

Appendix A

Appendix A. Definitions

Annual household income – Total 1990 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 16 (fishing), table 21 (hunting), and table 50 (nonconsumptive).

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 1991 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 spearfishing equipment; also catching or gathering shellfish (clams, crabs, etc.). The non-commercial seining or netting of fish, unless the fish are for use as bait. For example, seining for smelt is fishing, but seining for bait

minnows is not included as fishing.

Fishing equipment – Items owned primarily for fishing. These items are listed in table 16.

Freshwater – Reservoirs, lakes, ponds, and the non-tidal 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 21.

Local land – Public land owned by local governments such as county parks or municipal watersheds.

Maintain natural areas – To set aside one-quarter acre or more of natural environment such as wood lots or open fields for the primary purpose of benefiting wildlife.

Maintain plantings – To introduce or encourage the growth of food and cover plants

for the primary purpose of benefiting wildlife.

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

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

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.

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

Nonconsumptive equipment – Items owned primarily for observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife. These items are listed in table 50.

Nonresidents – Individuals who do not live in the state being reported. For example, a person living in Texas who watches whales in California is

a nonresident participant in California.

Nonresponse – Nonresponse is a term used to reflect the fact that some survey respondents provide incomplete sets of information. For example, a survey respondent may have been unable to identify the primary type of hunting for which a gun was bought. Hunting expenditures will reflect the gun purchase, but it will not appear as spending for big game or any other type of hunting. In general, nonresponses result in reported totals that are greater than the sum of their apparent parts.

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

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

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

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

Primary 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.

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

Primary 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.

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.

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

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

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

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 participants who are eligible for in-depth interviews. In addition,

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

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 or pickup trucks that are owned primarily for wildlife-related recreation. Items of special equipment are listed in table 26 (fishing and hunting) and table 50 (nonconsumptive).

Special fishing methods – Spearfishing, fishing with a net or seine (except for minnows or bait), or fishing with a bow and arrow.

Spenders – Individuals who reported an expenditure value for fishing, hunting, or noncon-

sumptive activities or equipment.

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

Wetlands – In this report, wetlands are marshes, swamps, potholes, bogs, small lakes, ponds surrounded by wetland vegetation, and bottomlands that are sometimes flooded. Excluded are open bodies of water 10 acres or more in surface area.

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

ings, or domestic animals such as farm animals or pets.

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