

GLOSSARY

BUSINESS: A business is generally considered to be a person, partnership, or corporation engaged in business or commerce.

BUSINESS CONSOLIDATION: Occurs when small businesses grow in employment size and, as a result, change from one business category to another based on employment size.

CAPITAL CITIES AND REGIONAL AREAS: Capital cities refer to the eight capital cities of Australia plus the Gold Coast. Areas other than these capital cities are considered regional areas.

CONFIDENTIALISATION: When publishing data which are highly disaggregated (SA2 level), it is necessary to suppress the data cells which contain very small counts to prevent the potential identification of individual businesses. This process is known as confidentialisation and can lead to data that differ from the estimates once aggregated. For example, counts at the tourism region level are the sum of counts at the SA2 level. Thus confidentialisation at the SA2 level could result in different business counts to the actual number at the tourism region level.

EMPLOYING BUSINESSES: Employing businesses are split into four employment sizes - Micro (1-4 employees); Small (5-19 employees); Medium (20-199 employees) and Large (200+ employees).

GROSS REVENUE: The value of output produced during a period before paying for any expenses.

INDUSTRY CLASS: The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) structure comprises four levels, of which industry class is the finest level. Activities are narrowly defined within the industry class level, which is identified by a four-digit code, e.g. Industry Class 1510, *Pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing*. Usually, an activity is primarily defined to one class. However, some activities may be primary to more than one class.

INDUSTRY DIVISION: The structure of ANZSIC comprises four levels, of which industry division is the broadest level. The main purpose of the industry division level is to provide a limited number of categories which give a broad overall picture of the economy. There are 19 divisions within ANZSIC.

INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION: This is the broadest level category within each industry division of ANZSIC and is identified by a two-digit code, e.g. Industry Subdivision 14, *Wood product manufacturing*. Industry subdivisions are built up from industry groups which, in turn, are built up from industry classes.

NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESSES: Non-employing businesses are the businesses in the Australian Taxation Office Maintained Population (ATOMP) that have not remitted Business Activity Statement (BAS) data for their Income Tax Withdrawal (ITW) role for five consecutive quarters prior to the reference period. Such businesses include self-employed people such as taxi drivers and takeaway or grocery shop owners who do not employ people other than themselves, but possess an Australian Business Number (ABN).

TOURISM BUSINESS: Business related to an industry classified as a tourism industry in the National Tourism Satellite Account (ABS Cat. No. 5249.0). Since it is difficult to allocate a part of a business that serves tourists as opposed to non-tourists, all businesses in a tourism industry are considered tourism businesses.

TOURISM GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP): Tourism Gross Value Added (GVA) plus net taxes on products that are attributable to the tourism industry (tourism net taxes on products).

TOURISM GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA): The value of tourism output at basic prices, less the value of the inputs used in producing these tourism products.

VISITOR CONSUMPTION: The sum of money paid by visitors to retailers in the process of buying tourism goods and services plus value of the goods and services consumed by visitors but paid by any other person on the visitor's behalf. For example, cost to a friend or family member when a visitor stays with them; cost to the government for a visitor's free entry to a museum or art gallery.

VISITOR EXPENDITURE: The sum of money paid by visitors to retailers in the process of buying tourism goods and services.