

Who Are These People?

Demographics of voters by state
in the 2004 presidential election.

Methodology

- Examine 3 categories
 - Economic Status
 - Family Values
 - Education
- Identify key measurable quantities in each category
- Look at 10 “best” and 10 “worst” states in for each quantity in each category.

Economics

Per Capita Income

Best

1. Connecticut (\$40,702)
2. Massachusetts (\$37,704)
3. New Jersey (\$37,118)
4. New York (\$34,689)
5. Maryland (\$33,482)
6. New Hampshire (\$33,169)
7. Colorado (\$32,343)
8. California (\$32,149)
9. Minnesota (\$31,935)
10. Illinois (\$31,856)

Worst

41. Idaho (\$23,727)
42. Oklahoma (\$23,650)
43. Alabama (\$23,521)
44. Utah (\$23,526)
45. Louisiana (\$23,090)
46. Montana (\$22,518)
47. Arkansas (\$21,996)
48. New Mexico (\$21,931)
49. West Virginia (\$21,738)
50. Mississippi (\$20,900)

<http://www.deed.state.mn.us/lmi/jobs/rankings/rankfg20.htm>

Contributor States vs. Welfare States

- The report shows that of the 32 states (and the District of Columbia) that are "winners" -- receiving more in federal spending than they pay in federal taxes -- 76% are Red States that voted for George Bush in 2000. Indeed, 17 of the 20 (85%) states receiving the most federal spending per dollar of federal taxes paid are Red States. Here are the Top 10 states that feed at the federal trough (with Red States highlighted in bold):
- In contrast, of the 16 states that are "losers" -- receiving less in federal spending than they pay in federal taxes -- 69% are Blue States that voted for Al Gore in 2000. Indeed, 11 of the 14 (79%) of the states receiving the least federal spending per dollar of federal taxes paid are Blue States. Here are the Top 10 states that supply feed for the federal trough (with Blue States highlighted in bold):
- C:\Documents and Settings\Roger\My Documents\2004 rdj new\Politics\TaxProf Blog Red States Feed at Federal Trough, Blue States Supply the Feed.htm

8 of top 10 Tax Contributor States are Blue,
9 of 10 Tax Welfare States are Red
(dollar back from government for every dollar in taxes)

Contributors

1. **New Jersey** (\$0.62)
2. **Connecticut** (\$0.64)
3. **New Hampshire** (\$0.68)
4. **Nevada** (\$0.73)
5. **Illinois** (\$0.77)
6. **Minnesota** (\$0.77)
7. **Colorado** (\$0.79)
8. **Massachusetts** (\$0.79)
9. **California** (\$0.81)
10. **New York** (\$0.81)

Takers

1. **DC** (6.17)
2. **North Dakota** (\$2.03)
3. **New Mexico** (\$1.89)
4. **Mississippi** (\$1.84)
5. **Alaska** (\$1.82)
6. **West Virginia** (\$1.74)
7. **Montana** (\$1.64)
8. **Alabama** (\$1.61)
9. **South Dakota** (\$1.59)
10. **Arkansas** (\$1.53)

New Economy Index

The 21 indicators are divided into five categories that best capture what is new about the New Economy:

- 1) **Knowledge jobs.** Indicators measure employment of IT professionals; jobs held by managers, professionals, and technicians; the educational attainment of the entire workforce; and the education level of the manufacturing workforce.
- 2) **Globalization.** Indicators measure the export orientation of manufacturing and foreign direct investment.
- 3) **Economic dynamism and competition.** Indicators in this category measure the number of fast-growing "gazelle" companies (companies with growth of 20 percent or more for four straight years); the rate of economic "churn" (which is a product of new business start-ups and existing business failures); and the value of initial public stock offerings (IPOs) by companies.
- 4) **The transformation to a digital economy.** Indicators measure the percentage of population online; the number of ".com" domain name registrations; technology in schools; the degree to which state and local governments use information technologies to deliver services; Internet and computer use by farmers; Internet use by manufacturers; and access by residents and businesses to broadband telecommunications.
- 5) **Technological innovation capacity.** Indicators measure the number of jobs in technology-producing industries; the number of scientists and engineers in the workforce; the number of patents issued; industry investment in research and development; and venture capital activity.

<http://www.neweconomyindex.org/states/2002/overview.html>

New Economy Index

8 of 10 states that are leading in the new economy voted for John Kerry.

10 of 10 states that lag in the new economy voted for George Bush.

