

24 TIN CAN BAY TRC

The Tin Can Bay TRC consists of the main urban centres of Tin Can Bay and Rainbow Beach. Figure 24.1 shows the geographic location of this TRC.

BUSINESS PROFILES

Location and Use of Ports

Table 24.1 shows the number of licence holders within the Tin Can 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 78 commercial fishing businesses within this TRC and that we can be 95% confident that the true population count of commercial fishing businesses within the TRC is between 61 and 95.

Table 24.1
Location of Homeports

Town	Adj. Database Count	Sample Count	Estimated Count	Percent within TRC
Tin Can Bay	50	28	68	87.2
Rainbow Beach	12	4	10	12.8
Total TRC	62	32	78	100.0
95% Confidence Interval for Estimated TRC Count				61-95
Percent of Total Active Licence Holders in QLD				3.2%

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 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 Tin Can Bay as a homeport, several fishing businesses used this port when travelling to or from fishing areas. Table 24.2 shows the majority of these businesses having their homeports in Bundaberg (23%) and Mooloolaba (23%).

Table 24.2
Homeports of Businesses Using Tin Can Bay as a Port

Homeports	Sample Count	Percent
Bundaberg	5	22.7
Mooloolaba	5	22.7
Noosa	2	9.1
Southport	2	9.1
Brisbane	1	4.5
Budina	1	4.5
Gold Coast	1	4.5
Hervey Bay	1	4.5
New South Wales	1	4.5
Ningi	1	4.5
Rainbow Beach	1	4.5
Scarborough	1	4.5
Total Businesses	22	100.0

Note: Noosa includes Noosa Heads

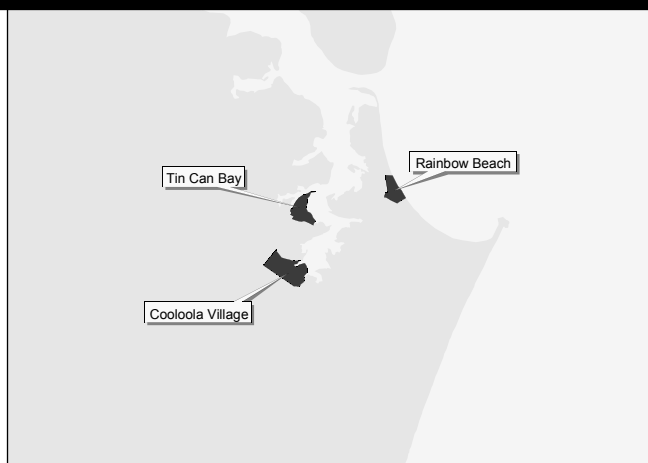


Figure 24.1 Location of the Tin Can Bay TRC

Fishing Activity and Type

Table 24.3 shows the type of fishing activity undertaken within the last year by fishing businesses within this TRC. Trawling (53%) and line fishing (31%) are the primary fishing activities within the Tin Can Bay TRC.

Table 24.3
Type of Fishing Activity (During the last 12 months)

Fishing Type	Sample Count	Percent within TRC
Trawling	17	53.1
Line fishing	10	31.3
Netting	6	18.8
Crabbing	3	9.4
Spanner Crabs	2	6.3
Total Sample	32	100.0

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

With the exception of netting and line fishing, which tended to co-occur (Table 24.4), most other fishing activities by businesses within this TRC were relatively independent.

Table 24.4
Co-occurrence of Fishing Activities

Fishing	Line Fishing	Trawling	Crabbing	Netting
Line fishing	10 <i>100.0</i>	1 <i>5.9</i>	2 <i>66.7</i>	3 <i>50.0</i>
Trawling	1 <i>10.0</i>	17 <i>100.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>
Crabbing	2 <i>20.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>100.0</i>	1 <i>16.7</i>
Netting	3 <i>30.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>33.3</i>	6 <i>100.0</i>

Note: Spanner crabs has been excluded given the low sample count.
The co-occurrence table should be read by column.
Column percentages are given as italics.

