

Direct and Indirect contribution of tourism to the QLD and AUS economy: 2006-2007

Contribution of tourism to the QLD economy

The total direct and indirect contribution of tourism to the Queensland economy in 2006-07 was:

- \$12.8 billion in Gross value added (GVA) 1.
- \$14.9 billion in Gross state product (GSP)
- 215,900 jobs

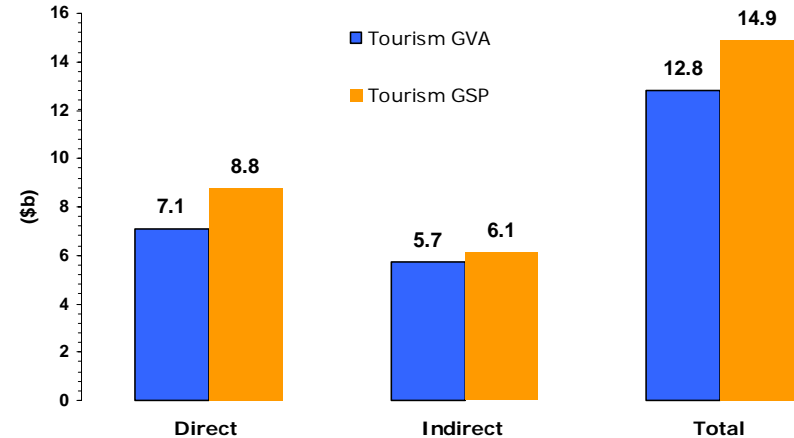
Tourism's total contribution to Queensland's (GSP) in 2006-07 was \$14.9 billion, of which \$8.8 billion was a direct contribution and \$6.1 billion was indirect.

Tourism's direct contribution to GSP was 4.5% of total GSP generated by all industries in Queensland.

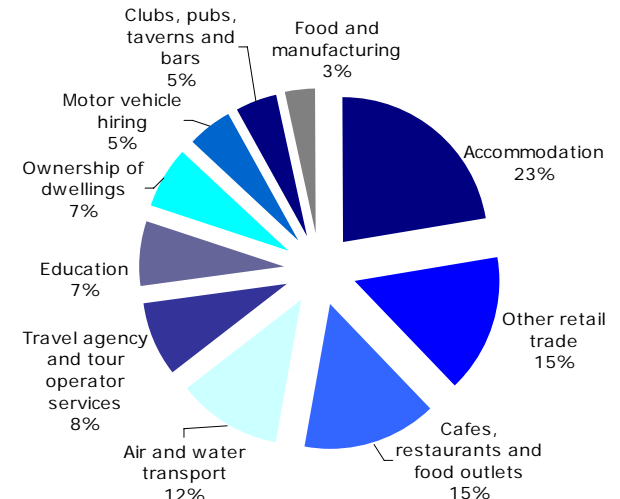
Tourism industry gross value added represents the total basic value of Australian produced goods and services consumed by all visitors, after deducting the costs of goods and services used in the process of production.

Tourism gross state product (GSP) is derived by adding net taxes on products consumed by tourists, to tourism GVA.

- Tourism directly contributed \$7.1 billion to Queensland gross value added (GVA), or 3.9% of total GVA generated by all industries in Queensland. Queensland's contribution to GVA of 3.9% is greater than the national contribution of 3.4%



Industries generating tourism GVA in Queensland



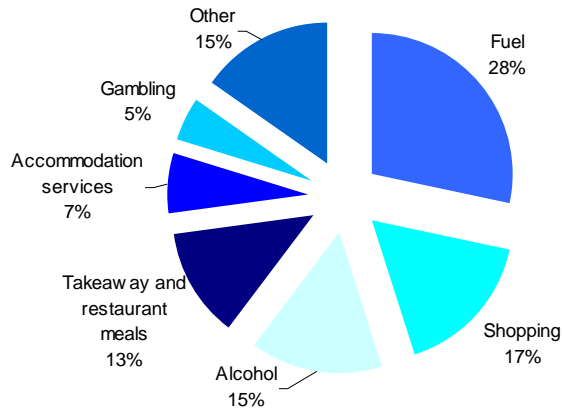
Direct Contribution	QLD	AUS	Share (%)
Tourism GVA (\$b)	7.1	32.3	22.0
Tourism GSP, GDP (\$b)	8.8	38.9	22.6
Tourism employment	118,900	482,900	24.6
Indirect Contribution	QLD	AUS	Share (%)
Tourism GVA (\$b)	5.7	27.9	20.4
Tourism GSP, GDP (\$b)	6.1	29.6	20.6
Tourism employment	97,000	366,000	26.5
Total Contribution	QLD	AUS	Share (%)
Tourism GVA (\$b)	12.8	60.2	21.3
Tourism GSP, GDP (\$b)	14.9	68.5	21.8
Tourism employment	215,900	848,900	25.4

- Accommodation had the largest share of the tourism GVA (\$1.2b), followed by other retail trade (\$0.85b), and cafes, restaurants and food outlets (\$0.81b)

