

# Tourism Impacts and the future of the Tourism Cost Adjustor

Discussion Paper – DP17-01

December 2016



**Tasmania**  
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## Review Background

The State Grants Commission is an independent statutory body responsible for recommending the distribution of Australian Government and State Government funds to Tasmanian local government authorities. To ensure that the distribution of available funds is as equitable and contemporary as possible, the Commission continually monitors council practices and updates assessment methods and data where appropriate.

To provide some structure to updating the distribution methods of the Australian Government Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs), the Commission operates a triennial review policy whereby major method changes are introduced only every three years, with data updates and minor changes applied every year.

### Overview of Triennial Review Period (FAGs)

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Distribution	Action
2015-16	Method Changes + Data Updates
2016-17	Data Updates
2017-18	Data Updates
2018-19	Method Changes + Data Updates

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As part of the Commission's review process, the Commission is reviewing Tourism effects, and the future of the Commission's current Tourism Cost Adjustor in light of the loss of a key data source, bed capacity data previously available from Tiger Tourism.

The Commission has undertaken an internal review of tourism effects and investigated possible data sources. The Commission has considered these matters and formed a preliminary view on this matter. However, the Commission wishes to discuss this matter with councils prior to determining any changes, and the timing of making any future changes to its Base Grant Model (BGM).

# Tourism Cost Adjustor Background

The State Grants Commission, (the Commission) uses several 'cost adjustors' in its Base Grant Model (BGM) to help it determine the appropriate distribution of Financial Assistance Grants funding provided by the Australian Government amongst Tasmania's 29 councils. The Tourism Cost Adjustor is currently used by the Commission and aims to recognise the relative impact of tourism on council expenditure across the following four expenditure categories<sup>1</sup>:

- Law, Order & Public Safety;
- Planning & Community Amenities;
- Waste Management & Environment; and
- Recreation & Culture.

The assumption underpinning the Tourism Cost Adjustor is that:

*“Councils generally incur additional costs due to tourism that are unrelated to the number of residents through increased use of council resources and infrastructure”.*

The Tourism Cost Adjustor is currently informed by Day-Tripper data sourced from Tourism Research Australia and bed capacity sourced from Tiger Tourism (Tourism Tasmania) Tigertour database, as measures of tourism activities. The Tourism Cost Adjustor currently weights these data components as 30% on Day-Tripper data and 70% on Bed Capacity.

## Current Tourism Cost Adjustor

The Tourism Cost Adjustor used for the most recent base grant recommendations (2016-17 Recommendations) are shown in the Appendix (TABLE 1). The Tourism Cost Adjustor redistributed \$1.96 million in expenditure across all councils in the 2016-17 BGM as shown in TABLE 2.

The total cumulative redistributive effect of the Commission's cost adjustors was \$26.3 million in the 2016-17 BGM. That is, the Tourism Cost Adjustor currently accounts for 7 per cent of the total of all cost adjustors.

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<sup>1</sup> The Commission uses a total of 11 cost adjustors.

Glamorgan Spring Bay is currently the most advantaged council (ranked 1) from the Tourism Cost Adjustor, and received approximately +\$406 000 in expenditure, compared to Brighton (ranked 29) who lost -\$191 000 (2016-17 BGM effects).

### **Bed Capacity Data Issue**

As highlighted in the Commission's Information Paper IP16-02 issued in February 2016, following the changeover to the National Tourism Online database system in February 2016, Tiger Tourism has been unable to maintain bed capacity data in the National Tourism Online system.

This has major ramifications for the future form of the Tourism Cost Adjustor used by the Commission.

For the 2016-17 Base Grant funding recommendations, the Commission updated the Daytripper data portion only of the cost adjustor, but froze the Bed Capacity statistics at that used for the 2015-16 Recommendations (being as at 20 April 2015), as these were regarded as the last relatively reliable data and which aligned most closely with the financial data informing the BGM (the 2014-15 CDC data). The decision to freeze the bed capacity statistics as at data sourced at 20 April 2015 was due to extreme volatility and gaps in bed capacity data since the move by Tiger Tourism to the national tourism database system. The move has resulted in the complete loss of confidence in any subsequent reporting of tourism establishment listings and maintaining any semblance of bed capacity data.

The loss of accurate bed capacity reporting highlights the growing weakness in the current Tourism Cost Adjustor as it also does not capture the sharing economy's bed capacity now being provided to tourists via websites and applications such as Airbnb and Stayz. (There are no publicly available statistics regarding this growing economy).

