Queensland Labour Market and Workplace Briefing

Three months to 31 December 2008

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Strategic Projects And Performance Management

Queensland **the Smart State**

Queensland Government
Department of **Employment and Industrial Relations**

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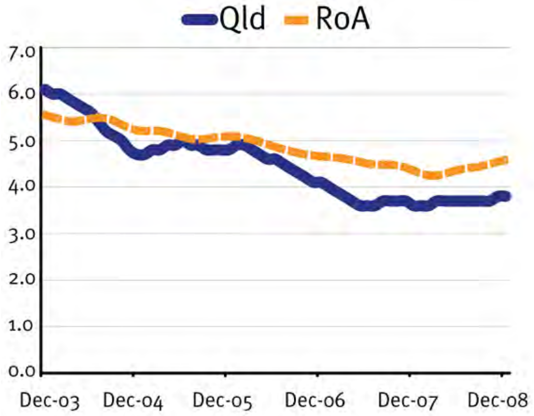
Labour market

Labour market overview

Uncertain global economic conditions following the financial markets crisis are likely to result in reduced job growth and increasing unemployment over the coming months. During December 2008, Queensland's trend unemployment remained steady at 3.8%, well below the 4.6% recorded in the Rest of Australia. In Queensland the number of unemployed persons rose by 1,200 persons to 88,000, while in the Rest of Australia unemployed persons rose by 3,900 persons to 410,100.

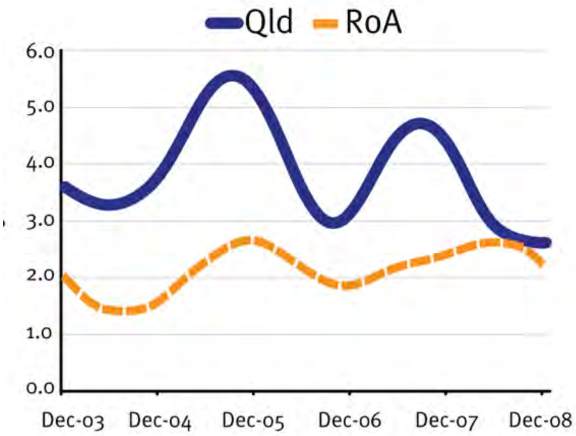
Unemployment rate - monthly, Qld and Rest of Aust (%)



Source: ABS 6202.0

In December 2008 total employment in Queensland increased 2.6% (or 55,800 persons) in annual average terms. This remains above the 2.2% growth recorded in the Rest of Australia. In annual average terms, part-time job growth in Queensland (4.0%) exceeded full-time job growth (2.1%) over the same period. The labour force participation rate (67.2% annually) is steady compared to the year to December 2007.

Employment growth – annual average, Qld and Rest of Aust (%)



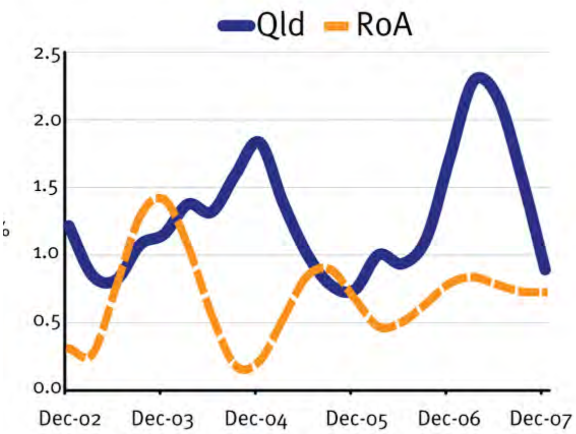
Source: ABS 6202.0

Economic growth

Queensland's trend growth in real gross state product (GSP) eased to 0.4% in June quarter 2008, marginally lower than the 0.5% growth recorded in the Rest of Australia. Domestic economic activity continued to support Queensland economic growth, with gross state expenditure rising

1.3 per cent. Net exports had a negative impact on Queensland economic growth in the June quarter, as export growth (0.5%) was more than offset by higher import growth (3.1%).

Real GSP growth – quarterly, Qld and Rest of Aust (%)



Source: Qld Treasury State Accounts

In annual terms the Queensland economy grew by 2.8% over the year to June quarter 2008, marginally higher than the 2.7% growth for the Rest of Australia. While domestic economic activity was again the major contributor to Queensland growth (7.2%), on the trade side net exports detracted from GSP growth over the year, as an increase in exports (1.6%) was more than offset by higher imports (8.0%).

Productivity, participation and population

To analyse the sources of economic growth in Queensland, the Productivity-Participation-Population (PPP) accounting framework is employed here. This framework decomposes economic activity into four components: labour productivity, hours worked, employment and labour force participation. Economic activity is measured using Gross State Product (GSP), or output, per capita. Definitions of these components are provided in the text box below.

