

The Economic Contribution of Kangaroo Island to the State Economy

A report prepared for
Kangaroo Island Development Board

Prepared by



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Abbreviations

ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
KI	Kangaroo Island
KIDB	Kangaroo Island Development Board

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1. Introduction

This report has been prepared in response to a request from Ms Carron Wickens, Project Development Officer, Kangaroo Island Development Board, to provide some estimates of the economic contribution of Kangaroo Island to the state economy.

The estimates presented in this report have been derived from an input-output model for the Kangaroo Island regional economy for 2002/03, recently prepared for the Department of Trade and Economic Development (EconSearch 2005a)¹.

The estimates for Kangaroo Island (KI) in this report are consistent with those prepared for other regions in South Australia, as presented in the report: *Quantifying the Economic Contribution of Regional South Australia* (EconSearch 2005b).

¹ The primary objective of the work undertaken for DTED (EconSearch 2005a) was the construction of 43-sector Regional Industry Structure and Employment (RISE) Impact Models for all Regional Development Board regions, including Kangaroo Island. Thus, some of the sectoral disaggregation that has not been provided in this report will be available in the RISE model for Kangaroo Island.

2. Estimates of Economic Contribution

2.1 Definition of Terminology

Estimates of the economic contribution of Kangaroo Island to economic activity in the state in 2002/03 are presented in terms of the following indicators:

- employment;
- output;
- household income;
- other value added;
- gross regional product;
- household expenditure; and
- exports (including tourism expenditure).

Employment is a measure of the number of working proprietors, managers, directors and other employees, in terms of the number of full-time equivalents and total (i.e. full-time and part-time) jobs. Employment is measured by place of remuneration rather than place of residence.

Value of Output is a measure of the gross revenue of goods and services produced by commercial organisations (e.g. farm-gate value of production) and gross expenditure by government agencies. Total output needs to be used with care as it includes elements of double counting (e.g. the value of winery output includes the farm-gate value of grapes) and overstates the real contribution to economic activity. To illustrate at the state level, total output was estimated to be \$96.8 billion whereas gross state product was \$48.9 billion in 2002/03 (EconSearch 2005b).

Household income is a component of gross regional product (GRP) and is a measure of wages and salaries and other payments to employees, including overtime payments and income tax, but excluding payroll tax. It also includes the drawings of working proprietors.

Other value added is another component of GRP and includes gross operating surplus (excluding the drawings of working proprietors) and all taxes, less subsidies.

Contribution to gross state (or regional) product is a measure of the net contribution of an activity to the state or regional economy. Contribution to gross state/regional product is measured as value of output less the cost of goods and services (including imports) used in producing the output. In other words, it can be measured as household income plus other value added (gross operating surplus and all taxes, less subsidies). It represents payments to the primary inputs of production (labour, capital and land). Using contribution to GSP or GRP as a measure of economic impact avoids the problem of double counting that may arise from using value of output for this purpose.

Household expenditure is a measure of expenditure by households on locally produced and imported goods and services.

Exports are comprised of tourism expenditure (i.e. expenditure by domestic and international tourists on locally produced and imported goods and services) and exports of goods and services from Kangaroo Island to other destinations in Australia and overseas.

2.2 Key Indicators

Estimates for each of the indicators outlined in Section 2.1 for the KI regional economy for 2002/03 are provided in Tables 2.1 to 2.3. The tables are comprised of the following:

- a breakdown of the sectoral contribution (18 sectors)² to economic activity on KI;
- the contribution of KI to economic activity in regional SA³; and
- the contribution of KI to economic activity in SA as a whole.

² These sector definitions are consistent with the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) at the 1-digit level of disaggregation. A concordance between 1-digit ANZSIC, the 43-sector classification used in EconSearch (2005a and 2005b) and the 106-sector classification used in the National Input-Output table is provided in Appendix 1.

³ Defined as the regions of Outer Adelaide, Barossa, Yorke and Lower North, Murraylands, South East, Northern and Eyre, as outlined in EconSearch (2005b). The Kangaroo Island regional economy is a component of the Outer Adelaide region in this framework.

