27 SOUTHPORT TRC

The Southport TRC consists of the main urban centre of the Gold Coast, including Paradise Point and Southport in the north and Coolangatta in the south (Figure 27.1).

BUSINESS PROFILES

Location and Use of Ports

Table 27.1 shows the number of licence holders within the Southport 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 98 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 80 and 116.

Table 27.1
Location of Homeports

Town	Adj. Database Count	Sample Count	Estimated Count	Percent within TRC
Southport	8	25	61	62.2
Gold Coast UC	41	13	32	32.7
Jacobs Well	5	2	5	5.1
Woongoolba	5	0	0	0.0
Steiglitz	2	0	0	0.0
Helensvale	2	0	0	0.0
Nerang	2	0	0	0.0
Norwell	1	0	0	0.0
Oxenford	1	0	0	0.0
Tallebudgera	1	0	0	0.0
Total TRC	68	40	98	100.0

95% Confidence Interval for Estimated TRC Count	80-116
Percent of Total Active Licence Holders in QLD	4.0%

Note: Gold Coast UC (Balance) excludes Southport but includes Arundel, Runaway Bay, Biggera Waters, Labrador, Currumbin, Ashmore, Coombabah, Gold Coast, Tugun, Paradise Point, Coolangatta, Bellevue Park, Hollywell, Broadbeach Waters, Chirn Park, Bundall, Worongary.
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 Southport as a homeport, several fishing businesses used this port when travelling to or from fishing areas. Table 27.2 shows the majority of these businesses having their homeports in New South Wales (44%) and Mooloolaba (33%).

Table 27.2
Homeports of Businesses Using Southport as a Port

Homeports	Sample Count	Percent
New South Wales	4	44.4
Mooloolaba	3	33.3
Redland Bay	1	11.1
Amity Point	1	11.1
Total Businesses	9	100.0

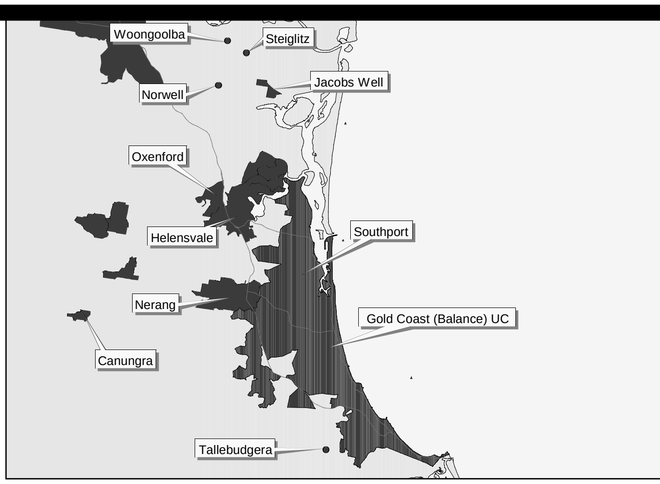

Figure 27.1 Location of the Southport TRC

Fishing Activity and Type

Table 27.3 shows the type of fishing activity undertaken within the last year by fishing businesses within this TRC. Trawling (60%) is the primary fishing activity within the Southport TRC.

Table 27.3
Type of Fishing Activity *(During the last 12 months)*

Fishing Type	Sample Count	Percent within TRC
Trawling	24	60.0
Netting	11	27.5
Line fishing	5	12.5
Spanner Crabs	5	12.5
Crabbing	4	10.0
Total Sample	36	100.0

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

Table 27.4 indicates that 80% of fishers engaged in line fishing are also engaged in crabbing and that 17% of those fishers engaged in trawling are also engaged in line fishing.