In the June quarter 2008, trend output per capita in Queensland grew by 2.8% in annual average terms, well above the 1.8% growth recorded in the Rest of Australia. Stronger growth in Queensland compared to the Rest of Australia over this period was underpinned by moderate growth in labour utilisation and relatively better performing labour productivity.

PPP components – annual average growth rates, June qtr 2008 (%)[1]

	Queensland	Rest of Australia
Labour productivity	-0.1	-2.1
Labour utilisation	2.9	3.9
Employment	0.3	0.3
Participation	0.2	0.9
Hours worked	2.4	2.7
Real GSP per capita	2.8	1.8

Source: ABS 6202.0; Qld Treasury State Accounts

The contribution of components of the PPP framework to economic growth are shown below. This data shows that, for the year ending June quarter 2008, increased labour utilisation is the

1 Growth rates may not add due to rounding.

primary driver of economic activity in Queensland. In particular, increased average hours worked formed the basis of economic activity growth across Australia. Although employment and participation contributed positively to economic growth across Australia, these components performed relatively better in the Rest of Australia. Labour productivity detracted from economic activity across Australia.

Contribution to GSP growth per capita, June qtr 2008 (%)
Annual avg, June qtr 2008

	Queensland	Rest of Australia
Labour productivity	-3.5	-116.7
Labour utilisation	103.5	216.7
Employment	10.7	16.7
Participation	7.1	50.0
Hours worked	85.7	150.0
Real GSP per capita	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS 6202.0; Qld Treasury State Accounts

The components used in the PPP methodology include:

1. economic activity – gross state product (GSP) per capita;
2. labour productivity – the ratio of output per unit of labour input (total hours worked);
3. hours worked – the ratio of total hours worked to employed persons. It represents average hours worked per worker over a given time period (here one quarter);
4. employment – the ratio of employed persons to the labour force. It is the complement of the unemployment rate; and
5. participation – the proportion of the population that are participating in the labour force.

Labour productivity

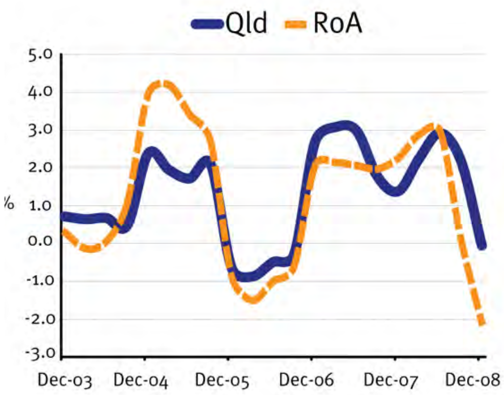
Queensland labour productivity fell over the June quarter 2008 in both Queensland (3.5%) and the Rest of Australia (3.8%). Annually, labour productivity growth also fell across Australia, with the fall in Queensland (0.1%) lower than the fall in the Rest of Australia (2.1%).

Labour productivity (output produced per unit of labour input) in Queensland has historically been lower than in other States and Territories. This is due to several factors. Firstly, higher growth of labour-intensive service industries (such as tourism and finance), which typically have lower levels of productivity.[2] Secondly, a relatively low capital to labour ratio (the quantity of capital stock available per worker). This is largely attributed to the relatively high job growth experienced in Queensland. Consequently, labour productivity levels have, on average, been around 5 to 10% lower in Queensland relative to the Rest of Australia over the last decade.

While labour productivity levels have been lower in Queensland relative to the Rest of Australia, the following graph shows that labour productivity growth rates are comparable between the two regions. Labour productivity growth in Queensland has exceeded that of Rest of Australia for six of the last ten quarters to June quarter 2008, resulting in a slight narrowing of the gap in labour productivity levels between Queensland and the Rest of Australia.

[2] Monitoring productivity in these sectors remains problematic due to difficulties measuring the value of output produced.

Labour productivity growth – annual average, Qld and Rest of Aust (%)



Source: ABS 6202.0; Qld Treasury State Accounts

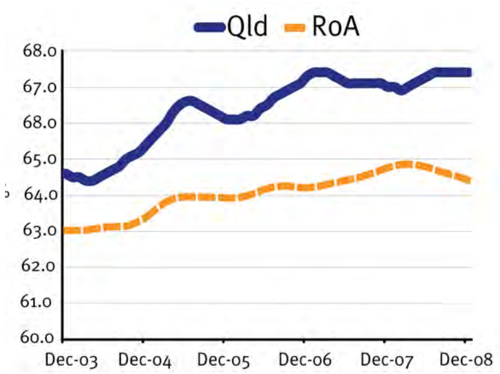
Labour force participation

The Queensland labour force participation rate was steady during December 2008, at 67.4%, while the participation rate in the Rest of Australia was down 0.1% to 64.4%. Annually, the participation rate was steady in Queensland (at 67.2%), but rose by 0.2 percentage points in the Rest of Australia (to 64.7%).

