#### Julius-Maximilians-UNIVERSITÄT WÜRZBURG

# Evaluation of the Economic Impacts of Tourism in German National Parks

#### Expert Meeting "Ecosystem Valuation in the context of Natural Capital Accounting"

24.-26.04.2018, Bonn

Hubert Job, Manuel Woltering



# Large Scale Protected Areas in Germany

**16 National Parks / 214.588 ha (terrestrial)** Two main types:

- 1. Strong integration in tourism marketing
- 2. Weak integration and cooperation

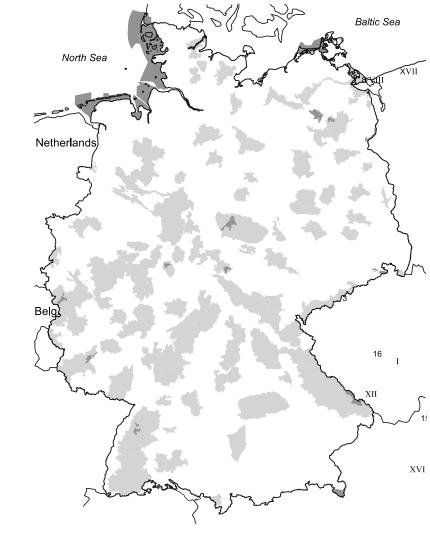
# 17 Biosphere Reserves (16 UNESCO) / 1.311.636 ha (terrestrial)

Different types from small up to big, traditional tourism regions.

# **104 Nature Parks**, 9,9 m ha (terrestrial)

Focus on recreation for nearby cities

- → Managed by the federal states
- Problem of common quality standards and uniform monitoring methods



#### **Questions to be Answered**

- ... on the way to the evaluation of regional economic impacts of tourism:
- 1. How many tourists visit the protected area?
- 2. How important is the protected area as tourist attraction?
- 3. Which economic impact does tourism in the protected area generate?

# **Evaluation of Regional Economic Impacts: A Brief History**

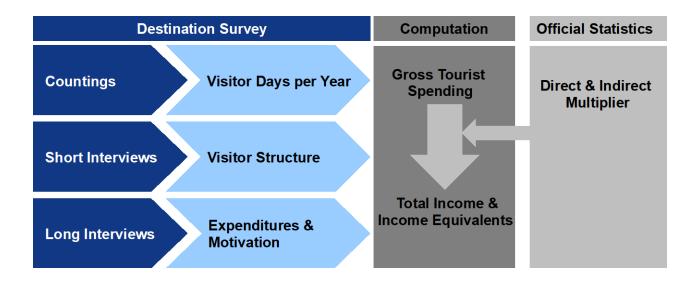
- 2001/02: First attempt to evaluate tourism economic impacts within the Berchtesgaden National Park region
- 2003-05: Development of a standardized method for the evaluation of economic impacts of tourism in German large scale protected areas based on three case study regions
- 2006-2019: Application to national parks and biosphere reserves by a series of research projects
- Funding was always granted by by the Federal Environment Ministry and Federal Nature Conservation Agency (BfN) as well as some of the local management bodies
- → Lot of empirical results have been generated, but...
- ➔ To date, it still does not exist a compulsory monitoring standard for each of the protected area types!

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### **Survey Design for Evaluation**



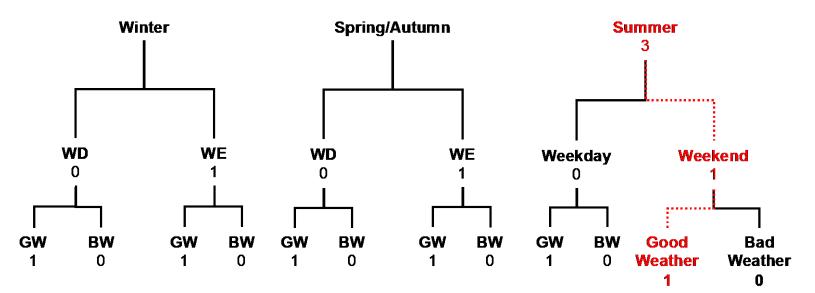
- There are no visitor numbers in German protected areas → countings
- Visitor structure is not known → short interviews
- What are the expenditures and the motivation of visitors → long interviews



