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## Comparison of Australian socio economic activity between 2001 & 2006

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### Abstract

The aim of this study is to analyze the comparison of Australian socio economic activities between the period of 2001 and 2006. The income level and standard of living has been observed on couple family with no children, couple family with children and single parent/one parent family.

Later on some graphs and analysis of those graphs to evaluate the comparison of lifestyle and quality of life of Australians have been shown which focuses the changes of socio economic states from 2001 to 2006. The data has been collected for the year 2001 and 2006 based on census report [10] which provides the snapshot of the nation and key information that benefits to perform any survey based research. The bar graphs have been used to analyze the classification of the population in statistical perception.

**Keywords:** Census, bar-chart, family household, non-family household.

### Introduction

The location of different income groups depends on the facilities in a city. When the centre has a strong attractive feature over the suburbs, the rich are likely to live at central locations. When the centre's facility is weak, the rich are likely to live in the suburbs. It ties location by income to a city's distinctive individuality. It thus predicts a multiplicity of location patterns across cities, consistent with real-world observation.

In 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 labor class population is more vivid in the picture.

The following data and graphs outline the extent and nature of various changes that have been occurring in households in Australia, specifically households consisting of families of different forms such as couple family with no children, couple family with children, and one parent family throughout the years 2001 to 2006.

### 1. Bar Chart

#### 2.1 Definition

A bar chart, also known as a bar graph, is a chart with rectangular bars of lengths proportional to the value that they represent. Bar charts are used for comparing two or more values. The bars can be horizontally or vertically oriented. Sometimes a stretched graphic is used instead of a solid bar.

### 3. Different form of Families

#### 3.1 Number of Couples with no children

As the weekly income level increases, the population size of this category increases for the income level up to \$500. Then it drops for a certain level of income and take its highest peak at the income level of \$800-\$1000. Then it decreases a little and becomes stable.

#### 3.2 Number of Couples with Children

As the income level increases, the population size of this category increases. It takes the highest peak around the income level \$1000 to \$2000. While the income level exits \$2000, the number of families drops a little and then and again the peak rises as the income level increases and gets steady.

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### 3.3 Number of One Parent Family

As the income level increases, the population size of one parent family increases in Australia. Then it decreases a little and again takes its highest peak at the income level of \$1000-\$1500. The number drops while the income level reaches approximately \$ 2000. Again it starts to increase and settles afterwards.

### 3.4

#### Couple families and one-parent families

Couple families with dependent children have now lost their status as being the most common family form. They are marginally less common than couple-only families, due to the falls in the fertility rate, increasing the timing of first births, life expectancy, and the narrowing gender gap in life expectancy have led to an increase in couple families with no children.

The representation of one-parent families with dependent children has also increased. Given the increased tendency for children to participate in post-school education, there has been a small decrease in the proportion of couple families with non-dependent children. One-parent families with non-dependent children have changed little.

The scale of non family household is very high compare to family household income. Unmarried partners or roommates who are in professional jobs (highly paid) prefer not to start a family until they become financially sound with secured job and become owner of property. The total household income includes family and non family household income.

## 4. Family Households Income & Non Family Households Income

### 4.1 Household

A household is defined by one or more persons and there exist a member at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.

Hence, all the residents of a house form a household and complete one form.

### 4.2 Family household

A family is defined by two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.

Non-related persons living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).

Other related individuals (brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles) may be present in the household. If more than one family is

present these people can only be associated with the primary family.

The family is referred by "household family", as a way of distinguishing it from extended family networks which are not bounded by a single dwelling" (ABS, 2005b, para. 14).

### 4.3 Nonfamily household

Nonfamily households include people who live alone or nonrelatives living together, such as unmarried partners, roommates etc <sup>[12]</sup>.

## 5. Results

### 5.1 Income

Median gross individual income rose 24% between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. In 2001, the median gross household income was \$782, this increased to \$1,027 in 2006. The median gross family income also increased during the same period from \$937 to \$1,171.

### 5.2 Labour Force

The proportion of the Australian labour force which was employed at the time of the 2001 Census was 92.6%. During the week prior to Census Night 8,959,315 people in Australia were in the labour force. Of these 59.8% were employed full-time, 30.0% were employed part-time, 2.8% were employed but did not state their hours worked and 7.4% were unemployed. 5,265,426 people aged 15 years and over were not in the labour force.

