed on behalf of the entire household. The screening interviews for the 1996, 2001, and 2006 Surveys were conducted April through June of their survey years in conjunction with the first wave of the detailed interviews. The 2011 Survey also conducted screening interviews and the first detailed interviews April through June of 2011, but furthermore had an additional screening and detailed effort from February 2012 to the end of May 2012. The April–June 2011 screening effort had a high noncontact rate because of poor results using sample telephone numbers obtained from a private firm. Census went back to the noncontacted component of the original sample in February-May 2012 and interviewed a subsample, requiring annual recall for those respondents. The Wave 3 screen sample was 12,484 of the total 48,600 household screen sample. A modification of the 2011 sampling scheme was to oversample counties that had relatively high proportions of hunting license purchases.

The screening interviews for all five Surveys consisted primarily of demographic questions and wildlife-related recreation questions concerning activity in the previous year (1990, 1995, etc.) and intentions for recreating in the survey year.

In the 1991 Survey, an attempt was made to contact every sample person in all three detailed interview waves. In 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011 respondents who were interviewed in the first detailed interview wave were not contacted again until the third wave (unless they were part of the other subsample, i.e., a respondent in both the sportsperson and wildlife watching subsamples could be in the first and third wave of sportsperson interviewing and the second and third wave of wildlife watching interviewing). Also, all interviews in the second wave were conducted only by telephone. In-person interviews were only conducted in the first and third waves. The 2011 wave 3 screen phase was composed of both telephone and in-person interviews.

Section I. Important Instrument Changes in the 1996 Survey

1. The 1991 Survey collected information on all wildlife-related recreation purchases made by participants without reference to where the purchase was made. The 1996 Survey asked in which state the purchase was made.

2. In 1991, respondents were asked what kind of fishing they did, i.e., Great Lakes, other freshwater, or saltwater, and then were asked in what states they fished. In 1996, respondents were asked in which states they fished and then were asked what kind of fishing they did. This method had the advantage of not asking about, for example, saltwater fishing when they only fished in a noncoastal state.

3. In 1991, respondents were asked how many days they "actually" hunted or fished for a particular type of game or fish and then how many days they "chiefly" hunted or fished for the same type of game or fish rather than another type of game or fish. To get total days of hunting or fishing for a particular type of game or fish, the "actually" day response was used, while to get the sum of all days of hunting or fishing, the "chiefly" days were summed. In 1996, respondents were asked their total days of hunting or fishing in the country and each state, then how many days they hunted or fished for a particular type of game or fish.

4. Trip-related and equipment expenditure categories were not the same for all Surveys. "Guide fee" and "Pack trip or package fee" were two separate trip-related expenditure items in 1991, while they were combined into one category in the 1996 Survey. "Boating costs" was added to the 1996 hunting and wildlife-watching trip-related expenditure sections. "Heating and cooking fuel" was added to all of the trip-related expenditure sections. "Spearfishing equipment"

was moved from a separate category to the "other" list. "Rods" and "Reels" were two separate categories in 1991 but were combined in 1996. "Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc." was one category in 1991 but split into "Lines" and "Hooks, sinkers, etc." in 1996. "Food used to feed other wildlife" was added to the wildlife-watching equipment section, "Boats" and "Cabins" were added to the wildlife-watching special equipment section, and "Land leasing and ownership" was added to the wildlife-watching expenditures section.

5. Questions asking sportspersons if they participated as much as they wanted were added in 1996. If the sportspersons said no, they were asked why not.

6. The 1991 Survey included questions about participation in organized fishing competitions; anglers using bows and arrows, nets or seines, or spearfishing; hunters using pistols or handguns and target shooting in preparation for hunting. These questions were not asked in 1996.

7. The 1996 Survey included questions about catch and release fishing and persons with disabilities participating in wildlife-related recreation. These questions were not part of the 1991 Survey.

8. The 1991 Survey included questions about average distance traveled to recreation sites. These questions were not included in the 1996 Survey.

9. The 1996 Survey included questions about the last trip the respondent took. Included were questions about the type of trip, where the activity took place, and the distance and direction to the site visited. These questions were not asked in 1991.

10. The 1991 Survey collected data on hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching by U.S. residents in Canada. The 1996 Survey collected data on fishing and wildlife-watching by U.S. residents in Canada.

Section II. Important Instrument Changes in the 2001 Survey

1. The 1991 and 1996 single race category "Asian or Pacific Islander" was changed to two categories "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander." In 1991 and 1996, the respondent was required to pick only one category, while in 2001 the respondent could pick any combination of categories. The next question stipulated that the respondent could only be identified with one category and then asked what that category was.

2. The 1991 and 1996 land leasing and ownership sections asked the respondent to combine the two types of land use into one and give total acreage and expenditures. In 2001, the two types of land use were explored separately.

3. The 1991 and 1996 wildlife-watching sections included questions on birdwatching for around-the-home participants only. The 2001 Survey added a question on birdwatching for away-from-home participants. Also, questions on the use of birding life lists and how many species the respondent can identify were added.

4. "Recreational vehicles" was added to the sportspersons and wildlife-watchers special equipment section. "House trailer" was added to the sportspersons special equipment section.

5. Total personal income was asked in the detailed phase of the 1996 Survey. This was changed to total household income in the 2001 Survey.

6. A question was added to the trip-related expenditures section to ascertain how much of the total was spent in the respondent's state of residence when the respondent participated in hunting, fishing, or wildlife watching out-of-state.

7. Boating questions were added to the fishing section. The respondent was asked about the extent of boat usage for the three types of fishing.

8. The 1996 Survey included questions about the months around-the-home wildlife watchers fed birds. These questions were not repeated in the 2001 Survey.

9. The contingent valuation sections of the three types of wildlife-related recreation were altered, using an open-ended question format instead of 1996's dichotomous choice format.

Section III. Important Instrument Changes in the 2006 Survey

1. A series of boating questions was added. The new questions dealt with anglers using motorboats and/or nonmotorboats, length of boat used most often, distance to boat launch used most often, needed improvements to facilities at the launch, whether or not the respondent completed a boating safety course, who the boater fished with most often, and the source and type of information the boater used for his or her fishing.

2. Questions regarding catch and release fishing were added. They were whether or not the respondent caught and released fish and, if so, the percent of fish released.

