

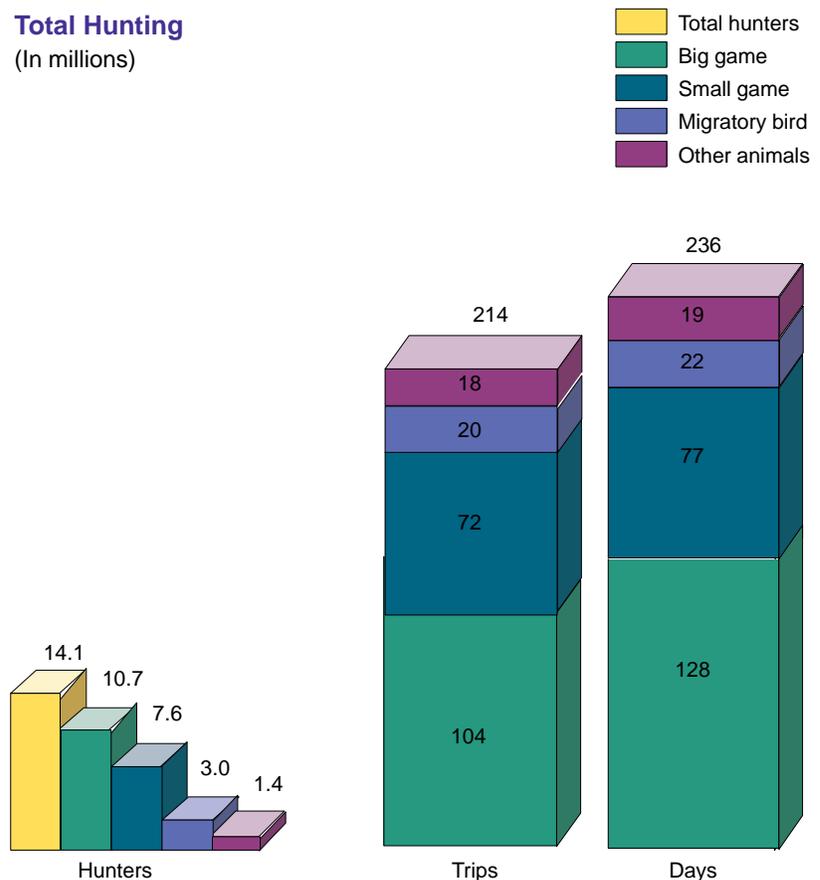
Hunting Highlights

In 1991, 14.1 million people 16 years old and older enjoyed hunting a variety of game animals within the United States. They hunted 236 million days and took 214 million trips. Their expenditures totaled \$12.3 billion.

In 1991, 10.7 million hunters pursued big game such as deer and elk on 128 million days. They spent \$5.1 billion on trips and equipment during the year. A total of 7.6 million people hunted small game including squirrels and rabbits. In addition to 77 million days of

hunting, they spent \$1.5 billion on hunting trips and equipment. Migratory bird hunters numbered 3 million. They spent 22 million days hunting birds such as waterfowl and dove. Their trip and equipment expenditures totaled \$686 million. Other animals, such as raccoons and groundhogs, were sought by 1.4 million hunters on 19 million days. These hunters spent \$255 million on trips and equipment for the year.

Total Hunting
(In millions)



Scale enlarged to show detail of data.

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Hunting Expenditures

Of the \$12.3 billion spent by hunters in 1991, 28 percent, \$3.4 billion, was spent on trip-related expenses. Food and lodging totaled \$1.8 billion, 53 percent of all trip-related expenses. Transportation

Total Hunting

Hunters	14.1 million
Big game	10.7
Small game	7.6
Migratory bird	3.0
Other animals	1.4

Days	236 million
Big game	128
Small game	77
Migratory bird	22
Other animals	19

Trips	214 million
Big game	104
Small game	72
Migratory bird	20
Other animals	18

Expenditures	\$12.3 billion
Big game	5.1
Small game	1.5
Migratory bird	0.7
Other animals	0.3
Unspecified	4.8

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Tables 1, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25

cost hunters \$1.3 billion, 39 percent of their trip-related expenditures. Other trip-related expenses such as guide fees, land use fees, and equipment rental were \$278 million or 8 percent of all trip-related expenses.

Total hunting equipment expenditures were \$5.2 billion in 1991, 42 percent of all hunting expenses. Hunting equipment, such as guns and rifles, telescopic sights, and ammunition, cost hunters \$3.3 billion, 64 percent of all equipment costs. Expenditures for

auxiliary equipment, including camping equipment, binoculars, and special hunting clothing, accounted for \$635 million or 12 percent of all equipment expenses. Special equipment, such as campers or trail bikes, amounted to \$1.2 billion or 24 percent of all equipment expenditures.

Hunters spent \$181 million on magazines, membership dues and contributions, 1 percent of total expenses. Land leasing and ownership expenditures totaled \$3 billion, 24 percent of the total.

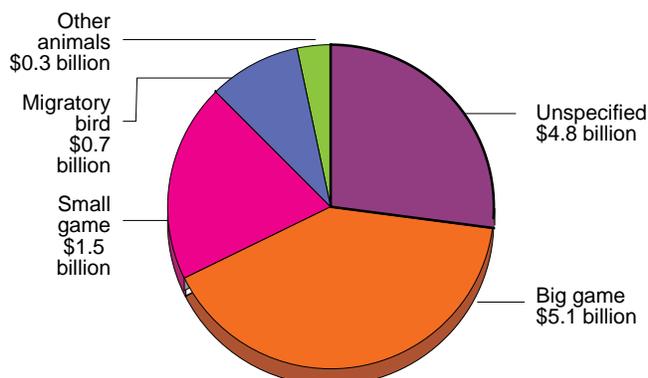
Total Hunting Expenditures

Total hunting expenditures	\$12.3 billion
Total trip-related	\$ 3.4 billion
Food and lodging	1.8
Transportation	1.3
Other trip costs	0.3
Total equipment expenditures	\$5.2 billion
Hunting equipment	3.3
Auxiliary equipment	0.6
Special equipment	1.2
Total other hunting expenditures	\$3.7 billion
Magazines, membership dues and contributions	0.2
Land leasing and ownership	3.0
Licenses, stamps, tags, and permits	0.5