### **Day Tripper Data Issues**

Statistical/survey data for day trippers across most regions of Tasmania are below the minimum thresholds for robust analysis<sup>2</sup> according to Tourism Research Australia (TRA). TRA cautions against the use of below threshold statistics for data analysis. Low numbers bring a higher degree of sensitivity and volatility to any data analysis.

Most annual day tripper data by LGA sourced from TRA contains records marked as having insufficient information to have a suitable degree of reliability for statistical purposes (due to data being below the minimum thresholds of 40 000).

To inform the Tourism Cost Adjustor, these warning flag formats are normally turned off to enable viewing of the underlying statistics, notwithstanding the cautionary notice.

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<sup>2</sup> This has always been the case and is not a new issue.

# Tourism Impacts Review

In light of the loss of the bed capacity statistic, the Commission has undertaken a review of the Tourism Cost Adjustor.

The Review included analysis of both the existing relationships between current tourism statistics and also investigated other publically available data source options which could be analysed at a municipal level for informing the Tourism Cost Adjustor. Public Toilets facilities and Total nights stayed per municipality from the Tourism Visitors Survey database were included in the analysis. The analysis looked for any linear correlations between the four expenditure categories that the Tourism Cost Adjustor applies and the variables including:

- Day-Tripper data;
- Bed Capacity data;
- Public toilet facilities per municipality (from <http://toiletmap.gov.au>);
- 'Total nights stayed per municipality' (from the Tourism Visitors Survey database: <http://tvsanalyser.com.au>); and
- the Tourism Cost Adjustor.

The analysis also considered several other potential data sources but these were deemed not viable alternatives due to limiting factors such as inability to quantify impact, inability to source by municipality, or data studies being only at a point of time and not ongoing data collection sources. These were as follows:

- The number of annual, monthly and weekly events (from <http://www.discovertasmania.com.au/what-to-do/events> and other sources) per municipality were considered as a tourism measure, but there was no way to quantify the impact that each event had on municipalities such as crowd numbers, revenue generated and accommodation;
- Hotel occupancy (from <http://australianhotels.asn.au/wp-content/uploads/Accommodation-Occupancy-Statistics-June-2016.pdf>) was also considered as a tourism measure, but the only relevant data was compiled on a North, North-West and South regional basis; and
- The tourism tracker created by UTAS Director of Tourism Research, Dr. Anne Hardy, who tracked 470 tourists visiting Tasmania for different reasons such as food & wine, history & heritage, and the Tasmanian Wilderness (from <http://www.themercury.com.au/lifestyle/visitor-tracker-project-reveals-tourism->

[myths/news-story/08ebeb13a7cbd9ce168c959d074e3ed17](#)). This was a one-off point in time study, the data only covers one specific time of the year, is not an ongoing series of data collection and could be biased towards a demographic who are more likely to undergo this sort of experiment.

All expenditure categories and variables were assessed on a per-head of population basis for each municipality to remove population bias (to prevent the data being skewed towards Clarence, Hobart & Launceston). The effectiveness of the Tourism Cost Adjustor and other related tourism measures have been based on linear correlations that were determined by a statistical measure known as R<sup>2</sup> (r-squared or the co-efficient of determination). R<sup>2</sup> measures the proportion of variation in council expenditure that is explained by tourism measures, where 1 or 100% is a perfect correlation and 0 or 0% suggests no correlation.

#### Per Capita Correlation Results by variable

MEASURE	EXPENDITURE CATEGORY				TOTAL
	Law, Order & Public Safety	Planning & Community Amenities	Waste Management & the Environment	Recreation & Culture	
PUBLIC TOILETS <sup>3</sup>	-8.58%	-3.43	-2.36	<u>0.61%</u>	-3.36%
DAYTRIPPERS	<u>-1.19%</u>	<u>-0.0003</u>	<u>-0.87%</u>	<u>-6.38%</u>	<u>-3.55%</u>
BED CAPACITY <sup>4</sup>	-2.40%	-1.36%	-0.0003	-0.95%	-1.78%
TOURISM COST ADJUSTOR	0.20%	0.34%	0.93%	<u>-1.43%</u>	-0.000001
TOTAL NIGHTS STAYED <sup>5</sup>	4.09%	<u>-0.34%</u>	11.13%	5.5%	4.61%

The strongest correlated of all the five tourism measures was ‘total nights stayed’ per capita. Except for *Planning & Communities*, this measure had a 4-10% relationship with the expenditure categories. Most notably, there was an 11.13% relationship between ‘total nights stayed’ and per-capita *Waste Management & Environment* expenditure. This means there is a small amount of evidence that councils could spend more on waste management for over-night tourist activity. However, this is still only a weak correlation with only one of the current cost adjustor’s expenditure categories, and does not considered sufficiently strong to justify the Tourism Cost Adjustor.

