

2015 CENSUS DATA ON POVERTY

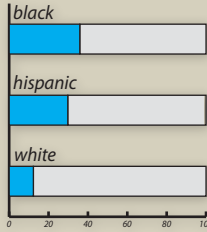
CLASP
policy solutions that work for low-income people

1 IN 5 U.S. CHILDREN IS POOR



In 2015, 19.7 percent (14.5 million) of U.S. children were living in poverty

■ = % living in poverty



Racial and ethnic minority children are disproportionately poor

One-third of Black children and 28.9 percent of Hispanic children lived in poverty, compared to 12.1 percent of non-Hispanic White children

21.7 %



Young women ages 18-24 are poor at higher rates than young men

16.4 %



Young adults ages 18-24 are at high risk of poverty

1 in 5 young adults lives below the federal poverty line—one of the highest rates of any age group

1 IN 4 U.S. YOUNG PARENTS (UNDER 30) IS POOR

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In 2015, 24.6 percent (2.3 million) of U.S. young parents ages 18-29 were living in poverty

SAFETY NET PROGRAMS REDUCE POVERTY



The **Child Tax Credit & Earned Income Tax Credit** reduced overall poverty by **2.9 percentage points**

SNAP food assistance reduced overall poverty by **1.4 percentage points**

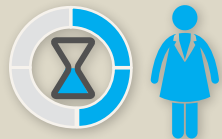
Poverty Rates (SPM)*

14.3 % without tax credits or SNAP

10.0 % with tax credits & SNAP

1 in 4 variable-hour workers is low income

Workers with unpredictable job schedules struggle to plan financially and maintain work/life balance.



Nearly half of all involuntary part-time workers are low income

4 IN 5 U.S. LOW-INCOME CHILDREN LIVE WITH SOMEONE WHO IS WORKING

In 2015, 84 percent (25.2 million) of U.S. low-income children lived in households where one or more people were employed

* The official measure defines poverty as \$20,090 for a single-parent family of three. The supplemental poverty measure (SPM) shows the effects of non-cash transfers and taxes as well as out-of-pocket medical costs.