

1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Nebraska



1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Nebraska



FHW/96-NE
Issued April 1998



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bruce Babbitt, Secretary
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Jamie Rappaport Clark, Director



U.S. Department of Commerce
William M. Daley, Secretary
Robert L. Mallett, Deputy Secretary
Economics and Statistics Administration
Lee Price, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
James F. Holmes, Acting Director



U.S. Department of the Interior

Bruce Babbitt, Secretary



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Jamie Rappaport Clark, Director



Division of Federal Aid

Robert E. Lange, Jr., Chief

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure their development in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

The mission of the Department's Fish and Wildlife Service is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service is responsible for national programs of vital importance to our natural resources, including administration of the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration and the Federal Aid of Wildlife Restoration Programs. These two grant programs provide financial assistance to the States for projects to enhance and protect fish and wildlife resources and to assure their availability to the public for recreational purposes. Funds from the administrative portion of these programs are used to pay for the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley, Secretary
Robert L. Mallett, Deputy Secretary



Economics and Statistics Administration

Lee Price, Acting Under Secretary for Economic Affairs



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

James F. Holmes, Acting Director
Bradford R. Huther, Deputy Director
Nancy M. Gordon, Associate Director for Demographic Programs

Suggested Citation

U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.

Contents

List of Tables	iv
Foreword	v
Survey Background and Method	vi

Highlights

Introduction	2
Detail of Tables—Summary	4
Wildlife-Associated Recreation	5
Sportsmen	6
Anglers	7
Hunters	9
Wildlife-Watching Activities	11

Tables

Guide to Statistical Tables	15
Fishing and Hunting Tables	17
Wildlife-Watching Tables	39

Appendices

A. Definitions	A-1
B. Selected Data From Screening Interviews	B-1
C. National and Regional 1991-1996 Comparison	C-1
D. Sample Design and Statistical Accuracy	D-1

List of Tables

Fishing and Hunting: 1996

1. Fishing and Hunting In-State, by Resident and Nonresident Sportsmen	17
2. Resident Anglers and Hunters, Days of Participation, and Trips, by Type of Fishing and Hunting	17
3. Anglers and Hunters, Trips, and Days of Participation	18
4. Resident Anglers and Hunters by Place Fished or Hunted	18
5. Freshwater Anglers, Trips, and Days of Fishing, and Type of Water	19
6. Freshwater Anglers and Days of Fishing, by Type of Fish	20
7. Great Lakes Anglers, Trips, and Days of Fishing	21
8. Great Lakes Anglers and Days of Fishing, by Type of Fish	21
9. Saltwater Anglers, Trips, and Days of Fishing	22
10. Saltwater Anglers and Days of Fishing, by Type of Fish	22
11. Hunters, Trips, and Days of Hunting, by Type of Hunting	23
12. Hunters and Days of Hunting In-State, by Type of Game	24
13. Hunters and Days of Hunting In-State, by Type of Land	24
14. Selected Characteristics of Resident Anglers and Hunters	25
15. Summary of Expenditures In-State by U.S. Residents for Fishing and Hunting	26
16. Summary of Trip and Equipment Expenditures In-State by U.S. Residents for Fishing, by Type of Fishing	27
17. Summary of Trip and Equipment Expenditures In-State by U.S. Residents for Hunting, by Type of Hunting	28
18. In-State Expenditures by U.S. Residents for Fishing	29
19. In-State Expenditures by U.S. Residents for Hunting	30
20. In-State Expenditures by U.S. Residents for Special and Auxiliary Equipment Purchased Primarily for Fishing or Hunting	31
21. In-State Trip-Related Expenditures for Fishing and Hunting	32
22. Summary of Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Fishing and Hunting	33
23. Summary of Trip and Equipment Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Fishing, by Type of Fishing	34
24. Summary of Trip and Equipment Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Hunting, by Type of Hunting	35
25. Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Fishing	36
26. Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Hunting	37
27. Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Special and Auxiliary Equipment Purchased Primarily for Fishing or Hunting	38

Wildlife-Related Recreation: 1996

28. State Residents Participating in Wildlife Watching	39
29. U.S. Residents Participating in Wildlife Watching In-State	39
30. Participants, Trips, and Days of Participation in Nonresidential (Away from Home) Activities ..	39
31. Nonresidential (Away From Home) Participants Visiting Public Areas In-State and Type of Site Visited	40
32. In-State Nonresidential Participants, by Wildlife Observed, Photographed, or Fed	40
33. Participation in Residential Activities	41
34. Selected Characteristics of State Residents Participating in Wildlife Watching	42
35. In-State Expenditures by U.S. Residents for Wildlife Watching	43
36. In-State Trip-Related Expenditures for Nonresidential (Away from Home) Participation	44
37. Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Wildlife Watching	45
38. Participation of State Resident Wildlife-Watching Participants in Fishing and Hunting	46
39. Participation of State Resident Sportsmen in Wildlife-Watching Activities	46
40. Participants in Wildlife-Associated Recreation, by Participant's State of Residence	47

Foreword

Ours is a country with a rich tradition of enjoying nature. Whether casting a fly or snapping a shutter, Americans find wildlife-associated recreation a source of lifelong enjoyment and renewal.

The results of the 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation reflect this national passion for wild things and wild places. Seventy-seven million Americans 16 years or older, or 40 percent of the adult population, enjoyed some form of wildlife-related recreation during 1996. In doing so, they pumped \$100 billion into the national economy, supporting hundreds of thousands of jobs.

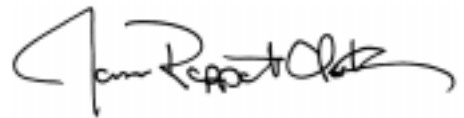
The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is to conserve and enhance our nation's fish and wildlife and its habitat. The Service works in partnership with state wildlife agencies, conservation organizations, sportsmen's groups, local governments, corporations, and individual citizens to perform this mission.

For conservation efforts to be effective, however, natural resource managers need detailed information on how people use fish and wildlife resources. The 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and

Wildlife-Associated Recreation is the most comprehensive survey of its kind. It is an important tool for natural resource professionals in planning and managing these resources for the enjoyment and benefit of all Americans.

The 1996 Survey was requested by the States through the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. It is the ninth in a series of surveys on resource use by anglers, hunters, and those who enjoy observing wildlife. The Survey has been sponsored by the Service since 1955. It is financed by hunters, anglers, and boaters through excise taxes on sporting arms, ammunition, fishing equipment, and motorboat fuels as authorized under the Federal Aid in Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts.

We can all be gratified that wildlife-related recreation and the conservation ethic that flows from it remain strong in America.



Jamie Rappaport Clark, Director
Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Survey Background and Method

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (Survey) has been conducted since 1955 and is one of the oldest and most comprehensive continuing recreation surveys. The purpose of the Survey is to gather information on the number of anglers, hunters, and wildlife-watching participants (formerly known as primary nonconsumptive wildlife-related participants) in the United States. Information also is collected on how often these recreationists participate and how much they spend on their activities.

The planning process for the 1996 Survey began in 1994 when the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA) passed a resolution asking the Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct the ninth National Survey of wildlife-related recreation. Funding for the Survey came from the administrative portion of the Federal Aid in Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Programs.

Consultations with State and Federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations such as the Wildlife Management Institute, American Sportfishing Association, B.A.S.S., Inc., Wild Bird Feeding Institute, and American Fisheries Society started in early 1994 to ascertain survey content. Other sportsmen's organizations and conservation groups, industry representatives, and researchers also provided valuable advice on questionnaire development, data collection, and reporting.

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

The Survey was conducted in two phases by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the Fish and Wildlife Service. The first phase was the screen which began in April 1996. During the screening phase, the Bureau of Census interviewed a sample of 80,000 households nationwide, primarily by telephone, to determine who in the household had fished, hunted, or engaged in wildlife-watching activities in 1995, and who had engaged or planned to engage in those activities in 1996. In most cases, one adult household member provided information for all household members. It is important to note that the screen primarily covered 1995 activities while the next, more in-depth phase covered 1996 activities. For more information on the 1995 data, refer to Appendix B.

The second phase of the Survey consisted of detailed interviews conducted about every four months. The first interview wave began in April 1996, the second in September 1996, and the last in January 1997. Interviews were conducted with samples of likely anglers, hunters, and wildlife-watching participants who were identified in the initial screening phase. These interviews were conducted primarily by

telephone, with in-person interviews for those respondents who could not be reached by telephone.

Respondents in the second survey phase were limited to those at least 16 years old. Each respondent provided information pertaining only to his or her activities and expenditures. Sample sizes were designed to provide statistically reliable results at the State level for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-watching activities. Altogether, interviews were completed for 22,578 anglers and hunters and 11,759 wildlife watchers. More detailed information on sampling procedures and response rates is found in Appendix D.

Comparability with Previous Surveys

The 1996 Survey questions and methodology were similar to those used in the 1991 Survey. Therefore, the 1996 estimates are comparable to the 1991 estimates. The 1996

Survey was the first to use computer-assisted interviews which improved the efficiency and timeliness of data collection.

The methodology of the 1996 and 1991 Surveys did differ significantly from the 1985 and 1980 Surveys, so their estimates are not directly comparable to those earlier surveys. The changes in methodology included reducing the recall period over which respondents had to remember their activities and expenditures. Previous Surveys used a 12-month recall period which resulted in greater reporting bias. Research on recall bias found that the amount of activity and expenditures reported in 12-month recall Surveys was over-estimated in comparison with the amount reported in shorter recall periods.

The trends information presented in this report takes the differences of the 1991 Survey into account in comparing its estimates with those of the 1996 Survey. See the Summary Section and Appendix C.

Highlights

Introduction

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation reports results from interviews with U.S. residents about their fishing, hunting, and other fish- and wildlife-related recreation. This report focuses on 1996 participation and expenditures of U.S. residents 16 years of age and older.

The numbers reported can be compared with those in the 1991 Survey reports. The methodology used in 1996 was similar to that used in 1991. These results should not be directly compared with the results from Surveys earlier than 1991 because of changes in methodology. These changes in methodology were made in 1991 and 1996 to improve accuracy in the information provided.

The report also provides information on participation in wildlife-related recreation in 1995, particularly of persons 6 to 15 years of age. The 1995 information is provided in Appendix B. Additional information about the scope and coverage of the Survey can be found in the Survey Background and Method section of this report. The remainder of this section defines important terms used in the Survey.

Wildlife-Associated Recreation

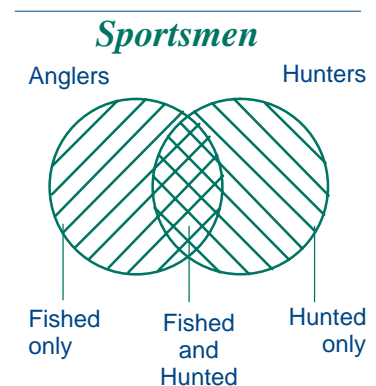
Wildlife-associated recreation includes fishing, hunting, and wildlife-watching activities. These categories are not mutually exclusive because many individuals enjoyed fish and wildlife in several ways in 1996. Wildlife-associated recreation is reported in two major categories: (1) fishing and hunting, and (2) wildlife watching (formerly referred to as nonconsumptive wildlife-related recreation). Wildlife-watching includes observing, photographing, and feeding fish and wildlife.

Fishing and Hunting

This Survey reports information about residents of the United States who fished or hunted in 1996, regardless of whether they were licensed. The fishing and hunting sections of this report are organized to report three groups: (1) sportsmen, (2) anglers, and (3) hunters.

Sportsmen

Sportsmen are persons who fished or hunted. Individuals who fished or hunted commercially in 1996 are reported as sportsmen only if they fished or hunted for recreation. The sportsmen group is composed of the three subgroups in the diagram below: (1) those who fished and



hunted, (2) those who only fished, and (3) those who only hunted. The total number of sportsmen is equal to the sum of people who only fished, only hunted, and both hunted and fished. It is not the sum of all anglers and all hunters, because those people who both fished and hunted are included in both the angler and hunter population and would be incorrectly counted twice.

Anglers

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

Hunters

Hunters are sportsmen who only hunted plus those who hunted and fished. The hunter group includes not only licensed hunters using common hunting practices, but also those who have no license and those who engaged in hunting with a bow and arrow, muzzleloader, other primitive firearms, or a pistol or handgun. Four types of hunting are

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

Wildlife-Watching Activities

(formerly Nonconsumptive Wildlife-Related Recreation)

Since 1980, the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation has included information on wildlife-watching activities in addition to fishing and hunting. However, the 1991 and 1996 Surveys, unlike the 1980 and 1985 Surveys, collected data only for those activities where the primary purpose was wildlife watching (observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife). Secondary wildlife-watching activities, such as incidentally observing wildlife while pleasure driving, are not included.

Many people, including sportsmen, enjoyed wildlife-related recreation other than fishing or hunting. We refer to these nonharvesting activities, such as observing, feeding, or photographing fish and other wildlife, as wildlife-watching activities. Two types of wildlife-watching activity are reported: (1) nonresidential and (2) residential. Because some people participate in more than one type of

wildlife-watching activity, the sum of participants in each type will be greater than the total number of wildlife-watching participants. Only those engaged in activities whose primary purpose was wildlife watching are included in the Survey. The two types of wildlife-watching activities are defined below.

Nonresidential

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

Residential

This group included those whose activities are within 1 mile of home and 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 where benefit to wildlife is the primary concern; (5) maintaining plantings (shrubs, agricultural crops, etc.) where benefit to wildlife is the primary concern; or (6) visiting public parks within 1 mile of home for the primary purpose of observing, feeding, or photographing wildlife.

Detail of Tables

Summary

Activities in the U.S. by Nebraska Residents 16 Years Old and Older

Fishing	
Anglers	239,000
Days of fishing	3,272,000
Average days per angler	14
Total expenditures	\$189,386,000
Trip-related	\$71,867,000
Equipment and other	\$117,519,000
Average per angler	\$793
Average trip expenditure per day	\$22

Hunting	
Hunters	137,000
Days of hunting	2,234,000
Average days per hunter	16
Total expenditures	\$98,520,000
Trip-related	\$34,880,000
Equipment and other	\$63,640,000
Average per hunter	\$719
Average trip expenditure per day	\$16

Wildlife Watching	
Total wildlife-watching participants	428,000
Nonresidential	192,000
Residential	407,000
Total expenditures	\$123,818,000
Trip-related	\$49,183,000
Equipment and other	\$74,636,000
Average per participant	\$289

Activities by Participants 16 Years Old and Older in Nebraska

Fishing	
Anglers	269,000
Days of fishing	3,004,000
Average days per angler	11
Total expenditures	\$235,815,000
Trip-related	\$47,437,000
Equipment and other	\$188,378,000
Average per angler	\$682
Average trip expenditure per day	\$16

Hunting	
Hunters	176,000
Days of hunting	2,264,000
Average days per hunter	13
Total expenditures	\$189,093,000
Trip-related	\$73,133,000
Equipment and other	\$115,960,000
Average per hunter	\$769
Average trip expenditure per day	\$32

Wildlife Watching	
Total wildlife-watching participants	474,000
Nonresidential	216,000
Residential	407,000
Total expenditures	\$92,474,000
Trip-related	\$17,150,000
Equipment and other	\$75,324,000
Average per participant	\$182

Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Participation by Nebraska Residents

The 1996 Survey revealed that 539 thousand Nebraska residents 16 years old and older engaged in fishing, hunting, or wildlife-watching activities. Of the total number of participants, 239 thousand fished, 137 thousand hunted, and 428 thousand participated in wildlife-watching activities where the enjoyment of wildlife was the primary purpose of the activity. Wildlife-watching activities included observing, feeding, and photographing wildlife.

The sum of anglers, hunters, and wildlife-watching participants exceeds the total number of

participants in wildlife-related recreation because many individuals engaged in more than one activity.

Expenditures in Nebraska

In 1996, state residents and non-residents spent \$641 million on wildlife-associated recreation in Nebraska. Of that total, trip-related expenditures were \$138 million and equipment purchases totaled \$466 million. The remaining \$37 million was spent on licenses, contributions, land ownership and leasing, and other items and services.

Participants in Wildlife-Associated Recreation

(State residents 16 years old and older)

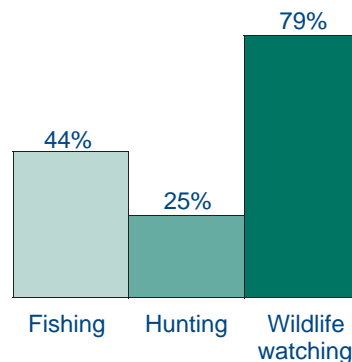
Total	539 thousand
Sportsmen	
Total	289 thousand
Anglers	239 thousand
Hunters	137 thousand
Wildlife Watching	
Total	428 thousand
Residential	407 thousand
Nonresidential	192 thousand

Source: Table 3, 28, 39, and other survey data

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

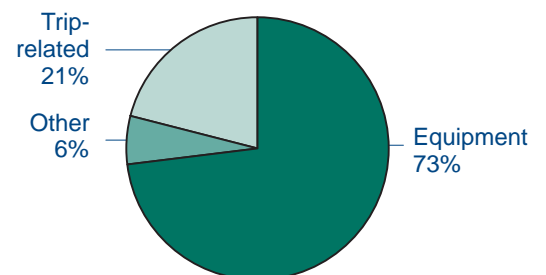
Percent of State Residents Participating, by Activity

Total = 100%



In-State Wildlife-Associated Recreation Expenditures

Total = \$641 million



Sportsmen

In 1996, there were 367 thousand state resident and nonresident sportsmen 16 years old and older who fished or hunted in Nebraska. This group included 269 thousand anglers (73 percent of all sportsmen) and 176 thousand hunters (48 percent of all sportsmen). Of the 367 thousand sportsmen who fished

or hunted in the state, 191 thousand (52%) fished but did not hunt in Nebraska. Another 98 thousand (27%) hunted but did not fish there. The remaining 78 thousand (21%) fished and hunted in Nebraska in 1996.