3. The proportion of hunting done with a rifle or shotgun, as contrasted with muzzleloader or archery equipment, was asked.

4. In the contingent valuation section, where the value of wildlife-related recreation was determined, two quality-variable questions were added: the average length of certain fish caught and whether a deer, elk, or moose was killed. Plus the economic evaluation bid questions were rephrased, from "What is the most your [species] hunting in [State name] could have cost you per trip last year before you would NOT have gone [species] hunting at all in 2001, not even one trip, because it would have been too expensive?", for the hunters, for example, to "What is the cost that would have prevented you from taking even one such trip in 2006? In other words, if the trip cost was below this amount, you would have gone [species] hunting in [State name], but if the trip cost was above this amount, you would not have gone."

5. Questions concerning hunting, fishing, or wildlife watching in other countries were taken out of the Survey.

6. Questions about the reasons for not going hunting or fishing, or not going as much as expected, were deleted.

7. Disability of participants questions were taken out.

8. Determination of the types of sites for wildlife watching was discontinued.

9. The birding questions regarding the use of birding life lists and the ability to identify birds based on their sight or sounds were deleted.

10. Public transportation costs were divided into two sections, "public transportation by airplane" and "other public transportation, including trains, buses, and car rentals, etc.".

Section IV. Important Instrument Changes in the 2011 Survey

1. The series of boating questions added in 2006 was deleted.

2. Questions about target shooting and the usage of a shooting range in preparation for hunting were added. The types of weapon used at the shooting range were quantified.

3. Questions about plantings expenditures for the purpose of hunting were added.

4. "Feral pig" was recategorized from big game to other animals for all states except Hawaii.

5. "Ptarmigan" was included as its own small game category, instead of lumped in "other."

6. In previous Surveys, "Moose" was included as its own category only for Alaska. For 2011, "Moose" was included as its own big game category, instead of lumped in "other," for all fifty states.

7. In previous Surveys, "Wolf" was included as its own category only for Alaska. For 2011, "Wolf" was included as its own other animal category, instead of lumped in "other," for all fifty states.

8. The household income categories were modified. The top categories were changed from "$100,000 or more" to "$100,000 to $149,999" and "$150,000 or more."

9. The "Steelhead" category was deleted from the saltwater fish species section, with the idea that it would be included in "other."

10. The 2006 around-the-home wildlife-watching category that quantified visitors of "public parks or areas" was rewritten to wildlife watching at "parks or natural areas." This change was to make clear that respondents should include recreating at quasi-governmental and private areas.

11. The 2006 wildlife watching equipment category "Film and developing" was rewritten to "Film and photo processing."

Regional Trends

This trends section covers the period from 1991 to 2011. The 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011 Surveys used similar methodologies, making all published information for the five Surveys directly comparable.

Table C-1a. Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation in the United States: 1991–1996

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands. All expenditures in 2011 dollars. 1996 expenditures categories made comparable to 1991)

Participants, days, and expenditures	1991 (number)	1996 (number)	1991–1996 percent change
Hunting			
Hunters, total	14,063	13,975	[NS]–1
Hunting days, total	235,806	256,676	[NS]9
Hunting expenditures, total	$20,399,152	$29,259,999	43
Fishing			
Anglers, total	35,578	35,246	[NS]–1
Fishing days, total	511,329	625,893	22
Fishing expenditures, total	$39,669,337	$54,224,581	37
Wildlife Watching			
Wildlife watchers, total	76,111	62,868	–17
Around the home	73,904	60,751	–18
Away from home	29,999	23,652	–21
Wildlife-watching days, away from home	342,406	313,790	[NS]–8
Wildlife-watching expenditures, total	$30,574,499	$36,924,875	21

[NS] Not different from zero at the 5 percent level of significance.

Table C-1b. Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation in the United States: 1996–2001

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands. All expenditures in 2011 dollars. 1996 and 2001 expenditures categories made comparable to 1991)

Participants, days, and expenditures	1996 (number)	2001 (number)	1996–2001 percent change
Hunting			
Hunters, total	13,975	13,034	–7
Hunting days, total	256,676	228,368	–11
Hunting expenditures, total	$29,259,999	$25,993,960	[NS]–11
Fishing			
Anglers, total	35,246	34,071	–3
Fishing days, total	625,893	557,394	–11
Fishing expenditures, total	$54,224,581	$45,076,739	–17
Wildlife Watching			
Wildlife watchers, total	62,868	66,105	5
Around the home	60,751	62,928	4
Away from home	23,652	21,823	–8
Wildlife-watching days, away from home	313,790	372,006	19
Wildlife-watching expenditures, total	$36,924,875	$42,904,872	16

[NS] Not different from zero at the 5 percent level of significance.

Table C-1c. Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation in the United States: 2001–2006

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands. All expenditures in 2011 dollars. 2001 and 2006 expenditures categories made comparable to 1991)

Participants, days, and expenditures	2001 (number)	2006 (number)	2001–2006 percent change
Hunting			
Hunters, total	13,034	12,510	[NS]–4
Hunting days, total	228,368	219,925	[NS]–4
Hunting expenditures, total	$25,993,960	$25,265,523	[NS]–3
Fishing			
Anglers, total	34,071	29,952	–12
Fishing days, total	557,394	516,781	–7
Fishing expenditures, total	$45,076,739	$46,909,364	[NS]4
Wildlife Watching			
Wildlife watchers, total	66,105	71,132	8
Around the home	62,928	67,756	8
Away from home	21,823	22,977	[NS]5
Wildlife-watching days, away from home	372,006	352,070	[NS]–5
Wildlife-watching expenditures, total	$42,904,872	$40,023,078	[NS]–7

[NS] Not different from zero at the 5 percent level of significance.