Source: Table 21

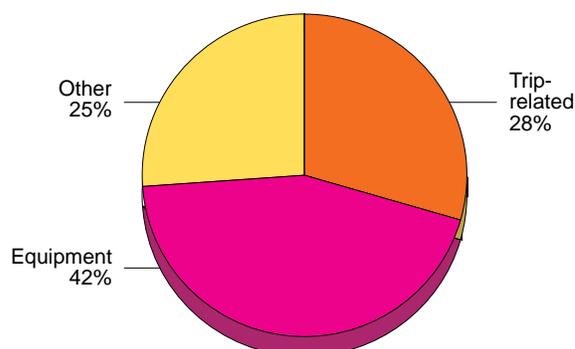
Expenditures

(Total expenditures \$12.3 billion)



Percent of Total Hunting Expenditures

(Total expenditures \$12.3 billion)



Big Game Hunting

In 1991, 10.7 million hunters devoted 128 million days to hunting big game including deer, elk, bear, and wild turkey. They took 104 million trips. Each hunter spent an average of 12 days hunting big game in 1991.

Trip and equipment expenditures for big game hunters amounted to \$5.1 billion. Trip-related expenses totaled \$2.2 billion. Of that amount, food and lodging totaled \$1.2 billion or 55 percent of the trip-related costs. Transportation costs were \$817 million for big game hunters, 37 percent of trip-associated costs. Other trip-related expenses amounted to \$176 million or 8 percent of trip costs.

In addition, big game hunters spent \$2.9 billion on equipment. Hunting equipment (guns, ammunition, etc.) accounted for \$1.6 billion. Purchases of auxiliary equipment (camping equipment, binoculars, etc.) totaled \$451 million. And special equipment (vans, trail bikes, etc.) cost big game hunters \$852 million.

Small Game Hunting

On 77 million days in 1991, 7.6 million hunters pursued small game such as rabbits, squirrels, pheasants, quail, and grouse while on 72 million trips. Small game sportsmen averaged 10 days in the field hunting.

Small game hunters spent \$1.5 billion on trips and equipment in 1991. Of the \$781

million spent on trip-related costs, \$402 million, or 51 percent of all small game trip-related costs, were spent on food and lodging. Transportation costs accounted for \$325 million or 42 percent of small game trip expenses. Other trip-related expenditures contributed \$53 million or 7 percent to the total spent on small game hunting trips.

Small game equipment expenditures totaled \$769 million. Specifically, purchases of hunting equipment (guns, ammunition, etc.) accounted for \$589 million spent by small game hunters during the year. Auxiliary equipment (camping equipment, binoculars, etc.) cost \$48 million, and special equipment (vans, trail bikes, etc.) cost small game hunters almost \$132 million for the year.

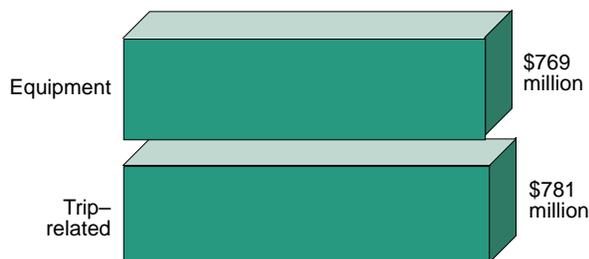
Big Game Hunting Trip and Equipment Expenditures

(Total expenditures \$5.1 billion)



Small Game Hunting Trip and Equipment Expenditures

(Total expenditures \$1.5 billion)



Big Game

Hunters	10.7 million
Days	128 million
Trips	104 million
Trip and equipment expenditures	\$5.1 billion

Source: Tables 1 and 22

Small Game

Hunters	7.6 million
Days	77 million
Trips	72 million
Trip and equipment expenditures	\$1.5 billion

Source: Tables 1 and 23

Migratory Bird Hunting

In 1991, 3 million migratory bird hunters devoted 22 million days on 20 million trips to hunting birds such as doves, ducks and geese. Migratory bird hunters spent an average of 7 days hunting for the year.

The \$686 million spent by migratory bird hunters in 1991 were spent on hunting trips and equipment. Of the items contributing to this sum, \$346 million were spent on trip-related expenses. A further breakdown reveals food and lodging cost migratory bird hunters \$168 million, or 49 percent of trip-related expenses; transportation accounted for \$135 million or 39 percent of all trip costs. Other trip expenses amounted to \$44 million making up 13 percent of the total

trip-related expenditures for migratory bird hunters.

Migratory bird hunters purchased \$340 million worth of equipment in 1991. They spent \$284 million on hunting equipment (guns, ammunition, etc.). Another \$38 million were spent by migratory bird hunters on auxiliary equipment (camping equipment, binoculars, etc.). And \$17 million were spent on special equipment (vans, trail bikes, etc.).

Hunting Other Animals

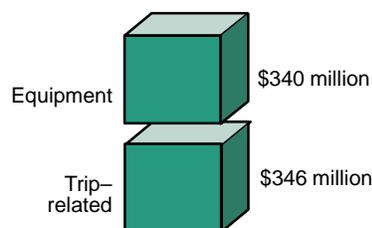
During 1991, 1.4 million hunters reported spending 19 million days on 18 million trips pursuing other animals such as groundhogs, raccoons, foxes, and coyotes. They averaged 14 days of hunting in 1991.

