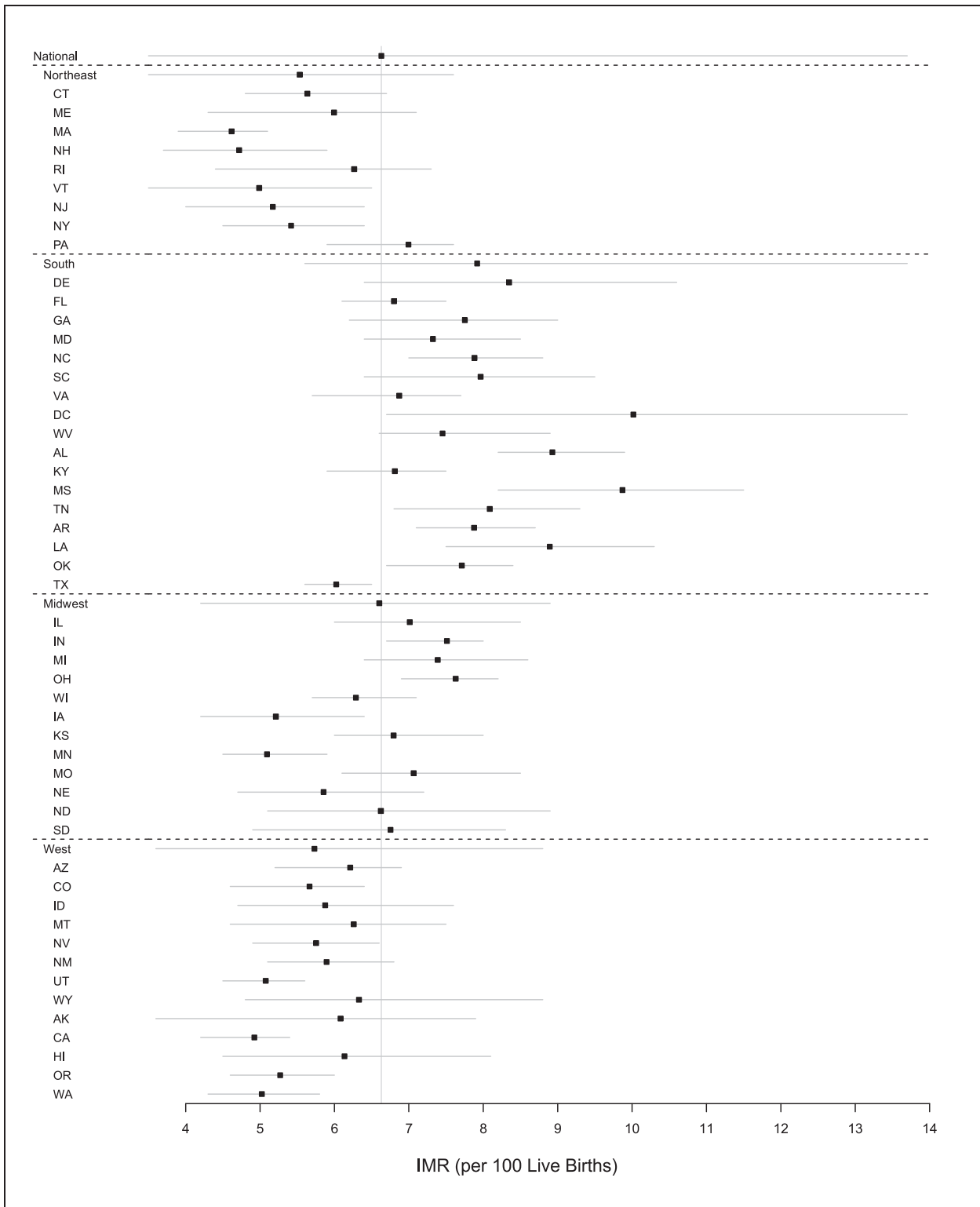
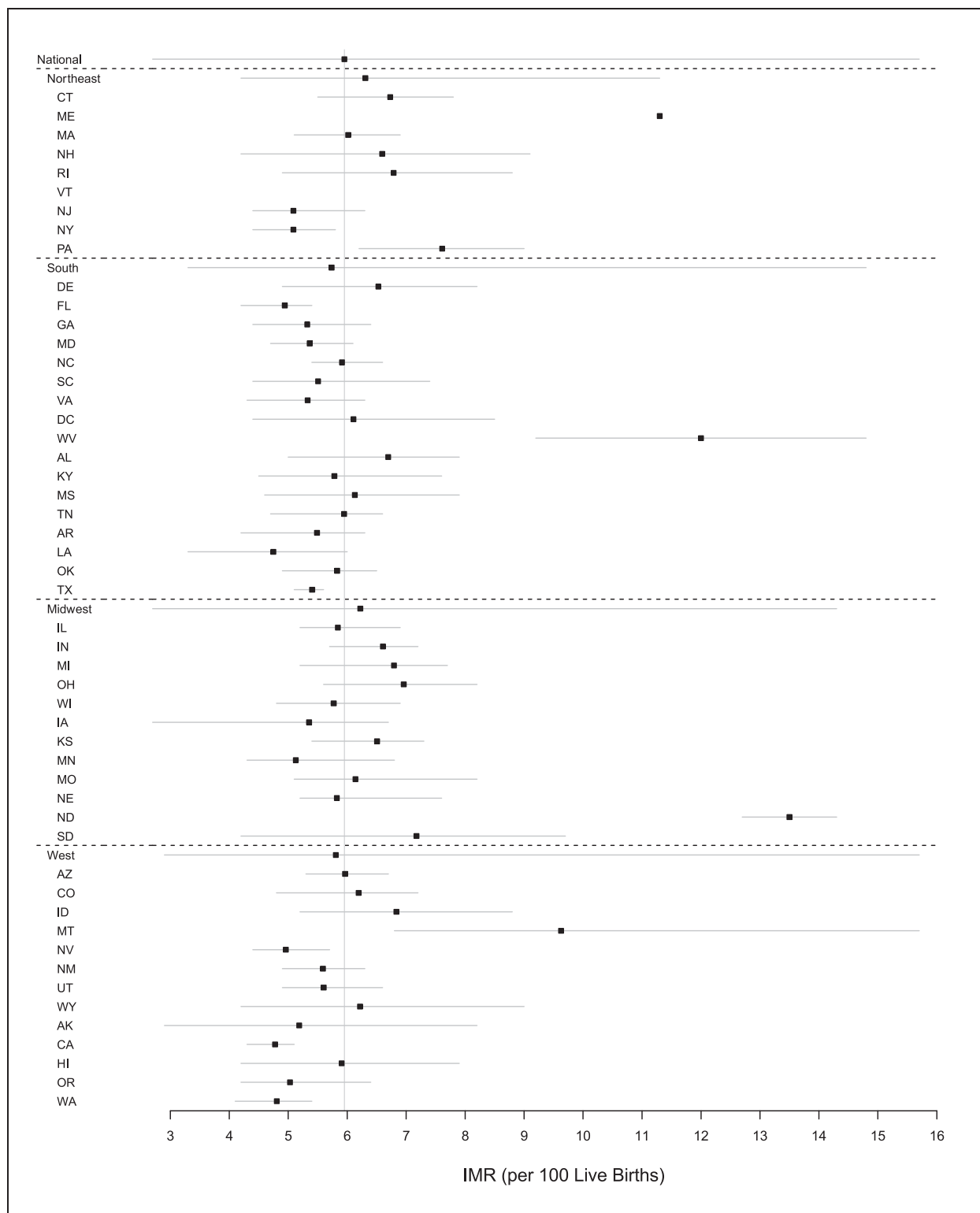