Sportsmen Participation in State

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Sportsmen (fished or hunted)	367 thousand
Anglers	269 thousand
Fished only	191 thousand
Fished and hunted	78 thousand
Hunters	176 thousand
Hunted only	98 thousand
Hunted and fished	78 thousand

Source: Table 1

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Anglers

Participants and Days of Fishing

In 1996, there were 269 thousand state residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older who fished in Nebraska. Of this total, 204 thousand anglers (76%) were state residents and 66 thousand anglers (24%) were nonresidents. Anglers fished a total of 3 million days in Nebraska—an average of 11 days per angler. State residents fished 2.6 million days, 88 percent of all fishing days within Nebraska, while nonresidents fished 355 thousand days—12 percent of all fishing days in the state.

Nearly 239 thousand Nebraskans 16 years old and older fished in

the United States in 1996. These anglers fished a total of 3.3 million days. Approximately 204 thousand resident anglers (85%) fished in Nebraska. They spent 2.6 million days, 81 percent of their total fishing days, fishing in their resident state.

Some state residents fished only in other states or fished in other states as well as Nebraska. In 1996, 88 thousand anglers fished in other states, 37 percent of the resident angler total. They fished 623 thousand days as nonresidents, representing 19 percent of all days fished by Nebraska residents. For further details about fishing in Nebraska, see Table 3.

Anglers in State

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Anglers	269 thousand
Resident	204 thousand
Nonresident	66 thousand
Days of Fishing	3.0 million
Resident	2.6 million
Nonresident	355 thousand

Source: Table 3

In-State/Out-of-State

(State residents 16 years old and older)

Nebraska anglers	239 thousand
In Nebraska	204 thousand
In other states	88 thousand
Days of fishing	3.3 million
In Nebraska	2.6 million
In other states	623 thousand

Source: Table 3

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Fishing Expenditures in Nebraska

Anglers 16 years old and older spent \$236 million on fishing expenses in Nebraska in 1996. Trip-related expenditures including food and lodging, transportation, and other expenses such as equipment rental or boat fuel totaled \$47 million, 20 percent of all their fishing expenditures. They spent \$19 million on food and lodging and \$17 million on transportation. Other trip-related expenses such as equipment rental,

bait, and fuel totaled \$11 million. Each angler spent an average of \$176 on trip-related costs during 1996.

Anglers spent \$178 million on equipment in Nebraska in 1996, 75 percent of all fishing expenditures. Fishing equipment (rods, reels, line, etc.) totaled \$56 million, 32 percent of the equipment total. Auxiliary equipment expenditures (tents, special fishing clothes, etc.) and special equipment expenditures (boats, trail bikes, etc.) amounted to \$121 million, 68 percent of the

equipment total. Special and auxiliary equipment are items that were purchased primarily for fishing, but could be used in activities other than fishing.

The purchase of other items such as magazines, membership dues, licenses, permits, stamps, and land leasing and ownership amounted to \$11 million—5 percent of all fishing expenditures. For more details about fishing expenditures in Nebraska, see Tables 18, 20, and 21.

In-State Fishing Expenditures

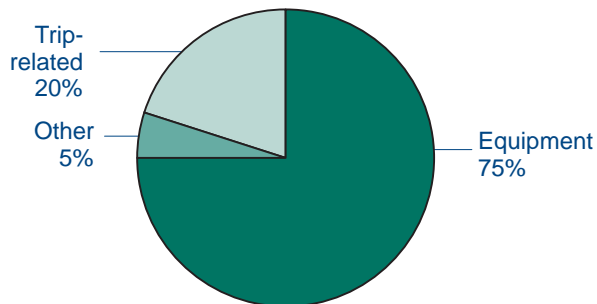
(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Total	\$236 million
Trip-related	\$47 million
Equipment	\$178 million
Fishing	\$56 million
Auxiliary and special	\$121 million
Other	\$11 million

Source: Table 18

In-State Fishing Expenditures

Total: \$236 million



Hunters

Participants and Days of Hunting

In 1996, there were 176 thousand residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older who hunted in Nebraska. Resident hunters numbered 131 thousand accounting for 74 percent of the hunters in Nebraska. There were 45 thousand nonresidents who hunted in Nebraska—26 percent of the state’s hunters. Residents and nonresidents hunted 2.3 million days in 1996—an average of 13 days per hunter. Residents hunted on 2.1 million days in Nebraska or 92 percent of all hunting days, while nonresidents spent 175 thousand days hunting in Nebraska, 8 percent of all hunting days.

There were 137 thousand Nebraska residents 16 years old and older who hunted in the United States in 1996. Of the total 2.2 million days of hunting by state residents, 2.1 million days (93 percent of the total) were spent pursuing game within Nebraska.

Some state residents hunted only in another state or in another state as well as in Nebraska. Altogether, 17 thousand Nebraska hunters, 12 percent of the total, hunted as nonresidents in other states. Their 146 thousand days of hunting in other states represented 7 percent of all days Nebraska residents spent hunting in 1996. For more information on hunting activities by Nebraska residents, see Table 3.

Hunters in State

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Hunters	176 thousand
Resident	131 thousand
Nonresident	45 thousand
Days of hunting	2.3 million
Resident	2.1 million
Nonresident	175 thousand
<i>Source: Table 3</i>	

In-State/Out-of-State

(State residents 16 years old and older)

Nebraska hunters	137 thousand
In Nebraska	131 thousand
In other states	17 thousand
Days of hunting	2.2 million
In Nebraska	2.1 million
In other states	146 thousand
<i>Source: Table 3</i>	
<i>Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.</i>	

Hunting Expenditures in Nebraska

Hunters 16 years old and older spent \$189 million in Nebraska in 1996. Trip-related expenses such as food and lodging, transportation, and other trip costs, including equipment rental fees, cost hunters \$73 million, 39 percent of their total expenditures. They spent \$27 million on food and lodging and \$43 million on transportation. Other expenses such as equipment rental totaled \$3 million for the year. The average trip-related expenditure per hunter was \$415.

Hunters spent \$103 million on equipment, 54 percent of all hunting expenditures. Hunting equipment (guns, ammunition, etc.) comprised 64 percent of all equipment costs, \$65 million. Hunters spent \$37 million on auxiliary equipment (tents, special hunting clothes, etc.) and special equipment (boats, trail bikes, etc.), accounting for 36 percent of total equipment expenditures for hunting. Special and auxiliary equipment are items that were purchased primarily for hunting but could be used in activities other than hunting.

The purchase of other items such as magazines, membership dues, licenses, permits, and land leasing and ownership cost hunters \$13 million—7 percent of all hunting expenditures. For more details on hunting expenditures in Nebraska, see Tables 19, 20, and 21.

In-State Hunting Expenditures

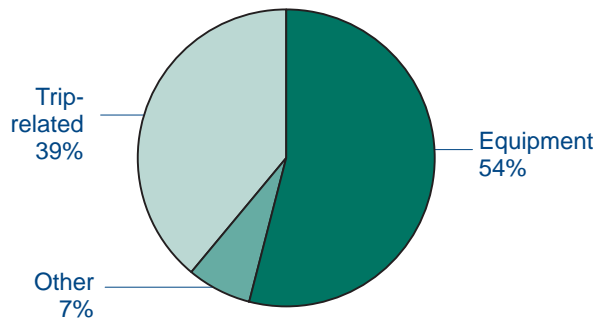
(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Total	\$189 million
Trip-related	\$73 million
Equipment	\$103 million
Hunting	\$65 million
Auxiliary and special	\$37 million
Other	\$13 million

Source: Table 19

In-State Hunting Expenditures

Total: \$189 million



Wildlife-Watching Activities

Participants and Days of Activity

In 1996, approximately 428 thousand state residents 16 years old and older participated in wildlife-watching activities such as observing, feeding, or photographing wildlife. Some state residents enjoyed their activities close to home and are called “residential” participants. There were 407 thousand residential participants in Nebraska in 1996.

Those persons whose primary purpose was to enjoy wildlife at least 1 mile from home are called “nonresidential” participants. People participating in nonresidential activities in Nebraska in 1996 numbered 216 thousand,

of which 158 thousand were state residents and 58 thousand were nonresidents.

In 1996, more than 158 thousand Nebraskans 16 years old and older enjoyed nonresidential wildlife-watching recreation activities within their state of residence. Of this group, 157 thousand participants observed wildlife, 53 thousand fed wildlife, and 44 thousand photographed wildlife. Since some individuals engaged in more than one of the three nonresidential activities during the year, the sum of wildlife observers, feeders, and photographers exceeds the total number of nonresidential participants.

Nonresidential In-State

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Participants, total	216 thousand
Observe wildlife	214 thousand
Feed wildlife	70 thousand
Photograph wildlife	60 thousand
Days, total	1.9 million
Observe wildlife	1.4 million
Feed wildlife	945 thousand
Photograph wildlife	174 thousand

Source: Table 30

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Nebraskans spent 1.8 million days engaged in nonresidential wildlife-watching activities in their state. During 1996, they spent 1.3 million days observing wildlife, 920 thousand days feeding wildlife, and 145 thousand days photographing wildlife. The sum of days observing, feeding, and photographing wildlife exceeds the total days of wildlife-watching activity because individuals may have engaged in more than one activity on some days. For further details about non-residential activities, see Table 30.

Nebraska residents also took an active interest in wildlife around their homes. In 1996, 407 thousand state residents enjoyed observing, feeding, and photographing wildlife within 1 mile of their homes. Of this residential group, 388 thousand fed wildlife, 276 thousand observed wildlife, and 94 thousand photographed wildlife around their homes. Another 68 thousand residential participants visited public parks and natural areas within a mile of home; 68 thousand participants maintained

plantings for the benefit of wildlife; and 38 thousand participants maintained natural areas of 1/4 acre or more for the primary benefit of wildlife. Adding the participants in these six activities results in a sum that exceeds the total number of residential participants because many people participated in more than one type of residential activity. For further details about Nebraska residents participating in residential wildlife-watching activities, see Table 33.

Residential Participants

(State residents 16 years old and older)

Total	407 thousand
Feed wildlife	388 thousand
Observe wildlife	276 thousand
Photograph wildlife	94 thousand
Visit public areas	68 thousand
Maintain plantings	68 thousand
Maintain natural areas	38 thousand

Source: Table 33

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Wildlife-Watching Expenditures in Nebraska

Participants 16 years old and older spent \$92 million on wildlife-watching activities in Nebraska in 1996. Trip-related expenditures for wildlife watching, including food and lodging (\$9 million), transportation (\$8 million), and other expenses such as equipment rental (\$515 thousand) amounted to \$17 million—19 percent of all wildlife-watching expenditures by participants. The average trip-related expenditure for nonresidential participants was \$80 per person in 1996.

Wildlife-watching participants spent a total of \$63 million on equipment—69 percent of all their expenditures. Specifically, wildlife-watching equipment (binoculars, special clothing, etc.) totaled \$49 million, 78 percent of the equipment total. Auxiliary equipment expenditures (tents, backpacking equipment, etc.) and special equipment expenditures (campers, trucks, etc.) amounted to \$14 million—22 percent of all equipment costs. Special and auxiliary equipment are items that were purchased primarily for wildlife-watching recreation but could be used in activities other than wildlife-watching activities.

Other items purchased by wildlife-watching participants such as magazines, membership dues, and contributions, land leasing and ownership, and plantings totaled \$12 million—13 percent of all wildlife-watching expenditures. For more details about wildlife-watching expenditures in Nebraska, see Table 35.

In-State Wildlife-Watching Expenditures

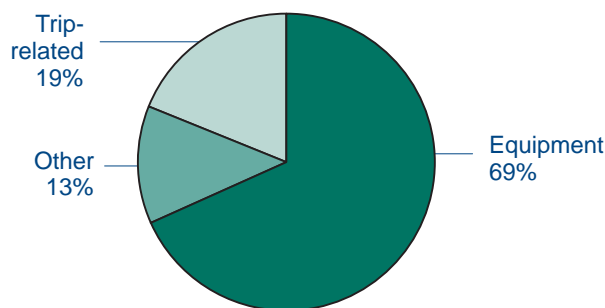
(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Total	\$92 million
Trip-related	\$17 million
Equipment	\$63 million
Wildlife-watching	\$49 million
Auxiliary and special	\$14 million
Other	\$12 million

Source: Table 35

In-State Wildlife-Watching Expenditures

Total: \$92 million



1991-1996 Survey Comparisons

Comparing the estimates from the 1991 and 1996 National Surveys provides a picture of wildlife-related recreation in the 1990's in Nebraska. Only the most general recreation estimates are presented here.

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

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

The expenditure estimates were made comparable by correcting the 1991 estimate for inflation and subtracting from the 1996 estimate the items that were not included in 1991. These expenditure estimates will not match the estimates presented elsewhere in this report.

Fishing

(Numbers in thousands)

	1991	1996	Percent change
State resident anglers	269	239	*
Anglers in-state	252	269	*
Days in-state	2,734	3,004	*
In-state trip-related expenditures	\$52,742	\$46,784	*
Total expenditures by state residents	\$170,273	\$188,729	*
* No change at the 90-percent level of significance.			

Hunting

(Numbers in thousands)

	1991	1996	Percent change
State resident hunters	138	137	*
Hunters in-state	168	176	*
Days in-state	2,251	2,264	*
In-state trip-related expenditures	\$43,425	\$71,640	*
Total expenditures by state residents	\$77,905	\$97,480	*
* No change at the 90-percent level of significance.			

Nonresidential Wildlife Watching

(Numbers in thousands)

	1991	1996	Percent change
State resident participants	237	192	*
Participants in-state	276	216	*
Days in-state	1,814	1,866	*
* No change at the 90-percent level of significance.			

Residential Wildlife Watching

(Numbers in thousands)

	1991	1996	Percent change
Total participants	573	407	-29%
Observers	410	276	-33%
Feeders	502	388	-23%

Wildlife-Watching Expenditures

(Numbers in thousands)

	1991	1996	Percent change
Trip-related expenditures by state residents	\$44,504	\$49,183	*
Total expenditures by state residents	\$89,317	\$115,096	*
* No change at the 90-percent level of significance.			

Guide to Statistical Tables

Purpose and Coverage of Tables

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

The tables are based on responses to the 1996 Survey which was designed to collect data about participation in wildlife-related recreation. To have taken part in the Survey, a respondent must have been a U.S. resident (a resident of one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia). No one residing outside the United States (including U.S. citizens) was eligible for interviewing. Therefore, reported state and national totals do not include participation by those who were not U.S. residents or who were residing outside the United States.

Comparability With Previous Surveys

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

Coverage of an Individual Table

Since the Survey covers many activities in various places by participants of different ages, all table titles, headnotes, stubs, and footnotes are designed to identify and articulate each item being reported in the table. For example, the title of Table 2 shows that data about anglers and hunters, their days

of participation, and their number of trips are being reported by type of activity. By contrast, the title of Table 6 indicates that it contains data on freshwater anglers and the days they fished for different species of fish.

Percentages Reported in the Tables

Percentages are reported in the tables for the convenience of the user. When exclusive groups are being reported, the base of a percentage is apparent from its context because the percents add to 100 percent (plus or minus a rounding error). For example, if a table reports the number of trips taken by big game hunters (51 percent), those taken by small game hunters (29 percent), those taken by migratory bird hunters (10 percent), and those taken by sportsmen hunting other animals (10 percent), these would form 100 percent because they are exclusive categories.

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

When the base of the percentage may not be apparent in context, it is identified in a footnote. For example, Table 11 reports 3 percentages with different bases: one for the number of hunters, one for the number of trips, and one for days of hunting. Footnotes are used to clarify the bases of the reported percentages.

Footnotes to the Tables

Footnotes are used to clarify the information or items that are being reported in a table. Symbols in the body of a table indicate important footnotes. 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.
- NA Not asked.

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

In addition, these two important footnotes appear frequently:

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

“Multiple responses” is a term used to reflect the fact that individuals or their characteristics fall into more than one category. Using Table 2 as an example, those who fished in saltwater and freshwater appear in both of these totals. Yet each angler is represented only once in the “Total, all fishing” row. Similarly, 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 exist.

“Nonresponse” exists because the Survey questions were answered voluntarily and some respondents did not or could not answer all of the

questions. The effect of nonresponses is illustrated in Table 15, 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 specify either “hunting” or “fishing” as the primary purpose of the purchase. As a result, it is known that the expenditures were for fishing or hunting, but it is not known whether they were primarily for fishing or primarily for hunting, which was the basis for putting them in the individual fishing and hunting expenditure tables. Totals are greater than the sum of subcategories when nonresponses have occurred.

Table 1. Fishing and Hunting In-State, by Resident and Nonresident Sportsmen: 1996

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

Sportsmen	Total, state residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent of sportsmen	Number	Percent of resident sportsmen	Number	Percent of nonresident sportsmen
Total sportsmen	367	100	257	100	110	100
Total anglers	269	73	204	79	*66	*59
Fished only	191	52	125	49	*66	*59
Fished and hunted.....	78	21	78	30	...	...
Total hunters	176	48	131	51	*45	*41
Hunted only.....	98	27	53	21	*45	*41
Hunted and fished.....	78	21	78	30	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

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

Table 2. Resident Anglers and Hunters, Days of Participation, and Trips, by Type of Fishing and Hunting: 1996

(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	239	100	3,272	100	2,741	100
Total, all freshwater	220	92	3,234	99	2,734	100
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	220	92	3,220	98	2,734	100
Great Lakes.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltwater .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
HUNTING						
Total, all hunting	137	100	2,234	100	2,010	100
Big game	81	59	781	35	537	27
Small game	100	73	1,170	52	1,067	53
Migratory bird	39	28	343	15	289	14
Other animals.....	*15	*11	*181	*8	*116	*6

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

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

Table 3. Anglers and Hunters, Trips, and Days of Participation: 1996

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

Anglers and hunters, trips, and days of participation	Activity in-state						Activity by state residents					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents		Total, in state of residence and in other states		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FISHING												
Total anglers	269	100	204	76	*66	*24	239	100	204	85	89	37
Total trips	2,662	100	2,411	91	*250	*9	2,741	100	2,411	88	330	12
Total days of fishing	3,004	100	2,649	88	*355	*12	3,272	100	2,649	81	623	19
Average days of fishing	11	(X)	13	(X)	*5	(X)	14	(X)	13	(X)	7	(X)
HUNTING												
Total hunters	176	100	131	74	*45	*26	137	100	131	96	*17	*12
Total trips	1,993	100	1,887	95	*106	*5	2,010	100	1,887	94	*123	*6
Total days of hunting	2,264	100	2,089	92	*175	*8	2,234	100	2,089	93	*146	*7
Average days of hunting	13	(X)	16	(X)	*4	(X)	16	(X)	16	(X)	*9	(X)

* Estimate based on a small sample size. (X) Not applicable.

