

Red State Blues: How the Conservative Revolution Stalled in the States

Matt Grossmann

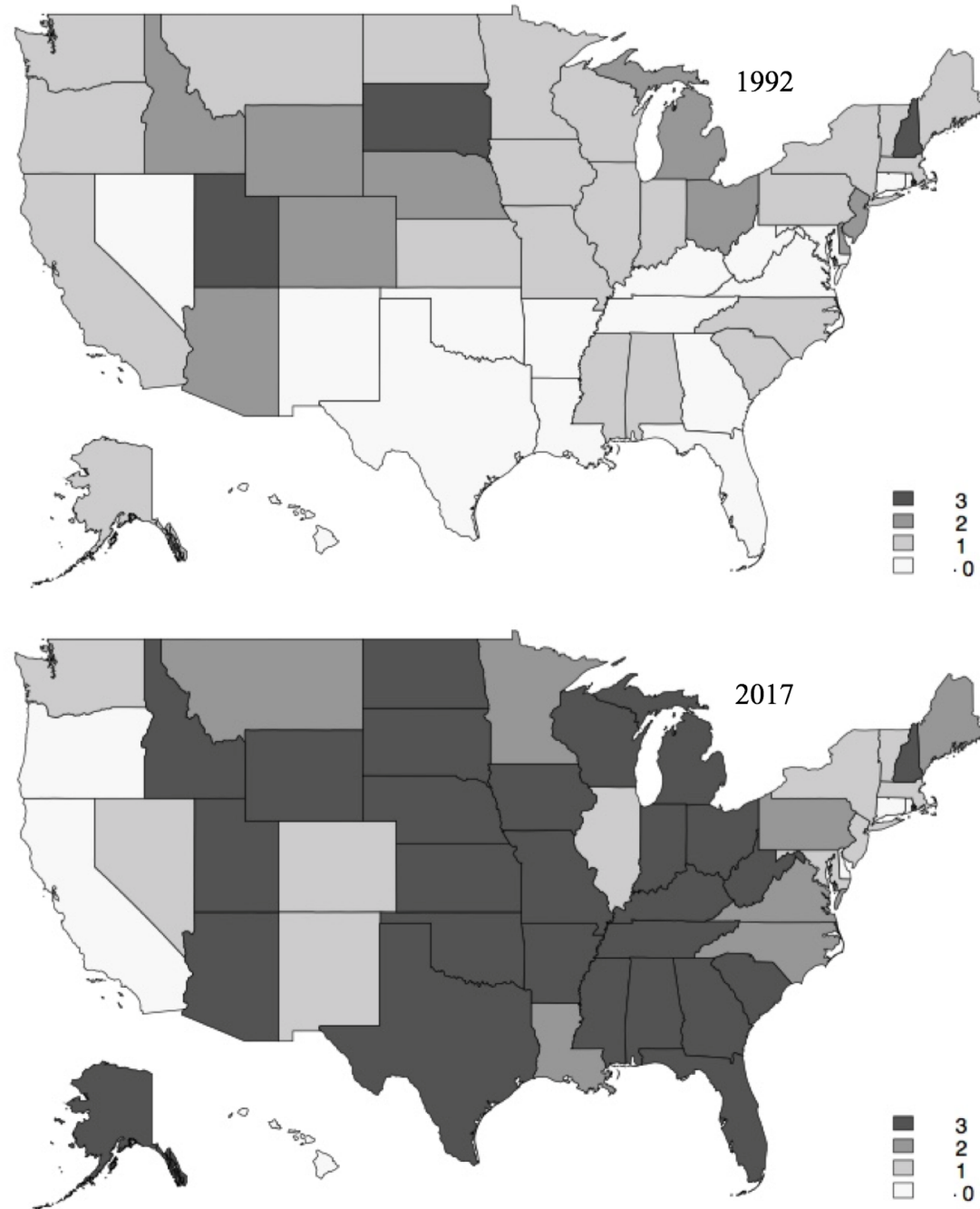


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Michigan Political Leadership Program

Figure 1: Republican Control of State Legislative Chambers and Governorships, 1992 and 2017

