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# POVERTY IN THE 50 STATES:

LONG-TERM TRENDS AND THE ROLE OF SOCIAL POLICIES

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AUTHORED BY:

Laura Nolan, Jessica Pac, Christopher Wimer, Irwin Garfinkel, Neeraj Kaushal, JaeHyun Nam, and Jane Waldfogel



**Columbia Population Research Center**  
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## INTRODUCTION

This chartbook presents the first estimates of state-level trends in poverty using a historical version of the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM). The SPM provides a more accurate measure of poverty than the Official Poverty Measure (OPM), which has been in use since the 1960s. Updated since its inception only for inflation, the OPM reflects 50-year old family structures, living standards, and budgets. Much has changed since the 1960s, however, in terms of family composition and what families need to get by. Most importantly, when tallying family resources, the OPM misses key government programs such as Food Stamps and tax credits, which have greatly expanded in recent decades. Given these and other shortcomings of the OPM, a National Academy of Sciences panel in 1995 recommended the development of an improved measure of poverty for the U.S., which over time became the SPM (Citro and Michael, 1995).

The chartbook includes a two-page fact sheet for each state, documenting historical trends in poverty first overall and then for children, working-aged adults, and the elderly. Each fact sheet also displays the effect of taxes and transfers on the poverty rate for these groups.

The accurate measurement of poverty is essential for evaluating the progress of federal initiatives such as Lyndon B. Johnson's War on Poverty as well as more recent initiatives at both the state and federal levels. The SPM improves upon the OPM by a) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, b) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments and in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as medical and child care expenses, and 3) defining the family unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home.

While the SPM is estimated each year using a "quasi-relative" poverty threshold that varies over time with changes in families' expenditures on a core basket of goods and services, our chartbook illustrates trends in poverty using an absolute, or "anchored," SPM threshold. We believe the anchored measure offers two advantages (Wimer et al., 2016). First, setting the threshold at the SPM's 2012 levels, and projecting it back to 1967, adjusted only for changes in prices, is more directly comparable to the approach taken in official poverty statistics. Second, the anchored threshold allows for a better accounting of the roles that social policy, the labor market, and changing demographics play in trends in poverty rates over time, as changes in the threshold are held constant.

Up to today, SPM poverty trends since the 1960s have only been presented at the national level due to the complexity of operationalizing the geographical adjustment for cost of living – an integral part of the SPM methodology – consistently over time (Fox et al., 2015). The national level estimates, released in 2013, showed that, contrary to popular belief, poverty had declined by about 40% since the War on Poverty, with the safety net playing a major – and increasingly important – role over time.

This chartbook presents the first state-level estimates of SPM poverty trends after geographically adjusting the poverty threshold to account for variation in the cost-of-living in the U.S. (Renwick, 2011). Following the Census Bureau's methodology, we used the best available data on housing and rents for each year of the time series: Decennial Census (1967-1984), Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents (1985-2008), and the Census Bureau's SPM Research Data File, which uses American Community Survey data (2009-2014). These data are used to adjust the

poverty threshold for cost of living – in areas where cost of living is higher than the national average, the poverty threshold is raised; where cost of living is lower than the national average, the poverty threshold is lowered. We use Metropolitan Statistical Area level cost of living data where available, and metropolitan-level adjustments where necessary. While housing and rents data are available yearly starting in 1985, we interpolate between Decennial Census years 1970, 1980, and 1990 to obtain the yearly adjustments for 1967-1984 (for details, see Nolan et al., 2016).

An advantage of the SPM is that it can be used to assess the impact of the social safety net (transfers and credits net of taxes paid) on the poverty rate, because these items are included in its computation. In addition to presenting state-level trends in SPM poverty, we illustrate the poverty reduction in each state brought about by the social safety net.

These state fact sheets are intended to inform policymakers and the advocacy community's efforts to reduce poverty in the U.S. Results for individual states and the accompanying data files are available here.

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Renwick T. (2011). Geographic Adjustments of Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds: Using the American Community Survey five-year data on housing costs. Available at [https://www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/research/Renwick\\_SGE2011.pdf](https://www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/research/Renwick_SGE2011.pdf) as of July 18, 2016

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful for funding support from The JPB Foundation and the Annie E. Casey Foundation to the Columbia Population Research Center (CPRC) and the Center on Poverty & Social Policy at Columbia University (CPSP), and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development to the CPRC. We thank Liana Fox for all her assistance building the augmented dataset underlying the present analyses. We also thank Trudi Renwick for advice on implementing the geographical adjustment to the poverty thresholds, and Kathy Short and Thesia Garner for their methodological guidance. We also thank the participants of the conference organized by the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality at Stanford University on Measuring Poverty in the 21st Century in March, 2016. Finally, we are grateful for outstanding fact checking from Sophie Collyer, Matthew Maury, and Antonina Pavlenko.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Alabama .....	1
Alaska .....	3
Arizona .....	5
Arkansas .....	7
California .....	9
Colorado .....	11
Connecticut .....	13
Delaware .....	15
Florida .....	17
Georgia .....	19
Hawaii .....	21
Idaho .....	23
Illinois .....	25
Indiana .....	27
Iowa .....	29
Kansas .....	31
Kentucky .....	33
Louisiana .....	35
Maine .....	37
Maryland .....	39
Massachusetts .....	41
Michigan .....	43
Minnesota .....	45
Mississippi .....	47
Missouri .....	49
Montana .....	51
Nebraska .....	53
Nevada .....	55
New Hampshire .....	57
New Jersey .....	59

New Mexico ..... 61  
New York ..... 63  
North Carolina ..... 65  
North Dakota ..... 67  
Ohio ..... 69  
Oklahoma ..... 71  
Oregon ..... 73  
Pennsylvania ..... 75  
Rhode Island ..... 77  
South Carolina ..... 79  
South Dakota ..... 81  
Tennessee ..... 83  
Texas ..... 85  
Utah ..... 87  
Vermont ..... 89  
Virginia ..... 91  
Washington ..... 93  
West Virginia ..... 95  
Wisconsin ..... 97  
Wyoming ..... 99

# ALABAMA

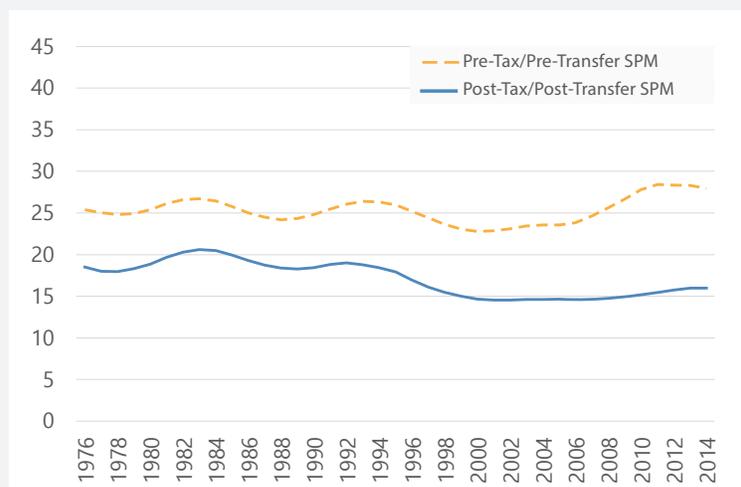
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Alabama to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Alabama.

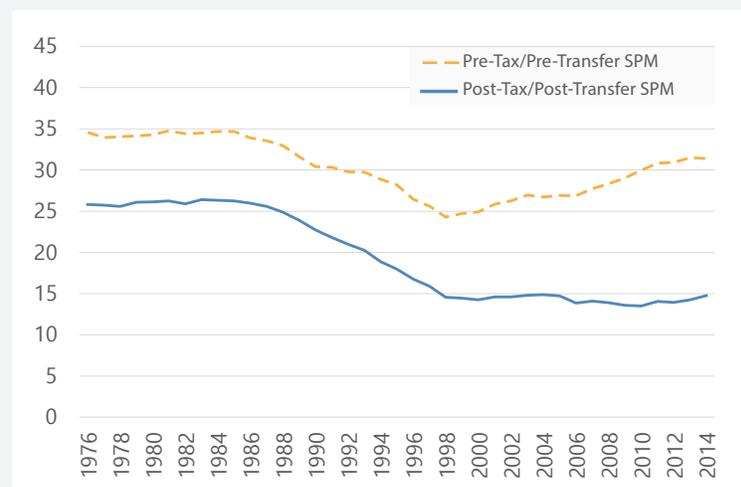
We find:

- The poverty rate in Alabama declined from 25.8% in 1976 to 14.7% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Alabama poverty rate by 16.6 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Alabama has grown from 8.7 percentage points in 1976 to 16.6 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Alabama would have been 13.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 17.0%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Alabama would have been 11.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.7%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Alabama would have been 44.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 15.6%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN ALABAMA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Alabama and the nation.

Poverty rates in Alabama have generally decreased over time, from 25.8% in 1976 to 14.7% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior to 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Alabama, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Alabama by 16.6 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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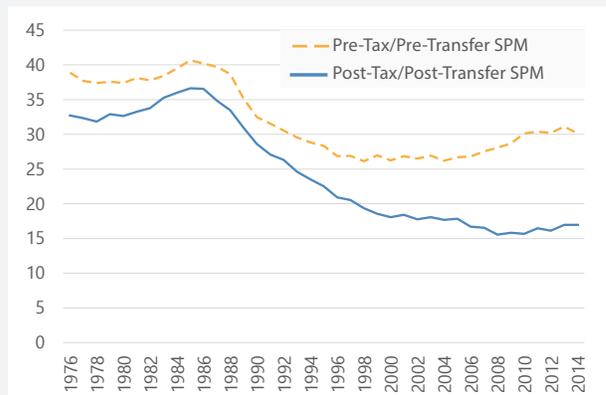


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# ALABAMA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

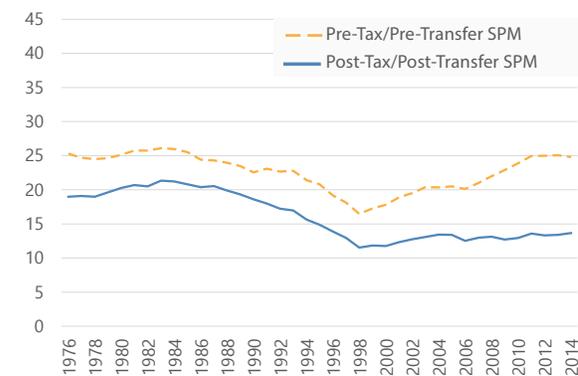
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN ALABAMA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Alabama before counting taxes and transfers was 38.9%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 32.7%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Alabama was 30.1%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 17.0% in Alabama.

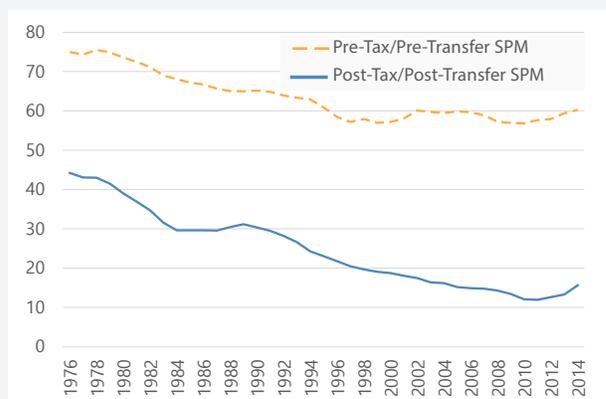
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN ALABAMA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Alabama before counting taxes and transfers was 25.3%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 19.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Alabama was 24.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 13.7% in Alabama.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN ALABAMA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Alabama before counting taxes and transfers was 75.0%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 44.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Alabama was 60.3%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 15.6% in Alabama.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# ALASKA

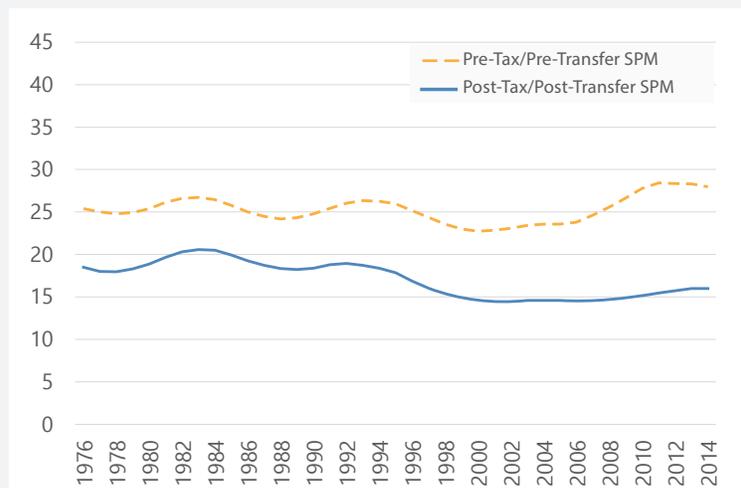
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Alaska to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Alaska.

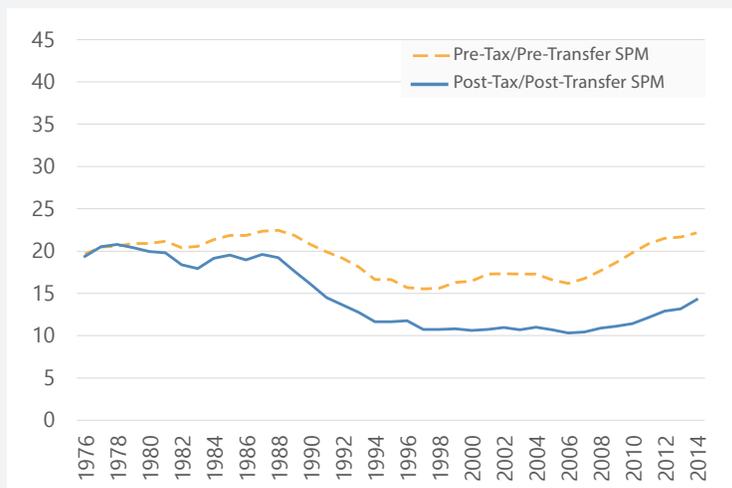
We find:

- The poverty rate in Alaska declined from 19.4% in 1976 to 14.3% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Alaska poverty rate by 7.9 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Alaska has grown from 0.3 percentage points in 1976 to 7.9 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Alaska would have been 6.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 17.7%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Alaska would have been 4.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.3%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Alaska would have been 34.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 10.9%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN ALASKA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Alaska and the nation.

Poverty rates in Alaska have generally decreased over time, from 19.4% in 1976 to 14.3% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Alaska, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Alaska by 7.9 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



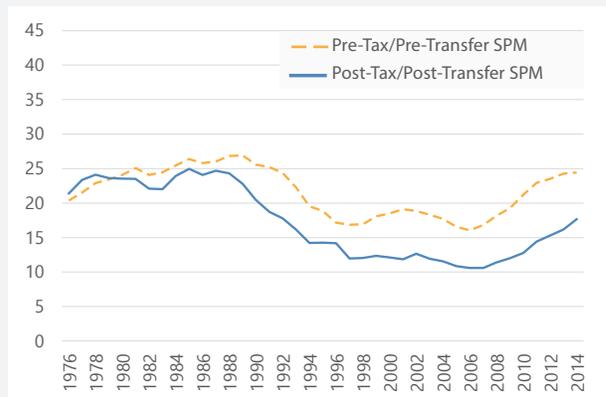
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# ALASKA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

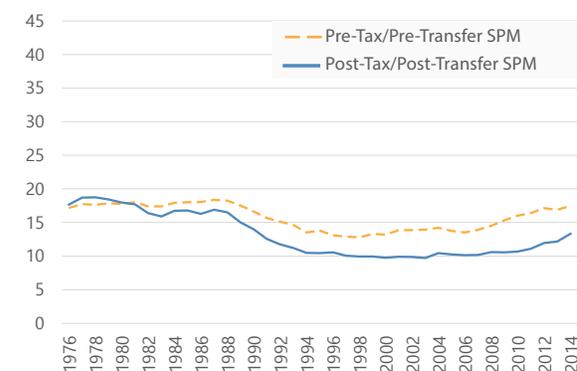
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN ALASKA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Alaska before counting taxes and transfers was 20.4%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 21.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Alaska was 24.4%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 17.7% in Alaska.

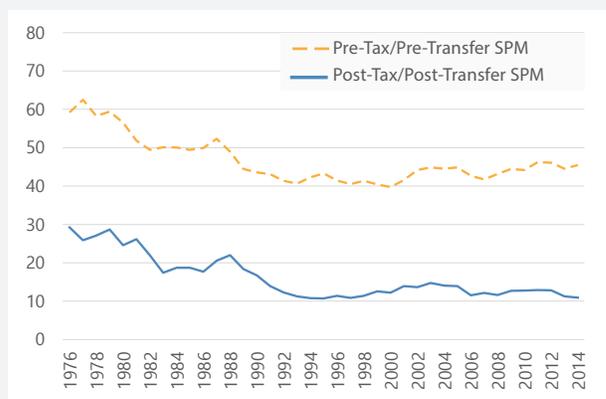
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN ALASKA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Alaska before counting taxes and transfers was 17.2%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 17.7%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Alaska was 17.5%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 13.3% in Alaska.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN ALASKA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Alaska before counting taxes and transfers was 59.2%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 29.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Alaska was 45.5%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 10.9% in Alaska.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# ARIZONA

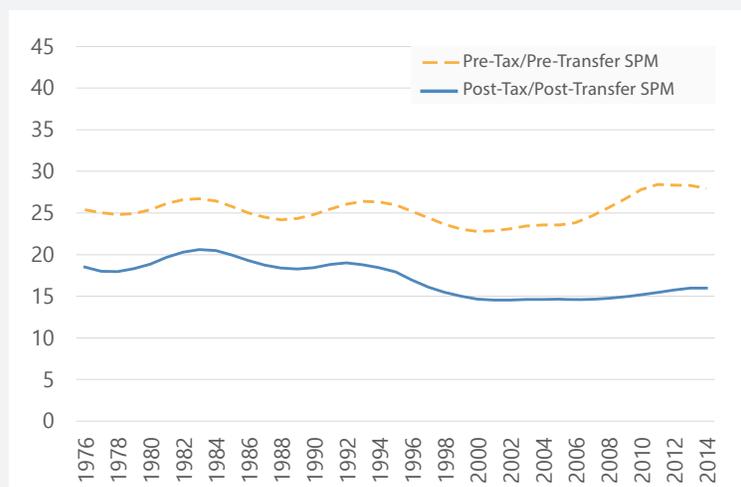
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Arizona to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Arizona.

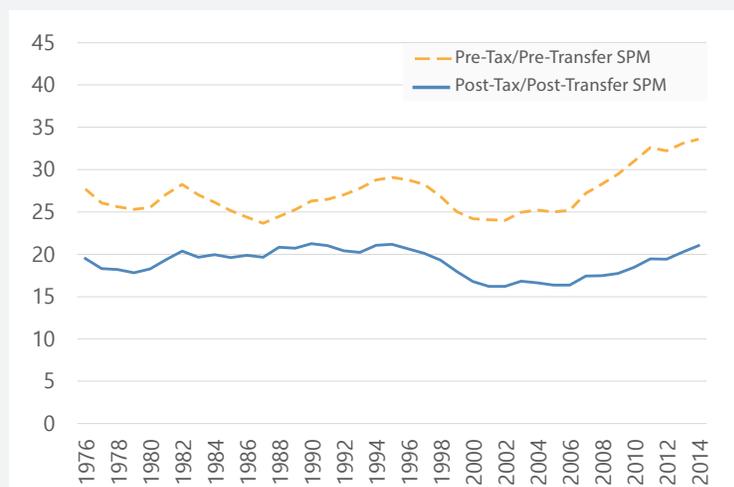
We find:

- The poverty rate in Arizona increased from 19.5% in 1976 to 21.0% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Arizona poverty rate by 12.6 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Arizona has grown from 8.2 percentage points in 1976 to 12.6 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Arizona would have been 13.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 22.6%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Arizona would have been 6.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 20.8%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Arizona would have been 34.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 19.1%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN ARIZONA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Arizona and the nation.

Poverty rates in Arizona have generally increased over time, from 19.5% in 1976 to 21.0% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Arizona, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Arizona by 12.6 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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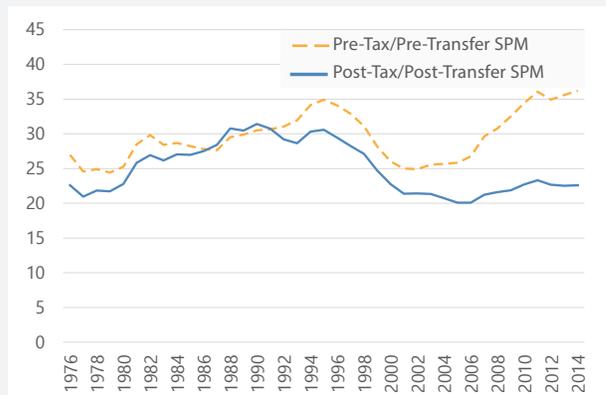


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# ARIZONA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

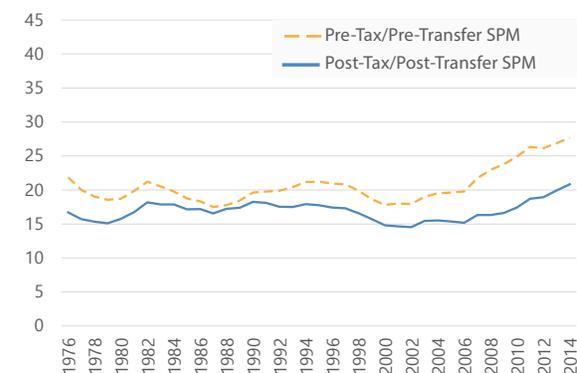
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN ARIZONA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Arizona before counting taxes and transfers was 27.0%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 22.6%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Arizona was 36.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 22.6% in Arizona.

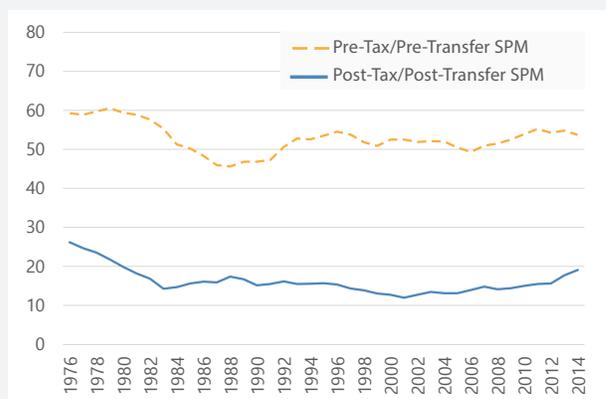
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN ARIZONA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Arizona before counting taxes and transfers was 21.9%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 16.7%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Arizona was 27.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 20.8% in Arizona.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN ARIZONA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Arizona before counting taxes and transfers was 59.3%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 26.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Arizona was 53.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 19.1% in Arizona.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
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# ARKANSAS

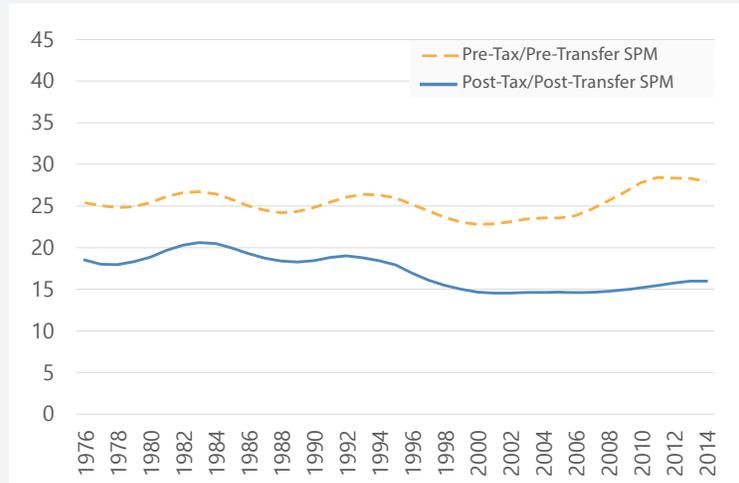
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

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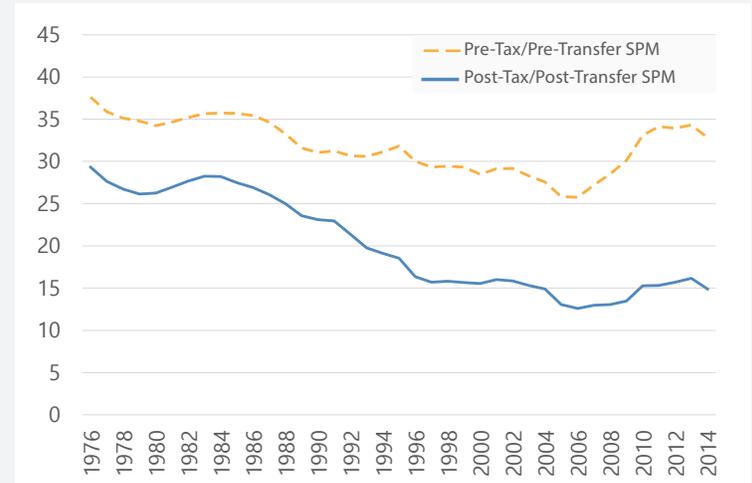
We find:

- The poverty rate in Arkansas decreased from 29.3% in 1976 to 14.9% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Arkansas poverty rate by 18.0 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Arkansas has grown from 8.3 percentage points in 1976 to 18.0 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Arkansas would have been 14.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 17.1%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Arkansas would have been 10.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.3%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Arkansas would have been 47.4 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.6%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN ARKANSAS



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Arkansas and the nation.

Poverty rates in Arkansas have generally decreased over time, from 29.3% in 1976 to 14.9% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Arkansas, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Arkansas by 18.0 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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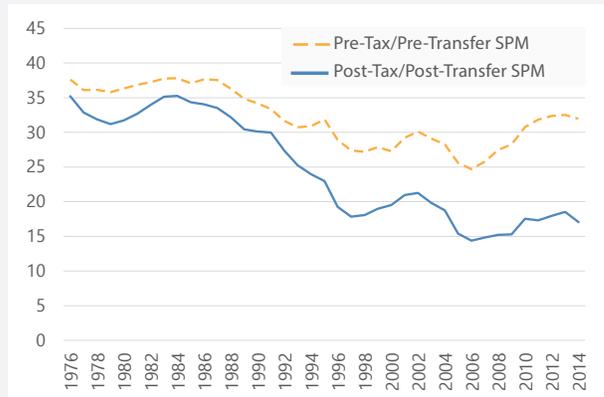


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# ARKANSAS

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

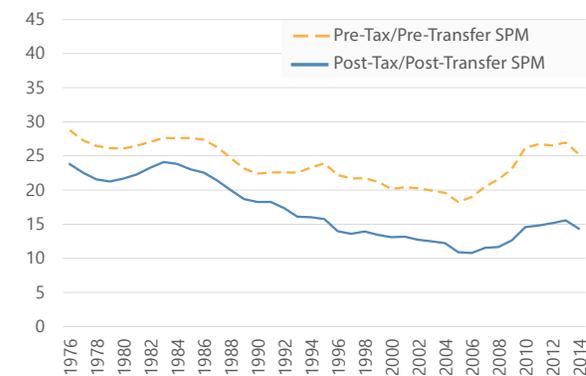
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN ARKANSAS



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Arkansas before counting taxes and transfers was 37.6%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 35.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Arkansas was 31.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 17.1% in Arkansas.

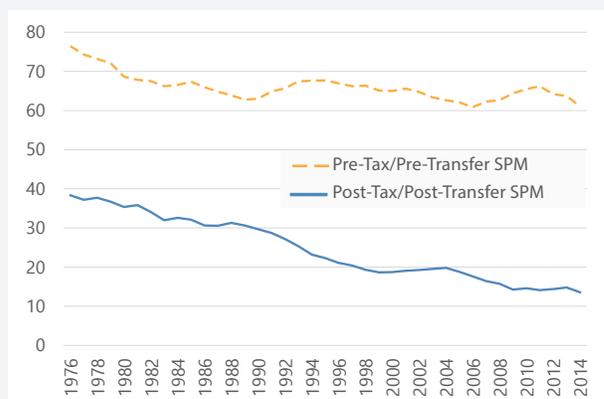
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN ARKANSAS



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Arkansas before counting taxes and transfers was 28.8%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 23.8%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Arkansas was 25.3%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 14.3% in Arkansas.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN ARKANSAS



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Arkansas before counting taxes and transfers was 76.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 38.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Arkansas was 61.1%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 13.6% in Arkansas.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# CALIFORNIA

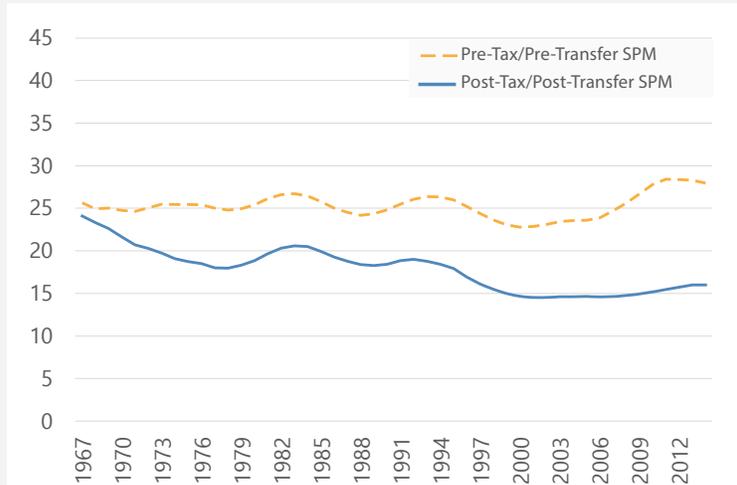
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in California to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in California.

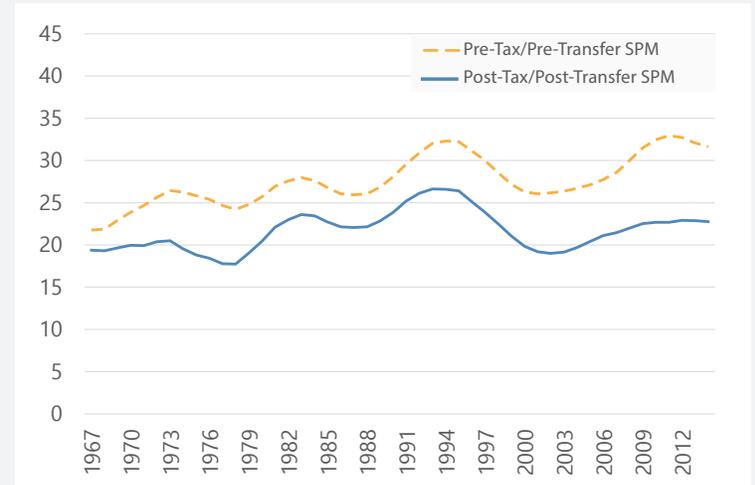
We find:

- The poverty rate in California increased from 19.4% in 1967 to 22.7% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 24.1% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the California poverty rate by 8.9 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in California has grown from 2.4 percentage points in 1967 to 8.9 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in California would have been 9.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 25.8%.
- The working-age poverty rate in California would have been 5.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 22.0%.
- The elderly poverty rate in California would have been 28.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 20.9%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN CALIFORNIA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1967, for California and the nation.

Poverty rates in California have generally increased over time,

from 19.4% in 1967 to 22.7% in 2014. Nationally, poverty rates have decreased from 24.1% in 1967 to 16.0% in 2014. Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In California, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in California by 8.9 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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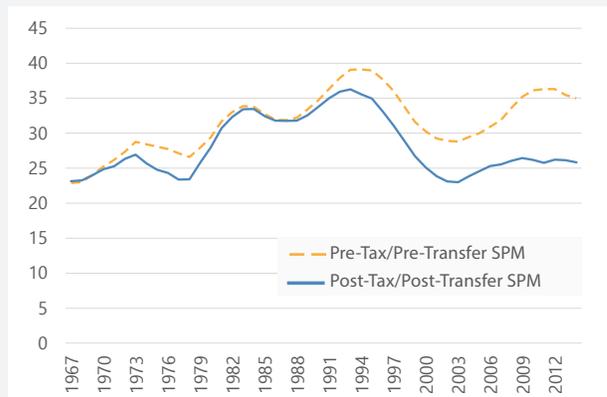


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# CALIFORNIA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

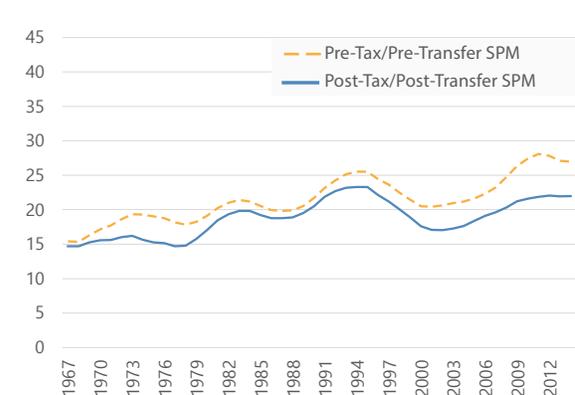
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN CALIFORNIA



In 1967, the child poverty rate in California before counting taxes and transfers was 22.9%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for children in 1967 to 23.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in California was 35.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 25.8% in California.

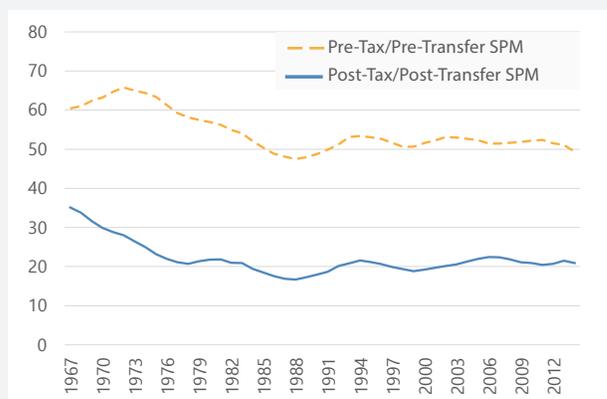
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN CALIFORNIA



In 1967, the working-age adult poverty rate in California before counting taxes and transfers was 15.4%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1967 to 14.7%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in California was 26.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 22.0% in California.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN CALIFORNIA



In 1967, the elderly poverty rate in California before counting taxes and transfers was 60.4%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1967 to 35.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in California was 49.4%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 20.9% in California.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# COLORADO

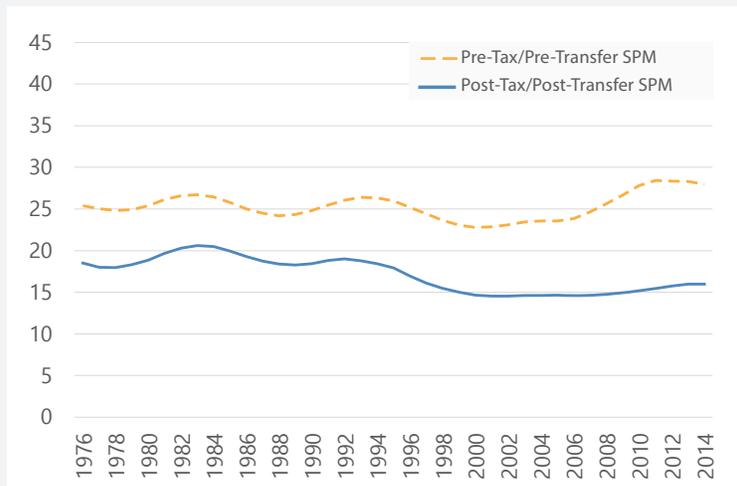
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Colorado to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Colorado.

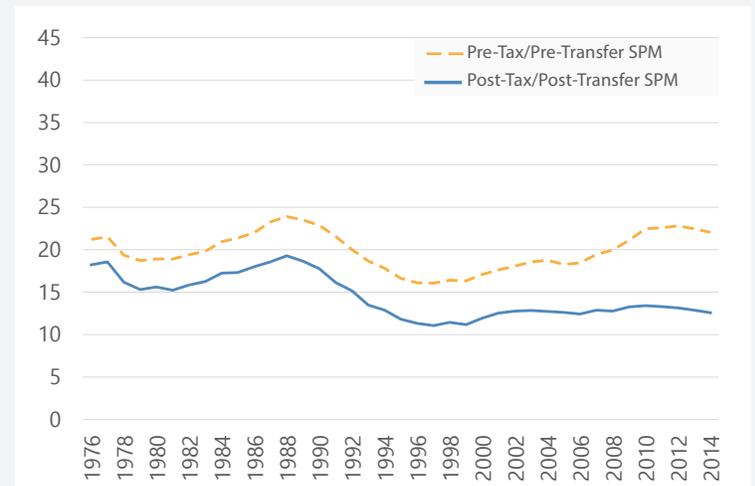
We find:

- The poverty rate in Colorado declined from 18.2% in 1976 to 12.6% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Colorado poverty rate by 9.5 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Colorado has grown from 3.0 percentage points in 1976 to 9.5 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Colorado would have been 8.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.3%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Colorado would have been 4.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.4%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Colorado would have been 35.4 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.9%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN COLORADO



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Colorado and the nation.

