The Economic Importance of Hunters Visiting Alaska

Alaska’s Guided Hunting Industry 2015

Total Guide Industry Economic Output

$87.2 million in total guided hunting industry economic activity including direct spending, wages and multiplier effects in 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Labor Income</th>
<th>Goods &amp; Services (Non-Payroll) Spending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$37.5 million</td>
<td>$49.7 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New Dollars for Alaska’s Economy

The guided hunting industry circulated $52.5 million in the Alaska economy as labor income and spending for goods and services.

3,242 Guided Hunters
520 Traveling Companions

Guide Industry Spending with Alaska Businesses

$29.7 million in direct guide and visiting hunter spending with businesses in Alaska. Multiplier effects generated an additional $20.0 million in economic activity for Alaska’s support sector.

Jobs for Alaska

1,550 people directly employed in the guided hunting industry.

$22.5 million in direct wages and guide income. Multiplier effects generated another 570 jobs and $15 million in wages for Alaska’s support sector.

Guided Hunting Industry Employment, 2015

1,550 Direct Jobs
570 Indirect Jobs
2,120 Total Employment

A significant portion of guide spending occurs in rural areas of Alaska in the form of wages, air transportation, fuel, food, and supplies.
Meat Sharing is a Long-Standing Tradition in Alaska.

In addition to the impacts of jobs, wages, and goods and services spending, hunting guides and their clients share a significant volume of high-quality game meat with Alaska residents every year. Recipients include Native communities, elders, needy families with children, organizations, and those who enjoy game meat but can no longer hunt. Game meat is a renewable resource that feeds Alaskans year after year.

$1.1 million is the estimated value of replacing this game meat with beef.

230,000 pounds of game meat was shared with Alaska residents in 2015.

$760,000 the replacement value of game meat shared with rural residents.

Recipients acknowledge the meat shared by guides and their clients provides nourishment for many families and is culturally important:

“We share a lot of meat with families that do not have a meat source. I look for people who live in the region where I guide to find those who really need it. I have flown over 100 miles to deliver meat to them when they are in need.”

“The moose meat we share literally feeds a village.”

“The priest at my church in Fairbanks is Yupik. He has really missed eating traditional subsistence foods since he moved from his village to Fairbanks. We share our meat with him.”

“Often we share meat with elders in the villages we fly in and out of who can no longer hunt. They are tremendously appreciative.”

“I just wanted to thank you for this wonderful goat meat. I am semi-retired and can no longer process game in the field, so this means a great deal to me. This meat will last me through the winter and saves me from paying the high price of meat from the grocery store.”

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>4,000 lbs.</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Goat</td>
<td>13,000 lbs.</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>13,000 lbs.</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>20,000 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>180,000 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Revenue Generated by Visiting Hunters, Guided and Unguided 2015

$5.3 million in total ADF&G Fish and Game Wildlife Fund revenue was generated by guided and unguided visiting hunter purchases of licenses and big game tags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visiting hunters purchased Alaska hunting licenses totaling $1.3 million.</td>
<td>14,211</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big game tags purchased by visiting hunters, generating $4 million in State revenue.</td>
<td>14,085</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not all hunters that purchase licenses actually hunted. Visiting hunters are required to buy licenses prior to applying for some hunts. An unknown number of hunters do not draw tags and therefore do not hunt.

Revenue for Wildlife Conservation in Alaska

Visiting hunters purchased 13% of all Alaska big game hunting licenses and generated 72% of ADF&G Fish and Game Wildlife Fund license and tag revenue in 2015.

ADF&G Fish and Game Fund License and Tag Revenue, 2015

|$7.4 Million| Total Fish and Game Fund License and Tag Revenue

|$2.1 million| Resident Hunters 28%
|$5.3 million| Visiting Hunters 72%

Visiting hunter license and tag revenue of $5.3 million, when matched with Pittman Robertson funds, could generate as much as an additional $16 million for qualified wildlife conservation projects.

Pittman-Robertson funds are matched with ADF&G Fish and Game Funds and used for wildlife conservation projects that benefit license holders and those who view wildlife. For qualified projects, the State of Alaska receives $3 in Pittman-Robertson funds for every $1 in license and tag fees.

ADF&G implemented higher license and tag fees in 2017. If the same number of licenses and tags is sold under the new fee structure, revenue to ADF&G’s Fish and Game Wildlife Fund is estimated to nearly double to about $13.7 million. These additional funds would be used to match additional Pittman-Robertson funds.

The Alaska Professional Hunters Association and Safari Club International supported legislation to increase license and tag fees to enhance wildlife conservation efforts in Alaska.
### Summary of Guided Hunting Impacts in Alaska, 2015

#### Guided Hunters
- Alaska residents: 154
- Nonresident US citizen: 2,778
- Foreign nationals: 310
- **Total Guided Hunters**: 3,242

#### Shared Meat
- Pounds of meat shared by guides and their clients: 230,000 lbs.
- **Estimated value of replacing shared game meat with beef**: $1.1 million

#### Guided Hunting Industry Related Employment
- Direct employment: 1,550 jobs
- Indirect and induced employment: 570 jobs
- **Total Employment (direct, indirect, and induced)**: 2,120 jobs

#### Guided Hunting Industry Related Labor Income
- Direct labor income (payroll and guide income): $22.5 million
- Indirect and induced labor income: $15.0 million
- **Total Labor Income (direct, indirect, and induced)**: $37.5 million

#### Guided Hunting Industry Spending with Alaska Businesses
- Guide spending with Alaska-based vendors: $26 million
- Hunter and companion pre/post hunt spending: $3.7 million
- Indirect and induced spending: $20 million
- **Total direct, indirect, and induced non-payroll spending**: $49.7 million

#### Total Guide Industry-Related Economic Output, 2015
- **$87.2 million**

### Summary of Visiting Hunter License and Tag Expenditures, 2015

#### All Visiting Hunter License and Game Tag Spending
- # of licenses sold: 14,211
- License revenue: $1.3 million
- # of tags sold: 14,085
- Game tag revenue: $4 million
- **Total Fish and Game Wildlife Fund revenue generated by visiting big game hunters**: $5.3 million
- % of ADF&G Fish and Game Wildlife Fund generated by visiting hunter license and tag purchases: 72%

#### Guided Hunter License and Game Tag Spending
- # of licenses sold: 3,242
- License revenue: $350,000
- # of tags sold: 4,570
- Game tag revenue: $1.6 million
- **Total State revenue generated by guided big game hunters**: $2 million

*Figures have been rounded.*

---

Information sources used in this report include: State of Alaska departments of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development; Fish and Game; and McDowell Group. This report was based on *The Economic Impacts of Guided Hunting in Alaska, February 2014*, McDowell Group. The 2014 study was based on industry data from 2012 and a registered guide survey conducted in 2013. A copy of the 2014 study can be found at: [www.mcdowellgroup.net/publications](http://www.mcdowellgroup.net/publications)

This report was sponsored by the Alaska Professional Hunters Association and Safari Club International.

February 2017