#### Analysis of Visitor Structure with Countings and Short Interviews

Location: Wyk 3-1-1

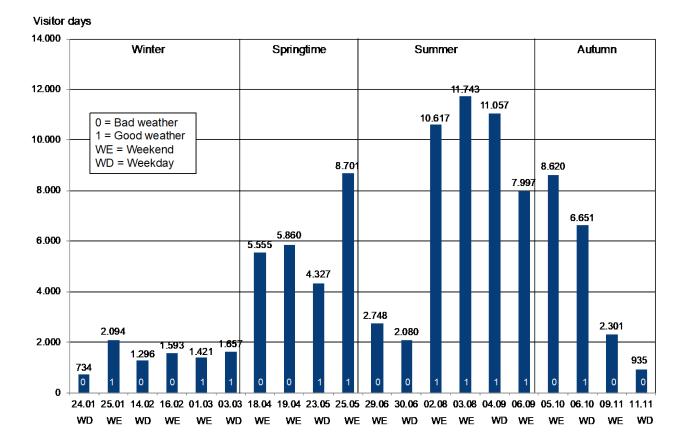
Example



Wyk 3-1-1 means summer, weekend and good weather

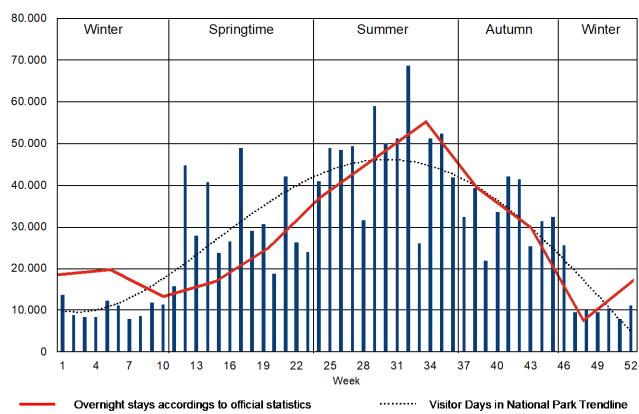
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#### Visitation in Berchtesgaden National Park 2014 on 20 Survey Days



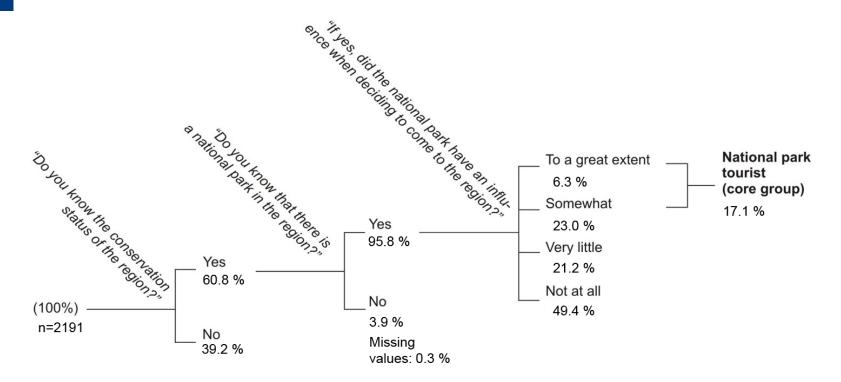


## Visitation in Berchtesgaden National Park 2014 – Extrapolation



Visitor days per week

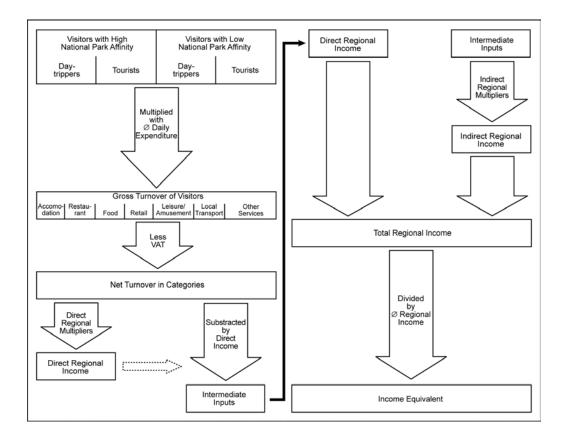
#### UNI Visitors with a High National Park Affinity – Example: National Park WU Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea



#### [in comparison: National Park Lower Saxony Wadden Sea: 10,9% National park tourists]

Visitor Days, Visitor Structure and Motivation: Example: National Park UNI WÜ Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea High National Park Affinity Day Tripper 3,186,000 24.7 % 17.1% **Overnight Guests:** 81.5% **Overnight Guests Day Trippers:** 18.5% 75.3 % **Overnight Guests** 82.8 % Day Tripper 27.2 % Low National Park Affinity 15,449,000 82.9%

#### **Economic Impact Assessment: Value Added Analysis**



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## **Economic Multipliers**

Different options:

- Empirical survey on economic structure of the study area (high effort)
- National multipliers derived from official statistics (bad quality for regional evaluation if used "raw")
- Regional multipliers from official statistics or other studies (mostly not available in Germany)
- Regionalization of Input-Output-Table (high effort)

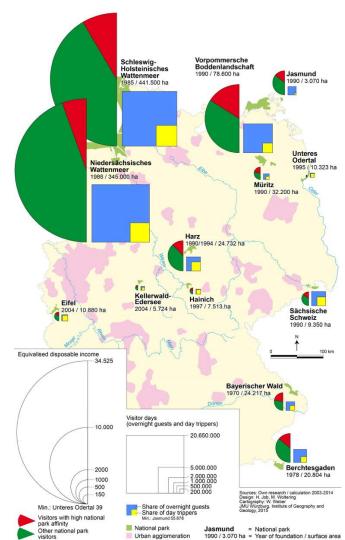
#### ➔ Regionalization of national multipliers

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#### Visitor Days and Income Equivalents of **German National Parks**

Italic: Tourists with a high national park affinity

	Bayerischer Wald	Eifel	Hainich	Kellerwald- Edersee	Nds. Wattenmeer
Visitor Days	760,000	450,000	290,000	200,000	20,650,000
	<i>350,000</i>	<i>123,000</i>	<i>119,000</i>	<i>52,000</i>	<i>2,256,000</i>
Share of Day-	33 %	76 %	76 %	59 %	15 %
Tripper	29 %	70 %	74 %	58 %	15 %
Ø Daily Expenditures per Person	36.57 €	19.31 €	17.25 €	19.48 €	50.37 €
	<i>38.70</i> €	22.77 <i>€</i>	18.85 €	<i>20.14</i> €	<i>51.32</i> €
Gross Turnover	27.8 Mio. €	8.7 Mio. €	5.0 Mio. €	3.9 Mio. €	1.04 Mrd. €
	13.5 <i>Mio.</i> €	<i>2.8 Mio.</i> €	2.2 Mio. €	<i>1.0 Mio.</i> €	115.8 <i>Mio.</i> €
Income	13.5 Mio. €	4.3 Mio. €	2.5 Mio. €	1.9 Mio. €	525.1 Mio. €
	<i>6.5 Mio.</i> €	1 <i>.4 Mio.</i> €	1.12 Mio. €	<i>0.52 Mio.</i> €	58.2 <i>Mio.</i> €
Ø National Income	14,387 €	16,217 €	12,132€	18,335€	17,335€
Income Equivalent	939 p	265 p	206 p	105 p	30.289 p
	<i>456 p</i>	<i>85 p</i>	<i>92 p</i>	<i>28 p</i>	<i>3.360 p</i>





## Looking at the general questions...

- What is it exactly that you are valuing? (e.g. in what units is the service expressed; what value concept is captured?)
  >> income in monetary units
- What methods are most commonly used when valuing this service? >>> input-output models
- Is it possible to isolate this service from other services, or should they be looked at in a basket of services? Is there any risk of double counting with other services (e.g. carbon sequestration and/or storage)?

>>> results are fully covered by SNA but – as common for tourism with many linkages to variety of economic sectors – it is not present there as a single service

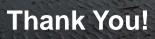


## Looking at the general questions...

• What are the strengths and weaknesses of the presented methods. In more detail: How high are the statistical uncertainties? Repeatability: in which intervals and to what extend is it possible? Are annual changes relevant/statistically significant?

>>> a lot of empirical work is necessary to get the data you need to do such an analysis: therefore repeatability is a quite a difficult task

- Level/scale: at what scale (local/regional/national) is this service usually valued? Can it be scaled up to the national level easily?
  >> regional level
- Is there sufficient experience to agree / recommend on a ranking of methods? (e.g. A,B and C methods) for valuing this specific service in an accounting context?



