

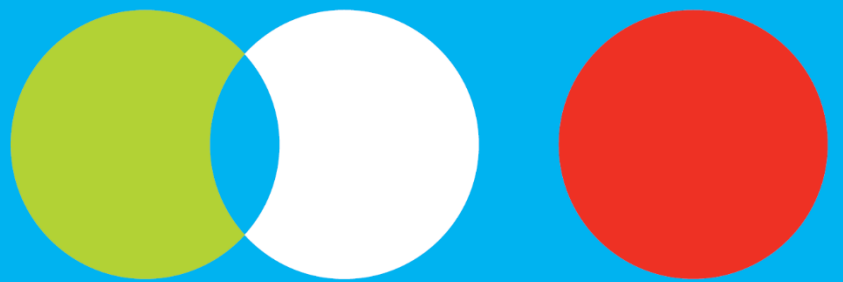
The Economic Footprint of Angling, Hunting, Trapping and Sport Shooting in Canada

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Executive summary

Canada offers a wide variety of opportunities for outdoor enthusiasts with its vast wilderness and abundance of rivers and lakes. Angling (fishing), hunting, and trapping are popular recreational activities across the nation, and, for many, they are also an important part of culture, tradition, and personal identity, as well as a source of sustenance. Sport shooting, or target shooting, which is also primarily a recreational activity, has been gaining popularity in recent years. All four activities—fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting—play a significant role in Canada's economy across a broad range of industries.

Not only do these activities affect retailers who directly serve those who participate in them—such as specialty stores and tourism-related service providers—they also have an impact on a broad range of industries through the supply chain when these directly affected firms purchase goods and services from their suppliers, who, in turn, purchase goods and services to meet their needs, and so forth. Finally, all the employees of these firms and businesses that are directly affected and affected through the supply chain spend their earnings and profits, and this spending affects the wider economy. These are the induced impacts. The direct, supply-chain, and induced impacts together are the overall contribution to national economic activity—that is, the total economic footprint.

This study quantifies the total economic footprint of fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting activities in Canada. The Conference Board of Canada administered a survey to gauge spending on each of the four activities in 2018. In total, there were 25,571 survey respondents. Data on their reported spending habits and data on the total number of anglers, hunters, trappers, and sport shooters in each of the provinces and territories were used to compute the spending on the four activities. In total, an estimated \$18.9 billion was spent in 2018 on fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting activities. More than half of this total spending was on fishing-related activities. Not surprisingly, most of the spending was in the two largest provinces, Ontario and Quebec.

The direct impact of spending associated with the four activities as well as how that direct economic impact ripples through to suppliers and the wider economy was estimated to arrive at the total impact. The total economic footprint of fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting was \$13.2 billion in 2018. This represents a substantial 0.6 per cent of national gross domestic product (GDP). The economic activity generated by these activities supported just under 107,000 jobs and generated \$6.4 billion in labour income. There were also notable fiscal benefits—in 2018, the four activities together generated \$6.1 billion in federal and provincial government revenues.

Among the four activities, fishing leaves the biggest footprint. Three million people across the country fish, and in 2018, \$10 billion was spent on fishing alone. This spending contributed \$7 billion to total GDP, supported an estimated 58,000 jobs across the country, and generated \$3.5 billion in labour income.

While recreation is the primary motivation for participating in all four activities according to the survey respondents, one-quarter of those who hunt also do so for food or sustenance. There are 1.3 million hunters in Canada. Hunting spending totalled \$5.9 billion in 2018. The resulting contribution to GDP was \$4.1 billion. Hunting supported 33,000 jobs and generated just under \$2 billion in labour income.

There are just under 45,000 trappers in Canada. Ontario and Alberta accounted for 43 per cent of total national expenses related to trapping in 2018. In total, \$131 million was spent on trapping in Canada last year. The impact of trapping on GDP was \$91 million, supporting 738 jobs and generating \$44 million in labour income.

Shooting sports have become increasingly popular over the years, as evidenced by increased firearms licence and ammunition sales. An estimated 1.4 million people in Canada partake in sport shooting, and a total of \$2.6 billion was spent on this activity in 2018. This spending boosted GDP by \$1.8 billion, supported 14,000 jobs, and generated \$868 million in labour income.

Introduction

With over two million lakes and rivers,¹ 30 per cent of the world's forest,² and a vast terrain, Canada is home to a variety of opportunities for outdoor enthusiasts. Angling (or fishing), hunting, and trapping are an important part of Canadian heritage and continue to be popular activities across the nation. These activities are often recreational; however, for many, they are also part of family tradition, as well as a source of income and sustenance. Canada is also considered among one of the top fishing and hunting destinations in the world. Sport shooting, also generally a recreational activity and part of tradition for many, has seen its popularity grow in the past several years.³ All four activities—fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting—contribute to the Canadian economy across a broad range of industries.

This report describes the economic footprint of these activities in Canada. The impact is quantified on a wide range of economic indicators including spending, gross domestic product (GDP), employment, labour income, and federal and provincial government revenues. The analysis focuses on the ripple effects that spending associated with these activities has on the Canadian economy.

In this study, we determine the economic activity directly attributed to the fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting, or the direct impact, as well as the indirect or supply-chain impact, which reflects the economic impact of these activities' demand for inputs from other industries. We also assess the induced impacts of these activities, which reflect how earnings and profits affect the spending of employees and businesses in the wider economy.

The report is organized as follows:

- The **Methodology** section describes how the results were computed.
- The **Survey results** section presents the results of the custom survey the Conference Board created to gauge spending by activity for each province.
- The **Economic footprint results** section quantifies the direct impact of the fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting economy as well as the aggregate economic footprint. This section also describes the economic footprint by activity.
- The **Provincial and territorial snapshots** section presents the overall economic impact of the four activities for each of the provinces and territories as well as the impacts by activity.
- The **Summary** section presents final insights on how fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting affect the Canadian economy, focusing largely on the number of jobs created and the aggregate effect on Canadian GDP.

¹ Canadian Wildlife Federation, *Lakes & Rivers*.

² Sustainable Forest Management in Canada, *Overview—Canada's Forests*.

³ Environment and Climate Change Canada, *Study to Gather Information on Uses of Lead Ammunition and Their Non-Lead Alternatives in Non-Military Activities in Canada*.

Definitions

Gross domestic product (GDP) is used to measure production in a region during a specific period. There are various ways to calculate GDP, though the concept of value added is arguably the most intuitive.

Value added (or net output) is established for each industry by calculating the difference between total revenue and the sum of expenses for intermediate parts, materials, and services used in the production process. Calculating the value added for all industries in a region will yield the GDP for that region.