Table 24.5 shows the peak months for fishing activity within the TRC to be between March and April.

Table 24.5
Peak Fishing Months During Past 12 Months

Months	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Percent of QLD Fishery
January	5	20.0	24.5
February	4	16.0	29.7
March	9	36.0	43.9
April	10	40.0	42.8
May	7	28.0	38.1
June	6	24.0	33.5
July	5	20.0	23.9
August	5	20.0	19.9
September	7	28.0	23.5
October	7	28.0	24.8
November	5	20.0	26.2
December	4	16.0	21.4

Location of Resource Use

Figure 24.2 shows the location of resource use by commercial fishing operations in the Tin Can Bay TRC. The primary resource catchment is restricted to coastal areas in Hervey Bay and surrounding Fraser Island. The secondary resource catchment on the other hand extends generally north and includes coastal and reefal areas between Princess Charlotte Bay and Cape York, coastal areas between Cairns and Cooktown and coastal areas between Double Island Point and Gladstone.

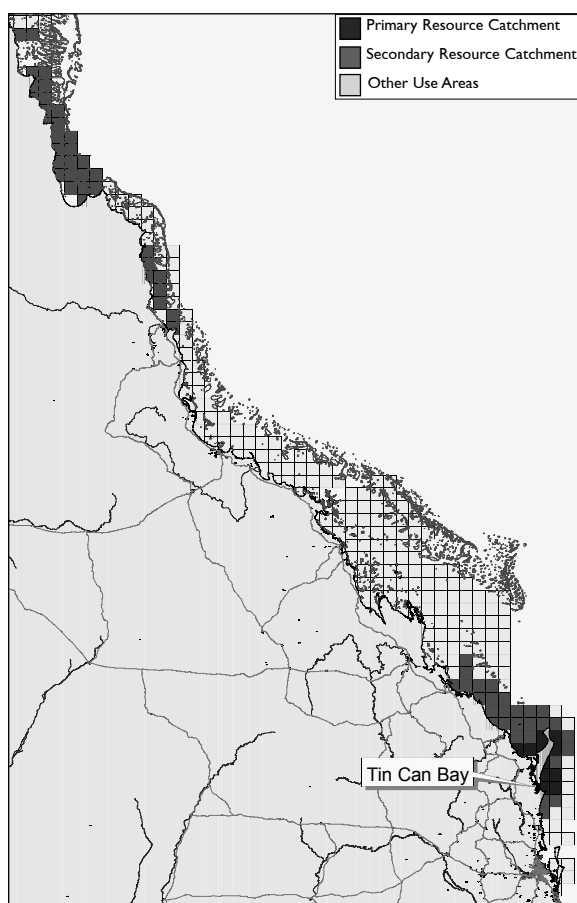


Figure 24.2 Tin Can Bay TRC: Location of Resource Use

Fishing Industry Employees

Table 24.7 identifies the number of employees of commercial fishing businesses within this TRC for both peak and off-peak seasons. The majority of businesses within the peak had between 2-3 full-time employees (which would include the owner or operator), while in the off-peak season the majority of businesses employed one full-time person. The average number of employees per business during the peak season was 2.5 employees per business and in the off-peak season it was 2.3. In total, it is estimated that during the peak season there were 195 full time equivalent employees while during the off-peak season there were an estimated 179 full time equivalent employees.

Table 24.6 provides a more detailed description of the seasonal variation in fishing activities by businesses. Line fishing is most common between June and October, trawling between March and December and netting between May and October (Table 24.6).

