

# 2020 SPECIAL REPORT ON FISHING 

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# 2020 SPECIAL REPORT ON FISHING 

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2019, Americans flocked to quiet streams, roaring rivers and mystical oceans to enjoy recreational fishing. Of course, the majority of anglers enjoyed the ultimate prizecatching fish. But, the activity generally meant much more to its participants. It meant escaping the usual demands of life, soaking in the sights and sounds of nature and bonding with loved ones.

For the tenth year in a row, the Outdoor Foundation and Recreational Boating \& Fishing Foundation have teamed up to produce the Special Report on Fishing to provide a comprehensive look at overall trends in participation as well as detailed information on specific fishing categories.

Insights include motivations, barriers and preferences of key groups. The report also identifies opportunities for engaging new audiences in fishing and examines less tangible perceptions about the sport. Special sections are dedicated to youth, Hispanic Americans and femalesunderrepresentative populations with potential for significant growth.

## OVERALL FISHING PARTICIPATION TRENDS

Fishing participation continued growing from 2018 to 2019, reaching the highest participation rate since 2007. The overall participation rate reached $17 \%$ of the U.S. population ages 6 and up, or 50.1 million people, who fished at least once during the 2019 calendar year.

The "leaky bucket" analysis measures the annual churn of fishing participants, or those people joining or rejoining the activity and those quitting in a given year. The good news: from 2018 to 2019, there was a net increase of 700,000 fishing participants. The bad news: the annual churn rate, the percentage
of people starting and quitting the activity, also increased to a steep $19 \%$. This could be a sign that fishing participation, although high, is not stable.

As fishing participation has increased in recent years, the frequency of fishing trips has decreased. In 2019, fishing participants went on a total of 880 million outings, which was 3 million less than the previous year. Average annual outings have also been declining, sliding to 17.5 outings per participant.

## FISHING BY CATEGORY

With freshwater relatively accessible throughout the U.S., freshwater fishing attracted 39.2 million participants in 2019. For perspective, this was 28 million more participants than the second most popular fishing category, saltwater fishing. The freshwater participation rate was $13 \%$, which has remained relatively steady over the past 6 years.

Freshwater fishing was not only the most popular type of fishing by participate rate, its participants also embarked on the most outings-an average of 16.1 per person. This was a collective 631 million fishing trips.

Saltwater fishing was the second most popular type of fishing, engaging $4 \%$ of the U.S. population, or 13.2 million people. Unlike freshwater fishing, saltwater fishing participation has been on an upward trend. Over the past 3 years, the participation rate has increased by $2 \%$ and total participants by $3 \%$.

Saltwater fishing participants went on 172.3 million outings. This equates to an annual average of 13.1 days, 3 fewer days than freshwater participants.

Out of the fishing categories, fly fishing attracted the fewest people, but the category's participation grew the most. From 2016 to 2019, the participation rate grew by $2 \%$ and the total number of participants by $3 \%$. This brought participation up to $2 \%$ of the U.S. population or 7 million Americans.

Fly fishing participants went on 76.7 million outings, averaging 10.9 annual outings per participant. Like overall fishing frequency, fly fishing outings have been on a downward trajectory. Average annual outings were down by $3 \%$ over the past 3 years.

## YOUTH PARTICIPATION

Over the past 3 years, youth fishing participation showed signs of growth. Participation among children and adolescents were both up by an average $1 \%$. Among the genders, male children, ages 6 to 12 , participated at the highest rate- $27 \%$. In the meantime, female adolescents, ages 13 to 17, participated at just 15\%, the lowest rate out of the genders and ages.

## HISPANIC PARTICIPATION

Fishing participation among Hispanic Americans continued its explosive growth in 2019. Hispanics participated in fishing at a rate of $12 \%$, the highest recorded in this report. This population also added 100,000 participants, bringing the total number of Hispanic participants to a record high of 4.4 million. In addition to high rates of participation, Hispanics also participated in a high number of average annual outings. Hispanic participants went on an average of 20.3 annual outings each, compared to the general population's 17.5 annual outings.

## FEMALE PARTICIPATION

In 2019, the gender gap in fishing participation continued to close. Female participation numbers grew by an annual average of $3 \%$-from 17.1 million people in 2016 to 17.9 people in 2019 . And, the participation rate increased by an annual average of $2 \%$ to reach $12 \%$. There were also bright spots among adolescent girls' participation numbers. Among girls, ages 13 to 17 , participation grew by $6 \%$, which was the most growth in any female age group.

## PROFILE OF A FISHING TRIP

A majority of participants were successful in catching fish on their most recent trips. What they did with the fish varied-a slightly larger percentage of people released the fish than kept them, while some did both. Fishing venues also varied, from shorelines to boats to riverbanks.

## PERCEPTIONS OF FISHING

Americans primarily fished as a way to escape the usual demands of life. They also loved being close to nature and, of course, catching fish. Many adult participants did not have specific stereotypes of fishing participants, although a higher percentage of males than females thought participants would look similar to them.

## FUTURE OF FISHING

Data continued to underscore the importance of introducing fishing to young children to ensure that they would have an appreciation for the activity as adults. An overwhelming 91\% of current fishing participants started fishing during childhood. After the age of 12 , it was much less likely for a person to try fishing in their lifetime. Only 9\% of new participants were introduced to fishing when they were ages 13 and up.

