



Economic Importance of Hunting in America





Mark LaBarbera, Outdoor Heritage Education Center

Introduction

Kelly Heath of rural Millston, Wisconsin, drove 80 miles round trip to the Gander Mountain store in Eau Claire to buy the Remington 870 that best fits her. She made the trip many times, once to purchase her new Mathews bow and accessories, and another time to buy Flambeau decoys. Her spending is driven by her desire to spend her spare time relaxing in peaceful natural surroundings with the added anticipation of getting close enough to game to get a clean shot. As she gears up to step outside with her hunting partner, Pat, she creates a sale, which provides profit for the store's corporate headquarters in Bloomington, Minnesota and for manufacturers in places like North Carolina, Wisconsin and Ohio. In turn, these companies buy supplies and pay employees. Kelly's money helps salesmen, distributors and truck drivers who deliver the hunting gear. Add together what Kelly spends by the number of times each year she stops at that Gander Mountain store, or the Flying J Truck Stop & Restaurant up the road, where she buys food and fuel, and her expenditures add up. Now multiply it by 13 million hunters and you come up with a major boost for the economy. Purchases by hunters like Kelly touch all parts of the nation, from oil field workers in Oklahoma to the wheat growers of the central plains, plus all their employees and suppliers everywhere.

Hunting in America is big business, generating more than \$67 billion in economic output and more than one million jobs in the United States. The vast majority of Americans embrace hunting *lock, stock and barrel* for its social, cultural and conservation contributions.

Like baseball and apple pie, hunting is an American tradition shared by young and old, rich and poor, regardless of social or economic status. Hunting is not Democratic or Republican; it knows no geographic or congressional boundaries. Its history and heritage crosses all racial and ethnic boundaries.

Yes, it is big business, which generates \$25 billion in retail sales, \$17 billion in salaries and wages, and employs 575,000 Americans, creating sales tax, state income tax and federal income tax revenues for government agencies and the people they serve. But hunting is more than a positive economic force. It is also a strong, wholesome influence on American society. It is a healthy American activity, steeped in heritage, which touches the most important aspects of our lives, like families and friends, and a sense of stewardship for all things wild.

ABC's of a Hunting Economy

A is for Archers and other hunters, but "B" is for Billions of Big Buck items Bought from Businesses that Benefit from Buying by Bowhunters and other shooting sports enthusiasts. Yes, "B" is for Billions, as in the \$5.3 Billion hunters spend on hunting-related travel, and \$6.4 Billion on hunting equipment, plus \$8.4 Billion on other big-ticket items. So, then, is "C" for Cash, Check or Credit Card?

Hunting Is Good for Body and Soul

As the speed of business increases, and the pressures of global competition and consolidation in our high tech society put more demands on working women and men, hunting provides a healthy escape. It offers relaxation and affords quality time with family and friends. Whether in a deer or duck blind, farm field or ridgeline, hunting provides a peaceful, fun setting where people re-connect with each other and with nature.

It is no wonder that more than 13 million Americans age 16 and older hunted in 2001. When you look at hunting and target shooting combined, a 2001 Roper Starch study verified that more than 26 million Americans participated in all shooting sports. That same independent scientific research revealed that the public accepts the shooting sports just as it accepts tennis and golf.

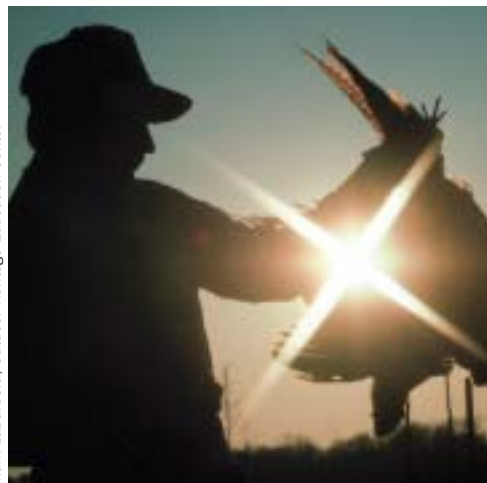


Mark LaBarbera, Outdoor Heritage Education Center

Hunters—An Economic Power

And hunters are good for the economy. They not only purchase hunting gear, trucks and boats; they also fill their gas tanks and coolers. They stay at motels and resorts. They buy hunting clothes and those goofy hunting hats with sayings that are sometimes funny and always a conversation piece. On average, each hunter spends \$1,896 per year on hunting, which is 5.5% of the typical wage earner's annual income. These expenditures then "ripple" through the economy generating three times more impact for the U.S. economy. For many communities, hunting dollars keep them afloat.

Hunters also pay a truckload of special excise taxes. The Wildlife Restoration Fund under the Pittman-Robertson legislation collects these excise taxes on certain hunting equipment and apportions them to state natural resource agencies for conservation and education, which includes habitat restoration, shooting



Mark LaBarbera, Outdoor Heritage Education Center

- A hunter's best friend is his dog and they show it—hunters spend \$605 million on hunting dogs, well more than the \$513 million skiers spend on ski equipment.
- Each year hunters spend more money on food for hunting trips than Americans spend on Domino's pizza. Business generated by hunters is often the lifeblood of rural communities.
- Over a half million jobs in America are supported by hunters. That's more jobs than the combined employees of all the top U.S. based airlines including American, United, Delta, Northwest, Continental, US Airways, Southwest, Alaska Air and American West.
- The \$2.4 billion in annual federal income-tax money generated by hunters' spending could cover the annual paychecks of 100,000 troops. That's 8 divisions, 143 battalions, 3,300 platoons and some major money.

Source: Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation

ranges, wildlife research and more. For fiscal year 2002, this program delivered more than \$481 million to the states and territories of the United States, with more than \$292 million of it for sport fish restoration and more than \$188 million of it for wildlife restoration. Together, hunters and anglers may very well be the most important source of conservation funding in the United States.

Economic Impact Continues to Grow

In good times and bad, hunters set their sights on spending more time in the fields and forests. Even when economic recession and uncertainty over homeland security have the nation and the economy recoiling, hunters continue to aim their leisure time and money toward shooting sports activities. For example, since 1991, when the nation was mired in a similar recession and war, retail sales have grown nearly 17% (adjusted for inflation).

Many just do not realize the positive impacts generated by hunters. A recent report released by the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation highlights that Americans spend more on hunting dogs than they do for ski equipment. If that's not enough, the \$2.4 billion in federal income tax revenue generated by hunters could cover the annual paychecks for 100,000 U.S. Army troops. At the state level, the hunter's economic effects can be especially important. In Georgia, for example, hunting expenditures were one-third greater than the value of this state's famous peanut harvest, providing a tremendous boost to rural areas. Those are the kinds of numbers that should turn the head of any state legislator or politician. And that's just the point.

