



International Journal of Sciences: Basic and Applied Research (IJSBAR)

ISSN 2307-4531
(Print & Online)

<http://gssrr.org/index.php?journal=JournalOfBasicAndApplied>



Comparison of the Socio Economic States In Term of Income, Education, Industry of Employment, Occupation and Labour Force of Several Suburbs of Victoria – A Province in Australia.

Ms. Mehnaz Karim*

*Lecturer, Department of Mathematics & Natural Sciences, BRAC University, 66 Mohakhali, Dhaka – 1212,
Bangladesh*

E-mail: mehnazkarim@bracu.ac.bd, mehnaz42000@yahoo.ca

Abstract

The aim of this study is to compare the socio economic states of several suburbs of Victoria in terms of income, education, industry of employment, occupation and labour force of their residence. Toorak in the east, Ivanhoe in north and Braybrook at the west are three sample suburbs in Victoria that have been used for classification of their population such as upper, middle and labour class accordingly based on their family and non family households' income, couple family with no children, couple family with children, and one parent family. Later on some graphs and analysis of those graphs to evaluate the comparison of lifestyle and quality of life of these three suburbs have been shown which focuses the reason of the classification of the population in distinct regions. The data has been collected for the year 2001 and 2006 based on census report [12] which provides the snapshot of the nation and key information that benefits to perform any survey based research. The Scatter plots have been used to analyze the classification of the population in statistical perception.

Keywords: Scatter plot; box plot; bar graph.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: mehnazkarim@bracu.ac.bd.

1. Introduction

The relative location of different income groups depends on the spatial pattern of amenities in a city. When the centre has a strong amenity advantage over the suburbs, the rich are likely to live at central locations. When the centre's amenity advantage is weak or negative, the rich are likely to live in the suburbs. The virtue of the theory is that it ties location by income to a city's distinctive characteristics. It thus predicts a multiplicity of location patterns across cities, consistent with real-world observation.

The word is derived from the Old French *subburbe* and ultimately from the Latin *suburbium*, formed from *sub*, meaning "under", and *urbs*, meaning "city". Important people tended to live on hills near centers of commercial and political activity, while the lower classes often lived in marginal areas. "Under" in later usage sometimes referred variously to lesser wealth, political power, population, or population density.

The first recorded usage, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, comes from Wycliffe in 1380, where the form "subarbis" is used [3].

In the United States, Canada, and most of Western Europe the word *suburb* usually refers to a separate municipality, borough, or unincorporated area outside a central town or city.

This division is not as prevalent in Ireland, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, where *suburb* merely refers to residential neighborhoods outside of the city centre whether they lie in a separate municipality or not. In Australia and New Zealand, suburbs have become formalized as geographic subdivisions of a city and are used by postal services in addressing. In rural areas of Australia their equivalent are called localities.

In Australia, the terms *inner suburb* and *outer suburb* are used to differentiate between the higher-density suburbs with close proximity to the city center, and the lower-density suburbs on the outskirts of the urban area. Inner suburbs, such as Te Aro in Wellington, Prahran in Melbourne and Ultimo in Sydney, are usually characterized by higher density apartment housing and greater integration between commercial and residential areas [4].

In Victoria, Australia, the inner eastern and eastern suburbs have developed their title as prestigious and rich suburbs. When it comes to northern suburbs, we can see the true middle class population. In the west, the labour class populations are more vivid in the picture.

2. Comparisons

2.1 Comparison of Number of Couple families with no Children in Toorak, Ivanhoe & Braybrook in 2006 according to their income level

