

Supplement to:

Laird, Jennifer, Zachary Parolin, Jane Waldfogel, and Christopher Wimer. 2018. "Poor State, Rich State: Understanding the Variability of Poverty Rates across U.S. States." *Sociological Science* 5: 628-652.

Figure A1. Poverty rates by state according to the SPM, adjusted for SNAP, SSI, and TANF under-reporting, no geographic cost-of-living adjustment, 2012 - 2016 CPS

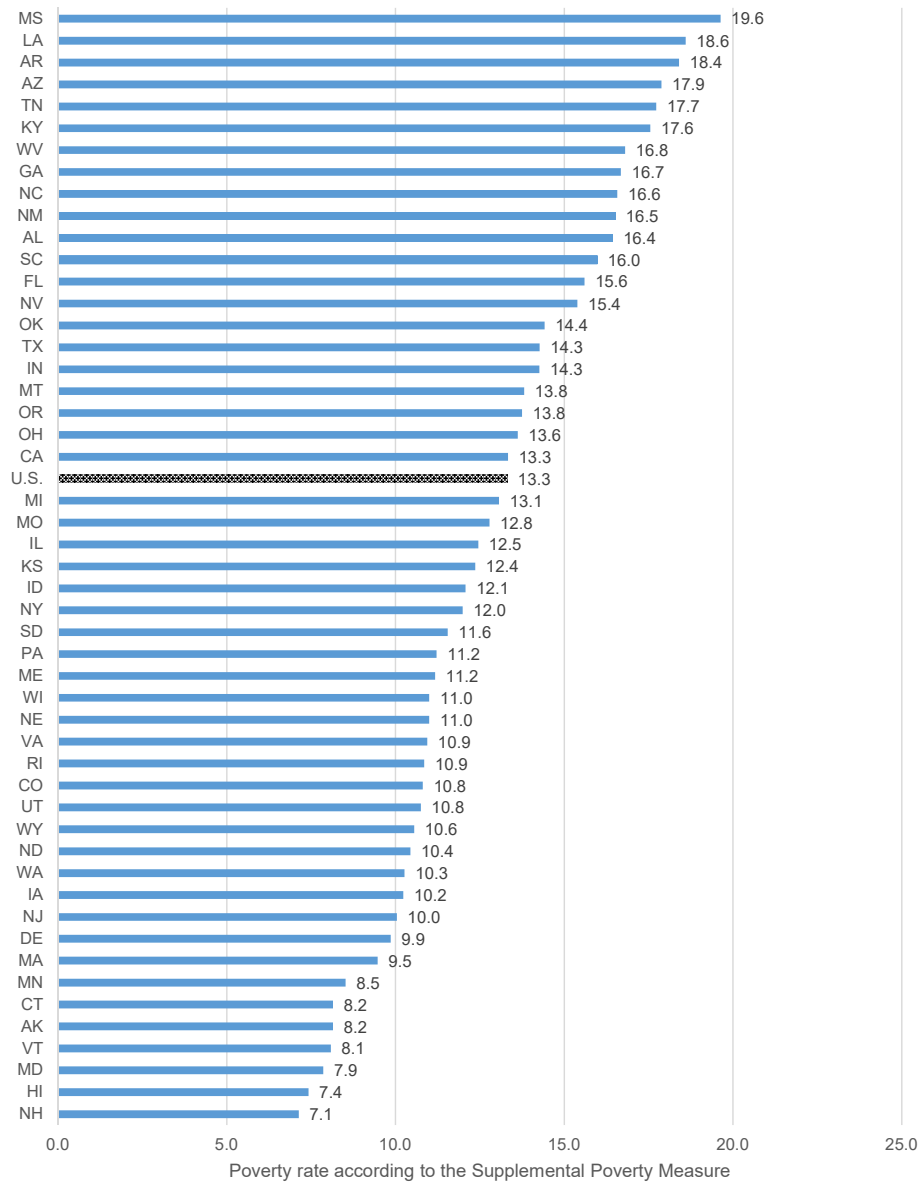
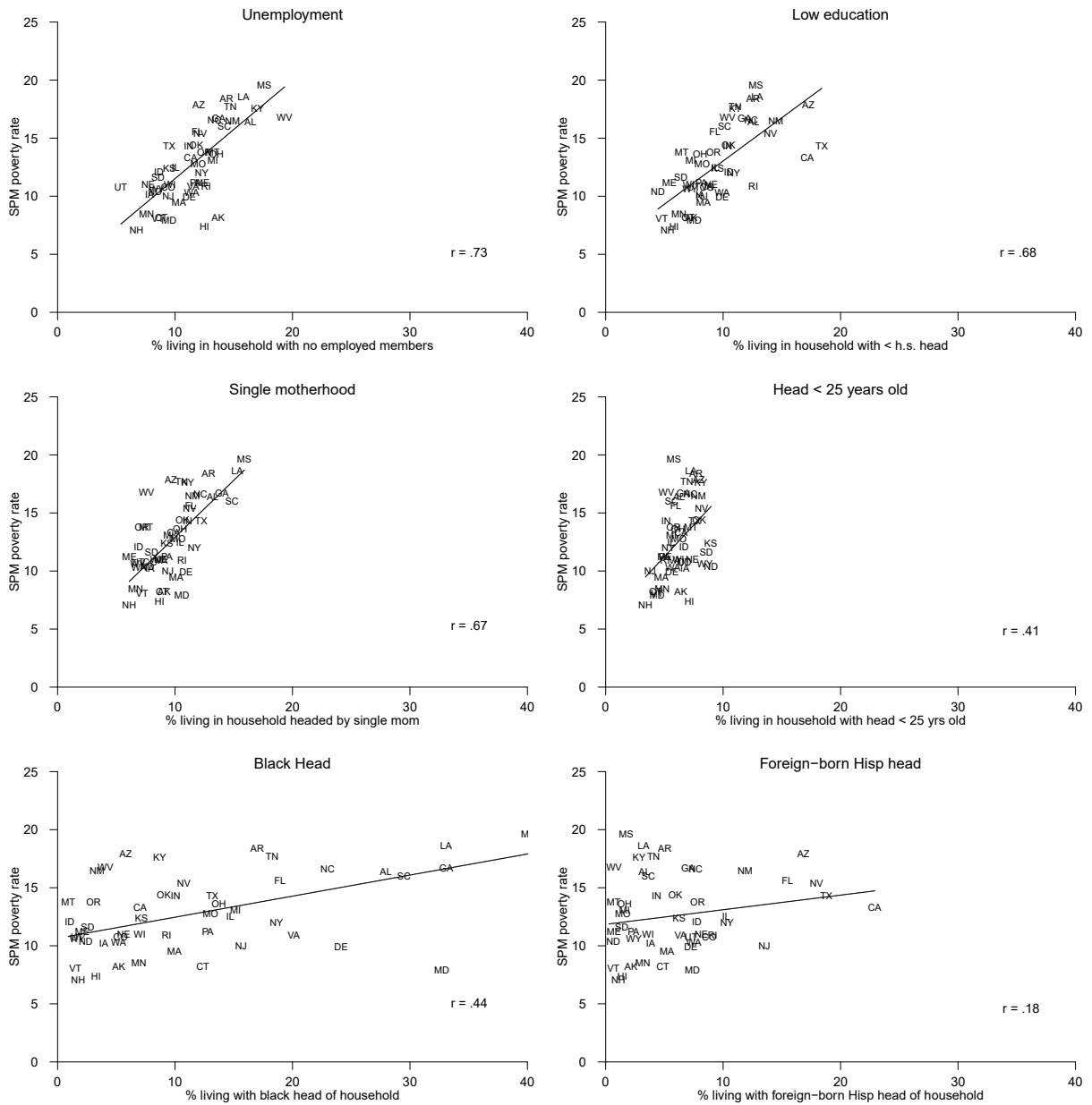
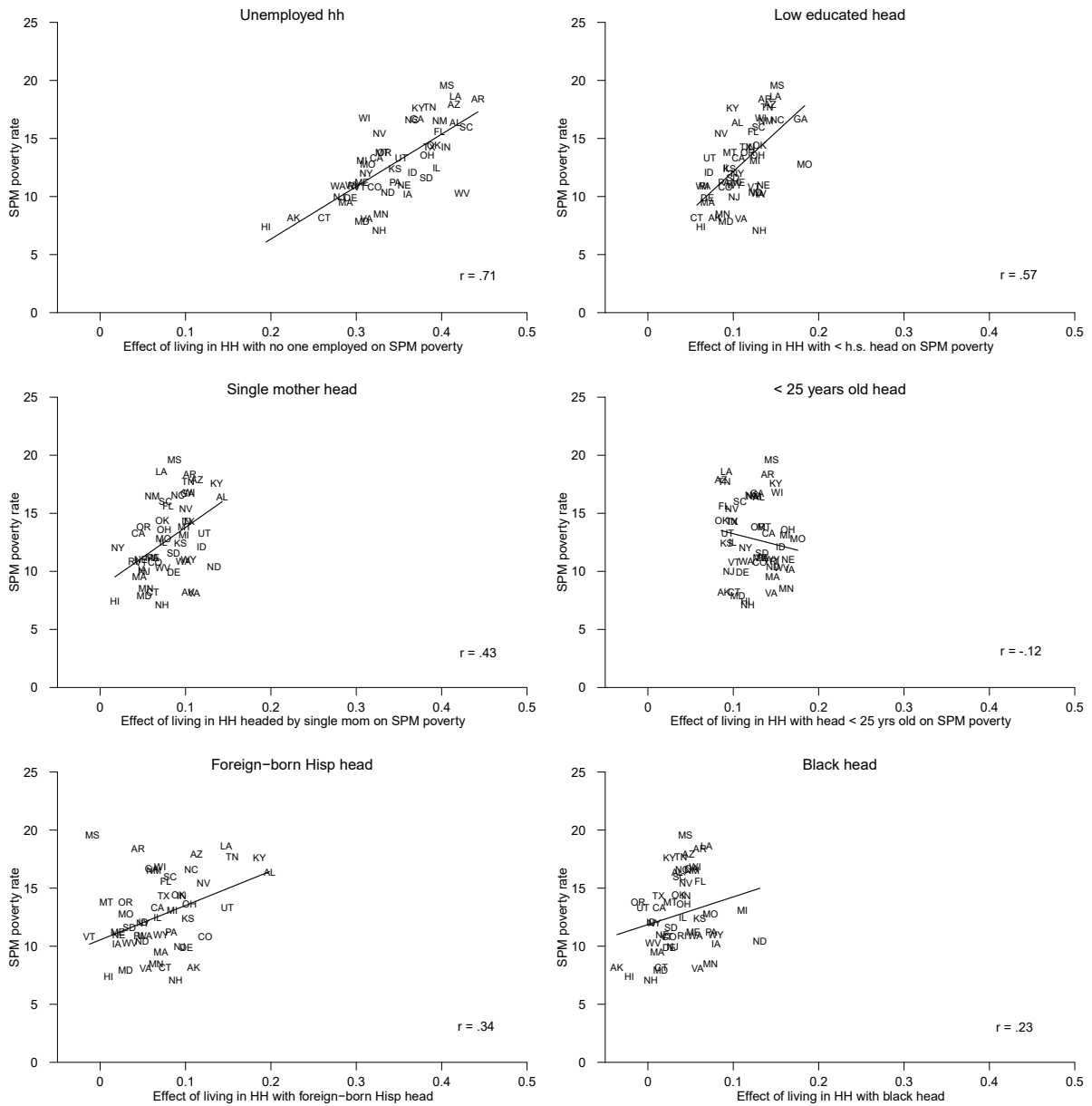


Figure A2. Bivariate relationship between risk prevalences and geographically unadjusted SPM poverty rates, 2012-2016 CPS.



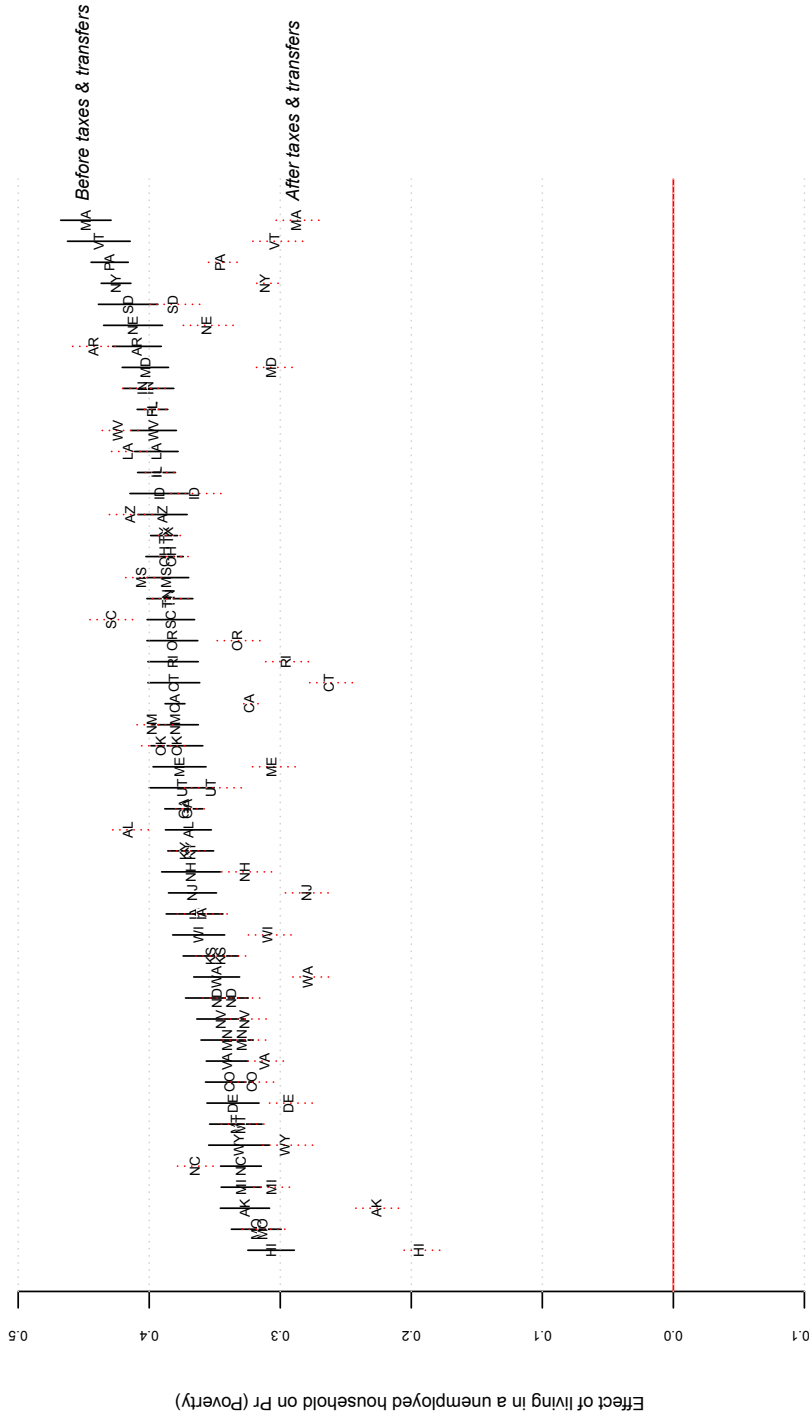
Note: Adjustments for SNAP, SSI, and TANF under-reporting were made using the Urban Institute Transfer Income Model (TRIM). SPM poverty rates do not include geographic adjustments for the cost of housing.

