

ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES



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FISH & WILDLIFE  
AGENCIES



# HUNTING in America



AN ECONOMIC ENGINE AND CONSERVATION POWERHOUSE



### WHAT IS THE ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES?

The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies—the organization that represents all of North America’s fish and wildlife agencies—promotes sound management and conservation, and speaks with a unified voice on important fish and wildlife issues.

The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies is the collective voice of North America’s fish and wildlife agencies at every level of government. The Association provides its member agencies and their senior staff with coordination services that include migratory birds, fish habitat, invasive species, conservation education, leadership development and international relations.

The Association represents its state agency members on Capitol Hill and before the Administration on key conservation and management policies and works to ensure that all fish and wildlife entities work collaboratively on important issues. The Association also provides management and technical assistance to both new and current fish and wildlife leaders.

# Hunting *in America*

**HUNTING IS ONE OF THE GREATEST** of America’s traditional pastimes with a history that reaches back to the founding of our country and beyond. Every year millions of hunters from all walks of life take to the fields, forests and marshlands not just in pursuit of game, but also to enjoy the entire outdoor experience.

But hunting is much more than just a way to connect with the outdoors. Spending a pleasurable day in the field usually involves at least some expense for travel, equipment and supplies. When multiplied by America’s 12.5 million hunters, their dollars employ millions of people in industries ranging from hunting gear manufacturing to travel and hospitality to retail sales all across the country. Because hunters are found in every state, their dollars have a significant impact on state and local economies as well.



While many recognize the recreational and economic benefits of hunting, its significant conservation benefits often go unnoticed. For each hunting gear purchase, a portion of the money is returned to state fish and wildlife agencies for conservation efforts. America’s record of restoring many species of fish and wildlife and protecting natural habitat can be largely credited to the billions of dollars generated by sportsmen and women. Hunting and shooting sports companies are proud of their role in advancing a portion of their proceeds to fund one of the world’s greatest conservation successes.

Through the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, passed in 1937 at the request of the hunting and shooting sports industries, special excise taxes on hunting gear have contributed billions of dollars for wildlife conservation. Added to this each year is nearly a billion more in hunting license sales and hunters’ private donations to conservation efforts.

Hunting, and the shooting sports, is truly an economic engine and conservation powerhouse.

# Benefits of Conservation

**AMERICA'S HUNTERS ARE IN MANY WAYS** one of our nation's most powerful conservation forces. Our 12.5 million hunters invest hundreds of millions of dollars every year in wildlife conservation and management, substantially more than any other group. Much of this comes from hunting license sales which totaled approximately \$725 million nationwide in 2006, and is a primary funding source for most state fish and wildlife agencies.

Special federal excise taxes and import duties on hunting gear—taxes that were originally requested by hunters themselves—added up to another \$280 million in 2007 under the long-running Wildlife Restoration Act. That money is apportioned to the states and is likewise critical in supporting state wildlife programs.

Combined with hunters' private donations of \$300 million annually to conservation efforts, that's nearly \$1.3 billion hunters directly invest every year to preserve, protect and enhance not just wildlife but also the healthy environment that makes their sport possible. Across much of the country, hunter dollars are the primary funding source for protecting and improving wildlife habitat, public access and conservation education.

Hunting, and the powerful economic effects it creates, would not be possible without wildlife. Those same game animals and birds would not exist without suitable



habitat, which makes clean and healthy forests, fields and marshlands essential to the bottom line. There is, to be sure, a moral imperative to fostering conservation stewardship. But thanks to the massive economic activity of America's hunters, there are dollars and cents reasons too: good habitat is good business.



## QUICK FACTS

- More than 7 out of 10 Americans approve of recreational hunting according to a 2006 survey.
- Hunting as a leisure-time activity ranks higher than such popular participant sports as skiing, volleyball or skateboarding according to the National Sporting Goods Association.
- America's hunters, through special federal excise taxes, provide about \$280 million annually to help pay for wildlife conservation.
- The amount of federal, state and local tax revenues—about \$9.2 billion—generated by hunters in 2006 is equal to nearly 90 percent of the entire budget for the U.S. Department of the Interior (\$10.5 billion).



### INSIDE THE NUMBERS

- If hunting were ranked as a corporation, it would fall in the top 20 percent of the Fortune 500 list of America's largest companies, slightly ahead of such global giants as General Dynamics and Coca-Cola.
- According to the National Sporting Goods Association, more Americans go hunting than play softball or tennis.
- The number of U.S. hunters age 16 and over—12.5 million—is about three times the total number of people attending baseball games at Yankee Stadium over a full season.
- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports roughly nine percent of all hunters (more than 1.1 million) are female.

# The Economics of Hunting

**JACK STANNARD OWNS AND OPERATES** a wholesale electric supply company. While his skill is in sales, his passion is hunting. Before heading into the woods for a day of hunting, he stops to buy gas for his truck, pick up sandwiches and soft drinks for his pack and purchase a box of rifle cartridges.

Although Jack certainly is not thinking of this, his expenditures are rippling out through the local economy, much like the spreading ripples of a stone tossed in a lake. His day in the woods helps support salaries and wages in his local community. While individual expenditures may seem insignificant, when multiplied by some 12.5 million hunters nationwide over the course of a year, the economic effect is enormous.

