

13 LUCINDA TRC

The Lucinda TRC, located to the south of Hinchinbrook Island, consists of the main urban centre of Ingham, with Lucinda as the main coastal port. Smaller towns within the TRC include Halifax, Taylors Beach and Allingham (Figure 13.1).

BUSINESS PROFILES

Location and Use of Ports

Table 13.1 shows the number of licence holders within the Lucinda TRC and the number of survey respondents who reported having homeports within the TRC. On the basis of the sample count, it is estimated that there are 36 commercial fishers within this TRC, with a 95% confidence interval indicating the population count of commercial fishers within the TRC as being between 24 and 48.

Table 13.1
Location of Homeports

Town	Adj. Database Count	Sample Count	Estimated Count	Percent within TRC
Lucinda	17	10	24	66.7
Halifax	5	2	5	13.9
Ingham	10	2	5	13.9
Dungeness	0	1	2	5.6
Allingham	1	0	0	0.0
Mutarnee	1	0	0	0.0
Total TRC	34	15	36	100.0
95% Confidence Interval for Estimated TRC Count			24-48	
Percent of Total Active Licence Holders in QLD			1.5%	

Note: Adjusted database count is based on the postal address as recorded in the licencing information, which may not be the homeport of the fishing business. The adjusted database count reduces the count for latent licence holders (8.8%)
The estimated count adjusts the sample count by the sampling fraction of 2.444.

In addition to the use of Lucinda as a homeport, several fishing businesses used the port of Lucinda when travelling to or from fishing areas. Table 13.2 shows the homeports of these businesses.

Table 13.2
Homeports of Businesses Using Lucinda as a Port

Homeports	Sample Count	Percent
Townsville	2	25.0
Yeppoon	1	12.5
Buderim	1	12.5
Cairns	1	12.5
Bundaberg	1	12.5
Bowen	1	12.5
Agnes Waters	1	12.5
Total Businesses	8	100.0

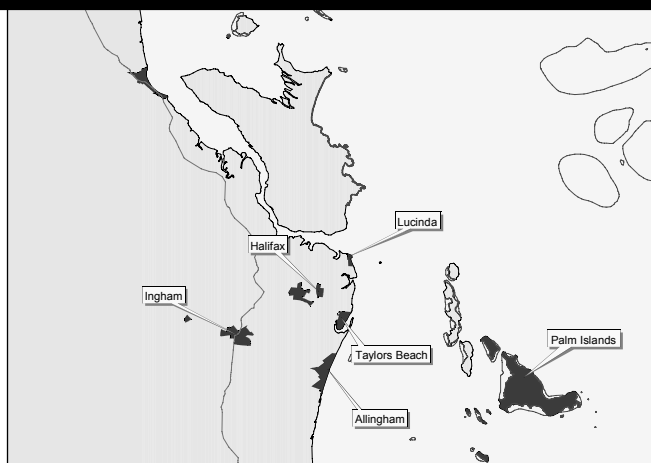


Figure 13.1 Location of the Lucinda TRC

Fishing Activity and Type

Table 13.3 shows the type of fishing activity undertaken within the last year by fishing businesses within this TRC. Although line fishing (53%) is the most common fishing activity by businesses from homeports within this TRC, other activities such as netting (40%), trawling (33%) and crabbing (33%) are also common.

Table 13.3
Type of Fishing Activity (During the last 12 months)

Fishing Type	Sample Count	Percent within TRC
Line fishing	8	53.3
Netting	6	40.0
Trawling	5	33.3
Crabbing	5	33.3
Total Sample	15	100.0

Note: This is a multiple response table where all rows are independent.

As shown in Table 13.4, line fishing as the primary fishing activity co-occurs with trawling (25%), crabbing (37%) and netting (37%). Crabbing co-occurs with line fishing (60%) and netting (80%). Trawling is reasonably independent of other fishing activities with only two of the five trawlers also engaged in line fishing.

Table 13.4
Co-occurrence of Fishing Activities

	Line Fishing	Trawling	Crabbing	Netting
Line fishing	8 <i>100.0</i>	2 <i>40.0</i>	3 <i>60.0</i>	3 <i>50.0</i>
Trawling	2 <i>25.0</i>	5 <i>100.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>
Crabbing	3 <i>37.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>100.0</i>	4 <i>66.7</i>
Netting	3 <i>37.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>80.0</i>	6 <i>100.0</i>

Note: The co-occurrence table should be read by column. Column percentages are given as italics.