Table 2.1 Employment and output, Kangaroo Island, 2002/03

Sector	Total Employment		Employment		Value of Output	
	no. of jobs	%	fte	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	682	31.5%	592	34.4%	85.9	36.9%
Mining	6	0.3%	5	0.3%	0.3	0.1%
Manufacturing	91	4.2%	69	4.0%	15.6	6.7%
Electricity Gas Water	19	0.9%	16	0.9%	5.1	2.2%
Building Construction	105	4.9%	87	5.1%	15.9	6.8%
Wholesale Trade	62	2.9%	54	3.1%	7.1	3.1%
Retail Trade	257	11.9%	193	11.2%	9.6	4.1%
Accomm Rest Cafes	219	10.1%	156	9.0%	12.9	5.5%
Transport & Storage	164	7.6%	124	7.2%	23.7	10.2%
Communication Services	20	0.9%	16	0.9%	2.4	1.0%
Finance Insurance	25	1.2%	19	1.1%	3.1	1.3%
Ownership of Dwellings ^a	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16.3	7.0%
Property & Business Serv	91	4.2%	63	3.6%	9.0	3.9%
Public Admin & Defence	85	3.9%	71	4.1%	9.1	3.9%
Education	127	5.9%	97	5.7%	5.3	2.3%
Health & Community Serv	110	5.1%	78	4.5%	5.0	2.1%
Cultural & Rec Serv	47	2.2%	42	2.4%	4.5	1.9%
Personal & Other Serv	54	2.5%	40	2.3%	2.3	1.0%
Total (Kangaroo Island)	2,165	100.0%	1,723	100.0%	232.9	100.0%
Regional SA Total ^b	179,736	1.2%	148,233	1.2%	23,868.0	1.0%
State Total	708,734	0.3%	583,384	0.3%	96,814.8	0.2%

^a The ownership of dwellings sector is a notional sector designed to impute a return to the housing stock. Total value of output in this sector is an estimate of rent earned on leased dwellings and imputed rent on the balance of dwellings.

^b Defined as the regions of Outer Adelaide, Barossa, Yorke and Lower North, Murraylands, South East, Northern and Eyre, as outlined in EconSearch (2005b).

Source: EconSearch (2005a and 2005b).

The Kangaroo Island regional economy was estimated to have contributed in 2002/03:

- 1.2 per cent of the number of full-time equivalent (and total) jobs in regional SA and 0.3 per cent of the jobs in SA; and
- 1.0 per cent of the total value of output in regional SA and 0.2 per cent of the value of output in SA.

Table 2.2 Contribution to gross regional product, Kangaroo Island, 2002/03 ^a

Sector	Household Income		Other Value Added		Contribution to GRP	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	10.6	19.8%	33.1	39.3%	43.7	31.7%
Mining	0.2	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.2%
Manufacturing	2.4	4.4%	1.3	1.5%	3.6	2.6%
Electricity Gas Water	1.0	1.9%	1.6	2.0%	2.7	1.9%
Building Construction	4.6	8.7%	3.3	3.9%	7.9	5.7%
Wholesale Trade	2.2	4.1%	0.8	0.9%	3.0	2.2%
Retail Trade	3.9	7.3%	1.0	1.1%	4.9	3.5%
Accomm Rest Cafes	3.3	6.2%	1.8	2.1%	5.1	3.7%
Transport & Storage	6.9	12.9%	2.8	3.3%	9.6	7.0%
Communication Services	0.8	1.4%	0.6	0.7%	1.4	1.0%
Finance Insurance	0.9	1.6%	1.4	1.7%	2.3	1.7%
Ownership of Dwellings	0.0	0.0%	12.0	14.3%	12.0	8.8%
Property & Business Serv	2.9	5.5%	1.4	1.7%	4.4	3.2%
Public Admin & Defence	3.0	5.7%	1.3	1.6%	4.4	3.2%
Education	4.0	7.4%	0.0	0.0%	4.0	2.9%
Health & Community Serv	3.4	6.3%	0.3	0.3%	3.6	2.6%
Cultural & Rec Serv	2.3	4.4%	-0.2	-0.3%	2.1	1.5%
Personal & Other Serv	1.1	2.0%	0.0	0.1%	1.1	0.8%
Intermediate total	53.4	100.0%	62.4	74.2%	115.9	84.2%
Net Taxes in Final Demand ^b	0.0	0.0%	21.7	25.8%	21.7	15.8%
Imports	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Total (Kangaroo Island)	53.4	100.0%	84.2	100.0%	137.6	100.0%
Regional SA Total ^c	5,508	1.0%	6,624	1.3%	12,131.5	1.1%
State Total	26,767.8	0.2%	22,129.2	0.4%	48,897.0	0.3%

^a Household income and other value added are the two components of gross regional product imputed using the income method.