If enough money is spent—as in the case of hunting—businesses benefiting from the rippling cycle will add employees, whose wages and salaries, when spent, will

Total U.S. retail spending  
by hunters:  
**NEARLY \$25 BILLION**



## Top 10 States Ranked by Resident Retail Sales

	2006 Retail Sales	Number of Hunters
Texas	\$2,334,329,825	1,101,285
Pennsylvania	\$1,734,082,321	1,044,248
Wisconsin	\$1,394,050,097	697,215
Michigan	\$1,334,000,075	752,894
Missouri	\$1,227,087,240	608,210
California	\$926,577,638	281,371
Arkansas	\$877,430,173	354,127
Ohio	\$859,321,607	499,805
Alabama	\$846,607,925	390,860
New York	\$788,091,714	565,628

## Top 10 States Ranked by Non-Resident Retail Sales

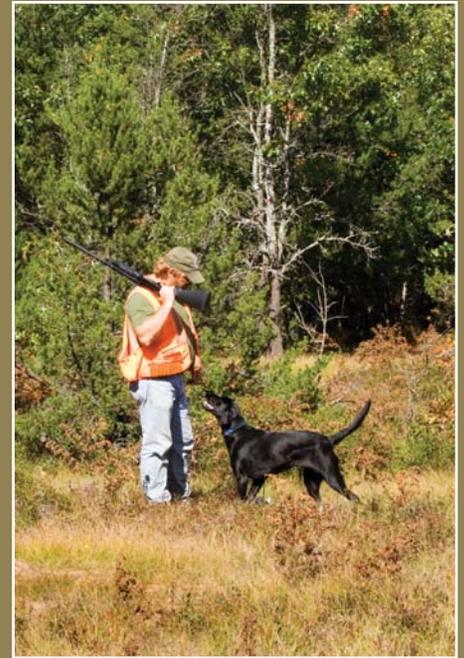
	2006 Retail Sales	Number of Hunters
Colorado	\$282,274,209	133,556
Texas	\$264,669,448	122,589
Georgia	\$250,994,408	136,127
Missouri	\$250,635,415	68,555
Tennessee	\$235,940,595	63,503
Pennsylvania	\$172,009,779	111,434
Arkansas	\$165,838,289	52,934
Alabama	\$161,973,566	81,078
Vermont	\$138,848,062	17,436
Idaho	\$128,014,475	65,128



support still more jobs. Taxes will be generated, too. Economic multipliers, while subtle, can be immensely powerful.

That's why and how the 2006 spending numbers of America's 12.5 million hunters had an overall \$66 billion economic impact supporting almost 600,000 jobs nationwide. These are not just jobs as hunting guides or sporting-goods clerks, but include telephone linemen to truck drivers whose wages are supported in part by the dollars spent on hunting.

The remarkably simple act of Jack's hunting trip truly is an economic driving force in this nation's economy.



### HOW MANY HUNTERS ARE THERE?

Hunters range from kids just learning up to seasoned adults. However, the commonly cited figure of 12.5 million hunters only includes people 16 years old and older. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports 1.8 million youth from 6-15 years old hunted. Therefore, 14.3 million people actually hunted. Plus, several million more hunted in recent years but not in 2006. The expenditures from these additional hunters increase the economic impacts reported here.

### U.S. HUNTING FACTS

- 12.5 million hunters
- \$24.7 billion retail sales
- \$66 billion in overall economic output
  - \$20.9 billion salaries and wages
  - 593,000 jobs
- \$4.2 billion in state and local taxes
- \$5 billion in federal taxes

For greater detail and more hunting economic information, visit [www.SouthwickAssociates.com](http://www.SouthwickAssociates.com).

