



# *Local Government Spend on Tourism*

## *The Contribution of Local Government to the Australian Tourism Industry*

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Prepared for: Australian Regional Tourism Network

January 2017

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*This research was supported by*



Australian Government  
Austrade



**Destination  
NSW**



**Tourism and Events  
Queensland**



**Government  
of South Australia**

South Australian  
Tourism Commission



# FOREWORD

The process to enable this research on Local Government spend on Tourism commenced back at a 2013 Tourism Ministers' meeting. At this meeting two major Tourism Associations presented the need for more funding to be allocated to marketing without knowledge of the current spend. At that meeting the Australian Regional Tourism Network (ARTN) raised the importance of Local Government in the Tourism space.

The ARTN has long held the opinion that Local Government is a major player in both Tourism and the Visitor Economy on both the supply and demand side. From that original discussion the ARTN engaged with Austrade, and the Australian Local Government Association to bring this tide changing research into reality. Minister Robb, Minister Colbeck and ALGA's President, all realised the importance and supported this research.

The ARTN approached the State Tourism Organisations(STO) to support this research and the ARTN takes this opportunity to thank the supportive STO's.

A working group was formed in April 2016 and a research company was appointed shortly after. On appointing an organisation to conduct the research the ARTN believed it best to look beyond the standard Tourism Consultants or Tourism Research Companies that could give us an 'out of the square' perspective.

What makes this research different and interesting? Firstly it has never been compiled before and secondly the critical key performance indicator for the researchers was that all of the 561 Australian Local Councils be contacted, the only exception being the Australian Capital Territory. This resulted in giving every Local Council across our nation the opportunity to participate. The response to the survey exceeded expectations with a significant 256 Local Councils responding. This was a clear indication of the high level of interest Local Government held for the research outcomes.

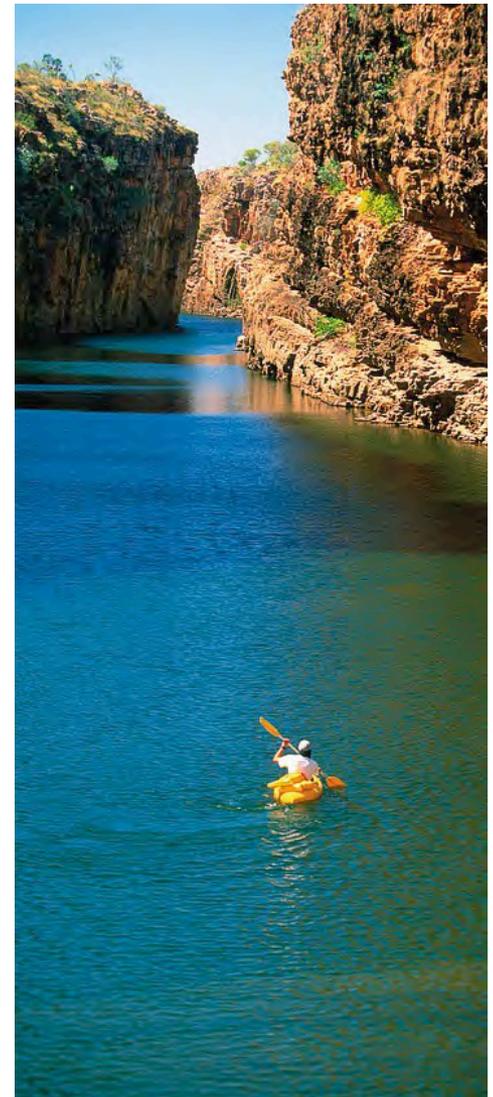
The evidence based results are pleasing and should open much debate on where Local Governments sit in the Visitor Economy space. The results of this research will be used to demonstrate the importance of Local Government when policies are formulated and enabling infrastructure discussed.

I personally wish to thank all those involved with special mention to DBM Consultants Simon Pomfret, the working group, the focus groups, all local governments who participated and the ARTN's Executive Officer Greg Binskin.

I am delighted to present this research and I look forward to working with the industry and levels of government to develop evidenced based policy and actions .



David Sheldon  
Chair - ARTN



## SUMMARY OF KEY RESULTS



In 2015/16 Local Government in Australia spent an estimated \$373M on the operation of visitor information centres, events, festivals, promotion, marketing and development of Tourism.



Two thirds (\$250M) of Local Government spending on Tourism was undertaken by Councils located in regional and remote areas.



35 cents of every dollar spent went on operating visitor information centres.



Eight in 10 Councils directly employ staff that have a Tourism role. This equated to estimated total of 1,672 full-time equivalents.



Employment costs for individuals employed by Councils in Tourism roles was estimated at \$179M in 2015/16. This equated to 48% of Local Government spending on the operation of visitor information centres, promotion, marketing and development of Tourism.



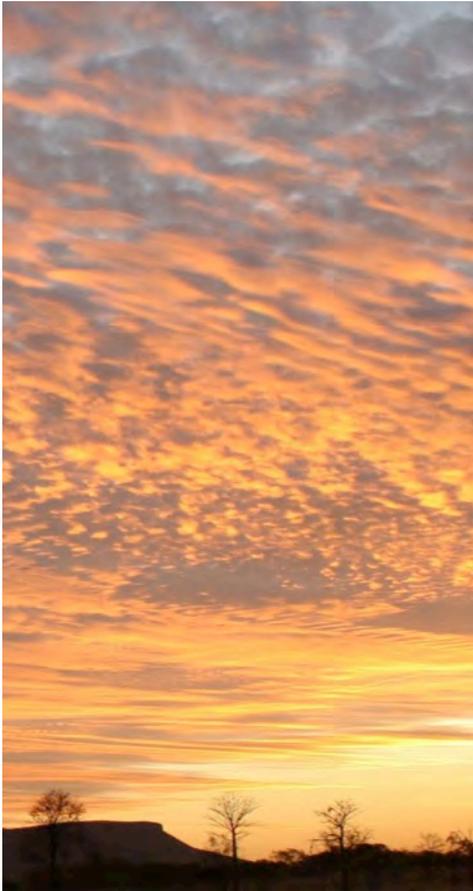
Nine in ten Councils agreed that Tourism offers future economic development opportunities for their local area.

# Background and Research Objectives



# BACKGROUND

## Local Government key player in Tourism



Local government plays a significant role in tourism across metropolitan, regional and remote areas of Australia. Councils are critical in determining the level and quality of visitor services and infrastructure, the events that take place and the public money that is invested in destinations.

They also support local experiences which attract visitors, such as museums, art galleries, events and festivals. Councils invest in infrastructure such as visitor centres, ports, airports, stadia, parks and gardens, as well as taking responsibility for roads, removal of sewerage and waste, signage and the creation of a safe environment for visitors to enjoy.

Local Councils in Australia resource tourism to varying degrees, commensurate with the importance of the industry at the regional level. Regional and rural Councils are under pressure to increase expenditure in Tourism to compensate for declining employment levels in traditional industries, such as manufacturing, mining and agriculture.

The Australian Regional Tourism Network, in partnership with Austrade, is seeking to understand the level of expenditure and direct employment of local government in Tourism.

# RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The survey focused on local government spending in operating visitor information centres, and promotion, marketing and development of Tourism



This research was specifically designed to:

- Evaluate local government's understanding of their role in Tourism by
  - Assessing attitudes towards future investment in Tourism
  - Understanding whether Tourism is an integral part of Council's strategic planning.
- Measure the level of local government spending on operating visitor information centres, events, festivals and promotion, marketing and development of Tourism.
- Measure the level of direct employment by local government in Tourism, including Tourism and Destination marketing employees and visitor information centre staff

The key to providing valid and reliable estimates of the contribution of Local government to Tourism is defining what is included or excluded from the measure. For instance investment in tourism products and community infrastructure including parks, gardens, museums, galleries, Tourist parks and airports enhances the amenity of areas for both visitors and local residents. The project team determined that Council spending on community infrastructure to be outside the scope of this study. However this is an area that could be considered for future research.