Poverty rates in Colorado have generally decreased over time, from 18.2% in 1976 to 12.6% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Colorado, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Colorado by 9.5 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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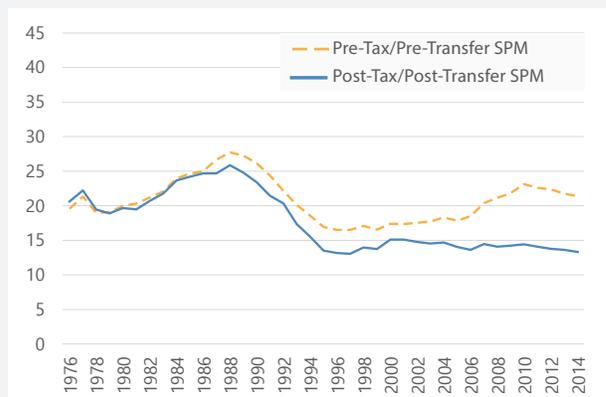


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# COLORADO

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

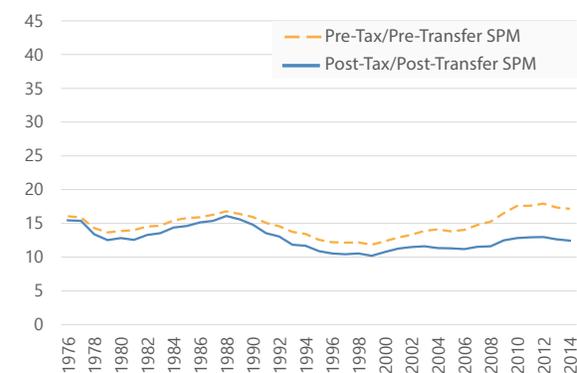
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN COLORADO



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Colorado before counting taxes and transfers was 19.5%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 20.6%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Colorado was 21.4%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 13.3% in Colorado.

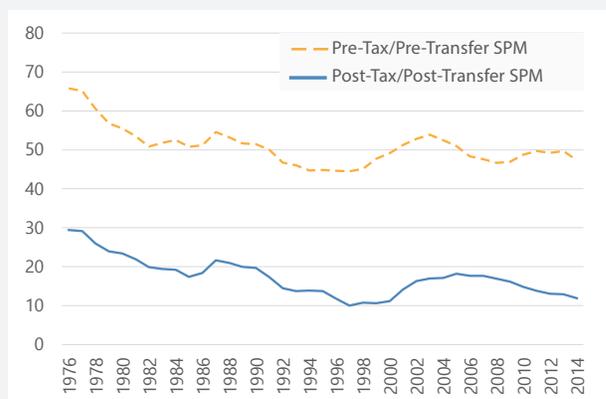
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN COLORADO



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Colorado before counting taxes and transfers was 16.0%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 15.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Colorado was 17.1%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 12.4% in Colorado.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN COLORADO



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Colorado before counting taxes and transfers was 65.8%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 29.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Colorado was 47.4%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 11.9% in Colorado.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# CONNECTICUT

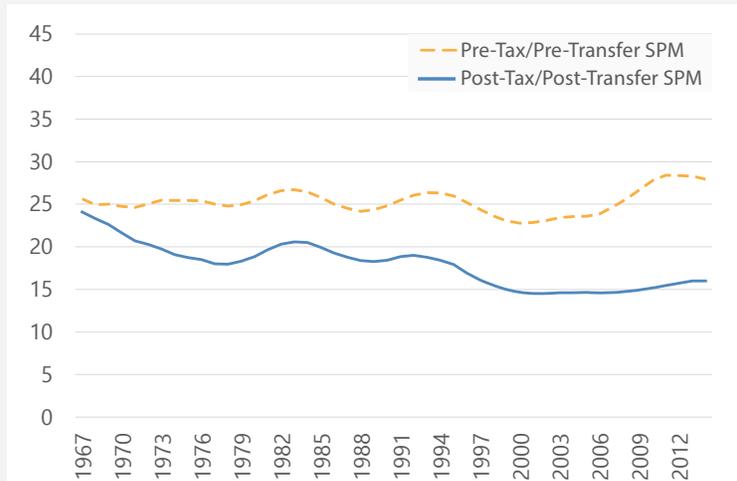
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Connecticut to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Connecticut.

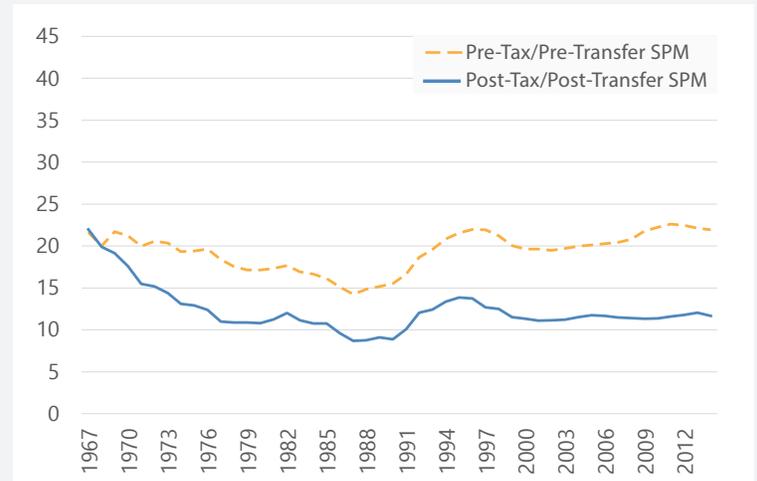
We find:

- The poverty rate in Connecticut declined from 22.0% in 1967 to 11.7% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 24.1% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Connecticut poverty rate by 10.3 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Connecticut has grown from -0.3 percentage points in 1967 to 10.3 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Connecticut would have been 7.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.7%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Connecticut would have been 5.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.1%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Connecticut would have been 37.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.2%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN CONNECTICUT



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1967, for Connecticut and the nation.

Poverty rates in Connecticut have generally decreased over time,

from 22.0% in 1967 to 11.7% in 2014. Nationally, poverty rates have decreased from 24.1% in 1967 to 16.0% in 2014. Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Connecticut, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Connecticut by 10.3 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



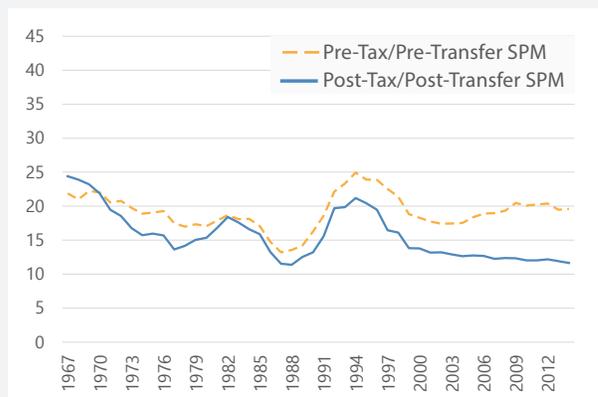
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# CONNECTICUT

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

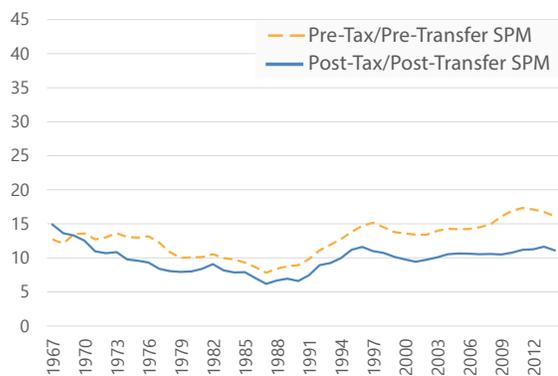
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN CONNECTICUT



In 1967, the child poverty rate in Connecticut before counting taxes and transfers was 21.9%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for children in 1967 to 24.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Connecticut was 19.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 11.7% in Connecticut.

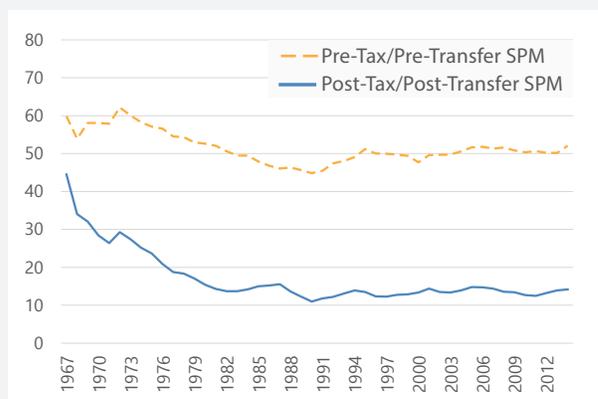
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN CONNECTICUT



In 1967, the working-age adult poverty rate in Connecticut before counting taxes and transfers was 12.7%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1967 to 14.9%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Connecticut was 16.1%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 11.1% in Connecticut.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN CONNECTICUT



In 1967, the elderly poverty rate in Connecticut before counting taxes and transfers was 59.9%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1967 to 44.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Connecticut was 52.1%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 14.2% in Connecticut.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group.*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# DELAWARE

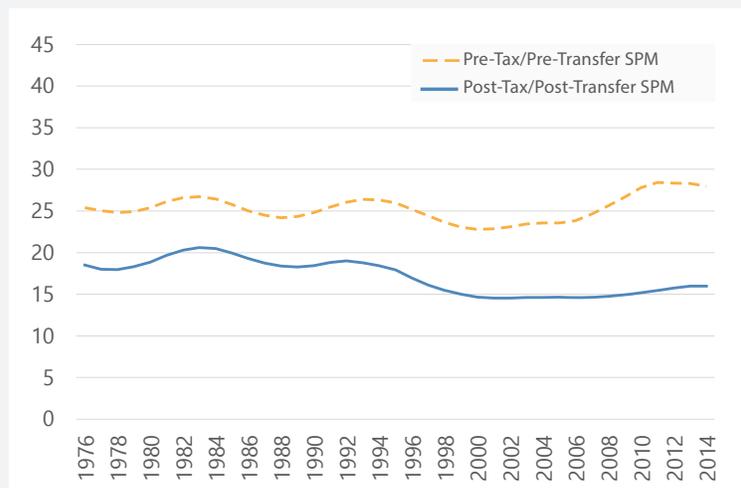
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Delaware to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Delaware.

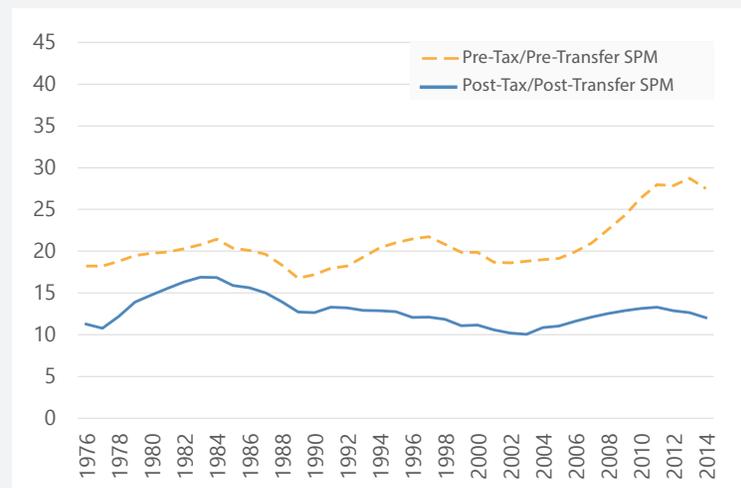
We find:

- The poverty rate in Delaware increased from 11.3% in 1976 to 12.0% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Delaware poverty rate by 15.5 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Delaware has grown from 7.0 percentage points in 1976 to 15.5 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Delaware would have been 13.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.6%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Delaware would have been 8.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.8%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Delaware would have been 43.4 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 9.4%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN DELAWARE



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Delaware and the nation.

Poverty rates in Delaware have generally increased over time, from 11.3% in 1976 to 12.0% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Delaware, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Delaware by 15.5 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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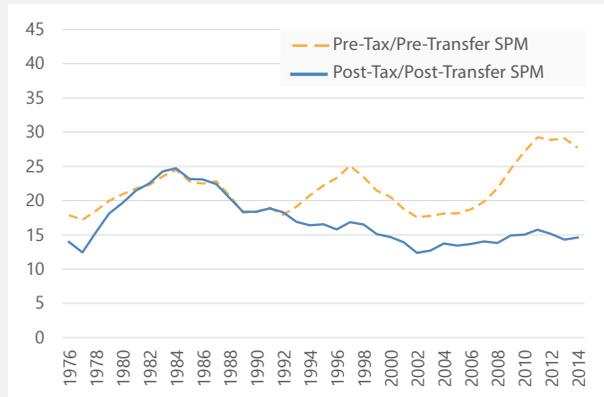


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# DELAWARE

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

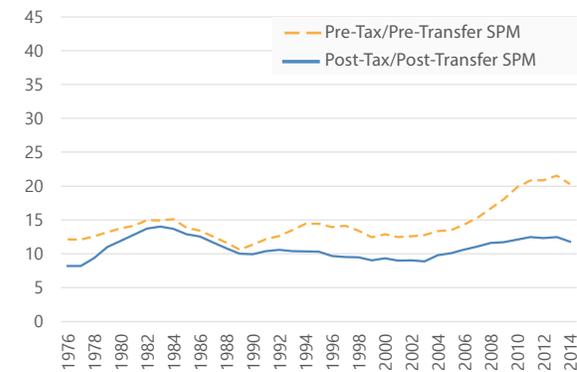
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN DELAWARE



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Delaware before counting taxes and transfers was 17.9%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 14.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Delaware was 27.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 14.6% in Delaware.

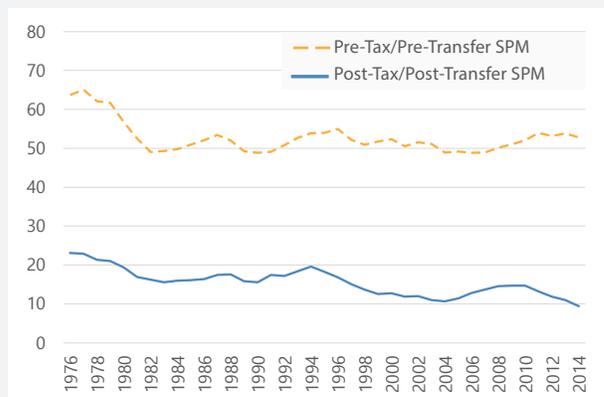
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN DELAWARE



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Delaware before counting taxes and transfers was 12.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 8.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Delaware was 20.3%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 11.8% in Delaware.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN DELAWARE



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Delaware before counting taxes and transfers was 63.7%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 23.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Delaware was 52.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 9.4% in Delaware.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# FLORIDA

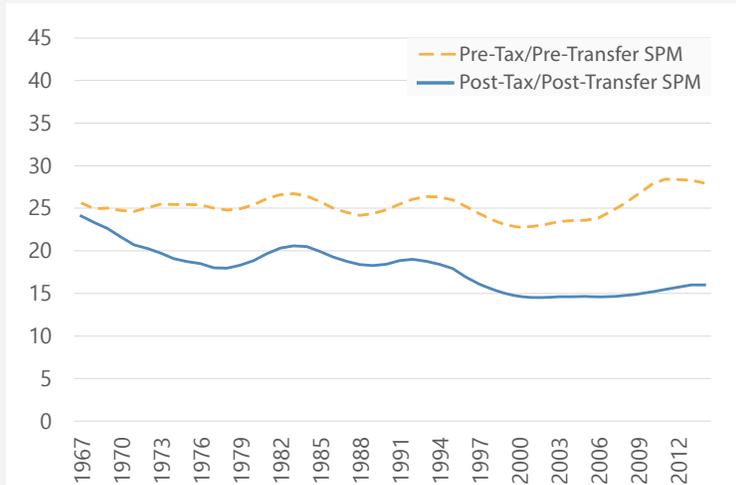
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Florida to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Florida.

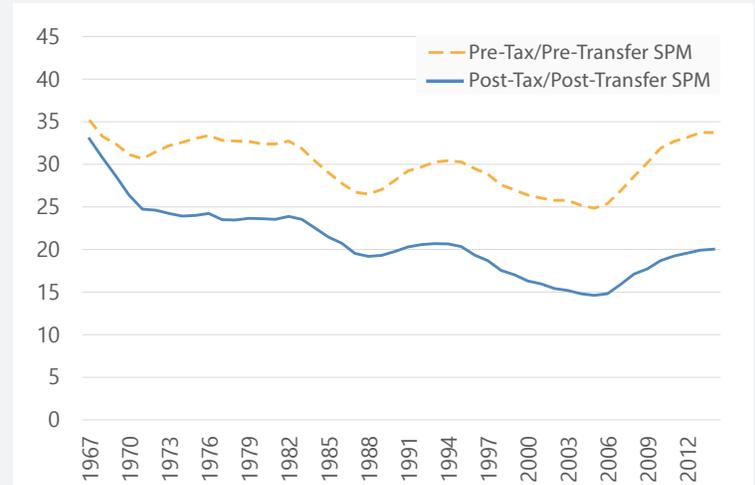
We find:

- The poverty rate in Florida declined from 33.0% in 1967 to 20.0% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 24.1% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Florida poverty rate by 13.7 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Florida has grown from 2.2 percentage points in 1967 to 13.7 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Florida would have been 11.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 21.8%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Florida would have been 6.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 19.9%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Florida would have been 40.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 18.5%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN FLORIDA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1967, for Florida and the nation.

Poverty rates in Florida have generally decreased over time, from

33.0% in 1967 to 20.0% in 2014. Nationally, poverty rates have decreased from 24.1% in 1967 to 16.0% in 2014. Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Florida, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Florida by 13.7 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



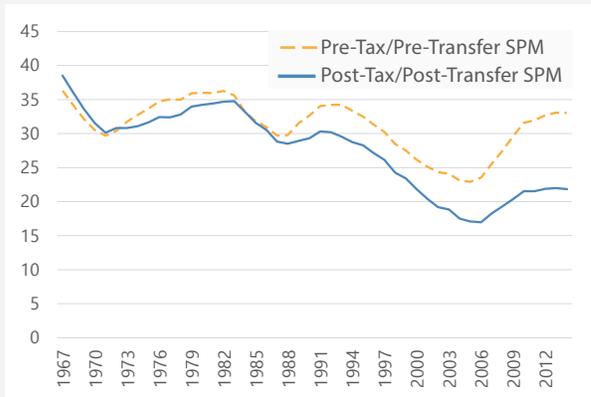
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# FLORIDA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

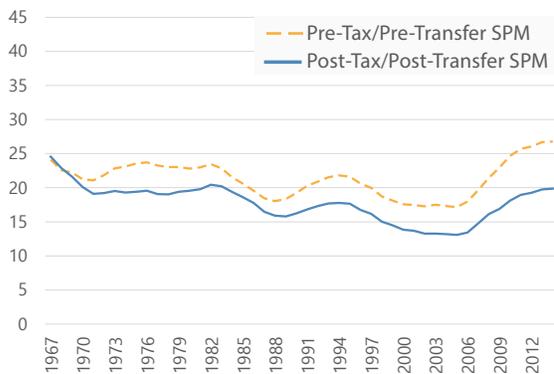
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN FLORIDA



In 1967, the child poverty rate in Florida before counting taxes and transfers was 36.3%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for children in 1967 to 38.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Florida was 33.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 21.8% in Florida.

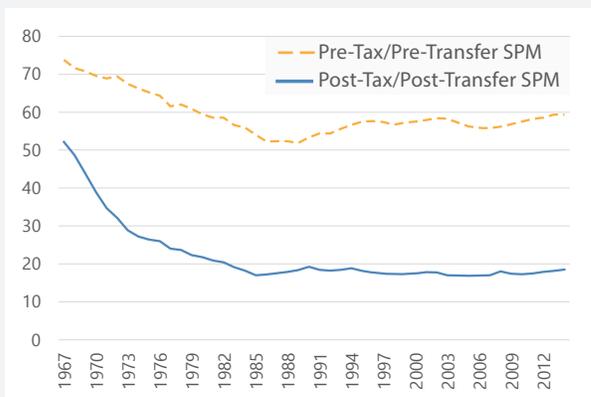
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN FLORIDA



In 1967, the working-age adult poverty rate in Florida before counting taxes and transfers was 24.1%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1967 to 24.6%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Florida was 26.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 19.9% in Florida.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN FLORIDA



In 1967, the elderly poverty rate in Florida before counting taxes and transfers was 73.8%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1967 to 52.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Florida was 59.4%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 18.5% in Florida.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group.*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# GEORGIA

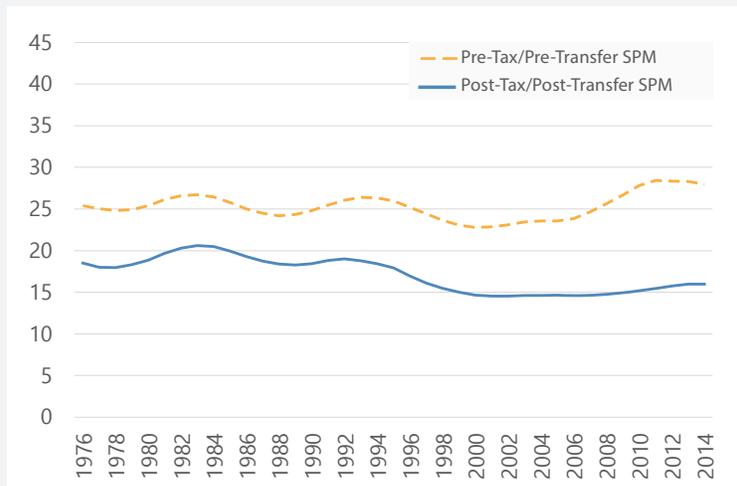
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Georgia to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Georgia.

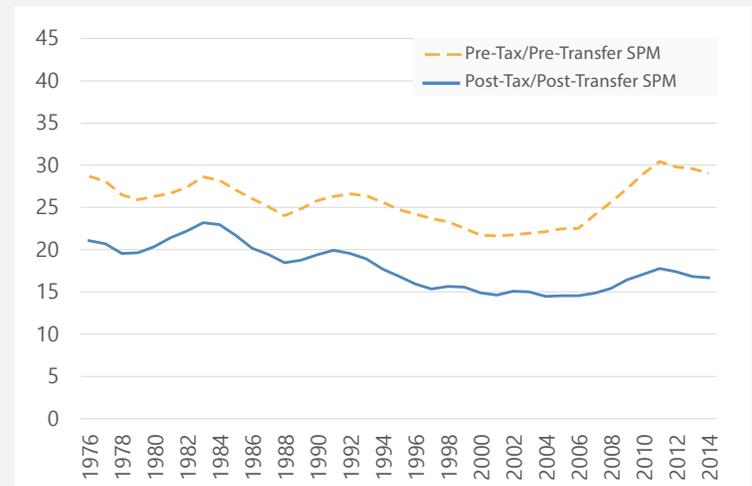
We find:

- The poverty rate in Georgia decreased from 21.1% in 1976 to 16.7% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Georgia poverty rate by 12.4 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Georgia has grown from 7.6 percentage points in 1976 to 12.4 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Georgia would have been 11.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 19.7%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Georgia would have been 6.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.1%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Georgia would have been 42.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.5%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN GEORGIA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Georgia and the nation.

Poverty rates in Georgia have generally decreased over time, from 21.1% in 1976 to 16.7% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Georgia, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Georgia by 12.4 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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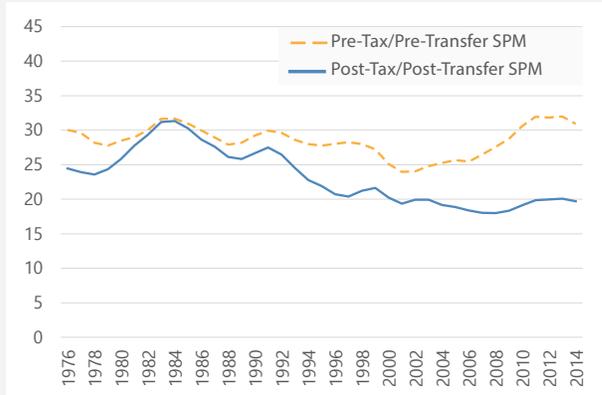


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# GEORGIA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

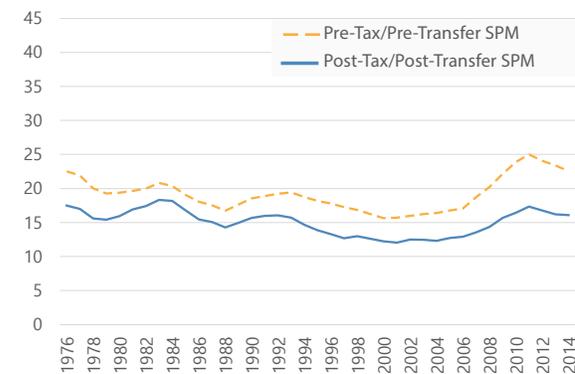
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN GEORGIA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Georgia before counting taxes and transfers was 30.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 24.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Georgia was 30.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 19.7% in Georgia.

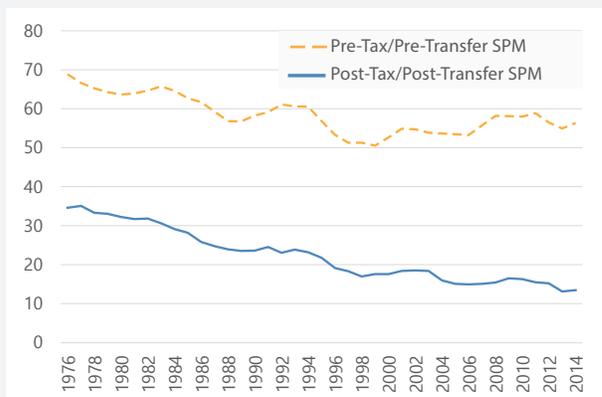
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN GEORGIA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Georgia before counting taxes and transfers was 22.5%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 17.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Georgia was 22.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 16.1% in Georgia.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN GEORGIA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Georgia before counting taxes and transfers was 68.9%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 34.6%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Georgia was 56.3%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 13.5% in Georgia.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# HAWAII

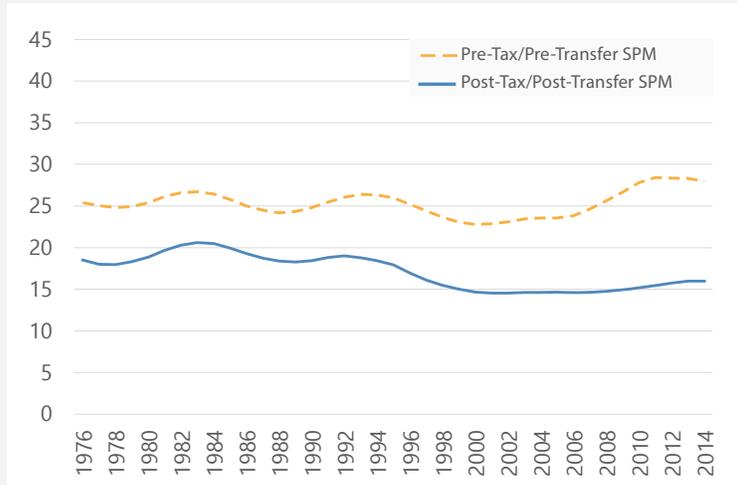
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Hawaii to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Hawaii.

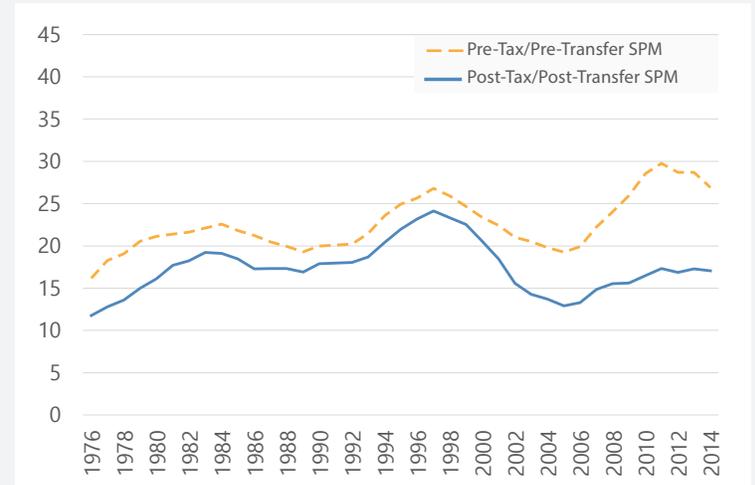
We find:

- The poverty rate in Hawaii increased from 11.8% in 1976 to 17.0% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Hawaii poverty rate by 9.9 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Hawaii has grown from 4.4 percentage points in 1976 to 9.9 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Hawaii would have been 9.3 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.4%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Hawaii would have been 4.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 17.4%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Hawaii would have been 30.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.7%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN HAWAII



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Hawaii and the nation.

Poverty rates in Hawaii have generally increased over time, from 11.8% in 1976 to 17.0% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Hawaii, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Hawaii by 9.9 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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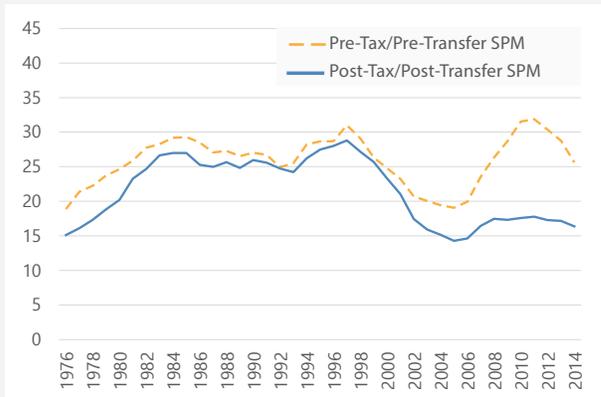


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# HAWAII

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

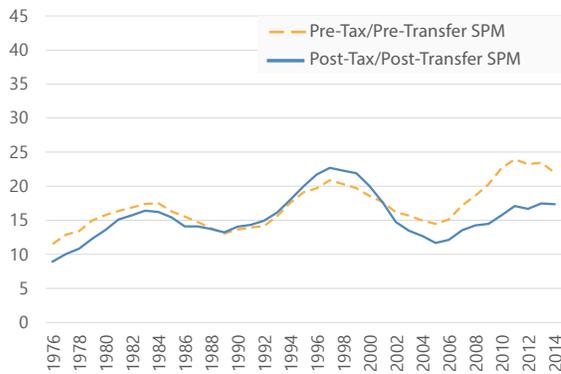
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN HAWAII



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Hawaii before counting taxes and transfers was 18.9%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 15.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Hawaii was 25.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 16.4% in Hawaii.

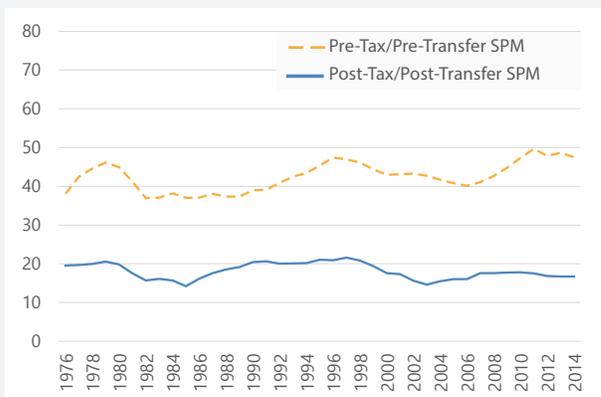
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN HAWAII



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Hawaii before counting taxes and transfers was 11.5%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 9.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Hawaii was 22.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 17.4% in Hawaii.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN HAWAII



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Hawaii before counting taxes and transfers was 38.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 19.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Hawaii was 47.5%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 16.7% in Hawaii.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

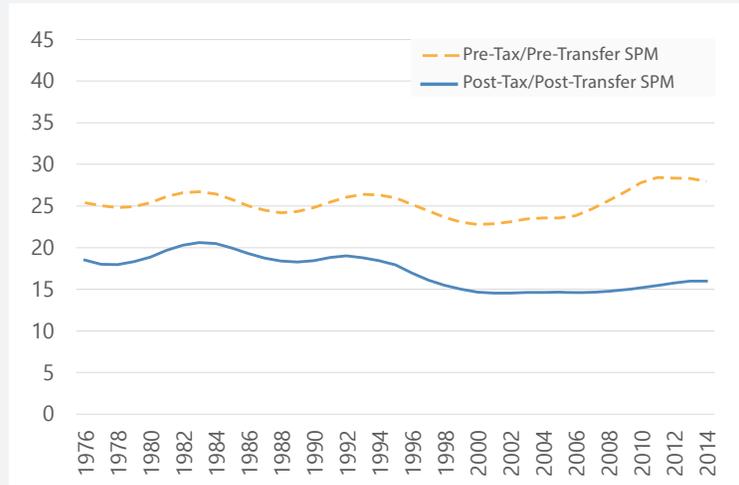
1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Idaho to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Idaho.

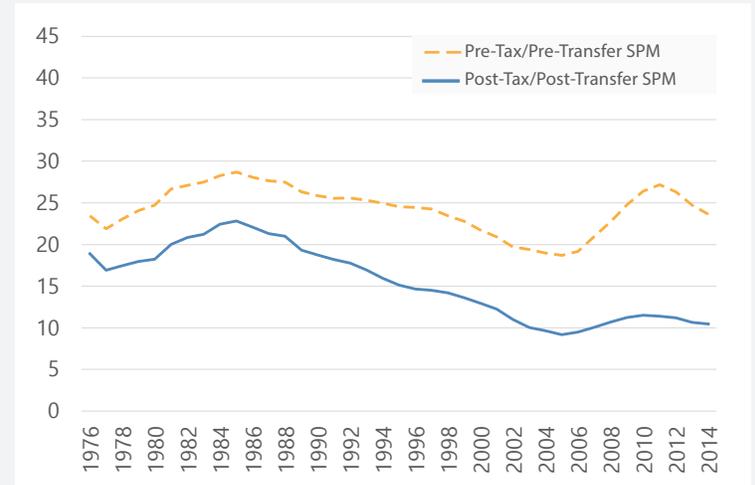
We find:

- The poverty rate in Idaho declined from 18.9% in 1976 to 10.5% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Idaho poverty rate by 13.2 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Idaho has grown from 4.5 percentage points in 1976 to 13.2 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Idaho would have been 11.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 8.8%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Idaho would have been 7.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.3%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Idaho would have been 42.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 10.2%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN IDAHO



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Idaho and the nation.

Poverty rates in Idaho have generally decreased over time, from 18.9% in 1976 to 10.5% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Idaho, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Idaho by 13.2 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).

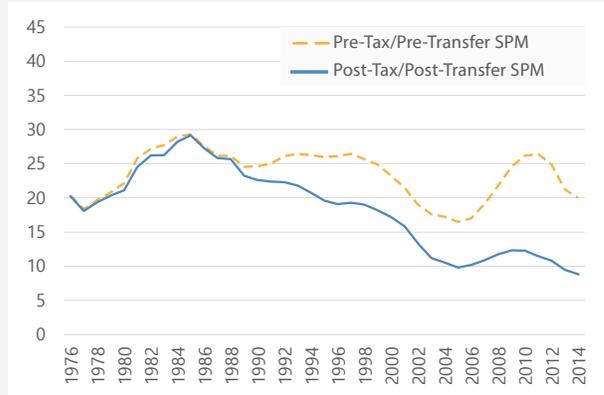


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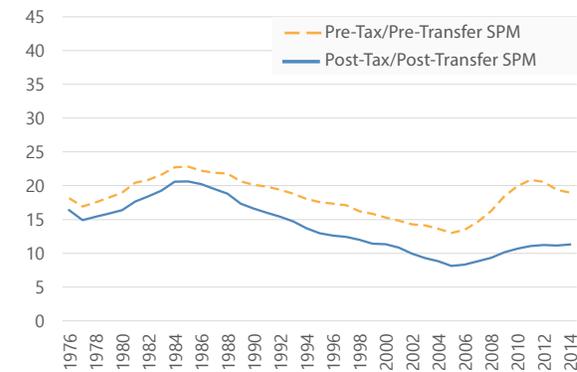
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN IDAHO



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Idaho before counting taxes and transfers was 20.3%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 20.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Idaho was 20.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 8.8% in Idaho.

