

22 HERVEY BAY TRC

The Hervey Bay TRC consists of the main urban centre of Hervey Bay, coastal towns to the north including Burrum Heads and the inland towns of Howard and Torbanlea. Figure 22.1 shows the geographic location of this TRC.

BUSINESS PROFILES

Location and Use of Ports

Table 22.1 shows the number of licence holders within the Hervey Bay TRC and the number of survey respondents who reported having homeports within the TRC. On the basis of the sample, it is estimated that there are 111 commercial fishing businesses within this TRC and that we can be 95% confident that the correct population count of commercial fishers within the TRC is between 92 and 130.

Table 22.1
Location of Homeports

Town	Adj. Database Count	Sample Count	Estimated Count	Percent within TRC
Hervey Bay	78	45	109	98.2
Howard	5	0	0	0.0
Booral	5	0	0	0.0
Pialba	4	0	0	0.0
Torbanlea	1	0	0	0.0
Toogoom	1	1	2	0.0
Total TRC	94	46	111	100.0

95% Confidence Interval for Estimated TRC Count 92-130
Percent of Total Active Licence Holders in QLD 4.5%

Note: Hervey Bay UC includes Point Vernon, Scarness, Torquay, Urangan. Adjusted database count is based on the postal address as recorded in the licencing information, which may not be the homeport of the fishing businesses. 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 Hervey Bay as a homeport, several fishing businesses used this port when travelling to or from fishing areas. Table 22.2 shows these businesses having their homeports in a number of towns south of Gladstone.

Table 22.2
Homeports of Businesses Using Hervey Bay as a Port

Homeports	Sample Count	Percent
Bundaberg	3	20.0
Tin Can Bay	2	13.3
Brisbane	1	6.7
Buderim	1	6.7
Gladstone	1	6.7
Gold Coast	1	6.7
Ningi	1	6.7
Rainbow Beach	1	6.7
Redcliffe	1	6.7
Scarborough	1	6.7
Seventeen Seventy	1	6.7
Sunshine Coast	1	6.7
Total Businesses	15	100.0

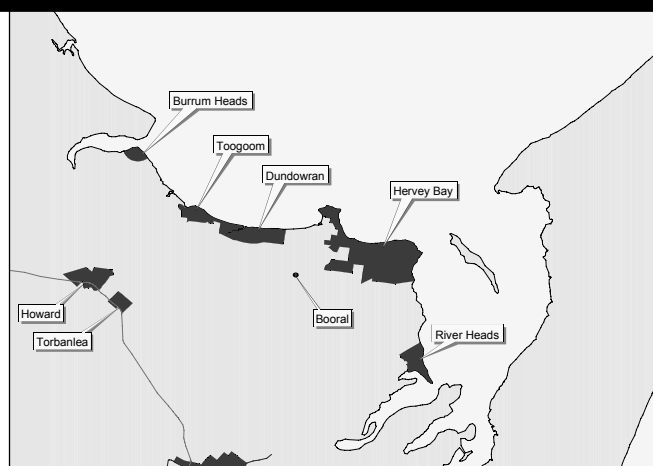


Figure 22.1 Location of the Hervey Bay TRC

Fishing Activity and Type

Table 22.3 shows the type of fishing activity undertaken within the last year by fishing businesses within this TRC. Trawling (56%) is the primary fishing activity by businesses from the Hervey Bay TRC, followed by line fishing (29%), netting (29%) and crabbing (18%).

Table 22.3
Type of Fishing Activity (During the last 12 months)

Fishing Type	Sample Count	Percent within TRC
Trawling	25	55.6
Line fishing	13	28.9
Netting	13	28.9
Crabbing	8	17.8
Total Sample	126	100.0

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

Crabbing and netting were the only fishing activities that co-occurred within this TRC (Table 22.4). Of the sample of crabbers, 75% were also engaged in netting while among those engaged in netting, 46% were also crabbing.