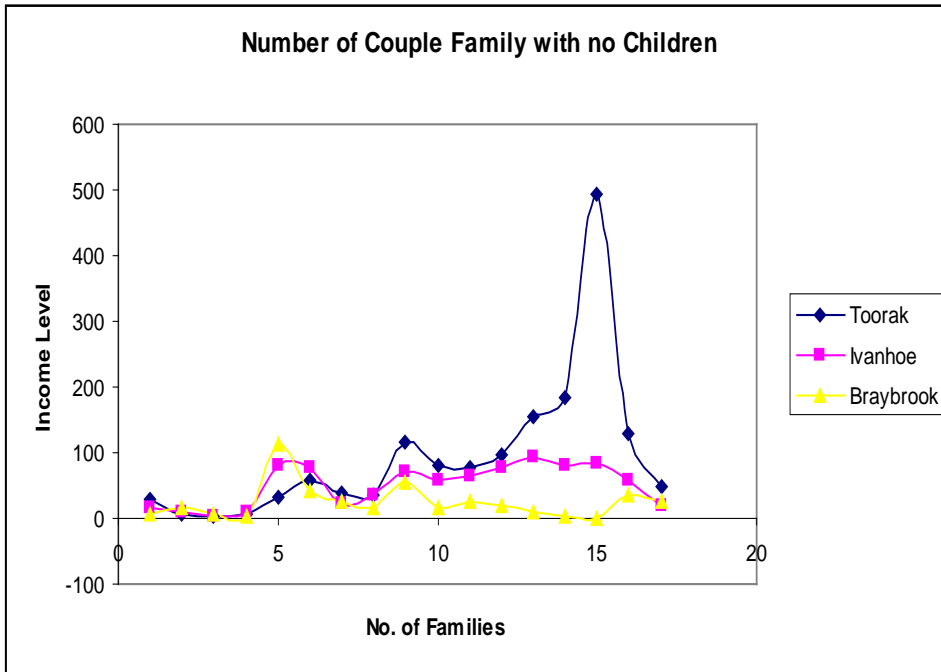


Figure: 1a) Scatter Plot of Number of couple family with no children

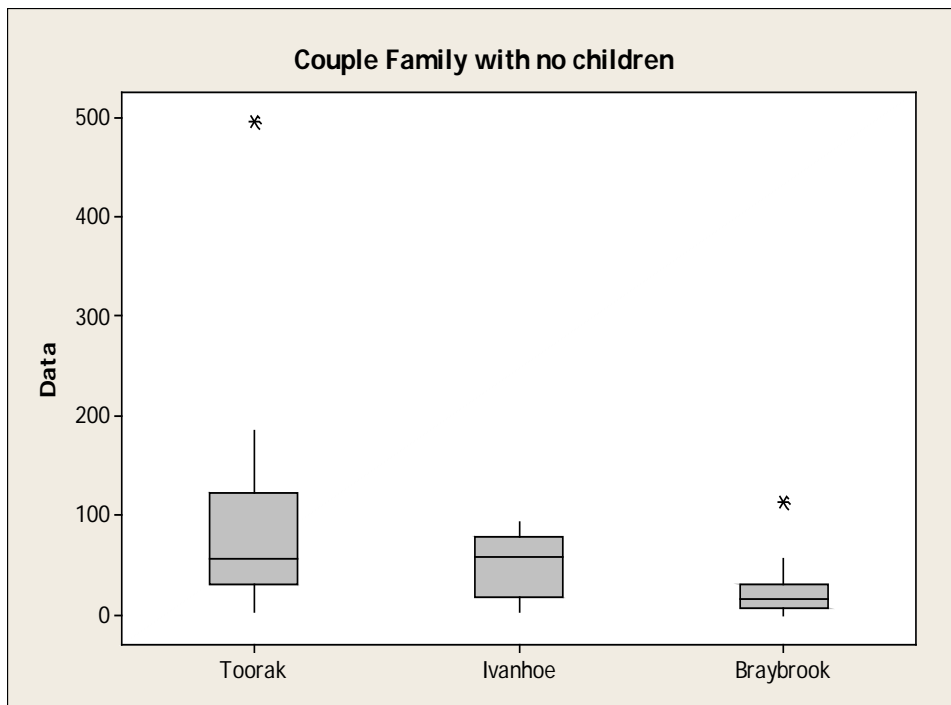


Figure: 1 b) Box Plot of Number of couple family with no children

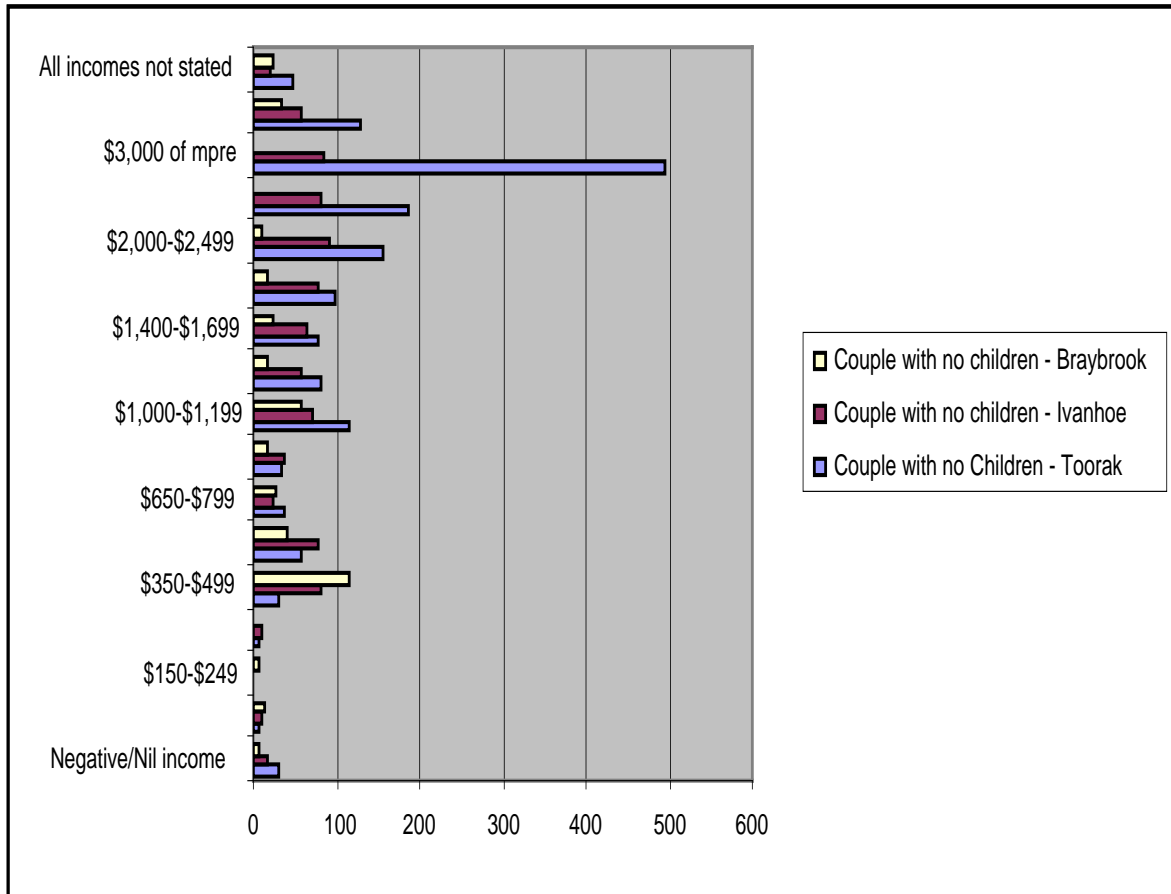


Figure: 1 c) Bar Graph of Number of couple family with no children

This graph refers to Appendix 2006, number of couple families with no children in each area vs. their income level. In Toorak 15 families with average income (weekly) \$500.00 While from Appendix 2006, in

Ivanhoe there are 15 families with average income (weekly) less than \$100.00 and from Appendix 2006, in Braybrook there are 15 families with average nil income. Therefore the maximum income level with that population (15 couple families with no children) size is in Toorak and then Ivanhoe and Braybrook accordingly.

This graph shows the percentage of income of number of couple families with no children is very high in Toorak. As the income level increases, the number of families increases as well. The income level is stable for the numbers of couple families in Ivanhoe. As the numbers of couple families with no children increases the income level decreases for Braybrook [12].

2.2 Comparison of Number of Couple families with Children in Toorak, Ivanhoe & Braybrook in 2006 according to their income level

