1985 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation

U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

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Issued November 1988

U.S. Department of the Interior

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Foreword

Effective stewardship for fish and wildlife requires a combination of biological knowledge and detailed information about the activities of sportsmen and others who make use of these resources. Since 1955, the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation has provided detailed information about recreational uses of fish and wildlife. Survey results help managers anticipate new fish and wildlife recreation patterns that require decisions and action.

The 1985 Survey marks the seventh time since 1955 a national survey has been conducted to measure fishing and hunting activities, and it is the second survey to provide details about nonconsumptive wildlife-related activities. The 1985 Survey was requested by state natural resource agencies through the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. It was designed and conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with the cooperation and assistance of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and financed by taxes on fishing equipment, boat fuel, hunting equipment, and ammunition under the Federal Aid in Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts.

More than three of every four Americans enjoyed some type of fish or wildlife activity in 1985, adding over 55 billion dollars to local, state, and national economies. Many of these Americans participated in more than one form of wildlife-associated activity. It is interesting to note that nine out of ten sportsmen (those who fished or hunted) also reported participating in nonconsumptive activities, such as observing, feeding, or photographing wildlife, apart from their sport.

Results from the 1985 Survey will be used by the federal and state governments and others to forecast demands for fish and wildlife recreation, evaluate impacts on local and state economies, and identify trends in participation and expenditures. These efforts are important for the effective management of fish and wildlife resources for this and future generations.

Frank Dunkle, Director
Fish and Wildlife Service

United States Department of the Interior

Survey Background and Method

The 1985 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation was designed to gather information about American participation in fishing, hunting, and other forms of wildlife-associated recreation. The national survey has been conducted every 5 years since 1955 and represents one of the oldest and most comprehensive continuing recreation surveys. The purpose of the survey is to gather information on the numbers of fishermen and hunters in our country, as well as how often they participate and how much they spend on these activities. The 1985 survey was the first to gather state-level information about those who observe, photograph, or feed wildlife. Differences and similarities between the 1985 survey and previous surveys are discussed in Appendix C.

The planning process for the 1985 survey began in 1983 when the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA) passed a resolution asking the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct a national survey of wildlife-associated recreation in 1985. As with previous national surveys, funding for the survey came from the administrative portion of Federal Aid funds produced by excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment under the Dingell-Johnson, Pittman-Robertson, and Wallop-Breaux Federal Aid for Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts.

In early 1984, the IAFWA was asked to help ensure that fish and game agencies of the 50 states had an opportunity to participate in all phases of planning and design of the survey. Four regional technical committees were set up under the auspices of the IAFWA. Made up of representatives of state fish and game agencies, the committees served as a point of contact for the survey between the states and the Fish and Wildlife Service. They provided initial suggestions and comments about what information the survey should produce and how it should be conducted. The technical committees reviewed alternatives for survey design, draft questionnaires, and finally, preliminary tabulations of survey results. Reviews of draft materials were also solicited from state fish and game directors and a cross-section of sportsmen's and conservation organizations.

The 1985 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation produced both this national report and individual state reports for the 50 states. The survey was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in two phases. In the first phase, a sample of almost 111,000 households nationwide was screened, mostly by telephone, to determine who in the household had fished, hunted, or engaged in a nonconsumptive wildlife-associated activity in 1985. The screening was done in January–March of 1986. Information about all household members 6 years old and older was obtained from an adult member of each household. A 93 percent response rate was achieved for the screening.

The second phase of the survey consisted of detailed in-person interviews conducted in the spring of 1986 with subsamples of fishermen, hunters, and nonconsumptive participants who were identified in the screening phase. Participants in this detailed phase were limited to those at least 16 years old because of the length and complexity of the questionnaires. Sample sizes were designed to provide statistically reliable results at the state level for fishing, hunting and nonconsumptive activities. A total of 33,973 fishermen and hunters and 30,177 nonconsumptive users were in the detailed sample. Altogether, fishermen and hunters completed 28,011 interviews and there were 26,671 completed interviews with nonconsumptive participants.

Highlights

Introduction

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation reports results from interviews with Americans about their fishing, hunting and other fish and wildlife-related recreation. It has become the most important source of information about the vast array of recreational opportunities provided by America's fish and wildlife resources. The 1985 National Survey, the seventh to be conducted since 1955, was requested by the states through the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. The U.S. Bureau of the Census selected the sample, conducted the interviews and prepared tabulations for this report. The survey was funded by taxes on fishing and hunting equipment and boat fuel under the Federal Aid for Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts.

This report focuses on the 1985 fishing, hunting and nonconsumptive wildlife-related activities of Americans 16 years of age and older. Summary measures are reported for wildlife-associated recreation by those 6 to 15 years of age and for trapping participation by those 6 years old and older. Additional information about the scope and coverage of the survey appears in the Survey Background and Method section of this report. The remainder of this section provides an overview of how the survey results are reported.

Wildlife-Associated Recreation

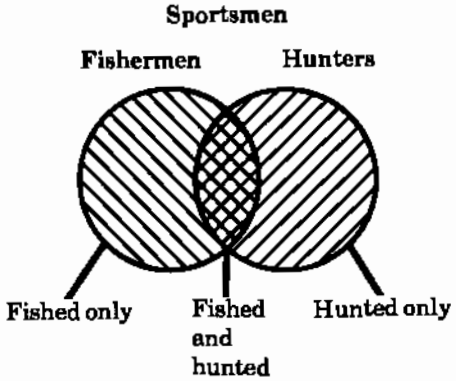
Wildlife-associated recreation includes fishing, hunting, and nonconsumptive wildlife activities. These categories are not mutually exclusive because many individuals enjoyed fish and other wildlife resources in several ways in 1985. Wildlife-associated recreation is reported in two major categories: (1) fishing and hunting, and (2) nonconsumptive uses of wildlife resources. This report uses traditional terms to describe fishing and hunting. Terms used to report nonconsumptive activities are introduced at the end of this section.

Fishing and Hunting

This survey reports information about residents of the United States who fished or hunted in 1985, regardless of whether they were licensed. The fishing and hunting sections of this report are organized to report three groups: (1) sportsmen, (2) fishermen, and (3) hunters.

Sportsmen

Sportsmen are men and women who fish or hunt. Individuals who fished or hunted commercially in 1985 are reported as sportsmen only if their recreation included some fishing or hunting. The sportsmen group is composed of the three subgroups in the diagram below: (1) those who fish and hunt, (2) those who fish only, and (3) those who hunt only. The sportsmen group is different from the sum of fishermen plus hunters because it does not double count those who both fish and hunt.



Fishermen

Fishermen are sportsmen who fish and hunt plus those who fish only. The fishermen group includes not only licensed hook and line anglers, but also those who use special methods such as bow and arrow fishing and those who have no license. Three types of fishing are reported. These are fishing in (1) freshwater, except the Great Lakes, (2) Great Lakes, and (3) saltwater. Since many anglers enjoy more than one type of fishing, the total number of fishermen is less than the sum of the three types of fishing.

Hunters

Hunters are sportsmen who fish and hunt plus those who hunt only. The hunter group includes not only licensed hunters using common hunting practices, but also those who hunt with special weapons such as a muzzle loader or a bow and arrow and those who have no license. Four types of hunting are reported. These are hunting for (1) big game, (2) small game, (3) migratory birds, and (4) other animals. Since many hunters enjoy more than one type of hunting, the sum of hunters for big game, small game, migratory birds and other animals exceeds the total number of hunters.

Nonconsumptive Wildlife Activities

Many Americans, including sportsmen, enjoy wildlife-associated recreation which is not fishing, hunting or trapping. These nonharvesting activities, such as feeding, photographing and observing fish and other wildlife, are nonconsumptive wildlife activities. Four types of nonconsumptive activity are reported. These four types are based on a framework with two criteria: (1) whether the nonconsumptive wildlife use is the primary purpose of the activity or secondary to some other purpose, and (2) whether the nonconsumptive activity is residential (within a mile of the home) or nonresidential (more than a mile from home). Some men and women participate in many or all of the four types of nonconsumptive wildlife activities, so the sum of participants in each type will be greater than the total number of nonconsumptive participants. The four types of nonconsumptive wildlife activities are introduced below.

	Non-residential	Residential
Primary	XX	XX
Secondary	XX	XX

Primary Nonresidential

This group includes persons who take trips or outings of at least one mile for the primary purpose of observing, photographing, or feeding fish and wildlife. Trips to fish or hunt and trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums and museums are not considered nonconsumptive wildlife activities.

Primary Residential

This group includes those whose activities around the home involve 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 on a regular basis, (4) maintaining natural areas of at least one-quarter acre for which benefit to wildlife is an important concern, (5) maintaining plantings (shrubs, agricultural crops, etc.) for which benefit to wildlife is an important concern, or (6) visiting public parks within one mile of home for the purpose of observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife.

Secondary Nonresidential

This group includes persons who enjoy seeing or hearing wildlife while on a trip or outing of at least one mile that is taken for another purpose, such as camping, driving for pleasure, or boating. Trips for shopping or to go to work or school are not included.

Secondary Residential

This group is composed of persons who enjoy seeing or hearing wildlife while pursuing other activities around the home, such as those who enjoy hearing songbirds while doing yard work.

Summary

Wildlife-associated recreation was one of this country's most popular forms of outdoor recreation in 1985. About 140 million Americans, 77 percent of the U.S. population 16 years of age and older, enjoyed some form of wildlife-related recreation. This group included 46.4 million persons who fished, 16.7 million who hunted, and 134.7 million who participated in nonconsumptive wildlife-related recreation. The nonconsumptive participants included 109.6 million for whom nonconsumptive activities were the primary purpose of a trip or activity around the home and 127.4 million who enjoyed wildlife in the context of an activity that had another primary purpose.

While the detailed information in this report emphasizes the activities of those 16 years old and older, large numbers of youths 6 through 15 years of age were involved in wildlife-related activities. In 1985, 12.2 million youths fished, 1.8 million hunted, and 17.8 million observed, fed, or photographed wildlife as the primary purpose of an activity. Many of these individuals were among the 25 million youths who enjoyed wildlife while participating in activities that had another primary purpose.

There was a considerable overlap in the activities of fishermen, hunters and nonconsumptive participants 16 years of age and older. Within the sportsmen group, 12.8 million persons both fished and hunted in 1985. Among sportsmen, 90 percent of fishermen and 89 percent of hunters participated in nonconsumptive activities. From another perspective, this meant that fishing and hunting were popular among nonconsumptive participants in 1985. About 41 percent of primary nonresidential participants fished or hunted, while 29 percent of primary residential participants went fishing or hunting in addition to the wildlife-related activities they engaged in around their homes.

Expenditures primarily for wildlife-associated activities by participants 16 years of age and older totaled $55.7 billion in 1985. Of this total, $28.1 billion were for fishing, $10.1 billion were for hunting, and $14.3 billion were for nonconsumptive activities. There were an additional $3.2 billion of unspecified fishing or hunting expenditures in 1985. These 1985 expenditures made fishing, hunting, and nonconsumptive wildlife activities a significant part of the American economy.

Fishing

46.4 million fishermen

976.6 million days of fishing

$28.1 billion fishing expenditures

Fishing

In 1985, 46.4 million anglers 16 years old and older enjoyed a variety of sport fishing opportunities. These anglers spent 976.6 million days and $28.1 billion pursuing their sport, an average of 21 days and $607 per fisherman in 1985. There were 39.8 million freshwater fishermen who spent 827.9 million days and $19.4 billion for freshwater fishing in 1985, an average of 21 days and $487 per angler. The freshwater total included 38.4 million anglers who fished in freshwater other than the Great Lakes. These fishermen accounted for 785.9 million fishing days and $17.8 billion of fishing expenditures, an average of 20 days and $463 per fisherman. Also in the freshwater total were 3.8 million Great Lakes fishermen who accounted for 46.4 million days and $1.6 billion, an average of 12 days and $414 per Great Lakes angler. Fishing in saltwater accounted for 13.7 million anglers, 155.2 million days, and $7.2 billion, an average of 11 days and $528 per saltwater fisherman in 1985.

Hunting

16.7 million hunters

334.0 million days of hunting

$10.1 billion hunting expenditures

Hunting

Since the earliest days of this nation, hunting has provided a source of satisfaction to millions of Americans. In 1985, 16.7 million persons hunted, representing a total effort of 334.0 million hunting days and expenditures of $10.1 billion. Hunters spent an average of 20 days in the field in 1985. Interestingly, hunters spent an average of $603 in 1985 - about the same amount that was spent by the average fisherman. Hunting for big game (deer, elk, etc.) accounted for 12.5 million hunters, 131.3 million days, and $6.0 billion, an average of 10 days and $476 per big game hunter. Small game hunting (rabbits, squirrels, etc.) drew 10.8 million hunters. These small game hunters spent 132.3 million days and $1.8 billion pursuing their sport, an average of 12 days and $168 per hunter. There were 5.0 million migratory bird hunters in 1985. They spent 41.7 million hunting days and $1.1 billion in pursuit of migratory birds, an average of 8 days and $216 per hunter. Hunting for other animals, such as foxes and raccoons, attracted 2.8 million hunters who spent 47.1 million days in the field and $356 million in 1985, an average of 17 days and $125 per hunter.

Nonconsumptive Wildlife Use

134.7 million participants

$14.3 billion nonconsumptive expenditures

Nonconsumptive Wildlife-Related Recreation

Observing, photographing, and feeding fish and wildlife provided enjoyment in 1985 for 134.7 million Americans 16 years old and older, including many who were fishermen or hunters. These nonconsumptive participants included 29.3 million primary nonresidential participants who took trips of at least 1 mile from their home for the primary purpose of observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife, 89.5 million secondary nonresidential participants who enjoyed wildlife while on trips taken for other purposes, 105.3 million primary residential participants who took an active interest in wildlife around their homes, and 117.4 million secondary residential participants who enjoyed wildlife around their homes while pursuing activities that were not primarily wildlife-related.

These 134.7 million participants spent over $14.3 billion for their nonconsumptive activities in 1985, an average of $221 per spender. The total spending included $4.4 billion for trip-related expenditures, nearly $9.4 billion for nonconsumptive equipment, and $480 million for other expenditures. Trip-related expenditures for secondary nonresidential trips were excluded from total spending because these costs were not surveyed.

Wildlife-Associated Recreation

A total of 167.5 million Americans 6 years of age and older participated in one or more kinds of wildlife-associated recreation in 1985. This total included 58.6 million individuals who fished, 18.5 million who hunted, and 161.0 million who engaged in at least one type of nonconsumptive activity.

While the major emphasis of this survey was on the 77 percent of Americans 16 years old and older who participated in wildlife-associated recreation in 1985, more than three of every four youths between the ages of 6 and 15 also participated in wildlife-related activities. Total participants between the ages of 6 and 15 numbered 27.4 million. Over 12.2 million youths fished, 1.8 million hunted, and 26.3 million engaged in nonconsumptive activities.

Over 140 million Americans 16 years old and older enjoyed wildlife-associated recreation. This group included 46.4 million anglers, 16.7 million hunters, and 134.7 million nonconsumptive participants.

Expenditures for Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Expenditures for wildlife-associated recreation by participants 16 and older totaled nearly $56 billion in 1985. Equipment expenditures were $31 billion, 56 percent of the total. About $21 billion, 38 percent of the total, were trip-related expenditures, such as food, lodging, transportation, and equipment rental. The remaining 6 percent, $3 billion, included spending for magazine subscriptions, membership dues and contributions, land leasing or ownership for wildlife-associated recreation, and licenses, stamps, tags and permits for fishing and hunting.

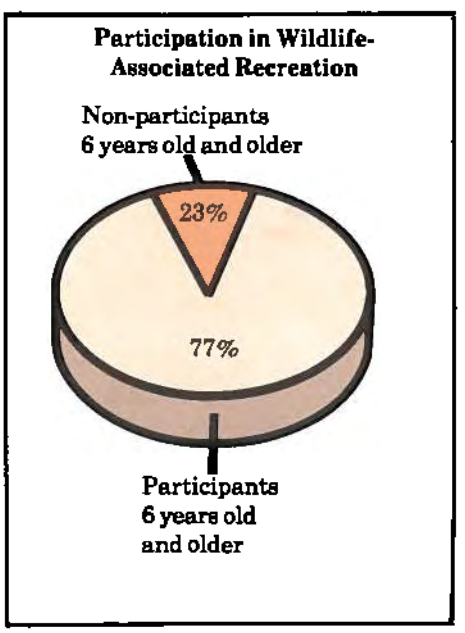
Activity	16 years old and older (millions)	6–15 years old (millions)
Total participants	140.1	27.4
Sportsmen	50.3	12.6
Fishermen	46.4	12.2
Hunters	16.7	1.8
Nonconsumptive	134.7	26.3
Primary	109.6	17.8
Secondary	127.4	25.0

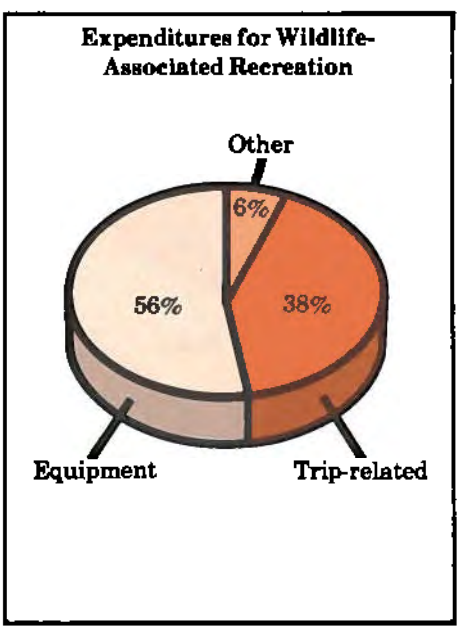
Sources: Tables 1, 15, 57, 78, 80, and 81.

Wildlife-Associated Expenditures

Total expenditures	$ 55,660 million
Total trip-related	$ 21,426 million
Food and lodging	$ 10,063 million
Transportation	$ 7,030 million
Other trip costs	$ 4,333 million
Total equipment expenditures	$ 30,909 million
Fishing, hunting and nonconsumptive equipment	$ 9,152 million
Auxiliary equipment	$ 1,833 million
Special equipment	$ 19,924 million
Total other expenditures	$ 3,325 million
Magazines	$ 385 million
Membership dues and contributions	$ 368 million
Land leasing and ownership	$ 1,752 million
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits	$ 820 million

Sources: Tables 18 and 66.





Fishing and Hunting

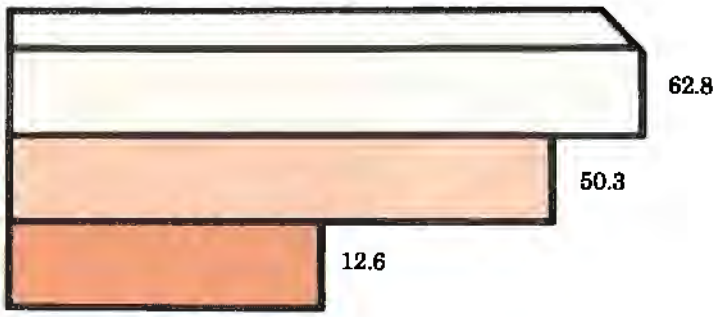
In 1985, 62.8 million Americans 6 years old and older went fishing or hunting. About 58.6 million of these sportsmen went fishing and 18.5 million hunted. A substantial number, 14.2 million, fished and hunted.

There were about 12.6 million youths 6 to 15 years of age who went fishing or hunting in 1985. This group included 12.2 million who fished and 1.8 million who went hunting.

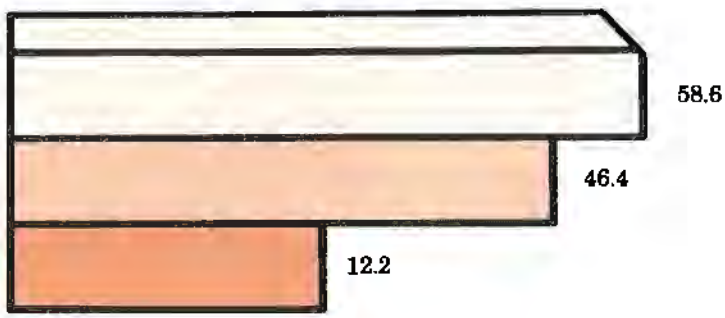
Among the 62.8 million sportsmen who were active in 1985, 50.3 million were 16 years of age or older. In this age group, 46.4 million went fishing and 16.7 million went hunting.

Expenditures by sportsmen 16 years old and older totaled $41.4 billion in 1985. Food and lodging, transportation, equipment rental and other trip-related expenditures were $17.0 billion, or 41 percent of the total spent by sportsmen. Equipment expenditures were $21.6 billion, 52 percent of the total. Less than 2 percent of spending, $820 million, was for licenses, stamps, tags and permits. Other expenditures for fishing and hunting, (magazine subscriptions, membership dues and contributions, and land leasing or ownership) totaled $2.0 billion, 5 percent of total expenditures.

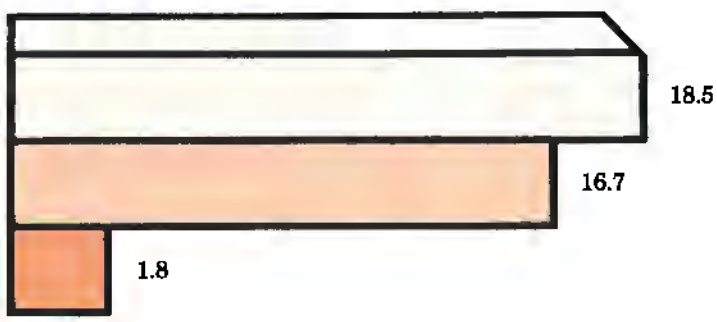
Sportsmen
(millions)



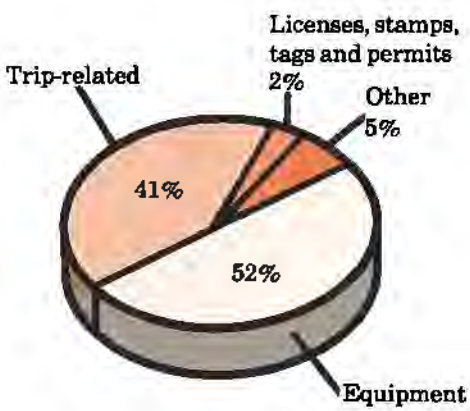
Fishermen
(millions)

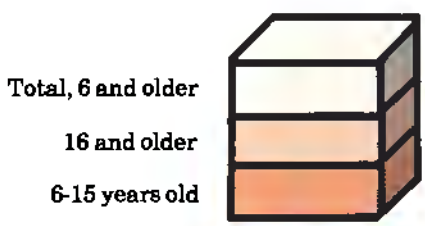


Hunters
(millions)



Fishing and Hunting Expenditures
$41.4 Billion





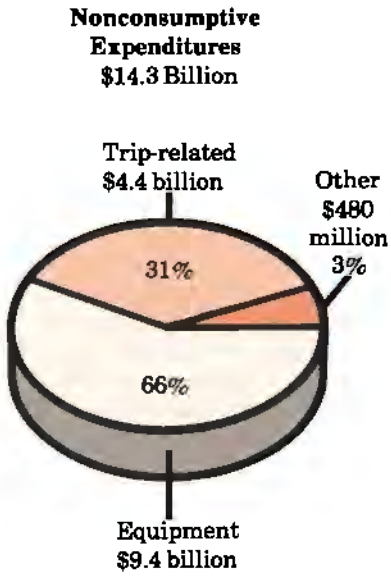
Nonconsumptive Wildlife-Associated Recreation

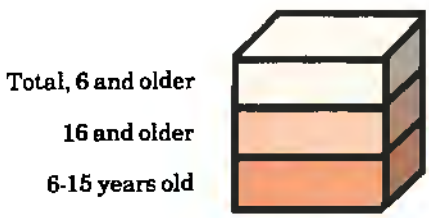
Nearly 161 million Americans 6 years old and older observed, photographed, or fed birds, fish, and other wildlife in 1985. Of this total, 26.3 million were between the ages of 6 and 15, while 134.7 million were 16 years old or older.

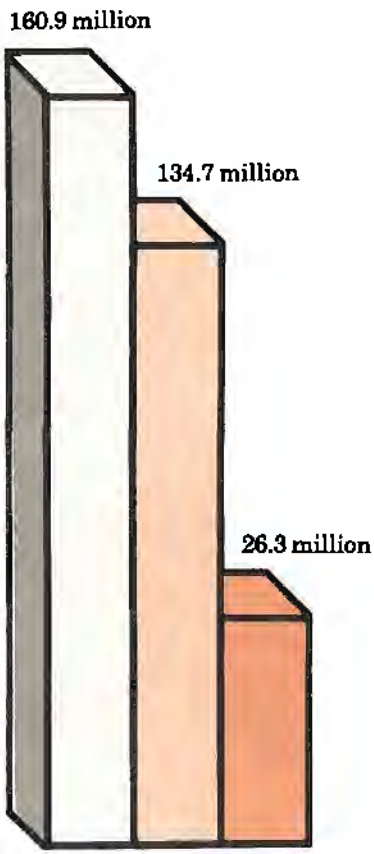
For 127.4 million participants 6 years old and older, the enjoyment of wildlife was the primary purpose or focus of an activity. This group, primary nonconsumptive participants, included 17.8 million individuals between the ages of 6 and 15 and 109.6 million participants 16 years old and older.

Participants who enjoyed wildlife in the context of some other activity totaled 152.4 million. Of these secondary nonconsumptive participants, 25.0 million were between the ages of 6 and 15, while 127.4 million were 16 years old and older. The majority of nonconsumptive participants enjoyed both primary and secondary wildlife-related activities.

Expenditures by nonconsumptive participants 16 years old and older totaled $14.3 billion in 1985. Trip-related expenditures of primary participants, such as spending for food and lodging, transportation, and equipment rental, were $4.4 billion, or 31 percent of the total. Trip-related expenditures by secondary participants were not surveyed. Equipment expenditures by nonconsumptive participants were $9.4 billion, 66 percent of the $14.3 billion total. The remaining $480 million, 3 percent of expenditures for nonconsumptive activities, included $230 million for magazine subscriptions and $250 million for dues and contributions to conservation or wildlife-related organizations.







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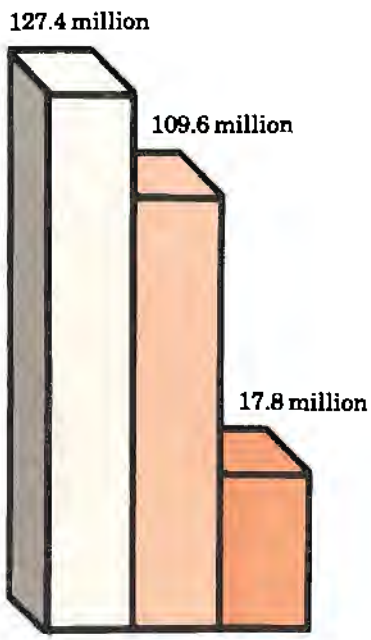
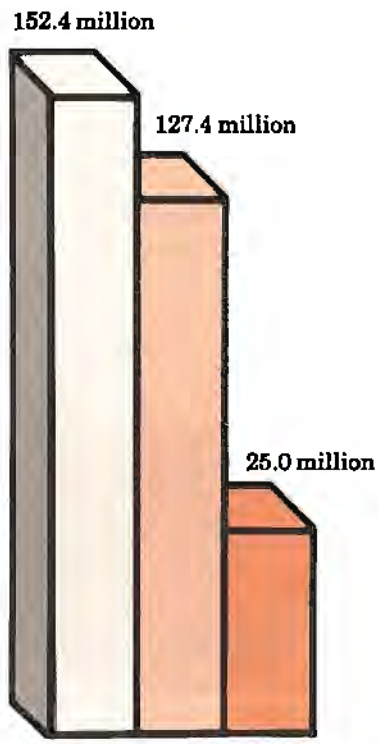


Primary



Secondary

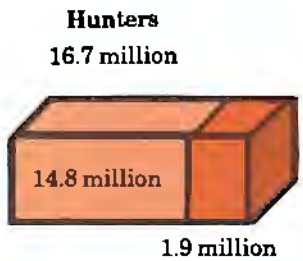
Diversity of Participation in Wildlife-Associated Recreation

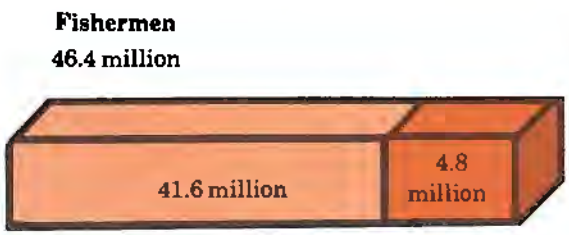
There were 50.3 million sportsmen 16 years old and older who fished or hunted in 1985. Those who both fished and hunted numbered 12.8 million. Among hunters, 76 percent fished, and 28 percent of all anglers went hunting.

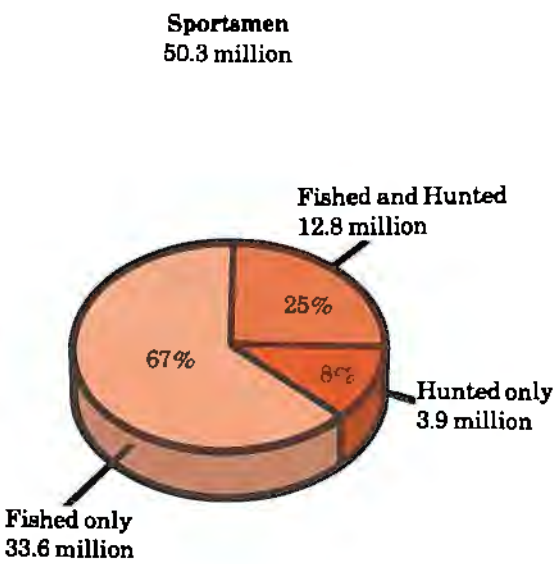
Most sportsmen participated in nonconsumptive activities. Almost 42 million fishermen, 90 percent of all fishermen, observed, photographed, or fed wildlife. About 89 percent of hunters, or 14.8 million hunters, participated in nonconsumptive activities.

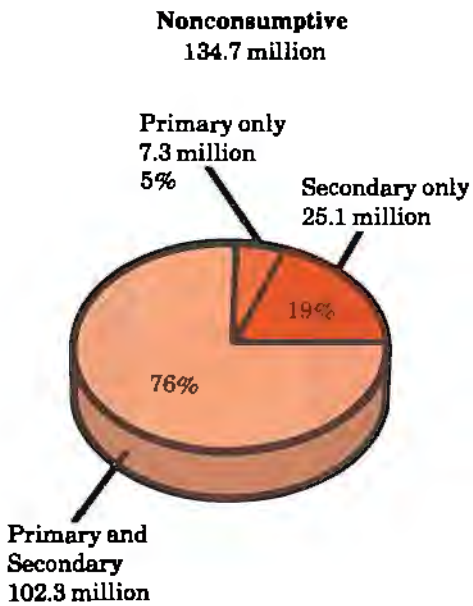
Large numbers of primary nonconsumptive participants fished or hunted in 1985. Of the 29.3 million primary nonresidential participants, 41 percent fished or hunted. Over 29 percent of primary residential participants went fishing or hunting in addition to enjoying wildlife-related activities around their homes.

About 76 percent of the 134.7 million nonconsumptive participants 16 years old and older were engaged in both primary and secondary nonconsumptive activities. Fewer than one in five nonconsumptive participants enjoyed wildlife only as a secondary activity. About 5 percent of all nonconsumptive participants were primary but not secondary participants.





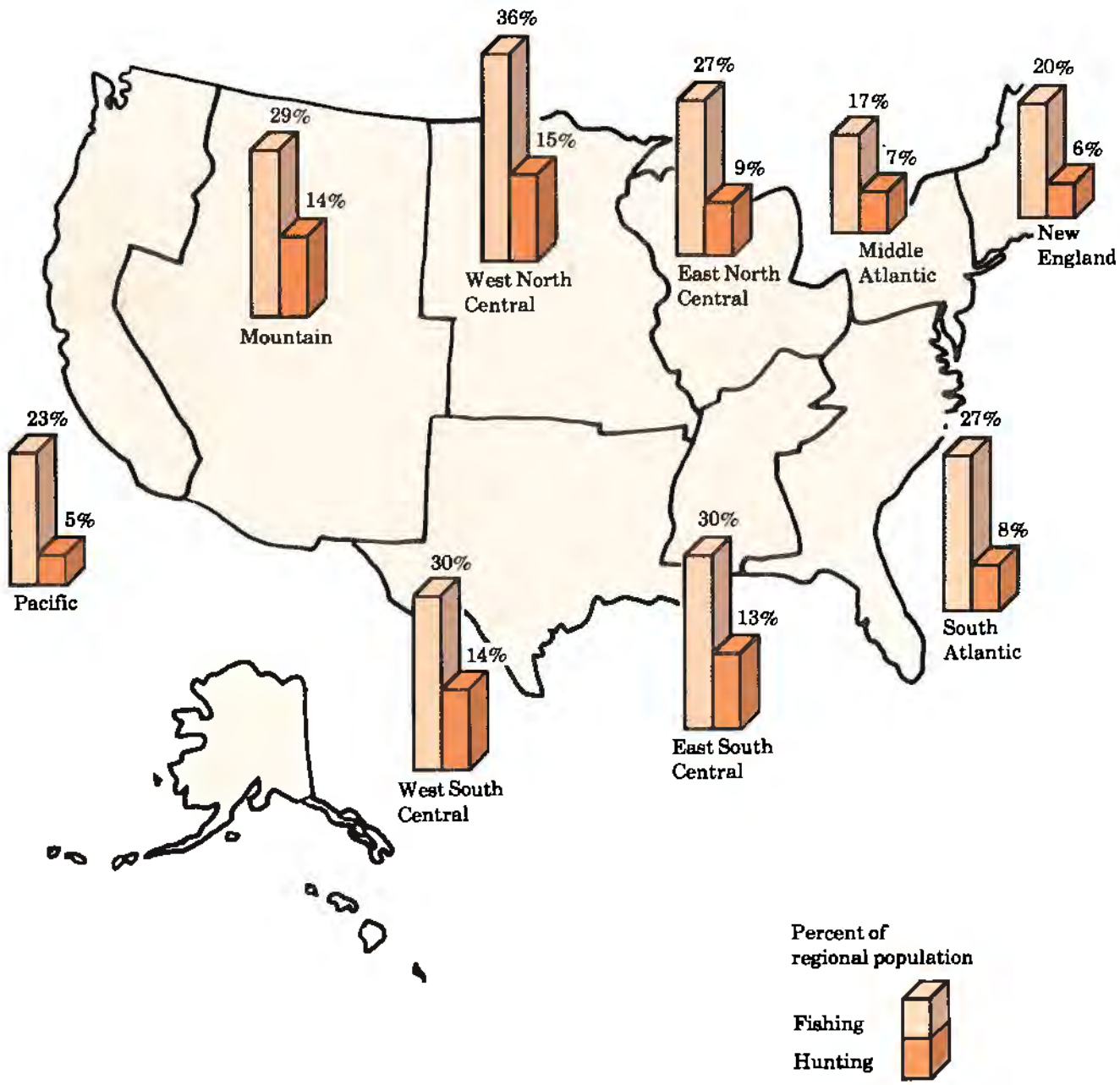




Participation Rates for Fishing and Hunting, by Geographic Region

Participation rates for fishing and hunting varied across the United States. For the Nation as a whole, 26 percent of the population, or more than one in four Americans 16 years old or older, participated in fishing in 1985. Regional participation rates for fishing ranged from 36 percent in the West North Central Region to 17 percent in the Middle Atlantic. The West North Central, East North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, and Mountain Regions had participation rates above the national average of 26 percent.

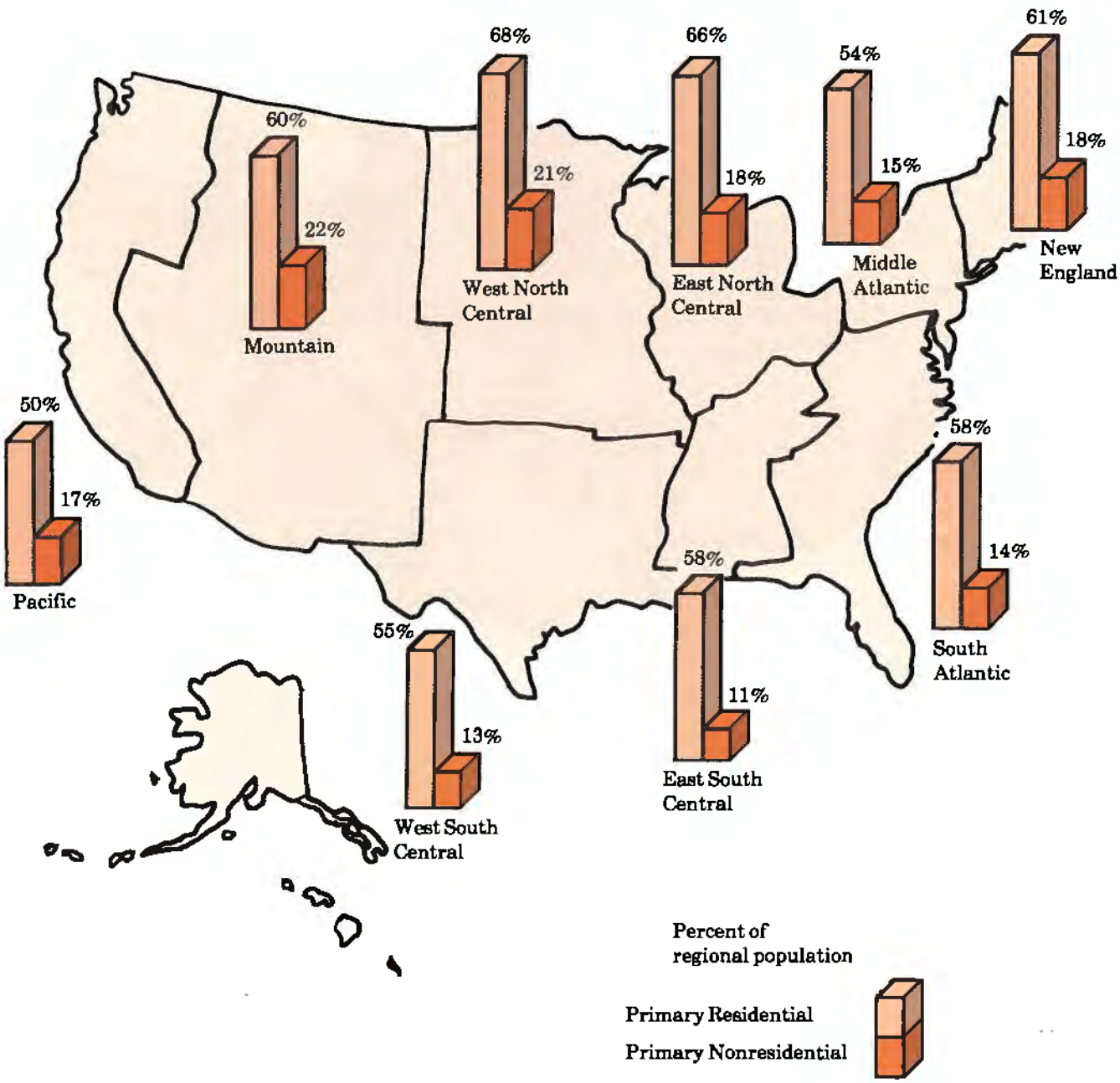
Nationwide, 9 percent of the population 16 years old and older went hunting in 1985. Regional participation rates ranged from 15 percent of the population in the West North Central Region to 5 percent in the Pacific. Regions with participation rates above the national average included the West North Central, West South Central, East South Central, and the Mountain Region.



Participation Rates for Primary Nonconsumptive Activities, by Geographic Region

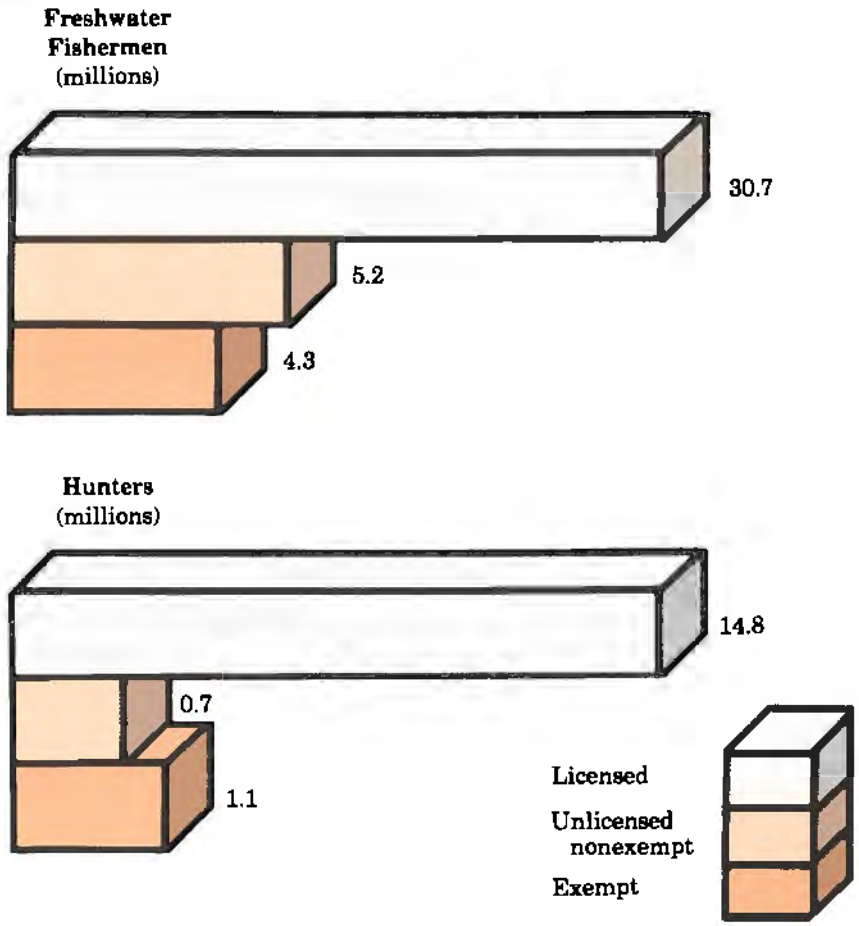
Participation rates for primary nonresidential and primary residential activities showed considerable variation across the country. A majority of Americans 16 years old or older, 58 percent, participated in primary residential activities in 1985. Participation rates ranged from 68 percent of the population in the West North Central Region to 50 percent in the Pacific Region. Residents of the West North Central, East North Central, New England, and the Mountain Region participated at a rate above the national rate of 58 percent.

Nationwide, 16 percent of the U.S. population 16 years old and older took trips for the primary purpose of observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife. Participation rates ranged from 22 percent of the population in the Mountain Region to 11 percent in the East South Central. Regions with participation rates above the national participation rate included the Mountain, West North Central, East North Central, New England, and the Pacific Region.



Licensing of Sportsmen

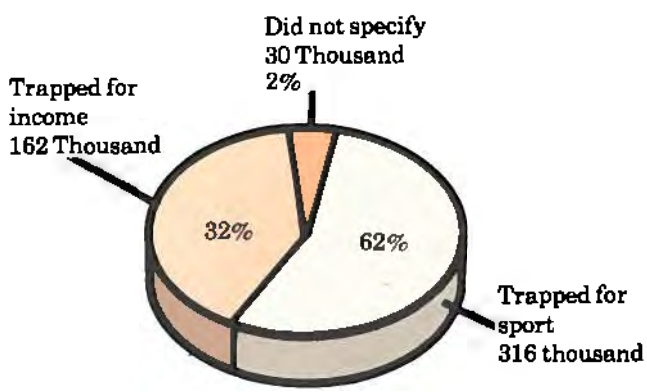
The survey asked sportsmen about their fishing and hunting licenses. Of the 39.8 million freshwater fishermen aged 16 and older, 30.7 million, 77 percent, held licenses that were purchased in 1985. In comparison, 89 percent of those who hunted held licenses that were purchased in 1985. Sportsmen who purchased licenses prior to 1985 or those who purchased a license in 1985 but did not fish or hunt in 1985 are not included in these totals. State laws exempt some sportsmen from fishing and hunting licenses. For example, many of those over the age of 65 are exempt. For those 16 years of age and older, 11 percent of fishermen and 6 percent of hunters were exempt. In addition, 13 percent of those who fished and 4 percent of those who hunted responded that they were neither licensed nor exempt. The "neither licensed nor exempt" category represents those who misunderstood the licensing questions, those who participated in activities for which no license was required, (e.g. saltwater fishing in many states), and those who fished or hunted without the required license.



Trapping

The survey found that 508 thousand Americans 6 years old and older went trapping in 1985 for the primary purpose of obtaining fur pelts. The 62 thousand trappers 6 through 15 years of age spent 1.1 million days trapping, an average of 17 days per trapper. Among trappers in this age group, 66 percent trapped for sport, 32 percent trapped for income, and 2 percent did not respond to the question of whether their trapping was for sport or income.

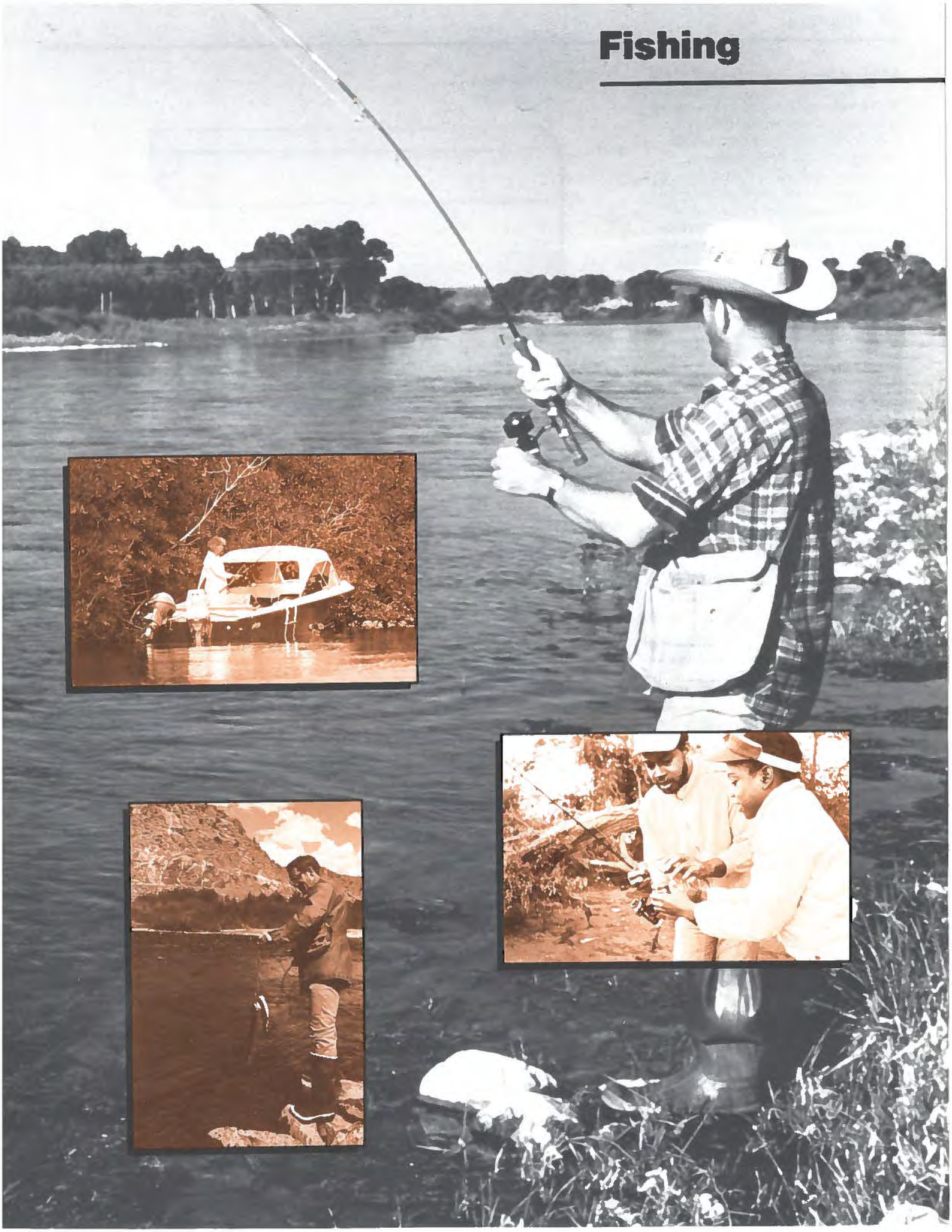
The 447 thousand trappers 16 years old and older spent 10.4 million days trapping, an average of 23 days per trapper. In this age group, 62 percent trapped for sport, 32 percent trapped for income, and the remaining 6 percent did not respond to the question of whether their trapping was for sport or income.



Age of Trappers	Trappers		Days of Trapping	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (millions)	Percent
Total, all ages	508	100	11.5	100
6-15 years of age	62	12	1.1	9
16 years old and older	447	88	10.4	91

Source: Appendix B.

Fishing



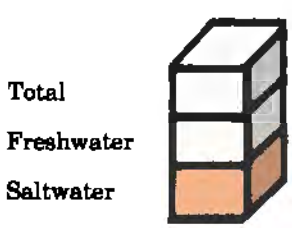
Major Fishing Highlights

There were 46.4 million Americans 16 years old and older who fished in the U.S. in 1985. Of these fishermen, 86 percent, or 39.8 million, fished in freshwater. Saltwater fishing drew 13.7 million fishermen, or 30 percent of the total. Fishermen took 870.2 million fishing trips in 1985 and spent 976.6 million days on the water. Freshwater fishing accounted for 733.8 million fishing trips and 827.9 million days of fishing. Trips to fish in saltwater totaled 136.4 million in 1985 and accounted for 155.2 million days of fishing. Total expenditures for fishing in 1985 were $28.1 billion. Freshwater fishing expenditures of $19.4 billion accounted for 69 percent of the total, and saltwater fishing expenditures of $7.2 billion accounted for 26 percent of the total. The remaining fishing expenditures, $1.5 billion, were not specified as primarily for either freshwater or saltwater fishing.

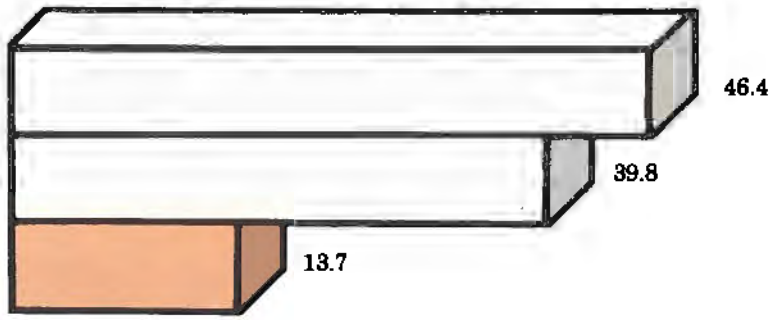
Fishing

Fishermen	46.4 million
Freshwater	39.8 million
Saltwater	13.7 million
Days	976.6 million
Freshwater	827.9 million
Saltwater	155.2 million
Trips	870.2 million
Freshwater	733.8 million
Saltwater	136.4 million
Expenditures	$ 28.1 billion
Freshwater	$ 19.4 billion
Saltwater	$ 7.2 billion
Unspecified	$ 1.5 billion

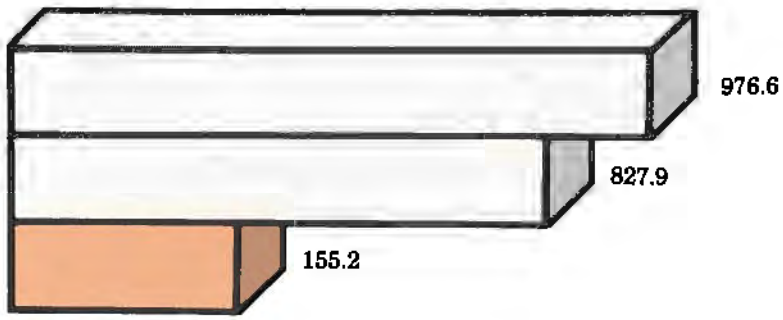
Sources: Tables 5 and 18.



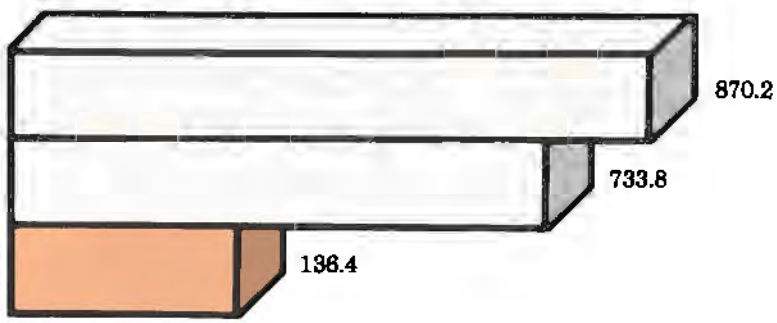
Fishermen
(millions)



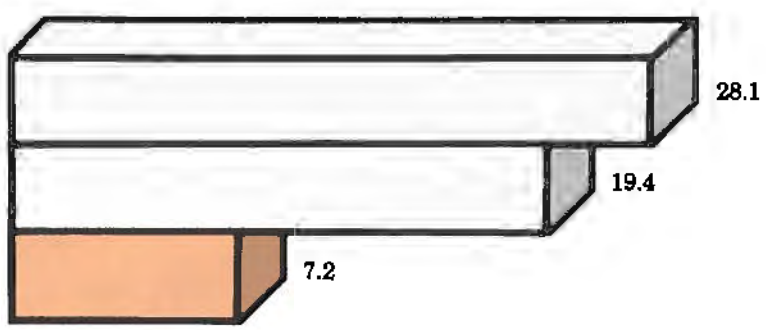
Days
(millions)



Trips
(millions)



Expenditures
($ billions)



Fishing Expenditures

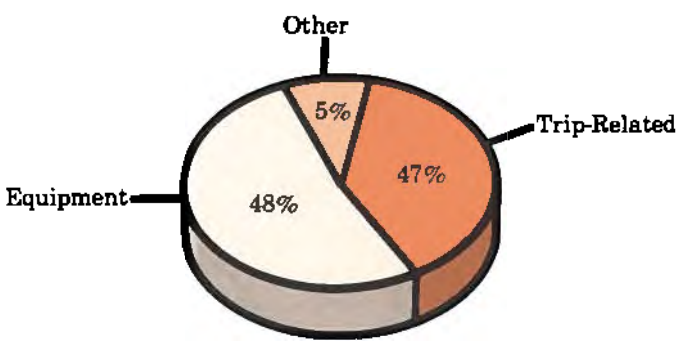
About 95 percent of the 1985 total fishing expenditures of $28.1 billion were spent for trip-related or equipment items. Food and lodging on fishing trips accounted for $5.7 billion, or 20 percent of the total. Transportation accounted for $3.7 billion (13 percent) and other trip costs, such as guide fees or equipment rental, for $3.9 billion (14 percent). Altogether, trip-related expenditures totaled $13.3 billion, or 47 percent of all fishing expenditures. Total equipment expenditures were $13.5 billion, or 48 percent of all fishing expenditures. By category of equipment, anglers spent $2.8 billion (10 percent) for fishing equipment, $482 million (2 percent) for auxiliary equipment (tents, backpacking gear, etc.), and $10.3 billion (36 percent) for special equipment used primarily for fishing (boats, vans, etc.). Other fishing expenditures were $109 million (less than 1 percent) for magazine subscriptions and membership dues or contributions, $841 million (3 percent) to own or lease land primarily for fishing, and $379 million (1 percent) for licenses, stamps, tags and permits.

Fishing Expenditures

Total fishing expenditures	$	28,146 million
Total trip-related	$	13,281 million
Food and lodging	$	5,666 million
Transportation	$	3,730 million
Other trip costs	$	3,885 million
Total equipment expenditures	$	13,536 million
Fishing equipment	$	2,787 million
Auxiliary equipment	$	482 million
Special equipment	$	10,267 million
Total other fishing expenditures	$	1,329 million
Magazines	$	72 million
Membership dues and contributions	$	37 million
Land leasing and ownership	$	841 million
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits	$	379 million

Source: Table 20.

Fishing Expeditures
$28.1 billion



Freshwater Fishing Highlights

About 39.8 million Americans 16 years old and older, 86 percent of all fishermen, fished in freshwater in 1985. Freshwater fishing accounted for 733.8 million fishing trips and 827.9 million days of fishing. Excluding the Great Lakes, there were 38.4 million freshwater anglers in 1985. These fishermen took 692.8 million fishing trips and accounted for 785.9 million fishing days. The 3.8 million freshwater fishermen who fished the Great Lakes in 1985 took 41.0 million fishing trips to the Great Lakes and fished in them on 46.4 million days.

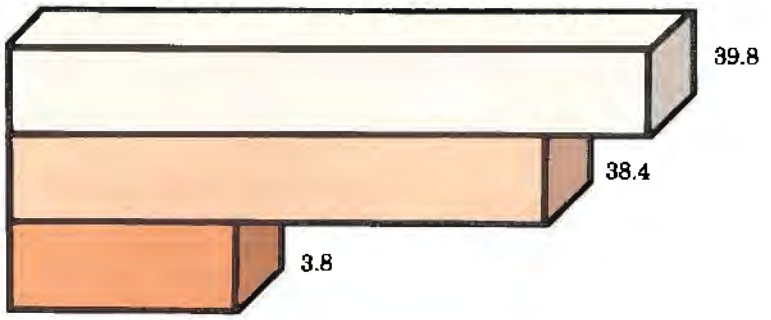
Expenditures for freshwater fishing totaled $19.4 billion. Great Lakes fishing accounted for $1.6 billion, or 8 percent of freshwater fishing expenditures. The bulk of freshwater fishing expenditures, $17.8 billion (92 percent), was for fishing in freshwater that was not the Great Lakes.

Freshwater

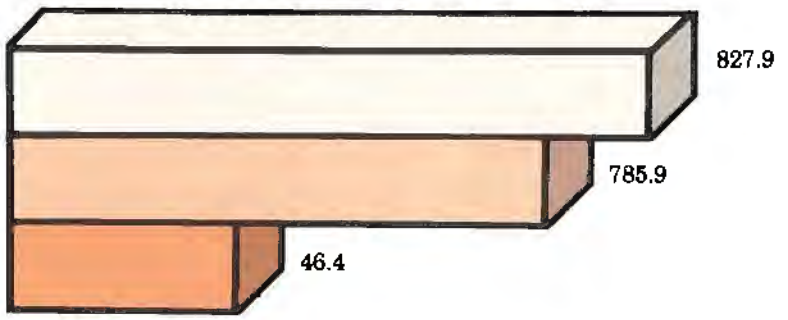
Fishermen	39.8 million
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	38.4 million
Great Lakes	3.8 million
Days	827.9 million
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	785.9 million
Great Lakes	46.4 million
Trips	733.8 million
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	692.8 million
Great Lakes	41.0 million
Expenditures	$ 19.4 billion
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	$ 17.8 billion
Great Lakes	$ 1.6 billion

Sources: Tables 5, 22, and 23.

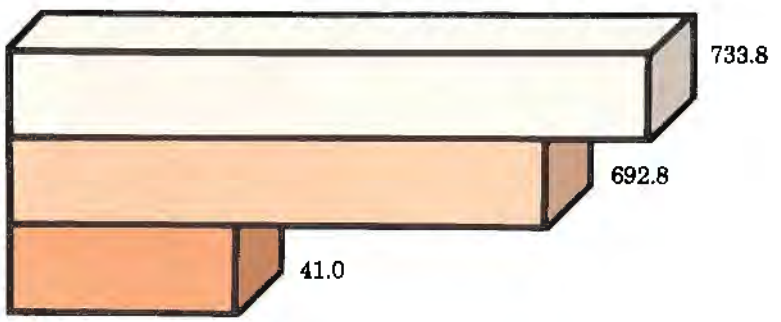
Fishermen
(millions)



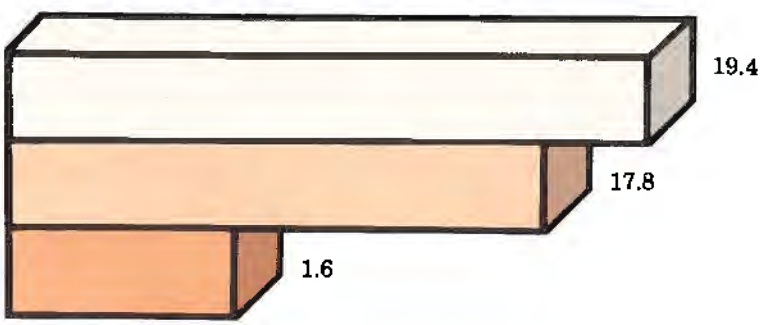
Days
(millions)



Trips
(millions)



Expenditures
($ billions)



Freshwater Fishing Expenditures

Total trip-related expenditures by Americans 16 years old and older for fishing in freshwater other than the Great Lakes were $8.7 billion in 1985 - 49 percent of the total $17.8 billion spending for non-Great Lakes freshwater fishing. Within the category of trip-related expenditures, $3.9 billion were spent for food and lodging, $2.7 billion were for transportation, and other trip costs totaled $2.1 billion. In addition to these trip-related expenditures, those who fished in freshwater that was not the Great Lakes spent $1.8 billion for fishing equipment, $311 million for auxiliary equipment (tents, backpacking gear, etc.), and $6.0 billion for special equipment (vans, boats, etc.). Equipment expenditures for fishing in non-Great Lakes freshwater totaled $8.0 billion, or 45 percent of the total spent for fishing in freshwater that was not the Great Lakes. Other expenditures for fishing in non-Great Lakes freshwater were $66 million for magazine subscriptions and membership dues or contributions, $705 million to own or lease land primarily for non-Great Lakes freshwater fishing, and $325 million for licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

Total 1985 trip-related expenditures for Great Lakes fishing by anglers 16 years old and older were $818 million, or 52 percent of the $1.6 billion spent for Great Lakes fishing. Food and lodging on Great Lakes fishing trips accounted for $331 million, transportation for $203 million, and other trip costs for $284 million. Expenditures for equipment purchased primarily for Great Lakes fishing totaled $708 million, or 45 percent of all expenditures for Great Lakes fishing. By category of equipment, these expenditures were $143 million for fishing equipment, $15 million for auxiliary equipment (tents, backpacking gear, etc.), and $550 million for special equipment (vans, boats, etc.). Other Great Lakes fishing expenditures were $31 million. A total of $4 million was spent for magazine subscriptions, membership dues or contributions, and to own or lease land for the primary purpose of Great Lakes fishing. The remaining $27 million were spent for licenses, stamps, tags and permits.

Saltwater Fishing Highlights

Some 13.7 million Americans aged 16 and older went fishing in saltwater in 1985. Saltwater anglers, 30 percent of all who fished, accounted for 136.4 million fishing trips and 155.2 million days of fishing.

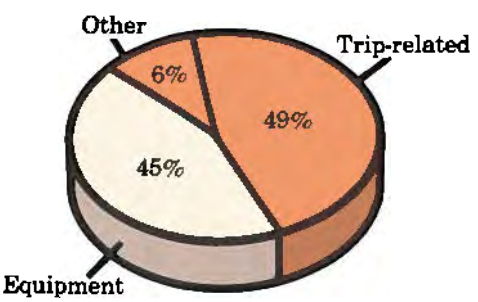
Total expenditures for fishing in saltwater in 1985 were $7.2 billion. Trip-related expenditures included $1.5 billion for food and lodging on saltwater fishing trips, $799 million for transportation, and $1.5 billion for other trip costs, such as guide fees or equipment rental. Altogether, trip-related expenditures totaled $3.8 billion, or 52 percent of saltwater fishing expenditures. Total equipment expenditures for saltwater fishing were $3.3 billion, or 45 percent of saltwater fishing expenditures. By category of equipment, expenditures were $562 million for fishing equipment, $76 million for auxiliary equipment (tents, backpacking gear, etc.), and $2.6 billion for special equipment used primarily for saltwater fishing (boats, vans, etc.). Remaining expenditures for saltwater fishing included $14.8 million for magazine subscriptions and membership dues or contributions, $130 million to own or lease land primarily for saltwater fishing, and $25 million for licenses, stamps, tags and permits.

Saltwater

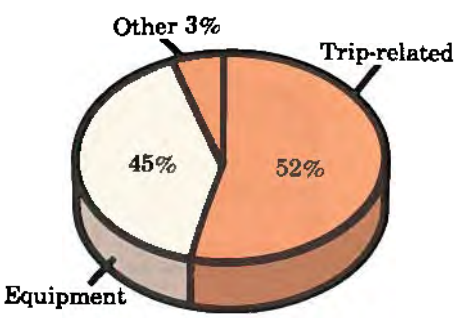
Fishermen	13.7 million
Days	155.2 million
Trips	136.4 million
Expenditures	$ 7.2 billion

Sources: Tables 5 and 18.

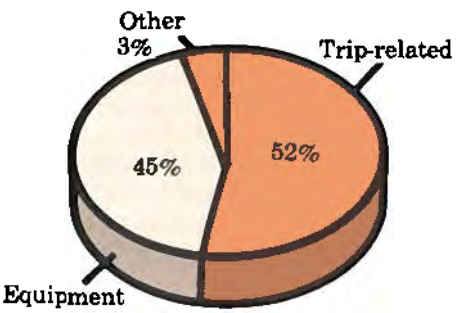
Freshwater, except Great Lakes
$17.8 billion



Great Lakes
$1.6 billion



Saltwater Expenditures
$7.2 billion



Comparative Fishing Highlights

The average fisherman 16 years old or older fished 21 days in the U.S. in 1985. Those who fished in freshwater that was not the Great Lakes spent an average of 20 days on these waters in 1985. The average number of fishing days for Great Lakes fishermen was 12 days, while saltwater fishermen averaged 11 days of saltwater fishing. Those who fished in freshwater except the Great Lakes took an average of 18 non-Great Lakes freshwater fishing trips. On average, 11 trips were taken to the Great Lakes by Great Lakes fishermen, and saltwater fishermen took an average of 10 saltwater fishing trips.

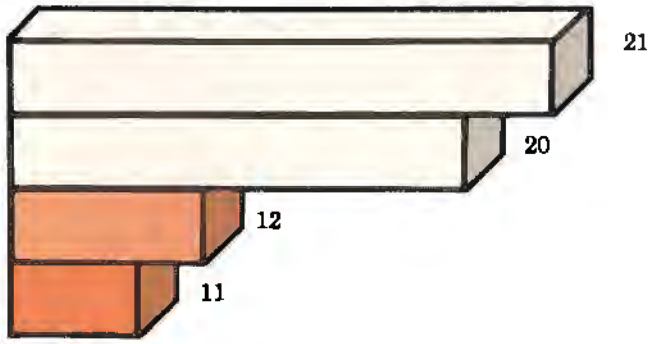
The average fisherman spent $607 for fishing in 1985. By type of fishing, expenditures per fisherman ranged from $414 per year for Great Lakes fishing to $528 per year for saltwater fishing. Expenditures for non-Great Lakes freshwater fishing averaged $463 per fisherman in 1985. Average expenditures per day of Great Lakes fishing were $34, while average daily expenditures for fishing in freshwater excluding the Great Lakes were $23. Consistent with the higher annual saltwater expenditures, saltwater anglers spent $47 per saltwater fishing day.

Fishing

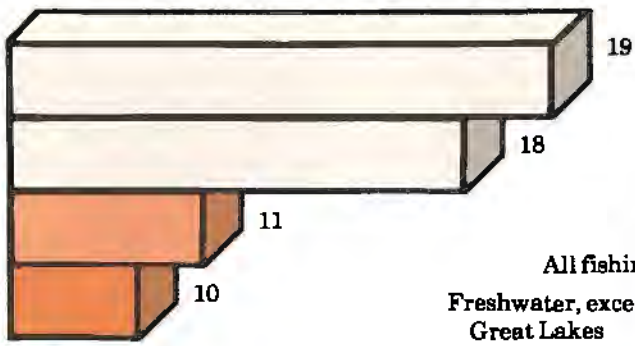
Days per fisherman	21 days
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	20 days
Great Lakes	12 days
Saltwater	11 days
Trips per fisherman	19 trips
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	18 trips
Great Lakes	11 trips
Saltwater	10 trips
Expenditures per fisherman	$ 607
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	$ 463
Great Lakes	$ 414
Saltwater	$ 528
Expenditures per day	$ 29
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	$ 23
Great Lakes	$ 34
Saltwater	$ 47

Sources: Tables 5 and 18.