## Number of Hunters and Days of Hunting in 2006\*

	Number of Hunters				Days of Hunting			
	All Hunting	Deer Hunting	Migratory Bird Hunting	Upland Game Bird	All Hunting	Deer Hunting	Migratory Bird Hunting	Upland Game Bird
Alabama	390,860	334,209	73,076	31,238	8,648,623	6,860,468	400,844	172,861
Alaska†	70,929	17,263	10,933	-	853,746	121,713	64,012	-
Arizona†	158,929	75,702	34,830	56,841	1,508,551	536,106	187,405	414,774
Arkansas	354,127	277,070	113,280	-	7,881,892	4,764,532	1,655,602	-
California	281,371	106,526	149,526	136,601	3,375,559	756,518	1,139,856	1,098,042
Colorado†	259,481	65,764	43,654	46,435	2,375,575	431,680	301,643	242,481
Connecticut	37,712	21,341	-	13,028	509,123	248,421	-	176,222
Delaware	42,360	36,480	12,089	-	653,897	492,762	103,405	-
Florida†	236,314	168,270	39,262	34,596	3,768,788	2,372,464	216,565	221,231
Georgia	480,606	404,899	111,887	77,147	8,227,506	5,699,641	664,189	350,084
Hawaii	18,432	8,688	-	-	420,385	82,047	-	-
Idaho†	187,054	118,609	41,580	47,279	2,117,161	903,463	229,042	497,008
Illinois	315,964	203,852	90,153	122,636	4,688,271	2,361,648	1,110,640	900,235
Indiana†	272,253	230,923	29,866	40,274	4,807,955	3,297,630	443,603	190,387
Iowa†	251,386	164,533	21,562	130,457	3,849,018	2,070,984	182,066	1,319,913
Kansas	271,175	118,326	54,987	173,073	3,016,510	915,167	481,172	2,323,039
Kentucky†	291,384	238,422	33,621	28,261	5,428,606	3,286,880	284,763	278,579
Louisiana	270,486	202,330	100,271	-	5,979,060	3,508,446	1,418,508	-
Maine†	174,546	160,450	15,818	48,125	2,283,041	1,675,770	116,584	344,010
Maryland†	160,640	124,983	45,778	16,616	2,261,733	1,682,428	381,299	86,254
Massachusetts†	73,046	57,196	14,160	25,354	1,148,653	903,867	102,253	124,629
Michigan†	752,894	712,550	59,924	115,582	11,904,894	9,008,532	357,125	825,756
Minnesota†	535,354	415,250	55,354	182,433	6,491,502	3,788,959	526,591	2,040,196
Mississippi†	303,673	275,727	56,741	-	6,835,452	5,317,496	381,149	-
Missouri	608,210	492,152	87,402	71,629	9,714,413	5,758,536	892,261	697,871
Montana†	197,331	161,570	15,029	40,829	2,141,922	1,433,768	68,648	366,006
Nebraska	118,256	62,842	43,577	58,734	1,611,309	435,895	396,376	874,633
Nevada	63,026	25,576	-	14,976	614,667	176,498	-	135,843
New Hampshire†	60,519	52,369	9,567	11,693	1,056,838	708,247	151,151	161,309
New Jersey†	88,928	66,996	-	21,544	1,456,631	1,142,422	-	322,648
New Mexico†	98,853	30,707	8,496	18,493	852,226	94,663	48,930	92,362
New York	565,628	506,214	-	103,964	10,288,855	6,067,964	-	1,129,033
North Carolina†	304,204	215,043	37,127	30,605	4,880,386	2,700,508	129,996	244,229
North Dakota†	127,785	74,179	23,246	74,338	1,344,076	522,298	187,350	659,144
Ohio	499,805	425,699	-	100,340	10,632,829	6,290,602	-	855,519
Oklahoma†	250,590	181,341	64,951	51,472	5,533,612	2,737,254	450,874	277,638
Oregon†	236,769	163,870	29,391	40,573	2,728,835	1,518,622	294,322	358,597
Pennsylvania†	1,044,248	977,969	70,557	223,936	16,862,872	11,054,741	433,992	1,818,353
Rhode Island†	13,762	11,049	-	4,869	155,228	93,382	-	55,655
South Carolina†	208,068	160,790	42,161	-	4,317,786	2,332,979	425,060	-
South Dakota	170,787	57,252	28,763	130,142	1,719,430	421,574	199,575	1,084,273
Tennessee†	328,937	241,989	77,804	29,458	5,728,997	2,813,005	549,509	423,186
Texas	1,101,285	813,679	432,649	200,393	14,049,720	8,218,987	2,461,387	1,252,476
Utah†	166,374	102,384	26,419	39,203	1,714,957	801,069	189,364	272,541
Vermont†	72,963	62,847	9,733	18,677	1,111,477	687,406	94,211	192,527
Virginia†	413,008	345,353	64,368	41,664	6,770,605	4,524,858	270,290	197,300
Washington†	182,460	150,084	20,303	41,393	2,126,130	1,175,120	166,444	430,811
West Virginia	268,867	244,238	-	-	3,939,499	2,387,066	-	-
Wisconsin†	697,215	619,860	75,048	165,964	10,058,826	6,682,742	756,256	2,091,930
Wyoming†	102,289	54,511	-	19,427	904,301	324,200	73,733	110,298
<b>United States</b>	<b>12,509,592</b>	<b>10,839,924</b>	<b>2,513,459</b>	<b>2,970,709</b>	<b>219,925,495</b>	<b>132,192,027</b>	<b>19,869,718</b>	<b>26,587,818</b>

\*Missing values may not mean zero hunters. The sample sizes were too small to accurately estimate the number of hunters.

†For these states, the sample size for migratory bird hunting and upland hunting is often small (N=10 to 30). Use the results with caution.

