

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation

National Overview

Issued May 2002

Preliminary Findings

A silhouette of a person fishing on a boat, holding a fishing rod against a background of shimmering water. The person is positioned on the right side of the frame, facing left, and is holding a fishing rod that extends diagonally across the upper left portion of the image. The water is filled with bright, circular reflections of light, creating a bokeh effect. The overall color palette is a monochromatic teal or blue-green.

Director's Message



Tami Heilemann/DOI

Our fish and wildlife resources are part of the American tradition. Whether we are fishing, hunting, watching wildlife or feeding backyard birds, Americans derive many hours of enjoyment from wildlife related recreation. Perhaps even more important, wildlife recreation is a cornerstone of our Nation's great conservation ethic. Whenever a grandfather shows a young hunter how to set decoys early in the morning, or a teacher helps students focus binoculars to find a rare bird, a new generation is learning to appreciate our Nation's wildlife heritage.

We conduct the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years to measure the importance of fish and wildlife recreation to the American people. The 2001 Survey is the tenth in a series that began in 1955. It is a partnership effort with the States and national conservation organizations, and has become one of the most important sources of information on fish and wildlife recreation in the United States.

With great pleasure we report the preliminary results of the 2001 Survey, which show the remarkable impact of wildlife-related recreation on our Nation's economy. Americans spent more than \$110 billion in 2001 on those recreational activities, contributing to hundreds of thousands of jobs in industries and businesses that support wildlife-related recreation.

I appreciate the willingness of those who took time to participate in this valuable survey. We all can be gratified America's great tradition of wildlife-related recreation remains strong.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steve Williams". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Steve Williams
Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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Preface

This report provides preliminary information from the 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (FHWAR). The final National Report will be available in November 2002.

The Survey collects information on U.S. residents' participation in and expenditures for hunting, fishing, and wildlife-watching activities such as observing, feeding, and photographing wildlife. Natural resource agencies, conservation organizations, researchers, and related industries use this

information to estimate demands for wildlife-related recreation, evaluate the impacts of expenditures on state and national economies, and identify trends in wildlife recreation.

The advance release of preliminary survey results is an effort to make the data available as soon as possible. Please note that the data are subject to revision.



Doug Camfield/USFWS

Foreword

The 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation is the tenth in a series of surveys conducted for the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service since 1955. The Survey, developed with assistance from representatives of State agencies, national conservation organizations, and related industries, was requested through the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

Results are based on data collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Census Bureau began by interviewing 80,000 households in April 2001. Samples of 30,000 potential anglers and hunters

and 15,000 potential wildlife watchers were selected from those households to be interviewed in detail about their participation and expenditures. The Census Bureau conducted detailed interviews in three different waves, which began in April and September of 2001 and January of 2002. Interviews were completed in March 2002.

The survey methodology used in 2001 was similar to that used for the 1996 and 1991 Surveys so the estimates are comparable.



USFWS

Preliminary Report

In 2001 over 80 million Americans 16 years old and older, 39% of the U.S. population, enjoyed some recreational activity relating to fish and wildlife. Expenditures by this group were \$110 billion, which was about 1.1% of the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Almost 38 million people fished and hunted in 2001. They spent \$70 billion on their activities, including \$20 billion on trip expenses, nearly \$41 billion on equipment, and \$9 billion on licenses and fees, magazines, membership dues and contributions, and land leasing and ownership. On average, each sportsperson spent \$1,851 in 2001.

Fishing

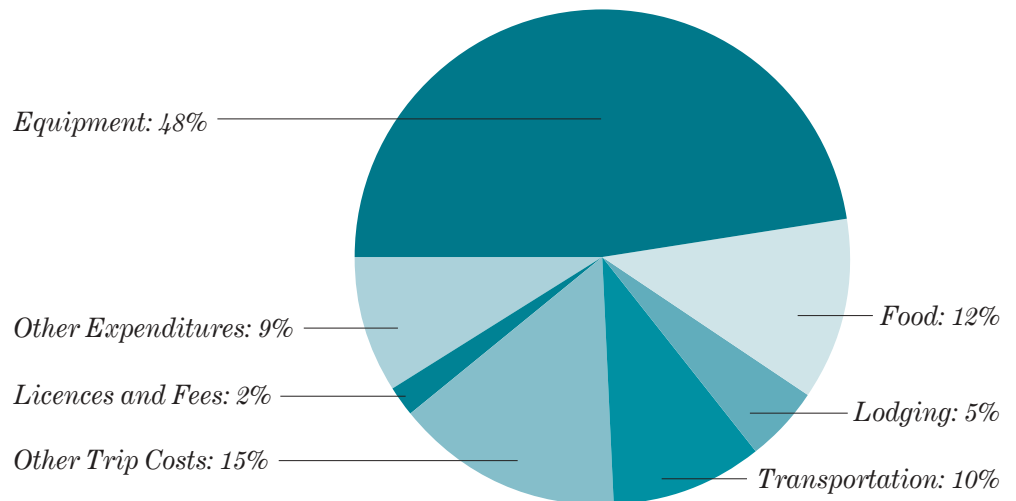
Fishing continues to be a favorite pastime in the United States. In 2001, 16% of the U.S. population 16 years old and older, 34 million anglers, spent an average of 16 days fishing. Freshwater fishing was the most popular type of fishing with over 28 million anglers devoting nearly

467 million angler-days to the sport. Of that total, 1.8 million anglers fished the Great Lakes. Saltwater fishing attracted 9 million anglers. Anglers spent more than \$35 billion on trips, equipment, licenses, and other items to support their fishing activities in 2001. The average expenditure per angler was \$1,046.