Two longer term trends have emerged which drive faster growth in Queensland's participation rate relative to the Rest of Australia. First, Queensland has experienced relatively high net interstate migration compared to other States. This group has traditionally had a high participation rate relative to existing residents. Second, Queensland has seen a more rapid increase in female labour force participation. Consequently, the gap between the participation rate of Queensland and the Rest of Australia has widened in recent years, and averaged 2.5 percentage points over the year to December 2008.

In annual average terms, there was a 0.5 percentage point increase in Queensland's female participation, to 61.0%. This was offset by a fall in male participation of 0.4 percentage points to 73.6%. During the same period, the increase in the Rest of Australia's participation rate was also driven to a greater degree by increased female participation (up 0.4 percentage points to 57.6%) than by male participation (up 0.1 percentage points to 72.0%).

Participation rate – monthly, Qld and Rest of Aust (%)



Source: ABS 6202.0

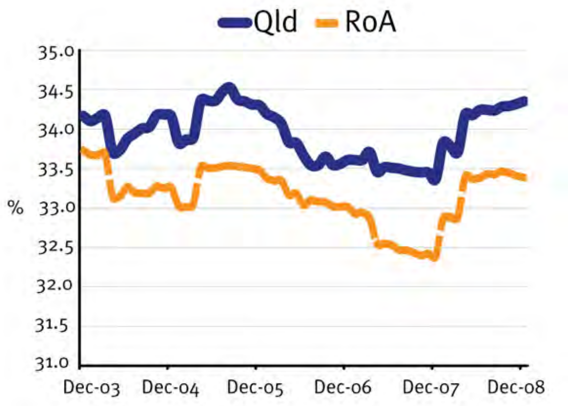
Hours worked

Average hours worked per week in Queensland rose marginally during December quarter 2008, up 0.2% to 34.3 hours per week, while in the Rest of Australia average hours worked fell 0.1% to 33.4 hours per week. Annually, average hours worked rose by 1.8% in Queensland in the year to December 2008 (to 34.1 hours per week), and by 1.7% in the Rest of Australia (to 33.3 hours per week).

Although average hours worked has risen recently, there is a long term downward trend in average hours worked in Queensland. This reflects a trend towards increased part-time employment relative to full-time employment. This has increased the proportion of workers working fewer hours. There is, however, significant variation in growth of average hours worked by labour force status. Average hours worked of those in part-time employment has increased, although this has been offset by a fall in average hours worked for those in full-time employment. Average hours worked for females has risen relative to males, driven mainly by an increase in female labour force participation.

In annual average terms, the increase in overall average hours worked in Queensland is driven by relatively larger increases in male and full-time hours (up 3.4% to 39.0 hours per week and 3.2% to 41.0 hours per week respectively). The increase in overall average hours worked in the Rest of Australia results from relatively larger increases in female and full-time hours (up 3.2% to 28.1 hours per week and 3.1% to 40.2 hours per week respectively).

Average hours worked per week – annual average, Qld and Rest of Aust



Source: ABS 6202.0

Wages

Labour price index

The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures changes in the price of labour in the Australian labour market. The LPI comprises of separate wage and non-wage indexes.[3] The components of the LPI measure changes over time in the price of labour unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. Therefore, the LPI is considered a more reliable indicator of wage trends than Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings (AWOTE). In this section, data is provided for the Wage Price Index (WPI), or wage component of the LPI.

For Queensland, the WPI grew by 1.5% in the September quarter 2008, up from 0.7% growth recorded in the June quarter. Nationally, the WPI grew by 1.2% in the September quarter, up from 0.9% growth recorded during the June quarter.

In annual average terms, Queensland WPI growth remained steady at 3.8% in the September quarter 2008. Nationally, the WPI increased by 4.1%, down marginally on the 4.2% growth recorded in the June quarter.

[3] The non-wage components include annual and public holiday leave, superannuation, payroll tax and workers compensation.

Queensland recorded the highest overall WPI growth for the September quarter 2008 (1.5%), just above the growth recorded in Tasmania (1.4%), Australian Capital Territory (1.3%) and Western Australia (1.3%). Northern Territory recorded the lowest quarterly growth of 0.8%. In annual average terms, Queensland recorded the third highest WPI growth (4.1%) to September quarter 2008, below the growth recorded in Western Australia (5.6%) and South Australia (4.5%).

