RELIGIOUS ADHERENCE AS A CORRELATE

County-level correlations between religion data, socio-economic factors, and voting trends in the United States
Possible Correlations

- American Community Survey 2010
  - Racial/Ethnic categories
  - Age groups
  - Households, families, children present
  - Income, home ownership, poverty
  - Mobility
  - Education levels, occupation categories

- 2010 U.S. Religion Census
  - 54 groups report adherents in 10% of counties

- County-level voting results
Some Correlations Misleading

Correlation of Cultural Identity to Faith Tradition

- %White
- %Black
- %Hispanic
- %Other
Regional Differences – South

Percentage of Population Classified as Non-Hispanic Black
American Community Survey, 2011

2011 Ratio
- Under 5.0%
- 5.0% to 11.9%
- 15.0% to 29.9%
- 30.0% to 49.9%
- 50.0% or More

Metro areas (CBSA) with a population
of at least one million in 2010

Created by Research Services using ESRI ArcMap 10.0
Regional Differences

Hispanic Population
Household Size/Families with Children
No College Education

Not recently abroad

West
Midwest
South
Northeast

Black Population Poverty

Created by Research Services using ESRI ArcMap 10.0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metropolitan Areas of 1,000,000 or more</th>
<th>Metropolitan Areas of 700,000 to 999,999</th>
<th>Metropolitan Areas of 250,000 to 749,999</th>
<th>Metropolitan Areas of 249,999 or less</th>
<th>Micro-poltian area</th>
<th>Non-CBSA area</th>
<th>National Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White</td>
<td>56.1%</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>71.0%</td>
<td>76.0%</td>
<td>78.9%</td>
<td>81.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Black</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons Aged 20 to 39</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons Aged 65 or Older</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental Households</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Household Income</td>
<td>$77,946</td>
<td>$68,375</td>
<td>$63,357</td>
<td>$58,724</td>
<td>$53,778</td>
<td>$9,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduates</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with Graduate Degrees</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons Living in Poverty</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons Employed</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
<td>45.0%</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
<td>42.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with Managerial Jobs</td>
<td>38.0%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Partial Correlations

- Controlled for Southern region and for metropolitan areas with at least one million people
- Statistically significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed)
- Substantive?
  - Hispanic to household size: 0.374
  - Non-Hispanic Black to household income: -0.142
  - Non-Hispanic White to abroad last year: -0.221
  - Dropouts to household size: 0.362
  - Poverty level to blue collar job: 0.103
Statistically significant correlations, controlling for Southern region and metros of one million or more.
Statistically significant correlations, controlling for Southern region and metros of one million or more.
Correlation to Hispanic Ratio

Statistically significant correlations, controlling for Southern region and metros of one million or more.
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Correlation to Ratio of Family Households

Statistically significant correlations, controlling for Southern region and metros of one million or more.
Correlation to Ratio of High School Dropouts

Statistically significant correlations, controlling for Southern region and metros of one million or more.
Correlation to Ratio of Those in Professional Occupations

Statistically significant correlations, controlling for Southern region and metros of one million or more.
SES Correlates, Catholics

Statistically significant correlations, controlling for Southern region and metros of one million or more.
Statistically significant correlations, controlling for Southern region and metros of one million or more.
2012 Voting Correlations

Correlation Between 2010 Group Ratio and 2012 Presidential Voting Patterns, USA Counties
(for groups whose correlations are statistically significant at the 0.01 level)

Statistically significant correlations, controlling for Southern region and metros of one million or more.
Future Possibilities

- Additional Census Bureau data
  - Household structure
  - Grouped education statistics
- Additional data sources
  - Educational opportunities
  - Crime statistics
- Additional Religion Census data
  - Attendance patterns
  - Grouped religious traditions
- Is “Renter Occupied” a surrogate?
- Regression and cluster analyses