

Tournament angling in Wisconsin:
Estimating economic impacts for
host communities

Dave Marcouiller, Patrick Schmalz, and Will Sierzchula

Extension Report 07-01
Department of Urban and Regional Planning
University of Wisconsin - Madison/Extension

February 2007

Executive Summary

Tournament angling has been an increasingly important part of recreational freshwater fisheries in the Great Lake States for the past 50 years. During the past 15 or so years in Wisconsin, the number of permitted tournaments has grown from just over 300 to about 450 today. Most of these tournaments are locally organized events sponsored by fishing clubs, local business interests, and/or non-profit organizations. While most are fairly modest local events, a few larger regional and national events gain notoriety every year.

In 2004, a new Wisconsin Act supported the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) rule-making authority to regulate fishing tournaments and established a bass fishing tournament pilot program. Under the pilot program the department would issue up to 4 permits tournaments per year authorizing participants to exceed their daily bag limit by culling bass. This Act also called for research that evaluated the pilot program.

An important component that motivated the pilot program revolved around the potential economic benefit from attracting large tournaments, which previously avoided Wisconsin due to bag limit regulations. An economic evaluation of host community impacts resulting from tournaments is an important component of the overall evaluation of the pilot program and provides the focus for the work reported in this document.

In this paper, we report on a 2005/2006 effort to better understand the characteristics of six separate tournaments and their participants (boating anglers, co-anglers, and staff/sponsors) in Wisconsin. We surveyed tournament participants for several characteristics including expenditure patterns. We developed estimates of aggregate spending and applied these estimates as export-based final demand shocks to an array of retail and service business groupings. Host community economic impacts were analyzed using county-level input-output models. These impacts were placed in perspective using analogous data from previous studies on overall recreational angling and alternative tournaments.

Results suggest that local infusions of non-local participant spending drive modest host community economic impacts. Estimates of non-local participant spending in host communities range from roughly \$40,000 for the WSBF Madison Chain-of-Lakes Tournament in Dane County to over \$300,000 for the Sturgeon Bay Open (Door County) and the FLW Stren (La Crosse County) tournaments. While expenditure patterns varied somewhat, the amount of aggregate spending was largely determined by the size of the tournament. Results of the regional input-output models suggest that the multiplier effects of this infusion of new money range from about 1.3 to 1.5, depending on the economic structure of the host communities.

One of the elements that motivated this research had to do with the decision to allow tournament anglers to cull their catches. Our specific niche in helping to understand this situation was to develop estimates of the potential for positive host community business impacts in Wisconsin if rules were changed to allow participants to cull. The pilot program looked at a total of seven tournaments; all with various histories of culling and/or not culling. Results of this research suggests that culling, indeed, may not be essential for bass tournaments to provide substantive local economic benefits in Wisconsin.

The economic benefits derived by host communities from tournament angling must be viewed within the context of direct event hosting costs and indirect costs created by recreational displacement and fisheries management. The applied implications of these results suggest that host community economic elements, in addition to biologic and sociologic criteria, are a necessary evaluative mechanism for progressive public fisheries policies that address tournament angling events, their specific rule structures, and the overall sustainability of local fisheries resources.

Acknowledgements

This work was funded by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources using special funds appropriated for the Tournament Angling Pilot Program. The authors wish to thank the tournament organizers and participants for their willingness to participate in the survey effort reported in this document. In particular, we extend our appreciation to the Wisconsin Bass Federation; Wisconsin BASS Federation Nation; ESPN/BASS; FLW Outdoors; the Sturgeon Bay Open Bass Tournament, their sponsors and staff. Our apologies and thanks to anyone we may have inadvertently missed and to others that will contribute to this effort in the future.

Author Affiliations

Marcouiller is a Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Wisconsin – Madison and State Extension Resource Economist with the University of Wisconsin – Extension. Schmalz is a Staff Specialist with the Division of Water at the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Sierzchula is a Graduate Student in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Wisconsin – Madison.

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1. Introduction

Managers of fisheries rely on a wide variety of information and data to make decisions about how best to plan for sustainable fishery resources. Increasingly, there is a need to interpret and more fully understand the social and economic consequences of activities that affect local communities within which these resources reside. Extending our understanding into the human dimensions of resource management has been an area of rapidly expanding knowledge (Krueger and Decker 1999; Pollock et al. 1994).

During the past quarter century, there has been significant academic progress that more fully integrates economic and social attributes with the more traditional natural science aspects that dominate resource management (Barron, Perlack and Boland 1998; VanKooten 1993). With specific relevance to fisheries management, the economic impacts of sport fishing have taken on increased importance given intensified human demands for water-based recreational resources and general tendencies for increased community dependence on tourism as a source of income (Brown et al. 1991; Ridler 1997; Bohnsack et al 2002; Hammel et al. 2002; Chen et al. 2003; Haas et al. 2004; Gunderson and Kreag 2004;). One specific aspect of sport fishing, that of tournament angling, is of particular interest in this report. Tournament angling has been the focus of a limited literature (Schramm et al. 1991; Rhodes and Iverson 1998).

In Wisconsin, there has been a continual effort to address issues associated with natural resource related economic impacts at the community level in-general (Haines et al. 1998). A limited number of studies have focused

specifically on the economic impacts of fishery resources (USDI/USDC 1993; 1998; 2003, Marcouiller et al. 1995; Anderson et al. 2001; Stoll et al., forthcoming). Given the need to promulgate rules, a current area of information need surrounds the local economic impacts associated with tournament angling. In addition to the work reported here, specific literature on tournament angling impacts in Wisconsin are limited to a 2003 effort to assess the In-Fisherman Walleye Tournament on Lake Pepin (Hass et al. 2004), the ESPN Bass Tournament on Lake Wisconsin (Hamilton et al. 2005) and a currently ongoing effort to isolate tournament anglers from a study of all anglers on the Lake Winnebago system by a team led by John Stoll at the University of Wisconsin – Green Bay (Stoll et al, forthcoming).

Tournament angling in Wisconsin grew in popularity during the mid to late 1980s. Although fishing tournaments were held in Wisconsin during the 1970s, they did not draw much attention from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) until 1987. The WDNR did not keep records on the number of fishing tournaments in the state until 1994, when a permitting system was created. The number of permitted tournaments in Wisconsin has grown from just over 300 in the mid-1990s to approximately 450 today. Most Wisconsin fishing tournaments are locally organized tournaments sponsored by fishing clubs, private businesses (resorts, bait shops), and local government organizations (chambers of commerce, tourism bureaus). There are a few regional and national events held in Wisconsin annually.

In April 2004, the Wisconsin Legislature passed and the Governor signed into law 2003 Wisconsin Act 249. In addition to providing the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) rule-making authority to regulate fishing tournaments, it required the WDNR to establish a bass fishing tournament pilot program. Under the pilot program the department would issue up to 4 permits per year to bass fishing tournaments authorizing participants to exceed their daily bag limit by culling bass. Act 249 also required the WDNR to

conduct research and collect data for the purpose of evaluating the pilot program. Much of the impetus behind the addition of the bass fishing tournament pilot program to Act 249 was the potential economic benefit from attracting large bass tournaments, which previously avoided Wisconsin due to bag limit regulations (i.e. participants not being allowed to cull fish). Hence evaluation of the local economic impact of the pilot program tournaments will be an important component of the overall evaluation of the pilot program.

The basic question that underlies the research effort reported here is straightforward. To what extent are local communities that host tournament angling events impacted by the spending activities of tournament participants? A related contextual question then asks the following. How do the local economic impacts of tournament angling compare with other uses of local water resources? To answer these questions, we have three specific research objectives. First, we will estimate the characteristics of tournament angling participant spending for a select number of events included in the tournament pilot program (6 total events) held during 2005-2006. Second, we will apply these expenditure characteristics to regional input-output models to estimate the local economic impact of these events. Third, we will compare the impacts of these tournaments to other tournament characteristics and other types of recreational activities using existing literature that reports on comparable studies.

