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Hunting-Related Economic Activity in Nevada

A County-Level Analysis of the Economic Activity Associated with Big Game and Upland Game Hunting in 2020

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This publication was produced in partnership with the **Nevada Economic Assessment Project (NEAP)**, which aims to provide county, state and federal agencies, and their partners, with quantitative and qualitative baseline data and analyses to better understand trends in each county's demographic, social, economic, fiscal and environmental characteristics.

More information on the project can be found on our webpage: Extension.unr.edu/NEAP.

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To request an electronic copy of this report or if you have any questions about its contents, please contact Michael H. Taylor at taylor@unr.edu or 775-784-1679.

Executive Summary

Big game and upland game hunting are important outdoor recreation activities in Nevada. In a companion report, Bowman et al. (2022) estimate that in 2020 roughly 27,000 big game hunters and their guests, along with an estimated 39,982 upland game hunters, set out on the Nevada landscape in pursuit of game animals. These hunters spent a total of 469,970 days big game hunting and 209,110 days upland game hunting and, in doing so, spent money on goods and services throughout the state. Bowman et al. (2022) estimate that there were $81 million in expenditures related to big game hunting in Nevada in 2020, $39 million related to upland game hunting, and $260 million on big-ticket items, such as recreational vehicles and other durable goods, purchased for hunting. This report analyzes how these hunting-related expenditures translated into economic activity (employment, output, tax revenue, etc.) for each county in Nevada. In doing so, this report shows the importance of hunting to the economies of Nevada's counties and demonstrates the potential economic development opportunities related to hunting.

This report considers two measures of the economic activity associated with hunting. First, the report provides estimates of the total *economic contribution* of big game and upland game hunting to Nevada counties in 2020. The economic contribution analysis captures the total economic activity supported by hunting-related expenditures in Nevada counties in 2020. Significant findings include:

- The economic contributions were highest in rural counties with the most hunting effort days. The counties with the highest economic contributions from hunting in 2020 were Elko at $9.3 million, White Pine with $3.8 million, and Lincoln with $2.7 million.
- On average, a dollar spent on hunting in a rural county generates $1.29 of total economic output. For urban counties, a dollar spent on hunting generates an average of $1.59.

Urban counties generate more economic activity per dollar of hunting expenditure because there are more business-to-business linkages in urban counties, as well as more businesses to capture the spending that results from the additional labor income related to hunting.

- Figure 1 and Table 1 show the total economic contribution of hunting to the *economic output* in counties across Nevada. Economic output captures all of the spending in a county that is attributable to hunting activities in the state.
- Figure 2 and Table 2 show the total economic contribution of hunting to *employment* in counties across Nevada. Employment is measured in full-time equivalent positions.

Second, the report also provides estimates of the *economic impact* of additional hunting opportunities in Nevada counties. The economic impact measures—or *response coefficients*—can be used by policymakers to estimate the increases in employment, tax revenue, economic output, etc., associated with policies to increase hunting opportunities in their counties. Significant findings include:

- On average across counties, an increase of 10 hunting permits (further referred to as *tags*) for antlered mule deer will increase total economic output by $4,489 and employment by 0.05 jobs; 10 tags for male pronghorn will increase output by $3,200 and employment by 0.036 jobs; and 10 tags for antlered elk will increase output by $19,000 and employment by 0.238 jobs.
- An increase in 50 upland game hunting days by visiting hunters will increase total economic output by $1,100 and total employment by 0.011 jobs, on average.

A glossary of terms is available in the appendix (Page 99).

Figure 1: Economic Contributions of Hunting to Output by County in 2020

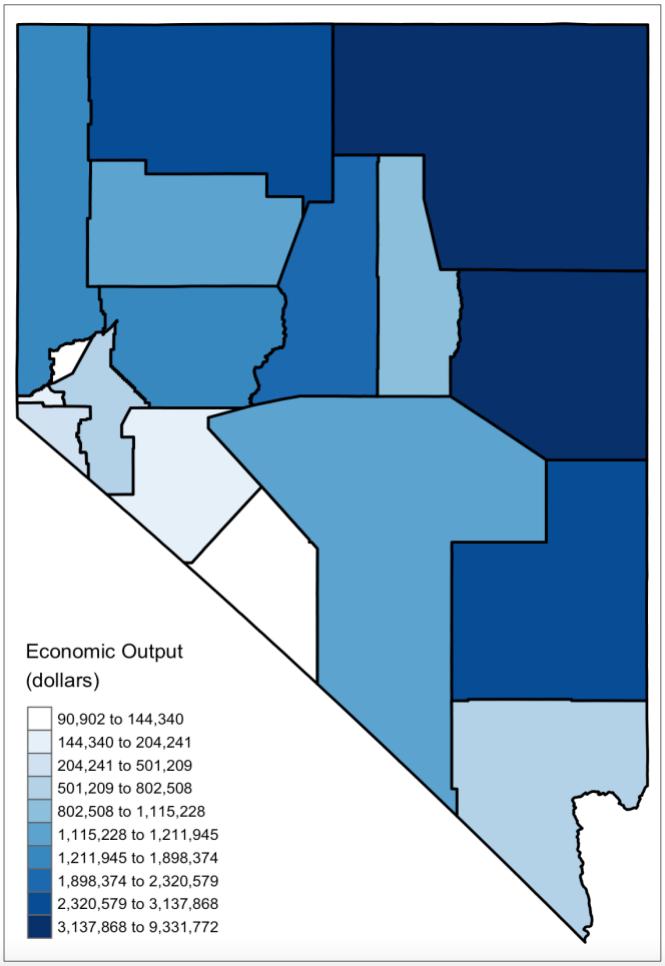

Table 1: Total Economic Contribution of Hunting to Output by County in 2020

County	Economic Output
Esmeralda	$90,902
Storey	$136,763
Mineral	$149,392
Carson City	$182,821
Douglas	$289,919
Lyon	$554,031
Clark	$610,866
Eureka	$1,089,972
Pershing	$1,115,228
Nye	$1,172,856
Churchill	$1,238,004
Washoe	$1,799,888
Lander	$2,292,321
Humboldt	$2,327,644
Lincoln	$2,701,959
White Pine	$3,791,732
Elko	$9,331,772

Figure 2: Economic Contributions of Hunting to Employment by County in 2020

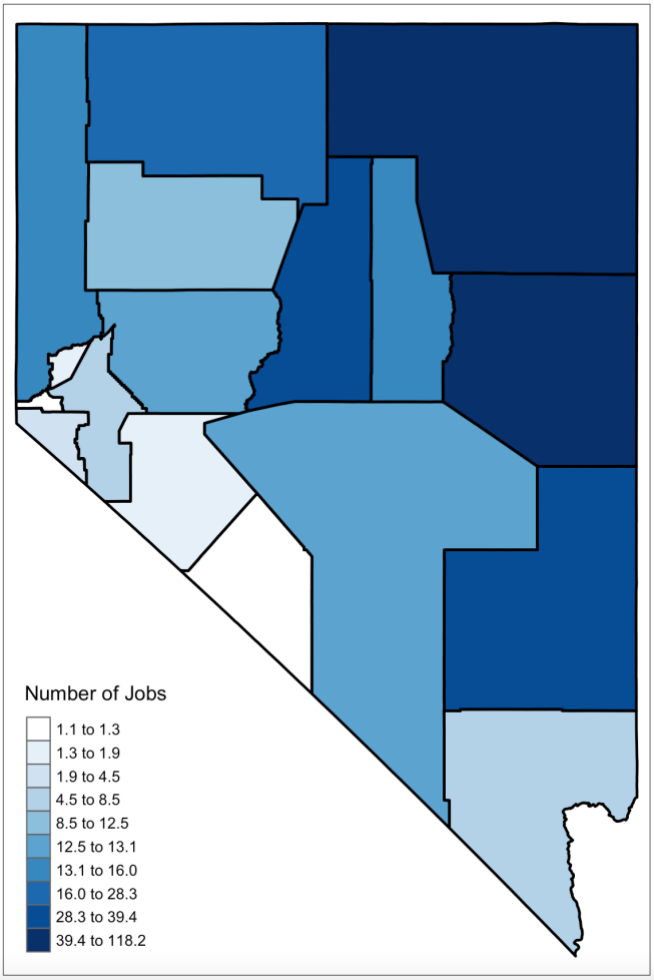

Table 2: Economic Contributions of Hunting to Employment by County in 2020

County	Number of Jobs
Esmeralda	1.10
Carson City	1.23
Mineral	1.35
Storey	1.63
Douglas	2.73
Clark	4.95
Lyon	5.86
Pershing	12.45
Nye	12.46
Churchill	12.88
Eureka	13.28
Washoe	13.80
Humboldt	24.72
Lander	29.19
Lincoln	35.64
White Pine	45.06
Elko	118.16

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1. Data and Methodology

This section describes the data and methodology used to estimate the economic activity generated by big game and upland game hunting-related expenditures in Nevada in 2020. The remaining sections report the economic contributions and economic impacts for each of Nevada's counties, organized in alphabetical order. The appendix includes a glossary of key terms (italicized) used in this report.

1.1 Data

This report uses data from three sources to estimate the economic activity generated by hunting-related expenditures in Nevada in 2020. The first data source is the hunter expenditure survey conducted by the authors in collaboration with the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW). Over 8,000 hunters were invited to participate via an online survey instrument, and 2,004 completed the survey. The survey provides three key pieces of information used to estimate the economic activity, including detailed information on hunter expenditures, estimated number of big game hunting trip and scouting trip guests, and estimated participation in upland game hunting. A full report of the survey methods and results can be found in the companion report (Bowman et al., 2022).

The second data source is NDOW's "Big Game Hunt Stats" data set, which summarizes NDOW's annual big game survey (NDOW, 2020). Every hunter who receives a tag to hunt in Nevada is required to fill out the big game survey at the end of each hunting season. In 2020, over 95% of hunters returned the survey. This data set reports the average number of days spent hunting and scouting per big game hunt. This information is used to estimate the total number of resident and nonresident hunting and scouting days per tag in 2020.

The third data source is administrative data provided by NDOW. This data set has information on each hunter that drew a tag in 2020, including home ZIP code and the approximate location of their hunt (the *hunt unit*). This data set is used to obtain the total number of tags issued in Nevada in 2020 for each big game species, determine each tag holder's home county and destination county, and estimate the total number of upland game hunters in Nevada in 2020.

1.2 Hunter Expenditure

The analysis in this report uses estimates of average tag-related expenditures for big game hunters and per hunt day expenditures for upland game hunters. The companion report documents how these expenditures were estimated (Bowman et al., 2022). For big game, expenditures represent all spending by tag holders and their guests before, during, and after all hunting or scouting trips related to a tag. For upland game, expenditures represent average hunter expenditures associated with an upland game effort day.

Hunting-related expenditures can occur in three locations: before leaving home, traveling to and from the hunting site, and near the hunting site (within 100 miles). Respondents to the expenditure survey who traveled out of their home counties to hunt were asked to indicate in which of the three settings their expenditures occurred. For residents, 65% of total trip-related expenditures occur before leaving home; for nonresidents, 45%. Residents spent 22% of their total trip-related expenditures during travel; nonresidents spent 31%. Expenditures near the hunt site represent the smallest portion of trip-related expenditures at 14% for residents and 24% for nonresidents.

