

Economic Impact Analysis

Flinders Island Tourism Region



REPORT PREPARED FOR
FLINDERS ISLAND REGIONAL
TOURISM ORGANISATION

June 2013

REMPLAN

Economic Impact Analysis

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June 2013

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RESOURCES

All modelling has been undertaken using REMPLAN™ software that has been authored by Principal Research Fellow (ret.), Ian Pinge, at La Trobe University Bendigo.

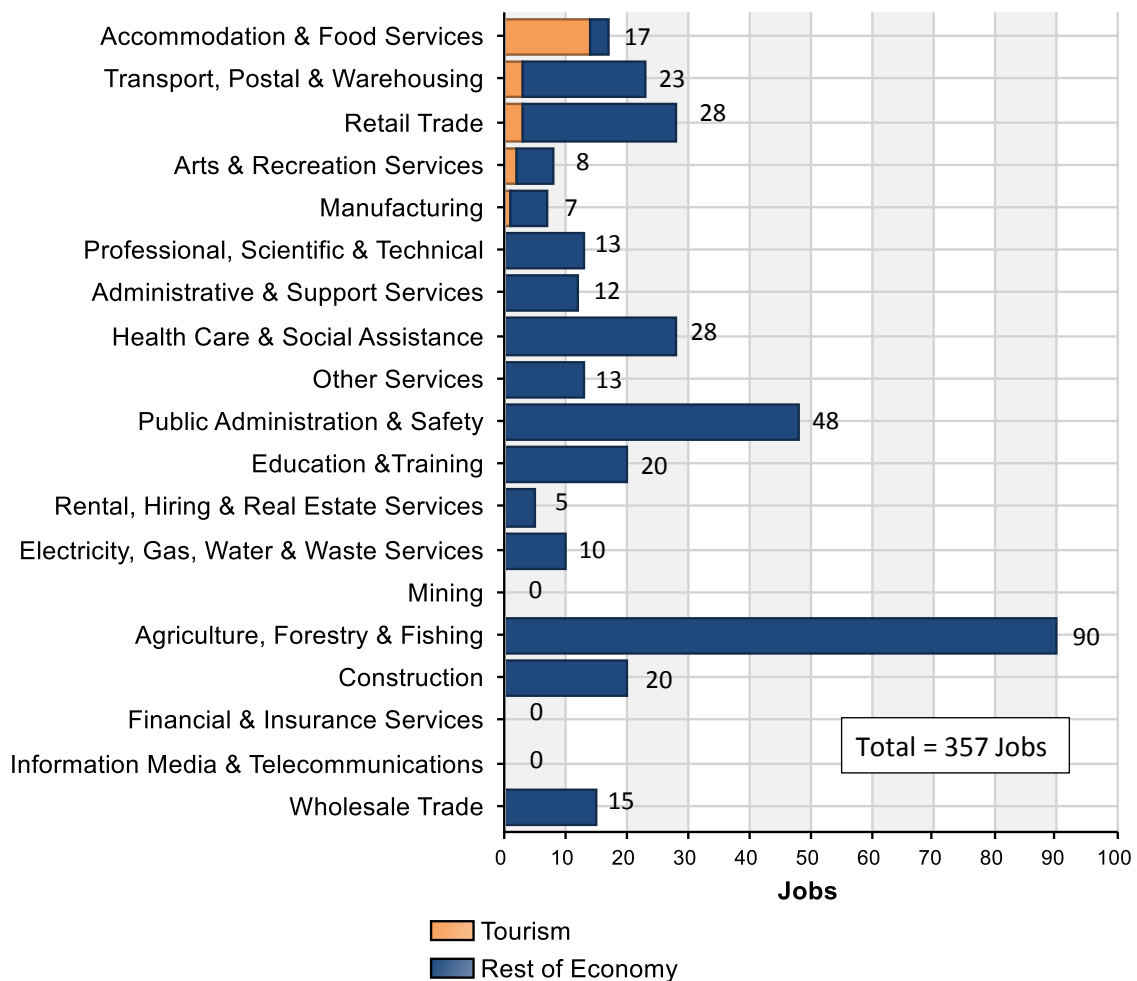
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Executive Summary

Flinders Island is located in Bass Strait, approximately 20 kilometres from the north-eastern tip of Tasmania. According to the ABS 2011 Census, Flinders Island’s residential population is estimated at 776 people and the local economy supports 357 jobs. A key objective of this study has been to estimate the proportion of these jobs that are supported by the demand for goods and services by visitors to the region, as opposed to demand by local residents.

ES -1 Employment Servicing Visitors and Locals



Source: REMPLAN Tourism Analysis Module

Of the 357 people employed on Flinders Island, it is estimated that demand by visitors for goods and services supports 24 jobs (highlighted in orange above). That is, the Tourism sector represents 6.7% of total employment in Flinders Island, compared to 7.2% for the State of Tasmania. The major tourism related industries in Flinders Island are ‘Accommodation & Food Services’ (14 jobs), ‘Transport, Postal & Warehousing’ (3 jobs) and ‘Retail Trade’ (3 jobs).

The Tourism sector in Flinders Island is estimated to generate \$4.3 million in annual economic output. The industries contributing the most to the Tourism sector are the greatest beneficiaries of expenditure by visitors. On average, for each dollar spent by a tourist in Flinders Island, it is

estimated that typically \$0.45 is spent on 'Accommodation and Food Services', \$0.28 on 'Transport, Postal & Warehousing' and \$0.08 on 'Ownership of Dwellings'¹.

For every dollar of direct expenditure by visitors to Flinders Island, the broader local economy is estimated to benefit by a further \$0.40 once flow-on industrial and consumption effects are taken into consideration. This can also be expressed as a tourism output multiplier of 1.40.

Applying the tourism industry multiplier of 1.40 to the direct output generated by Flinders Island's tourism sector of \$4.3 million, the total value (direct + industrial + consumption) of tourism to the region's economy is estimated at up to \$6.0 million. This tourism economic output is estimated to support 34 jobs in the region.