“Does hunting drive the economy? You bet, especially in rural communities! A lot of us pay good money traveling and hunting on farms and ranches across the United States. And rural communities sure are glad to see us.”

Bill Miller, Executive Director,
North American Hunting Club



Mark LaBarbera, Outdoor Heritage Education Center

Sales and the Ripple Effect

The shooting sports are so much more than simply pulling a trigger or releasing a bowstring. They represent financial opportunity for every American community, especially rural economies. Each purchase made by hunters sets off a chain reaction of economic benefits.

When Marlin Firearms in New Haven, Connecticut, Leupold & Stevens in Beaverton, Oregon and Weatherby, Inc. in Atascadero, California pay their employees to produce hunting products, their employees use that money to buy food, clothes, housing and other goods and services. The stores, farmers, gas stations and others that make and sell those goods and services, in turn, spend their earnings, and a positive ripple flows through the economy.

They all pay sales taxes and income taxes. In addition, hunting product manufacturers pay excise taxes to benefit conservation.

North, South, East and West, hunting’s positive economic impact creates jobs and helps urban and rural communities throughout the United States. Just ask retailer Butch Hebert, owner of Boone’s Corner in beautiful southwest Louisiana, who said, “We beef up our inventory 15%-20% each year to prepare for hunting season.”

Top Ten States Ranked by Annual Hunting-Related Retail Sales

	Retail Sales	Total Multiplier Effect
1 Texas	\$1,761,285,042	\$3,636,484,738
2 Pennsylvania	\$1,165,059,772	\$2,275,366,632
3 Wisconsin	\$960,104,751	\$1,770,420,230
4 New York	\$891,031,344	\$1,529,508,716
5 Alabama	\$799,303,993	\$1,576,405,455
6 Ohio	\$713,886,248	\$1,539,487,897
7 Michigan	\$671,670,664	\$1,281,527,914
8 Minnesota	\$664,200,412	\$1,316,964,312
9 Tennessee	\$623,025,977	\$1,321,659,467
10 Louisiana	\$581,066,601	\$992,471,903

And down the road, Trudy Young of Young’s Grocery, said she banks on extra sales of food, cooking supplies and everything from batteries to toilet paper when hunting season begins in this outdoor paradise.

“Hunter-vationists”

“Most hunters don’t realize the enormous effect they can have on state and national economies,” said John Baughman, Executive Vice President of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA). “And most elected officials don’t realize the conservation contributions and economic power of hunters and the hunting business. This report should make it clear,” he said.

Big Wheels Keep on Turning, Proud Hunters Keep on Spending

Hunters travel near and far to spend time in beautiful surroundings. In person or via phone calls, faxes and emails, they plan their outings with friends and families, as they anticipate the adventure, similar to planning the family vacation. When they drive to rural destinations and spend the night, the cumulative effect is amazingly big. Even after September 11, 2001, when the travel industry was suffering, hunters were hitting the road and patronizing rural motels, diners, gas stations and other businesses. On lodging alone for the entire year 2001, hunters spent \$276 million! Without the steadfast economic input from hunters, America’s economy—including rural businesses that rely on tourism—would suffer.



Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Alliance

State natural resource agencies manage fish and wildlife for the benefit of *all* citizens, regardless of whether they hunt or fish. Yet, sportsmen who buy licenses and purchase equipment provide most of their budgets. Despite the significant contributions by sportsmen and their supporting industries, wildlife agencies constantly hear the old, worn-out argument about “jobs versus the environment.” The fact is, employment, economy and environment all start with “E.” Healthy natural resources create jobs, enhance the economy and support both rural and urban communities that properly manage those resources.

“Well, hunters and the hunting industry can argue for both healthy habitat and jobs concurrently,” according to IAFWA President Brent Manning, who is also the long-time head of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. “It takes money to conserve and restore habitat and wildlife. Sportsmen are the single largest source of conservation revenues. When people can access healthier habitats, they have more fun and spend more money. This cycle creates jobs and boosts revenues for greater conservation efforts. Everyone wins.”

The numbers in this report make it easy to understand the economic impact of hunting in every state. While everyone knows that hunting is good for families, our social well-being and environmental stewardship, they often overlook its



Mark LaBarbera, Outdoor Heritage Education Center

important economic impact. However you look at it, hunting is a major boost to the economy and the environment. As this report clearly shows, Americans have more reasons than ever before to support hunting—an activity that greatly benefits the country as a whole. The same whistling of waterfowl wings and spring gobbles that inspired George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and our other American forefathers, can stir the imaginations and economies of future generations. In the end, history and our heirs will judge our leadership by the actions we take and the decisions we make regarding our resources—natural, social and economic—during our time on Earth.

Tested and Reliable

Most of the statistics in this report are from the 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, initiated at the request of state natural resource agencies, and conducted every five years for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service by the U.S. Census Bureau. The numbers are based on U.S. citizens 16 years of age and older. Independent third parties, such as resource economics consulting firm Southwick Associates, use proven research methods to develop economic information and analyze the data.