The information on the location of expenditures from the expenditure survey is used together with information from NDOW administrative data on each hunter's home county and

the county of the hunt site (hereafter *hunt county*) to assign their expenditures to specific counties. Expenditures that occur before leaving on a hunting or scouting trip are attributed to the hunter's home county, expenditures that occur while traveling to the hunt site are attributed in proportion to mileage driven within the counties along the hunter's driving route, and expenditures that occur near the hunt site are attributed to the hunt county.[1]

One-time expenditures, such as those for taxidermy, meat processing, guide services, and private tag sales, were assigned to counties as follows. First, the share of meat processing and taxidermy service expenditures by county is estimated from the expenditure survey. Second, guide service expenditures are assumed to take place within the county of the hunt. Third, private tag sales (sales of landowner compensation tags and incentive tags) are attributed to the county for which the tag is issued.

1.2.1 Hunter Origin and Destination

Big game hunting is heavily concentrated in northeast Nevada. Most of the big game tags in the state are in the northeast counties of Elko, White Pine, Lincoln, Eureka, and Lander. Figure 3 shows the distribution of tags for deer, pronghorn, and elk across the state.

Unsurprisingly, Nevada's two urban counties, Clark and Washoe, are the main origin counties of Nevada big game hunters. Figure 4 shows the origin and destination of visiting hunters. Figure 4 shows that 75% of big game hunters from Nevada travel to other counties in Nevada to hunt.

[1] The home ZIP code and hunt unit are matched to the respective counties, and a driving route is plotted between them using the routing software package stplanr on R (Lovelace and Ellison., 2018).

Upland game hunting is concentrated in the north of the state. Figure 5 and Table 3 show the distribution of upland game hunt days by county. Washoe County and Humboldt County host the most upland game hunting days.

Figure 3. Deer, Elk, and Pronghorn Tags by Hunt Unit in 2020

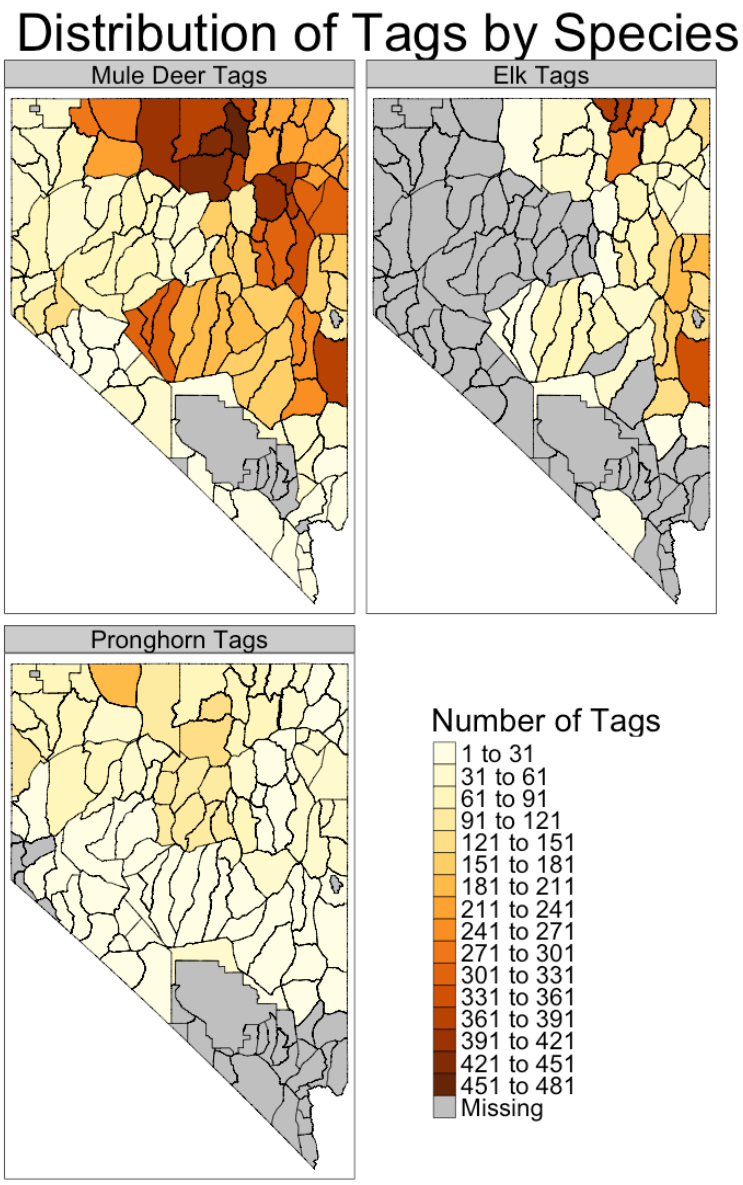

Figure 4: Big Game Tags by County of Origin and Destination in 2020

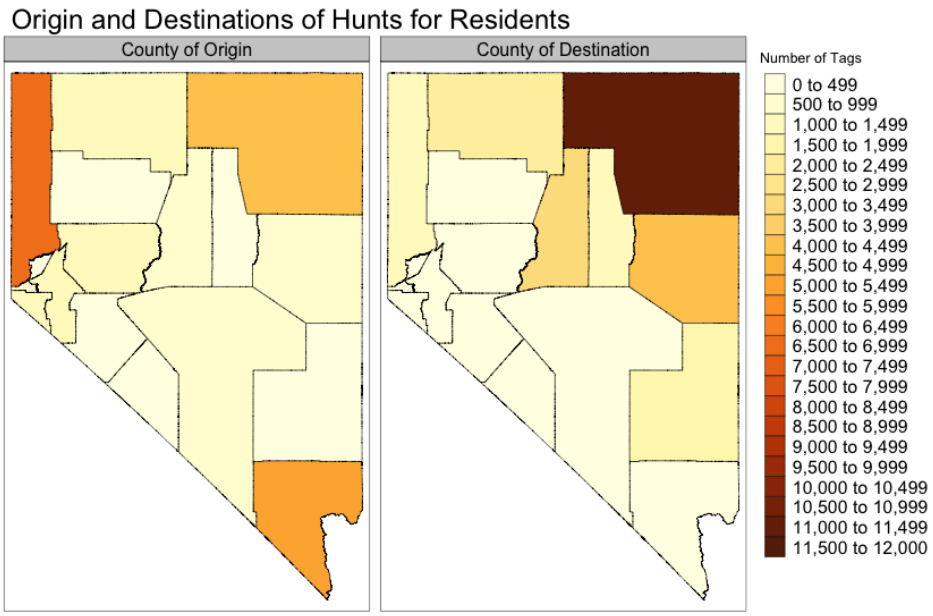

Figure 5: Days Hunting Upland Game by County in 2020

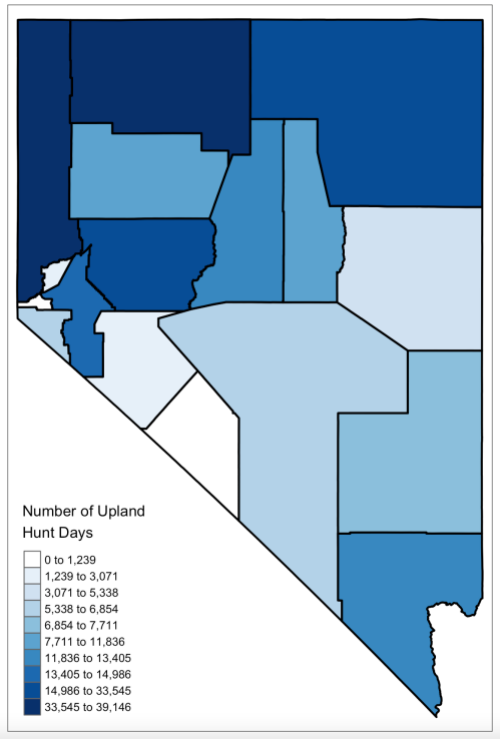

Table 3: Days Hunting Upland Game by County in 2020

County[2]	Days
Esmeralda	923
Mineral	1,450
Storey	26,36
White Pine	4,811
Douglas	5,470
Nye	6,722
Lincoln	7,052
Eureka	7,711
Pershing	10,017
Lander	13,049
Clark	13,312
Lyon	13,774
Churchill	15,290
Elko	32,227
Humboldt	35,522
Washoe	39,146

[2] Upland game hunting participation was not estimated for Carson City.

1.2.2 Hunter Expenditure by County

Figure 6 and Table 4 show expenditure patterns for resident big game hunters who hunt outside of their home county. Expenditures before leaving home are highest in Clark and Washoe counties, which are Nevada's most populous counties and are home to the most big game hunters in 2020. Further, travel expenditures are highest in Pershing and Lincoln counties. These two counties are on the major transportation routes from the population centers in Clark and Washoe counties to the large concentration of hunting opportunities in northeast Nevada. Finally, expenditures near the hunting site are highest in Elko and White Pine counties, the two counties that feature the highest concentration of hunting opportunities.

Figure 7 and Table 5 show total big game hunting-related expenditures by county. The origin counties (Clark County and Washoe County) capture a combined 36% of the total big game hunting-related expenditures within Nevada, mostly from hunters preparing to hunt elsewhere. Elko County, a destination county, accounts for 19% of the total hunting-related expenditure within Nevada. Combined with White Pine County and Lincoln County, the three eastern-most counties capture 30% of total big game hunting-related spending within Nevada.

Figure 8 and Table 6 show total upland game hunting-related expenditures by county. Total upland game hunting-related expenditures are greatest in Washoe, Clark, Elko, and Humboldt counties.

Figure 6: Expenditure by Location for Nevada Big Game Hunters Outside of Home County in 2020

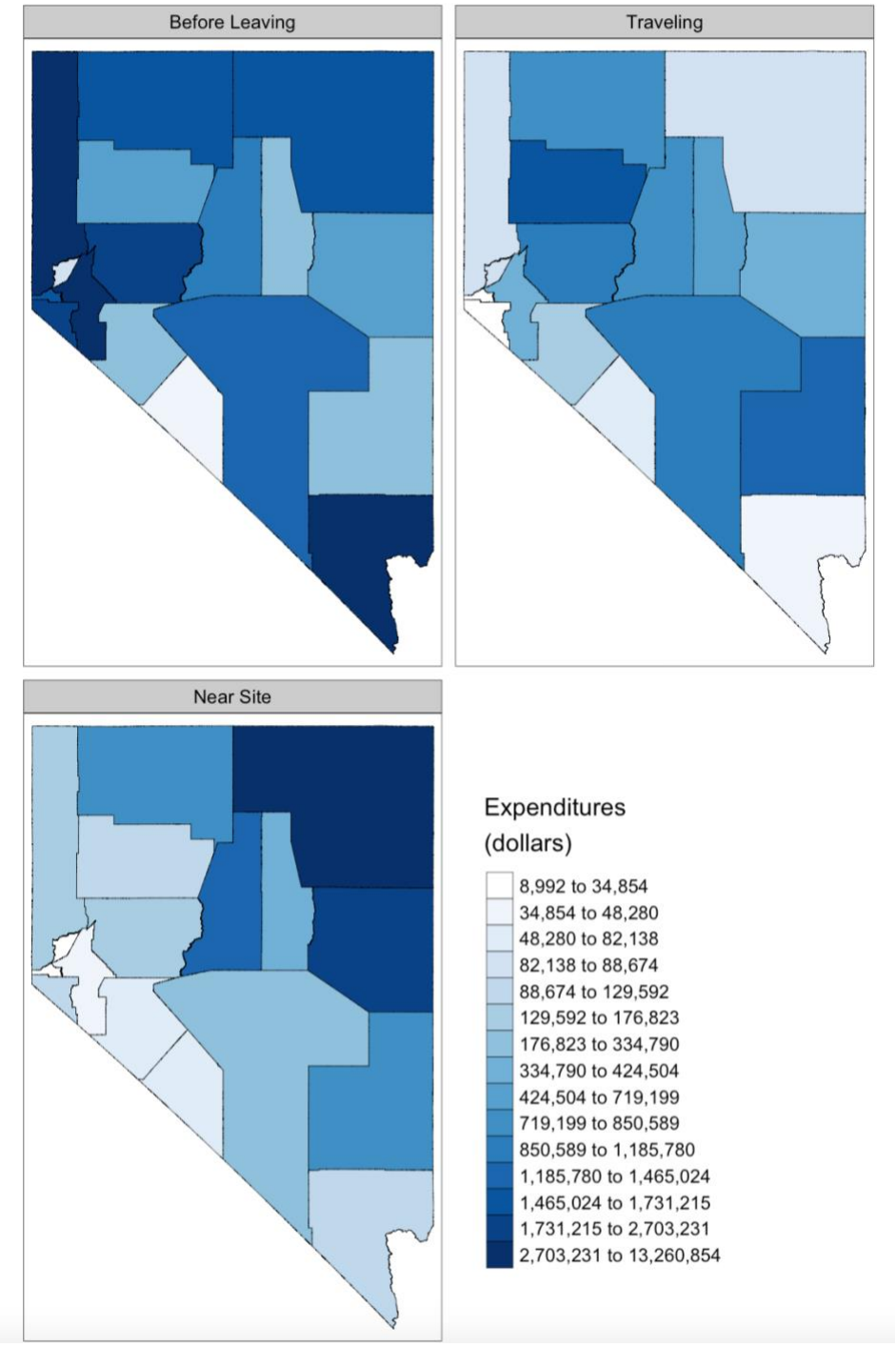

Table 4: Expenditure by Location for Nevada Big Game Hunters Hunting Outside of Their Home County in 2020

