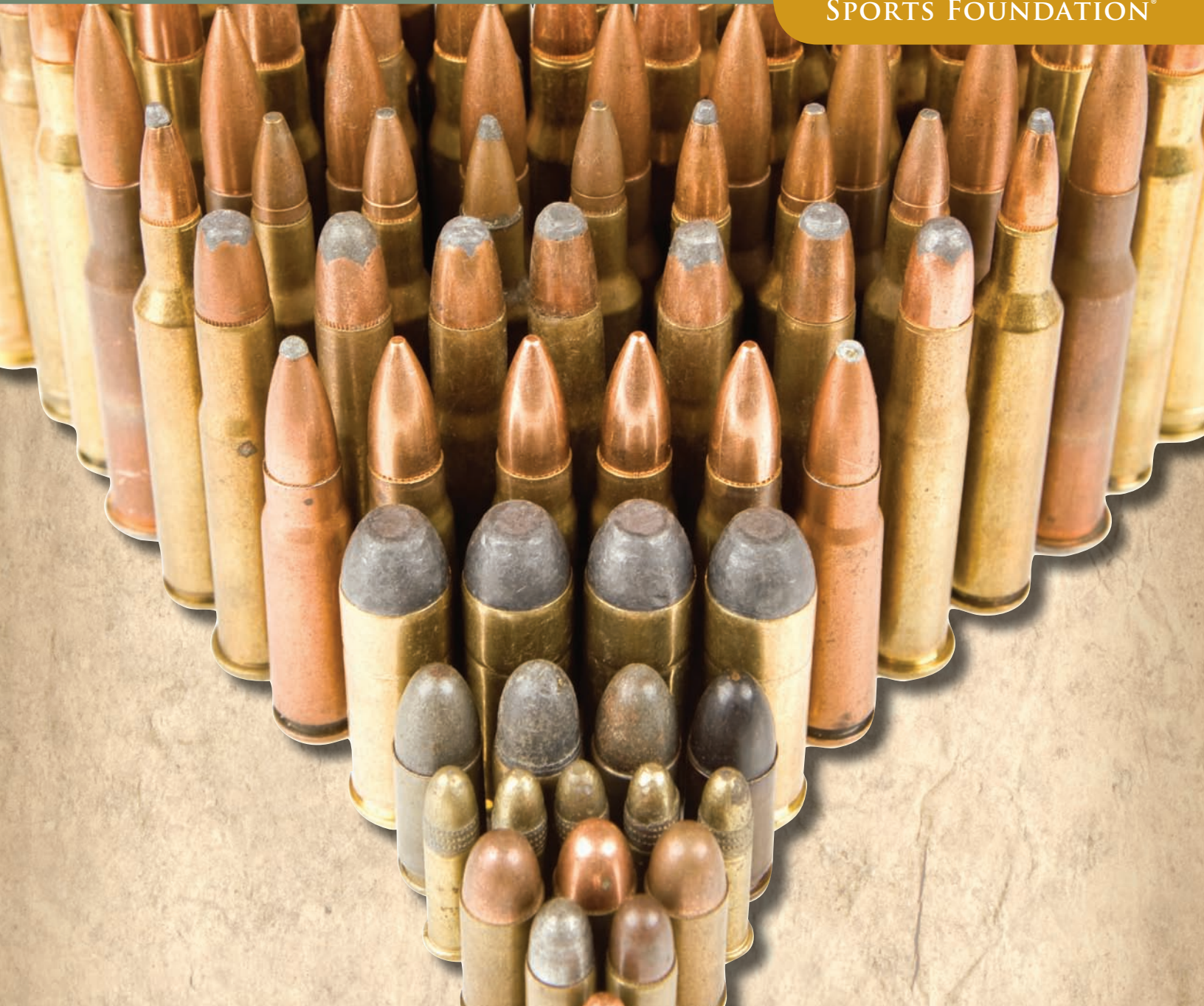


ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRADITIONAL AMMUNITION BAN

NATIONAL SHOOTING
SPORTS FOUNDATION®



WWW.NSSF.ORG



Traditional Ammunition Model Methodology and Results

Summary Results:

The National Shooting Sports Foundation Traditional Ammunition Economic Impact study measures the impact of legislation and/or regulation banning the use of traditional ammunition and requiring alternative lead-free ammunition on the economy of the United States. Proposed legislation/regulations, among other things, would constrain the selection of ammunition made available to sportsmen and firearm owners, while also increasing the cost. Limiting the choice of ammunition to alternative ammunition can increase costs, on average, up to 190 percent more than the equivalent traditional ammunition and decrease the ability for citizens to participate in recreational activities.

In 2010, the firearms and ammunition industry,

defined by manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing of arms, ammunition, and hunting supplies, contributed about \$27.8 billion in output and impacted firms in all sectors of the economy.¹ Raising the cost of ammunition affects not only the consumer, by increasing their economic burden, but it also leads to impacts on jobs in the firearms and ammunition industry and all 432 sectors of the US economy.²

In addition, this restriction will lead to lost tax and licensing revenues due to the decreased demand for hunting and recreational shooting activities.

The table below presents a summary of the total economic impact of a ban on lead ammunition on the industry in the United States.