Figure A3. Bivariate relationship between risk penalties and SPM poverty rates, no adjustments for cost of living, 2012 - 2016 CPS



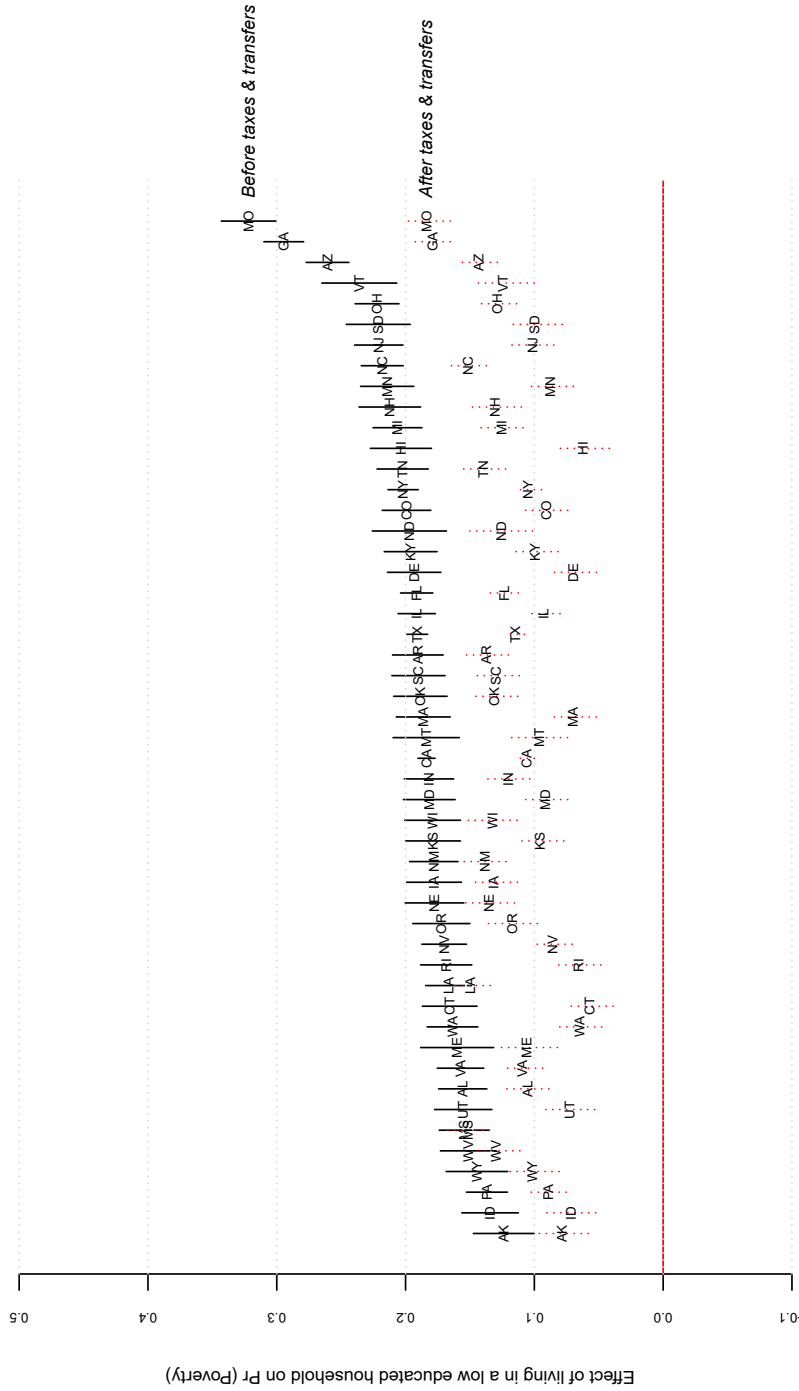
Note: Adjustments for SNAP, SSI, and TANF under-reporting were made using the Urban Institute Transfer Income Model (TRIM). Effects represent coefficients from varying slope linear probability models predicting SPM poverty. SPM poverty does not include geographic adjustments for the cost of housing.

Figure A4. Unemployment effects on geographically unadjusted Pr (Poverty) for each state, before and after taxes and transfers, 2012 - 2016 CPS.



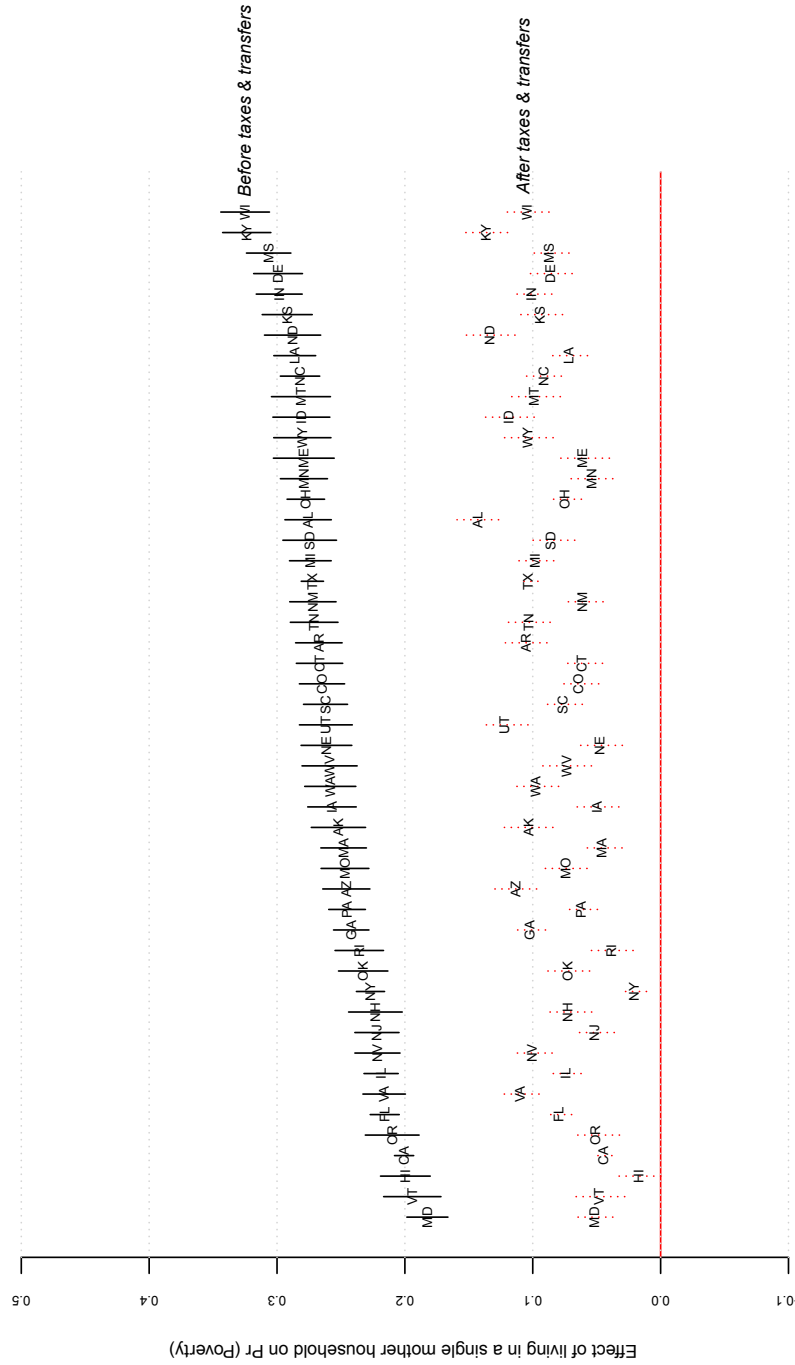
Note: Adjustments for SNAP, SSI, and TANF under-reporting were made using the Urban Institute Transfer Income Model (TRIM). Effects represent coefficients from varying slope linear probability models predicting SPM poverty. The non-varying slopes in the model are year fixed effects and a control for metro / non-metro status.

Figure A5. Low education effects on geographically unadjusted Pr (Poverty) for each state, before and after taxes and transfers, 2012 - 2016 CPS.



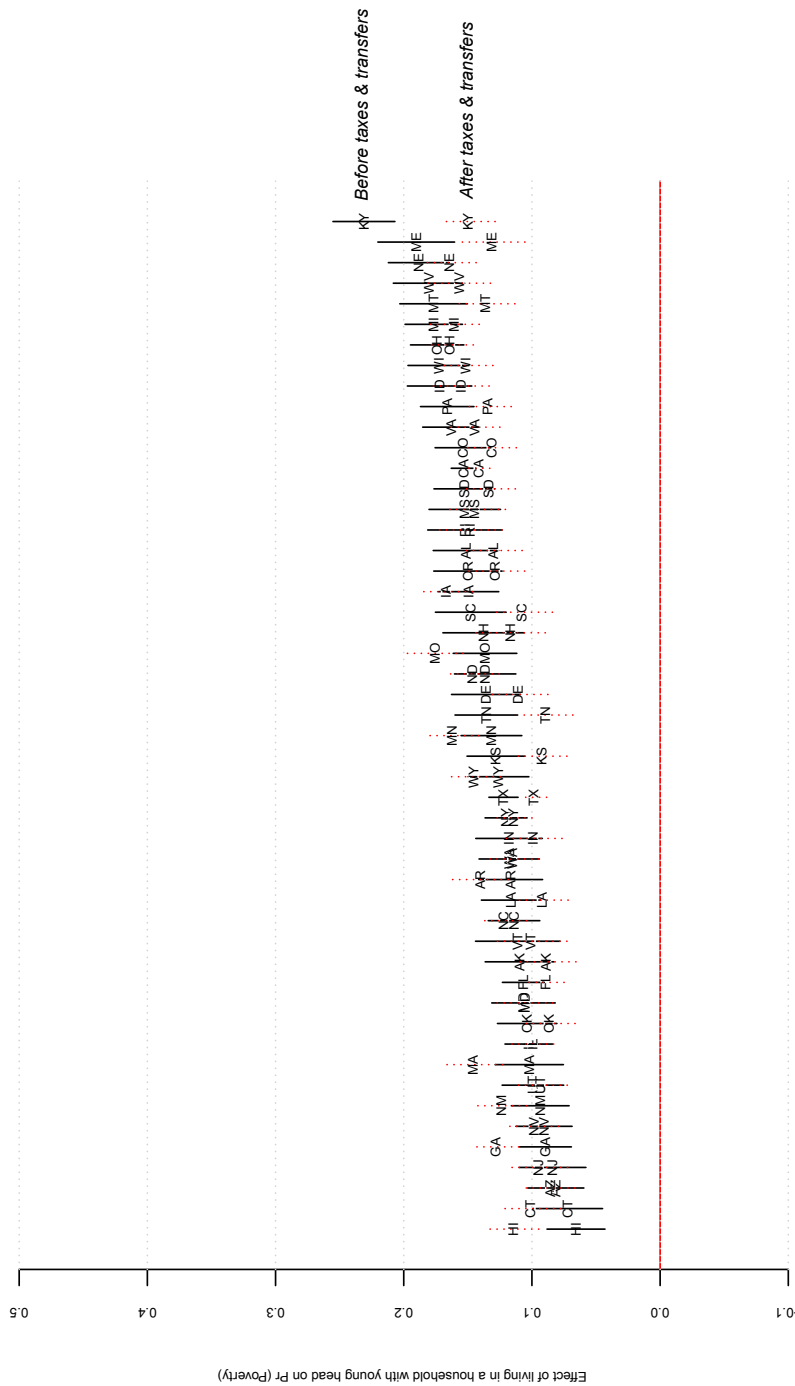
Note: Adjustments for SNAP, SSI, and TANF under-reporting were made using the Urban Institute Transfer Income Model (TRIM). Effects represent coefficients from varying slope linear probability models predicting SPM poverty. The non-varying slopes in the model are year fixed effects and a control for metro / non-metro status.

Figure A6. Single mother effects on geographically unadjusted Pr (Poverty) for each state, before and after taxes and transfers, 2012 - 2016 CPS.



Note: Adjustments for SNAP, SSI, and TANF under-reporting were made using the Urban Institute Transfer Income Model (TRIM). Effects represent coefficients from varying slope linear probability models predicting SPW poverty. The non-varying slopes in the model are year fixed effects and a control for metro / non-metro status.