Table 13.5 shows the peak months for fishing within the TRC to be March through to May and September through to November.

Table 13.5
Peak Fishing Months During Past 12 Months

Months	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Percent of QLD Fishery
January	4	30.8	24.5
February	3	23.1	29.7
March	5	38.5	43.9
April	6	46.2	42.8
May	5	38.5	38.1
June	3	23.1	33.5
July	2	15.4	23.9
August	2	15.4	19.9
September	5	38.5	23.5
October	5	38.5	24.8
November	4	30.8	26.2
December	2	15.4	21.4

Location of Resource Use

Figure 13.2 shows the location of resource use by commercial fishing operations with homeports within the Lucinda TRC. What is apparent from Figure 13.2 is the highly localised primary catchment which extends from Balgal Beach in the south to Mission beach in the north and includes the Palm Islands group, Hinchinbrook Island and the inner reefs to the east of Lucinda. On the other hand, the secondary catchment, which would include predominantly trawl and line fishing extends in a southerly direction to Bowen and in a northerly direction to Port Douglas. With the exception of areas to the immediate east of Lucinda, the secondary catchment generally includes areas between the coast and inner reefs.

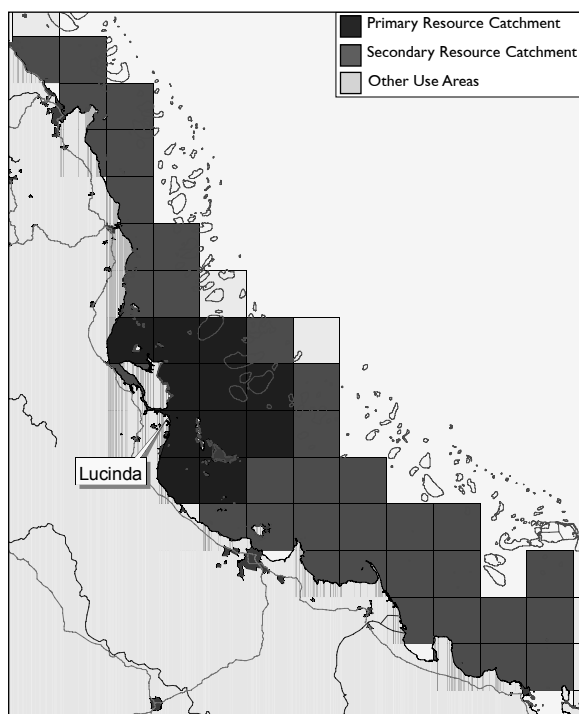


Figure 13.2 Lucinda TRC: Location of Resource Use

Table 13.6 provides a more detailed description of the seasonal variation in fishing activities by businesses. Line fishing is most common between September and December, trawling between March and June, crabbing between April and May and netting between February and March.

Table 13.6
Seasonal Variations in Fishing Activity

Months	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Percent of Fishery
Line Fishing			
January	3	37.5	64.6
February	4	50.0	64.3
March	4	50.0	68.1
April	5	62.5	70.4
May	5	62.5	74.7
June	3	37.5	78.7
July	3	37.5	82.0
August	4	50.0	80.8
September	5	62.5	79.7
October	6	75.0	79.7
November	6	75.0	78.2
December	5	62.5	70.6
Trawling			
January	4	80.0	76.0
February	4	80.0	79.0
March	5	100.0	91.2
April	5	100.0	91.6
May	5	100.0	89.3
June	5	100.0	88.7
July	4	80.0	82.7
August	4	80.0	83.1
September	4	80.0	85.0
October	3	60.0	84.4
November	2	20.0	85.0
December	2	20.0	77.1
Crabbing			
January	4	80.0	74.7
February	4	80.0	79.0
March	4	80.0	75.1
April	5	100.0	69.4
May	5	100.0	67.2
June	4	80.0	58.5
July	4	80.0	52.0
August	3	60.0	50.2
September	4	80.0	53.3
October	4	80.0	59.9
November	4	80.0	66.4
December	4	80.0	72.1
Netting			
January	1	16.7	57.5
February	6	100.0	72.9
March	5	83.3	73.9
April	4	66.7	74.2
May	4	66.7	77.6
June	3	50.0	79.9
July	3	50.0	75.9
August	3	50.0	73.9
September	3	50.0	69.6
October	3	50.0	64.2
November	1	16.7	55.9
December	1	16.7	54.5