The weakest correlated of all the measures to tourism expenditure was Day-Tripper data. One would expect the data to have a positive correlation with tourism expenditure but instead, a consistently negative relationship was found. This suggests that Day-Tripper numbers do not play any role in tourism related expenditure for councils. Therefore, any

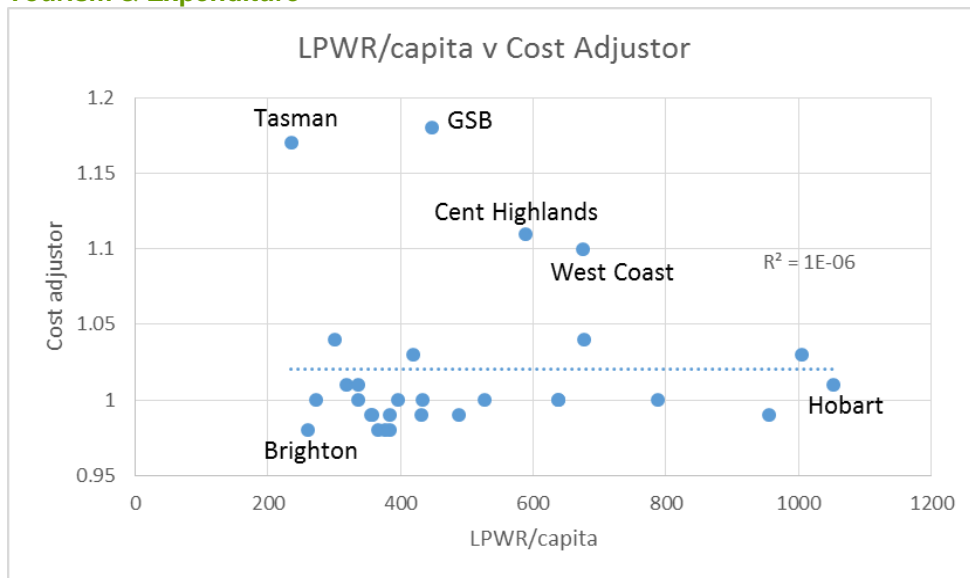
<sup>3</sup> Analysis excluded Brighton due to extremely low numbers per capita (<0.05%)

<sup>4</sup> Analysis excluded Brighton and Sorell due to extremely low statistics

<sup>5</sup> Analysis excluded Brighton, King and Finders Islands due to insufficient or no data

continuation of a Tourism Cost Adjustor based on Day Tripper data alone would represent a backward move rather than a methodology improvement.

### Tourism & Expenditure



The scatter plot above shows the correlation found between the total amount spent in the tourism expenditure related categories of (Law, Order & Public Safety, Planning & Community Amenities, Waste Management and the Environment, and Recreation & Culture per capita on the horizontal axis and the Tourism Cost Adjustor for each municipality on the vertical axis. The straight horizontal line indicating no relationship between the Tourism Cost Adjustor ranking and the total of all four expenditure categories combined.

Councils with high cost adjustors only spend a fraction average more per capita on tourism related categories than other councils. Indeed, some highly ranked councils were actually found to spend less per capita in these categories than lower Tourism Cost Adjustor ranked councils.

The lack of correlation (listed as 0.000001 or 0.0001%) shows that no specific tourism expenditure category does a good job at explaining the variation of tourism activity and that the Tourism Cost Adjustor does not convincingly reflect per capita municipal costs.



# The Tourism Cost Adjustor: Conclusions and the future

Based on the analysis done, the Review concluded as follows:

- *There is no significant evidence to suggest that tourism is such a significant portion of municipality expenditure that it merits a cost adjustor.*
- *No positive correlation between day-tripper numbers per municipality and municipal tourism expenditure was found.*

The Tourism Cost Adjustor Review found that even with day-tripper data, Tiger Tourism bed capacity data, public toilet data and total nights stayed data, which all link to, or could be linked to, the Tourism Cost Adjustor as a barometer for tourist activity in Tasmania's municipalities, there was not significant evidence to suggest that tourism data is correlated with municipality expenditure sufficiently to merit a cost adjustor.

The Review also found an inverse relationship between Day-Tripper statistics and all Tourism Cost Adjustor expenditure categories, meaning that the more day trippers a municipality has, the less per capita expenditure occurs. Regardless of the reasons for such an inverse relationship, the conclusion is that Day-Tripper data would be a worse indicator for the impact of tourists on council expenditure than having no Tourism Cost Adjustor.