### 5.3 Occupation

In Australia, the most common occupations for employed persons were Professionals 10.2%, Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers 9.2%, Tradespersons and Related Workers 6.9%, Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers 5.3%, Labourers and Related Workers 4.8%, Intermediate Production and Transport Workers 4.5%, Managers and Administrators 5.1% and Associate Professionals 6.6%. The least common occupation was Advanced Clerical and Service Workers 2.1%.

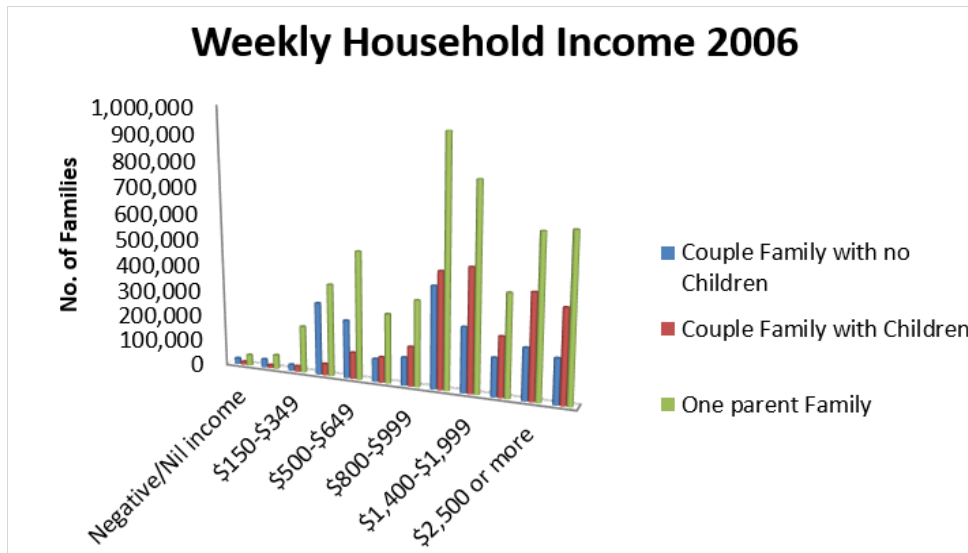
### 5.4 Industry of Employment

In Australia, the most popular industries of employment were Business Services 5.4%, Education 4.0%, Health Services 3.8%, Personal and Household Good Retailing 3.5% and Food Retailing 3.0%.

## 6. Tables & Figures

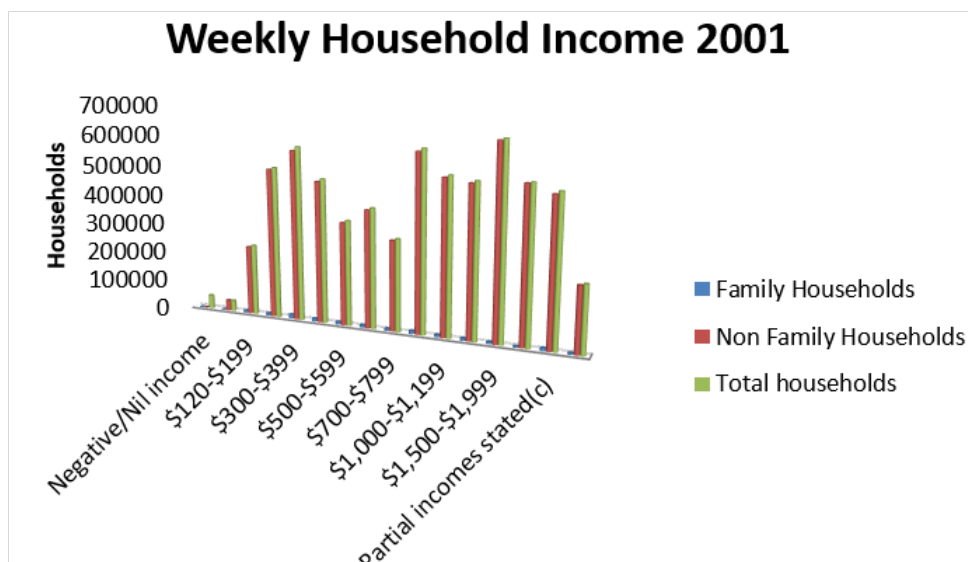
Australia Summary of Data: Weekly Household Income 2006