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

Table 4. Resident Anglers and Hunters by Place Fished or Hunted : 1996

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

Place	Anglers		Hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PLACE FISHED OR HUNTED				
Total, all places	239	100	137	100
In state of residence only	150	63	120	88
In state of residence and other states	53	22	*11	*8
In other states only	35	15	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

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

Table 5. Freshwater Anglers, Trips, and Days of Fishing, and Type of Water: 1996

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

Anglers, trips, and days of fishing	Activity in-state					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total anglers.....	247	100	187	76	*60	*24
Total trips	2,662	100	2,411	91	*250	*9
Total days of fishing	3,004	100	2,649	88	*355	*12
Average days of fishing.....	12	(X)	14	(X)	*6	(X)
ANGLERS						
Total, all types of water	247	100	187	76	*60	*24
Ponds, lakes or reservoirs	244	100	184	76	*59	*24
Rivers or streams.....	70	100	67	95	...	...
DAYS OF FISHING						
Total, all types of water	3,004	100	2,649	88	*355	*12
Ponds, lakes or reservoirs	2,628	100	2,276	87	*352	*13
Rivers or streams.....	630	100	622	99	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably. (X) Not applicable.

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

Table 6. Freshwater Anglers and Days of Fishing, by Type of Fish: 1996

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

Anglers and days of fishing	Activity in-state					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ANGLERS						
Total, all types of fish.....	247	100	187	76	*60	*24
Crappie.....	75	100	62	83	...	...
Panfish.....	92	100	64	69	...	...
White bass, striped bass, striped bass hybrids ..	58	100	43	75	...	...
Black bass.....	91	100	77	85	...	...
Catfish, bullheads.....	80	100	78	98	...	...
Walleye, sauger.....	109	100	68	63	*41	*37
Trout.....	*27	*100	*25	*94	...	...
Anything ¹	*21	*100	*19	*93	...	...
Other freshwater fish.....	*28	*100	*27	*95	...	...
DAYS OF FISHING						
Total, all types of fish.....	3,004	100	2,649	88	*355	*12
Crappie.....	711	100	660	93	...	...
Panfish.....	701	100	668	95	...	...
White bass, striped bass, striped bass hybrids ..	551	100	363	66	...	...
Black bass.....	1,025	100	956	93	...	...
Catfish, bullheads.....	992	100	987	100	...	...
Walleye, sauger.....	772	100	671	87	*101	*13
Trout.....	*220	*100	*161	*73	...	...
Anything ¹	*194	*100	*192	*99	...	...
Other freshwater fish.....	*173	*100	*166	*96	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

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

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Excludes species where the estimate of the total was based on a sample size that was too small to report data reliably.

Table 7. Great Lakes Anglers, Trips, and Days of Fishing: 1996

(Not applicable to this state)

Table 8. Great Lakes Anglers and Days of Fishing, by Type of Fish: 1996

(Not applicable to this state)

Table 9. Saltwater Anglers, Trips, and Days of Fishing: 1996

(Not applicable to this state)

Table 10. Saltwater Anglers and Days of Fishing, by Type of Fish: 1996

(Not applicable to this state)

Table 11. Hunters, Trips, and Days of Hunting, by Type of Hunting: 1996

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

Hunters, trips, and days of hunting	Activity in-state					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HUNTERS						
Total, all hunting	176	100	131	74	*45	*26
Big game	77	100	75	97	...	...
Small game	138	100	96	70	*42	*30
Migratory bird	51	100	39	76	...	...
Other animals.....	*24	*100	*14	*60	...	...
TRIPS						
Total, all hunting	1,993	100	1,887	95	*106	*5
Big game	480	100	477	100	...	...
Small game	1,085	100	1,011	93	*75	*7
Migratory bird	298	100	286	96	...	...
Other animals.....	*130	*100	*113	*87	...	...
DAYS OF HUNTING						
Total, all hunting	2,264	100	2,089	92	*175	*8
Big game	703	100	693	99	...	...
Small game	1,267	100	1,110	88	*157	*12
Migratory bird	398	100	337	85	...	...
Other animals.....	*181	*100	*162	*90	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

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

Table 12. Hunters and Days of Hunting In-State, by Type of Game: 1996

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

Type of game	Hunters, state residents and nonresidents		Days of hunting	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all types of game	176	100	2,264	100
Big game, total	77	44	703	31
Deer	74	42	629	28
Wild turkey	*8	*5	*35	*2
Small game, total	138	78	1,267	56
Rabbit, hare	*20	*11	*102	*4
Quail	68	38	514	23
Grouse/prairie chicken	*13	*7	*63	*3
Pheasant	131	74	1,076	48
Migratory birds, total	51	29	398	18
Geese	35	20	296	13
Duck	*27	*15	*176	*8
Dove	*19	*11	*69	*3
Other animals, total¹	*24	*14	*181	*8

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Excludes species where the estimate of the total was based on a sample size that was too small to report data reliably.

Table 13. Hunters and Days of Hunting In-State, by Type of Land: 1996

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

Hunters and days of hunting	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HUNTERS						
Total, all types of land	176	100	131	100	*45	*100
Public land, total	54	30	37	29	...	...
Public land only .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public and private land	41	23	32	24	...	...
Private land, total	162	92	124	94	*39	*86
Private land only	121	69	92	70	*29	*64
Private and public land	41	23	32	24	...	...
DAYS OF HUNTING						
Total, all types of land	2,264	100	2,089	100	*175	*100
Public land ¹	359	16	295	14	...	...
Private land ²	2,089	92	1,914	92	*175	*100

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

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

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

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

Table 14. Selected Characteristics of Resident Anglers and Hunters: 1996

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

Characteristic	Population		Sportsmen (fished or hunted)			Anglers			Hunters		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of sportsmen	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of anglers	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of hunters
Total persons.....	1,232	100	289	23	100	239	19	100	137	11	100
Population density of residence:											
Urban.....	798	65	177	22	61	147	18	62	73	9	53
Rural.....	434	35	113	26	39	92	21	38	64	15	47
Population size of residence:											
MSA.....	587	48	119	20	41	101	17	42	44	7	32
1,000,000 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 999,999.....	393	32	79	20	27	68	17	28	32	8	23
50,000 to 249,999.....	194	16	41	21	14	34	17	14	*12	*6	*9
Outside MSA.....	645	52	170	26	59	138	21	58	93	14	68
Sex:											
Male.....	575	47	214	37	74	166	29	70	128	22	94
Female.....	657	53	76	11	26	73	11	30	...	...	...
Age:											
16 to 17 years.....	45	4	*18	*41	*6	*16	*35	*7	...	...	...
18 to 24 years.....	109	9	*28	*26	*10	*21	*20	*9	*15	*14	*11
25 to 34 years.....	201	16	58	29	20	49	24	20	31	15	22
35 to 44 years.....	289	23	85	29	29	72	25	30	45	16	33
45 to 54 years.....	198	16	47	24	16	36	18	15	*19	*10	*14
55 to 64 years.....	127	10	*25	*19	*8	*19	*15	*8	*11	*8	*8
65 years and older.....	264	21	29	11	10	*26	*10	*11	*10	*4	*7
Race:											
White.....	1,175	95	276	23	95	227	19	95	131	11	95
Black.....	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others.....	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual household income:											
Less than \$10,000.....	95	8	*12	*13	*4	*10	*11	*4	...	...	...
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	133	11	*20	*15	*7	*18	*13	*7	...	...	...
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	219	18	56	26	19	52	24	22	*24	*11	*17
\$30,000 to \$39,999.....	207	17	57	27	20	46	22	19	28	13	20
\$40,000 to \$49,999.....	135	11	39	29	14	*31	*23	*13	*14	*11	*11
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	159	13	33	21	12	*25	*16	*11	*19	*12	*14
\$75,000 or more.....	104	8	31	30	11	*27	*26	*11	*16	*15	*11
Not reported.....	181	15	40	22	14	*29	*16	*12	*23	*13	*17
Education:											
8 years or less.....	49	4	*11	*22	*4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 to 11 years.....	99	8	*21	*21	*7	*19	*19	*8	...	...	...
12 years.....	491	40	114	23	39	91	18	38	51	10	37
1 to 3 years college.....	296	24	75	25	26	63	21	26	39	13	29
4 years college or more.....	297	24	69	23	24	59	20	25	36	12	26

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

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

Table 15. Summary of Expenditures In-State by U.S. Residents for Fishing and Hunting: 1996

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Fishing and hunting			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per sportsman (dollars)
Total	548,316	821	668	1,135
Food and lodging	45,851	275	167	125
Transportation	60,527	290	208	165
Other trip costs	14,192	203	70	39
Equipment (fishing, hunting).....	134,681	580	232	185
Auxiliary equipment.....	62,820	301	209	50
Special equipment.....	205,200	55	3,731	503
Magazines and books	3,283	83	40	6
Membership dues and contributions	2,225	51	44	5
Other ¹	19,536	272	72	53
	Fishing			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per angler (dollars)
Total	235,815	518	456	683
Food and lodging	19,072	187	102	71
Transportation	17,244	199	86	64
Other trip costs	11,121	186	60	41
Fishing equipment	56,306	383	147	75
Auxiliary equipment.....	13,848	89	156	17
Special equipment.....	107,592	39	2,792	375
Magazines and books	*546	*24	*23	*1
Membership dues and contributions	*423	*12	*36	*2
Other ¹	9,662	181	53	36
	Hunting			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
Total	189,093	410	461	769
Food and lodging	26,779	154	174	152
Transportation	43,283	161	270	246
Other trip costs	3,071	38	81	17
Hunting equipment.....	65,103	237	275	225
Auxiliary equipment.....	36,957	170	217	57
Special equipment.....	...	...	...	...
Magazines and books	*1,779	*31	*57	*5
Membership dues and contributions	*1,067	*26	*41	*5
Other ¹	10,593	146	72	60

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ "Other" is made up of licenses, stamps, tags, permits, and land leasing and ownership.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Tables 18 to 20 for a detailed listing of expenditure items. Expenditures reported according to primary use of item.

Table 16. Summary of Trip and Equipment Expenditures In-State by U.S. Residents for Fishing, by Type of Fishing: 1996

(Not applicable to this state)

Table 17. Summary of Trip and Equipment Expenditures In-State by U.S. Residents for Hunting, by Type of Hunting: 1996
(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Total, all hunting			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
Total	175,654	390	450	699
Food and lodging	26,779	154	174	152
Transportation.....	43,283	161	270	246
Other trip costs.....	3,071	38	81	17
Equipment	102,521	341	300	284
	Big game			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
Total	60,139	230	262	297
Food and lodging	5,173	60	86	67
Transportation.....	4,729	68	69	61
Other trip costs.....	*629	*16	*39	*8
Equipment	49,608	201	247	161
	Small game			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
Total	57,399	157	365	356
Food and lodging	13,875	122	113	101
Transportation.....	21,683	125	173	158
Other trip costs.....	*1,805	*20	*90	*13
Equipment	20,037	74	271	84
	Migratory bird			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
Total	28,245	91	312	444
Food and lodging	5,895	44	135	115
Transportation.....	5,188	43	121	101
Other trip costs.....	*509	*14	*37	*10
Equipment	16,653	64	262	218
	Other animals			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
Total	*14,319	*24	*589	*584
Food and lodging	*1,837	*14	*130	*76
Transportation.....	*11,683	*17	*709	*486
Other trip costs.....	...	...	...	...
Equipment	*671	*12	*57	*16

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

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

Table 18. In-State Expenditures by U.S. Residents for Fishing: 1996
(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Average per angler (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of anglers	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	235,815	682	518	192	456
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related.....	47,437	176	215	80	220
Food and lodging, total	19,072	71	187	69	102
Food	14,372	53	187	69	77
Lodging	4,701	17	46	17	101
Transportation	17,244	64	199	74	86
Other trip costs, total	11,121	41	186	69	60
Privilege and other fees ¹	1,383	5	66	25	21
Boating costs ²	3,685	14	61	23	61
Bait	4,108	15	158	59	26
Ice	1,292	5	107	40	12
Heating and cooking fuel	653	2	45	17	14
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES PRIMARILY FOR FISHING					
Fishing equipment, total	56,306	75	383	142	147
Reels, rods, and rod making components	22,763	31	205	76	111
Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc	7,085	14	230	85	31
Artificial lures and flies	7,508	14	205	76	37
Creels, stringers, fish bags, landing nets, and gaff hooks	661	1	42	16	16
Minnow seines, traps, and bait containers.....	*334	*1	*28	*10	*12
Other fishing equipment ³	17,955	14	113	42	159
Auxiliary equipment	13,848	17	89	33	156
Special equipment	107,593	375	39	14	2,792
Other fishing costs ⁴	10,631	38	191	71	56

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

¹ Includes boat or equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trip (party and charter boats, etc.), public land use, and private land use.

² Boat launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees and fuel.

³ Includes electronic fishing devices (depth finders, fish finders, etc.), tackle boxes, ice fishing equipment, and other fishing equipment.

⁴ Includes magazine subscriptions, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, and licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

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

Table 19. In-State Expenditures by U.S. Residents for Hunting: 1996

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of hunters	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	189,093	769	410	233	461
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related.....	73,133	415	166	94	440
Food and lodging, total	26,779	152	154	87	174
Food	21,795	124	154	87	142
Lodging	*4,984	*28	*32	*18	*158
Transportation	43,283	246	161	91	270
Other trip costs, total	3,071	17	38	22	81
Privilege and other fees ¹	*1,579	*9	*17	*9	*95
Boating costs	*586	*3	*8	*5	*71
Heating and cooking fuel	*907	*5	*22	*12	*42
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES PRIMARILY FOR HUNTING					
Hunting equipment, total	65,103	225	237	135	275
Guns and rifles	22,153	113	45	25	498
Ammunition	5,258	29	109	62	48
Other hunting equipment ²	37,692	83	171	97	220
Auxiliary equipment.....	36,957	57	170	97	217
Special equipment.....	...	...	...	...	...
Other hunting costs ³	13,439	70	163	93	82

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Includes guide fees, pack trip or package fees, public and private land use access fees, and rental of equipment such as boats and hunting or camping equipment.

² Includes bows, arrows, archery equipment, telescopic sights, decoys and game calls, hand loading equipment and components, hunting dogs and associated costs, hunting knives, and other hunting equipment.

³ Includes magazine subscriptions, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, and licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

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

Table 20. In-State Expenditures by U.S. Residents for Special and Auxiliary Equipment Purchased Primarily for Fishing or Hunting: 1996

(Population 16 years old and older)

Equipment item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Average per sportsman (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of sportsmen	Average per spender (dollars)
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT					
Special equipment, total	205,200	503	55	15	3,731
Boats and canoes.	*71,044	*187	*15	*4	*4,631
Boat motors, boat trailer/hitch, and other boat accessories.	*4,278	*9	*12	*3	*361
Travel or tent trailer, pickup, camper, van, motor home, cabin	*121,749	*290	*14	*4	*8,696
Trail bike, dune buggy, 4x4 vehicle, 4-wheeler, snowmobile .....	...	...	...	...	...
Other special equipment .....	...	...	...	...	...
AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT					
Auxiliary equipment, total	62,820	50	301	82	209
Camping equipment	10,798	10	64	18	168
Special fishing or hunting clothing ¹	37,811	19	229	62	165
Other auxiliary equipment ²	14,211	21	75	20	189

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Also includes foul weather gear, rubber boots, and waders.

² Includes binoculars, field glasses, telescopes, snow shoes and skis, maintenance and repair of equipment, processing and taxidermy costs, and other equipment.

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

Table 21. In-State Trip-Related Expenditures for Fishing and Hunting: 1996

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Total, state residents and nonresidents				State residents			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per sportsman (dollars)	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (dollars)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per sportsman (dollars)
Trip-related expenditures for fishing and hunting, total.....	120,571	308	391	328	69,640	229	304	271
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES FOR FISHING								
Total.....	47,437	215	220	176	38,737	182	213	190
Food and lodging.....	19,072	187	102	71	14,658	159	92	72
Transportation.....	17,244	199	86	64	14,379	168	86	71
Privilege and other fees ¹	1,383	66	21	5	1,225	59	21	6
Boating costs ²	3,685	61	61	14	2,993	50	60	15
Bait.....	4,108	158	26	15	3,848	132	29	19
Ice.....	1,292	107	12	5	1,125	87	13	6
Heating and cooking fuel.....	653	45	14	2	510	32	16	3
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES FOR HUNTING								
Total.....	73,133	166	440	415	30,903	121	255	236
Food and lodging.....	26,779	154	174	152	14,074	110	128	107
Transportation.....	43,283	161	270	246	15,337	116	133	117
Privilege and other fees ¹	*1,579	*17	*95	*9	*507	*11	*48	*4
Boating costs ²	*586	*8	*71	*3	*586	*8	*71	*4
Heating and cooking fuel.....	*907	*22	*42	*5	*400	*19	*22	*3
Nonresidents								
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per sportsman (dollars)				
Trip-related expenditures for fishing and hunting, total.....	50,931	79	647	461				
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES FOR FISHING								
Total.....	*8,700	*34	*258	*133				
Food and lodging.....	*4,414	*27	*162	*67				
Transportation.....	*2,865	*31	*91	*44				
Privilege and other fees ¹.....	...	...	...	...
Boating costs ².....	...	...	...	...
Bait.....	*261	*25	*10	*4				
Ice.....	*168	*21	*8	*3				
Heating and cooking fuel.....	...	...	...	...
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES FOR HUNTING								
Total.....	*42,231	*45	*939	*939				
Food and lodging.....	*12,705	*44	*287	*282				
Transportation.....	*27,947	*45	*621	*621				
Privilege and other fees ¹.....	...	...	...	...
Boating costs ².....	...	...	...	...
Heating and cooking fuel.....	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Includes boat and equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trips, public land use, and private land use.

² Boat launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees and fuel.