County	Before Leaving	Traveling	Near Site
Carson City	$1,465,024	$12,834	$33,070
Churchill	$2,017,078	$1,024,669	$134,335
Clark	$11,447,745	$38,420	$110,590
Douglas	$2,031,293	$8,992	$93,786
Elko	$1,651,008	$82,138	$3,691,633
Esmeralda	$40,620	$64,502	$65,719
Eureka	$316,479	$627,245	$415,382
Humboldt	$1,517,808	$734,217	$719,199
Lander	$895,958	$827,904	$1,266,336
Lincoln	$314,307	$1,373,247	$775,338
Lyon	$3,039,200	$371,412	$38,717
Mineral	$235,242	$149,606	$52,110
Nye	$1,340,331	$1,008,515	$176,823
Pershing	$428,045	$1,473,980	$120,106
Storey	$84,900	$86,118	$28,625
Washoe	$13,260,854	$85,017	$147,574
White Pine	$631,546	$417,423	$1,891,629

Figure 7: Tag-Related Expenditures by County in 2020

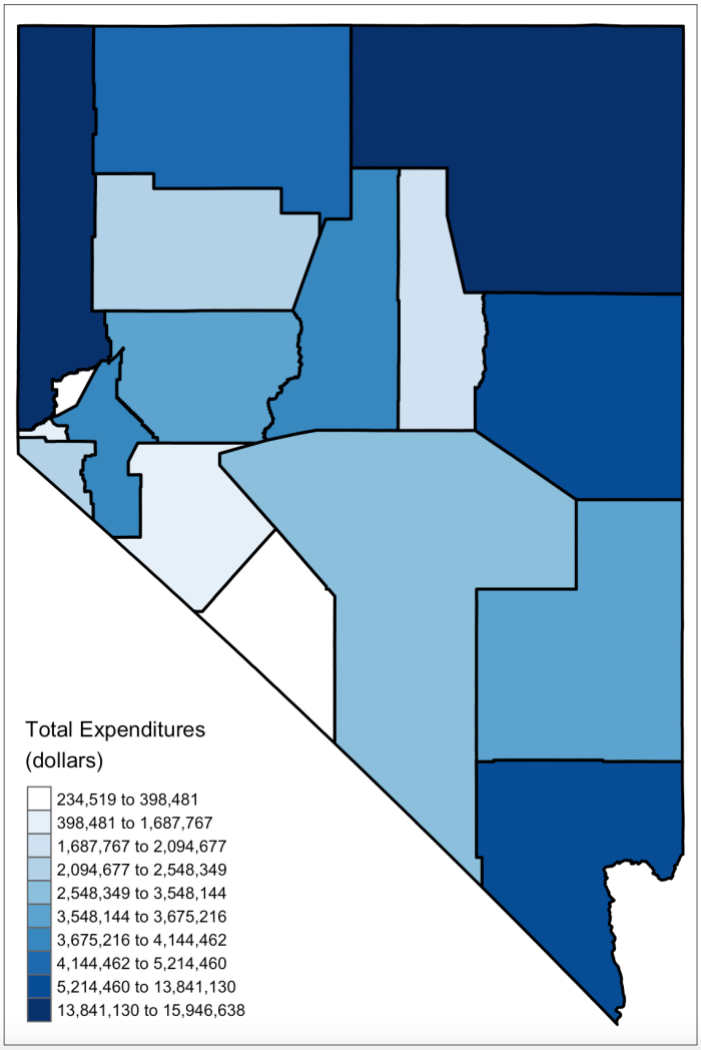

Table 5: Tag-Related Expenditures by County in 2020

County	Total Expenditures
Storey	$234,519
Esmeralda	$234,944
Mineral	$507,506
Carson City	$1,660,798
Eureka	$1,795,647
Pershing	$2,169,434
Douglas	$2,441,527
Nye	$2,708,583
Lincoln	$3,548,144
Churchill	$3,662,647
Lyon	$3,683,595
Lander	$4,084,295
Humboldt	$4,385,131
White Pine	$5,421,793
Clark	$12,774,262
Elko	$15,441,431
Washoe	$15,946,638
Total	$80,700,891

Figure 8: Total Upland Game Hunting-Related Expenditures by County in 2020

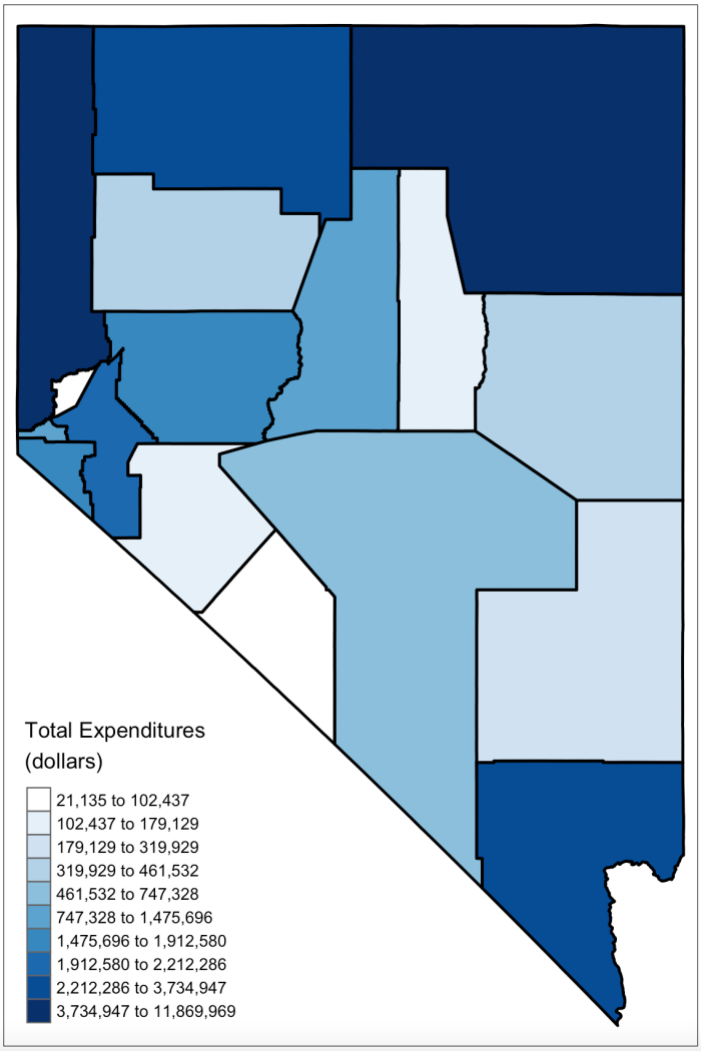

Table 6: Total Upland Game Hunting-Related Expenditures by County in 2020

County	Total Expenditures
Esmeralda	$21,135
Storey	$60,385
Mineral	$130,473
Eureka	$176,625
Lincoln	$189,143
White Pine	$352,626
Pershing	$415,516
Nye	$530,556
Lander	$747,328
Carson City	$1,336,376
Douglas	$1,568,577
Churchill	$1,890,425
Lyon	$2,001,197
Humboldt	$2,265,059
Clark	$3,674,312
Elko	$3,825,899
Washoe	$11,869,969
Total*	$31,055,599

*Total expenditures do not include travel expenditures and therefore do not reflect the total upland game hunting-related spending in Nevada reported by Bowman et al. (2022).

1.3 New-Dollar Expenditures

The analysis in this report focuses on hunting-related expenditures in Nevada that can be classified as "new dollars." New dollars are the portion of expenditures that would be spent outside of the county if the existing hunting opportunities in the state were not available. Of the total hunting-related expenditures reported above, the following are assumed to represent new-dollar expenditures:

1. Nonresident hunters: All expenditures by nonresident hunters in Nevada are assumed to represent new dollars.[3] This is equivalent to assuming that nonresident hunters would not visit and spend money in Nevada if the hunting opportunities that brought them to the state were not available.
2. Local resident hunters: *Local resident hunters* are Nevada residents who hunt in their home county. We assume that 10% of a local resident hunter's hunting-related expenditures represent new dollars.[4] This assumption reflects our desire to be conservative in our estimates of the economic activity related to hunting in Nevada. This assumption implies that most of a local resident hunter's expenditure will occur in Nevada, even without the presence of in-state hunting opportunities. For example, local resident hunters and their guests may have pursued another outdoor recreation activity in

[3] Using standard terminology in regional economic analysis, this assumption is equivalent to assuming all expenditures by nonresident hunters represent *exports* for the study region.

[4] Using standard terminology in regional economic analysis, this assumption is equivalent to assuming a 10% *import substitution* rate for local resident hunters.

their home county if the hunting opportunity in Nevada were not available, and would have made similar purchases of items such as food, gear, etc.[5]

3. Visiting resident hunters: *Visiting resident hunters* are Nevada residents who hunt outside of their home county. We assume that all spending by visiting resident hunters that occurs outside their home counties, both in transit to the hunt county and in the hunt county, represent new dollars. On the other hand, we assume that none of the spending by visiting resident hunters in their home counties represents new dollars. As with local resident hunters, this assumption is conservative and is made to ensure that we do not overstate the economic activity related to hunting.

1.4 Economic Activity Analysis

1.4.1 Industrial Sectors

The analysis of the economic activity related to hunting in this report was performed using IMPLAN, a widely used regional economic modeling software. Table 7 provides a crosswalk between the hunter expenditure categories in the expenditure survey and the industrial sectors in IMPLAN.

[5] Previous studies have made the alternative assumption 100% of resident expenditure represents new dollars (Southwick., 2017)). We deem this assumption to be unrealistic and would cause our study to significantly over-estimate the economic contribution from hunting. We also feel that the polar alternative assumption that 0% of resident expenditures represents new dollars is unrealistic and would cause our study to understate the economic contributions of hunting to Nevada.