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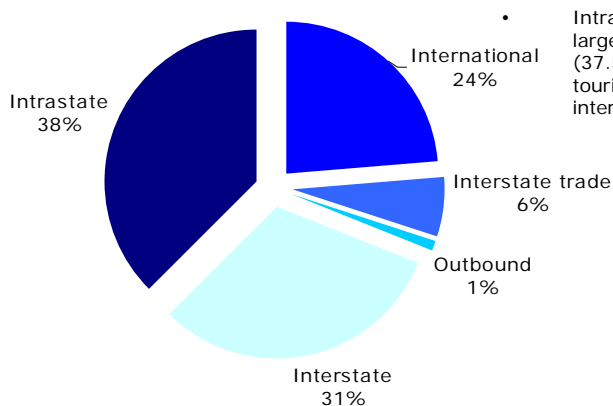
Tax revenue arising from tourism consumption in QLD

- Net taxes on products arising from tourism consumption in Queensland raised **\$1.7 billion** in federal, state and local government revenues, and was 25% of total taxes on tourism products as a whole.



- The primary sources of tax revenue were fuel (petrol and diesel) (\$484.2m), shopping including gifts and souvenirs (\$280.8m), alcoholic beverages and other beverages (257.9m), takeaway and restaurant meals (\$216.4), and accommodation services (\$116.4m)

Tourism gross state product by type of visitor

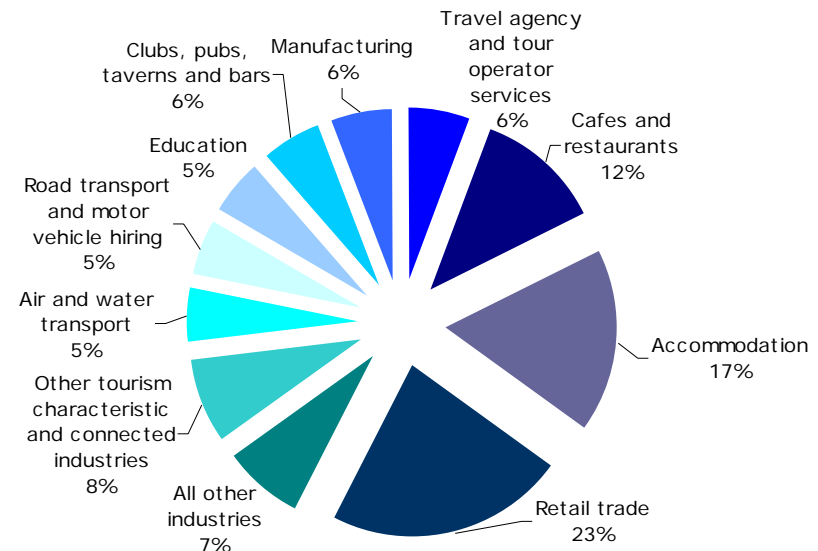


- Intrastate tourism accounted for the largest share of tourism GSP (37.5%), followed by interstate tourism (31.3%) and inbound international tourism (23.6%).

Tourism employment Queensland

- In 2006-07 tourism consumption generated **118,900 employed positions** in Queensland, or 5.7% of total employment in the state
- This was greater than the national average, where tourism consumption generated 4.7% of national employment.
- Retail trade comprised 22.6% of tourism employment, followed by accommodation (17.2%) and cafes and restaurants (11.8%).
- The Queensland share of total national employment was 24.6%. This compares to the Queensland share of total employment in Australia of 20.3%.

