Final Report

AMPC
AUSTRALIAN MEAT PROCESSOR CORPORATION

Red Meat Processing Socio-Economic Impact Study

An evaluation of the socio-economic benefit of the red meat processing industry in Australia 2024

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1.0 Abstract

This report contains the results of the economic impact analysis for the 2023-24 financial year at the national, state and local government area (LGA) levels. The economic impact analysis draws on information provided by red meat processors, including survey results, to form a complete picture of the sector's impact on the Australian economy. The economic impacts are split into the direct impact of the *red meat processing* industry, and the wider economic impact, taking into account input requirements from other industries and induced household consumption.

In 2023-24, the national total economic impact of the *red meat processing* industry, including direct and flow on effects includes:

- Sales of $78,394 million across all industries (1.71 per cent of total Australian output);
- Value Added of $29,629 million across all industries (1.21 per cent of Australian GDP);
- The industry directly employed 39,561 full time equivalent (FTE) persons and supported a further 149,925 jobs across supporting industries. Total employment impact across all industries is 189,487 FTE jobs (1.16 per cent of total Australian industry employment);
- Total household income of $17,804 million from employed persons across all industries (1.30 per cent of total Australian household income).

The *red meat processing* industry has a relative high flow on effect to other parts of the economy, when compared to other industries. This highlights the *red meat processing* industry's importance for the wider economy.

2.0 Executive Summary

This study provides an overview of the socio-economic impacts of the *red meat processing* industry on the Australian economy in 2023-24. The direct and indirect economic impacts from the *red meat processing* industry were modelled at the state and national level. In this 2024 update, the economic impact at the local government area (LGA) has been modelled for the first time.

This project updates previous studies commissioned by the AMPC in 2020 and 2022. These studies estimated the socio-economic impact of the *red meat processing* industry for each Australian state and territory.

The LGA analysis allows red meat processors to view the significant impact of their industry on the local community and wider economy.

The Australian *red meat processing* industry had direct sales of $25,452.0 million in 2023-24. The value-added component of production is $5,428.5 million overall. This represented 0.22 per cent of Australian Gross Domestic Product directly attributable to the *red meat processing* industry.

However, the flow on economic impacts from the red meat processing industry are relatively large when compared to other industries. Production of red meat in Australia supports $52,941.5 million of sales in supporting industries, such as agriculture, which includes $24,200.2 million in value added. The total impact to the Australian Economy represents 1.21 per cent of GDP.

The red meat processing industry directly employed 39,561 FTE employees in 2023-24. Survey results suggest that most employed within the industry work full time hours (upwards of 90 per cent). This results in supporting an additional 149,925 of full-time equivalent employment in related industries and industries that supply additional consumption of households.

Table 7.1 Economic Impact of the Red Meat Processing Industry, Australia, 2023-24

	Sales	Value Added	Industry Employment	Household Income
	$m	$m	number (FTE)	$m
Direct Impact	25,452.0	5,428.5	39,561	3,555.7
Flow on effect	52,941.5	24,200.2	149,925	14,248.3
Production induced effects	36,380.3	16,386.5	98,253	9,934.4
Consumption induced effects	16,561.1	7,813.7	51,672	4,313.9
Total Impact	**78,393.5**	**29,628.7**	**189,487**	**17,804.0**
Share of State				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Direct Impact	0.55	0.22	0.33	0.26
Flow on effect	1.15	0.99	1.26	1.04
Production induced effects	0.79	0.67	0.83	0.73
Consumption induced effects	0.36	0.32	0.44	0.31
Total Impact	**1.71**	**1.21**	**1.60**	**1.30**

In 2022-23, the estimated national total average output multiplier from increased output in the supply chain was 3.16 for the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry. This includes production induced effects, that is increased industry output to meet supply from the *Meat product manufacturing* industry, and the consumption induced effects from households as a result of the increased expenditure within these industries. Note, the effective national output multiplier from the Economic Impact model is slightly smaller at 3.08.

This means that an increase of $100 of output in the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry will lead to an average national increase of $308 in output in total across all industries.

Out of the 115 industries represented in the National Accounts, the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry has the 9th highest output multiplier, which highlights the industries importance for the wider economy.

The *red meat processing* industry is represented directly within 59.5 per cent of all LGAs. This includes all red meat processing capacity from small operations to large businesses that process hundreds of thousands of animals per year.

The flow on effects from the *red meat processing* industry cover all LGAs within Australia, with each LGA containing at least a minor economic impact. This demonstrates the interconnected nature of the *red meat processing* industry and the wider economy.

The red meat processing industry is particularly strong within inner regional areas, that is regional cities outside of the major state capital cities. However, major cities represent an important source of supporting industry by providing professional and financial services. The *red meat processing* industry is also important for remote areas that are heavily dependent on livestock grazing.

3.0 Introduction

This project aimed to estimate the economic impact of the *red meat processing* industry within the Australian economy. An important addition to previous studies, is that this project modelled the economic impacts at the Local Government Area (LGA) level. This research will help red meat processors highlight the importance of their industry Australia wide. The state and regional modelling results will help red meat processors to advocate for the importance of the industry to local economic output and employment.

4.0 Project objectives

The project used input-output analysis to model and analyse the social-economic benefits generated by the *red meat processing* sector, including direct and indirect employment, value added and household income generated by the industry. This project provided an update on previous AMPC analysis, with socio-economic benefits calculated at the national, state and local government area (LGA) level.

The methodology required a series of tasks:

1. Briefing and supply of information by AMPC, desktop research and preparation of NIEIR data.
2. Preparation of industry database for industry participants to be surveyed.
3. Drafting of survey questions with AMPC and finalise survey document.
4. Conduct survey – surveys were conducted using an online template.
5. The research and survey data informed NIEIR models which defined the economic contribution of the sector.
6. From the model outputs and survey research results, a report was written as per the project brief expanding on the social and economic benefits generated by the red meat processing sector, including direct and indirect employment, value added and household income generated by the industry.

5.0 Methodology

The project used input-output analysis to model and analyse the social-economic benefits generated by the red meat processing sector, including direct and indirect employment, value added and household income generated by the industry. This project provided an update on previous AMPC analysis, with socio-economic benefits calculated at the national, state and now local government area (LGA) level.

The methodology required a series of tasks:

1. Briefing and supply of information by AMPC, desktop research and preparation of NIEIR data.
2. Preparation of industry database for industry participants to be surveyed.
3. Drafting of survey questions with AMPC and finalise survey document.
4. Conduct survey – surveys were conducted using an online template.
5. The research and survey data were used to calibrate NIEIR models that estimate the economic contribution of the sector.

The direct impact from the *red meat processing* industry was estimated using a data-based approach from NIEIR databases, survey results and various ABS catalogues. The total economic impact from the *red meat processing* industry was estimated using NIEIR's Economic Impact Model (detailed in appendix 2). The direct economic impacts were used as an input the Economic Impact model to determine the total economic impact, including all flow on effects from industry and increased household consumption.

5.1 Survey

The survey was designed to be consistent with previous studies from 2020[1] and 2022[2] with the initial structure based on the survey template used in these studies. The draft survey design was submitted to AMPC in August 2024 and reviewed by AMPC and various red meat processors before being finalised.

An alternative survey template was also implemented in Excel that had an identical structure to the online survey. This allowed for greater flexibility and convenience for respondents, in particular for those that operated multiple plant locations.

The final survey design can be found in the template Appendix 1. This survey was circulated in October 2024 to red meat processors who had previously completed an Expression of Interest (EOI) to complete the survey. The survey web link was also circulated in the AMPC newsletter. The survey includes the following topics for the 2023-24 financial year:

- General facility information including plant location down to the LGA level and weeks of operation;
- Slaughter data by animal (Cattle, Calves, Sheep, Lambs and Goats) and Australian state;
- Operational costs such as wages and salaries, utilities, transport and maintenance and
- Employment status of workers, including visa workers.

[1] Evaluating the socio-economic benefit of the red meat processing industry in regional Australia (AMPC and SG Heilbron Economic & Policy Consulting, Project no. 2020-1067).
[2] Socio-economic benefit of red meat processing (AMPC and S.G. Heilbron Pty Ltd, Project no 2022-1094).

The key differences between the previous survey and the 2024 survey were:

- An increased focus on expenditure on livestock by state of origin;
- Operational cost categories were restructured so that they are consistent with AMPC databases;
- A question on whether the processor operates either a transport fleet or livestock feedlot at the same site as their plant; and
- A separate section on employment status for workers on a visa.

The overall response to the survey was low, but the responses received were important to calibrate the economic impact by region. In particular, for the LGA regions that received responses from red meat processors. The survey respondents were predominantly cattle and calve processors, which represented around 23.5 per cent of total Australian cattle throughput. Survey respondents only represented around 5.2 per cent of Australian sheep and lamb throughput and 25 to 30 per cent of Australian goat throughput.

5.2 Direct economic impact

The direct economic impact has been estimated through four main indicators for the *red meat processing* industry:

1. Sales ($ million);
2. Value Added ($ million);
3. Industry Employment (number, full-time equivalent); and
4. Household Income ($ million).

This report is mainly concerned with the economic impact of the *red meat processing* industry in the 2023-24 financial year. However, a time series of annual direct economic impacts was estimated from 2015-16 to 2023-24 to provide context and to compare NIEIRs independent estimates against previous AMPC reports.

Sales are a measure of all output produced from the industry. While value added is derived from sales by removing intermediate inputs used within the industry. Value added is a component of gross product.

For the direct economic impact, employment is estimated at the industry location. This means that the number of employed represents all those employed within the industry within the region. In contrast, resident employment is a measure of employed persons by where they live. Household Income is based on resident employment, however resident and industry income will be similar at a state level.

The direct economic impact uses the following sets of data:

- NIEIR's regional economic databases;
- ABS Census of Population and Housing;
- *Red meat processing* industry throughput per annum; and
- Red meat processor survey results.

NIEIR maintains a comprehensive regional database of economic and demographic indicators for all Local Government Areas (LGA) across Australia. The regional database was recently updated to the 2023-24 financial year and covers over 30 years of history. Indicators such as sales, value added and employment are segmented into ANZSIC subdivisions, which classify the Australian economy into 86 industries.

The *Food Product Manufacturing* industry subdivision includes the *Meat Processing* Industry class, which mainly consists of businesses engaged in processing meat (except poultry).

For the purposes of this study, the target industry is the *red meat processing* industry that covers Cattle, Calves, Sheep, Lambs and Goat processing, but excludes Pig processing.

The 2021 and 2016 ABS Census of Population and Housing was used to determine the proportion of people employed in *Meat Processing* compared to *Food Product Manufacturing*. The ABS census employment ratios were used to deconstruct NIEIR's estimates of *Food Product Manufacturing* sales and employment into *Meat Processing*.

NIEIR also estimated the Gross Value per animal slaughtered by state from the ABS[3] and applied these estimates to industry throughput by LGA, as well as survey results. The Gross Value added by LGA was used to calibrate the direct sales model results by LGA.

Pig processing was removed from the *Meat Processing* industry sales for each LGA. The Gross Value of pig processing was estimated for each LGA based on pig throughput estimates by location and Gross Value per animal by state. The reduction in sales directly led to reductions in value added, employment and household income.

5.3 The Economic Impact Model

NIEIR have used a bottom-up methodology at the Local Government Area (LGA) level that models the structure of local economies within Australia in 2023-24. In contrast to national or state-level input-output approaches, the Economic Impact Model estimates input-output tables for each LGA.

The Economic Impact Model, covering 86 industries in each of the 543 LGAs in Australia, is designed to calculate the impact of annual expenditures on industries within LGAs over a wide number of variables within that LGA, including:

- hours worked;
- employment;
- sales/output; and
- exports/imports;

as well as headline variables such as:

- household disposable income;
- consumption expenditure; and
- gross regional product.

The ratio of the change in any variable to the change in selected expenditure is called the multiplier.

However, the Economic Impact Model goes well beyond the LGA of interest. The same information is provided on any similar variable for any other LGA in Australia. The reason this can be done is because the full feedback effects from a positive or negative expenditure change to a given industry, in a given LGA, and its ramifications for economic activity in any industry in any other LGA can be identified. The full details of the model are explained in Appendix 2 of this report. The Economic Impact Model reflects that the model is essentially 543 LGA input-output models with direct links for each of the 86 industries within each LGA to the same industry in any other LGA via trade flow matrices that measure the exports and imports between an industry in a given LGA for all other LGAs in Australia.

[3] 7215.0 Livestock Products, Australia, December 2024, ABS.

This means that the model captures the flow of goods and services across LGA boundaries, such as imports of beef cattle from outside the red meat processors home LGA.

The direct economic impacts outlined in 4.2 are used as the expenditure shock to the Economic Impact Model to determine the total economic impact of the *red meat processing* industry by LGA.

5.4 National Input-Output multipliers

National Input-Output multipliers by industry were separately estimated from Input-Output Tables in the National Accounts from 2015-16 to 2022-23. This includes multipliers for the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry. These output multipliers were not directly used to produce the total impacts within this report, but were used to validate the aggregated National results that derived from the Economic Impact Model. These output multipliers were also used to compare any differences in flow on effects between the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry and the *Food product manufacturing* subdivision as a whole.

Indirect impacts measure the industrial requirement for every unit of output produced in the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry. The *agriculture* industry is the main input into the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry. On average, for every $100 of output in the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry $48.9 of input is initially required from the *Sheep, grains, beef and dairy cattle* industry. To meet this demand from the *Meat and meat product manufacturing*, the *Sheep, grains, beef and dairy cattle* industry requires further inputs from other industries such as other agricultural inputs, road transport etc.

In 2022-23, the national total average output multiplier from increased output in the supply chain was 3.16 for the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry. This includes production induced effects, that is increased industry output to meet supply from the *Meat product manufacturing* industry, and the consumption induced effects from households as a result of the increased expenditure within these industries.

This means that an increase of $100 of output in the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry will lead to an average national increase of $316 in output in total across all industries. However, the effective national output multiplier from the model is slightly smaller.

In comparison, the Economic Impact Model has an effective output multiplier of 3.08 at the national level after all LGAs have been shocked. This translates to an average increase in output of $308 for every $100 of output in the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry (including the direct impact of the $100). Alternatively, this means that an additional $208 of output is generated across the economy as a result of the initial $100 from the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry.

The average national output multiplier for *Meat and meat product manufacturing* has remained relatively stable within a range of around 5 per cent across 2016 to 2022 compared to the 2023 ratio and remains close to the total Food Product Manufacturing output multiplier.

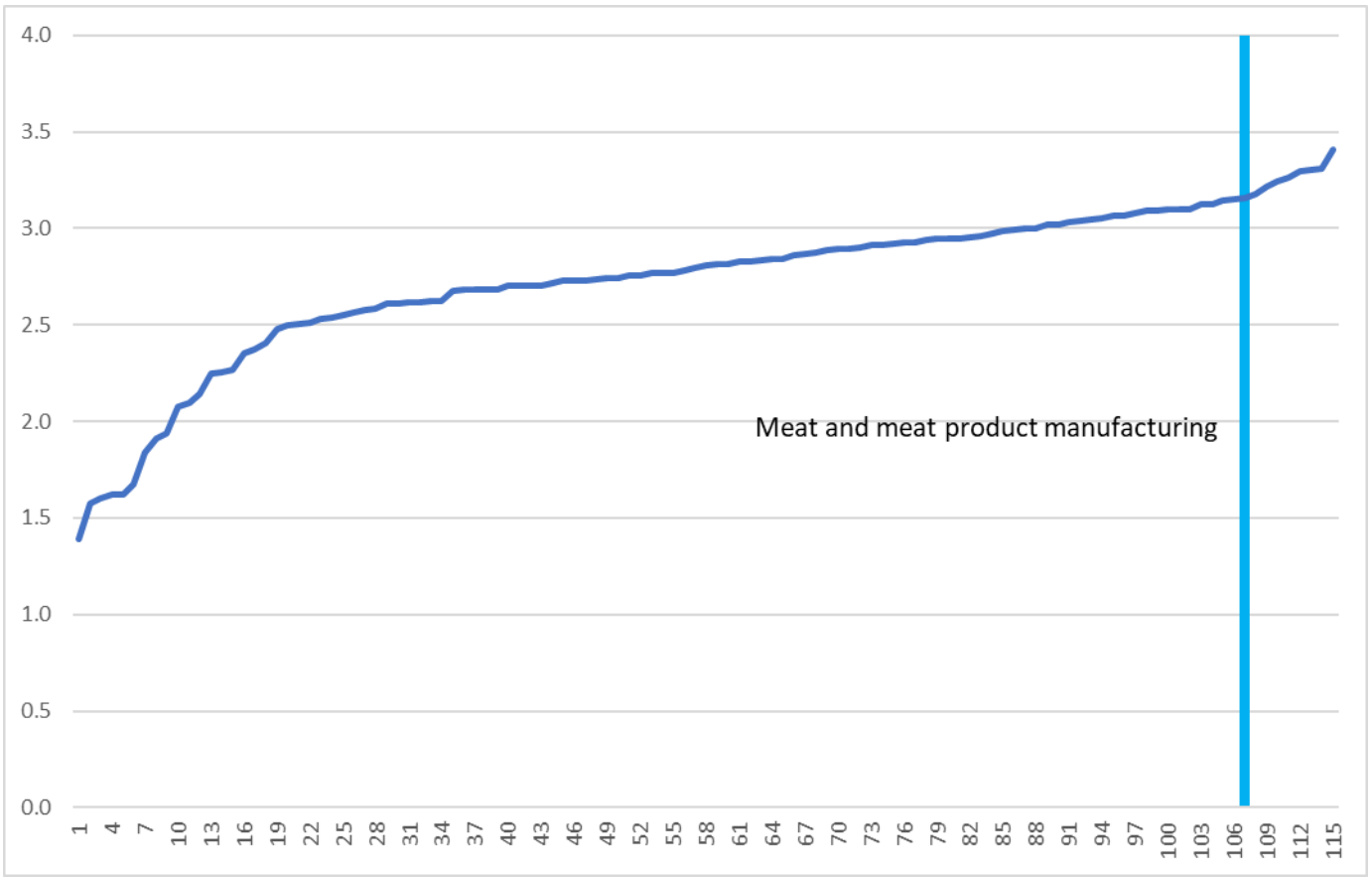
Figure 5.1 contains estimates of output multipliers for the 115 industries that are included in the National Input-Output tables ordered from lowest to highest. The *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry output multiplier is highlighted. This figure shows that increased output from the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry has a relative high flow on effect to other parts of the economy, when compared to other industries. The *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry has the 9th highest output multiplier, which highlights the industries importance for the wider economy.

Note that the output multiplier is a measure of total production across the economy as a result of output for any given industry. The value-added component of production is the amount ($) that the industry has improved on top of its intermediate inputs, in other words value added is a measure of economic profitability. Value added is directly used to calculate gross product.

The *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry has a relatively low value-added ratio at the national level, measuring 19.4 per cent of Australian production in 2022-23. By comparison, the national average value added in 2022-23 is 50.7 per cent of Australian production. However, the implied flow on effect for value-added from the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry is quite large because the main input, *Sheep, grains, beef and dairy cattle*, had a value-added ratio of 44.3 per cent in 2022-23. This means the direct value-added from the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry may be relatively small, but once the supply chain is taken into account, the total value-added impact is quite large.

The ratio of value-added from the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry has been relatively stable over 2015-16 to 2022-23. However, the *Sheep, grains, beef and dairy cattle* industry shows much more volatility by comparison, with a value-added ratio range of around 35 to 46 per cent of Australian production over the same time period. This demonstrates that the overall economic impact of the red meat processing industry can vary considerably, depending on the structure of the economy, including commodity prices paid for livestock.

Figure 5.1 Type 2 output multipliers by Industry, 2022-23



Source: NIEIR, ABS

6.0 Red Meat Industry Indicators

Table 6.1 Livestock products by State, 2023-24

		NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	AUS
Animals slaughtered								
Cattle	number ('000s)	1,669.7	1,653.3	3,416.0	265.3	434.9	240.3	7,679.7
Calves	number ('000s)	49.6	306.9	2.5	0.3	0.7	40.0	400.0
Sheep	number ('000s)	3,730.8	3,954.1	4.1	606.0	1,900.8	203.6	10,399.4
Lambs	number ('000s)	5,940.7	14,653.8	78.9	2,812.9	3,217.6	442.0	27,145.8
Goats[3]	Number ('000s)	160.4	1,044.2	573.2	164.6	17.7	0.1	1,960.1
Red meat produced								
Beef	tonnes	506,992	491,950	1,109,170	81,488	124,733	69,488	2,383,823
Veal	tonnes	5,610	6,602	72	9	49	749	13,092
Mutton	tonnes	103,170	92,349	107	14,780	48,483	4,076	262,964
Lamb	tonnes	150,738	347,814	1,763	70,824	71,726	9,691	652,559
Goats[3]	Tonnes	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	33,561.0
Red meat per animal								
Cattle	kg	303.6	297.6	324.7	307.2	286.8	289.2	310.4
Calves	kg	113.1	21.5	28.8	30.0	70.0	18.7	32.7
Sheep	kg	27.7	23.4	26.1	24.4	25.5	20.0	25.3
Lambs	kg	25.4	23.7	22.3	25.2	22.3	21.9	24.0
Goats[3]	kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.1

Notes:
1. Based on quarterly returns supply by commercial slaughtering establishments and abattoirs.
2. Many on-farm and small producers are excluded from collection.
3. Goat statistics are for the 2022-23 financial year.

Source: 7215.0 Livestock Products, Australia, December 2024, ABS. Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA) (2023).

Table 6.1 shows livestock products by Australian state for the 2023-24 financial year. This shows the number of animals processed and the meat produced from each animal.

In Australia, cattle have the highest volume of meat produced with 2,383,823 tonnes of beef in 2023-24. Almost half of this amount (46.5 per cent) is processed in Queensland with 1,109,170 tonnes. New South Wales and Victoria produced a similar amount of beef each, with 506,992 tonnes and 491,950 tonnes respectively.

Victoria is the highest processor of Lamb in Australia with 53.3 per cent of the meat produced in the market. The next largest processors are New South Wales, followed by Western Australia and South Australia.

Recently, there has been significant growth in goat meat processed in Australia, driven predominately by increased export demand. Australia remains a relatively small producer of goat meat, but is the world's largest exporter (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry[4]). Victoria processed 53.3 per cent of goats across the 2022-23 financial year. More recently, there have been capacity expansions and new goat focused abattoirs opening in Queensland and New South Wales.

Figure 6.1 shows ABS estimates of the Australian beef cattle herd in 2022-23 by state against the number of animals slaughtered in 2023-24. Each state is expressed in terms of the share of Australian total beef cattle herd. This figure gives an indication of which states are net exporters or importers. Victoria is the largest implied net importer of beef cattle, with a large difference in the share of the beef cattle herd compared to animals slaughtered.

In contrast, the Northern Territory has only one red meat processor, so the territory exports the majority of the beef cattle herd interstate or overseas.

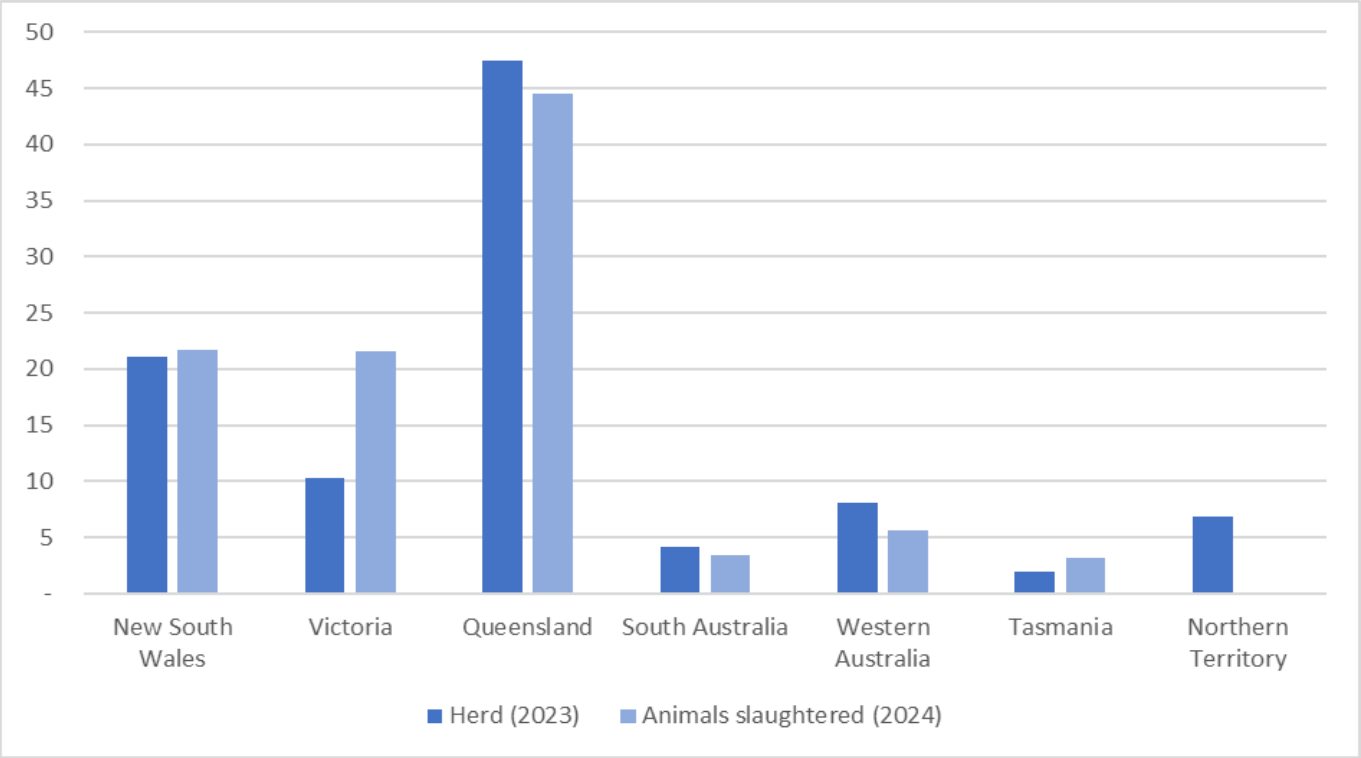
Queensland is the largest beef producing state by far, and also maintains a majority 47.5 per cent share of the Australian beef cattle herd.

Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia all maintain a slightly larger share of the beef cattle herd compared to the share of cattle and calves slaughtered. New South Wales and Tasmania both have a slightly higher share of cattle and calves slaughtered than the share of beef cattle herd.

Figure 6.2 shows the state share of the Australian sheep and lamb herd in 2021-22 compared to the animals slaughtered in 2023-24. Note that the sheep and lamb herd include both sheep raised for wool and sheep raised for meat, so it is less indicative of state (and international) flows for meat processing than Figure 6.1. Victoria has the largest state share of animals slaughtered in Australia at close to 50 per cent, while only around 20.8 per cent of the sheep and lamb herd is maintained in Victoria. All other states have a higher sheep and lamb herd share than animals slaughtered share. Both the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory have a negligible share of either indicator.

[4] https://www.agriculture.gov.au/about/news/analysis-australian-goat-meat-makes-an-impact-on-the-global-market#:~:text=$14.86/kg).-,Australian%20goat%20meat%20production,processed%20goat%20meat%20in%202022.

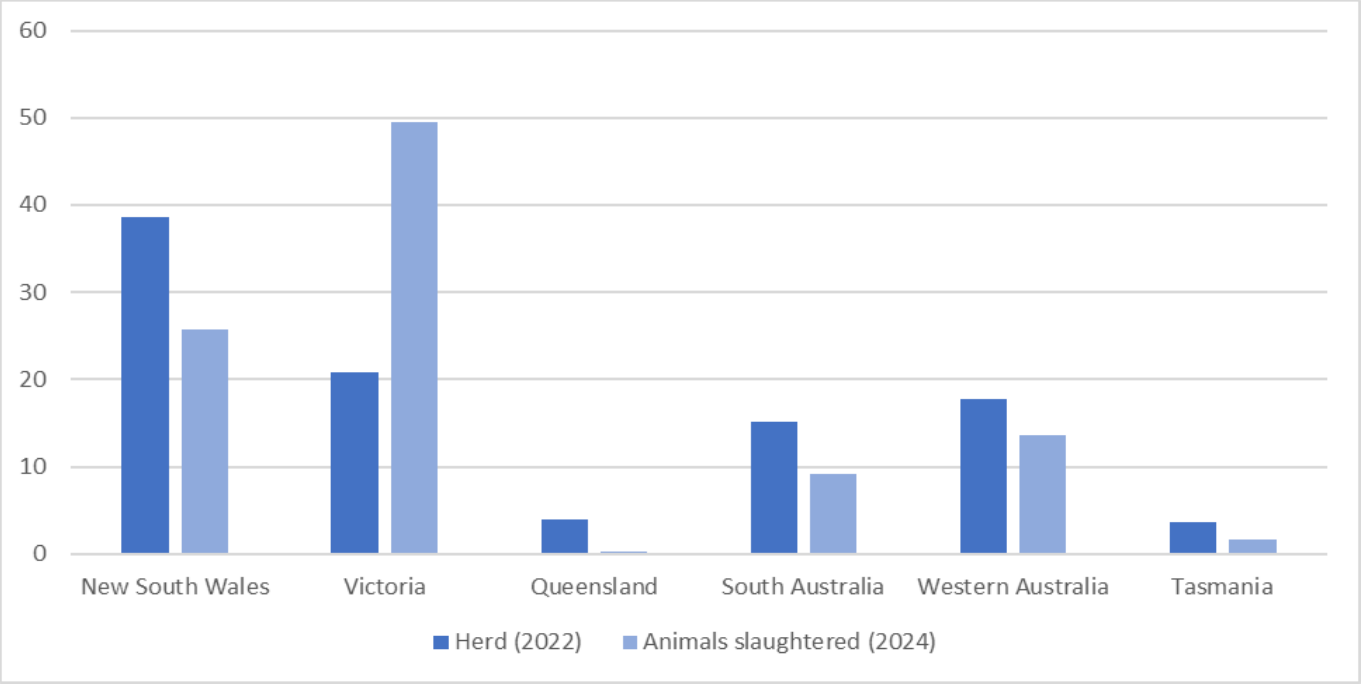
Figure 6.2 Share of Cattle and Calves by State (per cent)



Notes: 1. Cattle herd is beef cattle herd only, and does not include dairy cattle.
2. Animals slaughtered in Northern Territory are included with Queensland due to limited activity. Beef herd for Northern Territory is shown separately.

Source: 7215.0 Livestock Products, Australia, December 2024, ABS and Australian Agriculture: Livestock, 2022-23, ABS.

Figure 6.3 Share of Sheep and Lambs by State (per cent)



Note: Sheep and lamb herd includes both those raised for wool and for meat.

Source: 7215.0 Livestock Products, Australia, December 2024, ABS and Agricultural Commodities, Australia–2021-22, ABS.

7.0 Economic Impact

This section reports the economic impact of the *red meat processing* industry nationally and for each of the states and territories. This includes the direct impact from industry operating within the state, and the indirect economic impact as a result of industry purchasing inputs (e.g. animals, materials and equipment, energy, services etc.) from other industries in the supply chain, and the increased spending from households.

7.1 Australia

Table 7.1 Economic Impact of the Red Meat Processing Industry, Australia, 2023-24

	Sales	Value Added	Industry Employment	Household Income
	$m	$m	number (FTE)	$m
Direct Impact	25,452.0	5,428.5	39,561	3,555.7
Flow on effect	52,941.5	24,200.2	149,925	14,248.3
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Total Impact	**78,393.5**	**29,628.7**	**189,487**	**17,804.0**
Share of Australia				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Direct Impact	0.55	0.22	0.33	0.26
Flow on effect	1.15	0.99	1.26	1.04
Production induced effects	0.79	0.67	0.83	0.73
Consumption induced effects	0.36	0.32	0.44	0.31
Total Impact	**1.71**	**1.21**	**1.60**	**1.30**

The Australian *red meat processing* industry had direct sales of $25,452.0 million in 2023-24. The value-added component of production is $5,428.5 million overall. This represented 0.22 per cent of Australian Gross Domestic Product directly attributable to the *red meat processing* industry.

However, the flow on economic impacts from the red meat processing industry are relatively large when compared to other industries. Production of red meat in Australia supports $52,941.5 million of sales in supporting industries, such as agriculture, which includes $24,200.2 million in value added. The total impact to the Australian Economy represents 1.21 per cent of GDP.

The red meat processing industry directly employed 39,561 FTE employees in 2023-24. Survey results suggest that most employed within the industry work full time hours (upwards of 90 per cent). This results in supporting an additional 149,925 of full-time equivalent employment in related industries and industries that supply additional consumption of households.

7.2 New South Wales

Table 7.2 Economic Impact of the Red Meat Processing Industry, New South Wales, 2023-24

	Sales	Value Added	Industry Employment	Household Income
	$m	$m	number (FTE)	$m
Direct Impact	5,985.4	1,274.3	8,686	778.3
Flow on effect	17,703.3	8,023.8	44,675	4,106.9
Production induced effects	12,347.9	5,550.7	30,193	2,880.8
Consumption induced effects	5,355.4	2,473.0	14,482	1,226.1
Total Impact	**23,688.7**	**9,298.1**	**53,361**	**4,885.2**
Share of New South Wales				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Direct Impact	0.42	0.17	0.24	0.18
Flow on effect	1.26	1.09	1.22	0.93
Production induced effects	0.88	0.75	0.83	0.65
Consumption induced effects	0.38	0.34	0.40	0.28
Total Impact	**1.68**	**1.26**	**1.46**	**1.10**

New South Wales had direct sales of $5,985.4 million in 2023-24 with a flow on effect of $17,703.3 million for a total impact on sales of $23,688.7 million. The flow on effect is proportional higher than the national average, which implies that New South Wales has strong exports of inputs for the red meat industry to other states. Value Added in New South Wales has a total impact of $9,298.1 million, including all production and consumption induced effects.

This means that the Australian red meat industry supports 1.26 per cent of the New South Wales economy.

The NSW red meat processing industry employed 8,686 with a further 44,675 full time equivalent jobs in supporting industries. In total, 53,361 are employed in red meat processing and supporting industries or 1.46 per cent of NSW full time equivalent industry jobs.

7.3 Victoria

Table 7.3 Economic Impact of the Red Meat Processing Industry, Victoria, 2023-24

	Sales	Value Added	Industry Employment	Household Income
	$m	$m	number (FTE)	$m
Direct Impact	6,534.3	1,323.0	10,041	784.1
Flow on effect	14,446.4	6,434.0	42,782	3,676.1
Production induced effects	10,113.8	4,476.4	28,819	2,602.0
Consumption induced effects	4,332.6	1,957.7	13,963	1,074.0
Total Impact	**20,980.7**	**7,757.1**	**52,823**	**4,460.2**
Share of Victoria				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Direct Impact	0.62	0.25	0.33	0.24
Flow on effect	1.36	1.19	1.39	1.11
Production induced effects	0.96	0.83	0.94	0.78
Consumption induced effects	0.41	0.36	0.45	0.32
Total Impact	**1.98**	**1.44**	**1.72**	**1.34**

The red meat industry in Victoria is largely focused on processing lambs, and the state is responsible for a large part of the emerging goat processing industry. The total impact of sales in Victoria is around $20,980.7 million or 1.98 per cent of state sales. The value added from the industry has a total impact of $7,757.1 million, or 1.44 per cent of Gross State Product.

The Victorian *red meat processing* industry directly employed 10,041 persons in 2023-24. There are a further 42,782 jobs that are supported by the industry (1.72 per cent of total Victorian employment).

7.4 Queensland

Table 7.4 Economic Impact of the Red Meat Processing Industry, Queensland, 2023-24

	Sales	Value Added	Industry Employment	Household Income
	$m	$m	number (FTE)	$m
Direct Impact	9,264.7	1,963.6	13,004	1,172.3
Flow on effect	13,649.6	6,356.5	42,359	4,661.2
Production induced effects	9,431.5	4,313.6	27,552	3,275.5
Consumption induced effects	4,218.1	2,042.9	14,807	1,385.7
Total Impact	**22,914.3**	**8,320.1**	**55,363**	**5,833.6**
Share of Queensland				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Direct Impact	1.02	0.40	0.55	0.44
Flow on effect	1.50	1.31	1.78	1.74
Production induced effects	1.03	0.89	1.16	1.22
Consumption induced effects	0.46	0.42	0.62	0.52
Total Impact	**2.51**	**1.71**	**2.32**	**2.17**

The Queensland red meat processing industry predominantly processes cattle. The Queensland economy has the highest proportion total impact from the red meat processing industry out of all of the states at 1.71 per cent of GSP. This represents $8,320.1 million of value added, $22,914.3 million in sales with a total impact on FTE employment of 55,363.

7.5 South Australia

Table 7.5 Economic Impact of the Red Meat Processing Industry, South Australia, 2023-24

	Sales	Value Added	Industry Employment	Household Income
	$m	$m	number (FTE)	$m
Direct Impact	978.9	237.5	2,441	208.7
Flow on effect	2,293.9	1,086.9	8,817	724.9
Production induced effects	1,425.2	661.1	5,207	470.7
Consumption induced effects	868.7	425.7	3,610	254.2
Total Impact	**3,272.8**	**1,324.4**	**11,258**	**933.6**
Share of South Australia				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Direct Impact	0.39	0.18	0.31	0.26
Flow on effect	0.91	0.82	1.12	0.90
Production induced effects	0.57	0.50	0.66	0.59
Consumption induced effects	0.35	0.32	0.46	0.32
Total Impact	**1.30**	**1.00**	**1.44**	**1.16**

The red meat processing industry has a total contribution of $1,324.4 million in value added to the South Australian economy or 1.00 per cent of GSP. This represents 11,258 FTE positions in red meat processing and supporting industries.

7.6 Western Australia

Table 7.6 Economic Impact of the Red Meat Processing Industry, Western Australia, 2023-24

	Sales	Value Added	Industry Employment	Household Income
	$m	$m	number (FTE)	$m
Direct Impact	1,946.9	459.9	3,754	473.6
Flow on effect	3,242.2	1,561.3	7,538	748.3
Production induced effects	1,954.2	894.9	3,965	463.7
Consumption induced effects	1,288.1	666.3	3,573	284.7
Total Impact	**5,189.1**	**2,021.1**	**11,292**	**1,221.9**
Share of Western Australia				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Direct Impact	0.27	0.11	0.28	0.28
Flow on effect	0.44	0.36	0.56	0.44
Production induced effects	0.27	0.21	0.29	0.27
Consumption induced effects	0.18	0.15	0.27	0.17
Total Impact	**0.71**	**0.47**	**0.84**	**0.72**

The Western Australian *red meat processing* industry had a total value-added impact of $2021.1 million in 2023-24 or 0.47 per cent of GSP. This results in a total employment impact of 11,292 FTE positions for the *red meat processing* industry and all supporting industries.

7.7 Tasmania

Table 7.7 Economic Impact of the Red Meat Processing Industry, Tasmania, 2023-24

	Sales	Value Added	Industry Employment	Household Income
	$m	$m	number (FTE)	$m
Direct Impact	587.2	138.3	1,495	121.6
Flow on effect	916.4	416.6	2,269	147.4
Production induced effects	611.5	262.0	1,363	100.5
Consumption induced effects	304.9	154.6	906	46.9
Total Impact	**1,503.6**	**554.9**	**3,763**	**269.0**
Share of Tasmania				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Direct Impact	0.83	0.36	0.64	0.49
Flow on effect	1.29	1.09	0.97	0.60
Production induced effects	0.86	0.68	0.59	0.41
Consumption induced effects	0.43	0.40	0.39	0.19
Total Impact	**2.11**	**1.45**	**1.62**	**1.09**

The total impact from the red meat industry on Tasmania represents 1.45 per cent of GSP, which is the second highest proportion of GSP amongst the states, behind only Queensland. The total impact is $554.9 million of value added, with a direct value added of $138.3 million in 2023-24. The red meat processing industry supports 3,763 FTE positions or 1.62 per cent of total state employment (FTE).

7.8 Northern Territory

Table 7.8 Economic Impact of the Red Meat Processing Industry, Northern Territory, 2023-24

	Sales	Value Added	Industry Employment	Household Income
	$m	$m	number (FTE)	$m
Direct Impact	149.9	30.9	117	15.3
Flow on effect	438.2	198.0	740	118.2
Production induced effects	321.4	143.7	502	93.6
Consumption induced effects	116.8	54.3	239	24.5
Total Impact	**588.0**	**229.0**	**857**	**133.4**
Share of Northern Territory				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Direct Impact	0.25	0.09	0.10	0.10
Flow on effect	0.72	0.60	0.63	0.77
Production induced effects	0.53	0.44	0.42	0.61
Consumption induced effects	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.16
Total Impact	**0.97**	**0.70**	**0.73**	**0.87**

The Northern Territory only has a small direct red meat processing industry with only one processing facility operational during 2023-24. Total direct employment within the Northern Territory industry is estimated at 117 FTE. The industry had value-added of $30.9 million or 0.09 of the state. The total value-added impact from the red meat industry in the Northern Territory is $229 million or 0.70 per cent of GSP.

The Northern territory maintains a relatively large herd of beef cattle, a significant share of which are not processed within the territory and kept for interstate or international export. This means that there is more supporting industry within the territory, such as transport.

7.9 Australian Capital Territory

Table 7.9 Economic Impact of the Red Meat Processing Industry, Australian Capital Territory, 2023-24

	Sales	Value Added	Industry Employment	Household Income
	$m	$m	number (FTE)	$m
Direct Impact	4.8	1.0	23	1.7
Flow on effect	251.5	123.1	745	65.3
Production induced effects	174.8	84.1	652	47.5
Consumption induced effects	76.6	39.0	93	17.8
Total Impact	**256.2**	**124.1**	**768**	**67.1**
Share of Australian Capital Territory				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Direct Impact	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Flow on effect	0.28	0.24	0.29	0.18
Production induced effects	0.20	0.17	0.25	0.13
Consumption induced effects	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.05
Total Impact	**0.29**	**0.25**	**0.30**	**0.18**

The direct red meat industry in the ACT is very small without any major processor within the territory. There is an estimated direct employment of 23 FTEs and value-added of only $1 million (less than 0.01 per cent of GRP). However, the remainder of the ACT economy benefits from the red meat industry from other states, by providing indirect support for production and consumption for workers. The ACT shows a large flow-on effect with another $123.1 million of value-added generated in the territory.

In total, the red meat processing industry has a total impact on value added of $124.1 million or 0.25 per cent of GRP.

The above figures may underestimate the industry's indirect employment and economic contributions within Canberra's public service, industry advocacy groups, research institutions and other service providers.

7.10 Local Government Area

Figure 7.1 contains the total economic impact of the *red meat processing* industry in 2023-24 as measured by value added. This includes direct industry impact, and the flow on effects within LGAs and outside the LGAs containing the direct industry. The LGA regions have been evenly split into five classifications so that each band represents 20 per cent of LGA's within Australia.

The darkest regions on the map show where the *red meat processing* industry is concentrated within Australia. The top 20 per cent of LGAs represent around 76 per cent of value added total economic impact within Australia. This includes both rural and metropolitan regions. Note, that many LGA regions only include one major red meat processor within the region. Many more regions have smaller operations that are not surveyed by the ABS for livestock statistics.

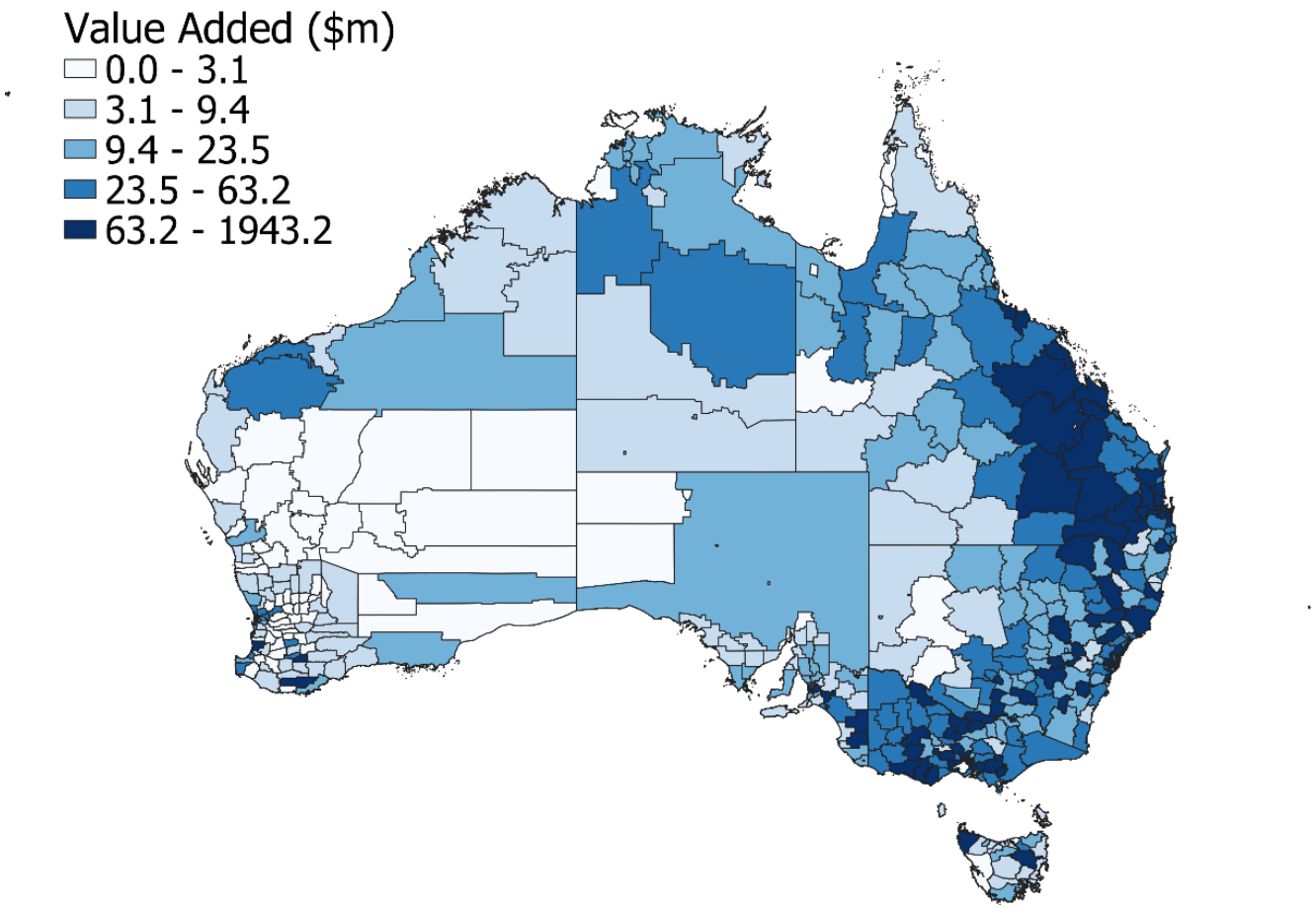
The full results for economic impact by LGA are contained in Appendix 3.

In Australia, the major cities represent 68.3 per cent of the total economy, as measured by value added. The major cities also account for 76.0 per cent of industry employment. The *red meat processing* industry (and supporting industry) is also mostly located in major cities, but with a lesser proportion of the industry with, 52.4 per cent of value added and 56.2 per cent of industry employment. The major cities, in particular the CBD regions within the state capitals provide valuable financial and professional services support.

Inner region and outer regional areas have a significantly higher proportion of the *red meat processing* industry when compared to all industries across Australia. The *red meat processing* industry is particularly important for inner regional Australia. This classification includes major regional cities outside of the major state capitals. The red meat processing industry has twice the concentration in inner regional Australia than the average across all industries. The share of jobs in the red meat processing industry in inner regional Australia is 31.5 per cent, compared to 15.2 per cent across all industries.

The greatest number of jobs are located in major cities and regional cities. Direct jobs in red meat processing are more likely to be in large regional centres. These areas have reasonable access to both job markets and supporting industry, while more regional areas may struggle to fill positions with local residents. Modelling shows that the *red meat processing* industry is vital for local regional economies with fewer and less diverse employment opportunities. This highlights the importance of the *red meat processing* industry for jobs in local communities in regional areas.

Figure 7.1 Total economic impact of red meat processing industry 2023-24 – Value Added ($M)



8.0 Discussion

The state and national results of this study are discussed in detail in section 6.0 of this report. This includes the impact of the red meat processing industry on state and national sales, value added, employment and household income. Overall, the red meat processing industry directly represents 0.22 per cent of the Australian economy. This proportion increases to 1.21 per cent of Australian GDP when all economic flow on effects is included.

The *red meat processing* industry has a relative high flow on effect to other parts of the economy, when compared to other industries. This highlights the *red meat processing* industry's importance for the wider economy

Overall, the red meat processing industry is a high volume, small margin business, which is partly demonstrated by the industry having a low ratio of value added to total sales. At the national level, around two thirds of the value added generated by the *red meat processing* industry goes toward the compensation of employees through wages and salaries. The remaining third is the gross operating surplus and taxes on products (less subsidies). According to the ATO, the net tax to total income ratio for the *Meat and meat product manufacturing sector* is around 1.1 per cent[5], which applied to estimated Australian direct sales means a net tax of around $275.9 million.