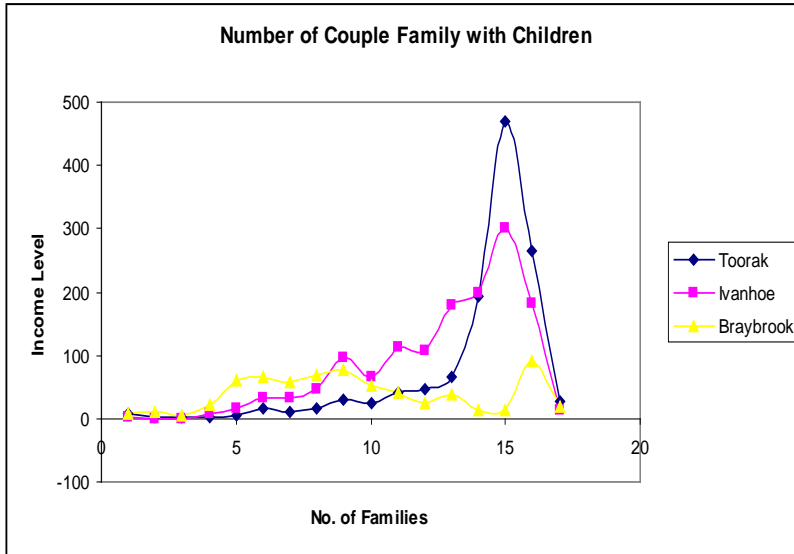


Figure: 2 a) Scatter Plot of Number of couple families with children

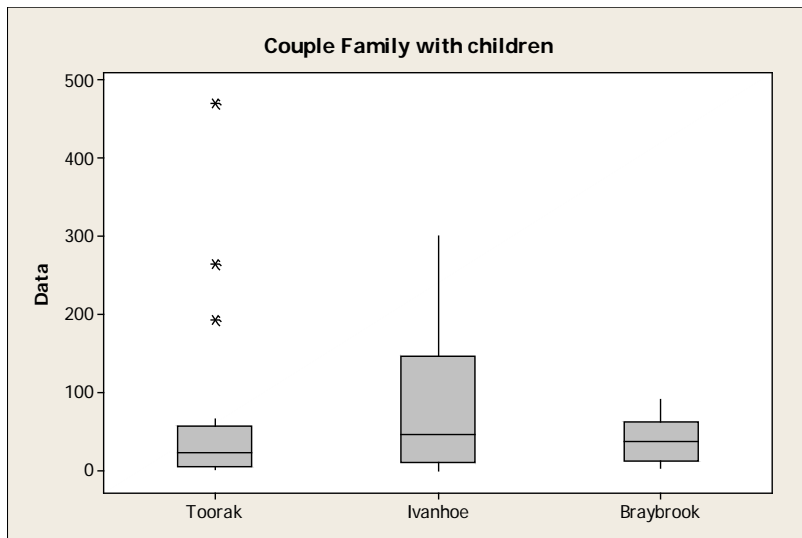


Figure: 2 b) Box Plot of Number of couple families with children

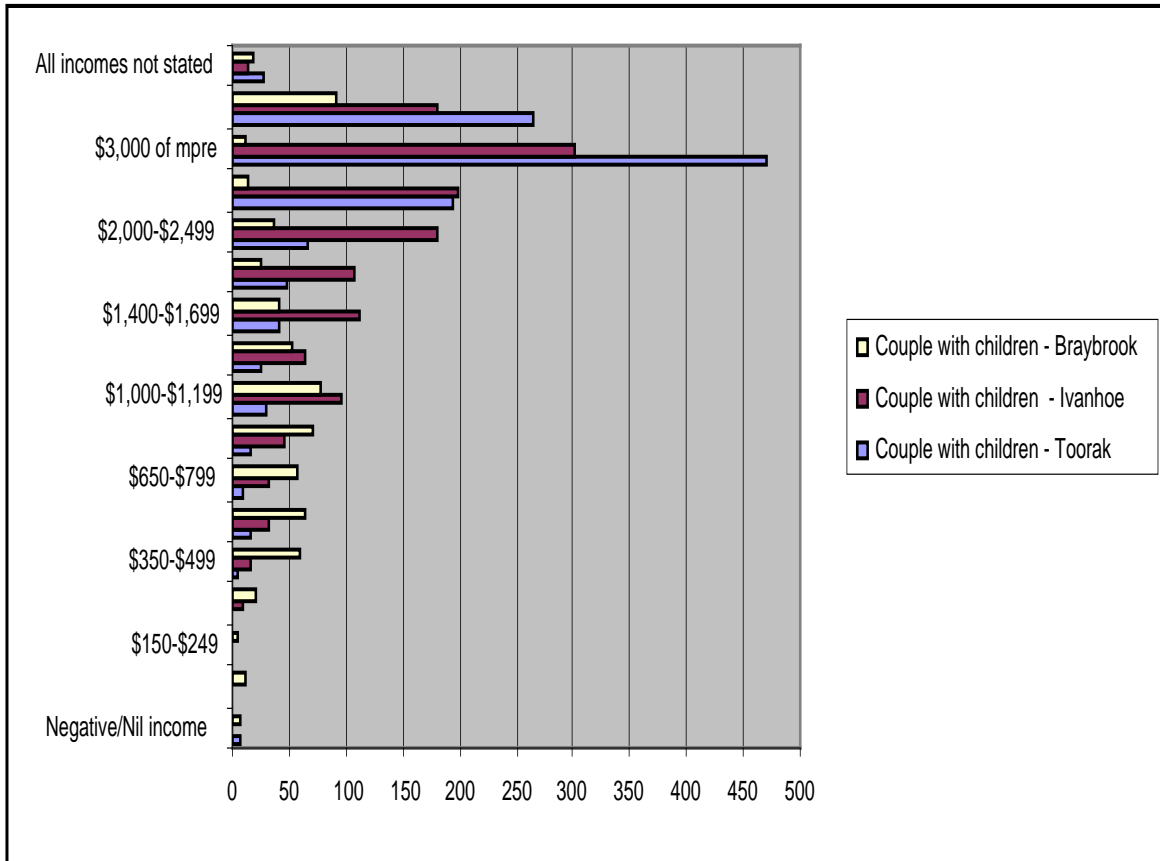


Figure: 2 c) Bar Graph of Number of couple families with children

This graph refers to Appendix 2006, number of couple families with children in each area vs. their income level. In Toorak 15 families with average income (weekly) is \$480.00. While from Appendix 2006, in Ivanhoe there are 15 families with average income (weekly) is \$300.00 and from Appendix 2006, in Braybrook there are 15 families with average nil income. Therefore the maximum income level with that population (15 couple families with children) size is in Toorak and then Ivanhoe and Braybrook accordingly.

This graph shows that when the number of couple families with children increases, the percentage of income level in Toorak increases the most compare to Ivanhoe & Braybrook. The percentage of income level in Ivanhoe increases more than the percentage of income level in Braybrook [12].