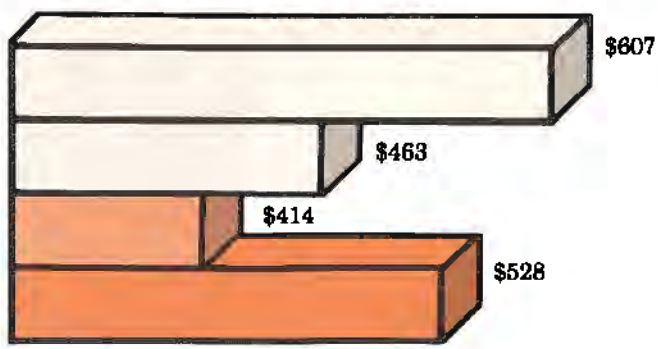
Days Per Fisherman



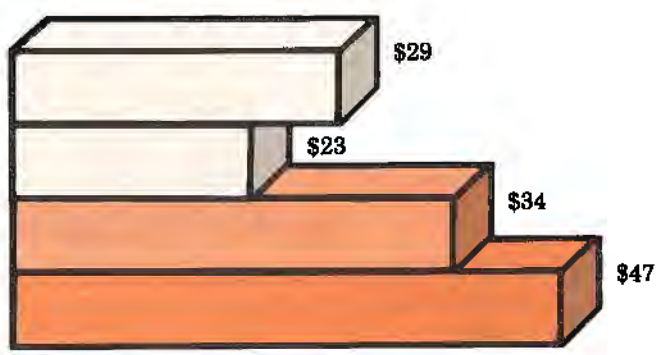
Trips Per Fisherman



Expenditures per fisherman
(dollars)



Expenditures Per Day
(dollars)



Sex and Age of Fishermen

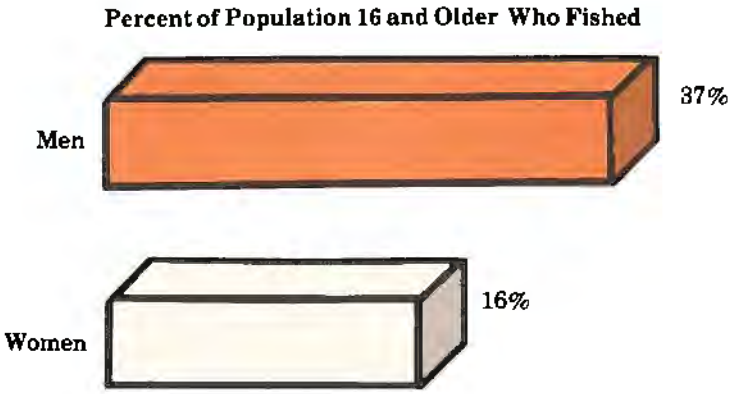
Substantial percentages of men and women 16 years old and older fished in 1985. Among men, 37 percent participated in fishing activities. Among women, 16 percent fished. Of the total of 46.4 million fishermen, 68 percent (31.4 million) were men and 32 percent (15.0 million) were women.

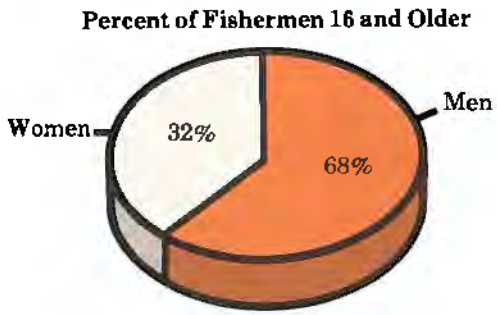
For those in the 16 to 17 year old age group, the fishing participation rate was 31 percent. This age group contributed 2.4 million anglers, 5 percent of all fishermen. The population 18-24 years old had a participation rate of 27 percent. The 6.8 million persons in this age group who went fishing accounted for 15 percent of all fishermen 16 years old and older. Among those 25-44 years old, 31 percent went fishing in 1985. In addition, those 25-44 years old comprised 40 percent of the U.S. population 16 years old and older in 1985, so that this age group contributed 22.9 million fishermen, almost half of all fishermen. Among those 45-64 years old, 23 percent participated in fishing. This age group accounted for 10.7 million fishermen, or 23 percent of the total. Among those 65 years old and older, 13 percent went fishing in 1985. There were 3.7 million fishermen in this age category, or 8 percent of those who fished in 1985.

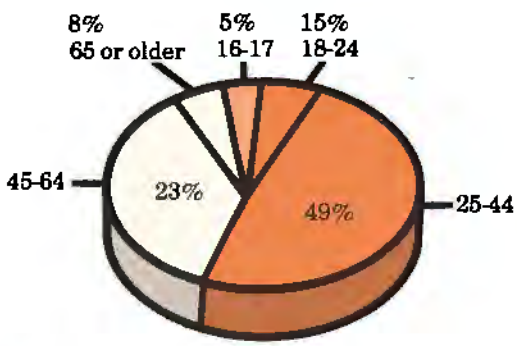
Fishermen

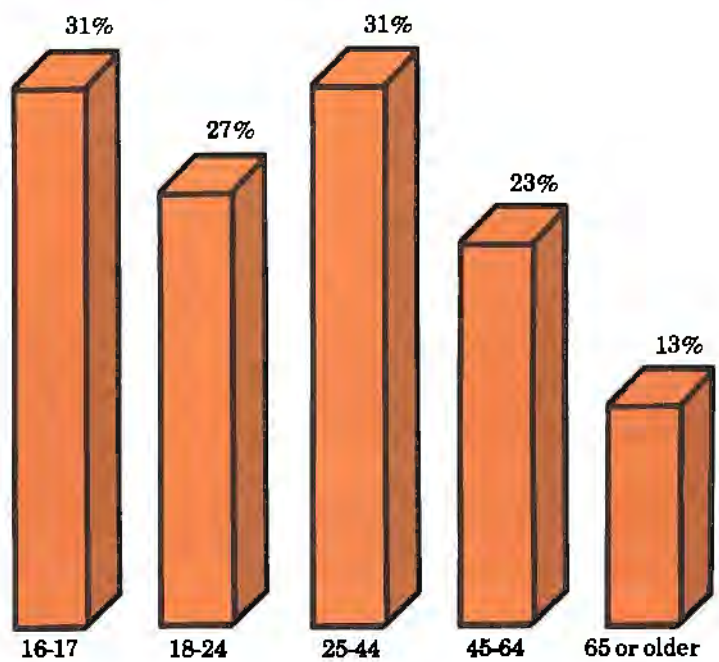
Total, both sexes	46.4 million
Male	31.4 million
Female	15.0 million
Total, all ages	46.4 million
16-17	2.4 million
18-24	6.8 million
25-44	22.9 million
45-64	10.7 million
65 years and older	3.7 million

Source: Table 16.









Size of Residence of Fishermen

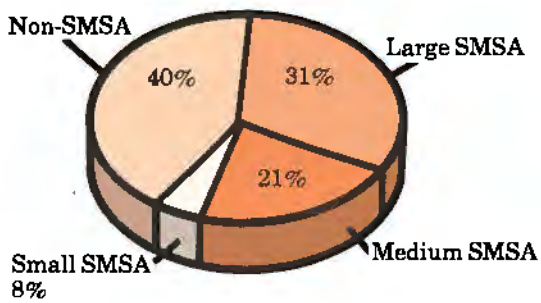
In 1985, members of the population 16 years old and older were most likely to have fished if they lived in sparsely populated areas. Nevertheless, 14.4 million fishermen, 31 percent of the total, lived in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) with a population of 1,000,000 or more. The participation rate for persons living in these largest SMSA's was 20 percent. In medium SMSA's with a population of 250,000-999,999, about 25 percent of the population went fishing in 1985. These areas contributed 9.7 million fishermen, 21 percent of all fishermen. In the smallest SMSA's, those with a population of 50,000-249,999, the 1985 fishing participation rate was 27 percent. There were 3.9 million fishermen who lived in these small SMSA's, 8 percent of the total number of fishermen. The populations of non-SMSA's, where 33 percent of the population fished, contributed 18.3 million fishermen, or 40 percent of all fishermen.

Income of Fishermen

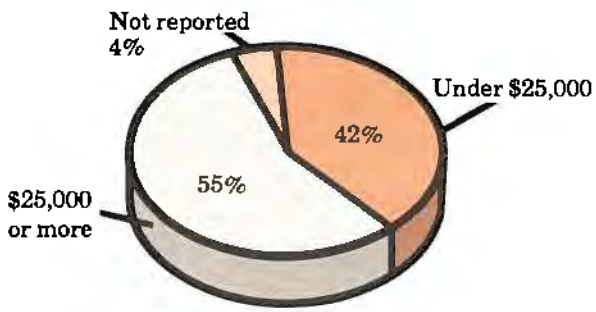
In 1985, fishermen 16 years old and older represented all income groups in the U.S. population. Participation rates ranged from 17 percent for those living in households with annual incomes of less than $10,000 to 31 percent for those living in households with incomes between $30,000 and $49,999. About 24 percent of those living in households with incomes of $10,000-19,999 participated in fishing. The participation rate for members of households with annual incomes of $20,000-$24,999 was 28 percent. The rate at which members of households with annual incomes of $50,000 or more participated in fishing was 27 percent. In households with 1985 incomes of $25,000-$29,999 the participation rate was 29 percent. Among the 5 percent of survey respondents who did not report their household income, 18 percent went fishing in 1985.

In 1985 the median income of U.S. households was about $25,000, with half of the households having incomes of less than $25,000 and the remaining half having household incomes of $25,000 or more. Less than half of all fishermen, 42 percent, were members of households with annual incomes under $25,000, while 55 percent belonged to households with annual incomes of $25,000 or more. About 4 percent of all fishermen lived in households that did not report their 1985 incomes.

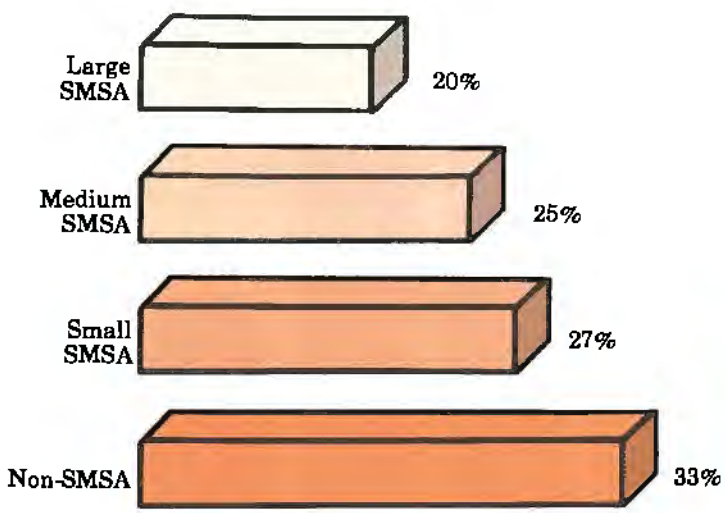
Percent of Fishermen 16 and Older



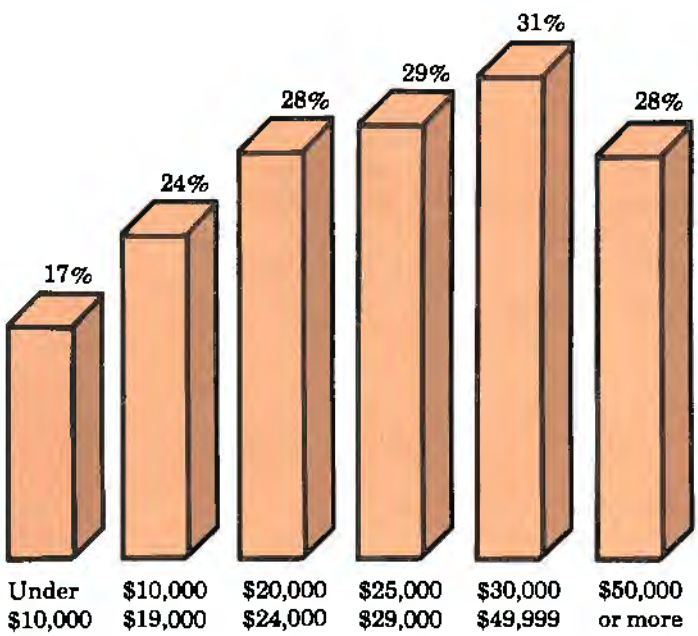
Percent of Fishermen 16 and Older



Percent of Population 16 and Older Who Fished



Percent of Population 16 and Older



Education and Race of Fishermen

Among the population 16 years old and older, at least 20 percent of the individuals in each educational group fished in 1985, with slightly higher participation rates associated with higher educational levels. The lowest participation rate 23 percent occurred in the group without a high school diploma. Roughly 10.4 million fishermen, or 22 percent of all fishermen, had 0-11 years of education. The participation rate for those who had attained a high school diploma was 25 percent. This educational group included 17.7 million fishermen, or 38 percent of all fishermen. In the group with an educational attainment of 1-3 years of college, 28 percent went fishing in 1985. This group's 9.5 million anglers constituted 20 percent of all fishermen. The remaining 19 percent of the total, 8.9 million fishermen, had completed a college diploma or advanced degree. In the educational group of persons with 4 or more years of college, 27 percent went fishing in 1985.

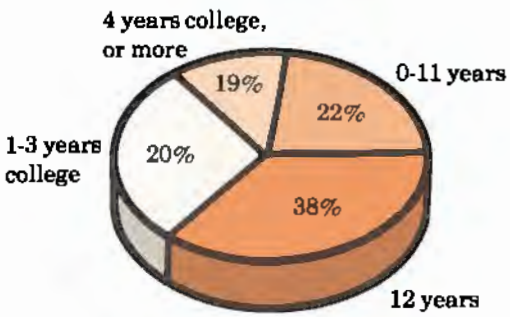
In 1985, participation rates for the population 16 years old and older varied by race. Among whites, 27 percent fished, compared with 13 percent of blacks and 18 percent of people of all other races. Of the total number of fishermen, 92 percent (42.8 million) were white, 5 percent (2.4 million) were black, and 2 percent (1.1 million) were of other races.

Fishermen

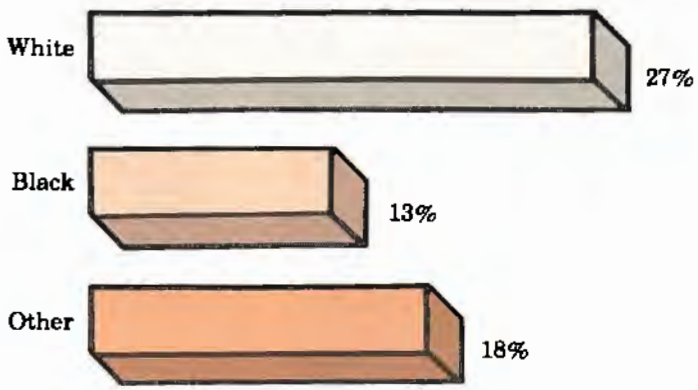
Total fishermen	46.4 million
Education	
0-11 years	10.4 million
12 years	17.7 million
1-3 years college	9.5 million
4 or more years college	8.9 million
Race	
White	42.8 million
Black	2.4 million
Other	1.1 million

Source: Table 16.

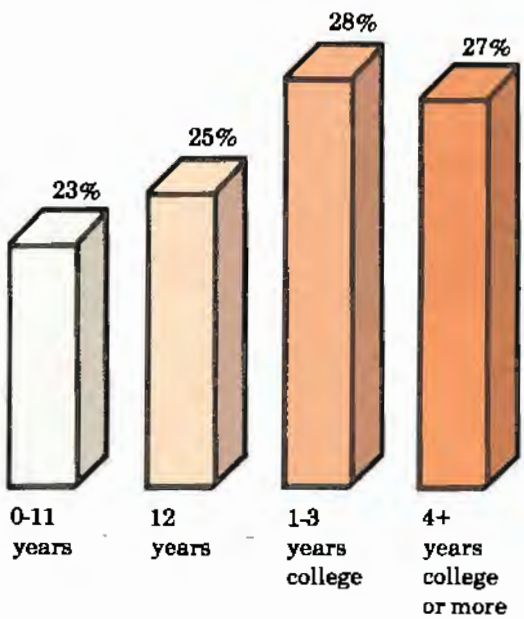
Percent of Fishermen 16 and Older



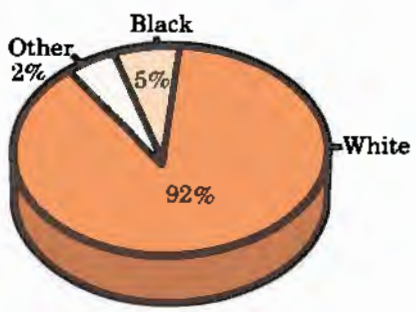
Percent of Population 16 and Older Who Fished



Percent of Population 16 and Older Who Fished



Percent of Fishermen 16 & Older



Fishing for Selected Fish

Of the 38.4 million fishermen 16 years old and older who fished in freshwater excluding the Great Lakes, 16.2 million fished for black bass (largemouth, smallmouth, etc.) on 342.6 million angling days. Panfish in these freshwaters accounted for 264.5 million angling days by 14.2 million fishermen. In non-Great Lakes freshwater, over 14 million anglers fished for catfish and bullheads during 284.5 million fishing days, and 11.7 million anglers spent 229.8 million days fishing for crappie. Trout fishing drew 11.3 million anglers and 159.3 million angling days. Other freshwater species that were commonly sought outside the Great Lakes included walleye, sauger, northern pike and pickerel.

Perch were popular with Great Lakes anglers, attracting 1.5 million fishermen. Over 20 million days were spent fishing the Great Lakes for perch. Salmon and steelhead were also popular, drawing 1.4 million and 555 thousand Great Lakes anglers respectively. Walleye and sauger drew 1.2 million Great Lakes fishermen who spent 17 million days fishing for them in 1985. Lake trout and bass were also sought by significant numbers of Great Lakes fishermen.

Among saltwater species, the survey covered only major anadromous fish sought by saltwater anglers in the marine environment. An estimated 13 percent (1.8 million) of all saltwater fishermen sought striped bass in 1985, and 7 percent (946 thousand) fished for salmon in the marine environment. Saltwater fishermen spent 17.6 million days fishing for striped bass, and 6.9 million days fishing for salmon in saltwater.

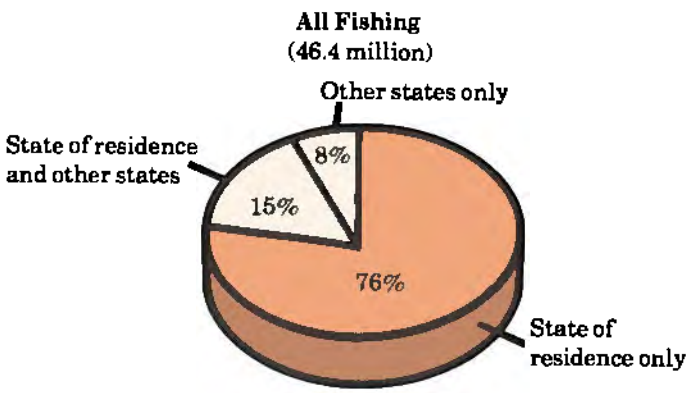
Fishing

Type of fishing	Fishermen (millions)	Days (millions)
Freshwater, Except Great Lakes		
Black bass	16.2	342.6
Panfish	14.2	264.5
Catfish	14.0	284.5
Crappie	11.7	229.8
Trout	11.3	159.3
Walleye/sauger	4.1	79.5
Northern pike/pickerel	3.5	69.5
Great Lakes		
Perch	1.5	20.0
Salmon	1.4	12.5
Walleye/sauger	1.2	17.0
Lake trout	0.9	9.5
Black bass	0.6	7.6
Steelhead	0.6	7.8
Saltwater		
Striped bass	1.8	17.6
Salmon	0.9	6.9

Sources: Tables 6, 7, and 8.

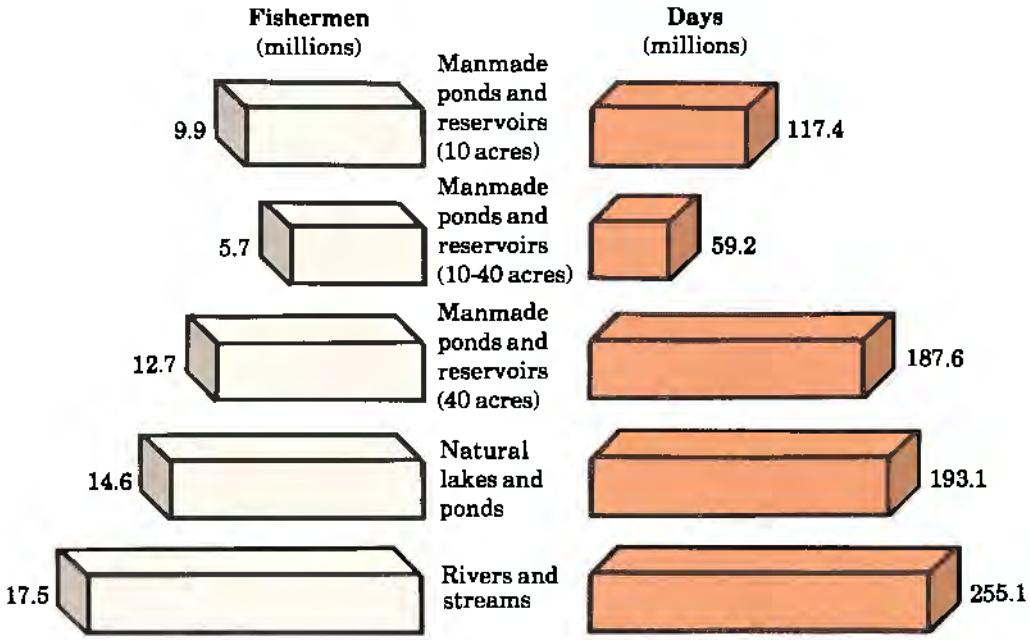
Fishing in State of Residence and in Other States

While many fishermen 16 years old and older did fish outside their state of residence in 1985, the typical angler went fishing only in his or her state of residence. Of the total 46.4 million Americans who fished in the U.S., 76 percent fished only in their state of residence, 8 percent fished only in other states, and 15 percent fished in other states in addition to their own. Among the 38.4 million who fished in freshwater excluding the Great Lakes, 80 percent fished only in their state of residence, 8 percent fished only in waters outside their state of residence, and 12 percent fished in both their state of residence and in other states. The 3.8 million Great Lakes fishermen included 77 percent whose only Great Lakes fishing was in their state of residence, 5 percent who fished in the Great Lakes in their state of residence and other states, and 16 percent whose only Great Lakes fishing was outside their state of residence. While 70 percent of saltwater anglers fished only in their state of residence, 24 percent fished only outside their state of residence and 5 percent fished in saltwater both in their state of residence and in other states.



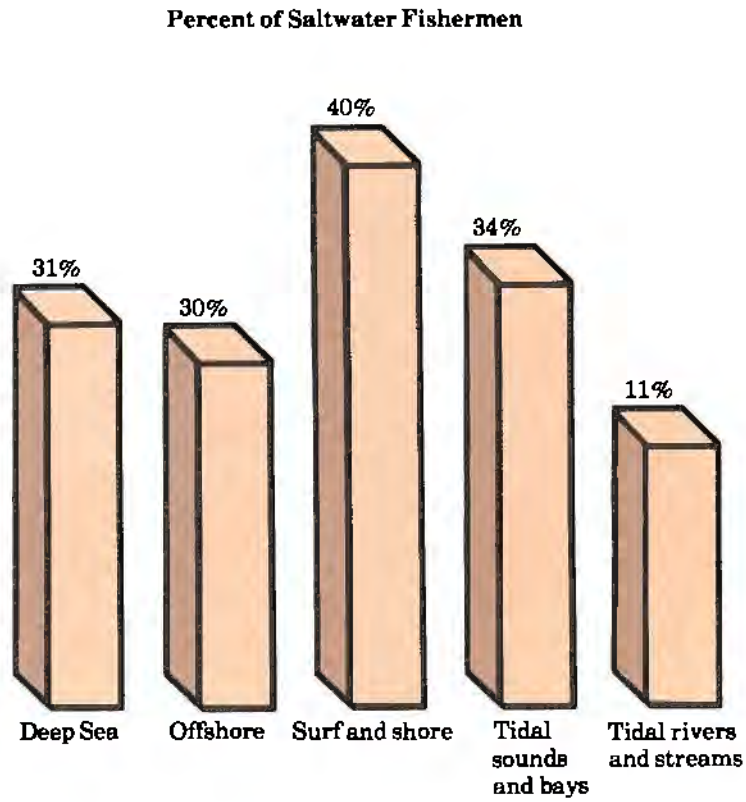
Types of Freshwater Fished

The 38.4 million freshwater fishermen 16 years old and older who fished in freshwater that was not the Great Lakes made use of a variety of types of fresh water in 1985, including manmade ponds and reservoirs, natural lakes and ponds, and rivers and streams. Manmade ponds and reservoirs of less than 10 acres were fished by 9.9 million fishermen, 26 percent of the total, who spent 117.4 million days fishing in these small bodies of water. Manmade ponds or reservoirs of 10 to 40 acres attracted 5.7 million fishermen, 15 percent of those who fished freshwater outside the Great Lakes. Fishing in these waters accounted for 59.2 million days of fishing. About 12.7 million fishermen (33 percent) spent 187.6 million days fishing in manmade ponds or reservoirs of 40 acres or more. Non-Great Lakes natural lakes and ponds drew 14.6 million fishermen (38 percent) who spent 193.1 million days fishing in these waters. Rivers and streams were fished by 17.5 million anglers (45 percent) who spent 255.1 million days fishing in these flowing waters in 1985.



Types of Saltwater Fished

Saltwater fishing by those 16 years old and older was classified into five categories. The 13.7 million Americans who fished in the coastal waters of the U.S. in 1985 included 4.3 million, 31 percent, who did some deep sea fishing (more than 3 miles off shore). The 4.1 million anglers, who fished offshore (between 0.2 and 3 miles off shore), were 30 percent of saltwater anglers. Surf and shore anglers, the largest group, numbered almost 5.5 million, 40 percent of the total. Another 4.7 million saltwater fishermen, 34 percent of the total, fished in saltwater sounds and bays. Tidal rivers and streams provided saltwater fishing spots for 1.6 million saltwater anglers, 11 percent of the total.



Hunting

Hunting Highlights

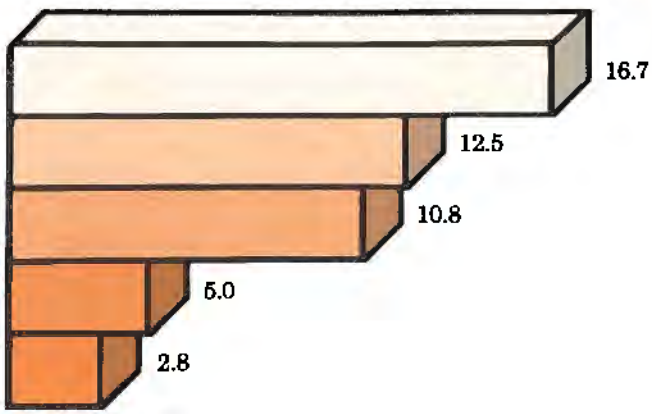
Nearly 16.7 million Americans 16 years old and older hunted in 1985. These hunters, 9 percent of the population 16 and older, took 314.2 million hunting trips in 1985, totaling 334.0 million days of hunting. Over 12.5 million hunters took 106.4 million trips to hunt big game. These trips involved 131.3 million days of big game hunting. The 10.8 million individuals who hunted small game in 1985 took 123.5 million hunting trips and spent 132.3 million days in the field. Migratory bird hunting drew 5.0 million hunters who took 38.5 million trips and spent 41.7 million days hunting migratory birds. Hunting for other animals accounted for 2.8 million hunters, 45.9 million hunting trips, and 47.1 million days of hunting.

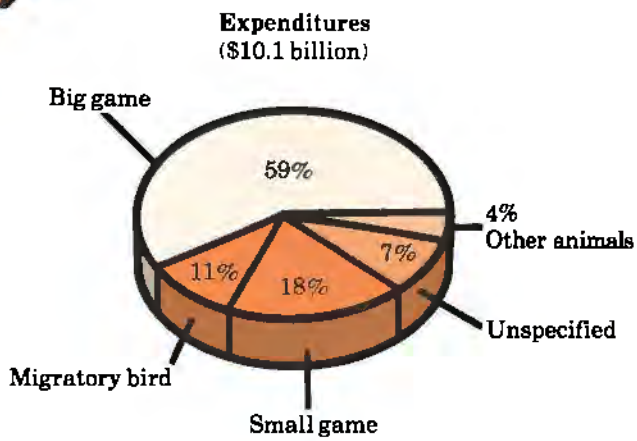
Total expenditures for hunting in 1985 were $10.1 billion. Big game expenditures of $6.0 billion accounted for 59 percent of the total. Expenditures for small game hunting, $1.8 billion, were 18 percent of the total, migratory bird hunting expenditures of $1.1 billion were 11 percent of the total, and expenditures of $356 million for hunting other animals accounted for 4 percent of all hunting expenditures. Hunters responding to the survey did not allocate the remaining $832 million of hunting expenditures to any particular type of hunting.

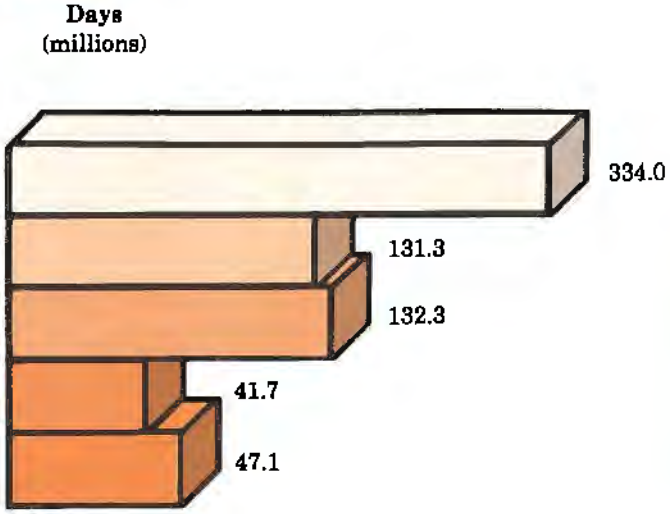
Hunting

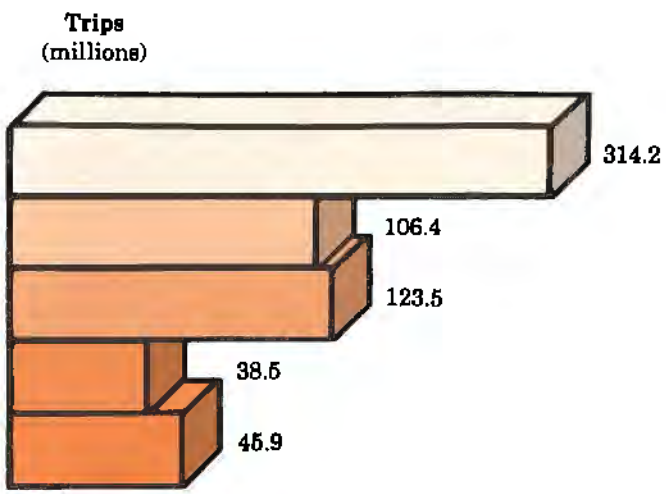
Hunters	16.7 million
Big game	12.5 million
Small game	10.8 million
Migratory bird	5.0 million
Other animals	2.8 million
Days	334.0 million
Big game	131.3 million
Small game	132.3 million
Migratory bird	41.7 million
Other animals	47.1 million
Trips	314.2 million
Big game	106.4 million
Small game	123.5 million
Migratory bird	38.5 million
Other animals	45.9 million
Expenditures	$ 10.1 billion
Big game	$ 6.0 billion
Small game	$ 1.8 billion
Migratory bird	$ 1.1 billion
Other animals	$ 0.4 billion
Unspecified	$ 0.8 billion

Sources: Tables 9 and 18.









Hunting Expenditures

Of the total $10.1 billion spent for hunting in 1985 by Americans 16 years old and older, $1.9 billion (19 percent) was spent for food and lodging on hunting trips. Transportation accounted for $1.6 billion (16 percent) and other trip costs, such as guide fees or equipment rental, accounted for $218 million (2 percent). Total trip-related hunting expenditures were $3.7 billion, or 37 percent of all hunting expenditures.

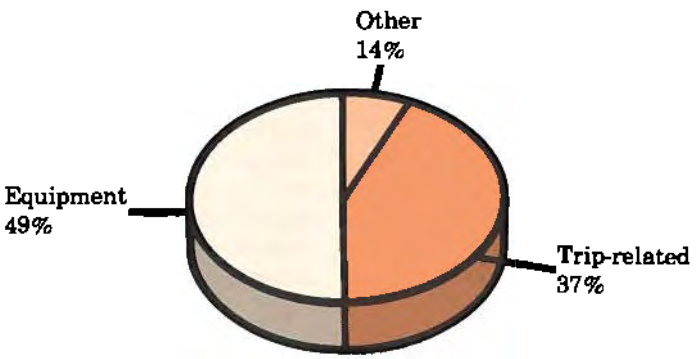
Americans 16 years old and older who hunted in 1985 spent $4.9 billion for equipment, 49 percent of all hunting expenditures. Within the general category of equipment, hunters' expenditures were $2.8 billion (27 percent) for hunting equipment, $688 million (7 percent) for auxiliary equipment (tents, backpacking gear, etc.), and $1.5 billion (15 percent) for special equipment used primarily for hunting (vans, campers, etc.).

Other 1985 expenditures by hunters included magazine subscriptions and membership dues or contributions of $65 million (1 percent), $911 million (9 percent) to own or lease land for hunting, and $435 million (4 percent) for licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

Hunting Expenditures

Total hunting expenditures	$	10,059 million
Total trip-related	$	3,714 million
Food and lodging	$	1,884 million
Transportation	$	1,613 million
Other trip costs	$	218 million
Total equipment expenditures	$	4,934 million
Hunting equipment	$	2,750 million
Auxiliary equipment	$	688 million
Special equipment	$	1,495 million
Total other hunting expenditures	$	1,412 million
Magazines	$	26 million
Membership dues and contributions	$	39 million
Land leasing and ownership	$	911 million
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits	$	435 million

Source: Table 25.



Hunting Expenditures
$10.1 billion

Big Game Hunting

Deer, elk, and other big game species were hunted by 12.5 million hunters aged 16 and over in 1985. Big game hunters took 106.4 million hunting trips and hunted big game on 131.3 million days.

Total expenditures for big game hunting in 1985 were $6.0 billion. Food and lodging on big game hunting trips accounted for $1.1 billion. Transportation accounted for $813 million, and other trip costs, such as guide fees or equipment rental, were $134 million. Altogether, trip-related expenditures totaled $2.1 billion, or 34 percent of big game hunting expenditures.

About $2.8 billion, 47 percent of expenditures for big game hunting, were spent for equipment used primarily for big game hunting. By category of equipment, $1.2 billion were spent for hunting equipment, $457 million for auxiliary equipment (tents, backpacking gear, etc.), and $1.1 billion for special equipment (vans, campers, etc.). Other expenditures for big game hunting included $25 million for magazine subscriptions and membership dues or contributions, $755 million for land owned or leased for big game hunting, and $300 million for licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

Big Game

Hunters	12.5 million
Days	131.3 million
Trips	106.4 million
Expenditures	$ 6.0 billion

Sources: Tables 9 and 18.

Small Game Hunting

An estimated 10.8 million hunters 16 years old and older sought small game in 1985. They took 123.5 million hunting trips and spent 132.3 million days in the field pursuing their sport.

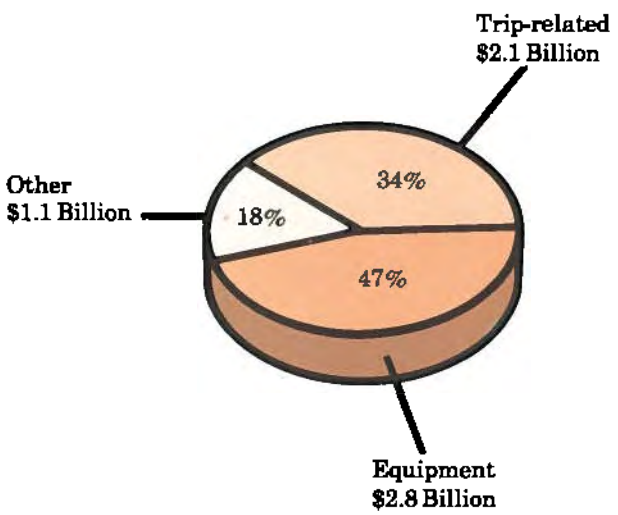
Small game hunters spent a total of $1.8 billion in 1985. About 51 percent of that amount, $924 million, was spent on trip-related items. Food and lodging expenditures on small game hunting trips were $431 million. Transportation accounted for $453 million. Other trip costs, such as guide fees or equipment rental, were $39 million.

Small game hunters spent $749 million, 41 percent of small game hunting expenditures, for equipment purchased primarily for small game hunting. By equipment category, $553 million were spent for hunting equipment, $66 million for auxiliary equipment (tents, backpacking gear, etc.), and $130 million for special equipment (vans, campers, etc.). Other expenditures for small game hunting included $7 million for magazine subscriptions and membership dues or contributions, $73 million to own or lease land for small game hunting, and $62 million for licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

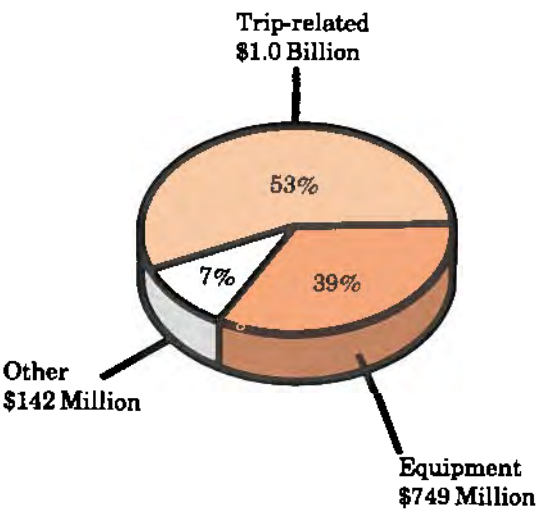
Small Game

Hunters	10.8 million
Days	132.3 million
Trips	123.5 million
Expenditures	$ 1.8 billion

Sources: Tables 9 and 18.



Big Game Expenditures
$6 Billion



Small Game Expenditures
$1.8 Billion

Migratory Bird Hunting

Waterfowl, doves and other migratory birds were hunted in 1985 by 5.0 million hunters 16 years old and older. These hunters took 38.5 million migratory bird hunting trips and hunted migratory birds on 41.7 million days.

Total expenditures for migratory bird hunting in 1985 were $1.1 billion. Food and lodging on migratory bird hunting trips accounted for $272 million. Transportation accounted for $217 million, and other trip costs, such as guide fees or equipment rental, for $37 million. Total trip-related expenditures were $526 million, or 48 percent of migratory bird hunting expenditures.

Migratory bird hunters spent $402 million, 37 percent of migratory bird hunting expenditures, for equipment used primarily for migratory bird hunting. By equipment category, $263 million were spent for hunting equipment, $60 million for auxiliary equipment (tents, backpacking gear, etc.), and $80 million for special equipment (vans, campers, etc.). Other expenditures for migratory bird hunting included $17 million for magazine subscriptions and membership dues or contributions, $80 million to own or lease land for migratory bird hunting, and $63 million for licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

Migratory Bird

Hunters	5.0 million
Days	41.7 million
Trips	38.5 million
Expenditures	$ 1.1 billion

Sources: Tables 9 and 18.

Hunting Other Animals

Other animals, including coyote, crows, fox, raccoon and woodchuck, were hunted in 1985 by 2.8 million hunters 16 years old and older. While taking 45.9 million hunting trips, these hunters accounted for 47.1 million days of hunting for other animals.

Hunters of other animals spent a total of $356 million in 1985. Of that amount, $209 million (59 percent) were spent on trip-related items. Food and lodging on trips to hunt other animals accounted for $73 million. Transportation accounted for $129 million, and other trip costs, such as guide fees or equipment rental, were $7 million.

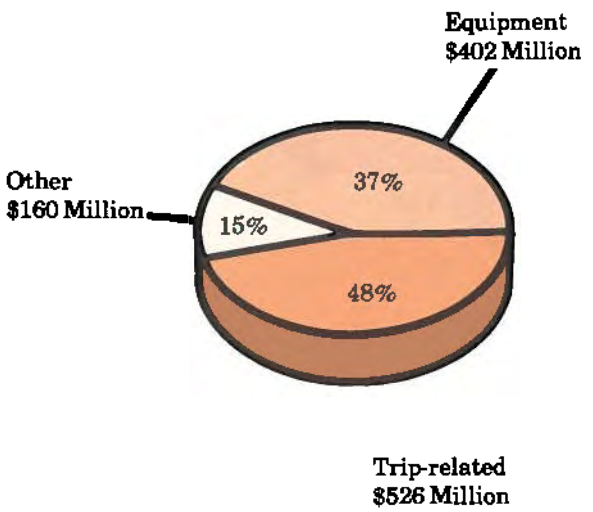
Hunters of other animals spent $141 million (40 percent) for equipment used primarily for hunting other animals. By equipment category, $106 million were spent for hunting equipment, $8 million for auxiliary equipment (tents, backpacking gear, etc.), and $28 million for special equipment (vans, campers, etc.).

Other expenditures for hunting other animals totaled $4.7 million. A total of $1.2 million was spent for magazine subscriptions, membership dues or contributions, and expenditures to own or lease land for hunting other animals. The remaining $3.5 million were spent for licenses, stamps, tags and permits.

Other Animals

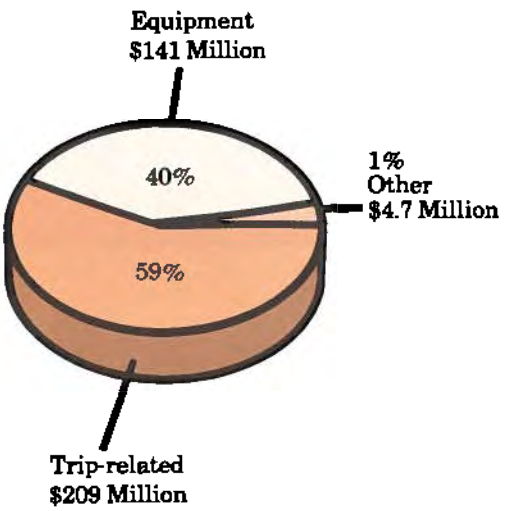
Hunters	2.8 million
Days	47.1 million
Trips	45.9 million
Expenditures	$ 356 million

Sources: Tables 9 and 18.



Migratory Bird Expenditures

$1.1 Billion



Other Animals Expenditures

$356 Million

Comparative Hunting Highlights

Trips, days of effort, and expenditures by hunters 16 years old and older varied by the type of game hunted in 1985. Big game hunters took an average of 9 big game hunting trips in 1985, compared with an average of 11 trips taken by small game hunters and 8 trips taken by migratory bird hunters. Hunters of other animals took an average of 16 trips to hunt other animals.

Days of hunting followed the pattern of hunting trips. Big game hunters spent an average of 10 days hunting big game in 1985, while small game hunters averaged 12 days. Migratory bird hunters spent an average of 8 days per year pursuing their sport. Hunting other animals attracted a relatively small number of avid hunters who devoted an average of 17 days per year to their sport.

Expenditures per hunter per year in 1985 ranged from $476 for big game hunting to $125 for hunting other animals. On average, small game expenditures were $168 and migratory bird expenditures were $216 per hunter per year. On a daily basis, average expenditures per hunter ranged from $45 per day for big game hunting to $8 for hunting other animals. Average daily expenditures were $26 for migratory bird hunting, and $14 for small game hunting in 1985.

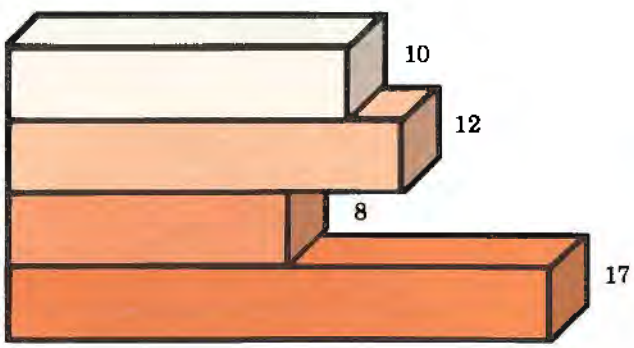
Big Game
Small Game
Migratory Bird
Other Animals

Hunting

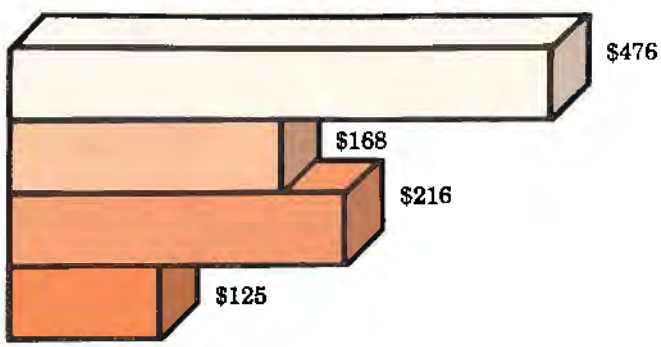
Average trips per hunter	19
Big game	9
Small game	11
Migratory bird	8
Other animals	16
Average days per hunter	20
Big game	10
Small game	12
Migratory bird	8
Other animals	17
Average expenditures per hunter	$ 603
Big game	$ 476
Small game	$ 168
Migratory bird	$ 216
Other animals	$ 125
Average expenditures per day	$ 30
Big game	$ 45
Small game	$ 14
Migratory bird	$ 26
Other animals	$ 8

Sources: Tables 9 and 18.

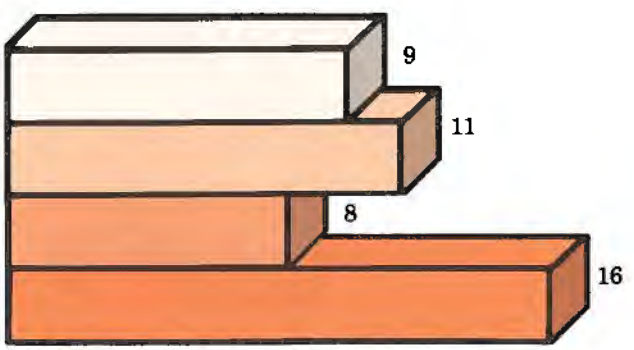
Days per Hunter



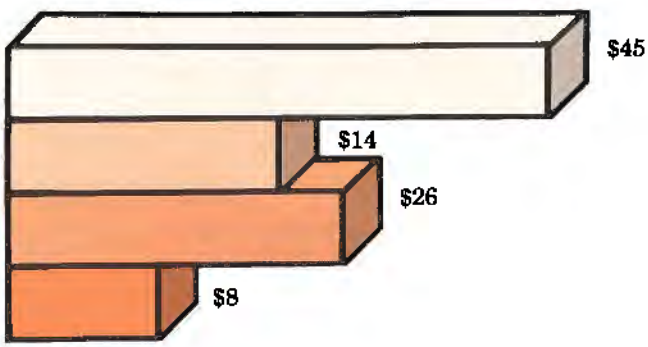
Expenditures per Hunter



Trips per Hunter



Expenditures per Day



Sex and Age of Hunters

About 18 percent of men 16 years old and older hunted in 1985, compared with 2 percent of women. Of the total 16.7 million hunters, 15.2 million, 91 percent, were men. The 1.5 million female hunters comprised 9 percent of all hunters.

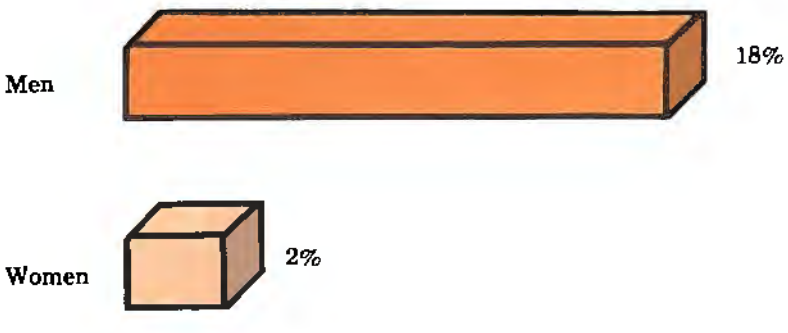
The 1985 hunting participation rate among those 16 or 17 years old was 14 percent. This age group included 1.1 million hunters, or 6 percent of all hunters. The population 18 through 24 years old had a participation rate of 11 percent. About 2.9 million persons in this age group went hunting, accounting for 17 percent of the total number of hunters. The participation rate for those between the ages of 25 and 44 was 11 percent in 1985. This age group, which comprised over 40 percent of the U.S. population 16 years old and older, contributed 8.2 million hunters, or 49 percent of all hunters. Of the population between the ages of 45 and 64, 8 percent hunted in 1985. This age group accounted for 3.7 million hunters, or 22 percent of those who hunted. Within the oldest age group, those 65 and older, 3 percent hunted. These 897 thousand hunters were 5 percent of all hunters in 1985.

Hunters

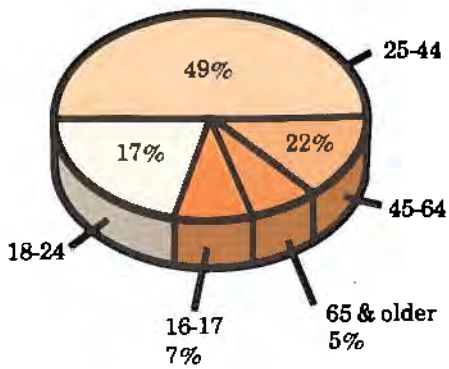
Total, both sexes	16.7 million
Male	15.2 million
Female	1.5 million
Total, all ages	16.7 million
16-17	1.1 million
18-24	2.9 million
25-44	8.2 million
45-64	3.7 million
65 years and older	897 thousand

Sources: Table 17.

Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Hunted

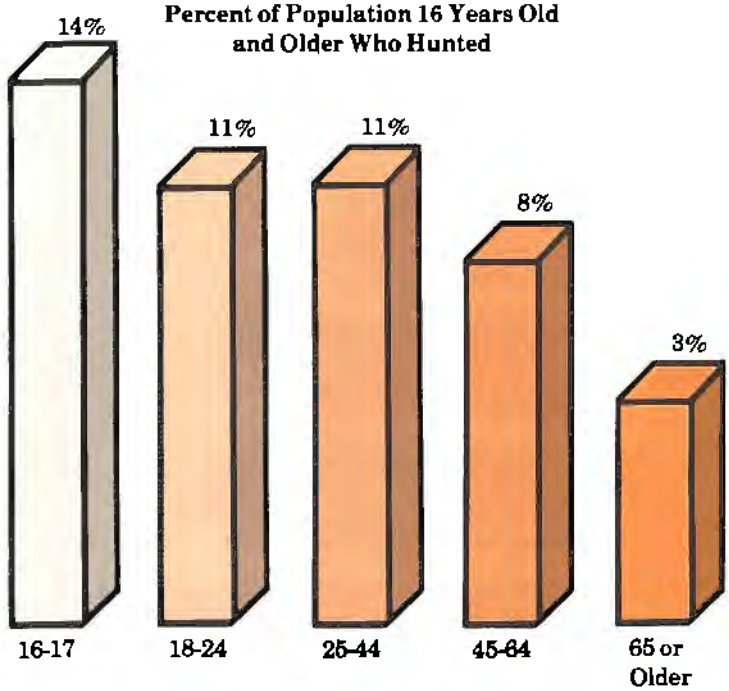


Percent of Hunters 16 Years Old and Older



Percent of Hunters 16 Years Old and Older

Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Hunted



Size of Residence of Hunters

Participation in hunting was most popular in the least populated areas in 1985. Even though many American hunters 16 years old and older lived in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), the majority who hunted in 1985, 53 percent, lived outside these metropolitan areas. Nearly 16 percent of the individuals in this non-SMSA population went hunting in 1985, accounting for 8.8 million of the 16.7 million hunters.

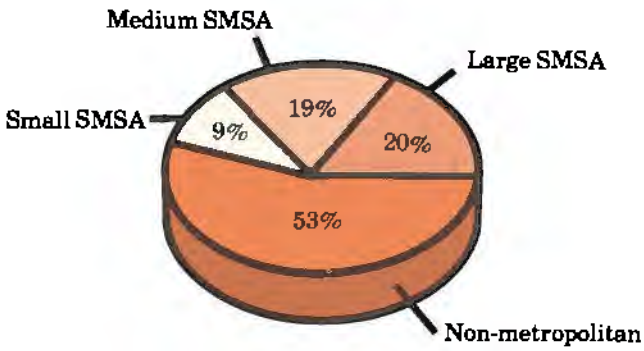
Within the SMSA's, the lowest participation rate in hunting, 5 percent, was in those SMSA's with a population of 1,000,000 or more. Nonetheless, these areas contributed 3.3 million hunters, 20 percent of all hunters. There were 3.1 million hunters, 19 percent of all hunters, who lived in SMSA's with populations of 250,000-999,999. About 8 percent of the population living in these areas went hunting in 1985. The population of the smallest SMSA's (population size 50,000-249,999) had a hunting participation rate of 10 percent in 1985. These small SMSA's contributed 1.5 million hunters, or 9 percent of the total.

Income of Hunters

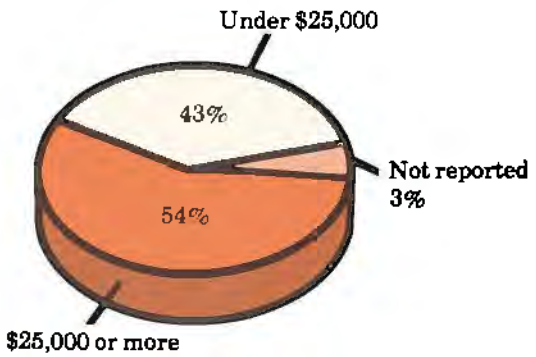
In 1985, hunters 16 years old and older represented all income groups in the U.S. population. The highest participation rate, 11 percent, was in households with annual incomes between $20,000-$24,999 and in households with incomes between $30,000-$49,999. About 6 percent of the population living in households with annual incomes under $10,000 went hunting in 1985. Household income was not reported by 5 percent of the survey respondents. Within this group, 6 percent hunted, accounting for 3 percent of total hunters.

In 1985 the median income of U.S. households was about $25,000, with half of the households having incomes of less than $25,000 and the other half having incomes of $25,000 or more. For hunters, 43 percent came from households with annual incomes less than $25,000, while 54 percent came from households with annual incomes $25,000 or more. The remaining 3 percent of hunters lived in households that did not report their incomes.

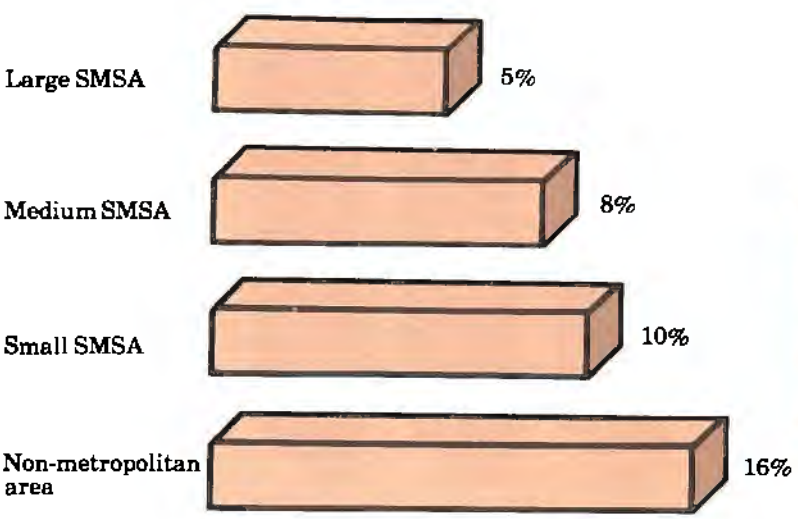
Percent of Hunters 16 Years Old and Older



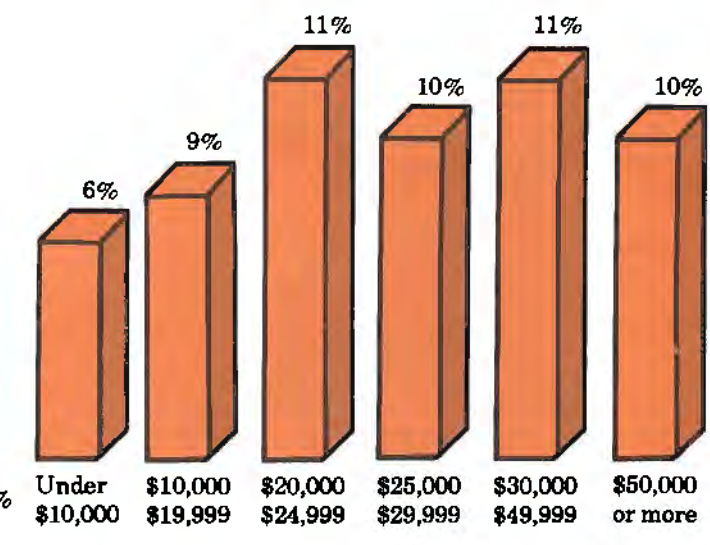
Percent of Hunters 16 Years Old and Older



Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older



Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Hunted



Education and Race of Hunters

Among Americans 16 years old and older, at least 8 percent of each educational group hunted in 1985. The highest participation rate, 10 percent was among those with 12 years of education. This group included 6.8 million hunters, which was 41 percent of all hunters. Within the group of persons who had not completed a high school diploma, the participation rate for hunting was 9 percent. Roughly 4.1 million hunters, or 25 percent of all hunters, had completed fewer than 12 years of education. The remaining 34 percent of those who hunted in 1985 had completed one or more years of education after high school. Among those with 1-3 years of college, 9 percent hunted in 1985. This educational group contributed 3.2 million hunters, or 19 percent of all hunters. Approximately 8 percent of persons with 4 or more years of college hunted in 1985. This educational group included 2.5 million hunters, accounting for 15 percent of all hunters.

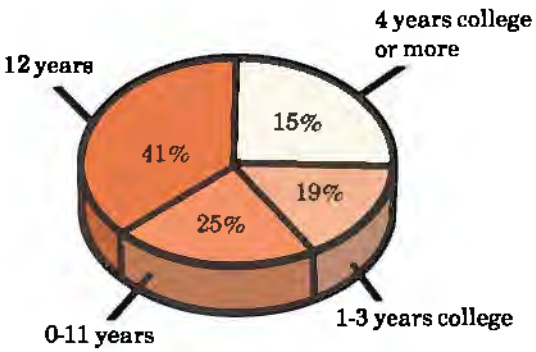
About 9 percent of the population 16 years old and older went hunting in 1985. White participation rates were higher than those of any other race. About 10 percent of whites, 2 percent of blacks, and 3 percent of individuals of other races hunted in 1985. As a result, the hunting population included 16.0 million whites, 457 thousand blacks, and 213 thousand hunters of other races. In percentage terms, 96 percent of hunters were white, 3 percent were black, and 1 percent were of other races.

Hunters

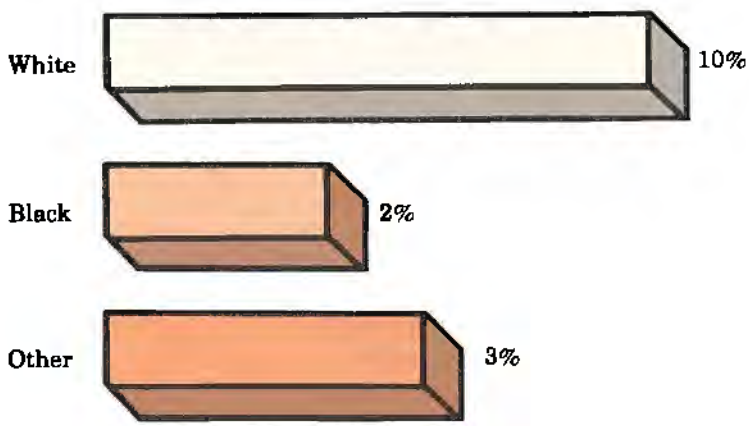
Total hunters	16.7 million
Education	
0-11 years	4.1 million
12 years	6.8 million
1-3 years college	3.2 million
4 or more years college	2.5 million
Race	
White	16.0 million
Black	457 thousand
Other	213 thousand

Source: Table 17.

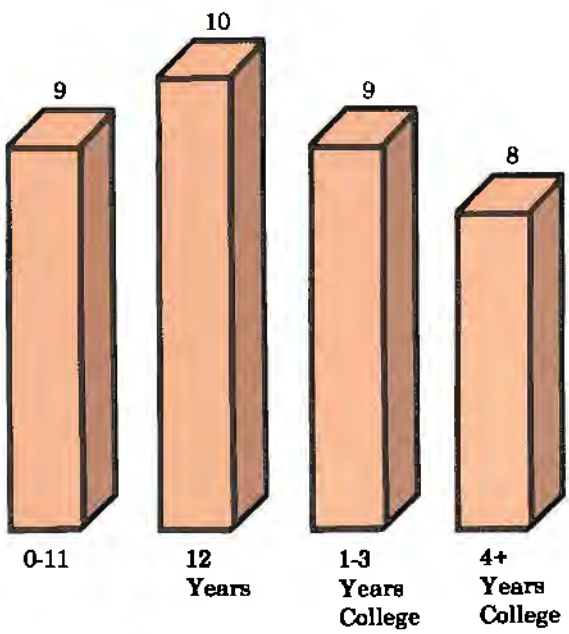
Percent of Hunters 16 Years Old and Older



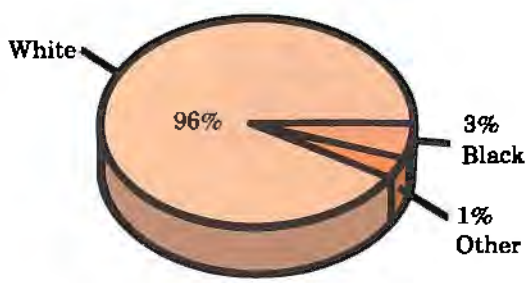
Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Hunted



Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Hunted



Percent of Hunters 16 Years Old and Older



Hunting for Selected Game

The table on this page highlights the animals and birds which were most commonly hunted in 1985. Nearly 12.0 million hunters 16 years of age and older spent 119 million days hunting deer. Wild turkey and elk were hunted by 1.9 million and 776 thousand respectively. Bear drew smaller, yet substantial, numbers of big game hunters.

More than half of the 10.8 million small game hunters hunted for rabbits and hares in 1985. These 6.5 million hunters spent over 69.4 million days hunting rabbits and hares. Squirrels were hunted by 5.8 million small game hunters, and 3.7 million hunted pheasants. Quail attracted nearly 3.2 million hunters and 2.2 million hunters sought grouse and prairie chicken.

Nearly 3.1 million hunters spent over 19.3 million days hunting doves. Ducks were hunted by 50 percent (2.5 million) of all migratory bird hunters in 1985, and 29 percent (1.5 million) hunted geese. Migratory bird hunters spent 22.3 million days in the field hunting ducks, and 13.1 million days hunting geese.

About 1.0 million hunters went raccoon hunting in 1985, and 971 thousand hunted woodchuck. There were 773 thousand coyote hunters and 514 thousand hunters who hunted foxes in 1985.

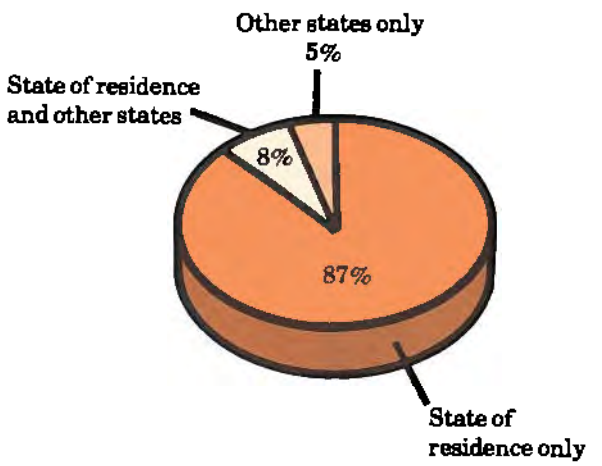
Type of hunting	Hunting	
	Hunters (millions)	Days (millions)
Big game	12.5	131.3
Deer	12.0	118.8
Wild turkey	1.9	14.9
Elk	0.8	5.3
Bear	0.5	4.4
Small game	10.8	132.3
Rabbits and hares	6.5	69.4
Squirrels	5.8	61.1
Pheasant	3.7	30.3
Quail	3.2	29.7
Grouse/prairie chicken	2.2	21.5
Migratory bird	5.0	41.7
Doves	3.1	19.3
Ducks	2.5	22.3
Geese	1.5	13.1
Other Animals	2.8	47.1
Raccoon	1.0	20.8
Woodchuck (groundhog)	1.0	13.4
Coyote	0.8	10.0
Foxes	0.5	7.6

Sources: Tables 10, 11, 12, and 13.

Hunting In State of Residence and in Other States

Most of the hunters 16 years of age and older who hunted in the U.S. in 1985 hunted in their state of residence, regardless of the type of game being hunted. Only 5 percent did all of their hunting outside of their state of residence. The largest group of hunters, 87 percent, hunted in their state of residence but not in any other state. The remaining 8 percent of the hunting population hunted in their state of residence and at least one other state.

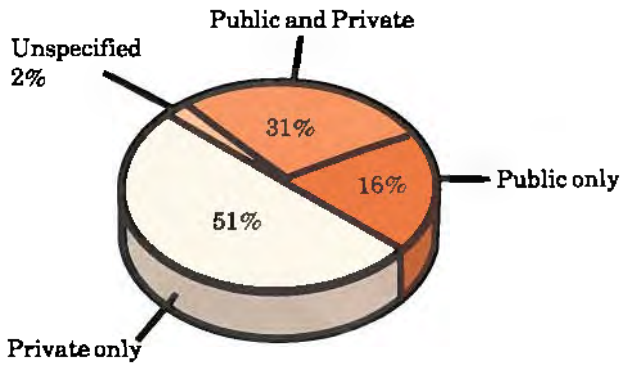
Percent of Hunters 16 Years Old and Older



Hunting on Public and Private Lands

About 31 percent of the 16.7 million hunters 16 years old and older, 5.2 million hunters, hunted on both public and private lands in 1985. In addition, 2.6 million individuals, 16 percent of all who hunted in 1985, hunted exclusively on publicly owned lands. The largest group of hunters was the 8.5 million hunters, 51 percent of the total, who hunted on privately owned lands but not on public lands. The remaining 2 percent of the hunters in the survey did not indicate the ownership of the land where they hunted. Nearly 7.9 million hunters, 47 percent of the hunting population, hunted on publicly owned lands, and over 13.7 million hunters, 82 percent of the total, hunted on private lands in 1985.

Percent of Hunters 16 Years Old and Older

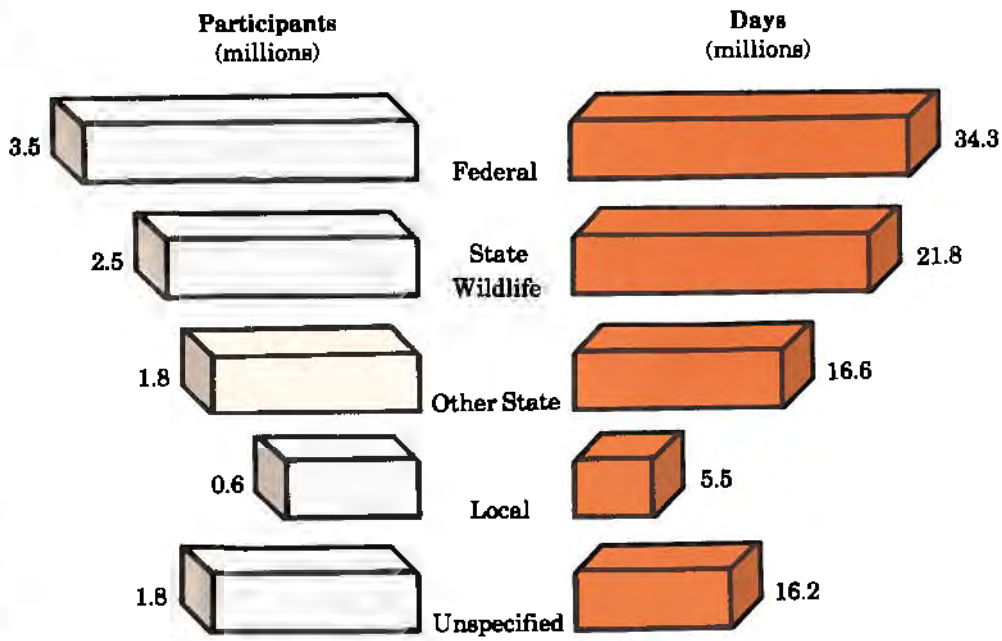


Hunting on Public Lands

Of the 16.7 million hunters 16 years old and older, the 7.9 million who hunted on public lands spent nearly 94.4 million hunting days on public lands in 1985. These 94.4 million hunting days (which included days that were spent on both public and private lands) were 28 percent of the total 334.0 million hunting days.

Of the total 16.7 million hunters, about 21 percent hunted on Federally owned areas. State wildlife areas attracted 15 percent of all hunters, while 11 percent hunted on other state areas. Locally owned public lands drew 4 percent of all hunters in 1985. About 11 percent of the hunters in the survey hunted on public land but did not specify which government owned the public land they used for hunting.

Hunting on Federally owned areas accounted for 10 percent of the total 334.0 million hunting days in 1985. Days spent hunting on state wildlife areas accounted for 7 percent of the total hunting days, with other state areas accounting for 5 percent of the total. About 2 percent of all hunting days were spent on locally owned public lands. The remaining days of hunting on public lands, 5 percent of all hunting days, were spent on public lands being used by hunters who did not specify which government owned the land.



