
The Economic Importance of Alaska's Wildlife in 2011

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Appendix L: Detailed Participation Results

Prepared for:

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game



Prepared by:

ECONorthwest
ECONOMICS • FINANCE • PLANNING



Appendix L – Detailed Participation Results

1. Hunting and Wildlife Viewing Activities in 2011

Table L-1 shows the unrounded values for the number of households, total number of trips, and the adjusted number of trips for each survey population. These are the values underlying the calculations in the report.

Table L-1. Unrounded 2011 Participation Rates

Survey	Household Population	Total Trips	Adjusted Trips
Resident Population Survey	258,058	7,042,461	1,758,238
Resident Wildlife-Viewing Survey	199,400	5,990,658	987,745
Resident Hunting Survey	95,515	1,051,803	770,493
Visitor Population Survey	775,032	985,473	357,139
Visitor Wildlife-Viewing Survey	669,470	970,195	345,028
Visitor Hunting Survey	15,278	15,278	12,111

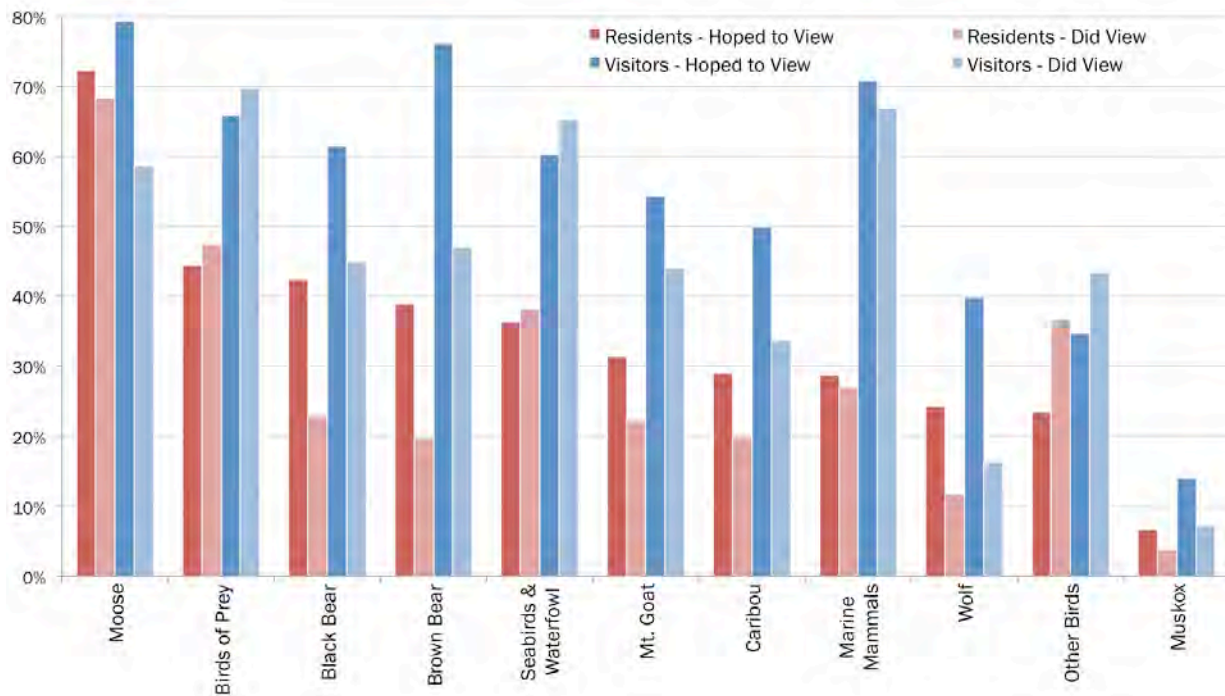
Source: ECONorthwest

Next we describe the species that wildlife viewers hoped to view and those that they did view. For hunters we describe the species hunted and those they harvested. We also report the responses to questions that asked them to identify other activities they participated in as they hunted and viewed wildlife.