# Supplemental Information

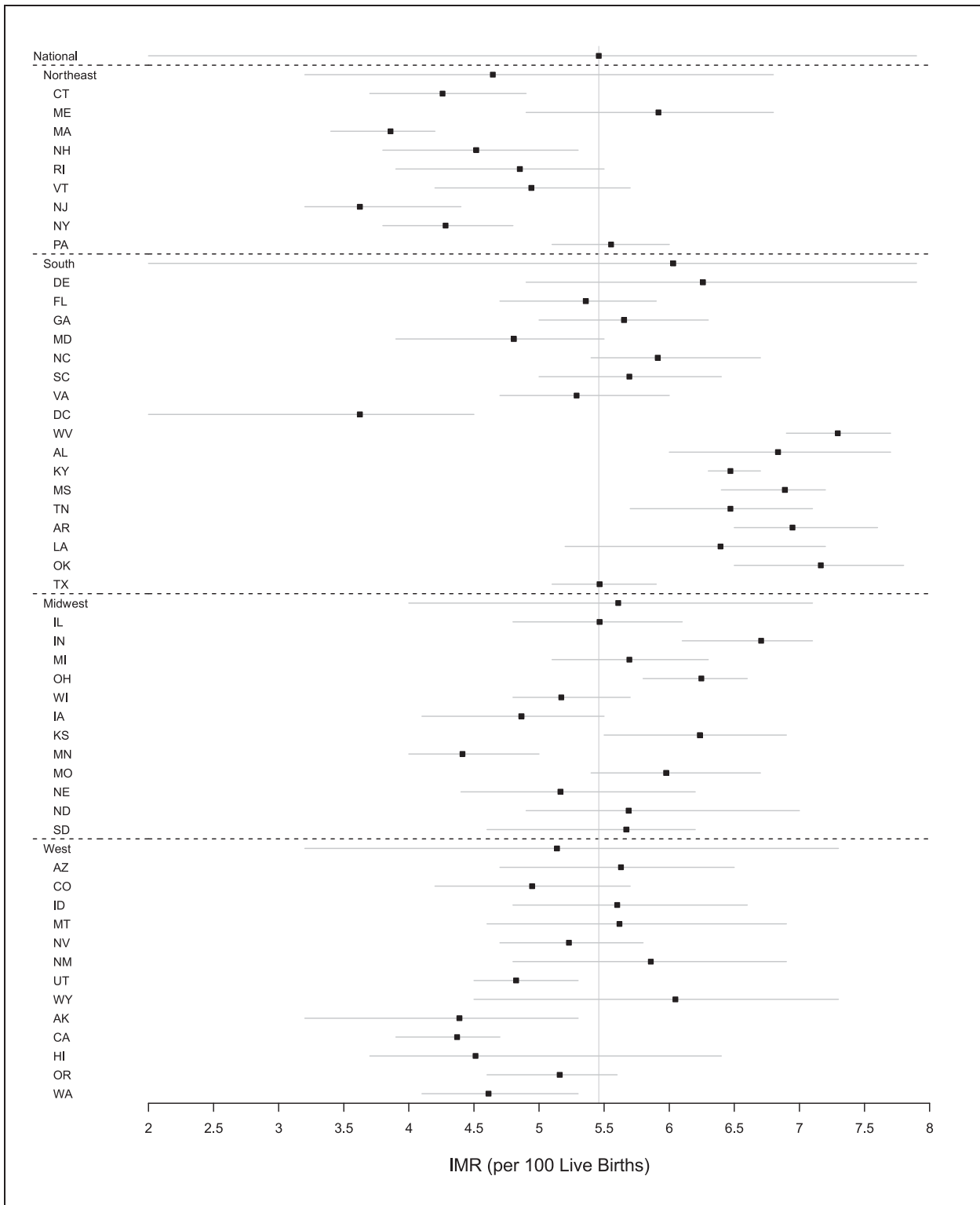


**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 5**

National, regional, and state (plus Washington, District of Columbia [DC]) comparisons of overall infant mortality in the United States, 2000–2016. Squares represent the averaged mortality; error lines represent the low and high mortality. The vertical line represents the national average.