GDP at market prices represents the value of GDP as paid by final consumers. It includes taxes but excludes subsidies on imports. GDP at market prices is our preferred measure of GDP. GDP at market prices measures spending and income in an economy and is more easily understood than GDP at basic prices which measures the value created at each stage of production. Where possible this report refers to GDP at market prices. GDP at basic prices is used to describe the direct impact and impacts by industry as these values are not available at market prices.

GDP at basic prices is equivalent to GDP at market prices minus taxes and subsidies on products. Industry level detail is only available at basic prices. Direct economic impacts are measured using GDP at basic prices.

Direct impact measures the value added to the economy that is directly attributable to spending on fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting activities.

Indirect impact (or supply-chain impact) measures the economic effects that the direct-impact firms generate within the economy through their demand for intermediate inputs and support services. These purchases of goods and services from suppliers make up the supply chain.

Induced impact results when employees and business owners of the direct and indirect impact firms spend their earnings and profits. These purchases lead to more employment, wages, income, and tax revenues, and their impact can be felt across the region.

Economic footprint (or economic impact) is defined as the fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy's overall contribution to national economic activity. It includes the direct, indirect, and induced impacts.

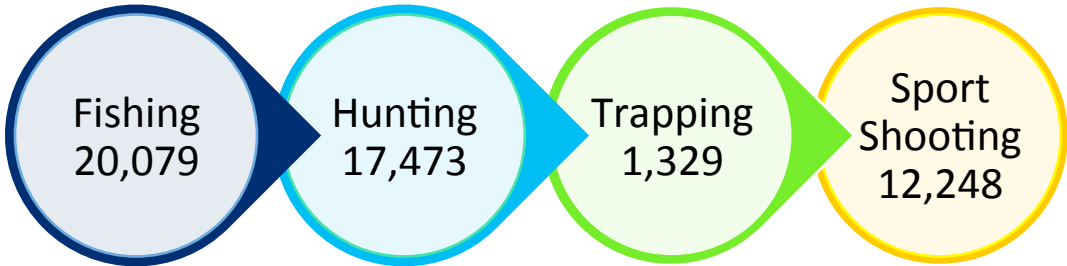
Methodology

Calculating an economic footprint involves estimating the full impact an industry has on the economy by using economic models to help us understand how changes in the activity of one industry can have wider repercussions.

The largest impact is the economic activity directly attributed to an industry (direct impact), which comes largely in the form of wages paid to those directly employed in the sector and the profits generated. In addition, a sector's normal operations will generate demand for inputs from other industries (indirect or supply-chain impact), while some of the income and profits generated by all these activities will be spent again elsewhere in the economy (induced impacts).

To calculate these impacts, we needed first to determine how much is spent on these activities in Canada. Given that this information is not collected by standard surveys administered by Statistics Canada, we created and distributed our own survey to assess this spending. (See Appendix A for the questions asked in the survey.) A total of 25,571 respondents completed the survey. Representation was strong across all activities and in each province and territory.

Respondents by activity



Note: Numbers do not add to total completed surveys because respondents had the option of selecting participation in more than one activity.

The survey responses were cleaned to remove significant outliers, and the results were aggregated into average spending in the following categories: fuels, travel, major purchases, firearms and ammunition, and other spending.

With average spending on the four activities determined, the next step of this analysis was to determine how many people participate in these activities each year. For anglers, we have data on the number of fishing licences, and that provided a base for the number of people who fish in each province. However, some provinces do not require licences for youth or people aged 65 or older, and so using just the licence data would underestimate the number of anglers. It was assumed that spending for youth to fish would be reflected in the spending answers of adults, and therefore, youth were not added to our total number of anglers. For seniors, we used our survey data to calculate provincial shares of those 65 and over who fished compared with those

under 65 and scaled up the licence data by that ratio to derive an estimate of the total number of anglers in each province.

For hunters, many regions issue a single card or licence that is required by all hunters, whether they hunt for one or many species. Where this information is available, we used that as an estimate of the number of people who hunt in each province. In Manitoba, the total number of hunting licences sold was used to estimate the number of hunters, which could be an overestimate, because a single individual might buy separate licences for white-tailed deer and wild turkeys, for example. In Nova Scotia, our estimate of hunters is based on the number of deer licences sold. In Newfoundland and Labrador, hunters are estimated using the number of small game licences sold. The number of hunters in New Brunswick was estimated by adding deer and small game licences to moose hunting licences. The number of trappers in each province was assumed to be equal to the number of trapping licences. No information was available for hunters and trappers in Nunavut. To estimate this data, we assumed that the proportion of people who hunt and trap in Nunavut is that same as in the Northwest Territories. We then calculated the share of people who hunted and who trapped in the Northwest Territories and applied that to the population of Nunavut to derive our estimates.

One drawback of relying on licence data to estimate the number of participants in fishing, hunting, and trapping is that it does not include Indigenous peoples who do not require a licence to participate in those activities.

There is no official registry containing estimates of the number of people who sport shoot. Therefore, we had to estimate the number of people sport shooting in each province. We started with the number of firearms licences in each province and worked under the assumption that people obtained a firearms licence either to hunt or participate in sport shooting. We then turned to our survey data to obtain information on the share of respondents who hunted and did sport shooting, those who participated in sport shooting but not hunting, and those who hunted but did not sport shoot. We then took the sum of those who partook only in sport shooting plus those who did both over the sum of those who hunted, did sport shooting, or did both to calculate the share of our sample who were likely to have a firearms licence for sport-shooting purposes. We then applied that share to the total number of firearms licences to derive an estimate of the number of sport shooters.

Based on our analysis, we estimate that a total of 2.97 million Canadians fished, 1.27 million hunted, 45,000 trapped and 1.4 million participated in sport shooting. (See Table 1.)

Table 1
Estimated number of participants in each activity

Province/territory	Anglers	Hunters	Trappers	Sport shooters
Newfoundland and Labrador	111,003	41,464	2,189	51,575
P.E.I.	6,344	1,739	116	5,418
New Brunswick	54,391	62,717	1,983	44,656
Nova Scotia	55,696	46,551	1,500	57,605
Quebec	667,252	300,000	7,319	320,699
Ontario	1,101,957	426,000	9,232	369,430
Manitoba	156,575	49,339	7,457	61,111
Saskatchewan	167,672	77,348	4,761	48,487
Alberta	359,420	124,650	4,775	213,936
B.C.	273,094	106,114	3,500	221,052
Yukon	9,440	4,436	551	3,877
N.W.T.	6,359	18,022	752	3,783
Nunavut	790	15,536	648	2,249
TOTAL	2,969,993	1,273,916	44,783	1,403,877

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Commissioner of Firearms 2017 Report; 2015 Recreational Fishing Survey; various provincial/territorial licensing agencies and/or affiliates.

With information on how many people participate in an activity and what their average spending is, we were able to calculate total spending in each activity in each province and territory. We then contracted Statistics Canada to perform a simulation of its interprovincial input-output model. This simulation estimated the direct economic impact of spending associated with these four activities as well as how that direct economic impact ripples through suppliers, employees, and the wider economy.