Overall, they spent \$255 million in 1991 on trips and equipment. Trip-related costs totaled \$118 million. Of that, food and lodging cost \$52 million or 44 percent of trip-related costs; transportation \$62 million, 52 percent of trip-related expenses; and other expenses \$5 million, 4 percent of trip-related costs.

Equipment expenditures for hunting other animals totaled \$137 million in 1991. Hunters pursuing other animals spent \$104 million on hunting equipment (guns, ammunition, etc.), \$9 million on auxiliary equipment (camping equipment, binoculars, etc.), and \$24 million on special equipment (vans, trail bikes, etc.).

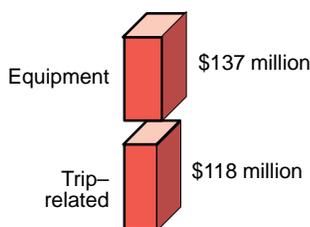
Migratory Bird Hunting Trip and Equipment Expenditures

(Total expenditures \$686 million)



Trip and Equipment Expenditures for Hunting Other Animals

(Total expenditures \$255 million)



Migratory Bird	
Hunters	3 million
Days	22 million
Trips	20 million
Trip and equipment expenditures	\$686 million
Source: Tables 1 and 24	

Other Animals	
Hunters	1.4 million
Days	19 million
Trips	18 million
Trip and equipment expenditures	\$255 million
Source: Tables 1 and 25	

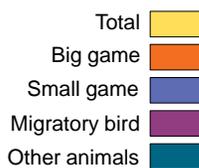
Comparative Hunting Highlights

In 1991, each big game hunter averaged 12 days of hunting and 10 trips per hunter. Small game hunters spent an average of 10 days hunting in the field on an average of 9 trips. In comparison, migratory bird hunters spent an average of 7 days and 6 trips hunting. Those participants hunting other animals averaged 14 days and 13 trips pursuing their game.

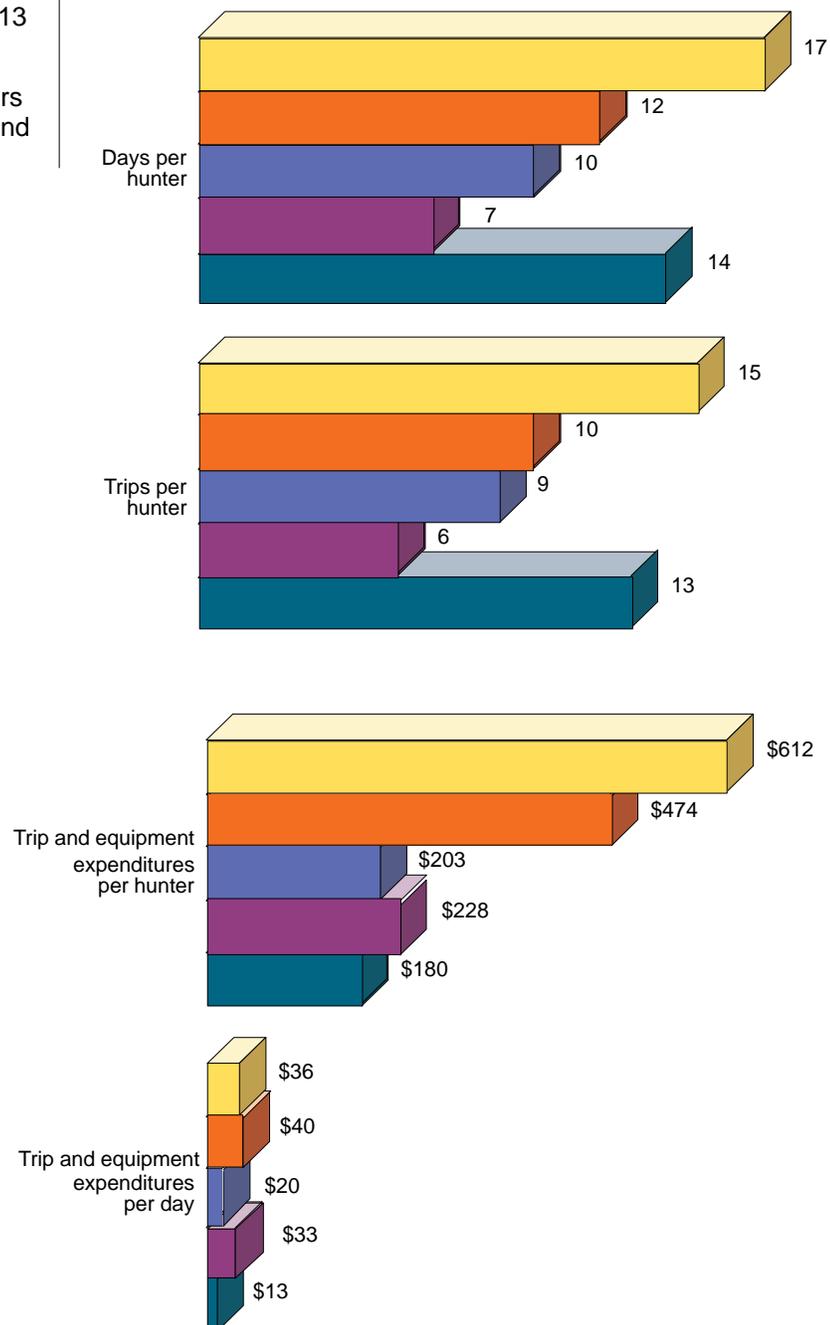
On average, big game hunters spent more money on trips and

equipment than other hunters in 1991. They averaged \$474 per hunter for the year. Small game hunters spent an average of \$203 per hunter during 1991. Migratory bird hunters averaged \$228 and those hunting other animals spent \$180 per hunter for the year.

For each day of hunting, big game hunters averaged \$40. Small game hunters' daily expenditures averaged \$20. Migratory bird hunters averaged \$33 for each day spent hunting. And among those hunting other animals, the daily average was \$13.



