

Fishing Highlights

In 1991, 35.6 million U.S. residents 16 years old and older enjoyed a variety of fishing opportunities throughout the United States. Anglers fished 511 million days and took 454 million fishing trips. They spent \$24 billion on fishing-related expenses during the year. Among the 31 million freshwater anglers, including those who fished the Great Lakes, 440 million days were spent and 390 million trips were taken freshwater fishing. Freshwater anglers spent \$15.1 billion on freshwater fishing trips and equipment expenditures.

Saltwater fishing attracted 8.9 million anglers who enjoyed 64 million trips on 75 million days. They spent almost \$5 billion on their trip and equipment costs.

Total Fishing

Anglers	35.6 million
Freshwater	31.0 million
Saltwater	8.9 million

Days	511 million
Freshwater	440 million
Saltwater	75 million

Trips	454 million
Freshwater	390 million
Saltwater	64 million

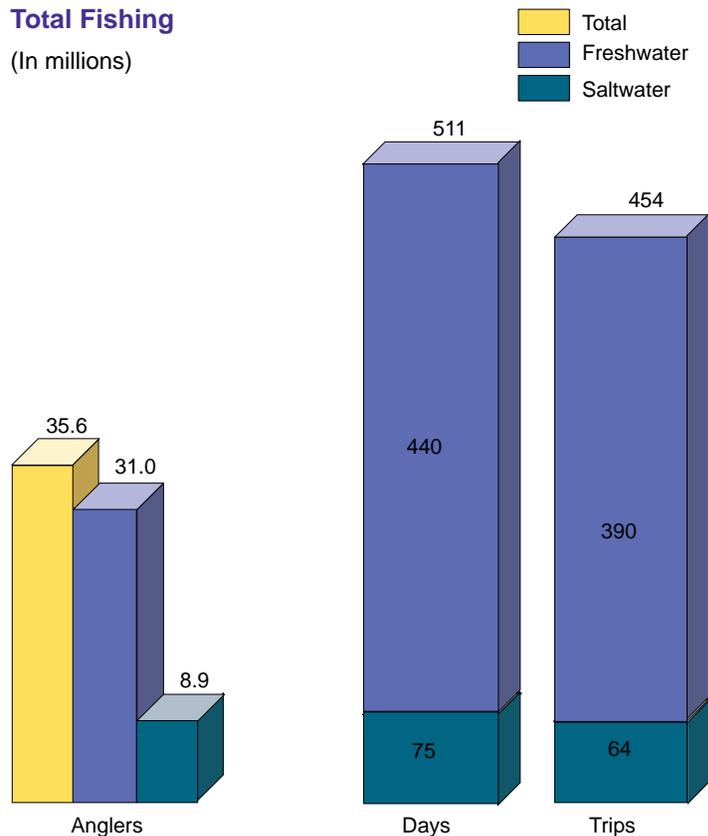
Expenditures	\$24 billion
Freshwater	15.1 billion
Saltwater	5.0 billion
Unspecified	3.9 billion

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Source: Tables 1, 17, and 20

Total Fishing

(In millions)



Scale enlarged to show detail of data.

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Fishing Expenditures

Anglers spent \$24 billion in 1991 including \$11.8 billion spent on travel-related costs, 49 percent of all fishing expenditures. Five billion dollars, 42 percent of all trip-related costs, were spent on food and lodging, and \$2.8 billion, 24 percent of trip-related expenditures, were spent on transportation. Other trip costs such as land use fees, guide fees, equipment rental, boating expenses, and bait cost anglers \$4.1 bil-

lion, 35 percent of all trip expenses.

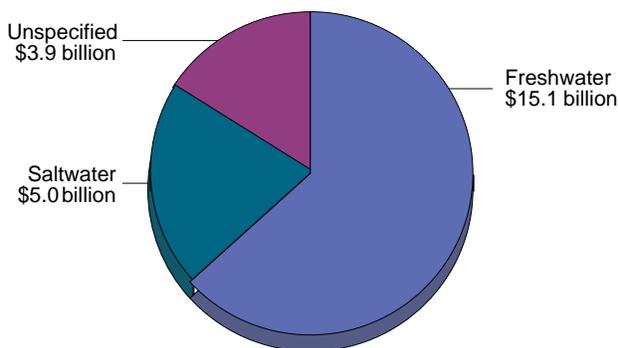
Fishing equipment expenditures totaled \$9.4 billion in 1991, 39 percent of all fishing expenditures. Anglers spent \$3.7 billion on fishing equipment such as rods, reels, tackle boxes, depth finders, and artificial lures and flies. This amounted to 40 percent of all equipment expenditures. Auxiliary equipment, such as camping equipment, binoculars, and special fishing cloth-

ing, amounted to \$619 million, 7 percent of equipment costs. Special equipment such as boats, vans, and trail bikes cost anglers \$5 billion, 53 percent of all equipment costs.

Anglers also spent a considerable amount on land leasing and ownership, \$2.1 billion or 9 percent of all expenditures. They spent \$649 million on magazines, membership dues, contributions, licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

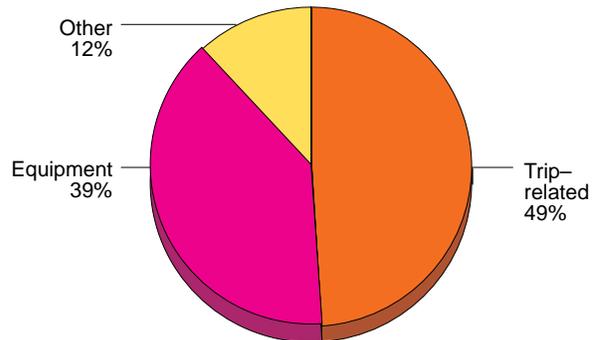
Expenditures

(Total expenditures \$24 billion)



Percent of Total Fishing Expenditures

(Total expenditures \$24 billion)