Wage price index growth[4] – Australia, States and Territories, Sept qtr 2008 (%)

	Quarterly growth	Annual avg growth
NSW	1.1	3.8
VIC	1.1	4.0
QLD	1.5	4.1
SA	1.1	4.5
WA	1.3	5.6
TAS	1.4	3.9
NT	0.8	4.0
ACT	1.3	4.0
AUS	1.2	4.1

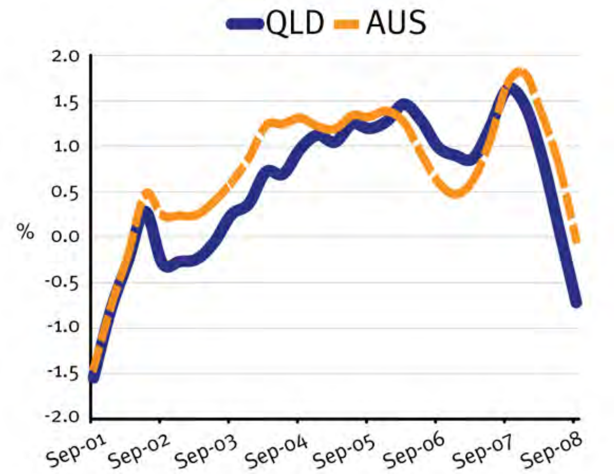
Source: ABS 6345.0

Real wage growth[5]

For Queensland, real wages grew by 0.1% in the September quarter 2008, up from the 1.0% decrease recorded in the June quarter. Nationally, real wages were steady during the September quarter, up from 0.5% decrease recorded in the June quarter.

In annual average terms, Queensland real wages fell 0.7% in the September quarter 2008, down from 0.1% growth recorded in the June quarter. Nationally, real wages were steady during the September quarter, also down from 0.8% growth recorded in the June quarter.

Real wage growth – annual average, Qld and Aust (%)



Source: ABS 6345.0, 6401.0

4 Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses.

5 Real wages growth is determined by comparing growth in wages, as measured by the Wage Price Index (WPI) relative to growth in inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The September quarter 2008 was the first quarter of negative real wage growth in Queensland in annual average terms since June quarter 2003. Recent slowing of real wage growth reflects both moderation in nominal wage growth and a pickup in headline inflation.

Real wage growth – annual average, Qld and Aust (%)

Quarter	Queensland	Australia
Sept 2008	-0.7	0.0
June 2008	0.1	0.8
Mar 2008	0.9	1.3
Dec 2007	1.5	1.8

Source: ABS 6345.0, 6401.0

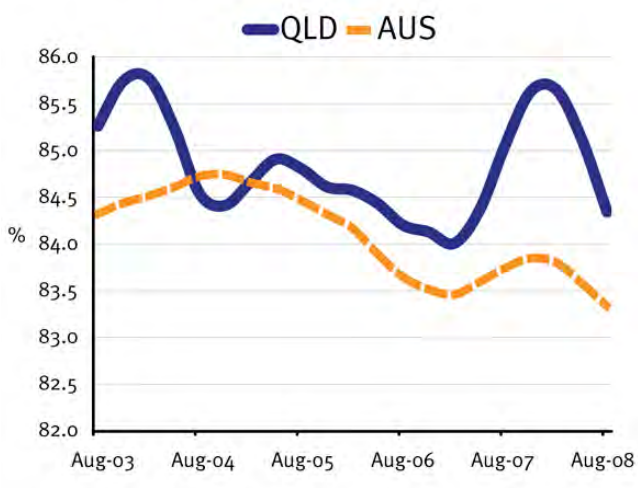
Gender wage relativities

The gender pay ratio, the ratio of female to male earnings (in percentage terms), is useful for measuring the degree of pay inequity between males and females. The graph below shows this ratio, derived using quarterly average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) for full-time adult employees.

Using the AWOTE data, the gender earnings ratio in Australia and Queensland is relatively high (that is, the gender pay gap is relatively low) as earnings attributable to overtime (in which women are under-represented) and to part-time work (in which women are over-represented) are excluded. So, this ratio represents the gap that exists between women and men in traditional full-time jobs.

The graph shows that in recent years, the gender wage gap in Queensland has been consistently lower than the national average. In the August quarter 2008, the gender wage gap in Queensland widened slightly by 0.8 percentage points (to 84.3%). Nationally, the gender wage gap also widened, by 0.3 percentage points (to 83.3%). In annual average terms, the gap narrowed in Queensland, by 0.8 percentage points (to 85.2%). Nationally, the gap remained steady at 83.6%.

Gender pay ratio – quarterly, Qld and Aust (%)



Source: ABS 6302.0

Labour market outlook

The uncertainty around global economic conditions deriving from the financial markets crisis is likely to result in many firms deferring major projects and investment decisions. Therefore, an extended period of lowered job growth and some increase in the unemployment rate is expected.

