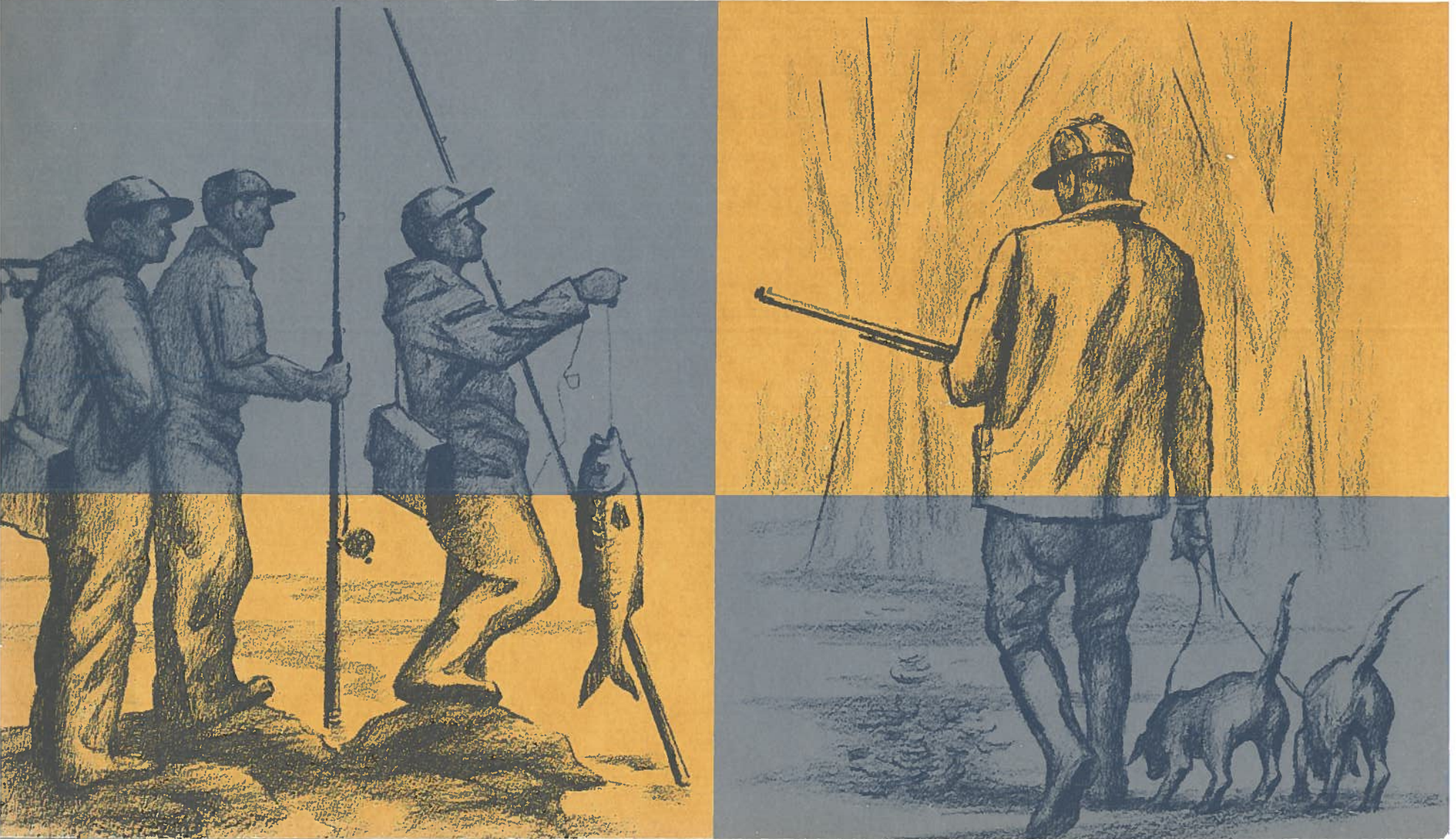
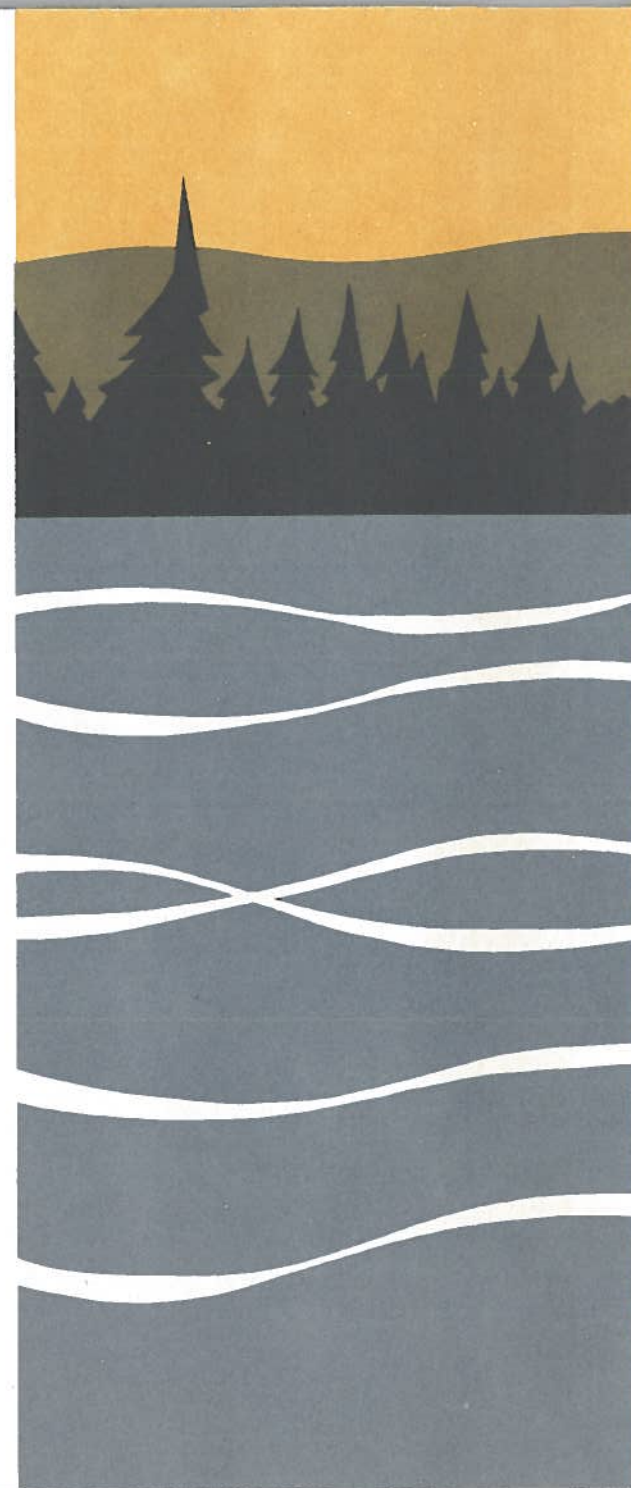


1965

National Survey of Fishing and Hunting



For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 75 cents



1965

National Survey of Fishing and Hunting

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Stewart L. Udall, Secretary

Stanley A. Cain, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Clarence F. Pautzke, Commissioner

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

John S. Gottschalk, Director

Resource Publication 27

FOREWORD

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

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


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

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

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

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

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



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

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS

II Foreword

III Survey Highlights

2 SPORT FISHING AND HUNTING

6 BASIS AND BACKGROUND

7 WHAT THE SURVEY MEASURED

APPENDIXES

41 A. Statistical Tables

67 B. Definitions

73 C. Differences Between Surveys

74 D. Technique of the Survey

76 E. Statistical Reliability Analysis

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



SPORT FISHING AND HUNTING

General

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

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

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

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

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

Sport Fishermen and Fishing

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

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

Hunters and Hunting

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

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

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

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



In 1965, Sport Fishermen



... numbered 28,348,000

... spent \$2,925,304,000

... spent 522,759,000
recreation days

... spent on each
recreation day

... took 451,449,000 trips

... traveled 22,719,918,000
passenger miles

... traveled 22,111,299,000
passenger miles by
automobile

MEAN

MEDIAN

\$103.19 \$32.90

18.4 9.7

\$5.60 \$3.95

16.3 6.3

801.5

780.0 293.0

In 1965, Hunters



... numbered 13,583,000

... spent \$1,121,135,000

... spent 185,819,000
recreation days

... spent on each
recreation day

... took 169,327,000 trips

... traveled 8,659,034,000
passenger miles

... traveled 8,365,881,000
passenger miles
by automobile

MEAN

MEDIAN

\$82.54 \$34.70

13.7 8.4

\$6.03 \$4.60

12.5 5.9

637.5

615.9 258.5

BASIS AND BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHY AND WHAT THE SURVEY MEASURED

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

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

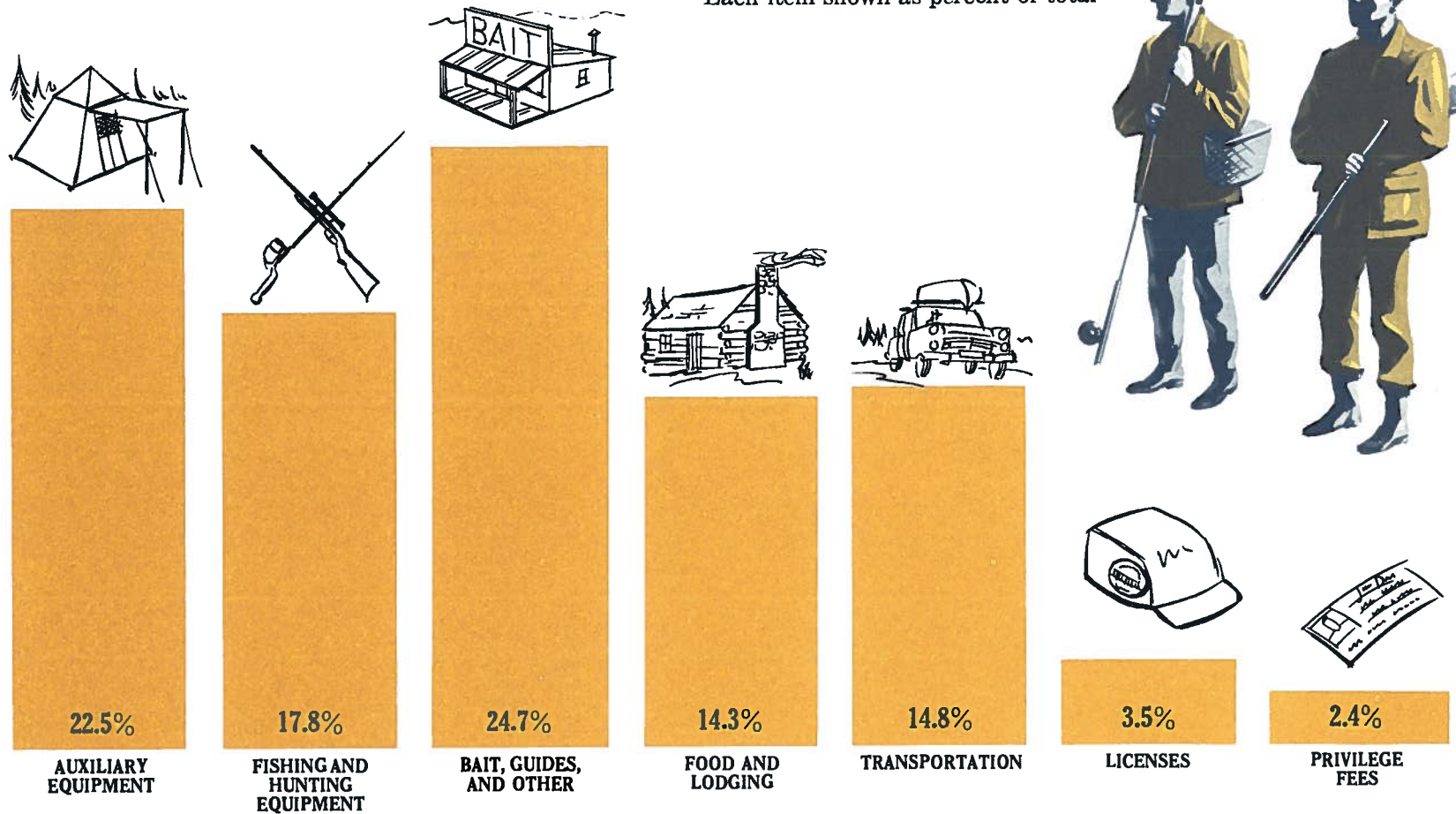
So where does the American fisherman and hunter stand today—and where will he be tomorrow? Can statistics help us know—interestingly?