America Turned Red, 1992-2017



Effects of Increasing Republican Control

Party Control → Policy Outputs → Socio-Economic Effects

Liberal Tendencies and Inherent Limits of Conservatism

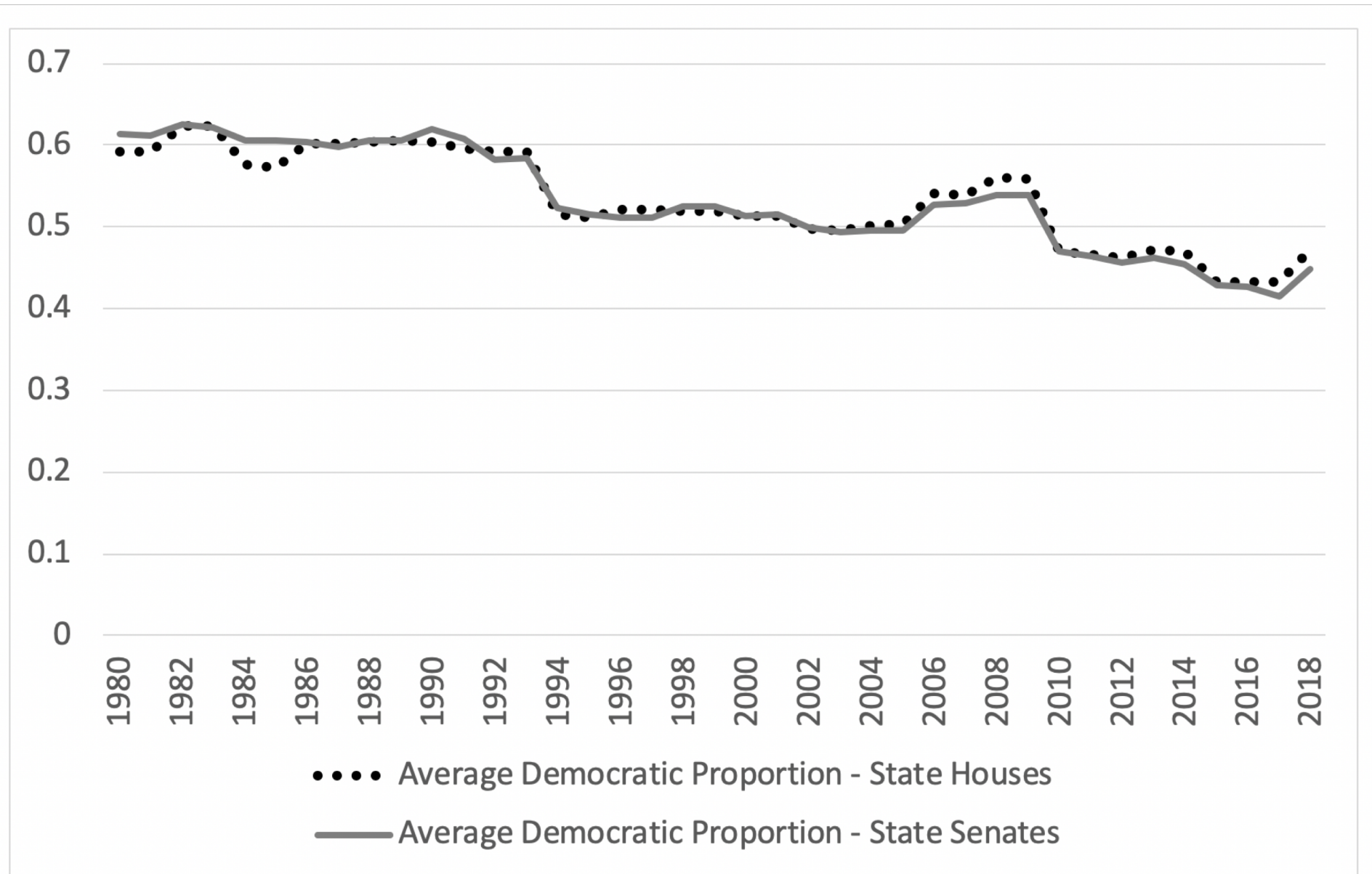
Comparative State Development and Limits of Partisanship