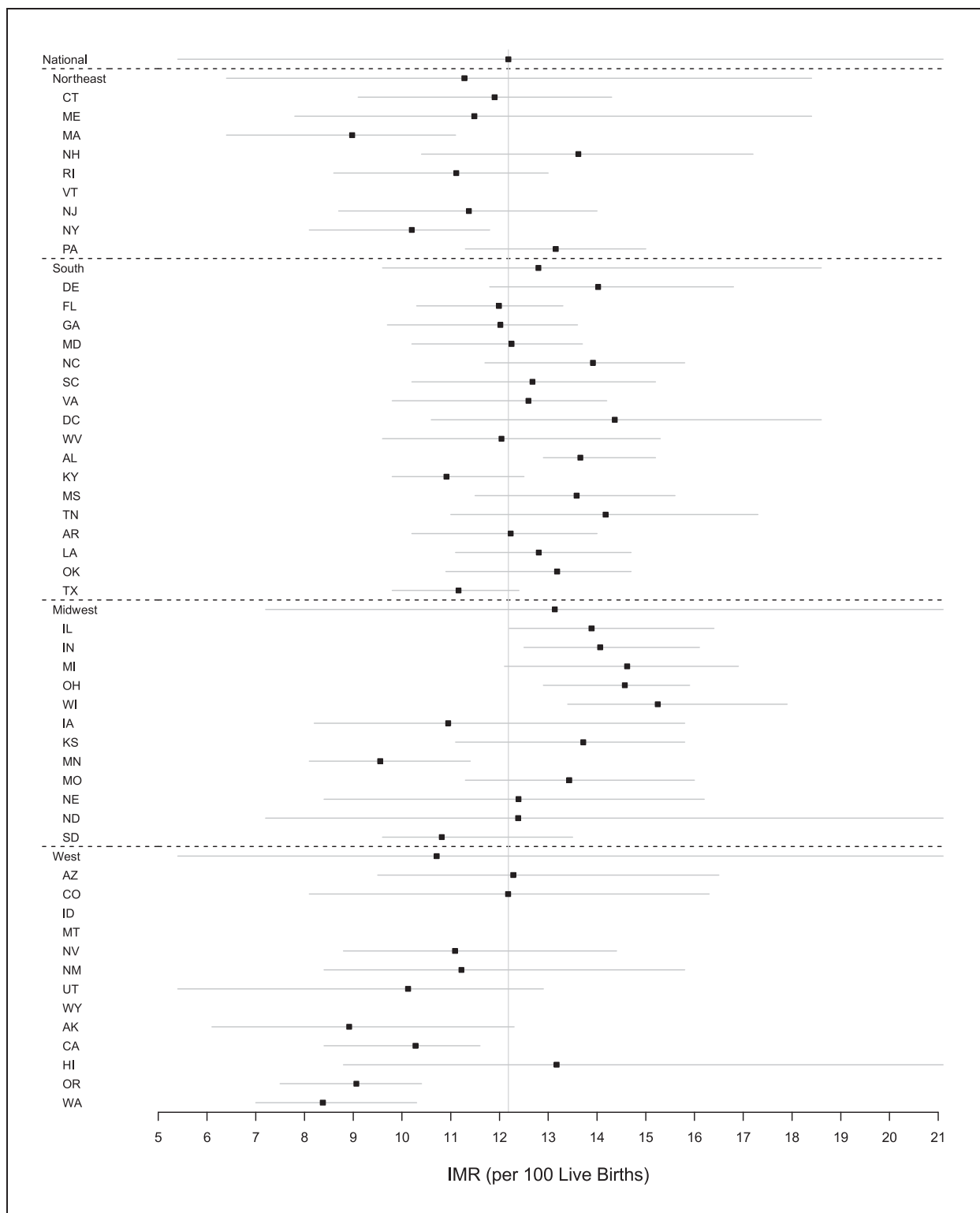
**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 6**

National, regional, and state (plus Washington, District of Columbia [DC]) comparisons of Hispanic infant mortality in the United States, 2000–2016. Squares represent the averaged mortality; error lines represent the low and high mortality. The vertical line represents the national average.