Table C-1d. Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation in the United States: 2006–2011

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands. All expenditures in 2011 dollars. 2006 and 2011 expenditures categories made comparable to 1991)

Participants, days, and expenditures	2006 (number)	2011 (number)	2006–2011 percent change
Hunting			
Hunters, total	12,510	13,674	9
Hunting days, total	219,925	281,884	28
Hunting expenditures, total	$25,265,523	$32,579,640	29
Fishing			
Anglers, total	29,952	33,112	11
Fishing days, total	516,781	553,841	[NS]7
Fishing expenditures, total	$46,909,364	$41,624,599	[NS]–11
Wildlife Watching			
Wildlife watchers, total	71,132	71,776	[NS]1
Around the home	67,756	68,598	[NS]1
Away from home	22,977	22,496	[NS]–2
Wildlife-watching days, away from home	352,070	335,625	[NS]–5
Wildlife-watching expenditures, total	$40,023,078	$43,636,608	[NS]9

[NS] Not different from zero at the 5 percent level of significance.

Table C-1e. Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation in the United States: 1991–2011

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands. All expenditures in 2011 dollars. 2011 expenditures categories made comparable to 1991)

Participants, days, and expenditures	1991 (number)	2011 (number)	1991–2011 percent change
Hunting			
Hunters, total	14,063	13,674	[NS]–3
Hunting days, total	235,806	281,884	20
Hunting expenditures, total	$20,399,152	$32,579,640	60
Fishing			
Anglers, total	35,578	33,112	–7
Fishing days, total	511,329	553,841	8
Fishing expenditures, total	$39,669,337	$41,624,599	[NS]5
Wildlife Watching			
Wildlife watchers, total	76,111	71,776	–6
Around the home	73,904	68,598	–7
Away from home	29,999	22,496	–25
Wildlife-watching days, away from home	342,406	335,625	[NS]–2
Wildlife-watching expenditures, total	$30,574,499	$43,636,608	43

[NS] Not different from zero at the 5 percent level of significance.

Table C-2. Anglers and Hunters by Census Division: 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011

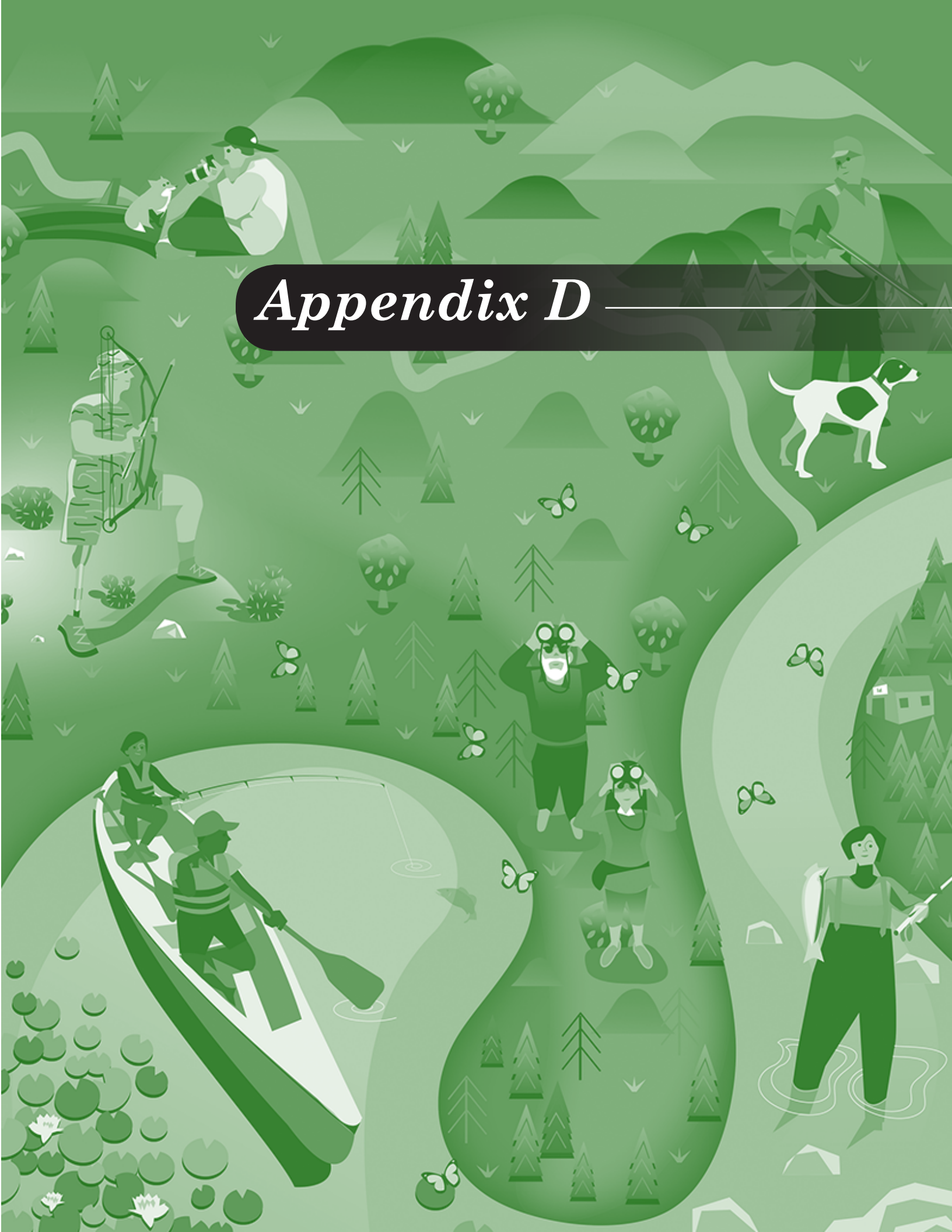
(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Area and sportsperson	1991		1996		2001		2006		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
UNITED STATES										
Total population	189,964	100	201,472	100	212,298	100	229,245	100	239,313	100
Sportspersons	39,979	21	39,694	20	37,805	18	33,916	15	37,397	16
Anglers	35,578	19	35,246	17	34,067	16	29,952	13	33,112	14
Hunters	14,063	7	13,975	7	13,034	6	12,510	5	13,674	6
New England										
Total population	10,180	100	10,306	100	10,575	100	11,233	100	11,593	100
Sportspersons	1,658	16	1,673	16	1,504	14	1,353	12	1,441	12
Anglers	1,545	15	1,520	15	1,402	13	1,246	11	1,355	12
Hunters	444	4	465	5	386	4	374	3	420	4
Middle Atlantic										
Total population	29,216	100	29,371	100	29,806	100	31,518	100	32,392	100
Sportspersons	4,508	15	4,192	14	3,810	13	3,214	10	3,966	12
Anglers	3,871	13	3,627	12	3,250	11	2,550	8	3,496	11
Hunters	1,746	6	1,453	5	1,633	5	1,520	5	1,558	5
East North Central										
Total population	32,188	100	33,121	100	34,082	100	35,609	100	36,199	100
Sportspersons	7,202	22	6,912	21	6,400	19	5,975	17	6,766	19
Anglers	6,264	19	6,006	18	5,655	17	5,190	15	5,861	16
Hunters	2,789	9	2,712	8	2,421	7	2,376	7	2,688	7
West North Central										
Total population	13,504	100	13,875	100	14,430	100	15,458	100	15,860	100
Sportspersons	4,143	31	3,977	29	4,239	29	3,836	25	3,980	25
Anglers	3,647	27	3,416	25	3,836	27	3,284	21	3,591	23
Hunters	1,709	13	1,917	14	1,710	12	1,779	12	1,661	10
South Atlantic										
Total population	33,682	100	36,776	100	39,286	100	43,965	100	46,417	100
Sportspersons	6,996	21	7,282	20	6,957	18	6,633	15	6,749	15
Anglers	6,441	19	6,636	18	6,451	16	6,116	14	6,163	13
Hunters	2,083	6	2,050	6	1,875	5	1,884	4	1,870	4
East South Central										
Total population	11,667	100	12,459	100	12,976	100	13,722	100	14,206	100
Sportspersons	2,984	26	2,907	23	2,865	22	2,689	20	3,010	21
Anglers	2,635	23	2,514	20	2,543	20	2,436	18	2,444	17
Hunters	1,279	11	1,301	10	1,164	9	1,101	8	1,531	11
West South Central										
Total population	19,926	100	21,811	100	23,337	100	25,407	100	27,195	100
Sportspersons	5,125	26	5,093	23	4,924	21	4,499	18	4,855	18
Anglers	4,592	23	4,616	21	4,375	19	3,952	16	4,298	16
Hunters	1,843	9	1,812	8	1,988	9	1,810	7	1,909	7
Mountain										
Total population	10,092	100	11,966	100	13,308	100	15,651	100	17,013	100
Sportspersons	2,488	25	2,761	23	2,757	21	2,372	15	2,976	17
Anglers	2,079	21	2,411	20	2,443	18	2,084	13	2,586	15
Hunters	1,069	11	1,061	9	1,020	8	868	6	1,043	6
Pacific										
Total population	29,508	100	31,787	100	34,498	100	36,681	100	38,438	100
Sportspersons	4,875	17	4,897	15	4,349	13	3,345	9	3,654	10
Anglers	4,505	15	4,501	14	4,111	12	3,094	8	3,319	9
Hunters	1,101	4	1,203	4	837	2	798	2	996	3

