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National Survey of Fishing and Hunting

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

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Resource Publication 27

FOREWORD

This report on the National Survey of Fishing and Hunting shows in detail what we know in general: That millions of us like to get outdoors to enjoy the use of our wildlife resources. We spend billions of dollars, hundreds of millions of days, and billions of travel miles to fish and hunt.

We Americans have always used the fish and game of this land—once largely for subsistence and commerce, now for esthetic and sporting experience. Today, fishing and hunting are recreation, a vital human counterbalance in our fast-paced society. Some dedicated sports-minded families travel especially for sport fishing or hunting; many families plan their trips to include localities and destinations where wildlife and fish are available.

We inherited these traditional pastimes; we did not originate them. At times in our movement toward "the affluent society" we have been guilty of overusing these wildlife bounties both for profit and sport. We are now in the process of learning how better to use our natural resources for a quality experience. Increasing use is made certain by the increasing numbers of people on the outdoor scene.

To a considerable extent, fishermen and hunters pay their own way in our society by financing Federal, State, and local governments in their fish and wildlife programs. As in the earlier studies (1955 and 1960), costs of this report were paid from excise taxes on sporting arms and ammunition and on

types of fishing tackle. The States which share these funds for fish and game work requested this survey; thus the taxes of those who do not hunt or fish were not involved in any Federal expenditures for the survey or this report.

But what is an angler or a hunter? For statistical reasons, we considered here only the activities of those who participated in their favorite pastime during part or all of at least 3 days or who spent \$5 or more to go fishing or hunting during 1965. Fishing and hunting wasn't considered in this report when only incidental to another main purpose of being out.

Knowledge gained from this study will be most helpful to our resource planners and to all levels of government who are concerned with human happiness. In this land we need fish and wildlife, need it for our well-being to maintain Man and the whole environment of life. This is a study of human use of fish and wildlife—of economic values—and of people's pleasure.

Director,

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, United States Department of the Interior.

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Most U.S. citizens like to get outdoors. So two national surveys in 1965 studied our outdoor recreation activities. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation covered most types of outdoor recreation in a broad pattern. This study, The National Survey of Fishing and Hunting, covered the activities of those who had a special interest in sport fishing and hunting—and in considerable detail.

Study details include the different types of fishing and hunting by the money and recreation days spent, the number of trips, place of residence, income, occupation, and license status. A mass of some 33 million anglers and hunters spent \$4 billion in 700 million recreation days; they traveled 31 billion passenger miles on their selected pastimes. These recreation days include any part of a day on which fishing or hunting occurred.

These figures cover only the ones who actually were active in hunting and fishing, and are essentially but not entirely comparable with our survey for 1960. Interpreting, we find basic increases over 1960: Some 3 million sportsmen, over 50 million recreation days, and over 4 billion total passenger miles. These data reveal an increasing national demand for fishing and hunting; they point up the economic importance of these activities to our marketplaces.

According to the 1965 survey of national recreation conducted by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation 50 million people 12 years old and over went fishing, hunting, or both. About 45 million fished; many of these also hunted. About 18 million hunted; most of them also fished. That survey reported 8 million bird watchers, and 3 million wildlife photographers; this is the first time data were collected on bird watchers and wildlife photographers.

The major difference between the current national recreation survey and this one is that the former includes a large number of people who participated in angling or hunting incidental to other recreation. But this study of fishing and hunting is limited to those who participated in a substantial way, the "real" sportsman.

Both studies were conducted by the Bureau of the Census, and they parallel those for 1960. The rest of this report contains details of the 1965 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting. Please read it carefully, remembering that a statistical study is a tabulation of millions of "you's," and that there is no "average sportsman."

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In 1965 33 million Sport Fishermen and Hunters spent \$4 billion to fish and hunt.



SPORT FISHING AND HUNTING

General

Some 33 million of us—about one in four—spent \$4 billion to go fishing and hunting during 1965. These sportsmen, along with a great number of people who simply like to study wildlife express their regard for the rhythms of life and nature by seeking and assimilating the realities of existence, thereby renewing the ancestral but fading bonds with soil, wind, and sun; rain and snow; the pulse of seasons; the beauties and living stories of our wildlife.

Outdoorsmen enjoy the legacy of our lands and waters, a legacy lost to those who are unaware of such rich values. Our American landscape—its banks and shorelines, hills and mountains, fields and forests—are the facts of a continent, the environment of all life. Clouds and water, light and wind, vary eternally; yet each locality maintains its character, its similarities and differences, its unique assemblage of plants and animals.

Fishermen and hunters can build the need to pass on to our descendants the natural resources of wildness. Sportsmen have helped convince their fellow countrymen that the infinity of our natural resources is a myth. Now they must help convince a nation that power to alter our environment can be a dangerous "progress." Many of us have an irresistible urge to "master nature." Whole environments have been bulldozed in an hour; the work of the centuries has been concreted over

in a day. We need, as well as want, the world beyond the walls, beyond the city, behind the suburbs.

A new level of public demand is developing today. It involves collective action to insure our health, safety, and happiness, the simple pleasures of the natural things of life. This means that after filling our stomachs, our clothes closets, and our minds, we need the quality experience of participation. Fishing and hunting rank high on the esthetic scale. The mere existence of these sports means that we not only enjoy but use our natural resources in our total environment. The natural scene can be used without being used up.

Sport Fishermen and Fishing

The mystery of aquatic life has captivated man from his earliest beginnings. Annually, millions visit our national waterways to fish in all kinds of weather. Angling is a sport for the novice or the wily veteran. No one is likely to forget that first or thousandth quiver of the rod, the sudden strike, the thrash of a catch in the boat's bottom, the glint of sun on colorful scales and distant headlands. These are some of our most satisfying joys.

Sport fishing is enjoyed by most people, but some participate only incidentally, while devoted anglers believe fishing is the highest form of recreation known to man. Many use spinning rod or bait-casting rod; others, a fine flyrod or simple cane pole or handline, or bow and arrow. But all enjoy the whole experience; not just meat and trophies but sun and fresh air, the birdsong and squirrel's bark, the meditation and the peace of Ike Walton, or the cold sting of wind and spray in a challenge to the fisherman.

Hunters and Hunting

Hunting, for a long time, was the way to keep alive: Meat to eat. Now it is a sport often tedious, frequently uncomfortable, always demanding of exertion, but nevertheless exciting and pleasurable. It is not all "fun" to pluck geese or haul the carcass of a 150-pound deer through brush. Hunting means the pungence of fir and pine; the incense of cedar; the prickle

of needles; whiskers of lichens, bits of bark, and wood ashes in the coffee and beans; the glow of lonely campfires. Hunting is for the outdoorsman, and he is identified by what he hunts.

The waterfowl gunner is, more often than not, cold in autumn's early morning marsh, and frustrated because the greenhorns in a neighboring pit have been shooting at highflying fowl. A pheasant hunter plods on feet aching from miles of fields and borders. The quail shooter may be hot and itchy in the warm Southern afternoon or shivering on a frost-rimmed landscape. A rabbit hunter growls at the weight of six cottontails while looking for his lost beagle. The deer slayer snarls in frustration after 2 days of no whitetail. A dove hunter gets his finger tips full of burrs and the squirrel hunter has a crick in his neck from looking at treetops.

And all of them think the price in pain—and cash—is little enough to pay for their favorite pastime. The bag isn't so terribly important to them; its just that their other problems (and the mundane concerns of other men) have become less important.



In 1965, Sport Fishermen

		MEAN	MEDIAN
	numbered 28,348,000		
	spent \$2,925,304,000	\$103.19	\$32.90
	recreation days	18.4	9.7
	spent on each recreation day	\$5.60	\$3.95
	took 451,449,000 trips	16.3	6.3
a P	traveled 22,719,918,000 passenger miles	801.5	
	passenger miles by automobile	780.0	293.0
		1	

In 1965, Hunters



	MEAN	MEDIAN
numbered 13,583,000	2.77	
spent \$1,121,135,000	\$82.54	\$34.70
spent 185,819,000 recreation days	13.7	8.4
spent on each recreation day	\$6.03	\$4.60
took 169,327,000 trips	12.5	5.9
traveled 8,659,034,000 passenger miles	637.5	
traveled 8,365,881,000 passenger miles by automobile	615.9	258.5

BASIS AND BACKGROUND

Our society has more time and money for enjoying its natural outdoor heritage than ever before—but places for such enjoyment, and resources making these places desirable, are threatened by excessive use or actual destruction. Population projections indicate a continuing expansion and an intensified burden on our natural resources.

Federal and State governments, and various conservation organizations are attempting to preserve and increase our fish and wildlife resources. Conservation agencies have struggled long and hard to maintain and to improve wildlife with too few personnel and limited financial means. And one of their problems . . . one of their solutions, also . . . is to make people aware of the value of their fish and wildlife resources in terms of human culture.

As trustees of these valuable resources, conservation agencies must assure opportunities for fishing and hunting. Today this requires intensive planning and intelligent management of these resources. Data such as this study provides—numbers of anglers and hunters, their ages, their favorite fishing

and hunting, miles traveled, expenditures made—are essential ingredients to the modern conservation agency planner.

General taxes have not been a major source of funds to protect our fish and game resources. Fishermen and hunters foot an important part of the bill for the resources that they love. They bear the cost of excises on fishing tackle and on sporting arms and ammunition; they pay State license fees on their sport. In fiscal year 1965, excise taxes amounted almost to \$28 million and State license fees to \$138 million. The excise taxes finance Federal aid in fishing and wildlife restoration programs under the various State fish and game departments; the hunting and fishing licenses fees foot the major part of the balance of the bill for State wildlife work.

This survey, financed by Federal Aid funds, provides comprehensive information needed by all conservation agencies in carrying out their restoration, management, and research programs. The International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners, which includes the United States and the Canadian Provinces, requested this survey as well as the two earlier surveys of sport fishermen and hunters.

WHY AND WHAT THE SURVEY MEASURED

Usually surveys (and their resultant statistics) seem dull to the people who have been analyzed. The compilation of statistics has been denounced by some as a threat to our individuality, and by others as arithmetic for collecting taxes. John Citizen is a bit uneasy over masses of figures, and has little enthusiasm for reams of charts and tables, although—or perhaps because—he is bombarded daily with the cost-of-living level, a weather map, and military mathematics.

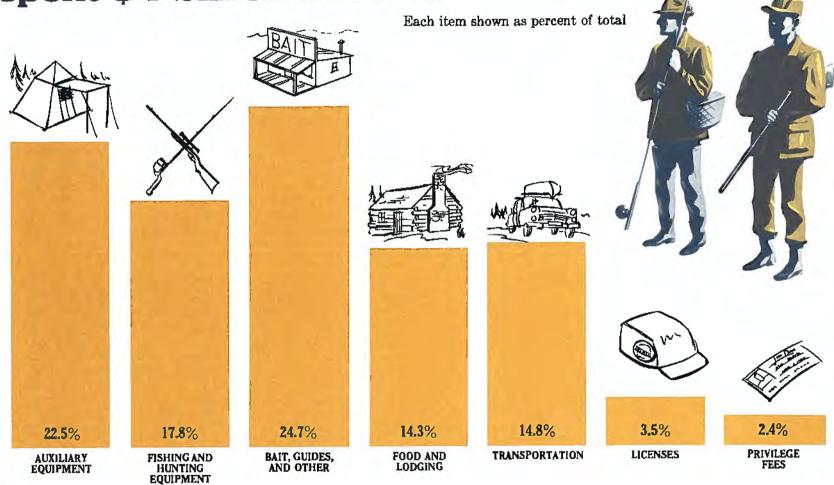
Arithmetic isn't too hard but interpretation of figures is often difficult. Statistics are a tool of investigation to provide usable knowledge; they are numerical statements instead of vague opinions; they are a measure on a ruler, instead of calling something "big" or "small."

So where does the American fisherman and hunter stand today—and where will he be tomorrow? Can statistics help us know—interestingly?

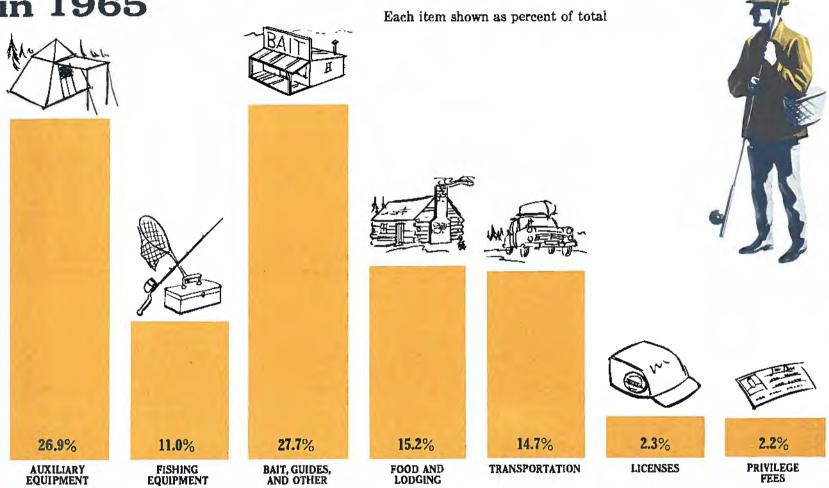
This report follows its two widely used predecessors of 1955 and 1960. The relevant facts of our numerical and economic fishing and hunting activities have been brought together, reinforced with illustrations. Administrators of our fish and game resources need this information, these materials designed to cover the activities of sportsmen who participate actively and substantially. Outdoor writers, equipment manufacturers, sporting goods stores, anglers and gunners all should be interested.