Best

1	90	Massachusetts
2	86.2	Washington
3	85.5	California
4	84.3	Colorado
5	75.6	Maryland
6	75.1	New Jersey
7	74.2	Connecticut
8	72.1	Virginia
9	70.5	Delaware
10	69.3	New York

Worst

41	51.1	South Carolina
42	48.6	Kentucky
43	47.4	South Dakota
44	46.1	North Dakota
45	45.9	Louisiana
46	45.7	Wyoming
47	45.3	Alabama
48	41.7	Arkansas
49	40.9	Mississippi
50	40.7	West Virginia

Children Under 5 in Poverty (per 2000)

Best

42. Virginia	13.2
43. Wisconsin	13
44. Colorado	12.7
45. Massachusetts	12.4
46. Maryland	1.7
47. Utah	11.6
48. New Jersey	11.5
49. Connecticut	11.3
50. Minnesota	10.6
51. New Hampshire	9.1

Worst

1. DC	33
2. Louisiana	29.1
3. Mississippi	28.7
4. New Mexico	27.6
5. West Virginia	27
6. Arkansas	25
7. Alabama	23.7
8. Kentucky	23
9. Oklahoma	23
10. Montana	22.6

<http://www.kevinfolta.com/children%20in%20poverty.htm>

Medicaid Financed Births (per 2000)

Best

41. Nevada	27.6
42. Connecticut	26.7
43. Utah	25.8
44. Pennsylvania	25
45. Hawaii	25
46. Massachusetts	24.2
47. Vermont	23
48. Iowa	22.9
49. Virginia	22.7
50. New Hampshire	20.8

Worst

1. W. Virginia	55.2
2. Mississippi	53.7
3. Alaska	52
4. New Mexico	49.6
5. S. Carolina	47
6. Oklahoma	46
7. Texas	45.1
8. Alabama	45
9. Arizona	44
10. Florida	44

Expenditure Per Pupil

Most

1. New Jersey (\$10,233)
2. New York (\$9,970)
3. DC (\$9,225)
4. Connecticut (\$9,221)
5. Alaska (\$9,074)
6. Rhode Island (\$8,627)
7. Massachusetts (\$8,229)
8. Delaware (\$7,963)
9. Maryland (\$7,812)
10. Pennsylvania (\$7,777)

Least

42. North Dakota (\$5,353)
43. South Dakota (\$5,281)
44. Tennessee (\$5,274)
45. Alabama (\$5,166)
46. Arizona (\$5,122)
47. Idaho (\$5,012)
48. Arkansas (\$4,999)
49. New Mexico (\$4,984)
50. Mississippi (\$4,575)
51. Utah (\$4,256)

Economic Conclusions

- Kerry voters are more financially well-off than Bush voters.
- Bush voters are net tax consumers, Kerry voters are net tax payers.

Family Values

Percent of Total Births to Teens

Best

1. Massachusetts (6.9%)
2. New Hampshire (7.1%)
3. New Jersey (7.4%)
4. Connecticut (7.9%)
5. Minnesota (8.5%)
6. Vermont (8.5%)
7. New York (8.6%)
8. Utah (9.3%)
9. North Dakota (9.3%)
10. Maine (9.7%)

Worst

42. Kentucky (15%)
43. Tennessee (15.4%)
44. S. Carolina (15.8%)
45. Texas (15.9%)
46. Alabama (16.2%)
47. Oklahoma (16.3%)
48. Louisiana (17.6%)
49. Arkansas (17.8%)
50. New Mexico (17.9%)
51. Mississippi (19.7%)

Percentage of Abortions to Total Pregnancies Among 15-19 Year Olds

Best

1. Massachusetts	15.1
2. Nevada	16.8
3. New Jersey	16.8
4. Minnesota	17.7
5. Ohio	17.9
6. Texas	17.9
7. DC	18.2
8. New York	18.5
9. Pennsylvania	18.7
10. Utah	18.7