5 Taxation Statistics 2021-22, Australian Taxation Office.

8.1 Comparison to previous studies

This study updates previous research completed by AMPC and SG Heilbron Economic & Policy Consulting that used input-output analysis to estimate to socio-economic impact of the *red meat processing* in Australia. Additional to previous studies, the scope of this report has expanded to include analysis at the local government area (LGA) level. Previous studies have provided regional analysis at the higher national and state and territory level only.

NIEIR have also included sales in the economic results for each region. Sales reflect the total output of the industry, included all intermediate inputs. This measure is closer to total industry production than value added. This means that production can be more easily integrated into the modelling results. While value added can be similar within the same industry, as red meat processors have similar challenges, the proportion of value added can vary substantially between industries.

Note, that NIEIR sales and value-added estimates are in 2023-24 prices. Australia has undergone a significant period of inflation since the previous studies were conducted. Any estimates of flow on effects are dependent on the structure of the economy as of 2023-24. Both of these factors can lead to differences in the level estimates between studies, which can make direct comparisons between these estimates misleading. However, for comparison purposes, NIEIR have converted previous estimates from S.G. Heilbron into 2023-24 prices to be more consistent with NIEIR estimates (assuming previous studies were in prices for the stated year).

Differences in methodology aside, Table 8.2 suggests that the direct industry value added impact has increased in size by 34.2 per cent from 2020-21 to 2023-24 in real terms. Including the flow on effect, the directly industry value added has increased by 28.8 per cent.

Employment estimates are slightly higher in this study than previous studies. NIEIR's bottom-up methodology, which took advantage of NIEIR's regional databases, has likely picked up smaller operations outside of the larger red meat processors. This could also slightly increased economic impacts compared to previous studies.

This report also explicitly includes goat meat processors, where previous studies have not explicitly included this.

Table 8.1 Comparison of Australian socio-economic impact results, original values, 2018-19 to 2023-24

		S.G. Heilbron Pty Ltd (2022)			NIEIR (2024)
Series	**Impact**	**2018-19**	**2020-21**	**2021**	**2023-24**
Value added ($m)	Direct	5,501.0	3,473.4	3,412.3	*5,428.5*
	Flow-on	22,141.5	16,279.9	17,610.6	*24,200.2*
	Total	27,642.5	19,753.3	21,022.9	*29,628.7*
	Total share of Australia (per cent)	1.50	1.00	1.06	*1.21*
Household income ($m)	Direct	2,142.4	1,882.3	1,849.6	*3,555.7*
	Flow-on	8,522.0	5,050.6	5,817.9	*14,248.3*
	Total	10,664.4	6,932.9	7,667.5	*17,804.0*
	Total share of Australia (per cent)	1.17	0.73	0.80	*1.30*
Employment (FTE)	Direct	32,134	28,257	27,742	*39,561*
	Flow-on	133,725	102,067	110,475	*149,925*
	Total	165,859	130,324	138,217	*189,487*
	Total share of Australia (per cent)	1.53	1.18	1.25	*1.60*

Source: S. G. Heilbron (2022), NIEIR.

Table 8.2 Comparison of Australian value added and household income results, 2023-24 prices, 2018-19 to 2023-24

		S.G. Heilbron Pty Ltd (2022)			NIEIR (2024)
Series	**Impact**	**2018-19**	**2020-21**	**2021**	**2023-24**
Value added ($m)	Direct	6,598.8	4,046.0	3,911.6	*5428.53*
	Flow-on	26,560.1	18,963.8	20,187.5	*24200.20*
	Total	33,158.9	23,009.8	24,099.1	*29628.74*
	Total share of Australia (per cent)	1.50	1.00	1.06	*1.21*
Household income ($m)	Direct	2,569.9	2,192.6	2,120.2	*3,555.7*
	Flow-on	10,222.7	5,883.2	6,669.2	*14,248.3*
	Total	12,792.6	8,075.8	8,789.5	*17,804.0*
	Total share of Australia (per cent)	1.17	0.73	0.80	*1.30*

Note: Previous estimates of value added and household income have been converted to 2023-24 prices using CPI. This assumed that existing estimates were nominal prices (in same terms as the year of estimate).

Source: S. G. Heilbron (2022), NIEIR.

9.0 Conclusions

This project has provided an updated estimate of the total economic impact of the red meat processing industry on the Australian economy. This analysis shows that the red meat processing industry has a significant impact on GDP and employment.

10.0 Recommendations

The key benefit of this report is that modelling results have been estimated at the LGA level for the *red meat processing* industry. This means that industry advocacy can be more targeted at the regional level. Red meat processors will be able to communicate the benefits of their industry to the local community. However, it is important to note that the flow on effects from the red meat processing industry are much wider than the local region alone.

In promoting the industry, emphasise that the flow on economic impacts from the red meat processing industry are relatively large when compared to other industries. Production of red meat in Australia supports $52,941.5 million of sales in supporting industries, such as agriculture, which includes $24,200.2 million in value added. This is in addition to the direct industry economic impact.

It is important to highlight that the economic impacts from the red meat processing industry are wider than the communities that contain red meat processors. While the direct red meat processing industry is concentrated in regional cities, the flow on effects area important to not only rural areas that provide livestock, but to major cities that provide valuable supporting industry.

There are also gaps in the market that could be filled by establishing new red meat processing capacity:

- Consider the potential (difficulties understood) for the establishment of at least one more *red meat processing facility* in the Northern Territory and the impact that might have on both employment and value-added to benefit territory residents.
- Goat meat processing continues to be a growing segment of the *red meat processing* industry. Most Australian product is exported overseas. Worldwide consumption is expected to continue to grow, but there may be opportunity to promote local consumption.

11.0 Project outputs

Project outputs included a detailed understanding of and data describing the socio-economic benefit of the *red meat processing industry* in Australia in 2024 at national, state and LGA level. This included the following key indicators for all regions:

- Sales ($ million);
- Value added ($ million);
- Employment (FTE); and
- Household income ($ million).

Providing a comparison with previous studies and to place the *red meat processing industry* in context with Australia's economy as the *red meat processing industry* has evolved and navigated significant changes in both Australia and overseas.

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13.0 Appendices

Appendix 1 contains the survey design template as it was presented in Excel. This survey template follows the same structure as designed in the online survey.

13.1 Appendix 1: Survey Template

Red Meat Processing Socio-Economic Impact Study

Facility information

1. Processor name	
2. Plant Name	
3. Plant State/Territory	
4. Plant Local Government Area (LGA)	
5. Number of weeks operating in 2023-24	
6. Number of shifts per week	

Operations in 2023-24

Slaughter data

7. Head slaughtered in 2023-24 (number)

Cattle	
Calves	
Sheep	
Lambs	
Goats	

8. Average HSCW per animal slaughtered (kg)

Cattle	
Calves	
Sheep	
Lambs	
Goats	

9. Proportion of throughput as service kill (per cent)

Cattle	
Calves	
Sheep	
Lambs	
Goats	

10. Total expenditure on livestock ($ '000), including all purchases via saleyards, over the hooks etc.

Cattle	
Calves	
Sheep	
Lambs	
Goats	

11. Proportion of expenditure on livestock by origin (per cent) - Cattle

NSW	
VIC	
QLD	
SA	
WA	
Tas	
NT	
ACT	

12. Proportion of expenditure on livestock by origin (per cent) - Calves

NSW	
VIC	
QLD	
SA	
WA	
Tas	
NT	
ACT	

13. Proportion of expenditure on livestock by origin (per cent) - Sheep

NSW	
VIC	
QLD	
SA	
WA	
Tas	
NT	
ACT	

14. Proportion of expenditure on livestock by origin (per cent) - Lambs

NSW	
VIC	
QLD	
SA	
WA	
Tas	
NT	

ACT	

15. Proportion of expenditure on livestock by origin (per cent) - Goats

NSW	
VIC	
QLD	
SA	
WA	
Tas	
NT	
ACT	

16. What is your export share for each individual livestock type? (per cent)

Cattle	
Calves	
Sheep	
Lambs	
Goats	

Operational Costs

17. Do you operate any of the following at the same site as your plant? **(mark box with an X)**

Transport fleet	
Livestock Feedlot	
None of the above	

18. Total Expenditure in 2023-24 ($ '000). Please include labour hire expenditure within wage and salary categories.

Wages and salaries - Daily hire employees	
Wage and salaries - Full-time employees	
Wage and salaries - Part-time employees	
Wage and salaries - Casual	
Total payroll taxes	
Total workers compensation premium costs	
Total superannuation payments	
Electricity	
Other fuel	
Water and sewerage	
Waste disposal	
Certification/Audit cost	
Packaging	
Transport - finished goods	
Repairs and maintenance	
Processing consumables	
Other costs	
Total operating expenditure in 2023-24	$ -

19. Share of Total Expenditure in the home state of the plant in 2023-24 (per cent). Please include labour hire expenditure within wage and salary categories.

Wages and salaries - Daily hire employees	
Wage and salaries - Full-time employees	
Wage and salaries - Part-time employees	
Wage and salaries - Casual	
Total payroll taxes	
Total workers compensation premium costs	
Total superannuation payments	
Electricity	
Other fuel	
Water and sewerage	
Waste disposal	
Certification/Audit cost	
Packaging	
Transport - finished goods	
Repairs and maintenance	
Processing consumables	
Other costs	
Total operating expenditure in 2023-24	$ -

Employment status of total workers (including visa workers and labour hire) in 2023-24:

20. Average number of employees per week (number)

Daily hire	
Full-time	
Part-time	
Casual	

21. Average hours worked per employee per week (number)

Daily hire	
Full-time	
Part-time	
Casual	

Total employment by visa workers only in 2023-24:

22. Average number of employees per week - visa workers only

Daily hire	
Full-time	
Part-time	
Casual	

23. Average hours worked per employee per week - visa workers only

Daily hire	
Full-time	

Part-time	
Casual	

Thank you for completing this important survey which will help define the socio-economic importance of our
industry.
Please provide contact information below for a relevant person who may be engaged to clarify any information
provided and to receive the individual LGA impact report for your plant.

24. Contact details

Name	
Phone Number	
Email	

25. Please indicate below if you authorise the information within this survey to be shared with AMPC for the purpose of future industry analysis including modelling of cost of production, employment needs and supply chain productivity. Otherwise all information will remain confidential between processors and NIEIR. **(mark box with an X)**

I authorise for the information within this survey to be shared with AMPC for the purpose of completing future industry-scale analysis including modelling of cost of production, employment needs and supply chain productivity.	

13.2 Appendix 2: The Economic Impact Model

This section explains the economic analysis applied in this report.

What is the Economic Impact Model designed to do?

The Economic Impact Model used in this analysis, covering 86 industries in each of the 543 LGAs in Australia, is designed to calculate the impact of $x million of annual expenditures on industry i in LGA j over a wide number of variables in LGA j, including:

- hours worked;
- employment;
- sales/output;
- exports/imports etc.;

as well as headline variables such as:

- household disposable income;
- consumption expenditure; and
- gross regional product.

The ratio of the change in any variable to the change in selected expenditure is called the multiplier.

However, the Economic Impact Model goes well beyond the LGA of interest. The same information is provided on any similar variable for any other LGA in Australia. The reason this can be done is because the full feedback effects from a positive or negative expenditure change to a given industry in a given LGA and its ramifications for economic activity in any industry in any other LGA. The algebra of how this is captured is explained in this note. The model algebra simply reflects that the model is essentially 543 LGA input-output models with direct links for each of the 86 industries in each LGA to the same industry in any other LGA via trade flow matrices that measure the exports and imports between an industry in a given LGA for all other LGAs in Australia.

The best place to start in outlining the algebra of the Economic Impact Model is the traditional macro textbook multiplier. This is because the former is simply the latter extended to a multi-industry, multi region framework.

The Macro Textbook Multiplier Model

The Macro Textbook Multiplier Model is the macro textbook multiplier model extended into a multi-region and multi-industry framework.

The Macro Textbook Multiplier Model can be specified as:

$$GDP = C + \overline{OD} - IM \qquad (1)$$

Where:

GDP = gross domestic product, $m.

C = household consumption expenditures, $m.

OD = other demand components, such as government current expenditure, exports, investment, $m.

IM = total import, $m.

$$C = (1 - s) . HDI \quad (2)$$

Where:

s = household savings ratio.

HDI = household disposable income, $m.

Keeping complexity to a minimum, HDI can be given by:

$$HDI = (\$ph . THW) . (1 - t) \quad (3)$$

Where:

$ph = average dollar per hour worked, $.

TWH = total hours worked, million.

T = average tax rate and other imports on household income, such as interest costs.

$$THW = GDP/p. \quad (4)$$

Where:

p = productivity, $ million of GDP produced from one hour of work.

Total employment can be given by:

$$TE = THW / ahw \quad (5)$$

Where:

TE = total employment in millions.

ahw = average hours worked per employed person in a given period, such as a year or a quarter.

Finally, imports can be given by:

$$IM = imr . (C + OD) \quad (6)$$

Where:

imr = imports to demand ratio.

Using equations (1) to (6), the endogenous variables, GDP, TE, THW, C, HDI and IM, can all be expressed as a function of the exogenous variable OD and the fixed coefficients or rations. That is, of the parameters in the model. An exogenous variable is one that is not influenced by any other variable in the model. While an endogenous variable is directly or indirectly influenced by at least one other variable in the model.

The equations can be solved to express GDP in terms of OD, namely:

$$GDP = M . OD \quad (7)$$

Where the multiplier is given by;

$$M = (1 - imr) / (1 - (1 - D) . (\$ph/p) . (1 - t) . (1 + imr))$$

And in general:

$$M > 1$$

That is, for a unit expansion OD, or $m, GDP will expand by more than $m.

The smaller s, t and imp the greater will be the multiplier and vice-versa.

Putting in quasi realistic values of the parameters:

imr = 0.2
s = 0.015
$ph/p = 0.65
t = 0.3

produces an M value of 1.5.

The $ph/p value is the ratio of the real wage rate per hour to the hourly productivity value, or how much of total productivity the average worker receives.

The NIEIR LGA Impact Model

In the NIEIR LGA data base there are 86 industries and 543 regions/LGAs.

For each LGA the GDP identity will still be the same as equation (1) with some modifications, namely:

$$GRP_j = C_j + IREX_j - FIM_j - IRIM_j + \overline{OD}_j \qquad (8)$$
$$j = 1, \ldots\ldots, 543$$

Where:

$IREX_j$ = total inter-regional exports from LGA j.

FIM_j = total foreign imports into LGA j.

$IRIM_j$ = total inter-regional imports into LGA j.

Equation (7) could be applied at the LGA level. However, this would produce multiplier values which would be relatively small compared to the real value. At the national level Australia is small compared to the size of the world economy, around 1 per cent. Therefore, an expansion in Australian imports using equation (6) will have only a small impact on world economic activity and thus on Australia's export demand which is included in the OD variable. That is, at the national level export can be correctly considered as exogenous.

This will not be the case at the regional level. For many LGAs, a significant proportion of international imports will come from nearby LGAs. Therefore, OD expansion in LGA_j will directly stimulate economic activity in these LGAs with significant exports to LGA j, that is an increase in $IRIM_j$. However, there will be further third round effects. As economic activity expands in those LGAs with significant exports to LGA j their imports will increase, of which some will come from LGA j increasing GRP and this process repeated a number of times until an equilibrium situation is reached for a given change in OD_j.

However, as will be seen below, when the specification of the model is completed inter-regional trade flows are not the only mechanism for enhancing the multiplier for LGA j. But the above explanation makes it clear why, at the LGA level, it is important to introduce $IREX_j$ and $IRIM_j$ as endogenous variables.

Continuing on with the model specification to determine these variables.

At the industry level for a given LGA total supply will be given by:

$$S_{i,j} = \sum_{k=1}^{86} a^{j}_{i,k} X_{k,j} + C_{i,j} + TREX_{i,j} + \overline{OD}_{i,j} \quad (9)$$

$$k = 1, \ldots\ldots, 86$$

Where:

$S_{i,j}$ = total supply industry i in LGA j, $m.

$X_{k,j}$ = industry k total output in LGA j.

$C_{i,j}$ = industry expenditure of industry i generated by households in LGA j.

$TREX_{i,j}$ = interregional exports of industry i originating in LGA j.

$a^{j}_{i,k}$ = input-output coefficient, or proportion of output of industry i that is allocated to industry k in LGA j as a proportion of industry k's output.

The input-output tables for LGA j, that is, the $a^{j}_{i,k}$, are estimated for each quarter on the basis of the indirect allocation of imports from the corresponding national table.

$\overline{OD}_{i,j}$ = other components of final demand, government expenditure, equipment investment, building investment, international exports, etc. These are set exogenously.

Industry output is given by:

$$X_{i,j} = S_{i,j} - FIM_{i,j} - IRIM_{i,j} \quad (10)$$

Where $FIM_{i,j}$ and $IRIM_{i,j}$ are the industry counterparts to the overall total and, therefore:

$$FIM_{j} = \sum_{i=1}^{86} FIM_{i,j} \quad (11)$$

$$IRIM_{j} = \sum_{i=1}^{86} IRIM_{i,j} \quad (12)$$

The model is then populated by the insertion of ratios from the last year of data, which currently is 2022-23. That is, for the average values for the last four quarters of 2022-23.

$$C_{i,j} = sc_{i,j} \cdot C_{j} \quad (13)$$

$$FIM_{i,j} = ofim_{i,j} \cdot S_{i,j} \quad (14)$$

$$IRIM_{i,j} = sirim_{i,j} \cdot S_{i,j} \quad (15)$$

Where, $sc_{i,j}$, $ofim_{i,j}$ and $sirim_{i,j}$ are respectively for 2022-23 the share of industry consumption in total LGA consumption, the share of industry foreign imports in total industry supply and the share of industry inter-regional imports in total industry supply.

Given the $IRIM_{ij}$, then inter-regional LGA exports can be determined via the inter-regional trade flows matrix for each of the 86 industries. That is:

$$TREX_{j,j} = \sum_{k=1}^{543} im_{i,j} \,.\, IRIM_{i,k} \qquad (16)$$

Where, $im_{i,j}$ represents the share of imports of industry i products from LGA k into LGA j. The average value of these shares are taken from the 2022-23 inter-regional trade flow tables.

As per the national model applied at the LGA level:

$$C_j = (1 - s_i) \,.\, HDI_j \qquad (17)$$

And:

$$HDI_j = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{86} \$rph_{i,j} \,.\, TRHW_{i,j} + CI_j\right)*(1-t_j) \qquad (18)$$

Where, CI_j equals household other income in LGA j. The other variables in equation (18) are the industry counterparts or the macro totals. $TRHW_{i,j}$ is resident hours worked by industry as distinct from industry hours worked or $TIHW_{i,j}$. $\$rph_{i,j}$ is the average dollar per hour received by residents in LGA j from work in industry i no matter in what LGA they worked. Total industry hours worked is given by the productivity rate identity for 2022-23, namely:

$$TIHW_{i,j} = prod_{i,j} \,.\, X_{i,j} \qquad (19)$$

where $prod_{i,j}$ is hours worked per $m of output for industry i in LGA j.

On the other hand, the total resident hours of work will depend on where the residents are employed. For many LGAs, especially for metropolitan LGAs, the residents generally secure significantly less than half of their hours of work in the LGA of residency.

$$TRHW_{j,j} = \sum_{k=1}^{567} jtw_{i,k} \,.\, IIHW_{i,j} \qquad (20)$$

Where, $jtw_{i,k}$ is the share of total hours worked of residents in LGA j in industry i in LGA k in their of total hours of work in the industry.

Equation (20) is another important transmission mechanism for increasing the multiplier for a given LGA. This is because the feedback effect from equation (16) on the LGA where the stimulus is applied will be reinforced by the impact of additional employment of residents in nearby LGAs. This will increase the LGA j stimulus to HDI, thereby enhancing consumption expenditures in LGA j creating another round of enhanced economic activity from inter-regional trade flows and out of LGA employment creation for local householders.

Real hourly wage rate is given by:

$$\$ph_{i,j} = cr_{i,j} \cdot VA_{i,j} / TIHW_{i,j} \quad (21)$$

Where:

$\$ph_{i,j}$ = dollar per hour paid in industry i in LGA j as per the 2022-23 values.

$cr_{i,j}$ = ratio of $ per hour worked to value added per hour worked in industry i in LGA j as per the 2022-23 values.

$$VA_{i,j} = var_{i,j} \cdot X_{i,j}$$

Where:

$VA_{i,j}$ = value added created in industry i in LGA j.

$var_{i,j}$ = value added to output ratio in industry i in LGA j as per the 2022-23 values.

$$TER_{i,j} = TRHW_{i,j} \cdot ahw_{i,j} \quad (22)$$

Where:

$TER_{i,j}$ = total employment of residents in industry i.

$ahw_{i,j}$ = average hours worked by employed in industry i in LGA j as per the 2022-23 values.

Total employment of residents is given by:

$$TER_j = \sum_{i=1}^{86} TER_{i,j} \quad (23)$$

$$\$rph_{i,j} = \sum_{k=1}^{86} sw_{i,k} \cdot \$ph_{i,j} \quad (24)$$

Where, $sw_{i,k}$ is the share of total hours of work of residents in LGA j as a result of working in LGA k as per the 2022-23 values.

The level of unemployed is given by:

$$UN_j = WF_j - TER_j \quad (25)$$

Where, WF_j is held exogenous.

Finally, other household income is given by:

$$CI_j = UNB_j + KI_j \quad (26)$$

Where:

UNB_j = unemployment benefits paid in LGA j.

KI_j = capital income received by residents in LGA j.

$$KI_j = cs_j \left[\sum_{j=1}^{543}\sum_{i=1}^{86} va_{i,j} - \sum_{j=1}^{543}\sum_{i=1}^{86} \$rphh_{i,j}\right] \quad (27)$$

Where, cs_j represents the share of capital income (dividends, interest) received by residents in LGA j out of national economic surplus. National economic surplus is the difference between national GDP at factor cost less wage and salary income, which includes all earnings of the self-employed:

$$UNB_j = UN_j \,.\, cb_j \quad (28)$$

Where:

cb_j = average benefits in $ per quarter paid to the unemployed in LGA j as per the 2022-23 values.

Equation (28) is important because it indicates that the multiplier results from the IMPACT module are net over-estimated. That is, it captures the negative impact on household disposable income from employment expansion due to the loss of unemployment benefits.

How are the multipliers calculated

As the model is linear, it would be possible by matrix algebra to solve for the multipliers as per equation (7). This would be very complicated and time consuming.

In practice what NIEIR does is use non-linear simultaneous equation solution systems to solve the equation set. Each model solution requires a change to each of the $OD_{i,j}$ across all the i and j by a given amount.

This will require 86 * 543, or 46,698 model solutions to be run to obtain the multipliers that underline the coefficients of Economic Impact Model for all 543 LGAs.

The algebra of obtaining the Multiplier values justify the NIEIR claim that the multiplier values reflect the exact structure of the economy in 2023-24 which is the last full LGA data base available.

The technical status of the multipliers

The status of the multipliers in the Economic Impact Model are what is called “Type 2” multipliers. The status of the multipliers depends on the number of core final demand components that are endogenous to the analysis. The core final demand components are household consumption and investment. The trade flow components are always endogenous in the multiplier framework.

If both household consumption and investment are exogenous then the multipliers are “Type 1” multipliers, or multipliers which only capture inter-industry impacts. If consumption is endogenous, as is the case here, then the multipliers are classified as “Type 2” multipliers. If investment is endogenous then the multiplier are classified as “Type 3” multipliers. For the Economic Impact Model investment is exogenous.

Calculation of the value of an industry to the Economy: The Meat industry

The model is an ideal “accounting” framework for calculating the value of an industry to an economy. It’s an “accounting” or if you like, a simple algebra, assessment because the outcomes are totally dependent on the structure of the economy for a given time period, namely, 2023-24. All that needs to be done is to perturb the output of the relevant industry in the model, the food products industry in the case of the meat industry being evaluated here, simultaneously across all 543 LGAs in the model. The ultimate drivers of the outcome will be the expenditure allocation decisions/structure for the evaluation time period. State and national outcomes are the sums across the LGAs.

Additional adjustment may be required. This is because the meat industry is a part of the two-digit ANZSIC industry and therefore the meat industry may differ from the average characteristics for the food products as a whole.

13.3 Appendix 3: Economic Impact by Local Government Area

This appendix reports the economic impact results by LGA for both the direct impact and indirect impact on sales, value added, employment and income. Note that estimates are modelled from ABS Census, survey data, throughput and other data sources, therefore will differ from actual and current figures.

Table 13.1 shows the economic impacts by local government area (LGA) as measured by sales and value added in $ million and as a percentage share of the total LGA sales and value added.

Table 13.2 shows the employment impact by local government area (LGA) for fulltime equivalent employment (FTE) and industry income. Both of these indicators are measured by place of work, that is it measures the people that the industry employs within the LGA, but does not count employed by where they live. Table 13.2 also shows the share of employment and industry income of the red meat processing industry of the total LGA.