Table 7: Expenditure Category and IMPLAN Sector Crosswalk

Expenditure Category	IMPLAN Sector
Supplies and gear	410 Retail* - Sporting goods…. stores
Fuel	408 Retail* - Gasoline stores
Rental equipment	451 General and consumer goods rental…
Groceries	406 Retail* - Food and beverage stores
Hotel, motel, campsite	507 Hotels and motels
Restaurants (full service)	509 Full-service restaurants
Fast food	510 Limited-service restaurants
Bars	511 All other food and drinking places
Other	412 Retail* - Miscellaneous store retailers
Guide Services	504 Other amusement and recreation industries
Private Tags	10 All other crop farming
Taxidermy	499 Independent artists, writers, and performers
Meat	90 Meat processed from carcasses

*Retail sales are margined, meaning only the portion of the sale that remains in the region (i.e., the markup) is used in the economic activity analysis.

1.4.2 Direct, Secondary, and Total Effects

The analysis reports the economic activity related to the direct and secondary effects of hunting-related expenditures in Nevada. The direct effects are all the hunting and scouting-related new-dollar expenditures made by tag holders and guests within the county of interest (see

previous section for definition of "new-dollar" expenditures).[6] The direct effects are used to estimate the secondary effects. Secondary effects have two components. First, there are indirect effects, which are the economic activity taking place in the supply chain (i.e., business-to-business transactions) that are generated from new-dollar hunting-related expenditures. Second, there are induced effects, which are the economic activity generated by employees when they spend their labor income earned as a result of new-dollar hunting-related expenditures. The total effects are the direct effects plus the secondary effects.

1.4.3 Metrics of Economic Activity

Economic activity analysis produces two sets of metrics. First are economic indicators, which include employment, labor income, value added, and output. Employment is the number of full-time equivalent jobs attributable to the event or industry under analysis. Labor income is the sum of employee wages and proprietor income. Value added is the difference between final sale prices and the cost of supplying the goods and services. Output is the total final demand sales, which captures all the spending attributable to the event or industry.

Second are the fiscal indicators that describe the effect of hunting on tax revenue generated.[7] IMPLAN estimates the changes in taxes collected by subcounty, county, state, and

[6] Using standard terminology in regional economic analysis, retail sales are *margined* so the portion of the sale that remains within the county is considered in the analysis.

[7] All metrics relating to county and subcounty taxes are measuring revenue generate and not necessarily revenue received by the entity. Nevada allocates some county and subcounty tax revenues through a consolidated tax distribution system, which determines, on a case-by-case basis, how revenues are allocated.

federal governments. Applicable taxes include property taxes, sales taxes, income taxes, etc.[8] Subcounty taxes include taxes collected by entities such as cities and towns and also include taxes for subcounty special districts.

1.4.4 Economic Contributions and Economic Impacts

This report considers two measures of the economic activity associated with hunting. First, the report provides estimates of the total *economic contribution* of big game and upland game hunting to Nevada counties in 2020. The economic contribution estimates capture the total economic activity supported by new-dollar hunting-related expenditures in Nevada (Watson et al., 2015). Economic contributions could be thought of as the economic activity that would be lost if all the big game or upland game hunting opportunities in Nevada were to vanish.

Second, the report provides estimates of the *economic impact* of additional hunting opportunities in Nevada counties. We estimate the additional economic activity resulting from the new-dollar expenditures associated with an increase of 10 tags for the most commonly hunted big game animals (antlered and antlerless mule deer, antlered and antlerless elk, and male and female pronghorn antelope) in a county and an increase of 50 visiting upland game hunting days in a county. These economic impact measures—or *response coefficients*—can be used by policymakers to estimate the increases in employment, labor income, value added, output, and tax revenue associated with policies to increase hunting opportunities in their counties.

As discussed above in Section 1.3, the analysis distinguishes between three categories of hunters: nonresident, visiting resident, and local resident. The estimated response coefficients for

[8] For a complete list of applicable taxes, visit the IMPLAN article titled "Taxes: Where's the Tax?" (IMPLAN, 2020).

big game assume that the 10 new tags are distributed to these three categories of hunters in the same portions as they were distributed in 2020 in each county. For tags offered to nonresidents (antlered deer, male pronghorn, and antlered and antlerless elk), 10% are required by regulation to be allocated to nonresidents; therefore, one in 10 of these tags will go to a nonresident hunter. The remaining nine resident tags are assumed to go to the mix of local and visiting residents observed in 2020. See Table A.2 in the Appendix for details on the percent local resident and percent visiting resident for each county.

For upland game, the estimated response coefficients assume that there are 50 additional hunt days in each county by visiting hunters. Bowman et al. (2022) report no significant difference in per hunt day spending in the hunt county between visiting resident and nonresident upland game hunters; therefore, these two categories of hunters are combined in the upland game analysis.

1.5 Interpreting the County Tables

The remaining sections report the hunting-related economic contribution and impact metrics for each county. Each county has a set of tables that accompany a short narrative.

The "Economic Contributions of Big Game Hunting" tables describe the estimated economic contributions from big game hunting for the corresponding county in terms of employment labor income, value added, and output (see Section 1.4.3 for the definitions of these terms) in 2020. The "Economic Contributions of Upland Game Hunting" tables report the same metrics, but for upland game hunting.

The "Fiscal Contributions" tables describe the fiscal contributions of big game and upland game hunting for each county in 2020.

The “Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags” tables describe the economic impacts (in employment, labor income, value added, and output) of an additional 10 tags for the types of big game within the county.

The “Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags” tables describe the tax implications of an additional 10 big game tags within the county.

The tables “Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days” and “Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days” report the same metrics as the corresponding big game tables but show the impacts of an additional 50 day of upland game hunting within the county.

2. Carson City

In Carson City in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 1,110 days hunting for big game and 471 days scouting for big game. Carson City hosted hunts for antlered deer (66 tags), antlerless deer (5 tags), and bear (5 tags) in 2020. Upland game hunting participation is not estimated for Carson City.

In 2020, big game hunters made $136,590 new-dollar expenditures in Carson City (direct effect). These expenditures translate to $46,231 in secondary effects and a total economic contribution of $182,821 of economic output; one job; a combined fiscal contribution of $7,248 in subcounty tax revenue; and $36,860 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, in Carson City.[9] The economic and fiscal contributions of upland game hunting are not estimated for Carson City.

An increase of 10 tags in Carson City leads to increases in economic output ranging from $3,404 for antlerless deer to $5,802 for antlered deer. See Table Carson City.3 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Carson City. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the subcounty tax revenue ranging from $93 for antlerless deer to $153 for antlered deer. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $1,235; increases subcounty tax revenue by $32; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $210.

[9] Carson City is not a county (it is a consolidated municipality) and therefore does not collect county taxes. Subcounty taxes are reported for Carson City. County tax information will be reported for the remaining counties in the report.

2.1 Carson City: Economic Contributions

Table Carson City.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.916	$24,791	$59,135	$136,590
Secondary Effect	0.313	$12,609	$22,546	$46,231
Total Effect	**1.229**	**$37,400**	**$81,681**	**$182,821**

Table Carson City.2: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game
Subcounty	$7,248
County	$0
State	$21,172
Federal	$8,440
Total	**$36,860**

2.2 Carson City: Economic Impacts

Table Carson City.3: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer
Employment	Direct Effect	0.045	0.025
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.011	0.007
Employment	Total Effect	0.056	0.031
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$1,666	$891
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$550	$334
Labor Income	Total Effect	$2,216	$1,225
Value Added	Direct Effect	$2,643	$1,529
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$923	$551
Value Added	Total Effect	$3,566	$2,080
Output	Direct Effect	$4,031	$2,370
Output	Secondary Effect	$1,771	$1,035
Output	**Total Effect**	**$5,802**	**$3,404**

Table Carson City.4: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer
Subcounty	$153	$93
County	$0	$0
State	$446	$272
Federal	$402	$227
Total	**$1,001**	**$592**

Table Carson City.5: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.009	$327	$564	$858
Secondary Effect	0.002	$122	$201	$377
Total Effect	**0.011**	**$449**	**$765**	**$1,235**

Table Carson City.6: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$32
County	$0
State	$94
Federal	$83
Total	**$210**

3. Churchill County

In Churchill County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 4,044 days hunting for big game, and 2,369 days scouting for big game. Churchill County hosted hunts for antlered deer (208 tags), antlerless deer (60 tags), male antelope (65 tags), female antelope (30 tags), and male sheep (42 tags) in 2020. Churchill County hosted 15,290 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $735,867 new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $191,238 new-dollar expenditures in Churchill County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $310,900 and a total economic contribution of $1.2 million of economic output; 13 total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $26,451 for the county tax revenue; and $274,598 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Churchill County.

An increase of 10 tags in Churchill County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $764 for female pronghorn antelope to $4,344 for antlered deer. See Table Churchill.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Churchill County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $15 for female pronghorn antelope to $76 for antlered deer. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $1,155; increases county tax revenue by $20; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $225.

3.1 Churchill County: Economic Contributions

Table Churchill.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	8.669	$250,835	$451,216	$735,867
Secondary Effect	1.605	$60,485	$126,535	$245,058
Total Effect	**10.274**	**$311,320**	**$577,751**	**$980,925**

Table Churchill.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	2.171	$68,350	$121,002	$191,238
Secondary Effect	0.433	$16,266	$34,071	$65,842
Total Effect	**2.603**	**$84,616**	**$155,073**	**$257,080**

Table Churchill.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$23,283	$5,046	$28,329
County	$21,741	$4,710	$26,451
State	$102,132	$22,111	$124,242
Federal	$75,511	$20,064	$95,575
Total	**$222,667**	**$51,931**	**$274,598**

3.2 Churchill County: Economic Impacts

Table Churchill.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.039	0.020	0.028	0.006
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.007	0.004	0.005	0.001
Employment	Total Effect	0.046	0.024	0.033	0.008
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$1,262	$618	$903	$198
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$279	$148	$206	$48
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,541	$767	$1,109	$246
Value Added	Direct Effect	$2,027	$1,084	$1,437	$358
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$587	$311	$432	$100
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,614	$1,395	$1,869	$459
Output	Direct Effect	$3,211	$1,741	$2,316	$570
Output	Secondary Effect	$1,133	$602	$832	$194
Output	**Total Effect**	**$4,344**	**$2,343**	**$3,148**	**$764**

Table Churchill.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Subcounty	$81	$47	$60	$16
County	$76	$44	$56	$15
State	$356	$204	$264	$70
Federal	$355	$182	$256	$59
Total	**$868**	**$476**	**$636**	**$160**

Table Churchill.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.009	$318	$551	$858
Secondary Effect	0.002	$73	$155	$296
Total Effect	**0.011**	**$391**	**$706**	**$1,155**

Table Churchill.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$21
County	$20
State	$92
Federal	$92
Total	**$225**

4. Clark County

In Clark County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 5,197 days hunting for big game, and 3,263 days scouting for big game. Clark County hosted hunts for antlered deer (169 tags), antlerless deer (50 tags), antlered elk (3 tags), male sheep (93 tags), and female sheep (75 tags) in 2020. Clark County hosted 13,312 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $269,319 new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $95,217 new-dollar expenditures in Clark County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $246,330 and a total economic contribution of $610,866 of economic output; five total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $13,231 for the county tax revenue; and $113,531 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Clark County.

An increase of 10 tags in Clark County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $1,959 for antlerless deer to $15,041 for antlered elk. See Table Clark.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Clark County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $41 for antlerless deer to $258 for antlered elk. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $1,449; increases county tax revenue by $27; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $250.