	R GEOGRAPHIE UND RECIONALFORSCHU IUS-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT WÜRZBURG	ING	UNIVERSITÄT WÜRZBURG		
		Zählbogen Berchtesgade	en	Paper-and-Pencil-	
e e		Datum:		Countings and -Interviews	
Uhrzeit Zähl-/Bh	itz interview-Beginn:	Uhrzeit Zähl-/Bhitzinterview-Ende:	(je Zāhlintervall einen neuen Bogen verwenden!)		
Frequenz	Anzahl	Anzahl Übernachtungen/Kategorie (Tage			
Spaziergänger					
1 5 10 15 20					
25 30 35 40					
25 50 55 10			LEHRSTUHL FÜR GEOGRAPHIE UND REGIONALFORSC	HUNG	
			Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg	UNIVERSITÄT WÜRZBURG	
			Tel: 0931/31-89271		
			Liebe Gāste,		
			wir sind Studenten von der Universität Würzburg und führen eine Befragung zur wirtschaftlichen Bedeutung des Tourismus im Berchtesgedener Land durch. Bitte nehmen Sie sich kurz Zeit, um die folgenden Fragen zu beantworten. Natürlich werden Ihre		
			Angaben absolut vertraulich behandelt.	nuch Plagen zu orannworken Nakurken wenten inte	
			Nr.:		
(Wi-)Wanderer			Interviewer: Standort		
1 5 10 15 20				-	
25 30 35 40			Witterung: 0 <sup>1</sup> wolkenlos 0 <sup>2</sup> heiter 0 <sup>3</sup> bewölkt 0 <sup>4</sup> bedeck	t 🛛 <sup>4</sup> Niederschläge	
			Aktivität: [] <sup>1</sup> Spaziergänger [] <sup>2</sup> (Wi-)Wanderer [] <sup>3</sup> Radfahrer/	MTB 🛛 <sup>4</sup> Ski	
			Bemerkungen:		
			1) Wasist der Ausgangsort I hres heufigen Besuchs?		
Radfahrer/MTB			1 <sup>1</sup> Hauptwohnsitz oder 1 <sup>2</sup> Ferienort/Übernachtungsort:		
1 5 10 15 20			1a) In welchem Ort übernachten Sie heute? (Tage stouristen weiter bei Frage		
25 30 35 40			1 <sup>1</sup> Hauptwohnsitz oder 1 <sup>2</sup> Ferienort/Übemachtungsort:   1b) Wie viele Nächte bleiben Sie in diesem Ort?		
25 30 35 40			Nächte		
			1c) Gesamte Übernachtungszahl während dieser Reise:		
Ski			Nāchte		
1 5 10 15 20			<b>1d) In welcher Art von Unterkunft übernachten Sie?</b> D <sup>a</sup> Hotel (garni) D <sup>a</sup> bis 30€ D <sup>a</sup> bis 50€ D <sup>a</sup> bis 75€ D <sup>a</sup> üb	er75€ pro Person/Übernachtung	
			□ ricer (garn) □ uis scie □ uis scie □ uis scie □ uis □ <sup>2</sup> Gasthof □ <sup>5</sup> Kurklinik	<sup>13</sup> Toe pro resolvobe nacinang <sup>13</sup> Bekannie/Verwandie	
25 30 35 40			[] <sup>3</sup> Pension [] <sup>6</sup> Jug endherberge	0 <sup>9</sup> Sonstiges:	
			0 <sup>4</sup> Ferienwohnung 0 <sup>7</sup> Camping	099 keine Angabe	
			1e) Welches Verpfiegungsarrangement haben Sie gebucht? 1 <sup>1</sup> keine Mahlzeit 11 <sup>2</sup> Frühstück 11 <sup>3</sup> Halbpension 11	<sup>14</sup> Vollpension [] <sup>99</sup> keine Angabe	
			16)   st die Reise	<sup>14</sup> Vollpension <sup>199</sup> keine Angabe	
			$\square^1$ pauschal gebucht oder $\square^2$ selbst organisiert (Weiter bei Frage	2) 🛛 🖓 Kur (Weiter bei Frage 2)	

400 D-1 D-

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