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

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

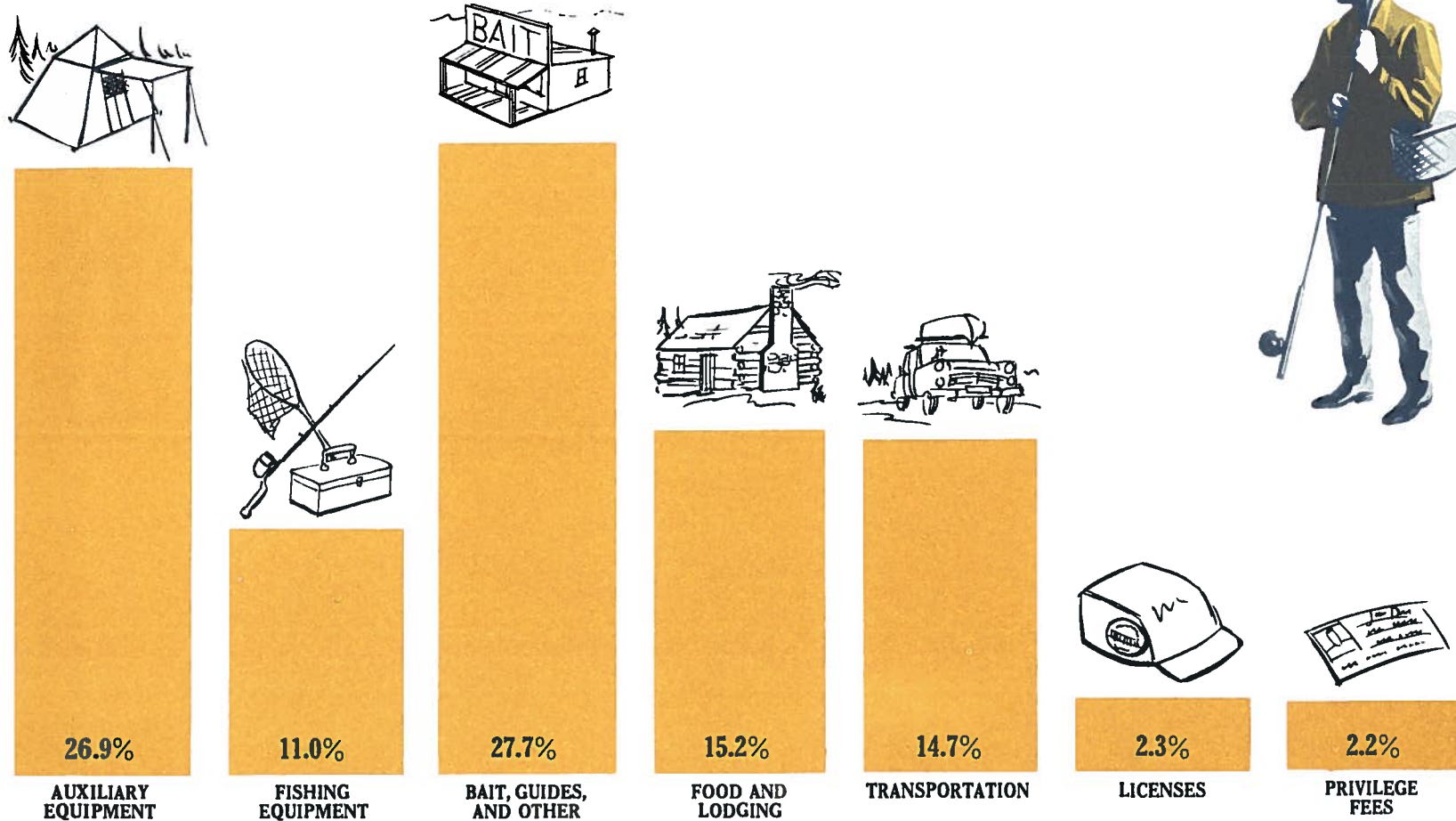
How Sport Fishermen and Hunters spent \$4 billion in 1965

