

# Quantifying the Economic Contributions of Wildlife-Related Recreation on BLM Lands

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# Executive Summary

This project quantifies the spending and economic contributions associated with hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing recreation in 2016 on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands across 12 target states. These states make up the Western region and reflect significant BLM landholdings (see list of states in Table ES-1 below). Specific estimates for big game, small game, upland game birds, waterfowl, predator, and other hunting are also provided.

Across the Western region, an estimated 3.1 million, 2.8 million, and 2.2 million trips were made to participate in hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing recreation, respectively, on BLM lands during 2016 (Table ES-1).

**Table ES-1: 2016 Wildlife-Associated Recreation Trips**

	Hunting (overall)	Fishing	Wildlife-viewing
Alaska	30,934	35,332	111,885
Arizona	110,598	151,901	134,053
California	292,968	111,396	115,041
Colorado	545,107	164,120	326,049
Idaho	296,569	466,155	193,571
Montana	371,438	473,072	149,764
Nevada	231,677	194,022	164,494
New Mexico	180,112	48,221	68,895
Oregon	579,549	586,247	698,865
Utah	140,912	64,074	65,068
Washington	28,973	54,701	22,061
Wyoming	339,362	440,894	129,216
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,148,200</b>	<b>2,790,134</b>	<b>2,178,962</b>

Table ES-2, shown below, provides a regional overview of the total economic contributions associated with hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing activities taking place on BLM lands in the Western region during 2016. Collectively, the economic contributions generated by wildlife-associated recreation in 2016 on BLM lands in the region accounted for 26,500 jobs, more than \$1 billion in salaries and wages paid to employees within the region of analysis, and nearly \$243.5 million in federal taxes.

**Table ES-2: Total Regional Contributions of Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands by Activity**

	Jobs	Salaries and wages (\$000s)	Value added (\$000s)	Total output (\$000s)	State and local taxes (\$000s)	Federal taxes (\$000s)
Hunting (overall)	11,693	\$447,219	\$704,977	\$1,445,894	\$76,296	\$107,459
Fishing	10,189	\$379,303	\$604,262	\$1,298,239	\$70,664	\$92,093
Wildlife-viewing	4,619	\$177,918	\$281,404	\$558,505	\$31,220	\$43,943
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,501</b>	<b>\$1,004,440</b>	<b>\$1,590,642</b>	<b>\$3,302,638</b>	<b>\$178,180</b>	<b>\$243,495</b>

Table ES-3 provides the total economic contributions of all wildlife-associated recreation on BLM lands in each of the 12 states that make up the Western region.

**Table ES-3: State Level Total Economic Contributions of All Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands**

	Jobs	Salaries and wages (\$000s)	Value added (\$000s)	Total output (\$000s)	State and local taxes (\$000s)	Federal taxes (\$000s)
Alaska	1,450	\$57,801	\$98,005	\$182,261	\$10,458	\$16,445
Arizona	1,170	\$47,545	\$77,588	\$156,902	\$9,097	\$11,067
California	1,035	\$52,636	\$84,366	\$158,222	\$10,118	\$12,890
Colorado	4,595	\$201,817	\$322,895	\$630,909	\$34,448	\$48,805
Idaho	2,559	\$84,700	\$123,356	\$294,954	\$15,168	\$18,295
Montana	3,931	\$134,267	\$201,514	\$448,282	\$18,355	\$31,427
Nevada	1,830	\$78,060	\$134,747	\$264,342	\$18,525	\$20,185
New Mexico	722	\$23,907	\$40,008	\$84,167	\$5,279	\$5,564
Oregon	5,511	\$196,456	\$294,487	\$622,183	\$26,525	\$44,923
Utah	840	\$31,176	\$50,134	\$103,364	\$4,886	\$7,324
Washington	181	\$7,781	\$13,549	\$26,103	\$1,801	\$2,095
Wyoming	2,679	\$88,293	\$149,993	\$330,947	\$23,519	\$24,474

# Introduction

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Hunting, angling, and wildlife-viewing have a rich history as wildlife-associated outdoor activities in the West and across the United States. Public lands, and specifically lands overseen by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), have historically played an integral role, allowing free and often unfettered access to large parcels of land on which to enjoy recreational outdoor activities.

A day in the field or on the water to go hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing involves expense for travel, equipment, and supplies. Collectively, this spending can have immense positive contributions to the economies where the activity takes place, as well as where participants live. The longevity of and accessibility to BLM lands is a topic of importance because local and regional economies rely on those economic contributions. In other words, changes to the accessibility of BLM lands can affect local, state, and regional economies in the American West.

This study quantifies the economic contributions associated with hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands in the Western region by providing several key measures: retail sales, total economic output, salaries and wages, jobs, and contributions to the gross domestic product (also known as value added). These contributions are estimated using standard recreational and commercial economic modeling techniques, existing BLM recreation participation figures, and spending data from the 2016 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.

Funding for this research was provided by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

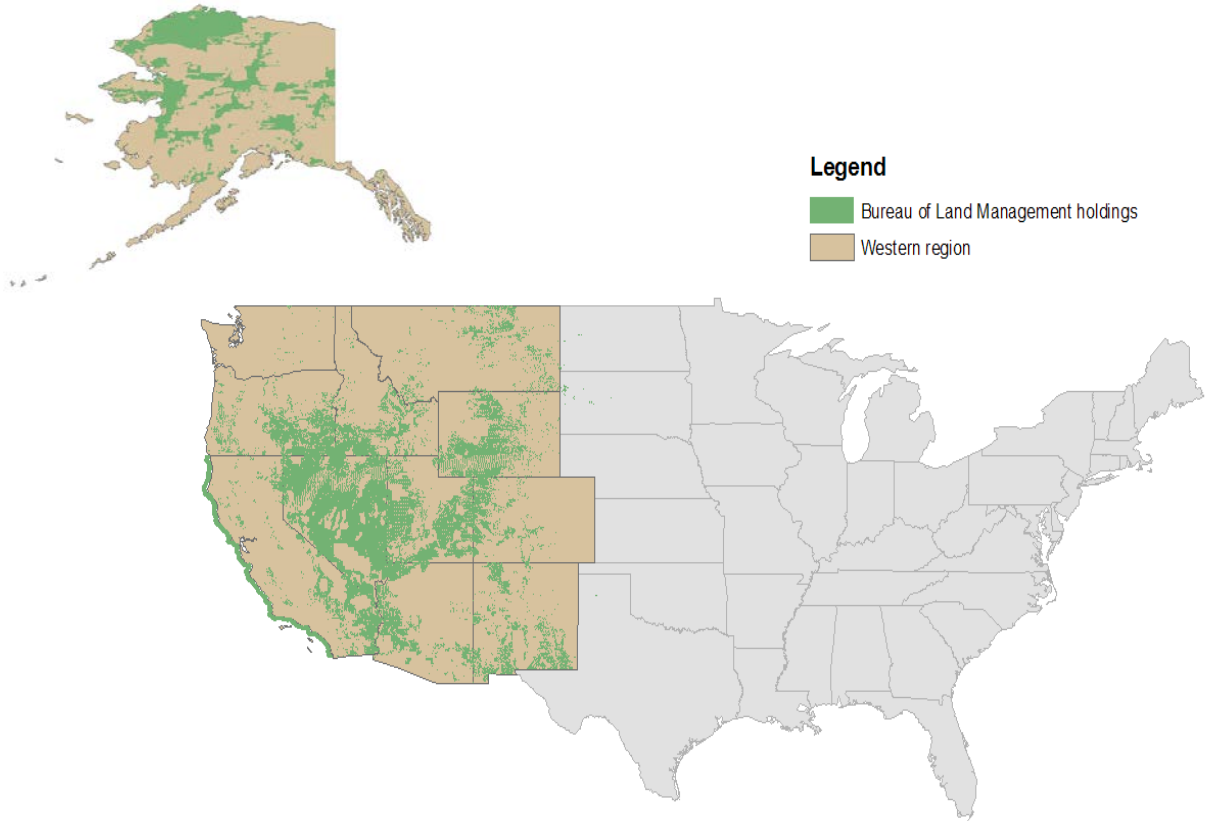
# Methodology

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## Region of study

The 12 targeted states represent BLM’s Western region and its greatest land holdings. They are: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Region of Study



Source: National Atlas of the United States, “Federal Lands of the United States” 2005

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## Data sources

Participation data for hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands were obtained directly from the BLM. Spending data were provided by the 2016 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (FHWAR). State-level expenditure estimates represent weighted regional estimates, using weights calculated from the 2011 FHWAR. The estimated economic contributions associated with hunting, fishing, and wildlife-associated recreation on



BLM lands in 2016, as measured in 2016 dollars, were generated using the input-output modeling software IMPLAN.

## Definitions

In the following paragraphs we define a number of terms and concepts key to this analysis.

**Participation** includes the estimated number of hunters, anglers, and wildlife viewers (participants) who visited BLM parcels during the time of analysis. We also report the number of trips, regardless of length of time, made by outdoor enthusiasts. These figures were estimated using data provided by the BLM. To provide greater context, we will define the concept in more depth in the 'Data Overview' section.

**Trip expenses** are defined as the retail spending made by a hunter, angler, or wildlife viewer to directly support a trip. To calculate trip expenditures made specifically for the recreation activities studied in this analysis, the total trip spending as reported by FHWAR for a given type of recreation is divided by the total number of trips. This average expenditure is then multiplied by the number of trips for the given type of recreation. With the assumption that spending for trips to BLM parcels is similar to amounts spent when making trips to other types of land, the result is the total retail spending for hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing trips taking place on BLM lands.

**Durable goods expenditures** are calculated in a very similar manner to trip expenditures. Though durable goods expenditures are not dedicated to any specific trip, they are used across many hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing trips. Examples of durable goods are firearms and decoys purchased by hunters, fishing rods and tackle purchased by anglers, binoculars and photography equipment purchased by wildlife viewers, and other longer-term investments related to these types of recreation. These goods deteriorate with each trip and are eventually lost, upgraded, or otherwise replaced. Using estimates of deterioration, we are able to calculate the average durable goods expenditure per trip. This average is then multiplied by the number of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing trips to estimate the amount of durable goods spending per year that can be attributed to its direct use for hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands.

