THE **ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE** OF THE AUSTRALIAN ALPINE RESORTS

Published by the Alpine Resorts Co-ordinating Council, December 2012.
An electronic copy of this document is available at arcc.vic.gov.au.
For further information contact the Alpine Resorts Co-ordinating Council, Phone: (03) 9637 9642.

Authorised by Victorian Government, Melbourne.

ISBN 978-1-74287-752-5 (online)

Acknowledgements:
Photo Credit: Image supplied courtesy of the Falls Creek Alpine Resort Management Board, Falls Creek Ski Lifts and Charlie Brown Photography.

This report has been commissioned by the Alpine Resorts Co-ordinating Council, with funding assistance from the Australian Ski Areas Association, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, other Victorian, New South Wales and Tasmanian Government and industry bodies.

The views expressed in this report are not necessarily those of the Victorian Government, the Alpine Resorts Co-ordinating Council or the funding partners.

The economic significance of the Australian Alpine resorts

Winter season 2011

A report for the
The Alpine Resorts Co-ordinating Council, the Australian Ski Areas Association, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, other Victorian, New South Wales and Tasmanian Governments and industry bodies

Prepared by the
National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR)
ABN: 72 006 234 626
416 Queens Parade, Clifton Hill, Victoria, 3068
Telephone: (03) 9488 8444; Facsimile: (03) 9482 3262
Email: admin@nieir.com.au

NIEIR

December 2012

While the National Institute endeavours to provide reliable forecasts and believes the material is accurate it will not be liable for any claim by any party acting on such information.

Contents

Contents (cont.)

Contents (cont.)

List of tables

List of tables (cont.)

List of figures

1. Executive summary

1.1 Alpine industry economic impact

The Alpine resorts of Victoria and New South Wales are significant in economic terms as they attract considerable numbers of local and interstate visitors. The presence of Alpine resorts in Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania means that many snow sports enthusiasts, who would otherwise have travelled overseas to the snow (if the Australian resorts had not been developed) have a high quality Australian snow sports option. This means snow sports enthusiasts can spend on snow sports activity in the Australian economy rather than spending this money overseas.

The value of the resorts to both state and regional economies identified in this report clearly demonstrate that the resorts should not be allowed to become under-resourced in terms of their public infrastructure and general investment. This ongoing requirement includes investment in infrastructure, technology, accommodation and services. Importantly the report demonstrates that investment in the Alpine resorts will boost economic activity in regions where unemployment would become significantly more of an issue if the Alpine industry and resorts were to decline through a lack of ongoing investment in the industry. Because of the significant and highly regionalised economic benefit delivered by the Alpine resorts to their regions, it would be extremely difficult to replace this economic benefit from other industry sector activity were the Alpine resorts to decline through lack of appropriate levels of investment.

The Alpine resorts are of particular significance in terms of their economic benefit to the regions closest to where the resorts are located. The Alpine resorts also influence the distribution of economic activity within the three states where Alpine resorts exist, that is, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. This report analyses snow sports activity in each of these Australian states.

Strategically, the Alpine resorts are an asset which will increase in value over time relative to the rest of the economy. This is because the Internet and the growing web based economy, increasingly results in declines in local economic activity in sectors such as retailing and wholesaling as these sectors continue to be opened up to international competition. The web based economy also has the potential to create cost savings (and job losses) in other industry sectors. This means that, the only way Australian states can offset these employment losses is to develop local product (in this case the Alpine resorts) to capture the real household income gains that results from lower household expenditure on, for example, retail margins. The Alpine resorts will therefore become an increasingly important asset by capturing, at least some of the gains, in household income for the local economy.

1.2 Visitors to the Alpine resorts in winter 2011

It is estimated that there were 2.91 million visitor days for New South Wales and Victorian Alpine resorts in the 2011 snow sports season. Of these visitor days:

- there were 1.88 million skier days plus 1.03 million visitor days spent in non-lift snow sports and other activities which did not involve snow sports;
- 57 per cent, or 1.65 million, visitor days were spent in New South Wales Alpine resorts;
- 43 per cent, or 1.25 million, visitor days were spent in Victorian Alpine resorts;
- in the New South Wales Alpine resorts, visitors from outside the state made up 27.4 per cent of total visitors (this includes visitors from the Australian Capital Territory), representing 453,390 visitor days;

- in the Victorian Alpine resorts, visitors from outside the state made up 29.0 per cent of total visitors or 363,634 visitor days; and
- an average 2.3 per cent of visitors at Australian Alpine resorts were from overseas, representing around 68,070 visitor days.

Although the proportion of international tourism remains low, the Australian Alpine resort industry is extremely important in retaining snow sports and recreational tourism and expenditures that would have gone overseas if the Alpine resorts in Australia had not been developed to capture snow sports activity and expenditures in the local economy.

1.3 Summary of the economic impact

The following points summarise the economic impact generated by the Alpine resorts based on surveys conducted in July and August 2011. All $million values are in 2011 prices.

1.3.1 Winter season – New South Wales and Victoria

In 2011, total gross direct visitor expenditure generated by the New South Wales Alpine resorts was $881 million and $636 million for the Victorian Alpine resorts. In 2005, total gross direct visitor expenditure generated in the New South Wales Alpine resorts was $867 million and $497 million for the Victorian resorts (in 2011 prices). The combined total for the 2011 winter season was $1,517 million compared to $1,364 million for the winter season in 2005. These expenditures cover all items of visitor expenditures, including food, beverages, lift passes, entry fees and travel from place of residence to the resort.

The flow-on consequences of the net additional expenditures were analysed using national and state input-output based models with the underlying input-output tables updated to 2011(with comparisons to 2005 adjusted to allow comparability). Table 1.1 shows that from the analysis, total gross state product in New South Wales in 2011 was increased by $987 million, compared to what would have been the case without the economic contribution of the Alpine resorts in the winter season. The results of this analysis for Victoria in 2011 shows an increase in gross state product of $570 million, compared to what would have been the case in the absence of the economic contribution of the Alpine resorts in the winter season.

Estimates have also been included for the 2012 winter season showing an increase in total gross state product for New South Wales of $1,175 million and Victoria of $647 million. A combined total for New South Wales and Victoria of $1,822 million in 2012, this compares to a combined total for these states of $1,557 million in 2011. If Tasmania is included, this rises to $1,561 million in 2011.

Total winter season employment generated (in full-time equivalent terms) in 2011 was 9,203 in New South Wales and 4,870 in Victoria. Importantly, job opportunities generated were almost 16,264 in New South Wales and 9,754 in Victoria.

Table 1.1 gives resident employment for New South Wales and Victoria. For residents, the total resident employment level (including part time employment) in 2011 was 9,860 in New South Wales and 5,767 in Victoria. Estimates have also been included for the 2012 winter season showing an increase in total resident employment for New South Wales and Victoria increasing from 15,627 in 2011 to 16,440 in 2012.

Table 1.1 Economic impact: The 2005, 2011 and 2012 winter seasons (2011 $m)			
	2005	**2011**	**2012**
Gross direct visitor expenditure			
New South Wales	867	881	–
Victoria	497	636	–
Total	1,364	1,517	–
Gross state product			
New South Wales	775	987	1,175
Victoria	448	570	647
Tasmania		4	
Combined benefit	**1,223**	**1,561**	**1,822**
Total winter season employment – Full time equivalent			
New South Wales		9,203	–
Victoria		4,870	–
Total		**14,073**	**–**
Total winter season employment – Industry (number)			
New South Wales		16,264	–
Victoria		9,754	–
Total		**26,018**	**–**
Resident winter season employment (number)			
New South Wales	8,728	9,860	10,443
Victoria	5,192	5,767	5,997
Total	**13,920**	**15,627**	**16,440**

Notes:
1. Gross state product is a measurement of the economic output of a state. It is the sum of all value added by industries within the state and serves as a counterpart to the gross domestic product (GDP).
2. Gross direct visitor expenditure is all visitor expenditure items, including food, beverages, lift passes, entry fees and travel from place of residence to the resorts as related to winter season.
3. Full-time equivalent jobs is the analysis of total winter season employment that estimates the number of equivalent full-time jobs provided by the winter season industry.
4. Total winter season employment (full time and part time jobs) is the number of jobs provided by the winter season industry.
5. Resident employment shows the number of jobs provided to residents of the state.

The benefit to Tasmania was estimated at an increase of $3.8 million in total gross state product.

Including Tasmania, the combined benefit to total gross state product in 2011 for the three States where Alpine resorts are located is $1,561 million in additional gross state product and 14,018 additional full-time equivalent industry employment opportunities (Tasmania loses 55 jobs due to expenditures by residents of Tasmania at interstate resorts).

1.3.2 Tax revenue generated by the 2011 winter season

The modelling also showed that total Government direct tax revenue would be approximately $237 million, while indirect tax revenue would be $122 million. The New South Wales Government's taxation revenue, including share of GST, is estimated at $70 million, while the Victorian Government's share is estimated at $38 million.

1.3.3 The adjustment of the 2005 estimates for price change

The 2005 season is described in the report *'The Economic Significance of the Australian Alpine Resorts'.* The estimates of economic benefit have been adjusted to allow like for like comparison. The considerations in making the adjustments to 2011 dollars are described in Chapter 10 of this report and include increases in:

- car entry costs into Victorian resorts;
- automotive fuel costs;
- sports participation prices;
- ski lift prices for New South Wales and Victorian resorts; and
- all CPI groups (excluding housing).

From the above, the weighted average price increase to adjust the 2005 GSP estimates into 2011 prices is 24 per cent.

1.3.4 Changes in modelling methodology from 2005 winter season to 2011 winter season reports

Because of a significantly improved modelling methodology available in 2011, there has been a change in modelling methodology for the 2011 Alpine industry study compared to the 2005 estimates. The modelling methodology used in 2005 went from a national to State to regional modelling. The reverse modelling approach for the 2011 estimates is based at the LGA level with the State and national totals being the sum of the LGA outcomes. In 2005, the NIEIR regional model was a top down aggregated model.

Constant improvements in data base, industry disaggregation and structure now enable a bottom up methodology which is the ideal way to arrive at the final outcomes. This will impose a number of changes on the estimates. The impact of these changes is discussed in chapter 10 of this report.

1.3.5 The capital expenditure estimates

The estimates of capital expenditure allowance show that for 2010-11 the estimate is $135 million and this allowance is likely to be a conservative estimate. The capital expenditure estimate is described in greater detail in Chapter 10 of this report.

1.3.6 Regional impacts

The existence of the Alpine resorts provides very significant benefits to regional areas adjoining these resorts. Many of the Alpine shires have high levels of structural unemployment so the Alpine industry is very important in improving employment outcomes for residents of these regions.

The benefits to the economies of the local government areas (LGAs) where the Alpine resorts are located close by are described in this section. The estimates of economic benefit given in this section are described in terms of the value of headline gross regional product, that is, the total industry value added generated within boundaries of the LGA. The figures in this section are for 2011. Subsets of these values are also provided in this report for local gross product (residents) and local gross product (industry).

Snowy River Shire

The headline gross regional product generated by the Alpine resorts in the Snowy River Shire was $561.6 million, or 57 per cent of the LGA total. Total annual resident employment opportunities generated were 3698, which is 59.8 per cent of the LGA total.

Tumut Shire

The headline gross regional product generated by the Alpine resorts in the Tumut Shire, which serves Selwyn Snowfield, was $14.1 million, or 1.9 per cent of the LGA total. Total annual resident employment opportunities generated were 281, which is 5 per cent of the LGA total.

Alpine Shire

The Alpine shire, which serves the Alpine resorts of Falls Creek and Mt Hotham, the headline gross regional product generated was $261.9 million, or 22.4 per cent of the LGA total. Total annual resident employment opportunities generated were 3097, which is 44.1 per cent of the LGA total.

Mansfield Shire

Mansfield Shire contains the Alpine resorts of Mt Buller and Mt Stirling. As a result of the winter snow sports season and the popularity of these resorts, the headline gross regional product generated was $153.2 million, or 23 per cent of the LGA total. Total annual resident employment opportunities generated were 1956, which is 43.6 per cent of the LGA total.

Murrindindi Shire

The Alpine resort of Lake Mountain is located in Murrindindi Shire and the resort contributes $3.5 million to the LGA's headline gross regional product. Total annual resident employment opportunities generated by the Alpine resort were 119, which is 1.8 per cent of the LGA total. It is important to note the impact of the 2009 Victorian bushfires in relation to Lake Mountain and the Shire of Murrindindi. In the fires the Shire lost approximately 60 per cent of its accommodation capacity, that is, the beds that directly serviced winter visitors. Currently, capacity is being re-established in the region, this will mean that over time the winter alpine economic impact on the region can be expected to increase by a multiple of between 1 and 2.

Baw Baw Shire

The resort of Mt Baw Baw is located in Baw Baw Shire and the resort contributes $7.5 million to the LGA's headline gross regional product. Total annual equivalent employment opportunities generated by the Alpine resort were 178, which is 0.8 per cent of the LGA total.

1.4 Summary of survey findings

1.4.1 Visitor survey

Visitor surveys were conducted at the resorts, in the snow sports areas, around lift queues and inside resort buildings. Visitor surveys were also conducted in neighbouring towns, again in the street and within shopping centres and other public buildings. The survey methodology aimed to achieve a random sample of visitors so that the study could capture the full range of visitor types to the Alpine regions. All surveys were conducted by a trained interviewer who completed the survey while speaking with the visitor. The number of visitors covered by the survey is shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Visitor survey statistics				
	VIC 2005	NSW 2005	VIC 2011	NSW 2011
Total visitors covered by survey	12,278	8345	14,510	9,096
Average group size	5.7	5.8	6.7	6.6

Figure 1.1: Proportion of visitors' expenditure in 2005 and 2011

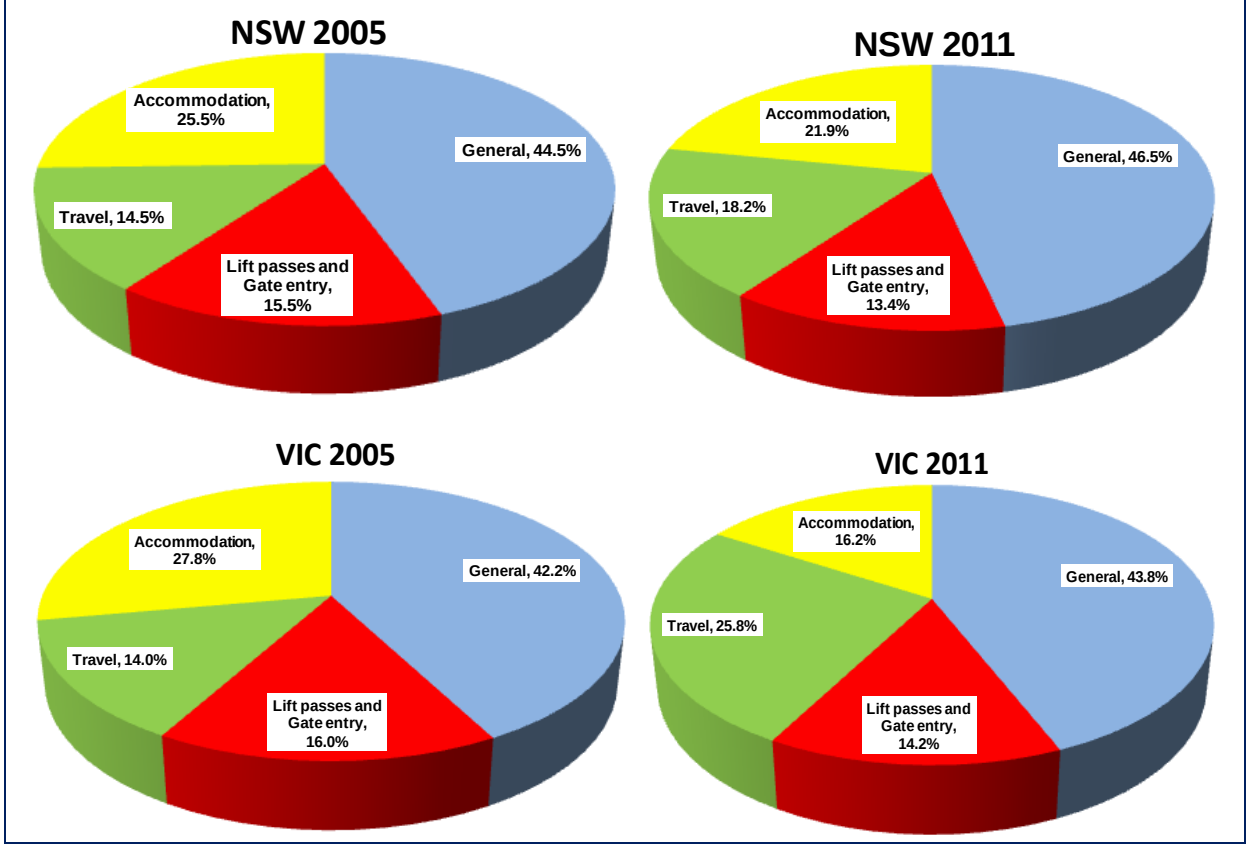


Figure 1.1 shows the changes in spending patterns when 2005 and 2011 Alpine winter surveys are compared. What is noteworthy are the changes in the proportion of total expenditure that relate to accommodation and travel, particularly as they relate to the Victorian Alpine resorts. The proportion of accommodation expenditure in total visitor expenditure in both New South Wales and Victoria Alpine resorts decreased in 2011 when compared with the 2005 survey results, while the proportion of travel expenditure in 2011, especially to and from Victoria Alpine resorts increase significantly.

Table 1.3 shows where the visitors to the Alpine resorts live. The survey results show that approximately 72 per cent of visitors using a resort reside in the same state as the resort. Victorian resorts received more visitors from South Australia while New South Wales resorts were the preferred destinations of residents of Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory. Victorian resorts also attracted a slightly higher proportion of their visitors from Western Australia and overseas.

Table 1.3 Where the visitors came from (per cent)

Place of residence	Visitors to New South Wales resorts 2005	Visitors to New South Wales resorts 2011	Difference	Visitors to Victorian resorts 2005	Visitors to Victorian resorts 2011	Difference
New South Wales	73.43	72.53	-0.9	9.30	8.00	-1.3
Victoria	3.35	3.14	-0.21	73.68	72.80	-0.88
Queensland	10.39	11.54	1.15	5.61	4.46	-1.15
South Australia	0.77	1.75	0.98	5.05	6.93	1.88
Western Australia	1.39	2.05	0.66	3.79	3.30	-0.49
Tasmania	0.56	0.22	-0.34	0.89	1.07	0.18
Northern Territory	0.07	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.28	0.09
Australian Capital Territory	8.30	6.79	-1.51	0.33	0.42	0.09
Overseas	1.74	1.83	0.09	1.17	2.74	1.57

While overseas visitors to the Alpine resorts remain a small proportion of total visitation, they make an important contribution to the Australian Alpine winter industry. There are significant changes in the composition of country of origin of these overseas visitors when the 2005 and 2011 surveys are compared. The highest proportion of overseas visitors to Australian Alpine resorts came from Malaysia, followed by Singapore, Hong Kong, Indonesia and the United Kingdom in 2011. Asian visitors comprised the majority of the overseas visitors (72.6 per cent) while European visitors comprised 16.7 per cent. In the 2005 survey, the highest proportion of overseas visitors was from New Zealand, followed by the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada.

Table 1.4 Overseas visitors origin

Continent	2011 Survey (%)	2005 Survey (%)
Asia	73	34
Europe	17	38
North America	5	11
South America	4	4
NZ	2	13

1.4.2 Business survey

The businesses surveyed included ski lift operators, ski equipment hire, resorts, hotels, lodges, motels, B&Bs and serviced apartments, retailers and transport operators. Nearly 50 per cent of the businesses surveyed were small businesses with a season turnover of less than $125,000.

Around 38 per cent of businesses surveyed in the New South Wales resorts did not operate in the non-winter periods. For Victorian resorts this proportion was lower at 30 per cent.

Of those Alpine industry businesses surveyed, nearly 75 per cent stated that they did not have an online retail site selling directly to consumers. If businesses had introduced an online retail shop, this accounted for nearly one third of their trading activity. Twenty-six per cent of all businesses survey stated that the Internet was impacting their sales and this impact was significant at a reported average impact of 37.5 per cent of sales.

1.4.3 Employee survey

The survey results show the growing importance of Alpine industry employment to local communities.

Table 1.5(a) Employee place of residence (Victorian resorts)		
Statistical district	**2005 (%)**	**2011 (%)**
Ovens-Murray(Victoria)	13	26
Melbourne(Victoria)	30	20
Gippsland(Victoria)	3	9
East Gippsland(Victoria)	5	7
Goulburn(Victoria)	4	6
Adelaide(South Australia)	8	4
Moreton(Queensland)	2	4
Other	35	24

Table 1.5(b) Employee place of residence (New South Wales resorts)		
Statistical district	**2005 (%)**	**2011 (%)**
South Eastern (New South Wales)	23	46
Sydney (New South Wales)	17	23
Moreton (Queensland)	4	10
Brisbane (Queensland)	6	5
Illawarra (New South Wales)	3	5
Hunter (New South Wales)	5	3
Mid-North Coast (New South Wales)	3	3
Other	39	5

Employees with an overseas place of residence made up 13.8 per cent of the survey sample for the Victorian Alpine resorts and 16.7 per cent for the New South Wales Alpine resorts. The main country of origin for overseas employees in the Australian Alpine resorts was the United States, followed by the United Kingdom, Canada and Austria. Anecdotal evidence suggests that at least some of the earnings by overseas employees are spent during their stay in Australia, in the Alpine resorts and Alpine regions as well as during travel to other parts of Australia.

1.5 Factors influencing the Alpine industry and its economic activity

Some of the key strategic issues facing the Alpine industry include the following.

1. Market conditions are changing including significant changes to the ethnic composition of visitors particularly an increase in the number of Asian visitors participating in Alpine sports.
2. The electronic and social media have joined the influences that determine mountain use. This could include more rapid response to weather changes and snow conditions and changes in duration of stay at the resorts and surrounding towns.

3. Retail business, particularly in relation to the purchase of snow sports equipment and clothing, has been impacted by:

   (a) increasing use of online shopping, with the key issue being how do small retail businesses in the regional setting compete with major international suppliers?

   (b) changing ethnic composition; and

   (c) differing customer behaviour and spending patterns.

4. Climate change and its likely impact on Alpine regions have started to focus future planning initiatives towards diversifying regional economic activity away from the short winter season. This is to better spread the cost of infrastructure and business opportunities throughout the year. One key winter adaptation response in relation to climate change has been the increasing importance of snow making to the success of Alpine resorts. Planning considerations include what other strategies might best serve the Alpine regions in coming years?

5. The questions that arise are: how much capacity do the Alpine industry's small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have to deal with the complex and rapid changes to market circumstances and how effective is knowledge diffusion within the Alpine industry in assisting businesses serving the sector to navigate change?

2. Introduction

This report has been prepared by The National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) for the Alpine Resorts Co-ordinating Council ('Council'), the Australian Ski Areas Association ('ASAA') and the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and other Victorian, NSW and Tasmanian government and industry bodies who wish to undertake an assessment of the economic significance of the Alpine Resort Industry to their surrounding regions, the States and the Commonwealth.

Alpine Resorts create numerous direct and indirect economic impacts. Some of the more significant areas are:

- investment and expenditure on development, service provision, marketing, staff training, infrastructure, recreational activities and environmental management within alpine resorts;
- importing, wholesaling and retailing of specialised alpine equipment and clothing (such as skiing and snowboarding);
- servicing the associated demand for goods and services within the resorts and in neighbouring regional centres such as Bright, Mansfield, Marysville, Mt Beauty, Omeo and Warragul in Victoria and Jindabyne, Berridale, Cooma, Adaminaby and Tumut in New South Wales;
- providing employment (seasonal and full-time) in the construction, service and transport sectors within and outside of resorts: and
- creating investment in alpine and sub-alpine centres:
    - (i) in new or expanded businesses or enterprises to directly service visitors or support the provision of services by others;
    - (ii) in the construction industry, by promoting the building of new accommodation/services; and
    - (iii) in infrastructure to service the expanding resorts.

The Alpine Resorts have been the subject of previous studies dating back to the 1990s. Benchmarking against the most recent previous study, *'The Economic Significance of the Australian Alpine Resorts' (July 2006)* has been completed in this report.

Within Victoria the Alpine Resorts of Falls Creek, Lake Mountain, Mt Baw Baw, Mt Buller, Mt Hotham and Mt Stirling, as well as the Mt Buffalo Resort are the primary study area, however, it also includes areas located outside the study area that are directly affected by activities associated with the Victorian Alpine Resort Industry (VARI), including local regional towns, and industry specific retail and wholesale industries serving the visitors to the Victorian resorts, such as the ski and snowboard retail and wholesale industry in Victoria.

The New South Wales Alpine Resorts comprise Thredbo, Perisher, Charlotte Pass and Mount Sewlyn and from the primary study area of New South Wales. The study has also considered the impacts on related areas to the industry located outside of the NSW Alpine Resorts, including local regional towns.

Two Tasmanian Resorts, Ben Lomond and Mt Mawson, are also considered in the report.

The purpose of the project is to obtain reliable knowledge about the economic significance of the Alpine Resort Industry, specifically:

- to identify the economic contribution of the Alpine Resort Industry for the State (New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania) as well as the Commonwealth;
- to convey the relative economic importance of the Resorts to those public sector organisations involved in infrastructure provision and support services in relation to their own budget setting and strategic planning; and
- to communicate to the community and the private sector investors the level and nature of economic activity attributable to resorts, both direct and indirect and within and outside resorts, so as to encourage sound investment.

Research for this report was undertaken for the following locations:

Victoria

(a) All the land making up the following resorts:

Falls Creek;

Lake Mountain;

Mt Baw Baw;

Mt Buller;

Mt Buffalo;

Mt Hotham; and

Mt Stirling.

(b) Regional centres including the towns of:

Bright;

Mansfield;

Marysville;

Mt Beauty;

Omeo;

Warragul;

Porepunkah and Myrtleford; and

Moe/Morwell/Traralgon.

New South Wales

(a) All the land making up the following alpine resorts:

Thredbo;

Perisher;

Charlotte Pass; and

Selwyn Snowfields.

(b) Regional centres and major en-route centres, including the towns of:

Jindabyne;

Berridale;

Cooma;

Adaminaby;

Tumut; and

Albury.

Tasmania

(a) All the land making up the following alpine resorts:

Ben Lomond; and

Mt Mawson.

The Alpine resorts of Victoria and New South Wales are important as they attract considerable numbers of local and interstate visitors. The presence of Alpine resorts in Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania means that most snow sports enthusiasts, who would otherwise have travelled overseas to ski, spend their money in the Australian economy instead.

The Alpine resorts are of significant economic benefit to the regions located near the resorts. They also influence the distribution of economic activity within the three resort states.

The important task of this report is to redefine and update the economic significance of the Australian Alpine resorts. The report identifies the enduring and significant economic contribution of the Alpine resorts and the value the resorts bring to the regions in which they are situated.

The value of the resorts to both state and regional economies identified in this report clearly demonstrate that the resorts should not be allowed to become under-resourced in terms of their public infrastructure and general investment. This ongoing requirement includes investment in infrastructure, technology, accommodation and services. Importantly the report demonstrates that investment in the Alpine resorts will boost economic activity in regions where unemployment would become significantly more of an issue if the Alpine industry and resorts were to decline through a lack of ongoing investment in the industry. Because of the significant and highly regionalised economic benefit delivered by the Alpine resorts to their regions it would be extremely difficult to replace this economic benefit from other industry sector activity should the Alpine resorts decline through lack of appropriate levels of investment.

3. Study objectives and methodology

This section describes the objectives of the study and how the results were established. The study included an extensive survey conducted in the resorts and surrounding towns. Visitor surveys were conducted face to face and business and employee surveys were delivered to local businesses and collected when complete.

3.1 Study objectives

The objectives of the study are to quantify:

- the economic benefits that are generated by Alpine resorts for New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, the rest of Australia and Australia as a whole;
- the regional benefits generated by Alpine resorts, where the relevant regions are the Local Government Areas (LGAs) of New South Wales and Victoria; and
- the distribution of sub-regional economic benefits of Alpine resorts for the LGAs that contain the Alpine resorts.

3.2 Study methodology

To be a driver of economic activity in a state, a resort has to attract additional expenditures to the state that would not have been made if the resort had not existed. To be a driver of economic activity at the State level an Alpine resort needs to attract tourists from interstate or overseas or to attract locals who would otherwise have gone overseas.

Many interstate or international visitors visit the resorts because they are already nearby for other reasons. Hence, it is important to identify the net additional interstate and international visitors, defined as the interstate and international visitors who visited the state specifically to visit the Alpine resorts or extended their stay to do so.

The expectation is that those who visit Alpine resorts within their state of residence would, if the resort were not there, spend their money on other recreational pursuits in the state. However, own-resident expenditures in resorts can still have a net positive stimulus to a State if they:

- encourage expenditures that would not have been made otherwise (that is, reduce household savings);
- prevent the leakages of expenditures to other states or overseas if, in the absence of the resorts, residents would have travelled outside the state; and
- persuade residents to spend on goods and services that have a lower import content compared to the expenditures they would have made in the absence of the resorts.

The first step of the methodology was to design a questionnaire to generate the information required and to survey Alpine resort visitors over the peak of the snow season. For this study the survey was conducted in the months of July and August, at the peak of the 2011 winter season.

Surveys were also conducted with employees and businesses within the Alpine resorts and in towns near the resorts. The employee survey findings were used to calculate the benefits to states and regions of employee income that had been directly generated from the Alpine resorts. The business survey findings were used to assist estimation of the sub-regional distribution of economic activity (Figure 3.1).

Estimates of total visitor numbers to resorts were obtained and combined with survey results to obtain total and net additional expenditures. For state residents, net additional expenditures required the use of household expenditure models to estimate the savings effect and the impact of resulting expenditure. The estimates of net additional expenditures were then processed through an inter-grated input-output model linked by interregional trade flows for all Australian LGAs. The national and state aggregates are the sum of LGA outcomes.

As Figures 3.1(a) and 3.1(b) indicate, the 2011 methodology differs from the methodology applied in 2005. The core calculations in 2005 were conducted at the state and national level with the LGA results constrained to national/state outcomes. This has consequences for the comparability of the estimates which are explored in Chapter 10 below.

Figure 3.1(a): Steps in application of study methodology – 2011

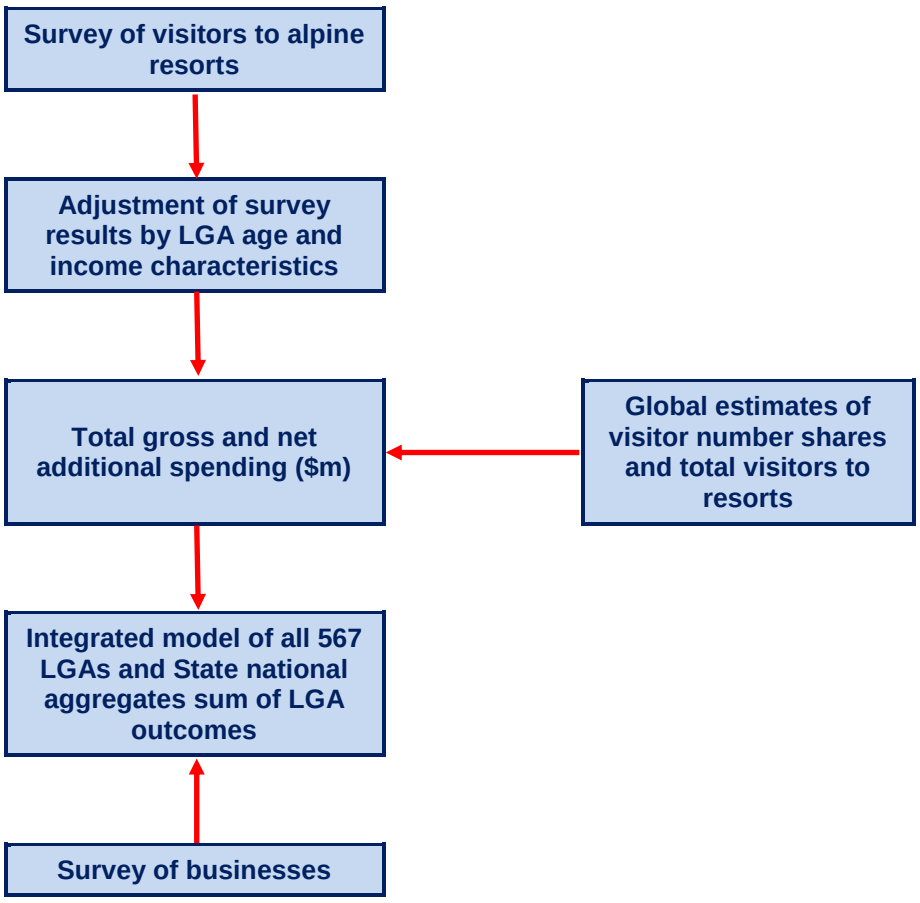
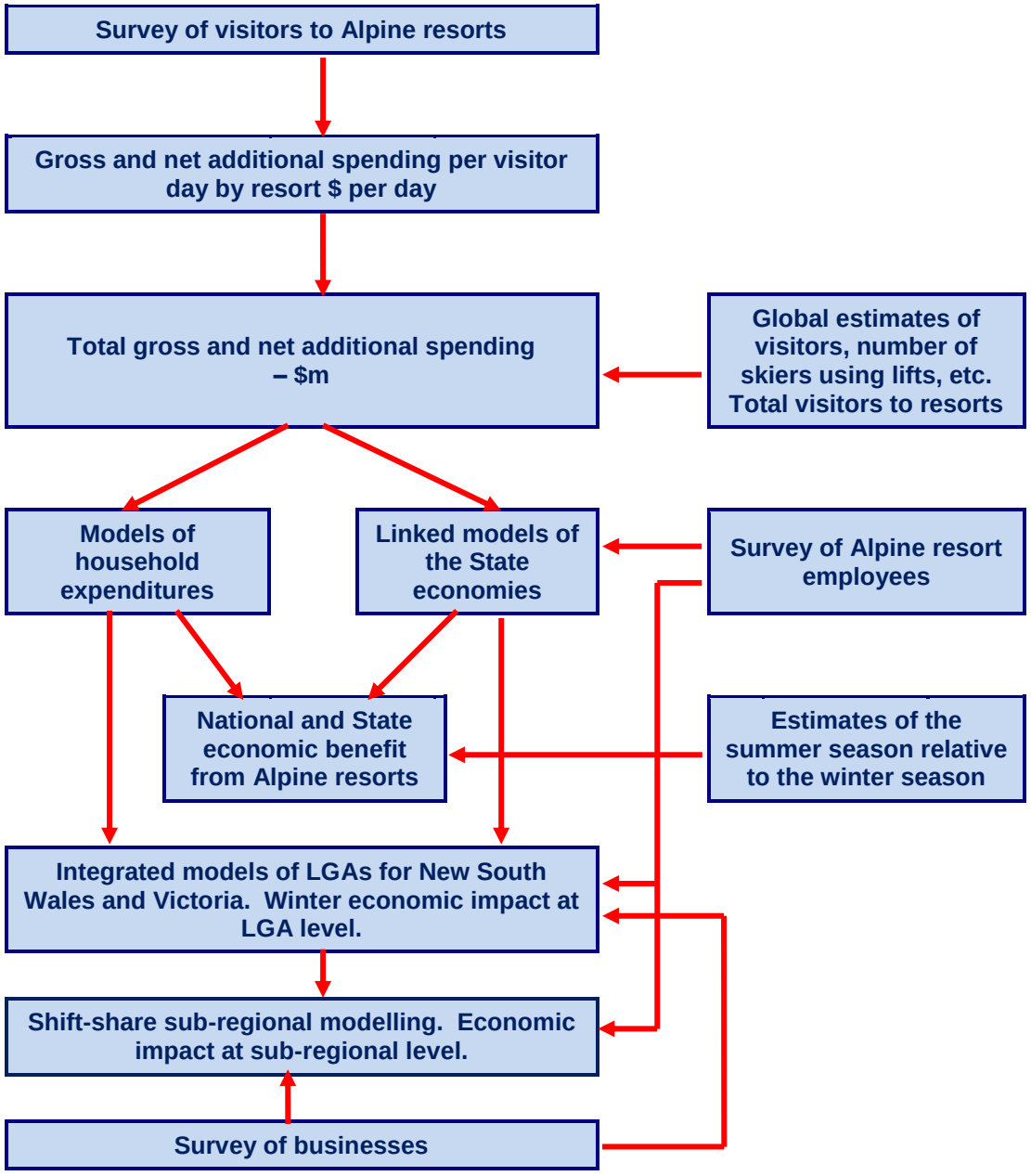


Figure 3.1(b): Steps in application of study methodology – 2005



4. The Alpine industry

4.1 The Alpine resorts

An Alpine resort is defined as an area which has been developed for snow sports activities. Such an area may include diverse supporting infrastructure such as accommodation, ski lifts, ski hire, restaurants and other businesses, but some Alpine resorts simply comprise snow sports areas with little or no other supporting infrastructure.

The Alpine resorts industry is located in three Eastern Australian states, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. Alpine resorts are an important part of the Australian tourism industry and Alpine activities generate significant benefits to the resort areas themselves and also to surrounding towns. The local economies surrounding the resorts rely heavily on the Alpine industry for employment and local business activity. The Alpine industry provides employment for younger workers who might otherwise be attracted out of their regions to look for employment in larger centres.

The Alpine resorts in Australia are located in areas of great environmental sensitivity. The total Alpine environment in Australia is small, approximately 0.2 per cent of the total land mass.

The Alpine industry and snow sports have evolved to create a great diversity of activities and sports. Specific snow sport disciplines have developed in Australia as they have in the major resorts around the world. Strong influences on Australian snow sports culture and fashion come from the United States, Canada, Europe and increasingly Asia. Snowboarding has become a major snow sport, strengthening the long existing synergies between snow sport and the skateboard and surfing culture and traditions of Australian beach resorts.

New trends are influencing the Alpine resorts. Changing technologies and the influence of social media are changing the way that visitors interact with the resorts and their businesses. The information society, the growth of social media and the Internet means that snow sports enthusiasts obtain information about changing snow conditions in new ways. This means a stronger response to good and poor snow conditions and changing patterns of mountain use.

Greater participation in snow sports is also evident from Australia's Asian communities and the opportunities to develop higher levels of visitation and greater levels of participation in snow sports in this group appear to be significant.

The technology for grooming and making snow has had a significant impact on the Australian industry. In the Australian Alps, making snow and grooming snow on the slopes are very important, keeping the industry viable by extending the season and quality of the snow surface throughout the season and improving the visitor experience.

The growth and increased sophistication of snow sports owes much to improvements in the snow sports equipment and clothing which are supplied from global markets. Snow sports have also driven growth in the local service industries which provide food, accommodation, transport and entertainment to Alpine visitors. Online shopping now poses a significant dilemma for parts of the Alpine sports retail sector.

In terms of resort legislation there is an important difference between Victoria and New South Wales:

- in Victoria the resorts are not part of a National Park, though most of them are surrounded by National Parks; while
- in New South Wales the resorts are part of the Kosciuszko National Park and, therefore, must comply with the requirements of the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974) and the Kosciuszko National Park Plan of Management.

4.1.1 Accessibility

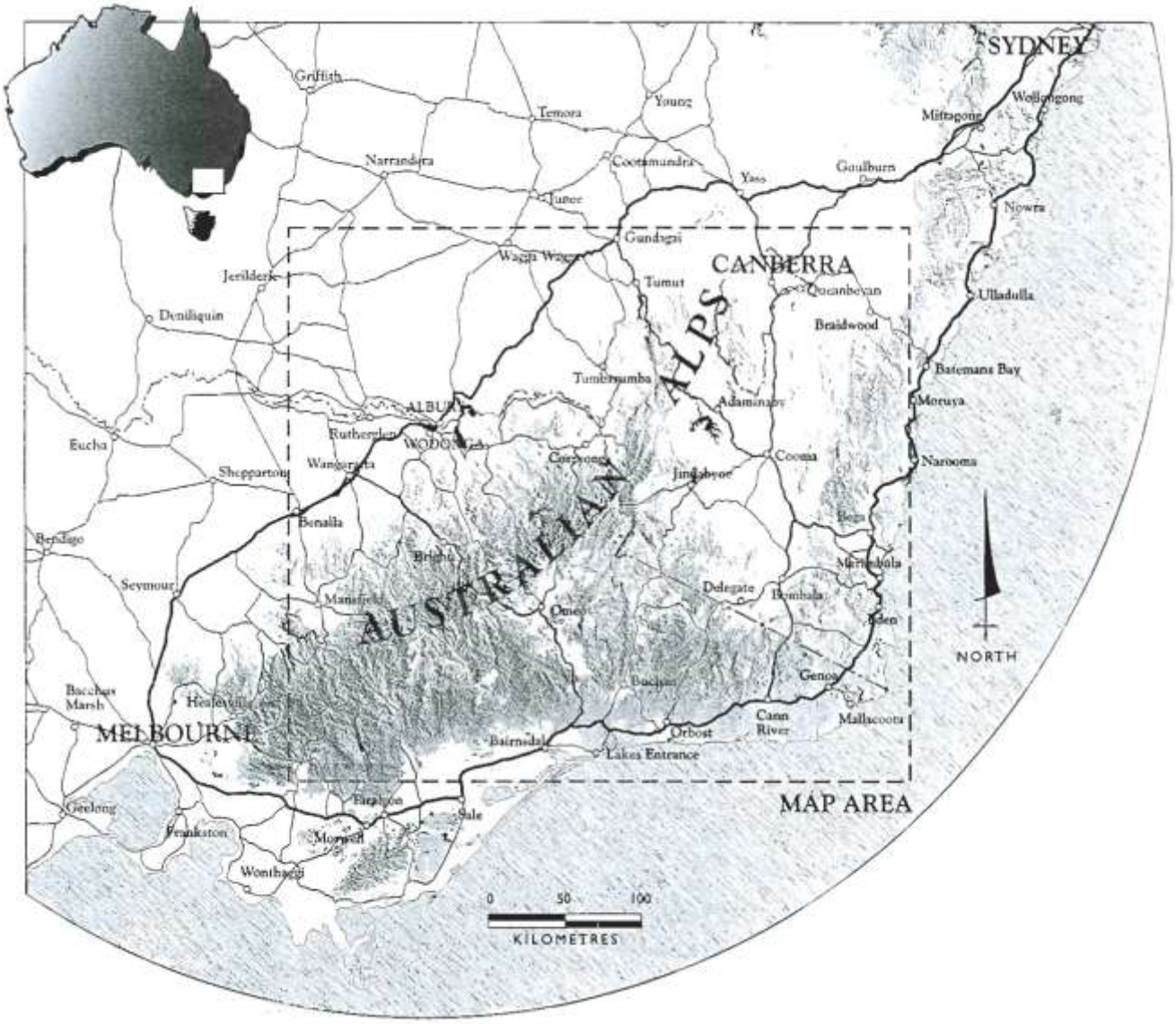
Table 4.1 gives the travelling times from Sydney and Melbourne (by motor transport) to the Alpine resorts.

There is air access to Mt Hotham (the airport is 20 kilometres from the resort) with direct flights to Hotham Airport from Sydney and Melbourne. Direct flights from Sydney are also available at the Snowy Mountains airport, which is a one hour drive from the Thredbo and Perisher resorts.