^b Includes net taxes (i.e. indirect taxes less subsidies) paid by households and other components of final demand.

^c Defined as the regions of Outer Adelaide, Barossa, Yorke and Lower North, Murraylands, South East, Northern and Eyre, as outlined in EconSearch (2005b).

Source: EconSearch (2005a and 2005b).

The Kangaroo Island regional economy was estimated to have contributed in 2002/03:

- 1.0 per cent of household income in regional SA and 0.2 per cent of household income in SA;
- 1.3 per cent of other value added in regional SA and 0.4 per cent of other value added in SA; and
- 1.1 per cent of gross regional product in regional SA and 0.3 per cent of gross state product.

Table 2.3 Household expenditure and exports, Kangaroo Island, 2002/03 ^a

Sector	Household Expenditure		Tourism Expenditure ^b		Exports of Other Goods and Services	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.5	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	69.5	72.4%
Mining	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.1%
Manufacturing	3.1	2.9%	4.1	5.6%	4.2	4.4%
Electricity Gas Water	1.7	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	1.3	1.3%
Building Construction	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.6	2.7%
Wholesale Trade	1.0	0.9%	4.1	5.6%	0.0	0.0%
Retail Trade	3.5	3.4%	4.2	5.8%	0.0	0.0%
Accomm Rest Cafes	3.0	2.9%	9.4	12.8%	0.0	0.0%
Transport & Storage	1.0	0.9%	3.9	5.3%	10.5	10.9%
Communication Services	0.7	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	0.4%
Finance Insurance	1.3	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.6	0.7%
Ownership of Dwellings	13.5	12.8%	2.8	3.8%	0.0	0.0%
Property & Business Serv	0.2	0.2%	0.6	0.8%	1.3	1.4%
Public Admin & Defence	0.2	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	2.4	2.5%
Education	1.1	1.1%	0.8	1.1%	0.0	0.0%
Health & Community Serv	1.4	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	1.1	1.1%
Cultural & Rec Serv	0.3	0.3%	1.9	2.6%	1.9	2.0%
Personal & Other Serv	1.7	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.2%
Intermediate total	34.2	32.5%	31.9	43.6%	96.1	100.0%
Net Taxes in Final Demand ^c	12.0	11.4%	9.0	12.4%	0.0	0.0%
Imports	59.0	56.1%	32.2	44.0%	0.0	0.0%
Total (Kangaroo Island)	105.3	100.0%	73.1	100.0%	96.1	100.0%
Regional SA Total ^d	8,275	1.3%	1,793	4.1%	11,793.0	0.8%
State Total	33,504.0	0.3%	3,944.0	1.9%	25,909.0	0.4%

^a Tourism expenditure and exports of other goods and services are the two components of total exports from KI.

^b The method used to impute these estimates is outlined in Appendix 2. Note that tourism expenditure on National Park entry fees is included in the Cultural and Recreational Services sector.

^c Includes net taxes (i.e. indirect taxes less subsidies) paid by households and other components of final demand.

^d Defined as the regions of Outer Adelaide, Barossa, Yorke and Lower North, Murraylands, South East, Northern and Eyre, as outlined in EconSearch (2005b).

Source: EconSearch (2005a and 2005b).

The Kangaroo Island regional economy was estimated to have contributed in 2002/03:

- 1.3 per cent of household expenditure in regional SA and 0.3 per cent of household expenditure in SA;
- 4.1 per cent of tourism expenditure in regional SA and 1.9 per cent of tourism expenditure in SA; and
- 0.8 per cent of the value of goods and services exports from regional SA and 0.4 per cent of the value of goods and services exports from SA.

