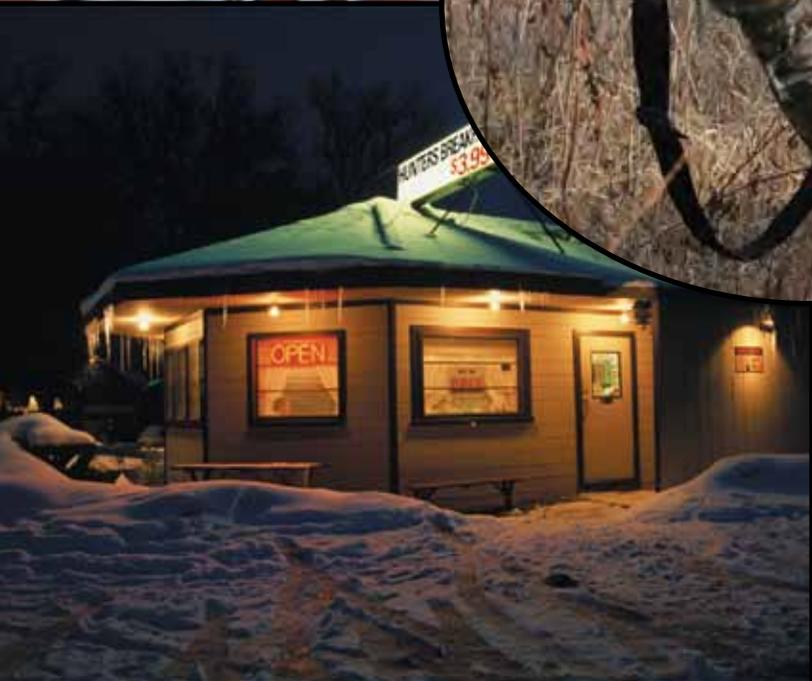


THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SUNDAY HUNTING

NATIONAL SHOOTING
SPORTS FOUNDATION*



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Prepared for the National Shooting Sports Foundation by John Dunham and Associates, New York

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WHAT ARE BLUE LAWS?

During the later part of the 19th century, these restrictions began to be challenged by merchants' associations and by 1970 only 25 states still had Blue Laws. This number had fallen to 13 by 1984.³ As one economist suggests, positive externalities can arise from resting or enjoying free time collectively; however, negative externalities can also result from synchronized economic activity. This is especially true

for retail activities which by definition require some to work while others do not.⁴

Sunday trade restrictions (or Blue Laws) were commonly enacted during the colonial period in America, and well into the 1800's. They were justified on "Old Testament" grounds.¹ However, as one author suggested, "While it is easy to think of economic reasons why God might have commanded us to stop working from time to time, it is not clear why He commanded us all to rest at the same time."²



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WHAT IS THEIR PURPOSE?



HOW CHANGE CAN IMPACT

Today, 11 states either prohibit or restrict hunting on Sunday. Were these states to eliminate these outdated restrictions, and simply allow hunting on all Sundays within the dates of the current hunting season, it is estimated that over 27,000 new jobs would be created. These are good jobs, paying over \$730 million in wages, and contributing about \$2.2 billion in additional economic activity to the states in question.



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¹ Price, Jamie and Bruce Yandle, Labor Markets and Sunday Closing Laws, Journal of Labor Research, 8:4, Fall 1987.

² Burda, Michael, and Philippe Weil, Blue Laws, Unpublished Working Paper, October 2005, <ftp://ftp.cemfi.es/pdf/papers/wshop/BurdaBlue.pdf>

³ Op cit. Price.

⁴ Op cit. Burda.