# Methodology and Response



# SURVEY METHODOLOGY

## Every Council in Australia had an opportunity to participate

### About the Survey

The survey utilised for the research was designed by DBM Consultants in consultation with Australian Regional Tourist Network, Austrade and Australian Local Government Association. The initial design was reviewed by a panel of Local Council Tourism Managers to ascertain whether the questions could be understood and answered in the context of local government. Refinements were made to the initial design and the survey was approved by the project team.

The Australian Local Government Association provided a contact list of all Councils in Australia and this was used as the survey's sample frame. An email invitation was forwarded to every Council with a link to the survey. Each invitation also included details on the relevant person in Council who should complete the survey.

The survey was largely completed online. However, a number of Councils completed paper copy versions, while telephone and face to face interviews were also undertaken by DBM researchers.

All State Local Government Associations and State/Territory Department of Local Governments and State Government Ministers responsible for Tourism were forwarded information seeking their support for the project. Various individuals within these agencies promoted the survey with Local Councils and the research project team thanks them for their assistance.



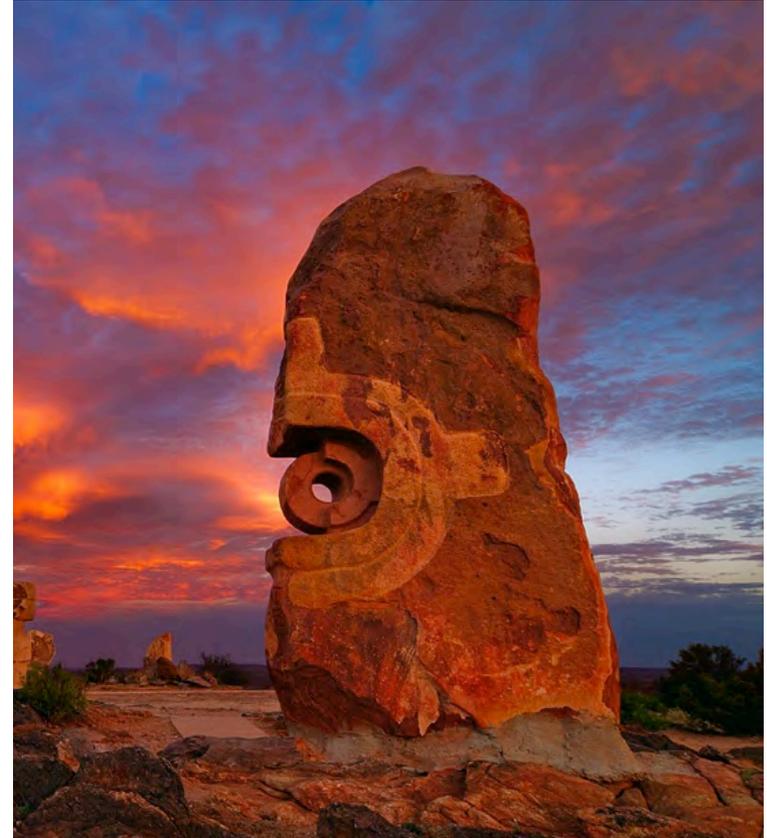
# DATA COLLECTION

## Local Government were extremely supportive of the survey

The survey was conducted over 3 months, from October to December 2016, to allow Councils adequate time to compile their responses recognising that, for many, a number of staff would need to be involved.

Over this period, a series of reminder emails and follow-up telephone calls were undertaken to encourage response. Hard copy versions of the survey were also supplied to a number of Councils that were having difficulty in completing the online survey. Telephone and face to face interviews were also undertaken to maximise response.

It was found that when the relevant individual within the Council was aware of the survey, the individual was extremely supportive of the project. This caused the collection period to be re-opened a number of times as the survey continued to generate enthusiasm as awareness increased across local government.



# SURVEY RESPONSE

## The level of response achieved exceeded expectations

The Australian Local Government Association database identified that 561 Council areas existed across all States and the Northern Territory. The Australian Capital Territory was excluded from the sample frame as the responsibilities usually handled by local government are administered by the territory government and were consequently out of the survey's scope.

Each Council was sent an invitation to participate in the survey. Overall, 256 Councils or a significant 46% had responded to the survey. The distribution of response is shown in the adjoining table.

The survey achieved a diverse coverage across all States and within metropolitan, regional and remote areas of Australia. In addition to ensure the survey would deliver robust and accurate estimates key regional Tourism and Capital City local government areas were identified and captured in the survey's response.

	<b>NSW</b>	<b>VIC</b>	<b>QLD</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>TAS</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>AUST</b>
<b>Responses</b>	70	44	38	51	35	13	5	256
<b>Actual Number*</b>	152	79	77	138	68	29	18	561
<b>Response rate</b>	46%	56%	49%	37%	51%	45%	28%	46%

\*Based on information provided by ALGA

# EXTRAPOLATING SURVEY RESULTS

## Survey response was weighted to calculate spending and employment estimates

A critical objective of the research was to provide estimates of Local government total spending and employment across all Australian States and the Northern Territory. To achieve this a weighting process was applied using the Australian Local Government Classification (ALCG). The ALCG categorises local government bodies across Australia using population, the population density and the proportion of population that is classified as urban for the Council. The classification consists of 22 categories where each Council is identified Urban, Regional, Rural or remote of particular size.

Survey weights were calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Category Weight} = \frac{\text{Actual No of Councils in State ALCG Category}}{\text{No of responding Councils in State ALCG category}}$$

Survey results in this report are based on the weighted survey data. A detailed explanation of the ALCG and the categories used to define Metropolitan, Regional and remotes areas is included in Appendix 1.

# Key Survey Findings



# TOURISM SPENDING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## Tourism Spending stands at \$373M

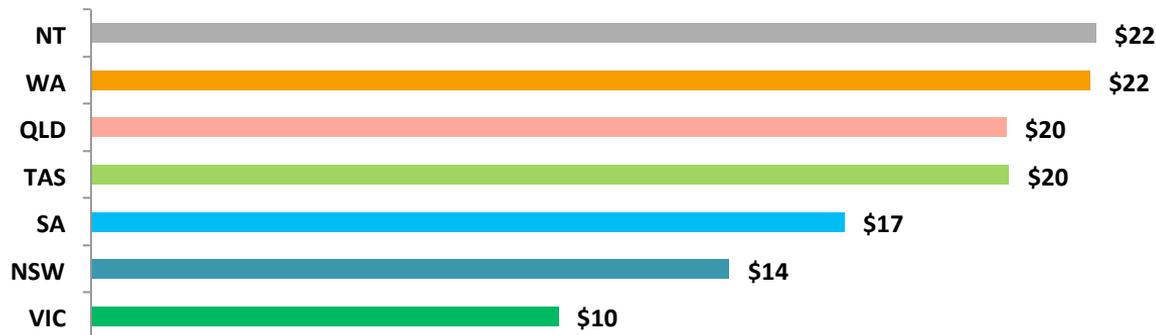
In 2015/16 local Government in Australia contributed \$373M to the operation of visitor information centres, events and festivals and the promotion, marketing and development of Tourism.

Both New South Wales (\$109M) and Queensland (\$98M) contributed significantly to the national spending.

On a per capita basis, Northern Territory and Western Australia Councils spent the highest per resident at \$22.