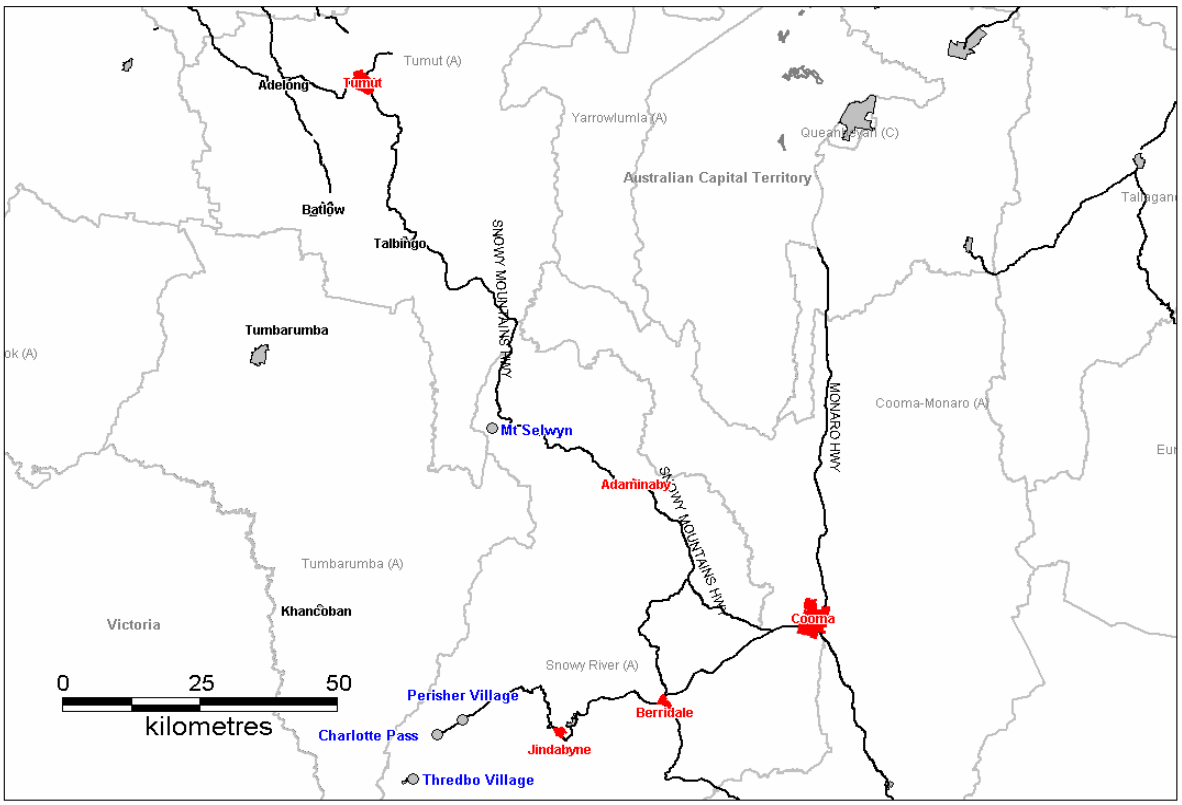
Table 4.1 Driving times from Sydney and Melbourne to the Alpine resorts

Resort	Drive time Sydney	Drive time Melbourne
Falls Creek	1 day	4.5 hours
Lake Mountain	–	2 hours
Mt Baw Baw	–	2 hours
Mt Buller	1 day	3 hours
Mt Stirling	1 day	3 hours
Mt Buffalo	1 day	4 hours
Mt Hotham	1 day	4.5 hours
Dinner Plain	1 day	4.7 hours
Thredbo	5 hours	6 hours
Perisher	6 hours	7 hours
Charlotte Pass	6 hours	7 hours
Selwyn Snowfields	5.5 hours	6 hours

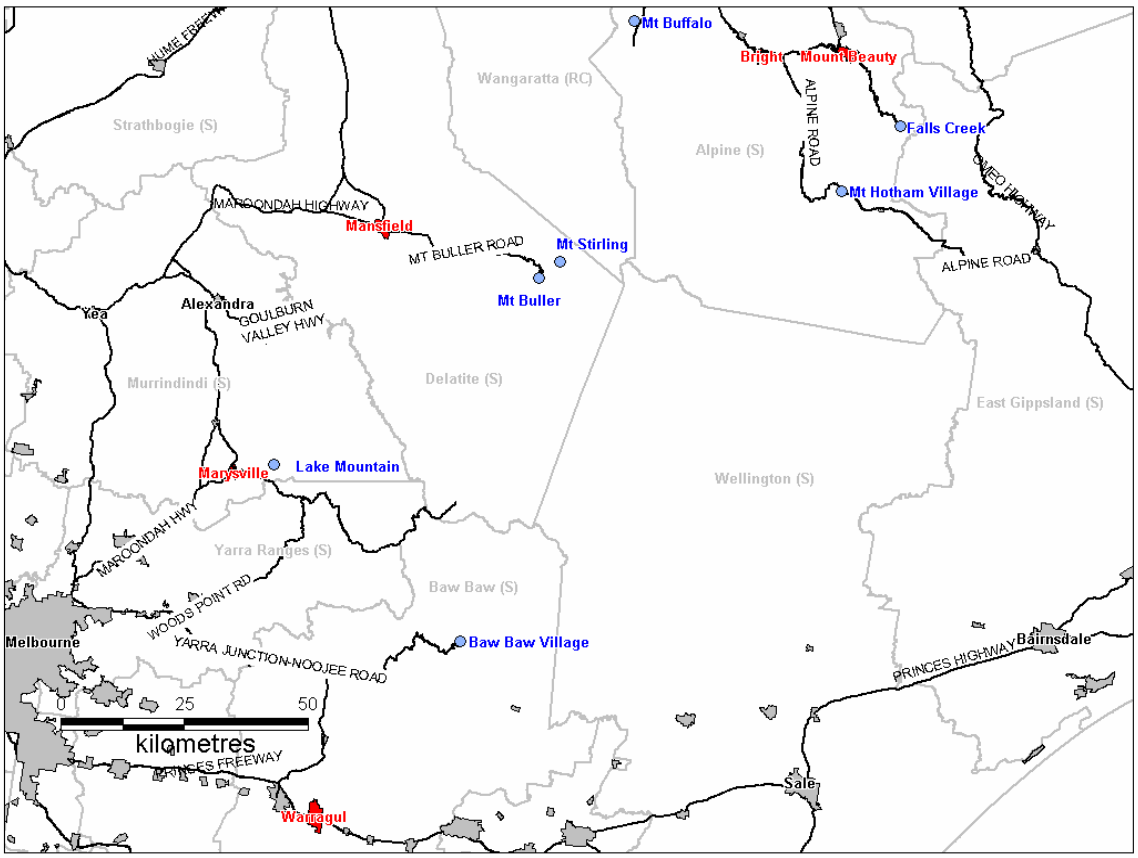
4.1.2 Location of the New South Wales and Victorian Alpine areas



New South Wales Alpine resorts



Victorian Alpine resorts



4.1.3 The resorts

Each of the resorts in Victoria and New South Wales has developed its own character. Each resort offers a different feel and experience in terms of on-mountain activities, including challenges of terrain and the range of facilities, entertainment and accommodation provided.

Australian Alpine resorts have been good at managing variable climatic conditions and have responded to these challenges by innovation, including increased snow making, snow grooming and diversifying product offerings.

4.1.4 The Victorian Alpine resorts

The largest Alpine resorts in Victoria are Mount Buller, Falls Creek and Mount Hotham which account for 70 to 80 per cent of total visitors.

Falls Creek

Falls Creek has a village atmosphere. The resort is approximately four and a half hours drive from Melbourne. Its development was historically linked to the Kiewa Valley hydro electricity scheme which was constructed after the war. The existence of Rocky Valley dam close to the village enhances its year round potential.

Falls Creek provides access to the Bogong High Plains. In addition to Alpine snow sports, the resort offers cross-country skiing and hosts the Kangaroo Hoppet, which is part of a significant international series of cross-country events.

Table 4.2 Snapshot of Falls Creek	
Highest altitude (elevation metres)	1,849
Highest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,780
Lowest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,500
Number of lifts	15
Skiable area (hectares)	450
Snow making area (hectares)	100
Cross-country trails (kilometres)	65
Number of beds at resort	5,100
Snow sports terrain	
Advanced (%)	23
Intermediate (%)	60
Beginner (%)	17

Lake Mountain

Lake Mountain is a cross-country resort, located on a plateau approximately 120 kilometres to the north east of Melbourne. It has no overnight accommodation but is accessible on a day-trip basis from Melbourne with a driving time of about two hours. Visitor numbers have decreased significantly over the last two decades with poor snow sports seasons impacting on visitor numbers, although numbers have begun to increase again because of relatively good seasons and the growing interest from first time visitors to Alpine resorts, particularly from Asian communities.

Lake Mountains' accessibility to Melbourne and inexpensive nature make it a very important resort for introducing newcomers to snow sports. The resort was extensively damaged during the 2009 bushfires. Nearby Marysville, which previously complemented the resort with approximately 3,000 beds and commercial services, is being re-built after being almost totally destroyed.

Table 4.3	**Snapshot of Lake Mountain**
Highest altitude (elevation metres)	1,490
Base altitude (metres)	1,340
Skiable area (hectares)	590
Snow making area (hectares)	3
Groomed Ski trails (kilometres)	37
Number of beds at Marysville and Triangle area	400+
Snow sports terrain	
Advanced (%)	11
Intermediate (%)	64
Beginner (%)	25

Mt Baw Baw

Mt Baw Baw caters for a range of snow sport activities. It is about 170 kilometres from Melbourne with a driving time of about two hours. It is an important beginner area catering especially to Melbourne's eastern and southern suburbs, particularly for those interested in a low cost introduction to snow sports.

Table 4.4	**Snapshot of Mt Baw Baw**
Highest altitude (elevation metres)	1,564
Highest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,560
Lowest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,450
Number of lifts	7
Skiable area (hectares)	37
Snow making area (hectares)	10
Cross-country trails (kilometres)	10
Number of beds at resort	700
Snow sports terrain	
Advanced (%)	11
Intermediate (%)	64
Beginner (%)	25

Mt Buller

Mt Buller Alpine Resort, in terms of visitor numbers, is the largest Victorian Alpine resort. It is a sophisticated and well developed resort with a diverse range of activities comparable to those found anywhere in the Australian Alps. It has developed a significant program of year round events to better utilise the resorts extensive facilities.

Table 4.5 Snapshot of Mt Buller	
Highest altitude (elevation metres)	1,804
Highest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,790
Lowest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,390
Number of lifts	22
Skiable area (hectares)	263
Snow making area (hectares)	100
Cross-country trails (kilometres)	9
Number of beds at resort	7,500
Snow sports terrain	
Advanced (%)	30
Intermediate (%)	45
Beginner (%)	25

Mt Stirling

Close to Mt Buller, Mt Stirling is the only Victorian Alpine resort to receive more summer visitors than winter visitors. Summer activities include bush walking, camping, fishing, horse riding and four-wheel driving. The drive time from Melbourne is similar to that for Mt Buller. There is no overnight accommodation available.

Table 4.6 Snapshot of Mt Stirling	
Highest altitude (elevation metres)	1,749
Base altitude (metres)	1,340
Ski trails (kilometres)	65
Terrain (cross-country)	
Advanced (%)	20
Intermediate (%)	60
Beginner (%)	20

Mt Buffalo

Mt Buffalo became a National Park in 1898 and is one of Australia's oldest National Parks. The park covers 31,000 hectares and includes the historic Mt Buffalo Chalet (built in 1910). The resort is used both for winter sports and summer recreation. The mountain provides cross-country skiing, including 15 kilometres of marked trails, with tobogganing and general activity areas at Cresta Valley, following the destruction by bushfire of accommodation and facilities for alpine snow sports in late 2006.

The towns of Bright, Porepunkah and Myrtleford are important regional towns which have economic links to Mt Buffalo. Porepunkah has two ski hire businesses and relies heavily on Mt Buffalo for its business activity. Myrtleford, a gateway to the North Eastern resorts (not only Mt Buffalo) and has a major ski hire business. The town has a population of 3,500 and is located in the northern foothills of the Mt Buffalo Range adjacent the Ovens River, Happy Valley Creek and Barwidgee Creek.

Table 4.7	**Snapshot of Mt Buffalo**
Highest altitude (elevation metres)	1,723
Ski trails (kilometres)	15

Mt Hotham

The Mt Hotham resort is built almost on the top of the mountain, which gives the village a unique character in world terms as almost all ski villages are nestled at the foot of the ski field. Mt Hotham can be accessed by plane, serviced by its own airport a mere 20 kilometres from the ski slopes. The resort works in close association with the freehold village of Dinner Plain 11 kilometres away.

Table 4.8	**Snapshot of Mt Hotham**
Highest altitude (elevation metres)	1,861
Highest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,845
Lowest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,450
Number of lifts	13
Skiable area (hectares)	300
Snow making area (hectares)	36
Cross-country trails (kilometres)	30
Number of beds at resort (including Dinner Plain)	7000+
Snow sports terrain	
Advanced (%)	40
Intermediate (%)	40
Beginner (%)	20

Dinner Plain

Dinner Plain is an Alpine Village situated half way between the Mt Hotham Resort and the airport. The purpose-built village, elevation 1,520 metres, contains more than 200 chalets and lodges. A network of ski trails surrounds the village including a cross-country trail to Mt Hotham. There is one ski lift and a shuttle bus service connects Dinner Plain to Mt Hotham. It is freehold land administered in a fashion more closely resembling normal local governance in Victoria and so provides an interesting contrast to the issues raised by the lease holdings in the other Alpine resorts.

4.1.5 The New South Wales Alpine resorts

The New South Wales Resorts are located within the Kosciuszko National Park. The park covers some 690,000 hectares and receives around two million visitors each year (source: New South Wales Government). In winter the majority of visitors (around 70 per cent) come to the resorts for snow sports related activity and snow sightseeing.

The town of Jindabyne is the gateway to the major New South Wales Alpine resorts of Perisher, Thredbo and Charlotte Pass Village. The town has grown rapidly as a retail centre and accommodation provider and the major employers in the town are in the tourism/recreation sectors.

Thredbo

Thredbo Village is located 37 kilometres from Jindabyne along the Alpine Way on the southern slopes of the Thredbo Valley in Kosciuszko National Park. Development of Thredbo Village started in the late 1950s. It operates year round and provides popular summer and winter activities including Alpine skiing, snowboarding, bushwalking, golf, tennis, trout-fishing and high altitude training at the Thredbo Alpine Training Centre. A number of music festivals held during the summer months see the village experience visitation comparable to peak winter periods.

Table 4.9 Snapshot of Thredbo	
Highest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	2,037
Lowest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,365
Number of lifts	14
Skiable area (hectares)	480
Snow making area (hectares)	120
Cross-country trails (kilometres)	80
Maximum number of beds permitted at resort*	4,820
Current number of beds at resort	4,362
Snow sports terrain	
Advanced (%)	17
Intermediate (%)	67
Beginner (%)	16

Note: * Maximum bed numbers as approved in the 2006 Kosciuszko National Park Plan of Management.

Perisher

The existing resort was formed in 1995 by the merger of the Perisher/Smiggins and Blue Cow/Guthega resorts.

The 1980s brought significant change to the way the Perisher Range was utilised during winter months. Two major developments drove this change. The Skitube was built to ease access problems to Perisher and extended to enable the development of the Blue Cow Resort. The Skitube has made a significant improvement to access particularly in poor weather and has also reduced the need for car parking in the resort. Of key significance are the plans to develop a new village centre on the car park at Perisher Valley.

Table 4.10 Snapshot of Perisher	
Highest altitude (elevation metres)	2,054
Highest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	2,034
Lowest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,605
Number of lifts	47
Skiable area (hectares)	1,245
Snow making area (hectares)	53
Cross-country trails (kilometres)	104
Maximum number of beds permitted at Perisher range resorts*	4,952
Current number of beds in Perisher Range	4,013
Snow sports terrain	
Advanced (%)	18
Intermediate (%)	60
Beginner (%)	22

Note: * Maximum bed numbers as approved in the 2006 Kosciuszko National Park Plan of Management.

Charlotte Pass

Charlotte Pass is unique in that the resort must be accessed by over-snow vehicles as the road is closed in winter.

Table 4.11 Snapshot of Charlotte Pass	
Highest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,945
Lowest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,760
Number of lifts	4
Skiable area (hectares)	50
Snow making area (hectares)	–
Ski trails (kilometres)	45
Maximum number of beds permitted at resort*	611
Current bed number at resort	611
Snow sports terrain	
Advanced (%)	10
Intermediate (%)	70
Beginner (%)	20

Note: * Maximum bed numbers as approved in the 2006 Kosciuszko National Park Plan of Management.

Selwyn Snowfields

Selwyn Snowfields is situated in the northern section of Kosciuszko National Park and has no overnight accommodation. The resort uses extensive snow-making systems which cover up to 80 per cent of the skiable terrain. There are 45 kilometres of marked trails for cross-country skiing. Selwyn Snowfields was created by the movement of the business that occupied the cradle of Australian skiing, Kiandra, to a more viable ski field.

Table 4.12 Snapshot of Selwyn Snowfields	
Highest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,614
Lowest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,492
Number of lifts	12
Skiable area (hectares)	45
Snow making area (hectares)	36
Ski trails (kilometres)	45
Maximum number of beds at resort*	50
Current bed numbers at resort	50
Snow sports terrain	
Advanced (%)	12
Intermediate (%)	48
Beginner (%)	40

Note: * Maximum bed numbers as approved in the 2006 Kosciuszko National Park Plan of Management. These beds are staff beds only as Mt Selwyn is a day resort.

4.1.6 The Tasmanian Alpine resorts

The two main ski sport areas in Tasmania are Mt Mawson in Southern Tasmania and Ben Lomond in North-Eastern Tasmania.

Ben Lomond

Ben Lomond is Tasmania's principal ski resort and the main focus of Alpine ski sports in Tasmania. Ben Lomond is a one hour drive from Launceston and a 2.5 hour drive from Hobart. Access to the village is by a spectacular Alpine road similar to those in the New Zealand club ski fields. The village is located at the foot of the snow sport area at an elevation of 1,450 metres. The resort offers commercial and club accommodation.

It is not unusual for Ben Lomond to have 30,000 winter visitors per annum, almost entirely residents of Tasmania – 40 per cent from Northern Tasmania and 49 per cent from Southern Tasmania. The Tasmanian Government is currently considering the further development of the Ben Lomond National Park including grooming and snowmaking.

Table 4.13 Snapshot of Ben Lomond	
Highest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,570
Lowest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,460
Number of lifts	6
Skiable area (hectares)	14
Snow making area (hectares)	–
Ski trails (kilometres)	6
Number of beds at resort	400
Snow sports terrain	
Advanced (%)	10
Intermediate (%)	53
Beginner (%)	37

Mt Mawson

Mt Mawson is located within the Mt Field National Park and is a 1.5 hour drive from Hobart. The ski area usually has sufficient cover for Alpine skiing and snowboarding from mid July to mid September. Mt Mawson claims to have one of the steepest runs in the country.

Table 4.14 Snapshot of Mt Mawson	
Highest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,300
Lowest lifted altitude (elevation metres)	1,250
Number of lifts	4
Skiable area (hectares)	–
Snow making area (hectares)	–
Number of beds at resort	–
Snow sports terrain	
Advanced (%)	20
Intermediate (%)	50
Beginner (%)	30

4.2 Surrounding towns – Victoria

The Alpine resorts in Victoria are supported by a number of regional towns that provide additional accommodation, equipment and clothing hire, restaurants and cafes for visitors.

The role of local towns is important in providing accommodation for staff working, either full time or on a seasonal basis, at the Alpine resorts. The surrounding towns are also important as they supply other goods and services to the Alpine resorts including trades and transport companies. These towns are important for regional tourism in areas such as the wine industry and specialist food and agriculture, all of which add to the visitor experience. The typical scenario is that the closer to a resort and the smaller the population of the town the greater the dependency on snow sport and Alpine tourism.

A brief description of the key towns helps in understanding the economic characteristics of the region.

Bright

Bright has a range of businesses that serve the Alpine industry, these include hostels, hotels, guest houses, restaurants, ski and snowboard equipment and snow sports clothing retail and hire.

The resident population of Bright was 2,163 in 2011, a slight increase when compared to 2006. The population of Bright in 2001 was 1715, so there has been population growth in the decade leading to 2011. The rate of population growth appears to have slowed in the most recent period. On census night, which falls during the snow season (as in 2011, the census night fell on 9 August), the population of Bright was recorded at 2,292 (2006 census) and 2,296 (2011 census) including visitors staying in the town on census night. The number employed in Bright in 2011 was 1,020, compared to 900 employed in 2001. The main areas of employment are accommodation, cafes and restaurants, retail, health care and social assistance.

Table 4.15 Snapshot of Bright

	Employment by industry 2006	
Industry type	**JTW estimate**	**Per cent**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	0.0
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	47	4.6
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0	0.0
Construction	64	6.3
Wholesale Trade	3	0.3
Retail Trade	148	14.5
Accommodation and Food Services	252	24.7
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	21	2.1
Information Media and Telecommunications	8	0.8
Financial and Insurance Services	20	2.0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	29	2.8
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	45	4.4
Administrative and Support Services	32	3.1
Public Administration and Safety	86	8.4
Education and Training	82	8.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	129	12.6
Arts and Recreation Services	14	1.4
Other Services	40	3.9
Total employed	**1020**	**100.0**

	Enumerated 2001	Enumerated 2006	Enumerated 2011
Population	2101	2292	2296
	Resident 2001	**Resident 2006**	**Resident 2011**
	1715	2112	2163

Note: The place of enumeration is the place at which the person is counted i.e. where he/she spent Census Night, which may not be where he/she usually lives.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Journey to Work (JTW) data and NIEIR modelling.

Mansfield

Mansfield is situated about two and a half hours by car to the north east of Melbourne and is a major gateway to Victoria's "High Country", chiefly the Mt Buller and Mt Stirling Alpine Resorts and the second largest inland water body in Australia – Lake Eildon.

The town of Mansfield had a resident population of 3,069 in 2011 and an employment base of 1,721 jobs in 2006. There has been a small increase in Mansfield's resident population since from 2006 of 220 people. Similarly, the resident population on census night also increased in the period from 3,039 in 2006 to 3,145 in 2011. Mansfield is very reliant on the Alpine industry. The main areas of employment are accommodation, cafes and restaurants, retail trade and equipment hire, health care and social assistance.

Table 4.16 Snapshot of Mansfield

	Employment by industry 2006	
Industry type	**JTW estimate**	**Per cent**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	23	1.3
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	69	4.0
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	3	0.2
Construction	124	7.2
Wholesale Trade	47	2.7
Retail Trade	351	20.4
Accommodation and Food Services	221	12.8
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	67	3.9
Information Media and Telecommunications	17	1.0
Financial and Insurance Services	17	1.0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	65	3.8
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	51	3.0
Administrative and Support Services	38	2.2
Public Administration and Safety	135	7.8
Education and Training	168	9.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	237	13.8
Arts and Recreation Services	10	0.6
Other Services	78	4.5
Total employed	**1721**	**100.0**

	Enumerated 2001	Enumerated 2006	Enumerated 2011
Population	2667	3039	3145
	Resident 2001	**Resident 2006**	**Resident 2011**
	2469	2849	3069

Source: ABS JTW and NIEIR.

Marysville

Marysville is situated in the foothills of the Great Dividing Range 96 kilometres to the east of Melbourne. The town and its economy are being rebuilt after the serious bushfires in the summer of the 2009. As a result of the fires there has been a significant population decrease from 2006 to 2011. The population is expected to increase again as the town recovers from the terrible events of 2009.

Table 4.17 Snapshot of Marysville

	Employment by industry 2006	
Industry type	**JTW estimate**	**Per cent**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	9	4.1
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	16	7.3
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0	0.0
Construction	9	4.1
Wholesale Trade	8	3.7
Retail Trade	14	6.4
Accommodation and Food Services	109	49.8
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	5	2.3
Information Media and Telecommunications	0	0.0
Financial and Insurance Services	2	0.9
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	6	2.7
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	2	0.9
Administrative and Support Services	0	0.0
Public Administration and Safety	6	2.7
Education and Training	19	8.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	3	1.4
Arts and Recreation Services	6	2.7
Other Services	5	2.3
Total employed	**219**	**100.0**

	Enumerated 2001	**Enumerated 2006**	**Enumerated 2011**
Population	607	623	244
	Resident 2001	**Resident 2006**	**Resident 2011**
	491	515	222

Source: ABS JTW and NIEIR.

Mt Beauty

Mt Beauty is located in the north-east of Victoria at the head of the Kiewa Valley. The town is located at the foot of the state's highest mountain, Mt Bogong.

In 2011, Mt Beauty had a resident population of 1,657 and an enumerated population of 1,726 suggesting that the town provided accommodation for an extra 69 people on census night of that year. The resident population of Mt Beauty has decreased by 48 since 2006. 580 people were employed in Mt Beauty in 2006. The main areas of employment are accommodation, cafes and restaurants, retail, health and social assistance. The town remains extremely popular as a base for tourists visiting the region.

Table 4.18 Snapshot of Mt Beauty

	Employment by industry 2006	
Industry type	**JTW estimate**	**Per cent**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15	2.6
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	18	3.1
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	57	9.8
Construction	30	5.2
Wholesale Trade	12	2.1
Retail Trade	73	12.6
Accommodation and Food Services	82	14.1
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	27	4.7
Information Media and Telecommunications	3	0.5
Financial and Insurance Services	6	1.0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	17	2.9
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	17	2.9
Administrative and Support Services	15	2.6
Public Administration and Safety	7	1.2
Education and Training	59	10.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	108	18.6
Arts and Recreation Services	13	2.2
Other Services	21	3.6
Total employed	**580**	**100.0**

	Enumerated 2001	**Enumerated 2006**	**Enumerated 2011**
Population	1632	1819	1726
	Resident 2001	**Resident 2006**	**Resident 2011**
	1473	1705	1657

Source: ABS JTW and NIEIR.

Warragul

In 2011, Warragul had a resident population of 13081. Warragul's population has grown by 1,583 since 2006. In 2006, the number employed by Warragul's businesses was 6,260. Census figures tend to demonstrate that Warragul is less influenced by Alpine activity than other towns in the study because it is a larger regional centre with a greater diversity in its employment base. Its main areas of employment are retail, health care and social assistance, education, and training.

Table 4.19 Snapshot of Warragul

	Employment by industry 2006	
Industry type	**JTW estimate**	**Per cent**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	99	1.6
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	450	7.2
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	30	0.5
Construction	443	7.1
Wholesale Trade	217	3.5
Retail Trade	970	15.5
Accommodation and Food Services	424	6.8
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	188	3.0
Information Media and Telecommunications	110	1.8
Financial and Insurance Services	169	2.7
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	75	1.2
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	245	3.9
Administrative and Support Services	219	3.5
Public Administration and Safety	326	5.2
Education and Training	702	11.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	1066	17.0
Arts and Recreation Services	73	1.2
Other Services	454	7.3
Total employed	**6260**	**100.0**

	Enumerated 2001	**Enumerated 2006**	**Enumerated 2011**
Population	10437	11333	12960
	Resident 2001	**Resident 2006**	**Resident 2011**
	10355	11498	13081

Source: ABS JTW and NIEIR.

Omeo

Omeo is an old gold mining town in the mountain country 97 kilometres north of Bruthen and 400 kilometres northeast of Melbourne via the Princes and Omeo Highways. Omeo's industry is based on cattle, sheep and timber. Omeo had a resident population of 270 in 2011, up from 227 in 2006 and an enumerated population of 283 in 2011, up from 274 in 2006. In 2006, 79 people were employed in Omeo. The main areas of employment are accommodation and food services, agriculture and arts and recreation services. The town provides some ski hire and other ski related retail services.

Table 4.20 Snapshot of Omeo

	Employment by industry 2006	
Industry type	**JTW estimate**	**Per cent**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	10	12.7
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	2	2.5
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0	0.0
Construction	8	10.1
Wholesale Trade	1	1.3
Retail Trade	5	6.3
Accommodation and Food Services	13	16.5
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	8	10.1
Information Media and Telecommunications	0	0.0
Financial and Insurance Services	0	0.0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	0	0.0
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	0	0.0
Administrative and Support Services	1	1.3
Public Administration and Safety	2	2.5
Education and Training	2	2.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	8	10.1
Arts and Recreation Services	12	15.2
Other Services	7	8.9
Total employed	**79**	**100.0**

	Enumerated 2001	**Enumerated 2006**	**Enumerated 2011**
Population	263	274	283
	Resident 2001	**Resident 2006**	**Resident 2011**
	229	227	270

Source: ABS JTW and NIEIR.

4.3 Surrounding towns – New South Wales

Adaminaby

Located 51 kilometres northwest of Cooma and 453 kilometres southwest of Sydney, the township of Adaminaby is 1,021 metres above sea level. It has the closest accommodation to Selwyn Snowfields. Adaminaby is situated near Lake Eucumbene, the largest of the man-made lakes in the Snowy Mountains.

In 2011, Adaminaby had a resident population of 227 and an enumerated population of 421. In 2006, Adaminaby had a resident population of 236 and an enumerated population of 479 indicating that the population of Adaminaby continues to increase significantly during the winter Alpine season. In 2006, 238 people were employed, mainly in accommodation and food services, arts and recreational services.

Table 4.21 Snapshot of Adaminaby

	Employment by industry 2006	
Industry type	**JTW estimate**	**Per cent**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2	0.8
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	0	0.0
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0	0.0
Construction	6	2.5
Wholesale Trade	0	0.0
Retail Trade	6	2.5
Accommodation and Food Services	164	68.9
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	7	2.9
Information Media and Telecommunications	0	0.0
Financial and Insurance Services	0	0.0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	0	0.0
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	2	0.8
Administrative and Support Services	0	0.0
Public Administration and Safety	6	2.5
Education and Training	0	0.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	2	0.8
Arts and Recreation Services	39	16.4
Other Services	4	1.7
Total employed	**238**	**100.0**

	Enumerated 2001	Enumerated 2006	Enumerated 2011
Population	465	479	421
	Resident 2001	**Resident 2006**	**Resident 2011**
	218	236	227

Source: ABS JTW and NIEIR.

Berridale

Berridale is located 436 kilometres southwest of Sydney and 35 kilometres from Cooma and is 860 metres above sea level. Berridale is a small township, its enterprises include a winery, a small shopping centre and the Snowy River Shire Council offices. Its location between Cooma and the snowfields of Thredbo and Perisher means Berridale has become a stopover point for visitors travelling to and from the snowfields.

Berridale's resident population has increased from 842 in 2006 to 911 in 2011. The population on census night 2011 was 1198. These figures show that visitors continue to stay in the town during the Alpine winter season. In 2006, the number of employed people was 353. The main areas of employment are accommodation and food services, public administration and safety.

Table 4.22 Snapshot of Berridale

	Employment by industry 2006	
Industry type	**JTW estimate**	**Per cent**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	48	13.6
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	16	4.5
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	3	0.8
Construction	31	8.8
Wholesale Trade	3	0.8
Retail Trade	11	3.1
Accommodation and Food Services	55	15.6
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	14	4.0
Information Media and Telecommunications	0	0.0
Financial and Insurance Services	0	0.0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	14	4.0
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	6	1.7
Administrative and Support Services	17	4.8
Public Administration and Safety	83	23.5
Education and Training	16	4.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	26	7.4
Arts and Recreation Services	0	0.0
Other Services	10	2.8
Total employed	**353**	**100.0**

	Enumerated 2001	Enumerated 2006	Enumerated 2011
Population	1348	1356	1198
	Resident 2001	**Resident 2006**	**Resident 2011**
	743	842	911

Source: ABS JTW and NIEIR.

Cooma

Cooma, the major town in the Snowy Mountain region, is located 420 kilometres from Sydney via Canberra, which is 114 kilometres away. Cooma is 810 metres above sea level.

In 2011 Cooma had a census night population of 6,448, higher than its resident population of 6,303. Cooma's resident population has declined by 285 since 2006. In 2006 Cooma's businesses employed 3,345 people. The main areas of employment are retail trade, health care and social assistance. Because of its relative size Cooma's employment base is more diverse and less reliant on the winter Alpine industry than smaller towns in the region. The Alpine industry however remains an important part of Cooma's economy.

Table 4.23 Snapshot of Cooma

	Employment by industry 2006	
Industry type	**JTW estimate**	**Per cent**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	149	4.5
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	169	5.1
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	237	7.1
Construction	170	5.1
Wholesale Trade	104	3.1
Retail Trade	498	14.9
Accommodation and Food Services	309	9.2
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	123	3.7
Information Media and Telecommunications	33	1.0
Financial and Insurance Services	64	1.9
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	71	2.1
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	238	7.1
Administrative and Support Services	72	2.2
Public Administration and Safety	279	8.3
Education and Training	259	7.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	407	12.2
Arts and Recreation Services	12	0.4
Other Services	151	4.5
Total employed	**3345**	**100.0**

	Enumerated 2001	**Enumerated 2006**	**Enumerated 2011**
Population	6949	6832	6448
	Resident 2001	**Resident 2006**	**Resident 2011**
	6193	6588	6303

Source: ABS JTW and NIEIR.

Jindabyne

Jindabyne is a new town, created after the original settlement was submerged by the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electricity Authority (SMA) in the late 1960s. Jindabyne lies below the snowline but is close to the Perisher and Thredbo Alpine resorts. This means that Jindabyne can provide easily accessible accommodation, restaurants and retail facilities to visitors to the Alpine resorts.

Jindabyne benefits significantly from its proximity to the Alpine resorts in the Snowy Mountains. Jindabyne is 61 kilometres from Cooma and 462 kilometres from Sydney and is situated at a height of 921 metres above sea level. The Alpine Way, which was constructed by the SMA and opened in 1956, runs from Jindabyne through the Snowy Mountains to Khancoban. This road remains a major attraction for visitors to the region.

In 2011, Jindabyne's resident population was 1,726 and its census night population was recorded at 4,166, more than double its resident population. The resident population of Jindabyne has declined by 173 since 2006. Jindabyne's businesses employed 1,182 people in 2006. The main areas of employment were accommodation and food services and retail trade. The winter Alpine industry remains extremely important to the local economy.

Table 4.24 Snapshot of Jindabyne

	Employment by industry 2006	
Industry type	**JTW estimate**	**Per cent**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	32	2.7
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	8	0.7
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	32	2.7
Construction	113	9.6
Wholesale Trade	18	1.5
Retail Trade	166	14.0
Accommodation and Food Services	276	23.4
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	32	2.7
Information Media and Telecommunications	12	1.0
Financial and Insurance Services	21	1.8
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	62	5.2
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	29	2.5
Administrative and Support Services	63	5.3
Public Administration and Safety	61	5.2
Education and Training	77	6.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	56	4.7
Arts and Recreation Services	81	6.9
Other Services	43	3.6
Total employed	**1182**	**100.0**

	Enumerated 2001	**Enumerated 2006**	**Enumerated 2011**
Population	4424	4398	4166
	Resident 2001	**Resident 2006**	**Resident 2011**
	1988	1899	1726

Source: ABS JTW and NIEIR.

Tumut

Tumut is located 423 kilometres from Sydney and 180 kilometres from Canberra via the Hume Highway. Most visitors travel to Tumut via Gundagai. The town supports a growing timber industry based on plantings of softwood pine forest (NSW Forestry Department) with more than 5,000 hectares of pinus radiata grown within a radius of 25 kilometres of Tumut. It is estimated that the forestry and timber industry generates nearly 20 per cent of Tumut's employment, either directly or indirectly by creating the need for jobs in other industry sectors.

In 2011 Tumut had a resident population of 6,087, an increase of 161 since 2006. The number of people employed by Tumut's businesses was 2,892. The main areas of employment are manufacturing, retail trade, health care and social assistance. Tumut has a diverse employment base

Table 4.25 Snapshot of Tumut

	Employment by industry 2006	
Industry type	**JTW estimate**	**Per cent**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	241	8.3
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	441	15.2
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	39	1.3
Construction	178	6.2
Wholesale Trade	105	3.6
Retail Trade	435	15.0
Accommodation and Food Services	214	7.4
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	119	4.1
Information Media and Telecommunications	18	0.6
Financial and Insurance Services	53	1.8
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	34	1.2
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	100	3.5
Administrative and Support Services	61	2.1
Public Administration and Safety	159	5.5
Education and Training	234	8.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	327	11.3
Arts and Recreation Services	42	1.5
Other Services	92	3.2
Total employed	**2892**	**100.0**

	Enumerated 2001	**Enumerated 2006**	**Enumerated 2011**
Population	6243	5809	6054
	Resident 2001	**Resident 2006**	**Resident 2011**
	6007	5926	6087

Source: ABS JTW and NIEIR.

4.4 Local Government Areas (LGAs)

Alpine Shire

The population numbers of the Alpine Shire has remained relatively stable since 2006 with total population increasingly slightly. There is however a trend towards ageing with the share of total population of 0-19 year olds and 20-54 year olds declining. The 55 plus age group share of total population has increased from 25.9 per cent in 1996 to 36.9 per cent in 2011.

Though the NIEIR unemployment rate shows relative stability from 2006 to 2011 the unemployment and structural unemployment rates remain high at 8.4 per cent and 9.2 per cent respectively in 2011.

Industry sectors that employ the most residents include Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Accommodation and food services; Retail; Manufacturing; Health care and social assistance; Education and training and Construction. The influence of the Alpine industry in terms of employment in the Retail, Construction and Accommodation and food services sectors is significant.

Household wealth in the LGA has continued to increase rising from $569,000 in 2006 to $649,000 in 2011. The household debt service ratio has remained relatively stable at 16 per cent in 2011. Building construction activity has picked up slightly following a decline around the time of the global financial crisis.

Mansfield Shire

The population of the Mansfield Shire has increased slightly since 2006 with an additional 500 residents since that time. The number of households and the number of people in employment has also increased following the same trend. There is however a trend towards ageing with the share of total population of 30-54 year olds declining from 36.4 per cent in 1996 to 30.4 per cent in 2011. The 55 plus age group's share of total population has increased from 25.4 per cent in 1996 to 34 per cent in 2011.

The NIEIR unemployment rate has increased from 2006, when it was 7 per cent, to 7.9 per cent in 2011 and the unemployment and structural unemployment rates remain high at 7.9 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively in 2011.

The industry sectors that employ the most residents include Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Accommodation and food services; Retail; Health care and social assistance; Education and training and Construction. The influence of the Alpine industry in terms of employment in the Retail, Construction and Accommodation and food services sectors is significant.

Household wealth in the LGA has continued to increase, rising from $575,000 in 2006 to $729,000 in 2011. The household debt service ratio has increased from 16 per cent in 2001 to 24 per cent in 2011. The value of building construction activity per capita has continued its decline since 2007.

Murrindindi Shire

Due mainly to the 2009 wildfires the population of Murrindindi Shire decreased from 14,200 in 2006 to 13,300 in 2011. The number of households and the number of people in employment have however increased slightly since 2009. There is again a trend towards ageing with the share of total population of 0-19 year olds declining from 28.9 per cent in 1996 to 23 per cent in 2011 and the share of 30-54 year olds declining from 37.5 per cent in 1996 to 33.8 per cent in 2011. The 55 plus share of total population has increased from 24 per cent in 1996 to 35 per cent in 2011.

The NIEIR unemployment rate has increased from 2006, when it was 7.1 per cent, to 10 per cent in 2011. The unemployment and structural unemployment rates remain high at 10 per cent and 10.2 per cent respectively in 2011.

The industry sectors that employ the most residents include Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Accommodation and food services; Retail; Health care and social assistance; Education and training and Construction.

Household wealth in the LGA has continued to increase rising from $551,000 in 2006 to $659,000 in 2011. However, the household debt service ratio increased from 16 per cent in 2001 to 23 per cent in 2011. The value of building construction activity per capita of population has also increased since 2007.

Baw Baw Shire

The population of Baw Baw Shire increased from 38,600 in 2006 to 44,100 in 2011. The number of households and the number of people in employment have also increased significantly since 2009. There is again a trend towards ageing with the share of total population aged over 55 year increasing from 20.9 per cent in 1996 to 30 per cent in 2011.

The NIEIR unemployment rate decreased from 2006 when it was 8.4 per cent to 7.8 per cent in 2011 but structural unemployment remains high at 9 per cent.

The industry sectors that employ the most residents include Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Accommodation and food services; Manufacturing; Retail; Health care and social assistance; Education and training and Construction.

Household wealth in the LGA has continued to increase rising from $480,000 in 2006 to $546,000 in 2011. The household debt service ratio also increased, from 15 per cent in 2001 to 18 per cent in 2011. The value of building construction activity per capita of population has increased significantly since 2007 rising from $2,816 to $4,464 in 2011.

Cooma-Monaro Shire

The population of Cooma-Monaro Shire rose from 10,200 in 2006 to 10,500 in 2011. The number of households and the number of people in employment also increased slightly since 2006 with the number in employment rising from 4,800 to 5,100 in 2011. There is again a trend towards ageing with the share of total population of 0-19 year olds declining from 28.9 per cent in 1996 to 26.5 per cent in 2011 and the share of 30-54 year olds declining from 36.4 per cent in 1996 to 32.1 per cent in 2011. The 55 plus share of total population has increased from 23.9 per cent in 1996 to 30.9 per cent in 2011.

The NIEIR unemployment rate has increased markedly from 2006 when it was 6.1 per cent to 10.6 per cent in 2011 The unemployment and structural unemployment rates also remain high at 10.6 per cent and 9.9 per cent respectively in 2011.

The industry sectors that employ the most residents include Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Accommodation and food services; Retail; Health care and social assistance; Public administration; Professional scientific and technical services; Education and training and Construction.

Household wealth in the LGA, which is relatively low has increase rising from $286,000 in 2001 to $394,000 in 2011. The household debt service ratio has increased from 17 per cent in 2001 to 19 per cent in 2011. The value of building construction activity per capita of population has declined since 2007.

Snowy River Shire

The population of the Snowy River Shire increased from 7,600 in 2006 to 8,300 in 2011. The number of households and the number of people in employment have also increased slightly since 2009. There is again a trend towards ageing with the share of total population of 0-19 year olds remaining similar to what was the case in 1996 at 25.3 per cent in 2011. The share of the working age population has decreased with the 55 plus age group share of total population increasing from 16.6 per cent in 1996 to 25.8 per cent in 2011.

The NIEIR unemployment rate is similar to what it was in 2006, at 7.5 per cent in 2011, while the structural unemployment rate is relatively low at 4.8 per cent in 2011.

The industry sectors that employ the most residents include Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Accommodation and food services; Retail; Health care and social assistance; Public administration and safety; Education and training and Construction. There has been a significant drop in Accommodation and food services employment, a sector which employed 1010 people in 2001 but dropped to 583 in 2011.

Household wealth in the LGA has continued to increase rising from $543,000 in 2006 to $604,000 in 2011. The household debt service ratio has remained constant at 26 per cent in 2011. The value of building construction activity per capita of population has decreased since 2007.

Tumut Shire

The population of Tumut Shire increased slightly from 11,300 in 2006 to 11,400 in 2011. The number of households and the number of people in employment have also increased slightly since 2009. There is again a trend towards ageing with the share of total population of 0-19 year olds declining from 29.2 per cent in 1996 to 25.2 per cent in 2011 and the share of 30-54 year olds declining from 34.4 per cent in 1996 to 32 per cent in 2011. The 55 plus share of total population has increased from 24 per cent in 1996 to 32.4 per cent in 2011.

The NIEIR unemployment rate has fallen from 2006 when it was 9.2 per cent to 8 per cent in 2011. The structural unemployment rate remains high at 10.2 per cent in 2011.

The industry sectors that employ the most residents include Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Accommodation and food services; Retail; Manufacturing; Health care and social assistance; Education and training and Construction. The number of jobs in Accommodation and food services rose from 374 in 2001 to 479 in 2011.

Household wealth in the LGA has continued to increase rising from $441,000 in 2006 to $591,000 in 2011. The household debt service ratio has also increased significantly from 13 per cent in 2001 to 20 per cent in 2011. The value of building construction activity per capita of population has increased since 2007.

5. The survey instruments – visitors, employees and businesses

5.1 Survey design

The survey instruments were designed by NIEIR. Three separate groups were surveyed:

1. visitors to the resort areas;
2. employees working in the areas; and
3. businesses active in the areas.

Please refer to Appendix B for the survey forms.

5.1.1 Visitor survey

The visitor survey was based on the survey instruments NIEIR uses to evaluate major events. Direct economic impact information collected by means of the survey included the following.

For all visitors:

- means of travel;
- numbers of nights they will stay;
- place of residence;
- type and cost of accommodation (at both surrounding towns and Alpine resorts);
- daily expenditures over a range of items including food, travel, equipment and lift tickets and hire;
- type of snow sport; and
- would they visit the resort at other times of year.

For Australian resident visitors:

- resorts visited and length of stay at each;
- number and durations of summer and winter visits to Alpine resorts; and
- main reasons for visiting.

For international visitors:

- point of arrival to Australia;
- number of nights stay in Australia; and
- resorts and nearby towns visited.

5.1.2 Employee survey

The survey included the following:

- place of residence;
- how and where accommodated;
- type of employment;
- average hours worked and period of employment;

- average weekly income; and
- average expenditure on accommodation, food and drinks and other items.

5.1.3 Business survey

The survey included the following:

- type and location of business;
- payroll and proprietor drawings;
- sales revenue;
- variability of business performance from year to year;
- the proportion of business sales that are due to Alpine visitors; and
- the impact of Internet and other online retailing on traditional suppliers of Alpine equipment.

5.2 Survey implementation

For all surveys a consistent approach and management strategy was adopted. A core team of five survey personnel was set up and these personnel were used to manage the survey distribution and subsequent review of completed survey forms. Surveys were collected each day, reviewed in an evening meeting with survey staff and despatched to NIEIR for input of data.

The Victorian resorts surveyed were Falls Creek, Lake Mountain, Mount Baw Baw, Mount Buffalo, Mount Buller, Mount Hotham and Mount Stirling. The New South Wales resorts surveyed were Charlotte Pass, Perisher, Selwyn Snowfields and Thredbo.

Survey days were chosen to cover the school holiday weekends in Lake Mountain and Mount Baw Baw, capturing data from families taking children to those resorts close to Melbourne. The majority of surveys for this report were collected in August 2011. Surveys during August were conducted at Falls Creek, Mount Hotham, Perisher and Thredbo. This schedule was designed to include peak season activity on both weekdays and weekends.

Data for Tasmania was conducted with desktop research and from data provided by Tourism Tasmania.

Visitor surveys were all conducted on a face-to-face basis. Most visitors were happy to answer the surveys on the spot and all the visitor surveys were collected during interviews with NIEIR research staff.

Employee surveys were either dropped off to the employer and then collected after completion by the employee (the surveys were collected on the same day whenever possible) or by using the same face-to-face survey technique used for the visitor surveys.

Business surveys were either dropped off or posted to the businesses. The businesses were then visited by the survey team to collect the completed surveys. Business organisations such as Snowsports Industries of Australia were asked to distribute and promote the benefit of the survey to their members.

5.2.1 Visitor survey

The full survey containing 38 questions but not all questions had to be answered by the respondent as there were alternate questions for international visitors and Australian visitors. The visitors' survey was designed to capture the most relevant data to optimise the veracity of the study.

Because of the relative complexity of the Alpine resorts visitor survey it was decided that the surveys would be conducted by NIEIR's survey team on a face-to-face interview basis. The NIEIR survey team members asked the respondents each of the questions that were relevant to them (depending if they were from overseas or they were an Australian resident) and completed the survey form during the interview. To assist with quality control, each completed survey form identified location, date, weather conditions, name of survey staff and the number of people the respondent was with at the time of answering the questions.