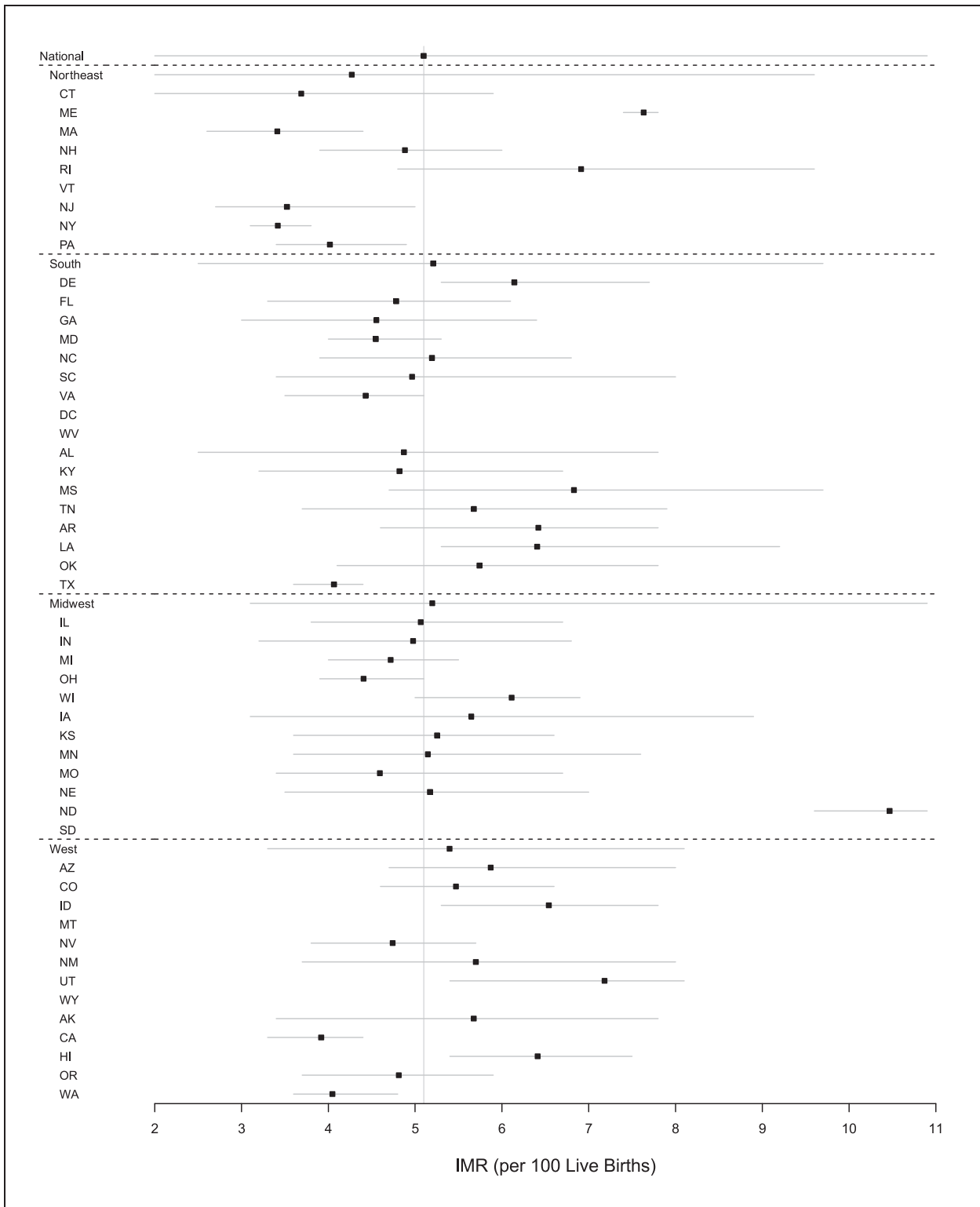


**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 7**

National, regional, and state (plus Washington, District of Columbia [DC]) comparisons of white infant mortality in the United States, 2000–2016. Squares represent the averaged mortality; error lines represent the low and high mortality. The vertical line represents the national average.