Nonconsumptive Wildlife Use

Participation in Nonconsumptive Activities

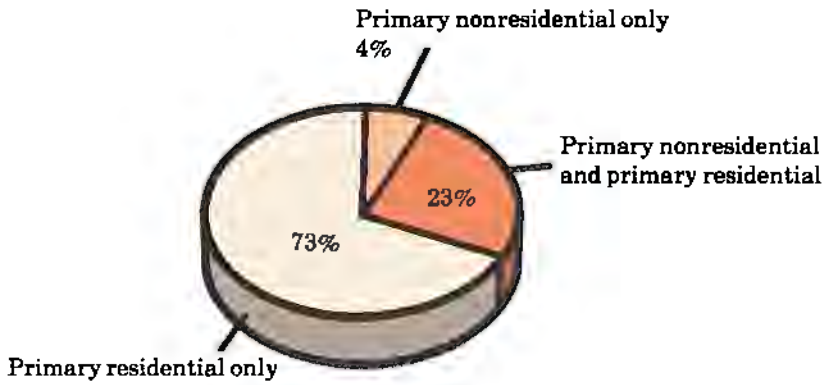
A total of 134.7 million Americans 16 years old and older participated in nonconsumptive wildlife-related recreation in the U.S. in 1985. These participants included 109.6 million, 61 percent of the population, for whom nonconsumptive wildlife-related recreation was the primary purpose of an activity (primary nonconsumptive). A second group that involved many of the same individuals was the 127.4 million participants, 70 percent of the population, who enjoyed wildlife while engaged in activities with another primary purpose (secondary nonconsumptive).

Primary nonconsumptive participants included two groups. The first group was the 29.3 million individuals, 16 percent of the population, who took trips primarily to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife (primary nonresidential). Many of these individuals were among those in the second group - the 105.3 million individuals, 58 percent of the population, who showed an active interest in wildlife around the home (primary residential).

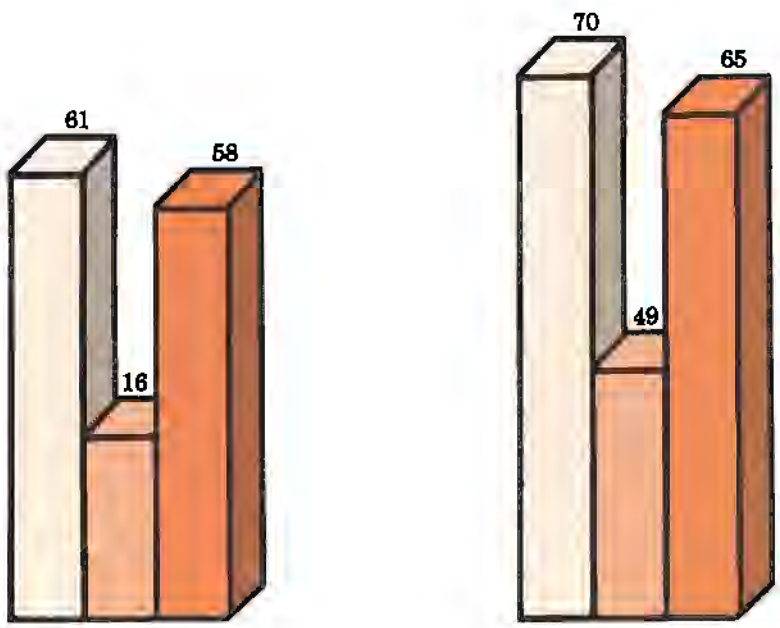
Among the 127.4 million secondary participants, there were 89.5 million Americans, 49 percent of the population, who enjoyed wildlife while on trips taken for another purpose (secondary nonresidential). The largest group of secondary participants included the 117.4 million persons, 65 percent of the population, who enjoyed wildlife while engaged in other activities around the home (secondary residential).

Focusing on the 109.6 million primary nonconsumptive participants, the survey found that 73 percent were involved in primary residential activities only. Nearly one in four, 23 percent, reported both primary residential and nonresidential activities. The remaining 4 percent observed, photographed, or fed wildlife only when they took wildlife-related trips of one mile or more away from their home.

Percent of Participants 16 Years Old and Older



Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Participated



Nonconsumptive Expenditures

The 1985 expenditures by nonconsumptive participants 16 years old and older totaled $14.3 billion, an average of $106 per participant. This total includes $4.4 billion of trip-related expenditures for primary nonresidential activities, and $9.8 billion for equipment and other expenditures of primary and secondary participants. As a group, the 64 million participants who had nonconsumptive expenditures in 1985, 48 percent of all nonconsumptive participants, spent an average of $221.

About 41 percent of primary and secondary nonconsumptive participants purchased equipment or magazines, paid membership dues, or made contributions in 1985 primarily for use in observing, photographing, or feeding fish or wildlife. Those who made these equipment and other purchases spent an average of $177. Altogether, their equipment expenditures totaled $9.8 billion, 66 percent of total nonconsumptive expenditures in 1985. Within this equipment catogory, $3.6 billion were spent for nonconsumptive equipment (field guides, birdseed, binoculars, etc.), $507 million were spent for auxiliary equipment (tents, backpacking gear, etc.), and $5.2 billion were spent for special equipment (travel or tent trailer, vans, etc.) in 1985.

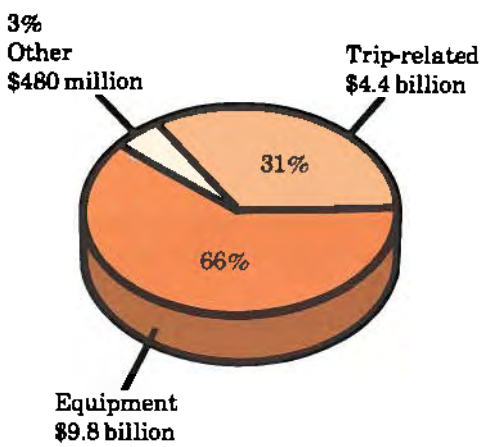
Other expenditures primarily for nonconsumptive activities included magazine subscriptions of $230 million and membership dues or contributions of $250 million.

Trip-Related Expenditures by Primary Nonresidential Participants

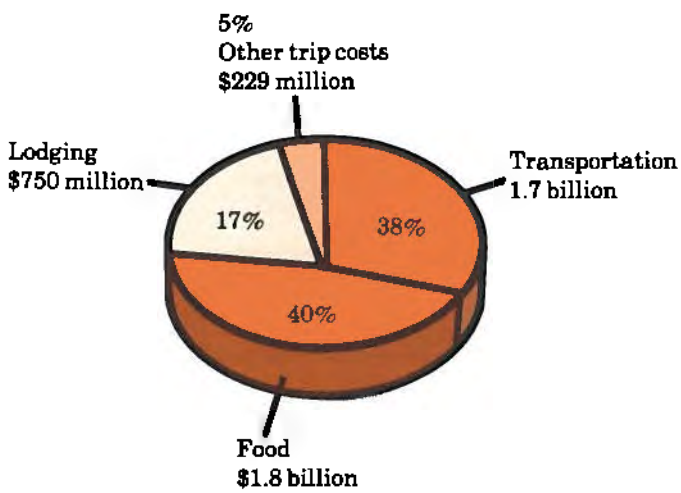
About 89 percent of the 29.3 million persons 16 years old and older who took trips primarily to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife spent $4.4 billion on trip-related itoms, an average of $170 per spender and $151 per participant. Trip-related expenditures for primary nonresidential activities accounted for 31 percent of the total spent by nonconsumptive participants.

Expenditures by primary nonresidential participants for food accounted for $1.8 billion, 40 percent of the total spent on trip-related items. Their lodging expenditures were $750 million, 17 percent of total trip costs. Transportation expenditures for primary nonresidential activities were $1.7 billion, 38 percent of total trip costs. The remaining 5 percent of primary nonresidential trip costs, $229 million, were spent for such things as guide fees and equipment rental.

Total Nonconsumptive Expenditures
$14.3 Billion



Trip-Related Expenditures
$4.4 Billion



Primary Nonresidential Activities

Over 29.3 million Americans 16 years old and older participated in primary nonresidential activities in the U.S. in 1985. The most common activity during wildlife-related trips, observing wildlife, involved 29.1 million individuals, 99 percent of the primary nonresidential group. Wildlife photographers numbered 13.6 million, or 46 percent of primary nonresidential participants. Nearly 13.1 million persons - 45 percent of primary nonresidential participants - fed wildlife while on their primary purpose trips.

Primary nonresidential participants spent 338.5 million days observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife during their primary purpose trips. Since many individuals participated in two or all three of these activities on the same day, the 338.5 million total days of primary nonresidential activity included 309.8 million days of wildlife observation, 80.3 million days of wildlife photography, and 92.8 million days during which wildlife was fed. In percentage terms, wildlife was observed on 92 percent, photographed on 24 percent, and fed on 27 percent of the total primary nonresidential days.

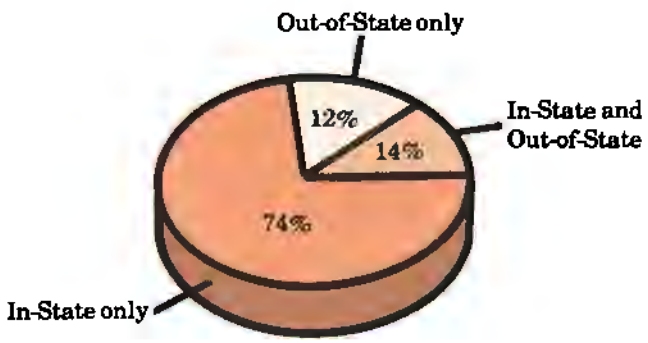
Nearly 88 percent of primary nonresidential participants took primary purpose trips within their state of residence. These individuals included many whose primary purpose trips were only in their state of residence (74 percent), those who took trips both in their state of residence and to another state (14 percent), and those whose trips were taken only to another state (12 percent). Altogether, 26 percent of primary nonresidential participants took at least some of their trips to other states.

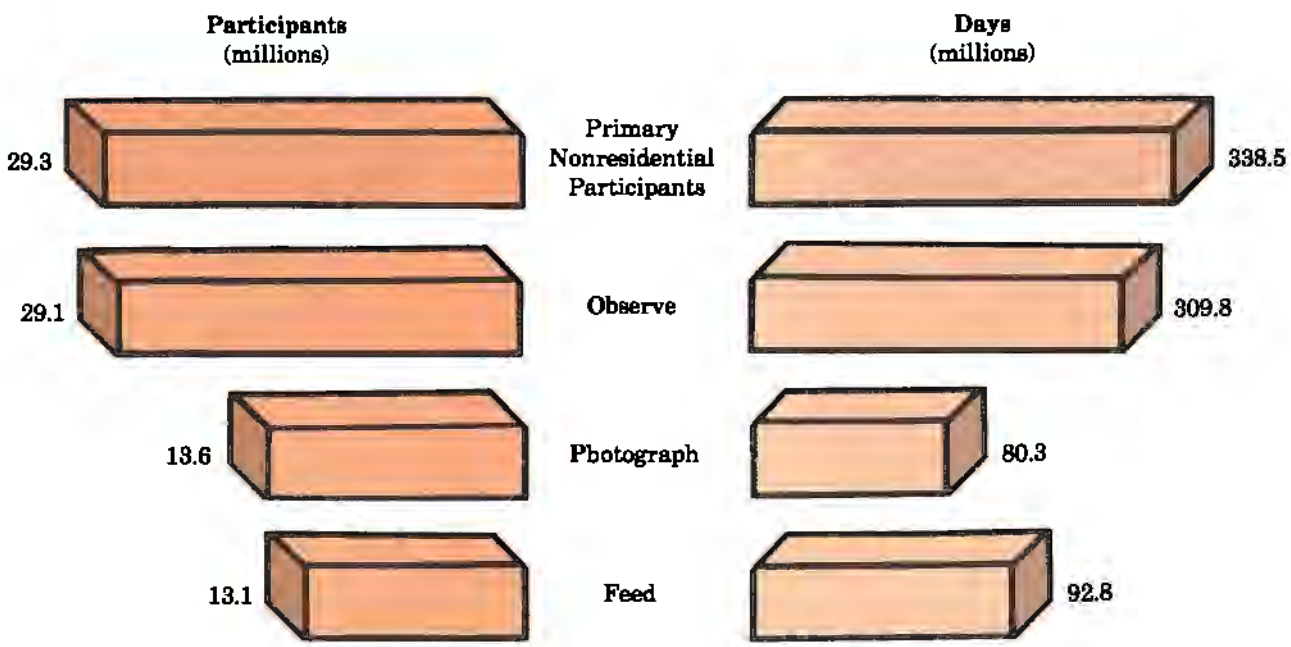
Primary Nonresidential

Participants, total	29.3 million
Observers	29.1 million
Photographers	13.6 million
Feeders	13.1 million
Days, total	338.5 million
Observing	309.8 million
Photographing	80.3 million
Feeding	92.8 million

Source: Table 59.

Percent of Primary Nonresidential Participants 16 Years Old and Older





Sex and Age of Primary Nonresidential Participants

Almost equal numbers of men and women 16 years old and older participated in primary nonresidential activities in the U.S. in 1985. Among men, 17 percent took trips primarily to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife, as did 16 percent of all women. However, the majority of participants, 51 percent, were women. Of the total 29.3 million participants, 14.9 million were women, and 14.4 million were men.

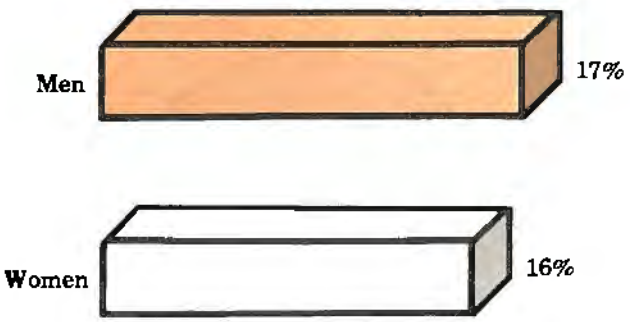
The participation rate in primary nonresidential activities by those in the 16 to 17 year old age group was 17 percent. This age group's 1.3 million participants made up 4 percent of the total. The 18-24 year old population had a similar 17 percent participation rate. About 4.2 million persons in this age group, 14 percent of the total, took trips where enjoyment of wildlife was the primary focus. The participation rate for those between the ages of 25 and 44 was 22 percent in 1985. However, 56 percent of all primary nonresidential participants, 16.4 million individuals, were 25-44 years old because this age group is such a large percentage of the population. Of the population in the 45-64 age group, 12 percent participated. These 5.6 million participants were 19 percent of all primary nonresidential participants. The remaining 1.8 million participants were 65 years old and older. In this age group, about 6 percent took trips where wildlife was the primary focus.

Primary Nonresidential Participants

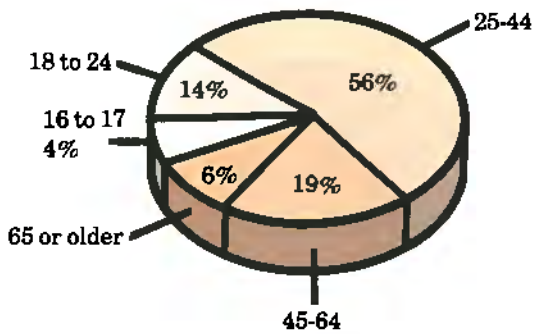
Total, both sexes	29.3 million
Male	14.4 million
Female	14.9 million
Total, all ages	29.3 million
16-17	1.3 million
18-24	4.2 million
25-44	16.4 million
45-64	5.6 million
65 years and older	1.8 million

Source: Table 67.

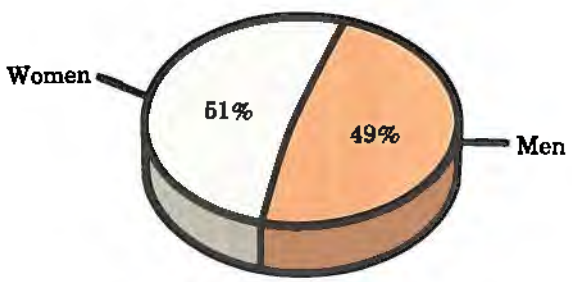
Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Participated

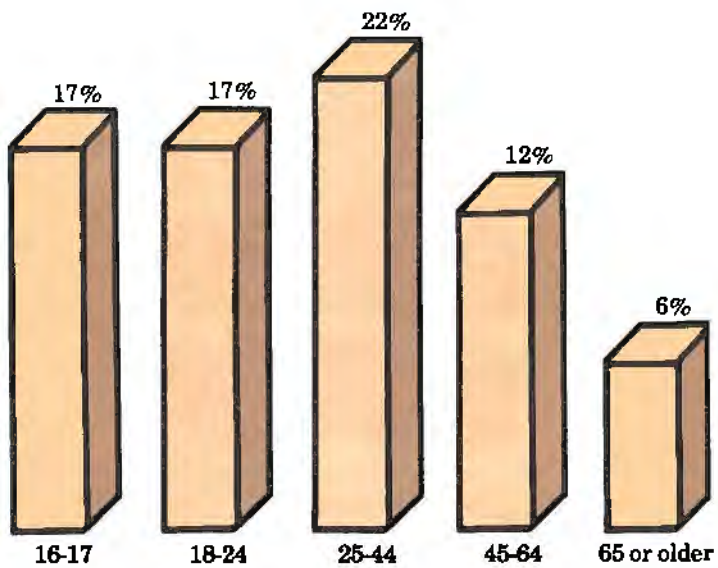


Percent of Primary Nonresidential Participants 16 Years Old and Older



Percent of Primary Nonresidential Participants 16 Years Old and Older





Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Participated

Size of Residence of Primary Nonresidential Participants

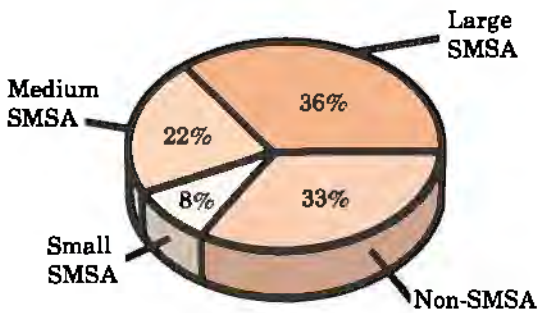
The 1985 rates of participation in primary nonresidential activities by those 16 years old and older were similar for residents of densely and sparsely populated areas. About 15 percent of those living in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) with a population of 1,000,000 or more took trips primarily to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife. These areas contributod 10.7 million participants, 36 percent of all primary nonresidential participants. There were 6.6 million participants, 22 percent of the total, who lived in SMSA's with populations of 250,000-999,999. About 17 percent of the population living in these areas took wildlife-related trips in 1985. Residents of the smallest SMSA's, those with a population of 50,000-249,999, participated at the rate of 16 percent. About 2.3 million participants, 8 percent of the total, lived in small SMSA's. There were 9.8 million participants who lived in non-SMSA areas, where 18 percent of the population participated in primary nonresidential activities. About one third of all primary nonresidential participants lived outside SMSA's.

Income of Primary Nonresidential Participants

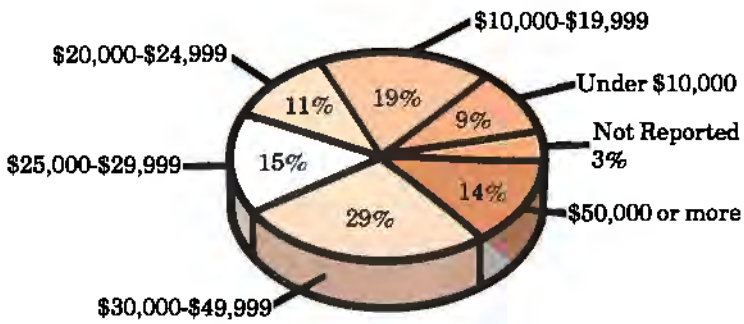
The 1985 rates of participation in primary nonresidential activities by those 16 years old and older varied by household income. About 9 percent of the individuals in households with incomes under $10,000 took trips primarily to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife in 1985, as did 14 percent of those in households with incomes between $10,000 and $19,999. By comparison, 21 percent of the individuals in households with 1985 annual incomes of $30,000-$49,999 were primary nonresidential participants. Household income was not reported for 5 percent of the individuals in the survey. Within this group, the participation rate was 10 percent.

In 1985, the median income of U.S. households was about $25,000, with half of the households having incomes of less than $25,000 and the remaining half having household incomes of $25,000 or more. Most primary nonresidential participants, 58 percent, lived in households with 1985 incomes of $25,000 or more. Another 39 percent came from households with 1985 incomes less than $25,000. The remaining 3 percent of primary nonresidential participants lived in households that did not report their incomes.

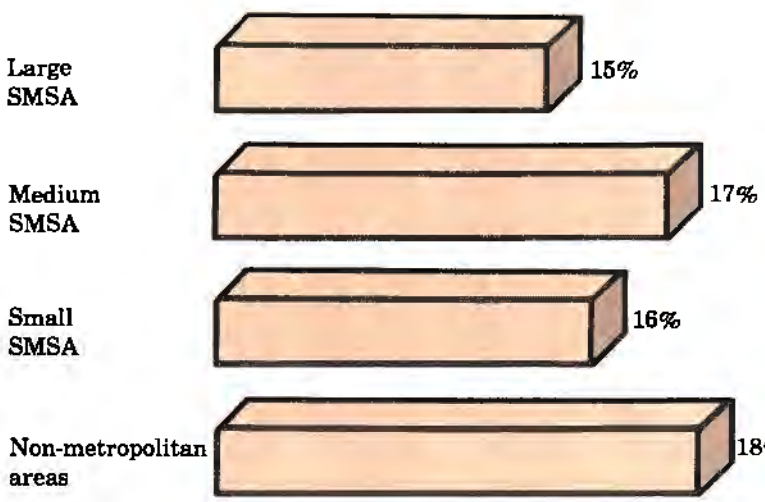
Percent of Primary Nonresidential Participants 16 Years Old and Older



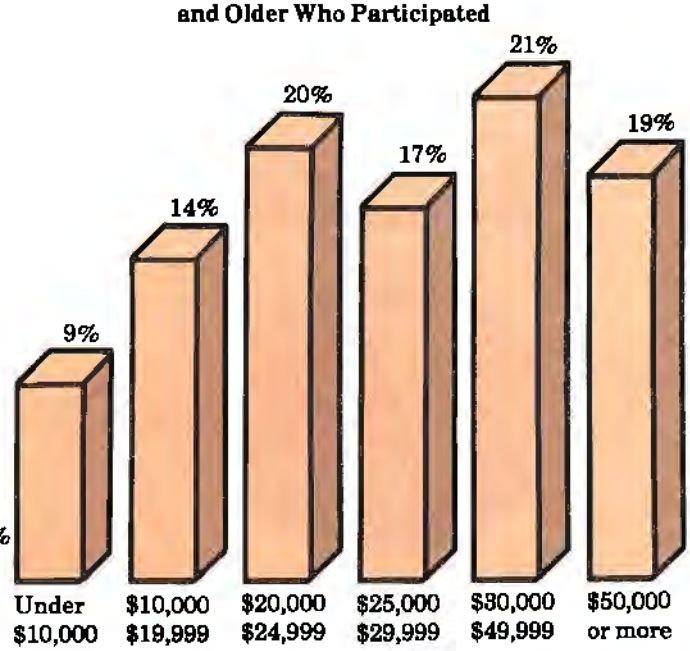
Percent of Primary Nonresidential Participants 16Years Old and Older



Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Participated



Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Participated



Education and Race of Primary Nonresidential Participants

In 1985, the percentage of those 16 years old and older who were primary nonresidential participants rose sharply with years of education completed. For persons without a high school diploma, the participation rate was 9 percent. Roughly 3.9 million participants, or 13 percent of those who took trips primarily to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife, had 0-11 years of education. The participation rate for persons with a high school education was 14 percent. About 9.8 million participants, 33 percent of all primary nonresidential participants, had a high school diploma. Nearly 22 percent of the people with 1-3 years of college enjoyed wildlife while on primary purpose trips. This group contributed 7.4 million participants, 25 percent of the total. There were 8.2 million participants, 28 percent of the total, who had a college diploma or advanced degrees in 1985. Among those with 4 or more years of college, 25 percent participated in primary nonresidential activities.

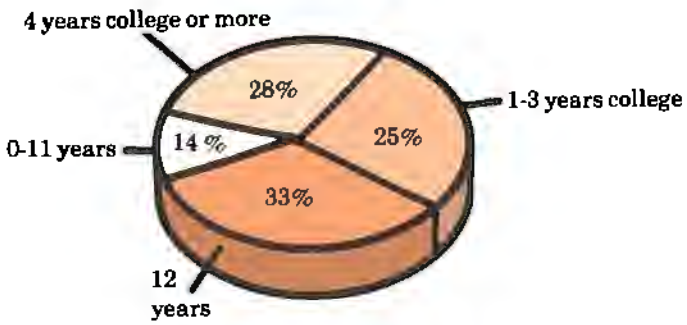
In 1985, most primary nonresidential participants 16 years old and older were white. Participation rates were 18 percent for whites, 4 percent for blacks, and 7 percent for individuals of other races. Of the total number of persons who took trips primarily to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife, 96 percent (28.1 million) were white, 3 percent (810 thousand) were black, and 2 percent (472 thousand) were of other races.

Primary Nonresidential Participants

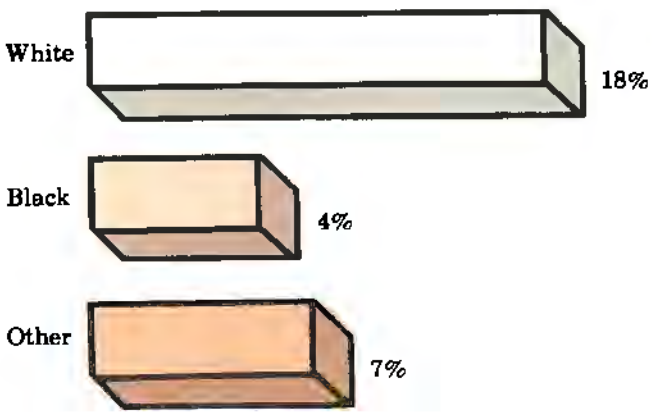
Total participants	29.3 million
Education	
0-11 years	3.9 million
12 years	9.8 million
1-3 years college	7.4 million
4 or more years college	8.2 million
Race	
White	28.1 million
Black	810 thousand
Other	472 thousand

Source: Table 67.

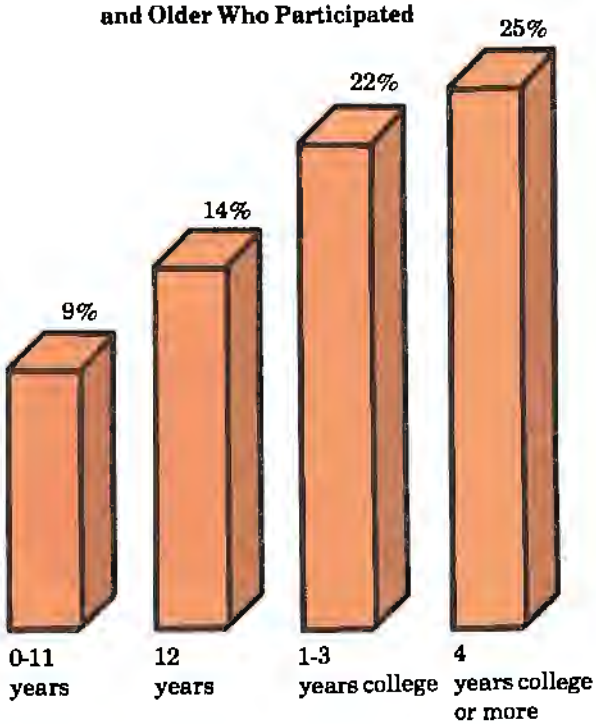
Percent of Primary Nonresidential Participants 16 Years Old and Older



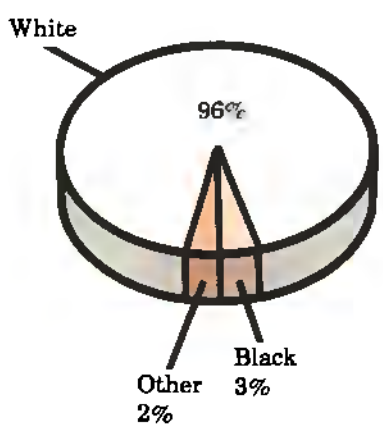
Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Participated



Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Participated



Percent of Primary Nonresidential Participants 16 Years Old and Older



Public Lands Visited by Primary Nonresidential Participants

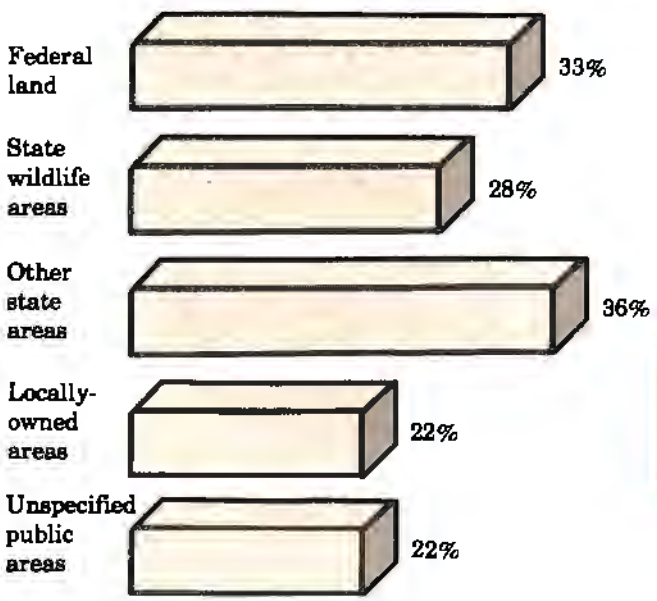
In 1985, 25.2 million of the 29.3 million primary nonresidential participants 16 years old and older visited areas on public lands during their primary nonresidential trips. Of tbe 29.3 million individuals wbo took trips primarily to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife, 33 percent visited areas on Federally owned areas while on their trips. State wildlife areas attracted 28 percent of all primary nonresidential participants, while 36 percent visited other state areas. Locally owned public areas drew 22 percent of those who took trips where the enjoyment of wildlife was the primary focus. Nearly 22 percent of the primary nonresidential participants visited areas on public lands to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife but did not specify the ownership of those public lands.

Primary Nonresidential Participants

Total participants	29.3 million
Total visitors to public areas	25.2 million
Federal land	9.6 million
State wildlife areas	8.3 million
Other state areas	10.4 million
Local areas	6.5 million
Unspecified public areas	6.4 million

Source: Table 63.

Percent of Primary Nonresidential Participants 16 Years Old and Older



Type of Site Visited by Primary Nonresidential Participants

In 1985, most primary nonresidential participants visited several types of habitats. Nearly two-thirds of the 29.3 million participants 16 years old and older visited woodland sites in the U.S. while on their trips for wildlife observation, feeding, or photography. Over 18.6 million participants, 64 percent of the total, included visits to woodlands on their trips. Another very popular place to visit during primary nonresidential trips was a lake or streamside. This habitat type was visited by 14.8 million individuals, 50 percent of all primary nonresidential participants. Even though oceanside and manmade areas were visited less than most other habitat types, each was visited by nearly 20 percent of the primary nonresidential participants.

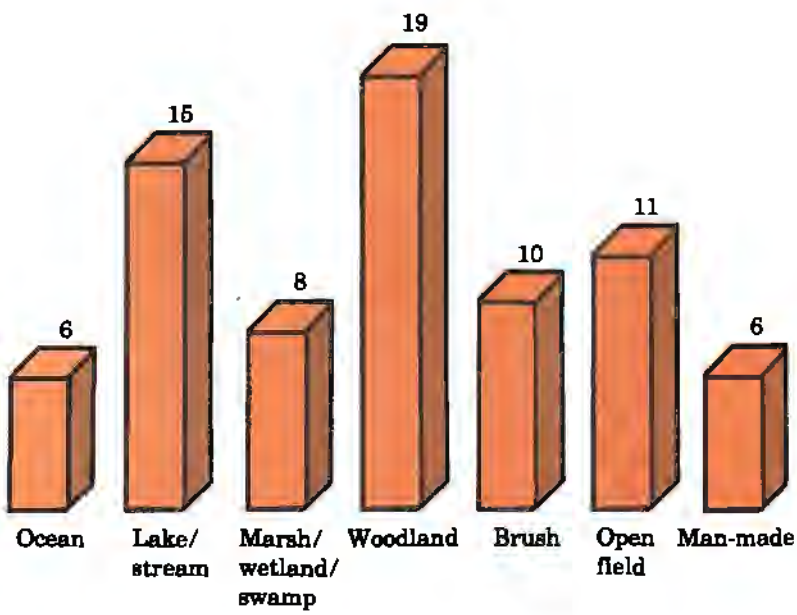
Another way to identify the use of various habitat types for primary nonresidential activities is to look at the type of site visited 'most often' in 1985. About 39 percent of the primary nonresidential participants indicated that they visited woodland sites most often, followed by 24 percent who said they visited lake or streamside sites most often. Each of the remaining types of sites was visited most often by less than 12 percent of the primary nonresidential participants.

Primary Nonresidential Participants

Total participants	29.3 million
Woodland	18.6 million
Lake or streamside	14.8 million
Open field	11.4 million
Brush covered area	10.3 million
Marsh, wetland, swamp	8.4 million
Man-made area	5.8 million
Oceanside	5.7 million

Source: Table 60.

Primary Nonresidential Participants 16 Years Old and Older
(Millions)



Wildlife Observed, Photographed, or Fed by Primary Nonresidential Participants

In 1985, many types of wildlife were appreciated by the 29.3 million primary nonresidential participants 16 years old and older who took trips to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife. As a single category, birds provided primary nonresidential enjoyment for 25.0 million. Birds of prey (hawks, owls, eagles, etc.) were associated with the primary nonresidential activities of 11.1 million participants, waterfowl and shorebirds (ducks, geese, herons, etc.) were enjoyed by 18.6 million, and game birds (pheasants, grouse, turkey, etc.) were fed, photographed or observed on trips taken by 7.9 million participants.

Land mammals (bears, deer, rabbits, coyotes, etc.) were among the wildlife subjects on the trips of 22.7 million participants. The primary nonresidential experiences of 11.4 million individuals involved insects and spiders, and the trips of 11.1 million involved amphibians and reptiles. A significant 9.4 million participants enjoyed feeding, photographing or observing fish.

Primary Nonresidential Participants

Total participants	29.3 million
Birds, total	25.0 million
Birds of prey	11.1 million
Waterfowl and shorebirds	18.6 million
Game birds	7.9 million
Land mammals, total	22.7 million
Large land mammals	13.7 million
Small land mammals	18.9 million
Fish	9.4 million
Insects and spiders	11.4 million
Amphibians and reptiles	11.1 million
Shellfish	3.6 million
Marine mammals	3.5 million

Source: Table 61.

Participation in Primary Residential Activities

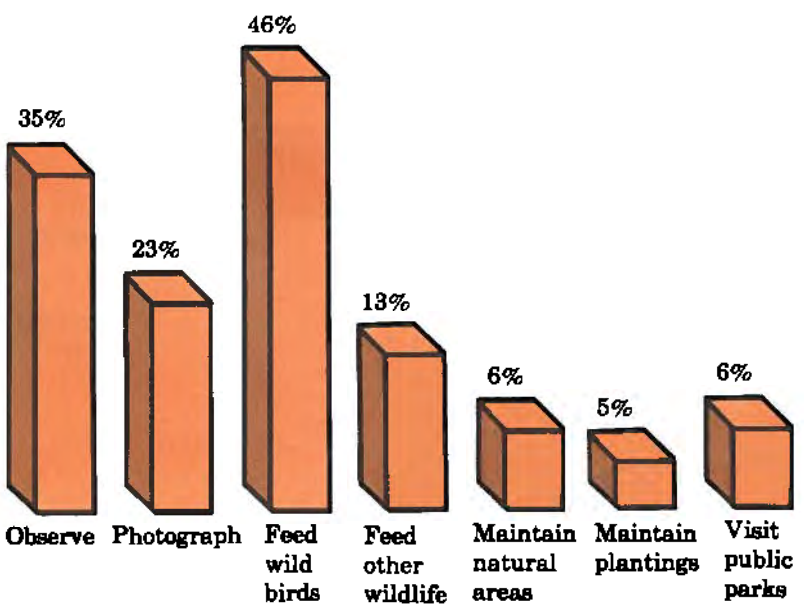
In 1985, over one half of the population 16 years old and older sought opportunities to enjoy wildlife within 1 mile of their home as the primary purpose of an activity. These 105.3 million primary residential participants included 63.6 million persons, 35 percent of the population, who closely observed wildlife around their homes. Many of these individuals were among the 85.8 million Americans, 47 percent of the population, who fed wildlife around their homes. This group of wildlife feeders included 82.5 million persons (46 percent of the population) who fed wild birds, and 23.7 million (13 percent of the population) who fed other wildlife around their homes. Significant numbers of Americans maintained natural areas (11.6 million) and plantings (9.7 million) around their homes for the benefit of wildlife. There were 16.5 million persons, 9 percent of the population, who visited public parks or natural areas within one mile of their homes to enjoy wildlife.

Primary Residential Participants

Total participants	105.3 million
Observe wildlife	63.6 million
Photograph wildlife	18.0 million
Feed wild birds	82.5 million
Feed other wildlife	23.7 million
Maintain natural areas	11.6 million
Maintain plantings	9.7 million
Visit public parks	16.5 million

Sources: Table 64.

Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Participated



Primary Residential Wildlife Observers

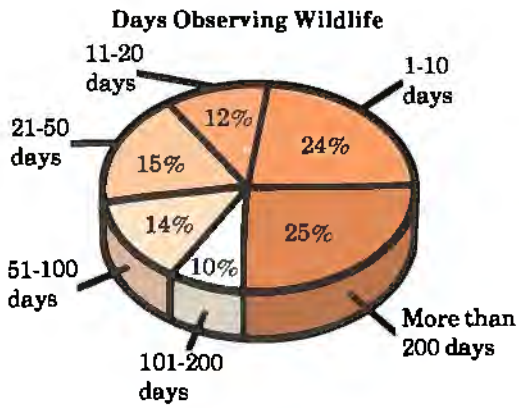
Of the 63.6 million primary residential wildlife observers 16 years old and older, 25 percent spent more than 200 days observing wildlife around their home in 1985. They were among the 49 percent who spent 51 days or more in 1985 observing wildlife around the home. The remaining 32.1 million observers spent less than 51 days observing wildlife around the home.

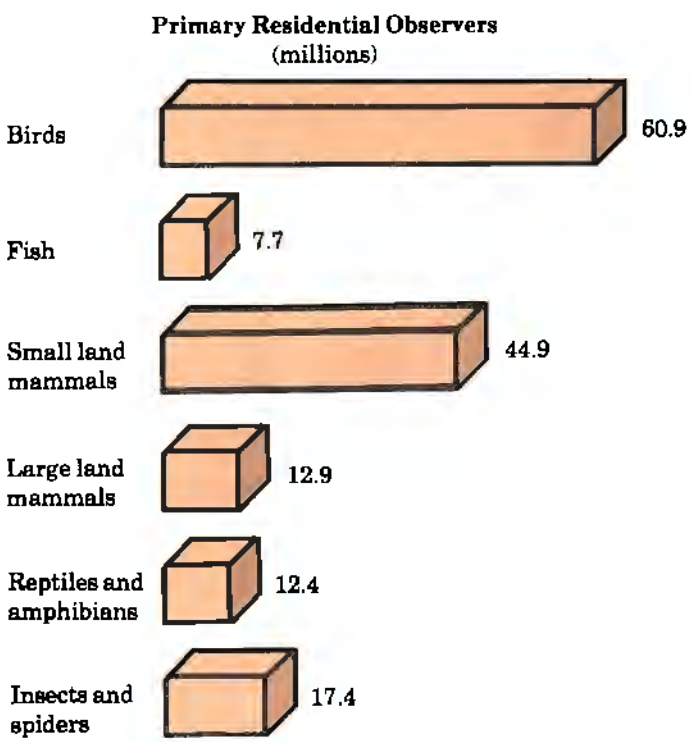
Some 60.9 million participants, 96 percent of all primary residential wildlife observers, closely observed or tried to identify wild birds around the home. Small land mammals, such as squirrels and rabbits, were observed around the homes of 44.9 million participants. Large land mammals (deer, antelope, wolves, etc.) and fish were observed by 12.9 million and 7.7 million persons respectively.

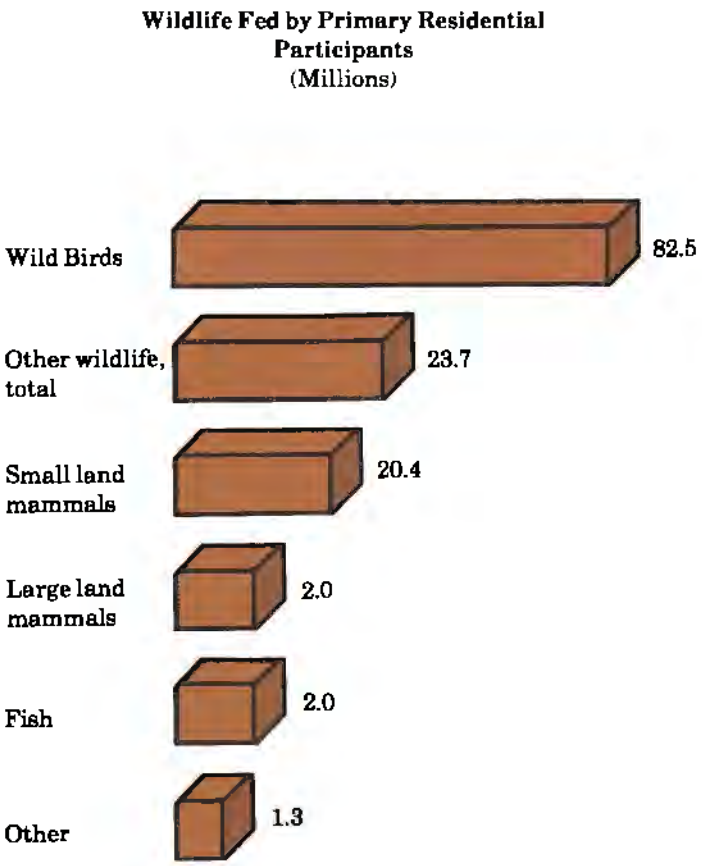
Primary Residential Wildlife Feeders

A total of 85.8 million Americans fed birds and other wildlife around their homes in 1985. The survey found that 82.5 million people, almost half the pepulation 16 years old and older, fed wild birds once per week for at least one month. On average, primary residential bird feeders fed wild birds an average of 6 months during the year.

About 23.7 million primary residential participants, 13 percent of the U.S. population, fed wildlife other than wild birds in 1985. Wildlife that was fed by these primary residential participants included small land mammals (such as squirrels or rabbits) which were fed by 20.4 million, large land mammals (such as deer or bears) which were fed by 2.0 million, and fish, which were fed by 2.0 million individuals. Like those who fed birds, the average primary residential participant spent an average of 6 months feeding wildlife other than birds during the year.







Sex and Age of Primary Residential Participants

A majority of Americans 16 years old and older participated in primary residential activities in 1985. Among men aged 16 and older, 56 percent engaged in primary nonconsumptive activities around their homes, as did 60 percent of women. Of a total of 105.3 million participants, 46 percent, or 47.9 million were men. The remaining 57.4 million, 54 percent of the total, were women.

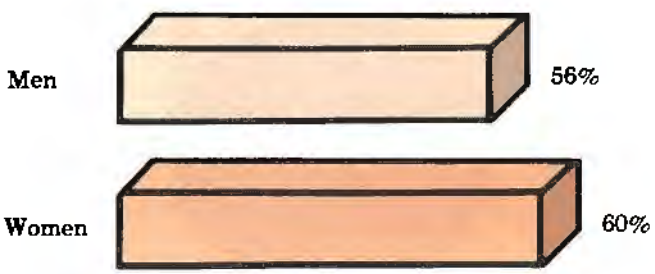
Half of those in the 16 to 17 year old age group participated in primary residential activities. This age group contributed 3.8 million participants, 4 percent of the total. The population 18-24 years old had a participation rate of 47 percent. The 12.0 million participants in this age group were 11 percent of all who enjoyed wildlife around their homes. Those 25-44 years old were 42 percent of all primary residential participants. These 44.2 million individuals reflected a 60 percent participation rate by those who were 25-44 years old. Of the population 45 to 64 years old, 61 percent participated. This group included 28.6 million participants, 27 percent of all primary residential participants. Participation remained high among those in the oldest age class. For those 65 years old and older, 59 percent engaged in activities around the home where wildife was the primary focus. There were 16.6 million participants in this age category, or 16 percent of the total.

Primary Residential Participants

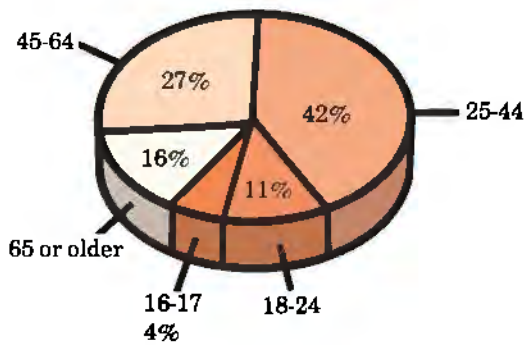
Total, both sexes	105.3 million
Male	47.9 million
Female	57.4 million
Total, all ages	105.3 million
16-17	3.8 million
18-24	12.0 million
25-44	44.2 million
45-64	28.6 million
65 years and older	16.6 million

Source: Table 68.

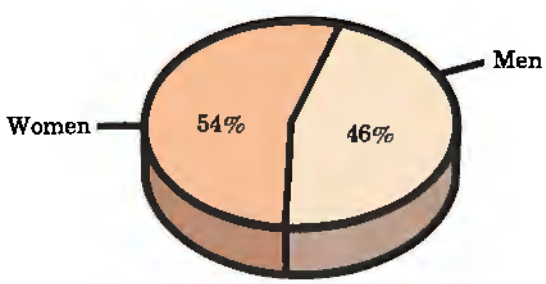
Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Participated



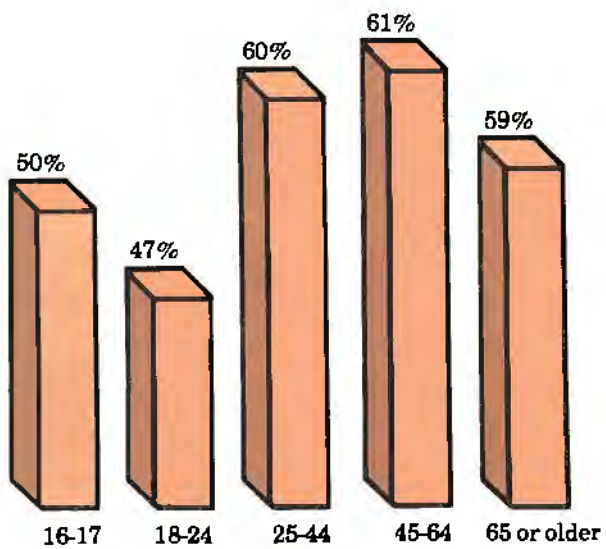
Percent of Primary Residential Participants 16 Years Old and Older



Percent of Primary Residential Participants 16 Years Old and Older



Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Participated



Size of Residence of Primary Residential Participants

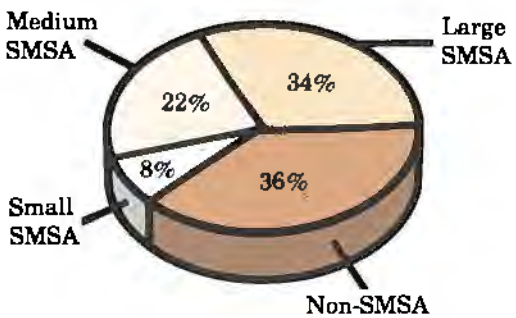
Over half of the metropolitan and non-metropolitan populations 16 years and older participated in primary residential activities in 1985. About 53 percent of those who resided in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) with a population of 1,000,000 or more took an active interest in wildlife around their homes. These largest SMSA's contributed 38.3 million participants, 36 percent of all primary residential participants. There were 23.4 million participants, 22 percent of the total, who lived in SMSA's with populations of 250,000-999,999. About 60 percent of the population living in these areas participated in primary residential activities in 1985. Smaller SMSA's (population size 50,000-249,999), where 56 percent of the population engaged in these activities, contributed 8.2 million participants, 8 percent of the total. The highest participation rate, 64 percent, was among those who lived outside metropolitan areas. Altogether, 35.4 million primary residential participants, 34 percent of the total, resided in non-SMSA areas.

Income of Primary Residential Participants

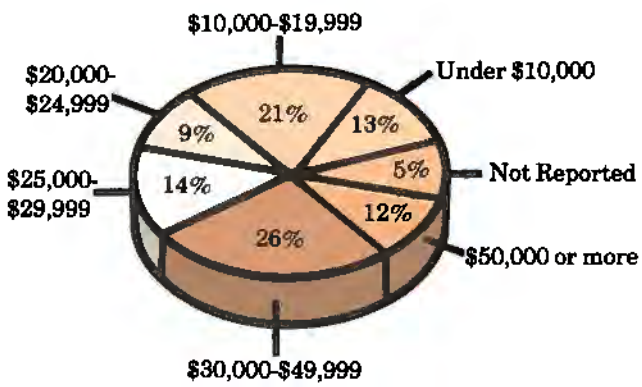
Large numbers of Americans 16 years old and older from households in all economic groups participated in primary residential activities in 1985. The participation rate was highest, 68 percent, for individuals living in households with annual incomes of $30,000-$49,999. About 50 percent of the population in households with annual incomes under $10,000 engaged in activities around the home where wildlife was the primary focus. Within the 5 percent of surveyed households that did not report their income, over half of the individuals were primary residential participants.

In 1985 the median income of U.S. households was about $25,000, with half of the households in the population having incomes of less than $25,000 and the other half having incomes of $25,000 or more. By comparison, about 43 percent of primary residential participants came from households with annual incomes less than $25,000, while 52 percent came from households with incomes of $25,000 or more. The remaining 5 percent of primary residential participants lived in households that did not report their incomes.

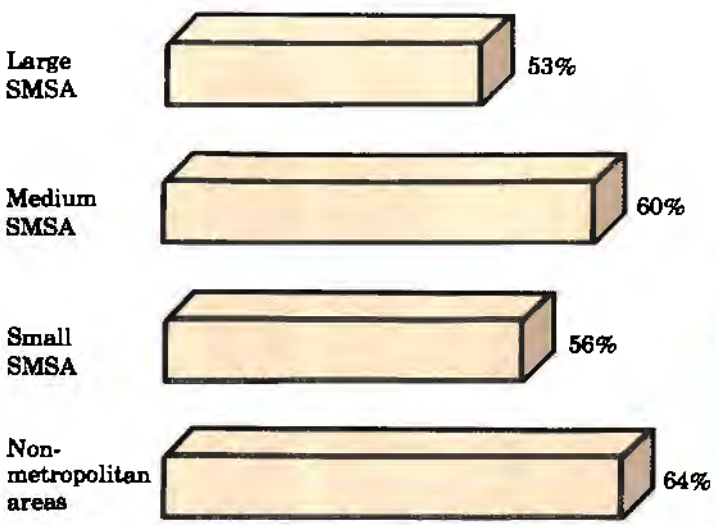
Percent of Primary Residential Participants 16 Years Old and Older



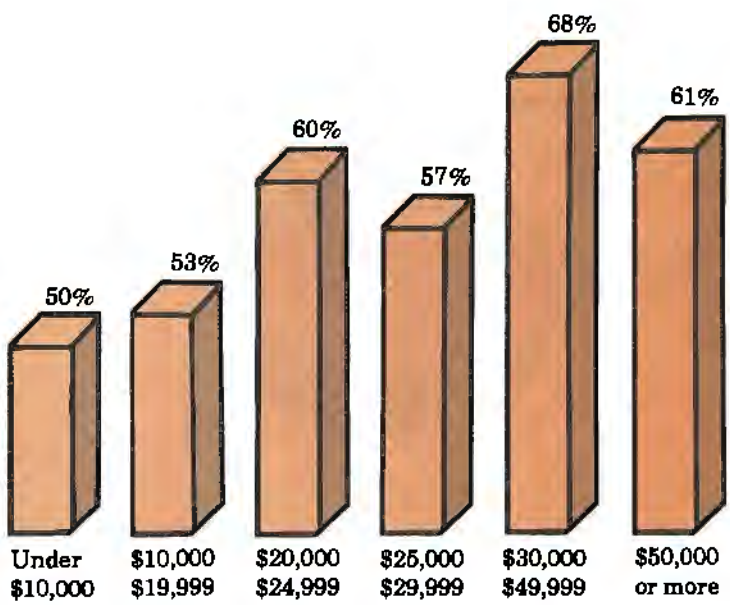
Percent of Primary Residential Participants 16 Years Old and Older



Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Participated



Percent of Population 16 Years or Older Who Participated



Education and Race of Primary Residential Participants

By educational group, the 1985 participation rates in primary residential activities by those 16 years old and older ranged from 51 to 64 percent. About 23.0 million participants, or 22 percent of those who took an active interest in wildlife around their homes, had 0-11 years of education. For persons with less than a high school diploma, the participation rate for these activities was 51 percent. Those with 12 years of education participated at the rate of 57 percent. About 40.0 million participants, 38 percent of all primary residential participants, had a high school diploma. Nearly 64 percent of the people with 1-3 years of college enjoyed wildlife in the immediate vicinity of their homes. This educational group contributed 21.8 million participants, 21 percent of the total. The remaining 20.4 million participants who had completed 4 years or more of college in 1985 were 19 percent of the total. Within this group, 63 percent participated in primary residential activities.

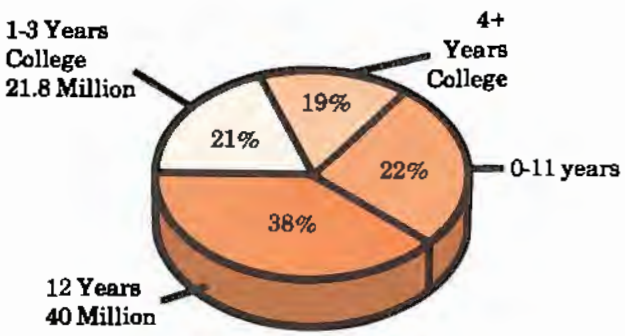
In 1985, significant numbers of individuals 16 years old and older of all races participated in primary residential activities. Rates of participation were 62 percent of whites, 35 percent of blacks, and 30 percent of those of other races. Within the total number of persons who took an active interest in wildlife around their homes, 92 percent (96.9 million) were white, 6 percent (6.5 million) were black, and 2 percent (2.0 million) were of other races.

Primary Residential Participants

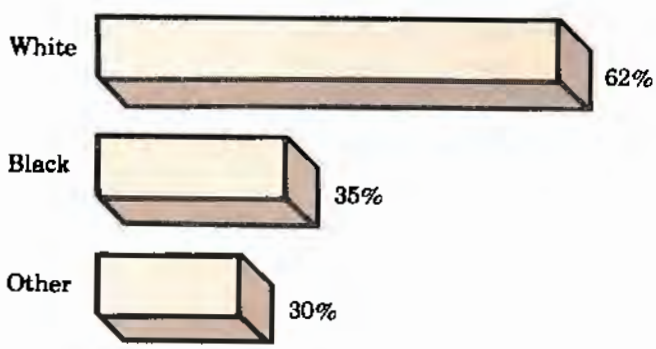
Total participants	105.3 million
Education	
0-11 years	23.0 million
12 years	40.0 million
1-3 years college	21.8 million
4 or more years college	20.4 million
Race	
White	96.9 million
Black	6.5 million
Other	2.0 million

Source: Table 68.

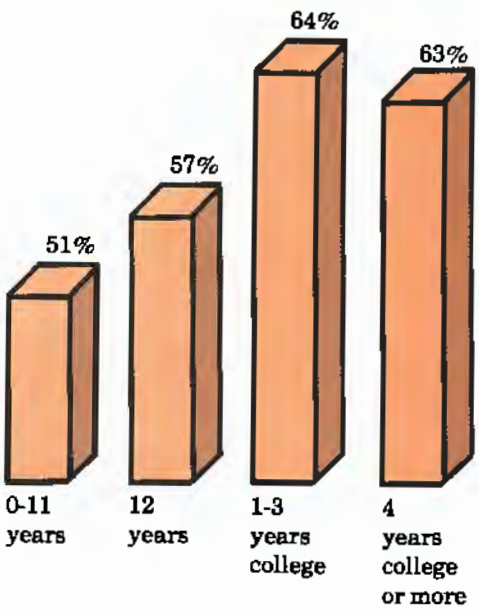
Percent of Primary Residential Participants 16 Years Old and Older



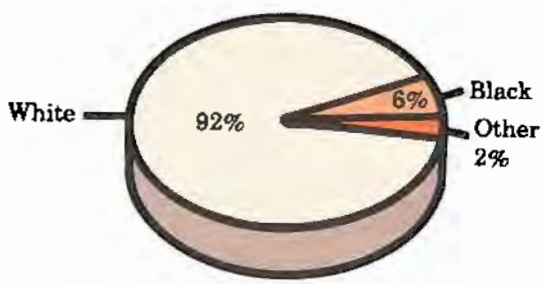
Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Participated



Percent of Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Participated



Percent of Primary Residential Participants 16 Years Old and Older



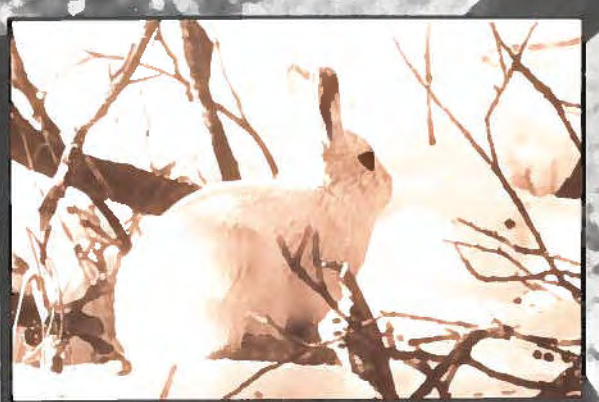
Secondary Nonconsumptive Participation

The largest category of individuals 16 years old and older who participated in nonconsumptive activities in the U.S. in 1985 was the secondary nonconsumptive group - those individuals who enjoyed seeing or hearing wildlife while they were doing other things. This group of 127.4 million individuals, 70 percent of the U.S. population, included many sportsmen and primary nonconsumptive participants.

About 89.5 million secondary nonresidential participants 16 years old and older enjoyed wildlife while on trips of 1 mile or more from their home that were taken for another purpose. Trips for shopping or to go to work or school were not included. For an estimated 89 percent of those who participated in secondary nonresidential activities, the presence of wildlife was regarded as "important" or "very important" to the enjoyment of their recreational activities. Of the 89.5 million secondary nonresidential participants, an estimated 70 percent enjoyed wildlife on 1-10 trips taken for another purpose, and 7 percent took 51 or more trips where the presence of wildlife enhanced the experience.

There were 117.4 million secondary residential participants - those individuals 16 years old and older who enjoyed seeing or hearing wildlife around their homes while engaged in activities with other primary purposes. Among secondary residential participants, an estimated 16 percent enjoyed wildlife on 1-10 days while doing other things around their homes in 1985. About 12 percent of the secondary residential participants spent between 101 and 200 days enjoying wildlife while engaged in other activities around their homes. A substantial group, 24 percent of the total, spent 201 or more days in 1985 enjoying their secondary residential activities.

Tables



Purpose and Coverage of Tables

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

The tables are based on responses to the 1985 Survey which was designed to learn about American participation in wildlife-associated recreation. To take part in the survey a respondent must have been a U.S. resident (a resident of one of the fifty states or the District of Columbia). No one residing outside the U.S. (including U.S. citizens) was eligible for a survey interview. Therefore, reported state and national totals do not include participation by those who were not U.S. residents. When participation in foreign countries by U.S. residents is being reported, it is noted in the table's title, captions, stubs or footnotes.

Information reported for those 16 years old and older is based upon interviews with respondents in this age group. Reported results for those 6 to 15 years old are based upon interviews with an older member of the same household.

Coverage of an Individual Table

Since the survey covers many activities in various places by participants of different ages, each table's title, captions, stubs and footnotes are designed to identify and articulate each item being reported in the table. For example, the title and footnotes of Table 1 show that U.S. residents who fished or hunted in the U.S. are being reported. By contrast, the title of Table 3 shows that it reports U.S. residents who fished or hunted, regardless of whether they fished or hunted in the U.S. or in foreign countries.

Percentages Reported in the Tables

Percentages are reported in the tables for the convenience of the user of the information. 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 1 reports the number of sportsmen who fished only (67 percent), those who fished and hunted (25 percent), and those who hunted but did not fish (8 percent). These form 100 percent because they are exclusive groups.

Percents should not add to 100 when non-exclusive groups are being reported. Using Table 1 as an example again, note that adding the percentages associated with total fishermen (92 percent) and total hunters (33 percent) will not equal total sportsmen (100 percent) because fishermen and hunters are not exclusive groups.

When the base of the percentage may not be apparent in context, it is identified in a footnote. For example, Table 1 reports two percentages with different bases for the convenience of those who will use either or both kinds of information. Therefore, 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 may indicate important footnotes. These symbols are used in the tables to refer to the same footnote each time they appear:

*	Estimate based on a small sample size.
. . .	Sample size too small to report data reliably.
W	Less than .5 dollars.
Z	Less than .5 percent.
X	Not applicable.

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 ten but fewer than 25 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 2 for examples, those who fished in saltwater and freshwater appear in each of these totals. Yet each fisherman is represented once in the "Total, all fishing" row. Similarly, those who hunt for big game and small game are counted only once as a hunter. Therefore, totals may be smaller than the sum of subcategories when multiple responses are appropriate.

"Nonresponse" exists because the survey's questions were answered voluntarily. Some respondents did not answer all questions. The effect of nonresponses may be illustrated by Table 19, where the reported total for fishing and hunting expenditures is greater than the sum of reported fishing expenditures plus reported hunting expenditures. This occurs because some respondents did not respond to the questions about the primary purpose of their expenditures. As a result, it is known that the expenditures were for fishing or hunting, but it is not known whether they were for fishing or whether they were for hunting. In general, totals are greater than the sum of subcategories when nonresponses have occurred.

Table 1. Participants in Fishing and Hunting in the U.S. : 1985

(U.S. population 6 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Sportsmen	16 years old and older			12 years old and older			9 years old and older			6 years old and older		
	Number	Percent of sportsmen	Percent of population	Number	Percent of sportsmen	Percent of population	Number	Percent of sportsmen	Percent of population	Number	Percent of sportsmen	Percent of population
Total sportsmen (Fished or hunted)	50,288	100	28	55,709	100	28	59,527	100	29	62,847	100	29
Total fishermen	46,357	92	26	51,531	92	26	55,309	93	27	58,599	93	27
Fished only	33,604	67	19	37,725	68	19	41,204	69	20	44,364	71	21
Fished and hunted	12,753	25	7	13,806	25	7	14,105	24	7	14,235	23	7
Total hunters	16,684	33	9	17,984	32	9	18,324	31	9	18,483	29	9
Hunted only	3,932	8	2	4,178	8	2	4,219	7	2	4,248	7	2
Hunted and fished	12,753	25	7	13,806	25	7	14,105	24	7	14,235	23	7

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Columns showing percent of sportsmen are based on the first row of each column. Columns showing percent of population are based on the U.S. population in each age category, including those who did not fish or hunt. Data reported on this table for those under 16 years of age are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members.

Table 2. Fishermen and Hunters, Days of Participation, and Trips, by Type of Fishing and Hunting in the U.S. : 1985

(U.S. 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	46,357	100	976,564	100	870,242	100
Total, all freshwater	39,823	86	827,944	85	733,820	84
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	38,433	83	785,855	80	692,828	80
Great Lakes	3,786	8	46,417	5	40,993	5
Saltwater	13,709	30	155,172	16	136,422	16
Hunting						
Total, all hunting	16,684	100	334,013	100	314,246	100
Big game	12,520	75	131,330	39	106,442	34
Small game	10,831	65	132,263	40	123,493	39
Migratory bird	5,036	30	41,682	12	38,452	12
Other animals	2,837	17	47,050	14	45,869	15

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

Table 3. Fishermen and Hunters, Trips and Days of Participation in the U.S. and Other Countries: 1985

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

Fishermen and hunters, trips and days of participation	Total, all countries		Total in U.S.		Total in other countries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fishing						
Fishermen	46,796	100	46,357	99	1,845	4
Trips	875,513	100	870,242	99	6,270	1
Days of participation	989,552	100	976,564	99	12,988	1
Hunting						
Hunters	16,689	100	16,684	100	117	1
Trips	314,444	100	314,246	100	198	(Z)
Days of participation	335,133	100	334,013	100	1,120	(Z)

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Percents shown are based on the total, all countries column.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 4. Fishermen, Trips, and Days of Fishing in the U.S. and Other Countries, by Type of Fishing: 1985

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

Fishermen, trips and days of fishing	Total, all fishing		Type of fishing							
			Freshwater						Saltwater	
			Total, all freshwater		Freshwater, except Great Lakes		Great Lakes			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fishermen										
Total, all countries	46,796	100	40,041	86	38,611	83	3,906	8	14,258	30
In U.S.	46,357	100	39,823	86	38,433	83	3,766	8	13,709	30
In other countries	1,845	100	991	54	768	42	285	15	945	51
Trips										
Total, all countries	875,513	100	737,735	84	695,275	79	42,460	5	137,778	16
In U.S.	870,242	100	733,820	84	692,828	80	40,993	5	136,422	16
In other countries	5,270	100	3,914	74	2,447	46	1,467	28	1,356	26
Days of fishing										
Total, all countries	989,552	100	836,802	85	792,333	80	48,796	5	159,302	16
In U.S.	976,564	100	827,944	85	785,855	80	46,417	5	155,172	16
In other countries	12,988	100	8,858	68	6,478	50	2,379	18	4,130	32

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Percents shown are based on the total, all fishing column.

Table 5. Fishermen, Trips, and Days and Hours of Fishing, by Type of Fishing in the U.S.: 1985

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

Fishermen, trips, and days and hours of fishing	Total, all fishing		Type of fishing							
			Freshwater						Saltwater	
			Total, all freshwater		Freshwater, except Great Lakes		Great Lakes			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fishermen										
Total in U.S.	46,357	100	39,823	100	38,433	100	3,766	100	13,709	100
In state of residence	42,390	91	36,774	92	35,400	92	3,065	81	10,294	75
In other states	11,001	24	8,167	21	7,673	20	792	21	3,969	29
Trips										
Total in U.S.	870,242	100	733,820	100	692,828	100	40,993	100	136,422	100
1 day trips	749,895	86	634,976	87	599,366	87	35,610	87	114,919	84
2 or more day trips	101,530	12	83,053	11	78,532	11	4,521	11	18,478	14
Trips primarily for fishing	715,099	82	611,307	83	575,724	83	35,583	87	103,791	76
Days and hours of fishing										
Total days in U.S.	976,564	100	827,944	100	785,855	100	46,417	100	155,172	100
Days in state of residence	868,513	89	744,785	90	707,259	90	40,798	88	127,973	82
Days in other states	107,324	11	81,252	10	76,676	10	5,355	12	26,598	17
Average days per fisherman	21	(X)	21	(X)	20	(X)	12	(X)	11	(X)
Average hours per day	6	(X)	6	(X)	6	(X)	7	(X)	6	(X)

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Percents shown for fishermen, trips and days of fishing are based on the respective total in U.S. rows.
(X) Not applicable.

Table 6. Freshwater Fishermen and Days of Fishing, by Type of Fish and Place in the U.S.: 1985

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands. Excludes Great Lakes fishing)

Fisherman and days of fishing	Total in U.S.		Average days per fisherman	Fishing by place					
				Total in U.S.		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fishermen									
Total, all types of fish	38,433	100	(X)	38,433	100	35,400	92	7,673	20
Black bass (largemouth, smallmouth, etc.)	16,241	42	(X)	16,241	100	14,825	91	2,859	18
White bass	3,102	8	(X)	3,102	100	2,675	86	595	19
Striped bass and striped bass hybrids	3,032	8	(X)	3,032	100	2,746	91	484	16
Panfish	14,160	37	(X)	14,160	100	12,893	91	2,142	15
Crappie	11,747	31	(X)	11,747	100	10,783	92	1,822	16
Catfish and bullheads	14,023	36	(X)	14,023	100	13,070	93	1,787	13
Walleye and sauger	4,122	11	(X)	4,122	100	3,498	85	890	22
Northern pike and pickerel	3,512	9	(X)	3,512	100	2,979	85	698	20
Muskie and muskie hybrids	920	2	(X)	920	100	777	84	184	20
Trout	11,317	29	(X)	11,317	100	9,790	87	2,391	21
Salmon	1,170	3	(X)	1,170	100	923	79	290	25
Steelhead	850	2	(X)	850	100	721	85	146	17
Anything (1)	7,816	20	(X)	7,816	100	7,058	90	1,194	15
Other freshwater fish	2,710	7	(X)	2,710	100	2,337	86	489	18
Days of Fishing									
Total, all types of fish	785,855	100	20	785,855	100	707,259	90	76,676	10
Black bass (largemouth, smallmouth, etc.)	342,587	44	21	342,587	100	311,724	91	29,486	9
White bass	69,141	9	22	69,141	100	60,902	88	7,841	11
Striped bass and striped bass hybrids	70,025	9	23	70,025	100	63,507	91	6,375	9
Panfish	264,493	34	19	264,493	100	238,316	90	24,913	9
Crappie	229,824	29	20	229,824	100	207,637	90	21,167	9
Catfish and bullheads	284,516	36	20	284,516	100	263,229	93	20,231	7
Walleye and sauger	79,461	10	19	79,461	100	70,848	88	8,756	11
Northern pike and pickerel	69,508	9	20	69,508	100	60,884	88	8,521	12
Muskie and muskie hybrids	20,090	3	22	20,090	100	18,441	92	1,510	8
Trout	159,255	20	14	159,255	100	140,832	88	18,377	12
Salmon	15,562	2	13	15,562	100	12,345	79	3,208	21
Steelhead	12,981	2	15	12,981	100	11,714	90	1,263	10
Anything (1)	121,908	16	16	121,908	100	113,218	93	8,621	
Other freshwater fish	61,494	8	23	61,494	100	55,528	90	5,921	10

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. The first percent is based on the total, all types of fish rows. Fishing by place percent columns are based on the total in U.S. for each type of fish (black bass, white bass, etc.).