2.3 The Drivers of Economic Activity

An analysis of the major drivers of economic activity in the KI regional economy was based on the premise that economic activity in a regional economy is driven by the demand for goods and services from that region. This demand can be generated by household expenditure within the region⁴, government expenditure, private and public sector investment, changes in stocks within the region, tourism expenditure and demand from consumers interstate or overseas.

Estimates are presented in Figures 2.1 and 2.2 of the major drivers of contribution to GRP and employment in the KI regional economy for 2002/03. Note that these estimates differ from those presented in Tables 2.1 (employment) and 2.2 (contribution to GRP) in which it was assumed the driver of economic activity was the supply of labour and capital. The key points to note from these data follow.

- The major drivers of economic activity on KI in 2002/03 in terms of contribution to GRP (Figure 2.1) were primary industries⁵ (33 per cent of total GRP) and services⁶ (26 per cent). Demand for good and services by tourists contributed 20 per cent of total GRP in 2002/03⁷.
- The major drivers of economic activity on KI in 2002/03 in terms of employment (Figure 2.2) were primary industries (35 per cent of total employment) and services (27 per cent). Demand for good and services by tourists contributed 23 per cent of total employment in 2002/03.

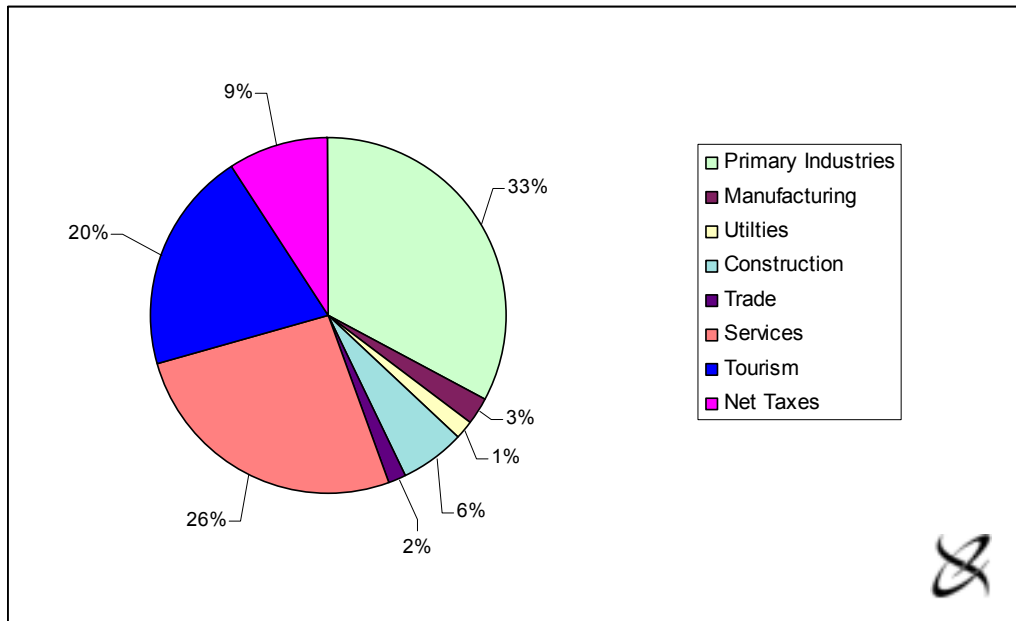
⁴ Because household expenditure is treated as exogenous final demand, the impacts presented above have been calculated with multipliers that exclude consumption induced effects.

⁵ Comprised of agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining.

⁶ Includes the sectors from accommodation, restaurants and cafes to personal services (inclusive) in Tables 2.1 to 2.3.