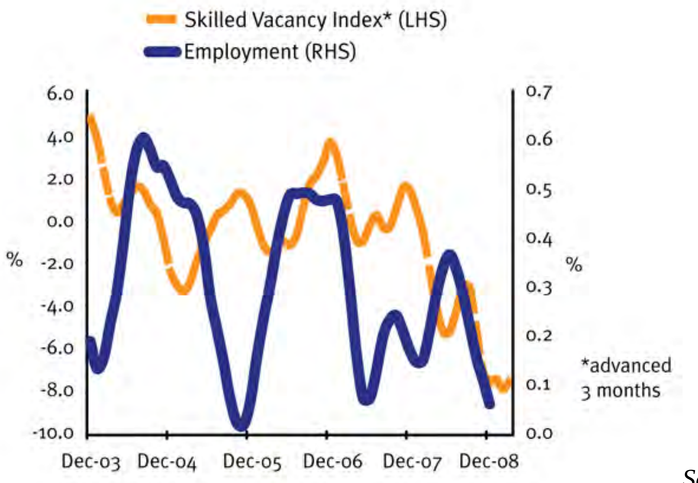
Labour force participation, however, is expected to remain strong as higher living costs and household debt levels, along with recent reforms fostering retention of older workers, are likely to result in continuing high labour force entry.

Several indicators of consumer confidence confirm signs of a decline of domestic conditions. Trend total dwelling approvals fell by 21.5% in Queensland over the December quarter 2008, lower than the 16.3% decrease in the September quarter. In annual average terms, trend retail turnover increased 5.8% in Queensland in the December quarter 2008, lower than the 7.9% increase in the September quarter. There was also a decline, in annual average terms, in sales of trend new passenger vehicles (down 12.3%) and total vehicles (down 2.9%) in the December quarter 2008. These were larger than the falls for new passenger vehicles and total vehicles (down 2.4% and 0.8% respectively) in the September quarter.

The Skilled Vacancies Index (SVI) published by DEEWR is based on a count of skilled vacancies in the major metropolitan newspaper of each State and the Northern Territory, usually on the first Saturday of each month. The trend SVI for Queensland fell 20.8% over the December quarter 2008. Nationally, the SVI fell 20.6% over the same period. In annual average terms, the SVI fell by 27.1% in Queensland, and by 14.7% nationally.

Job vacancies data provides an indicator of future demand for labour. Recent research indicates that job vacancies series act as a 'leading indicator' of employment growth by, on average, around 3 quarters. The graph below tracks the relationship between change in the number of job vacancies (advanced 3 quarters) and employment growth. The recent downward trend in the SVI appears consistent with other signs indicating a significant slowing of employment growth in Queensland.

Skilled vacancies and employment growth – monthly, Qld (%)



Source: ABS 6202.0; DEEWR Skilled Vacancies Index

For further information on age-specific, industry, occupational or regional employment trends, the *Queensland Labour Market and Training Review* can be accessed from the DETA Labour Market Research Unit website:

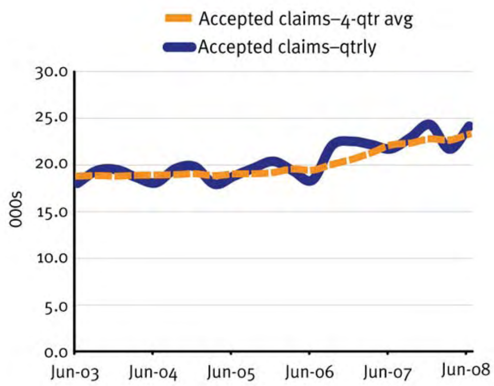
http://www.training.qld.gov.au/resources/business_employers/pdf/qlm_review_dec_2008.pdf

Workplace health and safety

Accepted workers' compensation claims (4-quarter average) in Queensland grew by 2.7% (to 23,288 claims) in the June quarter 2008,[6] up from a 0.5% fall recorded in the March quarter. In annual average terms, accepted claims grew by 5.2% in the June quarter 2008, down on the 6.5% growth recorded in the March quarter.

After accounting for the effects of recent employment growth on claims, the growth in accepted claims is significantly lower (averaging between minus one and two percent over the most recent four quarters), assuming employees' propensity to claim remained stable.

Workers' compensation claims – quarterly, Qld (000's)



Source: DEIR

In the June quarter 2008, the claim rate in Queensland grew 2% (to 1,118 claims per 100,000 employed persons), up from the 1.1% fall recorded in the March quarter. In annual average terms, the claim rate grew by 4.3%, down from the 6% growth recorded in the March quarter.