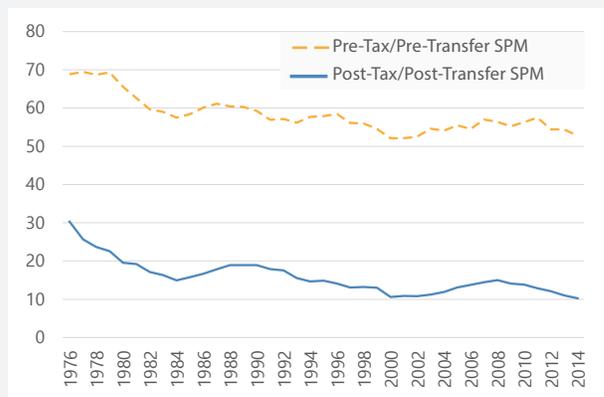
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN IDAHO



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Idaho before counting taxes and transfers was 18.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 16.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Idaho was 19.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 11.3% in Idaho.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN IDAHO



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Idaho before counting taxes and transfers was 68.8%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 30.3%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Idaho was 52.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 10.2% in Idaho.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# ILLINOIS

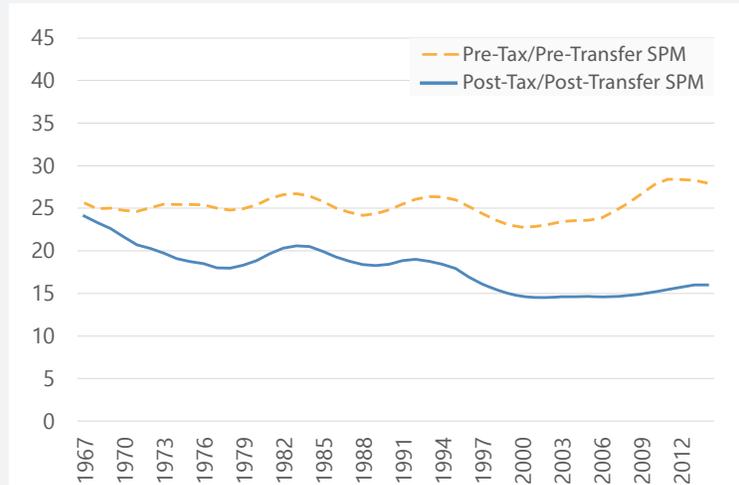
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Illinois to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Illinois.

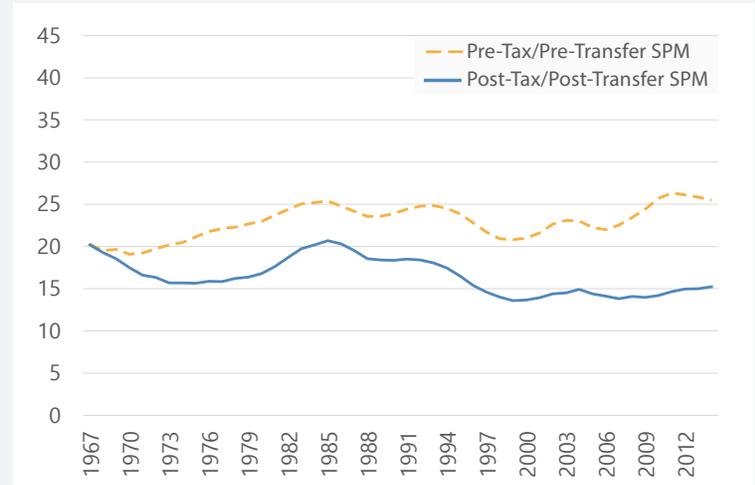
We find:

- The poverty rate in Illinois declined from 20.2% in 1967 to 15.2% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 24.1% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Illinois poverty rate by 10.3 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Illinois has grown from 0.1 percentage points in 1967 to 10.3 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Illinois would have been 9.3 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.3%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Illinois would have been 5.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.5%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Illinois would have been 36.4 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.6%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN ILLINOIS



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1967, for Illinois and the nation.

Poverty rates in Illinois have generally decreased over time, from

20.1% in 1967 to 15.2% in 2014. Nationally, poverty rates have decreased from 24.1% in 1967 to 16.0% in 2014. Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Illinois, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Illinois by 10.3 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



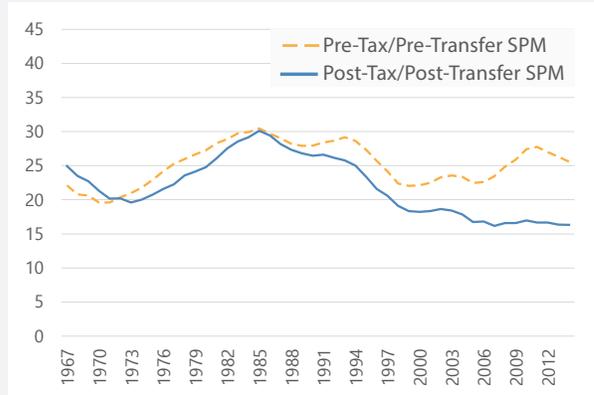
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# ILLINOIS

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

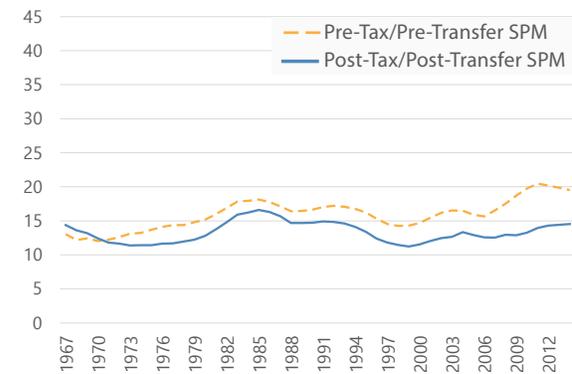
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN ILLINOIS



In 1967, the child poverty rate in Illinois before counting taxes and transfers was 22.1%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for children in 1967 to 25.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Illinois was 25.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 16.3% in Illinois.

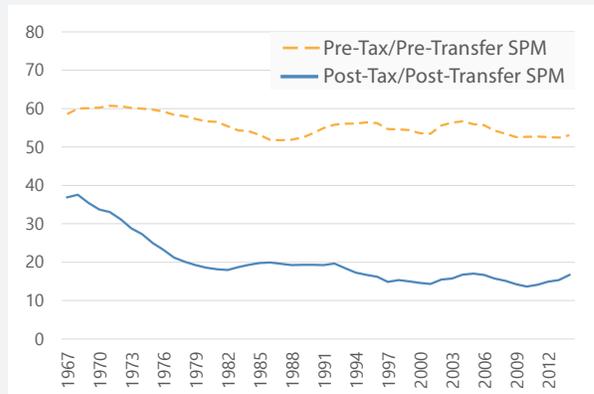
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN ILLINOIS



In 1967, the working-age adult poverty rate in Illinois before counting taxes and transfers was 13.0%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1967 to 14.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Illinois was 19.5%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 14.5% in Illinois.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN ILLINOIS



In 1967, the elderly poverty rate in Illinois before counting taxes and transfers was 58.6%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1967 to 36.9%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Illinois was 53.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 16.6% in Illinois.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group.*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# INDIANA

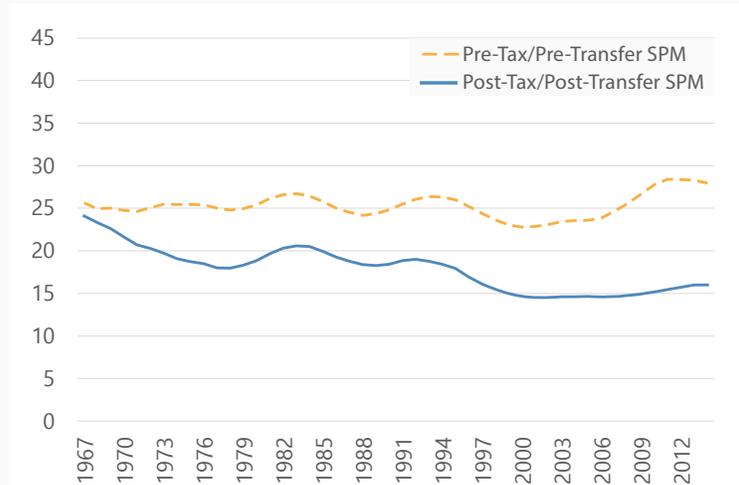
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Indiana to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Indiana.

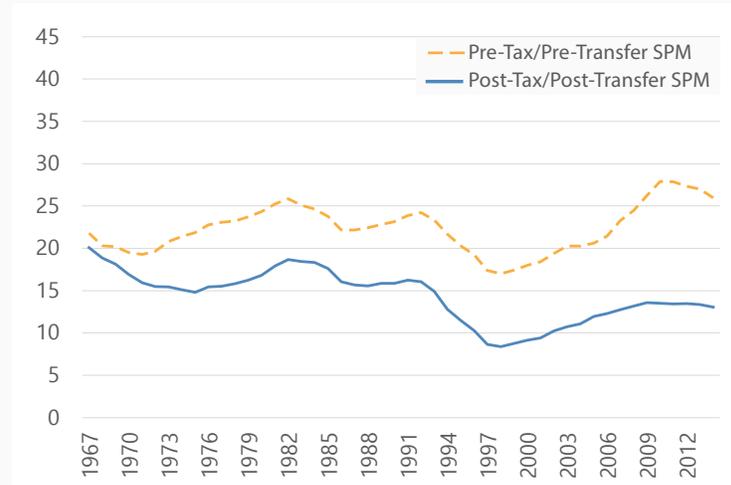
We find:

- The poverty rate in Indiana declined from 20.1% in 1967 to 13.0% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 24.1% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Indiana poverty rate by 12.9 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Indiana has grown from 1.7 percentage points in 1967 to 12.9 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Indiana would have been 11.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 15.0%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Indiana would have been 6.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.3%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Indiana would have been 40.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.5%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN INDIANA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1967, for Indiana and the nation.

Poverty rates in Indiana have generally decreased over time, from

20.1% in 1967 to 13.0% in 2014. Nationally, poverty rates have decreased from 24.1% in 1967 to 16.0% in 2014. Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Indiana, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Indiana by 12.9 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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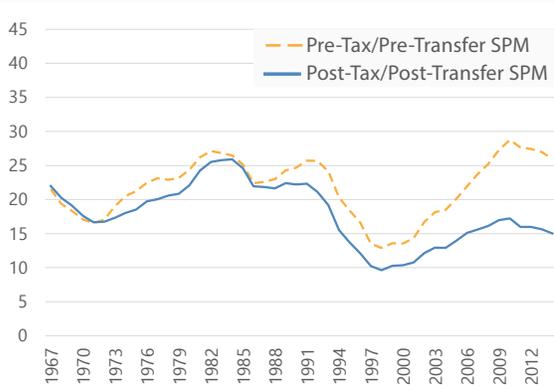


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# INDIANA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

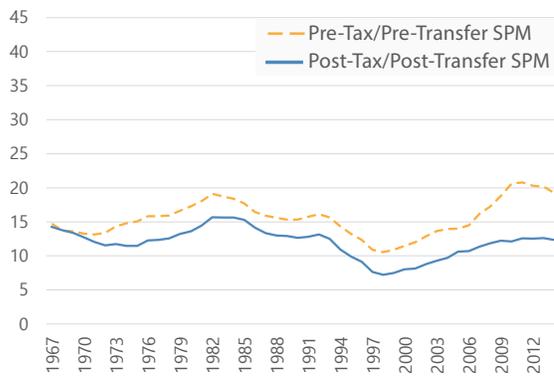
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN INDIANA



In 1967, the child poverty rate in Indiana before counting taxes and transfers was 21.5%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for children in 1967 to 22.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Indiana was 26.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 15.0% in Indiana.

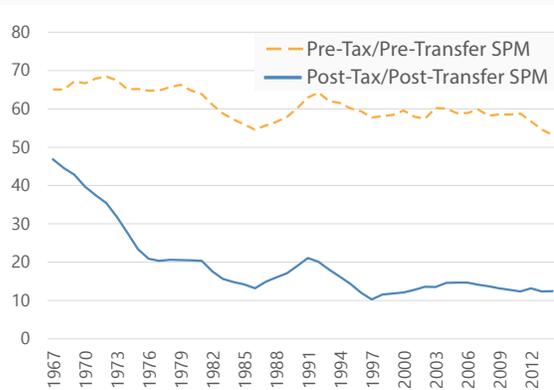
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN INDIANA



In 1967, the working-age adult poverty rate in Indiana before counting taxes and transfers was 14.7%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1967 to 14.3%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Indiana was 19.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 12.3% in Indiana.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN INDIANA



In 1967, the elderly poverty rate in Indiana before counting taxes and transfers was 65.1%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1967 to 46.8%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Indiana was 53.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 12.5% in Indiana.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group.*

#### NOTES

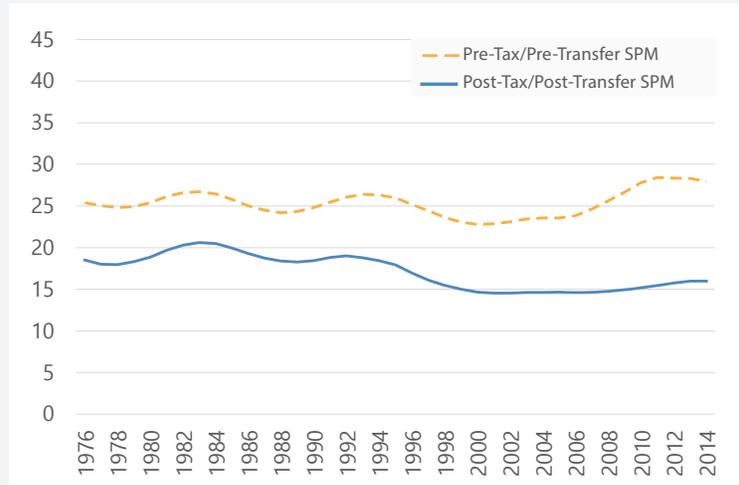
1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Iowa to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Iowa.

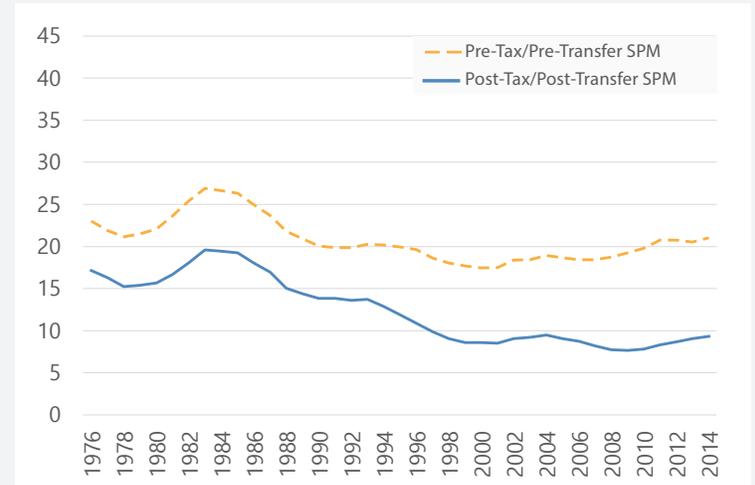
We find:

- The poverty rate in Iowa declined from 17.1% in 1976 to 9.3% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Iowa poverty rate by 11.7 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Iowa has grown from 5.9 percentage points in 1976 to 11.7 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Iowa would have been 10.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 8.9%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Iowa would have been 5.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 9.2%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Iowa would have been 41.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 10.3%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN IOWA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Iowa and the nation.

Poverty rates in Iowa have generally decreased over time, from 17.1% in 1976 to 9.3% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Iowa, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Iowa by 11.7 percentage points.

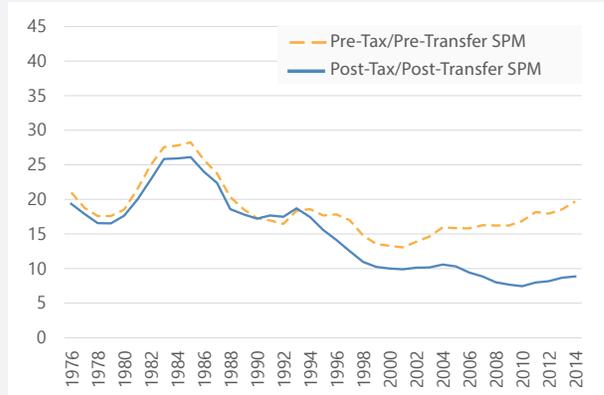
The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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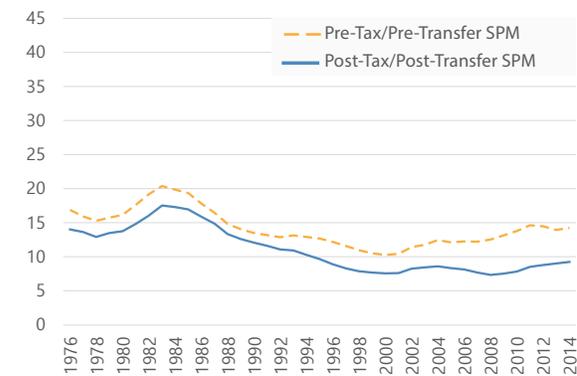
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN IOWA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Iowa before counting taxes and transfers was 21.0%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 19.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Iowa was 19.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 8.9% in Iowa.

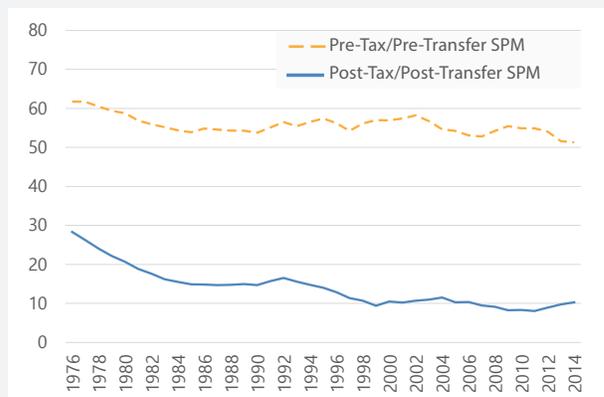
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN IOWA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Iowa before counting taxes and transfers was 16.9%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 14.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Iowa was 14.3%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 9.2% in Iowa.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN IOWA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Iowa before counting taxes and transfers was 61.7%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 28.3%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Iowa was 51.3%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 10.3% in Iowa.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# KANSAS

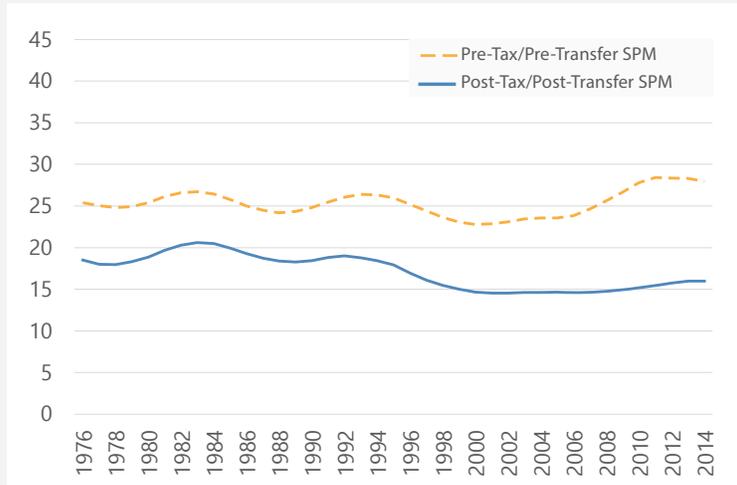
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Kansas to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Kansas.

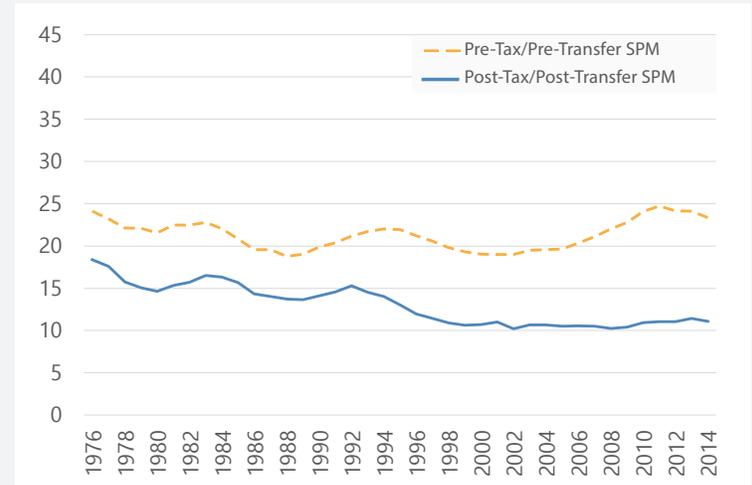
We find:

- The poverty rate in Kansas declined from 18.4% in 1976 to 11.1% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Kansas poverty rate by 12.3 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Kansas has grown from 5.7 percentage points in 1976 to 12.3 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Kansas would have been 10.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.9%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Kansas would have been 7.3 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 9.8%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Kansas would have been 38.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 15.3%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN KANSAS



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Kansas and the nation.

Poverty rates in Kansas have generally decreased over time, from 18.4% in 1976 to 11.1% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Kansas, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Kansas by 12.3 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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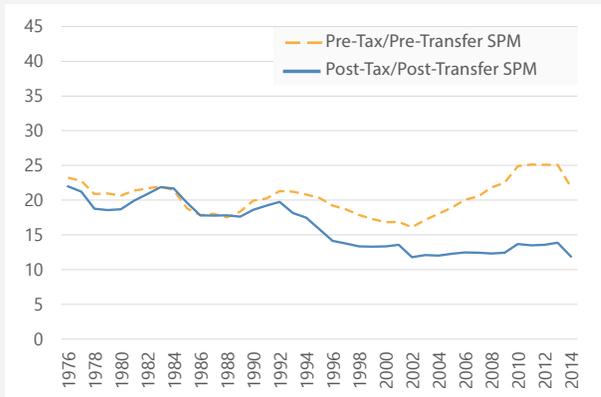


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# KANSAS

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

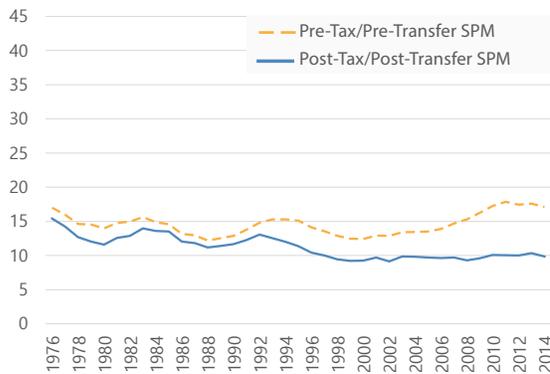
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN KANSAS



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Kansas before counting taxes and transfers was 23.2%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 22.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Kansas was 21.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 11.9% in Kansas.

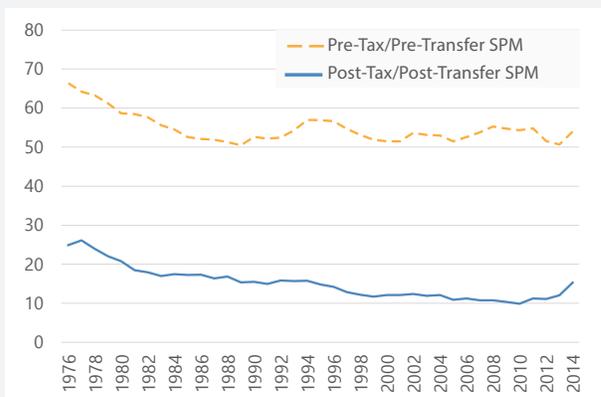
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN KANSAS



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Kansas before counting taxes and transfers was 17.0%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 15.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Kansas was 17.1%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 9.8% in Kansas.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN KANSAS



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Kansas before counting taxes and transfers was 66.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 24.9%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Kansas was 54.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 15.3% in Kansas.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# KENTUCKY

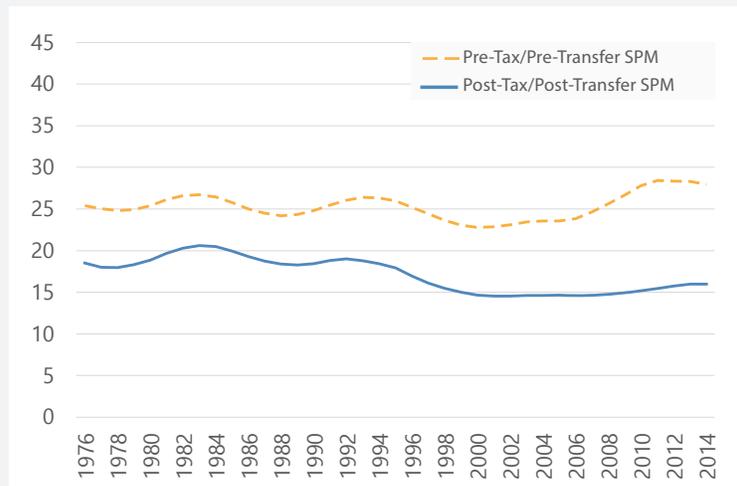
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Kentucky to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Kentucky.

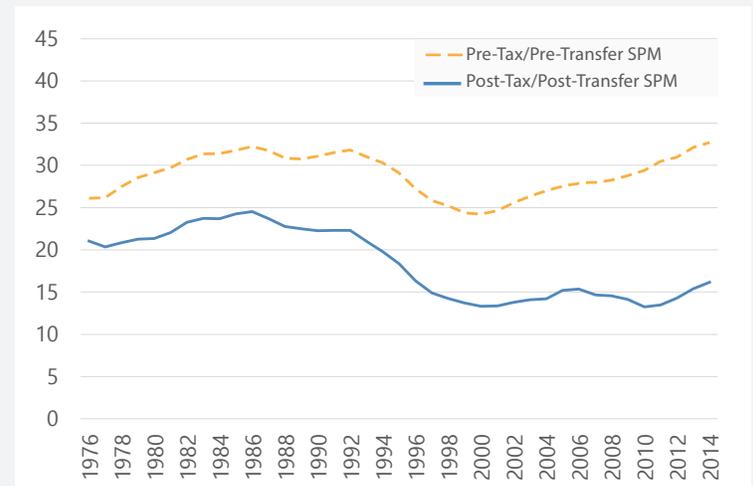
We find:

- The poverty rate in Kentucky declined from 21.0% in 1976 to 16.2% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Kentucky poverty rate by 16.5 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Kentucky has grown from 5.1 percentage points in 1976 to 16.5 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Kentucky would have been 15.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 19.1%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Kentucky would have been 10.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 15.4%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Kentucky would have been 43.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.9%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN KENTUCKY



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Kentucky and the nation.

Poverty rates in Kentucky have generally decreased over time, from 21.0% in 1976 to 16.2% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Kentucky, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Kentucky by 16.5 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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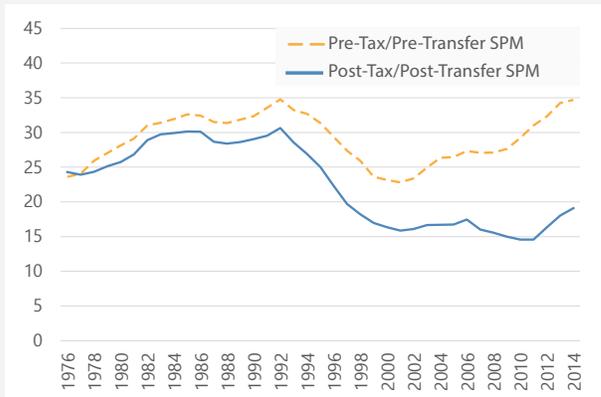


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# KENTUCKY

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

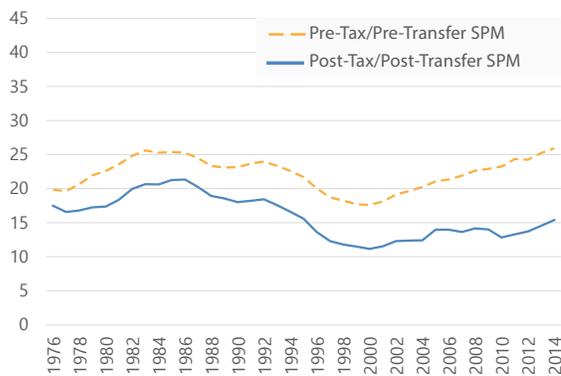
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN KENTUCKY



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Kentucky before counting taxes and transfers was 23.6%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 24.3%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Kentucky was 34.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 19.1% in Kentucky.

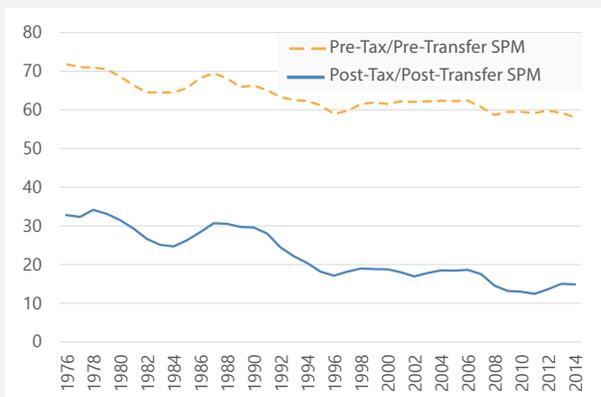
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN KENTUCKY



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Kentucky before counting taxes and transfers was 19.8%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 17.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Kentucky was 25.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 15.4% in Kentucky.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN KENTUCKY



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Kentucky before counting taxes and transfers was 71.8%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 32.8%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Kentucky was 58.1%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 14.9% in Kentucky.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# LOUISIANA

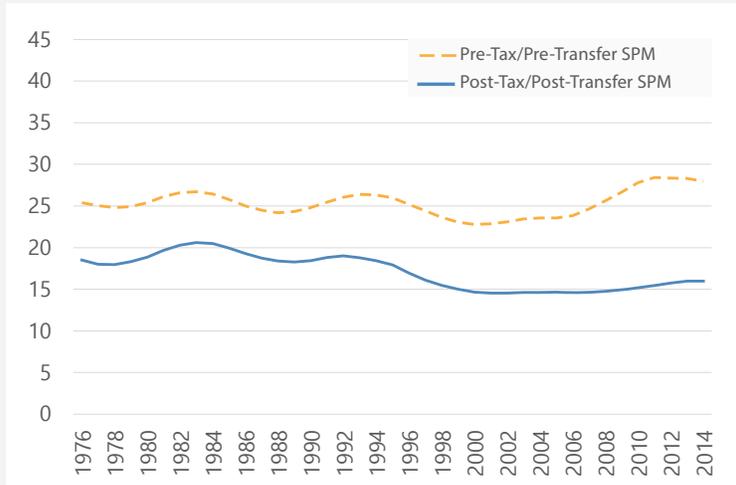
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Louisiana to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Louisiana.

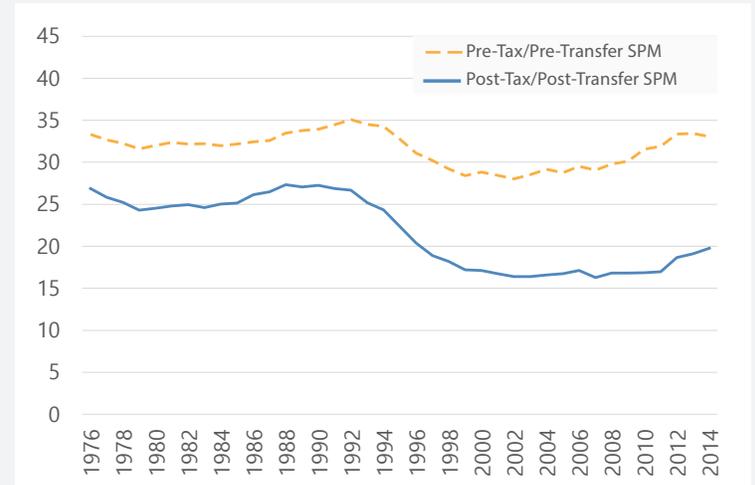
We find:

- The poverty rate in Louisiana declined from 26.9% in 1976 to 19.8% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Louisiana poverty rate by 13.3 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Louisiana has grown from 6.5 percentage points in 1976 to 13.3 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Louisiana would have been 12.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 22.3%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Louisiana would have been 8.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 18.3%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Louisiana would have been 38.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 21.9%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN LOUISIANA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Louisiana and the nation.

Poverty rates in Louisiana have generally decreased over time, from 26.9% in 1976 to 19.8% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Louisiana, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Louisiana by 13.3 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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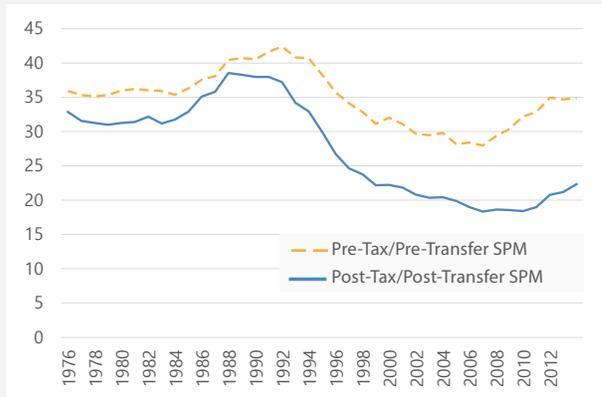


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# LOUISIANA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

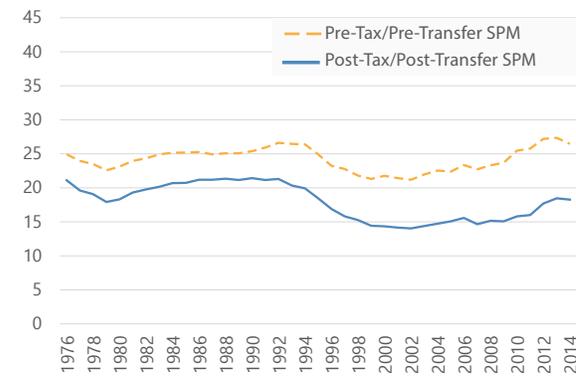
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN LOUISIANA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Louisiana before counting taxes and transfers was 35.9%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 32.9%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Louisiana was 34.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 22.3% in Louisiana.

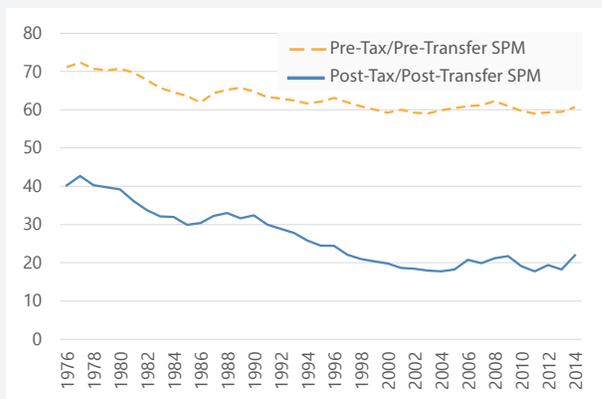
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN LOUISIANA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Louisiana before counting taxes and transfers was 24.9%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 21.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Louisiana was 26.4%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 18.3% in Louisiana.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN LOUISIANA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Louisiana before counting taxes and transfers was 71.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 40.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Louisiana was 60.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 21.9% in Louisiana.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# MAINE

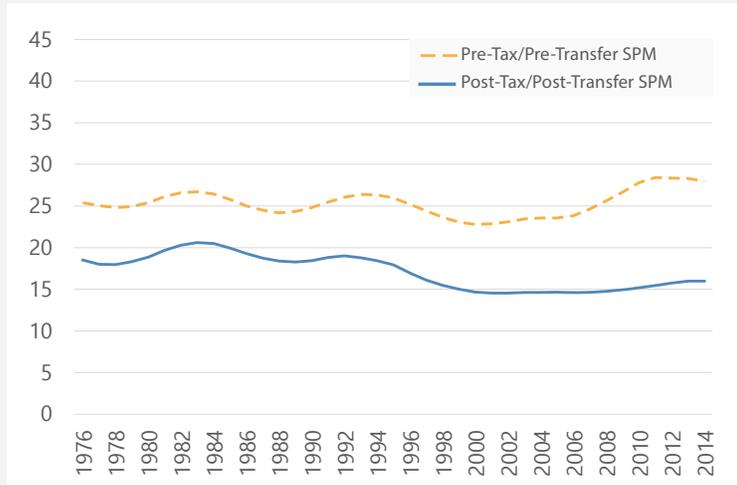
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Maine to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Maine.

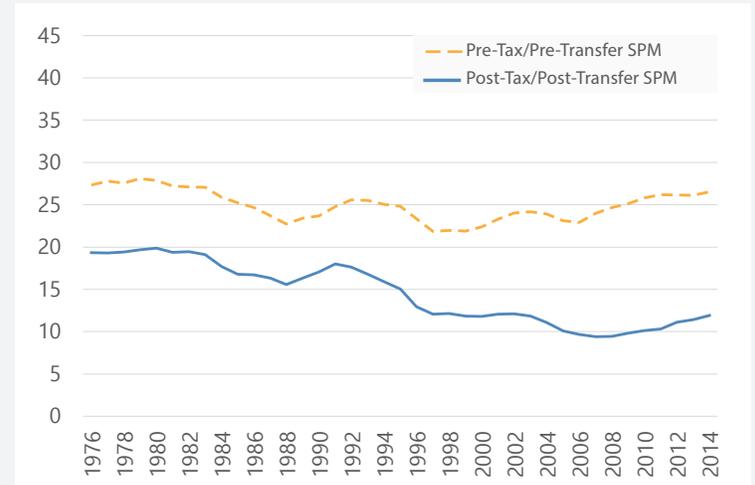
We find:

- The poverty rate in Maine declined from 19.3% in 1976 to 11.9% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Maine poverty rate by 14.6 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Maine has grown from 8.0 percentage points in 1976 to 14.6 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Maine would have been 12.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.7%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Maine would have been 7.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.2%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Maine would have been 42.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 10.0%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN MAINE



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Maine and the nation.