Numbers of Hunters and Days of Hunting, 2001

	Number of Hunters Per State by Type of Hunting				Days of Hunting Per State by Type of Hunting			
	All Hunting	Deer Hunting Only	Migratory Bird Hunting Only	Upland Game Hunting Only	All Hunting	Deer Hunting Only	Migratory Bird Hunting Only	Upland Game Hunting Only
Alabama	422,782	378,753	93,737	-!	7,615,502	6,308,547	480,660	-!
Alaska	93,354	18,615 *	14,431 *	-!	1,145,862	182,769 *	122,918 *	-!
Arizona	147,504	62,672 *	60,889 *	58,686 *	1,693,994	556,192 *	334,516 *	545,523 *
Arkansas	430,694	314,429	171,158	-!	8,411,150	4,791,835	1,859,911	-!
California	273,675	-!	-!	-!	3,425,654	-!	-!	-!
Colorado	280,596	98,709 *	-!	-!	2,610,127	625,312 *	-!	-!
Connecticut	45,262	-!	-!	-!	765,506	-!	-!	-!
Delaware	15,925	10,602 *	-!	-!	225,815	155,029 *	-!	-!
Florida	226,252	156,259 *	-!	-!	4,693,274	2,930,383 *	-!	-!
Georgia	416,833	331,942	85,675 *	-!	7,972,711	5,769,381	473,595 *	-!
Hawaii	16,940	-!	-!	-!	316,003	-!	-!	-!
Idaho	196,543	124,517	36,404 *	65,408	2,100,413	836,871	307,869 *	647,407
Illinois	310,458	238,443 *	-!	-!	4,521,757	3,145,684 *	-!	-!
Indiana	290,181	215,016	-!	-!	5,000,118	2,592,588	-!	-!
Iowa	242,981	132,894	55,920 *	137,042	3,989,010	1,345,951	584,200 *	1,526,980
Kansas	291,193	139,920	78,562	186,516	3,646,631	1,295,331	590,237	1,853,705
Kentucky	322,654	230,787	56,904 *	-!	4,663,776	2,280,762	385,569 *	-!
Louisiana	332,556	206,594	142,063	-!	6,441,650	4,250,049	1,217,637	-!
Maine	164,480	145,399	-!	51,785	2,468,778	1,918,348	-!	562,361
Maryland	145,126	126,262	-!	-!	1,798,899	1,298,332	-!	-!
Massachusetts	66,018	55,701 *	-!	-!	1,157,640	610,371 *	-!	-!
Michigan	753,507	666,801	-!	-!	8,993,683	6,265,880	-!	-!
Minnesota	596,602	474,927	183,668 *	241,248	8,437,408	4,587,084	1,661,055 *	1,857,180
Mississippi	356,786	288,455	0 *	-!	8,481,295	6,689,993	0 *	-!
Missouri	488,611	372,726	68,848 *	-!	6,605,601	3,783,251	840,866 *	-!
Montana	228,858	154,500	-!	43,206 *	2,442,222	1,074,933	-!	460,995 *
Nebraska	173,307	78,010	48,022	108,323	2,203,652	662,126	397,611	1,203,092
Nevada	47,147	-!	28,831 *	-!	490,298	-!	235,514 *	-!
New Hampshire	78,189	67,169	-!	-!	1,459,049	1,000,798	-!	-!
New Jersey	134,772	111,383	-!	-!	3,119,724	2,742,281	-!	-!
New Mexico	130,133	74,765	34,144 *	-!	1,667,054	398,622	262,414 *	-!
New York	714,140	651,386	-!	162,028 *	13,187,353	9,132,819	-!	1,180,083 *
North Carolina	295,228	207,260	102,283	51,753	7,526,009	4,746,764	1,245,184	539,817
North Dakota	139,262	74,030	60,863 *	-!	1,634,942	553,635	408,660 *	-!
Ohio	490,395	417,209	-!	115,317 *	10,233,091	4,061,849	-!	1,354,938 *
Oklahoma	260,599	198,954	81,109 *	74,684 *	5,642,357	2,978,901	1,073,500 *	1,209,314 *
Oregon	248,422	183,343	41,992 *	55,013 *	2,947,339	1,527,641	341,007 *	457,172 *
Pennsylvania	999,749	932,379	-!	214,635 *	13,955,198	7,412,976	-!	2,348,369 *
Rhode Island	-!	-!	-!	-!	-!	-!	-!	-!
South Carolina	265,183	207,049	70,675 *	-!	4,744,340	3,506,727	366,250 *	-!
South Dakota	208,635	68,362	50,838	147,512	2,424,869	474,372	526,374	1,608,604
Tennessee	359,398	228,125	97,334 *	-!	6,650,666	3,665,105	797,223 *	-!
Texas	1,201,054	859,881	500,404	174,364 *	14,081,256	8,297,931	4,178,589	674,343 *
Utah	198,271	138,801	52,422	53,807	2,454,904	788,757	509,681	262,081
Vermont	99,989	92,297	-!	20,778 *	1,509,576	1,118,168	-!	223,987 *
Virginia	354,841	312,992	-!	-!	5,817,697	4,059,282	-!	-!
Washington	227,242	156,466	49,878 *	72,065 *	2,950,917	1,121,989	521,798 *	752,772 *
West Virginia	283,990	259,029	-!	-!	5,166,160	2,707,187	-!	-!
Wisconsin	659,664	596,464	-!	193,278	9,652,829	7,051,627	-!	1,935,159
Wyoming	133,340	65,952	-!	-!	1,304,045	475,902	-!	-!
United States	13,034,000	10,272,000	2,956,000	3,184,343	228,167,000	133,456,955	29,309,799	29,621,447

* = small samples size (45 or less)

! = sample size too small to report reliably (25 or less)

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation"