Table C-3. Wildlife-Watching Participants by Census Division: 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Area and wildlife watcher	1991		1996		2001		2006		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
UNITED STATES										
Total population	189,964	100	201,472	100	212,298	100	229,245	100	239,313	100
Total wildlife watchers	76,111	40	62,868	31	66,105	31	71,132	31	71,776	30
Away from home	29,999	16	23,652	12	21,823	10	22,977	10	22,496	9
Around the home	73,904	39	60,751	30	62,928	30	67,756	30	68,598	29
New England										
Total population	10,180	100	10,306	100	10,575	100	11,233	100	11,593	100
Total wildlife watchers	4,598	45	3,710	36	3,875	37	4,489	40	3,954	34
Away from home	1,856	18	1,443	14	1,155	11	1,340	12	1,187	10
Around the home	4,544	45	3,586	35	3,765	36	4,310	38	3,858	33
Middle Atlantic										
Total population	29,216	100	29,371	100	29,806	100	31,518	100	32,392	100
Total wildlife watchers	10,556	36	8,185	28	8,740	29	8,723	28	9,118	28
Away from home	4,166	14	2,960	10	2,849	10	2,729	9	2,561	8
Around the home	10,282	35	8,023	27	8,452	28	8,451	27	8,744	27
East North Central										
Total population	32,188	100	33,121	100	34,082	100	35,609	100	36,199	100
Total wildlife watchers	14,511	45	11,731	35	11,631	34	12,215	34	12,840	35
Away from home	5,572	17	4,501	14	3,571	10	3,792	11	3,168	9
Around the home	14,175	44	11,297	34	11,196	33	11,845	33	12,492	35
West North Central										
Total population	13,504	100	13,875	100	14,430	100	15,458	100	15,860	100
Total wildlife watchers	6,924	51	5,089	37	6,206	43	6,741	44	5,479	35
Away from home	2,654	20	1,927	14	2,059	14	2,163	14	1,783	11
Around the home	6,722	50	4,900	35	5,938	41	6,447	42	5,201	33
South Atlantic										
Total population	33,682	100	36,776	100	39,286	100	43,965	100	46,417	100
Total wildlife watchers	13,047	39	11,252	31	11,395	29	12,862	29	13,315	29
Away from home	4,450	13	3,992	11	3,469	9	3,208	7	4,393	9
Around the home	12,813	38	10,964	30	10,911	28	12,432	28	12,767	28
East South Central										
Total population	11,667	100	12,459	100	12,976	100	13,722	100	14,206	100
Total wildlife watchers	4,864	42	3,904	31	4,514	35	4,931	36	4,663	33
Away from home	1,592	14	1,118	9	1,086	8	1,758	13	1,456	10
Around the home	4,765	41	3,795	30	4,390	34	4,683	34	4,394	31
West South Central										
Total population	19,926	100	21,811	100	23,337	100	25,407	100	27,195	100
Total wildlife watchers	7,035	35	5,933	27	5,747	25	6,764	27	7,164	26
Away from home	2,459	12	2,096	10	1,822	8	2,127	8	1,728	6
Around the home	6,817	34	5,773	26	5,490	24	6,319	25	7,087	26
Mountain										
Total population	10,092	100	11,966	100	13,308	100	15,651	100	17,013	100
Total wildlife watchers	4,437	44	4,099	34	4,619	35	4,968	32	5,189	30
Away from home	2,215	22	1,967	16	2,019	15	2,004	13	2,230	13
Around the home	4,145	41	3,855	32	4,282	32	4,605	29	4,716	28
Pacific										
Total population	29,508	100	31,787	100	34,498	100	36,681	100	38,438	100
Total wildlife watchers	10,139	34	8,966	28	9,377	27	9,439	26	10,054	26
Away from home	5,035	17	3,648	11	3,793	11	3,856	11	3,990	10
Around the home	9,641	33	8,558	27	8,504	25	8,664	24	9,337	24