(1) Respondent identified "Anything" from a list of categories of fish.

(X) Not applicable.

Table 7. Great Lakes Fishermen and Days of Fishing, by Type of Fish and Place in the U.S.: 1985

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

Fisherman and days of fishing	Total in U.S.		Average days per fisherman	Fishing by place					
				Total in U.S.		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fishermen									
Total, all types of fish	3,766	100	(X)	3,766	100	3,065	81	792	21
Black bass (largemouth, smallmouth, etc.)	571	15	(X)	571	100	420	74	145	25
Walleye and sauger	1,215	32	(X)	1,215	100	1,069	88	158	13
Northern pike	329	9	(X)	329	100	229	70	100	30
Muskie and muskie hybrids	77	2	(X)	77	100	61	79	...	...
Pickerel	101	3	(X)	101	100	92	91	...	...
Panfish	355	9	(X)	355	100	306	86	32*	9*
Perch	1,533	41	(X)	1,533	100	1,364	89	159	10
Catfish and bullheads	315	8	(X)	315	100	288	92	23*	7*
Salmon	1,425	38	(X)	1,425	100	1,061	74	396	28
Steelhead	555	15	(X)	555	100	435	78	142	26
Lake trout	910	24	(X)	910	100	678	75	253	28
Other trout	511	14	(X)	511	100	427	83	101	20
White bass	192	5	(X)	192	100	174	90	23*	12*
Sheepshead	137	4	(X)	137	100	121	89	...	...
Smelt	277	7	(X)	277	100	272	98	...	...
Anything (1)	487	13	(X)	487	100	404	83	84	17
Other Great Lakes fish	63	2	(X)	63	100	49*	78*	...	...
Days of fishing									
Total, all types of fish	46,417	100	12	46,417	100	40,798	88	5,355	12
Black bass (largemouth, smallmouth, etc.)	7,603	16	13	7,603	100	6,317	83	1,282	17
Walleye and sauger	17,045	37	14	17,045	100	15,850	93	1,178	7
Northern pike	5,525	12	17	5,525	100	4,569	83	939	17
Muskie and muskie hybrids	1,186	3	15	1,186	100	946	80	...	...
Pickerel	1,631	4	16	1,631	100	1,622	99	...	...
Panfish	6,056	13	17	6,056	100	5,553	92	371*	6*
Perch	20,048	43	13	20,048	100	18,708	93	1,251	6
Catfish and bullheads	5,547	12	18	5,547	100	5,383	97	155*	3*
Salmon	12,490	27	9	12,490	100	9,935	80	2,502	20
Steelhead	7,826	17	14	7,826	100	6,120	78	1,670	21
Lake trout	9,481	20	10	9,481	100	7,418	78	2,037	21
Other trout	6,730	14	13	6,730	100	5,318	79	1,386	21
White bass	2,445	5	13	2,445	100	2,345	96	100*	4*
Sheepshead	4,009	9	29	4,009	100	3,944	98	...	..
Smelt	1,524	3	6	1,524	100	1,468	96	...	...
Anything (1)	6,972	15	14	6,972	100	6,648	95	319	5
Other Great Lakes fish	622	1	10	622	100	538*	87*	...	...

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. The first percent is based on the total, all types of fish rows. Fishing by place percent columns are based on the total in U.S. for each type of fish (black bass, walleye and sauger, etc.).

(1) Respondent identified "Anything" from a list of categories of fish.

(X) Not applicable.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

... Sample size too small to report data reliably

Table 8. Saltwater Fishermen and Days of Fishing, by Selected Anadromous Species and Place in the U.S.: 1985

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

Fisherman and days of fishing	Total in U.S.		Average days per fisherman	Fishing by place					
				Total in U.S.		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fishermen									
Total, all types of fish	13,709	100	(X)	13,709	100	10,294	75	3,959	29
Salmon	946	7	(X)	946	100	723	76	244	26
Striped bass	1,842	13	(X)	1,842	100	1,239	67	653	35
Days of fishing									
Total, all types of fish	155,172	100	11	155,172	100	127,973	82	26,596	17
Salmon	6,852	4	7	6,852	100	5,342	78	1,492	22
Striped bass	17,574	11	10	17,574	100	12,756	73	4,763	27

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. The first percent is based on the total, all types of fish rows. Fishing by place percent columns are based on the total in U.S. for each type of fish (salmon, striped bass, etc.).
(X) Not applicable.

Table 9. Hunters, Trips, and Days and Hours of Hunting, by Type of Hunting in the U.S.: 1985

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

Hunters, trips and days and hours of hunting	Total, all hunting		Type of hunting							
			Big game		Small game		Migratory bird		Other animals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hunters										
Total in U.S.	16,684	100	12,520	100	10,831	100	5,036	100	2,837	100
In state of residence	15,908	95	11,851	95	10,179	94	4,762	95	2,673	94
In other states	2,160	13	1,370	11	1,073	10	405	8	250	9
Trips										
Total in U.S.	314,246	100	106,442	100	123,493	100	38,452	100	45,859	100
1 day trips	279,789	89	88,406	83	113,419	92	34,280	89	43,684	95
2 or more day trips	28,628	9	15,967	15	7,621	6	3,430	9	1,610	4
Trips primarily for hunting	260,064	83	92,150	87	101,289	82	32,016	83	34,608	75
Days and Hours of Hunting										
Total days in U.S.	334,013	100	131,330	100	132,263	100	41,682	100	47,050	100
Days in state of residence	308,996	93	120,387	92	122,082	92	38,608	93	44,235	94
Days in other states	24,533	7	10,851	8	9,968	8	3,002	7	2,792	6
Average days per hunters	20	(X)	10	(X)	12	(X)	8	(X)	17	(X)
Average hours per day	6	(X)	7	(X)	5	(X)	5	(X)	5	(X)

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Percent shown for hunters, trips and days of hunting are based on the respective total in U.S. rows.
(X) Not applicable.

Table 10. Big Game Hunters and Days of Hunting, by Type of Game and Place in the U.S.: 1985

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

Fisherman and days of fishing	Total in U.S.		Average days per fisherman	Fishing by place					
				Total in U.S.		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hunters									
Total, all big game	12,520	100	(X)	12,520	100	11,851	95	1,370	11
Deer	11,978	96	(X)	11,978	100	11,374	95	1,162	10
Elk	776	6	(X)	776	100	618	80	168	22
Antelope	228	2	(X)	228	100	170	74	62	27
Moose	73	1	(X)	73	100	58	80	15*	20*
Bear	476	4	(X)	476	100	403	85	93	20
Wild turkey	1,939	15	(X)	1,939	100	1,821	94	172	9
Other	303	2	(X)	303	100	249	82	56	18
Days of hunting									
Total, all big game	131,330	100	10	131,330	100	120,387	92	10,851	8
Deer	118,768	90	10	118,768	100	109,749	92	8,932	8
Elk	5,298	4	7	5,298	100	4,102	77	1,192	22
Antelope	872	1	4	872	100	538	62	334	38
Moose	560	(Z)	8	560	100	420	75	140*	25*
Bear	4,390	3	9	4,390	100	3,492	80	892	20
Wild turkey	14,862	11	8	14,862	100	13,947	94	911	6
Other	3,665	3	12	3,665	100	3,183	87	482	13

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. The first percent column is based on the total, all big game rows. Hunting by place percent columns are based on the total in U.S. for each type of big game (deer, elk, etc.).

(X) Not applicable.

(Z) Less than .5 percent.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Table 11. Small Game Hunters and Days of Hunting, by Type of Game and Place in the U.S.: 1985

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

Fisherman and days of fishing	Total in U.S.		Average days per fisherman	Fishing by place					
				Total in U.S.		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hunters									
Total, all small game	10,831	100	(X)	10,831	100	10,179	94	1,073	10
Rabbits and hares	6,458	60	(X)	6,458	100	6,115	95	497	8
Quail	3,162	29	(X)	3,162	100	2,939	93	302	10
Grouse/prairie chicken	2,190	20	(X)	2,190	100	2,057	94	175	8
Hungarian and chukar partridge	275	3	(X)	275	100	254	92	25*	9*
Squirrels	5,792	53	(X)	5,792	100	5,466	94	451	8
Pheasant	3,652	34	(X)	3,652	100	3,333	91	404	11
Other	242	2	(X)	242	100	203	84	45	19
Days of hunting									
Total, all small game	132,263	100	12	132,263	100	122,082	92	9,968	8
Rabbits and hares	69,436	52	11	69,436	100	63,585	92	5,745	8
Quail	29,740	22	9	29,740	100	26,816	90	2,687	10
Grouse/prairie chicken	21,489	16	10	21,489	100	19,958	93	1,478	7
Hungarian and chukar partridge	2,572	2	9	2,572	100	2,441	95	131*	5*
Squirrels	61,094	46	11	61,094	100	56,563	93	4,469	7
Pheasant	30,301	23	8	30,301	100	27,565	91	2,692	9
Other	2,660	2	11	2,660	100	1,870	70	780	29

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. The first percent column is based on the total, all small game rows. Hunting by place percent columns are based on the total in U.S. for each type of small game (rabbits and hares, quail, etc.).

(X) Not applicable.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Table 12. Migratory Bird Hunters and Days of Hunting, by Type of Game and Place in the U.S.: 1985

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

Fisherman and days of fishing	Total in U.S.		Average days per fisherman	Fishing by place					
				Total in U.S.		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hunters									
Total, all migratory birds	5,036	100	(X)	5,036	100	4,762	95	405	8
Waterfowl	2,703	54	(X)	2,703	100	2,508	93	264	10
Geese	1,463	29	(X)	1,463	100	1,345	92	162	11
Ducks	2,509	50	(X)	2,509	100	2,332	93	* 228	9
Coots, rails and gallinules	123	2	(X)	123	100	104	85	...	...
Woodcock	514	10	(X)	514	100	396	77	38	7
Doves	3,057	61	(X)	3,057	100	2,924	96	174	6
Band tailed pigeon	74	1	(X)	74	100	68	92	...	...
Other	88	2	(X)	88	100	82	94	...	...
Days of hunting									
Total, all migratory birds	41,682	100	8	41,682	100	38,608	93	3,002	7
Waterfowl	23,539	56	9	23,539	100	22,010	94	1,683	7
Geese	13,128	31	9	13,128	100	11,952	91	1,166	9
Ducks	22,314	54	9	22,314	100	20,562	92	1,607	7
Coots, rails and gallinules	1,593	4	13	1,593	100	1,437	90	...	...
Woodcock	3,419	8	7	3,419	100	3,263	95	153	4
Doves	19,256	46	6	19,256	100	18,026	94	1,199	6
Band tailed pigeon	354	1	5	354	100	333	94	...	...
Other	740	2	8	740	100	696	94	...	...

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. The first percent column is based on the total, all migratory birds rows. Hunting by place percent columns are based on the total in U.S. for each type of migratory bird (waterfowl, geese, ducks, etc.).

(X) Not applicable.

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

Table 13. Hunters of Other Animals and Days of Hunting, by Type of Game and Place in the U.S.: 1985

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

Fisherman and days of fishing	Total in U.S.		Average days per fisherman	Fishing by place					
				Total in U.S.		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hunters									
Total, all other animals	2,837	100	(X)	2,837	100	2,573	91	250	9
Crows	451	16	(X)	451	100	430	95	33	7
Groundhog (woodchuck)	971	34	(X)	971	100	925	95	57	6
Raccoon	1,000	35	(X)	1,000	100	947	95	87	9
Fox	514	18	(X)	514	100	480	93	51	10
Coyote	773	27	(X)	773	100	735	95	53	7
Prairie dog	197	7	(X)	197	100	172	88	28	14
Other	254	9	(X)	254	100	243	96	17*	7*
Days of hunting									
Total, all other animals	47,050	100	17	47,050	100	44,236	94	2,792	6
Crows	5,625	12	12	5,625	100	5,329	95	295	5
Groundhog (woodchuck)	13,376	28	14	13,376	100	12,712	95	640	5
Raccoon	20,804	44	21	20,804	100	19,716	95	1,089	6
Fox	7,617	16	15	7,617	100	6,901	91	715	9
Coyote	9,979	21	13	9,979	100	9,512	95	460	5
Prairie dog	2,460	5	12	2,460	100	2,291	93	169	7
Other	3,167	7	12	3,167	100	2,977	94	188*	6*

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. The first percent column is based on the total, all other animals rows. Hunting by place percent columns are based on the total in U.S. for each type of other animal (crows, groundhog, etc.).

(X) Not applicable.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Table 14. Selected Characteristics of Fishermen and Hunters: 1985

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

Characteristic	U.S. population		Sportsmen (fished or hunted)			Fished only		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	181,095	100	50,288	28	100	33,604	19	100
Population density of residence								
Urban	124,067	69	29,388	24	58	21,833	18	65
Rural	57,028	31	20,901	37	42	11,771	21	35
Population size of residence								
SMSA	125,365	69	30,019	24	60	22,145	18	66
1,000,000 or more	71,940	40	15,258	21	30	11,955	17	36
250,000 – 999,999	38,844	21	10,469	27	21	7,365	19	22
50,000 – 249,999	14,582	8	4,292	29	9	2,824	19	8
Outside SMSA	55,730	31	20,269	36	40	11,459	21	34
Census Geographic division								
New England	9,825	5	2,057	21	4	1,500	15	4
Middle Atlantic	28,977	16	5,566	19	11	3,590	12	11
East North Central	31,057	17	8,925	29	18	6,094	20	18
West North Central	13,093	7	5,091	39	10	3,103	24	9
South Atlantic	31,163	17	8,851	28	18	6,385	20	19
East South Central	11,377	6	3,726	33	7	2,223	20	7
West South Central	19,503	11	6,565	34	13	3,890	20	12
Mountain	9,444	5	3,149	33	6	1,833	19	5
Pacific	26,657	15	6,369	24	13	4,986	19	15
Sex and age group								
Both sexes, total	181,095	100	50,288	28	100	33,604	19	100
16 – 17 years	7,659	4	2,549	33	5	1,494	20	4
18 – 24 years	25,509	14	7,474	29	15	4,578	18	14
25 – 34 years	39,470	22	13,552	34	27	8,963	23	27
35 – 44 years	33,787	19	11,105	33	22	7,508	22	22
45 – 54 years	23,585	13	6,407	27	13	4,254	18	13
55 – 64 years	22,754	13	5,272	23	10	3,774	17	11
65 years and older	28,030	15	3,930	14	8	3,033	11	9
Male								
Total	85,781	47	34,828	41	69	19,533	23	58
16 – 17 years	3,946	2	1,908	48	4	918	23	3
18 – 24 years	12,526	7	5,020	40	10	2,384	19	7
25 – 34 years	18,852	10	8,999	48	18	4,907	26	15
35 – 44 years	16,219	9	7,757	48	15	4,457	27	13
45 – 54 years	11,652	6	4,603	40	9	2,671	23	8
55 – 64 years	10,754	6	3,626	34	7	2,217	21	7
65 years and older	11,831	7	2,915	25	6	2,078	18	6
Female								
Total	95,314	53	15,461	16	31	13,971	15	42
16 – 17 years	3,713	2	641	17	1	576	16	2
18 – 24 years	12,983	7	2,454	19	5	2,194	17	7
25 – 34 years	20,618	11	4,553	22	9	4,056	20	12
35 – 44 years	17,568	10	3,349	19	7	3,051	17	9
45 – 54 years	12,234	7	1,804	15	4	1,583	13	5
55 – 64 years	12,000	7	1,646	14	3	1,556	13	5
65 years and older	16,199	9	1,015	6	2	955	6	3
Race								
White	156,214	86	46,582	30	93	30,568	20	91
Black	18,391	10	2,521	14	5	2,064	11	6
All others	6,490	4	1,185	18	2	972	15	3
Annual household income								
Under $10,000	27,670	15	5,161	19	10	3,555	13	11
$10,000 to $19,999	40,768	23	10,815	27	22	7,080	17	21
$20,000 to $24,999	16,350	9	4,974	30	10	3,227	20	10
$25,000 to $29,999	25,517	14	7,885	31	16	5,223	20	16
$30,000 to $49,999	40,255	22	13,320	33	26	8,967	22	27
$50,000 to $74,999	13,750	8	4,114	30	8	2,780	20	8
$75,000 or more	7,520	4	2,167	29	4	1,500	20	4
Not reported	9,264	5	1,832	20	4	1,972	14	4
Education								
8 years or less	18,108	10	3,619	20	7	2,374	13	7
9 – 11 years	26,575	15	7,753	29	15	4,868	18	15
12 years	69,752	39	19,241	28	38	12,436	18	37
1 – 3 years college	34,272	19	10,215	30	20	6,982	20	21
4 years college	16,976	9	4,960	29	10	3,592	21	11
5 or more years college	15,313	8	4,500	29	9	3,347	22	10

(continued)

Table 14. Selected Characteristics of Fishermen and Hunters: 1985 (continued)

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

Characteristic	Hunted only			Fished and hunted		
	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	3,932	2	100	12,753	7	100
Population density of residence						
Urban	1,735	1	44	5,820	5	46
Rural	2,197	4	56	6,933	12	54
Population size of residence						
SMSA	1,979	2	50	5,896	5	46
1,000,000 or more	826	1	21	2,477	3	19
250,000 - 999,999	730	2	19	2,373	6	19
50,000 - 249,999	422	3	11	1,046	7	8
Outside SMSA	1,953	4	50	6,857	12	54
Census geographic division						
New England	129	1	3	428	4	3
Middle Atlantic	670	2	17	1,306	5	10
East North Central	624	2	16	2,207	7	17
West North Central	356	3	9	1,632	12	13
South Atlantic	483	2	12	1,982	6	16
East South Central	295	3	7	1,208	11	9
West South Central	699	4	18	1,976	10	15
Mountain	385	4	10	931	10	7
Pacific	292	1	7	1,081	4	8
Sex and age group						
Both sexes, total	3,932	2	100	12,753	7	100
16 - 17 years	186	2	5	869	11	7
18 - 24 years	691	3	18	2,205	9	17
25 - 34 years	1,014	3	26	3,575	9	28
35 - 44 years	793	2	20	2,804	8	22
45 - 54 years	557	2	14	1,595	7	13
55 - 64 years	463	2	12	1,036	5	8
65 years and older	227	1	6	670	2	5
Male						
Total	3,476	4	88	11,718	14	92
16 - 17 years	178	5	5	812	21	6
18 - 24 years	614	5	16	2,022	16	16
25 - 34 years	844	4	21	3,248	17	25
35 - 44 years	717	4	18	2,582	16	20
45 - 54 years	490	4	12	1,442	12	11
55 - 64 years	438	4	11	971	9	8
65 years and older	195	2	5	642	5	5
Female						
Total	455	(Z)	12	1,034	1	8
16 - 17 years	...	...	...	57	2	(Z)
18 - 24 years	77	1	2	183	1	1
25 - 34 years	170	1	4	326	2	3
35 - 44 years	76	(Z)	2	222	1	2
45 - 54 years	67	1	2	153	1	1
55 - 64 years	25*	(Z)*	1*	65	1	1
65 years and older	32*	(Z)*	1*	27*	(Z)*	(Z)*
Race						
White	3,780	2	96	12,234	8	96
Black	107	1	3	351	2	3
All others	45	1	1	169	3	1
Annual household income						
Under $10,000	395	1	10	1,211	4	9
$10,000 to $19,999	881	2	22	2,854	7	22
$20,000 to $24,999	428	3	11	1,319	8	10
$25,000 to $29,999	568	2	14	2,094	8	16
$30,000 to $49,999	1,022	3	26	3,331	8	26
$50,000 to $74,999	309	2	8	1,026	7	8
$75,000 or more	197	3	5	491	7	4
Not reported	133	1	3	427	5	3
Education						
8 years or less	343	2	9	902	5	7
9 - 11 years	660	2	17	2,210	8	17
12 years	1,578	2	40	5,228	7	41
1 - 3 years college	756	2	19	2,477	7	19
4 years college	332	2	8	1,046	6	8
5 or more years college	262	2	7	890	6	7

Note: Percent who participated shows 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 only, etc.). Percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of those who fished only who lived in urban areas, etc.).

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

Table 15. Selected Characteristics of Fishermen and Hunters 6 - 15 Years Old: 1985

(U.S. population 6-15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	U.S. population		Sportsmen (fished or hunted)			Fished only		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	35,223	100	12,558	36	100	10,760	31	100
Population density of residence								
Urban	22,673	64	7,034	31	56	6,342	28	59
Rural	12,551	36	5,524	44	44	4,418	35	41
Population size of residence								
SMSA	23,507	67	7,553	32	60	6,820	29	63
1,000,000 or more	13,007	37	3,933	30	31	3,638	28	34
250,000 - 999,999	7,438	21	2,469	33	20	2,212	30	21
50,000 - 249,999	3,061	9	1,151	38	9	970	32	9
Outside SMSA	11,717	33	5,005	43	40	3,939	34	37
Census geographic division								
New England	1,703	5	590	35	5	547	32	5
Middle Atlantic	5,044	14	1,459	29	12	1,312	26	12
East North Central	6,474	18	2,477	38	20	2,204	34	20
West North Central	2,624	7	1,347	51	11	1,136	43	11
South Atlantic	5,686	16	1,923	34	15	1,619	28	15
East South Central	2,357	7	861	37	7	658	28	6
West South Central	4,314	12	1,519	35	12	1,139	26	11
Mountain	2,020	6	799	40	6	686	34	6
Pacific	5,002	14	1,584	32	13	1,458	29	14
Age								
6 - 8 years	10,523	30	3,319	32	26	3,160	30	29
9 - 11 years	10,136	29	3,818	38	30	3,478	34	32
12 - 15 years	14,564	41	5,421	37	43	4,121	28	38
Male								
Total	18,291	52	8,488	46	68	6,855	37	64
6 - 8 years	5,472	16	2,120	39	17	1,996	36	19
9 - 11 years	5,335	15	2,527	47	20	2,224	42	21
12 - 15 years	7,484	21	3,841	51	31	2,635	35	24
Female								
Total	16,933	48	4,070	24	32	3,905	23	36
6 - 8 years	5,051	14	1,199	24	10	1,164	23	11
9 - 11 years	4,801	14	1,291	27	10	1,254	26	12
12 - 15 years	7,081	20	1,580	22	13	1,486	21	14
Race								
White	28,538	81	11,540	40	92	9,824	34	91
Black	4,974	14	654	13	5	614	12	6
All others	1,712	5	364	21	3	321	19	3
Annual household income								
Under $10,000	5,259	15	1,087	21	9	949	18	9
$10,000 to $19,999	7,501	21	2,372	32	19	1,973	26	18
$20,000 to $24,999	3,380	10	1,236	37	10	1,056	31	10
$25,000 to $29,999	5,281	15	2,025	38	16	1,756	33	16
$30,000 to $49,999	8,598	24	3,739	43	30	3,243	38	30
$50,000 to $74,999	2,632	7	1,158	44	9	1,007	38	9
$75,000 or more	1,329	4	595	45	5	493	37	5
Not reported	1,242	4	347	28	3	282	23	3

(continued)

Table 15. Selected Characteristics of Fishermen and Hunters 6 - 15 Years Old: 1985 (continued)

(U.S. population 6-15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Hunted only			Fished and hunted		
	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	316	1	100	1,483	4	100
Population density of residence						
Urban	115	1	36	577	3	39
Rural	201	2	64	905	7	61
Population size of residence						
SMSA	142	1	45	591	3	40
1,000,000 or more	49	(Z)	15	247	2	17
250,000 - 999,999	57	1	18	201	3	14
50,000 - 249,999	37	1	12	143	5	10
Outside SMSA	174	1	55	892	8	60
Census geographic division						
New England	8*	(Z)*	3*	34	2	2
Middle Atlantic	39	1	12	108	2	7
East North Central	46	1	15	227	4	15
West North Central	35	1	11	175	7	12
South Atlantic	53	1	17	250	4	17
East South Central	37	2	12	167	7	11
West South Central	60	1	19	319	7	22
Mountain	22	1	7	91	5	6
Pacific	16*	(Z)*	5*	110	2	7
Age						
6 - 8 years	29	(Z)	9	130	1	9
9 - 11 years	40	(Z)	13	299	3	20
12 - 15 years	247	2	78	1,053	7	71
Male						
Total	278	2	88	1,355	7	91
6 - 8 years	27	(Z)	8	98	2	7
9 - 11 years	33	1	11	269	5	18
12 - 15 years	218	3	69	989	13	67
Female						
Total	39	(Z)	12	127	1	9
6 - 8 years	...	...	...	33	1	2
9 - 11 years	7*	(Z)*	2*	30	1	2
12 - 15 years	29	(Z)	9	65	1	4
Race						
White	297	1	94	1,419	5	96
Black	8*	(Z)*	3*	32	1	2
All others	11*	1*	3*	32	2	2
Annual household income						
Under $10,000	37	1	12	100	2	7
$10,000 to $19,999	89	1	28	310	4	21
$20,000 to $24,999	25	1	8	155	5	10
$25,000 to $29,999	28	1	9	241	5	16
$30,000 to $49,999	85	1	27	411	5	28
$50,000 to $74,999	25	1	8	126	5	8
$75,000 or more	12*	1*	4*	90	7	6
Not reported	15*	1*	5*	50	4	3

Note: Percent who participated shows 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 only, etc.). Percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of those who fished only who lived in urban areas, etc.). Data reported on this are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 16. Selected Characteristics of Fishermen, By Type of Fishing: 1985

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

Characteristic	U.S. Population		Total, all fishing			Freshwater		
						Total		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	181,095	100	46,357	26	100	39,823	22	100
Population density of residence								
Urban	124,067	69	27,653	22	60	22,770	18	57
Rural	57,028	31	18,704	33	40	17,053	30	43
Population size of residence								
SMSA	125,365	69	28,040	22	60	22,798	18	57
1,000,000 or more	71,940	40	14,432	20	31	11,095	15	28
250,000 - 999,999	38,844	21	9,738	25	21	8,386	22	21
50,000 - 249,999	14,582	8	3,870	27	8	3,316	23	8
Outside SMSA	55,730	31	18,316	33	40	17,026	31	43
Census geographic division								
New England	9,825	5	1,928	20	4	1,409	14	4
Middle Atlantic	28,977	16	4,896	17	11	3,195	11	8
East North Central	31,057	17	8,302	27	18	8,214	26	21
West North Central	13,093	7	4,735	36	10	4,703	36	12
South Atlantic	31,163	17	8,368	27	18	6,242	20	16
East South Central	11,377	6	3,431	30	7	3,313	29	8
West South Central	19,503	11	5,866	30	13	5,098	26	13
Mountain	9,444	5	2,764	29	6	2,733	29	7
Pacific	26,657	15	6,067	23	13	4,918	18	12
Sex and age group								
Both sexes, total	181,095	100	46,357	26	100	39,823	22	100
16 - 17 years	7,659	4	2,363	31	5	2,156	28	5
18 - 24 years	25,609	14	6,782	27	15	6,106	24	15
25 - 34 years	39,470	22	12,538	32	27	10,819	27	27
35 - 44 years	33,787	19	10,312	31	22	8,715	26	22
45 - 54 years	23,885	13	5,849	24	13	4,861	20	12
55 - 64 years	22,754	13	4,809	21	10	3,991	18	10
65 years and older	28,030	15	3,703	13	8	3,176	11	8
Male	85,781	47	31,351	37	68	27,014	31	68
Female	95,314	53	15,006	16	32	12,809	13	32
Race								
White	156,214	86	42,802	27	92	36,930	24	93
Black	18,391	10	2,414	13	5	2,053	11	5
All others	6,490	4	1,141	18	2	840	13	2
Annual household income								
Under $10,000	27,670	15	4,766	17	10	4,332	16	11
$10,000 to $19,999	40,768	23	9,934	24	21	8,932	22	22
$20,000 to $24,999	16,350	9	4,546	28	10	3,931	24	10
$25,000 to $29,999	25,517	14	7,317	29	16	6,345	25	16
$30,000 to $49,999	40,255	22	12,298	31	27	10,312	26	26
$50,000 to $74,999	13,750	8	3,806	28	8	3,073	22	8
$75,000 or more	7,520	4	1,991	26	4	1,529	20	4
Not reported	9,264	5	1,700	18	4	1,370	15	3
Education								
8 years or less	18,108	10	3,276	18	7	2,898	16	7
9 - 11 years	28,675	16	7,092	27	15	6,454	24	16
12 years	69,752	39	17,563	25	38	15,500	22	39
1 - 3 years college	34,272	19	9,459	28	20	8,012	23	20
4 years college	16,976	9	4,628	27	10	3,764	22	9
5 or more years college	15,313	8	4,238	28	9	3,197	21	8

(continued)

Table 16. Selected Characteristics of Fishermen, By Type of Fishing: 1985 (continued)

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

Characteristic	Freshwater						Saltwater		
	Freshwater except Great Lakes			Great Lakes					
	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	38,433	21	100	3,766	2	100	13,709	8	100
Population density of residence									
Urban	21,777	18	57	2,518	2	67	9,327	7	67
Rural	16,656	29	43	1,248	2	33	4,482	8	33
Population size of residence									
SMSA	21,666	17	56	2,885	2	77	10,111	8	74
1,000,000 or more	10,355	14	27	1,711	2	45	6,003	8	44
250,000 - 999,999	8,105	21	21	904	2	24	3,010	8	22
50,000 - 249,999	3,206	22	8	270	2	7	1,098	8	8
Outside SMSA	16,767	30	44	880	2	23	3,597	6	26
Census geographic division									
New England	1,406	14	4	34*	(Z)*	1*	1,058	11	8
Middle Atlantic	2,967	10	8	589	2	16	2,583	9	19
East North Central	7,122	23	19	2,766	9	73	531	2	4
West North Central	4,564	36	12	153	1	4	120	1	1
South Atlantic	6,218	20	16	85	(Z)	2	4,476	14	33
East South Central	3,311	29	9	31*	(Z)*	1*	499	4	4
West South Central	5,087	26	13	47*	(Z)*	1*	1,530	8	11
Mountain	2,732	29	7	35*	(Z)*	1*	159	2	1
Pacific	4,906	18	13	27*	(Z)*	1*	2,754	10	20
Sex and age group									
Both sexes, total	38,433	21	100	3,766	2	100	13,709	8	100
16 - 17 years	2,064	27	5	205	3	5	519	7	4
18 - 24 years	5,948	23	15	492	2	13	1,713	7	12
25 - 34 years	10,395	26	27	1,053	3	28	3,768	10	27
35 - 44 years	8,424	25	22	848	3	23	3,241	10	24
45 - 54 years	4,721	20	12	538	2	14	1,851	8	14
55 - 64 years	3,829	17	10	381	2	10	1,594	7	12
65 years and older	3,053	11	8	250	1	7	1,022	4	7
Male	26,106	30	68	2,832	3	75	9,743	11	71
Female	12,327	13	32	934	1	25	3,966	4	29
Race									
White	35,701	23	93	3,500	2	93	12,424	8	91
Black	1,909	10	5	236	1	6	739	4	5
All others	824	13	2	30*	(Z)*	1*	545	8	4
Annual household income									
Under $10,000	4,184	15	11	331	1	9	863	3	6
$10,000 to $19,999	8,532	21	22	668	2	18	2,442	6	18
$20,000 to $24,999	3,806	23	10	365	2	10	1,190	7	9
$25,000 to $29,999	6,110	24	16	634	2	17	2,068	8	15
$30,000 to $49,999	10,015	25	26	1,128	3	30	4,189	10	31
$50,000 to $74,999	2,966	22	8	328	2	9	1,452	11	11
$75,000 or more	1,445	19	4	187	2	5	882	12	6
Not reported	1,295	14	3	130	1	3	624	7	5
Education									
8 years or less	2,819	16	7	167	1	4	695	4	5
9 - 11 years	6,213	23	16	537	2	14	1,648	6	12
12 Years	14,936	21	39	1,628	2	43	4,844	7	35
1 - 3 years college	7,730	23	20	750	2	20	2,967	9	22
4 years college	3,626	21	9	423	2	11	1,759	10	13
5 or more years college	3,109	20	8	266	2	7	1,808	12	13

Note: Percent who participated shows 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 in the Great Lakes, etc.). Percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of those who fished in the Great Lakes who lived in urban areas, etc.).

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Hunters, By Type of Hunting: 1985

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

Characteristic	U.S. Population		Total, all hunting			Type of hunting		
						Big game		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	181,095	100	16,684	9	100	12,520	7	100
Population density of residence								
Urban	124,067	69	7,555	6	45	5,367	4	43
Rural	57,028	31	9,129	16	55	7,154	13	57
Population size of residence								
SMSA	125,365	69	7,874	6	47	5,779	5	46
1,000,000 or more	71,940	40	3,303	5	20	2,330	3	19
250,000 - 999,999	38,844	21	3,103	8	19	2,319	6	19
50,000 - 249,999	14,582	8	1,468	10	9	1,129	8	9
Outside SMSA	55,730	31	8,810	16	53	6,742	12	54
Census geographic division								
New England	9,825	5	557	6	3	481	5	4
Middle Atlantic	28,977	16	1,976	7	12	1,831	6	15
East North Central	31,057	17	2,831	9	17	2,081	7	17
West North Central	13,093	7	1,988	15	12	1,296	10	10
South Atlantic	31,163	17	2,465	8	15	1,947	6	16
East South Central	11,377	6	1,502	13	9	970	9	8
West South Central	19,503	11	2,675	14	16	1,924	10	15
Mountain	9,444	5	1,316	14	8	1,053	11	8
Pacific	26,657	15	1,373	5	8	939	4	7
Sex and age group								
Both sexes, total	181,095	100	16,684	9	100	12,520	7	100
16 - 17 years	7,659	4	1,056	14	6	724	9	6
18 - 24 years	25,509	14	2,896	11	17	2,113	8	17
25 - 34 years	39,470	22	4,588	12	27	3,513	9	28
35 - 44 years	33,787	19	3,597	11	22	2,773	8	22
45 - 54 years	23,865	13	2,152	9	13	1,654	7	13
55 - 64 years	22,764	13	1,498	7	9	1,135	5	9
65 years and older	28,030	15	897	3	5	608	2	5
Male	85,781	47	15,195	18	91	11,323	13	90
Female	95,314	53	1,489	2	9	1,197	1	10
Race								
White	156,214	86	16,014	10	96	12,128	8	97
Black	18,391	10	457	2	3	229	1	2
All others	6,490	4	213	3	1	164	3	1
Annual household income								
Under $10,000	27,670	15	1,605	6	10	1,187	4	9
$10,000 to $19,999	40,768	23	3,735	9	22	2,903	7	23
$20,000 to $24,999	16,350	9	1,746	11	10	1,354	8	11
$25,000 to $29,999	25,517	14	2,662	10	16	2,000	8	16
$30,000 to $49,999	40,255	22	4,353	11	26	3,353	8	27
$50,000 to $74,999	13,750	8	1,335	10	8	891	6	7
$75,000 or more	7,520	4	688	9	4	421	6	3
Not reported	9,264	5	560	6	3	412	4	3
Education								
8 years or less	18,108	10	1,245	7	7	963	5	8
9 - 11 years	26,675	15	2,870	11	17	2,114	8	17
12 years	69,752	39	6,805	10	41	5,466	8	44
1 - 3 years college	34,272	19	3,233	9	19	2,333	7	19
4 years college	16,976	9	1,376	8	8	862	5	7
5 or more years college	15,313	8	1,152	8	7	782	5	6

(continued)

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Hunters, By Type of Hunting: 1985 (continued)

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

Characteristic	Type of hunting								
	Small game			Migratory bird			Other animals		
	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	10,831	6	100	5,036	3	100	2,837	2	100
Population density of residence									
Urban	4,785	4	44	2,571	2	51	919	1	32
Rural	6,045	11	56	2,465	4	49	1,919	3	68
Population size of residence									
SMSA	5,041	4	47	2,576	2	51	1,072	1	38
1,000,000 or more	2,007	3	19	1,083	2	22	363	1	13
250,000 - 999,999	2,100	5	19	1,034	3	21	460	1	16
50,000 - 249,999	933	6	9	459	3	9	250	2	9
Outside SMSA	5,790	10	53	2,460	4	49	1,765	3	62
Census geographic division									
New England	347	4	3	119	1	2	99	1	3
Middle Atlantic	1,276	4	12	418	1	8	429	1	15
East North Central	1,959	6	18	458	1	9	481	2	17
West North Central	1,364	10	13	604	5	12	353	3	12
South Atlantic	1,584	5	15	819	3	16	418	1	15
East South Central	1,148	10	11	509	4	10	285	3	10
West South Central	1,702	9	16	1,183	6	23	399	2	14
Mountain	717	8	7	418	4	8	221	2	8
Pacific	733	3	7	507	2	10	152	1	5
Sex and age group									
Both sexes, total	10,831	6	100	5,036	3	100	2,837	2	100
16 - 17 years	655	11	6	356	5	7	249	3	9
18 - 24 years	2,119	8	20	1,062	4	21	577	2	20
25 - 34 years	3,001	8	28	1,478	4	29	862	2	30
35 - 44 years	2,224	7	21	1,073	3	21	561	2	20
45 - 54 years	1,239	5	11	514	2	10	304	1	11
55 - 64 years	832	4	8	367	2	7	160	1	6
65 years and older	560	2	5	188	1	4	124	(Z)	4
Male	10,173	12	94	4,738	6	94	2,682	3	95
Female	657	1	6	298	(Z)	6	156	(Z)	5
Race									
White	10,307	7	95	4,909	3	97	2,709	2	96
Black	401	2	4	87	(Z)	2	93	1	3
All others	122	2	1	40	1	1	36	1	1
Annual household income									
Under $10,000	1,085	4	10	358	1	7	300	1	11
$10,000 to $19,999	2,432	6	22	978	2	19	707	2	25
$20,000 to $24,999	1,166	7	11	442	3	9	321	2	11
$25,000 to $29,999	1,750	7	16	778	3	15	459	2	16
$30,000 to $49,999	2,762	7	26	1,453	4	29	678	2	24
$50,000 to $74,999	658	6	8	500	4	10	183	1	6
$75,000 or more	448	6	4	348	5	7	101	1	4
Not reported	330	4	3	179	2	4	89	1	3
Education									
8 years or less	744	4	7	197	1	4	213	1	8
9 - 11 years	1,991	7	18	762	3	15	542	2	19
12 years	4,312	6	40	1,804	3	36	1,178	2	42
1 - 3 years college	2,128	6	20	1,153	3	23	532	2	19
4 years college	916	5	8	566	3	11	204	1	7
5 or more years college	740	5	7	554	4	11	169	1	6

Note: Percent who participated shows 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 hunted big game, etc.). Percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of big game hunters who lived in urban areas, etc.)

(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 18. Summary of Expenditures For Fishing and Hunting, By Type of Fishing and Hunting: 1985

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

Expenditure item	Fishing and hunting	Total, all fishing	Type of fishing			
			Freshwater			Saltwater
			Total, all freshwater	Freshwater, except Great Lakes	Great Lakes	
Total	41,392,552	28,145,527	19,382,971	17,795,427	1,560,107	7,242,874
Trip-related, total	16,994,932	13,280,738	9,481,226	8,663,073	818,152	3,799,440
Food and lodging	7,549,380	5,665,662	4,209,253	3,878,514	330,739	1,456,409
Transportation	5,342,091	3,729,591	2,930,294	2,727,369	202,925	799,298
Other trip costs	4,103,460	3,885,485	2,341,679	2,057,191	284,488	1,543,734
Equipment, total	21,553,053	13,535,750	8,770,900	8,035,933	707,907	3,272,946
Fishing, hunting	5,536,961	2,766,922	1,907,227	1,759,795	143,398	562,431
Auxiliary equipment	1,326,263	482,082	326,515	310,838	14,764	76,457
Special equipment	14,689,829	10,266,746	6,537,158	5,965,300	549,745	2,634,058
Other expenditures, total	2,844,567	1,329,039	1,130,845	1,096,419	34,048	170,487
Magazines	155,054	71,551	48,025	46,118	1,751	7,942
Membership dues, contributions	117,692	37,025	21,073	19,687	1,164*	6,837
Land leasing and ownership	1,751,919	841,011	709,690	705,300	...	130,443*
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits	819,902	379,452	352,057	325,314	28,743	25,265

Expenditure item	Total, all hunting	Type of hunting			
		Big game	Small game	Migratory bird	Other animals
Total	10,059,386	5,967,449	1,815,216	1,089,571	355,607
Trip-related, total	3,714,194	2,054,862	923,530	526,356	209,447
Food and lodging	1,883,718	1,107,657	431,229	271,564	73,269
Transportation	1,612,500	813,139	452,920	217,362	129,079
Other trip costs	217,975	134,066	39,381	37,431	7,098
Equipment, total	4,933,634	2,832,502	749,464	402,268	141,475
Fishing, hunting	2,750,039	1,246,809	552,851	263,116	105,860
Auxiliary	688,202	456,952	66,165	59,649	7,552
Special	1,495,393	1,128,741	130,448	79,503	28,063*
Other expenditures, total	1,411,558	1,080,085	142,222	160,947	4,686
Magazines	26,439	14,405	4,032	1,229	569*
Membership dues, contributions	38,866	10,334	3,105	16,232	672*
Land leasing and ownership	910,907	755,389	73,264	80,445	...
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits	435,346	299,957	61,821	63,041	3,491

Note: Detail may not add to total because of nonresponse to individual questions. Expenditures reported according to primary use of item.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

Table 19. Expenditures in the U.S. for Fishing and Hunting: 1985

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

Expenditure item	Expenditures			Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent new (1)	Average per sportsman (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of sportsmen	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	41,392,552	(X)	823	48,771	97	849
Trip-related expenditures						
Total trip-related	16,994,932	(X)	338	46,637	93	364
Food and lodging, total	7,549,380	(X)	150	40,320	80	187
Food	6,098,821	(X)	121	40,013	80	152
Lodging	1,450,559	(X)	29	10,091	20	144
Transportation, total	5,342,091	(X)	106	41,976	83	127
Public	357,165	(X)	7	1,332	3	268
Private	4,984,926	(X)	99	41,622	83	120
Other trip costs, total	4,103,460	(X)	82	36,923	73	111
Guide fees	117,128	(X)	2	565	1	207
Pack trip or package fees	404,675	(X)	8	3,296	7	123
Public land use fees	81,196	(X)	2	3,590	7	23
Private land use fees	152,957	(X)	3	2,205	4	69
Boat launching fees (2)	111,022	(X)	2	3,625	7	31
Equipment rental	179,198	(X)	4	3,513	7	51
Boat fuel (2)	1,116,640	(X)	22	13,687	27	82
Boat mooring, storage and maintenance (2)	632,564	(X)	13	2,136	4	296
Bait (2)	1,017,645	(X)	20	30,872	61	33
Ice (2)	290,436	(X)	6	16,658	33	17
Equipment expenditures						
Fishing equipment	2,786,922	95	55	28,321	56	98
Hunting equipment	2,750,039	73	55	11,997	24	229
Auxiliary equipment, total	1,326,263	82	26	12,717	25	104
Camping equipment	282,766	92	6	3,509	7	81
Binoculars, field glasses, etc.	112,355	92	2	1,673	3	67
Snow shoes and skis	12,632	89	(W)	118	(Z)	107
Foul weather gear	110,737	95	2	2,851	6	39
Special fishing or hunting clothes	414,692	95	8	5,611	11	74
Rubber boots and waders	99,766	94	2	2,763	5	36
Maintenance and repair of equipment	33,243	(X)	1	590	1	56
Fishing or hunting boots	100,216	94	2	1,950	4	51
Processing and taxidermy costs	146,287	(X)	3	835	2	175
Other	13,570	61	(W)	222	(Z)	61
Special equipment	14,689,829	62	292	8,188	16	1,794
Other expenditures						
Magazines	155,054	(X)	3	6,717	13	23
Membership dues and contributions	117,692	(X)	2	2,907	6	40
Land leasing and ownership	1,751,919	(X)	35	1,540	3	1,138
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits, total	819,902	(X)	16	35,395	70	23
Licenses	649,686	(X)	13	34,683	69	19
Duck stamps	19,122	(X)	(W)	2,550	5	8
Tags and permits	151,094	(X)	3	9,512	19	16

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Detail in subsequent tables may not add to totals shown here because of nonresponse to individual questions.

(1) Percent of equipment expenditures for new rather than used items.

(2) For fishing only.

(X) Not applicable.

(W) Less than .5 dollars.

(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 20. Expenditures in the U.S. for Fishing: 1985

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

Expenditure item	Expenditures			Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent new (1)	Average per fisherman (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of fishermen	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	28,145,527	(X)	607	44,784	97	628
Trip-related expenditures						
Total trip-related	13,280,738	(X)	286	42,908	93	310
Food and lodging, total	5,665,662	(X)	122	36,591	79	155
Food	4,483,132	(X)	97	36,286	78	124
Lodging	1,182,530	(X)	26	8,871	19	133
Transportation, total	3,729,591	(X)	80	37,754	81	99
Public	276,076	(X)	6	1,081	2	255
Private	3,453,516	(X)	74	37,425	81	92
Other trip costs, total	3,885,485	(X)	84	36,489	79	106
Guide fees	68,877	(X)	1	399	1	173
Pack trip or package fees	340,108	(X)	7	3,140	7	108
Public land use fees	66,988	(X)	1	3,069	7	22
Private land use fees	75,183	(X)	2	1,619	3	46
Boat launching fees	111,022	(X)	2	3,625	8	31
Equipment rental	166,021	(X)	4	3,398	7	49
Boat fuel	1,116,640	(X)	24	13,687	30	82
Boat mooring, storage and maintenance	632,564	(X)	14	2,136	5	296
Live bait	779,786	(X)	17	26,281	57	30
Cut bait	106,821	(X)	2	4,905	11	22
Prepared bait	131,099	(X)	3	8,629	19	15
Ice	290,436	(X)	6	16,658	36	17
Equipment expenditures						
Fishing equipment, total	2,788,922	95	60	28,321	61	98
Rods and rod making components	716,836	96	15	13,654	29	53
Reels	398,175	96	9	8,768	19	45
Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc.	413,737	97	9	22,042	48	19
Artificial lures and flies	515,710	97	11	16,686	36	31
Depth finders and fish finders	266,936	94	6	851	2	313
Other electronic fishing devices	29,276	93	1	130	(Z)	225
Tackle boxes	90,520	95	2	4,966	11	18
Creels, stringers, fish bags, landing nets and gaff hooks	30,919	95	1	3,205	7	10
Minnow seines and traps	14,767	94	(W)	976	2	15
Minnow buckets and portable bait containers	24,767	95	1	3,511	8	7
Scales and knives	56,507	95	1	3,682	8	15
Rod holders and rod belts	21,639	95	(W)	1,199	3	18
Spear fishing equipment	17,390	53	(W)	206	(Z)	84
Ice fishing equipment	22,317	92	(W)	751	2	30
Other	168,426	93	4	4,192	9	40
Auxiliary equipment, total	482,082	84	10	6,742	15	71
Camping equipment	192,344	94	4	2,440	5	79
Binoculars, field glasses, etc.	27,390	93	1	486	1	56
Snow shoes and skis	4,630*	82*	(W)*	44*	(Z)*	104*
Foul weather gear	63,358	95	1	1,798	4	35
Special fishing or hunting clothes	45,298	94	1	819	2	55
Rubber boots and waders	67,580	95	1	1,979	4	34
Maintenance and repair of equipment	20,288	(X)	(W)	415	1	49
Fishing or hunting boots	25,054	94	1	567	1	44
Processing and taxidermy costs	28,242	(X)	1	217	(Z)	130
Other	7,898	55	(W)	130	(Z)	61
Special equipment	10,266,746	64	221	6,836	15	1,502
Other expenditures						
Magazines	71,551	(X)	2	3,316	7	22
Membership dues and contributions	37,025	(X)	1	1,077	2	34
Land leasing and ownership	841,011	(X)	18	414	1	2,034
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits, total	379,452	(X)	8	27,739	60	14
Licenses	335,948	(X)	7	26,721	58	13
Stamps, tags and permits	43,504	(X)	1	5,361	12	8

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Detail in tables 21-24 may not add to totals shown here because of multiple reponses and nonresponses.
(1) Percent of equipment expenditures for new rather than used items.
(X) Not applicable.
(W) Less than .5 dollars.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Table 21. Expenditures in the U.S. for Freshwater Fishing: 1985

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

Expenditure item	Expenditures			Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent new (1)	Average per fisherman (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of fishermen	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	19,382,971	(X)	487	38,229	96	507
Trip-related expenditures						
Total trip-related	9,481,226	(X)	238	36,515	92	260
Food and lodging, total	4,209,253	(X)	106	30,670	77	137
Food	3,448,229	(X)	87	30,437	76	113
Lodging	761,024	(X)	19	7,121	18	107
Transportation, total	2,930,294	(X)	74	32,206	81	91
Public	125,953	(X)	3	545	1	231
Private	2,804,341	(X)	70	32,049	80	88
Other trip costs, total	2,341,679	(X)	59	30,338	76	77
Guide fees	33,920	(X)	1	254	1	133
Pack trip or package fees	95,706	(X)	2	621	2	154
Public land use fees	56,770	(X)	1	2,609	7	22
Private land use fees	68,651	(X)	2	1,409	4	49
Boat launching fees	75,481	(X)	2	2,799	7	27
Equipment rental	103,117	(X)	3	2,358	6	44
Boat fuel	685,232	(X)	17	10,949	27	63
Boat mooring, storage and maintenance	258,976	(X)	7	1,370	3	189
Live bait	609,362	(X)	15	22,719	57	27
Cut bait	42,410	(X)	1	2,343	6	18
Prepared bait	96,308	(X)	2	7,316	18	13
Ice	215,746	(X)	5	13,726	34	16
Equipment expenditures						
Fishing equipment, total	1,907,227	96	48	22,935	58	83
Rods and rod making components	503,053	97	13	10,741	27	47
Reels	275,779	96	7	6,796	17	41
Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc.	293,547	97	7	17,066	43	17
Artificial lures and flies	409,752	97	10	13,680	34	30
Depth finders and fish finders	140,507	94	4	586	1	240
Other electronic fishing devices	11,785	84	(W)	102	(Z)	115
Tackle boxes	66,442	95	2	3,816	10	17
Creels, stringers, fish bags, landing nets and gaff hooks	21,743	96	1	2,574	6	8
Minnow seines and traps	9,666	94	(W)	760	2	13
Minnow buckets and portable bait containers	20,657	96	1	2,986	7	7
Scales and knives	38,744	96	1	2,486	6	15
Rod holders and rod belts	9,601	93	(W)	782	2	12
Spear fishing equipment	2,125	91	(W)	68	(Z)	31
Ice fishing equipment	20,872	93	1	679	2	31
Other	84,956	92	2	3,009	8	28
Auxiliary equipment, total	326,515	83	8	5,183	13	63
Camping equipment	129,358	92	3	1,958	5	66
Binoculars, field glasses, etc.	14,627	93	(W)	269	1	54
Snow shoes and skis	3,098*	81*	(W)*	36*	(Z)*	86*
Foul weather gear	38,783	96	1	1,239	3	31
Special fishing or hunting clothes	23,665	92	1	534	1	44
Rubber boots and waders	55,416	97	1	1,559	4	36
Maintenance and repair of equipment	14,339	(X)	(W)	320	1	45
Fishing or hunting boots	20,196	93	1	460	1	44
Processing and taxidermy costs	21,034	(X)	1	194	(Z)	108
Other	6,000	66	(W)	92	(Z)	65
Special equipment	6,537,158	64	164	5,093	13	1,283
Other expenditures						
Magazines	48,025	(X)	1	2,189	5	22
Membership dues and contributions	21,073	(X)	1	725	2	29
Land leasing and ownership	709,690	(X)	18	376	1	1,886
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits, total	352,057	(X)	9	25,917	65	14
Licenses	314,874	(X)	8	25,129	63	13
Stamps, tags and permits	37,183	(X)	1	4,549	11	8

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
(1) Percent of equipment expenditures for new rather than used items.
(X) Not applicable.
(W) Less than .5 dollars.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Table 22. Expenditures in the U.S. for Freshwater Fishing, Except Great Lakes: 1985

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

Expenditure item	Expenditures			Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent new (1)	Average per fisherman (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of fishermen	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	17,795,427	(X)	463	36,855	96	483
Trip-related expenditures						
Total trip-related	8,663,073	(X)	225	35,126	91	247
Food and lodging, total	3,878,514	(X)	101	29,246	76	133
Food	3,182,982	(X)	83	29,011	75	110
Lodging	695,533	(X)	18	6,603	17	105
Transportation, total	2,727,369	(X)	71	30,849	80	88
Public	114,277	(X)	3	464	1	246
Private	2,613,091	(X)	68	30,691	80	85
Other trip costs, total	2,057,191	(X)	54	29,003	75	71
Guide fees	29,851	(X)	1	216	1	138
Pack trip or package fees	49,416	(X)	1	252	1	196
Public land use fees	53,843	(X)	1	2,450	6	22
Private land use fees	66,445	(X)	2	1,370	4	49
Boat launching fees	59,451	(X)	2	2,453	6	24
Equipment rental	96,254	(X)	3	2,226	6	43
Boat fuel	596,109	(X)	16	10,070	26	59
Boat mooring, storage and maintenance	199,838	(X)	5	1,196	3	167
Live bait	569,995	(X)	15	21,674	56	26
Cut bait	40,816	(X)	1	2,289	6	18
Prepared bait	92,635	(X)	2	7,101	18	13
Ice	202,529	(X)	5	13,045	34	16
Equipment expenditures						
Fishing equipment, total	1,759,795	96	46	21,829	57	81
Rods and rod making components	472,229	96	12	10,203	27	46
Reels	259,091	96	7	6,464	17	40
Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc.	276,989	97	7	16,222	42	17
Artificial lures and flies	386,806	97	10	12,922	34	30
Depth finders and fish finders	112,606	94	3	521	1	216
Other electronic fishing devices	6,837	89	(W)	87	(Z)	78
Tackle boxes	62,884	95	2	3,616	9	17
Creels, stringers, fish bags, landing nets and gaff hooks	20,056	96	1	2,445	6	8
Minnow seines and traps	9,279	95	(W)	732	2	13
Minnow buckets and portable bait containers	19,785	96	1	2,865	7	7
Scales and knives	35,037	97	1	2,340	6	15
Rod holders and rod belts	7,162	95	(W)	703	2	10
Spear fishing equipment	2,125	91	(W)	68	(Z)	31
Ice fishing equipment	20,164	93	1	637	2	32
Other	68,743	92	2	2,777	7	25
Auxiliary equipment, total	310,838	83	8	4,940	13	63
Camping equipment	126,487	92	3	1,924	5	66
Binoculars, field glasses, etc.	13,573	92	(W)	251	1	54
Snow shoes and skis	3,098*	81*	(W)*	38*	(Z)*	86*
Foul weather gear	34,256	96	1	1,128	3	30
Special fishing or hunting clothes	22,075	91	1	501	1	44
Rubber boots and waders	52,328	97	1	1,473	4	36
Maintenance and repair of equipment	13,857	(X)	(W)	313	1	44
Fishing or hunting boots	19,599	93	1	441	1	44
Processing and taxidermy costs	19,767	(X)	1	180	(Z)	110
Other	5,798	54	(W)	88	(Z)	66
Special equipment	5,965,300	63	155	4,876	13	1,223
Other expenditures						
Magazines	46,118	(X)	1	2,094	5	22
Membership dues and contributions	19,687	(X)	1	665	2	30
Land leasing and ownership	705,300	(X)	18	365	1	1,931
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits, total	325,314	(X)	8	24,228	68	13
Licenses	293,444	(X)	8	23,464	61	13
Stamps, tags and permits	31,870	(X)	1	3,963	10	8

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
(1) Percent of equipment expenditures for new rather than used items.
(X) Not applicable.
(W) Less than .5 dollars.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Table 23. Expenditures in the U.S. for Great Lakes Fishing: 1985

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

Expenditure item	Expenditures			Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent new (1)	Average per fisherman (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of fishermen	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	1,560,107	(X)	414	3,502	93	446
Trip-related expenditures						
Total trip-related	818,152	(X)	217	3,416	91	240
Food and lodging, total	330,739	(X)	88	2,967	79	111
Food	265,247	(X)	70	2,948	78	90
Lodging	65,491	(X)	17	672	18	97
Transportation, total	202,925	(X)	54	2,965	79	68
Public	11,675	(X)	3	111	3	105
Private	191,250	(X)	51	2,934	78	65
Other trip costs, total	284,488	(X)	76	2,842	75	100
Guide fees	4,068*	(X)	1*	44*	1*	92*
Pack trip or package fees	46,289	(X)	12	374	10	124
Public land use fees	2,927	(X)	1	176	5	17
Private land use fees	2,207*	(X)	1*	54*	1*	41*
Boat launching fees	16,030	(X)	4	433	11	37
Equipment rental	6,853	(X)	2	176	5	39
Boat fuel	89,123	(X)	24	1,344	36	66
Boat mooring, storage and maintenance	59,138	(X)	16	201	5	295
Live bait	39,367	(X)	10	1,955	52	20
Cut bait	1,595	(X)	(W)	75	2	21
Prepared bait	3,674	(X)	1	314	8	12
Ice	13,218	(X)	4	1,128	30	12
Equipment expenditures						
Fishing equipment, total	143,398	95	38	1,253	33	114
Rods and rod making components	29,869	98	8	536	14	56
Reels	15,699	98	4	315	8	50
Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc.	16,147	99	4	846	22	19
Artificial lures and flies	21,748	99	6	747	20	29
Depth finders and fish finders	27,602	93	7	64	2	430
Other electronic fishing devices	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tackle boxes	3,504	100	1	197	5	18
Creels, stringers, fish bags, landing nets and gaff hooks	1,672	96	(W)	127	3	13
Minnow seines and traps	384*	84*	(W)*	27*	1*	14*
Minnow buckets and portable bait containers	827	97	(W)	115	3	7
Scales and knives	1,703	92	(W)	145	4	12
Rod holders and rod belts	2,439	89	1	79	2	31
Spear fishing equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ice fishing equipment	687*	97*	(W)*	41*	1*	17*
Other	16,189	89	4	229	6	71
Auxiliary equipment, total	14,764	86	4	250	7	59
Camping equipment	2,410*	100*	1*	30*	1*	79*
Binoculars, field glasses, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Snow shoes and skis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foul weather gear	4,528	98	1	111	3	41
Special fishing or hunting clothes	1,475*	100*	(W)*	31*	1*	48*
Rubber boots and waders	2,844	96	1	80	2	36
Maintenance and repair of equipment	...	(X)	...	...	...	...
Fishing or hunting boots	...	...	...	...	...	...
Processing and taxidermy costs	...	(X)	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special equipment	549,745	67	146	211	6	2,608
Other expenditures						
Magazines	1,761	(X)	(W)	89	2	20
Membership dues and contributions	1,164*	(X)	(W)*	52*	1*	22*
Land leasing and ownership	...	(X)	...	...	...	...
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits, total	26,743	(X)	7	2,282	61	12
Licenses	21,430	(X)	6	2,026	54	11
Stamps, tags and permits	5,313	(X)	1	675	18	8

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
(1) Percent of equipment expenditures for new rather than used items.
(X) Not applicable.
(W) Less than .5 dollars.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Table 24. Expenditures in the U.S. for Saltwater Fishing: 1985

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

Expenditure item	Expenditures			Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent new (1)	Average per fisherman (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of fishermen	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	7,242,874	(X)	528	12,657	94	563
Trip-related expenditures						
Total trip-related	3,799,440	(X)	277	12,650	92	300
Food and lodging, total	1,456,409	(X)	106	10,960	80	133
Food	1,034,903	(X)	75	10,814	79	96
Lodging	421,506	(X)	31	2,204	16	191
Transportation, total	799,298	(X)	58	10,532	77	76
Public	150,123	(X)	11	593	4	253
Private	649,175	(X)	47	10,216	75	64
Other trip costs, total	1,543,734	(X)	113	10,933	80	141
Guide fees	34,958	(X)	3	161	1	217
Pack trip or package fees	244,403	(X)	18	2,593	19	94
Public land use fees	10,218	(X)	1	516	4	20
Private land use fees	6,532	(X)	(W)	237	2	28
Boat launching fees	35,541	(X)	3	1,022	7	35
Equipment rental	62,847	(X)	5	1,114	8	56
Boat fuel	431,409	(X)	31	3,708	27	116
Boat mooring, storage and maintenance	373,568	(X)	27	849	6	440
Live bait	170,408	(X)	12	5,443	40	31
Cut bait	64,410	(X)	5	2,999	22	21
Prepared bait	34,731	(X)	3	1,911	14	18
Ice	74,690	(X)	5	4,737	35	16
Equipment expenditures						
Fishing equipment, total	562,431	95	41	4,212	31	134
Rods and rod making components	136,503	97	10	1,799	13	76
Reels	84,351	97	6	1,235	9	68
Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc.	68,891	96	5	3,016	22	23
Artificial lures and flies	47,204	95	3	1,520	11	31
Depth finders and fish finders	92,153	97	7	164	1	561
Other electronic fishing devices	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tackle boxes	12,650	96	1	586	4	22
Creels, stringers, fish bags, landing nets and gaff hooks	6,168	96	(W)	327	2	19
Minnow seines and traps	3,782	93	(W)	110	1	34
Minnow buckets and portable bait containers	1,602	96	(W)	181	1	9
Scales and knives	9,627	95	1	613	4	16
Rod holders and rod belts	9,820	97	1	295	2	33
Spear fishing equipment	14,546	47	1	123	1	118
Ice fishing equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	66,025	96	5	668	5	99
Auxiliary equipment, total	76,457	80	6	947	7	81
Camping equipment	16,723	99	1	135	1	124
Binoculars, field glasses, etc.	6,948	92	1	109	1	64
Snow shoes and skis	...	...	...	...	..	...
Foul weather gear	15,150	93	1	341	2	44
Special fishing or hunting clothes	14,859	96	1	171	1	87
Rubber boots and waders	8,350	84	1	306	2	27
Maintenance and repair of equipment	5,365	(X)	(W)	80	1	67
Fishing or hunting boots	2,327*	97*	(W)*	51*	(Z)*	46*
Processing and taxidermy costs	...	(X)	...	...	...	...
Other	1,651*	47*	(W)*	26*	(Z)*	63*
Special equipment	2,634,058	71	192	1,089	8	2,419
Other equipment						
Magazines	7,942	(X)	1	381	3	21
Membership dues and contributions	6,837	(X)	(W)	127	1	54
Land leasing and ownership	130,443*	(X)	10*	32*	(Z)*	4,112*
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits, total	25,265	(X)	2	2,225	16	11
Licenses	19,480	(X)	1	1,742	13	11
Stamps, tags and permits	5,786	(X)	(W)	699	5	8

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
(1) Percent of equipment expenditures for new rather than used items.
(X) Not applicable.
(W) Less than .5 dollars.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Table 25. Expenditures in the U.S. for Hunting: 1985

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

Expenditure item	Expenditures			Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent new (1)	Average per hunter (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of hunters	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	10,059,386	(X)	603	16,378	98	614
Trip-related expenditures						
Total trip-related	3,714,194	(X)	223	14,833	89	250
Food and lodging, total	1,883,718	(X)	113	12,204	73	154
Food	1,615,689	(X)	97	12,173	73	133
Lodging	268,029	(X)	16	1,646	10	163
Transportation, total	1,612,500	(X)	97	14,173	85	114
Public	81,090	(X)	5	283	2	287
Private	1,531,410	(X)	92	14,092	84	109
Other trips costs, total	217,975	(X)	13	1,493	9	146
Guide fees	48,251	(X)	3	181	1	267
Pack trip or package fees	64,566	(X)	4	171	1	377
Public land use fees	14,208	(X)	1	589	4	24
Private land use fees	77,774	(X)	5	624	4	125
Equipment rental	13,177	(X)	1	154	1	86
Equipment expenditures						
Hunting equipment, total	2,750,039	85	165	11,997	72	229
Guns and rifles	1,312,456	75	79	3,507	21	374
Rifles	544,948	76	33	1,817	11	300
Shotguns	497,209	72	30	1,704	10	292
Muzzle loaders, primitive firearms	57,227	86	3	286	2	200
Pistols, handguns	213,073	79	13	677	4	315
Bows, arrows, archery equipment	196,740	89	12	1,542	9	128
Telescopic sights	119,151	94	7	1,111	7	107
Decoys and game calls	39,453	94	2	844	5	47
Cases and carriers for equipment or game	55,962	96	3	1,253	8	45
Ammunition	449,143	96	27	10,243	61	44
Hand loading equipment	108,038	89	6	995	6	109
Hunting dogs and associated costs	326,065	(X)	20	895	5	364
Hunting knives	63,541	93	4	1,844	11	34
Other	79,469	84	5	570	3	139
Auxiliary equipment, total	688,202	95	41	6,304	38	109
Camping equipment	39,614	93	2	473	3	84
Binoculars, field glasses, etc	84,353	93	4	864	5	74
Snow shoes and skis	2,049	91	(W)	36	(Z)	58
Foul weather gear	29,527	95	2	674	4	44
Special fishing or hunting clothes	348,912	95	21	4,838	29	72
Rubber boots and waders	22,753	94	1	563	3	40
Maintenance and repair of equipment	9,964	(X)	1	117	1	85
Fishing or hunting boots	61,077	94	4	1,147	7	53
Processing and taxidermy costs	107,135	(X)	6	571	3	188
Other	2,819	88	(W)	37	(Z)	77
Special equipment	1,495,393	59	90	633	4	2,363
Other expenditures						
Magazines	26,439	(X)	2	1,120	7	24
Membership dues and contributions	38,866	(X)	2	819	5	47
Land leasing and ownership	910,907	(X)	55	1,167	7	781
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits, total	435,346	(X)	26	14,129	86	31
Licenses	309,534	(X)	18	13,325	80	23
Federal duck stamps	19,122	(X)	1	2,550	15	8
Other stamps, tags and permits	107,590	(X)	6	5,061	30	21

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Detail in tables 26-29 may not add to totals shown here because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

(1) Percent of equipment expenditures for new rather than used items.

(X) Not applicable.

(W) Less than .5 dollars.