The face-to-face survey collection strategy proved to be a successful method of collecting visitor data. The survey team was well briefed and experienced in survey and data collection, so the quality of data collection was high and also consistent in approach and interpretation.

Visitor surveys were conducted at the resorts, both outside in the snow sports areas, around lift queues and inside resort buildings. Visitor surveys were also conducted in neighbouring towns, again in the street and within shopping centres and other public buildings. The survey methodology aimed to achieve a random sample of visitors so that the study could capture the full range of visitor types to the Alpine regions.

The full survey is included as Appendix B in this report.

Table 5.1 Survey statistics Victoria

	2005	2011
Total visitors covered by survey	12,278	14,510
Average group size	5.7	6.7

Table 5.2 Survey statistics New South Wales

	2005	2011
Total visitors covered by survey	8345	9,096
Average group size	5.8	6.6

5.2.2 Employee survey

The surveys were conducted using the drop off and collection method described earlier or whenever possible by face-to-face controlled interviews, mainly during the month of July and August, although some completed employee surveys were posted to NIEIR in September. The interviews were carried out by the same NIEIR survey team that conducted the visitor surveys. The total numbers of employee surveys collected was 196 in Victoria and 66 in New South Wales.

5.2.3 Business survey

The surveys were conducted using the drop off and collection method described earlier or whenever possible by face-to-face controlled interviews, mainly during the month of July and August, although some completed employer surveys were posted to NIEIR in September and October. The interviews were carried out by the same NIEIR survey team that conducted the visitor surveys.

More than 1,500 surveys were emailed, posted or dropped off to businesses across the Alpine Region in the resorts and the surrounding towns. While visitors and employees were willing to answer their surveys, the NIEIR survey team found it far more difficult to get businesses to answer the surveys. The industry retail body, the *Snowsports Industry of Australia (SIA)*, also distributed the survey to its members.

Key data from the resort management boards and lift companies was collected from the completed business surveys. The business surveys also captured accommodation providers (including hotels, motels, lodges, caravan sites and serviced and private apartments), entertainment, food and beverage, retail, snow sports equipment suppliers and rentals and transport companies. Despite the difficulties in generating responses, reasonable coverage was achieved.

Surveys were collected both at the resorts and in the surrounding towns. Firms with a number of businesses across a number of locations were asked to provide data for the location in which the survey was being completed but to indicate that the business operated in multiple locations.

6. New South Wales and Victorian Alpine resorts: Visitor characteristics 2011

6.1 Visitor days

Total visitor days for the 2011 snow sports season are estimated at 2.91 million. In 2005, this number was estimated at 3.11 million.

This figure was determined by sourcing visitor day estimates from the Alpine Resorts Co-ordinating Council for Victorian Alpine Resorts, and figures supplied by other key industry stakeholders. New South Wales visitor numbers are calculated from all available New South Wales data filled out from ratios derived from Victorian data. The number of visitors to each resort was derived from the visitor-day data using the visitor survey.

Visitor days to New South Wales and Victoria are estimated as follows.

Table 6.1 Total visitor days – New South Wales and Victoria

	Visitor days 2005	Visitor days 2011
Victorian total	1,301,045	1,253,851
New South Wales total	1,803,955	1,654,788

Table 6.2 Visitor days broken down by place of residence

Residence	New South Wales visitor days 2005	New South Wales visitor days 2011	Victorian visitor days 2005	Victorian visitor days 2011
New South Wales	1,325,221	1,2013,99	129,767	92,334
Victoria	54,030	48,903	922,820	890,217
Queensland	192,038	192,086	83,823	60,762
South Australia	11,992	30,297	71,068	97,478
Western Australia	26,222	34,235	58,685	47,771
Tasmania	11,424	3,082	12,980	15,159
Northern Territory	1,647	1,712	2,574	3,915
Australian Capital Territory	153,922	113,974	3,657	7,246
Overseas	27,460	29,101	15,671	38,970
Total	**1,803,955**	**1,654,788**	**1,301,045**	**1,253,851**

6.1.1 Interstate and overseas

Table 6.3 shows the state (or overseas) where visitors who took part in the survey came from (percentage share).

Table 6.3 Where the visitors came from (per cent)

Place of residence	Visitors to New South Wales resorts 2005	Visitors to New South Wales resorts 2011	Difference	Visitors to Victorian resorts 2005	Visitors to Victorian resorts 2011	Difference
New South Wales	73.43	72.53	-0.9	9.30	8.00	-1.3
Victoria	3.35	3.14	-0.21	73.68	72.80	-0.88
Queensland	10.39	11.54	1.15	5.61	4.46	-1.15
South Australia	0.77	1.75	0.98	5.05	6.93	1.88
Western Australia	1.39	2.05	0.66	3.79	3.30	-0.49
Tasmania	0.56	0.22	-0.34	0.89	1.07	0.18
Northern Territory	0.07	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.28	0.09
Australian Capital Territory	8.30	6.79	-1.51	0.33	0.42	0.09
Overseas	1.74	1.83	0.09	1.17	2.74	1.57

On average, around 72 per cent of visitors using a resort reside in the same state as the resort. This figure is far higher for the Victorian resorts of Mount Baw Baw, where some 94 per cent of visitors lived in Victoria and Lake Mountain where 88 per cent of visitors were from Victoria.

Victorian resorts received more visitors from South Australia while New South Wales resorts were the preferred destinations of residents of Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory. Victorian resorts also attracted a slightly higher proportion of their visitors from Western Australia and overseas.

Overseas visitors made up a very small proportion for both Victorian and New South Wales resorts – 2.74 per cent and 1.83 per cent respectively. In general, Victorian resorts attracted a higher proportion of overseas visitors (Falls Creek 3.9 per cent, Mt Hotham 3.4 per cent, Mt Buller 2.7 per cent) than New South Wales resorts (Thredbo 1.9 per cent, Perisher 1.7 per cent). However, there were 6.1 per cent overseas visitors in Jindabyne according to the survey results.

The overseas tourists to Australian Alpine resorts came mainly from Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Indonesia and the United Kingdom. Asian visitors comprised the majority of the overseas tourists (72.6 per cent) while European visitors comprised 16.7 per cent. In the 2005 report, overseas visitors were mainly from New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States and Canada.

When analysed by visitors' postcode of residence, the survey results showed the significance of particular regions to the New South Wales and Victorian resorts.

Table 6.4(a) Visitors' place of residence by Australian postcode 2005 (per cent)				
Rank	**Visitors to New South Wales resorts from**		**Visitors to Victoria resorts from**	
1	Sydney	53.87	Melbourne	56.91
2	Canberra	8.27	Sydney	4.89
3	Brisbane	5.90	Adelaide	3.68
4	Hunter	5.61	Perth	3.23
5	Illawarra	5.54	Ovens-Murray	3.18
6	South Eastern	3.91	Barwon	3.13
7	Moreton	3.10	Goulburn	3.13

Table 6.4(b) Visitors' place of residence by Australian postcode 2011 (per cent)				
Rank	**Visitors to New South Wales resorts from**		**Visitors to Victoria resorts from**	
1	Sydney	50.59	Melbourne	60.54
2	Hunter	6.85	Adelaide	5.00
3	Brisbane	6.77	Sydney	4.36
4	Canberra	6.53	Barwon	4.01
5	Illawarra	5.90	Goulburn	2.92
6	South Eastern	3.78	Perth	2.67
7	Moreton	3.15	Brisbane	2.62

6.1.2 First timers

The number of first-time skiers was 26.5 per cent for Victorian and 22.4 per cent for New South Wales resorts. The proportion of first-time skiers increased in both Victoria and New South Wales compared to 2005: 18.6 per cent for Victorian resorts and 16.9 per cent for New South Wales resorts. The resorts with the highest levels of first timers were Mt. Buller, Perisher and Mt. Hotham. The resorts with the lowest levels of first timers were Mt. Buffalo, Charlotte Pass and Mt. Stirling.

6.1.3 Sport types

From the survey results, Alpine skiing is still the predominant Alpine sporting activity and was engaged in by 50.6 per cent of our survey sample – higher in New South Wales at 59.8 per cent with Victoria at 45.1 per cent. However it has decreased compared to 66 per cent of the 2005 survey samples (New South Wales 74 per cent, Victoria 58 per cent). Snowboarding was participated in similar rates in Victorian (23.5 per cent) and New South Wales (23.6 per cent) resorts. Tobogganing is more popular in Victorian resorts with a 13.2 per cent representation, with only 3.0 per cent in New South Wales and 9.4 per cent overall.

6.1.4 Prime purpose of visit

The majority of the interstate visitors to the Victorian resorts considered that they would not have visited Victoria if they were not visiting the Alpine resorts. The New South Wales resorts were a little less singular in their attractiveness, and around 45 per cent of their visitors would still have visited New South Wales to pursue other activities had the resorts not been available.

Table 6.5 Interstate visitors, would you have visited at this time of year if you were not visiting the Alpine resorts? (per cent)

	New South Wales 2011	Victoria 2011
Yes	44.8	26.8
No	51.0	70.0
Don't Know	4.1	3.2

In New South Wales 88 per cent of survey respondents gave their main reason for visiting the state as visiting the Alpine resorts or spending holidays. This figure was a little (not significantly) lower in Victoria (85 per cent). The survey respondents identified their main reason for visiting the state as follows.

Table 6.6 Interstate visitors' main reasons for visiting (per cent)

Reason for visit	New South Wales 2005	New South Wales 2011	Difference	Victoria 2005	Victoria 2011	Difference
Visit friends/family	2.89	2.37	-0.52	9.80	10.30	0.5
Business	1.61	1.58	-0.03	3.32	1.50	-1.82
To visit Alpine resorts/ Holidays	95.50	87.65	-7.85	81.9	85.21	3.31
Accompanying a friend or relation	0.00	0.32	0.32	1.06	0.33	-0.73
To attend a conference	0.00	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.17	-0.28
To attend an event		5.06	5.06		1.66	1.66
Other	0.00	2.53	2.53	3.47	0.83	-2.64

When interstate visitors were asked if their trip was either a substitute for a visit planned at another time or their trip had been extended specifically to visit the Alpine resorts, a high percentage of visitors answered no. This answer indicates that the main driver for their visit to the state was to visit the Alpine resorts.

Table 6.7 Interstate visitors, is this a substitute for a visit planned earlier or later this year, but changed to coincide with the snow season? (per cent)

	New South Wales 2005	New South Wales 2011	Victoria 2005	Victoria 2011
Yes	3.94	7.3	12.65	4.6
No	96.06	92.7	87.18	95.4

Table 6.8	Interstate visitors, did you extend your trip to visit the Alpine resorts? (per cent)			
	New South Wales 2005	New South Wales 2011	Victoria 2005	Victoria 2011
Yes	2.53	6.9	11.34	4.2
No	97.47	93.1	88.66	95.8

6.2 Spending patterns

6.2.1 Visitor expenditure

Visitors' total expenditure comprised five separately-measured components.

General

Meals, Shopping, Equipment Hire, localised transport and other daily expense items.

Accommodation

For overnight visitors both on and off mountain (resort).

Travel

The cost of travel to and from the resort area from the visitor's home.

Lift passes

Alpine skiers and snowboarders are most likely to purchase lift passes.

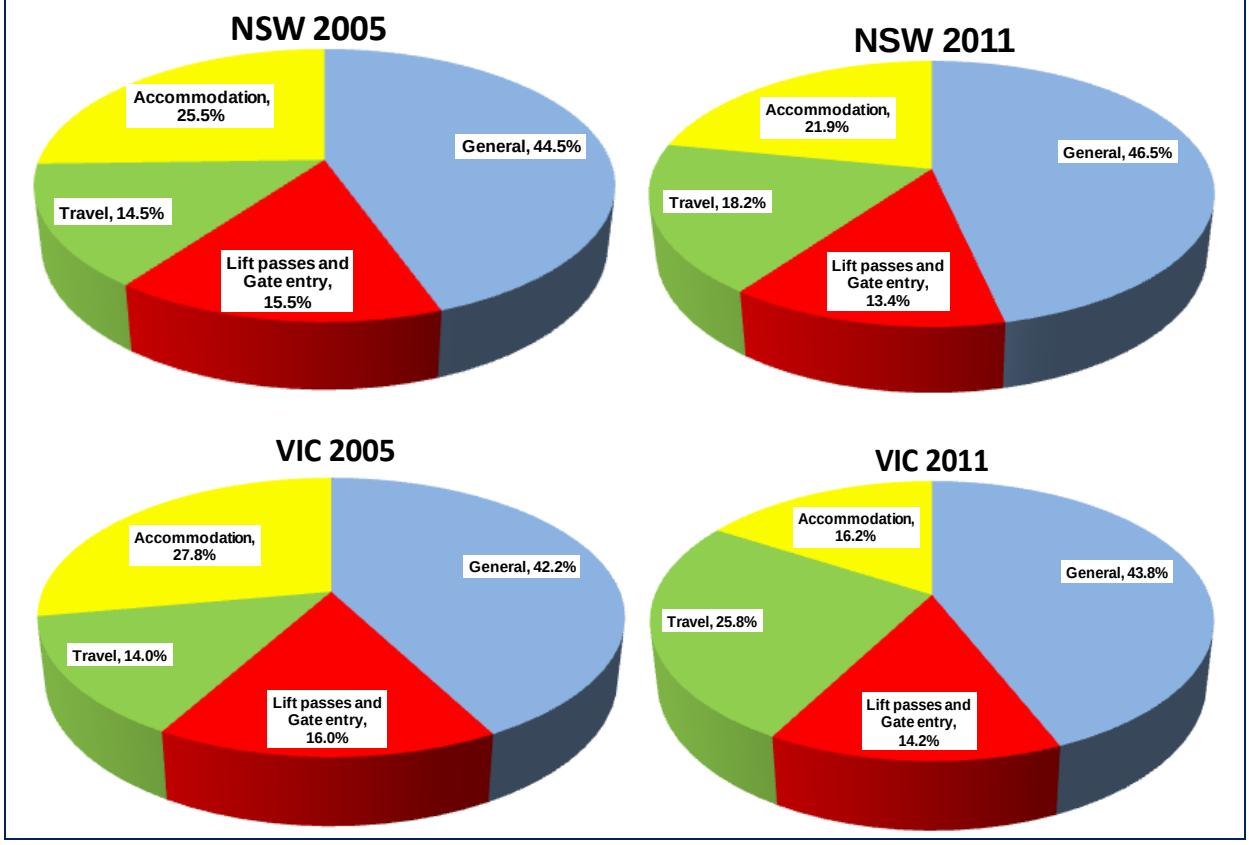
Gate entry

During the winter season gate entry fees are collected by NSW Parks and Wildlife and Victorian Alpine Resorts Commission.

The following table contains the total estimated visitor expenditure at the Alpine resorts for the 2005 and 2011 winter season.

Table 6.9	Visitors' total expenditure ($ million)			
Expenditure	New South Wales 2005	New South Wales 2011	Victoria 2005	Victoria 2011
General	239.1	409.9	155.8	278.4
Lift passes and gate entry	83.4	118.0	58.9	90.6
Travel	77.8	160.2	51.7	164.1
Accommodation	136.7	192.8	102.6	103.2
State total	**537.0**	**880.9**	**369.0**	**636.2**

Figure 6.1: Proportion of visitors' expenditure in 2005 and 2011



Visitors to the Victorian Alpine resorts spent around $214 to get there. For the New South Wales resorts the average travel cost incurred was $194. As could be expected, there was a strong relationship between the distance of the resort from major population centres and average travel cost.

When asked what they would have spent the money on if they had not visited an Alpine resort, about 30.6 per cent thought they would have spent the money holidaying elsewhere in Australia. A significant proportion of visitors (about 17.1 per cent) considered that they would have spent the money travelling overseas if they had not visited an Australian Alpine resort – presumably the majority of these would have visited an overseas resort. This number is very close to the 2005 result: in 2005 about 17.5 per cent said they would do so. A large number of visitors (about 34.1 per cent) said they would have saved the money, possibly in anticipation of a better snow sports season. This has increased compared to the 2005 result: about 28 per cent in 2005 said they would have saved the money.

6.2.2 Accommodation type

The average accommodation cost per night was $215 for Victorian resorts and $164 for New South Wales resorts, however there was quite a large variation in cost from one resort to another for both New South Wales and Victoria.

As in 2005, in both Victoria and New South Wales lodges provided the most common form of accommodation. Lodge accommodation was cheaper than accommodation in hotels, motels and apartments, and was cheaper in Victorian resorts than in New South Wales resorts.

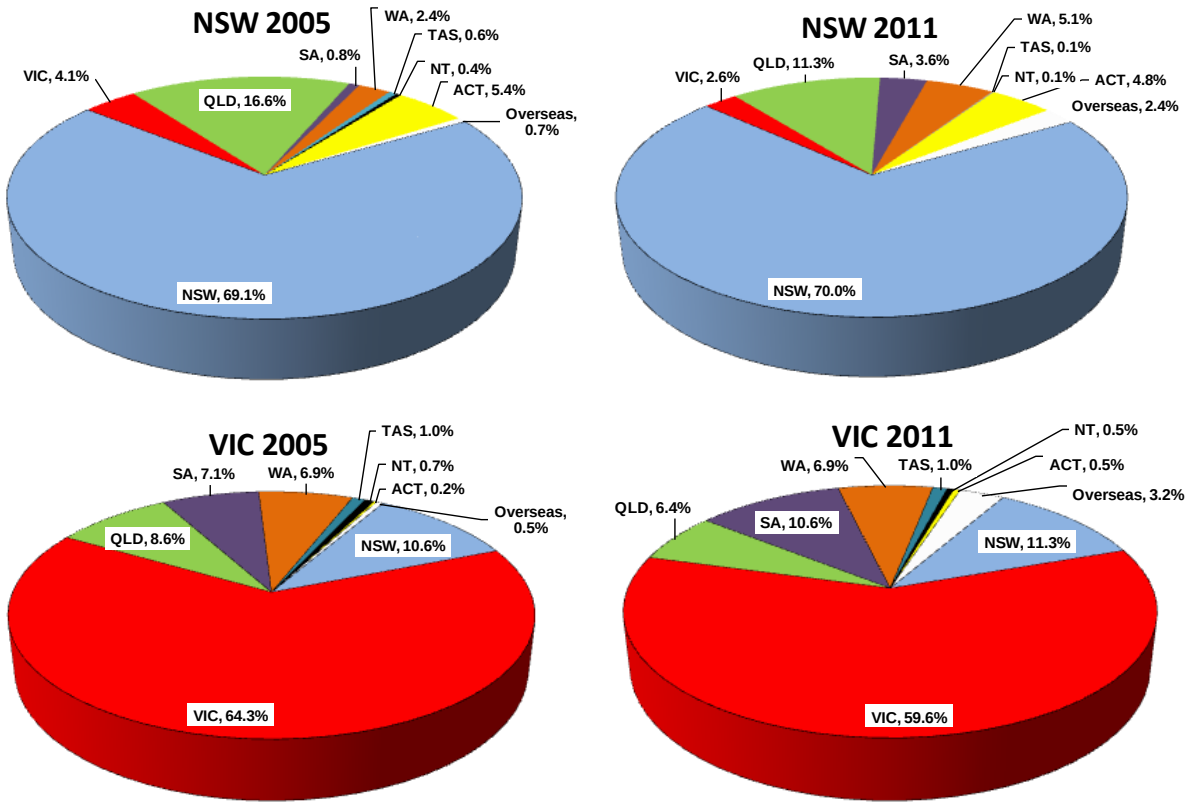
The next most popular type of accommodation for both New South Wales and Victorian resorts was rented serviced apartments. About the same proportion of visitors to New South Wales and Victorian resorts selected hotels as their accommodation type (11.7 per cent and 11.2 per cent) while 12.6 per cent of survey respondents in New South Wales resort said they stayed in a private residence. The equivalent proportion is much lower in Victorian resorts (only 7.7 per cent). Spending on accommodation by resort by place of residence is shown in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Accommodation expenditure by place of residence ($ million)

Place of residence	New South Wales resorts 2005	New South Wales resorts 2011	Victorian resorts 2005	Victorian resorts 2011
New South Wales	94.4	135.4	10.9	9.8
Victoria	5.6	5.1	66.0	62.8
Queensland	22.7	21.7	8.8	6.7
South Australia	1.1	6.8	7.3	11.1
Western Australia	3.3	9.7	7.1	7.2
Tasmania	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.1
Northern Territory	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5
Australian Capital Territory	7.4	9.2	0.2	0.5
Overseas	0.9	4.6	0.5	3.5
Total	**136.7**	**192.8**	**102.6**	**103.2**

Accommodation expenditure had increased at a much higher rate at New South Wales resorts than Victoria resorts. Visitors from New South Wales contributed the most at New South Wales resorts, while overseas visitors also spent more on accommodation in both New South Wales and Victoria.

Figure 6.2: Accommodation expenditure by place of residence in 2005 and 2011



6.2.3 Spending by place of residence

In 2011 expenditure levels for shopping, hire and other purchases, but not travel, are generally higher in New South Wales resorts than in Victorian resorts. Comparing to 2005 expenditure levels, all categories of expenditure level have increased, generally faster than inflation. This is particularly true for travel and hire.

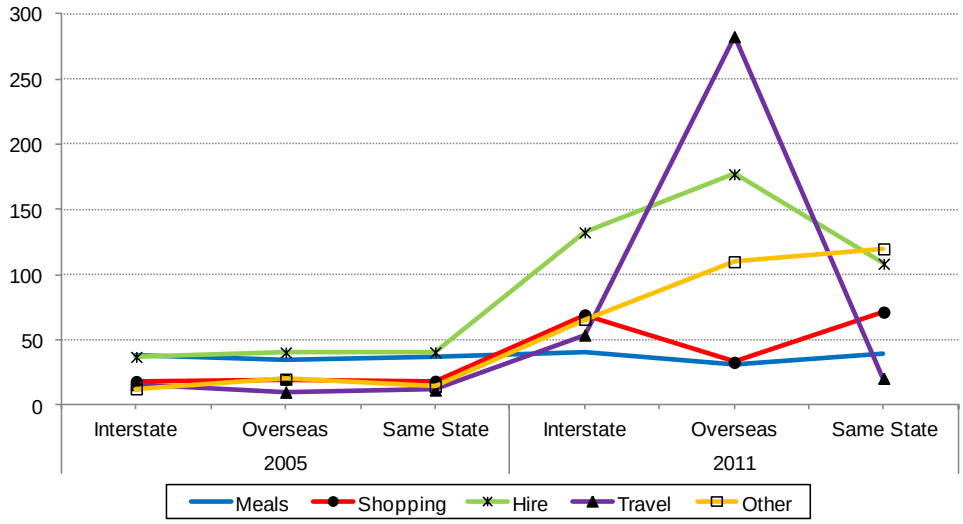
Table 6.11(a) Daily expenditure by place of residence 2005 ($)

State of resort	Residence	Meals	Shopping	Hire	Travel	Other
New South Wales	Interstate	37.66	18.14	37.02	15.85	12.57
New South Wales	Overseas	34.40	19.60	40.42	10.00	20.00
New South Wales	Same State	36.43	18.37	40.57	11.65	14.48
Victoria	Interstate	40.13	21.08	43.58	15.50	21.37
Victoria	Overseas	38.33	21.25	35.91	18.64	24.71
Victoria	Same State	34.25	20.03	38.59	20.91	22.12

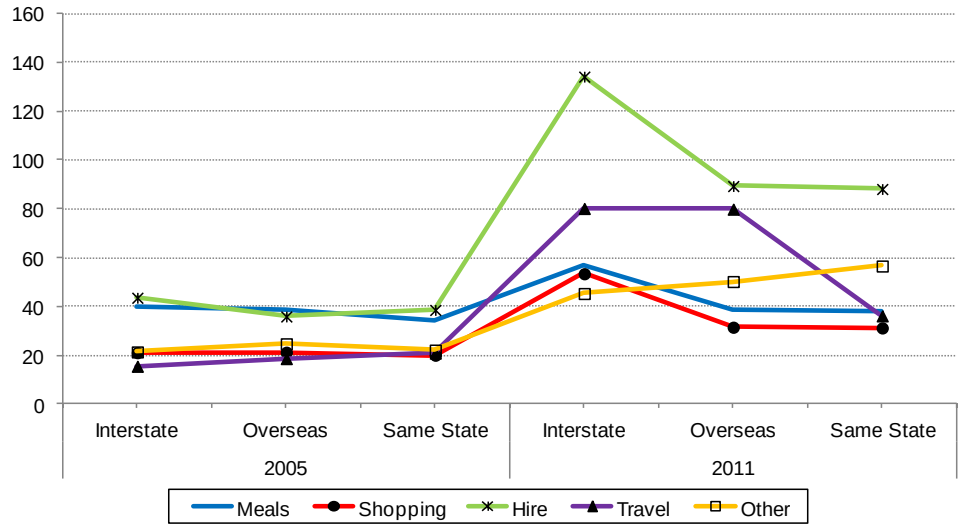
Table 6.11(b) Daily expenditure by place of residence 2011 ($)						
State of resort	**Residence**	**Meals**	**Shopping**	**Hire**	**Travel**	**Other**
New South Wales	Interstate	41.05	69.24	132.42	53.78	65.83
New South Wales	Overseas	31.30	32.86	177.00	282.50	110.00
New South Wales	Same State	38.77	71.36	108.40	20.63	119.83
Victoria	Interstate	56.91	53.43	134.24	80.19	45.32
Victoria	Overseas	38.68	31.50	89.37	79.90	50.23
Victoria	Same State	38.11	31.21	88.16	36.15	56.59

Figure 6.3: Daily expenditure in New South Wales and Victorian resorts

New South Wales resorts



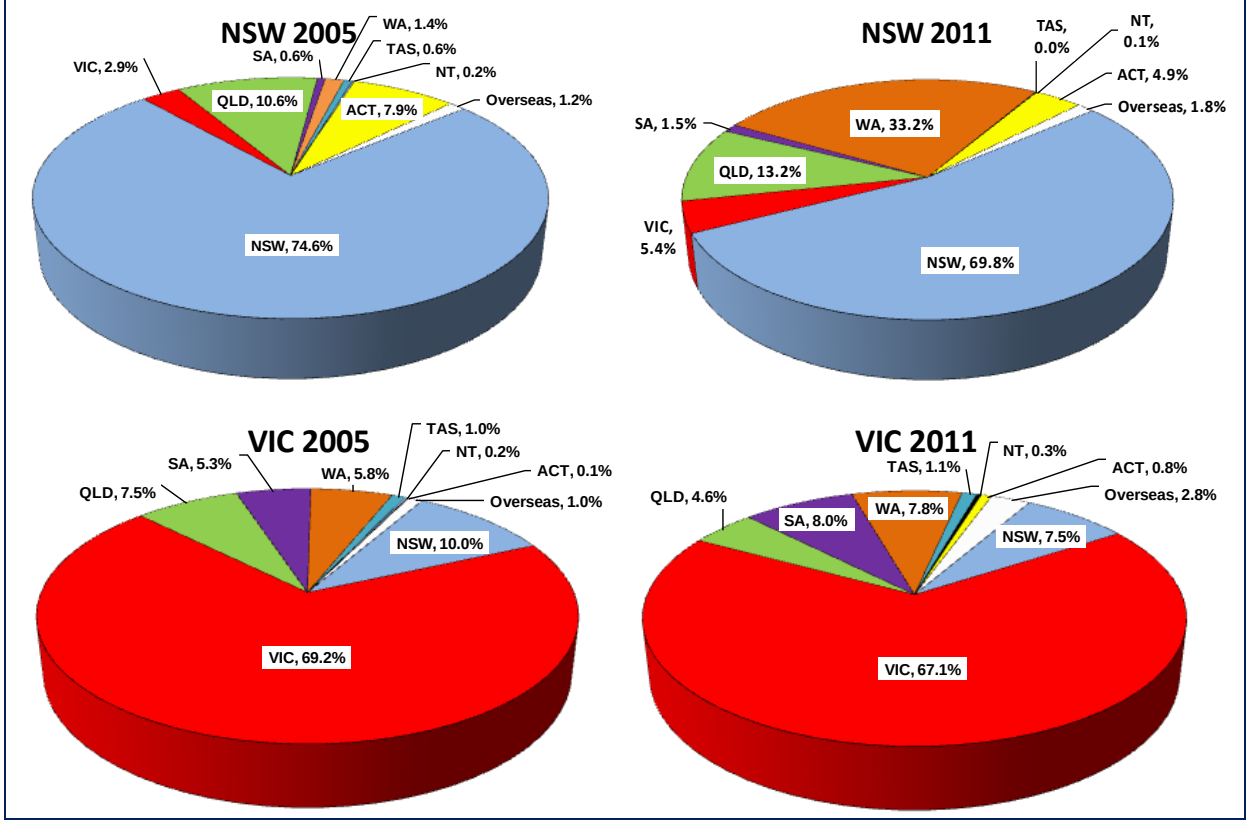
Victorian resorts



Survey respondents were also asked to specify a daily expenditure total excluding travel, entry and accommodation. This figure, when multiplied by visitor days, generates the following estimates of 2005 and 2011 season expenditure by state.

Table 6.12 Comparison of Season 2011 and 2005 general expenditure by place of residence (excluding accommodation and lift passes) – total ($ million)				
Place of residence	**New South Wales resorts 2005**	**New South Wales resorts 2011**	**Victorian resorts 2005**	**Victorian resorts 2011**
New South Wales	178.4	286.2	15.5	20.9
Victoria	7.0	22.2	107.6	186.7
Queensland	25.3	54.3	11.6	12.9
South Australia	1.4	6.0	8.3	22.2
Western Australia	3.4	136.	9.1	21.8
Tasmania	1.5	0.1	1.5	3.0
Northern Territory	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9
Australian Capital Territory	18.8	19.9	0.1	2.1
Overseas	2.9	7.2	1.6	7.8
Total	**239.1**	**409.9**	**155.8**	**278.4**

Figure 6.4: General expenditure by place of residence in 2005 and 2011



6.2.4 Spending by source of funds

The proportion of expenditure on the mountains by the survey groups in both Victoria and New South Wales funded from credit was around 15 per cent. On average 72 per cent of visitors funded their visit from savings and around 12 per cent had funded the trip from the household budget. The level of credit funding and the relatively small numbers funding the trip from the household budget may suggest that, for many snow sports enthusiasts visiting the Alpine regions, the timing of the trip is not a planned activity but rather visits are dependent on particular circumstances at the time including weather conditions.

6.2.5 Where to spend?

Of visitors who purchased equipment in 2011, 66.4 per cent bought from retailers in their local area, 19.3 per cent from resort retailers, 3.2 per cent purchased the equipment from an online Australia supplier and 11.1 per cent from online overseas suppliers.

6.3 Length of stay

The length of each stay on mountain averaged across all resorts was 4.9 nights. The length of each stay off mountain averaged across all resorts was 4.4 nights.

Visitors to Mt. Hotham/Dinner Plain spent the longest time in the resort: an average of 6.9 nights. This is followed by visitors to Thredbo, at 4.9 nights in average. Visitors to Perisher spent the longest period of time in nearby towns (an average of 6.6 nights). Visitors to Thredbo rated the second at about 4.8 nights. Visitors to Lake Mountain and Mt. Baw Baw spent average time of 1.0 and 2.0 days on the mountain and 2.5 and 1.7 nights off the mountain.

6.4 Return rates

6.4.1 First visit to any Alpine resort

In New South Wales and Victoria similar proportion of first time visitors to an Alpine resort said they would return (88 per cent and 87 per cent respectively). About 7 per cent of first time visitors in New South Wales said that they would not return while the figure in Victoria was lower at about 4 per cent. Victorian resorts had a slightly higher proportion of first-timers (8 per cent) who did not know if they would return compared to New South Wales resorts (5 per cent).

6.4.2 Visited an Alpine resort before

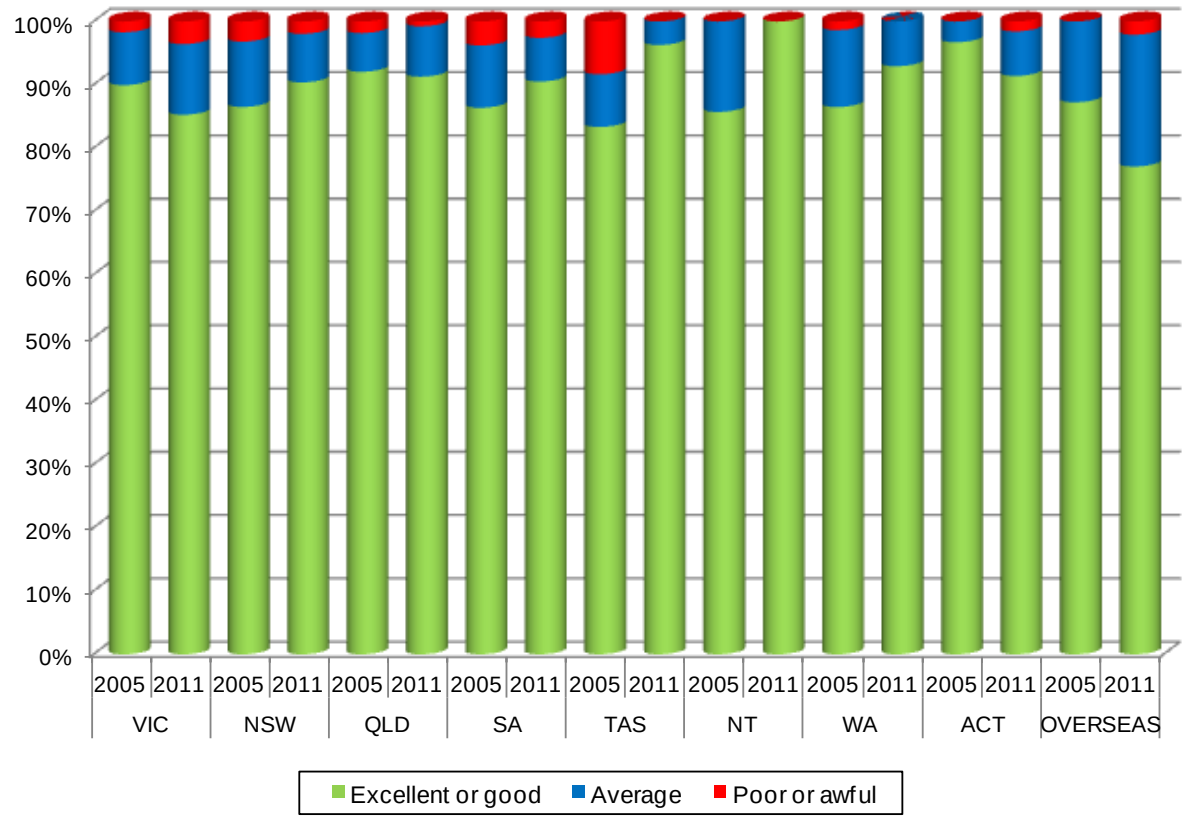
In both New South Wales and Victoria about 93 per cent of visitors who were not first-timers said they would visit an Alpine resort again. About 5 per cent in New South Wales said they would not return while the figure in Victoria was just under 3 per cent. Don't knows in Victoria were also relatively high at 4 per cent compared to 2 per cent for New South Wales.

6.5 Satisfaction levels

In 2005, the number of visitors rating their experience as either good or excellent was 87 per cent for Victorian resorts and 90 per cent for New South Wales resorts. The number of visitors who found the experience to be average, poor or awful was 13 per cent for Victorian resorts and 10 per cent for New South Wales resorts. In 2011, the number of visitors rating their experience as either good or excellent was 89 per cent for Victorian resorts and 88 per cent for New South Wales resorts. The number of visitors who found the experience to be average, poor or awful was 11 per cent for Victorian resorts and 12 per cent for New South Wales resorts. In other words, there was little change in satisfaction levels.

Overall, higher proportions of residents from Tasmania, Western Australia, South Australia, Northern Territory and New South Wales selected Excellent or good for their experience in 2011 comparing to the 2005 results, with a higher proportion of Victorians and overseas visitors consider their experience as average, poor or awful in 2011. Figure 6.1 summarises the results.

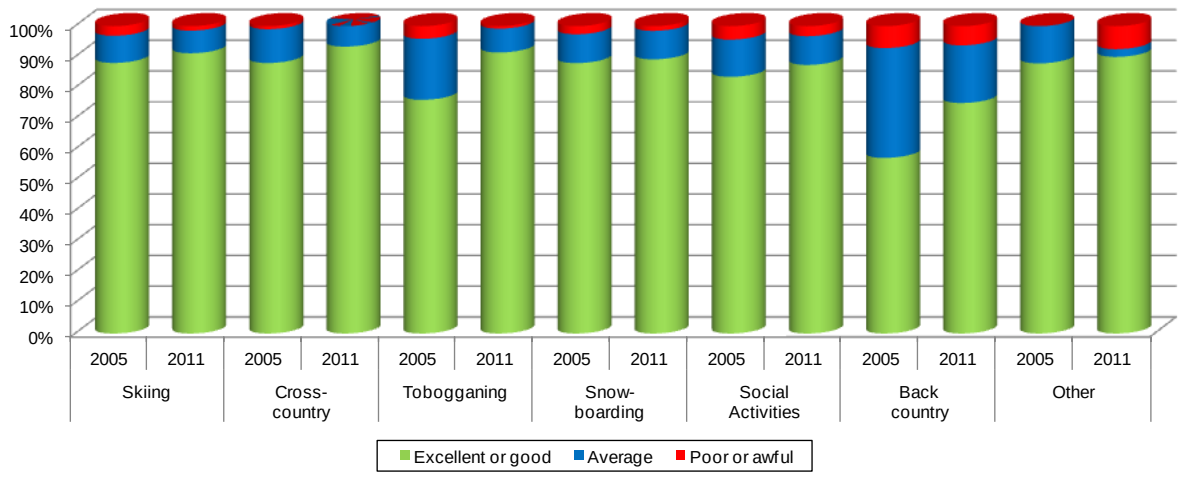
Figure 6.5: Satisfaction levels by place of residence – 2005 versus 2011



6.5.1 Satisfaction and snow sport activity

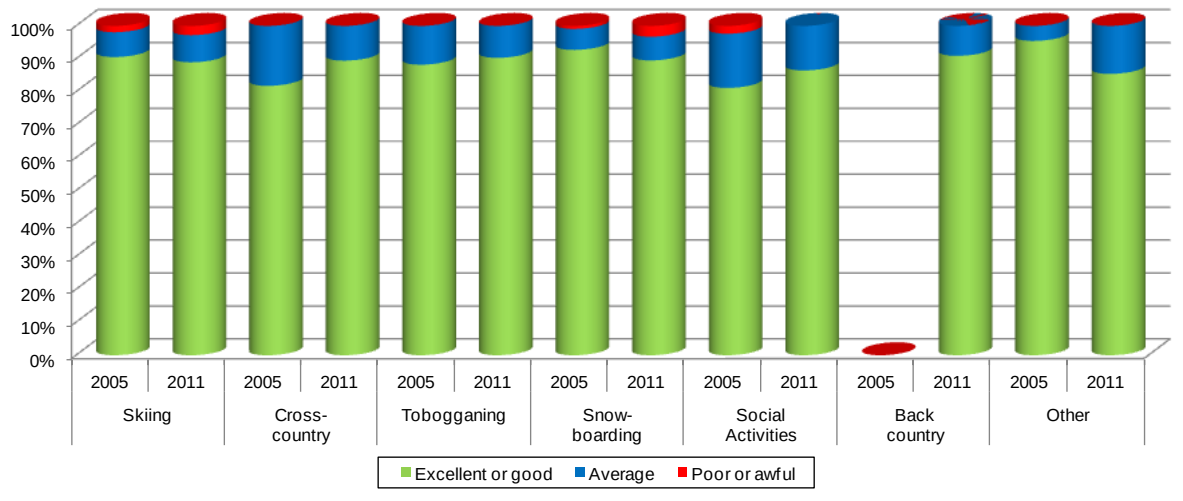
For the Victorian Alpine resorts, across all activities the proportion of visitors with high satisfaction levels increased, in some cases significantly. The major increases were for tobogganing and cross-country skiing.

Figure 6.6: Satisfaction levels by activities – Victorian Alpine resorts



For the New South Wales Alpine resorts, Alpine skiers, cross-country skiers and tobogganers recorded increased satisfaction from 2005 to 2011. However, snow-boarders appeared to find the experience less satisfactory than in 2005.

Figure 6.7: Satisfaction levels by activities – New South Wales Alpine resorts



6.6 Likelihood to use overseas resorts

Less than half of all visitors (43.8 per cent) had travelled to an overseas Alpine resort. This figure was higher for the visitors to New South Wales resorts (52.8 per cent) than for the visitors to Victorian resorts (38.5 per cent). Comparing with the 2005 survey results, the proportion of visitors to New South Wales resorts who had travelled overseas for a snow holiday did not change much (52.7 per cent in 2005), while the ratio of Victorian resorts visitors had had overseas snow sports experience was slightly (but not significantly) higher in 2005 (42.5 per cent).

From Table 6.13 below it may be that Victorian and South Australian snow sports enthusiasts are constrained from visiting overseas resorts because of the accessibility of Victorian resorts by car and possibly by the lack of direct flights to the New Zealand resorts.

The top overseas snow holiday destinations are Canada, New Zealand and Japan.

Table 6.13 Likelihood, by State of residence, to visit overseas resorts

Residence	2005	2011	Difference
Western Australia	51	49	-2
Victoria	40	38	-2
South Australia	37	38	1
Queensland	53	52	-1
New South Wales	53	50	-3
Australian Capital Territory	47	49	2

6.7 Likelihood to visit in non-snow sports seasons

The Alpine areas also appeared to be an attractive holiday possibility outside the snow season for around a half of all visitors – 41.9 per cent for Victorian resort visitors and 45.9 per cent for New South Wales resort visitors said they would consider visiting the resorts at other times of year. These figures are lower than the 2005 survey results: 52 per cent for Victorian resort visitors and 58 per cent for New South Wales resort visitors said they would consider visiting the resorts at other times of year.

6.8 Age breakdown

More males than females visited the Alpine resorts in all age categories in 2011. The predominant age group in both Victoria and New South Wales was under 17. Visitation declined after the age of 40. The detailed results are in Table 6.14(a) (2005) and Table 6.14(b) (2011).

Table 6.14(a) Age and gender breakdown by resort state 2005 (per cent of total)

State	Gender	0-11	12 to 18	19 to 26	27 to 40	41 to 55	55 plus	Total
New South Wales	Female	6.28	6.79	6.71	13.98	8.29	2.65	44.70
	Male	7.48	8.08	8.71	17.81	9.55	3.67	55.30
Victoria	Female	5.89	8.58	9.43	11.91	7.61	1.47	44.89
	Male	6.00	8.46	12.33	16.22	9.81	2.29	55.11

Table 6.14(b) Age and gender breakdown by resort state 2011 (per cent)										
State	Gender	0-17	18 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70+	Total
New South Wales	Female	16.20	4.87	5.63	5.84	5.16	3.11	1.40	0.46	42.67
	Male	21.34	6.90	7.41	8.32	5.64	4.38	2.59	0.75	57.33
Victoria	Female	14.61	7.93	6.78	6.25	4.85	1.97	1.02	0.25	43.65
	Male	16.63	10.83	10.56	7.95	6.04	2.80	1.22	0.32	56.35

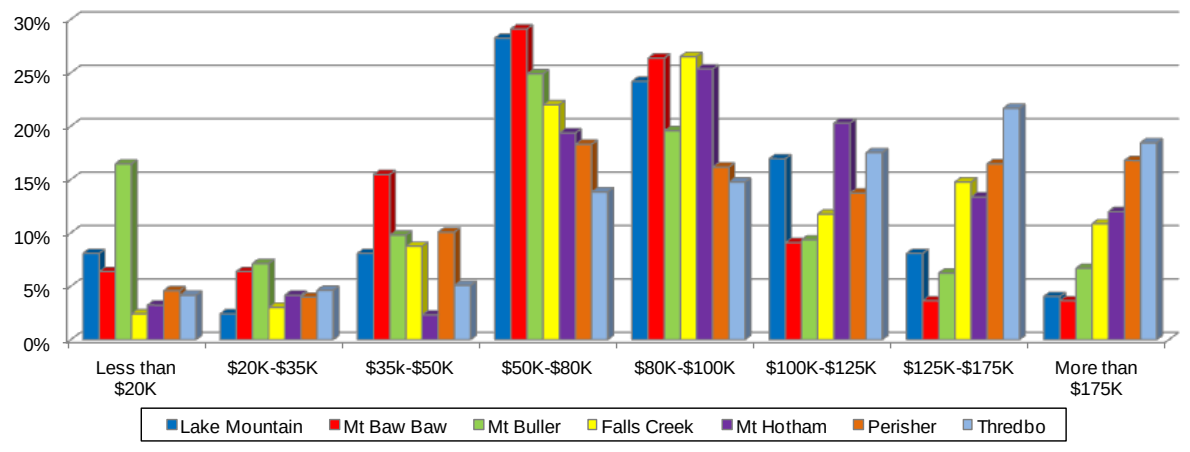
Note: Age groups were changed to align with a recent government practice.

6.9 Visitor household income

The predominant visitor income group to Victoria resorts is from $50,000 to $100,000 a year. A much higher proportion of visitors to New South Wales resorts have household incomes more than $100,000 a year.