Appendix D

Appendix D. Sample Design and Statistical Accuracy

This appendix is presented in two parts. The first part is the U.S. Census Bureau Source and Accuracy Statement. This statement describes the sampling design for the 2011 Survey and highlights the steps taken to produce estimates from the completed questionnaires. The statement explains the use of standard errors and confidence intervals. It also provides comprehensive information about errors characteristic of surveys and formulas and parameters to calculate an approximate standard error or confidence interval for each number published in this report. The second part, Tables D-1 and D-2, reports estimates and approximate standard errors for selected measures of participation and expenditures for wildlife-related recreation.

Source and Accuracy Statement for the Oregon State Report of the *2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation*

SOURCE OF DATA

The estimates in this report are based on data collected in the *2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation* (FHWAR) conducted by the Census Bureau and sponsored by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The eligible universe for the FHWAR is the civilian noninstitutionalized and nonbarrack military population living in the United States. The institutionalized population, which is excluded from the population universe, is composed primarily of the population in correctional institutions and nursing homes (98 percent of the 4 million institutionalized people in Census 2010).

The 2011 FHWAR was designed to provide state-level estimates of the number of participants in recreational hunting and fishing and in wildlife watching activities (e.g., wildlife observation). Information was collected on the number of participants, where and how often they participated, the type of wildlife encountered, and the amounts of money spent on wildlife-related recreation.

The survey was conducted in two stages: an initial screening of households to identify likely sportspersons and wildlife-watching participants and a series of follow-up interviews of selected persons to collect detailed data about their wildlife-related recreation during 2011.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The 2011 FHWAR sample was selected from the Census Bureau's master address file (MAF).

The FHWAR is a multistage probability sample, with coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.[1] In the first stage of the sampling process, primary sampling units (PSUs) are selected for sample. The PSUs are defined to correspond to the Office of Management and Budget definitions of Core Based Statistical Area definitions and to improve efficiency in field operations. The United States is divided into 2,025 PSUs. These PSUs are grouped into 824 strata. Within each stratum, a single PSU is chosen for the sample, with its probability of selection proportional to its population as of the 2000 decennial census. This PSU represents the entire stratum from which it was selected. In the case of strata consisting of only one PSU, the PSU is chosen with certainty.

Within the selected PSUs, the FHWAR sample was selected from the MAF.

FHWAR Screening Sample

The total screening sample in Oregon consisted of **514** households. Interviewing for the screen was conducted during April, May, and June 2011. Due to a high noncontact rate, an additional personal visit screening interview, for a subsample of noncontact cases, occurred again in February, March, April, or May 2012. Of all housing units in sample, about **462** were determined to be eligible for interview. Interviewers obtained interviews at **366** of these units for an Oregon response rate of **79** percent.[2] Oregon's weighted response rate was **81** percent. The interviewers asked screening questions for all household members 6 years old and older. Noninterviews occur when the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason.

Data for the FHWAR sportspersons sample and wildlife-watchers sample were collected in three waves.[3] The first wave started in April 2011, the second in September 2011, and the third in January 2012. In the sportspersons sample, all persons who hunted or fished in 2011 by the time of the screening interview were interviewed in the first wave. The remaining sportspersons in sample were interviewed in the second wave. The reference period was the preceding 4 months for waves 1 and 2. In wave 3, the reference period was either 4, 8, or 12 months depending on when the sample person was first interviewed.

[1] The sample size in the District of Columbia (D.C.) is not of sufficient size to produce reliable estimates for only D.C. The sample responses from D.C. are included in the U.S. totals for complete coverage of the U.S. (excluding Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands).

[2] Response rates are calculated by using APPOR's RR2 formula.

[3] The sample cases selected due to high noncontact rates were only interviewed once. They received a screener and if they had some form of participation a detailed questionnaire. These participants did not get three waves of interviewing. The reference period for these sampled cases was between 13 and 16 months.

Detailed Samples

Two independent detailed samples were chosen from the FHWAR screening sample. One consisted of sportspersons (people who hunt or fish) and the other of wildlife watchers (people who observe, photograph, or feed wildlife).

A. Sportspersons

The Census Bureau selected the detailed samples based on information reported during the screening phase. Based on information collected from the household respondent, every person 16 years old and older in the FHWAR screening sample was assigned to a sportspersons stratum. The criteria for the strata included time devoted to hunting or fishing in previous years, participation in hunting or fishing in 2011 by the time of the screening interview, and intentions to participate in hunting and fishing activities during the remainder of 2011.[4] The four sportspersons categories were:

1. *Active*—a person who had already participated in hunting or fishing in 2011 at the time of the screener interview.
2. *Likely*—a person who had not participated in 2011 at the time of the screener, but had participated in 2010 OR was likely to participate in 2011.
3. *Inactive*—a person who had not participated in 2010 or 2011 AND was somewhat unlikely to participate in 2011.
4. *Nonparticipant*—a person who had not participated in 2010 or 2011 AND was very unlikely to participate in 2011.

Due to the high noncontact rates in wave 1, all persons in the active, likely, and inactive groups were selected with certainty.

Active sportspersons were given the detailed interview twice—at the time of the screening interview (in April, May, or June 2011) and again in January or February 2012.[5] Likely sportspersons and inactive sportspersons were also interviewed twice—first in September or October 2011, then in January or February 2012. Persons in the nonparticipant group were not eligible for a detailed interview. About **228** persons were designated for interviews in Oregon. The detailed sportspersons sample sizes varied by state to get reliable state-level estimates. During each interview period, about **29** percent of the designated persons were not found at home or were unavailable for some other reason. Overall, about **161** detailed sportspersons interviews were completed at a response rate of **71** percent.