Travel and Equipment Expenditures, 2001

	Hunting, All Types	Deer Hunting	Migratory Bird Hunting	Upland Game Hunting
Number of Hunters	13,034,000	11,075,514	3,214,693	3,184,343
Days of hunting	228,167,000	133,456,955	29,309,799	29,621,447
Food, drink & refreshments	\$1,980,395,000	\$1,104,712,983	\$227,971,968	\$245,925,790
Lodging (motels, cabins, lodges or campgrounds, etc.)	\$469,547,000	\$239,372,400	\$52,396,842	\$92,625,855
Public transportation, including airplanes, trains, buses, & car rentals, etc	\$185,994,000	\$41,932,806	\$64,655,466	\$31,235,160
Transportation by private vehicle	\$1,603,326,000	\$828,435,272	\$181,892,253	\$232,467,606
Guide fees, pack trip or package fees	\$377,233,000	\$98,865,063	\$35,071,012	\$50,149,437
Public land use or access fees	\$53,499,000	\$31,759,038	\$8,949,085	\$2,165,629
Private land use or access fees (except leases)	\$370,858,000	\$226,701,013	\$45,995,544	\$59,309,874
Heating & cooking fuel	\$89,232,000	\$57,047,393	\$12,871,216	\$6,474,217
Equipment rental such as boats, hunting or camping equipment, etc.	\$36,395,000	\$18,072,262	\$2,402,294	\$6,609,083
Boat fuel	\$42,553,000	\$11,046,742	\$11,981,573	\$2,756,146
Boat launching fees	\$6,448,000	\$1,828,788	\$1,503,188	\$94,245
Boat mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, etc.	\$36,912,000	\$9,971,545	\$11,252,785	\$2,342,090
Rifles	\$907,470,000	\$493,054,228	\$71,006,832	\$29,046,992
Shotguns	\$676,619,000	\$121,351,243	\$272,622,743	\$134,550,007
Muzzleloaders & other primitive firearms	\$105,507,000	\$75,702,787	\$7,453,560	\$158,348
Handguns	\$277,270,000	\$81,800,768	\$48,230,418	\$15,022,458
Bows, arrows & archery equipment	\$462,097,000	\$334,113,948	\$4,793,042	\$912,307
Telescopic sights	\$307,033,000	\$179,189,675	\$7,192,147	\$4,878,168
Decoys & game calls	\$139,686,000	\$31,907,778	\$77,267,260	\$6,005,580
Ammunition	\$651,896,000	\$228,796,083	\$166,876,951	\$58,344,642
Hand loading equipment & components	\$139,919,000	\$60,765,491	\$17,419,884	\$11,006,956
Hunting dogs and associated costs	\$604,616,000	\$69,075,596	\$246,363,096	\$123,090,676
Other hunting equipment (cases, knives, etc.)	\$289,595,000	\$122,338,719	\$41,969,451	\$21,872,779
Camping equipment	\$182,237,000	\$59,861,264	\$4,992,868	\$9,438,486
Binoculars, field glasses, telescopes, etc.	\$172,056,000	\$79,472,570	\$12,565,450	\$3,208,125
Special hunting clothes, foul weather gear, boots, waders, etc.	\$543,582,000	\$247,287,091	\$65,819,519	\$22,055,994
Processing and taxidermy costs	\$391,793,000	\$270,106,515	\$12,060,052	\$6,449,926
Books and magazines devoted to hunting	\$124,313,000	\$34,945,016	\$12,468,260	\$3,506,760
Dues or contributions	\$282,846,000	\$93,287,050	\$74,641,567	\$17,597,330
Other support items (such as snowshoes, ski, equipment repair, etc.)	\$97,553,000	\$62,216,394	\$8,455,570	\$1,587,166
Bass boat	\$5,448,000	\$0	\$996,676	\$0
Other motor boat	\$98,542,000	\$15,392,235	\$11,710,405	\$4,433,918
Canoe or other non-motor boat	\$24,670,000	\$0	\$3,118,201	\$0
Boat motor, trailer, hitch, or accessories	\$60,650,000	\$2,512,794	\$12,879,796	\$0
Pick-up, camper, van, travel tent trailer, motor home, house trailer	\$4,246,589,000	\$834,183,878	\$247,047,964	\$96,651,311
Cabin	\$754,034,000	\$105,027,734	\$83,741,422	\$0
Off-road vehicle: trail bike, 4x4 vehicle, 4-wheeler, snowmobile, etc.	\$3,218,532,000	\$1,689,579,160	\$48,511,537	\$64,266,212
Other special equipment (ice chests, airplane, etc)	\$23,095,000	\$12,782,266	\$837,353	\$245,108
Licenses, tags, permits and other similar fees	\$693,038,000	\$356,691,914	\$84,807,477	\$87,513,361
Land owned primarily for hunting, 2001 expenses and payments	\$3,351,389,000	\$1,889,658,965	\$282,050,289	\$363,252,214
Land leased primarily for hunting, 2001 expenses and payments	\$624,503,000	\$453,144,070	\$90,013,168	\$37,501,021
Total	\$24,708,970,000	\$10,673,990,535	\$2,674,856,184	\$1,854,750,978

Economic Impact of All Hunting Activities, 2001

	Retail Sales	Total Multiplier Effect	Salaries and Wages	Jobs	Sales and Motor Fuel Taxes	State Income Taxes	Federal Income Taxes
Alabama	\$799,303,993	\$1,576,405,455	\$364,648,966	16,871	\$31,228,117	\$13,593,015	\$37,868,855
Alaska	\$248,346,761	\$397,077,968	\$95,754,092	4,691	\$925,655	\$0	\$9,684,220
Arizona	\$298,419,269	\$561,894,450	\$136,594,890	5,237	\$16,266,426	\$3,287,020	\$23,296,831