2. Methods Used in Evaluating Tournament Angling Impacts

During 2005-2006, seven communities hosted bass fishing tournament pilot program events. The largest event in terms of national stature was the ESPN/BASS Bassmaster Elite 50 event held June 15-18, 2005 on Lake Wissota near Chippewa Falls. As part of the pilot program evaluation, and to gather more information about sporting events held in Wisconsin, the Department of Tourism, the Chippewa Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Department

of Natural Resources, and the University of Wisconsin - Madison's Department of Urban and Regional Planning partnered to gather marketing and economic impact information. Information on spectator demographics, trip characteristics, and expenditures was collected at the ESPN/BASS Bassmaster Elite 50 event. Expenditure data collected from non-local spectators, participants, ESPN/BASS crew, and vendors were used to estimate local economic impact. A summary containing descriptive results and local economic impacts of the Bassmaster Elite 50 event was compiled and disseminated in an earlier report (Hamilton et al. 2005).¹

Based upon the experience gained in the Lake Wissota work, six additional events were evaluated using an analogous research design. These included the following events:

- 1) '05 FLW Outdoors Everstart Series Fishing Tournament on the Mississippi River. Aug. 3 - 6, 2005 (La Crosse County),
- 2) '05 Wisconsin Bass Federation (WSBF) 4-Man Classic on Shawano Lake. Sept. 24 - 25, 2005 (Shawano County),
- 3) Sturgeon Bay Open Bass Tournament on Sturgeon Bay, WI. May 20 - 21, 2006 (Door County),
- 4) '06 FLW Outdoors Stren Series Fishing Tournament on the Mississippi River. July 12 - 15, 2006 (La Crosse County),
- 5) Bassmaster Weekend Series Bass Tournament on the Wolf River Chain. July 30, 2006 (Winnebago County),
- 6) '06 Wisconsin Bass Federation (WSBF) 4-Man Classic on Madison Lake Chain. Sept. 23 - 24, 2006 (Dane County).

For these six events, expenditure surveys were distributed to tournament anglers, sponsors and staff present at the six angling tournaments, targeting smallmouth and largemouth bass, which took place sometime between August

¹ The summary of participant demographics and local economic impacts of the Lake Wissota - ESPN Bassmaster Elite 50 is included in a companion report (Hamilton et al. 2005). With the exception of comparisons found later in the report, we will limit our discussion here to the research surrounding the six tournaments that followed the Lake Wissota work.

2005 and September 2006. The total number of participants (staff, anglers and sponsors) and the sample of usable responses from each tournament are summarized in Table 1.²

Table 1. Tournaments studied, numbers of individual non-local participants, local participants, and respective survey response sample sizes (n).

Tournament name & location	Dates	Type of #	Boaters	Co-Anglers	Staff/ Spnsr	Locals
'05 FLW Everstart Tournament	Aug-05	Total	166	174	16	26
- La Crosse		n	63	66	6	10
'05 WSBF 4-Man Classic	Sep-05	Total	84	71	13	19
- Shawano Lake		n	13	11	2	3
Sturgeon Bay Open	May-06	Total	211	147	0	42
- Sturgeon Bay Area		n	10	7	0	2
'06 FLW Outdoors Stren Series	Jul-06	Total	170	207	14	37
- La Crosse		n	73	89	0	16
Bassmaster Weekend	Jul-06	Total	60	34	3	30
- Winneconne		n	30	17	0	15
'06 WSBF 4-Man Classic	Sep-06	Total	59	56	7	15
- Madison Chain of Lakes		n	16	15	0	4

To develop estimates of trip expenditures for tournament travel, each participant was provided a survey instrument crafted from the instrument used for the earlier Bassmaster 50 Elite tournament work (see Appendix A). Each survey gathered demographic and economic data about participants in the angling tournament. The estimated spending covers the entire time that the participant stayed in the tournament area. The survey instrument centered on a set of questions intended to estimate local spending within the regional economy of the area hosting the tournament.

² As can be seen in Table 1, survey response rates varied among the tournaments from a high of over 50 percent for the Winneconne Bassmaster Weekend to a low of less than 5 percent for the Sturgeon Bay Open. This variability in response rates reflected differences in both how the surveys were distributed and different characteristics of the participants, themselves. Overall, the sample represents 1,634 participants and includes usable responses from 469 for an aggregate response rate of roughly 30 percent. Although the potential for non-response bias exists, anecdotal impressions lead us to be confident that reasons for either responding or failing to return surveys were, in general, non-strategic and unbiased.

Input-output models were constructed for the six tournament regions using the most recent 2004 county-level MicroIMPLAN datasets for Dane, Door, LaCrosse (2 tournaments), Shawano, and Winnebago Counties (MIG 2006). In calculating the demand shock, tournament years (2005/2006) were taken into account in the use of a sector-specific deflator to convert to 2004 dollars. All reports reflect results inflated back to a common 2006 reporting year using sector-specific inflation rates. A total multiplier approach was used in running the impact models. The full description of input-output modeling as a standard method used to develop estimates of regional economic impacts is beyond the scope of this report but readily available in standard textbooks on the topic (Shaffer et al. 2004; Chapter 15).

For the assessment of economic impacts resulting from the six tournaments assessed in this study, non-local participant expenditures were allocated to seven specific industrial sectors. Each sector into which expenditures were allocated is represented by unique 3 to 6 digit NAICS codes and is specific to the sector structure of MicroIMPLAN.³ Expenditure categories, IMPLAN sectors, and respective NAICS codes are summarized in Table 2.

Estimated total expenditures for each tournament and the amount spent locally were summarized. Only the local portion of expenditures that occurred within the tournament's regional economy (as defined by the county in which the tournament took place) were used as the demand shock for input-output modeling. This reflects a characteristic unique to export-base impacts and a necessary condition for theoretical consistency in economic impact modeling using input-output analysis.

³ While we recognize that this method of expenditure allocation could miss some sectoral groupings and/or overly simplifies the manner in which spending relates to local business receipts, we are confident that these potential problems are minor. The approach represents a valid technique used to estimate the local demands shocks of visitor impacts found in other tourism impact studies.

Table 2. Respective industrial sectors for expenditure patterns used to estimate regional economic impacts (IMPLAN sectors and respective 3-5 digit NAICS codes in which expenditures were allocated).

Expenditure Category:	IMPLAN Sector	NAICS Code
Hotels, motels, bed & breakfasts, camping	479	72111/72112
Grocery stores	405	445
Restaurants	481	722
Transportation related (gas, repairs)	407	447
Fishing equipment and gifts	409	451
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, bowling)	478	713
Other expenses	411	453

Standard categories of economic impacts included *output* (or the aggregate impact on regional economic activity), *income* (that portion of total output that accrues locally), and *employment* (total numbers of jobs created) locally.⁴ The county-level input-output models used to calculate total impacts estimated multiplier effects measured as direct, indirect, and induced impacts. These are uniquely calculated and reported for output, income, and employment. Direct effects include respective portions of the amount initially injected into the regional economy (non-local spending in the region). Indirect effects relate to inter-industry transactions resulting from the initial demand shock (direct effects). Induced effects include the increase in local income resulting from the direct and indirect effects and their subsequent effects on local consumption.

The extent of these round-by-round “multiplier” effects will depend on fundamental characteristics of the regional economy. In general, larger and more diverse regional economies will exhibit higher levels of economic multiplier effects. Conversely, smaller and less diverse regional economies will exhibit

⁴ Output includes all economic activity related to visitor spending including intermediate purchased inputs, income or value added, and imported inputs. Income most clearly reflects the impacts felt by local residents and includes four components: (1) employee compensation, (2)

relatively lower multiplier effects. These economic multiplier generalizations reflect alternative levels of regional economic “leakage” and “capture”. They relate to regional export/import balances. For this study, the regional economies hosting the tournaments varied widely from relatively small, less-diverse economies such as Shawano County (non-metropolitan) to fairly robust and diverse economies such as La Crosse and Dane County (metropolitan).

3. Results

For purposes of reporting results, discussion will focus on descriptive analyses of the survey responses and their expansion to total numbers of participants. Tournament-specific average values by non-local participant type were used for expansion to regional estimates. For all six tournaments, the “region” is specified as the county in which the tournament took place. This inflow of new dollars into each regional host economy then serves as the stimulus for assessment of local economic impacts estimated through the use of county-level input-output models.

3.1 Expenditure patterns of individuals

Descriptive analysis of the survey instruments developed average expenditure patterns for tournament participants for the six events which are summarized in Table 3. For purposes of focusing on the inflow of new dollars into host communities, cross-tabulations of host county zip codes were used to isolate and exclude local participants. Note from the Table that, in general, expenditure patterns differed by the type of participant. For all six tournaments studied, boating angler spending patterns were higher when compared to their accompanying co-angler. This appears to result from the fact that boating

proprietor’s income, (3) other property income, and (4) indirect business taxes. Employment measures total jobs created and includes full-time, part-time and seasonal jobs.