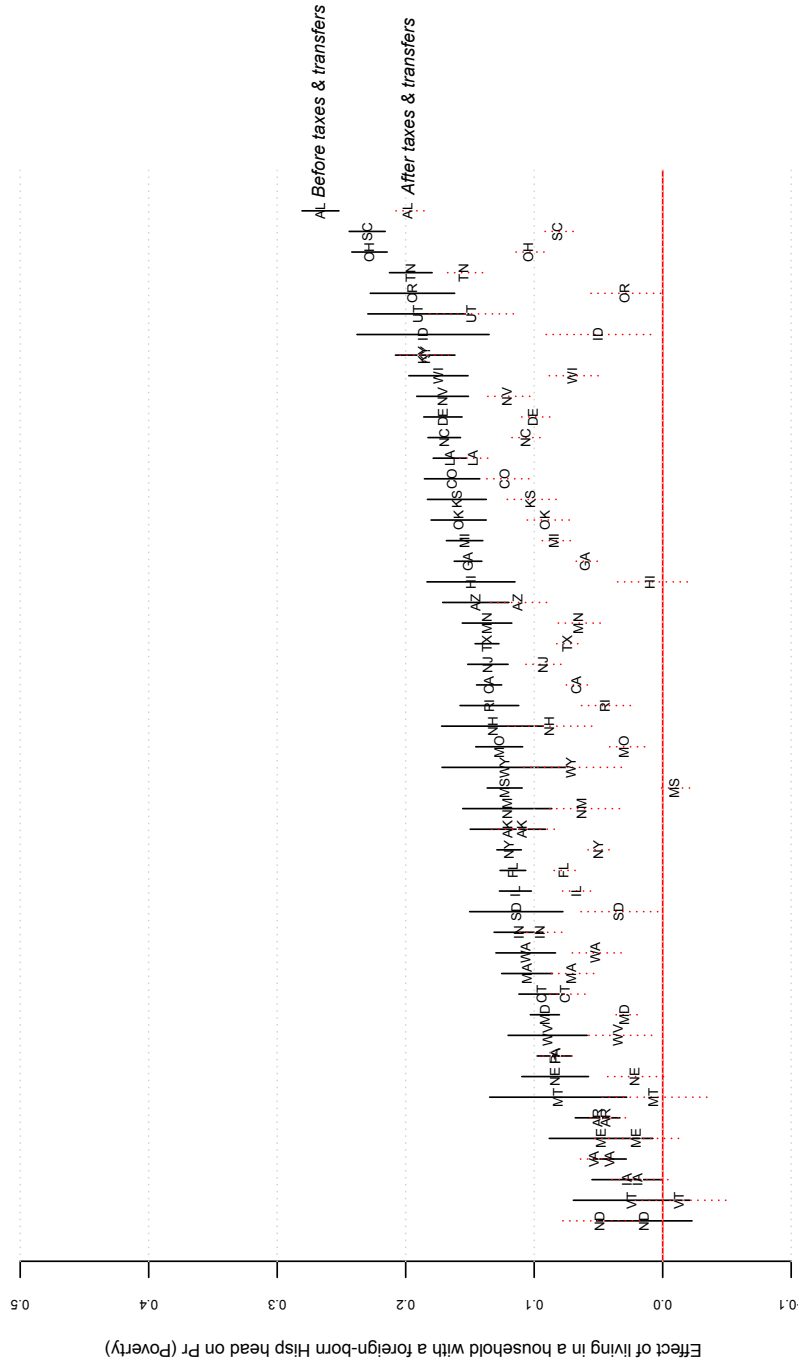
Figure A7. Young head effects on geographically unadjusted Pr (Poverty) for each state, before and after taxes and transfers, 2012 - 2016 CPS.



Note: Adjustments for SNAP, SSI, and TANF under-reporting were made using the Urban Institute Transfer Income Model (TRIM). Effects represent coefficients from varying slope linear probability models predicting SPM poverty. The non-varying slopes in the model are year fixed effects and a control for metro / non-metro status.

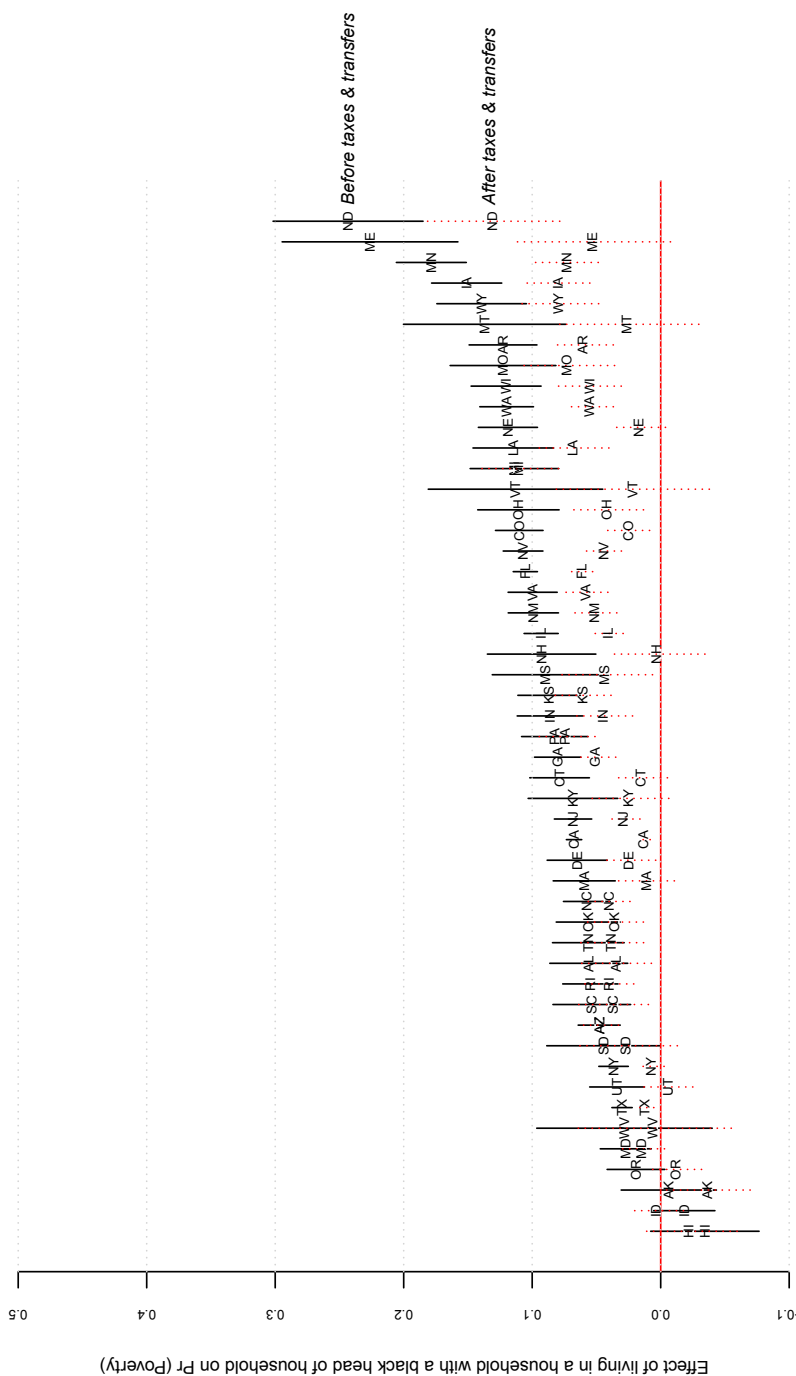


Figure A8. Foreign-born Hispanic head effects on geographically unadjusted Pr (Poverty) for each state, before and after taxes and transfers, 2012 - 2016 CPS.



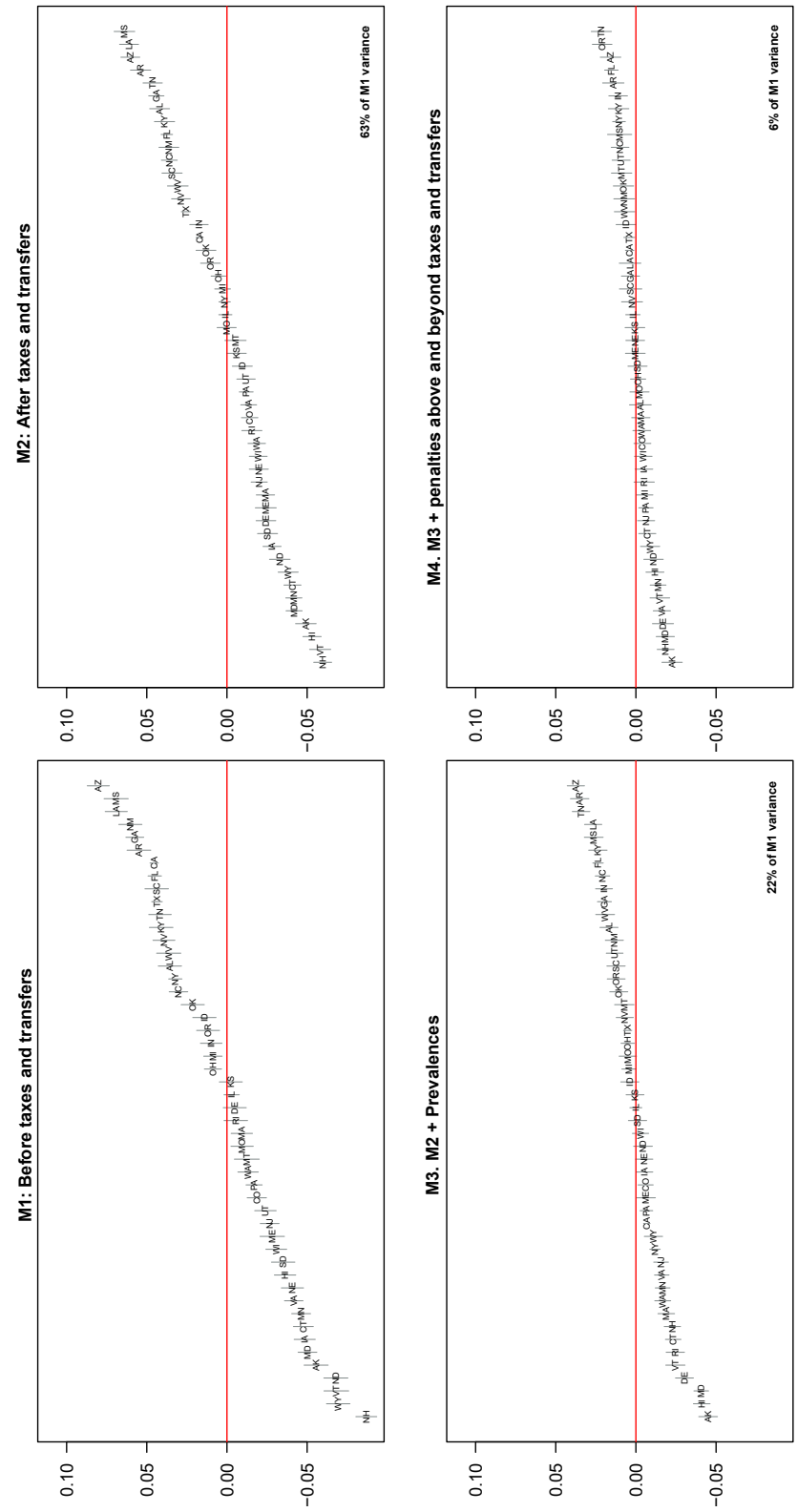
Note: Adjustments for SNAP, SSI, and TANF under-reporting were made using the Urban Institute Transfer Income Model (TRIM). Effects represent coefficients from varying slope linear probability models predicting SPM poverty. The non-varying slopes in the model are year fixed effects and a control for metro / non-metro status.

Figure A9. Black head of household effects on geographically unadjusted Pr (Poverty) for each state, before and after taxes and transfers, 2012 - 2016 CPS.



Note: Adjustments for SNAP, SSI, and TANF under-reporting were made using the Urban Institute Transfer Income Model (TRIM). Effects represent coefficients from varying slope linear probability models predicting SPM poverty. The non-varying slopes in the model are year fixed effects and a control for metro / non-metro status.

Figure A10. State random effects from hierarchical linear probability models predicting geographically unadjusted SPM poverty, 2012-2016 CPS.



Note: Adjustments for SNAP, SSI, and TANF under-reporting were made using the Urban Institute Transfer Income Model (TRIM). State random effects are estimated as deviations from the overall mean (the overall mean is estimated as a weighted average of the state means). All models include a control for metro / non-metro status and year fixed effects. Vertical lines represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure A11. Poverty rates by state according to the SPM, 2012-2016 CPS, no TRIM corrections

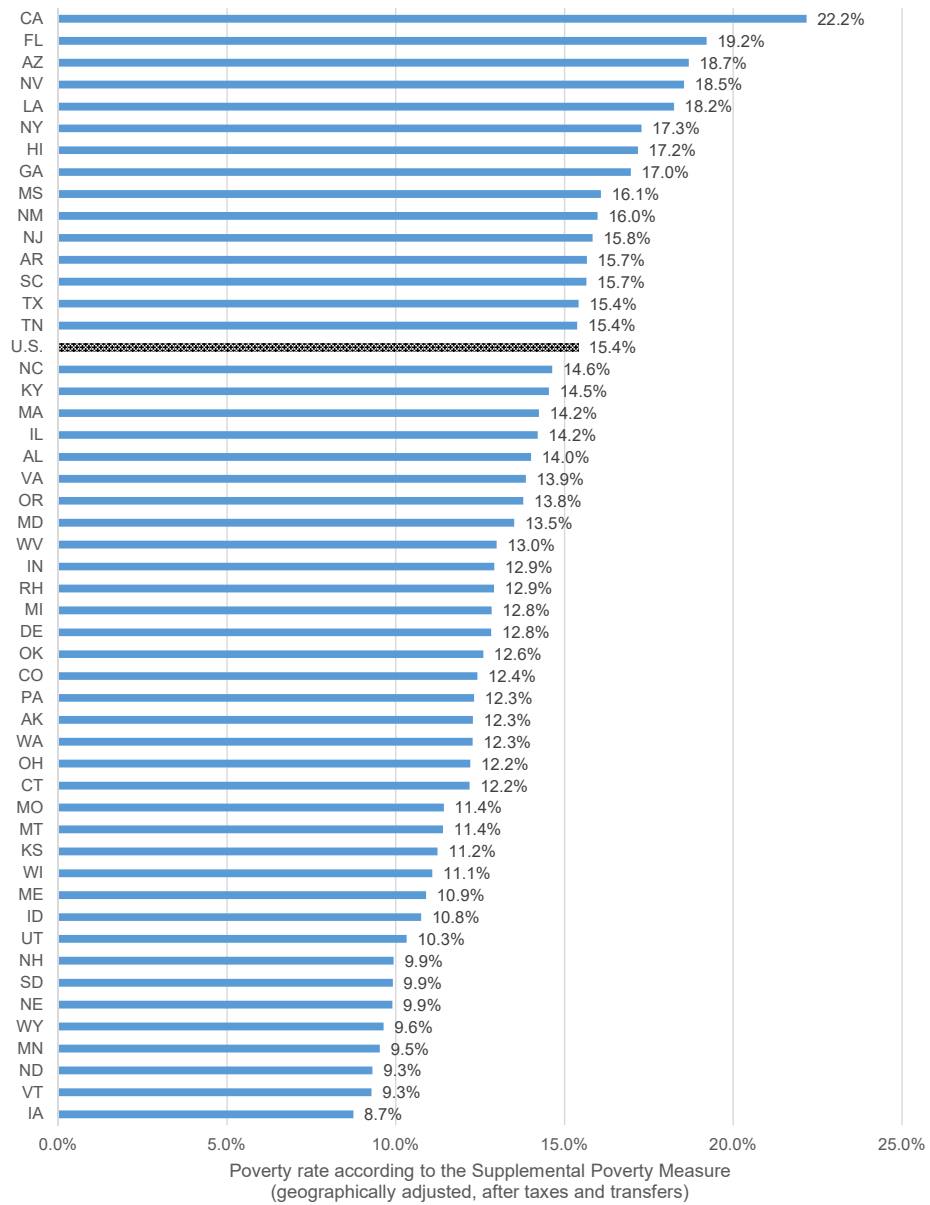


Figure A12. Bivariate relationship between risk prevalences and SPM poverty rates, 2012 - 2016 CPS, no TRIM adjustments.