Each item shown as percent of total

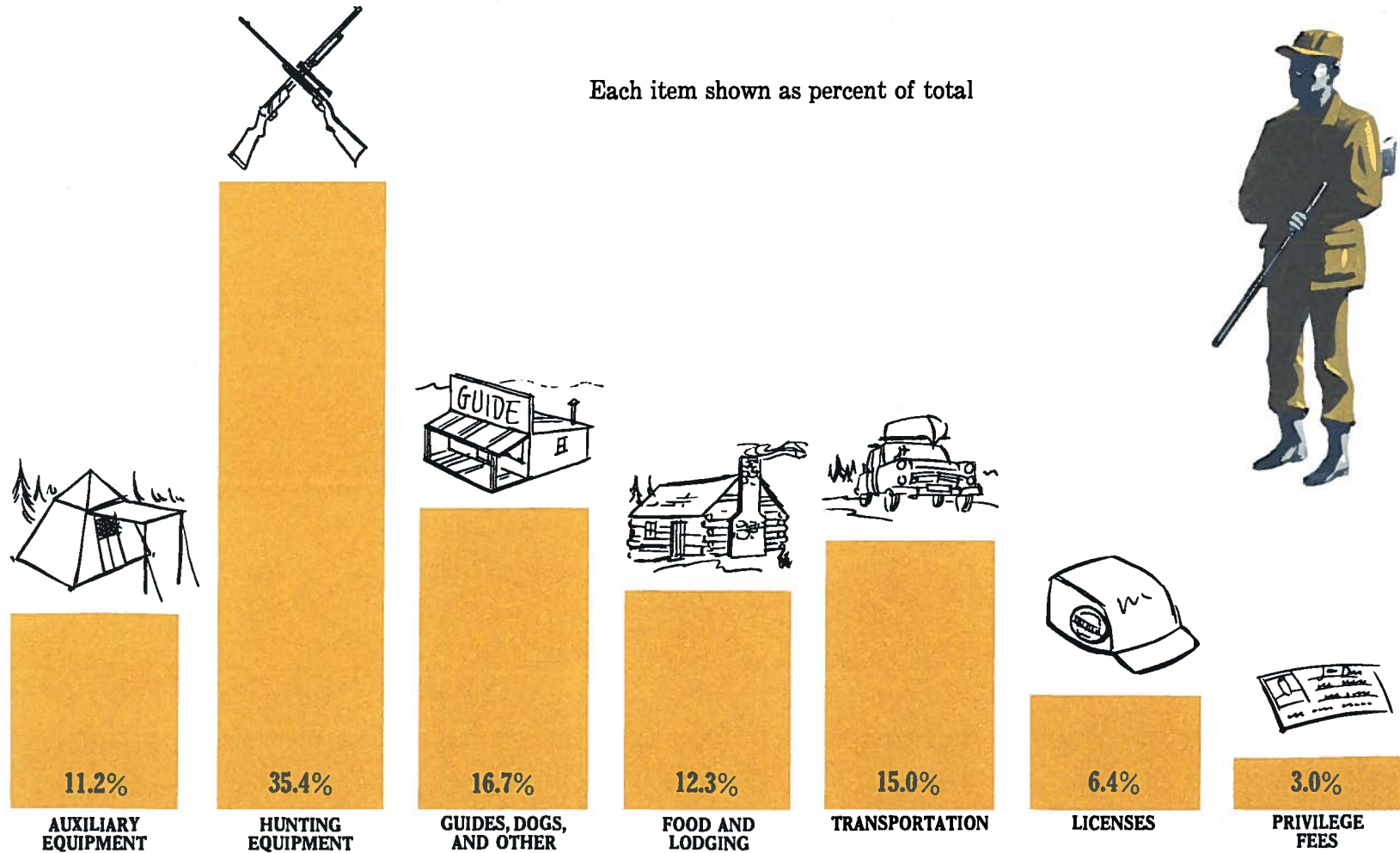


How Sport Fishermen spent \$3 billion in 1965

Each item shown as percent of total



How Hunters spent \$1 billion in 1965



Fresh-water Fishing, 1965



23,962,000 Fishermen

spent \$2,125,652,000

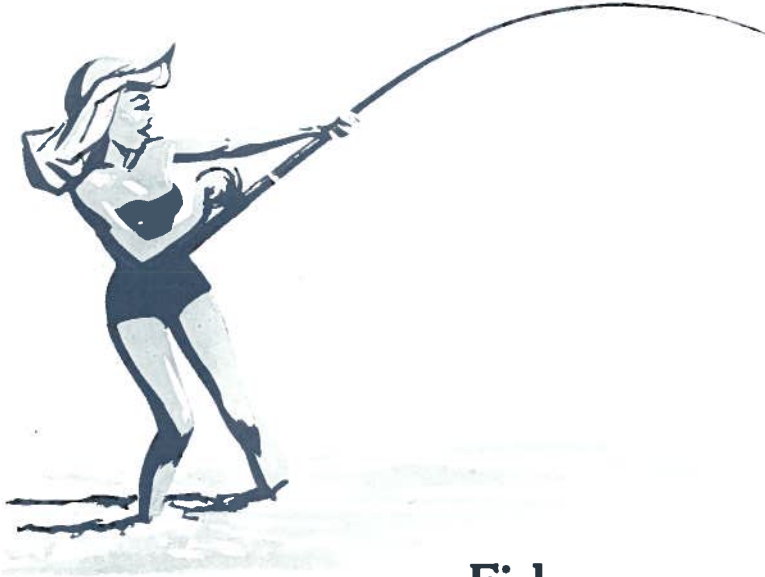
\$89 a person

on 426,922,000 recreation days

\$4.98 a day



Salt-water Fishing, 1965



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

Waterfowl Hunting, 1965



1,650,000 waterfowl hunters

Spent \$87,136,000

\$53 each

on 13,526,000 recreation-days

\$6.44 a day

Small Game Hunting, 1965



10,576,000 small game hunters

Spent \$615,234,000

\$58 each

on 128,448,000 recreation-days

\$4.79 a day

Big Game Hunting, 1965



6,566,000 big game hunters

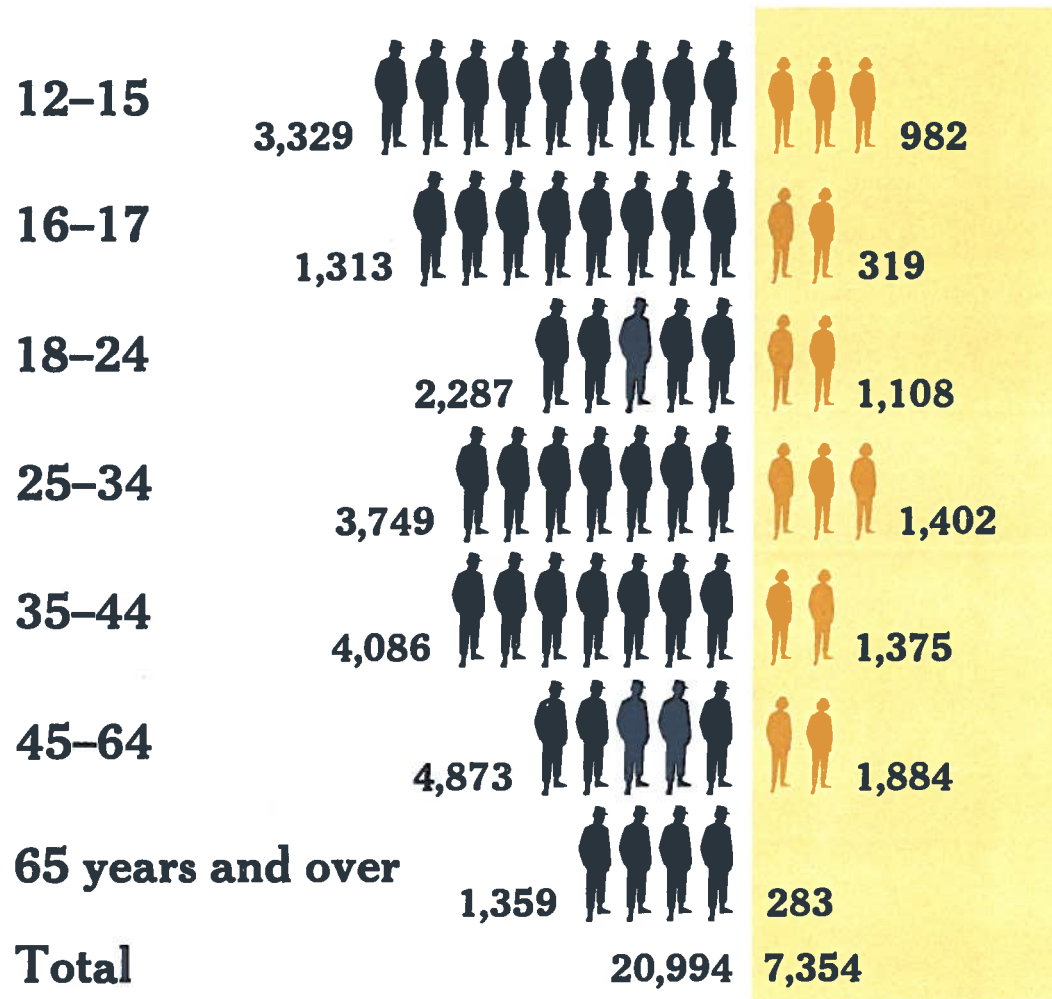
Spent \$418,764,000

\$64 each

on 43,845,000 recreation-days

\$9.55 a day

Age and Sex of Sport Fishermen, 1965

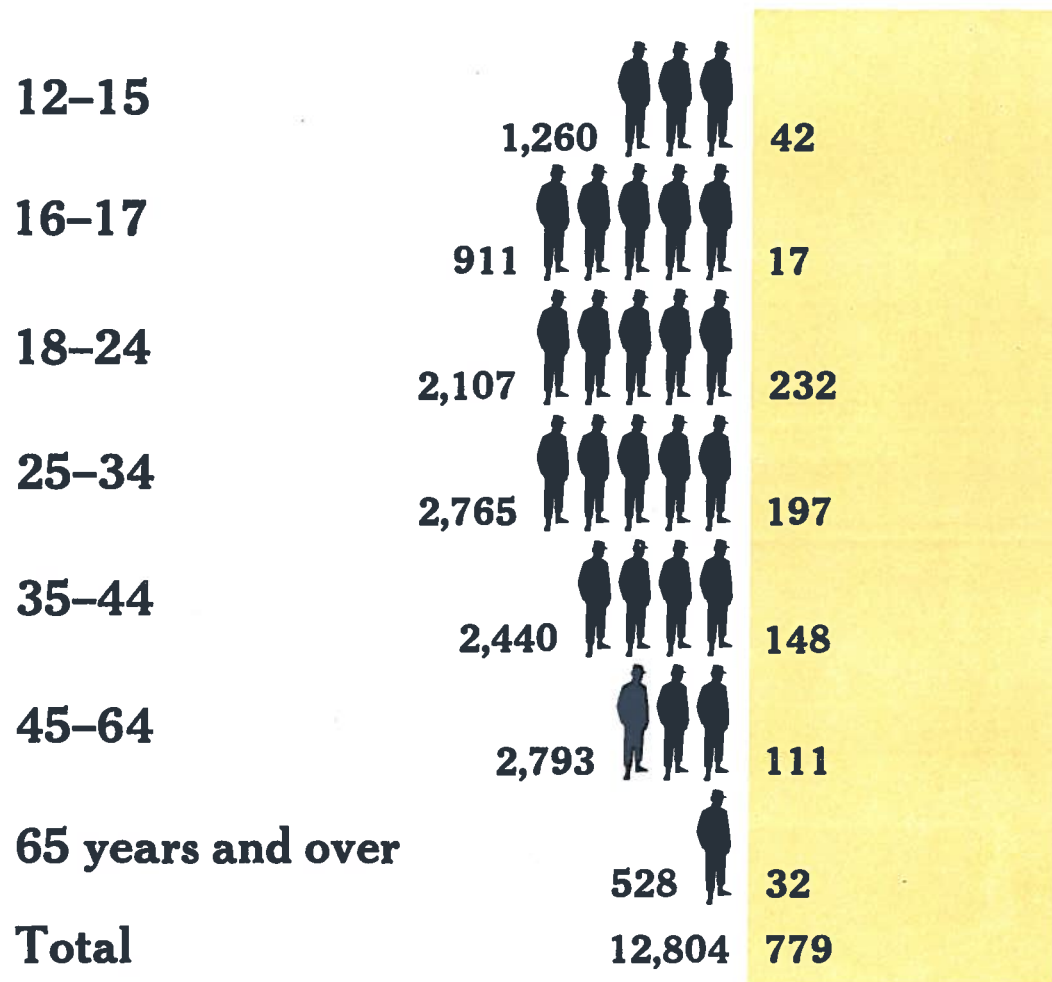


Represents 5 percent
of total male population



Represents 5 percent of
total female population

Age and Sex of Hunters, 1965

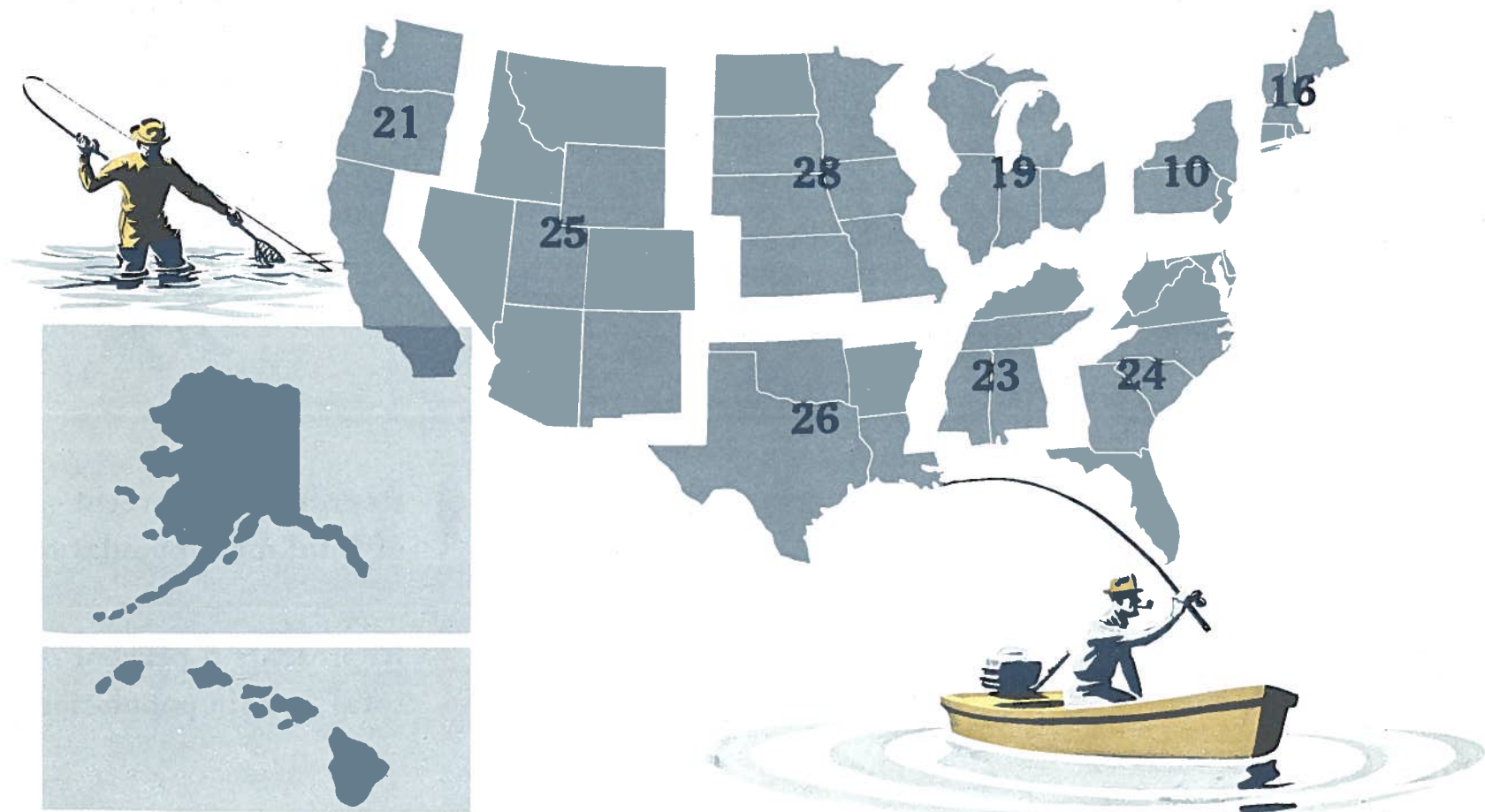


Represents 5 percent
of total male population

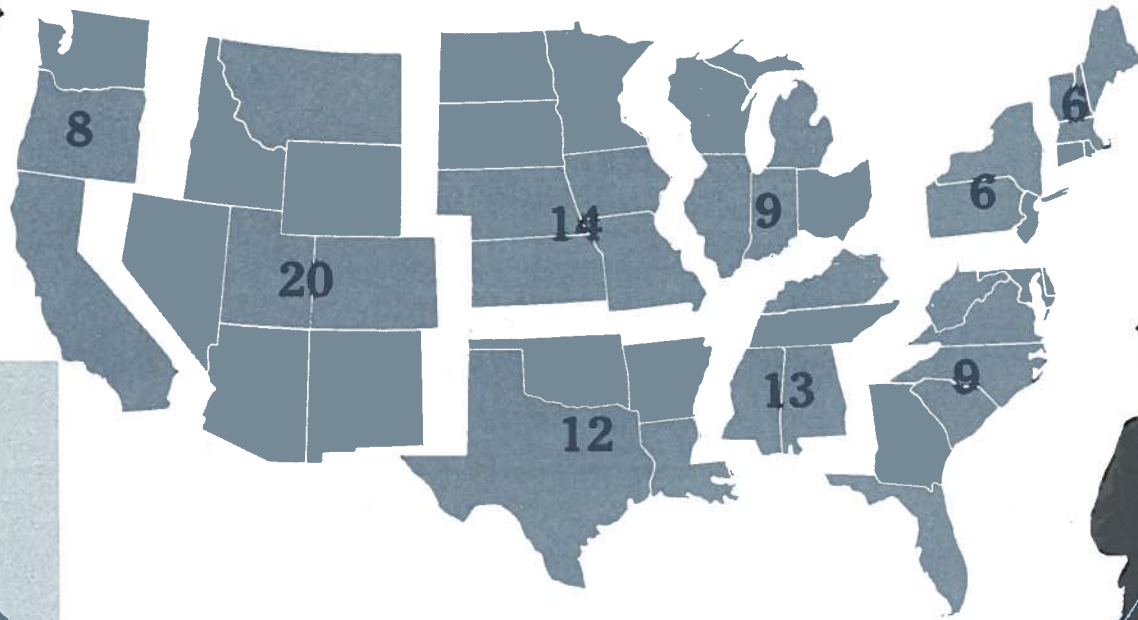


Represents 5 percent of
total female population

Percent of Fishermen in Divisional Populations, 1965



Percent of Hunters in Divisional Populations, 1965



Percent of Hunters in Cities and Towns and Rural Areas



**BIG
CITIES**



3.4



**SMALL
CITIES**



6.8



**TOWNS AND
RURAL
AREAS**



14.2