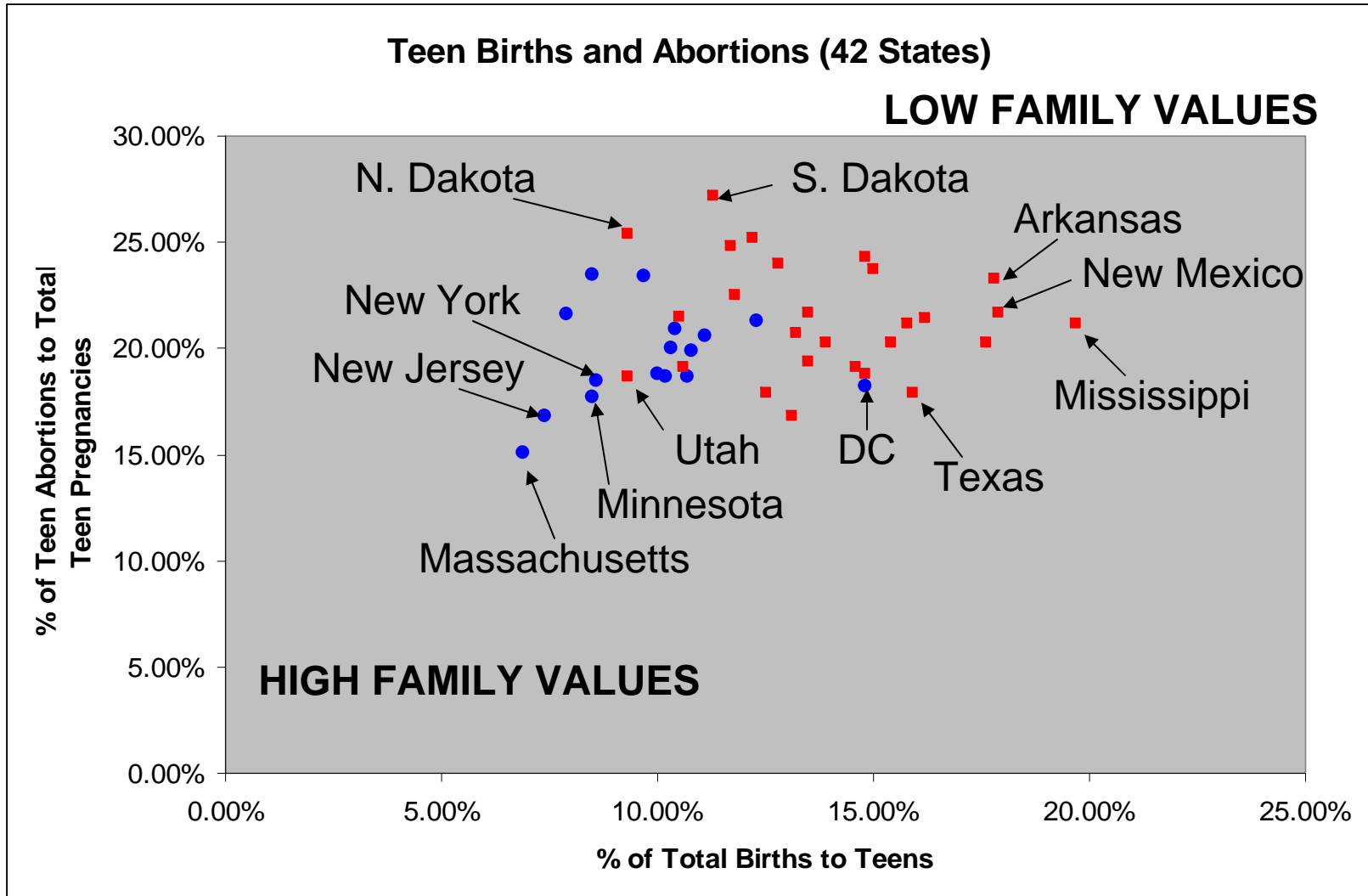
Worst

42. Arkansas	23.3
43. Maine	23.4
44. Vermont	23.5
45. Kentucky	23.7
46. Kansas	24
47. West Virginia	24.3
48. Montana	24.8
49. Idaho	25.2
50. North Dakota	25.4
51. South Dakota	27.2

Numbers are for the state in which the abortion was performed, not the residence of the mother.