Economic Loss of Lead Ban

	Direct ³	Supplier	Induced
Output	(\$2,275,190,000)	(\$1,165,385,000)	(\$1,450,862,000)
Jobs	(14,800)	(5,600)	(9,300)
Wages	(\$ 602,820,000)	(\$ 343,440,000)	(\$435,470,000)
Business Taxes			(\$655,110,000)
Excise Taxes			(\$113,760,000)
License Revenues			(\$39,180,000)

It is estimated that 29,700 people could lose their jobs following the implementation of legislation/regulations banning traditional ammunition. This would reduce national GDP by about \$4.9 billion and would cost Federal, state, and local tax revenues up to \$655.1 million and excise tax collections of up to \$113.8 million.



As the sales of ammunition declines, jobs in the firearms and ammunitions industry will also decline. Not only will there be fewer opportunities for manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers in the firearms and ammunitions industry, but also across suppliers such as bankers, miners, and farmers. It is estimated that 29,700 people could lose their jobs following the implementation of legislation banning lead ammunition. This would reduce national GDP by about \$4.9 billion and would cost Federal, state, and local tax revenues up to \$655.1 million and excise tax collections of up to \$113.8 million.

1 Economic contribution of firearms and ammunition industry based on 2010 National Shooting Sports Foundation Economic Study and GDP of \$14.46 trillion. See: Gross Domestic Product: Fourth Quarter 2010 (Second Estimate), News Release, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, February 26, 2010. 2 Economic sectors based on IMPLAN sectors. 3 Direct impacts include arms and ammunition manufacturing, company-owned distribution operations, parts production and other supplier operations, importers, wholesaling, and retailing. Supplier Impacts occur when direct impact activities require purchases of goods and services such as gunpowder or brass. Induced impacts occur when workers involved in direct and indirect activities spend their wages.

Total Economic Impact of Traditional Ammunition Ban by State

	Jobs	Wages	Output
Alabama	(398)	(14,734,500)	(55,077,600)
Alaska	(59)	(1,891,200)	(5,680,000)
Arizona	(740)	(30,072,000)	(94,605,200)
Arkansas	(1,480)	(98,477,500)	(440,479,800)
California	(2,560)	(132,896,100)	(470,240,000)
Colorado	(518)	(21,861,300)	(68,746,900)
Connecticut	(660)	(42,003,600)	(126,310,200)
Delaware	(44)	(1,553,700)	(4,600,500)
District Of Columbia	(85)	(8,169,600)	(20,004,300)
Florida	(1,550)	(69,166,000)	(241,086,500)
Georgia	(560)	(23,416,600)	(79,403,800)
Hawaii	(43)	(1,472,100)	(4,279,200)
Idaho	(1,013)	(49,982,800)	(249,405,200)
Illinois	(810)	(36,290,800)	(113,902,500)
Indiana	(410)	(13,244,800)	(41,776,000)
Iowa	(238)	(8,757,600)	(30,519,700)
Kansas	(354)	(15,379,300)	(53,568,000)
Kentucky	(316)	(11,988,700)	(39,775,200)
Louisiana	(340)	(13,173,400)	(45,812,200)
Maine	(166)	(5,652,800)	(17,759,200)
Maryland	(394)	(19,426,300)	(63,108,400)
Massachusetts	(680)	(41,350,200)	(123,167,500)
Michigan	(780)	(30,073,400)	(95,859,600)
Minnesota	(730)	(36,457,400)	(127,820,700)
Mississippi	(254)	(8,325,400)	(29,066,100)
Missouri	(950)	(48,207,400)	(174,301,200)
Montana	(244)	(7,852,600)	(29,754,500)
Nebraska	(1,000)	(37,185,600)	(142,407,600)
Nevada	(181)	(7,718,600)	(28,301,200)
New Hampshire	(579)	(29,335,400)	(91,027,500)
New Jersey	(490)	(25,253,300)	(73,953,500)
New Mexico	(96)	(2,868,600)	(9,409,200)
New York	(1,120)	(65,250,600)	(190,572,500)
North Carolina	(680)	(28,687,700)	(92,369,100)
North Dakota	(39)	(1,028,400)	(2,941,300)
Ohio	(1,090)	(45,525,100)	(158,016,900)
Oklahoma	(258)	(9,017,400)	(28,964,800)
Oregon	(479)	(23,402,200)	(92,284,000)
Pennsylvania	(1,370)	(65,957,400)	(237,801,300)
Rhode Island	(32)	(1,214,800)	(3,373,100)
South Carolina	(222)	(7,275,300)	(22,404,100)
South Dakota	(207)	(9,077,100)	(39,638,800)
Tennessee	(431)	(17,590,200)	(55,129,300)
Texas	(2,040)	(94,345,300)	(330,622,200)
Utah	(473)	(19,829,400)	(80,328,400)
Vermont	(105)	(4,689,700)	(15,388,800)
Virginia	(540)	(21,242,000)	(73,773,600)
Washington	(500)	(20,609,000)	(71,679,800)
West Virginia	(141)	(5,239,300)	(21,850,400)
Wisconsin	(810)	(43,667,400)	(167,862,000)
Wyoming	(107)	(3,830,500)	(15,220,400)
United States	(29,700)	(1,381,724,700)	(4,891,436,500)



11 Mile Hill Road
Newtown, CT 06470-2359
T: 203.426.1320
F: 203.426.1087
www.nssf.org

PROMOTE

PROTECT

PRESERVE