Note that direct sales and employment are not presented by LGA to protect commercial privacy, however these figures may be made available by agreement with AMPC and processors.

The direct impact is entirely located within the boundaries of the LGA. In contrast, the total impact includes all indirect impacts from the red meat industry that occur within the LGA. This includes all interregional trade effects. This means that the total impact in each LGA shows goods and services that have been purchased by businesses outside of the LGA. For example, if an LGA has a large beef herd, but no red meat processing capacity, the direct impact may be 0, but they total impact could be high. Conversely, if there is a red meat processor within a metropolitan LGA, it is unlikely they are purchasing city livestock. The economic impact from these purchases will be evident in another LGA. This means that there will be considerable variation in the implied LGA multipliers, if the total impact is compared to direct impact within the same LGA.

13.3.1 The regional distribution of the red meat processing industry

The *red meat processing* industry is represented directly within 59.5 per cent of all LGAs. This includes all red meat processing capacity from small operations to large businesses that process hundreds of thousands of animals per year. Table 13.1 gives an indication of the distribution of the red meat processing industry directly located within each LGA. The total *red meat processing* industry within each LGA is summarised into bands of value added. This table only includes the direct impacts without any flow on effects.

The flow on effects from the *red meat processing* industry cover all LGAs within Australia, with each LGA containing at least a minor economic impact. This demonstrates the interconnected nature of the *red meat processing* industry and the wider economy.

LGAs with under $5 million in value added represent 21.2 per cent of LGAs across Australia, while 21.9 per cent of LGAs have between $5 million and $50 million in value added across 2023-24. The LGAs with over $50 million in annual value added represent 16.4 per cent of all LGAs. The largest LGA in Australia had value added of $353 million in 2023-24. Many of the LGAs with a large *red meat processing* industry contain only one major red meat processor, but there are some examples of LGAs with multiple major processors.

Table 13.1 Distribution of LGAs containing direct red meat processing industry

Direct Industry value added (number)

Region	$0m	>$0m and <$5m	>$5m and <=$10m	>$10m and <=$25m	>$25m and <=$50m	>$50m	Total LGAs >$0m	Total LGAs
NSW	27	34	16	17	13	22	102	129
VIC	11	14	11	6	7	30	68	80
QLD	31	14	8	3	3	19	47	78
SA	36	22	4	2	3	4	35	71
WA	91	18	4	6	6	12	46	137
TAS	12	12	1	1	1	2	17	29
NT	11	0	2	3	2	0	7	18
ACT	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
AUS	219	115	46	38	35	89	323	543

Direct Industry value added (per cent)

Region	$0m	>$0m and <$5m	>$5m and <=$10m	>$10m and <=$25m	>$25m and <=$50m	>$50m	Total LGAs >$0m	Total LGAs
NSW	20.9	26.4	12.4	13.2	10.1	17.1	79.1	100.0
VIC	13.8	17.5	13.8	7.5	8.8	37.5	85.0	100.0
QLD	39.7	17.9	10.3	3.8	3.8	24.4	60.3	100.0
SA	50.7	31.0	5.6	2.8	4.2	5.6	49.3	100.0
WA	66.4	13.1	2.9	4.4	4.4	8.8	33.6	100.0
TAS	41.4	41.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	6.9	58.6	100.0
NT	61.1	0.0	11.1	16.7	11.1	0.0	38.9	100.0
ACT	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
AUS	40.3	21.2	8.5	7.0	6.4	16.4	59.5	100.0

Figure 13.1 and 13.2 classify LGAs into their remoteness area classification and provide a summary of where the industry is located. These figures also include represent the total impact of the industry, including all flow on effects. The *red meat processing* industry is summarised by remoteness area (major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote and very remote) for value added and industry employment. The *red meat processing* industry is compared against the distribution of value added and industry employment for the entire Australian economy. This gives an indication of the importance of the *red meat processing* industry for the local jobs and the economy in regional Australia.

In Australia, the major cities represent 68.3 per cent of the total economy, as measured by value added. The major cities also account for 76.0 per cent of industry employment. The *red meat processing* industry (and supporting

industry) is also mostly located in major cities, but is underrepresented with a lesser proportion of the industry at 52.4 per cent of value added and 56.2 per cent of industry employment.

Inner region and outer regional areas have a significantly higher proportion of the *red meat processing* industry when compared to all industries across Australia. The red meat processing industry is particularly important for inner regional Australia. This classification includes major regional cities outside of the major state capitals. The red meat processing industry has twice the concentration in inner regional Australia than the average across all industries. The share of jobs in the red meat processing industry in inner regional Australia is 31.5 per cent, compared to 15.2 per cent across all industries.

Figure 13.1 Value added by remoteness area 2023-24 (per cent)

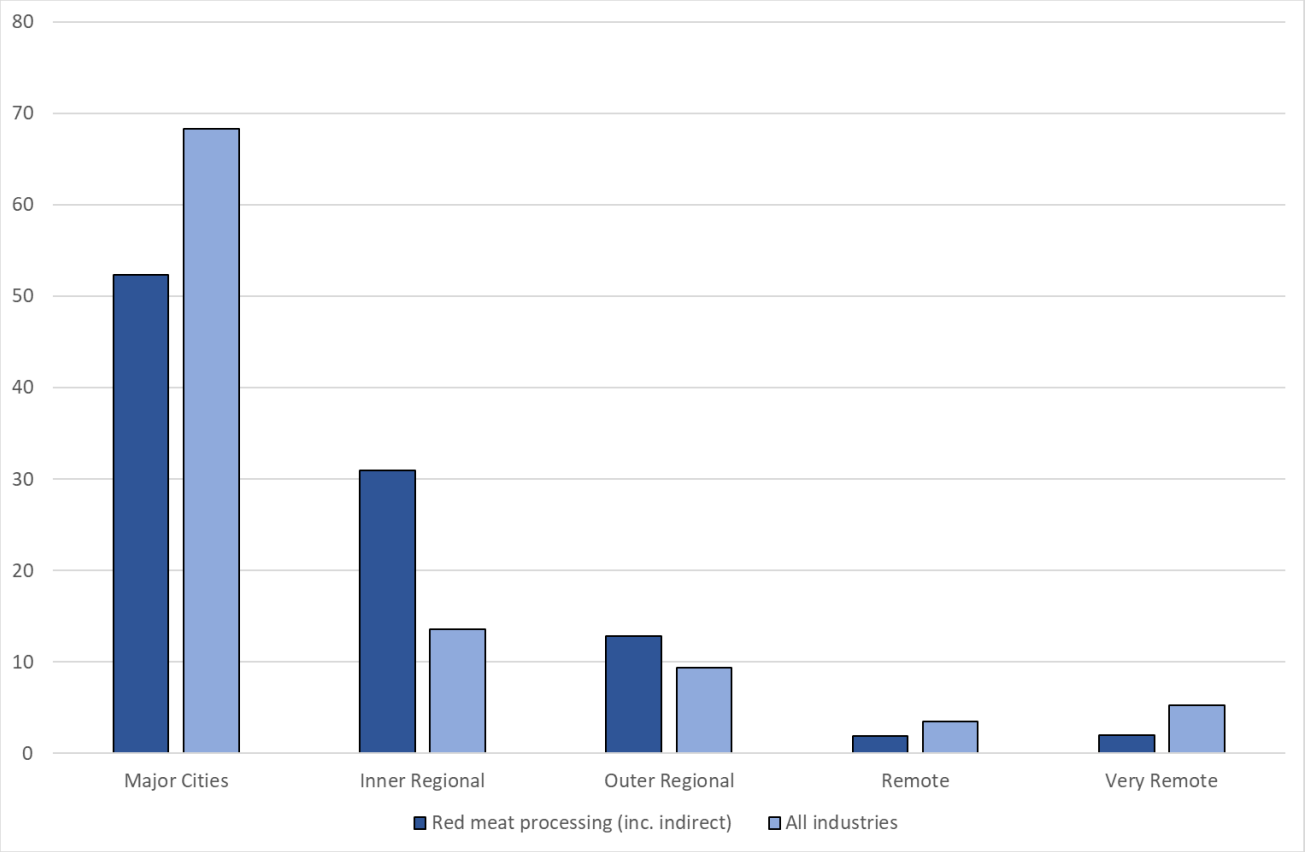
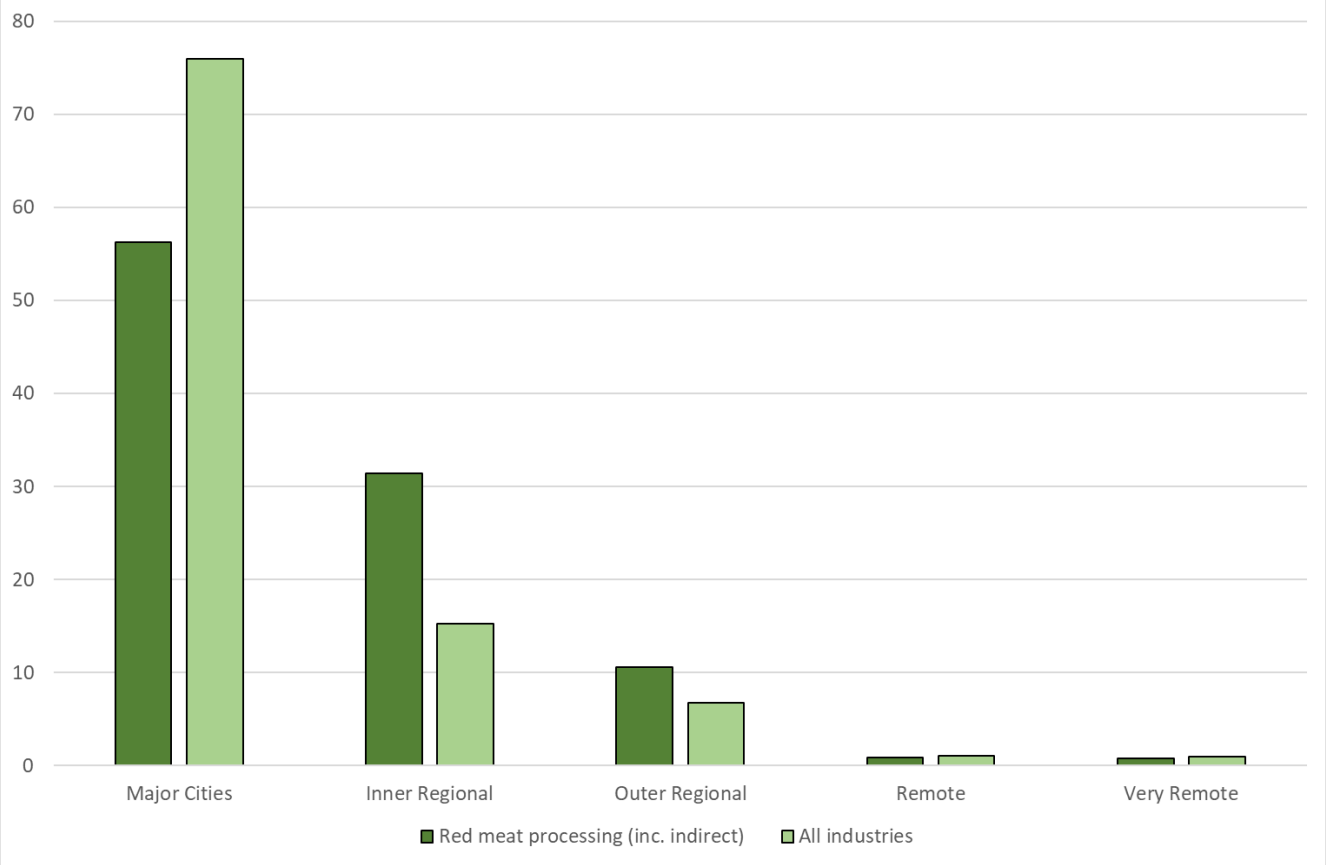


Figure 13.2 Industry employment by remoteness area (per cent)



13.3.2 The *red meat processing* industry in local economies

Figure 13.1 and Figure 13.2 show the top 20 LGAs in Australia ranked by the economic impact as measured by value added. Figure 13.1 shows the top 20 LGAs ranked from highest to lowest by their direct value-added impact, that is the value added that the red meat industry is directly responsible for within the region as a result of processing and selling red meat products. In contrast, Figure 13.2 is ranked by the total value-added impact by LGA. This includes all supporting industry and additional consumption expenditure from households as a result of the flow on effect of economic activity.

Both figures show that Brisbane (C) had the largest total impact and direct impact in value added across Australia. However, these figures do not adjust for LGA land area. In contrast to other capital cities, the Brisbane (C) LGA covers the majority of the Greater Brisbane region. This includes the central business district (CBD) area extending to the outer suburbs. Sydney (C) and Melbourne (C) LGAs only cover CBD areas, which represent a relatively small proportion of the Greater City region area, but are also where much of the cities economic activity is centralised.

Even considering land size, Sydney (C) is the second largest LGA by total impact, while Melbourne (C) is the fifth largest by total impact. However, the direct industry within these LGA's is negligible. This is largely because of the significant concentration of *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* and *Finance* industries within state capital city CBDs. These industries also have the 3rd and 5th highest output multiplier effect in 2022-23 respectively, estimated from *Meat and meat product manufacturing,* out of a total 86 ANZSIC subdivisions[6]. *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* and *Finance* are also high value-added industries. Value-added from these

[6] Excluding the *Meat and meat product manufacturing* industry itself.

industries represents 52 per cent and 78 per cent of output respectively. This means that services within cities represents a significant part of each states *red meat processing* supply chain (and flow-on).

The majority of the remaining LGA's that have the highest direct value added are major regional cities and urban areas on the outskirts of capital cities. This includes Rockhampton (R), Warrnambool (C) and Tamworth Regional (A). However, there are smaller rural LGA's where the *red meat processing* industry represents a significant part of the local economy such as Leeton (A) and Inverell (A) in NSW.

Figure 13.3 ranks each of the LGA's by the share of value added (direct and indirect) in the local economy. Places such as Leeton (A), Circular Head (M), Warrnambool (C) and Colac-Otway (S) all show that the *red meat processing* industry is a significant part of these local economies. These LGAs include both major red meat processors and supporting industries which contribute 26 to 46 per cent of local value added.

Note, this measure can be difficult to rely upon in small agriculture-based economies. Many of these LGAs have small gross regional product and the agriculture industry is subject to volatility in commodity pricing. The Queensland LGA's of Croydon (S), Diamantina (S) and Barcoo (S) have no direct red meat processing capacity, however these regions are beef cattle grazing regions. The agricultural industry represents a large proportion of these local economies. This type of LGA represents a significant supplier to the *red meat processing* industry. Brewarrina (A) in NSW contains large herds of sheep and cattle. Etheridge (S), Flinders (S) (Qld) and Upper Gascoyne (S) are all similarly important livestock regions that feed into the red meat processing industry in other LGAs.

Figure 13.3 Direct economic impact by LGA, ranked by value added, 2023-24 ($ million)

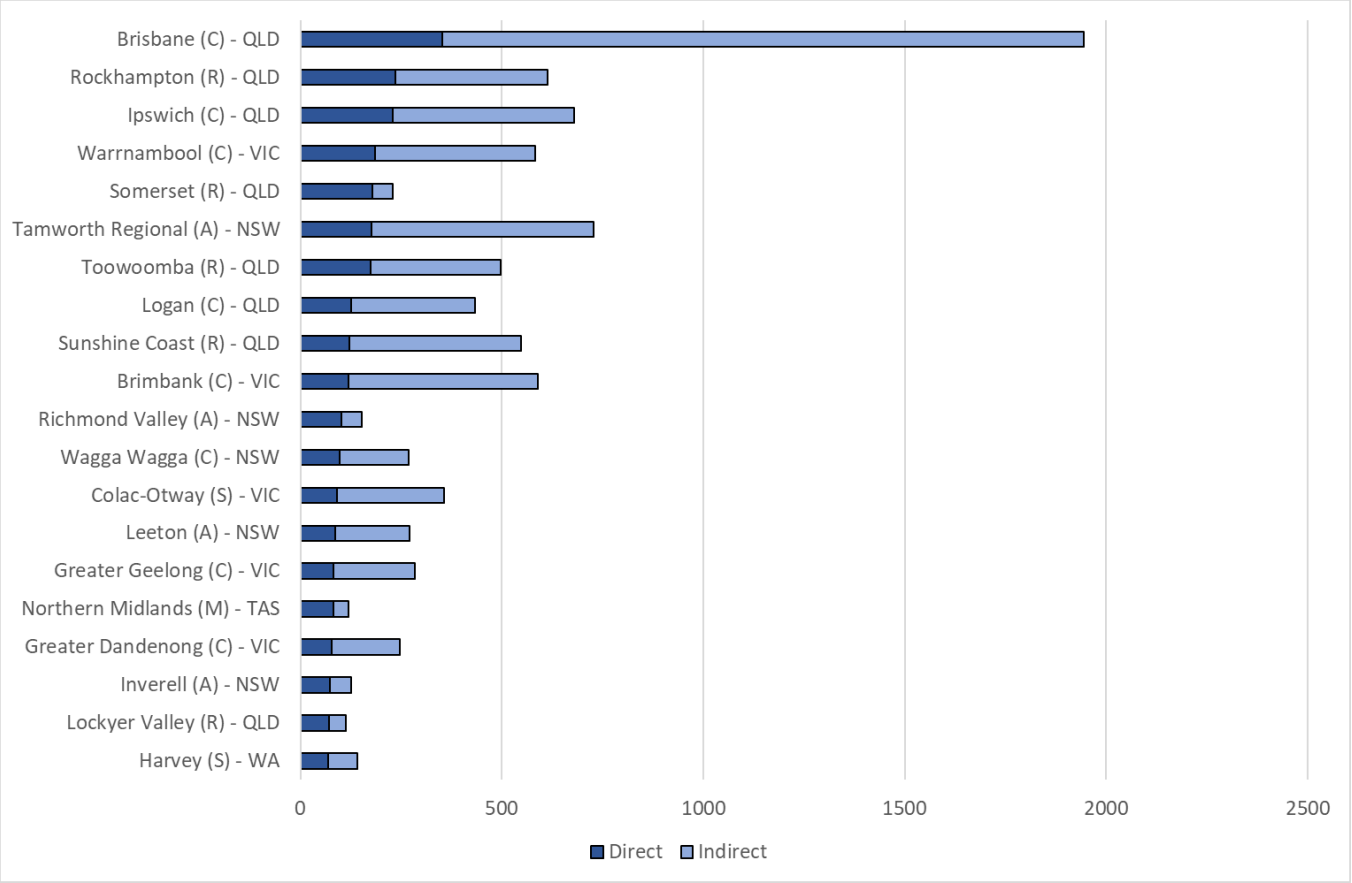


Figure 13.4 Total economic impact by LGA, ranked by value added, 2023-24 ($ million)

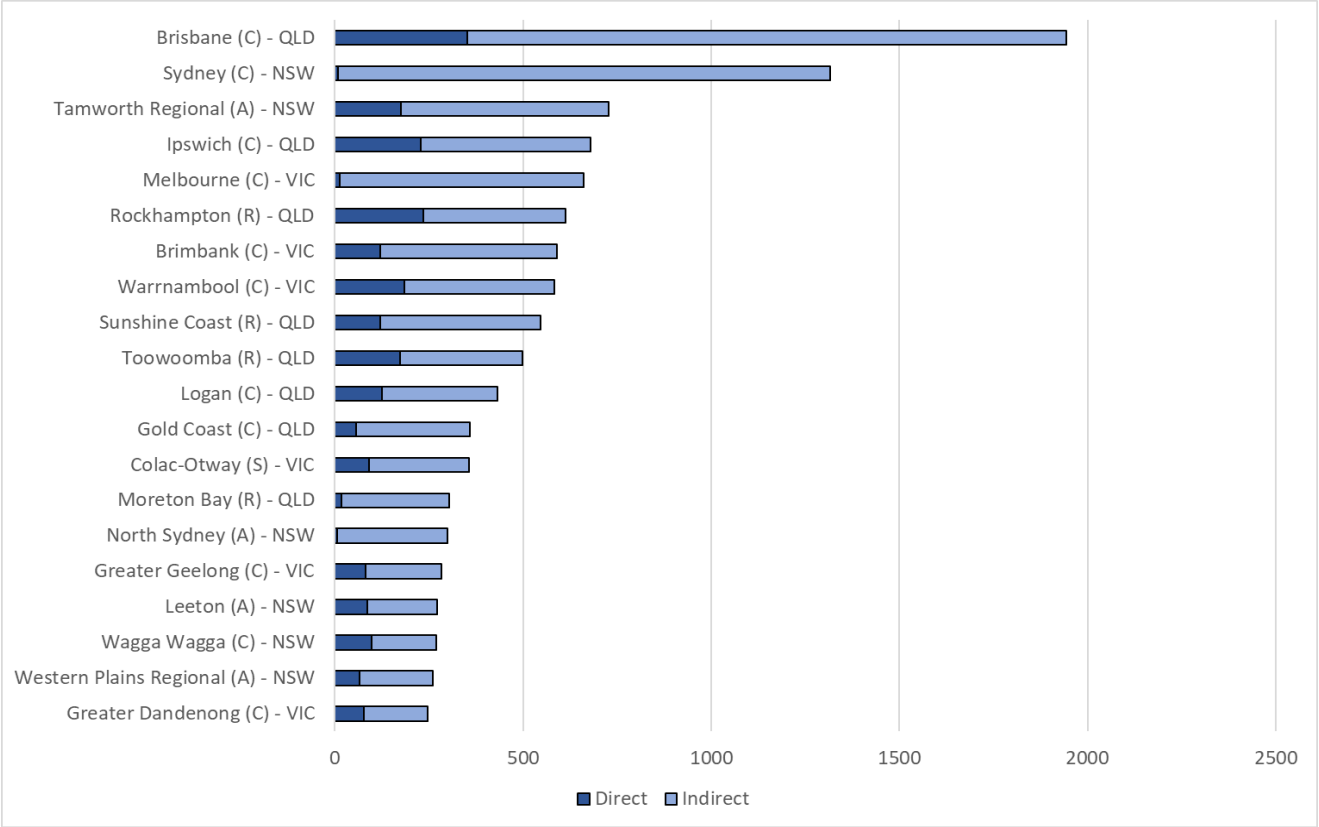
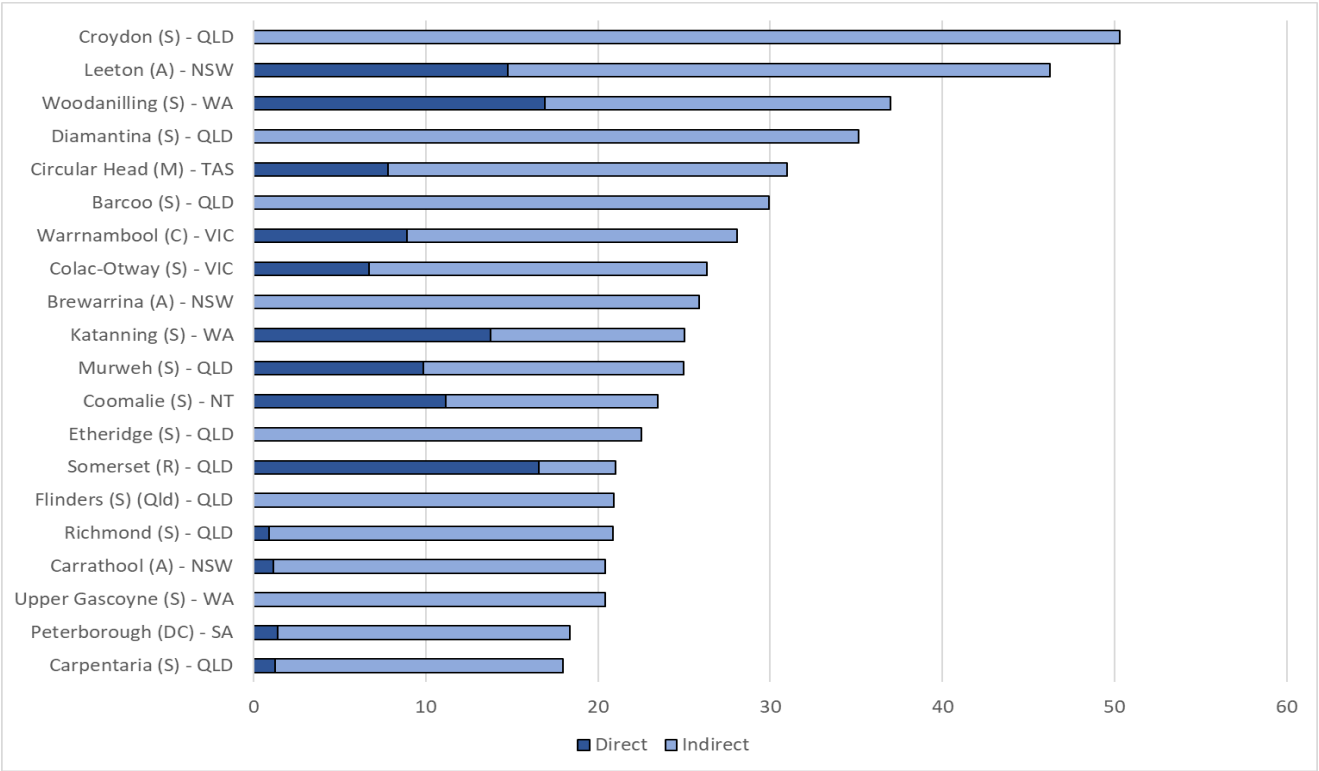


Figure 13.5 Top 20 total economic impact by LGA, ranked by share of LGA value added, 2023-24 (per cent)



The following figures from 13.6 to 13.8 show the top 20 LGAs for direct employment in the red meat processing industry and total employment across all industries supported by *red meat processing* industry economic output.

