



POVERTY LINES: AUSTRALIA SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2000

What are the Poverty Lines?

Poverty lines are income levels designated for various types of income units. If the income of an income unit is less than the poverty line applicable to it, then the unit is considered to be in poverty. An income unit is the family group normally supported by the income of the unit.

How the Poverty Lines are Calculated

The poverty lines are based on a benchmark income of \$62.70 for the September quarter 1973 established by the Henderson poverty inquiry. The benchmark income was the disposable income required to support the basic needs of a family of two adults and two dependant children. Poverty lines for other types of family are derived from the benchmark using a set of equivalence scales. The poverty lines are updated to periods subsequent to the benchmark date using an index of per capita household disposable income. A detailed description of the calculation and use of poverty lines is published in the *Australian Economic Review*, 4th Quarter 1987 and a discussion of their limitations is published in the *Australian Economic Review*, 1st Quarter 1996.

The Poverty Lines for the September Quarter 2000

The Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, has updated the poverty line for Australia to the September quarter 2000. The poverty line for a family income unit comprising two adults and two dependant children where only the head of the family is working and including housing costs is \$525.69 per week. This is a rise of \$19.27 per week from the poverty line for the previous quarter (June, 2000). Much of the increase reflects changes associated with the introduction of the GST. Note that there have also been large rises in pensions, benefits and allowances. The increased figures are shown in comparison to the poverty line in Table 4. Poverty lines for the benchmark household and other types of household unit are shown in Table 1.

The Poverty Lines are Estimates

As has been stated in paragraph 2, the poverty lines are based on an index of per capita household

disposable income. The index is calculated from estimates of household disposable income and population provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Because the index is based on estimates, the poverty lines themselves will be estimates. As more information becomes available, the ABS may update the estimates for, either or both, population and household disposable income, for some or all past quarters. Whenever the estimates of population or household disposable income are changed it is necessary to re-estimate the poverty lines. Accordingly, with each new issue of the poverty lines newsletter we provide sufficient information for readers to calculate poverty lines for all past quarters (going back to September 1973), as well as providing estimates for the current poverty lines.

**Table 1: Poverty Lines: Australia,
September Quarter, 2000^{a, b}**

<i>Income Unit</i>	<i>Including Housing \$ per week</i>	<i>Other than Housing \$ per week</i>
Head in workforce		
Couple	374.40	273.83
Couple plus 1	450.04	340.38
Couple plus 2	525.69	406.94
Couple plus 3	601.34	473.49
Couple plus 4	676.98	539.31
Single person	279.88	188.35
Single parent plus 1	359.31	258.69
Single parent plus 2	434.90	325.24
Single parent plus 3	510.55	391.80
Single parent plus 4	586.20	458.35
Head not in workforce		
Couple	321.46	220.84
Couple plus 1	397.11	287.45
Couple plus 2	472.75	354.00
Couple plus 3	548.40	420.55
Couple plus 4	624.05	486.37
Single person	226.94	135.42
Single parent plus 1	306.32	205.75
Single parent plus 2	381.97	272.31
Single parent plus 3	457.61	338.86
Single parent plus 4	533.26	405.41

Notes: (a) Based on seasonally adjusted household disposable income per head per week for the September quarter 2000 of \$411.03.

(b) All figures refer to income after tax

How to calculate poverty lines for other quarters

Table 2 shows the estimated per capita household disposable income for all quarters between September 1973 and [September 2000](#). This table may be used to calculate poverty lines for any quarter within this period. For instance, if you wish to know the poverty line for the June quarter 1996 for any household type, multiply the current value of its poverty line by the ratio of per capita household disposable income in the June quarter 1996 to that in the current quarter; that is, the poverty line for a benchmark household in June 1996 would be $525.69 \times 338.14/411.03 = \432.47 .

Relative poverty and the cost of living

The use of per capita household disposable income for updating means that the poverty lines are relative. As incomes in the community rise, so will the poverty lines rise. The relativity between the poverty lines and general standards of living will be maintained although both may change in comparison to the cost of living.