## U.S. Hunting-Related Expenditures in 2006\*

	Hunting, All Types	Deer Hunting	Migratory Bird Hunting	Upland Game Hunting
Food, drink and refreshments	\$2,177,229,448	\$1,238,688,686	\$203,010,979	\$279,444,587
Lodging (motels, cabins, lodges, campgrounds, etc.)	\$614,015,621	\$283,343,065	\$57,212,786	\$110,202,033
Commercial air transportation	\$159,592,842	\$23,740,447	\$5,714,626	\$23,597,424
Other commercial transportation (bus, taxi, train, etc.)	\$54,794,000	\$16,795,450	\$5,906,607	\$13,064,542
Transportation by private vehicle (fuel, etc.)	\$2,482,537,455	\$1,301,558,376	\$251,100,075	\$342,145,255
Boat fuel	\$56,941,232	\$16,626,122	\$25,262,445	\$73,729,496
Guide fees, pack trip or package fees	\$416,529,307	\$164,312,545	\$11,447,968	\$6,166,315
Public land use or access fees	\$47,268,114	\$20,724,470	\$65,150,704	\$30,486,703
Private land use or access fees (except land leasing)	\$395,696,905	\$218,354,347	\$12,392,133	\$1,157,267
Boat launching fees	\$7,815,356	\$2,909,674	\$23,824,260	\$3,939,125
Boat mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, etc.	\$37,497,943	\$8,752,102	\$3,185,807	\$291,467
Equipment rental such as boats, camping equipment, etc.	\$80,729,349	\$27,156,779	\$16,710,692	\$983,546
Heating and cooking fuel	\$146,853,019	\$96,951,204	\$6,727,612	\$11,152,430
Rifles	\$1,119,900,422	\$635,915,304	\$37,929,905	\$45,105,659
Shotguns	\$764,933,615	\$166,428,017	\$328,976,363	\$135,621,601
Muzzleloaders and other primitive firearms	\$183,571,628	\$148,313,062	\$505,371	\$1,249,471
Handguns	\$382,621,361	\$105,340,730	\$56,624,225	\$17,978,099
Bows, arrows and archery equipment	\$671,176,425	\$492,747,648	\$8,708,098	\$5,658,039
Telescopic sights	\$402,804,818	\$203,755,220	\$11,208,418	\$7,176,730
Decoys and game calls	\$178,683,338	\$52,261,516	\$82,250,106	\$5,140,269
Ammunition	\$693,249,814	\$266,678,173	\$151,490,175	\$73,665,212
Handloading equipment and components	\$139,291,957	\$58,010,943	\$9,494,344	\$11,384,861
Hunting dogs and associated costs	\$493,490,673	\$57,941,267	\$146,633,817	\$146,381,071
Other hunting equipment (cases, knives, etc.)	\$315,224,246	\$153,315,561	\$38,150,265	\$9,927,866
Camping equipment	\$243,174,136	\$76,153,070	\$4,043,006	\$1,522,283
Binoculars, field glasses, telescopes, etc.	\$213,555,555	\$117,633,531	\$14,634,924	\$2,615,084
Special hunting clothes: foul weather gear, boots, waders, etc.	\$516,500,133	\$267,955,146	\$58,610,340	\$19,381,685
Processing and taxidermy costs	\$486,305,565	\$316,498,057	\$21,520,751	\$14,461,235
Books and magazines devoted to hunting	\$116,590,912	\$41,068,724	\$74,497,895	\$16,657,414
Dues or contributions	\$312,583,744	\$122,002,018	\$2,290	\$28,060,974
Other support items (snow equipment, equipment repair, etc.)	\$62,098,289	\$22,180,815	\$10,790,677	\$2,975,497
Bass boat	\$7,084,686	-	\$74,444,922	\$19,406,064
Other motor boat	\$82,834,713	-	\$3,237,262	\$4,529,585
Canoe or other non-motor boat	\$16,442,158	-	-	-
Boat motor, trailer, hitch or accessories	\$30,609,443	\$2,322,854	\$22,941,806	-
Pick-up, camper, van, travel tent trailer and RV	\$3,670,278,809	\$915,186,743	\$6,752,124	-
Cabin	\$529,606,148	\$413,743,133	\$4,373,473	\$50,977
Off-road vehicle: motorcycles, ATVs, 4x4 vehicles, snowmobile, etc.	\$1,731,412,704	\$899,031,456	\$112,398,667	\$94,590,277
Other special equipment (ice chests, airplanes, etc.)	\$160,022,243	\$23,999,477	\$24,119,686	\$7,377
Licenses, tags, permits and other similar fees	\$611,485,152	\$367,653,199	\$54,450,891	\$73,324,086
Land owned primarily for hunting, 2006 expenses and payments	\$3,130,126,270	\$2,099,031,895	\$462,123,171	\$319,174,032
Land leased primarily for hunting, 2006 expenses and payments	\$749,012,019	\$484,265,308	\$148,641,629	\$27,772,601
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$24,692,171,564</b>	<b>\$11,929,346,131</b>	<b>\$2,657,201,294</b>	<b>\$1,980,178,239</b>

\*The total may not be the same as that reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Some expenditures reported in the 2006 National survey (data source) were attributed by sportsmen to hunting and fishing. Rather than exclude these expenditures, they were pro-rated based on the respondent's days of hunting and fishing. In addition, there are some minor variances based on the treatment of outlier observations.