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

Table 22. Summary of Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Fishing and Hunting: 1996

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Fishing and hunting			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per sportsman (dollars)
Total	435,588	282	1,545	1,506
Food and lodging	48,710	235	207	168
Transportation	41,271	245	169	143
Other trip costs	16,765	194	87	58
Equipment (fishing, hunting)	71,069	227	314	246
Auxiliary equipment	19,438	93	208	67
Special equipment	214,709	45	4,771	742
Magazines and books	2,566	75	34	9
Membership dues and contributions	2,646	47	56	9
Other ¹	18,413	231	80	64
	Fishing			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per angler (dollars)
Total	189,386	230	822	793
Food and lodging	32,248	191	169	135
Transportation	24,400	199	123	102
Other trip costs	15,219	184	83	64
Fishing equipment	22,385	175	128	94
Auxiliary equipment	5,090	36	143	21
Special equipment	*80,010	*27	*3,011	*335
Magazines and books	*455	*24	*19	*2
Membership dues and contributions	*664	*15	*46	*3
Other ¹	8,916	172	52	37
	Hunting			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
Total	98,520	135	728	719
Food and lodging	16,462	115	143	120
Transportation	16,872	122	138	123
Other trip costs	1,546	34	46	11
Hunting equipment	40,320	104	388	294
Auxiliary equipment	10,641	46	229	78
Special equipment .....	...	...	...	...
Magazines and books	*1,137	*24	*48	*8
Membership dues and contributions	*840	*21	*40	*6
Other ¹	10,242	119	86	75

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ "Other" is made up of licenses, stamps, tags, permits, and land leasing and ownership.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Tables 25 to 27 for a detailed listing of expenditure items. Expenditures reported according to primary use of item.

Table 23. Summary of Trip and Equipment Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Fishing, by Type of Fishing: 1996

(Not applicable to this state)

Table 24. Summary of Trip and Equipment Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Hunting, by Type of Hunting: 1996
(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Total, all hunting			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
Total	86,302	129	667	630
Food and lodging	16,462	115	143	120
Transportation.....	16,872	122	138	123
Other trip costs.....	1,546	34	46	11
Equipment	51,422	108	478	375
	Big game			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
Total	26,989	79	342	318
Food and lodging	6,293	64	99	77
Transportation.....	5,157	72	72	63
Other trip costs.....	*654	*18	*37	*8
Equipment	14,885	50	301	169
	Small game			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
Total	28,542	99	288	281
Food and lodging	6,553	85	77	66
Transportation.....	7,825	90	87	78
Other trip costs.....	*502	*15	*33	*5
Equipment	13,662	53	257	132
	Migratory bird			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
Total	18,825	45	423	450
Food and lodging	3,173	31	101	81
Transportation.....	2,733	30	90	70
Other trip costs.....	*391	*13	*30	*10
Equipment	12,528	30	423	289
	Other animals			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
Total	*2,434	*18	*135	*141
Food and lodging	*443	*11	*40	*29
Transportation.....	*1,156	*13	*91	*75
Other trip costs.....	...	...	...	...
Equipment	*835	*9	*96	*37

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Includes expenditures by state residents in other states.

Table 25. Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Fishing: 1996
(Population 16 years old and older. Includes Great Lakes and saltwater fishing expenditures)

Expenditure item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Average per angler (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of anglers	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	189,386	793	230	96	822
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related.....	71,867	301	212	89	339
Food and lodging, total	32,248	135	191	80	169
Food	21,484	90	189	79	114
Lodging	10,763	45	67	28	160
Transportation	24,400	102	199	83	123
Other trip costs, total	15,219	64	184	77	83
Privilege and other fees ¹	3,746	16	80	34	47
Boating costs ²	4,241	18	80	34	53
Bait	5,057	21	149	63	34
Ice	1,517	6	101	42	15
Heating and cooking fuel	657	3	40	17	16
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES PRIMARILY FOR FISHING					
Fishing equipment, total	22,385	94	175	73	128
Reels, rods, and rod making components	9,089	38	100	42	91
Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc	4,061	17	146	61	28
Artificial lures and flies	4,344	18	133	56	33
Creels, stringers, fish bags, landing nets, and gaff hooks	*370	*2	*26	*11	*14
Minnow seines, traps, and bait containers.....	*249	*1	*19	*8	*13
Other fishing equipment ³	4,272	18	59	25	72
Auxiliary equipment	5,090	21	36	15	143
Special equipment.....	*80,010	*335	*27	*11	*3,011
Other fishing costs ⁴	10,035	42	176	74	57

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

¹ Includes boat or equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trip (party and charter boats, etc.), public land use, and private land use.

² Boat launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees and fuel.

³ Includes electronic fishing devices (depth finders, fish finders, etc.), tackle boxes, ice fishing equipment, and other fishing equipment.

⁴ Includes magazine subscriptions, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, and licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Includes expenditures by state residents in other states.

Table 26. Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Hunting: 1996

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of hunters	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	98,520	719	135	99	728
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	34,880	255	127	93	275
Food and lodging, total	16,462	120	115	84	143
Food	14,620	107	115	84	127
Lodging	*1,843	*13	*18	*13	*102
Transportation	16,872	123	122	89	138
Other trip costs, total	1,546	11	34	25	46
Privilege and other fees ¹	*507	*4	*11	*8	*48
Boating costs ²	*590	*4	*9	*7	*65
Heating and cooking fuel	*449	*3	*21	*15	*21
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES PRIMARILY FOR HUNTING					
Hunting equipment, total	40,320	294	104	76	388
Guns and rifles	20,552	150	35	26	587
Ammunition	4,608	34	93	68	49
Other hunting equipment ³	15,160	111	62	45	247
Auxiliary equipment	10,641	78	46	34	229
Special equipment .....	...	...	...	...	...
Other hunting costs ⁴	12,218	89	121	88	101

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Includes guide fees, pack trip or package fees, public and private land use access fees, and rental of equipment such as boats and hunting or camping equipment.

² Boat launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees and fuel.

³ Includes bows, arrows, archery equipment, telescopic sights, decoys and game calls, hand loading equipment and components, hunting dogs and associated costs, hunting knives, and other hunting equipment.

⁴ Includes magazine subscriptions, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

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

Table 27. Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Special and Auxiliary Equipment Purchased Primarily for Fishing or Hunting: 1996

(Population 16 years old and older)

Equipment item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Average per sportsman (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of sportsmen	Average per spender (dollars)
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT					
Special equipment, total	214,709	742	45	16	4,771
Boats and canoes.	*60,997	*211	*13	*4	*4,881
Boat motors, boat trailer/hitch, and other boat accessories.	*6,684	*23	*13	*4	*524
Travel or tent trailer, pickup, camper, van, motor home, cabin	*140,770	*487	*16	*6	*8,798
Trail bike, dune buggy, 4x4 vehicle, 4-wheeler, snowmobile .....	...	...	...	...	...
Other special equipment. ....	...	...	...	...	...
AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT					
Auxiliary equipment, total	19,438	67	93	32	208
Camping equipment.	4,055	14	35	12	115
Special fishing or hunting clothing ¹	7,352	25	58	20	127
Other auxiliary equipment ²	8,031	28	39	13	206

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Also includes foul weather gear, rubber boots, and waders.

² Includes binoculars, field glasses, telescopes, snow shoes and skis, maintenance and repair of equipment, processing and taxidermy costs, and other equipment.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Includes expenditures by state residents in other states.

Table 28. State Residents Participating in Wildlife Watching: 1996

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

Participants	Number	Percent of participants	Percent of population
Total participants	428	100	35
Nonresidential	192	45	16
Residential	407	95	33
Observe wildlife	276	64	22
Photograph wildlife	94	22	8
Feed wild birds or other wildlife	388	91	32
Maintain plantings or natural areas	82	19	7
Visit public parks	*68	*16	*5

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

Table 29. U.S. Residents Participating in Wildlife Watching In-State: 1996

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

Participants	Number	Percent
Total participants	474	100
Nonresidential	216	46
Residential	407	86

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

Table 30. Participants, Trips, and Days of Participation in Nonresidential (Away From Home) Activities: 1996

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

Participants, trips, and days of participation	Activity in-state					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PARTICIPANTS						
Total participants	216	100	158	100	*58	*100
Observe wildlife	214	99	157	99	*58	*100
Photograph wildlife	*60	*28	*44	*28	...	...
Feed wildlife	*70	*32	*53	*34	...	...
TRIPS						
Total trips	1,599	100	1,530	100	*69	*100
Average days per trip	1	(X)	1	(X)	*1	(X)
DAYS OF PARTICIPATION						
Total days	1,866	100	1,772	100	*94	*100
Observing wildlife	1,357	73	1,266	71	*91	*97
Photographing wildlife	*174	*9	*145	*8	...	...
Feeding wildlife	*945	*51	*920	*52	...	...
Average days per participant	9	(X)	11	(X)	*2	(X)
Observing wildlife	6	(X)	8	(X)	*2	(X)
Photographing wildlife	*3	(X)	*3	(X)	...	(X)
Feeding wildlife	*14	(X)	*17	(X)	...	(X)

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably. (X) Not applicable.

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

Table 31. Nonresidential (Away From Home) Participants Visiting Public Areas In-State and Type of Site Visited: 1996
(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants and sites	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total participants	216	100	158	100	*58	*100
Visited public areas.....	172	80	126	79	*47	*81
Did not visit public areas.....	*44	*20	*33	*21	...	...
Total, all sites	216	100	158	100	*58	*100
Lakes and streamsides.....	168	78	124	78	*45	*77
Marsh, wetland, swamp.....	84	39	60	38	...	...
Woodland.....	101	47	80	50	...	...
Brush-covered areas.....	123	57	98	62	...	...
Open field.....	147	68	99	62	*48	*83
Man-made area.....	82	38	*57	*36	...	...
Other.....	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

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

Table 32. In-State Nonresidential Participants by Wildlife Observed, Photographed, or Fed: 1996
(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Wildlife observed, photographed, or fed	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total all wildlife	216	100	158	73	*58	*27
Total birds	162	100	131	80	*32	*20
Birds of prey.....	82	100	*66	*80	...	...
Waterfowl.....	145	100	117	80	*28	*20
Shorebirds.....	63	100	*52	*82	...	...
Songbirds.....	87	100	76	88	...	...
Other birds.....	*47	*100	*40	*86	...	...
Total land mammals	134	100	111	83	...	...
Large land mammals.....	77	100	69	89	...	...
Small land mammals.....	116	100	94	81	...	...
Fish.....	*32	*100	*30	*94	...	...
Other wildlife.....	63	100	*56	*88	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

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

Table 33. Participation in Residential (Around the Home) Activities: 1996

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

Residential activity	Participants		Residential activity	Participants	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total residential participants	407	100	FEED WILDLIFE		
Observe wildlife	276	68	Participants feeding:		
Visit public parks ¹	*68	*17	Total, all wildlife	388	100
Photograph wildlife	94	23	Wild birds	364	94
Feed wildlife	388	95	Other wildlife	177	45
Maintain natural areas	*38	*9			
Maintain plantings	68	17			
OBSERVE WILDLIFE			Months fed wild birds:		
Participants observing:			January	290	80
Total, all wildlife	276	100	February	279	77
Birds	271	98	March	290	80
Land mammals	258	94	April	269	74
Large mammals	83	30	May	229	63
Small mammals	256	93	June	216	59
Amphibians or reptiles	*59	*21	July	211	58
Insects or spiders	116	42	August	213	59
Fish and other wildlife	*47	*17	September	239	66
Participants observing:			October	234	64
Total, 1 day or more	276	100	November	259	71
1 to 10 days	*65	*24	December	272	75
11 to 50 days	*63	*23	Average months fed wild birds ²	8	(X)
51 to 200 days	71	26	Months fed other wildlife:		
201 days or more	*69	*25	January	122	69
VISIT PUBLIC PARKS¹			February	115	65
Participants visiting:			March	121	68
Total, 1 day or more	*68	*100	April	113	64
1 to 5 days	*35	*52	May	95	54
6 to 10 days .....	...	...	June	89	50
11 days or more	*26	*38	July	86	49
PHOTOGRAPH WILDLIFE			August	82	46
Participants photographing:			September	111	63
Total, 1 day or more	94	100	October	90	51
1 to 3 days	*55	*59	November	99	56
4 to 10 days	*34	*36	December	102	58
11 or more days .....	...	...	Average months fed other wildlife ³	7	(X)

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably. (X) Not applicable.

¹ Includes visits only to parks or publicly owned areas within 1 mile of home.

² Based on the number of months where participant fed wild birds at least once a week.

³ Based on the number of months where participant fed other wildlife at least once.

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

Table 34. Selected Characteristics of State Residents Participating in Wildlife Watching: 1996

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

Characteristic	Population		Participants								
			Total			Nonresidential			Residential		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	1,232	100	428	35	100	192	16	100	407	33	100
Population density of residence:											
Urban	798	65	286	36	67	139	17	72	274	34	67
Rural	434	35	142	33	33	*54	*12	*28	133	31	33
Population size of residence:											
MSA	587	48	215	37	50	108	18	56	201	34	49
1,000,000 or more .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 999,999	393	32	144	37	34	77	19	40	134	34	33
50,000 to 249,999	194	16	70	36	16	*31	*16	*16	68	35	17
Outside MSA	645	52	213	33	50	84	13	44	206	32	51
Sex:											
Male	575	47	190	33	44	92	16	48	178	31	44
Female	657	53	238	36	56	100	15	52	230	35	56
Age:											
16 to 17 years	45	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 to 24 years	109	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	201	16	*70	*35	*16	*32	*16	*17	*56	*28	*14
35 to 44 years	289	23	108	37	25	*64	*22	*34	106	37	26
45 to 54 years	198	16	*48	*24	*11	...	...	...	*47	*24	*11
55 to 64 years	127	10	*64	*50	*15	*28	*22	*15	*63	*49	*15
65 years and older	264	21	108	41	25	*40	*15	*21	108	41	27
Race:											
White	1,175	95	412	35	96	187	16	97	392	33	96
Black	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual household income:											
Less than \$10,000	95	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$10,000 to \$19,999	133	11	*38	*28	*9	*19	*14	*10	*34	*25	*8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	219	18	*67	*30	*16	*31	*14	*16	*63	*29	*15
\$30,000 to \$39,999	207	17	74	36	17	*36	*17	*19	72	35	18
\$40,000 to \$49,999	135	11	*60	*44	*14	...	...	...	*58	*43	*14
\$50,000 to \$74,999	159	13	72	45	17	*40	*25	*21	*66	*41	*16
\$75,000 or more	104	8	*37	*35	*9	...	...	...	*34	*33	*8
Not reported	181	15	*57	*32	*13	*27	*15	*14	*57	*32	*14
Education:											
8 years or less	49	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 to 11 years	99	8	*46	*46	*11	...	...	...	*46	*46	*11
12 years	491	40	153	31	36	79	16	41	142	29	35
1 to 3 years college	296	24	113	38	26	*42	*14	*22	112	38	27
4 years college or more	297	24	105	36	25	*55	*18	*28	98	33	24

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

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, etc.). Percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of those who participated who live in urban areas, etc.).

Table 35. In-State Expenditures by U.S. Residents for Wildlife Watching: 1996
(Population 16 years old and older.)

Expenditure item	Expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)	Spenders		
			Number (thousands)	Percent of wildlife-watching participants ¹	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	92,474	182	477	101	194
TRIP EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	17,150	80	193	90	89
Food and lodging	8,700	40	149	69	58
Food	5,699	26	149	69	38
Lodging	*3,001	*14	*30	*14	*100
Transportation	7,934	37	176	81	45
Other trip costs ²	*515	*2	*47	*22	*11
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES					
Total	75,325	146	410	86	184
Wildlife-watching equipment, total	49,230	92	381	80	129
Binoculars, spotting scopes	*7,529	*9	*47	*10	*159
Film and developing	3,799	8	113	24	34
Cameras, special lenses, videocameras, and other photographic equipment	*6,480	*13	*36	*8	*180
Day packs, carrying cases, and special clothing ...	*2,831	*4	*37	*8	*76
Bird food	19,144	40	286	60	67
Food for other wildlife	3,741	8	110	23	34
Nest boxes, bird houses, bird feeders, and bird baths	5,401	11	135	28	40
Other equipment .....	...	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment ³	*2,623	*5	*25	*5	*106
Special equipment ⁴ .....	...	...	...	...	...
Magazines and books	1,998	4	78	16	26
Membership dues and contributions	4,857	10	90	19	54
Land leasing and ownership .....	...	...	...	...	...
Plantings	*2,277	*5	*43	*9	*53

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Percent of wildlife-watching participants column for trip-related expenditures is based on nonresidential participants. For equipment and other expenditures, the percent of wildlife-watching participants column is based on total wildlife-watching participants.

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

³ Includes tents, tarps, frame packs and other backpacking equipment, and other camping equipment.

⁴ Includes travel or tent trailers, off-the-road vehicles, pickups, campers, vans, motor homes, boats, and other special equipment.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. "Percent of wildlife-watching participants" may be greater than 100 percent because spenders who did not participate in wildlife watching in this state are included.

Table 36. In-State Trip-Related Expenditures for Nonresidential (Away From Home) Participation: 1996
(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Total, state residents and nonresidents			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)
Total	17,150	193	89	80
Food and lodging	8,700	149	58	40
Transportation	7,934	176	45	37
Privilege and other fees ¹	*417	*42	*10	*2
Other ² .....	...	...	...	...
	State residents			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)
Total	9,875	144	69	62
Food and lodging	4,641	100	46	29
Transportation	4,738	138	34	30
Privilege and other fees ¹	*402	*39	*10	*3
Other ² .....	...	...	...	...
	Nonresidents			
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)
Total	*7,274	*49	*148	*127
Food and lodging	*4,059	*49	*83	*71
Transportation	*3,196	*38	*85	*56
Privilege and other fees ¹ .....	...	...	...	...
Other ² .....	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Includes equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trips, public land use, and private land use.

² Boat launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees, fuel, and heating and cooking fuel.

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

Table 37. Expenditures in the U.S. by State Residents for Wildlife Watching: 1996
(Population 16 years old and older.)