Table 22.4
Co-occurrence of Fishing Activities

	Line Fishing	Trawling	Crabbing	Netting
Line fishing	13 <i>100.0</i>	3 <i>12.0</i>	2 <i>25.0</i>	3 <i>23.1</i>
Trawling	3 <i>23.1</i>	25 <i>100.0</i>	1 <i>12.5</i>	1 <i>7.7</i>
Crabbing	2 <i>15.4</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	8 <i>100.0</i>	6 <i>46.2</i>
Netting	3 <i>23.1</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	6 <i>75.0</i>	13 <i>100.0</i>

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

Table 22.5 shows the peak months for fishing activity within the TRC to be between March and June.

Table 22.5
Peak Fishing Months During Past 12 Months

Months	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Percent of QLD Fishery
January	11	27.5	24.5
February	11	27.5	29.7
March	16	40.0	43.9
April	18	45.0	42.8
May	14	35.0	38.1
June	18	45.0	33.5
July	11	27.5	23.9
August	8	20.0	19.9
September	7	17.5	23.5
October	6	15.0	24.8
November	13	32.5	26.2
December	10	25.0	21.4

Table 22.6 provides a more detailed description of the seasonal variation in fishing activities by businesses. Line fishing and trawling are most common between May and September, crabbing between October and May and netting between March and September (Table 22.6).

Location of Resource Use

Figure 22.2 shows the location of resource use by commercial fishing operations in the Hervey Bay TRC. The primary resource catchment is very much restricted to Hervey Bay itself, while the secondary resource catchment extends to the coastal areas east of Yeppoon in the north and to Tin Can Bay in the south.

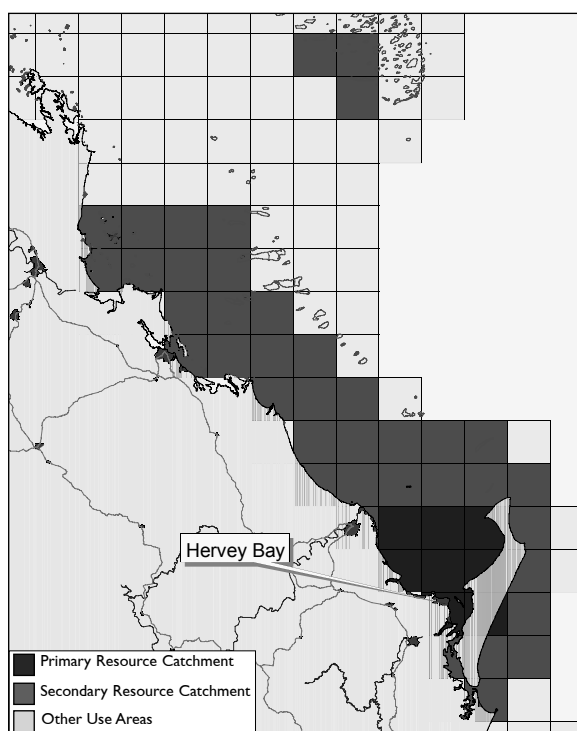


Figure 22.2. Hervey Bay TRC: Location of Resource Use

Table 22.6
Seasonal Variations in Fishing Activity

Months	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Percent of Fishery
Line Fishing			
January	6	60.0	64.6
February	6	60.0	64.3
March	7	70.0	68.1
April	8	80.0	70.4
May	10	100.0	74.7
June	10	100.0	78.7
July	10	100.0	82.0
August	9	90.0	80.8
September	9	90.0	79.7
October	8	80.0	79.7
November	7	70.0	78.2
December	6	60.0	70.6
Trawling			
January	23	88.5	76.0
February	24	92.3	79.0
March	24	92.3	91.2
April	24	92.3	91.6
May	26	100.0	89.3
June	26	100.0	88.7
July	26	100.0	82.7
August	26	100.0	83.1
September	25	96.2	85.0
October	23	88.5	84.4
November	24	92.3	85.0
December	23	88.5	77.1
Crabbing			
January	5	71.4	74.7
February	7	100.0	79.0
March	6	85.7	75.1
April	5	71.4	69.4
May	5	71.4	67.2
June	4	57.1	58.5
July	4	57.1	52.0
August	4	57.1	50.2
September	4	57.1	53.3
October	5	71.4	55.9
November	5	71.4	66.4
December	5	71.4	72.1
Netting			
January	8	61.5	57.5
February	9	69.2	72.9
March	11	84.6	73.9
April	11	84.6	74.2
May	10	76.9	77.6
June	12	92.3	79.9
July	11	84.6	75.9
August	11	84.6	73.9
September	10	76.9	69.6
October	8	61.5	64.2
November	9	69.2	55.9
December	9	69.2	54.5

