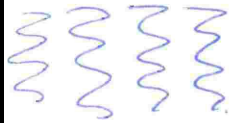


# S22



→ larger DMU → biggest spread.

(50-75,000)

⑨ ? ACTION → write up the analysis including on extreme distribution including bi-modal.

ACTION → Kurtosis (low-very flat) distribution of kurtosis & skewness.

→ can compare them

How to detect bi-modal. → other than visual histogram

They are all skewed but haven't come across any that have a true bi-modal.

# S22



**CTC score review briefing notes**

S22 to: S22  
Cc: S22 S22

07/05/2020 04:36 PM

This message is digitally signed.

Hi S22, Here are some points for your up coming meetings. It ended up being a bit more detailed - so you can take whatever detail you think you need :)

If there's anything additional you want, just let me know.

S22

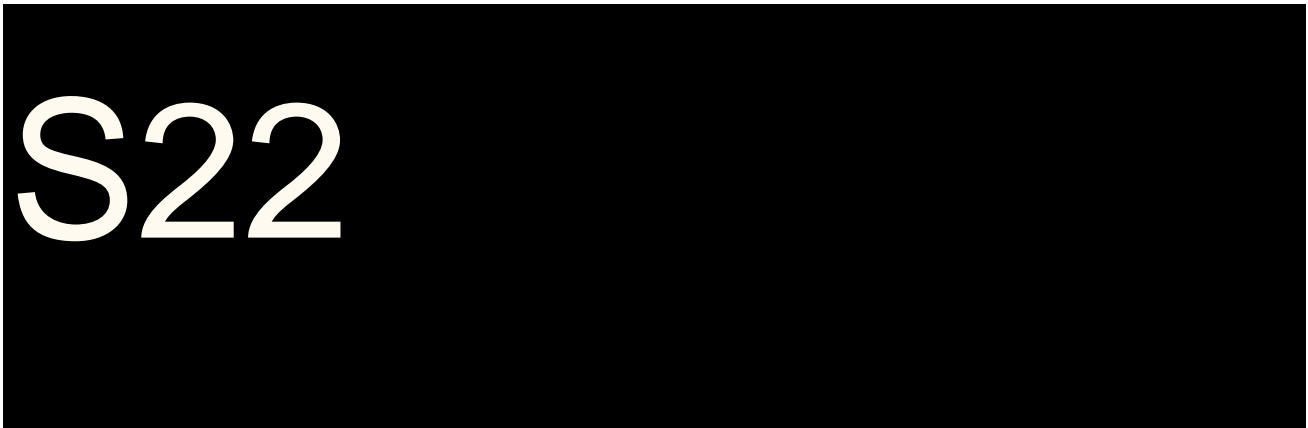
S22

# S22

## **6. (probably not a reason) Extremely diverse populations**

1. This reason is where there are two different populations of families at a school, for example, a disadvantaged community and a less disadvantaged community, where the AA or school may argue the median income is not reflective of the lower income families.
2. This may be reflected statistically by a bimodal income distribution, or a very wide income range and a large low income population.

3. There is a risk if it was included that it calls part of the methodology into question - i.e. the median was chosen partly because it is less effected by extreme incomes.
4. Analysis:
  - Looked at the inter-quartile range (IQR) (the difference between the third quartile (ie the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile) and the first quartile (ie the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile) of a distribution).
  - Also looked at low incomes as defined in SIH for Australia (and also applied to CTC population)
  - What we found:
    - In 2019, there were no schools with bimodal income distributions.
    - It was common for schools to have a wide spread of incomes.
    - The pattern of IQRs was similar across remoteness categories.
    - Larger IQRs were more common for schools with higher median incomes.
    - All schools in which at least 25% of the school community had a low income (relative to the Australian population) also had a low DMI score in 2019.
    - Some schools had a low first quartile income (relative to other non-gov school communities). In most cases, these schools also had low DMI scores of 93. where there was a a higher median income was often associated with data quality issues which would require the DMI scores to be flagged in QGs.



# S22

regards,

S22

Assistant Director A/g

Education and Training Statistics | Population and Social Statistics Division | **Australian Bureau of Statistics**

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