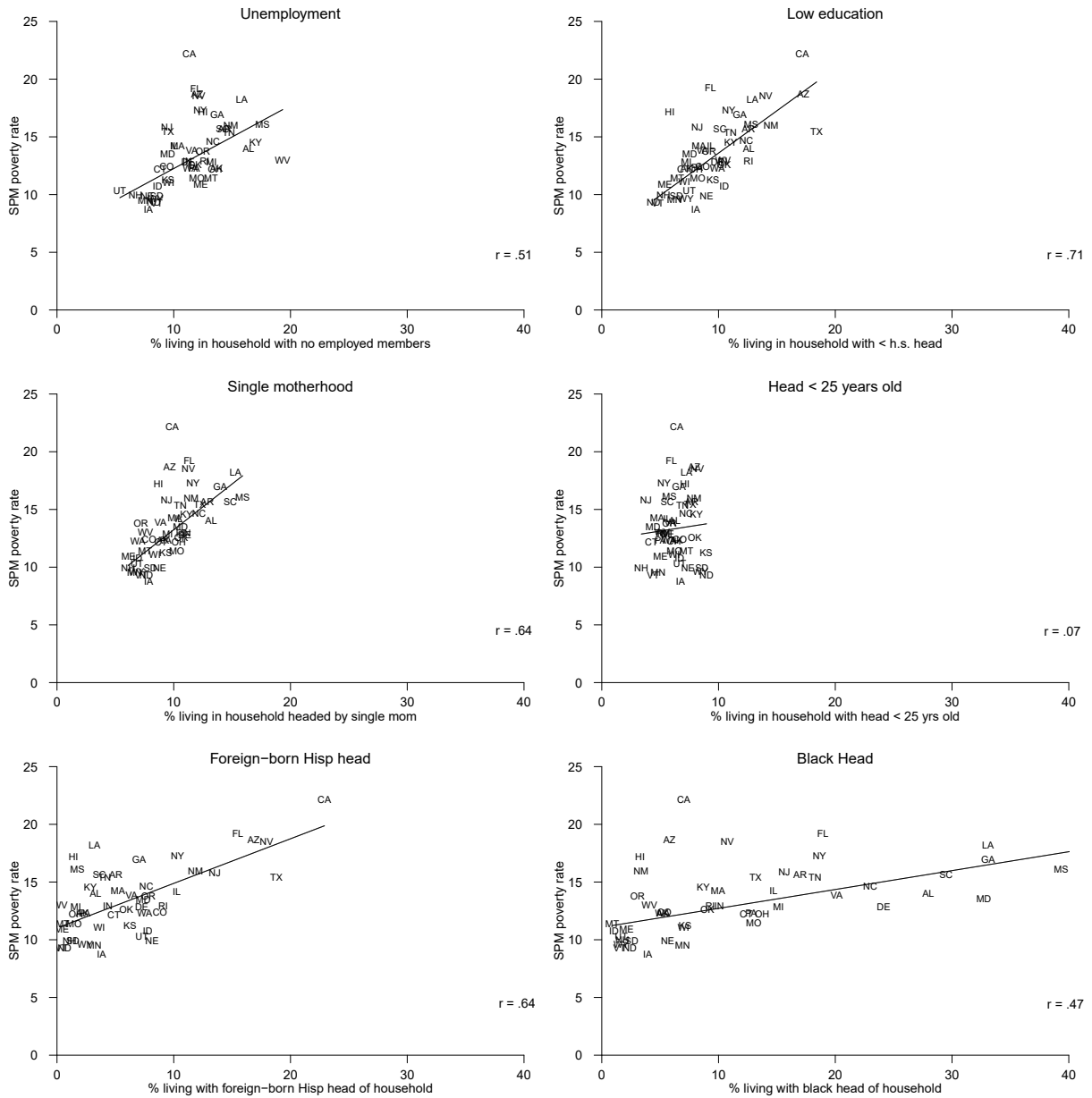
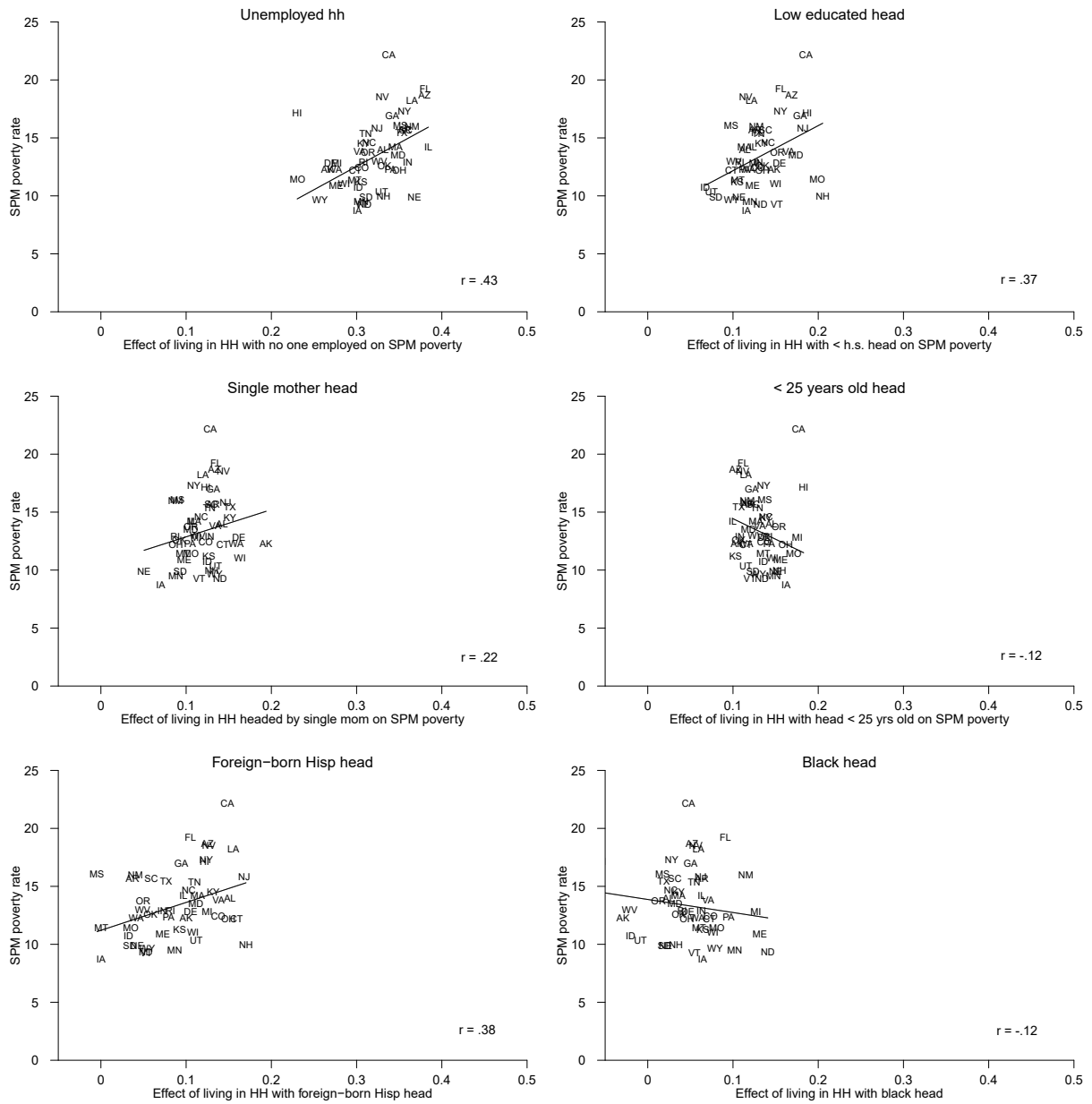
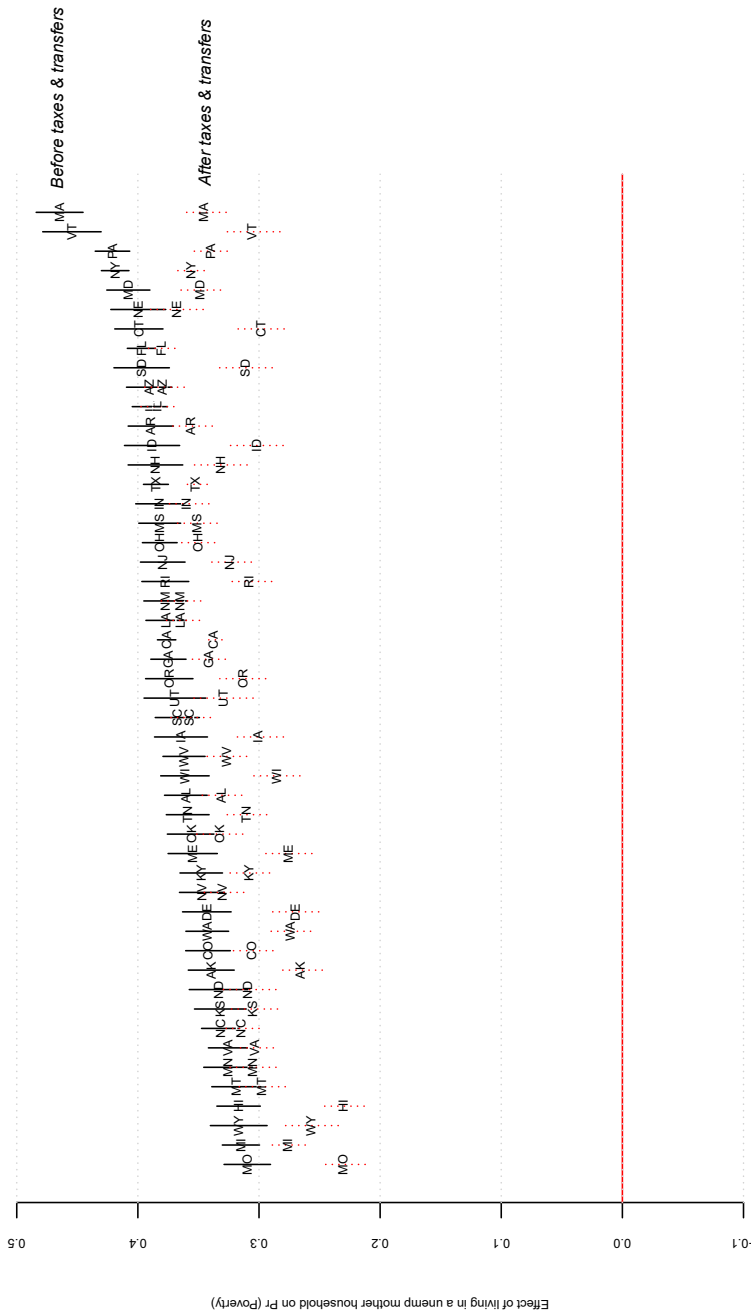


Figure A13. Bivariate relationship between risk penalties and SPM poverty rates, 2012-2016 CPS, no TRIM adjustments



Note: Effects represent coefficients from varying slope linear probability models predicting SPM poverty. The non-varying slopes in the model are year fixed effects and a control for metro / non-metro status.

Figure A14. Unemployment effects on Pr (Poverty) for each state, before and after taxes and transfers, 2012 - 2016 CPS, no TRIM adjustments

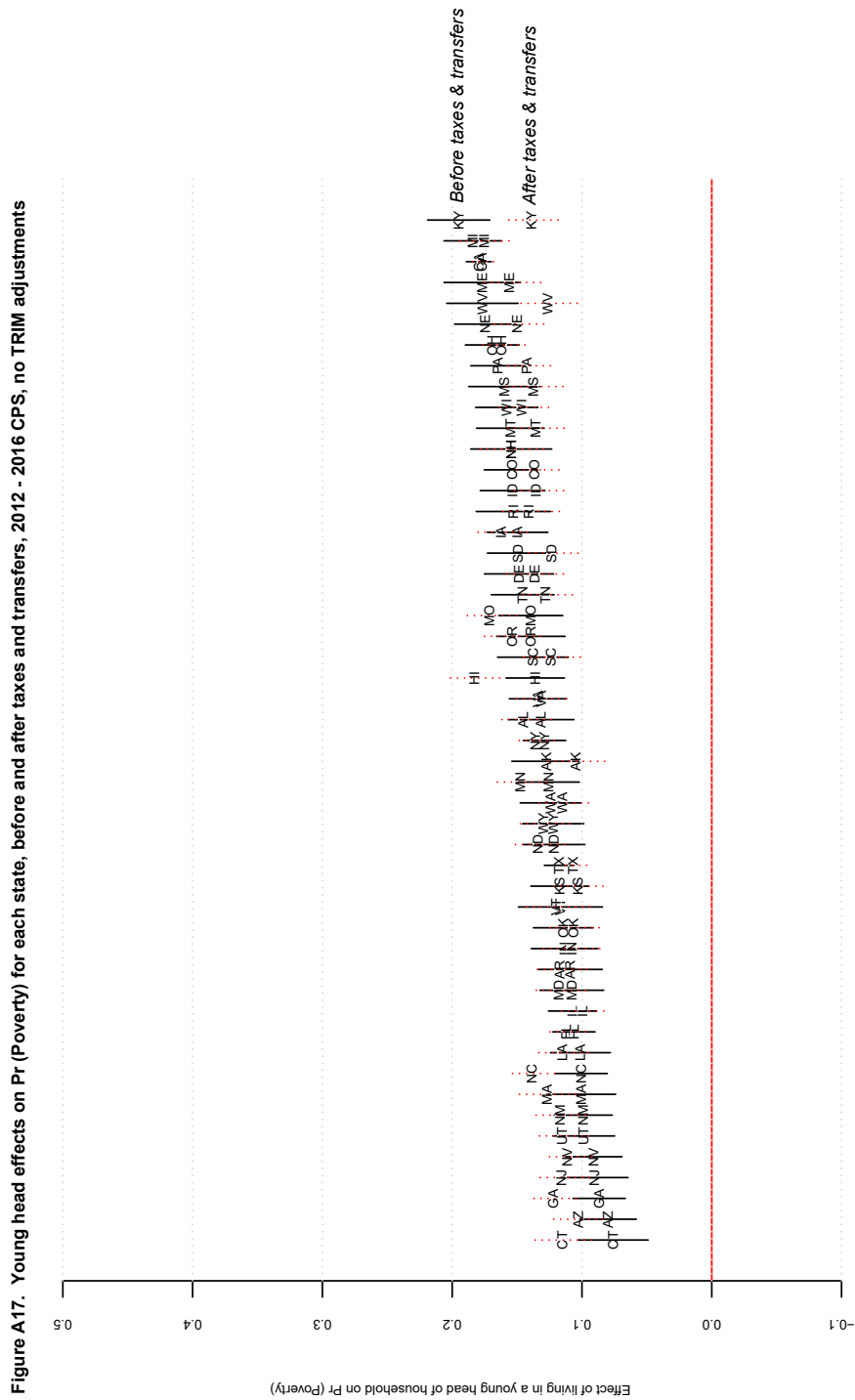


Note: Effects represent coefficients from linear probability models predicting SPM poverty. The invariant slopes in the model are year fixed effects and a control for metro / non-metro status.