Fishing Industry Employees

Table 22.7 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 had between two and three full-time employees (which would include the owner or operator). The average number of employees per business during the peak season was 3.4 employees per business and in the off-peak season it was 3.2. In total, it is estimated that during the peak season there were 377 full-time equivalent employees while during the off-peak season there were an estimated 355 full-time equivalent employees.

Table 22.7
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	2.2	43	95.6	40	88.9
1	11	24.4	0	0.0	2	4.4
2-3	21	46.7	2	4.4	2	4.4
4-5	6	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-7	3	6.7	0	0.0	1	2.2
8-9	1	2.2	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
14-15	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
16-17	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
18-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20-21	0	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Businesses	45	100.0	45	100.0	45	100.0
Total Employees	144		2.5		6.5	
Mean Number of Employees per Business (Peak)		3.4				
Estimated Number Employed within the TRC		377				
Off-Peak Season						
Nil	0	0.0	44	97.8	41	91.1
1	12	26.7	0	0.0	4	8.9
2-3	24	53.3	1	2.2	0	0.0
4-5	3	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-7	3	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
8-9	1	2.2	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
14-15	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
16-17	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
18-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20-21	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Businesses	45	100.0	45	100.0	45	100.0
Total Employees	139		1.5		2	
Mean Nos Employees per Business (Off-Peak)		3.2				
Estimated Number Employed within the TRC		355				

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 111 fishing businesses (Table 22.1)

Business Ownership and Size

Table 22.8 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 14.6 years, with 44% of businesses being owned by the current owner for less than 10 years.

Table 22.8
Number of Years of Current Ownership of the Fishing Business

Number of Years	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Cumulative Percent
1-5	11	25.6	25.6
6-10	8	18.6	44.2
11-15	6	13.9	58.1
16-20	9	20.9	79.0
21-25	5	11.6	90.6
26-30	1	2.3	92.9
31+	3	7.0	100.0
Total	43	100.0	
Mean Number of Years owned or operated			14.6
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (14.6)			0.0

Note: Standard errors for number of years ownership (sample = 1.7. QLD population = 0.37).

The average number of years the business had been operating was 18.2 years (Table 22.9), which was the same as the average for all Queensland fishing businesses (18.2 years).

Table 22.9
Number of Years Business has been Operating

Number of Years	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Cumulative Percent
1-5	7	16.3	16.3
6-10	7	16.3	32.6
11-15	6	13.9	46.5
16-20	10	23.3	69.8
21-25	5	11.6	81.4
26-30	3	7.0	88.4
31+	5	11.6	100.0
Total	43	100.0	
Mean Number of Years owned or operated			18.2
Difference of TRC mean to QLD Mean (18.2)			0.0

Note: Standard errors for number of years operated (sample = 1.9; QLD population = 0.46)

Table 22.10 shows that the majority of fishing businesses within this TRC operated one boat (58%).