	Couple Family with no Children	Couple Family with Children	One parent Family
Negative/Nil income	21,888	9,770	41,129
\$1-\$149	31,283	10,504	53,846
\$150-\$349	23,576	20,577	181,041
\$350-\$499	279,467	43,700	356,076
\$500-\$649	224,513	102,089	493,037
\$650-799	88,323	98,022	267,244
\$800-\$999	107,769	151,913	331,813
\$1,000-\$1,399	392,419	449,691	952,021
\$1,400-\$1,999	251,161	475,289	790,642
\$2,000-\$2,499	148,553	231,499	395,213
\$2,500 or more	200,029	406,466	626,416
Not Stated	174,660	363,067	641,001



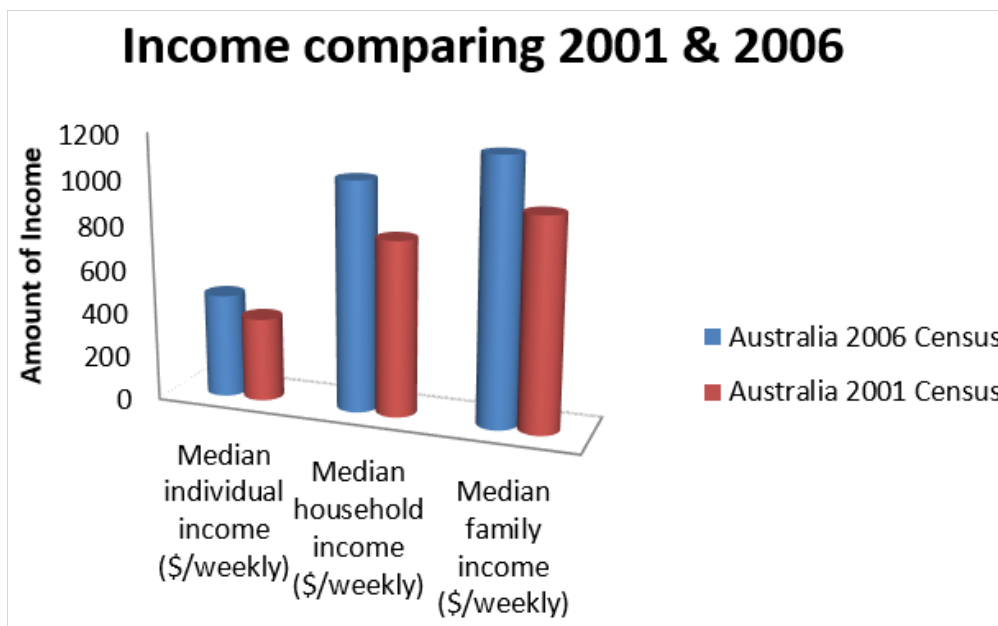
**Weekly Household Income 2001**

	Family Households	Non-Family Households	Total households
Negative/Nil income	715	N/A	45,638
\$1-\$119	1,142	34,918	36,060
\$120-\$199	6,703	230,992	237,695
\$200-\$299	7,101	498,527	505,628
\$300-\$399	13,328	565,282	578,610
\$400-\$499	9,807	471,253	481,060
\$500-\$599	8,331	344,167	352,498
\$600-\$699	8,278	392,556	400,834
\$700-\$799	6,741	302,071	308,812
\$800-\$999	10,806	590,206	601,012
\$1,000-\$1,199	7,808	516,167	523,975
\$1,200-\$1,499	7,853	505,060	512,913
\$1,500-\$1,999	6,798	639,905	646,703
\$2,000 or more	3,745	517,722	521,467
Partial incomes stated	10,364	491,303	501,667
All incomes not stated	5,839	221,833	227,672
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,359</b>	<b>6,321,962</b>	<b>6,482,244</b>



**Income**

INCOME (Population aged 15 years and over)	Australia 2006 Census	Australia 2001 Census
Median individual income (\$/weekly)	466	375
Median household income (\$/weekly)	1,027	782
Median family income (\$/weekly)	1,171	937



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