Table 3. Individual Expenditure Patterns of Non-local Tournament Participants.

Spending Category:	Boating Angler:		Co-angler:		Staff/Sponsors:	
	Total	Local	Total	Local	Total	Local
05 FLW Everstart (La Crosse):						
Hotels, Motels, B&Bs	\$328.41	\$293.79	\$251.82	\$192.64	\$517.33	\$517.33
Groceries & Liquor Stores	\$78.33	\$66.03	\$75.68	\$47.04	\$176.67	\$176.67
Restaurants & Taverns	\$155.63	\$142.50	\$142.38	\$105.08	\$513.34	\$513.34
Automobile related	\$393.97	\$323.53	\$201.44	\$127.14	\$387.42	\$387.42
Fishing Equipment & Gifts	\$121.43	\$108.41	\$127.39	\$91.43	\$191.33	\$191.33
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, etc.)	\$17.54	\$17.54	\$57.88	\$32.66	\$8.33	\$8.33
Other	\$15.71	\$12.94	\$17.17	\$16.11	\$74.92	\$74.92
Total	\$1,111.02	\$964.74	\$873.76	\$612.10	\$1,869.34	\$1,869.34
05 WSBF 4-Man Classic (Shawano):						
Hotels, Motels, B&Bs	\$120.38	\$116.54	\$107.45	\$107.45	\$100.00	\$100.00
Groceries & Liquor Stores	\$36.15	\$36.15	\$25.45	\$25.45	\$65.00	\$65.00
Restaurants & Taverns	\$77.62	\$77.62	\$63.55	\$59.86	\$250.00	\$250.00
Automobile related	\$160.77	\$123.35	\$78.18	\$63.68	\$325.00	\$310.00
Fishing Equipment & Gifts	\$23.54	\$23.54	\$36.45	\$19.82	\$100.00	\$100.00
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, etc.)	\$110.77	\$110.77	\$30.45	\$30.45	\$50.00	\$50.00
Other	\$1.54	\$1.54	\$3.64	\$3.64	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$530.77	\$489.51	\$345.18	\$310.36	\$890.00	\$875.00
Sturgeon Bay Open (Sturgeon Bay):						
Hotels, Motels, B&Bs	\$ 400.00	\$400.00	\$353.57	\$353.57	na	na
Groceries & Liquor Stores	\$ 99.50	\$85.50	\$58.57	\$53.57	na	na
Restaurants & Taverns	\$ 190.50	\$169.00	\$167.86	\$165.00	na	na
Automobile related	\$307.50	\$230.66	\$187.86	\$135.00	na	na
Fishing Equipment & Gifts	\$144.50	\$70.00	\$48.57	\$40.00	na	na
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, etc.)	\$22.50	\$22.50	\$53.57	\$53.57	na	na
Other	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$22.86	\$22.86	na	na
Total	\$1,169.50	\$982.66	\$892.86	\$823.57	na	na
06 FLW Outdoor Stren (La Crosse):						
Hotels, Motels, B&Bs	\$351.05	\$298.45	\$290.72	\$250.04	ns	ns
Groceries & Liquor Stores	\$85.07	\$69.93	\$57.53	\$49.33	ns	ns
Restaurants & Taverns	\$136.37	\$121.37	\$120.22	\$105.45	ns	ns
Automobile related	\$491.51	\$346.21	\$178.09	\$125.37	ns	ns
Fishing Equipment & Gifts	\$130.14	\$102.54	\$92.19	\$73.09	ns	ns
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, etc.)	\$16.58	\$13.84	\$10.39	\$6.46	ns	ns
Other	\$14.59	\$14.45	\$17.45	\$17.17	ns	ns
Total	\$1,225.31	\$966.79	\$766.59	\$626.91	ns	ns

ns = not surveyed but most likely similar to same tournament, previous year

na = not surveyed and not applicable since all staff were local

Table 3 (con't). Individual Expenditure Patterns of Non-local Tournament Participants.

Spending Category:	Boating Angler:		Co-angler:		Staff/Sponsors:	
	Total	Local	Total	Local	Total	Local
Bassmaster Weekend (Winneconne):						
Hotels, Motels, B&Bs	\$203.80	\$171.13	\$107.12	\$98.71	ns avg	ns avg
Groceries & Liquor Stores	\$54.33	\$29.33	\$27.53	\$20.47	ns avg	ns avg
Restaurants & Taverns	\$92.20	\$85.20	\$59.82	\$47.59	ns avg	ns avg
Automobile related	\$300.70	\$217.34	\$119.00	\$71.06	ns avg	ns avg
Fishing Equipment & Gifts	\$63.53	\$31.10	\$38.47	\$15.53	ns avg	ns avg
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, etc.)	\$19.67	\$10.33	\$12.94	\$12.94	ns avg	ns avg
Other	\$32.10	\$32.10	\$19.18	\$19.18	ns avg	ns avg
Total	\$766.33	\$576.53	\$384.06	\$285.48	ns avg	ns avg
06 WSBF Four Man Classic (Madison):						
Hotels, Motels, B&Bs	\$166.81	\$148.06	\$120.27	\$113.60	ns	ns
Groceries & Liquor Stores	\$36.56	\$27.81	\$28.67	\$28.67	ns	ns
Restaurants & Taverns	\$103.75	\$97.50	\$68.67	\$66.00	ns	ns
Automobile related	\$140.25	\$99.63	\$104.87	\$82.07	ns	ns
Fishing Equipment & Gifts	\$36.25	\$12.50	\$25.00	\$20.33	ns	ns
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, etc.)	\$17.81	\$17.81	\$17.33	\$17.33	ns	ns
Other	\$21.88	\$21.88	\$9.67	\$9.67	ns	ns
Total	\$523.31	\$425.19	\$374.48	\$337.67	ns	ns

na = not surveyed and not applicable since all staff were local

ns avg = not surveyed but assumed to be the average of staff/sponsor surveys

ns = not surveyed but most likely similar to same tournament, previous year

anglers have additional expenses related to their boat (e.g. gas) that are not shared by co-anglers. This said, the data suggests that, with minor exception, expenditures by boaters in other categories were also generally higher than co-anglers.

Among tournaments, participants of the '05 and '06 FLW events held on the Mississippi Pools near La Crosse exhibited the highest levels of individual spending. This could result from several characteristic differences among the tournaments. Important among these characteristics are participant demographics and local business offerings. The '05 and '06 FLW events generally drew anglers from a wider geographic area than Shawano, Sturgeon Bay, Winneconne, or Madison. Additionally, La Crosse offers a relatively robust

variety of hotel, entertainment, and restaurant options for participants when compared to Shawano, Winneconne, or Sturgeon Bay.

Non-local staff and sponsors are also an important type of event participant. While they were few in number, expenditure patterns for non-local staff and sponsors were consistently higher in the four events where they were present (FLW Everstart & Outdoor Stren, WSBF 4-Man Classic in both Shawano & Madison, and the Winneconne Bassmaster Weekend)

3.2 Expansion to total local expenditures

These individual expenditure patterns were then used with final non-local participant numbers to arrive at expanded values that estimate total local spending by non-local participants. This then serves as an infusion of new dollars into the local economies that host the events. These infusions can be thought of as export-based shocks to the local economic structure that would not have happened were it not for the hosting of the tournament event. These expanded values that serve as infusions of spending by non-local participants are summarized in Table 4.

Note from this Table that expansion to total local expenditures is sensitive to the numbers of participants. In general, the larger the number of participants - the higher the level of local spending. For these six events, there were a total of 1,639 participants with individual event participation from a low of 97 non-local participants at the Bassmaster Weekend in Winneconne to a high of 391 non-local participants at the 2006 FLW Outdoor Stren event in La Crosse.

In total, these six events created an infusion of about \$1.1 million in local spending. Among the six tournaments, there was fairly wide variation in local spending levels. The Sturgeon Bay event experienced the highest levels of local spending at roughly \$328,000. The FLW events of 2005 and 2006 in La Crosse also experienced high levels of local spending with totals of \$296,000 and \$309,000 respectively. The lowest amount of local spending among

Table 4. Total Local Expenditures of Non-local Tournament Participants.