4.1 Clark County: Economic Contributions

Table Clark.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	2.478	$96,987	$183,225	$269,319
Secondary Effect	1.021	$50,499	$97,892	$172,546
Total Effect	**3.499**	**$147,487**	**$281,117**	**$441,865**

Table Clark.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	1.010	$37,832	$62,854	$95,217
Secondary Effect	0.440	$21,622	$40,872	$73,784
Total Effect	**1.451**	**$59,454**	**$103,726**	**$169,001**

Table Clark.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$6,184	$2,534	$8,718
County	$9,385	$3,846	$13,231
State	$29,429	$12,059	$41,488
Federal	$35,893	$14,201	$50,094
Total	**$80,891**	**$32,639**	**$113,531**

4.2 Clark County: Economic Impacts

Table Clark.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk
Employment	Direct Effect	0.026	0.012	0.091
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.011	0.005	0.039
Employment	Total Effect	0.036	0.017	0.130
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$1,079	$437	$4,278
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$535	$247	$1,921
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,614	$684	$6,199
Value Added	Direct Effect	$1,631	$746	$5,726
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$1,027	$466	$3,747
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,658	$1,212	$9,473
Output	Direct Effect	$2,405	$1,123	$8,369
Output	Secondary Effect	$1,832	$836	$6,672
Output	**Total Effect**	**$4,237**	**$1,959**	**$15,041**

Table Clark.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk
Subcounty	$53	$27	$171
County	$81	$41	$258
State	$252	$129	$807
Federal	$375	$163	$1,408
Total	**$761**	**$360**	**$2,644**

Table Clark.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.008	$325	$587	$858
Secondary Effect	0.003	$178	$334	$591
Total Effect	**0.012**	**$503**	**$921**	**$1,449**

Table Clark.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$18
County	$27
State	$85
Federal	$120
Total	**$250**

5. Douglas County

In Douglas County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 3,859 days hunting for big game, and 1,595 days scouting for big game. Douglas County hosted hunts for antlered deer (200 tags), antlerless deer (43 tags), male antelope (15 tags), male sheep (7 tags), and bear (23 tags) in 2020. Douglas County hosted 5,470 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $153,291 new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $58,798 new-dollar expenditures in Douglas County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $77,830 and a total economic contribution of $289,919 of economic output; three total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $7,134 for the county tax revenue; and $55,861 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Douglas County.

An increase of 10 tags in Douglas County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $2,381 for antlerless deer to $4,412 for antlered deer. See Table Douglas.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Douglas County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $58 for antlerless deer to $99 for antlered deer. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $1,153; increases county tax revenue by $26; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $203.

5.1 Douglas County: Economic Contributions

Table Douglas.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	1.585	$66,069	$104,471	$153,291
Secondary Effect	0.373	$14,661	$27,945	$56,180
Total Effect	**1.957**	**$80,730**	**$132,416**	**$209,471**

Table Douglas.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.626	$20,886	$38,278	$58,798
Secondary Effect	0.146	$5,908	$10,667	$21,650
Total Effect	**0.772**	**$26,794**	**$48,945**	**$80,447**

Table Douglas.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$3,572	$1,399	$4,971
County	$5,126	$2,009	$7,134
State	$14,766	$5,788	$20,554
Federal	$17,302	$5,900	$23,202
Total	**$40,765**	**$15,096**	**$55,861**

5.2 Douglas County: Economic Impacts

Table Douglas.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.035	0.019	0.025
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.008	0.004	0.006
Employment	Total Effect	0.043	0.023	0.031
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$1,344	$618	$954
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$315	$172	$234
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,659	$790	$1,188
Value Added	Direct Effect	$2,148	$1,129	$1,520
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$587	$313	$434
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,734	$1,442	$1,955
Output	Direct Effect	$3,222	$1,750	$2,325
Output	Secondary Effect	$1,189	$631	$881
Output	**Total Effect**	**$4,412**	**$2,381**	**$3,206**

Table Douglas.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope
Subcounty	$69	$40	$51
County	$99	$58	$73
State	$284	$167	$212
Federal	$354	$173	$254
Total	**$805**	**$439**	**$590**

Table Douglas.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.009	$303	$567	$858
Secondary Effect	0.002	$81	$148	$294
Total Effect	**0.011**	**$385**	**$715**	**$1,153**

Table Douglas.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$18
County	$26
State	$75
Federal	$84
Total	**$203**

6. Elko County

In Elko County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 142,589 days hunting for big game, and 44,956 days scouting for big game. Elko County hosted hunts for antlered deer (5,180 tags), antlerless deer (2,156 tags), antlered elk (1,149 tags), antlerless elk (1,611 tags), male antelope (697 tags), female antelope (409 tags), male sheep (11 tags), female sheep (1 tag), and goat (9 tags) in 2020. Elko County hosted 32,227 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $6.2 million new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $359,838 new-dollar expenditures in Elko County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $2.8 million dollar and a total economic contribution of $9.3 million of economic output; 118 total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $76,233 for the county tax revenue; and $1.6 million of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Elko County.

An increase of 10 tags in Elko County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $797 for female pronghorn antelope to $18,065 for antlered elk. See Table Elko.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Elko County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $9 for female pronghorn antelope to $173 for antlered elk. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $1,174; increases county tax revenue by $12; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $218.

6.1 Elko County: Economic Contributions

Table Elko.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	94.058	$2,757,122	$3,646,666	$6,175,772
Secondary Effect	19.187	$782,740	$1,533,611	$2,662,460
Total Effect	**113.245**	**$3,539,861**	**$5,180,276**	**$8,838,231**

Table Elko.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	4.114	$117,418	$225,390	$359,838
Secondary Effect	0.802	$40,236	$77,216	$133,702
Total Effect	**4.916**	**$157,654**	**$302,606**	**$493,540**

Table Elko.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$165,463	$12,867	$178,330
County	$70,735	$5,498	$76,233
State	$473,667	$36,972	$510,639
Federal	$815,664	$42,178	$857,842
Total	**$1,525,528**	**$97,516**	**$1,623,044**

6.2 Elko County: Economic Impacts

Table Elko.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.040	0.021	0.168	0.033	0.029	0.006
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.008	0.004	0.032	0.007	0.006	0.001
Employment	Total Effect	0.048	0.025	0.200	0.040	0.035	0.008
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$1,210	$590	$5,334	$1,032	$863	$188
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$375	$205	$1,463	$313	$270	$65
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,585	$795	$6,796	$1,345	$1,133	$253
Value Added	Direct Effect	$2,066	$1,124	$7,839	$1,694	$1,463	$365
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$735	$391	$2,983	$621	$531	$124
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,801	$1,515	$10,822	$2,315	$1,994	$489
Output	Direct Effect	$3,304	$1,813	$12,763	$2,747	$2,382	$583
Output	Secondary Effect	$1,283	$675	$5,302	$1,084	$930	$215
Output	**Total Effect**	**$4,588**	**$2,487**	**$18,065**	**$3,831**	**$3,312**	**$797**

Table Elko.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Subcounty	$111	$63	$404	$89	$82	$21
County	$48	$27	$173	$38	$35	$9
State	$320	$182	$1,159	$255	$236	$61
Federal	$405	$211	$1,651	$338	$291	$68
Total	**$884**	**$484**	**$3,387**	**$719**	**$644**	**$160**

Table Elko.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.009	$280	$544	$858
Secondary Effect	0.002	$97	$185	$315
Total Effect	**0.011**	**$378**	**$730**	**$1,174**

Table Elko.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$28
County	$12
State	$79
Federal	$99
Total	**$218**

7. Esmeralda County

In Esmeralda County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 1,560 days hunting for big game, and 568 days scouting for big game. Esmeralda County hosted hunts for antlered deer (49 tags), antlerless deer (13 tags), male antelope (6 tags), and male sheep (30 tags) in 2020. Esmeralda County hosted 923 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $65,760 new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $12,242 new-dollar expenditures in Esmeralda County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $12,900 and a total economic contribution of $90,902 of economic output; one job, a combined fiscal contribution of $6,737 for the county tax revenue; and $19,284 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Esmeralda County.

An increase of 10 tags in Esmeralda County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $2,315 for male pronghorn antelope to $3,136 for antlered deer. See Table Esmeralda.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Esmeralda County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $167 for male pronghorn antelope to $222 for antlered deer. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $865; increases county tax revenue by $56; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $167.

7.1 Esmeralda County: Economic Contributions

Table Esmeralda.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.848	$15,741	$35,563	$65,760
Secondary Effect	0.082	$1,233	$3,882	$10,860
Total Effect	**0.931**	**$16,975**	**$39,445**	**$76,620**

Table Esmeralda.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.158	$3,008	$6,682	$12,242
Secondary Effect	0.015	$252	$785	$2,040
Total Effect	**0.173**	**$3,260**	**$7,467**	**$14,282**

Table Esmeralda.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$3,128	$510	$3,638
County	$5,793	$944	$6,737
State	$2,969	$483	$3,452
Federal	$4,607	$850	$5,458
Total	**$16,497**	**$2,787**	**$19,284**

7.2 Esmeralda County: Economic Impacts

Table Esmeralda.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.035	0.027	0.026
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.003	0.003	0.003
Employment	Total Effect	0.039	0.030	0.029
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$664	$509	$470
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$50	$42	$40
Labor Income	Total Effect	$714	$551	$511
Value Added	Direct Effect	$1,503	$1,123	$1,043
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$158	$132	$125
Value Added	Total Effect	$1,661	$1,254	$1,168
Output	Direct Effect	$2,710	$2,097	$1,976
Output	Secondary Effect	$427	$352	$339
Output	**Total Effect**	**$3,136**	**$2,449**	**$2,315**

Table Esmeralda.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope
Subcounty	$120	$93	$90
County	$222	$172	$167
State	$114	$88	$86
Federal	$190	$146	$137
Total	**$646**	**$498**	**$481**

Table Esmeralda.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.010	$182	$401	$740
Secondary Effect	0.001	$16	$48	$125
Total Effect	**0.011**	**$198**	**$450**	**$865**

Table Esmeralda.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$30
County	$56
State	$29
Federal	$51
Total	**$167**

8. Eureka County

In Eureka County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 13,016 days hunting for big game, and 4,256 days scouting for big game. Eureka County hosted hunts for antlered deer (592 tags), antlerless deer (200 tags), antlered elk (15 tags), antlerless elk (15 tags), male antelope (189 tags), and female antelope (161 tags) in 2020. Eureka County hosted 7,711 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $868,354 new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $119,210 new-dollar expenditures in Eureka County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $102,408 and a total economic contribution of $1.1 million of economic output; 13 total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $60,846 for the county tax revenue; and $198,557 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Eureka County.

An increase of 10 tags in Eureka County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $749 for female pronghorn antelope to $17,732 for antlered elk. See Table Eureka.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Eureka County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $50 for female pronghorn antelope to $1,050 for antlered elk. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $953; increases county tax revenue by $54; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $178.