Poverty rates in Maine have generally decreased over time, from 19.3% in 1976 to 11.9% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Maine, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Maine by 14.6 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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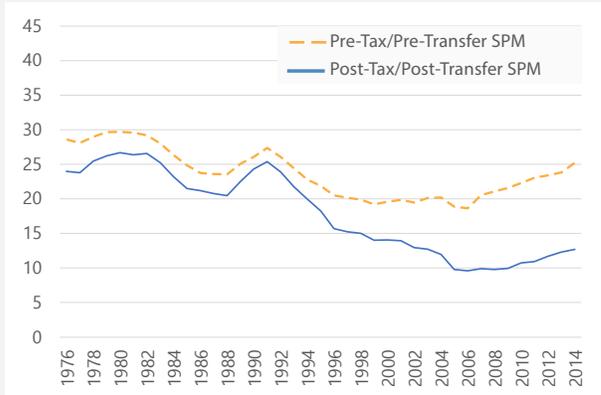


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# MAINE

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

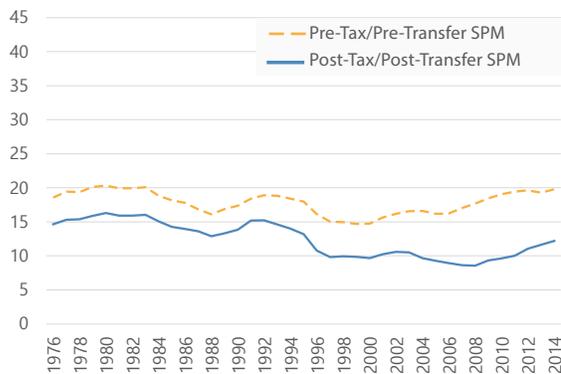
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN MAINE



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Maine before counting taxes and transfers was 28.6%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 24.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Maine was 25.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 12.7% in Maine.

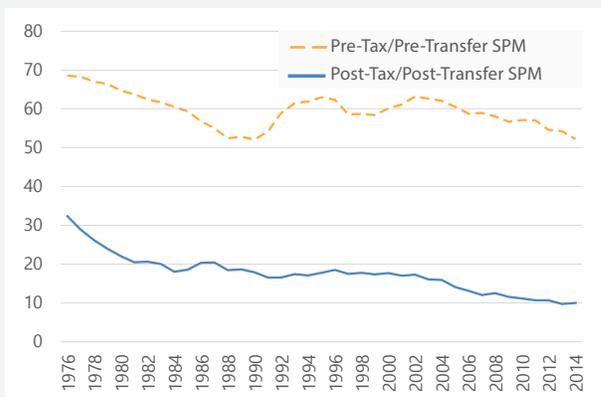
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN MAINE



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Maine before counting taxes and transfers was 18.6%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 14.7%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Maine was 19.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 12.2% in Maine.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN MAINE



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Maine before counting taxes and transfers was 68.5%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 32.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Maine was 52.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 10.0% in Maine.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# MARYLAND

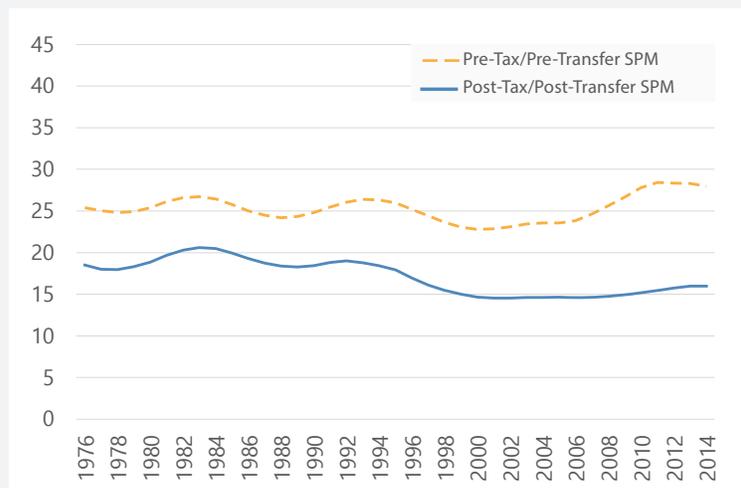
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Maryland to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Maryland.

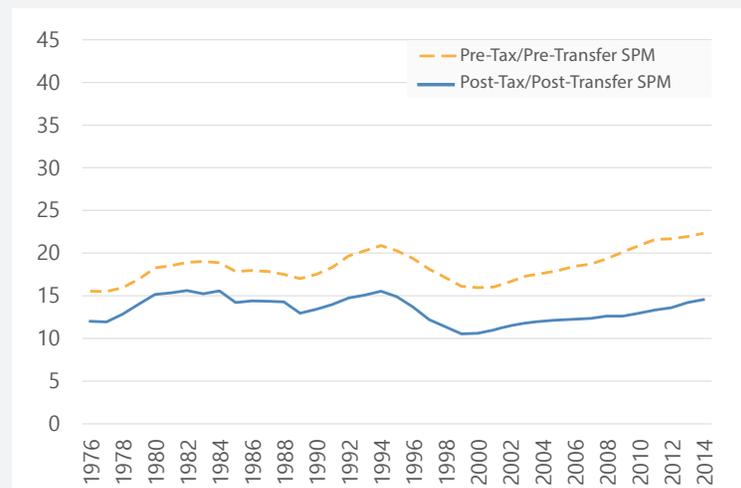
We find:

- The poverty rate in Maryland increased from 12.0% in 1976 to 14.5% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Maryland poverty rate by 7.8 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Maryland has grown from 3.5 percentage points in 1976 to 7.8 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Maryland would have been 6.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 15.8%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Maryland would have been 3.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.7%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Maryland would have been 28.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.5%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN MARYLAND



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Maryland and the nation.

Poverty rates in Maryland have generally increased over time, from 12.0% in 1976 to 14.5% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Maryland, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Maryland by 7.8 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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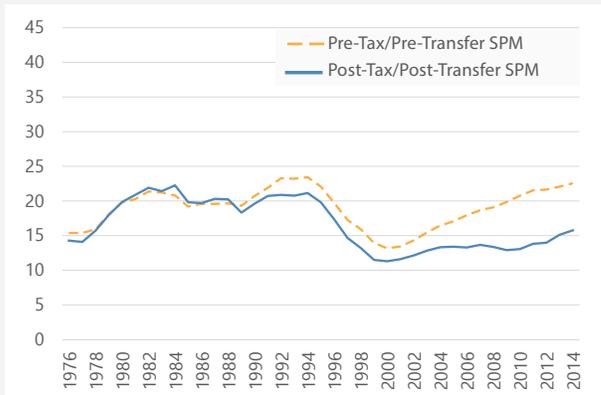


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# MARYLAND

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

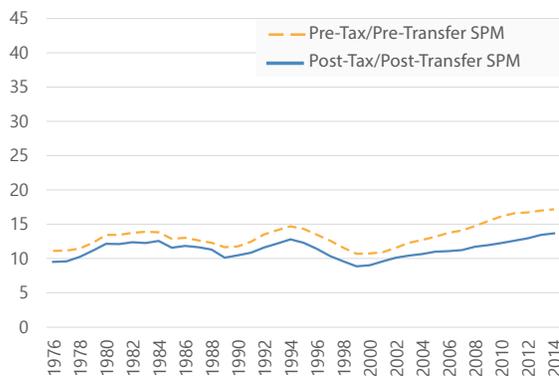
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN MARYLAND



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Maryland before counting taxes and transfers was 15.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 14.3%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Maryland was 22.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 15.8% in Maryland.

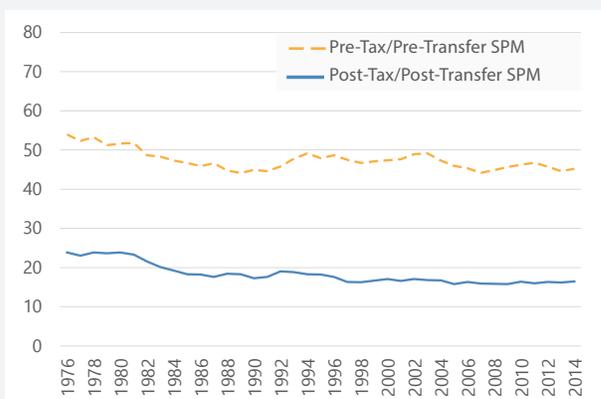
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN MARYLAND



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Maryland before counting taxes and transfers was 11.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 9.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Maryland was 17.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 13.7% in Maryland.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN MARYLAND



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Maryland before counting taxes and transfers was 53.9%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 23.9%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Maryland was 45.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 16.5% in Maryland.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# MASSACHUSETTS

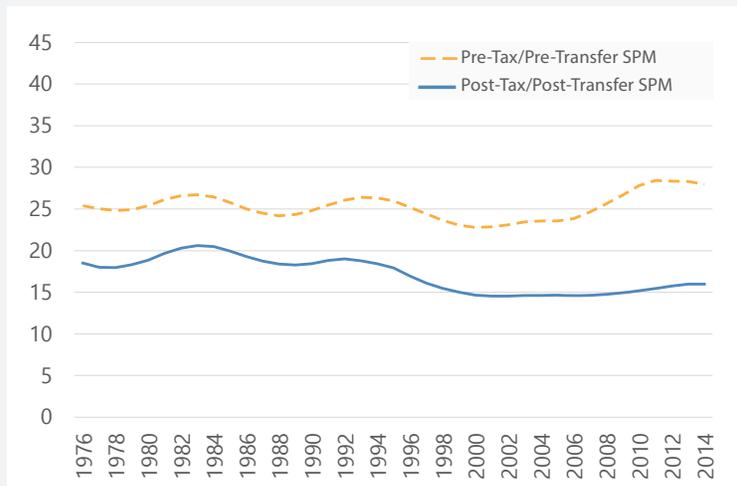
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Massachusetts to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Massachusetts.

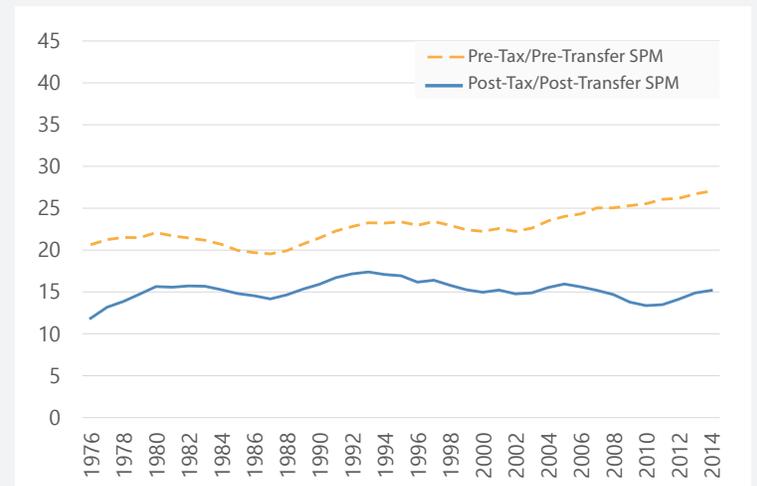
We find:

- The poverty rate in Massachusetts increased from 11.9% in 1976 to 15.2% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Massachusetts poverty rate by 11.9 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Massachusetts has grown from 8.8 percentage points in 1976 to 11.9 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Massachusetts would have been 10.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 15.7%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Massachusetts would have been 7.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.6%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Massachusetts would have been 34.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.8%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN MASSACHUSETTS



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Massachusetts and the nation.

Poverty rates in Massachusetts have generally increased over time, from 11.9% in 1976 to 15.2% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Massachusetts, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Massachusetts by 11.9 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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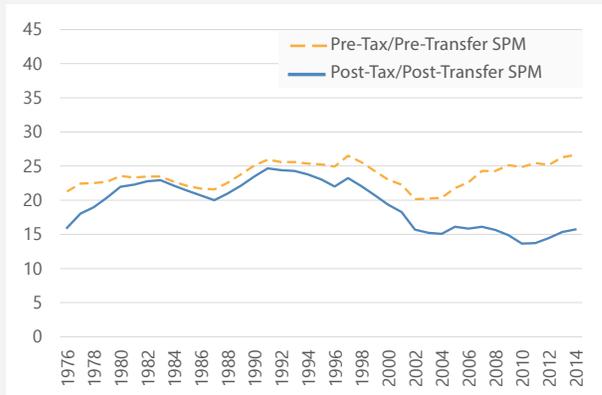


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# MASSACHUSETTS

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

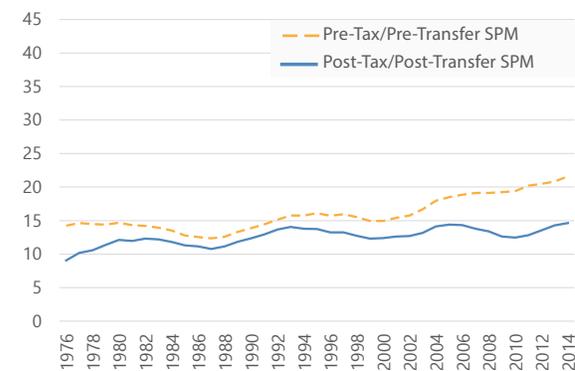
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN MASSACHUSETTS



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Massachusetts before counting taxes and transfers was 21.3%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 16.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Massachusetts was 26.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 15.7% in Massachusetts.

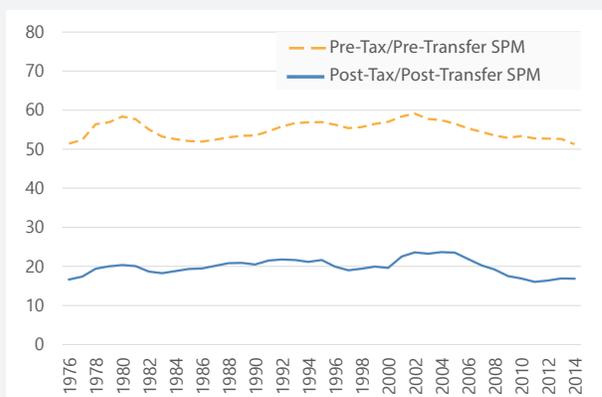
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN MASSACHUSETTS



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Massachusetts before counting taxes and transfers was 14.3%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 9.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Massachusetts was 21.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 14.6% in Massachusetts.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN MASSACHUSETTS



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Massachusetts before counting taxes and transfers was 51.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 16.6%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Massachusetts was 51.3%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 16.8% in Massachusetts.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# MICHIGAN

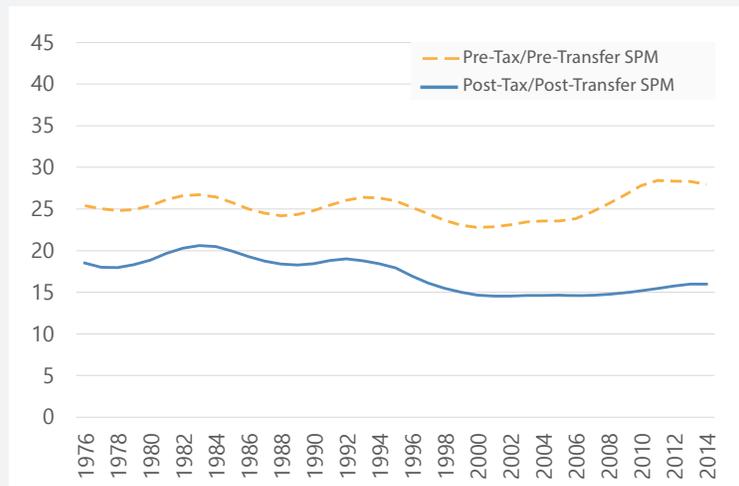
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Michigan to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Michigan.

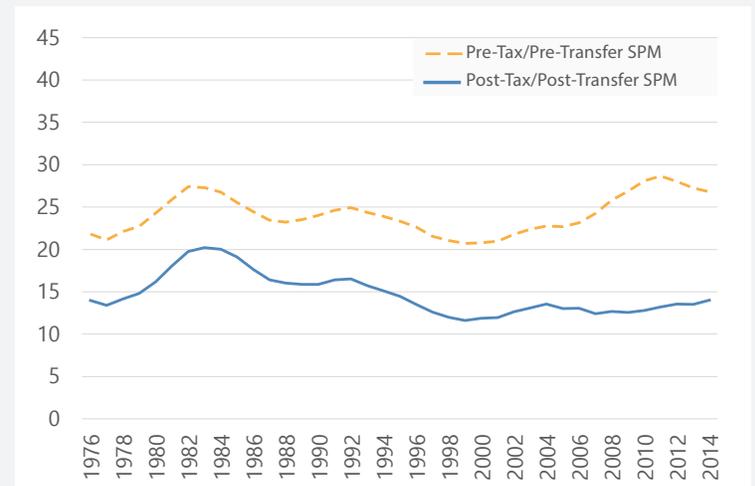
We find:

- The poverty rate in Michigan was the same at the beginning and end of the time series, at 14.0% in 1976 and 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Michigan poverty rate by 12.8 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Michigan has grown from 7.8 percentage points in 1976 to 12.8 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Michigan would have been 11.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.9%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Michigan would have been 7.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.9%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Michigan would have been 39.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 9.0%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN MICHIGAN



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Michigan and the nation.

The poverty rate in Michigan is the same at the beginning and end of the time series, at 14.0% in 1976 and 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level,

poverty rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Michigan, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Michigan by 12.8 percentage points.

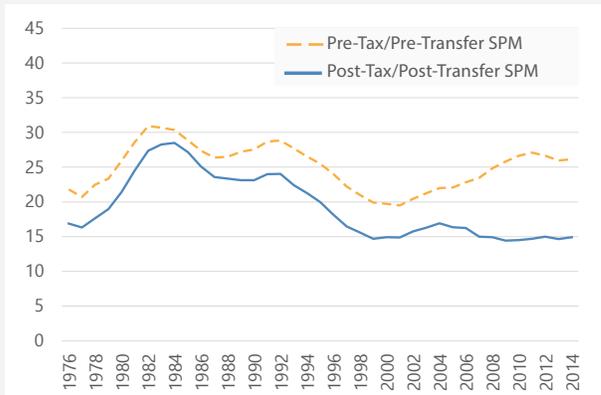
The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



# MICHIGAN

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

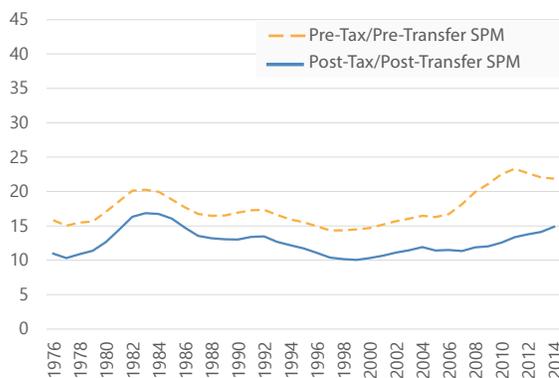
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN MICHIGAN



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Michigan before counting taxes and transfers was 21.8%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 16.9%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Michigan was 26.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 14.9% in Michigan.

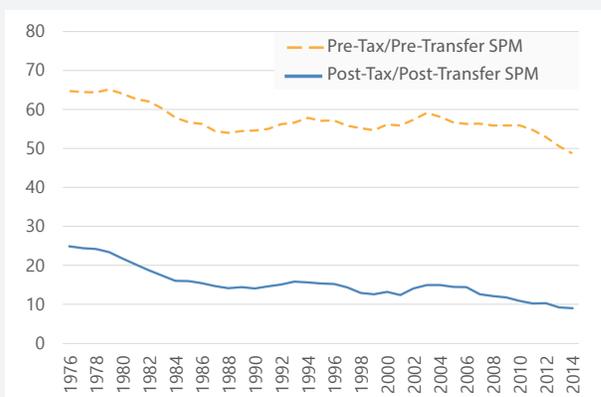
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN MICHIGAN



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Michigan before counting taxes and transfers was 15.8%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 10.9%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Michigan was 21.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 14.9% in Michigan.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN MICHIGAN



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Michigan before counting taxes and transfers was 64.7%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 24.9%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Michigan was 48.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 9.0% in Michigan.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# MINNESOTA

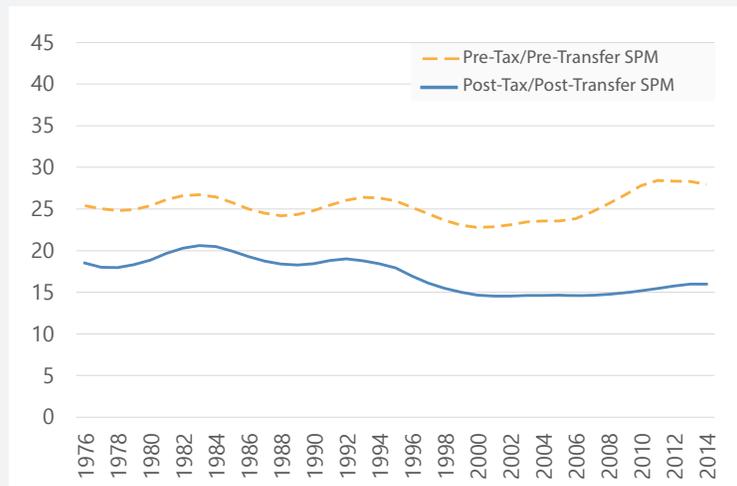
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Minnesota to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Minnesota.

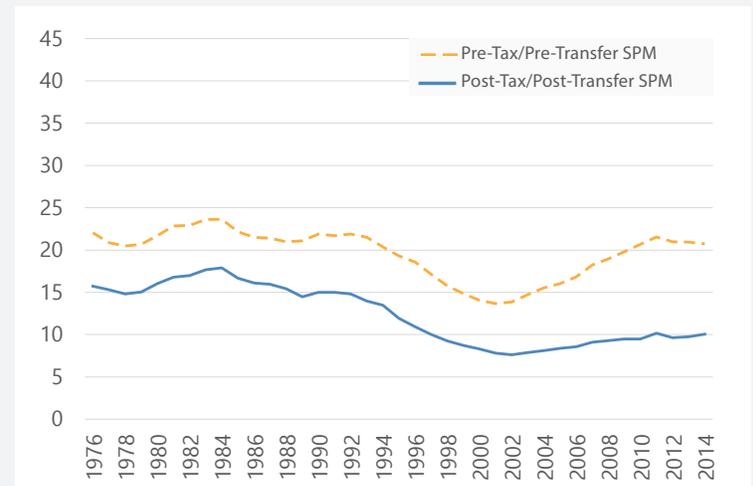
We find:

- The poverty rate in Minnesota declined from 15.7% in 1976 to 10.0% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Minnesota poverty rate by 10.7 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Minnesota has grown from 6.3 percentage points in 1976 to 10.7 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Minnesota would have been 10.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 8.0%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Minnesota would have been 5.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 10.6%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Minnesota would have been 34.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.0%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN MINNESOTA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Minnesota and the nation.

Poverty rates in Minnesota have generally decreased over time, from 15.7% in 1976 to 10.0% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Minnesota, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Minnesota by 10.7 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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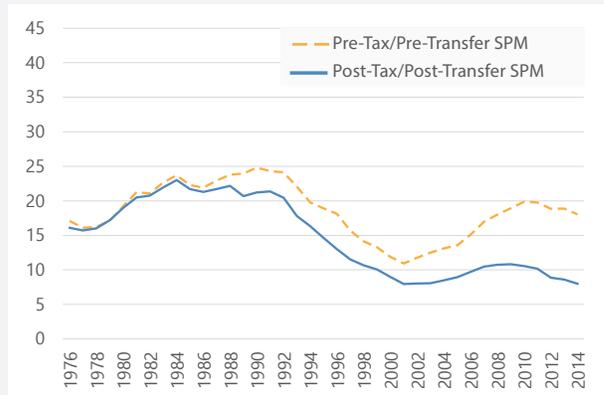


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# MINNESOTA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

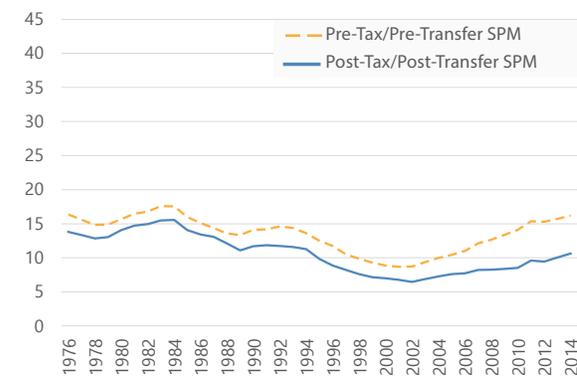
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN MINNESOTA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Minnesota before counting taxes and transfers was 17.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 16.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Minnesota was 18.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 8.0% in Minnesota.

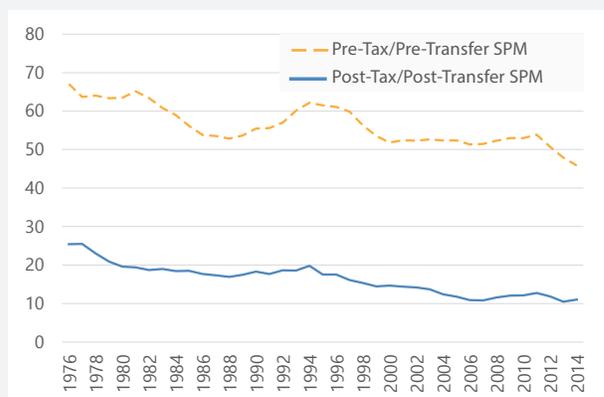
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN MINNESOTA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Minnesota before counting taxes and transfers was 16.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 13.8%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Minnesota was 16.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 10.6% in Minnesota.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN MINNESOTA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Minnesota before counting taxes and transfers was 67.0%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 25.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Minnesota was 45.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 11.0% in Minnesota.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# MISSISSIPPI

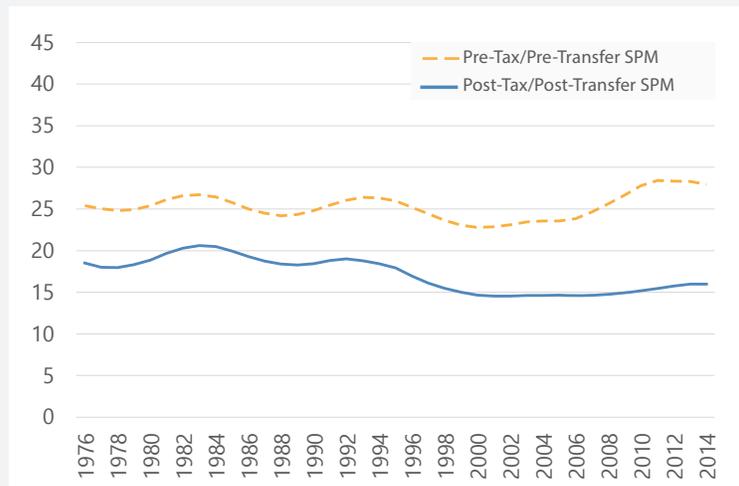
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Mississippi to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Mississippi.

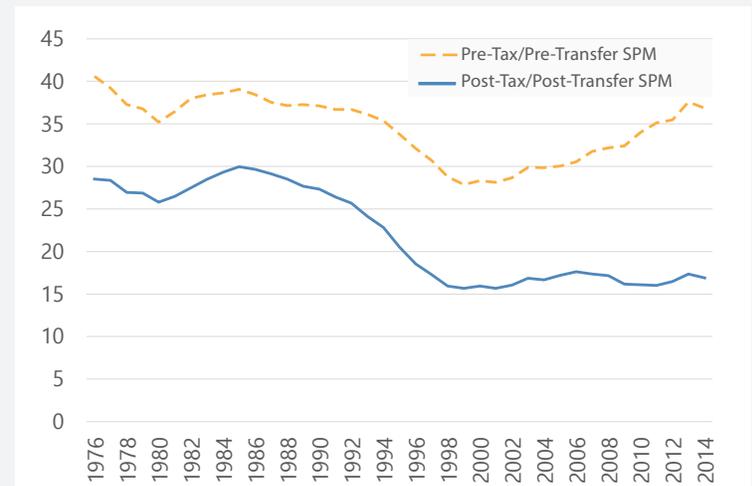
We find:

- The poverty rate in Mississippi declined from 28.5% in 1976 to 16.9% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Mississippi poverty rate by 19.9 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Mississippi has grown from 12.1 percentage points in 1976 to 19.9 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Mississippi would have been 19.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 15.5%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Mississippi would have been 13.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 17.9%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Mississippi would have been 48.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 15.1%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN MISSISSIPPI



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Mississippi and the nation.

Poverty rates in Mississippi have generally decreased over time, from 28.5% in 1976 to 16.9% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Mississippi, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Mississippi by 19.9 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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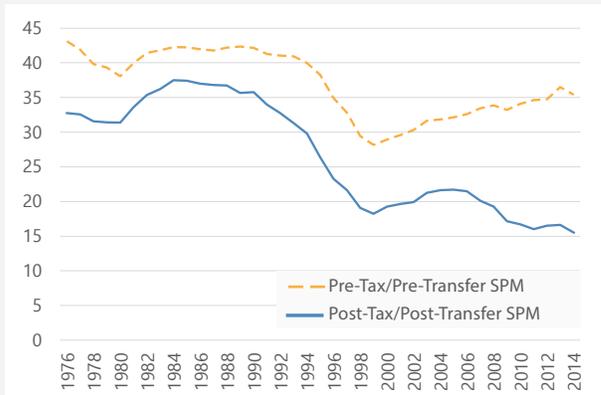


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# MISSISSIPPI

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

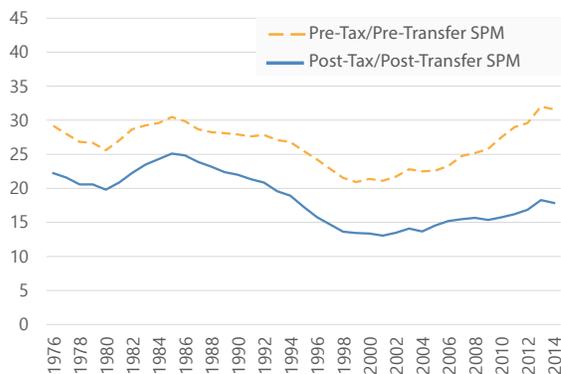
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN MISSISSIPPI



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Mississippi before counting taxes and transfers was 43.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 32.8%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Mississippi was 35.4%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 15.5% in Mississippi.

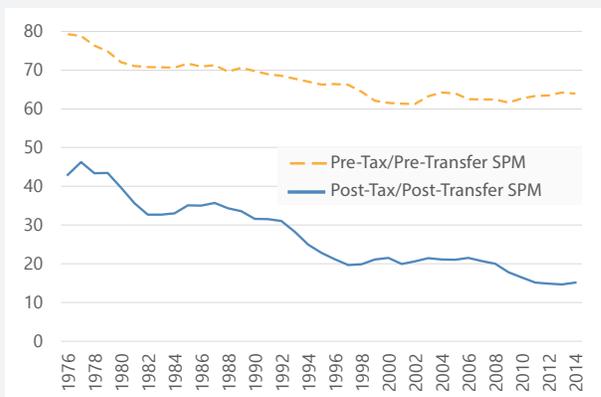
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN MISSISSIPPI



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Mississippi before counting taxes and transfers was 29.2%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 22.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Mississippi was 31.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 17.9% in Mississippi.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN MISSISSIPPI



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Mississippi before counting taxes and transfers was 79.3%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 43.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Mississippi was 64.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 15.1% in Mississippi.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# MISSOURI

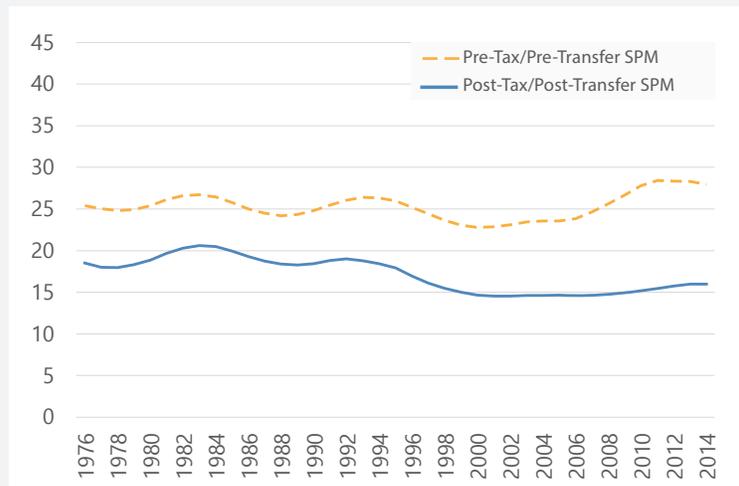
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Missouri to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Missouri.

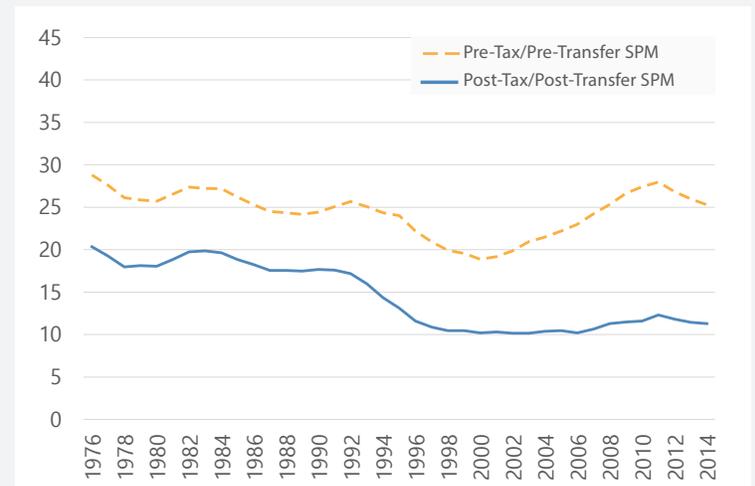
We find:

- The poverty rate in Missouri declined from 20.4% in 1976 to 11.3% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Missouri poverty rate by 14.0 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Missouri has grown from 8.4 percentage points in 1976 to 14.0 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Missouri would have been 9.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.7%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Missouri would have been 8.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.2%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Missouri would have been 41.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 9.8%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN MISSOURI



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Missouri and the nation.

Poverty rates in Missouri have generally decreased over time, from 20.4% in 1976 to 11.3% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Missouri, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Missouri by 14.0 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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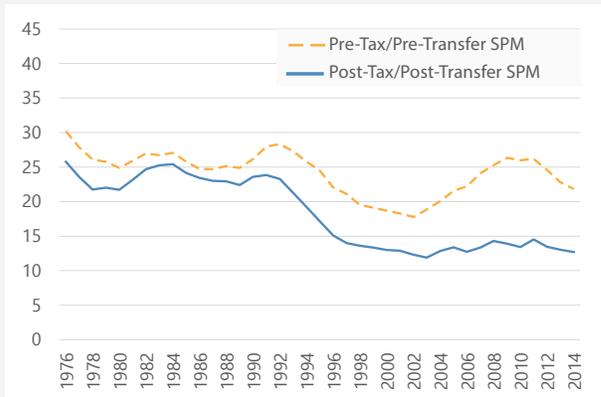


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# MISSOURI

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

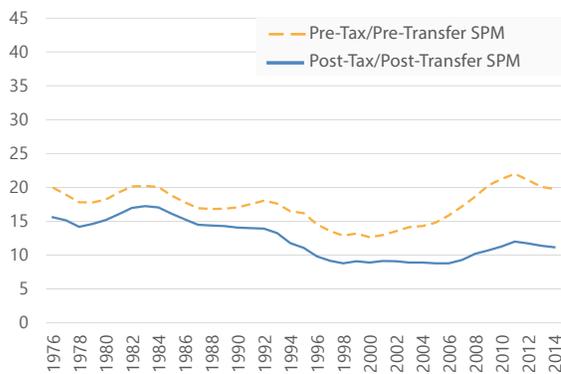
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN MISSOURI



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Missouri before counting taxes and transfers was 30.2%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 25.8%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Missouri was 21.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 12.7% in Missouri.