Table 22.10
Number of Boats Operated by Fishing Businesses

Number of Boats	Sample Count	Percent within TRC
1	26	57.8
2	7	15.6
3	8	17.8
4	3	6.7
5	1	2.2
6+	0	0.0
Total Number of Businesses	45	100.0
Mean Number of Boats Operated		1.8
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (1.7)		+0.1

Note: Standard errors for number of boats operated (sample = 0.2; QLD population = 0.05)

Table 22.11 shows the frequency distribution for length of boats, with 33% of boats being between 3 and 6 metres and a further 13% of boats being between 7 and 10 metres. The mean length of all boats and the mean length of the largest boat were somewhat higher than the Queensland average.

Table 22.11
Length of Boats Operated by Fishing Businesses

Length of Boat (metres)	Sample Count	Percent within TRC
3-6	26	32.9
7-10	10	12.7
11-14	11	13.9
15-18	16	20.2
19-23	16	20.2
23+	0	0.0
Total Number of Boats	79	100.0
Mean Length of Boats Operated (metres)		12.0
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (9.9)		+2.1
Mean Length of Largest Boat Operated (metres)		13.2
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (11.4)		+1.8

Note: As mean length of boats is a multiple response, standard errors cannot be computed. Standard errors for mean length of largest boat (sample = 0.8; QLD population=0.14)

Value of Production and Location of Sales

Table 22.12 shows for the 12 months prior to the survey, the wholesale value of all products sold by fishing businesses within the Hervey Bay TRC. In the Hervey Bay TRC there is a higher percentage of businesses with production values between \$100,000 and \$200,000 per annum (31%) when compared to the Queensland average (21%). In addition, the median GVP of \$179,046 for the Hervey Bay TRC is somewhat higher than the Queensland median GVP of \$128,629.

Within the Hervey Bay TRC it is estimated that the 111 fishing businesses had a gross value of production of approximately \$19.9 million, which is approximately 6% of the total value of production of the Queensland commercial fishing industry.

Table 22.12
Wholesale Value of Product (Annual value)

Wholesale Value (\$,000)	Sample Count	Sample Percent	Queensland Percent
Less than \$100	15	33.3	42.8
\$101 - \$200	14	31.1	21.4
\$201 - \$300	2	4.4	16.2
\$301 - \$400	5	11.1	8.5
\$401 - \$500	2	4.4	3.8
\$501 - \$600	1	2.2	1.8
\$601 - \$700	1	2.2	1.3
\$701 - \$800	2	4.4	0.4
\$801 - \$900	1	2.2	1.0
\$901 - \$1,000	0	0.0	0.3
Over \$1,000	2	4.4	2.3
Total	45	100.0	100.0
Median GVP for TRC			\$179,046
Estimated Total GVP for TRC			\$19,874,000
Median GVP for QLD Population			\$128,629
Estimated Total GVP for QLD Population			\$314,241,000
Percent of Total Queensland Production			6.3%

Note: Estimated TRC population total is based on an estimate of 111 businesses within the TRC, with a median GVP of \$179,046. Queensland total GVP based on 2,444 businesses (2,679 licenced businesses with 8.8% latency) with a median GVP of \$128,629.

Table 22.13 shows the value of sales to specific locations within Australia for the sample of 46 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 22.13, and as shown in Figure 22.3, 31% of sales (\$6.2 million) occurs directly within Hervey Bay, \$2.7 million to Cairns, while a further \$1.4 million is sold in New South Wales. It is probable that much of the sale to overseas markets (\$5.7 million) occurred firstly within the towns of Hervey Bay, Cairns and New South Wales, thereby increasing the total value of sales within these locations.

Table 22.13
Town Location of Sales to Customers ('\$000)

Location	Sample Value of Sales	Percent of Sample	Estimated Sales
Hervey Bay	4,009	31.2	6,201
Cairns	1,762	13.7	2,723
New South Wales	910	7.1	1,411
Bundaberg	600	4.7	934
Brisbane	473	3.7	735
Bowen	365	2.8	556
Victoria	217	1.7	338
Sunshine Coast	106	0.8	159
Gladstone	77	0.6	119
Townsville	66	0.5	99
Port Douglas	27	0.2	40
Noosa	20	0.2	40
Maryborough	8	0.1	20
Total Sales (Australia)	9,142	71.1	14,130
Total Sales (Overseas)	3,712	28.9	5,744
Total Sales	12,854	100.0	19,874

Note: Hervey Bay includes Urangan. The sample value of sales is based on GVP as reported by businesses in the survey. The estimated value of business sales (Table 22.13) is proportionally distributed to all locations on the basis of sample percentages.