Table 2: Seasonally adjusted household disposable income (HDI) (per week per head)

Year/ Quarter	September (\$)	December (\$)	March (\$)	June (\$)
1973/74	49.02	51.53	54.50	57.48
1974/75	60.15	63.03	66.18	68.31
1975/76	70.14	73.35	73.00	75.85
1976/77	82.13	83.13	84.34	86.13
1977/78	88.61	90.04	92.46	95.34
1978/79	97.10	99.18	107.24	105.87
1979/80	107.20	110.60	112.49	116.78
1980/81	119.61	123.64	124.05	131.35
1981/82	133.58	139.93	140.34	146.90
1982/83	149.30	153.27	155.08	155.70
1983/84	163.95	168.11	173.43	174.97
1984/85	175.41	177.55	182.56	184.44
1985/86	189.99	193.79	197.23	197.12
1986/87	204.76	206.37	205.24	210.24
1987/88	220.80	216.52	222.83	229.92
1988/89	232.34	241.06	248.16	258.33
1989/90	262.45	268.90	279.19	279.13
1990/91	282.58	284.32	280.77	275.03
1991/92	285.35	286.33	288.97	288.22
1992/93	293.08	292.58	291.01	293.53
1993/94	288.92	298.24	303.41	311.25
1994/95	311.26	318.85	321.15	324.78
1995/96	329.75	328.21	336.95	338.14
1996/97	344.59	343.16	346.46	349.18
1997/98	349.21	350.92	354.94	356.99
1998/99	363.26	366.49	373.00	374.31
1999/00	380.61	382.91	386.99	395.96
2000/01	411.03			

Sources: ABS, National Accounts (Cat. No. 5206.0), [September](#) Quarter 2000; ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. No. 3101.0), [June](#) Quarter 2000.

An alternative method of updating uses an index based on changes in the cost of living such as the CPI. The real purchasing power of absolute poverty lines generated in this way is maintained but they may change in comparison to general standards of living.

Table 3 compares annual movements in the poverty line for the benchmark income unit between 1973/74 and [1999/00](#) updated in these two ways. The table shows that by [1999/00](#) a benchmark income unit whose income was adjusted to match movements in the prices of the things that it bought would have **34.8** per cent less income than an income unit whose income was maintained relative to average incomes. In other words the real purchasing power of the poverty line rose **34.8** per cent between 1973/74 and [1999/00](#).

Comparison of the poverty lines with social security payments

In Table 4 we compare the poverty lines for the [September](#) quarter with the levels of pensions and benefits for a standard situation at the endpoint of that quarter. The levels of benefits and pensions take no account of fringe benefits to which many beneficiaries and pensioners are entitled. Fringe benefits include concessions for health and welfare services, housing, transport, education and other things.

Table 3: Comparison of poverty line updated using HDI per head and poverty line updated using the CPI

Year	Value of poverty line (\$/week) for benchmark family updated by		
	HDI per head	CPI	Difference (per cent)
1973/74	67.9	67.9	0.0
1974/75	79.9	76.7	4.1
1975/76	90.6	86.7	4.5
1976/77	104.1	98.7	5.5
1977/78	113.6	108.1	5.1
1978/79	126.9	117.0	8.5
1979/80	138.6	128.9	7.5
1980/81	154.6	140.9	9.7
1981/82	173.9	155.8	11.6
1982/83	190.2	173.7	9.5
1983/84	211.0	185.4	13.8
1984/85	223.2	193.4	15.4
1985/86	241.3	209.7	15.1
1986/87	256.3	229.4	11.7
1987/88	276.0	246.2	12.1
1988/89	303.8	264.2	15.0
1989/90	337.9	285.3	18.4
1990/91	348.1	300.4	15.9
1991/92	356.2	306.1	16.4
1992/93	362.7	309.2	17.3
1993/94	372.4	315.0	18.2
1994/95	395.2	324.9	21.6
1995/96	412.7	338.6	21.9
1996/97	428.9	343.2	25.0
1997/98	438.1	343.2	27.6
1998/99	458.0	347.5	31.8
1999/00	479.5	355.7	34.8

Sources: Melbourne Institute, Poverty Lines: Australia; ABS, Consumer Price Index (Cat. No. 6401.0), various issues.