2.3 Comparison of Number of One Parent families in Toorak, Ivanhoe & Braybrook in 2006 according to their income level

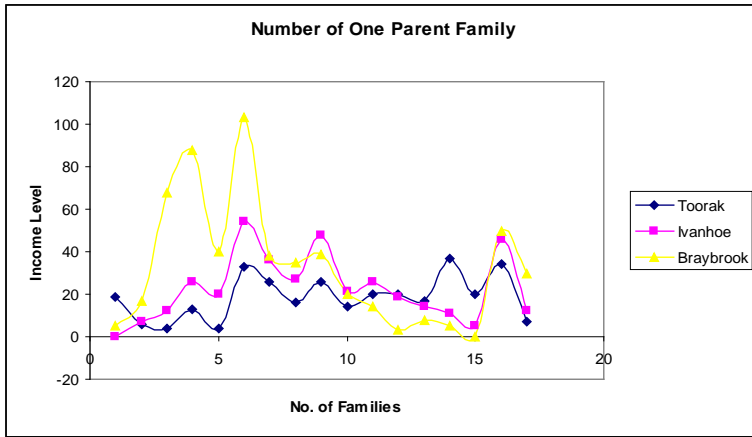


Figure: 3a) Scatter Plot of Number of one parent family

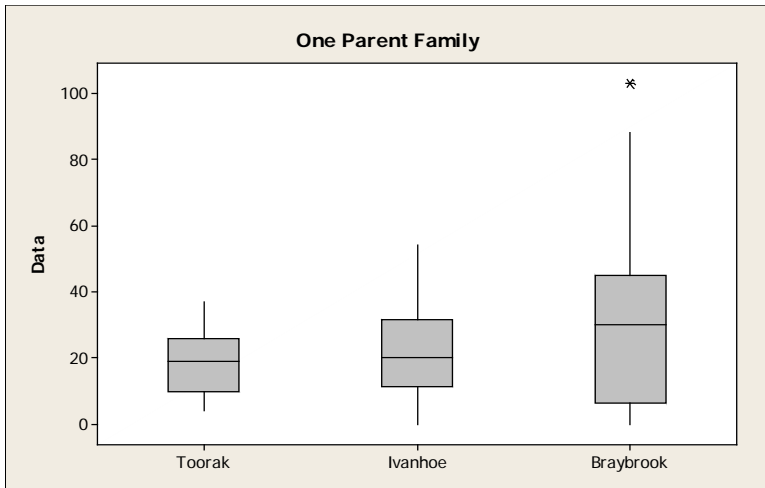


Figure: 3b) Box Plot of Number of one parent family

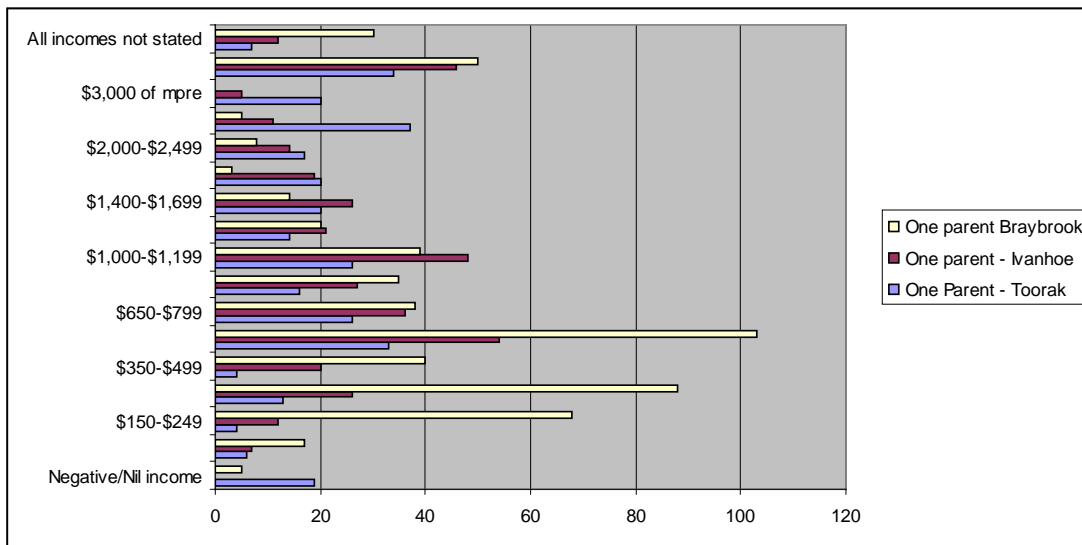


Figure: 3c) Bar Graph of Number of one parent family

This graph refers to Appendix 2006, number of one parent family in each area vs. their income level. In Toorak 5 families with average income (weekly) is close to nil. While from Appendix 2006, in Ivanhoe there are 5 families with average income (weekly) is \$20.00 and from Appendix 2006, in Braybrook there are 5 families with average income (weekly) is \$40.00. Therefore the maximum income level with that population (5 one parent families with no children) size is in Braybrook and then Ivanhoe and Toorak accordingly. When we look at income level considering one parent family, while the numbers of families are increasing, the income level is decreasing for Braybrook. The income levels remain stable for Toorak & Ivanhoe as the numbers of families increases in this category [12].

2.4 Comparison of Number of families under family household Income in Toorak, Ivanhoe & Braybrook in 2001 according to their income level