Comparing results from the 2001 FHWAR Survey with those of the 1996 Survey reveals the number of anglers was about the same¹ for those years but expenditures significantly dropped. The 17% drop in overall expenditures consisted of a 16% drop in trip-related expenditures and a 22% drop in equipment expenditures. However, special equipment ("big ticket" purchases

¹The change was not statistically different from zero at the 5% level. This means that for 95% of all possible samples, the survey estimate for one survey year is not statistically different from the estimate for the other survey year.

Over 34 million anglers spent \$35.6 billion in 2001. Each angler spent an average of \$1,046.



Fishing

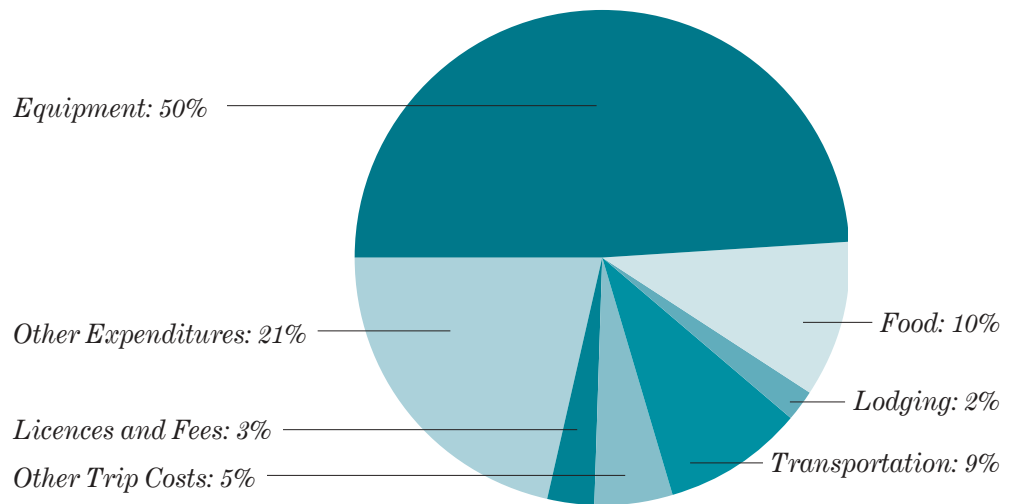
Total Anglers: 34 million anglers

Freshwater, except Great Lakes: 28 million anglers

Great Lakes: 2 million anglers

Saltwater: 9 million anglers

13 million hunters spent \$20.6 billion in 2001. Each hunter spent an average of \$1,581.



Hunting

Total Hunters: 13 million hunters

Big Game: 11 million hunters

Small Game: 5 million hunters

Migratory Birds: 3 million hunters

Other Animals: 1 million hunters

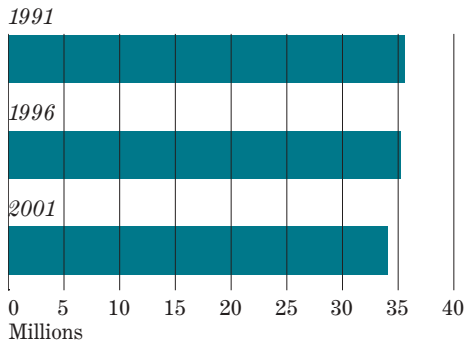
such as off-road vehicles and boats) and other purchases such as land leasing and ownership did not experience statistically significant declines. All expenditure comparisons were adjusted to be in 2001 dollars.

Looking at the 1991 and 2001 Surveys reveals a statistically insignificant drop in participation and increase in expenditures. Saltwater fishing participation was statistically the same in 2001 as in 1991, but freshwater fishing declined by 8%. 2001 trip-related expenditures were not significantly different from 1991 trip-related expenditures, corrected for inflation. However, equipment expenditures were 39% higher, due to a 79% increase in special equipment's big-ticket items.

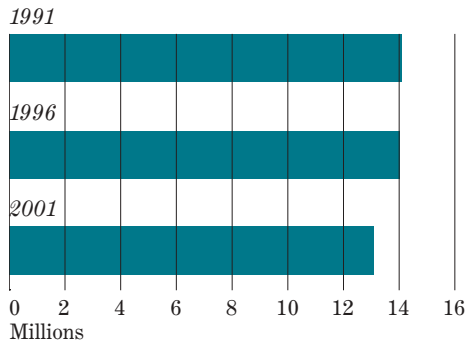
Hunting

In 2001 over 13 million people 16 years old and older enjoyed hunting. They spent an average of 17.5 days hunting. Big game, such as deer and elk, attracted 10.9 million hunters (84%) who spent 153 million days in the field. Over 5 million (42%) pursued small game including squirrels, rabbits, quail, and pheasant on 60 million days. Migratory birds—doves, waterfowl, and woodcock—attracted nearly 3 million hunters (23%) who spent 29 million days hunting. And 1 million hunters (8%) spent 19 million days hunting other animals such as raccoons and woodchucks. Hunters spent over \$20 billion on trips, equipment, licenses, and other items to support their hunting activities in 2001. The average expenditure per hunter was \$1,581.