1.1 Wildlife viewing by species

We asked wildlife viewers if they hoped to view one or more specific species of wildlife, and we also asked them the species they actually viewed. Figure L-1 shows that, generally, more residents and visitors hoped to view a species or species group than actually viewed them. Moose was the most-hoped-to-see species for both residents and visitors, followed by brown bear for visitors and birds of prey for residents. Visitors reported a high frequency of viewing birds of prey, marine mammals and seabirds. Residents reported high rates of viewing moose, birds of prey, and black bear.

Figure L-1. Wildlife Species Visitors and Residents Hoped to View, and Those They Did View in Alaska in 2011

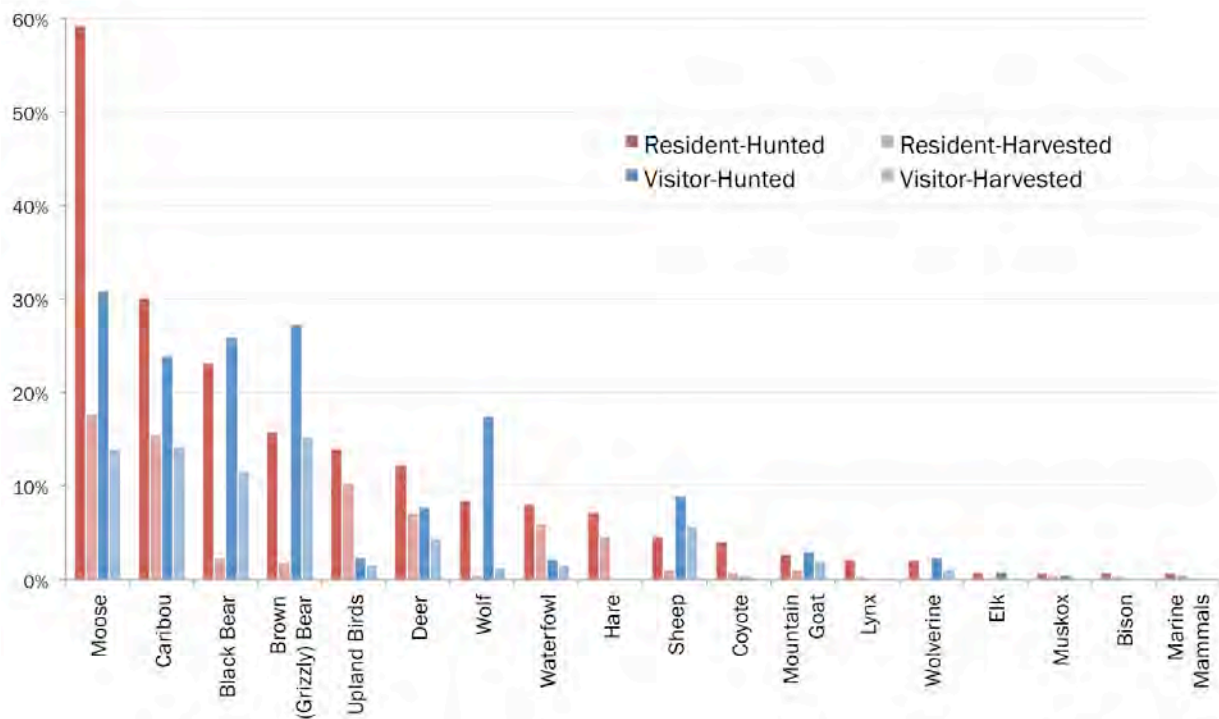


Source: ECONorthwest

1.2 Hunting by Species

We asked hunters which species they hunted and which they harvested. For each species in Figure L-2, we show the percent of respondents that reported that they hunted that species and the percent that harvested it. We show separate results for visitors and residents. Moose were the most common intended hunting species among residents (59 percent) and visitors (31 percent) followed by caribou for residents (30 percent) and brown bear for visitors (27 percent). Of those species with at least 10 percent of hunters hunting them, moose were the most harvested species among residents, with 18 percent of resident hunters harvesting at least one moose, followed by caribou (15 percent). Among visitors, the most harvested species was brown bear with 15 percent of visiting hunters harvesting at least one, followed by caribou and moose, both at 14 percent.