US State Literature: Real Partisan Control Effects, After Long Limited

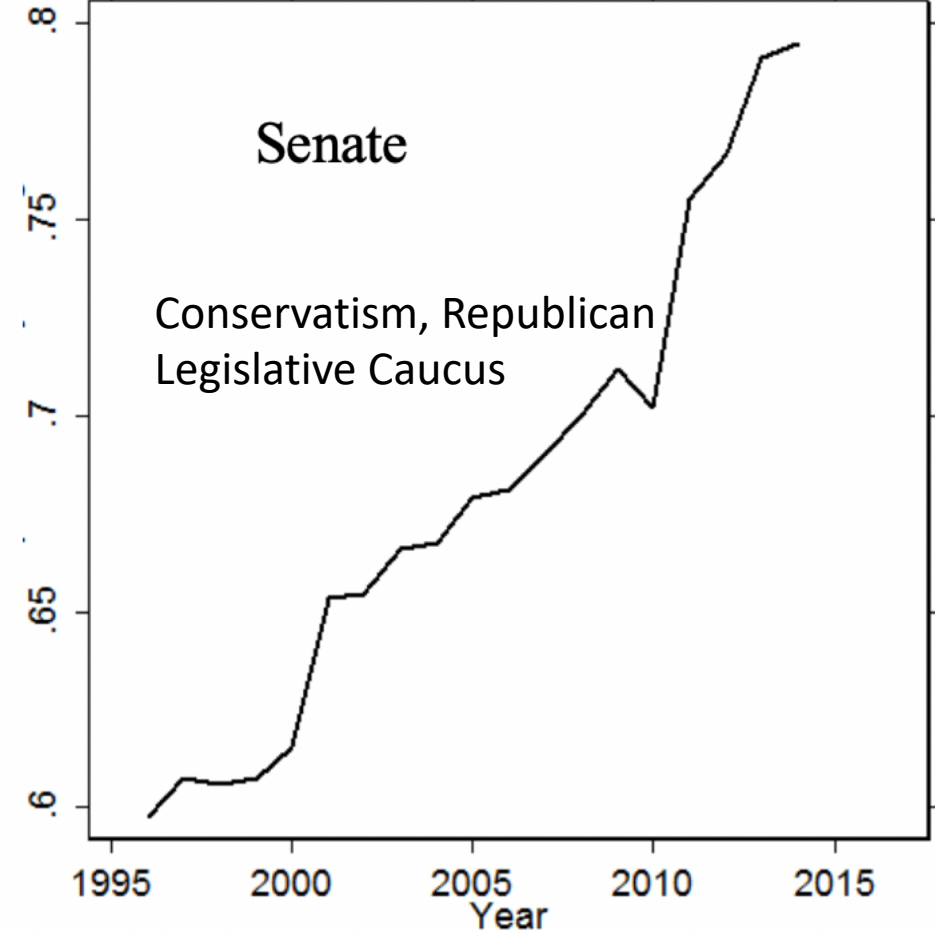
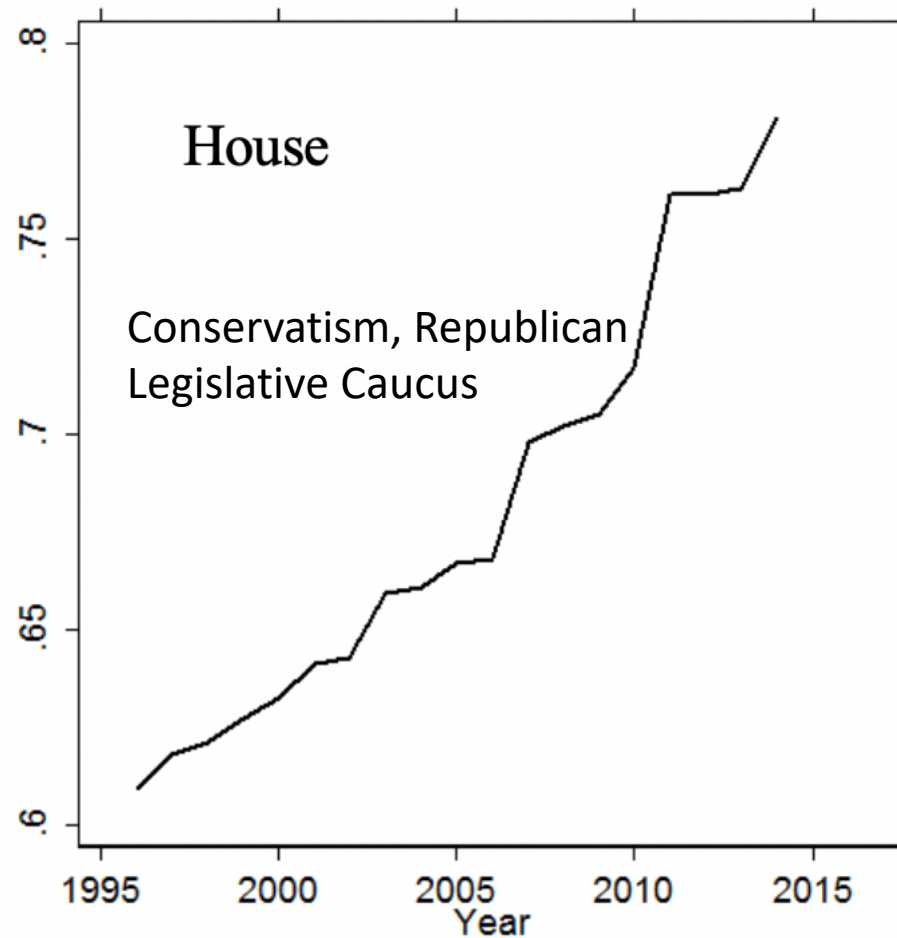
Federal Influence, State Differences, National Trends