Anglers 1991-2001



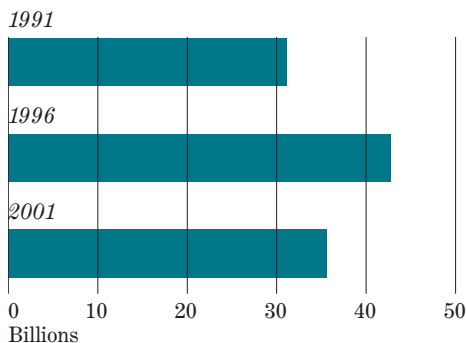
Hunters 1991-2001



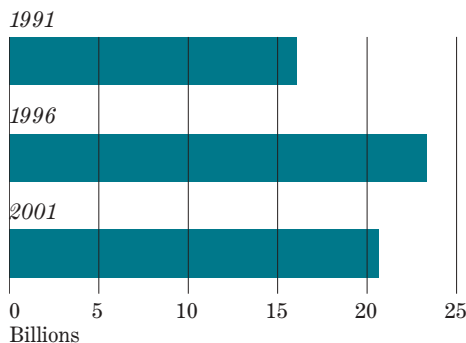
(e.g., rifles, archery equipment, and decoys) did fall by 27%.

The 10-year comparison of the 1991 and 2001 Surveys shows a significant drop in the total number of hunters, but a significant increase in the total amount spent by hunters. Although the drop in overall hunters was 7%, the number of big game and migratory bird hunters remained constant. The increase in overall expenditures, corrected for inflation, was 29%. This increase was due to increases in equipment purchases, specifically “auxiliary” (primarily camping equipment) and special equipment (high-cost items such as recreational vehicles and boats), 46% and 183% respectively.

Fishing Expenditures 1991-2001



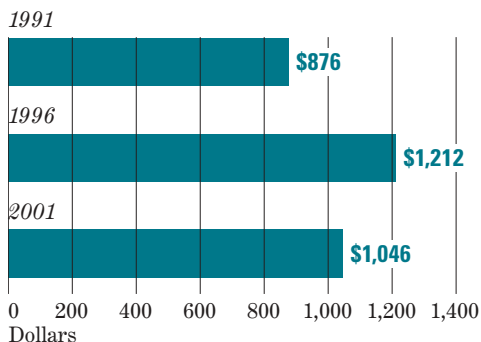
Hunting Expenditures 1991-2001



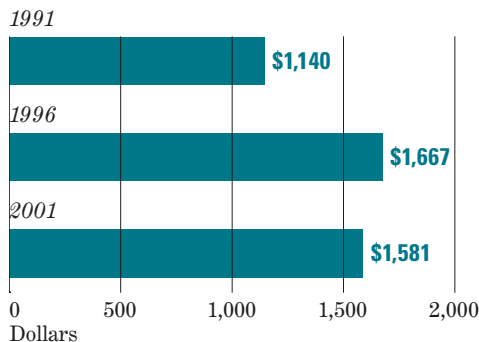
Wildlife Watching

Wildlife watching is a popular outdoor recreation activity. More than 66 million people 16 years old and older—31% of all Americans—fed, photographed, and observed wildlife in 2001 and spent \$40 billion on their activities. The Survey uses a strict definition of wildlife watching. Participants must either take a “special interest” in wildlife around their homes or take a trip for the “primary purpose” of wildlife watching. Secondary wildlife-watching activities such as incidentally observing wildlife while pleasure driving are not included.

Average Angler Expenditures



Average Hunter Expenditures



Of the 66 million people who enjoyed wildlife watching in 2001, almost 22 million (33%) pursued their activities on trips away from home (nonresidential participants) while nearly 63 million—a whopping 95%—enjoyed their activity around their home (residential participants). Nearly 46 million of all wildlife watchers (69%) were wild bird observers.