Figure L-2. Wildlife Species Visitors and Residents Hunted and Harvested in Alaska in 2011

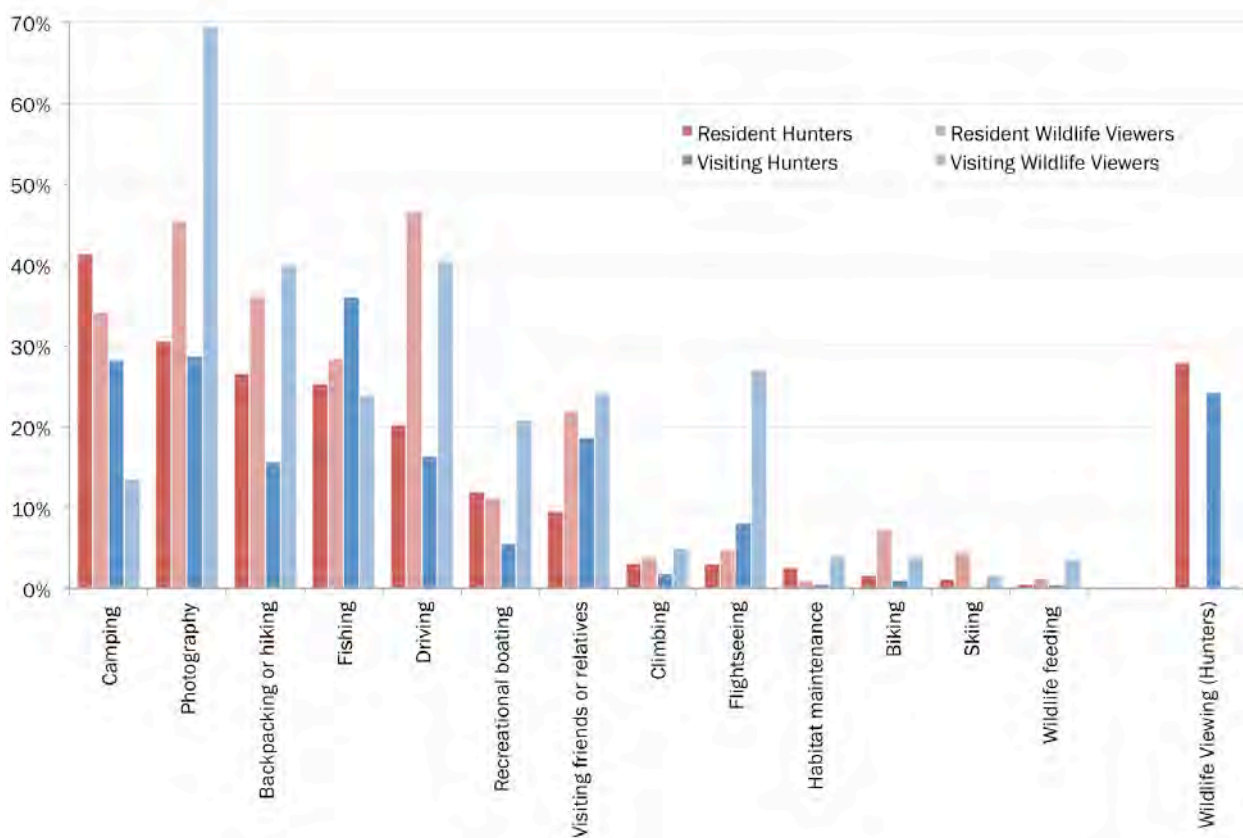


Source: ECONorthwest

1.3 Other Activities for Wildlife Viewers and Hunters

We asked wildlife viewers and hunters about their participation in other activities during their most recent trip. As Figure L-3 shows, the most common other recreational activity for visiting wildlife viewers was photography (69 percent), followed by driving and backpacking or hiking. These were also the three most common activities for resident wildlife viewers. Fishing (36 percent) was the most common among visiting hunters, followed by photography and camping, while resident hunters were most likely to go camping (41 percent), view wildlife, and participate in photography.