Many Factors Compete with Policy, Most Policy Limited

Declining Democratic Control of Legislatures

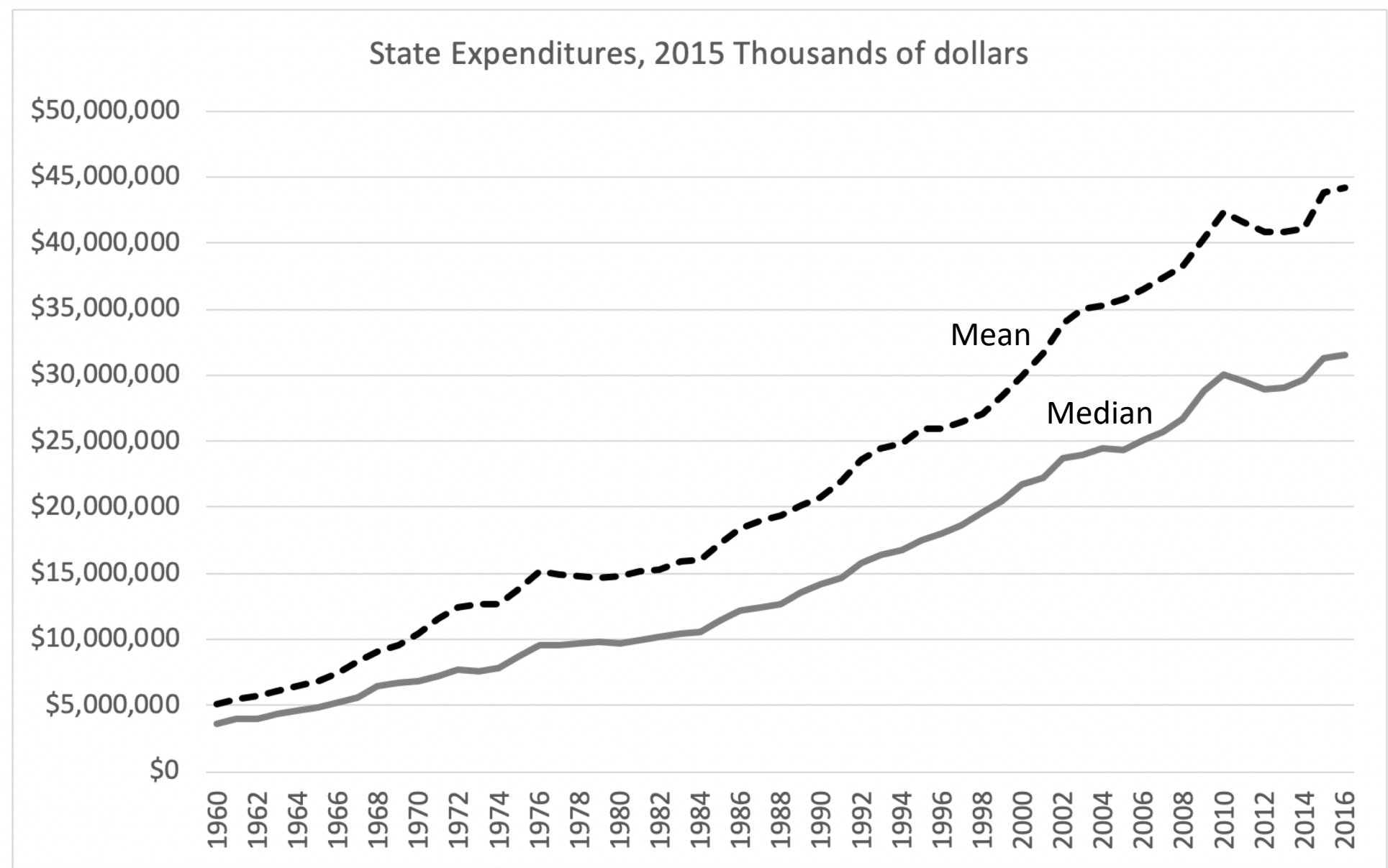


More Conservative State Republican Parties

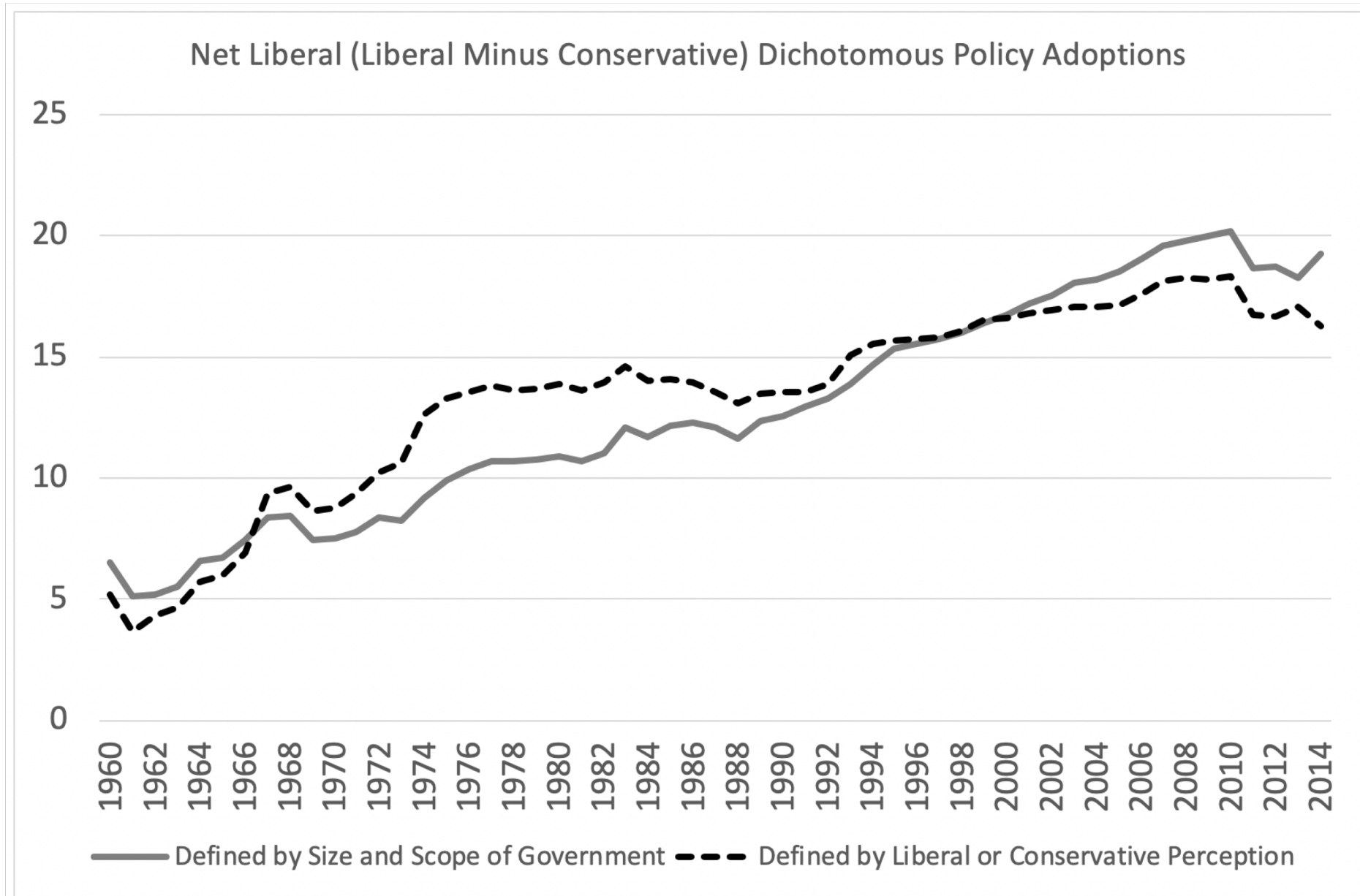


Shor and McCarty, Measuring American Legislatures, americanlegislatures.com