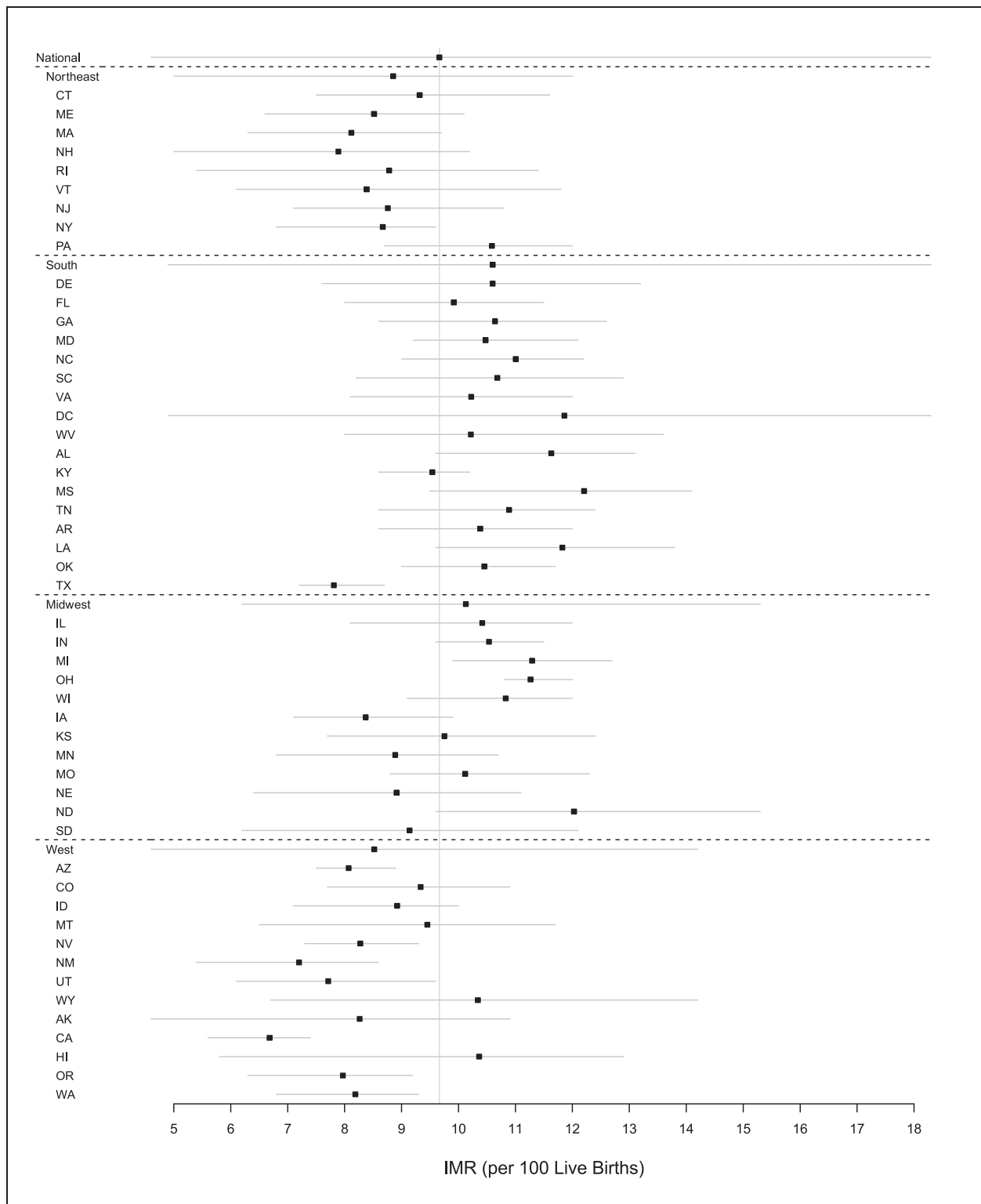
**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 8**

National, regional, and state (plus Washington, District of Columbia [DC]) comparisons of Black infant mortality in the United States, 2000–2016. Squares represent the averaged mortality; error lines represent the low and high mortality. The vertical line represents the national average.