B. Wildlife Watchers

The wildlife-watching detailed sample was also selected based on information reported during the screening phase. Based on information collected from the household respondent, every person 16 years old and older was assigned to a stratum. The criteria for the strata included time devoted to wildlife watching activities in previous years, participation in wildlife watching activities in 2011 by the time of the screening interview, and intentions to participate in wildlife watching activities during the remainder of 2011.[6] The five wildlife-watching categories were:

1. *Active*—a person who had already participated in 2011 at the time of the screening interview.
2. *Avid*—a person who had not yet participated in 2011, but in 2010 had taken trips to participate in wildlife-watching activities for 21 or more days or had spent $300 or more.
3. *Average*—a person who had not yet participated in 2011, but in 2010 had taken trips to wildlife watch for less than 21 days and had spent less than $300 OR had not participated in wildlife-watching activities but was very likely to in the remainder of 2011.
4. *Infrequent*—a person who had not participated in 2010 or 2011, but was somewhat likely or somewhat unlikely to participate in the remainder of 2011.
5. *Nonparticipant*—a person who had not participated in 2010 or 2011 AND was very unlikely to participate during the remainder of 2011.

Persons were selected for the detailed sample based on these groupings, but persons in the nonparticipant group were not eligible for a detailed interview.

A subsample of each of the other groups was selected to receive a detailed interview with the chance of selection diminishing as the likelihood of participation diminished. Wildlife-watching participants were given the detailed interview twice.[7] Some received their first detailed interview at the same time as the screening interview (in April, May, or June 2011). The rest received their first detailed interview in September or October 2011. All wildlife-watching participants received their second interview in January or February 2012. Some respondents were given the screener and detailed interview in February, March, April, or May 2012. About **205** persons were designated for interviews in Oregon. The detailed wildlife-watching sample sizes varied by state to get reliable state-level estimates. During each interview period, about **31** percent of the designated persons were not found at home or were unavailable for some other reason. Overall, about **142** detailed wildlife watcher interviews were completed at a response rate of **69** percent.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

Several stages of adjustments were used to derive the final 2011 FHWAR person weights. A brief description of the major components of the weights is given below. All statistics for the population 6 to 15 years of age were derived from the screening interview. Statistics for the population 16 years old and older come from both the screening and detailed interviews. Estimates that come from the screening sample are presented in Appendix B.

[4] The sample cases selected due to high noncontact rates were not assigned a sportsperson stratum.

[5] The sample cases selected due to high noncontact rates were given the detailed sportsperson interview once.

[6] The sample cases selected due to high noncontact rates were not assigned a wildlife watcher stratum. Wildlife-watching participants in these cases were then subsampled into the detailed questionnaire.

[7] The sample cases selected due to high noncontact rates were given the detailed wildlife-watching interview once.

A. Screening Sample

Every interviewed person in the screening sample received a screening weight that was the product of the following factors:

1. *Base Weight*. The base weight is the inverse of the household's probability of selection.
2. *Household Noninterview Adjustment*. The noninterview adjustment inflates the weight assigned to interviewed households to account for households eligible for interview but for which no interview was obtained.
3. *First-Stage Adjustment*. The 824 areas designated for our samples were selected from 2,025 such areas of the United States. Some sample areas represent only themselves and are referred to as self-representing. The remaining areas represent other areas similar in selected characteristics and are thus designated non-self-representing. The first-stage factor reduces the component of variation arising from sampling the non-self-representing areas.
4. *Second-Stage Adjustment*. This adjustment brings the estimates of the total population into agreement with census-based estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized and nonbarrack military populations for each state.

B. Sportspersons Sample

Every interviewed person in the sportspersons detailed sample received a weight that was the product of the following factors:

1. *Screening Weight*. This is the person's final weight from the screening sample.
2. *Sportspersons Stratum Adjustment*. This factor inflates the weights of persons selected for the detailed sample to account for the subsampling done within each sportsperson stratum.
3. *Sportspersons Noninterview Adjustment*. This factor adjusts the weights of the interviewed sportspersons to account for sportspersons selected for the detailed sample for whom no interview was obtained. A person was considered a noninterview if he or she was not interviewed in the third wave of interviewing.
4. *Sportspersons Ratio Adjustment Factor*. This is a ratio adjustment of the detailed sample to the screening sample within the sportspersons sampling strata. This adjustment brings the population estimates of persons aged 16 years old and older from the detailed sample into agreement with the same estimates from the screening sample, which was a much larger sample.

C. Wildlife-Watchers Sample

Every interviewed person in the wildlife-watchers detailed sample received a weight that was the product of the following factors:

1. *Screening Weight*. This is the person's final weight from the screening sample.
2. *Wildlife-Watchers Stratum Adjustment*. This factor inflates the weights of persons selected for the detailed sample to account for the subsampling done within each wildlife watcher stratum.
3. *Wildlife-Watchers Noninterview Adjustment*. This factor adjusts the weights of the interviewed wildlife-watching participants to account for wildlife watchers selected for the detailed sample for whom no interview was obtained. A person was considered a noninterview if he or she was not interviewed in the third wave of interviewing.
4. *Wildlife-Watchers Ratio Adjustment Factor*. This is a ratio adjustment of the detailed sample to the screening sample within the wildlife-watchers sampling strata. This adjustment brings the population estimates of persons aged 16 years old and older from the detailed sample into agreement with the same estimates from the screening sample, which was a much larger sample.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

A sample survey estimate has two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error. The nature of the sampling error is known given the survey design; the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown.

NONSAMPLING ERROR

For a given estimator, the difference between the estimate that would result if the sample were to include the entire population and the true population value being estimated is known as nonsampling error. There are several sources of nonsampling error that may occur during the development or execution of the survey. It can occur because of circumstances created by the interviewer, the respondent, the survey instrument, or the way the data are collected and processed. For example, errors could occur because:

- The interviewer records the wrong answer, the respondent provides incorrect information, the respondent estimates the requested information, or an unclear survey question is misunderstood by the respondent (measurement error).
- Some individuals who should have been included in the survey frame were missed (coverage error).
- Responses are not collected from all those in the sample or the respondent is unwilling to provide information (nonresponse error).
- Values are estimated imprecisely for missing data (imputation error).
- Forms may be lost; data may be incorrectly keyed, coded, or recoded, etc. (processing error).