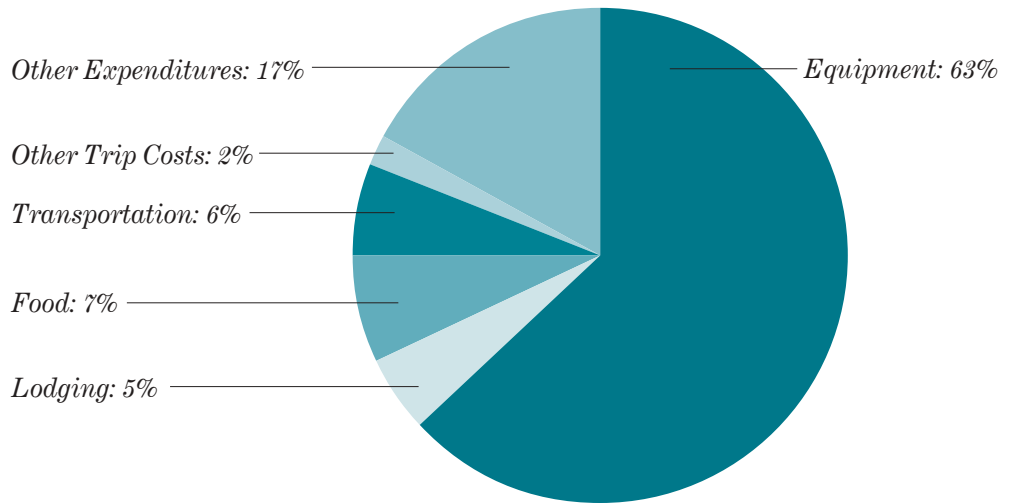
Overall hunting participation dropped 7% from 1996 to 2001, but the decline in hunting expenditures was not statistically significant.² The number of small game hunters went down 22% and other animal hunting dropped 31%, but big game and migratory bird hunting remained steady. Both trip-related and overall equipment expenditures did not have a statistically significant change, although the subcategory hunting equipment

Among the 63 million residential participants, feeding wildlife was the most popular activity. It was enjoyed by nearly 54 million enthusiasts, 82% of the participants. Over 42 million people (64%) enjoyed observing wildlife, while 14 million (21%) enjoyed photographing wildlife. Another 11 million (17%) visited public parks or natural areas to enjoy wildlife while 13 million recreationists (20%) maintained plantings or natural areas for the benefit of wildlife.

Comparing the 2001 Survey with the two previous surveys shows a 5% increase from 1996 to 2001, and a 13% decrease from 1991 to 2001 in overall

²The change was not statistically different from zero at the 5% level. This means that for 95% of all possible samples, the survey estimate for one survey year is not statistically different from the estimate for the other survey year.

Over 66 million people spent \$40 billion observing, feeding and photographing wildlife.



Wildlife-Watching Participants

Total Wildlife-Watching Participants: 66 million

Total Nonresidential: 22 million

Observe Wildlife: 20 million

Photograph Wildlife: 9 million

Feed Birds or Other Wildlife: 7 million

Total Residential: 63 million

Observe Wildlife: 42 million

Photograph Wildlife: 14 million

Feed Birds or Other Wildlife: 54 million

Visit Public Parks or Areas: 11 million

Maintain Plantings or Natural Areas: 13 million

Bird Observers in the U.S.

Total Bird Observers: 46 million

Residential (around the house) Observers: 40 million

Nonresidential (away from home) Observers: 18 million

wildlife watching. From 1996 to 2001 the changes in both nonresidential and residential wildlife-watching participation were statistically insignificant.³ Total wildlife-watching expenditures showed no statistically significant difference from 1996 to 2001, but increased 41% from 1991 to 2001. Trip-related expenditures have remained constant for all three Surveys, while equipment purchases increased 33% from 1996 to 2001 and 90% from 1991 to 2001. The 1996 and 2001 averages are not statistically different.

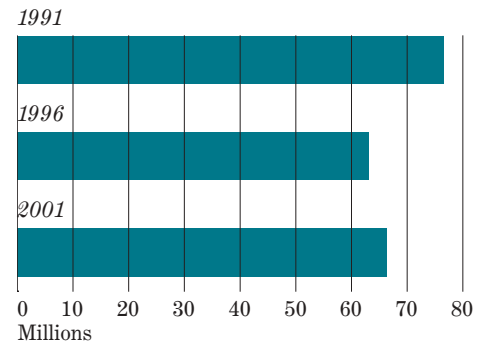
In Summary

The findings of the National Surveys of 1991, 1996, and 2001 need to be taken into consideration with the economic and social conditions of their times. 1991 was a year of an economic recession, increasing gas prices, and the Gulf War. 1996 saw a prosperous and peacetime economy, low unemployment, and high consumer confidence. 2001 experienced an economic recession, terrorist attacks, and a military reaction. Throughout these social and economic vicissitudes, Americans remained involved with wildlife recreation. Wildlife recreation was not a fad that came and went but instead called to people no matter what else was going on in their lives. Whether noticing the v-shaped flock of geese flying south, the splash of a well-cast lure in a mountain lake, or the early morning pleasures of a deer stand, enjoying wildlife still has an important place in modern life.

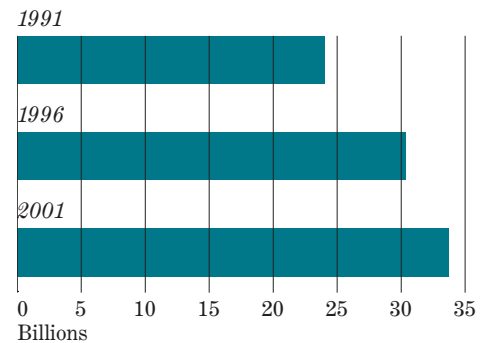
The next report of preliminary findings will contain State data and will be available by July 2002. This and future survey reports also will be available on our web page at the following address: <http://fa.r9.fws.gov/surveys/surveys.html>

³Not statistically different from zero at the 5% level. This means that for 95% of all possible samples, the survey estimate for one survey year is not statistically different from the estimate for the other survey year.