Percent of Sport Fishermen in Cities and Towns and Rural Areas



**BIG
CITIES**



12.0



**SMALL
CITIES**



19.1



**TOWNS AND
RURAL
AREAS**



23.5



Fishermen Traveled 22.1 Billion Automobile-passenger Miles in 1965



Freshwater Fishermen traveled 18.0 billion miles



Saltwater Fishermen traveled 4.1 billion miles



 represents one billion automobile-passenger miles

Hunters Traveled 8.4 Billion Automobile-passenger Miles in 1965

SMALL GAME



4.0 billion miles



BIG GAME



3.7 billion miles



WATERFOWL



0.7 billion miles



 represents one billion automobile-passenger miles

Fishermen Traveled 22,719 Million Passenger Miles



BY BUS



BY RAIL



BY AIR

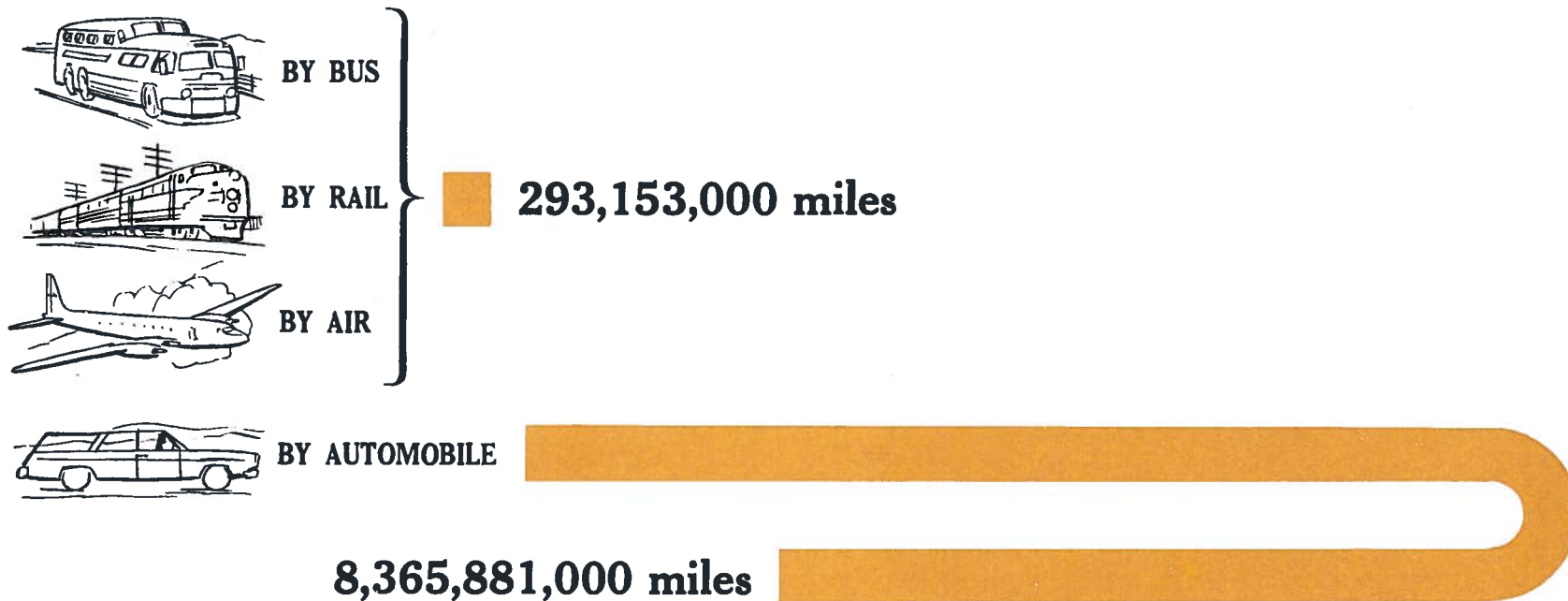


BY AUTOMOBILE

608,669,000 miles

22,111,249,000 miles

Hunters Traveled 8,659 Million Passenger Miles



Licensing of Fishermen



LICENSED
16,806,000

NOT LICENSED
11,542,000



ONE IN THREE

Licensing of Hunters



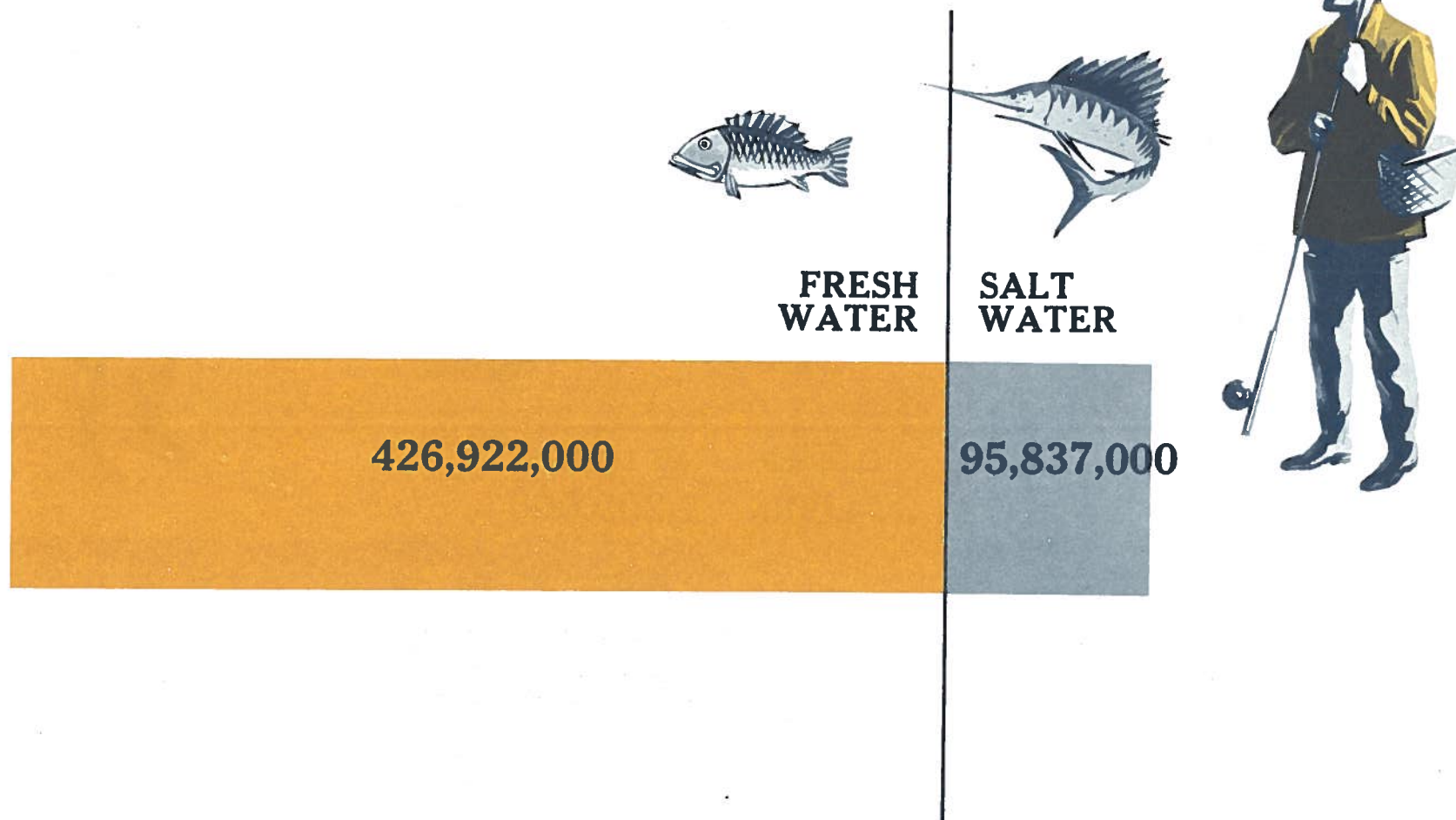
LICENSED
11,374,000

NOT LICENSED
2,209,000



ONE IN SIX

522,759,000 Fishing Recreation Days



185,819,000 Hunting Recreation Days



SMALL GAME



BIG GAME

128,448,000

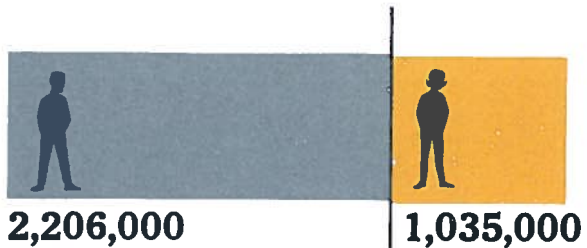
43,845,000

WATERFOWL
13,526,000

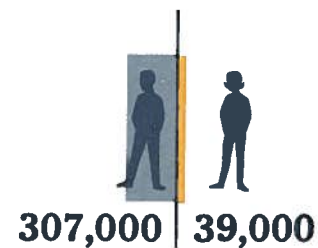
Young Sportsmen—9, 10, and 11 years old



FISHING
3,241,000



HUNTING
346,000




Farm and Ranch Small Pond Fishing

5,005,000 Fishermen



Hunting on Public Lands

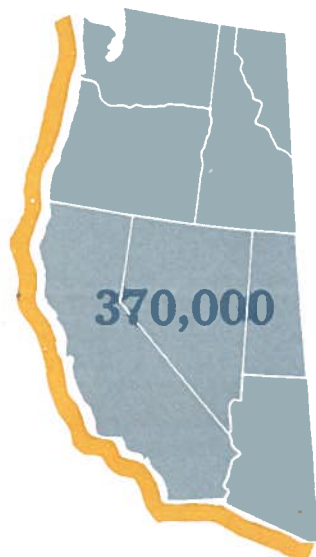
	HUNTERS
ALL	
	1,454,000
MOST	774,000
ABOUT HALF	955,000
LESS THAN HALF	1,231,000
NONE	9,169,000