Based on the findings of the Review, inverse relationship with Day Tripper data, the absence of any viable alternative data sources for an alternative form of a tourism cost adjustor, and lack of significant correlation between any measures and expenditure categories (with the exception of waste management) the Commission needs to consider the ongoing use of the Tourism Cost Adjustor in its Base Grant Model.

### **Commission Preliminary Decision**

Due to the loss of a primary data source (bed capacity data), the absence of viable data source alternatives, and the weak correlations with the current expenditure categories, the Commission has made a preliminary decision to cease the practice of having any form of a Tourism Cost Adjustor at the conclusion of the 2018-19 Triennium.

### **Timing of Decision Implementation: Options**

The Commission uses a Triennium approach, whereby major methodology changes are only implemented at the end of the Triennium.

The current triennium is not due to finish until 2019 (i.e. have first application to the 2018-19 Grant recommendations).

Options for the operation of the Tourism Cost Adjustor over the remainder of the 2018-19 Triennium considered by the Commission were as follows:

1. freeze the existing Tourism Cost Adjustor data sources at their current dates for the remainder of this Triennium i.e. Bed Capacity Data is frozen at the data as at 20 April 2015 and the DayTripper data is frozen as at the 2015 data for the remainder of the triennium until the decision regarding the future of the Tourism Cost Adjustor can be implemented (from the 2018-19 Grant Recommendations);
2. freeze the Bed Capacity Data at the data as at 20 April 2015 and continue to update the DayTripper data for the remainder of the triennium until the decision regarding the future of the Tourism Cost Adjustor can be implemented (from the 2018-19 Grant Recommendations).; or
3. Cease the use of the Tourism Cost Adjustor immediately i.e. from the 2017-18 grant recommendations (during the current triennium).

In light of the data issues informing the current Tourism Cost Adjustor, the Commission has made a preliminary determination on how it proposes to manage the Tourism Cost Adjustor during the remainder of the triennium.

### **Commission Preliminary Decision**

The Commission has decided to freeze the existing Tourism Cost Adjustor data sources at their current dates for the remainder of this Triennium i.e. Bed Capacity Data is frozen at the data as at 20 April 2015 and the DayTripper data is frozen as at the 2015 data for the remainder of the triennium until the Tourism Cost Adjustor ceases to apply (from the 2018-19 Grant Recommendations) (Option 1).

The Commission rejected Option 2 as it results in updating the current cost adjustor with data that has been shown to be inverse to the intention of the cost adjustor, and rejected Option 3 as it is contrary to the Commission's triennium principle for introducing methodology changes and would not permit council input to the methodology change.

The above Commission decisions are currently preliminary decisions. The Commission seeks council's views and comments on the proposal to cease the Tourism Cost Adjustor at the conclusion of the current Triennium and proposed freezing of all input data for the remainder of the 2018-19 Triennium.

The Commission seeks council views on this approach prior to the Commission making a final decision regarding the Tourism Cost Adjustor.

## Points for discussion

This paper indicates the Commission's preliminary position regarding the future use and application of the Tourism Cost Adjustor in its Base Grant Model.

However, the Commission is interested in hearing council's views and comments regarding the preliminary decisions, prior to making a final decision on the future of the Tourism Cost Adjustor, and seeks council submissions on the following matters:

- 1. Are there any data sources that the Commission may not have considered that could be suitable replacements for the current data sources<sup>6</sup>?*
- 2. What comments do you have regarding the Commission's preliminary decision to cease the use of the Tourism Cost Adjustor entirely rather than adopt a Tourism Cost Adjustor based on Day Tripper data alone? Do you support it or oppose it, and why?*
- 3. Do you agree with the Commission's preliminary decision for implementing the Commission's change being Option 1 on Page 10? If not, what alternative do you prefer and why?*
- 4. Do you have any other comments in relation to this matter that have not been adequately covered above?*

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<sup>6</sup> The Commission has a strong preference for independent measures and data sources to inform its modelling. Preferable data sources are ones that provide indicators across all municipal areas, and are capable or subject to periodic updates. The Commission may exercise its judgement and adopt alternative information sources where it considers such to be justified.

## Submissions and timeframes

The Commission invites comments and input from councils on the issues raised within this discussion paper. However, council input need not be confined to the issues identified. Councils should feel free to provide comments on other pertinent issues regarding the Commission assessment methodologies.

Submissions should be forwarded to the Commission Secretary, Ms Pam Marriott as follows:

- By post: Executive Officer  
State Grants Commission  
GPO Box 147  
HOBART TAS 7001
- By email: [pam.marriott@treasury.tas.gov.au](mailto:pam.marriott@treasury.tas.gov.au)

Further details regarding the annual assessments can be found in the 2015-16 Annual Report that is available on the Commission website. Go to the Department of Treasury and Finance webpage ([www.treasury.tas.gov.au](http://www.treasury.tas.gov.au)) and click the State Grants Commission 'Quick Link', then click Publications.