While the input-output simulation provides a detailed account of the flow of spending through the sectors of the economy, we used The Conference Board of Canada's macroeconomic model of the Canadian economy to generate additional impact estimates, particularly for detailed government revenues not available through Statistics Canada's input-output model.

Survey results

The Conference Board of Canada administered a survey to collect information on spending habits related to fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting in each of the provinces and territories. The survey, administered in the spring of 2019, asked respondents about their spending habits over the past year. As noted earlier, there were a total of 25,571 respondents. The distribution of respondents across each of the provinces and territories is shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Number of survey respondents by province and territory

Province/territory	Respondents
Newfoundland and Labrador	79
P.E.I.	35
New Brunswick	270
Nova Scotia	247
Quebec	1,408
Ontario	7,442
Manitoba	997
Saskatchewan	9,998
Alberta	3,246
B.C.	1,674
Yukon	121
N.W.T.	34
Nunavut	20
TOTAL	25,571

Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

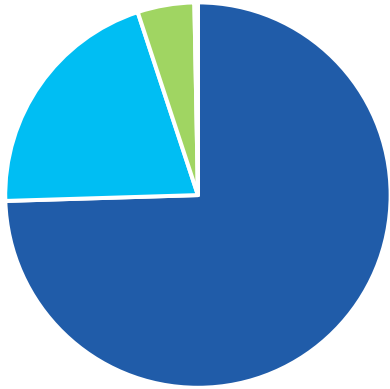
The purpose of the survey was to gauge spending habits of anglers, hunters, trappers, and sport shooters in order to figure out how much they spend, on average, pursuing these activities. Based on the structure of the survey, the impacts discussed in this report are specific to those associated with this spending and the supply-chain and induced impacts that result from this spending. As a result, some impacts are not captured in these results. For example, we focused on the recreational industry. Therefore, we did not include spending figures for those who fish or hunt for their jobs.

For the trapping industry, we included spending for those who undertake the activity for employment purposes, since it is such a large part of the industry. Our analysis of the trapping industry includes just the spending and resulting economic impacts of that spending. It does not include any impacts related to the value of the furs that result from trapping.

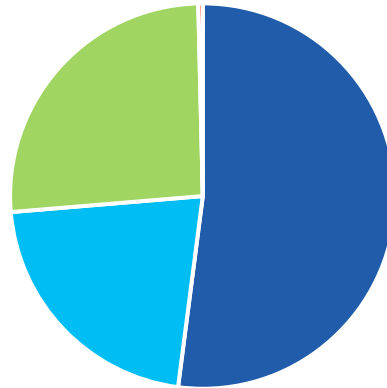
For most of the respondents, the primary motivation for participating in the activities is for recreation or enjoying the outdoors. (See Chart 1.) Just under three-quarters of respondents who fish and participate in sport shooting do so for recreation. “Family/friends/tradition” is the second most popular reason for fishing, trapping, and sport shooting; food or sustenance is the second most popular motivation for hunting. Over 20 per cent of respondents who trap do so for employment or income.

Chart 1
Motivation for participating in activities
 (share of respondents)

Fishing
Hunting



- Recreation/enjoy outdoors
- Family/friends/tradition
- Food/sustenance
- Employment/income

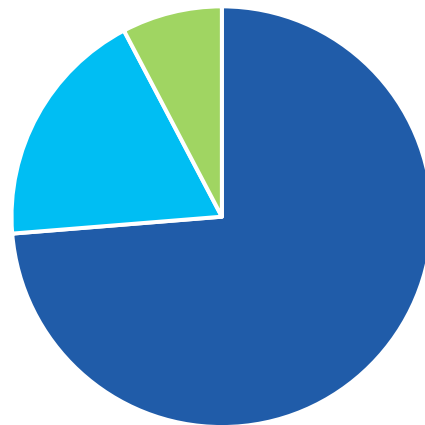


- Recreation/enjoy outdoors
- Family/friends/tradition
- Food/sustenance
- Employment/income

Trapping
Sport shooting



- Recreation/enjoy outdoors
- Family/friends/tradition
- Food/sustenance
- Employment/income



- Recreation
- Family/friends/tradition
- Competition

Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

Table 3 shows the spending by activity in each of the provinces and territories based on our survey results as well as the total spending across the country. In total, \$18.9 billion was spent in 2018 on fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting activities. More than half of the total spending was on fishing-related activities. Not surprisingly, the greatest share of spending was in the two largest provinces, Ontario and Quebec.

Table 3

**Total spending on fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting, 2018
(\$ millions)**

Province/territory	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	TOTAL
Newfoundland and Labrador	264	191	4	93	553
P.E.I.	17	5	0.3	9	31
New Brunswick	113	253	4	92	462
Nova Scotia	162	222	6	124	515
Quebec	2,215	1,368	13	497	4,092
Ontario	3,835	1,961	39	705	6,539
Manitoba	523	238	12	91	865
Saskatchewan	618	262	12	60	952
Alberta	1,313	593	17	429	2,352
B.C.	1,159	593	15	455	2,222
Yukon	45	28	3	4	79
N.W.T.	37	113	3	10	163
Nunavut	3	62	2	3	70
TOTAL	10,304	5,889	131	2,573	18,896

Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

The survey included questions about the amount of spending on gas and other fuels, travel and travel services, and other expenditures related to each of the four activities in order to arrive at a breakdown of spending on different items. This breakdown for each province and territory is shown in Table 4. Fuel expenses include any spending on fuel used while doing the activity or to travel to a destination for the activity. Travel expenses include vehicle rentals, accommodation, food, and airfare. Major purchases include any significant asset that it is not purchased every year or on a regular basis, such as boats or trailers. Firearm and ammunition expenses are specific to hunting and sport-shooting activities. "Other" includes any additional

spending on goods or services directly related to the activity. Numerous expense items fall under this category, including licences, leases, gear, memberships, and training courses.

Table 4**Spending on fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting, by expense item, 2018
(\$ millions)**

Province/territory	Fuel	Travel	Major purchases	Firearms and ammunition	Other	TOTAL
Newfoundland and Labrador	66	77	248	81	82	553
P.E.I.	3	5	12	7	5	31
New Brunswick	49	66	182	91	73	462
Nova Scotia	48	63	207	111	87	515
Quebec	468	789	1,719	487	629	4,092
Ontario	755	1,084	3,079	666	956	6,539
Manitoba	129	150	372	87	127	865
Saskatchewan	138	164	466	65	119	952
Alberta	329	280	1,037	314	391	2,352
B.C.	279	352	883	342	365	2,222
Yukon	13	10	41	5	10	79
N.W.T.	20	27	71	21	24	163
Nunavut	15	8	20	14	13	70
TOTAL	2,313	3,075	8,337	2,290	2,881	18,896

Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

Economic footprint results

Direct impact

Fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting activities directly contributed \$5 billion in economic activity to the Canadian economy in 2018. (See Table 5.) This direct contribution measures the wages and salaries and profits of firms providing goods and services in fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting activities.