Innovations in the current survey will be noted in the statistical appendix, with its more extensive coverage. Other changes may be noted in the other appendices. These should make the 1965 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting more useful to the planners and administrators of our resources, sportsmen, businessmen, students, scholars, and the rest of the public.

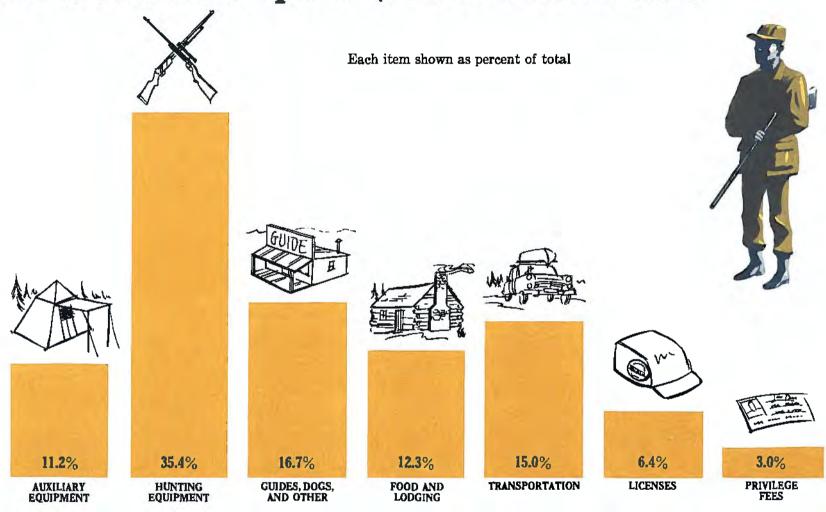
How Sport Fishermen and Hunters spent \$4 billion in 1965



How Sport Fishermen spent \$3 billion in 1965



How Hunters spent \$1 billion in 1965



Fresh-water Fishing, 1965





Salt-water Fishing, 1965





	Fishermen	Spent	for Recreation Days
Atlantic Coast	4,178,000	\$331,179,000	55,950,000
Gulf Coast	2,084,000	\$176,104,000	22,390,000
Pacific Coast	2,043,000	\$292,373,000	17,497,000
Total all coasts	8,305,000	\$799,656,000	95,837,000
		\$96 each person	\$8.34 each day

Waterfowl Hunting, 1965





1,650,000 waterfowl hunters

Spent \$87,136,000

\$53 each

on 13,526,000 recreation-days

\$6.44 a day

Small Game Hunting, 1965





10,576,000 small game hunters

Spent \$615,234,000

\$58 each

on 128,448,000 recreation-days

\$4.79 a day

Big Game Hunting, 1965





6,566,000 big game hunters

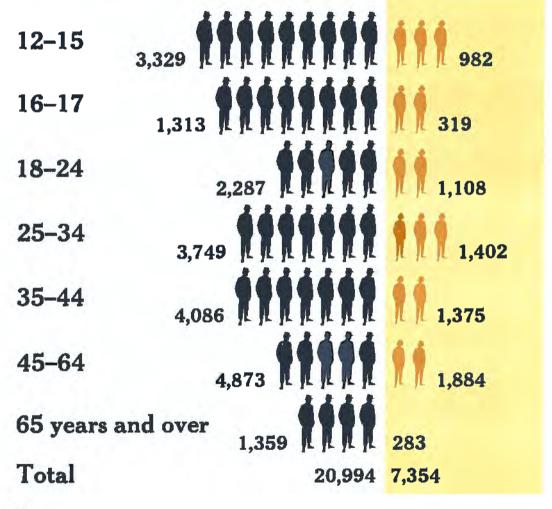
Spent \$418,764,000

\$64 each

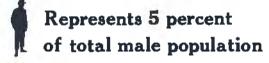
on 43,845,000 recreation-days

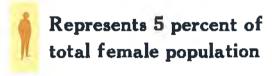
\$9.55 a day

Age and Sex of Sport Fishermen, 1965

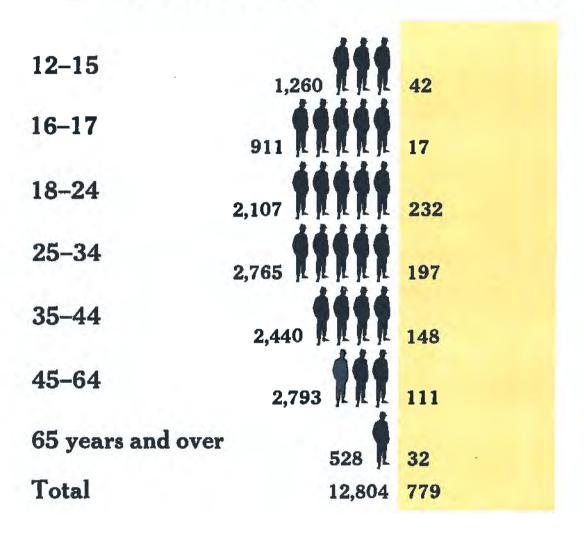








Age and Sex of Hunters, 1965





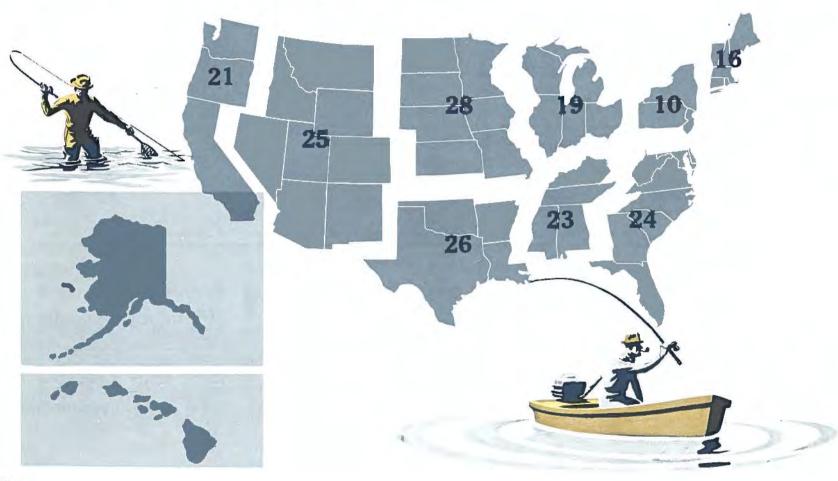


Represents 5 percent of total male population

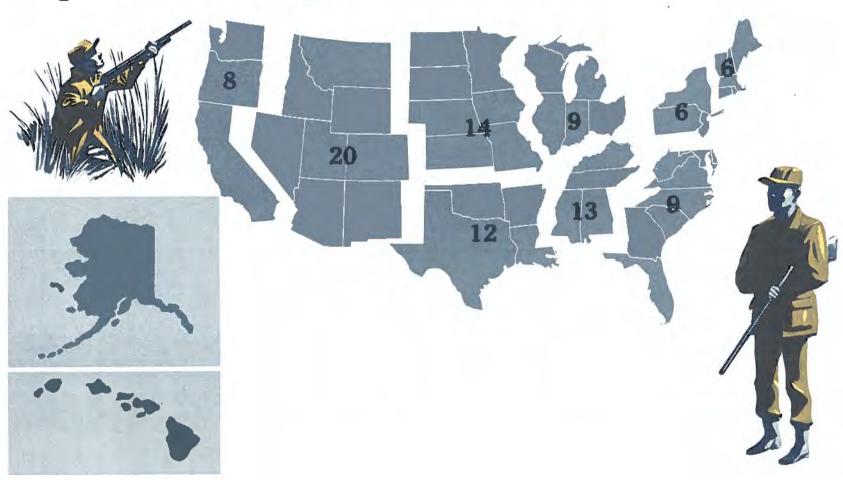


Represents 5 percent of total female population

Percent of Fishermen in Divisional Populations, 1965



Percent of Hunters in Divisional Populations, 1965



Percent of Hunters in Cities and Towns and Rural Areas



BIG CITIES



3.4



SMALL CITIES



...