<http://www.abortionfacts.com/statistics/age.asp>

Correlation of Teen Births to Teen Abortions for 42 States with Available Data



Divorces Per 1000 Population

Least

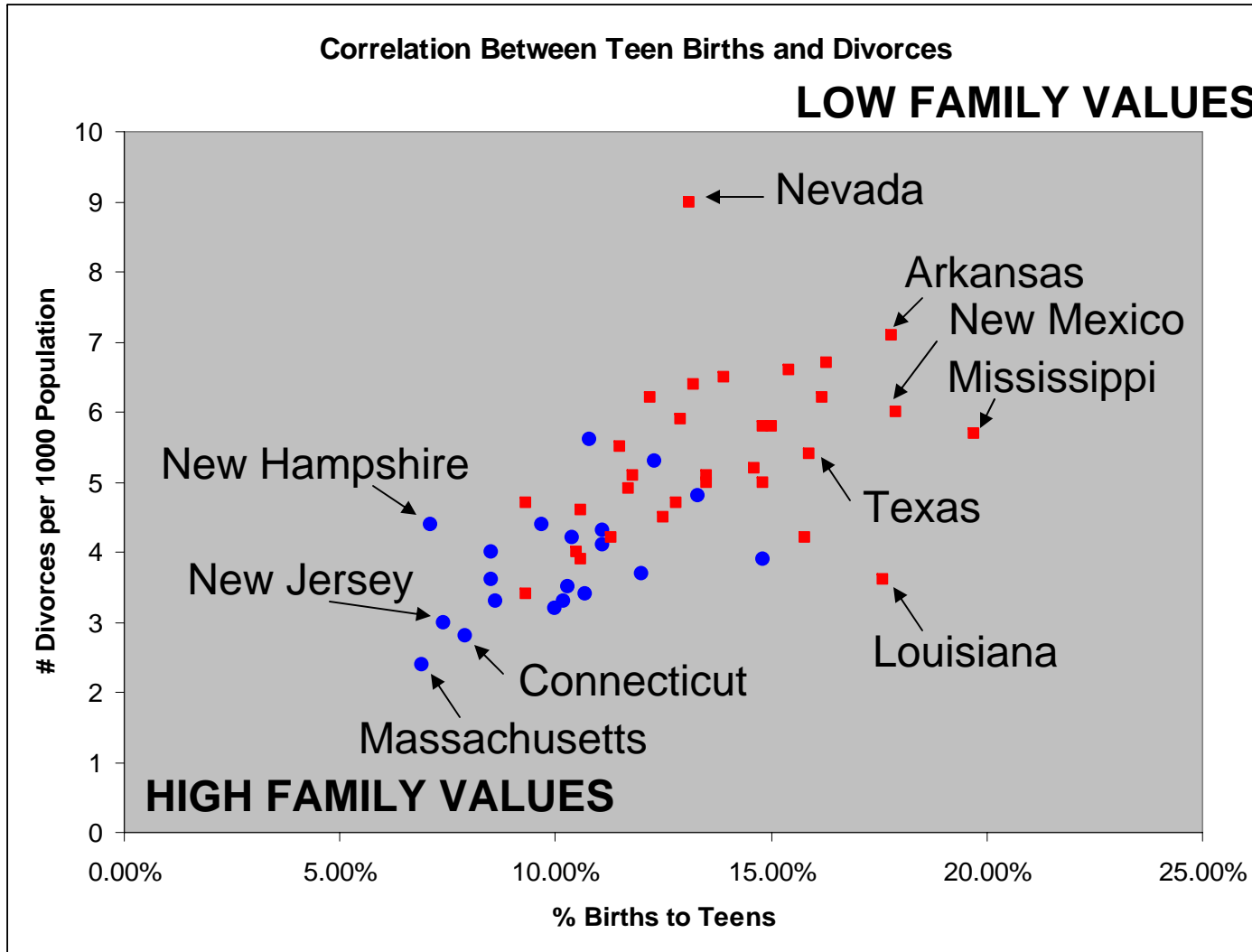
1 Massachusetts	2.4
2 Connecticut	2.8
3 New Jersey	3.0
4 Rhode Island	3.2
5 New York	3.3
6 Pennsylvania	3.3
7 Wisconsin	3.4
8 North Dakota	3.4
9 Maryland	3.5
10 Minnesota	3.6

Most

41 Arizona	5.8
42 Florida	5.9
43 New Mexico	6.0
44 Idaho	6.2
45 Alabama	6.2
46 Indiana	6.4
47 Wyoming	6.5
48 Tennessee	6.6
49 Oklahoma	6.7
50 Arkansas	7.1
51 Nevada	9.0