Table 24.6
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	6	60.0	68.1
April	6	60.0	70.4
May	7	70.0	74.7
June	9	90.0	78.7
July	9	90.0	82.0
August	10	100.0	80.8
September	9	90.0	79.7
October	9	90.0	79.7
November	7	70.0	78.2
December	6	60.0	70.6
Trawling			
January	13	76.5	74.7
February	13	76.5	79.0
March	17	100.0	75.1
April	17	100.0	69.4
May	17	100.0	67.2
June	17	100.0	58.5
July	17	100.0	52.0
August	17	100.0	50.2
September	16	94.1	53.3
October	16	94.1	55.9
November	17	100.0	66.4
December	16	94.1	72.1
Netting			
January	5	83.3	57.5
February	5	83.3	72.9
March	5	83.3	73.9
April	5	83.3	74.2
May	6	100.0	77.6
June	6	100.0	79.9
July	6	100.0	75.9
August	6	100.0	73.9
September	6	100.0	69.6
October	6	100.0	64.2
November	5	83.3	55.9
December	5	83.3	54.5

Note: Crabbing and fishing for spanner crabs have been excluded due to the low sample count

Table 24.7
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	3	9.4	24	75.0	30	93.8
1	9	28.1	5	15.6	2	6.2
2-3	15	46.9	2	6.2	0	6.7
4-5	2	6.2	1	3.1	0	0.0
6-7	3	9.4	0	0.0	0	2.2
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
14-15	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
16-17	0	0.0	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	32	100.0	32	100.0	32	100.0
Total Employees	71		7		1	
Mean Number of Employees per Business (Peak)		2.5				
Estimated Number Employed within the TRC		195				
Off-Peak Season						
Nil	3	9.4	28	87.5	29	90.6
1	23	71.9	2	6.2	2	6.2
2-3	2	6.2	1	3.1	0	0.0
4-5	3	9.4	1	3.1	1	3.1
6-7	1	3.1	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
14-15	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
16-17	0	0.0	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	32	100.0	32	100.0	32	100.0
Total Employees	68		4		3	
Mean Nos Employees per Business (Off-Peak)		2.3				
Estimated Number Employed within the TRC		179				

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 78 fishing businesses (Table 24.1)

Business Ownership and Size

Table 24.8 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 years, with 56% of businesses being owned by the current owner for less than 10 years.

Table 24.8
Number of Years of Current Ownership of the Fishing Business

Number of Years	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Cumulative Percent
1-5	13	40.6	40.6
6-10	5	15.6	56.2
11-15	6	18.7	74.9
16-20	0	0.0	74.9
21-25	2	6.2	81.1
26-30	3	9.4	90.5
31+	3	9.4	100.0
Total	32	100.0	
Mean Number of Years owned or operated		14.0	
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (14.6)		-0.6	

Note: Standard errors for number of years ownership (sample = 2.7; QLD population = 0.37).

The average number of years the business had been operating was 17.2 years (Table 24.9), which was similar to the average for all Queensland fishing businesses (18.2 years).

Table 24.9
Number of Years Business has been Operating

Number of Years	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Cumulative Percent
1-5	10	31.2	31.2
6-10	4	12.5	43.7
11-15	6	18.7	62.4
16-20	0	0.0	62.4
21-25	3	9.4	71.8
26-30	4	12.5	84.3
31+	5	15.6	100.0
Total	32	100.0	
Mean Number of Years owned or operated		17.2	
Difference of TRC mean to QLD Mean (18.2)		-1.0	

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

Table 24.10 shows that the majority of fishing businesses within this TRC operated one boat (71%).

Table 24.10
Number of Boats Operated by Fishing Businesses

Number of Boats	Sample Count	Percent within TRC
1	22	71.0
2	6	19.4
3	1	3.2
4	0	0.0
5	0	0.0
6+	2	6.4
Total Number of Businesses	31	100.0
Mean Number of Boats Operated		1.5
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (1.7)		+0.2

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

Table 24.11 shows the frequency distribution for length of boats. Thirty-five percent of boats were found to be between 15 and 18 metres. The mean length of all boats and the mean length of the largest boat were similar to the Queensland average.