## Economic Contributions from All Hunting Activities in 2006

	Retail Sales	Total Multiplier Effect	Salaries, Wages and Business Owner's Income (Eco. Output)	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues
Alaska	\$132,314,335	\$188,610,428	\$59,643,699	2,020	\$13,593,169	\$12,635,474
Alabama	\$846,607,925	\$1,388,634,035	\$426,934,839	17,487	\$82,708,487	\$95,576,324
Arkansas	\$877,430,173	\$1,376,253,610	\$391,642,245	17,823	\$99,246,297	\$99,550,595
Arizona	\$325,858,039	\$554,551,807	\$173,497,561	4,788	\$30,995,547	\$37,692,546
California	\$926,577,638	\$1,645,120,235	\$533,749,531	13,774	\$123,535,170	\$124,988,347
Colorado	\$464,044,078	\$817,261,886	\$297,081,040	9,258	\$51,568,940	\$68,404,422
Connecticut	\$70,104,010	\$114,601,486	\$39,177,572	1,144	\$8,049,224	\$10,980,062
Delaware	\$63,837,799	\$87,026,594	\$29,855,196	880	\$5,775,237	\$6,556,529
Florida	\$402,478,561	\$702,684,027	\$251,851,225	10,313	\$43,599,095	\$58,193,793
Georgia	\$679,541,843	\$1,128,226,211	\$367,110,061	14,714	\$82,118,364	\$86,762,722
Hawaii	\$29,533,971	\$39,676,045	\$13,539,833	517	\$2,548,882	\$2,792,950
Iowa	\$299,398,609	\$469,829,900	\$150,787,736	6,231	\$32,376,135	\$33,847,420
Idaho	\$284,030,006	\$441,053,831	\$159,210,324	5,713	\$33,442,787	\$32,319,322
Illinois	\$388,881,335	\$693,475,942	\$236,920,109	8,421	\$49,093,240	\$57,675,177
Indiana	\$265,048,066	\$436,644,153	\$138,573,361	5,132	\$30,248,922	\$32,601,862
Kansas	\$270,981,258	\$464,436,938	\$142,771,519	5,864	\$29,695,037	\$32,210,464
Kentucky	\$439,471,631	\$694,427,486	\$205,826,351	8,400	\$52,596,675	\$48,438,294
Louisiana	\$594,435,590	\$975,249,784	\$306,067,276	13,084	\$62,248,488	\$62,343,675
Massachusetts	\$71,125,154	\$121,140,373	\$45,196,577	1,284	\$8,148,282	\$11,336,689
Maryland	\$257,316,836	\$424,917,873	\$153,019,503	4,450	\$32,890,971	\$35,324,190
Maine	\$280,831,620	\$367,315,113	\$113,845,092	4,509	\$30,418,808	\$26,408,402
Michigan	\$1,334,000,075	\$2,296,402,842	\$690,135,969	19,560	\$153,506,053	\$161,443,647
Minnesota	\$637,270,173	\$1,099,730,694	\$353,609,923	11,911	\$75,882,194	\$86,158,974
Missouri	\$1,227,087,240	\$2,085,985,187	\$628,068,032	24,505	\$147,006,353	\$149,834,435
Mississippi	\$562,674,243	\$863,586,448	\$238,776,899	12,094	\$65,771,581	\$52,887,207
Montana	\$405,817,077	\$608,276,252	\$161,217,991	7,005	\$31,547,133	\$37,975,030
North Carolina	\$511,546,347	\$856,474,235	\$251,130,695	8,851	\$48,743,257	\$58,037,991
North Dakota	\$132,694,072	\$211,087,266	\$61,290,560	2,996	\$11,581,923	\$13,411,694
Nebraska	\$259,231,163	\$417,304,662	\$139,695,653	5,163	\$31,515,062	\$29,706,444
New Hampshire	\$82,889,961	\$132,378,626	\$47,988,010	1,546	\$8,600,731	\$12,114,358
New Jersey	\$193,411,974	\$325,384,572	\$109,864,454	2,746	\$19,568,592	\$28,099,285
New Mexico	\$183,607,572	\$300,648,082	\$97,056,936	3,740	\$20,259,416	\$19,692,331
Nevada	\$145,208,313	\$223,547,853	\$65,886,230	1,854	\$11,717,320	\$15,183,041
New York	\$788,091,714	\$1,340,205,905	\$448,518,078	11,438	\$112,542,656	\$111,636,896
Ohio	\$859,321,607	\$1,488,555,466	\$437,681,782	13,762	\$90,731,302	\$94,813,442
Oklahoma	\$492,065,447	\$843,349,642	\$251,611,907	9,871	\$49,499,185	\$53,637,675
Oregon	\$505,874,654	\$827,488,316	\$259,238,784	8,913	\$54,601,132	\$61,151,103
Pennsylvania	\$1,734,082,321	\$3,029,151,411	\$932,666,740	28,041	\$214,118,683	\$228,704,030
Rhode Island	\$10,232,988	\$12,765,911	\$4,333,917	187	\$937,197	\$1,070,504
South Carolina	\$288,011,510	\$440,130,049	\$151,444,817	7,238	\$32,239,827	\$32,934,599
South Dakota	\$196,063,154	\$303,570,715	\$99,907,412	4,514	\$19,981,361	\$21,773,429
Tennessee	\$588,423,673	\$1,076,653,687	\$308,755,396	10,126	\$49,034,965	\$66,784,875
Texas	\$2,334,329,825	\$4,117,303,334	\$1,339,454,869	46,917	\$262,226,970	\$310,097,641
Utah	\$293,808,223	\$523,147,903	\$163,059,713	6,487	\$31,107,631	\$34,094,522
Virginia	\$528,578,198	\$880,166,592	\$287,465,157	9,376	\$53,304,750	\$67,988,705
Vermont	\$190,714,942	\$269,390,116	\$81,347,118	2,414	\$14,225,738	\$18,111,667
Washington	\$394,021,171	\$628,263,974	\$195,712,308	5,595	\$35,202,901	\$46,410,817
Wisconsin	\$1,394,050,097	\$2,197,983,821	\$604,107,185	25,298	\$197,141,707	\$153,773,668
West Virginia	\$302,413,973	\$453,467,141	\$133,145,185	6,337	\$29,666,372	\$31,616,573
Wyoming	\$146,801,378	\$225,131,920	\$77,061,651	3,071	\$13,361,942	\$17,403,175
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$24,692,171,564</b>	<b>\$66,013,310,496</b>	<b>\$20,939,838,614</b>	<b>592,944</b>	<b>\$4,178,957,748</b>	<b>\$4,951,442,274</b>