⁷ The method used to calculate estimates of the contribution of tourism to GRP and employment is outlined in Appendix 2

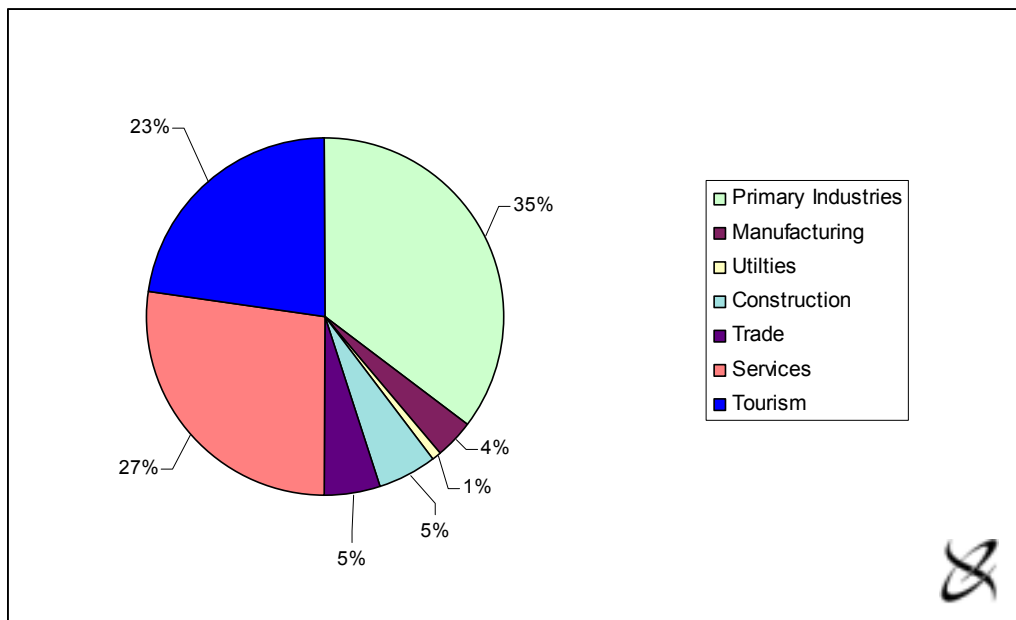
Figure 2.1 The key economic drivers of gross regional product, Kangaroo Island, 2002/03 ^a



^a Includes net taxes (i.e. indirect taxes less subsidies) paid by households and other components of final demand.

Source: EconSearch (2005a).

Figure 2.2 The key economic drivers of employment, Kangaroo Island, 2002/03



Source: EconSearch (2005a).

References

ABS 2004b, *Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2002/03*, ABS Cat. No. 5249.0, Canberra.

EconSearch 2005a, *Regional Development Board Economic Models*, a series of RISE models prepared for the Office of Regional Affairs, Department of Trade and Economic Development.

EconSearch 2005b, *Quantifying the Economic Contribution of Regional South Australia*, a report prepared for the Regional Communities Consultative Council, Local Government Association of SA and Regional Development SA.

Tourism Research Australia, 2004a, *Tourism Expenditure by Domestic Visitors in Australia's Regions, 2001-2003*, (compact disc).

Tourism Research Australia, 2004b, *Tourism Expenditure by International Visitors in Australia's Regions, 2001-2003*, (compact disc).

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Appendix 1 Input-Output Sector Definitions⁸

18 Sectors (ANZSIC 1 – digit)	Uniform Regional Sectors (43 sectors)	National input-output table sectors (106 sectors)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1. Sheep	0101 Sheep
	2. Grains	0102 Grains
	3. Beef cattle	0103 Beef cattle
	4. Dairy cattle	0104 Dairy cattle
	5. Pigs	0105 Pigs
	6. Poultry	0106 Poultry
	7. Viticulture	0107 (part) Viticulture
	8. Vegetables	0107 (part) Vegetables
	9. Fruit and nuts	0107 (part) Fruit and nuts
	10. Other agriculture	0107 (part) Other agriculture
	11. Services to agriculture	0200 Services to agric., hunting & trapping
	12. Forestry	0300 Forestry and logging
	13. Commercial fishing	0400 (part) Commercial fishing
	14. Aquaculture	0400 (part) Aquaculture

⁸ Concordance between the national input-output sectors and the ANZSIC 4-digit classification can be found in ABS Cat No. 5209.0, Appendix B.