Fishing Industry Employees

Table 13.7 identifies the number of employees of commercial fishing businesses within this TRC for both peak and off-peak seasons. The majority of businesses within peak and off-peak seasons have only one full-time employee (which would include the owner or operator). There is little part-time or casual employment by these businesses. The average number of employees per business during the peak season was 1.9 employees per business and in the off-peak season it was 1.4. It is estimated that during the peak season there were 68 full-time equivalent employees, while during the off-peak season there were an estimated 50 full-time equivalent employees.

Table 13.7
Number of Employees

Number of Employees	Full-Time Count	Full-Time Percent	Part-Time Count	Part-Time Percent	Casual Count	Casual Percent
Peak Season						
Nil	1	6.7	13	86.7	14	93.3
1	8	53.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-3	6	40.0	2	13.3	1	6.7
4-5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12-13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Businesses	15	100.0	15	100.0	15	100.0
Total Employees	25		2		1	
Mean Number of Employees per Business (Peak)		1.9				
Estimated Number Employed within the TRC		68				
Off-Peak						
Nil	1	6.7	14	93.3	15	100.0
1	8	53.3	1	6.7	0	0.0
2-3	6	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4-5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12-13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Businesses	15	100.0	15	100.0	15	100.0
Total Employees	21		0.5		0	
Mean Number of Employees per Business (Off-Peak)		1.4				
Estimated Number Employed within the TRC		50				

Note: Part-time and casual employment is recorded as 0.5 when contributing to total employment.
Total number of employees includes the owner-operator and is the number of full-time equivalent employees.
Estimates of total employment based on an estimated 36 fishing businesses (Table 13.1)

Business Ownership and Size

Table 13.8 shows the number of years the current owner or operator has owned the fishing business. On average, businesses within this TRC had been owned for an average of 16 years, with 60% of businesses being owned by the current owner for less than 10 years. The distribution in Table 13.8 is bimodal and shows peaks in years of ownership between 6 and 10 years and between 26 and 30 years.

Table 13.8
Number of Years of Current Ownership of the Fishing Business

Number of Years	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Cumulative Percent
1-5	3	20.0	32.1
6-10	6	40.0	47.2
11-15	0	0.0	56.6
16-20	0	0.0	69.8
21-25	1	6.7	73.6
26-30	4	26.7	84.9
31+	1	6.7	100.0
Total	15	100.0	
Mean Number of Years owned or operated		16.0	
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (14.6)		+1.4	

Note: Standard errors for number of years ownership (sample = 3.3; QLD population = 0.37).

The average number of years the business had been operating was 19.3 years (Table 13.9), which was similar to that for all Queensland fishing businesses (18.2 years).

Table 13.9
Number of Years Business has been Operating

Number of Years	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Cumulative Percent
1-5	0	0.0	29.2
6-10	6	40.0	37.5
11-15	1	6.7	47.9
16-20	1	6.7	64.6
21-25	2	13.3	68.8
26-30	4	26.6	81.3
31+	1	6.7	100.0
Total	15	100.0	
Mean Number of Years owned or operated		19.3	
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (18.2)		+1.1	

Note: Standard errors for number of years operated (sample = 2.8; QLD population = 0.46)

Table 13.10 shows that the majority of fishing businesses within this TRC operated one boat (60%).

Table 13.10
Number of Boats Operated by Fishing Businesses

Number of Boats	Sample Count	Percent within TRC
1	9	60.0
2	2	13.3
3	3	20.0
4	0	0.0
5	0	0.0
6	0	0.0
7	1	6.7
Total	55	100.0

Mean Number of Boats Operated	1.9
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (1.7)	+0.3

Note: Standard errors for number of boats operated (sample = 0.4; QLD population = 0.05)

The majority of boats (62%) operated by businesses within this TRC were less than 6 metres in length (Table 13.11), with the mean length of boats (6.9 metres) being significantly less than that of the Queensland population mean (9.9 metres). In addition, the mean length of the largest boat owned by the business (9.4 metres) was also found to be significantly less than all Queensland fishing businesses (11.4 metres).