Comparative Hunting, by Type of Hunting



Hunting for Selected Game

For big game hunters, deer was the most popular draw among 10.3 million hunters on 113 million days. The 682 thousand hunters who hunted elk went out on 5 million days. While bear attracted 368 thousand hunters on 3 million days, wild turkey drew 1.7 million hunters on 13 million days. In addition, 404 thousand hunters spent 3 million days hunting other big game animals.

In 1991, approximately 4 million small game hunters hunted rabbits and hares on 36 million days. Quail were

flushed out by 1.7 million hunters on 14 million days, while grouse and prairie chicken were favorites of 1.4 million hunters on 11 million days. Squirrels were hunted by 3.6 million participants on 30 million days. Pheasants attracted 2.3 million hunters on 16 million days. In addition, 823 thousand hunters spent 7 million days hunting other small game animals.

Among those hunting migratory birds, 9 million days were spent by 1.9 million participants dove hunting. Ducks were hunted by 1.2 million enthusiasts on 9 million days. And 882 thousand

hunters hunted geese on 7 million days in 1991. An additional 259 thousand sportsmen hunted other migratory bird species on 1.7 million days.

Among those hunters who hunted other animals, 471 thousand participants spent 5 million days hunting groundhogs; 408 thousand people hunted raccoons on 7 million days. Fox hunters, numbering 204 thousand, went out on 2 million days. Coyotes were hunted by 427 thousand hunters on 4 million days. And on 3.2 million days, 312 thousand hunters pursued other animals not included above.

Hunting for Selected Game

(In millions)

Type of hunting	Hunters	Days
Big game	10.7	128
Deer	10.3	113
Wild turkey	1.7	13
Elk	0.7	5
Bear	0.4	3
Small game	7.6	77
Rabbits and hares	4.0	36
Squirrels	3.6	30
Pheasant	2.3	16
Quail	1.7	14
Grouse/prairie chicken	1.4	11
Migratory bird	3.0	22
Doves	1.9	9
Ducks	1.2	9
Geese	0.9	7
Other animals	1.4	19
Groundhog (woodchuck)	0.4	5
Coyote	0.4	4
Raccoon	0.4	7
Fox	0.2	2

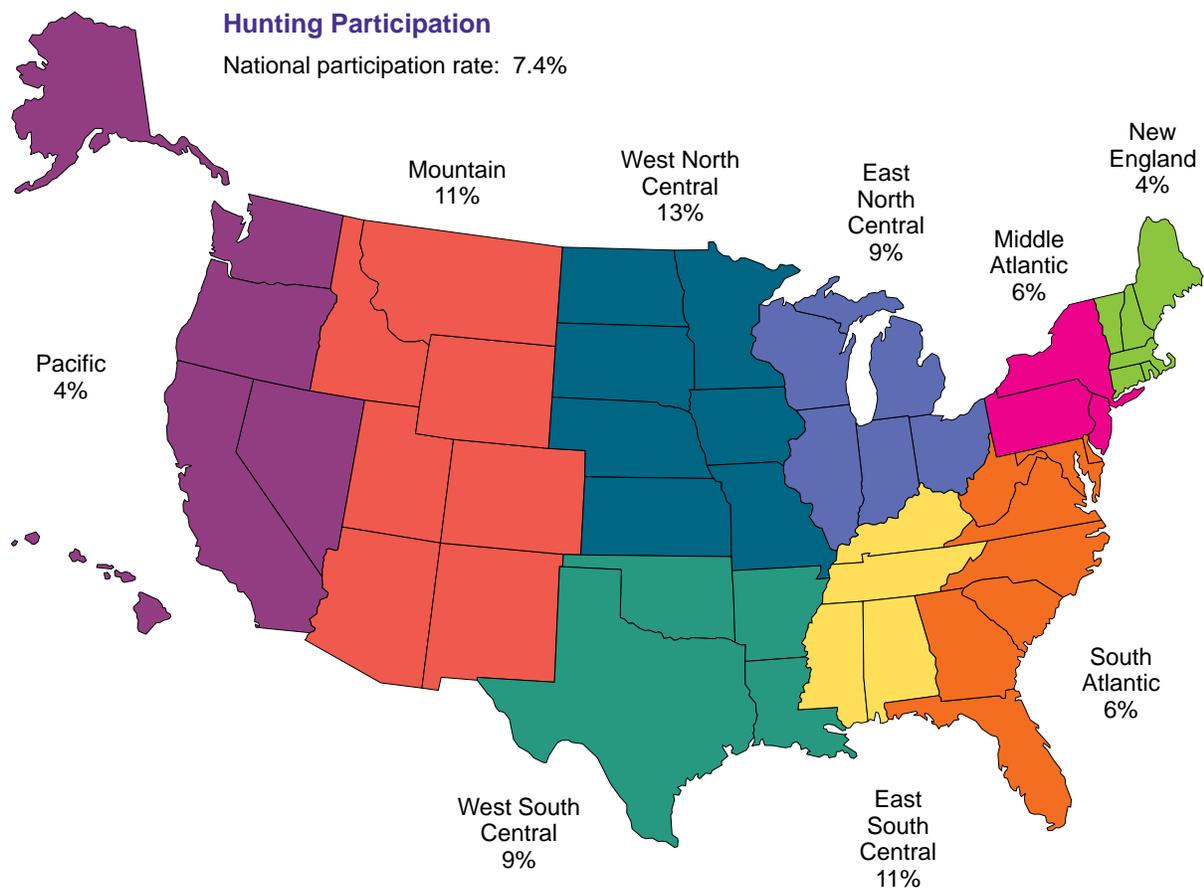
Source: Tables 8, 9, 10, and 11

Participation by Geographic Division

In 1991, 190 million people 16 years old and older lived in the United States. The national hunting participation rate was 7.4 percent.

