

2014 CENSUS DATA ON POVERTY



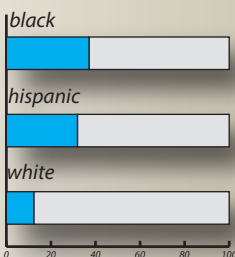
Children and Young Adults Still Face Greatest Risks



1 IN 5 U.S. CHILDREN IS POOR

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

■ = % living in poverty



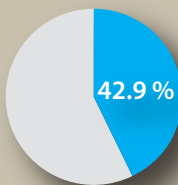
Racial and ethnic minority children are disproportionately poor

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.



1 IN 5 U.S. YOUNG ADULTS (age 18-24) IS POOR

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.

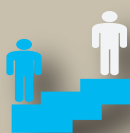
many young adults who are poor are working



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**



SNAP (Food Stamps)

reduced overall poverty by **1.5 percentage points** and child poverty by **2.8 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.