Expenditure item	Expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)	Spenders		
			Number (thousands)	Percent of wildlife- watching participants ¹	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	123,819	289	368	86	337
TRIP EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	49,183	256	181	94	273
Food and lodging	26,421	137	135	70	196
Food	11,923	62	133	69	90
Lodging	*14,497	*75	*47	*24	*312
Transportation	19,465	101	174	91	112
Other trip costs ²	3,298	17	73	38	45
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES					
Total	74,636	174	334	78	223
Wildlife-watching equipment, total	48,516	113	318	74	152
Binoculars, spotting scopes	*4,416	*10	*33	*8	*135
Film and developing	4,138	10	106	25	39
Cameras, special lenses, videocameras, and other photographic equipment	*9,338	*22	*29	*7	*327
Day packs, carrying cases, and special clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Bird food	18,969	44	284	66	67
Food for other wildlife	3,737	9	108	25	35
Nest boxes, bird houses, bird feeders, and bird baths	5,527	13	136	32	41
Other equipment .....	...	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment ³ .....	...	...	...	...	...
Special equipment ⁴ .....	...	...	...	...	...
Magazines and books	2,018	5	79	18	26
Membership dues and contributions	4,806	11	88	20	55
Land leasing and ownership .....	...	...	...	...	...
Plantings	*2,277	*5	*43	*10	*53

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Percent of wildlife-watching participants column for trip-related expenditures is based on nonresidential participants. For equipment and other expenditures, the percent of wildlife-watching participants column is based on total wildlife-watching participants.

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

³ Includes tents, tarps, frame packs and other backpacking equipment, and other camping equipment.

⁴ Includes travel or tent trailers, off-the-road vehicles, pickups, campers, vans, motor homes, boats, and other special equipment.

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

Table 38. Participation of State Resident Wildlife-Watching Participants in Fishing and Hunting: 1996

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

	Total, nonresidential and residential		Wildlife-watching activity			
			Nonresidential		Residential	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total participants	428	100	192	100	407	100
Wildlife-watching participants who:						
Did not fish or hunt.....	250	58	107	56	251	62
Fished or hunted	178	42	85	44	156	38
Fished	150	35	74	38	134	33
Hunted	81	19	40	21	70	17

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

Table 39. Participation of State Resident Sportsmen in Wildlife-Watching Activities: 1996

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

Sportsmen	Sportsmen		Anglers		Hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total sportsmen	289	100	239	100	137	100
Sportsmen who:						
Did not engage in wildlife-watching activities .	111	38	89	37	56	41
Engaged in wildlife-watching activities	178	62	150	63	81	59
Nonresidential	85	29	74	31	40	29
Residential	156	54	134	56	70	51

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

Table 40. Participants in Wildlife-Associated Recreation, by Participant's State of Residence: 1996

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

Participant's state of residence	Population	Total participants		Sportsmen		Wildlife-watching participants	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
U.S., total	201,472	76,964	38	39,694	20	62,868	31
Alabama	3,306	1,264	38	788	24	988	30
Alaska	432	279	65	187	43	216	50
Arizona	3,234	1,210	37	497	15	999	31
Arkansas	1,914	890	47	596	31	658	34
California	23,777	7,097	30	2,938	12	5,959	25
Colorado	2,929	1,535	52	732	25	1,244	42
Connecticut	2,514	928	37	375	15	774	31
Delaware	560	232	41	118	21	192	34
Florida	11,239	3,642	32	1,988	18	2,840	25
Georgia	5,544	1,960	35	1,093	20	1,622	29
Hawaii	900	201	22	136	15	123	14
Idaho	879	484	55	336	38	355	40
Illinois	8,979	3,740	42	1,761	20	3,137	35
Indiana	4,456	1,876	42	972	22	1,542	35
Iowa	2,174	1,032	47	607	28	828	38
Kansas	1,916	793	41	437	23	607	32
Kentucky	3,001	1,206	40	779	26	951	32
Louisiana	3,227	1,271	39	927	29	861	27
Maine	966	511	53	266	28	443	46
Maryland	3,912	1,537	39	629	16	1,323	34
Massachusetts	4,726	1,835	39	622	13	1,638	35
Michigan	7,267	3,134	43	1,748	24	2,585	36
Minnesota	3,473	1,663	48	1,212	35	1,325	38
Mississippi	2,032	680	33	519	26	458	23
Missouri	4,056	1,888	47	1,081	27	1,623	40
Montana	672	394	59	222	33	315	47
Nebraska	1,232	539	44	289	23	428	35
Nevada	1,214	365	30	223	18	258	21
New Hampshire	887	448	51	181	20	394	44
New Jersey	6,129	1,864	30	821	13	1,574	26
New Mexico	1,276	501	39	281	22	370	29
New York	13,944	3,800	27	1,708	12	3,169	23
North Carolina	5,605	2,364	42	1,217	22	1,984	35
North Dakota	483	190	39	148	31	112	23
Ohio	8,522	3,281	39	1,280	15	2,816	33
Oklahoma	2,484	1,199	48	798	32	860	35
Oregon	2,472	1,260	51	619	25	1,048	42
Pennsylvania	9,298	3,886	42	1,664	18	3,442	37
Rhode Island	759	284	37	111	15	243	32
South Carolina	2,842	1,093	38	718	25	829	29
South Dakota	541	249	46	204	38	165	30
Tennessee	4,120	1,792	44	820	20	1,507	37
Texas	14,186	4,695	33	2,772	20	3,553	25
Utah	1,396	558	40	331	24	415	30
Vermont	455	242	53	116	26	217	48
Virginia	5,168	2,278	44	1,090	21	1,905	37
Washington	4,207	1,908	45	1,018	24	1,621	39
West Virginia	1,467	593	40	374	26	452	31
Wisconsin	3,897	1,961	50	1,151	30	1,651	42
Wyoming	366	192	53	139	38	143	39

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.

Appendix A

Appendix A: *Definitions*

Annual household income - Total 1995 income of household members before taxes and other deductions.

Auxiliary equipment - Items of equipment such as camping gear that are owned primarily for wildlife-associated recreation. Items of auxiliary equipment are listed in Table 20 (fishing and hunting) and Table 37 (wildlife watching).

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

Census Divisions:

East North Central:

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

East South Central:

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

Middle Atlantic:

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

Mountain:

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

New England:

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Pacific:

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

South Atlantic:

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

West North Central:

Kansas
Iowa
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

West South Central:

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

Day - Any part of a day spent 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 1996 for wildlife-related recreation trips in the U.S., or wildlife-related recreational equipment purchased in the U.S. (and Canada where specified). 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, bow and arrow, or spear, fishing equipment, also catching or gathering shellfish (clams, crabs, etc.). The noncommercial seining or netting of fish, unless the fish are for use as bait. For example, seining for smelt is fishing, but seining for bait minnows is not included as fishing.

Fishing equipment - Items owned primarily for fishing. These items are listed in Table 18.

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

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

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

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

Hunting equipment - Items owned primarily for hunting. These items are listed in Table 19.

Local land - Public land owned by local government 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.

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

Multiple responses - The term used to reflect the fact that individuals or their characteristics fall into more than one reporting category. An example of a big game hunter who hunted for deer and elk demonstrates the effect of multiple responses. In this case, adding the number of deer hunters (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.

Nonresidential activity - Trips or outings 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.

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. Nonresponses result in reported totals that are greater than the sum of their parts.

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

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

Participants - Individuals who engaged in fishing, hunting, or a wildlife-watching activity.

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

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

Public land - Land that is owned by the local, state, or Federal government.

Private land - Land that is owned by a private individual, group of individuals, or nongovernmental organization. Residential activity - Activity within 1 mile of 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 the primary purpose, (5) maintaining plantings (shrubs, agricultural crops, etc.) for which benefit to wildlife is the primary purpose, or (6) visiting public parks within 1 mile of home for the purpose of observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife.

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

Rural - Respondent identified that he/she lived in a rural, nonfarm, or rural, farm area when given the following choices: urban; rural, nonfarm; rural, farm.

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

Screening interviews - The first survey contact with a household. Screening interviews use brief conversations with either the respondent or a household representative in each household to identify respondents 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.

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.

(MSA) - Metropolitan Statistical Area - Except in the New England States, an MSA 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 MSA are contiguous counties that are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, an MSA consists of towns and cities instead of counties. Each MSA must include at least one central city.

Special equipment - Items of equipment including boats and pickup trucks that are owned primarily for wildlife-related recreation. Special equipment items are listed in Table 20 (fishing and hunting) and Table 37 (wildlife watching).

Spenders - Individuals who reported an expenditure value for fishing, hunting, or wildlife-watching activities or equipment.

Sportsmen - Individuals who engaged in fishing, hunting, or both.

State Land - Public land owned by a state such as state parks or state wildlife management areas.

Trip - An outing involving fishing, hunting, or wildlife-watching activities. 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. A trip may last an hour, a day, or many days.

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

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

Urban - Respondent identified that he/she lived in a rural, nonfarm; or rural, farm area when given the following choices: urban; rural, nonfarm; rural, farm.

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

Wildlife-associated recreation - Recreational fishing, hunting, or wildlife watching.

Wildlife-watching activity - An activity engaged in primarily for the purpose of feeding, photographing, or observing fish or other wildlife. In previous years this was termed nonconsumptive activity. (See also residential and nonresidential activities.)

Wildlife-watching equipment - Items owned primarily for observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife. These items are listed in Table 37.

Appendix B

Appendix B: *Selected Data From Screening Interviews*

The 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation was carried out in two phases. The first (or screening) phase began in April 1996. The main purpose of this phase was to collect information about persons 16 years old and older in order to develop a sample of potential sportsmen and wildlife-watching participants for the second (or detailed) phase. Information was also collected on the number of persons 6 to 15 years old who participated in wildlife-related recreation activities in 1995. These data are reported here in order to include the recreation activity of 6- to 15-year-olds in this report.

It is important to emphasize that the information reported here from the 1996 screening questionnaires relates to activity only up to and including 1995. Also, these data were based on long-term recall (at least 12-month recall was required for most of these tables) and were reported, in most cases, by one household respondent

speaking for all household members rather than the shorter term recall of the actual participant, as in the case of the 1996 detailed phase.

Tables B-1 to B-3 report data on participants 6 to 15 years old in 1995. Detailed expenditures and recreational activity data were not gathered for the 6- to 15-year-old participants.

Because of the difference in methodologies of the screening phase and the detailed phase of the 1996 Survey, the data are not comparable. Only participants 16 years old and older were eligible for the detailed phase. The detailed phase was a series of three interviews conducted at 4-month intervals. The screening interviews were 1-year recall. The shorter recall period of the detailed phase had better data accuracy. It has been found in survey studies that in many cases longer recall periods result in over-estimating participation in and expenditures on wildlife-related recreation activities.

Table B-1. State Residents 6- to 15-Years-Old Participating in Fishing and Hunting: 1995

(State population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Sportsmen	Sportsmen 6 to 15 years old		
	Number	Percent of sportsmen	Percent of population
Total sportsmen	127	100	49
Total anglers	123	97	48
Fished only	106	83	41
Fished and hunted	*17	*14	*7
Total hunters	*21	*17	*8
Hunted only .....	...	...	...
Hunted and fished	*17	*14	*7

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

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

Table B-2. Selected Characteristics of Resident Anglers and Hunters 6 to 15 Years Old: 1995

(State population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Population		Sportsmen (fished or hunted)			Anglers			Hunters		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of sportsmen	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of anglers	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of hunters
Total persons.....	258	100	127	49	100	123	48	100	*21	*8	*100
Population density of residence:											
Urban.....	157	61	68	43	53	66	42	54	...	...	...
Rural.....	101	39	59	59	47	57	56	46	*16	*15	*73
Population size of residence:											
MSA.....	117	45	50	42	39	48	41	39	...	...	...
1,000,000 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 999,999.....	80	31	33	41	26	31	39	25	...	...	...
50,000 to 249,999.....	37	14	*17	*45	*13	*17	*45	*14	...	...	...
Outside MSA.....	141	55	77	55	61	75	53	61	*17	*12	*80
Sex:											
Male.....	140	54	84	60	66	81	58	66	*20	*14	*93
Female.....	118	46	43	36	34	42	35	34	...	...	...
Age:											
6 to 8 years.....	66	25	35	53	27	35	53	28	...	...	...
9 to 11 years.....	78	30	40	51	31	39	50	31	...	...	...
12 to 15 years.....	115	44	53	46	42	50	43	40	*16	*14	*74
Race:											
White.....	235	91	122	52	96	118	50	96	*21	*9	*98
Black.....	*10	*4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others.....	*14	*5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual household income:											
Less than \$10,000.....	*14	*5	*11	*82	*9	*11	*82	*9	...	...	...
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	*21	*8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	39	15	*20	*50	*15	*20	*50	*16	...	...	...
\$30,000 to \$39,999.....	52	20	*23	*45	*18	*23	*45	*19	...	...	...
\$40,000 to \$49,999.....	39	15	*11	*29	*9	*10	*27	*8	...	...	...
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	33	13	*15	*44	*11	*13	*39	*10	...	...	...
\$75,000 or more.....	39	15	27	69	21	27	69	22	...	...	...
Not reported.....	*23	*9	*14	*61	*11	*12	*54	*10	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

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

Table B-3. State Residents 6- to 15-Years-Old Participating in Wildlife Watching: 1995

(State population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Number	Percent of participants	Percent of population
Total participants.....	114	100	44
Nonresidential.....	57	50	22
Residential.....	100	88	39
Observe wildlife.....	77	68	30
Photograph wildlife.....	*11	*9	*4
Feed wild birds or other wildlife.....	66	58	25
Maintain plantings or natural areas.....	*16	*14	*6

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

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

Appendix C

Appendix C.

National and Regional 1991-1996 Comparison

The 1991 and 1996 Surveys used similar methodologies and all published information for the two Surveys is directly comparable.

Comparisons of the 1991 and 1996 Survey estimates at the national level for fishing and hunting show that while participation remained the same expenditures and days increased significantly over that 5 year period. In 1991 there were 35.6 million anglers and 14.1 million hunters. In 1996 there were 35.2 million anglers and 14.0 million hunters. In 1996 anglers spent 37 percent more and hunters spent 45 percent more than they did in 1991 for their trips and equipment. In 1996 hunters were afield 9 percent more days than in 1991, while anglers fished 22 percent more days. Although participation in wildlife (observing, feeding, and photographing wildlife) decreased 17 percent nationally, from 76.1 million in 1991 to 62.9 million in 1996, expenditures for trips and equipment for wildlife watching increased 21 percent. See Tables C-1 through C-3 for the national and regional estimates.

The 1996 Survey underwent a number of changes in order to improve data collection, lower costs, and meet the data needs of its constituents.

The most significant survey design differences between the 1991 Survey and the 1996 Survey are as follows:

1. The 1991 Survey data were collected by interviewers filling out paper questionnaires. The data entries were keyed in a separate operation after the interview. The 1996 Survey data were collected by the use of

computer-assisted interviews, where the questionnaire was programmed into computers and the interviewer keyed in the responses at the time of the interview.

2. The 1991 Survey screening phase was conducted in January and February of 1991, when the sample households were contacted and a household respondent was interviewed on behalf of the entire household. The 1991 screening interview primarily consisted of socio-demographic questions and wildlife-related recreation questions concerning activity in the year 1990 and intentions for the year 1991. The 1996 Survey screening phase was conducted April through June of 1996 in conjunction with the first wave of the detailed phase. The 1996 screening interview primarily consisted of socio-demographic questions and wildlife-related recreation questions concerning activity in the year 1995 and intentions for the year 1996.
3. In the 1991 Survey an attempt was made to contact every sample person in all three detailed interview waves. In the 1996 Survey the respondents who were interviewed in the first detailed interview wave were not contacted again until the third wave. Also, all interviews in the second wave were conducted by

telephone. In-person interviews were only conducted in the first and third wave.

Important instrument changes:

1. The 1991 Survey instrument expenditure section collected information on all wildlife-related recreation purchases made by participants without reference to where the purchase was made. The 1996 Survey instrument expenditure section included a question for each purchase that asked in which state the purchase was made.
2. In 1991 respondents were asked what kind of fishing they did, i.e., Great Lakes, other freshwater, or saltwater, and then asked what states they did it in. In 1996 respondents were asked in which states they fished, and then were asked the pertinent kind of fishing questions. This method had the advantage of not asking about, for example, saltwater fishing when they only fished in a noncoastal state.
3. In 1991 respondents were asked how many days they “actually” hunted or fished for a particular type of game or fish, and then how many days they “chiefly” hunted or fished for the same type of game or fish rather than another type of game or fish. To get total days of hunting or fishing for a particular type of game or fish, the “actually” day response was used, while

to get the sum of all days hunting or fishing the “chiefly” days were summed. In 1996 respondents were asked their total days of hunting or fishing in the country and each state, then how many days they hunted or fished for a particular type of game or fish.

4. Trip-related and equipment expenditure categories were not the same for both Surveys. “Guide fee” and “Pack trip or package fee” were two separate trip-related expenditure items in 1991, while they were combined into one category in the 1996 Survey. “Boating costs” was added to the 1996 hunting and wildlife-watching trip-related expenditure sections. “Heating and cooking fuel” was added to all of the trip-related expenditure sections. “Spearfishing equipment” was moved from a separate category, to the “other” list. “Rods” and “Reels” were two separate categories in 1991, but were combined in 1996. “Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc.” was one category in 1991, but split into “Lines” and “Hooks, sinkers, etc.” in 1996. “Food used to feed other wildlife” was added to the wildlife-watching equipment section, “Boats” and “Cabins” were added to the wildlife-watching special equipment section, and “Land leasing and ownership” was added to the wildlife-watching expenditures section.

5. Questions asking sportsmen if they participated as much as they wanted were added to the 1996 Survey instrument. If the sportsman said no, they were asked why not.
6. The 1991 Survey included questions about participation in organized fishing competitions, anglers using bows and arrows, nets or seines, or spearfishing, hunters using pistols or handguns, and target shooting in preparation for hunting. These questions were not included in the 1996 Survey.
7. The 1996 Survey included questions about catch and release fishing and persons with disabilities participating in wildlife-related recreation. These questions were not part of the 1991 Survey.
8. The 1991 Survey included questions about average distance traveled to recreation sites. These questions were not included in the 1996 Survey.
9. The 1996 Survey included some questions about the last trip the respondent took during the interview. These included information of the type of trip, where the activity took place, and the distance and direction to the site visited.
10. The 1991 Survey collected data on hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching by U.S. residents in Canada. The 1996 Survey collected data on fishing and wildlife watching by U.S. residents in Canada.