Regionally, participation rates ranged from 4 percent in the New England and Pacific Census Divisions to 13 percent in the West North Central Division. The East North Central, East South Central, West South Central, and Mountain Divisions all had participation rates above the national rate.

The East North Central and West South Central Divisions both had a participation rate of 9 percent, while the East South Central and Mountain Divisions recorded rates of 11 percent. The Middle and South Atlantic Divisions recorded participation rates of 6 percent.



Hunting in State of Residence and in Other States

An overwhelming majority of participants hunted within their state of residence, 13.4 million or 95 percent of all hunters. Only 1.8 million, 13 percent, hunted in another state. Percentages do not add up to 100 because those sportsmen who hunted both

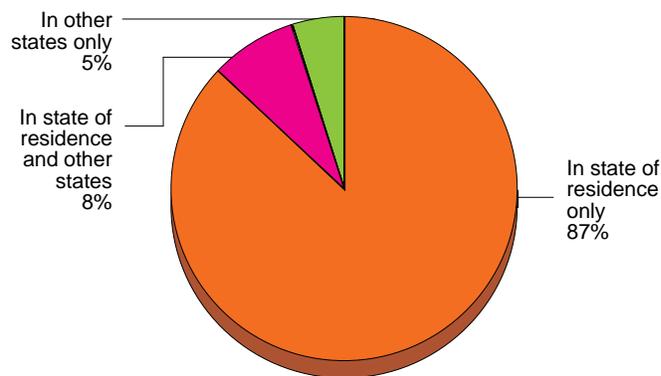
in-state and out-of-state were included in both categories.

Big game hunters were the most likely to hunt in a state other than their home state. In 1991, 95 percent, 10.2 million big game hunters, hunted within their state of residence, but 12 percent, 1.2 million people, traveled to another state to hunt. Ninety-four percent of all small game hunters, 7.2 million hunters, pursued their game in

their resident state. Ten percent, 746 thousand, ventured across state lines to hunt small game. While 95 percent of all migratory bird hunters, 2.9 million participants, hunted within their resident state, 9 percent or 256 thousand sportsmen hunted out-of-state. And among sportsmen who hunted other animals, 94 percent, 1.3 million, hunted in-state and 9 percent, 131 thousand participants, hunted out-of-state.

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

(Total: 14.1 million participants)



Hunting in State of Residence and in Other States

(In millions)

	In-state	Out-of-state
All hunters	13.4	1.8
Big game	10.2	1.2
Small game	7.2	0.7
Migratory bird	2.9	0.3
Other animals	1.3	0.1

Source: Table 7

Hunter Distance Traveled

Forty-nine percent of all hunters traveled 24 miles or less one-way to the place they most often hunted, 44 percent traveled 25 to 249 miles, and 5 percent traveled 250 or more miles one-way.

In contrast, forty-five percent of all big game hunters traveled

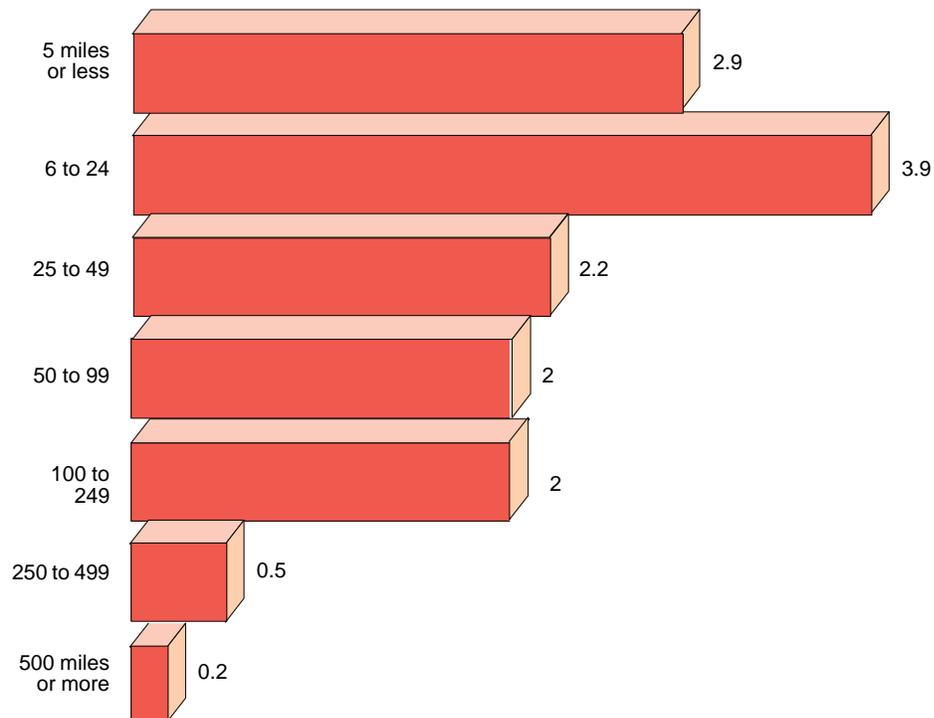
24 miles or less to their most often used site in pursuit of deer or other big game animals. Almost the same number, 46 percent, trekked 25 to 249 miles one-way from home, and 8 percent traveled 250 miles or more to the site they used most often.

Most small game hunters, 59 percent, used a site within

24 miles from home most often. The majority of migratory bird hunters, 54 percent, also preferred to hunt within 24 miles of home. Forty-two percent of those who hunted other animals such as groundhogs used sites most often within 5 miles of home, but 30 percent traveled 6 to 24 miles from home.

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

(Number of hunters in millions)



Hunting on Public and Private Lands

In 1991, 14.1 million hunters 16 years old and older hunted on public land, private land, or both. Some hunters, 2.1 million (15 percent), used publicly owned lands exclusively. Those hunters who hunted only on private land numbered 7.6 million (54 percent). Slightly over 4 million hunters (29 percent) hunted on both public and private lands. Over six million (44 percent) hunted on publicly owned lands compared to 11.7 million (83 percent) who hunted on privately owned land.