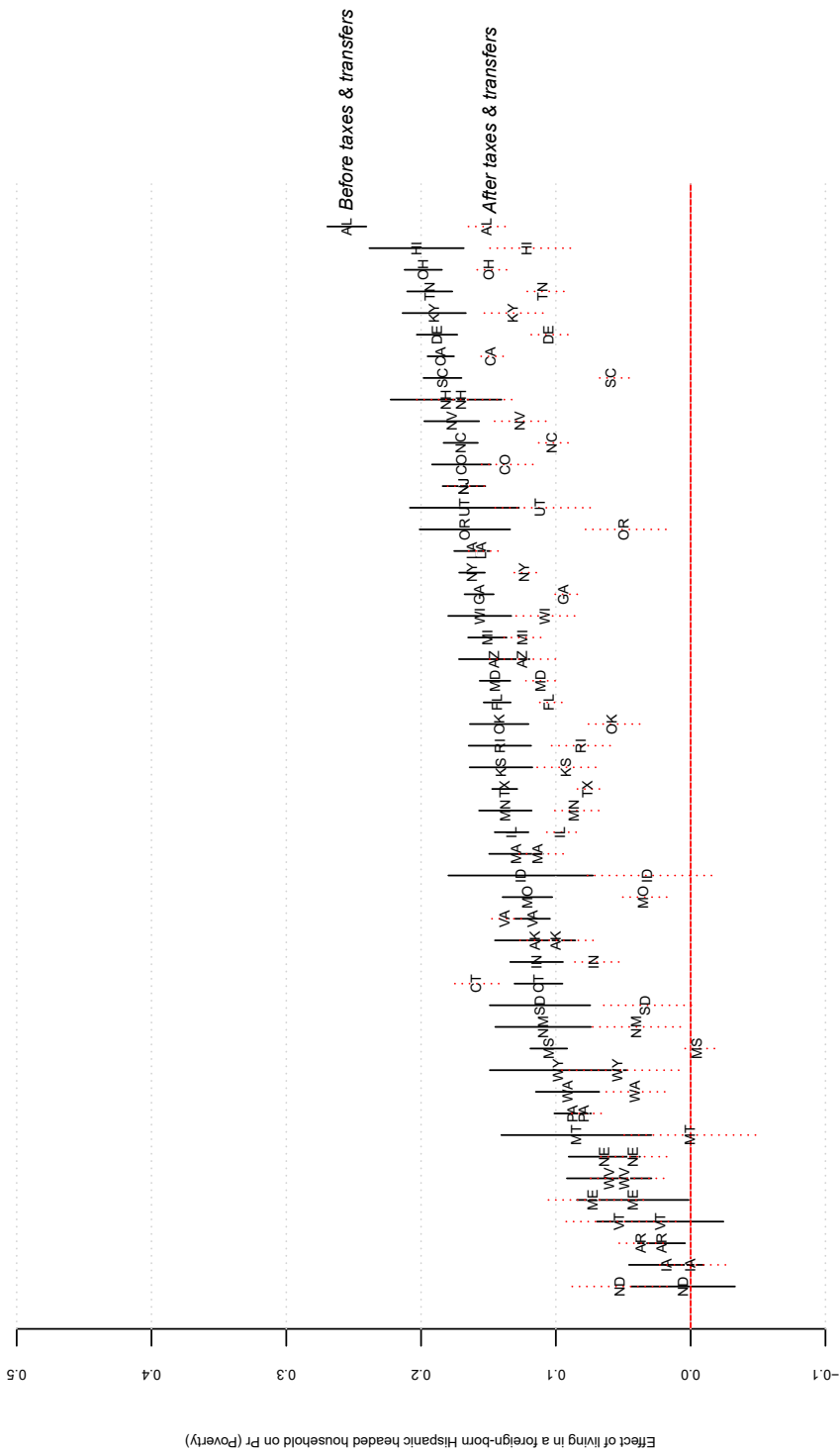






Note: Effects represent coefficients from linear probability models predicting SPM poverty. The invariant slopes in the model are year fixed effects and a control for metro / non-metro status.

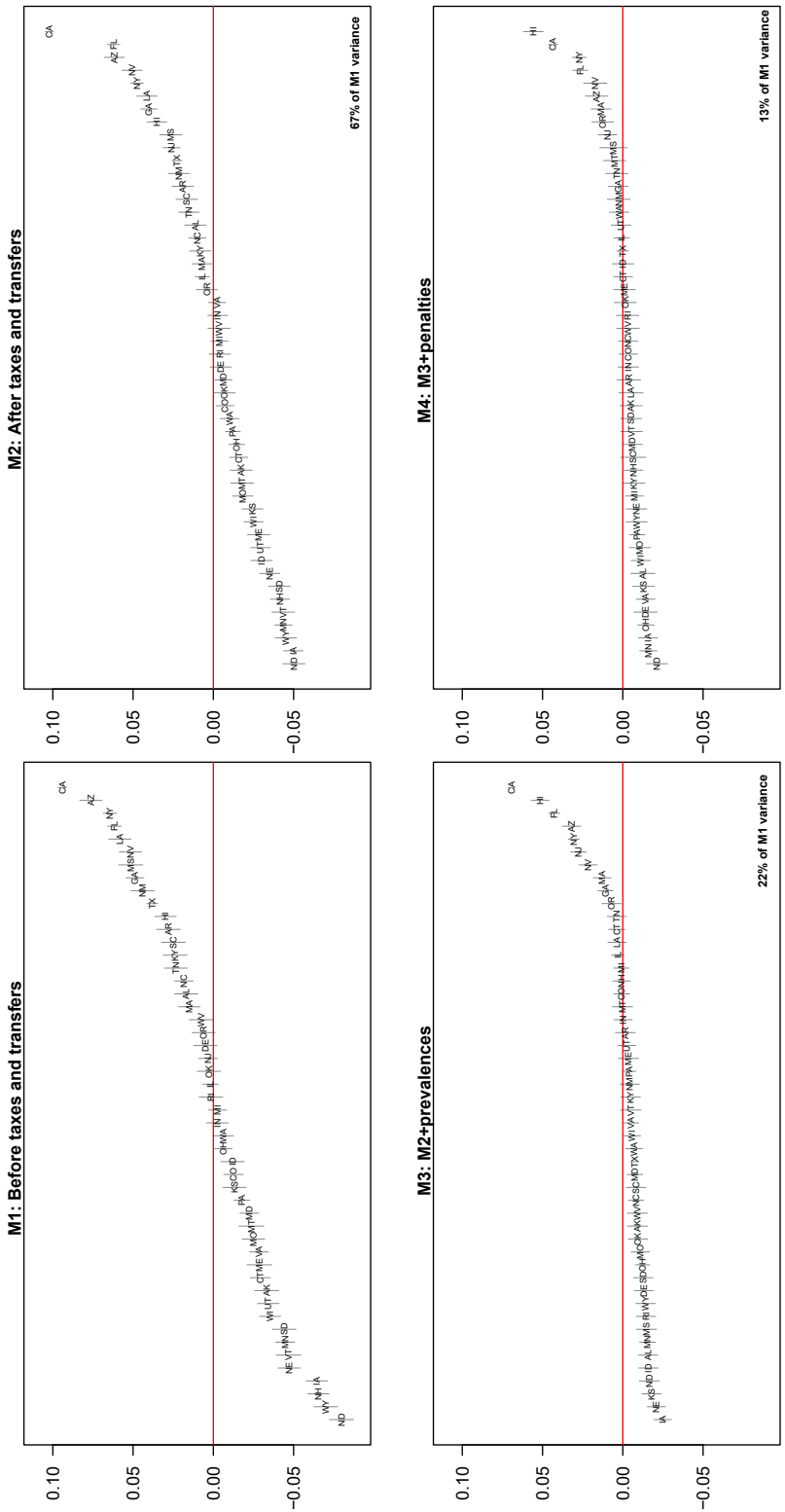
Figure A18. Foreign-born Hispanic head effects on Pr (Poverty) for each state, before and after taxes and transfers, 2012 - 2016 CPS, no TRIM adjustments



Note: Effects represent coefficients from linear probability models predicting SPM poverty. The invariant slopes in the model are year fixed effects and a control for metro / non-metro status.

