

Democracy South

A Project of the Institute for Southern Studies

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It Pays to Play: States With Highest Voter Turnout Have Greater Economic and Social Equity, Less Crime

States with the best records of voter participation also enjoy fuller employment, a smaller gap in incomes between the rich and poor, and a more balanced tax system, according to data from a new study released today.

"There's a pay-off for civic activity that can be measured in dollars and cents," said Bob Hall of Democracy South, the study's nonpartisan sponsor.

Iowa, for example, ranks among the best 10 states for a high voter turnout and low ratio of rich to poor families. By contrast, Texas ranks 45th for turnout and 40th for income gap, and its rates of school dropouts and of unemployment among white teenagers are nearly twice Iowa's.

"It's not that the low-turnout states are poorer," said Hall, noting that the median household income in Texas is higher than in Iowa. "It's that the gap between the rich and poor is greater.

"When more people vote in a state, the benefits of jobs and public policy get spread more evenly," Hall noted.

"The states where a majority of adults have not voted for decades face greater inequality and social stress. If people don't, or can't, invest in their future as first-class citizens, they wind up with a second-class state."

Hall's report, called The Democracy Index, compares each state's average voter turnout rates in presidential elections from 1976 to 1992 with its ranking on 12 indicators of social and economic equity, from use of regressive taxes to per-capita crime rates. It also examines voter registration and election laws. Among the findings:

** Ten of the 12 states with the best voter turnout records are among the 12 states with the best performance on the equity indicators. They are Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Iowa, Connecticut, and Vermont.

** Eleven of the 14 states with turnout rates of below 50.1% for 1976-92 also score in the bottom 14 on the social and economic index. These states are South Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, North Carolina, Texas, Arizona, Florida, Tennessee, California, Alabama, and New York.

** The high-turnout states have a tradition of making voter registration easy, with most allowing registration very near or on election day. But most low-turnout states have histories of excluding potential voters, especially racial minorities and low-income whites. Even now, only one of the 14 poor turnout states allows citizens to register within 25 days of the election.

** A strong correlation exist between a state's voter turnout rate and its combined rank on (a) income distribution, (b) tax fairness as measured by the Corporation for Enterprise Development, (c) percent of civilians employed, (d) youth unemployment, (e) high-school dropout rate, (f) crimes per-capita, (g) ratio of funding for schools versus prisons, (h) rate of births to teenager girls, (i) population with health insurance, and (j) potential for long life as measured by the Centers for Disease Control.

** A state's turnout rate does not correlate with the its median house- hold income. What matters is not overall wealth, but how it is distributed.

"The encouraging news is that there's a connection between the health of a state's democracy and the well-being of its citizens," said Pete MacDowell, director of Democracy South, a project of the Institute for Southern Studies in Durham, North Carolina. "By getting involved, people can have an real impact on improving their lives."

"What's most distressing is the future teenagers face in these low turnout states," he pointed out. "They have much greater tendencies to dropout from school, be unemployed, commit crime, or get pregnant -- yet these same states put the least resources in public schools compared to their spending for prisons.

"There's a vicious cycle of disadvantaged youth becoming disengaged, non-voting adults, which allows states to continue making education and income equity a low priority."

Studies by the U.S. Census Bureau and others show that non-voters are poorer, less educated, and often say voting wouldn't affects their lives. But data from Democracy South indicate that, by not voting, lower-income adults lose a chance to use the political process to level inequalities.

An earlier Democracy Index, prepared by Hall in 1993, showed a strong correlation between a state's voter turnout record and its use of regulations to encourage access to the ballot box and discourage the undisclosed influence of large contributions. The top 4 turnout states (Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine and Montana) had at least 12 of the 20 regulations examined, while only 3 of the 14 states with the worst turnout records had more than 6 such regulations.

The 14 low-turnout states include 8 from the South and 5 others with large non-white populations -- all states with histories of disenfranchising people that led to special coverage by the Voting Rights Acts of the 1960s.

The National Voter Registration Act forced many states to provide new opportunities for registration, and over 9 million new people have signed up since it took effect in 1995. But major differences still exist among the states, for example, in the deadline for registering or accessibility of absentee ballots.