Table 24.11
Length of Boats Operated by Fishing Businesses

Length of Boat (metres)	Sample Count	Percent within TRC
3-6	11	22.4
7-10	14	28.6
11-14	7	14.3
15-18	17	34.7
19-22	0	0.0
23+	0	0.0
Total Number of Boats	49	100.0
Mean Length of Boats Operated (metres)		10.9
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (9.9)		+1.0
Mean Length of Largest Boat Operated (metres)		12.2
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (11.4)		+0.8

Note: As mean length of boats is a multiple response, standard errors cannot be computed. Standard errors for mean length of largest boat (sample = 0.7; QLD population=0.14)

Value of Production and Location of Sales

Table 24.12 shows for the 12 months prior to the survey, the wholesale value of all products sold by fishing businesses within the Tin Can Bay TRC. In the Tin Can Bay TRC there is a lower percentage of businesses with production values less than between \$100,000 per annum (37%) when compared to the Queensland average (43%). In addition, the median GVP of \$178,796 for the Tin Can Bay TRC is somewhat higher than the Queensland median GVP of \$128,629.

Within the Tin Can Bay TRC it is estimated that the 78 fishing businesses had a gross value of production of approximately \$13.9 million, which is approximately 4.4% of the total value of production of the Queensland commercial fishing industry.

Table 24.12
Wholesale Value of Product (Annual value)

Wholesale Value (\$,000)	Sample Count	Sample Percent	Queensland Percent
Less than \$100	12	37.5	42.8
\$101 - \$200	5	15.6	21.4
\$201 - \$300	6	18.7	16.2
\$301 - \$400	2	6.2	8.5
\$401 - \$500	1	3.1	3.8
\$501 - \$600	3	9.3	1.8
\$601 - \$700	0	0.0	1.3
\$701 - \$800	0	0.0	0.4
\$801 - \$900	1	3.1	1.0
\$901 - \$1,000	0	0.0	0.3
Over \$1,000	0	0.0	2.3
Total	32	100.0	100.0
Median GVP for TRC			\$178,796
Estimated Total GVP for TRC			\$13,946,000
Median GVP for QLD Population			\$128,629
Estimated Total GVP for QLD Population			\$314,241,000
Percent of Total Queensland Production			4.4%

Note: Estimated TRC population total is based on an estimate of 78 businesses within the TRC, with a median GVP of \$178,796 Queensland total GVP based on 2,443 businesses (2,679 licenced businesses with 8.8% latency) with a median GVP of \$128,629.

Table 24.13 shows the value of sales to specific locations within Australia for the sample of 32 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 24.13, and as shown in Figure 24.3, 25% of sales (\$3.5 million) occurs directly within Tin Can Bay and 16% or \$2.2 million to Cairns. It is probable that much of the sale to overseas markets (\$4 million) occurred firstly within the towns of Tin Can Bay and Cairns, thereby increasing the total value of sales within these locations.

Table 24.13
Town Location of Sales to Customers (\$'000)

Location of Sales	Sample Value of Sales	Percent of Sample	Estimated Sales
Tin Can Bay	1,829	25.4	3,542
Cairns	1,116	15.5	2,162
Maryborough	503	7.0	976
NSW	455	6.3	879
Sunshine Coast	303	4.2	586
Brisbane	231	3.2	446
Gladstone	194	2.7	377
Innisfail	108	1.5	209
Bundaberg	99	1.4	195
Hervey Bay	72	1.0	139
Gympie	59	0.8	112
Gold Coast	56	0.8	112
Mooloolah	48	0.7	98
Scarborough	42	0.6	84
Total Sales (Australia)	5,115	71.0	9,902
Total Sales (Overseas)	2,085	29.0	4,044
Total Sales	7,200	100.0	13,946

Note: The sample value of sales is based on GVP as reported by businesses in the survey. The estimated value of business sales (Table 24.13) is proportionally distributed to all locations on the basis of sample percentages.