6.8

TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS



14.2

Percent of Sport Fishermen in Cities and Towns and Rural Areas



BIG CITIES



12.0



SMALL CITIES



19.1



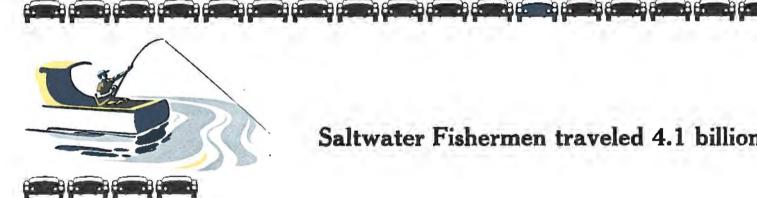


23.5

Fishermen Traveled 22.1 Billion Automobile-passenger Miles in 1965



Freshwater Fishermen traveled 18.0 billion miles



Saltwater Fishermen traveled 4.1 billion miles



represents one billion automobile-passenger miles

Hunters Traveled 8.4 Billion Automobile-passenger Miles in 1965

SMALL GAME



4.0 billion miles



BIG GAME



3.7 billion miles



WATERFOWL



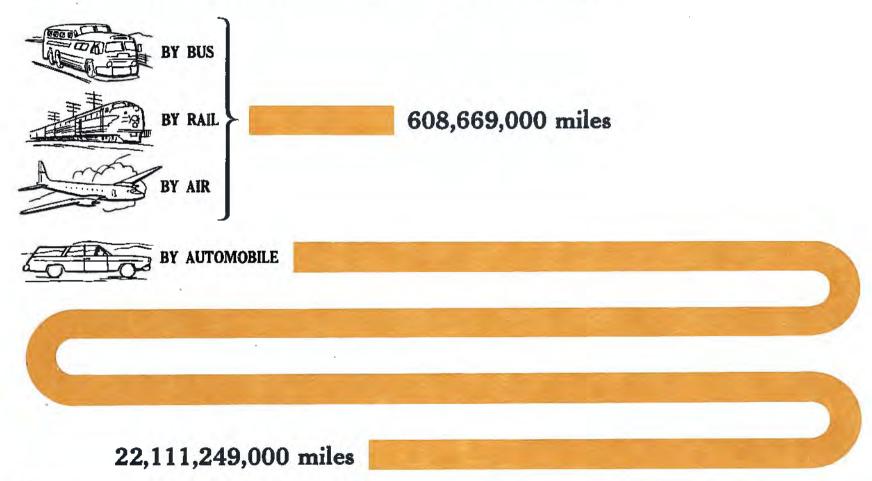
0.7 billion miles



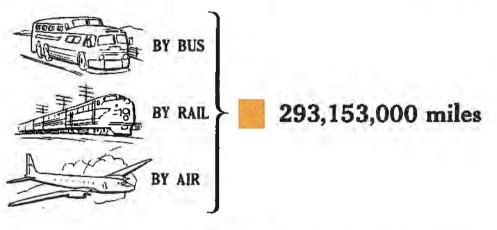


represents one billion automobile-passenger miles

Fishermen Traveled 22,719 Million Passenger Miles



Hunters Traveled 8,659 Million Passenger Miles





8,365,881,000 miles

Licensing of Fishermen









LICENSED

16,806,000

NOT LICENSED

11,542,000



Licensing of Hunters











LICENSED

NOT LICENSED

11,374,000

2,209,000





522,759,000 Fishing Recreation Days



FRESH WATER

SALT WATER

426,922,000

95,837,000



185,819,000 Hunting Recreation Days



SMALL GAME







BIG GAME

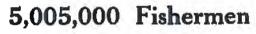
43,845,000

WATERFOWL 13,526,000

Young Sportsmen-9, 10, and 11 years old



Farm and Ranch Small Pond Fishing





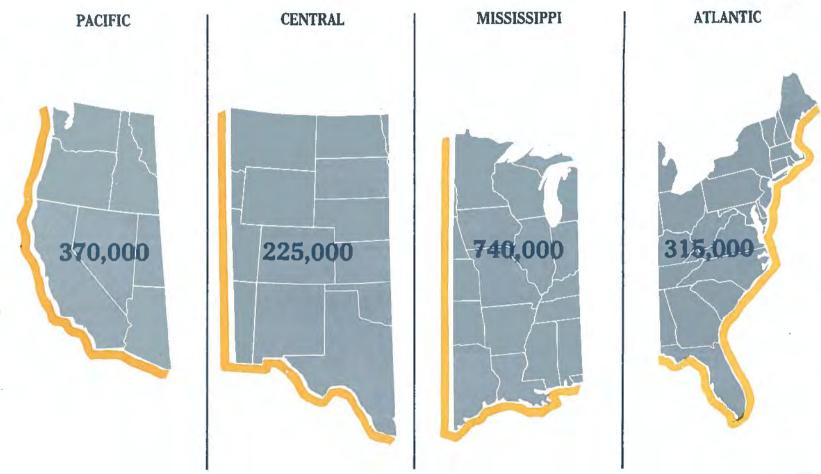
Hunting on Public Lands

	HUNTERS
ALL	1,454,000
MOST	
	774,000
ABOUT HALF	
	955,000
LESS THAN HALF	
	1,231,000
NONE	
	9,169,000

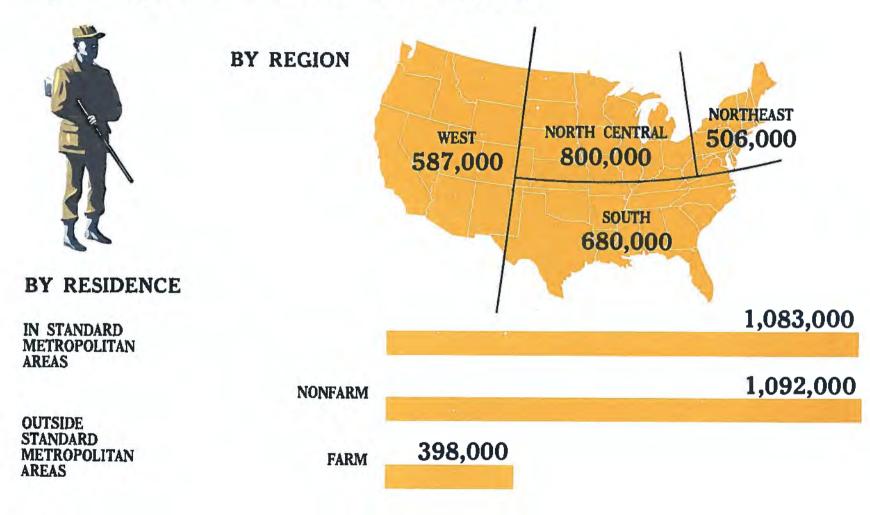


Waterfowl Hunting in the Flyways

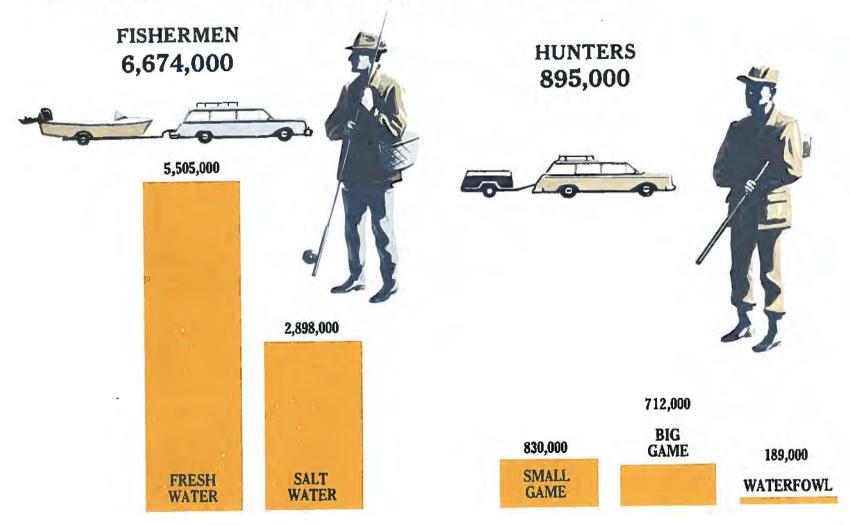




2,573,000 Varmint Hunters



Out-of-State Fishing and Hunting



Birds and Other Wildlife Provide Outdoor Activities For

8,196,000

BIRDWATCHERS

3,113,000

BIRD AND WILDLIFE PHOTOGRAPHERS





Where Sport Fishermen Lived in 1965

IN STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS



17.6%

NONFARM

24.7%

OUTSIDE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS



FARM

23.3%



Where Hunters Lived in 1965

IN STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS



6.7%



NONFARM



14.5%

OUTSIDE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS

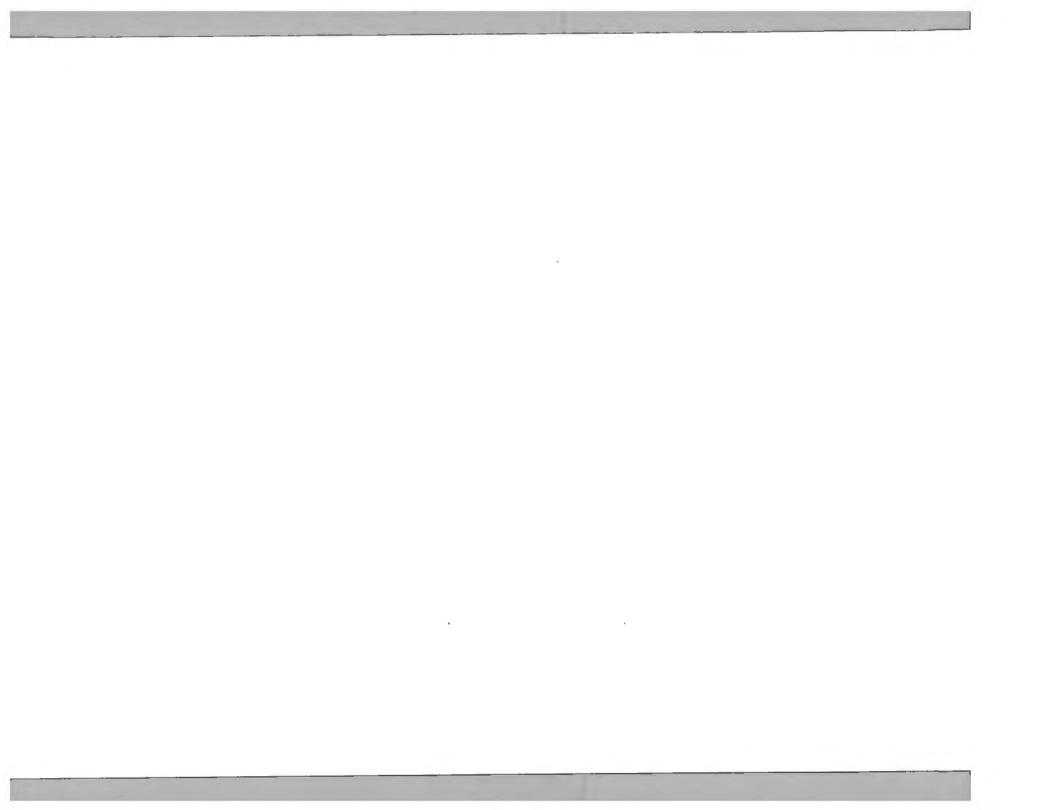


FARM









APPENDIX A—Statistical Tables

Detailed data shown in the following tables do not always add to totals. Differences are due to the independent rounding of each of the estimates.

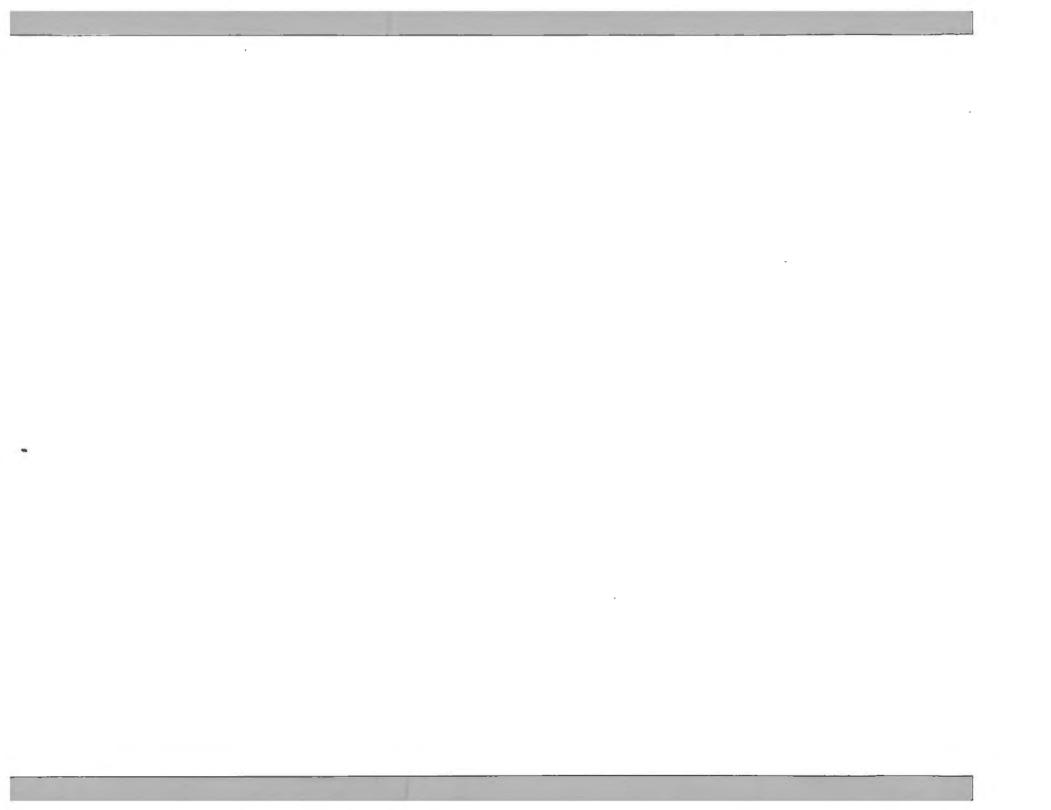


Table 1.—Expenditures of Fishermen and Hunters in 1965

The total number of sport fishermen and/or hunters (12 and over) in the United States was 32,881,000.

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all fisher- men and/or hunters	Total spent	Average spent per fish- erman and/or hunter
United States total	Thousands 32, 052	97. 5	Thousands \$4, 046, 440	\$123.06
Food and lodging: FoodLodging.	20, 197	61. 4	456, 362	13. 88
	4, 624	14. 1	125, 346	3. 81
Transportatiou: Automobile Bus, rail, air, and water Auxiliary equipment:	28 081	85. 4	556, 413	16. 92
	596	1. 8	40, 971	1. 25
Boats and motors General Fishing and hunting equipment	2, 045	6, 2	655, 361	19. 93
	8, 046	24, 5	256, 861	7. 81
	22, 196	67, 5	720, 812	21. 92
Licenses, tags, and permits: Licenses, tags, and permits_ Duck stamps	21, 585	65. 6	136, 117	4. 14
	1, 268	3. 9	3, 810	. 12
Privilege fees and other: Annual lease and privilege fees Daily entrance and privi-	1, 243	3. 8	26, 548	. 81
lege fees Bait, guide fees, and other trip expenses Boat launching fees	4, 135 21, 201 1, 491	12. 6 64. 5 4. 5	70, 602 777, 784 15, 563	2. 15 23. 65 . 47 4. 45
Dogs	2, 021	6, 1	146, 474	1. 74
Other	6, 338	19, 3	57, 304	

Table 2.—Expenditures of Fishermen in 1965

The total number of sport fishermen (12 and over) in the United States was 28,348,000.

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all fisher- men	Total spent	Average spent per fisher- man
United States total	Thousands 27, 445	96. 8	Thousands \$2, 925, 304	\$103. 19
Food and lodging:				
Food	16, 292	57. 5	340, 454	12. 01
Lodging	3, 837	13. 5	103, 902	3. 67
Transportation:				
Automobile	23, 826	84.0	399, 747	14 10
Bus, rail, air, and water	433	1, 5	29, 300	1. 03
Auxiliary equipment:				
Boats and boat motors	1, 936	6. 8	626, 056	22, 08
General	5, 473	19. 3	160, 593	5. 67
Fishing equipment	17, 111	60. 4	323, 543	11. 41
Licenses, tags, and permits	16, 018	56. 5	68, 066	2, 40
Privilege fees and other:	,			
Annual lease and privilege				
fees	749	2.6	11, 364	. 40
Daily entrance and privi-				
	3, 439	12. 1	51, 813	1, 83
lege fees Bait, guide fees, and other				
trip expenses	20, 975	74. 0	754, 618	26. 62
Boat launching fees	1, 491	5. 3	15, 563	. 55
Other	4,700	16. 6	40, 286	1. 42

Table 3.—Expenditures of Fresh-Water Fishermen in 1965

The total number of fresh-water fishermen (12 and over) in the United

The total number of fresh-water fishermen $(12 \ \text{and over})$ in the United States was 23,962,000.

	fisher- men		spent per fisher- man
Thousands 23, 063	96. 2	Thousands \$2, 125, 652	\$88. 71
	57. 7 12. 6	256, 502 79, 402	10. 70 3. 31
	83. 1 1. 0	326, 814 16, 912	13. 64 . 71
4, 465 14, 321	6. 1 18. 6 59. 8 62. 1	388, 840 138, 184 250, 446 63, 699	16. 23 5. 77 10. 45 2. 60
699	2. 9	5, 197	. 22
2, 764	11. 5	43, 978	1. 84
16, 391 1, 063	68. 4 4. 4 16. 1	517, 661 8, 232 29, 783	21. 60 . 34 1. 24
	23, 063 13, 836 3, 031 19, 917 248 1, 467 4, 465 14, 321 14, 880 699 2, 764 16, 391 1, 063	Thousands 23, 063 96. 2 13, 836 57. 7 3, 031 12. 6 19, 917 83. 1 248 1. 0 1, 467 6. 1 4, 465 18. 6 14, 321 59. 8 14, 880 62. 1 699 2. 9 2, 764 11. 5 16, 391 68. 4 1, 063 68. 4	Thousands 23, 063 96. 2 \$70, 125, 652 13, 836 57. 7 256, 502 13, 836 12. 6 79, 402 19, 917 83. 1 326, 814 10 16, 912 1, 467 6. 1 388, 840 14, 321 59. 8 250, 446 14, 321 59. 8 250, 446 14, 880 62. 1 63, 699 699 2. 9 5, 197 2, 764 11. 5 43, 978 16, 391 68. 4 517, 661 1, 063 4. 4 8, 232

Table 4.—Expenditures of Salt-Water Fishermen in 1965

The total number of salt-water fishermen (12 and over) in the United States was 8,305,000.