¹ Ownership of Dwellings in Figure 2-2 consists of landlords and owner-occupiers of dwellings. Owner-occupiers are regarded as operating a business that generates a gross operating surplus by receiving rents, paying expenses, and making a net contribution to the value of production which accrues to them as owners.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Aim

This report has been prepared in response to a request from the Department of Development, Tourism and the Arts to assess the economic benefits of tourism in Flinders Island, Tasmania.

Tourism is an amalgam of activities such as retail, accommodation, cafes & restaurants, cultural & recreational services, and is unique to each region. This report will detail the unique structure of tourism for Flinders Island in terms of employment, output, wages and salaries and value-added, and will examine tourism's contribution to the local economy relative to the other industry sectors. In addition, the supply chain linkages between tourism and the other industry sectors in the local economy will be identified. That is, for each dollar of output generated by tourism, the value of intermediate goods and services that can be supplied in the local region will be identified. These local supply chains will provide a basis for estimating the multiplying impact of tourism to local economy.

1.2 Data and Methodology

For this report REMPLAN² economic modelling has been applied to acquire area-specific industrial economic data. REMPLAN models are built on the latest available datasets sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and Tourism Research Australia (TRA). The main demographic and economic datasets used in this report include:

- ABS, Place of work data from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing
- ABS, 2008/2009, ABS, National Input /Output Tables
- ABS, June 2010, Tasmania's Gross State Product
- ABS, 2010, Tourism Satellite Account
- 2008/2009 and 2011/2012, Tourism Research Australia, Regional Tourism Profiles; Launceston, Tamar and the North.

These datasets have been used to build REMPLAN Tourism datasets, detailing the economic contributions of Tourism alongside estimates for other industry sectors for Flinders Island.

Under the methodological approach applied in this report, the economic contributions of the Tourism sector are determined by the number of local/regional tourism related jobs as a proportion of tourism related jobs at the national level. Therefore, the greater the number of local jobs in tourism intensive sectors such as accommodation, the greater the estimate of the region's tourism product output, and the greater the region's proportionate contribution to Australia's tourism product output.

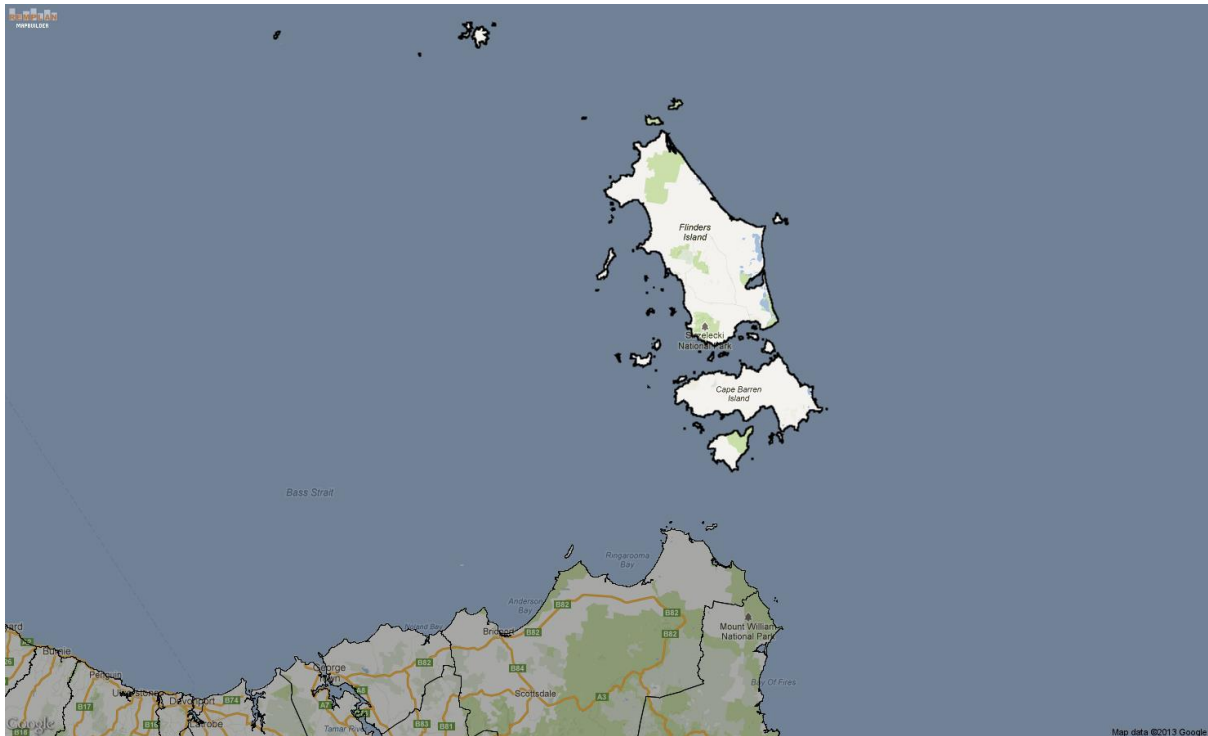
Previous research that relies on visitor expenditure from Tourism Research Australia may overestimate the value of tourism output relative to the output associated with servicing demand for goods and services by local people. The employment based approach applied in this report removes the potential for such anomalies to arise as the number of tourism jobs in an area is always a sub-component of the overall level of employment.

² www.remplan.com.au

1.3 Region Definition

The economic impact analysis has been undertaken in the local government area of Flinders (M). Flinders (M) is an island in Bass Strait, approximately 20 kilometres from the north-eastern tip of Tasmania. The island is approximately 62 km from north to south, and 37 km from east to west with a population of 776 (2011 Census).