Table 27.4
Co-occurrence of Fishing Activities

	Line Fishing	Trawling	Crabbing	Netting	Spanner Crabs
Line fishing	5	4	0	1	0
	100.0	*16.7*	*0.0*	*9.1*	*0.0*
Trawling	4	24	0	0	0
	80.0	*100.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Crabbing	0	0	4	2	2
	0.0	*0.0*	*100.0*	*18.2*	*40.0*
Netting	1	0	2	11	1
	10.0	*0.0*	*50.0*	*100.0*	*20.0*
Spanner crabs	0	0	2	1	5
	0.0	*0.0*	*50.0*	*9.2*	*100.0*

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

Table 27.5 shows the peak months for fishing activity within the TRC to be between January and July.

Table 27.5
Peak Fishing Months During Past 12 Months

Months	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Percent of QLD Fishery
January	10	27.8	24.5
February	11	30.6	29.7
March	11	30.6	43.9
April	13	36.1	42.8
May	18	50.0	38.1
June	17	47.2	33.5
July	13	36.1	23.9
August	9	25.0	19.9
September	5	13.9	23.5
October	5	13.9	24.8
November	5	13.9	26.2
December	6	16.7	21.4

Table 27.6 provides a more detailed description of the seasonal variation in fishing activities by businesses. Line fishing is most common between March and November, trawling between January and October. Fishing for Spanner Crabs and netting appears common throughout the year (Table 27.6).

Location of Resource Use

Figure 27.2 shows the location of resource use by commercial fishing operations in the Southport TRC. That there is a high percentage of trawlers within the TRC and at the same commercial net operations give rise to some divergence in relation to the primary and secondary resource catchments. The primary resource catchment for instance is highly localised to coastal areas adjacent to Southport and the outer parts of Morton Bay. In contrast, the secondary catchment which is essentially the trawling operations extends from the Queensland and New South Wales border to coastal areas to the east of Lucinda and Hinchinbrook Island in the north.