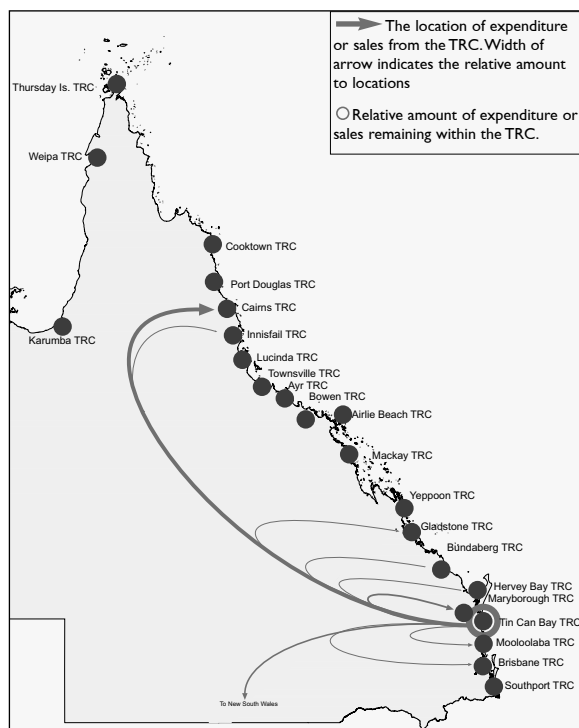


Figure 24.3 Tin Can Bay TRC: Location of Business Sales

Business Expenditure and Debt Levels

Table 24.14 and Figure 24.4 shows that approximately \$7.3 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 Tin Can Bay (\$2.7 million), Cairns (\$1.6 million) and Townsville (\$0.9 million).

Table 24.14
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)
Tin Can Bay	1,363	37.6	2,732
Cairns	797	22.0	1,599
Townsville	434	12.0	872
Brisbane	223	6.2	450
Gympie	150	4.1	298
Hervey Bay	139	3.8	276
Bundaberg	131	3.6	262
Gladstone	94	2.6	189
NSW	70	1.9	138
Mooloolaba	66	1.8	131
Gold Coast	41	1.1	80
Bowen	39	1.1	80
Caboolture	31	0.9	65
Redcliffe	27	0.7	51
Turkey	10	0.3	22
Maryborough	4	0.1	7
Rainbow Beach	3	0.1	7
Total Expenditure	3,623	100.0	7,266

Note: Hervey Bay includes Uranang.
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.

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

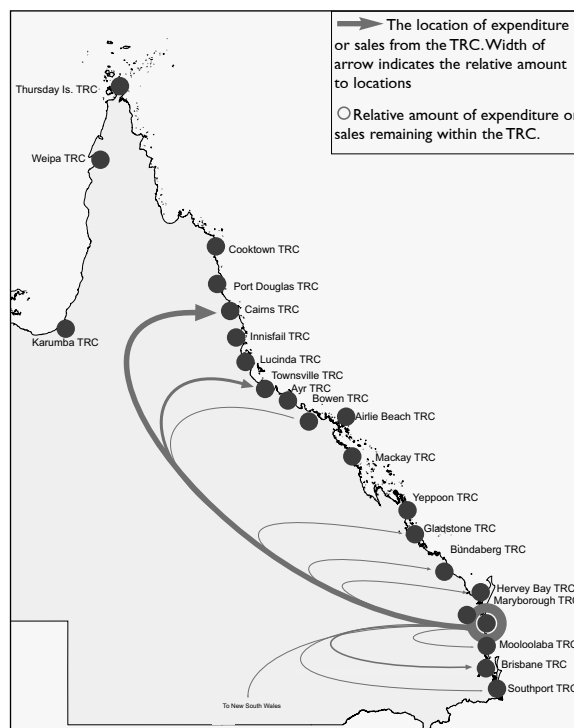


Figure 24.4 Tin Can Bay TRC: Location of Business Expenditure

debt. Table 24.15 shows that 59% of businesses within the Tin Can Bay TRC had no debt. The mean debt level within the TRC was 19% of business assets, which was somewhat higher than the Queensland industry average of 16.6%.