Table 13.11
Length of Boats Operated by Fishing Businesses

Length of Boat (metres)	Sample Count	Percent within TRC
3-6	18	62.1
7-10	5	17.2
11-14	4	13.8
15-18	2	6.9
Total Number of Boats	29	100.0

Mean Length of Boats Operated (metres)	6.9
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (9.9)	-3.0

Mean Length of Largest Boat Operated (metres)	9.4
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (11.4)	-2.0

Note: As mean length of boats is a multiple response, standard errors cannot be computed. Standard errors for mean length of largest boat (sample = 0.9; QLD population=0.14)

Value of Production and Location of Sales

Table 13.12 shows for the 12 months prior to the survey, the wholesale value of all products sold by fishing businesses within the Lucinda TRC. The profile for the Lucinda TRC is markedly different to the overall profile for Queensland. In the Lucinda TRC there is a significantly higher percentage of businesses with production values less than \$100,000 per annum (73%) when compared to Queensland (43%). In addition, the median GVP for Queensland is \$35,000 higher than that of this TRC.

Within the Lucinda TRC it is estimated that the 36 fishing businesses had a gross value of production of approximately \$3.4 million, which is approximately 1.1% of the total value of production of the Queensland commercial fishing industry.

Table 13.12
Wholesale Value of Product (Annual value)

Wholesale Value (\$,000)	Sample Count	Sample Percent	Queensland Percent
Less than \$100	11	73.3	42.8
\$101 - \$200	2	13.3	21.4
\$201 - \$300	2	13.3	16.2
\$301 - \$400	0	0.0	8.5
\$401 - \$500	0	0.0	3.8
\$501 - \$600	0	0.0	1.8
\$601 - \$700	0	0.0	1.3
\$701 - \$800	0	0.0	0.4
\$801 - \$900	0	0.0	1.0
\$901 - \$1,000	0	0.0	0.3
Over \$1,000	0	0.0	2.3
Total	15	100.0	100.0

Median GVP for TRC	\$95,182
Estimated Total GVP for TRC	\$3,427,000
Median GVP for QLD Population	\$128,629
Estimated Total GVP for QLD Population	\$314,241,000
Percent of Total Queensland Production	1.1%

Note: Estimated TRC population total is based on an estimate of 36 businesses within the TRC, with a median GVP of \$95,182. Queensland total GVP based on 2,443 businesses (2,679 licenced businesses with 8.8% latency) with a median GVP of \$128,629.

Table 13.13 shows the value of sales to specific locations within Australia for the sample of 15 businesses and the percentage of sales to each location. The sample percent of sales to each location has been used directly to estimate the total value of business sales to all locations. From Table 13.13, and as shown in Figure 13.3, 53% of sales (\$1.8 million) occur directly to Townsville. It is also probable that much of the sale to overseas markets occurred firstly within Townsville and to a lesser extent Cairns, thereby increasing the total value of sales within Townsville and Cairns.

Table 13.13
Town Location of Sales (\$'000)

Location of Sales	Sample Value Sales	Percent of Sample	Estimated Sales
Townsville	761	53.3	1,827
Cairns	165	11.5	720
Lucinda	115	8.0	274
Brisbane	94	6.6	226
Ingham	68	4.8	164
New South Wales	22	1.5	51
Total Sales (Australia)	1,225	85.8	7,440
Total Sales (Overseas)	203	14.2	5,171
Total Sales	1,428	100.0	3,427

Note: The sample value of sales is based on GVP as reported by businesses in the survey. The estimated value of business sales (Table 2.12) is proportionally distributed to all locations on the basis of sample percentages.