Figure 6.8: Visitor household income – Victoria and New South Wales

Figure 6.9: Visitor household income by resort



7. Alpine industry employees survey findings

Employees can be classified as professional Alpine industry workers (mainly ski instructors who move between the major international resorts following the snow) and casual employees, for example gap year employees. This latter group seeks employment at the resorts because they are snow sports enthusiasts or they are seeking a gap year experience and the opportunity to socialise with their peers from around Australia and overseas. There are also local employees who come from the immediate region who may work seasonally across a range of local industries and locals employed full time by the industry.

7.1 Interstate and overseas

The staff employed in the Alpine resorts is primarily Australian residents. Employees with an overseas place of residence made up 13.8 per cent of the survey sample for the Victorian Alps and 16.7 per cent for the New South Wales Alps. This proportion has increased comparing to the 2005 report, especially in the New South Wales resorts (an increase of 10.8 percentage points). As observed in 2005, the staff in the resorts came primarily from the state the resort was located in – 64.6 per cent in Victoria and higher in New South Wales at 69.7 per cent. No doubt ease of access and distance to travel from the permanent place of residence were influencing factors here. These factors also seem to have influenced the breakdown of Australian staff at the resorts with permanent places of residence in other states. For the Victorian Alps, staff were far more likely to have come from South Australia and Tasmania than for the New South Wales Alps. For the New South Wales Alps, staff were more likely to have come from Queensland than was the case for the Victorian Alps. These results are summarised in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Employee permanent place of residence (per cent)

Place of residence	Victorian resort 2005	Victorian resort 2011	Difference	New South Wales resort 2005	New South Wales resort 2011	Difference
New South Wales	6.9	7.7	0.8	64.6	69.7	5.1
Victoria	60.3	64.6	4.3	8.4	1.5	-6.9
Queensland	4.1	6.7	2.6	12.4	10.6	-1.8
South Australia	9.7	4.1	-5.6	3.6	0.0	-3.6
Western Australia	4.1	1.5	-2.6	1.9	1.5	-0.4
Tasmania	2.8	1.5	-1.3	0.8	0.0	-0.8
Northern Territory	0.0	0.0	0	0.4	0.0	-0.4
Australian Capital Territory	0.8	0.0	-0.8	1.9	0.0	-1.9
Overseas	11.5	13.8	2.3	5.9	16.7	10.8

7.1.1 Source of employees

In both 2005 and 2011 the predominant group of employees in the Victorian Alpine resorts usually resided in the following statistical districts (SDs): Melbourne (SD), Ovens-Murray (SD) (the locals), Adelaide (SD), Gippsland (SD), East Gippsland (SD) and Goulburn (SD). In 2005 the majority of employees came from the Melbourne (SD), while in 2011 employees from Melbourne ranked second to the locals. Refer to Tables 7.2(a) and 7.2(b) for more details.

Table 7.2(a) Employee place of residence 2005 (Victorian resorts)

Statistical district	Number	Percentage
Melbourne (Victoria)	103	30
Ovens-Murray (Victoria)	44	13
Adelaide (South Australia)	27	8
East Gippsland (Victoria)	16	5
Goulburn (Victoria)	13	4
Greater Hobart (Tasmania)	10	3
Perth (Western Australia)	10	3
Gippsland (Victoria)	9	3
Moreton (Queensland)	8	2
Other	108	31

Table 7.2(b) Employee place of residence 2011 (Victorian resorts)

Statistical district	Number	Percentage
Ovens-Murray(Victoria)	36	26
Melbourne(Victoria)	28	20
Gippsland(Victoria)	12	9
East Gippsland(Victoria)	10	7
Goulburn(Victoria)	9	6
Adelaide(South Australia)	5	4
Moreton(Queensland)	5	4
Hunter(New South Wales)	4	3
Loddon(Victoria)	3	2
Other	27	19

In both 2005 and 2011 the following SDs were predominant providers of employees top the New South Wales Alpine resorts: South Eastern (SD) (the locals – in the majority in both years), Sydney (SD), Brisbane (SD), Moreton (SD), Hunter (SD) and Illawarra (SD). Refer Tables 7.3(a) and 7.3(b) for more details.

Table 7.3(a) Employee place of residence 2005 (New South Wales resorts)		
Statistical district	**Number**	**Percentage**
South Eastern (New South Wales)	105	23
Sydney (New South Wales)	78	17
Brisbane (Queensland)	25	6
Hunter (New South Wales)	23	5
Moreton (Queensland)	16	4
Illawarra (New South Wales)	14	3
Melbourne (Victoria)	14	3
Adelaide (South Australia)	13	3
Mid-North Coast (New South Wales)	12	3
Other	9	33

Table 7.3(b) Employee place of residence 2011 (New South Wales resorts)		
Statistical district	**Number**	**Percentage**
South Eastern (New South Wales)	18	46
Sydney (New South Wales)	9	23
Moreton (Queensland)	4	10
Brisbane (Queensland)	2	5
Illawarra (New South Wales)	2	5
Hunter (New South Wales)	1	3
Mid-North Coast (New South Wales)	1	3
Murrumbidgee (New South Wales)	1	3
Perth (West Australia)	1	3

7.1.2 Country of origin for overseas employees

The main country of origin for overseas employees was the United States with most overseas employees coming from Europe or North America. The top five countries represented are shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 Overseas employees country of origin (top five)	
Country	**Number**
United States	11
United Kingdom	5
Canada	4
Austria	3
Scotland	3

7.2 Employment

The majority of people working in the resorts travelled there on their own; this figure was somewhat higher for the Victorian resorts (58.5 per cent) than for the New South Wales resorts (35.4 per cent). The New South Wales resorts attracted a higher proportion of couples (33.8 per cent), presumably due to the suitability of accommodation available and the proximity of towns like Jindabyne to the resort areas.

7.2.1 Type

The typical resort employee works on a full time, casual basis. The Victorian resorts have a somewhat higher ratio of permanent employees (36.5 per cent) than the New South Wales resorts (27.3 per cent).

The typical employee has worked for an average of 5.4 seasons for the Victorian resorts but a significantly longer period of 6.8 seasons for the New South Wales resorts. This is believed to be due to the proximity of towns to the New South Wales ski resort areas.

7.2.2 Hours worked and income

The typical resort employee works an average of 41.5 hours per week. After tax average weekly income was higher in the Victorian resorts ($745) than in the New South Wales resorts ($700).

7.2.3 Place of stay

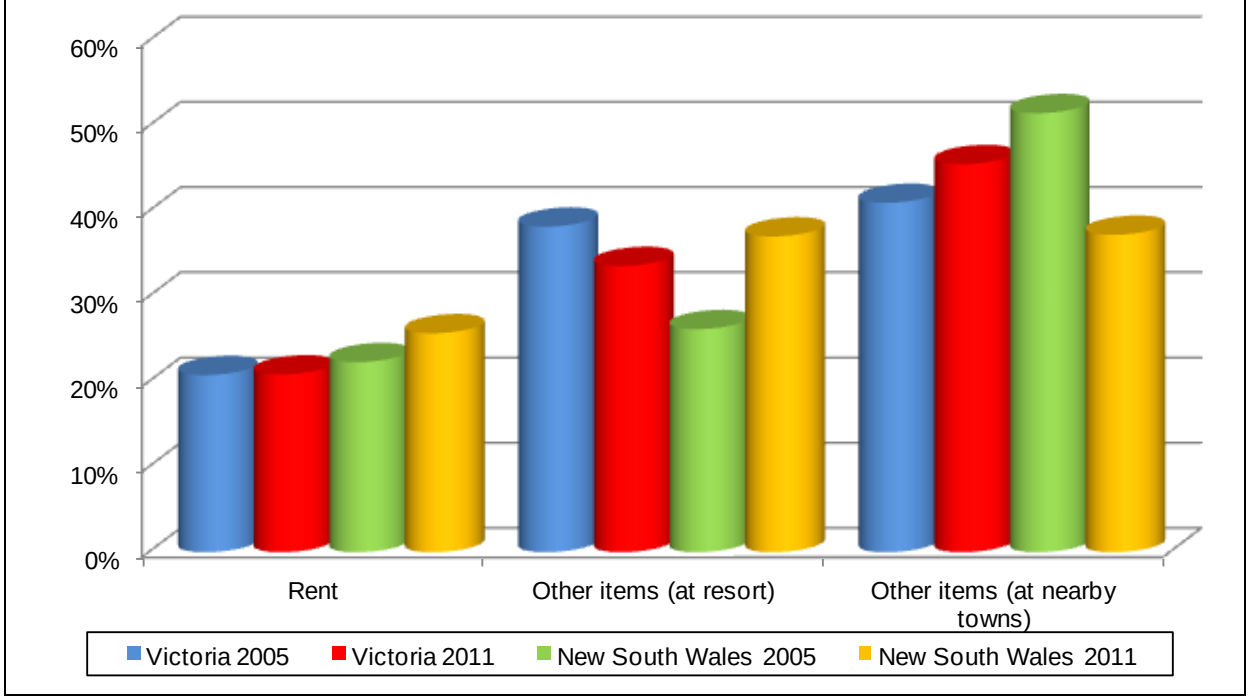
There was a marked difference between where the employees of the Victorian and New South Wales resorts stayed. For the Victorian resorts the larger majority (72 per cent) lived in the resort while for the New South Wales resorts the majority (63 per cent) lived in a nearby town. This could have reflected the proximity between the resorts in New South Wales and the nearby towns, however, this may also have been influenced by other factors such as resort policies.

7.2.4 Expenditure

Table 7.5 Average employee weekly expenditure

Item	Victoria amount 2005 ($)	Victoria amount 2011 ($)	New South Wales amount 2005 ($)	New South Wales amount 2011 ($)
Rent	123.64	160.9	141.26	189.3
Other items (at resort)	227.22	259.0	165.83	273.0
Other items (at nearby towns)	243.81	351.2	326.34	274.4
Total		**771.1**		**736.7**

Figure 7.1: Average employee weekly expenditure



8. Alpine industry business survey findings

8.1 Business type

The types of businesses that were surveyed included:

- ski lift operators;
- ski equipment hire operators;
- resort operators;
- hotels, lodges, motels, B&Bs and serviced apartments;
- retailers from larger supermarkets down to small outlets;
- transport operators; and
- other business types.

The businesses cover the spectrum from large resort companies employing over 1,000 staff and with annual turnovers in excess of $10 million to one-person operators turning over less than $50,000.

Around 19 per cent of the businesses surveyed also operated in other locations. This percentage was consistent for both New South Wales and Victorian resorts.

8.2 Seasonality

Around 38 per cent of businesses surveyed in the New South Wales resorts did not operate in the non-winter periods. For Victorian resorts this proportion was lower at 30 per cent.

There was variation in business levels from one season to the next that typically ranged from 10 to 20 per cent, although this was far greater from some businesses. Take 2010 as the benchmark, in average, business performance in 2008 and 2009 were very close to the 2010 season. Most businesses rated the 2011 level about 80 to 90 percent of the business sales in 2010. One snow sports equipment wholesale and another equipment retailer reported continuous business performance decrease during the period 2006 to 2011.

8.3 Employee types

Businesses reported large differences in the ratios between full time and part time staff they employed. Some large operators had a ratio of one full time to seven part time staff while for other large operators the ratio was three full time to one part time or indeed all part time staff. We assume that businesses will be continually adjusting their mix of full time to part time staff according to their current business levels.

8.4 Business turnover

A summary of the numbers of businesses by annual turnover and payroll is shown in Tables 8.1 and 8.2.

Table 8.1 Payroll

Dollars	Per cent 2005	Per cent 2011
Less than $50 K	30	31
$50–$125 K	23	27
$125 – 250 K	24	16
$250 – $375 K	2	7
$375–$500 K	1	7
$500 – 750 K	3	11
$750 – $1 million	1	0
$1 million plus	4	0

Table 8.2 Turnover

Dollars	Per cent 2005	Per cent 2011
Less than $50 K	34	27
$50–$125 K	18	20
$125 – 250 K	6	12
$250 – $375 K	11	5
$375–$500 K	6	17
$500 – 750 K	6	7
$750 – $1 million	2	3
$1 million plus	8	10

It can be noted that a large number of small businesses were operating in the Alpine resort areas – almost 50 per cent of the businesses surveyed had turnovers of $125,000 a year or less.

8.5 On-line retail

Since the 2005-06 study, online retail activity has increased significantly and is changing the retail industry in Australia. Because of their specialised nature, Alpine industry businesses selling snow sports equipment and clothing are likely to be subject to intensifying international competition.

Of those Alpine industry businesses surveyed (all categories) in Victoria and New South Wales by NIEIR in 2011 nearly 75 per cent stated that they did not have an online retail site selling directly to consumers. If businesses had introduced an online retail shop, this accounted for nearly one third of their trading activity.

Twenty-six per cent of all businesses survey stated that the Internet was impacting their sales and this impact was significant at a reported average impact of 37.5 per cent of sales.

The reality about online shopping is that it is growing and competition from overseas is intensifying as overseas retailers become more sophisticated in their marketing, selling and distribution strategies. It is likely that specialist retail will be particularly vulnerable to international competition, as many of the goods sold are manufactured offshore and price competition is fierce. As a broad brush estimate of international trends, multi-channel retailers currently expect the split between retail shop sales and online sales to be in the region of 80/20 respectively with the online share continuing to increase.

9. The winter Alpine industry in New South Wales and Victoria: Economic impact

This chapter uses NIEIR's regional econometric model to assess the impact of the winter Alpine industry on the Australian economy and its regions as represented by Local Government Areas (LGAs).

9.1 The direct shocks to the model

The first step in the economic evaluation process is to estimate the impact on the individual LGAs around Australia of the winter Alpine industry (WAI). This was done, firstly, by estimating regression relationships from a combination of:

(i) survey data; and

(ii) NIEIR LGA data,

and then imputing estimates to all the LGAs in Australia.

A survey by necessity will be subject to sampling errors. Some LGAs will be over-represented, while others will be under-represented or not represented at all. Hence, the necessity to adopt the following methodology.

Firstly, the number of visitors from an LGA per capita was estimated as a function of:

(i) average household income per LGA (from NIEIR's data base); and

(ii) the distance from the nearest major Alpine resort.

The visitors for an LGA were taken from the survey returns, the population as the total population aged 18 to 54 from NIEIR's LGA data base. This means that LGAs that did not produce a visitor to the Alpine resorts were excluded.

The estimated equation for visitors is:

$$ln\,(VPC_i) = \underset{(4.2)}{-4.63} + \underset{(2.8)}{0.57}\,{}^{ln}(HI_i) \underset{(10.3)}{- 0.52}\,.\,{}^{ln}(DIST_i)$$

Where:

VPC = Alpine resort visitors from LGA i per capita of population aged 18 to 54;

HI = real average household disposable income for LGA i;

$DIST_i$ = distance of LGA i from nearest major Alpine resort.

ln denotes natural logarithm.

The equation was then used to impute visitors from each LGA using the data from the NIEIR LGA data base. The results were then benchmarked back to the State visitation control totals. The results are given in the "visitors to snowfields" column of Table A.1 in Appendix A.

The process is then repeated for the following dependent variables:

(i) average expenditures;

(ii) travel expenses;

(iii) holidays elsewhere;

(iv) reduction in local expenditure; and

(v) reduction in savings.

The per capita visitors and average expenditure were also included as independent variables for selected dependent variables.

The results of using the equations to incorporate the LGA outcome are given in Table A.1 of Appendix A. The $162 million expenditure under the Rest of the world row heading is the estimated expenditures that would have been spent overseas. The $162 million is part of the $524.9 million total of expenditures allocated elsewhere.

Construction investment

In 2005 the total construction investment was estimated at $82 million. In 2011, the estimate is $135 million. This reflects the increased costs and the increase in real industry output between 2005 and 2011.

9.2 Economic evaluation: Model description and methodology

The sensitivity results for an LGA as a result of a shock to a given industry are derived using NIEIR's integrated model of all 567 LGA is in Australia.

Briefly the model has 49 industries for each LGA with each LGA having its own input-output/household income determination sub-model that are linked to all other LGAs by inter-regional trade flow relationships, by industry, journey to work structure and travel time budget weighted indicators for any variable in the model which determines the catchment outcome for a given LGA relative to all other LGAs in Australia.

For each industry the range of variables includes:

(i) hours of work, employment and dollar per hour of income for both residents and at the location or industry level within the LGA;

(ii) exports and imports (international and to/from any other LGA), consumption demand, investment, current government expenditure and via the input-output table inter-industry demand; and

(iii) floor space capacity in place across 20 categories including offices, entertainment, schools, health, factories, retail, wholesale, transport, etc. which aggregate again into the five floor space categories required of the project.

At the household level a wide range of household types are projected, which allows for detailed socioeconomic evaluation of outcomes.

Net migration flows between LGAs are endogenous, which in turn also drives household type formation. Migration flows are also a function of the dwelling stock in an LGA.

Key coefficient structures in the model for trade flows and journey to work patterns by industry are a function of the development of relative and absolute floor space capacity (shops, offices, factories, etc.).

In terms of this project, perhaps the most important equations in the model are the equations for floor space capacity. These equations include such variables as:

(i) catchment area activity for the relevant industries;

(ii) income and socioeconomic structure of households including skills available;

(iii) zoning land availability and redevelopment potential; and

(iv) travel time distance to key infrastructure – ports/airports.

The database for the model is the same database that underlies the NIEIR/ALGA "*State of the Regions*" reports and is available on websites provided by ID Consulting.

In order to derive the sensitivity results the following methodology is applied. A control solution is derived over 2011 to 2012 which would represent the base case projection for all of variables associated for a given LGA. Next a disturbed solution is derived by inserting into the model structure the shocks given in Table A.1 of Appendix A. The results given in Tables A.2 and A.3 in Appendix A represent the difference between the two model solutions.

9.3 The model results

The results from the model are given in Tables A.2 and A.3 in Appendix A. The key indicators are the two local gross products which are defined as follows.

Local gross product (residents)

This is the sum of all directly distributed income out of value added accruing to local residents. Directly distributed income is wages and salaries plus mixed income. The income can be earned from employment within the LGA or in other LGAs. To this sum is added:

(i) ownership of dwellings surplus (that is, actual and imputed results); and

(ii) property income received by residents (interest and dividends) no matter from what jurisdiction the property income is derived.

Local gross product (industry)

Local gross product (industry) is the sum of directly distributed income out of value added generated by all industry activity within the boundaries of the LGA. To this sum is added the same (i) and (ii) components that were added to gross local product (residents)s.

Headline gross regional product

Headline gross regional product is total industry value added generated within boundaries of the LGA plus ownership of dwellings. It is, therefore, the sum of:

(i) wages, salaries and supplements;

(ii) mixed income;

(iii) depreciation allowances;

(iv) dividends and interest payments;

(v) corporate taxes and other direct corporate taxes;

(vi) indirect taxes; and

(vii) net profits.

The sum of (iii) to (vii) represents either retained income (saved) or income which flows out of the LGA. As the results in Table 9.2 indicate, this sum is substantial.

The reasons for an LGA experiencing a negative outcome would include:

(i) the direct allocation of resident expenditures for the LGA to the Alpine resorts;

(ii) the indirect loss of tourist expenditures from the LGA to the Alpine resorts and

(iii) indirect negative demand impacts for LGAs via inter-regional trade flows from LGAs adversely impacted by (i) and (ii) above.

The reasons for LGAs having a positive impact from the winter Alpine industry are:

(i) they are the direct beneficiaries because the LGA includes one or more of the resorts;

(ii) the LGA benefits from the demand for exports from the LGA thus directly benefitting under (i);

(iii) the LGA residents work in the resorts or industries benefitting from the resort expenditures;

(iv) the LGA benefits from direct travel expenditures made by visitors to the resorts, such as the LGAs where the airports of major cities are located; and

(v) the LGA benefits via inter-regional trade flows from direct benefits of winter Alpine industry expenditures as they ripple through the Australian economy.

The positive stimulus to the national economy comes from:

(i) the set retention of expenditures in Australia that would otherwise have been allocated to overseas resorts;

(ii) the reduction in the household savings ratio;

(iii) the reallocation of expenditures from high import content goods to low import content services; and

(iv) the reallocation expenditures from the Northern and Western States where the domestic supply chain strength is low (that is, import content relatively high) to the South Eastern States where the strongest domestic content supply chains are.

The direct value of estimates from these four factors is approximately $750 to $800 million.

To this has to be added the construction investment, giving a direct net additional expenditure impact on the national economy of up to $935 million. The national multiplier from the model results for national headline GRP from Table A.2 of Appendix A is, therefore, in the vicinity of 1.6, which is consistent with the Type II multipliers obtained from national input-output tables for the construction and recreation services industry. The Type II multipliers for the construction and recreation services are relatively high compared to the multipliers for other industries.

Table 9.1 shows the changes in headline GRP and employment by LGA created by winter season related economic activity.

9.4 The State headline results

Table 9.2 summarises the New South Wales and Victorian headline results compared to the headline results for 2005 when this allows. Headline results are also provided for 2012.

NIEIR's modelling results show that the total Government direct tax revenue will be approximately $237 million, while indirect tax revenue will be $122 million. The New South Wales Government's taxation revenue, including share of GST, will be of the order of $70 million, while the Victorian Government's share will be of the order of $38 million.

9.5 The impact of the 2009 Victorian bushfires

If these statistics are being used for long-run planning, it is important to note the impact of the 2009 Victorian bushfires in relation to Lake Mountain and the Shire of Murrindindi. In the fires the Shire lost approximately 60 per cent of its accommodation capacity that directly serviced the winter visitors.

Currently, capacity is being re-established in the region. This means that over time the winter alpine economic impact on the region can be expected to increase by a multiple of between 1 and 2.

Table 9.1 Winter snow sports – Changes in headline GRP and employment by LGA

	Headline GRP industry market prices			Employment			
Local Government Area	2011 $m	% of State total increase	% of LGA's GRP	Total season employment – industry (number)	Total resident employment – annual equivalent – Resident (number)	% of State total employ-ment	% of LGA's employ-ment
Albury (C)	23.2	2.4%	0.8%	536	463.1	4.7%	1.7%
Armidale Dumaresq (A)	-0.4	0.0%	0.0%	-13.8	-10.2	-0.1%	-0.1%
Ashfield (A)	0	0.0%	0.1%	-16.5	35.2	0.4%	0.1%
Auburn (A)	4	0.4%	0.1%	7.6	21.5	0.2%	0.1%
Ballina (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	-8.3	19.6	0.2%	0.1%
Balranald (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4	-0.4	0.0%	0.0%
Bankstown (C)	4.4	0.4%	0.1%	3.7	87.2	0.9%	0.1%
Bathurst Regional (A)	0.6	0.1%	0.0%	2	3.3	0.0%	0.0%
The Hills Shire (A)	0.9	0.1%	0.1%	-38.7	66.7	0.7%	0.1%
Bega Valley (A)	5.9	0.6%	0.8%	45.6	274.3	2.8%	2.0%
Bellingen (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-2.9	-3	0.0%	-0.1%
Berrigan (A)	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%	-7.1	-4.3	0.0%	-0.1%
Blacktown (C)	4.5	0.5%	0.1%	-31.7	71.8	0.7%	0.0%
Bland (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-1.2	-0.8	0.0%	0.0%
Blayney (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	0.6	0.6	0.0%	0.0%
Blue Mountains (C)	-1.8	-0.2%	0.0%	-56.2	-15.8	-0.2%	0.0%
Bogan (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-0.9	-0.7	0.0%	0.0%
Bombala (A)	2.1	0.2%	4.2%	30	112.8	1.1%	10.5%
Boorowa (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	0.5	1.7	0.0%	0.2%
Botany Bay (C)	18.8	1.9%	0.1%	267.9	38.9	0.4%	0.2%
Bourke (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.1	-0.9	0.0%	-0.1%
Brewarrina (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Broken Hill (C)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-7.1	-5.4	-0.1%	-0.1%
Burwood (A)	0.9	0.1%	0.1%	-6.2	14.4	0.1%	0.1%
Byron (A)	-0.6	-0.1%	0.2%	-27.4	42.5	0.4%	0.3%
Cabonne (A)	0.3	0.0%	0.1%	0.9	11.3	0.1%	0.2%
Camden (A)	-0.1	0.0%	0.1%	-21.3	13.7	0.1%	0.0%
Campbelltown (C)	0.8	0.1%	0.1%	-39.6	57.4	0.6%	0.1%
Canada Bay (A)	0.8	0.1%	0.1%	-27.5	53	0.5%	0.1%
Canterbury (C)	0.6	0.1%	0.1%	-30.5	66.8	0.7%	0.1%
Carrathool (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Central Darling (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.8	-0.6	0.0%	-0.1%
Cessnock (C)	-0.9	-0.1%	0.0%	-43.7	-14.4	-0.1%	-0.1%
Clarence Valley (A)	0.8	0.1%	0.2%	-1.5	60.4	0.6%	0.3%
Cobar (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-0.9	-0.6	0.0%	0.0%
Coffs Harbour (C)	-1.3	-0.1%	0.0%	-43.6	14.6	0.1%	0.0%
Conargo (A)	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1	0.4	0.0%	0.1%
Coolamon (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	0.4	2	0.0%	0.1%
Cooma-Monaro (A)	17.8	1.8%	4.9%	231.9	762.2	7.7%	13.6%
Coonamble (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6	-0.4	0.0%	0.0%
Cootamundra (A)	0.3	0.0%	0.1%	3.8	5.9	0.1%	0.2%
Corowa Shire (A)	0	0.0%	0.2%	-4.5	13.6	0.1%	0.3%
Cowra (A)	0.4	0.0%	0.1%	3	2.7	0.0%	0.1%
Deniliquin (A)	0.3	0.0%	0.1%	0.7	0	0.0%	0.0%
Dubbo (C)	0.9	0.1%	0.1%	4.2	2.9	0.0%	0.0%
Dungog (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-2	-1.2	0.0%	0.0%
Eurobodalla (A)	0.7	0.1%	0.3%	8.2	116.3	1.2%	0.8%
Fairfield (C)	1.9	0.2%	0.1%	-31.2	30.9	0.3%	0.0%

Table 9.1 Winter snow sports – Changes in headline GRP and employment by LGA (continued)

	Headline GRP industry market prices			Employment			
Local Government Area	2011 $m	% of State total increase	% of LGA's GRP	Total season employment – industry (number)	Total resident employment – annual equivalent – Resident (number)	% of State total employ-ment	% of LGA's employ-ment
Forbes (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1	0.8	0.0%	0.0%
Gilgandra (A)	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-2.1	-1.4	0.0%	-0.1%
Glen Innes Severn (A)	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-2.8	-2.2	0.0%	-0.1%
Gloucester (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	-0.6	-0.5	0.0%	0.0%
Gosford (C)	0.3	0.0%	0.1%	-42.1	85.8	0.9%	0.1%
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	8.2	0.8%	0.5%	191.5	147.6	1.5%	1.1%
Greater Taree (C)	0.6	0.1%	0.1%	-0.6	25.7	0.3%	0.1%
Greater Hume Shire (A)	3.4	0.3%	0.6%	76.9	67.1	0.7%	1.5%
Great Lakes (A)	-0.5	-0.1%	0.0%	-23.9	-3.2	0.0%	0.0%
Griffith (C)	1.4	0.1%	0.1%	14	10.9	0.1%	0.1%
Gundagai (A)	5.4	0.5%	2.3%	133.5	96.4	1.0%	6.1%
Gunnedah (A)	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	-1.6	-1.2	0.0%	0.0%
Guyra (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.8	-0.6	0.0%	0.0%
Gwydir (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.8	-0.6	0.0%	0.0%
Harden (A)	2	0.2%	0.7%	34.2	23	0.2%	1.6%
Hawkesbury (C)	-0.5	-0.1%	0.0%	-37.6	1.8	0.0%	0.0%
Hay (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.8	-1.2	0.0%	-0.1%
Holroyd (C)	3.4	0.3%	0.1%	20.8	41.6	0.4%	0.1%
Hornsby (A)	-0.5	-0.1%	0.1%	-61.8	79.3	0.8%	0.1%
Hunters Hill (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	-4.7	4.4	0.0%	0.1%
Hurstville (C)	0.3	0.0%	0.1%	-26.4	30.7	0.3%	0.1%
Inverell (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Jerilderie (A)	0	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Junee (A)	0.2	0.0%	0.1%	3	4.9	0.0%	0.2%
Kempsey (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	-4.6	6.5	0.1%	0.1%
Kiama (A)	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%	-9.2	-6.2	-0.1%	-0.1%
Kogarah (C)	0.9	0.1%	0.1%	-10.5	43.8	0.4%	0.1%
Ku-ring-gai (A)	0.9	0.1%	0.1%	-26.5	67.5	0.7%	0.1%
Kyogle (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.6	-1	0.0%	0.0%
Lachlan (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Lake Macquarie (C)	1.6	0.2%	0.1%	-37.5	82.3	0.8%	0.1%
Lane Cove (A)	1.9	0.2%	0.1%	0.5	33.9	0.3%	0.2%
Leeton (A)	0.9	0.1%	0.1%	14.1	10	0.1%	0.2%
Leichhardt (A)	1	0.1%	0.1%	-20.7	67.2	0.7%	0.2%
Lismore (C)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-6.2	-5.3	-0.1%	0.0%
Lithgow (C)	0.9	0.1%	0.1%	-0.5	8.3	0.1%	0.1%
Liverpool (C)	2	0.2%	0.1%	-29	61.9	0.6%	0.1%
Liverpool Plains (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5	-0.6	0.0%	0.0%
Lockhart (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	0.7	3.9	0.0%	0.3%
Maitland (C)	0.6	0.1%	0.0%	-15.2	16.4	0.2%	0.0%
Manly (A)	-0.2	0.0%	0.1%	-21.9	30.6	0.3%	0.1%
Marrickville (A)	1.2	0.1%	0.1%	-18.4	46.6	0.5%	0.1%
Mid-Western Regional (A)	0.7	0.1%	0.1%	-4.6	8.8	0.1%	0.1%
Moree Plains (A)	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%	-7.4	-5.3	-0.1%	-0.1%
Mosman (A)	0.3	0.0%	0.1%	-12.3	30.1	0.3%	0.2%
Murray (A)	-0.7	-0.1%	-0.1%	-17.9	-9.1	-0.1%	-0.3%
Murrumbidgee (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	1.4	1.2	0.0%	0.1%
Muswellbrook (A)	1.4	0.1%	0.1%	3.9	2	0.0%	0.0%

Table 9.1 Winter snow sports – Changes in headline GRP and employment by LGA (continued)

	Headline GRP industry market prices			Employment			
Local Government Area	2011 $m	% of State total increase	% of LGA's GRP	Total season employment – industry (number)	Total resident employment – annual equivalent – Resident (number)	% of State total employ-ment	% of LGA's employ-ment
Nambucca (A)	0	0.0%	0.1%	-3.8	12	0.1%	0.2%
Narrabri (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-2.1	-1.9	0.0%	0.0%
Narrandera (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.8	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Narromine (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.1	-0.6	0.0%	0.0%
Newcastle (C)	3.9	0.4%	0.0%	-22.7	16	0.2%	0.0%
North Sydney (A)	19.1	1.9%	0.2%	127.2	108.5	1.1%	0.2%
Oberon (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Orange (C)	1	0.1%	0.1%	5.3	29.3	0.3%	0.1%
Palerang (A)	0.2	0.0%	0.2%	0.4	23.7	0.2%	0.3%
Parkes (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-5.9	-4.3	0.0%	-0.1%
Parramatta (C)	6.1	0.6%	0.1%	-24	41.3	0.4%	0.0%
Penrith (C)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	-73.2	50	0.5%	0.0%
Pittwater (A)	0.5	0.1%	0.1%	-19.9	48.4	0.5%	0.1%
Port Macquarie-Hastings (A)	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%	-22.7	17.3	0.2%	0.1%
Port Stephens (A)	0.9	0.1%	0.2%	-1.6	133.7	1.4%	0.4%
Queanbeyan (C)	19.4	2.0%	0.6%	358.7	309.8	3.1%	1.2%
Randwick (C)	-0.3	0.0%	0.1%	-52.6	98.8	1.0%	0.1%
Richmond Valley (A)	0.4	0.0%	0.1%	2.6	20	0.2%	0.2%
Rockdale (C)	1.1	0.1%	0.1%	-23.1	69.2	0.7%	0.1%
Ryde (C)	10.1	1.0%	0.1%	66.3	64	0.6%	0.1%
Shellharbour (C)	-0.1	0.0%	0.1%	-16.8	25.5	0.3%	0.1%
Shoalhaven (C)	0.5	0.1%	0.1%	-22.1	85	0.9%	0.2%
Singleton (A)	3.2	0.3%	0.1%	8.7	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Snowy River (A)	561.6	56.9%	57.1%	12966.7	3697.8	37.5%	59.8%
Strathfield (A)	2.4	0.2%	0.1%	12.5	10.9	0.1%	0.1%
Sutherland Shire (A)	1	0.1%	0.1%	-64.1	127	1.3%	0.1%
Sydney (C)	176.3	17.9%	0.1%	1711.1	136.3	1.4%	0.1%
Tamworth Regional (A)	0.7	0.1%	0.1%	-4	18	0.2%	0.1%
Temora (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1	0.5	0.0%	0.0%
Tenterfield (A)	0	0.0%	0.1%	-2.1	8.3	0.1%	0.3%
Tumbarumba (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.2%	1.7	3.8	0.0%	0.3%
Tumut Shire (A)	14.1	1.4%	1.9%	333.1	281.2	2.9%	5.0%
Tweed (A)	-1.6	-0.2%	0.0%	-45.4	-16.8	-0.2%	0.0%
Upper Hunter Shire (A)	0.3	0.0%	0.1%	0	6.2	0.1%	0.1%
Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	2.5	0.3%	0.5%	52.8	44.6	0.5%	1.4%
Uralla (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1	-1.2	0.0%	0.0%
Urana (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	0.9	0.8	0.0%	0.2%
Wagga Wagga (C)	7.5	0.8%	0.3%	130.2	141.7	1.4%	0.4%
Wakool (A)	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-3.3	-1.6	0.0%	-0.1%
Walcha (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Walgett (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.9	-1.4	0.0%	-0.1%
Warren (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6	-0.4	0.0%	0.0%
Warringah (A)	2.7	0.3%	0.1%	-22.6	86	0.9%	0.1%
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-3.1	-2.3	0.0%	-0.1%
Waverley (A)	-0.4	0.0%	0.1%	-38.1	44.8	0.5%	0.1%
Weddin (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.2%	0.2	7.5	0.1%	0.6%
Wellington (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.5	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Wentworth (A)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-2.1	-1.2	0.0%	0.0%

Table 9.1 Winter snow sports – Changes in headline GRP and employment by LGA (continued)

	Headline GRP industry market prices			Employment			
Local Government Area	2011 $m	% of State total increase	% of LGA's GRP	Total season employment – industry (number)	Total resident employment – annual equivalent – Resident (number)	% of State total employ-ment	% of LGA's employ-ment
Willoughby (C)	11	1.1%	0.1%	57	93.7	1.0%	0.2%
Wingecarribee (A)	4.7	0.5%	0.2%	77.5	71.4	0.7%	0.3%
Wollondilly (A)	5.6	0.6%	0.2%	93.6	90.8	0.9%	0.4%
Wollongong (C)	2.2	0.2%	0.1%	-46.7	104.3	1.1%	0.1%
Woollahra (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	-27.5	56.2	0.6%	0.2%
Wyong (A)	0.1	0.0%	0.1%	-44.4	77.4	0.8%	0.1%
Yass Valley (A)	6.3	0.6%	0.6%	136.9	103	1.0%	1.3%
Young (A)	0.5	0.1%	0.2%	6	19.6	0.2%	0.4%
Unincorporated NSW	-0.2	0.0%	-0.2%	-4	-2.7	0.0%	-0.4%
Alpine (S)	261.9	45.9%	22.4%	6485	3096.7	53.7%	44.1%
Ararat (RC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-4.3	-3	-0.1%	-0.1%
Ballarat (C)	-0.7	-0.1%	0.0%	-63.2	-35.4	-0.6%	-0.1%
Banyule (C)	-2.3	-0.4%	0.0%	-93	-29	-0.5%	0.0%
Bass Coast (S)	-1.3	-0.2%	0.0%	-35.8	-23.1	-0.4%	-0.2%
Baw Baw (S)	7.5	1.3%	0.2%	229	177.9	3.1%	0.8%
Bayside (C)	-1.5	-0.3%	0.1%	-66.5	-12.2	-0.2%	0.0%
Benalla (RC)	7.9	1.4%	0.9%	199.4	179.7	3.1%	2.6%
Boroondara (C)	-1.7	-0.3%	0.1%	-132.5	-20.1	-0.3%	0.0%
Brimbank (C)	0.7	0.1%	0.1%	-83.5	17.5	0.3%	0.0%
Buloke (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-2.1	-1.4	0.0%	-0.1%
Campaspe (S)	0.4	0.1%	0.0%	-4.5	-6.2	-0.1%	0.0%
Cardinia (S)	-1	-0.2%	0.0%	-48	-26.6	-0.5%	-0.1%
Casey (C)	-4.9	-0.9%	0.0%	-184.7	-83.3	-1.4%	-0.1%
Central Goldfields (S)	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-2.4	-1.7	0.0%	0.0%
Colac-Otway (S)	-0.5	-0.1%	0.0%	-21.6	-9.9	-0.2%	-0.1%
Corangamite (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-6.8	-4.3	-0.1%	-0.1%
Darebin (C)	-2.1	-0.4%	0.0%	-105.5	-31.2	-0.5%	0.0%
East Gippsland (S)	-0.8	-0.1%	0.1%	-35.1	15.1	0.3%	0.1%
Frankston (C)	-2.1	-0.4%	0.0%	-85.5	-43.8	-0.8%	-0.1%
Gannawarra (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-3.4	-2.9	-0.1%	-0.1%
Glen Eira (C)	-2.2	-0.4%	0.1%	-79.9	-26.4	-0.5%	0.0%
Glenelg (S)	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-8.1	-5.1	-0.1%	0.0%
Golden Plains (S)	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-6.2	-6.7	-0.1%	-0.1%
Greater Bendigo (C)	-1	-0.2%	0.0%	-73.8	-35.4	-0.6%	-0.1%
Greater Dandenong (C)	4.7	0.8%	0.0%	-13.8	-17.9	-0.3%	0.0%
Greater Geelong (C)	-2.7	-0.5%	0.0%	-143.9	-71.9	-1.2%	-0.1%
Greater Shepparton (C)	1.7	0.3%	0.1%	5.9	14.7	0.3%	0.1%
Hepburn (S)	-0.9	-0.2%	0.0%	-26.2	-14	-0.2%	-0.2%
Hindmarsh (S)	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7	-0.7	0.0%	0.0%
Hobsons Bay (C)	1.4	0.2%	0.1%	-26.7	35.5	0.6%	0.1%
Horsham (RC)	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%	-11.6	-9	-0.2%	-0.1%
Hume (C)	19.8	3.5%	0.1%	270.6	46.9	0.8%	0.1%
Indigo (S)	4.2	0.7%	1.2%	89.1	208.3	3.6%	2.6%
Kingston (C)	2.5	0.4%	0.0%	-44.2	-29.4	-0.5%	0.0%
Knox (C)	0.3	0.1%	0.0%	-69.2	-38.4	-0.7%	0.0%
Latrobe (C)	0.6	0.1%	0.0%	-26.5	-9.9	-0.2%	0.0%
Loddon (S)	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-2.2	-1.3	0.0%	0.0%
Macedon Ranges (S)	-0.8	-0.1%	0.1%	-34.9	-6.1	-0.1%	0.0%

Table 9.1 Winter snow sports – Changes in headline GRP and employment by LGA (continued)

	Headline GRP industry market prices			Employment			
Local Government Area	2011 $m	% of State total increase	% of LGA's GRP	Total season employment – industry (number)	Total resident employment – annual equivalent – Resident (number)	% of State total employ-ment	% of LGA's employ-ment
Manningham (C)	-2.1	-0.4%	0.0%	-72.9	-30.2	-0.5%	0.0%
Mansfield (S)	153.2	26.9%	23.0%	3768.9	1955.7	33.9%	43.6%
Maribyrnong (C)	-0.3	-0.1%	0.1%	-58.1	-4.3	-0.1%	0.0%
Maroondah (C)	-0.7	-0.1%	0.0%	-55.1	-16.9	-0.3%	0.0%
Melbourne (C)	106.9	18.7%	0.1%	1005.7	-9.5	-0.2%	0.0%
Melton (S)	-1.5	-0.3%	0.1%	-60.4	0.8	0.0%	0.0%
Mildura (RC)	-0.3	-0.1%	0.0%	-20.6	-13.7	-0.2%	-0.1%
Mitchell (S)	3.6	0.6%	0.1%	80.7	70.1	1.2%	0.4%
Moira (S)	0.4	0.1%	0.1%	-2.1	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Monash (C)	1	0.2%	0.1%	-104.3	-35.3	-0.6%	0.0%
Moonee Valley (C)	-2.5	-0.4%	0.1%	-104.2	-7	-0.1%	0.0%
Moorabool (S)	-0.2	0.0%	0.1%	-14.2	-4	-0.1%	0.0%
Moreland (C)	-1.6	-0.3%	0.1%	-69.5	-21.4	-0.4%	0.0%
Mornington Peninsula (S)	-3.5	-0.6%	0.0%	-122.4	-69.9	-1.2%	-0.1%
Mount Alexander (S)	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-4.3	-4.4	-0.1%	-0.1%
Moyne (S)	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-4.8	-5.5	-0.1%	-0.1%
Murrindindi (S)	3.5	0.6%	0.4%	95.2	118.7	2.1%	1.8%
Nillumbik (S)	-1.4	-0.2%	0.0%	-42.4	-1.6	0.0%	0.0%
Northern Grampians (S)	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%	-10.7	-0.9	0.0%	0.0%
Port Phillip (C)	4.3	0.8%	0.1%	-101	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Pyrenees (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-2	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Queenscliffe (B)	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%	-7.8	-0.4	0.0%	0.0%
South Gippsland (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-12.4	-1.1	0.0%	0.0%
Southern Grampians (S)	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	-7.4	-0.6	0.0%	0.0%
Stonnington (C)	-1.3	-0.2%	0.1%	-115.3	-2.7	0.0%	0.0%
Strathbogie (S)	2.8	0.5%	0.4%	66	5.7	0.1%	0.1%
Surf Coast (S)	-1.5	-0.3%	0.0%	-41.5	-3.4	-0.1%	0.0%
Swan Hill (RC)	-0.3	-0.1%	0.0%	-15.7	-1.4	0.0%	0.0%
Towong (S)	0.1	0.0%	0.2%	-0.1	12.4	0.2%	0.4%
Wangaratta (RC)	7.5	1.3%	0.8%	151.5	315.5	5.5%	2.2%
Warrnambool (C)	-0.7	-0.1%	0.0%	-29.2	-17.4	-0.3%	-0.1%
Wellington (S)	1	0.2%	0.0%	-13	-0.4	0.0%	0.0%
West Wimmera (S)	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-1.8	-1.4	0.0%	-0.1%
Whitehorse (C)	-1.2	-0.2%	0.0%	-100.9	-38.2	-0.7%	0.0%
Whittlesea (C)	-1.5	-0.3%	0.0%	-90.9	-19.1	-0.3%	0.0%
Wodonga (RC)	19.1	3.3%	0.9%	444.4	478.4	8.3%	2.4%
Wyndham (C)	0	0.0%	0.1%	-85.6	2	0.0%	0.0%
Yarra (C)	3.2	0.6%	0.1%	-79.8	-9.5	-0.2%	0.0%
Yarra Ranges (S)	-2.6	-0.5%	0.0%	-112.4	-62.3	-1.1%	-0.1%
Yarriambiack (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-2.1	4.1	0.1%	0.2%
Unincorporated Vic	-0.5	-0.1%	0.3%	-26.4	0.8	0.0%	0.3%
Aurukun (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Balonne (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-2	-1.3	-0.1%	-0.1%
Banana (S)	1	1.8%	0.0%	0.9	-0.4	0.0%	0.0%
Barcaldine (R)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.4	-0.8	-0.1%	0.0%
Barcoo (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	-0.1	0.0%	-0.1%
Blackall Tambo (R)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Boulia (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3	-0.2	0.0%	-0.1%

Table 9.1 Winter snow sports – Changes in headline GRP and employment by LGA (continued)