Number of spenders	Percent of all salt-water fishermen	Total spent	Average spent per fisher- man
Thousands 8, 051	96. 9	Thousands \$799, 656	\$96. 29
5 215	82.8	83 959	10, 11
953	11. 5	24, 503	2. 95
6, 532 197	78. 7 2. 4	72, 933 12, 388	8. 78 1. 49
482 1 102	5. 8 13. 3	237, 216 22, 410	28. 56 2. 70
3, 266 1, 397	39. 3 16. 8	73, 098 4, 368	8. 80 . 53
50	. 6	6, 166	. 74
72 1	8.7	7, 831	. 94
7, 079 430 871	85. 2 5. 2 10. 5	236, 958 7, 330 10, 503	28. 53 . 88 1. 26
	of spenders Thousands 8, 051 5, 215 953 6, 532 197 482 1, 102 3, 266 1, 397 50 721 7, 079 430	Number of all salt-water fishermen Thousands 8, 051 96. 9 5, 215 62. 8 953 11. 5 6, 532 78. 7 2. 4 482 5. 8 1, 102 13. 3 3, 266 13. 3 3, 266 13. 3 16. 8 50 . 6 721 8. 7 7, 079 85. 2 430 5. 2	Number of salt-water spenders of all salt-water fishermen Total spent Thousands 8, 051 96. 9 Thousands \$799, 656 5, 215 953 62. 8 83, 952 24, 503 6, 532 78. 7 72, 933 197 2. 4 12, 388 72, 388 482 5. 8 237, 216 13. 3 22, 410 3, 266 39. 3 1, 397 16. 8 4, 368 39. 3 73, 098 4, 368 50 6 6, 166 721 8. 7 7, 831 7, 879 85. 2 236, 958 7, 330 7, 079 85. 2 236, 958 7, 330 7, 330

Table 5.—Expenditures of Atlantic Coast Salt-Water Fishermen in 1965

The total number of salt-water fishermen (12 and over) on the Atlantic coast was 4,178,000.

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all Atlantic saltwater fishermen	Total spent	Average spent per fisher- man
United States total	Thousands 4, 060	97. 2	Thousands \$331, 179	\$79. 27
Food and lodging;				
Food	2, 641	63, 2	40, 292	9. 64
Lodging	331	7. 9	8, 954	2. 14
Transportation: Automobile	3, 221	77. 1	36, 527	8. 74
Bus, rail, air, and water	99	2.4	8, 668	2. 08
Auxiliary equipment:		2, 1	0, 000	2, 00
Boats and boat motors	242	5, 8	63, 356	15, 16
General	556	13. 3	9, 921	2. 38
Fishing equipment	1.744	41. 7	32, 492	7. 78
Licenses, tags, and permits Privilege fees and other:	219	5. 2	740	, 18
Annual lease and privilege fees Daily entrance and privilege	19	, 5	83	. 02
fees	448	10. 7	4, 719	1. 13
Bait, guide fees, and other	110	10. 1	1,110	4, 10
trip expenses	3, 520	84. 2	119, 648	28.64
Boat launching fees	183	4. 4	1, 803	. 43
Other	495	11. 8	3, 976	, 95

Table 6.—Expenditures of Gulf Coast Salt-Water Fishermen in 1965

The total number of salt-water fishermen (12 and over) on the Gulf coast was 2,084,000.

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all Gulf const salt- water fishermen	Total spent	Average spent per fisher- mau
United States total	Thousands 2, 025	97, 2	Thousands \$176, 104	\$84. 50
Food and lodging:			100000	
Food	1, 252	60.0	22, 840	10.96
LodgingTransportation:	374	17, 9	11, 464	5. 50
Automobile.	1 800	76. 0	91 005	10. 12
Bus, rail, air, and water	1, 583 58	2. 8	21, 095	
bus, ran, mr, and water	99	2, 8	2, 983	1. 43
Auxiliary equipment:		5.5	05 000	
Boats and boat motors	119	5. 7	35, 093	16. 84
General	291	14, 0	6, 671	3. 20
Fishing equipment	725	34, 8	16, 253	7. 80
Licenses, tags, and permits Privilege fees and other: Annual lease and privilege fees	356	17. 1	790	. 38
Daily entrance and privilege				
fees	193	9. 3	2, 399	1. 15
Bait, guide fees, and other			7	
trip expenses	1, 793	86. 0	51, 146	24, 54
Boat launching fees	140	6. 7	3, 683	1. 77
Other	199	9. 5	1, 687	. 81

Table 7.—Expenditures of Pacific Coast Salt-Water Fishermen in 1965

The total number of salt-water fishermen (12 and over) on the Pacific coast was 2,043,000.

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all Pacific coast salt-water fisher- men	Total spent	Average spent per fisher- man
United States total	Thousands 1, 966	96. 2	Thousands \$292, 373	\$143. 11
Food and lodging:				
Food	1, 324	64.8	20, 821	10. 19
_ Lodging	248	12. 1	4, 085	2. 00
Transportation:	. =00			4.0
Automobile	1, 729	84. 6	15, 310	7. 49
Bus, rail, air, and water Auxiliary equipment:	40	2. 0	738	. 36
Boats and boat motors	122	6.0	138, 762	67, 92
General	253	12. 4	5, 820	2. 85
Fishing equipment	796	40.0	24, 355	11. 92
Licenses, tags, and permits	822	40. 2	2, 836	1. 39
Privilege fees and other: Annual lease and privilege	022	10. 2	A, 000	1. 05
fees Daily entrance and	27	1. 3	6, 084	2. 98
privilege fees. Bait, guide fees, and other	80	3. 9	715	. 35
trip expenses	1, 765	86, 4	66, 163	32 39
Boat launching fees	105	5. 1	1, 845	. 90
Other	176	8.6	4, 839	2. 37

Table 8.—Expenditures of Hunters in 1965

The total number of hunters (12 and over) in the United States was 13,583,000.

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all hunters	Total spent	Average spent per hunter
United States total	Thousands 13, 402	98. 7	Thousands \$1, 121, 135	\$82. 54
Food and lodging:				
Food	6, 998	51. 5	115, 908	8, 53
Lodging Transportation:	1, 005	7. 4	21, 444	1. 58
Automobile	11, 720	86. 3	156, 666	11, 53
Bus, rail, air, and water Auxiliary equipment:	207	1. 5	11, 672	. 86
Boats and boat motors	111	. 8	29, 305	2. 16
General	3, 529	26, 0	96, 267	7, 09
Hunting equipmentLicenses, tags, and permits:	11, 061	81. 4	397, 269	29. 25
Licenses, tags, and permits	10, 371	76. 4	68, 160	5, 02
Duck stamps	1, 268	9. 3	3, 810	. 28
Privilege fees and other: Annual lease and privilege		- 7		
fees Daily entrance and privi-	528	3. 9	15, 185	1. 12
lege fees I 1	322	2. 4	9, 260	. 68
Daily entrance and privi-		17.57		
lege fees II 3	415	3. 1	9, 530	. 70
Guide fees and other trip	200			47621
expenses	689	5. 1	23, 165	1. 71
Dogs Other	2, 021 1, 766	14. 9 13. 0	146, 474 17, 017	10. 78 1. 25

Daily fees for hunting on commercially operated preserves.
 Daily fees for hunting on wild lands.

Table 9.—Expenditures of Big-Game Hunters in 1965

The total number of big-game hunters (12 and over) in the United States was 6,566,000.

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all big- game hunters	Total spent	Average spent per hunter
United States total	Thousands 6, 463	98. 4	Thousands \$418, 764	\$63. 78
Food and lodging:				
Food	3, 651	55. 6	41, 662	6, 34
Lodging Transportation:	713	10. 9	14, 076	2. 14
Automobile	6, 139	93. 5	69, 719	10. 62
Bus, rail, air, and water Auxiliary equipment:	31	. 5	1, 446	. 22
Boats and boat motors	27	. 4	5, 195	. 79
General	1, 666	25. 4	57, 674	8. 78
Hunting equipment	3, 897	59. 4	132, 949	20. 25
Licenses, tags, and permits Privilege fees and other:	4, 737	72, 1	38, 324	5. 84
Annual lease and privilege fees	334	5. 1	9, 671	1. 47
lege fees I 1 Daily entrance and privi-	117	I, 8	4, 053	. 62
lege fees II 2	159	2, 4	3, 617	. 55
Guide fees and other trip	403	6. 1	15, 404	2, 35
expenses		2.3	18, 541	2, 82
Dogs Other	22.7	10. 1	6, 431	. 98

Daily fees for hunting on commercially operated preserves.
 Dally fees for hunting on wild lands.

Table 10.—Expenditures of Small-Game Hunters in 1965

The total number of small-game hunters (12 and over) in the United States was 10,576,000.

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all small game hunters	Total spent	Average spent per hunter
United States total	Thousands 10, 243	96. 9	Thousands \$615, 234	\$58. 17
Food and lodging:			72.72	
Food.	4, 209	39. 8	63, 307	5. 99
Lodging	240	2. 3	4, 451	. 42
Transportation:	1.0		20 0000	
Automobile	8, 487	80. 2	75, 596	7. 15
Bus, rail, air, and water	130	1. 2	6, 958	. 66
Auxiliary equipment:	300			
Boats and boat motors	64	. 6	19, 591	1. 85
General	1, 763	16, 7	33, 792	3, 20
Hunting equipment	8, 241	77. 9	232, 349	21. 97
Licenses, tags, and permits Privilege fees and other: Annual lease and privilege	6, 177	58. 4	27, 161	2. 57
fees	146	1. 4	4, 169	. 39
lege fees I 1	180	1. 7	4, 183	. 40
lege fees II 2	181	1. 7	2, 803	. 27
	195	1. 8	5, 501	. 52
expenses	1, 834	17. 3	125, 338	11. 85
Other.	1, 046	9. 9	10, 008	. 95

Dally fees for hunting on commercially operated preserves.
 Dally fees for hunting on wild lands.

Table 11.—Expenditures of Waterfowl Hunters in 1965

The total number of waterfowl hunters (12 and over) in the United States was 1,650,000.

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all waterfowl hunters	Total spent	Average spent per hunter
United States total	Thousands 1, 626	98. 5	Thousands \$87, 136	\$52. 81
Food and lodging:				
Food	764	46. 3	10, 940	6. 63
Lodging Transportation:	94	5. 7	2, 914	1, 77
	1, 477	89. 5	11, 350	6, 88
Automobile Bus, rail, air, and water	85	5. 2	3, 267	1. 98
	60	J. 2	3, 207	1. 90
Auxiliary equipment: Boats and boat motors	19	1. 2	4, 519	2.74
General General	293	17. 8	4, 800	2 91
Hunting equipment	842	51. 0	31, 971	19. 38
Licenses, tags, and permits:	042	31. 0	31, 571	10. 56
Licenses, tags, and permits.	1, 346	81. 6	2, 675	1. 62
Duck stamps	1, 268	76. 8	3, 810	2. 31
Privilege fees and other: Annual lease and privilege	1, 200	10. 6	0, 010	2. 51
fees Daily entrance and privi-	52	3. 2	1, 345	. 82
lege fees I 1	35	2. 1	1, 025	. 62
lege fees II 2	101	6. 1	3, 085	1, 87
expenses	147	8. 9	2, 258	1. 37
Dogs.	50	3.0	2, 597	1. 57
Other	94	5, 7	578	35

Daily fees for hunting on commercially operated preserves.
 Daily fees for hunting on wild lands.

Table 12.—Average Recreation Day Expenditures of Fishermen and Hunters 12 Years Old and Older in 1965

		Fisherme	n		Hunters	
Recreation-day expenditures	Per	sons	Recrea- tion days	Pers	Recrea-	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	days
United States	Thou- sands 28, 348	100. 0	Thou- sands 522, 759	Thou- sands 13, 583	100, 0	Thou- sands 185, 819
\$0.00_ \$0.01-\$0.49_ \$0.50-\$0,99 \$1.00-\$1.49_ \$1.50-\$1.99_ \$2.20-\$2.49_ \$2.50-\$2.99_ \$3.00-\$3.99_ \$4.00-\$4.99_ \$5.00-\$6.99_ \$7.00-\$7.99_ \$8.00-\$8.99_ \$9.00-\$9.99_ \$10.00-\$14.99	1, 320 1, 857 1, 879 1, 931 1, 548 1, 812 1, 346 2, 581 2, 247 1, 623 1, 623 1, 277 821 821 977 2, 476	4.66854819765475947	15, 772 56, 989 47, 753 35, 651 35, 170 34, 592 33, 679 52, 642 44, 208 30, 580 26, 939 18, 497 14, 060 14, 543 29, 442	189 498 808 976 872 731 704 1, 305 1, 083 800 812 695 362 365 362 1, 236	1.35.9 5.92.6 5.5.9 8.5.9 5.6.1 7.2.8 1.2.	1, 434 14, 969 13, 562 18, 049 14, 447 10, 261 11, 253 21, 437 18, 891 8, 134 7, 811 4, 425 4, 936 12, 243
\$15.00-\$24.99 \$25.00-\$99.99 \$100.00 and over_	1, 658 1, 004 183	5. 9 3. 5	21, 257 8, 769 2, 216	1, 167 859 101	8. 6 6. 3	9, 464 5, 111 397