Many states are also enacting new regulations to address the influence of campaign contributions on elections. Data on election laws will be added to the socio-economic data released today in a new Democracy Index. The report is funded, in part, by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and Schumann Foundation. Bob Hall, the report's author, is a MacArthur Fellow and former director of the Institute for Southern Studies, which also publishes *Southern Exposure* magazine.

Democracy Index • page 4

its journal *Southern Exposure*; and its 1991-92 *Green Index* and 1994 "Gold & Green" report have earned national acclaim for evaluating the environmental health of the 50 states.

The Institute launched Democracy South to continue research and education programs related to election laws, citizenship, and campaign financing. Democracy South's director, Pete MacDowell, is a former lobbyist and foundation executive, with advanced degrees in social psychology and political sociology. The research director, Bob Hall, is a former director of the Institute for Southern Studies, the founder of *Southern Exposure*, and winner of the prestigious MacArthur Fellowship.

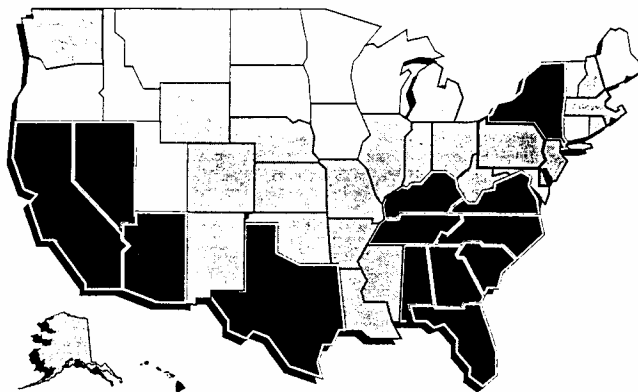
The Democracy Index is a periodic report using a variety of statistical indicators to measure election-related trends in the 50 states. A 1993 report examined a state's use of 20 ideal provisions to expand voter participation and reduce the influence of large, unidentified campaign contributors. Democracy South also conducts workshops on campaign finances in the South for journalists, researchers and civic leaders. It sponsors county-level civic education projects, and assists coalitions concerned about winning state-level campaign finance reforms.

Indicators and Sources

Here are descriptions of the indicators used in this report. The numbers correspond to the 12 equity indicators on the charts on pages 6 to 8.