Map 1-1 Flinders Island



Source: REMPLAN MapBuilder

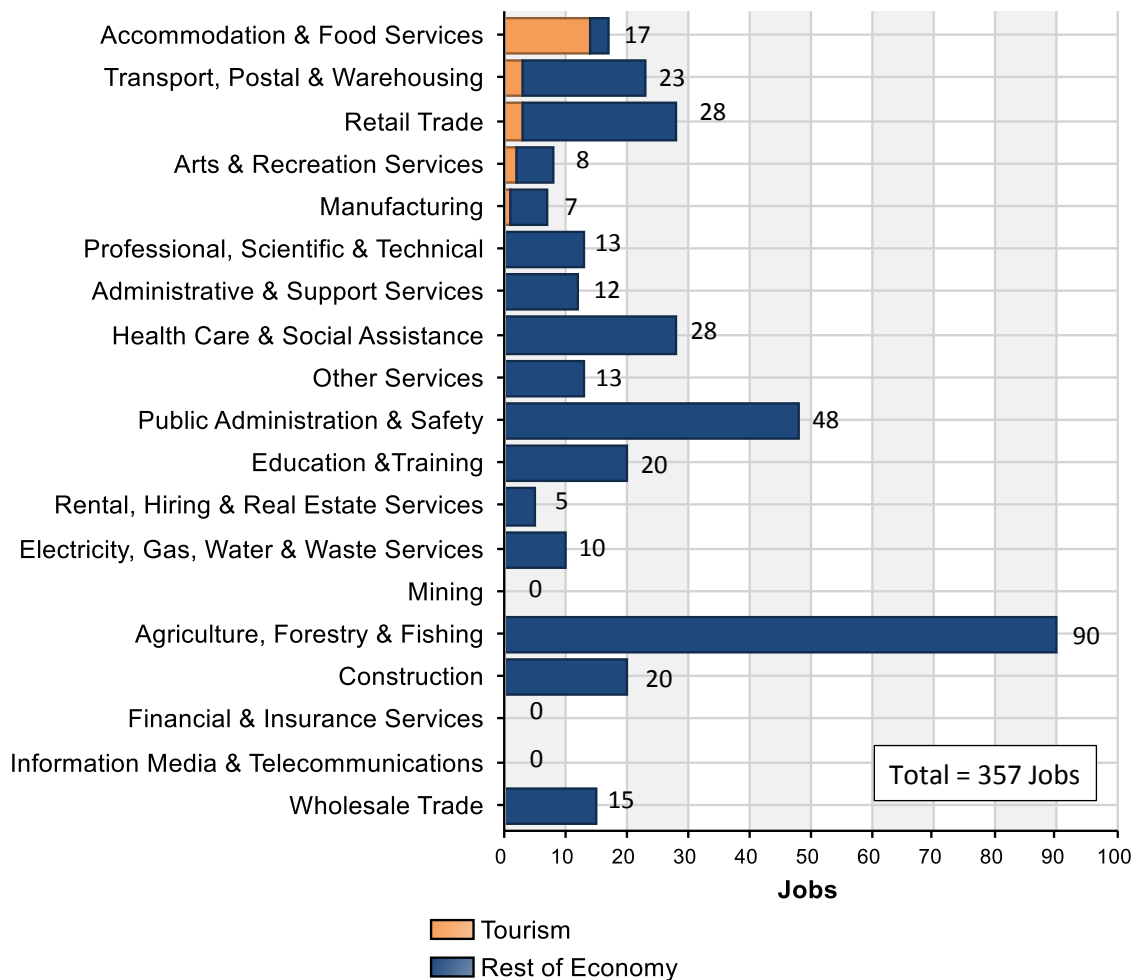
It is noted that the region is defined by Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) boundaries, which differs from the tourism region as defined by Tourism Research Australia.

2. Tourism – Flinders Island

Tourism is an amalgam of activities such as retail, accommodation, cafes & restaurants, cultural & recreational services, and is unique to each region. The figure below shows the number of people employed³ by industry sector that are estimated to service the demand from visitors to Flinders Island. The remainder is the number of jobs that are attributable to servicing demand from local businesses and consumers.

2.1 Tourism Employment

Figure 2-1 Employment by industry with tourism proportion – Flinders Island



Source: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing; REMPLAN Tourism Analysis Module

In total, the Flinders Island economy supports 357 jobs⁴, of which the total tourism related employment estimate is 24 jobs. Within Flinders Island, the ‘Accommodation and Food Services’ industry sector employs 17 people, of which 14 (82%) of these jobs are attributable to the tourism

³ The employment data represents the number of people employed by businesses / organisations in each of the industry sectors in the defined regions. In this report the employment data is place of work data and represents total numbers of employees without any conversions to full-time equivalence.

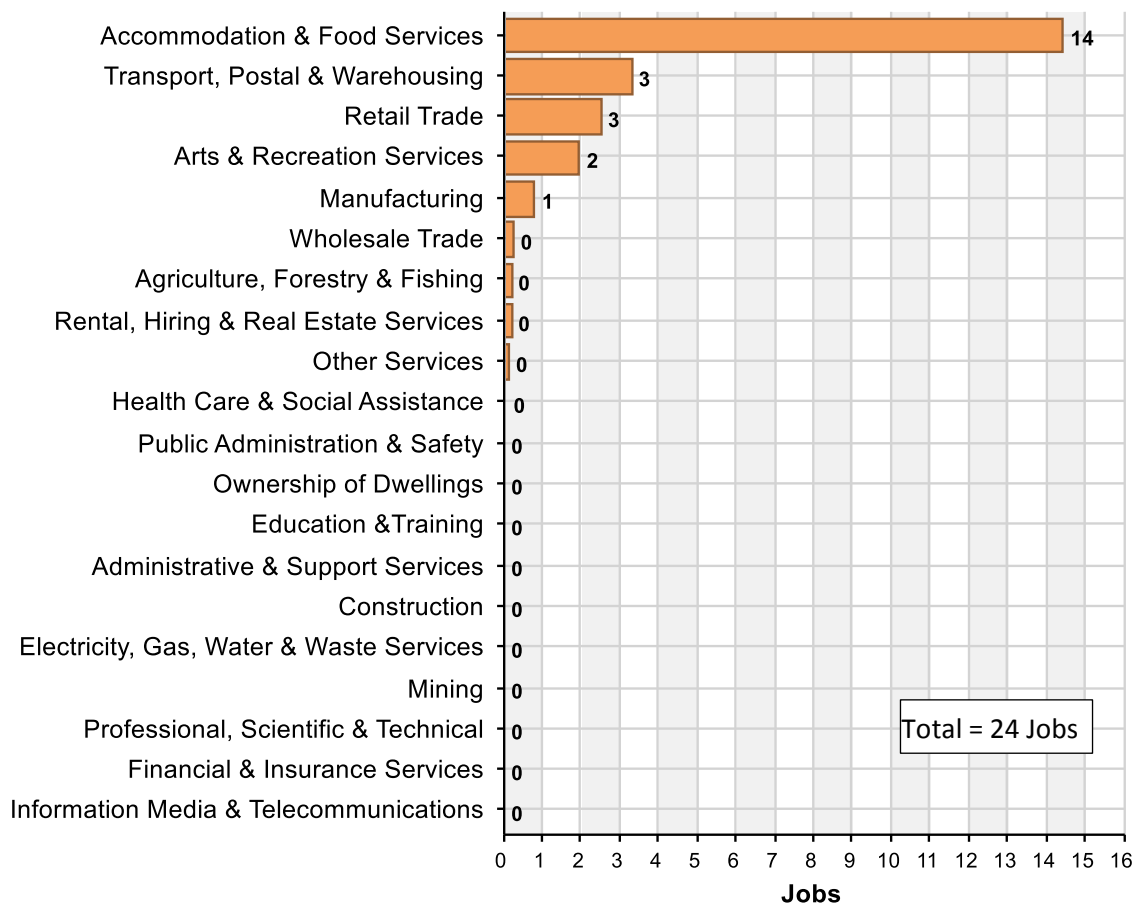
⁴ Employment figures are based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics place of work employment data from the 2011 Census.