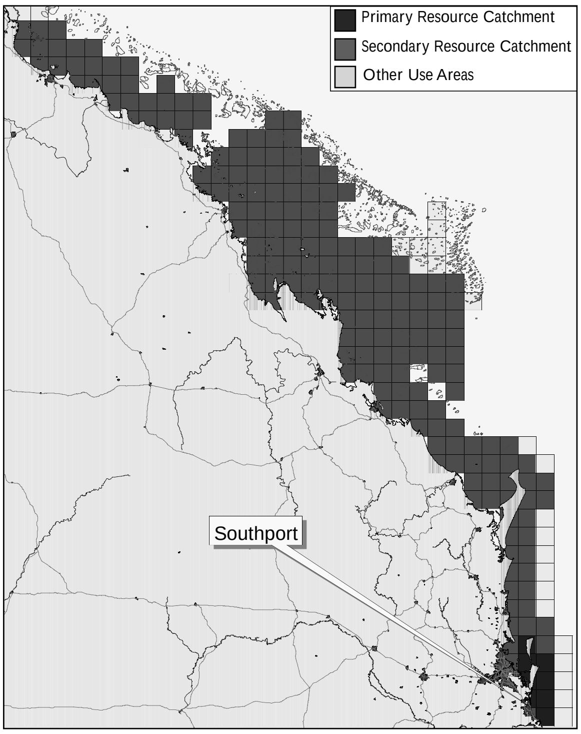

Figure 27.2 Southport TRC: Location of Resource Use

Table 27.6
Seasonal Variations in Fishing Activity

Months	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Percent of Fishery
Line Fishing			
January	2	40.0	64.6
February	2	40.0	64.3
March	4	80.0	68.1
April	4	80.0	70.4
May	4	80.0	74.7
June	4	80.0	78.7
July	4	80.0	82.0
August	5	100.0	80.8
September	5	100.0	79.7
October	5	100.0	79.7
November	4	80.0	78.2
December	1	20.0	70.6
Trawling			
January	21	91.3	74.7
February	22	95.7	79.0
March	22	95.7	75.1
April	23	100.0	69.4
May	23	100.0	67.2
June	23	100.0	58.5
July	23	100.0	52.0
August	22	95.7	50.2
September	21	91.3	53.3
October	20	87.0	55.9
November	18	78.3	66.4
December	15	65.2	72.1
Netting			
January	9	81.8	57.5
February	9	81.8	72.9
March	9	81.8	73.9
April	10	90.9	74.2
May	11	100.0	77.6
June	11	100.0	79.9
July	11	100.0	75.9
August	11	100.0	73.9
September	10	100.0	69.6
October	9	81.8	64.2
November	9	81.8	55.9
December	9	81.8	54.5
Spanner Crabs			
January	4	80.0	64.8
February	4	80.0	64.8
March	4	80.0	64.8
April	4	80.0	67.0
May	4	80.0	67.0
June	3	60.0	65.9
July	3	60.0	69.3
August	3	60.0	75.0
September	3	60.0	80.7
October	5	100.0	85.2
November	5	100.0	68.2
December	4	80.0	47.7

Note: Crabbing is not reported as the sample size for this activity is too low.

Table 27.7 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	2.5	36	90.0	36	90.0
1	10	25.0	3	7.5	2	5.0
2-3	26	65.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4-5	2	5.0	1	2.5	1	2.5
6-7	1	2.5	0	0.0	1	2.5
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	0.6	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	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
22+	0	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Businesses	40	100.0	40	100.0	40	100.0
Total Employees	81		4		6	
Mean Number of Employees per Business (Peak)		2.3				
Estimated Number Employed within the TRC		225				
Off-Peak Season						
Nil	4	10.0	36	90.0	36	90.0
1	12	30.0	2	5.0	2	5.0
2-3	22	55.0	1	2.5	0	0.0
4-5	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5
6-7	1	2.5	0	0.0	1	2.5
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	0.6	0	0.0
20-21	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
22+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Businesses	40	100.0	40	100.0	40	100.0
Total Employees	70		5		6	
Mean Nos Employees per Business (Off-Peak)		2.0				
Estimated Number Employed within the TRC		196				

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 98 fishing businesses (Table 27.1)

Fishing Industry Employees

Table 27.7 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 and off-peak seasons had between 2-3 full-time employees (which would include the owner or operator), with less than 10% of businesses having part-time or casual employment. The average number of employees per business during the peak season was 2.3 employees per business and in the off-peak season it was 2.0. In total, it is estimated that during the peak season there were 225 full time equivalent employees while during the off-peak season there were an estimated 196 full time equivalent employees.

Business Ownership and Size

Table 27.8 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 21 years, with 54% of businesses being owned by the current owner for less than 20 years.

Table 27.8
Number of Years of Current Ownership of the Fishing Business

Number of Years	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Cumulative Percent
1-5	7	17.9	17.9
6-10	2	5.1	23.0
11-15	4	10.2	33.2
16-20	8	20.5	53.7
21-25	4	10.2	63.9
26-30	7	17.9	81.8
31+	7	17.9	100.0
Total	39	100.0	
Mean Number of Years owned or operated			21.3
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (14.6)			+6.7

Note: Standard errors for number of years ownership (sample =2.1, QLD population = 0.37).

The average number of years the business had been operating was 24.1 years (Table 27.9), which was somewhat higher than the average for all Queensland fishing businesses (18.2 years).

Table 27.9
Number of Years Business has been Operating

Number of Years	Sample Count	Percent within TRC	Cumulative Percent
1-5	5	13.5	13.5
6-10	2	5.4	18.9
11-15	5	13.5	32.4
16-20	7	18.9	51.3
21-25	4	10.8	62.1
26-30	4	10.8	72.9
31+	10	27.0	100.0
Total	37	100.0	
Mean Number of Years owned or operated			24.1
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (18.2)			+5.9

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

Table 27.10 shows that the majority of fishing businesses within this TRC operated one boat (80%).

Table 27.10
Number of Boats Operated by Fishing Businesses

Number of Boats	Sample Count	Percent within TRC
1	32	80.0
2	4	10.0
3	2	5.0
4	1	2.5
5	0	0.0
6+	1	2.5
Total Number of Businesses	40	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 27.11 shows the frequency distribution for length of boats. Forty percent of boats were found to be between 3 and 6 metres. The mean length of all boats and the mean length of the largest boat were somewhat higher than the Queensland average.

