

Fishing is one of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation in the United States (Cordell et al.

<u>State</u>	<u>Days by nonresidents</u>			<u>Days by residents in other states</u>			<u>Net gain or loss</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Alabama	1,992	10	12	797	28	5	1,195

and nonresidents) were: 1) Wyoming, 2) Alaska, 3) Montana, 4) Delaware, 5) Utah, 6) Minnesota, 7) Idaho, 7) New Hampshire, 9) Maine, 10) Wisconsin.

Three (Florida, New York, and New Jersey) of the top 10 states in terms of fishing days are also in the top 10 states in terms of revenues derived from tourism (Travel Industry Association of America 1998). In addition to attracting overall tourism, they must be competitive in terms of fishing opportunities to attract such large numbers of anglers from other states. Only three states (Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Alaska) appear on both lists of recipient states, pointing to the significance of non-resident fishing in these states.

Supplier states

- The top 10 states in 1996 in terms of days of fishing by their residents in other states were: 1) Illinois, 2) Texas, 3) Pennsylvania, 4) California, 5) Virginia, 6) Georgia, 7) New Jersey, 8) Tennessee, 9) Ohio, 10) Missouri.
- The top 10 states in terms of days fishing by state residents in other states as a percent of total days of fishing by state residents were: 1) Nevada, 2) North Dakota, 3) Illinois, 4) Delaware, 5) Pennsylvania, 6) Iowa, 6) Rhode Island, 6) Tennessee, 9) Connecticut, 9) Nebraska.

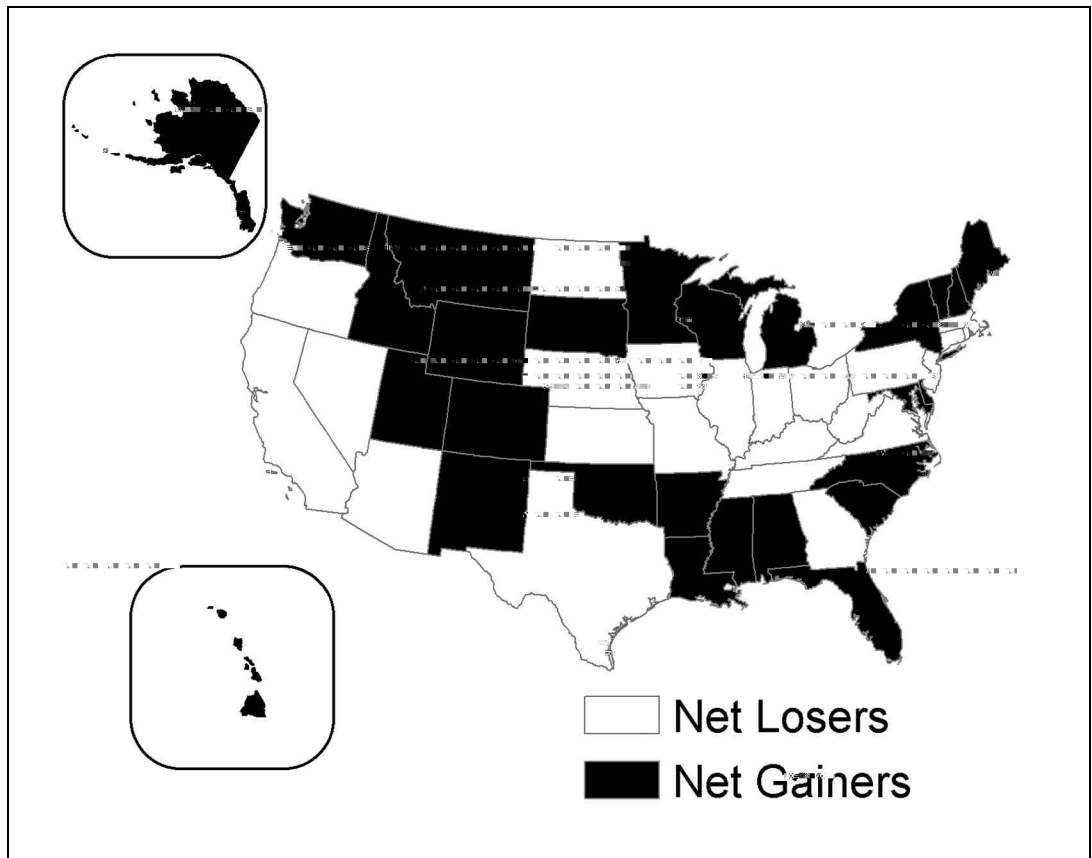
Not surprisingly, states with large populations have more anglers and fishing days than states with small populations and thus are major suppliers of anglers for other states. Some urban states are major suppliers of anglers to other states, even though the number of out-of-state angler days for each is small in comparison to resident angler days. States like Illinois, Texas, Pennsylvania, California, and Virginia are ranked 5th, 2nd, 6th, 1st, and 12th in terms of 2000 population (USDOC 2001). Only 3 states (Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee) were top 10 supplier states in terms of both numbers and percent. These states have both large numbers of resident anglers, and competitive fishing opportunities in nearby states. Possibly due to these factors, 20% to 25% of a large base number of resident fishing days in each of these states is being exported.