Total Fishing Expenditures

Total fishing expenditures \$24.0 billion

Total trip-related \$11.8 billion

Food and lodging	5.0 billion
Transportation	2.8 billion
Other trip costs	4.1 billion

Total equipment expenditures \$9.4 billion

Fishing equipment	3.7 billion
Auxiliary equipment	0.6 billion
Special equipment	5.0 billion

Total other fishing expenditures \$2.8 billion

Magazines	0.1 billion
Membership dues and contributions	0.1 billion
Land leasing and ownership	2.1 billion
Licenses, stamps, tags, and permits	0.5 billion

Source: Table 16

Freshwater Fishing Highlights

Freshwater fishing was the most popular type of fishing. In 1991, 31 million anglers fished 440 million days and took 390 million trips. Their expenditures for trips and equipment totaled \$15.1 billion for the year. Excluding those who fished the Great Lakes, freshwater anglers numbered 30.2 million, 85 percent of all anglers. Freshwater anglers who did not fish the Great Lakes took 369 million trips on 431 million days and spent \$13.8 billion on trips and equipment for an average of \$458 per angler.

The 2.6 million anglers who fished the Great Lakes enjoyed 25 million days and 20 million trips fishing. Their trip and equipment expenditures, \$1.3 billion, were 9 percent of the total freshwater trip and equipment expenditures. Great Lakes anglers averaged \$524 for the year.

Freshwater Fishing Expenditures

Trip and equipment expenditures for freshwater fishing (excluding the Great Lakes) totaled \$13.8 billion in 1991. Total trip-related expenditures came to \$7.9 billion. Food and lodging amounted to \$3.5 billion, 45 percent of all trip-

related costs. Transportation costs were \$2.1 billion, 27 percent of all freshwater trip costs. Other trip-related expenses for anglers fishing freshwater other than the Great Lakes included guide fees, equipment rental, and bait at a cost of \$2.3 billion.

Almost \$6 billion was spent on equipment for freshwater fishing, excluding the Great Lakes. Non-Great Lakes freshwater anglers purchased \$2.3 billion of fishing equipment such as rods and reels, tackle boxes, depth finders, and artificial lures and flies. Expenditures for auxiliary equipment including camping equipment and binoculars totaled \$452

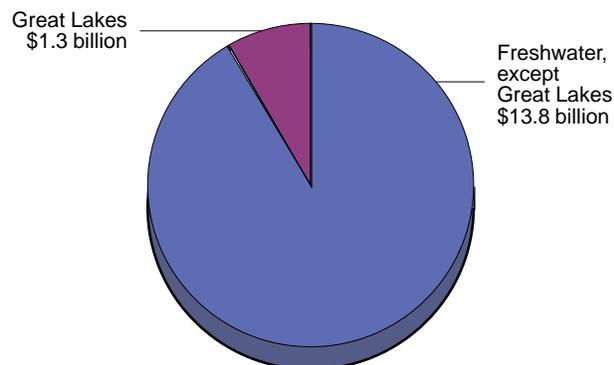
Freshwater Fishing

Anglers	31 million
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	30.2 million
Great Lakes	2.6 million
Days	440 million
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	431 million
Great Lakes	25 million
Trips	390 million
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	369 million
Great Lakes	20 million
Trip and equipment expenditures	\$15.1 billion
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	13.8 billion
Great Lakes	1.3 billion

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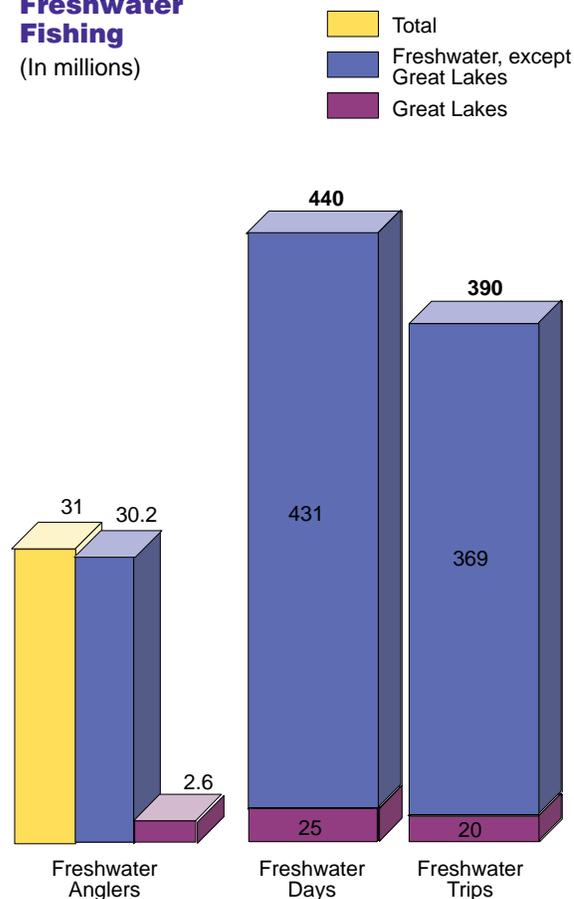
Source: Tables 1, 17, 18, and 19

Freshwater Trip and Equipment Expenditures



Freshwater Fishing

(In millions)



Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

million for the year. Expenditures for special equipment, such as boats, vans, and trail bikes accounted for \$3.2 billion.

Great Lakes anglers spent \$1.3 billion on trips and equipment in 1991. Trip-related expenses totaled \$870 million. Of these expenditures, almost \$331 million was spent on food and lodging, 38 percent of trip costs; \$173 million was spent on transportation, 20 percent of trip costs; and \$366 million was spent on other items such as guide fees, equipment rental, and bait, 42 percent of trip costs.

Great Lakes anglers spent \$467 million on equipment. They bought \$190 million worth of fishing equipment (rods and reels, etc.). They spent \$29 million on auxiliary equipment (camping equipment, binoculars, etc.) and \$247 million on the purchase of special equipment (boats, vans, etc.).