(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 26. Expenditures in the U.S. for Big Game Hunting: 1985

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

Expenditure item	Expenditures			Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent new (1)	Average per hunter (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of hunters	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	5,967,449	(X)	476	12,249	98	487
Trip-related expenditures						
Total trip-related	2,054,862	(X)	164	11,195	89	184
Food and lodging, total	1,107,657	(X)	88	9,331	75	119
Food	929,063	(X)	74	9,302	74	100
Lodging	178,594	(X)	14	1,200	10	149
Transportation, total	813,139	(X)	65	10,668	85	76
Public	49,281	(X)	4	207	2	238
Private	763,858	(X)	61	10,624	85	72
Other trip costs, total	134,066	(X)	11	917	7	146
Guide fees	24,851	(X)	2	79	1	314
Pack trip or package fees	53,581	(X)	4	125	1	430
Public land use fees	5,872	(X)	(W)	334	3	18
Private land use fees	41,065	(X)	3	387	3	106
Equipment rental	8,697	(X)	1	71	1	123
Equipment expenditures						
Hunting equipment, total	1,246,609	84	100	6,921	55	180
Guns and rifles	624,451	75	50	1,850	15	338
Rifles	426,406	74	34	1,294	10	329
Shotguns	83,700	71	7	331	3	253
Muzzle loaders, primitive firearms	46,345	86	4	225	2	206
Pistols, handguns	68,000	77	5	210	2	324
Bows, arrows, archery equipment	177,862	90	14	1,396	11	127
Telescopic sights	100,369	95	8	875	7	115
Decoys and game calls	2,562	99	(W)	159	1	16
Cases and carriers for equipment or game	33,088	96	3	633	5	52
Ammunition	142,200	97	11	4,717	38	30
Hand loading equipment	36,038	80	3	405	3	89
Hunting dogs and associated costs	69,732	(X)	6	157	1	444
Hunting knives	31,627	92	3	1,075	9	29
Other	28,881	71	2	337	3	86
Auxiliary equipment, total	456,952	96	36	4,220	34	108
Camping equipment	32,357	93	3	360	3	90
Binoculars, field glasses, etc	53,350	93	4	687	5	78
Snow shoes and skis	1,027*	93*	(W)*	21*	(Z)*	50*
Foul weather gear	18,127	97	1	429	3	42
Special fishing or hunting clothes	200,425	96	16	2,952	24	68
Rubber boots and waders	7,247	89	1	205	2	35
Maintenance and repair of equipment	6,370	(X)	1	59	(Z)	107
Fishing or hunting boots	40,576	97	3	746	6	54
Processing and taxidermy costs	95,225	(X)	8	459	4	207
Other	2,249*	91*	(W)*	28*	(Z)*	80*
Special equipment	1,128,741	57	90	442	4	2,555
Other expenditures						
Magazines	14,405	(X)	1	644	5	22
Membership dues and contributions	10,334	(X)	1	331	3	31
Land leasing and ownership	755,389	(X)	60	1,007	8	750
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits, total	299,957	(X)	24	10,388	83	29
Licenses	231,169	(X)	18	9,371	75	25
Stamps, tags and permits	68,788	(X)	6	3,483	28	20

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
(1) Percent of equipment expenditures for new rather than used items.
(X) Not applicable.
(W) Less than .5 dollars.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Table 27. Expenditures in the U.S. for Small Game Hunting: 1985

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

Expenditure item	Expenditures			Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent new (1)	Average per hunter (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of hunters	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	1,815,216	(X)	168	10,037	93	181
Trip-related expenditures						
Total trip-related	923,530	(X)	85	8,686	80	106
Food and lodging, total	431,229	(X)	40	6,139	57	70
Food	387,309	(X)	36	6,134	57	63
Lodging	43,919	(X)	4	404	4	109
Transportation, total	452,920	(X)	42	8,100	75	56
Public	19,911	(X)	2	85	1	233
Private	433,008	(X)	40	8,065	74	54
Other trip costs, total	39,381	(X)	4	449	4	88
Guide fees	7,179	(X)	1	36	(Z)	199
Pack trip or package fees	6,674	(X)	1	40	(Z)	167
Public land use fees	4,666	(X)	(W)	207	2	23
Private land use fees	17,943	(X)	2	186	2	96
Equipment rental	2,918	(X)	(W)	47	(Z)	62
Equipment expenditures						
Hunting equipment, total	552,851	85	51	3,706	34	149
Guns and rifles	278,422	73	26	1,109	10	251
Rifles	44,975	74	4	306	3	147
Shotguns	195,869	72	18	745	7	263
Muzzle loaders, primitive firearms	3,721*	100*	(W)*	22*	(Z)*	166*
Pistols, handguns	33,857	78	3	153	1	221
Bows, arrows, archery equipment	2,476	88	(W)	32	(Z)	77
Telescopic sights	5,796	86	1	120	1	48
Decoys and game calls	1,153	66	(W)	49	(Z)	24
Cases and carriers for equipment or game	7,950	97	1	233	2	34
Ammunition	116,696	95	11	2,665	25	44
Hand loading equipment	17,018	93	2	202	2	84
Hunting dogs and associated costs	110,498	(X)	10	419	4	264
Hunting knives	7,669	97	1	273	3	28
Other	5,172	72	(W)	57	1	91
Auxiliary equipment, total	66,165	94	6	995	9	66
Camping equipment	3,438	99	(W)	42	(Z)	82
Binoculars, field glasses, etc	4,189	94	(W)	68	1	62
Snow shoes and skis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foul weather gear	2,785	93	(W)	72	1	39
Special fishing or hunting clothes	37,432	93	3	686	6	55
Rubber boots and waders	3,010	92	(W)	92	1	33
Maintenance and repair of equipment	1,172*	(X)	(W)*	25*	(Z)*	47*
Fishing or hunting boots	9,883	93	1	206	2	48
Processing and taxidermy costs	3,629*	(X)	(W)*	30*	(Z)*	123*
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special equipment	130,448	85	12	63	1	2,085
Other expenditures						
Magazines	4,032	(X)	(W)	144	1	28
Membership dues and contributions	3,105	(X)	(W)	65	1	48
Land leasing and ownership	73,264	(X)	7	63	1	1,152
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits, total	61,821	(X)	6	4,419	41	14
Licenses	55,475	(X)	5	4,097	38	14
Stamps, tags and permits	6,346	(X)	1	729	7	9

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
(1) Percent of equipment expenditures for new rather than used items.
(X) Not applicable.
(W) Less than .5 dollars.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Table 28. Expenditures in the U.S. for Migratory Bird Hunting: 1985

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

Expenditure item	Expenditures			Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent new (1)	Average per hunter (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of hunters	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	1,089,571	(X)	216	4,614	92	238
Trip-related expenditures						
Total trip-related	526,358	(X)	105	4,259	85	124
Food and lodging, total	271,564	(X)	54	3,127	64	84
Food	233,713	(X)	46	3,224	64	72
Lodging	37,851	(X)	8	263	5	144
Transportation, total	217,362	(X)	43	4,024	80	54
Public	9,895	(X)	2	46	1	216
Private	207,467	(X)	41	4,001	79	52
Other trip costs, total	37,431	(X)	7	353	7	106
Guide fees	15,379	(X)	3	67	1	228
Pack trip or package fees	4,172*	(X)	1*	21*	(Z)*	195*
Public land use fees	3,344	(X)	1	136	3	25
Private land use fees	13,233	(X)	3	142	3	93
Equipment rental	1,304	(X)	(W)	53	1	25
Equipment expenditures						
Hunting equipment, total	263,116	86	52	1,513	30	174
Guns and rifles	115,572	73	23	344	7	336
Rifles	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shotguns	114,588	73	23	335	7	342
Muzzle loaders, primitive firearms	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pistols, handguns	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bows, arrows, archery equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telescopic sights	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decoys and game calls	33,168	84	7	538	11	62
Cases and carriers for equipment or game	3,684	96	1	122	2	30
Ammunition	62,046	96	12	927	18	67
Hand loading equipment	10,371	92	2	130	3	80
Hunting dogs and associated costs	32,626	(X)	6	128	3	255
Hunting knives	893	100	(W)	31	1	29
Other	4,482	95	1	35	1	127
Auxiliary equipment, total	59,649	96	12	639	13	93
Camping equipment	1,033*	95*	(W)*	18*	(Z)*	57*
Binoculars, field glasses, etc	2,129	98	(W)	38	1	55
Snow shoes and skis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foul weather gear	6,369	97	1	118	2	54
Special fishing or hunting clothes	31,585	96	6	401	8	79
Rubber boots and waders	9,930	98	2	197	4	50
Maintenance and repair of equipment	...	(X)	...	...	...	...
Fishing or hunting boots	1,864	86	(W)	41	1	45
Processing and taxidermy costs	6,372	(X)	1	64	1	100
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special equipment	79,503	50	16	61	1	1,297
Other expenditures						
Magazines	1,229	(X)	(W)	56	1	22
Membership dues and contributions	16,232	(X)	3	197	4	82
Land leasing and ownership	80,445	(X)	16	82	2	978
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits, total	63,041	(X)	13	2,716	64	23
Licenses	16,913	(X)	3	918	18	18
Federal duck stamps (2)	17,259	(X)	3	2,301	46	8
Other stamps, tags and permits	28,868	(X)	6	1,410	28	20

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
(1) Percent of equipment expenditures for new rather than used items.
(2) Less than total reported in table 26 because not all duck stamp purchasers hunted waterfowl in 1985.
(X) Not applicable.
(W) Less than .5 dollars.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Table 29. Expenditures in the U.S. for Hunting Other Animals: 1985

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

Expenditure item	Expenditures			Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent new (1)	Average per hunter (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of hunters	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	355,607	(X)	125	1,981	70	180
Trip-related expenditures						
Total trip-related	209,447	(X)	74	1,868	66	112
Food and lodging, total	73,269	(X)	26	1,092	38	67
Food	65,604	(X)	23	1,090	38	60
Lodging	7,665	(X)	3	52	2	148
Transportation, total	129,079	(X)	45	1,774	63	73
Public	2,003*	(X)	1*	13*	(Z)*	153*
Private	127,077	(X)	45	1,770	62	72
Other trip costs, total	7,098	(X)	3	46	2	154
Guide fees	841*	(X)	(W)*	11*	(Z)*	77*
Pack trip or package fees	...	(X)	...	...	...	...
Public land use fees	326*	(X)	(W)*	16*	1*	20*
Private land use fees	5,534	(X)	2	28	1	197
Equipment rental	...	(X)	...	...	...	...
Equipment expenditures						
Hunting equipment, total	105,860	91	37	332	12	319
Guns and rifles	21,065	63	7	83	3	255
Rifles	10,306	62	4	52	2	197
Shotguns	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzzle loaders, primitive firearms	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pistols, handguns	10,133	65	4	29	1	344
Bows, arrows, archery equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telescopic sights	2,095*	96*	1*	25*	1*	83*
Decoys and game calls	696	93	(W)	35	1	20
Cases and carriers for equipment or game	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ammunition	6,181	92	2	134	6	46
Hand loading equipment	2,206*	96*	1*	27*	1*	83*
Hunting dogs and associated costs	69,548	(X)	25	90	3	777
Hunting knives	373*	100*	(W)*	13*	(Z)*	30*
Other	3,271*	83*	1*	26*	1*	124*
Auxiliary equipment, total	7,552	96	3	112	4	67
Camping equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binoculars, field glasses, etc	410*	93*	(W)*	11*	(Z)*	38*
Snow shoes and skis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foul weather gear	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special fishing or hunting clothes	3,284	97	1	51	2	65
Rubber boots and waders	1,197	98	(W)	32	1	38
Maintenance and repair of equipment	...	(X)	...	...	...	...
Fishing or hunting boots	975*	100*	(W)*	22*	1*	45*
Processing and taxidermy costs	...	(X)	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special equipment	28,063*	(X)	10*	10*	(Z)*	2,860*
Other expenditures						
Magazines	569*	(X)	(W)*	23*	1*	24*
Membership dues and contributions	572*	(X)	(W)*	12*	(Z)*	49*
Land leasing and ownership	...	(X)	...	...	...	...
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits, total	3,491	(X)	1	244	9	14
Licenses	2,402	(X)	1	166	6	14
Stamps, tags and permits	1,089	(X)	(W)	97	3	11

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
(1) Percent of equipment expenditures for new rather than used items.
(X) Not applicable.
(W) Less than .5 dollars.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Table 30. Special Equipment Expenditures in the U.S. for Fishing and Hunting: 1985

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

Special equipment item	Expenditures			Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent new (1)	Average per sportsman (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of sportsmen	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	14,689,829	62	292	8,188	16	1,794
Inboard boat	2,234,692	67	44	218	(Z)	10,233
Outboard boat	2,346,950	56	47	1,115	2	2,106
Canoe, other boat	245,836	44	5	499	1	492
Outboard motor	960,922	76	19	855	2	1,124
Electric trolling motor	120,847	83	2	786	2	154
Other boat accessories	225,068	89	4	1,275	3	176
Travel or tent trailer	699,074	49	14	322	1	2,169
Pickup, camper or van	3,284,266	67	65	738	1	4,452
Motor home	761,860	26	15	84	(Z)	9,037
Boat trailer, trailer hitch	237,956	74	5	782	2	304
Cabin	988,257	62	20	59	(Z)	16,852
Trail bike, dune buggie, 4x4 vehicle, 3-wheeler	2,285,867	60	45	567	1	4,029
Snowmobile	57,774	44	1	62	(Z)	934
Ice chest	94,362	94	2	4,315	9	22
Other	146,098	71	3	425	1	343

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
(1) Percent of equipment expenditures for new rather than used items.
(2) Less than .5 percent.

Table 31. Freshwater Fishermen and Hunters Who Purchased Licenses or Were Exempt: 1985

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

Sportsmen	Freshwater fishermen		Hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total sportsmen	39,823	100	16,684	100
Total license purchasers (1)	30,715	77	14,882	89
Sportsmen purchasing licenses:				
In state of residence	27,988	70	14,078	84
In other states	5,882	15	1,717	10
Total exempt from purchasing licenses	4,334	11	1,061	6
Sportsmen exempt from license purchase:				
In state of residence	3,704	9	989	6
In other states	586	1	116	1
Other (2)	5,239	13	732	4
Not reported	177	(Z)	178	1
Sportsmen exempt in state of residence				
Total	3,704	100	989	100
Overage	2,036	55	452	46
Underage	557	15	87	9
Hunted or fished on own land	451	12	234	24
Military	22*	1*	...	...
Disabled	91	2	35*	4*
Lifetime or free license	1,855	50	514	52
Unspecified exemption	1,143	31	224	23

Note: Detail does not add to total because of nonresponse and multiple responses; respondents could have been licensed in one state and exempt in another.
(1) Includes persons who had licenses bought for them. Does not include persons who purchased licenses and did not fish or hunt in 1985.
(2) Includes persons engaged in activities requiring no licenses or exemptions and those who failed to buy a license for activities requiring a license.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
... Sample size too small to report data reliably.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 32. Expenditures for Licenses, Stamps, Tags and Permits, by Primary Use of License and Place in the U.S.: 1985

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Primary use	Total, all licenses, stamps, tags and permits		Licenses		Stamps, tags and permits		Place in the U.S.			
							Total, in state of residence		Total, in other states	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total, fishing or hunting	819,902	100	649,686	100	170,216	100	547,758(a)	100	253,022(a)	100
Fishing										
Total, all fishing	379,452	46	335,948	52	43,504	26	280,582	51	98,870	39
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	325,314	40	293,444	45	31,870	19	240,315	44	4,448	33
Great Lakes	25,743	3	21,430	3	5,313	3	18,170	3	8,752	3
Saltwater	25,265	3	19,480	3	5,786	3	19,732	4	5,534	2
Hunting										
Total, all hunting	435,346	53	308,634	47	126,712	74	263,567(a)	48	152,655(a)	60
Big game	299,957	37	231,169	36	68,789	40	184,434	34	115,523	46
Small game	61,821	8	55,475	9	6,346	4	47,037	9	14,785	6
Migratory bird	63,041	8	16,913	3	46,128	27	25,196(a)	5	20,587(a)	8
Other Animals	3,491	(Z)	2,402	(Z)	1,089	1	2,478	(Z)	1,012	(Z)

Note: Detail does not add to total because of nonresponse.
Does not include expenditures for licenses, stamps, tags and permits purchased before 1985.
Does not include expenditures for licenses, stamps, tags and permits by fishermen and hunters who did not fish or hunt in 1985.
(a) Does not include expenditures for federal duck stamps.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 33. Expenditures for Licenses, by Primary Use of License and Type of License: 1985

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Primary use	Total, all licenses		Type of license					
			Fishing only		Hunting only		Fishing and hunting	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total, fishing or hunting	649,686	100	299,897	100	213,570	100	130,193	100
Fishing								
Total, all fishing	335,948	52	299,897	100	(X)	(X)	33,747	26
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	293,444	45	259,146	86	(X)	(X)	31,285	24
Great Lakes	21,430	3	19,875	7	(X)	(X)	1,181	1
Saltwater	19,480	3	18,284	6	(X)	(X)	1,093	1
Hunting								
Total, all hunting	308,327	47	(X)	(X)	213,570	100	94,116	72
Big game	231,169	36	(X)	(X)	160,770	75	68,677	53
Small game	55,475	9	(X)	(X)	36,462	17	18,851	14
Migratory bird	16,913	3	(X)	(X)	11,931	6	4,780	4
Other animals	2,402	(Z)	(X)	(X)	1,636	1	765	1

Note: Detail does not add to total because of nonresponse.
Does not include expenditures for licenses purchased before 1985.
Does not include expenditures for licenses by fishermen and hunters who did not fish or hunt in 1985.
(X) Not applicable.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 34. Selected Characteristics of Freshwater Fishermen and Hunters Who Purchased Licenses: 1985

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

Characteristic	Freshwater fishermen						Hunters					
	Total		Purchased a license (1)		Did not purchase a license (2)		Total		Purchased a license (1)		Did not purchase a license (2)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total persons	39,823	100	30,715	77	9,109	23	16,684	100	14,882	89	1,803	11
Population density of residence												
Urban	22,770	100	17,886	79	4,884	21	7,555	100	6,764	90	791	10
Rural	17,053	100	12,829	75	4,224	25	9,129	100	8,118	89	1,011	11
Population size of residence												
SMSA	22,798	100	17,914	79	4,883	21	7,874	100	7,099	90	775	10
1,000,000 or more	11,095	100	8,674	78	2,421	22	3,303	100	2,990	91	313	9
250,000 - 999,999	8,386	100	6,622	79	1,765	21	3,103	100	2,783	90	320	10
50,000 - 249,999	3,316	100	2,619	79	697	21	1,468	100	1,326	90	142	10
Outside SMSA	17,026	100	12,800	75	4,225	25	8,810	100	7,783	88	1,027	12
Census geographic division												
New England	1,409	100	1,158	82	251	18	557	100	514	92	43	8
Middle Atlantic	3,195	100	2,631	82	564	18	1,976	100	1,869	95	107	5
East North Central	8,214	100	6,323	77	1,890	23	2,831	100	2,590	91	241	9
West North Central	4,703	100	3,868	82	836	18	1,988	100	1,763	89	224	11
South Atlantic	6,242	100	4,035	65	2,207	35	2,465	100	2,074	84	392	16
East South Central	3,313	100	2,284	69	1,029	31	1,502	100	1,268	84	234	16
West South Central	5,098	100	3,798	75	1,299	25	2,675	100	2,338	87	337	13
Mountain	2,733	100	2,444	89	289	11	1,316	100	1,245	95	71	5
Pacific	4,918	100	4,173	85	745	15	1,373	100	1,220	89	154	11
Sex and age group												
Both sexes, total	39,823	100	30,715	77	9,109	23	16,684	100	14,882	89	1,803	11
16 - 17 years	2,156	100	1,158	54	998	46	1,056	100	868	81	198	19
18 - 24 years	6,106	100	4,596	75	1,509	25	2,896	100	2,565	89	331	11
25 - 34 years	10,819	100	8,945	83	1,874	17	4,588	100	4,246	93	343	7
35 - 44 years	8,715	100	7,359	84	1,356	16	3,597	100	3,368	94	229	6
45 - 54 years	4,661	100	4,224	87	637	13	2,152	100	2,010	93	143	7
55 - 64 years	3,991	100	3,320	83	671	17	1,498	100	1,383	92	116	8
65 years and older	3,176	100	1,112	35	2,064	65	897	100	453	50	444	50
Male	27,014	100	21,931	81	5,083	19	15,195	100	13,603	90	1,592	10
Female	12,809	100	8,763	69	4,026	31	1,489	100	1,279	86	210	14
Race												
White	36,930	100	28,797	78	8,133	22	16,014	100	14,374	90	1,640	10
Black	2,053	100	1,333	65	720	35	457	100	352	77	105	23
All others	840	100	584	70	256	30	213	100	156	73	57	27
Annual household income												
Under $10,000	4,332	100	2,735	63	1,597	37	1,605	100	1,289	80	316	20
$10,000 to $19,999	8,932	100	6,564	73	2,368	27	3,735	100	3,255	87	480	13
$20,000 to $24,999	3,931	100	3,131	80	800	20	1,746	100	1,573	90	174	10
$25,000 to $29,999	6,345	100	5,086	80	1,259	20	2,662	100	2,412	91	250	9
$30,000 to $49,999	10,312	100	8,549	83	1,763	17	4,353	100	4,066	93	287	7
$50,000 to $74,999	3,073	100	2,486	81	588	19	1,335	100	1,166	87	169	13
$75,000 or more	1,529	100	1,164	76	365	24	688	100	625	91	62	9
Not reported	1,370	100	1,000	73	370	27	560	100	496	89	64	11
Education												
8 years or less	2,896	100	1,686	58	1,210	42	1,245	100	941	76	303	24
9 - 11 years	6,454	100	4,307	67	2,147	33	2,870	100	2,485	87	385	13
12 years	15,500	100	12,789	83	2,711	17	6,805	100	6,282	92	523	8
1 - 3 years college	8,012	100	6,424	80	1,588	20	3,233	100	2,894	90	339	10
4 years college	3,764	100	2,978	79	786	21	1,378	100	1,229	89	150	11
5 or more years college	3,197	100	2,530	79	667	21	1,152	100	1,050	91	102	9
Days of participation (3)												
0 - 5 days	14,624	100	9,649	66	4,974	34	5,109	100	4,236	83	873	17
6 - 10 days	7,274	100	5,691	78	1,583	22	3,356	100	2,995	89	360	11
11 - 25 days	8,983	100	7,613	85	1,371	15	4,360	100	4,044	93	316	7
26 days or more	8,943	100	7,762	87	1,181	13	3,560	100	3,606	93	254	7

(1) Includes persons who purchased a license in 1985 in any state. Respondents could have been licensed in one state and exempt in another.
(2) Includes those persons who did not purchase a license in any state in 1985 and those who did not specify a license purchase in 1985.
(3) Includes freshwater fishing days only.

Table 35. Freshwater Fishermen and Days of Fishing, by Type of Water and Place in the U.S.: 1985

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands. Excludes Great Lakes fishing)

Fishermen and days of fishing	Total in U.S.		Fishing by place					
			Total in U.S.		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fishermen								
Total, all types of water	38,433	100	38,433	100	35,400	92	7,673	20
Manmade impoundments, total	22,272	58	22,272	100	20,548	92	3,348	15
40 acres or more	12,730	33	12,730	100	11,483	90	2,107	17
10 – 39 acres	5,748	15	5,748	100	5,214	91	666	12
Under 10 acres	9,901	26	9,901	100	9,161	93	989	10
Natural lakes or ponds	14,555	38	14,555	100	12,204	84	3,207	22
Rivers or streams	17,467	45	17,467	100	15,764	90	2,755	16
Days of fishing								
Total, all types of water	785,855	100	785,855	100	707,259	90	76,676	10
Manmade impoundments, total	364,246	46	364,246	100	331,211	91	32,401	9
40 acres or more	187,604	24	187,604	100	166,581	89	20,682	11
10 – 39 acres	59,235	8	59,235	100	54,479	92	4,656	8
Under 10 acres	117,407	15	117,407	100	110,151	94	7,063	6
Natural lakes or ponds	193,142	25	193,142	100	168,259	87	23,905	12
Rivers or streams	255,074	32	255,074	100	232,879	91	21,740	9

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
The first percent column is based on the total, all types of water rows.
Fishing by place percent columns are based on the total in U.S. for each type of water (manmade impoundments, manmade impoundments of 40 acres or more, etc.).

Table 36. Great Lakes Fishermen and Days of Fishing, by Great Lake and Mode of Fishing in the U.S.: 1985

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

Fishermen and days of fishing	Total in U.S.		Mode of fishing			
			Boat		Shore	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fishermen						
Total, all Great Lakes	3,786	100	2,368	63	1,773	47
Lake Ontario	303	100	213	70	142	47
Lake Erie	1,373	100	972	71	603	44
Lake Huron	407	100	254	62	193	47
Lake Michigan	1,428	100	862	60	611	43
Lake Superior	176	100	86	49	94	54
Lake St. Claire	246	100	193	79	71	29
St. Lawrence River	97	100	80	83	28*	29*
Connecting waters	190	100	97	51	97	51
Tributaries to the Great Lakes	222	100	44*	20*	175	79
Days of Fishing						
Total, all Great Lakes	46,417	100	22,912	50	22,018	48
Lake Ontario	4,161	100	2,751	66	1,431	34
Lake Erie	18,025	100	9,077	50	8,758	49
Lake Huron	3,783	100	1,948	51	1,838	49
Lake Michigan	9,764	100	4,852	48	4,817	49
Lake Superior	1,073	100	585	55	439	41
Lake St. Claire	3,233	100	2,107	65	860	27
St. Lawrence River	1,687	100	1,019	60	624*	37*
Connecting waters	2,951	100	525	18	2,253	76
Tributaries to the Great Lakes	1,514	100	247*	16*	1,210*	80*

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
The first percent column is based on the total, all Great Lakes rows.
Fishing by place percent columns are based on the total in U.S. for each Great Lake category (Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, etc.).
* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Table 37. Saltwater Fishermen, by Type of Water, Mode of Fishing, and Place in the U.S.: 1985

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

Saltwater fishermen	Total in U.S.		Fishing by place					
			Total in U.S.		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Type of water								
Total, all types of water	13,709	100	13,709	100	10,294	75	3,959	29
Deep sea (More than 3 miles off shore)	4,283	31	4,283	100	2,968	69	1,458	34
Offshore (.2 to 3 miles off shore)	4,093	30	4,093	100	3,161	77	1,047	26
Surf and shore (Less than .2 miles off shore)	5,466	40	5,466	100	4,283	78	1,327	24
Sounds and bays	4,715	34	4,715	100	3,560	76	1,294	27
Tidal rivers and streams	1,560	11	1,560	100	1,190	76	402	26
Mode of fishing								
Total, all modes of fishing	13,709	100	13,709	100	10,294	75	3,959	29
Party or charter boat	3,669	27	3,669	100	2,394	65	1,385	38
Private or rental boat	6,105	45	6,105	100	4,844	79	1,466	24
Surf or shore	4,684	36	4,684	100	3,741	77	1,258	26
Bridge, pier or jetty	4,490	33	4,490	100	3,500	78	1,124	25
Other	302	2	302	100	188	62	116	38

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
The first percent column is based on the total, all types of water and total modes of fishing rows.
Fishing by place percent columns are based on the total in U.S. for each type of water and each mode of fishing (deep sea, offshore, ect.).

Table 38. Selected Characteristics of Freshwater Fishermen, by Type of Water in the U.S.: 1985

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands. Excludes Great Lakes fishing)

Characteristic	Total freshwater fishermen		Natural lakes or ponds		Rivers or streams	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total persons	38,433	100	14,555	38	17,467	45
Population density of residence						
Urban	21,777	100	8,914	41	9,791	45
Rural	16,656	100	5,641	34	7,676	46
Population size of residence						
SMSA	21,666	100	8,998	42	9,421	43
1,000,000 or more	10,355	100	4,727	46	4,396	42
250,000 - 999,999	8,105	100	3,119	38	3,468	43
50,000 - 249,999	3,206	100	1,152	36	1,558	49
Outside SMSA	16,767	100	5,558	33	8,046	48
Census geographic division						
New England	1,406	100	1,006	72	711	51
Middle Atlantic	2,967	100	1,120	38	1,822	61
East North Central	7,122	100	3,563	50	2,636	37
West North Central	4,684	100	2,170	46	1,986	42
South Atlantic	6,218	100	1,770	28	2,861	46
East South Central	3,311	100	702	21	1,466	44
West South Central	5,087	100	1,321	26	1,885	37
Mountain	2,732	100	859	31	1,456	53
Pacific	4,906	100	2,044	42	2,645	54
Sex and age group						
Both sexes, total	38,433	100	14,555	38	17,467	45
16 - 17 years	2,064	100	720	35	974	47
18 - 24 years	5,948	100	2,517	42	3,004	50
25 - 34 years	10,395	100	4,278	41	4,851	47
35 - 44 years	8,424	100	3,024	36	3,928	47
45 - 54 years	4,721	100	1,628	34	2,045	43
55 - 64 years	3,829	100	1,368	36	1,520	40
65 years and older	3,053	100	1,021	33	1,147	38
Male	26,106	100	9,989	38	12,879	49
Female	12,327	100	4,567	37	4,588	37
Race						
White	35,701	100	13,540	38	16,205	45
Black	1,909	100	655	34	909	48
All others	824	100	361	44	353	43
Annual household income						
Under $10,000	4,184	100	1,350	32	1,844	44
$10,000 to $19,999	8,632	100	3,172	37	4,369	51
$20,000 to $24,999	3,806	100	1,406	37	1,697	45
$25,000 to $29,999	6,110	100	2,304	38	2,782	46
$30,000 to $49,999	10,015	100	4,051	40	4,310	43
$50,000 to $74,999	2,966	100	1,186	40	1,287	43
$75,000 or more	1,445	100	610	42	616	43
Not reported	1,295	100	476	37	564	44
Education						
8 years or less	2,819	100	822	29	1,217	43
9 - 11 years	6,213	100	2,072	33	2,968	48
12 years	14,936	100	5,540	37	6,894	46
1 - 3 years college	7,730	100	3,283	42	3,554	46
4 years college	3,626	100	1,553	43	1,527	42
5 or more years college	3,109	100	1,286	41	1,307	42

(continued)

Table 38. Selected Characteristics of Freshwater Fishermen, by Type of Water in the U.S.: 1985 (continued)

(U.S population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands. Excludes Great Lakes fishing)

Characteristic	Manmade impoundments							
	Total manmade impoundments		40 acres or more		10 to 40 acres		Less than 10 acres	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total persons	22,272	58	12,730	33	5,748	15	9,901	26
Population density of residence								
Urban	12,360	57	7,493	34	3,510	16	4,782	22
Rural	9,912	60	5,237	31	2,238	13	5,119	31
Population size of residence								
SMSA	12,164	56	7,319	34	3,426	16	4,584	21
1,000,000 or more	5,531	53	3,288	32	1,653	16	1,998	19
250,000 – 999,999	4,744	59	2,913	36	1,239	15	1,800	22
50,000 – 249,999	1,888	59	1,118	35	534	17	786	25
Outside SMSA	10,108	60	5,411	32	2,322	14	5,317	32
Census geographic division								
New England	440	31	207	15	182	13	182	13
Middle Atlantic	1,387	47	643	22	500	17	627	21
East North Central	3,659	51	1,940	27	922	13	1,797	26
West North Central	2,627	56	1,500	32	709	15	1,282	27
South Atlantic	3,724	60	1,725	28	926	15	2,059	33
East South Central	2,444	74	1,254	38	477	14	1,382	42
West South Central	3,555	70	2,307	45	724	14	1,482	29
Mountain	1,910	70	1,404	51	600	22	486	18
Pacific	2,524	51	1,750	36	704	14	604	12
Sex and age group								
Both sexes, total	22,272	58	12,730	33	5,748	15	9,901	26
16 – 17 years	1,307	63	576	28	330	16	734	36
18 – 24 years	3,454	58	1,852	31	1,066	18	1,729	29
25 – 34 years	6,104	59	3,479	33	1,733	17	2,811	27
35 – 44 years	4,946	59	2,954	35	1,254	15	2,083	25
45 – 54 years	2,887	57	1,679	36	575	12	983	21
55 – 64 years	2,052	54	1,189	31	432	11	803	21
65 years and older	1,721	56	1,002	33	356	12	758	25
Male	15,412	59	9,047	35	4,133	16	7,011	27
Female	6,860	56	3,683	30	1,616	13	2,890	23
Race								
White	20,867	58	12,078	34	5,360	15	9,243	26
Black	1,054	55	452	24	289	15	534	28
All others	351	43	201	24	99	12	124	15
Annual household income								
Under $10,000	2,498	60	1,300	31	647	16	1,187	29
$10,000 to $19,999	4,925	57	2,693	31	1,331	15	2,319	27
$20,000 to $24,999	2,169	57	1,199	31	523	14	981	26
$25,000 to $29,999	3,658	60	2,111	35	882	14	1,707	28
$30,000 to $49,999	5,877	59	3,515	35	1,551	15	2,411	24
$50,000 to $74,999	1,614	54	984	33	426	14	655	22
$75,000 or more	791	55	470	33	187	13	360	25
Not reported	731	56	458	35	200	15	280	22
Education								
8 years or less	1,586	59	881	31	324	11	748	27
9 – 11 years	3,728	60	1,952	31	908	15	1,796	29
12 years	8,595	58	4,925	33	2,323	16	3,806	25
1 – 3 years college	4,519	58	2,690	35	1,233	16	1,947	25
4 years college	2,009	55	1,180	33	485	13	870	24
5 or more years college	1,836	59	1,101	35	476	15	735	24

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Percent columns are based on total freshwater fishermen for each row (the percent of freshwater fishermen living in urban areas who fished in natural lakes or ponds, etc.).

Table 39. Hunters and Days of Hunting on Public and Private Land, by Type of Hunting in the U.S.: 1985

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

Hunters and days of hunting	Total, all hunting		Type of hunting							
			Big game		Small game		Migratory bird		Other animals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hunters										
Total, all land	16,684	100	12,520	100	10,831	100	5,036	100	2,837	100
Public land, total	7,853	47	5,855	47	3,629	34	1,593	32	566	20
Public land only	2,629	16	2,955	24	1,607	15	892	18	271	10
Public and private land	5,224	31	2,899	23	2,022	19	701	14	295	10
Private land, total	13,748	82	9,258	74	8,840	82	3,840	76	2,398	85
Private land only	8,522	51	6,359	51	6,818	63	3,140	62	2,103	74
Public and private land	5,224	31	2,899	23	2,022	19	701	14	295	10
Days of hunting										
Total, all land	334,013	100	131,330	100	132,263	100	41,682	100	47,050	100
Public land (1)	94,386	28	44,972	34	30,235	23	11,827	28	7,354	16
Private land (2)	255,703	77	89,005	68	99,322	75	28,219	68	39,157	83

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

Table 40. Hunters and Days of Hunting on Public Land, by Type of Hunting in the U.S.: 1985

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

Hunters and days of hunting	Total, all hunting		Type of hunting							
			Big game		Small game		Migratory bird		Other animals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hunters										
Total, all public land	7,853	100	5,855	100	3,629	100	1,593	100	566	100
Federal	3,451	44	2,750	47	1,176	32	544	34	217	38
State wildlife area	2,455	31	1,428	24	1,129	31	574	36	136	24
Other state area	1,839	23	1,311	22	762	21	231	14	107	19
Local	695	8	343	6	272	8	139	9	35	6
Unspecified public land (1)	1,842	23	987	17	861	24	391	25	93	16
Days of hunting										
Total, all public land	94,388	100	44,972	100	30,235	100	11,827	100	7,354	100
Federal	34,294	36	19,885	44	8,367	28	3,446	29	2,596	35
State wildlife area	21,751	23	9,099	20	7,516	25	3,680	31	1,457	20
Other state area	16,623	18	8,247	18	5,790	19	1,164	10	1,421	19
Local	5,519	6	1,814	4	2,314	8	783	7	608	8
Unspecified public land (1)	16,201	17	5,927	13	6,247	21	2,754	23	1,273	17

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.
(1) Respondent was unable to say whether the publicly held area was owned by federal, state or local government.

Table 41. Hunters and Days of Hunting on Wetlands and Extent of Wetlands Use, by Type of Hunting in the U.S.: 1985

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

Hunters, days of hunting, and extent of wetlands use	Total, all hunting		Type of hunting							
			Big game		Small game		Migratory bird		Other animals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hunters										
Total hunters	16,684	100	12,520	100	10,831	100	5,036	100	2,837	100
Hunters using wetlands	6,340	38	3,546	28	3,022	28	2,401	48	645	23
Hunters not using wetlands (1)	10,344	62	8,974	72	7,808	72	2,635	52	2,193	77
Days of hunting										
Total days of hunting	334,013	100	131,330	100	132,263	100	41,682	100	47,050	100
Days of hunting on wetlands (2)	85,861	26	28,647	22	26,370	20	19,903	48	10,942	23
Extent of wetlands use										
Total hunters using wetlands	6,340	100	3,546	100	3,022	100	2,401	100	645	100
Hunters using wetlands:										
1 – 19 percent of hunters days	1,164	18	378	11	300	10	80	3	58	9
20 – 39 percent of hunters days	1,105	17	558	16	460	15	133	6	58	9
40 – 59 percent of hunters days	1,027	16	456	13	450	15	174	7	77	12
60 – 79 percent of hunters days	652	10	266	8	222	7	171	7	36	6
80 – 99 percent of hunters days	394	6	129	4	88	3	78	3	13*	2*
100 percent of hunters days	1,694	27	1,720	48	1,460	48	1,700	71	390	60

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

(1) Includes those who did not specify whether they hunted on wetlands and those who specified no hunting on wetlands.

(2) Days of hunting on wetlands includes both days spent solely on wetlands and those spent on wetlands and non-wetlands.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Table 42. Hunters and Days of Hunting on Public Land in the U.S., by Selected Characteristic: 1985

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

Charscteristic	Hunters				Days of hunting				Average days of hunting on public land per hunter using public land
	Total hunters, public and private land	Hunters on public land (2)			Total days, public and private land	Days on public land (2)			
		Number	Percent of total hunters	Percent of hunters using public land		Number	Percent of total days	Percent of days on public land	
Total persons	16,684	7,853	47	100	334,013	94,388	28	100	12
Population density of residence									
Urban	7,555	3,943	52	50	127,038	45,197	36	48	11
Rural	9,129	3,910	43	50	206,975	49,191	24	52	13
Population size of residence									
SMSA	7,874	4,064	52	52	133,743	44,303	33	47	11
1,000,000 or more	3,303	1,696	51	22	47,466	16,956	36	18	10
250,000 – 999,999	3,103	1,710	55	22	57,957	18,531	32	20	11
50,000 – 249,999	1,468	659	45	8	28,320	8,516	30	9	13
Outside SMSA	8,810	3,788	43	48	200,270	50,085	25	53	13
Census geographic division									
New England	557	253	45	3	11,350	3,034	27	3	12
Middle Atlantic	1,976	1,203	61	15	36,662	11,851	32	13	10
East North Central	2,831	1,411	50	18	57,899	16,264	28	17	12
West North Central	1,988	903	45	11	36,754	10,555	29	11	12
South Atlantic	2,465	915	37	12	56,937	12,035	21	13	13
East South Central	1,502	442	29	6	36,413	4,988	14	5	11
West South Central	2,675	661	25	8	56,261	9,238	16	10	14
Mountain	1,316	1,090	83	14	20,640	13,160	64	14	12
Pacific	1,373	975	71	12	21,096	13,174	62	14	14
Sex and age group									
Both sexes, total	16,684	7,853	47	100	334,013	94,388	28	100	12
16 – 17 years	1,058	454	43	6	26,188	5,488	21	6	12
18 – 24 years	2,896	1,453	50	18	68,564	19,188	28	20	13
25 – 34 years	4,588	2,351	51	30	96,838	29,098	30	31	12
35 – 44 years	3,597	1,748	49	22	71,986	21,293	30	23	12
45 – 54 years	2,152	941	44	12	33,272	10,609	32	11	11
55 – 64 years	1,498	611	41	8	22,198	5,525	25	6	9
65 years and older	897	295	33	4	14,967	3,188	21	3	11
Male	15,195	7,288	48	93	313,341	88,876	28	94	12
Female	1,489	564	38	7	20,672	5,512	27	6	10
Race									
White	16,014	7,583	47	97	322,136	90,311	28	96	12
Black	457	143	31	2	7,964	1,573	20	2	11
All others	213	127	59	2	3,913	2,505	64	3	20
Annual household income									
Under $10,000	1,605	687	43	9	37,309	9,865	26	10	14
$10,000 to $19,999	3,735	1,740	47	22	81,766	21,696	27	23	12
$20,000 to $24,999	1,746	837	48	11	34,502	10,441	30	11	12
$25,000 to $29,999	2,662	1,342	50	17	54,275	14,912	27	16	11
$30,000 to $49,999	4,353	2,145	49	27	81,939	24,453	30	26	11
$50,000 to $74,999	1,335	616	46	8	22,458	7,467	33	8	12
$75,000 or more	668	253	37	3	10,822	2,811	26	3	11
Not reported	560	233	42	3	10,941	2,743	25	3	12
Education									
8 years or less	1,245	466	37	6	23,184	5,194	22	6	11
9 – 11 years	2,870	1,297	45	17	66,996	16,926	25	18	13
12 years	6,805	3,293	48	42	141,969	40,535	29	43	12
1 – 3 years college	3,233	1,656	51	21	62,196	20,022	32	21	12
4 years college	1,378	652	47	8	22,179	6,478	29	7	10
5 or more years college	1,152	490	42	6	17,490	5,234	30	6	11

Note: Percent of total hunters and percent of total days are based on the total hunters and total days columns for each row.
Percent of hunters using public land and percent of days on public land are based on the total number of hunters on public land and total number of days on public land.

(1) Hunters on public land include those who hunted on both public and private land.

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

Table 43. Fishermen Using Special Fishing Methods, Ice Fishermen and Days of Ice Fishing, by Type of Fishing in the U.S.: 1985

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

Fisherman and days	Total, all fishing		Type of Fishing					
			Freshwater, except Great Lakes		Great Lakes		Saltwater	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fishermen								
Total fishermen	46,357	100	38,433	100	3,766	100	13,709	100
Fishermen using special fishing methods:								
Total	9,030	19	6,632	17	502	13	1,421	10
Bow and arrow	327	1	291	1	...	...	...	...
Flyfishing	6,413	14	5,208	14	270	7	453	3
Gigging for frogs	1,052	2	938	2	...	...	...	...
Net or seine	1,827	4	630	2	237	6	862	6
Spearfishing	601	1	287	1	30*	1*	230	2
Ice fishermen and days								
Total fishermen	46,357	100	38,433	100	3,766	100	13,709	100
Ice fishermen	2,489	5	2,353	6	189	5	(X)	(X)
Total days of fishing	976,564	100	785,855	100	46,417	100	155,172	100
Days of ice fishing	18,990	2	17,970	2	1,020	2	(X)	(X)
Average days of ice fishing								
Per ice fisherman	8	(X)	8	(X)	5	(X)	(X)	(X)

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
(X) Not applicable.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Table 44. Hunters Using Special Weapons: 1985

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

Hunters	Hunters	
	Number	Percent
Total hunters	16,684	100
Hunters using special weapons, total	3,820	23
Bow and arrow	2,369	14
Muzzleloader or other primitive firearm	853	5
Pistol or handgun	1,411	8

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

Table 45. Sportsmen Using Owned or Leased Land for Fishing or Hunting in the U.S.: 1985

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

Sportsmen	Owned or leased		Owned		Leased	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sportsmen owning or leasing land						
Total	6,694	100	5,328	100	1,698	100
Fishermen	3,874	58	3,322	62	625	37
Hunters	3,771	56	2,770	52	1,233	73
Sportsmen owning or leasing land primarily for fishing or hunting						
Total	1,705	100	617	100	1,127	100
Fishermen	489	29	331	54	160	14
Hunters	1,263	74	297	48	1,000	89
Big game hunters	1,093	64	252	41	867	77
Small game hunters	77	5	25*	4*	52	5
Migratory bird hunters	87	5	15*	2*	74	7
Other animals hunters	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
. . . Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Table 46. Sportsmen Owning or Leasing Land for the Primary Purpose of Fishing or Hunting and Acres Owned or Leased in the U.S.: 1985

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

Sportsmen and acres owned or leased	Total, fishing or hunting		Total, all fishing		Total, all hunting	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sportsmen						
Sportsmen owning land:						
Total, all group sizes	617	100	331	54	297	48
Individual owners	327	100	201	66	129	37
Club or group, 2–10 members	191	100	81	42	111	62
Club or group, 10 members or more	82	100	36*	44*	51	60
Sportsmen leasing land:						
Total, all group sizes	1,127	100	160	14	1,000	89
Individual lessors	85	100	34	40	52	61
Club or group, 2–10 members	433	100	71	16	375	8
Club or group, 10 members or more	585	100	43	7	558	95
Acres owned or leased						
Acres owned by:						
Total, all group sizes	19,453	100	3,863	20	15,589	80
Individual owners	12,625	100	2,819	22	9,806	7
Club or group, 2–10 members	6,012	100	944	16	5,068	84
Club or group, 10 members or more	816	100	100*	12*	716	88
Acres leased by:						
Total, all group sizes	239,579	100	5,258	2	234,321	98
Individual lessors	99,675	100	3,238	3	96,436	97
Club or group, 2–10 members	49,986	100	804	2	49,182	98
Club or group, 10 members or more	89,918	100	1,215	1	88,703	99

Sportsmen and acres owned or leased	Type of hunting							
	Big game		Small game		Migratory bird		Other animals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sportsmen								
Sportsmen owning land:								
Total, all group sizes	252	41	25*	4*	15*	2*	. . .	. . .
Individual owners	109	33	15*	5*	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Club or group, 2–10 members	98	51	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Club or group, 10 members or more	40*	49*	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Sportsmen leasing land:								
Total, all group sizes	867	77	52	5	74	7	. . .	. . .
Individual lessors	40*	47*	. . .	. . .	7*	8*	. . .	. . .
Club or group, 2–10 members	325	75	15*	3*	33	8	. . .	. . .
Club or group, 10 members or more	491	84	30*	5*	34	6	. . .	. . .
Acres owned or leased								
Acres owned by:								
Total, all group sizes	14,525	75	568*	3*	383*	2*	. . .	. . .
Individual owners	9,145	72	451*	4*	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Club or group, 2–10 members	4,717	78	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Club or group, 10 members or more	663*	81*	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Acres leased by:								
Total, all group sizes	154,434	64	74,608	31	4,904	2	. . .	. . .
Individual lessors	27,776*	28*	. . .	. . .	2,081*	2*	. . .	. . .
Club or group, 2–10 members	44,942	90	1,988*	4*	1,977	4	. . .	. . .
Club or group, 10 members or more	81,716	91	6,040*	7*	847	1	. . .	. . .

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

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 47. Sportsmen Owning or Leasing Land that Included Wetlands for the Primary Purpose of Fishing or Hunting and Acres Owned or Leased by Type of Fishing or Hunting in the U.S.: 1985

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

Type of fishing or hunting	Owned for the primary purpose of fishing or hunting					
	Sportsmen			Acres		
	Total owners	Owners of wetlands	Percent of total owners	Total acres owned	Wetlands acres owned	Percent of total acres owned
Total, fishing or hunting	617	176	29	19,453	3,269	17
Fishing						
Total, all fishing	331	80	25	3,863	382	10
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	293	78	27	3,745	357	10
Great Lakes	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Saltwater	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hunting						
Total, all hunting	297	99	33	15,589	2,887	19
Big game	252	81	32	14,525	2,768	19
Small game	25*	. . .	. . .	568*	. . .	. . .
Migratory bird	16*	12*	77*	383*	66*	23*
Other animals	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

Type of fishing or hunting	Leased for the primary purpose of fishing or hunting					
	Sportsmen			Acres		
	Total lessors	Lessors of wetlands	Percent of total lessors	Total acres leased	Wetlands acres leased	Percent of total acres leased
Total, fishing or hunting	1,127	503	45	239,579	11,757	5
Fishing						
Total, all fishing	160	68	43	5,258	286	5
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	121	58	48	5,090	268	5
Great Lakes	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Saltwater	21*	. . .	. . .	42*	. . .	. . .
Hunting						
Total, all hunting	1,000	449	45	234,321	11,471	5
Big game	867	392	45	154,434	9,197	6
Small game	52	17*	24*	74,608	1,552*	2*
Migratory bird	74	41	55	4,904	736	15
Other animals	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

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

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

Table 48. Expenditures for Land Owned or Leased for the Primary Purpose of Fishing or Hunting, by Type of Fishing or Hunting in the U.S.: 1985

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

Type of fishing and hunting	Owned for the primary purpose of fishing or hunting				
	Sportsmen		Expenditures		Average expenditures per sportsman owning land (dollars)
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent	
Total, fishing or hunting	648	100	1,493,023	100	2,310
Fishing					
Total, all fishing	361	56	817,153	55	2,261
Freshwater, excluding Great Lakes	316	49	685,624	46	2,173
Great Lakes	...	...	...	...	...
Saltwater	25*	4*	128,280*	9*	5,200*
Hunting					
Total, all hunting	297	46	675,870	45	2,273
Big game	252	39	561,663	37	2,225
Small game	25*	4*	58,478*	4*	2,316*
Migratory bird	16*	2*	54,306*	4*	3,448*
Other animals	..	...	...	...	...

Type of fishing and hunting	Leased for the primary purpose of fishing or hunting				
	Sportsmen		Expenditures		Average expenditures per sportsman leasing land (dollars)
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent	
Total, fishing or hunting	1,176	100	258,897	100	222
Fishing					
Total, all fishing	177	15	23,859	9	135
Freshwater, excluding Great Lakes	138	11	19,676	8	143
Great Lakes	...	...	...	...	...
Saltwater	22*	2*	2,164*	1*	97*
Hunting					
Total, all hunting	1,031	88	235,038	90	228
Big game	892	76	193,728	74	217
Small game	58	5	14,786	6	253
Migratory bird	76	6	26,139	10	346
Other animals	...	...	...	...	...

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

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

Table 49. Fishermen and Hunters Participating for the First Time in 1985, by Age Group

(U.S. population 6 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Age group	Total fishermen	Fishing for first time		Total hunters	Hunting for first time	
		Number	Percent of fishermen in age group		Number	Percent of hunters in age group
Total, all ages	58,599	4,072	7	18,483	1,527	8
6 - 8 years	3,290	777	24	160	82	52
9 - 11 years	3,777	518	14	339	140	41
12 - 15 years	5,175	432	8	1,300	422	32
16 - 17 years	2,363	144	6	1,056	143	13
18 - 24 years	6,782	504	7	2,896	252	9
25 - 34 years	12,538	707	6	4,588	240	5
35 - 44 years	10,312	497	5	3,597	136	4
45 - 54 years	5,849	223	4	2,152	58	3
55 - 64 years	4,809	153	3	1,498	30	2
65 years or older	3,703	116	3	897	28	3

Note: Data reported on this table for those under 16 years of age and for those participating for the first time (all ages) are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members.

Table 50. Fishermen and Hunters Participating in 1984 but not in 1985, by Age Group

U.S. population 6 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Age group	Fishermen		Hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all ages	13,436	100	3,517	100
6 - 8 years	371	3	16*	(Z)*
9 - 11 years	571	4	46	1
12 - 15 years	860	6	137	4
16 - 17 years	524	4	139	4
18 - 24 years	1,791	13	647	18
25 - 34 years	2,988	22	998	25
35 - 44 years	2,336	17	636	18
45 - 54 years	1,464	11	391	11
55 - 64 years	1,316	10	322	9
65 years or older	1,215	9	185	5

Note: Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members. Includes those who fished or hunted in other countries.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 51. Age First Hunted, Years of Hunting and Introduction to Hunting, by Sex: 1985

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

Beginning age, years of hunting, and introduction to hunting	Total hunters		Male hunters		Female hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Beginning age						
Total hunters	16,684	100	15,195	100	1,489	100
Age when first hunted:						
6 years of age or less	497	3	465	3	32*	2*
6 – 8 years of age	2,242	13	2,092	14	150	10
9 – 11 years of age	3,059	18	2,923	19	135	9
12 – 15 years of age	6,968	42	6,643	44	325	22
16 – 17 years of age	1,633	10	1,510	10	123	8
18 – 24 years of age	1,323	8	940	6	383	26
25 – 34 years of age	638	4	415	3	223	15
35 – 44 years of age	168	1	85	1	83	6
45 – 54 years of age	40	(Z)	23*	(Z)*	18*	1*
55 – 64 years of age	...	...	...	..	...	...
65 years of age or older	...	...	...	..	...	...
Years of hunting						
Total hunters	16,684	100	15,195	100	1,489	100
Years hunted:						
1 – 2 years	520	3	387	3	132	9
3 – 5 years	1,333	8	1,139	7	194	13
6 – 9 years	1,955	12	1,663	11	292	20
10 – 19 years	4,608	28	4,197	28	410	28
20 – 29 years	3,462	21	3,272	22	190	13
30 – 39 years	2,252	13	2,139	14	113	8
40 years or more	2,382	14	2,271	15	111	7
Introduction to hunting						
Total hunters	16,684	100	15,195	100	1,489	100
Introduced to hunting by:						
Father or mother	10,370	62	9,694	64	675	45
Uncle or grandfather	1,403	8	1,354	9	50	3
Spouse	475	3	17*	(Z)*	458	31
Another family member	1,492	9	1,367	9	125	8
Friends of same age	1,928	12	1,780	12	148	10
Other	887	5	861	6	27*	2*

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Corresponding data for fishermen not available. Years of hunting are not necessarily consecutive.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 52. Most Recent Year of Hunting, by Age Group

(U.S. population 6 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Age group	Total, all persons who hunted in 1985 or earlier year		Most recent year of hunting					
			1985		1984		1983	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all ages	38,363	100	18,483	48	3,517	9	1,812	5
6 - 11 years	583	100	499	86	62	11	...	...
12 - 15 years	1,519	100	1,300	86	137	9	43	3
16 - 17 years	1,283	100	1,056	82	139	11	40	3
18 - 24 years	4,710	100	2,896	61	647	14	332	7
25 - 34 years	8,754	100	4,588	52	998	11	514	6
35 - 44 years	7,524	100	3,597	48	636	8	370	5
45 - 54 years	5,143	100	2,152	42	391	8	204	4
55 - 64 years	4,460	100	1,498	34	322	7	168	4
65 years or older	4,387	100	897	20	185	4	128	3

Age group	Most recent year of hunting							
	1982		1981		1980		Before 1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all ages	1,038	3	840	2	1,315	3	11,358	30
6 - 11 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 - 15 years	18*	1*	...	...	8*	1*	...	...
16 - 17 years	20	2	9*	1*	10*	1*	9*	1*
18 - 24 years	159	3	142	3	188	4	347	7
25 - 34 years	303	3	238	3	338	4	1,775	20
35 - 44 years	223	3	160	2	259	3	2,259	30
45 - 54 years	161	3	96	2	190	4	1,949	38
55 - 64 years	78	2	86	2	163	4	2,146	48
65 years or older	76	2	83	2	158	4	2,660	65

Note: Data reported on this table for those under 16 years of age and for years prior to 1985 are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members. Corresponding data for fishermen not available.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

Table 53. Fishermen, Expenditures, and Days of Fishing, by Average One-Way Distance Traveled and Type of Fishing in the U.S.: 1985

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

Fishermen, expenditures and days of fishing	Total, All Fishing		Type of Fishing					
			Freshwater, except Great Lakes		Great Lakes		Saltwater	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total fishermen	46,357	100	38,433	100	3,766	100	13,709	100
Fishermen who traveled:								
0 - 5 miles	10,615	23	9,275	24	947	25	3,607	26
6 - 24 miles	1,041	2	855	2	60	2	294	2
25 - 49 miles	13,233	29	11,136	29	877	23	3,635	27
50 - 99 miles	1,145	2	1,110	3	96	3	297	2
100 - 249 miles	9,121	20	7,589	20	656	17	2,293	17
250 - 499 miles	1,262	3	934	2	148	4	603	4
500 - 999 miles	9,001	19	6,770	18	880	23	2,599	19
1,000 miles or more	939	2	783	2	102	3	362	3
Total expenditures (1)	28,145,527	100	17,795,427	100	1,560,107	100	7,242,874	100
Expenditures by fishermen who traveled:								
0 - 5 miles	3,864,271	14	2,513,093	14	398,460	26	1,535,138	21
6 - 24 miles	336,875	1	233,290	1	13,732	1	74,182	1
25 - 49 miles	7,350,696	26	4,649,740	26	271,174	17	2,177,969	30
50 - 99 miles	583,212	2	451,464	3	25,096	2	121,850	2
100 - 249 miles	6,982,274	25	4,420,907	25	247,711	16	1,515,626	21
250 - 499 miles	605,401	2	414,398	2	44,912	3	181,124	3
500 - 999 miles	7,649,533	27	4,789,520	27	530,976	34	1,313,178	18
1,000 miles or more	596,532	2	323,015	2	28,047	2	323,807	4
Total days	976,564	100	785,855	100	46,417	100	155,172	100
Days of fishing by fishermen who traveled:								
0 - 5 miles	224,535	23	194,668	25	14,367	31	49,474	32
6 - 24 miles	24,699	3	20,118	3	1,342	3	3,720	2
25 - 49 miles	315,208	32	257,388	33	10,985	24	43,280	28
50 - 99 miles	25,522	3	22,711	3	799	2	3,586	2
100 - 249 miles	196,626	20	146,493	19	7,416	16	24,189	16
250 - 499 miles	18,702	2	13,973	2	1,639	4	4,369	3
500 - 999 miles	161,658	17	121,508	15	9,321	20	23,241	15
1,000 miles or more	9,614	1	6,998	1	557	1	3,333	2

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.
(1) Includes all fishing expenditures. See tables 20-24.

Table 54. Hunters, Expenditures, and Days of Hunting, by Average One-Way Distance Traveled and Type of Hunting in the U.S.: 1985

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

Hunters, expenditures and days of hunting	Total, all hunting		Type of hunting							
			Big game		Small game		Migratory bird		Other animals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total hunters	16,684	100	12,520	100	10,831	100	5,036	100	2,837	100
Hunters who traveled:										
0 - 5 miles	4,141	25	3,089	25	3,653	34	1,298	26	1,103	39
6 - 24 miles	365	2	232	2	226	2	84	2	54	2
25 - 49 miles	4,456	27	3,161	25	3,036	28	1,486	30	854	30
50 - 99 miles	426	3	412	3	315	3	195	4	80	3
100 - 249 miles	2,767	17	1,955	16	1,401	13	770	15	291	10
250 - 499 miles	497	3	495	4	341	3	173	3	66	2
500 - 999 miles	3,505	21	2,705	22	1,602	15	868	17	348	12
1,000 miles or more	527	3	472	4	257	2	161	3	41	1
Total expenditures (1)	10,059,386	100	5,967,449	100	1,815,216	100	1,089,571	100	355,607	100
Expenditures by hunters who traveled:										
0 - 5 miles	1,242,494	12	802,915	13	368,245	19	141,183	13	77,438	22
6 - 24 miles	195,849	2	96,310	2	25,781	1	13,900	1	3,093	1
25 - 49 miles	2,503,556	25	1,541,169	26	450,819	24	260,916	24	94,297	27
50 - 99 miles	195,962	2	164,727	3	57,575	3	29,441	3	17,311	5
100 - 249 miles	1,957,676	19	1,073,982	18	404,944	21	183,594	17	58,465	16
250 - 499 miles	267,931	3	208,855	3	66,301	3	44,310	4	5,356	2
500 - 999 miles	3,237,713	32	1,784,309	30	471,617	25	349,596	32	95,672	27
1,000 miles or more	418,345	4	287,380	5	62,869	3	49,371	5	3,976	1
Total days	334,013	100	131,330	100	132,263	100	41,682	100	47,050	100
Days of hunting by hunters who traveled:										
0 - 5 miles	81,441	24	32,993	25	45,591	34	10,336	25	17,457	37
6 - 24 miles	9,188	3	2,998	2	3,005	2	1,048	3	810	2
25 - 49 miles	102,528	31	34,105	26	39,600	30	12,171	29	15,643	33
50 - 99 miles	6,972	2	4,476	3	3,952	3	1,529	4	1,938	4
100 - 249 miles	54,885	16	19,977	15	16,531	12	6,398	15	4,257	9
250 - 499 miles	6,025	2	4,274	3	3,029	2	1,137	3	454	1
500 - 999 miles	67,452	20	28,939	22	18,376	14	8,024	19	6,084	13
1,000 miles or more	5,522	2	3,568	3	2,180	2	1,041	2	408	1

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
(1) Includes all hunting expenditures. See tables 25-29.

Table 55. Fishermen and Days of Fishing in State of Residence and in Other States, by Type of Fishing: 1985

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

Fishermen and days of fishing	Total, all fishing		Type of fishing					
			Freshwater, except Great Lakes		Great Lakes		Saltwater	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total fishermen	46,357	100	38,433	100	3,765	100	13,709	100
Fishermen who fished:								
In state of residence only	35,263	76	30,691	80	2,889	77	9,606	70
In state of residence and other states	7,127	15	4,709	12	176	5	689	5
State of residence and 1 other state	5,781	12	4,110	11	167	4	616	4
State of residence and 2 or more other states	1,346	3	599	2	. .	..	72	1
In other states (not state of residence)	3,874	8	2,964	8	616	16	3,271	24
1 state (not state of residence)	3,393	7	2,649	7	597	16	3,012	22
2 or more states (not state of residence)	481	1	315	1	. ..	. .	258	2
Total days	976,564	100	785,855	100	46,417	100	165,172	100
Days of fishing by those who fished:								
In state of residence only	688,207	70	590,484	75	38,562	83	117,941	76
In state of residence and other states	243,949	25	166,068	20	3,306	7	14,866	10
State of residence and 1 other state	186,489	19	133,865	17	3,138	7	12,840	8
State of residence and 2 or more other states	57,460	6	24,183	3	..	. ..	2,046	1
In other states (not state of residence)	41,602	4	35,383	5	4,284	9	21,741	14
1 state (not state of residence)	32,300	3	28,494	4	4,026	9	18,147	12
2 or more states (not state of residence)	9,301	1	6,889	1	. ..	. .	3,594	2

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Table 56. Hunters and Days of Hunting in State of Residence and in Other States, by Type of Hunting: 1985

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

Hunters and days of hunting	Total, all hunting		Type of hunting							
			Big game		Small game		Migratory bird		Other animals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total hunters	16,684	100	12,520	100	10,831	100	5,036	100	2,837	100
Hunters who hunted:										
In state of residence only	14,519	87	11,133	89	9,740	90	4,609	92	2,576	91
In state of residence and other states	1,389	8	717	6	439	4	153	3	97	3
State of residence and 1 other state	1,225	7	650	5	404	4	135	3	88	3
State of residence and 2 or more other states	165	1	68	1	35	(Z)	18*	(Z)*	.	. .
In other states (not state of residence)	771	5	653	5	634	6	252	5	153	5
1 state (not state of residence)	702	4	603	5	597	6	239	5	152	5
2 or more states (not state of residence)	69	(Z)	50	(Z)	37	(Z)	13*	(Z)*	. .	. ..
Total days	334,013	100	131,380	100	132,263	100	41,882	100	47,050	100
Days of hunting by those who hunted:										
In state of residence only	273,725	82	111,440	85	115,940	88	37,384	90	40,094	85
In state of residence and other states	48,533	15	14,150	11	9,152	7	2,038	5	5,374	11
State of residence and 1 other state	39,319	12	12,517	10	8,452	6	1,790	4	4,590	10
State of residence and 2 or more other states	9,214	3	1,642	1	700	1	247*	1*	..	. ..
In other states (not state of residence)	11,271	3	5,638	4	6,958	5	2,189	5	1,559	3
1 state (not state of residence)	9,674	3	4,823	4	6,549	5	2,077	5	1,547	3
2 or more states (not state of residence)	1,597	(Z)	815	1	409	(Z)	112*	(Z)*	. ..	.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
... Sample size too small to report data reliably.
(Z) Less than .5 Percent.

Table 57. Nonconsumptive Participants 6–15 Years Old. By Nonconsumptive Activity: 1985

(U.S. population 6–15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Activity	Total, 6–15 years old			12–15 years old			9–11 years old			6–8 years old		
	Number	Percent of participants	Percent of population	Number	Percent of participants	Percent of population	Number	Percent of participants	Percent of population	Number	Percent of participants	Percent of population
Total participants	26,264	100	75	10,646	100	73	7,696	100	76	7,921	100	75
Primary activities												
Total primary participants	17,789	68	51	6,876	65	47	5,424	70	54	5,490	69	75
Nonresidential	6,615	25	19	2,226	21	15	2,151	28	21	2,238	28	21
Residential	16,151	61	46	6,293	59	43	4,922	64	49	4,936	62	47
Observe wildlife or visit public parks	8,389	32	24	3,071	29	21	2,675	35	26	2,643	33	25
Photograph wildlife	1,258	5	4	684	6	5	383	5	4	191	2	2
Feed wild birds or other wildlife	13,100	50	37	5,071	48	35	4,022	52	40	4,007	51	38
Maintain plantings or natural areas	1,400	5	4	646	6	4	428	6	4	326	4	3
Secondary activities												
Total secondary participants	24,984	95	71	10,101	95	69	7,360	96	73	7,522	95	71
Nonresidential	16,208	69	52	7,114	67	49	5,459	71	54	5,635	71	54
Residential	21,844	83	62	8,864	83	61	6,433	84	63	6,546	83	62

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Columns showing percent of participants are based on the first row of each column. Columns showing percent of population in age group are based on the U.S. population in each age category, including those who did not participated in nonconsumptive activities. Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members. Includes those who participated in other countries.

Table 58. Primary Nonresidential Participants, Trips and Days of Participation in the U.S. and Other Countries:1985

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

Participants, trips and days of participation	Total, all countries		Place of activity							
			In U.S.						In other countries	
			Total		In state of residence		In other states			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Participants	29,520	100	29,347	99	25,806	87	7,535	26	1,130	4
Trips	274,009	100	272,450	99	236,960	86	34,989	13	1,559	1
Days of participation	346,573	100	338,513	98	265,887	77	71,162	21	8,059	2

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

Table 59. Participants, Trips, Days and Hours of Participation in Primary Nonresidential Activities, by Place of Activity in the U.S.: 1985

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

Participants, trips, days and hours of participation	Total in U.S.		Place of activity			
			In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Participants						
Total participants	29,347	100	25,806	100	7,535	100
Observe wildlife	29,057	99	25,596	99	7,437	99
Photograph wildlife	13,563	46	11,233	44	4,310	57
Feed wildlife	13,063	45	11,202	43	2,749	36
Trips						
Total trips	272,450	100	236,960	100	34,989	100
1 day trips	211,404	78	191,896	81	19,011	54
2 or more day trips	61,046	22	45,064	19	15,979	46
Average days per trip	1	(X)	1	(X)	2	(X)
Days and hours of participation						
Total days	338,513	100	265,887	100	71,162	100
Observing wildlife	309,846	92	246,892	93	62,058	87
Photographing wildlife	80,349	24	56,793	21	22,871	32
Feeding wildlife	92,808	27	75,087	28	17,464	25
Average days per participant	12	(X)	10	(X)	9	(X)
Observing wildlife	11	(X)	10	(X)	8	(X)
Photographing wildlife	6	(X)	5	(X)	5	(X)
Feeding wildlife	7	(X)	7	(X)	6	(X)
Average hours per day	3	(X)	3	(X)	4	(X)

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Percents shown are based on the total participants, total trips, and total days rows.
(X) Not applicable.

Table 60. Primary Nonresidential Participants, by Area or Site Visited and Place in the U.S.: 1985

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

Area or site visited	Total in U.S.		Participation by place					
			Total in U.S.		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all areas	29,347	100	29,347	100	25,806	88	7,535	26
Public only	17,008	58	17,008	100	15,607	92	4,484	26
Private only	3,221	11	3,221	100	3,216	100	530	16
Public and private	8,191	28	8,191	100	6,213	76	2,294	28
Public areas								
Total, all public areas	25,199	100	25,199	100	21,819	87	6,777	27
Federal areas	9,550	38	9,550	100	6,917	72	3,637	38
State wildlife refuges	8,254	33	8,254	100	6,632	80	2,371	29
Other state areas	10,429	41	10,429	100	8,634	83	2,883	28
Local government areas	6,526	26	6,526	100	5,758	88	1,122	17
Unspecified public areas (1)	6,425	25	6,425	100	5,048	79	1,970	31
Sites								
Total, all sites	29,347	100	29,347	100	25,806	88	7,535	29
Oceanside	5,738	20	5,738	100	4,366	76	1,799	31
Lake and streamside	14,767	50	14,767	100	12,648	86	3,827	26
Marsh, wetland, swamp	8,353	28	8,353	100	6,716	80	2,223	27
Woodland	18,837	64	18,837	100	15,922	85	4,941	27
Brush covered area	10,335	35	10,335	100	8,431	82	2,734	26
Open field	11,384	39	11,384	100	9,578	84	2,907	25
Man-made area	5,766	20	5,766	100	5,056	88	1,042	18
Other	2,288	8	2,288	100	1,367	60	1,047	46
Site visited most often								
Total, all sites	29,347	100	29,347	100	25,806	88	7,535	26
Oceanside	3,533	12	3,533	100	2,298	65	1,309	37
Lake and streamside	7,111	24	7,111	100	5,642	79	1,683	26
Marsh, wetland, swamp	2,551	9	2,551	100	1,889	74	754	30
Woodland	11,533	39	11,533	100	9,295	81	2,872	26
Brush covered area	1,612	5	1,612	100	1,242	77	414	26
Open field	2,705	9	2,705	100	2,050	76	731	27
Man-made area	2,313	8	2,313	100	2,122	92	245	11
Other	1,243	4	1,243	100	632	51	636	51

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Columns showing percent of total participants are based on the respective totals for areas, public areas, and sites. Participation by place percent columns are based on the total number of participants in the U.S. for each area or site visited.

(1) Respondent was unable to say whether the publicly held area was owned by Federal, State or local government.

Table 61. Primary Nonresidential Participants, by Wildlife Observed, Photographed or Fed and Place in the U.S.: 1985

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

Wildlife observed, photographed or fed	Total in U.S.		Participation by place					
			Total in U.S.		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all wildlife	29,347	100	29,347	100	25,806	88	7,535	26
Total birds	25,017	85	25,017	100	21,769	87	6,420	26
Birds of prey	11,066	38	11,066	100	8,913	81	3,347	30
Waterfowl and shore birds	18,575	63	18,575	100	15,856	85	4,586	25
Game birds	7,861	27	7,861	100	6,486	83	1,937	25
Other birds	12,999	44	12,999	100	10,940	84	3 455	27
Total land mammals	22,650	77	22,650	100	19,622	87	5,765	25
Large mammals	13,700	47	13,700	100	11,338	83	3,604	26
Small mammals	18,930	65	18,930	100	16,320	86	4,784	25
Total fish	9,414	32	9,414	100	7,912	84	2,423	26
Anadromous	1,374	5	1,374	100	1,083	79	327	24
Freshwater	7,680	26	7,680	100	6,496	85	1,840	24
Saltwater	2,137	7	2,137	100	1,460	68	840	39
Marine mammals	3,491	12	3,491	100	2,637	73	1,053	30
Total other wildlife	15,978	54	15,978	100	13,819	86	4,251	27
Amphibians and reptiles	11,095	38	11,095	100	9,603	87	2,794	25
Insects and spiders	11,384	39	11,384	100	9,891	86	2,990	26
Shellfish	3,599	12	3,599	100	2,899	81	1,000	28
Other	1,286	4	1,286	100	1,028	80	357	28

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Columns showing percent of total participants are based on the total all wildlife row. Participation by place percent columns are based on the total number of participants in the U.S. for each type of wildlife.