Spending Per Resident

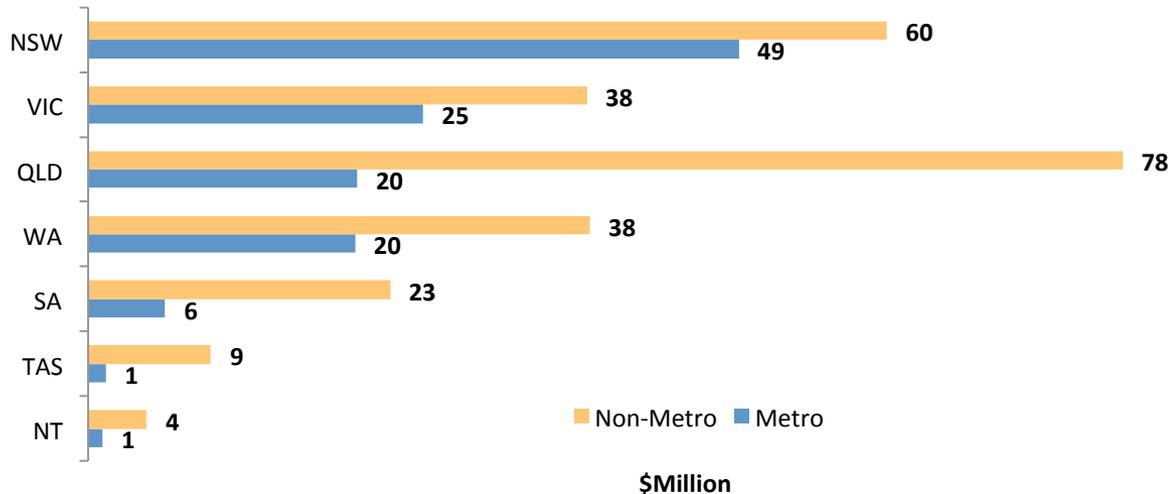
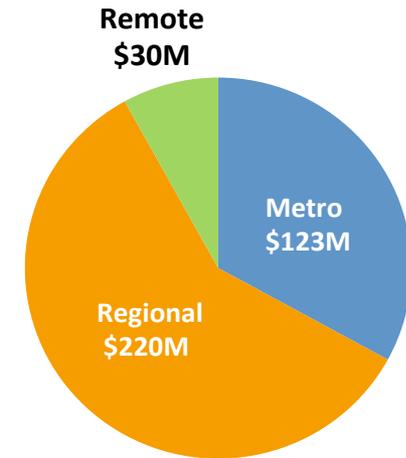


# TOURISM SPENDING BY LOCATION OF COUNCIL

## Two thirds of Local Government spending on Tourism was undertaken by Councils located in regional and remote areas

Councils located in regional Australia indicated that in 2015/16 they spent \$220M on operation of visitor information centres, events and festivals and the promotion, marketing and development of Tourism, with \$30M being spent by Councils located in Remote areas.

In NSW 55% (\$60M) of Tourism spending was undertaken by Councils located outside the Sydney metropolitan area, while 60% of spending in the State of Victoria was from Councils located in the regions. The proportion of regional spending was much higher in the smaller states/territories.



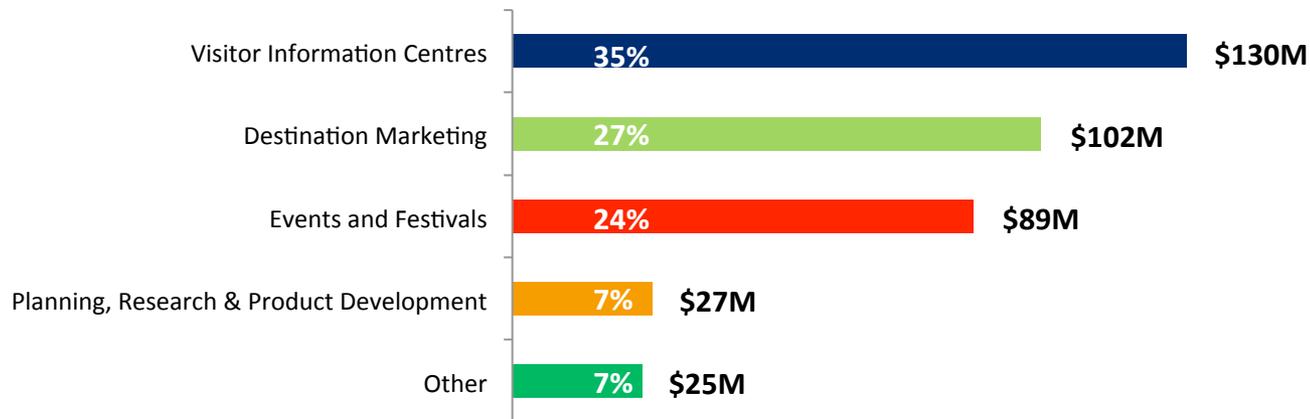
# TYPE OF TOURISM SPENDING

## 35 cents of every dollar spent went to operating visitor information centres

Local Government in Australia spent an estimated \$130M on operating visitor information centres in 2015/16.

A further \$102M was spent on destination marketing which includes marketing and promotion staff and marketing materials such as maps, brochures, websites, advertising, social media, and signage.

In 2015/16 \$89M was spent on local events and festivals.



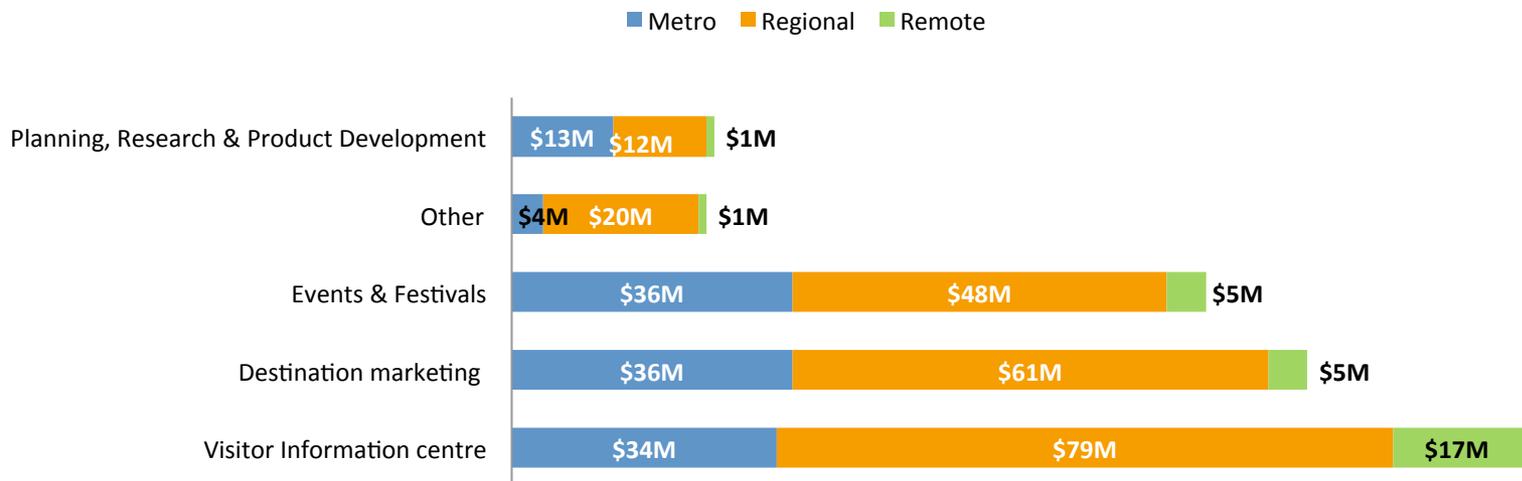
# TYPE OF TOURISM SPENDING BY LOCATION

## In Remote Council areas 60 cents of every dollar went on operating visitor information centres

In 2015/16 Local Government in Metropolitan areas of Australia indicated they spend similar amounts on operating visitor centres, destination marketing and events and festivals.

For regional Councils, 36% (\$79M) of spending was used to operate visitor information centres. A sizeable \$61M was spent on contributing to events and festivals.

Metropolitan based Councils were found to allocate the highest proportion compared to other areas of their total Tourism spend on destination management plans, tourism product development and research.