Workers' compensation claims and claim rate – quarterly, Qld (000's)

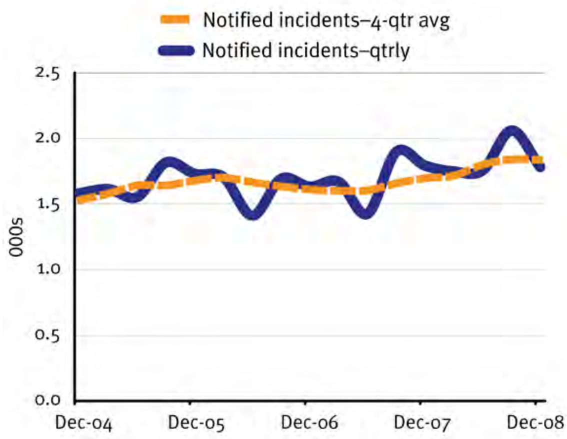
Source: ABS 6202.0; DEIR

Notified incidents (4-quarter average) in Queensland fell 0.2% (to 1,838 incidents) in the December quarter 2008, down from the 2.3% increase recorded in the September quarter. In

[6] At the time of publication, September and December quarter 2008 workers' compensation claims data was not yet available.

annual average terms, notified incidents rose 8.3% in the December quarter 2008, down on the 11.1% increase recorded in the September quarter.

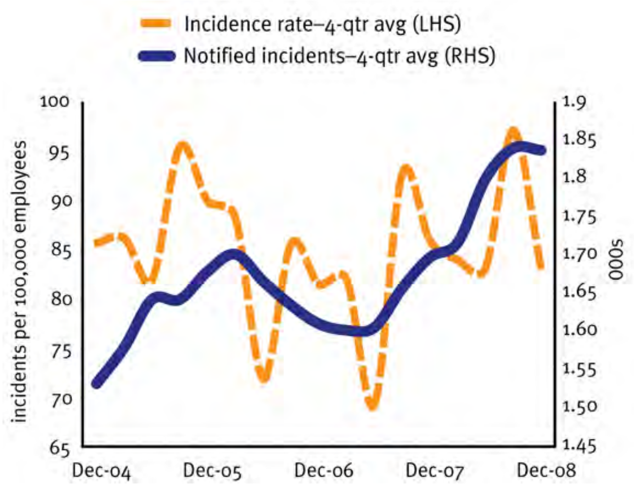
Notified incidents – quarterly, Qld (000's)



Source: DEIR

In the December quarter 2008, the incidence rate in Queensland fell 14.4% (to 83 incidents per 100,000 employed persons), down from the 16.8% increase recorded in the September quarter. In annual average terms, the incidence rate rose 5.3% in the December quarter 2008, down from the 7.6% increase recorded in the September quarter.

Notified incidents and incidence rate – quarterly, Qld (000's)



Source: DEIR

Fatalities resulting from work-related injuries have mostly been stable over the last 5 years, despite continuing high population growth in Queensland relative to other states and territories.

Notified fatalities rose during the September quarter 2008, with 9 deaths recorded. Six deaths were recorded in the June quarter. However, notified fatalities over the year ended September quarter 2008 (35 deaths were recorded) were steady compared to the year ended September quarter 2007.

Overall, it appears plausible that existing safety programs have improved over time, but have been subject to additional stress associated with labour shortages as the Queensland economy reached full capacity.

Workplace health and safety data definitions:

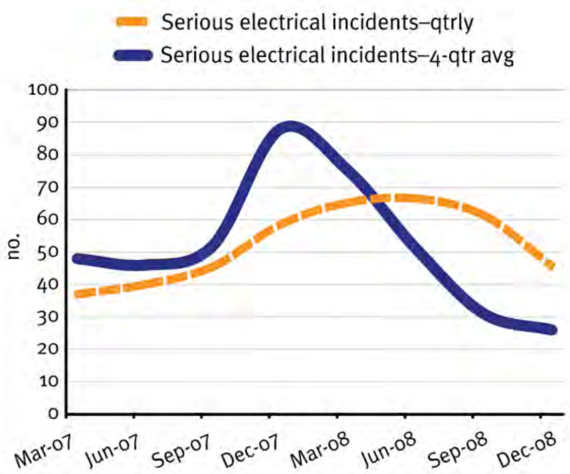
1. Notified fatalities – all deaths resulting from work-related injuries, including those that occurred while travelling to and from work and bystanders killed as a result of another person's work activity. The notified fatalities represent the number reported to the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC);
2. Notified incidents (type 1 and 2) – all incidents occurring on duty and on break at the place of work resulting in serious injury (defined as injuries causing permanent or temporary impairment with 7 calendar days or more absence) and dangerous events (defined as dangerous incidents reported that did not result in injury);
3. Accepted claims – accepted claims for fatalities and serious injuries from wage and salary earners and eligible self employed workers. It includes all on duty and on break claims at the place of work. The mining industry and commuting claims, and on break away from the workplace are excluded;
4. Claim rate – the number of accepted claims expressed as a rate per one hundred thousand employees; and
5. Incidence rate – the number of notified incidents expressed as a rate per one hundred thousand employees.

Electrical safety

Trends in Electrical Safety data series are relatively steady, with a steady incidence rate and little change in electricity-related fatalities over recent quarters.

