Busselton Performing Arts and Convention Centre ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

FIONA FITZGERALD 21ST FEBRUARY 2022 RDA-South West

Economic Impact Analysis

Busselton Performing Arts and Convention Centre

Report includes:

Economic Impact Construction Phase of Project

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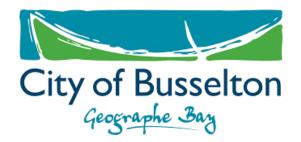
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REMPLAN provides valuable insights into the performance of key sectors in your region's economy. Underpinned by the latest data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), REMPLAN Economy delivers estimates of employment, output, wages & salaries, imports, exports and gross regional product for 114 industries



On behalf of

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Project total impact summary

The Busselton Performing Arts and Convention Centre project represents:





Construction Impact Scenario

Impact Report for The Capes

Incorporating the local government areas of Busselton and Augusta - Margaret River.

Impact Scenario

Industry Sector	Direct Change Output (\$M)
Non-Residential Building Construction	\$38

Impact Summary

Impact Summary	Direct Effect	Supply- Chain Effect	Consumption Effect	Total Effect	Type 1 Multiplier	Type 2 Multiplier
Output (\$M)	\$38.000	\$30.415	\$8.107	\$76.522	1.800	2.014
Employment (Jobs)	45	68	25	138	2.511	3.067
Wages and Salaries (\$M)	\$4.247	\$6.221	\$1.793	\$12.261	2.465	2.887
Value-added (\$M)	\$8.394	\$11.062	\$4.641	\$24.097	2.318	2.871

Under this scenario Gross Regional Product is estimated to increase by \$24.097 million. Contributing to this is a direct increase in output of \$38.000 million, 45 additional jobs, \$4.247 million more in wages and salaries and a boost in value-added of \$8.394 million.

From this direct expansion in the economy, flow-on supply-chain effects in terms of local purchases of goods and services are anticipated, and it is estimated that these indirect impacts would result in a further increase to output valued at \$30.415 million, 68 more jobs, \$6.221 million more paid in wages and salaries, and a gain of \$11.062 million in terms of value-added.

These supply-chain effects represent the following Type 1 economic multipliers:

Impact	Type 1 Multipliers		
Output	1.800		
Employment	2.511		
Wages and Salaries	2.465		
Value-added	2.318		

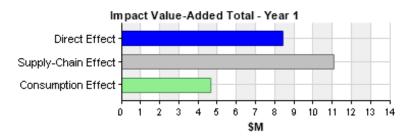
The increase in direct and indirect output and the corresponding change in jobs in the economy are expected to result in an increase in the wages and salaries paid to employees. A proportion of these wages and salaries are typically spent on consumption and a proportion of this expenditure is captured in the local economy. The consumption effects under the scenario are expected to further boost output by \$8.107 million, employment by 25 jobs, wages and salaries by \$1.793 million, and value-added by \$4.641 million.

Under this scenario, total output is expected to rise by \$76.522 million. Corresponding to this are anticipated increases in employment of 138 jobs, \$12.261 million wages and salaries, and \$24.097 million in terms of value-added.

The total changes to economic activity represent the following Type 2 economic multipliers:

Impact	Type 2 Multipliers			
Output	2.014			
Employment	3.067			
Wages and Salaries	2.887			
Value-added	2.871			

Impact on Output



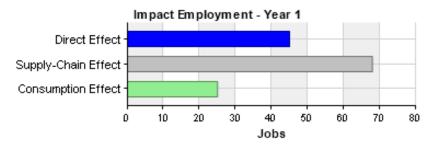
	Direct Effect	Supply- Chain Effect	Consumption Effect	Total Effect	Type 1 Multiplier	Type 2 Multiplier
Year 1	\$8.394	\$11.062	\$4.641	\$24.097	2.318	2.871

From a direct increase in output of \$38.000 million the corresponding increase in direct valueadded is estimated at \$8.394 million. From this direct expansion in the economy, flow-on supply-chain effects in terms of local purchases of goods and services are anticipated, and it is estimated that these indirect impacts would result in a further increase to value-added of \$11.062 million. This represents a Type 1 Value-added multiplier of 2.318.

The increase in direct and indirect output and the corresponding boost to jobs in the economy are expected to result in an increase in the wages and salaries paid to employees. A proportion of these wages and salaries are typically spent on consumption and a proportion of this expenditure is captured in the local economy. The consumption effects under this scenario are expected to further boost value-added by \$4.641 million.

Total value-added, including all direct, supply-chain and consumption effects is estimated to increase by up to \$24.097 million. This represents a Type 2 Value-added multiplier of 2.871.