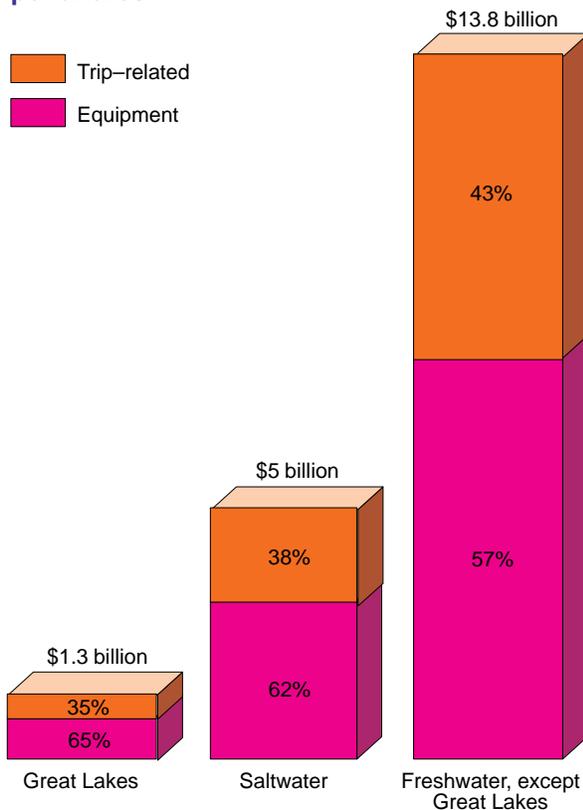
Saltwater Fishing Highlights and Expenditures

In 1991, 8.9 million anglers enjoyed saltwater fishing on 64 million trips totaling 75 million days. Overall, they spent almost \$5 billion during the year on trips and equipment. Of

their expenditures, trip-related costs garnered the largest portion, \$3.1 billion. Food and lodging cost \$1.1 billion, 35 percent of trip expenditures, transportation costs totaled \$526 million, or 17 percent of trip costs; and other trip costs such as equipment rental, bait, and guide fees were \$1.5 billion.

Saltwater anglers spent \$1.9 billion on equipment. They spent \$749 million on fishing equipment (rods and reels, etc.), \$69 million on auxiliary equipment (camping equipment, binoculars, etc.), and \$1.1 billion on special equipment (boats, vans, etc.).

Trip and Equipment Expenditures



Saltwater Fishing

Anglers	8.9 million
Days	75 million
Trips	64 million
Trip and equipment expenditures	\$5 billion

Source: Tables 1 and 20

Comparative Fishing Highlights

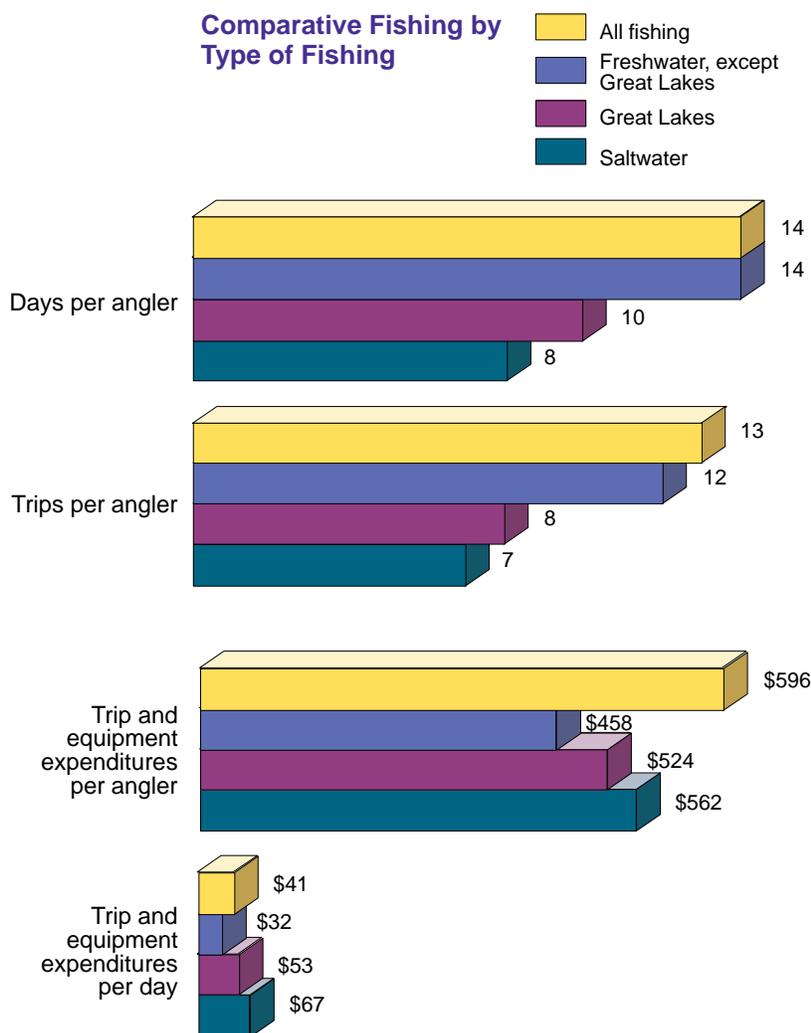
In 1991, anglers spent an average of 14 days fishing and took an average of 13 fishing trips. Freshwater, non-Great Lakes anglers averaged 14 days fishing and 12 trips. While Great Lakes anglers averaged 10 days fishing and 8 trips, their saltwater counterparts fished an average of 8

days and took an average of 7 trips.

Overall, anglers spent an average of \$674 on fishing-related expenses in 1991 at \$47 per day. They averaged \$596 per angler on trip and equipment costs, a daily average of \$41.

Freshwater anglers, excluding the Great Lakes, averaged \$458 per participant in 1991 for trips and equipment. Great

Lakes anglers spent an average of \$524 per angler, and saltwater anglers averaged \$562 per angler for the year on their trip and equipment costs. Non-Great Lakes freshwater anglers averaged \$32 per day of fishing. Great Lakes anglers' daily average was \$53. And saltwater anglers spent an average of \$67 for each day of saltwater fishing.