Serious electrical incidents (4-quarter average) in Queensland fell by 25.3% (to 46 incidents) in the December quarter 2008, down from a 7.9% fall recorded in the September quarter. In annual average terms, serious electrical incidents grew by 31.9% in the December quarter 2008, down from the 57.7% growth recorded in the September quarter.

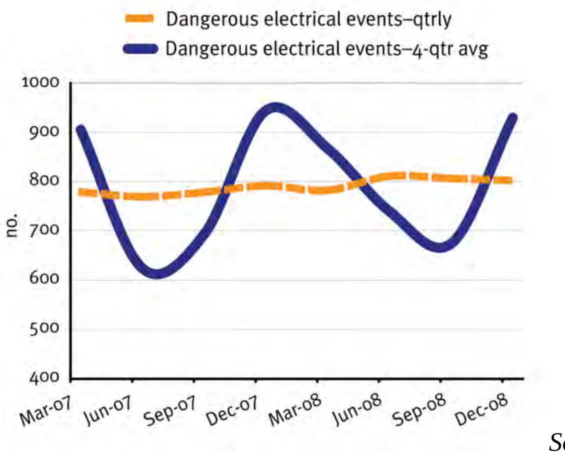
Serious electrical incidents – quarterly, Qld (no.)



Source: DEIR

Dangerous electrical events (4-quarter average) in Queensland fell by 0.5% (to 803 events) in the December quarter 2008, up marginally from a 0.6% fall recorded in the September quarter. In annual average terms, dangerous electrical events rose 2.7% in the December quarter 2008, down on the 5.1% growth recorded in the September quarter.

Dangerous electrical events – quarterly, Qld (no.)



Source: DEIR

In the June quarter 2008, the incidence rate in Queensland rose by 2.9% (to 20.5 incidents per 100,000 people), up from the 0.9% fall (to 19.9 per 100,000 people) recorded in the March quarter.[7]

Fatalities resulting from electricity-related injuries have mostly been stable over the last 5 years. Fatalities rose during the December quarter 2008, as two deaths were recorded. No deaths were recorded in the September quarter. Fatalities rose marginally over the year ended December quarter 2008 (as 6 were recorded), 1 higher than the year ended December quarter 2007.

Electrical safety data definitions:

1. Fatalities – all deaths resulting from electricity-related incidents;
2. Serious electrical incidents - all electricity-related incidents resulting in serious injury (defined as injuries causing permanent or temporary impairment);
3. Dangerous electrical events – all electricity-related events (defined as dangerous incidents reported that did not result in injury);
4. Incidence rate – the number of serious electrical incidents and dangerous electrical events expressed as a rate per one hundred thousand people; and
5. Fatality rate – the number of deaths resulting from electricity-related incidents expressed as a rate per one hundred thousand people.

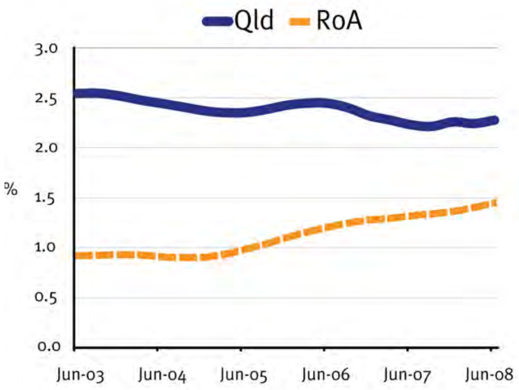
Population growth

Queensland's preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 2008 was 4,279,411 persons, representing 20.0% of the Australian population. Queensland's population increased by 97,980 persons over the 12 months to 30 June 2008, compared with an increase of 90,523 persons in the previous 12-month period.

In the June quarter 2008, Queensland's population increased by 2.3% in annual average terms, significantly higher than the 1.4% growth experienced in the Rest of Australia. The population growth rates recorded in Queensland and the Rest of Australia have risen 0.1 percentage points and are steady respectively compared to those recorded in annual average terms for the March quarter 2008.

[7] The incidence rate cannot be calculated for the two most recent quarters due to a lag in publication of the ABS estimated resident population data.

Estimated resident population growth – annual average, Qld and Rest of Aust (%)



Source: ABS 3101.0

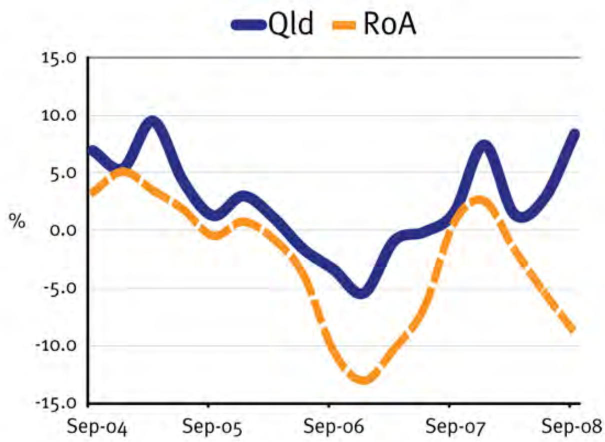
Residential dwelling completions

In the September quarter 2008, there were 10,126 residential dwellings completed in Queensland, an increase of 0.5% from 10,072 in June quarter 2008. This comprised of an increase in houses (up 2.1% to 7,349) and a fall in other dwellings (down 1.8% to 2,764).[8] In the Rest of Australia, there were 25,188 residential dwellings completed in the September quarter 2008, an increase of 1.7% from 24,760 in the June quarter.