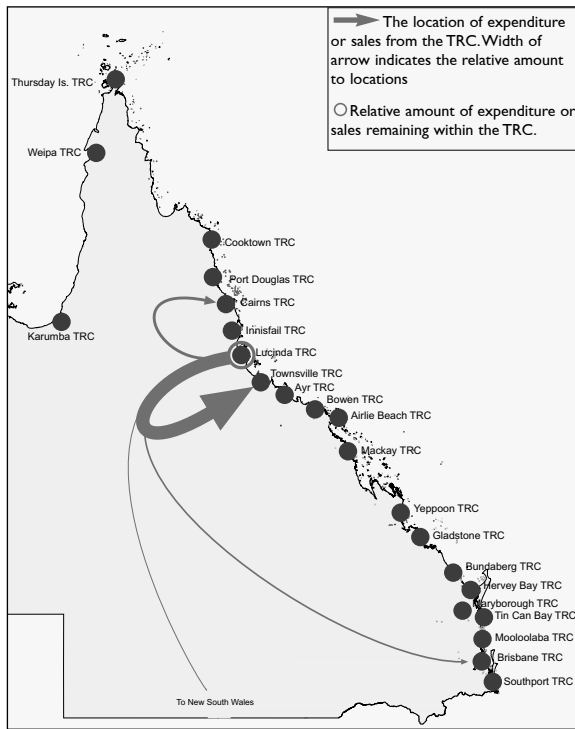


Figure 13.3 Lucinda TRC: Location of Business Sales

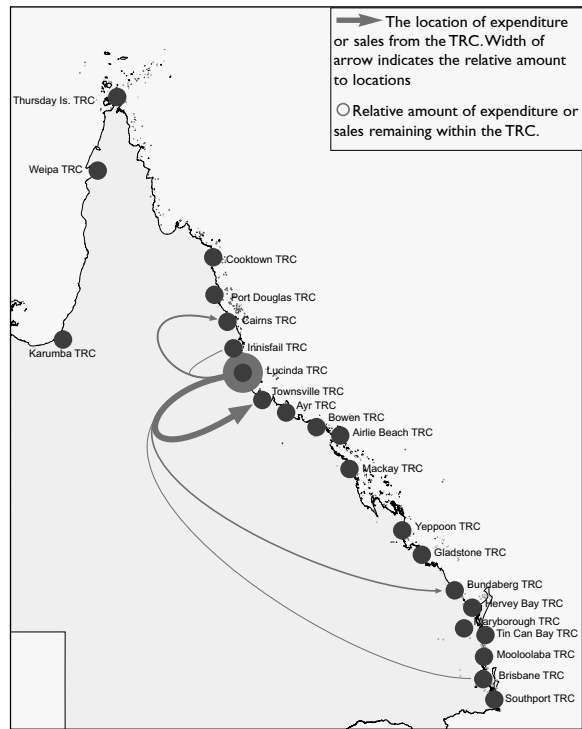


Figure 13.4 Lucinda TRC: Location of Business Expenditure

Business Expenditure and Debt Levels

Table 13.14 shows that approximately \$1.8 million was spent by businesses in this TRC within the previous year on business goods and services (excluding salaries and wages). The majority of this expenditure occurred within the towns of Ingham (\$0.8 million) and Townsville (\$0.4 million).

Table 13.14
Town Location of Business Expenditure
(All costs, excluding salaries and wages)

Location of Expenditure	Sample Value of Expenditure (\$'000)	Percent of Sample	Estimated Expenditure (\$'000)
Ingham	326	45.3	809
Townsville	174	24.2	432
Lucinda	74	10.3	184
Cairns	55	7.6	136
Bundaberg	46	6.4	114
Dungeness	23	3.2	57
Brisbane	11	1.5	27
Innisfail	10	1.5	27
Total Expenditure	720	100.0	1,785

Note: Business expenditure includes all non labour expenditure (i.e., fuel, equipment, repairs etc). Coefficients from the QLD input-output table for 1992-1993 indicate that expenditure on local intermediate purchases and imports, accounted for 52.1% of total revenue. The amount of business expenditure occurring within specific locations is based on 52.1% of the estimated GVP for the business.

Business operators were asked what percentage of their business assets were not owned outright by their business. This was used in this study as an indicator of the level of business debt. Only one business identified themselves as having debt at 80% of their business assets.

EMPLOYEE PROFILES

Town of Residence

Table 13.16 indicates that the majority of employees reside within the towns of Ingham (40%) and Lucinda (40%) within this TRC.

