Poverty

Exported from METEOR

(AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website’s material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

[OECD Social Indicators](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/392659) "> [Equity](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/392685) ">
Poverty

# Poverty

|  |
| --- |
| Identifying and definitional attributes |
| Item type: | Framework Dimension |
| METEOR identifier: | 392689 |
| Description: | No commonly agreed measure of poverty across OECD countries exists. As with income inequality, the starting point for poverty measurement is equivalised household disposable income provided by national consultants. People are classified as poor when their equivalised household disposable income is less than half of the median prevailing in each country. The use of a relative income-threshold means that richer countries have higher poverty thresholds than poor countries.Poverty is considered in terms of poverty rate and poverty gap. The poverty rate is a headcount of how many people fall below the poverty line. The poverty gap measures the extent to which the income of the poor falls below the poverty line. |