## Economic modeling

**Input-output models** describe how spending in one industry affects other industries within an economy. For example, once a consumer makes a purchase, the retailer buys more merchandise from wholesalers, who buy more from manufacturers, who, in turn, purchase new inputs and supplies. In addition, the salaries and wages paid by these businesses stimulate more economic activity as workers spend their incomes. Simply, the first purchase creates numerous rounds of purchasing. Input-output analysis tracks the flow of dollars from the consumer through all of the businesses that are affected, either directly or indirectly.

Specific to this research, dollars spent by hunters, anglers, and wildlife viewers, referred to as their **direct spending**, cycles through the economy generating additional rounds of spending by businesses who provide supporting services and goods. This is known as the multiplier effect and includes 1) **indirect contributions** arising from spending by businesses supporting those who serve hunters, anglers, and wildlife viewers as well as 2) **induced contributions** generated by employees of directly or indirectly affected businesses. The total economic contribution from hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing as provided in this report is a sum of the direct effects of hunters, anglers, and wildlife viewers retail spending plus the measurable effects of indirect and induced spending.

All economic contributions in this study were estimated using 2015 state-level modeling data available from IMPLAN with inflation adjustments to reflect 2016 spending. Five types of economic activity are measured and reported:

**Jobs:** The number of full- and part-time jobs created or supported as a result of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands.

**Salaries and wages:** Total payroll, including salaries, wages, and benefits paid, to employees and business owners.

**Value added:** The contribution to the state or regional economy from hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands net of spending on intermediate inputs.

**Total output:** The total value of all sales, including both the final purchase as well as the sale of intermediate inputs, by businesses throughout the economy under study associated with hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands.

**Tax revenue:** All local and state, as well as federal taxes, generated as a result of the economic activity associated with hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands.

To apply direct spending for each recreational activity to the IMPLAN model, each specific expenditure was matched to the appropriate industry sector that received the initial purchase. For each set of state-level estimates, the results report economic contributions that occurred *within* the state. The results do not include any economic activity or indirect contributions that leak out of a given state. A portion of the state-level leakage is captured in the larger geographic regional model. As a result, economic contributions at the regional level are typically larger than the sum of corresponding state contributions.

The IMPLAN model estimates local, state, and federal tax revenues based on the economic activity within each state within the region of analysis. The summary estimates provided in this report represent the total taxes estimated by the IMPLAN model including all income, sales, property, and other taxes and fees that accrue to the various local, state, and federal taxing authorities.

# Data Overview

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## BLM participation overview

### Trips

Trips were estimated using the total visits to a site and the relative share of participants at that site.<sup>1</sup> The BLM has defined visits as the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM, regardless of duration. These visitation estimates are based on a variety of methods, including sampling, fee receipts, traffic counts, observations, and best estimates based on local knowledge.<sup>2</sup>

### Participants

Individuals who engaged in a given type of recreation on BLM lands within a state are referred to as participants. Estimates of the number of participants engaging in a given type of recreation are not discrete. Thus, a hunter who pursued both big game and small game on a trip will be counted as a participant for each activity.

## Expenditure overview

To estimate expenditures per visitor day for each state, state-level spending estimates were required. Because the 2016 FHWAR survey did not contain adequate detailed data at the state level, regional and national averages were first calculated.<sup>3</sup> State-level estimates were then produced by adjusting the national and regional averages based on how the state's expenditures related to the national or regional average in the 2011 FHWAR, assuming that these proportions have held across time.<sup>4</sup> With this assumption, we have estimated the trip expenditures and durable goods expenditures for each type of recreation across each state within the scope of this analysis.

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<sup>1</sup> The number of trips estimated for "Activity 1" at "Site A" can be represented by the following equation:

$$\text{Trips}_{(\text{Activity}1)} = (\text{total visits}_{(\text{Site A})}) \times \left( \frac{\text{Participants}_{(\text{Activity}1)}}{\text{Participants}_{(\text{All Activities})}} \right)$$

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of Land Management (2017). Public Land Statistics 2016. Denver, Colorado: Bureau of Land Management's National Operations Center.

<sup>3</sup> The 2016 National Survey of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation contained insufficient sample size to generate state-level estimates of hunting, angling, and wildlife-viewing expenditures.

<sup>4</sup> Due to insufficient sample size in the Pacific and Mountain divisions used to calculate the Western region average, the national average expenditures were utilized for hunting. All other expenditures (fishing and wildlife-viewing) made use of the average expenditures at the regional level.

For example, spending per trip to participate in wildlife-viewing in Nevada was 170 percent of the regional (Western region) average according to the 2011 FHWAR. This proportion (170 percent) would then be used to scale the 2016 regional average to estimate state-level expenditures in Nevada for wildlife-viewing.

Estimates of state-level expenditures represent spending that occurred within a given state in order to participate in a given recreational activity. Though nonresident participants will spend some portion of their money outside of the state of analysis, this report is limited because the BLM does not track use by residency. Therefore, resident and nonresident spending profiles cannot be applied to trip estimates.

# Findings

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In this section, findings for the Western region are presented first, followed by details for each of the 12 states that make up the region. All participation and economic contribution results are specific to 2016.

## Regional overview

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### Overall participation

Hunters, anglers, and wildlife viewers took millions of trips to BLM lands in the Western region during 2016. More than 3.1 million hunting trips, about 2.8 million fishing trips, and 2.2 million wildlife-viewing trips were taken in 2016 (Table R-1). Nearly 6 million anglers fished along BLM lands in the West in 2016. This was closely followed by wildlife-viewing participants (5.4 million). The total number of hunters, overall, cannot be estimated as multiple game species are commonly pursued by any one hunter. Therefore, summing the participants across all game species overestimates the number of individual hunters.

Table R-1: Total 2016 Participation in Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing on BLM Lands

	Trips	Participants
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>3,148,200</b>	*
<i>Big game</i>	1,869,386	3,836,363
<i>Small game</i>	425,166	893,875
<i>Upland game birds</i>	674,794	1,370,492
<i>Waterfowl</i>	146,238	296,403
<i>Other</i>	32,617	83,977
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>2,790,134</b>	<b>5,985,702</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>2,178,962</b>	<b>5,415,241</b>

### Overall expenditures

Fishing trips had the highest average expenditures per trip at \$290 (Table R-2), while hunting expenditures per trip were slightly less, at \$281. Expenditures for wildlife-viewing trips were slightly more than half as much at \$161 per trip. Total direct spending for hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing, collectively, is estimated to be over \$2 billion.

Table R-2: Regional Expenditure Estimates by Activity on BLM Lands

	Average spending per trip	Total direct spending (\$000s)
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>\$281.35</b>	<b>\$885,759</b>
<i>Big game</i>	\$360.35	\$673,642
<i>Small game</i>	\$85.04	\$36,157
<i>Upland game birds</i>	\$208.62	\$140,774
<i>Waterfowl</i>	\$213.79	\$31,264
<i>Other</i>	\$120.64	\$3,935
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>\$290.01</b>	<b>\$809,157</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>\$161.35</b>	<b>\$351,583</b>

### Regional economic contributions

Collectively, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands in the Western region during 2016 supported an estimated 26,501 jobs providing \$1 billion in salaries, contributed \$3.3 billion in total economic output, and generated about \$243 million in federal taxes (Table R-3).

Table R-3: Economic Contributions of Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands in the West

	Direct effect (\$000s)	Multiplier effect (\$000s)	Total effect (\$000s)
<b>Jobs</b>	17,532	8,969	<b>26,501</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	\$580,673	\$423,767	<b>\$1,004,440</b>
<b>Value added</b>	\$866,541	\$724,101	<b>\$1,590,642</b>
<b>Total output</b>	\$1,984,401	\$1,318,237	<b>\$3,302,638</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	\$112,217	\$65,963	<b>\$178,180</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	\$137,000	\$106,495	<b>\$243,495</b>

Hunting on BLM lands supported an estimated 11,693 jobs resulting in \$447 million of income in the Western region in 2016 (Table R-4). In terms of jobs, hunting was followed by fishing, which supported an additional 10,189 jobs, and wildlife-viewing, which supported 4,619 jobs. Fishing and wildlife-viewing collectively contributed to \$550 million of income. Hunting contributed nearly \$1.5 billion to the region’s economic output, fishing contributed \$1.3 billion, and wildlife-viewing contributed \$560 million.

Table R-4: Regional Economic Contributions of Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands

	Hunting, overall	Fishing	Wildlife- viewing
<b>Direct effect</b>			
Jobs	7,720	6,705	3,108
Salaries and wages	\$254,153	\$221,366	\$105,153
Value added	\$376,435	\$334,673	\$155,433
Total output	\$854,170	\$798,556	\$331,675
State and local taxes	\$47,212	\$45,932	\$19,073
Federal taxes	\$59,248	\$52,747	\$25,005
<b>Multiplier effect</b>			
Jobs	3,974	3,484	1,511
Salaries and wages	\$193,066	\$157,937	\$72,764
Value added	\$328,541	\$269,589	\$125,971
Total output	\$591,724	\$499,682	\$226,830
State and local taxes	\$29,084	\$24,732	\$12,147
Federal taxes	\$48,211	\$39,346	\$18,938
<b>Total effect</b>			
Jobs	11,693	10,189	4,619
Salaries and wages	\$447,219	\$379,303	\$177,918
Value added	\$704,977	\$604,262	\$281,404
Total output	\$1,445,894	\$1,298,239	\$558,505
State and local taxes	\$76,296	\$70,664	\$31,220
Federal taxes	\$107,459	\$92,093	\$43,943

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

# Alaska

## Participation

In 2016 there were more than 175,000 trips made to BLM lands in Alaska for wildlife-associated recreation (Table AK-1). Of those who hunted on BLM lands in Alaska during 2016, significantly more hunters targeted big game species than any other type of species (41,239 participants). More trips were made to Alaska to participate in wildlife-viewing than any other wildlife-associated recreational activity.