Table 27.11
Length of Boats Operated by Fishing Businesses

Length of Boat (metres)	Sample Count	Percent within TRC
3-6	22	39.3
7-10	10	17.8
11-14	4	7.1
15-18	18	32.0
19-23	2	3.6
23+	0	0.0
Total Number of Boats	56	100.0
Mean Length of Boats Operated (metres)		10.3
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (9.9)		+0.4
Mean Length of Largest Boat Operated (metres)		12.0
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (11.4)		+0.6

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 27.12 shows for the 12 months prior to the survey, the wholesale value of all products sold by fishing businesses within the Southport TRC. In the Southport TRC there is a lower percentage of businesses with production values less than $100,000 per annum (30%) when compared to the Queensland average (43%). However, there is a relatively higher percentage of businesses with production values between $200,000 and $400,000. In addition, the median GVP of $188,581 for the Southport TRC is somewhat higher than the Queensland median GVP of $128,629.

Within the Southport TRC it is estimated that the 98 fishing businesses had a gross value of production of approximately $18.5 million, which is approximately 5.9% of the total value of production of the Queensland commercial fishing industry.

Table 27.12
Wholesale Value of Product *(Annual value)*

Wholesale Value ($,000)	Sample Count	Sample Percent	Queensland Percent
Less than $100	12	30.0	42.8
$101 - $200	9	22.5	21.4
$201 - $300	9	22.5	16.2
$301 - $400	8	20.0	8.5
$401 - $500	1	2.5	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	1	2.5	2.3
Total	40	100.0	100.0
Median GVP for TRC			$188,581
Estimated Total GVP for TRC			$18,481,000
Median GVP for QLD Population			$128,629
Estimated Total GVP for QLD Population			$314,241,000
Percent of Total Queensland Production			5.9%

Note: Estimated TRC population total is based on an estimate of 98 businesses within the TRC, with a median GVP of $188,581 Queensland total GVP based on 2,444 businesses (2,679 licenced businesses with 8.8% latency) with a median GVP of $128,629.

Table 27.13 shows the value of sales to specific locations within Australia for the sample of 40 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 27.13, and as shown in Figure 27.3, 36% of sales ($6.7 million) occurs directly to Southport. Other locations for sales include $3.8 million to Innisfail, $3.0 million to the Gold Coast and a further $1.5 million to Bowen. It is probable that much of the sale to overseas markets ($0.9 million) occurred firstly within Southport thereby increasing the total value of sales within Soutport

Table 27.13
Town Location of Sales to Customers ($'000)

Location of Sales	Sample Value of Sales	Percent of Sample	Estimated Sales
Southport	4,943	36.1	6,672
Innisfail	2,840	20.7	3,826
Gold Coast UC	2,238	16.3	3,012
Bowen	1,082	7.9	1,460
New South Wales	691	5.0	924
Hervey Bay	431	3.1	573
Townsville	322	2.3	425
Brisbane UC	162	1.2	222
Gladstone	60	0.4	74
Mackay	22	0.2	37
Total Sales (Australia)	12,791	93.3	17,243
Total Sales (Overseas)	918	6.7	1,238
Total Sales	13,709	100.0	18,481

Note: *Brisbane UC includes Beenleigh*
Hervey Bay UC includes Urangan
Gold Coast UC includes Burleigh, Coolangatta & Paradise Point
The sample value of sales is based on GVP as reported by businesses in the survey.
The estimated value of business sales (Table 27.13) is proportionally distributed to all locations on the basis of sample percentages.