Spending Category:	Boating Angler:	Co-angler:	Staff/Sponsors:	TOTAL
'05 FLW Everstart (La Crosse):				
Hotels, Motels, B&Bs	\$48,761.04	\$33,495.45	\$8,177.38	\$90,434
Groceries & Liquor Stores	\$10,959.16	\$8,179.12	\$2,792.60	\$21,931
Restaurants & Taverns	\$23,651.07	\$18,270.88	\$8,114.31	\$50,036
Automobile related	\$53,697.06	\$22,106.58	\$6,123.91	\$81,928
Fishing Equipment & Gifts	\$17,993.07	\$15,897.47	\$3,024.33	\$36,915
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, etc.)	\$2,911.16	\$5,678.79	\$131.67	\$8,722
Other	\$2,147.68	\$2,801.14	\$1,184.25	\$6,133
Total	\$160,120.23	\$106,429.42	\$29,548.46	\$296,098
'05 WSBF 4-Man Classic (Shawano):				
Hotels, Motels, B&Bs	\$9,769.27	\$7,621.86	\$1,289.66	\$18,681
Groceries & Liquor Stores	\$3,030.37	\$1,805.52	\$838.28	\$5,674
Restaurants & Taverns	\$6,506.70	\$4,245.93	\$3,224.14	\$13,977
Automobile related	\$10,340.13	\$4,517.02	\$3,997.93	\$18,855
Fishing Equipment & Gifts	\$1,973.30	\$1,405.72	\$1,289.66	\$4,669
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, etc.)	\$9,285.58	\$2,160.17	\$644.83	\$12,091
Other	\$129.09	\$257.93	\$0.00	\$387
Total	\$41,034.44	\$22,014.16	\$11,284.48	\$74,333
Sturgeon Bay Open (Sturgeon Bay):				
Hotels, Motels, B&Bs	\$84,210.53	\$52,105.05	na	\$136,316
Groceries & Liquor Stores	\$18,000.00	\$7,894.53	na	\$25,895
Restaurants & Taverns	\$35,578.95	\$24,315.79	na	\$59,895
Automobile related	\$48,560.00	\$19,894.74	na	\$68,455
Fishing Equipment & Gifts	\$14,736.84	\$5,894.74	na	\$20,632
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, etc.)	\$4,736.84	\$7,894.53	na	\$12,631
Other	\$1,052.63	\$3,368.84	na	\$4,421
Total	\$206,875.79	\$121,368.21	na	\$328,244
'06 FLW Outdoor Stren (La Crosse):				
Hotels, Motels, B&Bs	\$50,672.79	\$51,758.28	\$4,138.64	\$106,570
Groceries & Liquor Stores	\$11,873.17	\$10,211.31	\$1,413.36	\$23,498
Restaurants & Taverns	\$20,606.99	\$21,828.15	\$4,106.72	\$46,542
Automobile related	\$58,781.79	\$25,951.59	\$3,099.36	\$87,833
Fishing Equipment & Gifts	\$17,409.91	\$15,129.63	\$1,530.64	\$34,070
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, etc.)	\$2,349.85	\$1,337.22	\$66.64	\$3,754
Other	\$2,453.42	\$3,554.19	\$599.36	\$6,607
Total	\$164,147.91	\$129,770.37	\$14,954.72	\$308,873

Table 4 (con't). Total Local Expenditures of Non-local Tournament Participants.

Spending Category:	Boating Angler:	Co-angler:	Staff/Sponsors:	TOTAL
Bassmaster Weekend (Winneconne):				
Hotels, Motels, B&Bs	\$10,185.00	\$3,329.07	\$926.00	\$14,440
Groceries & Liquor Stores	\$1,745.61	\$690.37	\$362.51	\$2,798
Restaurants & Taverns	\$5,070.77	\$1,605.01	\$1,145.01	\$7,821
Automobile related	\$12,935.24	\$2,396.56	\$1,046.13	\$16,378
Fishing Equipment & Gifts	\$1,850.95	\$523.76	\$437.00	\$2,812
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, etc.)	\$614.80	\$436.41	\$87.50	\$1,139
Other	\$1,910.47	\$646.86	\$112.38	\$2,670
Total	\$34,312.83	\$9,628.04	\$4,116.51	\$48,057
'06 WSBF Four Man Classic (Madison):				
Hotels, Motels, B&Bs	\$8,811.96	\$3,831.25	\$700.00	\$13,343
Groceries & Liquor Stores	\$1,655.14	\$966.92	\$455.00	\$3,077
Restaurants & Taverns	\$5,802.82	\$2,225.90	\$1,750.00	\$9,779
Automobile related	\$5,929.59	\$2,767.88	\$2,170.00	\$10,867
Fishing Equipment & Gifts	\$743.95	\$685.65	\$700.00	\$2,130
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, etc.)	\$1,059.98	\$584.47	\$350.00	\$1,994
Other	\$1,302.21	\$326.13	\$0.00	\$1,628
Total	\$25,305.66	\$11,388.19	\$6,125.00	\$42,819

these six events was the WSBF 4-Man Classic held on the Madison Chain of Lakes at roughly \$43,000.

It is important to note that these six events differed from the ESPN Bassmaster Elite 50 (the first tournament studied) in that there were virtually no or negligible numbers of spectators in attendance. For those familiar with the ESPN event, estimates placed the number of spectators at roughly 14,000 which represents a large aggregate amount of spending. Previous research results (Hamilton et al. 2005) suggest that while individual spectator spending is relatively low compared to participants, the simple fact that the audience size at this event was large drove significant local spending levels. Spectators are relatively rare at most tournament angling events. Again, the subsequent six tournaments focused on in this report had few spectators present. Those

spectators in attendance were either local or were accompanying one of the anglers participating.

3.3 Local economic impacts

The communities that host tournaments in Wisconsin vary widely in economic structure. The economic structure of a region is a key determinant in the extent to which multiplier impacts are felt locally. Rural communities such as Shawano and Sturgeon Bay will tend to have relatively smaller numbers of local retail and service businesses in which tournament anglers can spend their money. Further, these communities will have fewer local linkages for intermediate purchased inputs, or those items needed to produce the items that are sold locally. Micropolitan and metropolitan regions such as the Fox Cities (Appleton and Oshkosh), La Crosse, and Madison tend to be relatively more robust and diverse economies with a much broader array of local retail and service businesses and a commensurately higher amount of locally available intermediate purchased inputs. In general, smaller and less diverse regional economies are relatively more dependent on the outside for the items sold by local retail and service businesses. Conversely, larger, more diverse regional economies tend to be more self-contained. Hence, multiplier impacts tend to be larger as the economic structure of a regional economy grows.

The economic stimulus of new dollars spent by visiting tournament participants tends to be quite modest relative to the overall economic structure of these counties; even those that are small. For instance, in 2004, Door County had a resident population of just over 28,000 people, with an average household income of almost \$69,000, 18,000 total jobs, and a total amount of personal income of about \$925 million. The Sturgeon Bay Open tournament, for comparison, generated just over \$328,000 in local business receipts.⁵

⁵ Using the other rural example, Shawano County had a resident population of roughly 41,000 people in 2004, with an average income per household of just over \$61,000. Further, in 2004 there

To reiterate, the estimation of economic impacts resulting from tournament angling focuses on the infusion of new dollars into the communities surrounding the water bodies on which tournaments are held. Total local expenditures made by non-local participants are identified by local business sectors sensitive to travel expenditures in Table 4. When we apply these new dollars to the input-output model of each respective host county, the multiplier effect of inter-industry purchases generates indirect impacts and the increased income of households drives induced impacts. These impacts are summarized for various economic characteristics in Tables 5.

A quick note on the difference between output and income (in aggregate, also known as value added). Output is the total result of all economic activity and is analogous to gross regional product, gross state product, and gross national product. In other words, it is the total accounting for all regional production. Income, or value added, is defined as the value of the region's business output minus the value of all inputs purchased from other firms. It is therefore analogous to the "profit" or income generated locally. Value added includes a combination of employee compensation, proprietor's income ("business profit"), other property type income, and indirect business taxes paid to governments.