*Table AK-1: Participation in Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing on BLM Lands in Alaska*

	Trips	Participants
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>30,934</b>	<b>*</b>
<i>Big game</i>	27,506	41,239
<i>Small game</i>	1,538	1,196
<i>Upland game birds</i>	1,732	1,765
<i>Waterfowl</i>	6	22
<i>Other</i>	152	110
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>35,332</b>	<b>50,166</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>111,885</b>	<b>220,422</b>

*\*Overall participants cannot be estimated for hunting due to hunters pursuing more than one type of game.*

## State-level expenditures

Participants of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing spent over \$125 million to partake in their chosen outdoor recreation on BLM lands in Alaska during 2016 (Table AK-2). Wildlife viewers contributed about 70 percent (\$87.7 million) to this amount. Although wildlife viewers spent the most overall, hunters had greater expenditures per trip (\$799).

*Table AK-2: Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Expenditures in Alaska*

	Average spending per trip	Total spending (\$000s)
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>\$799.40</b>	<b>\$24,729</b>
<i>Big game</i>	\$850.44	\$23,392
<i>Small game</i>	\$189.14	\$291
<i>Upland game birds</i>	\$566.53	\$981
<i>Waterfowl</i>	\$579.47	\$3
<i>Other</i>	\$399.60	\$61
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>\$396.68</b>	<b>\$14,016</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>\$783.87</b>	<b>\$87,703</b>

## State-level economic contributions

Collectively, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands in Alaska during 2016 supported approximately 1,450 jobs, which provided about \$58 million in salaries and generated more than \$16 million in federal taxes (Table AK-3); most of these contributions



came from wildlife-viewing (Table AK-4). All together, these activities contributed \$182 million in total economic output.

*Table AK-3: Economic Contributions of All Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands in Alaska*

	Direct effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect
<b>Jobs</b>	1,057	393	<b>1,450</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	\$36,470	\$21,331	<b>\$57,801</b>
<b>Value added</b>	\$56,786	\$41,219	<b>\$98,005</b>
<b>Total output</b>	\$113,710	\$68,551	<b>\$182,261</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	\$5,708	\$4,750	<b>\$10,458</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	\$9,770	\$6,675	<b>\$16,445</b>

*\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).*

Wildlife-viewing on BLM lands in Alaska during 2016 supported nearly 1,000 jobs resulting in an estimated \$41 million of income (Table AK-4). Hunting and fishing activities supported a total of about 465 jobs producing \$16.5 million of income. Wildlife viewing is estimated to have generated a total economic output of \$127 million to Alaska’s economy in 2016 while hunting generated a total economic output of \$34 million and fishing \$22 million.

*Table AK-4: Economic Contributions of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Activities on BLM Lands in Alaska*

	Hunting (overall)	Big game	Small game	Upland game birds	Water-fowl	Other species	Fishing	Wildlife-viewing
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>226</b>	214	2	10	0	1	<b>119</b>	<b>712</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$6,497</b>	\$6,145	\$70	\$264	\$1	\$17	<b>\$3,810</b>	<b>\$26,163</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$9,692</b>	\$9,148	\$106	\$411	\$2	\$25	<b>\$5,850</b>	<b>\$41,244</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$21,254</b>	\$20,159	\$228	\$818	\$3	\$46	<b>\$13,723</b>	<b>\$78,733</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$908</b>	\$850	\$11	\$45	\$0	\$2	<b>\$565</b>	<b>\$4,236</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$1,668</b>	\$1,571	\$19	\$73	\$0	\$4	<b>\$1,006</b>	<b>\$7,096</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>76</b>	72	1	3	0	0	<b>46</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$4,038</b>	\$3,827	\$41	\$159	\$1	\$9	<b>\$2,515</b>	<b>\$14,778</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$7,515</b>	\$7,115	\$77	\$304	\$1	\$18	<b>\$4,638</b>	<b>\$29,066</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$12,642</b>	\$11,964	\$130	\$517	\$2	\$30	<b>\$7,855</b>	<b>\$48,054</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$731</b>	\$690	\$7	\$32	\$0	\$2	<b>\$444</b>	<b>\$3,575</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$1,188</b>	\$1,124	\$12	\$49	\$0	\$3	<b>\$734</b>	<b>\$4,753</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>302</b>	286	3	13	0	1	<b>165</b>	<b>983</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$10,535</b>	\$9,972	\$112	\$424	\$1	\$26	<b>\$6,325</b>	<b>\$40,941</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$17,207</b>	\$16,264	\$183	\$715	\$3	\$43	<b>\$10,488</b>	<b>\$70,310</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$33,896</b>	\$32,123	\$358	\$1,335	\$5	\$75	<b>\$21,578</b>	<b>\$126,787</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$1,638</b>	\$1,540	\$18	\$77	\$0	\$4	<b>\$1,009</b>	<b>\$7,811</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$2,856</b>	\$2,696	\$31	\$122	\$0	\$7	<b>\$1,740</b>	<b>\$11,849</b>

*\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).*

# Arizona

## Participation

In 2016 there were about 400,000 trips made to use BLM lands in Arizona for wildlife-associated recreation in (Table AZ-1). More trips were made to participate in fishing than either hunting or wildlife-viewing.

Table AZ-1: Participation in Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing on BLM Lands in Arizona

	Trips	Participants
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>110,598</b>	<b>*</b>
<i>Big game</i>	39,594	67,290
<i>Small game</i>	18,908	35,308
<i>Upland game birds</i>	23,663	31,297
<i>Waterfowl</i>	25,520	14,776
<i>Other</i>	2,914	7,148
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>151,901</b>	<b>165,358</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>134,053</b>	<b>195,259</b>

## State-level expenditures

Participants of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing spent about \$91 million to partake in their chosen outdoor recreation on BLM lands in Arizona during 2016 (Table AZ-2). Anglers contributed 77 percent to this amount. Anglers not only spent the most overall but spent the most per trip when compared to hunters and wildlife viewers. Anglers accessing BLM lands in Arizona spent an average of \$462 per trip while hunters spent \$130 and wildlife viewers spent less than \$50 per trip.

Table AZ-2: Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Expenditures in Arizona

	Average spending per trip	Total spending (\$000s)
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>\$129.04</b>	<b>\$14,272</b>
<i>Big game</i>	\$182.22	\$7,215
<i>Small game</i>	\$40.53	\$766
<i>Upland game birds</i>	\$121.39	\$2,872
<i>Waterfowl</i>	\$124.16	\$3,169
<i>Other</i>	\$85.62	\$250
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>\$461.89</b>	<b>\$70,161</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>\$47.87</b>	<b>\$6,417</b>

## State-level economic contributions

Collectively, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands in Arizona during 2016 supported approximately 1,170 jobs providing about \$48 million in salaries and generated \$11

million in federal taxes (Table AZ-3); most of these economic contributions can be attributed to fishing (Table AZ-4).

*Table AZ-3: Economic Contributions of All Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands in Arizona*

	Direct effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect
<b>Jobs</b>	704	466	<b>1,170</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	\$25,524	\$22,021	<b>\$47,545</b>
<b>Value added</b>	\$40,221	\$37,367	<b>\$77,588</b>
<b>Total output</b>	\$88,156	\$68,746	<b>\$156,902</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	\$5,800	\$3,297	<b>\$9,097</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	\$5,833	\$5,234	<b>\$11,067</b>

*\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).*

Fishing on BLM lands in Arizona during 2016 supported an estimated 892 jobs resulting in \$36 million of income (Table AZ-4). Hunting supported about 191 jobs and wildlife-viewing supported 87 jobs. Fishing contributed \$121 million to Arizona’s total economic output in 2016 while hunting contributed \$24 million and wildlife-viewing almost \$11 million.

*Table AZ-4: Economic Contributions of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Activities on BLM Lands in Arizona*

	Hunting (overall)	Big game	Small game	Upland game birds	Water-fowl	Other species	Fishing	Wildlife-viewing
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>117</b>	58	5	25	26	2	<b>533</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$4,125</b>	\$2,034	\$215	\$865	\$930	\$81	<b>\$19,419</b>	<b>\$1,980</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$6,222</b>	\$3,108	\$339	\$1,293	\$1,361	\$121	<b>\$31,110</b>	<b>\$2,889</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$13,546</b>	\$6,883	\$739	\$2,664	\$3,022	\$238	<b>\$68,444</b>	<b>\$6,166</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$859</b>	\$421	\$46	\$176	\$198	\$17	<b>\$4,518</b>	<b>\$423</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$906</b>	\$449	\$49	\$190	\$199	\$18	<b>\$4,500</b>	<b>\$427</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>74</b>	37	4	15	17	1	<b>358</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$3,437</b>	\$1,720	\$175	\$695	\$786	\$62	<b>\$16,994</b>	<b>\$1,590</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$5,820</b>	\$2,913	\$298	\$1,184	\$1,320	\$106	<b>\$28,873</b>	<b>\$2,674</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$10,776</b>	\$5,350	\$545	\$2,196	\$2,492	\$194	<b>\$52,958</b>	<b>\$5,012</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$510</b>	\$256	\$26	\$103	\$115	\$9	<b>\$2,551</b>	<b>\$236</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$815</b>	\$408	\$42	\$165	\$185	\$15	<b>\$4,044</b>	<b>\$375</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>191</b>	95	9	40	43	4	<b>892</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$7,562</b>	\$3,753	\$390	\$1,560	\$1,715	\$143	<b>\$36,412</b>	<b>\$3,571</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$12,042</b>	\$6,021	\$636	\$2,477	\$2,681	\$227	<b>\$59,983</b>	<b>\$5,563</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$24,323</b>	\$12,233	\$1,284	\$4,860	\$5,514	\$432	<b>\$121,402</b>	<b>\$11,178</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$1,368</b>	\$677	\$72	\$279	\$313	\$26	<b>\$7,069</b>	<b>\$660</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$1,721</b>	\$858	\$91	\$355	\$384	\$33	<b>\$8,544</b>	<b>\$802</b>

*\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).*

# California

## Participation

In 2016 there were more than 500,000 trips made to BLM lands in California for wildlife-associated recreation (Table CA-1). More trips were for big game hunting than any other type of hunting. More than 250,000 wildlife viewers accessed BLM lands in California during 2016.