Table 62. Secondary Nonresidential Participants, by Frequency of Trips and Importance of Wildlife on Most Trips in the U.S. : 1985

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

Secondary nonresidential participants and frequency of trips	Total		Importance of wildlife on most trips					
			Very important		Important		Not important at all	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Participants taking:								
Total, 1 trip or more	89,532	100	34,197	100	45,854	100	9,161	100
1 - 10 trips	62,995	70	20,763	61	34,271	75	7,893	86
11 - 20 trips	11,725	13	5,027	15	6,225	14	470	5
21 - 30 trips	4,892	5	2,667	8	1,815	4	410	4
31 - 50 trips	3,340	4	1,670	5	1,393	3	185	2
51 trips or more	6,348	7	4,024	12	2,098	5	210	2

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

Table 63. Nonresidential Participants Visiting Public Areas in the U.S., by Level of Interest: 1985

(16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Total		Level of interest			
			Primary		Secondary	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nonresidential participants	94,812	100	29,347	100	89,532	100
Visited public areas (1)	69,155	73	25,199	86	60,892	68
Did not visit public areas (2)	25,656	27	4,148	14	28,640	32
Participants visiting public areas						
Total, all public areas (1)	69,155	100	25,199	100	60,892	100
Federal areas	27,388	40	9,550	38	22,474	37
State wildlife areas	20,524	30	8,254	33	15,572	26
Other state areas	37,142	54	10,429	41	32,162	53
Local government areas	17,446	25	6,526	26	13,283	22
Unspecified public areas (3)	17,398	25	6,425	25	13,349	22

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

(1) Includes those who visited public areas only and those who visited both private and public areas.

(2) Includes participants who visited private areas only and those who were unable to say whether the area was privately or publicly owned.

(3) Respondent was unable to say whether the publicly held area was owned by Federal, State or local government.

Table 64. Participation in Primary Residential Activities: 1985

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

Activity	Participants	
	Number	Percent
Total primary residential participants	105,286	100
Observe wildlife	63,641	60
Visit public parks	16,480	16
Photograph wildlife	18,047	17
Feed wildlife	85,800	81
Maintain natural areas	11,631	11
Maintain plantings	9,742	9
Observe wildlife		
Participants observing:		
Total, all wildlife	63,641	100
Birds	60,859	96
Fish	7,694	12
Small land mammals	44,938	71
Large land mammals	12,864	20
Amphibians or reptiles	12,367	19
Insects or spiders	17,442	27
Other wildlife	1,224	2
Participants most often observing:		
Total, all wildlife	63,641	100
Birds	49,845	78
Fish	465	1
Small land mammals	8,601	14
Large land mammals	2,184	3
Amphibians or reptiles	516	1
Insects or spiders	1,076	2
Other wildlife	160	(Z)
Participants observing:		
Total, 1 day or more	63,641	100
1-10 days	15,195	24
11-20 days	7,531	12
21-50 days	9,341	15
51-100 days	8,611	14
101-200 days	6,445	10
201 days or more	16,123	25
Visit public parks (1)		
Participants visiting:		
Total, 1 day or more	16,480	100
1-5 days	7,906	48
6-11 days	3,230	20
12 days or more	5,110	31
Photograph wildlife		
Participants photographing:		
Total, 1 day or more	18,047	100
1 day	2,680	15
2-3 day	5,628	31
4-5 days	3,386	19
6-10 days	3,230	18
11-20 days	1,443	8
21 or more days	1,297	7
Feed wildlife		
Participants Feeding:		
Total, all Wildlife	85,800	100
Wild birds	82,508	96
Other wildlife	23,741	28
Fish	1,951	2
Small land mammals	20,431	24
Large land mammals	2,012	2
Other wildlife	1,311	2
Average months feeding wild birds (2)	6	(X)
Average months feeding other wildlife	6	(X)
Maintain natural areas		
Participants maintaining:		
Total, all acreages	11,631	100
Less than 1 acre	5,709	49
1-10 acres	1,100	9
11-50 acres	462	4
More than 50 acres	462	4
Maintain plantings		
Participants maintaining plantings	9,742	100
Participants spending:		
Under $25	2,714	28
$25-74.99	1,118	11
$75 or more	591	6
Average expenditure per participant for plantings	$21	(X)

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.
(1) Includes visits only to parks or publicly held areas within one mile of home.
(2) Based on the number of months where participants fed wild birds at least once a week.
(X) Not applicable.
(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 65. Secondary Residential Participants, by Frequency of Observation and Wildlife Observed: 1985

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

Participants, frequency of observation and wildlife observed	Secondary residential participants	
	Number	Percent
Frequency of observation		
Participants observing:		
Total, 1 day or more	117,411	100
1-10 days	18,331	16
11-20 days	14,631	12
21-50 days	20,988	18
51-100 days	20,209	17
101-200 days	13,992	12
201 days or more	28,414	24
Wildlife observed		
Participants observing:		
Total, all wildlife	117,411	100
Birds	114,768	98
Fish	4,609	4
Small land mammals	64,801	55
Large land mammals	13,384	11
Other wildlife	5,902	5

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

Table 66. Expenditures in the U.S. for Nonconsumptive Wildlife-Related Recreation: 1985

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

Expenditure item	Expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Spenders		
		Number (thousands)	Percent of nonconsumptive participants (2)	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items (1)	14,267,213	64,431	48	221
Primary trip expenditures				
Total trip-related	4,430,808	26,117	89	170
Food and lodging, total	2,513,206	20,080	68	125
Food	1,762,958	19,969	68	88
Lodging	750,249	5,479	19	137
Transportation, total	1,688,290	24,381	83	69
Public	330,399	1,419	5	233
Private	1,357,892	23,850	81	57
Other trip costs, total	229,311	6,144	21	37
Guide fees	10,758	437	1	25
Pack trip or package fees	95,792	539	2	178
Public land use fees	59,255	4,428	15	13
Private land use fees	13,949	829	3	17
Equipment rental	49,558	1,477	5	34
Equipment and other expenses				
Total	9,836,405	55,456	41	177
Nonconsumptive equipment, total	3,615,476	49,967	37	72
Field guides	51,300	3,481	3	15
Binoculars, spotting scopes	373,562	5,430	4	69
Film and developing	810,066	15,255	11	53
Cameras, special lenses and other photographic equipment	715,371	3,431	3	209
Day packs, carrying cases and special clothing	211,782	3,122	2	68
Bird seed	1,117,186	36,602	27	31
Nest boxes	16,586	1,183	1	14
Bird houses, feeders, baths	222,735	13,319	10	17
Other nonconsumptive equipment	96,788	2,159	2	45
Auxiliary equipment, total	506,861	4,246	3	119
Tents, tarps	177,012	1,985	1	89
Frame packs and backpacking equipment	90,111	1,416	1	64
Other camping equipment	141,446	2,037	2	69
Snow shoes and skis	98,292	583	(Z)	169
Special equipment, total	5,233,751	1,496	1	3,499
Travel or tent trailer	258,965	162	(Z)	1,599
Off the road vehicle	2,655,535	469	(Z)	5,661
Pickup, camper or van	1,914,246	512	(Z)	3,736
Motor home	...	...	...	...
Other	358,891	398	(Z)	901
Magazines	230,106	10,545	8	22
Membership dues and contributions	250,211	7,661	6	33

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

(1) Excludes secondary trip expenditures. Information on trip-related expenditures was collected for primary nonresidential participants only. Equipment and other expenditures are based on information collected from both primary and secondary nonconsumptive participants.

(2) Percent of nonconsumptive participants column is based on primary nonresidential participants for trip-related expenditures. For equipment and other expenditures the percent of nonconsumptive participants column is based on total nonconsumptive participants.

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

(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 67. Selected Characteristics of Participants in Primary Nonresidential Activities in the U.S.: 1985

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

Characteristic	U.S. population		Primary participants			Primary residential participants — Total		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	181,095	100	109,597	61	100	29,347	16	100
Population density of residence								
Urban	124,067	69	70,399	57	64	19,132	15	65
Rural	57,028	31	39,199	69	36	10,215	18	35
Population size of residence								
SMSA	125,365	69	73,025	58	67	19,556	16	67
1,000,000 or more	71,940	40	40,064	56	37	10,688	15	36
250,000 – 999,999	38,844	21	24,338	63	22	6,574	17	22
50,000 – 249,999	14,582	8	8,622	59	8	2,293	16	8
Outside SMSA	55,730	31	36,572	66	33	9,791	18	33
Census geographic division								
New England	9,825	5	6,237	63	6	1,736	18	6
Middle Atlantic	28,977	16	16,176	58	15	4,445	15	15
East North Central	31,057	17	21,330	69	19	5,601	18	19
West North Central	13,093	7	9,203	70	8	2,802	21	10
South Atlantic	31,163	17	18,380	59	17	4,406	14	15
East South Central	11,377	6	6,784	60	6	1,258	11	4
West South Central	19,503	11	11,068	57	10	2,549	13	9
Mountain	9,444	5	6,099	65	6	2,119	22	7
Pacific	26,657	15	14,321	54	13	4,431	17	15
Sex and age group								
Both sexes, total	181,095	100	109,597	61	100	29,347	16	100
16 – 17 years	7,659	4	4,162	54	4	1,307	17	4
18 – 24 years	25,509	14	12,861	50	12	4,217	17	14
25 – 34 years	39,470	22	24,371	62	22	9,231	23	31
35 – 44 years	33,787	19	22,250	66	20	7,216	21	25
45 – 54 years	23,885	13	14,526	61	13	3,077	13	10
55 – 64 years	22,754	13	14,639	64	13	2,519	11	9
65 years and older	28,030	15	16,788	60	15	1,779	6	6
Male								
Total	85,781	47	50,181	58	46	14,421	17	49
16 – 17 years	3,946	2	2,112	54	2	691	18	2
18 – 24 years	12,526	7	6,118	49	6	2,206	18	8
25 – 34 years	18,852	10	10,925	58	10	4,128	22	14
35 – 44 years	16,219	9	10,317	64	9	3,764	23	13
45 – 54 years	11,652	6	6,773	58	6	1,489	13	5
55 – 64 years	10,754	6	6,665	62	6	1,253	12	4
65 years and older	11,831	7	7,271	61	7	891	8	3
Female								
Total	95,314	53	59,416	62	54	14,926	16	51
16 – 17 years	3,713	2	2,050	55	2	617	17	2
18 – 24 years	12,983	7	6,743	52	6	2,011	15	7
25 – 34 years	20,618	11	13,446	65	12	5,103	25	17
35 – 44 years	17,568	10	11,933	68	11	3,452	20	12
45 – 54 years	12,234	7	7,752	63	7	1,588	13	5
55 – 64 years	12,000	7	7,975	66	7	1,266	11	4
65 years and older	16,199	9	9,517	59	9	888	5	3
Race								
White	156,214	86	100,966	65	92	28,085	18	96
Black	18,391	10	6,567	36	6	810	4	3
All others	6,490	4	2,064	32	2	472	7	2
Annual household income								
Under $10,000	27,670	15	14,094	51	13	2,544	9	9
$10,000 to $19,999	40,768	23	22,642	56	21	5,579	14	19
$20,000 to $24,999	16,350	9	10,239	63	9	3,254	20	11
$25,000 to $29,999	25,517	14	15,210	60	14	4,385	17	15
$30,000 to $49,999	40,255	22	28,823	72	26	8,646	21	29
$50,000 to $74,999	13,750	8	8,821	64	8	2,501	18	9
$75,000 or more	7,520	4	4,682	62	4	1,487	20	5
Not reported	9,264	5	5,087	55	5	950	10	3
Education								
8 years or less	18,108	10	8,673	48	8	820	5	3
9 – 11 years	26,675	15	15,148	57	14	3,115	12	11
12 years	69,752	39	41,454	59	38	9,829	14	33
1 – 3 years college	34,272	19	22,722	66	21	7,428	22	25
4 years college	16,976	9	11,202	66	10	4,102	24	14
5 or more years college	15,313	8	10,398	68	9	4,054	26	14

(continued)

Table 67. Selected Characteristics of Participants in Primary Nonresidential Activities in the U.S.: 1985 (continued)

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

Characteristic	Primary nonresidential participants								
	Observe			Photograph			Feed		
	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	29,057	16	100	13,563	7	100	13,063	7	100
Population density of residence									
Urban	18,921	15	65	9,143	7	67	9,346	8	72
Rural	10,136	18	35	4,419	8	33	3,717	7	28
Population size of residence									
SMSA	19,323	15	67	9,574	8	71	9,692	8	74
1,000,000 or more	10,610	15	37	5,111	7	38	5,433	8	42
250,000 – 999,999	6,456	17	22	3,284	8	24	3,190	8	24
50,000 – 249,999	2,257	15	8	1,179	8	9	1,069	7	8
Outside SMSA	9,734	17	33	3,989	7	29	3,371	6	26
Census geographic division									
New England	1,710	17	6	803	8	6	697	7	5
Middle Atlantic	4,424	15	15	1,723	6	13	2,223	8	17
East North Central	5,571	18	19	2,410	8	18	2,574	8	20
West North Central	2,776	21	10	1,306	10	10	1,039	8	8
South Atlantic	4,383	14	15	2,109	7	16	1,698	5	13
East South Central	1,225	11	4	509	4	4	526	5	4
West South Central	2,451	13	8	1,181	6	9	1,231	6	9
Mountain	2,102	22	7	1,198	13	9	744	6	6
Pacific	4,415	17	15	2,323	9	17	2,332	9	18
Sex and age group									
Both sexes, total	29,057	16	100	13,563	7	100	13,063	7	100
16 – 17 years	1,297	17	4	416	5	3	589	8	5
18 – 24 years	4,196	16	14	1,889	7	14	1,979	8	15
25 – 34 years	9,153	23	32	4,667	12	34	4,636	12	36
35 – 44 years	7,141	21	25	3,588	11	26	3,095	9	24
45 – 54 years	3,060	13	11	1,485	6	11	1,309	5	10
55 – 64 years	2,498	11	9	970	4	7	929	4	7
65 years and older	1,712	6	6	547	2	4	523	2	4
Male									
Total	14,265	17	49	6,472	8	48	5,741	7	44
16 – 17 years	690	17	2	205	5	2	248	6	2
18 – 24 years	2,204	18	8	890	7	7	961	8	7
25 – 34 years	4,064	22	14	1,948	10	14	1,787	9	14
35 – 44 years	3,713	23	13	1,941	12	14	1,471	9	11
45 – 54 years	1,475	13	5	660	6	5	517	4	4
55 – 64 years	1,253	12	4	507	5	4	505	5	4
65 years and older	867	7	3	321	3	2	254	2	2
Female									
Total	14,792	16	51	7,091	7	52	7,322	8	56
16 – 17 years	607	16	2	211	6	2	343	9	3
18 – 24 years	1,992	15	7	999	8	7	1,018	8	8
25 – 34 years	5,090	25	18	2,719	13	20	2,852	14	22
35 – 44 years	3,428	20	12	1,647	9	12	1,624	9	12
45 – 54 years	1,585	13	5	825	7	6	792	6	6
55 – 64 years	1,244	10	4	463	4	3	425	4	3
65 years and older	845	5	3	227	1	2	288	2	2
Race									
White	27,778	18	96	12,810	8	94	12,488	8	96
Black	809	4	3	423	2	3	416	2	3
All others	470	7	2	330	5	2	159	2	1
Annual household income									
Under $10,000	2,496	9	9	1,026	4	8	1,294	5	10
$10,000 to $19,999	5,524	14	19	2,122	5	16	2,508	6	19
$20,000 to $24,999	3,182	19	11	1,710	10	13	1,314	8	10
$25,000 to $29,999	4,333	17	15	2,088	8	15	1,730	7	13
$30,000 to $49,999	6,621	21	30	4,086	10	30	4,094	10	31
$50,000 to $74,999	2,466	18	8	1,406	10	10	1,026	7	8
$75,000 or more	1,487	20	5	731	10	5	734	10	6
Not reported	950	10	3	394	4	3	363	4	3
Education									
8 years or less	813	4	3	161	1	1	394	2	3
9 – 11 years	3,094	12	11	1,172	4	9	1,465	5	11
12 years	9,727	14	33	4,098	6	30	4,528	6	35
1 – 3 years college	7,370	22	25	3,718	11	27	3,482	10	27
4 years college	4,040	24	14	2,149	13	16	1,646	10	13
5 or more years college	4,012	26	14	2,266	15	17	1,546	10	12

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

Table 68. Selected Characteristics of Participants in Primary Residential Activities: 1985

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

Characteristic	U.S. population		Primary participants			Primary residential participants		
						Total		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	181,095	100	109,597	61	100	105,286	58	100
Population density of residence								
Urban	124,067	69	70,399	57	64	67,312	54	64
Rural	57,028	31	39,199	69	36	37,974	67	36
Population size of residence								
SMSA	125,365	69	73,025	58	67	69,865	56	66
1,000,000 or more	71,940	40	40,064	56	37	38,336	53	36
250,000 - 999,999	38,844	21	24,338	63	22	23,369	60	22
50,000 - 249,999	14,582	8	8,622	59	8	8,170	56	8
Outside SMSA	55,730	31	36,572	66	33	35,421	64	34
Census geographic division								
New England	9,825	5	6,237	63	6	6,016	61	6
Middle Atlantic	28,977	16	16,176	56	15	15,678	54	15
East North Central	31,057	17	21,330	69	19	20,482	66	19
West North Central	13,093	7	9,203	70	8	8,923	68	8
South Atlantic	31,163	17	18,380	59	17	17,943	58	17
East South Central	11,377	6	6,764	60	6	6,589	58	6
West South Central	19,503	11	11,068	57	10	10,757	55	10
Mountain	9,444	5	6,099	65	6	5,668	60	5
Pacific	26,657	15	14,321	54	13	13,228	50	13
Sex and age group								
Both sexes, total	181,095	100	109,597	61	100	105,286	58	100
16 - 17 years	7,659	4	4,162	54	4	3,811	50	4
18 - 24 years	25,509	14	12,861	50	12	12,034	47	11
25 - 34 years	39,470	22	24,371	62	22	22,851	58	22
35 - 44 years	33,787	19	22,250	66	20	21,317	63	20
45 - 54 years	23,885	13	14,526	61	13	14,189	59	13
55 - 64 years	22,754	13	14,539	64	13	14,440	63	14
65 years and older	28,030	15	16,788	60	15	16,644	59	16
Male								
Total	85,781	47	50,181	58	46	47,930	56	46
16 - 17 years	3,946	2	2,112	54	2	1,943	49	2
18 - 24 years	12,526	7	6,116	49	6	5,658	45	5
25 - 34 years	18,852	10	10,925	58	10	10,094	54	10
35 - 44 years	16,219	9	10,317	64	9	9,866	61	9
45 - 54 years	11,652	6	6,773	58	6	6,578	56	6
55 - 64 years	10,754	6	6,665	62	6	6,594	61	6
65 years and older	11,831	7	7,271	61	7	7,201	61	7
Female								
Total	95,314	53	59,416	62	54	57,356	60	54
16 - 17 years	3,713	2	2,050	55	2	1,868	50	2
18 - 24 years	12,983	7	6,743	52	6	6,376	49	6
25 - 34 years	20,618	11	13,446	65	12	12,757	62	12
35 - 44 years	17,568	10	11,933	68	11	11,451	65	11
45 - 54 years	12,234	7	7,752	63	7	7,614	62	7
55 - 64 years	12,000	7	7,975	66	7	7,846	65	7
65 years and older	16,199	9	9,517	59	9	9,444	58	9
Race								
White	156,214	86	100,966	65	92	98,867	62	92
Black	18,391	10	6,567	36	6	6,460	35	6
All others	6,490	4	2,064	32	2	1,960	30	2
Annual household income								
Under $10,000	27,670	15	14,094	51	13	13,792	50	13
$10,000 to $19,999	40,768	23	22,642	56	21	21,785	53	21
$20,000 to $24,999	16,350	9	10,239	63	9	9,819	60	9
$25,000 to $29,999	25,517	14	15,210	60	14	14,460	57	14
$30,000 to $49,999	40,255	22	28,823	72	26	27,436	68	26
$50,000 to $74,999	13,750	8	8,821	64	8	8,432	61	8
$75,000 or more	7,520	4	4,682	62	4	4,530	60	4
Not reported	9,264	5	5,067	55	5	5,034	54	5
Education								
8 years or less	18,108	10	8,673	48	8	8,545	47	8
9 - 11 years	26,675	15	15,148	57	14	14,478	54	14
12 years	69,762	39	41,454	59	38	40,015	57	38
1 - 3 years college	34,272	19	22,722	66	21	21,837	64	21
4 years college	16,976	9	11,202	66	10	10,606	62	10
5 or more years college	15,313	8	10,398	68	9	9,806	64	9

(continued)

Table 68. Selected Characteristics of Participants in Primary Residential Activities: 1985 (continued)

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

Characteristic	Primary residential participants								
	Observe			Photograph			Feed wild birds		
	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	63,641	35	100	18,047	10	100	82,508	46	100
Population density of residence									
Urban	39,527	32	62	10,717	9	59	53,203	43	64
Rural	24,115	42	38	7,331	13	41	29,305	51	36
Population size of residence									
SMSA	41,318	33	65	12,109	10	67	54,804	44	66
1,000,000 or more	23,299	32	37	6,520	9	36	30,039	42	36
250,000 - 999,999	13,289	34	21	4,199	11	23	18,381	47	22
50,000 - 249,999	4,729	32	7	1,390	10	8	6,384	44	8
Outside SMSA	22,323	40	35	5,939	11	33	27,704	50	34
Census geographic division									
New England	3,899	40	6	1,024	10	6	4,970	51	6
Middle Atlantic	9,426	33	15	2,610	9	14	12,653	44	15
East North Central	11,908	38	19	3,394	11	19	16,476	53	20
West North Central	5,617	43	9	1,624	12	9	6,756	52	8
South Atlantic	10,883	35	17	2,726	9	15	14,190	46	17
East South Central	3,346	29	5	777	7	4	5,556	49	7
West South Central	6,568	34	10	1,837	9	10	8,346	43	10
Mountain	3,577	38	6	1,111	12	6	3,961	42	5
Pacific	8,429	32	13	2,945	11	16	9,599	36	12
Sex and age group									
Both sexes, total	63,641	35	100	18,047	10	100	82,508	46	100
16 - 17 years	2,105	27	3	919	12	5	2,573	34	3
18 - 24 years	6,803	27	11	2,279	9	13	8,456	33	10
25 - 34 years	14,224	36	22	5,037	13	28	16,770	42	20
35 - 44 years	13,353	40	21	4,194	12	23	16,899	50	20
45 - 54 years	8,861	37	14	2,275	10	13	11,715	49	14
55 - 64 years	8,595	38	14	1,936	9	11	11,902	52	14
65 years and older	9,700	35	15	1,407	5	8	14,192	51	17
Male									
Total	29,403	34	46	8,453	10	47	35,774	42	43
16 - 17 years	1,077	27	2	460	12	3	1,286	33	2
18 - 24 years	3,391	27	5	989	8	5	3,586	29	4
25 - 34 years	6,345	34	10	2,243	12	12	6,895	37	8
35 - 44 years	6,255	39	10	2,197	14	12	7,434	48	9
45 - 54 years	4,099	35	6	1,026	9	6	5,198	45	6
55 - 64 years	3,809	35	6	874	8	5	5,336	50	6
65 years and older	4,416	37	7	663	6	4	6,041	51	7
Female									
Total	34,239	36	54	9,595	10	53	46,734	49	57
16 - 17 years	1,028	28	2	460	12	3	1,288	35	2
18 - 24 years	3,412	26	5	1,290	10	7	4,872	38	6
25 - 34 years	7,879	38	12	2,794	14	15	9,875	48	12
35 - 44 years	7,098	40	11	1,997	11	11	9,466	54	11
45 - 54 years	4,762	39	7	1,249	10	7	6,517	53	8
55 - 64 years	4,786	40	8	1,082	9	6	6,586	55	8
65 years and older	5,284	33	8	744	5	4	6,151	50	10
Race									
White	59,610	38	94	17,124	11	95	76,065	49	92
Black	3,041	17	5	517	3	3	5,023	27	6
All others	990	15	2	406	6	2	1,420	22	2
Annual household income									
Under $10,000	7,242	26	11	1,495	5	8	11,525	42	14
$10,000 to $19,999	12,823	31	20	3,089	8	17	17,082	42	21
$20,000 to $24,999	6,182	38	10	1,907	12	11	7,785	48	9
$25,000 to $29,999	5,575	34	13	2,315	9	13	10,940	43	13
$30,000 to $49,999	17,315	43	27	5,148	13	29	21,288	53	28
$50,000 to $74,999	5,520	40	9	2,165	16	12	6,524	47	8
$75,000 or more	3,017	40	5	1,045	14	6	3,420	45	4
Not reported	2,982	32	5	885	10	5	3,995	48	5
Education									
8 years or less	4,148	23	7	418	2	2	7,260	40	9
9 - 11 years	6,184	31	13	2,068	8	11	11,323	42	14
12 years	23,635	34	37	6,073	9	34	31,814	46	39
1 - 3 years college	14,193	41	22	4,759	14	26	16,666	49	20
4 years college	6,572	40	11	2,365	14	13	8,004	47	10
5 or more years college	6,630	43	10	2,364	15	13	7,832	49	9

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

Table 69. Selected Characteristics of Primary Nonconsumptive Participants 6 - 15 Years Old: 1985

(U.S. population 6 - 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	U.S. population		Primary participants								
			Total			Nonresidential			Residential		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	35,223	100	17,789	51	100	6,615	19	100	16,151	46	100
Population density of residence											
Urban	22,673	64	10,671	47	60	4,063	18	61	9,606	42	59
Rural	12,551	36	7,118	57	40	2,552	20	39	6,545	52	41
Population size of residence											
SMSA	23,507	67	11,571	49	65	4,328	18	65	10,471	45	65
1,000,000 or more	13,007	37	6,271	48	35	2,356	18	36	5,692	44	35
250,000 - 999,999	7,438	21	3,730	50	21	1,360	18	21	3,366	45	21
50,000 - 249,999	3,061	9	1,571	51	9	612	20	9	1,413	46	9
Outside SMSA	11,717	33	6,218	53	35	2,286	20	35	5,680	48	35
Census geographic division											
New England	1,703	5	985	58	6	351	21	5	919	54	6
Middle Atlantic	5,044	14	2,395	47	13	928	18	14	2,172	43	13
East North Central	6,474	18	3,711	57	21	1,453	22	22	3,382	52	21
West North Central	2,624	7	1,514	58	9	627	24	9	1,366	52	8
South Atlantic	5,686	16	2,747	48	15	806	14	12	2,570	45	16
East South Central	2,357	7	1,104	47	6	326	14	5	1,015	43	6
West South Central	4,314	12	1,872	43	11	624	14	9	1,688	39	10
Mountain	2,020	6	1,091	54	6	516	26	8	941	47	6
Pacific	5,002	14	2,369	47	13	983	20	15	2,098	42	13
Age											
6 - 8 years	10,523	30	5,490	52	31	2,238	21	34	4,936	47	31
9 - 11 years	10,136	29	5,424	54	30	2,151	21	33	4,922	49	30
12 - 15 years	14,564	41	6,876	47	39	2,226	15	34	6,293	43	39
Male											
Total	18,291	52	9,446	52	53	3,547	19	54	8,621	47	53
6 - 8 years	5,472	16	2,873	52	16	1,164	21	18	2,601	48	16
9 - 11 years	5,335	15	2,924	55	16	1,191	22	18	2,652	50	16
12 - 15 years	7,484	21	3,650	49	21	1,192	16	18	3,367	45	21
Female											
Total	16,933	48	8,343	49	47	3,068	18	46	7,530	44	47
6 - 8 years	5,051	14	2,617	52	15	1,074	21	16	2,335	46	14
9 - 11 years	4,801	14	2,500	52	14	959	20	15	2,270	47	14
12 - 15 years	7,081	20	3,226	46	18	1,034	15	16	2,926	41	18
Race											
White	28,538	81	15,830	55	89	6,106	21	92	14,349	50	89
Black	4,974	14	1,429	29	8	339	7	5	1,310	26	8
All others	1,712	5	531	31	3	169	10	3	491	29	3
Annual household income											
Under $10,000	5,259	15	1,799	34	10	529	10	8	1,620	31	10
$10,000 to $19,999	7,501	21	3,336	44	19	1,176	16	18	2,993	40	19
$20,000 to $24,999	3,380	10	1,707	50	10	650	19	10	1,567	46	10
$25,000 to $29,999	5,281	15	2,809	53	16	1,026	19	16	2,529	48	16
$30,000 to $49,999	8,598	24	5,153	60	29	2,062	24	31	4,720	55	29
$50,000 to $74,999	2,632	7	1,586	60	9	674	26	10	1,422	54	9
$75,000 or more	1,329	4	843	63	5	327	25	5	780	59	5
Not reported	1,242	4	556	45	3	172	14	3	519	42	3

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Percent who participated shows 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 observed wildlife, etc.).
Percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of those who observed wildlife who lived in urban areas, etc.). data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members.

Table 70. Selected Characteristics of Secondary Nonconsumptive Participants: 1985

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

Characteristic	U.S. population		Secondary participants								
			Total			Nonresidential			Residential		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	181,095	100	127,427	70	100	89,532	49	100	117,411	65	100
Population density of residence											
Urban	124,067	69	81,984	66	64	58,274	47	65	74,292	60	63
Rural	57,028	31	45,442	80	36	31,257	55	35	43,119	76	37
Population size of residence											
SMSA	125,365	69	84,320	67	66	60,387	48	67	76,563	61	65
1,000,000 or more	71,940	40	46,224	64	36	32,802	46	37	42,068	58	36
250,000 – 999,999	38,844	21	28,347	73	22	20,423	53	23	25,597	66	22
50,000 – 249,999	14,582	8	9,749	67	8	7,163	49	8	8,897	61	8
Outside SMSA	55,730	31	43,106	77	34	29,144	52	33	40,849	73	35
Census geographic division											
New England	9,825	5	6,886	70	5	4,717	48	5	6,268	64	5
Middle Atlantic	28,977	16	18,269	63	14	12,551	43	14	16,713	58	14
East North Central	31,057	17	23,709	76	19	17,191	55	19	21,763	70	19
West North Central	13,093	7	10,895	83	9	8,025	61	9	10,250	78	9
South Atlantic	31,163	17	20,965	67	16	13,154	42	15	19,872	64	17
East South Central	11,377	6	7,802	69	6	4,528	40	5	7,319	64	6
West South Central	19,503	11	13,700	70	11	9,591	49	11	12,388	64	11
Mountain	9,444	5	7,634	81	6	6,081	64	7	6,835	72	6
Pacific	26,657	15	17,566	66	14	13,696	51	15	16,005	60	14
Sex and age group											
Both sexes, total	181,095	100	127,427	70	100	89,532	49	100	117,411	65	100
16 – 17 years	7,659	4	5,030	66	4	3,856	50	4	4,569	60	4
18 – 24 years	25,509	14	15,691	62	12	12,306	48	14	13,925	55	12
25 – 34 years	39,470	22	28,928	73	23	23,308	59	26	25,892	66	22
35 – 44 years	33,787	19	26,197	78	21	19,961	59	22	24,098	71	21
45 – 54 years	23,885	13	17,348	73	14	11,735	49	13	16,368	69	14
55 – 64 years	22,754	13	16,204	71	13	9,708	43	11	15,421	68	13
65 years and older	28,030	15	18,029	64	14	8,647	31	10	17,138	61	15
Male											
Total	85,781	47	59,516	69	47	43,312	50	48	54,232	63	46
16 – 17 years	3,946	2	2,694	68	2	2,129	54	2	2,393	61	2
18 – 24 years	12,528	7	7,691	61	6	6,067	48	7	6,725	54	6
25 – 34 years	18,852	10	13,360	71	10	10,919	58	12	11,681	62	10
35 – 44 years	16,219	9	12,396	76	10	9,837	61	11	11,344	70	10
45 – 54 years	11,652	6	7,918	68	6	5,517	47	6	7,388	63	6
55 – 64 years	10,754	6	7,487	70	6	4,611	43	5	7,170	67	6
65 years and older	11,831	7	7,970	67	6	4,232	36	5	7,529	64	6
Female											
Total	95,314	53	67,911	71	53	46,220	48	52	63,179	66	54
16 – 17 years	3,713	2	2,336	63	2	1,736	47	2	2,176	59	2
18 – 24 years	12,983	7	8,000	62	6	6,239	48	7	7,199	55	6
25 – 34 years	20,618	11	15,569	76	12	12,389	60	14	14,211	69	12
35 – 44 years	17,568	10	13,800	79	11	10,124	58	11	12,754	73	11
45 – 54 years	12,234	7	9,430	77	7	6,218	51	7	8,980	73	8
55 – 64 years	12,000	7	8,717	73	7	5,098	42	6	8,250	69	7
65 years and older	16,199	9	10,059	62	8	4,415	27	5	9,609	59	8
Race											
White	156,214	86	117,366	75	92	83,662	54	93	108,298	69	92
Black	18,391	10	7,433	40	6	4,092	22	5	6,829	37	6
All others	6,490	4	2,627	40	2	1,778	27	2	2,284	35	2
Annual household income											
Under $10,000	27,670	15	15,817	57	12	8,287	30	9	14,668	53	12
$10,000 to $19,999	40,768	23	26,184	64	21	17,605	43	20	23,916	59	20
$20,000 to $24,999	16,850	9	12,116	74	10	8,547	52	10	11,362	69	10
$25,000 to $29,999	25,517	14	18,184	71	14	13,354	52	15	16,452	64	14
$30,000 to $49,999	40,255	22	33,451	83	26	25,726	64	29	30,888	77	26
$50,000 to $74,999	13,750	8	10,227	74	8	8,262	60	9	9,433	69	8
$75,000 or more	7,520	4	5,561	74	4	4,188	56	5	5,252	70	4
Not reported	9,284	5	6,877	83	5	3,563	38	4	5,460	59	5
Education											
8 years or less	18,108	10	9,750	54	8	4,469	25	5	9,278	51	8
9 – 11 years	26,675	15	17,195	64	13	11,088	42	12	15,825	59	13
12 years	69,752	39	47,909	69	38	32,844	47	37	44,322	64	38
1 – 3 years college	34,272	19	26,515	77	21	20,527	60	23	24,526	72	21
4 years college	16,976	9	13,610	80	11	10,628	63	12	12,272	72	10
5 or more years college	15,813	8	12,448	81	10	9,976	65	11	11,188	73	10

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

Table 71. Participation of Nonconsumptive Participants in Fishing and Hunting, by Type of Fishing and Hunting: 1985

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

Type of fishing and hunting	Total participants		Primary participants					
			Total		Nonresidential		Residential	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total participants	134,697	100	109,597	100	29,347	100	105,286	100
Nonsportsmen	89,790	67	76,623	70	17,219	59	74,604	71
Sportsmen	44,907	33	32,974	30	12,128	41	30,682	29
Fished only	30,132	22	22,398	20	7,755	26	20,985	20
Hunted only	3,334	2	2,237	2	895	3	2,019	2
Fished and hunted	11,441	9	8,339	8	3,478	12	7,678	7
Type of fishing								
Total	41,573	31	30,737	28	11,233	38	28,663	27
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	34,639	26	25,503	23	9,363	32	23,795	23
Great Lakes	3,438	3	2,670	2	1,070	4	2,530	2
Saltwater	11,994	9	9,143	8	3,393	12	8,523	8
Type of hunting								
Total	14,775	11	10,577	10	4,373	15	9,697	9
Big game	11,131	8	8,024	7	3,449	12	7,326	7
Small game	9,618	7	7,031	6	2,929	10	6,453	6
Migratory bird	4,482	3	3,289	3	1,475	5	2,991	3
Other animals	2,563	2	1,911	2	863	3	1,735	2

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
Data reported on this table for the nonconsumptive activities of sportsmen are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members.

Table 72. Participation of Sportsmen in Nonconsumptive Activities, by Nonconsumptive Activity: 1985

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

Nonconsumptive activity	Sportsmen		Fishermen		Hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total sportsmen	50,288	100	46,357	100	16,684	100
With nonconsumptive activities	44,907	89	41,573	90	14,775	89
No nonconsumptive activities	5,381	11	4,784	10	1,909	11
Primary activities						
Total primary	32,974	66	30,737	66	10,577	63
Primary nonresidential	12,128	24	11,233	24	4,373	26
Primary residential	30,682	61	28,663	62	9,697	58
Observe wildlife or visit public parks	15,178	30	14,197	31	4,944	30
Photograph wildlife	6,915	14	6,457	14	2,411	14
Feed wild birds or other wildlife	24,784	49	23,239	50	7,414	44
Maintain natural areas or plantings	6,852	14	6,384	14	2,452	15
Secondary activities						
Total secondary	43,577	87	40,312	87	14,401	86
Secondary nonresidential	34,389	68	31,967	69	11,263	68
Secondary residential	39,228	78	36,310	78	13,040	78

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
Data reported on this table for the nonconsumptive activities of sportsmen are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members.

Table 73. Fishermen and Hunters, by Sportsman's State of Residence: 1985

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

Sportsman's state of residence	Population	Fished or hunted		Fished only		Hunted only		Fished and hunted	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
U.S.	181,095	50,388	28	33,604	19	3,932	2	12,753	7
Alabama	3,013	972	32	614	20	63	2	295	10
Alaska	365	196	54	126	34	11	3	60	16
Arizona	2,445	599	24	364	15	84	3	151	6
Arkansas	1,743	734	42	384	22	61	4	289	17
California	20,180	4,130	20	3,454	17	146	1	530	3
Colorado	2,438	885	36	643	26	57	2	184	8
Connecticut	2,503	477	19	402	16	. . .	. . .	71	3
Delaware	483	124	26	98	20	7*	2*	19	4
Florida	9,080	2,549	28	2,187	24	30*	(Z)*	332	4
Georgia	4,579	1,454	32	985	22	83	2	386	8
Hawaii	753	159	20	135	17	8*	1*	16	2
Idaho	706	323	46	154	22	35	5	133	19
Illinois	8,680	1,977	23	1,557	18	71	1	349	4
Indiana	4,145	1,293	31	946	23	46	1	301	7
Iowa	2,156	746	35	486	23	48	2	212	10
Kansas	1,824	614	34	398	22	46	3	169	9
Kentucky	2,771	925	33	585	21	71	3	269	10
Louisiana	3,238	1,208	37	691	21	107	3	410	13
Maine	869	279	32	121	14	37	4	121	14
Maryland	3,467	790	23	604	17	47	1	140	4
Massachusetts	4,528	801	18	655	14	39	1	107	2
Michigan	6,723	2,166	32	1,286	19	249	4	630	9
Minnesota	3,082	1,492	48	951	31	90	3	450	15
Mississippi	1,942	790	41	386	20	78	4	327	17
Missouri	3,858	1,428	37	838	22	74	2	517	13
Montana	606	270	45	116	19	45	7	108	18
Nebraska	1,171	390	33	230	20	36	3	124	11
Nevada	727	199	27	139	19	15	2	45	6
New Hampshire	784	202	26	130	17	16	2	57	7
New Jersey	5,958	1,147	19	963	16	43	1	142	2
New Mexico	1,071	298	28	175	16	37	3	87	8
New York	13,729	2,318	17	1,605	12	270	2	443	3
North Carolina	4,817	1,451	30	1,041	22	69	1	341	7
North Dakota	493	220	45	112	23	27	5	82	17
Ohio	7,944	2,150	27	1,612	20	114	1	424	5
Oklahoma	2,516	915	37	591	24	44	2	300	12
Oregon	2,015	745	37	438	22	55	3	261	12
Pennsylvania	9,289	2,100	23	1,022	11	356	4	721	8
Rhode Island	758	145	19	126	17	4*	1*	15	2
South Carolina	2,424	690	28	481	20	30	1	179	7
South Dakota	509	202	40	88	17	34	7	79	16
Tennessee	3,650	1,039	28	639	17	82	2	318	9
Texas	12,006	3,687	31	2,223	19	486	4	978	8
Utah	1,079	387	36	165	15	82	8	140	13
Vermont	402	152	38	66	16	28	7	58	14
Virginia	4,311	1,289	29	781	18	140	3	347	8
Washington	3,314	1,129	34	833	25	72	2	224	7
West Virginia	1,496	479	32	168	11	77	5	233	16
Wisconsin	3,565	1,339	38	693	19	143	4	503	14
Wyoming	371	189	51	76	20	30	8	83	22

Note: U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

(Z) Less than .5 percent.

Table 74. Fishermen and Hunters 6–15 Years Old, by Sportsman's State of Residence: 1985

(U.S. Population 6–15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Sportsman's state of residence	Population	Fished or hunted		Fished only		Hunted only		Fished and hunted	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
U.S.	35,223	12,558	36	10,760	31	316	1	1,483	4
Alabama	647	210	32	155	24	12*	2*	43	7
Alaska	87	46	53	38	44	. . .	. . .	6	7
Arizona	463	136	29	117	25	. . .	. . .	15*	3*
Arkansas	389	162	42	103	26	10*	3*	49	12
California	3,716	1,023	28	949	26	. . .	. . .	64	2
Colorado	468	201	43	186	40	. . .	. . .	13*	3*
Connecticut	412	139	34	136	33	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Delaware	84	24	28	21	25	. . .	. . .	2*	3*
Florida	1,497	516	34	468	31	. . .	. . .	39	3
Georgia	908	298	33	240	26	10*	1*	48	5
Hawaii	155	40	26	38	25	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Idaho	191	105	55	91	48	. . .	. . .	11	6
Illinois	1,715	577	34	537	31	. . .	. . .	35	2
Indiana	808	347	43	293	36	8*	1*	45	6
Iowa	417	218	52	182	44	8*	2*	27	6
Kansas	359	159	44	127	35	5*	1*	26	7
Kentucky	584	243	42	203	35	7*	1*	33	6
Louisiana	732	259	35	171	23	14*	2*	74	10
Maine	190	81	43	64	34	4*	2*	14	7
Maryland	546	180	33	163	30	. . .	. . .	17*	3*
Massachusetts	755	229	30	222	29	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Michigan	1,515	542	36	478	32	. . .	. . .	55	4
Minnesota	674	400	59	358	53	. . .	. . .	35	5
Mississippi	410	151	37	86	21	9*	2*	56	14
Missouri	702	342	49	286	41	8*	1*	48	7
Montana	122	58	48	41	34	5*	4*	12	10
Nebraska	251	121	48	98	39	. . .	. . .	21	8
Nevada	127	41	33	35	27	2*	2*	5*	4*
New Hampshire	145	61	42	53	37	. . .	. . .	7	4
New Jersey	1,041	303	29	292	28	. . .	. . .	8*	1*
New Mexico	229	64	28	54	24	. . .	. . .	7*	3*
New York	2,392	593	25	560	23	. . .	. . .	28*	1*
North Carolina	921	303	33	241	26	10*	1*	53	6
North Dakota	105	57	55	45	43	. . .	. . .	11	10
Ohio	1,669	648	38	591	35	12*	1*	46	3
Oklahoma	469	203	43	172	37	. . .	. . .	31	7
Oregon	406	185	46	162	40	. . .	. . .	21	5
Pennsylvania	1,610	584	35	460	29	33*	2*	72	4
Rhode Island	119	40	34	40	33	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
South Carolina	538	144	27	117	22	. . .	. . .	26	5
South Dakota	115	50	43	40	35	2*	2*	7	6
Tennessee	716	257	36	214	30	8*	1*	35	5
Texas	2,724	894	33	693	25	36*	1*	165	6
Utah	338	143	43	123	37	. . .	. . .	17	5
Vermont	82	40	49	32	39	2*	2*	7	8
Virginia	830	329	40	282	34	11*	1*	35	4
Washington	638	290	45	269	42	. . .	. . .	18*	3*
West Virginia	300	125	42	84	28	11*	4*	30	10
Wisconsin	747	364	49	306	41	11*	2*	47	6
Wyoming	84	51	61	39	46	. . .	. . .	11	13

Note: U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix. Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

Table 75. Fishermen and Hunters, by Fisherman's or Hunter's State of Residence: 1985

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

Fisherman's or hunter's state of residence	Fishermen						Hunters					
	Total		Fished in state of residence		Fished in other states		Total		Hunted in state of residence		Hunted in other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S.	46,357	100	42,390	91	11,001	24	16,684	100	15,908	95	2,160	13
Alabama	908	100	858	94	189	21	358	100	347	97	33	9
Alaska	186	100	181	98	16	9	71	100	69	98	4*	6*
Arizona	515	100	454	88	121	23	235	100	216	92	28*	12*
Arkansas	673	100	641	95	108	16	350	100	336	96	42	12
California	3,983	100	3,631	89	878	22	876	100	609	89	149	23
Colorado	828	100	780	94	191	23	241	100	230	95	47	20
Connecticut	473	100	398	84	179	38	75	100	65	87	21*	28*
Delaware	117	100	100	86	51	43	26	100	23	89	8	31
Florida	2,519	100	2,454	97	297	12	362	100	279	77	124	34
Georgia	1,371	100	1,241	91	443	32	469	100	447	95	64	14
Hawaii	151	100	140	93	14	9	24	100	22	93	. . .	. . .
Idaho	287	100	278	97	62	22	169	100	168	100	. . .	. . .
Illinois	1,906	100	1,446	76	851	45	420	100	365	87	117	28
Indiana	1,247	100	1,130	91	389	31	347	100	334	96	35	10
Iowa	698	100	646	93	239	34	260	100	258	99	21*	8*
Kansas	568	100	483	85	208	37	215	100	202	94	35	16
Kentucky	853	100	794	93	219	26	340	100	329	97	36	11
Louisiana	1,101	100	1,060	96	164	15	517	100	492	95	86	17
Maine	242	100	240	99	21	9	158	100	158	100	5*	3*
Maryland	743	100	647	87	234	31	187	100	165	88	55	29
Massachusetts	762	100	689	90	238	31	146	100	126	87	48	33
Michigan	1,916	100	1,853	97	201	11	880	100	870	99	47*	5*
Minnesota	1,401	100	1,344	96	238	17	540	100	524	97	49	9
Mississippi	712	100	681	96	127	18	404	100	396	98	38	9
Missouri	1,355	100	1,271	94	275	20	590	100	581	98	77	13
Montana	225	100	212	94	44	19	163	100	161	98	5*	3*
Nebraska	354	100	314	89	109	31	160	100	156	97	13*	8*
Nevada	184	100	150	82	86	47	59	100	55	93	16	27
New Hampshire	186	100	173	93	64	34	73	100	69	95	13	18
New Jersey	1,104	100	965	87	334	30	185	100	162	87	48	26
New Mexico	262	100	231	88	87	33	124	100	115	93	16	13
New York	2,048	100	1,894	92	366	18	714	100	704	99	32*	4*
North Carolina	1,362	100	1,268	93	357	26	410	100	390	95	73	18
North Dakota	193	100	164	85	58	30	108	100	104	96	13	12
Ohio	2,036	100	1,880	92	618	30	538	100	495	92	115	21
Oklahoma	862	100	865	97	130	15	344	100	322	94	66	19
Oregon	689	100	647	94	118	17	306	100	296	97	16*	5*
Pennsylvania	1,744	100	1,451	83	712	41	1,078	100	1,068	99	79*	7*
Rhode Island	141	100	126	90	41	29	19	100	14	72	8*	44*
South Carolina	661	100	629	95	130	20	209	100	201	96	30	15
South Dakota	168	100	155	93	38	23	113	100	112	99	4*	3*
Tennessee	957	100	861	90	269	28	400	100	379	95	75	19
Texas	3,201	100	2,930	92	578	18	1,464	100	1,419	97	176	12
Utah	305	100	274	90	76	25	221	100	215	97	16	7
Vermont	124	100	118	95	31	25	86	100	85	99	6*	7*
Virginia	1,129	100	993	88	376	33	487	100	454	93	79	16
Washington	1,057	100	1,025	97	105	10	296	100	283	95	21*	7*
West Virginia	402	100	371	92	94	23	310	100	307	99	19*	6*
Wisconsin	1,196	100	1,174	98	142	12	646	100	637	99	34*	5*
Wyoming	159	100	147	92	44	28	113	100	110	97	10*	8*

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

Table 76. Fishermen and Hunters, by State Where Fishing or Hunting Took Place: 1985

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

State where fishing or hunting took place	Fishermen						Hunters					
	Total fishermen, residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents		Total hunters, residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S.	46,357	100	42,390	91	11,001	24	16,684	100	15,908	95	2,160	13
Alabama	1,128	100	858	76	270	24	444	100	347	78	97	22
Alaska	304	100	181	60	122	40	90	100	69	77	21*	23*
Arizona	638	100	454	71	184	29	259	100	216	83	43	17
Arkansas	931	100	641	69	291	31	417	100	336	81	81	19
California	3,750	100	3,531	94	219	6	632	100	603	95	29*	5*
Colorado	1,174	100	780	66	395	34	379	100	230	61	149	39
Connecticut	547	100	398	73	148	27	66	100	65	98	. . .	. . .
Delaware	339	100	100	30	239	70	29	100	23	80	. . .	. . .
Florida	3,961	100	2,454	62	1,507	38	294	100	279	95	15*	5*
Georgia	1,403	100	1,241	88	161	12	527	100	447	85	80	15
Hawaii	195	100	140	72	55	28	24	100	22	93	. . .	. . .
Idaho	455	100	278	61	177	39	213	100	168	79	45	21
Illinois	1,625	100	1,446	89	180	11	406	100	365	90	41	10
Indiana	1,360	100	1,130	83	230	17	361	100	334	93	27*	7*
Iowa	771	100	646	84	125	16	316	100	258	81	59	19
Kansas	554	100	483	87	71	13	274	100	202	74	72	26
Kentucky	1,102	100	794	72	309	28	376	100	329	88	47	12
Louisiana	1,240	100	1,060	85	180	15	538	100	492	92	46	8
Maine	449	100	240	53	209	47	202	100	158	78	44	22
Maryland	980	100	647	66	333	34	204	100	165	81	39	19
Massachusetts	900	100	689	77	211	23	132	100	126	95	. . .	. . .
Michigan	2,444	100	1,853	76	590	24	943	100	870	92	73	8
Minnesota	1,793	100	1,344	75	449	25	545	100	524	96	21*	4*
Mississippi	1,018	100	681	67	336	33	490	100	396	81	93	19
Missouri	1,599	100	1,271	79	328	21	668	100	581	87	86	13
Montana	372	100	212	57	159	43	210	100	151	72	59	28
Nebraska	355	100	314	88	41*	12*	189	100	156	82	33	18
Nevada	237	100	150	64	86	36	66	100	55	84	. . .	. . .
New Hampshire	322	100	173	54	150	46	81	100	69	84	13*	16*
New Jersey	1,508	100	965	64	543	36	167	100	162	97	. . .	. . .
New Mexico	413	100	231	56	182	44	150	100	116	77	35	23
New York	2,312	100	1,894	82	418	18	791	100	704	89	87	11
North Carolina	1,732	100	1,288	74	444	26	439	100	390	89	48	11
North Dakota	202	100	164	81	38*	19*	130	100	104	80	26*	20*
Ohio	2,093	100	1,880	90	203	10	515	100	495	96	20*	4*
Oklahoma	1,086	100	865	80	222	20	371	100	322	87	49	13
Oregon	943	100	647	69	296	31	361	100	296	84	56	16
Pennsylvania	1,626	100	1,451	89	175	11	1,148	100	1,068	93	80	7
Rhode Island	289	100	126	44	163	56	15	100	14	90	. . .	. . .
South Carolina	1,065	100	629	58	457	42	296	100	201	68	95	32
South Dakota	230	100	155	67	75	33	167	100	112	67	55	33
Tennessee	1,144	100	861	75	283	25	434	100	379	87	55	13
Texas	3,173	100	2,930	92	243	8	1,488	100	1,419	95	70	5
Utah	433	100	274	63	160	37	252	100	215	85	37	15
Vermont	188	100	118	63	70	37	106	100	85	80	21*	20*
Virginia	1,270	100	993	78	277	22	511	100	454	89	58	11
Washington	1,307	100	1,025	78	282	22	302	100	283	94	19*	6*
West Virginia	462	100	371	80	91	20	438	100	307	70	130	30
Wisconsin	1,827	100	1,174	64	653	36	723	100	637	88	88	12
Wyoming	352	100	147	42	206	58	179	100	110	61	69	38

Note: For the U.S. row, detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. U.S. totals include heavier weight responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

Table 77. Hunters, by Type of Hunting and State Where Hunting Took Place: 1985

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

State where hunting took place	Total, all hunting		Type of hunting							
			Big game		Small game		Migratory bird		Other animals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S.	16,684	100	12,520	75	10,831	65	5,036	30	2,837	17
Alabama	444	100	313	71	288	65	165	37	53	12
Alaska	90	100	72	79	38	42	23	25	5*	5*
Arizona	259	100	188	72	137	53	92	36	21*	8*
Arkansas	417	100	336	81	276	66	120	29	68	16
California	632	100	280	44	430	68	329	52	70*	11*
Colorado	379	100	295	78	150	39	115	30	54	14
Connecticut	66	100	35	53	52	78	21*	32*	13*	20*
Delaware	29	100	18	62	18	61	14	46	. . .	. . .
Florida	294	100	224	76	133	45	125	43	21*	7*
Georgia	527	100	407	77	293	56	189	36	66	12
Hawaii	24	100	22	92	7*	31*	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Idaho	213	100	169	79	126	59	59	28	31	14
Illinois	406	100	123	30	347	85	143	35	63	15
Indiana	361	100	186	52	292	81	54	15	92	26
Iowa	316	100	105	33	277	88	52	16	57	18
Kansas	274	100	59	22	247	90	79	29	35	13
Kentucky	376	100	160	43	316	84	89	24	83	22
Louisiana	538	100	299	56	417	78	278	52	67	13
Maine	202	100	193	96	98	48	30	15	30	15
Maryland	204	100	128	63	124	61	93	46	22	11
Massachusetts	132	100	105	79	94	71	31	24	16*	12*
Michigan	943	100	836	89	502	53	130	14	70	7
Minnesota	545	100	441	81	267	49	181	33	44	8
Mississippi	490	100	357	73	337	69	154	31	62	13
Missouri	668	100	481	72	414	62	163	24	118	18
Montana	210	100	184	88	83	40	23	11	53	25
Nebraska	189	100	77	41	160	85	61	32	36	19
Nevada	66	100	41	62	46	69	29	43	11	17
New Hampshire	81	100	70	86	42	52	16	20	10	13
New Jersey	167	100	138	83	125	75	40	24	30	18
New Mexico	150	100	126	84	49	33	28	18	18	12
New York	791	100	715	90	369	47	88	11	136	17
North Carolina	439	100	304	69	294	67	165	38	67	15
North Dakota	130	100	81	62	77	60	52	40	46	36
Ohio	515	100	313	61	444	86	40	8	179	35
Oklahoma	371	100	190	51	286	77	143	39	78	21
Oregon	351	100	324	92	98	28	62	18	30	9
Pennsylvania	1,148	100	1,102	96	810	71	284	25	276	24
Rhode Island	15	100	6*	41*	12	76	8*	54*	. . .	. . .
South Carolina	296	100	191	64	159	54	127	43	31	10
South Dakota	167	100	88	53	134	80	43	26	41	24
Tennessee	434	100	258	59	314	72	130	30	105	24
Texas	1,488	100	1,131	76	715	48	691	46	196	13
Utah	252	100	225	89	124	49	66	26	28	11
Vermont	106	100	103	97	53	49	14	13	23	22
Virginia	511	100	429	84	313	61	108	21	130	25
Washington	302	100	237	78	158	52	85	28	41	14
West Virginia	436	100	388	89	323	74	21*	5*	85	19
Wisconsin	729	100	636	88	406	56	121	17	86	12
Wyoming	179	100	161	90	55	31	26	14	26	15

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

Table 78. Participants in Nonconsumptive Activities, by Participant's State of Residence: 1985

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

Participant's state of residence	Population	Total participants		Primary participants					
				Total		Nonresidential		Residential	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
U.S.	181,095	134,697	74	109,597	61	29,347	16	105,286	58
Alabama	3,013	2,027	67	1,667	55	249	8	1,651	55
Alaska	365	288	79	227	62	108	30	214	59
Arizona	2,445	1,933	79	1,468	60	441	18	1,383	57
Arkansas	1,743	1,460	84	1,188	68	231	13	1,160	67
California	20,180	13,090	65	9,949	49	2,956	15	9,161	45
Colorado	2,438	2,129	87	1,768	73	592	24	1,669	68
Connecticut	2,503	1,978	79	1,696	68	400	16	1,666	67
Delaware	483	368	76	322	67	60	12	312	65
Florida	9,080	6,068	67	4,890	54	1,703	19	4,672	51
Georgia	4,579	3,209	70	2,702	59	530	12	2,656	58
Hawaii	783	438	56	322	41	80	10	304	39
Idaho	706	645	91	482	68	185	26	453	64
Illinois	8,680	6,231	72	5,213	60	1,400	16	4,982	57
Indiana	4,145	3,617	85	2,910	70	625	15	2,851	69
Iowa	2,156	1,947	90	1,544	72	512	24	1,483	69
Kansas	1,824	1,531	84	1,242	68	251	14	1,220	67
Kentucky	2,771	2,079	75	1,711	62	363	13	1,643	59
Louisiana	3,238	2,280	70	1,867	58	342	11	1,804	56
Maine	869	735	85	606	70	205	24	585	67
Maryland	3,467	2,723	79	2,230	64	561	16	2,170	63
Massachusetts	4,528	3,151	70	2,624	58	793	18	2,504	55
Michigan	6,723	5,484	82	4,453	66	1,214	18	4,281	64
Minnesota	3,082	2,763	90	2,205	72	744	24	2,146	70
Mississippi	1,942	1,431	74	1,106	57	134	7	1,089	56
Missouri	3,858	3,183	82	2,758	71	716	19	2,698	70
Montana	606	545	90	406	67	166	27	359	59
Nebraska	1,171	976	83	759	65	309	26	716	61
Nevada	727	538	74	404	56	136	19	368	51
New Hampshire	764	662	87	563	74	152	20	535	70
New Jersey	5,958	4,121	69	3,546	60	785	13	3,514	59
New Mexico	1,071	848	79	629	59	189	18	606	56
New York	13,729	8,375	61	6,818	50	1,771	13	6,655	48
North Carolina	4,817	3,298	68	2,729	57	354	7	2,687	56
North Dakota	493	453	92	345	70	106	22	334	68
Ohio	7,944	6,935	87	6,082	77	1,409	18	5,824	73
Oklahoma	2,516	2,325	92	2,009	80	543	22	1,979	79
Oregon	2,015	1,728	86	1,389	69	634	31	1,249	62
Pennsylvania	9,289	6,931	75	5,812	63	1,890	20	5,509	59
Rhode Island	758	550	73	463	61	88	12	456	60
South Carolina	2,424	1,513	62	1,213	50	190	8	1,200	49
South Dakota	509	459	90	351	69	164	32	325	64
Tennessee	3,650	2,764	76	2,299	63	523	14	2,207	60
Texas	12,008	8,352	70	6,004	50	1,493	12	5,815	48
Utah	1,079	937	87	658	61	268	25	574	53
Vermont	402	344	86	284	71	98	24	271	67
Virginia	4,311	3,524	82	2,979	69	717	17	2,938	68
Washington	3,314	2,856	87	2,433	73	653	20	2,300	69
West Virginia	1,496	1,175	79	1,035	69	206	14	1,027	69
Wisconsin	3,565	3,083	86	2,673	75	953	27	2,544	71
Wyoming	371	358	96	283	76	142	38	256	69

(continued)

Table 78. Participants in Nonconsumptive Activities, by Participant's State of Residence: 1985 (continued)

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

Participant's state of residence	Secondary participants					
	Total		Nonresidential		Residential	
	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
U.S.	127,427	70	89,532	49	117,411	65
Alabama	1,901	63	1,130	37	1,770	59
Alaska	282	77	254	70	244	67
Arizona	1,869	76	1,384	57	1,629	67
Arkansas	1,397	80	940	54	1,308	75
California	12,432	62	9,627	48	11,375	56
Colorado	2,035	83	1,694	69	1,822	75
Connecticut	1,818	73	1,174	47	1,702	68
Delaware	341	71	227	47	312	65
Florida	5,718	63	3,505	39	5,481	60
Georgia	3,042	66	2,017	44	2,862	63
Hawaii	421	54	244	31	380	49
Idaho	631	89	524	74	586	83
Illinois	5,812	67	4,034	46	5,223	60
Indiana	3,219	76	2,368	57	2,972	72
Iowa	1,869	87	1,320	61	1,750	81
Kansas	1,464	81	1,005	56	1,409	77
Kentucky	1,949	70	1,187	43	1,853	67
Louisiana	2,154	67	1,475	46	2,012	62
Maine	700	61	544	63	656	76
Maryland	2,617	75	1,537	47	2,452	71
Massachusetts	2,877	64	1,959	43	2,520	56
Michigan	5,197	77	3,606	54	4,974	73
Minnesota	2,652	86	2,140	69	2,463	80
Mississippi	1,364	70	634	33	1,318	66
Missouri	3,038	79	2,179	56	2,904	75
Montana	529	87	436	72	487	80
Nebraska	963	82	692	59	893	76
Nevada	494	68	377	52	419	58
New Hampshire	641	84	473	62	600	78
New Jersey	3,718	62	2,451	41	3,494	59
New Mexico	818	76	594	55	769	72
New York	7,986	58	5,416	39	7,143	52
North Carolina	3,118	65	1,865	39	2,989	62
North Dakota	449	91	351	71	426	86
Ohio	6,499	82	4,773	60	5,993	75
Oklahoma	2,248	89	1,546	61	2,107	84
Oregon	1,654	82	1,282	64	1,502	75
Pennsylvania	6,565	71	4,582	50	6,076	65
Rhode Island	515	68	333	44	470	62
South Caroline	1,400	58	797	33	1,340	55
South Dakota	440	86	338	67	405	80
Tennessee	2,589	71	1,578	43	2,378	65
Texas	7,902	66	5,630	47	6,959	58
Utah	908	64	775	72	800	74
Vermont	334	83	234	58	319	79
Virginia	3,353	76	2,268	53	3,140	73
Washington	2,777	64	2,288	69	2,504	76
West Virginia	1,097	73	661	44	1,047	70
Wisconsin	2,981	84	2,409	86	2,700	76
Wyoming	352	96	297	80	322	87

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.

Table 79. Participants in Nonconsumptive Activities 6–15 Years Old, by Participant's State of Residence: 1985

(U.S. population 6–15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Participant's state of residence	Population	Total participants		Primary participants					
				Total		Nonresidential		Residential	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
U.S.	35,223	26,264	75	17,789	51	6,615	19	16,151	46
Alabama	647	403	62	261	40	71	11	240	37
Alaska	87	76	87	55	63	31	36	47	54
Arizona	483	363	76	228	49	93	20	207	46
Arkansas	389	294	76	183	47	56	14	167	43
California	3,716	2,454	66	1,557	42	620	17	1,364	37
Colorado	468	409	87	289	62	122	26	259	55
Connecticut	412	333	81	251	61	98	24	236	57
Deleware	84	60	71	46	54	17	20	40	48
Florida	1,497	945	63	637	43	224	15	575	38
Georgia	908	643	71	436	48	117	13	414	46
Hawaii	155	105	67	62	40	21	14	56	36
Idaho	191	168	88	96	50	51	27	78	41
Illinois	1,715	1,205	70	854	50	321	19	783	46
Indiana	808	663	82	446	55	126	16	419	52
Iowa	417	370	89	239	57	115	28	208	50
Kansas	359	292	81	201	56	69	19	185	52
Kentucky	584	449	77	308	53	98	17	288	49
Louisiana	733	506	69	275	38	66	9	264	36
Maine	190	164	86	114	60	43	23	104	55
Maryland	546	445	82	335	61	113	21	317	58
Massachusetts	755	578	77	407	54	132	17	376	50
Michigan	1,515	1,265	83	889	59	352	23	798	53
Minnesota	674	616	91	398	59	166	25	370	55
Mississippi	410	254	62	148	36	32	8	142	35
Missouri	702	584	83	405	58	149	21	368	52
Montana	122	104	85	71	58	38	31	58	48
Nebraska	251	226	90	148	59	73	29	126	50
Nevada	127	98	77	61	48	33	26	49	39
New Hampshire	145	124	85	93	64	30	20	89	61
New Jersey	1,041	740	71	540	52	202	19	497	48
New Mexico	229	176	77	93	40	38	17	76	33
New York	2,392	1,498	63	1,016	42	412	17	918	38
North Carolina	921	622	68	410	45	95	10	393	43
North Dakota	105	90	86	54	51	20	19	49	47
Ohio	1,689	1,408	83	1,013	60	403	24	932	55
Oklahoma	469	370	79	239	51	93	20	210	45
Oregon	406	355	88	268	66	111	27	247	61
Pennsylvania	1,610	1,186	74	840	52	314	20	767	47
Rhode Island	119	97	81	66	56	24	20	62	52
South Carolina	538	307	57	177	33	44	8	170	32
South Dakota	115	102	88	69	60	35	30	59	52
Tennessee	716	569	79	388	54	125	18	346	45
Texas	2,724	1,943	71	1,175	43	410	15	1,047	38
Utah	336	300	89	193	58	104	31	161	45
Vermont	82	73	88	54	65	24	29	51	62
Virginia	830	672	81	517	62	152	18	484	55
Washington	636	557	87	427	67	200	31	384	60
West Virginia	300	228	75	171	57	44	15	158	53
Wisconsin	747	664	89	509	68	251	34	460	60
Wyoming	84	82	97	60	71	37	44	52	62

(continued)

Table 79. Participants in Nonconsumptive Activities 6–15 Years Old, by Participant's State of Residence: 1985 (continued)

(U.S. population 6–15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Participant's state of residence	Secondary participants					
	Total		Nonresidential		Residential	
	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
U.S.	34,984	71	18,208	52	21,844	62
Alabama	387	60	199	31	344	53
Alaska	75	86	65	74	67	77
Arizona	352	76	280	60	308	67
Arkansas	286	73	175	45	260	67
California	2,356	63	1,774	48	1,890	51
Colorado	398	85	333	71	354	76
Connecticut	311	75	228	55	286	69
Delaware	53	63	38	45	48	57
Florida	880	59	555	37	806	54
Georgia	608	67	421	46	546	60
Hawaii	94	61	62	40	81	52
Idaho	166	87	140	74	133	70
Illinois	1,135	66	795	46	976	57
Indiana	635	79	477	59	560	70
Iowa	354	85	263	63	317	76
Kansas	281	78	222	62	255	71
Kentucky	425	73	279	48	379	65
Louisiana	486	66	283	39	434	59
Maine	159	84	109	57	144	76
Maryland	428	78	314	57	378	69
Massachusetts	536	71	389	52	455	60
Michigan	1,190	79	894	59	1,087	72
Minnesota	612	91	496	74	552	82
Mississippi	242	59	140	34	229	56
Missouri	546	78	393	56	489	70
Montana	101	83	86	71	89	73
Nebraska	221	86	174	69	194	77
Nevada	93	74	79	62	71	56
New Hampshire	120	83	94	65	107	74
New Jersey	700	67	527	51	614	59
New Mexico	172	75	139	60	143	62
New York	1,434	60	1,075	45	1,235	52
North Carolina	575	63	358	39	534	58
North Dakota	89	85	70	67	77	73
Ohio	1,314	78	958	57	1,154	68
Oklahoma	357	76	261	56	313	67
Oregon	349	86	298	74	298	73
Pennsylvania	1,126	70	864	54	935	58
Rhode Island	92	77	62	52	81	68
South Carolina	285	68	142	26	265	49
South Dakota	100	87	81	70	88	77
Tennessee	526	74	351	49	474	66
Texas	1,829	67	1,336	49	1,568	56
Utah	298	89	264	79	253	75
Vermont	71	87	49	59	68	82
Virginia	635	76	459	55	578	70
Washington	539	85	442	69	467	73
West Virginia	205	68	134	45	177	59
Wisconsin	849	87	608	63	592	79
Wyoming	80	95	69	81	73	86

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix. Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members.