These firms had employment of over 66,000 full-time equivalent jobs nationwide. This employment figure includes everyone who works in retail services related to the four activities. It also includes those who work in the hospitality industry (which includes lodging and food services) that supports tourist-related spending associated with the activities. The fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy directly generates about \$3.5 billion in labour income among Canadians.

Table 5
Direct economic impact of Canada's angling, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy, 2018

Key economic indicators	
GDP at basic prices (\$ billions)	5
Labour income (\$ billions)	3.5
Employment, full-time equivalent	66,271

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Supply-chain impact

While the direct impact captures the economic benefits directly attributed to the fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy, this represents a fraction of the full economic impact of these activities. The supply-chain, or indirect, impacts measure the benefits associated with intermediate inputs from other industries. Mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal manufacturing are just some of the industries that feed into the fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy. Adding the supply-chain impacts to the direct impacts shows that the industry contributed \$10.6 billion to Canadian GDP in 2018 (measured at market prices, which measures all the spending in an economy) and supported close to 90,000 jobs. (See Table 6.)

Table 6**Direct and indirect economic impacts of Canada's fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy, 2018**

Key economic indicators	
GDP at market prices (\$ billions)	10.6
Labour income (\$ billions)	5.3
Employment, full-time equivalent	89,821

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Total economic impact

In addition to the direct and supply-chain impacts, there are induced impacts that reflect the spillover effects when employees serving the fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy, as well as those working in supply chain-related industries, spend their earnings. For example, angler expenditures include fishing equipment, transportation, fuel, food, and lodging. The companies that serve these needs stock up on inventory, pay bills, and pay wages, and all of these activities, in turn, pay employees who then spend their paychecks on a wide range of goods and services. The industry's total economic footprint, or total impact, is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects.

The total contribution of the fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy to Canada's GDP was \$13.2 billion in 2018 or 0.6 per cent of total GDP (measured at market prices). Spending on these activities supports jobs throughout the country. The increase in economic activity resulting from this economy supported just under 107,000 jobs and generated \$6.4 billion in labour income. (See Table 7.)

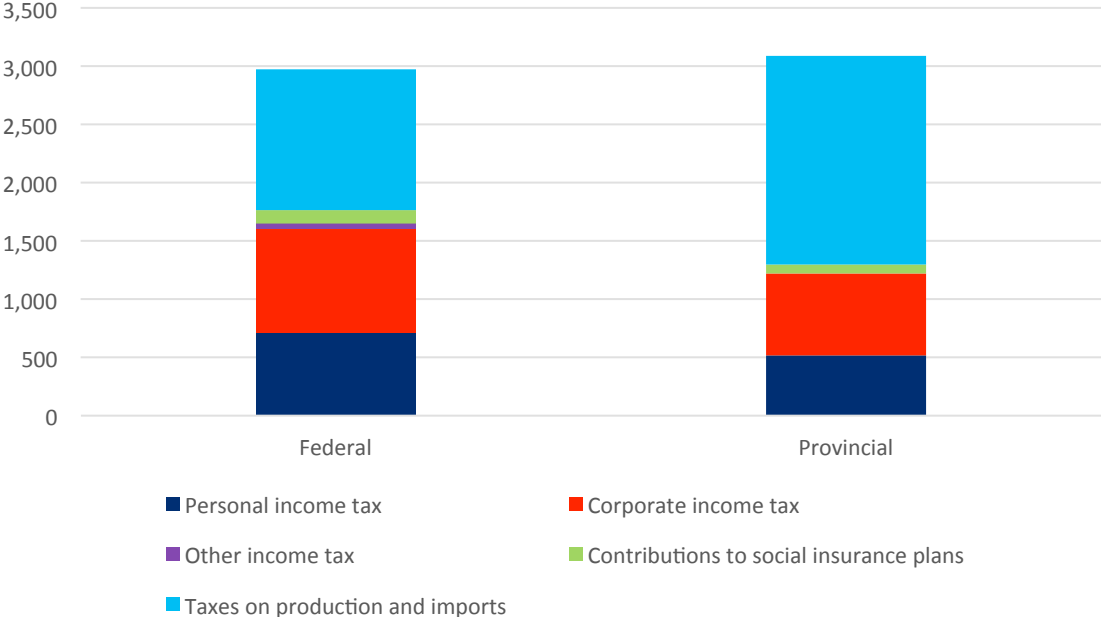
Table 7**Direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts of Canada's fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy, 2018**

Key economic indicators	
GDP at market prices (\$ billions)	13.2
Labour income (\$ billions)	6.4
Employment, full-time equivalent	106,895
Government revenues (\$ billions)	6.1
Federal government revenues	3.0
Provincial government revenues	3.1

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

The direct, supply chain, and induced effects associated with these activities also have significant fiscal impacts. Fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting activities generated a total of \$6.1 billion in additional revenues for the federal and provincial governments in 2018. Chart 2 shows the federal and provincial tax revenue breakdown. The largest share of tax revenues come from taxes on production and imports.

Chart 2
Federal and provincial tax revenues from fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting activities, 2018
(\$ millions)



Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

Fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting activities boost GDP in a number of industries through their direct, supply chain, and induced impacts. Table 8 shows the total economic footprint of these activities on the broad range of industries affected by them. Retail trade accounts for almost one-quarter of the GDP contribution. However, a variety of other industries also see notable boosts because of the economic footprint of these activities. Manufacturing accounts for \$1.6 billion of the total GDP impact, with most of that in transportation equipment manufacturing, hand tools and other metal product manufacturing, and petroleum and coal product manufacturing. Accommodation and food services accounts for \$1 billion, while finance, insurance, and other services accounts for \$1.1 billion.

Table 8

Fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economic footprint by industry (total direct, indirect, and induced impacts in 2018, \$ millions)

Sector	GDP at basic prices
Total GDP (basic prices)	10,434
Total goods sector	2,269
Agriculture and forestry	114
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	5
Mining	250
Utilities	180
Construction	138
Manufacturing	1,582
Petroleum and coal product	233
Cutlery, hand tools, and other fabricated metal product	267
Transportation equipment	495
Food	136
Other manufacturing	451
Business services	7,909
Wholesale and retail trade	3,425
Wholesale trade	924
Retail trade	2,501
Transportation and warehousing	441
Information and cultural	254
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,126
Owner occupied dwellings	492
Professional, scientific, and technical services	459
Accommodation and food	1,021
Other services	691
Public Sector	256

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Total impact by activity

Table 9 breaks down the total economic footprint by each of the four activities. Not surprisingly, fishing and hunting have the biggest economic footprint given that Canadians spent the most participating in these activities. In 2018, spending on fishing activities and supplies alone contributed \$7 billion to total GDP, supported an estimated 58,000 jobs across the country, and

generated \$3.5 billion in labour income. Hunting had a total impact on GDP of \$4.1 billion and supported 33,000 jobs. The impact of trapping on GDP was \$91 million, supporting 738 jobs. Sport-shooting expenditures contributed \$1.8 billion to GDP and supported 14,000 jobs.