In 1991, 6.2 million hunters used public lands on 65 million days, 27 percent of all hunting

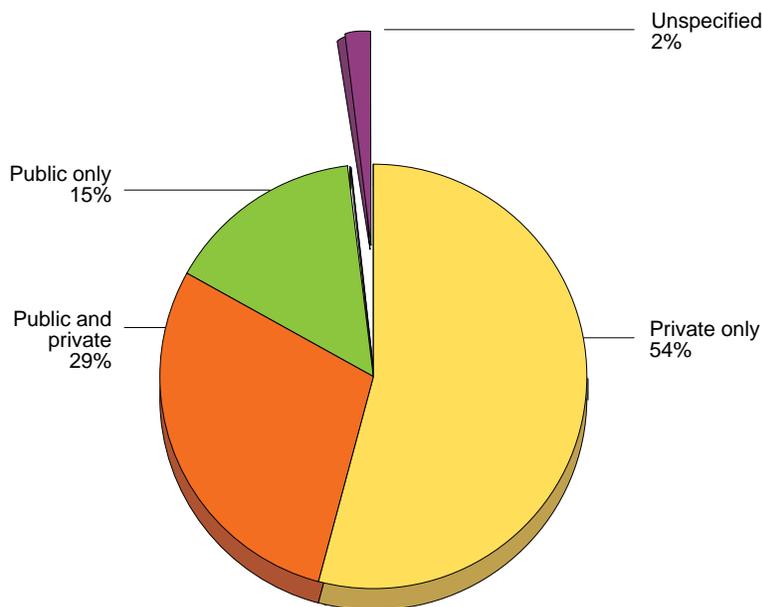
days. Forty-three percent of big game hunters spent 37 million days on public lands. Among the 7.6 million small game hunters, 34 percent used public land on 19 million days. Five and one-half million days were spent on public lands by 887 thousand migratory bird hunters, 29 percent of all migratory bird hunters. Of the participants who hunted other animals in 1991, 293 thousand, 21 percent pursued their game on publicly owned lands on 2.6 million days.

In contrast, 11.7 million hunters spent 179 million days, 76 percent of all hunting days, pursuing their sport on private lands in 1991. Seventy-nine percent of big game hunters,

84 percent of small game hunters, 82 percent of migratory bird hunters, and 90 percent of hunters pursuing other animals spent time hunting on private lands.

Days spent hunting on private land also varied by type of hunting. In 1991, big game hunters spent 70 percent (90.4 million days) of their total hunting days on private lands; small game hunters spent 74 percent (57.4 million days) of their hunting days on private lands; and migratory bird hunters spent 70 percent (15.5 million days) of their hunting days on private lands. Persons hunting other animals spent 81 percent (15.7 million days) of their hunting days on private lands.

People Hunting on Public and Private Lands



Sex and Age of Hunters

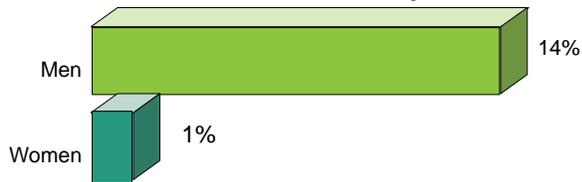
Of the U.S. population 16 years old and older, 14 percent of the males and 1 percent of the females enjoyed hunting in 1991. Of the 14.1 million participants who hunted in 1991, 92 percent (13 million) were male and 8 percent (1.1 million) were female.

Hunter participation was seen in all age groups around the country. Participation rates among the total hunting population ranged from 5 percent

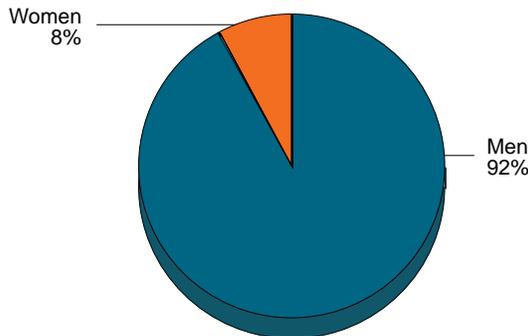
among hunters 16 and 17 years old to 28 percent for those hunters 25 to 34 years old. In 1991, 662 thousand 16 and 17 year olds, 10 percent of the 16 and 17 year-old U.S. population, and 3.9 million 25 to 34 year olds, 9 percent of the 25 to 34 year-old U.S. population, reported hunting. For the population 35 to 44 years old, 3.4 million hunted, constituting 24 percent of all hunters and 9 percent of the Nation's 35 to 44 year old populace. Hunters 45 to 54 years old numbered 2.1 million and represented 8 percent of the

general population 45 to 54 years old and 15 percent of all hunters. Two million hunters 18 to 24 years old made up 14 percent of all hunters, and represented 9 percent of their age group nationwide. Hunters 55 to 64 years old numbered 1.2 million or 8 percent of all hunters and 6 percent of the country's 55 to 64 year old population as a whole. Finally, 837 thousand hunters 65 years old and older characterized 6 percent of all hunters and 3 percent of the 65 years old and older U.S. population in 1991.