<http://www.divorcereform.org/94staterates.html>

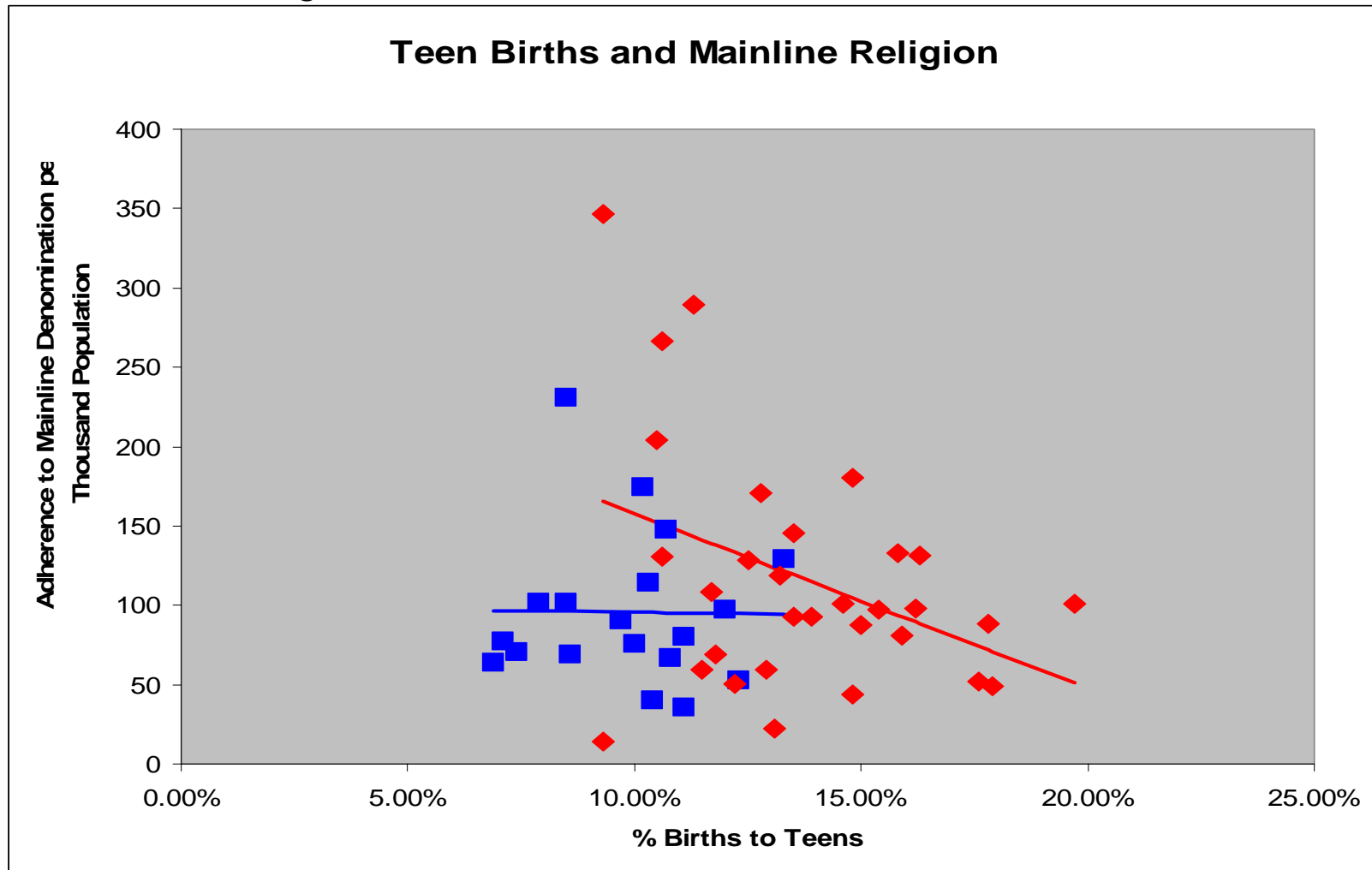
Correlation Between Teen Births and Divorces