Fishing for Selected Fish

Of the 30.2 million anglers who fished freshwater sources other than the Great Lakes, 12.9 million spent 158 million days fishing for black bass. Panfish were sought by 10.1 million anglers on 102 million days. Catfish and bullheads drew 9.2 million anglers on 96 million days. Over 8.3 million anglers fished for crappie on 91 million days. Trout fishing attracted 9.1 million anglers on 81 million days in 1991, and 6.4 million anglers fished for white bass on 63 million days.

Freshwater anglers also commonly fished for walleye, sauger, northern pike, pickerel, salmon, steelhead, and muskie.

In 1991, 2.6 million anglers fished the Great Lakes. Walleye and sauger attracted 1 million anglers on 9 million days. Perch were fished for on 8 million days by 983 thousand Great Lakes anglers. Salmon drew 721 thousand anglers for 5 million days of fishing. Black bass, lake trout, and steelhead attracted 526, 482, and 289 thousand anglers respectively.

Among the 8.9 million saltwater anglers, 2.3 million fished for flatfish, including flounder and halibut, on 16 million days. Bluefish were a favorite of 1.9 million anglers on 12 million days. Seatrout were sought by 1.3 million anglers on 13 million days and 881 thousand anglers fished for mackerel on 5 million days. Five million days were spent fishing for salmon by 783 thousand anglers and 683 thousand anglers fished for lingcod on 3 million days in 1991.

Selected Fish by Type of Fishing

(In millions)

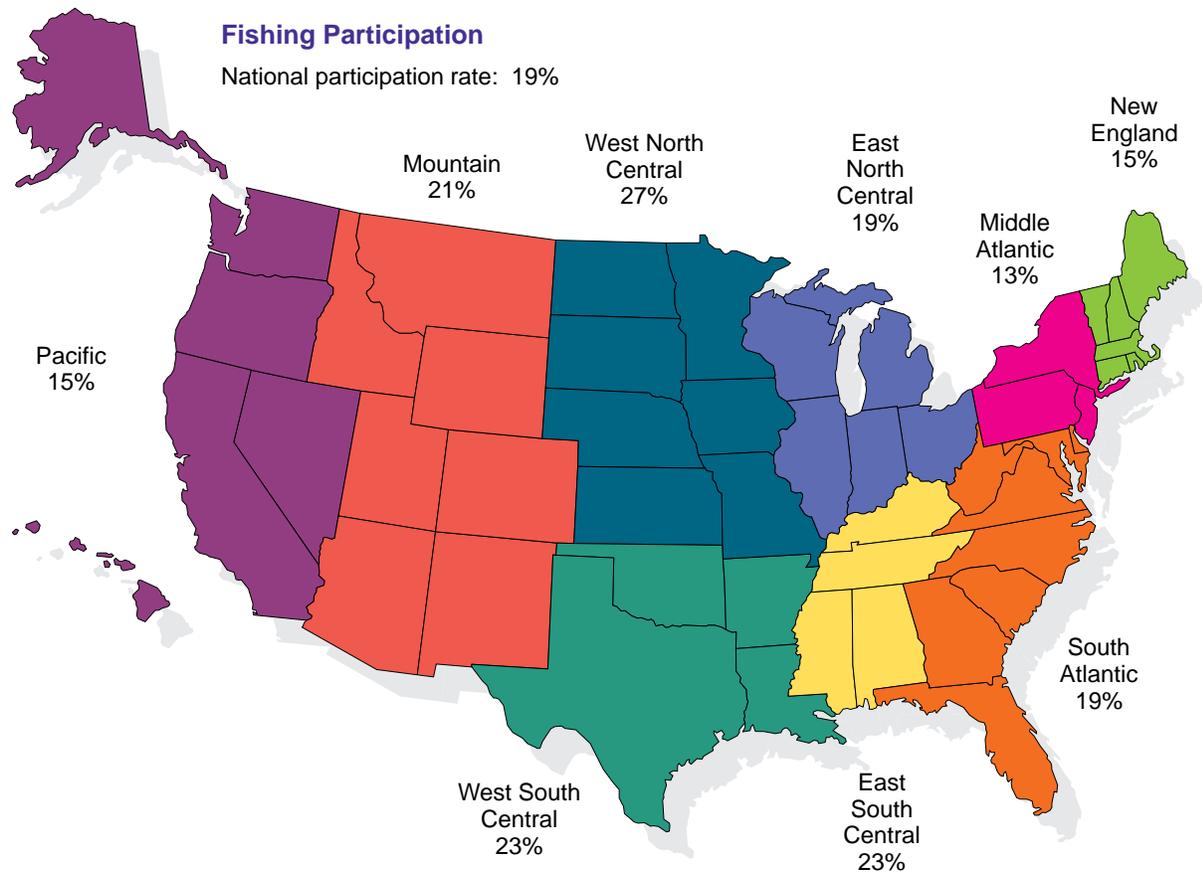
Type of fishing	Anglers	Days
Freshwater, except Great Lakes		
Black bass	12.9	158
Panfish	10.1	102
Catfish/bullhead	9.2	96
Crappie	8.3	91
Trout	9.1	81
White bass	6.4	63
Great Lakes		
Walleye/sauger	1.00	9
Perch	0.98	8
Salmon	0.72	5
Black bass	0.53	4
Lake trout	0.48	3
Steelhead	0.29	2
Saltwater		
Flatfish (flounder, halibut)	2.30	16
Bluefish	1.90	12
Seatrout	1.30	13
Mackerel	0.88	5
Salmon	0.78	5
Lingcod/rockcod	0.68	3

Source: Tables 4, 5, and 6

Participation by Geographic Division

In 1991, 190 million people 16 years old and older lived in the United States. Almost one out of every five U.S. residents went fishing. While the national participation rate was 19 percent, the regional rates ranged from 13 percent in the Middle Atlantic Division to 27 percent in the West North Central Division. The West North Central, East South Central, West

South Central, and Mountain Divisions all reported participation rates above the national rate. The East and West South Central Divisions each had participation rates of 23 percent and the Mountain Division recorded a participation rate of 21 percent. The East North Central and South Atlantic Divisions both had participation rates of 19 percent. The New England and Pacific Divisions each recorded participation rates of 15 percent.