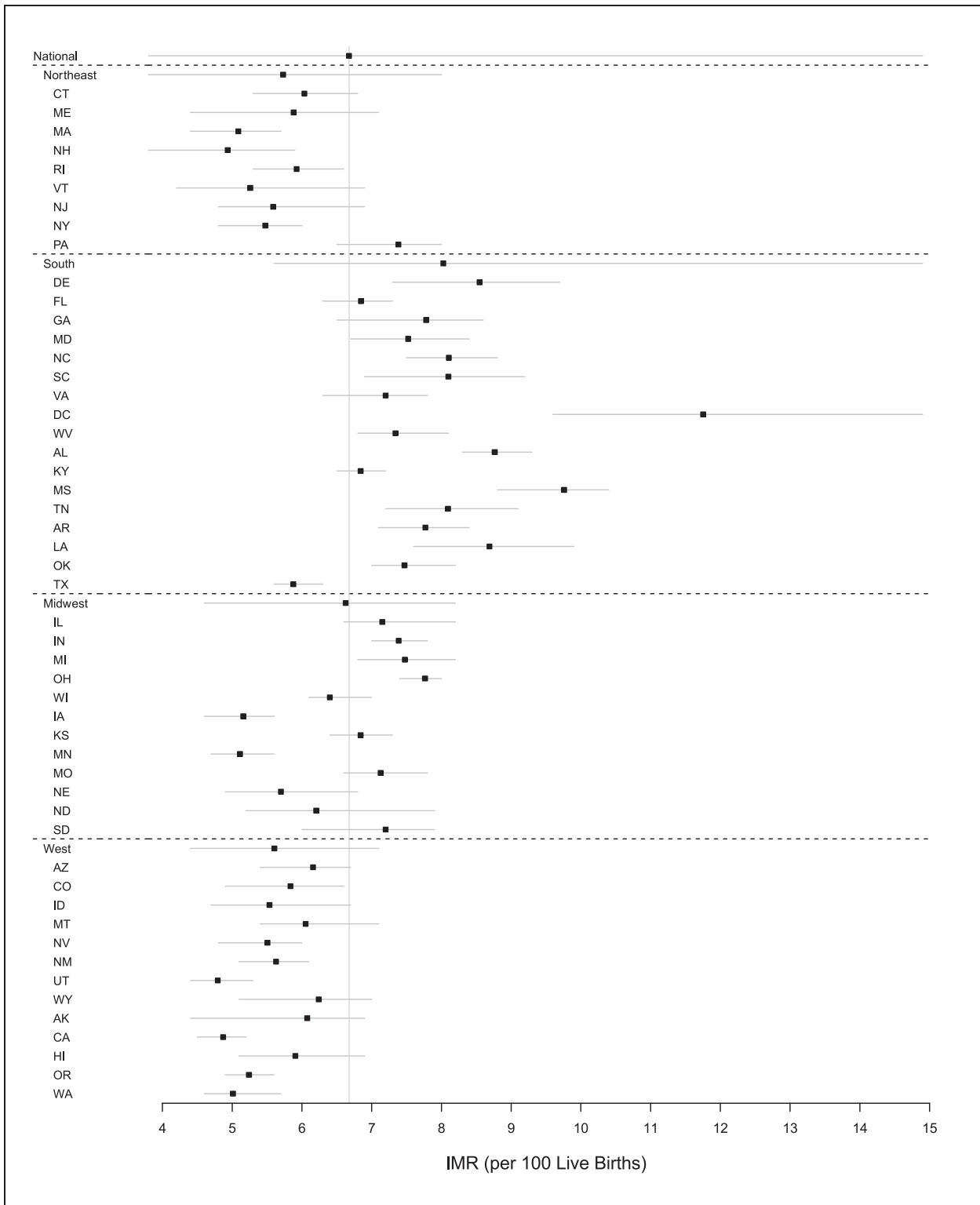


**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 9**

National, regional, and state (plus Washington, District of Columbia [DC]) comparisons of Asian American infant mortality in the United States, 2000–2016. Squares represent the averaged mortality; error lines represent the low and high mortality. The vertical line represents the national average.

**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 10**

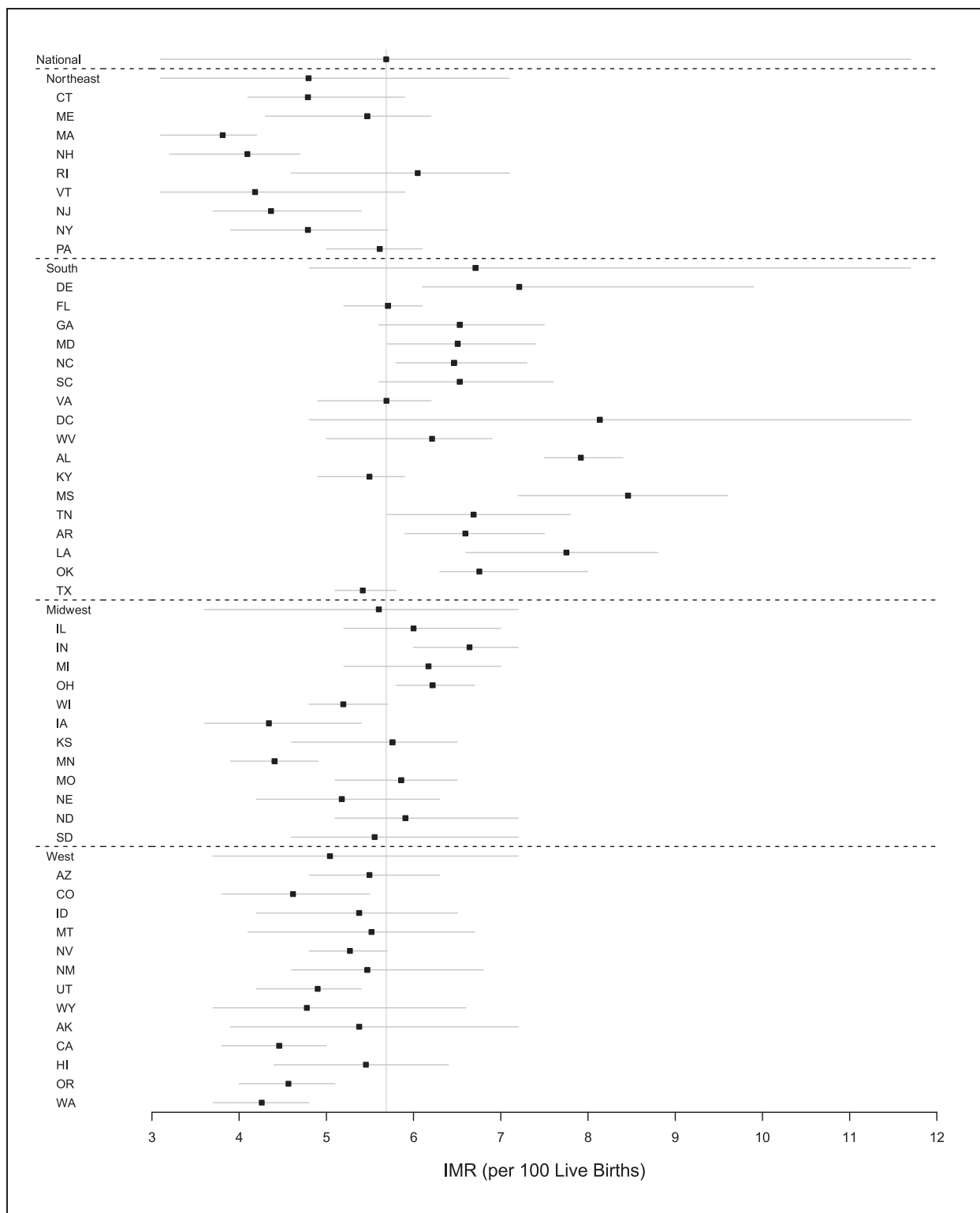
National, regional, and state (plus Washington, District of Columbia [DC]) comparisons of infant mortality for mothers aged <20 years in the United States, 2000–2016. Squares represent the averaged mortality; error lines represent the low and high mortality. The vertical line represents the national average.