# Economic Contributions from Deer Hunting in 2006

	Retail Sales	Total Multiplier Effect	Salaries, Wages and Business Owner's Income (Eco. Output)	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues
Alabama	\$520,657,148	\$834,569,679	\$265,506,309	11,990	\$54,676,119	\$60,329,777
Alaska†	\$6,819,667	\$7,954,426	\$2,931,770	107	\$674,509	\$617,683
Arizona	\$132,730,881	\$225,750,617	\$72,335,940	2,096	\$13,203,196	\$15,777,478
Arkansas	\$370,653,265	\$582,358,100	\$167,019,298	7,892	\$41,591,150	\$38,642,302
California†	\$122,602,567	\$216,873,079	\$76,109,607	2,025	\$16,615,534	\$17,550,910
Colorado	\$85,376,041	\$151,378,057	\$54,493,764	1,690	\$9,510,487	\$12,631,440
Connecticut†	\$49,911,519	\$80,572,685	\$26,411,613	750	\$5,788,503	\$7,598,198
Delaware	\$39,195,492	\$54,745,563	\$20,033,255	623	\$3,841,390	\$4,383,136
Florida	\$192,738,084	\$338,661,086	\$129,400,101	6,107	\$21,002,015	\$29,362,319
Georgia	\$394,735,755	\$656,875,458	\$219,605,971	8,866	\$47,861,101	\$51,262,821
Hawaii†	\$8,610,431	\$10,600,402	\$2,656,628	172	\$773,584	\$769,139
Idaho	\$93,040,096	\$147,174,018	\$57,729,792	1,987	\$11,502,848	\$11,445,005
Illinois	\$187,083,659	\$335,896,207	\$110,863,215	3,303	\$23,461,569	\$27,269,201
Indiana	\$119,380,869	\$196,314,905	\$63,456,292	2,371	\$13,797,714	\$14,840,464
Iowa	\$137,366,321	\$214,863,948	\$68,500,515	2,911	\$15,002,339	\$15,531,179
Kansas	\$72,502,364	\$125,117,258	\$40,291,533	1,752	\$8,260,797	\$9,021,648
Kentucky	\$316,564,430	\$493,922,027	\$141,069,486	5,865	\$38,846,944	\$34,236,933
Louisiana	\$307,088,187	\$507,147,853	\$163,532,350	7,183	\$32,295,112	\$33,073,824
Maine	\$157,309,002	\$236,942,765	\$73,417,032	2,927	\$19,787,154	\$17,116,926
Maryland	\$113,596,834	\$190,196,492	\$71,283,330	2,272	\$15,608,309	\$16,503,182
Massachusetts	\$35,627,057	\$60,642,194	\$22,733,707	614	\$4,334,326	\$5,750,403
Michigan	\$713,104,669	\$1,161,728,793	\$360,018,833	11,770	\$94,429,564	\$87,590,691
Minnesota	\$263,437,667	\$458,205,345	\$151,228,327	5,311	\$33,193,565	\$37,051,571
Mississippi	\$397,770,611	\$600,344,416	\$165,573,191	8,666	\$49,161,129	\$37,556,577
Missouri	\$690,138,253	\$1,162,703,420	\$333,689,060	11,824	\$83,848,973	\$81,765,663
Montana	\$169,843,434	\$261,810,416	\$75,343,839	3,285	\$14,527,805	\$17,750,535
Nebraska	\$33,516,813	\$53,943,729	\$17,857,184	710	\$4,102,702	\$3,799,892
Nevada†	\$68,803,617	\$106,307,408	\$29,157,546	737	\$4,801,286	\$6,633,420
New Hampshire	\$36,649,152	\$57,981,264	\$21,204,262	669	\$3,913,794	\$5,408,614
New Jersey	\$69,303,280	\$119,981,973	\$44,533,973	1,142	\$8,057,019	\$11,366,944
New Mexico†	\$16,453,266	\$27,673,422	\$9,124,820	320	\$1,759,208	\$1,817,402
New York	\$410,906,279	\$687,251,565	\$221,405,112	5,578	\$61,335,729	\$56,676,517
North Carolina	\$193,291,446	\$322,280,795	\$102,230,174	3,408	\$20,010,125	\$23,594,218
North Dakota	\$49,704,305	\$78,640,418	\$21,053,980	999	\$3,956,087	\$4,570,336
Ohio	\$697,033,539	\$1,216,999,982	\$349,204,535	10,682	\$70,986,776	\$75,470,741
Oklahoma	\$291,773,660	\$499,510,336	\$148,353,928	5,663	\$28,323,367	\$31,418,236
Oregon	\$143,452,344	\$238,920,576	\$81,774,974	2,790	\$17,265,490	\$19,165,459
Pennsylvania	\$981,105,398	\$1,713,184,185	\$521,617,294	15,274	\$122,305,369	\$129,294,486
Rhode Island†	\$5,038,523	\$5,752,700	\$2,205,818	85	\$162,705	\$541,529
South Carolina	\$131,524,963	\$199,600,156	\$70,578,172	3,165	\$15,643,862	\$15,488,676
South Dakota	\$37,275,569	\$56,275,800	\$16,306,084	637	\$4,414,944	\$3,836,641
Tennessee	\$136,341,271	\$236,887,247	\$81,750,510	2,896	\$13,506,649	\$17,674,965
Texas	\$1,234,046,845	\$2,165,266,799	\$701,288,939	25,416	\$143,939,914	\$164,721,570
Utah	\$110,901,719	\$196,343,261	\$61,996,389	2,265	\$11,495,848	\$12,967,826
Vermont	\$34,197,412	\$44,115,123	\$15,065,985	591	\$3,646,409	\$3,634,228
Virginia	\$300,579,100	\$497,079,042	\$166,448,758	5,568	\$30,664,036	\$39,354,802
Washington	\$169,659,164	\$273,270,946	\$87,867,058	2,607	\$15,787,047	\$20,768,096
West Virginia	\$133,770,897	\$200,402,435	\$58,399,497	2,733	\$13,093,733	\$13,950,698
Wisconsin	\$898,569,209	\$1,392,493,953	\$372,141,128	15,699	\$133,003,603	\$97,851,679
Wyoming	\$47,564,061	\$74,174,207	\$25,740,922	1,057	\$4,473,882	\$5,831,172
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$11,929,346,132</b>	<b>\$31,082,224,586</b>	<b>\$9,896,023,187</b>	<b>285,279</b>	<b>\$2,059,305,438</b>	<b>\$2,363,578,645</b>

†Small sample size (N = 10 to 30). Use results with caution.