It is interesting to note from Table 5 that the amount of NEW money brought into host communities by people from the outside had broader impacts on the economic structure of these counties. This new money had the effect of generated business activity within the regions. Results of the spending shock to the input-output models suggests that the direct spending of non-local tournament angling participants generated a total direct, indirect and induced impacts that varied based on the amount of local spending. The two

were roughly 19,000 jobs and a total personal income in Shawano County was slightly over \$1 billion (MIG 2006). For comparison, the '05 WSBF 4-man Classic generated just over \$74,000.

tournaments held in La Crosse County and the one tournament in Door County were the largest tournaments surveyed, with twice as many anglers as the other

Table 5. Local economic impacts of non-local tournament participant spending estimated using Micro-IMPLAN (Base Year 2004 reported in 2006 US dollars and total numbers of jobs created).

Tournament, County, & Number Non-local Participants	Type of Economic Effect	Economic Impact		
		Output (2006 \$)	Income (2006 \$)	Employment (total # jobs)
'05 FLW Everstart (La Crosse): 356 Non-local Participants	Direct Effect	\$304,246.00	\$182,160.00	5.9
	Indirect Effect	\$72,902.00	\$39,859.00	0.7
	Induced Effect	\$75,318.00	\$44,666.00	0.9
	Total Effect	\$452,465.00	\$266,685.00	7.4
'05 WSBF 4-Man Classic (Shawano): 168 Non-local Participants	Direct Effect	\$76,476.00	\$43,293.00	1.9
	Indirect Effect	\$15,475.00	\$7,159.00	0.2
	Induced Effect	\$13,604.00	\$7,953.00	0.2
	Total Effect	\$105,555.00	\$58,406.00	2.3
Sturgeon Bay Open (Door): 358 Non-local Participants	Direct Effect	\$328,217.00	\$197,871.00	6.3
	Indirect Effect	\$50,903.00	\$26,423.00	0.6
	Induced Effect	\$61,598.00	\$37,574.00	0.7
	Total Effect	\$440,718.00	\$261,868.00	7.6
'06 FLW Outdoor Stren (La Crosse): 385 Non-local Participants	Direct Effect	\$308,928.00	\$186,696.00	5.9
	Indirect Effect	\$73,564.00	\$40,383.00	0.7
	Induced Effect	\$76,651.00	\$45,456.00	0.9
	Total Effect	\$459,143.00	\$272,535.00	7.5
Bassmaster Weekend (Winnebago): 97 Non-local Participants	Direct Effect	\$48,008.00	\$29,040.00	1.0
	Indirect Effect	\$9,051.00	\$5,018.00	0.1
	Induced Effect	\$9,612.00	\$5,646.00	0.1
	Total Effect	\$66,672.00	\$39,704.00	1.2
'06 WSBF 4 Man Classic (Dane): 122 Non-local Participants	Direct Effect	\$42,717.00	\$25,412.00	0.8
	Indirect Effect	\$11,522.00	\$6,484.00	0.1
	Induced Effect	\$11,128.00	\$6,671.00	0.1
	Total Effect	\$65,368.00	\$38,567.00	1.0

tournaments. The tournaments with more participants had a larger economic impact on output, income and employment in the regional economy. Further, other sectors of these economies were impacted as shown in Appendix B (Tables B-1 through B-6). The multiplier impacts extend throughout the economy; well beyond the directly impacted sectors of the retail and service sectors.

Overall, output multipliers representative of the results reported in Table 5 ranged from almost 1.55 in Dane County, 1.53 in Winnebago County, 1.49 in La Crosse County, to 1.39 in Shawano County and 1.35 in Door County. To reiterate, the extent of multiplier impacts result from the relative diversity of each regions' economic structure. These results are reasonable given the relative sizes of each region's economy.

Another approach to presenting the impact results can be found by dividing the total impacts by the number of non-local participants. This summary is found in Table 6. Again, these metrics reflect both the amount of non-local spending for each tournament and the regional economic structure of host communities. Note from this table that the La Crosse and Door county tournaments had an impact per non-local participant in output and income that was almost twice as high as the other three tournaments. The output impact per non-local participant for the three larger tournaments was more than \$500 higher than the three smaller tournaments. The impact on output per non-local participant varies from \$536 to \$1,271 resulting in local income per non-local participant from about \$316 to \$749. On average, and based on the tournaments assessed in this report, communities hosting angling tournaments could expect an impact of roughly \$925 per non-local participant in total output resulting in roughly \$545 per non-local participant in local income.

Table 6. Impact per non-local participant in local output and income for each tournament

Tournament (Host County)	Impact per Non-local Participant	
	Local Output	Local Income
'05 FLW Everstart (La Crosse)	\$1,271	\$749
'05 WSBF 4-Man Classic (Shawano)	\$628	\$348
Sturgeon Bay Open (Door)	\$1,231	\$731
'06 FLW Outdoor Stren (La Crosse)	\$1,193	\$708
Bassmaster Weekend (Winnebago)	\$687	\$409
'06 WSBF 4 Man Classic (Dane)	\$536	\$316
Average	\$924	\$544

3.4 Comparison with other water-based recreation studies

In interpreting the local economic impact of tournament angling, it is important to remember that this represents a very small slice of both the competitive and recreational aspects of water resource use. Our results suggest that even the largest tournament in Wisconsin generates less than ½ million dollars in local output. For comparison, estimates of the importance of recreational angling in Wisconsin suggest that fishing as a leisure pursuit represented 2001 trip-related expenditures of about over one billion dollars (\$1.2 billion; USDI/USDC 2003). Other estimates provided multiplier estimates of this spending at roughly \$2.3 billion dollar in aggregate output that supports roughly 26,000 jobs in the state and generates 100 million dollars in state tax revenue.⁶

⁶ Problems exist with this and other comparisons and relates primarily to how we define **local** aspects of economic impact. Our point, though, is that tournament angling represents a small niche of overall angling in the state. While generating positive impacts, tournament angling must be weighed with respect to direct costs of hosting the events, unaccounted dislocation of recreational anglers, and other social and biological costs associated with allowing tournaments to proliferate on Wisconsin waters.

Results from the six tournaments assessed in this report appear to be reasonable estimates of local spending and impact. They are consistent with other studies of tournament angling. For comparison, Table 7 outlines results of individual per-trip spending patterns from a walleye tournament in 2004 on Lake Pepin (for the full report, see Hass, et al. 2003).

Table 7. Individual per-trip spending habits of non-local IFWT spectators and participants by place of expenditure (in 2003 dollars).

Spending category	Professional anglers (n = 29)		Amateur anglers (n = 27)		Spectators (n = 169)	
	regional	local	regional	local	regional	local
Hotels, motels, bed/breakfast, camping	467.00	167.86	205.26	48.22	60.79	13.77
Groceries and liquor stores	153.10	41.11	45.56	21.30	20.88	10.42
Restaurants and taverns	189.14	83.78	74.26	40.37	47.45	22.68
Automobile related (gas, repairs, rental)	240.69	81.30	49.37	16.41	20.63	11.49
Fishing equipment and gifts	150.21	41.64	33.81	20.07	23.95	8.95
Entertainment (gambling, theatres, etc.)	21.21	3.45	20.00	5.56	23.72	3.06
Other	13.79	6.90	3.70	3.70	2.25	0.71
TOTAL	\$1,235.14	426.04	431.96	155.62	199.67	71.08

Note from this table that individual patterns of local spending fall within the ranges estimated in these six bass tournaments. Several unique aspects of the In-Fisherman Walleye Tournament IFWT are noteworthy and provide some difficulty when making comparison. The IFWT was held on Lake Pepin and the interests of impact focused on Pierce County (quite rural). Further, the IFWT included a specific type of participant that included amateurs. Also, the IFWT involved professionals that were generally traveling large distances to participate (hence their relatively high levels of total spending). Finally, the IFWT had a modest amount of spectator activity that also, like the ESPN Elite 50 tournament, drove a significant amount of local spending.

When these individual spending patterns are expanded to tournament numbers in an analogous fashion to the method used in this report, Table 8 summarizes total regional expenditures in a comparable array of local retail and service sector business groupings.

Table 8. Total expenditures of non-local In-Fisherman Tournament attendees in Pierce County.