- Average turnout.** Percent of the state's voting-age population who voted in the presidential elections, averaged for 5 elections, 1976 through 1992. Data from Election Data Services, Washington, DC.
1. **Gaps in income.** Ratio of the mean family incomes of the top 20 percent and bottom 20 percent of the state's families. From *The 1996 Development Report Card for the States*, Corporation for Enterprise Development, Washington, DC, 1996. Correlation coefficient with voter turnout = .64
 2. **Civilian population employed.** Ratio of civilian employment to civilian population, 1994. From *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1994*, published by U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1996. CC = .50
 3. **Youth unemployment.** Percent of teenagers, age 16 to 19, in the civilian labor force who are unemployed, average for 1992-1993. From *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1992 and 1993*, published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1993 and 1994. CC = .59
 4. **Tax fairness & balance.** A grade measuring how closely a state's tax system matches the ideal of a diversified, non-regressive reliance on personal and corporate income taxes, general sales taxes, and property taxes. Grade from *The 1996 Development Report Card for the States*, Corporation for Enterprise Development. CC = .38
 5. **Poverty rate.** The percent of the state's population living in households with incomes below the poverty line for 1994. From *Current Population Survey*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995. CC = .44
 6. **Ratio of income to state product.** Ratio of personal income received to gross state product (market value of goods and services produced by labor and property) for 1992. From *Survey of Current Business*, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1994.
 7. **Spending for schools vs. prison.** Ratio of state and local spending for elementary and secondary education to state and local spending for prisons and corrections (not police). *Government Finances, 1991-92*, Census Bureau 1994. CC = .59
 8. **Serious crime rate.** Number of serious crimes reported per 100,000 population, including property and violent crimes. From *Uniform Crime Reports of the U.S., 1994*, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1995. CC = .50
 9. **High-school dropouts.** Percent of persons 16 to 19 years old who are not regularly in school, have not completed 12th grade, and have not received a general equivalency degree. From *1990 Census of Population*, Census Bureau. CC = .71
 10. **Births to teenager mothers.** Number of births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 for 1993. Data from U.S. Census Bureau and National Center for Health Statistics, compiled by Child Trends, Inc., Washington, DC, 1995. CC = .70
 11. **Health insurance.** Percent of population not covered by health insurance in 1994. Includes coverage by private insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, and military health care coverage. From *Income, Poverty & Valuation of Noncash Benefits*, U.S. Census Bureau, 1995. CC = .56
 12. **Long-life potential.** Years of potential life lost (death before age 65) per 100,000 population. Based on 1992 data from Centers for Disease Control, compiled by *The ReliaStar State Health Rankings*, published by ReliaStar Financial Corp., Minneapolis, 1995. CC = .68
- Summary of 12 equity indicators.** Sum of ranks on previous 12 indicators gives a score; states are ranked on the score for composite equity rank. CC = .78
- Household median income.** Money income per household for 1990, in 1993 dollars. From *Current Population Reports*, U.S. Census Bureau. (Not included in 12 socio-economic equity indicators.) CC = .07
- Voter access & campaign finance laws.** Number of 20 ideal provisions state had before 1992 election regulating campaign finances and voter access, including contributions limits; disclosure of donor's economic interest; limits on aggregate giving; public financing; voter registration via motor voter, mail, and public agencies and near Election Day. From "1993 Democracy Index," Institute for Southern Studies, Durham, NC.

Final Ranks 1 = Best	Voter Turnout	Equity Index
Minnesota	1	3
Wisconsin	2	7
Maine	3	8
Montana	4	11
North Dakota	5	2
South Dakota	6	12
Utah	7	10
Idaho	8	13
Iowa	9	6
Oregon	10	26
Connecticut	11	9
Vermont	12	1
Massachusetts	13	19
Michigan	14	30
Missouri	15	25
Kansas	16	14
Washington	17	29
Colorado	18	16
Nebraska	19	5
Alaska	20	32
Illinois	21	31
New Hampshire	22	3
Rhode Island	23	16
Ohio	24	27
Indiana	25	23
Wyoming	26	18
New Jersey	27	21
Delaware	28	24
Louisiana	29	50
Oklahoma	30	34
Pennsylvania	31	14
West Virginia	32	33
New Mexico	33	49
Arkansas	34	36
Mississippi	35	45
Maryland	36	28
Kentucky	37	36
New York	38	38
Alabama	39	46
Virginia	40	22
California	41	44
Tennessee	42	42
Florida	43	47
Arizona	44	41
Texas	45	48
North Carolina	46	37
Hawaii	47	20
Nevada	48	39
Georgia	49	43
South Carolina	50	40



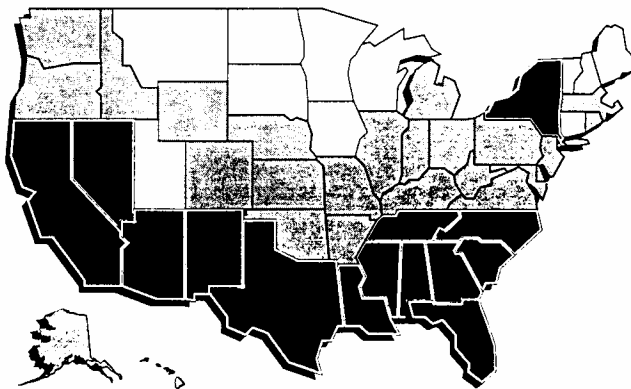
WORST BEST

PRESIDENTIAL VOTER TURNOUT

States are ranked on the average of their voter turnouts in the presidential elections of 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988 and 1992. Voter turnout is the percent of the voting-age population (VAP) who cast a ballot for a presidential candidate.