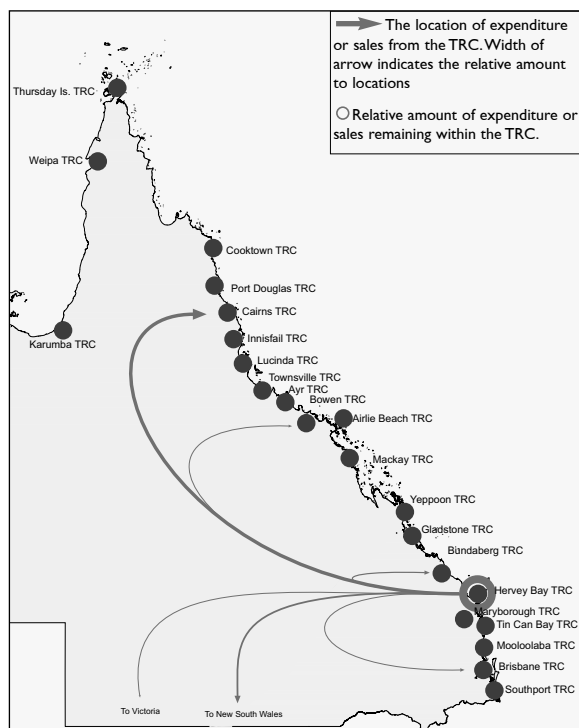


Figure 22.3 Hervey Bay TRC: Location of Business Sales

Business Expenditure and Debt Levels

Table 22.14 and Figure 22.4 show that approximately \$10.4 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 Hervey Bay (\$7.4 million) and Cairns (\$1.4 million).

Table 22.14
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)
Hervey Bay	4,649	71.7	7,424
Cairns	902	13.9	1,439
Brisbane	377	5.8	601
Gladstone	181	2.8	290
Townsville	105	1.6	166
Maryborough	64	0.9	93
Bowen	57	0.9	93
Bundaberg	52	0.8	83
Toogoom	25	0.4	41
Mothership (at sea)	17	0.3	31
Mackay	11	0.2	21
Yeppoon	11	0.2	21
Gympie	7	0.1	10
Mooloolah	7	0.1	10
Rainbow Beach	4	0.1	10
Tin Can Bay	4	0.1	10
Ingham	3	0.1	10
Marlborough	3	0.1	10
Coolangatta	1	0.1	10
Total Expenditure	6,480	100.0	10,354

Note: Hervey Bay includes Urangan.
Business expenditure includes all non labour expenditure (ie., 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.