	Headline GRP industry market prices			Employment			
Local Government Area	2011 $m	% of State total increase	% of LGA's GRP	Total season employment – industry (number)	Total resident employment – annual equivalent – Resident (number)	% of State total employ-ment	% of LGA's employ-ment
Brisbane (C)	11.9	21.5%	0.0%	-390.6	-115.1	-8.9%	0.0%
Bulloo (S)	0.1	0.2%	0.0%	-0.5	-0.2	0.0%	-0.1%
Bundaberg (R)	-1.3	-2.4%	0.0%	-60	-36.8	-2.9%	-0.1%
Burdekin (S)	0.3	0.5%	0.0%	-2.2	-1.6	-0.1%	0.0%
Burke (S)	0.2	0.4%	0.0%	0.3	0	0.0%	0.0%
Cairns (R)	-20.1	-36.3%	-0.2%	-475.1	-298.1	-23.2%	-0.3%
Carpentaria (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.8	-0.4	0.0%	0.0%
Cassowary Coast (R)	-1.2	-2.2%	0.0%	-31.8	-20.9	-1.6%	-0.1%
Central Highlands (R)	1.2	2.2%	0.0%	-4	-4.1	-0.3%	0.0%
Charters Towers (R)	0.2	0.4%	0.0%	-2.1	-1.5	-0.1%	0.0%
Cherbourg (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Cloncurry (S)	0.3	0.5%	0.0%	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1%	0.0%
Cook (S)	-0.3	-0.5%	-0.1%	-8.8	-4	-0.3%	-0.3%
Croydon (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Dalby (R)	0.6	1.1%	0.0%	-5.4	-3.7	-0.3%	0.0%
Diamantina (S)	0	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.6	-0.2	0.0%	-0.2%
Doomadgee (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Etheridge (S)	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0%	-1.2	-0.6	0.0%	-0.2%
Flinders (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5	0	0.0%	0.0%
Fraser Coast (R)	-2.6	-4.7%	0.0%	-79.8	-52.9	-4.1%	-0.1%
Gladstone (R)	0.4	0.7%	0.0%	-16.9	-8.8	-0.7%	0.0%
Gold Coast (C)	-31.5	-57.0%	0.0%	-851.5	-358.2	-27.8%	-0.1%
Goondiwindi (R)	0.1	0.2%	0.0%	-2.6	-1.8	-0.1%	0.0%
Gympie (R)	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0%	-13.6	-10.3	-0.8%	-0.1%
Hinchinbrook (S)	0.2	0.4%	0.0%	-1.6	-1.1	-0.1%	0.0%
Hope Vale (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Ipswich (C)	0.8	1.4%	0.0%	-28.2	-11.1	-0.9%	0.0%
Isaac (R)	1.8	3.3%	0.0%	1.7	-1.6	-0.1%	0.0%
Kowanyama (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Lockhart River (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Lockyer Valley (R)	0.1	0.2%	0.0%	-10.4	-7.2	-0.6%	0.0%
Logan (C)	-2	-3.6%	0.0%	-81.1	-66.6	-5.2%	0.0%
Longreach (R)	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0%	-3.4	-2.1	-0.2%	-0.1%
Mackay (R)	1.6	2.9%	0.0%	-17.7	-12.2	-0.9%	0.0%
McKinlay (S)	0.2	0.4%	0.1%	0.5	0	0.0%	0.0%
Mapoon (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Moreton Bay (R)	-2.1	-3.8%	0.0%	-126	-38.9	-3.0%	0.0%
Mornington (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Mount Isa (C)	0.5	0.9%	0.0%	-1	-0.4	0.0%	0.0%
Murweh (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.1	-0.5	0.0%	0.0%
Napranum (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
North Burnett (R)	0.1	0.2%	0.0%	-3.1	-1.9	-0.1%	0.0%
Northern Peninsula Area (R)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Palm Island (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Paroo (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6	-0.4	0.0%	-0.1%
Pormpuraaw (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Quilpie (S)	0.1	0.2%	0.0%	0.3	0	0.0%	0.0%
Redland (C)	-0.5	-0.9%	0.0%	-43.3	7	0.5%	0.0%

Table 9.1 Winter snow sports – Changes in headline GRP and employment by LGA (continued)

	Headline GRP industry market prices			Employment			
Local Government Area	2011 $m	% of State total increase	% of LGA's GRP	Total season employment – industry (number)	Total resident employment – annual equivalent – Resident (number)	% of State total employ-ment	% of LGA's employ-ment
Richmond (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Rockhampton (R)	-0.7	-1.3%	0.0%	-41.4	-19	-1.5%	0.0%
Roma (R)	0.6	1.1%	0.0%	-2.3	-1.8	-0.1%	0.0%
Scenic Rim (R)	0.1	0.2%	0.1%	-7.8	7.8	0.6%	0.1%
Somerset (R)	0.1	0.2%	0.1%	-5	0.2	0.0%	0.0%
South Burnett (R)	0.5	0.9%	0.0%	-1.8	-1.9	-0.1%	0.0%
Southern Downs (R)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-9.4	-6.4	-0.5%	0.0%
Sunshine Coast (R)	-10	-18.1%	0.0%	-294.8	-64.4	-5.0%	0.0%
Tablelands (R)	-0.7	-1.3%	0.0%	-26	-21.2	-1.6%	-0.1%
Toowoomba (R)	1.1	2.0%	0.0%	-22.7	-11.6	-0.9%	0.0%
Torres (S)	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0%	-3.9	-2.6	-0.2%	-0.2%
Torres Strait Island (R)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.2	0	0.0%	0.0%
Townsville (C)	-1.3	-2.4%	0.0%	-72.9	-49.4	-3.8%	0.0%
Weipa (T)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1	-1.5	-0.1%	-0.1%
Whitsunday (R)	-4.7	-8.5%	-0.2%	-109.6	-53.6	-4.2%	-0.3%
Winton (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.3	-0.9	-0.1%	-0.1%
Woorabinda (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Wujal Wujal (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Yarrabah (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Unincorporated QLD	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Adelaide (C)	-4.2	-46.2%	0.1%	-266.1	2.3	0.4%	0.0%
Adelaide Hills (DC)	-0.7	-7.7%	0.0%	-23.8	-21.4	-3.9%	-0.1%
Alexandrina (DC)	-0.5	-5.5%	0.0%	-19.2	-15.3	-2.8%	-0.2%
Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	0	0.0%	0.0%
Barossa (DC)	-0.1	-1.1%	0.0%	-13.2	-2.7	-0.5%	0.0%
Barunga West (DC)	-0.1	-1.1%	0.0%	-1.8	-1.3	-0.2%	-0.2%
Berri and Barmera (DC)	-0.1	-1.1%	0.0%	-8.3	-5.5	-1.0%	-0.1%
Burnside (C)	-0.7	-7.7%	0.0%	-28.2	-21.4	-3.9%	-0.1%
Campbelltown (C)	-0.6	-6.6%	0.0%	-20.6	-23.8	-4.3%	-0.1%
Ceduna (DC)	-0.2	-2.2%	-0.1%	-7.2	-4.6	-0.8%	-0.2%
Charles Sturt (C)	-1.2	-13.2%	0.0%	-74.2	-34.1	-6.2%	-0.1%
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	-0.2	-2.2%	0.0%	-9.5	-5.9	-1.1%	-0.1%
Cleve (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1	-0.7	-0.1%	-0.1%
Coober Pedy (DC)	-0.3	-3.3%	-0.2%	-9.3	-5.7	-1.0%	-0.7%
Copper Coast (DC)	-0.2	-2.2%	0.0%	-8.7	-5.7	-1.0%	-0.1%
Elliston (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.7	-1.1	-0.2%	-0.2%
Flinders Ranges (DC)	-0.1	-1.1%	-0.1%	-4	-2.4	-0.4%	-0.3%
Franklin Harbour (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.1	-0.8	-0.1%	-0.1%
Gawler (T)	-0.5	-5.5%	0.0%	-17.4	-9.7	-1.8%	-0.1%
Goyder (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.5	-1.2	-0.2%	-0.1%
Grant (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-2	-3.3	-0.6%	-0.1%
Holdfast Bay (C)	-1.7	-18.7%	0.0%	-61.8	-18.5	-3.3%	-0.1%
Kangaroo Island (DC)	-0.7	-7.7%	-0.2%	-18.6	-12.3	-2.2%	-0.5%
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Kimba (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1%	-0.1%
Kingston (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.6	-1.1	-0.2%	-0.1%
Wudinna (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1%	-0.1%
Light (RegC)	0.1	1.1%	0.0%	-3.6	-4.8	-0.9%	-0.1%

Table 9.1 Winter snow sports – Changes in headline GRP and employment by LGA (continued)

	Headline GRP industry market prices			Employment			
Local Government Area	2011 $m	% of State total increase	% of LGA's GRP	Total season employment – industry (number)	Total resident employment – annual equivalent – Resident (number)	% of State total employ-ment	% of LGA's employ-ment
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.9	-1.7	-0.3%	-0.1%
Loxton Waikerie (DC)	-0.3	-3.3%	0.0%	-10.2	-7.1	-1.3%	-0.1%
Mallala (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-2.7	-3.1	-0.6%	-0.1%
Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Marion (C)	-1.1	-12.1%	0.0%	-44.6	-36.1	-6.5%	-0.1%
Mid Murray (DC)	-0.2	-2.2%	0.0%	-7.7	-5.1	-0.9%	-0.1%
Mitcham (C)	-0.9	-9.9%	0.0%	-37.3	-21	-3.8%	-0.1%
Mount Barker (DC)	-0.4	-4.4%	0.0%	-19.3	-9.1	-1.6%	-0.1%
Mount Gambier (C)	-0.6	-6.6%	0.0%	-30.6	-17.6	-3.2%	-0.1%
Mount Remarkable (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.5	-1.2	-0.2%	-0.1%
Murray Bridge (RC)	0.1	1.1%	0.0%	-3.5	-3	-0.5%	0.0%
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-3.6	-2.4	-0.4%	-0.1%
Northern Areas (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.5	-1.2	-0.2%	-0.1%
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)	-0.8	-8.8%	0.0%	-41.2	-19.3	-3.5%	-0.1%
Onkaparinga (C)	-1.4	-15.4%	0.0%	-74.1	3.2	0.6%	0.0%
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Peterborough (DC)	-0.1	-1.1%	0.0%	-2.2	-1.4	-0.3%	-0.2%
Playford (C)	0.1	1.1%	0.0%	-21.2	-12.8	-2.3%	0.0%
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	0.9	9.9%	0.0%	-32.2	-31.8	-5.8%	-0.1%
Port Augusta (C)	-0.3	-3.3%	0.0%	-13.9	-8.7	-1.6%	-0.1%
Port Lincoln (C)	-0.2	-2.2%	0.0%	-9.8	-5.9	-1.1%	-0.1%
Port Pirie City and Dists (M)	-0.2	-2.2%	0.0%	-10.8	-6.7	-1.2%	-0.1%
Prospect (C)	-0.4	-4.4%	0.0%	-13.1	-11.1	-2.0%	-0.1%
Renmark Paringa (DC)	-0.2	-2.2%	0.0%	-8.4	-5.4	-1.0%	-0.1%
Robe (DC)	-0.2	-2.2%	-0.1%	-6.4	-4.1	-0.7%	-0.5%
Roxby Downs (M)	-0.2	-2.2%	-0.1%	-5.8	-3.8	-0.7%	-0.1%
Salisbury (C)	-0.2	-2.2%	0.0%	-45.2	-27.3	-4.9%	0.0%
Southern Mallee (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.3	-0.8	-0.1%	-0.1%
Streaky Bay (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.2	-0.9	-0.2%	-0.1%
Tatiara (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-3.6	-2.6	-0.5%	-0.1%
Tea Tree Gully (C)	-1.4	-15.4%	0.0%	-49.1	-36.8	-6.7%	-0.1%
The Coorong (DC)	-0.1	-1.1%	0.0%	-5	-2.9	-0.5%	-0.1%
Tumby Bay (DC)	-0.1	-1.1%	0.0%	-1.8	-1.3	-0.2%	-0.1%
Unley (C)	-1.1	-12.1%	0.0%	-41.3	-19	-3.4%	-0.1%
Victor Harbor (C)	-0.7	-7.7%	0.0%	-21.6	-1.7	-0.3%	0.0%
Wakefield (DC)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.6	-1.7	-0.3%	-0.1%
Walkerville (M)	-0.1	-1.1%	0.0%	-4.4	-4.1	-0.7%	-0.1%
Wattle Range (DC)	0.1	1.1%	0.0%	-5.1	-4.3	-0.8%	-0.1%
West Torrens (C)	13.1	144.0%	0.0%	167.7	-7.2	-1.3%	0.0%
Whyalla (C)	-0.3	-3.3%	0.0%	-12.7	-7.7	-1.4%	-0.1%
Yankalilla (DC)	-0.3	-3.3%	0.0%	-8	-5.3	-1.0%	-0.3%
Yorke Peninsula (DC)	-0.3	-3.3%	0.0%	-8.1	-5.4	-1.0%	-0.1%
Unincorporated SA	0.7	7.7%	-0.1%	-6.4	-5.5	-1.0%	-0.3%
Albany (C)	-0.7	-3.4%	0.0%	-19.2	1.6	0.2%	0.0%
Armadale (C)	-0.3	-1.4%	0.0%	-10.4	-11.6	-1.8%	0.0%
Ashburton (S)	0.2	1.0%	0.0%	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1%	0.0%
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	-1.1	-5.3%	0.0%	-27.3	-3.3	-0.5%	0.0%
Bassendean (T)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-2.9	-3.9	-0.6%	0.0%

Table 9.1 Winter snow sports – Changes in headline GRP and employment by LGA (continued)

	Headline GRP industry market prices			Employment			
Local Government Area	2011 $m	% of State total increase	% of LGA's GRP	Total season employment – industry (number)	Total resident employment – annual equivalent – Resident (number)	% of State total employ-ment	% of LGA's employ-ment
Bayswater (C)	-0.4	-1.9%	0.0%	-12.8	-21.5	-3.3%	-0.1%
Belmont (C)	17.7	85.5%	0.0%	164.7	-11.4	-1.8%	-0.1%
Beverley (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Boddington (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Boyup Brook (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.2	-0.8	-0.1%	0.0%
Brookton (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Broome (S)	-1.6	-7.7%	0.0%	-33.2	-18.6	-2.9%	-0.2%
Broomehill-Tambellup (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Bruce Rock (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Bunbury (C)	-0.8	-3.9%	0.0%	-23.8	-10.4	-1.6%	-0.1%
Busselton (S)	-2.2	-10.6%	-0.1%	-52	-33.6	-5.2%	-0.2%
Cambridge (T)	-0.2	-1.0%	0.0%	-7.1	-8.7	-1.3%	-0.1%
Canning (C)	-0.2	-1.0%	0.0%	-25	-28.6	-4.4%	-0.1%
Capel (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.3	-2.5	-0.4%	0.0%
Carnamah (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Carnarvon (S)	-0.2	-1.0%	0.0%	-6.3	-4	-0.6%	-0.1%
Chapman Valley (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Chittering (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1%	0.0%
Claremont (T)	-0.3	-1.4%	0.0%	-8.1	-3.9	-0.6%	-0.1%
Cockburn (C)	-0.3	-1.4%	0.0%	-20.8	-15.5	-2.4%	0.0%
Collie (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.5	-1.1	-0.2%	0.0%
Coolgardie (S)	0.1	0.5%	0.0%	-0.3	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Coorow (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Corrigin (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Cottesloe (T)	-0.2	-1.0%	0.1%	-5.7	-2.6	-0.4%	-0.1%
Cranbrook (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Cuballing (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2	0.0%	-0.1%
Cue (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	-0.1%
Cunderdin (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Dalwallinu (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Dandaragan (S)	-0.1	-0.5%	0.0%	-2.2	-1.3	-0.2%	-0.1%
Dardanup (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.7	-2.6	-0.4%	0.0%
Denmark (S)	-0.3	-1.4%	0.0%	-6.2	-4.3	-0.7%	-0.2%
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	0.1	0.5%	0.0%	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1%	0.0%
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.1	-1	-0.2%	0.0%
Dowerin (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Dumbleyung (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Dundas (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.4	-0.9	-0.1%	-0.2%
East Fremantle (T)	-0.2	-1.0%	0.0%	-4.4	-3	-0.5%	-0.1%
East Pilbara (S)	0.2	1.0%	0.0%	-1.5	-0.6	-0.1%	0.0%
Esperance (S)	-0.2	-1.0%	0.0%	-6.2	-4.4	-0.7%	-0.1%
Exmouth (S)	-0.3	-1.4%	-0.1%	-8.1	-4.5	-0.7%	-0.3%
Fremantle (C)	-1.8	-8.7%	0.0%	-56.5	-12.6	-1.9%	-0.1%
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	-0.4	-1.9%	0.0%	-12	-8.2	-1.3%	0.0%
Gingin (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.4	-1.1	-0.2%	0.0%
Gnowangerup (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Goomalling (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%

Table 9.1 Winter snow sports – Changes in headline GRP and employment by LGA (continued)

	Headline GRP industry market prices			Employment			
Local Government Area	2011 $m	% of State total increase	% of LGA's GRP	Total season employment – industry (number)	Total resident employment – annual equivalent – Resident (number)	% of State total employ-ment	% of LGA's employ-ment
Gosnells (C)	-0.5	-2.4%	0.0%	-15.2	-24.4	-3.8%	0.0%
Halls Creek (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Harvey (S)	-0.1	-0.5%	0.0%	-3.6	-5.1	-0.8%	0.0%
Irwin (S)	-0.1	-0.5%	0.0%	-2.8	-1.9	-0.3%	-0.1%
Jerramungup (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1%	-0.1%
Joondalup (C)	-1.5	-7.2%	0.0%	-45.4	-51.2	-7.9%	0.0%
Kalamunda (S)	-0.1	-0.5%	0.0%	-9.5	-4	-0.6%	0.0%
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	-0.4	-1.9%	0.0%	-13.5	-8.1	-1.3%	0.0%
Katanning (S)	-0.1	-0.5%	0.0%	-1.6	-1	-0.2%	0.0%
Kellerberrin (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Kent (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Kojonup (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Kondinin (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Koorda (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Kulin (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Kwinana (T)	0.3	1.4%	0.0%	-1.9	-6.7	-1.0%	0.0%
Lake Grace (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Laverton (S)	0.2	1.0%	0.0%	0.2	0	0.0%	0.0%
Leonora (S)	0.3	1.4%	0.0%	0.5	0	0.0%	0.0%
Mandurah (C)	-0.7	-3.4%	0.0%	-23.6	-14.2	-2.2%	0.0%
Manjimup (S)	-0.6	-2.9%	-0.1%	-13.5	-8.6	-1.3%	-0.2%
Meekatharra (S)	0.1	0.5%	0.0%	0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Melville (C)	-0.7	-3.4%	0.0%	-27.3	-36.2	-5.6%	-0.1%
Menzies (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	0	0.0%	-0.1%
Merredin (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1%	0.0%
Mingenew (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Moora (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Morawa (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Mosman Park (T)	0.1	0.5%	0.1%	-1.5	-2.9	-0.4%	-0.1%
Mount Magnet (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Mount Marshall (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Mukinbudin (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Mullewa (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Mundaring (S)	-0.1	-0.5%	0.0%	-5.6	-6.4	-1.0%	0.0%
Murchison (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Murray (S)	-0.1	-0.5%	0.0%	-4.2	-3.8	-0.6%	-0.1%
Nannup (S)	-0.1	-0.5%	0.0%	-2.5	-1.6	-0.2%	-0.2%
Narembeen (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Narrogin (T)	-0.2	-1.0%	0.0%	-3.9	-2.2	-0.3%	-0.1%
Narrogin (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
Nedlands (C)	-1.2	-5.8%	0.0%	-30.3	-7.7	-1.2%	-0.1%
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	0	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Northam (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.8	-1.4	-0.2%	0.0%
Northampton (S)	-0.3	-1.4%	0.0%	-4.8	-3.2	-0.5%	-0.2%
Nungarin (S)	0	0.0%	0.1%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Peppermint Grove (S)	0	0.0%	0.1%	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1%	-0.1%
Perenjori (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Perth (C)	-8.7	-42.0%	0.0%	-251.1	1.1	0.2%	0.0%

Table 9.1 Winter snow sports – Changes in headline GRP and employment by LGA (continued)

	Headline GRP industry market prices			Employment			
Local Government Area	2011 $m	% of State total increase	% of LGA's GRP	Total season employment – industry (number)	Total resident employment – annual equivalent – Resident (number)	% of State total employ-ment	% of LGA's employ-ment
Pingelly (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3	-0.3	0.0%	-0.1%
Plantagenet (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1%	0.0%
Port Hedland (T)	-0.1	-0.5%	0.0%	-5.7	-3.3	-0.5%	0.0%
Quairading (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Ravensthorpe (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Rockingham (C)	-0.9	-4.3%	0.0%	-25.8	-21.7	-3.3%	0.0%
Roebourne (S)	0.2	1.0%	0.0%	-2.4	-1.2	-0.2%	0.0%
Sandstone (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	0	0.0%	-0.1%
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	-0.2	-1.0%	0.0%	-4.9	-3.6	-0.6%	0.0%
Shark Bay (S)	-0.2	-1.0%	-0.2%	-4.2	-2.6	-0.4%	-0.5%
South Perth (C)	-0.3	-1.4%	0.0%	-9.9	-14.2	-2.2%	-0.1%
Stirling (C)	-2.3	-11.1%	0.0%	-62.4	-69.9	-10.8%	-0.1%
Subiaco (C)	-1.7	-8.2%	0.0%	-42.7	-9.1	-1.4%	-0.1%
Swan (C)	-1	-4.8%	0.0%	-38.4	-28.6	-4.4%	0.0%
Tammin (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Three Springs (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Toodyay (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7	-0.9	-0.1%	0.0%
Trayning (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Upper Gascoyne (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	-0.1%
Victoria Park (T)	-4.9	-23.7%	0.0%	-132.3	-17.7	-2.7%	-0.1%
Victoria Plains (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Vincent (T)	-0.8	-3.9%	0.0%	-23.8	-13.5	-2.1%	-0.1%
Wagin (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Wandering (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Wanneroo (C)	-0.7	-3.4%	0.0%	-21.4	-35.7	-5.5%	0.0%
Waroona (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1%	0.0%
West Arthur (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Westonia (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Wickepin (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Williams (S)	0	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2	4.3	0.7%	0.9%
Wiluna (S)	0.2	1.0%	0.0%	0.4	0	0.0%	0.0%
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4	-0.3	0.0%	0.0%
Woodanilling (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Unincorporated WA	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Wyalkatchem (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	-0.2	-1.0%	0.0%	-6.8	-3.8	-0.6%	-0.1%
Yalgoo (S)	0.1	0.5%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Yilgarn (S)	0.1	0.5%	0.0%	-0.4	-0.2	0.0%	0.0%
York (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.2	-0.8	-0.1%	0.0%
Break O'Day (M)	-0.1	-2.7%	0.0%	-5.5	-3.9	-7.5%	-0.2%
Brighton (M)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-2.9	-3.1	-5.9%	0.0%
Burnie (C)	0.6	16.2%	0.1%	6.3	2.1	4.0%	0.0%
Central Coast (M)	0.2	5.4%	0.0%	-1.7	0.1	0.2%	0.0%
Central Highlands (M)	-0.1	-2.7%	0.0%	-3.3	-2.1	-4.0%	-0.2%
Circular Head (M)	0.2	5.4%	0.1%	0.1	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0%
Clarence (C)	0.8	21.6%	0.0%	15	-8.7	-16.7%	0.0%
Derwent Valley (M)	0.1	2.7%	0.0%	-1.8	-2	-3.8%	0.0%
Devonport (C)	0.8	21.6%	0.1%	3.5	8.8	16.9%	0.1%

Table 9.1 Winter snow sports – Changes in headline GRP and employment by LGA (continued)

	Headline GRP industry market prices			Employment			
Local Government Area	2011 $m	% of State total increase	% of LGA's GRP	Total season employment – industry (number)	Total resident employment – annual equivalent – Resident (number)	% of State total employ-ment	% of LGA's employ-ment
Dorset (M)	0.1	2.7%	0.1%	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0%
Flinders (M)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
George Town (M)	0.3	8.1%	0.0%	3.7	1.4	2.7%	0.0%
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	-0.6	-16.2%	-0.1%	-17.4	-10.8	-20.7%	-0.7%
Glenorchy (C)	0.8	21.6%	0.0%	-1.6	1.3	2.5%	0.0%
Hobart (C)	-0.3	-8.1%	0.0%	-70.4	-5.2	-10.0%	0.0%
Huon Valley (M)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-4.7	-3.6	-6.9%	-0.1%
Kentish (M)	-0.1	-2.7%	0.0%	-7.3	-4	-7.7%	-0.1%
King Island (M)	0.1	2.7%	0.1%	0.1	0.1	0.2%	0.0%
Kingborough (M)	0.2	5.4%	0.0%	-4.2	0.3	0.6%	0.0%
Latrobe (M)	0.2	5.4%	0.1%	0	0.2	0.4%	0.0%
Launceston (C)	0.4	10.8%	0.0%	-20.7	-5.3	-10.2%	0.0%
Meander Valley (M)	-0.1	-2.7%	0.0%	-10.3	-4.3	-8.2%	0.0%
Northern Midlands (M)	0.4	10.8%	0.1%	3.3	0	0.0%	0.0%
Sorell (M)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.5	-1.4	-2.7%	0.0%
Southern Midlands (M)	0.1	2.7%	0.0%	-0.4	-0.7	-1.3%	0.0%
Tasman (M)	-0.1	-2.7%	0.0%	-2.6	-1.6	-3.1%	-0.2%
Waratah/Wynyard (M)	0.1	2.7%	0.0%	-0.6	0.4	0.8%	0.0%
West Coast (M)	-0.3	-8.1%	0.0%	-10.5	-6.9	-13.2%	-0.3%
West Tamar (M)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-2.7	-3.1	-5.9%	0.0%
Unincorporated Tas	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Alice Springs (T)	-2.1	-42.0%	-0.1%	-48.6	-28.2	-26.4%	-0.2%
Barkly (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1	-0.7	-0.7%	-0.1%
Belyuen (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Central Desert (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.7	-0.7	-0.7%	-0.1%
Coomalie (S)	-0.1	-2.0%	0.0%	-1.9	-1.1	-1.0%	-0.2%
Darwin (C)	-2.1	-42.0%	0.0%	-105.5	-49.2	-46.0%	-0.1%
East Arnhem (S)	0.1	2.0%	0.0%	-1.7	-0.5	-0.5%	-0.1%
Katherine (T)	-0.4	-8.0%	0.0%	-6.8	-4.5	-4.2%	-0.1%
Litchfield (M)	-0.1	-2.0%	0.0%	-4	-4.6	-4.3%	0.0%
MacDonnell (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.9	-1.4	-1.3%	-0.1%
Palmerston (C)	-0.2	-4.0%	0.0%	-8.8	-11.7	-10.9%	-0.1%
Roper Gulf (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8%	-0.1%
Tiwi Islands (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3	0	0.0%	0.0%
Victoria-Daly (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.1%
Wagait (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
West Arnhem (S)	0	0.0%	0.0%	-1.1	-0.9	-0.8%	-0.1%
Unincorporated NT	-0.1	-2.0%	0.0%	-4.9	-2.2	-2.1%	-0.1%
Unincorporated ACT	46.2	100.0%	0.1%	719.6	523.8	100.0%	0.3%
Total	**1,517.2**			**21,422.8**	**13,503.1**		
NSW	987.2			16263.7	9859.5		
Vic	570.2			9753.8	5766.9		
Qld	-55.3			-2870	-1287.3		
SA	-9.1			-1058.4	-552.9		
WA	-20.7			-1058.9	-647.8		
Tas	3.7			-138.4	-52.2		
NT	-5			-188.6	-106.9		
ACT	46.2			719.6	523.8		
Australia	**1,517.2**			**21,422.8**	**13,503.1**		

Table 9.2 Economic impact: The 2005, 2011 and 2012 winter seasons (2011 $m)			
	2005	**2011**	**2012**
Gross direct visitor expenditure			
New South Wales	867	881	–
Victoria	497	636	–
Total	1,364	1,517	–
Gross state product			
New South Wales	775	987	1,175
Victoria	448	570	647
Tasmania		4	
Combined benefit	**1,223**	**1,561**	**1,822**
Total winter season employment – Full time equivalent			
New South Wales		9,203	–
Victoria		4,870	–
Total		**14,073**	**–**
Total winter season employment – Industry (number)			
New South Wales		16,264	–
Victoria		9,754	–
Total		**26,018**	**–**
Resident winter season employment (number)			
New South Wales	8,728	9,860	10,443
Victoria	5,192	5,767	5,997
Total	**13,920**	**15,627**	**16,440**
Expenditure (2011 $m) by place of residence			
New South Wales		417	–
Victoria		531	–
Tasmania		14	–
Other states and overseas		560	–
Total		**1,522***	**–**

Note: * The total expenditure by place of resident from total gross direct visitor expenditure varies slightly due to modelling rounding (by 0.3 of 1 per cent) and because Tasmania has not been included in the gross direct visitor expenditure as no survey was taken.

10. Reconciling the 2005 and 2011 economic estimates and estimates of economic impact for 2012

The objective of this section is to reconcile the 2005 report estimates and the estimates of this report. Estimates of the economic impact of the 2012 winter season will also be made along with supporting evidence for the capital expenditure estimates.

The need for an analysis of the 2005 and 2011 estimates is clear cut from Table 10.1. For New South Wales, for example, the impact from the 2005 report on gross state product (GSP) was $625 million. For 2011, it is now assessed at $987 million, or a 58 per cent increase. This is also despite of an 8 per cent fall in skier days. A detailed explanation is clearly needed.

The methodology of the explanation involves a series of adjustments to either the 2005 or 2011 estimates so to enable a comparison between 'like for like'.

10.1 The adjustment of the 2005 estimates for price change

In terms of price trends between 2005 and 2011, the following stand out:

(i) between a 30 and 40 per cent increase in car entry costs into Victorian resorts based on information provided by the client;

(ii) a 19 per cent increase in automotive fuel costs for Australia between the September quarter 2005 and the September quarter 2011, from ABS Cat. No. 6401.0;

(iii) a 26 per cent increase in sports participation prices between the September quarter 2005 and the September quarter 2011, from Cat No. 6401.0;

(iv) an average 25 per cent increase in ski lift prices for New South Wales and Victorian resorts for the 2011 season compared to the 2005 season, from information provided by the client; and

(v) a 17 per cent increase in all CPI groups (excluding housing) between the September quarter 2005 and the September quarter 2011, from ABS Cat. No. 6401.0.

From the above, the weighted average price increase to adjust the 2005 GSP estimates into 2011 prices is 24 per cent. Column B in Table 10.1 applies this price increase to the estimates in column A. This, for example, brings the 2005 estimate of New South Wales GSP increases to $775 million. The revised Victorian estimate becomes $448 million.

10.2 The qualitative impact of the changed modelling methodology

There was a change in modelling methodology for the 2011 study compared to the 2005 estimates. The modelling methodology went from a national to State to regional modelling. The reverse modelling approach for the 2011 estimates is based at the LGA level with the State and national totals being the sum of the LGA outcomes. In 2005 NIEIR regional model was a top down aggregated model. Constant improvements in data base, industry disaggregation and structure now enable a bottom up methodology which is the ideal. This will impose a number of changes on the estimates. The impact of these changes will be discussed in terms of employment and GSP estimates.

10.2.1 Change in modelling methodology: Impact on employment estimates

In Table A.3 of Appendix A the key employment estimate is the resident employment impact by LGA since this is the estimate that was provided in the study on the 2005 year. The question is what does the employment estimate mean?

To explore this issue the case of the Snowy River Shire can be used. Winter alpine expenditures in the Shire are very large compared to the overall economic activity in the Shire. This means that over the three to four months of the winter season nearly all residents who work in the Shire will directly or indirectly be, to some degree, dependent for part of their income on the expenditures of winter alpine industry. This will be the case for workers in restaurants to council employees whose employment depends on the rate revenues which in turn are influenced by the longer term trends in economic activity driven by winter alpine expenditures.

However, to conclude that 80 to 90 per cent of resident employment in the Shire is dependent, to some extent, on the winter alpine industry does not allow comparison with other forms of expenditures which policy authorities in particular need. To allow this comparison to be made the employment estimates are converted to annual equivalent terms. What this means is that the assumption is made in calculating resident employment impacts that the winter alpine expenditures are applied over a year, not three to four months. This provides an employment estimate that can be compared to other forms of expenditures which are commonly assessed on an annual expenditure basis.

On this basis, the actual employment estimates depend on the average annual income received by the employed. The smaller the average annual income received because of either low $/hour and/or low annual hours of work, the greater will be the annual equivalent employment estimates and vice versa.

The change in modelling methodology will change the employment estimates. In the 2005 study the assessment was carried out at the State level, while for this study it is done at the LGA level. For the Snowy River Shire, where the average annual income of the residents employed is low, the State average employment estimates will be higher. To what extent this is offset by different characteristics of LGAs across New South Wales is unknown.

The model results, because of this effect, produced large employment gains in the Snowy River Shire in particular. This resulted in adjustments to the marginal average income for the employed coefficients to reduce the instability and bring the results closer to the 2005 estimates. This adjustment was restricted to a small number of New South Wales LGAs which covered the Snowy River Shire and nearby LGAs.

10.2.2 Change in modelling methodology: Impact on gross product

The LGA based methodology also appears to have resulted in an upward revision of the GSP estimates. There appears to be at least two reasons for this.

The first reason deals with the fact that the model is using inter-regional trade flow relationships between all 567 LGAs in Australia. As a result, the multiplier will be higher for expenditures applied in LGAs that are well integrated with other Australian regions compared to LGAs in more remote regions, for example, in Northern Australia. The Alpine regions, because of their position, by necessity are better integrated into the South East Australian regions compared to most non-metropolitan regions elsewhere in Australia. Thus, the multipliers will be higher than some State average multipliers. The effect of this is to reduce the negative impact on the other States which indirectly, via trade flows, would have increased the impact on New South Wales and Victoria.

The second reason is due to the way the direct impacts are estimated. For 2005 the total for individual LGAs were estimated so they added up to the State level total impact based directly on the survey results. For this report, the LGA estimates were calculated by importing to individual LGAs from functions estimated from the survey returns. This appears to lower the scale of the crowding out effects in the non-Victorian and New South Wales States reinforcing the effect from the first reason.

In effect, the 2005 estimates were based on the unweighted survey returns. The methodology adopted for the 2011 study in effect weighted the survey results by age and income by LGA. The use of the unweighted survey returns appears to have over-estimated the crowding out effect.

10.3 Quantitative adjustment for changed modelling methodology

In comparing the 2005 and 2011 modelling results, the main difference is the scale of the negative impact on other States. The reasons for this difference have been explained above. Given this, an appropriate adjustment to the 2011 estimates to make them more comparable with the 2005 estimates has been undertaken by adding to the 2005 New South Wales and Victorian GSP estimates the additional GSP that would result from the increased exports (plus multiplier) to other States as a result of the GSP decline in the other States being less than originally estimated. This adjustment results in the third column estimates in Table 10.1.

As a result of the price and modelling methodology adjustment, the difference for New South Wales GSP for 2011 when compared to the 2005 estimate is 14 per cent, while for Victoria it is 15 per cent. This would appear reasonable except for one thing, namely the decline in skier days between the two years. This is a possible result of greater diversification of activities.

10.4 The relationship between skier days and expenditure per skier day

The 2011 study found a large increase in expenditure per skier day compared to the 2005 study. This suggests an increased relationship between winter alpine expenditure and the number of skier days. If a third survey data point was available, this hypothesis could be examined. There of course isn't one. For this study, there is no alternative but to rely on more indirect statistics until such time as a further study is undertaken in the future.

The most detailed official household consumption expenditure series available is the ABS's real household State recreational services consumption expenditure quarterly series. This would include alpine expenditures along with other recreational service expenditures. Figures 10.1 and 10.2 give the ratio of this expenditure for New South Wales and Victoria respectively to skier days. There is a clear inverse relationship between skier days and expenditures per skier day. The expenditure is for the September quarter for each year. The survey findings demonstrate that the relatively high total expenditure by visitors with extended stays booked well in advance. For this category of visitor their trip decision was relatively insensitive to snow conditions and their daily expenditure is relatively lower than short term visitors. Observations by survey staff during the trips to the resorts also suggests that day and short term visitors tended to have the reverse characteristics and these visitors were much more reactive to snow conditions and the like.

As given in column F of Table 10.1, the increase in recreational service expenditures per skier day for New South Wales between the September quarter 2005 and the September quarter 2011 was 22 per cent, while the corresponding increase for Victoria was 25 per cent.

In the next section, the results of existing equations between average expenditures per skier day and skier days are given. This suggests a trend factor of 1.7 per cent per year. This means for New South Wales, for example, of the 22 per cent increase 11 per cent is due to the unidentified trend factor (representing most likely the increase in real household average income for those households with a high propensity to ski) with the balance explained by:

(i) the fall-off in skier days between 2005 and 2011;

(ii) the increase in winter alpine visitors relative to skiers; and

(iii) other issues.

Multiplying the growth factors in column F by the change in skier days and deflating these results provides the results in column H. The numbers in column H represent the estimates for New South Wales and Victoria Gross State Product for the 2005 winter season based on the 2011 methodology. As these numbers are relatively close to the numbers in column C, it is possible to verify the report comparisons between the 2005 and 2011 winter seasons.

Table 10.1 The adjustment of the 2005 estimates to 2011 methodology

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	2005 estimates			Skier days ('000)					
	Original ($2005m)	Price adjusted ($2011m)	Adjustment for other state impact ($2011m)	2005	2011	Change in real recreational consumption per skier day (2011 over 2005 ratio)	Indicator of change in real alpine expenditure (2011 over 2005 ratio)	2011 estimates divided by indicator of change in real alpine expenditure ($2011m)	2011 estimates – original ($2011m)
NSW	625	775	860	1182	1092	1.22	1.13	874	987
VIC	361	448	504	847	787	1.25	1.16	490	570
Other States	-347	-430	-40					-35	-40
Australia	639	792	1324					1,329	1,517

Figure 10.1: New South Wales – Real household recreational services expenditure and skier days

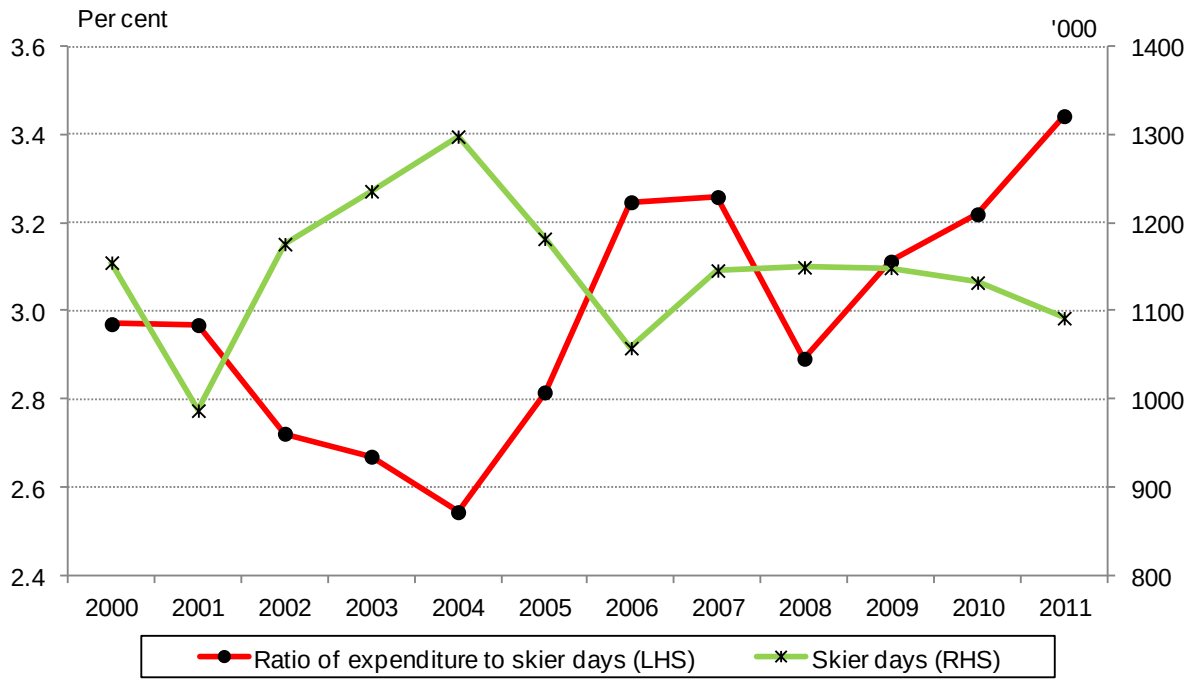
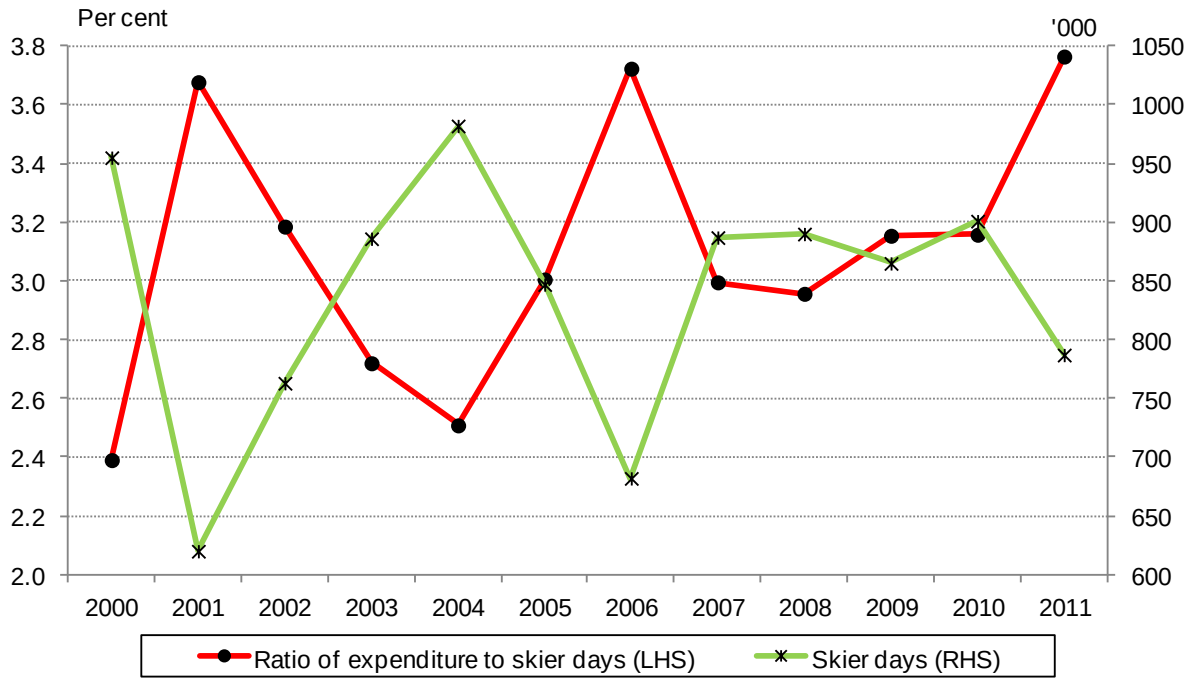


Figure 10.2: Victoria – Real household recreational services expenditure and skier days



10.5 An estimate of the impact of the winter season – 2012

The analysis of the previous section can be used to provide a framework for estimating the impact of the 2012 winter season. The State recreational services consumption data and the survey results of this study, compared to the 2005 study, suggest that as skier days increase the average spend for skier day declines and visa versa. There is also an indication of a trend increase in real expenditure per skier day.

The data in Figures 10.1 and 10.2 can be used to estimate a pooled regression for New South Wales and Victorian data. The estimated regression is:

$$ln(expsd) = 3.38 + 0.017 * time + -0.346.ln(sd) \qquad R^2 = 0.53$$

Where:

expsd = Real recreation service expenditures per skier day for New South Wales and Victoria.

time = Time used 1 in 2000 and 12 in 2011.

sd = skier days.

ln denotes natural logarithm.

This equation suggests that for each year real expenditure per skier day will increase by 1.7 per cent. In addition, for each 10 per cent increase in skier days, expenditure per skier day will decline by 3.5 per cent.

For the 2012 winter season, Table 10.2 provides the estimate for New South Wales and Victoria Gross State product and employment. For 2012 there was a 27 per cent increase in skier days for New South Wales and an 18 per cent increase for Victoria. Column "*Change in average spend per skier day 2012 over 2011*" provides the downward adjustment to average expenditure per skier day due to the growth in skier days compared to 2011. The estimate is based on the -0.35 elasticity. The fourth column gives the trend growth factor and the fifth column the total direct expenditure growth factor for the two States. The final two columns give the estimated economic impact on the States for the 2012 winter season.

Table 10.2 Estimated economic impact of 2012 winter season

	Skier days	Ratio of skier days 2012 to 2011	Change in average spend per skier day 2012 over 2011	Trend increase in expenditure (per cent per annum)	Total increase in direct expenditure (per cent)	Impact on GSP ($2011 m)	Impact on employment (number)
NSW	1391	1.27	0.92	1.7	1.19	1,175	10,443
VIC	931	1.18	0.94	1.7	1.13	647	5,997
Australia						1,776	14,178

10.6 A time series of economic impacts

In Table 10.3 the time series of comparable economic impacts are presented. The 2005 estimate is the average of columns three and eight from Table 10.1. The employment estimate for 2005 adjusts the original employment estimate for the difference between columns two and three in Table 10.1.

It should be noted that the 2005 employment estimates have not been adjusted for the differences between the LGA and State average income per employment level. If this was done the employment estimates for 2005 would, in all probability, be greater than the 2011 estimates.

Table 10.3 Economic impact: The 2005, 2011 and 2012 winter seasons			
	2005	**2011**	**2012**
Gross state product ($2011m)			
New South Wales	775	987	1,175
Victoria	448	570	647
Resident employment (number)			
New South Wales	8,728	9,860	10,443
Victoria	5,192	5,767	5,997

10.7 The capital expenditure estimates

Finally, the issue of capital expenditure allowance also needs to be addressed. More specifically, is the capital expenditure allowance for 2010-11 of $135 million excessive?

From ABS Cat No. 6401.0, the net capital stock to gross product ratio for arts and recreation services is 4.5 and just under 2.0 for the accommodation and food services sector. Using an average ratio of 3.2 and applying this ratio to headline gross product increase for the major alpine resort LGAs, and using a 0.05 ratio, produces a replacement capital expenditure estimate of $140 million.

However, since the trend rate of growth is positive there will be positive net investment. That is, the $135 million allowance is likely to be conservative.