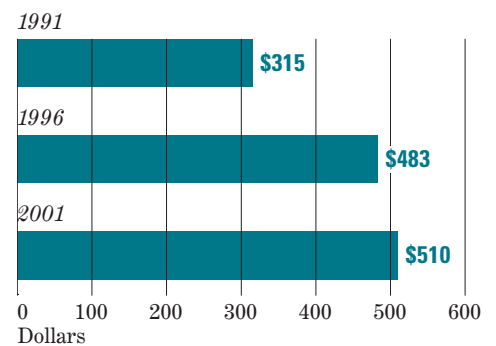
Wildlife Watchers 1991-2001



Wildlife-Watching Expenditures 1991-2001



Average Wildlife-Watching Expenditures



Nan Rollison/USFWS

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Tami Heilemann/USFWS

Table 1. Anglers and Hunters 16 Years Old and Older, Days of Participation and Trips, by Type of Fishing and Hunting in the U.S.: 2001
(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

	Participation		Days of Participation		Trips	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Sportspersons	37,805	100	785,762	100	636,787	100
FISHING						
Total, All Fishing	34,067	100	557,394	100	436,662	100
Total, all freshwater	28,439	83	466,984	84	365,076	84
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	27,913	82	443,247	80	349,188	80
Great Lakes	1,847	5	23,138	4	15,888	4
Saltwater	9,051	27	90,838	16	71,586	16
HUNTING						
Total, All Hunting	13,034	100	228,368	100	200,125	100
Big game	10,911	84	153,191	67	114,445	57
Small game	5,434	42	60,142	26	46,450	23
Migratory bird	2,956	23	29,310	13	24,155	12
Other animals	1,047	8	19,207	8	15,074	8

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

Table 2. Summary of Expenditures in the U.S. for Fishing and Hunting: 2001
(U.S. population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure Item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (Thousands of Dollars)	Average per Sportsperson (Dollars)	Number of Spenders (Thousands)	Percent of Sportspersons	Average per Spender (Dollars)
Total, all items	69,976,330	1,851	35,919	95	1,948
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	19,908,391	527	33,338	88	597
Food and lodging, total	8,330,938	220	29,380	78	284
Food	6,121,645	162	29,180	77	210
Lodging	2,209,293	58	7,778	21	284
Transportation, total	5,305,076	140	29,234	77	181
Public	586,422	16	1,651	4	355
Private	4,718,654	125	28,888	76	163
Other trip costs (1)	6,272,377	166	26,802	71	234
EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES					
Fishing equipment	4,640,715	123	21,493	57	216
Hunting equipment	4,866,399	129	10,579	28	460
Auxiliary equipment (2)	2,627,686	70	10,866	29	242
Special equipment (3)	28,819,402	762	3,947	10	7,302
OTHER EXPENDITURES					
Books, magazines	307,981	8	7,628	20	40
Membership dues and contributions	515,282	14	5,220	14	99
Land leasing and ownership	7,128,486	189	2,329	6	3,061
Licenses, stamps tags, and permits	1,161,988	31	24,201	64	48

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Detail in Tables 3 and 4 may not add to total shown here because of nonresponse to individual questions.

(1) Other trip costs include guide fees, pack trip or package fees, public and private land use fees, equipment rental, boating costs (which include launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fee, and fuel), bait, ice, and heating and cooking fuel.

(2) Auxiliary equipment includes camping equipment, binoculars, special fishing and hunting clothing, etc.

(3) Special equipment includes boats, campers, cabins, trail bikes, etc.

Table 3. Expenditures in the U.S. for Fishing: 2001
(U.S. population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure Item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (Thousands of Dollars)	Avg per Angler (Dollars)	Number of Spenders (Thousands)	Percent of Anglers	Avg per Spender (Dollars)
Total, All Items	35,632,132	1,046	31,946	94	1,115
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES					
Total Trip-Related	14,656,001	430	29,645	87	494
Food and Lodging, Total	5,880,997	173	25,603	75	230
Food	4,141,250	122	25,406	75	163
Lodging	1,739,747	51	6,473	19	269
Transportation, Total	3,515,757	103	25,146	74	140
Public	400,429	12	1,254	4	319
Private	3,115,328	91	24,816	73	126
Other Trip Costs, Total	5,259,247	154	25,658	75	205
Guide fees, pack trip or package fees	686,903	20	2,587	8	266
Public land use fees	121,274	4	3,565	10	34
Private land use fees	92,961	3	1,283	4	72
Equipment rental	253,514	7	1,992	6	127
Boating costs (1)	2,630,429	77	8,265	24	318
Bait	1,105,350	32	21,757	64	51
Ice	290,917	9	12,481	37	23
Heating and cooking fuel	77,899	2	3,334	10	23
EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES					
Fishing Equipment, Total	4,617,488	136	21,224	62	218
Rods, reels, poles, and rodmaking components	1,900,343	56	11,712	34	162
Lines and leaders	460,079	14	13,647	40	34
Artificial lures, flies, baits, and dressing for flies or lines	800,342	23	14,961	44	53
Hooks, sinkers, swivels,	343,525	10	15,497	45	22
Tackle boxes	133,093	4	4,169	12	32
Creels, stringers, fish bags, landing nets, and gaff hooks	101,937	3	3,480	10	29
Minnow traps, seines, and bait containers	52,816	2	3,031	9	17
Depth finders, fish finders	457,054	13	1,098	3	416
Ice fishing equipment	82,876	2	644	2	129
Other fishing equipment	285,423	8	2,990	9	95
Auxiliary Equipment, Total	721,048	21	4,347	13	166
Camping equipment	340,382	10	2,054	6	166
Binoculars, field glasses, telescopes, etc.	30,050	1	367	1	82
Special fishing clothing, rubber boots, waders	243,608	7	2,248	7	108
Processing and taxidermy costs	34,992	1	151	(Z)	232
Other	72,016	2	551	2	131
Special Equipment (2)	11,624,862	341	2,319	7	5,013
OTHER EXPENDITURES					
Magazines, books	117,501	3	3,437	10	34
Membership dues and contributions	102,762	3	1,614	5	64
Land leasing and ownership	3,152,594	93	794	2	3,971
Licenses, stamps, tags, and permits, total	639,876	19	20,184	59	32
Licenses	597,210	18	19,972	59	30
Stamps, tags, and permits	42,666	1	3,588	11	12