Table CA-1: Participation in Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing on BLM Lands in California

	Trips	Participants
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>292,968</b>	<b>*</b>
<i>Big game</i>	128,177	258,353
<i>Small game</i>	61,836	85,751
<i>Upland game birds</i>	87,558	241,554
<i>Waterfowl</i>	4,116	10,873
<i>Other</i>	11,281	22,787
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>111,396</b>	<b>292,438</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>115,041</b>	<b>261,210</b>

## State-level expenditures

Participants of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing spent an estimated \$88.5 million to partake in their chosen outdoor recreation on BLM lands in California during 2016 (Table CA-2). Hunters contributed approximately \$57 million and anglers about \$23 million. Big game hunting and upland game bird hunting make up the majority (90 percent) of the hunting contributions.

Table CA-2: Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Expenditures in California

	Average spending per trip	Total spending (\$000s)
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>\$193.59</b>	<b>\$56,717</b>
<i>Big game</i>	\$272.21	\$34,891
<i>Small game</i>	\$60.54	\$3,744
<i>Upland game birds</i>	\$181.33	\$15,877
<i>Waterfowl</i>	\$185.48	\$763
<i>Other</i>	\$127.90	\$1,443
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>\$203.25</b>	<b>\$22,641</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>\$79.61</b>	<b>\$9,158</b>

## State-level economic contributions

Collectively, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing activities on BLM lands in California during 2016 supported more than 1,000 jobs providing more than \$52.5 million in salaries and generated about \$13 million in federal taxes (Table CA-3).

Table CA-3: Economic Contributions of All Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands in California

	Direct effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect
<b>Jobs</b>	630	405	<b>1,035</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	\$27,826	\$24,810	<b>\$52,636</b>
<b>Value added</b>	\$42,877	\$41,489	<b>\$84,366</b>
<b>Total output</b>	\$86,504	\$71,718	<b>\$158,222</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	\$6,044	\$4,074	<b>\$10,118</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	\$6,694	\$6,196	<b>\$12,890</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

Hunting on BLM lands in California during 2016 supported an estimated 665 jobs resulting in about \$34 million of income (Table CA-4). Fishing supported more than 250 jobs resulting in \$13 million of income, while wildlife-viewing supported more than 100 jobs producing about \$5.5 million of income. Hunting contributed more than \$100 million to California’s total economic output in 2016, with big game hunting accounting for more than half of this contribution.

Table CA-4: Economic Contributions of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Activities on BLM Lands in California

	Hunting (overall)	Big game	Small game	Upland game birds	Water-fowl	Other species	Fishing	Wildlife-viewing
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>406</b>	238	23	127	5	12	<b>157</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$18,037</b>	\$10,794	\$1,097	\$5,393	\$252	\$502	<b>\$6,840</b>	<b>\$2,949</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$27,744</b>	\$16,666	\$1,765	\$8,153	\$398	\$762	<b>\$10,669</b>	<b>\$4,464</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$55,371</b>	\$34,328	\$3,688	\$15,207	\$746	\$1,402	<b>\$22,331</b>	<b>\$8,802</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$3,860</b>	\$2,347	\$258	\$1,094	\$54	\$108	<b>\$1,586</b>	<b>\$598</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$4,335</b>	\$2,606	\$272	\$1,277	\$61	\$120	<b>\$1,666</b>	<b>\$693</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>259</b>	158	16	75	4	7	<b>104</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$15,841</b>	\$9,688	\$993	\$4,528	\$212	\$420	<b>\$6,421</b>	<b>\$2,548</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$26,490</b>	\$16,172	\$1,655	\$7,608	\$354	\$701	<b>\$10,733</b>	<b>\$4,265</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$45,775</b>	\$27,872	\$2,869	\$13,218	\$606	\$1,210	<b>\$18,552</b>	<b>\$7,391</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$2,590</b>	\$1,588	\$162	\$737	\$35	\$67	<b>\$1,061</b>	<b>\$423</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$3,956</b>	\$2,419	\$248	\$1,132	\$53	\$105	<b>\$1,604</b>	<b>\$636</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>665</b>	396	39	202	9	19	<b>261</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$33,878</b>	\$20,482	\$2,090	\$9,920	\$464	\$922	<b>\$13,261</b>	<b>\$5,497</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$54,234</b>	\$32,837	\$3,420	\$15,761	\$753	\$1,464	<b>\$21,402</b>	<b>\$8,729</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$101,146</b>	\$62,200	\$6,557	\$28,425	\$1,353	\$2,611	<b>\$40,883</b>	<b>\$16,193</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$6,449</b>	\$3,935	\$420	\$1,830	\$88	\$175	<b>\$2,647</b>	<b>\$1,021</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$8,291</b>	\$5,025	\$520	\$2,409	\$113	\$225	<b>\$3,271</b>	<b>\$1,328</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

## Colorado

### Participation

In 2016 there were more than 1 million trips made to use BLM lands in Colorado for wildlife-associated recreation (Table CO-1). More trips were made to participate in hunting (545,000) than fishing and wildlife-viewing combined.

Table CO-1: Participation in Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing on BLM Lands in Colorado

	Trips	Participants
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>545,107</b>	<b>*</b>
<i>Big game</i>	375,518	572,815
<i>Small game</i>	103,544	143,553
<i>Upland game birds</i>	48,654	58,037
<i>Waterfowl</i>	17,081	22,257
<i>Other</i>	310	739
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>164,120</b>	<b>383,975</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>326,049</b>	<b>610,371</b>

### State-level expenditures

Participants of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing spent an estimated \$360 million to partake in their chosen outdoor recreation on BLM lands in Colorado during 2016 (Table CO-2). Hunters contributed \$277 million, of which almost \$235 million was attributed to big game hunting.

Table CO-2: Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Expenditures in Colorado

	Average spending per trip	Total spending (\$000s)
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>\$507.47</b>	<b>\$276,625</b>
<i>Big game</i>	\$624.81	\$234,627
<i>Small game</i>	\$138.96	\$14,389
<i>Upland game birds</i>	\$416.21	\$20,250
<i>Waterfowl</i>	\$425.74	\$7,272
<i>Other</i>	\$293.58	\$91
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>\$263.29</b>	<b>\$43,211</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>\$134.02</b>	<b>\$43,697</b>

### State-level economic contributions

Collectively, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands in Colorado during 2016 supported about 4,600 jobs providing about \$200 million in salaries and generated over \$48 million in federal taxes (Table CO-3).

Table CO-3: Economic Contributions of All Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands in Colorado

	Direct effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect
<b>Jobs</b>	2,826	1,769	<b>4,595</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	\$104,009	\$97,808	<b>\$201,817</b>
<b>Value added</b>	\$159,883	\$163,012	<b>\$322,895</b>
<b>Total output</b>	\$347,345	\$283,564	<b>\$630,909</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	\$21,106	\$13,342	<b>\$34,448</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	\$24,718	\$24,087	<b>\$48,805</b>

\*All spending estimates except jobs are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

Hunting on BLM lands in Colorado during 2016 supported almost 3,500 jobs resulting in \$152 million of income (Table CO-4). Fishing supported an estimated 524 jobs resulting in \$24 million of income and wildlife-viewing supported 579 jobs producing \$26 million of income. Hunting contributed about \$475 million to Colorado’s total economic output in 2016, with big game accounting for the majority of this contribution. Combined, fishing and wildlife-viewing contributed about \$150 million.

Table CO-4: Economic Contributions of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Activities on BLM Lands in Colorado

	Hunting (overall)	Big game	Small game	Upland game birds	Water-fowl	Other species	Fishing	Wildlife-viewing
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>2,158</b>	1,832	98	170	56	1	<b>314</b>	<b>355</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$78,324</b>	\$65,762	\$3,985	\$6,298	\$2,249	\$30	<b>\$12,050</b>	<b>\$13,635</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$119,693</b>	\$100,055	\$6,002	\$9,876	\$3,714	\$45	<b>\$18,850</b>	<b>\$21,340</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$263,260</b>	\$223,529	\$13,863	\$18,827	\$6,954	\$87	<b>\$42,110</b>	<b>\$41,975</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$15,396</b>	\$12,860	\$755	\$1,302	\$474	\$6	<b>\$2,674</b>	<b>\$3,036</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$18,515</b>	\$15,494	\$945	\$1,519	\$550	\$7	<b>\$2,922</b>	<b>\$3,280</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>1,334</b>	1,131	65	100	37	1	<b>210</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$73,434</b>	\$62,239	\$3,600	\$5,461	\$2,108	\$25	<b>\$11,722</b>	<b>\$12,653</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$122,456</b>	\$103,720	\$6,016	\$9,195	\$3,482	\$42	<b>\$19,600</b>	<b>\$20,957</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$213,014</b>	\$180,253	\$10,512	\$16,171	\$6,004	\$74	<b>\$34,081</b>	<b>\$36,469</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$9,988</b>	\$8,449	\$488	\$754	\$293	\$3	<b>\$1,594</b>	<b>\$1,760</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$18,102</b>	\$15,342	\$891	\$1,351	\$512	\$6	<b>\$2,895</b>	<b>\$3,089</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>3,492</b>	2,963	164	271	94	1	<b>524</b>	<b>579</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$151,757</b>	\$128,001	\$7,585	\$11,759	\$4,356	\$56	<b>\$23,772</b>	<b>\$26,288</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$242,148</b>	\$203,775	\$12,018	\$19,072	\$7,196	\$88	<b>\$38,451</b>	<b>\$42,296</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$476,274</b>	\$403,781	\$24,375	\$34,999	\$12,958	\$161	<b>\$76,191</b>	<b>\$78,444</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$25,384</b>	\$21,308	\$1,244	\$2,056	\$767	\$9	<b>\$4,268</b>	<b>\$4,796</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$36,617</b>	\$30,836	\$1,836	\$2,869	\$1,062	\$13	<b>\$5,817</b>	<b>\$6,370</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

# Idaho

## Participation

In 2016 more than 950,000 trips were made to use BLM lands in Idaho for wildlife-associated recreation (Table ID-1). Most of the hunting trips were for big game and upland game birds. It is estimated that 1 million participants accessed BLM lands for fishing in 2016.

