



NORTH HUNT
SUSTAINABLE HUNTING TOURISM IN NORTHERN EUROPE

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY IN NORTHERN EUROPE
SOCIAL ° ECONOMIC ° ECOLOGICAL



THE ECONOMICS OF HUNTING TOURISM IN FINLAND

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Northern Periphery Programme
2007-2013

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BACKGROUND

- Hunting has long tradition in Finland, more as a leisure activity than a business opportunity.
- On average 6-8% of all Finns are hunters (300 000 hunting cards).
- The hunting rights are connected to landowning, on State land Metsähallitus governs.
- On State land in northern and eastern Finland the locals have free hunting rights.



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There are ~200 "hunting tourism" companies in Finland.

In northern and eastern Finland 30-50 hunting clubs offer hunting possibilities.

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THE MAIN "HUNTING TOURIST TYPES"

- Independent hunting tourists, so called permit hunters (lupametsästäjät)
 - annually 35 000 - 38 000 independent tourists buy a license for small game hunting on State land.
- The hunting tourists organising their trip via a company or a sales agent
 - typically foreign or business customers
 - not very big group (in 2007 2000 foreign hunters)

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THE AIM OF THE STUDY

- To take the first steps in evaluating the regional economic effect of hunting tourism
- To estimate:
 - I) the direct spending
 - II) the regional economic role of hunting tourism in Northern Finland, especially in East Lapland sub-region.



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MATERIAL AND METHODS

- The spending of the permit hunters
 - e-mail to 658 small game hunters (hunted in the 9 most competed hunting grounds within the two first week of the hunting season)
 - n=314 kpl (90 visited Eastern Lapland)
 - 50 transcribed phone interviews



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MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Post questionnaire to hunting tourism enterprises (n=33 kpl)
- "High" and "low" company-types and cost structures created → used in the REGFIN-model
- The amounts, length and prices of the licenses: Metsähallitus database



The high and low added value companies

High	Low
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size of the group: 2-6 persons • Programme: • Day 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival & welcoming coffee • Accommodation in double rooms. • Preparing to the hunt: regulations and testing guns • Evening hunt • Dinner • Sauna, evening snack • Day 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morning hunt starting 05.30 • Breakfast 09.30 • Free time, voluntary fishing trip • Lunch 13.00 • Preparing to the evening hunt • Coffee break • Evening hunt • Dinner at 21.00 • Sauna, evening hunt • Day 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morning hunt starting 05.30 • Breakfast 9.00 • Departure 10.30 • Price: 410 eur/ person (inc. VAT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good hunting opportunities



REGFIN-MODEL

= CGE (Computable General Equilibrium) simulation model

- A recognised way to evaluate the short and long term regional economic effects of different activities
- Describes extensively the relationships and linkages in regional economy
- Basic principle: everything effects on everything → takes in consideration the direct, indirect and induced effects



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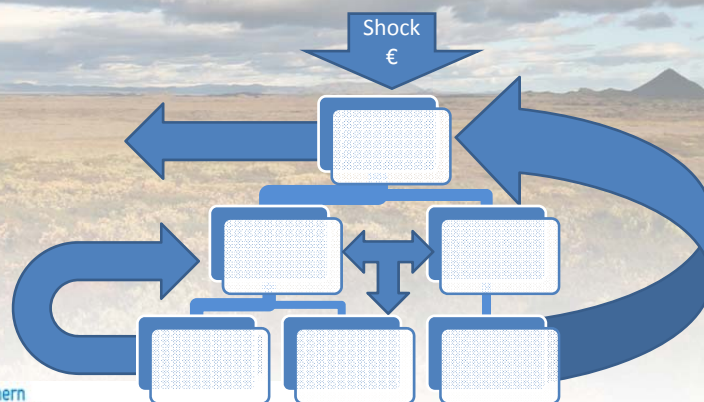


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REGFIN-MODEL

Possibility to simulate the influence of different kind of "shocks" to the regional economy.