Type of spending	Professional anglers (N = 130)	Amateur anglers (N = 130)	Spectators (N = 1134)	Total
Hotels, motels, bed/breakfast, camping	\$21,821.80	\$6,268.60	\$15,615.18	\$43,705.58
Groceries and liquor stores	\$5,344.30	\$2,769.00	\$11,816.28	\$19,929.58
Restaurants and taverns	\$10,891.40	\$5,248.10	\$25,719.12	\$41,858.62
Automobile related (gas, repairs, rental)	\$10,569.00	\$2,132.00	\$13,029.66	\$25,730.66
Fishing equipment and gifts	\$5,413.20	\$2,609.10	\$10,149.30	\$18,171.60
Entertainment (theatres, bowling, etc.)	\$448.50	\$722.80	\$3,470.04	\$4,641.34
Other	\$897.00	\$481.00	\$805.14	\$2,183.14
TOTAL	\$55,385.20	\$20,230.60	\$80,604.72	\$156,220.52

Again, these results suggest general consistency with our estimates given the unique characteristics of the six events focused on in this report.

For comparison to general outdoor recreation, tournament angling tends to attract participants that spend a significantly higher amount of money. Results of a broad collection of individual expenditure patterns on a daily basis is summarized in Table 9. Note from this table that tournament angling participants have, across the board, higher levels of spending only partially explained by their length of stay.

Table 9. Average daily expenditure patterns for different types of non-local recreational users (Carleyolsen et al. 2006 from a variety of sources)*

<i>Spending Category:</i>	<i>User Category:</i>						
	Bicycling	Wildlife Watching	Fishing	Camping	Hiking	XC Skiing	Horseback Riding
Dining and Drink	\$6.12	\$21.90	\$16.58	\$3.00	\$3.76	\$3.86	\$6.28
Grocery/Convenience Stores	\$4.08	\$14.60	\$11.05	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$2.57	\$6.27
Retail Shopping	\$1.87	\$5.87	\$6.61	\$2.46	\$1.30	\$1.72	\$2.49
Entertainment	\$1.25	\$3.91	\$4.41	\$1.64	\$0.87	\$1.14	\$2.48
Transportation (Gas & Auto)	\$6.24	\$28.55	\$20.89	\$4.14	\$3.27	\$4.28	\$13.62
Accommodation	\$4.53	\$18.25	\$13.82	\$5.75	\$1.90	\$0.48	\$1.42
Miscellaneous Retail	\$4.25	\$0.00	\$12.38	\$4.60	\$3.60	\$5.29	\$5.76
Total	\$28.34	\$93.08	\$85.74	\$23.59	\$17.20	\$19.34	\$38.33

* Sources used in this compilation included a variety of studies from Canada and The United States. Certainly, a compilation of this sort requires comparability that is confused when combining studies that use different approaches and definitions. All estimates were, to the best of our abilities, placed on a comparable basis (accounting for inflation, exchange rate, and user demographics).

Once again, our results for tournament angling suggest that non-local participants do indeed spend significant amounts of money in the local area hosting the events when compared to overall non-local recreationists. This said, their relatively small numbers limit the local economic impacts associated with hosting tournaments.

4. Summary and conclusions

The research conducted for and documented within this report provides an estimate of the infusion of non-local spending resulting from six tournament angling events in Wisconsin and their resulting local economic impacts on host communities. This was accomplished using surveys of tournament participants, analysis of non-local expenditure patterns, and input-output models of the host counties in which tournaments were held. The disaggregation of local economic impacts by business sector and type of impact allows for an understanding of

how this infusion of new dollars within a community is distributed among both households and local businesses.

Tournaments that bring non-local anglers into host communities (including all those studied in the research reported here) will, in general, generate positive economic impacts. These positive benefits must be weighed against the direct costs associated with hosting events, the inevitable displacement of recreational anglers and other water resource users that result from tournaments, and the costs associated with resource management necessary to provide high quality water bodies that support the fish and conditions sought in tournament angling. In sum, tournaments should be weighed within the context of alternative uses of the water resources upon which they impact.

Much of the impetus behind establishment of the bass fishing tournament pilot program was based on the potential for positive host community business impacts in Wisconsin if rules were changed to allow participants to cull. The research results reported in this document provide estimates of these impacts. The ESPN/Bassmaster Elite 50 and the two FLW events were examples based on the ability of participants to cull. The Sturgeon Bay Open has been conducted in Wisconsin for the past 16 years, 15 of which were conducted without culling. The WSBF 4-man Classic tournaments held in '05 (Shawano) and '06 (Dane County) and the Bassmaster Series tournament in Winneconne are state-level tournaments that have traditionally been held in Wisconsin and would likely to have occurred despite bag limit rules prohibiting culling. Our results suggest that the newer tournaments studied, in general, had higher levels of economic impact to host communities. The Sturgeon Bay Open (and, to a lesser extent, the FLW events) experienced similar expenditure estimates. This suggests that culling, indeed, may not be essential for bass tournaments to provide substantive local economic benefits in Wisconsin.

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Appendix A. Sample Angler Expense Survey

1. When did you arrive in the _____ area? Date: _____
2. How long will you be staying in this area: ____ days ____ nights
3. Counting you, how many people are in your travel party? _____ # people
4. To estimate economic impact, we need to ask about your spending habits on this trip according to the following guidelines:
 - Estimate spending while you are in the _____ area.
 - Your actual “out of pocket” expenses.
 - Also include what you **actually spent for the other people**, not the total of everyone’s expenses.
 - Include **previous and anticipated** spending for the entire trip in the Madison area.
 - Estimate what portion was spent in the Madison area.

	Total Trip Spending	How much was spent in Madison area?
a. Hotels, motels, Bed/Breakfast, camping	\$ _____	\$ _____
b. Grocery stores	\$ _____	\$ _____
c. Restaurants	\$ _____	\$ _____
d. Transportation related(gas, repairs)	\$ _____	\$ _____
e. Fishing equipment and gifts	\$ _____	\$ _____
f. Entertainment (gambling, theaters, bowling)	\$ _____	\$ _____
g. Other (list type: _____)	\$ _____	\$ _____

5. Please list the city, state and zip code of your permanent residence.

City	State	Zip
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6. Please indicate below whether you were a BOATER or a CO-ANGLER

BOATER

CO-ANGLER

Table B-1. Local economic impacts in La Crosse County of non-local tournament participant spending at the '05 FLW Everstart (MicroIMPLAN results based on 2004 models in 2006 dollars and total numbers of jobs).

Industry (2 digit NAICS groupings)	Output (2006 dollars)				Value Added or Income (in 2006 dollars)				Employment (total number of jobs)			
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Ag, Forestry, Fish & Hunting	\$68	\$617	\$310	\$995	\$19	\$131	\$75	\$224	0	0	0	0
Utilities	\$0	\$3,952	\$1,550	\$5,502	\$0	\$2,679	\$1,050	\$3,729	0	0	0	0
Construction	\$0	\$2,223	\$477	\$2,700	\$0	\$1,136	\$230	\$1,365	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	\$0	\$9,389	\$3,350	\$12,739	\$0	\$3,096	\$899	\$3,995	0	0.1	0	0.1
Wholesale Trade	\$0	\$3,627	\$4,040	\$7,667	\$0	\$2,479	\$2,762	\$5,241	0	0	0	0.1
Transportation & Warehousing	\$0	\$5,310	\$2,181	\$7,492	\$0	\$3,325	\$1,204	\$4,529	0	0.1	0	0.1
Retail trade	\$151,086	\$3,679	\$10,214	\$164,978	\$95,972	\$2,279	\$6,294	\$104,545	2.6	0.1	0.2	2.8
Information	\$0	\$5,267	\$1,460	\$6,726	\$0	\$1,999	\$596	\$2,595	0	0	0	0
Finance & insurance	\$0	\$3,603	\$6,449	\$10,052	\$0	\$2,345	\$3,464	\$5,809	0	0	0	0.1
Real estate & rental	\$0	\$9,507	\$3,811	\$13,319	\$0	\$6,565	\$2,527	\$9,092	0	0.1	0	0.1
Professional- scientific & tech svcs	\$0	\$5,358	\$1,803	\$7,161	\$0	\$2,895	\$1,017	\$3,912	0	0.1	0	0.1
Management of companies	\$0	\$7,801	\$770	\$8,571	\$0	\$4,507	\$445	\$4,951	0	0	0	0.1
Administrative & waste services	\$0	\$6,519	\$1,345	\$7,864	\$0	\$3,360	\$750	\$4,110	0	0.1	0	0.2
Educational svcs	\$0	\$161	\$1,182	\$1,343	\$0	\$84	\$629	\$712	0	0	0	0
Health & social services	\$0	\$3	\$14,707	\$14,710	\$0	\$1	\$8,767	\$8,769	0	0	0.2	0.2
Arts- entertainment & recreation	\$8,293	\$388	\$1,204	\$9,885	\$5,342	\$150	\$710	\$6,202	0.1	0	0	0.2
Accomodation & food services	\$143,138	\$2,098	\$5,608	\$150,844	\$80,789	\$938	\$2,401	\$84,128	3.2	0	0.1	3.3
Other services	\$0	\$2,660	\$3,783	\$6,443	\$0	\$1,557	\$1,943	\$3,500	0	0	0.1	0.1
Government & non NAICs	\$51	\$742	\$11,072	\$11,865	\$39	\$333	\$8,904	\$9,276	0	0	0	0
Institutions	\$1,610	\$0	\$0	\$1,610	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$304,246	\$72,902	\$75,318	\$452,465	\$182,160	\$39,859	\$44,666	\$266,685	5.9	0.7	0.9	7.4

Table B-2. Local economic impacts in Shawano County of non-local tournament participant spending for the '05 WSBF 4 Man Classic in Shawano (MicroIMPLAN results based on 2004 models in 2006 dollars and total numbers of jobs).