Table 9

Direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts by activity, 2018

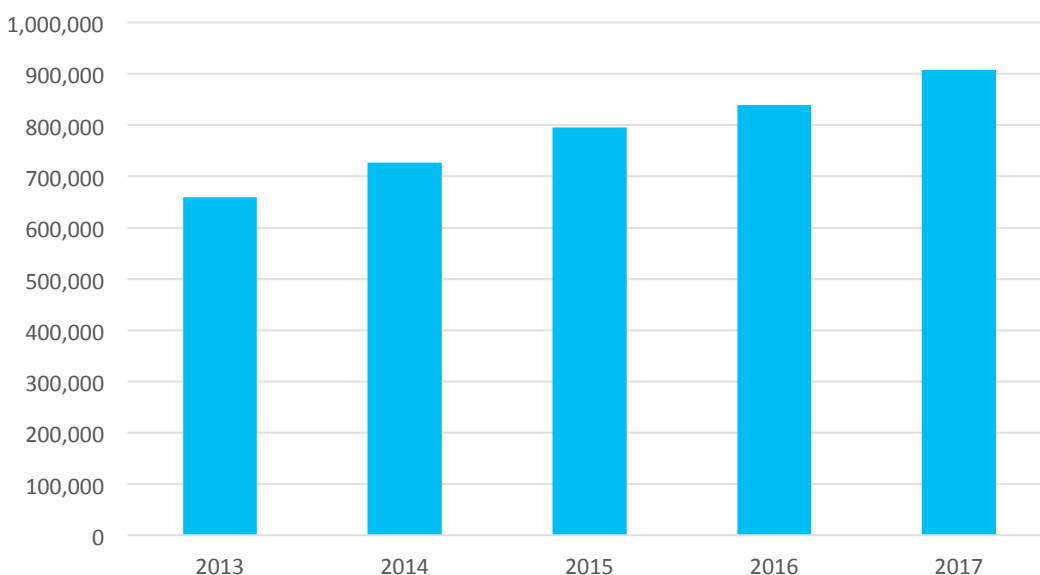
Key economic indicators	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting
GDP at market prices (C\$ millions)	7,222	4,128	91	1,803
Labour income (C\$ millions)	3,478	1,988	44	868
Employment, full-time equivalent	58,288	33,313	738	14,555

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

The increase in the number of registered firearms over the past few years may be a sign of the growing popularity of sport shooting.⁴ Between 2013 and 2017, the number of individuals or businesses with restricted registered firearms grew by almost 40 per cent.⁵

Chart 3

Number of restricted firearms registered to individuals or businesses



Source: Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

⁴ Elizabeth Thompson, “More than a million restricted, prohibited guns in Canada.”

⁵ Royal Canadian Mounted Police, *Commissioner of Firearms 2017 Report*.

Provincial and territorial snapshots

Each of the provinces and territories total spending on fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting along with the resulting economic footprint of these activities are summarized in Table 10. Predictably, Ontario and Quebec, the two largest provinces, spend the most and, consequently, experience the largest boost to GDP, jobs, and labour income among all the provinces and territories.

Table 10

Total spending on and economic impact of fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting, 2018
(\$ millions)

Province/territory	Total spending (\$ millions)	GDP (\$ millions)	Employment, full-time equivalent	Labour income (\$ millions)	Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)
Newfoundland and Labrador	553	263	1,755	108	78
P.E.I.	31	28	285	12	7
New Brunswick	462	246	2,357	110	72
Nova Scotia	515	267	2,464	109	75
Quebec	4,092	3,182	29,076	1,550	846
Ontario	6,539	4,709	36,872	2,295	1,115
Manitoba	865	504	4,237	220	128
Saskatchewan	952	566	4,445	245	124
Alberta	2,352	1,758	11,655	875	263
B.C.	2,222	1,603	13,091	796	362
Yukon	79	29	209	15	4
N.W.T.	163	69	375	33	10
Nunavut	70	22	75	9	4
TOTAL	18,896	13,245	106,895	6,378	3,088

* Provincial tax revenues include the taxes collected by each province—they do not include federally collected taxes.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

The spending per activity in each of the provinces along with the economic footprint is discussed below.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Given that just over 20 per cent of the population in Newfoundland and Labrador partakes in recreational fishing, it is not surprising that fishing expenses make up almost half of the total spending on the four activities in the province. The GDP of the province is boosted by \$262.5 million, or 0.8 per cent of its total GDP, thanks to the fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy, which supports over 1,700 jobs in the province.

Table 11

Spending and total economic impact by activity in Newfoundland and Labrador, 2018

	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	Total
Spending (\$ millions)	264.2	191.3	4.5	93.1	553.2
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	125.4	90.8	2.1	44.2	262.5
Employment, full-time equivalent	838	607	14	296	1,755
Labour income (\$ millions)	51.6	37.3	0.9	18.2	108.0
Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)	37.2	26.9	0.6	13.1	77.9

* Provincial tax revenues include the taxes collected by each province—they do not include federally collected taxes.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Prince Edward Island

A little over half of the total spending on the four activities in P.E.I. is on fishing, while sport shooting accounts for 30 per cent of spending. Sport shooting supports 85 jobs in the province, and fishing accounts for 150 of the total 285 jobs supported by the fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy. In total, the four activities contribute \$28 million to P.E.I.'s GDP (or 0.4 per cent).

Table 12

Spending and total economic impact by activity in P.E.I., 2018

	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	Total
Spending (\$ millions)	16.5	5.2	0.3	9.4	31.4
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	15.0	4.7	0.3	8.5	28.4
Employment, full-time equivalent	150	47	3	85	285
Labour income (\$ millions)	6.5	2.0	0.1	3.7	12.4
Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)	3.8	1.2	0.1	2.2	7.3

* Provincial tax revenues include the taxes collected by each province—they do not include federally collected taxes.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

New Brunswick

Among the four activities, hunting accounts for over 50 per cent of spending in New Brunswick and boosts GDP by \$134 million, supporting over 1,200 jobs. Over 68,000 residents in New Brunswick have firearms licences, which represents 10 per cent of the population in the province. Overall, spending on the four activities totalled \$462 million in 2018, supporting over 2,300 jobs and contributing \$245 million to GDP (or 0.7 per cent of the province's total GDP).