Tourism employed persons in QLD





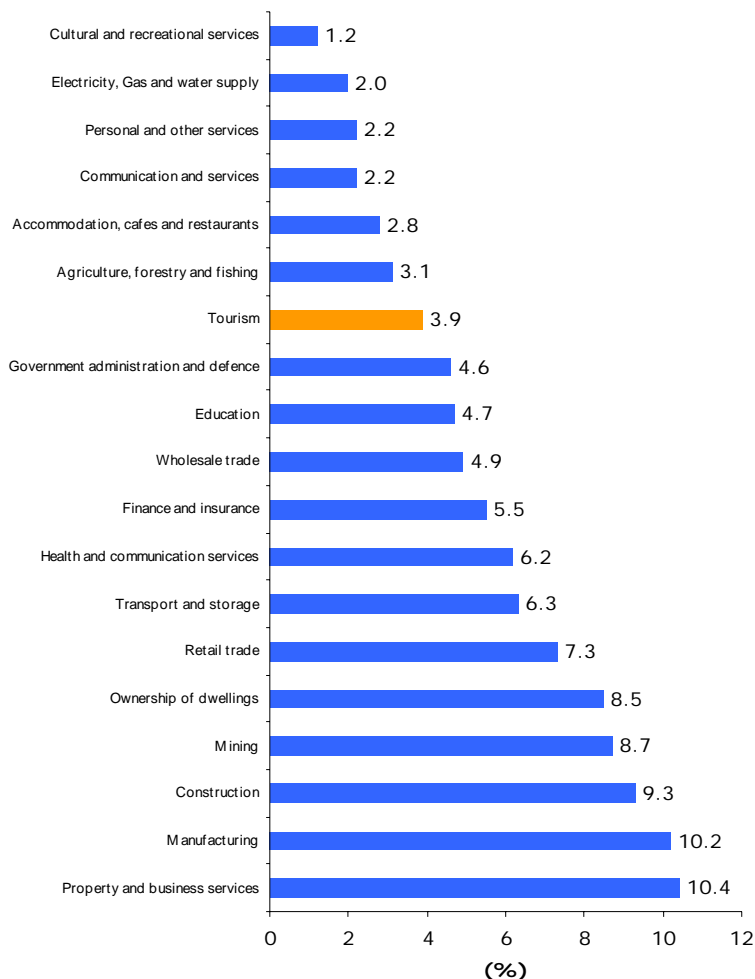
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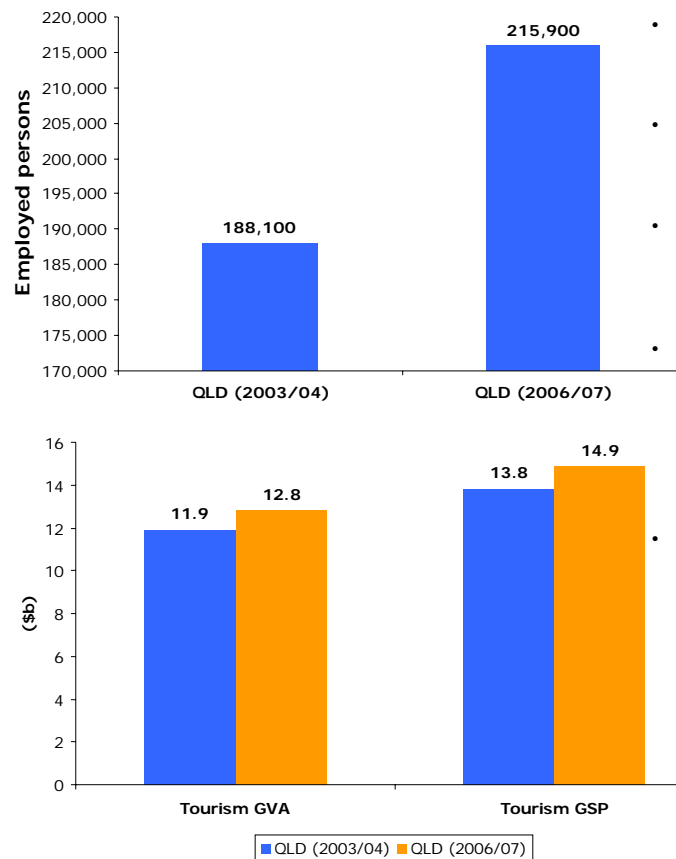
Importance of tourism

- Tourism was the 13th largest industry by contribution to GVA, surpassing other industries including agriculture, forestry and fishing, and accommodation, cafes and restaurants.

Share of total QLD GVA by industry (%)



Comparison of tourism's contribution to the Queensland economy from 2003/04 and 2006/07



- Tourism's share of Qld GVA in 2006/07 was 3.9% which was 0.5% greater than the national average.
- Tourism's share of Qld gross state product of 4.5% was also above the national average of 3.7%.
- Tourism Gross value added in Qld rose from the 2003/04 level of \$11.9 billion to \$12.8 billion in 2006/07. This equates to a 7.6% increase.
- In Queensland, tourism accounted for 5.7% of the state employment pool of approximately 2 million persons. This is 1.0% greater than the average national contribution of tourism for employment.
- The contribution of tourism to both the state and national economy expanded between 2003/04 and 2006/07. The most notable change was in the contribution of tourism to employment, increasing by nearly 15% or 28,000 employed persons. This was more than double the national change of 7.6%.

Direct Contribution (2006/07)	QLD	AUS	Share (%)
Tourism share of GVA (%)	3.9%	3.4%	
GSP, GDP (\$b)	195.7	1046.4	18.7
Tourism share of GSP, GDP (%)	4.5%	3.7%	
Employment	2,091,720	10,302,420	20.3
Tourism share of employment (%)	5.7%	4.7%	



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Definition of key terms:

Tourism consumption

Is the total consumption made by visitors, during a trip and stay at a destination. Consumption before and after the trip is also included provided the expenditures are related to the trip, such as the purchase of luggage or film processing.

Tourism output

Is measured at basic prices and consists of those goods and services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment.

Tourism Gross Value Added (GVA)

Measures the value of tourism gross output at basic prices by all industries that supply tourism products, less the value of inputs used in producing these tourism products.

Tourism Gross State Product (GSP)

Equals tourism GVA, plus taxes paid, less subsidies received on tourism related products as these are reflected in prices that visitors actually pay.

Direct impacts of tourism

The estimates of tourism consumption, output, value added and gross domestic product (GDP) are recorded at current prices, that is, the prices prevailing in the period to which the observation relates. The estimates relate to the direct impact of tourism only. A direct impact occurs where there is a direct relationship (physical and economic) between the visitor and producer of the good or service.

Data Source:

Tourism Satellite Accounts 2006-07: Queensland.

Sustainable Tourism Cooperative Research Centre, Centre for Economics and Policy.