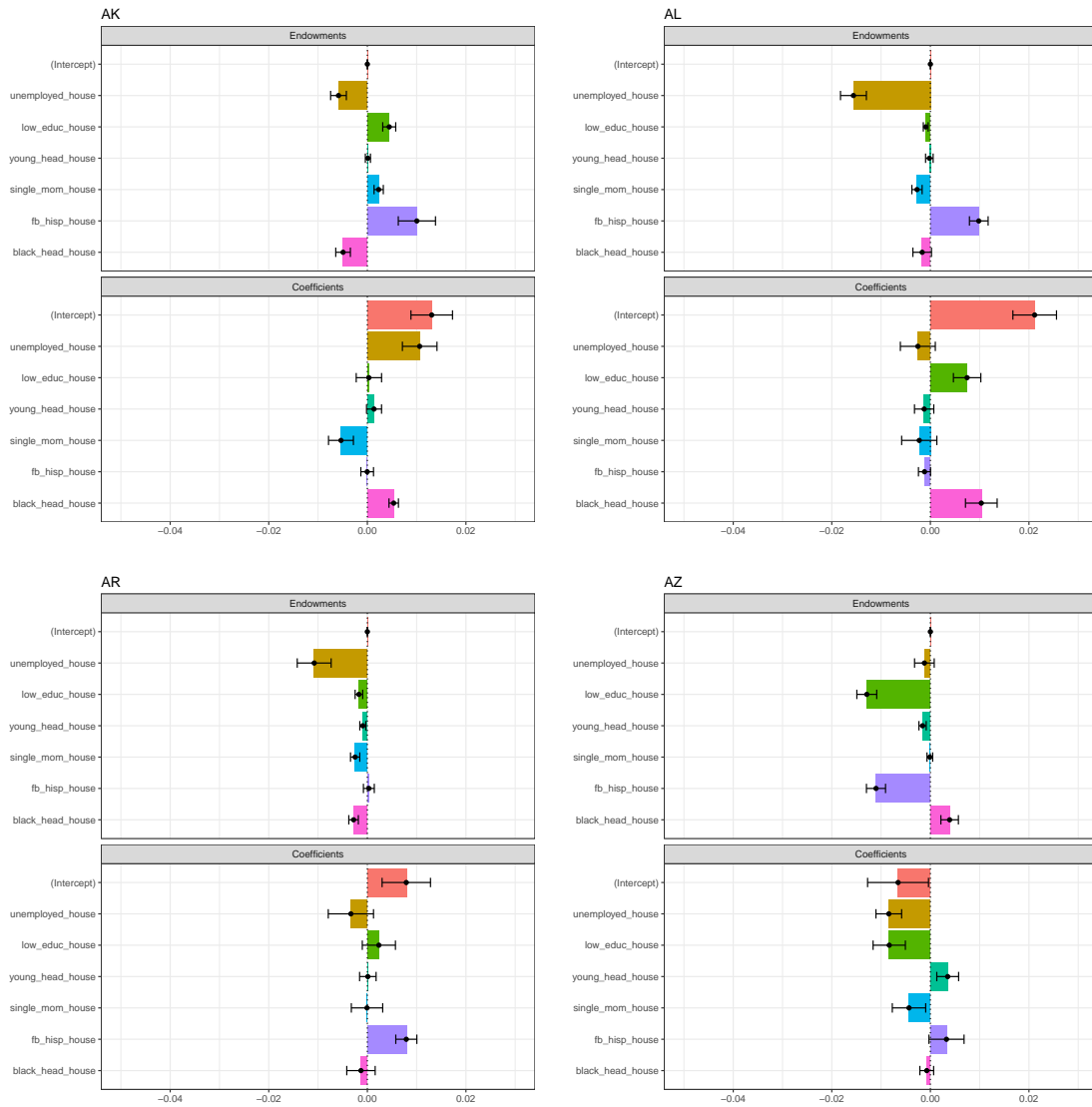


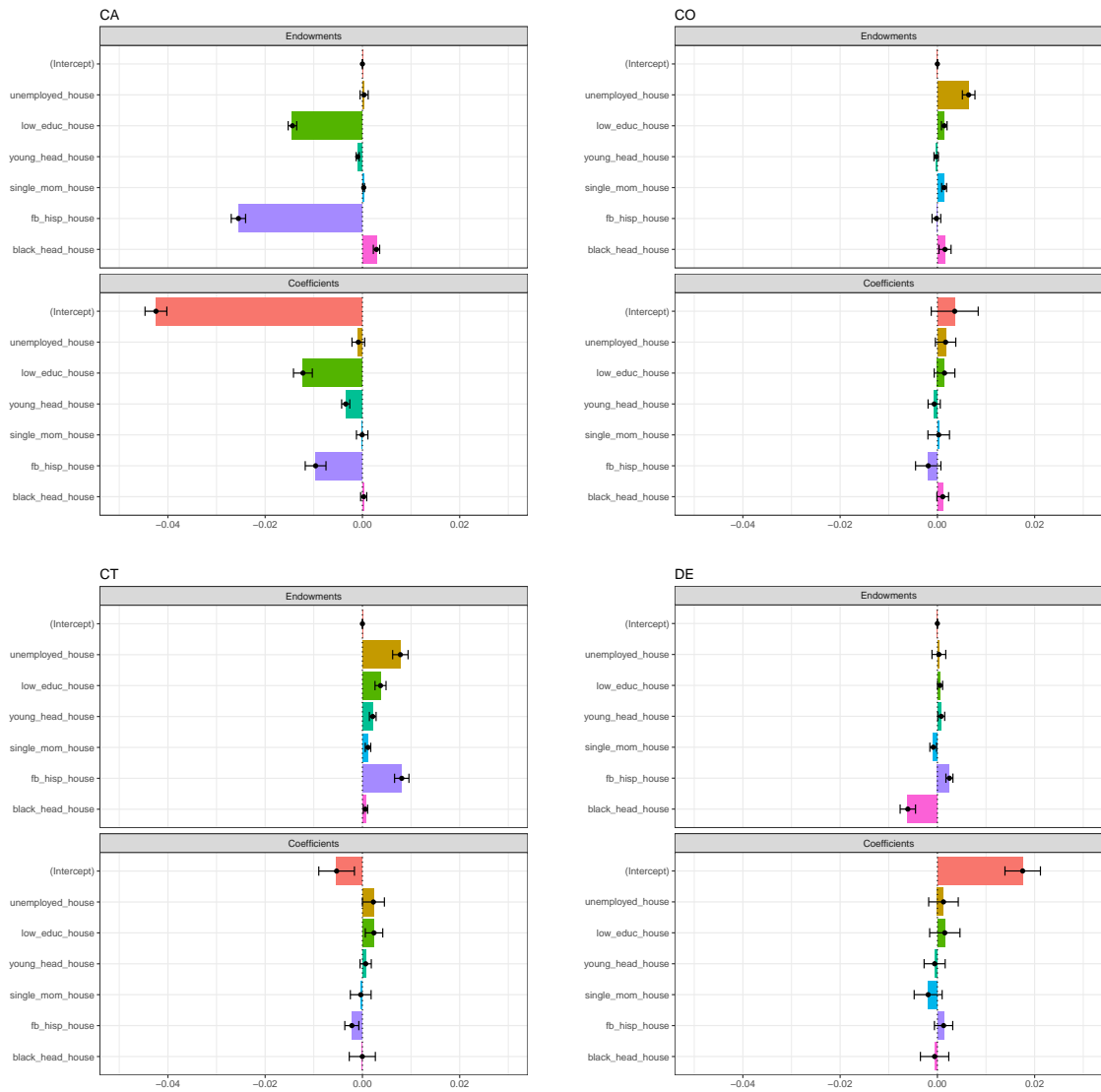
Figure A20. State random effects from hierarchical linear probability models predicting SPM poverty, 2012-2016 CPS, no TRIM adjustments

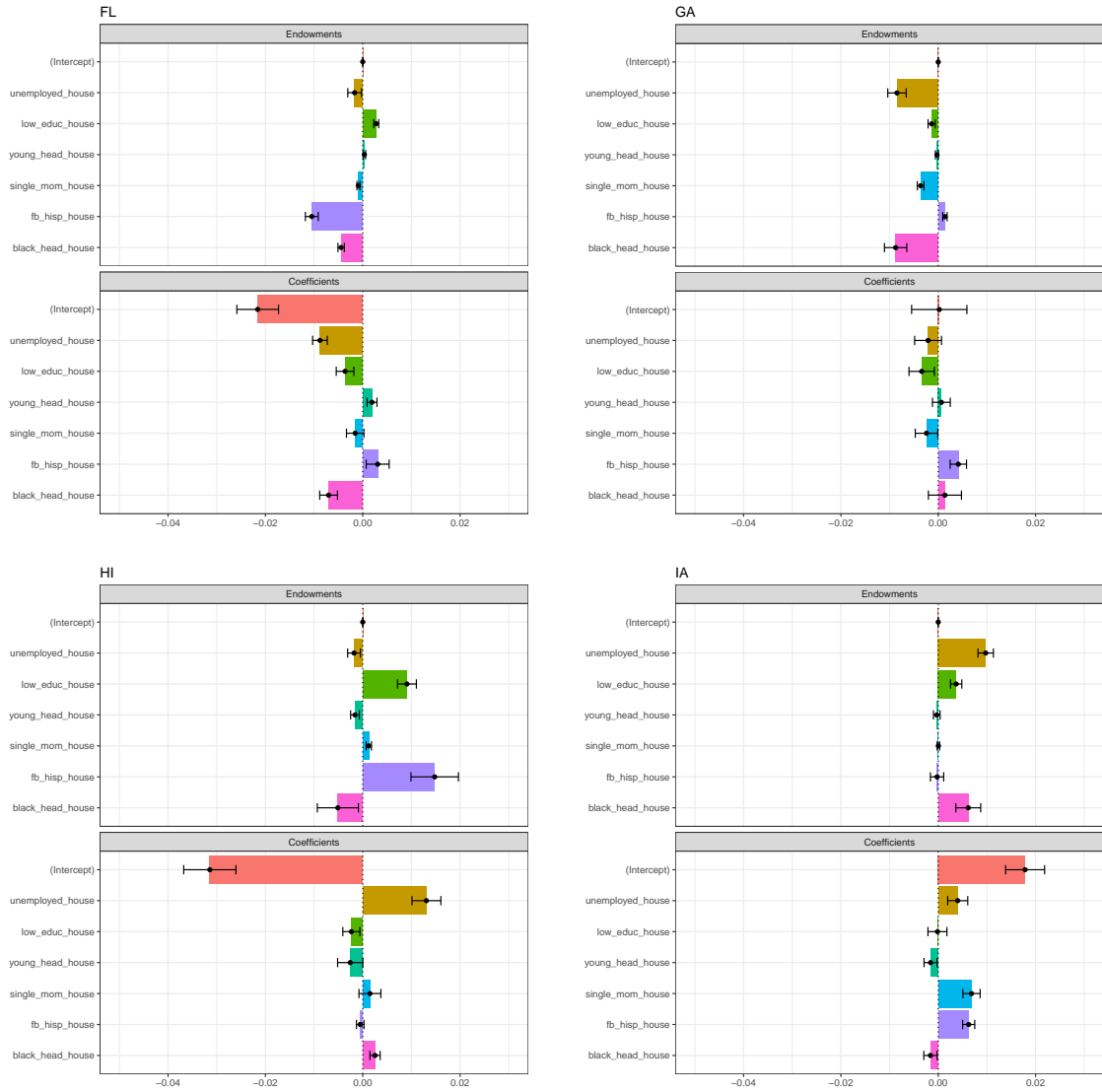


Note: State random effects are estimated as deviations from the overall mean (the overall mean is estimated as a weighted average of the state means). All models include a control for metro / non-metro status and year fixed effects. Vertical lines represent 95% confidence intervals.

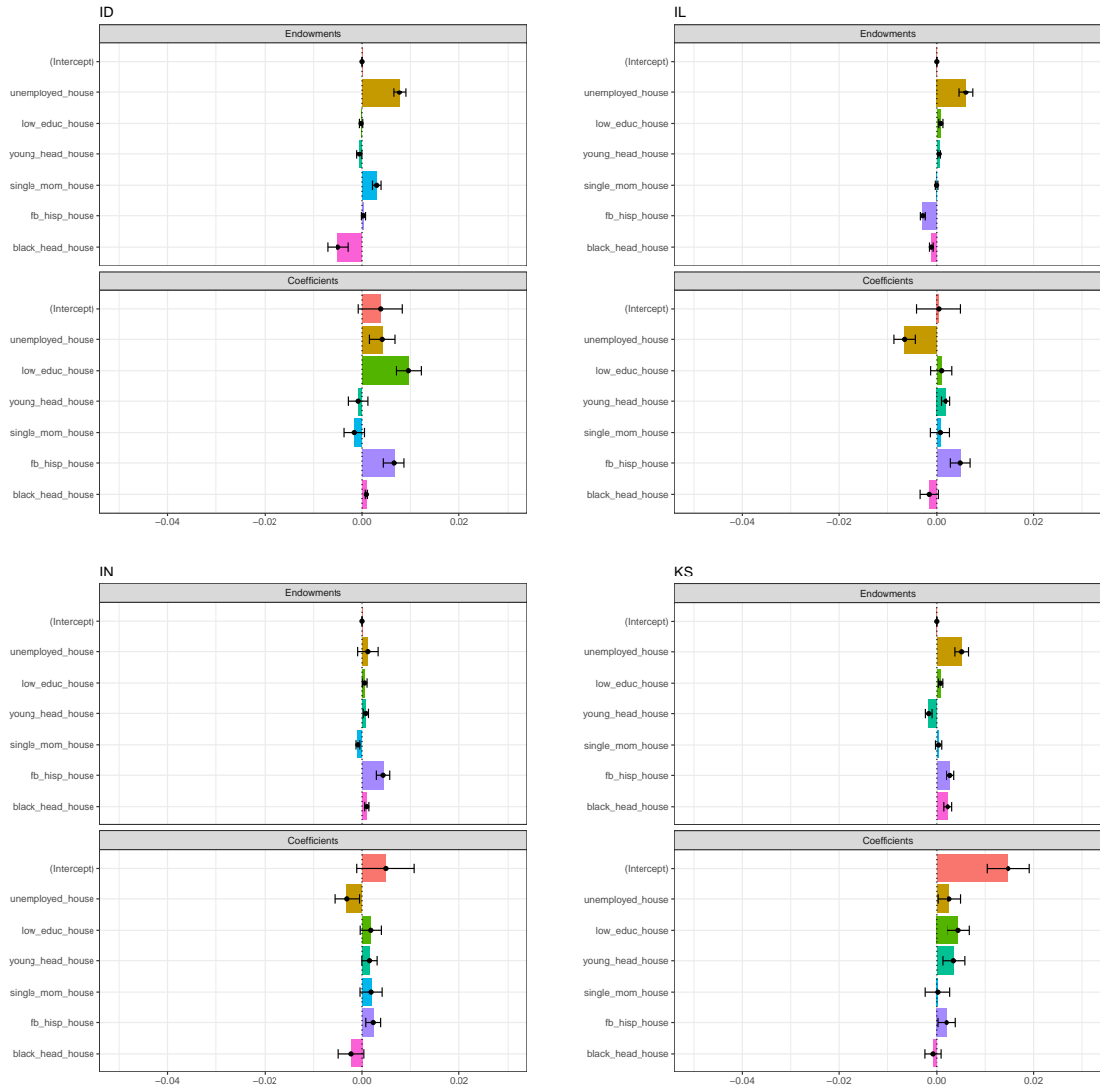
Results from decompositions of poverty differences for each state