But Not-So-Conservative Policy Results

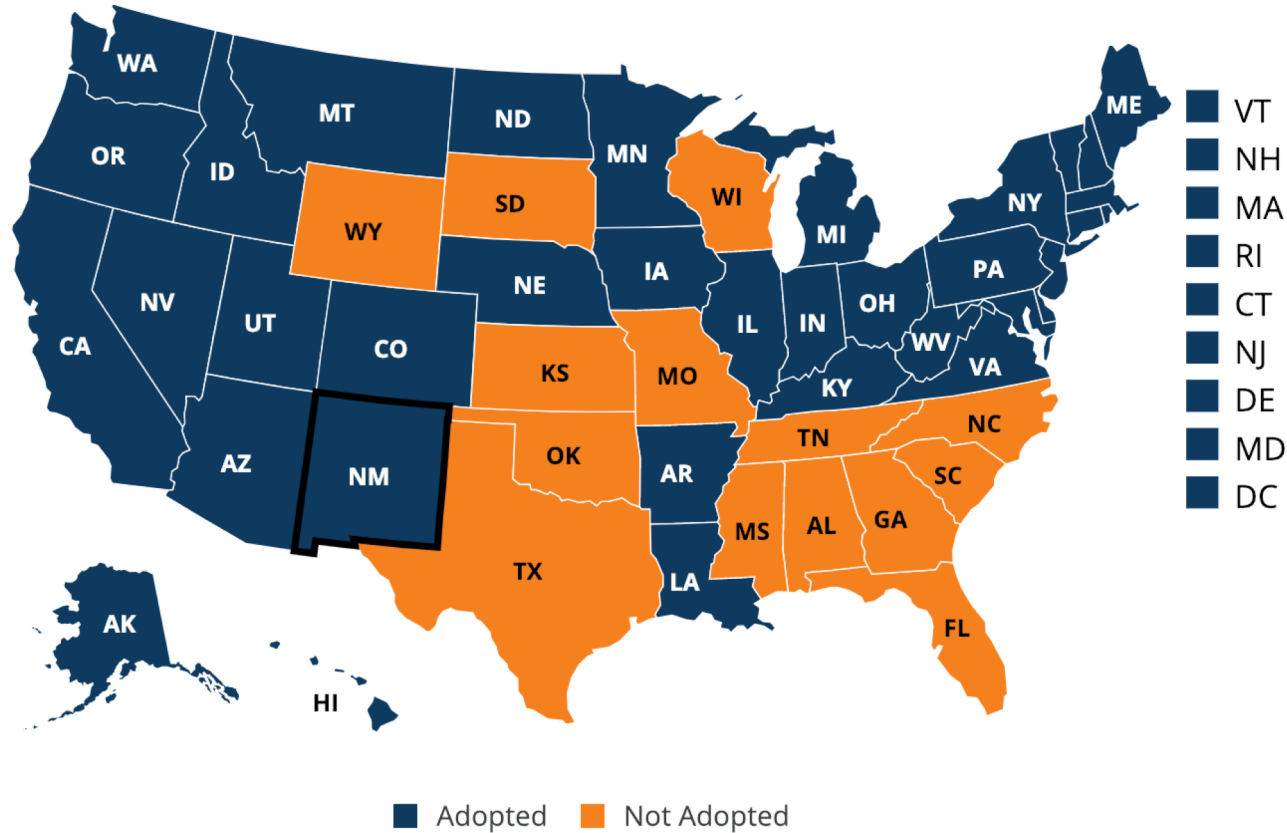


Not-So-Conservative Policy Adoptions



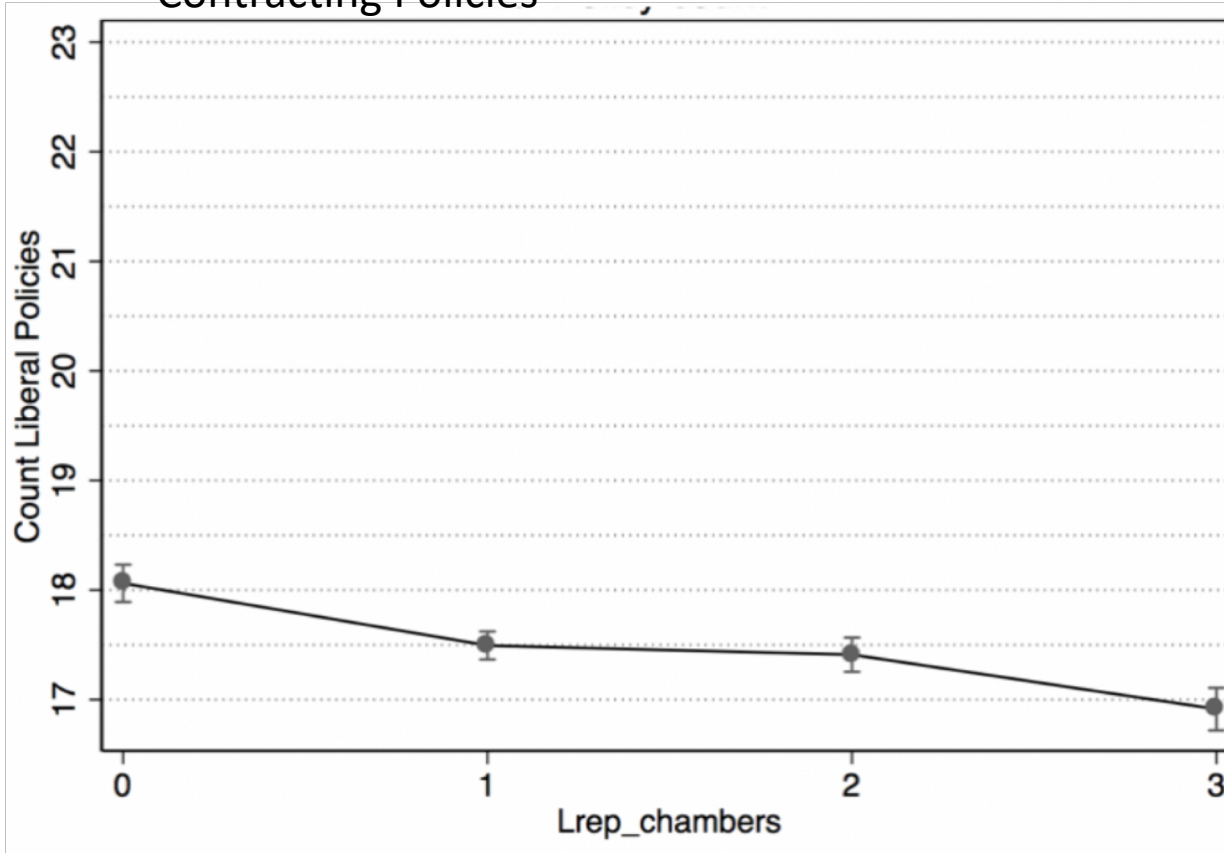
Results, But Not Conservative Trends

Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision



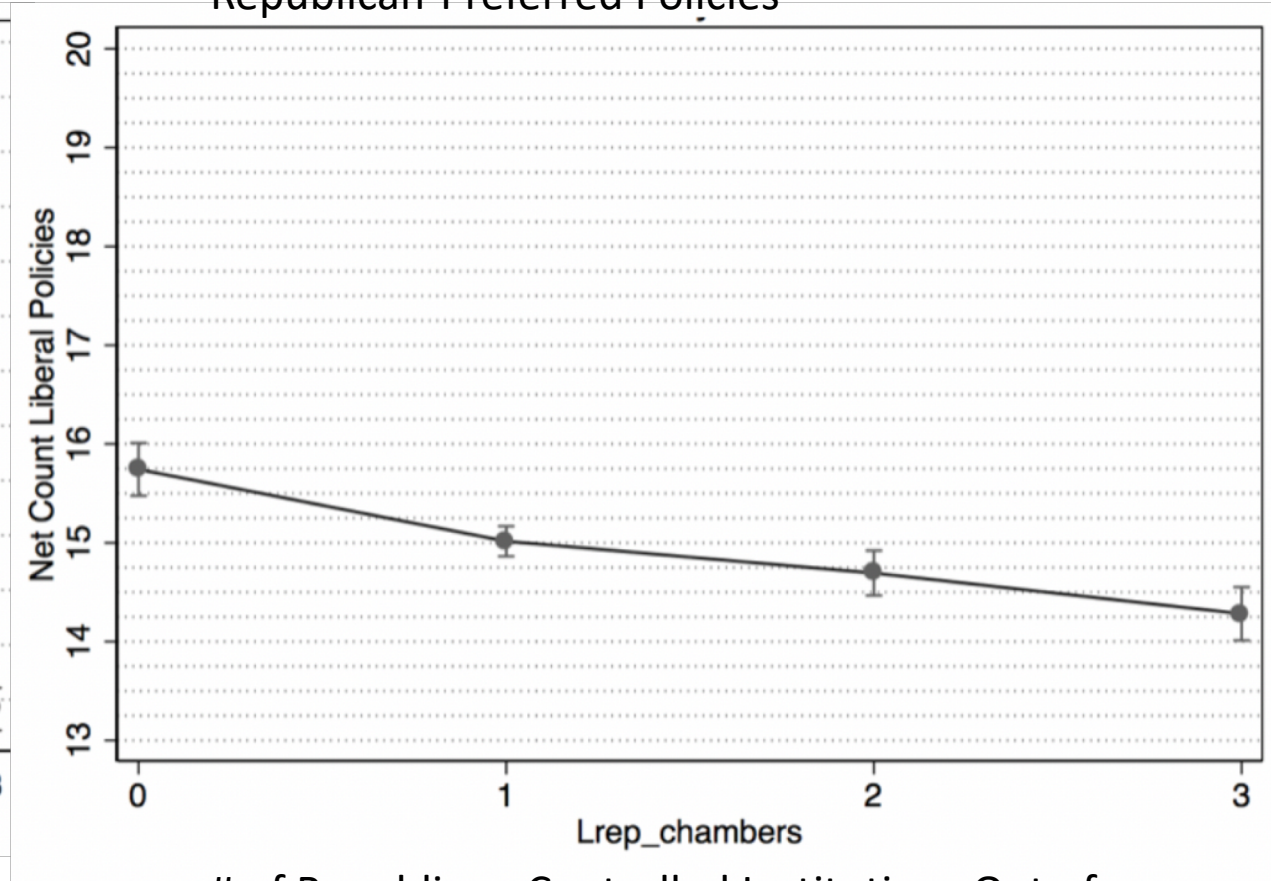
Partisan Influence on Net Conservative Policies

Net Government Expanding Minus Government Contracting Policies



of Republican-Controlled Institutions Out of Three: House, Senate, and Governorship

