Figure 12.
People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Age
(In percent. Population as of March of the following year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population with income-to-poverty ratios</th>
<th>People under age 18</th>
<th>People aged 18 to 64</th>
<th>People aged 65 and older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 200%</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 150%</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 125%</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 50%</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>.


and those below 200 percent of poverty (“Under 2.00”).\(^{45}\)

In 2019, 6.2 percent of people under the age of 18 had family incomes less than one-half of their poverty thresholds; 19.6 percent had incomes less than 125 percent of their poverty thresholds; 24.7 percent had less than 150 percent of their poverty thresholds; and 34.5 percent had less than 200 percent.

For those aged 18 to 64, 4.5 percent had family incomes less than one-half of their poverty thresholds; 12.7 percent had family incomes less than 125 percent of their poverty thresholds; 15.8 percent had less than 150 percent of their poverty thresholds; and 23.2 percent had less than 200 percent.

For those aged 65 and older, 3.7 percent had family incomes less than one-half of their poverty thresholds; 13.3 percent had family incomes less than 125 percent of their poverty thresholds; 17.7 percent had less than 150 percent of their poverty thresholds; and 26.8 percent had less than 200 percent.

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family’s income and its poverty threshold) averaged $10,668 in 2019, not statistically different from 2018. The average income deficit was larger for families with a female householder ($11,367) than for married-couple families ($9,858) (Table B-4).

The average per capita income deficit was also larger for families with a female householder ($3,331) than for married-couple families ($2,735).\(^{46}\) For unrelated individuals, the average income deficit for those in poverty was $7,375 in 2019. The deficit for unrelated women ($7,249) was lower than the deficit for unrelated men ($7,542).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INCOME AND POVERTY

State and Local Estimates of Income and Poverty

Since the CPS ASEC produces the most complete and thorough estimates of income and poverty, the Census Bureau recommends that people use it as the data source for national estimates. However, the Census Bureau also reports income and poverty estimates based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program.

The ACS is an ongoing survey that collects comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing topics. Due to its large sample size, the ACS provides estimates at many levels of geography and for smaller population groups.

The Census Bureau presents annual estimates of median household income and poverty by state and other smaller geographic units based on data collected in the ACS. Single-year estimates

\(^{45}\) Estimates for people and families with income below 100 percent of their poverty thresholds can be found in Table B-1 and B-2, respectively.

\(^{46}\) The income deficit per capita is computed by dividing the average deficit by the average number of people in that type of family. Since families with a female householder were smaller on average than married-couple families, the larger per capita deficit for female-householder families reflects their smaller average family size as well as their lower average family income.