Appendix A:
Model Results

Table A.1 Winter snow sports – Direct shocks to model

Local Government Area	Visitors to snowfields	Expend-iture on snowfield visit ($2011 m)	Average visitor spend on snowfield visit (2011)	Financing of snowfields visit			
				Holidays elsewhere ($2011 m)	Reduction in savings ($2011m)	Reduction in local expend-itures ($2011 m)	Direct expend-iture in snowfields
Albury (C)	5,978	3.2	538	0.6	0.9	1.7	0
Armidale Dumaresq (A)	1,143	1.2	1,093	0.5	0.3	0.6	0
Ashfield (A)	3,423	2.7	806	0.7	0.7	1.3	0
Auburn (A)	6,174	5.0	800	1.4	1.1	2.4	0
Ballina (A)	1,335	1.6	1,194	0.7	0.3	0.7	0
Balranald (A)	183	0.2	811	0.0	0.0	0.1	0
Bankstown (C)	12,566	10.0	796	2.8	2.3	4.9	0
Bathurst Regional (A)	2,587	2.2	830	0.7	0.5	1.0	0
The Hills Shire (A)	14,177	11.7	823	3.4	2.6	5.6	0
Bega Valley (A)	2,279	1.4	610	0.3	0.4	0.7	0
Bellingen (A)	372	0.4	1,095	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Berrigan (A)	758	0.5	576	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Blacktown (C)	22,132	18.0	812	5.2	4.1	8.6	0
Bland (A)	514	0.4	770	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Blayney (A)	395	0.3	821	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Blue Mountains (C)	4,836	3.9	818	1.1	0.9	1.9	0
Bogan (A)	171	0.2	998	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Bombala (A)	209	0.1	559	0.0	0.0	0.1	0
Boorowa (A)	159	0.1	688	0.0	0.0	0.1	0
Botany Bay (C)	2,968	2.4	815	0.7	0.6	1.1	0
Bourke (A)	197	0.2	1,101	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Brewarrina (A)	144	0.2	1,027	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Broken Hill (C)	616	0.7	1,150	0.3	0.1	0.3	0
Burwood (A)	3,003	2.4	804	0.7	0.6	1.1	0
Byron (A)	1,218	1.5	1,201	0.7	0.3	0.6	0
Cabonne (A)	717	0.6	844	0.2	0.1	0.3	0
Camden (A)	4,435	3.4	768	0.9	0.8	1.7	0
Campbelltown (C)	11,314	8.8	778	2.4	2.1	4.3	0
Canada Bay (A)	7,276	5.8	804	1.7	1.3	2.8	0
Canterbury (C)	9,893	8.0	802	2.2	1.9	3.8	0
Carrathool (A)	325	0.3	824	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Central Darling (A)	127	0.1	1,005	0.0	0.0	0.1	0
Cessnock (C)	2,456	2.2	888	0.7	0.5	1.0	0
Clarence Valley (A)	1,378	1.6	1,142	0.7	0.3	0.7	0
Cobar (A)	309	0.3	985	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Coffs Harbour (C)	2,427	2.7	1,108	1.0	0.5	1.1	0
Conargo (A)	226	0.2	637	0.0	0.0	0.1	0
Coolamon (A)	336	0.2	691	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Cooma-Monaro (A)	817	0.5	598	0.1	0.1	0.3	0
Coonamble (A)	205	0.2	997	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Cootamundra (A)	451	0.3	673	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Corowa Shire (A)	1,012	0.6	552	0.1	0.2	0.3	0
Cowra (A)	637	0.5	775	0.1	0.1	0.3	0
Deniliquin (A)	551	0.4	642	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Dubbo (C)	2,267	2.1	912	0.7	0.5	0.9	0
Dungog (A)	370	0.4	959	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Eurobodalla (A)	1,884	1.2	669	0.3	0.3	0.7	0
Fairfield (C)	13,277	10.6	800	3.0	2.4	5.2	0

Table A.1 Winter snow sports – Direct shocks to model (continued)

Local Government Area	Visitors to snowfields	Expend-iture on snowfield visit ($2011 m)	Average visitor spend on snowfield visit (2011)	Financing of snowfields visit			
				Holidays elsewhere ($2011 m)	Reduction in savings ($2011m)	Reduction in local expend-itures ($2011 m)	Direct expend-iture in snowfields
Forbes (A)	529	0.5	806	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Gilgandra (A)	194	0.2	952	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Glen Innes Severn (A)	245	0.3	1,146	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Gloucester (A)	153	0.2	1,004	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Gosford (C)	9,174	7.8	850	2.3	1.8	3.7	0
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	2,021	1.4	694	0.4	0.4	0.7	0
Greater Taree (C)	1,498	1.5	1,021	0.6	0.3	0.7	0
Greater Hume Shire (A)	931	0.6	598	0.1	0.2	0.3	0
Great Lakes (A)	1,077	1.0	974	0.4	0.2	0.5	0
Griffith (C)	2,297	1.7	725	0.5	0.4	0.8	0
Gundagai (A)	298	0.2	625	0.0	0.1	0.1	0
Gunnedah (A)	468	0.5	1,039	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Guyra (A)	145	0.2	1,127	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Gwydir (A)	174	0.2	1,110	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Harden (A)	282	0.2	663	0.0	0.1	0.1	0
Hawkesbury (C)	4,412	3.7	855	1.1	0.8	1.8	0
Hay (A)	252	0.2	732	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Holroyd (C)	7,193	5.7	799	1.6	1.3	2.8	0
Hornsby (A)	12,618	10.4	822	3.0	2.3	5.0	0
Hunters Hill (A)	1,434	1.1	814	0.4	0.3	0.6	0
Hurstville (C)	5,866	4.7	800	1.3	1.1	2.2	0
Inverell (A)	478	0.6	1,143	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Jerilderie (A)	189	0.1	597	0.0	0.0	0.1	0
Junee (A)	556	0.4	657	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Kempsey (A)	834	0.9	1,068	0.4	0.2	0.4	0
Kiama (A)	1,354	1.0	761	0.3	0.3	0.5	0
Kogarah (C)	4,776	3.8	803	1.1	0.8	1.9	0
Ku-ring-gai (A)	9,843	8.1	824	2.3	1.9	3.9	0
Kyogle (A)	258	0.3	1,191	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Lachlan (A)	369	0.4	893	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Lake Macquarie (C)	10,097	9.0	891	2.8	2.0	4.2	0
Lane Cove (A)	3,198	2.6	823	0.7	0.6	1.2	0
Leeton (A)	992	0.7	695	0.2	0.2	0.4	0
Leichhardt (A)	5,958	4.8	808	1.4	1.1	2.3	0
Lismore (C)	1,521	1.8	1,200	0.7	0.3	0.7	0
Lithgow (C)	1,042	0.9	862	0.3	0.2	0.5	0
Liverpool (C)	14,454	11.3	783	3.2	2.6	5.5	0
Liverpool Plains (A)	283	0.3	1,013	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Lockhart (A)	309	0.2	642	0.0	0.1	0.1	0
Maitland (C)	3,742	3.5	923	1.1	0.7	1.6	0
Manly (A)	3,772	3.2	840	0.9	0.7	1.5	0
Marrickville (A)	7,437	6.0	810	1.7	1.4	2.9	0
Mid-Western Regional (A)	1,062	0.9	916	0.3	0.2	0.5	0
Moree Plains (A)	806	0.9	1,105	0.4	0.2	0.4	0
Mosman (A)	3,117	2.6	829	0.7	0.6	1.2	0
Murray (A)	566	0.4	621	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Murrumbidgee (A)	304	0.2	691	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Muswellbrook (A)	924	0.8	961	0.3	0.2	0.4	0

Table A.1 Winter snow sports – Direct shocks to model (continued)

Local Government Area	Visitors to snowfields	Expend-iture on snowfield visit ($2011 m)	Average visitor spend on snowfield visit (2011)	Financing of snowfields visit			
				Holidays elsewhere ($2011 m)	Reduction in savings ($2011m)	Reduction in local expend-itures ($2011 m)	Direct expend-iture in snowfields
Nambucca (A)	493	0.6	1,075	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Narrabri (A)	594	0.7	1,052	0.2	0.1	0.3	0
Narrandera (A)	419	0.3	709	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Narromine (A)	396	0.4	894	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Newcastle (C)	9,571	8.7	909	2.8	1.9	4.0	0
North Sydney (A)	6,954	5.7	826	1.7	1.3	2.7	0
Oberon (A)	289	0.2	792	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Orange (C)	2,358	2.0	833	0.6	0.5	0.9	0
Palerang (A)	1,298	0.8	666	0.2	0.2	0.5	0
Parkes (A)	835	0.7	849	0.2	0.2	0.4	0
Parramatta (C)	13,317	10.8	805	3.1	2.4	5.2	0
Penrith (C)	13,804	11.1	804	3.2	2.5	5.3	0
Pittwater (A)	4,706	4.0	849	1.2	0.9	1.9	0
Port Macquarie-Hastings (A)	2,425	2.5	1,039	0.9	0.5	1.1	0
Port Stephens (A)	2,828	2.6	940	0.8	0.6	1.2	0
Queanbeyan (C)	4,958	3.0	606	0.7	0.8	1.6	0
Randwick (C)	12,322	10.1	824	3.0	2.3	4.9	0
Richmond Valley (A)	555	0.7	1,182	0.3	0.1	0.3	0
Rockdale (C)	7,950	6.4	804	1.8	1.5	3.1	0
Ryde (C)	8,596	7.0	817	2.1	1.6	3.4	0
Shellharbour (C)	4,512	3.5	766	0.9	0.8	1.7	0
Shoalhaven (C)	4,965	3.7	729	0.9	0.8	1.8	0
Singleton (A)	1,533	1.4	929	0.5	0.3	0.7	0
Snowy River (A)	985	0.6	553	0.1	0.2	0.3	718
Strathfield (A)	3,009	2.4	801	0.7	0.6	1.1	0
Sutherland Shire (A)	17,629	14.0	790	3.9	3.3	6.7	0
Sydney (C)	22,509	18.4	819	5.3	4.2	8.9	0
Tamworth Regional (A)	2,333	2.4	1,054	0.9	0.5	1.0	0
Temora (A)	462	0.3	701	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Tenterfield (A)	170	0.2	1,169	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Tumbarumba (A)	335	0.2	587	0.0	0.1	0.1	0
Tumut Shire (A)	1,019	0.6	579	0.1	0.2	0.3	14
Tweed (A)	2,463	3.0	1,211	1.2	0.6	1.2	0
Upper Hunter Shire (A)	676	0.7	989	0.3	0.1	0.3	0
Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	484	0.4	731	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Uralla (A)	220	0.3	1,089	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Urana (A)	117	0.1	612	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Wagga Wagga (C)	6,173	3.9	640	0.8	1.0	2.1	0
Wakool (A)	390	0.3	694	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Walcha (A)	100	0.1	1,046	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Walgett (A)	385	0.4	1,036	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Warren (A)	178	0.2	973	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Warringah (A)	10,972	9.3	841	2.7	2.1	4.4	0
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	355	0.4	974	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Waverley (A)	7,997	6.6	827	2.0	1.5	3.2	0
Weddin (A)	276	0.2	761	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Wellington (A)	419	0.4	901	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Wentworth (A)	375	0.4	1,001	0.1	0.1	0.2	0

Table A.1 Winter snow sports – Direct shocks to model (continued)

Local Government Area	Visitors to snowfields	Expend-iture on snowfield visit ($2011 m)	Average visitor spend on snowfield visit (2011)	Financing of snowfields visit			
				Holidays elsewhere ($2011 m)	Reduction in savings ($2011m)	Reduction in local expend-itures ($2011 m)	Direct expend-iture in snowfields
Willoughby (C)	6,390	5.2	821	1.5	1.2	2.5	0
Wingecarribee (A)	2,696	2.1	753	0.6	0.5	1.0	0
Wollondilly (A)	3,290	2.5	773	0.7	0.6	1.2	0
Wollongong (C)	14,392	11.1	775	3.1	2.6	5.4	0
Woollahra (A)	6,701	5.5	826	1.6	1.2	2.6	0
Wyong (A)	7,011	6.2	878	1.9	1.3	2.9	0
Yass Valley (A)	1,443	0.9	623	0.2	0.3	0.5	0
Young (A)	855	0.7	722	0.2	0.2	0.3	0
Unincorporated NSW	59	0.1	983	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Alpine (S)	1,113	0.9	857	0.2	0.3	0.5	291
Ararat (RC)	714	0.8	1,182	0.2	0.2	0.4	0
Ballarat (C)	7,447	7.9	1,065	1.9	2.1	3.9	0
Banyule (C)	13,262	12.4	932	2.5	3.5	6.3	0
Bass Coast (S)	1,538	1.8	1,128	0.5	0.5	0.8	0
Baw Baw (S)	3,044	3.3	1,069	0.7	0.8	1.6	9
Bayside (C)	10,716	10.5	985	2.2	2.9	5.3	0
Benalla (RC)	2,057	1.3	635	0.2	0.5	0.7	0
Boroondara (C)	22,010	21.1	958	4.4	6.0	10.7	0
Brimbank (C)	19,322	18.1	935	3.7	5.1	9.2	0
Buloke (S)	483	0.6	1,114	0.1	0.2	0.3	0
Campaspe (S)	3,948	3.4	843	0.7	1.0	1.8	0
Cardinia (S)	6,090	6.4	1,053	1.5	1.8	3.2	0
Casey (C)	23,337	24.0	1,028	5.4	6.5	12.0	0
Central Goldfields (S)	631	0.7	1,030	0.2	0.2	0.4	0
Colac-Otway (S)	1,422	1.7	1,165	0.5	0.5	0.8	0
Corangamite (S)	1,123	1.3	1,172	0.4	0.4	0.7	0
Darebin (C)	15,671	14.3	914	2.9	4.1	7.4	0
East Gippsland (S)	2,616	2.6	989	0.6	0.7	1.3	0
Frankston (C)	10,472	10.9	1,040	2.5	3.0	5.5	0
Gannawarra (S)	863	0.9	1,032	0.2	0.3	0.5	0
Glen Eira (C)	14,686	14.3	980	3.1	4.0	7.3	0
Glenelg (S)	1,174	1.5	1,292	0.5	0.4	0.7	0
Golden Plains (S)	1,334	1.5	1,086	0.4	0.4	0.7	0
Greater Bendigo (C)	9,401	8.3	885	1.6	2.4	4.3	0
Greater Dandenong (C)	10,676	10.8	1,009	2.4	3.0	5.4	0
Greater Geelong (C)	16,430	17.3	1,053	4.0	4.7	8.7	0
Greater Shepparton (C)	9,605	6.8	703	1.0	2.1	3.5	0
Hepburn (S)	1,098	1.1	1,013	0.3	0.3	0.6	0
Hindmarsh (S)	369	0.5	1,243	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Hobsons Bay (C)	8,792	8.6	975	1.9	2.4	4.4	0
Horsham (RC)	1,189	1.5	1,230	0.4	0.4	0.7	0
Hume (C)	18,040	16.4	909	3.3	4.8	8.4	0
Indigo (S)	1,890	1.4	744	0.2	0.5	0.7	0
Kingston (C)	13,371	13.4	1,001	3.0	3.7	6.8	0
Knox (C)	14,680	14.7	1,000	3.3	4.0	7.5	0
Latrobe (C)	4,999	5.6	1,122	1.4	1.5	2.8	0
Loddon (S)	695	0.7	990	0.2	0.2	0.4	0
Macedon Ranges (S)	4,112	3.8	921	0.7	1.1	2.0	0

Table A.1 Winter snow sports – Direct shocks to model (continued)

Local Government Area	Visitors to snowfields	Expend-iture on snowfield visit ($2011 m)	Average visitor spend on snowfield visit (2011)	Financing of snowfields visit			
				Holidays elsewhere ($2011 m)	Reduction in savings ($2011m)	Reduction in local expend-itures ($2011 m)	Direct expend-iture in snowfields
Manningham (C)	11,472	11.1	964	2.3	3.1	5.6	0
Mansfield (S)	514	0.5	861	0.1	0.1	0.2	167
Maribyrnong (C)	8,333	7.9	953	1.7	2.2	4.0	0
Maroondah (C)	9,496	9.4	995	2.0	2.6	4.8	0
Melbourne (C)	16,766	15.9	947	3.3	4.5	8.1	0
Melton (S)	10,676	10.4	973	2.2	2.9	5.3	0
Mildura (RC)	3,520	4.4	1,234	1.2	1.1	2.0	0
Mitchell (S)	3,552	3.0	851	0.6	0.9	1.6	0
Moira (S)	4,133	2.9	691	0.5	0.9	1.5	0
Monash (C)	17,370	17.1	985	3.7	4.8	8.7	0
Moonee Valley (C)	12,894	12.0	931	2.4	3.4	6.1	0
Moorabool (S)	2,285	2.3	1,030	0.6	0.7	1.2	0
Moreland (C)	16,594	15.3	918	3.1	4.4	7.8	0
Mornington Peninsula (S)	10,233	10.8	1,060	2.5	2.9	5.4	0
Mount Alexander (S)	1,221	1.1	949	0.3	0.4	0.6	0
Moyne (S)	1,133	1.4	1,240	0.4	0.4	0.7	0
Murrindindi (S)	1,284	1.0	816	0.2	0.3	0.6	6
Nillumbik (S)	7,832	7.3	923	1.5	2.0	3.7	0
Northern Grampians (S)	778	0.8	1,122	0.2	0.2	0.5	0
Port Phillip (C)	15,254	14.6	960	3.1	4.1	7.5	0
Pyrenees (S)	413	0.5	1,100	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Queenscliffe (B)	177	0.2	1,094	0.0	0.1	0.1	0
South Gippsland (S)	1,698	2.0	1,136	0.5	0.5	0.9	0
Southern Grampians (S)	1,072	1.3	1,254	0.4	0.4	0.7	0
Stonnington (C)	15,285	14.7	964	3.1	4.1	7.5	0
Strathbogie (S)	1,019	0.7	738	0.1	0.3	0.4	0
Surf Coast (S)	2,121	2.3	1,119	0.6	0.7	1.2	0
Swan Hill (RC)	1,779	2.0	1,157	0.6	0.6	1.0	0
Towong (S)	631	0.6	844	0.1	0.2	0.3	0
Wangaratta (RC)	3,240	2.4	742	0.4	0.7	1.3	0
Warrnambool (C)	2,071	2.6	1,266	0.7	0.7	1.2	0
Wellington (S)	2,983	3.1	1,028	0.7	0.8	1.6	0
West Wimmera (S)	316	0.4	1,282	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Whitehorse (C)	14,608	14.3	975	3.1	4.0	7.3	0
Whittlesea (C)	17,756	15.6	879	3.0	4.6	8.1	0
Wodonga (RC)	4,736	3.5	754	0.6	1.1	1.9	0
Wyndham (C)	17,199	17.0	994	3.7	4.8	8.7	0
Yarra (C)	12,043	11.4	942	2.3	3.3	5.8	0
Yarra Ranges (S)	14,050	13.5	963	2.9	3.8	6.9	0
Yarriambiack (S)	527	0.7	1,185	0.2	0.2	0.3	0
Unincorporated Vic	44	0.0	860	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Aurukun (S)	24	0.1	2,691	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Balonne (S)	205	0.3	1,578	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Banana (S)	426	0.8	1,781	0.4	0.1	0.3	0
Barcaldine (R)	74	0.2	1,978	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Barcoo (S)	12	0.0	1,910	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Blackall Tambo (R)	52	0.1	1,896	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Boulia (S)	18	0.0	2,197	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

Table A.1 Winter snow sports – Direct shocks to model (continued)

Local Government Area	Visitors to snowfields	Expend-iture on snowfield visit ($2011 m)	Average visitor spend on snowfield visit (2011)	Financing of snowfields visit			
				Holidays elsewhere ($2011 m)	Reduction in savings ($2011m)	Reduction in local expend-itures ($2011 m)	Direct expend-iture in snowfields
Brisbane (C)	32,140	52.1	1,621	22.7	9.1	20.3	0
Bulloo (S)	12	0.0	1,691	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Bundaberg (R)	1,658	3.0	1,781	1.4	0.5	1.0	0
Burdekin (S)	324	0.7	2,129	0.4	0.1	0.2	0
Burke (S)	15	0.0	2,339	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Cairns (R)	3,091	7.1	2,302	4.0	1.0	2.2	0
Carpentaria (S)	55	0.1	2,384	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Cassowary Coast (R)	541	1.2	2,253	0.7	0.2	0.4	0
Central Highlands (R)	1,007	1.9	1,850	0.9	0.3	0.7	0
Charters Towers (R)	201	0.5	2,158	0.2	0.1	0.1	0
Cherbourg (S)	34	0.1	1,678	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Cloncurry (S)	109	0.3	2,254	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Cook (S)	61	0.2	2,515	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Croydon (S)	8	0.0	2,355	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dalby (R)	836	1.3	1,632	0.6	0.2	0.6	0
Diamantina (S)	13	0.0	2,042	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Doomadgee (S)	35	0.1	2,431	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Etheridge (S)	27	0.1	2,324	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Flinders (S)	35	0.1	2,159	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Fraser Coast (R)	1,518	2.7	1,731	1.2	0.5	1.0	0
Gladstone (R)	1,483	2.7	1,805	1.2	0.5	1.0	0
Gold Coast (C)	13,201	21.1	1,597	9.1	3.7	8.3	0
Goondiwindi (R)	357	0.6	1,555	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Gympie (R)	813	1.3	1,693	0.7	0.2	0.5	0
Hinchinbrook (S)	170	0.4	2,218	0.2	0.1	0.1	0
Hope Vale (S)	17	0.0	2,506	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Ipswich (C)	4,033	6.6	1,633	2.9	1.1	2.6	0
Isaac (R)	738	1.4	1,978	0.8	0.2	0.5	0
Kowanyama (S)	31	0.1	2,473	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Lockhart River (S)	14	0.0	2,506	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Lockyer Valley (R)	822	1.3	1,617	0.6	0.2	0.5	0
Logan (C)	6,732	10.8	1,614	4.8	1.9	4.3	0
Longreach (R)	99	0.2	1,971	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Mackay (R)	2,739	5.4	1,996	2.8	0.8	1.9	0
McKinlay (S)	40	0.1	2,258	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Mapoon (S)	5	0.0	2,506	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Moreton Bay (R)	8,347	13.8	1,654	6.1	2.4	5.3	0
Mornington (S)	21	0.1	2,284	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mount Isa (C)	540	1.2	2,284	0.7	0.2	0.4	0
Murweh (S)	120	0.2	1,788	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Napranum (S)	19	0.1	2,691	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
North Burnett (R)	200	0.4	1,744	0.2	0.1	0.1	0
Northern Peninsula Area (R)	65	0.2	2,395	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Palm Island (S)	68	0.2	2,194	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Paroo (S)	55	0.1	1,621	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Pormpuraaw (S)	12	0.0	2,608	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Quilpie (S)	33	0.1	1,804	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Redland (C)	3,348	5.4	1,628	2.4	1.0	2.1	0

Table A.1 Winter snow sports – Direct shocks to model (continued)

Local Government Area	Visitors to snowfields	Expend-iture on snowfield visit ($2011 m)	Average visitor spend on snowfield visit (2011)	Financing of snowfields visit			
				Holidays elsewhere ($2011 m)	Reduction in savings ($2011m)	Reduction in local expend-itures ($2011 m)	Direct expend-iture in snowfields
Richmond (S)	24	0.1	2,238	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rockhampton (R)	2,292	4.2	1,842	2.0	0.7	1.5	0
Roma (R)	369	0.6	1,664	0.3	0.1	0.2	0
Scenic Rim (R)	612	1.0	1,634	0.5	0.2	0.4	0
Somerset (R)	522	0.9	1,652	0.4	0.2	0.3	0
South Burnett (R)	591	1.0	1,655	0.5	0.2	0.4	0
Southern Downs (R)	641	1.0	1,609	0.5	0.2	0.4	0
Sunshine Coast (R)	6,350	10.8	1,688	4.9	1.8	4.1	0
Tablelands (R)	631	1.4	2,306	0.9	0.2	0.5	0
Toowoomba (R)	3,623	5.8	1,598	2.5	1.0	2.3	0
Torres (S)	92	0.2	2,395	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Torres Strait Island (R)	102	0.2	2,284	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Townsville (C)	3,990	8.5	2,125	4.6	1.1	2.8	0
Weipa (T)	64	0.2	2,682	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Whitsunday (R)	865	1.8	2,047	1.0	0.3	0.6	0
Winton (S)	24	0.1	2,102	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Woorabinda (S)	24	0.0	1,848	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Wujal Wujal (S)	7	0.0	2,311	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Yarrabah (S)	60	0.1	2,273	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Unincorporated QLD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Adelaide (C)	1,220	3.0	2,488	1.0	0.7	1.3	0
Adelaide Hills (DC)	1,609	4.0	2,490	1.3	0.9	1.7	0
Alexandrina (DC)	652	1.6	2,456	0.6	0.4	0.7	0
Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	106	0.4	3,188	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Barossa (DC)	788	2.0	2,535	0.7	0.5	0.9	0
Barunga West (DC)	77	0.2	2,691	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Berri and Barmera (DC)	440	1.0	2,444	0.4	0.3	0.5	0
Burnside (C)	1,937	4.7	2,475	1.6	1.0	2.1	0
Campbelltown (C)	1,724	4.3	2,484	1.4	0.9	1.9	0
Ceduna (DC)	126	0.4	3,287	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Charles Sturt (C)	3,771	9.5	2,506	3.2	2.1	4.1	0
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	278	0.8	2,600	0.3	0.2	0.3	0
Cleve (DC)	84	0.3	3,077	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Coober Pedy (DC)	50	0.2	3,287	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Copper Coast (DC)	301	0.9	2,714	0.3	0.2	0.4	0
Elliston (DC)	49	0.2	3,125	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Flinders Ranges (DC)	42	0.1	2,887	0.0	0.0	0.1	0
Franklin Harbour (DC)	42	0.1	2,968	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Gawler (T)	684	1.7	2,524	0.6	0.4	0.8	0
Goyder (DC)	151	0.4	2,616	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Grant (DC)	333	0.8	2,296	0.3	0.2	0.4	0
Holdfast Bay (C)	1,366	3.4	2,488	1.1	0.8	1.5	0
Kangaroo Island (DC)	154	0.4	2,757	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	39	0.1	2,494	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kimba (DC)	49	0.2	3,059	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Kingston (DC)	80	0.2	2,270	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Wudinna (DC)	58	0.2	3,152	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Light (RegC)	546	1.4	2,555	0.5	0.3	0.6	0

Table A.1 Winter snow sports – Direct shocks to model (continued)

Local Government Area	Visitors to snowfields	Expend-iture on snowfield visit ($2011 m)	Average visitor spend on snowfield visit (2011)	Financing of snowfields visit			
				Holidays elsewhere ($2011 m)	Reduction in savings ($2011m)	Reduction in local expend-itures ($2011 m)	Direct expend-iture in snowfields
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	143	0.5	3,153	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Loxton Waikerie (DC)	556	1.4	2,503	0.5	0.3	0.6	0
Mallala (DC)	303	0.8	2,579	0.3	0.2	0.4	0
Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	6	0.0	3,188	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Marion (C)	3,040	7.6	2,484	2.6	1.7	3.3	0
Mid Murray (DC)	278	0.7	2,509	0.3	0.2	0.3	0
Mitcham (C)	2,630	6.6	2,476	2.2	1.5	2.8	0
Mount Barker (DC)	1,145	2.8	2,471	0.9	0.7	1.2	0
Mount Gambier (C)	968	2.3	2,314	0.8	0.6	1.0	0
Mount Remarkable (DC)	85	0.2	2,775	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Murray Bridge (RC)	624	1.5	2,478	0.6	0.4	0.7	0
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	411	0.9	2,260	0.3	0.2	0.4	0
Northern Areas (DC)	148	0.4	2,671	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)	1,531	3.8	2,483	1.3	0.9	1.6	0
Onkaparinga (C)	5,617	14.0	2,489	4.7	3.1	6.1	0
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	29	0.1	2,817	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Peterborough (DC)	43	0.1	2,669	0.0	0.0	0.1	0
Playford (C)	2,517	6.4	2,532	2.2	1.4	2.8	0
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	3,942	9.9	2,505	3.4	2.2	4.3	0
Port Augusta (C)	387	1.1	2,903	0.5	0.2	0.5	0
Port Lincoln (C)	400	1.2	3,155	0.6	0.3	0.5	0
Port Pirie City and Dists (M)	450	1.2	2,700	0.5	0.3	0.5	0
Prospect (C)	962	2.4	2,496	0.9	0.6	1.0	0
Renmark Paringa (DC)	442	1.0	2,436	0.4	0.3	0.5	0
Robe (DC)	66	0.2	2,302	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Roxby Downs (M)	236	0.8	3,150	0.3	0.2	0.3	0
Salisbury (C)	4,583	11.6	2,524	4.0	2.6	5.0	0
Southern Mallee (DC)	130	0.3	2,395	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Streaky Bay (DC)	52	0.2	3,236	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Tatiara (DC)	380	0.9	2,289	0.3	0.2	0.4	0
Tea Tree Gully (C)	3,656	9.1	2,506	3.1	2.1	4.0	0
The Coorong (DC)	244	0.6	2,389	0.2	0.1	0.3	0
Tumby Bay (DC)	71	0.2	3,124	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Unley (C)	1,837	4.6	2,479	1.5	1.0	2.0	0
Victor Harbor (C)	271	0.7	2,549	0.3	0.2	0.3	0
Wakefield (DC)	229	0.6	2,658	0.2	0.1	0.3	0
Walkerville (M)	323	0.8	2,488	0.3	0.2	0.4	0
Wattle Range (DC)	502	1.1	2,286	0.4	0.3	0.5	0
West Torrens (C)	2,121	5.3	2,497	1.8	1.2	2.3	0
Whyalla (C)	653	1.9	2,884	0.8	0.4	0.8	0
Yankalilla (DC)	128	0.3	2,514	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Yorke Peninsula (DC)	277	0.8	2,707	0.3	0.2	0.3	0
Unincorporated SA	174	0.5	2,824	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Albany (C)	376	1.5	4,166	1.2	0.1	0.3	0
Armadale (C)	752	3.2	4,213	2.4	0.2	0.5	0
Ashburton (S)	113	0.5	4,648	0.4	0.0	0.1	0
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	176	0.8	4,341	0.6	0.1	0.1	0
Bassendean (T)	179	0.8	4,207	0.6	0.1	0.1	0

Table A.1 Winter snow sports – Direct shocks to model (continued)

Local Government Area	Visitors to snowfields	Expend-iture on snowfield visit ($2011 m)	Average visitor spend on snowfield visit (2011)	Financing of snowfields visit			
				Holidays elsewhere ($2011 m)	Reduction in savings ($2011m)	Reduction in local expend-itures ($2011 m)	Direct expend-iture in snowfields
Bayswater (C)	885	3.7	4,206	2.8	0.3	0.6	0
Belmont (C)	508	2.1	4,209	1.6	0.2	0.4	0
Beverley (S)	14	0.1	4,185	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Boddington (S)	22	0.1	4,212	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Boyup Brook (S)	17	0.1	4,241	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	38	0.2	4,269	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Brookton (S)	10	0.0	4,180	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Broome (S)	293	1.4	4,536	1.1	0.1	0.2	0
Broomehill-Tambellup (S)	22	0.1	4,172	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Bruce Rock (S)	14	0.1	4,127	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Bunbury (C)	459	1.9	4,284	1.5	0.1	0.3	0
Busselton (S)	361	1.5	4,328	1.3	0.1	0.3	0
Cambridge (T)	466	1.9	4,210	1.5	0.1	0.3	0
Canning (C)	1,295	5.4	4,208	4.2	0.4	0.9	0
Capel (S)	157	0.7	4,294	0.5	0.0	0.1	0
Carnamah (S)	13	0.1	4,332	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Carnarvon (S)	65	0.3	4,781	0.3	0.0	0.0	0
Chapman Valley (S)	17	0.1	4,462	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Chittering (S)	55	0.2	4,224	0.2	0.0	0.0	0
Claremont (T)	154	0.7	4,215	0.5	0.0	0.1	0
Cockburn (C)	1,366	5.8	4,221	4.5	0.4	1.0	0
Collie (S)	109	0.5	4,249	0.4	0.0	0.1	0
Coolgardie (S)	62	0.3	4,083	0.2	0.0	0.0	0
Coorow (S)	12	0.1	4,331	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Corrigin (S)	16	0.1	4,140	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Cottesloe (T)	183	0.8	4,216	0.6	0.1	0.1	0
Cranbrook (S)	17	0.1	4,197	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Cuballing (S)	11	0.0	4,168	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Cue (S)	4	0.0	4,318	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Cunderdin (S)	17	0.1	4,172	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Dalwallinu (S)	31	0.1	4,246	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Dandaragan (S)	32	0.1	4,315	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Dardanup (S)	159	0.7	4,269	0.5	0.0	0.1	0
Denmark (S)	54	0.2	4,233	0.2	0.0	0.0	0
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	129	0.6	4,557	0.5	0.0	0.1	0
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	57	0.2	4,278	0.2	0.0	0.0	0
Dowerin (S)	9	0.0	4,189	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dumbleyung (S)	12	0.1	4,142	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Dundas (S)	21	0.1	3,831	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
East Fremantle (T)	116	0.5	4,219	0.4	0.0	0.1	0
East Pilbara (S)	149	0.7	4,330	0.5	0.0	0.1	0
Esperance (S)	196	0.8	4,034	0.6	0.1	0.1	0
Exmouth (S)	35	0.2	4,850	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Fremantle (C)	418	1.7	4,219	1.4	0.1	0.3	0
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	436	1.9	4,453	1.5	0.1	0.3	0
Gingin (S)	58	0.3	4,263	0.2	0.0	0.0	0
Gnowangerup (S)	30	0.1	4,137	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Goomalling (S)	14	0.1	4,195	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

Table A.1 Winter snow sports – Direct shocks to model (continued)

Local Government Area	Visitors to snowfields	Expend-iture on snowfield visit ($2011 m)	Average visitor spend on snowfield visit (2011)	Financing of snowfields visit			
				Holidays elsewhere ($2011 m)	Reduction in savings ($2011m)	Reduction in local expend-itures ($2011 m)	Direct expend-iture in snowfields
Gosnells (C)	1,307	5.5	4,207	4.2	0.4	0.9	0
Halls Creek (S)	59	0.3	4,429	0.2	0.0	0.0	0
Harvey (S)	325	1.4	4,258	1.1	0.1	0.2	0
Irwin (S)	38	0.2	4,419	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Jerramungup (S)	23	0.1	4,100	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Joondalup (C)	2,509	10.6	4,222	8.1	0.7	1.7	0
Kalamunda (S)	750	3.2	4,201	2.4	0.2	0.5	0
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	643	2.4	3,808	1.7	0.2	0.5	0
Katanning (S)	59	0.3	4,172	0.2	0.0	0.0	0
Kellerberrin (S)	15	0.1	4,144	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kent (S)	11	0.0	4,112	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kojonup (S)	34	0.1	4,210	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Kondinin (S)	17	0.1	4,132	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Koorda (S)	8	0.0	4,184	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kulin (S)	15	0.1	4,035	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kwinana (T)	415	1.7	4,225	1.4	0.1	0.3	0
Lake Grace (S)	30	0.1	4,059	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Laverton (S)	17	0.1	3,849	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Leonora (S)	44	0.2	4,113	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Mandurah (C)	665	2.8	4,256	2.2	0.2	0.5	0
Manjimup (S)	109	0.5	4,282	0.4	0.0	0.1	0
Meekatharra (S)	24	0.1	4,382	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Melville (C)	1,513	6.4	4,215	4.8	0.5	1.1	0
Menzies (S)	6	0.0	3,881	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Merredin (S)	47	0.2	4,116	0.2	0.0	0.0	0
Mingenew (S)	11	0.0	4,395	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Moora (S)	37	0.2	4,269	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Morawa (S)	18	0.1	4,368	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Mosman Park (T)	211	0.9	4,218	0.7	0.1	0.2	0
Mount Magnet (S)	17	0.1	4,296	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Mount Marshall (S)	12	0.1	4,201	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mukinbudin (S)	14	0.1	4,140	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mullewa (S)	19	0.1	4,418	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Mundaring (S)	511	2.1	4,206	1.6	0.2	0.4	0
Murchison (S)	2	0.0	4,457	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Murray (S)	160	0.7	4,233	0.5	0.0	0.1	0
Nannup (S)	13	0.1	4,310	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Narembeen (S)	12	0.1	4,089	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Narrogin (T)	45	0.2	4,173	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Narrogin (S)	10	0.0	4,167	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Nedlands (C)	445	1.8	4,211	1.5	0.1	0.3	0
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	36	0.1	3,836	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Northam (S)	113	0.5	4,188	0.4	0.0	0.1	0
Northampton (S)	43	0.2	4,521	0.2	0.0	0.0	0
Nungarin (S)	4	0.0	4,130	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Peppermint Grove (S)	36	0.2	4,216	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Perenjori (S)	13	0.1	4,305	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Perth (C)	340	1.5	4,203	1.1	0.1	0.2	0

Table A.1 Winter snow sports – Direct shocks to model (continued)

Local Government Area	Visitors to snowfields	Expend-iture on snowfield visit ($2011 m)	Average visitor spend on snowfield visit (2011)	Financing of snowfields visit			
				Holidays elsewhere ($2011 m)	Reduction in savings ($2011m)	Reduction in local expend-itures ($2011 m)	Direct expend-iture in snowfields
Pingelly (S)	13	0.1	4,167	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Plantagenet (S)	60	0.3	4,192	0.2	0.0	0.0	0
Port Hedland (T)	336	1.5	4,648	1.3	0.1	0.2	0
Quairading (S)	11	0.0	4,154	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Ravensthorpe (S)	24	0.1	4,059	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Rockingham (C)	1,386	5.9	4,236	4.6	0.4	1.0	0
Roebourne (S)	372	1.7	4,765	1.5	0.1	0.2	0
Sandstone (S)	2	0.0	4,230	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	195	0.8	4,215	0.6	0.1	0.1	0
Shark Bay (S)	11	0.1	4,648	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
South Perth (C)	705	3.0	4,208	2.2	0.2	0.5	0
Stirling (C)	2,832	11.9	4,213	9.1	0.8	1.9	0
Subiaco (C)	372	1.5	4,208	1.2	0.1	0.3	0
Swan (C)	1,554	6.5	4,203	5.0	0.5	1.1	0
Tammin (S)	11	0.0	4,152	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Three Springs (S)	12	0.1	4,368	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Toodyay (S)	44	0.2	4,203	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Trayning (S)	5	0.0	4,160	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Upper Gascoyne (S)	7	0.0	4,590	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Victoria Park (T)	548	2.3	4,206	1.7	0.2	0.4	0
Victoria Plains (S)	14	0.1	4,233	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Vincent (T)	592	2.5	4,206	1.9	0.2	0.4	0
Wagin (S)	22	0.1	4,168	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Wandering (S)	6	0.0	4,197	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Wanneroo (C)	2,066	8.7	4,233	6.7	0.6	1.5	0
Waroona (S)	44	0.2	4,243	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
West Arthur (S)	16	0.1	4,220	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Westonia (S)	5	0.0	4,103	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Wickepin (S)	13	0.1	4,145	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Williams (S)	16	0.1	4,201	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Wiluna (S)	17	0.1	4,151	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	26	0.1	4,212	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Woodanilling (S)	9	0.0	4,179	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Unincorporated WA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Wyalkatchem (S)	7	0.0	4,171	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	175	0.9	4,724	0.7	0.0	0.1	0
Yalgoo (S)	7	0.0	4,309	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Yilgarn (S)	33	0.1	4,123	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
York (S)	35	0.2	4,179	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Break O'Day (M)	88	0.1	1,375	0.0	0.0	0.1	0
Brighton (M)	288	0.5	1,517	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Burnie (C)	377	0.5	1,352	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Central Coast (M)	388	0.6	1,351	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Central Highlands (M)	38	0.1	1,453	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Circular Head (M)	185	0.3	1,362	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Clarence (C)	928	1.4	1,536	0.6	0.3	0.6	0
Derwent Valley (M)	157	0.3	1,525	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Devonport (C)	461	0.6	1,337	0.2	0.1	0.3	0

Table A.1 Winter snow sports – Direct shocks to model (continued)

Local Government Area	Visitors to snowfields	Expend-iture on snowfield visit ($2011 m)	Average visitor spend on snowfield visit (2011)	Financing of snowfields visit			
				Holidays elsewhere ($2011 m)	Reduction in savings ($2011m)	Reduction in local expend-itures ($2011 m)	Direct expend-iture in snowfields
Dorset (M)	172	0.2	1,324	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Flinders (M)	21	0.0	1,198	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
George Town (M)	114	0.2	1,318	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	55	0.1	1,481	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Glenorchy (C)	699	1.0	1,529	0.4	0.2	0.5	0
Hobart (C)	1,199	1.8	1,537	0.7	0.4	0.8	0
Huon Valley (M)	236	0.4	1,575	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Kentish (M)	118	0.2	1,372	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
King Island (M)	46	0.1	1,282	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kingborough (M)	571	0.9	1,558	0.4	0.2	0.4	0
Latrobe (M)	216	0.3	1,335	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Launceston (C)	1,352	1.8	1,348	0.7	0.4	0.9	0
Meander Valley (M)	389	0.6	1,387	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Northern Midlands (M)	251	0.4	1,420	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Sorell (M)	192	0.3	1,532	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Southern Midlands (M)	112	0.2	1,483	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Tasman (M)	26	0.0	1,566	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Waratah/Wynyard (M)	234	0.3	1,371	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
West Coast (M)	94	0.1	1,505	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
West Tamar (M)	428	0.6	1,336	0.2	0.1	0.3	0
Unincorporated Tas	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Alice Springs (T)	304	1.5	4,895	0.9	0.2	0.4	0
Barkly (S)	41	0.2	5,228	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Belyuen (S)	1	0.0	6,527	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Central Desert (S)	39	0.2	5,223	0.1	0.0	0.1	0
Coomalie (S)	10	0.1	6,425	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Darwin (C)	1,391	4.2	3,030	1.9	0.8	1.6	0
East Arnhem (S)	45	0.3	5,974	0.2	0.0	0.1	0
Katherine (T)	99	0.6	6,118	0.4	0.1	0.1	0
Litchfield (M)	333	1.0	3,030	0.4	0.2	0.4	0
MacDonnell (S)	64	0.3	4,881	0.2	0.0	0.1	0
Palmerston (C)	513	1.6	3,009	0.7	0.3	0.6	0
Roper Gulf (S)	61	0.4	5,750	0.2	0.0	0.1	0
Tiwi Islands (S)	13	0.1	6,613	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Victoria-Daly (S)	33	0.2	6,141	0.1	0.0	0.0	0
Wagait (S)	1	0.0	6,531	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
West Arnhem (S)	48	0.3	6,265	0.2	0.0	0.1	0
Unincorporated NT	170	0.5	3,030	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Unincorporated ACT	67,476	35.6	527	8.5	8.8	18.2	0
Rest of World	21,961	39.9	1,817	0.0	0.0	0.0	162
Total	**1,359,345**	**1,519**	**1,270,862**	**495.4**	**329.2**	**649.8**	**1,368**
NSW	508,275	416	130,127	121	95	199	732
Vic	549,528	531	79,966	114	149	269	473
Qld	107,536	184	150,238	84	30	68	0
SA	59,346	149	188,763	52	34	65	0
WA	32,622	138	589,489	105	9	21	0
Tas	9,435	14	41,266	5	3	6	0
NT	3,166	11	88,669	6	2	4	0
ACT	67,476	36	527	9	9	18	0
Rest of World	21,961	40	1,817	0	0	0	162
Australia	**1,359,345**	**1,519**	**1,270,862**	**495**	**329**	**650**	**1,368**

Table A.2 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Gross product

Local Government Area	Local gross regional product: Resident factor cost – $2011m (a)	Local gross regional product: Industry factor cost – $2011m (b)	Headline GRP – industry market prices – $2011m (c)	Outflow (+) of employment income to residents of other LGAs – Industry – $2011m (b) – (a)	Outflow (+) of company profits, all taxes (except direct household taxes), income paid overseas etc. – Industry – $2011m (c) – (b)	Local GRP (resident) impact as % of total annual local GRP – Resident – %
Albury (C)	15.2	15.6	23.2	0.43	7.51	0.8
Armidale Dumaresq (A)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Ashfield (A)	2.9	0.3	0.0	-2.6	-0.3	0.1
Auburn (A)	2.1	2.8	4.0	0.7	1.2	0.1
Ballina (A)	1.1	0.4	0.1	-0.7	-0.3	0.1
Balranald (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bankstown (C)	6.8	3.6	4.4	-3.2	0.8	0.1
Bathurst Regional (A)	0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
The Hills Shire (A)	7.5	2.1	0.9	-5.4	-1.2	0.1
Bega Valley (A)	8.8	4.8	5.9	-4.01	1.09	0.8
Bellingen (A)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Berrigan (A)	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Blacktown (C)	10.0	4.0	4.5	-6.0	0.4	0.1
Bland (A)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Blayney (A)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Blue Mountains (C)	1.3	-0.6	-1.8	-1.9	-1.2	0.0
Bogan (A)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bombala (A)	3.9	1.9	2.1	-1.95	0.13	4.2
Boorowa (A)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Botany Bay (C)	3.2	12.6	18.8	9.5	6.2	0.1
Bourke (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Brewarrina (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Broken Hill (C)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Burwood (A)	1.8	0.8	0.9	-0.9	0.1	0.1
Byron (A)	2.0	-0.2	-0.6	-2.1	-0.4	0.2
Cabonne (A)	0.5	0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.1
Camden (A)	2.3	0.2	-0.1	-2.0	-0.3	0.1
Campbelltown (C)	5.2	1.0	0.8	-4.2	-0.2	0.1
Canada Bay (A)	6.4	1.3	0.8	-5.1	-0.5	0.1
Canterbury (C)	6.3	1.1	0.6	-5.2	-0.5	0.1
Carrathool (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Darling (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cessnock (C)	0.3	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4	0.0
Clarence Valley (A)	2.3	0.8	0.8	-1.5	0.0	0.2
Cobar (A)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Coffs Harbour (C)	0.7	-0.5	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	0.0
Conargo (A)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Coolamon (A)	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Cooma-Monaro (A)	19.7	12.4	17.8	-7.34	5.43	4.9
Coonamble (A)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cootamundra (A)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Corowa Shire (A)	0.7	0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.2
Cowra (A)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deniliquin (A)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dubbo (C)	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Dungog (A)	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Eurobodalla (A)	3.8	1.4	0.7	-2.43	-0.68	0.3