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

(Z) Less than .5 percent

(1) Boating costs include launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees, and fuel.

(2) Special equipment includes boats, campers, cabins, trail bikes, etc.

Table 4. Expenditures in the U.S. for Hunting: 2001
(U.S. population 16 years old and older)

	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (Thousands of Dollars)	Avg per Hunter (Dollars)	Number of Spenders (Thousands)	Percent of Hunters	Avg per Spender (Dollars)
Total, All Items	20,611,025	1,581	12,585	97	1,638
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES					
Total Trip-Related	5,252,391	403	11,280	87	466
Food and Lodging, Total	2,449,942	188	10,073	77	243
Food	1,980,395	152	10,057	77	197
Lodging	469,547	36	1,701	13	276
Transportation, Total	1,789,320	137	10,502	81	170
Public	185,994	14	452	3	411
Private	1,603,326	123	10,421	80	154
Other Trip Costs, Total	1,013,129	78	3,479	27	291
Guide fees, pack trip, or package fees	377,233	29	573	4	658
Public land use fees	53,499	4	630	5	85
Private land use fees	370,858	28	919	7	404
Equipment rental	36,395	3	262	2	139
Boating costs (1)	85,912	7	556	4	155
Heating and cooking fuel	89,232	7	1,930	15	46
EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES					
Hunting Equipment, Total	4,561,708	350	9,516	73	479
Guns and rifles	1,966,866	151	2,888	22	681
Rifles	907,470	70	1,579	12	575
Shotguns	676,619	52	1,262	10	536
Muzzleloaders, primitive firearms	105,507	8	390	3	271
Pistols, handguns	277,270	21	567	4	489
Bows, arrows, archery equipment	462,097	35	1,892	15	244
Telescopic sights	307,033	24	1,272	10	241
Decoys and game calls	139,686	11	2,168	17	64
Ammunition	651,896	50	8,451	65	77
Hand loading equipment	139,919	11	945	7	148
Hunting dogs and associated costs	604,616	46	892	7	678
Other	289,595	22	2,201	17	132
Auxiliary Equipment, Total	1,202,845	92	4,584	35	262
Camping equipment	113,661	9	638	5	178
Binoculars, field glasses, telescopes, etc.	153,862	12	1,168	9	132
Special hunting clothing, rubber boots, waders	463,990	36	2,977	23	156
Processing and taxidermy costs	385,947	30	1,470	11	263
Other	85,385	7	310	2	275
Special Equipment (2)	4,596,942	353	573	4	8,023
OTHER EXPENDITURES					
Magazines, books	84,530	6	1,835	14	46
Membership dues and contributions	243,678	19	2,054	16	119
Land leasing and ownership	3,975,892	305	1,680	13	2,367
Licenses, stamps, tags, and permits, total	693,039	53	10,403	80	67
Licenses	572,242	44	9,985	77	57
Federal duck stamps	29,524	2	1,968	15	15
Other stamps, tags, and permits	91,273	7	2,868	22	32

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

(1) Boating costs include launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees, and fuel.

(2) Special equipment includes boats, campers, cabins, trail bikes, etc.

Table 5. Wildlife-Watching Participants 16 Years Old and Older, by Primary Activity: 2001
(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Total participants	66,105	100
Nonresidential (away from home)	21,823	33
Observe wildlife	20,080	30
Photograph wildlife	9,427	14
Feed wildlife	7,077	11
Residential (around the home)	62,928	95
Observe wildlife	42,111	64
Photograph wildlife	13,937	21
Feed wildlife	53,988	82
Visit public parks or areas (1)	10,981	17
Maintain plantings or natural areas	13,072	20

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.