Brisbane (C) employed the largest number of FTE persons out of all Australian LGAs. This is consistent with Brisbane (C) having the largest value-added contribution. Many of the same LGA's are represented in the top industry employment charts as they are for value-added. The differences between the charts will depend on the productivity of each direct supporting industry within each LGA.

The greatest number of jobs are located in major cities and regional cities. Direct jobs in red meat processing are more likely to be in large regional centres such as Rockhampton (R), Warrnambool (C) and Tamworth Regional (A). These areas have reasonable access to both job markets and supporting industry, while more regional areas may struggle to fill positions with local residents.

However, *the red meat processing* industry can be vital for local regional economies with fewer and less diverse employment opportunities. In Figure 13.6, the top 20 regions in share of industry employment within the LGA, are all outside of major cities. This highlights the importance of the red meat processing industry for jobs in local communities in regional areas.

Figure 13.6 Top 20 direct industry employment by LGA, 2023-24 (FTE)

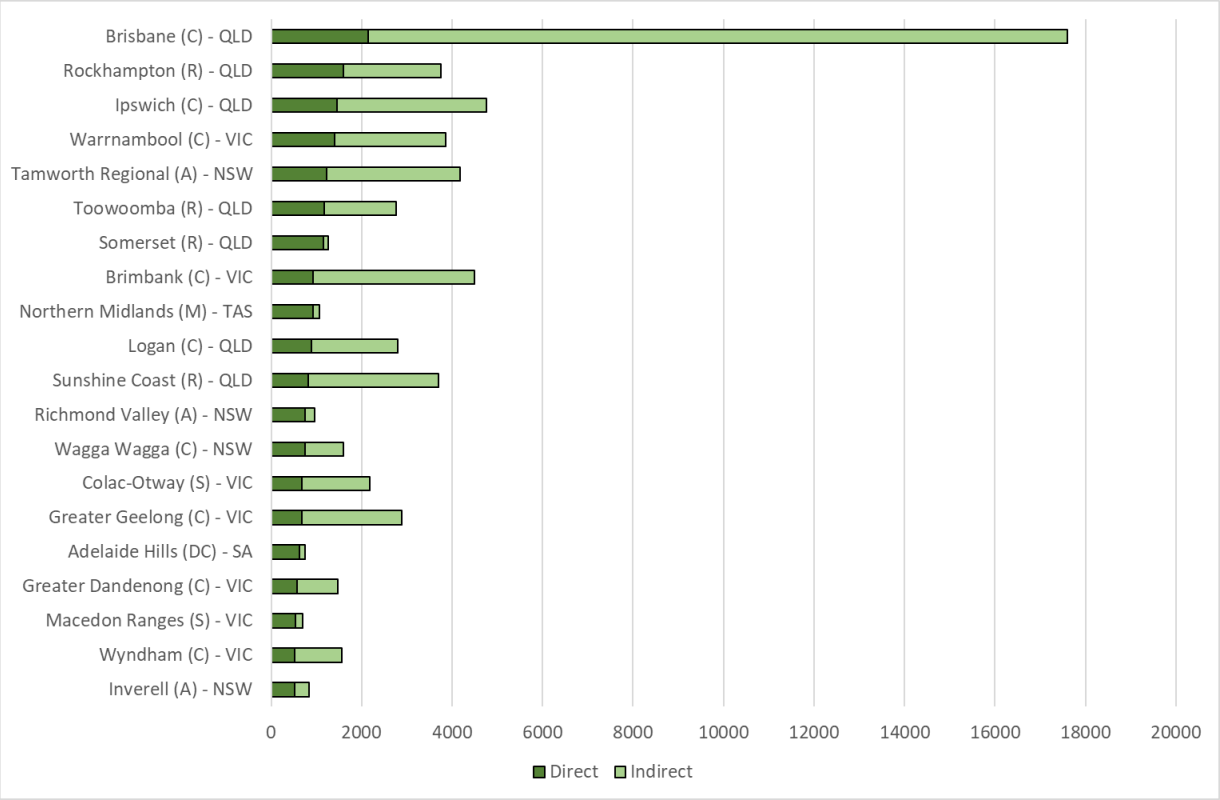


Figure 13.7 Top 20 total industry employment by LGA, 2023-24 (FTE)

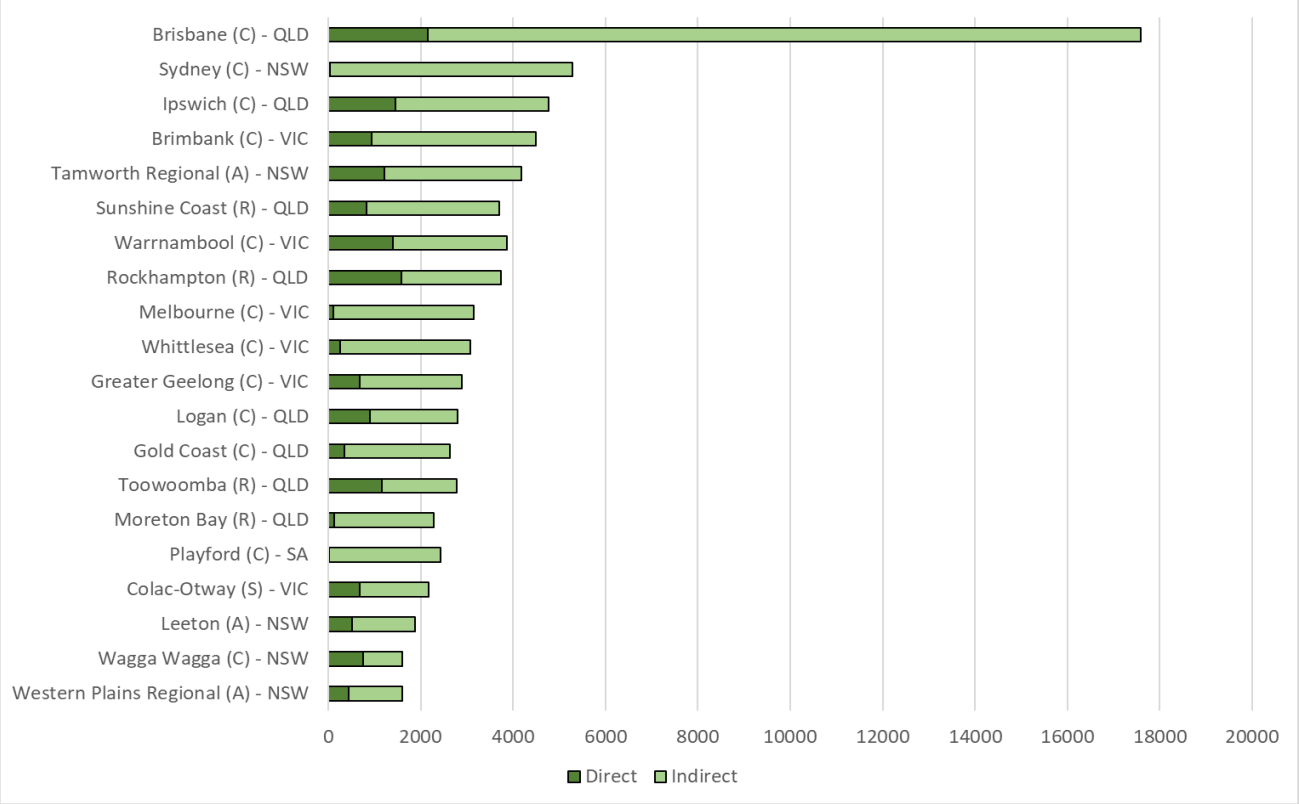


Figure 13.8 Top 20 industry employment share by LGA, 2023-24 (FTE)

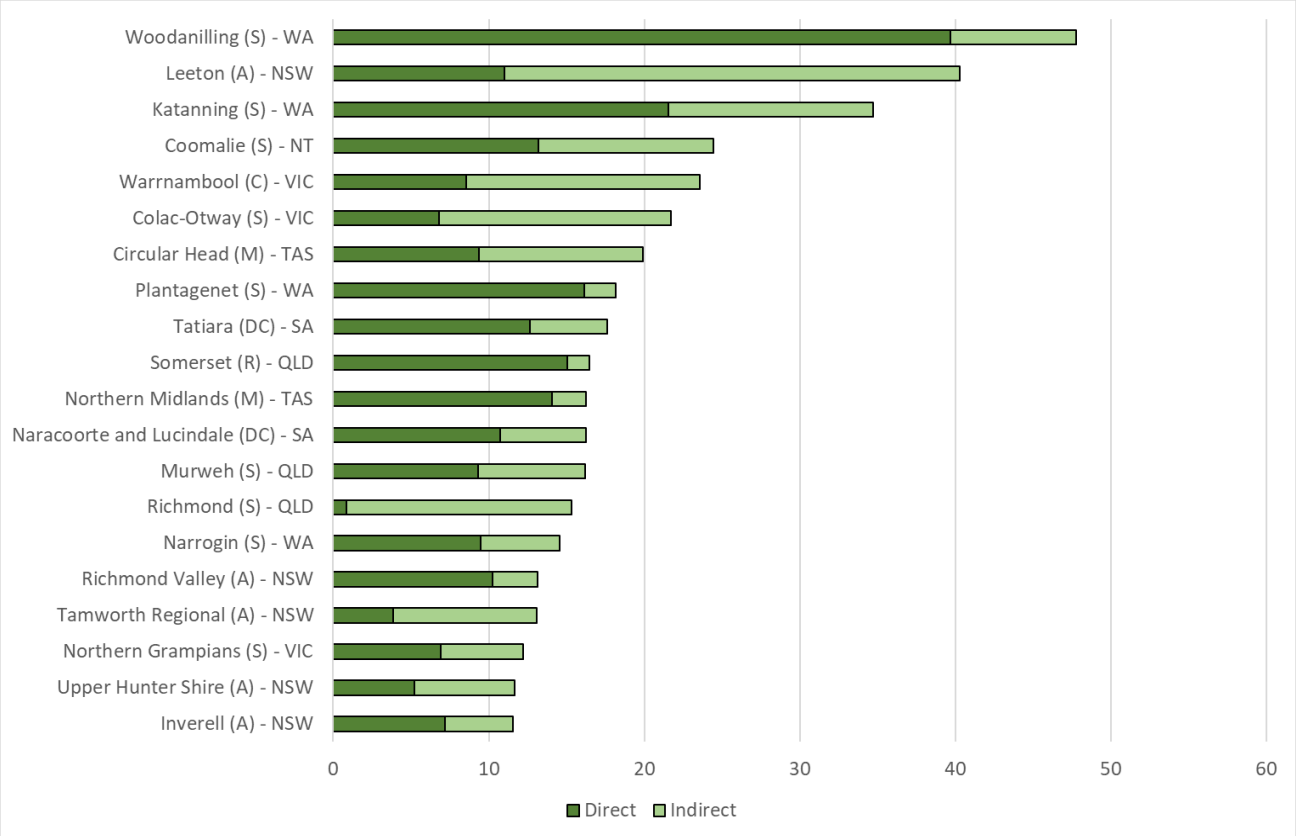


Table 13.2 Economic impact of red meat processing industry by LGA, 2023-24 – Sales and Value added[7]

		Direct impact	Total impact		Direct impact		Total impact	
LGA code	LGA name	Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added
		$m	$m	$m	%	%	%	%
NSW								
10050	Albury (C)	3.6	94.7	40.2	0.23	0.10	1.31	1.08
10130	Armidale Regional (A)	1.3	57.5	25.0	0.19	0.07	1.72	1.29
10250	Ballina (A)	0.0	62.7	29.8	0.00	0.00	1.31	1.16
10300	Balranald (A)	0.0	6.9	2.6	0.00	0.00	2.52	1.84
10470	Bathurst Regional (A)	28.5	277.4	90.3	2.51	1.07	5.18	3.38
10500	Bayside (A)	8.2	436.7	177.1	0.09	0.06	1.07	1.27
10550	Bega Valley (A)	0.9	80.7	30.2	0.10	0.05	2.01	1.67
10600	Bellingen (A)	0.0	12.1	4.9	0.00	0.00	1.51	1.18
10650	Berrigan (A)	0.0	23.4	9.8	0.00	0.00	2.83	2.65
10750	Blacktown (C)	38.1	648.3	239.0	0.36	0.18	1.31	1.16
10800	Bland (A)	0.0	67.1	29.5	0.00	0.00	4.10	7.96
10850	Blayney (A)	0.7	47.1	14.9	0.22	0.15	3.13	3.21
10900	Blue Mountains (C)	0.9	34.0	15.2	0.08	0.03	0.67	0.60
10950	Bogan (A)	0.5	34.9	15.7	0.27	0.23	3.84	6.89
11150	Bourke (A)	3.5	40.6	14.4	5.44	3.02	13.49	12.43
11200	Brewarrina (A)	0.0	22.6	10.1	0.00	0.00	8.15	25.87
11250	Broken Hill (C)	0.1	9.6	4.4	0.03	0.01	0.50	0.50
11300	Burwood (A)	0.0	37.1	17.1	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.68
11350	Byron (A)	8.9	119.0	44.2	0.89	0.40	2.54	2.00
11400	Cabonne (A)	0.0	50.4	18.9	0.00	0.00	3.15	2.78
11450	Camden (A)	2.0	105.5	46.9	0.07	0.04	0.78	0.82
11500	Campbelltown (C) (NSW)	4.2	175.0	68.2	0.11	0.05	1.00	0.89
11520	Canada Bay (A)	1.7	145.2	59.6	0.06	0.03	1.17	1.00
11570	Canterbury-Bankstown (A)	27.9	479.5	171.5	0.39	0.19	1.42	1.15
11600	Carrathool (A)	2.9	125.6	50.5	1.01	1.15	9.43	20.44
11650	Central Coast (C) (NSW)	5.7	273.6	112.3	0.08	0.03	0.80	0.66
11700	Central Darling (A)	0.0	7.1	2.7	0.00	0.00	4.32	3.69
11720	Cessnock (C)	5.1	103.9	39.1	0.35	0.18	1.54	1.41
11730	Clarence Valley (A)	0.0	35.9	15.5	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.68
11750	Cobar (A)	0.1	12.1	5.1	0.06	0.04	1.16	1.58
11800	Coffs Harbour (C)	0.3	66.7	30.5	0.02	0.01	0.89	0.71
12000	Coolamon (A)	0.0	29.9	12.9	0.00	0.00	5.59	8.27
12150	Coonamble (A)	0.5	42.9	19.1	0.36	0.28	6.00	10.00
12350	Cowra (A)	30.6	279.0	91.2	10.63	4.80	20.60	14.30
12380	Cumberland (A)	24.9	453.0	169.3	0.39	0.20	1.51	1.33
12700	Dungog (A)	0.0	17.4	7.5	0.00	0.00	2.46	2.04
12730	Edward River (A)	0.2	41.4	18.9	0.09	0.05	3.31	3.79
12750	Eurobodalla (A)	0.0	18.6	8.3	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.46
12850	Fairfield (C)	10.4	323.1	128.7	0.22	0.11	1.49	1.39
12870	Federation (A)	33.4	335.0	104.3	6.10	4.60	13.03	14.36
12900	Forbes (A)	0.5	51.6	23.1	0.17	0.09	4.06	4.37
12930	Georges River (A)	2.3	91.4	46.5	0.08	0.03	0.67	0.69
12950	Gilgandra (A)	0.0	26.8	12.6	0.00	0.00	5.39	6.48
13010	Glen Innes Severn (A)	0.4	32.5	14.4	0.22	0.11	3.75	3.88
13310	Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	48.1	478.6	153.3	5.66	2.48	12.00	7.92
13340	Greater Hume Shire (A)	1.7	57.5	23.5	0.63	0.32	4.48	4.35
13450	Griffith (C)	5.9	103.1	33.2	0.64	0.30	2.39	1.66

[7] Estimates are modelled from ABS Census, survey data, throughput and other data sources, therefore will differ from actual and current figures. Direct sales are not presented to protect commercial privacy.

		Direct impact	Total impact		Direct impact		Total impact	
LGA code	LGA name	Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added
		$m	$m	$m	%	%	%	%
13510	Gundagai (A)	9.3	104.2	33.8	3.50	1.77	8.36	6.46
13550	Gunnedah (A)	0.4	69.6	32.3	0.04	0.03	1.63	2.79
13660	Gwydir (A)	0.6	40.2	17.9	0.38	0.23	5.82	7.29
13800	Hawkesbury (C)	4.6	123.0	48.9	0.26	0.10	1.47	1.12
13850	Hay (A)	0.9	24.1	9.0	1.16	0.56	6.36	5.34
13910	Hilltops (A)	25.6	259.4	87.7	5.28	2.26	11.39	7.74
14000	Hornsby (A)	4.0	138.1	55.6	0.14	0.06	1.05	0.80
14100	Hunters Hill (A)	0.0	19.2	9.0	0.00	0.00	1.54	1.35
14170	Inner West (A)	8.9	297.8	125.5	0.19	0.09	1.35	1.20
14200	Inverell (A)	74.1	508.9	125.7	18.53	8.30	27.08	14.08
14300	Junee (A)	20.0	129.2	33.8	12.57	6.96	17.29	11.75
14350	Kempsey (A)	22.6	286.5	97.1	4.30	1.74	11.59	7.47
14400	Kiama (A)	0.0	10.7	4.8	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.61
14500	Ku-ring-gai (A)	0.8	85.3	40.6	0.03	0.01	0.74	0.73
14550	Kyogle (A)	0.6	28.4	11.9	0.40	0.17	4.13	3.43
14600	Lachlan (A)	2.0	78.5	32.7	0.84	0.63	7.18	10.51
14650	Lake Macquarie (C)	0.4	103.3	50.9	0.01	0.00	0.42	0.41
14700	Lane Cove (A)	1.2	132.4	62.6	0.08	0.04	1.81	1.88
14750	Leeton (A)	86.5	847.2	271.1	28.48	14.74	59.41	46.23
14850	Lismore (C)	4.2	130.0	52.2	0.39	0.15	2.61	1.81
14870	Lithgow (C)	0.0	18.8	7.5	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.25
14900	Liverpool (C)	6.1	288.6	127.4	0.08	0.05	0.81	1.00
14920	Liverpool Plains (A)	3.4	87.7	35.2	1.04	0.58	5.83	6.06
14950	Lockhart (A)	0.0	34.0	14.3	0.00	0.00	6.90	9.97
15050	Maitland (C)	1.6	86.4	39.6	0.06	0.03	0.67	0.64
15240	Mid-Coast (A)	34.0	336.6	116.9	1.94	0.81	4.09	2.80
15270	Mid-Western Regional (A)	0.4	28.2	12.3	0.02	0.01	0.34	0.21
15300	Moree Plains (A)	0.4	147.2	67.4	0.06	0.04	4.59	7.35
15350	Mosman (A)	1.1	52.3	23.1	0.16	0.06	1.61	1.37
15520	Murray River (A)	3.0	62.9	24.6	0.87	0.47	3.94	3.85
15560	Murrumbidgee (A)	0.0	54.9	23.5	0.00	0.00	5.82	8.78
15650	Muswellbrook (A)	0.3	47.7	19.5	0.01	0.01	0.37	0.30
15700	Nambucca (A)	0.7	20.1	8.2	0.23	0.10	1.49	1.19
15750	Narrabri (A)	0.0	77.4	35.6	0.00	0.00	1.20	1.25
15800	Narrandera (A)	0.6	44.9	19.3	0.34	0.27	5.09	8.07
15850	Narromine (A)	0.0	47.0	22.0	0.00	0.00	4.23	6.46
15900	Newcastle (C)	6.6	394.1	179.9	0.07	0.03	0.92	0.89
15950	North Sydney (A)	7.2	660.1	300.3	0.07	0.03	1.36	1.43
15990	Northern Beaches (A)	6.4	247.1	109.7	0.09	0.04	0.75	0.64
16100	Oberon (A)	0.4	12.5	4.9	0.25	0.12	1.52	1.34
16150	Orange (C)	0.6	39.8	18.1	0.05	0.02	0.61	0.58
16200	Parkes (A)	0.0	31.9	14.7	0.00	0.00	1.61	1.88
16260	Parramatta (C)	20.6	491.0	197.2	0.17	0.08	0.85	0.73
16350	Penrith (C)	14.5	275.4	104.8	0.23	0.12	0.93	0.86
16380	Port Macquarie-Hastings (A)	5.6	133.2	53.2	0.26	0.11	1.32	1.07
16400	Port Stephens (A)	0.3	83.6	38.4	0.01	0.01	0.68	0.69
16490	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional (A)	0.6	29.0	13.0	0.05	0.02	0.50	0.48
16550	Randwick (C)	1.3	101.8	43.6	0.04	0.02	0.58	0.52
16610	Richmond Valley (A)	101.5	648.7	152.0	23.39	11.35	31.84	17.00
16700	Ryde (C)	3.6	537.0	237.2	0.04	0.02	1.14	1.16
16900	Shellharbour (C)	1.2	43.4	18.4	0.09	0.04	0.72	0.66
16950	Shoalhaven (C)	3.3	112.8	45.3	0.13	0.06	0.93	0.78

		Direct impact	Total impact		Direct impact		Total impact	
LGA code	LGA name	Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added
		$m	$m	$m	%	%	%	%
17000	Singleton (A)	16.4	194.2	70.1	0.31	0.14	0.79	0.59
17040	Snowy Monaro Regional (A)	1.7	50.3	19.3	0.21	0.11	1.31	1.20
17080	Snowy Valleys (A)	0.5	62.0	23.9	0.10	0.05	2.66	2.36
17100	Strathfield (A)	47.0	469.4	151.0	2.86	1.25	6.07	4.02
17150	Sutherland Shire (A)	1.6	130.2	59.5	0.04	0.02	0.62	0.57
17200	Sydney (C)	8.1	2534.5	1316.7	0.01	0.01	0.90	0.94
17310	Tamworth Regional (A)	176.9	2066.1	727.9	9.54	4.25	23.73	17.50
17350	Temora (A)	2.1	54.7	22.8	1.05	0.61	5.80	6.58
17400	Tenterfield (A)	0.2	13.3	5.9	0.17	0.07	2.66	2.13
17420	The Hills Shire (A)	3.0	182.9	83.2	0.05	0.03	0.69	0.71
17550	Tweed (A)	1.6	127.1	58.0	0.08	0.04	1.41	1.29
17620	Upper Hunter Shire (A)	37.2	346.6	103.1	9.10	4.76	18.06	13.19
17640	Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	0.7	36.4	15.2	0.41	0.16	4.70	3.63
17650	Uralla (A)	0.0	14.1	5.9	0.00	0.00	3.79	3.25
17750	Wagga Wagga (C)	98.3	864.2	269.1	4.50	1.90	8.42	5.20
17850	Walcha (A)	0.1	27.3	12.7	0.16	0.07	6.90	6.47
17900	Walgett (A)	3.3	95.7	39.6	1.31	1.47	8.22	17.86
17950	Warren (A)	0.0	38.2	16.9	0.00	0.00	6.37	10.37
18020	Warrumbungle Shire (A)	0.8	37.9	15.7	0.47	0.21	4.76	4.07
18050	Waverley (A)	0.5	90.8	45.5	0.03	0.01	1.11	1.12
18100	Weddin (A)	0.0	29.6	12.2	0.00	0.00	6.43	6.92
18200	Wentworth (A)	0.3	18.2	6.8	0.14	0.06	1.90	1.51
18230	Western Plains Regional (A)	65.4	729.1	261.1	4.03	1.74	9.56	6.93
18250	Willoughby (C)	1.2	260.9	126.5	0.02	0.01	1.10	1.01
18350	Wingecarribee (A)	0.6	51.8	23.4	0.05	0.02	0.83	0.70
18400	Wollondilly (A)	4.1	91.5	34.0	0.35	0.18	1.63	1.45
18450	Wollongong (C)	5.3	173.1	78.0	0.08	0.04	0.54	0.52
18500	Woollahra (A)	0.0	93.0	46.3	0.00	0.00	1.16	1.18
18710	Yass Valley (A)	1.3	30.8	11.6	0.48	0.21	2.36	1.82
19399	Unincorporated NSW	0.0	8.6	3.6	0.00	0.00	3.78	5.33
VIC								
20110	Alpine (S)	7.6	120.1	41.8	2.56	1.25	8.17	6.84
20260	Ararat (RC)	13.7	217.3	77.4	4.15	2.18	13.37	12.38
20570	Ballarat (C)	1.0	164.4	70.4	0.03	0.01	1.15	1.05
20660	Banyule (C)	1.1	174.7	82.3	0.04	0.02	1.31	1.36
20740	Bass Coast (S)	3.0	79.8	32.9	0.37	0.18	1.97	1.89
20830	Baw Baw (S)	16.5	312.7	118.7	1.43	0.59	5.49	4.28
20910	Bayside (C)	4.4	146.8	63.8	0.21	0.09	1.41	1.32
21010	Benalla (RC)	0.8	46.5	19.4	0.24	0.11	2.68	2.58
21110	Boroondara (C)	0.4	207.5	101.1	0.01	0.00	0.87	0.84
21180	Brimbank (C)	120.0	1651.5	589.9	2.35	1.03	6.54	5.07
21270	Buloke (S)	1.8	137.2	56.9	0.48	0.48	7.57	15.46
21370	Campaspe (S)	24.0	448.6	167.2	2.16	1.03	8.17	7.17
21450	Cardinia (S)	11.4	257.9	100.8	0.58	0.26	2.67	2.33
21610	Casey (C)	29.4	512.0	191.8	0.59	0.28	2.08	1.80
21670	Central Goldfields (S)	0.5	39.7	16.1	0.23	0.12	3.44	3.68
21750	Colac-Otway (S)	90.4	1078.3	356.0	13.01	6.68	31.43	26.31
21830	Corangamite (S)	0.0	195.3	85.3	0.00	0.00	4.94	6.73
21890	Darebin (C)	5.2	265.8	114.6	0.17	0.07	1.74	1.56
22110	East Gippsland (S)	1.1	75.6	30.4	0.11	0.05	1.59	1.39
22170	Frankston (C)	12.7	257.6	101.4	0.45	0.19	1.87	1.51
22250	Gannawarra (S)	0.7	83.2	36.4	0.26	0.14	6.29	7.37
22310	Glen Eira (C)	0.0	89.9	42.2	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.75
22410	Glenelg (S)	0.0	71.9	33.0	0.00	0.00	2.78	3.25