Table 13
Spending and total economic impact by activity in New Brunswick, 2018

	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	Total
Spending (\$ millions)	113.5	252.7	4.1	91.6	461.9
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	60.3	134.3	2.2	48.7	245.5
Employment, full-time equivalent	579	1,289	21	468	2,357
Labour income (\$ millions)	27.1	60.3	1.0	21.9	110.2
Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)	17.8	39.5	0.6	14.3	72.3

* Provincial tax revenues include the taxes collected by each province—they do not include federally collected taxes.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Nova Scotia

As is the case in neighboring New Brunswick, hunting accounts most of the spending on the four activities in Nova Scotia, followed by fishing. The two activities together support over 1,800 jobs. Overall, spending on the four activities totalled \$515 million in 2018, boosting GDP by \$267 million (which is 0.6 per cent of the province's GDP) and supporting over 2,400 jobs.

Table 14
Spending and total economic impact by activity in Nova Scotia, 2018

	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	Total
Spending (\$ millions)	162.2	222.3	6.3	124.4	515.3
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	84.1	115.2	3.3	64.5	267.0
Employment, full-time equivalent	776	1,063	30	595	2,464
Labour income (\$ millions)	34.3	47.0	1.3	26.3	109.0
Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)	23.7	32.5	0.9	18.2	75.3

* Provincial tax revenues include the taxes collected by each province—they do not include federally collected taxes.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Quebec

Spending in Quebec on fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting totalled \$4.1 billion in 2018. This supported 29,000 jobs, contributed \$3.2 billion to GDP, or 0.7 per cent, and generated \$1.55 billion in labour income in the province. Fishing and hunting expenditures account for almost 90 per cent of total spending on the four activities. Anglers and hunters in Quebec make up just over 20 per cent of the national total.

Table 15
Spending and total economic impact by activity in Quebec, 2018

	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	Total
Spending (\$ millions)	2,215	1,368	13	497	4,092
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	1,722	1,064	10	386	3,182
Employment, full-time equivalent	15,735	9,718	91	3,531	29,076
Labour income (\$ millions)	839	518	5	188	1,550
Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)	457.6	282.6	2.7	102.7	845.5

* Provincial tax revenues include the taxes collected by each province—they do not include federally collected taxes.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Ontario

With \$6.5 billion in spending in 2018, Ontario's fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy contributed \$4.7 billion to the province's GDP, or 0.6 per cent, and supported 36,900 jobs. As is the case in Quebec, fishing and hunting expenditures account for almost 90 per cent of total spending on the four activities. Ontario has 37 per cent of all anglers in the country, while the province's hunters make up 33 per cent of the national total. Ontario also has the highest share of trappers, at 21 per cent, as well as the highest share of recreational sport shooters, at 26 per cent of the national total.

Table 16
Spending and total economic impact by activity in Ontario, 2018

	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	Total
Spending (\$ millions)	3,835	1,961	39	705	6,539
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	2,761	1,412	28	508	4,709
Employment, full-time equivalent	21,622	11,056	219	3,975	36,872
Labour income, (\$ millions)	1,346	688	14	247	2,295
Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)	654.0	334.4	6.6	120.2	1,115.3

* Provincial tax revenues include the taxes collected by each province—they do not include federally collected taxes.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Manitoba

A total of \$865 million was spent on fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting activities in Manitoba in 2018, with close to two-thirds of the spending going toward fishing expenses and almost one-third of the spending on hunting. This total spending left an economic footprint of over \$500 million, which is 0.7 per cent of the province's GDP, and supported over 4,200 jobs. Twelve per cent of Manitoba residents have fishing licences, so it is not surprising that fishing left the biggest economic footprint among the four activities.

Table 17
Spending and total economic impact by activity in Manitoba, 2018

	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	Total
Spending (\$ millions)	523.2	238.1	12.2	91.0	864.6
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	305.0	138.8	7.1	53.1	504.0
Employment, full-time equivalent	2,564	1,167	60	446	4,237
Labour income, (\$ millions)	133.1	60.6	3.1	23.2	219.9
Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)	77.4	35.2	1.8	13.5	127.9

* Provincial tax revenues include the taxes collected by each province—they do not include federally collected taxes.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Saskatchewan

As is the case in neighbouring Manitoba, in 2018, two-thirds of spending in Saskatchewan on the four activities went toward fishing, while almost 30 per cent of the spending was on hunting. A total of \$952 million was spent on fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting activities that year, contributing \$566 million to the province's GDP, or 0.7 per cent, and supporting over 4,400 jobs. Fishing had the biggest economic impact, supporting almost 2,900 jobs and generating \$159 million in labour income. In Saskatchewan, over 167,000 residents, or 14 per cent of the province's population, have fishing licences.

Table 18
Spending and total economic impact by activity in Saskatchewan, 2018

	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	Total
Spending (\$ millions)	618	262	12	60	952
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	367	156	7	36	566
Employment, full-time equivalent	2,885	1,224	54	282	4,445
Labour income, (\$ millions)	159	68	3	16	245
Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)	80.2	34.0	1.5	7.8	123.6

* Provincial tax revenues include the taxes collected by each province—they do not include federally collected taxes.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Alberta

A total of \$2.35 billion was spent on fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting activities in 2018, contributing \$1.8 billion to Alberta's GDP (0.5 per cent), supporting 11,700 jobs, and generating \$875 million in labour income. As in most of the provinces, fishing accounts for the largest share of expenditures in Alberta. Spending on hunting and sport shooting in the province is also relatively high, accounting for 25 per cent and 18 per cent of total spending, respectively, in 2018. Both hunting and sport shooting are popular activities in Alberta. Over 300,000 people living in the province have firearms licences, which is 14 per cent of the national total.

Table 19
Spending and total economic impact by activity in Alberta, 2018

	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	Total
Spending (\$ millions)	1,313	593	17	429	2,352
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	982	443	13	321	1,758
Employment, full-time equivalent	6,506	2,937	85	2,127	11,655
Labour income, (\$ millions)	488	220	6	160	875
Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)	146.9	66.3	1.9	48.0	263.1

* Provincial tax revenues include the taxes collected by each province—they do not include federally collected taxes.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

British Columbia

Like Alberta, fishing makes up most of the spending in B.C. on the four activities combined, though spending on both hunting and sport shooting is also high. In total, \$2.2 billion was spent on fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting activities in the province in 2018. This spending boosted B.C.'s GDP by \$1.6 billion (0.5 per cent), supported over 13,000 jobs, and generated almost \$800 million in labour income. Just under 290,000 people living in B.C. have firearms licences, and 16 per cent of the nation's sport-shooting recreationalists come from the province.