Industry (2 digit NAICS groupings)	Output (2006 dollars)				Value Added (Income in 2006 dollars)				Employment (total number of jobs)			
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Ag, Forestry, Fish & Hunting	\$1,092	\$757	\$178	\$2,026	\$230	\$221	\$56	\$507	0	0	0	0
Utilities	\$0	\$74	\$27	\$100	\$0	\$50	\$18	\$68	0	0	0	0
Construction	\$0	\$578	\$93	\$671	\$0	\$269	\$40	\$309	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	\$0	\$1,918	\$706	\$2,624	\$0	\$386	\$157	\$543	0	0	0	0
Wholesale Trade	\$0	\$898	\$828	\$1,726	\$0	\$614	\$566	\$1,180	0	0	0	0
Transportation & Warehousing	\$0	\$857	\$387	\$1,243	\$0	\$457	\$193	\$651	0	0	0	0
Retail trade	\$30,566	\$748	\$2,089	\$33,402	\$18,967	\$460	\$1,275	\$20,702	0.7	0	0	0.8
Information	\$0	\$2,277	\$396	\$2,673	\$0	\$624	\$121	\$746	0	0	0	0
Finance & insurance	\$0	\$709	\$670	\$1,378	\$0	\$491	\$455	\$947	0	0	0	0
Real estate & rental	\$0	\$2,092	\$762	\$2,854	\$0	\$1,464	\$524	\$1,988	0	0	0	0
Professional- scientific & tech svcs	\$0	\$689	\$199	\$887	\$0	\$357	\$109	\$466	0	0	0	0
Management of companies	\$0	\$1,749	\$150	\$1,899	\$0	\$891	\$76	\$968	0	0	0	0
Administrative & waste services	\$0	\$934	\$144	\$1,078	\$0	\$368	\$59	\$426	0	0	0	0
Educational svcs	\$0	\$5	\$94	\$99	\$0	\$4	\$63	\$67	0	0	0	0
Health & social services	\$0	\$0	\$2,004	\$2,004	\$0	\$0	\$1,127	\$1,128	0	0	0	0
Arts- entertainment & recreation	\$10,341	\$149	\$220	\$10,711	\$6,528	\$35	\$130	\$6,692	0.3	0	0	0.3
Accomodation & food services	\$33,045	\$430	\$1,193	\$34,668	\$17,557	\$180	\$480	\$18,218	1	0	0	1
Other services	\$0	\$412	\$808	\$1,220	\$0	\$209	\$373	\$582	0	0	0	0
Government & non NAICs	\$15	\$200	\$2,658	\$2,873	\$10	\$80	\$2,129	\$2,220	0	0	0	0
Institutions	\$1,417	\$0	\$0	\$1,417	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$76,476	\$15,475	\$13,604	\$105,555	\$43,293	\$7,159	\$7,953	\$58,406	1.9	0.2	0.2	2.3

Table B-3. Local economic impacts in Door County of non-local tournament participant spending for the Sturgeon Bay Open (MicroIMPLAN results based on 2004 models in 2006 dollars and total numbers of jobs).

Industry (2 digit NAICS groupings)	Output (2006 dollars)				Value Added (Income in 2006 dollars)				Employment (total number of jobs)			
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Ag, Forestry, Fish & Hunting	\$242	\$705	\$472	\$1,420	\$98	\$293	\$268	\$660	0	0	0	0
Utilities	\$0	\$123	\$46	\$168	\$0	\$83	\$31	\$114	0	0	0	0
Construction	\$0	\$2,556	\$468	\$3,024	\$0	\$1,244	\$215	\$1,459	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	\$0	\$4,116	\$1,702	\$5,818	\$0	\$1,275	\$447	\$1,722	0	0	0	0
Wholesale Trade	\$0	\$1,156	\$1,276	\$2,432	\$0	\$790	\$872	\$1,662	0	0	0	0
Transportation & Warehousing	\$0	\$1,965	\$917	\$2,882	\$0	\$1,209	\$456	\$1,665	0	0	0	0
Retail trade	\$119,400	\$3,728	\$10,722	\$133,850	\$74,574	\$2,321	\$6,627	\$83,522	2.1	0.1	0.2	2.3
Information	\$0	\$7,094	\$1,561	\$8,655	\$0	\$2,083	\$509	\$2,592	0	0	0	0.1
Finance & insurance	\$0	\$2,661	\$2,828	\$5,489	\$0	\$1,897	\$1,934	\$3,831	0	0	0	0
Real estate & rental	\$0	\$11,700	\$4,544	\$16,243	\$0	\$8,264	\$3,125	\$11,389	0	0.1	0	0.2
Professional- scientific & tech svcs	\$0	\$3,118	\$1,108	\$4,226	\$0	\$1,588	\$608	\$2,196	0	0	0	0.1
Management of companies	\$0	\$169	\$15	\$185	\$0	\$82	\$7	\$89	0	0	0	0
Administrative & waste services	\$0	\$4,339	\$774	\$5,113	\$0	\$1,685	\$359	\$2,043	0	0.1	0	0.1
Educational svcs	\$0	\$23	\$416	\$439	\$0	\$14	\$262	\$276	0	0	0	0
Health & social services	\$0	\$2	\$11,317	\$11,319	\$0	\$1	\$6,837	\$6,838	0	0	0.1	0.1
Arts- entertainment & recreation	\$12,169	\$698	\$1,389	\$14,256	\$7,853	\$325	\$845	\$9,024	0.2	0	0	0.2
Accommodation & food services	\$195,584	\$2,320	\$6,182	\$204,086	\$115,346	\$1,135	\$2,904	\$119,385	4.1	0	0.1	4.3
Other services	\$0	\$2,851	\$3,782	\$6,633	\$0	\$1,592	\$1,819	\$3,411	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Government & non NAICs	\$0	\$1,529	\$12,051	\$13,580	\$0	\$515	\$9,432	\$9,947	0	0	0	0
Institutions	\$821	\$0	\$0	\$821	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$328,217	\$50,903	\$61,598	\$440,718	\$197,871	\$26,423	\$37,574	\$261,868	6.3	0.6	0.7	7.6

Table B-4. Local economic impacts in La Crosse County of non-local tournament participant spending for the '06 WSBF FLW Outdoor Stren in La Crosse (MicroIMPLAN results based on 2004 models in 2006 dollars and total numbers of jobs).