Each state is also ranked for its composite score on 12 indicators of economic and social equity, including gaps between richest and poorest families, persons with jobs, reliance on regressive taxes, families living below poverty line, spending for schools versus prisons, high-school dropout rate, births to teenage mothers, and the crime rate.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY



WORST BEST

Democracy Index • page 6

Average Voter Turnout 1976-92		State	1 Gaps in Income Distribution		2 Civilian Population Employed		3 Youth Unemployment		4 State Tax Fairness		5 Population With Income Below Poverty	
%	Rank		Gap	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	CFED Grade	Rank	%	Rank
69.4	1	Minnesota	8.5	23	72.5	1	11.5	4	72.41	2	11.7	22
65.5	2	Wisconsin	7.5	10	71.0	3	13.8	11	44.93	17	9.0	7
65.2	3	Maine	8.0	15	63.0	33	18.8	28	63.20	5	9.4	11
65.2	4	Montana	6.8	3	62.4	35	14.1	12	65.63	4	11.5	21
64.6	5	North Dakota	7.5	9	68.4	9	13.5	9	54.96	9	10.4	15
64.2	6	South Dakota	8.4	22	69.9	5	11.4	3	10.10	49	14.5	34
64.1	7	Utah	6.6	1	69.2	8	12.5	7	24.19	38	8.0	3
62.3	8	Idaho	7.4	8	66.2	19	15.5	17	66.20	3	12.0	25
62.2	9	Iowa	7.3	6	69.8	6	12.3	6	37.72	27	10.7	16
61.5	10	Oregon	7.9	14	64.7	23	18.7	25	43.02	20	11.8	24
61.4	11	Connecticut	8.6	26	64.1	25	9.1	1	49.66	13	10.8	19
59.7	12	Vermont	6.7	2	68.3	10	14.1	12	53.85	10	7.6	1
59.2	13	Massachusetts	9.0	29	64.0	27	19.6	34	40.25	24	9.7	12
58.5	14	Michigan	9.4	32	62.3	36	18.8	29	38.36	26	14.1	31
58.0	15	Missouri	8.6	24	67.3	14	13.8	10	33.75	31	15.6	39
57.8	16	Kansas	7.8	12	67.2	15	13.4	8	52.69	11	14.9	36
57.8	17	Washington	8.1	17	64.0	26	15.0	14	14.00	45	11.7	22
57.7	18	Colorado	7.4	7	70.7	4	19.7	36	51.72	12	9.0	7
57.5	19	Nebraska	6.9	4	72.0	2	10.3	2	59.36	7	8.8	6