Table A.2 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Gross product (continued)

Local Government Area	Local gross regional product: Resident factor cost – $2011m (a)	Local gross regional product: Industry factor cost – $2011m (b)	Headline GRP – industry market prices – $2011m (c)	Outflow (+) of employment income to residents of other LGAs – Industry – $2011m (b) – (a)	Outflow (+) of company profits, all taxes (except direct household taxes), income paid overseas etc. – Industry – $2011m (c) – (b)	Local GRP (resident) impact as % of total annual local GRP – Resident – %
Fairfield (C)	4.4	2.0	1.9	-2.4	-0.1	0.1
Forbes (A)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gilgandra (A)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Glen Innes Severn (A)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Gloucester (A)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gosford (C)	6.1	1.2	0.3	-4.8	-0.9	0.1
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	4.8	5.6	8.2	0.7	2.7	0.5
Greater Taree (C)	1.2	0.6	0.6	-0.6	-0.1	0.1
Greater Hume Shire (A)	2.2	2.3	3.4	0.1	1.1	0.6
Great Lakes (A)	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	0.0
Griffith (C)	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.1
Gundagai (A)	2.8	3.7	5.4	0.9	1.7	2.3
Gunnedah (A)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guyra (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gwydir (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Harden (A)	1.2	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.6	0.7
Hawkesbury (C)	1.3	0.0	-0.5	-1.3	-0.5	0.0
Hay (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Holroyd (C)	3.6	2.7	3.4	-0.8	0.7	0.1
Hornsby (A)	8.8	1.1	-0.5	-7.8	-1.6	0.1
Hunters Hill (A)	2.3	0.6	0.1	-1.7	-0.6	0.1
Hurstville (C)	4.2	0.8	0.3	-3.4	-0.5	0.1
Inverell (A)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Jerilderie (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Junee (A)	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Kempsey (A)	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
Kiama (A)	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
Kogarah (C)	4.0	1.0	0.9	-3.0	-0.1	0.1
Ku-ring-gai (A)	10.3	2.9	0.9	-7.4	-2.0	0.1
Kyogle (A)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Lachlan (A)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lake Macquarie (C)	5.6	1.7	1.6	-3.9	-0.1	0.1
Lane Cove (A)	4.2	1.8	1.9	-2.5	0.1	0.1
Leeton (A)	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1
Leichhardt (A)	6.4	1.3	1.0	-5.1	-0.3	0.1
Lismore (C)	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Lithgow (C)	0.5	0.4	0.9	-0.1	0.5	0.1
Liverpool (C)	6.2	2.1	2.0	-4.1	-0.1	0.1
Liverpool Plains (A)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lockhart (A)	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Maitland (C)	1.5	0.6	0.6	-0.9	0.0	0.0
Manly (A)	4.5	0.5	-0.2	-4.0	-0.7	0.1
Marrickville (A)	5.4	1.3	1.2	-4.1	-0.1	0.1
Mid-Western Regional (A)	0.6	0.4	0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.1
Moree Plains (A)	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Mosman (A)	6.1	1.1	0.3	-5.0	-0.8	0.1
Murray (A)	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1

Table A.2 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Gross product (continued)

Local Government Area	Local gross regional product: Resident factor cost – $2011m (a)	Local gross regional product: Industry factor cost – $2011m (b)	Headline GRP – industry market prices – $2011m (c)	Outflow (+) of employment income to residents of other LGAs – Industry – $2011m (b) – (a)	Outflow (+) of company profits, all taxes (except direct household taxes), income paid overseas etc. – Industry – $2011m (c) – (b)	Local GRP (resident) impact as % of total annual local GRP – Resident – %
Murrumbidgee (A)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Muswellbrook (A)	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.1
Nambucca (A)	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.1
Narrabri (A)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Narrandera (A)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Narromine (A)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Newcastle (C)	3.5	3.5	3.9	0.0	0.4	0.0
North Sydney (A)	13.9	13.0	19.1	-0.9	6.2	0.2
Oberon (A)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orange (C)	1.3	0.9	1.0	-0.4	0.2	0.1
Palerang (A)	1.6	0.3	0.2	-1.3	-0.1	0.2
Parkes (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parramatta (C)	6.2	4.4	6.1	-1.8	1.7	0.1
Penrith (C)	6.2	0.8	0.1	-5.4	-0.7	0.1
Pittwater (A)	5.4	1.4	0.5	-4.0	-1.0	0.1
Port Macquarie-Hastings (A)	1.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-0.6	0.0
Port Stephens (A)	4.3	0.8	0.9	-3.5	0.0	0.2
Queanbeyan (C)	13.2	13.1	19.4	-0.13	6.24	0.6
Randwick (C)	11.8	1.2	-0.3	-10.7	-1.5	0.1
Richmond Valley (A)	0.7	0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.1
Rockdale (C)	6.3	1.4	1.1	-4.9	-0.3	0.1
Ryde (C)	7.4	7.3	10.1	-0.2	2.8	0.1
Shellharbour (C)	1.4	0.2	-0.1	-1.2	-0.3	0.1
Shoalhaven (C)	3.3	0.9	0.5	-2.4	-0.4	0.1
Singleton (A)	0.8	1.2	3.2	0.4	2.0	0.1
Snowy River (A)	260.4	387.2	561.6	126.8	174.4	57.1
Strathfield (A)	2.0	1.9	2.4	-0.1	0.6	0.1
Sutherland Shire (A)	16.2	2.8	1.0	-13.4	-1.7	0.1
Sydney (C)	16.7	107.0	176.3	90.3	69.3	0.1
Tamworth Regional (A)	1.5	0.8	0.7	-0.7	-0.1	0.1
Temora (A)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tenterfield (A)	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1
Tumbarumba (A)	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2
Tumut Shire (A)	9.0	10.0	14.1	0.9	4.1	1.9
Tweed (A)	0.1	-0.5	-1.6	-0.6	-1.1	0.0
Upper Hunter Shire (A)	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1
Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	1.4	1.7	2.5	0.3	0.8	0.5
Uralla (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urana (A)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wagga Wagga (C)	6.7	5.3	7.5	-1.4	2.2	0.3
Wakool (A)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Walcha (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Walgett (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Warren (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Warringah (A)	10.8	3.3	2.7	-7.4	-0.6	0.1
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Waverley (A)	7.4	1.0	-0.4	-6.4	-1.4	0.1

Table A.2 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Gross product (continued)

Local Government Area	Local gross regional product: Resident factor cost – $2011m (a)	Local gross regional product: Industry factor cost – $2011m (b)	Headline GRP – industry market prices – $2011m (c)	Outflow (+) of employment income to residents of other LGAs – Industry – $2011m (b) – (a)	Outflow (+) of company profits, all taxes (except direct household taxes), income paid overseas etc. – Industry – $2011m (c) – (b)	Local GRP (resident) impact as % of total annual local GRP – Resident – %
Weddin (A)	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2
Wellington (A)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Wentworth (A)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Willoughby (C)	9.7	7.0	11.0	-2.6	4.0	0.1
Wingecarribee (A)	4.0	3.5	4.7	-0.5	1.2	0.2
Wollondilly (A)	4.5	3.5	5.6	-1.0	2.2	0.2
Wollongong (C)	6.1	2.0	2.2	-4.0	0.2	0.1
Woollahra (A)	11.3	2.3	0.1	-9.0	-2.3	0.1
Wyong (A)	3.7	0.7	0.1	-3.0	-0.6	0.1
Yass Valley (A)	4.5	4.4	6.3	-0.2	2.0	0.6
Young (A)	0.8	0.4	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.2
Unincorporated NSW	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Alpine (S)	129.5	177.8	261.9	48.28	84.12	22.4
Ararat (RC)	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.04	-0.11	0.0
Ballarat (C)	0.7	0.1	-0.7	-0.60	-0.81	0.0
Banyule (C)	3.2	-0.4	-2.3	-3.61	-1.93	0.0
Bass Coast (S)	-0.4	-0.6	-1.3	-0.24	-0.63	0.0
Baw Baw (S)	6.3	6.6	7.5	0.31	0.91	0.2
Bayside (C)	5.4	0.9	-1.5	-4.56	-2.42	0.1
Benalla (RC)	4.8	5.4	7.9	0.63	2.43	0.9
Boroondara (C)	9.9	2.0	-1.7	-7.96	-3.64	0.1
Brimbank (C)	5.1	1.2	0.7	-3.93	-0.50	0.1
Buloke (S)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.01	-0.06	0.0
Campaspe (S)	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.05	-0.13	0.0
Cardinia (S)	0.7	-0.3	-1.0	-0.96	-0.78	0.0
Casey (C)	3.0	-1.9	-4.9	-4.89	-3.03	0.0
Central Goldfields (S)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.00	-0.02	0.0
Colac-Otway (S)	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.15	-0.34	0.0
Corangamite (S)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.00	-0.13	0.0
Darebin (C)	3.0	-0.7	-2.1	-3.70	-1.44	0.0
East Gippsland (S)	1.0	-0.2	-0.8	-1.18	-0.59	0.1
Frankston (C)	1.0	-0.7	-2.1	-1.73	-1.42	0.0
Gannawarra (S)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.02	-0.07	0.0
Glen Eira (C)	4.5	0.0	-2.2	-4.48	-2.18	0.1
Glenelg (S)	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.03	-0.02	0.0
Golden Plains (S)	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.06	-0.16	0.0
Greater Bendigo (C)	0.4	-0.3	-1.0	-0.66	-0.67	0.0
Greater Dandenong (C)	1.8	3.3	4.7	1.42	1.40	0.0
Greater Geelong (C)	1.3	-0.4	-2.7	-1.67	-2.25	0.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.00	0.14	0.1
Hepburn (S)	-0.3	-0.5	-0.9	-0.18	-0.45	0.0
Hindmarsh (S)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02	-0.02	0.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	3.8	1.4	1.4	-2.47	-0.01	0.1
Horsham (RC)	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.03	-0.20	0.0
Hume (C)	5.9	12.7	19.8	6.86	7.07	0.1
Indigo (S)	7.2	3.0	4.2	-4.21	1.26	1.2
Kingston (C)	3.4	2.5	2.5	-0.89	0.01	0.0

Table A.2 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Gross product (continued)

Local Government Area	Local gross regional product: Resident factor cost – $2011m (a)	Local gross regional product: Industry factor cost – $2011m (b)	Headline GRP – industry market prices – $2011m (c)	Outflow (+) of employment income to residents of other LGAs – Industry – $2011m (b) – (a)	Outflow (+) of company profits, all taxes (except direct household taxes), income paid overseas etc. – Industry – $2011m (c) – (b)	Local GRP (resident) impact as % of total annual local GRP – Resident – %
Knox (C)	2.7	1.0	0.3	-1.65	-0.76	0.0
Latrobe (C)	0.8	0.5	0.6	-0.31	0.14	0.0
Loddon (S)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01	-0.08	0.0
Macedon Ranges (S)	1.2	-0.2	-0.8	-1.44	-0.62	0.1
Manningham (C)	3.0	-0.1	-2.1	-3.13	-1.97	0.0
Mansfield (S)	88.9	102.9	153.2	13.91	50.32	23.0
Maribyrnong (C)	2.2	0.1	-0.3	-2.09	-0.49	0.1
Maroondah (C)	1.8	0.2	-0.7	-1.63	-0.90	0.0
Melbourne (C)	4.3	62.4	106.9	58.11	44.49	0.1
Melton (S)	3.0	-0.5	-1.5	-3.54	-0.99	0.1
Mildura (RC)	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.08	-0.41	0.0
Mitchell (S)	1.7	2.6	3.6	0.91	1.01	0.1
Moira (S)	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.08	-0.14	0.1
Monash (C)	4.3	1.8	1.0	-2.51	-0.81	0.1
Moonee Valley (C)	4.5	-0.7	-2.5	-5.14	-1.81	0.1
Moorabool (S)	0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.59	-0.22	0.1
Moreland (C)	4.0	-0.1	-1.6	-4.10	-1.52	0.1
Mornington Peninsula (S)	1.3	-0.8	-3.5	-2.09	-2.79	0.0
Mount Alexander (S)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.02	-0.12	0.0
Moyne (S)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.09	-0.12	0.0
Murrindindi (S)	2.4	2.6	3.5	0.18	0.99	0.4
Nillumbik (S)	1.5	-0.3	-1.4	-1.80	-1.03	0.0
Northern Grampians (S)	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.04	-0.11	0.0
Port Phillip (C)	6.9	4.1	4.3	-2.77	0.22	0.1
Pyrenees (S)	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.02	-0.03	0.0
Queenscliffe (B)	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.12	-0.12	0.0
South Gippsland (S)	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.06	-0.21	0.0
Southern Grampians (S)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.02	-0.02	0.0
Stonnington (C)	7.7	1.6	-1.3	-6.10	-2.96	0.1
Strathbogie (S)	1.3	1.9	2.8	0.58	0.83	0.4
Surf Coast (S)	-0.6	-0.8	-1.5	-0.18	-0.75	0.0
Swan Hill (RC)	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.07	-0.35	0.0
Towong (S)	0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.32	-0.04	0.2
Wangaratta (RC)	9.0	5.1	7.5	-3.91	2.38	0.8
Warrnambool (C)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-0.13	-0.46	0.0
Wellington (S)	0.7	0.6	1.0	-0.15	0.48	0.0
West Wimmera (S)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.03	-0.04	0.0
Whitehorse (C)	3.5	0.2	-1.2	-3.30	-1.43	0.0
Whittlesea (C)	2.9	-0.3	-1.5	-3.21	-1.17	0.0
Wodonga (RC)	11.8	12.5	19.1	0.66	6.66	0.9
Wyndham (C)	5.2	0.7	0.0	-4.44	-0.75	0.1
Yarra (C)	3.8	2.4	3.2	-1.31	0.81	0.1
Yarra Ranges (S)	1.5	-0.8	-2.6	-2.31	-1.82	0.0
Yarriambiack (S)	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.04	-0.05	0.0
Unincorporated Vic	0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.73	0.06	0.3
Aurukun (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Balonne (S)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.00	-0.04	0.0

Table A.2 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Gross product (continued)

Local Government Area	Local gross regional product: Resident factor cost – $2011m (a)	Local gross regional product: Industry factor cost – $2011m (b)	Headline GRP – industry market prices – $2011m (c)	Outflow (+) of employment income to residents of other LGAs – Industry – $2011m (b) – (a)	Outflow (+) of company profits, all taxes (except direct household taxes), income paid overseas etc. – Industry – $2011m (c) – (b)	Local GRP (resident) impact as % of total annual local GRP – Resident – %
Banana (S)	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.10	0.59	0.0
Barcaldine (R)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	-0.01	0.0
Barcoo (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Blackall Tambo (R)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Boulia (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Brisbane (C)	20.1	12.5	11.9	-7.60	-0.58	0.0
Bulloo (S)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.00	0.06	0.0
Bundaberg (R)	-0.1	-0.5	-1.3	-0.49	-0.78	0.0
Burdekin (S)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.01	-0.07	0.0
Burke (S)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.04	0.12	0.0
Cairns (R)	-11.2	-13.4	-20.1	-2.25	-6.63	-0.2
Carpentaria (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.00	0.0
Cassowary Coast (R)	-0.5	-0.7	-1.2	-0.21	-0.53	0.0
Central Highlands (R)	0.4	0.4	1.2	-0.01	0.80	0.0
Charters Towers (R)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.04	0.0
Cherbourg (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Cloncurry (S)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.05	0.18	0.0
Cook (S)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.14	-0.04	-0.1
Croydon (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.01	0.0
Dalby (R)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.00	0.17	0.0
Diamantina (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	-0.1
Doomadgee (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	-0.01	0.0
Etheridge (S)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.03	-0.02	0.0
Flinders (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	-0.02	0.0
Fraser Coast (R)	-1.1	-1.5	-2.6	-0.45	-1.06	0.0
Gladstone (R)	0.4	0.2	0.4	-0.17	0.15	0.0
Gold Coast (C)	-7.9	-18.3	-31.5	-10.41	-13.15	0.0
Goondiwindi (R)	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.01	-0.01	0.0
Gympie (R)	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.18	-0.20	0.0
Hinchinbrook (S)	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.03	-0.03	0.0
Hope Vale (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.02	0.0
Ipswich (C)	1.5	0.9	0.8	-0.64	-0.03	0.0
Isaac (R)	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.21	1.28	0.0
Kowanyama (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	-0.02	0.0
Lockhart River (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Lockyer Valley (R)	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.13	-0.09	0.0
Logan (C)	-0.2	-0.8	-2.0	-0.61	-1.25	0.0
Longreach (R)	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.02	-0.05	0.0
Mackay (R)	1.8	1.2	1.6	-0.62	0.41	0.0
McKinlay (S)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.04	0.13	0.1
Mapoon (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	-0.01	0.0
Moreton Bay (R)	2.7	-0.1	-2.1	-2.77	-2.00	0.0
Mornington (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Mount Isa (C)	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.04	0.19	0.0
Murweh (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Napranum (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
North Burnett (R)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.0

Table A.2 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Gross product (continued)

Local Government Area	Local gross regional product: Resident factor cost – $2011m (a)	Local gross regional product: Industry factor cost – $2011m (b)	Headline GRP – industry market prices – $2011m (c)	Outflow (+) of employment income to residents of other LGAs – Industry – $2011m (b) – (a)	Outflow (+) of company profits, all taxes (except direct household taxes), income paid overseas etc. – Industry – $2011m (c) – (b)	Local GRP (resident) impact as % of total annual local GRP – Resident – %
Northern Peninsula Area (R)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	0.00	0.0
Palm Island (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.03	0.00	0.0
Paroo (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.01	0.0
Pormpuraaw (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Quilpie (S)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.03	0.09	0.0
Redland (C)	2.4	0.3	-0.5	-2.09	-0.86	0.0
Richmond (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	-0.01	0.0
Rockhampton (R)	0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.56	-0.34	0.0
Roma (R)	0.3	0.3	0.6	-0.04	0.34	0.0
Scenic Rim (R)	0.6	0.2	0.1	-0.43	-0.02	0.1
Somerset (R)	0.7	0.4	0.1	-0.32	-0.26	0.1
South Burnett (R)	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.00	0.16	0.0
Southern Downs (R)	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.07	-0.10	0.0
Sunshine Coast (R)	0.1	-5.1	-10.0	-5.22	-4.91	0.0
Tablelands (R)	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.19	-0.40	0.0
Toowoomba (R)	1.4	1.1	1.1	-0.30	0.07	0.0
Torres (S)	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.07	-0.03	0.0
Torres Strait Island (R)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Townsville (C)	0.0	-0.2	-1.3	-0.27	-1.05	0.0
Weipa (T)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	-0.02	0.0
Whitsunday (R)	-2.6	-3.3	-4.7	-0.67	-1.44	-0.2
Winton (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.03	0.0
Woorabinda (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Wujal Wujal (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Yarrabah (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Unincorporated QLD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Adelaide (C)	1.3	-3.2	-4.2	-4.45	-0.97	0.1
Adelaide Hills (DC)	0.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.14	-0.57	0.0
Alexandrina (DC)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.01	-0.33	0.0
Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	-0.02	0.0
Barossa (DC)	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.22	-0.20	0.0
Barunga West (DC)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.02	-0.03	0.0
Berri and Barmera (DC)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.02	-0.13	0.0
Burnside (C)	0.9	0.3	-0.7	-0.57	-0.97	0.0
Campbelltown (C)	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.11	-0.50	0.0
Ceduna (DC)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.03	-0.11	-0.1
Charles Sturt (C)	0.9	-0.2	-1.2	-1.08	-1.07	0.0
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.05	-0.13	0.0
Cleve (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	-0.01	0.0
Coober Pedy (DC)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.11	-0.09	-0.2
Copper Coast (DC)	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.06	-0.15	0.0
Elliston (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	-0.03	0.0
Flinders Ranges (DC)	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.04	-0.04	-0.1
Franklin Harbour (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.02	0.0
Gawler (T)	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.23	-0.28	0.0
Goyder (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.02	0.0
Grant (DC)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.05	-0.05	0.0

Table A.2 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Gross product (continued)

Local Government Area	Local gross regional product: Resident factor cost – $2011m (a)	Local gross regional product: Industry factor cost – $2011m (b)	Headline GRP – industry market prices – $2011m (c)	Outflow (+) of employment income to residents of other LGAs – Industry – $2011m (b) – (a)	Outflow (+) of company profits, all taxes (except direct household taxes), income paid overseas etc. – Industry – $2011m (c) – (b)	Local GRP (resident) impact as % of total annual local GRP – Resident – %
Holdfast Bay (C)	0.3	-0.7	-1.7	-1.05	-0.93	0.0
Kangaroo Island (DC)	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.05	-0.27	-0.2
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Kimba (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.00	0.0
Kingston (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	-0.02	0.0
Wudinna (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.02	0.0
Light (RegC)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05	-0.04	0.0
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	-0.03	0.0
Loxton Waikerie (DC)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.05	-0.19	0.0
Mallala (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	-0.02	0.0
Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Marion (C)	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-0.60	-0.88	0.0
Mid Murray (DC)	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.07	-0.12	0.0
Mitcham (C)	0.7	0.0	-0.9	-0.69	-0.97	0.0
Mount Barker (DC)	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.14	-0.30	0.0
Mount Gambier (C)	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.18	-0.30	0.0
Mount Remarkable (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.04	0.0
Murray Bridge (RC)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01	-0.06	0.0
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.00	-0.09	0.0
Northern Areas (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.04	0.0
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)	0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.42	-0.62	0.0
Onkaparinga (C)	1.6	-0.1	-1.4	-1.70	-1.26	0.0
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.00	0.0
Peterborough (DC)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.03	-0.03	0.0
Playford (C)	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.10	-0.18	0.0
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.40	-0.07	0.0
Port Augusta (C)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.06	-0.12	0.0
Port Lincoln (C)	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.10	-0.15	0.0
Port Pirie City and Dists (M)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.05	-0.14	0.0
Prospect (C)	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.14	-0.30	0.0
Renmark Paringa (DC)	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.03	-0.15	0.0
Robe (DC)	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.07	-0.09	-0.1
Roxby Downs (M)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.02	-0.04	-0.1
Salisbury (C)	0.8	0.4	-0.2	-0.47	-0.57	0.0
Southern Mallee (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.02	0.0
Streaky Bay (DC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	0.00	0.0
Tatiara (DC)	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.01	-0.08	0.0
Tea Tree Gully (C)	0.1	-0.4	-1.4	-0.47	-0.99	0.0
The Coorong (DC)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.04	-0.09	0.0
Tumby Bay (DC)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.00	-0.04	0.0
Unley (C)	0.4	-0.3	-1.1	-0.69	-0.82	0.0
Victor Harbor (C)	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	-0.35	-0.32	0.0
Wakefield (DC)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.02	-0.05	0.0
Walkerville (M)	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.03	-0.19	0.0
Wattle Range (DC)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02	-0.05	0.0
West Torrens (C)	1.1	6.7	13.1	5.59	6.39	0.0

Table A.2 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Gross product (continued)

Local Government Area	Local gross regional product: Resident factor cost – $2011m (a)	Local gross regional product: Industry factor cost – $2011m (b)	Headline GRP – industry market prices – $2011m (c)	Outflow (+) of employment income to residents of other LGAs – Industry – $2011m (b) – (a)	Outflow (+) of company profits, all taxes (except direct household taxes), income paid overseas etc. – Industry – $2011m (c) – (b)	Local GRP (resident) impact as % of total annual local GRP – Resident – %
Whyalla (C)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.07	-0.13	0.0
Yankalilla (DC)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.05	-0.14	0.0
Yorke Peninsula (DC)	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.08	-0.18	0.0
Unincorporated SA	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.11	0.80	-0.1
Albany (C)	0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.45	-0.45	0.0
Armadale (C)	0.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.27	-0.39	0.0
Ashburton (S)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.02	0.14	0.0
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	-0.1	-0.6	-1.1	-0.58	-0.44	0.0
Bassendean (T)	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.01	-0.08	0.0
Bayswater (C)	0.4	0.2	-0.4	-0.18	-0.61	0.0
Belmont (C)	0.6	9.5	17.7	8.94	8.24	0.0
Beverley (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.01	0.0
Boddington (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.01	0.0
Boyup Brook (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	0.00	0.0
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	-0.02	0.0
Brookton (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.01	0.0
Broome (S)	-0.2	-0.9	-1.6	-0.75	-0.64	0.0
Broomehill-Tambellup (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	0.00	0.0
Bruce Rock (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	0.00	0.0
Bunbury (C)	0.0	-0.3	-0.8	-0.32	-0.47	0.0
Busselton (S)	-1.0	-1.2	-2.2	-0.24	-1.02	-0.1
Cambridge (T)	0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.24	-0.49	0.0
Canning (C)	0.4	0.3	-0.2	-0.10	-0.49	0.0
Capel (S)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.00	-0.04	0.0
Carnamah (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.01	0.0
Carnarvon (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.06	-0.12	0.0
Chapman Valley (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.00	0.0
Chittering (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	0.00	0.0
Claremont (T)	0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.27	-0.32	0.0
Cockburn (C)	0.7	0.3	-0.3	-0.40	-0.61	0.0
Collie (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.01	0.0
Coolgardie (S)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.00	0.05	0.0
Coorow (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.02	0.0
Corrigin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.01	0.0
Cottesloe (T)	0.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.36	-0.42	0.1
Cranbrook (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.00	0.0
Cuballing (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Cue (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.01	0.0
Cunderdin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.00	0.0
Dalwallinu (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	-0.01	0.0
Dandaragan (S)	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.04	-0.02	0.0
Dardanup (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	-0.05	0.0
Denmark (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.05	-0.13	0.0
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.0
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	-0.02	0.0
Dowerin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	-0.02	0.0
Dumbleyung (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.0

Table A.2 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Gross product (continued)

Local Government Area	Local gross regional product: Resident factor cost – $2011m (a)	Local gross regional product: Industry factor cost – $2011m (b)	Headline GRP – industry market prices – $2011m (c)	Outflow (+) of employment income to residents of other LGAs – Industry – $2011m (b) – (a)	Outflow (+) of company profits, all taxes (except direct household taxes), income paid overseas etc. – Industry – $2011m (c) – (b)	Local GRP (resident) impact as % of total annual local GRP – Resident – %
Dundas (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.00	0.0
East Fremantle (T)	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.04	-0.15	0.0
East Pilbara (S)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.05	0.16	0.0
Esperance (S)	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.08	-0.15	0.0
Exmouth (S)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.07	-0.13	-0.1
Fremantle (C)	0.1	-0.9	-1.8	-0.99	-0.91	0.0
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.15	-0.36	0.0
Gingin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.03	0.00	0.0
Gnowangerup (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	-0.05	0.0
Goomalling (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Gosnells (C)	0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.14	-0.61	0.0
Halls Creek (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.0
Harvey (S)	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.02	-0.16	0.0
Irwin (S)	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.05	-0.04	0.0
Jerramungup (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.00	0.0
Joondalup (C)	0.7	0.2	-1.5	-0.48	-1.72	0.0
Kalamunda (S)	0.8	0.3	-0.1	-0.54	-0.38	0.0
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.08	-0.25	0.0
Katanning (S)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.02	-0.05	0.0
Kellerberrin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.00	0.0
Kent (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Kojonup (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	-0.03	0.0
Kondinin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.02	0.0
Koorda (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.00	0.0
Kulin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.01	0.0
Kwinana (T)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.15	0.06	0.0
Lake Grace (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.03	0.00	0.0
Laverton (S)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.03	0.15	0.0
Leonora (S)	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.04	0.26	0.0
Mandurah (C)	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-0.44	-0.64	0.0
Manjimup (S)	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.08	-0.23	-0.1
Meekatharra (S)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.03	0.11	0.0
Melville (C)	1.0	0.6	-0.7	-0.39	-1.34	0.0
Menzies (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.0
Merredin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	-0.01	0.0
Mingenew (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	-0.01	0.0
Moora (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.04	0.00	0.0
Morawa (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Mosman Park (T)	1.2	0.6	0.1	-0.66	-0.49	0.1
Mount Magnet (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.03	0.0
Mount Marshall (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.01	0.0
Mukinbudin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.00	0.0
Mullewa (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.0
Mundaring (S)	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.21	-0.28	0.0
Murchison (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Murray (S)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.02	-0.09	0.0
Nannup (S)	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.05	-0.04	0.0

Table A.2 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Gross product (continued)

Local Government Area	Local gross regional product: Resident factor cost – $2011m (a)	Local gross regional product: Industry factor cost – $2011m (b)	Headline GRP – industry market prices – $2011m (c)	Outflow (+) of employment income to residents of other LGAs – Industry – $2011m (b) – (a)	Outflow (+) of company profits, all taxes (except direct household taxes), income paid overseas etc. – Industry – $2011m (c) – (b)	Local GRP (resident) impact as % of total annual local GRP – Resident – %
Narembeen (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Narrogin (T)	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.06	-0.07	0.0
Narrogin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Nedlands (C)	0.9	-0.3	-1.2	-1.12	-0.94	0.0
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.00	0.1
Northam (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	-0.07	0.0
Northampton (S)	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.24	-0.12	0.0
Nungarin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.00	0.1
Peppermint Grove (S)	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.11	-0.07	0.1
Perenjori (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Perth (C)	0.6	-5.9	-8.7	-6.43	-2.79	0.0
Pingelly (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.02	0.0
Plantagenet (S)	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.02	-0.02	0.0
Port Hedland (T)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.08	-0.09	0.0
Quairading (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.02	0.0
Ravensthorpe (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.04	0.0
Rockingham (C)	0.4	-0.1	-0.9	-0.43	-0.81	0.0
Roebourne (S)	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.04	0.05	0.0
Sandstone (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.0
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.06	-0.12	0.0
Shark Bay (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.02	-0.06	-0.2
South Perth (C)	0.5	0.2	-0.3	-0.26	-0.51	0.0
Stirling (C)	1.0	0.1	-2.3	-0.91	-2.44	0.0
Subiaco (C)	0.2	-0.8	-1.7	-0.99	-0.84	0.0
Swan (C)	0.6	-0.1	-1.0	-0.67	-0.91	0.0
Tammin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.01	0.0
Three Springs (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.00	0.0
Toodyay (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	-0.02	0.0
Trayning (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Upper Gascoyne (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Victoria Park (T)	0.1	-3.0	-4.9	-3.08	-1.95	0.0
Victoria Plains (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.00	0.0
Vincent (T)	0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.46	-0.59	0.0
Wagin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	-0.03	0.0
Wandering (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.02	0.0
Wanneroo (C)	1.0	0.3	-0.7	-0.72	-0.99	0.0
Waroona (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	-0.01	0.0
West Arthur (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	-0.01	0.0
Westonia (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	-0.01	0.0
Wickepin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	-0.01	0.0
Williams (S)	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.08	0.01	0.1
Wiluna (S)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.03	0.18	0.0
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.02	0.0
Woodanilling (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.02	0.0
Unincorporated WA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Wyalkatchem (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.01	0.0
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.12	-0.01	0.0

Table A.2 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Gross product (continued)

Local Government Area	Local gross regional product: Resident factor cost – $2011m (a)	Local gross regional product: Industry factor cost – $2011m (b)	Headline GRP – industry market prices – $2011m (c)	Outflow (+) of employment income to residents of other LGAs – Industry – $2011m (b) – (a)	Outflow (+) of company profits, all taxes (except direct household taxes), income paid overseas etc. – Industry – $2011m (c) – (b)	Local GRP (resident) impact as % of total annual local GRP – Resident – %
Yalgoo (S)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.02	0.05	0.0
Yilgarn (S)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.01	0.05	0.0
York (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.03	-0.02	0.0
Break O'Day (M)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.05	-0.08	0.0
Brighton (M)	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.09	-0.07	0.0
Burnie (C)	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.15	0.12	0.1
Central Coast (M)	0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.10	-0.09	0.0
Central Highlands (M)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.04	-0.04	0.0
Circular Head (M)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.1
Clarence (C)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.02	0.09	0.0
Derwent Valley (M)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.0
Devonport (C)	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.05	0.27	0.1
Dorset (M)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.01	-0.01	0.1
Flinders (M)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	-0.01	0.0
George Town (M)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.12	0.05	0.0
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.15	-0.25	-0.1
Glenorchy (C)	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.10	0.19	0.0
Hobart (C)	0.9	0.1	-0.3	-0.78	-0.42	0.0
Huon Valley (M)	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.01	-0.11	0.0
Kentish (M)	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.08	-0.07	0.0
King Island (M)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.00	0.1
Kingborough (M)	0.5	0.3	0.2	-0.22	-0.17	0.0
Latrobe (M)	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.06	-0.01	0.1
Launceston (C)	1.0	0.6	0.4	-0.38	-0.22	0.0
Meander Valley (M)	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.15	-0.17	0.0
Northern Midlands (M)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.05	-0.01	0.1
Sorell (M)	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.06	-0.05	0.0
Southern Midlands (M)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.00	-0.03	0.0
Tasman (M)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.03	-0.05	0.0
Waratah/Wynyard (M)	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.05	-0.06	0.0
West Coast (M)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.05	-0.13	0.0
West Tamar (M)	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.11	-0.13	0.0
Unincorporated Tas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Alice Springs (T)	-1.0	-1.2	-2.1	-0.19	-0.91	-0.1
Barkly (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.00	0.0
Belyuen (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Central Desert (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.02	0.0
Coomalie (S)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.04	-0.01	0.0
Darwin (C)	-0.7	-1.2	-2.1	-0.49	-0.91	0.0
East Arnhem (S)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.00	0.06	0.0
Katherine (T)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.12	-0.22	0.0
Litchfield (M)	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.07	-0.20	0.0
MacDonnell (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.0
Palmerston (C)	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.04	-0.28	0.0
Roper Gulf (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.00	0.0
Tiwi Islands (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-0.01	0.0
Victoria-Daly (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.02	0.0

Table A.2 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Gross product (continued)

Local Government Area	Local gross regional product: Resident factor cost – $2011m (a)	Local gross regional product: Industry factor cost – $2011m (b)	Headline GRP – industry market prices – $2011m (c)	Outflow (+) of employment income to residents of other LGAs – Industry – $2011m (b) – (a)	Outflow (+) of company profits, all taxes (except direct household taxes), income paid overseas etc. – Industry – $2011m (c) – (b)	Local GRP (resident) impact as % of total annual local GRP – Resident – %
Wagait (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
West Arnhem (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.01	0.00	0.0
Unincorporated NT	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.10	-0.01	0.0
Unincorporated ACT	40.4	33.5	46.2	-6.81	12.67	0.1
NSW	688.2	705.9	987.1	17.76	281.14	
Vic	389.1	413.5	570.2	24.48	156.65	
Qld	12.8	-23.7	-55.0	-36.45	-31.31	
SA	9.3	0.5	-9.2	-8.71	-9.72	
WA	14.1	-1.7	-20.7	-15.77	-19.01	
Tas	7.0	5.1	3.6	-1.86	-1.46	
NT	-1.5	-2.5	-5.0	-0.99	-2.45	
ACT	40.4	33.5	46.2	-6.81	12.67	
Australia	**1159.1**	**1130.8**	**1517.3**	**-28.3**	**386.5**	

Table A.3 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Employment

Local Government Area	Total season employment – Industry (no.)	Total hour worked – Industry ('000)	Total full time equivalent employment – Industry (no.)	Total resident employment – Resident (no.) (including part time)	Total winter impact as per cent of total resident employment – Resident (% LGA)
Albury (C)	536.0	418.8	253.8	463.1	1.7
Armidale Dumaresq (A)	-13.8	-10.2	-6.2	-10.2	-0.1
Ashfield (A)	-16.5	-13.0	-7.9	35.2	0.1
Auburn (A)	7.6	15.6	9.5	21.5	0.1
Ballina (A)	-8.3	-6.1	-3.7	19.6	0.1
Balranald (A)	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
Bankstown (C)	3.7	10.6	6.4	87.2	0.1
Bathurst Regional (A)	2.0	4.2	2.5	3.3	0.0
The Hills Shire (A)	-38.7	-28.1	-17.1	66.7	0.1
Bega Valley (A)	45.6	47.3	28.6	274.3	2.0
Bellingen (A)	-2.9	-2.1	-1.3	-3.0	-0.1
Berrigan (A)	-7.1	-4.7	-2.8	-4.3	-0.1
Blacktown (C)	-31.7	-15.4	-9.3	71.8	0.0
Bland (A)	-1.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8	0.0
Blayney (A)	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
Blue Mountains (C)	-56.2	-41.5	-25.1	-15.8	0.0
Bogan (A)	-0.9	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	0.0
Bombala (A)	30.0	30.1	18.2	112.8	10.5
Boorowa (A)	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.2
Botany Bay (C)	267.9	228.9	138.7	38.9	0.2
Bourke (A)	-1.1	-1.0	-0.6	-0.9	-0.1
Brewarrina (A)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Broken Hill (C)	-7.1	-5.1	-3.1	-5.4	-0.1
Burwood (A)	-6.2	-4.1	-2.5	14.4	0.1
Byron (A)	-27.4	-19.1	-11.6	42.5	0.3
Cabonne (A)	0.9	1.2	0.7	11.3	0.2
Camden (A)	-21.3	-15.7	-9.5	13.7	0.0
Campbelltown (C)	-39.6	-27.9	-16.9	57.4	0.1
Canada Bay (A)	-27.5	-21.5	-13.0	53.0	0.1
Canterbury (C)	-30.5	-23.9	-14.5	66.8	0.1
Carrathool (A)	-0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.0
Central Darling (A)	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1
Cessnock (C)	-43.7	-32.0	-19.4	-14.4	-0.1
Clarence Valley (A)	-1.5	-0.2	-0.1	60.4	0.3
Cobar (A)	-0.9	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	0.0
Coffs Harbour (C)	-43.6	-31.5	-19.1	14.6	0.0
Conargo (A)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Coolamon (A)	0.4	0.7	0.4	2.0	0.1
Cooma-Monaro (A)	231.9	185.8	112.6	762.2	13.6
Coonamble (A)	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.0
Cootamundra (A)	3.8	4.0	2.4	5.9	0.2
Corowa Shire (A)	-4.5	-0.8	-0.5	13.6	0.3
Cowra (A)	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.7	0.1
Deniliquin (A)	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0
Dubbo (C)	4.2	5.3	3.2	2.9	0.0
Dungog (A)	-2.0	-1.3	-0.8	-1.2	0.0
Eurobodalla (A)	8.2	6.6	4.0	116.3	0.8
Fairfield (C)	-31.2	-18.7	-11.4	30.9	0.0
Forbes (A)	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.0
Gilgandra (A)	-2.1	-1.6	-1.0	-1.4	-0.1

Table A.3 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Employment (continued)

Local Government Area	Total season employment – Industry (no.)	Total hour worked – Industry ('000)	Total full time equivalent employment – Industry (no.)	Total resident employment – Resident (no.) (including part time)	Total winter impact as per cent of total resident employment – Resident (% LGA)
Glen Innes Severn (A)	-2.8	-2.2	-1.3	-2.2	-0.1
Gloucester (A)	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
Gosford (C)	-42.1	-30.8	-18.7	85.8	0.1
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	191.5	152.0	92.1	147.6	1.1
Greater Taree (C)	-0.6	0.5	0.3	25.7	0.1
Greater Hume Shire (A)	76.9	60.2	36.5	67.1	1.5
Great Lakes (A)	-23.9	-14.8	-8.9	-3.2	0.0
Griffith (C)	14.0	15.3	9.3	10.9	0.1
Gundagai (A)	133.5	99.8	60.5	96.4	6.1
Gunnedah (A)	-1.6	-0.9	-0.6	-1.2	0.0
Guyra (A)	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	0.0
Gwydir (A)	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	0.0
Harden (A)	34.2	27.3	16.5	23.0	1.6
Hawkesbury (C)	-37.6	-28.3	-17.2	1.8	0.0
Hay (A)	-1.8	-1.1	-0.7	-1.2	-0.1
Holroyd (C)	20.8	23.0	13.9	41.6	0.1
Hornsby (A)	-61.8	-47.4	-28.7	79.3	0.1
Hunters Hill (A)	-4.7	-3.6	-2.2	4.4	0.1
Hurstville (C)	-26.4	-20.6	-12.5	30.7	0.1
Inverell (A)	-0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.0
Jerilderie (A)	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Junee (A)	3.0	3.2	2.0	4.9	0.2
Kempsey (A)	-4.6	-3.0	-1.8	6.5	0.1
Kiama (A)	-9.2	-6.5	-3.9	-6.2	-0.1
Kogarah (C)	-10.5	-8.1	-4.9	43.8	0.1
Ku-ring-gai (A)	-26.5	-18.7	-11.3	67.5	0.1
Kyogle (A)	-1.6	-1.4	-0.8	-1.0	0.0
Lachlan (A)	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Lake Macquarie (C)	-37.5	-24.4	-14.8	82.3	0.1
Lane Cove (A)	0.5	2.1	1.3	33.9	0.2
Leeton (A)	14.1	14.2	8.6	10.0	0.2
Leichhardt (A)	-20.7	-15.7	-9.5	67.2	0.2
Lismore (C)	-6.2	-4.0	-2.4	-5.3	0.0
Lithgow (C)	-0.5	1.6	1.0	8.3	0.1
Liverpool (C)	-29.0	-19.2	-11.6	61.9	0.1
Liverpool Plains (A)	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	0.0
Lockhart (A)	0.7	1.0	0.6	3.9	0.3
Maitland (C)	-15.2	-10.3	-6.3	16.4	0.0
Manly (A)	-21.9	-16.0	-9.7	30.6	0.1
Marrickville (A)	-18.4	-13.0	-7.9	46.6	0.1
Mid-Western Regional (A)	-4.6	-2.0	-1.2	8.8	0.1
Moree Plains (A)	-7.4	-6.0	-3.7	-5.3	-0.1
Mosman (A)	-12.3	-9.3	-5.6	30.1	0.2
Murray (A)	-17.9	-13.0	-7.9	-9.1	-0.3
Murrumbidgee (A)	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.1
Muswellbrook (A)	3.9	5.5	3.3	2.0	0.0
Nambucca (A)	-3.8	-2.6	-1.6	12.0	0.2
Narrabri (A)	-2.1	-1.4	-0.9	-1.9	0.0
Narrandera (A)	-1.8	-0.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.0
Narromine (A)	-1.1	-0.7	-0.4	-0.6	0.0

Table A.3 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Employment (continued)

Local Government Area	Total season employment – Industry (no.)	Total hour worked – Industry ('000)	Total full time equivalent employment – Industry (no.)	Total resident employment – Resident (no.) (including part time)	Total winter impact as per cent of total resident employment – Resident (% LGA)
Newcastle (C)	-22.7	-9.1	-5.5	16.0	0.0
North Sydney (A)	127.2	116.5	70.6	108.5	0.2
Oberon (A)	-0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.0
Orange (C)	5.3	5.0	3.0	29.3	0.1
Palerang (A)	0.4	1.5	0.9	23.7	0.3
Parkes (A)	-5.9	-4.1	-2.5	-4.3	-0.1
Parramatta (C)	-24.0	-12.4	-7.5	41.3	0.0
Penrith (C)	-73.2	-53.8	-32.6	50.0	0.0
Pittwater (A)	-19.9	-14.0	-8.5	48.4	0.1
Port Macquarie-Hastings (A)	-22.7	-16.2	-9.8	17.3	0.1
Port Stephens (A)	-1.6	1.0	0.6	133.7	0.4
Queanbeyan (C)	358.7	289.0	175.1	309.8	1.2
Randwick (C)	-52.6	-41.5	-25.2	98.8	0.1
Richmond Valley (A)	2.6	3.1	1.9	20.0	0.2
Rockdale (C)	-23.1	-17.2	-10.4	69.2	0.1
Ryde (C)	66.3	61.8	37.5	64.0	0.1
Shellharbour (C)	-16.8	-11.8	-7.1	25.5	0.1
Shoalhaven (C)	-22.1	-14.6	-8.8	85.0	0.2
Singleton (A)	8.7	11.4	6.9	-0.2	0.0
Snowy River (A)	12,966.7	12,000.2	7,273.2	3,697.8	59.8
Strathfield (A)	12.5	13.0	7.9	10.9	0.1
Sutherland Shire (A)	-64.1	-48.0	-29.1	127.0	0.1
Sydney (C)	1,711.1	1,662.3	1,007.5	136.3	0.1
Tamworth Regional (A)	-4.0	-1.3	-0.8	18.0	0.1
Temora (A)	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0
Tenterfield (A)	-2.1	-1.4	-0.8	8.3	0.3
Tumbarumba (A)	1.7	2.2	1.4	3.8	0.3
Tumut Shire (A)	333.1	264.0	160.0	281.2	5.0
Tweed (A)	-45.4	-34.3	-20.8	-16.8	0.0
Upper Hunter Shire (A)	0.0	1.0	0.6	6.2	0.1
Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	52.8	41.2	25.0	44.6	1.4
Uralla (A)	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-1.2	0.0
Urana (A)	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.2
Wagga Wagga (C)	130.2	110.0	66.7	141.7	0.4
Wakool (A)	-3.3	-2.3	-1.4	-1.6	-0.1
Walcha (A)	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Walgett (A)	-1.9	-1.4	-0.8	-1.4	-0.1
Warren (A)	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.0
Warringah (A)	-22.6	-14.3	-8.7	86.0	0.1
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	-3.1	-2.2	-1.3	-2.3	-0.1
Waverley (A)	-38.1	-29.8	-18.1	44.8	0.1
Weddin (A)	0.2	0.3	0.2	7.5	0.6
Wellington (A)	-1.5	-1.1	-0.6	-0.3	0.0
Wentworth (A)	-2.1	-1.2	-0.7	-1.2	0.0
Willoughby (C)	57.0	52.9	32.1	93.7	0.2
Wingecarribee (A)	77.5	61.0	36.9	71.4	0.3
Wollondilly (A)	93.6	76.8	46.5	90.8	0.4
Wollongong (C)	-46.7	-31.0	-18.8	104.3	0.1
Woollahra (A)	-27.5	-21.3	-12.9	56.2	0.2
Wyong (A)	-44.4	-31.6	-19.2	77.4	0.1