Table C-1. Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation in the U.S.: 1991 and 1996

(Numbers in millions)

Participants, days, and expenditures	1991 number	1996 number	Percent change
Hunters, total	14.1	14.0	no change*
Hunting days, total	235.8	256.7	9
Hunting expenditures**, total	\$14,187	\$20,613	45
Anglers, total	35.6	35.2	no change*
Fishing days, total	511.3	625.9	22
Fishing expenditures**, total	\$27,589	\$37,797	37
Total wildlife watching	76.1	62.9	-17
Residential	73.9	60.8	-18
Nonresidential	30.0	23.7	-21
Days, nonresidential	342.4	313.8	no change*
Total wildlife-watching expenditures**	\$21,242	\$25,654	21

* Not different from zero at the 10-percent level. This means that for 90 percent of all possible samples, the estimate for one survey year is not different from the estimate for the other survey year.

**Expenditure estimates were made comparable by correcting the 1991 estimate for inflation and subtracting from the 1996 estimate the items that were not included in 1991.

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

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

Sportsmen	1991		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
UNITED STATES				
Total population	189,964	100	201,472	100
Sportsmen	39,979	21	39,694	20
Anglers	35,578	19	35,246	17
Hunters	14,063	7	13,975	7
New England				
Total population	10,180	100	10,306	100
Sportsmen	1,658	16	1,673	16
Anglers	1,545	15	1,520	15
Hunters	444	4	465	5
Middle Atlantic				
Total population	29,216	100	29,371	100
Sportsmen	4,508	15	4,192	14
Anglers	3,871	13	3,627	12
Hunters	1,746	6	1,453	5
East North Central				
Total population	32,188	100	33,121	100
Sportsmen	7,202	22	6,912	21
Anglers	6,264	19	6,006	18
Hunters	2,789	9	2,712	8
West North Central				
Total population	13,504	100	13,875	100
Sportsmen	4,143	31	3,977	29
Anglers	3,647	27	3,416	25
Hunters	1,709	13	1,917	14
South Atlantic				
Total population	33,682	100	36,776	100
Sportsmen	6,996	21	7,282	20
Anglers	6,441	19	6,636	18
Hunters	2,083	6	2,050	6
East South Central				
Total population	11,667	100	12,459	100
Sportsmen	2,984	26	2,907	23
Anglers	2,635	23	2,514	20
Hunters	1,279	11	1,301	10
West South Central				
Total population	19,926	100	21,811	100
Sportsmen	5,125	26	5,093	23
Anglers	4,592	23	4,616	21
Hunters	1,843	9	1,812	8
Mountain				
Total population	10,092	100	11,966	100
Sportsmen	2,488	25	2,761	23
Anglers	2,079	21	2,411	20
Hunters	1,069	11	1,061	9
Pacific				
Total population	29,508	100	31,787	100
Sportsmen	4,875	17	4,897	15
Anglers	4,505	15	4,501	14
Hunters	1,101	4	1,203	4

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

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

Wildlife watching	1991		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
UNITED STATES				
Total population	189,964	100	201,472	100
Wildlife-watching participants.....	76,111	40	62,868	31
Nonresidential	29,999	16	23,652	12
Residential.....	73,904	39	60,751	30
New England				
Total population.....	10,180	100	10,306	100
Wildlife-watching participants.....	4,598	45	3,710	36
Nonresidential	1,856	18	1,443	14
Residential.....	4,544	45	3,586	35
Middle Atlantic				
Total population.....	29,216	100	29,371	100
Wildlife-watching participants.....	10,556	36	8,185	28
Nonresidential	4,166	14	2,960	10
Residential.....	10,282	35	8,023	27
East North Central				
Total population.....	32,188	100	33,121	100
Wildlife-watching participants.....	14,511	45	11,731	35
Nonresidential	5,572	17	4,501	14
Residential.....	14,175	44	11,297	34
West North Central				
Total population.....	13,504	100	13,875	100
Wildlife-watching participants.....	6,924	51	5,089	37
Nonresidential	2,654	20	1,927	14
Residential.....	6,722	50	4,900	35
South Atlantic				
Total population.....	33,682	100	36,776	100
Wildlife-watching participants.....	13,047	39	11,252	31
Nonresidential	4,450	13	3,992	11
Residential.....	12,813	38	10,964	30
East South Central				
Total population.....	11,667	100	12,459	100
Wildlife-watching participants.....	4,864	42	3,904	31
Nonresidential	1,592	14	1,118	9
Residential.....	4,765	41	3,795	30
West South Central				
Total population.....	19,926	100	21,811	100
Wildlife-watching participants.....	7,035	35	5,933	27
Nonresidential	2,459	12	2,096	10
Residential.....	6,817	34	5,773	26
Mountain				
Total population.....	10,092	100	11,966	100
Wildlife-watching participants.....	4,437	44	4,099	34
Nonresidential	2,215	22	1,967	16
Residential.....	4,145	41	3,855	32
Pacific				
Total population.....	29,508	100	31,787	100
Wildlife-watching participants.....	10,139	34	8,966	28
Nonresidential	5,035	17	3,648	11
Residential.....	9,641	33	8,558	27

Appendix D

Appendix D: *Sample Design and Statistical Accuracy*

This Appendix is partitioned into two parts. The first part of this Appendix is the U.S. Bureau of the Census 'Source and Accuracy Statement' for the Survey. This statement describes the sampling design for the 1996 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 parameters that can be used to calculate an approximate standard error or confidence interval for each number published in this report.

The second part, Tables D-1 to D-3, reports approximate standard errors for selected measures of participation and expenditures for wildlife-related recreation.

Source and Accuracy Statement for the Nebraska State Report of the 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation

Source of Data

The estimates shown in this report are based on the data collected in the **1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation** (FHWAR).

The 1996 FHWAR Survey was designed to provide state-level estimates of the number of people who participated in recreational hunting and fishing, and other forms of wildlife-related activities (e.g., wildlife observation) referred

to as wildlife-watching use. Information was collected on the number of people engaged in the activities, where and how often they went to pursue them, the type of wildlife encountered, and the amounts of money spent for these activities.

The survey was conducted in two stages: an initial screening of households to identify likely sportsmen and wildlife-watching participants, and a series of follow-up interviews of selected persons to collect detailed data about their wildlife-related recreation during 1996.

The 1996 FHWAR sample was selected primarily from the 1991 FHWAR Survey sample. The 1991 sample was selected from expired samples from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The 1996 sample was supplemented with a panel of newly constructed housing units to account for housing units built after the 1991 sample selection. The state samples are multistage stratified samples of the U.S. population within each state.

Sample Design

A. CPS - Current Population Survey

The expired CPS samples used for the 1991 FHWAR Survey, and subsequently the 1996 FHWAR 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 sample addresses were located in more than 729 areas comprising more than

1,973 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions in the nation.

To save interviewing costs, sample was reduced in some sample areas, and other areas were dropped entirely. The 1996 FHWAR old construction sample addresses were located in 574 areas comprising 1,013 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions.

B. Supplemental New Construction Sample

To account for housing units built since the 1991 FHWAR sample was selected, a new construction panel was selected from expired CPS new construction files. These units were last interviewed between March 1994 and June 1995. This sample was added in the same areas that were retained for the 1996 FHWAR old construction sample.

C. The FHWAR Screening Sample

The screening sample consisted of households identified from the above sources. In Nebraska, about 1,288 household interviews were assigned. Of these, roughly 7.7 percent were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated. About 2.5 percent were not completed in telephone centers and were not assigned personal visit interviews due to cost constraints. Of the remaining households, about 27.4 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 840 completed household interviews were obtained for a response rate

of approximately 72.6 percent. The field representatives asked the screening questions for all household members 6 years old and older. Interviewing for the screening sample was conducted during April, May, and June of 1996.

D. The Detailed Samples

1. Sportsmen

The State sportsmen detailed sample was selected based on information reported during the screening phase. Every person 16 years of age and older was assigned to a category based on time devoted to hunting/fishing in previous years, participation in hunting/fishing in 1996 by the time of the screening interview, and intentions to fish or hunt during the remainder of 1996.

Each person was placed into one of the following six groups based on their past participation in fishing/hunting activities:

Active - a person who had already participated in 1996 at the time of the screening interview.

Avid - a person who hunted or fished at least 30 days or spent at least \$600 on either hunting or fishing in 1995.

Average - a person who hunted or fished at least 4 days but not more than 29 days or spent between \$26 to \$599 on hunting or fishing in 1995.

Infrequent - a person who hunted or fished at least 1 day but not more than 3 days and spent less than \$26 on hunting or fishing in 1995.

Inactive - a person who did not participate in hunting/fishing in 1995, but did participate in 1991 to 1994.

Nonparticipant - a person who did not participate in hunting/fishing in 1991 to 1995.

Each person not in the Active group was asked their likelihood of going hunting/fishing in 1996:

- Very Likely
- Somewhat Likely
- Somewhat Unlikely
- Very Unlikely

Persons were selected for the detailed phase based on a combination of these two groupings. All Active and Avid sportsmen, and all persons who said they were Very Likely to fish/hunt in 1996 were interviewed. Nonparticipants who said they were Somewhat Unlikely or Very Unlikely to participate in 1996 were not eligible for a detailed interview. All other persons were subsampled to yield the desired number of sportsmen in each state.

Active sportsmen were given the detailed interview twice - at the same time as the screening interview (April to June 1996) and again in January/February 1997. All other sportsmen were also interviewed twice - first in August/September 1996, then in January/February 1997. If we were not able to obtain the first interview, we attempted to interview the person in the final interviewing period with the reference period being the entire year.

About 636 persons were designated for interviews in Nebraska. Overall, about 528 detailed sportsmen interviews were completed for a response rate of 83.0 percent.

2. *Wildlife-Watching Participants*

The State wildlife-watching detailed sample was also selected based on information reported during the screening phase. Every person 16 years of age and older was assigned to a category based on time devoted to wildlife-watching activities in previous years, participation in 1996 by the time of the screening interview, and intentions to participate in activities during the remainder of 1996.

Each person was placed into one of the following six groups based on their past participation in wildlife-watching activities:

Active - a person who had already participated in 1996 at the time of the screening interview.

Avid - a person who participated at least 21 days or spent at least \$300 on wildlife-watching activities in 1995.

Average - a person who participated at least 4 days but not more than 20 days or spent between \$26 and \$299 on wildlife-watching activities in 1995.

Infrequent - a person who participated at least 1 day but not more than 3 days and spent less than \$26 on wildlife-watching activities in 1995.

Residential - a person who participated in wildlife-watching activities in 1995 around the home, but did not take any trips to participate in wildlife-watching activities.

Nonparticipant - a person who did not participate in wildlife-watching activities in 1991-1995.

Each person not in the Active group was asked their likelihood of participating in wildlife-watching activities in 1996:

- Very Likely
- Somewhat Likely
- Somewhat Unlikely
- Very Unlikely

Persons were selected for the detailed phase based on a combination of these two groupings. Nonparticipants who said they were Very Unlikely to participate in 1996 were not eligible for a detailed interview. All other persons were subsampled to yield the desired number of wildlife-watching participants in each state.

Wildlife-watching participants were given the detailed interview twice. Some received their first detailed interview at the same time as the screening interview (April to June 1996). The rest received their first interview in August/September 1996. All wildlife-watching participants received their second interview in January/February 1997. If we were not able to obtain the first interview, we attempted to interview the person in the final interviewing period with the reference period being the entire year.

About 258 persons were designated for interviews in Nebraska. Overall, about 224 detailed wildlife-watching participant interviews were completed for a response rate of 86.8 percent.

Estimation Procedure

Several stages of adjustments were involved in the estimation procedure used to derive

the final 1996 FHWAR person weights. A brief description of the major components of the weights is given below.

All statistics for the population 6 to 15 years of age were derived from the screening interview. Statistics for the population 16 and over come from both the screening and detailed interviews. Estimates which come from the screening sample are presented in Appendix B.

A. *Screening Sample*

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

1. *Base Weight.* The base weight is the inverse of the households probability of selection.
2. *Personal Visit Subsampling Factor.* Some households could not be interviewed by telephone because there was not a good telephone number or address for the unit. Due to budget constraints, not all of these cases could be followed up with a personal visit. This factor inflates the weights of those cases which were selected for personal visits to account for those similar cases which were not selected.
3. *Household Noninterview Adjustment.* The noninterview adjustment inflated the weight assigned to interviewed households to account for households eligible for interview but for which no interview was obtained.

4. *First-Stage Adjustment.* The 574+ areas designated for our samples were selected from roughly 1,900 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 reduces the component of variation arising out of sampling the nonself-representing areas.
5. *Second-Stage Adjustment.* This adjustment brings the estimates of the total population in each state into agreement with census-based estimates of the civilian noninstitutional and nonbarrack military populations for each state.

B. *Sportsmen Sample*

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

1. *Screening Weight.* This is the persons final weight from the screening sample.
2. *Sportsmen Stratum Adjustment.* This factor inflated the weights of persons selected for the detail sample to account for the subsampling done within each sportsmen stratum.
3. *Sportsmen Noninterview Adjustment.* This factor

adjusts the weights of the interviewed sportsmen to account for sportsmen selected for the detailed sample for which no interview was obtained. A person was considered a noninterview if he/she was not interviewed in the third wave of interviewing.

4. *Sportsmen Ratio Adjustment Factor.* This is a ratio adjustment of the detailed sample to the screening sample within sportsmen sampling strata. This adjustment brings the population estimates of persons age 16 or older from the detailed sample into agreement with the same estimates from the screening sample, which was a much larger sample.

C. *Wildlife-Watching Participant Sample*

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

1. *Screening Weight.* This is the persons final weight from the screening sample.
2. *Wildlife-Watching Participant Stratum Adjustment.* This factor inflated the weights of persons selected for the detailed sample to account for the subsampling done within each wildlife-watching participant stratum.
3. *Wildlife-Watching Participant Noninterview Adjustment.* This factor

adjusts the weights of the interviewed wildlife-watching participants to account for wildlife-watching participants selected for the detailed sample for which no interview was obtained. A person was considered a noninterview if he/she was not interviewed in the third wave of interviewing.

4. *Wildlife-Watching Participant Ratio Adjustment Factor.* This is a ratio adjustment of the detailed sample to the screening sample within the wildlife-watching participant sampling strata. This adjustment brings the population estimates of persons age 16 or older from the detail sample into agreement with the same estimates from the screening sample, which was a much larger sample.

Accuracy of the Estimates

Since the 1996 estimates came from a sample, they may differ from figures from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. A sample survey estimate has two possible types of error: sampling and nonsampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error, but the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors

for the 1996 FHWAR estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration, but do not measure systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the actual value.)

Nonsampling Variability

Let us suppose that a comparable complete enumeration was conducted, that is, an interview is attempted for every person 16 years old and over in the United States. Chances are we will not correctly estimate every parameter (for example, the proportion of people who fished) under consideration. In this instance, the difference is due solely to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors also occur in sample surveys and can be attributed to several sources including the following:

- The inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample.

- Definitional difficulties.
- Differences in the interpretation of questions.
- Respondents inability or unwillingness to provide correct information.
- Respondents inability to recall information.
- Errors made in data collection such as in recording or coding the data.
- Errors made in the processing of data.
- Errors made in estimating values for missing data.
- Failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Overall CPS undercoverage is estimated to be about 8 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 group.

Comparability of Data. Data obtained from the 1996 FHWAR and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in field interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Use caution when comparing results from different sources. (See Appendix C.)

Note When Using Small Estimates. Because of the large standard errors involved, summary measures (such as medians and percentage distributions) would probably not reveal useful information when computed on a base smaller than 100,000. Take care in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Sampling Variability

The particular state sample used for the 1996 FHWAR is one of a large number of all possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Estimates derived from the different sample would differ from each other. This sample-to-sample variability is referred to as sampling variability 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. Standard errors, as calculated by methods described next in "**Standard Errors and Their Use**," are primarily measures of sampling variability, although they may include some nonsampling error.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval, a range that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 95 percent of the intervals from 1.96 standard errors below the estimate to 1.96 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

A particular confidence interval may or may not contain the average estimate derived from all possible samples. However, one can say with specified confidence that the interval includes the average estimate calculated from all possible samples.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. One common type of hypothesis is that the population parameters are different. An example would be comparing the proportion of anglers to the proportion of hunters.

Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a significance level is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are the same. To conclude that two characteristics are different at the 0.05 level of significance, for example, the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics must be greater than or equal to 1.96 times the standard error of the difference.

This report uses 95-percent confidence intervals and 0.05 levels of significance to determine statistical validity. Consult standard statistical textbooks for alternative criteria.

Standard Errors and Their Use. A number of approximations are required to derive, at a moderate cost, standard errors applicable to all the estimates in this report. Instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, parameters are provided to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic. These parameters are listed in Tables D-4 to D-9. Methods for using the parameters to calculate standard errors of various estimates are given in the next sections.

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

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (1)$$

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

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

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

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 table shows that 39,694,000 persons 16+ either fished or hunted in the United States in 1996. Using formula (1) with the parameters a = -0.00004 and b = 7,950 from Table D- 5, the approximate standard error of the estimated number of 39,694,000 sportsmen 16+ is

$$s_x = \sqrt{-0.00004 \times 39,694,000^2 + 7,950 \times 39,694,000} = 502,100$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the estimated number of sportsmen 16+ is from 38,709,900 to 40,678,100, ie., $39,694,000 \pm 1.96 \times 502,100$. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 95 percent of all possible samples.

Suppose that another table shows that 13,975,000 hunters 16+ engaged in 256,676,000 days of participation in 1996 in the United States. Using formula (2) with the parameters a = 0.000284, b = -64,721, and c = 20,674 from Table D-7, the approximate standard error on 256,676,000 estimated days on an estimated base of 13,975,000 hunters is

$$s_x = \sqrt{0.000284 \times 256,676,000^2 + (-64,721) \times 256,676,000 + \frac{20,674 \times 256,676,000^2}{13,975,000}} = 9,978,100$$

The 95-percent confidence interval on the estimate of 256,676,000 days is from 237,118,900 to 276,233,100, ie., $256,676,000 \pm 1.96 \times 9,978,100$. Again, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 95 percent of all possible samples.

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

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

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

Here, x is the total number of sportsmen, hunters, etc., which is the base of the percentage; p is the percentage (0p100); and b is the parameter in the tables associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Percentage. Suppose that a table shows that of the 13,975,000 hunters 16+ in the United States, 22.0 percent hunted migratory birds. From Table D-5, the appropriate b parameter is 5,818. Using formula (3), the approximate standard error on the estimate of 22.0 percent is

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{5,818 \times 22.0 \times 78.0}{13,975,000}} = 0.85$$

Consequently, the 95-percent confidence interval for the estimated percentage of migratory bird hunters 16+ is from 20.3 percent to 23.7 percent, ie. $22.0 \pm 1.96 \times 0.85$.