LGA code	LGA name	Direct impact	Total impact		Direct impact		Total impact	
		Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added
		$m	$m	$m	%	%	%	%
22490	Golden Plains (S)	2.0	115.5	48.9	0.46	0.26	5.30	6.20
22620	Greater Bendigo (C)	14.9	324.7	124.1	0.54	0.23	2.37	1.90
22670	Greater Dandenong (C)	78.1	768.0	246.5	0.95	0.43	1.88	1.35
22750	Greater Geelong (C)	82.8	848.6	284.4	1.08	0.49	2.24	1.67
22830	Greater Shepparton (C)	12.6	213.2	73.0	0.70	0.28	2.41	1.64
22910	Hepburn (S)	0.0	20.4	8.5	0.00	0.00	1.49	1.41
22980	Hindmarsh (S)	0.3	55.9	24.0	0.14	0.10	5.36	7.78
23110	Hobsons Bay (C)	5.6	179.7	73.0	0.18	0.09	1.17	1.20
23190	Horsham (RC)	0.6	76.4	35.4	0.11	0.05	2.60	2.85
23270	Hume (C)	19.9	442.3	157.3	0.19	0.12	0.86	0.92
23350	Indigo (S)	1.9	63.7	20.2	0.55	0.29	3.69	3.07
23430	Kingston (C) (Vic.)	31.4	394.6	123.5	0.56	0.25	1.43	0.98
23670	Knox (C)	5.0	257.0	107.3	0.11	0.05	1.19	1.00
23810	Latrobe (C) (Vic.)	47.2	442.2	134.2	1.60	0.55	3.04	1.57
23940	Loddon (S)	0.6	78.8	34.7	0.18	0.16	4.79	9.41
24130	Macedon Ranges (S)	66.7	442.4	115.2	7.43	3.11	9.97	5.38
24210	Manningham (C)	0.5	45.4	21.0	0.03	0.01	0.55	0.53
24250	Mansfield (S)	0.0	8.2	3.7	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.87
24330	Maribyrnong (C)	28.5	330.8	105.7	0.96	0.47	2.26	1.75
24410	Maroondah (C)	1.1	72.6	29.6	0.04	0.02	0.56	0.48
24600	Melbourne (C)	14.4	1346.2	661.4	0.03	0.01	0.57	0.56
24650	Melton (C)	12.9	155.7	54.6	0.40	0.24	0.98	1.00
24780	Mildura (RC)	7.7	138.5	52.2	0.63	0.24	2.29	1.66
24850	Mitchell (S)	6.6	69.7	22.0	0.69	0.34	1.47	1.13
24900	Moira (S)	38.8	390.9	118.2	4.68	2.33	9.53	7.10
24970	Monash (C)	12.3	324.7	129.1	0.17	0.07	0.89	0.69
25060	Moonee Valley (C)	1.8	84.4	36.2	0.08	0.03	0.73	0.67
25150	Moorabool (S)	17.6	213.9	72.9	3.08	1.35	7.57	5.57
25250	Moreland (C)	7.7	109.7	38.2	0.30	0.14	0.86	0.69
25340	Mornington Peninsula (S)	3.9	116.9	47.9	0.12	0.05	0.70	0.60
25430	Mount Alexander (S)	21.3	217.9	61.8	4.75	2.52	9.83	7.31
25490	Moyne (S)	1.4	164.7	68.4	0.20	0.14	4.62	6.47
25620	Murrindindi (S)	0.3	55.3	24.9	0.12	0.06	3.92	4.22
25710	Nillumbik (S)	0.4	46.0	20.3	0.06	0.02	1.37	1.08
25810	Northern Grampians (S)	40.7	310.0	87.3	12.76	7.02	19.66	15.05
25900	Port Phillip (C)	2.9	213.1	102.6	0.05	0.02	0.78	0.73
25990	Pyrenees (S)	0.0	28.3	13.2	0.00	0.00	3.67	4.14
26080	Queenscliffe (B)	0.0	21.1	7.3	0.00	0.00	3.86	3.82
26170	South Gippsland (S)	13.9	172.1	61.6	1.64	0.77	4.10	3.40
26260	Southern Grampians (S)	0.7	66.7	30.9	0.17	0.07	3.39	3.00
26350	Stonnington (C)	1.8	111.2	52.6	0.04	0.02	0.55	0.60
26430	Strathbogie (S)	0.0	31.0	14.3	0.00	0.00	2.94	2.82
26490	Surf Coast (S)	0.6	75.7	34.3	0.08	0.04	2.17	2.05
26610	Swan Hill (RC)	17.5	229.7	81.0	3.79	1.30	10.10	6.02
26670	Towong (S)	1.6	48.5	18.1	1.03	0.56	6.25	6.25
26700	Wangaratta (RC)	7.0	65.9	20.6	1.12	0.46	2.14	1.37
26730	Warrnambool (C)	184.9	1832.1	582.4	21.91	8.91	43.97	28.06
26810	Wellington (S)	1.6	99.1	45.3	0.10	0.04	1.26	1.13
26890	West Wimmera (S)	0.0	63.8	28.0	0.00	0.00	6.20	8.72
26980	Whitehorse (C)	0.0	99.4	49.4	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.45
27070	Whittlesea (C)	31.7	520.0	195.4	0.73	0.33	2.41	2.03
27170	Wodonga (C)	55.0	614.5	199.6	4.08	1.93	9.24	7.00
27260	Wyndham (C)	67.0	684.6	219.5	0.95	0.48	1.97	1.59
27350	Yarra (C)	2.7	260.6	124.2	0.04	0.02	0.75	0.82
27450	Yarra Ranges (S)	0.7	80.9	35.7	0.03	0.01	0.67	0.62

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27630	Yarriambiack (S)	0.0	96.9	43.4	0.00	0.00	4.21	10.66
29399	Unincorporated Vic	0.0	6.6	2.2	0.00	0.00	1.15	1.49
QLD								
30250	Aurukun (S)	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.50	2.09
30300	Balonne (S)	1.0	136.5	59.5	0.33	0.29	9.44	17.50
30370	Banana (S)	46.9	487.7	167.9	2.29	0.73	5.04	2.62
30410	Barcaldine (R)	0.0	64.0	29.5	0.00	0.00	1.06	12.29
30450	Barcoo (S)	0.0	26.2	10.3	0.00	0.00	11.77	29.93
30760	Blackall-Tambo (R)	0.0	43.2	18.6	0.00	0.00	9.33	12.49
30900	Boulia (S)	0.0	4.9	2.0	0.00	0.00	2.36	5.11
31000	Brisbane (C)	352.6	5125.4	1943.2	0.53	0.24	1.64	1.31
31750	Bulloo (S)	0.0	15.9	6.1	0.00	0.00	7.15	16.37
31820	Bundaberg (R)	0.6	85.8	36.4	0.03	0.01	0.89	0.74
31900	Burdekin (S)	1.3	152.8	65.9	0.19	0.11	4.80	5.65
31950	Burke (S)	0.4	27.2	10.7	0.41	0.55	6.07	15.37
32080	Cairns (R)	1.8	115.2	53.9	0.04	0.02	0.54	0.52
32250	Carpentaria (S)	1.7	58.4	23.5	1.08	1.27	7.99	17.94
32260	Cassowary Coast (R)	0.6	50.2	19.0	0.09	0.04	1.53	1.14
32270	Central Highlands (R) (Qld)	1.2	184.3	92.0	0.02	0.01	0.62	0.41
32310	Charters Towers (R)	0.4	96.0	46.0	0.05	0.05	2.74	5.64
32330	Cherbourg (S)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.44
32450	Cloncurry (S)	0.9	62.8	26.4	0.16	0.11	2.46	3.32
32500	Cook (S)	0.0	16.4	7.3	0.00	0.00	1.60	2.40
32600	Croydon (S)	0.0	26.4	10.7	0.00	0.00	53.95	50.31
32750	Diamantina (S)	0.0	17.9	7.4	0.00	0.00	7.92	35.13
32770	Doomadgee (S)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.08
32810	Douglas (S)	0.9	24.8	10.3	0.26	0.15	1.59	1.73
33100	Etheridge (S)	0.0	34.6	14.6	0.00	0.00	7.21	22.50
33200	Flinders (S) (Qld)	0.0	51.3	22.6	0.00	0.00	5.07	20.90
33220	Fraser Coast (R)	1.1	68.9	30.8	0.05	0.02	0.67	0.69
33360	Gladstone (R)	0.8	75.0	31.8	0.03	0.02	0.53	0.61
33430	Gold Coast (C)	57.5	862.8	360.2	0.31	0.15	1.00	0.91
33610	Goondiwindi (R)	2.0	204.5	94.7	0.42	0.28	9.07	13.24
33620	Gympie (R)	39.3	467.4	164.5	3.56	1.61	8.97	6.72
33800	Hinchinbrook (S)	0.0	72.6	30.8	0.00	0.00	4.15	5.15
33830	Hope Vale (S)	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.48
33960	Ipswich (C)	228.3	2106.5	678.9	3.76	1.96	7.36	5.82
33980	Isaac (R)	2.2	306.2	138.2	0.02	0.01	0.50	0.35
34420	Kowanyama (S)	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.00	0.00	2.46	1.06
34530	Livingstone (S)	46.7	341.2	104.2	5.93	3.10	9.19	6.92
34570	Lockhart River (S)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.47
34580	Lockyer Valley (R)	71.7	443.4	112.7	9.47	3.18	12.40	5.00
34590	Logan (C)	125.1	1211.1	433.1	1.84	0.85	3.78	2.95
34710	Longreach (R)	0.5	27.8	12.1	0.43	0.20	5.16	4.91
34770	Mackay (R)	40.0	513.9	188.9	0.75	0.27	2.04	1.26
34800	McKinlay (S)	0.9	45.6	19.5	0.35	0.26	3.63	5.54
34830	Mapoon (S)	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.17	1.53
34860	Maranoa (R)	8.4	172.2	69.9	0.76	0.47	3.30	3.88
34880	Mareeba (S)	1.3	24.6	9.4	0.32	0.12	1.24	0.88
35010	Moreton Bay (R)	18.6	656.9	304.0	0.23	0.10	1.70	1.64
35250	Mornington (S)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.32
35300	Mount Isa (C)	0.4	37.1	17.3	0.03	0.02	0.58	0.80
35600	Murweh (S)	22.8	190.0	57.7	13.82	9.87	24.41	24.95
35670	Napranum (S)	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.00	0.00	24.33	6.57

LGA code	LGA name	Direct impact Value added	Total impact Sales	Total impact Value added	Direct impact Sales	Direct impact Value added	Total impact Sales	Total impact Value added
		$m	$m	$m	%	%	%	%
35740	Noosa (S)	0.7	83.6	44.3	0.05	0.02	1.39	1.51
35760	North Burnett (R)	0.9	76.1	33.7	0.33	0.14	5.59	4.98
35780	Northern Peninsula Area (R)	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.25
35790	Palm Island (S)	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.24
35800	Paroo (S)	0.0	15.5	6.8	0.00	0.00	6.67	9.54
36070	Pormpuraaw (S)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.25
36150	Quilpie (S)	0.6	21.2	8.4	1.20	1.04	9.15	14.86
36250	Redland (C)	9.9	250.6	114.1	0.38	0.17	2.02	1.93
36300	Richmond (S)	1.1	60.0	24.9	1.16	0.92	13.37	20.86
36370	Rockhampton (R)	235.7	1930.8	613.9	9.05	3.75	15.71	9.76
36510	Scenic Rim (R)	6.1	113.9	40.8	0.69	0.30	2.73	2.00
36580	Somerset (R)	180.0	981.9	228.8	30.36	16.54	35.11	21.04
36630	South Burnett (R)	23.8	189.3	53.2	2.35	1.03	3.97	2.30
36660	Southern Downs (R)	59.6	440.0	133.3	6.02	3.38	9.42	7.56
36720	Sunshine Coast (R)	121.6	1406.2	547.3	1.31	0.57	3.22	2.55
36820	Tablelands (R)	4.4	42.3	13.8	0.91	0.35	1.87	1.12
36910	Toowoomba (R)	173.8	1515.4	497.9	2.98	1.33	5.50	3.81
36950	Torres (S)	0.0	3.2	1.2	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.72
36960	Torres Strait Island (R)	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.26
37010	Townsville (C)	51.6	508.6	176.5	0.88	0.38	1.83	1.30
37300	Weipa (T)	0.0	8.1	2.9	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.87
37310	Western Downs (R)	13.6	404.4	180.6	0.56	0.30	3.53	3.98
37340	Whitsunday (R)	2.5	98.6	44.2	0.14	0.05	1.14	0.96
37400	Winton (S)	0.0	18.5	8.6	0.00	0.00	5.99	7.33
37550	Woorabinda (S)	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.00	0.00	2.96	4.70
37570	Wujal Wujal (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.14
37600	Yarrabah (S)	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.00	0.00	1.38	0.61
SA								
40070	Adelaide (C)	2.8	225.4	119.5	0.02	0.01	0.48	0.50
40120	Adelaide Hills (DC)	64.3	330.9	95.2	8.83	4.14	11.03	6.14
40220	Alexandrina (DC)	0.0	14.6	6.5	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.64
40250	Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.53
40310	Barossa (DC)	0.0	13.0	6.5	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.51
40430	Barunga West (DC)	0.0	22.3	9.4	0.00	0.00	4.83	8.40
40520	Berri and Barmera (DC)	0.0	6.6	3.3	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.58
40700	Burnside (C)	4.8	55.7	22.7	0.36	0.19	1.01	0.88
40910	Campbelltown (C) (SA)	0.9	19.9	9.0	0.14	0.07	0.74	0.68
41010	Ceduna (DC)	0.0	9.7	4.5	0.00	0.00	2.37	2.55
41060	Charles Sturt (C)	11.0	77.4	27.0	0.41	0.19	0.70	0.47
41140	Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	0.1	32.5	14.9	0.04	0.03	2.11	2.77
41190	Cleve (DC)	0.0	16.5	7.2	0.00	0.00	5.00	7.26
41330	Coober Pedy (DC)	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.70
41560	Copper Coast (DC)	0.0	15.8	7.8	0.00	0.00	1.27	1.49
41750	Elliston (DC)	0.0	19.1	8.1	0.00	0.00	6.21	13.38
41830	Flinders Ranges (DC)	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.82
41960	Franklin Harbour (DC)	0.0	7.9	3.3	0.00	0.00	4.13	5.32
42030	Gawler (T)	0.6	13.3	6.5	0.17	0.08	0.86	0.80
42110	Goyder (DC)	0.0	24.6	10.4	0.00	0.00	3.75	5.49
42250	Grant (DC)	1.2	41.0	17.0	0.35	0.22	2.98	3.18
42600	Holdfast Bay (C)	0.0	10.3	5.8	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.38
42750	Kangaroo Island (DC)	0.0	11.9	5.6	0.00	0.00	2.09	2.15
43080	Karoonda East Murray (DC)	0.0	15.1	7.0	0.00	0.00	5.15	15.39
43220	Kimba (DC)	0.0	14.5	6.9	0.00	0.00	2.79	9.80
43360	Kingston (DC) (SA)	0.0	11.9	5.7	0.00	0.00	3.47	3.52

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		Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added
		$m	$m	$m	%	%	%	%
43650	Light (RegC)	0.4	25.6	10.8	0.10	0.05	1.42	1.37
43710	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	0.0	45.4	20.6	0.00	0.00	3.65	6.45
43790	Loxton Waikerie (DC)	0.8	29.0	12.7	0.34	0.13	2.85	1.91
43920	Mallala (DC)	2.3	47.4	17.0	1.25	0.56	6.35	4.17
44000	Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.35
44060	Marion (C)	0.6	42.3	23.6	0.03	0.02	0.56	0.62
44210	Mid Murray (DC)	0.0	17.4	8.0	0.00	0.00	1.05	2.58
44340	Mitcham (C)	0.0	22.9	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33
44550	Mount Barker (DC)	0.4	21.8	10.4	0.05	0.02	0.60	0.60
44620	Mount Gambier (C)	0.0	24.1	13.2	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.79
44830	Mount Remarkable (DC)	0.0	11.8	4.9	0.00	0.00	2.95	5.50
45040	Murray Bridge (RC)	34.4	306.3	110.0	5.60	2.85	12.10	9.14
45090	Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	36.5	254.3	78.8	13.19	5.92	22.31	12.78
45120	Northern Areas (DC)	0.1	29.8	14.0	0.06	0.06	3.22	6.35
45290	Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)	0.9	39.7	20.6	0.06	0.03	0.61	0.56
45340	Onkaparinga (C)	0.8	44.8	22.0	0.03	0.02	0.45	0.42
45400	Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	0.2	14.2	5.7	0.40	0.52	7.18	15.58
45540	Peterborough (DC)	0.4	11.9	4.9	0.89	1.40	6.95	18.36
45680	Playford (C)	1.8	100.5	47.9	0.10	0.05	1.34	1.36
45890	Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	6.8	162.5	70.0	0.12	0.06	0.69	0.65
46090	Port Augusta (C)	0.2	5.7	2.5	0.05	0.03	0.33	0.37
46300	Port Lincoln (C)	0.0	11.4	5.5	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.64
46450	Port Pirie City and Dists (M)	0.0	18.8	8.9	0.00	0.00	0.85	1.25
46510	Prospect (C)	0.0	4.9	2.6	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.34
46670	Renmark Paringa (DC)	0.3	9.7	4.0	0.18	0.06	1.37	0.73
46860	Robe (DC)	0.2	9.3	3.3	0.45	0.24	4.98	3.88
46970	Roxby Downs (M)	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.08
47140	Salisbury (C)	10.4	148.0	63.2	0.23	0.12	0.81	0.74
47290	Southern Mallee (DC)	0.0	17.7	8.4	0.00	0.00	4.82	4.50
47490	Streaky Bay (DC)	0.1	12.6	5.3	0.09	0.05	4.41	4.31
47630	Tatiara (DC)	47.2	311.9	92.1	14.74	7.86	23.61	15.32
47700	Tea Tree Gully (C)	1.0	28.9	14.6	0.07	0.03	0.54	0.52
47800	The Coorong (DC)	1.0	59.1	26.2	0.31	0.30	4.29	7.41
47910	Tumby Bay (DC)	0.0	30.5	14.5	0.00	0.00	3.05	9.26
47980	Unley (C)	0.4	33.2	18.4	0.03	0.01	0.60	0.57
48050	Victor Harbor (C)	0.0	7.2	3.9	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.61
48130	Wakefield (DC)	1.7	52.1	21.5	0.47	0.43	3.54	5.51
48260	Walkerville (M)	0.0	4.9	2.1	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.80
48340	Wattle Range (DC)	0.4	37.0	16.7	0.11	0.05	2.57	2.21
48410	West Torrens (C)	2.2	107.5	47.1	0.05	0.02	0.56	0.54
48540	Whyalla (C)	0.0	5.8	2.9	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.33
48640	Wudinna (DC)	0.0	16.4	7.3	0.00	0.00	1.65	9.35
48750	Yankalilla (DC)	0.0	7.2	3.4	0.00	0.00	1.74	1.74
48830	Yorke Peninsula (DC)	0.0	41.6	19.6	0.00	0.00	1.79	3.62
49399	Unincorporated SA	0.2	25.6	11.5	0.01	0.00	0.27	0.28
WA								
50080	Albany (C)	4.3	47.5	19.9	0.39	0.18	1.00	0.83
50210	Armadale (C)	0.9	28.3	13.3	0.05	0.03	0.42	0.45
50250	Ashburton (S)	0.0	54.7	38.2	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.08
50280	Augusta-Margaret River (S)	24.4	165.3	54.5	4.96	2.27	7.96	5.08
50350	Bassendean (T)	0.0	16.4	7.6	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.59
50420	Bayswater (C)	0.5	33.7	15.8	0.03	0.02	0.51	0.49
50490	Belmont (C)	1.2	104.1	48.2	0.02	0.01	0.41	0.42

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		$m	$m	$m	%	%	%	%
50560	Beverley (S)	0.0	6.3	3.1	0.00	0.00	1.93	3.16
50630	Boddington (S)	0.0	2.8	1.4	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04
50770	Boyup Brook (S)	0.0	6.5	2.8	0.00	0.00	2.73	1.66
50840	Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	0.0	6.1	3.2	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24
50910	Brookton (S)	0.0	5.5	2.6	0.00	0.00	2.72	2.98
50980	Broome (S)	0.3	27.8	17.0	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.30
51080	Broomehill-Tambellup (S)	0.0	8.1	3.3	0.00	0.00	2.23	2.92
51120	Bruce Rock (S)	0.0	5.8	2.7	0.00	0.00	2.37	2.64
51190	Bunbury (C)	53.3	328.0	105.0	2.70	1.18	3.92	2.32
51260	Busselton (C)	2.2	47.6	23.2	0.18	0.08	0.93	0.85
51310	Cambridge (T)	0.0	19.4	10.3	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.48
51330	Canning (C)	7.8	168.6	75.6	0.13	0.06	0.66	0.58
51400	Capel (S)	7.5	87.3	30.9	1.79	0.71	4.90	2.92
51470	Carnamah (S)	0.0	3.7	1.5	0.00	0.00	2.33	2.04
51540	Carnarvon (S)	0.0	8.1	3.9	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.63
51610	Chapman Valley (S)	0.0	6.3	2.7	0.00	0.00	2.36	2.82
51680	Chittering (S)	0.0	12.9	5.8	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.75
51750	Claremont (T)	3.1	29.1	10.8	0.80	0.30	1.80	1.07
51820	Cockburn (C)	28.3	207.6	66.0	0.51	0.28	0.89	0.65
51890	Collie (S)	0.0	11.4	6.3	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.22
51960	Coolgardie (S)	0.0	6.6	3.1	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.09
52030	Coorow (S)	0.0	4.2	1.8	0.00	0.00	3.26	2.65
52100	Corrigin (S)	0.0	7.2	3.4	0.00	0.00	1.99	3.17
52170	Cottesloe (T)	0.0	6.1	3.0	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.61
52240	Cranbrook (S)	0.0	8.2	3.4	0.00	0.00	2.54	2.70
52310	Cuballing (S)	0.0	6.2	2.3	0.00	0.00	4.50	4.11
52380	Cue (S)	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.07
52450	Cunderdin (S)	0.0	6.5	2.7	0.00	0.00	2.60	2.70
52520	Dalwallinu (S)	0.0	9.8	4.2	0.00	0.00	1.37	2.70
52590	Dandaragan (S)	0.0	9.3	4.4	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.56
52660	Dardanup (S)	0.7	17.9	7.6	0.19	0.10	1.20	1.15
52730	Denmark (S)	0.0	4.8	2.2	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.87
52800	Derby-West Kimberley (S)	0.6	14.5	7.0	0.10	0.06	0.60	0.71
52870	Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	0.0	4.8	2.3	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.67
52940	Dowerin (S)	0.0	6.5	2.8	0.00	0.00	3.12	3.38
53010	Dumbleyung (S)	0.0	7.5	3.0	0.00	0.00	3.94	4.62
53080	Dundas (S)	0.0	2.1	1.1	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.21
53150	East Fremantle (T)	0.6	5.6	2.0	0.38	0.19	0.83	0.61
53220	East Pilbara (S)	0.0	31.4	15.7	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05
53290	Esperance (S)	0.5	22.7	10.5	0.07	0.04	0.82	0.87
53360	Exmouth (S)	0.0	7.0	4.9	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.85
53430	Fremantle (C)	6.6	83.4	32.3	0.30	0.14	0.89	0.67
53570	Gingin (S)	9.3	60.2	17.9	4.77	1.69	7.28	3.25
53640	Gnowangerup (S)	0.0	10.2	4.4	0.00	0.00	2.14	2.52
53710	Goomalling (S)	0.0	6.1	2.6	0.00	0.00	3.13	4.74
53780	Gosnells (C)	0.9	39.7	19.5	0.04	0.02	0.42	0.46
53800	Greater Geraldton (C)	1.0	29.4	14.5	0.07	0.03	0.49	0.43
53920	Halls Creek (S)	0.0	10.2	4.9	0.00	0.00	0.89	1.22
53990	Harvey (S)	69.1	471.3	140.6	4.16	2.12	6.70	4.31
54060	Irwin (S)	0.0	9.1	5.0	0.00	0.00	1.82	1.42
54130	Jerramungup (S)	0.0	8.5	3.7	0.00	0.00	1.87	2.37
54170	Joondalup (C)	0.7	25.6	13.3	0.03	0.01	0.23	0.22
54200	Kalamunda (C)	1.1	42.0	20.0	0.07	0.04	0.63	0.67
54280	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	0.0	16.2	9.5	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.10
54310	Karratha (C)	0.0	55.6	40.4	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.10

