

# Regional Tourism Satellite Account

## Limestone Coast 2013-14

In 2013-14, the tourism industry contributed an estimated \$259 million to the Limestone Coast regional economy (6.7% of gross regional product) and directly employed approximately 1,800 people (5.7% of regional employment).

Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) evaluates the tourism industry activity and performance within a national accounting framework. The regional TSA measures both the direct and indirect impacts of tourism on the economy and includes metrics such as Gross Value Added (GVA), Gross Regional Product (GRP) and employment. It also provides information about tourism consumption, output, taxation and the composition of the tourism industry and its interaction with other industries.

This Limestone Coast regional profile ranks the economic contribution of tourism to the region both in absolute level terms and as a contribution to the regional economy. These measures are directly comparable to State, National, and indeed, international Tourism Satellite Accounts.

### Key aggregates

In 2013-14, the tourism activity in Limestone Coast generated:

#### Tourism output

- \$195 million and \$318 million in direct and indirect tourism output, and \$513 million in total tourism output.

#### Gross Value Added (GVA)

- \$102 million and \$128 million in direct and indirect tourism GVA, and \$230 million in total tourism GVA.

#### Gross Regional Product (GRP)

- \$110 million and \$149 million in direct and indirect tourism GRP and \$259 million in total tourism GRP; and

#### Employment

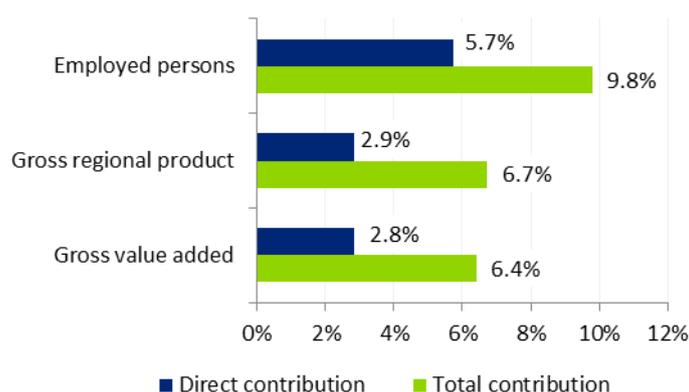
- 1,800 jobs for people employed directly by the tourism industry, 1,300 indirect jobs and a total employment impact of 3,100 people.

### Economic importance of tourism in the region

The ratio of Limestone Coast's direct tourism contribution to the total regional economy aggregates provides a point of reference snapshot for the importance of tourism to the region. In 2013-14, it is estimated that tourism directly represented 2.9% of the total Limestone Coast economy (in GRP terms), compared to 3.3% for regional South Australia.

Limestone Coast ranked 7<sup>th</sup> overall in the comparative importance of tourism across South Australia's regions and 5<sup>th</sup> in overall industry size; supplying 4.2% of the state-wide contribution of tourism.

Chart 1.1: Tourism's contribution to the regional economy, 2013-14



Source: Deloitte Access Economics' Regional TSA model.

Table 1.1 Key tourism aggregates (\$ million)

Visitor segment	Consumption	Output	GVA	GRP	Employed ('000)
Day-trippers	70	31	16	14	
Domestic overnight	275	137	70	75	
International	34	27	15	20	
<b>Direct</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Indirect</b>		<b>318</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Total impact</b>		<b>513</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Total economy</b>			<b>3,579</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>31.8</b>

# Research factsheet - Value of tourism to Limestone Coast

## Tourism related industry profile

At the industry level, the tourism products that contributed the most to tourism consumption in Limestone Coast in 2013-14 were: (1) \$62m on long distance transport; (2) \$60m on takeaway and restaurant meals; and (3) \$45m on fuel.

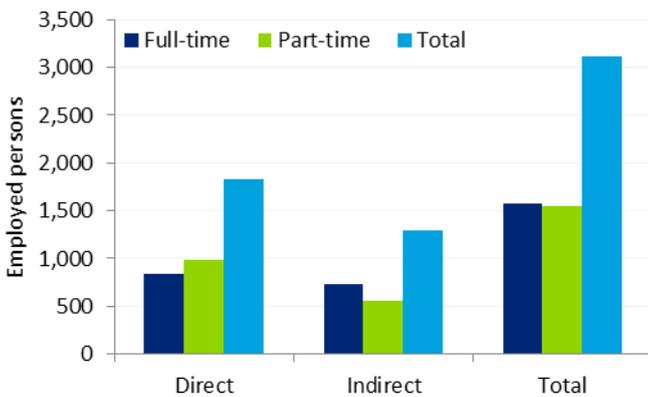
In terms of overall economic contribution, the tourism industries that generated the highest economic benefit to Limestone Coast in 2013-14 were:

- accommodation with \$23 million in direct GVA and \$25 million in direct GRP;
- other retail trade with \$22 million in direct GVA and \$23 million in direct GRP; and
- cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services with \$14 million in direct GVA and \$15 million in direct GRP.