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

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

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

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a Difference. Suppose that a table shows that of the 13,975,000 hunters in the United States, 2,783,000 were in the age group 25-34, and 3,819,000 were in the age group 35-44. The corresponding percentages are 19.9 percent and 27.3 percent, respectively. The apparent difference between the percent of hunters 25-34 and hunters 35-44 is 7.4 percent. Using formula (3) and the appropriate b parameter from Table D-5, the approximate standard errors of 19.9 percent and 27.3 percent are 0.81 and 0.91, respectively. Using formula (4), the approximate standard error of the estimated difference of 7.4 percent is

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{0.81^2 + 0.91^2} = 1.22$$

The 95-percent confidence interval on the difference between hunters aged 25-34 and hunters aged 35-44 is from 5.0 to 9.8 percent, i.e., $7.4 \pm 1.96 \times 1.22$. Since the interval does not contain zero, we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the percentage of hunters aged 25-34 is smaller than the percentage of hunters aged 35-44.

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

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

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

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

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

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Average. Suppose that a table shows that the average days per angler 16+ for all fishing in the United States was 17.8 days. Using formulas (1) and (2) above, we compute the standard error on total days, 625,893,000, and total anglers, 35,246,000, to be 19,183,000 and 480,000, respectively. The approximate standard error on the estimated average of 17.8 days is

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{625,893,000}{35,246,000} \sqrt{\left[\frac{19,183,000}{625,893,000}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{480,000}{35,246,000}\right]^2 - 2 \times 0.7 \times \frac{19,183,000 \times 480,000}{625,893,000 \times 35,246,000}} = 0.41$$

Therefore, the 95-percent confidence interval on the estimated average of 17.8 days is from 17.0 to 18.6, i.e., $17.8 \pm 1.96 \times 0.41$.

Table D-1. Approximate Standard Errors of Resident Anglers, Days of Fishing by State Residents, and Expenditures for Fishing by State Residents

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Participation		Days		Expenditures in dollars	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Alabama	698	46	15,337	1,338	\$755,268	\$138,436
Alaska	178	10	3,218	628	\$216,519	\$38,508
Arizona	443	36	4,749	1,171	\$321,813	\$60,193
Arkansas	494	39	8,018	1,192	\$217,913	\$52,641
California	2,721	186	39,158	7,197	\$3,717,430	\$649,627
Colorado	671	44	7,856	890	\$645,469	\$124,295
Connecticut	364	22	6,081	684	\$279,605	\$42,880
Delaware	109	7	2,327	280	\$179,935	\$30,018
Florida	1,948	133	41,489	7,050	\$2,783,806	\$483,766
Georgia	982	69	16,139	2,415	\$1,214,402	\$203,638
Hawaii	132	10	2,667	540	\$88,419	\$15,379
Idaho	281	20	3,724	559	\$235,734	\$40,592
Illinois	1,591	102	26,747	3,087	\$1,967,498	\$367,424
Indiana	854	54	16,405	1,588	\$799,930	\$107,114
Iowa	512	35	8,676	654	\$419,575	\$64,843
Kansas	371	32	7,104	1,998	\$276,642	\$55,493
Kentucky	681	45	10,306	939	\$718,122	\$149,593
Louisiana	860	61	20,934	4,414	\$896,877	\$142,037
Maine	207	16	4,039	628	\$132,921	\$33,454
Maryland	569	39	10,014	2,438	\$666,089	\$154,595
Massachusetts	601	42	11,024	1,981	\$706,802	\$131,046
Michigan	1,485	107	27,602	4,721	\$1,479,968	\$257,520
Minnesota	1,078	79	21,237	5,983	\$1,568,434	\$254,558
Mississippi	431	34	8,476	1,016	\$536,298	\$99,548
Missouri	935	66	15,135	1,539	\$633,269	\$128,657
Montana	163	12	1,857	232	\$101,973	\$14,913
Nebraska	239	19	3,272	370	\$189,386	\$31,474
Nevada	208	14	2,900	377	\$325,513	\$45,599
New Hampshire	159	11	3,159	532	\$219,427	\$58,661
New Jersey	788	53	16,683	2,438	\$1,172,815	\$212,863
New Mexico	235	17	2,761	705	\$181,240	\$35,300
New York	1,493	97	27,570	3,961	\$1,889,112	\$321,949
North Carolina	1,122	82	20,602	4,033	\$1,321,394	\$309,340
North Dakota	114	8	1,793	224	\$137,104	\$23,234
Ohio	1,108	77	19,434	1,969	\$955,254	\$170,075
Oklahoma	755	54	13,834	2,197	\$534,330	\$128,928
Oregon	525	39	8,260	1,121	\$622,533	\$110,472
Pennsylvania	1,346	95	24,284	2,358	\$942,953	\$148,435
Rhode Island	104	7	2,158	443	\$150,002	\$36,370
South Carolina	674	40	14,015	2,025	\$746,607	\$153,342
South Dakota	168	12	2,473	244	\$162,751	\$27,619
Tennessee	705	48	12,927	1,702	\$492,999	\$86,691
Texas	2,508	197	55,884	15,339	\$3,055,911	\$672,133
Utah	296	20	3,261	289	\$190,474	\$27,859
Vermont	87	7	1,868	258	\$136,020	\$28,065
Virginia	950	59	16,256	2,958	\$905,647	\$142,585
Washington	945	83	12,756	2,795	\$677,943	\$139,915
West Virginia	269	20	5,680	906	\$189,992	\$36,065
Wisconsin	969	68	14,546	1,343	\$937,048	\$144,009
Wyoming	114	8	1,412	162	\$96,133	\$16,703

Table D-2. Approximate Standard Errors of Resident Hunters, Days of Hunting by State Residents, and Expenditures for Hunting by State Residents

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Participation		Days		Expenditures in dollars	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Alabama	266	26	6,880	1,861	\$536,653	\$134,646
Alaska	66	7	1,031	190	\$143,667	\$34,649
Arizona	150	18	1,611	529	\$208,972	\$69,489
Arkansas	329	33	8,617	2,982	\$541,733	\$205,459
California	578	87	8,500	3,234	\$1,026,171	\$385,333
Colorado	248	33	3,373	1,050	\$477,905	\$178,762
Connecticut	68	9	884	226	\$85,975	\$23,250
Delaware	32	4	680	245	\$31,379	\$7,786
Florida	234	47	5,519	1,749	\$471,602	\$163,035
Georgia	365	39	6,862	1,250	\$858,437	\$271,517
Hawaii	24	4	275	75	\$20,237	\$7,070
Idaho	183	17	2,736	479	\$183,878	\$39,756
Illinois	443	50	7,176	1,290	\$527,072	\$117,953
Indiana	347	33	6,248	1,471	\$280,264	\$68,074
Iowa	301	23	5,063	508	\$223,099	\$33,170
Kansas	217	25	3,786	1,147	\$316,718	\$105,371
Kentucky	355	37	5,619	848	\$342,892	\$82,115
Louisiana	366	38	7,833	973	\$637,690	\$202,169
Maine	148	14	2,694	719	\$215,846	\$80,540
Maryland	125	17	1,744	396	\$97,721	\$29,454
Massachusetts	88	14	1,775	439	\$140,896	\$39,919
Michigan	872	80	18,281	3,730	\$1,836,130	\$422,666
Minnesota	573	55	7,192	1,033	\$522,426	\$133,582
Mississippi	300	26	6,726	628	\$501,561	\$78,367
Missouri	500	48	8,227	1,791	\$663,980	\$152,380
Montana	143	11	1,497	188	\$97,425	\$15,395
Nebraska	137	15	2,234	560	\$98,520	\$18,819
Nevada	60	7	784	181	\$113,991	\$34,901
New Hampshire	69	7	1,240	212	\$61,115	\$13,026
New Jersey	93	17	2,390	717	\$183,188	\$69,615
New Mexico	93	11	681	74	\$86,754	\$23,088
New York	608	60	11,770	1,743	\$865,994	\$197,814
North Carolina	352	42	8,477	2,018	\$561,993	\$148,641
North Dakota	81	7	1,127	228	\$91,150	\$17,844
Ohio	453	47	7,805	1,260	\$489,293	\$110,236
Oklahoma	288	41	5,698	1,341	\$422,999	\$147,265
Oregon	275	32	4,354	1,099	\$604,068	\$169,586
Pennsylvania	752	65	12,806	1,822	\$648,246	\$168,211
Rhode Island	22	3	450	122	\$26,266	\$9,994
South Carolina	243	23	6,517	1,201	\$350,233	\$75,400
South Dakota	110	9	1,895	274	\$98,993	\$16,448
Tennessee	381	36	9,972	2,467	\$824,891	\$239,492
Texas	829	102	16,522	5,542	\$1,276,037	\$297,063
Utah	115	16	1,564	460	\$170,172	\$64,697
Vermont	70	6	1,594	195	\$96,035	\$16,833
Virginia	399	38	7,501	2,221	\$429,472	\$139,197
Washington	259	43	4,828	1,455	\$341,719	\$124,367
West Virginia	257	22	5,647	1,209	\$234,045	\$40,641
Wisconsin	598	57	10,342	2,580	\$1,428,174	\$250,467
Wyoming	70	7	956	153	\$108,288	\$31,688

Table D-3. Approximate Standard Errors of Resident Nonresidential Participants, Days of Nonresidential Participation by State Residents, and Trip-Related Expenditures for Nonresidential Activities by State Residents

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Participation		Days		Expenditures in dollars	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Alabama	259	30	3,187	614	\$68,569	\$15,683
Alaska	128	17	2,531	507	\$104,983	\$21,322
Arizona	432	52	7,405	3,649	\$162,431	\$49,991
Arkansas	212	30	3,734	1,425	\$46,341	\$12,875
California	2,391	323	31,795	9,133	\$1,579,434	\$385,072
Colorado	603	67	9,754	2,243	\$320,791	\$108,916
Connecticut	257	34	3,089	780	\$216,133	\$51,456
Delaware	77	12	1,082	279	\$26,850	\$7,136
Florida	1,088	136	12,760	3,004	\$490,757	\$132,886
Georgia	553	56	5,788	1,339	\$247,096	\$50,348
Hawaii	57	6	1,045	268	\$42,814	\$12,845
Idaho	157	24	1,824	515	\$59,370	\$18,873
Illinois	1,370	146	15,203	3,144	\$683,319	\$165,192
Indiana	444	57	6,233	2,263	\$94,865	\$20,194
Iowa	367	49	4,768	1,259	\$97,328	\$26,118
Kansas	215	25	3,740	1,005	\$54,367	\$13,718
Kentucky	357	44	6,007	2,717	\$81,991	\$22,979
Louisiana	306	42	3,661	1,007	\$113,916	\$26,678
Maine	140	22	1,297	331	\$28,781	\$5,803
Maryland	528	61	7,554	1,632	\$329,798	\$96,876
Massachusetts	697	120	10,581	2,363	\$255,819	\$68,357
Michigan	1,075	142	16,765	4,220	\$394,150	\$114,120
Minnesota	511	81	6,572	2,365	\$155,585	\$46,151
Mississippi	100	16	1,812	762	\$51,479	\$19,296
Missouri	528	68	8,410	3,616	\$163,227	\$45,386
Montana	162	18	1,898	415	\$52,978	\$15,124
Nebraska	192	21	2,170	601	\$49,183	\$11,644
Nevada	121	17	1,585	460	\$62,666	\$18,950
New Hampshire	169	21	3,501	1,038	\$43,201	\$14,227
New Jersey	623	79	8,357	3,180	\$475,648	\$198,687
New Mexico	186	21	2,732	1,334	\$43,620	\$12,952
New York	1,027	132	10,731	2,779	\$291,798	\$84,528
North Carolina	556	61	10,693	2,844	\$155,236	\$36,221
North Dakota	40	5	422	105	\$9,969	\$2,664
Ohio	921	127	11,716	2,886	\$196,586	\$56,321
Oklahoma	289	42	6,079	2,952	\$81,166	\$24,652
Oregon	408	54	5,511	1,350	\$179,301	\$52,096
Pennsylvania	1,311	200	15,369	4,365	\$340,351	\$109,309
Rhode Island	84	12	1,352	575	\$28,292	\$10,382
South Carolina	274	28	3,369	805	\$94,479	\$22,800
South Dakota	74	10	1,500	617	\$15,879	\$3,418
Tennessee	401	54	3,683	1,051	\$154,491	\$58,213
Texas	1,289	186	15,280	7,154	\$518,246	\$206,945
Utah	220	27	1,787	296	\$53,985	\$15,045
Vermont	96	13	2,087	555	\$23,582	\$8,004
Virginia	757	97	5,857	1,594	\$241,240	\$70,011
Washington	664	91	8,645	1,638	\$251,781	\$93,324
West Virginia	127	15	1,760	458	\$21,640	\$5,486
Wisconsin	691	99	9,511	3,970	\$163,476	\$72,601
Wyoming	86	11	925	200	\$23,089	\$6,646

Table D-4. a and b Parameters for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors of Sportsmen, Anglers, Hunters, and Wildlife-Watching Participants¹

State	6 years old and over		6 to 15 year olds only	
	a	b	a	b
United States	-0.000293	7,036	-0.0001730	6,802
Alabama.....	-0.0007658	3,006	-0.0045721	2,853
Alaska.....	-0.0016494	891	-0.0078073	851
Arizona.....	-0.0007435	2,905	-0.0035985	2,429
Arkansas.....	-0.0015613	3,586	-0.0093159	3,568
California.....	-0.0004437	12,684	-0.0021696	10,501
Colorado.....	-0.0010526	3,678	-0.0054729	3,136
Connecticut.....	-0.0004624	1,370	-0.0030619	1,384
Delaware.....	-0.0007495	496	-0.0048252	497
Florida.....	-0.0008158	10,724	-0.0052840	10,288
Georgia.....	-0.0008276	5,497	-0.0046706	5,161
Hawaii.....	-0.0007649	818	-0.0036491	624
Idaho.....	-0.0019908	2,158	-0.0107087	2,206
Illinois.....	-0.0005554	5,947	-0.0030051	5,259
Indiana.....	-0.0007461	3,951	-0.0043700	3,697
Iowa.....	-0.0011081	2,877	-0.0055425	2,350
Kansas.....	-0.0014181	3,289	-0.0095877	3,883
Kentucky.....	-0.0008677	3,095	-0.0050246	2,854
Louisiana.....	-0.0013993	5,541	-0.0067735	4,965
Maine.....	-0.0013646	1,565	-0.0089672	1,641
Maryland.....	-0.0006731	3,125	-0.0038993	2,866
Massachusetts.....	-0.0004201	2,322	-0.0025174	2,024
Michigan.....	-0.0011076	9,650	-0.0065555	9,512
Minnesota.....	-0.0018230	7,669	-0.0113093	8,301
Mississippi.....	-0.0011869	2,942	-0.0063244	2,827
Missouri.....	-0.0011350	5,510	-0.0071610	5,736
Montana.....	-0.0016020	1,309	-0.0107517	1,559
Nebraska.....	-0.0010324	1,539	-0.0059077	1,536
Nevada.....	-0.0007191	1,034	-0.0045759	1,025
New Hampshire.....	-0.0007429	787	-0.0041897	729
New Jersey.....	-0.0004586	3,309	-0.0027233	2,982
New Mexico.....	-0.0008985	1,407	-0.0042457	1,244
New York.....	-0.0004135	6,802	-0.0024510	6,179
North Carolina.....	-0.0009739	6,451	-0.0077718	8,005
North Dakota.....	-0.0013156	769	-0.0105784	1,079
Ohio.....	-0.0006359	6,467	-0.0040206	6,638
Oklahoma.....	-0.0017508	5,258	-0.0086514	4,542
Oregon.....	-0.0010579	3,113	-0.0057919	2,728
Pennsylvania.....	-0.0006440	7,068	-0.0045985	7,730
Rhode Island.....	-0.0004340	387	-0.0027388	367
South Carolina.....	-0.0007407	2,510	-0.0039015	2,138
South Dakota.....	-0.0013538	898	-0.0093934	1,146
Tennessee.....	-0.0009665	4,710	-0.0063386	4,792
Texas.....	-0.0009775	16,780	-0.0049099	15,196
Utah.....	-0.0010417	1,856	-0.0033747	1,306
Vermont.....	-0.0013854	751	-0.0099425	865
Virginia.....	-0.0007734	4,710	-0.0040605	3,760
Washington.....	-0.0010698	5,389	-0.0060313	5,012
West Virginia.....	-0.0012417	2,129	-0.0084177	2,096
Wisconsin.....	-0.0015108	7,090	-0.0085200	6,833
Wyoming.....	-0.0018715	840	-0.0090238	758

¹These parameters are to be used only to calculate estimates of standard errors for characteristics developed from the screening sample.