Figure L-3. Other Activities that Resident and Visitor Wildlife Viewers and Hunters Participated in During their Trip in Alaska in 2011



Source: ECONorthwest

1.4 Other Participation Data

Table L-2 shows the extent to which residents of each region participated in hunting and wildlife-viewing trips with destinations in that region or in the other four regions. For example, residents of the North Region made approximately 329,000 visits, total, for wildlife-related activities in 2011. Nearly 280,000 of those visits were in the North. Those visits comprised 17 percent of all visits by Alaska residents to the North but 85% of the visits they made (in other words, they stayed in their region 85% of the time). Respondents may have visited more than one region on a trip. Hence, the total number of visits, by region, shown in this table exceeds the total number of hunting and viewing trips shown elsewhere in the report.

Table L-2. Number of Hunting and Viewing Visits in Each Region by Residents of Each Region

Region of Residence	Region of Visit										Total Regional Visits by Residents of Each Region	
	North		Interior		Southwest		Southcentral		Southeast			
North	280,000	17%	20,000	1%	22,000	2%	5,000	0%	1,000	0%	329,000	4%
Interior	278,000	17%	920,000	58%	30,000	3%	104,000	3%	28,000	3%	1,361,000	16%
Southwest	82,000	5%	15,000	1%	448,000	48%	75,000	2%	12,000	1%	632,000	8%
Southcentral	845,000	51%	513,000	32%	370,000	39%	2,825,000	92%	199,000	18%	4,752,000	57%
Southeast	94,000	6%	94,000	6%	72,000	8%	43,000	1%	856,000	78%	1,159,000	14%
Undisclosed ¹	67,000	4%	24,000	2%	0	0%	22,000	1%	0	0%	113,000	1%
Total Visits to Each Region	1,647,000	100%	1,586,000	100%	942,000	100%	3,075,000	100%	1,096,000	100%	8,346,000	100%

Source: ECONorthwest

Notes: Totals may not equal the sum of the components due to rounding. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

1. Six (6) of the 1500 resident respondents chose not to report their region of residence.

Table L-3 shows where households from each region engaged in hunting and wildlife-related activities. For each destination region, it shows the proportion of households from each region that engaged in wildlife-related activities in that destination region. For example, looking at the first row, 32 percent of households from the North Region viewed wildlife or hunted in the Interior Region during 2011. Only 4 percent of households from the North visited the Southeast to hunt or view wildlife. More households engaged in wildlife-related activities in their home region than in other regions. Residents of the North Region had the highest percentage, with 83 percent of Northern households participating in wildlife viewing or hunting in the North. The Southwest Region had the lowest percentage, with 62 percent of the Southwest Region's households participating in wildlife-related activities in the Southwest. After the home region, the Southcentral, Interior, and North Regions were the next most likely destinations, capturing visits by 18 to 45 percent of households of the other regions. On the whole, 58 percent of all Alaskan households visited the Southcentral Region, 47 percent visited the Interior Region, and 33 percent visited the North Region during 2011 to hunt or view wildlife.

Table L-3. Percentage of Each Region's Households that Engaged in Hunting or Viewing, by Destination Region

Region of Residence	Destination Region				
	North	Interior	Southwest	Southcentral	Southeast
North	83%	32%	19%	18%	4%
Interior	44%	80%	19%	44%	15%
Southwest	26%	19%	62%	30%	14%
Southcentral	31%	45%	22%	72%	18%
Southeast	18%	26%	12%	33%	80%
Undisclosed ¹	51%	65%	0%	67%	18%
Total	33%	47%	24%	58%	24%

Source: ECONorthwest. The diagonal line of gray boxes shows the share of Alaskan households who engaged in hunting or wildlife viewing within the region where they live. A respondent may visit more than one region on a trip.