		Direct impact	Total impact		Direct impact		Total impact	
LGA code	LGA name	Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added
		$m	$m	$m	%	%	%	%
54340	Katanning (S)	40.4	265.2	73.3	30.44	13.78	47.23	25.03
54410	Kellerberrin (S)	0.0	6.2	2.5	0.00	0.00	2.90	3.82
54480	Kent (S)	0.0	7.6	3.4	0.00	0.00	1.93	4.25
54550	Kojonup (S)	0.4	10.6	4.4	0.34	0.16	2.31	1.98
54620	Kondinin (S)	0.0	9.4	4.2	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.94
54690	Koorda (S)	0.0	7.3	3.1	0.00	0.00	2.75	5.14
54760	Kulin (S)	0.0	7.8	3.4	0.00	0.00	2.03	3.05
54830	Kwinana (C)	0.4	68.7	26.8	0.01	0.01	0.50	0.50
54900	Lake Grace (S)	0.9	16.8	6.2	0.56	0.47	2.52	3.35
54970	Laverton (S)	0.0	5.6	3.1	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.06
55040	Leonora (S)	0.0	3.6	2.1	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
55110	Mandurah (C)	0.5	27.0	13.8	0.03	0.01	0.36	0.39
55180	Manjimup (S)	0.3	9.8	4.4	0.15	0.05	1.11	0.64
55250	Meekatharra (S)	0.0	3.9	2.0	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09
55320	Melville (C)	6.1	93.7	40.5	0.19	0.09	0.69	0.59
55390	Menzies (S)	0.0	2.5	1.3	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.08
55460	Merredin (S)	0.0	8.4	3.9	0.00	0.00	1.61	1.63
55530	Mingenew (S)	0.0	3.6	1.4	0.00	0.00	3.65	2.82
55600	Moora (S)	0.0	11.1	4.8	0.00	0.00	2.32	2.49
55670	Morawa (S)	0.0	4.2	1.8	0.00	0.00	2.83	2.26
55740	Mosman Park (T)	0.0	4.6	2.3	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.58
55810	Mount Magnet (S)	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.09
55880	Mount Marshall (S)	0.0	7.2	3.2	0.00	0.00	2.76	4.57
55950	Mukinbudin (S)	0.0	4.4	2.0	0.00	0.00	3.66	3.67
56090	Mundaring (S)	16.6	92.4	27.6	2.78	1.21	3.66	2.01
56160	Murchison (S)	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.00	0.00	0.02	3.74
56230	Murray (S)	3.5	24.5	7.7	0.19	0.13	0.31	0.29
56300	Nannup (S)	0.0	2.8	1.1	0.00	0.00	1.96	1.49
56370	Narembeen (S)	0.0	7.8	3.6	0.00	0.00	2.47	4.46
56460	Narrogin (S)	19.9	150.9	45.4	14.22	6.12	25.54	14.00
56580	Nedlands (C)	0.0	23.4	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.51
56620	Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.30
56730	Northam (S)	23.7	119.1	32.7	6.86	3.41	8.16	4.71
56790	Northampton (S)	0.0	8.7	4.3	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.99
56860	Nungarin (S)	0.0	2.2	1.0	0.00	0.00	5.04	8.18
56930	Peppermint Grove (S)	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.38
57000	Perenjori (S)	0.0	3.8	1.8	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.16
57080	Perth (C)	3.9	404.9	213.0	0.02	0.01	0.42	0.46
57140	Pingelly (S)	0.0	4.5	2.1	0.00	0.00	2.87	3.56
57210	Plantagenet (S)	51.2	263.5	69.9	23.92	11.45	29.11	15.64
57280	Port Hedland (T)	0.0	17.8	9.0	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.10
57350	Quairading (S)	0.0	4.9	2.3	0.00	0.00	2.98	4.48
57420	Ravensthorpe (S)	0.0	10.1	5.0	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.32
57490	Rockingham (C)	7.5	61.4	20.5	0.25	0.14	0.49	0.38
57630	Sandstone (S)	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.00	0.00	1.28	2.87
57700	Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	1.8	19.1	7.0	0.37	0.18	0.94	0.74
57770	Shark Bay (S)	0.0	3.3	1.7	0.00	0.00	0.62	1.95
57840	South Perth (C)	0.7	23.6	12.0	0.07	0.03	0.54	0.54
57910	Stirling (C)	15.8	131.3	51.6	0.27	0.11	0.53	0.37
57980	Subiaco (C)	0.0	30.3	17.6	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.39
58050	Swan (C)	14.2	143.4	52.5	0.23	0.12	0.55	0.44
58190	Tammin (S)	2.6	16.0	1.7	11.64	5.07	16.88	3.29
58260	Three Springs (S)	0.0	6.0	3.5	0.00	0.00	2.82	5.41
58330	Toodyay (S)	0.0	4.7	2.2	0.00	0.00	0.84	1.71
58400	Trayning (S)	0.0	4.1	1.5	0.00	0.00	4.70	5.44

LGA code	LGA name	Direct impact	Total impact		Direct impact		Total impact	
		Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added
		$m	$m	$m	%	%	%	%
58470	Upper Gascoyne (S)	0.0	3.5	1.4	0.00	0.00	3.74	20.41
58510	Victoria Park (T)	1.3	80.0	38.7	0.04	0.02	0.63	0.64
58540	Victoria Plains (S)	0.0	8.0	3.4	0.00	0.00	2.77	3.11
58570	Vincent (C)	1.2	66.6	34.6	0.06	0.03	0.81	0.76
58610	Wagin (S)	0.0	7.6	3.4	0.00	0.00	2.41	2.86
58680	Wandering (S)	0.0	3.1	1.4	0.00	0.00	3.66	3.83
58760	Wanneroo (C)	4.3	94.1	42.8	0.10	0.05	0.54	0.49
58820	Waroona (S)	0.0	5.3	2.4	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.20
58890	West Arthur (S)	0.0	6.3	2.9	0.00	0.00	2.50	3.64
59030	Westonia (S)	0.0	5.8	2.7	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.92
59100	Wickepin (S)	0.0	5.8	2.5	0.00	0.00	3.45	4.26
59170	Williams (S)	0.0	8.6	3.0	0.00	0.00	3.26	2.31
59250	Wiluna (S)	0.0	4.4	2.1	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.12
59310	Wongan-Ballidu (S)	0.0	10.3	4.6	0.00	0.00	2.14	3.12
59320	Woodanilling (S)	17.9	157.9	39.2	23.33	16.91	48.62	37.00
59330	Wyalkatchem (S)	0.0	5.6	2.4	0.00	0.00	3.20	5.87
59340	Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	0.0	12.5	6.2	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.85
59350	Yalgoo (S)	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.09
59360	Yilgarn (S)	0.0	10.2	4.5	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.27
59370	York (S)	0.0	5.8	2.7	0.00	0.00	1.71	1.95
TAS								
60210	Break O'Day (M)	0.0	9.9	4.6	0.00	0.00	1.40	1.63
60410	Brighton (M)	0.0	8.0	3.6	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.77
60610	Burnie (C)	0.4	22.8	9.5	0.05	0.02	0.71	0.61
60810	Central Coast (M) (Tas.)	0.6	24.2	9.2	0.16	0.08	1.58	1.21
61010	Central Highlands (M) (Tas.)	0.3	9.6	3.7	0.55	0.15	3.63	1.61
61210	Circular Head (M)	37.0	393.8	147.4	8.34	7.78	20.92	30.98
61410	Clarence (C)	0.0	27.4	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.45
61510	Derwent Valley (M)	0.1	10.0	3.3	0.08	0.05	1.31	1.04
61610	Devonport (C)	0.5	35.9	15.5	0.06	0.03	1.10	0.92
61810	Dorset (M)	0.6	30.4	14.3	0.27	0.17	3.29	4.20
62010	Flinders (M) (Tas.)	0.0	9.9	4.3	0.00	0.00	5.48	8.61
62210	George Town (M)	0.0	5.7	2.1	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.72
62410	Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	0.0	12.9	5.8	0.00	0.00	1.58	1.66
62610	Glenorchy (C)	6.3	67.7	25.3	0.46	0.21	1.15	0.83
62810	Hobart (C)	1.2	95.0	45.6	0.03	0.01	0.60	0.54
63010	Huon Valley (M)	0.9	45.6	19.2	0.20	0.10	2.56	2.13
63210	Kentish (M)	0.4	10.2	3.9	0.33	0.23	1.84	2.12
63410	King Island (M)	0.7	20.4	8.3	0.83	0.57	5.35	6.34
63610	Kingborough (M)	0.0	20.3	8.5	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.66
63810	Latrobe (M) (Tas.)	0.0	22.3	8.7	0.00	0.00	1.56	1.27
64010	Launceston (C)	4.9	79.2	32.7	0.19	0.09	0.74	0.58
64210	Meander Valley (M)	0.0	41.9	19.3	0.00	0.00	2.08	2.27
64610	Northern Midlands (M)	81.6	429.2	120.2	15.96	9.16	19.77	13.49
64810	Sorell (M)	0.8	12.4	4.6	0.33	0.18	1.23	1.04
65010	Southern Midlands (M)	0.0	6.8	3.2	0.00	0.00	2.21	1.98
65210	Tasman (M)	0.0	13.7	5.7	0.00	0.00	2.94	2.49
65410	Waratah/Wynyard (M)	1.1	17.8	6.2	0.26	0.16	1.03	0.91
65610	West Coast (M)	0.0	6.4	2.8	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.83
65810	West Tamar (M)	0.9	14.4	5.4	0.34	0.17	1.21	0.99
NT								
70200	Alice Springs (T)	2.0	34.5	15.3	0.23	0.08	0.83	0.64
70420	Barkly (R)	0.0	53.4	25.7	0.00	0.00	3.92	5.81

LGA code	LGA name	Direct impact	Total impact		Direct impact		Total impact	
		Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added	Sales	Value added
		$m	$m	$m	%	%	%	%
70540	Belyuen (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.11
70620	Central Desert (R)	0.0	16.5	7.2	0.00	0.00	2.02	1.27
70700	Coomalie (S)	8.6	68.4	18.0	26.09	11.17	43.07	23.46
71000	Darwin (C)	4.2	110.8	49.1	0.10	0.04	0.54	0.51
71300	East Arnhem (R)	0.0	8.3	4.0	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.29
72200	Katherine (T)	0.0	9.6	4.5	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43
72300	Litchfield (M)	3.1	57.6	22.1	0.09	0.04	0.34	0.27
72330	MacDonnell (R)	0.0	17.0	7.5	0.00	0.00	2.19	1.94
72800	Palmerston (C)	1.4	20.7	7.6	0.23	0.10	0.72	0.54
73600	Roper Gulf (R)	0.0	26.5	12.1	0.00	0.00	1.66	1.26
74050	Tiwi Islands (R)	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.00	0.00	1.73	0.84
74550	Victoria Daly (R)	4.5	80.7	29.7	2.28	2.05	8.41	13.54
74560	Wagait (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.49
74660	West Arnhem (R)	7.2	57.3	13.8	7.99	2.81	13.05	5.37
74680	West Daly (R)	0.0	4.7	2.1	0.00	0.00	1.93	1.63
79399	Unincorporated NT	0.0	20.1	9.6	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.37
ACT								
89399	Unincorporated ACT	1.0	256.2	124.1	0.01	0.00	0.29	0.27

Table 13.3 Economic Impact of red meat processing industry by LGA, 2023-24 – Industry employment and Industry income[8]

		Direct impact	Total impact		Direct impact		Total impact	
LGA code	LGA name	Industry income	Industry employ-ment	Industry income	Industry employ-ment	Industry income	Industry employ-ment	Industry income
		$m	No. (FTE)	$m	%	%	%	%
NSW								
10050	Albury (C)	2.1	303.1	24.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9
10130	Armidale Regional (A)	1.0	210.6	18.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.2
10250	Ballina (A)	0.0	249.4	21.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2
10300	Balranald (A)	0.0	24.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.4
10470	Bathurst Regional (A)	16.8	619.5	60.1	0.7	0.9	3.1	3.1
10500	Bayside (A)	5.1	1061.5	114.8	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.0
10550	Bega Valley (A)	0.5	207.9	17.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.3
10600	Bellingen (A)	0.0	50.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2
10650	Berrigan (A)	0.0	60.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.1
10750	Blacktown (C)	23.3	1494.8	171.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.2
10800	Bland (A)	0.0	85.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.6
10850	Blayney (A)	0.4	91.8	8.3	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.4
10900	Blue Mountains (C)	0.6	88.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
10950	Bogan (A)	0.5	32.7	2.8	0.4	0.3	1.8	2.0
11150	Bourke (A)	2.3	64.4	4.9	2.5	2.9	6.1	6.2
11200	Brewarrina (A)	0.0	11.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3
11250	Broken Hill (C)	0.1	35.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
11300	Burwood (A)	0.0	118.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
11350	Byron (A)	5.8	316.3	25.6	0.4	0.3	1.9	1.5
11400	Cabonne (A)	0.0	104.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.4
11450	Camden (A)	1.2	309.7	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
11500	Campbelltown (C) (NSW)	2.6	401.1	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
11520	Canada Bay (A)	1.0	378.6	43.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2
11570	Canterbury-Bankstown (A)	17.6	955.0	87.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8
11600	Carrathool (A)	1.9	150.1	12.9	1.5	1.3	9.9	8.7
11650	Central Coast (C) (NSW)	3.5	717.4	67.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
11700	Central Darling (A)	0.0	14.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.8
11720	Cessnock (C)	3.3	342.9	30.9	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.6
11730	Clarence Valley (A)	0.0	135.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
11750	Cobar (A)	0.1	29.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.9
11800	Coffs Harbour (C)	0.2	595.4	60.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.9
12000	Coolamon (A)	0.0	44.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.7
12150	Coonamble (A)	0.3	50.4	4.4	0.4	0.2	3.2	3.4
12350	Cowra (A)	20.4	534.4	46.2	4.6	4.6	10.4	10.4
12380	Cumberland (A)	15.3	958.9	93.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.1
12700	Dungog (A)	0.0	62.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.2
12730	Edward River (A)	0.1	51.3	5.3	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.6
12750	Eurobodalla (A)	0.0	69.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
12850	Fairfield (C)	6.4	1110.0	114.3	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.8
12870	Federation (A)	19.5	551.3	45.2	3.5	4.1	9.7	9.4
12900	Forbes (A)	0.3	84.8	7.9	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.2
12930	Georges River (A)	1.5	249.9	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
12950	Gilgandra (A)	0.0	49.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.4
13010	Glen Innes Severn (A)	0.3	84.7	6.8	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.5
13310	Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	30.0	1241.8	108.4	2.7	2.2	8.6	8.1
13340	Greater Hume Shire (A)	1.2	97.6	9.7	0.3	0.3	2.6	2.7
13450	Griffith (C)	3.5	261.0	22.2	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.6

[8] Estimates are modelled from ABS Census, survey data, throughput and other data sources, therefore will differ from actual and current figures. Direct employment is not presented to protect commercial privacy.

LGA code	LGA name	Direct impact	Total impact		Direct impact		Total impact	
		Industry income	Industry employ-ment	Industry income	Industry employ-ment	Industry income	Industry employ-ment	Industry income
		$m	No. (FTE)	$m	%	%	%	%
13510	Gundagai (A)	6.1	191.0	15.9	1.7	1.7	4.7	4.3
13550	Gunnedah (A)	0.2	144.2	13.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
13660	Gwydir (A)	0.3	57.3	5.3	0.4	0.2	3.2	3.6
13800	Hawkesbury (C)	2.8	358.4	35.8	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2
13850	Hay (A)	0.8	55.2	4.9	0.8	0.7	4.2	4.1
13910	Hilltops (A)	16.3	447.7	42.3	2.5	2.2	5.6	5.7
14000	Hornsby (A)	2.5	313.0	32.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.7
14100	Hunters Hill (A)	0.0	55.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0
14170	Inner West (A)	5.5	830.3	91.5	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2
14200	Inverell (A)	43.6	830.3	65.1	7.2	7.3	11.5	10.9
14300	Junee (A)	11.8	202.9	15.3	7.1	6.7	9.6	8.6
14350	Kempsey (A)	13.8	975.5	76.7	1.3	1.5	8.9	8.2
14400	Kiama (A)	0.0	29.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
14500	Ku-ring-gai (A)	0.5	217.2	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
14550	Kyogle (A)	0.4	90.1	6.5	0.2	0.2	3.2	2.9
14600	Lachlan (A)	1.0	116.2	9.2	0.5	0.5	4.6	4.5
14650	Lake Macquarie (C)	0.3	331.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
14700	Lane Cove (A)	0.7	327.1	38.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5
14750	Leeton (A)	47.4	1881.0	182.3	11.0	11.8	40.3	45.4
14850	Lismore (C)	2.6	537.8	46.4	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.2
14870	Lithgow (C)	0.0	38.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
14900	Liverpool (C)	3.7	739.2	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
14920	Liverpool Plains (A)	1.7	142.6	11.1	1.0	0.7	5.2	4.4
14950	Lockhart (A)	0.0	51.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.9
15050	Maitland (C)	1.1	264.3	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
15240	Mid-Coast (A)	21.7	805.3	67.5	0.8	0.8	2.6	2.4
15270	Mid-Western Regional (A)	0.3	94.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
15300	Moree Plains (A)	0.2	151.2	16.4	0.1	0.0	2.6	3.0
15350	Mosman (A)	0.7	143.5	16.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.5
15520	Murray River (A)	1.7	130.2	11.4	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.6
15560	Murrumbidgee (A)	0.0	91.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.8
15650	Muswellbrook (A)	0.2	94.7	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
15700	Nambucca (A)	0.5	93.4	6.9	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.4
15750	Narrabri (A)	0.0	91.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3
15800	Narrandera (A)	0.3	58.0	5.4	0.2	0.2	2.7	3.0
15850	Narromine (A)	0.0	61.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.7
15900	Newcastle (C)	4.1	1037.7	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
15950	North Sydney (A)	4.3	1298.7	176.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2
15990	Northern Beaches (A)	4.4	615.6	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7
16100	Oberon (A)	0.3	40.3	4.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.6
16150	Orange (C)	0.4	132.3	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
16200	Parkes (A)	0.0	60.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0
16260	Parramatta (C)	12.4	1050.1	102.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
16350	Penrith (C)	8.8	634.4	62.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
16380	Port Macquarie-Hastings (A)	3.6	375.2	31.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9
16400	Port Stephens (A)	0.2	229.2	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
16490	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional (A)	0.5	106.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
16550	Randwick (C)	0.8	254.7	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4

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16610	Richmond Valley (A)	63.6	968.2	74.2	10.2	10.2	13.2	11.9
16700	Ryde (C)	2.1	1045.5	125.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9
16900	Shellharbour (C)	0.8	126.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
16950	Shoalhaven (C)	2.0	285.2	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
17000	Singleton (A)	10.8	446.5	41.9	0.7	0.5	2.2	1.8
17040	Snowy Monaro Regional (A)	1.2	142.5	12.7	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.1
17080	Snowy Valleys (A)	0.4	139.0	14.4	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.0
17100	Strathfield (A)	28.4	739.0	79.2	1.2	1.2	3.5	3.4
17150	Sutherland Shire (A)	1.0	362.9	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
17200	Sydney (C)	4.8	5281.9	626.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
17310	Tamworth Regional (A)	101.4	4170.5	370.0	3.8	3.4	13.1	12.6
17350	Temora (A)	1.1	94.2	7.7	0.8	0.5	3.8	3.4
17400	Tenterfield (A)	0.1	46.0	3.6	0.2	0.1	2.1	2.1
17420	The Hills Shire (A)	1.8	534.5	50.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
17550	Tweed (A)	1.1	463.2	37.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1
17620	Upper Hunter Shire (A)	23.5	734.4	59.2	5.2	4.3	11.7	10.7
17640	Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	0.6	146.9	11.2	0.2	0.2	5.0	4.0
17650	Uralla (A)	0.0	43.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.9
17750	Wagga Wagga (C)	67.4	1602.1	134.4	2.1	1.9	4.4	3.8
17850	Walcha (A)	0.1	68.2	5.7	0.2	0.1	5.1	5.0
17900	Walgett (A)	1.7	67.3	6.4	1.3	1.1	3.8	4.3
17950	Warren (A)	0.0	39.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.9
18020	Warrumbungle Shire (A)	0.7	88.7	7.6	0.4	0.3	2.8	2.9
18050	Waverley (A)	0.3	272.7	28.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0
18100	Weddin (A)	0.0	44.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.9
18200	Wentworth (A)	0.2	58.7	5.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.6
18230	Western Plains Regional (A)	37.9	1595.0	141.6	1.5	1.4	5.4	5.3
18250	Willoughby (C)	0.7	665.0	80.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
18350	Wingecarribee (A)	0.4	162.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
18400	Wollondilly (A)	2.6	305.0	33.0	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.9
18450	Wollongong (C)	3.2	654.2	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
18500	Woollahra (A)	0.0	223.1	26.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0
18710	Yass Valley (A)	1.2	92.4	8.9	0.2	0.3	1.9	1.8
19399	Unincorporated NSW	0.0	13.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.7
VIC								
20110	Alpine (S)	5.0	291.9	22.1	1.4	1.2	6.1	5.2
20260	Ararat (RC)	8.2	482.1	33.5	2.3	1.8	8.9	7.5
20570	Ballarat (C)	0.6	582.0	48.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0
20660	Banyule (C)	0.7	540.0	45.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9
20740	Bass Coast (S)	2.0	212.6	17.5	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.5
20830	Baw Baw (S)	9.2	719.5	63.2	0.5	0.5	3.5	3.3
20910	Bayside (C)	2.5	392.9	42.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2
21010	Benalla (RC)	0.5	131.1	9.5	0.1	0.1	2.2	1.9
21110	Boroondara (C)	0.3	593.7	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
21180	Brimbank (C)	69.9	4493.2	418.1	1.1	0.9	5.3	5.2
21270	Buloke (S)	1.0	251.7	17.6	0.6	0.4	9.2	7.6
21370	Campaspe (S)	13.3	937.1	76.8	0.9	0.9	5.4	5.0
21450	Cardinia (S)	6.5	668.4	55.8	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.8
21610	Casey (C)	17.3	1535.2	131.8	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.7
21670	Central Goldfields (S)	0.3	121.7	8.5	0.1	0.1	2.7	2.5
21750	Colac-Otway (S)	52.0	2172.5	165.0	6.8	5.7	21.7	18.0
21830	Corangamite (S)	0.0	420.8	33.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.0

