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When Unionization Disappears: State-Level Unionization and Working Poverty in the United States

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Table S1. Descriptive Statistics and Sources for Tables 1, 2, and 4 and Table S2: Means and Standard Deviations in Parentheses

	2010	1991 to 2010	Sources
Relative Poverty	.113	.116	LIS http://www.lisdatacenter.org/
	(.317)	(.321)	
Constant Poverty		.125	LIS
		(.331)	
Unionization	11.980	13.486	Hirsch and Macpherson (2011) http://www.unionstats.com/
	(5.762)	(6.422)	
GDP PC	48464.03	43479.48	BEA http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm
	(15117.40)	(13696.04)	
Economic Growth	3.000	3.066	BEA http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm
	(1.836)	(2.661)	
Unemployment Rate	9.145	5.969	BLS http://www.bls.gov/lau/tables.htm
	(.2.106)	(2.152)	
TANF/AFDC Maximum		534.874	House of Representatives http://www.gpoaccess.gov/wmprints/green/index.html;
		(214.005)	Urban Institute http://anfdata.urban.org/wrd/WRDWelcome.cfm
UI Maximum		392.067	DOL http://www.ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/statelaws.asp
		(85.639)	
Single Mom HH	.105	.093	LIS
	(.306)	(.291)	
Single Dad HH	.046	.042	LIS
	(.209)	(.200)	
Female Head No Kid HH	.070	.068	LIS
	(.255)	(.252)	
Male Head No Kid HH	.069	.069	LIS
	(.253)	(.253)	
Number of Children in HH	1.443	1.428	LIS
	(1.350)	(1.357)	
Child Under Age 5	.276	.275	LIS
	(.447)	(.446)	
Over Age 65 in HH	.070	.064	LIS
	(.254)	(.244)	
Less Than High School	.100	.119	LIS
	(.300)	(.323)	
College or More	.353	.306	LIS
	(.478)	(.461)	
African American	.103	.097	LIS
	(.305)	(.296)	
Latino	.181	.163	LIS
	(.385)	(.369)	
Other Race	.091	.067	LIS
	(.288)	(.249)	
Under 25	.047	.058	LIS
	(.211)	(.233)	
25 to 34	.219	.241	LIS
	(.413)	(.428)	
35 to 44	.317	.338	LIS
	(.465)	(.473)	
55 to 64	.140	.110	LIS
	(.347)	(.313)	
Multiple Earners	.668	.694	LIS
	(.471)	(.461)	
Public Sector	.159	.160	LIS
	(.366)	(.366)	
Part-Time	.180	.192	LIS
	(.384)	(.395)	
Agriculture	.017	.021	LIS
	(.128)	(.142)	
Construction	.080	.083	LIS
	(.271)	(.276)	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	.173	.157	LIS
	(.379)	(.363)	
Transportation	.058	.064	LIS
	(.234)	(.245)	

David Brady, Regina S. Baker, and Ryan Finnigan
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FIRE	.146	.132	LIS
	(.354)	(.339)	
Administration	.258	.231	LIS
	(.437)	(.421)	
Other Services	.056	.048	LIS
	(.230)	(.213)	
			LIS
	162,564	957,105	

Table S2. Sensitivity Analyses of Unionization Effects with Poverty Defined at Various Percents of Median: Two-Way Fixed-Effects Logit Models in 51 States, 1991 to 2010 ($N = 957,105$)

Poverty Line	Unionization Odds Ratios and Z-Scores	
Percent of Median	Relative	Constant
10%	.954	.946
	(–1.61)	(–1.92)
20%	.973	.963
	(–1.32)	(–1.84)
30%	.981	.973*
	(–1.55)	(–2.32)
40%	.983	.977**
	(–1.85)	(–2.60)
60%	.976 ***	.978**
	(–3.50)	(–3.12)
70%	.978 **	.977**
	(–3.47)	(–3.35)
80%	.969 ***	.972***
	(–4.91)	(–4.44)
90%	.970 ***	.973***
	(–4.96)	(–4.14)

Note: Each cell represents a separate model. All models control for individual- and state-level variables in Table 2 (Models 2 and 4) and fixed effects for state and year (not shown).
*$p < .05$; **$p < .01$; ***$p < .001$ (two-tailed tests)**.**

Table S3. Decomposition of State-Level Unionization Effects by Demographic Groups and Sectors: Two-Way Fixed-Effects Logit Models in 51 States, 1991 to 2010

	Unionization Odds Ratios and Z-Scores		
	Relative	Constant	N
Demographic Groups			
Adult Female Individuals	.960***	.967***	323,963
	(−5.04)	(−4.25)	
Adult Male Individuals	.963***	.972**	311,675
	(−4.35)	(−3.43)	
Single Mother HHs	.976	.967*	89,113
	(−1.48)	(−2.03)	
Low-Educated Lead HHs	.937***	.944***	113,603
	(−3.98)	(−3.48)	
African American Lead HHs	.950**	.935***	92,548
	(−2.58)	(−3.74)	
Latino Lead HHs	.939***	.943***	155,779
	(−4.03)	(−3.65)	
Industries			
Private Sector	.965***	.975**	804,440
	(−4.12)	(−3.14)	
Public Sector	.955	.942*	154,105
	(−1.82)	(−2.47)	
Private Non-manufacturing	.968***	.977**	356,723
	(−3.93)	(−2.81)	
Private Manufacturing	.959*	.961*	200,416
	(−2.36)	(−2.36)	

Note: Each cell represents a separate model. All models control for individual- and state-level variables in Table 2 (Models 2 and 4) and fixed effects for state and year (not shown), with the exception that some control variables are omitted by definition in some models (e.g., the sample of single-mother households omits the controls for other family structures).
*p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001 (two-tailed tests).

Table S4. Decomposition of Sector-Specific State-Level Unionization Effects and Sector-Specific Samples: Two-Way Fixed-Effects Logit Models in 51 States, 1991 to 2010

	Sector-Specific Unionization Odds Ratios and Z-Scores		
	Relative	Constant	N
Private Sector	.963***	.972**	804,440
	(−4.21)	(−3.23)	
Public Sector	.995	.998	154,105
	(−.53)	(−.19)	
Private Non-Manufacturing	.977	.984	356,723
	(−1.70)	(−1.23)	
Private Manufacturing	.978**	.980**	87,262
	(−3.14)	(−3.27)	

Note: Each cell represents a separate model. All models control for individual- and state-level variables in Table 2 (Models 2 and 4) and fixed effects for state and year (not shown), with the exception that some control variables are omitted by definition in some models (e.g., the sample of manufacturing lead earners omits controls for other industries).
*p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001 (two-tailed tests).