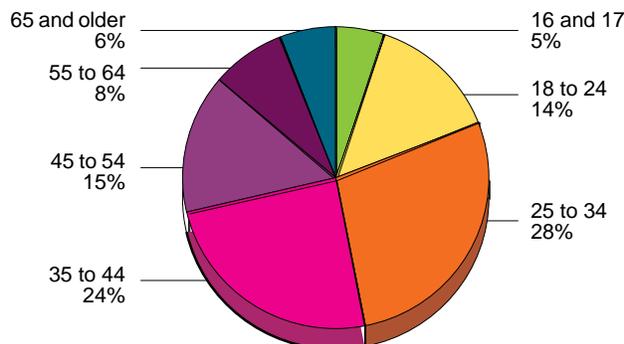
Percent of U.S. Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Hunted, by Sex



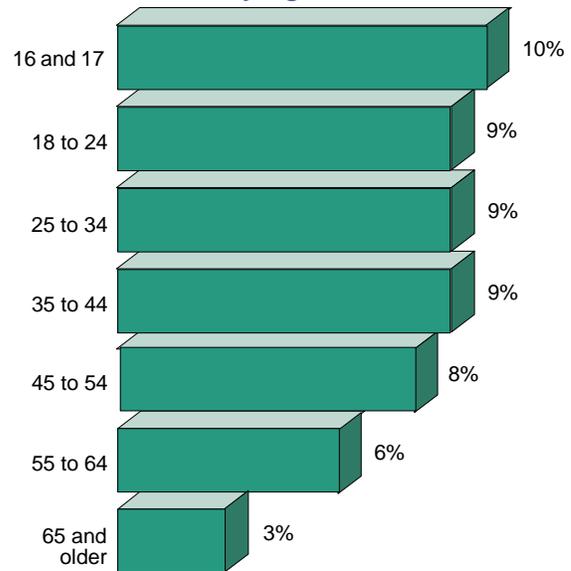
Percent of Hunters 16 Years Old and Older, by Sex



Percent of Hunters, by Age



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



Hunters, by Sex and Age

Total, both sexes	14.1 million
Male	13.0 million
Female	1.1 million

Total, all ages	14.1 million
16-17	662 thousand
18-24	2.0 million
25-34	3.9 million
35-44	3.4 million
45-54	2.1 million
55-64	1.2 million
65 and older	837 thousand

Source: Table 14

Size of Residence of Hunters

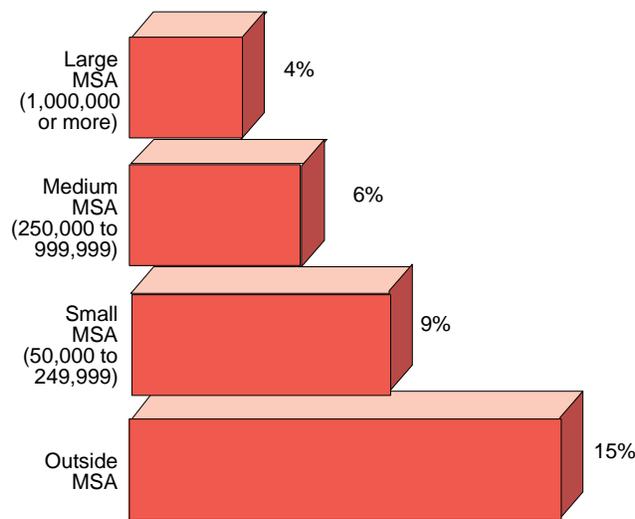
While most hunters were from areas outside heavily populated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), a substantial number of people living in large MSA's also enjoyed hunting. Twenty-two percent of all hunters were from MSA's with populations of 1,000,000 or more.

Four percent of the total residents of these large MSA's hunted. For MSA's with populations of 250,000 to 999,999, 6 percent of the population hunted; they comprised 21 percent of all hunters. Nine percent of all residents of MSA's with populations of 50,000 to 249,999 hunted in 1991. Thirteen percent of all hunters resided in these areas.

Although 22 percent of the U.S. population 16 years of age and older resided in areas outside MSA's in 1991, 44 percent of all hunters lived outside MSA's. Fifteen percent of all people living outside MSA's hunted in 1991 in contrast with 5 percent of all people living inside MSA's who hunted.

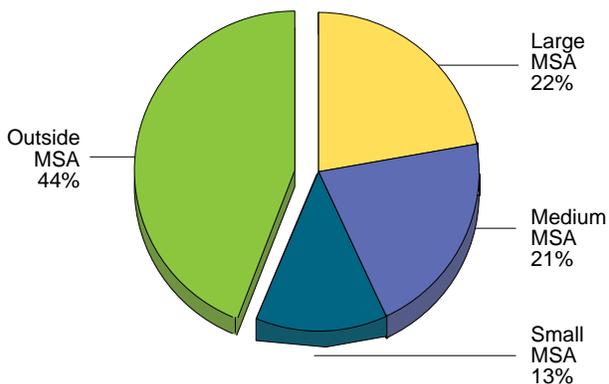
Percent of U.S. Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Hunted, by Residence

(7% of total U.S. population hunted)



Percent of Hunters 16 Years Old and Older, by Residence

(Hunter population: 14.1 million)



Income of Hunters

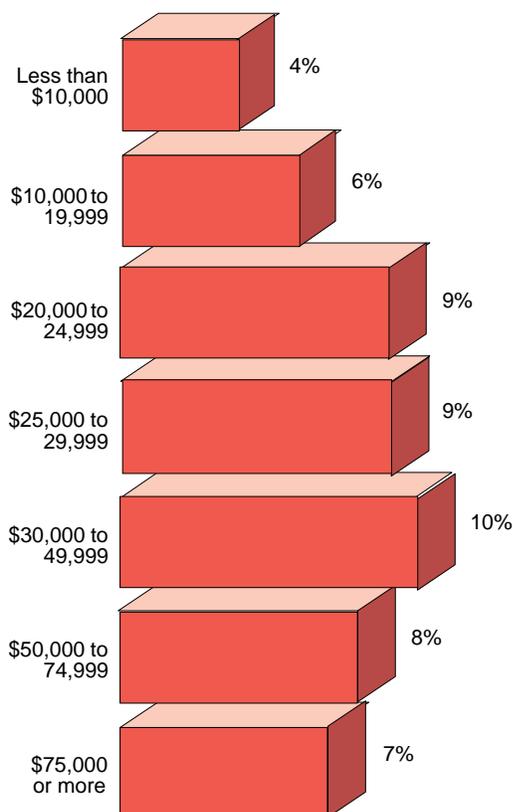
Participation rates among hunters with different annual household incomes varied from 4 percent of persons living in households earning less than \$10,000 a year (5 percent of all hunters came from these households) to 10 percent of those persons living in households reporting incomes of \$30,000-\$49,999 (31 percent of all hunters came from these households). Six percent of the persons in households reporting incomes of \$10,000-\$19,999 comprised 13 percent