Net gain or loss of fishing days

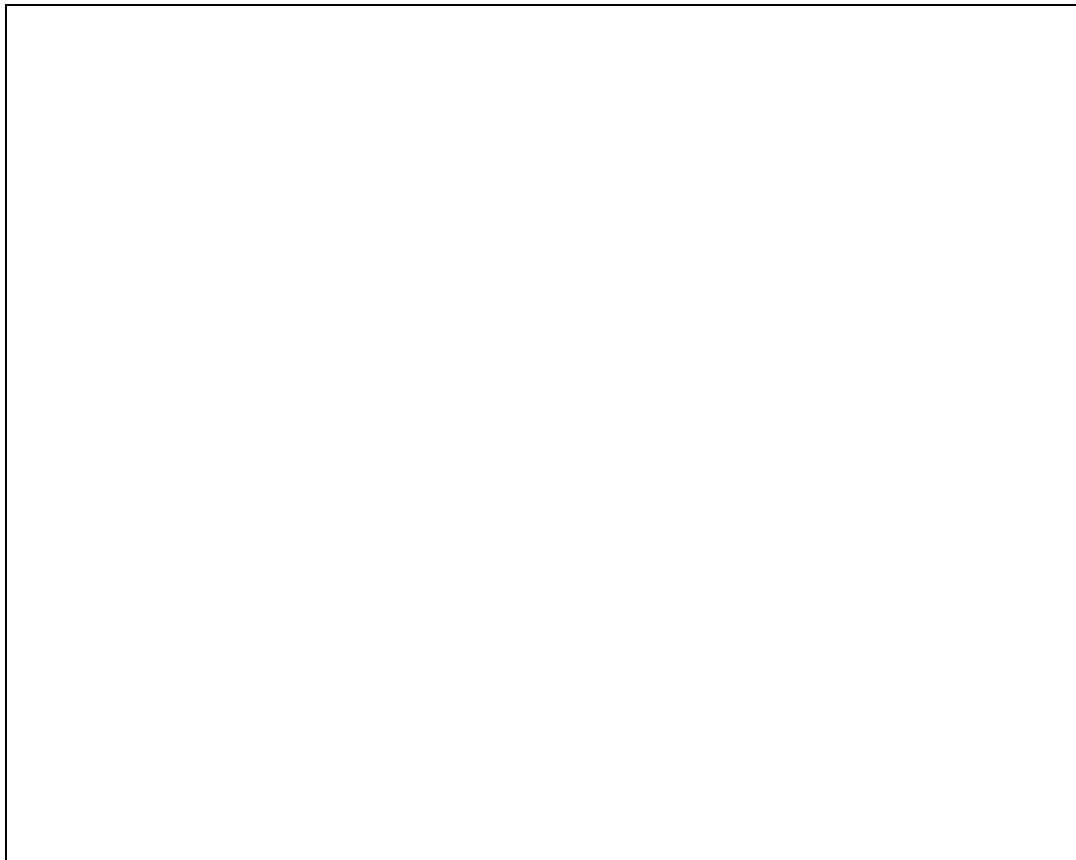
- The top five states with a net gain in fishing days (nonresident fishing days gained minus resident fishing days lost) in 1996 were 1) Minnesota, 2) Florida, 3) Wisconsin, 4) Alaska, and 5) New York.
- The top five states with a net loss in fishing days in 1996 were 1) Illinois, 2) Texas, 3) Pennsylvania, 4) California, and 5) Virginia.

The 5 states with a net gain in fishing days were ranked 21st, 4th, 18th, 48th, and 3rd, respectively, in

Figure 1. States classified as net gainers or net losers in terms of the number of resident fishing days in other states and nonresident fishing days in the state.



population in 2000 (USDOC 2001). Other factors besides population level appear to be responsible for their ability to attract nonresidents and keep resident anglers at home. Among the net loss states, California (1), Texas (2), Illinois (5), and Pennsylvania (6) rank among the six most populated states in 2000. Fishing



References

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