Notes: 1. Six (6) of the 1500 resident respondents chose not to report their region of residence.

Differences in participation in hunting and viewing activities illustrate the influence of ethnic group, income, and membership in a conservation organization on wildlife's economic importance to residents. Table L-4 shows that, among resident respondents who identified their ethnicity, Native Alaskan and Native American households took more hunting and wildlife-viewing trips per household in 2011 than did other households.

Table L-4. Resident Participation in Hunting and Wildlife Viewing, by Ethnicity of Respondent

	Hunting		Wildlife Viewing			
	Percent of Households Participating	Average Number of Trips per Household	Percent of Households Participating	Average Number of Trips per Household	Percent Participating in Neither	Number
All Groups	37%	11.0	77%	30.0	15%	1,500
Asian	25%	10.2	53%	17.8	35%	64
Black/African American	22%	3.3	67%	6.8	25%	38
Hispanic	31%	7.8	76%	16.8	17%	42
Native Alaskan	51%	21.0	69%	38.1	16%	135
Native American	46%	11.5	76%	41.3	14%	42
White	35%	9.8	80%	29.6	13%	1111
Other	46%	6.1	84%	41.8	14%	49
Refused to Answer	63%	4.5	61%	46.5	10%	19

Source: ECONorthwest. Data from Resident Population Survey, Wildlife-Viewing Survey, and Hunting Survey.

Table L-5 shows that the highest levels of participation generally occurred among households with the highest income levels. Of households with incomes less than \$25,000, 26 percent did not participate in hunting or wildlife viewing trips in 2011. Regardless of income, more households participated in wildlife-viewing trips than in hunting trips.

Table L-5. Resident Participation in Hunting and Wildlife Viewing, by Income of Household

	Hunting		Wildlife Viewing		Percent Participating in Neither	Number
	Percent Participating	Average Number of Trips	Percent Participating	Average Number of Trips		
Total Residents	37%	11.0	77%	30.0	15%	1,500
Less than \$25,000	27%	17.6	67%	28.0	26%	256
\$25,000-\$49,999	35%	7.1	81%	34.5	13%	306
\$50,000-\$74,999	38%	10.9	79%	23.7	14%	317
\$75,000-\$99,999	41%	9.1	78%	31.6	11%	227
\$100,000-\$124,999	36%	14.8	77%	27.9	12%	136
\$125,000-\$149,999	46%	9.0	81%	28.4	8%	98
\$150,000-\$200,000	36%	6.8	86%	27.0	6%	80
More than \$200,000	60%	13.3	81%	43.4	9%	40
Refused to Answer	48%	16.9	64%	57.4	24%	40

Source: ECONorthwest. Data from Resident Population Survey, Wildlife-Viewing Survey, and Hunting Survey.

Table L-6 shows that households with one or more person having a membership in a conservation group were more likely to participate in hunting and wildlife-viewing than households with no membership in such an organization. Member households went on slightly fewer hunting trips than non-member households, though more wildlife-viewing trips than non-member households.

Table L-6. Participation in Hunting and Wildlife Viewing, by Household Membership in a Conservation Organization

	Hunting		Wildlife Viewing		Percent Participating in Neither	Number
	Percent Participating	Average Number of Trips	Percent Participating	Average Number of Trips ¹		
Total Residents	37%	11.0	77%	30.0	15%	1,500
Member	58%	10.0	86%	41.9	4%	286
Non-Member	32%	11.4	75%	26.9	17%	1,214

Source: ECONorthwest. Data from Resident Population Survey, Wildlife-Viewing Survey, and Hunting Survey.