In 2014, 21 percent (15.5 million) of U.S. children were living in poverty.

Racial and ethnic minority children are disproportionately poor:
- 37.1 percent of Black children and 31.9 percent of Hispanic children lived in poverty, compared to 12.3 percent of non-Hispanic white children.

In 2014, 19.8 percent (5.9 million) of U.S. young adults were living in poverty.

Young adults with children experience the highest poverty rates:
- Over 4 in 10 families with children that are headed by young adults were poor.
- Many young adults who are poor are working: 43 percent were working in 2014.

The SPM* shows safety net programs reduced poverty:
- Refundable credits, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) reduced overall poverty by 3.1 percentage points and reduced child poverty by 7.1 percentage points.

Child Poverty (SPM):
- 16.7% with refundable TCs
- 23.8% without refundable TCs

According to the official measure, poverty is defined as $19,073 for a single-parent family of three.

*The SPM (Supplemental Poverty Measure) shows the effect of non-cash transfers and taxes as well as work expenses and out-of-pocket medical costs.