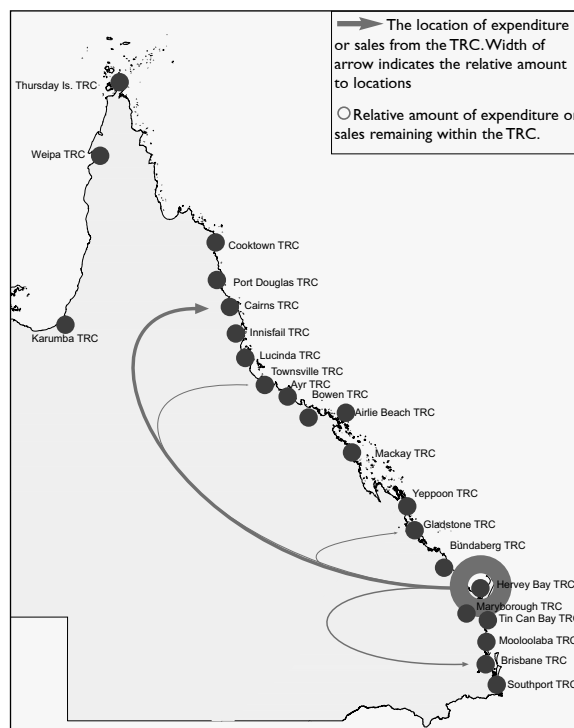


Figure 22.4 Hervey Bay TRC: Location of Business Expenditure

Asking each business operator what percentage of their business assets were not owned outright by their business, identified for the purpose of this study the level of business debt. Table 22.15 shows that 46% of businesses within the Hervey Bay TRC had no debt. The mean debt level within the TRC was 19% of business assets, which was slightly higher than the Queensland industry average of 16.6%.

Table 22.15
Business Debt Levels

Percent of Assets Not Owned	Sample Count	Sample Percent	Queensland Percent
Nil	16	45.7	60.1
1 - 10%	4	11.4	6.4
11 - 20%	4	11.4	5.2
21 - 30%	2	5.7	6.4
31 - 40%	2	5.7	3.3
41 - 50%	4	11.4	9.6
51 - 60%	0	0.0	1.8
61 - 70%	1	2.9	1.2
71 - 80%	0	0.0	1.1
81 - 90%	0	0.0	1.6
91 - 100%	2	5.7	3.3
Total	35	100.0	100.0
Mean Debt Level for TRC			19.4%
Median Debt Level for QLD Population			16.6%
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (16.6)			+2.8%

Note: Debt level defined as the percentage of total business assets not owned outright by the business.

EMPLOYEE PROFILES

Town of Residence

Table 22.16 indicates that the majority of employees reside within the town of Hervey Bay (98%).

Table 22.16
Town of Residence

Town of Residence	Sample Count	Percent of Sample
Hervey Bay	59	98.3
Toogoom	1	1.7
Total	60	100.0

Note: Hervey Bay includes Urangan.

Months Employed in the Fishing Industry

Table 22.17 shows that during the past 12 months owner-operators and employees were employed in the fishing industry somewhat more commonly between March and September.

Table 22.17
Months Employed in the Fishing Industry During the Past 12 Months

Months	Owner/ Operators	Employee	Total Within TRC	All QLD Employees
January	79.1	93.3	82.8	80.7
February	86.0	93.3	87.9	82.3
March	93.0	86.7	91.4	86.1
April	95.3	86.7	93.1	86.8
May	95.3	86.7	93.1	87.3
June	95.3	80.0	91.4	87.8
July	95.3	93.3	94.8	86.7
August	95.3	100.0	96.6	86.3
September	93.0	93.3	93.1	86.8
October	90.7	80.0	87.9	85.4
November	90.5	86.7	87.9	84.4
December	87.1	86.7	87.9	82.3

Note: Owner-operator sample of 43, employee sample of 17.

Location of Household Expenditure

Table 22.18 shows the location of household expenditure related to individual income derived from employment in the fishing industry. Hervey Bay attracts 96% (\$9 million) of all annual employee household expenditure from within the TRC. As shown in Table 2.18 there is only relatively minor expenditure to other towns.

Table 22.18
Town Location of Household Expenditure
(all commodities and services)

Location	Sample Value of Expenditure (\$'000)	Percent of Sample	Estimated Expenditure (\$'000)
Hervey Bay	1,415	96.5	9,046
Cairns	12	0.8	75
New South Wales	12	0.8	75
Rainbow Beach	12	0.8	75
Maryborough	9	0.6	56
Bundaberg	6	0.4	37
Gold Coast	1	0.1	9
Total Expenditure	1,467	100.0	9,374

Note: Hervey Bay includes Urangan.

The gross individual annual income of fishers within this TRC was estimated as \$40,878 (Table 22.20). 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 \$24,866, with total household expenditure across all 377 (Table 22.7) employees to be \$9.4 million (Table 22.18)

School and Employment Locations of Family Members

The towns in which family members attend school and are employed are shown in Table 22.19. As might be expected, Hervey Bay (93%) is the primary town location for school and employment.