By understanding the demographics, motivations and barriers of participants, the fishing industry can better reach America's youngest citizens to nurture a new generation of fishing enthusiasts. Connecting youth to fishing will ensure that our nation's waterways are protected, our communities are healthy and our industry is thriving.


## PARTICIPATION OVER TIME

In 2019, $17 \%$ of the U.S. population ages 6 and up went fishing at least one time. This was a $1 \%$-increase since the year before, and it represents a decade-long upward trend in fishing participation.

## PARTICIPATION TRENDING




## WHO PARTICIPATED?



## PARTICIPATION RATES BY DEMOGRAPHIC

In 2019, fishing was a male-dominated activity with males making up $64 \%$ of all participants. Over the last 3 years, however, female participation saw small increases, indicating that the gender balance could be shifting.

Unlike incremental changes seen among the genders, age demographics shifted dramatically since 2017. The participation rate among adults, ages 45 to 54, dropped by $2 \%$ while the oldest age group increased by $5 \%$.

Caucasians continued to make up a vast majority of fishing participants, and this population's participation rate continued to grow-increasing an average of 2\% over the past 3 years. Over the same timeframe, Asian participation decreased by an average of $3 \%$, while African American participation increased by an average of $2 \%$ and Hispanic participation by an even more promising $4 \%$.


## PARTICIPATION IN-DEPTH



## LEAKY BUCKET ANALYSIS

From 2018 to 2019, there was a net increase of 700,000 fishing participants. The annual churn rate, measuring people joining or rejoining fishing and those quitting, was fairly high at $19 \%$.


## LEAKY BUCKET: KEY DEMOGRAPHICS

There was more attrition among female fishing participants than male participants.

When looking at ethnicity, white participants had high rates of continuing with the activity. Ethnically diverse participants, on the other hand, tried fishing and quit the activity at higher rates.

## LEVEL OF COMMITMENT



## ANNUAL NUMBER OF OUTINGS

The majority of anglers, $64 \%$, went fishing between 1 and 11 times per year. Only 7\% were avid participants, fishing every week or more. Participation among those fishing at least 104 times per year has been on a downward trend, falling an average of $2 \%$ over the past 3 years.

| Perceived Level of | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Fishing Participation |  |$\quad$| Occasional participant, would like <br> to fish more | $32 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Occasional participant, fish as often <br> as I want | $29 \%$ |
| Avid fishing participant, would like <br> to fish more | $19 \%$ |
| Avid fishing participant, fish as <br> often as I want | $16 \%$ |
| Don't fish currently, but would like <br> to fish | $2 \%$ |
| Don't fish currently, not interested <br> in fishing | $1 \%$ |



## INTRO TO FISHING



## NEW TO FISHING

Out of 50.1 million fishing participants, 3.1 million were new to the activity. That was $6 \%$ of all active fishing participants.


FIRST TYPE OF FISHING EXPERIENCE
A vast majority of returning or continuing fishing participants-81\%tried freshwater fishing during their first outing. Saltwater fishing came in a distant second at $17 \%$, and at $2 \%$, fly fishing seemed to be the least accessible, perhaps due to specialized techniques and equipment.


## TYPES OF FISHING \& OTHER ACTIVITIES



| Types of Fishing | Percentage |
| :--- | ---: |
| Fresh only | $62 \%$ |
| Salt only | $12 \%$ |
| Fresh and salt | $11 \%$ |
| Fly only | $6 \%$ |
| Fresh and fly | $5 \%$ |
| All types | $3 \%$ |
| Salt and fly | $1 \%$ |

## OVERLAP IN FISHING

Most Americans only participated in one type of fishing. Of the fishing categories that did share participants, the most popular combination was freshwater and saltwater fishing. Just $3 \%$ participated in all 3 of the major fishing categories.


## PARTICIPATION IN OTHER OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

Fishing participants were generally outdoor activity participants. $79 \%$ of fishing participants also engaged in at least one outdoor activity, like camping.


## GATEWAY ACTIVITIES

In 2019, fishing was one of the most popular "gateway" activities, or accessible activities that often lead to other forms of outdoor recreation.

## ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE OF FISHING

## TOP CROSSOVER ACTIVITIES

Outside of their fishing endeavors, participants enjoyed a range of activities. Walking for fitness was the most popular crossover activity. Camping was close behind, while bowling and bicycling were also popular.

| Outdoor Activities |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Camping | $40 \%$ |
| Bicycling | $30 \%$ |
| Hiking | $28 \%$ |
| Running and jogging | $26 \%$ |
| Hunting | $22 \%$ |


| Team Activities |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Basketball | $18 \%$ |
| Baseball | $13 \%$ |
| Soccer | $9 \%$ |
| Football | $6 \%$ |
| Softball | $6 \%$ |

Indoor Fitness Activities

| Treadmill | $28 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dumbbells and hand weights | $27 \%$ |
| Weight or resistance machines | $18 \%$ |
| Stationary cycling | $17 \%$ |
| Barbells | $18 \%$ |


| Other Activities |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Walking for fitness | $44 \%$ |
| Bowling | $32 \%$ |
| Golf | $18 \%$ |
| Swimming for fitness | $18 \%$ |
| Rifle target shooting | $14 \%$ |



## WHO CONSIDERED FISHING?



## PEOPLE CONSIDERING

 FISHING PARTICIPATION$13 \%$ of all Americans, or 33.4 million people, were interested in taking up fishing or rejoining the activity. The percentage of people considering fishing gained an average of 4\% over the past 3 years.