Table 80. Participants in Wildlife-Associated Recreation, by Participant's State of Residence: 1985

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

Participant's state of residence	Population	Total participants		Sportsmen		Nonconsumptive participants	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
U.S.	181,095	140,078	77	50,288	28	134,697	74
Alabama	3,013	2,194	73	972	32	2,027	67
Alaska	365	297	81	196	54	288	79
Arizona	2,445	1,978	81	599	24	1,933	79
Arkansas	1,743	1,505	86	734	42	1,460	84
California	20,180	13,741	68	4,130	20	13,090	65
Colorado	2,438	2,167	89	885	36	2,129	87
Connecticut	2,503	2,002	80	477	19	1,978	79
Delaware	493	379	78	124	26	368	76
Florida	9,080	6,484	71	2,549	28	6,068	67
Georgia	4,579	3,464	76	1,454	32	3,209	70
Hawaii	783	491	63	159	20	458	58
Idaho	706	656	93	323	46	645	91
Illinois	8,680	6,338	73	1,977	23	6,231	72
Indiana	4,145	3,645	88	1,293	31	3,517	85
Iowa	2,156	2,007	93	746	35	1,947	90
Kansas	1,824	1,573	86	614	34	1,531	84
Kentucky	2,771	2,184	79	925	33	2,079	75
Louisiana	3,238	2,444	75	1,208	37	2,280	70
Maine	869	755	87	279	32	735	85
Maryland	3,467	2,796	81	790	23	2,723	79
Massachusetts	4,528	3,230	71	801	18	3,151	70
Michigan	6,723	5,617	84	2,166	32	5,484	82
Minnesota	3,082	2,850	92	1,492	48	2,763	90
Mississippi	1,942	1,596	82	790	41	1,431	74
Missouri	3,858	3,319	86	1,428	37	3,183	82
Montana	606	556	92	270	45	545	90
Nebraska	1,171	1,000	85	390	33	976	83
Nevada	727	548	75	199	27	538	74
New Hampshire	764	675	88	202	26	662	87
New Jersey	5,958	4,237	71	1,147	19	4,121	69
New Mexico	1,071	866	81	298	28	848	79
New York	13,729	8,630	63	2,318	17	8,375	61
North Carolina	4,817	3,563	74	1,451	30	3,298	68
North Dakota	493	462	94	220	48	453	92
Ohio	7,944	7,132	90	2,150	27	6,935	87
Oklahoma	2,516	2,141	96	935	37	2,325	92
Oregon	2,015	1,743	87	745	37	1,728	86
Pennsylvania	9,289	7,287	78	2,100	23	6,931	75
Rhode Island	758	574	76	145	19	550	73
South Carolina	2,424	1,668	69	690	28	1,513	62
South Dakota	509	472	93	202	40	459	90
Tennessee	3,650	2,873	79	1,039	28	2,764	76
Texas	12,008	8,753	73	3,687	31	8,352	70
Utah	1,079	959	89	387	36	937	87
Vermont	402	356	89	152	38	344	86
Virginia	4,311	3,645	85	1,269	29	3,524	82
Washington	3,314	2,921	88	1,129	34	2,866	87
West Virginia	1,496	1,221	82	479	32	1,175	79
Wisconsin	3,565	3,142	88	1,339	38	3,083	86
Wyoming	371	360	97	189	51	358	96

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.

Table 81. Participants in Wildlife-Associated Recreation 6–15 Years Old, by Participant's State of Residence: 1985

(U.S. population 6–15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Participant's state of residence	Population	Total participants		Sportsmen		Nonconsumptive participants	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
U.S.	35,223	27,387	78	12,558	36	26,264	75
Alabama	647	434	67	210	32	403	62
Alaska	87	78	89	46	53	76	87
Arizona	463	373	81	136	29	363	78
Arkansas	389	305	78	162	42	294	76
California	3,716	2,587	70	1,023	28	2,454	66
Colorado	468	416	89	201	43	409	87
Connecticut	412	341	83	139	34	333	81
Delaware	84	61	72	24	28	60	71
Florida	1,497	1,027	69	516	34	945	63
Georgia	908	685	75	298	33	643	71
Hawaii	155	111	71	40	26	105	67
Idaho	191	176	92	105	55	168	88
Illinois	1,715	1,253	73	577	34	1,205	70
Indiana	808	689	85	347	43	663	82
Iowa	417	381	91	218	52	370	89
Kansas	359	303	84	159	44	292	81
Kentucky	584	476	82	243	42	449	77
Louisiana	732	541	74	259	35	506	69
Maine	190	166	88	81	43	164	86
Maryland	546	460	84	180	33	446	82
Massachusetts	755	594	79	229	30	578	77
Michigan	1,515	1,282	85	542	36	1,265	83
Minnesota	674	632	94	400	59	616	91
Mississippi	410	280	68	151	37	254	62
Missouri	702	605	86	342	49	584	83
Montana	122	107	88	58	48	104	85
Nebraska	251	229	91	121	48	225	90
Nevada	127	102	80	41	33	98	77
New Hampshire	145	127	88	61	42	124	85
New Jersey	1,041	777	75	303	29	740	71
New Mexico	229	179	78	64	28	176	77
New York	2,392	1,562	65	593	25	1,498	63
North Carolina	921	670	73	303	33	622	68
North Dakota	105	96	91	57	55	90	86
Ohio	1,689	1,440	85	648	38	1,406	83
Oklahoma	469	389	83	203	43	370	79
Oregon	406	362	89	185	46	355	88
Pennsylvania	1,610	1,260	78	564	35	1,186	74
Rhode Island	119	100	84	40	34	97	81
South Carolina	538	332	62	144	27	307	57
South Dakota	115	106	92	50	43	102	88
Tennessee	716	586	82	257	36	569	79
Texas	2,724	2,020	74	894	33	1,943	71
Utah	336	310	92	143	43	300	89
Vermont	82	75	91	40	49	73	88
Virginia	830	699	84	329	40	672	81
Washington	638	567	89	290	46	557	87
West Virginia	300	244	81	125	42	226	75
Wisconsin	747	677	91	364	49	664	89
Wyoming	84	82	98	51	61	82	97

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix. Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members.

Table 82. Freshwater (Except Great Lakes) Fishermen and Days of Fishing, By State Where Fishing Took Place: 1985

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

State where fishing took place	Fishermen						Days of fishing					
	Total fishermen, residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents		Total days, residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S.	38,433	100	35,400	92	7,873	20	785,855	100	707,259	90	76,676	10
Alabama	1,061	100	823	77	239	23	20,962	100	18,892	90	2,069	10
Alaska	223	100	150	67	74	33	2,648	100	2,093	79	556	21
Arizona	638	100	454	71	184	29	7,800	100	6,598	85	1,203	15
Arkansas	931	100	641	69	291	31	19,076	100	15,976	84	3,100	16
California	3,061	100	2,930	96	131	4	43,886	100	42,338	96	1,550	4
Colorado	1,174	100	780	85	395	34	15,452	100	12,648	82	2,804	18
Connecticut	359	100	304	85	55	15	7,045	100	6,874	98	171	2
Delaware	60	100	40	66	20*	34*	866	100	660	76	206*	24*
Florida	1,914	100	1,467	77	446	23	39,978	100	34,401	86	5,577	14
Georgia	1,366	100	1,205	89	150	11	28,454	100	26,824	94	1,630	6
Hawaii	11	100	11	93	. . .	. . .	53	100	53	99	. . .	. . .
Idaho	455	100	278	61	177	39	6,622	100	5,105	77	1,516	23
Illinois	1,423	100	1,272	89	150	11	27,489	100	26,321	96	1,168	4
Indiana	1,311	100	1,100	84	211	16	27,158	100	25,032	92	2,135	8
Iowa	771	100	646	84	125	16	14,500	100	13,313	92	1,187	8
Kansas	554	100	483	87	71	13	10,203	100	9,377	92	826	8
Kentucky	1,102	100	794	72	309	28	20,715	100	17,742	86	2,973	14
Louisiana	1,054	100	933	89	121	11	24,278	100	23,078	95	1,199	5
Maine	365	100	222	61	143	39	5,746	100	4,603	80	1,142	20
Maryland	382	100	299	78	83	22	3,895	100	3,531	91	364	9
Massachusetts	492	100	428	87	64	13	9,587	100	9,291	96	396	4
Michigan	1,697	100	1,388	82	309	18	30,387	100	27,752	91	2,635	9
Minnesota	1,777	100	1,340	75	437	25	27,850	100	24,751	89	3,099	11
Mississippi	926	100	659	71	267	29	15,407	100	13,615	88	1,792	12
Missouri	1,599	100	1,271	79	328	21	29,607	100	26,800	91	2,807	9
Montana	372	100	212	57	159	43	4,952	100	3,602	73	1,350	27
Nebraska	355	100	314	88	41	12	6,860	100	6,499	95	362	5
Nevada	237	100	150	64	86	36	3,224	100	2,010	62	1,215	38
New Hampshire	272	100	158	58	114	42	4,315	100	3,340	77	975	23
New Jersey	505	100	423	84	82	16	8,609	100	7,885	92	724	8
New Mexico	413	100	231	56	182	44	4,772	100	3,405	71	1,367	29
New York	1,148	100	928	81	220	19	18,011	100	15,324	85	2,687	15
North Carolina	1,273	100	1,093	86	180	14	21,857	100	20,427	93	1,431	7
North Dakota	202	100	164	81	38	19	2,894	100	2,584	89	310	11
Ohio	1,571	100	1,465	93	107	7	34,339	100	33,541	98	798	2
Oklahoma	1,086	100	865	80	222	20	21,937	100	19,825	90	2,113	10
Oregon	871	100	606	70	265	30	12,863	100	10,644	83	2,219	17
Pennsylvania	1,573	100	1,410	90	164	10	39,352	100	37,938	96	1,414	4
Rhode Island	96	100	58	61	38*	39*	1,777	100	1,518	85	259*	15*
South Carolina	740	100	516	70	224	30	14,770	100	12,816	87	1,954	13
South Dakota	230	100	155	67	75	33	2,891	100	2,489	86	401	14
Tennessee	1,144	100	861	75	283	25	22,698	100	20,413	90	2,285	10
Texas	2,479	100	2,315	93	164	7	40,462	100	38,203	94	2,259	6
Utah	433	100	274	63	160	37	5,263	100	4,259	81	1,004	19
Vermont	188	100	118	63	70	37	3,186	100	2,714	85	472	15
Virginia	903	100	773	86	131	14	15,984	100	15,097	94	887	8
Washington	928	100	763	82	165	18	15,348	100	14,574	95	774	5
West Virginia	462	100	371	80	91	20	8,674	100	8,308	96	368	4
Wisconsin	1,842	100	1,102	67	840	33	25,991	100	20,289	78	5,702	22
Wyoming	352	100	147	42	206	58	3,132	100	2,025	65	1,107	35

Note: For the U.S. row, detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
. . . Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Table 83. Great Lakes Fishermen and Days of Great Lakes Fishing, By State Where Fishing Took Place: 1985

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

State where fishing took place	Fishermen						Days of fishing					
	Total fishermen, residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents		Total days, residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S.	3,766	100	3,065	81	792	21	46,417	100	40,798	88	5355	12
Illinois	339	100	308	91	31*	9*	2,568	100	2,481	97	87*	3*
Indiana	102	100	71	69	31*	31*	734	100	631	86	103*	14*
Michigan	1,300	100	970	75	330	25	15,430	100	13,768	89	1,662	11
Minnesota	86	100	69	79	18*	21*	705	100	610	86	95*	14*
New York	492	100	353	72	139	28	8,420	100	6,383	76	2,037	24
Ohio	918	100	813	89	105	11	13,242	100	12,584	95	658	5
Pennsylvania	155	100	143	92	. . .	. . .	1,793	100	1,749	98	. . .	. .
Wisconsin	495	100	338	68	157	32	3,284	100	2,592	79	672	21

Note: For the U.S. row, detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
. . . Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Table 84. Saltwater Fishermen and Days of Saltwater Fishing, By State Where Fishing Took Place: 1985

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

State where fishing took place	Fishermen						Days of fishing					
	Total fishermen, residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents		Total days, residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S.	13,709	100	10,294	75	3,959	29	155,172	100	127,973	82	26,596	17
Alabama	144	100	108	75	36*	25*	1,951	100	1,740	89	211*	11*
Alaska	167	100	105	63	62	37	1,449	100	1,111	77	338	23
California	1,651	100	1,528	93	123	7	14,976	100	13,387	89	1,589	11
Connecticut	292	100	195	67	97	33	2,729	100	2,151	79	578	21
Delaware	305	100	81	27	224	73	2,418	100	789	33	1,628	67
Florida	3,002	100	1,752	59	1,220	41	40,653	100	33,038	81	7,615	19
Georgia	142	100	127	90	15*	10*	1,090	100	909	83	181*	17*
Hawaii	190	100	135	71	55	29	3,442	100	3,152	92	290	8
Louisiana	362	100	287	81	65	19	2,932	100	2,288	78	644	22
Maine	156	100	76	48	81	52	991	100	722	73	269	27
Maryland	752	100	475	63	277	37	9,644	100	8,312	86	1,332	14
Massachusetts	599	100	443	74	155	26	6,475	100	5,889	91	586	9
Mississippi	154	100	74	48	80	52	1,630	100	1,027	63	603	37
New Hampshire	88	100	43	48	45	52	322	100	196	61	126	39
New Jersey	1,236	100	748	61	488	39	10,726	100	7,151	67	3,575	33
New York	1,063	100	945	89	118	11	11,942	100	11,074	93	867	7
North Carolina	798	100	504	63	294	37	6,970	100	5,402	78	1,568	22
Oregon	289	100	210	73	80	27	1,586	100	1,381	87	206	13
Rhode Island	239	100	95	40	144	60	2,720	100	1,376	51	1,343	49
South Carolina	564	100	285	51	279	49	5,227	100	4,245	81	982	19
Texas	1,202	100	1,094	91	108	9	14,479	100	14,103	97	376	3
Virginia	603	100	433	72	170	28	4,340	100	3,477	80	863	20
Washington	657	100	525	80	133	20	5,884	100	5,052	86	832	14

Note: For the U.S. row, detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Table 85. Days of Fishing, By State Where Fishing Took Place and Fisherman's State of Residence: 1985

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

State	Days of fishing in state						Days of fishing by state residents					
	Total days, residents and nonresidents		Days by state residents		Days by nonresidents		Total days, in state of residence and other states		Days in state of residence		Days in other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S.	976,564	100	868,513	89	107,324	11	976,564	100	868,513	89	107,324	11
Alabama	22,679	100	20,404	90	2,275	10	21,786	100	20,404	94	1,382	6
Alaska	4,025	100	3,156	78	869	22	3,280	100	3,156	96	124	4
Arizona	7,800	100	6,598	85	1,203	15	8,577	100	6,598	77	1,979	23
Arkansas	19,076	100	15,976	84	3,100	16	17,088	100	15,976	93	1,112	7
California	58,648	100	55,534	95	3,114	5	62,196	100	55,534	89	6,662	11
Colorado	15,452	100	12,648	82	2,804	18	14,661	100	12,648	86	2,013	14
Connecticut	9,717	100	8,972	92	745	8	10,471	100	8,972	86	1,499	14
Delaware	3,269	100	1,435	44	1,834	56	1,891	100	1,435	76	456	24
Florida	79,839	100	66,808	84	13,032	16	72,222	100	66,808	93	5,414	7
Georgia	29,265	100	27,462	94	1,804	6	31,472	100	27,462	87	4,010	13
Hawaii	3,488	100	3,197	92	291	8	3,313	100	3,197	97	116	3
Idaho	6,622	100	5,105	77	1,518	23	5,361	100	5,105	95	256	5
Illinois	29,345	100	28,090	96	1,255	4	36,705	100	28,090	75	8,615	23
Indiana	27,671	100	25,444	92	2,227	8	28,819	100	25,444	88	3,375	12
Iowa	14,500	100	13,313	92	1,187	8	15,082	100	13,313	88	1,769	12
Kansas	10,203	100	9,377	92	826	8	11,463	100	9,377	82	2,086	18
Kentucky	20,716	100	17,742	86	2,973	14	20,062	100	17,742	88	2,320	12
Louisiana	27,075	100	25,257	93	1,818	7	27,525	100	25,257	92	2,268	8
Maine	6,537	100	5,140	79	1,397	21	5,331	100	5,140	96	191	4
Maryland	13,501	100	11,811	87	1,690	13	13,750	100	11,811	86	1,939	14
Massachusetts	16,024	100	15,047	94	977	6	17,684	100	15,047	85	2,637	15
Michigan	44,171	100	40,280	91	3,971	9	41,870	100	40,200	96	1,669	4
Minnesota	28,368	100	25,187	89	3,180	11	27,171	100	25,187	93	1,984	7
Mississippi	16,883	100	14,505	86	2,358	14	15,876	100	14,505	91	1,371	9
Missouri	29,607	100	26,800	91	2,807	9	29,691	100	26,800	90	2,891	10
Montana	4,952	100	3,602	73	1,350	27	3,888	100	3,602	93	286	7
Nebraska	6,860	100	6,499	95	362	5	7,395	100	6,499	88	896	12
Nevada	3,224	100	2,010	62	1,215	38	3,059	100	2,010	65	1,049	34
New Hampshire	4,611	100	3,516	76	1,094	24	3,981	100	3,516	88	466	12
New Jersey	19,223	100	14,994	78	4,229	22	16,493	100	14,994	91	3,499	19
New Mexico	4,772	100	3,405	71	1,367	29	4,389	100	3,405	78	984	22
New York	37,151	100	31,787	86	5,364	14	34,131	100	31,787	93	2,344	7
North Caroline	28,390	100	25,409	90	2,981	10	28,888	100	25,409	88	3,480	12
North Dakota	2,894	100	2,584	89	310	11	3,093	100	2,584	84	509	16
Ohio	47,508	100	48,054	97	1,454	3	51,917	100	48,054	89	5,863	11
Oklahoma	21,937	100	19,825	90	2,113	10	20,849	100	19,825	95	1,024	5
Oregon	14,091	100	11,676	85	2,415	15	13,127	100	11,676	89	1,451	11
Pennsylvania	40,842	100	39,383	96	1,459	4	46,047	100	39,383	86	6,663	14
Rhode Island	4,432	100	2,860	65	1,572	35	3,238	100	2,860	88	378	12
South Carolina	19,505	100	16,853	85	2,922	15	18,024	100	16,883	94	1,141	6
South Dakota	2,891	100	2,489	86	401	14	2,782	100	2,489	89	293	11
Tennessee	22,698	100	20,413	90	2,285	10	23,206	100	20,413	88	2,793	12
Texas	54,278	100	51,672	95	2,606	5	59,751	100	51,672	86	8,079	14
Utah	5,263	100	4,259	81	1,004	19	4,887	100	4,259	87	628	13
Vermont	3,186	100	2,714	85	472	15	3,044	100	2,714	89	330	11
Virginia	20,018	100	18,295	91	1,723	9	21,725	100	18,295	84	3,429	16
Washington	21,133	100	19,543	92	1,590	8	20,958	100	19,543	93	1,415	7
West Virginia	8,674	100	8,308	96	366	4	8,993	100	8,308	92	687	8
Wisconsin	28,867	100	22,581	78	6,287	22	23,284	100	22,581	97	704	3
Wyoming	3,132	100	2,025	65	1,107	35	2,358	100	2,025	86	333	14

Note: U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.

Table 86. Days of Hunting, By State Where Hunting Took Place and Hunter's State of Residence: 1985

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

State	Days of hunting in state						Days of hunting by state residents					
	Total days, residents and nonresidents		Days by state residents		Days by nonresidents		Total days, in state of residence and other states		Days in state of residence		Days in other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S.	334,013	100	308,996	93	24,533	7	334,013	100	308,996	93	24,533	7
Alabama	9,618	100	8,969	93	650	7	9,253	100	8,969	97	279	3
Alaska	1,163	100	907	78	255	22	948	100	907	96	40	4
Arizona	3,434	100	3,139	91	294	9	4,575	100	3,139	69	1,436	31
Arkansas	9,125	100	8,433	92	692	8	9,362	100	8,433	90	926	10
California	10,847	100	9,211	85	1,636	15	11,290	100	9,211	82	2,052	18
Colorado	4,280	100	3,364	79	916	21	3,686	100	3,364	91	322	9
Connecticut	1,266	100	1,265	100	. . .	. . .	1,451	100	1,265	87	186	13
Delaware	693	100	410	59	283*	41*	522	100	410	79	98	19
Florida	7,174	100	6,737	94	437*	6*	8,139	100	6,737	83	1,402	17
Georgia	10,107	100	9,550	94	557	6	10,402	100	9,550	92	852	8
Hawaii	547	100	542	99	. . .	. . .	579	100	542	94	36*	6*
Idaho	3,340	100	2,748	82	592	18	2,770	100	2,748	99	. . .	. . .
Illinois	8,677	100	7,883	89	994	11	8,709	100	7,883	91	811	9
Indiana	8,144	100	7,875	97	269	3	8,238	100	7,875	96	358	4
Iowa	6,149	100	4,831	94	318	6	4,967	100	4,831	97	136	3
Kansas	3,732	100	3,363	90	369	10	3,680	100	3,363	91	310	8
Kentucky	7,751	100	7,321	94	429	6	7,712	100	7,321	95	390	5
Louisiana	12,975	100	12,628	97	347	3	13,508	100	12,628	93	880	7
Maine	3,278	100	2,905	89	373	11	2,988	100	2,905	97	79*	3*
Maryland	3,393	100	3,212	95	181	5	3,789	100	3,212	85	577	15
Massachusetts	2,477	100	2,368	96	109*	4*	2,863	100	2,368	83	495	17
Michigan	14,907	100	14,523	97	385	3	14,995	100	14,523	97	439	3
Minnesota	8,058	100	7,721	96	337	4	8,181	100	7,721	94	454	6
Mississippi	11,000	100	10,131	92	869	8	10,599	100	10,131	96	388	4
Missouri	12,367	100	11,715	95	652	5	12,205	100	11,715	96	482	4
Montana	2,915	100	2,477	85	438	15	2,519	100	2,477	98	40*	2*
Nebraska	3,330	100	3,119	94	211	6	3,262	100	3,119	96	143	4
Nevada	1,693	100	776	46	. . .	. . .	925	100	776	84	145	16
New Hampshire	1,667	100	1,551	93	115*	7*	1,552	100	1,551	94	97	6
New Jersey	3,420	100	3,390	99	30	1	4,031	100	3,390	84	641	16
New Mexico	1,387	100	1,177	85	210	15	1,381	100	1,177	85	202	15
New York	13,245	100	12,293	93	953	7	12,482	100	12,293	98	170*	1*
North Carolina	9,931	100	9,549	96	382	4	10,680	100	9,549	89	1,104	10
North Dakota	2,230	100	2,083	93	148*	7*	2,195	100	2,083	95	107	5
Ohio	14,223	100	13,996	98	227	2	15,089	100	13,996	93	1,093	7
Oklahoma	8,060	100	7,513	93	567	7	7,928	100	7,513	95	391	5
Oregon	4,030	100	3,597	89	433	11	3,758	100	3,597	96	156*	4*
Pennsylvania	20,081	100	19,082	95	999	5	20,148	100	19,082	95	997	5
Rhode Island	399	100	396	99	. . .	. . .	508	100	396	78	112	22
South Carolina	5,276	100	4,346	82	931	18	4,789	100	4,346	91	443	9
South Dakota	2,569	100	2,236	87	333	13	2,264	100	2,236	99	28*	1*
Tennessee	8,580	100	7,909	92	671	8	8,849	100	7,909	89	941	11
Texas	24,106	100	23,400	97	706	3	25,466	100	23,400	92	2,033	8
Utah	3,184	100	2,863	90	311	10	3,054	100	2,883	94	171	6
Vermont	2,014	100	1,757	87	257	13	1,891	100	1,757	93	131	7
Virginia	10,953	100	10,413	95	540	5	11,404	100	10,413	91	918	8
Washington	4,511	100	4,298	95	213*	5*	4,521	100	4,298	95	224	5
West Virginia	8,064	100	6,815	85	1,949	15	7,053	100	6,815	96	239	3
Wisconsin	11,830	100	10,605	90	1,225	10	10,873	100	10,605	98	261	2
Wyoming	2,094	100	1,583	76	510	24	1,729	100	1,583	92	145	8

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.
U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
. . . Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Table 87. Days of Hunting, By Type of Hunting and State Where Hunting Took Place: 1985

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

State where hunting took place	Total, all hunting		Type of hunting							
			Big game		Small game		Migratory bird		Other animals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S.	334,013	100	131,330	39	132,263	40	41,682	12	47,050	14
Alabama	9,618	100	4,934	51	3,187	33	1,151	12	907	9
Alaska	1,163	100	655	56	412	35	171	15	50*	4*
Arizona	3,434	100	1,284	37	1,447	42	562	16	493*	14*
Arkansas	9,125	100	3,693	40	3,415	37	1,069	12	1,093	12
California	10,847	100	2,291	21	5,044	47	2,925	27	1,329*	12*
Colorado	4,280	100	1,581	37	1,372	32	1,165	27	711	17
Connecticut	1,266	100	255	20	747	59	217*	17*	162*	13*
Delaware	693	100	110	16	424	61	243	35	. . .	. . .
Florida	7,174	100	3,750	52	1,785	25	1,496	21	409*	6*
Georgia	10,107	100	6,049	60	2,518	25	1,156	11	904	9
Hawaii	547	100	437	80	47*	9*	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Idaho	3,340	100	1,442	43	1,194	36	544	16	464	14
Illinois	8,877	100	747	8	4,354	49	1,246	14	2,630	30
Indiana	8,144	100	2,083	25	4,120	51	661	8	1,676	21
Iowa	5,149	100	837	16	3,173	62	332	6	912	18
Kansas	3,732	100	594	16	2,158	58	505	14	597	16
Kentucky	7,751	100	1,403	18	3,692	48	604	8	2,141	28
Louisiana	12,975	100	4,318	33	5,575	43	2,426	19	1,049	8
Maine	3,278	100	1,925	59	1,039	32	231	7	344	10
Maryland	3,393	100	969	29	1,507	44	695	20	390	12
Massachusetts	2,477	100	851	34	1,142	46	266	11	297*	12*
Michigan	14,907	100	7,482	50	6,546	44	747	5	760	5
Minnesota	8,058	100	3,244	40	2,735	34	1,578	20	689	9
Mississippi	11,000	100	5,502	50	3,957	36	971	9	906	8
Missouri	12,367	100	4,017	32	5,598	45	1,029	8	2,024	16
Montana	2,915	100	1,586	54	756	26	249	9	753	26
Nebraska	3,330	100	624	19	1,836	55	773	23	336	10
Nevada	1,693	100	244	14	896	53	542	32	103	6
New Hampshire	1,667	100	956	57	494	30	196	12	128	8
New Jersey	3,420	100	1,303	38	1,519	44	309	9	409	12
New Mexico	1,387	100	582	42	430	31	237	17	208	15
New York	13,345	100	6,636	50	4,282	32	836	6	2,086	16
North Carolina	9,931	100	4,403	44	3,578	36	1,216	12	1,563	16
North Dakota	2,230	100	616	28	871	39	419	19	621	28
Ohio	14,223	100	2,823	20	6,717	47	283	2	4,929	35
Oklahoma	8,080	100	1,783	22	4,058	50	1,048	13	1,390	17
Oregon	4,030	100	2,415	60	898	22	557	14	572	14
Pennsylvania	20,081	100	8,972	45	7,623	38	1,894	9	2,560	13
Rhode Island	399	100	31*	8*	260	65	101*	25*	. . .	. . .
South Carolina	5,276	100	2,710	51	1,542	29	1,117	21	373	7
South Dakota	2,569	100	737	29	1,253	49	354	14	374	15
Tennessee	8,580	100	3,014	35	3,871	45	734	9	1,221	14
Texas	24,106	100	10,823	45	8,506	35	4,877	20	1,977	8
Utah	3,194	100	1,511	47	931	29	636	20	241	8
Vermont	2,014	100	1,136	56	731	36	98	5	257	13
Virginia	10,953	100	5,140	47	3,352	31	688	6	2,497	23
Washington	4,611	100	2,133	47	1,600	35	787	17	530	12
West Virginia	8,064	100	3,398	42	3,772	47	95*	1*	1,172	15
Wisconsin	11,630	100	5,969	50	4,638	39	1,407	12	1,220	10
Wyoming	2,094	100	1,160	55	448	21	177	8	419	20

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
. . . Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Table 88. Days of Primary Nonresidential Activity, By State Where Activity Took Place and Participant's State of Residence: 1985

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

State	Days of activity in state						Days of activity by state residents					
	Total days, residents and nonresidents		Days by state residents		Days by nonresidents		Total days, in state of residence and other states		Days in state of residence		Days in other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S.	336,513	100	265,887	79	71,162	21	336,513	100	265,887	79	71,162	21
Alabama	1,407	100	1,159	82	248*	18*	1,391	100	1,159	83	232	17
Alaska	4,519	100	1,254	28	3,264	72	1,422	100	1,254	88	167*	12*
Arizona	7,883	100	3,531	44	4,452	56	4,534	100	3,531	78	995	22
Arkansas	2,145	100	1,630	76	515	24	2,058	100	1,630	79	428*	21*
California	28,180	100	25,066	89	3,115	11	28,647	100	25,066	87	3,581*	13*
Colorado	8,199	100	4,963	61	3,237	39	7,809	100	4,963	64	2,841	36
Connecticut	2,592	100	2,369	91	223*	9*	4,060	100	2,369	58	1,644	40
Delaware	852	100	486	55	366*	45*	685	100	486	68	218	32
Florida	23,225	100	19,375	83	3,850	17	23,299	100	19,375	83	3,924*	17*
Georgia	4,433	100	3,580	81	853	19	5,039	100	3,580	71	1,459	29
Hawaii	1,481	100	962	65	519*	35*	1,145	100	962	84	178*	16*
Idaho	2,577	100	1,409	55	1,169	45	1,792	100	1,409	79	381	21
Illinois	12,191	100	11,265	92	926	8	17,601	100	11,265	64	5,709	32
Indiana	4,639	100	3,563	77	1,076*	23*	5,592	100	3,563	64	2,029	36
Iowa	5,639	100	5,119	91	520	9	6,089	100	5,119	84	970	16
Kansas	1,245	100	1,130	91	115*	9*	1,809	100	1,130	62	679	38
Kentucky	3,526	100	2,638	75	888	25	3,185	100	2,638	83	515	16
Louisiana	2,486	100	2,319	94	138*	6*	2,668	100	2,319	87	350*	13*
Maine	5,826	100	3,826	68	1,800	32	4,078	100	3,826	94	249*	6*
Maryland	4,821	100	4,396	91	425	9	7,146	100	4,396	62	2,751	38
Massachusetts	7,719	100	6,183	80	1,536	20	9,110	100	6,183	68	2,927	32
Michigan	20,049	100	17,390	87	2,659	13	19,733	100	17,390	88	2,343*	12*
Minnesota	5,530	100	4,926	89	603	11	6,456	100	4,926	76	1,488	23
Mississippi	2,225	100	1,412	63	812*	37*	1,905	100	1,412	74	493*	26*
Missouri	6,870	100	5,175	78	1,494	22	8,012	100	5,175	65	2,484	31
Montana	2,506	100	1,128	45	1,378	55	1,391	100	1,128	81	262	19
Nebraska	2,188	100	1,970	90	217	10	2,503	100	1,970	79	527	21
Nevada	2,343	100	1,649	70	694	30	2,431	100	1,649	68	781	32
New Hampshire	3,141	100	885	28	2,257	72	1,246	100	885	71	347	28
New Jersey	6,555	100	4,818	73	1,737	27	8,280	100	4,818	58	3,458	42
New Mexico	2,921	100	1,321	45	1,600	55	1,664	100	1,321	79	344	21
New York	19,150	100	17,484	91	1,666	9	20,416	100	17,484	86	2,718	13
North Carolina	4,647	100	2,743	59	1,904	41	3,662	100	2,743	75	852	23
North Dakota	729	100	605	83	123*	17*	915	100	605	66	308	34
Ohio	16,743	100	15,878	95	866	5	20,158	100	15,878	79	4,280	21
Oklahoma	5,744	100	5,379	94	365*	8*	5,858	100	5,379	92	478	8
Oregon	4,810	100	4,243	88	567	12	5,260	100	4,243	81	1,017	19
Pennsylvania	31,810	100	26,773	85	4,736	15	29,270	100	26,773	91	2,497	9
Rhode Island	1,371	100	716	52	655*	48*	1,134	100	716	63	418	37
South Carolina	2,127	100	1,507	71	620*	29*	2,025	100	1,507	74	513	25
South Dakota	2,021	100	1,524	75	497	25	1,793	100	1,524	85	269	15
Tennessee	7,912	100	4,149	52	3,763	48	5,201	100	4,149	80	1,052	20
Texas	10,687	100	9,667	90	1,020	10	15,455	100	9,667	63	5,788*	37*
Utah	3,145	100	2,244	71	902	29	2,662	100	2,244	84	418	16
Vermont	1,900	100	815	43	1,085	57	1,312	100	815	62	495	38
Virginia	8,308	100	5,195	63	3,114	37	7,061	100	5,195	74	1,858	26
Washington	5,800	100	5,409	92	492	8	6,941	100	5,409	79	1,432*	21*
West Virginia	4,288	100	3,694	86	592*	14*	4,043	100	3,694	91	340*	8*
Wisconsin	12,298	100	8,920	73	3,377	27	9,813	100	8,920	91	892	9
Wyoming	3,946	100	1,917	49	2,029	51	2,277	100	1,917	84	357	16

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Table 89. Expenditures for Wildlife-Associated Recreation, by Participant's State of Residence: 1985

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Expenditures in thousands of dollars)

Participant's state of residence	Total wildlife-associated expenditures				Fishing and hunting expenditures			
	Total	Trip-related	Equipment	Other	Total	Trip-related	Equipment	Other
U.S.	55,659,765	21,425,740	30,909,141	3,324,884	41,392,552	16,994,932	21,553,053	2,844,567
Alabama	1,059,306	441,394	581,697	36,215	952,970	414,512	505,930	32,528
Alaska	314,587	128,011	170,182	16,493	264,242	112,336	137,242	14,664
Arizona	790,204	332,714	436,035	21,456	460,876	232,601	213,477	14,799
Arkansas	661,913	279,382	335,966	46,586	583,422	250,943	290,243	42,236
California	5,541,554	2,299,748	3,052,787	189,021	3,766,496	1,755,159	1,887,120	124,218
Colorado	1,057,560	455,259	539,665	62,637	725,097	331,655	342,465	50,968
Connecticut	469,103	172,541	282,003	14,559	313,550	120,587	183,757	9,206
Delaware	147,938	42,949	100,387	4,603	124,407	38,642	84,156	3,609
Florida	3,542,702	1,324,692	2,078,206	139,806	3,012,507	1,090,991	1,797,998	123,519
Georgia	1,950,107	650,071	1,221,872	78,165	1,496,844	544,102	883,374	69,368
Hawaii	231,081	61,475	163,240	6,367	107,487	43,762	59,231	4,494
Idaho	340,798	139,379	185,459	15,959	295,780	118,781	162,450	14,549
Illinois	2,185,719	786,526	1,300,888	96,306	1,292,280	587,297	629,071	75,912
Indiana	1,218,449	463,127	653,394	101,927	757,791	317,697	347,425	92,668
Iowa	511,541	213,161	276,278	22,102	383,840	179,234	186,176	18,431
Kansas	403,163	155,156	192,225	25,781	334,336	162,642	148,887	22,808
Kentucky	606,330	324,279	258,809	23,241	525,167	284,399	221,030	19,738
Louisiana	1,126,692	519,962	542,586	64,145	1,049,819	492,340	496,484	60,996
Maine	274,310	97,948	159,170	17,191	206,431	71,364	120,791	14,286
Maryland	717,850	326,798	333,462	57,589	456,034	220,273	197,826	39,935
Massachusetts	911,662	338,758	505,342	67,563	578,967	208,919	317,048	53,000
Michigan	2,546,544	778,511	1,549,723	218,310	2,004,090	675,216	1,126,284	202,590
Minnesota	1,332,641	484,763	763,415	84,473	1,093,991	421,322	598,213	74,457
Mississippi	731,275	213,534	489,742	27,999	653,726	195,868	431,715	26,143
Missouri	1,701,315	494,614	1,155,112	51,589	1,463,724	401,776	1,017,361	44,587
Montana	456,166	95,103	210,959	150,104	386,717	74,790	163,407	148,520
Nebraska	326,317	165,804	137,439	23,274	247,854	134,255	92,802	20,797
Nevada	370,159	147,452	210,110	12,596	230,359	97,086	122,757	10,515
New Hampshire	211,460	64,196	139,413	7,853	125,617	45,052	75,140	5,425
New Jersey	1,537,144	577,430	854,580	105,133	1,001,737	389,950	527,214	84,573
New Mexico	365,134	144,232	206,411	14,491	246,630	115,856	120,105	10,669
New York	1,897,638	880,901	954,131	62,605	1,404,885	628,597	732,340	43,948
North Carolina	1,370,968	542,211	770,511	58,245	1,178,761	486,153	645,604	46,974
North Dakota	221,620	75,781	134,911	10,929	194,647	66,187	119,180	9,281
Ohio	2,274,988	890,477	1,306,771	77,741	1,277,262	637,805	578,552	60,906
Oklahoma	831,397	382,130	390,035	59,232	707,266	334,389	316,711	56,166
Oregon	805,181	360,279	387,039	57,863	656,474	266,656	339,417	50,401
Pennsylvania	2,248,626	901,603	1,141,811	205,211	1,797,363	710,030	931,976	155,357
Rhode Island	179,442	62,661	112,940	3,841	138,245	50,084	88,854	1,807
South Carolina	859,030	301,986	484,016	73,027	745,892	271,858	407,256	66,978
South Dakota	217,525	88,945	115,249	13,330	117,061	55,323	51,169	10,569
Tennessee	1,168,679	440,494	688,025	40,059	894,205	329,706	530,785	33,714
Texas	4,807,352	1,748,216	2,666,483	392,654	3,403,641	1,495,491	1,540,351	368,000
Utah	447,297	179,668	251,257	16,442	327,299	137,369	176,039	13,902
Vermont	121,282	51,793	64,045	5,445	71,952	32,233	36,590	3,129
Virginia	1,337,760	562,814	600,168	174,778	923,858	422,363	335,774	185,721
Washington	1,102,577	464,996	581,978	55,603	802,538	373,549	395,764	33,225
West Virginia	348,236	121,568	209,092	17,557	269,928	106,818	148,228	14,885
Wisconsin	1,340,726	482,144	679,606	178,976	1,009,730	379,733	456,410	167,587
Wyoming	396,150	102,177	278,363	15,409	310,643	67,343	233,563	9,736

(continued)

Table 89. Expenditures for Wildlife-Associated Recreation, by Participant's State of Residence: 1985 (continued)

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Expenditures in thousands of dollars)

Participant's state of residence	Nonconsumptive expenditures			
	Total	Trip-related	Equipment	Other
U.S.	14,267,213	4,430,808	9,356,087	480,317
Alabama	106,336	26,882	75,767	3,687
Alaska	50,445	15,675	32,940	1,829
Arizona	329,328	100,113	222,558	6,657
Arkansas	78,491	28,418	45,723	4,350
California	1,775,058	544,589	1,165,567	64,803
Colorado	332,463	123,694	197,200	11,569
Connecticut	155,553	51,954	98,246	5,353
Delaware	23,531	6,307	16,231	994
Florida	530,195	233,701	280,208	16,287
Georgia	453,263	105,969	338,498	8,797
Hawaii	123,594	17,713	104,009	1,873
Idaho	45,018	20,598	23,009	1,410
Illinois	893,439	201,229	671,817	20,394
Indiana	460,658	145,430	305,969	9,259
Iowa	127,701	33,928	90,102	3,671
Kansas	68,827	22,516	43,338	2,973
Kentucky	81,153	39,881	37,779	3,503
Louisiana	76,873	27,622	46,102	3,149
Maine	67,879	26,595	38,379	2,905
Maryland	259,816	106,526	135,636	17,654
Massachusetts	332,695	129,838	188,294	14,563
Michigan	542,454	103,295	423,439	15,720
Minnesota	238,550	63,431	165,202	10,016
Mississippi	77,549	17,665	58,027	1,856
Missouri	237,591	92,838	137,751	7,002
Montana	69,449	20,314	47,552	1,584
Nebraska	78,483	31,349	44,637	2,477
Nevada	139,800	50,366	87,353	2,081
New Hampshire	85,843	19,143	64,373	2,428
New Jersey	535,407	187,481	327,366	20,560
New Mexico	118,504	28,377	86,306	3,822
New York	492,751	252,304	221,791	18,657
North Carolina	192,207	56,028	124,907	11,271
North Dakota	26,973	9,595	15,731	1,648
Ohio	997,726	252,672	728,219	16,835
Oklahoma	124,131	47,741	73,324	3,066
Oregon	148,707	93,623	47,622	7,462
Pennsylvania	451,263	191,573	209,835	49,854
Rhode Island	41,197	12,577	26,586	2,034
South Carolina	113,138	30,329	76,760	6,049
South Dakota	100,464	33,622	64,080	2,761
Tennessee	274,374	110,788	157,240	6,345
Texas	1,403,511	252,725	1,126,132	24,654
Utah	119,998	42,229	75,228	2,540
Vermont	49,330	19,560	27,455	2,316
Virginia	413,902	140,451	264,394	9,057
Washington	300,039	91,447	186,214	22,378
West Virginia	78,308	14,770	60,866	2,672
Wisconsin	337,996	102,411	224,196	11,389
Wyoming	85,507	34,834	45,000	5,673

Note: U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.

Table 90. Expenditures for Fishing, by Fisherman's State of Residence: 1985

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Expenditures in thousands of dollars)

Fisherman's state of residence	Total expenditures	Trip-related expenditures				Expenditures for equipment				Expenditures for other items (1)
		Total trip-related	Food and lodging	Transportation	Other trip costs	Total equipment	Fishing equipment	Auxiliary equipment	Special equipment	
U.S.	28,145,527	13,280,738	5,665,662	3,729,591	3,885,485	13,535,750	2,786,922	482,082	10,266,746	1,329,039
Alabama	536,554	271,276	102,329	81,039	87,908	256,499	61,556	7,323	187,620	8,779
Alaska	173,871	77,102	29,497	21,105	26,500	85,369	14,434	5,015	65,920	11,401
Arizona	310,217	175,419	64,313	55,790	35,316	128,864	31,264	5,702	91,897	5,935
Arkansas	349,977	177,492	72,431	55,884	49,177	147,562	38,531	5,000	104,032	24,923
California	2,510,816	1,454,236	661,220	389,508	423,508	987,599	268,760	85,039	633,800	68,981
Colorado	508,870	258,234	122,739	94,334	41,161	228,314	45,171	13,040	170,103	22,322
Connecticut	240,464	109,324	45,403	28,889	35,032	125,963	34,157	3,451	88,355	5,177
Delaware	97,975	32,448	12,013	7,583	12,852	64,628	6,800	1,335	56,493	898
Florida	2,705,933	977,422	344,567	218,923	413,932	1,625,477	250,429	29,248	1,345,800	103,034
Georgia	1,056,202	433,565	167,100	123,522	142,943	584,140	92,235	6,748	485,157	38,498
Hawaii	76,558	36,129	15,102	9,225	11,802	40,021	9,836	1,704	28,480	409
Idaho	142,389	73,685	34,639	28,556	10,488	60,306	12,159	2,498	45,649	8,398
Illinois	895,450	499,756	233,447	139,453	126,855	353,377	88,724	21,795	242,859	42,317
Indiana	575,949	268,149	121,045	75,889	69,215	226,306	53,276	12,241	160,789	83,495
Iowa	254,737	142,331	69,374	46,874	26,082	104,245	29,365	5,601	69,279	8,162
Kansas	229,320	127,843	58,399	41,226	28,217	86,882	22,489	2,069	62,325	14,595
Kentucky	381,351	242,413	100,830	75,425	66,158	129,179	47,864	4,877	76,438	9,758
Louisiana	697,640	359,055	127,522	75,313	156,220	231,379	72,661	7,600	151,117	7,207
Maine	119,353	51,899	24,770	14,824	12,306	66,696	13,867	3,374	41,455	8,758
Maryland	332,787	184,364	75,773	42,479	66,112	141,639	25,879	5,887	109,873	6,783
Massachusetts	491,715	183,242	66,707	47,047	69,487	268,940	60,056	9,092	199,791	39,534
Michigan	1,403,429	502,397	220,907	135,721	145,769	764,031	123,637	17,572	622,821	137,002
Minnesota	778,268	331,165	163,511	99,744	67,911	403,974	72,524	15,582	315,867	43,126
Mississippi	386,654	125,103	51,570	38,237	35,296	258,278	46,884	3,453	207,941	3,274
Missouri	912,229	297,803	145,924	93,883	57,996	592,206	66,543	7,996	517,666	22,221
Montana	162,267	45,919	21,363	17,195	7,362	114,024	9,755	2,467	101,802	2,324
Nebraska	159,385	97,391	47,143	35,158	15,090	54,444	15,135	1,907	37,403	7,550
Nevada	162,651	71,535	33,130	24,272	14,133	86,756	13,354	3,717	69,684	4,360
New Hampshire	79,808	34,229	17,027	9,528	7,675	42,891	11,330	2,161	29,399	2,689
New Jersey	808,814	340,520	112,868	65,853	161,799	401,496	56,387	7,111	338,001	66,795
New Mexico	170,821	92,619	44,367	33,759	14,493	72,161	11,806	6,533	53,822	6,043
New York	1,056,818	527,036	198,247	122,124	206,665	513,312	120,994	24,383	367,935	16,471
North Carolina	909,049	404,393	183,883	119,041	101,469	481,835	85,944	11,090	384,800	22,822
North Dakota	108,051	41,585	18,641	14,510	8,433	83,700	10,068	1,219	52,413	2,766
Ohio	1,015,924	577,410	218,143	185,506	173,761	397,948	110,224	17,058	270,666	40,566
Oklahoma	461,777	255,276	102,211	86,032	67,032	159,146	50,215	5,039	103,892	47,355
Oregon	428,069	195,647	86,554	67,946	41,147	192,478	40,156	8,654	143,667	39,945
Pennsylvania	1,032,668	528,353	255,053	140,671	132,629	469,186	92,021	16,914	360,251	35,128
Rhode Island	127,259	47,309	12,159	7,721	27,429	78,933	17,680	1,349	59,904	1,018
South Carolina	545,543	218,810	82,162	52,043	84,604	308,777	92,972	8,987	206,817	17,957
South Dakota	52,250	27,865	10,498	12,537	4,830	22,799	7,353	906	14,540	1,586
Tennessee	520,856	251,195	90,776	81,201	79,219	260,288	53,802	6,370	198,117	9,374
Texas	2,051,914	1,024,691	473,402	277,978	273,311	925,962	192,640	27,862	705,460	101,261
Utah	156,802	87,650	43,309	33,271	11,070	63,964	13,681	3,987	46,316	5,187
Vermont	44,292	21,213	9,311	6,697	5,205	22,210	6,752	1,320	14,137	868
Virginia	601,439	333,905	159,236	104,367	70,303	184,977	52,120	8,405	124,452	82,558
Washington	549,922	290,686	112,127	95,511	83,049	242,560	50,502	13,311	178,746	16,677
West Virginia	128,411	60,176	29,926	19,010	11,243	60,691	15,621	3,279	41,791	7,542
Wisconsin	640,800	265,955	131,798	76,812	57,344	312,929	55,405	10,353	247,171	61,917
Wyoming	86,030	38,486	17,491	15,656	5,341	44,775	9,693	1,759	33,323	2,768

Note: U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.
(1) Includes expenditures for magazine subscriptions, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, and licenses, stamps, tags and permits.

Table 91. Expenditures for Hunting, by Hunter's State of Residence: 1985

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Expenditures in thousands of dollars)

Hunter's state of residence	Total expenditures	Trip-related expenditures				Expenditures for equipment				Expenditures for other items (1)
		Total trip-related	Food and lodging	Transportation	Other trip costs	Total equipment	Hunting equipment	Auxiliary equipment	Special equipment	
U.S.	10,059,386	3,714,194	1,883,718	1,612,500	217,975	4,933,634	2,750,039	688,202	1,495,393	1,411,558
Alabama	370,995	143,236	61,100	64,964	17,172	206,989	83,560	20,515	102,914*	20,772
Alaska	66,561	35,233	15,048	19,866	319*	29,093	17,444	4,544	7,105*	2,234
Arizona	119,943	57,182	35,366	21,435	. . .	55,841	36,463	9,681	. . .	6,921
Arkansas	208,345	73,452	35,734	35,778	1,940*	119,204	61,300	15,664	42,240*	15,689
California	824,960	300,923	156,947	116,602	27,374	474,648	260,493	53,368	. . .	49,388
Colorado	171,853	73,431	33,088	37,638	2,705*	71,522	46,326	9,913	15,283*	26,900
Connecticut	34,413	11,264	6,131	4,859	. . .	20,218	17,280	2,938	. . .	2,932
Delaware	13,066	4,194	1,917	1,997	280*	6,387	3,954	1,102	. . .	2,486
Florida	244,591	113,568	52,846	51,497	9,225*	112,431	77,400	8,965	. . .	18,591
Georgia	391,366	110,538	53,635	53,079	3,824	251,976	104,722	20,638	126,616*	28,872
Hawaii	23,239	7,634	3,326	4,042	. . .	11,611	6,494*	3,670*	. . .	3,994
Idaho	83,941	45,095	23,108	21,717	. . .	33,855	18,182	4,283	. . .	4,990
Illinois	297,878	87,543	51,635	31,275	4,632*	179,024	64,035	14,064	. . .	31,311
Indiana	168,140	51,549	28,244	19,892	3,413*	108,708	52,204	11,069	. . .	7,884
Iowa	94,575	36,903	15,135	21,539	. . .	49,311	27,986	8,739	. . .	8,362
Kansas	74,939	34,799	13,357	19,262	2,180*	33,884	28,598	4,606	. . .	6,257
Kentucky	127,310	41,985	22,766	18,130	1,069	76,728	58,966	9,435	8,327*	8,597
Louisiana	326,000	193,285	75,425	49,646	8,214	140,555	101,131	19,846	19,878	51,860
Maine	58,296	19,454	11,299	7,656	499	34,528	18,918	5,020	. . .	4,313
Maryland	103,439	35,908	19,410	14,017	2,481*	35,584	26,092	9,086	. . .	31,947
Massachusetts	77,359	25,677	15,983	9,329	365*	39,690	21,154	7,024	. . .	11,991
Michigan	440,311	172,819	97,055	68,736	7,026	207,947	139,550	44,307	24,090*	59,546
Minnesota	216,158	90,157	50,411	37,361	2,385*	98,626	60,045	18,125	20,456*	27,376
Mississippi	203,890	70,766	32,716	34,649	3,401	112,055	71,099	17,700	23,256*	21,070
Missouri	238,110	103,973	46,751	51,372	5,850	114,801	79,623	29,480	. . .	19,337
Montana	211,277	28,870	13,072	15,421	377*	36,963	20,836	6,925	9,202*	145,443
Nebraska	76,586	36,864	16,732	19,878	254*	27,175	14,765	3,095	. . .	12,547
Nevada	52,206	25,550	12,109	12,262	1,179*	21,319	13,132	4,147	. . .	5,337
New Hampshire	31,129	10,822	6,622	3,928	. . .	17,938	10,165	2,655	. . .	2,368
New Jersey	130,525	49,430	29,187	17,550	2,693*	66,925	44,869	10,493	. . .	14,170
New Mexico	66,874	23,236	11,584	11,111	541*	39,559	21,309	6,039	. . .	4,078
New York	280,479	101,561	58,981	37,899	4,681*	153,931	73,671	29,673	. . .	24,987
North Carolina	209,602	81,789	38,569	39,220	4,000*	105,910	74,165	16,907	. . .	21,902
North Dakota	50,813	24,802	9,498	14,851	253*	20,582	14,419	3,912	2,251*	5,530
Ohio	210,979	60,394	30,552	29,004	. . .	134,234	103,394	18,565	. . .	16,349
Oklahoma	173,207	79,114	33,794	40,214	5,106*	87,018	50,202	12,516	. . .	7,076
Oregon	198,161	71,009	35,142	34,107	1,760*	118,897	54,761	15,276	48,861*	8,255
Pennsylvania	714,211	181,677	105,489	66,769	7,419*	418,454	138,962	46,072	233,420*	114,079
Rhode Island	9,727	2,775	1,493	1,262	. . .	6,310	3,352	1,033*	. . .	640
South Carolina	166,907	52,849	23,021	26,714	3,114	66,005	47,051	8,865	10,089*	48,054
South Dakota	57,186	27,459	9,862	16,470	1,127*	21,603	12,342	4,220	. . .	8,125
Tennessee	245,379	78,511	37,257	37,525	3,729	144,206	89,187	17,021	37,998*	22,663
Texas	1,074,600	470,800	231,530	176,486	62,784	344,652	211,142	47,097	86,413*	259,148
Utah	118,845	49,709	24,930	22,822	1,957	61,029	24,230	7,565	29,234*	8,110
Vermont	28,494	11,019	6,161	4,767	. . .	13,483	9,147	3,300	. . .	1,991
Virginia	272,873	88,458	42,620	42,822	3,016	103,950	75,389	15,288	. . .	80,486
Washington	191,958	82,663	41,195	39,328	2,340*	94,431	36,502	15,750	42,179*	14,665
West Virginia	130,284	48,540	25,742	20,868	. . .	77,263	46,589	9,764	20,610*	6,362
Wisconsin	303,416	113,778	66,262	44,500	3,016	91,057	54,810	19,479	16,768*	98,579
Wyoming	68,813	28,856	13,546	13,732	1,578*	34,044	21,147	8,766	4,131*	5,912

Note: U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.

(1) Includes expenditures for magazine subscriptions, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, and licenses, stamps, tags and permits.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

Table 92. Expenditures for Nonconsumptive Activities, by Perticipant's State of Residence: 1985

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Expenditures in thousands of dollars)

Participant's state of residence	Total expenditures	Trip-related expenditures				Expenditures for equipment				Expenditures for other items (1)
		Total trip-related	Food and lodging	Transportation	Other trip costs	Total equipment	Nonconsumptive equipment	Auxiliary equipment	Special equipment	
U.S.	14,267,213	4,430,808	2,513,206	1,588,290	229,311	9,356,087	3,615,476	506,661	5,233,751	480,317
Alabama	106,336	26,882	15,897	9,503	1,483*	75,767	31,199	1,938*	. . .	3,687
Alaska	50,445	15,675	6,895	8,099	681*	32,940	12,533	1,346	19,061*	1,829
Arizona	329,328	100,113	61,869	35,588	2,657*	222,558	46,824	6,180*	169,554*	6,657
Arkansas	78,491	28,418	16,216	11,737	463*	45,723	29,814	2,042*	. . .	4,350
California	1,775,058	544,589	369,084	130,240	45,265	1,165,667	496,322	167,783	. . .	64,803
Colorado	332,463	123,594	67,651	50,606	5,337	197,200	68,894	8,509*	. . .	11,669
Connecticut	155,553	51,954	32,351	17,756	1,846*	98,246	62,653	8,643*	. . .	5,353
Delaware	23,531	6,307	3,078	2,663	567*	16,231	8,544	1,736*	. . .	994
Florida	530,195	233,701	130,578	84,818	18,306	280,208	202,905	. . .	. . .	16,287
Georgia	453,263	105,969	52,185	49,237	4,547	338,498	85,163	7,708*	. . .	8,797
Hawaii	123,594	17,713	7,072	9,515	1,126	104,009	18,704	1,462*	. . .	1,873
Idaho	45,018	20,598	10,616	9,488	494*	23,009	15,181	4,253*	. . .	1,410
Illinois	883,439	201,229	116,523	59,358	23,348*	671,817	174,322	14,690*	. . .	20,394
Indiana	460,658	145,430	75,031	65,593	4,806	305,969	102,857	18,681	184,430*	9,259
Iowa	127,701	33,928	16,957	15,170	1,801*	90,102	42,360	1,968*	. . .	3,671
Kansas	68,827	22,516	10,307	11,588	620*	43,338	24,947	6,712*	. . .	2,973
Kentucky	81,163	39,881	22,645	15,859	1,376*	37,779	31,799	2,964*	. . .	3,503
Louisiana	76,873	27,622	14,115	12,651	956*	46,102	27,371	. . .	. . .	3,149
Maine	67,879	25,595	14,862	10,602	1,130*	38,379	16,775	2,914*	18,690*	2,905
Maryland	259,816	106,526	54,363	48,103	4,060	135,636	82,276	17,554*	. . .	17,654
Massachusetts	332,695	129,638	92,387	32,389	5,073	188,294	106,720	12,266*	. . .	14,563
Michigan	542,454	103,295	51,914	45,602	5,780*	423,439	172,488	. . .	239,610*	15,720
Minnesota	238,650	63,431	33,780	26,260	3,391	165,202	85,803	7,194	72,205*	10,016
Mississippi	77,549	17,665	9,563	7,445	638*	58,027	27,438	. . .	. . .	1,856
Missouri	237,591	92,836	55,150	34,077	3,610*	137,751	91,191	5,975*	. . .	7,002
Montana	69,449	20,314	12,034	7,586	693	47,552	16,478	2,443*	28,630*	1,584
Nebraska	78,463	31,349	16,075	13,669	1,604	44,637	16,455	2,892*	. . .	2,477
Nevada	139,800	50,366	32,969	16,442	954*	87,353	16,755	2,938*	67,660*	2,081
New Hampshire	85,843	19,143	11,301	6,534	1,308	64,373	23,011	5,261*	. . .	2,425
New Jersey	535,407	157,481	100,249	78,372	8,860	327,366	102,531	10,019*	. . .	20,560
New Mexico	118,504	28,277	17,627	10,393	356*	86,306	13,421	3,158*	. . .	3,922
New York	492,751	252,304	164,259	83,415	4,630*	221,791	170,585	27,062*	. . .	18,657
North Carolina	192,207	56,028	33,685	21,408	935*	124,907	76,835	3,813*	. . .	11,371
North Dakota	26,973	9,595	5,409	4,087	98*	15,731	8,688	1,110*	. . .	1,648
Ohio	997,726	252,672	100,406	128,882	23,384*	728,219	141,196	40,386	546,637*	16,835
Oklahoma	124,131	47,741	29,103	17,899	739*	73,324	57,139	7,509*	. . .	3,066
Oregon	148,707	93,623	52,479	36,562	4,582	47,622	37,092	1,706*	. . .	7,462
Pennsylvania	451,263	191,573	105,789	82,178	3,608*	209,835	180,152	12,454*	. . .	49,854
Rhode Island	41,197	12,577	6,461	4,831	1,285*	26,586	21,428	688*	. . .	2,034
South Carolina	113,138	30,329	18,887	9,203	2,239	76,760	37,847	4,422*	. . .	6,049
South Dakota	100,464	33,622	18,298	15,047	277	64,080	54,447	. . .	. . .	2,761
Tennessee	274,374	110,788	62,293	36,291	12,204*	157,240	86,527	4,543*	86,170*	6,345
Texas	1,403,511	252,725	121,539	125,019	8,167*	1,126,132	173,274	21,374*	. . .	24,654
Utah	119,999	42,229	23,975	16,773	1,481	75,228	23,189	5,219*	46,821*	2,540
Vermont	49,330	19,560	9,703	9,579	279*	27,455	20,461	1,738*	. . .	2,316
Virginia	413,902	140,451	79,719	59,123	1,609*	264,394	87,782	3,101*	. . .	9,057
Washington	300,039	91,447	50,744	39,334	1,368*	186,214	66,861	7,374*	. . .	22,378
West Virginia	78,308	14,770	9,289	5,312	. . .	60,868	20,223	2,362*	. . .	2,672
Wisconsin	337,996	102,411	56,536	35,492	10,383	224,196	95,345	4,282	124,569*	11,389
Wyoming	85,507	34,584	20,407	13,963	464	45,000	23,559	4,423	17,019	5,673

Note: U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

(1) Includes expenditures for magazine subscriptions and membership dues and contributions.

Table 93. Trip-Related Expenditures for Fishing, Hunting and Primary Nonresidential Activities, by State Where Spending Took Place: 1985

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Amounts in thousands of dollars)

State where spending took place	Trip-related expenditures for fishing			Trip-related expenditures for hunting			Trip-related expenditures for primary nonresidential activities		
	Total, residents and nonresidents	Residents	Nonresidents	Total, residents and nonresidents	Residents	Nonresidents	Total, residents and nonresidents	Residents	Nonresidents
U.S.	13,280,738	10,188,149	2,611,683	3,714,194	2,963,168	698,115	4,430,808	2,533,173	1,662,422
Alabama	263,137	217,540	45,598	137,967	126,979	10,988	29,878	19,235	10,644*
Alaska	110,376	74,970	35,407	42,573	27,652	14,921*	105,728	13,086	92,643
Arizona	176,128	140,755	34,374	57,597	49,366	8,232	161,407	57,322	104,085
ArKansas	212,574	158,178	54,396	84,283	63,612	20,671	29,260	18,631	10,629*
California	1,235,018	1,164,264	70,754	238,823	229,292	9,531	604,041	458,906	145,135
Colorado	242,335	178,208	64,128	115,214	47,063	68,151	158,185	65,789	92,395
Connecticut	72,362	59,045	13,317	6,784	6,763	. . .	16,309	10,774	5,535*
Delaware	63,857	22,097	41,760	4,872	2,376	2,494*	9,749	3,123	6,626*
Florida	1,364,005	901,640	462,365	63,136	61,073	2,062*	291,946	147,301	144,645
Georgia	341,600	305,000	36,600	115,662	89,085	28,598	82,751	59,220	23,531*
Hawaii	62,868	32,122	30,746	5,926	5,392	. . .	33,906	15,379	18,527
Idaho	106,791	63,918	42,873	68,168	44,570	23,598	43,212	13,260	29,952
Illinois	239,647	218,664	20,983	51,128	45,915	5,212	92,735	84,317	8,418
Indiana	218,315	188,744	29,572	40,414	35,401	5,013	73,591	47,030	26,501*
Iowa	103,396	87,991	15,375	47,243	32,624	14,619	21,262	19,773	1,488*
Kansas	90,329	76,859	13,469	41,621	28,120	13,502	9,460	6,649	2,810*
Kentucky	208,910	152,212	56,697	35,525	32,674	2,852	38,957	20,793	18,165
Louisiana	307,141	270,436	36,705	118,561	107,666	10,895	15,897	14,901	. . .
Maine	87,432	47,079	40,353	30,285	17,099	13,186	73,858	12,024	61,835
Maryland	173,709	131,968	41,741	34,860	24,385	10,475	32,416	26,266	6,149
Massachusetts	170,496	137,736	32,760	14,398	13,357	1,041*	118,148	64,320	53,827
Michigan	551,276	471,398	79,878	165,759	153,358	12,401	125,905	82,777	43,129
Minnesota	385,591	288,820	96,771	81,743	77,277	4,467	47,810	40,191	7,620
Mississippi	171,815	103,424	68,391	78,375	61,452	16,923	17,184	11,889	5,296*
Missouri	304,548	248,636	55,909	104,108	90,299	13,808	50,488	30,250	20,238
Montana	81,618	40,023	41,595	45,082	28,200	16,882	43,922	12,669	31,253
Nebraska	82,621	72,912	9,708	40,305	32,619	7,685	19,904	17,663	2,241*
Nevada	48,975	43,851	5,124	20,617	17,967	. . .	68,331	27,405	40,926
New Hampshire	47,251	23,751	23,500	9,989	8,362	1,628*	46,909	7,656	39,253
New Jersey	386,790	219,851	166,939	29,123	28,206	916*	79,622	61,212	18,409
New Mexico	87,279	65,787	21,492	26,865	18,439	8,426	43,294	15,908	27,386
New York	561,256	441,117	120,149	109,386	93,951	15,437	220,836	190,166	30,670
North Carolina	416,729	311,134	105,594	64,419	64,108	10,311	111,800	38,235	73,565
North Dakota	33,320	29,148	4,172	25,658	21,699	3,959*	16,384	4,058	12,327
Ohio	488,487	437,176	31,312	51,768	43,784	7,985	125,698	113,942	11,757
Oklahoma	247,326	201,110	48,216	67,433	58,414	9,019	37,455	27,352	10,103
Oregon	226,559	169,655	56,905	79,575	67,362	12,213	69,993	57,974	12,019
Pennsylvania	292,632	263,803	28,828	169,479	156,766	12,713	167,260	132,697	34,562
Rhode Island	58,891	36,413	22,477	1,378	1,290	. . .	19,069	2,959	16,110*
South Carolina	276,313	185,214	91,099	64,312	44,323	19,989	25,686	9,206	16,480*
South Dakota	29,910	23,000	6,910	42,206	25,346	16,860	47,123	28,797	18,326
Tennessee	223,257	176,369	46,888	55,657	51,377	7,280	78,338	36,526	41,812
Texas	909,068	827,931	81,137	400,586	375,675	25,011	171,544	151,217	20,327
Utah	106,283	72,968	33,315	57,318	44,462	12,856	42,633	21,748	20,884
Vermont	21,712	13,875	7,837	14,568	9,082	5,484	27,320	4,090	23,231
Virginia	237,365	201,781	35,584	79,249	68,133	11,116	148,755	91,268	57,488
Washington	322,395	273,931	48,464	84,426	73,785	10,641*	64,207	50,575	13,632
West Virginia	48,479	39,759	8,720	60,482	39,680	20,802	23,039	9,956	13,084*
Wisconsin	847,758	228,713	119,045	120,948	100,913	20,033	105,436	54,908	50,528
Wyoming	75,523	30,822	44,701	56,334	25,680	30,654	105,962	21,219	84,643

Note: Detail does not add to total because of nonresponse.
U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical reliability appendix.
* Estimate based on a small sample size.
. . . Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Appendices

Appendix A - Definitions

Anadromous species – Fish that migrate from saltwater to freshwater to spawn, such as salmon, shad, steelhead, and striped bass.

Annual household income – Total 1985 income of household members 14 years of age and over before taxes and other deductions.

Auxiliary equipment – Items of equipment including camping gear that are owned primarily for wildlife-associated recreation. Items of auxiliary equipment are listed in Table 20 (fishing), Table 25 (hunting), and Table 66 (nonconsumptive).

Big game – Antelope, bear, deer, elk, moose, wild turkey and similar large animals which are hunted.

Census regions –

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 in a given activity. For example, if someone hunted 2 hours one day and 3 hours another day, it would be recorded as 2 days of hunting. If someone hunted 2 hours in the morning and 3 hours in the evening of the same day, it would be considered 1 day of hunting.

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

Expenditures – Money spent in 1985 for wildlife-associated recreation trips in the U.S. or wildlife-associated recreational equipment purchased in the U.S. Expenditures include both money spent by participants for themselves and the value of gifts they received.

Federal land – Public land owned by the Federal government such as National Forests and National Wildlife Refuges.

Fishing – The sport of catching or attempting to catch fish with a hook, line, net or spear fishing equipment; catching or gathering shellfish (clams, crabs, etc.); gigging or shooting frogs. Fishing includes subsistence fishing as recognized by the State of Alaska, and the non-commercial 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. These items are listed in Table 20.

Freshwater – Reservoirs, lakes, ponds, and the non-tidal portions of rivers and streams.

Gigging for frogs – Using a pronged spear to take frogs.

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 to the Great Lakes for smelt, steelhead and salmon.

Home – The starting point of a wildlife-associated 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 includes subsistence hunting as recognized hy the State of Alaska.

Hunting equipment – Items owned primarily for hunting. These items are listed in Table 25.

Local land – Puhlic land owned hy local governments such as county parks or municipal watersheds.

Maintain natural areas – To set aside one-quarter 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.

Manmade impoundments – Bodies of water created by manmade dams or other controls.

Migratory birds – Birds that regularly migrate from one region or climate to another. This survey focuses on migratory birds which may be hunted, including band-tailed pigeons, coots, ducks, doves, gallinules, geese, rails, and woodcock.

Mode of fishing – Fishing from boat or shore. In the case of saltwater fishing, several types of boat fishing and several types of shore fishing appear in Table 37.

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 can show the effect of multiple responses. In this case, adding the number of deer hunters (1) and elk hunters (1) would overstate the number of big game hunters (1) because deer and elk hunters are not mutually exclusive categories. In contrast, total participants is the sum of male and female participants because male and female are mutually exclusive categories.

Nonconsumptive actlvity – Feeding, photographing or observing fish or other wildlife. (See also primary residential, primary nonresidential, secondary residential, and secondary nonresidential activities.)

Nonconsumptive equipment – Items owned primarily for observing, photographing or feeding wildlife. These items are listed in Table 66.

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 nonresident participant in California.

Nonresponse – Nonresponse is 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. Hunting expenditures will reflect the gun purchase, but it will not appear as spending for big game or any other type of hunting. In general, nonresponses result in reported totals that are greater than the sum of their apparent parts.

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

One-day trips – Trips on which the individual went and returned on the same day without an overnight stay.

Other animals – Coyotes, crows, foxes, groundhogs, prairie dogs, raccoons, and similar animals that are often regarded as varmints or pests. Other animals may be classified as unprotected or nongame animals hy the state in which they are hunted.

Other state areas – Puhlic lands owned by state governments, except state wildlife management areas and state wildlife refuges. Examples of other state areas are state parks and state forests.

Participants – Individuals who engage in fishing, hunting, trapping, or a nonconsumptive activity.

Primary nonresidential activity – Trips or outings of at least one mile from home for the primary purpose of observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife. Trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, and museums are not included.

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

Primary residential activity – Activity within one mile of the home with a primary purpose that is wildlife-related: (1) Closely observing or trying to identify birds or other wildlife, (2) photographing wildlife, (3) feeding birds or other wildlife on a regular basis, (4) maintaining natural areas of at least one-quarter acre for which benefit to wildlife is an important concern, (5) maintaining plantings (shrubs, agricultural crops, etc.) for which benefit to wildlife is an important concern, or (6) visiting public parks within one mile of home for the purpose of observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife.

Public areas – Public lands owned by local, state, or Federal governments.

Residents – Individuals who live in the state being reported. For example, persons who live in California and watch whales there are resident participants in California.

Rural – The non-urban population is classified as rural (see urban).

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

Scouting – Evaluating the potential of fishing or hunting sites, or searching for places to fish or hunt. In the context of this survey, scouting for game and hunting cannot occur concurrently.