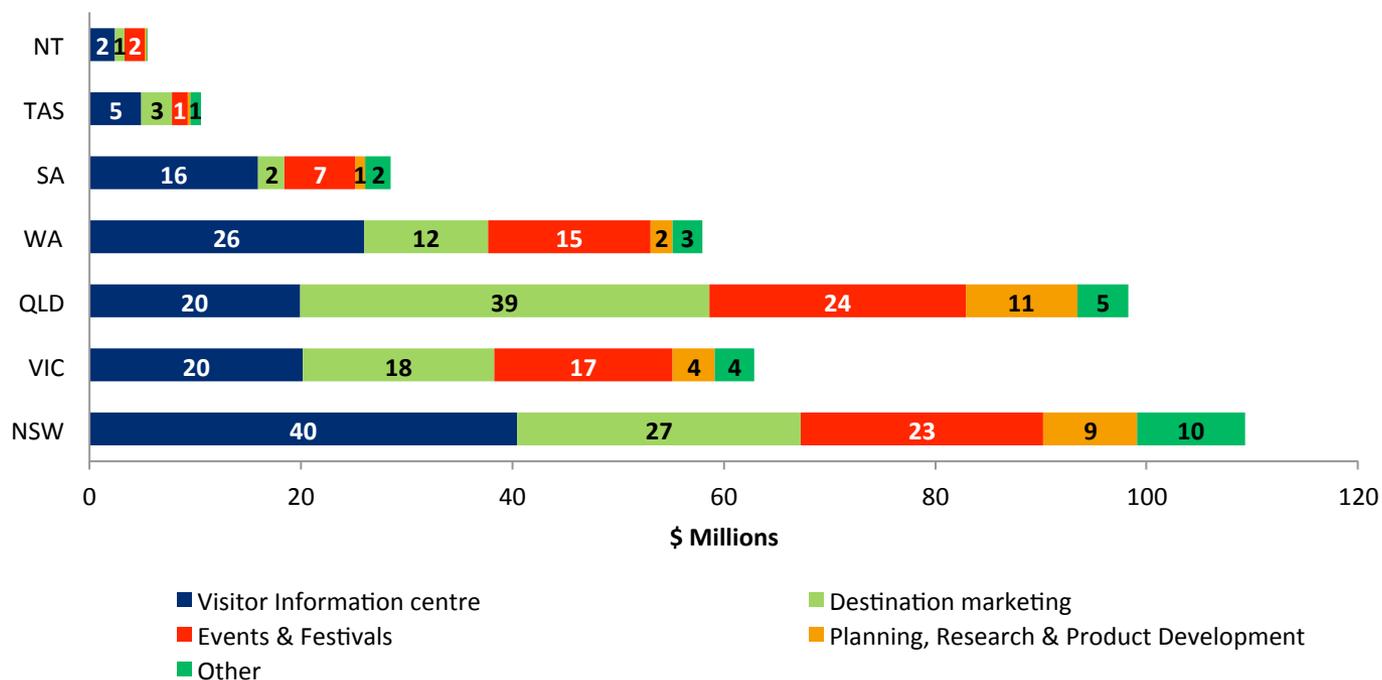


# TYPE OF TOURISM SPENDING BY STATE

## In Queensland 39 cents of every dollar spent went on destination marketing

In 2015/16 Local Government in South Australia (55%) allocated the highest proportion of their total Tourism spent on operating visitor information centres, with Queensland (20%) allocating the lowest.

With high proportion allocated to Visitor Centres, South Australia spent the lowest of all States on Destination marketing (7%). NT local Councils allocated the highest proportion of available tourism spend to Events and Festivals, compared to other States/territories.

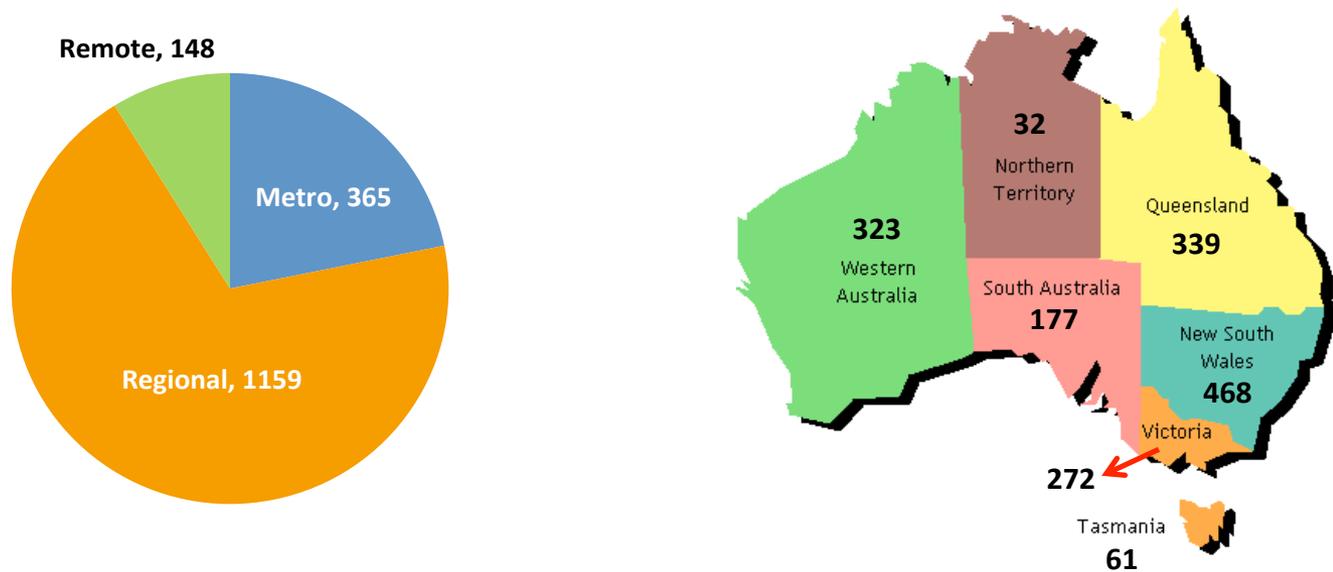


# TOURISM EMPLOYMENT BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## Eight in ten Councils in Australia directly employ staff that have a Tourism role

In 2015/16 Local Government in Australia directly employed an estimated total of 1,672 full-time equivalents that had a tourism role. New South Wales Council and Queensland accounted for almost 50% of the total Australian employment. Employment numbers were also high in Western Australia which is reflective of the large number of Councils that exist in that state.

Of the total employed, 3 out of every 4 employees were employed by regional and remote Councils.



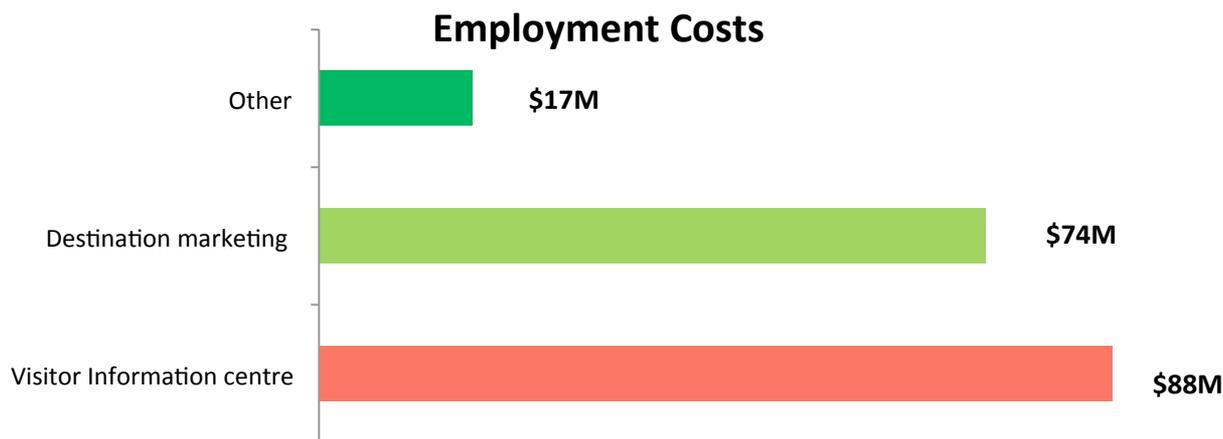
# TOURISM SPENDING ON EMPLOYMENT

## 48% of Local Government Tourist spending went on employment cost

In 2015/16 the employment costs for individuals employed by Councils in Tourism roles was estimated at \$179M.

68% of the operating expenses for Visitor Information centres was employment related. The employment expenses related to Destination marketing was marginally higher at 73%.

Both Metropolitan (47%) and regional (50%) based councils' employment costs were a similar proportion of their total Tourism spend. However, Remote Councils' employment costs were lower at 38% of their total Tourism spend.