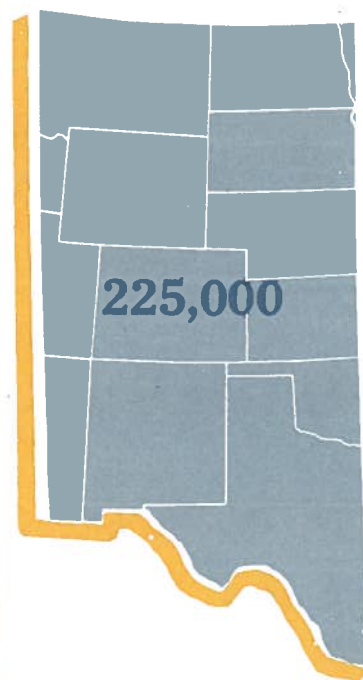
Waterfowl Hunting in the Flyways



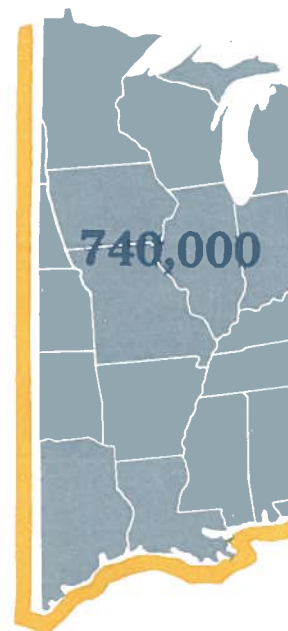
PACIFIC



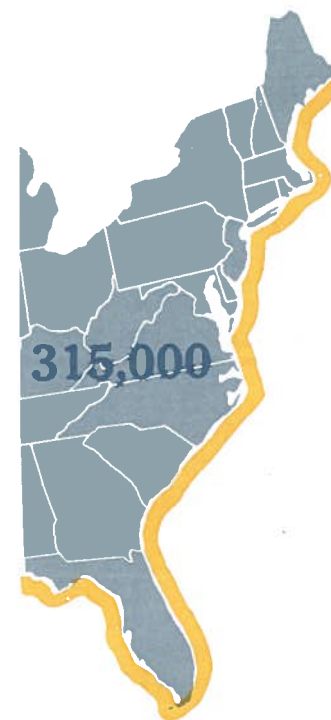
CENTRAL



MISSISSIPPI



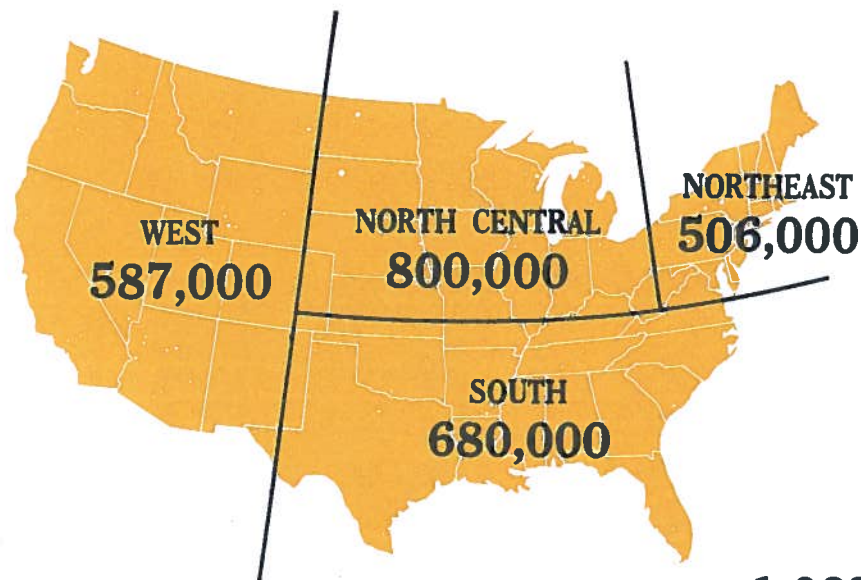
ATLANTIC



2,573,000 Varmint Hunters



BY REGION



BY RESIDENCE

IN STANDARD
METROPOLITAN
AREAS

1,083,000

NONFARM

1,092,000

OUTSIDE
STANDARD
METROPOLITAN
AREAS

FARM

398,000

Out-of-State Fishing and Hunting

FISHERMEN
6,674,000



5,505,000



2,898,000



HUNTERS
895,000



712,000

**BIG
GAME**



830,000

**SMALL
GAME**



189,000

WATERFOWL



Birds and Other Wildlife Provide Outdoor Activities For

8,196,000

BIRDWATCHERS



3,113,000

BIRD AND WILDLIFE PHOTOGRAPHERS



Where Sport Fishermen Lived in 1965

IN STANDARD
METROPOLITAN
AREAS



NONFARM

17.6%

OUTSIDE
STANDARD
METROPOLITAN
AREAS



FARM

24.7%



23.3%

Where Hunters Lived in 1965

IN STANDARD
METROPOLITAN
AREAS



NONFARM



6.7%



OUTSIDE
STANDARD
METROPOLITAN
AREAS



FARM



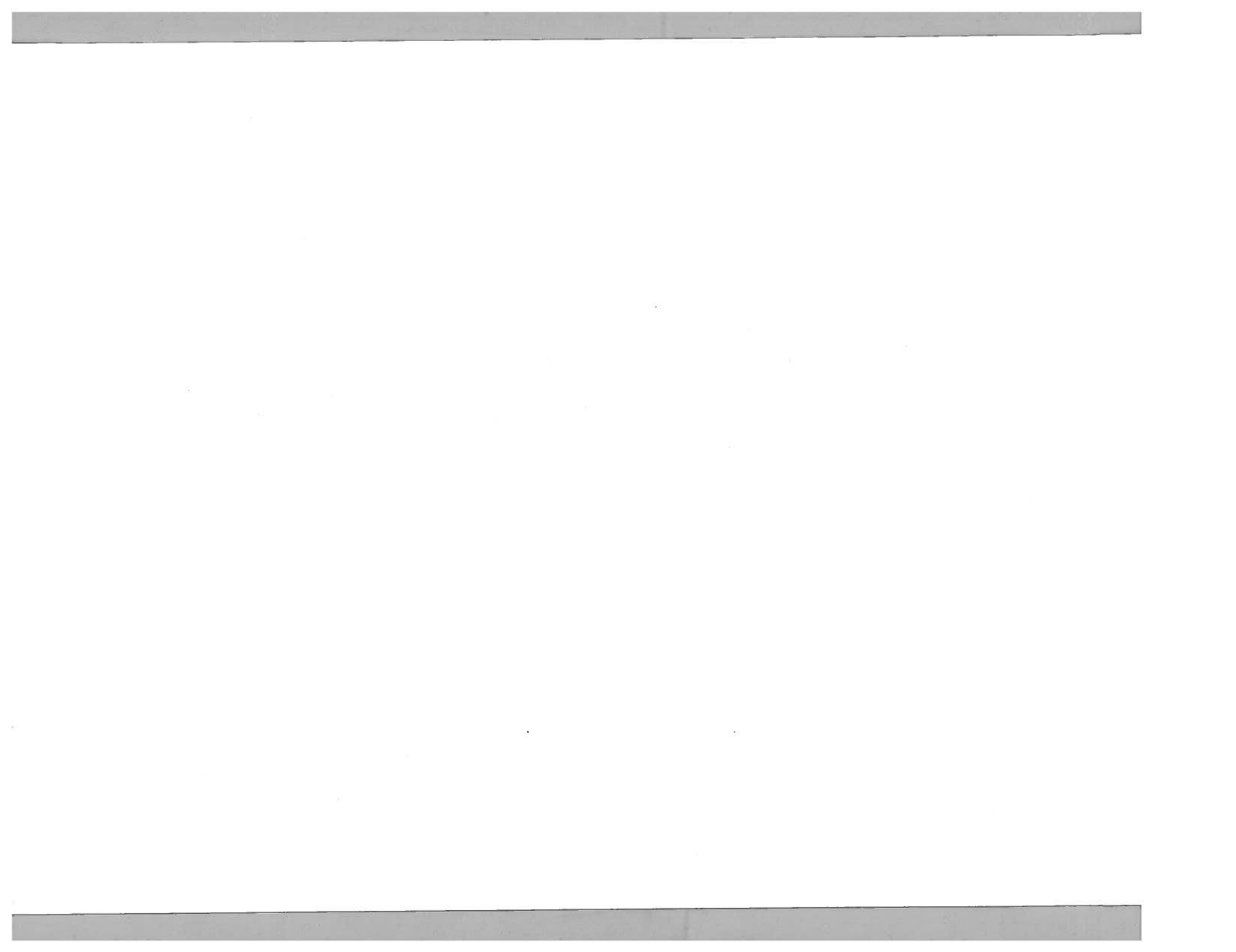
14.5%



18.6%

United States Divisional Map





APPENDIX A—Statistical Tables

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

Table 1.—Expenditures of Fishermen and Hunters in 1965

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

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all fishermen and/or hunters	Total spent	Average spent per fisherman and/or hunter
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 32, 052	97. 5	<i>Thousands</i> \$4, 046, 440	\$123. 06
Food and lodging:				
Food.....	20, 197	61. 4	456, 362	13. 88
Lodging.....	4, 624	14. 1	125, 346	3. 81
Transportation:				
Automobile.....	28 081	85. 4	556, 413	16. 92
Bus, rail, air, and water.....	596	1. 8	40, 971	1. 25
Auxiliary equipment:				
Boats and motors.....	2, 045	6. 2	655, 361	19. 93
General.....	8, 046	24. 5	256, 861	7. 81
Fishing and hunting equipment.....	22, 196	67. 5	720, 812	21. 92
Licenses, tags, and permits:				
Licenses, tags, and permits.....	21, 585	65. 6	136, 117	4. 14
Duck stamps.....	1, 268	3. 9	3, 810	. 12
Privilege fees and other:				
Annual lease and privilege fees.....	1, 243	3. 8	26, 548	. 81
Daily entrance and privilege fees.....	4, 135	12. 6	70, 602	2. 15
Bait, guide fees, and other trip expenses.....	21, 201	64. 5	777, 784	23. 65
Boat launching fees.....	1, 491	4. 5	15, 563	. 47
Dogs.....	2, 021	6. 1	146, 474	4. 45
Other.....	6, 338	19. 3	57, 304	1. 74

Table 2.—Expenditures of Fishermen in 1965

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

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all fishermen	Total spent	Average spent per fisherman
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 27, 445	96. 8	<i>Thousands</i> \$2, 925, 304	\$103. 19
Food and lodging:				
Food.....	16, 292	57. 5	340, 454	12. 01
Lodging.....	3, 837	13. 5	103, 902	3. 67
Transportation:				
Automobile.....	23, 826	84. 0	399, 747	14. 10
Bus, rail, air, and water.....	433	1. 5	29, 300	1. 03
Auxiliary equipment:				
Boats and boat motors.....	1, 936	6. 8	626, 056	22. 08
General.....	5, 473	19. 3	160, 593	5. 67
Fishing equipment.....	17, 111	60. 4	323, 543	11. 41
Licenses, tags, and permits.....	16, 018	56. 5	68, 066	2. 40
Privilege fees and other:				
Annual lease and privilege fees.....	749	2. 6	11, 364	. 40
Daily entrance and privilege fees.....	3, 439	12. 1	51, 813	1. 83
Bait, guide fees, and other trip expenses.....	20, 975	74. 0	754, 618	26. 62
Boat launching fees.....	1, 491	5. 3	15, 563	. 55
Other.....	4, 700	16. 6	40, 286	1. 42

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

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

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all fresh-water fishermen	Total spent	Average spent per fisherman
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 23, 063	96. 2	<i>Thousands</i> \$2, 125, 652	\$88. 71
Food and lodging:				
Food.....	13, 836	57. 7	256, 502	10. 70
Lodging.....	3, 031	12. 6	79, 402	3. 31
Transportation:				
Automobile.....	19, 917	83. 1	326, 814	13. 64
Bus, rail, air, and water.....	248	1. 0	16, 912	. 71
Auxiliary equipment:				
Boats and boat motors.....	1, 467	6. 1	388, 840	16. 23
General.....	4, 465	18. 6	138, 184	5. 77
Fishing equipment.....	14, 321	59. 8	250, 446	10. 45
Licenses, tags, and permits.....	14, 880	62. 1	63, 699	2. 66
Privilege fees and other:				
Annual lease and privilege fees.....	699	2. 9	5, 197	. 22
Daily entrance and privilege fees.....	2, 764	11. 5	43, 978	1. 84
Bait, guide fees, and other trip expenses.....	16, 391	68. 4	517, 661	21. 60
Boat launching fees.....	1, 063	4. 4	8, 232	. 34
Other.....	3, 863	16. 1	29, 783	1. 24

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

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

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all salt-water fishermen	Total spent	Average spent per fisherman
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 8, 051	96. 9	<i>Thousands</i> \$799, 656	\$96. 29
Food and lodging:				
Food.....	5, 215	62. 8	83, 952	10. 11
Lodging.....	953	11. 5	24, 503	2. 95
Transportation:				
Automobile.....	6, 532	78. 7	72, 933	8. 78
Bus, rail, air, and water.....	197	2. 4	12, 388	1. 49
Auxiliary equipment:				
Boats and boat motors.....	482	5. 8	237, 216	28. 56
General.....	1, 102	13. 3	22, 410	2. 70
Fishing equipment.....	3, 266	39. 3	73, 098	8. 80
Licenses, tags, and permits.....	1, 397	16. 8	4, 368	. 53
Privilege fees and other:				
Annual lease and privilege fees.....	50	. 6	6, 166	. 74
Daily entrance and privilege fees.....	721	8. 7	7, 831	. 94
Bait, guide fees, and other trip expenses.....	7, 079	85. 2	236, 958	28. 53
Boat launching fees.....	430	5. 2	7, 330	. 88
Other.....	871	10. 5	10, 503	1. 26

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

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

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all Atlantic saltwater fishermen	Total spent	Average spent per fisherman
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 4, 060	97. 2	<i>Thousands</i> \$331, 179	\$79. 27
Food and lodging:				
Food.....	2, 641	63. 2	40, 292	9. 64
Lodging.....	331	7. 9	8, 954	2. 14
Transportation:				
Automobile.....	3, 221	77. 1	36, 527	8. 74
Bus, rail, air, and water.....	99	2. 4	8, 668	2. 08
Auxiliary equipment:				
Boats and boat motors.....	242	5. 8	63, 356	15. 16
General.....	556	13. 3	9, 921	2. 38
Fishing equipment.....	1, 744	41. 7	32, 492	7. 78
Licenses, tags, and permits.....	219	5. 2	740	. 18
Privilege fees and other:				
Annual lease and privilege fees.....	19	. 5	83	. 02
Daily entrance and privilege fees.....	448	10. 7	4, 719	1. 13
Bait, guide fees, and other trip expenses.....	3, 520	84. 2	119, 648	28. 64
Boat launching fees.....	183	4. 4	1, 803	. 43
Other.....	495	11. 8	3, 976	. 95