Table ID-1: Participation in Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing on BLM Lands in Idaho

	Trips	Participants
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>296,569</b>	<b>*</b>
<i>Big game</i>	161,891	338,816
<i>Small game</i>	20,166	62,282
<i>Upland game birds</i>	86,477	172,937
<i>Waterfowl</i>	18,105	52,950
<i>Other</i>	9,930	32,595
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>466,155</b>	<b>1,011,322</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>193,571</b>	<b>615,495</b>

## State-level expenditures

Participants of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing spent approximately \$187 million to partake in their chosen outdoor recreation on BLM lands in Idaho during 2016 (Table ID-2). Anglers contributed nearly 65 percent to this amount. Anglers not only spent the most overall but also the most per trip when compared to hunters and wildlife viewers, spending on average almost \$260 per trip.

Table ID-2: Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Expenditures in Idaho

	Average spending per trip	Total spending (\$000s)
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>\$160.15</b>	<b>\$47,495</b>
<i>Big game</i>	\$197.09	\$31,907
<i>Small game</i>	\$43.83	\$884
<i>Upland game birds</i>	\$131.29	\$11,354
<i>Waterfowl</i>	\$134.29	\$2,431
<i>Other</i>	\$92.61	\$920
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>\$258.51</b>	<b>\$120,504</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>\$95.90</b>	<b>\$18,564</b>

## State-level economic contributions

Collectively, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands in Idaho during 2016 supported more than 2,500 jobs providing an estimated \$85 million in salaries and generated over \$18 million in federal taxes (Table ID-3).



Table ID-3: Economic Contributions of All Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands in Idaho

	Direct effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect
<b>Jobs</b>	1,677	882	<b>2,559</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	\$49,458	\$35,242	<b>\$84,700</b>
<b>Value added</b>	\$69,550	\$53,806	<b>\$123,356</b>
<b>Total output</b>	\$183,342	\$111,612	<b>\$294,954</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	\$10,213	\$4,955	<b>\$15,168</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	\$10,634	\$7,662	<b>\$18,295</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

Fishing on BLM lands in Idaho during 2016 supported 1,600 jobs resulting in an estimated \$53.7 million of income (Table ID-4). Hunting supported almost 700 jobs and wildlife-viewing supported 270 jobs. Altogether, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing accounted for about \$300 million in total economic contributions to the Idaho state economy.

Table ID-4: Economic Contributions of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Activities on BLM Lands in Idaho

	Hunting (overall)	Big game	Small game	Upland game birds	Water-fowl	Other species	Fishing	Wildlife-viewing
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>460</b>	306	7	114	23	10	<b>1,040</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$13,120</b>	\$8,331	\$232	\$3,539	\$736	\$282	<b>\$31,233</b>	<b>\$5,106</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$18,449</b>	\$11,624	\$323	\$5,030	\$1,071	\$402	<b>\$43,533</b>	<b>\$7,567</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$46,467</b>	\$31,382	\$872	\$10,930	\$2,389	\$894	<b>\$119,049</b>	<b>\$17,826</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$2,434</b>	\$1,559	\$42	\$628	\$150	\$55	<b>\$6,587</b>	<b>\$1,192</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$2,794</b>	\$1,776	\$49	\$751	\$157	\$61	<b>\$6,708</b>	<b>\$1,132</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>230</b>	151	4	58	13	5	<b>560</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$9,039</b>	\$5,893	\$151	\$2,280	\$536	\$179	<b>\$22,450</b>	<b>\$3,753</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$13,766</b>	\$9,053	\$238	\$3,467	\$729	\$279	<b>\$34,770</b>	<b>\$5,271</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$28,696</b>	\$18,741	\$486	\$7,280	\$1,612	\$576	<b>\$71,446</b>	<b>\$11,470</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$1,256</b>	\$827	\$22	\$313	\$69	\$25	<b>\$3,200</b>	<b>\$499</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$1,958</b>	\$1,287	\$34	\$491	\$106	\$39	<b>\$4,938</b>	<b>\$765</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>689</b>	457	11	171	36	14	<b>1,601</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$22,159</b>	\$14,224	\$383	\$5,819	\$1,272	\$460	<b>\$53,683</b>	<b>\$8,859</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$32,215</b>	\$20,677	\$561	\$8,497	\$1,800	\$680	<b>\$78,303</b>	<b>\$12,838</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$75,163</b>	\$50,123	\$1,358	\$18,211	\$4,001	\$1,470	<b>\$190,495</b>	<b>\$29,296</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$3,690</b>	\$2,386	\$64	\$941	\$219	\$80	<b>\$9,787</b>	<b>\$1,690</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$4,752</b>	\$3,063	\$83	\$1,242	\$263	\$101	<b>\$11,646</b>	<b>\$1,897</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

# Montana

## Participation

In 2016 there were about 1 million trips made to use BLM lands in Montana for wildlife-associated recreation, with more trips made to participate in fishing activities than either hunting or wildlife-viewing (Table MT-1).

Table MT-1: Participation in Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing on BLM Lands in Montana

	Trips	Participants
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>371,438</b>	*
<i>Big game</i>	310,257	726,423
<i>Small game</i>	647	1,422
<i>Upland game birds</i>	36,896	85,645
<i>Waterfowl</i>	19,869	46,715
<i>Other</i>	3,769	10,739
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>473,072</b>	<b>1,133,855</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>149,764</b>	<b>372,769</b>

## State-level expenditures

Participants of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing spent about \$280 million to partake in their chosen outdoor recreation on BLM lands in Montana during 2016, with anglers' contributions comprising almost half of this amount. Anglers, wildlife viewers, and hunters all spent between \$250 and \$300 per trip.

Table MT-2: Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Expenditures in Montana

	Average spending per trip	Total spending (\$000s)
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>\$269.54</b>	<b>\$100,118</b>
<i>Big game</i>	\$285.82	\$88,678
<i>Small game</i>	\$63.57	\$41
<i>Upland game birds</i>	\$190.40	\$7,025
<i>Waterfowl</i>	\$194.75	\$3,870
<i>Other</i>	\$134.30	\$506
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>\$291.22</b>	<b>\$137,767</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>\$283.23</b>	<b>\$42,417</b>

## State-level economic contributions

Collectively, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands in Montana during 2016 supported more than 3,900 jobs providing about \$134 million in salaries and generated over \$31 million in federal taxes (Table MT-3), most of which came from fishing (Table MT-4).

Table MT-3: Economic Contributions of All Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands in Montana

	Direct effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect
<b>Jobs</b>	2,631	1,300	<b>3,931</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	\$82,573	\$51,694	<b>\$134,267</b>
<b>Value added</b>	\$112,938	\$88,576	<b>\$201,514</b>
<b>Total output</b>	\$276,064	\$172,218	<b>\$448,282</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	\$10,175	\$8,180	<b>\$18,355</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	\$18,480	\$12,948	<b>\$31,427</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

Fishing on BLM lands in Montana during 2016 supported an estimated 1,885 jobs resulting in an estimated \$67 million of income (Table MT-4). Hunting supported almost 1,500 jobs and wildlife-viewing supported 587 jobs producing nearly \$20 million of income. Fishing contributed about \$222 million to Montana’s total economic output in 2016 while hunting contributed \$160 million and wildlife-viewing almost \$67 million.

Table MT-4: Economic Contributions of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Activities on BLM Lands in Montana

	Hunting (overall)	Big game	Small game	Upland game birds	Water-fowl	Other species	Fishing	Wildlife-viewing
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>994</b>	880	0	72	37	5	<b>1,241</b>	<b>395</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$29,308</b>	\$25,780	\$12	\$2,209	\$1,147	\$160	<b>\$41,080</b>	<b>\$12,185</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$39,763</b>	\$34,765	\$17	\$3,074	\$1,686	\$221	<b>\$55,718</b>	<b>\$17,457</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$98,580</b>	\$87,482	\$41	\$6,763	\$3,802	\$492	<b>\$136,732</b>	<b>\$40,752</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$3,523</b>	\$3,039	\$2	\$292	\$167	\$22	<b>\$4,942</b>	<b>\$1,710</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$6,498</b>	\$5,703	\$3	\$494	\$262	\$36	<b>\$9,186</b>	<b>\$2,796</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>465</b>	412	0	33	18	2	<b>643</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$18,247</b>	\$16,130	\$7	\$1,302	\$716	\$93	<b>\$25,744</b>	<b>\$7,703</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$31,228</b>	\$27,577	\$12	\$2,251	\$1,228	\$160	<b>\$44,134</b>	<b>\$13,214</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$60,599</b>	\$53,501	\$24	\$4,386	\$2,377	\$311	<b>\$85,702</b>	<b>\$25,918</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$2,872</b>	\$2,532	\$1	\$206	\$118	\$14	<b>\$4,053</b>	<b>\$1,255</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$4,566</b>	\$4,036	\$2	\$327	\$179	\$23	<b>\$6,456</b>	<b>\$1,926</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>1,460</b>	1,292	1	105	55	8	<b>1,885</b>	<b>587</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$47,556</b>	\$41,910	\$19	\$3,510	\$1,863	\$253	<b>\$66,824</b>	<b>\$19,888</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$70,991</b>	\$62,342	\$29	\$5,325	\$2,914	\$381	<b>\$99,853</b>	<b>\$30,670</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$159,179</b>	\$140,983	\$64	\$11,149	\$6,180	\$803	<b>\$222,434</b>	<b>\$66,670</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$6,394</b>	\$5,571	\$3	\$499	\$285	\$37	<b>\$8,995</b>	<b>\$2,965</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$11,064</b>	\$9,739	\$4	\$821	\$441	\$59	<b>\$15,642</b>	<b>\$4,722</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

# Nevada

## Participation

In 2016 there were about 590,000 trips made to use BLM lands in Nevada for wildlife-associated recreation (Table NV-1). In 2016, more trips were made to participate in hunting than either fishing or wildlife-viewing.