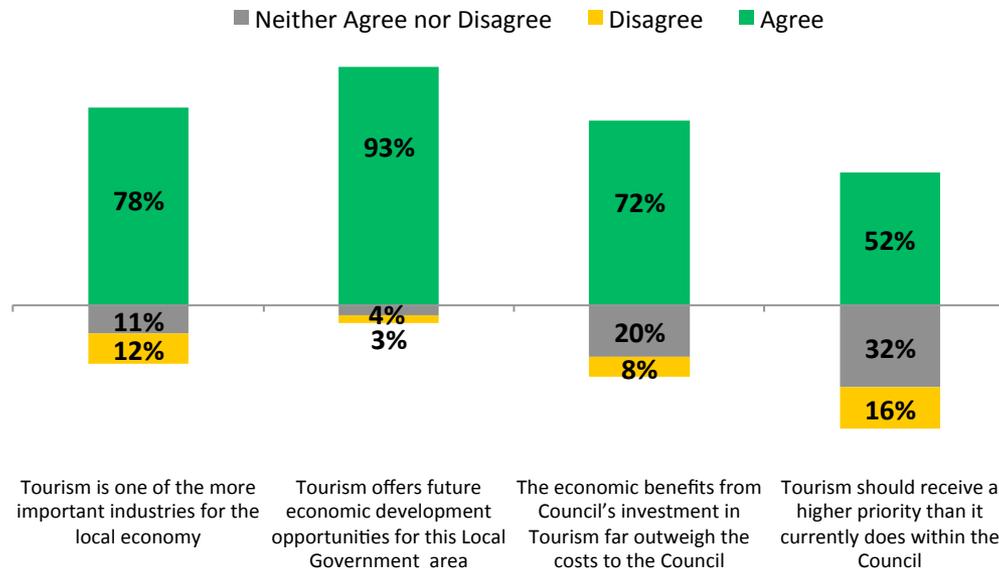


# LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERCEPTIONS OF TOURISM

## Perception is strongest around the Tourism industry offering future economic development opportunities

Nine in ten Councils agreed that Tourism offers future economic development opportunities for their local area. Tourism was also rated as one of the more important industries of the local economy by 78% of Councils, while 72% of councils believed the economic benefits of Council’s investment in Tourism far outweigh the costs. .

Perception was found to be weakest on the statement “tourism should receive a higher priority within the council”, with a lower 52% agreeing to the statement.

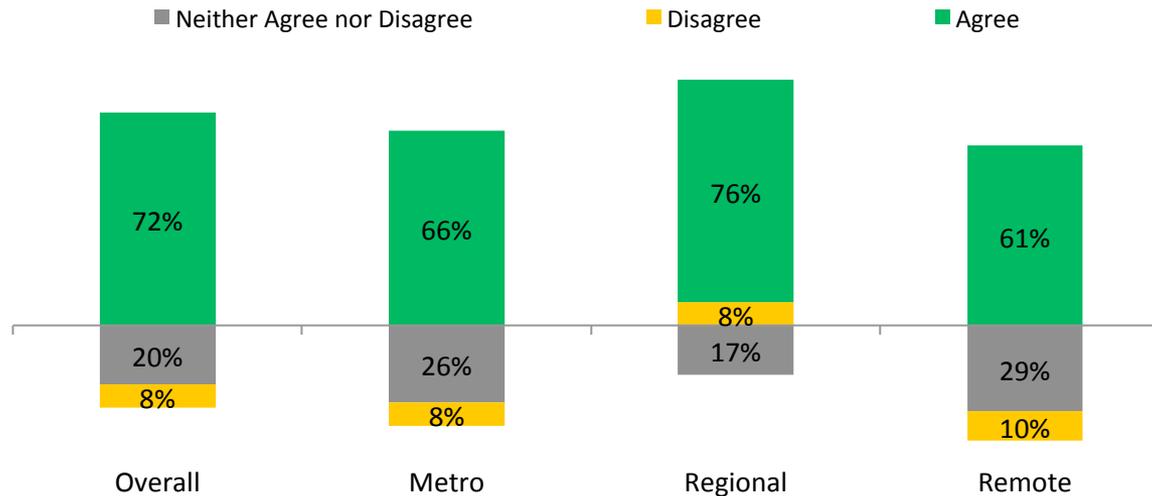


# LOCATION PERCEPTIONS OF TOURISM

## Perception is strongest for Regional Councils towards the benefits/costs of Tourism

Councils located in regional Australia reported the most positive view to the statement that the economic benefits of investment in Tourism far outweigh the costs, compared to metropolitan and rural Councils.

**Economic benefits from Council's investment in Tourism far outweigh the costs to the Council**

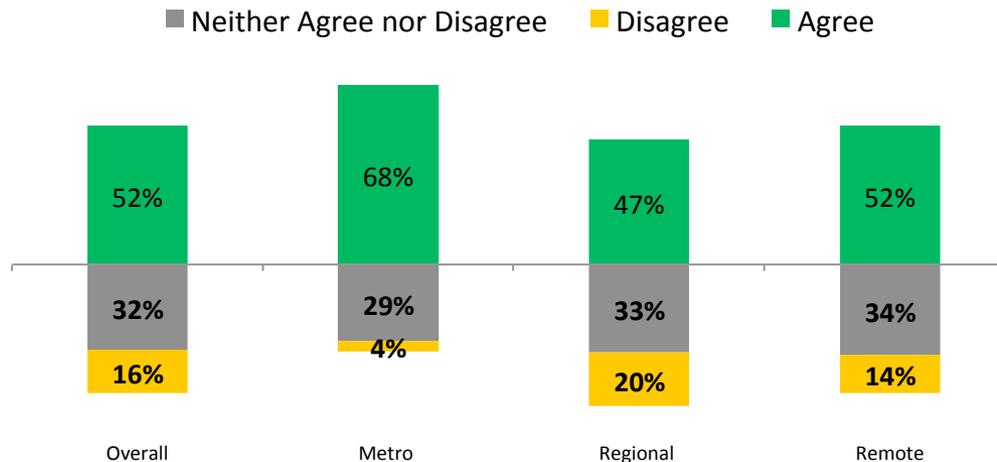


# LOCATION PERCEPTIONS OF TOURISM

## Metropolitan Councils strongest on Tourism receiving a higher priority.

Metropolitan Councils had the strongest view that Tourism should receive a higher priority than it currently does within Council, compared to its regional or remote counterparts.

**Tourism should receive a higher priority than it currently does within the Council**



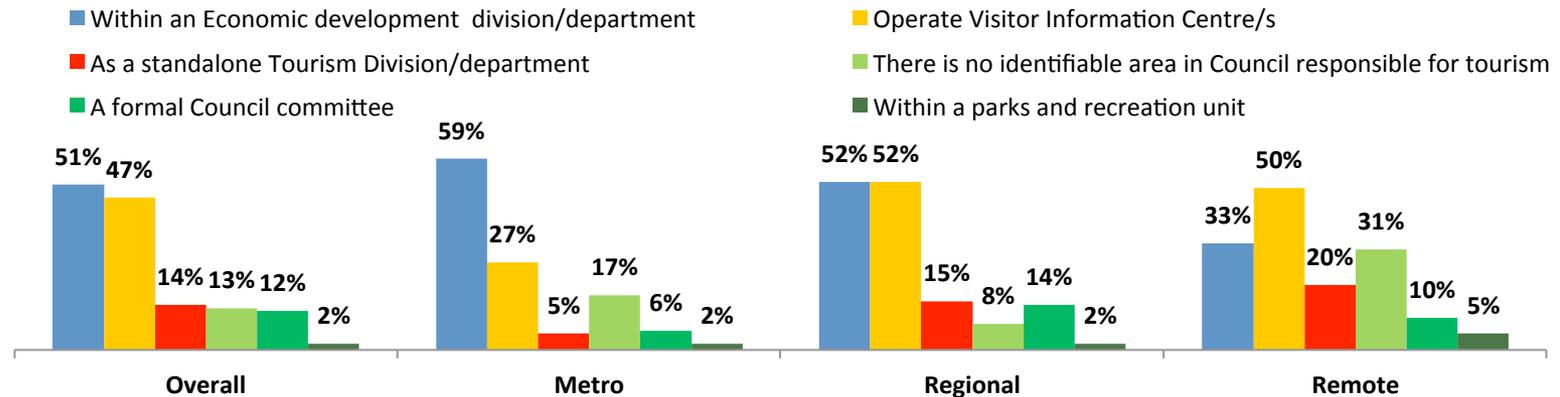
# TOURISM'S FIT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

## Tourism either sits within an economic development division or as a stand alone Tourism division

47% of Councils indicated they operated a visitor information centre, with the lowest incidence reported by metropolitan Councils at 27%.