Religion

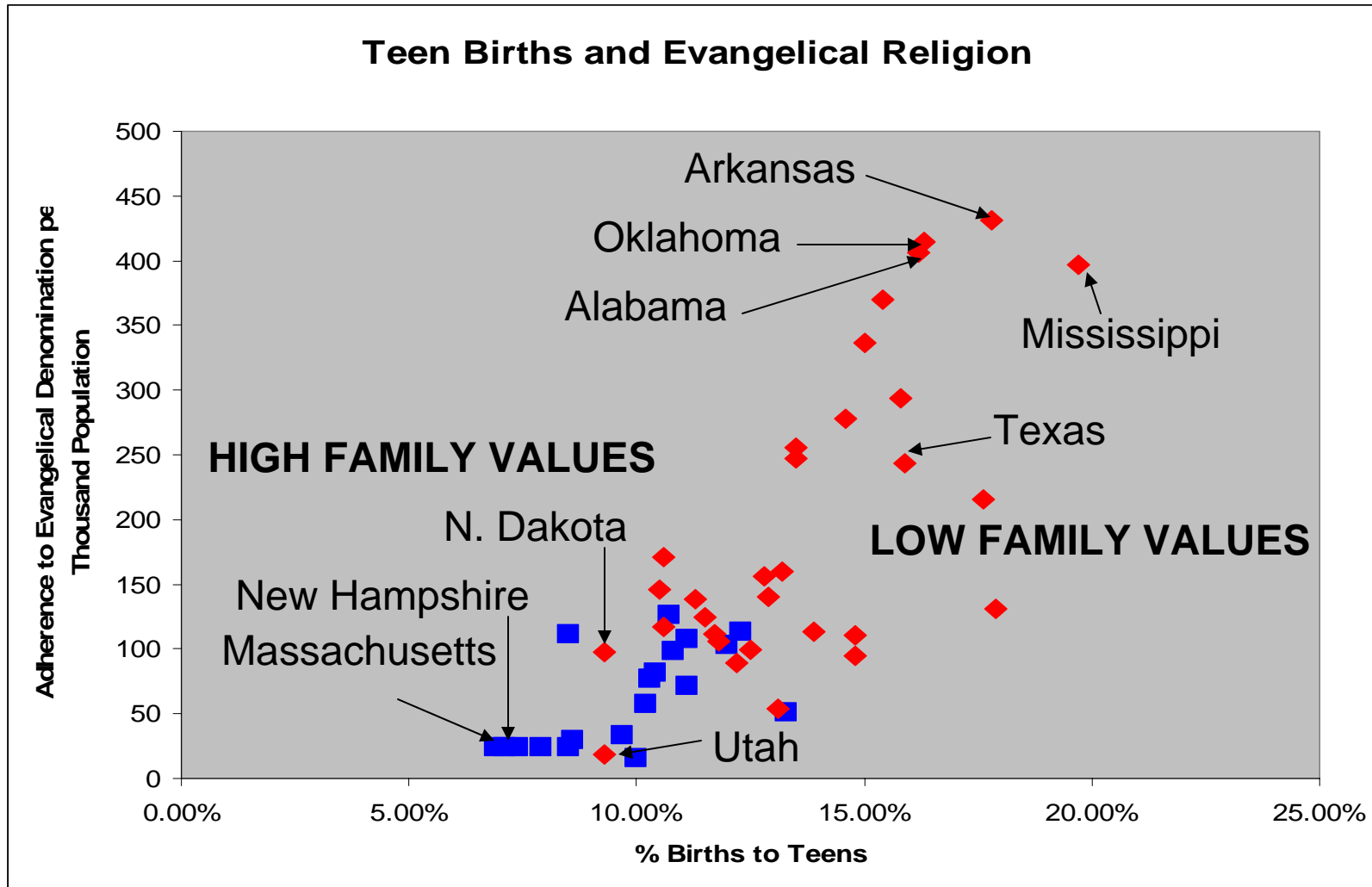
- **Who is included in the 2000 Religious Congregations and Membership data?**
The sponsors invited all religious bodies that could be identified as having congregations in the United States to participate. Final totals include information from 149 Christian and other religious bodies. Participants included 139 Christian denominations, associations, or communions (including Latter-day Saints and Unitarian/Universalist groups); two specially defined groups of independent Christian churches; Jewish and Islamic estimates; and counts of temples for six Eastern religions. The 149 groups reported 268,254 congregations with 141,371,963 adherents, which is 50.2% of the population of 281,421,839. There are 14 non-participating religious bodies that reported more than 100,000 members to the *Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches, 2000*, including all historically African American denominations. These groups reported a combined membership of 31,040,360 in the *Yearbook*, which is not reflected in the congregations and membership data. The lack of African American denominations should be noted when referencing the number of total adherents or denominations in an area.
- **The Maps/Reports feature on the ARDA divide religious groups into 5 major religious categories: Evangelical Protestant, Mainline Protestant, Catholic, Orthodox, and other. How can I find out the religious groups included in each of the major categories?**
To see a complete list of the religious groups included in one of the major categories, go to any of the reports and click on the appropriate title below the bar chart (e.g., click on “Evangelical Protestants” for a complete listing). A window will open with a list of all religious groups included in this category. To get information for a single religious group, click on the group’s name in the report listed below the bar chart (e.g., click on “Un. Methodist”). Once you click on a single name, a window will open with a complete listing of all groups included in the RCMS collection and how each was classified.
- <http://www.thearda.com/>

There is **No** strong correlation between Teen Births and Adherence to Mainline Protestant Denominations. If anything there is a negative correlation indicating that Mainline Protestant Denominations may tend to reduce Teen Births. There is no significant difference between Red and Blue states.