Table NV-1: Participation in Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing on BLM Lands in Nevada

	Trips	Participants
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>231,677</b>	*
<i>Big game</i>	70,966	159,926
<i>Small game</i>	58,653	120,409
<i>Upland game birds</i>	87,508	209,569
<i>Waterfowl</i>	14,058	28,082
<i>Other</i>	492	251
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>194,022</b>	<b>416,446</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>164,494</b>	<b>574,507</b>

\*Overall participants cannot be estimated for hunting due to hunters pursuing more than one type of game.

## State-level expenditures

Participants of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing spent approximately \$173 million to partake in their chosen outdoor recreation on BLM lands in Nevada during 2016 (Table NV-2). It is estimated that anglers spent more than \$400 per trip, while hunters spent \$280 per trip and wildlife viewers spent \$170 per trip.

Table NV-2: Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Expenditures in Nevada

	Average spending per trip	Total spending (\$000s)
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>\$279.73</b>	<b>\$64,808</b>
<i>Big game</i>	\$426.05	\$30,235
<i>Small game</i>	\$94.76	\$5,558
<i>Upland game birds</i>	\$283.81	\$24,836
<i>Waterfowl</i>	\$290.31	\$4,081
<i>Other</i>	\$200.19	\$98
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>\$413.01</b>	<b>\$80,133</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>\$169.90</b>	<b>\$27,948</b>

## State-level economic contributions

Collectively, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands in Nevada during 2016 supported more than 1,800 jobs providing \$78 million in salaries and generated over \$20 million to federal taxes (Table NV-3). All-together, these activities contributed over \$264 million in total economic output.

Table NV-3: Economic Contributions of All Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands in Nevada

	Direct effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect
<b>Jobs</b>	1,177	653	<b>1,830</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	\$47,676	\$30,384	<b>\$78,060</b>
<b>Value added</b>	\$80,307	\$54,439	<b>\$134,747</b>
<b>Total output</b>	\$169,079	\$95,263	<b>\$264,342</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	\$12,979	\$5,546	<b>\$18,525</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	\$12,177	\$8,008	<b>\$20,185</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

Fishing on BLM lands in Nevada during 2016 supported an estimated 821 jobs resulting in about \$34 million of income (Table NV-4). Hunting and wildlife-viewing combined supported about 1,000 jobs producing \$44 million of income in the state. Fishing contributed \$122 million to Nevada's total economic output while hunting contributed \$100 million and wildlife-viewing \$43 million.

Table NV-4: Economic Contributions of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Activities on BLM Lands in Nevada

	Hunting (overall)	Big game	Small game	Upland game birds	Water- fowl	Other species	Fishing	Wildlife- viewing
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>467</b>	206	35	195	30	1	<b>527</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$18,779</b>	\$8,332	\$1,437	\$7,758	\$1,221	\$32	<b>\$20,499</b>	<b>\$8,399</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$29,957</b>	\$13,533	\$2,339	\$12,136	\$1,900	\$50	<b>\$37,152</b>	<b>\$13,198</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$63,086</b>	\$29,752	\$5,479	\$23,771	\$3,988	\$96	<b>\$79,151</b>	<b>\$26,843</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$4,736</b>	\$2,173	\$385	\$1,880	\$290	\$7	<b>\$6,177</b>	<b>\$2,066</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$4,649</b>	\$2,078	\$364	\$1,904	\$296	\$8	<b>\$5,515</b>	<b>\$2,013</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>251</b>	114	20	100	17	0	<b>294</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$11,616</b>	\$5,329	\$940	\$4,564	\$765	\$18	<b>\$13,820</b>	<b>\$4,947</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$20,851</b>	\$9,571	\$1,688	\$8,224	\$1,336	\$33	<b>\$24,836</b>	<b>\$8,753</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$36,471</b>	\$16,646	\$2,933	\$14,449	\$2,386	\$57	<b>\$43,272</b>	<b>\$15,520</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$2,121</b>	\$988	\$172	\$824	\$134	\$3	<b>\$2,524</b>	<b>\$901</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$3,063</b>	\$1,407	\$249	\$1,205	\$198	\$5	<b>\$3,653</b>	<b>\$1,291</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>718</b>	320	55	295	47	1	<b>821</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$30,395</b>	\$13,662	\$2,376	\$12,322	\$1,985	\$50	<b>\$34,319</b>	<b>\$13,346</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$50,809</b>	\$23,104	\$4,027	\$20,360	\$3,236	\$83	<b>\$61,988</b>	<b>\$21,950</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$99,556</b>	\$46,398	\$8,412	\$38,221	\$6,373	\$153	<b>\$122,423</b>	<b>\$42,363</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$6,857</b>	\$3,161	\$557	\$2,704	\$425	\$11	<b>\$8,701</b>	<b>\$2,967</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$7,713</b>	\$3,486	\$612	\$3,109	\$493	\$13	<b>\$9,168</b>	<b>\$3,304</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

## New Mexico

### Participation

In 2016 there were about 300,000 trips made to use BLM lands in New Mexico for wildlife-associated recreation (Table NM-1). More trips were made to hunt small game than to participate in fishing.

Table NM-1: Participation in Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing on BLM Lands in New Mexico

	Trips	Participants
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>180,112</b>	<b>*</b>
<i>Big game</i>	61,234	148,017
<i>Small game</i>	53,765	131,013
<i>Upland game birds</i>	59,130	145,142
<i>Waterfowl</i>	5,859	15,893
<i>Other</i>	125	406
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>48,221</b>	<b>200,275</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>68,895</b>	<b>234,707</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

### State-level expenditures

Participants of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing spent \$55 million to partake in their chosen outdoor recreation on BLM lands in New Mexico during 2016 (Table NM-2). Hunters and anglers contributed nearly 91 percent to this amount. Anglers spent \$340 per trip while hunters spent about \$186 per trip and wildlife viewers \$75 per trip.

Table NM-2: Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Expenditures in New Mexico

	Average spending per trip	Total spending (\$000s)
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>\$185.91</b>	<b>\$33,485</b>
<i>Big game</i>	\$287.10	\$17,580
<i>Small game</i>	\$63.85	\$3,433
<i>Upland game birds</i>	\$191.25	\$11,309
<i>Waterfowl</i>	\$195.63	\$1,146
<i>Other</i>	\$134.90	\$17
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>\$339.49</b>	<b>\$16,370</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>\$75.16</b>	<b>\$5,178</b>

### State-level economic contributions

Collectively, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM land in New Mexico during 2016 supported more than 700 jobs providing \$24 million in salaries and generated \$5.5 million to federal taxes (Table NM-3).

Table NM-3: Economic Contributions of All Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands in New Mexico

	Direct effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect
<b>Jobs</b>	510	212	<b>722</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	\$15,274	\$8,633	<b>\$23,907</b>
<b>Value added</b>	\$23,505	\$16,503	<b>\$40,008</b>
<b>Total output</b>	\$53,934	\$30,234	<b>\$84,167</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	\$3,350	\$1,930	<b>\$5,279</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	\$3,396	\$2,168	<b>\$5,564</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

Hunting on BLM lands in New Mexico during 2016 supported about 450 jobs resulting in \$14.6 million of income (Table NM-4). Hunting contributed \$51 million to New Mexico’s state economy while fishing contributed \$25 million and wildlife-viewing almost \$8 million.

Table NM-4: Economic Contributions of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Activities on BLM Lands in New Mexico

	Hunting (overall)	Big game	Small game	Upland game birds	Water-fowl	Other species	Fishing	Wildlife-viewing
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>322</b>	168	29	114	11	0	<b>141</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$9,396</b>	\$4,728	\$933	\$3,406	\$325	\$5	<b>\$4,483</b>	<b>\$1,395</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$14,173</b>	\$7,173	\$1,415	\$5,063	\$514	\$7	<b>\$7,089</b>	<b>\$2,243</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$32,731</b>	\$17,338	\$3,396	\$10,858	\$1,123	\$16	<b>\$16,243</b>	<b>\$4,961</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$2,001</b>	\$1,000	\$200	\$722	\$78	\$1	<b>\$1,003</b>	<b>\$346</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$2,053</b>	\$1,042	\$205	\$733	\$72	\$1	<b>\$1,023</b>	<b>\$320</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>129</b>	68	12	45	5	0	<b>63</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$5,219</b>	\$2,704	\$494	\$1,825	\$193	\$3	<b>\$2,567</b>	<b>\$847</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$9,985</b>	\$5,148	\$935	\$3,520	\$377	\$5	<b>\$4,883</b>	<b>\$1,635</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$18,270</b>	\$9,448	\$1,717	\$6,422	\$674	\$9	<b>\$8,988</b>	<b>\$2,975</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$1,160</b>	\$598	\$107	\$407	\$48	\$1	<b>\$569</b>	<b>\$201</b>
<b>Federal Taxes</b>	<b>\$1,311</b>	\$678	\$124	\$460	\$49	\$1	<b>\$644</b>	<b>\$213</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>451</b>	236	41	159	15	0	<b>203</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$14,615</b>	\$7,432	\$1,427	\$5,231	\$518	\$8	<b>\$7,050</b>	<b>\$2,242</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$24,158</b>	\$12,320	\$2,350	\$8,583	\$892	\$12	<b>\$11,972</b>	<b>\$3,879</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$51,001</b>	\$26,785	\$5,113	\$17,280	\$1,797	\$26	<b>\$25,231</b>	<b>\$7,936</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$3,161</b>	\$1,597	\$307	\$1,129	\$125	\$2	<b>\$1,571</b>	<b>\$548</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$3,364</b>	\$1,720	\$329	\$1,192	\$121	\$2	<b>\$1,666</b>	<b>\$534</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

# Oregon

## Participation

In 2016 there were about 1.9 million trips made to use BLM lands in Oregon for wildlife-associated recreation (Table OR-1). More trips were made in order to participate in wildlife-viewing than either hunting or fishing.