of all hunters. Nine percent of the nation's population with household incomes of \$20,000-\$24,999 a year enjoyed hunting. They made up 9 percent of all hunters. Nine percent of all people in households earning \$25,000-\$29,999 hunted. They constituted 11 percent of all hunters. Of those people in households reporting earnings of \$50,000-\$74,999, 8 percent hunted in 1991 and represented 15 percent of the hunter population. Seven percent of those in households earning \$75,000 or more per year enjoyed hunting and con-

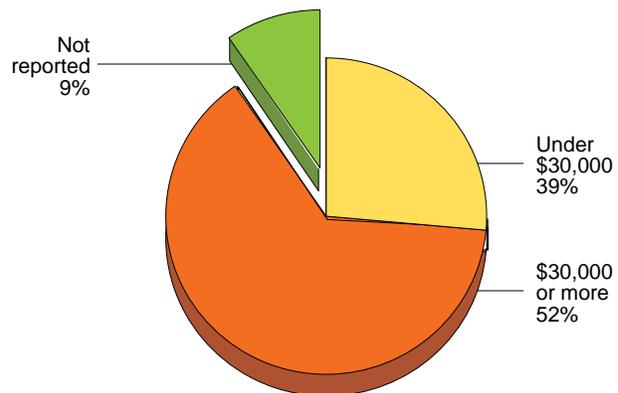
tributed 7 percent to the hunter population.

In 1990, the median income for U.S. households was approximately \$30,000, with half the households earning less than \$30,000 and the other half earning \$30,000 or more annually. Thirty-nine percent of all hunters came from households with annual incomes less than \$30,000, while 52 percent came from households with annual incomes of \$30,000 or more. The remaining 9 percent of the hunting sample did not report their income.

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



Percent of Hunters 16 Years Old and Older, by Income



Education and Race of Hunters

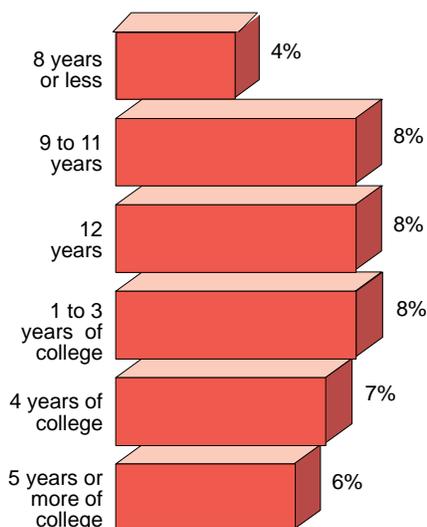
People from a variety of educational backgrounds went hunting in 1991. Participation rates ranged from 8 percent among those hunters with 9 to 12 years of school and 1 to 3 years of college to 4 percent among hunters with 8 years of education or less. Those with 9 to 11 years of education represented 12 percent of all hunters and those with 12 years of

education made up 44 percent. Hunters with 1 to 3 years of college made up 21 percent of the hunter total. Eleven percent of all hunters had 4 years of college. Seven percent of all people in the U.S. with 4 years of college hunted in 1991. Four percent of the U.S. population with 8 years of education or less made up 4 percent of all hunters. And 6 percent of the people in the U.S. with 5 or more years of

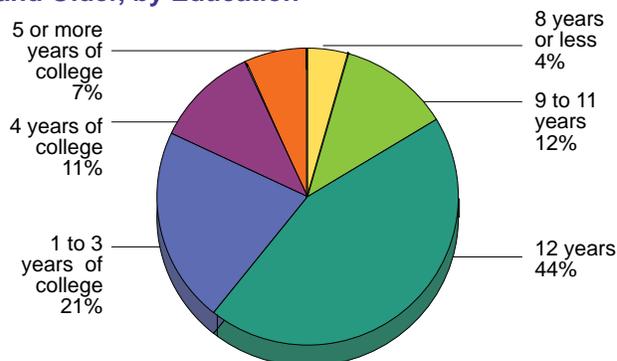
college represented 7 percent of all hunters.

While 7 percent of the U.S. population went hunting in 1991, participation among races varied. Eight percent of the nation's White population hunted, 2 percent of the Black population hunted, and 2 percent of other races hunted. Of the 14.1 million hunters, 97 percent were White, 2 percent were Black, and 1 percent were of other races.

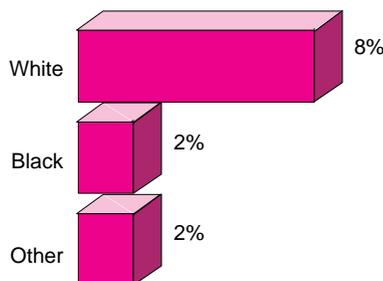
Percent of U.S. Population 16 Years Old and Older Who Hunted, by Education



Percent of Hunters 16 Years Old and Older, by Education



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



Hunters, by Education and Race

Total hunters	14.1 million
Education	
0-8 years	595 thousand
9-11 years	1.7 million
12 years	6.3 million
1-3 years of college	2.9 million
4 years of college	1.6 million
5 or more years of college	1.0 million
Race	
White	13.6 million
Black	294 thousand
Other	197 thousand

Source: Table 14

Percent of Hunters 16 Years Old and Older, by Race