The Census Bureau employs quality control procedures throughout the production process, including the overall design of surveys, the wording of questions, the review of the work of interviewers and coders, and the statistical review of reports to minimize these errors. Two types of nonsampling

error that can be examined to a limited extent are nonresponse and undercoverage.

Nonresponse. The effect of nonresponse cannot be measured directly, but one indication of its potential effect is the nonresponse rate. For the FHWAR screener interview in Oregon, the household-level nonresponse rate was **21** percent. The person-level nonresponse rate for the detailed sportsperson interview in Oregon was an additional **29** percent and for the wildlife watchers it was **31** percent. Since the screener nonresponse rate is a household-level rate and the detailed interview nonresponse rate is a person-level rate, we cannot combine these rates to derive an overall nonresponse rate. Since the screener nonresponse rate is a household-level rate and the detailed interview nonresponse rate is a person-level rate, we cannot combine these rates to derive an overall nonresponse rate. Since it is unlikely the nonresponding households to the FHWAR have the same number of persons as the households successfully interviewed, combining these rates would result in an overestimate of the "true" person-level overall nonresponse rate for the detailed interviews.

Coverage. Overall screener undercoverage is estimated to be about 13 percent. Ratio estimation to independent population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed persons in the same age group.

Comparability of Data. Data obtained from the 2011 FHWAR and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Therefore, caution should be used when comparing results from different sources. (See Appendix C.)

A Nonsampling Error Warning. Since the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on small differences between estimates. The Census Bureau recommends that data users incorporate information about nonsampling errors into their analyses, as nonsampling error could impact the conclusions drawn from the results. Caution should also be used when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases. Summary measures (such as medians and percentage distributions) probably do not reveal useful information when computed on a subpopulation smaller than 90,000 for screener data, 100,000 for the detailed sportsperson data, and 235,000 for the wildlife-watchers data.

SAMPLING ERROR

Since the FHWAR estimates come from a sample, they may differ from figures from an enumeration of the entire population using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. For a given estimator, the difference between an estimate based on a sample and the estimate that would result if the sample were to include the entire population is known as sampling error. Standard errors, as calculated by methods described in "Standard Errors and Their Use," are primarily measures of the magnitude of sampling error. However, they may include some nonsampling error.

Standard Errors and Their Use. The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range that has a known probability of including the average result of all possible samples. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 95 percent of the intervals from 1.96 standard errors below the estimate to 1.96 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples. A particular confidence interval may or may not contain the average estimate derived from all possible samples. However, one can say with specified confidence that the interval includes the average estimate calculated from all possible samples. Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common type of hypothesis is that the population parameters are different. An example would be comparing the proportion of anglers to the proportion of hunters. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance. A significance level is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are the same. For example, to conclude that two characteristics are different at the 0.05 level of significance, the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics must be greater than or equal to 1.96 times the standard error of the difference. This report uses 95-percent confidence intervals and 0.05 level of significance to determine statistical validity. Consult standard statistical textbooks for alternative criteria.

Estimating Standard Errors. The Census Bureau uses replication methods to estimate the standard errors of FHWAR estimates. These methods primarily measure the magnitude of sampling error. However, they do measure some effects of nonsampling error as well. They do not measure systematic biases in the data associated with nonsampling error. Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the true value.

Generalized Variance Parameters. While it is possible to compute and present an estimate of the standard error based on the survey data for each estimate in a report, there are a number of reasons why this is not done. A presentation of the individual standard errors would be of limited use, since one could not possibly predict all of the combinations of results that may be of interest to data users. Additionally, data users have access to FHWAR microdata files, and it is impossible to compute in advance the standard error for every estimate one might obtain from those data sets. Moreover, variance estimates are based on sample data and have variances of their own. Therefore, some methods of stabilizing these estimates of variance, for example, by generalizing or averaging over time, may be used to improve their reliability. Experience has shown that certain groups of estimates have similar relationships between their variances and expected values. Modeling or generalizing may provide more stable variance estimates by taking advantage of these similarities. The generalized variance function is a simple model that expresses the variance as a function of the expected value of the survey estimate. The parameters of the

generalized variance function are estimated using direct replicate variances. These generalized variance parameters provide a relatively easy method to obtain approximate standard errors for numerous characteristics. Table D-2 provide the generalized variance parameters for FHWAR data. Methods for using the parameters to calculate standard errors of various estimates are given in the next sections.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers. The approximate standard error, s_x, of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained using the following formulas. Formula (1) is used to calculate the standard errors of levels of sportspersons, anglers, and wildlife watchers.

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \tag{1}$$

Here, x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in the tables associated with the particular characteristic.

Formula (2) is used for standard errors of aggregates, i.e., trips, days, and expenditures.

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + \frac{cx^2}{y}} \tag{2}$$

Here, x is again the size of the estimate; y is the base of the estimate; and a, b, and c are the parameters in the tables associated with the particular characteristic.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Number

Suppose there were an estimated 37,397,000 persons age 16 years old and older who either fished or hunted in the United States in 2011. Using formula (1) with the parameters a = –0.000070 and b = 16,823 from table D-2, the approximate standard error of the estimated number of 37,397,000 sportspersons age 16 years old and older is

$$s_x = \sqrt{-0.000070 * 37{,}397{,}000^2 + 16{,}823 * 37{,}397{,}000} = 728{,}857$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the estimated number of sportspersons 16 years old and older is from 35,968,000 to 38,826,000, i.e., 37,397,000 ± 1.96 x 728,857. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 95 percent of all possible samples.

Suppose there were an estimated 13,674,000 hunters age 16 years old and older who engaged in 281,884,000 days of participation in 2011. Using formula (2) with the parameters a = –0.000284, b = –127,863, and c = 46,699 from table D-2, the approximate standard error on 281,884,000 estimated days on an estimated base of 13,674,000 hunters is

$$s_x = \sqrt{-0.000284 * 281{,}884{,}000^2 - 127{,}863 * 281{,}884{,}000 + \frac{46{,}699 * 281{,}884{,}000^2}{13{,}674{,}000}} = 14{,}586{,}000$$

The 95-percent confidence interval on the estimate of 281,884,000 days is from 253,295,000 to 310,473,000, i.e., 281,884,000 ± 1.96 x 14,586,000. Again, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 95 percent of all possible samples.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on the size of the percentage and its base. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and the denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the parameter in the tables indicated by the numerator.