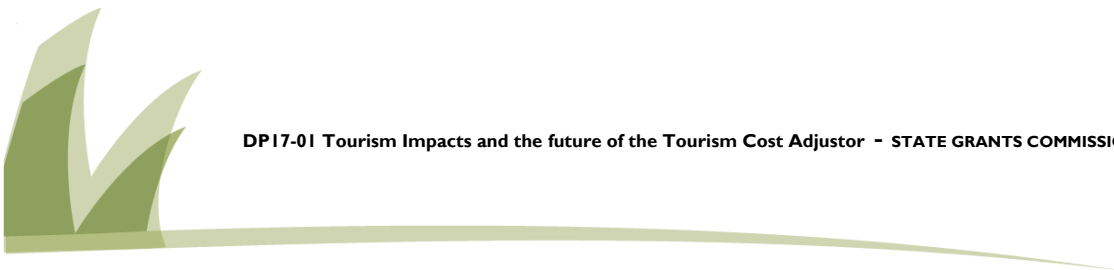
**Submissions close on Friday 27 January 2017.**

Any queries should be directed to the Executive Officer on (03) 6166 4274.

## *2017 Hearings and Visits*

The Commission will provide councils with an opportunity to discuss this paper and any other concerns during the 2017 Hearings and Visits program that will occur over February - March 2017.

# Appendices



**TABLE 1: TOURISM COST ADJUSTOR**

	DATA								Pop Weighted Avg (PWA)		COST ADJUSTOR			
	Population	Domestic Daytripper			Tourist Capacity			TOTAL	STEP 1	STEP 2	RAW CA	Range	Ranged	Rank
	2015p	3 yr Avg	per capita	Index	3 yr Avg	per capita	Index	WEIGHTED			Factor	CA		
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c = b/a</i>	<i>d = c / Avg c</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f = e/a</i>	<i>g = f / Avg f</i>	<i>h = Wd + Wg</i>	<i>i = a x h</i>	<i>j = Σi / Σa</i>	<i>k = h / j</i>	RF-> 20.483	<i>l = (h+RF)/(j+RF)</i>	
Break O'Day	6 469	59 111	9.14	0.72	2 236	0.35	1.71	1.41	9 130		2.484		1.040	5
Brighton	16 010	35 111	2.19	0.17	88	0.01	0.03	0.07	1 132		0.124		0.976	29
Burnie	19 887	222 889	11.21	0.88	1 196	0.06	0.30	0.47	9 397		0.832		0.995	20
Central Coast	22 401	124 000	5.54	0.44	1 489	0.07	0.33	0.36	8 078		0.635		0.990	22
Central Highlands	2 309	106 556	46.15	3.63	1 127	0.49	2.41	2.78	6 412		4.887		1.105	3
Circular Head	8 245	98 222	11.91	0.94	1 201	0.15	0.72	0.78	6 472		1.382		1.010	10
Clarence	54 674	131 889	2.41	0.19	2 227	0.04	0.20	0.20	10 815		0.348		0.982	27
Derwent Valley	10 026	133 000	13.27	1.04	841	0.08	0.41	0.60	6 048		1.062		1.002	17
Devonport	25 533	288 000	11.28	0.89	2 681	0.11	0.52	0.63	16 071		1.108		1.003	14
Dorset	7 105	99 444	14.00	1.10	1 742	0.25	1.21	1.18	8 373		2.074		1.029	7
Flinders	783	0	0.00	0.00	259	0.33	1.64	1.15	897		2.016		1.027	8
George Town	6 802	67 333	9.90	0.78	471	0.07	0.34	0.47	3 218		0.833		0.995	19
Glamorgan-Spring Bay	4 493	145 000	32.27	2.54	4 636	1.03	5.10	4.33	19 457		7.621		1.179	1
Glenorchy	45 827	97 889	2.14	0.17	1 100	0.02	0.12	0.13	6 114		0.235		0.979	28
Hobart	50 714	559 667	11.04	0.87	8 663	0.17	0.84	0.85	43 171		1.498		1.013	9
Huon Valley	16 354	262 111	16.03	1.26	1 582	0.10	0.48	0.71	11 658		1.255		1.007	11
Kentish	6 481	90 778	14.01	1.10	1 844	0.28	1.41	1.31	8 519		2.313		1.035	6
King Island	1 577	1 556	0.99	0.08	271	0.17	0.85	0.62	975		1.088		1.002	16
Kingborough	35 833	191 889	5.36	0.42	1 265	0.04	0.17	0.25	8 904		0.437		0.985	26
Latrobe	10 938	101 000	9.23	0.73	1 414	0.13	0.64	0.67	7 275		1.171		1.005	12
Launceston	67 078	969 778	14.46	1.14	5 514	0.08	0.41	0.63	41 960		1.101		1.003	15
Meander Valley	19 686	171 889	8.73	0.69	1 532	0.08	0.38	0.48	9 357		0.836		0.996	18
Northern Midlands	12 749	198 000	15.53	1.22	1 065	0.08	0.41	0.66	8 355		1.153		1.004	13
Sorell	13 955	188 111	13.48	1.06	90	0.01	0.03	0.34	4 752		0.599		0.989	23
Southern Midlands	6 278	88 778	14.14	1.11	212	0.03	0.17	0.45	2 830		0.793		0.994	21
Tasman	2 405	142 222	59.14	4.65	1 895	0.79	3.89	4.12	9 912		7.253		1.169	2
Waratah-Wynyard	14 289	58 333	4.08	0.32	974	0.07	0.34	0.33	4 747		0.585		0.989	24
West Coast	4 483	30 667	6.84	0.54	3 293	0.73	3.63	2.70	12 112		4.755		1.101	4
West Tamar	23 202	96 889	4.18	0.33	1 473	0.06	0.31	0.32	7 383		0.560		0.988	25
STATE TOTAL	516 586	4 760 111	AVG -->12.7		52 383	AVG -->0.2		29	293 523	PWA = 0.568	PWA = 1.000		PWA = 1.000	