Fishing in State of Residence and in Other States

A majority of the 35.6 million anglers who fished in 1991 did so within their home state. Approximately 32.3 million participants, 91 percent of all anglers, fished in their state of residence. More than 8.4 million, 24 percent, fished out-of-state. Percentages do not add up to 100 because those sportsmen who fished both in-state and out-of-state were included in both categories.

Most of the 30.2 million freshwater anglers (excluding Great Lakes) fished within their resident state, 27.7 million or 92 percent. Six million, 20 percent of these freshwater anglers, fished out-of-state.

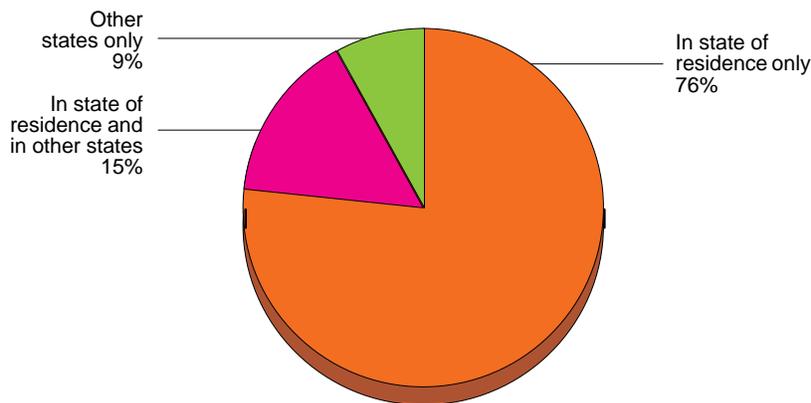
Fishing on the Great Lakes was enjoyed primarily by anglers fishing within their home state. Over 2 million anglers, or 83 percent of the 2.6 million Great Lakes anglers, fished within their state of residence. Comparatively, 585 thousand

or 23 percent of Great Lakes anglers fished out-of-state.

In comparison with freshwater anglers, 29 percent of saltwater anglers fished out-of-state. Moreover, 76 percent, almost 6.8 million saltwater anglers, also reported fishing within the borders of their home state. Those saltwater anglers fishing out-of-state numbered 2.6 million.

Percent of All Fishing, in State of Residence and Other States

(Total: 35.6 million participants)



Fishing in State of Residence and in Other States

(In millions)

	In-state	Out-of-state
Total anglers	32.3	8.4
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	27.7	6.0
Great Lakes	2.1	0.6
Saltwater	6.8	2.6

Source: Table 3

Angler Distance Traveled

While most anglers traveled relatively short distances to fish, others reported taking long journeys in pursuit of fishing opportunities in 1991. Fifty-two percent of the country's freshwater anglers, excluding Great Lakes, stayed within a 25-mile radius of their homes when they went fishing at their most often visited site.

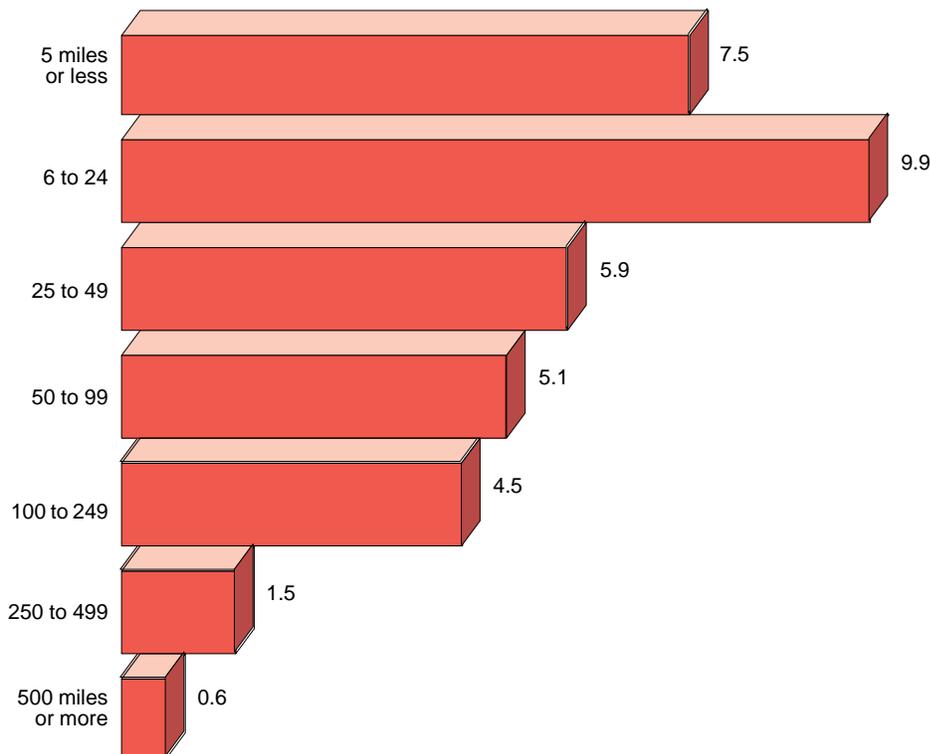
In contrast, 19 percent of the anglers who fished the Great Lakes traveled 6 to 24 miles to go fishing at their most often visited sites, 20 percent reported traveling 100 to 249 miles one-way, and 10 percent were willing to journey 250 to 499 miles one-way to enjoy Great Lakes fishing.