Ted Heuer/USFWS

Table 6. Primary Nonresidential Participants by Wildlife Observed, Photographed, or Fed and Place in the U.S.: 2001
(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

	Total participants		Total in U.S.		Participation by Place			
					In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, All Wildlife	21,823	100	21,823	100	18,041	83	6,570	30
Total Birds	18,580	85	18,580	100	16,150	87	5,855	32
Songbirds	12,878	59	12,878	100	11,182	87	3,860	30
Birds of prey	12,495	57	12,495	100	10,596	85	4,060	32
Waterfowl	14,432	66	14,432	100	12,384	86	4,258	30
Other water birds (shorebirds, herons, etc.)	10,314	47	10,314	100	8,474	82	3,229	31
Other birds (pheasants, turkeys, etc.)	7,907	36	7,907	100	6,640	84	2,248	28
Total Land Mammals	15,506	71	15,506	100	13,207	85	4,844	31
Large land mammals (deer, bear, etc.)	12,226	56	12,226	100	10,047	82	3,784	31
Small land mammals (squirrels, prairie dogs, etc.)	12,958	59	12,958	100	10,911	84	4,200	32
Fish	6,330	29	6,330	100	5,019	79	2,000	32
Marine mammals	3,013	14	3,013	100	1,982	66	1,233	41
Other wildlife (turtles, butterflies, etc.)	9,409	43	9,409	100	7,929	84	3,071	33

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 7. Wild Bird Observers and Days of Observation: 2001
(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

	Number	Percent
OBSERVERS		
Total Bird Observers	45,951	100
Residential (around the home) observers	40,306	88
Nonresidential (away from home) observers	18,342	40
DAYS		
Total Days Observing Birds	5,467,841	100
Residential (around the home)	5,159,259	94
Nonresidential (away from home)	308,583	6

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

Table 8. Expenditures in the U.S. for Wildlife-Watching Participation: 2001*(U.S. population 16 years old and older)*

	Expenditures		Spenders	
	Expenditures (Thousands of Dollars)	Number of Spenders (Thousands)	Percent of Wildlife- Watching Participants (1)	Average Per Spender (Dollars)
Total, all items (2)	39,991,347	52,083	79	768
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES				
Total Trip-Related	8,162,439	18,224	84	448
Food and Lodging, Total	4,818,843	15,365	70	314
Food	2,835,868	15,263	70	186
Lodging	1,982,975	5,648	26	351
Transportation, Total	2,595,542	17,091	78	152
Public	702,231	1,986	9	354
Private	1,893,311	16,495	76	115
Other Trip Costs, Total	748,054	6,350	29	118
Guide fees, pack trip or package fees	113,034	1,209	6	94
Public land use fees	114,813	3,879	18	30
Private land use fees	50,430	869	4	58
Equipment rental	105,198	1,156	5	91
Boating costs (3)	326,461	1,056	5	309
Heating and cooking fuel	38,118	1,586	7	24
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENSES				
Total Equipment and Others	31,828,907	47,939	73	664
Wildlife-Watching Equipment, Total	7,353,977	45,802	69	161
Binoculars, spotting scopes	507,387	4,683	7	108
Cameras, video cameras, special lenses, and other equip.	1,656,755	4,454	7	372
Film and developing	910,423	13,528	20	67
Bird food, total	2,604,692	38,435	58	68
Commercially prepared and packaged wild bird food	2,034,825	35,738	54	57
Other bulk foods used to feed wild birds	569,867	12,742	19	45
Feed for other wildlife	503,006	9,595	15	52
Nest boxes, bird houses, feeders, baths	732,671	15,888	24	46
Day packs, carrying cases, and special clothing	323,043	2,949	4	110
Other wildlife-watching equip (such as field guides & maps)	116,000	3,688	6	31
Auxiliary Equipment, Total	716,900	3,807	6	188
Tents, tarps	185,552	1,956	3	95
Frame packs and backpacking equipment	129,382	1,091	2	119
Other camping equipment	266,382	1,966	3	136
Other auxiliary equipment (such as blinds)	135,583	308	(Z)	441
Special Equipment, Total	17,045,574	1,410	2	12,089
OTHER EXPENDITURES				
Magazines, books	331,955	8,297	13	40
Land leasing and ownership	4,761,010	555	1	8,585
Membership dues and contributions	920,183	7,746	12	119
Plantings	699,309	5,649	9	124

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.*(Z) Less than .5 percent**(1) Percent of wildlife-watching participants is based on nonresidential participants for trip-related expenditures. For equipment and other expenditures the percent of wildlife-watching participants is based on total participants.**(2) Information on trip-related expenditures was collected for nonresidential participants only. Equipment and other expenditures are based on information collected from both nonresidential and residential participants.**(3) Boating costs include launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees, and fuel.*

Table 9. Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation Participation, 1996 and 2001*(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)*

Type of Participation	1996		2001		1996-2001
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	% Change
Total Sportspersons	39,694	100	37,805	100	-5*
Anglers, Total	35,246	100	34,067	100	-3*
All freshwater	29,734	84	28,439	83	-4*
Freshwater, except GL	28,921	82	27,913	82	-3*
Great Lakes	2,039	6	1,847	5	-9*
Saltwater	9,438	27	9,051	26	-4*
Hunters, Total	13,975	100	13,034	100	-7
Big game	11,288	81	10,911	84	-3*
Small game	6,945	50	5,434	42	-22
Migratory bird	3,073	22	2,956	23	-4*
Other animal	1,521	11	1,047	8	-31
Wildlife-Watching Participants, Total	62,868	100	66,105	100	5
Residential	60,751	97	62,928	95	4*
Nonresidential	23,652	38	21,823	33	-8*