Table 24.15
Business Debt Levels

Percent of Assets Not Owned	Sample Count	Sample Percent	Queensland Percent
Nil	17	58.6	60.1
1 - 10%	1	3.4	6.4
11 - 20%	0	0.0	5.2
21 - 30%	6	20.6	6.4
31 - 40%	0	0.0	3.3
41 - 50%	2	6.8	9.6
51 - 60%	0	0.0	1.8
61 - 70%	0	0.0	1.2
71 - 80%	0	0.0	1.1
81 - 90%	2	6.8	1.6
91 - 100%	1	3.4	3.3
Total	29	100.0	100.0

Mean Debt Level for TRC 19.0%
Median Debt Level for QLD Population 16.6%
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (16.6) +2.4%

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

EMPLOYEE PROFILES

Town of Residence

Table 24.16 indicates that the majority of employees reside within the town of Tin Can Bay (97%).

Table 24.16
Town of Residence

Town of Residence	Sample Count	Percent of Sample
Tin Can Bay	28	96.6
Rainbow Beach	1	3.4
Total	29	100.0

Months Employed in the Fishing Industry

Table 24.17 shows that during the past 12 months owner-operators are more commonly employed in the fishing industry between May and December, however there is no clear seasonal trend in relation to the employment of employees.

Table 24.17
Months Employed in the Fishing Industry During the Past 12 Months

Months	Owner-Operators	Employee	Total Within TRC	All QLD Employees
January	82.6	83.3	82.8	80.7
February	82.6	66.7	79.3	82.3
March	91.3	83.3	89.7	86.1
April	91.3	83.3	89.7	86.6
May	95.7	83.3	93.1	87.3
June	100.0	83.3	96.6	87.8
July	100.0	83.3	96.6	86.7
August	100.0	83.3	96.6	86.3
September	95.7	83.3	93.1	86.8
October	95.7	83.3	93.1	85.4
November	95.7	66.7	96.1	84.4
December	95.7	83.3	93.1	82.3

Note: Owner/operator sample of 23, employee sample of 6.

Location of Household Expenditure

Table 24.18 and Figure 24.5 show the location of household expenditure related to individual income derived from employment in the fishing industry. Tin Can Bay attracts 45% (\$2.4 million) of all annual employee household expenditure from within the TRC, while Gympie attracts an additional 37% (\$2 million). As shown in Table 24.18 there is only relatively minor expenditure to other towns.

Table 24.18
Town Location of Household Expenditure (all commodities and services)

Location of Household Expenditure	Sample Value of Expenditure (\$'000)	Percent of Sample	Estimated Expenditure (\$'000)
Tin Can Bay	351	45.0	2,447
Gympie	292	37.4	2,033
Maryborough	47	6.0	326
Redcliffe	37	4.7	256
Meadowvale	20	2.6	141
Cairns	14	1.8	98
Maroochydore	6	0.8	43
New South Wales	6	0.8	43
Sunshine Coast	4	0.5	27
Rainbow Beach	3	0.4	22
Total Expenditure	780	100.0	5,437

Note: The gross individual annual income of fishers within this TRC was estimated as \$45,840 (Table 24.20). The Household Expenditure Survey for Queensland: 1993-1994 (ABS, 1996²) 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 \$27,884, with total household expenditure across all 195 (Table 24.7) employees to be \$5.4 million (Table 24.18)