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

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

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all Gulf coast salt-water fishermen	Total spent	Average spent per fisherman
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 2, 025	97. 2	<i>Thousands</i> \$176, 104	\$84. 50
Food and lodging:				
Food.....	1, 252	60. 0	22, 840	10. 96
Lodging.....	374	17. 9	11, 464	5. 50
Transportation:				
Automobile.....	1, 583	76. 0	21, 095	10. 12
Bus, rail, air, and water.....	58	2. 8	2, 983	1. 43
Auxiliary equipment:				
Boats and boat motors.....	119	5. 7	35, 093	16. 84
General.....	291	14. 0	6, 671	3. 20
Fishing equipment.....	725	34. 8	16, 253	7. 80
Licenses, tags, and permits.....	356	17. 1	790	. 38
Privilege fees and other:				
Annual lease and privilege fees.....				
Daily entrance and privilege fees.....	193	9. 3	2, 399	1. 15
Bait, guide fees, and other trip expenses.....	1, 793	86. 0	51, 146	24. 54
Boat launching fees.....	140	6. 7	3, 683	1. 77
Other.....	199	9. 5	1, 687	. 81

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

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

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all Pacific coast salt-water fishermen	Total spent	Average spent per fisherman
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 1, 966	96. 2	<i>Thousands</i> \$292, 373	\$143. 11
Food and lodging:				
Food.....	1, 324	64. 8	20, 821	10. 19
Lodging.....	248	12. 1	4, 085	2. 00
Transportation:				
Automobile.....	1, 729	84. 6	15, 310	7. 49
Bus, rail, air, and water.....	40	2. 0	738	. 36
Auxiliary equipment:				
Boats and boat motors.....	122	6. 0	138, 762	67. 92
General.....	253	12. 4	5, 820	2. 85
Fishing equipment.....	796	40. 0	24, 355	11. 92
Licenses, tags, and permits.....	822	40. 2	2, 836	1. 39
Privilege fees and other:				
Annual lease and privilege fees.....	27	1. 3	6, 084	2. 98
Daily entrance and privilege fees.....	80	3. 9	715	. 35
Bait, guide fees, and other trip expenses.....	1, 765	86. 4	66, 163	32. 39
Boat launching fees.....	105	5. 1	1, 845	. 90
Other.....	176	8. 6	4, 839	2. 37

Table 8.—Expenditures of Hunters in 1965

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

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

¹ Daily fees for hunting on commercially operated preserves.

² Daily fees for hunting on wild lands.

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

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

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all big-game hunters	Total spent	Average spent per hunter
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 6, 463	98. 4	<i>Thousands</i> \$418, 764	\$63. 78
Food and lodging:				
Food.....	3, 651	55. 6	41, 662	6. 34
Lodging.....	713	10. 9	14, 076	2. 14
Transportation:				
Automobile.....	6, 139	93. 5	69, 719	10. 62
Bus, rail, air, and water.....	31	. 5	1, 446	. 22
Auxiliary equipment:				
Boats and boat motors.....	27	. 4	5, 195	. 79
General.....	1, 666	25. 4	57, 674	8. 78
Hunting equipment.....	3, 897	59. 4	132, 949	20. 25
Licenses, tags, and permits.....	4, 737	72. 1	38, 324	5. 84
Privilege fees and other:				
Annual lease and privilege fees.....	334	5. 1	9, 671	1. 47
Daily entrance and privilege fees I ¹	117	1. 8	4, 053	. 62
Daily entrance and privilege fees II ²	159	2. 4	3, 617	. 55
Guide fees and other trip expenses.....	403	6. 1	15, 404	2. 35
Dogs.....	154	2. 3	18, 541	2. 82
Other.....	664	10. 1	6, 431	. 98

¹ Daily fees for hunting on commercially operated preserves.

² Daily fees for hunting on wild lands.

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

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

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

¹ Daily fees for hunting on commercially operated preserves.

² Daily fees for hunting on wild lands.

Table 11.—Expenditures of Waterfowl Hunters in 1965

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

Expenditure item	Number of spenders	Percent of all waterfowl hunters	Total spent	Average spent per hunter
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 1, 626	98. 5	<i>Thousands</i> \$87, 136	\$52. 81
Food and lodging:				
Food.....	764	46. 3	10, 940	6. 63
Lodging.....	94	5. 7	2, 914	1. 77
Transportation:				
Automobile.....	1, 477	89. 5	11, 350	6. 88
Bus, rail, air, and water.....	85	5. 2	3, 267	1. 98
Auxiliary equipment:				
Boats and boat motors.....	19	1. 2	4, 519	2. 74
General.....	293	17. 8	4, 800	2. 91
Hunting equipment.....	842	51. 0	31, 971	19. 38
Licenses, tags, and permits:				
Licenses, tags, and permits.....	1, 346	81. 6	2, 675	1. 62
Duck stamps.....	1, 268	76. 8	3, 810	2. 31
Privilege fees and other:				
Annual lease and privilege fees.....	52	3. 2	1, 345	. 82
Daily entrance and privilege fees I ¹	35	2. 1	1, 025	. 62
Daily entrance and privilege fees II ²	101	6. 1	3, 085	1. 87
Guide fees and other trip expenses.....	147	8. 9	2, 258	1. 37
Dogs.....	50	3. 0	2, 597	1. 57
Other.....	94	5. 7	578	. 35

¹ Daily fees for hunting on commercially operated preserves.

² Daily fees for hunting on wild lands.

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

Recreation-day expenditures	Fishermen		Hunters	
	Persons		Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 28, 348	100. 0	<i>Thousands</i> 13, 583	100. 0
\$0.00.....	1, 320	4. 7	189	1. 4
\$0.01-\$0.49.....	1, 857	6. 6	498	3. 7
\$0.50-\$0.99.....	1, 879	6. 6	808	5. 9
\$1.00-\$1.49.....	1, 931	6. 8	976	7. 2
\$1.50-\$1.99.....	1, 548	5. 5	872	6. 4
\$2.00-\$2.49.....	1, 812	6. 4	731	5. 4
\$2.50-\$2.99.....	1, 346	4. 8	704	5. 2
\$3.00-\$3.99.....	2, 581	9. 1	1, 305	9. 6
\$4.00-\$4.99.....	2, 247	7. 9	1, 083	8. 0
\$5.00-\$5.99.....	1, 808	6. 4	800	5. 9
\$6.00-\$6.99.....	1, 623	5. 7	812	6. 0
\$7.00-\$7.99.....	1, 277	4. 5	695	5. 1
\$8.00-\$8.99.....	821	2. 9	362	2. 7
\$9.00-\$9.99.....	977	3. 4	385	2. 8
\$10.00-\$14.99.....	2, 476	8. 7	1, 236	9. 1
\$15.00-\$24.99.....	1, 658	5. 9	1, 167	8. 6
\$25.00-\$99.99.....	1, 004	3. 5	859	6. 3
\$100.00 and over.....	183	. 6	101	. 7

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

Characteristics	Total number of persons 12 and over in United States		Total persons who fished and/or hunted		Persons who fished and hunted		Persons who fished only		Total persons who fished		Persons who hunted only		Total persons who hunted	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total.....	Thou- sands 141,928	100.0	Thou- sands 32,881	23.2	Thou- sands 9,050	6.4	Thou- sands 19,298	13.6	Thou- sands 28,348	20.0	Thou- sands 4,533	3.2	Thou- sands 13,583	9.6
Census geographic divisions:														
New England.....	9,256	100.0	1,650	17.8	421	4.5	1,067	11.5	1,488	16.0	162	1.8	583	6.3
Middle Atlantic.....	27,346	100.0	3,602	13.2	789	2.9	1,971	7.2	2,760	10.1	842	3.1	1,631	6.0
East North Central.....	28,124	100.0	6,214	22.1	1,685	6.0	3,651	13.0	5,336	19.0	878	3.1	2,563	9.1
West North Central.....	11,681	100.0	3,678	31.5	1,168	10.0	2,058	17.6	3,226	27.6	452	3.9	1,620	13.9
South Atlantic.....	20,593	100.0	5,626	27.3	1,328	6.4	3,726	18.1	5,054	24.5	572	2.8	1,900	9.2
East South Central.....	9,652	100.0	2,587	26.8	908	9.4	1,293	13.4	2,201	22.8	386	4.0	1,294	13.4
West South Central.....	12,724	100.0	3,713	29.2	1,136	8.9	2,142	16.9	3,278	25.8	435	3.4	1,571	12.3
Mountain.....	5,029	100.0	1,565	31.1	684	13.6	577	11.5	1,261	25.1	304	6.0	988	19.6
Pacific.....	17,523	100.0	4,246	24.2	931	5.3	2,813	16.1	3,744	21.4	502	2.9	1,433	8.2
Population density:														
Big cities.....	22,539	100.0	2,945	13.1	553	2.5	2,152	9.5	2,705	12.0	240	1.1	793	3.4
Small cities and suburbs.....	56,296	100.0	11,866	21.1	2,692	4.8	8,052	14.3	10,744	19.1	1,122	2.0	3,814	6.8
Towns and rural areas.....	63,093	100.0	18,070	28.6	5,805	9.2	9,094	14.3	14,899	23.5	3,171	5.0	8,976	14.2
Sex:														
Men.....	67,508	100.0	25,216	37.4	8,582	12.7	12,412	18.4	20,994	31.1	4,222	6.3	12,804	19.0
Women.....	74,420	100.0	7,665	10.3	468	.6	6,886	9.3	7,354	9.9	311	.4	779	1.0
Age groups:														
12-15 years.....	14,635	100.0	4,624	31.6	989	6.8	3,322	22.7	4,311	29.5	313	2.1	1,302	8.9
16-17 years.....	6,920	100.0	1,861	26.9	700	10.1	932	13.5	1,632	23.6	229	3.3	929	13.4
18-24 years.....	18,916	100.0	4,329	22.9	1,404	7.4	1,991	10.5	3,395	17.9	934	4.9	2,338	12.3
25-34 years.....	21,444	100.0	6,064	28.4	2,050	9.6	3,101	14.5	5,151	24.1	913	4.3	2,963	13.9
35-44 years.....	23,740	100.0	6,343	26.7	1,706	7.2	3,755	15.8	5,461	23.0	882	3.7	2,588	10.9
45-64 years.....	38,693	100.0	7,835	20.2	1,825	4.7	4,931	12.7	6,756	17.4	1,079	2.8	2,904	7.5
65 years and over.....	17,580	100.0	1,825	10.4	376	2.1	1,266	7.2	1,642	9.3	183	1.0	559	3.1

¹ Shift in classification vs. 1960 survey resulted from reclassification of U.S. land area as urban or rural after the 1960 Census.