Arkansas	\$520,101,597	\$905,815,861	\$203,483,807	10,506	\$23,139,321	\$9,687,635	\$20,043,029
* California	\$525,932,593	\$1,062,776,490	\$264,357,583	8,932	\$35,989,912	\$12,688,694	\$47,464,527
Colorado	\$470,637,986	\$951,555,426	\$260,194,726	9,862	\$16,387,910	\$8,368,268	\$43,692,743
* Connecticut	\$44,294,220	\$76,001,860	\$18,231,716	586	\$1,848,266	\$556,823	\$3,358,876
* Delaware	\$14,772,355	\$23,145,969	\$4,254,956	188	\$150,252	\$157,793	\$639,672
Florida	\$399,119,139	\$714,610,292	\$180,334,346	7,338	\$21,691,959	\$0	\$28,863,087
Georgia	\$515,992,151	\$1,015,485,086	\$253,742,459	10,303	\$15,201,481	\$11,700,925	\$40,673,230
* Hawaii	\$16,974,189	\$27,830,441	\$6,365,560	242	\$946,162	\$447,388	\$1,066,269
Idaho	\$319,067,286	\$536,360,001	\$125,790,189	6,197	\$17,676,032	\$4,063,023	\$12,687,394
Illinois	\$451,462,287	\$949,427,464	\$243,446,926	8,438	\$23,716,676	\$5,366,826	\$43,109,812
Indiana	\$276,785,454	\$530,440,648	\$122,231,233	5,085	\$13,108,455	\$3,006,079	\$19,247,658
Iowa	\$228,024,305	\$443,304,732	\$101,192,121	4,523	\$12,956,316	\$5,493,278	\$15,049,717
Kansas	\$245,668,336	\$488,491,801	\$113,173,214	5,408	\$14,559,327	\$4,284,817	\$11,581,486
Kentucky	\$450,465,575	\$916,866,556	\$195,222,034	8,494	\$25,735,350	\$10,846,970	\$29,691,506
Louisiana	\$581,066,601	\$992,471,903	\$211,858,208	9,184	\$25,325,539	\$5,168,016	\$32,315,638
Maine	\$196,652,268	\$325,627,728	\$73,914,792	3,643	\$9,347,646	\$3,124,673	\$7,453,782
Maryland	\$161,375,339	\$300,995,052	\$69,414,648	2,617	\$7,378,111	\$2,624,037	\$11,695,355
Massachusetts	\$67,507,420	\$121,630,601	\$30,819,293	973	\$3,511,692	\$1,486,091	\$5,726,096
Michigan	\$671,670,664	\$1,281,527,914	\$325,888,323	12,144	\$38,486,602	\$8,816,245	\$55,311,742
Minnesota	\$664,200,412	\$1,316,964,312	\$323,178,837	12,419	\$42,862,125	\$11,567,030	\$53,791,714
Mississippi	\$393,549,827	\$733,332,414	\$156,760,798	7,444	\$27,188,929	\$5,567,756	\$16,089,174
Missouri	\$437,194,608	\$853,390,343	\$191,169,148	8,007	\$17,786,455	\$7,362,338	\$29,950,530
Montana	\$250,094,314	\$422,980,401	\$101,208,129	5,592	\$7,189,476	\$3,961,108	\$9,603,611
Nebraska	\$232,387,841	\$411,232,344	\$99,640,824	5,005	\$12,648,256	\$3,850,215	\$9,953,717
Nevada	\$156,310,900	\$246,730,849	\$60,330,517	2,256	\$10,024,621	\$0	\$10,216,438
New Hampshire	\$86,981,254	\$154,889,884	\$36,413,786	1,429	\$826,538	\$0	\$5,977,886
New Jersey	\$158,692,106	\$298,565,998	\$71,007,643	2,719	\$7,743,486	\$1,673,076	\$11,846,449
New Mexico	\$196,004,211	\$342,455,764	\$82,202,479	4,057	\$10,311,784	\$3,082,134	\$8,283,465
New York	\$891,031,344	\$1,529,508,716	\$340,677,521	11,487	\$32,373,967	\$10,611,609	\$61,235,190
North Carolina	\$458,008,129	\$896,002,783	\$223,508,461	9,485	\$22,228,780	\$10,666,001	\$34,669,885
North Dakota	\$123,859,833	\$214,268,457	\$45,365,957	2,252	\$7,745,141	\$456,150	\$4,558,664
Ohio	\$713,886,248	\$1,539,487,897	\$367,989,800	14,392	\$35,957,454	\$22,485,423	\$60,540,280
Oklahoma	\$292,800,051	\$573,214,716	\$137,122,217	6,755	\$14,496,136	\$7,887,812	\$13,829,971
Oregon	\$481,813,350	\$879,563,630	\$200,619,348	8,279	\$7,922,109	\$15,714,527	\$31,781,358
Pennsylvania	\$1,165,059,772	\$2,275,366,632	\$521,440,650	19,204	\$50,870,062	\$14,600,338	\$89,145,482
! Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	\$370,844,792	\$712,649,156	\$163,340,428	6,981	\$19,279,251	\$6,302,890	\$25,197,657
South Dakota	\$251,243,111	\$442,142,629	\$109,081,915	5,656	\$13,219,926	\$0	\$10,720,926
Tennessee	\$623,025,977	\$1,321,659,467	\$307,238,128	11,641	\$36,937,656	\$0	\$51,604,672
Texas	\$1,761,285,042	\$3,636,484,738	\$864,139,228	31,711	\$93,021,192	\$0	\$148,055,527
Utah	\$331,035,484	\$671,442,932	\$171,869,263	7,604	\$18,693,995	\$6,827,855	\$18,195,462
Vermont	\$60,848,108	\$96,329,197	\$21,934,518	1,037	\$2,993,986	\$541,390	\$2,255,790
Virginia	\$391,190,770	\$724,962,684	\$158,154,598	6,641	\$17,122,351	\$6,879,162	\$24,732,077
Washington	\$424,187,470	\$749,632,996	\$183,227,869	6,801	\$28,045,189	\$0	\$31,175,763
West Virginia	\$227,593,090	\$366,386,409	\$74,117,090	3,818	\$13,722,778	\$2,659,244	\$7,309,117
Wisconsin	\$960,104,751	\$1,770,420,230	\$427,420,204	19,214	\$42,258,403	\$10,159,876	\$44,946,720
Wyoming	\$135,034,776	\$224,765,256	\$56,550,480	2,996	\$6,378,410	\$0	\$5,494,200
United States	\$24,708,970,000	\$67,568,137,514	\$16,771,153,961	575,368	\$955,425,665	\$267,623,550	\$2,986,651,410