Mtg 392

This CA confirmed range factor +17.8% adjustment to applicable expenditure categories

max = 7.621  
min = 0.124

max = 1.179  
min = 0.976

**TABLE 2: TOURISM - The effect of the Tourism Cost Adjustor on each expenditure category (2014-15 Data)**

	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	HEALTH HOUSING AND WELFARE	LAW ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY	PLANNING & COMMUNITY AMENITIES	WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT	RECREATION AND CULTURE	OTHER	TOTAL EXPENDITURE EFFECT	IMPACT ON APPLICABLE EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES	IMPACT ON NON- ROADS EXPENDITURE	RANK - % IMPACT ON NON-ROADS EXP
Break O'Day	+ 0	+ 0	+ 3 477	+ 26 866	+ 43 538	+ 57 085	+ 0	<b>+ 130 965</b>	+4.0%	+2.3%	5
Brighton	+ 0	+ 0	- 5 078	- 39 233	- 63 580	- 83 363	+ 0	<b>- 191 254</b>	-2.4%	-1.4%	29
Burnie	+ 0	+ 0	- 1 213	- 9 372	- 15 188	- 19 913	+ 0	<b>- 45 686</b>	-0.5%	-0.3%	20
Central Coast	+ 0	+ 0	- 2 965	- 22 907	- 37 122	- 48 673	+ 0	<b>- 111 667</b>	-1.0%	-0.6%	22
Central Highlands	+ 0	+ 0	+ 3 251	+ 25 120	+ 40 708	+ 53 374	+ 0	<b>+ 122 453</b>	+10.5%	+6.0%	3
Circular Head	+ 0	+ 0	+ 1 139	+ 8 804	+ 14 267	+ 18 706	+ 0	<b>+ 42 916</b>	+1.0%	+0.6%	10
Clarence	+ 0	+ 0	- 12 910	- 99 748	- 161 649	- 211 945	+ 0	<b>- 486 252</b>	-1.8%	-1.0%	27
Derwent Valley	+ 0	+ 0	+ 224	+ 1 729	+ 2 802	+ 3 674	+ 0	<b>+ 8 429</b>	+0.2%	+0.1%	17
Devonport	+ 0	+ 0	+ 997	+ 7 701	+ 12 479	+ 16 362	+ 0	<b>+ 37 539</b>	+0.3%	+0.2%	14
Dorset	+ 0	+ 0	+ 2 764	+ 21 359	+ 34 613	+ 45 383	+ 0	<b>+ 104 120</b>	+2.9%	+1.7%	7
Flinders	+ 0	+ 0	+ 288	+ 2 227	+ 3 608	+ 4 731	+ 0	<b>+ 10 855</b>	+2.7%	+1.6%	8
George Town	+ 0	+ 0	- 412	- 3 185	- 5 162	- 6 768	+ 0	<b>- 15 528</b>	-0.5%	-0.3%	19
Glamorgan-Spring Bay	+ 0	+ 0	+ 10 776	+ 83 263	+ 134 933	+ 176 918	+ 0	<b>+ 405 891</b>	+17.9%	+10.2%	1
Glenorchy	+ 0	+ 0	- 12 702	- 98 146	- 159 052	- 208 541	+ 0	<b>- 478 440</b>	-2.1%	-1.2%	28
Hobart	+ 0	+ 0	+ 9 152	+ 70 713	+ 114 596	+ 150 252	+ 0	<b>+ 344 713</b>	+1.3%	+0.8%	9
Huon Valley	+ 0	+ 0	+ 1 508	+ 11 652	+ 18 883	+ 24 759	+ 0	<b>+ 56 802</b>	+0.7%	+0.4%	11
Kentish	+ 0	+ 0	+ 3 083	+ 23 824	+ 38 608	+ 50 621	+ 0	<b>+ 116 137</b>	+3.5%	+2.0%	6
King Island	+ 0	+ 0	+ 50	+ 390	+ 632	+ 828	+ 0	<b>+ 1 900</b>	+0.2%	+0.1%	16
Kingborough	+ 0	+ 0	- 7 303	- 56 430	- 91 448	- 119 902	+ 0	<b>- 275 084</b>	-1.5%	-0.9%	26
Latrobe	+ 0	+ 0	+ 676	+ 5 224	+ 8 466	+ 11 100	+ 0	<b>+ 25 465</b>	+0.5%	+0.3%	12
Launceston	+ 0	+ 0	+ 2 452	+ 18 944	+ 30 700	+ 40 252	+ 0	<b>+ 92 348</b>	+0.3%	+0.2%	15