57.2	20	Alaska	7.8	11	67.3	13	19.8	37	40.90	23	10.2	13
57.2	21	Illinois	9.8	38	64.8	22	20.1	38	45.33	16	12.4	26
57.2	22	New Hampshire	8.0	16	69.5	7	18.7	25	49.20	14	7.7	2
57.1	23	Rhode Island	8.8	28	60.1	41	15.0	15	43.64	19	10.3	14
56.7	24	Ohio	9.1	31	62.8	34	19.1	31	28.53	35	14.1	31
56.3	25	Indiana	8.3	19	67.8	12	16.7	19	16.91	42	13.7	28
55.9	26	Wyoming	7.1	5	68.2	11	18.1	22	15.20	43	9.3	10
55.6	27	New Jersey	9.7	36	62.3	37	19.6	34	37.12	28	9.2	9
54.6	28	Delaware	8.2	18	66.7	18	12.1	5	38.73	25	8.3	4
53.7	29	Louisiana	14.0	50	57.0	49	23.1	45	24.03	39	25.7	50
53.7	30	Oklahoma	9.6	33	60.3	40	16.8	20	33.55	32	16.7	42
52.8	31	Pennsylvania	8.6	25	59.2	45	18.7	25	41.17	22	12.5	27
51.8	32	West Virginia	10.5	43	50.1	50	32.3	50	26.42	36	18.6	46
51.2	33	New Mexico	11.1	45	59.5	43	19.4	33	30.80	34	21.1	49
51.1	34	Arkansas	8.8	27	61.6	38	19.2	32	18.57	41	15.3	38
51.1	35	Mississippi	11.5	47	59.1	46	23.6	47	32.14	33	19.9	48
50.6	36	Maryland	8.4	21	67.1	16	24.6	48	55.21	8	10.7	16
50.1	37	Kentucky	11.8	48	59.6	42	15.8	18	25.06	37	18.5	45
49.7	38	New York	11.8	49	57.0	48	22.3	41	41.66	21	17.0	43
49.2	39	Alabama	9.9	39	59.3	44	23.4	46	9.79	50	16.4	41
49.2	40	Virginia	9.0	30	66.9	17	20.5	40	34.41	29	10.7	16
49.0	41	California	11.3	46	60.3	39	25.7	49	81.67	1	17.9	44
48.7	42	Tennessee	10.2	41	63.5	30	18.8	29	11.20	48	14.6	35
48.2	43	Florida	10.3	42	58.6	47	22.6	44	12.40	46	14.9	36
47.4	44	Arizona	9.8	37	64.4	24	22.3	42	59.86	6	15.9	40
46.6	45	Texas	10.1	40	65.3	20	22.5	43	11.60	47	19.1	47
45.5	46	North Carolina	9.7	34	63.9	28	18.6	24	34.05	30	14.2	33
44.2	47	Hawaii	8.4	20	63.3	31	15.2	16	48.02	15	8.7	5
44.1	48	Nevada	7.9	13	65.2	21	17.8	21	14.20	44	11.1	20
42.3	49	Georgia	9.7	35	63.8	29	18.4	23	21.00	40	14.0	30
40.9	50	South Carolina	10.9	44	63.3	32	20.2	39	43.84	18	13.8	29