Table D-5. a and b Parameters for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors of Levels for the Detailed Sportsmen Sample

State	Sportsmen and anglers 16+		Hunters 16+	
	a	b	a	b
United States	-0.000040	7,950	-0.000015	5,818
Alabama	-0.001402	3,972	-0.000628	2,797
Alaska	-0.001751	923	-0.001244	764
Arizona	-0.001249	3,555	-0.000187	2,190
Arkansas	-0.002147	4,216	-0.001824	3,869
California	-0.000733	14,753	-0.000529	13,292
Colorado	-0.000886	3,430	-0.001837	4,844
Connecticut	-0.000783	1,637	-0.000336	1,265
Delaware	-0.000931	539	-0.001384	646
Florida	-0.000784	10,579	-0.000594	9,725
Georgia	-0.000936	5,750	-0.000267	4,186
Hawaii	-0.000829	837	-0.000660	787
Idaho	-0.001461	1,852	-0.001478	1,862
Illinois	-0.001269	8,507	-0.000549	5,923
Indiana	-0.000783	4,024	-0.000375	3,209
Iowa	-0.001202	2,989	-0.000220	1,823
Kansas	-0.001474	3,340	-0.001195	3,086
Kentucky	-0.001453	3,935	-0.001783	4,408
Louisiana	-0.001338	5,444	-0.000572	4,229
Maine	-0.001160	1,465	-0.001046	1,409
Maryland	-0.000587	3,004	-0.000126	2,354
Massachusetts	-0.001367	3,732	-0.000390	2,277
Michigan	-0.000980	9,209	-0.000615	7,944
Minnesota	-0.001842	7,710	-0.000917	5,755
Mississippi	-0.001589	3,357	-0.000709	2,449
Missouri	-0.001327	5,904	-0.000891	5,010
Montana	-0.000963	1,048	-0.000961	1,047
Nebraska	-0.001551	1,835	-0.001693	1,916
Nevada	-0.001152	1,247	-0.000461	907
New Hampshire	-0.001313	996	-0.000508	701
New Jersey	-0.000993	4,319	-0.000417	3,230
New Mexico	-0.000960	1,443	-0.000661	1,267
New York	-0.000449	6,946	-0.000244	6,109
North Carolina	-0.001480	7,686	-0.000462	5,203
North Dakota	-0.001258	753	-0.000784	621
Ohio	-0.000479	5,945	-0.000206	5,040
Oklahoma	-0.001628	5,086	-0.002761	6,678
Oregon	-0.001539	3,735	-0.001882	4,179
Pennsylvania	-0.000913	7,956	-0.000262	5,806
Rhode Island	-0.000950	513	-0.000664	443
South Carolina	-0.001246	3,184	-0.000530	2,229
South Dakota	-0.002456	1,262	-0.001127	823
Tennessee	-0.000148	3,323	-0.000304	3,587
Texas	-0.001283	18,641	-0.000320	12,769
Utah	-0.000729	1,629	-0.001987	2,542
Vermont	-0.001324	738	-0.000788	625
Virginia	-0.000551	4,219	-0.000324	3,719
Washington	-0.003472	10,616	-0.002192	7,830
West Virginia	-0.000612	1,688	-0.001310	2,177
Wisconsin	-0.000735	5,548	-0.001007	6,088
Wyoming	-0.001124	653	-0.002247	934

Table D-6. a, b, and c Parameters for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors for Expenditures for the Detailed Sportsmen Sample

State	Sportsmen and anglers 16+			Hunters 16+		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
United States	0.000150	-192,623	34,364	0.000277	-478,142	33,707
Alabama	0.022140	-31,979	7,632	0.041030	-34,071	5,795
Alaska	0.023245	-15,072	1,467	0.043010	-17,754	1,016
Arizona	0.025451	-1,413	4,134	0.073680	-289,994	5,746
Arkansas	0.046100	-35,277	6,033	0.128750	-223,947	4,961
California	0.020212	-180,816	28,097	0.121120	-136,518	11,478
Colorado	0.027113	-31,215	6,499	0.126930	-19,131	3,212
Connecticut	0.014369	-20,672	3,246	0.051520	30,475	1,407
Delaware	0.019906	-3,294	842	0.035500	-5,858	785
Florida	0.018422	-54,019	21,952	0.051760	-276,536	15,998
Georgia	0.017194	38,491	10,236	0.077200	-264,814	8,387
Hawaii	0.019313	-3,794	1,361	0.086390	-1,253	797
Idaho	0.016458	-19,925	3,682	0.026210	-102,915	3,831
Illinois	0.023997	-118,822	16,341	0.027055	-235,002	10,288
Indiana	0.008054	-37,770	7,805	0.044360	-113,025	5,115
Iowa	0.016916	-4,999	3,458	0.005885	-88,869	4,861
Kansas	0.033115	-5,365	2,597	0.094000	-144,269	3,670
Kentucky	0.033294	-35,489	6,480	0.031030	-211,390	9,091
Louisiana	0.012738	-6,921	10,247	0.077410	-178,559	8,417
Maine	0.051020	-11,191	2,468	0.118050	-62,158	3,145
Maryland	0.043650	-36,620	5,657	0.068670	-9,067	2,690
Massachusetts	0.022765	-70,099	6,656	0.011280	-40,800	5,986
Michigan	0.017766	-94,006	17,933	0.021460	-386,383	27,458
Minnesota	0.016251	-2,890	10,828	0.045130	-194,991	11,809
Mississippi	0.016620	-34,650	7,371	-0.001980	-78,252	7,986
Missouri	0.031920	-38,417	8,626	0.023030	-171,746	14,407
Montana	0.012655	-4,035	1,384	0.009135	1,629	2,229
Nebraska	0.019808	-3,439	1,803	0.015060	21,116	2,870
Nevada	0.006082	-11,623	2,767	0.073300	-57,009	1,223
New Hampshire	0.060070	-13,210	1,758	0.020440	-20,168	1,638
New Jersey	0.019375	-108,500	10,322	0.089840	-152,277	5,197
New Mexico	0.029329	-4,702	1,937	0.055030	-40,824	1,474
New York	0.013940	-128,454	20,807	0.028680	-107,377	14,284
North Carolina	0.038160	-174,985	18,106	0.046780	1,355	8,152
North Dakota	0.021979	-777	752	0.024171	-23,882	1,149
Ohio	0.018212	-76,116	14,481	0.011040	-360,018	17,181
Oklahoma	0.043300	-88,548	10,547	0.098030	-41,671	6,498
Oregon	0.008560	-61,773	11,911	0.054460	-223,614	6,661
Pennsylvania	0.009523	-138,047	20,372	0.053860	-155,572	10,311
Rhode Island	0.048180	-10,693	1,055	0.126010	-18,309	422
South Carolina	0.032550	-49,811	6,362	0.019070	185,472	6,243
South Dakota	0.008600	-27,856	3,357	0.014299	574	1,458
Tennessee	0.022255	-24,179	6,024	0.047520	-469,509	13,865
Texas	0.032800	-300,879	38,595	0.019380	-347,416	29,092
Utah	0.009578	-16,645	3,479	0.112610	-242,080	3,839
Vermont	0.007530	-20,073	2,991	0.012590	39,217	1,230
Virginia	0.007276	-173,725	16,133	0.089620	-203,860	6,212
Washington	0.033116	-38,664	8,578	0.105180	-41,288	6,989
West Virginia	0.018591	-28,940	4,606	0.012360	-42,917	4,494
Wisconsin	0.011515	-92,109	11,387	0.013420	-129,738	10,352
Wyoming	0.022142	-1,139	914	0.070790	-32,872	1,042

Table D-7. a, b, and c Parameters for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors for Days or Trips for the Detailed Sportsmen Sample

State	Sportsmen and anglers 16+			Hunters 16+		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
United States	-0.000487	-324,198	68,529	0.000284	-64,721	20,674
Alabama	-0.011070	-11,692	13,572	0.056950	-1,149	4,361
Alaska	0.033200	-490	902	0.011283	-2,292	1,633
Arizona	0.056570	4,289	1,496	0.092450	-2,138	2,510
Arkansas	0.013786	2,864	3,940	0.104810	-7,656	5,216
California	0.029946	-4,196	10,727	0.126460	-18,167	11,833
Colorado	0.005428	-2,711	5,203	0.073060	-15,717	7,066
Connecticut	0.003347	-2,052	3,505	0.043562	-1,460	1,594
Delaware	0.007255	-490	812	0.107830	-1,125	758
Florida	0.013367	-24,334	31,352	0.050630	-11,393	12,144
Georgia	-0.002390	-20,940	25,606	0.009602	-4,615	8,856
Hawaii	0.030060	-1,400	1,521	0.031530	-464	1,088
Idaho	-0.004433	-18,648	8,978	0.012581	-5,338	3,657
Illinois	0.001066	-31,929	21,399	0.010252	-13,269	10,598
Indiana	-0.005908	-10,895	13,612	0.043800	-5,762	4,346
Iowa	-0.006627	-4,499	6,572	-0.005814	-6,150	5,151
Kansas	0.072300	-1,103	2,570	0.075350	-3,708	3,786
Kentucky	-0.000490	-4,426	6,283	0.005267	-9,012	6,791
Louisiana	0.027440	-12,750	15,168	-0.008006	-11,412	9,108
Maine	0.009860	-5,593	3,254	0.055710	-5,057	2,588
Maryland	0.050010	-3,282	5,469	0.022913	-2,192	3,737
Massachusetts	0.026976	-1,916	3,299	0.026656	-1,886	3,137
Michigan	0.013471	-64,347	26,902	0.024363	-8,048	15,439
Minnesota	0.067180	-14,162	13,867	0.003570	-3,330	10,044
Mississippi	0.002499	-3,774	5,306	-0.006274	-3,468	4,651
Missouri	-0.013391	-20,814	23,469	0.032758	-3,368	7,531
Montana	0.007369	-729	1,403	0.002089	-3,220	2,255
Nebraska	-0.001529	-2,946	3,633	0.052340	-617	1,483
Nevada	0.008313	-1,068	1,857	0.032699	-1,208	1,338
New Hampshire	0.021018	-749	1,202	0.011513	-764	1,264
New Jersey	0.006822	-20,863	12,441	0.040160	-7,095	4,902
New Mexico	0.058190	-319	1,665	-0.006373	507	1,618
New York	0.006621	-75,595	25,019	0.005049	-13,667	10,969
North Carolina	0.026990	-7,929	13,144	0.026400	-5,933	10,903
North Dakota	0.000737	-1,235	1,770	0.030689	-488	875
Ohio	-0.008811	-17,533	22,138	0.006268	-4,917	9,261
Oklahoma	-0.004210	-22,761	23,462	0.022440	-12,402	10,113
Oregon	-0.003514	-13,057	12,352	0.047340	-8,303	5,034
Pennsylvania	-0.004771	-29,038	20,722	0.005890	-13,456	11,579
Rhode Island	0.035533	-488	716	0.055023	16	418
South Carolina	0.016055	-1,772	3,332	0.012010	-7,443	5,606
South Dakota	-0.012421	-2,325	3,881	0.006947	264	1,520
Tennessee	-0.010925	-15,873	20,791	0.043900	-14,556	7,158
Texas	0.064330	-20,030	28,511	0.093890	-7,271	15,821
Utah	-0.010885	-7,389	6,213	0.061040	-6,144	3,385
Vermont	-0.011266	-3,627	2,815	-0.002376	-458	1,235
Virginia	0.035180	125,224	-9,283	0.072310	388	6,109
Washington	0.036450	61,568	6,373	0.053870	-15,132	10,384
West Virginia	0.014927	-1,405	2,899	0.033992	-1,412	3,115
Wisconsin	-0.002327	-13,236	11,393	0.044300	-29,411	12,437
Wyoming	0.002976	-753	1,220	0.003873	-1,048	1,592

Table D-8. a and b Parameters for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors of Levels of Wildlife-Watching Participants for the Detailed Wildlife-Watching Participants Sample

State	Nonresidential users		All wildlife-watching participants ¹	
	a	b	a	b
United States	-0.000276	25,931	-0.000305	28,168
Alabama.....	-0.001433	3,758	-0.002465	4,921
Alaska.....	-0.014534	4,139	-0.015101	4,282
Arizona.....	-0.005141	8,512	-0.004974	8,299
Arkansas.....	-0.003210	4,887	-0.004132	5,615
California.....	-0.006775	59,801	-0.008521	72,793
Colorado.....	-0.005938	10,978	-0.013074	21,640
Connecticut.....	-0.005230	5,813	-0.007233	7,680
Delaware.....	-0.009246	2,459	-0.008584	2,306
Florida.....	-0.003500	20,728	-0.006692	32,623
Georgia.....	-0.001243	6,315	-0.001948	7,705
Hawaii.....	-0.000145	693	-0.000308	726
Idaho.....	-0.007455	4,802	-0.008880	5,492
Illinois.....	-0.005391	22,958	-0.007053	28,807
Indiana.....	-0.003253	8,771	-0.005209	12,532
Iowa.....	-0.007071	9,220	-0.006115	8,203
Kansas.....	-0.001433	3,300	-0.003303	4,700
Kentucky.....	-0.004163	6,866	-0.003590	6,210
Louisiana.....	-0.002342	6,532	-0.003035	7,261
Maine.....	-0.007341	4,524	-0.007111	4,410
Maryland.....	-0.004920	9,619	-0.005532	10,555
Massachusetts.....	-0.017685	32,902	-0.012769	24,195
Michigan.....	-0.005775	24,896	-0.007232	29,654
Minnesota.....	-0.007326	16,496	-0.005645	13,799
Mississippi.....	-0.000510	2,528	-0.001380	3,060
Missouri.....	-0.003803	10,811	-0.005533	14,250
Montana.....	-0.006528	3,155	-0.009016	4,087
Nebraska.....	-0.004063	3,104	-0.005025	3,601
Nevada.....	-0.005595	2,961	-0.006091	3,157
New Hampshire.....	-0.007437	3,782	-0.010707	5,245
New Jersey.....	-0.005500	13,386	-0.008007	18,395
New Mexico.....	-0.004430	3,118	-0.005759	3,762
New York.....	-0.003815	20,825	-0.007202	34,790
North Carolina.....	-0.001502	7,617	-0.002002	8,721
North Dakota.....	-0.001385	781	-0.002006	888
Ohio.....	-0.005364	22,355	-0.007372	29,104
Oklahoma.....	-0.003454	7,195	-0.001870	5,394
Oregon.....	-0.007073	10,056	-0.011343	14,985
Pennsylvania.....	-0.011110	45,226	-0.014233	56,614
Rhode Island.....	-0.007440	2,262	-0.009585	2,836
South Carolina.....	-0.001651	3,399	-0.001422	3,176
South Dakota.....	-0.005296	1,781	-0.004510	1,605
Tennessee.....	-0.003042	8,360	-0.004086	10,197
Texas.....	-0.004424	32,407	-0.004044	30,685
Utah.....	-0.005642	4,613	-0.006619	5,198
Vermont.....	-0.009714	2,822	-0.010510	3,020
Virginia.....	-0.006274	17,138	-0.006328	17,260
Washington.....	-0.006308	16,668	-0.007175	18,535
West Virginia.....	-0.000729	1,840	-0.001846	2,470
Wisconsin.....	-0.007849	19,480	-0.008227	20,218
Wyoming.....	-0.009622	2,285	-0.007294	1,851

¹Use these parameters for: total wildlife-watching participants and residential users.

Table D-9. a, b, and c Parameters for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors for Expenditures and Days or Trips for Wildlife-Watching Participants

State	Expenditures			Days or trips		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
United States	0.002397	54,854	59,894	0.004371	-26,991	38,946
Alabama	0.036681	-18,572	3,935	0.011362	-3,080	6,929
Alaska	0.033200	-489	902	0.033200	-490	902
Arizona	0.085600	-24,154	3,865	0.232510	-7,261	4,855
Arkansas	0.039340	-17,237	7,682	0.126590	-6,938	4,442
California	0.035321	1,067,697	50,145	0.052960	-492,479	107,684
Colorado	0.048110	-591,648	39,405	0.017830	-20,910	22,425
Connecticut	0.032120	-21,061	5,992	0.042120	-5,381	6,004
Delaware	0.027760	-22,636	2,973	0.003640	-10,483	5,591
Florida	0.031830	-262,997	42,131	0.017280	-64,794	47,008
Georgia	0.013884	-70,051	15,019	0.031240	-23,045	14,502
Hawaii	0.064090	-15,686	1,341	0.038060	-2,779	1,738
Idaho	0.074700	-41,520	4,112	0.052940	-2,501	4,439
Illinois	0.032820	-136,223	32,872	0.027820	58,516	15,204
Indiana	0.006691	-40,890	16,403	0.122280	615	4,192
Iowa	0.042340	2,565	9,634	0.019080	-25,174	20,514
Kansas	0.049730	28,458	2,682	0.046990	-3,368	5,621
Kentucky	0.057270	-82,495	7,466	0.190170	-34,160	7,178
Louisiana	0.015699	-56,977	11,140	0.057300	-3,617	5,930
Maine	0.014378	32,335	3,270	0.051680	15,634	175
Maryland	0.030510	-305,840	24,949	0.024640	-17,150	12,820
Massachusetts	0.037380	-61,675	20,522	-0.005400	-76,328	43,555
Michigan	0.061770	-196,154	22,084	0.029460	-37,292	38,827
Minnesota	0.037860	-560,903	26,760	0.112360	-726	8,805
Mississippi	0.097820	-25,306	3,928	0.147200	-4,425	3,214
Missouri	0.051350	-307,535	14,174	0.138350	-83,740	29,824
Montana	0.060400	-10,180	3,130	0.025541	-6,368	4,142
Nebraska	0.022050	-40,731	6,287	0.038910	7,544	6,580
Nevada	0.068910	-18,553	2,740	0.059320	-4,583	3,379
New Hampshire	0.073310	-15,254	5,644	0.020010	-11,117	12,021
New Jersey	0.149260	-108,166	14,765	0.127580	-3,798	11,031
New Mexico	0.071300	-19,200	3,055	0.219380	659	3,498
New York	0.067090	264,223	15,441	0.033550	-33,800	37,645
North Carolina	0.023769	-75,748	15,550	0.049300	-20,978	13,008
North Dakota	0.032330	-1,750	1,453	0.020354	-1,274	1,794
Ohio	0.032960	-396,988	40,707	0.041190	22,105	16,194
Oklahoma	0.069700	-20,480	5,997	0.204660	-13,045	9,633
Oregon	0.059410	-49,805	9,458	0.020200	-30,808	18,514
Pennsylvania	0.082590	295,032	21,758	0.039050	-55,252	59,257
Rhode Island	0.110000	-26,416	2,010	0.166510	-285	1,206
South Carolina	0.040330	-19,536	4,583	0.029840	-26,641	9,633
South Dakota	0.030560	16,289	974	0.144230	-15,927	2,616
Tennessee	0.106240	-192,365	13,204	0.045640	-19,985	16,505
Texas	0.130150	-261,303	31,449	0.207090	5,535	15,119
Utah	0.051580	-4,059	5,598	-0.003608	-2,355	7,127
Vermont	0.096280	-1,490	1,518	0.035450	10,053	2,920
Virginia	0.063470	4,565	14,349	0.054850	-13,451	16,263
Washington	0.100400	15,783	22,301	-0.004180	-17,728	27,976
West Virginia	0.031242	-12,231	3,829	0.037480	-9,680	4,534
Wisconsin	0.197550	360,528	-1,524	0.159790	-15,203	11,080
Wyoming	0.056740	-26,047	2,288	0.020139	-13,601	3,552