* = small samples size (45 or less)

! = sample size too small to report reliably (25 or less)

NOTE: The U.S. total does not equal the sum of state data as economic activity across state borders are not included in the state totals, in addition to other factors.

NOTE: The expenditures reported above are greater than those reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Sportsmen often attributed purchases to both fishing and hunting (especially vehicles and big-ticket items). These items were not included in the Service's hunting expenditure estimates. Such items were included above by prorating each item's cost based on each respondent's total days of hunting and fishing activity.

Economic Impact of Deer Hunting, 2001

	Retail Sales	Total Multiplier Effect	Salaries and Wages	Jobs	Sales and Motor Fuel Taxes	State Income Taxes	Federal Income Taxes
Alabama	\$498,972,354	\$957,938,307	\$226,773,092	10,960	\$19,347,927	\$8,324,599	\$23,083,163
* Alaska	\$16,526,440	\$27,652,891	\$6,654,110	304	\$39,085	\$0	\$694,823
* Arizona	\$68,668,302	\$131,336,314	\$34,816,151	1,438	\$3,549,178	\$802,006	\$5,509,776
Arkansas	\$212,413,838	\$383,007,221	\$89,285,768	4,363	\$11,914,262	\$4,310,052	\$9,040,878
! California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Colorado	\$56,580,476	\$113,434,884	\$28,471,454	1,050	\$3,129,281	\$923,957	\$4,862,725
! Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Delaware	\$10,579,823	\$16,451,436	\$2,826,582	114	\$72,637	\$108,369	\$454,582
* Florida	\$162,743,298	\$296,687,222	\$75,954,513	3,163	\$8,194,646	\$0	\$11,952,316
Georgia	\$311,598,854	\$613,296,550	\$156,402,620	6,349	\$9,570,072	\$7,212,676	\$25,073,774
! Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	\$108,587,156	\$181,628,868	\$40,876,616	1,998	\$6,029,559	\$1,335,034	\$4,138,367
* Illinois	\$232,328,693	\$477,775,192	\$117,466,679	4,026	\$10,585,774	\$2,600,052	\$20,930,113
Indiana	\$177,113,198	\$352,716,685	\$81,747,967	3,333	\$8,252,865	\$2,025,830	\$13,064,842
Iowa	\$47,562,906	\$87,697,324	\$22,036,073	1,000	\$2,822,892	\$1,192,635	\$3,233,976
Kansas	\$80,097,623	\$153,587,485	\$35,606,503	1,733	\$4,392,204	\$1,332,080	\$3,612,796
Kentucky	\$202,452,620	\$409,282,198	\$86,930,233	3,714	\$11,235,278	\$4,837,007	\$13,414,347
Louisiana	\$185,115,421	\$320,956,819	\$72,813,871	3,350	\$8,747,226	\$1,706,638	\$10,560,714
Maine	\$98,155,242	\$160,046,593	\$36,852,957	1,872	\$4,618,169	\$1,509,350	\$3,660,478
Maryland	\$82,325,619	\$156,031,398	\$37,042,269	1,358	\$4,102,355	\$1,411,355	\$6,351,309
* Massachusetts	\$40,416,961	\$73,983,647	\$19,232,534	603	\$2,006,281	\$928,546	\$3,586,654
Michigan	\$281,774,267	\$506,134,291	\$134,709,492	5,386	\$15,417,104	\$3,497,431	\$21,829,356
Minnesota	\$235,768,787	\$465,106,329	\$122,257,391	4,825	\$15,134,840	\$4,295,446	\$19,989,046
Mississippi	\$241,699,902	\$441,442,806	\$96,073,748	4,645	\$16,389,001	\$3,386,893	\$9,777,447
Missouri	\$228,156,541	\$445,203,660	\$98,037,066	4,158	\$8,973,428	\$3,748,934	\$15,212,545
Montana	\$118,240,968	\$193,447,268	\$43,960,634	2,420	\$3,091,283	\$1,725,358	\$4,180,012
Nebraska	\$36,020,982	\$62,457,936	\$14,708,337	675	\$2,345,215	\$598,549	\$1,532,734
! Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	\$39,432,538	\$67,873,231	\$16,507,425	667	\$633,552	\$0	\$2,655,995
New Jersey	\$116,365,125	\$216,365,872	\$50,611,630	1,897	\$5,552,406	\$1,193,515	\$8,559,892
New Mexico	\$58,967,609	\$105,821,959	\$26,001,932	1,254	\$3,327,850	\$988,455	\$2,649,782
New York	\$523,449,848	\$901,835,139	\$207,067,163	6,932	\$20,800,327	\$6,491,057	\$37,360,317
North Carolina	\$311,419,807	\$607,062,577	\$149,951,934	6,316	\$14,989,948	\$7,180,490	\$23,392,764
North Dakota	\$33,778,413	\$57,341,754	\$12,975,226	639	\$2,065,541	\$131,639	\$1,309,146
Ohio	\$399,250,756	\$861,031,218	\$202,119,352	7,733	\$18,395,788	\$12,366,408	\$33,737,026
Oklahoma	\$159,664,457	\$305,194,136	\$71,514,926	3,523	\$7,017,560	\$4,113,763	\$7,212,620
Oregon	\$152,792,249	\$271,060,549	\$61,914,519	2,586	\$3,985,193	\$4,840,902	\$9,719,692
Pennsylvania	\$500,957,315	\$986,432,766	\$232,943,299	8,699	\$22,320,738	\$6,522,412	\$39,485,325
! Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	\$190,550,172	\$346,549,025	\$82,190,167	3,564	\$9,794,077	\$3,133,512	\$12,532,999
South Dakota	\$35,458,014	\$62,100,244	\$15,704,098	780	\$2,207,960	\$0	\$1,577,098
Tennessee	\$283,004,034	\$577,100,885	\$133,385,003	5,073	\$16,200,250	\$0	\$22,348,499
Texas	\$989,041,737	\$2,019,154,516	\$475,345,926	17,907	\$49,340,987	\$0	\$80,132,855
Utah	\$132,093,633	\$264,057,217	\$66,421,898	2,980	\$7,600,503	\$2,610,347	\$6,990,558
Vermont	\$34,402,565	\$56,449,251	\$13,350,295	630	\$1,676,926	\$329,844	\$1,374,350
Virginia	\$183,594,199	\$337,490,046	\$74,638,438	3,192	\$7,808,664	\$3,227,079	\$11,507,332
Washington	\$76,996,949	\$139,301,882	\$35,996,196	1,357	\$5,810,624	\$0	\$6,064,357
West Virginia	\$145,376,727	\$233,146,324	\$45,539,039	2,350	\$8,446,859	\$1,633,539	\$4,486,447
Wisconsin	\$534,981,692	\$925,777,288	\$208,255,175	9,794	\$20,657,835	\$4,554,418	\$21,469,195
Wyoming	\$49,361,129	\$81,853,733	\$20,405,054	1,109	\$2,066,535	\$0	\$1,954,625
United States	\$10,673,990,535	\$27,885,673,982	\$6,882,025,422	238,972	\$410,660,686	\$117,130,178	\$1,217,459,816

* = small samples size (45 or less)

! = sample size too small to report reliably (25 or less)

NOTE: The U.S. total does not equal the sum of state data as economic activity across state borders are not included in the state totals, in addition to other factors.

NOTE: The expenditures reported above are greater than those reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Sportsmen often attributed purchases to both fishing and hunting (especially vehicles and big-ticket items). These items were not included in the Service's hunting expenditure estimates. Such items were included above by prorating each item's cost based on each respondent's total days of hunting and fishing activity.

Economic Impact of Migratory Bird and Upland Bird Hunting, 2001

Migratory Bird Hunting	Retail Sales	Total Multiplier Effect	Salaries and Wages	Jobs	Sales and Motor Fuel Taxes	State Income Taxes	Federal Income Taxes
Alabama	\$48,007,338	\$89,957,697	\$22,180,399	1,090	\$1,718,001	\$809,167	\$2,239,411
* Alaska	\$13,096,459	\$21,036,584	\$4,682,007	223	\$59,606	\$0	\$479,701
* Arizona	\$22,911,714	\$43,376,162	\$11,643,912	451	\$1,363,791	\$278,690	\$1,927,106
Arkansas	\$154,319,435	\$270,286,245	\$63,978,610	3,418	\$6,884,282	\$3,018,305	\$6,186,954
* Georgia	\$37,633,444	\$78,468,678	\$18,486,244	771	\$1,397,035	\$845,533	\$2,905,972
* Idaho	\$17,147,779	\$30,597,199	\$7,876,955	373	\$1,141,734	\$268,226	\$809,003
* Iowa	\$31,117,872	\$59,834,090	\$14,621,300	722	\$1,735,149	\$777,645	\$1,981,400
Kansas	\$30,574,329	\$62,376,149	\$15,569,549	763	\$1,731,712	\$579,617	\$1,574,228
* Kentucky	\$24,242,161	\$49,919,103	\$11,215,598	540	\$1,470,777	\$617,904	\$1,560,117
Louisiana	\$105,644,001	\$192,061,529	\$44,633,728	2,047	\$4,747,288	\$1,048,568	\$6,492,589
* Minnesota	\$117,805,141	\$251,857,295	\$59,259,014	2,347	\$7,852,511	\$2,076,996	\$9,666,244
* Mississippi	\$18,183,730	\$32,788,221	\$7,145,245	336	\$1,284,289	\$254,727	\$736,445
* Missouri	\$35,219,862	\$66,691,082	\$15,542,741	656	\$1,671,796	\$596,112	\$2,421,471
Nebraska	\$34,885,935	\$62,564,781	\$14,954,048	718	\$2,001,572	\$593,625	\$1,527,002
* Nevada	\$38,307,160	\$61,528,966	\$15,101,250	590	\$2,112,502	\$0	\$2,484,972
* New Mexico	\$14,619,582	\$26,506,745	\$6,734,903	369	\$790,320	\$235,767	\$642,021
North Carolina	\$46,247,037	\$90,933,254	\$23,673,334	1,020	\$2,104,663	\$1,121,446	\$3,627,660
* North Dakota	\$28,256,408	\$50,768,919	\$11,313,302	560	\$1,816,072	\$114,188	\$1,138,796
* Oklahoma	\$27,915,397	\$57,026,767	\$14,001,370	698	\$1,516,214	\$803,766	\$1,404,041
* Oregon	\$56,868,216	\$112,457,220	\$27,183,785	1,211	\$744,344	\$2,104,111	\$4,054,635
* South Carolina	\$20,822,426	\$37,710,818	\$9,282,274	426	\$1,010,019	\$336,404	\$1,348,233
South Dakota	\$44,253,112	\$78,847,058	\$20,456,400	1,041	\$2,278,643	\$0	\$2,030,488
* Tennessee	\$139,865,819	\$318,813,596	\$73,039,886	2,696	\$8,482,396	\$0	\$12,470,998
Texas	\$306,956,227	\$652,603,285	\$163,358,524	5,980	\$16,601,024	\$0	\$28,029,714
Utah	\$41,137,806	\$83,507,061	\$22,359,696	1,005	\$2,378,236	\$877,703	\$2,351,752
* Washington	\$65,304,639	\$120,762,169	\$31,360,099	1,189	\$3,392,754	\$0	\$5,264,981
United States	\$2,674,856,184	\$7,391,383,699	\$1,874,091,622	66,274	\$78,286,732	\$17,358,499	\$328,151,852