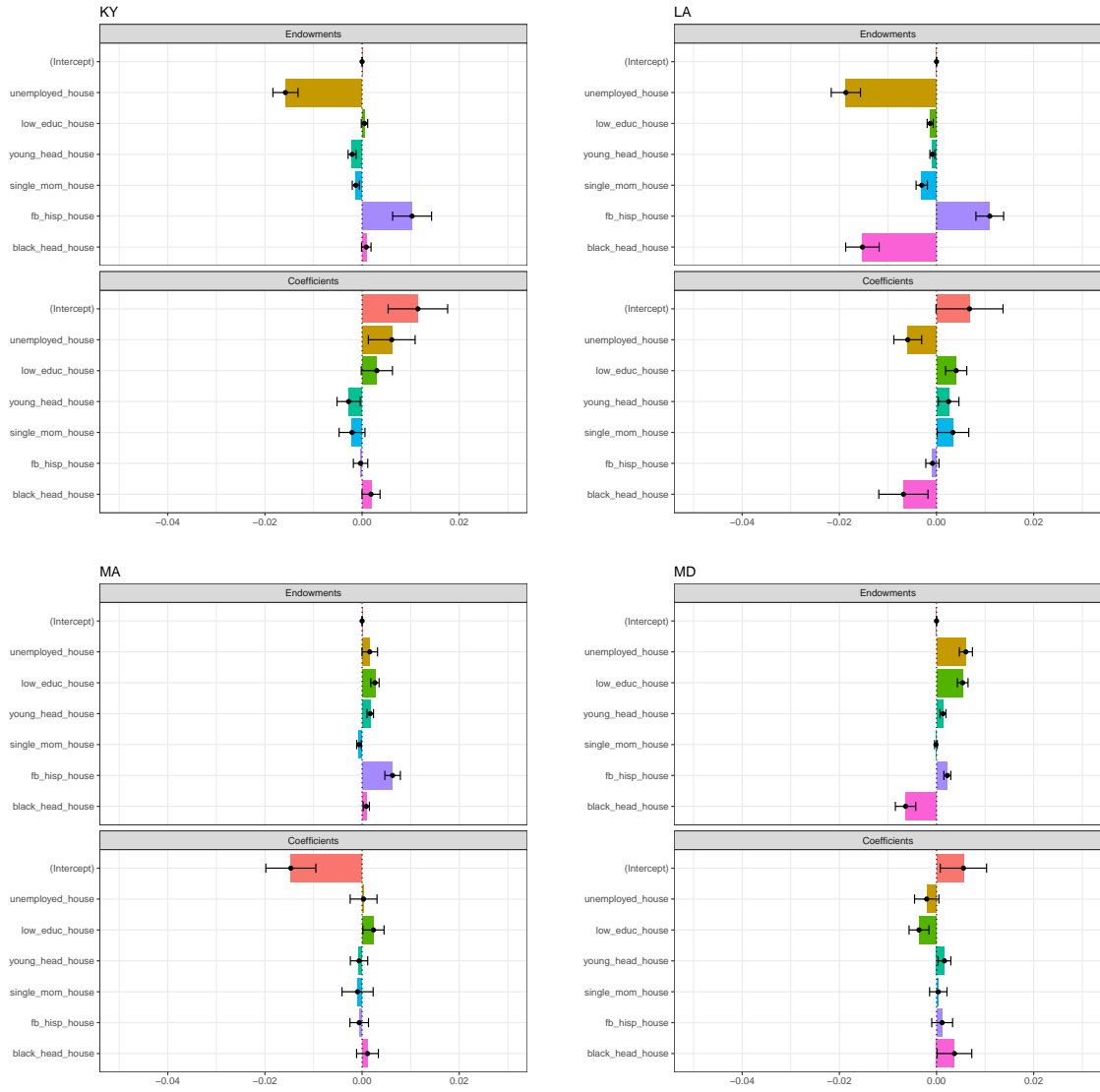


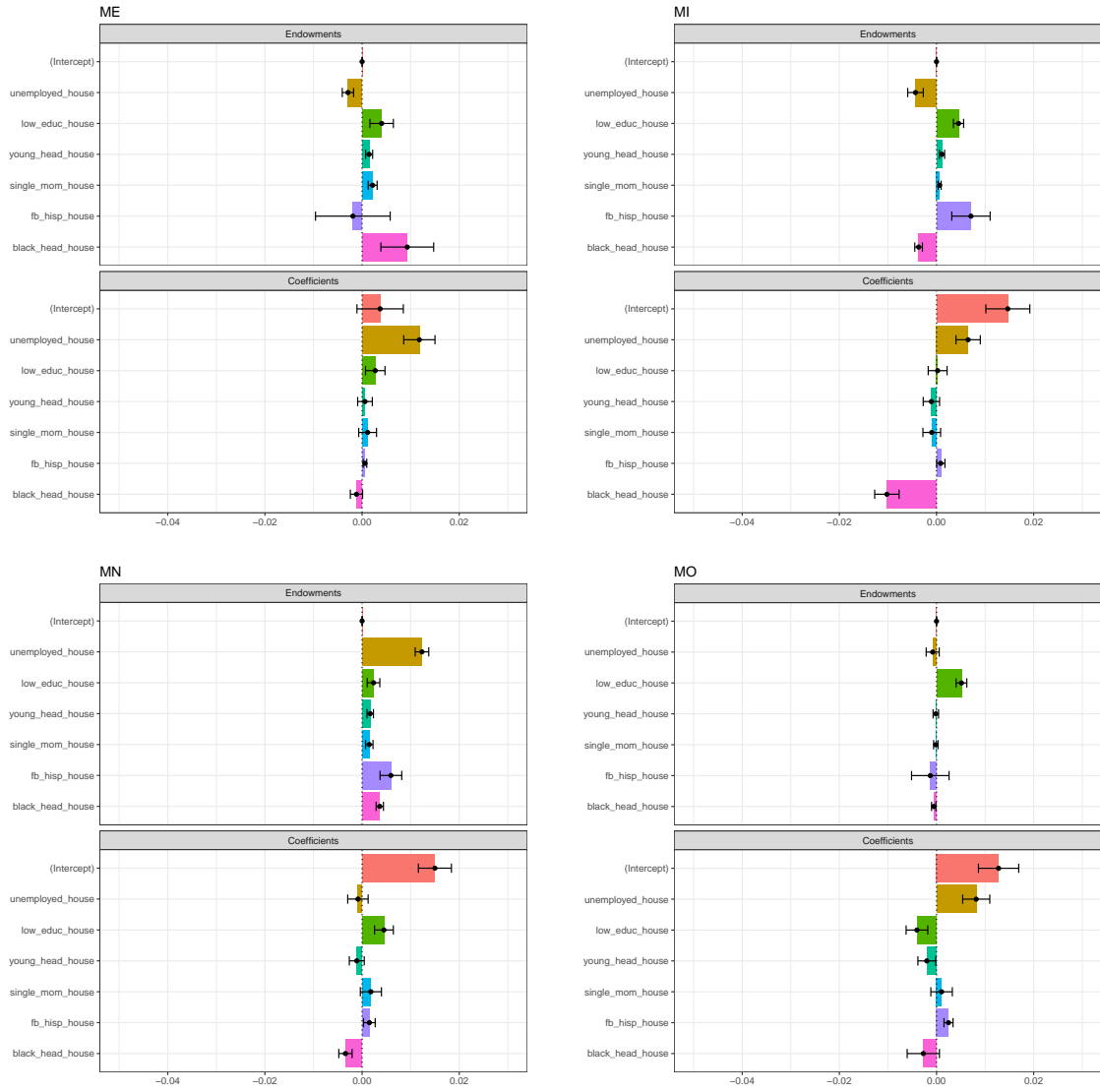


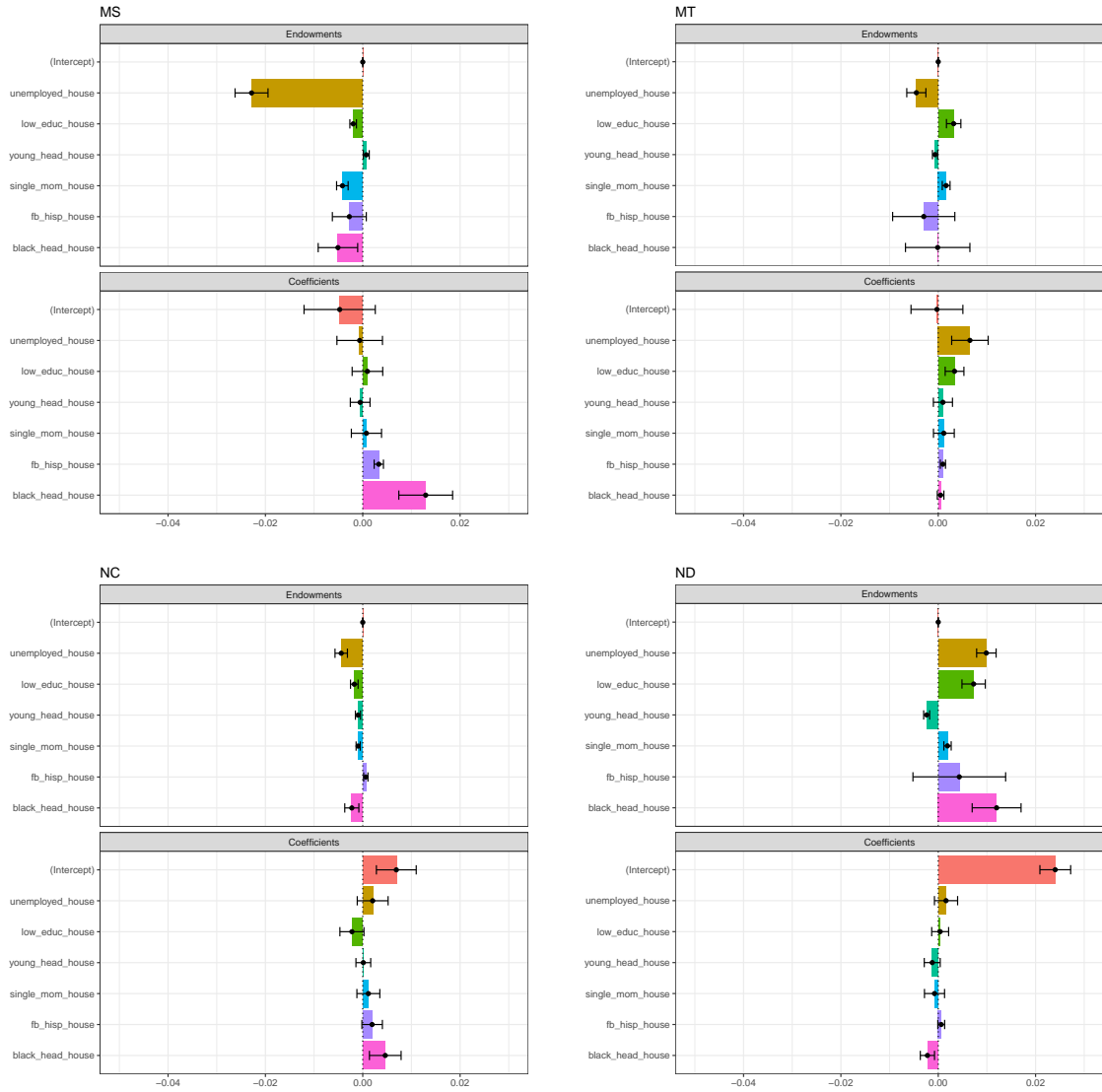


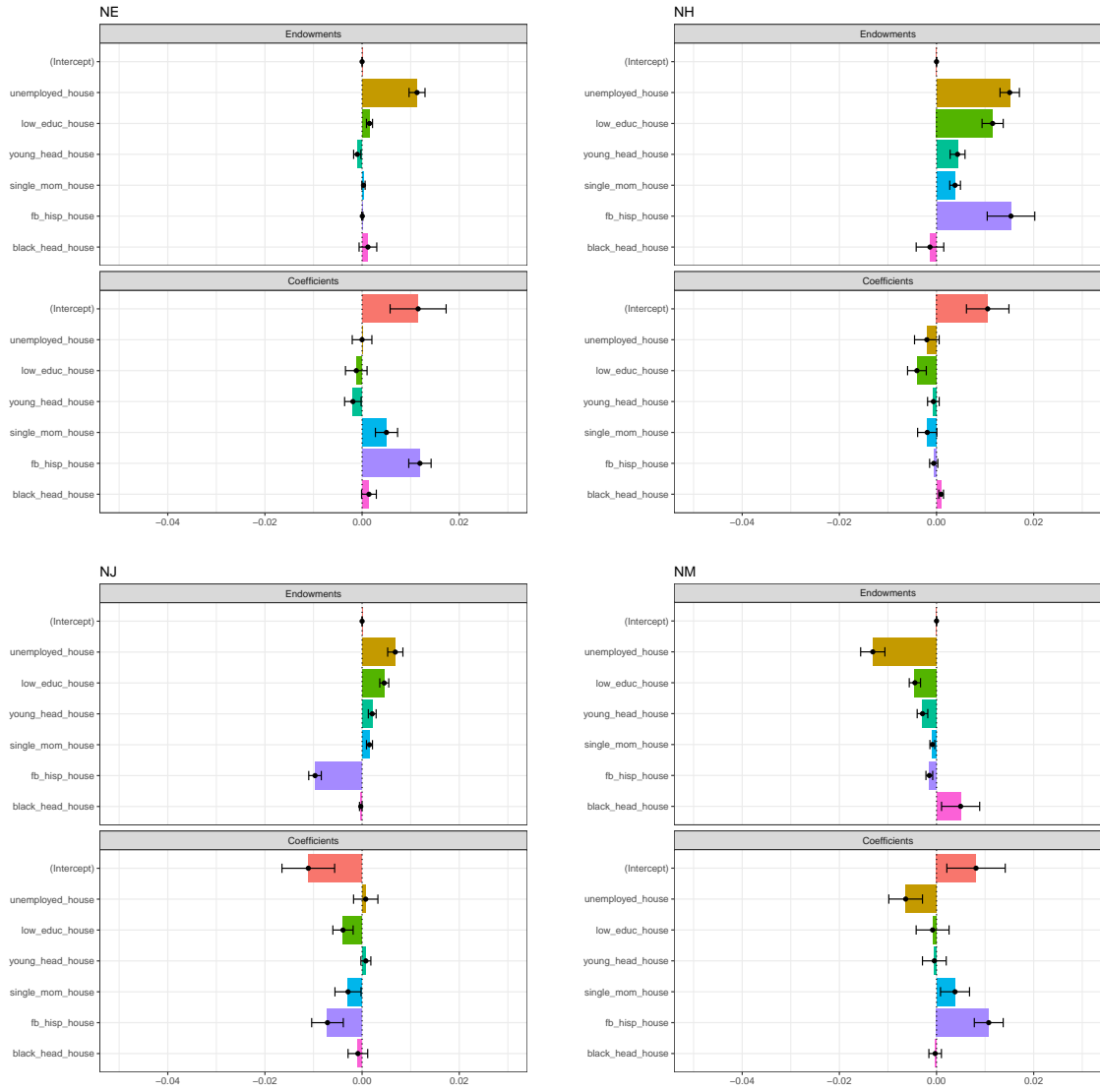


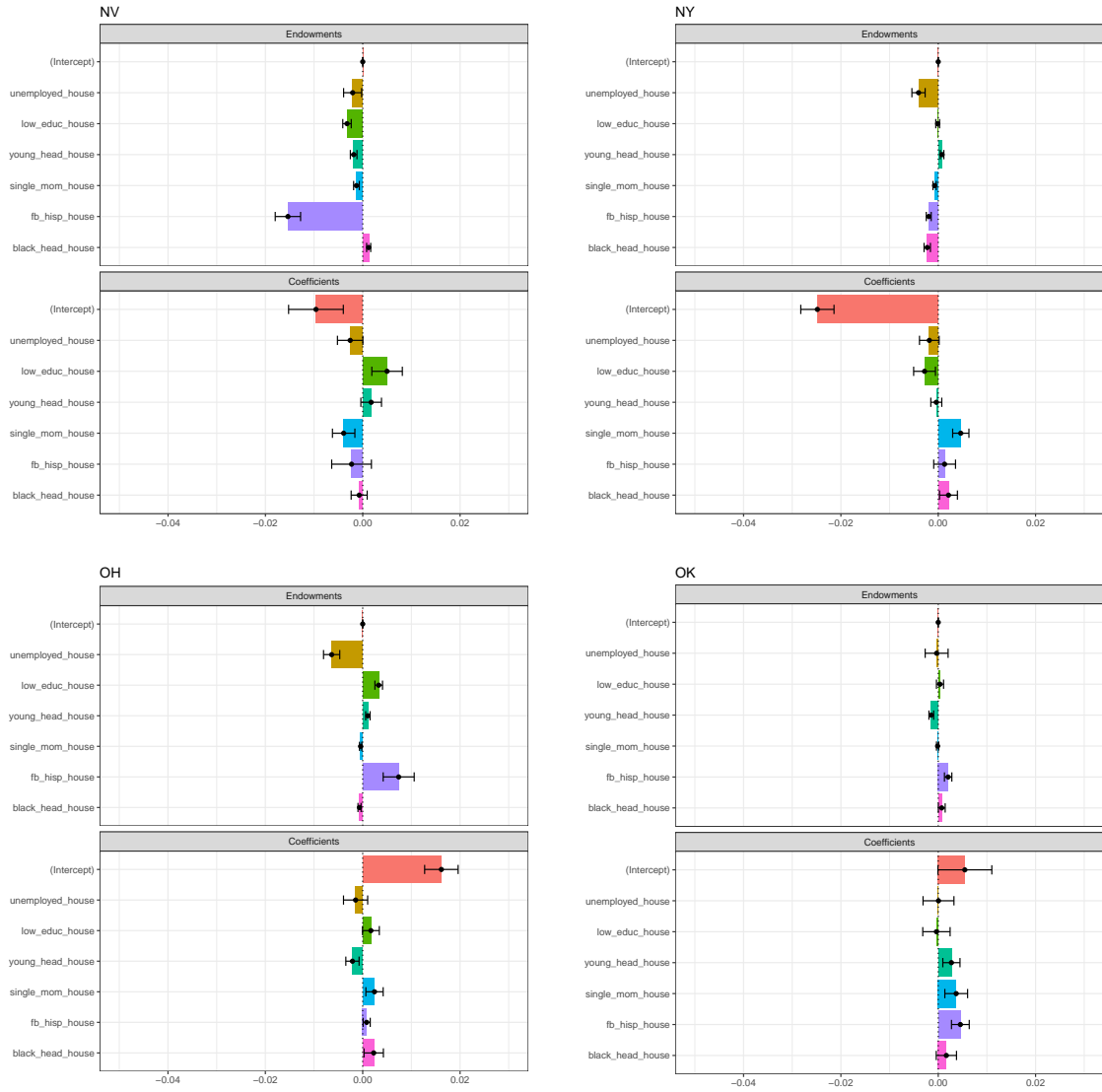