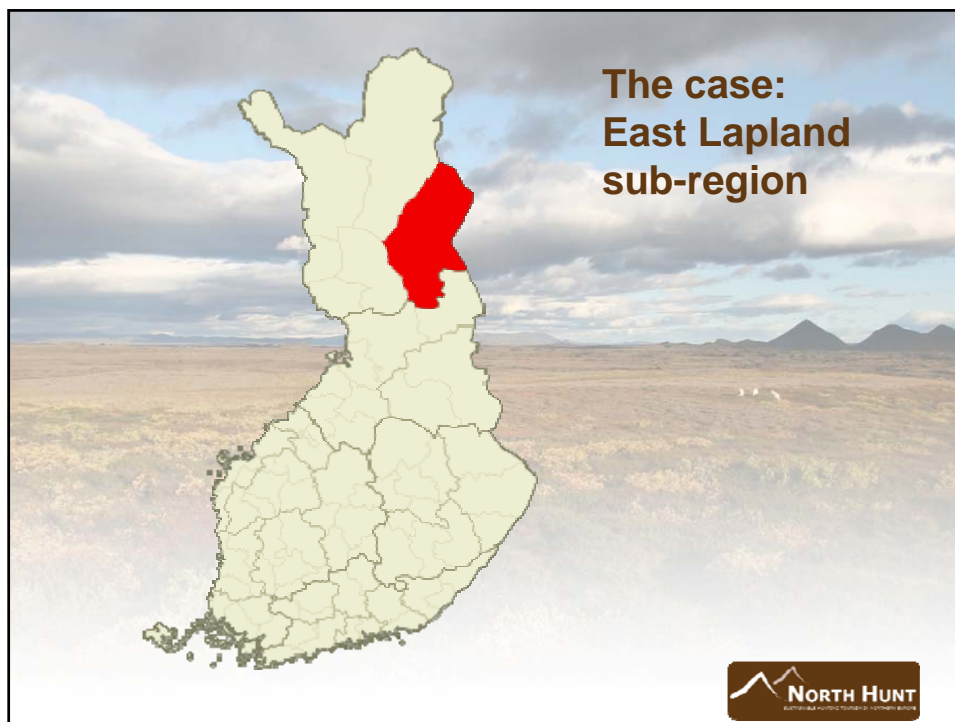


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THE SPENDING OF THE PERMIT HUNTERS/HUNTING TRIP (N=90)

- Accommodation: 219,96 €/person
- Transportation: 140,24 €/person
- Food and daily consumer goods: 150 €/person
- Restaurants, cafeterias, bars: 50 €/person
- Hunting services: 60 €/person
- Other programme services: 10€/person
- Other purchases and souvenirs: 50 €/person

Average stay: 5 days
 Size of the group, (mean) 3,26 persons:
 Average distance to the hunting ground 710 km (120-1200 km)



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SPENDING OF THE CUSTOMERS OF THE "LOW ADDED VALUE"-COMPANIES/HUNTING TRIP

- Price paid to the company 225 €/person (inc. accommodation and part of the catering costs, in total 50 €/day)
- Transportation: 126 €/person
- Food and daily consumer goods: 67,5 €/person
- Restaurants, cafeterias, bars: 45 €/person
- Hunting services: 54 €/person
- Other programme services: 9 €/person
- Other purchases and souvenirs: 45 €/person

Average stay: 4,5 days



THE SPENDING OF THE CUSTOMERS OF THE "HIGH ADDED VALUE"-COMPANIES/HUNTING TRIP

- The price paid to the company 870 €/person (inc. accommodation, catering services, transportation to the hunting ground, guiding and other hunting services, other programme services, in total 290 €/day)
- Transportation: 84,14 €/person
- Restaurants, cafeterias, bars: 30 €/person
- Other purchases and souvenirs: 30 €/hlö

Average stay: 3 days



REGIONAL ECONOMIC ROLE: DIRECT INFLUENCE

- The permit hunters spent 680 €/hunting trip → 138 €/day
- The customers of "Low added value"-companies spent 570 €/hunting trip → 127 €/day
- The customers of the "High added value"-companies spent 1015 €/hunting trip → 338 €/day