Upland Bird Hunting

* Arizona	\$34,953,681	\$65,391,906	\$17,213,494	662	\$2,162,320	\$413,437	\$2,872,379
Idaho	\$39,779,969	\$66,339,564	\$15,015,324	764	\$1,979,746	\$462,164	\$1,490,446
Iowa	\$53,209,171	\$96,866,303	\$21,409,765	1,010	\$3,039,122	\$1,149,842	\$3,035,220
Kansas	\$121,386,038	\$246,923,163	\$54,587,840	2,615	\$7,668,545	\$2,063,357	\$5,579,668
Maine	\$23,689,361	\$38,558,652	\$8,294,026	390	\$1,172,532	\$366,798	\$855,005
Minnesota	\$61,692,387	\$121,270,152	\$28,342,736	1,079	\$4,650,674	\$1,020,863	\$4,746,388
* Montana	\$16,228,291	\$28,754,854	\$6,957,424	370	\$659,761	\$280,166	\$674,232
Nebraska	\$54,021,097	\$95,460,965	\$21,096,077	1,062	\$4,002,744	\$814,210	\$2,105,393
* New York	\$66,500,415	\$112,787,333	\$22,391,246	762	\$2,658,695	\$691,470	\$4,004,254
North Carolina	\$10,412,012	\$20,263,052	\$4,925,925	223	\$638,382	\$227,841	\$725,198
* Ohio	\$49,761,090	\$93,754,598	\$21,603,732	955	\$1,573,176	\$1,309,612	\$3,241,851
* Oklahoma	\$31,690,615	\$65,597,728	\$15,305,183	790	\$1,844,895	\$873,056	\$1,507,414
* Oregon	\$38,969,168	\$74,229,657	\$16,990,638	767	\$1,123,107	\$1,312,361	\$2,506,608
* Pennsylvania	\$69,628,647	\$142,792,274	\$33,873,698	1,326	\$3,630,608	\$948,464	\$5,570,245
South Dakota	\$117,115,384	\$209,411,323	\$51,121,738	2,800	\$6,349,402	\$0	\$4,874,788
* Texas	\$69,064,704	\$137,752,117	\$30,832,979	1,209	\$1,913,668	\$0	\$5,063,440
Utah	\$27,187,016	\$52,484,015	\$12,797,999	585	\$1,316,934	\$495,705	\$1,336,354
* Vermont	\$4,668,188	\$7,460,438	\$1,607,882	80	\$219,949	\$38,672	\$161,131
* Washington	\$125,103,890	\$215,608,855	\$44,565,724	1,558	\$8,988,047	\$0	\$7,853,629
Wisconsin	\$93,014,636	\$168,290,356	\$37,620,658	1,750	\$4,804,333	\$840,164	\$3,897,293
United States	\$1,854,750,978	\$4,890,531,443	\$1,184,861,158	42,338	\$60,396,638	\$13,308,182	\$206,232,649

Upland Birds = quail, pheasant and grouse.

* = small samples size (45 or less)

NOTE: States not listed have sample sizes too small to report reliably (25 or less).

NOTE: The U.S. total does not equal the sum of state data as economic activity across state borders are not included in the state totals, in addition to other factors.

NOTE: The expenditures reported above are greater than those reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Sportsmen often attributed purchases to both fishing and hunting (especially vehicles and big-ticket items). These items were not included in the Service's hunting expenditure estimates. Such items were included above by prorating each item's cost based on each respondent's total days of hunting and fishing activity.