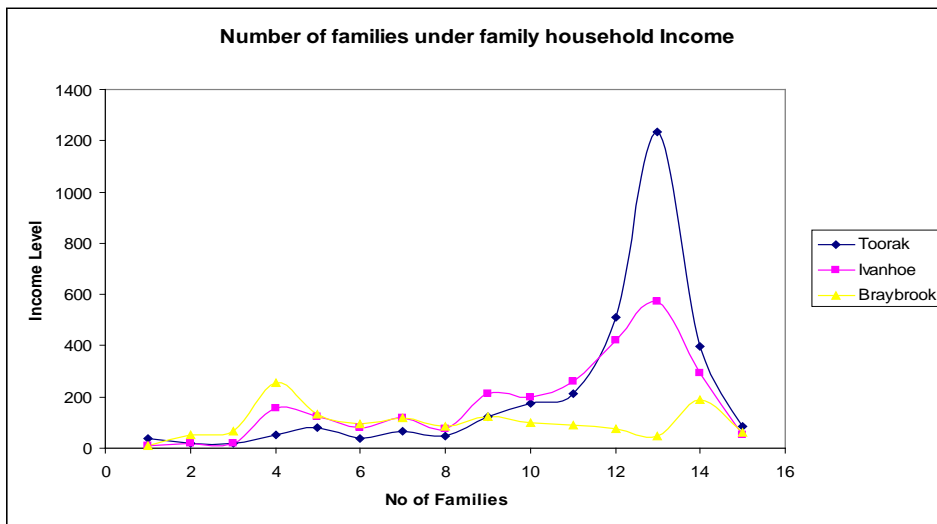


Figure: 4 a) Scatter Plot of Number of families under family household income

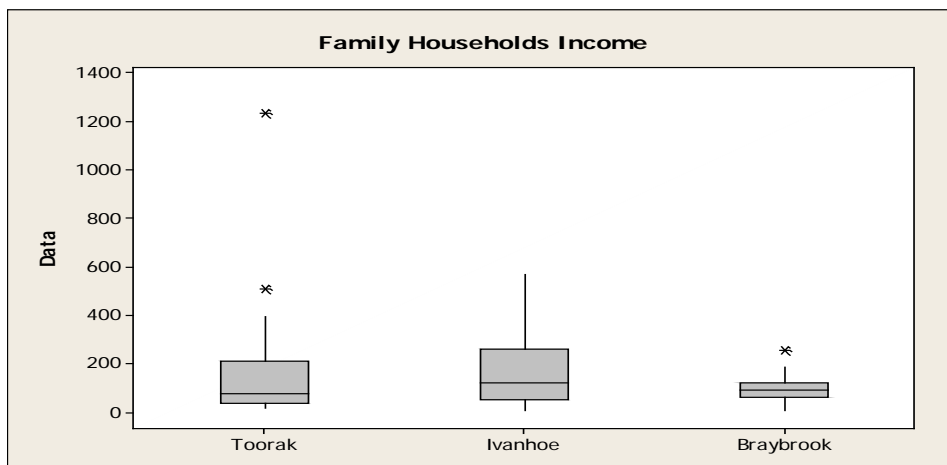


Figure: 4 b) Box Plot of Number of families under family household income

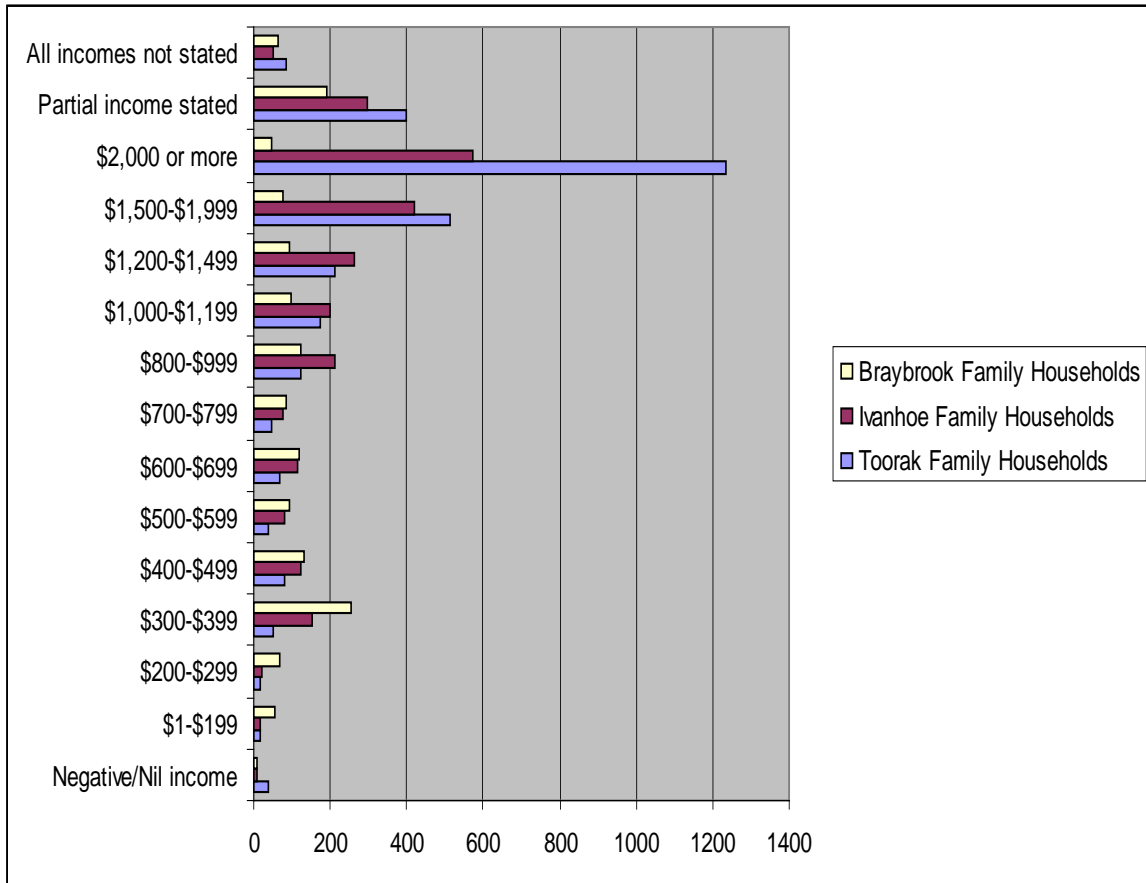


Figure: 4 c) Bar Graph of Number of families under family household income

This graph refers to Appendix 2001, number of families under family household income in each area vs. their income level.

In Toorak 13 families with average income (weekly) is \$1200.00, while from Appendix 2001, in Ivanhoe there are 13 families with average income (weekly) is \$600.00 and from Appendix 2001, in Braybrook there are 13 families with average close to nil income. Therefore the maximum income level with that population (13 numbers of families under family household income) size is in Toorak and then Ivanhoe and Braybrook accordingly.

This graph shows, as the numbers of families under family household income increase the percentage of income level in Toorak increases the most compare to Ivanhoe & Braybrook. The percentage of income level in Ivanhoe increases more than the percentage of income level in Braybrook [12].

2.5 Comparison of Number of families under Non family household Income in Toorak, Ivanhoe & Braybrook in 2001 according to their income level

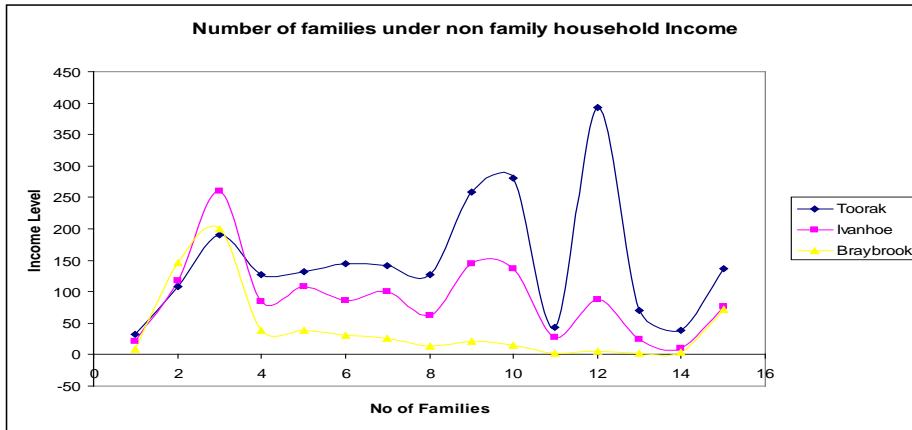


Figure: 5 a) Scatter Plot of Number of families under non family house hold income