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

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

Characteristics	Total number of persons 12 and over in United States		Total persons who fished		Fished in fresh water		Fished in salt water	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 141, 928	100. 0	<i>Thousands</i> 28, 348	20. 0	<i>Thousands</i> 23, 962	16. 9	<i>Thousands</i> 8, 305	5. 9
Sex:								
Men.....	67, 508	100. 0	20, 994	31. 1	17, 794	26. 4	6, 397	9. 5
Women.....	74, 420	100. 0	7, 354	9. 9	6, 168	8. 3	1, 908	2. 6
Age:								
12-15 years.....	14, 634	100. 0	4, 311	29. 5	3, 834	26. 2	1, 202	8. 2
16-17 years.....	6, 920	100. 0	1, 632	23. 6	1, 419	20. 5	395	5. 7
18-24 years.....	18, 916	100. 0	3, 395	17. 9	2, 894	15. 3	989	5. 2
25-34 years.....	21, 444	100. 0	5, 151	24. 0	4, 355	20. 3	1, 572	7. 3
35-44 years.....	23, 740	100. 0	5, 461	23. 0	4, 553	19. 2	1, 744	7. 3
45-64 years.....	38, 694	100. 0	6, 756	17. 5	5, 466	14. 1	2, 068	5. 3
65 years and over.....	17, 580	100. 0	1, 642	9. 3	1, 441	8. 2	335	1. 9
Place of residence:								
In standard metropolitan areas.....	93, 053	100. 0	16, 367	17. 6	12, 943	13. 9	5, 945	6. 4
Not in standard metropolitan areas:								
Nonfarm.....	41, 349	100. 0	10, 276	24. 9	9, 328	22. 6	2, 226	5. 4
Farm.....	7, 526	100. 0	1, 705	22. 7	1, 691	22. 5	135	1. 8

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

Characteristics	Total number of persons 12 and over in United States		Total persons who hunted		Hunted big game		Hunted small game		Hunted waterfowl	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 141, 928	100. 0	<i>Thousands</i> 13, 583	9. 6	<i>Thousands</i> 6, 566	4. 6	<i>Thousands</i> 10, 576	7. 5	<i>Thousands</i> 1, 650	1. 2
Sex:										
Men.....	67, 508	100. 0	12, 804	19. 0	6, 117	9. 1	10, 093	15. 0	1, 607	2. 4
Women.....	74, 420	100. 0	779	1. 0	449	. 6	483	. 6	43	. 1
Age:										
12-15 years.....	14, 634	100. 0	1, 302	8. 9	401	2. 7	1, 144	7. 8	163	1. 1
16-17 years.....	6, 920	100. 0	929	13. 4	394	5. 7	815	11. 8	145	2. 1
18-24 years.....	18, 916	100. 0	2, 338	12. 4	1, 034	5. 5	1, 952	10. 3	271	1. 4
25-34 years.....	21, 444	100. 0	2, 963	13. 8	1, 632	7. 6	2, 218	10. 3	366	1. 7
35-44 years.....	23, 740	100. 0	2, 588	10. 9	1, 294	5. 5	1, 965	8. 3	291	1. 2
45-64 years.....	38, 694	100. 0	2, 904	7. 5	1, 535	4. 0	2, 057	5. 3	377	1. 0
65 years and over.....	17, 580	100. 0	559	3. 2	276	1. 6	425	2. 4	37	. 2
Place of residence:										
In standard metropolitan areas.....	93, 053	100. 0	6, 200	6. 7	3, 078	3. 3	4, 659	5. 0	712	. 8
Not in standard metropolitan areas:										
Nonfarm.....	41, 349	100. 0	6, 026	14. 6	2, 869	6. 9	4, 878	11. 8	817	2. 0
Farm.....	7, 526	100. 0	1, 356	18. 0	619	8. 2	1, 038	13. 8	121	1. 6

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

Geographic division and place of residence	Total fresh-water fishing		Types of fresh water fishing							
			Man-made				Natural lakes and ponds		Rivers and streams	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total.....	Thousands 23,962	100. 0	Thousands 5, 866	24. 5	Thousands 2, 595	10. 8	Thousands 7, 188	30. 0	Thousands 8, 313	34. 7
Geographic Division:										
New England.....	1, 039	100. 0	83	8. 0	47	4. 5	609	58. 6	300	28. 9
Middle Atlantic.....	1, 776	100. 0	250	14. 1	108	6. 1	553	31. 1	865	48. 7
East North Central.....	5, 229	100. 0	850	15. 4	392	7. 5	2, 737	52. 3	1, 295	24. 8
West North Central.....	3, 218	100. 0	730	22. 7	275	8. 5	1, 116	34. 7	1, 097	34. 1
South Atlantic.....	3, 721	100. 0	878	23. 6	785	21. 1	677	18. 2	1, 381	37. 1
East South Central.....	2, 037	100. 0	758	37. 2	332	16. 3	165	8. 1	782	38. 4
West South Central.....	2, 901	100. 0	1, 250	43. 1	455	15. 7	447	15. 4	749	25. 8
Mountain.....	1, 257	100. 0	496	39. 4	89	7. 1	123	9. 8	549	43. 7
Pacific.....	2, 784	100. 0	616	22. 1	112	4. 0	761	27. 4	1, 295	46. 5
Place of residence:										
In standard metropolitan areas.....	12, 943	100. 0	3, 298	25. 5	1, 102	8. 5	4, 558	35. 2	3, 985	30. 8
Not in standard metropolitan areas:										
Nonfarm.....	9, 328	100. 0	2, 300	24. 7	1, 145	12. 3	2, 185	23. 4	3, 698	39. 6
Farm.....	1, 691	100. 0	268	15. 8	349	20. 6	444	26. 3	630	37. 3

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

Type of fishing	Total number salt-water fishermen in United States		Atlantic coast		Gulf coast		Pacific coast	
	Number	Percent (not additive)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 8, 305	100. 0	<i>Thousands</i> 4, 178	100. 0	<i>Thousands</i> 2, 084	100. 0	<i>Thousands</i> 2, 043	100. 0
Surf fishing.....	2, 474	29. 8	1, 314	31. 5	693	33. 3	467	22. 9
Bay and sound fishing.....	4, 422	53. 2	2, 446	58. 5	1, 165	55. 9	811	39. 7
Tidal river and stream fishing.....	1, 860	22. 4	1, 045	25. 0	528	25. 3	287	14. 0
Ocean fishing.....	5, 085	61. 2	2, 408	57. 6	1, 195	57. 3	1, 482	72. 5

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

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

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

Place of residence	Total persons who hunted—	
	Migratory upland game birds	Varmints
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 2, 254	<i>Thousands</i> 2, 573
Place of residence:		
In standard metropolitan areas.....	1, 209	1, 083
Not in standard metropolitan areas:		
Nonfarm.....	915	1, 092
Farm.....	131	398

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

Number of trips	Persons who fished and/or hunted		Persons who fished		Persons who hunted	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
United States total...	<i>Thou-sands</i> 32, 881	100. 0	<i>Thou-sands</i> 28, 348	100. 0	<i>Thou-sands</i> 13, 583	100. 0
Once.....	3, 816	11. 6	3, 559	12. 5	1, 586	11. 7
Twice.....	2, 104	6. 4	1, 901	6. 7	1, 277	9. 4
3 times.....	2, 734	8. 3	2, 801	9. 9	1, 131	8. 3
4 or 5 times.....	3, 841	11. 6	3, 683	13. 0	2, 007	14. 8
6 to 10 times.....	6, 221	18. 9	5, 504	19. 4	2, 933	21. 6
11 to 15 times.....	3, 554	10. 8	2, 912	10. 3	1, 425	10. 5
16 to 25 times.....	3, 773	11. 5	3, 272	11. 5	1, 639	12. 1
26 to 50 times.....	4, 002	12. 2	3, 005	10. 6	1, 097	8. 1
51 to 100 times.....	1, 862	5. 7	1, 064	3. 8	357	2. 6
101 to 199 times.....	783	2. 4	509	1. 8	127	. 9
200 times and over...	191	. 6	138	. 5	4	0
Median.....	9. 2	-----	8. 0	-----	7. 4	-----

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

Distance traveled	Persons who fished		Persons who hunted	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 28, 348	100. 0	<i>Thousands</i> 13, 583	100. 0
Less than 1 mile.....	2, 785	9. 8	284	2. 1
1-99 miles.....	5, 941	21. 0	3, 575	26. 3
100-249 miles.....	4, 449	15. 7	2, 649	19. 5
250-499 miles.....	4, 062	14. 3	2, 246	16. 5
500-749 miles.....	2, 769	9. 8	1, 480	10. 9
750-999 miles.....	1, 533	5. 4	960	7. 1
1,000-1,499 miles.....	2, 189	7. 7	920	6. 8
1,500-1,999 miles.....	1, 380	4. 9	443	3. 3
2,000-2,999 miles.....	1, 516	5. 3	569	4. 2
3,000-4,999 miles.....	1, 057	3. 7	284	2. 1
5,000 miles and over.....	667	2. 4	173	1. 3

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

Characteristics	Total number of persons 12 and over in United States		Fished on trips lasting more than 1 day		Hunted on trips lasting more than 1 day	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 141, 928	100. 0	<i>Thousands</i> 10, 358	7. 3	<i>Thousands</i> 3, 736	2. 6
Geographic divisions:						
New England.....	9, 256	100. 0	375	4. 1	132	1. 4
Middle Atlantic.....	27, 346	100. 0	847	3. 1	380	1. 4
East North Central.....	28, 124	100. 0	2, 332	8. 3	864	3. 1
West North Central.....	11, 681	100. 0	1, 346	11. 5	369	3. 2
South Atlantic.....	20, 593	100. 0	1, 374	6. 7	337	1. 6
East South Central.....	9, 652	100. 0	481	5. 0	136	1. 4
West South Central.....	12, 724	100. 0	1, 112	8. 7	413	3. 2
Mountain.....	5, 029	100. 0	787	15. 6	557	11. 1
Pacific.....	17, 523	100. 0	1, 704	9. 7	548	3. 1
Population-density:						
Big cities.....	22, 539	100. 0	1, 142	5. 1	399	1. 8
Small cities and suburbs.....	56, 296	100. 0	5, 170	9. 2	1, 589	2. 8
Towns and rural areas.....	63, 093	100. 0	4, 048	6. 4	1, 748	2. 8
Sex:						
Men.....	67, 508	100. 0	7, 803	11. 6	3, 445	5. 1
Women.....	74, 420	100. 0	2, 559	3. 4	293	. 4
Age:						
12-15 years.....	14, 635	100. 0	1, 640	11. 2	210	1. 4
16-17 years.....	6, 920	100. 0	607	8. 8	185	2. 7
18-24 years.....	18, 916	100. 0	1, 030	5. 4	588	3. 1
25-34 years.....	21, 444	100. 0	1, 988	9. 3	1, 006	4. 7
35-44 years.....	23, 740	100. 0	2, 084	8. 8	821	3. 5
45-64 years.....	38, 693	100. 0	2, 532	6. 5	836	2. 2
65 years and over.....	17, 580	100. 0	481	2. 7	92	. 5

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

Type fishing and hunting	Total number 12 years old and older in United States		Licensed		Unlicensed	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Total fishermen-----	<i>Thousands</i> 28, 348	100. 0	<i>Thousands</i> 16, 806	59. 3	<i>Thousands</i> 11, 542	40. 7
Total hunters-----	13, 583	100. 0	11, 374	83. 7	2, 209	16. 3

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

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

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

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

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

Family income level	Distribution of number of fishermen and hunters
	<i>Percent</i>
Family income under—	
\$3,000.....	12. 7
\$4,000.....	20. 8
\$5,000.....	30. 9
\$6,000.....	43. 9
\$7,500.....	61. 4
\$10,000.....	79. 3
\$15,000.....	94. 9
\$15,000 and over.....	100. 0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Type of fishing	Boat launchings	
	Expenditures	Number of times
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
United States total fishing.....	\$15, 563	10, 124
Fresh-water.....	8, 232	6, 723
Salt-water.....	7, 330	3, 339

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

Hours per recreation day	Percent of—	
	Fishermen	Hunters
United States total.....	100. 0	100. 0
Hours spent per recreation day:		
Less than one hour.....	2. 1	. 7
1-2 hours.....	16. 6	9. 9
3-4 hours.....	29. 8	24. 9
5-6 hours.....	17. 3	22. 7
7 hours or more.....	9. 6	19. 8
Not ascertained ¹	24. 6	22. 0

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

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

Place of residence	Total number of 9- to 11-year-olds in the United States	9-, 10-, and 11-year-olds	
		Total who fished	Total who hunted
United States total.....	<i>Thousands</i> 11, 935	<i>Thousands</i> 3, 241	<i>Thousands</i> 346
Place of residence:			
In standard metropolitan areas.....	7, 984	2, 103	142
Not in standard metropolitan areas:			
Nonfarm.....	3, 285	952	161
Farm.....	666	186	43