8.1 Eureka County: Economic Contributions

Table Eureka.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	11.236	$173,083	$440,650	$868,354
Secondary Effect	0.406	$21,160	$45,840	$89,426
Total Effect	**11.642**	**$194,242**	**$486,489**	**$957,780**

Table Eureka.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	1.599	$28,794	$64,563	$119,210
Secondary Effect	0.044	$2,682	$6,635	$12,982
Total Effect	**1.643**	**$31,476**	**$71,198**	**$132,192**

Table Eureka.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$42,927	$6,032	$48,959
County	$53,349	$7,497	$60,846
State	$15,606	$2,193	$17,799
Federal	$61,883	$9,070	$70,954
Total	**$173,765**	**$24,792**	**$198,557**

8.2 Eureka County: Economic Impacts

Table Eureka.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.060	0.033	0.264	0.054	0.044	0.010
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.002	0.001	0.007	0.001	0.001	0.000
Employment	Total Effect	0.062	0.034	0.271	0.055	0.045	0.010
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$961	$488	$4,552	$855	$667	$134
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$88	$55	$371	$83	$68	$16
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,049	$543	$4,924	$938	$735	$150
Value Added	Direct Effect	$2,065	$1,165	$8,128	$1,719	$1,415	$334
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$208	$133	$863	$197	$162	$39
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,273	$1,298	$8,991	$1,916	$1,577	$373
Output	Direct Effect	$3,964	$2,319	$15,989	$3,443	$2,841	$672
Output	Secondary Effect	$418	$264	$1,744	$393	$324	$77
Output	**Total Effect**	**$4,382**	**$2,583**	**$17,732**	**$3,835**	**$3,165**	**$749**

Table Eureka.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Subcounty	$219	$132	$845	$185	$163	$40
County	$272	$164	$1,050	$229	$202	$50
State	$80	$48	$307	$67	$59	$15
Federal	$313	$180	$1,276	$268	$226	$53
Total	**$884**	**$524**	**$3,477**	**$749**	**$650**	**$158**

Table Eureka.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.012	$206	$462	$858
Secondary Effect	0.000	$20	$48	$94
Total Effect	**0.012**	**$226**	**$510**	**$953**

Table Eureka.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$43
County	$54
State	$16
Federal	$65
Total	**$178**

9. Humboldt County

In Humboldt County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 25,571 days hunting for big game, and 11,398 days scouting for big game. Humboldt County hosted hunts for antlered deer (1,122 tags), antlerless deer (386 tags), antlered elk (6 tags), antlerless elk (8 tags), male antelope (513 tags), female antelope (85 tags), and male sheep (54 tags) in 2020. Humboldt County hosted 35,522 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $1.3 million new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $499,216 new-dollar expenditures in Humboldt County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $545,465 and a total economic contribution of $2.3 million of economic output; 25 total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $56,654 for the county tax revenue; and $437,826 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Humboldt County.

An increase of 10 tags in Humboldt County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $803 for female pronghorn antelope to $18,810 for antlered elk. See Table Humboldt.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Humboldt County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $22 for female pronghorn antelope to $455 for antlered elk. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $1,121; increases county tax revenue by $28; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $216.

9.1 Humboldt County: Economic Contributions

Table Humboldt.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	15.239	$393,782	$744,977	$1,282,962
Secondary Effect	2.614	$90,319	$199,289	$393,091
Total Effect	**17.854**	**$484,101**	**$944,266**	**$1,676,054**

Table Humboldt.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	5.883	$163,322	$307,370	$499,216
Secondary Effect	0.985	$33,840	$77,600	$152,374
Total Effect	**6.868**	**$197,163**	**$384,970**	**$651,590**

Table Humboldt.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$31,950	$13,386	$45,336
County	$39,926	$16,729	$56,654
State	$120,013	$50,295	$170,309
Federal	$117,468	$48,058	$165,526
Total	**$309,357**	**$128,468**	**$437,826**

9.2 Humboldt County: Economic Impacts

Table Humboldt.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.047	0.024	0.205	0.039	0.033	0.007
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.007	0.004	0.031	0.006	0.005	0.001
Employment	Total Effect	0.054	0.027	0.236	0.046	0.038	0.008
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$1,207	$649	$5,169	$1,064	$869	$198
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$249	$136	$1,064	$220	$182	$42
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,456	$785	$6,233	$1,284	$1,052	$240
Value Added	Direct Effect	$2,114	$1,208	$7,948	$1,763	$1,498	$375
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$567	$312	$2,429	$505	$417	$95
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,681	$1,520	$10,377	$2,267	$1,915	$470
Output	Direct Effect	$3,544	$1,997	$13,936	$3,000	$2,549	$615
Output	Secondary Effect	$1,130	$615	$4,875	$998	$830	$188
Output	**Total Effect**	**$4,675**	**$2,612**	**$18,810**	**$3,998**	**$3,379**	**$803**

Table Humboldt.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Subcounty	$97	$55	$364	$78	$70	$18
County	$121	$69	$455	$98	$88	$22
State	$363	$207	$1,367	$294	$265	$66
Federal	$348	$192	$1,434	$301	$252	$59
Total	**$929**	**$522**	**$3,621**	**$771**	**$675**	**$165**

Table Humboldt.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.010	$285	$531	$858
Secondary Effect	0.002	$58	$134	$262
Total Effect	**0.012**	**$343**	**$665**	**$1,121**

Table Humboldt.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$22
County	$28
State	$83
Federal	$83
Total	**$216**

10. Lander County

In Lander County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 35,661 days hunting for big game, and 12,792 days scouting for big game. Lander County hosted hunts for antlered deer (1,601 tags), antlerless deer (350 tags), antlered elk (120 tags), antlerless elk (206 tags), male antelope (405 tags), female antelope (361 tags), and male sheep (38 tags) in 2020. Lander County hosted 13,049 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $1.7 million new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $185,527 new-dollar expenditures in Lander County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $373,983 and a total economic contribution of $2.3 million of economic output; 29 total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $196,653 for the county tax revenue; and $461,769 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Lander County.

An increase of 10 tags in Lander County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $821 for female pronghorn antelope to $20,013 for antlered elk. See Table Lander.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Lander County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $72 for female pronghorn antelope to $1,642 for antlered elk. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $1,024; increases county tax revenue by $85; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $200.

10.1 Lander County: Economic Contributions

Table Lander.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	24.451	$468,330	$938,674	$1,732,810
Secondary Effect	2.033	$79,955	$171,300	$337,995
Total Effect	**26.485**	**$548,285**	**$1,109,974**	**$2,070,805**

Table Lander.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	2.483	$48,301	$103,223	$185,527
Secondary Effect	0.222	$8,863	$18,684	$35,988
Total Effect	**2.706**	**$57,163**	**$121,907**	**$221,515**

Table Lander.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$32,207	$3,420	$35,626
County	$177,777	$18,876	$196,653
State	$72,663	$7,716	$80,379
Federal	$134,813	$14,298	$149,110
Total	**$417,459**	**$44,310**	**$461,769**

10.2 Lander County: Economic Impacts

Table Lander.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.059	0.032	0.273	0.053	0.042	0.009
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.005	0.003	0.021	0.004	0.004	0.001
Employment	Total Effect	0.064	0.034	0.294	0.058	0.046	0.010
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$1,135	$624	$4,962	$997	$802	$179
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$180	$113	$760	$168	$139	$33
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,315	$737	$5,722	$1,166	$941	$213
Value Added	Direct Effect	$2,230	$1,316	$8,477	$1,863	$1,552	$378
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$396	$240	$1,721	$371	$300	$70
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,626	$1,557	$10,198	$2,235	$1,852	$448
Output	Direct Effect	$4,076	$2,405	$16,535	$3,561	$2,919	$687
Output	Secondary Effect	$783	$464	$3,478	$731	$591	$134
Output	**Total Effect**	**$4,859**	**$2,869**	**$20,013**	**$4,292**	**$3,510**	**$821**

Table Lander.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Subcounty	$76	$45	$297	$64	$55	$13
County	$417	$248	$1,642	$351	$304	$72
State	$171	$101	$671	$144	$124	$30
Federal	$321	$184	$1,333	$279	$230	$53
Total	**$984**	**$578**	**$3,944**	**$838**	**$712**	**$168**

Table Lander.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.011	$223	$476	$858
Secondary Effect	0.001	$40	$86	$165
Total Effect	**0.012**	**$263**	**$562**	**$1,024**

Table Lander.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$15
County	$85
State	$35
Federal	$66
Total	**$200**

11. Lincoln County

In Lincoln County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 30,364 days hunting for big game, and 11,412 days scouting for big game. Lincoln County hosted hunts for antlered deer (812 tags), antlerless deer (240 tags), antlered elk (271 tags), antlerless elk (383 tags), male antelope (102 tags), and male sheep (22 tags) in 2020. Lincoln County hosted 7,052 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $2.1 million new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $107,123 new-dollar expenditures in Lincoln County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $542,856 and a total economic contribution of $2.7 million of economic output; 36 total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $65,734 for the county tax revenue; and $526,086 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Lincoln County.

An increase of 10 tags in Lincoln County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $2,914 for antlerless deer to $20,056 for antlered elk. See Table Lincoln.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Lincoln County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $83 for antlerless deer to $523 for antlered elk. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $1,100; increases county tax revenue by $31; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $229.

11.1 Lincoln County: Economic Contributions

Table Lincoln.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	30.609	$527,767	$1,087,557	$2,051,980
Secondary Effect	3.273	$92,101	$234,080	$512,809
Total Effect	**33.882**	**$619,868**	**$1,321,637**	**$2,564,789**

Table Lincoln.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	1.563	$23,692	$55,752	$107,123
Secondary Effect	0.198	$5,942	$13,595	$30,047
Total Effect	**1.762**	**$29,634**	**$69,347**	**$137,170**

Table Lincoln.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$45,303	$2,834	$48,137
County	$61,864	$3,870	$65,734
State	$193,517	$12,119	$205,636
Federal	$196,571	$10,007	$206,579
Total	**$497,255**	**$28,830**	**$526,086**

11.2 Lincoln County: Economic Impacts

Table Lincoln.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.059	0.032	0.260	0.052	0.042
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.007	0.004	0.028	0.006	0.005
Employment	Total Effect	0.066	0.036	0.287	0.058	0.047
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$1,033	$525	$4,755	$911	$720
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$199	$125	$754	$176	$146
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,232	$650	$5,509	$1,086	$866
Value Added	Direct Effect	$2,077	$1,185	$8,051	$1,729	$1,443
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$482	$288	$1,956	$431	$352
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,560	$1,473	$10,007	$2,160	$1,795
Output	Direct Effect	$3,912	$2,278	$15,730	$3,387	$2,804
Output	Secondary Effect	$1,067	$635	$4,326	$946	$778
Output	**Total Effect**	**$4,979**	**$2,914**	**$20,056**	**$4,333**	**$3,583**

Table Lincoln.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope
Subcounty	$102	$61	$383	$84	$74
County	$139	$83	$523	$115	$101
State	$435	$261	$1,637	$359	$317
Federal	$396	$217	$1,681	$343	$280
Total	**$1,071**	**$622**	**$4,224**	**$901**	**$772**

Table Lincoln.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.013	$191	$445	$858
Secondary Effect	0.002	$48	$110	$242
Total Effect	**0.014**	**$238**	**$555**	**$1,100**

Table Lincoln.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$22
County	$31
State	$96
Federal	$80
Total	**$229**

12. Lyon County

In Lyon County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 1,733 days hunting for big game, and 1,053 days scouting for big game. Lyon County hosted hunts for antlered deer (117 tags), antlerless deer (20 tags), male antelope (5 tags), and bear (5 tags) in 2020. Lyon County hosted 13,774 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $271,866 new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $149,756 new-dollar expenditures in Lyon County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $132,410 and a total economic contribution of $554,031 of economic output; six total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $11,289 for the county tax revenue; and $121,833 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Lyon County.

An increase of 10 tags in Lyon County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $2,116 for antlerless deer to $4,042 for antlered deer. See Table Lyon.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Lyon County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $37 for antlerless deer to $68 for antlered deer. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $1,121; increases county tax revenue by $18; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $213.