Economic Contributions Per State From Non-Resident Hunters

	Retail Sales	Total Multiplier Effect	Salaries and Wages	Jobs	Sales and Motor Fuel Taxes	State Income Taxes	Federal Income Taxes	Number of Visiting Hunters	Days of Hunting by Visitors
Alabama	\$85,048,992	\$162,612,119	39,412,201	\$2,118	\$4,204,976	\$1,706,652	4754572.125	117,451	1,008,294
* Alaska	\$115,341,699	\$195,768,928	53,954,284	\$2,817	\$265,691	\$0	5816068.118	21292.14	193090.17
* Arizona	\$21,911,937	\$41,570,349	11,610,485	\$512	\$701,983	\$321,126	2275990.979	26916.31	141560.73
Arkansas	\$144,380,768	\$251,710,459	58,162,459	\$3,097	\$6,257,691	\$2,855,578	\$5,907,988	127,667	1,440,119
* California	\$17,637,334	\$37,250,896	9,834,427	\$343	\$977,256	\$487,209	\$1,822,498	12,456	47,808
Colorado	\$227,730,688	\$451,196,323	115,866,881	\$4,535	\$7,616,988	\$3,847,915	\$20,090,891	121,315	930,457
! Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
! Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Florida	\$24,705,194	\$44,841,722	12,077,802	\$490	\$1,568,992	\$0	\$1,929,001	35,267	189,512
* Georgia	\$77,400,933	\$154,326,561	36,328,887	\$1,557	\$2,103,206	\$1,768,819	\$6,148,538	61,901	633,394
! Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	\$87,687,164	\$149,368,353	36,824,056	\$1,880	\$4,466,089	\$1,232,967	\$3,850,122	46,721	363,390
* Illinois	\$92,276,660	\$197,385,887	51,394,205	\$2,017	\$4,257,425	\$1,282,949	\$10,305,473	64,062	362,789
! Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Iowa	\$22,773,000	\$41,913,977	9,841,834	\$463	\$1,184,310	\$562,116	\$1,540,007	52,296	180,658
Kansas	\$67,664,827	\$139,494,661	31,916,835	\$1,658	\$3,845,934	\$1,313,542	\$3,550,388	103,667	644,668
* Kentucky	\$39,576,775	\$74,998,137	15,754,087	\$717	\$2,414,573	\$916,265	\$2,508,102	51,150	210,667
* Louisiana	\$26,604,375	\$49,201,553	12,168,198	\$529	\$1,232,236	\$297,903	\$1,862,789	44,217	396,790
Maine	\$50,312,668	\$86,003,585	22,460,637	\$1,284	\$2,159,945	\$1,101,132	\$2,626,706	41,423	337,940
Maryland	\$25,778,296	\$48,140,622	11,017,320	\$428	\$1,340,959	\$428,980	\$1,911,965	29,749	154,202
! Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Michigan	\$38,489,240	\$72,353,890	18,492,973	\$712	\$2,271,466	\$516,683	\$3,241,587	52,812	534,399
* Minnesota	\$52,736,748	\$109,072,499	27,850,233	\$1,089	\$2,540,644	\$1,014,242	\$4,716,668	28,546	938,452
Mississippi	\$115,778,589	\$216,711,194	45,798,776	\$2,253	\$7,499,614	\$1,685,220	\$4,869,790	111,443	1,892,497
Missouri	\$72,896,216	\$148,094,303	33,650,745	\$1,359	\$3,187,239	\$1,249,412	\$5,082,700	83,020	377,708
Montana	\$85,548,991	\$156,664,235	40,820,235	\$2,471	\$2,236,145	\$1,750,589	\$4,244,260	59,270	389,797
* Nebraska	\$94,512,234	\$165,231,487	43,959,446	\$2,417	\$4,036,396	\$1,859,305	\$4,806,743	46,911	364,053
! Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* New Hampshire	\$29,271,206	\$51,499,606	13,074,522	\$508	\$382,797	\$0	\$2,125,245	26,174	321,273
! New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* New Mexico	\$30,887,107	\$57,523,792	14,788,760	\$804	\$1,112,412	\$610,470	\$1,640,684	25,525	146,051
New York	\$46,999,516	\$85,675,272	18,765,100	\$599	\$2,564,626	\$553,725	\$3,195,320	79,146	390,445
* North Carolina	\$12,085,442	\$23,788,105	6,111,032	\$263	\$589,496	\$295,920	\$961,889	26,552	197,529
* North Dakota	\$34,237,054	\$62,372,473	13,539,888	\$690	\$2,380,337	\$139,830	\$1,397,428	52,961	278,817
* Ohio	\$70,239,014	\$147,340,640	39,693,927	\$1,748	\$3,292,149	\$2,730,295	\$7,351,111	37,931	281,550
* Oklahoma	\$6,868,152	\$14,184,773	3,487,217	\$183	\$353,407	\$213,307	\$373,999	19,669	96,115
* Oregon	\$21,515,132	\$39,259,400	10,251,143	\$551	\$487,246	\$1,045,523	\$2,114,486	14,595	135,317
Pennsylvania	\$269,277,160	\$488,494,521	98,804,155	\$3,724	\$6,364,755	\$2,831,628	\$17,289,110	142,208	992,560
! Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* South Carolina	\$54,099,366	\$92,009,029	19,387,606	\$897	\$2,422,573	\$809,763	\$3,237,265	40,704	238,471
South Dakota	\$143,070,069	\$254,637,546	65,180,182	\$3,471	\$7,240,365	\$0	\$6,580,194	118,840	1,251,960
Tennessee	\$68,368,733	\$146,285,282	33,365,673	\$1,241	\$4,667,143	\$0	\$5,502,876	74,824	616,802
Texas	\$156,752,884	\$318,400,081	76,613,589	\$3,101	\$5,545,460	\$0	\$14,479,003	97,977	642,105
* Utah	\$26,526,944	\$53,704,023	13,803,039	\$681	\$1,690,088	\$611,197	\$1,628,770	22,667	125,843
* Vermont	\$12,301,332	\$20,413,029	4,512,729	\$229	\$575,965	\$119,649	\$498,539	25,601	190,214
* Virginia	\$38,479,516	\$73,639,197	16,540,370	\$765	\$1,644,949	\$792,743	\$2,850,083	75,346	442,810
! Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* West Virginia	\$46,523,130	\$79,122,691	15,992,614	\$852	\$3,026,815	\$593,425	\$1,631,070	57,586	565,949
* Wisconsin	\$265,819,109	\$503,281,377	119,364,580	\$5,400	\$9,171,422	\$2,855,328	\$12,631,811	72,162	655,057
Wyoming	\$70,719,571	\$118,637,482	28,949,683	\$1,576	\$3,196,590	\$0	\$2,890,805	68,219	498,399
United States	\$3,183,973,725	\$8,434,976,795	\$2,142,954,393	78,230	\$123,078,354	\$40,401,408	\$406,079,284	2,029,000	20,672,000

* = small samples size (45 or less)

! = sample size too small to report reliably (25 or less)

NOTE: The U.S. total does not equal the sum of state data as economic activity across state borders are not included in the state totals, in addition to other factors.

NOTE: The expenditures reported above are greater than those reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Sportsmen often attributed purchases to both fishing and hunting (especially vehicles and big-ticket items). These items were not included in the Service's hunting expenditure estimates. Such items were included above by prorating each item's cost based on each respondent's total days of hunting and fishing activity.



International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 544
Washington, DC 20001

www.iafwa.org

202-624-7890 · 202-624-7891 fax

This hunting economic impact study was produced by Southwick Associates, Inc, Fernandina Beach, FL with help from Mark LaBarbera and the Outdoor Heritage Education Center, Shakopee, MN. Funding was provided by the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' Animal Use Issues Committee through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under Cooperative Grant Agreement No. DC N-10-RO using Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration administrative funds.

Photo ©/credits: Mark LaBarbera, Nikon/Chevalier Advertising, Outdoor Heritage Education Center

©2002 IAFWA, Washington, DC