Figure: 5 b) Box Plot of Number of families under non family house hold incomes

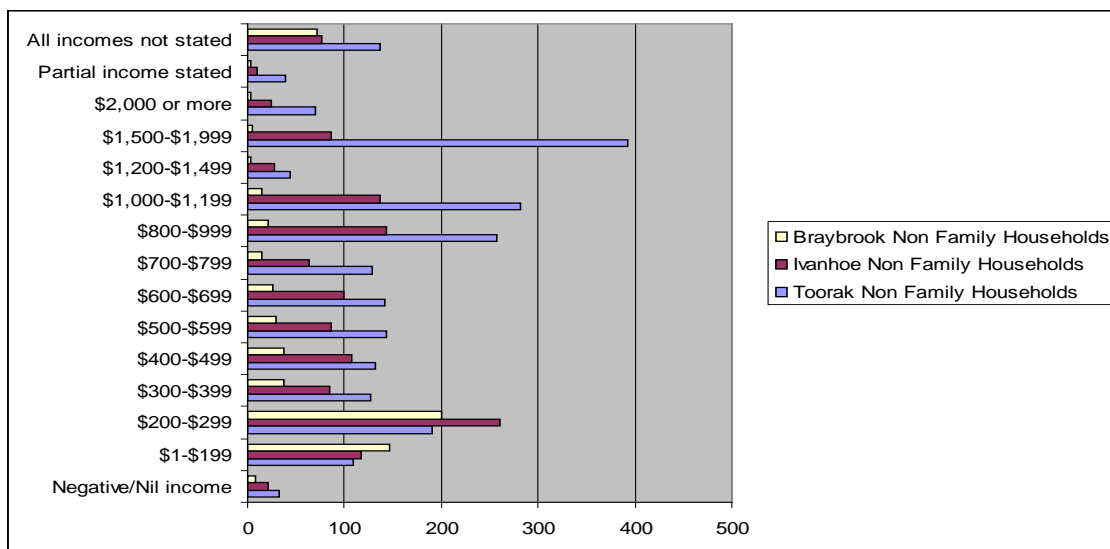


Figure: 5 c) Bar Graph of Number of families under non family house hold incomes

This graph refers to Appendix 2001, number of families under non family household income in each area vs. their income level. In Toorak 12 families with average income (weekly) is \$400.00, while from Appendix 2001, in Ivanhoe there are 12 families with average income (weekly) is \$100.00 and from Appendix 2001, in Braybrook there are 12 families with average nil income. Therefore the maximum income level with that population (12 numbers of families under non family household income) size is in Toorak and then Ivanhoe and Braybrook accordingly.

This graph shows, as the numbers of families under non family household income increase the percentage of income level in Toorak increases the most compare to Ivanhoe & Braybrook. The percentage of income level in Braybrook decreases more than the percentage of income level in Ivanhoe [12].

3. Analysis of the data

Refer to the analysis of the graphs, the suburbs have already established their individual quality and entity and the people end up choosing to live there based on their affordability to match the level of classification of a particular suburb.

Toorak is one of the most expensive suburbs in Victoria. The income level is very high for the residents in Toorak. People are more educated and intend to go for higher education. Educated people end up with professional jobs. In fact very highly professional jobs compare to the Australian job market. The cost of living is very high, including housing prices or rental market. People have tendency to enrol their children in private schools. The private hospital facility is very high. Overall it is an expensive suburb with expensive lifestyle. People, who can afford it, end up living there.

Ivanhoe is a middle range suburb, compare to Toorak. There are lots of professional workers in Ivanhoe, but at the same time people are involved in clerical jobs, technicians, and skilled manuals as well. It is a bit of a combination of both types. Unlike Toorak, the education industries are very strong and after that Hospitals, food industries and legal & accounting industries are very much visible. While in Toorak we see legal & accounting services, medical services, finance and investment services, clothing, footwear & personal accessory retailing, cafes & restaurant – all are expensive types of industries. In Ivanhoe it is mainly half expensive and half non expensive. Also if we look at the level of education in Ivanhoe, there are people who go for higher education and advanced diploma, at the same time there are people who end up doing certificate courses unlike Toorak. Income level is high but not as high as Toorak. Employment level is not also as high as Toorak.

According to the census report of 2001 & 2006, the most residents in Braybrook are not professional workers. Mainly they are skilled manuals who work in Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Services; Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing; Road Freight Transport; Accommodation; Supermarket and Grocery Stores. Very much unlike Toorak & Ivanhoe, the income level is very low. People are dependent on centre link facilities. The housing prices are cheap. The level of education (professional courses) is low. The certificate courses are more demanding compare to Toorak & Ivanhoe. Unlike Toorak or Ivanhoe, the professional industry type is not visible at all.

Rich people prefer to live in rich suburbs. Therefore highly professional, educated people end up achieving high income level, prefers to live in expensive suburb like Toorak. The middle range income people live in the kind of suburb where the life style suits them according to their need and affordability. Suburb like Ivanhoe can provide that type of facilities. Braybrook is the kind of suburb where poverty is visible. Families that have low income prefer to live in a suburb like Braybrook, where the cost of living is lower than Ivanhoe and way too low compare to Toorak.

4. Conclusion

The goal of this study was to show a socio economic states of several Victorian suburbs where the comparison of three different suburbs have been shown based on their family and non family households' income, couple family with no children, couple family with children, and one parent family for the year 2001 and 2006 and it is been exposed clearly that the quality of life style has not been changed for the each distinct suburbs over the years. The results of these statistical data analyses can be summarized as follow:

- Analysis using data for all three suburbs to identify the comparison of their category of classification of the population

4.1 Year 2006

a. Number of Couples with no children

As the weekly income level increases, the population size of this category increases in Toorak. The population size is overall same and stable in Ivanhoe for the income level \$350 - \$ 3,000 or more per week. As the income level increases, the population size of this category for Braybrook decreases.

b. Number of Couples with Children

At the highest income level, the population size of this category is the top most in Toorak, compare to Ivanhoe and Braybrook. At the lowest income level, the population size of this category only visible at Braybrook. At the middle range income level \$1,000 - \$ 2,499 per week, the population size in Ivanhoe beats Toorak and Braybrook.

c. Number of One Parent Family

As the income level increases, the population size of one parent family increases in Toorak. As the income level decreases, the population size increases in Braybrook. The population size is high for Ivanhoe for the mid level income, and the population size decreases in Ivanhoe when the income level decreases also when the income level increases the population size decreases in this suburb as well.

4.2 Year 2001

a. Family Households Income & Non Family Households Income

As the income level increases, population size increases in Toorak and decreases in Braybrook. Ivanhoe stays in between for both categories, i.e. family and non family household income.

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank Dr Mali Abdollahian for her advice and guidance to accomplish this work.

Dr. Mali Abdollahian

Program Leader

Master and Graduate Diploma of Statistics and Operations Research,

Master and Graduate Diploma of Business Statistics,

RMIT University, School of Mathematical and Geospatial Sciences, Melbourne Victoria 3001

References

- [1] "Exploratory Data Analysis" by John Wilder Tukey, Publisher: Addison Wesley; edition (1977)
- [2] <http://en.wikipedia.org>, date accessed 15\5\2014.
- [3] <http://www.answers.com/topic/suburb>, date accessed 15\5\2014.
- [4] http://www.answers.com/topic/suburb#Australia_and_New_Zealand, date accessed 15\5\2014.
- [5] <http://www.travelmate.com.au/Home/Home.asp>, date accessed 15\5\2014.
- [6] "Introductory Statistical Inference" by Nitis Mukhopadhyay, Publisher: Chapman and Hall/CRC; edition (February 7, 2006)
- [7] Demographic, Social, and Economic profile of Cairns Regional Council published by Cairns Regional Council Australia
(http://www.cairns.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/5733/DemographicProfile.pdf)
- [8] Labour market adjustment in regional Australia – Research discussion paper 2002, Economic group, Reserve Bank of Australia by Jeremy Lawson and Jacqueline Dwyer
(<http://www.rba.gov.au/publications/rdp/2002/pdf/rdp2002-04.pdf>)
- [9] OECD Social, Employment and Migration working papers no. 49 – The labour market integration of immigrants in Australia by Thomas Liebig DELSA/ELSA/WD/SEM(2007)4
(<http://www.oecd.org/els/38164878.pdf>)
- [10] The occupational dimensions of local labour markets in Australian cities by Anthea Bill, Bill Mitchell and Martin Watts – University of Newcastle SOAC 2007, ISBN 978-0-646-48194-4
a. (<http://soac.fbe.unsw.edu.au/2007/SOAC/occupationaldimensionsoflocallabourmarkets.pdf>)
- [11] <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/what?opendocument&navpos=110>, date accessed 15\5\2014.
- [12] <http://onlinestatbook.com/chapter4/intro.html>, date accessed 15\5\2014.
- [13] www.abs.gov.au, date accessed 15\5\2014.