In terms of organisation structure, 51% of Councils indicated Tourism fit within an economic development division or department. This structure was more common amongst metropolitan Councils.

One in ten Councils indicated that there was no identifiable area in Council responsible for Tourism. This increased to 3 in 10 for Councils in remote areas.



# LOCAL GOVERNMENT TOURISM PLANNING

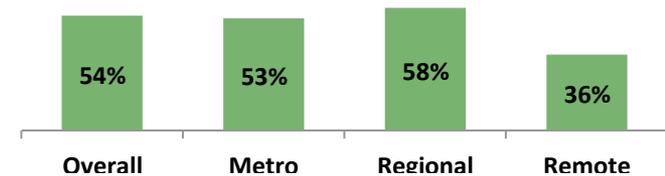
## Councils support the strategic value of tourism

The importance of tourism to a Council can be partly gleaned by whether the sector is noted in any written Council plans and policy.

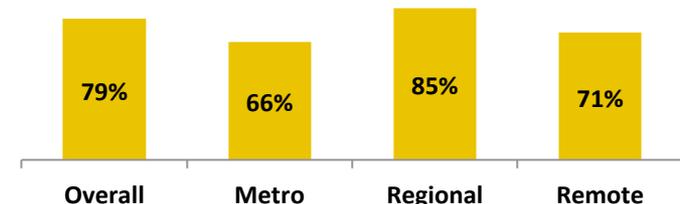
The inclusion of Tourism in long-term corporate plans supports the high strategic value local government place on Tourism. Around 8 in 10 Councils indicated that Tourism actions and outcomes are identified in Councils' current long-term strategic planning.

The importance of tourism to regional Australia is noted with 6 out of 10 regional Councils having prepared a standalone Tourism plan or strategy.

COUNCILS WITH STANDALONE TOURISM PLAN, POLICY OR STRATEGY



TOURISM ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES ARE IDENTIFIED IN COUNCIL'S CURRENT LONG TERM CORPORATE STRATEGIC PLAN



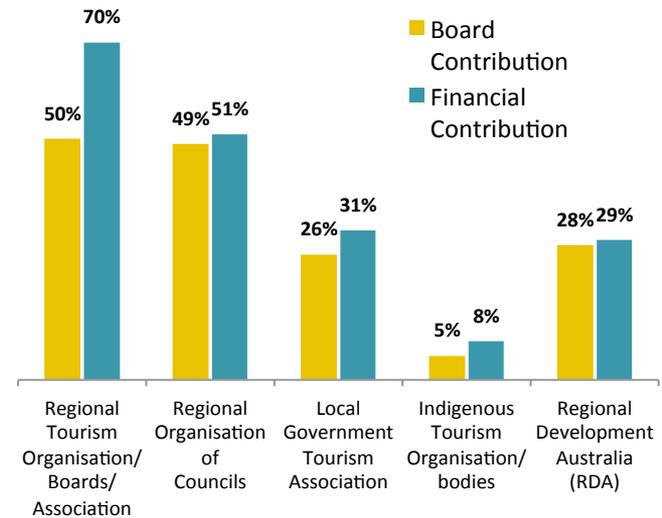
# SUPPORT FOR EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS

## Strong commitment shown by Council to external organisations

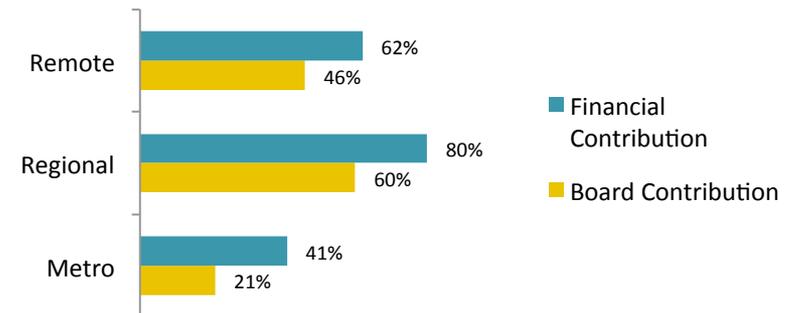
The contribution (financial or otherwise) of Councils to various tourism and economic development organisations indicates the commitment of Local Government's support for tourism, beyond the strategic level.

Seven out of ten Councils stated they contribute financially to Regional Tourism Organisations (RTO), with one in two councils providing a delegate for the RTO board.

Some variation in support for RTOs was identified across location with Councils in regional areas having a higher commitment.



### CONTRIBUTION TO REGIONAL TOURISM ORGANISATION

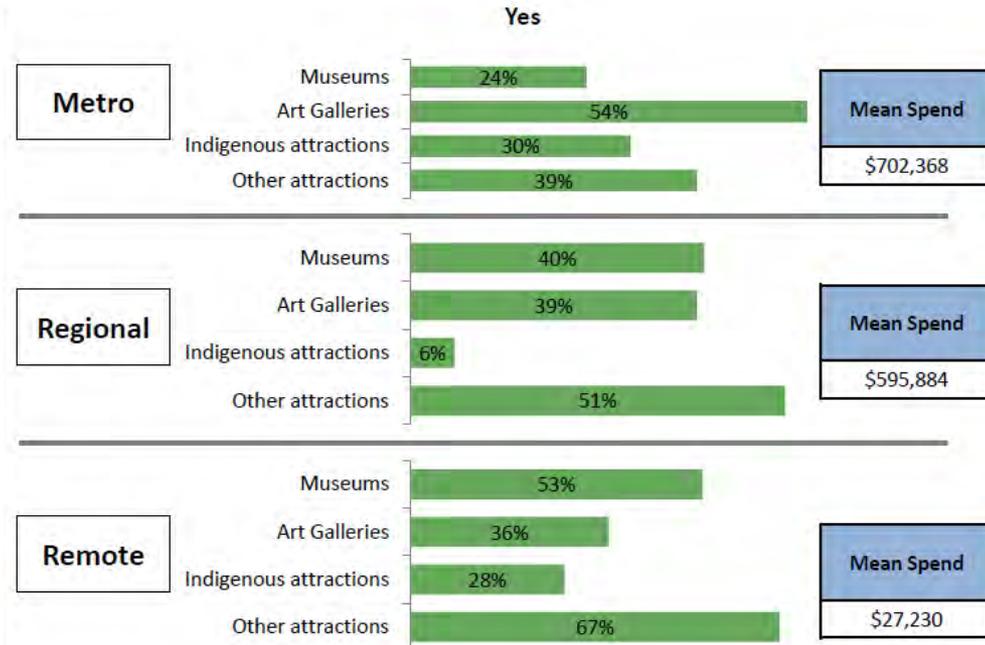
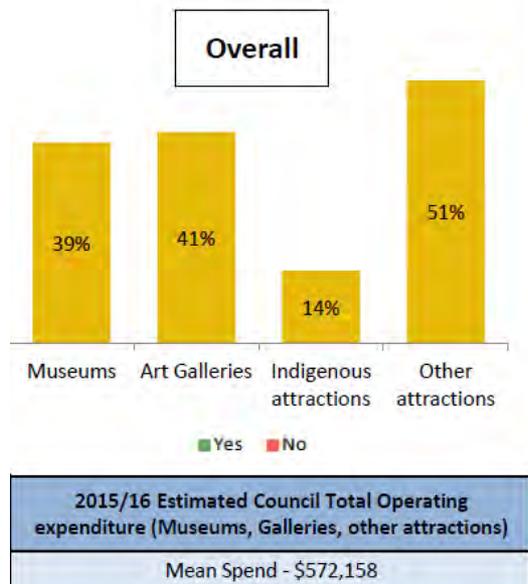


# SUPPORT BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

## Local Councils have a significant role in providing products for Visitors

Apart from direct spending on promotion, marketing and development of Tourism, a large number of Councils operate museums, art galleries and other attraction such as interpretative centres, light houses, and natural features to provide an experience for visitors to their area.