## Tourism employment

The TSAs define tourism employment as the number of tourism employed persons. In 2013-14 there were 1,830 persons (made up of 840 full-time and 990 part-time) directly employed in tourism in Limestone Coast.

Chart 1.2: Contribution of tourism to employment, 2013-14

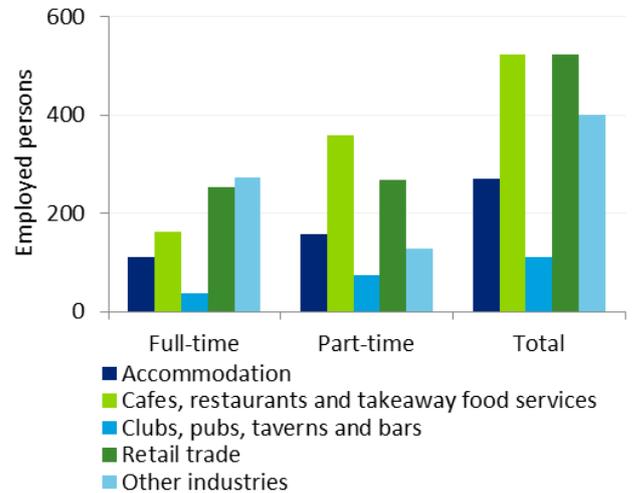


Source: Deloitte Access Economics' Regional TSA model.

The tourism related industries that contributed most to regional tourism employment in Limestone Coast in 2013-14 were:

- cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services (250 full time and 270 part time employed persons);
- retail trade (160 full time and 360 part time employed persons); and
- accommodation (110 full time and 160 part time employed persons).

Chart 1.3: Direct tourism employed persons, 2013-14



Source: Deloitte Access Economics' Regional TSA model.

## Regional tourism profile

In 2013-14, visitors to Limestone Coast contributed a total of \$379 million in tourism consumption to the Limestone Coast economy. The majority of visitor consumption in the region was contributed by domestic overnight visitors (\$275 million). In relative terms, domestic overnight visitors to Limestone Coast spend the most per night (\$214) on average.

Table 1.2: Tourism activity summary

Visitor segment	Nights ('000)	Nights (%)	Consumption (\$ million)	Consumption (%)	\$ per night
Day-trippers	561	26	70	19	125
Domestic overnight	1,283	60	275	73	214
International	281	13	34	9	120

Source: Tourism Research Australia Visitor Surveys and Deloitte Access Economics' Regional TSA model.

# Research factsheet - *Value of tourism to Limestone Coast*

## Methodology

Tourism and Events South Australia has worked with Deloitte Access Economics to produce consistent and comparable regional Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) estimates of the value of tourism to South Australia's regions.

Tourism Satellite Accounts are used to estimate the contribution of tourism to a region by combining the contributions of the various goods and services that make up the industry. The regional, state and national estimates are based on an internationally recognised and standardised framework (although regional TSA methodology has been extended to determine the indirect impact of cross region trade flows).

There are a number of steps required to calculate the tourism industry's contribution to Limestone Coast's economy. To start, a regional tourism consumption bundle is derived from TRA visitor survey data and adjusted to remove any price effects that are not directly attributed to the seller of the good or service (e.g. taxes, transport margins, pre-manufactured inputs etc.). The direct and indirect contributions of tourism are estimated by using regional input-output multiplier tables, derived from ABS data.

For consistency and assurance, the regional results are calibrated against the reported 2013-14 state TSA data.

## Tourism Standard Reporting

For consistency in reporting, when referring to the overall size or contribution of the tourism industry in a region, the appropriate measure is GRP. GVA should be used when comparing the tourism industry against another industry within the same region.

## Glossary

**Direct contribution of tourism:** The contribution generated by transactions between the visitor and producer for a good or service that involves a direct physical or economic relationship.

**Indirect contribution of tourism:** The subsequent flow-on effects created by the requirement for inputs from those industries supplying goods and services to visitors. For example, in the case of the hotel industry this might include the fresh produce supplied to a hotel and the electricity used.

**Input-output table:** An input-output table is a means of presenting a detailed analysis of the process of production and the associated use of goods and services and income generated. National input-output tables are produced annually by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Tourism gross regional product:** Tourism GRP is tourism GVA plus net taxes on products that are attributable to the tourism industry. As such direct tourism GRP will generally have a higher value than direct tourism GVA. Direct tourism GRP is a satellite account construct to enable a direct comparison with the most widely recognised national accounting aggregate, gross domestic (or regional) product.

**Tourism gross value added:** Considered the most accurate measure of the contribution of the industry to the economy. It includes the total labour income and capital revenue received by the industry and the net taxes that government received from the production. This measure is directly comparable with the value added of 'conventional' industries such as mining and manufacturing and can also be used for comparisons across countries.

**Tourism output:** The total value of goods and services produced in Australia to satisfy visitor consumption. It is measured in basic prices, so it excludes net taxes on tourism products.