Forty-one percent of saltwater anglers went fishing at their

most often visited sites within a 25-mile radius of their homes. Of these, 22 percent traveled 6 to 24 miles one-way, and 19 percent of all saltwater anglers traveled 5 miles or less. Furthermore, 7 percent of all saltwater anglers traveled 250 to 499 miles one-way to visit their most often used sites. Finally 2 percent reported traveling 1,000 miles or more one-way in 1991.

Number of Anglers, by Distance Traveled One-way to Site Used Most Often

(Number of anglers in millions)



Types of Freshwater Fished, Excluding Great Lakes

Freshwater anglers fished in ponds of less than 10 acres, lakes and reservoirs greater than 10 acres, and rivers and streams. Most non-Great Lakes freshwater anglers, 20.9 million (69 percent), fished lakes or reservoirs on 221 million days. Rivers and streams were utilized by 13.7 million freshwater anglers (45 percent) on 126 million days. Small ponds attracted 10.6 million anglers (35 percent) on 78 million days.

Great Lakes Anglers

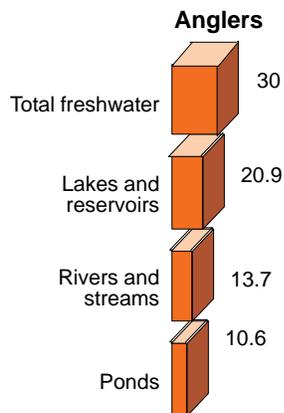
Great Lakes fishing includes not only the Great Lakes, but also their tributaries, bodies of water that connect the Great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence River south of the bridge at Cornwall. The most popular of the lakes among anglers was Lake Erie. Thirty-five percent of all the Great Lakes anglers fished Lake Erie on an average of 8 days during 1991. Lake Michigan was a close second in popularity. Thirty-four percent enjoyed fishing in Lake Michigan's waters with an average of 6 days per angler recorded. Lake Ontario was

fished by 12 percent of all Great Lakes anglers. Anglers fished Lake Ontario an average of 8 days in 1991.

The connecting waters (St. Mary's river system, St. Claire, Niagara and Detroit Rivers) of the lakes attracted 10 percent of the total Great Lakes anglers. They averaged 12 days of fishing on these waters in 1991. While Lake St. Claire was fished by only 5 percent of all Great Lakes anglers, these participants fished an average of 14 days per year, more than any other Great Lake or their connecting waters.

Types of Freshwater Fished, Excluding Great Lakes

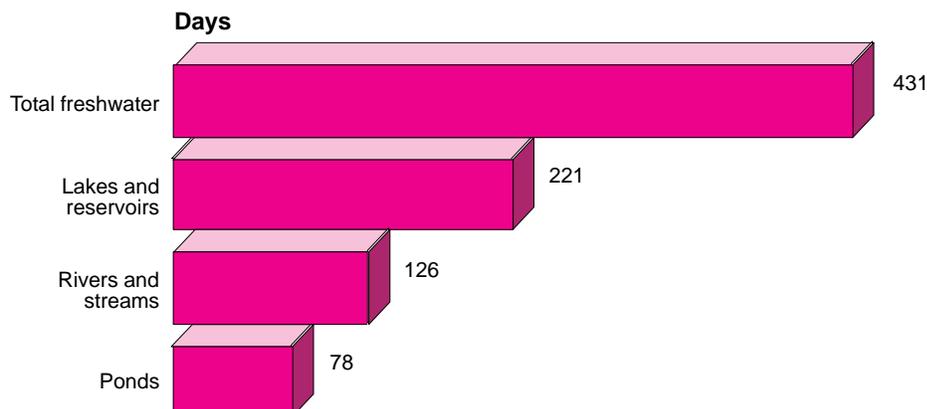
(In millions)



Great Lakes Fishing

	Anglers (Thousands)	Percentage of all Great Lakes anglers
Total, all Great Lakes	2,552	100
Lake Erie	905	35
Lake Michigan	864	34
Lake Ontario	298	12
Connecting waters	260	10
Lake Huron	230	9
Tributaries to the Great Lakes	148	6
Lake St. Claire	118	5
Lake Superior	114	4
St. Lawrence River	31	1

Source: Table 32



Sex and Age of Anglers

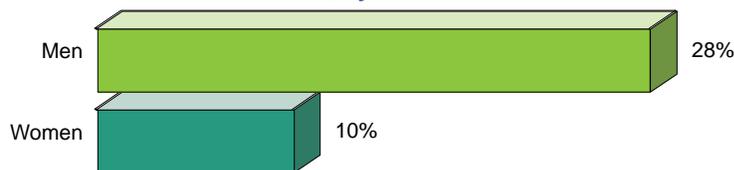
While fishing was enjoyed by more men than women in 1991, a substantial number of women fished as well. In 1991, 28 percent of American males fished and 10 percent of American females fished. Of the 35.6 million anglers who fished in the U.S., 72 percent (25.7 million) were male and 28 percent (9.9 million) were female.

Almost 10 million anglers, 28 percent of all anglers, were 25

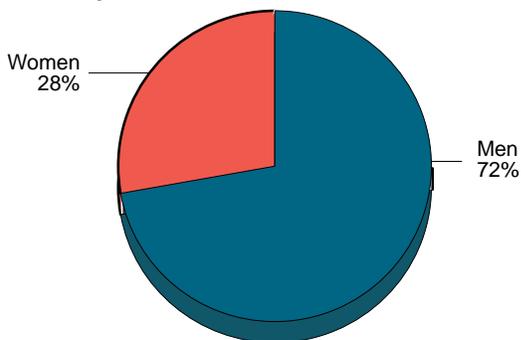
to 34 years old, which is 23 percent of the U.S. population in that age group. They were closely followed by 8.6 million anglers 35 to 44 years old who comprised 24 percent of all anglers. Twenty-two percent of the U.S. population 35 to 44 years old fished in 1991. Eighteen percent of the 45 to 54 year old age group, 4.9 million participants, accounted for 14 percent of all anglers. Thirteen percent of all anglers, 4.6 million people, were 18 to 24 years old in 1991. Twenty percent of

all people in that age group fished. Anglers 55 to 64 years old numbered 3.3 million, 9 percent of total anglers and 16 percent of the U.S. population 55 to 64 years old. While the 2.8 million anglers 65 years old and older made up 8 percent of the angler population, they comprised 9 percent of the U.S. population 65 years old and older. The 16 and 17 year olds added 1.5 million individuals, or 4 percent, to the angler population, participating at a rate of 23 percent.