sector, which has the highest proportion of employees servicing demand for goods and services from visitors to Flinders Island.

Figure 2-2 further breaks down the number of jobs servicing visitors in each industry sector in Flinders Island. It is estimated that the Tourism sector employs 24 people in total, which represents 6.7% of total employment in the region.

By comparison, the Tourism sector in Tasmania is estimated to employ 15,137 people, which represents 7.2% of total jobs across the State.

Figure 2-2 Employment attributable to Tourism – Flinders Island



Source: ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing; REMPLAN Tourism Analysis Module

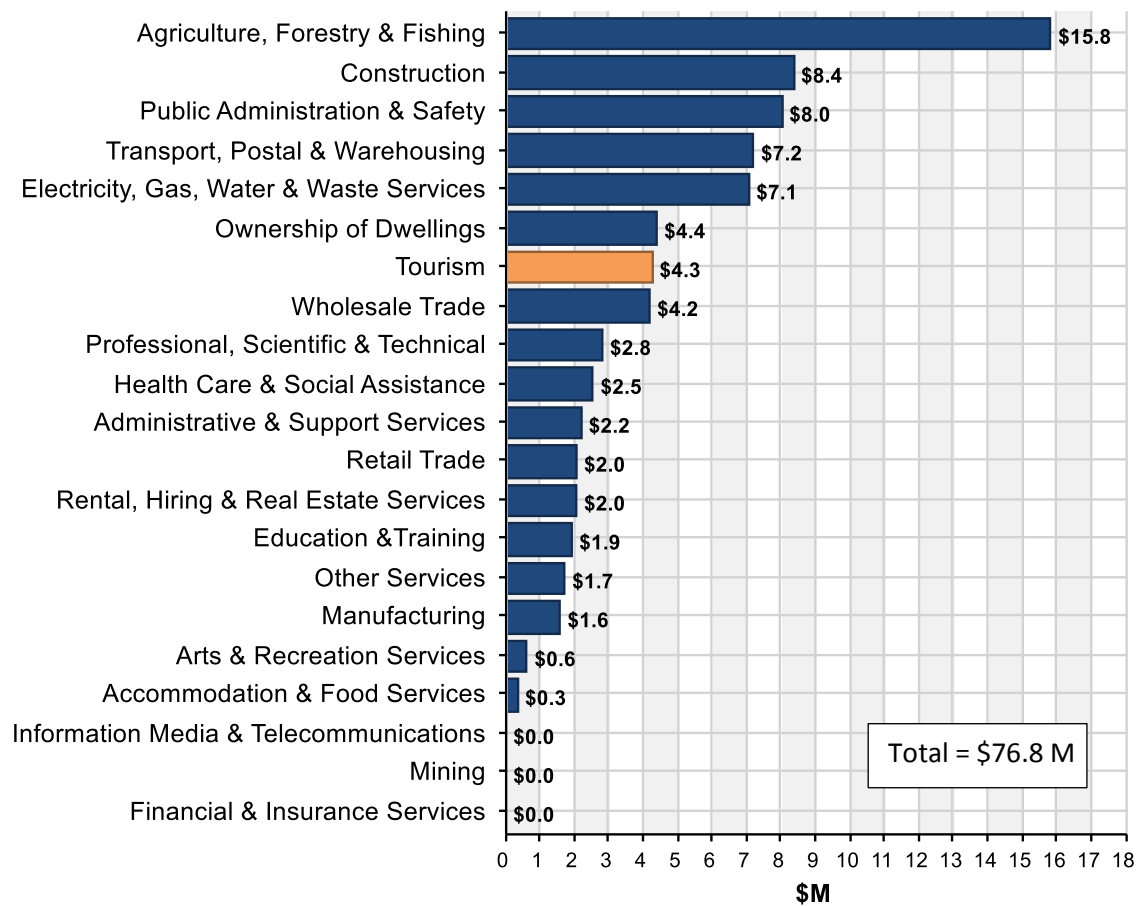
2.2 Tourism Output

The total output⁵ generated by the Flinders Island economy is estimated at \$76.8 million. The estimated output generated by tourism for each industry sector has been deducted and consolidated into a separate tourism sector. Tourism is the seventh largest contributor to the Flinders Island economy.

