

# State Tourism Satellite Account 2018-19

Date released: 29 May 2019

## Summary of outcomes

In 2018-19 South Australia saw people directly employed in tourism rise by 4 per cent to 40,500. This is the highest ever recorded number of people directly employed by tourism in the state and is very close to the December 2020 target of 41,000 jobs.

In 2018-19, direct tourism Gross State Product (GSP) in South Australia was worth \$3.6 billion (up 8.3 per cent compared to 17-18). This was 3.7 per cent of the total state GSP (\$110.4b).

Indirect tourism GSP was worth an extra \$4.2 billion to South Australia's economy (up 6.5 per cent compared to 2017-18).

South Australia contributes 7.0 per cent (\$9.0b) of Australia's total tourism consumption.

32 per cent of this tourism consumption in South Australia is from overnight intrastate tourism activity.

Tourism directly contributed \$55.9 billion of GVA and \$60.8 billion of GDP (both up 6 per cent on the previous year) to Australia's economy in 2018-19.

Tourism also indirectly contributed \$52 billion of GVA and \$60 billion of GDP (up 6.5 per cent and 5.9 per cent compared to 16-17).

South Australia	2018-19	Change from 2017-18
<b>Tourism GSP (\$B)</b>		
Direct	3.6	8.3%
Indirect	4.2	6.5%
Total tourism GSP	7.7	7.4%
Total state GSP	110.4	3.7%
<i>Tourism's direct share of total state GDP (%)</i>	3.2%	+0.1ppt
<b>Tourism GVA (\$B)</b>		
Direct	3.3	8.3%
Indirect	3.2	6.9%
Total tourism GVA	6.5	7.6%
Total state GVA	102.2	3.9%
<i>Tourism's direct share of total state GVA (%)</i>	3.2%	+0.1ppt
<b>Tourism Employment (000s)</b>		
Direct	40.5	3.6%
Indirect	23.2	6.7%
Total tourism employment	63.8	4.7%
Total state employment	848	1.1%
<i>Tourism's direct share of total state employment (%)</i>	4.8%	+0.1ppt

Note: The Tourism Satellite Account for South Australia includes an estimate of 'tourism consumption', which is different from the estimates of expenditure published by the SATC and included in the 2030 South Australian Visitor Economy Sector Plan. Tourism consumption includes other expenditure data, such as outbound (Australian residents spending before and after they return from an overseas holiday) and actual and imputed rent on holiday houses. The South Australian Tourism Commission will continue to focus on using total tourism expenditure (\$8 billion by 2020 and \$12.8 by 2030) as a basis for future planning.

## Background

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has been producing the Australian Tourism Satellite Account since 2000. The State Tourism Satellite provides information about the economic value of the tourism industry at a national level.

The tourism industry is an important contributor to the Australian economy, however, up until this time, the System of National Accounts did not capture tourism as a single industry because of tourism's diverse range of products and services. Consequently, Tourism Satellite Accounts are used to supplement the System of National Accounts by consolidating these different sources into a single 'satellite' industry of 'tourism'. The Tourism Satellite Accounts have been recognised internationally as the best method for measuring the direct contribution of tourism to the economy on a comparable basis with other 'traditional' industries.

Tourism Research Australia use the National Tourism Satellite as the basis of modelling the State Tourism Satellite Accounts which provide an insight to the economic value of the tourism industry in each Australian state and territory.

This fact sheet summarises the outcomes of the 2017-18 State Tourism Satellite Accounts for South Australia released on the 14<sup>th</sup> August 2019. This can be found at: <https://tourism.sa.gov.au/research-and-statistics/south-australia/value-of-tourism>

## Data Revisions

A recurring feature of the State Tourism Satellite Accounts is that historical estimates for previous years are revised. Revisions to these estimates are not caused by changes to the State Tourism Satellite Accounts model but are caused by changes in the underlying data that feed into the State Tourism Satellite Accounts model. This comprises changes to regional expenditure data by Tourism Research Australia which effects consumption data and Australian Bureau of Statistics National Accounts data which affect consumption and GVA for the entire economy and the tourism sector and are done annually. Additionally, every three years the ABS benchmark the data to ensure accurate evolution of the definition of tourism and how various industries contribute to the Satellite Account. More information is available at: <https://www.tra.gov.au/research/view-all-publications/all-publications/economic-reports>.

## Explanation of Selected Terms

### Direct Economic Contribution

Money spent directly in the tourism industry – without a tourism industry in South Australia this money wouldn't be generated, or these jobs wouldn't exist.

### Indirect Economic Contribution

The flow-on effect of the tourism industry. In South Australia, for every dollar spent in the tourism industry, an additional 81 cents were spent elsewhere in the economy.

### Tourism Consumption

The total value of tourism goods and services consumed by residents and visitors from overseas in Australia. It includes household, business and government tourism consumption. It represents the price paid by the visitor (which therefore includes taxes and subsidies) and is measured in purchasers' prices.

### Tourism Expenditure

Tourism expenditure relates to actual expenditure made by, and on behalf of, travellers during a trip. It includes airfares and other transport costs such as bus and train fares and amounts spent on trip-related items before and after the trip. It does not include imputed expenditures or spending by outbound travellers and is therefore distinct from tourism consumption. The South Australian Tourism Commission goals are based on tourism expenditure not consumption.

### 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. Direct and indirect flow-on outputs are measured separately using the Tourism Satellite Account framework and I-O modelling techniques, respectively. Combined, they provide an estimate of total tourism output.

### Tourism Gross Value Added (GVA)

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 receives from the production, and is measured in basic prices. Direct and indirect flow-on Gross Value Add are measured separately using the Tourism Satellite Account framework and I-O modelling techniques, respectively. Combined, they provide an estimate of total tourism Gross Value Add.

### Tourism Gross State Product (GSP)

Tourism GVA plus net taxes on products that are attributable to the tourism industry. As such, it generally has a higher value than tourism Gross Value Add. Direct and indirect flow on Gross State Product are measured separately using the Tourism Satellite Account framework and I-O modelling techniques, respectively. Combined, they provide an estimate of total tourism Gross State Product.