## CONSIDERING PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

The largest gap between those interested in fishing and those actively fishing was among women. While $47 \%$ were interested in trying the activity, only $36 \%$ actually participated. Among African Americans, $12 \%$ were interested in the activity, but only $7 \%$ participated. Hispanics and Asians had a similar, albeit slightly smaller, gap in interest versus actual participation.


## CONSIDERING PARTICIPANTS BY REGION

Similar to active participants, the highest percentage of Americans who considered fishing participation- $21 \%$-were from the South Atlantic.


## CONSIDERING FISHING OVER TIME

In 2019, 13\% of Americans thought about participating in fishing.

## FRESHWATER

## FISHING



## PARTICIPATION OVER TIME

Freshwater fishing was, by far, the most popular type of fishing. Although the category gained 200,000 participants from 2018 to 2019, the participation rate stayed the same. This was due to an overall increase in the U.S. population. Generally, freshwater fishing participation has remained relatively steady. The number of participants has increased by an average of $1 \%$ over the past 3 years, while the participation rate has stayed at $13 \%$ for the past 7 years.

## PARTICIPATION TRENDING




## WHO PARTICIPATED?



## PARTICIPATION RATES BY DEMOGRAPHIC

Freshwater fishing was the least diverse type of fishing, with $81 \%$ of its participants identifying themselves as white. The largest increase in diverse participants was among the Hispanic American population. Hispanic participation increased by an impressive 7\% since 2017. Similar to overall fishing, freshwater participation growth among Americans ages 65 and up was also notable. Over the last 3 years, the participation rate among America's seniors increased by $4 \%$.


## REGIONAL <br> PARTICIPATION RATES

The geographic breakdown of freshwater fishing participation was similar to the breakdown of all fishing participation. The South Atlantic region had the largest percentage of freshwater fishing participants, but it experienced little growth over the last 3 years. In the meantime, participation in the East South Central increased by an average of $2 \%$, and the Mountain region shot up by $5 \%$.


## ANNUAL NUMBER OF OUTINGS

Compared to the general fishing population, freshwater fishing participants took slightly fewer outings. The decline in frequent outings seemed to be a trend among freshwater anglers. For example, avid freshwater participants, taking at least 104 annual outings, dropped by more than $5 \%$ since 2016.


FIRST TIME PARTICIPANTS
6\% of freshwater fishing participants, or 2.3 million people, were new to the activity in 2019. This is an average increase of $4 \%$ since 2017. Females made up the highest percentage of new participants, but new male participation has been growing-up $6 \%$ over the last 3 years.

| Perceived Level of |
| :--- | :---: |
| Fishing Participation |$\quad$ Percentage

## SALTWATER FISHING

## PARTICIPATION OVER TIME

In 2019, $4 \%$ of the population, or 13.2 million people, fished along America's coastlines and in its oceans. While the saltwater fishing participation rate has been level since 2010, the number of participants has experienced healthy growth, an average of $3 \%$ since 2017.

## PARTICIPATION TRENDING




## WHO PARTICIPATED?



## PARTICIPATION RATES BY DEMOGRAPHIC

Saltwater fishing was the most diverse type of fishing out of the categories. The most promising participation increases, however, were among young adult participants, ages 18 to 24 ; Americans in households making \$25,000 to \$49,444 per year; and those with an 8th grade education or less.



## ANNUAL NUMBER OF OUTINGS

The second-most popular fishing type by participation rate also had the second-highest average annual outings per participant at 13.1. The frequency of outings, however, has been on a downward trend since 2014 and dropped by 4\% from 2018 to 2019.

| Perceived Level of | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Fishing Participation |  |$\quad$ 28\%



## FIRST TIME PARTICIPANTS

$9 \%$ of saltwater participants, or 1.2 million people, were new to the category in 2019. Females had the highest percentage of new participants at $13 \%$. New male participation, on the other hand, dropped by $3 \%$ from 2018 to 2019.

## i 13\% <br> 1ST TIME FEMALE PARTICIPANTS



## PERCEIVED LEVEL OF FISHING

At 44\%, a higher percentage of saltwater participants described themselves as "avid" anglers than the overall fishing population (at 35.2\%). Interestingly, $49 \%$ were satisfied with the amount of fishing they did in 2019, which is higher than the overall fishing population (at 45\%).


[^0]
## PARTICIPATION OVER TIME

Fly fishing was the least popular type of fishing out of the categories, but the activity has continued to gain participants. From 2018 to 2019, fly fishing grew by 100,000 people, keeping the participation rate at $2 \%$ but bringing the total number of participants to a record 7 million.

## PARTICIPATION TRENDING




## WHO PARTICIPATED?



## PARTICIPATION RATES BY DEMOGRAPHIC

Males made up 70\% of fly fishing participants, making it the most male-dominated fishing category. Fly fishing also had a high percentage of participants with annual household incomes over $\$ 75,000-49 \%$ compared to $42 \%$ of overall fishing participants.

The most accelerated growth in participation was among Hispanics. From 2018 to 2019, Hispanic participation increased by $10 \%$. Also significant, over the past 3 years, participation among children grew by $5 \%$ and among adolescents by $2 \%$.


## REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES

There was dramatic fluctuation in fly fishing participation by region. While the South Atlantic had the highest participation rate, the largest increase in participation took place in the Mountain region, which shot up by $12 \%$ in just 3 years. From 2018 to 2019, participation in the Middle Atlantic increased by an impressive $9 \%$, and-on the other side of the spectrum-participation in the East South Central fell by $16 \%$.

## LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION



## ANNUAL NUMBER OF OUTINGS

Fly fishing participants went on the least number of outings, an annual average of 10.9 days. These outings have been declining since 2012 and have lost an average of $3 \%$ over the past 3 years.


FIRST TIME PARTICIPANTS
Compared to other fishing categories, fly fishing had an especially high percentage of first time participants. $17 \%$ of all fly fishing participants, or 1.2 million people, were new to the activity in 2019. Female first-timers made up a significant $22 \%$ of all female fly fishing participants.

| Perceived Level of <br> Fishing Participation | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Avid fishing participant, would like <br> to fish more | $28 \%$ |
| Avid fishing participant, fish as <br> often as I want | $25 \%$ |
| Occasional participant, fish as often <br> as I want | $25 \%$ |
| Occasional participant, would like <br> to fish more | $19 \%$ |
| Don't fish currently, but would like <br> to fish | $2 \%$ |
| Don't fish currently, not interested <br> in fishing | $1 \%$ |



## PERCEIVED LEVEL OF FISHING

More than half of fly fishing participants, 53\%, described themselves as "avid" participants. This was the highest percentage of self-described avid participants out of the fishing categories.


## PARTICIPATION OVER TIME

CHILDREN, AGES 6-12
Youth fishing participation continued its upward trajectory in 2019. Participation rates among the youngest generation, those ages 6 to 12 , rose by an average of $2 \%$ since 2017.

## PARTICIPATION TRENDING

## CHILDREN, AGES 6-12





## PARTICIPATION OVER TIME

## ADOLESCENTS, AGES 13-17

Like their younger counterparts, adolescent fishing participation rates increased by $2 \%$ over the past 3 years.

## PARTICIPATION TRENDING

ADOLESCENTS, AGES 13-17



## LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION



## ANNUAL OUTINGS

Children went on fewer fishing outings than adolescents. While children averaged just 11.2 fishing outings per year, adolescents averaged 14.8.

| Perceived Level of | Children | Adolescents |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Fishing Participation |  |  |$\quad$ 31\% | Occasional participant, would like <br> to fish more | $25 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Occasional participant, fish as often <br> as I want | $26 \%$ |
| Avid fishing participant, would like <br> to fish more | $20 \%$ |
| Avid fishing participant, fish as <br> often as I want | $19 \%$ |
| Don't fish currently, but would like <br> to fish | $35 \%$ |
| Don't fish currently, not interested <br> in fishing | $1 \%$ |



## PERCEIVED LEVEL OF FISHING

$57 \%$ of children and $60 \%$ of adolescents considered themselves occasional fishing participants. While children tended to say that they would like to fish more, adolescents often felt that they got their fill of fishing. A slightly higher percentage of children than adolescents reported being avid participants.

## PARTICIPATION IN-DEPTH



## PARTICIPATION RATE AMONG ADULTS WITH CHILDREN

Adult participants with children in their households engaged in fishing at higher levels than adults without children. 19\% of adults with children under age 18 fished, while $13 \%$ of adults without children fished. Those with younger children, ages 1 to 12, participated at slightly higher levels than those with adolescents, ages 13 to 17 .


## FIRST TIME PARTICIPANTS

$2 \%$ of youth, aged 6 to 17, tried fishing for the first time in 2019. This was a promising 3 -year annual average increase of $10 \%$, bringing the total number of first time youth participants to 1.2 million. The number of participants also increased by $10 \%$ since 2017 .


## ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE OF FISHING

## TOP CROSSOVER ACTIVITIES

Outside of their fishing pursuits, youth participants generally favored various outdoor activities. Of all of the activities, the most popular were camping and bicycling.

| Outdoor Activities |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Camping | $44 \%$ |
| Bicycling | $44 \%$ |
| Running | $31 \%$ |
| Hiking | $28 \%$ |
| Hunting | $19 \%$ |


| Team Activities |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Baseball | $28 \%$ |
| Basketball | $28 \%$ |
| Soccer | $21 \%$ |
| Tackle football | $13 \%$ |
| Flag football | $8 \%$ |

## Indoor Fitness Activities

| Dumbbells | $16 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Treadmill | $15 \%$ |
| Cardio dance | $13 \%$ |
| Barbells | $11 \%$ |
| Weight machines | $11 \%$ |


| Other Activities |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bowling | $38 \%$ |
| Walking for fitness | $24 \%$ |
| Swimming for fitness | $19 \%$ |
| Sledding | $14 \%$ |
| Tennis | $14 \%$ |



## WHO CONSIDERED FISHING?



## CONSIDERING FISHING PARTICIPATION

Youth aged 6 to 17 had the highest rate of considered fishing participation. 16\% of American youth, or 6 million people, considered fishing in 2019.


## CONSIDERING PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

A far higher percentage of ethnically diverse youth considered fishing, rather than actively participated. In addition, children were more intrigued by fishing than their adolescent counterparts. While $55 \%$ of considering participants were children, only $45 \%$ were adolescents.


## CONSIDERING PARTICIPANTS BY REGION

Like the general population contemplating fishing participation, potential youth participants also tended to live in the South Atlantic region of the U.S.


## CONSIDERING FISHING OVER TIME

$16 \%$ of American youth thought about participating in fishing in 2019.


## PARTICIPATION OVER TIME

Hispanic Americans participated in fishing at a rate of $12 \%$, which has been consistant since 2017. This population also added 100,000 participants, bringing the total number of Hispanic participants to a record high of 4.4 million. In addition to this population's rapid participation growth, Hispanics also take more average annual trips than the overall population-20.3 outings each compared to 17.5 outings.