Table 13.16
Town of Residence

Town of Residence	Sample Count	Percent of Sample
Ingham	8	40.0
Lucinda	8	40.0
Halifax	4	20.0
Total	20	100.0

Months Employed in the Fishing Industry

Table 13.17 shows that during the past 12 months the majority of owner-operators were employed in the fishing industry between January and June. Only 50% indicated employment in the industry in October and November.

Table 13.17
Months Employed in the Fishing Industry During the Past 12 Months

Months	Owner/ Operators	Employee	Total Within TRC	All QLD Employees
January	81.3	nd	82.4	80.7
February	81.3	nd	82.4	82.3
March	75.0	nd	76.5	86.1
April	75.0	nd	76.5	86.8
May	75.0	nd	76.5	87.3
June	75.0	nd	76.5	87.8
July	62.5	nd	64.7	86.7
August	62.5	nd	64.7	86.3
September	62.5	nd	64.7	86.8
October	50.0	nd	52.9	85.4
November	50.0	nd	52.9	84.4
December	62.5	nd	64.7	82.3

Note: Owner/operator sample of 18; employees sample is too low for meaningful analyses (nd).

Location of Household Expenditure

Table 13.18 shows the location of household expenditure related to individual income derived from employment in the fishing industry. Ingham attracts 85% (\$1.4 million) of all annual employee household expenditure, with relatively less expenditure to the towns of Innisfail (\$0.1 million), Halifax (\$0.1 million) and Lucinda (\$0.1 million).

Table 13.18
Town Location of Household Expenditure
(all commodities and services)

Location of Household Expenditure	Sample Value of Expenditure (\$'000)	Percent of Sample	Estimated Expenditure (\$'000)
Ingham	402	85.3	1,436
Innisfail	25	5.3	128
Halifax	17	3.6	61
Lucinda	15	3.2	54
Townsville	12	2.5	42
Total Expenditure	471	100.0	1,684

Note: The gross individual annual income of fishers within this TRC was estimated as \$40,772 (Table 13.20). The Household Expenditure Survey for Queensland: 1993-1994 (ABS, 1996) indicates that for households in non-metropolitan areas 79% of gross weekly income was related to commodity and service purchases. Furthermore, of the total expenditure on commodities and services purchased by households, Queensland Input-Output tables indicate that 77% of expenditure occurs within Queensland, with the balance contributing to taxes and imports from outside Queensland. Applying these percentages to the gross individual annual income of employees indicates that direct employee expenditure on household commodities and services to be \$24,771, with total household expenditure across all 68 (Table 13.7) employees to be \$1.7 million (Table 13.18)

School and Employment Locations of Family Members

The towns in which family members attend school and are employed are shown in Table 13.19. As might be expected, Ingham (34%) and Lucinda (32%) are the primary towns for school and employment, followed by Halifax (15%) and Townsville (7%)

Table 13.19
School and Employment Locations of Family Members

Location of Employment or School	Sample Count	Percent of Sample
Ingham	14	34.1
Lucinda	13	31.7
Halifax	6	14.6
Townsville	3	7.3
Brisbane	2	4.9
Other towns and interstate	3	7.3
Total Family Members	41	100.0

Note: Counts and percentages based on all family members. Other towns includes all towns with a frequency of one.

Employee Social and Demographic Profiles

Table 13.20 provides profile information about employees within the TRC. Information is provided separately for owner-operators and non owner-operator employees within the TRC. For comparative purposes, information is also provided for all employees throughout Queensland.