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.* *Not different from zero at the 5% level. This means that for 95% of all possible samples, the estimate for 1996 is not different from the estimate for 2001.***Table 10. Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation Participation, 1991 and 2001***(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)*

Type of Participation	1991		2001		1991-2001
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	% Change
Total Sportspersons	39,979	100	37,805	100	-5
Anglers, Total	35,578	100	34,067	100	-4*
All freshwater	31,041	87	28,439	83	-8
Freshwater, except GL	30,186	85	27,913	82	-8
Great Lakes	2,552	7	1,847	5	-28
Saltwater	8,885	25	9,051	26	2*
Hunters, Total	14,063	100	13,034	100	-7
Big game	10,745	76	10,911	84	2*
Small game	7,642	54	5,434	42	-29
Migratory bird	3,009	21	2,956	23	-2*
Other animal	1,411	10	1,047	8	-26
Wildlife-Watching Participants, Total	76,111	100	66,105	100	-13
Residential	73,904	97	62,928	95	-15
Nonresidential	29,999	39	21,823	33	-27

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.* *Not different from zero at the 5% level. This means that for 95 percent of all possible samples, the estimate for 1991 is not different from the estimate for 2001.*

Table 11. Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation Expenditures, 1996 and 2001
(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Dollars in thousands. All dollars in 2001 dollars.)

Activity and Type of Expenditure	1996		2001		1996-2001
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	% Change
Total Sportspersons	81,285,693	100	69,976,330	100	-14
Fishing, Total	42,710,679	100	35,632,132	100	-17
Trip-Related	17,380,775	41	14,656,001	41	-16
Equipment	21,666,341	51	16,963,398	48	-22
Fishing equipment	5,998,802	14	4,617,488	13	-23
Auxiliary equipment	1,171,540	3	721,048	2	-38
Special equipment	14,495,999	34	11,624,862	33	-20*
Other	3,663,563	9	4,012,733	11	10*
Hunting, Total	23,293,156	100	20,611,025	100	-12*
Trip-Related	5,825,510	25	5,252,391	25	-10*
Equipment	12,738,229	55	10,361,495	50	-19*
Hunting equipment	6,236,625	27	4,561,708	22	-27
Auxiliary equipment	1,393,423	6	1,202,845	6	-14*
Special equipment	5,108,181	22	4,596,942	22	-10*
Other	4,729,416	20	4,997,139	24	6*
Wildlife-Watching, Total	30,392,338 (1)	100	33,730,868 (1)	100	11*
Trip-Related	10,671,503	35	8,162,439	24	-24*
Equipment	17,694,355	58	23,616,982	70	33
Wildlife-Watching equipment	8,783,405	29	6,850,971	20	-22*
Auxiliary equipment	969,933	3	716,900	2	-26*
Special equipment	7,941,016	26	16,049,111	48	102
Other	2,026,480	7	1,951,447	6	-4*

*Not different from zero at the 5% level. This means that for 95% of all possible samples, the estimate for 1996 is not different from the estimate for 2001.

(1) Adjusted to make comparable.

Table 12. Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation Expenditures, 1991 and 2001
(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Dollars in thousands. All dollars in 2001 dollars.)

Activity and Type of Expenditure	1991		2001		1991-2001
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	% Change
Total Sportspersons	53,179,996	100	69,976,330	100	32
Fishing, Total	31,175,168	100	35,632,132	100	14*
Trip-Related	15,396,151	49	14,656,001	41	-5*
Equipment	12,170,062	39	16,963,398	48	39
Fishing equipment	4,860,266	16	4,617,488	13	-5*
Auxiliary equipment	804,953	3	721,048	2	-10*
Special equipment	6,504,844	21	11,624,862	33	79
Other	3,608,953	12	4,012,733	11	11*
Hunting, Total	16,031,197	100	20,611,025	100	29
Trip-Related	4,471,065	28	5,252,391	25	17*
Equipment	6,716,497	42	10,361,495	50	54
Hunting equipment	4,266,795	27	4,561,708	22	7*
Auxiliary equipment	825,616	5	1,202,845	6	46
Special equipment	1,624,086	10	4,596,942	22	183
Other	4,843,635	30	4,997,139	24	3*
Wildlife-Watching, Total	24,002,990	100	33,730,868 (1)	100	41
Trip-Related	9,722,954	41	8,162,439	24	-16*
Equipment	12,422,925	52	23,616,982	70	90
Wildlife-Watching equipment	7,411,773	31	6,850,971	20	-8*
Auxiliary equipment	454,807	2	716,900	2	58*
Special equipment	4,556,348	19	16,049,111	48	252
Other	1,857,110	8	1,951,447	6	5*

*Not different from zero at the 5% level. This means that for 95% of all possible samples, the estimate for 1991 is not different from the estimate for 2001.

(1) Adjusted to make it comparable with the 1991 survey.

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