## PARTICIPATION TRENDING




| Kind of Fishing Participation | Participation <br> Rate | Number of <br> Participants <br> (millions) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Freshwater | $8 \%$ | 3,053 |
| Saltwater | $5 \%$ | 1,740 |
| Fly | $2 \%$ | 849 |

## PARTICIPATION BY FISHING CATEGORY

The number of Hispanics participating in freshwater fishing grew by an average of $9 \%$ since 2017 and the participation rate by 7\%. Fly fishing had the most growth since 2018with the participation rate jumping by a significant 10\%. Participants (millions) 3,053 1,740 849

## WHO PARTICIPATED?



## PARTICIPATION RATES BY DEMOGRAPHIC

While most age groups lost participants over the last 3 years, participation among the oldest Hispanic Americans grew by $8 \%$. The most participation growth over this time period was among those making under \$50,000. Participants making under $\$ 25,000$ increased by an annual average of $3 \%$ and those making $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ increased by $5 \%$.


## REGIONAL <br> PARTICIPATION RATES

Hispanic fishing participants tended to live in the Pacific region of the United States, even though this region lost $5 \%$ of its participation over the past year. Other notable changes from 2018 to 2019—the West North Central increased its regional participation rate by $13 \%$, and New England lost 19\%.

## LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION



## ANNUAL NUMBER OF OUTINGS

Hispanic participants went on an average of 2.8 more fishing outings than the general fishing popula-tion-20.3 outings-compared to 17.5. Although Hispanics tended to fish more often than the typical fishing participant, this group's average annual outings plummeted by $7 \%$ from 2018 to 2019.


## FIRST TIME PARTICIPANTS

1\% of Hispanic fishing participants tried fishing for the first time in 2019. This was an $11 \%$ jump in the first time Hispanic participation rate, but still a comparatively low rate of first time participation.


## PERCEIVED LEVEL OF FISHING PARTICIPATION

A majority of Hispanic fishing participants, $64 \%$, saw themselves as "occasional" participants. This selfperception was inconsistent with their actual fishing participation, which was much higher than the overall fishing population.

## ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE OF FISHING

## TOP CROSSOVER ACTIVITIES

At 41\%, walking for fitness tied with camping as the most popular activity among Hispanic American fishing participants. Running, bicycling and bowling were also popular pasttimes.

| Outdoor Activities |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Camping | $41 \%$ |
| Running | $34 \%$ |
| Bicycling | $34 \%$ |
| Hiking | $29 \%$ |
| Hunting | $21 \%$ |

## Indoor Fitness Activities

| Dumbbells | $31 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Treadmill | $29 \%$ |
| Barbells | $18 \%$ |
| Weight machines | $18 \%$ |
| Stationary cycling | $18 \%$ |


| Team Activities |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Basketball | $22 \%$ |
| Baseball | $19 \%$ |
| Soccer | $15 \%$ |
| Softball | $10 \%$ |
| Flag football | $9 \%$ |

## Other Activities

| Walking for fitness | $41 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bowling | $34 \%$ |
| Swimming for fitness | $21 \%$ |
| Golf | $20 \%$ |
| Yoga | $17 \%$ |



## WHO CONSIDERED FISHING?



## CONSIDERING FISHING PARTICIPATION

$11 \%$ of Hispanics in the U.S. considered fishing participation in 2019. This represents 3.8 million people who could join fishing, increasing overall participation numbers and diversifying the activity.


## CONSIDERING PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

While only $37 \%$ of Hispanic females participated in fishing, $45 \%$ were interested in trying the activity. Similarly, Hispanics with lower household incomes considered fishing participation at a higher rate than those that actually participated.


## CONSIDERING PARTICIPANTS BY REGION

Hispanics considering fishing participation did not follow overall geographic trends. The highest percentage of Hispanics considering fishing, 25\%, lived in the Pacific region.


## CONSIDERING FISHING OVER TIME

Hispanics considering fishing participation has remained at $11 \%$ for the last 3 years.


## PARTICIPATION OVER TIME

While female fishing participation lagged behind male participation, the gender gap continued to shrink. Since 2017, female participation numbers grew by an annual average of $3 \%$-from 17.1 million people to 17.9 people. And, the participation rate increased from $11 \%$ to $12 \%$.

## PARTICIPATION TRENDING




## WHO PARTICIPATED?



## PARTICIPATION RATES BY DEMOGRAPHIC

There was promising participation growth among adolescent girls over the last 3 years. Fishing participation among girls, ages 13 to 17 , grew by $6 \%$-the most growth in any age group. Not surprisingly, education rates also shifted. Participation among those with 1 to 3 years of high school shot up by $8 \%$. The other bright spot for growth during this 3 -year period was among Hispanics. Participation among Hispanic women grew by $6 \%$.


## REGIONAL PARTICIPATION RATES

At $21 \%$, the South Atlantic had the highest percentage of female fishing participants. Female participation in this region continued to grow from 2018 to 2019 , up by $3 \%$. The most growth over the year, however, was in East South Central, which had a 5\% regional participation increase. On the other hand, the East North Central region's female participation rate declined by $4 \%$ over the same time period.

## LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION



## ANNUAL NUMBER OF OUTINGS

Female fishing participants averaged 16.4 outings per year, lower than the general fishing population's 17.5 annual outings. Female outings have decreased over the years, but losses were minimal when compared to other fishing populations.