## Economic Contributions from Migratory Bird Hunting in 2006\*

	Retail Sales	Total Multiplier Effect	Salaries, Wages and Business Owner's Income (Eco. Output)	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues
Alabama	\$26,864,958	\$43,413,714	\$14,868,213	558	\$2,893,543	\$3,299,096
Alaska†	\$7,765,746	\$10,860,231	\$3,431,031	145	\$825,418	\$737,330
Arizona†	\$38,620,654	\$65,903,061	\$19,795,455	514	\$3,413,248	\$4,285,994
Arkansas	\$236,769,465	\$361,618,837	\$97,452,385	4,706	\$29,181,725	\$23,933,852
California	\$250,383,127	\$421,167,930	\$129,863,089	3,916	\$39,413,280	\$32,959,959
Colorado†	\$39,109,032	\$69,038,581	\$23,619,516	789	\$4,317,351	\$5,416,660
Delaware†	\$6,105,468	\$7,783,511	\$2,878,100	97	\$640,284	\$645,116
Florida†	\$36,532,974	\$63,660,356	\$23,308,501	793	\$4,257,236	\$5,445,847
Georgia	\$156,454,855	\$253,305,891	\$71,655,936	2,688	\$19,613,342	\$18,445,726
Idaho†	\$12,829,031	\$20,548,496	\$7,471,513	309	\$1,507,235	\$1,518,300
Illinois	\$121,699,965	\$210,825,491	\$76,547,761	3,570	\$16,151,458	\$18,596,982
Indiana†	\$31,575,006	\$52,574,797	\$18,111,892	764	\$3,732,976	\$4,091,143
Iowa†	\$31,174,299	\$48,810,844	\$16,745,463	685	\$3,583,859	\$3,736,684
Kansas	\$33,556,829	\$57,498,550	\$17,075,486	644	\$3,599,105	\$3,874,600
Kentucky†	\$26,794,622	\$43,275,675	\$14,829,199	581	\$3,312,048	\$3,283,245
Louisiana	\$93,081,184	\$153,569,060	\$45,848,618	2,043	\$10,609,434	\$9,628,537
Maine†	\$19,677,882	\$21,935,685	\$6,326,905	284	\$1,978,480	\$1,550,202
Maryland	\$71,887,342	\$117,902,156	\$43,914,653	1,239	\$9,439,178	\$10,121,498
Massachusetts†	\$5,276,644	\$8,946,237	\$3,266,309	79	\$591,282	\$820,090
Michigan†	\$25,510,597	\$41,849,361	\$14,340,356	578	\$3,013,247	\$3,282,311
Minnesota†	\$53,133,965	\$92,538,059	\$29,330,025	1,142	\$6,351,164	\$7,156,874
Mississippi†	\$39,878,663	\$61,802,863	\$19,067,379	895	\$4,631,235	\$4,041,120
Missouri	\$171,816,376	\$289,468,082	\$100,811,959	5,539	\$22,434,036	\$23,469,736
Montana†	\$25,024,693	\$37,544,584	\$11,881,490	535	\$2,249,309	\$2,803,998
Nebraska	\$51,375,722	\$80,310,758	\$24,427,390	1,018	\$6,580,948	\$5,560,966
New Hampshire†	\$13,296,514	\$21,158,667	\$7,752,541	309	\$1,486,963	\$1,975,869
New Mexico†	\$5,361,476	\$5,969,511	\$2,887,157	123	\$602,721	\$579,564
North Carolina†	\$24,577,114	\$39,759,035	\$13,844,706	503	\$2,936,956	\$3,240,820
North Dakota†	\$13,761,219	\$22,251,587	\$6,866,347	306	\$1,249,190	\$1,478,559
Oklahoma†	\$34,389,493	\$59,440,231	\$19,771,521	821	\$4,147,116	\$4,245,670
Oregon†	\$57,235,177	\$95,493,824	\$29,908,197	1,474	\$6,373,750	\$7,020,195
Pennsylvania†	\$82,032,890	\$125,056,275	\$38,241,531	1,210	\$10,024,563	\$9,622,533
South Carolina†	\$43,010,885	\$65,339,797	\$22,457,401	1,041	\$5,166,792	\$4,956,283
South Dakota	\$13,813,855	\$21,704,869	\$7,718,220	335	\$1,434,091	\$1,664,703
Tennessee†	\$41,427,335	\$71,076,065	\$25,080,666	906	\$4,272,573	\$5,471,893
Texas	\$351,209,673	\$622,171,144	\$204,086,839	6,546	\$41,349,714	\$47,318,230
Utah†	\$46,084,400	\$82,851,451	\$24,330,867	1,044	\$4,827,618	\$5,107,101
Vermont†	\$3,678,685	\$4,796,383	\$1,898,551	67	\$404,733	\$444,427
Virginia†	\$28,561,749	\$47,866,903	\$17,011,273	625	\$3,002,581	\$3,964,925
Washington†	\$25,449,231	\$40,876,613	\$14,238,514	521	\$2,870,742	\$3,413,694
Wisconsin†	\$131,731,053	\$215,664,469	\$58,275,883	2,096	\$17,246,705	\$14,374,934
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$2,657,201,294</b>	<b>\$6,906,633,586</b>	<b>\$2,217,101,401</b>	<b>68,365</b>	<b>\$468,614,403</b>	<b>\$530,314,019</b>

\*States not included had a sample size too small to report (N <10).  
†Small sample size (N = 10 to 30). Use results with caution.