Industry (2 digit NAICS groupings)	Output (2006 dollars)				Value Added (Income in 2006 dollars)				Employment (total number of jobs)			
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Ag, Forestry, Fish & Hunting	\$29	\$557	\$316	\$902	\$8	\$118	\$76	\$202	0	0	0	0
Utilities	\$0	\$4,050	\$1,577	\$5,627	\$0	\$2,745	\$1,069	\$3,814	0	0	0	0
Construction	\$0	\$2,299	\$486	\$2,785	\$0	\$1,174	\$234	\$1,408	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	\$0	\$9,011	\$3,410	\$12,421	\$0	\$3,046	\$915	\$3,961	0	0.1	0	0.1
Wholesale Trade	\$0	\$3,475	\$4,112	\$7,586	\$0	\$2,375	\$2,810	\$5,186	0	0	0	0.1
Transportation & Warehousing	\$0	\$5,365	\$2,220	\$7,585	\$0	\$3,365	\$1,225	\$4,590	0	0.1	0	0.1
Retail trade	\$151,972	\$3,734	\$10,395	\$166,101	\$96,662	\$2,313	\$6,406	\$105,381	2.6	0.1	0.2	2.8
Information	\$0	\$5,330	\$1,485	\$6,815	\$0	\$2,029	\$607	\$2,636	0	0	0	0
Finance & insurance	\$0	\$3,676	\$6,563	\$10,239	\$0	\$2,400	\$3,525	\$5,925	0	0	0	0.1
Real estate & rental	\$0	\$9,542	\$3,879	\$13,421	\$0	\$6,594	\$2,571	\$9,166	0	0.1	0	0.1
Professional- scientific & tech svcs	\$0	\$5,466	\$1,835	\$7,302	\$0	\$2,953	\$1,035	\$3,988	0	0.1	0	0.1
Management of companies	\$0	\$7,984	\$783	\$8,767	\$0	\$4,612	\$453	\$5,065	0	0.1	0	0.1
Administrative & waste services	\$0	\$6,945	\$1,369	\$8,314	\$0	\$3,541	\$763	\$4,304	0	0.1	0	0.2
Educational svcs	\$0	\$162	\$1,203	\$1,366	\$0	\$84	\$640	\$724	0	0	0	0
Health & social services	\$0	\$3	\$14,967	\$14,970	\$0	\$1	\$8,922	\$8,924	0	0	0.2	0.2
Arts- entertainment & recreation	\$3,567	\$351	\$1,225	\$5,143	\$2,297	\$137	\$723	\$3,157	0.1	0	0	0.1
Accomodation & food services	\$152,082	\$2,114	\$5,707	\$159,903	\$87,691	\$946	\$2,443	\$91,080	3.3	0.1	0.1	3.5
Other services	\$0	\$2,723	\$3,850	\$6,572	\$0	\$1,601	\$1,977	\$3,578	0	0	0.1	0.1
Government & non NAICs	\$49	\$776	\$11,269	\$12,094	\$37	\$347	\$9,062	\$9,446	0	0	0	0
Institutions	\$1,229	\$0	\$0	\$1,229	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$308,928	\$73,564	\$76,651	\$459,143	\$186,696	\$40,383	\$45,456	\$272,535	5.9	0.7	0.9	7.5

Table B-5. Local economic impacts in Winnebago County of non-local tournament participant spending for the Bassmaster Weekend in Winneconne (MicroIMPLAN results based on 2004 models in 2006 dollars and total numbers of jobs).

Industry (2 digit NAICS groupings)	Output (2006 dollars)				Value Added or Income (in 2006 dollars)				Employment (total number of jobs)			
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Ag, Forestry, Fish & Hunting	\$17	\$106	\$47	\$170	\$5	\$23	\$13	\$41	0	0	0	0
Utilities	\$0	\$4	\$3	\$7	\$0	\$3	\$2	\$6	0	0	0	0
Construction	\$0	\$327	\$60	\$387	\$0	\$174	\$30	\$203	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	\$0	\$1,140	\$637	\$1,778	\$0	\$403	\$169	\$572	0	0	0	0
Wholesale Trade	\$0	\$322	\$351	\$673	\$0	\$220	\$240	\$460	0	0	0	0
Transportation & Warehousing	\$0	\$796	\$272	\$1,068	\$0	\$522	\$158	\$680	0	0	0	0
Retail trade	\$24,700	\$507	\$1,233	\$26,440	\$16,020	\$315	\$755	\$17,089	0.4	0	0	0.5
Information	\$0	\$672	\$135	\$806	\$0	\$324	\$60	\$384	0	0	0	0
Finance & insurance	\$0	\$481	\$898	\$1,380	\$0	\$310	\$472	\$782	0	0	0	0
Real estate & rental	\$0	\$860	\$313	\$1,173	\$0	\$597	\$210	\$807	0	0	0	0
Professional- scientific & tech svcs	\$0	\$757	\$198	\$955	\$0	\$388	\$113	\$501	0	0	0	0
Management of companies	\$0	\$1,210	\$96	\$1,306	\$0	\$773	\$62	\$835	0	0	0	0
Administrative & waste services	\$0	\$1,080	\$190	\$1,270	\$0	\$578	\$110	\$688	0	0	0	0
Educational svcs	\$0	\$3	\$70	\$73	\$0	\$2	\$38	\$40	0	0	0	0
Health & social services	\$0	\$1	\$2,016	\$2,017	\$0	\$0	\$1,209	\$1,209	0	0	0	0
Arts- entertainment & recreation	\$970	\$37	\$129	\$1,136	\$620	\$15	\$75	\$710	0	0	0	0
Accommodation & food services	\$21,973	\$270	\$741	\$22,984	\$12,396	\$117	\$311	\$12,823	0.5	0	0	0.5
Other services	\$0	\$289	\$541	\$830	\$0	\$165	\$278	\$443	0	0	0	0
Government & non NAICs	\$0	\$188	\$1,681	\$1,869	\$0	\$89	\$1,342	\$1,432	0	0	0	0
Institutions	\$349	\$0	\$0	\$349	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$48,008	\$9,051	\$9,612	\$66,672	\$29,040	\$5,018	\$5,646	\$39,704	1	0.1	0.1	1.2

Table B-6. Local economic impacts in Dane County of non-local tournament participant spending for the '06 WSBF 4 Man Classic in Madison (MicroIMPLAN results based on 2004 models in 2006 dollars and total numbers of jobs).

Industry (2 digit NAICS groupings)	Output (2006 dollars)				Value Added or Income (in 2006 dollars)				Employment (total number of jobs)			
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Ag, Forestry, Fish & Hunting	\$25	\$129	\$46	\$200	\$7	\$26	\$11	\$45	0	0	0	0
Utilities	\$0	\$545	\$216	\$761	\$0	\$362	\$141	\$503	0	0	0	0
Construction	\$0	\$313	\$68	\$382	\$0	\$170	\$35	\$205	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	\$0	\$1,406	\$724	\$2,130	\$0	\$456	\$189	\$646	0	0	0	0
Wholesale Trade	\$0	\$558	\$558	\$1,116	\$0	\$381	\$381	\$763	0	0	0	0
Transportation & Warehousing	\$0	\$694	\$268	\$962	\$0	\$436	\$154	\$590	0	0	0	0
Retail trade	\$17,595	\$542	\$1,472	\$19,609	\$11,392	\$344	\$926	\$12,662	0.3	0	0	0.3
Information	\$0	\$849	\$288	\$1,138	\$0	\$367	\$133	\$500	0	0	0	0
Finance & insurance	\$0	\$800	\$1,013	\$1,813	\$0	\$514	\$539	\$1,053	0	0	0	0
Real estate & rental	\$0	\$1,715	\$672	\$2,387	\$0	\$1,192	\$452	\$1,643	0	0	0	0
Professional- scientific & tech svcs	\$0	\$1,204	\$407	\$1,611	\$0	\$664	\$240	\$904	0	0	0	0
Management of companies	\$0	\$949	\$117	\$1,066	\$0	\$589	\$73	\$661	0	0	0	0
Administrative & waste services	\$0	\$952	\$203	\$1,155	\$0	\$530	\$121	\$650	0	0	0	0
Educational svcs	\$0	\$13	\$124	\$137	\$0	\$6	\$65	\$72	0	0	0	0
Health & social services	\$0	\$1	\$1,764	\$1,765	\$0	\$0	\$1,090	\$1,090	0	0	0	0
Arts- entertainment & recreation	\$1,687	\$101	\$165	\$1,953	\$1,084	\$37	\$91	\$1,212	0	0	0	0
Accomodation & food services	\$22,730	\$287	\$781	\$23,798	\$12,921	\$137	\$362	\$13,420	0.5	0	0	0.5
Other services	\$0	\$355	\$634	\$988	\$0	\$217	\$367	\$583	0	0	0	0
Government & non NAICs	\$11	\$92	\$1,602	\$1,704	\$9	\$47	\$1,296	\$1,351	0	0	0	0
Institutions	\$669	\$0	\$0	\$669	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$42,717	\$11,522	\$11,128	\$65,368	\$25,412	\$6,484	\$6,671	\$38,567	0.8	0.1	0.1	1