Table 20
Spending and total economic impact by activity in B.C., 2018

	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	Total
Spending (\$ millions)	1,159	593	15	455	2,222
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	836	428	11	328	1,603
Employment, full-time equivalent	6,830	3,493	88	2,680	13,091
Labour income, (\$ millions)	415	212	5	163	796
Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)	188.8	96.6	2.4	74.1	361.8

* Provincial tax revenues include the taxes collected by each province—they do not include federally collected taxes.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

The territories

Hunting is a large part of Indigenous culture and tradition and plays an important role in subsistence. In Nunavut, 86 per cent of the population is Indigenous, and in Northwest Territories, the share of the Indigenous population is 51 per cent. Comparatively, Yukon's Indigenous peoples make up a lower share of the territory's population, at 23 per cent.⁶ Spending on hunting is relatively high in all three territories, particularly in Nunavut and N.W.T., making up 69 and 89 per cent, respectively, of total spending on all four activities in the two territories. In Yukon, fishing is more popular and accounts for over half of the spending, while hunting makes up 35 per cent of the total. Among the territories, in 2018, N.W.T. had the highest spending on fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting combined, at \$163 million, followed by Yukon with \$79 million and Nunavut with \$70 million in total spending. This spending supported 659 jobs in the territories and left an economic footprint of \$120 million, or 1.1 per cent of the total territorial GDP.

⁶ Statistics Canada, *Census Program Viewer, 2016 Census*.

Table 21**Spending and total economic impact by activity in the territories, 2018**

Yukon					
	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	Total
Spending (\$ millions)	45.0	27.6	2.8	3.9	79.2
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	16.4	10.0	1.0	1.4	28.9
Employment, full-time equivalent	119	73	7	10	209
Labour income, (\$ millions)	8.5	5.2	0.5	0.7	14.9
Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)	2.3	1.4	0.1	0.2	4.1
Northwest Territories					
	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	Total
Spending (\$ millions)	37.2	113.0	3.4	9.6	163.3
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	15.7	47.8	1.4	4.1	69.0
Employment, full-time equivalent	85	260	8	22	375
Labour income, (\$ millions)	7.6	23.1	0.7	2.0	33.3
Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)	2.3	7.0	0.2	0.6	10.1
Nunavut					
	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Sport shooting	Total
Spending (\$ millions)	2.6	62.3	1.7	3.3	70.0
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	0.8	19.3	0.5	1.0	21.7
Employment, full-time equivalent	3	67	2	4	75
Labour income, (\$ millions)	0.3	7.9	0.2	0.4	8.8
Provincial tax revenues* (\$ millions)	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.2	3.6

* Provincial tax revenues include the taxes collected by each province—they do not include federally collected taxes.
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Summary

Fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting are recreational activities that are an important part of Canadian culture and tradition and leave a notable economic footprint. Directly affected firms include retailers that serve those taking part in these activities, such as fishing, hunting, and trapping stores and other outdoor activity retailers, as well as lodging and food service providers, like restaurants. In addition to the value added that is directly attributable to these activities, there are economic effects that directly affected firms generate within the economy through their demand for intermediate inputs and support services. Finally, there are spillover effects when employees and business owners of directly and indirectly affected firms spend their earnings and profits elsewhere in the economy.

The Conference Board estimates that the four activities combined directly contributed \$5 billion to the Canadian economy in 2018. When including the supply-chain and induced impacts, the total economic footprint of the fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy was valued at \$13.2 billion in 2018. This increase in economic activity supported almost 107,000 jobs and generated \$6.4 billion in labour income. The direct, indirect, and induced effects associated with these activities also had notable fiscal implications, generating a combined \$6.1 billion in federal and provincial tax revenues in 2018.

Many industries are affected by the fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport-shooting economy through its direct, supply-chain, and induced impacts. Retail trade accounts for almost one-quarter of the total GDP contribution. However, a variety of other industries also profit thanks to the economic footprint of these activities. Manufacturing sees notable benefits, with most gains in transportation equipment manufacturing, in hand tools and other metal product manufacturing, and in petroleum and coal product manufacturing. Services industries that also experience a large economic impact include accommodation and food services as well as finance, insurance, and other related services.

Appendix A: Survey questions

The Conference Board of Canada administered a confidential survey to collect information on spending habits related to fishing, hunting, trapping, and sport shooting. The survey questions are listed below.

Descriptive Stats

Q1

What is your province or territory of residence?

- Newfoundland and Labrador
- Prince Edward Island
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Quebec
- Ontario
- Manitoba
- Saskatchewan
- Alberta
- British Columbia
- Yukon
- Northwest Territories
- Nunavut

Q2

Which category below includes your age?

- 17 or younger
- 18–24
- 25–34
- 35–44
- 45–54
- 55–64
- 65 or older

Fishing

Q3

Have you spent time fishing over the past 12 months?

- No
- Yes

Q3A

What is your primary motivation for fishing?

- Recreation/Enjoy outdoors
- Family/Friends/Tradition
- Employment/Income

- Food/Sustenance

Q3B

How many days did you go fishing during the past year? Please answer with a number such as 2 or 40.

The following questions ask about the type of fishing expenditures you made over the past year.

Q3C

How much did you spend on gasoline and other fuels to go fishing over the past year? Include in this estimate spending on gasoline, diesel, propane, naphtha, etc., used while fishing and spending on fuel to travel to a destination for fishing.

Please enter a number value rounded to the nearest dollar; if you spent \$150, enter 150. If you did not spend anything, enter 0.

Q3D

How much did you spend on travel and travel services for the purpose of fishing over the past year? Included in this category are expenditures specific to a fishing trip such as vehicle rentals, accommodation, food, airfare, fishing charters and fishing guide services. Exclude amounts spent on fuel for travel to a destination.

Please enter a number value rounded to the nearest dollar; if you spent \$150, enter 150. If you did not spend anything, enter 0.

Q3E

What percentage of this travel spending was outside your province of residence?

- 0%
- 1–20%
- 21–40%
- 41–60%
- 61–80%
- 81–100%

Q3F

Which province/territory did you spend the majority of your out-of-province travel expenditures?

- Newfoundland and Labrador
- Prince Edward Island
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Quebec
- Ontario
- Manitoba
- Saskatchewan
- Alberta
- British Columbia
- Yukon
- Northwest Territories

- Nunavut
- Outside of Canada

Q3G

During the past year, have you purchased a boat, canoe, kayak, motor, trailer or something similar (a significant asset not purchased every year/on a regular basis) primarily for fishing?

- No
- Yes

Q3H

How much did you spend to purchase a boat, canoe, kayak, motor, trailer or something similar for fishing?

Please enter the value rounded to the nearest dollar. If you spent \$5,000, enter 5000.

Q3I

How much did you spend on other products/services directly related to fishing over the past year? Included in this category are licences, gear (such as rods, reels, tackle, bait, electronics, safety equipment) and any other expenditures not covered in the previous questions.

Please enter a number value rounded to the nearest dollar; if you spent \$150, enter 150. If you did not spend anything, enter 0.