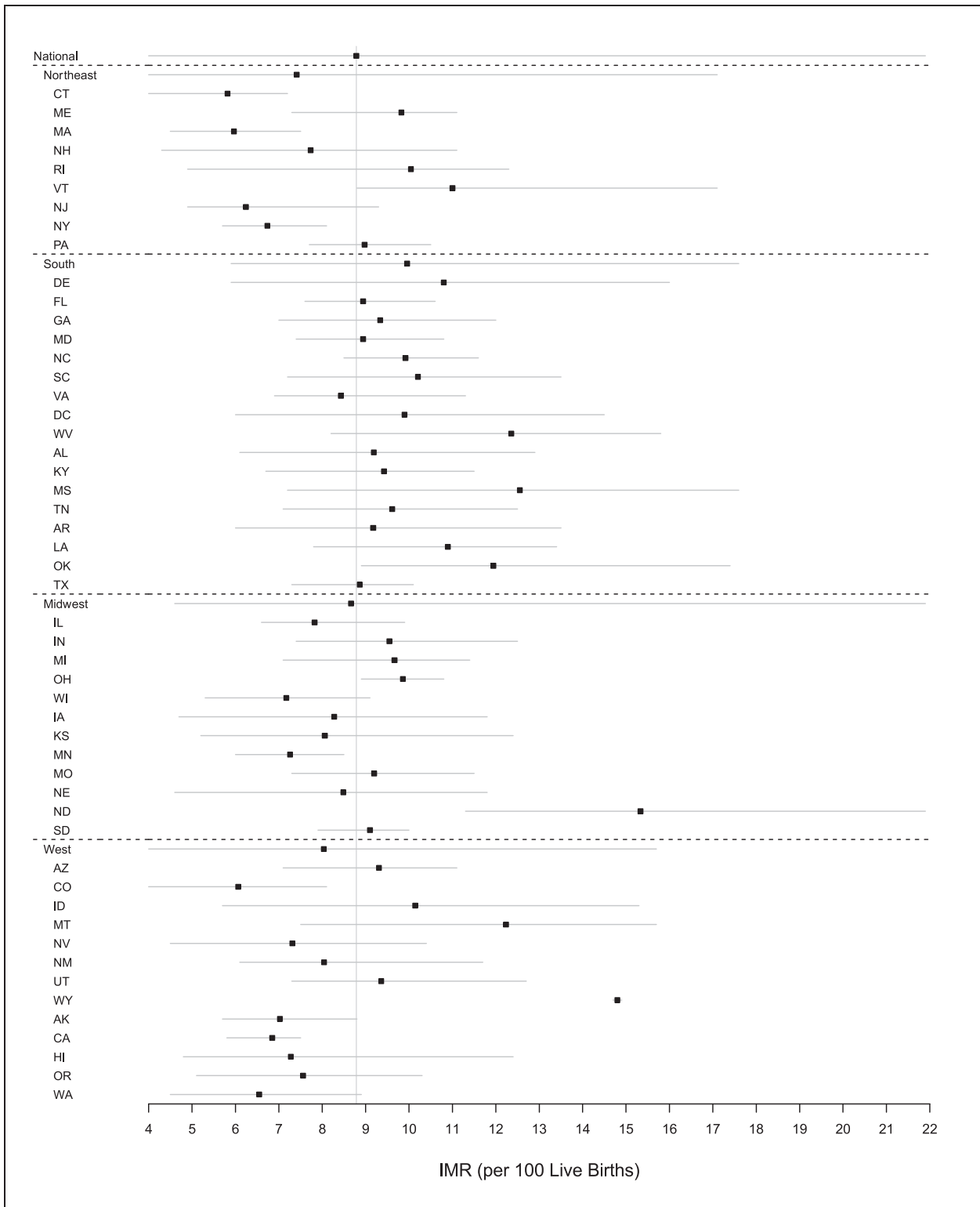
**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 11**

National, regional, and state (plus Washington, District of Columbia [DC]) comparisons of infant mortality for mothers aged 20 to 29 years in the United States, 2000–2016. Squares represent the averaged mortality; error lines represent the low and high mortality. The vertical line represents the national average.