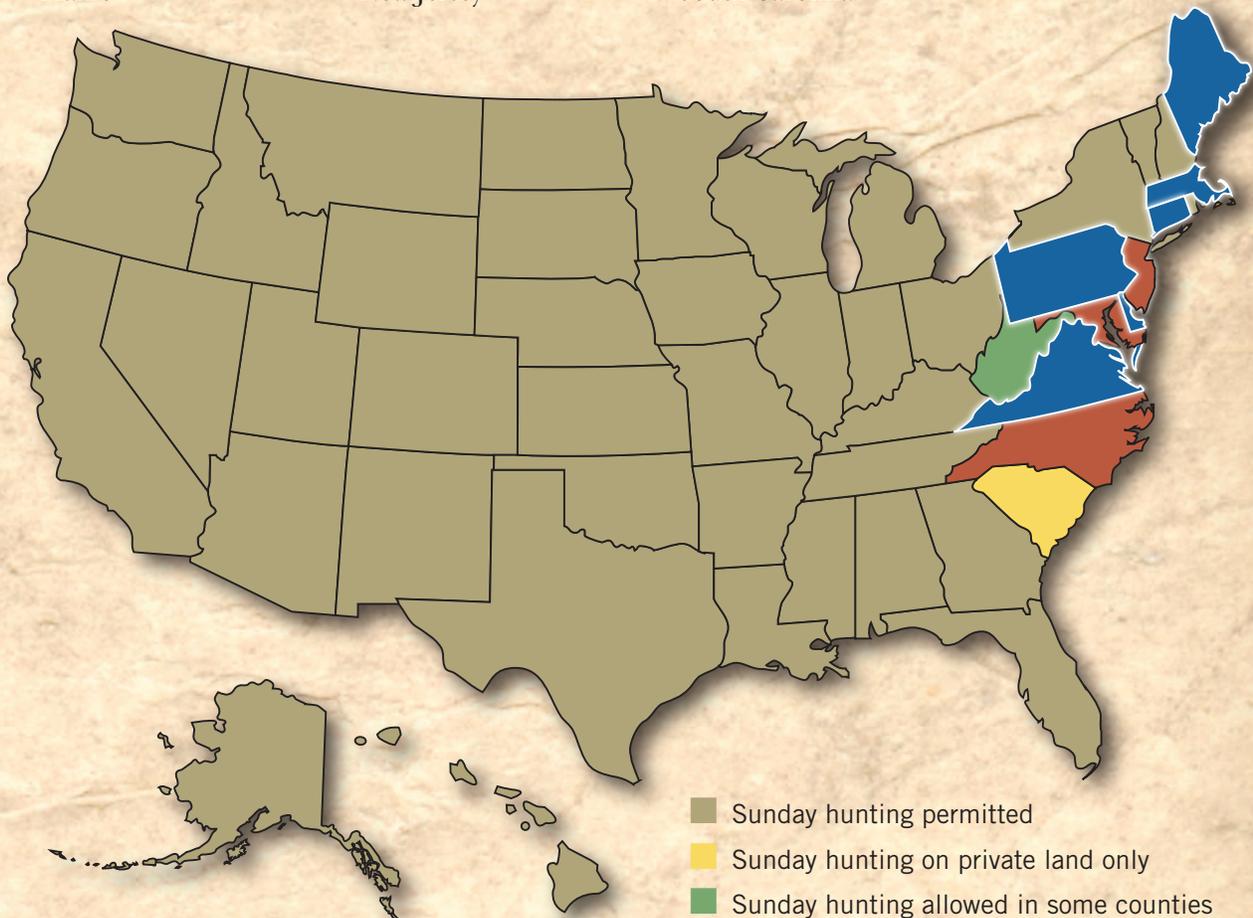
SUNDAY HUNTING REGULATIONS

The removal of bans on Sunday hunting in all 11 states analyzed could result in over 27,000 new jobs being created, paying over \$730 million in wages, and contributing about \$2.2 billion in additional economic activity.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF LIFTING SUNDAY HUNTING BAN IN ALL 11 STATES				
	Direct	Supplier	Induced	Total
Jobs	16,790	3,505	7,105	27,400
Wages	\$339,730,558	\$149,358,382	\$245,098,887	\$734,187,827
Output	\$868,425,909	\$519,704,953	\$828,560,240	\$2,216,691,102

The National Shooting Sports Foundation Sunday Hunting Economic Impact study measures the impact of lifting laws which currently prohibit or grossly restrict the sport on Sundays. State law which currently either prohibits or restricts hunting on Sunday exists in the following states:

- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- New Jersey
- North Carolina
- Pennsylvania
- South Carolina
- Virginia
- West Virginia



Top priorities: Virginia, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maine and Massachusetts (5)

- Sunday hunting permitted
- Sunday hunting on private land only
- Sunday hunting allowed in some counties
- Sunday hunting allowed in limited instances
- Sunday hunting prohibited

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ELIMINATING SUNDAY HUNTING BANS IN THE 11 STATES WHERE THESE RESTRICTIONS EXIST

DIRECT IMPACTS

STATE	JOBS	WAGES	OUTPUT
Connecticut	342	\$7,289,687	\$16,373,843
Delaware	225	\$5,407,561	\$13,790,990
Maine	1,148	\$23,288,497	\$57,854,038
Maryland	1,164	\$26,360,267	\$66,559,956
Massachusetts	301	\$7,586,905	\$20,398,572
New Jersey	561	\$17,184,578	\$41,138,452
North Carolina	2,173	\$41,299,598	\$121,057,430
Pennsylvania	4,405	\$99,402,142	\$264,510,822
South Carolina	1,966	\$30,192,993	\$71,39,895
Virginia	2,568	\$52,383,152	\$121,112,112
West Virginia	1,936	\$29,335,179	\$73,689,798
TOTAL	16,790	\$339,730,558	\$868,425,909

INDUCED IMPACTS

STATE	JOBS	WAGES	OUTPUT
Connecticut	105	\$4,434,293	\$13,807,607
Delaware	88	\$3,231,298	\$10,627,237
Maine	524	\$15,452,837	\$52,223,489
Maryland	595	\$21,976,374	\$69,433,466
Massachusetts	149	\$6,431,677	\$19,414,951
New Jersey	288	\$12,577,664	\$40,620,613
North Carolina	879	\$28,888,999	\$101,418,333
Pennsylvania	2,545	\$92,475,459	\$313,082,159
South Carolina	558	\$16,677,858	\$59,276,608
Virginia	896	\$30,508,791	\$103,527,982
West Virginia	477	\$12,443,639	\$45,127,793
TOTAL	7,105	\$245,098,877	\$828,560,240