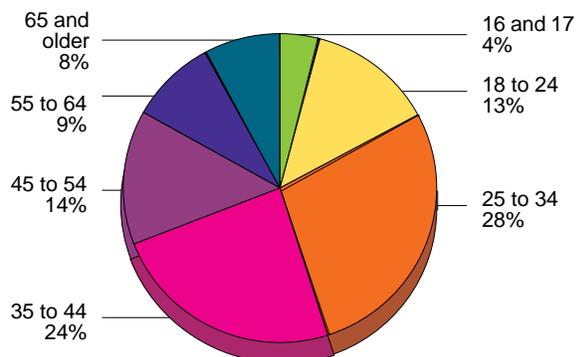
Percent of U.S. Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Fished, by Sex



Percent of Anglers 16 Years Old and Older, by Sex



Percent of Anglers, by Age

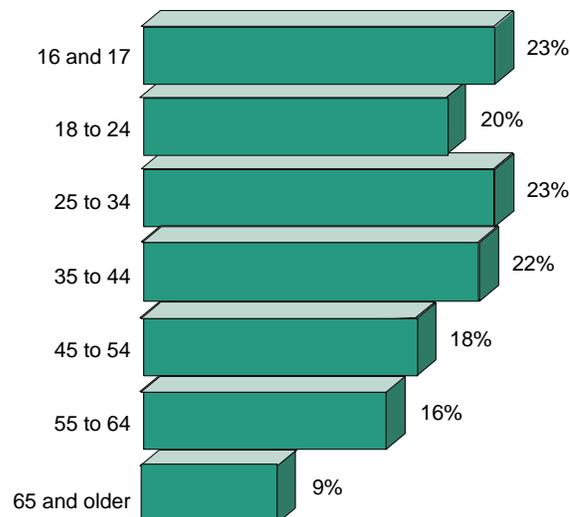


Anglers, by Sex and Age

Total, both sexes	35.6 million
Male	25.7
Female	9.9
Total, all ages	35.6 million
16 and 17	1.5
18-24	4.6
25-34	9.9
35-44	8.6
45-54	4.9
55-64	3.3
65 and older	2.8

Source: Table 13

Percent of U.S. Population Who Fished, by Age



Size of Residence of Anglers

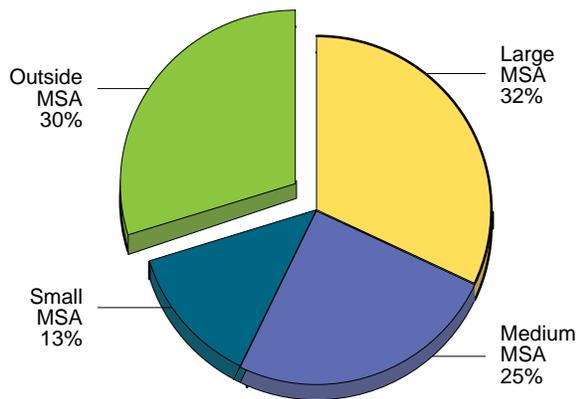
In 1991, 70 percent of U.S. residents who fished lived inside a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) with most anglers coming from large MSA's. MSA's with populations of 1,000,000 or more recorded

that 14 percent of their population fished, while 32 percent of all anglers came from these large urban areas. Within MSA's with populations of 250,000 to 999,999, 19 percent of the total population enjoyed fishing, representing 25 percent of the angler population. And

MSA's with populations of 50,000 to 249,999 had a participation rate of 22 percent; they made up 13 percent of all anglers. In areas outside of MSA's, 25 percent of the population fished in 1991. These participants made up 30 percent of all anglers.

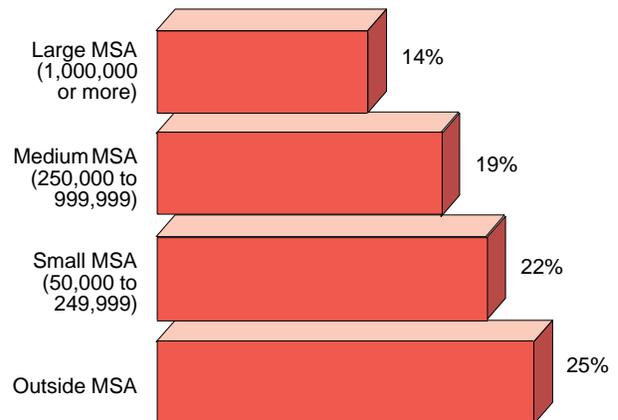
Percent of Anglers 16 Years Old and Older, by Residence

(Angler population: 35.6 million)



Percent of U.S. Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Fished, by Residence

(19% of total U.S. population fished)



Income of Anglers

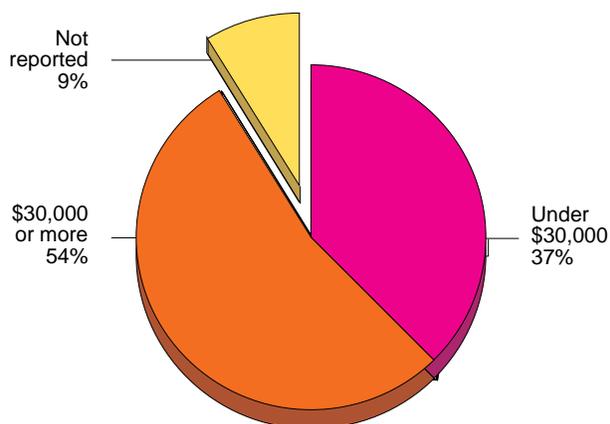
Anglers at all income levels enjoyed fishing. Participation rates ranged from 11 percent for all individuals with household incomes of \$10,000 or less to 24 percent for those who reported annual household incomes of \$30,000- \$49,999 and \$50,000-\$74,999. Those living in households with incomes of \$10,000 or less comprised 6 percent of all anglers; those with \$30,000- \$49,999 incomes made up 29 percent of all anglers; and those with household incomes of \$50,000-