Meander Valley	+ 0	+ 0	- 1 166	- 9 008	- 14 599	- 19 141	+ 0	<b>- 43 914</b>	-0.4%	-0.3%	18
Northern Midlands	+ 0	+ 0	+ 709	+ 5 475	+ 8 873	+ 11 633	+ 0	<b>+ 26 690</b>	+0.4%	+0.2%	13
Sorell	+ 0	+ 0	- 2 025	- 15 649	- 25 361	- 33 251	+ 0	<b>- 76 286</b>	-1.1%	-0.6%	23
Southern Midlands	+ 0	+ 0	- 470	- 3 632	- 5 887	- 7 718	+ 0	<b>- 17 708</b>	-0.6%	-0.3%	21
Tasman	+ 0	+ 0	+ 5 448	+ 42 093	+ 68 214	+ 89 439	+ 0	<b>+ 205 194</b>	+16.9%	+9.7%	2
Waratah-Wynyard	+ 0	+ 0	- 2 150	- 16 611	- 26 920	- 35 296	+ 0	<b>- 80 976</b>	-1.1%	-0.6%	24
West Coast	+ 0	+ 0	+ 6 098	+ 47 114	+ 76 351	+ 100 107	+ 0	<b>+ 229 669</b>	+10.1%	+5.8%	4
West Tamar	+ 0	+ 0	- 3 698	- 28 573	- 46 305	- 60 713	+ 0	<b>- 139 289</b>	-1.2%	-0.7%	25
<b>SUM REDISTRIBUTED</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52 092</b>	<b>402 496</b>	<b>652 271</b>	<b>855 225</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 962 085</b>			
<b>AS PROPN OF CAT EXP</b>	<b>0.000%</b>	<b>0.000%</b>	<b>0.751%</b>	<b>0.751%</b>	<b>0.751%</b>	<b>0.751%</b>	<b>0.000%</b>		<b>0.751%</b>	<b>0.318%</b>	



## TABLE 3: TOURISM COST ADJUSTOR

### "DOMESTIC DAY TRIPS"

Source: Tourism Research Australia

	DOMESTIC DAY-TRIPS 2011-12	DOMESTIC DAY-TRIPS 2012-13	DOMESTIC DAY-TRIPS 2013-14	DOMESTIC DAY-TRIPS 2015
Break O'Day	74 000	71 333	56 333	49 667
Brighton	28 000	34 333	36 333	34 667
Burnie	187 333	201 333	216 667	250 667
Central Coast	101 000	108 000	127 000	137 000
Central Highlands	117 333	116 000	109 667	94 000
Circular Head	69 000	77 333	100 000	117 333
Clarence	135 333	135 333	119 000	141 333
Derwent Valley	130 667	132 667	129 000	137 333
Devonport	287 333	297 333	286 667	280 000
Dorset	82 333	84 667	102 000	111 667
Flinders	0	0	0	0
George Town	65 000	74 000	69 667	58 333
Glamorgan-Spring Bay	142 000	136 333	146 333	152 333
Glenorchy	103 000	98 333	98 333	97 000
Hobart	528 000	568 333	559 333	551 333
Huon Valley	273 333	276 333	261 333	248 667
Kentish	89 333	85 000	95 333	92 000
King Island	0	1 333	1 333	2 000
Kingborough	189 000	189 333	197 000	189 333
Latrobe	94 333	96 667	104 333	102 000
Launceston	944 333	948 000	975 333	986 000
Meander Valley	148 667	162 667	175 667	177 333
Northern Midlands	195 667	197 333	208 000	188 667
Sorell	173 667	184 000	203 667	176 667
Southern Midlands	73 667	83 333	87 000	96 000
Tasman	136 000	146 333	143 667	136 667
Waratah-Wynyard	57 000	59 667	55 333	60 000
West Coast	42 333	35 667	30 000	26 333
West Tamar	105 000	107 000	90 667	93 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 572 667</b>	<b>4 708 000</b>	<b>4 785 000</b>	<b>4 787 333</b>