The Flinders Island Tourism related output is estimated to be \$4.3 million:

- Representing 5.5% of total region output and an estimated 24 jobs.
- At the state level, Tasmania’s tourism sector generates \$2,178.32 million of output, which accounts for 4.2% of the total state output of \$51,621.4 million.
- The tourism sector in Flinders Island is estimated to contribute nearly 0.2% of tourism output in Tasmania.

Figure 2-3 Tourism wages and salaries – Flinders Island

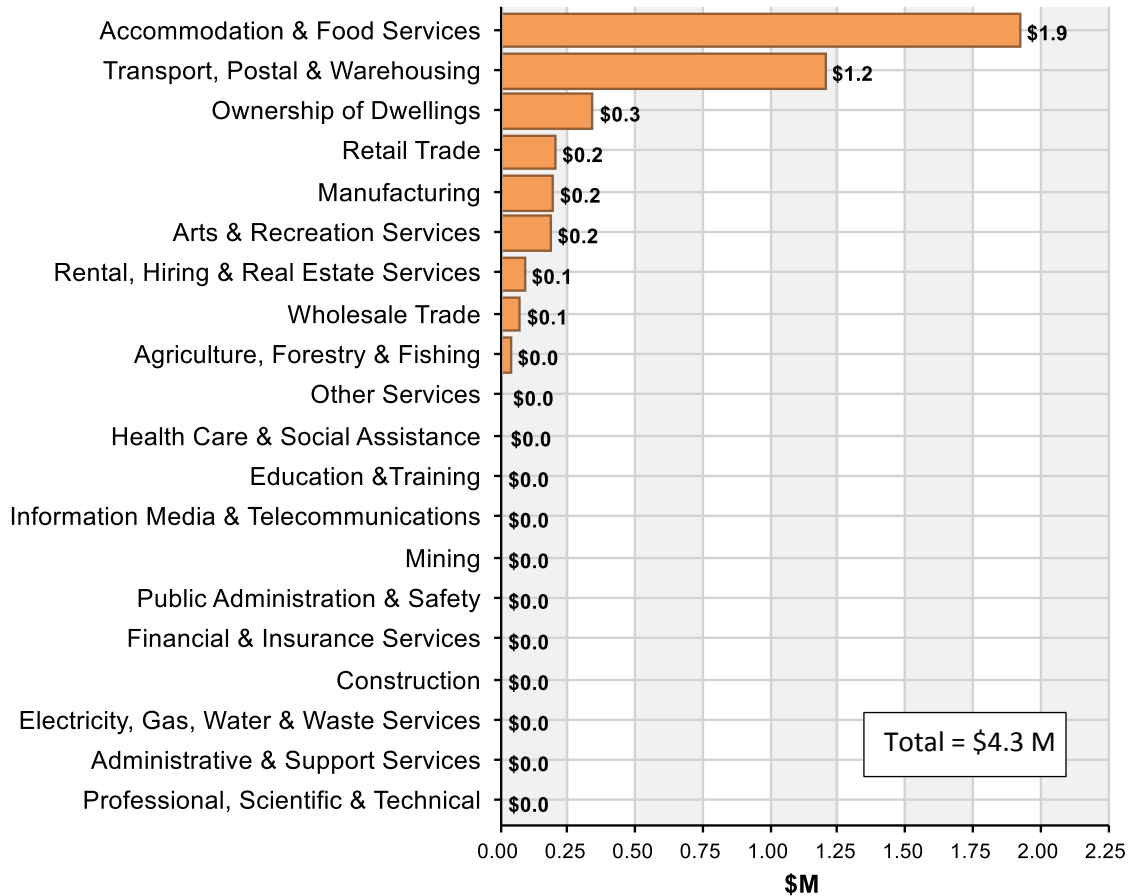


Source: REMPLAN Tourism Analysis Module

⁵ Output data represents the gross revenue generated by businesses/organisations in each of the industry sectors in a defined region. Gross revenue is also referred to as total sales or total income. The output generated to service demand from visitors for each industry sector has been estimated through applying industry profiles from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Tourism Satellite Account and consolidated into a separate Tourism sector, shown highlighted in gold in the graph.

The industries contributing to the Flinders Island’s tourism output are detailed in Figure 2-4. Of total tourism output of \$4.3 million, \$1.9 million (45.2%) is attributable to the ‘Accommodation and Food Services’ sector. The other significant tourism output contributors in Flinders Island are ‘Transport, Postal & Warehousing’ at \$1.2 million (28.3%) and ‘Ownership of Dwellings’⁶ (\$0.3 million).