Table OR-1: Participation in Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing on BLM Lands in Oregon

	Trips	Participants
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>579,549</b>	<b>*</b>
<i>Big game</i>	344,588	768,529
<i>Small game</i>	47,878	155,899
<i>Upland game birds</i>	179,616	279,708
<i>Waterfowl</i>	7,431	20,470
<i>Other</i>	36	334
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>586,247</b>	<b>1,211,530</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>698,865</b>	<b>1,799,313</b>

## State-level expenditures

Participants of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing spent slightly less than \$375 million to partake in their chosen outdoor recreation on BLM lands in Oregon during 2016 (Table OR-2). Anglers spent about \$250 per trip while hunters spent slightly less (\$230), and wildlife viewers spent significantly less (\$133).

Table OR-2: Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Expenditures in Oregon

	Average spending per trip	Total spending (\$000s)
<b>Hunting (Overall)</b>	<b>\$229.33</b>	<b>\$132,905</b>
<i>Big game</i>	\$276.91	\$95,419
<i>Small game</i>	\$61.59	\$2,949
<i>Upland game birds</i>	\$184.46	\$33,132
<i>Waterfowl</i>	\$188.68	\$1,402
<i>Other</i>	\$130.11	\$5
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>\$249.51</b>	<b>\$146,272</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>\$133.25</b>	<b>\$93,126</b>

## State-level economic contributions

Collectively, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM land in Oregon during 2016 supported about 5,500 jobs providing \$196 million in salaries and generated \$45 million in federal taxes (Table OR-3).



Table OR-3: Economic Contributions of All Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands in Oregon

	Direct effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect
<b>Jobs</b>	3,671	1,840	<b>5,511</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	\$111,347	\$85,109	<b>\$196,456</b>
<b>Value added</b>	\$152,672	\$141,815	<b>\$294,487</b>
<b>Total output</b>	\$363,788	\$258,395	<b>\$622,183</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	\$15,309	\$11,216	<b>\$26,525</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	\$24,154	\$20,769	<b>\$44,923</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

Fishing on BLM lands in Oregon during 2016 supported an estimated 2,049 jobs resulting in over \$75 million of income (Table OR-4). Hunting followed closely, supporting 2,025 jobs producing \$71 million of income, while wildlife-viewing supported about 1,400 jobs resulting in \$49.4 million of income.

Table OR-4: Economic Contributions of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Activities on BLM Lands in Oregon

	Hunting (overall)	Big game	Small game	Upland game birds	Water-fowl	Other species	Fishing	Wildlife-viewing
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>1,358</b>	958	26	359	15	0	<b>1,340</b>	<b>972</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$40,472</b>	\$28,265	\$843	\$10,924	\$439	\$2	<b>\$42,485</b>	<b>\$28,389</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$54,264</b>	\$38,090	\$1,188	\$14,413	\$570	\$2	<b>\$60,915</b>	<b>\$37,493</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$129,991</b>	\$93,921	\$2,909	\$31,784	\$1,372	\$5	<b>\$144,327</b>	<b>\$89,470</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$4,923</b>	\$3,380	\$102	\$1,382	\$60	\$0	<b>\$6,011</b>	<b>\$4,375</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$8,618</b>	\$6,024	\$186	\$2,317	\$91	\$0	<b>\$9,535</b>	<b>\$6,002</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>666</b>	475	14	170	7	0	<b>708</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$30,619</b>	\$21,912	\$640	\$7,740	\$326	\$1	<b>\$33,412</b>	<b>\$21,078</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$51,128</b>	\$36,478	\$1,070	\$13,036	\$542	\$2	<b>\$55,806</b>	<b>\$34,881</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$93,025</b>	\$66,269	\$1,939	\$23,814	\$1,000	\$3	<b>\$101,065</b>	<b>\$64,305</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$4,025</b>	\$2,876	\$85	\$1,021	\$43	\$0	<b>\$4,434</b>	<b>\$2,757</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$7,480</b>	\$5,345	\$157	\$1,898	\$79	\$0	<b>\$8,170</b>	<b>\$5,119</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>2,025</b>	1,433	39	530	23	0	<b>2,049</b>	<b>1,438</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$71,092</b>	\$50,177	\$1,484	\$18,664	\$765	\$3	<b>\$75,898</b>	<b>\$49,467</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$105,391</b>	\$74,569	\$2,258	\$27,450	\$1,111	\$4	<b>\$116,722</b>	<b>\$72,374</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$223,016</b>	\$160,190	\$4,848	\$55,598	\$2,372	\$8	<b>\$245,392</b>	<b>\$153,775</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$8,949</b>	\$6,256	\$187	\$2,403	\$102	\$0	<b>\$10,445</b>	<b>\$7,132</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$16,097</b>	\$11,369	\$342	\$4,215	\$171	\$1	<b>\$17,706</b>	<b>\$11,120</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

# Utah

## Participation

In 2016 there were more than 270,000 trips made to use BLM land in Utah for wildlife-associated recreation (Table UT-1). In 2016, big game hunting accounted for more than one-third of all trips made to participate in wildlife-associated recreation in Utah.

Table UT-1: Participation in Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing on BLM Lands in Utah

	Trips	Participants
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>140,912</b>	<b>*</b>
<i>Big game</i>	96,003	208,072
<i>Small game</i>	20,042	52,287
<i>Upland game birds</i>	20,070	45,544
<i>Waterfowl</i>	2,699	7,186
<i>Other</i>	2,098	4,834
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>64,074</b>	<b>180,130</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>65,068</b>	<b>166,856</b>

## State-level expenditures

Participants of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing spent over \$58 million to partake in their chosen outdoor recreation on BLM lands in Utah during 2016 (Table UT-2). Hunters' contributions account for about two-thirds of the total amount spent within the state.

Table UT-2: Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Expenditures in Utah

	Average spending per trip	Total spending (\$000s)
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>\$279.61</b>	<b>\$39,400</b>
<i>Big game</i>	\$337.76	\$32,426
<i>Small game</i>	\$75.12	\$1,506
<i>Upland game birds</i>	\$224.99	\$4,516
<i>Waterfowl</i>	\$230.14	\$621
<i>Other</i>	\$158.70	\$333
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>\$215.35</b>	<b>\$13,798</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>\$77.13</b>	<b>\$5,019</b>

## State-level economic contributions

Collectively, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM land in Utah during 2016 supported 840 jobs providing more than \$31 million in salaries and generated an estimated \$7 million in federal taxes (Table UT-3).

Table UT-3: Economic Contributions of All Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands in Utah

	Direct effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect
<b>Jobs</b>	528	313	<b>840</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	\$17,155	\$14,021	<b>\$31,176</b>
<b>Value added</b>	\$25,547	\$24,587	<b>\$50,134</b>
<b>Total output</b>	\$57,276	\$46,088	<b>\$103,364</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	\$2,875	\$2,011	<b>\$4,886</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	\$3,867	\$3,457	<b>\$7,324</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

Hunting on BLM lands in Utah during 2016 supported an estimated 580 jobs resulting in \$21.1 million of income (Table UT-4). Fishing supported about 189 jobs and wildlife-viewing supported 70 jobs; these two activities collectively produced about \$10 million of income. Hunting contributed a greater value to Utah’s total economic output in 2016 than fishing or wildlife-viewing combined.

Table UT-4: Economic Contributions of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Activities on BLM Lands in Utah

	Hunting (overall)	Big game	Small game	Upland game birds	Water-fowl	Other species	Fishing	Wildlife-viewing
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>367</b>	302	13	44	6	3	<b>116</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$11,582</b>	\$9,478	\$433	\$1,386	\$178	\$106	<b>\$4,058</b>	<b>\$1,515</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$17,120</b>	\$13,927	\$643	\$2,105	\$289	\$156	<b>\$6,156</b>	<b>\$2,271</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$38,759</b>	\$31,989	\$1,491	\$4,345	\$610	\$324	<b>\$13,694</b>	<b>\$4,822</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$1,836</b>	\$1,482	\$67	\$236	\$33	\$19	<b>\$739</b>	<b>\$300</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$2,586</b>	\$2,107	\$98	\$314	\$42	\$24	<b>\$937</b>	<b>\$344</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>213</b>	176	8	24	3	2	<b>74</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$9,515</b>	\$7,871	\$347	\$1,070	\$146	\$80	<b>\$3,343</b>	<b>\$1,164</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$16,650</b>	\$13,751	\$608	\$1,894	\$257	\$141	<b>\$5,878</b>	<b>\$2,058</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$31,210</b>	\$25,764	\$1,140	\$3,564	\$477	\$265	<b>\$11,016</b>	<b>\$3,862</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$1,354</b>	\$1,117	\$49	\$155	\$22	\$11	<b>\$482</b>	<b>\$175</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$2,343</b>	\$1,937	\$86	\$265	\$36	\$20	<b>\$826</b>	<b>\$288</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>580</b>	479	20	68	9	5	<b>189</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$21,096</b>	\$17,349	\$780	\$2,456	\$324	\$186	<b>\$7,400</b>	<b>\$2,679</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$33,770</b>	\$27,677	\$1,251	\$3,998	\$546	\$298	<b>\$12,035</b>	<b>\$4,329</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$69,969</b>	\$57,754	\$2,631	\$7,909	\$1,087	\$589	<b>\$24,710</b>	<b>\$8,685</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$3,191</b>	\$2,599	\$116	\$390	\$55	\$30	<b>\$1,220</b>	<b>\$475</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$4,928</b>	\$4,044	\$184	\$579	\$78	\$44	<b>\$1,764</b>	<b>\$632</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

# Washington

## Participation

In 2016 there were more than 100,000 trips made to use BLM lands in Washington for wildlife-associated recreation (Table WA-1). More trips were made to participate in fishing activities than wildlife-viewing and hunting combined in Washington during 2016.