FIRST TIME PARTICIPANTS
$1 \%$ of female fishing participants, or 1.3 million people, were new to fishing in 2019. This was a sizeable $5 \%$ jump in the first time female participation rate over the last 3 years.

| Perceived Level of <br> Fishing Participation | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Occasional participant, would like <br> to fish more | $35 \%$ |
| Occasional participant, fish as often <br> as I want | $33 \%$ |
| Avid fishing participant, would like <br> to fish more | $15 \%$ |
| Avid fishing participant, fish as <br> often as I want | $14 \%$ |
| Don't fish currently, but would like <br> to fish | $2 \%$ |
| Don't fish currently, not interested <br> in fishing | $1 \%$ |



## PERCEIVED LEVEL OF FISHING PARTICIPATION

More than any other group, females classified their fishing participation as "occasional". While $62 \%$ of the overall fishing population said they were occasional participants, $68 \%$ of all female participants said the same. Of the female occasional participants, $35 \%$ would have liked to fish more, while $33 \%$ were content with the frequency of their fishing trips.

## ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE OF FISHING

## TOP CROSSOVER ACTIVITIES

In addition to fishing, more than half of all female participants also walked to stay fit. This population's interests were diverse though—popular activities ranged from bowling to running on the treadmill to hiking.

| Outdoor Activities |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Camping | $41 \%$ |
| Hiking | $30 \%$ |
| Bicycling | $29 \%$ |
| Running | $28 \%$ |
| Birdwatching/wildlife viewing | $23 \%$ |


| Indoor Fitness Activities |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Treadmill | $31 \%$ |
| Dumbbells | $24 \%$ |
| Cardio dance | $20 \%$ |
| Stationary cycling | $19 \%$ |
| Elliptical machine | $16 \%$ |


| Team Activities |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Basketball | $10 \%$ |
| Soccer | $7 \%$ |
| Volleyball | $7 \%$ |
| Baseball | $6 \%$ |
| Softball | $6 \%$ |


| Other Activities |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Walking for fitness | $51 \%$ |
| Bowling | $33 \%$ |
| Yoga | $24 \%$ |
| Swimming for fitness | $21 \%$ |
| Yoga | $17 \%$ |



## WHO CONSIDERED FISHING?



## CONSIDERING FISHING PARTICIPATION

$10 \%$ of females, or 13.7 million people, considered fishing in 2019. This was a much higher percentage than those who tried fishing for the first time and an average increase of 5\% over the last 3 years.


## CONSIDERING PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

Females who considered fishing participation skewed older than active participants. While only $8 \%$ of all female participants were 60 and over, $12 \%$ who considered fishing were 65 and over. They also tended to have lower household incomes and lower education levels. The biggest difference was among African Americans. Only 8\% participated, but 14\% considered participating.


## CONSIDERING PARTICIPANTS BY REGION

Like active female fishing participants, the highest percentage of females who were interested in fishing also lived in the South Atlantic region.


## CONSIDERING FISHING OVER TIME

Female interest in fishing rose by an average of $5 \%$ over the past 3 years but stayed at 10\% from 2018 to 2019.

## PROFILE OF A FISHING TRIP



Be


## A TYPICAL FISHING TRIP

## NUMBER OF COMPANIONS

AGE OF COMPANIONS

## FISHING COMPANIONS

A majority of participants, $79 \%$, went fishing with 2 to 5 companions. While male participants were more likely to fish alone, female and Hispanic participants tended to fish with larger groups. Almost an equal amount of adult anglers shared trips with other adults or with a mix of adults and children. A small percentage embarked on outings with children and no other adults.

| Locations Fished From | Percentage |
| :--- | ---: |
| Shoreline | $51 \%$ |
| Boat | $49 \%$ |
| Riverbank | $46 \%$ |
| Pier or jetty | $27 \%$ |
| Kayak | $6 \%$ |

## FISHING LOCATION TYPES

Participants fished from a variety of locations. While the highest percentage fished from shorelines, boats and riverbanks were also popular.


## A TYPICAL FISHING TRIP



## THE CATCH

$82 \%$ of participants were successful in catching at least one fish on their most recent trip. What they did with the catch varied. A slightly higher percentage of participants released what they caught rather than keeping it to eat or doing a combination of keeping and releasing their catch.



## THE OUTING

During most trips, fishing was considering the main event, instead of a side activity. When participants did add on a complementary activity, $84 \%$ of them camped. Hiking and boating came in a distant second, both at $47 \%$.

## HOW DID PARTICIPANTS PREPARE FOR THEIR TRIPS?



| Fishing Information Sources | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| General outdoor website | $61 \%$ |
| Friend | $30 \%$ |
| Online retail store | $23 \%$ |
| Fishing guide | $20 \%$ |
| Retail store | $15 \%$ |
| Fishing-specific website | $15 \%$ |
| Outdoor magazine | $11 \%$ |

## TRIP PLANNING

Fishing trips were fairly spontaneous, with $48 \%$ being unplanned and $82 \%$ being planned within a week of the trip. $56 \%$ of adult females said that their last fishing trip was unplanned, making them the most spontaneous out of the populations measured. Prior to the trip, the majority of anglers used websites as a means of finding information on fishing destinations, fish species, equipment and more.

| Fishing License <br> Purchase Location | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Store <br> (independent agent) | $63 \%$ |
| Online | $20 \%$ |
| License sales office | $9 \%$ |
| Did not purchase | $12 \%$ |