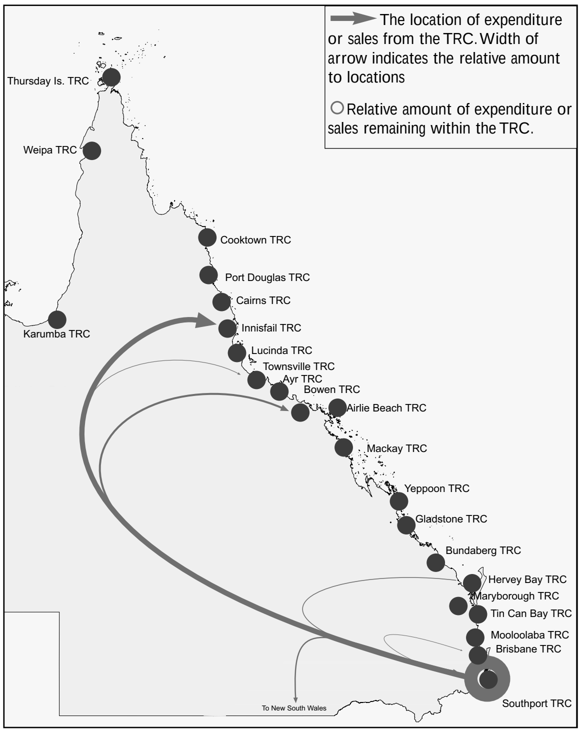

Figure 27.3 Southport TRC: Location of Business Sales

Business Expenditure and Debt Levels

Table 27.14 and Figure 27.4 show that approximately $9.6 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 Southport ($4.8 million), Innisfail ($1.6 million) and the Gold Coast ($1.5 million).

Table 27.14
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)
Southport	3,501	50.1	4,814
Innisfail	1,151	16.5	1,589
Gold Coast UC (Balance)	1,083	15.5	1,492
Bowen	399	5.7	549
Brisbane	352	5.0	481
Townsville	190	2.7	260
NSW	81	1.2	116
Mooloolaba	44	0.6	58
Cairns	42	0.6	58
Gladstone	40	0.6	58
Hervey Bay UC	40	0.6	58
Mackay	33	0.5	48
Bundaberg	32	0.5	48
Total Expenditure	6,990	100.0	9,629

Note: *Gold Coast UC (Balance) includes Coolangatta, but excludes Southport*
Hervey Bay UC 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.

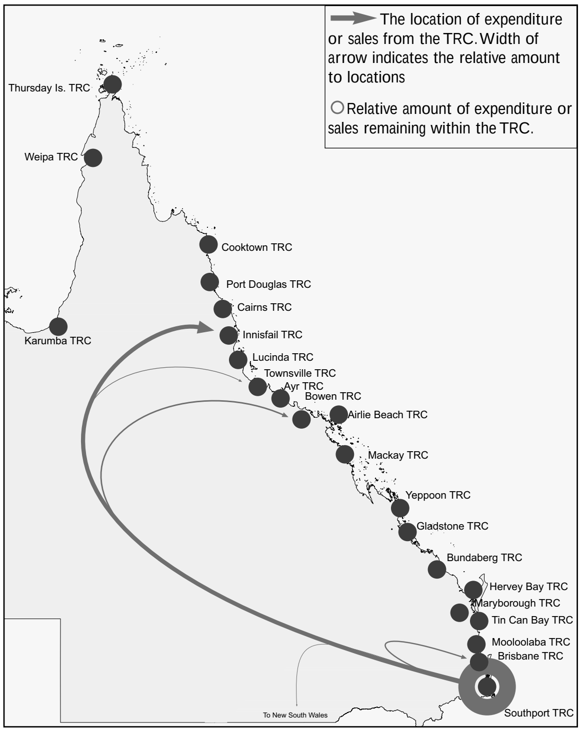

Figure 27.4 Southport TRC: Location of Business Expenditure

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 27.15 shows that 72% of businesses within the Southport TRC had no debt. The mean debt level within the TRC was 10% of business assets, which was somewhat lower than the Queensland industry average of 16.6%.