Hunting

Q4

Have you spent time hunting (not including trapping) over the past 12 months?

- No
- Yes

Q4A

What is your primary motivation for hunting?

- Recreation/Enjoy outdoors
- Family/Friends/Tradition
- Employment/Income
- Food/Sustenance

Q4B

How many days did you spend hunting during the past year? Please answer with a number such as 2 or 40.

The following questions ask about the type of hunting expenditures you made over the past year.

Q4C

How much did you spend on gasoline and other fuels to go hunting over the past year? Include in this estimate spending on gasoline, diesel, propane, naphtha, etc., used while hunting and spending on fuel to travel to a destination for hunting.

Please enter a number value rounded to the nearest dollar; if you spent \$150, enter 150. If you did not spend anything, enter 0.

Q4D

How much did you spend on travel and travel services for the purpose of hunting over the past year? Included in this category are expenditures specific to a hunting trip such as vehicle rentals, accommodation, food, airfare or hunting guide services. Exclude amounts spent on fuel for travel to a destination.

Please enter a number value rounded to the nearest dollar; if you spent \$150, enter 150. If you did not spend anything, enter 0.

Q4E

What percentage of this spending on travel was outside your province of residence?

- 0%
- 1–20%
- 21–40%
- 41–60%
- 61–80%
- 81–100%

Q4F

Which province/territory did you spend the majority of your out-of-province travel expenditures?

- Newfoundland and Labrador
- Prince Edward Island
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Quebec
- Ontario
- Manitoba
- Saskatchewan
- Alberta
- British Columbia
- Yukon
- Northwest Territories
- Nunavut
- Outside of Canada

Q4G

During the past year, have you purchased a boat, canoe, ATV/UTV, trailer, property or something similar (a significant asset not purchased every year/on a regular basis) primarily for hunting?

- No
- Yes

Q4H

How much did you spend during the last year purchasing a boat, canoe, ATV/UTV, trailer, property or something similar?

Please enter the value rounded to the nearest dollar. If you spent \$5,000, enter 5000.

Q4I

How much did you spend on ammunition, firearms/bows and optics directly related to hunting over the past year?

Please enter a number value rounded to the closest dollar; if you spent \$150, enter 150. If you did not spend anything, enter 0.

Q4J

How much did you spend on other products/services directly related to hunting over the past year? Included in this category are licences, leases, gear (such as hunting-specific clothing, knives, game calls, treestands/blinds, attractants, bait/mineral/foodplots, decoys, cameras, meat processing, etc.) and any other expenditures not covered in the previous questions.

Please enter a number value rounded to the closest dollar; if you spent \$150, enter 150. If you did not spend anything, enter 0.

Trapping

Q5

Have you spent time trapping over the past 12 months?

- No
- Yes

Q5A

What is your primary motivation for trapping?

- Recreation/Enjoy outdoors
- Family/Friends/Tradition
- Employment/Income
- Food/Sustenance

Q5B

How many days did you trap during the past year? Please answer with a number such as 2 or 40.

The following questions ask about the type of trapping expenditures you made over the past year.

Q5C

How much did you spend on gasoline and other fuels for the purpose of trapping over the past year? Include in this estimate spending on gasoline, diesel, propane, naphtha, etc., used while trapping and spending on fuel to travel to a destination for trapping.

Please enter a number value rounded to the nearest dollar; if you spent \$150, enter 150. If you did not spend anything, enter 0.

Q5D

How much did you spend on travel and travel services for the purpose of trapping over the past year? Included in this category are trapping specific expenditures on vehicle rentals, accommodation, food, airfare, or other travel expenditures. Exclude amounts spent on fuel for travel to a destination.

Please enter a number value rounded to the nearest dollar; if you spent \$150, enter 150. If you did not spend anything, enter 0.

Q5E

What percentage of this spending in the last year was outside your province of residence?

- 0%
- 1–20%
- 21–40%
- 41–60%
- 61–80%
- 81–100%

Q5F

Which province/territory did you spend the majority of your out-of-province travel expenditures?

- Newfoundland and Labrador
- Prince Edward Island
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Quebec
- Ontario
- Manitoba
- Saskatchewan
- Alberta
- British Columbia
- Yukon
- Northwest Territories
- Nunavut
- Outside of Canada

Q5G

During the past year, have you purchased a canoe, boat, motor, snowmobile, ATV, sleigh or something similar (a significant asset not purchased every year/on a regular basis) primarily for trapping?

- No
- Yes

Q5H

How much did you spend during the last year purchasing a canoe, boat, motor, snowmobile, ATV, sleigh or similar item?

Please enter the value rounded to the nearest dollar. If you spent \$5,000, enter 5000.

Q5I

How much money did you spend on other products/services for trapping over the past year? Include the following type of expenditures: licences, gear (such as traps, snares, stretching/skinning boards, chainsaw, firearms, ammunition, bait, building materials, tanning, tools/knives, etc.) and trapline improvements.

Please enter a number value rounded to the closest dollar; if you spent \$150, enter 150. If you did not spend anything, enter 0.

Sport Shooting

Q6

Have you spent time sport shooting over the past 12 months?

- No
- Yes

Q6A

What is your primary motivation for sport shooting?

- Recreation
- Family/Friends/Tradition
- Competition

Q6B

How many times have you gone sport shooting over the past year?

Please answer with a number such as 2 or 40.

The following questions ask about the type of sport-shooting expenditures you made over the past year.

Q6C

How much did you spend on travel and travel services for the purpose of sport shooting over the past year? Included in this category are expenditures on vehicle rentals, accommodation, food, airfare, or other travel expenditures specifically to partake in sport shooting.

Please enter a number value rounded to the nearest dollar; if you spent \$150, enter 150. If you did not spend anything, enter 0.

Q6D

What percentage of this spending in the last year was outside your province of residence?

- 0%
- 1–20%
- 21–40%
- 41–60%
- 61–80%
- 81–100%

Q6E

Which province/territory did you spend the majority of your out-of-province travel expenditures?

- Newfoundland and Labrador
- Prince Edward Island
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Quebec
- Ontario
- Manitoba
- Saskatchewan
- Alberta
- British Columbia
- Yukon
- Northwest Territories
- Nunavut
- Outside of Canada

Q6F

How much money did you spend on firearms and ammunition for the purpose of sport shooting over the past year?

Please enter a number value rounded to the closest dollar; if you spent \$150, enter 150. If you did not spend anything, enter 0.

Q6G

How much money did you spend on other sport-shooting products/services over the past year (excluding travel and firearms and ammunition)? Include in this answer spending on memberships, training courses, safety equipment, targets/clays or any other supplies directly related to sport shooting.

Please enter a number value rounded to the closest dollar; if you spent \$150, enter 150. If you did not spend anything, enter 0.

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