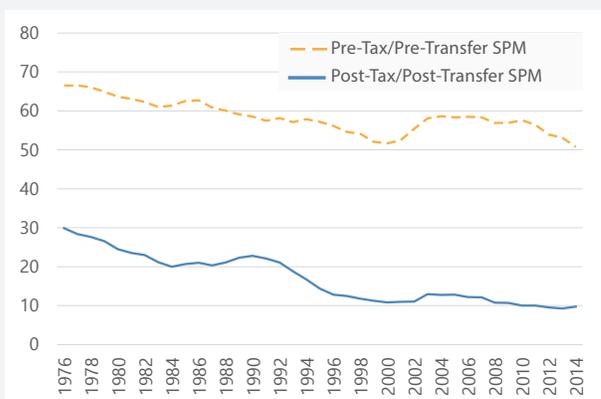
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN MISSOURI



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Missouri before counting taxes and transfers was 20.0%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 15.6%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Missouri was 19.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 11.2% in Missouri.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN MISSOURI



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Missouri before counting taxes and transfers was 66.5%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 29.9%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Missouri was 50.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 9.8% in Missouri.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
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4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# MONTANA

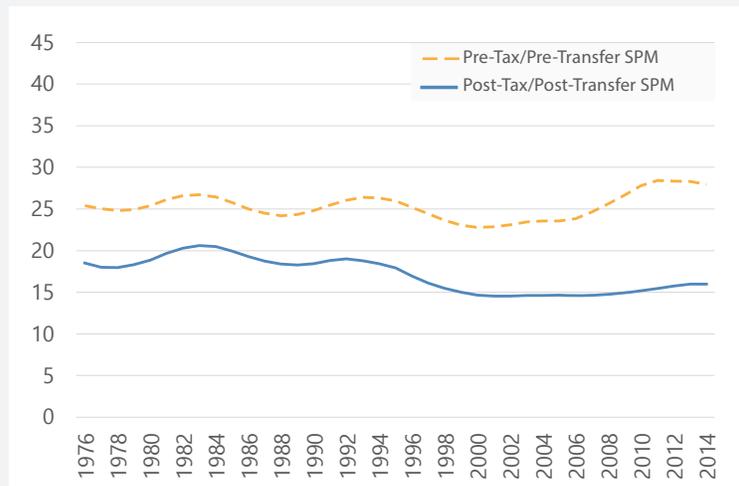
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Montana to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Montana.

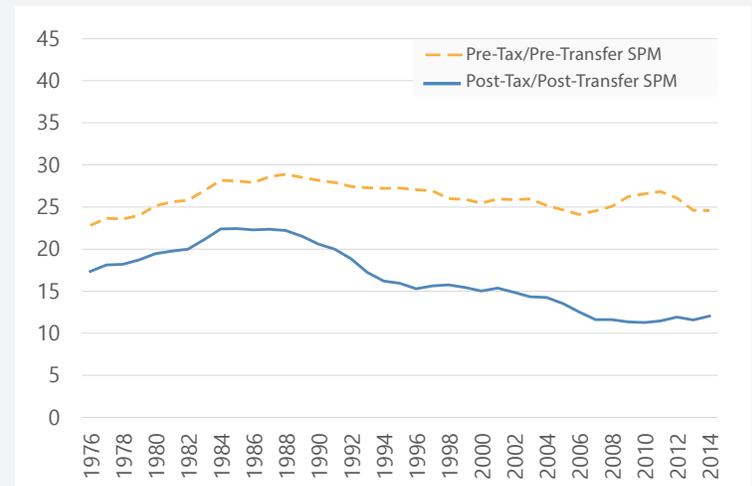
We find:

- The poverty rate in Montana declined from 17.3% in 1976 to 12.0% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Montana poverty rate by 12.5 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Montana has grown from 5.5 percentage points in 1976 to 12.5 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Montana would have been 10.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.4%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Montana would have been 6.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.0%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Montana would have been 39.3 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.6%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN MONTANA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Montana and the nation.

Poverty rates in Montana have generally decreased over time, from 17.3% in 1976 to 12.0% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Montana, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Montana by 12.5 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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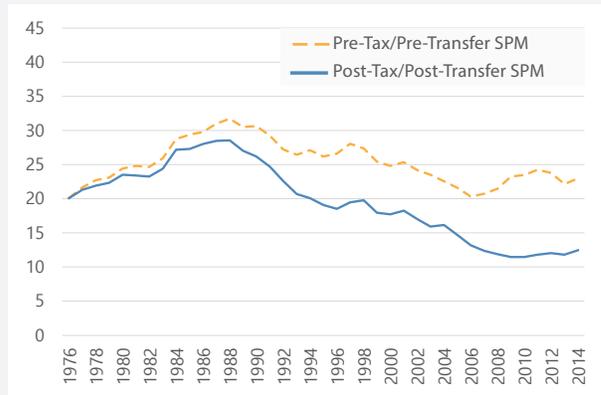


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# MONTANA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

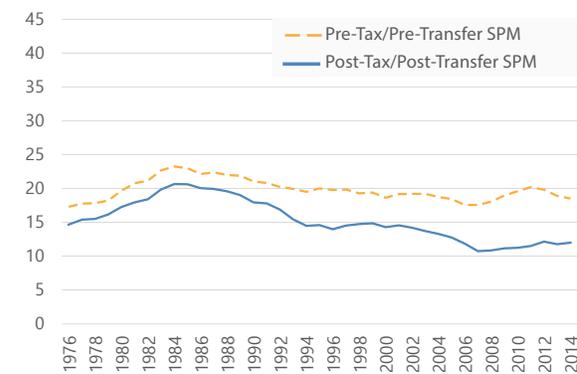
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN MONTANA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Montana before counting taxes and transfers was 20.1%. After including taxes and transfers, the poverty rate remains at 20.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Montana was 23.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 12.4% in Montana.

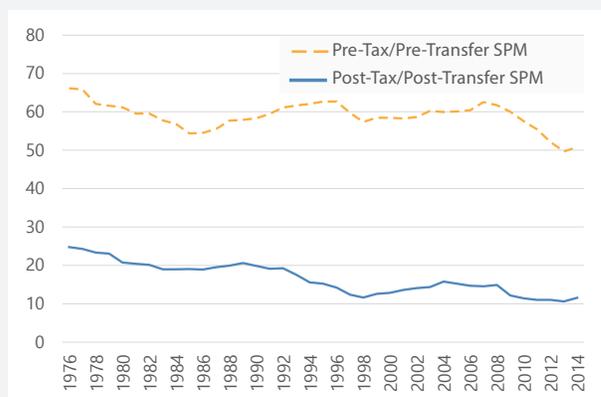
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN MONTANA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Montana before counting taxes and transfers was 17.3%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 14.7%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Montana was 18.5%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 12.0% in Montana.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN MONTANA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Montana before counting taxes and transfers was 66.2%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 24.8%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Montana was 50.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 11.6% in Montana.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# NEBRASKA

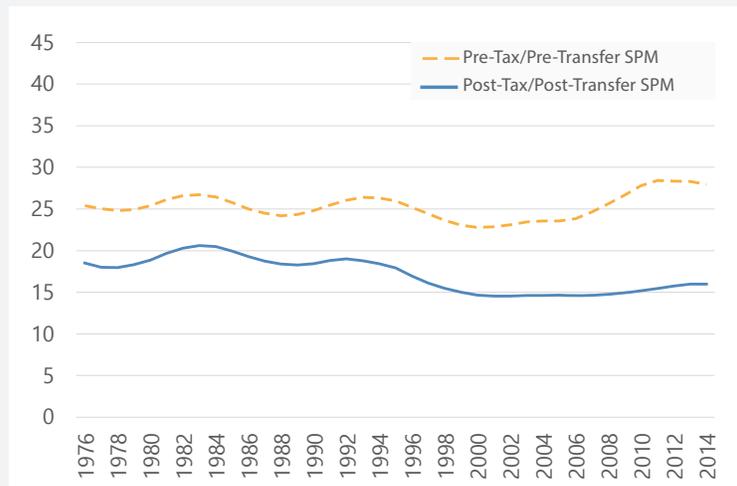
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Nebraska to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Nebraska.

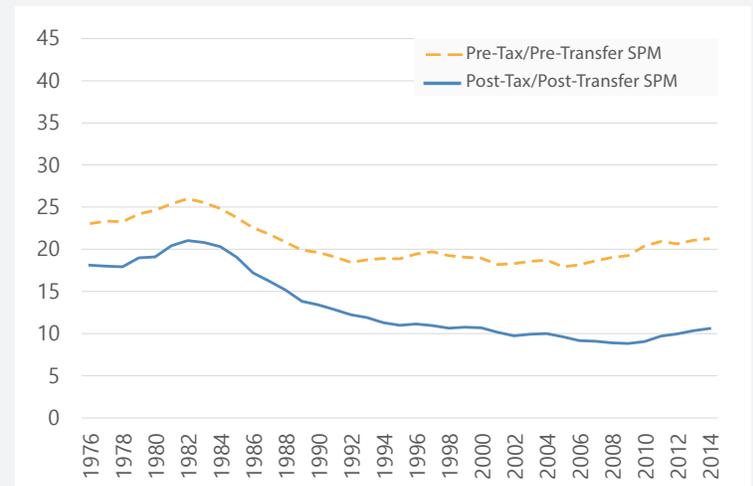
We find:

- The poverty rate in Nebraska declined from 18.1% in 1976 to 10.6% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Nebraska poverty rate by 10.6 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Nebraska has grown from 4.9 percentage points in 1976 to 10.6 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Nebraska would have been 6.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.7%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Nebraska would have been 5.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 9.4%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Nebraska would have been 41.4 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.3%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN NEBRASKA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Nebraska and the nation.

Poverty rates in Nebraska have generally decreased over time, from 18.1% in 1976 to 10.6% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Nebraska, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Nebraska by 10.6 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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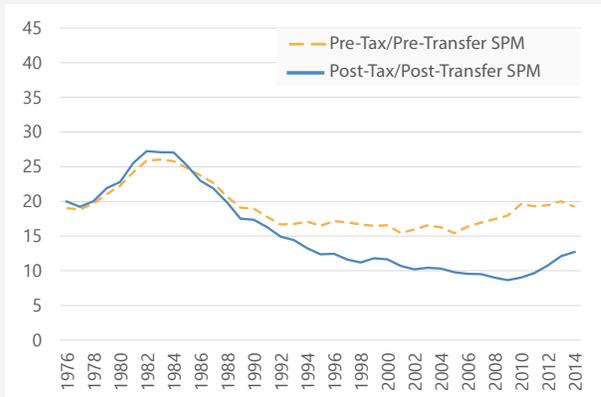


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# NEBRASKA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

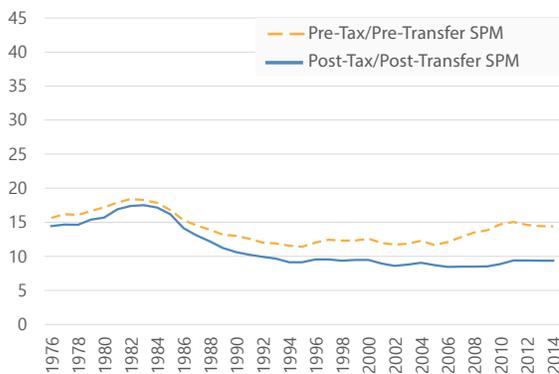
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN NEBRASKA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Nebraska before counting taxes and transfers was 19.0%. Including taxes and transfers increases the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 20.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Nebraska was 19.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 12.7% in Nebraska.

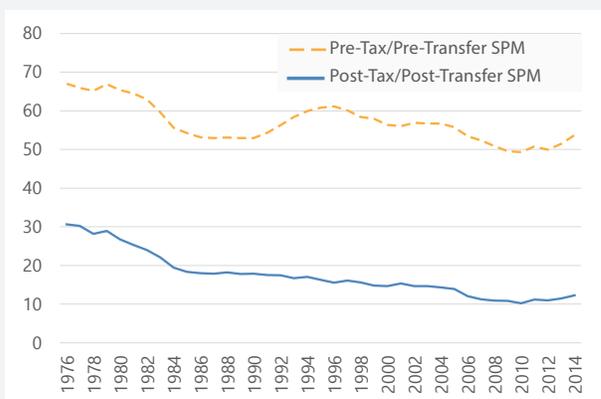
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN NEBRASKA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Nebraska before counting taxes and transfers was 15.7%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 14.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Nebraska was 14.4%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 9.4% in Nebraska.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN NEBRASKA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Nebraska before counting taxes and transfers was 67.0%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 30.7%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Nebraska was 53.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 12.3% in Nebraska.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# NEVADA

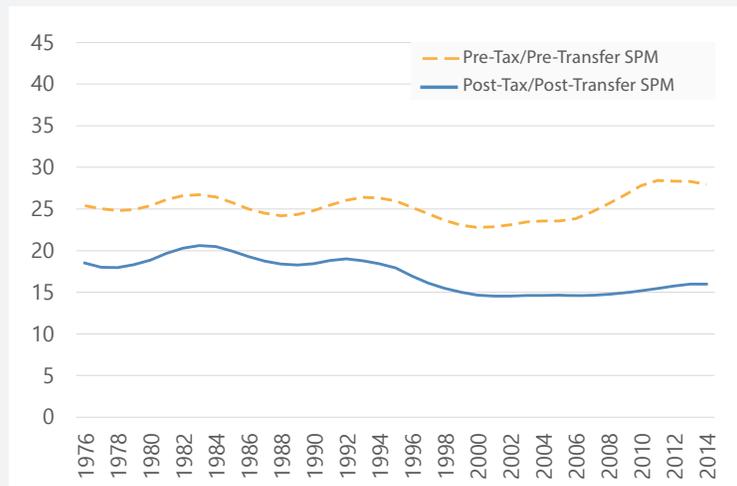
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Nevada to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Nevada.

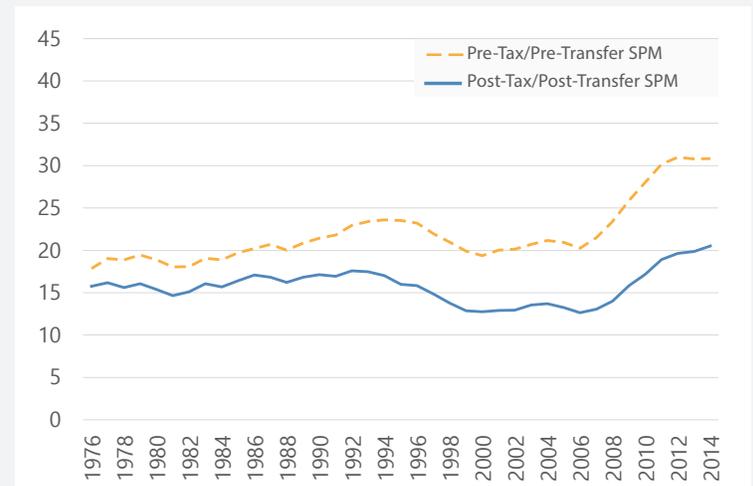
We find:

- The poverty rate in Nevada increased from 15.7% in 1976 to 20.5% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Nevada poverty rate by 10.3 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Nevada has grown from 2.1 percentage points in 1976 to 10.3 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Nevada would have been 8.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 22.9%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Nevada would have been 4.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 20.2%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Nevada would have been 39.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 18.0%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN NEVADA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Nevada and the nation.

Poverty rates in Nevada have generally increased over time, from 15.7% in 1976 to 20.5% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Nevada, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Nevada by 10.3 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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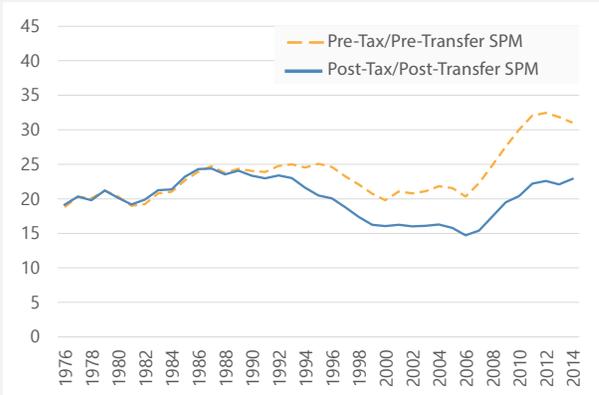


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# NEVADA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

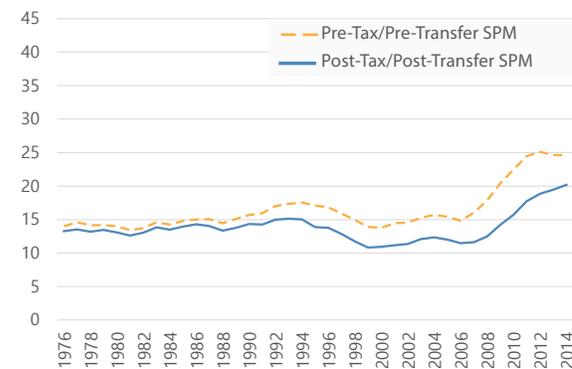
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN NEVADA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Nevada before counting taxes and transfers was 18.8%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 19.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Nevada was 31.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 22.9% in Nevada.

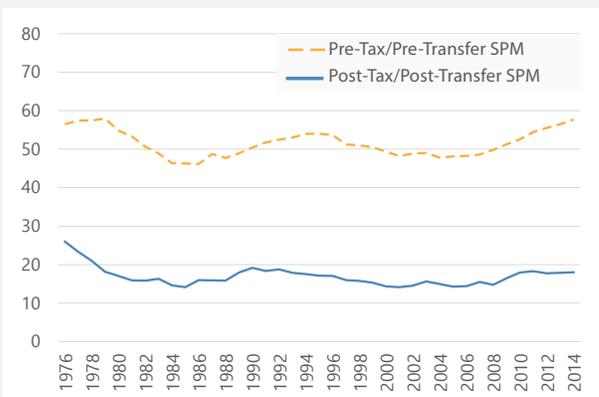
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN NEVADA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Nevada before counting taxes and transfers was 14.0%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 13.3%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Nevada was 24.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 20.2% in Nevada.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN NEVADA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Nevada before counting taxes and transfers was 56.5%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 26.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Nevada was 57.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 18.0% in Nevada.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE

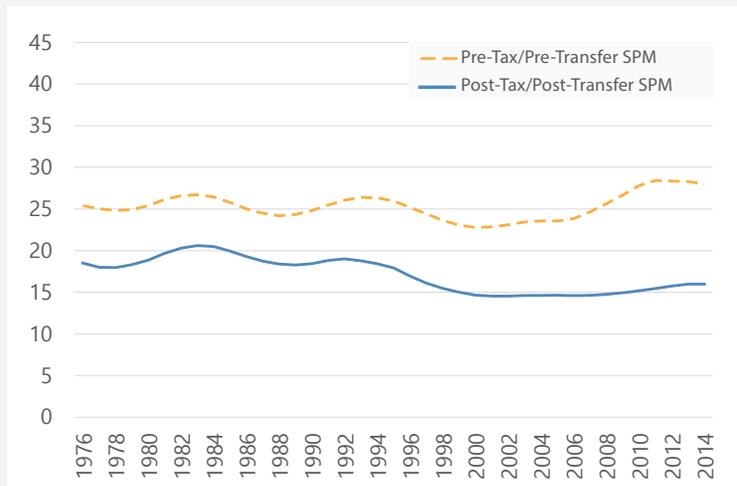
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in New Hampshire to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in New Hampshire.

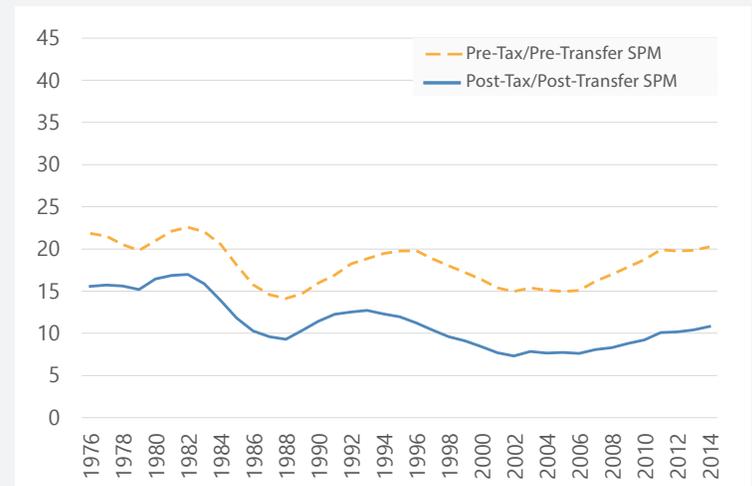
We find:

- The poverty rate in New Hampshire declined from 15.6% in 1976 to 10.8% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the New Hampshire poverty rate by 9.5 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in New Hampshire has grown from 6.3 percentage points in 1976 to 9.5 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in New Hampshire would have been 6.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.1%.
- The working-age poverty rate in New Hampshire would have been 4.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 9.4%.
- The elderly poverty rate in New Hampshire would have been 33.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.4%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for New Hampshire and the nation.

Poverty rates in New Hampshire have generally decreased over time, from 15.6% in 1976 to 10.8% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level,

poverty rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In New Hampshire, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in New Hampshire by 9.5 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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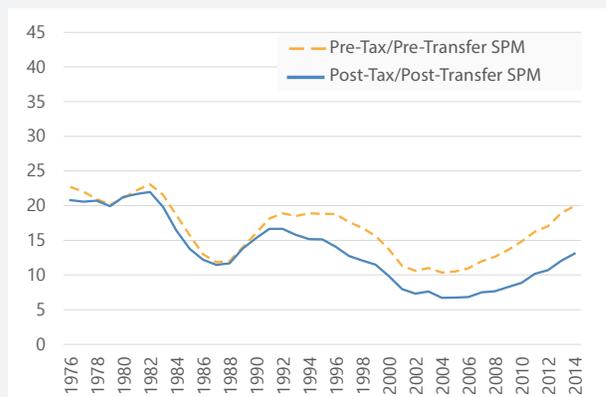


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# NEW HAMPSHIRE

ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

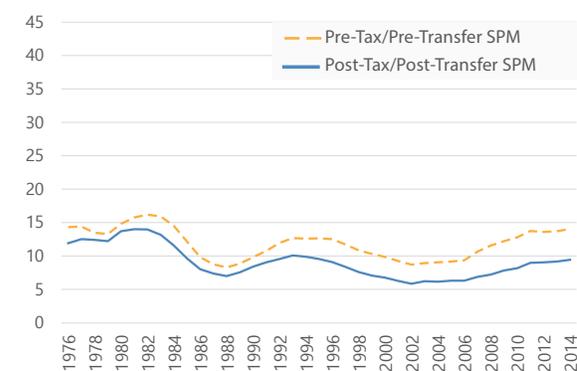
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



In 1976, the child poverty rate in New Hampshire before counting taxes and transfers was 22.7%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 20.8%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in New Hampshire was 19.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 13.1% in New Hampshire.

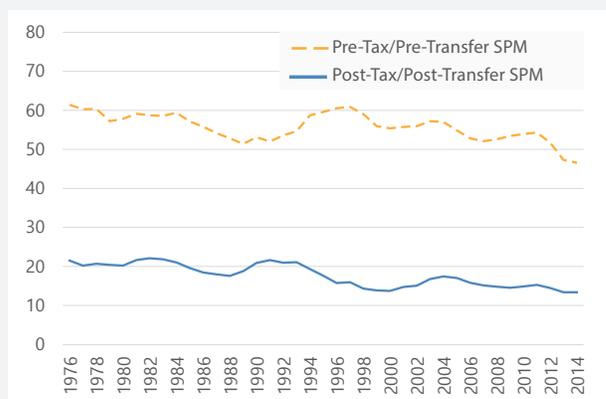
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in New Hampshire before counting taxes and transfers was 14.3%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 11.9%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in New Hampshire was 14.1%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 9.4% in New Hampshire.

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in New Hampshire before counting taxes and transfers was 61.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 21.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in New Hampshire was 46.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 13.4% in New Hampshire.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# NEW JERSEY

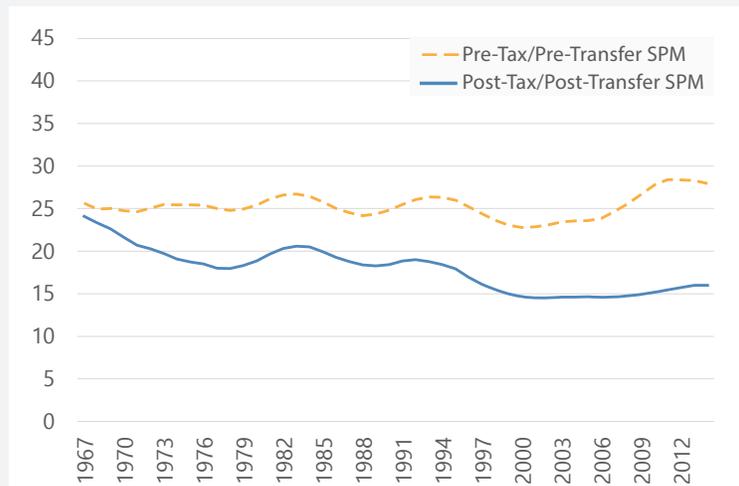
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in New Jersey to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in New Jersey.

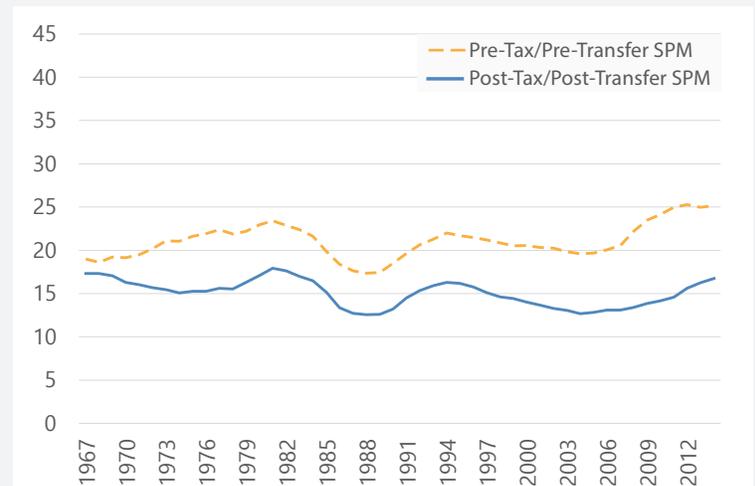
We find:

- The poverty rate in New Jersey declined from 17.3% in 1967 to 16.7% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 24.1% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the New Jersey poverty rate by 8.4 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in New Jersey has grown from 1.7 percentage points in 1967 to 8.4 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in New Jersey would have been 6.3 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 20.1%.
- The working-age poverty rate in New Jersey would have been 3.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.4%.
- The elderly poverty rate in New Jersey would have been 32.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.8%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN NEW JERSEY



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1967, for New Jersey and the nation.

Poverty rates in New Jersey have generally decreased over time,

from 17.3% in 1967 to 16.7% in 2014. Nationally, poverty rates have decreased from 24.1% in 1967 to 16.0% in 2014. Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In New Jersey, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in New Jersey by 8.4 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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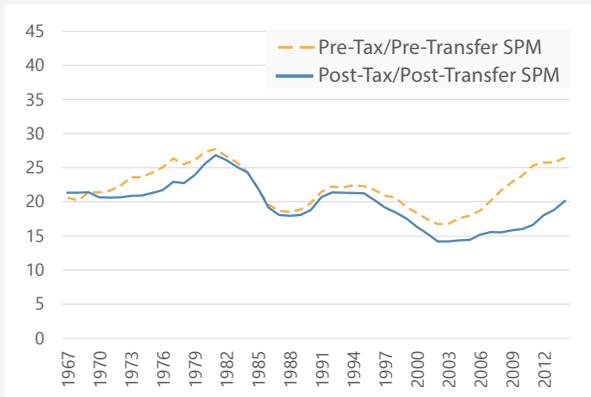


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# NEW JERSEY

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

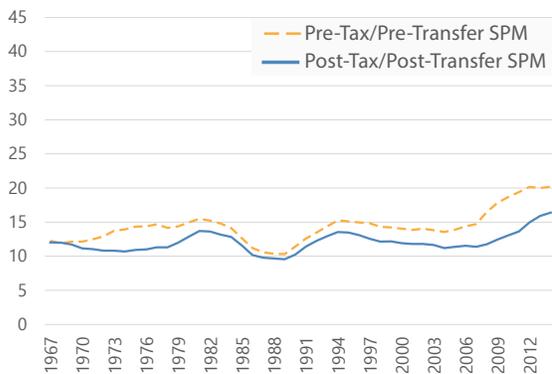
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN NEW JERSEY



In 1967, the child poverty rate in New Jersey before counting taxes and transfers was 20.6%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for children in 1967 to 21.3%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in New Jersey was 26.5%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 20.1% in New Jersey.

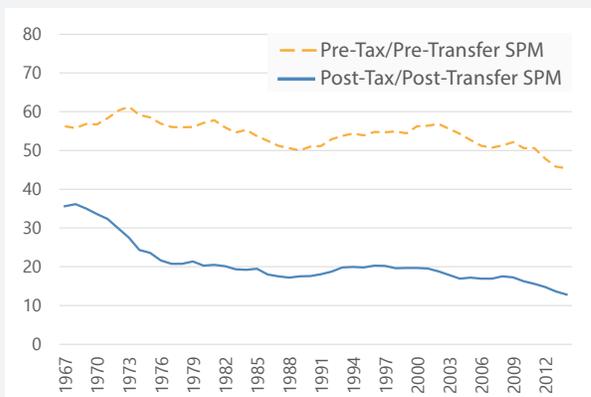
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN NEW JERSEY



In 1967, the working-age adult poverty rate in New Jersey before counting taxes and transfers was 12.3%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1967 to 12.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in New Jersey was 20.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 16.4% in New Jersey.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN NEW JERSEY



In 1967, the elderly poverty rate in New Jersey before counting taxes and transfers was 56.2%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1967 to 35.6%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in New Jersey was 45.4%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 12.8% in New Jersey.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group.*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# NEW MEXICO

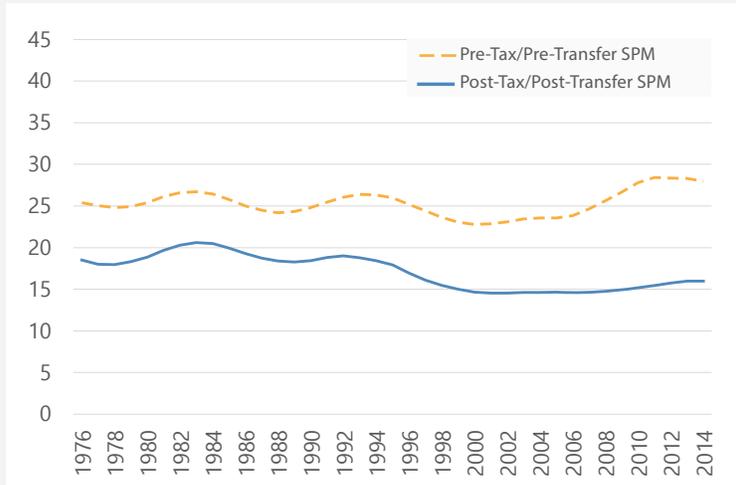
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in New Mexico to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in New Mexico.

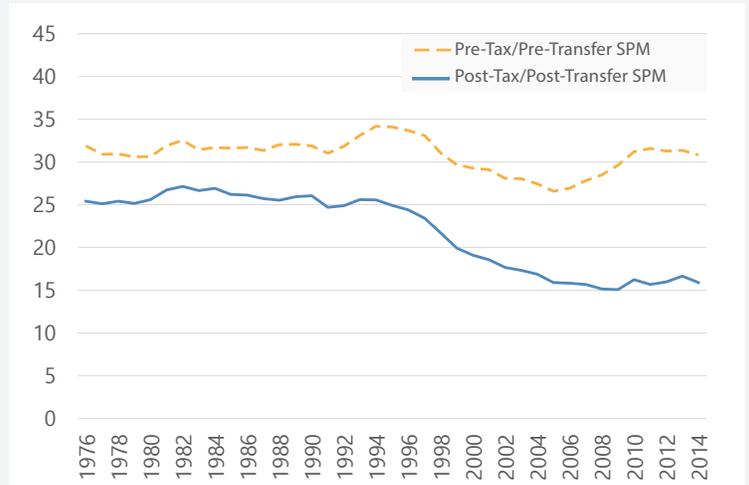
We find:

- The poverty rate in New Mexico declined from 25.4% in 1976 to 15.9% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the New Mexico poverty rate by 14.9 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in New Mexico has grown from 6.4 percentage points in 1976 to 14.9 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in New Mexico would have been 16.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.7%.
- The working-age poverty rate in New Mexico would have been 7.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.6%.
- The elderly poverty rate in New Mexico would have been 38.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.7%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN NEW MEXICO



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for New Mexico and the nation.

Poverty rates in New Mexico have generally decreased over time, from 25.4% in 1976 to 15.9% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In New Mexico, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in New Mexico by 14.9 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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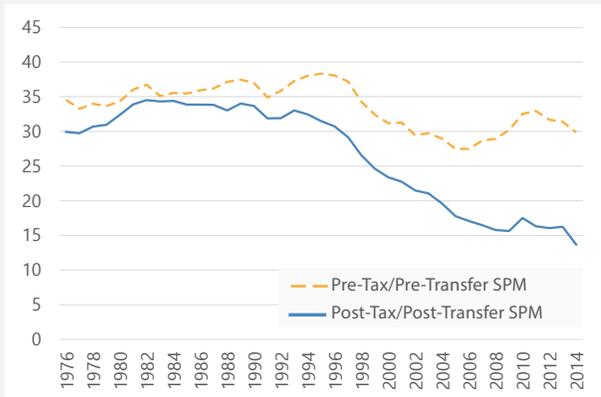


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# NEW MEXICO

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

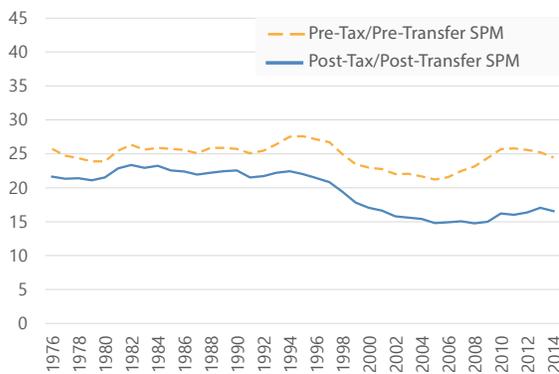
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN NEW MEXICO



In 1976, the child poverty rate in New Mexico before counting taxes and transfers was 34.6%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 29.9%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in New Mexico was 29.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 13.7% in New Mexico.

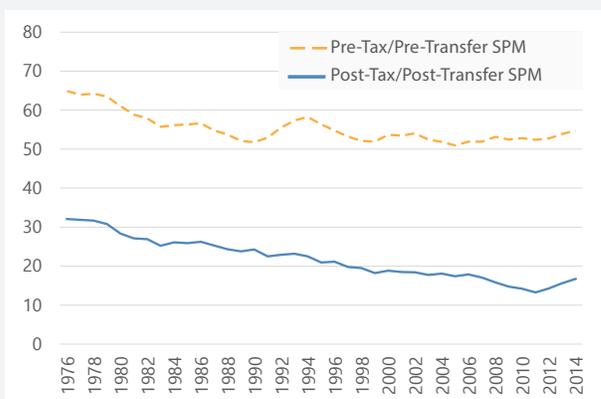
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN NEW MEXICO



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in New Mexico before counting taxes and transfers was 25.7%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 21.6%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in New Mexico was 24.5%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 16.6% in New Mexico.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN NEW MEXICO



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in New Mexico before counting taxes and transfers was 64.9%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 32.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in New Mexico was 54.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 16.7% in New Mexico.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# NEW YORK

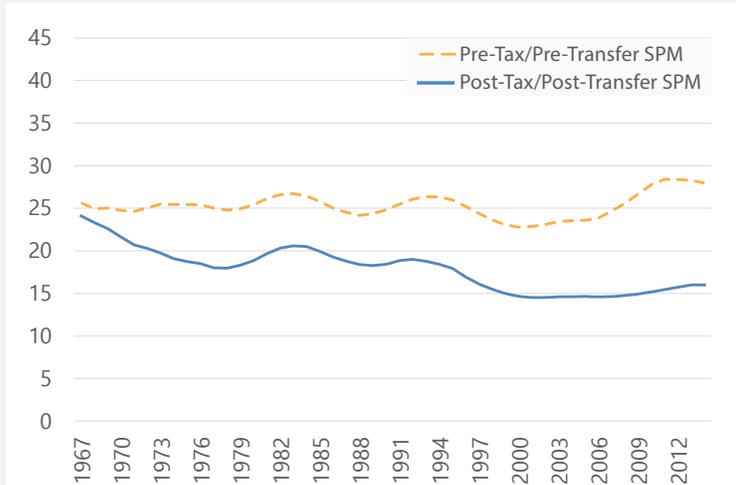
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in New York to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in New York.

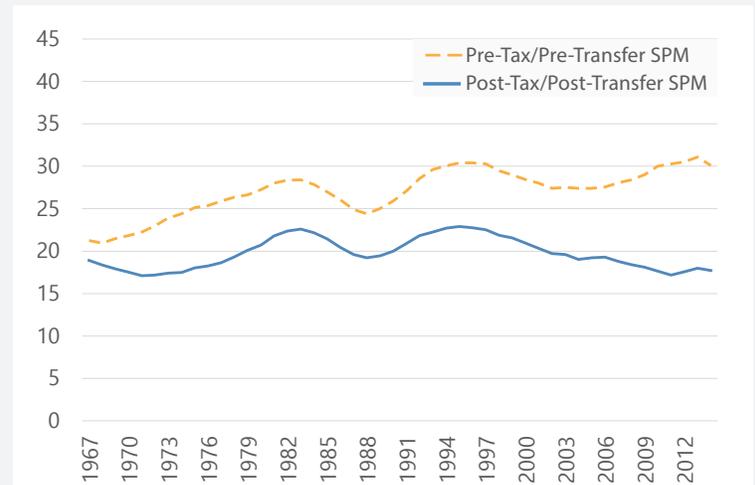
We find:

- The poverty rate in New York declined from 18.9% in 1967 to 17.7% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 24.1% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the New York poverty rate by 12.4 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in New York has grown from 2.4 percentage points in 1967 to 12.4 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in New York would have been 13.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 18.3%.
- The working-age poverty rate in New York would have been 6.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 17.8%.
- The elderly poverty rate in New York would have been 36.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.6%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN NEW YORK



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1967, for New York and the nation.