2. Mining	15. Coal, oil and gas	1100 Coal; oil and gas
	16. Other mining	1301 Iron ores 1302 Non-ferrous metal ores 1400 Other mining
	17. Services to mining	1500 Services to mining
3. Manufacturing	18. Food products	2101 Meat & meat products 2102 Dairy products 2103 Fruit and vegetable products 2104 Oils and fats 2105 Flour & cereal foods 2106 Bakery products 2107 Confectionery 2108 Other food products
	19. Wine & beverages	2111 Wine & spirits 2109 Soft drinks, cordials and syrups 2110 Beer and malt 2112 Tobacco products
	20. Textiles, clothing and footwear	2201 Textile fibres, yarns etc. 2202 Textile products 2203 Knitting mill products 2204 Clothing 2205 Footwear 2206 Leather & leather products
	21. Wood, paper and publishing	2301 Sawmill products 2302 Other wood products 2303 Pulp, paper & paperboard 2305 Paper bags and products 2401 Printing & services to printing 2402 Publishing; recorded media etc.
	22. Petrochemical & other chemical products	2501 Petroleum & coal products 2502 Basic chemicals 2503 Paints 2504 Pharmaceuticals etc. 2505 Soap & other detergents 2506 Cosmetic & toiletry preparations 2507 Other chemical products 2508 Rubber products 2509 Plastic products

3. Manufacturing (cont.)	23. Non-metallic mineral products	2601 Glass & glass products 2602 Ceramic products 2603 Cement, lime and concrete slurry 2604 Plaster & other concrete products 2605 Other non-metallic mineral products
	24. Metals & metal products	2701 Iron & steel 2702 Basic non-ferrous metals etc. 2703 Structural metal products 2704 Sheet metal products 2705 Fabricated metal products
	25. Machinery & equipment	2801 Motor vehicles & parts; other t/port equip 2802 Ships and boats 2803 Railway equipment 2804 Aircraft 2805 Photographic & scientific equipment 2806 Electronic equipment 2807 Household appliances 2808 Other electrical equipment 2809 Agricultural, mining etc. machinery 2810 Other machinery & equipment
	26. Other manufacturing	2901 Prefabricated buildings 2902 Furniture 2903 Other manufacturing
4. Electricity, gas and water	27. Electricity & gas	3601 Electricity 3602 Gas
	28. Water	3701 Water, sewerage and drainage
5. Construction	29. Residential building	4101 Residential building
	30. Other construction	4102 Other construction
6. Wholesale trade	31. Wholesale trade	4501 Wholesale trade
7. Retail trade	32. Retail trade	5101 Retail trade 5401 Mechanical repairs 5402 Other repairs
8. Accom, cafes & restaurants	33. Accom, cafes & restaurants	5701 Accommodation, cafes & restaurants

9. Transport and storage	34. Transport and storage	6101 Road transport 6201 Rail, pipeline & other transport 6301 Water transport 6401 Air & space transport 6601 Services to transport; storage
10. Communication services	35. Communication services	7101 Communication services
11. Finance and insurance	36. Finance and insurance	7301 Banking 7302 Non-bank finance 7401 Insurance 7501 Services to finance etc.
12. Ownership of dwellings	37. Ownership of dwellings	7701 Ownership of dwellings
13. Property and business services	38. Property and business services	7702 Other property services 7801 Scientific research, technical and computer services 7802 Legal, accounting etc. 7803 Other business services
14. Public admin and defence	39. Public admin. and defence	8101 Public administration 8201 Defence
15. Education	40. Education	8401 Education
16. Health and community services	41. Health and community Services	8601 Health services 8701 Community services
17. Cultural and recreational services	42. Cultural and recreational services	9101 Motion picture, radio etc. 9201 Libraries, museums & the arts 9301 Sport, gambling etc.
18. Personal services	43. Personal services	9501 Personal Services 9601 Other services

Appendix 2 **Method Used to Calculate Estimates of Tourism Expenditure and the Contribution of Tourism to GRP and Employment**

The following method and data sources were used to calculate estimates of tourism expenditure by visitors to Kangaroo Island in 2002/03 and the contribution of tourism to Gross Regional Product (GRP) and employment.

