# An Economic Analysis of The 1964 Election in Oklahoma 

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Oklahoma voters in November, 1964, confirmed the adage, "the lower the income, the greater the chance one will vote Democratic." Confirmation of this adage could be made by comparing voting statistics with the per capita income in each of the state's 77 counties.

Using the per capita income figures for the last full year, 1963, comparison of this sum with each county's vote, for the Presidential and Senatorial candidates was made. Fifteen counties voted for Senator Barry M. Goldwater, the Republican nominee for President. These 15 counties had an average per capita income of $\$ 2918$. The 62 counties which voted for President Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic nominee, had an average per capita income of only $\$ 1980$. In other words, the Republican counties had a per capita income of almost $\$ 1000$ more than the Democratic counties.

When checking high and low income counties, we find a striking contrast. For this we compared the highest $10 \%$ with the lowest $10 \%$ in per capita income. The eight highest counties had an average per capita income of $\$ 3521$. All but one of these counties voted for Senator Goldwater, with an average vote of $57 \%$ for the Republican nominee. When one looks at the lowest eight counties in per capita income, we found they averaged only $\$ 1393$. President Johnson carried all eight by an average of $\mathbf{6 3} \%$.

We also examined those counties at the upper and lower economic quartiles. The 19 counties with the highest average income ( $\$ 3080$ ) included only eight that voted Democratic. Among the 18 counties with the lowest economic level ( $\$ 1527$ ), none supported Senator Goldwater.

The most Republican county in Oklahoma in 1964 was Major County (per capita income \$3078), where $65 \%$ of the votes were cast for Senator Goldwater. Coal County, with a per capita income of $\$ 1826$, was the most Democratic county in Oklahoma this year. There only $21 \%$ of the votes were cast for Senator Goldwater.

Leflore County had the lowest per capita income (only $\$ 1230$ in 1963) of the State's 77 counties. Leflore County voted Democratic by 64 percent. Grant County led the State in per capita income with $\$ 4524$. Oddly enough, President Johnson carried this wealthiest Oklahoma county by 50.2 percent.

In comparing how the State's 77 counties lined up in the Senatorial race, only slight variations are noted from the Presidential pattern. For example, none of the eight counties with the highest income level voted for Senator Fred R. Harris, while only one of the eight lowest counties voted for Bud Wilkinson. Among the 19 with the highest income level, only five supported Senator Harris, while among the 19 lowest counties, only one supported Wilkinson. Among the 38 counties with the highest income level, 14 supported Harris. Whereas, among the 38 counties with the lowest income, only two supported Wilkinson. These two were Adalr and Cleveland counties.

Does this report tell us something really new? No, but it does confirm many ideas and suspicions held by persons in both political parties. It does tell us that since there are far more persons of low than high incomes, the Republican party must make a direct and concerted appeal to those of lower income levels if they expect to win in 1966.

A list of all counties showing income and voting statistics follows.
Per Captta Income and Voting Statistics of Oklahoma Counties, 1963-1964

| COUNTY | $\begin{gathered} 1963 \\ \text { PER CAPITA } \\ \text { INCOME } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { LBJ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { FRH } \end{aligned}$ | COUNTY | 1963 PER CAPITA INCOME | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { LBJ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { FRH } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grant | \$4524 | 50 | 47 | Kiowa | \$2122 |  |  |
| Alfalia | 4410 | 41 | 35 | Osage | \$2120 | 56 | 54 |
| Cimarron | 3691 | 42 | 39 | Jackson | 2113 | 71 | 69 |
| Washington | 3215 | 41 | 37 | Woodward | 2097 | 49 | 42 |
| Beaver | 3162 | 43 | 42 | Nowata | 2097 | 55 | 49 |
| Harper | 3088 | 47 | 44 | McClain | 2077 | 69 | 66 |
| Major | 3078 | 35 | 31 | Stephens | 2004 | 63 | 62 |
| Kingfisher | 3002 | 45 | 37 | Love | 2002 | 74 | 72 |
| Ellis | 2995 | 46 | 40 | Logan | 1999 | 53 | 45 |
| Dewey | 2983 | 53 | 49 | Payne | 1978 | 53 | 49 |
| Noble | 2853 | 55 | 48 | Pushmataha | 1978 | 66 | 67 |
| Texas | 2830 | 74 | 69 | Grady | 1960 | 68 | 63 |
| Texas mills | 2747 | 43 | 41 | Carter | 1932 | 68 | 64 |
| Roger Mills | 2746 2703 | 57 | 59 69 | Cleveland | 1916 | 55 | 47 |
| Washita | 2683 | 66 | 69 57 | Beckham | 1911 | 62 | 59 |
| Woods | 2678 | 49 | 42 | Rogers | 1899 | 68 67 | 54 |
| Tillman | 2589 | 63 | 62 | Ottawa | 1896 | 65 | 63 |
| Kay | 2545 | 49 | 42 | Johnston | 1895 | 69 | 86 |
| Jefferson | 2455 | 76 | 75 | Lincoln | 1895 | 56 | 50 |
| Greer | 2399 | 68 | 61 | Pottawatomie | 1867 | 62 | 55 |
| Tulsa | 2392 | 44 | 40 | Mayes | 1855 | 57 | 53 |
| Canadian | 2310 | 53 | 39 47 | Coal | 1826 | 79 | 66 |
| Garfield | 2293 | 46 | 47 | Wagoner | 1816 | 58 | 53 |
| Marshall | 2263 | 67 | 68 | Comanche | 1802 | 63 | 62 |
| Custer | 2253 | 57 | 49 | Pontotoc | 1785 | 64 57 | 60 54 |
| Oklahoma | 2165 | 52 | 46 | Muskogee | 1729 | 56 68 | 54 59 |
| Pawnee | 2147 | 51 | 47 | Okmulgee | 1717 | 68 | 64 |

Per Capita Income and Voting Statistics of Oklahoma Counties, 1963-1964

| COUNTY | $\begin{gathered} 1963 \\ \text { PER CAPITA } \\ \text { INCOME } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { for } \\ \text { LBJ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { FRH } \end{aligned}$ | COUNTY | $\begin{gathered} 1963 \\ \text { PER CAPITA } \\ \text { INCOME } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { for } \\ \text { LBJ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { FRH } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Caddo | \$1706 | 67 | 62 | Bryan | \$1550 | 70 | 69 |
| Creek | 1691 | 61 | 55 | McIntosh | 1547 | 71 | 68 |
| Haskell | 1683 | 65 | 63 | Cherokee | 1510 | 56 | 53 |
| Hughes | 1631 | 73 | 70 | Sequoyah | 1456 | 60 | 62 |
| Craig | 1627 | 69 | 55 | McCurtain | 1432 | 67 | 69 |
| Seminole | 1617 | 65 | 60 | Okfuskee | 1386 | 64 | 61 |
| Murray | 1612 | 71 | 70 | Adair | 1310 | 51 | 46 |
| Latimer | 1606 | 73 | 72 | Choctaw | 1276 | 69 | 69 |
| Pittsburg | 1585 | 74 | 70 | Leflore | 1230 | 64 | 66 |
| Atoka. | 1560 | 63 | 63 | Entire State | 2101 | 55.9 | 51.1 |
| All income figures cited are from a report by the |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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