Poverty rates in New York have generally decreased over time,

from 18.9% in 1967 to 17.7% in 2014. Nationally, poverty rates have decreased from 24.1% in 1967 to 16.0% in 2014. Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In New York, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in New York by 12.4 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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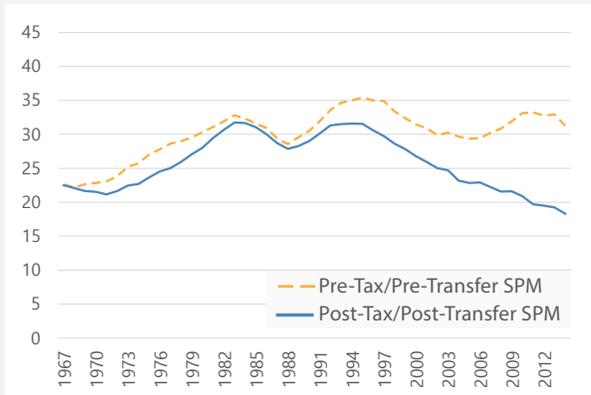


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# NEW YORK

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

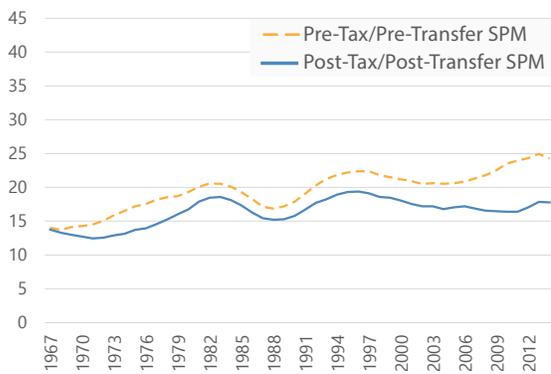
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN NEW YORK



In 1967, the child poverty rate in New York before counting taxes and transfers was 22.6%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for children in 1967 to 22.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in New York was 31.3%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 18.3% in New York.

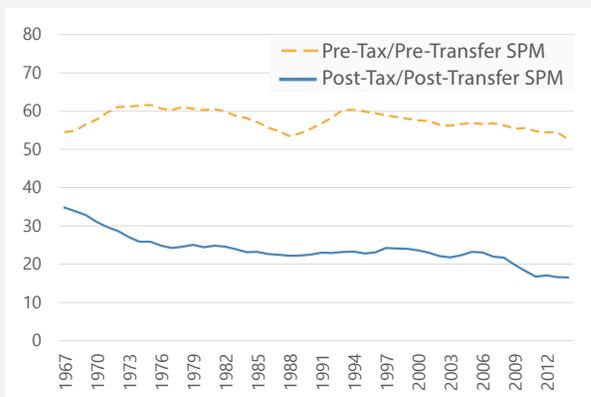
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN NEW YORK



In 1967, the working-age adult poverty rate in New York before counting taxes and transfers was 14.0%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1967 to 13.7%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in New York was 24.3%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 17.8% in New York.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN NEW YORK



In 1967, the elderly poverty rate in New York before counting taxes and transfers was 54.6%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1967 to 34.8%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in New York was 52.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 16.6% in New York.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group.*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# NORTH CAROLINA

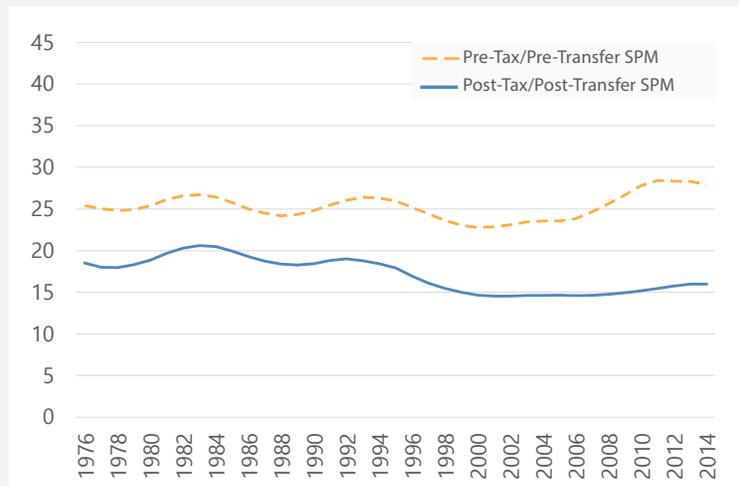
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in North Carolina to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in North Carolina.

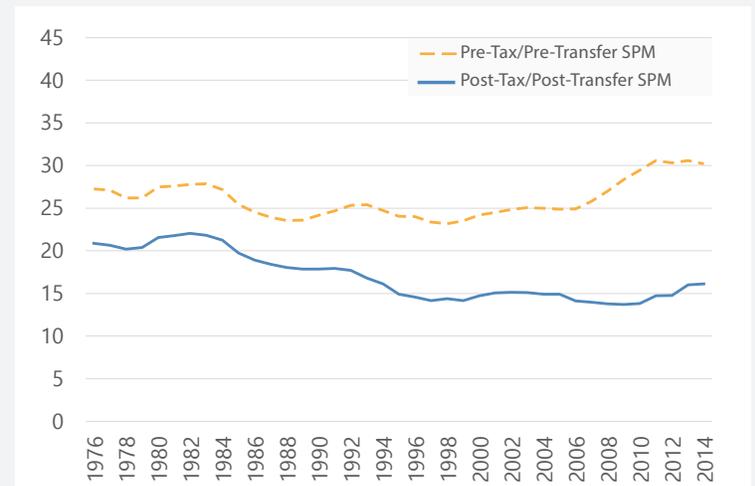
We find:

- The poverty rate in North Carolina declined from 20.9% in 1976 to 16.1% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the North Carolina poverty rate by 14.1 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in North Carolina has grown from 6.4 percentage points in 1976 to 14.1 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in North Carolina would have been 12.4 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 17.4%.
- The working-age poverty rate in North Carolina would have been 7.3 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.0%.
- The elderly poverty rate in North Carolina would have been 45.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.7%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN NORTH CAROLINA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for North Carolina and the nation.

Poverty rates in North Carolina have generally decreased over time, from 20.9% in 1976 to 16.1% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level,

poverty rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In North Carolina, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in North Carolina by 14.1 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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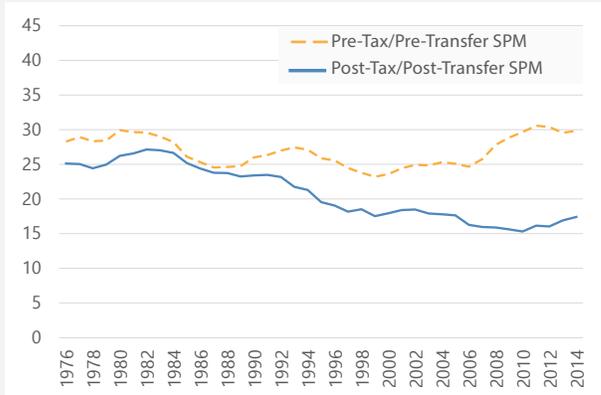


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# NORTH CAROLINA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

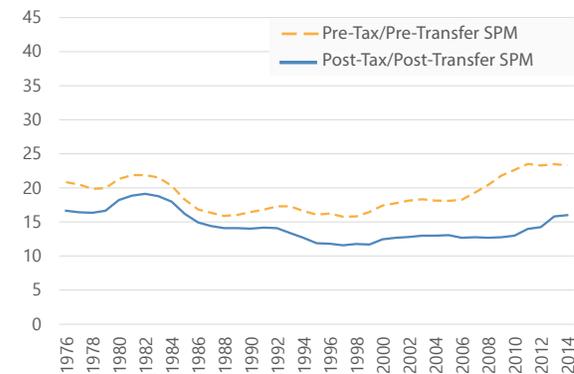
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN NORTH CAROLINA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in North Carolina before counting taxes and transfers was 28.3%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 25.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in North Carolina was 29.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 17.4% in North Carolina.

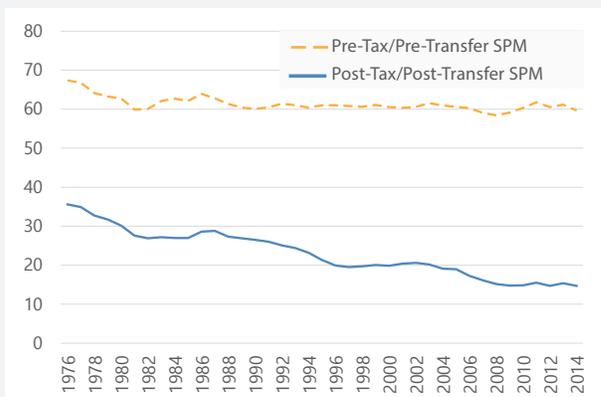
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN NORTH CAROLINA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in North Carolina before counting taxes and transfers was 20.8%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 16.6%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in North Carolina was 23.3%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 16.0% in North Carolina.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN NORTH CAROLINA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in North Carolina before counting taxes and transfers was 67.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 35.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in North Carolina was 59.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 14.7% in North Carolina.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# NORTH DAKOTA

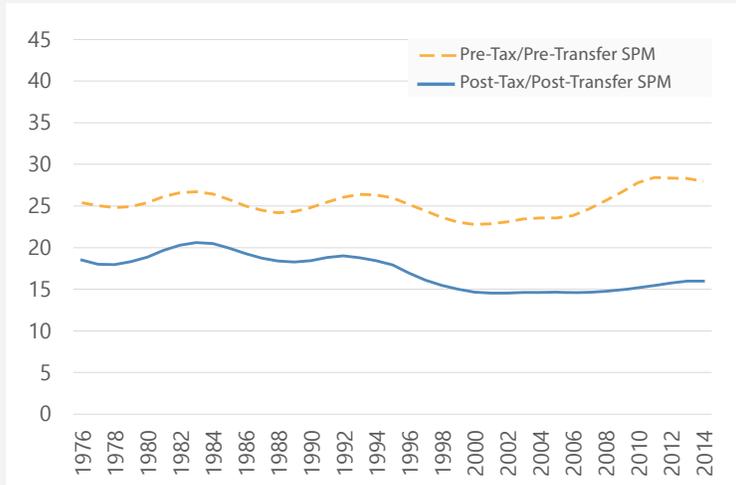
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in North Dakota to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in North Dakota.

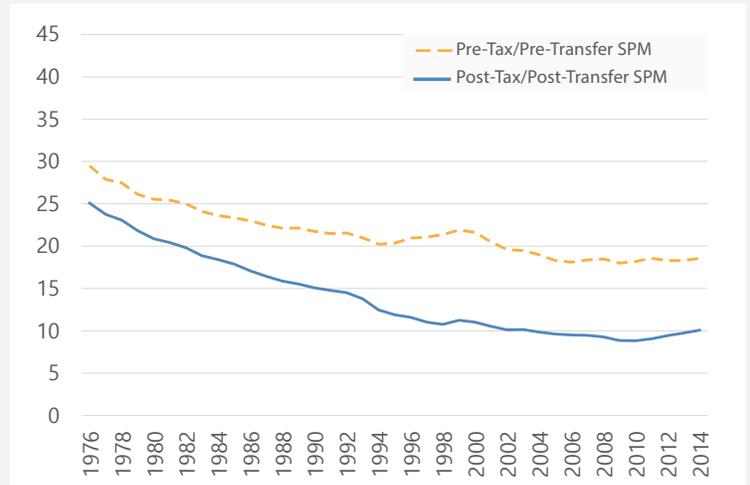
We find:

- The poverty rate in North Dakota declined from 25.1% in 1976 to 10.1% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the North Dakota poverty rate by 8.5 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in North Dakota has grown from 4.4 percentage points in 1976 to 8.5 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in North Dakota would have been 4.4 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.9%.
- The working-age poverty rate in North Dakota would have been 4.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 8.9%.
- The elderly poverty rate in North Dakota would have been 39.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.9%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN NORTH DAKOTA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for North Dakota and the nation.

Poverty rates in North Dakota have generally decreased over time, from 25.1% in 1976 to 10.1% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In North Dakota, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in North Dakota by 8.5 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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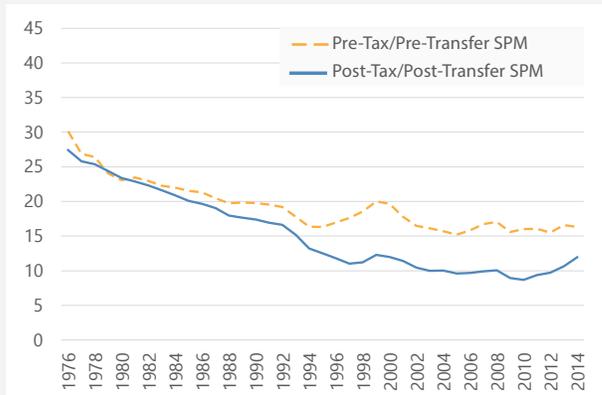


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# NORTH DAKOTA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

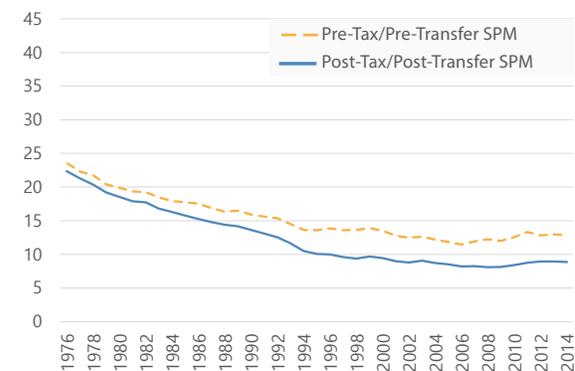
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN NORTH DAKOTA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in North Dakota before counting taxes and transfers was 30.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 27.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in North Dakota was 16.3%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 11.9% in North Dakota.

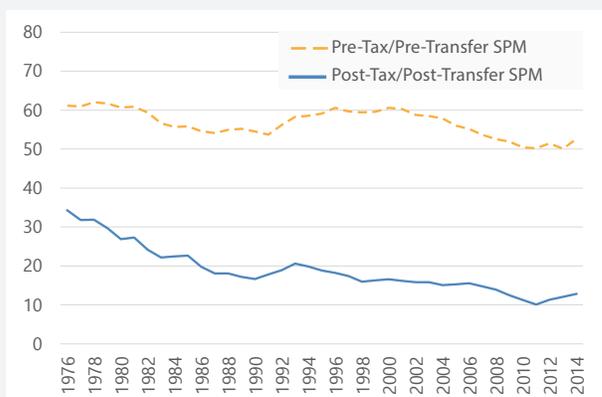
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN NORTH DAKOTA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in North Dakota before counting taxes and transfers was 23.6%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 22.3%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in North Dakota was 12.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 8.9% in North Dakota.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN NORTH DAKOTA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in North Dakota before counting taxes and transfers was 61.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 34.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in North Carolina was 52.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 12.9% in North Dakota.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

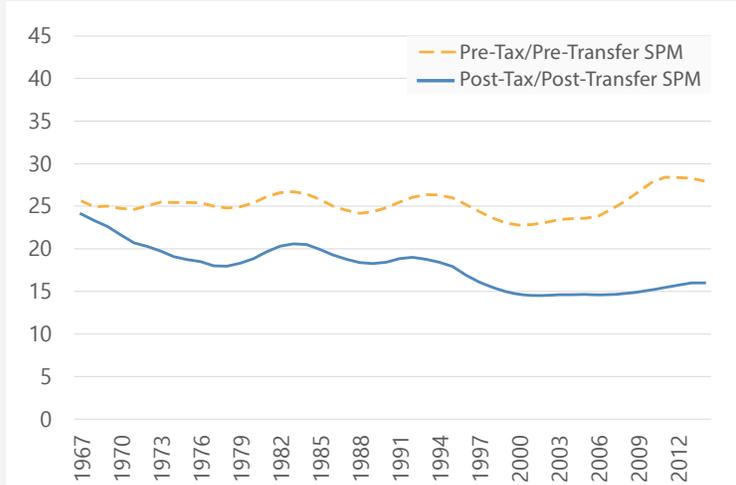
1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Ohio to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Ohio.

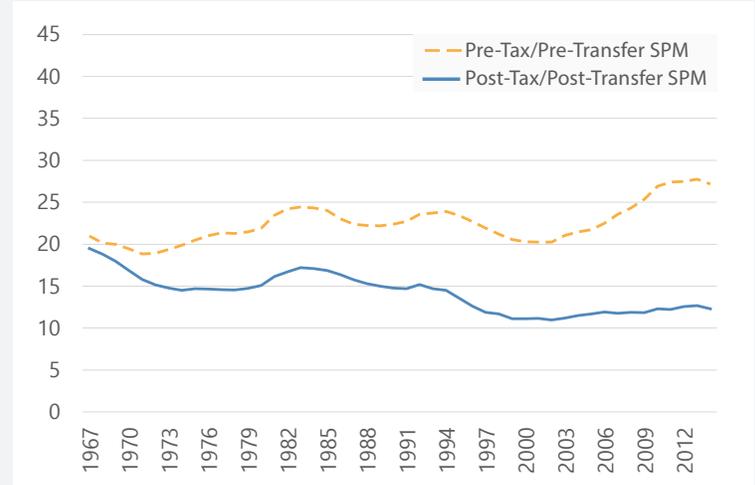
We find:

- The poverty rate in Ohio declined from 19.5% in 1967 to 12.3% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 24.1% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Ohio poverty rate by 14.9 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Ohio has grown from 1.5 percentage points in 1967 to 14.9 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Ohio would have been 12.4 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.2%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Ohio would have been 8.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.0%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Ohio would have been 41.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.3%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN OHIO



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1967, for Ohio and the nation.

Poverty rates in Ohio have generally decreased over time, from

19.5% in 1967 to 12.3% in 2014. Nationally, poverty rates have decreased from 24.1% in 1967 to 16.0% in 2014. Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Ohio, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Ohio by 14.9 percentage points.

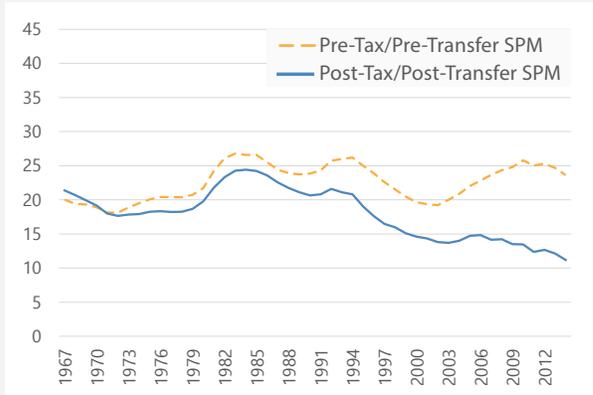
The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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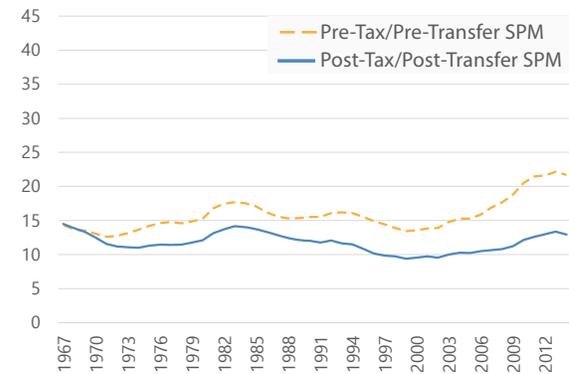
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN OHIO



In 1967, the child poverty rate in Ohio before counting taxes and transfers was 20.0%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for children in 1967 to 21.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Ohio was 23.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 11.2% in Ohio.

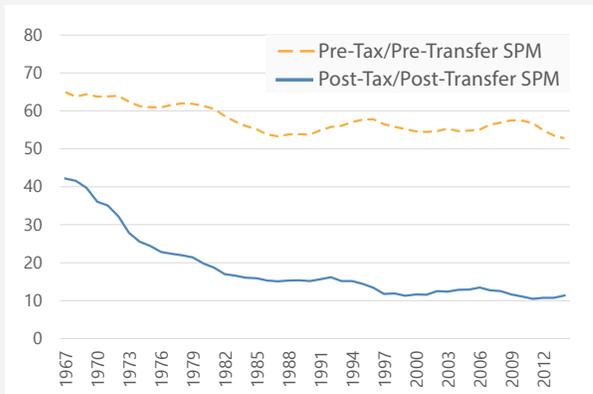
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN OHIO



In 1967, the working-age adult poverty rate in Ohio before counting taxes and transfers was 14.3%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1967 to 14.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Ohio was 21.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 13.0% in Ohio.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN OHIO



In 1967, the elderly poverty rate in Ohio before counting taxes and transfers was 64.9%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1967 to 42.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Ohio was 52.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 11.3% in Ohio.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group.*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# OKLAHOMA

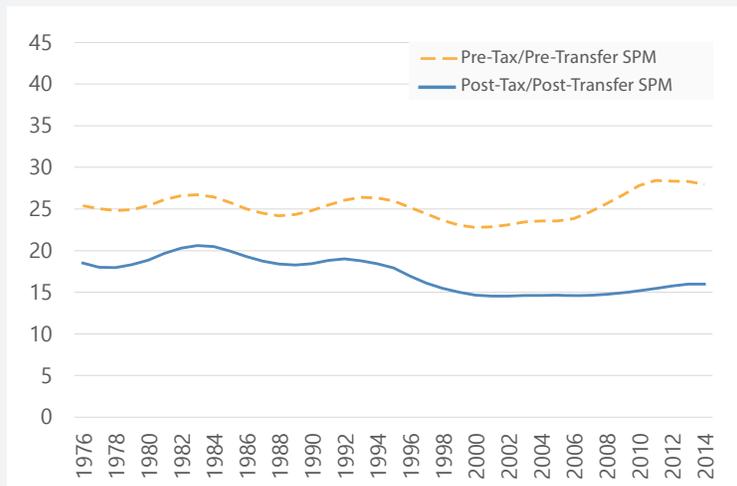
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Oklahoma to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Oklahoma.

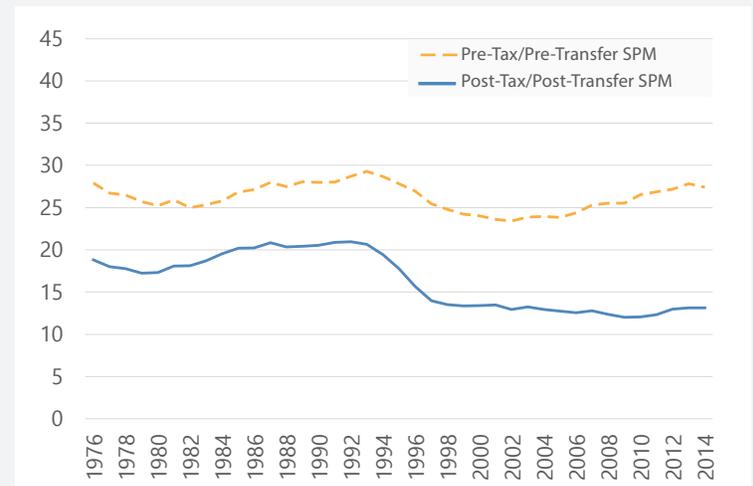
We find:

- The poverty rate in Oklahoma declined from 18.8% in 1976 to 13.1% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Oklahoma poverty rate by 14.3 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Oklahoma has grown from 9.1 percentage points in 1976 to 14.3 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Oklahoma would have been 11.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.8%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Oklahoma would have been 8.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.3%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Oklahoma would have been 44.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.0%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN OKLAHOMA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Oklahoma and the nation.

Poverty rates in Oklahoma have generally decreased over time, from 18.8% in 1976 to 13.1% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Oklahoma, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Oklahoma by 14.3 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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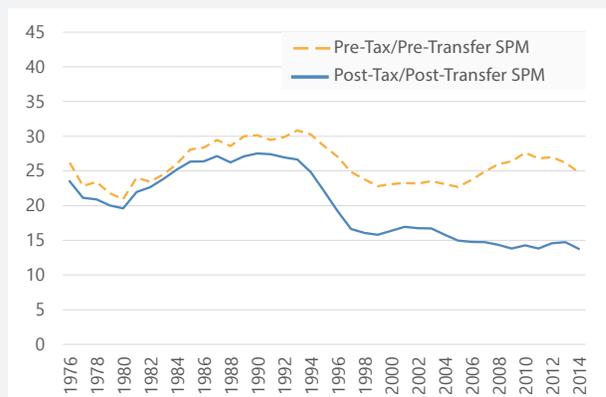


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# OKLAHOMA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

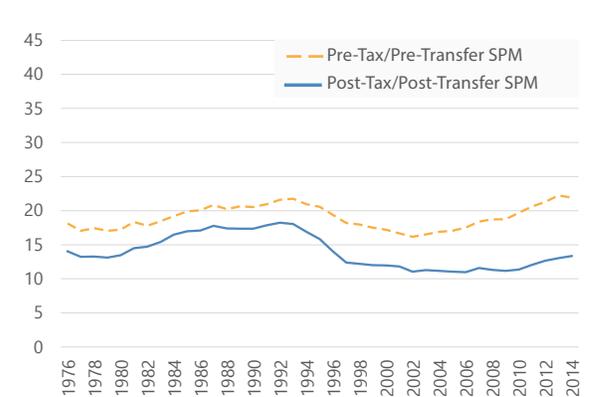
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN OKLAHOMA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Oklahoma before counting taxes and transfers was 26.2%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 23.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Oklahoma was 24.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 13.8% in Oklahoma.

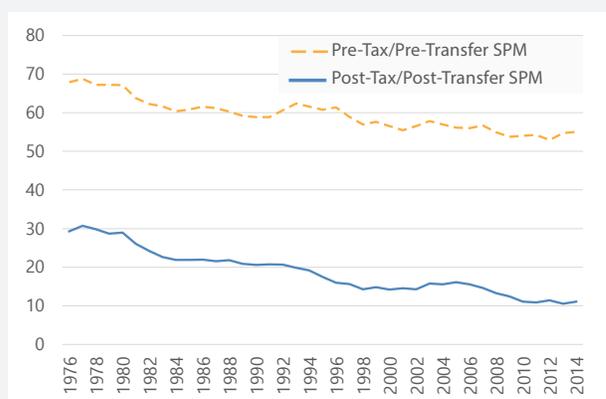
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN OKLAHOMA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Oklahoma before counting taxes and transfers was 18.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 14.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Oklahoma was 21.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 13.3% in Oklahoma.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN OKLAHOMA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Oklahoma before counting taxes and transfers was 67.9%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 29.3%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Oklahoma was 55.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 11.0% in Oklahoma.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# OREGON

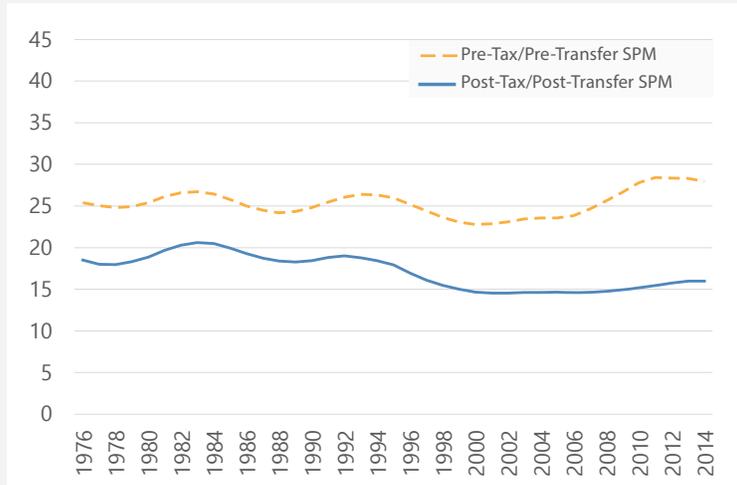
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Oregon to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Oregon.

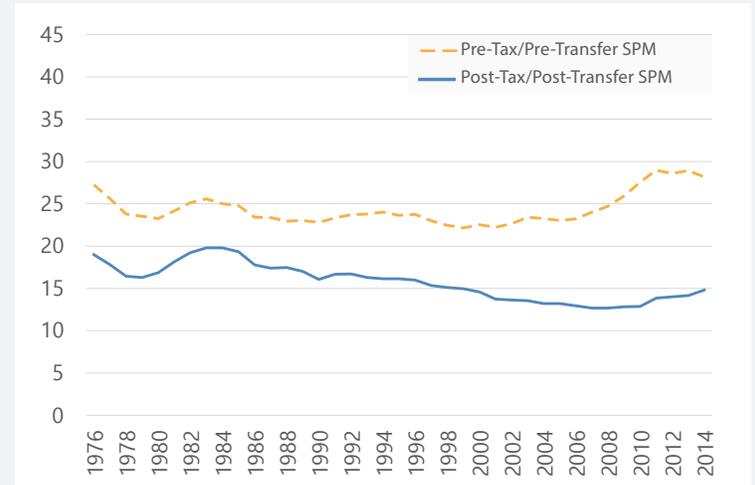
We find:

- The poverty rate in Oregon declined from 19.0% in 1976 to 14.8% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Oregon poverty rate by 13.4 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Oregon has grown from 8.2 percentage points in 1976 to 13.4 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Oregon would have been 11.3 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.2%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Oregon would have been 7.4 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 15.5%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Oregon would have been 37.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 15.7%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN OREGON



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Oregon and the nation.

Poverty rates in Oregon have generally decreased over time, from 19.0% in 1976 to 14.8% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Oregon, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Oregon by 13.4 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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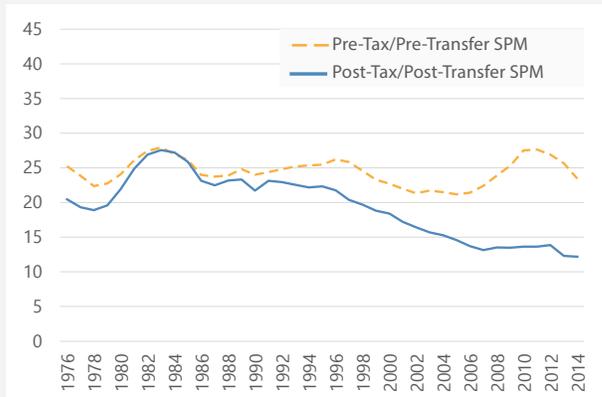


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# OREGON

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

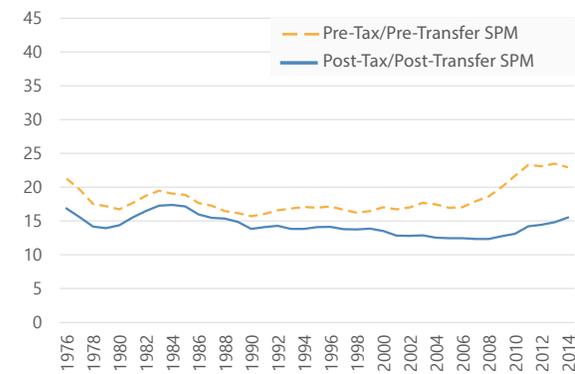
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN OREGON



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Oregon before counting taxes and transfers was 25.2%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 20.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Oregon was 23.5%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 12.2% in Oregon.

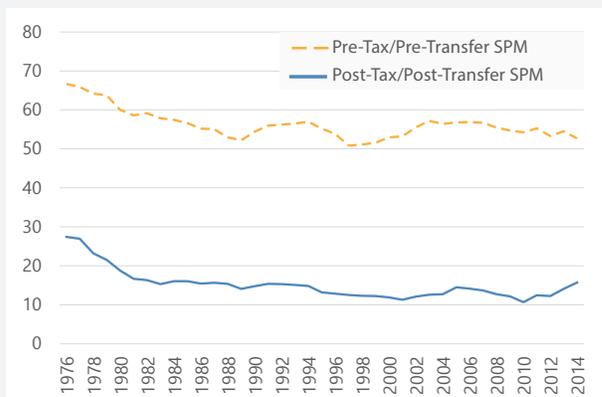
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN OREGON



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Oregon before counting taxes and transfers was 21.3%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 16.8%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Oregon was 22.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 15.5% in Oregon.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN OREGON



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Oregon before counting taxes and transfers was 66.6%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 27.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Oregon was 52.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 15.7% in Oregon.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# PENNSYLVANIA

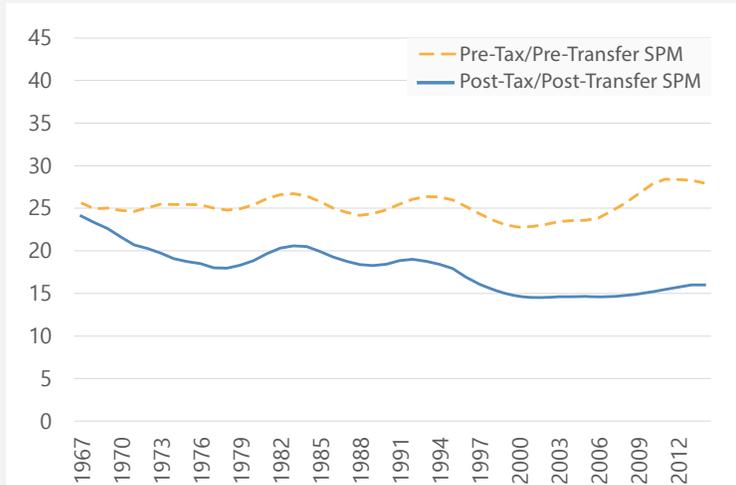
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Pennsylvania to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Pennsylvania.

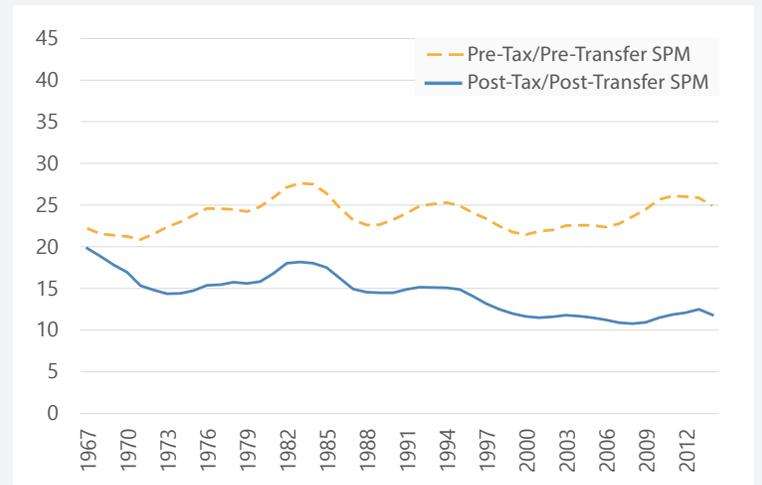
We find:

- The poverty rate in Pennsylvania declined from 19.8% in 1967 to 11.8% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 24.1% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Pennsylvania poverty rate by 13.1 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Pennsylvania has grown from 2.4 percentage points in 1967 to 13.1 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Pennsylvania would have been 10.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.1%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Pennsylvania would have been 6.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.5%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Pennsylvania would have been 40.4 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.5%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN PENNSYLVANIA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1967, for Pennsylvania and the nation.

Poverty rates in Pennsylvania have generally decreased over time,

from 19.8% in 1967 to 11.8% in 2014. Nationally, poverty rates have decreased from 24.1% in 1967 to 16.0% in 2014. Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Pennsylvania, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Pennsylvania by 13.1 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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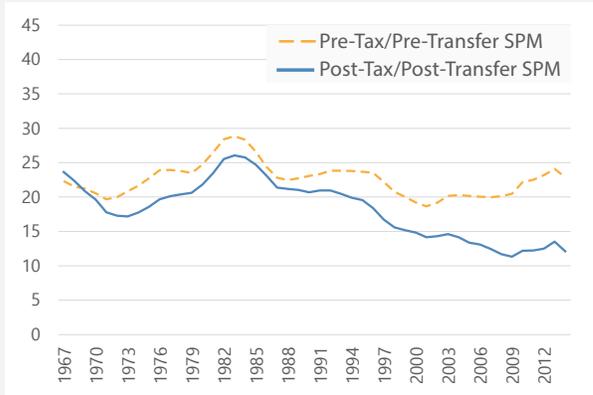


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# PENNSYLVANIA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

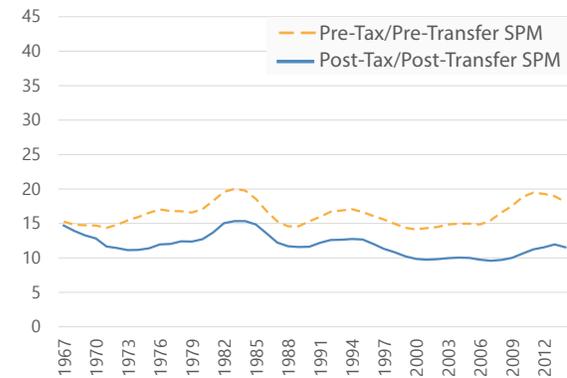
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN PENNSYLVANIA



In 1967, the child poverty rate in Pennsylvania before counting taxes and transfers was 22.3%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for children in 1967 to 23.6%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Pennsylvania was 22.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 12.1% in Pennsylvania.