Appendix 2001

Toorak

Weekly Household Income 2001

	Family Households	Non-Family Households	Total
Negative/Nil income	37	33	70
\$1-\$199	19	109	128
\$200-\$299	18	191	209
\$300-\$399	51	127	178
\$400-\$499	79	132	211
\$500-\$599	38	144	182
\$600-\$699	67	142	209
\$700-\$799	45	128	173
\$800-\$999	123	258	381
\$1,000-\$1,199	175	281	456
\$1,200-\$1,499	212	44	256
\$1,500-\$1,999	512	393	905
\$2,000 or more	1,235	70	1,305
Partial income stated	397	39	436
All incomes not stated	84	136	220
Total	3,092	2,227	5,319

Level of Education 2001

	Males	Females	Persons
Postgraduate Degree	402	228	630
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	81	161	242
Bachelor Degree	1,408	1,359	2,767
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	403	542	945
Certificate	333	303	636
Not stated(b)	674	987	1,661
Not applicable(c)	1,741	2,357	4,098
Total	5,042	5,937	10,979

Ivanhoe

Weekly Income 2001

	Family Households	Non- Family Households	Total
Negative/Nil income	8	21	29
\$1-\$199	18	118	136
\$200-\$299	20	260	280
\$300-\$399	154	85	239
\$400-\$499	122	108	230
\$500-\$599	82	86	168
\$600-\$699	116	100	216
\$700-\$799	76	63	139
\$800-\$999	212	144	356
\$1,000-\$1,199	199	137	336
\$1,200-\$1,499	262	28	290
\$1,500-\$1,999	420	87	507
\$2,000 or more	571	24	595
Partial income stated(b)	295	10	305
All incomes not stated(c)	52	76	128
Total	2,607	1,347	3,954

Level of Education 2001

	Males	Females	Persons
Postgraduate Degree	259	152	411
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	108	224	332
Bachelor Degree	811	871	1,682
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	262	354	616
Certificate	548	259	807
Not stated(b)	383	562	945
Not applicable(c)	1,541	2,008	3,549
Total	3,912	4,430	8,342

Braybrook

Household Income 2001

	Family Households	Non-Family Households	Total
Negative/Nil income	9	8	17
\$1-\$199	54	146	200
\$200-\$299	66	200	266
\$300-\$399	256	38	294
\$400-\$499	133	38	171
\$500-\$599	94	30	124
\$600-\$699	118	26	144
\$700-\$799	85	14	99
\$800-\$999	125	21	146
\$1,000-\$1,199	98	15	113
\$1,200-\$1,499	92	3	95
\$1,500-\$1,999	78	5	83
\$2,000 or more	48	3	51
Partial income stated(b)	189	4	193
All incomes not stated(c)	63	72	135
Total	1,508	623	2,131

Education Level 2001

	Males	Females	Persons
Postgraduate Degree	14	4	18
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	8	13	21
Bachelor Degree	114	121	235
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	66	50	116
Certificate	292	116	408
Not stated(b)	468	519	987
Not applicable(c)	1,545	1,855	3,400
Total	2,507	2,678	5,185

Appendix 2006

Toorak

Weekly Family Income 2006

	Couple family with no children	Couple family with children	One parent family	Other family	Total
Negative/Nil income	30	7	19	7	63
\$1-\$149	8	3	6	3	20
\$150-\$249	3	3	4	3	13
\$250-\$349	7	3	13	3	26
\$350-\$499	31	4	4	5	44
\$500-\$649	57	16	33	6	112
\$650-\$799	38	10	26	5	79
\$800-\$999	35	16	16	7	74
\$1,000-\$1,199	116	30	26	15	187
\$1,200-\$1,399	82	24	14	10	130
\$1,400-\$1,699	79	41	20	8	148
\$1,700-\$1,999	98	47	20	7	172
\$2,000-\$2,499	155	67	17	12	251
\$2,500-\$2,999	185	194	37	0	416
\$3,000 or more	495	470	20	8	993
Partial income stated(c)	130	265	34	3	432
All incomes not stated(d)	48	28	7	0	83
Total	1,597	1,228	316	102	3,243

Level of Education 2006

	15- 24 years	25- 34 years	35- 44 years	45- 54 years	55- 64 years	65- 74 years	75- 84 years	85 years and over	Total
MALES									

Postgraduate Degree	13	78	79	119	154	54	27	9	533
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	0	29	17	21	16	13	3	0	99
Bachelor Degree	124	346	241	291	288	173	91	30	1,584
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Certificate:	36	73	58	70	92	52	53	7	441
Certificate nfd	6	10	8	15	14	3	0	0	56
Certificate III & IV(c)	21	52	59	52	45	36	25	12	302
Certificate I & II(d)	5	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	16
<i>Total</i>	32	67	67	67	65	39	25	12	374
Level of education inadequately described	5	11	8	13	13	14	8	8	80
Level of education not stated	122	107	87	66	106	57	62	53	660
Total	332	711	557	647	734	402	269	119	3,771
FEMALES									
Postgraduate Degree	7	86	77	83	62	22	9	5	351
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	9	39	35	43	35	13	4	0	178
Bachelor Degree	184	387	292	287	233	104	80	23	1,590
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Certificate:	45	84	85	141	167	91	38	9	660
Certificate nfd	5	12	10	26	16	14	0	0	83
Certificate III & IV(c)	34	38	24	30	32	10	16	7	191
Certificate I & II(d)	4	7	4	7	5	6	0	0	33
<i>Total</i>	43	57	38	63	53	30	16	7	307
Level of education inadequately described	5	16	11	23	21	13	16	0	105
Level of education not stated	102	75	77	100	131	95	125	104	809
Total	395	744	615	740	702	368	288	148	4,000
PERSONS									
Postgraduate Degree	20	164	156	202	216	76	36	14	884
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	9	68	52	64	51	26	7	0	277
Bachelor Degree	308	733	533	578	521	277	171	53	3,174
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Certificate:	81	157	143	211	259	143	91	16	1,101
Certificate nfd	11	22	18	41	30	17	0	0	139
Certificate III & IV(c)	55	90	83	82	77	46	41	19	493
Certificate I & II(d)	9	12	4	7	11	6	0	0	49