On average Councils located in Metropolitan areas tend to spend the most on these facilities.



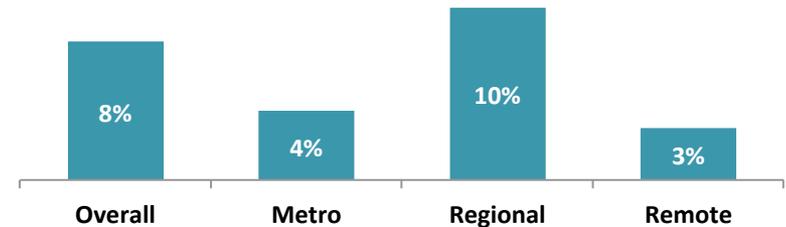
# LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING FOR TOURISM

## As yet, no traction for introduction of business levy to fund Tourism

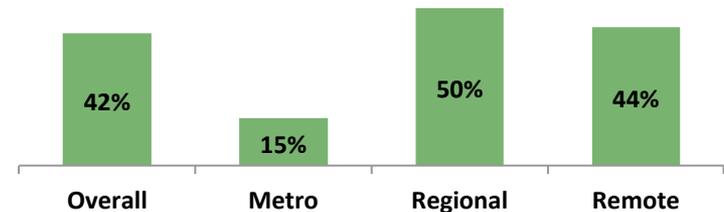
Only one in ten Councils indicated they had a business levy of which funds were used for Tourism-related initiatives. This indicates that for the majority of Councils across Australia Tourism spending is largely financed by residential and business rates. This is not with outstanding income received through grants and surplus from the operation of tourism commercial entities such as attractions, visitor centres and tourism parks.

The operation of Tourism parks as commercial entities is a common role for local government. One in two regional Councils stated they operate Tourism Parks for accommodating visitors' purposes.

**BUSINESS LEVY – FUNDS USED FOR TOURISM-RELATED INITIATIVES**



**COUNCILS OPERATING TOURISM PARKS FOR ACCOMMODATION PURPOSES**



# LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR TOURISM

## Grants are a small part of Local Government spending on Tourism

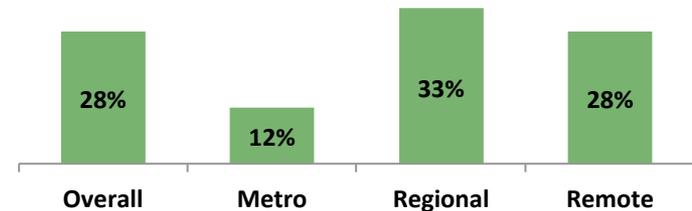
Only one in three Councils indicated they received a government grant or financial assistance for tourism related initiatives in 2015/16.

70 cents of every dollar provided in grants was sourced from State Governments.

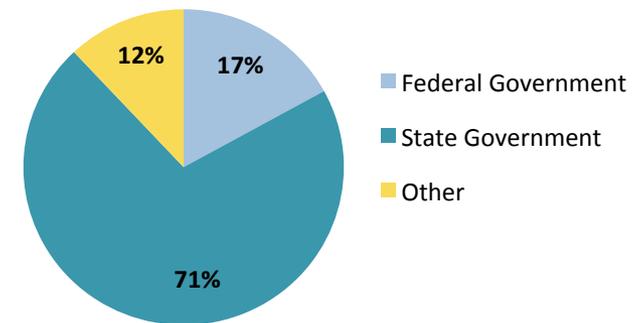
Some examples of the purposes of grants include, aboriginal & environmental interpretive centres, cultural hubs, town centre revitalisations, scenic walks, signage, walking trails, festivals and regional airport up-grade.

A full list of grant projects provided by participating Councils are included in the appendices.

RECEIVED GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR TOURISM 2015/16



FUNDING SOURCE



# APPENDIX 1

## Participating Councils were allocated to a ACLG category for weighting

An objective of the research was to provide estimates of Local government total spending and employment across all Australian States and the Northern Territory. To achieve this a weighting process was applied using the Australian Classification Local Government (ACLG) - (refer to adjoining table).

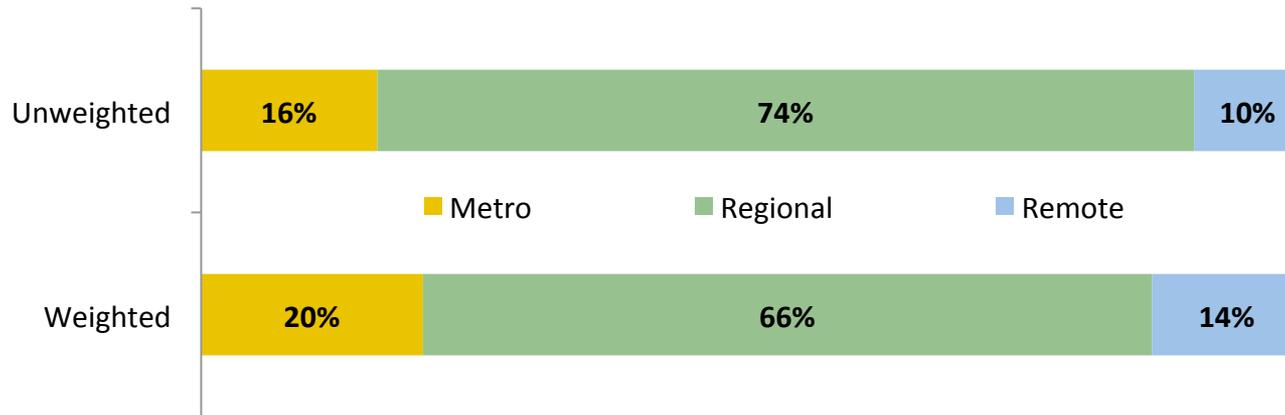
For reporting purposes the ACLG categories were combined into three distinct areas. These were:

1. Metropolitan defined as Capital Cities (CC), Metropolitan Developed (D) and Medium to Very Large Fringe. (UFM,UFL, UFV)
2. Regional defined as Regional Towns/city (R), Agriculture (A) and Small Fringe (UFS)
3. Remote defined as Remote.

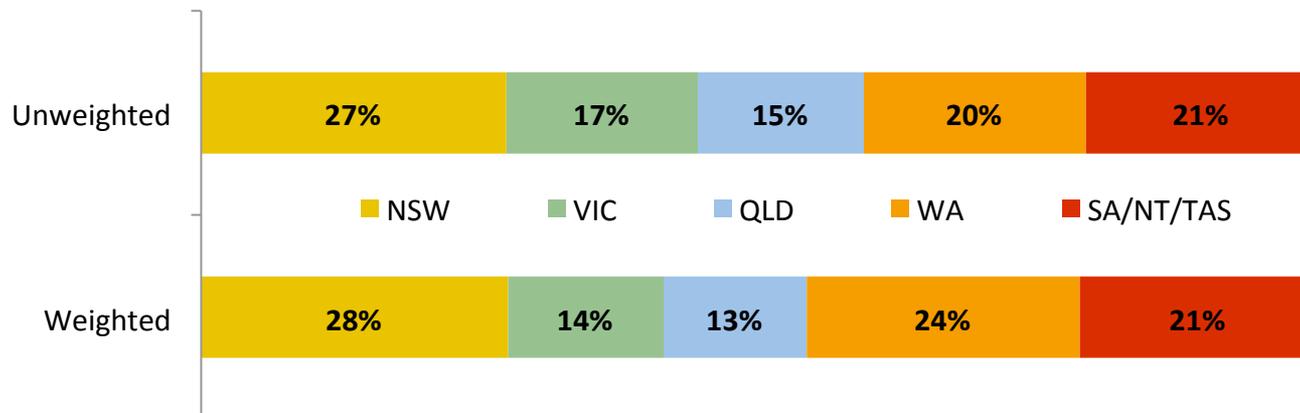
Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Identifiers	Category
<b>URBAN (U)</b>				
Population more than 20 000	CAPITAL CITY (CC)	Not applicable		UCC
OR	METROPOLITAN DEVELOPED (D)	SMALL	up to 30 000	UDS
If population less than 20 000,	Part of an urban centre of more than 1 000 000 or population density more than 600 per square kilometre	MEDIUM	30 001–70 000	UDM
EITHER		LARGE (L)	70 001–120 000	UDL
Population density more than 30 persons per square kilometre		VERY LARGE (V)	more than 120 000	UDV
OR	REGIONAL TOWNS/CITY (R)	SMALL	up to 30 000	URS
90 per cent or more of the local governing body population is urban	Part of an urban centre with population less than 1 000 000 and predominantly urban in nature	MEDIUM	30 001–70 000	URM
		LARGE (L)	70 001–120 000	URL
		VERY LARGE (V)	more than 120 000	URV
	FRINGE (F)	SMALL	up to 30 000	UFS
	A developing LGA on the margin of a developed or regional urban centre	MEDIUM	30 001–70 000	UFM
		LARGE (L)	70 001–120 000	UFL
		VERY LARGE (V)	more than 120 000	UFV
<b>RURAL (R)</b>				
A local governing body with population less than 20,000	SIGNIFICANT GROWTH (SG)	Not applicable		RSG
AND	Average annual population growth more than three per cent, population more than 5000 and not remote			
Population density less than 30 persons per square kilometre	AGRICULTURAL (A)	SMALL	up to 2000	RAS
AND		MEDIUM	2001–5000	RAM
Less than 90 per cent of local governing body population is urban		LARGE (L)	5001–10 000	RAL
		VERY LARGE (V)	10 001–20 000	RAV
	REMOTE	EXTRA SMALL (X)	up to 400	RTX
		SMALL	401–1000	RTS
		MEDIUM	1001–3000	RTM
		LARGE (L)	3001–20 000	RTL