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

Recreation days and hours per recreation day	Total who fished	Total who hunted
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
United States total.....	3, 241	346
Recreation days:		
1 day.....	437	58
2 days.....	381	69
3 days.....	327	33
4 days.....	249	32
5-7 days.....	645	61
8-19 days.....	548	55
20 or more days.....	497	19
Not ascertained.....	157	19
Hours spent per recreation days:		
Less than one hour.....	288	14
1-2 hours.....	1, 207	117
3-4 hours.....	1, 042	137
5-6 hours.....	409	23
7 hours or more.....	152	40
Not ascertained.....	143	15

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

Major findings	1955	1960	1965	Major findings	1955	1960	1965
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>		<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Number of fishermen and hunters—	24, 917	30, 435	32, 881	Number of recreation days spent fishing and hunting—	566, 870	658, 308	708, 578
Number of fishermen—	20, 813	25, 323	28, 348	Fishing—	397, 447	465, 769	522, 759
Fresh-water—	18, 420	21, 677	23, 962	Fresh-water—	338, 826	385, 167	426, 922
Salt-water—	4, 557	6, 292	8, 305	Salt-water—	58, 621	80, 602	95, 837
Number of hunters—	11, 784	14, 637	13, 583	Hunting—	169, 423	192, 539	185, 819
Small-game—	9, 822	12, 105	10, 576	Small-game—	118, 630	138, 192	128, 448
Big-game—	4, 414	6, 277	6, 566	Big-game—	30, 834	39, 190	43, 845
Waterfowl—	1, 986	1, 955	1, 650	Waterfowl—	10, 959	15, 158	13, 526
Expenditures of fishermen and hunters—	\$2, 850, 979	\$3, 852, 116	\$4, 046, 440	Passenger miles traveled by auto- mobile for fishing and hunting—	23, 982, 730	26, 447, 562	30, 477, 130
Expenditures of fishermen—	\$1, 914, 292	\$2, 690, 872	\$2, 925, 304	Fishing—	17, 910, 434	18, 834, 947	22, 111, 249
Fresh-water—	\$1, 425, 353	\$2, 064, 680	\$2, 125, 652	Fresh-water—	15, 006, 433	15, 430, 001	17, 972, 943
Salt-water—	\$488, 939	\$626, 191	\$799, 656	Salt-water—	2, 904, 001	3, 404, 945	4, 138, 307
Expenditures of hunters—	\$936, 687	\$1, 161, 242	\$1, 121, 135	Hunting—	6, 072, 296	7, 612, 615	8, 365, 881
Small-game—	\$494, 033	\$726, 118	\$615, 234	Small-game—	3, 094, 974	3, 962, 020	4, 010, 499
Big-game—	\$323, 909	\$345, 694	\$418, 764	Big-game—	2, 222, 373	2, 998, 178	3, 718, 767
Waterfowl—	\$118, 745	\$89, 431	\$87, 136	Waterfowl—	754, 949	652, 417	636, 615

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

Geographic division	Year	Total number of persons 12 and over		Total persons who fished and/or hunted		Total persons who fished		Total persons who hunted	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States total.....	1955	<i>Thousands</i> 118,366	100.0	<i>Thousands</i> 24,917	21.1	<i>Thousands</i> 20,813	17.6	<i>Thousands</i> 11,784	10.0
	1960	131,226	100.0	30,435	23.2	25,323	19.3	14,637	11.2
	1965	141,928	100.0	32,881	23.2	28,348	20.0	13,585	9.6
Geographic division:									
New England.....	1955	7,919	100.0	1,224	15.4	1,002	12.7	589	7.4
	1960	8,349	100.0	1,368	16.4	1,205	14.4	517	6.2
	1965	9,256	100.0	1,650	17.8	1,488	16.0	583	6.3
Middle Atlantic.....	1955	24,869	100.0	3,539	14.2	2,811	11.3	1,608	6.5
	1960	26,493	100.0	3,432	13.0	2,569	9.7	1,723	6.5
	1965	27,346	100.0	3,602	13.2	2,760	10.1	1,631	6.0
East North Central.....	1955	25,733	100.0	5,489	21.3	4,583	17.8	2,538	9.9
	1960	26,833	100.0	6,316	23.5	5,317	19.8	2,985	11.1
	1965	28,124	100.0	6,214	22.1	5,336	19.0	2,563	9.1
West North Central.....	1955	9,201	100.0	2,913	31.7	2,346	25.5	1,534	16.7
	1960	10,149	100.0	3,383	33.3	2,855	28.1	1,709	16.8
	1965	11,681	100.0	3,678	31.5	3,226	27.6	1,620	13.9
South Atlantic.....	1955	14,336	100.0	3,223	22.5	2,805	19.6	1,449	10.1
	1960	17,798	100.0	4,423	24.9	3,695	20.8	2,045	11.5
	1965	20,593	100.0	5,626	27.3	5,054	24.5	1,900	9.2
East South Central.....	1955	7,959	100.0	1,963	24.7	1,665	20.9	989	12.4
	1960	9,277	100.0	2,778	29.9	2,207	23.8	1,510	16.3
	1965	9,652	100.0	2,587	26.8	2,201	22.8	1,294	13.4
West South Central.....	1955	10,250	100.0	2,560	25.0	2,237	21.8	1,165	11.4
	1960	11,837	100.0	3,666	31.0	3,133	26.5	1,750	14.8
	1965	12,724	100.0	3,713	29.2	3,278	25.8	1,571	12.3
Mountain.....	1955	4,529	100.0	1,369	30.2	1,112	24.6	796	17.6
	1960	5,222	100.0	1,646	31.5	1,372	26.3	1,120	21.4
	1965	5,029	100.0	1,565	31.1	1,261	25.1	988	19.6
Pacific.....	1955	13,570	100.0	2,637	19.4	2,252	16.6	1,116	8.2
	1960	15,268	100.0	3,422	22.4	2,971	19.5	1,279	8.4
	1965	17,523	100.0	4,246	24.2	3,744	21.4	1,433	8.2

APPENDIX B—Definitions

Sport Fishing

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

Sport Hunting

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

Bird Watching

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

Wildlife Photography

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

Sport Fishing and Hunting Outside the United States

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

Sport Fishing and Hunting Outside State of Residence

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

Expenditures on Sport Fishing and Hunting

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) *Auxiliary equipment*.—Expenditures on auxiliary equipment are the sum of purchases and the cost of maintenance of (a) boats and boat motors and (b) general equipment used primarily for hunting and fishing. General equipment expenditures are the sum of purchases and cost of maintenance of tents, sleeping gear, cooking and eating utensils, special clothing, lanterns, binoculars, trailers, cabins, and other equipment used primarily for fishing and hunting.

(4) *Fishing and hunting equipment*.—Expenditures of sport fishermen on fishing equipment are the sum of purchases and cost of maintenance of rods, poles, reels, lines, harnesses, nets,

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

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

(5) *Licenses, tags, and permits*.—Expenditures on fishing and hunting licenses, tags, stamps and permits are the sum of fees paid for these items to Federal and State governments for the privilege of sport fishing and hunting. Total sales in 1965 of Migratory Bird Hunting Stamps, required of all 16 years of age and over who hunt waterfowl, amounted to 1,565,860 compared with the 1,268,000 shown in the survey on page 43. Some of this difference is due to the sale of duck stamps to persons who did no waterfowl hunting during 1960.

(6) *Privilege fees and other*.—Expenditures on privilege fees and other expenses primarily for fishing and hunting are the sum of (a) daily entrance and other privilege fees; (b) annual lease and privilege fees; (c) bait, guide fees, and other trip expenses; (d) boat launchings; (e) expenditures on hunting dogs, and (f) other expenses.

(a) **ANNUAL LEASE AND PRIVILEGE FEES**.—Expenditures on annual lease and privilege fees include the purchase of the privilege to fish or to hunt on private lands on a seasonal or annual basis.

(b) **ENTRANCE AND OTHER PRIVILEGE FEES**.—Expenditures on entrance and other privilege fees include the purchase of the privilege to fish or to hunt on private lands on a daily or trip basis. These expenditures include the fees paid by sport hunters to hunt on shooting preserves.

(c) **BAIT, GUIDE FEES, AND OTHER TRIP EXPENSES**.—Expenditures on bait, guide fees, and other trip expenses for fishing

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

(d) **BOAT LAUNCHINGS.**—Expenditures on boat launchings are the sum of costs for use of launching facilities primarily for fishing.

(e) **EXPENDITURES ON HUNTING DOGS.**—Expenditures on hunting dogs are the sum of purchase and upkeep of dogs used primarily for hunting.

(f) **OTHER EXPENSES.**—Other expenses are the sum of the costs of fishing and hunting magazines, general club dues, admittance fees for fishing and hunting on public lands, and costs not classified in other categories.

Coastal Area Fished

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

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

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

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

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

Sport Fishing in Farm and Ranch Ponds

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

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

Upland Migratory Game Bird Hunters

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

Hunting on Public Lands

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

"Varmint" Hunting

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

Population

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

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

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

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

- 9-11 years. Preteenagers.
- 12-15 years. Young teenagers.
- 16-17 years. Older teenagers.
- 18-24 years. The getting started age—young adults, premarriage and early marriage, college students, and job starters.
- 25-34 years. Young married people beginning families.
- 35-44 years. Parenthood and setting up economic status.
- 45-64 years. Middle age and peak of economic status.
- 65 years and over. Retirement and old age.

Place of Residence:

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)

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

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

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

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

Population Density

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

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

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

Sport Fishing and Hunting Trips

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

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

Car miles are the miles traveled by automobile primarily for sport fishing and hunting. Passenger miles are the number of miles traveled by sport fishermen and hunters in automobiles on trips taken primarily for fishing and hunting. For example,

if three fishermen traveled 100 miles on a fishing trip, the car miles would be 100 and the passenger miles would be 300.

Recreation Day

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

Sport Fishing and Hunting Licenses

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

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

SPORTSMEN BY LICENSE STATUS AND BY ACTIVITY, 1965

	<i>Fishing</i>	<i>Hunting</i>
Total sportsmen.....	28,348,000	13,583,000
Number licensed.....	16,806,000	11,374,000
Percent licensed.....	59	84

Membership in Fishing and Hunting Clubs

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

Number.....	1, 517, 000
Percent of all fishermen and/or hunters.....	4. 6
Percent of all persons 12 years old and over.....	1. 1

Education

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

Family Income

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

Geographic Regions and Divisions

NORTHEAST REGION

<i>New England Division</i>	<i>Middle Atlantic Division</i>
Maine	New York
New Hampshire	New Jersey
Vermont	Pennsylvania
Massachusetts	
Connecticut	
Rhode Island	

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

<i>East North Central Division</i>	<i>West North Central Division</i>
Ohio	Minnesota
Indiana	Iowa
Illinois	Missouri
Michigan	North Dakota
Wisconsin	South Dakota
	Nebraska
	Kansas

SOUTH REGION

<i>South Atlantic Division</i>	<i>East South Central Division</i>
Delaware	Kentucky
Maryland	Tennessee
District of Columbia	Alabama
Virginia	Mississippi
West Virginia	<i>West South Central Division</i>
North Carolina	Arkansas
South Carolina	Louisiana
Georgia	Oklahoma
Florida	Texas

WEST REGION

<i>Mountain Division</i>	<i>Pacific Division</i>
Montana	Alaska
Idaho	Washington
Wyoming	Oregon
Colorado	California
New Mexico	Hawaii
Arizona	
Utah	
Nevada	

APPENDIX C—Differences Between Surveys

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

Differences Between Total Participants and Substantial Participants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX D—Technique of the Survey

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

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

The Sample

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

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

Identification and Interviewing

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

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

The personnel used for the various phases of the survey were the experienced personnel employed on the Current Population Survey and other regular programs of the Bureau of the Census.

Both field supervisors and interviewers received detailed personal training on the content of the survey. Interviewers also were provided complete manuals of instruction, both for training purposes and for assistance while interviewing. In order to assist the sportsmen in providing the desired detail, cal-

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

APPENDIX E—STATISTICAL RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

Statistical Reliability of Major Findings of the 1965 Survey

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

Table 2.—Standard Error of Estimated Number of Persons

[Range 68 chances out of 100]

Size of estimate	Standard error
<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
1, 000	207
2, 000	210
3, 000	216
4, 000	228
5, 000	255
10, 000	370
15, 000	480
20, 000	565
25, 000	650
30, 000	730