Table 22.19
School and Employment Locations of Family Members

Location of Employment or School	Sample Count	Percent of Sample
Hervey Bay	113	92.6
New South Wales	3	2.4
Brisbane	2	1.6
Victoria	2	1.6
Other towns	2	1.6
Total Family Members	122	100.0

Note: Hervey Bay includes Urangan.

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

Employee Social and Demographic Profiles

Table 22.20 provides profile information about employees within the TRC. Information is provided separately for owner-operators and non owner-operator employees of businesses within the TRC. For comparative purposes, information is also provided for all employees throughout Queensland.

Table 22.20. Owner-Operator and Employee Profiles

Profile	Owner/ Operators	Employee	Total Within TRC	All QLD Employees
Estimated Number of Employees ^b	111	266	377	7,088
Mean age of fisher	40.6	36.4	39.4	37.3
Age range	23-66	15-58	15-66	15-79
Percent males	100.0	93.8	98.3	94.8
Mean years resident in town	19.3	10.3	16.7	19.1
Mean number of years in fishing industry	20.9	8.1	17.2	12.6
Median hours per week in fishing industry	75.0	75.0	75.0	60.0
Percent moved town to retain employment	32.6	11.8	26.7	20.5
Percent currently employed in other industry	18.6	31.3	22.0	34.2
Percent previously employed in other industry	60.5	56.3	59.3	69.2
Housing tenure				
Rent	20.9	37.5	25.4	33.6
Mortgage	37.2	31.3	35.6	20.1
Own home	37.2	25.0	33.9	31.1
Other (eg, live with parents, on boat)	4.7	6.3	5.1	15.2
Educational				
Year completed school				
Primary school	4.7	6.3	5.1	5.2
Year 8	7.0	0.0	5.1	8.0
Year 9	9.3	12.5	10.2	11.9
Year 10	46.5	56.3	49.2	44.4
Year 11	19.3	18.8	16.9	10.1
Year 12	19.3	6.3	13.6	20.2
Percent completed trade or TAFE certificate	20.9	31.3	23.7	37.7
Percent completed industry or business course	18.6	12.5	16.9	15.2
Percent with business plan ^c	16.2	—	16.2	22.9
Percent active fishing group member	45.2	12.5	36.2	25.7
Marital Status				
Percent married or relationship	78.6	68.8	75.9	62.0
Percent with partner employed in business ^d	58.1	—	58.1	56.1
Median hours per week employed in business	25.0	—	25.0	20.0
Partners Income^{de}				
Full-time employment	30.0	27.3	29.3	28.3
Part-time employment	16.7	27.3	19.5	18.5
Casual employment	6.7	27.3	12.2	11.6
Not employed	46.7	18.2	39.0	41.5
Family Composition				
Mean family size	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.6
Estimated number of total family members	366	665	1,169	18,429
Dependency Ratios				
Age Dependency Ratio ^f	43.8	37.9	42.4	33.4
Elderly Dependency Ratio	5.2	0.0	4.0	2.3
Child Dependency Ratio	38.6	37.9	38.4	31.2
Family Member Industry Dependency Ratio ^g	38.7	21.4	35.5	23.9
Gross Individual Income				
Less than \$16,000	2.9	14.3	6.1	34.6
\$16,000 - \$26,000	11.4	28.6	16.3	19.6
\$26,000 - \$36,000	25.7	35.7	28.6	22.1
\$36,000 - \$52,000	28.6	21.4	26.5	11.7
\$52,000 - \$78,000	14.3	0.0	10.2	6.6
Over \$78,000	17.1	0.0	12.2	5.4
Average Income (\$)	46,171	27,643	40,878	27,471

Note: a Owner/operator sample of 43; employee sample = 17.

b Based on peak estimates derived in Table 22.7.

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).