Table 13.-Number of Fishermen and Hunters by Selected Characteristics in 1965

Characteristics	persons over in	mber of 12 and United ites		persons fished hunted	fished	ns who d and nted	Person fished	ns who l only	Total y	persons lished	Person hunte		Total ; who h	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total	Thou- sands 141,928	100. 0	Thou- sands 32,881	23. 2	Thou- sands 9,050	6. 4	Thou- sands 19,298	13. 6	Thou- sands 28,348	20. 0	Thou- sands 4,533	3. 2	Thou- sands 13,583	9.
Census geographic divisions:														
New England Middle Atlantic East North	9,256 27,346	100. 0 100. 0	1,650 3,602	17.8 13.2	421 789	4. 5 2. 9	1,067 1,971	11. 5 7. 2	1,488 2,760	16.0 10.1	162 842	1.8 3.1	583 1,631	6. 6.
Central West North	28,124	100.0	6,214	22. 1	1,685	6.0	3,651	13.0	5,336	19.0	878	3. 1	2,563	9.
Central South Atlantic East South	11,681 20,593	100. 0 100. 0	3,678 5,626	31. 5 27. 3	1,168 1,328	10. 0 6. 4	2,058 3,726	17. 6 18. 1	3,226 5,054	27.6 24.5	452 572	3. 9 2. 8	1,620 1,900	13. 9.
Central West South	9,652	100.0	2,587	26.8	908	9.4	1,293	13. 4	2,201	22.8	386	4.0	1,294	13.
Central	12,724	100.0	3,713	29. 2	1,136	8.9	2,142	16.9	3,278	25.8	435	3.4	1,571	12.
Mountain	5.029	100.0	1,565	31.1	684	13. 6	577	11.5	1,261	25. 1	304	6.0	988	19.
Pacific Population density:	17,523	100.0	4,246	24. 2	931	5. 3	2,813	16. 1	3,744	21. 4	502	2.9	1,433	8.
Big cities Small cities and	22,539	100.0	2,945	13. 1	553	2. 5	2,152	9. 5	2,705	12.0	240	1.1	793	3.
suburbs Towns and rural	56,296		111,866	21. 1	2,692	4.8	8,052	14. 3	10,744	19. 1	1,122	2.0	3,814	6.
areas	63,093	100.0	118,070	28.6	5,805	9. 2	9,094	14.3	14,899	23. 5	3,171	5. 0	8,976	14.
Men Women	67,508 74,420	100. 0 100. 0	25,216 7,665	37. 4 10. 3	8,582 468	12.7 .6	12,412 6,886	18. 4 9. 3	20,994 7,354	31.1	4,222 311	6.3	12,804 779	19.
Age groups: 12-15 years	14,635	100.0	4,624	31. 6	989	6.8	3,322	22.7	4,311	29. 5	313	2. 1	1,302	8.
16-17 years 18-24 years	6,920 18,916	100. 0 100. 0	1,861 4,329	26. 9 22. 9	700 1,404	10. 1 7. 4	932 1,991	13. 5 10. 5	1,632 3,395	23.6 17.9	229 934	3. 3 4. 9	929 2,338	13. 4 12. 3
25-34 years 35-44 years	21,444	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	6,084 6,343 7,835	28. 4 26. 7 20. 2	2,050 1,706 1,825	9.6 7.2 4.7	3,101 3,755 4,931	14. 5 15. 8 12. 7	5,151 5,461 6,756	24. 1 23. 0 17. 4	913 882 1,079	4. 3 3. 7 2. 8	2,963 2,588 2,904	13. 9 10. 9 7. 8
45-64 years 65 years and over	38,693 17,580	100.0	1,825	10. 4	376	2.1	1,286	7.2	1,642	9.3	183	1.0	559	3.

Bhift in classification vs. 1960 survey resulted from reclassification of U.S. land area as urban or rural after the 1960 Census.

Note: These estimates of the number of the population are derived from the sample survey. These estimates vary from official estimates of the population,

Table 14.—Number of Fresh Water and Salt Water Fishermen by Sex, Age, and Place of Residence in 1965

Characteristics	Total number of persons 12 and over in United States		Total persons who fished		Fished in fr	resh water	Fished in salt water	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total.	Thousands 141, 928	100. 0	Thousands 28, 348	20. 0	Thousands 23, 962	16. 9	Thousands 8, 305	5. 9
Sex:								
Men	67, 508 74, 420	100. 0 100. 0	20, 994 7, 354	31. 1 9. 9	17, 794 6, 168	26. 4 8. 3	6, 397 1, 908	9. 5 2. 6
Age:			7.7					
12-15 years 16-17 years 18-24 years	14, 634 6, 920 18, 916	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	4, 311 1, 632 3, 395	29. 5 23. 6 17. 9	3, 834 1, 419 2, 894	26. 2 20. 5 15. 3	I, 202 395 989	8. 2 5. 7 5. 2
25-34 years	21. 444	100, 0	5, 151	24. 0	4, 355	20. 3	1, 572	7. 3
3h-44 vears	23, 740	100. 0	5, 461	23. 0	4, 553	19, 2	1.744	7. 3
45-64 years 65 years and over	38, 694 17, 580	100. 0 100. 0	6, 756 1, 642	17. 5 9. 3	5, 466 1, 441	14. 1 8. 2	2, 068 335	5. 3 1. 9
Place of residence:								
In standard metropolitan areas. Not in standard metropolitan areas:	93, 053	100. 0	16, 367	17. 6	12, 943	13. 9	5, 945	6. 4
Nonfarm	41, 349	100. 0	10, 276	24. 9	9, 328	22. 6	2, 226	5. 4
Farm	7, 526	100. 0	1, 705	22. 7	1, 691	22. 5	135	1. 8

Table 15.—Number of Big Game, Small Game, and Waterfowl Hunters by Sex, Age, and Place of Residence in 1965

Characteristics .	Total number of persons 12 and over in United States		Total persons who hunted		Hunted big game		Hunted small game		Hunted waterfowl	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total	Thousands 141, 928	100. 0	Thousands 13, 583	9, 6	Thousands 6, 566	4. 6	Thousands 10, 576	7, 5	Thousands 1, 650	1. 2
Sex: Men Women	67, 508 74, 420	100, 0 100, 0	12, 804 779	19. 0 1. 0	6, 117 449	9. 1 . 6	10, 093 483	15. 0 . 6	1, 607 43	2. 4 . 1
Age: 12-15 years. 16-17 years. 18-24 years. 25-34 years. 35-44 years. 45-64 years.	18, 916 21, 444 23, 740 38, 694	100, 0 100, 0 100, 0 100, 0 100, 0 100, 0	1, 302 929 2, 338 2, 963 2, 588 2, 904	8. 9 13. 4 12. 4 13. 8 10. 9 7. 5	401 394 1, 034 1, 632 1, 294 1, 535	2. 7 5. 7 5. 5 7. 6 5. 5 4. 0	1, 144 815 1, 952 2, 218 1, 965 2, 057	7. 8 11. 8 10. 3 10. 3 8. 3 5. 3 2. 4	163 145 271 366 291 377	1. 1 2. 1 1. 4 1. 7 1. 2 1. 0
65 years and over Place of residence: In standard metropolitan areas Not in standard metropolitan	17, 580 93, 053	100. 0 100. 0	6, 200	3. 2 6. 7	276 3, 078	1. 6 3. 3	425 4, 659	5. 0	712	. 8
areas: Nonfarm Farm	41, 349 7, 526	100. 0 100. 0	6, 026 1, 356	14.6 18.0	2, 869 619	6, 9 8. 2	4, 878 1, 038	11. 8 13. 8	817 121	2. 0 1. 6

Table 16.—Number of Fresh Water Fishermen 12 Years Old and Older by Types of Waters Fished in Most Often, Geographic Division, and Place of Residence in 1965

	1				Ty	pes of fres	n water fishin	ıg		
Geographic division and place	Total fresh-water fishing			Man-made				l lakes	Rivers and	
of residence			Reservoirs		Ponds		and p	onds	streams	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total	Thousands 23,962	100.0	Thousands 5, 866	24. 5	Thousands 2, 595	10.8	Thousands 7, 188	30. 0	Thousands 8, 313	34. 7
Geographic Division: New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	1, 039 1, 776 5, 229 3, 218 3, 721 2, 037 2, 901 1, 257 2, 784	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	83 250 850 730 878 758 1, 250 496 616	8. 0 14. 1 15. 4 22. 7 23. 6 37. 2 43. 1 39. 4 22. I	47 108 392 275 785 332 455 89 112	4. 5 6. 1 7. 5 8. 5 21. 1 16. 3 15. 7 7. 1 4. 0	809 553 2, 737 1, 116 677 165 447 123 761	58. 6 31. 1 52. 3 34. 7 18. 2 8. 1 15. 4 9. 8 27. 4	300 865 1,295 1,097 1,381 782 749 549 1,295	28. 9 48. 7 24. 8 34. 1 37. 1 38. 4 25. 8 43. 7 46. 5
Place of residence: In standard metropolitan areas Not in standard metropolitan	12, 943	100.0	3, 298	25. 5	1, 102	8, 5	4, 558	35. 2	3, 985	30, 8
areas: Nonfarm Farm	9, 328 1, 691	100. 0 100. 0	2, 300 268	24. 7 15. 8	1, 145 349	12. 3 20. 6	2, 185 444	23. 4 26. 3	3, 698 630	39. 6 37. 3

Table 17.—Number of Salt-Water Fishermen by Coast and Type of Fishing in 1965

Type of fishing	Total number salt-water fishermen in United States		Atlantic coast		Gulf (coast	Pacific coast	
Type or naming	Number	Percent (not additive)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total	Thousands 8, 305	100.0	Thousands 4, 178	100. 0	Thousands 2, 084	100.0	Thousands 2, 043	100.
Surf fishing	2, 474 4, 422 1, 860 5, 085	29.8 53.2 22.4 61.2	1, 314 2, 446 1, 045 2, 408	31. 5 58. 5 25. 0 57. 6	693 1, 165 528 1, 195	33. 3 55. 9 25. 3 57. 3	467 811 287 1, 482	22. 39. 14. 72.

Table 18.—Number of Small Game, Migratory Upland Game Bird, and Mourning Dove Hunters 12 Years Old and Older by Geographic Regions

Geographic region	Numi small hun	game	Numl migra upland bird h	tory name	Number of mourning dove hunters		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
United States total	Thou- sands 10, 576	100. 0	Thou- eands 2, 254	21. 3	Thou- sands 1, 629	15. 4	
Geographic region: Northeast North Central South West	1, 718 3, 340 4, 077 1, 441	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	281 351 1, 234 388	16. 4 10. 5 30. 3 26. 9	24 142 1, 123 340	1. 4 4. 3 27. 5 23. 6	

Table 19.—Number of Migratory Upland Game Bird and Varmint Hunters 12 Years Old and Older by Place of Residence in 1965

	Total persons who hunted—				
Place of residence	Migratory upland game birds	Varmints			
United States total	Thousands 2, 254	Thousands 2, 578			
Place of residence: In standard metropolitan areas Not in standard metropolitan areas:	1, 209	1, 083			
Nonfarm Farm	91 5 131	1, 092 398			

Table 20.—Number of Fishermen and Hunters 12 Years Old and Older Who Took a Specified Number of Trips in 1965

Number of trips	Person fished a hun	and/or	Person fish		Persons who hunted		
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	
United States total	Thou- sands 32, 881	100. 0	Thou- sands 28, 348	100. 0	Thou- sands 13, 583	100.0	
Once	3, 816 2, 104 2, 734 3, 841 6, 221 3, 554 3, 773 4, 002 1, 862 783	11. 6 6. 4 8. 3 11. 6 18. 9 10. 8 11. 5 12. 2 5. 7 2. 4	3, 559 1, 901 2, 801 3, 683 5, 504 2, 912 3, 272 3, 005 1, 064 509	12. 5 6. 7 9. 9 13. 0 19. 4 10. 3 11. 5 10. 6 3. 8 1. 8	1, 586 1, 277 1, 131 2, 007 2, 933 1, 425 1, 639 1, 097 357 127	11, 7 9, 4 8, 3 14, 8 21, 6 10, 5 12, 1 8, 1	
200 times and over Median	191 9, 2	. 6	138 8. 0	. 5	7. 4	0	

Table 21.—Number of Fishermen and Hunters 12 Years Old and Older Who Traveled Specified Distances in 1965

Distance traveled	Persons w	ho fished	Persons who hunted			
	Number	Fercent	Number	Percent		
United States total	Thousands 28, 348	100. 0	Thousands 13, 583	100. 0		
Less than 1 mile	2, 785 5, 941 4, 449	9. 8 21. 0 15. 7	284 3, 575 2, 649	2, 1 26, 3 19, 5		
250-499 miles	4, 062 2, 769 1, 533	14. 3 9. 8 5. 4	2, 246 1, 480 960	16. 5 10. 9 7. 1		
1,000-1,499 miles 1,500-1,999 miles 2,000-2,999 miles	2, 189 1, 380 1, 516	7. 7 4. 9 5. 3	920 443 569 284	6. 8 3. 3 4. 2 2. 1		
3,000-4,999 miles 5,000 mlles and over	1, 057 667	3. 7 2. 4	173	1. 3		

Table 22.—Number of Fishermen and Hunters 12 Years Old and Older Who Took Fishing and Hunting Trips Lasting More than One Day by Selected Characteristics in 1965