## Economic Contributions from Upland Game Hunting in 2006\* (quail, grouse & pheasant)

	Retail Sales	Total Multiplier Effect	Salaries, Wages and Business Owner's Income (Eco. Output)	Jobs	State and Local Tax Revenues	Federal Tax Revenues
Alabama†	\$20,778,235	\$34,007,647	\$11,517,531	597	\$2,169,184	\$2,525,985
Arizona	\$19,982,880	\$33,065,960	\$11,530,406	348	\$2,216,942	\$2,506,284
California	\$94,353,741	\$170,384,086	\$63,001,245	1,902	\$13,548,260	\$14,276,148
Colorado†	\$32,134,831	\$56,147,635	\$19,573,410	759	\$3,828,950	\$4,567,742
Connecticut†	\$3,757,731	\$6,182,204	\$2,518,427	78	\$450,045	\$667,318
Florida†	\$20,730,604	\$36,118,957	\$11,350,184	389	\$2,366,840	\$2,730,387
Georgia†	\$37,483,337	\$64,296,605	\$22,231,023	910	\$4,311,161	\$5,028,116
Idaho†	\$57,629,134	\$87,621,431	\$29,720,628	1,182	\$7,464,190	\$6,496,238
Illinois	\$37,799,926	\$67,616,323	\$22,605,410	768	\$4,621,314	\$5,497,454
Indiana†	\$56,265,858	\$84,065,345	\$19,678,694	765	\$8,123,380	\$5,905,667
Iowa	\$85,879,189	\$134,975,478	\$44,125,159	1,808	\$9,329,853	\$9,838,782
Kansas	\$110,540,078	\$192,800,271	\$57,581,315	2,416	\$12,262,982	\$13,009,071
Kentucky†	\$9,733,065	\$14,808,809	\$3,689,032	163	\$1,274,765	\$985,812
Maine	\$26,413,104	\$32,392,519	\$9,530,173	398	\$2,785,883	\$2,277,011
Maryland†	\$3,688,556	\$6,137,079	\$2,459,808	73	\$511,952	\$568,395
Massachusetts†	\$17,991,736	\$30,784,564	\$11,642,446	346	\$1,872,229	\$2,878,087
Michigan†	\$46,876,690	\$77,667,654	\$25,089,545	895	\$5,990,489	\$5,873,380
Minnesota	\$121,037,923	\$210,086,665	\$66,845,642	2,380	\$14,964,913	\$16,385,277
Missouri†	\$77,383,354	\$131,364,102	\$39,288,229	1,706	\$9,364,484	\$9,424,073
Montana	\$26,275,242	\$40,438,464	\$12,282,881	535	\$2,751,176	\$3,028,051
Nebraska	\$108,254,584	\$169,586,906	\$52,329,974	1,930	\$14,583,487	\$11,851,070
Nevada†	\$12,254,389	\$18,948,704	\$6,343,346	188	\$1,193,880	\$1,439,240
New Hampshire†	\$8,888,544	\$14,184,481	\$5,120,368	184	\$995,164	\$1,304,776
New Jersey†	\$13,313,361	\$22,797,440	\$8,434,703	294	\$1,466,782	\$2,103,817
New Mexico†	\$5,198,850	\$8,989,174	\$2,796,664	108	\$603,820	\$564,308
New York†	\$42,498,689	\$73,205,188	\$26,287,311	673	\$5,923,831	\$6,363,879
North Carolina†	\$77,803,122	\$135,432,435	\$34,847,201	998	\$6,159,099	\$7,896,752
North Dakota	\$43,790,551	\$70,721,042	\$22,052,542	1,077	\$3,991,588	\$4,796,900
Ohio†	\$23,116,618	\$38,834,575	\$13,314,934	581	\$2,602,562	\$2,829,166
Oklahoma†	\$24,979,556	\$42,126,841	\$12,986,188	528	\$3,058,885	\$2,975,586
Oregon†	\$45,328,093	\$73,155,926	\$20,773,572	623	\$4,846,105	\$5,009,337
Pennsylvania	\$143,377,938	\$246,760,366	\$74,681,829	3,377	\$18,437,337	\$18,491,040
Rhode Island†	\$1,783,527	\$2,593,770	\$760,429	27	\$167,580	\$186,962
South Dakota	\$153,775,627	\$143,717,307	\$82,560,409	3,900	\$15,879,639	\$17,905,713
Tennessee†	\$18,380,670	\$31,283,639	\$9,866,469	678	\$1,796,061	\$2,185,885
Texas†	\$80,699,062	\$145,219,123	\$44,683,325	1,351	\$9,470,824	\$10,561,797
Utah†	\$10,407,825	\$18,341,160	\$5,896,964	215	\$1,145,679	\$1,237,530
Vermont†	\$7,360,562	\$8,713,621	\$3,104,395	130	\$657,758	\$726,779
Virginia†	\$15,164,785	\$25,451,645	\$9,300,944	354	\$1,760,308	\$2,191,271
Washington†	\$19,989,408	\$32,906,827	\$11,287,702	376	\$1,958,968	\$2,628,484
Wisconsin	\$157,725,993	\$247,032,620	\$71,195,536	3,549	\$21,337,730	\$17,426,928
Wyoming†	\$6,709,418	\$10,920,765	\$3,595,555	184	\$584,015	\$800,151
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$1,980,178,239</b>	<b>\$5,262,284,312</b>	<b>\$1,662,579,663</b>	<b>50,721</b>	<b>\$345,116,827</b>	<b>\$395,584,517</b>

\*States not included had a sample size too small to report (N <10).

†Small sample size (N = 10 to 30). Use results with caution.

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Data sources for "Quick Facts," "U.S. Hunting Facts" and "Hunters by the Numbers:" U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Fortune* Magazine, National Sporting Goods Association, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Responsive Management and Southwick Associates.

Methodology: Expenditure and participation data obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2006 *National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation*. Impacts developed using the IMPLAN model from MIG, Inc. of Stillwater, Minnesota.

Please note: The figures in this report can be added to the sportfishing economic estimates in the companion sportfishing publication *Sportfishing in America: An Economic Engine and Conservation Powerhouse*. (American Sportfishing Association, Alexandria, VA, 2007). However, do not add the number of hunters to the number of anglers in the companion report to arrive at total sportsmen and women because many individuals engage in both sports.

For greater detail and more hunting economic information, visit [www.SouthwickAssociates.com](http://www.SouthwickAssociates.com).