Figure 2-4 Output attributable to Tourism – Flinders Island



Source: REMPLAN Tourism Analysis Module

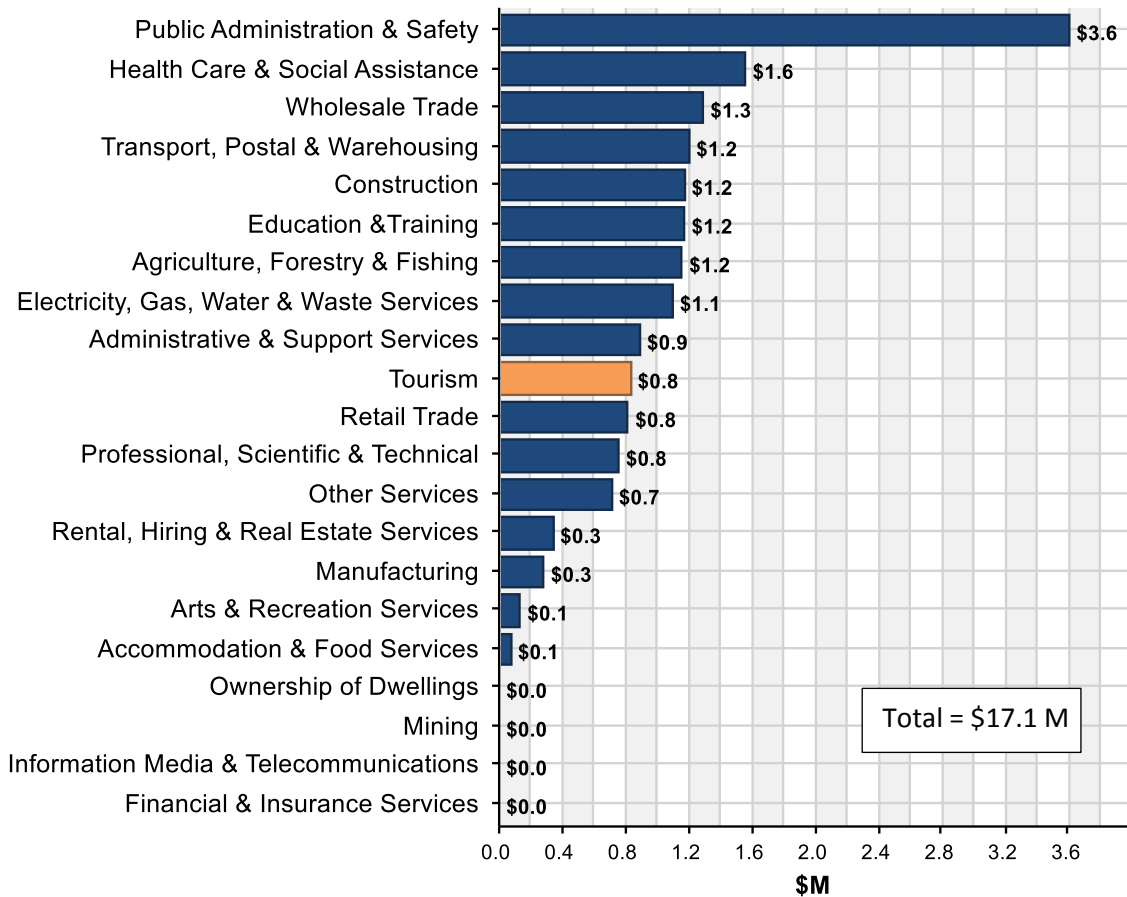
⁶ Ownership of Dwellings in Figure 2-2 consists of landlords and owner-occupiers of dwellings. Owner-occupiers are regarded as operating a business that generates a gross operating surplus by receiving rents, paying expenses, and making a net contribution to the value of production which accrues to them as owners.

2.3 Tourism Wages and Salaries

The total wages and salaries paid to employees who work in Flinders Island is estimated to be \$17.1 million. The 24 people employed in the tourism sector are estimated to generate \$0.8 million in wages and salaries, which is 4.9% of total wages and salaries in this region.

In comparison, Tasmania’s tourism sector pays \$530.6 million in wages and salaries to workers, which represents 4.5% of total wages and salaries in the state economy.

Figure 2-5 Tourism wages and salaries – Flinders Island



Source: REMPLAN Tourism Analysis Module

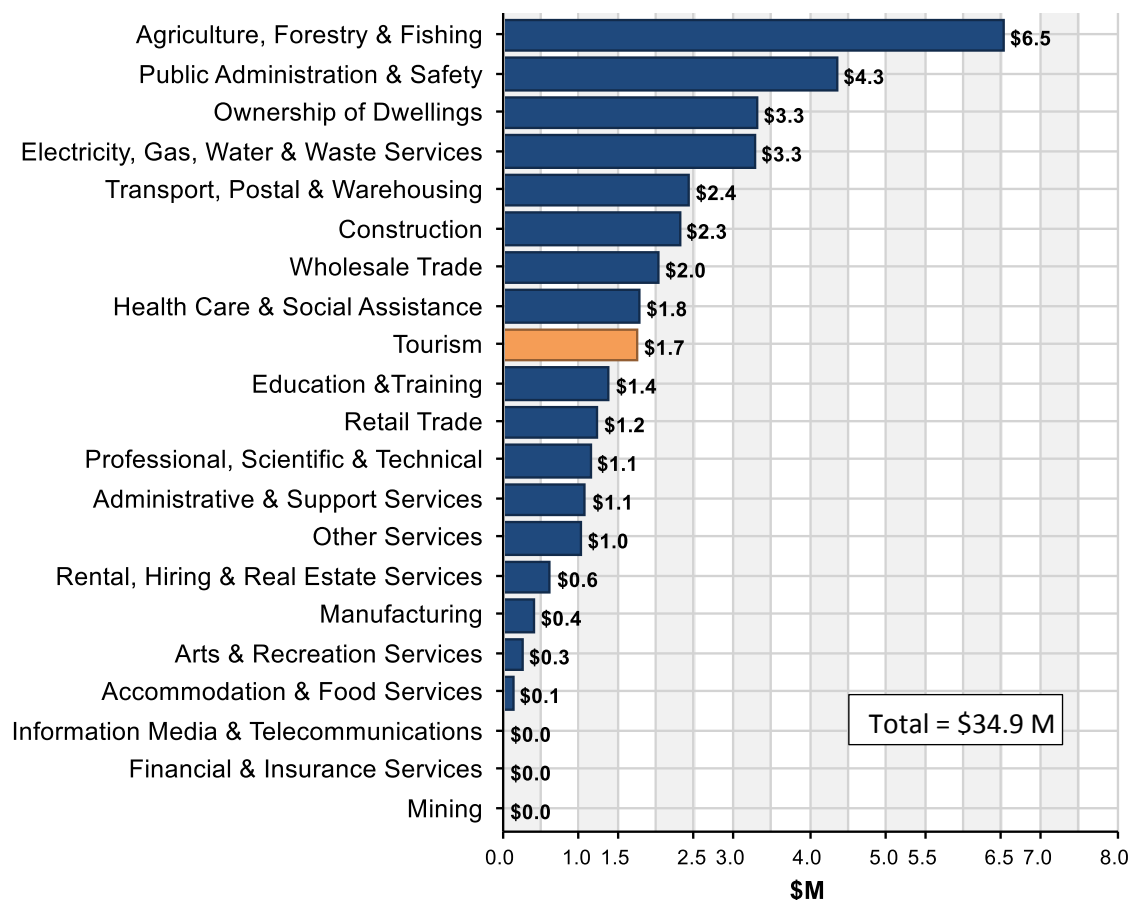
Note that a proportion of these wages and salaries is spent on the consumption of goods and services, and part of the consumption is expected to be captured within Flinders Island delivering further economic benefits (see Figure 3-2).