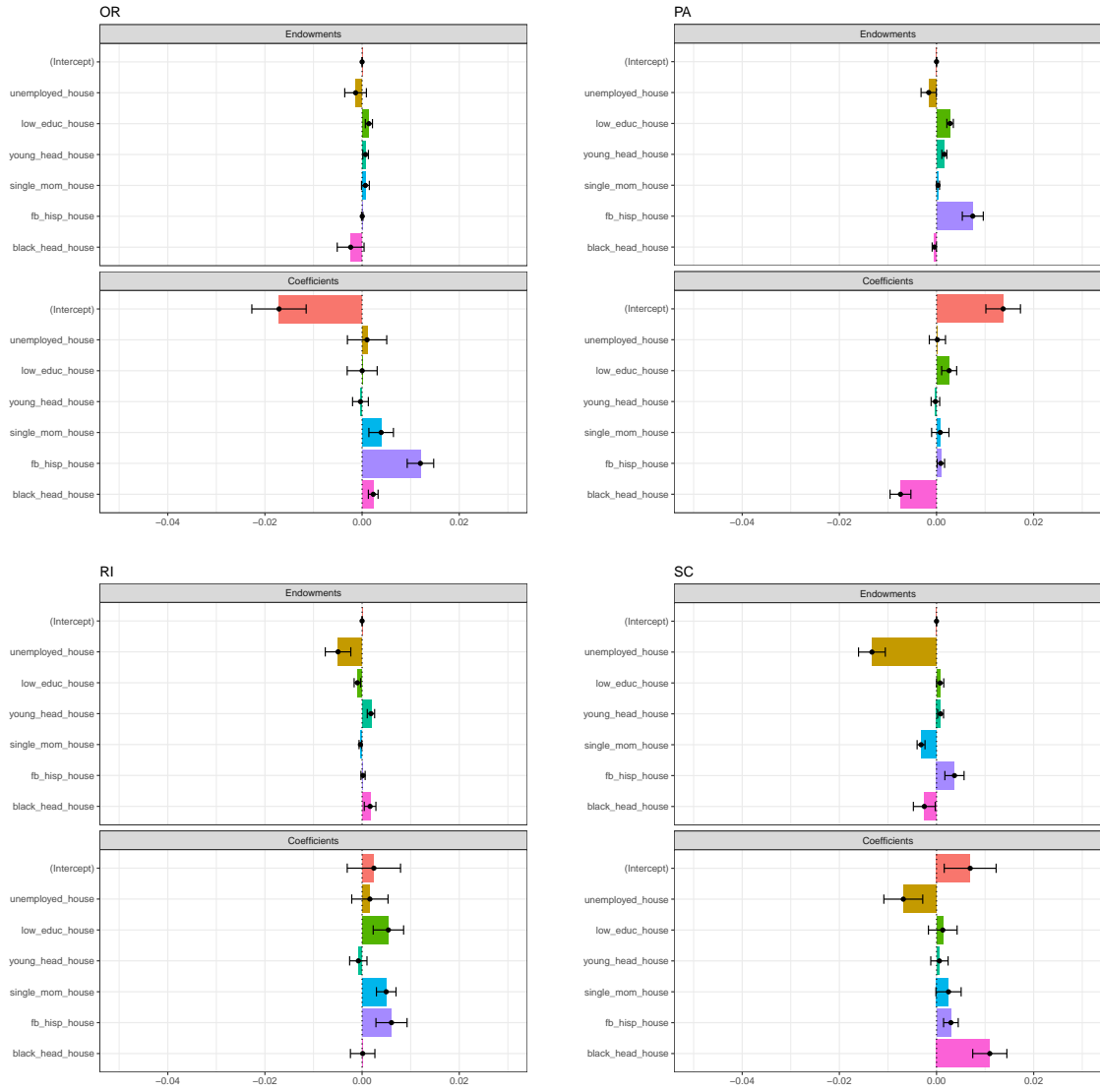


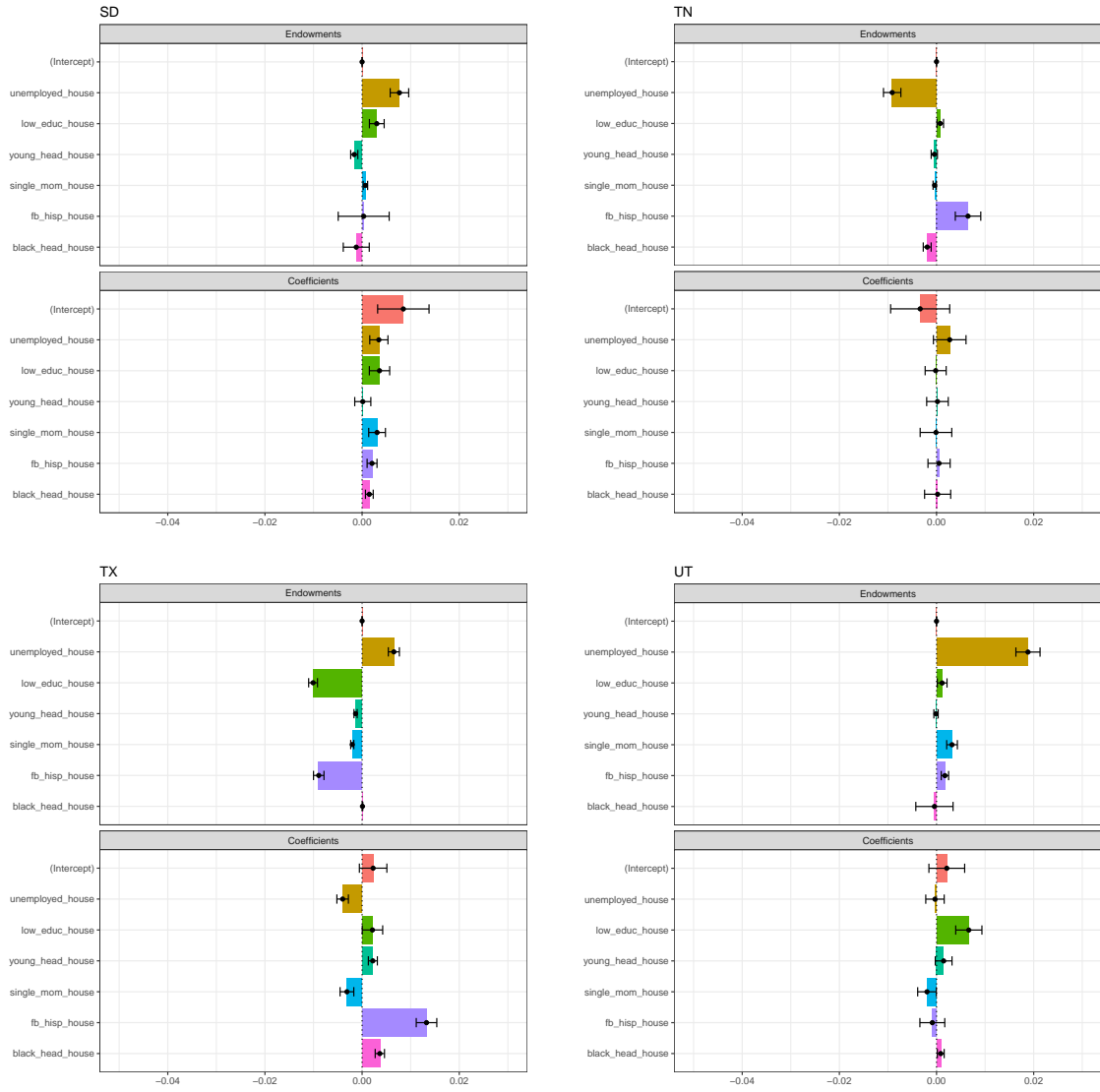




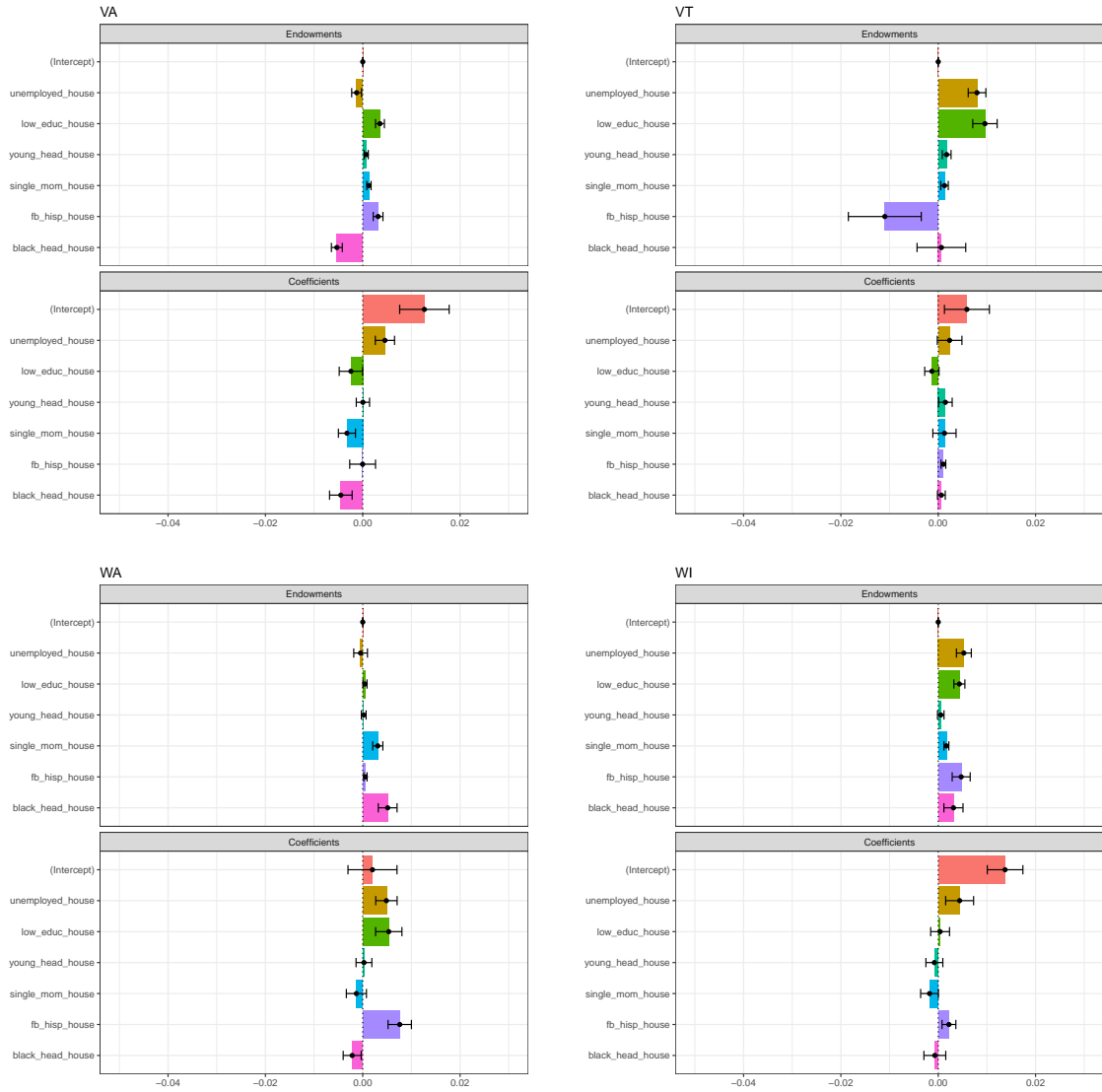


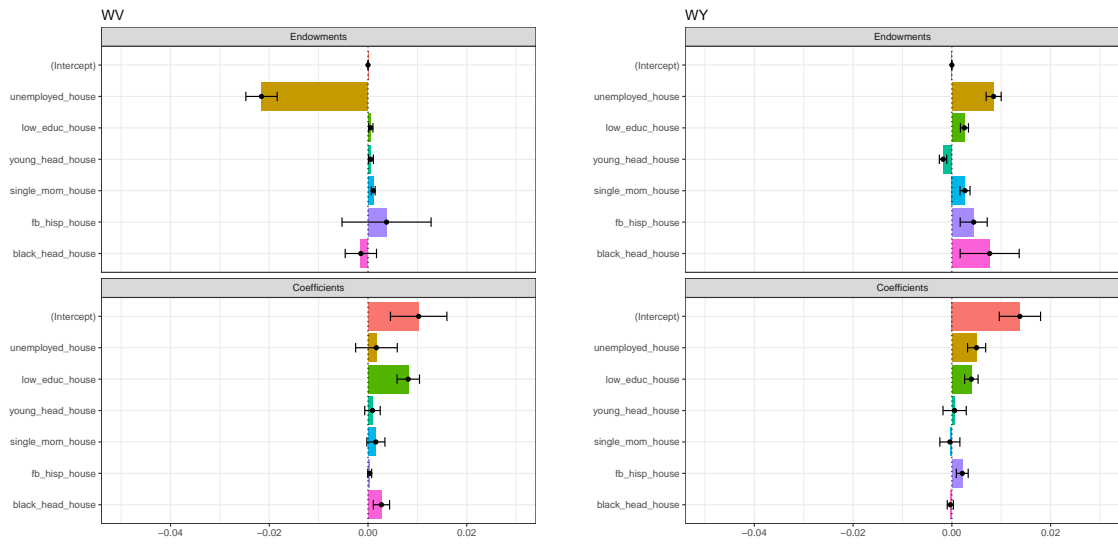












Results from decompositions of poverty differences without TRIM