INDIRECT IMPACTS

STATE	JOBS	WAGES	OUTPUT
Connecticut	49	\$2,494,540	\$8,064,416
Delaware	33	\$1,471,651	\$5,543,130
Maine	205	\$6,443,176	\$23,605,564
Maryland	258	\$10,795,952	\$34,440,408
Massachusetts	77	\$3,908,138	\$11,318,308
New Jersey	142	\$7,927,384	\$25,771,562
North Carolina	547	\$24,156,702	\$88,715,232
Pennsylvania	1,243	\$53,752,834	\$186,698,508
South Carolina	218	\$7,728,134	\$26,951,926
Virginia	462	\$22,270,960	\$71,655,048
West Virginia	272	\$8,408,910	\$36,940,851
TOTAL	3,505	\$149,358,382	\$519,704,953

TOTAL IMPACTS

STATE	JOBS	WAGES	OUTPUT
Connecticut	496	\$14,218,519	\$38,245,866
Delaware	346	\$10,110,510	\$29,961,357
Maine	1,877	\$45,184,510	\$133,683,092
Maryland	2,017	\$59,132,593	\$170,433,829
Massachusetts	527	\$17,926,719	\$51,131,832
New Jersey	991	\$37,689,626	\$107,530,627
North Carolina	3,599	\$94,345,299	\$311,190,995
Pennsylvania	8,193	\$245,630,435	\$764,291,489
South Carolina	2,742	\$54,598,985	\$158,168,430
Virginia	3,927	\$105,162,903	\$296,295,142
West Virginia	2,686	\$50,187,727	\$155,758,443
TOTAL	27,400	\$731,187,827	\$2,216,691,102

The economic impact from lifting the ban on hunting on Sunday is based on data from *Hunting and Fishing: Bright Stars of the American Economy* produced by the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation. Hunting and Fishing includes data on the existing direct, supplier, and induced economic impacts of hunting on the various sectors of the economy including agriculture, construction, travel and entertainment, manufacturing, retail, and wholesale in all fifty states.

Direct impacts include jobs, output, and wages created from primary hunter expenditures ranging from licenses, ammunition, and hunting supplies to food, fuel, and magazines. Supplier impacts occur when hunters' activities require goods and services such as steel, wood, banking, and mechanics. Induced impacts include any jobs, output, and wages created from the expenditure of wages earned from direct and supplier impacts such as clothing retail stores and pharmacies to furniture and jewelry. The data from this report were further analyzed by John Dunham and Associates. JDA created an allocation formula which was not used in the Hunting and Fishing report, which accounted for spending by out of state firms in each state's economy. As such, the model used here



purchases, while the Hunting and Fishing report measured only the economic contribution of direct spending in each state. Based on this refined analysis, the sport currently contributes about \$12.2 billion in output and produces about 111,000 jobs earning about \$3.5 billion in wages in the 11 states which hunting on Sundays is either banned or restricted.

The estimated impacts from a lift on the ban on Sunday hunting are based on responses to surveys of hunters in Pennsylvania and North Carolina. In these two states, government agencies conducted extensive surveys of hunters in which they were asked to report the number of additional days they would participate in hunting if the Sunday hunting ban were to be lifted. Based on these responses, it is estimated that hunters will participate in, on average, about 22 percent of the additional days made available to them from the lifting of the ban. In other words, if the lifting of restrictions increased the number

of hunting days by 10, the average hunter would increase their hunting days by about two. While the surveys provide a benchmark, the actual amount of additional hunting would also depend

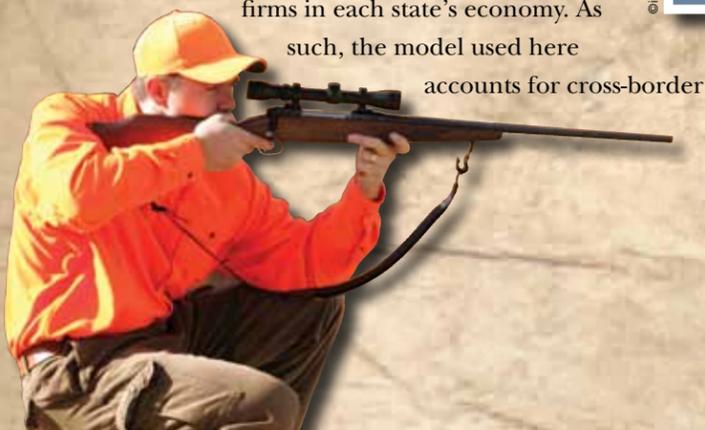
on the level of current "hunting intensity," or the relationship between the average amount of time spent hunting, and the number of days available for hunting in the season.



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