Characteristics	Total number and over in U	of persons 12 nited States	Fished on trips than 1		Hunted on trips than 1	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total	Thousands 141, 928	100, 0	Thousands 10, 358	7. 3	Thousands 3, 736	2.
Geographic divisions: New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central Pacific Population-density: Big cities Small cities and suburbs	9, 256 27, 346 28, 124 11, 681 20, 593 9, 652 12, 724 5, 729 17, 523	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	375 847 2, 332 1, 346 1, 374 481 1, 112 787 1, 704	4. 1 3. 1 8. 3 11. 5 6. 7 5. 0 8. 7 15. 6 9. 7	132 380 864 369 337 136 413 557 548	1. 3. 3. 1. 1. 3.
Towns and rural areas	56, 296 63, 093	100. 0 100. 0	5, 170 4, 048	9. 2 6. 4	1, 589 1, 748	1. 2. 2.
MenWomen	67, 508 74, 420	100. 0 100. 0	7, 803 2, 559	11. 6 3. 4	3, 445 293	5.
Age: 12-15 years 16-17 years 18-24 years 25-34 years 35-44 years 45-64 years 65 years and over	14, 635 6, 920 18, 916 21, 444 23, 740 38, 693 17, 580	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	1, 640 807 1, 030 1, 988 2, 084 2, 532 481	11. 2 8. 8 5. 4 9. 3 8. 8 6. 5 2. 7	210 185 588 1, 006 821 836 92	1. 2. 3. 1 4. 7 3. 2. 2. 2

Table 23.—Number of State Licensed and Unlicensed Fishermen and Hunters in 1965

Type fishing and hunting	Total nu years o older in Sta	ld and United	Licen	sed	Unlicensed		
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	
Total fishermen	Thou- sands 28, 348	100, 0	Thou- sands 16, 806	59. 3	Thou- sands 11, 542	40. 7	
Total hunters	13, 583	100. 0	11, 374	83. 7	2, 209	16, 3	

Table 24.—Number of Fishermen and Hunters 14 Years Old and Older in the Labor Force by Occupation in 1965

Major occupation group	Total pe the labe in Unite		who fished		Persons who fished and hunted		Persons who fished only		Total persons who fished		Persons who hunted only		Total persons who hunted	
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per-
United States total	Thou- eands 72, 748	100. 0	Thou- sands 21, 706	29. 8	Thou- sands 6, 923	9. 5	Thou- sands 11, 114	15. 3	Thou- sands 18, 037	24. 8	Thou- sands 3, 669	5. 0	Thou- sands 10, 592	· 14
Professional, technical, and kindred workers Farmers and farm managers	9, 095 2, 014	100, 0 100, 0	2, 429 808	26. 7 40. 1	689 298	7. 5 14. 8	1, 413 238	15. 6 11. 8	2, 102 536	23. 1 26. 6	327 272	3. 6 13. 5	1, 016 570	11. 28. 3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	7, 250 11, 623 5, 186	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	2, 349 2, 025 1, 296	32. 4 17. 4 25. 0	781 431 359	10. 8 3. 7 6. 9	1, 278 1, 360 849	17. 6 11. 7 16. 4	2, 059 1, 791 1, 208	28. 4 15. 4 23. 3	290 234 88	4. 0 2. 0 1. 7	1, 071 665 447	14. 5. 8.
Oraftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers Operatives and kindred	9, 283	100. 0	4, 460	48. 0	1, 544	16. 6	2, 078	22. 4	3, 622	39. 0	838	9. 0	2, 382	25. (
workers Private household workers Bervice workers, except	13, 647 2, 396	100. 0 100. 0	4, 685 247	34. 3 10. 3	1, 651 16	12, 1 . 7	2, 076 224	15. 2 9. 3	3, 727 240	27. 3 10. 0	958 7	7. 0 . 3	2, 609 23	19. 1 1. (
private household arm laborers and foremen	7, 269 1, 358	100. 0 100. 0	1, 406 625	19. 3 46. 0	306 256	4. 2 18. 8	929 213	12. 7 15. 7	1, 235 469	16. 9 34. 5	171 156	2. 4 11. 5	477 412	6. (30. (
aborers, except farm and mine	3, 627	100. 0	1, 376	37. 9	592	16, 3	456	12. 6	1, 048	28. 9	328	9. 0	920	25.

Table 25.—Number of Fishermen and Hunters 25 Years Old and Older in 1965 by Years of School Completed

Education	Total number of persons 25 and over in United States	Total persons who fished and/or hunted	Total persons who fished	Total persons who hunted
United States total	Thousands 101, 457	Thousands 22, 066	Thousands 19, 011	Thousands 9, 014
Education:				
No education 1-7 years of elementary school	17, 134	3, 235	2, 621	1, 390
8 years of elementary school	15, 274	2, 413	2, 032	1, 106
school	18, 418	3, 272	2, 843	1, 373
4 years of high school	31, 636	8, 643	7, 563	3, 452
1-3 years of college	9, 020	2, 264	1, 947	900
4-5 years of college	1			
5 years or more of college	9, 974	2, 239	2, 004	. 793

Table 26.—Percentage of Fishermen and Hunters 12 Years Old and Older With Family Incomes Below Specified Levels in 1965

Family income level	Distribution of number of fishermen and hunters
Family income under—	Percent
\$3,000 \$4,000	12. 7 20. 8
\$5,000	30. 9
\$6,000	43. 9
\$7,500	61. 4
\$10,000	79. 3
\$15,000	94.9
\$15,000 and over	100. 0

Table 27.—Number of Fishermen and Hunters 12 Years Old and Older by Family Income, Expenditures, Recreation Days, Trips, and Total Passenger-Miles in 1965

	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- \$1,999	\$2,0 00 - \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,999	\$4,000- \$4,999	\$5,000- \$5,999	\$6,000- \$7,499	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000 and over	Not as- certained
Number of fisher- men and hunters	Thousands 32, 881	Thou- sands 649	Thou- sands 1, 435	Thousands 1, 821	Thousands 2, 464	Thousands 3, 094	Thousands 3, 991	Thousands 5, 377	Thousands 5, 466	Thousands 4, 808	Thousands 1, 552	Thousands 2, 223
and hunting recreation days Expenditures on	708, 578	17, 101	33, 472	43, 460	54, 263	69, 490	97, 204	109, 559	118, 789	95, 887	26, 719	42, 634
fishing and hunting Number of fishing	\$4, 046, 440	\$37, 559	\$76, 083	\$126, 608	\$220, 319	\$321, 977	\$441, 076	\$642, 424	\$765, 990	\$817, 328	\$332, 054	\$265, 623
and hunting trips Total passenger-	620, 776	16, 171	32, 003	41, 896	50, 368	62, 274	87, 810	93, 643	102, 465	76, 047	21, 407	36, 663
miles traveled to fish and hunt.	31, 378, 953	327, 163	602, 498	1, 066, 309	1, 840, 522	3, 094, 887	3, 756, 966	5, 761, 016	5, 878, 417	5, 570, 123	1, 747, 720	1, 773, 333

Table 28.—Number of Fishermen 12 Years Old and Older by Family Income, Recreation Days, Expenditures, Trips, and Total Passenger-Miles in 1965

	Total	Less than \$1,000	\$1,000- \$1,999	\$2,000— \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,999	\$4,000— \$4,999	\$5,000- \$5,999	\$6,000- \$7,499	\$7,500— \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000 and over	Not ascertained
Number of fishermen Number of fish-	Thousands 28, 348	Thousands 576	Thousands 1, 183	Thousands 1, 528	Thousands 2, 045	Thousands 2, 591	Thousands 3, 381	Thousands 4, 631	Thousands 4,830	Thousands 4, 240	Thousands 1, 390	Thousands 1, 951
ing recreation	522, 759	11, 684	23, 305	31, 976	38, 229	48, 681	74, 331	77, 713	89, 598	73, 320	21, 035	32, 888
	\$2, 925, 304	\$26, 099	\$48, 982	\$89, 048	\$137, 697	\$216, 161	\$321, 752	\$446, 157	\$556, 129	\$627, 217	\$263, 398	\$192, 664
Number of fish- ing trips	451, 449	11, 028	22, 071	30, 866	35, 253	43, 209	66, 312	65, 238	76, 545	56, 491	16, 930	27, 506
Total passenger- miles traveled to fish	22, 719, 919	262, 100	442, 184	782, 081	1, 236, 459	2, 262, 059	2, 765, 109	4, 067, 598	4, 168, 152	4, 083, 840	1, 234, 597	1, 415, 738

Table 29.—Number of Hunters 12 Years Old and Older by Family Income, Recreation Days, Expenditures, Trips, and Total Passenger-Miles in 1965

	Total	Less than \$1,000	\$1,000- \$1,999	\$2, 000– \$2, 999	\$3, 000– \$3, 999	\$4, 000- \$4, 999	\$5, 000– \$5, 999	\$6, 000- \$7, 499	\$7, 500- \$9, 999	\$10, 000- \$14, 999	\$15, 000 and over	Not ascer- tained
Number of hunters	housands 13, 583	Thou- sands 293	Thou- sands 644	Thou- sands 821	Thou- sands 1, 124	Thou- sands 1, 482	Thou- sands 1, 685	Thousands 2, 228	Thousands 2, 231	Thousands 1,750	Thou- sands 500	Thou- sands 823
Number of hunting recreation days	185, 819	5, 418	10, 167	11,484	16, 034	20, 809	22, 873	31, 846	29, 191	22, 567	5, 684	9,746
	121, 136	\$11, 460	\$27, 101	\$37, 561	\$82, 622	\$105, 815	\$119, 324	\$196, 266	\$209, 861	\$190, 111	\$68,656	\$72, 360
Number of hunting trips	169, 327	5, 142	9, 961	11,030	15, 115	19, 065	21, 498	28, 405	25, 920	19, 555	4, 477	9, 517
Total passenger-miles traveled to hunt 8,	659, 034	65, 063	160, 314	284, 227	604, 063	832, 827	991,857	1, 693, 417	1, 710, 625	1, 486, 283	513, 124	317, 595

Table 30.—Number of Fishermen and Hunters 12 Years Old and Older Who Fished or Hunted Both in the United States and Outside the United States in 1965

Places visited outside the United States	Total number of fishermen and/or hunters	Total number of fishermen	Total number of hunters
United States total	Thousands 32, 881	Thousands 28, 348	Thousands 13, 583
Canada	605	601	80
Mexico.	142	138	8
Other countries	61	57	16

Table 31.—Mileage Traveled by Automobile for Fishing and Hunting in 1965

	Car-miles	Passenger-miles
Total fishing and hunting	Thousands 13, 910, 379	Thousands 30, 477, 130
Fishing: Fresh-waterSalt-water	8, 170, 384 1, 823, 299	17, 972, 943 4, 138, 307
Total	9, 993, 683	22, 111, 249
Hunting: Big game Small game Waterfowl	1, 743, 023 1, 889, 910 283, 764	3, 718, 767 4, 010, 499 636, 615
Total	3, 916, 696	8, 365, 881

Table 32.—Fishing and Hunting Expenditures and Recreation Days by Place of Residence in 1965

	Total fishing and/or hunting	Fishing	Hunting
Expenditures in dollars: In standard metropolitan	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Not in standard metro- politan areas:	\$2, 497, 239	\$1, 916, 820	\$580, 419
Nonfarm	\$1, 438, 119	\$945, 860	\$493, 259
FarmRecreation days: In standard metropolitan	\$111, 082	\$62, 625	\$48, 457
areas Not in standard metro- politan areas:	352, 290	282, 399	69, 892
Nonfarm	316, 654	217, 707	98, 946
Farm	39, 634	22, 653	16, 981

Table 33.—Expenditures of Boat Launchings and Number of Paid Launchings by Type of Fishing in 1965

	Boat launchings				
Type of fishing	Expenditures	Number of times			
United States total fishing	Thousands \$15, 563 8, 232 7, 330	Thousands 10, 124 6, 723 3, 339			

Table 34.—Percentage of Fishermen and Hunters 12 Years Old and Older Who Spent Specified Hours Per Recreation Day in 1965

House per respection de-	Percent of—				
Hours per recreation day	Fishermen	Hunters			
United States total	100. 0	100. 0			
Hours spent per recreation day: Less then one hour	2. 1 16. 6 29. 8 17. 3 9. 6 24. 6	. 7 9. 9 24, 9 22. 7 19. 8 22. 0			

¹ These estimates include some persons not identified as fishermen and hunters in December 1965, but were identified through a later procedure as explained in appendix D on page 74.