## FISHING LICENSES

At 63\%, a majority of fishing licenses were purchased from stores. 12\% of participants did not purchase a fishing license at all. Of those participants, $32 \%$ said that they fished in private waters.

| Reasons Not to Purchase | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Fishing License | $32 \%$ |
| Fished in private waters | $23 \%$ |
| Did not know I needed one | $12 \%$ |
| Do not need to because of my age | $11 \%$ |
| Never purchase a fishing license | $8 \%$ |
| Fished on a charter boat | $8 \%$ |
| Expensive | $4 \%$ |
| Fished out of state and did not <br> want to purchase one | $3 \%$ |
| Own a life-time license |  |

# PERCEPTIONS 

 OF FISHING

## ATTITUDES OF FIRST TIME PARTICIPANTS

| Expectations for a First Trip | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Relaxing and unwinding | $71 \%$ |
| Spending time outdoors | $61 \%$ |
| Spending time with family and <br> friends | $56 \%$ |
| Trying something new; maybe <br> catch a few fish | $52 \%$ |
| Exciting time catching a lot of fish | $32 \%$ |
| No expectations | $25 \%$ |
| Teach my children about fishing <br> and nature | $22 \%$ |
| Competition to see who could <br> catch the biggest or most fish | $21 \%$ |

## EXPECTATIONS FOR FIRST TRIP

The highest percentage of first time participants expected that their first fishing trip would be a time to relax and unwind. More than half also saw their first outing as an opportunity to spend time outdoors, hang out with family and friends and try something new.


## ATTITUDES OF FIRST TIME PARTICIPANTS

| Perceptions of Fishing Before Participating | Percentage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stress-free activity |  | 59\% |
| Exciting way to spend time outdoors |  | 50\% |
| Easy to learn |  | 35\% |
| Intriguing |  | 31\% |
| Time-consuming |  | 24\% |
| Only for serious outdoors people |  | 21\% |
| Uninteresting |  | 18\% |
| Requires too much equipment |  | 15\% |
| Change in Perception After First Time Fishing | (1 = lowest | Rating 5=highest) |
| An exciting way to spend time outdoors |  | 4.3 |
| Stress-free activity |  | 4.3 |
| Intriguing |  | 4.1 |
| Easy to learn |  | 4.1 |
| Time consuming |  | 3.9 |
| Too much of a financial investment |  | 3.3 |
| Only for serious outdoors people |  | 2.8 |
| Requires too much equipment |  | 2.7 |
| Uninteresting |  | 1.7 |
| Not for someone like me |  | 1.5 |

## PERCEPTIONS OF FISHING BEFORE PARTICIPATING

Before experiencing a fishing trip, $59 \%$ of participants saw the activity as a stress-free way to spend free time. More than $61 \%$ of females were attracted to fishing for this reason. Half of all participants also thought fishing could be an exciting way to spend time outside.

## CHANGE IN FISHING FIRST TIME FISHING PERCEPTION

Perceptions after a first fishing trip shifted just slightly. The highest average rating was among those seeing fishing as an exciting way to spend time outdoors and the second highest was among those seeing fishing as a stress-free activity.

## FISHING STEREOTYPES

| Which describes the type of | Male <br> Participants | Female <br> Participants |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| person fishing is for... | $60 \%$ | $68 \%$ |
| No stereotype | $28 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| Outdoorsy | $23 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| Someone like me | $20 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| Sportsman | $18 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| Quiet | $7 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Educated | $6 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Older | $5 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| Younger | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| Lazy | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| Not for someone like me |  |  |

## STEREOTYPES OF FISHING PARTICIPANTS

Most fishing participants did not have a stereotype of anglers. Of those that did have a stereotype, the highest percentage thought a fishing participant would be outdoorsy. $28 \%$ of males stereotyped fishing participants as outdoorsy, while only $21 \%$ of females did the same. Perhaps the most striking difference was between the genders- $23 \%$ of males said a fishing participant looked like themselves, while only $12 \%$ of females reported the same.


## FEELINGS ABOUT FISHING

| Best Things About Fishing | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: |
| Getting away from the usual demands | 38\% |
| Being close to nature | 32\% |
| Catching fish | 32\% |
| Enjoying the sounds and smells of nature | 30\% |
| Spending time with family or friends | 29\% |
| Sharing the enjoyment of fishing with a child | 16\% |
| Experiencing excitement/adventure | 15\% |
| The thrill of the "chase" of catch fish | 14\% |
| The scenic beauty | 14\% |
| Catching my own food | 14\% |
| Positive Fishing Memories or Associations | Percentage |
| Spending time outdoors | 80\% |
| Spending time with family or friends | 79\% |
| My childhood | 56\% |
| Enjoying the water | 54\% |
| Connecting with a simpler way of life | 48\% |
| Learning a new skill | 48\% |

## TOP 10 THINGS ABOUT FISHING

Americans primarily fished as a way to escape the usual demands of life. They also loved being close to nature and, of course, catching fish.

## POSITIVE FISHING MEMORIES

While the highest percentage of male participants associated fishing with spending time outdoors, slightly more females associated the activity with spending time with friends or family. Hispanic participants were split at 76\%.