Impact on Employment

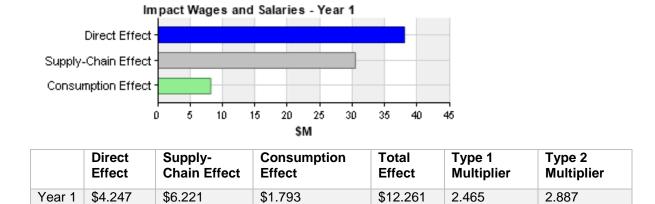


	Direct	Supply-	Consumption	Total	Type 1	Type 2
	Effect	Chain Effect	Effect	Effect	Multiplier	Multiplier
Year 1	45	68	25	138	2.511	3.067

From a direct increase in output of \$38.000 million the corresponding creation of direct jobs is estimated at 45 jobs. From this direct expansion in the economy, flow-on supply-chain effects in terms of local purchases of goods and services are anticipated, and it is estimated that these indirect impacts would result in the gain of a further 68 jobs. This represents a Type 1 Employment multiplier of 2.511.

The increase in direct and indirect output and the corresponding creation of jobs in the economy are expected to result in an increase in the wages and salaries paid to employees. A proportion of these wages and salaries are typically spent on consumption and a proportion of this expenditure is captured in the local economy. The consumption effects under this scenario are estimated to further boost employment by 25 jobs.

Total employment, including all direct, supply-chain and consumption effects is estimated to increase by up to 138 jobs. This represents a Type 2 Employment multiplier of 3.067.



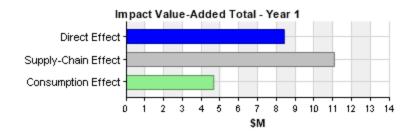
Impact on Wages and Salaries

From a direct increase in output of \$38.000 million it is estimated that direct wages and salaries would increase by \$4.247 million. From this direct impact on the economy, flow-on supplychain effects in terms of local purchases of goods and services are anticipated, and it is estimated that these indirect impacts would result in the net increase in wages and salaries of \$6.221 million paid to workers. This represents a Type 1 Wages and Salaries multiplier of 2.465.

The net increase in direct and indirect output and the corresponding jobs in the economy are expected to correspond to an increase in the wages and salaries paid to employees. A proportion of these wages and salaries are typically spent on consumption and a proportion of this expenditure is captured in the local economy. The consumption effects under this scenario are expected to result in an overall increase in wages and salaries by \$1.793 million.

Total wages and salaries, including all direct, supply-chain and consumption effects is estimated to increase by up to \$12.261 million. This represents a Type 2 Wages and Salaries multiplier of 2.887.

Impact on Value-Added



		Direct Effect	Supply- Chain Effect	Consumption Effect	Total Effect	Type 1 Multiplier	Type 2 Multiplier
Y	'ear 1	\$8.394	\$11.062	\$4.641	\$24.097	2.318	2.871

From a direct increase in output of \$38.000 million the corresponding increase in direct valueadded is estimated at \$8.394 million. From this direct expansion in the economy, flow-on supply-chain effects in terms of local purchases of goods and services are anticipated, and it is estimated that these indirect impacts would result in a further increase to value-added of \$11.062 million. This represents a Type 1 Value-added multiplier of 2.318.

The increase in direct and indirect output and the corresponding boost to jobs in the economy are expected to result in an increase in the wages and salaries paid to employees. A proportion of these wages and salaries are typically spent on consumption and a proportion of this expenditure is captured in the local economy. The consumption effects under this scenario are expected to further boost value-added by \$4.641 million.

Total value-added, including all direct, supply-chain and consumption effects is estimated to increase by up to \$24.097 million. This represents a Type 2 Value-added multiplier of 2.871.

Disclaimer

All figures, data and commentary presented in this software are based on data sourced from the Australia Bureau of Statistics (ABS), most of which relates to the 2016, 2011, 2006 and 2001 Censuses.

Using ABS datasets and an input / output methodology industrial economic data estimates for defined geographic regions are generated.

The software also incorporates a region-specific economic impact modelling feature that was first developed at La Trobe University, with continued development from December 2006 by REMPLAN. This feature generates estimates of indirect or flow-on impacts from a direct change to an economy.

This software is provided in good faith with every effort made to provide accurate data and apply comprehensive knowledge. However, REMPLAN does not guarantee the accuracy of data nor the conclusions drawn from this information. A decision to pursue any action in any way related to the figures, data and commentary presented in this software is wholly the responsibility of the party concerned. REMPLAN advises any party to conduct detailed feasibility studies and seek professional advice before proceeding with any such action and accept no responsibility for the consequences of pursuing any such action.