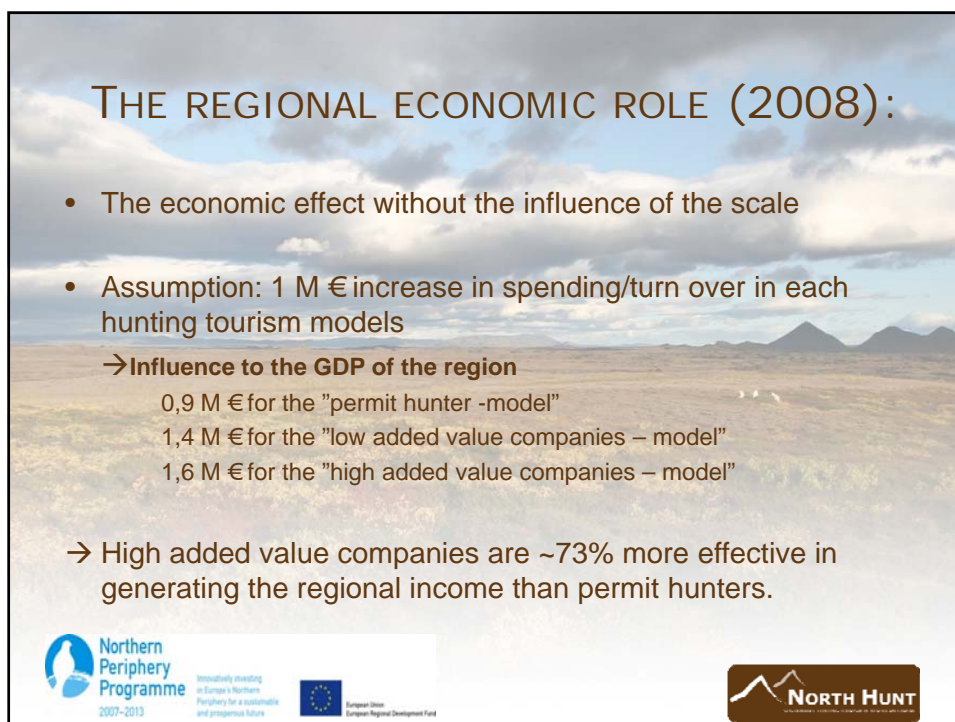
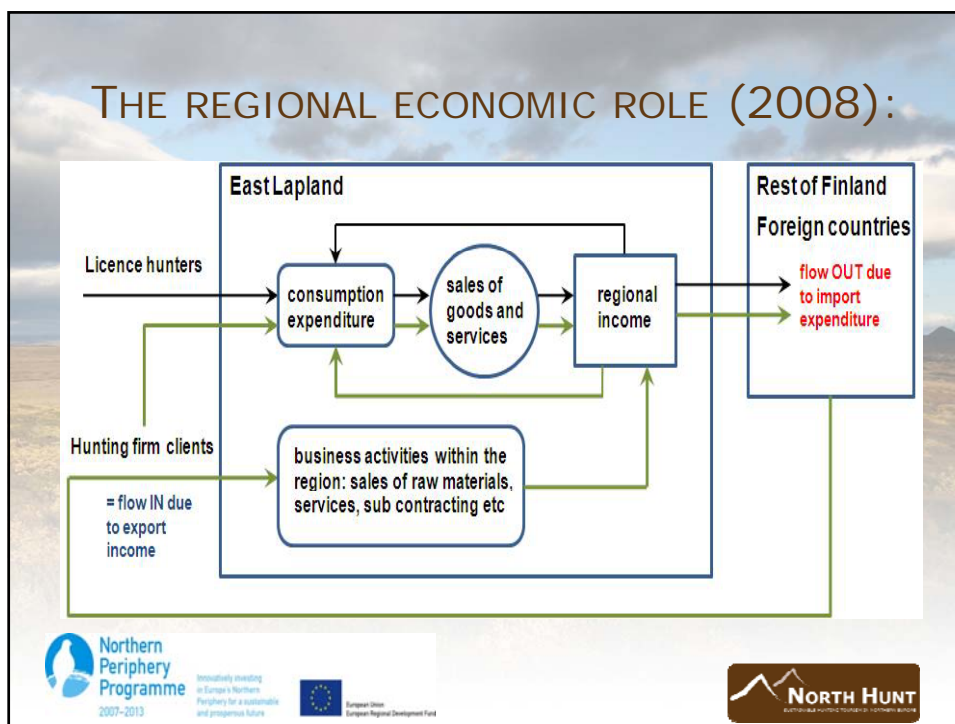
In 2008: 3490 permit hunters and 12 companies (8 "low" and 4 "high") in the East Lapland sub-region



THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC ROLE (2008):

- The permit hunters spent 2,4 milj € (direct influence) → total influence 4,97 M €
- The customers of the "Low"-companies spent 177 000 € (direct influence) → total influence 424 000 €
- The customers of the "High"-companies spent 169 000 € (direct influence) → total influence 472 000 €
- In total 5,86 M €





THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC ROLE (2008):

- How much euros one sold small game hunting brings to the regional economy depending on the hunting tourism model
 - The value of small game licence, general influence
 - 1 424 €/licence for the "permit hunter -model"
 - 2 360 €/licence for the "high added value companies – model"
- High added value model increases the influence of one small game licence to the regional economics ~66 % compared to permit hunters.

NOTE: The effect of scale not considered



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CONCLUSIONS (1/2)

- The results are indicative rather than absolute figures!
 - The economic influence of hunting tourism is relatively significant already now, due to the big amount of the permit hunters.
 - The income from the customers of "high added value"-companies multiplies more effectively in the regional economic that the income from the permit hunters.
- From regional economic point of view the development of hunting tourism should be targeted to "high added value" products.



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CONCLUSIONS (2/2)

HOWEVER,

- The current hunting tourism models are relatively "low added value company" –models
- The current hunting legislation especially on State land does not support the development of high added value products
- Balancing the interests between local hunters and entrepreneurs becomes vital both on private and State land concerning the social sustainability
- A possibility for a compromise?



Thank you!

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