Democracy Index • page 7

Average Voter Turnout 1976-92		State	6 Gross State Product to Income		7 Spending for Schools vs. Prisons		8 Serious Crimes per 100,000 Popula.		9 High School Dropouts Among 16-19 year olds		10 Teenage Mothers: Births per 1,000 Girls	
%	Rank		Ratio	Rank	Ratio	Rank	Rate	Rank	%	Rank	Rate	Rank
69.4	1	Minnesota	1.20	34	15.9	7	4,341	16	6.4	2	35.0	2
65.5	2	Wisconsin	1.15	20	10.5	21	3,944	10	7.1	6	41.0	11
65.2	3	Maine	1.07	5	11.2	17	3,273	7	8.3	11	37.0	5
65.2	4	Montana	1.13	14	17.0	5	5,019	27	8.1	10	45.7	15
64.6	5	North Dakota	1.20	33	19.7	3	2,736	2	4.6	1	36.7	4
64.2	6	South Dakota	1.24	40	15.0	8	3,102	4	7.7	8	44.1	12
64.1	7	Utah	1.27	42	11.2	18	5,301	30	8.7	13	44.5	14
62.3	8	Idaho	1.17	29	11.6	15	4,077	12	10.4	24	50.7	22
62.2	9	Iowa	1.17	27	62.7	1	3,655	9	6.6	3	41.0	10
61.5	10	Oregon	1.13	13	9.5	27	6,296	45	11.8	38	51.2	23
61.4	11	Connecticut	1.10	11	8.8	29	4,548	20	9.0	16	39.2	8
59.7	12	Vermont	1.10	9	18.9	4	3,250	5	8.0	9	35.2	3
59.2	13	Massachusetts	1.14	18	7.5	39	4,441	18	8.5	12	37.9	6
58.5	14	Michigan	1.10	10	8.5	32	5,445	33	10.0	22	53.2	25
58.0	15	Missouri	1.13	15	14.4	10	5,308	31	11.4	33	59.7	33
57.8	16	Kansas	1.16	25	10.4	22	4,894	25	8.7	13	55.7	28
57.8	17	Washington	1.16	24	7.4	40	6,028	41	10.6	27	50.3	21
57.7	18	Colorado	1.16	22	8.1	35	5,318	32	9.8	20	55.1	26
57.5	19	Nebraska	1.21	36	13.9	12	4,440	17	7.0	5	40.5	9
57.2	20	Alaska	1.99	50	7.6	38	5,708	37	10.9	29	56.8	30
57.2	21	Illinois	1.16	26	10.0	25	5,626	36	10.6	27	63.0	34
57.2	22	New Hampshire	1.05	3	13.9	11	2,741	3	9.4	18	30.7	1
57.1	23	Rhode Island	1.07	4	8.6	30	4,119	13	11.1	32	49.9	19
56.7	24	Ohio	1.16	23	10.2	23	4,461	19	8.9	15	56.8	29
56.3	25	Indiana	1.17	28	12.2	14	4,593	21	11.4	33	58.5	31
55.9	26	Wyoming	1.50	48	14.7	9	4,290	15	6.9	4	49.5	17
55.6	27	New Jersey	1.09	8	10.6	19	4,661	22	9.6	19	38.1	7
54.6	28	Delaware	1.62	49	5.7	48	4,148	14	10.4	24	59.7	32
53.7	29	Louisiana	1.42	47	10.0	24	6,671	46	12.5	40	76.1	46
53.7	30	Oklahoma	1.14	17	11.5	16	5,570	34	10.4	24	68.6	39
52.8	31	Pennsylvania	1.08	6	10.5	20	3,272	6	9.1	17	44.3	13
51.8	32	West Virginia	1.09	7	27.3	2	2,528	1	10.9	29	55.5	27
51.2	33	New Mexico	1.30	45	7.9	36	6,188	44	11.7	36	81.1	49
51.1	34	Arkansas	1.18	30	12.9	13	4,799	23	11.4	33	73.8	45
51.1	35	Mississippi	1.21	35	16.2	6	4,837	24	11.8	38	83.2	50
50.6	36	Maryland	1.02	2	6.5	44	6,123	42	10.9	29	50.1	20
50.1	37	Kentucky	1.23	37	9.3	28	3,499	8	13.3	44	63.9	35
49.7	38	New York	1.14	16	6.4	46	5,071	28	9.9	21	45.8	16
49.2	39	Alabama	1.15	19	9.9	26	4,903	26	12.6	42	70.4	41
49.2	40	Virginia	1.15	21	8.1	34	4,048	11	10.0	22	49.8	18
49.0	41	California	1.18	31	5.4	49	6,174	43	14.2	47	72.8	42
48.7	42	Tennessee	1.23	39	6.5	45	5,120	29	13.4	45	70.1	40
48.2	43	Florida	1.01	1	5.9	47	8,250	50	14.3	48	64.7	36
47.4	44	Arizona	1.11	12	6.6	43	7,925	49	14.4	49	79.8	48
46.6	45	Texas	1.28	43	8.5	31	5,872	38	12.9	43	78.0	47
45.5	46	North Carolina	1.31	46	8.3	33	5,625	35	12.5	40	66.8	38
44.2	47	Hawaii	1.28	44	7.8	37	6,681	48	7.5	7	53.1	24
44.1	48	Nevada	1.26	41	5.1	50	6,677	47	15.2	50	73.3	44
42.3	49	Georgia	1.23	38	6.8	42	6,010	40	14.1	46	73.0	43
40.9	50	South Carolina	1.20	32	6.9	41	6,001	39	11.7	36	66.0	37