Screening interviews – The first Survey contact with a household. Screening interviews use brief conversations with one adult in each household to identify participants who

are eligible for in-depth interviews. In addition, screening interviews are used to gather some data about the individuals in the households, such as their age and sex. Screening interviews are discussed in the Survey Background and Method section of this report.

Secondary nonresidential activity – Seeing or hearing wildlife while on an outing that is taken for another purpose, such as camping, boating, or driving for pleasure. Not included are trips to other countries, trips of less than one mile from home, and trips for shopping or to go to work or school.

Secondary Residential Activity – Seeing or hearing wildlife while pursuing other activities within one mile of home (e.g., enjoying hearing songbirds while doing yard work).

Small Game – Grouse, partridge, pheasants, quail, rabbits, squirrels, and similar small animals and birds for which many states have small game seasons and bag limits.

SMSA – Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area - Except in the New England States, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties containing at least one city of 50,000 or more inhabitants, or twin cities (i.e., cities with contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general social and economic purposes, a single community) with a combined population of at least 50,000. Also included in an SMSA are contiguous counties that are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, an SMSA consists of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city.

Special Equipment – Items of equipment including boats or pickup trucks that are owned primarily for wildlife-associated recreation. Items of special equipment are listed in Table 30 (fishing and hunting) and Table 66 (nonconsumptive).

Spenders – Individuals who make expenditures for fishing, hunting, or nonconsumptive activities or equipment.

Sportsmen – Individuals who engage in fishing, hunting, or both.

Trapping – Using traps, snares or other devices to capture furbearing animals for the primary purpose of getting fur pelts.

Trip – An outing involving fishing, hunting, or nonconsumptive activities, even if these recreational activities are not the primary purpose of the trip. In the context of this survey, 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, and a trip may last less than an hour, a day, or many days.

Type of fishing – Three types of fishing are reported: Fishing in (1) freshwater, except Great Lakes, (2) the Great Lakes, and (3) saltwater.

Type of hunting – Four types of hunting are reported: Hunting for (1) big game, (2) small game, (3) migratory birds, and (4) other animals.

Urban – All persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. An urbanized area is a central city of 50,000 or more inhabitants, or twin cities (i.e., cities with contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general social and economic purposes, a single community) with a combined population of at least 50,000, and surrounding closely settled territory of 2,500 or more inhabitants.

Wetlands – In this report, wetlands are marshes, swamps, potholes, bogs, small lakes or ponds surrounded by wetland vegetation, and bottomlands that are sometimes flooded. Excluded are open bodies of water ten acres or more in surface area.

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

Wildlife-Associated Recreation – Recreational fishing, hunting , or nonconsumptive wildlife use.

Appendix - B

Trapping in the U.S., 1985

Trapping is a wildlife-associated activity for the purpose of obtaining fur pelts. It involves a small portion of the population, and only some trapping is done for sport. The remaining trapping is a commercial activity. Therefore, only a very extensive survey or a census of the population could provide reliable trapping results at the regional or state level. In the case of the 1985 Survey, only national results are available. These results are tabulated below. All estimates are based upon screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for all household members.

Participation in Trapping: 1985

(Numbers in thousands)

Trappers and days of trapping	Total Trappers		16 Years Old and Older		6–15 Years Old	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Trappers						
Total trappers	508	100	447	100	62	100
Trapped for sport	316	62	275	62	41	66
Trapped for income	162	32	142	32	20	32
Did not specify	30	6	30	6	...	...
Trappers who trapped:						
Total, 1 day or more	508	100	447	100	62	100
1-9 days	122	24	100	22	22	36
10-19 days	139	27	123	27	16	26
20-44 days	121	24	105	23	17	27
45 days or more	86	17	81	18	...	...
Did not specify	40	8	39	9	...	...
Days of trapping						
Total trapping days	11,508	100	10,422	100	1,086	100
Average days per trapper	23	(X)	23	(X)	18	(X)

Note: (X) Not applicable.
... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Appendix C

Comparability with Previous Surveys

The 1985 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation was designed for comparability with the 1955–1980 Surveys. Although complete comparability between any two surveys cannot be achieved, this Appendix compares the major findings of all the surveys and presents trends for major estimates. These trends were developed to compensate for the differences between definitions of categories of data that are discussed in the following sections under the headings of the year each survey was conducted.

1955–1970 Surveys

The 1955–1970 National Surveys included only "substantial participants." Under most circumstances, the surveys may be compared for totals, but the effects of differences should be considered when comparing the details of the surveys. The 1960, 1965, and 1970 National Surveys differed from the 1955 National Survey in classification of expenditures as outlined below.

1. Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the 1955 Survey.

2. Expenditure categories were more detailed in 1970 than they were in earlier surveys.

3. The 1960–1970 classification of some expenditures differs from the 1955 Survey in the following respects:

a. "Boats and boat motors" shown under "auxiliary equipment" were included in "equipment, other" in 1955.

b. "Entrance and other privilege fees" shown separately were included in "trip expenditures, other" in 1955.

c. "Snacks and refreshments" not included with "food" expenditures in the 1960–1970 reports were 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 expenditures were chiefly made. In 1955, these expenditures were evenly divided among all the activities in which the sportsman took part.

e. Compared with 1955, the 1960–1970 Surveys reported fewer expenditures within the "other" category, because selected items were transferred to more appropriate categories.

f. Expenditures on alcoholic beverages were reported separately in the 1970 Survey.

g. In 1970, definition of a "substantial participant" was changed from one who spent at least $5 during the year or spent 3 days fishing or hunting to one who spent $7.50 for the year or spent 3 days fishing or hunting.

4. The number of waterfowl hunters in the 1970 Survey is not comparable with those reported in the 1960 and 1965 Surveys. In 1960 and 1965, respondent sportsmen were not included in the waterfowl hunter total if they reported that they went waterfowl hunting but did not take the trip chiefly to hunt waterfowl. In 1970, all respondents who reported that they had hunted waterfowl during 1970, regardless of trip purpose, were included in the total. The number of hunters who did not take trips chiefly to hunt waterfowl in 1970 was 1,054,000.

1975 Survey

In contrast to previous surveys which covered substantial participants 12 years old and older, the 1975 Survey based all the estimates on responses from individuals 9 years of age and older and did not select respondents based upon substantial participation as defined above. As a result, individuals who participated fewer than 3 days or spent less than $7.50 on hunting or fishing were included in the estimates of participants, days of activity, and expenditures.

Categories of hunting and fishing expenditures differed from the previous four surveys in that only major categories were reported. For example, hunting equipment expenditures were not further delineated by subcategory. Similarly, no detail was provided within the category of fishing equipment expenditures. Expenses for "other" items such as daily entrance fees, magazines, club dues, and dogs were categorized as "other" in the 1975 report.

In addition to the above differences the 1975 Survey gathered data on species sought for the favorite hunting and fishing activity. These data replaced the "chiefly" category where hunting or fishing was the primary purpose of the trip or day of activity. Data omitted in the 1975 Survey that were included in previous surveys include the

respondents' population density of residence, occupation, and level of education.

1980–1985 Surveys

The 1980 and 1985 Surveys were similar. Each measured participants, rather than substantial participants. Questions were incorporated into the 1980 and 1985 Survey questionnaires to facilitate the construction of categories of data for comparisons with earlier surveys. The use of "chiefly" to delimit primary purpose appeared in the 1970 and prior surveys and its use was continued in the 1980 and 1985 Surveys. The expenditure categories in 1980 and 1985 are similar to the 1970 categories with the addition of fish finders, motor homes, and camper trucks as separate categories. The definition of fishing included the use of nets or seines and spear fishing.

As in the 1970 and 1975 Surveys, the 1980 and 1985 Surveys used a two-phase process to gather information from households and individuals. In the first phase, household respondents were asked to identify each participant 6 years of age and older who resided in their household. In comparison, the 1975 and 1970 Surveys screened households for participants who were 9 years of age and older. In the detailed interview phase, conducted in person in 1985, 1980 and 1970 and by mail in 1975, participants were eligible if they were 12 years old in 1970, 9 years old for the 1975 Survey, and 16 years old for the 1980 and 1985 Surveys. As a result, the population of hunters and fishermen is more narrowly defined in 1980 and 1985 to include individuals 16 years old and older. However, estimates of sportsmen 6 years old and over, 9 years old and over, and 12 years old and over are available for comparison with past surveys. Detailed expenditures data were not gathered for the 6–15 year-old category in 1980 and 1985.

The principle characteristics of the 1955–1985 Surveys are summarized in Table B–1. This table shows the scope and design of past surveys compared to the 1985 Survey.

Trends

Tables B–2 and B–3 show major findings from the seven national surveys for the number of participants who hunt and fish, the days they spend doing the activities, and their expenditures. Where data are available, these tables can be used to assess trends in fishing and hunting from 1955 to 1985. For the purposes of the tables, the estimates for 1975, 1980 and 1985 were adjusted to conform as closely as possible to past definitions. Therefore, totals in these tables may be different from results elsewhere in this report, the 1980 report, or the 1975 report because of the exclusion here of individuals who participated for 2 days or less or spent less than $11 on fishing or hunting in 1975 and $15 in 1980 and 1985. Individuals who were younger than 12 years old are also excluded.

The 1975 Survey data were further adjusted in the following ways. Those who fished for anadromous species were divided into freshwater and saltwater participants by counting all individuals who indicated anadromous fishing only in freshwater as freshwater fishermen and counting similarly for saltwater fishermen. An individual could be counted in both categories. Expenditures were designated as either freshwater or saltwater when the respondent indicated that the activity took place in only one kind of water. For those individuals who fished for anadromous species in both freshwater and saltwater, expenditures were apportioned according to the ratio of the days spent in each type of water.

The categories for small game, migratory bird, and other hunting in the 1975 Survey were redefined as small game and waterfowl. All species except ducks and geese were included in small game. Participants, days, and expenditures were determined as follows for waterfowl, and all residual migratory bird participants, days, and expenditures were added to small game. If an individual only hunted for ducks or geese in the migratory bird category, the days and expenditures were tallied as waterfowl. If an individual hunted both ducks and geese, the greater number of days was used as waterfowl hunting days. It was assumed that both ducks and geese were hunted on the same day. If both waterfowl and other migratory birds were hunted by the same individual, expenditures were divided by the ratio of the days.

The 1975 Survey also included waterfowl hunting and days under a separate category of favorite and second favorite activity. The estimate of waterfowl hunting days derived above was subtracted from respondents' answers indicating that waterfowl hunting was either their favorite or second favorite activity. The distribution of the differences was normal with 61 percent being zero. Thus, minimal bias is introduced into the estimated waterfowl hunters or the days of waterfowl hunting by the procedures used to evaluate these data.

The 1980 and 1985 data that needed adjustment were the categories of small game, migratory birds, and other hunting. Expenditures for small game hunting were calculated as the sum of expenditures for small game, other hunting, and nonwaterfowl hunters who hunted for migratory birds. Expenditures for waterfowl hunting were estimated to be that portion of the migratory bird hunting expenditures that was spent by those who went waterfowl hunting.

The 1980 detailed estimates of participants, days, and expenditures were adjusted to account for the exclusion of the 12–15 year-old age group from the detailed interview phase of the 1980 survey. That age group had been included in previous surveys. Screening information on the 12–15 year-old age group was available. The proportion of 12–15 year-old sportsmen in 1970 participating in the various types of fishing and hunting was used to allocate 1980 12–15 year-old sportsmen between the various activities. Days of participation were handled in an identical manner. The 1980 estimates of expenditures were increased using the proportion of total expenditures in 1970 that were accounted for by the 12–15 year-old age category. Adjustments were also made to account for the change between 1970 and 1980 in the percentage of the sportsmen between the ages of 12 and 15. The 1970 Survey was used for making the adjustments because of the similarities between the 1970 and 1980 survey designs.

Since the 1985 Survey closely followed the 1980 Survey design, adjustments to 1985 estimates paralleled the 1980 adjustments. Small game hunting expenditures were calculated as in 1980. Expenditures for waterfowl hunting were calculated using the percentage of expenditures for migratory bird hunting that was accounted for by waterfowl hunting in 1980. Other adjustments were the same as in 1980.

Table B.1 Major Characteristics of Surveys: 1955–1985

Characteristic	1955	1960	1965	1970
Survey Design:				
Screening Data	Combined with detailed phase.	Personal interview, 12 years old and older.	Personal interview, 9 years old and older.	Mail questionnaire, 9 years old and older.
Population of Interest				
Survey Design:	Personal interview, 12 years	Personal interview, 12 years old and older.	Personal interview, 12 years old and older.	Personal interview, 12 years old and older
Detailed Data				
Population of Interest		Substantial participants. (1)	Substantial participants. (1)	Substantial participants. (2)
Sample Sizes:				
Screening Phase (households)	20,000	18,000	16,000	24,000
Detailed Phase (individuals):				
Fishing and Hunting	9,328	10,300	6,400	8,700
Nonconsumptive	X	X	X	X
Response Rates:				
Screening Phase	NA	NA	NA	NA
Detailed Phase:				
Fishing and Hunting	NA	93%	NA	NA
Nonconsumptive	X	X	X	X
Level of Reporting	National	National	National	National
Date Collection Agent:	Private Contractor	Bureau of the census	Bureau of the census	Bureau of the census

Characteristic	1975	1980	1985
Survey Design:			
Screening Data	Telephone interview, 6 years old and older.	Telephone/personal interview, 6 years old and older.	Telephone/personal interview, 6 years old and older
Population of Interest			
Survey Design:	Mail questionnaire, 9 years old and older.	personal interview, 16 years old and older.	personal interview, 16 years old and older.
Detailed Data			
Population of Interest			
Sample Sizes:			
Screening Phase (households)	106,294	116,025	102,694
Detailed Phase (individuals):			
Fishing and Hunting	20,211	30,291	28,011
Nonconsumptive	X	5,997	26,671
Response Rates:			
Screening Phase	95%	95%	93%
Detailed Phase:			
Fishing and Hunting	37%	90%	92%
Nonconsumptive	X	95%	94%
Level of Raporting	State and National	State and National	State and National
Data Collection Agent:	Private contractor	Bureau of the census	Bureau of the census

NA Not available.
X Not applicable; nonconsumptive interviews were not conducted prior to 1980.
1. Spent $5.00 or more or participated 3 days or more during the year.
2. Spent $7.50 or more or participated 3 days or more during the year.

Table B.2 Fishermen and Hunters, by Region: 1955–1985

(U.S. Population 12 years Old and Older. Numbers in Thousands)

	Population		Sportsmen (Fished or Hunted)		Fishermen		Hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, U.S.								
1955	118,366	100	24,917	21.1	20,813	17.6	11,784	10.0
1960	131,226	100	30,435	23.2	25,323	19.3	14,637	11.2
1965	141,928	100	32,881	23.2	28,348	20.0	13,585	9.6
1970	155,230	100	36,277	23.4	33,158	21.4	14,336	9.2
1975	171,860	100	45,773	26.6	41,299	24.0	17,094	9.9
1980	184,691	100	46,966	25.4	41,873	22.7	16,758	9.1
1985	195,659	100	49,827	25.5	45,345	23.2	16,340	8.4
New England								
1955	7,919	100	1,224	15.4	1,002	12.7	589	7.4
1960	8,349	100	1,368	16.4	1,205	14.4	517	6.2
1965	9,256	100	1,650	17.8	1,488	16.0	583	6.3
1970	8,652	100	1,579	18.3	1,430	16.5	582	6.7
1975	9,910	100	2,004	20.2	1,861	18.8	566	5.7
1980	10,205	100	1,974	19.3	1,788	17.5	572	5.6
1985	10,554	100	2,058	19.5	1,914	18.1	552	5.2
Middle Atlantic								
1955	24,869	100	3,539	14.2	2,811	11.3	1,608	6.5
1960	26,493	100	3,432	13.0	2,569	9.7	1,723	6.5
1965	27,346	100	3,602	13.2	2,760	10.1	1,631	6.0
1970	28,244	100	4,539	16.1	4,504	14.4	1,731	6.1
1975	30,449	100	5,919	19.4	5,097	16.7	2,096	6.9
1980	30,256	100	5,181	17.1	4,332	14.3	2,001	6.6
1985	31,099	100	5,565	17.9	4,820	15.5	1,972	6.3
East North Central								
1955	25,733	100	5,489	21.3	4,583	17.8	2,536	9.9
1960	26,833	100	6,316	32.5	5,317	19.8	2,985	11.1
1965	28,124	100	6,214	22.1	5,336	19.0	2,563	9.1
1970	31,550	100	7,284	23.1	6,699	21.2	2,812	8.9
1975	32,796	100	9,049	27.6	8,181	24.9	3,392	10.3
1980	33,526	100	8,725	26.0	7,891	23.5	2,955	8.8
1985	33,747	100	8,973	26.6	8,270	24.5	2,814	8.3
West North Central								
1955	9,201	100	2,913	31.7	2,346	25.5	1,534	16.7
1960	10,149	100	3,383	33.3	2,855	28.1	1,709	16.8
1965	11,661	100	3,678	31.5	3,226	27.6	1,620	13.9
1970	12,904	100	4,000	31.0	3,579	27.7	1,783	13.8
1975	13,564	100	4,524	33.3	4,089	30.1	1,863	13.7
1980	13,826	100	4,770	34.5	4,220	30.5	1,965	14.2
1985	14,137	100	5,140	36.4	4,681	33.1	1,971	13.9

Table B.2 Fishermen and Hunters, by Region: 1955–1985 (Continued)

(U.S. Population 12 years Old and Older. Numbers in Thousands)

	Population		Sportsmen (Fished or Hunted)		Fishermen		Hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, U.S.								
South Atlantic								
1955	14,336	100	3,223	22.5	2,805	19.6	1,449	10.1
1960	17,798	100	4,423	24.9	3,695	20.8	2,045	11.5
1965	20,593	100	5,626	27.3	5,054	24.5	1,900	9.2
1970	23,539	100	5,461	23.2	5,129	21.8	1,904	8.1
1975	27,127	100	7,110	26.2	6,479	23.9	2,494	9.2
1980	30,512	100	7,769	25.5	7,086	23.2	2,444	8.0
1985	33,636	100	8,721	25.9	8,056	24.0	2,467	7.3
East South Central								
1955	7,959	100	1,963	24.7	1,665	20.9	989	12.4
1960	9,277	100	2,778	29.9	2,207	23.8	1,510	16.3
1965	9,652	100	2,587	26.8	2,201	22.8	1,294	13.4
1970	9,862	100	2,660	27.0	2,464	25.0	1,162	11.8
1975	10,798	100	3,007	27.8	2,689	24.9	1,355	12.5
1980	11,771	100	3,614	30.7	3,173	27.0	1,567	13.3
1985	12,364	100	3,671	29.7	3,308	26.8	1,441	11.7
West South Central								
1955	10,250	100	2,560	25.0	2,237	21.8	1,165	11.4
1960	11,837	100	3,666	31.0	3,133	26.5	1,750	14.8
1965	12,724	100	3,713	29.2	3,278	25.8	1,571	12.3
1970	14,624	100	4,380	30.0	4,006	27.4	1,918	13.1
1975	16,628	100	5,781	34.8	5,267	31.7	2,563	15.4
1980	19,136	100	5,862	30.6	5,136	26.8	2,456	12.8
1985	21,184	100	6,418	30.3	5,704	26.9	2,572	12.1
Mountain								
1955	4,529	100	1,369	30.2	1,112	24.6	796	17.6
1960	5,222	100	1,646	31.5	1,372	26.3	1,120	21.4
1965	5,029	100	1,565	31.1	1,261	25.1	988	19.6
1970	5,656	100	2,044	36.1	1,769	31.3	980	17.3
1975	7,576	100	2,570	33.9	2,252	29.7	1,159	15.3
1980	9,160	100	2,903	31.7	2,500	27.3	1,288	13.8
1985	10,215	100	3,128	30.6	2,765	27.1	1,241	12.1
Pacific								
1955	13,570	100	2,637	19.4	2,252	16.6	1,116	8.2
1960	15,268	100	3,422	22.4	2,971	19.5	1,279	8.4
1965	17,523	100	4,246	24.2	3,744	21.4	1,433	8.2
1970	20,199	100	4,332	21.4	4,030	20.0	1,466	7.3
1975	23,012	100	5,811	25.2	5,386	23.4	1,607	7.0
1980	26,299	100	6,168	23.5	5,747	21.9	1,531	5.0
1985	38,725	100	6,154	21.4	5,829	20.3	1,310	4.6

Table B.3 Comparison of Major Findings of the National Surveys: 1955–1985

(U.S. Population 12 Years Old and Older. Numbers in Thousands)

	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
Total Sportsmen	24,917	30,435	32,881	36,277	45,773	46,966	49,827
Fishermen	20,813	25,333	28,348	33,158	41,299	41,873	45,345
Freshwater	18,420	21,677	23,962	29,363	36,599	35,782	39,122
Saltwater	4,557	6,292	8,305	9,460	13,738	11,972	12,893
Hunters	11,784	14,637	13,583	14,336	17,094	16,758	16,340
Small Game	9,822	12,105	10,676	11,671	14,182	12,496	11,130
Big Game	4,414	6,277	6,566	7,774	11,037	11,047	12,576
Waterfowl	1,986	1,955	1,650	2,894	4,284	3,177	3,201
Expenditures	2,850,979	3,852,116	4,406,440	7,101,531	16,768,256	26,541,246	42,058,860
Fishermen	1,914,292	2,690,872	2,925,304	4,958,883	11,797,742	17,983,168	28,585,686
Freshwater	1,425,353	2,064,680	2,125,652	3,734,176	8,702,373	12,812,751	18,942,060
Saltwater	488,939	626,191	799,656	1,224,705	3,095,369	4,292,111	7,191,387
Hunters	936,687	1,161,242	1,121,135	2,142,648	4,970,514	8,313,642	10,256,668
Small Game	494,033	726,118	615,234	945,634	2,272,310	2,565,014	2,342,860
Big Game	323,909	345,694	418,764	952,563	2,127,916	4,335,493	5,345,606
Waterfowl	118,745	89,431	87,136	244,451	570,288	589,020	783,315
Days	566,870	658,308	708,578	909,876	1,459,551	1,300,983	1,415,379
Fishing	397,447	465,769	522,759	706,187	1,058,075	952,420	1,064,986
Freshwater	338,826	385,167	426,922	592,494	890,576	788,392	896,027
Saltwater	58,621	80,602	95,837	113,694	167,499	164,040	171,055
Hunting	169,421	192,539	185,819	203,689	401,476	348,543	350,393
Small game	118,630	138,192	128,448	124,041	269,653	225,793	214,544
Big game	30,834	39,190	43,845	54,536	100,600	117,406	135,447
Waterfowl	19,959	15,158	13,526	25,113	31,223	26,179	25,933

Appendix D – Sample Design and Statistical Reliability

This Appendix is partitioned into two parts. The first part, Tables 1–5, reports approximate standard errors and 95 percent confidence intervals for selected measures of participation and expenditures for wildlife-related recreation.

Except for minor style changes, the second part of this Appendix is the U.S. Bureau of the Census 'Source and Reliability Statement' for the Survey. This Statement describes the sampling design of the 1985 Survey and highlights the steps that were taken to produce estimates from the completed questionnaires. The Statement explains the use of standard errors and confidence intervals. Finally, it provides comprehensive information about errors that are characteristic of surveys, and it provides the formulas and factors that can be used to calculate an approximate standard error or confidence interval for each number published in this report, except the estimates on Table 1. In the case of Table 1, exact standard errors appear for each estimate in Table 12 of this Appendix.

Source and Reliability Statement for the 1985 Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation

Source for Data

The estimates shown in this report are based on the data collected in the '1985 Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.' The Survey was designed by the Bureau of the Census to provide state- level estimates of the participation rates for hunting and fishing, and other forms of wildlife recreation (e.g., wildlife observation) referred to as nonconsumptive participation. The Survey was conducted in two stages; an initial screening of households to identify participants, and a followup enumeration of selected households with participants to collect detailed data about the household's wildlife-related recreation. The 1985 Survey sample was selected from expired Current Population Survey (CPS) samples. As such, it is a multistage stratified sample of the U.S. population.

Sample Design

A. CPS-Current Population Survey

The expired CPS samples used for the 1985 Survey had been selected initially from the 1980 census files with coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The samples, while active, had been continually updated to reflect new construction. The CPS samples used were located in more than 630 areas comprising more than 1,100 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions in the nation.

B. The FHWAR Screening Sample

The total screening sample consisted of roughly 130,900 households identified from expired CPS samples between March 1983, and February 1985. Expired CPS sample house holds were accumulated until the designated sample size for each state was obtained. The sample in each state was expected to yield a minimum of 1,500 interviewed households. On the average, about 2,600 households per state were contacted. Of these, roughly 15.3 percent were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated. Of the remaining households, roughly 7.4 percent could not be enumerated because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. Overall, about 102,600 completed household interviews were obtained for a national response rate of approximately 92.6 percent. Roughly 70 percent of the interviewed households were contacted by telephone and the remaining interviewed households were contacted by personal visit. Interviewing for the screening sample was completed in late February of 1986.

C. The Detailed Samples

Sportsmen :

The sportsmen sample was selected in the following manner: Each household was assigned a level of participation

dependent upon the highest level of participation according to the screening interview for any sportsman in the household. This procedure grouped households into two levels of participation, substantial households, i.e., at least one household member fished or hunted for 30 days or more, or spent more than $500 for fishing or hunting, and nonsubstantial households. These household groups were further subdivided by hunter and nonhunter classifications. All of the substantial households were revisited for detailed interviews, about ½ of the nonsubstantial hunter households were revisited, and differential sampling rates i.e., 1 in 1 to 1 in 12, were applied to the remaining households (depending upon the state) to arrive at the designated sample size for interview within each state. Once a sportsman household was selected for detailed interviewing, all participants 16+, irrespective of their level of participation, were interviewed in detail. The detailed sportsmen sample consisted of roughly 420[1] households per state, selected from households identified from the screening sample as containing a sportsman. On the average, about 670 sportsmen per state were selected for detailed interviewing. Of these, roughly 10.4 percent were incorrectly classified as active sportsmen during the screening phase. Of those remaining, about 8.0 percent were not found at home after repeated calls, were unavailable for some other reasons, or were impossible to locate for detailed interviewing. Overall, 28,000 detailed sportsmen interviews were completed, for a national response rate of 92.0 percent. Detailed interviewing was completed in June 1986.

Nonconsumptive

The detailed nonconsumptive participant sample, also selected at the state level and interviewed at the same time as the sportsman sample, was selected from the screening sample of households containing at least one nonconsumptive participant, i.e., a household member 16+ who took special interest in wildlife around the home, or on a trip. All households selected for the sportsmen sample which contained at least one nonconsumptive user were placed in one group. The remaining nonsportsmen households which contained at least one nonconsumptive participant (nonconsumptive participant only households) were placed in a second group.

The households in each of the two groups were further categorized by type of participation: 1. Primary Nonresidential, 2. Primary Residential, 3. Secondary Nonresidential, and 4. Secondary Residential. All primary nonresidential households were revisited. Differential sampling rates were applied to the remaining groups to arrive at the designated sample size to be interviewed within each state. Roughly ½ of the total sample came from each of the two major groups above. About 30,200 persons were designated for interviews. Of these, about 5.7 percent were incorrectly classified as active nonconsumptive participants during the screening phase. Of those remaining, about 6.3 percent were not found at home after repeated calls, were unavailable for other reasons, or were impossible to locate for detailed interviewing. Overall, about 26,700 interviews were completed for a response rate of about 93.7 percent.

Estimation Procedure

The estimation procedure for the samples of the 1985 FHWAR Survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the population. A brief description of the major weight components by sample is given below.

A. Screening Sample

Base Weight. The reciprocal of the probability of selecting a household.

Missing Cases Adjustment. A factor to adjust the base weight of all data records to account for housing units designated for interview but for which a questionnaire was never returned for processing.

New Construction Adjustment. A factor to adjust the weights of all data records to account for our estimate of the new construction population not covered by the current sampling frame.

CPS Sample Adjustment. A factor to adjust the weights of data records to account for varying numbers of CPS rotation groups used to arrive at the designated sample size in each state.

Household Noninterview Adjustment. A factor to adjust the weight assigned to interviewed households to account for households eligible for interview but for which an interview was not obtained (a noninterview record was on file).

First-Stage Adjustment. The 630+ areas designated for our samples were selected from roughly 1900 such areas of the United States. Some of our 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 nonself-representing. The first-stage factor reduced the component of variation arising out of sampling the nonself-representing areas.

Second-Stage Adjustment. This adjustment involved the inflation of the sample results to independently derived post-censal estimates of the civilian noninstitutional and nonbarrack military populations for the states. Overall, the second-stage ratio adjustment was 1.129.

B. Sportsmen Sample

Base Weight. The final person-tabulation weight developed from the weighting of the screening sample.

Stratum Adjustment. This factor inflated the weights of the sample households selected from the two level-of-participation categories to account for all households in the category.

Sportsmen Noninterview Adjustment. This factor adjusted the weights of the interviewed sportsmen to account for sportsmen intended for interview, but for whom one was not obtained.

C. Nonconsumptive Participant Sample

Base Weight. The base weight applied to nonconsumptive participant only households was the final person tabulation weight developed from the screening sample described above. The base weight for sportsmen households with nonconsumptive participants was the product of the sportsmen sample base weight and the stratum adjustment.

Nonconsumptive Participant Noninterview Adjustment. This factor adjusted the weights of the interviewed nonconsumptive participants to account for nonconsumptive participants intended for interview, but for whom one was not obtained.

[1] The detailed sportsmen sample sizes varied considerably by state, ranging from about 10 households for the District of Columbia to about 670 households for California.

Reliability of Sample Estimates

The statistics[2] that this survey produced are estimates derived from a sample, and hence, are apt to differ somewhat from the actual values being estimated. This occurs because there are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling errors and nonsampling errors. The accuracy of a survey result depends on both types of errors, but the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors calculated from parameters provided for the estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration, but do *not* measure any systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples, between the sample estimate and the desired value.)

Nonsampling Errors

Let us suppose that a comparable complete enumeration was conducted, that is, an interview is attempted for every person 16+ in the United States. Chances are we would still not correctly estimate every parameter (for example, the proportion of persons who fished) under consideration. In this instance, the difference is due solely to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors occur also in sample surveys and can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, and errors made in estimating values for missing data. Explicit measures of these errors are generally not available. It is believed that most of the important operational and out of range response errors were detected and corrected in the course of the Bureau's review of the data for accuracy and consistency. Unfortunately, some response and operational errors remain.

Another source of error in sample surveys is the failure to represent all units with the sample and all persons in sample households, (undercoverage). There were two particular undercoverage problems in this Survey: sample attrition, i.e., loss of the original sample due to nonreturns from the field, processing, etc., and failure to represent new construction in the sampling frame for the period roughly between March, 1983 and February, 1985. Overall undercoverage as compared to the level of the 1980 decennial census is about 7 percent. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for blacks and other races combined than for whites. 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-sex-race group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1980 census.

Sampling Errors

The particular sample used for the 1985 Survey is one of a large number of all possible probability samples of the same size that could heve been selected using the same sample design. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other. This sample-to-sample variability is referred to as sampling error and is generally measured by the standard error. The exact sampling error is unknown, however, guides to the potential size of the sampling error are provided by the standard error of the estimate.

Since the standard error of a survey estimate attempts to provide a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples, it is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The standard errors that were calculated for this Survey also partially measure the effect of variable nonsampling error but do not measure any systematic biases in the data.

The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The chances are about 90 out of 100 (90 percent) that the interval from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average value of all possible samples. Of course, any particular 90 percent confidence interval may or may not contain the average value of all possible samples, but for a particular sample, one can say with 90 percent confidence that the average of all possible samples is included in the constructed interval.

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 appearing in this report is that the population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing levels of hunters with levels of fishermen. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the population parameters are different when, in fact, they are identical.

To perform the most common test, let x and y be sample estimates for two characteristics of interest. Let the standard error on the difference x-y be s_{DIFF}. If the ratio $R = (x-y)/s_{DIFF}$ is between -1.6 and +1.6, no conclusion about the difference between the characteristics is justified at the 10 percent level of significance. If, on the other hand, this ratio is smaller than -1.6 or larger than +1.6, the observed difference is significant at the 0.10 level. In this event, it is commonly accepted practice to say that the characteristics are different. Of course, sometimes this conclusion will be wrong. When the characteristics are, in fact, the same, there is a 10 percent chance of concluding that they are different. All statements of comparison in the text have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better. This means that, for most

[2] Statistics for the population 6+, 6–15, 9+, and 12+ were derived from the screening interview; statistics for the population 16+ were derived from the detailed interviews.

differences cited in the text, the estimated difference between characteristics is greater than 1.6 times the standard error of the difference.

Standard Errors and Their Use. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a large number of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard error parameters are provided for various types of characteristics. As a result, standard errors calculated from the parameters provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the sampling error of an estimate rather than the precise sampling error.

Two or three parameters are used (denoted a, b and c) to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic shown in this report. They are presented in Tables 6 through 11. The parameters were used to calculate the standard errors for levels and percentages of sportsmen, fishermen, or nonconsumptive participants and the standard errors of aggregates, i.e., trips, days, and expenditures for various types of participants. Methods for using the parameters to calculate standard errors of various characteristics are given in the following sections.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers. The approximate standard error, Sx, 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 sportsmen, fishermen, and nonconsumptive participants.

$$S_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (1)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in the table associated with the particular characteristics. Formula (2) is used for standard errors of the aggregates, i.e., trips, days, and expenditures.

$$S_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + \frac{cx^2}{y}} \qquad (2)$$

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 that a data table in this report shows that 30,000,000 persons 16+ either fished or hunted in the United States in 1985. Using formula (1) and the parameters a= -.00002468 and b=4470 from table 7, for the characteristic, sportsmen 16+, the estimate of the standard error on 30,000,000 sportsmen 16+ is

$$S_x = \sqrt{-.00002468(30{,}000{,}000)^2 + (4470)(30{,}000{,}000)}$$
$$= 334{,}500$$

The 90 percent confidence interval is from 29,464,800 to 30,535,200 (using 1.6 times the standard error). 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 90 percent of all possible samples.

Suppose that another data table shows that hunters 16+ engaged in 334,013,000 days of participation in all hunting in 1985. Using formula (2) and the parameters a = .00004061, b = -28147, and c = 10865 from Table 9 for number of days, the estimate of the standard error on 334,013,000 days on a base of about 16,684,000 is

$$S_x = \sqrt{(.00004061)(334{,}013{,}000)^2 + (-28147)(334{,}013{,}000) + \frac{(10865)(334{,}013{,}000)^2}{16{,}684{,}000}}$$
$$= 8{,}233{,}000$$

The 90 percent confidence interval on the estimate of 334,013,000 days would be from 320,840,200 to 347,185,800 (using 1.6 x 8,233,000). 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 90 percent of all possible samples.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. 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 denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the parameters in the tables indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, S(x,p), of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of formula (3).

$$S_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot P \cdot (100 - P)} \qquad (3)$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of sportsmen, hunters, etc., which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 < p < 100$), and b is the parameter in the tables associatod with the particular characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Percentage. Assume that a data table in this report shows that of roughly 17,000,000 hunters 16+, 10.0 percent were black. From Table 7 the appropriate b parameter is 2484. Using formula (3), the approximate standard error on 10.0 percent is

$$S_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{2484}{17{,}000{,}000} \cdot (10.0)(100.0 - 10.0)}$$
$$= 0.36 \text{ percent}$$

Consequently, the 90 percent confidence interval as shown by the data is from 9.4 to 10.6 ($10.0 \pm 1.6 \times 0.36$).

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

$$S_{x-y} = \sqrt{S_x^2 + S_y^2} \qquad (4)$$

where S_x and S_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y, respectively. The estimates can be levels, percents, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the

same area. If, however, 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 that a data table shows that of about 17,000,000 hunters, 3,000,000 were in the age group 20-24, and 4,000,000 were in the age group 25-30. The corresponding percents are 17.6 percent and 23.5 percent respectively. The apparent difference between the percents of hunters 20-24 and hunters 25-30 is 5.9 percent. Using formula (3) and the appropriate b parameter from Table 7, the approximate standard error Sx, of 17.6 percent and 23.5 percent are 0.46 and 0.51 respectively. Using formula (4), the standard error of the apparent estimated difference of 5.9 percent is about

$$\sqrt{(0.46)^2 + (0.51)^2} = .69$$

This means that the 90 percent confidence interval on the difference between hunters aged 20-24, and hunters aged 25-30 is from 4.8 to 7.0 percent. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible sample lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples. Since this interval does not contain zero, we can conclude with 90 percent confidence that the percent of hunters aged 20-24 is smaller than the percent of hunters aged 25-30.

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

$$\frac{X}{Y} = \frac{\text{total days}}{\text{total fishermen}}$$

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

$$S_{X/Y} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{S_X}{X}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{S_Y}{Y}\right)^2 - 2r\left(\frac{S_X}{X}\right)\left(\frac{S_Y}{Y}\right)\right]} \qquad (5)$$

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 a data table in the report shows that the average days per hunter 16+ for all hunting was 20.0 days. Using formulas (1) and (2) above, we compute the standard error on total hunters, about 17,000,000, and total days, about 334,000,000, to be 195,600 and 7,705,000 respectively. The standard error on the average S_x, is

$$S_{X/Y} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{334{,}000{,}000}{17{,}000{,}000}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{7{,}705{,}000}{334{,}000{,}000}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{195{,}600}{17{,}000{,}000}\right)^2 - 2(0.7)\left(\frac{7{,}705{,}000}{334{,}000{,}000}\right)\left(\frac{195{,}600}{17{,}000{,}000}\right)\right]}$$

$$= 0.35$$

Therefore, the 90 percent confidence interval on the estimated average of 20.0 days is from 19.4 to 20.6 days.

Table 1 Approximate Standard Errors and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals For Selected Fishing Estimates: 1985

	Estimate	Standard Error	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Fishermen (000)				
Total	46,357	393	45,572	47,142
Freshwater	39,823	373	39,078	40,568
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	38,433	368	37,697	39,169
Great Lakes	3,766	128	3,509	4,023
Saltwater	13,709	238	13,233	14,185
Days of fishing (000)				
Total	976,564	18,831	938,902	1,014,226
Freshwater	822,488	16,928	788,632	856,344
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	785,855	16,426	753,004	818,706
Great Lakes	46,417	2,911	40,594	52,240
Saltwater	155,172	5,195	144,781	165,563
Average days per fisherman				
Total	21.1	0.31	20.4	21.7
Freshwater	20.7	0.32	20.0	21.3
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	20.4	0.32	19.8	21.1
Great Lakes	12.3	0.57	11.2	13.5
Saltwater	11.3	0.28	10.8	11.9
Fishing expenditures (000)				
Total	$28,145,527	$795,255	$26,555,018	$29,736,036
Freshwater	$19,382,971	$563,017	$18,256,937	$20,509,005
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	$17,795,427	$520,429	$16,754,569	$18,836,285
Great Lakes	$1,560,107	$98,991	$1,362,126	$1,758,088
Saltwater	$7,242,874	$278,922	$6,685,030	$7,800,718
Average expenditures per fisherman				
Total	$607	$14	$579	$635
Freshwater	$487	$11	$464	$510
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	$463	$11	$441	$485
Great Lakes	$414	$19	$375	$453
Saltwater	$528	$15	$497	$559

Table 2 Approximate Standard Errors and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals For Selected Hunting Estimates: 1985

	Estimate	Standard Error	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Hunters (000)				
Total	16,684	194	16,296	17,072
Big game	12,520	170	12,180	12,860
Small game	10,831	159	10,513	11,149
Migratory bird	5,036	110	4,815	5,257
Other animals	2,837	83	2,670	3,004
Days of hunting (000)				
Total	334,013	8,233	317,547	350,479
Big game	131,330	3,460	124,410	138,250
Small game	132,263	3,813	124,638	139,888
Migratory bird	41,582	1,583	38,517	44,647
Other animals	47,050	2,691	41,667	52,433
Average days per hunter				
Total	20.0	0.37	19.3	20.8
Big game	10.5	0.20	10.1	10.9
Small game	12.2	0.26	11.7	12.7
Migratory bird	8.3	0.23	7.8	8.7
Other animals	16.6	0.70	15.2	18.0
Expenditures (000)				
Total	$10,059,386	$305,181	$9,449,024	$10,669,748
Big game	$5,967,449	$198,984	$5,569,480	$6,365,418
Small game	$1,815,216	$63,016	$1,689,184	$1,941,248
Migratory bird	$1,089,571	$51,401	$986,770	$1,192,372
Other animals	$355,607	$21,331	$312,945	$398,269
Average expenditures per hunter				
Total	$603	$14	$574	$632
Big game	$476	$12	$451	$501
Small game	$168	$4	$159	$177
Migratory bird	$216	$8	$201	$231
Other animals	$125	$6	$114	$136

Table 3 Approximate Standard Errors and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals For Selected Fishing and Hunting Expenditures Estimates: 1985

	Estimate	Standard error	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Fishing and Hunting Expenditures (000)				
Total	$41,392,552	$1,160,441	$39,071,670	$43,713,434
Trip-related	$16,994,932	$478,258	$16,038,416	$17,951,448
Food and lodging	$7,549,380	$216,624	$7,116,132	$7,982,628
Transportation	$5,342,091	$151,005	$5,040,081	$5,644,101
Other trip costs	$4,103,460	$118,398	$3,866,664	$4,340,256
Equipment	$21,553,053	$624,864	$20,303,324	$22,802,782
Fishing/hunting	$5,536,961	$157,952	$5,221,056	$5,852,866
Auxiliary	$1,326,263	$50,299	$1,225,664	$1,426,862
Special	$14,689,829	$684,620	$13,320,590	$16,059,068
Other	$2,844,567	$81,806	$2,680,955	$3,008,179
Magazine subscriptions	$155,054	$5,520	$144,014	$166,094
Membership dues, contributions	$117,692	$7,000	$103,692	$131,692
Land leasing and ownership	$1,751,919	$169,021	$1,413,877	$2,089,961
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits	$819,902	$20,968	$777,965	$861,839
Fishing expenditures (000)				
Total	$28,145,527	$800,417	$26,544,692	$29,746,362
Trip-related	$13,280,738	$378,961	$12,522,817	$14,038,659
Food and lodging	$5,665,662	$165,111	$5,335,441	$5,995,883
Transportation	$3,729,591	$106,764	$3,516,063	$3,943,119
Other trip costs	$3,885,485	$112,223	$3,661,039	$4,109,931
Equipment	$13,535,750	$423,576	$12,688,599	$14,382,901
Fishing	$2,786,922	$84,645	$2,617,632	$2,956,212
Auxiliary	$482,082	$22,258	$437,566	$526,598
Special	$10,266,746	$513,101	$9,240,544	$11,292,948
Other	$1,329,039	$38,843	$1,251,353	$1,406,725
Magazine subscriptions	$71,551	$3,088	$65,374	$77,728
Membership dues, contributions	$37,025	$3,285	$30,456	$43,594
Land leasing and ownership	$841,011	$153,757	$533,497	$1,148,525
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits	$379,452	$8,304	$362,844	$396,060
Hunting expenditures (000)				
Total	$10,059,386	$307,008	$9,445,370	$10,673,402
Trip-related	$3,714,194	$116,336	$3,481,521	$3,946,867
Food and lodging	$1,883,718	$62,595	$1,758,529	$2,008,907
Transportation	$1,612,500	$50,605	$1,511,289	$1,713,711
Other trip costs	$217,975	$17,699	$182,577	$253,373
Equipment	$4,933,634	$166,837	$4,599,960	$5,267,308
Hunting	$2,750,039	$92,488	$2,565,063	$2,935,015
Auxiliary	$688,202	$29,115	$629,972	$746,432
Special	$1,495,393	$188,435	$1,118,522	$1,872,264
Other	$1,411,251	$44,184	$1,322,882	$1,499,620
Magazine subscriptions	$26,439	$2,086	$22,268	$30,610
Membership dues, contributions	$38,866	$3,963	$30,940	$46,792
Land leasing and ownership	$910,907	$85,012	$740,883	$1,080,931
Licenses, stamps, tags and permits	$435,346	$12,747	$409,853	$460,839

Table 4 Approximate Standard Errors and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals For Selected Wildlife-Associated Recreation Estimates: 1985

	Estimate	Standard error	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Participants 16 years old and older (000)				
Sportsmen	50,288	403	49,482	51,094
Fishermen	46,357	393	45,572	47,142
Hunters	16,684	194	16,296	17,072
Total nonconsumptive	134,697	840	133,018	136,376
Total primary	109,597	890	107,816	111,378
Primary nonresidential	29,347	1,043	27,261	31,433
Primary residential	105,286	893	103,500	107,072
Total secondary	127,427	861	125,706	129,148
Secondary nonresidential	89,532	889	87,754	91,310
Secondary residential	117,411	881	115,649	119,173
Participants 6–15 years old (000)				
Sportsmen	12,558	147	12,264	12,852
Fishermen	12,243	145	11,953	12,533
Hunters	1,799	57	1,685	1,913
Total nonconsumptive	26,264	206	25,853	26,675
Total primary	17,789	173	17,444	18,134
Primary nonresidential	6,615	108	6,399	6,831
Primary residential	16,151	165	15,821	16,481
Total secondary	24,984	201	24,582	25,386
Secondary nonresidential	18,208	175	17,859	18,557
Secondary residential	21,844	190	21,465	22,223

Table 5 Approximate Standard Errors and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals For Selected Nonconsumptive Estimates: 1985

	Estimate	Standard error	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Nonconsumptive Participants (000)				
Total nonconsumptive	134,697	840	133,018	136,376
Total primary	109,597	890	107,816	111,378
Primary nonresidential	29,347	1,043	27,261	31,433
Observe wildlife	29,057	1,039	26,980	31,134
Photograph wildlife	13,563	736	12,091	15,035
Feed wildlife	13,063	723	11,617	14,509
Primary residential	105,286	893	103,500	107,072
Observe wildlife	63,541	833	61,976	65,306
Photograph wildlife	18,047	512	17,023	19,071
Feed wild birds	82,508	880	80,748	84,268
Feed other wildlife	23,741	578	22,585	24,897
Maintain natural areas	11,631	418	10,795	12,467
Maintain plantings	9,742	385	8,973	10,511
Visit public parks	16,480	491	15,497	17,463
Total secondary	127,427	861	125,706	129,148
Secondary nonresidential	89,532	889	87,754	91,310
Secondary residential	117,411	881	115,649	119,173
Days of participation in primary nonresidential activities (000)				
Total	338,513	87,139	164,234	512,792
Observe wildlife	309,846	79,682	150,483	469,209
Photograph wildlife	80,349	21,461	37,427	123,271
Feed wildlife	92,808	25,216	42,376	143,240
Average days of participation in primary nonresidential activities				
Total	11.5	2.70	6.1	16.9
Observe wildlife	10.7	2.49	5.7	15.6
Photograph wildlife	5.9	1.38	3.2	8.7
Feed wildlife	7.1	1.68	3.7	10.5
Expenditures (000)				
Total	$14,267,213	$1,656,669	$10,953,874	$17,580,552
Trip-related*	$4,430,808	$564,065	$3,302,679	$5,558,937
Food and lodging	$2,513,206	$329,447	$1,854,312	$3,172,100
Transportation	$1,688,290	$207,063	$1,274,125	$2,102,455
Other trip costs	$229,311	$29,945	$169,421	$289,201
Equipment	$9,836,405	$1,152,248	$7,531,908	$12,140,902
Nonconsumptive	$3,615,476	$416,472	$2,782,532	$4,448,420
Auxiliary	$506,861	$98,922	$309,017	$704,705
Special	$5,233,751	$1,736,934	$1,759,884	$8,707,618
Magazines	$230,106	$19,263	$191,580	$268,632
Membership dues and contributions	$250,211	$29,408	$191,395	$309,027

* Does not include secondary trip expenditures. Information on trip-related expenditures was collected for primary nonresidential participants only.

Table 6. a and b Parameters for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors of Participants, Sportsmen, Fishermen, Hunters, and Nonconsumptive Users[1]

	6+, 9+, or 12+ only		6–15 year olds only	
	a	b	a	b
United States	-.00001077	2547	-.00000766	1812
Alabama	-.0007160	2857	-.0003053	1218
Alaska	-.0004415	229	-.0002795	145
Arizona	-.0003922	1265	-.0003035	979
Arkansas	-.0007969	1860	-.0003599	840
California	-.0001650	4334	-.0001205	3165
Colorado	-.0004494	1440	-.0003320	1064
Connecticut	-.0004219	1320	-.0003685	1153
Delaware	-.0003962	245	-.0003768	233
Florida	-.0002991	3414	-.0001455	1660
Georgia	-.0003871	2305	-.0002618	1559
Hawaii	-.0006188	634	-.0007292	794
Idaho	-.0006234	622	-.0005723	571
Illinois	-.0002371	2698	-.0001601	1822
Indiana	-.0002643	1436	-.0001703	925
Iowa	-.0004678	1320	-.0004402	1242
Kansas	-.0003966	954	-.0002474	595
Kentucky	-.0002547	934	-.0002119	777
Louisiana	-.0002517	1115	-.0002041	904
Maine	-.0004427	509	-.0003609	415
Maryland	-.0003269	1424	-.0001770	771
Massachusetts	-.0001800	1035	-.0001188	683
Michigan	-.0003060	2752	-.0002400	2158
Minnesota	-.0005031	2084	-.0002694	1116
Mississippi	-.0003893	1007	-.0002239	679
Missouri	-.0003538	1758	-.0002546	1265
Montana	-.0007305	571	-.0008113	682
Nebraska	-.0004419	698	-.0003691	583
Nevada	-.0004792	450	-.0003376	317
New Hampshire	-.0004272	426	-.0003139	313
New Jersey	-.0001764	1338	-.0001535	1151
New Mexico	-.0003790	550	-.0002645	384
New York	-.0001772	3110	-.0001460	2563
North Carolina	-.0002684	1661	-.0001816	1124
North Dakota	-.0004273	286	-.0003138	210
Ohio	-.0002322	2465	-.0001969	2090
Oklahoma	-.0003314	1074	-.0002246	728
Oregon	-.0004113	1095	-.0002798	745
Pennsylvania	-.0002165	2530	-.0002030	2372
Rhode Island	-.0005437	519	-.0004002	382
South Carolina	-.0003603	1189	-.0002909	960
South Dakota	-.0007872	548	-.0005473	381
Tennessee	-.0001867	882	-.0001658	783
Texas	-.0003480	5671	-.0002523	4112
Utah	-.0004111	676	-.0003952	650
Vermont	-.0005706	303	-.0004972	264
Virginia	-.0003715	2082	-.0002391	1340
Washington	-.0003057	1337	-.0002389	1045
West Virginia	-.0004506	861	-.0002988	571
Wisconsin	-.0004177	1968	-.0003404	1604
Wyoming	-.0010409	502	-.0008272	465

[1] These parameters are to be used only to calculate estimates of standard errors for all characteristics developed from the screening sample.

Table 7. a and b Parameters for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors of Levels from the Detailed Sportsmen Sample[1]

	Sportsmen and Fishermen 16+		Hunters 16+	
	a	b	a	b
United States	-.00002468	4470	-.00001372	2484
Alabama	-.0009310	2805	-.0005038	1518
Alaska	-.0011781	430	-.0004521	165
Arizona	-.0007472	1827	-.0007182	1756
Arkansas	-.0011767	2051	-.0008853	1543
California	-.0003768	7603	-.0002214	4468
Colorado	-.0011399	2779	-.0005812	1417
Connecticut	-.0009776	2447	-.0005477	1371
Delaware	-.0009275	448	-.0004990	241
Florida	-.0004249	3858	-.0002709	2460
Georgia	-.0007698	3525	-.0004215	1930
Hawaii	-.0007114	557	-.0009834	770
Idaho	-.0021348	1507	-.0012861	908
Illinois	-.0008559	7429	-.0002605	2261
Indiana	-.0008548	3543	-.0003358	1392
Iowa	-.0012277	2647	-.0007358	1586
Kansas	-.0007884	1438	-.0003755	686
Kentucky	-.0008997	2493	-.0005532	1533
Louisiana	-.0006825	2210	-.0004524	1465
Maine	-.0010598	921	-.0006041	525
Maryland	-.0007612	2639	-.0005319	1844
Massachusetts	-.0004669	2114	-.0003372	1527
Michigan	-.0008133	4123	-.0004324	2907
Minnesota	-.0010269	3165	-.0008118	2502
Mississippi	-.0008944	1737	-.0005088	988
Missouri	-.0008160	3148	-.0004887	1847
Montana	-.0016337	990	-.0012162	737
Nebraska	-.0006020	705	-.0006029	706
Nevada	-.0008574	696	-.0005585	406
New Hampshire	-.0013076	999	-.0009178	472
New Jersey	-.0004986	2970	-.0002432	1449
New Mexico	-.0009104	976	-.0006452	691
New York	-.0003775	5183	-.0002181	2994
North Carolina	-.0009321	4490	-.0003411	1643
North Dakota	-.0007363	363	-.0007404	365
Ohio	-.0005913	5492	-.0002880	2288
Oklahoma	-.0011693	2942	-.0004392	1105
Oregon	-.0012407	2500	-.0005980	1205
Pennsylvania	-.0005800	5388	-.0004863	4517
Rhode Island	-.0008351	633	-.0004644	352
South Carolina	-.0012764	3094	-.0003696	896
South Dakota	-.0019902	1013	-.0009980	508
Tennessee	-.0004145	1513	-.0003310	1208
Texas	-.0005767	6924	-.0004213	5058
Utah	-.0010185	1099	-.0008323	898
Vermont	-.0013035	524	-.0008333	335
Virginia	-.0010408	4487	-.0005024	2166
Washington	-.0006798	2253	-.0003727	1235
West Virginia	-.0006444	964	-.0006524	976
Wisconsin	-.0009686	3453	-.0008289	2955
Wyoming	-.0015930	591	-.0015013	557

[1] These parameters are to be used only to calculate estimates of standard errors for all characteristics developed from the detailed sportsmen sample.

Table 8. a, b, and c Parameters for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors for Expenditures from the Detailed Sportsmen Sample

	Sportsmen or Fishermen 16+			Hunters 16+		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
United States	.00050936	-199302	13725	.00033644	-77403	9871
Alabama	.01175114	- 34215	5486	.00318182	-33036	4088
Alaska	.00569590	- 3210	573	.01461825	- 2303	399
Arizona	.01016243	- 18102	3534	.01170349	-18929	4069
Arkansas	.00702002	- 6261	4204	.01164174	- 3492	3114
California	.00375866	-291992	17181	.01941787	-85074	11028
Colorado	.01024629	- 59389	7237	.01251031	-55166	5193
Connecticut	.02665200	- 7481	5688	.00553038	- 7671	3261
Delaware	.02555367	- 3929	894	.00550184	- 1648	585
Florida	.01314698	- 19590	7217	.00662726	-43887	5029
Georgia	.01163509	- 28689	6124	.02059171	- 5962	3772
Hawaii	.02349617	- 4063	1709	.05020554	- 2201	1588
Idaho	.03085311	- 42827	3038	.01917658	- 7321	2147
Illinois	.00667852	-168323	15559	.01900548	-69752	6500
Indiana	.00980559	- 48414	6259	.00767976	-19700	4977
Iowa	.01382632	-105367	6586	.01379666	-16473	3714
Kansas	.00902974	- 25577	3061	.00974306	-40463	3029
Kentucky	.02609553	-116715	6545	.01881422	-18950	3508
Louisiana	.01042305	- 24421	4878	.00394545	- 1389	3358
Maine	.00658050	- 8948	2114	.00376320	- 1128	1311
Maryland	.01763580	- 32774	4632	.00649095	-32613	5407
Massachusetts	.01898323	- 83040	5090	.01721262	-19935	3108
Michigan	.01380377	-139819	8551	.00874117	-22779	7682
Minnesota	.00238527	- 44246	7479	.00728491	-27513	5380
Mississippi	.00828296	- 16222	4205	.00271284	-19550	2221
Missouri	.00068514	- 4427	9543	.00024859	-35897	8170
Montana	.00788968	- 49118	6081	.00012899	- 9018	2685
Nebraska	.00733251	- 27064	1972	.01053175	- 9556	1754
Nevada	.01004256	- 12319	1367	.01341018	- 3761	977
New Hampshire	.01888261	- 10767	1920	.00073571	- 3460	1440
New Jersey	.03000764	-200652	5732	.03619261	-54937	4118
New Mexico	.01953572	- 4460	2391	.01231413	- 4887	1445
New York	.01416204	-122347	12778	.00344765	-24341	7634
North Carolina	.01368329	- 50128	7264	.00363367	- 9891	5522
North Dakota	.01006107	- 4546	823	.00085437	- 697	890
Ohio	.01632701	-225465	13039	.02028633	-44033	4547
Oklahoma	.01154592	- 77808	5829	.00925731	-32106	3746
Oregon	.01232606	- 12500	4044	.00406736	-30297	4157
Pennsylvania	.01250635	-255110	16422	.01556956	-53978	10838
Rhode Island	.03584856	- 6537	1050	.02416035	- 2047	821
South Carolina	.02534860	- 52760	4911	.02360460	-42410	3737
South Dakota	.01099204	- 4431	1456	.03159716	-19623	1141
Tennessee	.00498456	- 46001	3524	.00150473	- 327	2614
Texas	.00829780	-178484	19434	.01632934	-102175	12687
Utah	.01115088	- 41028	2259	.00101737	- 3690	2000
Vermont	.01193725	- 9839	1060	.00361185	- 1316	784
Virginia	.03164403	-177181	8266	.01625749	- 21622	5138
Washington	.01088947	-102321	5566	.00373527	- 17380	3315
West Virginia	.00538018	- 5373	2261	.01588771	- 2492	2120
Wisconsin	.00829240	- 71662	6376	.00673514	- 38019	7727
Wyoming	.06389080	-151601	1453	.03026353	- 13772	1842

Table 9. a, b, and c Parameters for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors for Days and Trips from the Detailed Sportsmen Sample

	Sportsmen or Fishermen 16+			Hunters 16+		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
United States	.00005613	- 892	14677	.00004061	-28147	10865
Alabama	.00068583	- 3835	8904	.00473433	- 9473	5080
Alaska	.00272136	- 414	707	.00493462	- 737	292
Arizona	.00651371	- 7636	8644	.05199996	-44842	7862
Arkansas	.00349795	- 1445	6564	.00594628	- 6894	3863
California	.00190659	-13286	12148	.01289648	-28067	13065
Colorado	.00037077	- 2787	7594	.00924992	- 8391	4433
Connecticut	.01734526	- 4086	4082	.02394008	- 6521	3728
Delaware	.00783563	- 430	1025	.01218741	- 1609	466
Florida	.00391529	- 3163	6016	.01118237	- 8258	7204
Georgia	.00951743	- 519	5926	.00165600	- 4744	6158
Hawaii	.00652960	- 760	1468	.16276901	- 1098	1370
Idaho	.00575930	- 1250	2279	.01774278	- 1292	1764
Illinois	.00147062	- 1848	12209	.01354891	-36802	10968
Indiana	.00297202	- 7465	11858	.00277914	-13451	6537
Iowa	.00197129	- 1781	6948	.00436506	-19905	7326
Kansas	.00154171	- 1648	3932	.00365341	- 2347	2203
Kentucky	.00277097	- 4100	8589	.00162431	- 9312	4550
Louisiana	.00341370	- 5569	6116	.00187414	-14854	5081
Maine	.00240630	- 2617	2777	.00065519	- 1447	1556
Maryland	.01416807	- 791	5893	.00992816	- 2879	4466
Massachusetts	.00431579	- 1864	4122	.01524613	- 1624	2931
Michigan	.00127197	- 4139	12455	.00827230	-14294	8562
Minnesota	.00049389	- 7217	12087	.00350948	-20413	8925
Mississippi	.00110760	- 1068	3957	.00271284	-19550	2221
Missouri	.01674676	- 5269	6985	.00282341	-11766	7683
Montana	.00611529	- 2870	4246	.00421495	- 335	1884
Nebraska	.00384493	- 559	1617	.00554279	- 7308	797
Nevada	.00119870	- 907	1808	.01416445	- 3048	1421
New Hampshire	.01053256	- 280	1577	.03011594	- 880	916
New Jersey	.00676326	- 361	6188	.00739744	-12709	6500
New Mexico	.01999884	- 1580	2794	.00391420	- 756	2085
New York	.00307266	- 4288	14427	.00279903	-18805	10490
North Carolina	.00183151	- 3899	12369	.00019347	-14014	6182
North Dakota	.00022934	- 546	1059	.00296305	- 727	868
Ohio	.00122025	- 7379	16951	.00307834	-66940	15041
Oklahoma	.00118791	- 2717	6162	.00486690	-10819	4566
Oregon	.00203259	- 3781	8596	.00707493	- 4919	4151
Pennsylvania	.00263299	- 2303	13255	.00119957	- 2901	10689
Rhode Island	.00515059	- 4438	1215	.01542556	- 954	920
South Carolina	.01083940	-11161	14766	.01878647	- 3812	2171
South Dakota	.00517762	- 1210	2972	.00853568	- 1795	1429
Tennessee	.00163033	- 2800	5413	.00017372	- 1645	2766
Texas	.00015321	-26386	24596	.00514143	-46271	25594
Utah	.00049219	- 842	2723	.00311313	- 3166	1699
Vermont	.00243006	- 2331	680	.00132463	- 2836	1294
Virginia	.00418163	- 2973	10514	.00127615	-29639	10152
Washington	.00118016	- 1231	6722	.00325158	- 3289	3697
West Virginia	.00334431	- 355	2195	.01588771	- 2492	2119
Wisconsin	.00004565	- 1752	8782	.00633807	- 2214	5240
Wyoming	.00467933	- 1233	2193	.01834615	- 3458	1882

Table 10. a and b Parameters for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors of Levels from the Nonconsumptive Participants Sample.

	Primary Nonresidential Participants		All Nonconsumptive Participants[1]	
	a	b	a	b
United States	-.00017978	42352	-.00007960	15957
Alabama	-.00087343	3474	-.00105217	4276
Alaska	-.00087343	636	-.00138333	671
Arizona	-.00143022	4587	-.00192941	5057
Arkansas	-.00125871	2928	-.00144214	3402
California	-.00169541	44268	-.00220838	41674
Colorado	-.00451519	9133	-.00220838	7265
Connecticut	-.00159452	4984	-.00174756	5568
Delaware	-.00298958	661	-.00144441	930
Florida	-.00133285	15130	-.00076463	11975
Georgia	-.00117671	6962	-.00147632	7975
Hawaii	-.00170729	1709	-.00156543	1597
Idaho	-.00318635	3165	-.00303634	3016
Illinois	-.00136861	15545	-.00248077	23770
Indiana	-.00958074	14582	-.00248226	11314
Iowa	-.00552051	8531	-.00335680	7612
Kansas	-.00108401	2591	-.00148647	3700
Kentucky	-.00115177	4205	-.00096533	4962
Louisiana	-.00079351	3499	-.00130435	4475
Maine	-.00146766	1679	-.00165952	1823
Maryland	-.00739646	9823	-.00250030	8462
Massachusetts	-.00128342	7369	-.00194646	9122
Michigan	-.00211108	18967	-.00189108	14843
Minnesota	-.00350723	14521	-.00367551	12791
Mississippi	-.00618744	2335	-.00155970	2102
Missouri	-.00253933	12605	-.00210261	8202
Montana	-.00198821	1619	-.00153982	1678
Nebraska	-.00176259	2796	-.00244037	2717
Nevada	-.00099442	1503	-.00242684	1628
New Hampshire	-.00064245	1565	-.00165011	1672
New Jersey	-.00173014	12962	-.00192860	12719
New Mexico	-.00336155	1906	-.00161521	2323
New York	-.00286964	21625	-.00097699	20854
North Carolina	-.00113620	6959	-.00087699	20854
North Dakota	-.00154823	1024	-.00165115	968
Ohio	-.01277898	7684	-.00235325	21870
Oklahoma	-.00227640	7325	-.00326987	8438
Oregon	-.00300973	8008	-.00262682	5410
Pennsylvania	-.00967005	16207	-.00165671	18143
Rhode Island	-.00129388	1231	-.00106567	1228
South Carolina	-.00077325	2546	-.00039764	4213
South Dakota	-.00789580	3219	-.00467289	2433
Tennessee	-.00081076	3819	-.00126390	4409
Texas	-.00411984	25585	-.00181642	26625
Utah	-.00169239	2774	-.00199799	2525
Vermont	-.00284987	1513	-.00267092	1185
Virginia	-.00200745	11099	-.00267972	14346
Washington	-.00142478	6179	-.00199639	7076
West Virginia	-.00111920	2138	-.00151994	2296
Wisconsin	-.00174228	8207	-.00238152	9912
Wyoming	-.00195146	973	-.00204283	1035

[1] Use these parameter for: total nonconsumptive participants, primary nonconsumptive participants, primary residential participants, secondary nonconsumptive participants, secondary residential and secondary nonresidential participants.

Table 11. a, b, and c Parameters for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors for Expenditures and Days or Trips for Nonconsumptive Participants

	Expenditures			Days or Trips		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
United States	.01147300	-4275014	148828	.057198302	-904374	344456
Alabama	.27065249	- 3742	2966	.01276391	- 1941	1833
Alaska	.33096612	- 7642	1109	.39421255	- 8209	2066
Arizona	.31376258	- 2788	2108	.29818107	- 5944	3100
Arkansas	.29011151	- 5231	2999	.35361719	- 7762	1963
California	.42419070	- 312679	47681	.40418889	- 57692	9956
Colorado	.22473945	- 212059	1627	.10223420	-121665	1821
Connecticut	.38654236	- 37189	4982	.47619817	- 977	3110
Delaware	.21744325	- 1531	842	.15734225	- 2107	666
Florida	.42290703	- 426809	7052	.05092190	-291075	9023
Georgia	.36210998	- 112663	7091	.39667223	-100669	7594
Hawaii	.42090759	- 2794	2341	.41496915	- 1889	4231
Idaho	.33992210	- 4998	3107	.35629074	- 5152	2397
Illinois	.52883873	- 65961	18247	.22879428	- 44472	9473
Indiana	.14495284	- 183092	45707	.24623191	- 66251	52093
Iowa	.26298713	- 5435	2828	.10998813	- 7241	3390
Kansas	.15337226	- 78993	12641	.11796500	- 6462	7931
Kentucky	.47439280	- 62591	3441	.11429216	- 9541	15115
Louisiana	.29392954	- 82553	5749	.36377922	- 10642	15331
Maine	.15829400	- 942	1537	.48927173	- 7749	9921
Maryland	.36645214	- 86223	47632	.21121787	- 31388	29007
Massachusetts	.39617278	- 9652	2430	.19012325	- 79709	5008
Michigan	.28882767	- 412126	4467	.33426200	-311067	2527
Minnesota	.31889223	- 63021	2592	.54439203	- 49552	1399
Mississippi	.31625596	- 20219	953	.18721908	- 17263	1006
Missouri	.45727984	- 3352	1161	.25524728	- 2761	1215
Montana	.33767229	- 2999	2992	.46835859	-495044	5676
Nebraska	.36645811	- 27167	4196	.58742968	- 636	3248
Nevada	.31580066	- 2435	2649	.24056501	- 1686	3755
New Hampshire	.36799699	- 5070	2698	.51486176	- 739	2498
New Jersey	.41202106	- 5961	15838	.56503441	- 4798	9173
New Mexico	.23265973	- 165	2823	.45873119	- 4961	262
New York	.25087582	- 236596	35210	.26630018	- 44016	44450
North Carolina	.41357661	- 78789	11583	.27518801	- 5958	9861
North Dakota	.29663062	- 801	1307	.02494689	- 7289	8155
Ohio	.27333060	- 86991	50975	.13498995	- 21884	43340
Oklahoma	.35829604	- 298	8186	.22873207	- 6172	10892
Oregon	.32441051	- 70703	10092	.45031660	-665843	34464
Pennsylvania	.25467137	- 3766	23656	.14560360	- 80402	52276
Rhode Island	.44461320	- 21084	1912	.24690789	- 5592	7339
South Carolina	.37201514	- 32127	5146	.29872250	- 21877	5721
South Dakota	.47898642	- 8672	3290	.19296084	-424532	27514
Tennessee	.17361225	- 21105	8665	.05441464	- 8276	12460
Texas	.32780491	-257875	41591	.29593062	-209097	68279
Utah	.47475143	- 2657	3400	.25077991	- 6530	7662
Vermont	.32985474	- 3922	1998	.01379635	- 4277	6360
Virginia	.25440883	- 58518	25721	.85280009	- 36923	16642
Washington	.29692914	- 18062	8810	.30208499	- 6477	9292
West Virginia	.29028004	- 634	2834	.26590178	-124870	4131
Wisconsin	.38240046	-144955	19682	.12757825	- 11083	19422
Wyoming	.25561739	- 5619	1660	.22727811	- 248	1183

Table 12. Actual Standard Errors on Levels of Characteristics from Table 1 of the National Report

	Standard Error			
	16 years old and older	12 years old and older	9 years old and older	6 years old and older
Total Sportsmen (fished or hunted)	458,000	465,000	473,000	480,000
Total Fishermen	432,000	438,000	447,000	453,000
Fished Only	398,000	402,000	411,000	417,000
Fished and Hunted	183,000	187,000	188,000	189,000
Total Hunters	224,000	229,000	229,000	231,000
Hunted Only	114,000	117,000	117,000	117,000

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