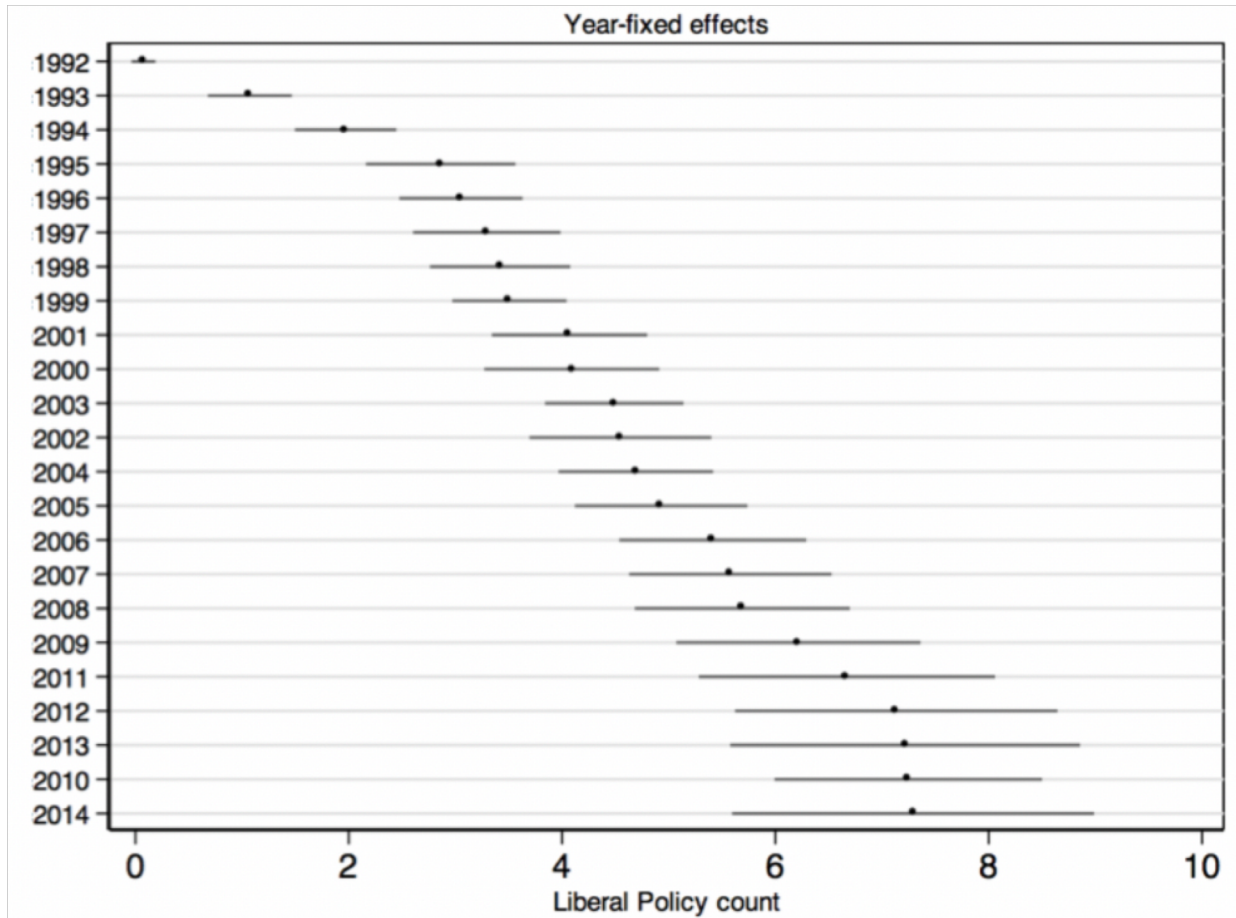
Net Democratic-Preferred Policies Minus Republican-Preferred Policies