<i>Total</i>	75	124	105	130	118	69	41	19	681
Level of education inadequately described	10	27	19	36	34	27	24	8	185
Level of education not stated	224	182	164	166	237	152	187	157	1,469
Total	727	1,455	1,172	1,387	1,436	770	557	267	7,771

Ivanhoe

Weekly Income 2006

	Couple family with no children	Couple family with children	One parent family	Other family	Total
Negative/Nil income	16	3	0	7	26
\$1-\$149	11	0	7	6	24
\$150-\$249	3	0	12	0	15
\$250-\$349	9	8	26	0	43
\$350-\$499	82	17	20	10	129
\$500-\$649	79	32	54	10	175
\$650-\$799	23	33	36	3	95
\$800-\$999	37	46	27	5	115
\$1,000-\$1,199	70	96	48	12	226
\$1,200-\$1,399	58	65	21	5	149
\$1,400-\$1,699	63	113	26	3	205
\$1,700-\$1,999	78	107	19	4	208
\$2,000-\$2,499	93	180	14	6	293
\$2,500-\$2,999	80	199	11	0	290
\$3,000 or more	85	301	5	3	394
Partial income stated	57	181	46	5	289
All incomes not stated	19	14	12	3	48
Total	863	1,395	384	82	2,724

Level of Education 2006

	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	Total
MALES									
Postgraduate Degree	6	66	97	95	73	32	6	0	375
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	3	21	24	38	17	6	0	7	116
Bachelor Degree	73	238	244	244	125	39	24	3	990
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Certificate:	25	56	60	68	54	15	12	5	295
Certificate nfd	4	7	10	19	7	0	0	0	47
Certificate III & IV(c)	46	103	90	96	76	54	40	4	509
Certificate I & II(d)	0	6	9	0	0	0	3	0	18
<i>Total</i>	50	116	109	115	83	54	43	4	574
Level of education inadequately described	4	11	16	5	5	3	0	0	44
Level of education not stated	72	47	46	46	38	38	55	22	364
Total	233	555	596	611	395	187	140	41	2,758
FEMALES									
Postgraduate Degree	0	49	78	65	37	15	0	3	247
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	0	41	69	78	36	13	0	0	237
Bachelor Degree	93	268	275	228	112	39	13	4	1,032
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Certificate:	23	79	92	109	51	19	21	3	397
Certificate nfd	0	11	17	19	13	9	4	0	73
Certificate III & IV(c)	20	34	35	35	21	13	11	4	173
Certificate I & II(d)	9	11	6	4	4	0	0	0	34
<i>Total</i>	29	56	58	58	38	22	15	4	280
Level of education inadequately described	6	9	11	20	7	4	4	0	61
Level of education not stated	50	45	45	60	42	73	103	55	473
Total	201	547	628	618	323	185	156	69	2,727
PERSONS									
Postgraduate Degree	6	115	175	160	110	47	6	3	622
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	3	62	93	116	53	19	0	7	353

Certificate									
Bachelor Degree	166	506	519	472	237	78	37	7	2,022
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	48	135	152	177	105	34	33	8	692
Certificate:									
Certificate nfd	4	18	27	38	20	9	4	0	120
Certificate III & IV(c)	66	137	125	131	97	67	51	8	682
Certificate I & II(d)	9	17	15	4	4	0	3	0	52
<i>Total</i>	79	172	167	173	121	76	58	8	854
Level of education inadequately described	10	20	27	25	12	7	4	0	105
Level of education not stated	122	92	91	106	80	111	158	77	837
Total	434	1,102	1,224	1,229	718	372	296	110	5,485

Braybrook

Weekly Household Income 2006

	Couple family with no children	Couple family with children	One parent family	Other family	Total
Negative/Nil income	7	7	5	4	23
\$1-\$149	15	11	17	0	43
\$150-\$249	6	4	68	0	78
\$250-\$349	3	21	88	3	115
\$350-\$499	114	59	40	10	223
\$500-\$649	41	65	103	9	218
\$650-\$799	26	58	38	3	125
\$800-\$999	17	70	35	7	129
\$1,000-\$1,199	56	78	39	8	181
\$1,200-\$1,399	17	52	20	3	92
\$1,400-\$1,699	25	40	14	4	83
\$1,700-\$1,999	18	25	3	0	46
\$2,000-\$2,499	11	37	8	0	56
\$2,500-\$2,999	4	13	5	0	22
\$3,000 or more	0	12	0	0	12
Partial income stated(c)	34	92	50	0	176
All incomes not stated(d)	25	18	30	4	77
Total	419	662	563	55	1,699

Education level 2006

	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	Total
MALES									
Postgraduate Degree	7	26	6	5	3	0	3	0	50
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	0	7	3	0	3	0	0	0	13
Bachelor Degree	24	80	49	29	15	3	3	0	203
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Certificate:	19	30	12	24	5	6	3	0	99
Certificate nfd	3	6	5	3	0	0	0	0	17
Certificate III & IV(c)	24	40	55	55	47	31	19	0	271
Certificate I & II(d)	0	7	6	3	0	0	0	0	16
<i>Total</i>	27	53	66	61	47	31	19	0	304
Level of education inadequately described	10	10	6	8	3	3	0	0	40
Level of education not stated	83	71	59	53	48	38	53	11	416
Total	170	277	201	180	124	81	81	11	1,125
FEMALES									
Postgraduate Degree	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	10
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	0	4	4	4	3	0	0	0	15
Bachelor Degree	26	106	27	32	9	0	0	0	200
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Certificate:	23	32	19	13	10	0	0	0	97
Certificate nfd	0	3	13	6	0	5	0	0	27
Certificate III & IV(c)	12	36	22	20	11	0	0	0	101
Certificate I & II(d)	9	6	6	5	0	0	0	0	26
<i>Total</i>	21	45	41	31	11	5	0	0	154
Level of education inadequately described	5	6	9	8	0	3	0	0	31
Level of education not stated	74	63	67	62	47	61	82	16	472
Total	149	262	171	150	80	69	82	16	979
PERSONS									
Postgraduate Degree	7	32	10	5	3	0	3	0	60
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	0	11	7	4	6	0	0	0	28

Certificate									
Bachelor Degree	50	186	76	61	24	3	3	0	403
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	42	62	31	37	15	6	3	0	196
Certificate:									
Certificate nfd	3	9	18	9	0	5	0	0	44
Certificate III & IV(c)	36	76	77	75	58	31	19	0	372
Certificate I & II(d)	9	13	12	8	0	0	0	0	42
<i>Total</i>	48	98	107	92	58	36	19	0	458
Level of education inadequately described	15	16	15	16	3	6	0	0	71
Level of education not stated	157	134	126	115	95	99	135	27	888
Total	319	539	372	330	204	150	163	27	2,104