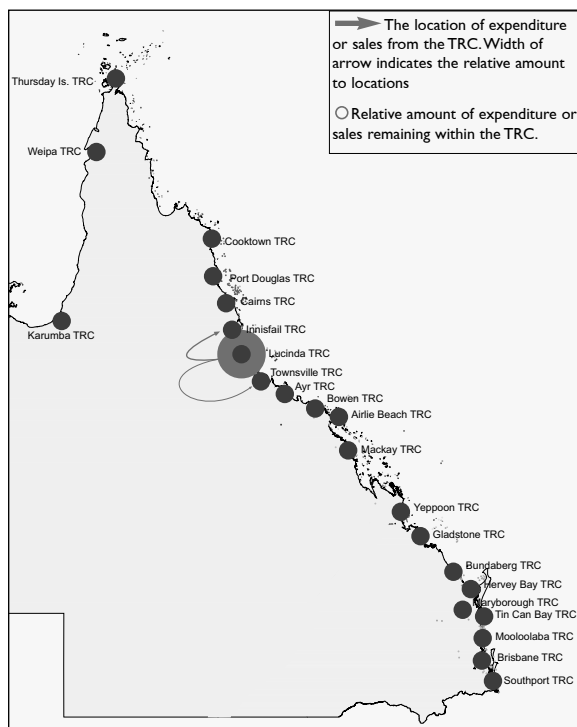


Figure 13.5 Lucinda TRC: Location of Household Expenditure

Table 13.20. Owner-Operator and Employee Profiles

Profile	Owner/ Operators ^a	Employee	Total Within TRC	All QLD Employees
Estimated Number of Employees ^b	36	32	68	7,088
Mean age of fisher	43.8	nd	41.6	37.3
Age range	19-65	nd	19-65	15-79
Percent males	100.0	nd	100.0	94.8
Mean years resident in town	25.8	nd	25.6	19.1
Mean number of years in fishing industry	22.3	nd	20.2	12.6
Median hours per week in fishing industry	65.0	nd	60.0	60.0
Percent moved town to retain employment	29.4	nd	31.6	20.5
Percent currently employed in other industry	44.4	nd	50.0	34.2
Percent previously employed in other industry	62.5	nd	61.1	69.2
Housing tenure				
Rent	22.0	nd	20.0	33.6
Mortgage	16.7	nd	15.0	20.1
Own home	50.0	nd	45.0	31.1
Other (eg, live with parents, on boat)	11.1	nd	20.0	15.2
Educational				
Year completed school				
Primary school	5.9	nd	5.6	5.2
Year 8	5.9	nd	5.6	8.0
Year 9	11.8	nd	11.1	11.9
Year 10	52.9	nd	55.6	44.4
Year 11	0.0	nd	0.0	10.1
Year 12	23.5	nd	22.2	20.2
Percent completed trade or TAFE certificate	29.4	nd	36.8	37.7
Percent completed industry or business course	18.8	nd	16.7	15.2
Percent with business plan ^c	25.0	—	25.0	22.9
Percent active fishing group member	82.4	nd	78.9	25.7
Marital Status				
Percent married or relationship	88.2	nd	78.9	62.0
Percent with partner employed in business ^d	53.3	—	53.3	56.1
Median hours per week employed in business	10.0	—	10.0	20.0
Partners Income^{de}				
Full-time employment	21.4	nd	21.4	28.3
Part-time employment	21.4	nd	21.4	18.5
Casual employment	0.0	nd	0.0	11.6
Not employed	57.1	nd	57.1	41.5
Family Composition				
Mean family size	3.5	nd	3.2	2.6
Estimated number of total family members	126	nd	218	18,429
Dependency Ratios^f				
Age Dependency Ratio ^f	10.9	nd	10.9	33.4
Elderly Dependency Ratio	1.8	nd	1.8	2.3
Child Dependency Ratio	9.1	nd	9.1	31.2
Family Member Industry Dependency Ratio ^g	27.0	nd	27.0	23.9
Gross Individual Income				
Less than \$16,000	17.6	nd	22.2	34.6
\$16,000 - \$26,000	5.9	nd	5.6	19.6
\$26,000 - \$36,000	35.3	nd	33.3	22.1
\$36,000 - \$52,000	5.9	nd	5.6	11.7
\$52,000 - \$78,000	11.8	nd	11.1	6.6
Over \$78,000	23.5	nd	22.1	5.4
Average Income (\$)	42,647	nd	40,722	27,471

Note: ^a Owner/operator sample of 18; employee sample has insufficient data to allow meaningful analyses.

^b Based on peak estimates derived in Table 13.7.

^c Percentages for owner-operators only.

^d Percentage based on those fishers with partners.

^e Includes partners income from all sources.

^f The age dependency ratio is the number of children (below 15 years) and elderly persons (above 65 years) to every 100 persons in the population.

^g The industry dependency ratio is the number of persons in the family who are over 15 years of age and working in the fishing industry (excluding the direct industry employee) as a proportion of all family members over 15 years of age.

All Queensland employees includes all owner-operators and employees. Value is the weighted sample of owner-operators (2.43) and employees (8.68).