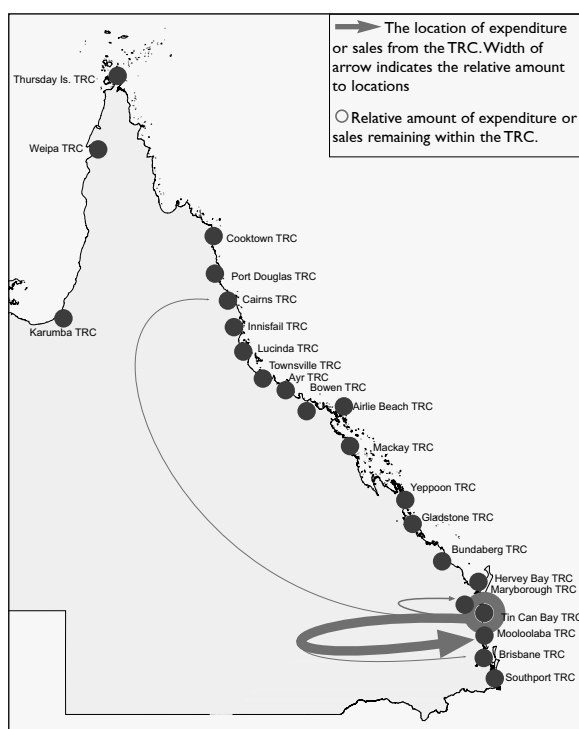


Figure 24.5 Tin Can Bay TRC: Location of Household Expenditure

School and Employment Locations of Family Members

The towns in which family members attend school and are employed are shown in Table 24.19. As might be expected, Tin Can Bay (77%) is the primary town location for school and employment.

Table 24.19
School and Employment Locations of Family Members

Location of Employment or School	Sample Count	Percent of Sample
Tin Can Bay	33	76.7
Melbourne	2	4.7
Other towns	8	18.6
Total Family Members	43	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 24.20 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 24.20. Owner-Operator and Employee Profiles

Profile	Owner/ Operators	Employee	Total Within TRC	All QLD Employees
Estimated Number of Employees ^b	78	117	195	7,088
Mean age of fisher	43.7	39.0	42.8	37.3
Age range	26-66	20-58	20-66	15-79
Percent males	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.8
Mean years resident in town	28.4	16.0	25.8	19.1
Mean number of years in fishing industry	21.0	12.2	19.1	12.6
Median hours per week in fishing industry	72.0	55.0	70.0	60.0
Percent moved town to retain employment	13.0	0.0	10.3	20.5
Percent currently employed in other industry	8.7	16.7	10.3	34.2
Percent previously employed in other industry	65.2	66.7	65.5	69.2
Housing tenure				
Rent	13.0	60.0	21.4	33.6
Mortgage	21.7	0.0	17.9	20.1
Own home	60.9	20.0	53.6	31.1
Other (eg, live with parents, on boat)	4.3	20.0	7.1	15.2
Educational				
Year completed school				
Primary school	4.3	0.0	3.6	5.2
Year 8	4.3	0.0	3.6	8.0
Year 9	17.4	20.0	17.9	11.9
Year 10	56.5	60.0	57.1	44.4
Year 11	4.3	20.0	7.1	10.1
Year 12	13.0	0.0	10.7	20.2
Percent completed trade or TAFE certificate	30.4	66.7	37.9	37.7
Percent completed industry or business course	21.7	16.7	20.7	15.2
Percent with business plan ^c	34.8	—	34.8	22.9
Percent active fishing group member	47.8	16.7	41.4	25.7
Marital Status				
Percent married or relationship	69.6	83.3	72.4	60.0
Percent with partner employed in business ^d	56.3	—	56.3	56.1
Median hours per week employed in business	33.7	—	33.7	20.0
Partners Income^{de}				
Full-time employment	40.0	40.0	40.0	28.3
Part-time employment	13.3	0.0	10.0	18.5
Casual employment	6.7	40.0	15.0	11.6
Not employed	40.0	20.0	35.0	41.5
Family Composition				
Mean family size	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.6
Estimated number of total family members	211	269	507	18,429
Dependency Ratios				
Age Dependency Ratio ^f	17.0	7.7	15.2	33.4
Elderly Dependency Ratio	3.8	0.0	3.0	2.3
Child Dependency Ratio	13.2	7.7	12.2	31.2
Family Member Industry Dependency Ratio ^g	31.2	14.3	28.2	23.9
Gross Individual Income				
Less than \$16,000	9.5	0.0	20.0	34.6
\$16,000 - \$26,000	0.0	25.0	15.0	19.6
\$26,000 - \$36,000	19.0	50.0	40.0	22.1
\$36,000 - \$52,000	28.6	25.0	10.0	11.7
\$52,000 - \$78,000	33.3	0.0	5.0	6.6
Over \$78,000	9.5	0.0	10.0	8.4
Average Income (\$)	48,524	31,750	45,840	27,471

Note: a Owner/operator sample of 23; employee sample = 6.

b Based on peak estimates derived in Table 24.7.

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).