Table A.3 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Employment (continued)

Local Government Area	Total season employment – Industry (no.)	Total hour worked – Industry ('000)	Total full time equivalent employment – Industry (no.)	Total resident employment – Resident (no.) (including part time)	Total winter impact as per cent of total resident employment – Resident (% LGA)
Yass Valley (A)	136.9	105.6	64.0	103.0	1.3
Young (A)	6.0	6.3	3.8	19.6	0.4
Unincorporated NSW	-4.0	-3.3	-2.0	-2.7	-0.4
Alpine (S)	6,485.0	5,093.9	3,087.2	3,096.7	44.1
Ararat (RC)	-4.3	-2.7	-1.6	-3.0	-0.1
Ballarat (C)	-63.2	-41.5	-25.2	-35.4	-0.1
Banyule (C)	-93.0	-70.7	-42.8	-29.0	0.0
Bass Coast (S)	-35.8	-28.2	-17.1	-23.1	-0.2
Baw Baw (S)	229.0	172.8	104.8	177.9	0.8
Bayside (C)	-66.5	-50.0	-30.3	-12.2	0.0
Benalla (RC)	199.4	154.0	93.3	179.7	2.6
Boroondara (C)	-132.5	-98.6	-59.8	-20.1	0.0
Brimbank (C)	-83.5	-58.9	-35.7	17.5	0.0
Buloke (S)	-2.1	-1.6	-1.0	-1.4	-0.1
Campaspe (S)	-4.5	-0.2	-0.1	-6.2	0.0
Cardinia (S)	-48.0	-36.3	-22.0	-26.6	-0.1
Casey (C)	-184.7	-142.6	-86.4	-83.3	-0.1
Central Goldfields (S)	-2.4	-1.3	-0.8	-1.7	0.0
Colac-Otway (S)	-21.6	-14.7	-8.9	-9.9	-0.1
Corangamite (S)	-6.8	-4.8	-2.9	-4.3	-0.1
Darebin (C)	-105.5	-80.7	-48.9	-31.2	0.0
East Gippsland (S)	-35.1	-26.4	-16.0	15.1	0.1
Frankston (C)	-85.5	-63.5	-38.5	-43.8	-0.1
Gannawarra (S)	-3.4	-2.5	-1.5	-2.9	-0.1
Glen Eira (C)	-79.9	-61.0	-37.0	-26.4	0.0
Glenelg (S)	-8.1	-5.6	-3.4	-5.1	0.0
Golden Plains (S)	-6.2	-4.9	-3.0	-6.7	-0.1
Greater Bendigo (C)	-73.8	-54.4	-33.0	-35.4	-0.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	-13.8	0.3	0.2	-17.9	0.0
Greater Geelong (C)	-143.9	-106.2	-64.3	-71.9	-0.1
Greater Shepparton (C)	5.9	11.0	6.7	14.7	0.1
Hepburn (S)	-26.2	-20.1	-12.2	-14.0	-0.2
Hindmarsh (S)	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	0.0
Hobsons Bay (C)	-26.7	-17.5	-10.6	35.5	0.1
Horsham (RC)	-11.6	-8.5	-5.2	-9.0	-0.1
Hume (C)	270.6	239.2	145.0	46.9	0.1
Indigo (S)	89.1	71.1	43.1	208.3	2.6
Kingston (C)	-44.2	-26.0	-15.8	-29.4	0.0
Knox (C)	-69.2	-46.4	-28.1	-38.4	0.0
Latrobe (C)	-26.5	-18.1	-11.0	-9.9	0.0
Loddon (S)	-2.2	-1.5	-0.9	-1.3	0.0
Macedon Ranges (S)	-34.9	-27.2	-16.5	-6.1	0.0
Manningham (C)	-72.9	-55.8	-33.8	-30.2	0.0
Mansfield (S)	3,768.9	2,874.7	1,742.3	1,955.7	43.6
Maribyrnong (C)	-58.1	-44.3	-26.8	-4.3	0.0
Maroondah (C)	-55.1	-39.5	-23.9	-16.9	0.0
Melbourne (C)	1,005.7	1,062.1	643.7	-9.5	0.0
Melton (S)	-60.4	-46.4	-28.1	0.8	0.0
Mildura (RC)	-20.6	-15.5	-9.4	-13.7	-0.1
Mitchell (S)	80.7	62.9	38.1	70.1	0.4

Table A.3 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Employment (continued)

Local Government Area	Total season employment – Industry (no.)	Total hour worked – Industry ('000)	Total full time equivalent employment – Industry (no.)	Total resident employment – Resident (no.) (including part time)	Total winter impact as per cent of total resident employment – Resident (% LGA)
Moira (S)	-2.1	1.2	0.7	-0.3	0.0
Monash (C)	-104.3	-73.9	-44.8	-35.3	0.0
Moonee Valley (C)	-104.2	-80.2	-48.6	-7.0	0.0
Moorabool (S)	-14.2	-10.5	-6.4	-4.0	0.0
Moreland (C)	-69.5	-53.4	-32.4	-21.4	0.0
Mornington Peninsula (S)	-122.4	-91.9	-55.7	-69.9	-0.1
Mount Alexander (S)	-4.3	-2.3	-1.4	-4.4	-0.1
Moyne (S)	-4.8	-2.4	-1.5	-5.5	-0.1
Murrindindi (S)	95.2	71.1	43.1	118.7	1.8
Nillumbik (S)	-42.4	-31.8	-19.3	-1.6	0.0
Northern Grampians (S)	-10.7	-7.5	-4.5	-0.9	0.0
Port Phillip (C)	-101.0	-73.5	-44.6	-0.3	0.0
Pyrenees (S)	-2.0	-1.4	-0.8	-0.2	0.0
Queenscliffe (B)	-7.8	-5.4	-3.3	-0.4	0.0
South Gippsland (S)	-12.4	-9.4	-5.7	-1.1	0.0
Southern Grampians (S)	-7.4	-5.3	-3.2	-0.6	0.0
Stonnington (C)	-115.3	-85.1	-51.6	-2.7	0.0
Strathbogie (S)	66.0	51.8	31.4	5.7	0.1
Surf Coast (S)	-41.5	-30.9	-18.8	-3.4	0.0
Swan Hill (RC)	-15.7	-12.0	-7.3	-1.4	0.0
Towong (S)	-0.1	0.4	0.2	12.4	0.4
Wangaratta (RC)	151.5	117.9	71.5	315.5	2.2
Warrnambool (C)	-29.2	-20.0	-12.1	-17.4	-0.1
Wellington (S)	-13.0	-8.0	-4.9	-0.4	0.0
West Wimmera (S)	-1.8	-1.3	-0.8	-1.4	-0.1
Whitehorse (C)	-100.9	-75.6	-45.8	-38.2	0.0
Whittlesea (C)	-90.9	-68.8	-41.7	-19.1	0.0
Wodonga (RC)	444.4	348.8	211.4	478.4	2.4
Wyndham (C)	-85.6	-62.7	-38.0	2.0	0.0
Yarra (C)	-79.8	-57.3	-34.7	-9.5	0.0
Yarra Ranges (S)	-112.4	-81.3	-49.3	-62.3	-0.1
Yarriambiack (S)	-2.1	-1.4	-0.9	4.1	0.2
Unincorporated Vic	-26.4	-20.3	-12.3	0.8	0.3
Aurukun (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balonne (S)	-2.0	-1.6	-1.0	-1.3	-0.1
Banana (S)	0.9	1.9	1.1	-0.4	0.0
Barcaldine (R)	-1.4	-1.2	-0.7	-0.8	0.0
Barcoo (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Blackall Tambo (R)	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Boulia (S)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Brisbane (C)	-390.6	-250.2	-151.6	-115.1	0.0
Bulloo (S)	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Bundaberg (R)	-60.0	-46.2	-28.0	-36.8	-0.1
Burdekin (S)	-2.2	-1.9	-1.1	-1.6	0.0
Burke (S)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Cairns (R)	-475.1	-410.2	-248.6	-298.1	-0.3
Carpentaria (S)	-0.8	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	0.0
Cassowary Coast (R)	-31.8	-25.8	-15.6	-20.9	-0.1
Central Highlands (R)	-4.0	-1.3	-0.8	-4.1	0.0
Charters Towers (R)	-2.1	-1.8	-1.1	-1.5	0.0

Table A.3 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Employment (continued)

Local Government Area	Total season employment – Industry (no.)	Total hour worked – Industry ('000)	Total full time equivalent employment – Industry (no.)	Total resident employment – Resident (no.) (including part time)	Total winter impact as per cent of total resident employment – Resident (% LGA)
Cherbourg (S)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Cloncurry (S)	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	0.0
Cook (S)	-8.8	-7.6	-4.6	-4.0	-0.3
Croydon (S)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dalby (R)	-5.4	-4.0	-2.4	-3.7	0.0
Diamantina (S)	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Doomadgee (S)	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Etheridge (S)	-1.2	-1.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2
Flinders (S)	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Fraser Coast (R)	-79.8	-63.3	-38.3	-52.9	-0.1
Gladstone (R)	-16.9	-12.0	-7.3	-8.8	0.0
Gold Coast (C)	-851.5	-666.8	-404.1	-358.2	-0.1
Goondiwindi (R)	-2.6	-2.0	-1.2	-1.8	0.0
Gympie (R)	-13.6	-10.0	-6.1	-10.3	-0.1
Hinchinbrook (S)	-1.6	-1.3	-0.8	-1.1	0.0
Hope Vale (S)	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ipswich (C)	-28.2	-17.1	-10.3	-11.1	0.0
Isaac (R)	1.7	3.6	2.2	-1.6	0.0
Kowanyama (S)	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lockhart River (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lockyer Valley (R)	-10.4	-8.5	-5.1	-7.2	0.0
Logan (C)	-81.1	-63.0	-38.2	-66.6	0.0
Longreach (R)	-3.4	-2.6	-1.6	-2.1	-0.1
Mackay (R)	-17.7	-9.8	-5.9	-12.2	0.0
McKinlay (S)	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mapoon (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Moreton Bay (R)	-126.0	-93.4	-56.6	-38.9	0.0
Mornington (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Mount Isa (C)	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.4	0.0
Murweh (S)	-1.1	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	0.0
Napranum (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Burnett (R)	-3.1	-2.6	-1.5	-1.9	0.0
Northern Peninsula Area (R)	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Palm Island (S)	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
Paroo (S)	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1
Pormpuraaw (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quilpie (S)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Redland (C)	-43.3	-32.2	-19.5	7.0	0.0
Richmond (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
Rockhampton (R)	-41.4	-29.8	-18.0	-19.0	0.0
Roma (R)	-2.3	-1.1	-0.7	-1.8	0.0
Scenic Rim (R)	-7.8	-6.4	-3.9	7.8	0.1
Somerset (R)	-5.0	-4.1	-2.5	0.2	0.0
South Burnett (R)	-1.8	-0.3	-0.2	-1.9	0.0
Southern Downs (R)	-9.4	-7.2	-4.3	-6.4	0.0
Sunshine Coast (R)	-294.8	-219.5	-133.0	-64.4	0.0
Tablelands (R)	-26.0	-21.5	-13.0	-21.2	-0.1
Toowoomba (R)	-22.7	-14.3	-8.7	-11.6	0.0
Torres (S)	-3.9	-3.3	-2.0	-2.6	-0.2
Torres Strait Island (R)	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0

Table A.3 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Employment (continued)

Local Government Area	Total season employment – Industry (no.)	Total hour worked – Industry ('000)	Total full time equivalent employment – Industry (no.)	Total resident employment – Resident (no.) (including part time)	Total winter impact as per cent of total resident employment – Resident (% LGA)
Townsville (C)	-72.9	-54.7	-33.2	-49.4	0.0
Weipa (T)	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-1.5	-0.1
Whitsunday (R)	-109.6	-95.9	-58.1	-53.6	-0.3
Winton (S)	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-0.9	-0.1
Woorabinda (S)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wujal Wujal (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yarrabah (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Unincorporated QLD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adelaide (C)	-266.1	-183.5	-111.2	2.3	0.0
Adelaide Hills (DC)	-23.8	-17.9	-10.8	-21.4	-0.1
Alexandrina (DC)	-19.2	-14.6	-8.8	-15.3	-0.2
Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Barossa (DC)	-13.2	-10.0	-6.1	-2.7	0.0
Barunga West (DC)	-1.8	-1.3	-0.8	-1.3	-0.2
Berri and Barmera (DC)	-8.3	-6.0	-3.6	-5.5	-0.1
Burnside (C)	-28.2	-20.5	-12.4	-21.4	-0.1
Campbelltown (C)	-20.6	-15.4	-9.3	-23.8	-0.1
Ceduna (DC)	-7.2	-5.9	-3.6	-4.6	-0.2
Charles Sturt (C)	-74.2	-52.9	-32.1	-34.1	-0.1
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	-9.5	-7.2	-4.4	-5.9	-0.1
Cleve (DC)	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1
Coober Pedy (DC)	-9.3	-7.8	-4.7	-5.7	-0.7
Copper Coast (DC)	-8.7	-6.3	-3.8	-5.7	-0.1
Elliston (DC)	-1.7	-1.3	-0.8	-1.1	-0.2
Flinders Ranges (DC)	-4.0	-3.3	-2.0	-2.4	-0.3
Franklin Harbour (DC)	-1.1	-0.8	-0.5	-0.8	-0.1
Gawler (T)	-17.4	-12.7	-7.7	-9.7	-0.1
Goyder (DC)	-1.5	-1.1	-0.6	-1.2	-0.1
Grant (DC)	-2.0	-1.4	-0.8	-3.3	-0.1
Holdfast Bay (C)	-61.8	-44.3	-26.8	-18.5	-0.1
Kangaroo Island (DC)	-18.6	-14.5	-8.8	-12.3	-0.5
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Kimba (DC)	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1
Kingston (DC)	-1.6	-1.1	-0.7	-1.1	-0.1
Wudinna (DC)	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1
Light (RegC)	-3.6	-2.2	-1.3	-4.8	-0.1
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	-1.9	-1.5	-0.9	-1.7	-0.1
Loxton Waikerie (DC)	-10.2	-7.6	-4.6	-7.1	-0.1
Mallala (DC)	-2.7	-2.1	-1.3	-3.1	-0.1
Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marion (C)	-44.6	-32.0	-19.4	-36.1	-0.1
Mid Murray (DC)	-7.7	-5.5	-3.3	-5.1	-0.1
Mitcham (C)	-37.3	-27.0	-16.4	-21.0	-0.1
Mount Barker (DC)	-19.3	-14.4	-8.7	-9.1	-0.1
Mount Gambier (C)	-30.6	-22.2	-13.4	-17.6	-0.1
Mount Remarkable (DC)	-1.5	-1.1	-0.6	-1.2	-0.1
Murray Bridge (RC)	-3.5	-1.2	-0.7	-3.0	0.0
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	-3.6	-2.6	-1.6	-2.4	-0.1
Northern Areas (DC)	-1.5	-1.1	-0.7	-1.2	-0.1
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)	-41.2	-29.3	-17.8	-19.3	-0.1

Table A.3 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Employment (continued)

Local Government Area	Total season employment – Industry (no.)	Total hour worked – Industry ('000)	Total full time equivalent employment – Industry (no.)	Total resident employment – Resident (no.) (including part time)	Total winter impact as per cent of total resident employment – Resident (% LGA)
Onkaparinga (C)	-74.1	-53.0	-32.1	3.2	0.0
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Peterborough (DC)	-2.2	-1.7	-1.0	-1.4	-0.2
Playford (C)	-21.2	-13.6	-8.2	-12.8	0.0
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	-32.2	-19.5	-11.8	-31.8	-0.1
Port Augusta (C)	-13.9	-9.5	-5.8	-8.7	-0.1
Port Lincoln (C)	-9.8	-7.0	-4.2	-5.9	-0.1
Port Pirie City and Dists (M)	-10.8	-7.7	-4.6	-6.7	-0.1
Prospect (C)	-13.1	-9.7	-5.9	-11.1	-0.1
Renmark Paringa (DC)	-8.4	-6.4	-3.9	-5.4	-0.1
Robe (DC)	-6.4	-4.4	-2.7	-4.1	-0.5
Roxby Downs (M)	-5.8	-4.3	-2.6	-3.8	-0.1
Salisbury (C)	-45.2	-31.3	-19.0	-27.3	0.0
Southern Mallee (DC)	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-0.8	-0.1
Streaky Bay (DC)	-1.2	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.1
Tatiara (DC)	-3.6	-2.4	-1.4	-2.6	-0.1
Tea Tree Gully (C)	-49.1	-36.8	-22.3	-36.8	-0.1
The Coorong (DC)	-5.0	-4.0	-2.4	-2.9	-0.1
Tumby Bay (DC)	-1.8	-1.4	-0.8	-1.3	-0.1
Unley (C)	-41.3	-30.0	-18.2	-19.0	-0.1
Victor Harbor (C)	-21.6	-16.3	-9.9	-1.7	0.0
Wakefield (DC)	-1.6	-1.0	-0.6	-1.7	-0.1
Walkerville (M)	-4.4	-3.3	-2.0	-4.1	-0.1
Wattle Range (DC)	-5.1	-3.3	-2.0	-4.3	-0.1
West Torrens (C)	167.7	148.6	90.1	-7.2	0.0
Whyalla (C)	-12.7	-9.0	-5.5	-7.7	-0.1
Yankalilla (DC)	-8.0	-6.3	-3.8	-5.3	-0.3
Yorke Peninsula (DC)	-8.1	-6.3	-3.8	-5.4	-0.1
Unincorporated SA	-6.4	-5.1	-3.1	-5.5	-0.3
Albany (C)	-19.2	-14.8	-9.0	1.6	0.0
Armadale (C)	-10.4	-8.0	-4.8	-11.6	0.0
Ashburton (S)	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	0.0
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	-27.3	-21.6	-13.1	-3.3	0.0
Bassendean (T)	-2.9	-2.2	-1.4	-3.9	0.0
Bayswater (C)	-12.8	-10.1	-6.1	-21.5	-0.1
Belmont (C)	164.7	147.4	89.3	-11.4	-0.1
Beverley (S)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Boddington (S)	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Boyup Brook (S)	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	-1.2	-0.8	-0.5	-0.8	0.0
Brookton (S)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Broome (S)	-33.2	-28.3	-17.2	-18.6	-0.2
Broomehill-Tambellup (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Bruce Rock (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Bunbury (C)	-23.8	-17.6	-10.6	-10.4	-0.1
Busselton (S)	-52.0	-40.4	-24.5	-33.6	-0.2
Cambridge (T)	-7.1	-5.2	-3.2	-8.7	-0.1
Canning (C)	-25.0	-18.8	-11.4	-28.6	-0.1
Capel (S)	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-2.5	0.0
Carnamah (S)	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.0

Table A.3 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Employment (continued)

Local Government Area	Total season employment – Industry (no.)	Total hour worked – Industry ('000)	Total full time equivalent employment – Industry (no.)	Total resident employment – Resident (no.) (including part time)	Total winter impact as per cent of total resident employment – Resident (% LGA)
Carnarvon (S)	-6.3	-5.5	-3.3	-4.0	-0.1
Chapman Valley (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Chittering (S)	-0.8	-0.7	-0.4	-0.6	0.0
Claremont (T)	-8.1	-5.7	-3.4	-3.9	-0.1
Cockburn (C)	-20.8	-15.5	-9.4	-15.5	0.0
Collie (S)	-1.5	-1.0	-0.6	-1.1	0.0
Coolgardie (S)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Coorow (S)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Corrigin (S)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Cottesloe (T)	-5.7	-4.1	-2.5	-2.6	-0.1
Cranbrook (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Cuballing (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Cue (S)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Cunderdin (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Dalwallinu (S)	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Dandaragan (S)	-2.2	-1.6	-1.0	-1.3	-0.1
Dardanup (S)	-1.7	-1.3	-0.8	-2.6	0.0
Denmark (S)	-6.2	-4.6	-2.8	-4.3	-0.2
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	0.0
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	-1.1	-0.8	-0.5	-1.0	0.0
Dowerin (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Dumbleyung (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Dundas (S)	-1.4	-1.2	-0.7	-0.9	-0.2
East Fremantle (T)	-4.4	-3.1	-1.9	-3.0	-0.1
East Pilbara (S)	-1.5	-1.4	-0.9	-0.6	0.0
Esperance (S)	-6.2	-4.6	-2.8	-4.4	-0.1
Exmouth (S)	-8.1	-6.5	-4.0	-4.5	-0.3
Fremantle (C)	-56.5	-40.7	-24.7	-12.6	-0.1
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	-12.0	-9.2	-5.6	-8.2	0.0
Gingin (S)	-1.4	-1.1	-0.7	-1.1	0.0
Gnowangerup (S)	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Goomalling (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Gosnells (C)	-15.2	-11.9	-7.2	-24.4	0.0
Halls Creek (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Harvey (S)	-3.6	-2.7	-1.6	-5.1	0.0
Irwin (S)	-2.8	-2.1	-1.3	-1.9	-0.1
Jerramungup (S)	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1
Joondalup (C)	-45.4	-32.5	-19.7	-51.2	0.0
Kalamunda (S)	-9.5	-7.5	-4.5	-4.0	0.0
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	-13.5	-10.8	-6.5	-8.1	0.0
Katanning (S)	-1.6	-1.3	-0.8	-1.0	0.0
Kellerberrin (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Kent (S)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Kojonup (S)	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Kondinin (S)	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Koorda (S)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Kulin (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Kwinana (T)	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7	-6.7	0.0
Lake Grace (S)	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
Laverton (S)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0

Table A.3 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Employment (continued)

Local Government Area	Total season employment – Industry (no.)	Total hour worked – Industry ('000)	Total full time equivalent employment – Industry (no.)	Total resident employment – Resident (no.) (including part time)	Total winter impact as per cent of total resident employment – Resident (% LGA)
Leonora (S)	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mandurah (C)	-23.6	-16.1	-9.7	-14.2	0.0
Manjimup (S)	-13.5	-11.4	-6.9	-8.6	-0.2
Meekatharra (S)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Melville (C)	-27.3	-19.6	-11.9	-36.2	-0.1
Menzies (S)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Merredin (S)	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	0.0
Mingenew (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Moora (S)	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Morawa (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Mosman Park (T)	-1.5	-1.0	-0.6	-2.9	-0.1
Mount Magnet (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mount Marshall (S)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Mukinbudin (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Mullewa (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Mundaring (S)	-5.6	-4.2	-2.5	-6.4	0.0
Murchison (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Murray (S)	-4.2	-2.8	-1.7	-3.8	-0.1
Nannup (S)	-2.5	-2.1	-1.3	-1.6	-0.2
Narembeen (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Narrogin (T)	-3.9	-3.2	-1.9	-2.2	-0.1
Narrogin (S)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Nedlands (C)	-30.3	-21.0	-12.7	-7.7	-0.1
Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Northam (S)	-1.8	-1.5	-0.9	-1.4	0.0
Northampton (S)	-4.8	-3.4	-2.1	-3.2	-0.2
Nungarin (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peppermint Grove (S)	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1
Perenjori (S)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Perth (C)	-251.1	-178.2	-108.0	1.1	0.0
Pingelly (S)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
Plantagenet (S)	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	0.0
Port Hedland (T)	-5.7	-4.8	-2.9	-3.3	0.0
Quairading (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Ravensthorpe (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Rockingham (C)	-25.8	-18.7	-11.4	-21.7	0.0
Roebourne (S)	-2.4	-1.9	-1.2	-1.2	0.0
Sandstone (S)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	-4.9	-3.6	-2.2	-3.6	0.0
Shark Bay (S)	-4.2	-3.7	-2.3	-2.6	-0.5
South Perth (C)	-9.9	-7.2	-4.4	-14.2	-0.1
Stirling (C)	-62.4	-47.1	-28.6	-69.9	-0.1
Subiaco (C)	-42.7	-29.9	-18.1	-9.1	-0.1
Swan (C)	-38.4	-29.2	-17.7	-28.6	0.0
Tammin (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Three Springs (S)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Toodyay (S)	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.9	0.0
Trayning (S)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Upper Gascoyne (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Victoria Park (T)	-132.3	-95.1	-57.6	-17.7	-0.1

Table A.3 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Employment (continued)

Local Government Area	Total season employment – Industry (no.)	Total hour worked – Industry ('000)	Total full time equivalent employment – Industry (no.)	Total resident employment – Resident (no.) (including part time)	Total winter impact as per cent of total resident employment – Resident (% LGA)
Victoria Plains (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Vincent (T)	-23.8	-17.4	-10.5	-13.5	-0.1
Wagin (S)	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Wandering (S)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wanneroo (C)	-21.4	-16.9	-10.3	-35.7	0.0
Waroona (S)	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.0
West Arthur (S)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Westonia (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wickepin (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Williams (S)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	4.3	0.9
Wiluna (S)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Woodanilling (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unincorporated WA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyalkatchem (S)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	-6.8	-6.4	-3.9	-3.8	-0.1
Yalgoo (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yilgarn (S)	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
York (S)	-1.2	-1.0	-0.6	-0.8	0.0
Break O'Day (M)	-5.5	-3.7	-2.3	-3.9	-0.2
Brighton (M)	-2.9	-2.0	-1.2	-3.1	0.0
Burnie (C)	6.3	5.6	3.4	2.1	0.0
Central Coast (M)	-1.7	-0.7	-0.4	0.1	0.0
Central Highlands (M)	-3.3	-2.6	-1.6	-2.1	-0.2
Circular Head (M)	0.1	1.1	0.6	-0.1	0.0
Clarence (C)	15.0	6.1	3.7	-8.7	0.0
Derwent Valley (M)	-1.8	-1.2	-0.7	-2.0	0.0
Devonport (C)	3.5	4.1	2.5	8.8	0.1
Dorset (M)	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Flinders (M)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
George Town (M)	3.7	3.3	2.0	1.4	0.0
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	-17.4	-13.9	-8.4	-10.8	-0.7
Glenorchy (C)	-1.6	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.0
Hobart (C)	-70.4	-48.6	-29.5	-5.2	0.0
Huon Valley (M)	-4.7	-3.3	-2.0	-3.6	-0.1
Kentish (M)	-7.3	-5.7	-3.5	-4.0	-0.1
King Island (M)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kingborough (M)	-4.2	-2.1	-1.3	0.3	0.0
Latrobe (M)	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
Launceston (C)	-20.7	-13.4	-8.1	-5.3	0.0
Meander Valley (M)	-10.3	-7.0	-4.2	-4.3	0.0
Northern Midlands (M)	3.3	3.3	2.0	0.0	0.0
Sorell (M)	-1.5	-0.9	-0.5	-1.4	0.0
Southern Midlands (M)	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	0.0
Tasman (M)	-2.6	-1.9	-1.1	-1.6	-0.2
Waratah/Wynyard (M)	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.0
West Coast (M)	-10.5	-7.0	-4.2	-6.9	-0.3
West Tamar (M)	-2.7	-1.9	-1.1	-3.1	0.0
Unincorporated Tas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alice Springs (T)	-48.6	-37.2	-22.5	-28.2	-0.2

Table A.3 Winter snow sports – Impact on the Australian economy – Employment (continued)

Local Government Area	Total season employment – Industry (no.)	Total hour worked – Industry ('000)	Total full time equivalent employment – Industry (no.)	Total resident employment – Resident (no.) (including part time)	Total winter impact as per cent of total resident employment – Resident (% LGA)
Barkly (S)	-1.0	-0.9	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1
Belyuen (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Desert (S)	-1.7	-1.6	-0.9	-0.7	-0.1
Coomalie (S)	-1.9	-1.7	-1.0	-1.1	-0.2
Darwin (C)	-105.5	-71.1	-43.1	-49.2	-0.1
East Arnhem (S)	-1.7	-1.6	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1
Katherine (T)	-6.8	-5.8	-3.5	-4.5	-0.1
Litchfield (M)	-4.0	-3.3	-2.0	-4.6	0.0
MacDonnell (S)	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4	-1.4	-0.1
Palmerston (C)	-8.8	-5.8	-3.5	-11.7	-0.1
Roper Gulf (S)	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.1
Tiwi Islands (S)	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Victoria-Daly (S)	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Wagait (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Arnhem (S)	-1.1	-1.0	-0.6	-0.9	-0.1
Unincorporated NT	-4.9	-4.5	-2.7	-2.2	-0.1
Unincorporated ACT	719.6	625.7	379.2	523.8	0.3
NSW	16,264	15,185	9,203	9,860	
Vic	9,754	8,035	4,870	5,767	
Qld	-2,870	-2,198	-1,332	-1,287	
SA	-1,059	-728	-441	-552	
WA	-1,058	-761	-461	-648	
Tas	-139	-91	-55	-52	
NT	-189	-136	-83	-107	
ACT	720	626	379	524	
Australia	**21,423**	**19,932**	**12,080**	**13,503**	

Appendix B

Surveys

Alpine Resorts 2011: Visitor Survey

Winter

XXXX

Surveyor's Initials:	
Date:	
Location:	
No. in group interviewed	
Weather conditions:	

SECTION ONE: Place of residence and number of visitors

Q1: Gender
❑1 Male ❑2 Female

Q2: Where do you live?
❑1 NSW ❑2 VIC Your postcode in Australia
❑3 QLD ❑4 SA
❑5 WA ❑6 TAS .....
❑7 NT ❑8 ACT
❑9 Overseas Country .....

Q3: Who are you visiting with?
❑1 Alone ❑2 Couple Group/Family number: .....
❑3 Group ❑4 Family

International visitors only

SECTION TWO: International visitors

Q4. Point of arrival to Australia?
❑1 Melbourne
❑2 Sydney
❑3 Other (specify) .....

Q5. How much did your ticket to Australia cost?
$..... Currency: .....

Q6. How many nights are you staying in Australia?
No. of nights .....

Q7. Would you have visited Australia at this time of year if you were not visiting the Alpine resorts?
❑1 YES ❑2 NO

Q8. Is your main reason for your visit to Australia to visit the Alpine resorts?
❑1 YES ❑2 NO

Q9. If visiting Alpine resorts was NOT the main reason for coming to Australia, did you extend your trip to Australia to visit the Alpine resorts?
❑1 YES ❑2 NO
If YES, by how many nights? .....

SECTION THREE: Visitor Info

Q10. THIS TRIP, which Alpine resorts will you visit and how many nights will you be staying?

Resort	No. of nights at resort	No. of day trips
Falls Creek	.....	.....
Lake Mountain	.....	.....
Mt Baw Baw	.....	.....
Mt Buller	.....	.....
Mt Buffalo	.....	.....
Mt Hotham (incl. Dinner Plain)	.....	.....
Mt Stirling	.....	.....
Thredbo	.....	.....
Perisher (incl. Blue Cow, Guthega, Smiggin Holes)	.....	.....
Charlotte Pass	.....	.....
Selwyn Snowfields	.....	.....
Other (specify)	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Q11. Is this your first trip to an Alpine resort?
❑1 YES ❑2 NO

Q12. Have you or will you be visiting the Alpine resorts again in 2011?
❑1 YES ❑2 NO

If YES, How many visits to Alpine resorts?

	SUMMER		WINTER	
	No. of nights	No. of day trips	No. of nights	No. of day trips
Falls Creek				
Lake Mountain				
Mt Baw Baw				
Mt Buller				
Mt Buffalo				
Mt Hotham(incl. Dinner Plain)				
Mt Stirling				
Thredbo				
Perisher (incl. Blue Cow, Guthega, Smiggin Holes)				
Charlotte Pass				
Selwyn Snowfields				
Other (specify)				
.....				
.....				
.....				

Q13. If you are an interstate/international visitor, would you have visited VIC at this time of year if you were not visiting the Alpine resorts?
❑1 YES ❑2 NO ❑3 DON'T KNOW

Q14. If you are an interstate/international visitor, is this visit to VIC a substitute for a visit planned earlier or later this year, but changed to coincide with your holiday in the Alpine resorts?
❑1 YES ❑2 NO

Q15. If you are an interstate/international visitor, did you extend your trip to VIC to visit the Alpine resorts?
❑1 YES ❑2 NO
If YES, by how many nights? .....

Q16. Please identify ALL reasons and MAIN reason for visiting VIC?

ALL (tick one or more)	❑1	Visit friends/family	❑2	Holidays
	❑3	Business	❑4	To visit Alpine resorts
	❑5	Accompanying a friend or relative	❑6	To attend a conference
	❑7	To attend an event	❑8	Other .....
MAIN (tick one box only)	❑1	Visit friends/family	❑2	Holidays
	❑3	Business	❑4	To visit Alpine resorts
	❑5	Accompanying a friend or relative	❑6	To attend a conference
	❑7	To attend an event	❑8	Other .....

National Economics
National Institute of Economic and Industry Research

Contact: Peter Hylanda, NIEIR, 416 Queens Parade, Clifton Hill, VIC 3068
Phone: (03) 9488 8444; fax: (03) 9482 3262; email: admin@nieir.com.au

SECTION FOUR: Accommodation and travel

Answer as per person costs, if in a group estimate your share.

Q17. If you are staying overnight, what type of accommodation are you staying in?

- ❑1 Ski lodge
- ❑2 Hotel
- ❑3 Motel
- ❑4 Backpackers
- ❑5 Caravan
- ❑6 Camping
- ❑7 Rented serviced apartments
- ❑8 Private serviced apartments
- ❑9 Private residence
- ❑10 Other (specify) .....

Q18. Did you stay overnight in any towns in the area?

Name of town .....

Number of nights .....

Q19 How many people are you staying with?

No. of people .....

Q20. What is the cost of your accommodation per person per night?

Cost $...../person per night

Q21. How did you travel to the Alpine resort from within Australia?
(Tick all applicable)

- ❑1 Private car
- ❑2 Hire car
- ❑3 Coach
- ❑4 Train/bus
- ❑5 By air
- ❑6 Other (specify) .....

Q22. How much did this travel cost you?

$.....

SECTION FIVE: Expenditure

Q23. How much did you spend per person per day on?

1. Meals, food and drinks .....
2. Shopping .....
3. Equipment hire .....
4. Travel to and from resort today .....
5. Entry fee .....
6. Events .....
7. Other .....
8. What percentage of this expenditure was spent in the Alpine resort?

.....

Q24. How did you pay for your holiday/trip?

- ❑1 Savings
- ❑2 Household budget
- ❑3 Credit

Q25. If you had not visited Alpine resorts this season, how would you have spent the money?

- ❑1 Holidaying elsewhere in Australia
- ❑2 Holidaying overseas
- ❑3 Saved the money.
  Percentage saved (circle) 25% 50% 75% 100%
- ❑4 General household expenditure
- ❑5 Other (specify).....

Q26. Did you purchase any equipment this year?

- ❑1 YES
- ❑2 NO

If YES, how much did you spend? $.....
where did you purchase the equipment?

- ❑1 Local retailer
- ❑2 Resort retailer
- ❑3 Online Australian Supplier
- ❑4 Online Overseas Supplier

SECTION SIX: General resort information

Q27. What kind of lift pass do you have?

- ❑1 Day pass
- ❑2 Half day pass
- ❑3 Family pass
- ❑4 Multi-day pass
- ❑5 Season pass
- ❑6 Other (specify) .....

Q28. How much did the lift pass cost?

$.....

Q29. Number of people with you who have a lift pass?

No. of people .....

Q30. How do you rate the quality of your experience?

- ❑1 Excellent
- ❑2 Good
- ❑3 Average
- ❑4 Poor
- ❑5 Awful, if so WHY? .....

.....

Q31. Will you visit this or another Australian Alpine resort again?

- ❑1 YES
- ❑2 NO
- ❑3 DON'T KNOW

Q32. Have you ever travelled to an overseas Alpine resort for a snow sports holiday?

- ❑1 YES
- ❑2 NO

Q33. Would you consider visiting the resort/area during the summer?

- ❑1 YES
- ❑2 NO
- ❑3 DON'T KNOW

Q34. What activities do you participate in most?
(Tick all applicable)

- ❑1 Skiing
- ❑2 Cross-country
- ❑3 Tobogganing
- ❑4 Snow-boarding
- ❑5 Social activities
- ❑6 Back country
- ❑7 Other (specify).....

Q35. If you hold an annual entry permit how many times do you use your permit each year?

..... Number of permit use

SECTION SEVEN: Demographics

Q36. Age range of group	No. of males	No. of females
0 – 17 years	.....	.....
18 – 24 years	.....	.....
25 – 29 years	.....	.....
30 – 39 years	.....	.....
40 – 49 years	.....	.....
50 – 59 years	.....	.....
60 – 69 years	.....	.....
70+ years	.....	.....

Q37. Type of occupation?

- ❑1 CEO/senior manager
- ❑2 Manager/administrator
- ❑3 Professional
- ❑4 Associate professional, technical officer
- ❑5 Clerical, sales, service worker
- ❑6 Tradesperson
- ❑7 Blue collar worker
- ❑8 Student
- ❑9 Home manager
- ❑10 Retired
- ❑11 Other (please specify)

.....

Q38. What is your household income after tax per year?

- ❑1 Less than $20,000
- ❑2 $20,000 – $35,000
- ❑3 $35,000 – $50,000
- ❑4 $50,000 – $80,000
- ❑5 $80,000 – $100,000
- ❑6 $100,000 – $125,000
- ❑7 $125,000 – $175,000
- ❑8 More than $175,000

Contact: Peter Hylands, NIEIR, 416 Queens Parade, Clifton Hill, VIC 3068
Phone: (03) 9488 8444; fax: (03) 9482 3262; email: admin@nieir.com.au

Alpine Resorts 2011: Employee Survey

Winter

Surveyor's Initials:	
Date:	
Location:	

SECTION ONE: Residence

Q1: Where is your permanent place of residence?

❑1 NSW ❑2 VIC Your postcode in Australia

❑3 QLD ❑4 SA .....

❑5 WA ❑6 TAS

❑7 NT ❑8 ACT

❑9 Overseas Country .....

Q2: For this season, where do you live when you are working in the Alpine region?

❑1 At the resort

❑2 In nearby town *(specify)* .....

❑3 Other *(specify)* .....

Q3. For this season, with whom did you come to work in the Alpine region?

❑1 Alone

❑2 Couple

❑3 Friends/relatives

❑4 Group

❑5 Other *(specify)*.....

Q4. If you are from overseas, did you travel to Australia to work in the Alpine region?

❑1 YES ❑2 NO

Or did you extend your trip to Australia to work in the Alpine region?

❑1 YES ❑2 NO

If YES, by how many weeks .....

What type of visa are you on? .....

Did the employer arrange for the visa?

❑1 YES ❑2 NO

SECTION TWO: Your employment

Q5. Location of employment resort/town?

.....

Q6. Type of employment?

❑1 Full time ❑2 Part time

Q7. Are you a casual or permanent member of staff?

❑1 Casual ❑2 Permanent

Q8. What is your occupation in the Alpine region?

❑1 Manager ❑2 Professional

❑3 Technician /Trades Worker

❑4 Community and Personal Service Worker

❑5 Clerical and Administrative Worker

❑6 Sales Worker

❑7 Machinery Operator/Driver ❑8 Labourer

Q9. Do you have particular skills or qualifications related to snow sports?

❑1 YES ❑2 NO

If Yes, what are they?

.....

Q10. How many hours do you work per week on average?

Average hours/week .....

Q11. How many seasons have you worked in the industry in Australia?

.....

Q12. What is your average weekly income after tax at this time?

$.....

Q13. What is your period of employment in the Alpine region?

.....

Q14. Do you intend to work in any other parts of the Alpine region in the current season?

❑1 YES ❑2 NO

If YES, where?

.....

Q15. What would you have done if you were not working in the Alpine region?

❑1 Study

❑2 Travelled

❑3 Worked elsewhere in the hospitality/tourism industry

❑4 Not worked

❑5 Other *(specify)*.....

SECTION THREE: Your expenditure

Q16. What is your average weekly rent?

$...../ week

Q17. What is your average daily expenditure (excluding rent)?

At the resort $..... At nearby towns $.....

Please specify which towns?

.....

Q18. Do you save a proportion of your income?

❑1 YES ❑2 NO

If YES, what proportion? .....%

Q19. How much per day do you spend on?

1. Meals, food and drinks .....
2. Shopping .....
3. Entertainment .....
4. Equipment hire and lift costs .....
5. Work related travel (excluding entry fees) .....
6. Other .....

SECTION FOUR: DEMOGRAPHICS

Q20. Gender?

❑1 Male ❑2 Female

Q21. Age?

❑1 15 – 17 years ❑2 18 – 24 years

❑3 25 – 29 years ❑4 30 – 39 years

❑5 40 – 49 years ❑6 50 – 59 years

❑7 60 – 69 years ❑8 70+ years

Q22. Qualification?

❑1 Postgraduate ❑2 Bachelor

❑3 Graduate diploma/Graduate certificate

❑4 Advanced diploma/Diploma

❑5 Certificate

❑6 Other (specify).....

Please return completed survey form to:
Peter Hylands, NIEIR, 416 Queens Parade, Clifton Hill, Vic 3068
Phone: (03) 9488 8444; fax: (03) 9482 3262; email: admin@nieir.com.au

Alpine Resorts 2011: Business Survey

Surveyor's Initials:	
Date:	

Winter

SECTION ONE: Business information

Q1. Type of business?

- ❑1 Hotel
- ❑2 Motel
- ❑3 Serviced apartments
- ❑4 Caravan park
- ❑5 Lodge
- ❑6 Other accommodation (specify).....
- ❑7 Entertainment
- ❑8 Food and beverage
- ❑9 Other retail
- ❑10 Snow sports equipment retail
- ❑11 Snow sports equipment wholesale
- ❑12 Snow sports equipment hire
- ❑13 Passenger transport
- ❑14 Other business (specify).....

Q2. Does the business operate in winter and summer?

❑1 YES ❑2 NO

Give the average number employed:

2010	SUMMER		WINTER	
Full time	Part time		Full time	Part time
.....	.....		.....	.....
2011	**SUMMER**		**WINTER**	
Full time	Part time		Full time	Part time
.....	.....		.....	.....

Q3. Employment – percentage of employees that normally reside in the local region all year round?

Winter .....%

Summer .....%

Q4. Total payroll and proprietor drawings?

❑1 Less than $50 K ❑2 $50–$125 K ❑3 $125 – 250 K
❑4 $250 – $375 K ❑5 $375–$500 K ❑6 $500 – 750 K
❑7 $750 – $1 million ❑8 $1 million plus

Q5. Your total sales revenue for 2010?

❑1 Less than $100 K ❑2 $100–$225 K ❑3 $225 – 500 K
❑4 $500 – $750 K ❑5 $750–$1 million ❑6 $1 m – $1.5 m
❑7 $1.5 – $2 m ❑8 $2 million plus

Q6. Does this business operate in other locations?

❑1 YES ❑2 NO

If YES, which locations?

.....

SECTION TWO: Season impact

Q7. Taking the 2010 season as a benchmark, how did the other seasons compare to 2010 in terms of your business sales? Assuming 2010 = 100% please indicate a percentage for each of the following seasons.

2006 = ...%

2007 = ...%

2008 = ...%

2009 = ...%

2010 = ...100.....%

2011 = ...% (estimate)

Q8. Seasonal variation?

What are the percentages of your business sales that occurred during 2010?

Winter .....%

Summer .....%

Q9. What proportion of your business sales depend on Alpine visitors (as a percentage of total sales-estimate)?

Winter .....%

Summer .....%

Q10. Does a poor season also impact on the following season's sales?

❑1 Higher ❑2 Lower

Q11. How the increasing price of lift tickets and resort/park entry affect your business? Please estimate the percentage separately.

Increase price of lift tickets .....%

Increase price of park entry .....%

Q12. Do you have an online retail site selling direct to consumers?

❑1 YES ❑2 NO

If YES, estimate the % of it is of the business

.....%

Q13. Is leakage of sales to internet impacting your business?

❑1 YES ❑2 NO

If YES, estimate the %?

Internet Sales from Overseas .....%

Internet Sales from Australian companies .....%

Q14. Where is this business located?

..... Location

Please return completed survey form to:
Peter Hylands, NIEIR, 416 Queens Parade, Clifton Hill, Vic 3068
Phone: (03) 9488 8444; fax: (03) 9482 3262; email: admin@nieir.com.au