Table WA-1: Participation in Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing on BLM Lands in Washington

	Trips	Participants
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>28,973</b>	<b>*</b>
<i>Big game</i>	15,884	40,652
<i>Small game</i>	1,600	3,739
<i>Upland game birds</i>	8,386	20,247
<i>Waterfowl</i>	2,848	6,655
<i>Other</i>	255	596
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>54,701</b>	<b>163,549</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>22,061</b>	<b>78,293</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

## State-level expenditures

Participants of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing spent \$16 million to partake in their chosen outdoor recreation on BLM lands in Washington during 2016 (Table WA-2). Anglers contributed about half to this amount, spending about \$150 per trip while hunters spent more than \$200 per trip and wildlife viewers spent \$83 per trip.

Table WA-2: Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Expenditures in Washington

	Average spending per trip	Total spending (\$000s)
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>\$209.61</b>	<b>\$6,073</b>
<i>Big game</i>	\$254.25	\$4,038
<i>Small game</i>	\$56.55	\$90
<i>Upland game birds</i>	\$169.37	\$1,420
<i>Waterfowl</i>	\$173.24	\$493
<i>Other</i>	\$119.46	\$30
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>\$148.01</b>	<b>\$8,096</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>\$83.01</b>	<b>\$1,831</b>

## State-level economic contributions

Collectively, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM land in Washington during 2016 supported an estimated 181 jobs providing \$7.8 million in salaries and generated nearly \$2.1 million in federal taxes (Table WA-3).

Table WA-3: Economic Contributions of All Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands in Washington

	Direct effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect
<b>Jobs</b>	121	60	<b>181</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	\$4,452	\$3,330	<b>\$7,781</b>
<b>Value added</b>	\$7,691	\$5,858	<b>\$13,549</b>
<b>Total output</b>	\$15,710	\$10,392	<b>\$26,103</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	\$1,253	\$548	<b>\$1,801</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	\$1,202	\$894	<b>\$2,095</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

Fishing on BLM lands in Washington during 2016 supported an estimated 89 jobs resulting in \$3.9 million of income (Table WA-4). Fishing contributed \$13.3 million to Washington’s total economic output in 2016 while hunting contributed \$9.9 million and wildlife-viewing \$2.9 million.

Table WA-4: Economic Contributions of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Activities on BLM Lands in Washington

	Hunting (overall)	Big game	Small game	Upland game birds	Water-fowl	Other species	Fishing	Wildlife-viewing
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>49</b>	32	1	12	4	0	<b>58</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$1,711</b>	\$1,115	\$24	\$424	\$139	\$9	<b>\$2,234</b>	<b>\$507</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$2,903</b>	\$1,906	\$44	\$699	\$239	\$16	<b>\$3,898</b>	<b>\$890</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$5,945</b>	\$3,976	\$89	\$1,366	\$484	\$30	<b>\$8,006</b>	<b>\$1,760</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$436</b>	\$277	\$6	\$111	\$40	\$3	<b>\$641</b>	<b>\$175</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$454</b>	\$296	\$7	\$111	\$37	\$2	<b>\$610</b>	<b>\$138</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>23</b>	15	0	6	2	0	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$1,264</b>	\$840	\$18	\$300	\$100	\$6	<b>\$1,706</b>	<b>\$360</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$2,224</b>	\$1,472	\$31	\$533	\$177	\$11	<b>\$2,999</b>	<b>\$635</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$3,947</b>	\$2,597	\$54	\$957	\$319	\$20	<b>\$5,297</b>	<b>\$1,148</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$206</b>	\$137	\$3	\$49	\$16	\$1	<b>\$282</b>	<b>\$60</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$339</b>	\$225	\$5	\$81	\$27	\$2	<b>\$458</b>	<b>\$97</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>72</b>	48	1	18	6	0	<b>89</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$2,975</b>	\$1,955	\$41	\$724	\$239	\$16	<b>\$3,940</b>	<b>\$866</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$5,127</b>	\$3,378	\$74	\$1,232	\$416	\$27	<b>\$6,898</b>	<b>\$1,524</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$9,892</b>	\$6,573	\$144	\$2,322	\$803	\$49	<b>\$13,303</b>	<b>\$2,908</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$643</b>	\$414	\$9	\$160	\$56	\$4	<b>\$923</b>	<b>\$235</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$793</b>	\$521	\$11	\$192	\$64	\$4	<b>\$1,068</b>	<b>\$234</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

# Wyoming

## Participation

In 2016 there were more than 900,000 trips made to use BLM lands in Wyoming for wildlife-associated recreation (Table WY-1). More trips were made to participate in fishing on BLM lands in Wyoming than hunting or wildlife-viewing during the same time.

Table WY-1: Participation in Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing on BLM Lands in Wyoming

	Trips	Participants
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>339,362</b>	<b>*</b>
<i>Big game</i>	237,769	506,231
<i>Small game</i>	36,589	101,016
<i>Upland game birds</i>	35,103	79,047
<i>Waterfowl</i>	28,646	70,524
<i>Other</i>	1,255	3,438
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>440,894</b>	<b>776,658</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>129,216</b>	<b>286,039</b>

\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).

## State-level expenditures

Participants of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing spent more than \$235 million to partake in their chosen outdoor recreation on BLM lands in Wyoming during 2016 (Table WY-2). Anglers contributed more than half of this amount. Overall, hunters spent about \$89 million; the majority of that amount was spent on big game hunting. Anglers spent over \$300 per trip while hunters spent about \$262 per trip and wildlife viewers spent \$81.

Table WY-2: Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Expenditures in Wyoming

	Average spending per trip	Total spending (\$000s)
<b>Hunting (overall)</b>	<b>\$262.65</b>	<b>\$89,133</b>
<i>Big game</i>	\$308.00	\$73,232
<i>Small game</i>	\$68.50	\$2,506
<i>Upland game birds</i>	\$205.17	\$7,202
<i>Waterfowl</i>	\$209.87	\$6,012
<i>Other</i>	\$144.72	\$182
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>\$308.89</b>	<b>\$136,187</b>
<b>Wildlife-viewing</b>	<b>\$81.46</b>	<b>\$10,525</b>

## State-level economic contributions

Collectively, hunting, fishing, and wildlife-viewing on BLM lands in Wyoming during 2016 supported 2,679 jobs providing over \$88 million in salaries and generated nearly \$24.5 million

in federal taxes (Table WY-3).

*Table WY-3: Economic Contributions of All Wildlife-Associated Recreation on BLM Lands in Wyoming*

	Direct effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect
<b>Jobs</b>	2,002	677	<b>2,679</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	\$58,909	\$29,384	<b>\$88,293</b>
<b>Value added</b>	\$94,564	\$55,430	<b>\$149,993</b>
<b>Total output</b>	\$229,493	\$101,454	<b>\$330,947</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	\$17,405	\$6,114	<b>\$23,519</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	\$16,076	\$8,398	<b>\$24,474</b>

*\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).*

Fishing on BLM lands in Wyoming during 2016 supported roughly 1,500 jobs resulting in an estimated \$50 million of income, while hunting supported about 1,049 jobs (Table WY-4). Fishing contributed over \$194 million to Wyoming’s total economic output in 2016 while hunting contributed \$122 million and wildlife-viewing just over \$14 million.

*Table WY-4: Economic Contributions of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Viewing Activities on BLM Lands in Wyoming*

	Hunting (overall)	Big game	Small game	Upland game birds	Water-fowl	Other species	Fishing	Wildlife-viewing
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>795</b>	659	20	65	49	2	<b>1,119</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$22,802</b>	\$18,532	\$661	\$1,987	\$1,571	\$52	<b>\$33,176</b>	<b>\$2,931</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$36,456</b>	\$29,474	\$1,067	\$3,230	\$2,602	\$84	<b>\$53,731</b>	<b>\$4,377</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$85,181</b>	\$70,075	\$2,478	\$6,645	\$5,810	\$172	<b>\$134,746</b>	<b>\$9,566</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$6,300</b>	\$5,066	\$168	\$574	\$479	\$14	<b>\$10,489</b>	<b>\$616</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$6,173</b>	\$5,002	\$180	\$544	\$433	\$14	<b>\$9,137</b>	<b>\$766</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>253</b>	208	7	21	18	0	<b>393</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$10,796</b>	\$8,830	\$288	\$879	\$777	\$22	<b>\$17,244</b>	<b>\$1,344</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$20,428</b>	\$16,684	\$544	\$1,680	\$1,478	\$42	<b>\$32,439</b>	<b>\$2,563</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$37,298</b>	\$30,490	\$994	\$3,079	\$2,658	\$77	<b>\$59,451</b>	<b>\$4,705</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$2,272</b>	\$1,843	\$59	\$185	\$181	\$4	<b>\$3,538</b>	<b>\$304</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$3,089</b>	\$2,525	\$82	\$252	\$223	\$6	<b>\$4,923</b>	<b>\$386</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>1,049</b>	867	27	86	66	2	<b>1,513</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Salaries and wages</b>	<b>\$33,598</b>	\$27,362	\$949	\$2,866	\$2,347	\$74	<b>\$50,420</b>	<b>\$4,275</b>
<b>Value added</b>	<b>\$56,884</b>	\$46,157	\$1,611	\$4,910	\$4,080	\$126	<b>\$86,170</b>	<b>\$6,940</b>
<b>Total output</b>	<b>\$122,479</b>	\$100,566	\$3,472	\$9,724	\$8,468	\$249	<b>\$194,196</b>	<b>\$14,271</b>
<b>State and local taxes</b>	<b>\$8,572</b>	\$6,908	\$227	\$759	\$660	\$18	<b>\$14,027</b>	<b>\$919</b>
<b>Federal taxes</b>	<b>\$9,262</b>	\$7,527	\$262	\$797	\$655	\$20	<b>\$14,060</b>	<b>\$1,152</b>

*\*All spending estimates are reported in thousands of dollars (\$000s).*