Table 4: Comparison of Henderson Poverty Lines with the income of adults who receive maximum Social Security Payments and have no other income, September Quarter 2000^a
(per capita household disposable income = \$ 411.03 per week)

	<i>Pension/ Allowance/B enefit^d</i>	<i>Parenting or Partner allowance or Wife pension^b</i>	<i>Family tax Benefit Part A^c</i>	<i>Family tax Benefit Part B^d</i>	<i>Rent assistance^e</i>	<i>Total income^f</i>	<i>Poverty line^g</i>
Married couple							
allowee	155.55	155.55	na	na	38.80	349.90	321.46
pensioner	161.45	161.45	na	na	38.80	361.70	321.46
allowee with 1 child	155.55	155.55	58.10	na	48.30	417.50	397.11
2 children	155.55	155.55	116.20	na	48.30	475.60	472.75
3 children	155.55	155.55	174.30	12.71	54.60	552.71	548.40
4 children	155.55	155.55	251.90	12.71	54.60	630.31	624.05
Single adult							
allowee	172.45	na	na	na	41.30	213.75	226.94
pensioner	193.45	na	na	na	41.30	234.75	226.94
pensioner with 1 child	193.45	na	58.10	34.79	48.30	334.64	306.32
2 children	193.45	na	116.20	34.79	48.30	392.74	381.97
3 children	193.45	na	174.30	49.91	54.60	472.26	457.61
4 children	193.45	na	251.90	49.91	54.60	549.86	533.26

Source: Information on benefits and allowances are gathered from leaflets published by Centrelink. The leaflets provide general guides to the rates and the total amount of benefits and allowances, and describe the eligible beneficiaries as at the endpoint of the September Quarter 2000.

Notes: (a) The September Quarter 2000 poverty lines were calculated from household disposable income, estimates of mid-quarter population, and equivalence scales used by the Melbourne Institute. From 21st July to 19th September 2000 rates are shown for single allowees and married allowees with and without children, for married aged and disability pensioners and for single pensioners with and without children. Note that the amount shown here does not include the pharmaceutical allowance of \$2.80, now paid directly to pensioners in lieu of increased charges for medical services.

(b) A parenting or partner allowance of \$155.55 is paid to spouses of beneficiaries or pensioners. Wife pensioners receive \$161.45 per week.

(c) Following the introduction of the new tax system, Family Allowance is now incorporated in the new Family Benefit Part A. The maximum amount is shown and applies to families with low incomes. The amount depends on the age of the children. It is \$58.10 per week for children under 13 and \$73.64 per week for children between 13 and 15. In table 4 we assume the first three children are under 13 and the fourth is between 13 and 15. In addition there is a larger family supplement of \$4.00 per week for the fourth child.

(d) Family Tax Benefit Part B targets assistance to single income families. The payment is made to the family and depends on the age of the youngest child. We assume the youngest child is under the age of five for families of 3 and 4 children and over five for families of 1 and 2 children. For children under 5 the rate is \$49.91 per child and for those 5–15 (16–18 if full time student) it is \$34.79 per child.

(e) Rent assistance is an extra payment for families who pay more than a minimum amount per week for rent or lodgings. It is not paid for rental of government houses or flats and is subject to a means test. The maximum levels were \$38.80 per week for families of couples with no children, \$48.30 for families with one or two children and \$54.60 for families with three or more children. The maximum level for single persons was \$2.50 more than that for couples.

(f) Total income is the sum of benefits and allowances for persons who have no other income. The total for unemployed beneficiaries refers to those unemployed for more than six months. To be comparable with the poverty lines, total income should be net of personal income tax. On the basis of the pensions assumed here, given that only the benefit itself is taxable and allowing for rebates, no tax would be payable for most situations. Hence generally total income is the same as total after tax income and may be compared directly with the poverty lines.

(g) Poverty lines for single persons and married couples with up to four children are shown here. They include all costs (including housing) for head not in workforce.

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