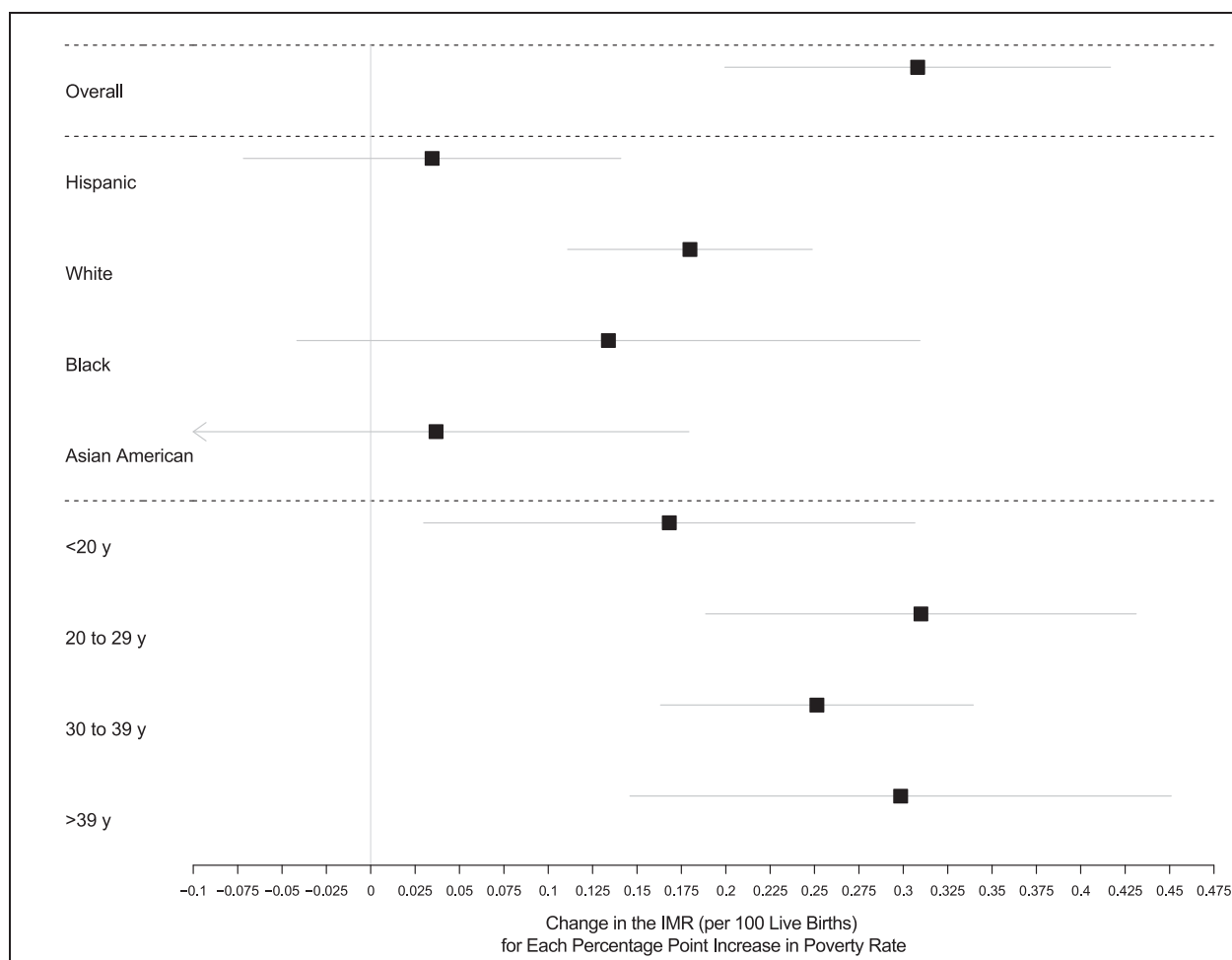
**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 12**

National, regional, and state (plus Washington, District of Columbia [DC]) comparisons of infant mortality for mothers aged 30 to 39 years in the United States, 2000–2016. Squares represent the averaged mortality; error lines represent the low and high mortality. The vertical line represents the national average.



**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 13**

National, regional, and state (plus Washington, District of Columbia [DC]) comparisons of infant mortality for mothers aged >40 years in the United States, 2000–2016. Squares represent the averaged mortality; error lines represent the low and high mortality. The vertical line represents the national average.



#### SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 14

Associations (controlling for expenditures and year) between state-level poverty rate and subsequent-year infant mortality in the United States, stratified by race, ethnicity, and maternal age, 2000–2016. An estimate of 0 indicates no change in IMR, an estimate  $<0$  (left of the vertical line) indicates a decrease in IMR, and an estimate  $>0$  (right of the vertical line) indicates an increase in IMR. Estimates can be interpreted as how each percentage-point increase in state-level poverty rate influences subsequent 3-year averaged IMR.

**SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 1** Categories of State and Local Government Expenditures as Defined by the US Census Bureau's Annual Survey

Category	Subcategories
Education services	a) Education b) Libraries
Social services and income maintenance	a) Public welfare b) Hospitals c) Public health d) Employment security administration e) Veterans' services
Transportation	a) Highways b) Air transportation c) Parking facilities d) Sea and inland port facilities
Public safety	a) Police protection b) Fire protection c) Correction d) Protective inspection and regulation
Environment and housing	a) Natural resources b) Parks and recreation c) Housing and community development d) Sewerage e) Solid waste management
Governmental administration	a) Financial administration b) Judicial and legal c) General public buildings d) Other governmental administration
General expenditure	a) Miscellaneous commercial activities b) Other and nonunallocable
Utility expenditure	a) Water supply b) Electric power c) Gas supply d) Transit
Liquor store expenditure	—
Insurance trust expenditure	a) Unemployment compensation b) Employee retirement c) Workers' compensation d) Other insurance trust

—, not applicable.

**SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 2** State and Local Government Expenditures per Person, per State, Total and by Selected Categories

Category	Mean, \$	SD, \$
Total	9.03	2.86
Education, total	2.63	0.61
Education	2.60	0.60
Libraries	0.03	0.02
Social, total	2.03	0.73
Public health	0.25	0.13
Hospitals	0.39	0.28
Employment	0.02	0.01
Veterans	<0.01	0.01
Public welfare	1.38	0.57
Environment, total	0.59	0.30
Housing	0.15	0.13
Parks and recreation	0.13	0.08
Natural resources	0.11	0.10
Sewerage	0.14	0.08
Solid waste	0.07	0.05

Government expenditures for the years 2000–2014. Years 2001 and 2003 were imputed by averaging the year before and after.