2.4 Tourism Value-Added

The value that is added by industry sectors in Flinders Island to intermediate goods and services is presented in Figure 2-6. The total value-added⁷ in the Region is estimated at \$34.9 million, of which the tourism sector contributes \$1.7 million or 5%.

In comparison, the tourism sector in Tasmania generates \$979.8 million of value-added, representing 4.4% of the State's total value-added. The Flinders Island tourism sector contributes 0.17% (\$1.7 million) of the State's tourism value-added (\$979.8 million).

Figure 2-6 Tourism value-added – Flinders Island



Source: REMPLAN Tourism Analysis Module

Value-added represents the contributions that industries make to Flinders Island's Gross Regional Product (GRP)⁸ and Tasmania's Gross State Product.

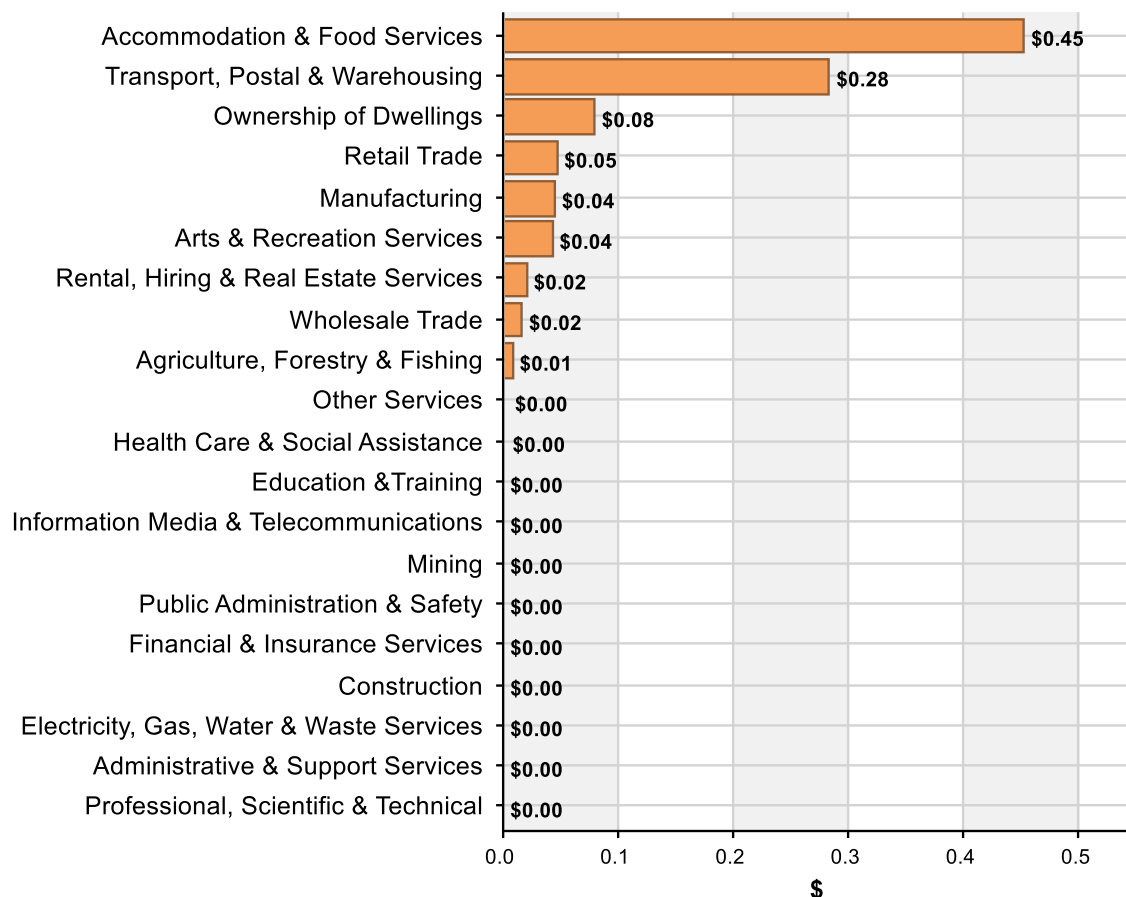
⁷ Value-added represents the marginal economic value that is added by each industry sector in a defined region. Value-added can be calculated by subtracting local expenditure and expenditure on regional imports from the output generated by an industry sector, or alternatively, by adding the Wages and Salaries paid to local employees, the gross operating surplus and taxes on products and production. Value-Added by industry sector is the major element in the calculation of Gross Regional Product (GRP).

⁸ GRP is the total value added to final goods and services produced in the region over the period of one year; this includes exports but excludes imports. This methodology is the same as that used to calculate Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at a national level. GRP can be measured by using either the expenditure approach or the incomes approach.

3. Supply Chains

The Tourism sector in Flinders Island is estimated to generate \$4.3 million in annual economic output. The industries contributing the most to the Tourism sector are the greatest beneficiaries of expenditure by visitors. The figure below provides insights regarding how the Flinders Island economy benefits from each dollar spent by a tourist.

Figure 3-1 Distribution of each \$1 spent by a visitor – Flinders Island



Source: REMPLAN Tourism Analysis Module

For each dollar spent by a tourist in Flinders Island, it is estimated that typically \$0.45 is spent on ‘Accommodation and Food Services’, \$0.28 on ‘Transport, Postal & Warehousing’, \$0.08 and on ‘Ownership of Dwellings’⁹.

This data provides the basis for understanding the likely direct benefits for Flinders Island should visitation and the associated expenditure increase. An increase in the number of tourists would boost the revenue generated by tourism related business, which would increase their demand for intermediate goods and services, some of which are likely to be sourced locally. These flow-on benefits associated with purchases of local intermediate goods and services are referred as industrial effects.