12.1 Lyon County: Economic Contributions

Table Lyon.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	3.061	$73,019	$159,417	$271,866
Secondary Effect	0.594	$20,228	$39,668	$83,141
Total Effect	**3.655**	**$93,247**	**$199,084**	**$355,007**

Table Lyon.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	1.852	$45,851	$90,180	$149,756
Secondary Effect	0.351	$12,480	$23,707	$49,269
Total Effect	**2.203**	**$58,331**	**$113,887**	**$199,024**

Table Lyon.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$10,476	$4,770	$15,246
County	$7,758	$3,531	$11,289
State	$39,243	$17,854	$57,096
Federal	$24,002	$14,199	$38,201
Total	**$81,479**	**$40,353**	**$121,833**

12.2 Lyon County: Economic Impacts

Table Lyon.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.041	0.020	0.030
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.007	0.004	0.005
Employment	Total Effect	0.048	0.023	0.035
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$995	$494	$710
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$240	$131	$180
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,236	$625	$891
Value Added	Direct Effect	$1,777	$953	$1,263
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$480	$251	$356
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,257	$1,204	$1,618
Output	Direct Effect	$3,023	$1,597	$2,186
Output	Secondary Effect	$1,019	$519	$755
Output	**Total Effect**	**$4,042**	**$2,116**	**$2,940**

Table Lyon.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope
Subcounty	$91	$50	$68
County	$68	$37	$50
State	$342	$187	$255
Federal	$293	$151	$212
Total	**$794**	**$425**	**$585**

Table Lyon.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.010	$275	$530	$858
Secondary Effect	0.002	$67	$130	$263
Total Effect	**0.012**	**$342**	**$661**	**$1,121**

Table Lyon.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$24
County	$18
State	$89
Federal	$82
Total	**$213**

13. Mineral County

In Mineral County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 991 days hunting for big game, and 711 days scouting for big game. Mineral County hosted hunts for antlered deer (44 tags), antlerless deer (8 tags), male antelope (22 tags), male sheep (17 tags), and bear (5 tags) in 2020. Mineral County hosted 1,450 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $109,353 new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $15,870 new-dollar expenditures in Mineral County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $24,170 and a total economic contribution of $149,392 of economic output; one job, a combined fiscal contribution of $5,112 for the county tax revenue; and $30,783 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Mineral County.

An increase of 10 tags in Mineral County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $1,984 for antlerless deer to $3,617 for antlered deer. See Table Mineral.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Mineral County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $65 for antlerless deer to $108 for antlered deer. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $801; increases county tax revenue by $24; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $149.

13.1 Mineral County: Economic Contributions

Table Mineral.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	1.078	$45,656	$72,293	$109,353
Secondary Effect	0.102	$5,011	$12,713	$21,222
Total Effect	**1.180**	**$50,667**	**$85,006**	**$130,574**

Table Mineral.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.154	$5,640	$10,666	$15,870
Secondary Effect	0.015	$737	$1,768	$2,948
Total Effect	**0.168**	**$6,377**	**$12,433**	**$18,818**

Table Mineral.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$1,501	$205	$1,706
County	$4,498	$615	$5,112
State	$9,401	$1,286	$10,686
Federal	$11,735	$1,543	$13,278
Total	**$27,135**	**$3,649**	**$30,783**

13.2 Mineral County: Economic Impacts

Table Mineral.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.030	0.016	0.022
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.003	0.002	0.002
Employment	Total Effect	0.033	0.017	0.024
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$1,323	$585	$956
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$137	$79	$103
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,460	$663	$1,059
Value Added	Direct Effect	$2,084	$1,097	$1,501
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$350	$188	$261
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,434	$1,285	$1,762
Output	Direct Effect	$3,039	$1,670	$2,236
Output	Secondary Effect	$579	$314	$434
Output	**Total Effect**	**$3,617**	**$1,984**	**$2,671**

Table Mineral.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope
Subcounty	$36	$22	$28
County	$108	$65	$83
State	$226	$136	$172
Federal	$333	$160	$242
Total	**$703**	**$383**	**$525**

Table Mineral.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.006	$243	$459	$676
Secondary Effect	0.001	$31	$75	$125
Total Effect	**0.007**	**$274**	**$535**	**$801**

Table Mineral.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$8
County	$24
State	$51
Federal	$66
Total	**$149**

14. Nye County

In Nye County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 4,738 days hunting for big game, and 2,109 days scouting for big game. Nye County hosted hunts for antlered deer (185 tags), antlerless deer (64 tags), antlered elk (5 tags), antlerless elk (10 tags), male antelope (54 tags), male sheep (32 tags), and female sheep (30 tags) in 2020. Nye County hosted 6,722 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $750,540 new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $84,925 new-dollar expenditures in Nye County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $337,391 and a total economic contribution of $1.2 million of economic output; 12 total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $29,825 for the county tax revenue; and $247,989 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Nye County.

An increase of 10 tags in Nye County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $3,092 for antlerless deer to $22,172 for antlered elk. See Table Nye.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Nye County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $80 for antlerless deer to $463 for antlered elk. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $1,142; increases county tax revenue by $28; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $218.

14.1 Nye County: Economic Contributions

Table Nye.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	9.190	$345,015	$449,977	$750,540
Secondary Effect	2.110	$74,835	$148,966	$309,052
Total Effect	**11.300**	**$419,849**	**$598,943**	**$1,059,592**

Table Nye.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.979	$27,400	$52,415	$84,925
Secondary Effect	0.179	$6,412	$13,200	$28,339
Total Effect	**1.158**	**$33,811**	**$65,615**	**$113,264**

Table Nye.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$15,654	$1,697	$17,351
County	$26,906	$2,918	$29,825
State	$84,302	$9,155	$93,458
Federal	$98,686	$8,670	$107,356
Total	**$225,548**	**$22,441**	**$247,989**

14.2 Nye County: Economic Impacts

Table Nye.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.046	0.027	0.188	0.040	0.033
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.009	0.005	0.039	0.008	0.006
Employment	Total Effect	0.055	0.032	0.226	0.048	0.039
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$1,496	$729	$7,466	$1,363	$1,058
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$310	$176	$1,388	$286	$229
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,805	$905	$8,854	$1,648	$1,287
Value Added	Direct Effect	$2,506	$1,399	$10,349	$2,147	$1,752
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$643	$362	$2,920	$594	$475
Value Added	Total Effect	$3,149	$1,761	$13,269	$2,741	$2,226
Output	Direct Effect	$3,962	$2,318	$15,979	$3,440	$2,840
Output	Secondary Effect	$1,374	$775	$6,193	$1,257	$1,015
Output	**Total Effect**	**$5,337**	**$3,092**	**$22,172**	**$4,698**	**$3,855**

Table Nye.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope
Subcounty	$75	$46	$269	$62	$55
County	$129	$80	$463	$106	$94
State	$403	$250	$1,448	$331	$296
Federal	$445	$232	$2,080	$400	$318
Total	**$1,052**	**$609**	**$4,261**	**$899**	**$762**

Table Nye.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.010	$274	$529	$858
Secondary Effect	0.002	$65	$134	$283
Total Effect	**0.012**	**$339**	**$663**	**$1,142**

Table Nye.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$16
County	$28
State	$87
Federal	$87
Total	**$218**

15. Pershing County

In Pershing County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 3,168 days hunting for big game, and 1,821 days scouting for big game. Pershing County hosted hunts for antlered deer (110 tags), antlerless deer (33 tags), male antelope (169 tags), female antelope (25 tags), and male sheep (1 tag). Pershing County hosted 10,017 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $831,936 new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $148,579 new-dollar expenditures in Pershing County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $134,713 and a total economic contribution of $1.1 million of economic output; 12 total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $33,868 for the county tax revenue; and $238,962 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Pershing County.

An increase of 10 tags in Pershing County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $746 for female pronghorn antelope to $4380 for antlered deer. See Table Pershing.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Pershing County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $21 for female pronghorn deer to $110 for antlered deer. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $975; increases county tax revenue by $24; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $182.

15.1 Pershing County: Economic Contributions

Table Pershing.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	9.860	$253,931	$495,772	$831,936
Secondary Effect	0.763	$21,781	$55,984	$114,523
Total Effect	**10.623**	**$275,712**	**$551,756**	**$946,459**

Table Pershing.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	1.689	$45,738	$93,033	$148,579
Secondary Effect	0.132	$3,926	$10,208	$20,190
Total Effect	**1.822**	**$49,664**	**$103,241**	**$168,768**

Table Pershing.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$35,135	$5,141	$40,276
County	$29,545	$4,323	$33,868
State	$77,241	$11,295	$88,535
Federal	$65,014	$11,268	$76,282
Total	**$206,935**	**$32,028**	**$238,962**

15.2 Pershing County: Economic Impacts

Table Pershing.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.046	0.026	0.033	0.007
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.001
Employment	Total Effect	0.049	0.028	0.036	0.008
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$1,382	$683	$969	$200
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$95	$60	$72	$17
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,476	$742	$1,041	$218
Value Added	Direct Effect	$2,424	$1,364	$1,686	$403
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$265	$154	$197	$45
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,689	$1,517	$1,883	$448
Output	Direct Effect	$3,854	$2,234	$2,764	$657
Output	Secondary Effect	$526	$306	$392	$89
Output	**Total Effect**	**$4,380**	**$2,540**	**$3,156**	**$746**

Table Pershing.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Subcounty	$131	$81	$98	$25
County	$110	$68	$82	$21
State	$287	$179	$215	$54
Federal	$313	$170	$223	$50
Total	**$841**	**$498**	**$617**	**$150**

Table Pershing.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.010	$266	$539	$858
Secondary Effect	0.001	$23	$60	$117
Total Effect	**0.010**	**$289**	**$598**	**$975**

Table Pershing.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$29
County	$24
State	$64
Federal	$65
Total	**$182**

16. Storey County

In Storey County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 754 days hunting for big game, and 420 days scouting for big game. Storey County hosted hunts for antlered deer (40 tags), antlerless deer (10 tags), and bear (5 tags) in 2020. Storey County hosted 2,636 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $80,918 new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $40,756 new-dollar expenditures in Storey County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $15,089 and a total economic contribution of $136,763 of economic output; two total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $7,558 for the county tax revenue; and $27,615 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Storey County.

An increase of 10 tags in Storey County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $2,652 for antlerless deer to $4,497 for antlered deer. See Table Storey.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Storey County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $142 for antlerless deer to $241 for antlered deer. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $964; increases county tax revenue by $48; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $181.

16.1 Storey County: Economic Contributions

Table Storey.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	1.052	$26,487	$47,201	$80,918
Secondary Effect	0.063	$3,071	$5,320	$10,091
Total Effect	**1.115**	**$29,557**	**$52,521**	**$91,009**

Table Storey.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.484	$12,656	$24,633	$40,756
Secondary Effect	0.032	$1,497	$2,727	$4,998
Total Effect	**0.516**	**$14,153**	**$27,360**	**$45,754**

Table Storey.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$2,030	$901	$2,931
County	$5,235	$2,323	$7,558
State	$4,171	$1,851	$6,022
Federal	$7,517	$3,587	$11,104
Total	**$18,953**	**$8,662**	**$27,615**

16.2 Storey County: Economic Impacts

Table Storey.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer
Employment	Direct Effect	0.053	0.028
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.003	0.002
Employment	Total Effect	0.056	0.030
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$1,301	$719
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$140	$86
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,441	$805
Value Added	Direct Effect	$2,364	$1,394
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$252	$156
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,616	$1,550
Output	Direct Effect	$4,022	$2,363
Output	Secondary Effect	$474	$288
Output	**Total Effect**	**$4,497**	**$2,652**

Table Storey.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer
Subcounty	$94	$55
County	$241	$142
State	$192	$113
Federal	$362	$208
Total	**$889**	**$518**

Table Storey.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.010	$266	$517	$858
Secondary Effect	0.001	$32	$58	$106
Total Effect	**0.011**	**$298**	**$575**	**$964**

Table Storey.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$19
County	$48
State	$39
Federal	$75
Total	**$181**

17. Washoe County

In Washoe County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 12,658 days hunting for big game, and 5,829 days scouting for big game. Washoe County hosted hunts for antlered deer (397 tags), antlerless deer (104 tags), male antelope (500 tags), male sheep (13 tags), and bear (5 tags) in 2020. Washoe County hosted 39,146 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $791,287 new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $339,701 new-dollar expenditures in Washoe County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $668,899 and a total economic contribution of $1.8 million of economic output; 14 total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $37,007 for the county tax revenue; and $369,292 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, Washoe County.