Table 27.15
Business Debt Levels

Percent of Assets Not Owned	Sample Count	Sample Percent	Queensland Percent
Nil	26	72.2	60.1
1 – 10%	4	11.1	6.4
11- 20%	1	2.8	5.2
21 - 30%	0	0.0	6.4
31 – 40%	1	2.8	3.3
41 – 50%	0	0.0	9.6
51 – 60%	2	5.6	1.8
61 – 70%	0	0.0	1.2
71 – 80%	1	2.8	1.1
81 – 90%	0	0.0	1.6
91 – 100%	1	2.8	3.3
Total	36	100.0	100.0
Mean Debt Level for TRC			10.3%
Median Debt Level for QLD Population			16.6%
Difference of TRC mean to QLD mean (16.6)			-6.3%

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

EMPLOYEE PROFILES

Town of Residence

Table 27.16 indicates, as might be expected, that the majority of employees reside within the Gold Coast urban centre (51%) and Southport (37%).

Table 27.16
Town of Residence

Town of Residence	Sample Count	Percent of Sample
Gold Coast UC (Balance)	26	51.0
Southport	19	37.2
Tweed Heads	2	3.9
Helensvale	1	2.0
Jacobs Well	1	2.0
Nerang	1	2.0
Tallebudgera	1	2.0
Total	51	100.0

Note: Gold Coast UC (Balance) excludes Southport but includes Ashmore, Biggera Waters, Gold Coast, Labrador, Paradise Point, Runaway Bay & Tugun

Months Employed in the Fishing Industry

Table 27.17 shows the distribution of employment in the fishing industry during the last 12 months. An inspection of Table 27.17 indicates no clear seasonal trends in employment.

Table 27.17
Months Employed in the Fishing Industry During the Past 12 Months

Months	Owner/ Operators	Employee	Total Within TRC	All QLD Employees
January	91.2	62.5	82.0	80.7
February	94.1	62.5	84.0	82.3
March	94.1	56.3	82.0	86.1
April	97.1	62.5	86.0	86.8
May	100.0	75.0	92.0	87.3
June	100.0	75.0	92.0	87.8
July	100.0	81.3	94.0	86.7
August	94.1	81.3	90.0	86.3
September	94.1	62.5	84.0	86.8
October	91.2	68.8	84.0	85.4
November	88.2	62.5	80.0	84.4
December	85.3	75.0	82.0	82.3

Note: Owner/operator sample of 36, employee sample of 16.

Location of Household Expenditure

Table 27.18 shows the location of household expenditure related to individual income derived from employment in the fishing industry. The Gold Coast urban centre and Southport attract 88% ($4.3 million) of all annual employee household expenditure from within the TRC.

Table 27.18
Town Location of Household Expenditure
(all commodities and services)

Location of Household Expenditure	Sample Value of Expenditure ($'000)	Percent of Sample	Estimated Expenditure ($'000)
Gold Coast UC (Balance)	625	59.0	2,870
Southport	307	29.0	1,411
Tweed Heads	32	3.0	146
Brisbane UC	26	2.5	122
New South Wales	22	2.1	102
Townsville	19	1.8	88
Innisfail	9	0.8	39
Cairns	7	0.7	34
Mossman	7	0.7	34
Bowen	2	0.2	10
Mackay	2	0.2	10
Total Expenditure	1,058	100.0	4,866

Note: Brisbane Uc includes Beenleigh
Gold Coast UC (Balance) includes Currumbin, Paradise Point, Runaway Bay & Tugun.
The gross individual annual income of fishers within this TRC was estimated as $35,545 (Table 27.20). 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 $21,622, with total household expenditure across all 225 (Table 27.7) employees to be $4.9 million (Table 27.18)

School and Employment Locations of Family Members

towns in which family members attend school and are employed are shown in Table 27.19. As might be expected, the Gold Coast urban centre (43%) and Southport (41%) are the primary towns for school and employment.