Democracy Index • page 8

Average Voter Turnout 1976-92		State	11. People Without Health Insurance Gap		12. Potential for Long Life		Summary of 12 Equity Indicators		Median Household Income		# Voter Access & Campaign Finance Laws
%	Rank		Gap	Rank	Years Lost	Rank	Score	Rank	\$	Rank	#
69.4	1	Minnesota	9.4	5	3,905	2	120	3	34,787	15	15
65.5	2	Wisconsin	8.8	4	4,080	5	125	7	33,954	19	13
65.2	3	Maine	12.7	24	4,089	6	167	8	30,364	32	13
65.2	4	Montana	13.4	31	5,088	25	202	11	25,843	44	12
64.6	5	North Dakota	8.3	1	4,005	3	98	2	27,931	39	9
64.2	6	South Dakota	10.2	8	4,789	19	212	12	27,165	42	8
64.1	7	Utah	11.6	17	4,015	4	195	10	33,325	20	4
62.3	8	Idaho	14.0	33	4,693	17	224	13	27,977	38	3
62.2	9	Iowa	9.6	6	4,092	7	124	6	30,169	34	8
61.5	10	Oregon	13.4	32	4,538	15	299	26	32,373	25	9
61.4	11	Connecticut	10.2	7	4,399	13	188	9	42,974	4	10
59.7	12	Vermont	8.8	3	4,180	9	77	1	34,381	16	6
59.2	13	Massachusetts	12.4	21	4,283	12	252	19	40,074	7	3
58.5	14	Michigan	10.8	11	5,418	29	316	30	33,098	22	8
58.0	15	Missouri	11.9	18	5,555	35	293	25	30,218	33	3
57.8	16	Kansas	12.8	26	4,726	18	239	14	33,076	23	5
57.8	17	Washington	12.5	22	4,405	14	313	29	35,503	11	6
57.7	18	Colorado	12.7	23	4,621	16	240	16	33,978	18	3
57.5	19	Nebraska	10.9	12	4,249	11	123	5	30,384	31	6
57.2	20	Alaska	13.1	30	5,817	42	353	32	43,447	2	6
57.2	21	Illinois	11.5	16	5,598	36	340	31	35,978	10	2
57.2	22	New Hampshire	11.9	19	3,552	1	120	3	45,113	1	8
57.1	23	Rhode Island	11.2	15	4,211	10	240	16	35,343	13	9
56.7	24	Ohio	11.1	14	4,915	20	305	27	33,182	21	5
56.3	25	Indiana	11.0	13	5,019	22	282	23	29,771	35	1
55.9	26	Wyoming	15.8	36	5,259	28	248	18	32,571	24	5
55.6	27	New Jersey	13.1	29	5,247	27	275	21	42,824	6	6
54.6	28	Delaware	13.0	28	5,084	24	289	24	34,056	17	4
53.7	29	Louisiana	19.4	45	6,842	49	530	50	24,771	48	3
53.7	30	Oklahoma	17.7	44	5,534	31	372	34	26,959	43	4
52.8	31	Pennsylvania	10.5	10	5,079	23	239	14	32,067	27	5
51.8	32	West Virginia	16.1	38	5,712	39	368	33	24,474	49	6
51.2	33	New Mexico	23.5	49	5,695	38	501	49	27,683	40	0
51.1	34	Arkansas	17.1	41	6,287	46	407	36	25,192	46	6
51.1	35	Mississippi	17.2	42	7,388	50	466	45	22,308	50	3
50.6	36	Maryland	12.8	25	5,635	37	308	28	42,960	5	3
50.1	37	Kentucky	15.3	35	5,432	30	407	36	27,396	41	6
49.7	38	New York	16.1	37	6,035	44	410	38	34,927	14	5
49.2	39	Alabama	19.6	46	6,443	48	468	46	25,823	45	2
49.2	40	Virginia	12.2	20	4,932	21	279	22	38,776	8	3
49.0	41	California	21.4	48	5,170	26	465	44	36,805	9	7
48.7	42	Tennessee	10.5	9	5,866	43	433	42	24,977	47	2
48.2	43	Florida	17.6	43	5,767	40	480	47	29,503	36	7
47.4	44	Arizona	21.0	47	5,536	32	429	41	32,310	26	10
46.6	45	Texas	24.9	50	5,544	34	483	48	31,208	29	5
45.5	46	North Carolina	13.0	27	5,810	41	409	37	29,109	37	4
44.2	47	Hawaii	8.7	2	4,119	8	257	20	43,030	3	6
44.1	48	Nevada	16.4	39	5,540	33	423	39	35,404	12	4
42.3	49	Georgia	16.6	40	6,134	45	451	43	30,471	30	3
40.9	50	South Carolina	14.3	34	6,394	47	428	40	31,769	28	3