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21890	Darebin (C)	3.1	843.3	72.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.3
22110	East Gippsland (S)	0.7	228.6	17.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.1
22170	Frankston (C)	7.3	743.2	64.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.2
22250	Gannawarra (S)	0.5	188.8	14.5	0.1	0.1	4.5	4.3
22310	Glen Eira (C)	0.0	254.9	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
22410	Glenelg (S)	0.0	177.6	14.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.1
22490	Golden Plains (S)	1.2	307.3	25.5	0.2	0.2	5.2	4.6
22620	Greater Bendigo (C)	9.2	826.6	65.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.4
22670	Greater Dandenong (C)	44.0	1483.3	127.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.1
22750	Greater Geelong (C)	52.6	2892.2	275.0	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.3
22830	Greater Shepparton (C)	6.9	537.1	42.9	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.4
22910	Hepburn (S)	0.0	65.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1
22980	Hindmarsh (S)	0.2	87.2	7.2	0.1	0.1	3.9	3.6
23110	Hobsons Bay (C)	3.2	447.6	38.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.9
23190	Horsham (RC)	0.4	144.4	13.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.5
23270	Hume (C)	11.6	1248.4	108.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8
23350	Indigo (S)	1.1	142.3	12.0	0.3	0.3	2.9	2.8
23430	Kingston (C) (Vic.)	17.8	777.7	64.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8
23670	Knox (C)	2.9	746.9	67.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9
23810	Latrobe (C) (Vic.)	26.6	871.4	66.9	1.0	0.8	2.6	2.0
23940	Loddon (S)	0.4	104.6	8.3	0.2	0.2	3.6	3.6
24130	Macedon Ranges (S)	43.2	703.3	58.6	3.4	2.7	4.4	3.7
24210	Manningham (C)	0.3	150.6	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
24250	Mansfield (S)	0.0	28.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
24330	Maribyrnong (C)	16.6	735.7	52.9	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.1
24410	Maroondah (C)	0.6	201.9	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
24600	Melbourne (C)	8.1	3143.0	303.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
24650	Melton (C)	7.9	441.5	33.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.8
24780	Mildura (RC)	4.3	422.0	35.6	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.5
24850	Mitchell (S)	4.2	167.2	12.7	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.9
24900	Moira (S)	21.6	716.3	57.7	1.9	1.9	5.5	5.2
24970	Monash (C)	7.0	902.5	95.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7
25060	Moonee Valley (C)	1.1	257.5	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
25150	Moorabool (S)	10.6	546.1	44.5	1.3	1.2	5.3	4.8
25250	Moreland (C)	4.6	279.7	23.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
25340	Mornington Peninsula (S)	2.3	325.7	32.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6
25430	Mount Alexander (S)	13.1	453.3	33.4	2.6	2.2	6.5	5.6
25490	Moyne (S)	0.8	365.8	28.2	0.1	0.1	5.2	4.2
25620	Murrindindi (S)	0.2	148.0	12.5	0.1	0.0	3.2	2.9
25710	Nillumbik (S)	0.3	144.6	11.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8
25810	Northern Grampians (S)	23.1	634.0	39.0	6.9	5.3	12.2	9.0
25900	Port Phillip (C)	1.6	587.6	62.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
25990	Pyrenees (S)	0.0	59.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.5
26080	Queenscliffe (B)	0.0	54.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.9
26170	South Gippsland (S)	7.8	297.3	26.7	0.7	0.7	2.4	2.3
26260	Southern Grampians (S)	0.5	174.1	16.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.4
26350	Stonnington (C)	1.0	346.6	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
26430	Strathbogie (S)	0.0	94.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.5
26490	Surf Coast (S)	0.4	241.1	21.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.8
26610	Swan Hill (RC)	10.1	667.7	56.3	1.5	1.1	6.6	6.2
26670	Towong (S)	1.0	91.6	7.5	0.5	0.5	4.0	3.6
26700	Wangaratta (RC)	4.1	157.1	11.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.0
26730	Warrnambool (C)	116.5	3865.9	358.1	8.5	7.7	23.5	23.8

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26810	Wellington (S)	1.0	201.6	17.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0
26890	West Wimmera (S)	0.0	112.5	10.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.1
26980	Whitehorse (C)	0.0	326.0	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
27070	Whittlesea (C)	18.9	3080.2	315.3	0.4	0.3	4.2	4.5
27170	Wodonga (C)	30.9	1278.1	119.0	1.5	1.5	5.7	5.6
27260	Wyndham (C)	39.7	1567.2	129.0	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.4
27350	Yarra (C)	1.5	824.2	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
27450	Yarra Ranges (S)	0.5	239.6	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
27630	Yarriambiack (S)	0.0	102.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.9
29399	Unincorporated Vic	0.0	20.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8
QLD								
30250	Aurukun (S)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
30300	Balonne (S)	0.7	184.6	15.6	0.3	0.3	8.2	7.3
30370	Banana (S)	32.6	803.6	67.3	4.2	3.2	7.9	6.6
30410	Barcaldine (R)	0.0	68.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.3
30450	Barcoo (S)	0.0	8.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	6.0
30760	Blackall-Tambo (R)	0.0	56.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	6.4
30900	Boulia (S)	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3
31000	Brisbane (C)	208.7	17591.8	1666.2	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.6
31750	Bulloo (S)	0.0	4.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.1
31820	Bundaberg (R)	0.3	345.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8
31900	Burdekin (S)	0.6	241.6	24.6	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.4
31950	Burke (S)	0.2	7.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.0	2.4
32080	Cairns (R)	1.0	382.9	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
32250	Carpentaria (S)	0.8	55.1	4.7	0.8	0.8	4.7	4.4
32260	Cassowary Coast (R)	0.3	146.8	14.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
32270	Central Highlands (R) (Qld)	0.8	325.7	31.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.4
32310	Charters Towers (R)	0.3	140.2	11.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.0
32330	Cherbourg (S)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
32450	Cloncurry (S)	0.4	105.8	8.4	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.8
32500	Cook (S)	0.0	34.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
32600	Croydon (S)	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8
32750	Diamantina (S)	0.0	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.4
32770	Doomadgee (S)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
32810	Douglas (S)	0.4	67.6	5.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.0
33100	Etheridge (S)	0.0	21.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.7
33200	Flinders (S) (Qld)	0.0	55.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.9
33220	Fraser Coast (R)	0.8	246.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
33360	Gladstone (R)	0.6	173.4	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
33430	Gold Coast (C)	34.3	2631.9	210.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.7
33610	Goondiwindi (R)	1.4	342.2	31.2	0.3	0.3	6.9	6.8
33620	Gympie (R)	23.8	1309.5	103.1	1.4	1.4	6.6	6.1
33800	Hinchinbrook (S)	0.0	109.9	10.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.5
33830	Hope Vale (S)	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9
33960	Ipswich (C)	135.8	4767.0	469.6	1.7	1.6	5.7	5.6
33980	Isaac (R)	1.1	404.2	44.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2
34420	Kowanyama (S)	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
34530	Livingstone (S)	28.8	608.7	45.1	3.3	3.0	5.8	4.8
34570	Lockhart River (S)	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
34580	Lockyer Valley (R)	40.2	792.8	66.1	3.1	2.6	5.2	4.2
34590	Logan (C)	83.5	2795.9	269.2	0.8	0.8	2.5	2.5
34710	Longreach (R)	0.4	48.3	4.5	0.4	0.2	2.3	2.6

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34770	Mackay (R)	21.2	821.3	89.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.6
34800	McKinlay (S)	0.5	39.0	3.9	0.3	0.3	2.1	2.2
34830	Mapoon (S)	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
34860	Maranoa (R)	4.3	249.7	23.8	0.7	0.5	2.9	3.0
34880	Mareeba (S)	0.8	78.9	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.0
35010	Moreton Bay (R)	12.0	2289.1	206.3	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.5
35250	Mornington (S)	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
35300	Mount Isa (C)	0.4	62.7	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4
35600	Murweh (S)	13.2	305.4	21.5	9.3	8.5	16.2	13.7
35670	Napranum (S)	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.0
35740	Noosa (S)	0.5	344.4	28.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.3
35760	North Burnett (R)	0.6	241.8	18.9	0.2	0.1	5.1	4.7
35780	Northern Peninsula Area (R)	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
35790	Palm Island (S)	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
35800	Paroo (S)	0.0	21.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.4
36070	Pormpuraaw (S)	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
36150	Quilpie (S)	0.3	12.3	1.5	0.8	0.9	3.3	4.5
36250	Redland (C)	5.9	660.4	59.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.3
36300	Richmond (S)	0.6	122.8	7.9	0.8	0.9	15.4	10.8
36370	Rockhampton (R)	133.2	3745.7	354.4	3.9	3.5	9.1	9.2
36510	Scenic Rim (R)	3.4	297.3	29.5	0.2	0.2	1.9	2.0
36580	Somerset (R)	106.2	1269.7	107.0	15.0	15.0	16.5	15.1
36630	South Burnett (R)	13.9	350.9	26.3	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.5
36660	Southern Downs (R)	35.1	869.1	70.3	2.7	2.9	5.8	5.8
36720	Sunshine Coast (R)	80.4	3692.1	363.2	0.5	0.5	2.4	2.4
36820	Tablelands (R)	2.6	112.2	9.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1
36910	Toowoomba (R)	99.8	2772.3	288.7	1.3	1.2	3.1	3.4
36950	Torres (S)	0.0	11.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5
36960	Torres Strait Island (R)	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
37010	Townsville (C)	31.6	1117.4	91.7	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.0
37300	Weipa (T)	0.0	26.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8
37310	Western Downs (R)	6.8	642.0	66.5	0.4	0.4	3.5	3.8
37340	Whitsunday (R)	1.3	287.9	26.9	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.4
37400	Winton (S)	0.0	18.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.2
37550	Woorabinda (S)	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
37570	Wujal Wujal (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
37600	Yarrabah (S)	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
SA								
40070	Adelaide (C)	2.4	737.7	57.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
40120	Adelaide Hills (DC)	57.2	755.3	64.0	5.8	5.3	6.9	6.0
40220	Alexandrina (DC)	0.0	58.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
40250	Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
40310	Barossa (DC)	0.0	68.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
40430	Barunga West (DC)	0.0	24.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.1
40520	Berri and Barmera (DC)	0.0	72.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.9
40700	Burnside (C)	4.3	192.1	18.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0
40910	Campbelltown (C) (SA)	0.8	60.5	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5
41010	Ceduna (DC)	0.0	16.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3
41060	Charles Sturt (C)	9.6	222.5	17.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4
41140	Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	0.2	51.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4
41190	Cleve (DC)	0.0	21.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.7

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41330	Coober Pedy (DC)	0.0	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8
41560	Copper Coast (DC)	0.0	33.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
41750	Elliston (DC)	0.0	13.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.9
41830	Flinders Ranges (DC)	0.0	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2
41960	Franklin Harbour (DC)	0.0	11.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.7
42030	Gawler (T)	0.5	88.9	6.6	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.1
42110	Goyder (DC)	0.0	38.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.7
42250	Grant (DC)	1.1	88.7	8.5	0.3	0.3	2.5	2.0
42600	Holdfast Bay (C)	0.0	45.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
42750	Kangaroo Island (DC)	0.0	29.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.7
43080	Karoonda East Murray (DC)	0.0	17.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.0
43220	Kimba (DC)	0.0	14.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.2
43360	Kingston (DC) (SA)	0.0	19.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.7
43650	Light (RegC)	0.3	60.8	6.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.1
43710	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	0.0	57.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.9
43790	Loxton Waikerie (DC)	0.8	106.7	10.3	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.5
43920	Mallala (DC)	1.9	181.3	16.4	0.7	0.6	6.0	5.0
44000	Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
44060	Marion (C)	0.6	138.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
44210	Mid Murray (DC)	0.0	48.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.1
44340	Mitcham (C)	0.0	91.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
44550	Mount Barker (DC)	0.4	74.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
44620	Mount Gambier (C)	0.0	105.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6
44830	Mount Remarkable (DC)	0.0	23.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.0
45040	Murray Bridge (RC)	28.1	856.9	73.3	3.5	3.1	8.6	8.0
45090	Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	35.6	652.1	50.7	10.7	8.9	16.3	12.7
45120	Northern Areas (DC)	0.1	32.1	2.5	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.9
45290	Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)	0.8	177.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
45340	Onkaparinga (C)	0.8	217.2	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
45400	Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	0.2	17.2	0.9	1.6	0.7	6.2	4.0
45540	Peterborough (DC)	0.7	15.5	0.7	3.4	3.5	5.0	3.8
45680	Playford (C)	1.5	2419.6	259.8	0.1	0.1	8.0	9.4
45890	Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	5.7	476.8	41.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
46090	Port Augusta (C)	0.3	20.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
46300	Port Lincoln (C)	0.0	35.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
46450	Port Pirie City and Dists (M)	0.0	23.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
46510	Prospect (C)	0.0	19.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
46670	Renmark Paringa (DC)	0.2	48.0	3.8	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.1
46860	Robe (DC)	0.2	24.6	1.9	0.4	0.3	3.8	3.2
46970	Roxby Downs (M)	0.0	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
47140	Salisbury (C)	8.6	937.6	93.3	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.6
47290	Southern Mallee (DC)	0.0	30.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.6
47490	Streaky Bay (DC)	0.1	22.7	2.0	0.2	0.1	2.9	2.8
47630	Tatiara (DC)	40.0	657.4	57.5	12.7	10.8	17.6	15.6
47700	Tea Tree Gully (C)	0.9	120.8	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
47800	The Coorong (DC)	0.9	86.8	7.1	0.5	0.4	4.0	3.5
47910	Tumby Bay (DC)	0.0	30.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.6
47980	Unley (C)	0.3	123.1	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
48050	Victor Harbor (C)	0.0	29.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5

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48130	Wakefield (DC)	1.4	76.3	6.6	0.7	0.5	2.9	2.5
48260	Walkerville (M)	0.0	14.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
48340	Wattle Range (DC)	0.4	111.9	10.7	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.0
48410	West Torrens (C)	1.8	255.6	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
48540	Whyalla (C)	0.0	14.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
48640	Wudinna (DC)	0.0	15.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
48750	Yankalilla (DC)	0.0	22.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.7
48830	Yorke Peninsula (DC)	0.0	49.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3
49399	Unincorporated SA	0.1	37.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
WA								
50080	Albany (C)	4.1	133.9	12.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7
50210	Armadale (C)	0.9	229.6	29.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3
50250	Ashburton (S)	0.0	60.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
50280	Augusta-Margaret River (S)	26.5	538.9	64.0	3.3	3.6	7.8	8.6
50350	Bassendean (T)	0.0	46.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
50420	Bayswater (C)	0.5	87.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
50490	Belmont (C)	1.3	229.2	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
50560	Beverley (S)	0.0	9.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.5
50630	Boddington (S)	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
50770	Boyup Brook (S)	0.0	14.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.2
50840	Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	0.0	16.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
50910	Brookton (S)	0.0	6.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.9
50980	Broome (S)	0.2	55.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
51080	Broomehill-Tambellup (S)	0.0	5.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.7
51120	Bruce Rock (S)	0.0	6.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.6
51190	Bunbury (C)	52.8	690.1	80.6	1.5	1.9	2.6	2.9
51260	Busselton (C)	2.5	143.3	13.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8
51310	Cambridge (T)	0.0	66.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
51330	Canning (C)	7.8	393.9	43.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
51400	Capel (S)	7.8	221.9	22.4	1.6	2.1	6.0	6.0
51470	Carnamah (S)	0.0	7.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.0
51540	Carnarvon (S)	0.0	27.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3
51610	Chapman Valley (S)	0.0	8.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8
51680	Chittering (S)	0.0	36.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.6
51750	Claremont (T)	3.7	74.7	7.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.2
51820	Cockburn (C)	28.0	402.4	49.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
51890	Collie (S)	0.0	16.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
51960	Coolgardie (S)	0.0	14.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
52030	Coorow (S)	0.0	5.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5
52100	Corrigin (S)	0.0	7.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8
52170	Cottesloe (T)	0.0	14.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
52240	Cranbrook (S)	0.0	9.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7
52310	Cuballing (S)	0.0	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.7
52380	Cue (S)	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
52450	Cunderdin (S)	0.0	6.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.5
52520	Dalwallinu (S)	0.0	8.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0
52590	Dandaragan (S)	0.0	15.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8
52660	Dardanup (S)	0.7	49.8	4.8	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.1
52730	Denmark (S)	0.0	17.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9
52800	Derby-West Kimberley (S)	0.6	17.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7

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52870	Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	0.0	25.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6
52940	Dowerin (S)	0.0	5.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.0
53010	Dumbleyung (S)	0.0	6.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.8
53080	Dundas (S)	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
53150	East Fremantle (T)	0.6	12.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6
53220	East Pilbara (S)	0.0	44.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
53290	Esperance (S)	0.6	48.2	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7
53360	Exmouth (S)	0.0	16.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
53430	Fremantle (C)	6.7	194.0	19.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
53570	Gingin (S)	11.8	144.9	16.0	2.9	3.5	5.4	4.7
53640	Gnowangerup (S)	0.0	14.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.7
53710	Goomalling (S)	0.0	5.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.0
53780	Gosnells (C)	0.9	115.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
53800	Greater Geraldton (C)	1.1	69.7	8.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
53920	Halls Creek (S)	0.0	12.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8
53990	Harvey (S)	69.8	843.7	97.3	5.2	6.5	8.6	9.0
54060	Irwin (S)	0.0	11.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3
54130	Jerramungup (S)	0.0	10.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.5
54170	Joondalup (C)	0.9	90.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
54200	Kalamunda (C)	1.2	103.6	10.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
54280	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	0.0	32.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
54310	Karratha (C)	0.0	43.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
54340	Katanning (S)	40.6	607.4	55.1	21.5	23.0	34.7	31.2
54410	Kellerberrin (S)	0.0	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.6
54480	Kent (S)	0.0	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.5
54550	Kojonup (S)	0.5	18.1	2.0	0.5	0.4	1.9	1.6
54620	Kondinin (S)	0.0	10.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0
54690	Koorda (S)	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.7
54760	Kulin (S)	0.0	6.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5
54830	Kwinana (C)	0.4	119.8	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
54900	Lake Grace (S)	1.0	18.8	2.3	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.3
54970	Laverton (S)	0.0	9.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
55040	Leonora (S)	0.0	5.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
55110	Mandurah (C)	0.5	79.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
55180	Manjimup (S)	0.4	49.5	5.6	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3
55250	Meekatharra (S)	0.0	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
55320	Melville (C)	6.3	291.1	31.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
55390	Menzies (S)	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
55460	Merredin (S)	0.0	12.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1
55530	Mingenew (S)	0.0	6.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.2
55600	Moora (S)	0.0	16.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8
55670	Morawa (S)	0.0	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.1
55740	Mosman Park (T)	0.0	15.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4
55810	Mount Magnet (S)	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
55880	Mount Marshall (S)	0.0	4.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.3
55950	Mukinbudin (S)	0.0	4.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.6
56090	Mundaring (S)	18.1	196.7	20.2	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.0
56160	Murchison (S)	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
56230	Murray (S)	3.6	61.2	5.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
56300	Nannup (S)	0.0	7.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.9
56370	Narembeen (S)	0.0	7.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.3
56460	Narrogin (S)	25.0	328.5	30.4	9.5	12.0	14.6	14.6
56580	Nedlands (C)	0.0	77.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4

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56620	Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
56730	Northam (S)	24.7	217.0	24.7	3.9	5.1	4.4	5.1
56790	Northampton (S)	0.0	11.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
56860	Nungarin (S)	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.6
56930	Peppermint Grove (S)	0.0	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
57000	Perenjori (S)	0.0	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
57080	Perth (C)	3.9	964.9	126.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
57140	Pingelly (S)	0.0	5.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.0
57210	Plantagenet (S)	47.3	438.0	54.7	16.1	16.6	18.1	19.2
57280	Port Hedland (T)	0.0	31.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
57350	Quairading (S)	0.0	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.0
57420	Ravensthorpe (S)	0.0	11.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
57490	Rockingham (C)	7.9	132.2	13.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
57630	Sandstone (S)	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.2
57700	Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	1.8	54.6	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7
57770	Shark Bay (S)	0.0	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
57840	South Perth (C)	0.7	66.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
57910	Stirling (C)	16.4	310.4	34.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
57980	Subiaco (C)	0.0	110.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
58050	Swan (C)	15.2	302.5	35.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
58190	Tammin (S)	2.4	3.1	0.7	17.6	9.7	2.6	3.1
58260	Three Springs (S)	0.0	5.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.9
58330	Toodyay (S)	0.0	8.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0
58400	Trayning (S)	0.0	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.9
58470	Upper Gascoyne (S)	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.5
58510	Victoria Park (T)	1.3	218.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5
58540	Victoria Plains (S)	0.0	8.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.3
58570	Vincent (C)	1.2	169.9	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
58610	Wagin (S)	0.0	10.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.6
58680	Wandering (S)	0.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.4
58760	Wanneroo (C)	4.6	314.6	37.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
58820	Waroona (S)	0.0	12.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
58890	West Arthur (S)	0.0	5.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
59030	Westonia (S)	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3
59100	Wickepin (S)	0.0	4.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.1
59170	Williams (S)	0.0	10.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.3
59250	Wiluna (S)	0.0	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
59310	Wongan-Ballidu (S)	0.0	11.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8
59320	Woodanilling (S)	19.0	237.3	23.3	39.7	31.6	47.8	38.6
59330	Wyalkatchem (S)	0.0	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.9
59340	Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	0.0	23.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8
59350	Yalgoo (S)	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
59360	Yilgarn (S)	0.0	6.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
59370	York (S)	0.0	9.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
TAS								
60210	Break O'Day (M)	0.0	20.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1
60410	Brighton (M)	0.0	33.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
60610	Burnie (C)	0.3	70.3	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
60810	Central Coast (M) (Tas.)	0.5	86.9	9.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.5
61010	Central Highlands (M) (Tas.)	0.5	28.9	2.8	0.9	0.6	3.6	3.5
61210	Circular Head (M)	32.1	742.3	65.7	9.4	8.3	19.9	17.1

LGA code	LGA name	Direct impact		Total impact		Direct impact		Total impact	
		Industry income	Industry employ-ment	Industry income	Industry employ-ment	Industry income	Industry employ-ment	Industry income	
61410	Clarence (C)	0.0	87.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	
61510	Derwent Valley (M)	0.1	27.6	2.5	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.8	
61610	Devonport (C)	0.4	208.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	
61810	Dorset (M)	0.6	57.5	5.6	0.3	0.2	2.2	2.2	
62010	Flinders (M) (Tas.)	0.0	10.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.1	
62210	George Town (M)	0.0	28.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	
62410	Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	0.0	23.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	
62610	Glenorchy (C)	5.8	212.9	15.7	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.7	
62810	Hobart (C)	1.2	282.4	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	
63010	Huon Valley (M)	0.9	96.5	10.7	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.9	
63210	Kentish (M)	0.4	26.0	2.3	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.5	
63410	King Island (M)	0.6	27.6	3.2	1.1	0.7	3.6	3.7	
63610	Kingborough (M)	0.0	41.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	
63810	Latrobe (M) (Tas.)	0.0	56.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	
64010	Launceston (C)	4.5	258.7	19.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	
64210	Meander Valley (M)	0.0	86.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.6	
64610	Northern Midlands (M)	71.2	1074.0	81.8	14.1	10.2	16.3	11.8	
64810	Sorell (M)	0.8	32.8	2.7	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.9	
65010	Southern Midlands (M)	0.0	29.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.7	
65210	Tasman (M)	0.0	17.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.0	
65410	Waratah/Wynyard (M)	0.9	36.3	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	
65610	West Coast (M)	0.0	14.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	
65810	West Tamar (M)	0.9	44.6	4.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.0	
NT									
70200	Alice Springs (T)	1.4	78.3	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	
70420	Barkly (R)	0.0	29.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	
70540	Belyuen (S)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
70620	Central Desert (R)	0.0	14.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	
70700	Coomalie (S)	4.4	99.1	14.9	13.2	8.7	24.5	29.2	
71000	Darwin (C)	2.1	252.3	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	
71300	East Arnhem (R)	0.0	9.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	
72200	Katherine (T)	0.0	49.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	
72300	Litchfield (M)	1.6	115.6	23.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.4	
72330	MacDonnell (R)	0.0	13.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	
72800	Palmerston (C)	0.7	39.8	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	
73600	Roper Gulf (R)	0.0	25.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	
74050	Tiwi Islands (R)	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	
74550	Victoria Daly (R)	1.9	41.4	6.7	0.4	1.5	3.3	5.2	
74560	Wagait (S)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	
74660	West Arnhem (R)	3.1	50.5	7.3	1.0	1.8	2.9	4.3	
74680	West Daly (R)	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	
79399	Unincorporated NT	0.0	31.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	
ACT									
89399	Unincorporated ACT	1.7	767.8	85.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	