**TABLE 4: TOURIST CAPACITY (Bed Spaces) by LGAs**

Tiger Tour Database (Real Time Database so no historical data, just a snapshot in time)

Includes 8 Categories: Backpacker/Hostels, Bed and Breakfast, Caravan/Camping, Hotel and Motel, Self Contained, Farm Stay, Residential College, Resort

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2015	2016	2014 to 2015	
	As at 25/3/2009	As at 31/3/2010	As at 18/3/2011	As at 23/3/2012	As at Mar '13	As at 9 Apr '14	as at 20-Apr-15	as at 15-Feb-16	Difference	%
Break O'Day	2 142	2136	2109	2134	2246	2248	2215	2054	- 33	- 1.47%
Brighton	43	107	95	95	89	89	85	85	- 4	- 4.49%
Burnie	889	904	904	1306	1315	1327	946	815	- 381	- 28.71%
Central Coast	1 380	1335	1311	1059	1366	1550	1552	1037	+ 2	+ 0.13%
Central Highlands	1 217	1255	1242	1213	1106	1101	1173	1045	+ 72	+ 6.54%
Circular Head	1 591	1477	1506	1539	1159	1221	1223	1268	+ 2	+ 0.16%
Clarence	1 854	2250	2242	2311	2315	2182	2184	2131	+ 2	+ 0.09%
Derwent Valley	529	465	466	494	831	844	848	791	+ 4	+ 0.47%
Devonport	2 548	2478	2451	2697	2691	2681	2672	2662	- 9	- 0.34%
Dorset	1 803	1776	1861	1824	1724	1788	1715	1596	- 73	- 4.08%
Flinders	284	284	276	276	276	292	210	172	- 82	- 28.08%
George Town	485	489	513	471	467	473	473	349	+ 0	+ 0.00%
Glamorgan-Spring Bay	3 809	3840	3981	4015	4621	4658	4629	3911	- 29	- 0.62%
Glenorchy	1 039	1068	1134	1033	1057	1057	1185	343	+ 128	+ 12.11%
Hobart	8 079	8293	8443	8481	8639	8925	8425	7979	- 500	- 5.60%
Huon Valley	1 081	1223	1234	1275	1418	1654	1674	1605	+ 20	+ 1.21%
Kentish	1 675	1965	1972	1958	1836	1847	1848	1746	+ 1	+ 0.05%
King Island	272	278	258	258	266	272	276	274	+ 4	+ 1.47%
Kingborough	1 081	1121	1118	1106	1209	1271	1315	1156	+ 44	+ 3.46%
Latrobe	1 634	1630	1641	1476	1459	1397	1387	403	- 10	- 0.72%
Launceston	5 325	5336	5585	5604	5775	5748	5019	4316	- 729	- 12.68%
Meander Valley	1196	1259	1434	1383	1397	1364	1836	1389	+ 472	+ 34.60%
Northern Midlands	842	830	938	984	1077	1077	1040	830	- 37	- 3.44%
Sorell	191	127	114	130	100	90	81	33	- 9	- 10.00%
Southern Midlands	217	220	225	225	225	211	201	162	- 10	- 4.74%
Tasman	1761	1831	1901	1864	1858	1894	1934	1752	+ 40	+ 2.11%
Waratah-Wynyard	1336	1352	1349	964	866	856	1201	1097	+ 345	+ 40.30%
West Coast	3362	3370	3348	3421	3388	3277	3213	2403	- 64	- 1.95%
West Tamar	1701	1648	1668	1668	1469	1429	1522	1442	+ 93	+ 6.51%
	49 366	50 347	51 319	51 264	52 245	52 823	52 082	44 846	- 741	- 1.40%