Table 35.—Number of Fishermen and Hunters 9-11 Years Old by Place of Residence in 1965

200	Total num- ber of 9- to	9-, 10-, and 11-year-olds			
Place of residence	11-year-olds in the United States	Total who fished	Total who hunted		
United States total	Thousands 11, 935	Thousands 3, 241	Thousands		
Place of residence: In standard metropolitan areas Notic standard metropolitan areas:	7, 984	2, 103	142		
Nonfarm Farm	3, 285 666	952 186	161 43		

Table 36.—Number of Fishermen and Hunters 9-11 Years Old Who Spent Specified Number of Recreation Days and Specified Hours Per Recreation Day in 1965

Recreation days and hours per recreation day	Total who fished	Total who hunted	
United States total	Thousands 3, 241	Thousands	
Recreation days:			
1 day	437	58	
2 days	381	69	
3 days	327	33	
4 days	249	32	
5-7 days	645		
8-19 days	548	61	
20 or more days		55	
Not ascertained	497	19	
Hours spent per recreation days:	157	19	
Less than one hour	900		
1_0 hours	288	14	
1-2 hours	1, 207	117	
3-4 hours	1, 042	137	
5-0 hours	409	23	
7 hours or more	152	40	
Not ascertained	143	15	

Table 37.—Comparison of Major Findings of the 1955, 1960, and 1965 National Surveys of Fishing and Hunting

Major findings	1955	1960	1965	Major findings	1955	1960	1965	
Number of fishermen and hunters	Number of fishermen 24, 917 30, 435 32, 881 fishing and hunting Number of fishermen 20, 813 25, 323 28, 348 Fishing Fresh-water 18, 420 21, 677 23, 962 Fresh-water Salt-water 4, 557 6, 292 8, 305 Salt-water Number of hunters 11, 784 14, 637 13, 583 Hunting Small-game 9, 822 12, 105 10, 576 Small-game Big-game 9, 827 6, 566 Big-game		Number of recreation days spent fishing and hunting	Thousands 566, 870	Thousands 658, 308	Thousands 708, 578 522, 759 426, 922 95, 837 185, 819 128, 448 43, 845 13, 526		
Number of fishermen Fresh-water Salt-water Number of hunters Small-game			Fresh-water Salt-water Hunting Small-game Big-game	397, 447 338, 826 58, 621 169, 423 118, 630 30, 834 10, 959	465, 769 385, 167 80, 602 192, 539 138, 192 39, 190 15, 158			
Expenditures of fishermen and hunters	\$2 , 850, 979	\$3, 852, 116	\$4, 046, 440	Passenger miles traveled by auto- mobile for fishing and hunting	23, 982, 730	26, 447, 562	30, 477, 130	
Expenditures of fishermen Fresh-water Salt-water Expenditures of hunters Small-game Big-game Waterfowl	\$1, 914, 292 \$1, 425, 353 \$488, 939 \$936, 687 \$494, 033 \$323, 909 \$118, 745	\$2, 690, 872 \$2, 064, 680 \$626, 191 \$1, 161, 242 \$726, 118 \$345, 694 \$89, 431	\$2, 925, 304 \$2, 125, 652 \$799, 656 \$1, 121, 135 \$615, 234 \$418, 764 \$87, 136	Fresh-water Salt-water Hunting Small-game Big-game	17, 910, 434 15, 006, 433 2, 904, 001 6, 072, 296 3, 094, 974 2, 222, 373 754, 949	18, 834, 947 15, 430, 001 3, 404, 945 7, 612, 615 3, 962, 020 2, 998, 178 652, 417	22, 111, 249 17, 972, 943 4, 138, 307 8, 365, 881 4, 010, 499 3, 718, 767 636, 615	

Table 38.—Number of Fishermen and Hunters by Geographic Division in 1955, 1960, and 1965

Geographic division	Year	Total number of persons 12 and over		Total persons who fished and/or hunted		Total persons who fished		Total persons who hunted	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total	1955 1960 1965	Thousands 118, 366 131, 226 141, 928	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	Thousands 24, 917 30, 435 32, 881	21. 1 23. 2 23. 2	Thousands 20, 813 25, 323 28, 348	17. 6 19. 3 20. 0	Thousands 11, 784 14, 637 13, 585	10. 11. 9.
Geographic division: New England			100.0	1.004	15.4	1 000	10.7	500	
	1955 1960 1965	7, 919 8, 349 9, 256	100, 0 100, 0 100, 0	1, 224 1, 368 1, 650	15. 4 16. 4 17. 8	1, 002 1, 205 1, 488	12, 7 14, 4 16, 0	589 517 583	7. 6. 6.
Middle Atlantic	1955 1960	24, 869 26, 493	100. 0 100. 0	3, 539 3, 432	14. 2 13. 0	2, 811 2, 569	11. 3 9. 7	1, 608 1, 723	6. 6.
East North Central	1965 1955 1960	27, 346 25, 733 26, 833 28, 124	100, 0 100, 0 100, 0	3, 602 5, 489 6, 316 6, 214	13. 2 21. 3 23. 5	2, 760 4, 583 5, 317	10. 1 17. 8 19. 8	1, 631 2, 538 2, 985	6. 9. 11.
West North Central	1965 1955 1960	9, 201 10, 149	100, 0 100, 0 100, 0	6, 214 2, 913 3, 383 3, 678 3, 223	22, 1 31, 7 33, 3	5, 336 2, 346 2, 855	19. 0 25. 5 28. 1	2, 563 1, 534 1, 709	9. 16. 16.
South Atlantic	1965 1955 1960	11, 681 14, 336 17, 798	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	3, 678 3, 223 4, 423	31. 5 22. 5 24. 9	3, 226 2, 805 3, 695	27. 6 19. 6 20. 8	1, 620 1, 449 2, 045	13. 10. 11.
East South Central	1965 1955 1960	20, 593 7, 959 9, 277	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	4, 423 5, 626 1, 963 2, 778 2, 587 2, 560 3, 666	27. 3 24. 7 29. 9	5, 054 1, 665 2, 207	24. 5 20. 9 23. 8	1, 900 989 1, 510	11. 9. 12. 16.
West South Central	1965 1955 1960	9, 652 10, 250 11, 837	100, 0 100, 0 100, 0	2, 587 2, 560 3, 666	26. 8 25. 0 31. 0	2, 201 2, 237 3, 133	22. 8 21. 8 26. 5	1, 294 1, 165 1, 750	13. 11. 14.
Mountain	1965 1955 1960	12, 724 4, 529 5, 222	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	1, 369 1, 646	29. 2 30. 2 31. 5	3, 278 1, 112 1, 372	25, 8 24, 6 26, 3	1, 571 798 1, 120	12. 17. 21.
Pacific	1965 1955 1960 1965	5, 029 13, 570 15, 268 17, 523	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	1, 565 2, 637 3, 422 4, 246	31, 1 19, 4 22, 4 24, 2	1, 261 2, 252 2, 971 3, 744	25. 1 16. 6 19. 5 21. 4	988 1, 116 1, 279 1, 433	19. 8. 8. 8.

APPENDIX B—Definitions

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing is the act of catching, or attempting to catch, fish with a hook and line, rod and reel, spear-fishing equipment, or how and arrow.

Sport Hunting

Sport hunting is the act of taking, or attempting to take, game with a firearm or bow and arrow.

Bird Watching

Bird Watching is the act of observing birds in their natural surroundings, often done with binoculars or special equipment.

Wildlife Photography

Wildlife photography is the act of taking photographs of birds and animals in their natural surroundings.

Sport Fishing and Hunting Outside the United States

Resident United States sportsmen who fished and hunted in the United States in 1965 are included in this survey. Those whose only fishing or hunting activity took place outside the United States are not included.

Sport Fishing and Hunting Outside State of Residence

The number of sportsmen who traveled outside their State of residence to fish and hunt is shown in the illustration on page 36.

Expenditures on Sport Fishing and Hunting

Expenditures on sport fishing and hunting made in the United States during 1965 are shown in the illustrations on pages 1 and 8-14 and in the tables on pages 43-48. Individual fishermen and hunters identified from a sample of households were asked detailed questions about their expenditures on these sports in personal interviews. This report includes fishermen or hunters who spent \$5 or more and reported three or more fishing and hunting recreation days during 1965. No one reported on the expenditures of other sportsmen except for some under 16 years of age. The illustrations and tables show national figures in total and by different kinds of fishing and hunting and by type of goods and services bought. These sportsmen's expenditures include purchases by individuals and the value of gifts received during 1965. Sportsmen were asked to designate, for each purchase, the activity for which they used this purchase the most. The entire expenditure for these items was shown under the designated activity despite the fact that the items may have been used for more than one activity. Total expenditures on goods and services made chiefly for fishing and hunting are the sum of expenditures on: (1) Food and lodging; (2) transportation; (3) auxiliary equipment: (4) fishing and hunting equipment; (5) licenses, tags, and permits; and (6) privilege fees and other.

(1) Food and lodging.—Outlays on food and lodging are the sum of expenditures on these items made by sportsmen on fishing and hunting trips. Outlays on food are the sum of meals

plus the cost of snacks and refreshments while fishing and hunting. However, \$8.40 a week per person was deducted from outlays for restaurant meals to account for that portion of these costs representing the average cost of meals eaten at home. The cost of groceries brought from home, or purchased on a fishing or hunting trip for preparation by the sportsman, plus all kinds of alcoholic beverages, was excluded from outlays on food.

Outlays on lodging while fishing and hunting were obtained directly from the schedule as reported by the sportsman as his share of these costs.

(2) Transportation.—Outlays on transportation are the sum of expenditures on automobile transportation and for all other types of transportation when primarily for a fishing and hunting trip.

Expenditures on automobile transportation were computed at 4 cents a mile and these were divided among the number of sportsmen making a trip together. Expenditures on all other types of transportation, or a share thereof when not on a public conveyance, when made as part of a fishing and hunting trip, were included in expenditures on transportation.

- (3) Auxiliary equipment.—Expenditures on auxiliary equipment are the sum of purchases and the cost of maintenance of (a) boats and boat moters and (b) general equipment used primarily for hunting and fishing. General equipment expenditures are the sum of purchases and cost of maintenance of tents, sleeping gear, cooking and eating utensils, special clothing, lanterns, binoculars, trailers, cabins, and other equipment used primarily for fishing and hunting.
- (4) Fishing and hunting equipment.—Expenditures of sport fishermen on fishing equipment are the sum of purchases and cost of maintenance of rods, poles, reels, lines, harnesses, nets,

seines, minnow buckets, scales, ice-fishing gear, spear-fishing gear, and all other equipment used specifically for fishing.

Expenditures of sport hunters on hunting equipment are the sum of purchases and the cost of maintenance of guns and rifles, shells and cartridges, bows and arrows, gunsights, targets, decoys and calls, and all other equipment used specifically for hunting.

- (5) Licenses, tags, and permits.—Expenditures on fishing and hunting licenses, tags, stamps and permits are the sum of fees paid for these items to Federal and State governments for the privilege of sport fishing and hunting. Total sales in 1965 of Migratory Bird Hunting Stamps, required of all 16 years of age and over who hunt waterfowl, amounted to 1,565,860 compared with the 1,268,000 shown in the survey on page 43. Some of this difference is due to the sale of duck stamps to persons who did no waterfowl hunting during 1960.
- (6) Privilege fees and other.—Expenditurers on privilege fees and other expenses primarily for fishing and hunting are the sum of (a) daily entrance and other privilege fees; (b) annual lease and privilege fees; (c) bait, guide fees, and other trip expenses; (d) boat launchings; (e) expenditures on hunting dogs, and (f) other expenses.
- (a) ANNUAL LEASE AND PRIVILEGE FEES.—Expenditures on annual lease and privilege fees include the purchase of the privilege to fish or to hunt on private lands on a seasonal or annual basis.
- (b) Entrance and Other Privilege Fees.—Expenditures on entrance and other privilege fees include the purchase of the privilege to fish or to hunt on private lands on a daily or trip basis. These expenditures include the fees paid by sport hunters te hunt on shooting preserves.
- (c) BAIT, GUIDE FEES, AND OTHER TRIP EXPENSES.—Expenditures on bait, guide fees, and other trip expenses for fishing

and hunting are the sum of these items plus such other items as rentals, charter fees, pack-trip fees, gasoline for the boat, and ice.

- (d) BOAT LAUNCHINGS.—Expenditures on boat launchings are the sum of costs for use of launching facilities primarily for fishing.
- (e) EXPENDITURES ON HUNTING DOGS.—Expenditures on hunting dogs are the sum of purchase and upkeep of dogs used primarily for hunting.
- (f) OTHER EXPENSES.—Other expenses are the sum of the costs of fishing and hunting magazines, general club dues, admittance fees for fishing and hunting on public lands, and costs not classified in other categories.

Coastal Area Fished

The number of salt-water fishermen and their expenditures are divided among the coastal areas of the United States—the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Pacific. These data are shown in the illustrations on page 12 and in the table on page 50. The Atlantic Coast includes the coastal area from Canada south through Dade County, Fla.; the Gulf Coast, from Dade County, Fla., to Mexico; and the Pacific Coast, from Canada to Mexico. Salt-water fishermen who fished beyond the territorial limits of the United States and returned to a port in the United States are included in these statistics. Those who fished only from ports outside the United States are not included.

Fresh Water, Salt Water, and Pond Fishermen; and Big-Game, Small-Game, Waterfowl, and Upland Migratory Bird Sport Hunters

The number of sport fishermen and hunters in the United States in 1965 is shown in the illustrations on pages 12-15 and

in the tables on pages 50-51. The tables also show these sportsmen by sex and by age divisions.

Sport fishermen are classified as fresh-water anglers or salt-water anglers. Fresh-water sport fishing is defined as fishing on inland streams, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, and coastal streams above tide limits. Salt-water sport fishing is defined as fishing in the ocean, coastal bays and estuaries, surf, and coastal streams below tide limits. Many anglers fish in both fresh water and salt water. Consequently, the sum of the number of fresh-water anglers and salt-water anglers exceeds the number of total anglers reported.

Sport Fishing in Farm and Ranch Ponds

The number of fishermen and the number of days they fished on farm or ranch ponds under 10 acres in size in 1965 is shown in the illustration on page 31. These fishermen were also identified by ownership of ponds they fished in the most.

Sport hunters are classified as big-game hunters, small-game hunters, and waterfowl hunters. Big-game hunting includes hunting for antelope, bear, deer, elk, javelina (peccary), moose, mountain goat, mountain sheep, wild boar, and wild turkey. Small-game hunting includes hunting for fox, opossum, rabbit, raccoon, squirrel, dove, grouse, partridge, pheasant, pigeon, prairie chicken, quail, rail, snipe, and woodcock. Waterfowl hunting includes hunting for coot, duck, gallinule (marsh hen), and geese. Many hunters hunt more than one kind of game. Consequently, the sum of the number of the three types of hunters exceeds the total number of hunters reported.