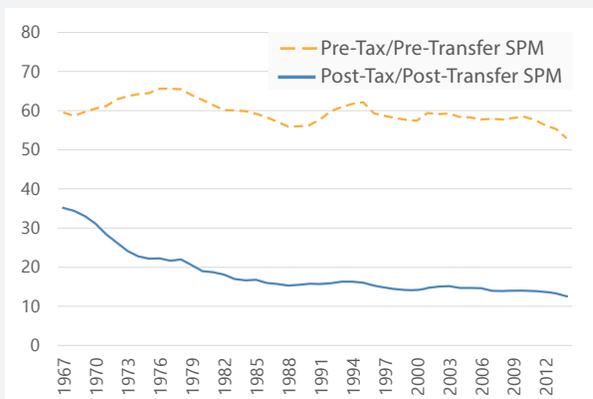
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN PENNSYLVANIA



In 1967, the working-age adult poverty rate in Pennsylvania before counting taxes and transfers was 15.3%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1967 to 14.7%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Pennsylvania was 18.1%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 11.5% in Pennsylvania.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN PENNSYLVANIA



In 1967, the elderly poverty rate in Pennsylvania before counting taxes and transfers was 59.6%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1967 to 35.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Pennsylvania was 52.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 12.5% in Pennsylvania.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group.*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# RHODE ISLAND

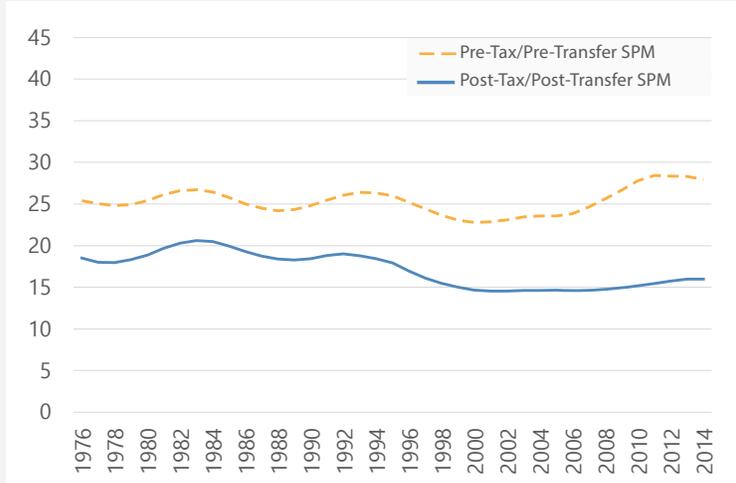
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Rhode Island to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Rhode Island.

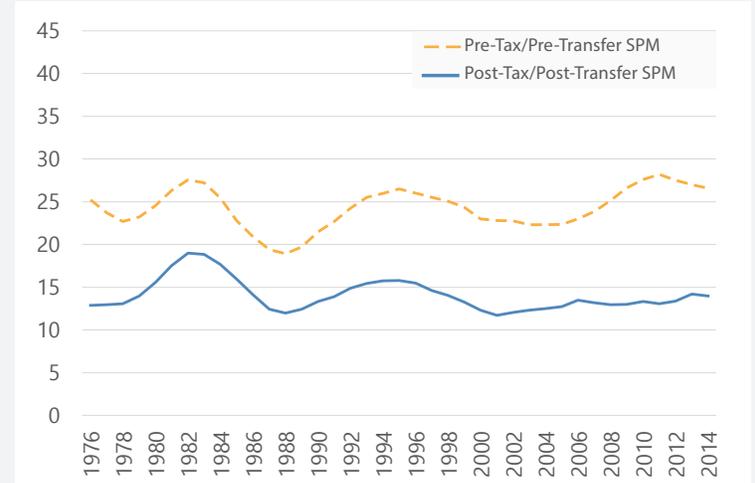
We find:

- The poverty rate in Rhode Island increased from 12.9% in 1976 to 14.0% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Rhode Island poverty rate by 12.6 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Rhode Island has grown from 12.3 percentage points in 1976 to 12.6 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Rhode Island would have been 10.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 17.0%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Rhode Island would have been 6.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.9%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Rhode Island would have been 40.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.3%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN RHODE ISLAND



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Rhode Island and the nation.

Poverty rates in Rhode Island have generally increased over time, from 12.9% in 1976 to 14.0% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Rhode Island, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Rhode Island by 12.6 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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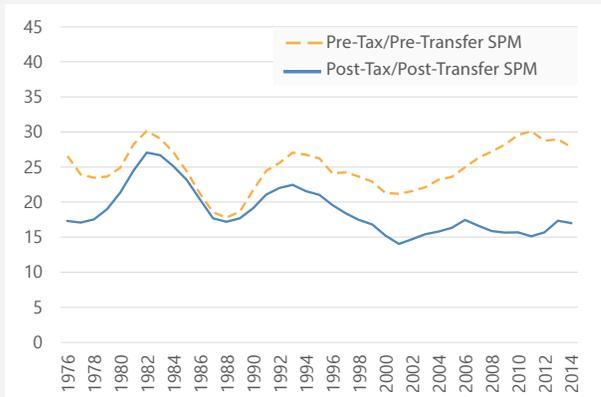


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# RHODE ISLAND

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

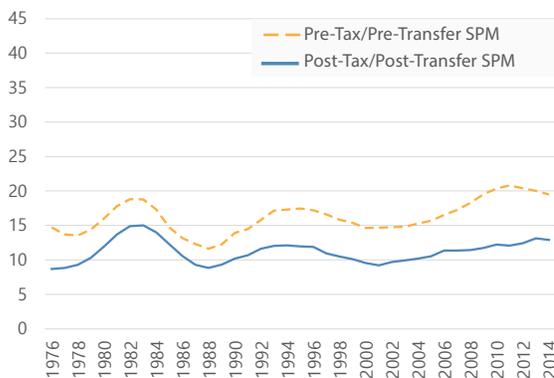
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN RHODE ISLAND



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Rhode Island before counting taxes and transfers was 26.6%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 17.3%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Rhode Island was 27.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty remains at 17.0% in Rhode Island.

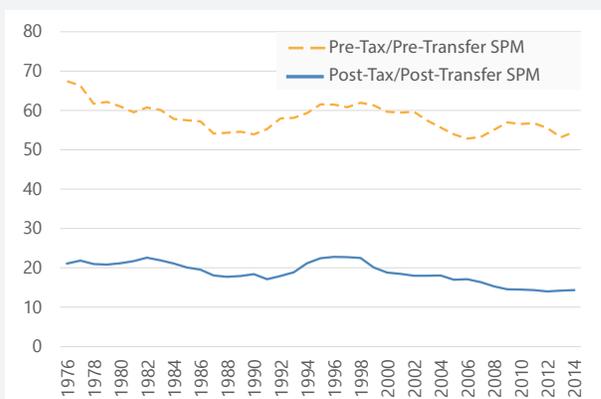
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN RHODE ISLAND



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Rhode Island before counting taxes and transfers was 14.7%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 8.7%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers decreased working-age adult poverty. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Rhode Island was 19.5%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 12.9% in Rhode Island.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN RHODE ISLAND



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Rhode Island before counting taxes and transfers was 67.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 21.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Rhode Island was 54.5%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 14.3% in Rhode Island.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# SOUTH CAROLINA

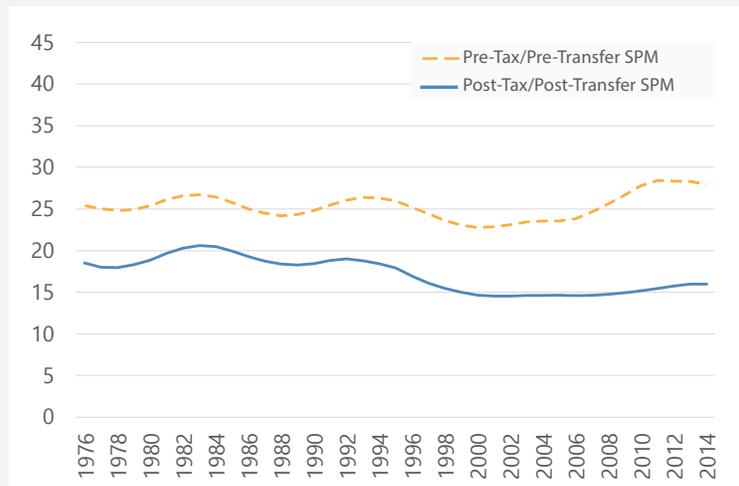
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in South Carolina to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in South Carolina.

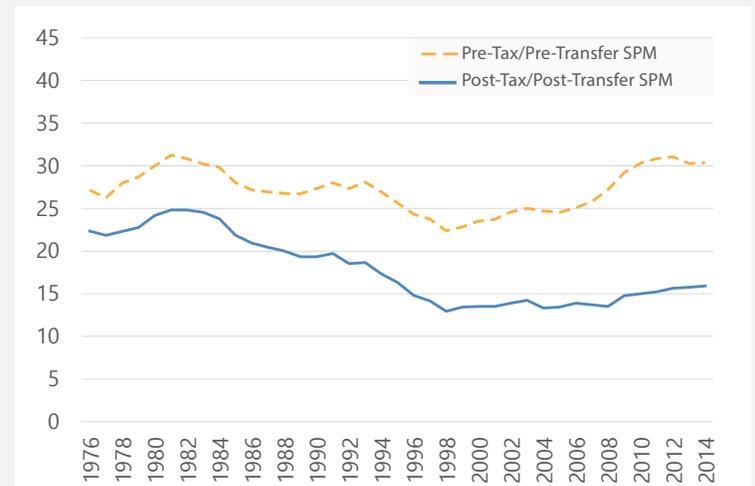
We find:

- The poverty rate in South Carolina declined from 22.4% in 1976 to 15.9% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the South Carolina poverty rate by 14.5 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in South Carolina has grown from 4.8 percentage points in 1976 to 14.5 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in South Carolina would have been 11.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.5%.
- The working-age poverty rate in South Carolina would have been 8.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 15.5%.
- The elderly poverty rate in South Carolina would have been 40.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.6%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN SOUTH CAROLINA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for South Carolina and the nation.

Poverty rates in South Carolina have generally decreased over time, from 22.4% in 1976 to 15.9% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level,

poverty rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In South Carolina, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in South Carolina by 14.5 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



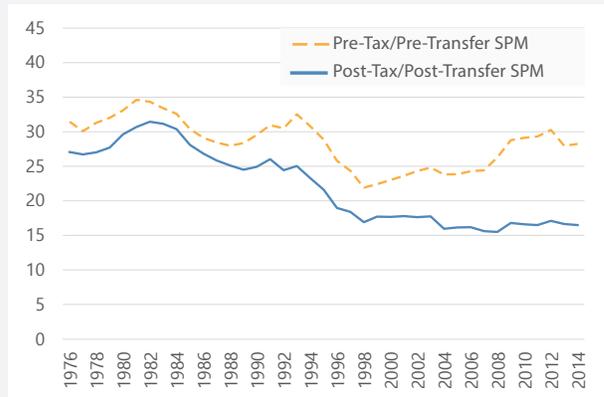
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# SOUTH CAROLINA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

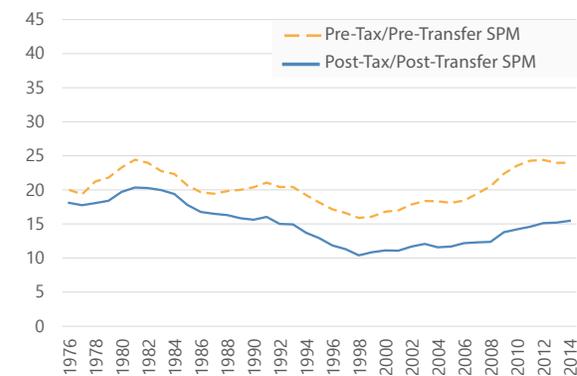
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN SOUTH CAROLINA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in South Carolina before counting taxes and transfers was 31.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 27.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in South Carolina was 28.3%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 16.5% in South Carolina.

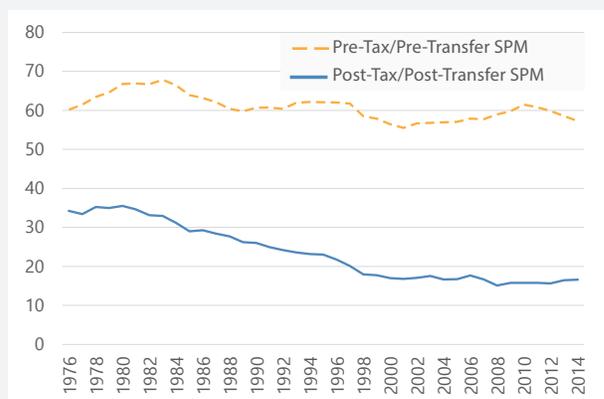
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN SOUTH CAROLINA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in South Carolina before counting taxes and transfers was 20.0%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 18.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in South Carolina was 24.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 15.5% in South Carolina.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN SOUTH CAROLINA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in South Carolina before counting taxes and transfers was 60.2%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 34.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in South Carolina was 57.3%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 16.6% in South Carolina.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# SOUTH DAKOTA

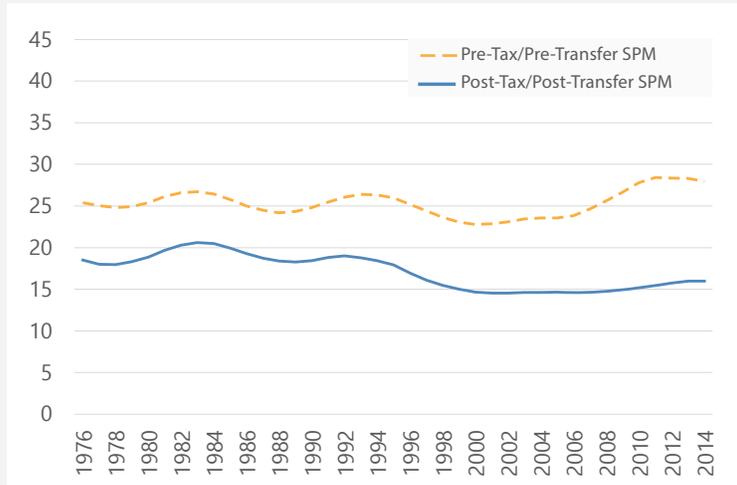
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in South Dakota to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in South Dakota.

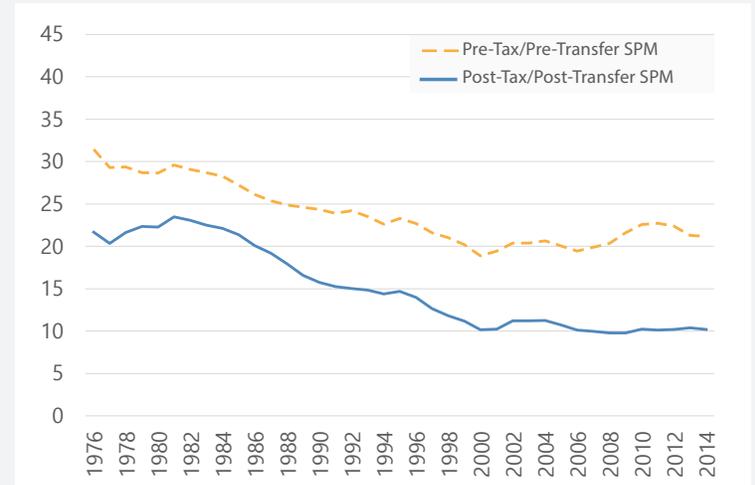
We find:

- The poverty rate in South Dakota declined from 21.7% in 1976 to 10.2% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the South Dakota poverty rate by 11.0 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in South Dakota has grown from 9.7 percentage points in 1976 to 11.0 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in South Dakota would have been 7.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 10.8%.
- The working-age poverty rate in South Dakota would have been 4.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 10.0%.
- The elderly poverty rate in South Dakota would have been 42.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 10.1%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for South Dakota and the nation.

Poverty rates in South Dakota have generally decreased over time, from 21.7% in 1976 to 10.2% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In South Dakota, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in South Dakota by 11.0 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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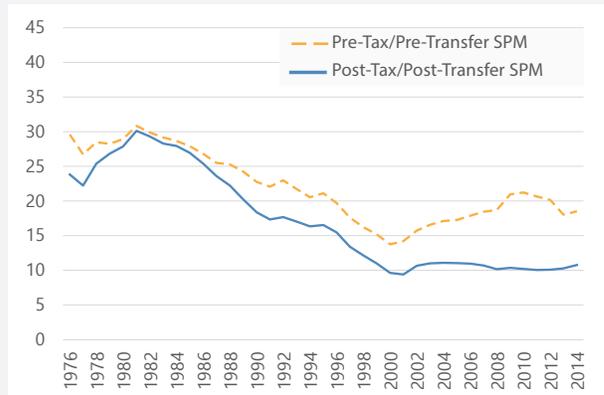


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# SOUTH DAKOTA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

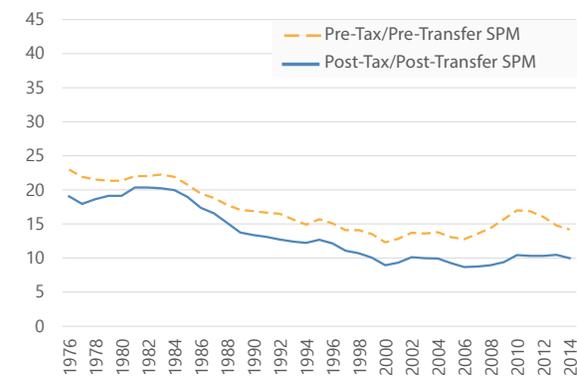
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN SOUTH DAKOTA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in South Dakota before counting taxes and transfers was 29.6%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 23.8%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in South Dakota was 18.5%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 10.8% in South Dakota.

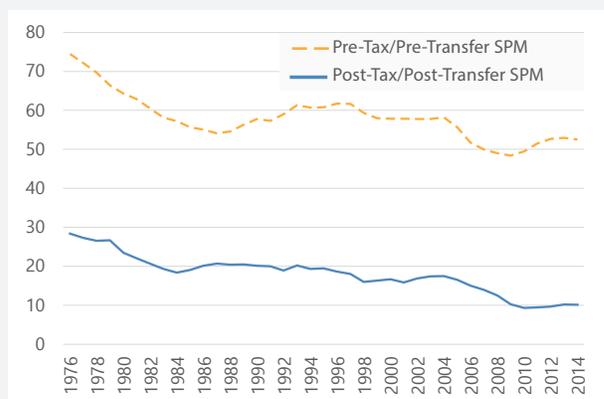
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN SOUTH DAKOTA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in South Dakota before counting taxes and transfers was 23.0%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 19.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in South Dakota was 14.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 10.0% in South Dakota.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN SOUTH DAKOTA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in South Dakota before counting taxes and transfers was 74.5%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 28.3%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in South Dakota was 52.5%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 10.1% in South Dakota.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# TENNESSEE

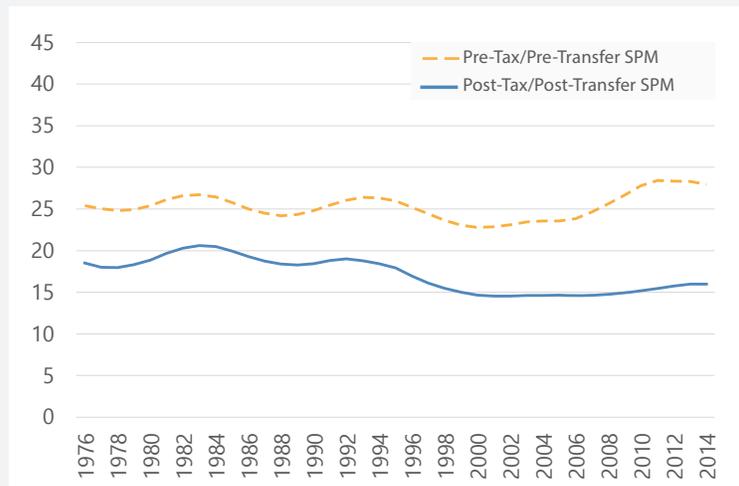
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Tennessee to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Tennessee.

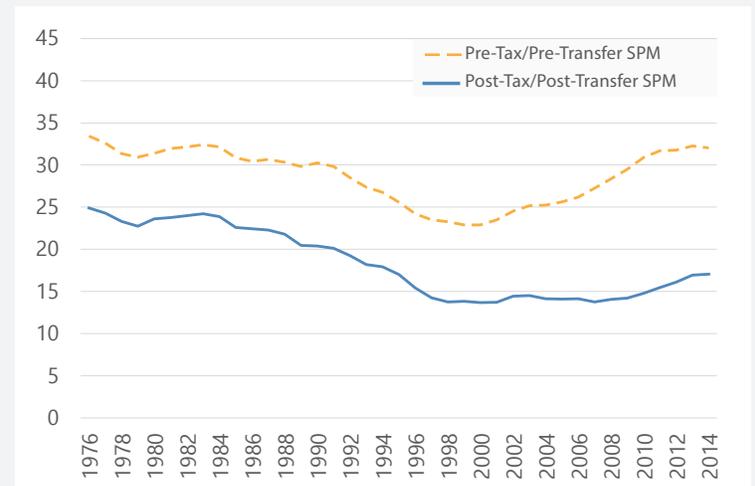
We find:

- The poverty rate in Tennessee declined from 24.9% in 1976 to 17.0% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Tennessee poverty rate by 15.0 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Tennessee has grown from 8.5 percentage points in 1976 to 15.0 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Tennessee would have been 12.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 18.8%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Tennessee would have been 8.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 17.3%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Tennessee would have been 44.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.2%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN TENNESSEE



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Tennessee and the nation.

Poverty rates in Tennessee have generally decreased over time, from 24.9% in 1976 to 17.0% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Tennessee, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Tennessee by 15.0 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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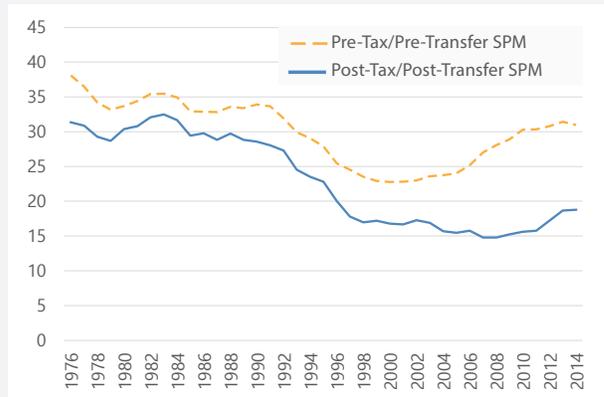


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# TENNESSEE

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

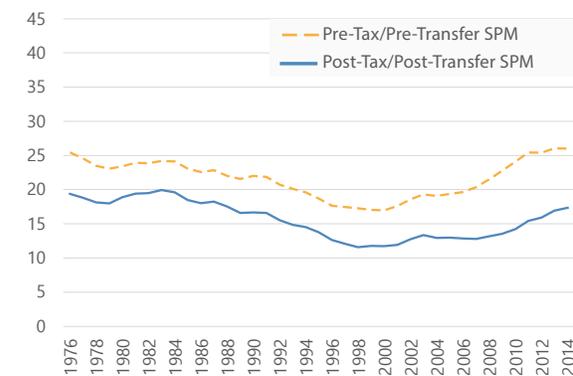
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN TENNESSEE



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Tennessee before counting taxes and transfers was 38.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 31.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Tennessee was 31.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 18.8% in Tennessee.

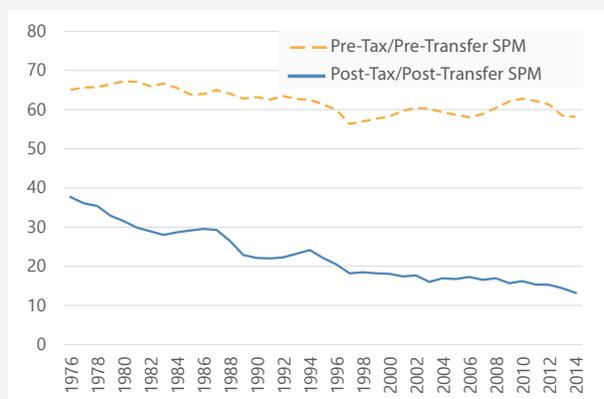
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN TENNESSEE



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Tennessee before counting taxes and transfers was 25.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 19.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Tennessee was 26.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 17.3% in Tennessee.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN TENNESSEE



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Tennessee before counting taxes and transfers was 65.0%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 37.7%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Tennessee was 58.1%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 13.2% in Tennessee.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# TEXAS

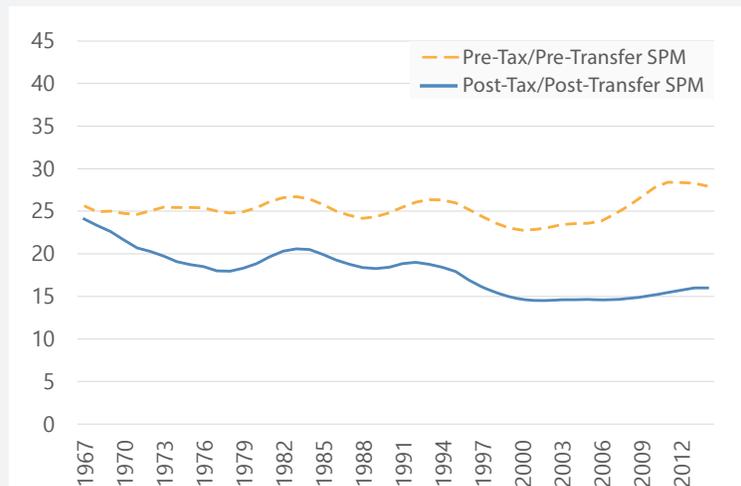
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Texas to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Texas.

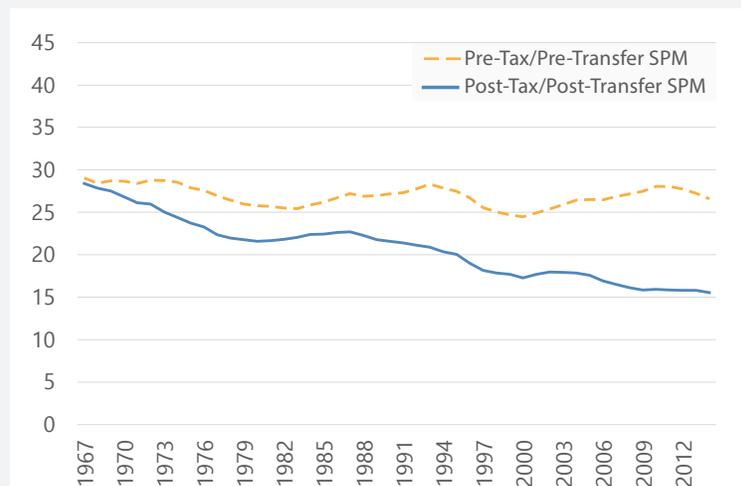
We find:

- The poverty rate in Texas declined from 28.4% in 1967 to 15.6% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 24.1% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Texas poverty rate by 11.1 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Texas has grown from 0.7 percentage points in 1967 to 11.1 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Texas would have been 11.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 18.0%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Texas would have been 6.3 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.6%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Texas would have been 35.4 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 15.2%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN TEXAS



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1967, for Texas and the nation.

Poverty rates in Texas have generally decreased over time, from

28.4% in 1967 to 15.6% in 2014. Nationally, poverty rates have decreased from 24.1% in 1967 to 16.0% in 2014. Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Texas, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Texas by 11.1 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



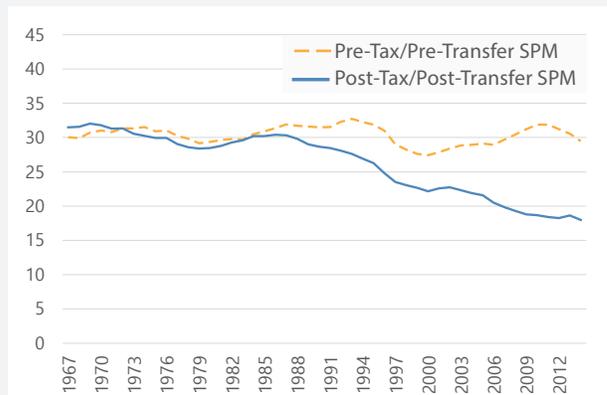
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# TEXAS

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1967 - 2014

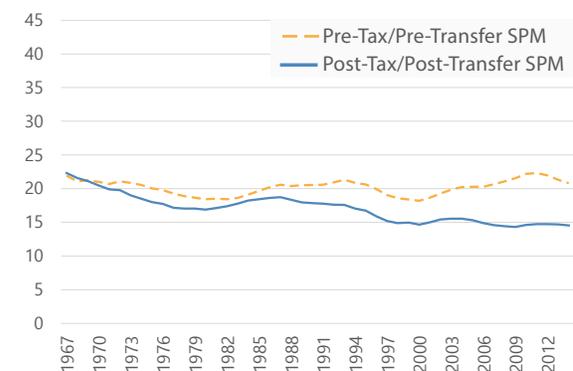
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN TEXAS



In 1967, the child poverty rate in Texas before counting taxes and transfers was 30.0%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for children in 1967 to 31.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Texas was 29.5%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 18.0% in Texas.

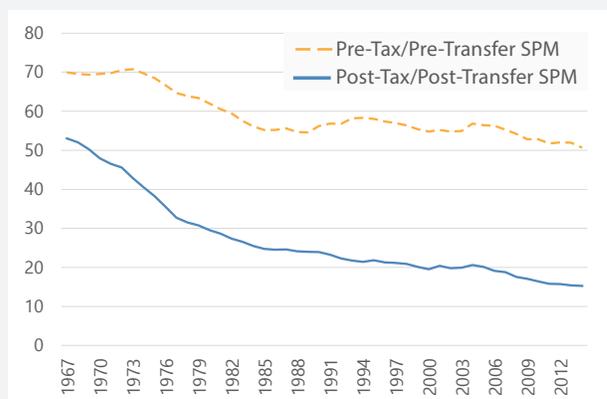
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN TEXAS



In 1967, the working-age adult poverty rate in Texas before counting taxes and transfers was 21.9%. Including taxes and transfers increased the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1967 to 22.3%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Texas was 20.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 14.6% in Texas.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN TEXAS



In 1967, the elderly poverty rate in Texas before counting taxes and transfers was 69.9%. Including taxes and transfers decreased the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1967 to 53.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Texas was 50.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 15.2% in Texas.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group.*

#### NOTES

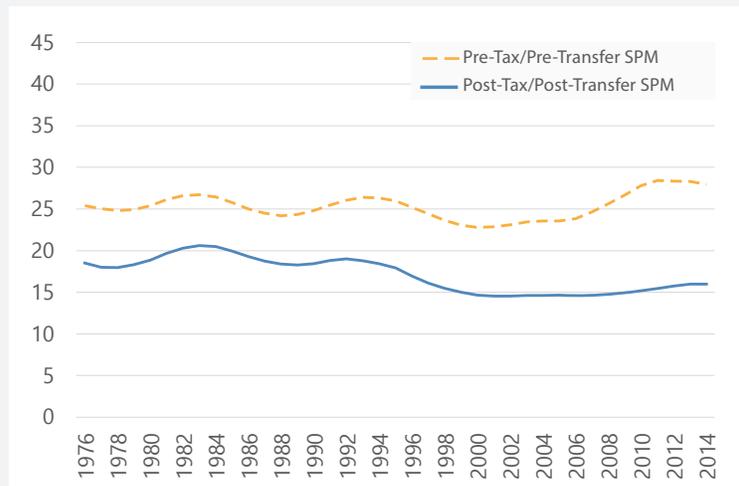
1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Utah to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Utah.

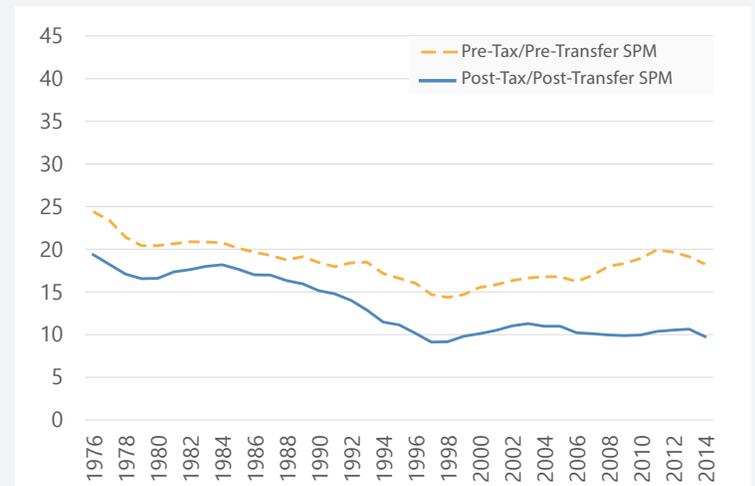
We find:

- The poverty rate in Utah declined from 19.4% in 1976 to 9.8% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Utah poverty rate by 8.5 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Utah has grown from 5.1 percentage points in 1976 to 8.5 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Utah would have been 6.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 9.0%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Utah would have been 4.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 9.4%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Utah would have been 34.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.0%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN UTAH



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Utah and the nation.

Poverty rates in Utah have generally decreased over time, from 19.4% in 1976 to 9.8% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Utah, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Utah by 8.5 percentage points.

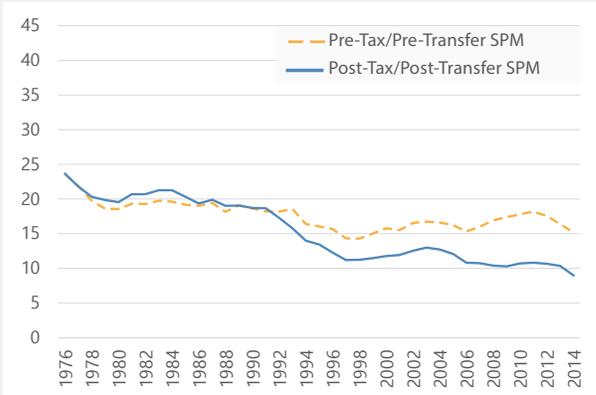
The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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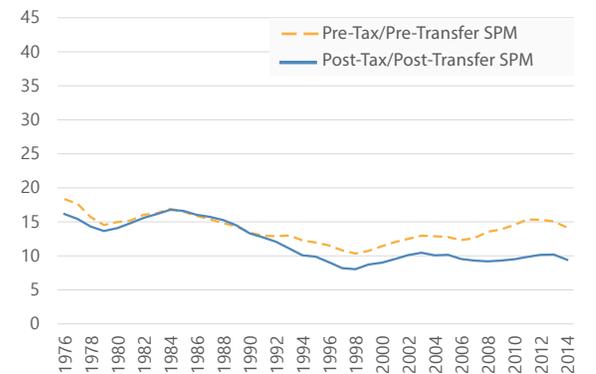
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN UTAH



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Utah before counting taxes and transfers was 23.6%, the same as that with taxes and transfers included.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Utah was 15.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 9.0% in Utah.

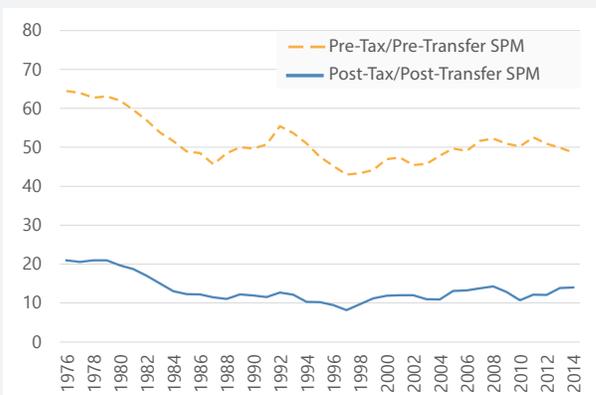
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN UTAH



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Utah before counting taxes and transfers was 18.3%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 16.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Utah was 14.1%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 9.4% in Utah.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN UTAH



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Utah before counting taxes and transfers was 64.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 21.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Utah was 48.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 14.0% in Utah.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# VERMONT

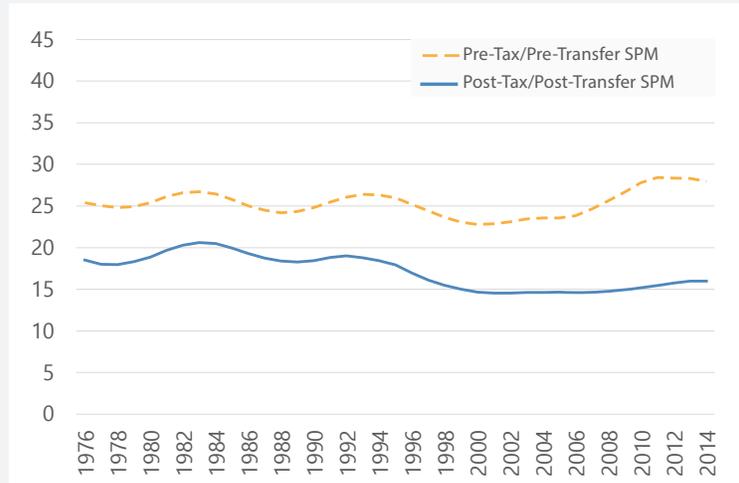
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Vermont to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Vermont.