## FISHING BARRIERS

| Obstacles to Enjoyment | Rating (1=Highest \| 5=Lowest) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Boring | 4.6 |
| Don't like to touch fish and worms | 4.5 |
| Baiting the hooks or taking the fish off the hook | 4.3 |
| The hassle | 4.2 |
| Lack of knowledge | 4.2 |
| Not having the right equipment | 4.1 |
| The expense | 4.1 |
| Lakes and rivers were not clean | 4.0 |
| Being outdoors | 3.9 |
| Not catching fish | 3.9 |
| Crowded fishing locations | 3.7 |
| Resources Making It Easier to Fish | Rating (1-Highest \| 5=Lowest) |
| Information on nearby bodies of water | 3.8 |
| Easier or more affordable access to boats | 3.7 |
| Easier or more affordable access to fishing gear | 3.5 |
| Comprehensive mobile guides that you can access on the water | 3.2 |
| How-tos and tutorial videos | 3.1 |
| Short lessons or information sessions from state agencies or local guides | 3.0 |
| Resources and information on voiceactivated devices | 2.8 |

## OBSTACLES TO ENJOYMENT

Boredom was the top reported barrier to fishing enjoyment. The next reasons were more physical-not enjoying handling the fish and worms and disliking baiting the hooks or touching the fish once caught.

## REMOVING BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION

Adult fishing participants thought that information on nearby bodies of water would make it easier for people to fish. Easier access to boats came in second.

## FUTURE

## OF FISHING



## FISHING MOTIVATIONS

| Motivations to Start Fishing | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Try out a new hobby | $54 \%$ |
| A friend or relative took me | $53 \%$ |
| Experience excitement | $50 \%$ |
| Spend time with family | $46 \%$ |
| Ease of access to fishing | $39 \%$ |
| Disconnect from electronics | $37 \%$ |
| Fished as a kid but not as an adult | $36 \%$ |
| Solitude | $30 \%$ |
| Low cost of fishing equipment | $27 \%$ |
| Fishing trip as part of a vacation or |  |
| group outing |  |


| Motivations to Stop Fishing | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Lack of time | $67 \%$ |
| Boring | $33 \%$ |
| Lost interest | $33 \%$ |
| Prefer other outdoor activities | $33 \%$ |
| Did not catch anything | $17 \%$ |
| Did not enjoy it | $17 \%$ |
| Physical limitations | $17 \%$ |
| Smell of fish | $17 \%$ |

## REASONS TO START FISHING

The top reasons for trying fishing for the first time included trying out a new hobby, tagging along with a loved one and embarking on an adventure. An even higher percentage of female participants, $66 \%$, said a friend or relative took them fishing for the first time, and $64 \%$ said they were motivated by spending time with family.

## REASONS TO STOP FISHING

Lack of time was, by far, the top reason for participants quitting fishing. Living busy lives with tight schedules has been a challenge for participants in other outdoor activities as well.

## FUTURE OF FISHING



## DID YOU FISH AS A CHILD

Data continues to underscore the importance of introducing fishing at a young age. An impressive $91 \%$ of current adult fishing participants also fished during childhood. Only $9 \%$ of current participants tried fishing at age 12 or older.

When comparing populations, current male anglers participated as children at the highest rate, much higher than females and Hispanics did.


## NUMBER OF TIMES PARTICIPANTS PLANNED TO FISH

The future of fishing was bright. 99\% of adult participants planned to fish during the following year. $36 \%$ of participants planned 20 or more fishing trips and $37 \%$ planned 8 to 20 .


During the 2019 calendar year, a total of 18,000 online interviews were conducted with a nationwide sample of individuals from U.S. proprietary online panels representative of the U.S. population for people ages six and older. Strict quotas associated with gender, age, income, region, and ethnicity were followed to ensure a balanced sample.

The 2019 participation survey sample size of 30,999 completed interviews provides a high degree of statistical accuracy. All surveys are subject to some level of standard error - that is, the degree to which the results might differ from those obtained by a complete census of every person in the U.S. A sport with a participation rate of five percent has a confidence interval of plus or minus 0.27 percentage points at the $95 \%$ confidence level.

A weighting technique was used to balance the data to reflect the total U.S. population ages six and above. The following variables were used: gender, age, income, household size, region and population density. The total population figure used was $302,756,603$ people ages 6 and older.

## Youth Interviews

All interviews of children under 13 were carried out following the guidelines set out in the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (COPPA). No children were contacted directly. The panel is a balanced sample of households with children in each age group, but contact is always made through designated adult panelists. The adult panelist receives the survey invitation on behalf of a specified
child, age six to 12 , and they are asked to complete the survey together. Respondents ages 13 to 17 are contacted in a manner similar to respondents age six to 12 , but they are asked to complete the survey themselves.

## About the Physical Activity Council (PAC)

The survey that forms the basis of the 2020 Special Report on Fishing is produced by the Physical Activity Council (PAC), which is a partnership of leading organizations in the U.S. sports, fitness and leisure industries. While the overall aim of the survey is to establish levels of activity and identify key trends in sports, fitness and recreation participation, each partner produces detailed reports on specific areas of interest. Partners include: the Outdoor Foundation (OF); National Golf Foundation (NGF); Snowsports Industries America (SIA); Tennis Industry Association (TIA); USA Football; United States Tennis Association (USTA), International Health and Racquet and Sportsclub Association (IHRSA); and Sport and Fitness Industry Association (SFIA).

## Notes

Unless otherwise noted, the data in this report was collected during the 2019 participation survey, which focused on American participation in the 2019 calendar year. Please note that some information includes data that was collected during previous surveys, as some questions are not asked every year.

A partnership<br>project of:

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