\$74,999 comprised 16 percent of all anglers. Sixteen percent of the individuals with household earnings of \$10,000-\$19,999 represented 13 percent of all anglers. Nineteen percent of the individuals with household earnings of \$20,000-\$24,999 fished, adding 8 percent to the angler total. Among those individuals with household incomes of \$25,000- \$29,999 a year, 20 percent fished in 1991 representing 11 percent of all anglers. Finally, 21 percent of the households earning \$75,000 or more

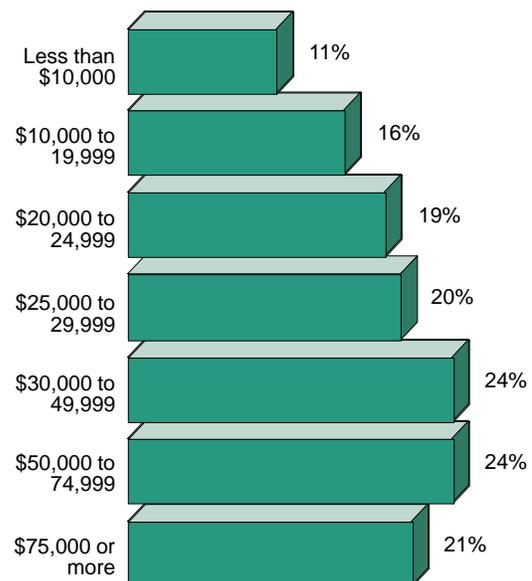
made up 8 percent of the total angler population.

In 1990, the median household income of U.S. residents was approximately \$30,000, with half the households earning less than \$30,000 and the other half earning \$30,000 or more. Among anglers, 37 percent came from households with an annual income of less than \$30,000, while 54 percent were from households earning \$30,000 or more annually. The remaining 9 percent of the angler population did not report their income.

Percent of Anglers 16 Years Old and Older, by Income



Percent of U.S. Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Fished, by Income



Education and Race of Anglers

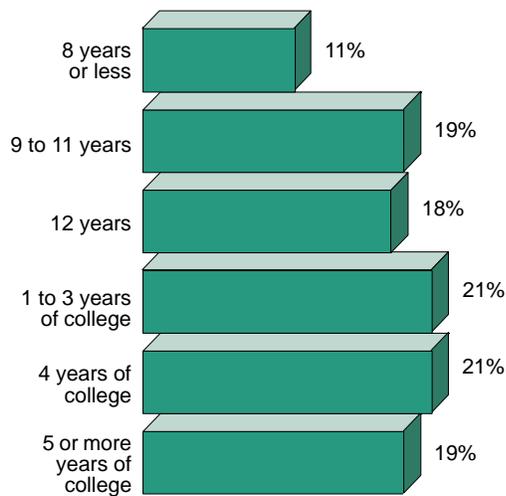
People from a variety of educational backgrounds fished in 1991. The lowest participation rate, 11 percent, was found among those with 8 years of education or less. They made up 4 percent of all anglers. The highest participation rate, 21 percent, was found among those individuals with 1 to 4 years of college. Those per-

sons with 1 to 3 years of college made up 22 percent of all anglers, while those with 4 years of college represented 13 percent of all anglers. Individuals with 9 to 11 years of education had a participation rate of 19 percent as did those with 5 years or more of college. These two education groups represented 12 percent and 9 percent of all anglers respectively. Finally, 18 percent of those with 12 years of educa-

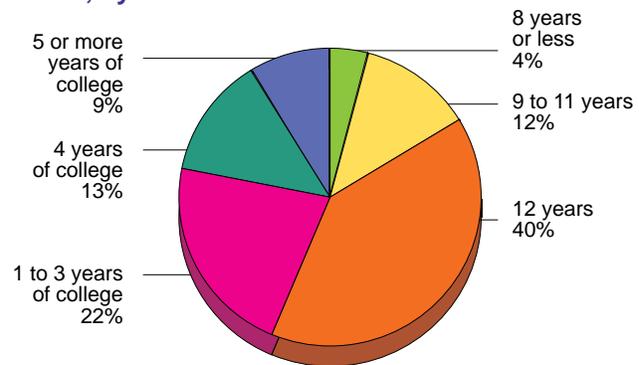
tion fished in 1991, 40 percent of all anglers.

Participation rates among people of different races varied. Among the general population, 20 percent of the White population fished compared with 10 percent of the Black population and 11 percent of individuals of other races. Among anglers, 92 percent of the total were White, 5 percent were Black, and 3 percent were other races.

Percent of U.S. Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Fished, by Education



Percent of Anglers 16 Years Old and Older, by Education



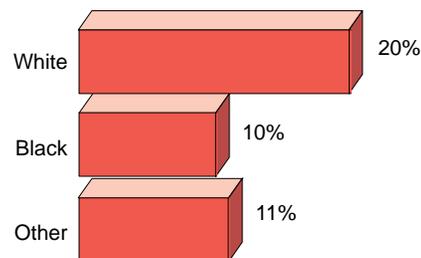
Anglers, by Education and Race

(In millions)

Total anglers	35.6
Education	
0-8 years	1.5
9-11 years	4.2
12 years	14.2
1-3 years college	7.7
4 years college	4.7
5 or more years college	3.2
Race	
White	32.8
Black	1.8
Other	1.0

Source: Table 13

Percent of U.S. Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Fished, by Race



Percent of Anglers 16 Years Old and Older, by Race