An increase of 10 tags in Washoe County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $1,770 for antlerless deer to $3,971 for antlered deer. See Table Washoe.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in Washoe County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $30 for antlerless deer to $60 for antlered deer. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $1,439; increases county tax revenue by $22; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $248.

17.1 Washoe County: Economic Contributions

Table Washoe.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	6.065	$232,728	$580,752	$791,287
Secondary Effect	2.571	$130,652	$246,046	$421,911
Total Effect	**8.636**	**$363,380**	**$826,798**	**$1,213,198**

Table Washoe.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	3.724	$123,539	$218,767	$339,701
Secondary Effect	1.440	$75,049	$137,694	$246,988
Total Effect	**5.164**	**$198,588**	**$356,461**	**$586,689**

Table Washoe.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$27,803	$10,537	$38,340
County	$26,841	$10,165	$37,007
State	$113,580	$42,981	$156,561
Federal	$91,238	$46,146	$137,385
Total	**$259,463**	**$109,829**	**$369,292**

17.2 Washoe County: Economic Impacts

Table Washoe.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.026	0.012	0.019
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.010	0.004	0.007
Employment	Total Effect	0.035	0.016	0.026
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$991	$379	$713
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$505	$226	$372
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,497	$604	$1,086
Value Added	Direct Effect	$1,503	$657	$1,091
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$949	$416	$698
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,452	$1,074	$1,789
Output	Direct Effect	$2,273	$1,022	$1,664
Output	Secondary Effect	$1,699	$748	$1,252
Output	**Total Effect**	**$3,971**	**$1,770**	**$2,916**

Table Washoe.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Male Antelope
Subcounty	$62	$31	$47
County	$60	$30	$45
State	$254	$126	$190
Federal	$336	$140	$245
Total	**$712**	**$327**	**$527**

Table Washoe.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.009	$303	$560	$858
Secondary Effect	0.003	$180	$329	$580
Total Effect	**0.012**	**$483**	**$889**	**$1,439**

Table Washoe.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$23
County	$22
State	$92
Federal	$112
Total	**$248**

18. White Pine County

In White Pine County in 2020, tag holders and their guests spent 56,508 days hunting for big game, and 18,959 days scouting for big game. White Pine County hosted hunts for antlered deer (1,893 tags), antlerless deer (612 tags), antlered elk (539 tags), antlerless elk (841 tags), male antelope (272 tags), female antelope (101 tags), and male sheep (13 tags) in 2020. White Pine County hosted 4,811 upland game hunting days in 2020.

In 2020, big game hunters made $2.9 million new-dollar expenditures and upland game hunters made $57,713 new-dollar expenditures in White Pine County. These expenditures (direct effects) translate to a combined secondary effect of $843,394 and a total economic contribution of $3.8 million of economic output; 45 total jobs; a combined fiscal contribution of $136,511 for the county tax revenue; and $652,271 of total tax revenue, including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes in, White Pine County.

An increase of 10 tags in White Pine County leads to increases in economic output ranging from $847 for female pronghorn antelope to $20,807 for antlered elk. See Table White Pine.4 for the response coefficients associated with a ten-tag increase for the most commonly hunted species in White Pine County. The ten-tag increase has a fiscal impact on the county tax revenue ranging from $37 for female pronghorn antelope to $787 for antlered elk. A 50-day increase in the number of visiting hunter upland game hunt days increases economic output by $1,089; increases county tax revenue by $44; and increases total tax revenue including subcounty, county, state, and federal taxes, by $200.

18.1 White Pine County: Economic Contributions

Table White Pine.1: Economic Contributions: Big Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	38.231	$911,290	$1,657,380	$2,890,624
Secondary Effect	6.018	$166,916	$378,868	$827,526
Total Effect	**44.249**	**$1,078,206**	**$2,036,248**	**$3,718,150**

Table White Pine.2: Economic Contributions: Upland Game Hunting

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.709	$16,904	$34,451	$57,713
Secondary Effect	0.105	$3,221	$7,277	$15,868
Total Effect	**0.814**	**$20,125**	**$41,728**	**$73,581**

Table White Pine.3: Fiscal Contributions

Tax Revenue	Big Game	Upland Game	Total
Subcounty	$42,715	$1,024	$43,738
County	$133,316	$3,195	$136,511
State	$205,807	$4,937	$210,743
Federal	$256,126	$5,152	$261,278
Total	**$637,963**	**$14,308**	**$652,271**

18.2 White Pine County: Economic Impacts

Table White Pine.4: Economic Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

	Contribution Type	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Employment	Direct Effect	0.051	0.027	0.228	0.045	0.037	0.008
Employment	Secondary Effect	0.007	0.004	0.033	0.007	0.005	0.001
Employment	Total Effect	0.059	0.032	0.261	0.052	0.042	0.009
Labor Income	Direct Effect	$1,272	$667	$5,833	$1,136	$898	$192
Labor Income	Secondary Effect	$221	$128	$942	$199	$162	$37
Labor Income	Total Effect	$1,493	$795	$6,775	$1,334	$1,060	$229
Value Added	Direct Effect	$2,329	$1,348	$9,065	$1,969	$1,628	$393
Value Added	Secondary Effect	$512	$289	$2,254	$463	$374	$84
Value Added	Total Effect	$2,841	$1,637	$11,319	$2,432	$2,003	$477
Output	Direct Effect	$3,924	$2,288	$15,789	$3,400	$2,813	$666
Output	Secondary Effect	$1,124	$623	$5,018	$1,009	$822	$181
Output	**Total Effect**	**$5,048**	**$2,911**	**$20,807**	**$4,409**	**$3,635**	**$847**

Table White Pine.5: Fiscal Impacts: 10 Additional Big Game Tags

Tax Revenue	Antlered Deer	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Elk	Antlerless Elk	Male Antelope	Female Antelope
Subcounty	$66	$39	$252	$55	$49	$12
County	$207	$123	$787	$171	$152	$37
State	$319	$190	$1,215	$264	$234	$58
Federal	$363	$202	$1,547	$317	$259	$59
Total	**$955**	**$555**	**$3,802**	**$807**	**$693**	**$166**

Table White Pine.6: Economic Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.010	$254	$517	$858
Secondary Effect	0.002	$48	$108	$230
Total Effect	**0.012**	**$301**	**$625**	**$1,089**

Table White Pine.7: Fiscal Impacts: 50 Additional Upland Game Hunt Days

Tax Revenue	Upland
Subcounty	$14
County	$44
State	$67
Federal	$76
Total	**$200**

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A. Appendix

A.1 Glossary

Below are the definitions of key terms that are used in this report.

- *Big game hunt* refers to a particular hunting opportunity. Factors that compose a big game hunt include animal hunted, weapon type, location (hunt unit group; see below), and season dates.
- *Big game* refers to any of the following animals: Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, mountain goat, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, and black bear.
- *Direct effects* are all the hunting and scouting-related new-dollar expenditures made by tag holders and guests within the region of interest (see Section 1.3 for an explanation of "new-dollar" expenditures).
- *Economic contribution:* the total economic activity supported by new-dollar hunting-related expenditures in a given county and year.
- *Economic impact:* the additional economic activity associated with the new-dollar expenditures resulting from a change in the economy.
- *Effort days* are total of days spent hunting and days spent scouting.
- *Employment* is the number of jobs attributable to the event or industry under analysis.
- *Guest* is any member of the hunting party who does not attempt to harvest (kill) the targeted species. For big game hunts, a guest is any member of the hunting party who does not hold a tag.

- *Hunt unit / unit group*: geographic unit(s) where hunters are required to harvest if designated on their tag. A map of the hunt units is available in Appendix 2.
- *Hunting license* refers to a license that is sold by NDOW that is required for hunting big game and upland game. Hunters are not required to have a license when applying for a tag, but they are required to purchase one if they are drawn for a tag and plan on hunting.
- *Indirect effects* are the economic activities taking place in the supply chain (i.e., business-to-business transactions) that are generated from new-dollar hunting-related expenditure.
- *Induced effects* are the economic activities generated by new employees when they spend their labor income earned as a result of new-dollar hunting-related expenditure.
- *Labor income* is the sum of employee wages and proprietor income.
- *Local resident hunter* refers to a Nevada resident hunting within their home county.
- *Nonresident* hunter refers to a hunter living outside Nevada that hunts in Nevada. Residents are identified based on their ZIP code or country (when applicable) in their NDOW records. It is assumed the ZIP code refers to their primary residence, and that is where they travel from when hunting in Nevada.
- *Output* is the total final demand sales, which captures all the spending attributable to the event or industry.
- *Resident* refers to an individual living within Nevada. Residents are identified based on their ZIP code in their NDOW records. It is assumed the ZIP code refers to their primary residence, and that is where they travel from when hunting in Nevada.
- *Response coefficients* show the economic or fiscal impact to the region due to a change in resource use, in this case the number of hunting opportunities.

- *Scouting* refers to activities performed before the start of the hunting season for which the primary purpose of the activity is to locate animals in order to increase the likelihood that the hunter is successful during the hunting season. Scouting is generally associated with big game hunting. Hunters do not typically scout for upland game.
- *Secondary effects* are the sum of induced and indirect effects.
- *Tag holder* refers to the hunter to whom the tag is issued.
- *Tag draw* is the allocation method for big game tags. Nevada hunters must enter the tag draw every year for the chance to win a tag to hunt a big game animal. Mountain lion hunts are the only big game hunts that are not allocated using a draw-based tag allocation system.
- *Tag* refers to an NDOW-issued permit that allows a big game hunter to harvest a specific species and class of animal within a designated area, during a designated window of time and with a particular weapon. In most cases, multiple tags are issued each year for each big game hunt. There was an average of 26 tags issued per big game hunt in 2020.
- *Total effects* are the direct effects plus the secondary effects.
- *Trip* refers to each time that a hunter and guest (when applicable) leave their home for the purpose of hunting or scouting. A hunter may make several individual scouting and hunting trips for a tag for a specific big game hunt.
- *Upland game* refers to game birds, including quail (California, Gambel's, and Mountain); pheasant; chukar; Hungarian partridge; sage grouse; and dusky; sooty; and ruffed grouse.
- *Value added* is the difference between final sale prices and the cost of supplying the goods and services.

- *Visiting resident hunter* refers to a Nevada resident that traveled to another county to hunt.

A.2 Composition of Resident Hunters by County

Table A.2: Composition of Resident Hunters by County.

County	Percent of Resident Big Game Hunters Visiting	Percent of Resident Big Game Hunters Local	Percent of Resident Upland Game Hunters Visiting	Percent of Resident Upland Game Hunters Local
Carson City	93%	7%		
Churchill	60%	40%	69%	31%
Clark	28%	72%	12%	88%
Douglas	61%	39%	50%	50%
Elko	64%	36%	54%	46%
Esmeralda	94%	6%	100%	0%
Eureka	90%	10%	100%	0%
Humboldt	74%	26%	85%	15%
Lander	95%	5%	87%	13%
Lincoln	88%	12%	97%	3%
Lyon	53%	47%	51%	49%
Mineral	85%	15%	81%	19%
Nye	90%	10%	70%	30%
Pershing	86%	14%	93%	7%
Storey	93%	7%	100%	0%
Washoe	23%	77%	28%	72%
White Pine	89%	11%	63%	37%