Table 27.19
School and Employment Locations of Family Members

Location of Employment or School	Sample Count	Percent of Sample
Southport	44	42.7
Gold Coast UC (Balance)	42	40.8
New South Wales	5	4.8
Tweed Heads	3	2.9
Brisbane UC	2	1.9
Mackay	2	1.9
Other towns	5	4.8
Total Family Members	103	100.0

Note: Brisbane UC includes Beenleigh, Capalaba, Cleveland, Eagleby, Loganholme, Redcliffe, Sandgate, Scarborough, Shorncliffe, Thornside, Wynnum & Morton Bay
Gold Coast UC includes Runaway Bay, Surfers Paradise & Tugun
Counts and percentages based on all family members.
Other towns includes all towns with a frequency of one.

Employee Social and Demographic Profiles

Table 27.20 provides profile information about fishing industry employees within the TRC. For comparative purposes, information is also provided for all employees throughout Queensland.

Table 27.20. Owner-Operator and Employee Profiles

Profile	Owner/ Operators	Employee	Total Within TRC	All QLD Employees
Estimated Number of Employees[b]	98	127	225	7,088
Mean age of fisher	51.9	33.0	45.6	37.3
Age range	25-70	20-65	20-70	15-79
Percent males	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.8
Mean years resident in town	30.3	16.4	25.8	19.1
Mean number of years in fishing industry	26.0	9.1	20.7	12.6
Median hours per week in fishing industry	65.0	77.5	70.0	60.0
Percent moved town to retain employment	31.4	31.3	31.4	20.5
Percent currently employed in other industry	14.3	50.0	25.5	34.2
Percent previously employed in other industry	70.6	62.5	68.0	69.2
Housing tenure				
Rent	8.8	37.5	18.0	33.6
Mortgage	38.2	18.8	32.0	20.1
Own home	50.0	25.0	42.0	31.1
Other (eg, live with parents, on boat)	2.9	18.8	8.0	15.2
Educational				
Year completed school				
Primary school	22.9	0.0	15.7	5.2
Year 8	14.3	0.0	9.8	8.0
Year 9	8.6	12.5	9.8	11.9
Year 10	31.4	18.8	27.5	44.4
Year 11	5.7	31.3	13.7	10.1
Year 12	17.1	37.5	23.5	20.2
Percent completed trade or TAFE certificate	35.3	43.8	38.0	37.7
Percent completed industry or business course	14.7	25.0	18.0	15.2
Percent with business plan[c]	12.5	–	12.5	22.9
Percent active fishing group member	45.7	18.8	37.3	25.7
Marital Status				
Percent married or relationship	82.9	43.8	70.6	62.0
Percent with partner employed in business[d]	34.6	–	34.6	56.1
Median hours per week employed in business	8.5	–	8.5	20.0
Partners Income[de]				
Full-time employment	20.0	14.3	18.8	28.3
Part-time employment	32.0	14.3	28.1	18.5
Casual employment	8.0	0.0	6.3	11.6
Not employed	40.0	71.4	46.9	41.5
Family Composition				
Mean family size	3.6	2.2	3.1	2.6
Estimated number of total family members	353	279	697	18,429
Dependency Ratios				
Age Dependency Ratio[f]	32.2	34.7	32.8	33.4
Elderly Dependency Ratio	5.8	3.8	5.3	2.3
Child Dependency Ratio	26.4	30.9	27.5	31.2
Family Member Industry Dependency Ratio[g]	18.3	9.1	16.9	23.9
Gross Individual Income				
Less than $16,000	3.2	30.8	11.4	34.6
$16,000 - $26,000	25.8	23.1	25.0	19.6
$26,000 - $36,000	22.6	30.8	25.0	22.1
$36,000 - $52,000	22.6	7.7	18.2	11.7
$52,000 - $78,000	22.6	7.7	18.2	6.6
Over $78,000	3.2	0.0	2.3	5.4
Average Income ($)	39,871	25,231	35,545	27,471

Note: *a Owner/operator sample of 36, employee sample = 16.*
b Based on peak estimates derived in Table 27.7.
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).