- The base data were provided by Tourism Research Australia (2004a and 2004b) and supplemented with information obtained from The South Australian Tourism Commission (SATC) (Pauline Coates, pers. comm.).
 - The key data were total tourism expenditure by SATC region and an average expenditure profile, by region, across a range of goods and services (e.g. food and drink, fuel, shopping, etc.).
 - Estimates were available for domestic day, domestic overnight and international visitor expenditure.
- The first adjustment to the base data was to impute an average expenditure profile for those SATC regions for which these data were not available (e.g. domestic day visitor expenditure for Kangaroo Island).
- The second adjustment to the base data was the application of a more detailed expenditure breakdown from the ABS *Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2002/03* (Table 12) for both domestic and international visitor expenditure (ABS 2004b).
- The third and most significant adjustment to the base data was the conversion of tourism expenditure estimates from purchasers' to basic prices (i.e. reallocation of net taxes (taxes minus subsidies) and marketing and transport margins) to make the data consistent with accounting conventions used in the transactions (input-output) tables. Purchasers' to basic price ratios were derived from ABS 2004b (Table 8).
- The final adjustment to the base data was the allocation of the tourism expenditure data in basic prices to the relevant input-output sectors (i.e. 18 intermediate sectors, other value added or imports) in which the expenditure occurred, thus compiling a profile of sales to final demand. This process was undertaken for each type of tourism expenditure (domestic day, domestic overnight and international visitor) and the results aggregated to form a single tourism demand profile or profile of expenditure (as outlined in Table 2.3 and Appendix Tables 2.1 and 2.2).
- Total tourism contribution to GRP and employment were calculated as the product of estimates of tourism expenditure by input-output sector and the relevant GRP or employment multiplier (i.e. the total multiplier less the consumption-induced effect) (see Appendix Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Appendix Table 2.1 Sectoral breakdown of tourism contribution to Gross Regional Product for Kangaroo Island, 2002/03

Sector	Tourism Expenditure	Multiplier ^a	Contribution to GRP	
	\$m		\$m	%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.0	-	0.0	0.0%
Mining	0.0	-	0.0	0.0%
Manufacturing	4.1	0.531	2.2	1.6%
Electricity Gas Water	0.0	-	0.0	0.0%
Building Construction	0.0	-	0.0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	4.1	0.518	2.1	1.6%
Retail Trade	4.2	0.562	2.4	1.7%
Accomm Rest Cafes	9.4	0.624	5.8	4.3%
Transport & Storage	3.9	0.480	1.9	1.4%
Communication Services	0.0	-	0.0	0.0%
Finance Insurance	0.0	0.795	0.0	0.0%
Ownership of Dwellings	2.8	0.780	2.2	1.6%
Property & Business Serv	0.6	0.629	0.4	0.3%
Public Admin & Defence	0.0	-	0.0	0.0%
Education	0.8	0.868	0.7	0.5%
Health & Community Serv	0.0	-	0.0	0.0%
Cultural & Rec Serv	1.9	0.565	1.1	0.8%
Personal & Other Serv	0.0	-	0.0	0.0%
Net Taxes in Final Demand	-	-	9.0	6.6%
Total	31.9		27.8	20.3%

^a Total multiplier less the consumption-induced effect (i.e. initial plus first-round plus industrial support).

Appendix Table 2.1 Sectoral breakdown of tourism contribution to employment on Kangaroo Island, 2002/03

Sector	Tourism Expenditure	Multiplier ^a	Employment	
	\$m		fte	%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.0	-	0	0.0%
Mining	0.0	-	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	4.1	9.888	41	2.4%
Electricity Gas Water	0.0	-	0	0.0%
Building Construction	0.0	-	0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	4.1	9.044	37	2.2%
Retail Trade	4.2	21.162	90	5.2%
Accomm Rest Cafes	9.4	16.519	154	9.0%
Transport & Storage	3.9	6.416	25	1.5%
Communication Services	0.0	-	0	0.0%
Finance Insurance	0.0	7.100	0	0.0%
Ownership of Dwellings	2.8	0.498	1	0.1%
Property & Business Serv	0.6	9.113	5	0.3%
Public Admin & Defence	0.0	-	0	0.0%
Education	0.8	20.173	17	1.0%
Health & Community Serv	0.0	-	0	0.0%
Cultural & Rec Serv	1.9	10.929	21	1.2%
Personal & Other Serv	0.0	-	0	0.0%
Total	31.9		392	22.8%

^a Total multiplier less the consumption-induced effect (i.e. initial plus first-round plus industrial support).