There were 41,483 residential dwellings completed in Queensland over the year to September quarter 2008, an increase of 8.4% from 38,280 over the year to September quarter 2007. The increase in total residential dwellings comprised of an increase in houses (up 7.8% to 28,516) and an increase in other dwellings (up 9.7% to 12,850).

In the Rest of Australia, there were 102,532 residential dwellings completed over the year to September quarter 2008, a fall of 8.8% from 112,461 over the year to September quarter 2007. Over the year to September quarter 2008, total residential dwellings completed in Queensland accounted for 28.8% of residential dwellings completed nationally.

Residential dwelling unit completions growth – annual average, Qld and Rest of Aust (%)



Source: ABS 8752.0

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[8] Residential dwelling unit completions comprise of new houses, new other residential buildings and conversions. A new other residential building is a building other than a house primarily used for long-term residential purposes and which contains (or has attached to it) more than one dwelling unit (e.g. blocks of flats). A conversion is building activity which converts a non-residential building to a residential building (e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments). Due to the small number of conversions each quarter, this category is not included.

Significant infrastructure and projects[9]

Name of project	Direct employment impact[10]		DEIR region
	Construction phase	Operation phase	
Guthalungra aquaculture	200 jobs	273 jobs	North Qld
Abbot Point coal terminal	950 jobs	390 jobs	North Qld
Clermont coal mine	565 jobs	450 jobs	Central Qld
Qld coke and power plant	1,200 jobs	145 jobs	Central Qld
Wiggins Island coal terminal	650 jobs	N/A	Central Qld
LemonTree ethanol	100 jobs	51 jobs	South West Qld
Central Qld gas pipeline	300 jobs	N/A	Central Qld
North Qld gas pipeline	280 jobs	N/A	North Qld
Caltex refinery upgrade	255 jobs	N/A	Brisbane North
Spring Gully power station	400 jobs	30 jobs	South West Qld
Barrick Osborne magnetite	45 jobs	25 jobs	North Qld
Moranbah ammonium nitrate	550 jobs	70 jobs	Central Qld
Gladstone pacific nickel refinery	4350 jobs	435 jobs	Central Qld
Gladstone – Fitzroy pipeline	200 jobs	10 jobs	Central Qld
Hinze dam stage 3	450 jobs	N/A	Brisbane South/Gold Coast
Northern pipeline inter-connector stage 1	150 jobs	N/A	Wide Bay/ Sun Coast
Northern pipeline inter-connector stage 2	200 jobs	20 jobs	Wide Bay/ Sun Coast
Southern regional water pipeline	150 jobs	N/A	South East Qld
Traveston crossing dam	500-600 jobs	N/A	Wide Bay/ Sun Coast
Wyaralong dam	350 jobs	N/A	Brisbane South/Gold Coast
Nathan dam	200 jobs	N/A	Central Qld
Gold Coast marine precinct	2800 jobs	2500 jobs	Brisbane South/Gold Coast
Moura – Aldoga rail link	350 jobs	550 jobs	Central Qld
Northern missing link rail	300 jobs	N/A	Central Qld

[9] This list is not exhaustive. Included are only those projects for which direct employment impacts have been quantified via the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process.

[10] In full-time equivalent (FTE) terms.

Name of project	Direct employment impact[10]		DEIR region
	Construction phase	Operation phase	
Surat basin rail	600 jobs	N/A	Central/South West Qld
Airport link tunnel	615 jobs	N/A	Brisbane North
Northern link tunnel	1500 jobs	N/A	Brisbane North
Dent Island golf resort	600 jobs	100 jobs	North Qld
Ella Bay integrated resort	1800 jobs	655 jobs	North Qld
Hummock Hill Island development	350 jobs	700 jobs	Central Qld
Hook Island wilderness resort redevelopment	75 jobs	50 jobs	North Qld
i-METT multi-functional redevelopment	2000 jobs	5000 jobs	Brisbane South/Gold Coast
Port of Airlie marina	195 jobs	300 jobs	North Qld
Shute Harbour marina	200 jobs	148 jobs	North Qld
Townsville ocean terminal	1900 jobs	55 jobs	North Qld

Source: http://www.dip.qld.gov.au/key-infrastructure/index.php

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