# PROFILE OF COUNCIL SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

## BY AREA



## BY STATE



# APPENDIX 2

## Where does Tourism fit into the organisational structure of your Council? Other responses

Council Owned Enterprise	Sits within Community Development department	Natural Areas	With a communication area	Business Development	Financially support local RTO	Within City Strategy Department
within Community Development	Marketing Department	Contractor	Community and Cultural Development Unit	Services provided by independent organisation	GM Office/ Cultural Services. formal unit being established	Tourism, economic Development, Events Arts and Culture
Funding provided to external tourism body	Manage and facilitate local events	Community Engagement	Development & Economic Development	Communications, Events and Tourism	Development Services Department	Part of corporate and community services
Within the Corporate Services Directorate	Regional Development office	Also Marketing and Communications	within Community Service	Fall under Strategic Planning & Environmental Services Department	One officer	Tumut shares Tourist Information Centre with NPAWS
Organisation and Community Development Services	Placemaking	Also on a number of external committees	Arts & Events department	CEO	CEO	Under Director of Corporate Services
With in the Community Development Department	Managed by Deputy Manager	Under the GM	As part of Community Services	Contracted body	Community Services	Communications and Tourism team
Organisational Development	New regional board to be formed	Place Management team	Cultural Service Unit	Marketing & PR dept.	Within the Community Services sector of council	Marketing
Community Services	Tourism / Economic Development Officer works with formal Committee	BTRC is a new Council and tourism is being prioritised in planning.	Sits external to Council. Council provide funds to external operator	A community and Council based committee predominately for cruise ships	Close working relationships with regional tourism organisation, SATC, SATIC	Plus a Destination Marketing Organisation which Councils financially supports
As part of Administration & Community Services, with direct input by the Manager	Fund a Tourism association through MOU to provide visitor services and promotion.	within council corporate planning along with the one economic development officer	Destination Development Manager works on a DMP additionally but separate from the VIC team	Operate Visitor Information Outlet. There is vision for tourism to become a bigger part of Council.	Tourism is a separate Incorporated business highly funded by council but not owned by council.	Within Eco Dev, and we also outsource marketing to a local marketing board, and some industry Dev to a local business board.
Within Community Wellbeing department which also includes economic development and tourism; and a management agreement with a community organisation for facilities, VIC and museum				We outsource our Tourism and Economic Development activity to our Regional Tourism Organisation, which also manages our Visitor Information Centre		

# APPENDIX 3

## The Questionnaire

The Australian Regional Tourism Network, in partnership with Austrade is undertaking this survey to gain a better understanding of Local Government's involvement and contribution to Tourism. **The survey is supported by the Australian Local Government Association.**

Your Tourism/Economic Development Manager should complete the survey.

This is a market research survey and all information collected will be used for research purposes only.

DBM Consultants is bound by Commonwealth Privacy legislation and our own industry code of Professional behaviour ensures the responses you provide remain confidential and will not be used in any way that will identify you or your organisation, unless you provide explicit approval for us to do so.

Q1. Please indicate your Local Government Area \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. We are interested in how your Council perceives tourism. Please indicate to what extent your Council would agree with the following statements.

	RANDOMISE	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	[DNR] Don't know
1	Tourism is one of the more important industries for the local economy	1	2	3	4	5	99
2	Tourism offers future economic development opportunities for this Local Government area	1	2	3	4	5	99
3	The economic benefits from Council's investment in Tourism far outweigh the costs to the Council.	1	2	3	4	5	99
4	Tourism should receive a higher priority than it currently does within the Council	1	2	3	4	5	99

Q3. Where does Tourism fit into the organisational structure of your Council?

Q4. Does your Council have a standalone tourism plan, policy or strategy? Are actions and outcomes for Tourism identified in Council's current long-term Corporate Strategic Plan?

Q5. Are actions and outcomes for Tourism identified in Council's current long-term Corporate Strategic Plan?

Q6. Which of the following does your Council contribute to in a Tourism capacity? (Please tick all that apply)

	Board Contribution	Financial Contribution
Regional Tourism Organisation/Boards/Association	Yes - 1 No - 2	Yes - 1 No - 2
Regional Organisation of Councils	Yes - 1 No - 2	Yes - 1 No - 2
Local Government Tourism Association	Yes - 1 No - 2	Yes - 1 No - 2
Indigenous Tourism Organisation/bodies	Yes - 1 No - 2	Yes - 1 No - 2
Regional Development Australia (RDA)	Yes - 1 No - 2	Yes - 1 No - 2

- Q7 How many Full time Equivalents (FTEs) does your council employ that have a tourism role?
- Q8 Does your Council have a business levy, where the funds collected are used for Tourism related initiatives?
- Q9 Please identify as accurately as possible Council's expenditure in relation to Tourism for 2015/16. EXPENDITURES RELATE TO ACTUAL DOLLARS AND NOT IN KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Expenditure Type	Council Funds
<b>Visitor Information Centres (VIC)</b>	
Visitor Information Centre staff costs (wages, salaries, superannuation)	\$
All other VIC administration expenses (e.g. admin, buildings, utilities, telecommunication, sundries)	\$
<b>Destination Marketing &amp; Development</b>	
Marketing and promotion staff costs (wages, salaries, superannuation) which are not included in A.	\$
Marketing costs including (e.g. maps, brochures, advertising, websites, social media, signage, PR services)	\$
Contributions to events and festivals	\$
Destination Management Plans and/or Strategic Plans	\$
Tourism Product development & Research	\$
<b>Other Items</b>	
Other Tourism related Staff costs (wages, salaries, superannuation) which are not included in A or C	\$
Other non-capital expenses (specify)	\$

- Q10 Does your Council operate any of the following?

a. Museums	1. Yes	2. No
b. Art Galleries	1. Yes	2. No
c. Indigenous attractions	1. Yes	2. No
d. Other attractions (eg interpretative centres, light house, natural features)	1. Yes	2. No

- Q11 For 2015/16 please estimate Council's total operating expenditure for museums, galleries and other types of attractions? **(PLEASE ROUND TO NEAREST DOLLAR)**
- Q12 Did your Council in the financial year 2015/16 receive any government grants or financial assistance for tourism related initiatives?
- Q13 Can you please indicate what the grant(s) were allocated for, funding source and their approximate value? **(PLEASE ROUND TO NEAREST DOLLAR)**
- Q14 Does your Council operate Tourism Parks for accommodation purposes? (E.g. Caravan, cabin and camping accommodation)



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