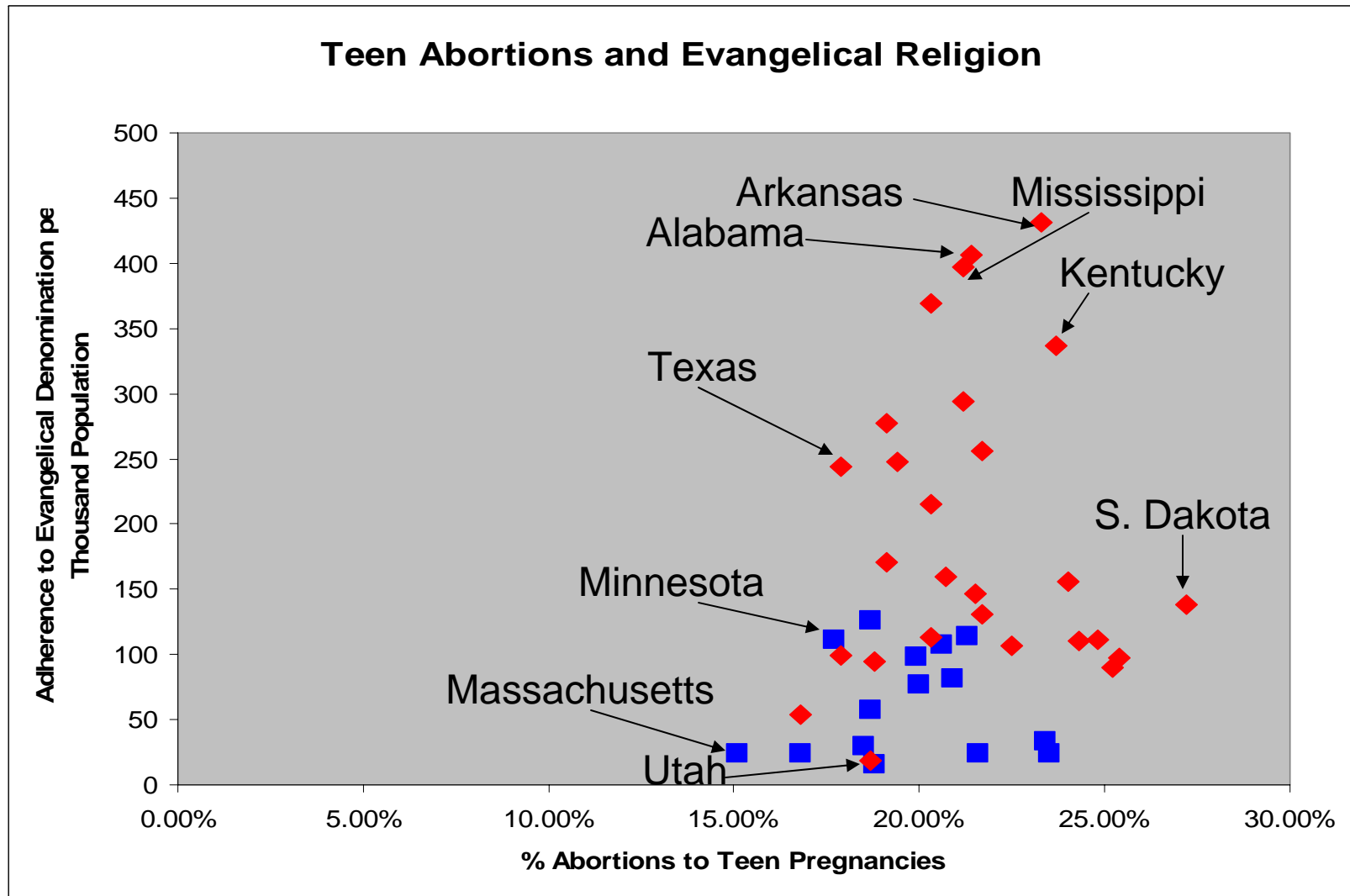


•<http://www.thearda.com/>

But there is Significant positive correlation between Teen Births and Evangelical Protestant Denominations. Teen births are significantly lower in Blue states with low Evangelical populations.



There is a slightly higher chance that a teen will have an abortion in a Evangelical state than in a non-Evangelical state.



Family Values Conclusions

- Teens are more likely to get pregnant in Red states than in Blue states.
- If a teen is pregnant, she is more likely to get an abortion in a Red state than in a Blue state.
- People in Red states are more likely to get divorced than people in Blue states.
- Teen Births are high in states with large **Evangelical** Protestant Denominations.
 - There is **No** strong correlation between Teen Births and Adherence to Mainline Protestant Denominations. If anything there is a negative correlation indicating that Mainline Protestant Denominations may tend to reduce Teen Births. There is no significant difference between Red and Blue states for Mainline Protestant Denominations.
- There is a slightly higher chance that a teen will have an abortion in a Evangelical state than in a non-Evangelical state.