The approximate standard error, $s_{x,p}$, can be obtained by use of the formula

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{bp(100 - p)}{x}} \tag{3}$$

Here, x is the total number of sportspersons, hunters, etc., which is the base of the percentage; p is the percentage; and b is the parameter in the tables associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Percentage

Suppose there were an estimated 13,674,000 hunters age 16 years old and older of whom 18.9 percent hunted migratory birds. From table D-2, the appropriate b parameter is 15,798. Using formula (3), the approximate standard error on the estimate of 18.9 percent is

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{15{,}798 * 18.9 * (100 - 18.9)}{13{,}674{,}000}} = 1.33$$

Consequently, the 95-percent confidence interval for the estimate percentage of migratory bird hunters 16 years old and older is from 16.3 percent to 21.5 percent, i.e., 18.9 ± 1.96 x 1.33.

Standard Error of a Difference. The standard error of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2} \tag{4}$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y. The estimates can be numbers, percentages, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a Difference

Suppose there were an estimated 13,608,000 females in the age range of 18-24 of whom 726,000 or 5.3 percent were sportspersons. Similarly, suppose there were an estimated 12,909,000 males in the same age range of whom 2,160,000 or 16.7 percent were sportspersons. The apparent difference between the percentage of female and male sportspersons is 11.4 percent. Using formula (3) and the appropriate *b* parameter from table D-2, the approximate standard errors of 5.3 percent and 16.7 percent are 0.79 and 1.35, respectively. Using formula (4), the approximate standard error of the estimated difference of 11.4 percent is

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{0.79^2 + 1.35^2} = 1.56$$

The 95-percent confidence interval on the difference between 18- to 24-year-old female and male sportspersons is from 8.3 to 14.5, i.e., 11.4 ± 1.96 x 1.56. Since the interval does not contain zero, we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the percentage of 18- to 24-year-old female sportspersons is less than the percentage of 18- to 24-year-old male sportspersons.

Standard Errors of Estimated Averages. Certain mean values for sportspersons, anglers, etc., shown in the report were calculated as the ratio of two numbers. For example, average days per angler is calculated as:

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{total\ \ days}{total\ \ anglers}$$

Standard errors for these averages may be approximated by the use of formula (5) below.

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{x}{y}\sqrt{\left[\frac{s_x}{x}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{s_y}{y}\right]^2 - 2r\frac{s_x s_y}{xy}} \tag{5}$$

In formula (5), r represents the correlation coefficient between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate. In the above formula, use 0.7 as an estimate of r.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Average

Suppose that the estimated number of the average days per angler age 16 years old and older for all fishing was 16.7 days. Using formulas (1) and (2) above, we compute the standard error on total days, 553,841,000, and total anglers, 33,112,000, to be 20,329,124 and 693,033, respectively. The approximate standard error on the estimated average of 16.7 days is

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{553{,}841{,}000}{33{,}112{,}000}\sqrt{\left[\frac{20{,}329{,}124}{553{,}841{,}000}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{693{,}033}{33{,}112{,}000}\right]^2 - 2 * 0.7\frac{20{,}329{,}124 * 693{,}033}{553{,}841{,}000 * 33{,}112{,}000}} = 0.45$$

Therefore, the 95-percent confidence interval on the estimated average of 16.7 days is from 15.8 to 17.6, i.e., 16.7 ± 1.96 x 0.45.

Table D-1. Approximate Standard Errors for Oregon State Resident Anglers, Hunters, and Away-from-Home Wildlife Watchers

(Numbers in thousands)

Resident anglers, hunters, and away-from-home wildlife watchers	Estimate	Standard error
Resident Anglers		
Participation	386	48
Spenders[1]	386	48
Days of fishing	4,598	882
Expenditures in dollars	424,004	78,075
Resident Hunters		
Participation	181	32
Spenders[1]	178	32
Days of hunting	2,264	512
Expenditures in dollars	219,069	51,869
Resident Away-from-Home Wildlife Watchers		
Participation	401	50
Spenders[1]	377	48
Days away-from-home wildlife watching	6,673	2,090
Trip-related expenditures in dollars	507,648	186,210

[1] The spenders estimate for resident anglers and resident hunters is all participants who bought equipment and trip-related items. The spenders estimate for away-from-home wildlife watchers is all participants who bought trip-related items.

Table D-2. Parameters a, b, and c for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors for U.S. and Oregon Screener, Detailed Sportsperson, and Wildlife-Watching Samples for Levels, Expenditures, and Days or Trips

Sample	Parameters					
	United States			Oregon		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
Screener Sample						
Sportspersons, anglers, hunters, and wildlife-watching participants 6 years old and older	–0.000043	12,272	(X)	–0.001359	4,806	(X)
Sportspersons, anglers, hunters, and wildlife-watching participants 6 to 15 years old	–0.000387	15,783	(X)	–0.010991	5,226	(X)
Detailed Sportperson Sample						
Sportspersons and anglers 16 years old and older	–0.000070	16,823	(X)	–0.002276	6,968	(X)
Hunters 16 years old and older	–0.000066	15,798	(X)	–0.001995	6,108	(X)
Expenditures for sportspersons and anglers 16 years old and older	0.001159	–575,615	45,670	0.010568	7,416	9,002
Expenditures for hunters 16 years old and older	0.001923	–978,460	44,416	0.011236	96,792	7,900
Days or trips for sportspersons and anglers 16 years old and older	0.000068	–160,414	51,951	0.017087	–5,837	8,095
Days or trips for hunters 16 years old and older	–0.000284	–127,863	46,699	0.009877	–8,838	8,179
Wildlife-Watching Sample						
Levels of wildlife-watching—away-from-home participants	–0.000134	32,078	(X)	–0.002304	7,055	(X)
Levels of wildlife-watching—wildlife-watching participants[1]	–0.000119	28,477	(X)	–0.004554	13,942	(X)
Expenditures for wildlife-watching	0.001308	–1,548,024	112,362	0.099298	–158,238	13,407
Days or trips for wildlife-watching	0.002307	826,023	54,100	0.010117	–157,164	46,869

(X) Not applicable

[1] Use these parameters for total wildlife-watching participants and around-the-home participants.

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