Upland Migratory Game Bird Hunters

The number of small game hunters who hunted for upland migratory birds is shown in the tables on page 54. Upland migratory game birds include dove, snipes, rail, and woodcock.

Hunting on Public Lands

Data on persons who hunted on public lands are shown in the illustration on page 32. "Public" lands include those owned by local, State, or Federal governments.

"Varmint" Hunting

The number of varmint hunters in the United States in 1965 is shown in the illustration on page 31 and in the table on page 54. Varmint hunting is hunting for animals or birds considered pests for which there are no bag limits or closed seasons. "Varmints" include the following animals: coyote, fox (gray or red), ground squirrel, jack rabbit, norway rat, nutria, opossum, porcupine, prairie dog, snowshoe hare, woodchuck (sometimes called ground hogs or rockchucks); and certain birds: The crow, feral pigeon, English sparrow, and starling. Certain of these animals, like the fox, are not considered as "varmints" in all parts of the country.

Population

The number of sport fishermen and hunters was projected from a sample of households. The relationship of the number of these sportsmen to the population is shown in the illustrations on pages 16–17 and in the tables on pages 49–51. These data also include the geographic and population density distribution, age, and sex of the sport fishermen and hunters.

Persons 12 years old and older who fished and/or hunted in 1965 are included in this survey and include limited information for children 9 to 11 years old. The sum of the "Total who fished" and "Total who hunted" exceeds the total number of fishermen and hunters because both of these classifications include a number of sportsmen who both fished and hunted.

The illustrations on pages 16 and 17 and the table on page 49 show the sport fishing and hunting population by age and by

sex. One reason for the division of teenagers is the requirement that waterfowl hunters 16 years and older must have a Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp. The separate tabulations shown for the significant age divisions are as follows:

9-11 years.	Preteenagers.
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12-15 years. Young teenag

Place of Residence:

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)

In the past, central cities were defined by corporate limits as the basic unit. Changes in population density and characteristics of suburban areas have caused city limits to be less meaningful for economic analysis. The Bureau of the Budget developed the concept of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) to provide a more rational basis for compiling statistics on local areas.

An SMSA is defined as including at least one city having 50,000 inhabitants or two cities with contigious boundaries and a combined population of at least 50,000. Except in New England the county is the basic unit of an SMSA. An outlaying county is considered part of an SMSA if at least 15 percent of its residents work in the central county or if residents of the central county make up at least 25 percent of its

⁶⁵ years and over. Retirement and old age.

working force. SMSA's may, therefore, include not only urban centers but also suburban and rural areas.

Not-in-SMSA covers the rest of the population who do not live in or near large urban centers. These persons may live in urban areas, or on the farm, or in areas which are neither urban nor farm.

Population Density

"Big" cities are central cities in an SMSA with population of 500,000 or more.

"Small" cities are all other urban areas in an urbanized area with populations of 2,500 but less than 500,000.

Towns and rural areas are all places with populations under 2,500 and places with 2,500 persons or more not in an urbanized area.

Sport Fishing and Hunting Trips

Transportation for sport fishing and hunting trips includes all types—from walking to air travel. The automobile accounted for the major portion of the trips and distance traveled. Illustrations showing summary data on trips and automobile passenger mileage are on pages 4 and 5, and total automobile travel on pages 22–26. Additional data on trips are shown on pages 55 and 56.

Distance traveled is the total number of miles traveled using all types of transportation on trips taken primarily for sport fishing and hunting.

Car miles are the miles traveled by automobile primarily for sport fishing and hunting. Passenger miles are the number of miles traveled by sport fishermen and hunters in automobiles on trips taken primarily for fishing and hunting. For example, if three fishermen traveled 100 miles on a fishing trip, the car miles would be 100 and the passenger miles would be 300.

Recreation Day

A recreation day is a day, any part of which was spent fishing or hunting.

Sport Fishing and Hunting Licenses

These data include only licenses purchased during 1965 by sportsmen who fished or hunted during the year. Some sportsmen may have purchased licenses that were applicable to 1965 before January 1, 1965. Others obtained licenses without cost. Thus these data do not represent accurately the license status of each sportsman in the sample. Nor should these data be compared with license sales data; since (1) some persons bought licenses but did not use them, and (2) some persons bought more than one license.

Most sportsmen who fish or hunt are required to buy licenses and to pay specific fees to the State or Federal governments. Sportsmen who are exempted in some States from paying some kind of fee include: (1) those under a specified age; (2) those over a specified age; (3) the disabled; (4) active servicemen; (5) property owners; and, (6) aborigines and indigents. Licenses are required for fishing in salt water in seven States. Most States have now canceled the privileges of free fishing formerly given to veterans and active servicemen. However, with the escalation of war overseas, some States are again permitting free privileges to active servicemen.

SPORTSMEN BY LICENSE STATUS AND BY ACTIVITY, 1965

	Fishing	Hunting
Total sportsmen	28, 348, 000	13, 583, 000
Number licensed	16, 806, 000	11, 374, 000
Percent licensed	59	84

Membership in Fishing and Hunting Clubs

Persons interviewed were asked about membership in fishing or hunting clubs of any kind. The totals for the United States in 1965 are as follows:

Number	
Percent of all fishermen and/or hunters	
Percent of all persons 12 years old and over	1. 1

Education

The level of education attained by sport fishermen and hunters 25 years old and older is shown in table 25 on page 59. The category "None" includes those sportsmen who never attended school or did not complete first grade, but who may have attended kindergarten. The other categories show the amount of school training completed.

Family Income

Sport fishing and hunting activities are shown in the tables 27-29 on pages 60-62. Family income consists of the money income before taxes received by the respondent and all related household members living in the sample unit. This covers total income which includes: Wages and salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, dividends, interest, rent, and other money income received by members of the family.

Geographic Regions and Divisions

NORTHEAST REGION

New England Division Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Connecticut Rhode Island

Middle Atlantic Division New York

New Jersey Pennsylvania

NOBTH CENTRAL REGION

East North Central Division West North Central Division Ohio Minnesota Indiana Iown Illinois Missouri Michigan North Dakota Wisconsin South Dakota Nebraska Kansas

SOUTH REGION South Atlantic Division East South Central Division Delaware Kentucky Maryland Tennessee District of Columbia Alahama Virginia Mississippi West Virginia West South Central Division North Carolion Arkansas South Caroline Louisiana Georgia Oklahoma Florida Texas

WEST REGION

Mountain Division Pacific Division Alaska Washington Oregon California New Mexico Hawaii

Mootana

Wyoming

Colorado

Arizona

Utah Nevada

Idaho

APPENDIX C-Differences Between Surveys

The detailed data in the 1965 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting are essentially but not entirely comparable with those covering 1955 and 1960. This report includes only the sport fishing and hunting activities of those persons considered as substantial participants. Other persons were excluded as incidental participants on the basis that these people had fished or hunted once or twice and had spent little or no money in 1965 to do so. A fuller explanation of differences follows.

Differences Between Total Participants and Substantial Participants

As pointed out in the introductory section of this report, two sets of estimates were prepared on sport fishermen and hunters in 1965. The total number of participants was found to be 50 million in the survey conducted for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The present 1965 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting reports on 33 million more active and substantial participants.

Techniques developed for the 1965 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting resulted in identifying the more active and more substantial participants. On the other hand, the national recreation survey measured the total number of participants, whether incidental or substantial, and provided a limited amount of information on the details of sport fishing and hunting activities. Special analyses of similar data collected for 1960 showed that although the substantial participants accounted for only 60 percent of the total number of sport fishermen and hunters, they accounted for close to 95 percent of recreation days of fishing and hunting and around 99 percent of the expenditures for these activities.

The 1960 and 1965 National Surveys of Fishing and Hunting differ from the 1955 National Survey on the following points of coverage and classification of expenditures. In general, the surveys may be compared except for the items noted below. The effect of these items should be considered in assessing trends.

(1) The difference in coverage results from the addition of Alaska and Hawaii in the 1960 and 1965 surveys. The effect of this is not of major significance.

(2) The classification of expenditures differs in the following respects:

(a) Expenditures on "Boats and boat motors" are shown separately in 1960 and 1965 under "Auxiliary equipment." These expenditures were classified under "Equipment, Other" in 1955.

(b) Expenditures on "Entrance and other privilege fees" are shown separately in 1960 and 1965 under "Privilege fees and other." These expenditures were classified under "Trip expenditures, Other" in 1955.

(c) Expenditures on "snacks and refreshments" are included with "Food" expenditures in 1960 and 1965. These expenditures were classified under "Trip expenditures, Other" in 1955.

(d) Expenditures on equipment, magazines, club dues, licenses, and other similar items were classified by the one sport activity for which the expenditures were chiefly made in 1960 and 1965. In 1955, these expenditures were evenly divided among all the activities in which the sportsman took part.

(e) Expenditures on "Other" in 1960 and 1965 were reduced as compared with 1955 by transferring expenditures on certain items to a more appropriate category.

APPENDIX D-Technique of the Survey

The Third National Survey of Fishing and Hunting was designed mainly to collect information about expenditures, number of trips, and days spent fishing and hunting during 1965. The results related to persons 9 years of age and older in the December 1965 population of the United States. However, extensive detailed data were collected only on that part of the population 12 years old and over who participated on any part of 3 different days or more, or spent \$5 or more to go fishing or hunting during 1965. Others who may have fished or hunted during 1965 but who did not meet these modest criteria were excluded. Still others, who usually go fishing or hunting, but did not do so during 1965, were not included. Some of these persons may have purchased a license or equipment during 1965.

The survey was conducted for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The Sample

Persons responding to the National Survey of Fishing and Hunting were actually a subsample of persons previously selected from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the labor force conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census-This provides an accurate cross section of the population. The Survey was conducted on a nationwide basis in 357 areas. Each area being a county, or group of counties, and cities spread throughout the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Half of this sample, or about 16,000 households with some 43,500 persons, were included in the survey.

Identification and Interviewing

The procedures for identifying sportsmen in 1965 differed from those in the 1955 and 1960 surveys in that the person himself indicated whether he had fished or hunted. In the earlier surveys a responsible household member provided the information. The second difference in the screening procedure resulted from earlier response research which indicated that many persons who reported no fishing or hunting during the year actually had participated. Accordingly a sample of these answering the survey questions negatively were requeried with a different questionnaire and were thereby identified as participants.

The actual survey was conducted during the latter part of January and consisted of detailed and intensively probing personal interviews. Only those respondents who went fishing or hunting during any part of three or more different days, or spent \$5 or more to go fishing or hunting during 1965 were included in the detailed interviews. Altogether there were over 6,400 individual interviews of sportsmen, of whom 3,600 had fished only, 900 had hunted only, and 1,900 had both fished and hunted.

The personnel used for the various phases of the survey were the experienced personnel employed on the Current Population Survey and other regular programs of the Bureau of the Census. Both field supervisors and interviewers received detailed personal training on the content of the survey. Interviewers also were provided complete manuals of instruction, both for training purposes and for assistance while interviewing. In order to assist the sportsmen in providing the desired detail, cal-

endars, lists of equipment items, and booklets of license types were utilized. As each group of households was completed, the results were checked carefully, both for completeness and consistency. The same high degree of quality control was maintained in processing the results and preparing the data.

APPENDIX E-STATISTICAL RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

Statistical Reliability of Major Findings of the 1965 Survey

Table 2-Standard Error of Estimated Number of Persons

[Range 68	chances	out	of	100]
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Size of	Standard
Thousands	Thousands
1,000	207
2,000	210
3,000	216
4,000	228
5, 000	255
10,000	370
15,000	480
20, 000	565
25, 000	65 0
30,000	730

Item	Estimated totals	Standard error of the totals	Limits between which the figure from a complete enumeration would fall, with a 19 out of 20 probability
A. EXPENDITURES OF FISH- ERMEN AND HUNTERS: Fishermen and/or hunters. Fishermen. Hunters. Salt-water fishermen. Fresh-water fishermen. Rig-game hunters. Small-game hunters. Waterfowl hunters. B. NUMBER OF FISHERMEN AND HUNTERS:	Thousands \$4, 046, 440 2, 925, 304 1, 121, 135 799, 656 2, 125, 652 418, 764 615, 234 87, 136	Thousands \$237, 700 219, 000 65, 300 64, 000 176, 900 28, 000 81, 500 13, 700	Millions \$3, 809-4, 284 2, 706-3, 144 1, 056-1, 186 736-864 1, 949-2, 303 391-447 534-697 73-101
Fishermen and/or hunters. Fishermen Hunters. Salt-water fishermen Fresh-water fishermen Big-game hunters. Small-game hunters. Waterfowl bunters C. NUMBER OF RECREATION DAYS:	32, 881	755	32. 1-33. 6
	28, 348	776	27. 6-29. 1
	13, 583	395	13. 2-14. 0
	8, 305	330	8. 0-8. 6
	23, 962	720	23. 2-24. 7
	6, 566	298	6. 3-6. 9
	10, 576	404	10. 2-11. 0
	1, 650	330	1. 3-2. 0
Fishermen and/or hunters Fishermen Hunters Salt-water fishermen Fresh-water fishermen Big-game hunters Small-game hunters Waterfowl hunters	708, 578	30, 000	679. 6-739. 6
	522, 759	23, 800	499. 0-546. 6
	185, 819	8, 470	177. 3-194. 3
	95, 837	7, 370	88. 5-103. 2
	426, 922	22, 500	404. 4-449. 4
	43, 843	2, 400	41. 4-46. 2
	128, 448	7, 670	120. 8-136. 1
	13, 526	2, 090	11. 4-15. 6