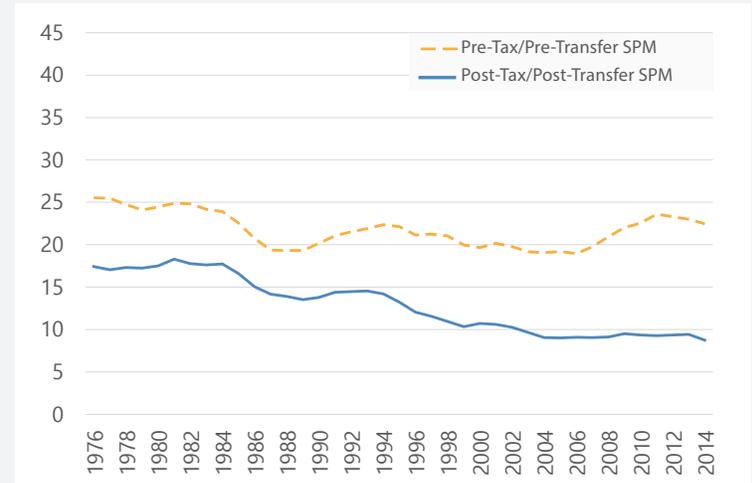
We find:

- The poverty rate in Vermont declined from 17.4% in 1976 to 8.8% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Vermont poverty rate by 13.7 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Vermont has grown from 8.1 percentage points in 1976 to 13.7 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Vermont would have been 10.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 9.3%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Vermont would have been 8.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 8.6%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Vermont would have been 37.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 8.6%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN VERMONT



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Vermont and the nation.

Poverty rates in Vermont have generally decreased over time, from 17.4% in 1976 to 8.8% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Vermont, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Vermont by 13.7 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



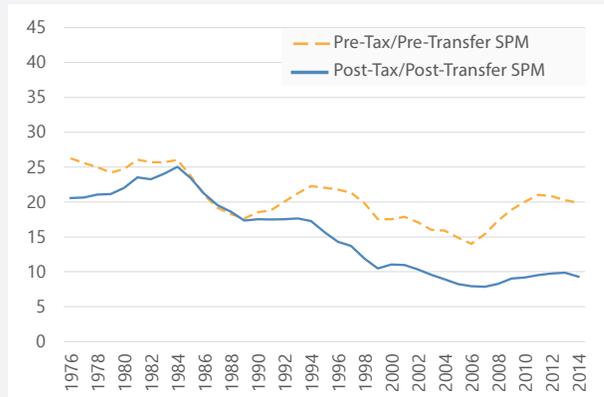
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# VERMONT

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

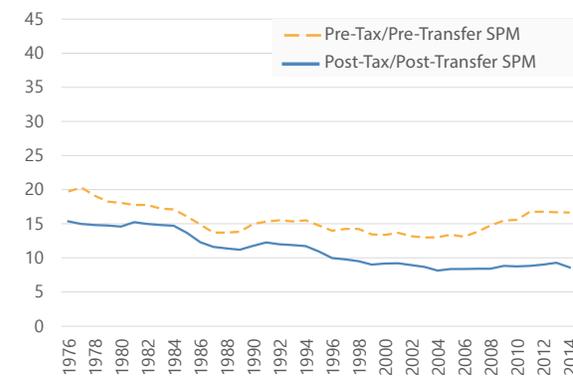
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN VERMONT



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Vermont before counting taxes and transfers was 26.3%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 20.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Vermont was 19.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 9.3% in Vermont.

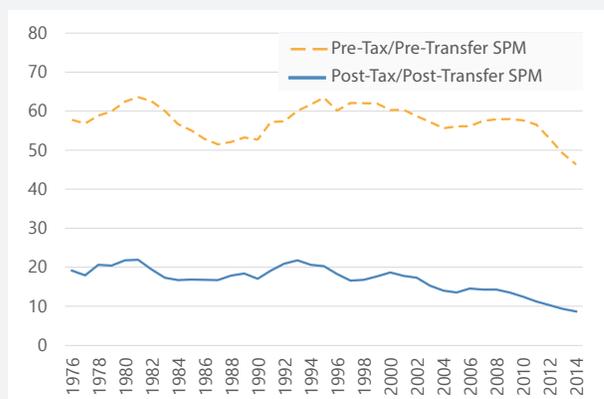
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN VERMONT



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Vermont before counting taxes and transfers was 19.7%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 15.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Vermont was 16.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 8.6% in Vermont.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN VERMONT



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Vermont before counting taxes and transfers was 57.8%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 19.1%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Vermont was 46.4%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 8.6% in Vermont.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# VIRGINIA

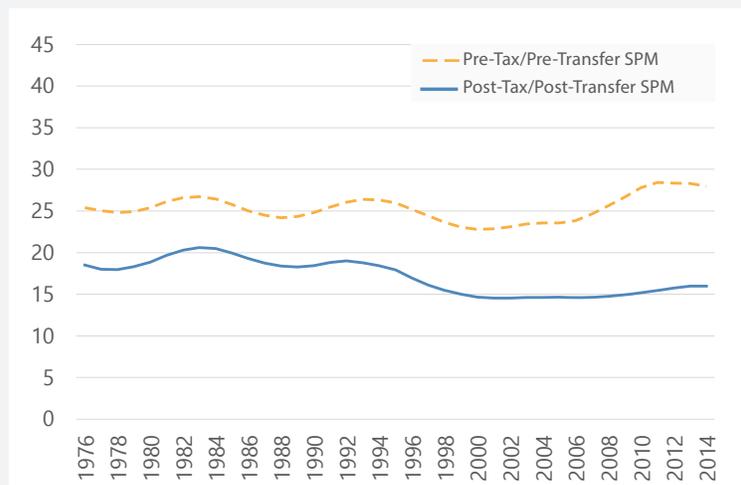
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Virginia to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Virginia.

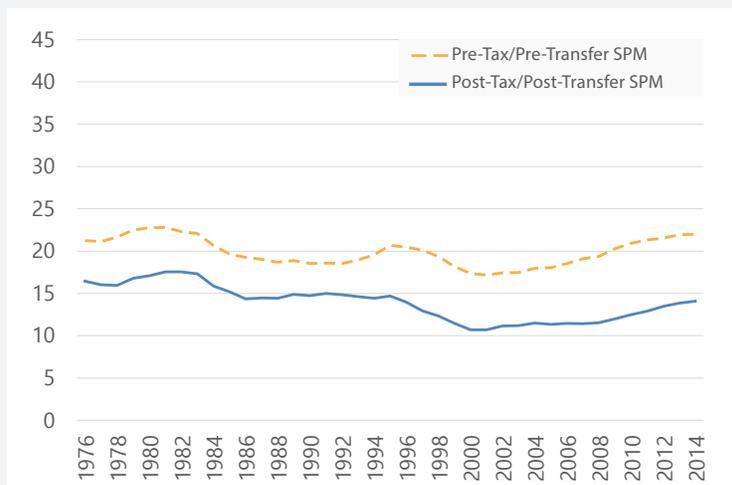
We find:

- The poverty rate in Virginia declined from 16.4% in 1976 to 14.1% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Virginia poverty rate by 7.9 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Virginia has grown from 4.8 percentage points in 1976 to 7.9 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Virginia would have been 6.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.7%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Virginia would have been 4.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.3%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Virginia would have been 28.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 16.8%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN VIRGINIA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Virginia and the nation.

Poverty rates in Virginia have generally decreased over time, from 16.4% in 1976 to 14.1% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Virginia, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Virginia by 7.9 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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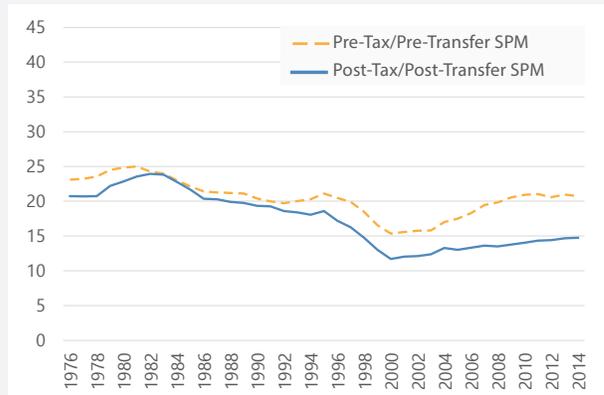


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# VIRGINIA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

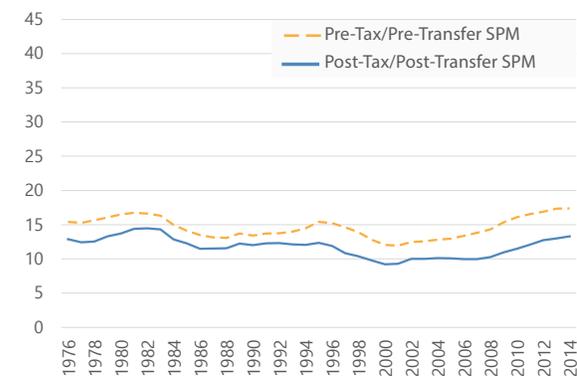
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN VIRGINIA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Virginia before counting taxes and transfers was 23.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 20.7%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Virginia was 20.7%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 14.7% in Virginia.

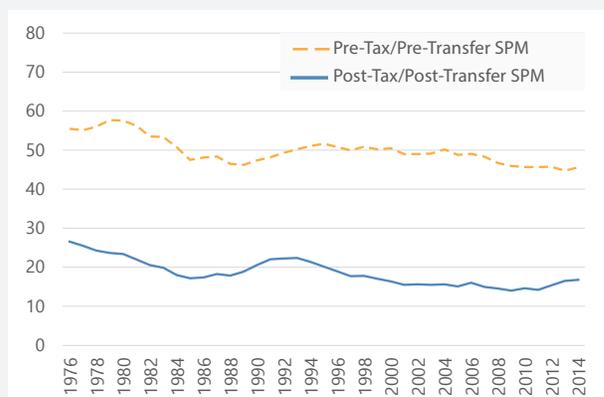
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN VIRGINIA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Virginia before counting taxes and transfers was 15.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 12.9%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Virginia was 17.4%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 13.3% in Virginia.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN VIRGINIA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Virginia before counting taxes and transfers was 55.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 26.6%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Virginia was 45.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 16.8% in Virginia.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# WASHINGTON

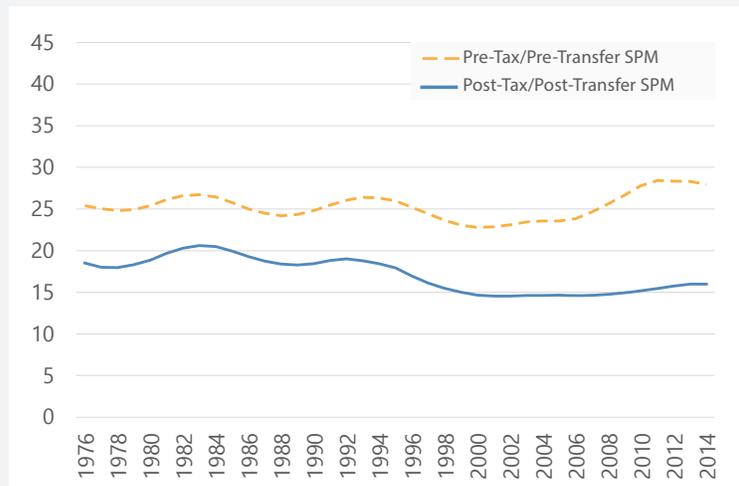
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Washington to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Washington.

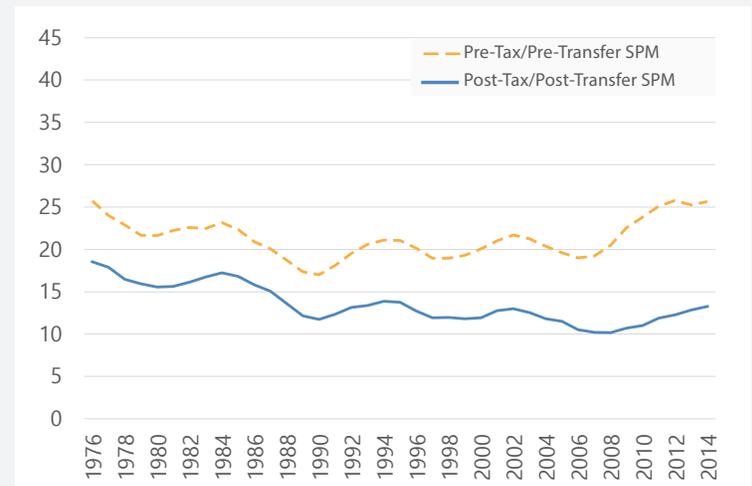
We find:

- The poverty rate in Washington declined from 18.5% in 1976 to 13.3% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Washington poverty rate by 12.4 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Washington has grown from 7.2 percentage points in 1976 to 12.4 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Washington would have been 10.2 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.2%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Washington would have been 6.8 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.2%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Washington would have been 39.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 13.7%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN WASHINGTON



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Washington and the nation.

Poverty rates in Washington have generally decreased over time, from 18.5% in 1976 to 13.3% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Washington, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Washington by 12.4 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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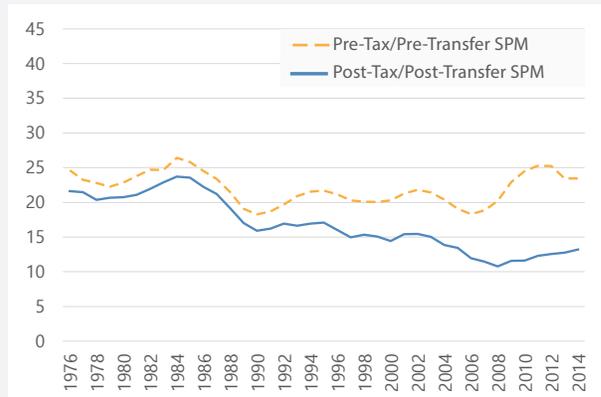


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# WASHINGTON

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

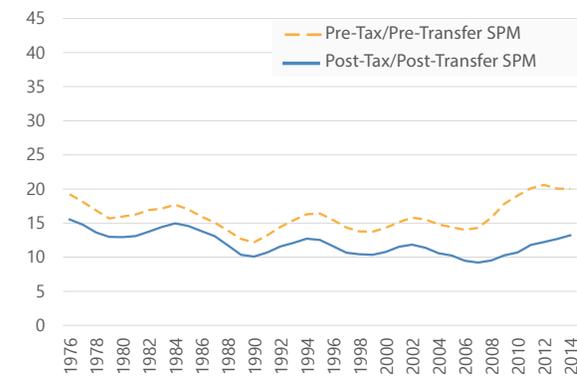
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN WASHINGTON



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Washington before counting taxes and transfers was 24.6%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 21.6%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Washington was 23.4%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 13.2% in Washington.

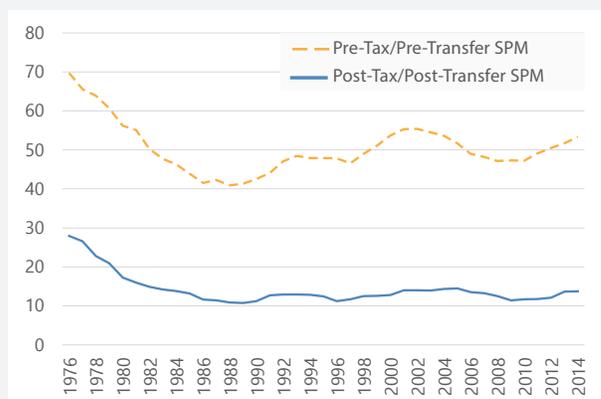
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN WASHINGTON



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Washington before counting taxes and transfers was 19.2%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 15.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Washington was 20.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 13.2% in Washington.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN WASHINGTON



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Washington before counting taxes and transfers was 69.7%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 28.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Washington was 53.4%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 13.7% in Washington.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# WEST VIRGINIA

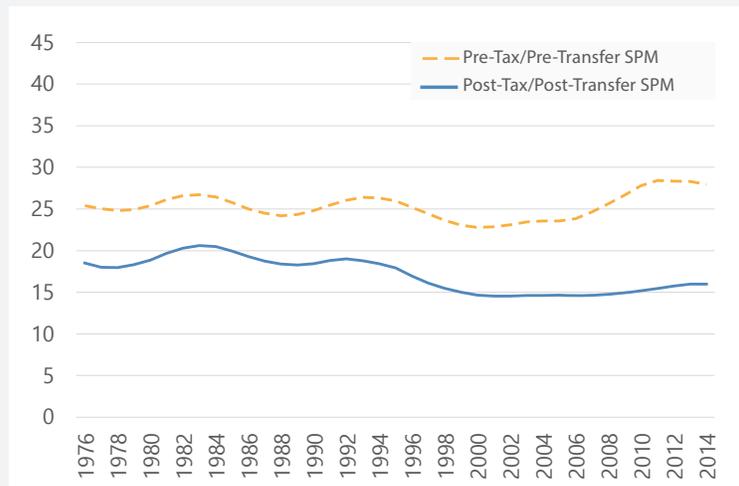
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in West Virginia to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in West Virginia.

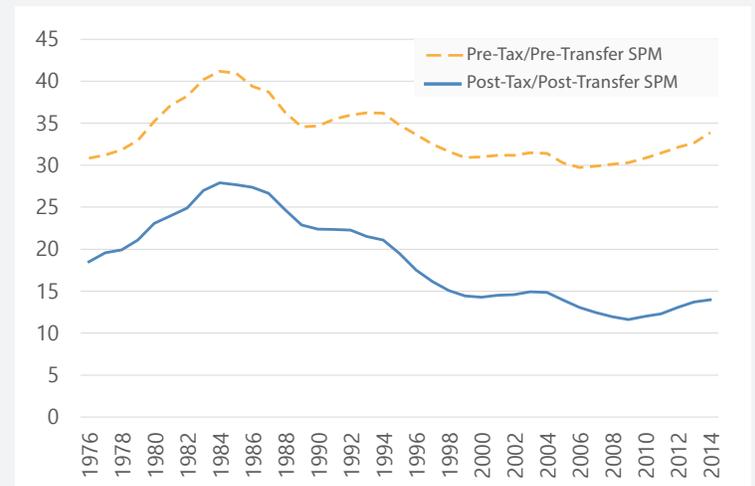
We find:

- The poverty rate in West Virginia declined from 18.5% in 1976 to 14.0% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the West Virginia poverty rate by 19.9 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in West Virginia has grown from 12.3 percentage points in 1976 to 19.9 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in West Virginia would have been 13.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.1%.
- The working-age poverty rate in West Virginia would have been 14.6 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 14.4%.
- The elderly poverty rate in West Virginia would have been 46.0 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.3%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN WEST VIRGINIA



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for West Virginia and the nation.

Poverty rates in West Virginia have generally decreased over time, from 18.5% in 1976 to 14.0% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In West Virginia, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in West Virginia by 19.9 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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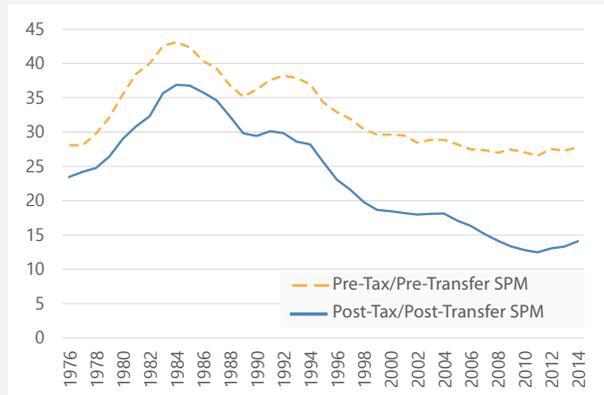


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# WEST VIRGINIA

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

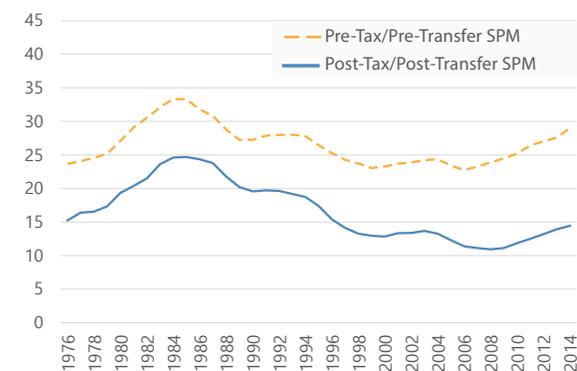
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN WEST VIRGINIA



In 1976, the child poverty rate in West Virginia before counting taxes and transfers was 28.1%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 23.5%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in West Virginia was 27.8%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 14.1% in West Virginia.

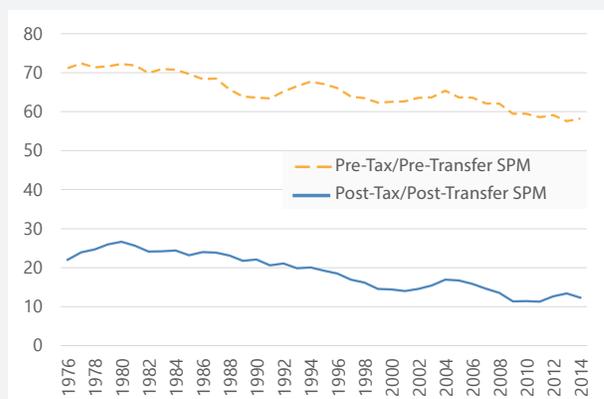
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN WEST VIRGINIA



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in West Virginia before counting taxes and transfers was 23.6%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 15.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in West Virginia was 29.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 14.4% in West Virginia.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN WEST VIRGINIA



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in West Virginia before counting taxes and transfers was 71.2%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 22.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in West Virginia was 58.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 12.3% in West Virginia.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# WISCONSIN

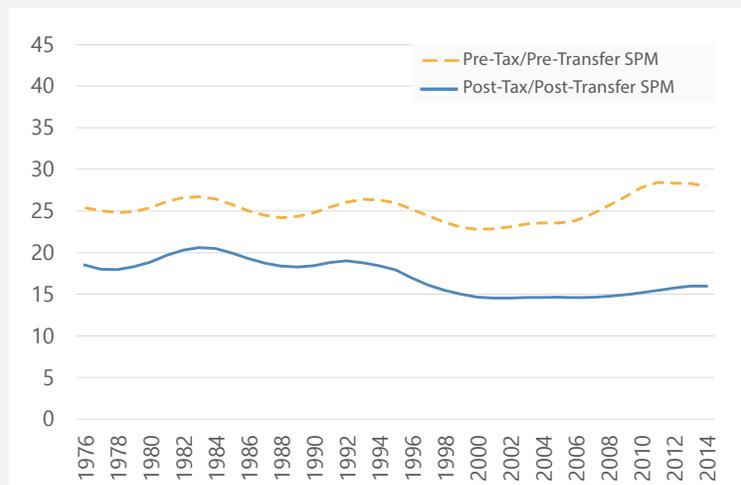
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Wisconsin to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Wisconsin.

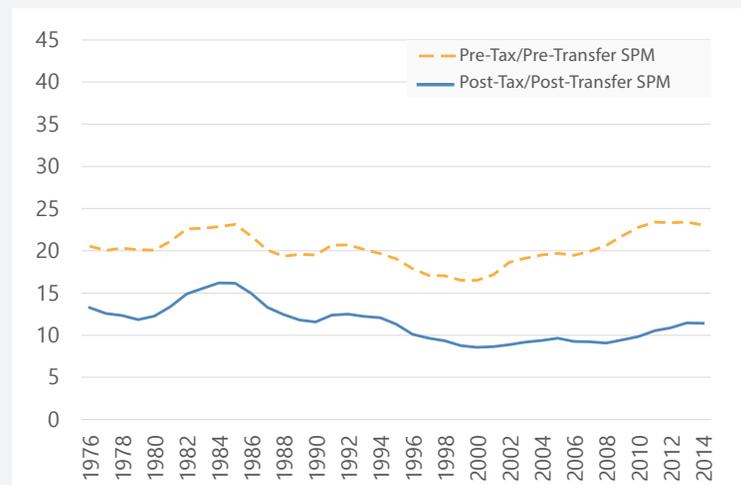
We find:

- The poverty rate in Wisconsin declined from 13.3% in 1976 to 11.4% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Wisconsin poverty rate by 11.6 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Wisconsin has grown from 7.3 percentage points in 1976 to 11.6 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Wisconsin would have been 8.4 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.6%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Wisconsin would have been 4.7 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 11.4%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Wisconsin would have been 43.5 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 9.7%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN WISCONSIN



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Wisconsin and the nation.

Poverty rates in Wisconsin have generally decreased over time, from 13.3% in 1976 to 11.4% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Wisconsin, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Wisconsin by 11.6 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



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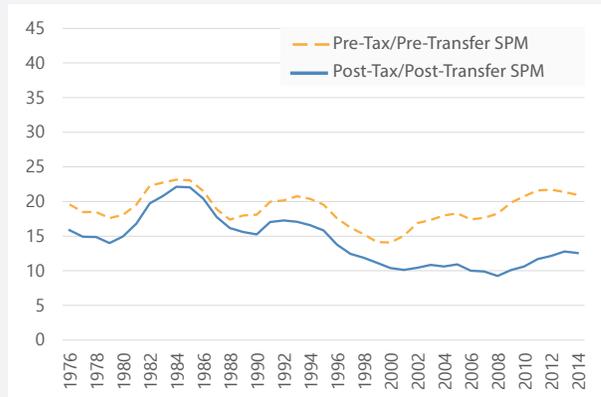


CENTER ON  
POVERTY &  
SOCIAL POLICY  
at Columbia University

# WISCONSIN

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

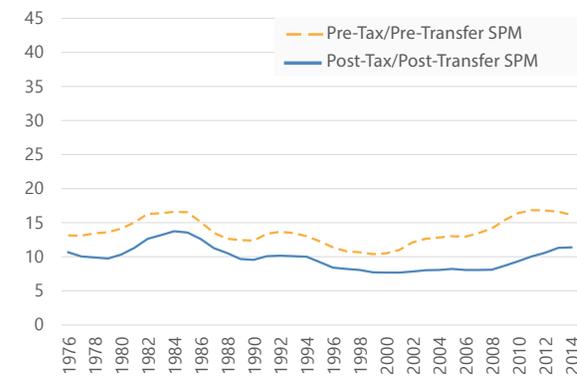
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN WISCONSIN



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Wisconsin before counting taxes and transfers was 19.6%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 15.9%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Wisconsin was 20.9%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 12.6% in Wisconsin.

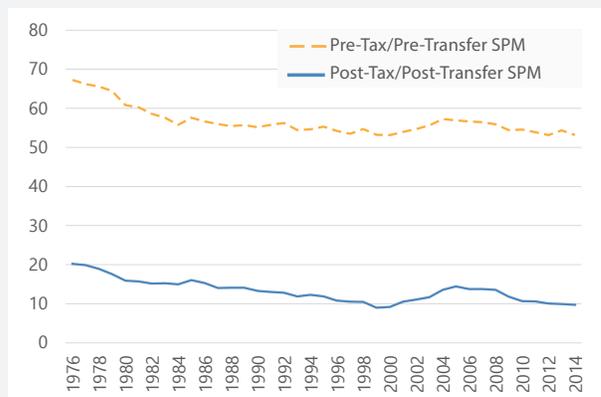
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN WISCONSIN



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Wisconsin before counting taxes and transfers was 13.2%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 10.7%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Wisconsin was 16.1%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 11.4% in Wisconsin.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN WISCONSIN



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Wisconsin before counting taxes and transfers was 67.3%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 20.2%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Wisconsin was 53.2%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 9.7% in Wisconsin.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
2. The Current Population Survey is not state-representative prior to 1984. State poverty rates from those early years should be interpreted and cited with caution. All poverty rates are computed using appropriate survey weights.
3. National poverty rates from 1976-2012 are 5-year moving averages; the 2013 national rates are 3-year averages, and the 2014 national rates are 2-year averages. State poverty rates from 1978-2012 are 5-year moving averages; 1977 and 2013 state rates are 3-year averages, and 1976 and 2014 state rates are 2-year averages. These numbers thus differ slightly from previous estimates.
4. SPM poverty thresholds are "quasi-relative", increasing gradually over time with the consumption levels of families at the top of the bottom third of consumption expenditure. We use an anchored threshold that adjusts only for inflation.

# WYOMING

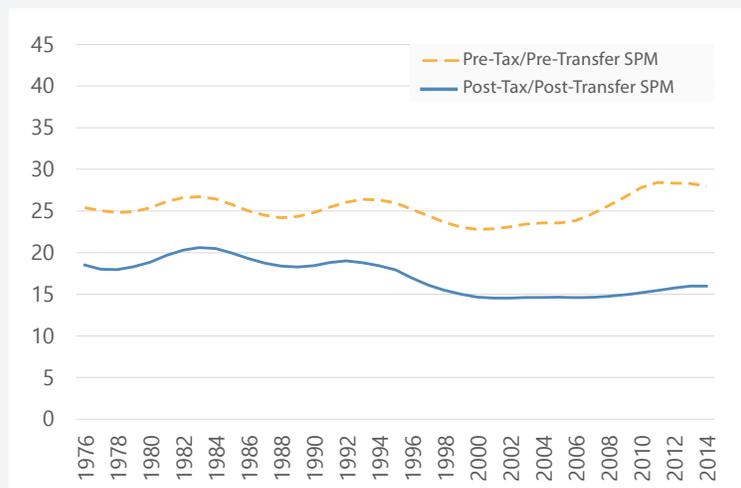
## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

Using a new measure of poverty, the anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), this fact sheet compares poverty rates in Wyoming to national poverty rates, and shows the role that taxes and transfers play in reducing poverty in Wyoming.

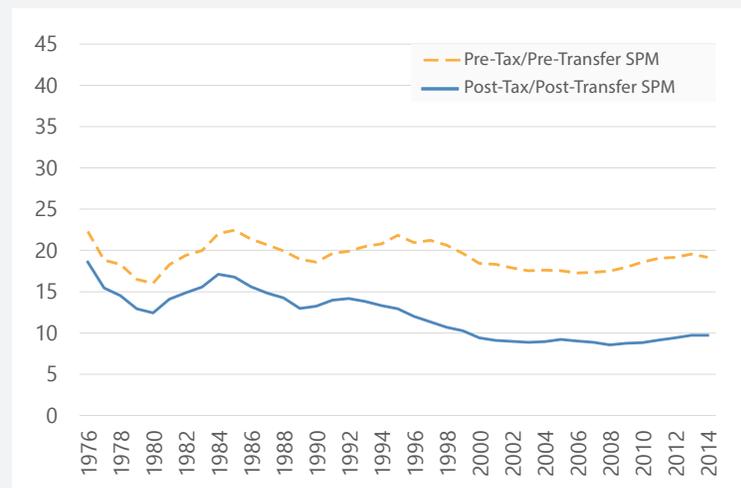
We find:

- The poverty rate in Wyoming declined from 18.6% in 1976 to 9.7% in 2014. The national poverty rate declined from 18.5% to 16.0%.
- Taxes and transfers today reduce the national poverty rate by 12.0 percentage points. Taxes and transfers today reduce the Wyoming poverty rate by 9.4 percentage points.
- The role of taxes and transfers in Wyoming has grown from 3.7 percentage points in 1976 to 9.4 percentage points in 2014, which highlights the growing importance of government programs in reducing poverty in the state.
- The child poverty rate in Wyoming would have been 6.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 9.0%.
- The working-age poverty rate in Wyoming would have been 5.1 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 9.5%.
- The elderly poverty rate in Wyoming would have been 36.9 percentage points higher in 2014 absent government programs, but with government programs stands at 12.1%.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN THE U.S.



### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE IN WYOMING



The anchored SPM improves upon the official poverty measure by 1) adjusting poverty thresholds for costs of living and different housing situations, 2) taking into account post-tax income, tax payments, in-kind benefits, and non-discretionary expenses such as out-of-pocket medical expenditures and work/child care expenses, and 3) defining the household unit more broadly to include cohabiters and unrelated children living in the home. The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed the SPM and we use an anchored historical version here to track poverty trends since 1976, for Wyoming and the nation.

Poverty rates in Wyoming have generally decreased over time, from 18.6% in 1976 to 9.7% in 2014. While most states are not individually identifiable prior 1976, at the national level, poverty

rates declined substantially between 1967 and 1976, from 24.1% to 18.5%. Since then, national poverty rates have decreased even further, from 18.5% in 1976 to 16.0% in 2014.

Nationally, the difference between pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty and post-tax/post-transfer poverty has increased over time, and today transfers reduce poverty by 12.0 percentage points, from 28.0% to 16.0%. In Wyoming, the role of the safety net has also grown over time. In 2014, taxes and transfers reduced poverty in Wyoming by 9.4 percentage points.

The next three graphs present the impact that taxes and transfers have on poverty for children (ages 0-17), working-age adults (ages 18-64) and the elderly (ages 65 and above).



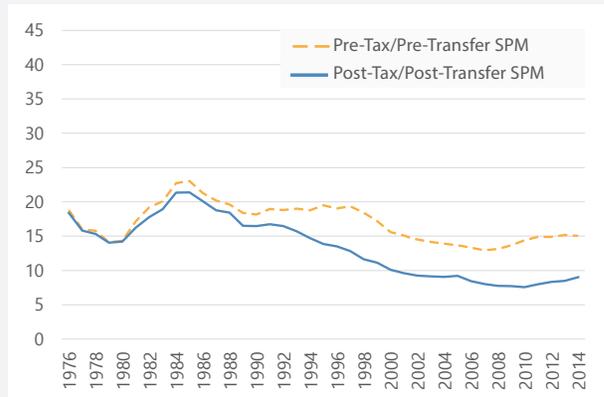
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# WYOMING

## ANCHORED SPM POVERTY TRENDS 1976 - 2014

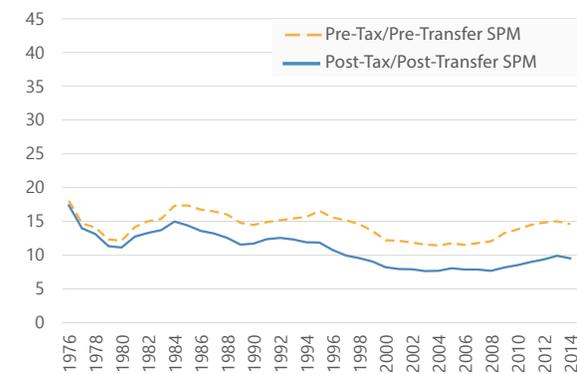
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) IN WYOMING



In 1976, the child poverty rate in Wyoming before counting taxes and transfers was 18.8%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for children in 1976 to 18.4%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced child poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate in Wyoming was 15.1%. After counting taxes and transfers, the child poverty rate falls to 9.0% in Wyoming.

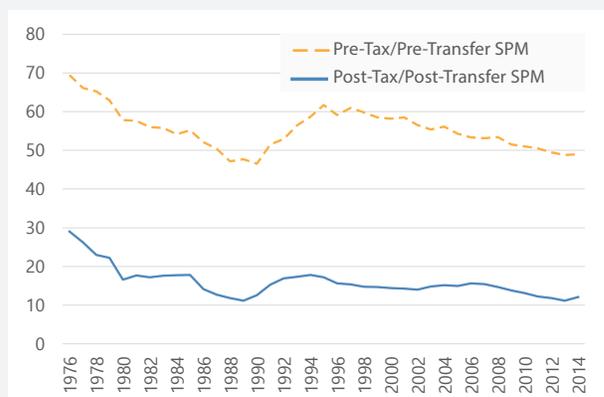
### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18-64) IN WYOMING



In 1976, the working-age adult poverty rate in Wyoming before counting taxes and transfers was 18.0%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for working-age adults in 1976 to 17.3%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced working-age adult poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate in Wyoming was 14.6%. After counting taxes and transfers, the working-age adult poverty rate falls to 9.5% in Wyoming.

### ANCHORED SPM POVERTY RATE OF ELDERLY (AGES 65+) IN WYOMING



In 1976, the elderly poverty rate in Wyoming before counting taxes and transfers was 69.4%. Including taxes and transfers reduced the poverty rate for elderly adults in 1976 to 29.0%.

By 2014, taxes and transfers reduced elderly poverty substantially. Before counting taxes and transfers, the elderly adult poverty rate in Wyoming was 49.0%. After counting taxes and transfers, the elderly poverty rate falls to 12.1% in Wyoming.

*\*The range of the y axis on this graph for the elderly is larger than it is on graphs for children and working-age adults; this reflects the exceedingly high levels of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty in this age group*

#### NOTES

1. Geographic adjustments for cost of living differences are created using the highest quality data source available in each year (the 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses from 1976-1984, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rents from 1985-2008, and Census Bureau's SPM Public Use Research Files from 2009-2014).
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