⁹ Ownership of Dwellings in Figure 3-1 consists of landlords and owner-occupiers of dwellings. Owner-occupiers are regarded as operating a business that generates a gross operating surplus by receiving rents, paying expenses, and making a net contribution to the value of production which accrues to them as owners.

In addition, increased demand for goods and services from tourists would typically support local jobs, and the payment of wages and salaries in local businesses would deliver further benefits related to household consumption in the Region’s economy.

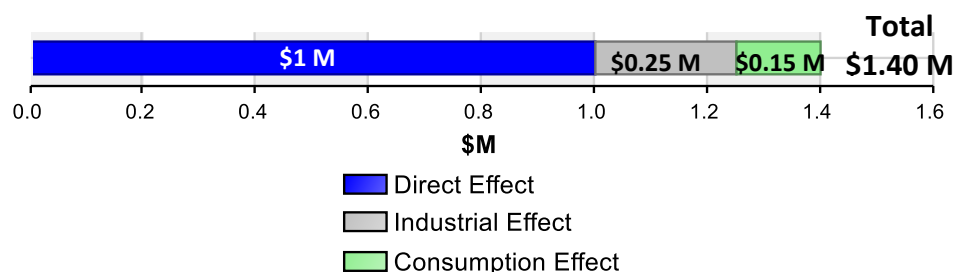
Based on the tourist expenditure distribution across industry sectors illustrated in Figure 3-1, impact modelling was undertaken to estimate the likely flow-on industrial and consumption effects for every \$1 million of direct expenditure by visitors to Flinders Island.

Table 3-1 Economic Impacts of Visitor Expenditure – Flinders Island

Output	Direct Effect (\$M)	Industrial Effect (\$M)	Consumption Effect (\$M)	Total (\$M)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	\$0.01	\$0.03	\$0.00	\$0.05
Mining		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Manufacturing	\$0.05	\$0.02	\$0.01	\$0.07
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services		\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.01
Construction		\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.01
Wholesale Trade	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.01	\$0.05
Retail Trade	\$0.05	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.08
Accommodation & Food Services	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.47
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	\$0.28	\$0.04	\$0.01	\$0.33
Information Media & Telecommunications		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Financial & Insurance Services		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	\$0.10	\$0.01	\$0.05	\$0.16
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services		\$0.03	\$0.01	\$0.04
Administrative & Support Services		\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.06
Public Administration & Safety		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Education & Training		\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01
Health Care & Social Assistance		\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01
Arts & Recreation Services	\$0.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.05
Other Services		\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02
TOTAL	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$0.15	\$1.40
Multiplier		Type 1 1.25		Type 2 1.40

Source: REMPLAN Impact Analysis Model

Figure 3-2 \$1 Million Visitor Expenditure Impact Scenario



For \$1 million of direct expenditure by visitors to Flinders Island, the local economy is estimated to benefit by a further \$0.40 million once flow-on industrial and consumption effects are taken into consideration. This can also be expressed as a tourism output multiplier of 1.40.

Applying the tourism industry multiplier of 1.40 to the direct output generated by Flinders Island's tourism sector of \$4.3 million, the total value (direct + industrial + consumption) of tourism to the region's economy is estimated at up to \$6.0 million. This economic output is estimated to support 34 jobs in the region.

In comparison to the state level impact modelling scenario, the Tourism sector output multiplier for Tasmania is 2.10, which implies that \$1 million of visitor expenditure captured by Tasmania's economy would deliver a further \$1.1 million benefit to the state.

4. Value of Events, Festivals and Peak Seasons

Section 3 details how visitors' expenditure is likely to flow through the Flinders Island economy to benefit other industry sectors. A key question remaining is how much is each visitor to the area likely to spend?

This information can be captured via visitor surveys or sourced from previous studies undertaken in relation to similar events. Tourism Research Australia's Regional Tourism profiles also provide broad guidance regarding expenditure by visitor type.

Table 4-1 Visitor Expenditure Profile

	Expenditure (\$M)	Visitors ('000)	Average stay (Nights)	Average trip expenditure (\$)	Average nightly expenditure (\$)
Domestic day ¹⁰	163	1,584	-	103	-
Domestic overnight ¹¹	448	641	3	699	233
International ¹²	63	52	16	1,205	77

Source: 2011-12, Tourism Research Australia (TRA), Regional Tourism Profiles; Launceston, Tamar and the North.

The above visitor profile contains information for a wider Northern Tasmania tourism region of which Flinders Island is a small part. Specifically, an estimated 4,319 visitors travelled to Flinders Island during the year to June 2009, according to Flinders Island Visitor Survey Report¹³. Tasmania and Victoria are the main origin of visitors to Flinders Island, holding the majority of the share at 59% and 25% respectively. Only 2% of visitors were from overseas. The average length of stay for visitors was 6 nights. Total expenditure by visitors to Flinders Island from June 2008 to June 2009 is estimated at almost \$4.9 million dollars (including airfares to and from Flinders Island).

Applying the above estimated expenditure by visitors to impact modelling presented in Section 3 can provide a basis upon which to estimate the value of events, festivals and peak visitation periods to the Flinders Island economy.

¹⁰ A domestic visitor is defined by Tourism Research Australia as:

- the length of time away from the usual place of residence for travel (less than one year);
- the distance travelled from home (40 kilometre round trip from home for overnight travel, and 50 kilometre trip from home for same day travel); and
- Travel is not part of normal travel for employment (or non-commuter travel).

¹¹ As per Tourism Research Australia, a domestic overnight visitor is an Australian who undertakes an overnight trip. A person is a visitor to a location if they stay one or more nights in the location while travelling and they are said to have made a visit to the location. Therefore, a traveller may be a visitor to several different locations and consequently a trip may include multiple visits. Within each geographic region, net visitor numbers are reported. That is, a traveller is reported as only one visitor to a geographic region, irrespective of the number of places visited within the area.

¹² As per Tourism Research Australia, an International visitor is a visitor who visits another country. As for overnight travel, only international travel where the respondent is away from home for less than 12 months is included.

¹³ http://www.tourismtasmania.com.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0013/43402/Flindersislandreport09.pdf