Education

Percent of People Over 25 with Bachelor or Advanced Degree

Best

1.	Massachusetts	33.2
2.	Colorado	32.7
3.	Connecticut	31.4
4.	Maryland	31.4
5.	New Jersey	29.8
6.	Virginia	29.5
7.	Vermont	29.4
8.	New Hampshire	28.7
9.	Minnesota	28.0
10.	Washington	27.7

Worst

41.	Oklahoma	20.3
42.	Tennessee	19.6
43.	Indiana	19.4
44.	Alabama	19.0
45.	Louisiana	18.7
46.	Nevada	18.2
47.	Kentucky	17.1
48.	Mississippi	16.9
49.	Arkansas	16.7
50.	W. Virginia	14.8

IQ

Best

1 Connecticut	113
2 Massachusetts	111
3 New Jersey	111
4 New York	109
5 Rhode Island	107
6 Hawaii	106
7 Maryland	105
8 New Hampshire	105
9 Illinois	104
10 Delaware	103

Worst

41. Alabama	90
42. Louisiana	90
43. Montana	90
44. Oklahoma	90
45. South Dakota	90
46. South Carolina	89
47. Wyoming	89
48. Idaho	87
49. Utah	87
50. Mississippi	85

<http://www.kevinfolta.com/IQ.htm>

Smartest State

- **METHODOLOGY**--This second Smartest State designation is awarded based on 21 factors chosen from Morgan Quitno's annual reference book, *Education State Rankings, 2004-2005*. To calculate the Smartest State rankings, the 21 factors were divided into two groups: those that are "negative" for which a high ranking would be considered bad for a state, and those that are "positive" for which a high ranking would be considered good. Rates for each of the 21 factors were processed through a formula that measures how a state compares to the national average for a given category. The positive and negative nature of each factor was taken into account as part of the formula. Once these computations were made, the factors then were assigned equal weights. These weighted scores then were added together to determine a state's final score ("Smart Rating" on the table above.) This way, states are assessed based on how they stack up against the national average. The end result is that the farther below the national average a state's education ranking is, the lower (and less smart) it ranks. The farther above the national average, the higher (and smarter) a state ranks. This same methodology is used for our annual Healthiest State, Safest and Most Dangerous State and Safest/Dangerous City Awards.
- <http://www.kevinfolta.com/smartest%20state.htm>

Smartest State

Best

1. Massachusetts	18.431
2. Connecticut	15.783
3. Vermont	14.772
4. New Jersey	14.425
5. Wisconsin	9.628
6. New York	9.0710
7. Minnesota	7.9612
8. Iowa	7.808
9. Pennsylvania	7.577
10. Montana	6.974

Worst

41. Tennessee	(6.91)
42. Hawaii	(6.93)
43. California	(7.61)
44. Alabama	(11.28)
45. Alaska	(12.00)
46. Louisiana	(12.83)
47. Mississippi	(15.30)
48. Arizona	(17.05)
49. Nevada	(17.33)
50. New Mexico	(18.09)

<http://www.kevinfolta.com/smarter%20state.htm>

Percent of 16-19 Year Olds Who are Not Enrolled in School and Who are Not Working

Best

41. Kansas	6.7
42. Maine	6.1
43. Massachusetts	6
44. Wisconsin	5.9
45. Nebraska	5.6
46. Iowa	5
47. New Hampshire	4.9
48. Vermont	4.9
49. Minnesota	4.8
50. North Dakota	4.4

Worst

1. Nevada	12.6
2. Louisiana	12.5
3. Arizona	12
4. New Mexico	11.9
5. Mississippi	11.8
6. West Virginia	11.3
7. Texas	11.1
8. Georgia	10.9
9. Kentucky	10.9
10. Alabama	10.7

http://www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/aecensus.cgi?action=submit_rankvariable&ranktype=ALL_state&rankarea=&rankvariable=v8372000

Education Conclusion

- People in Red states are, on average, dumb compared with people in Blue states.

Overall Conclusions

- Kerry voters are more financially well-off than Bush voters.
- Bush voters are net tax consumers, Kerry voters are net tax payers.
- Teens are more likely to get pregnant in Red states than in Blue states.
- If a teen is pregnant, she is more likely to get an abortion in a Red state than in a Blue state.
- People in Red states are more likely to get divorced than people in Blue states.
- Teen Births are high in states with large **Evangelical** Protestant Denominations. There is no correlation between Teen Births and **Mainline** Protestant Denominations.
- There is a slightly higher chance that a teen will have an abortion in a Evangelical state than in a non-Evangelical state.
- People in Red states are, on average, dumb compared with people in Blue states.

The Paradox



Possible Explanations

- Bush supporters are lying hypocrites. (This is descriptive but not explanatory.)
- People in Red States live in more stressful environments than people in Blue States. This affects their concerns and the timescales of their concerns. Teen pregnancy, abortions, poverty, and welfare are more a part of everyday life in Red States. Low income and education levels make problems more stressful. People are overwhelmed and vote against their own interests.