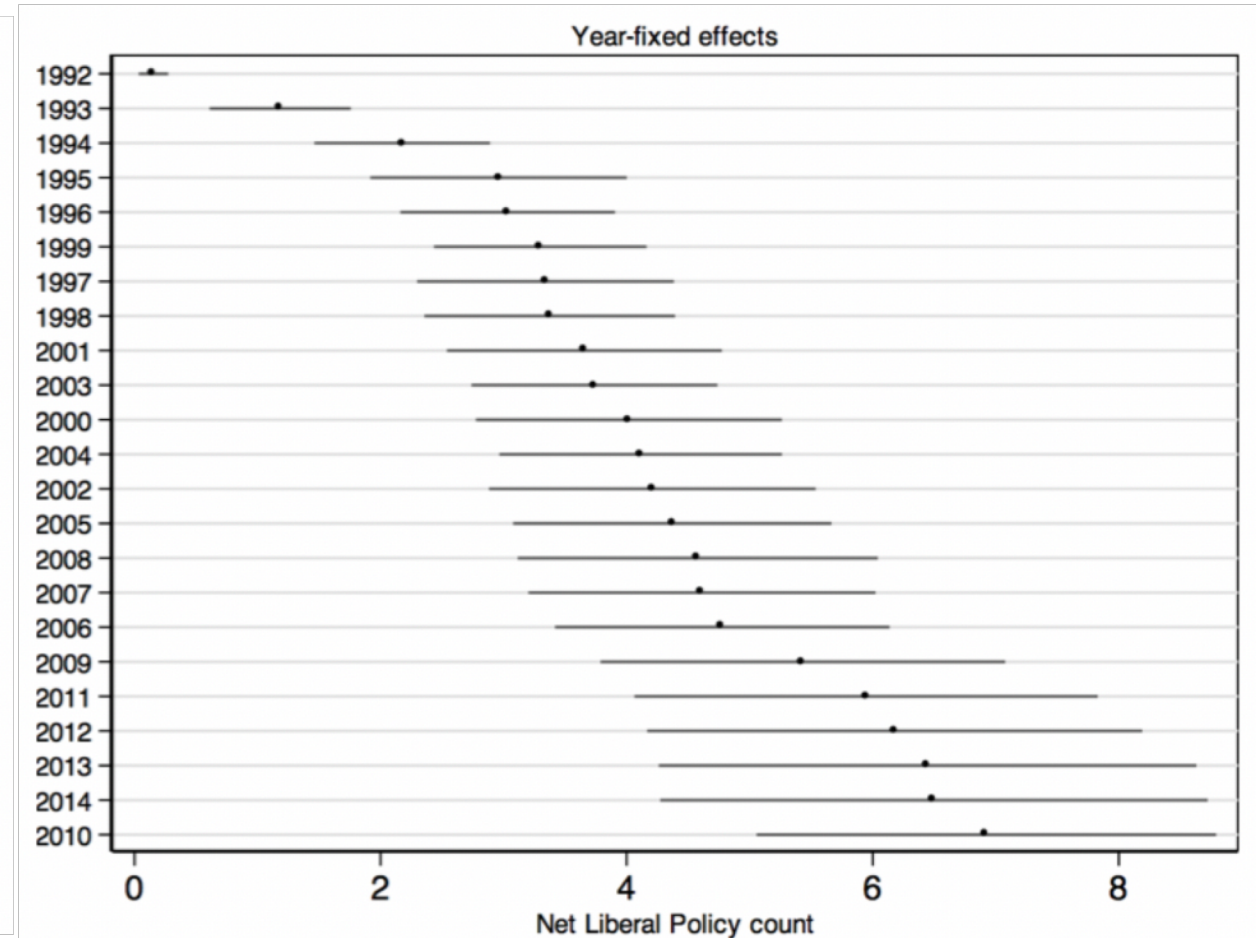
of Republican-Controlled Institutions Out of Three: House, Senate, and Governorship

Temporal Trends Still Favor Liberalism

Net Government Expanding Minus Government Contracting Policies

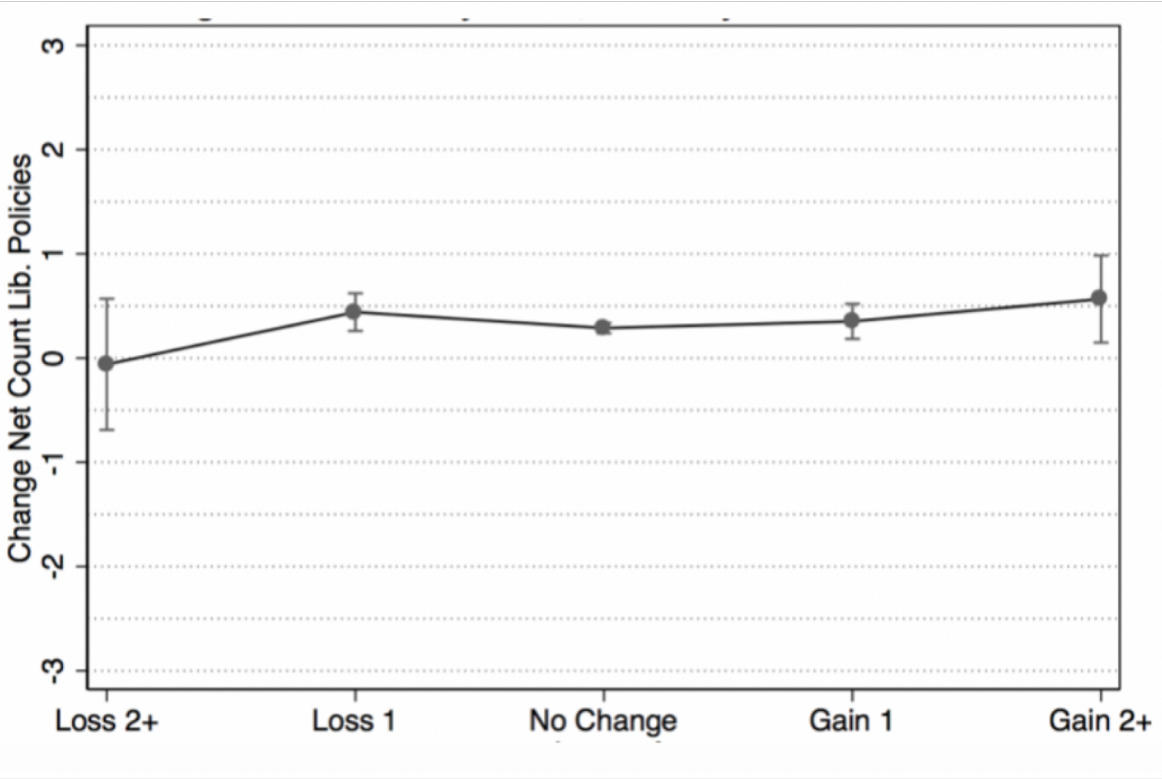


Net Democratic-Preferred Policies Minus Republican-Preferred Policies



No Immediate Change after Republican Victory

Net Government Expanding Minus Government Contracting Policies



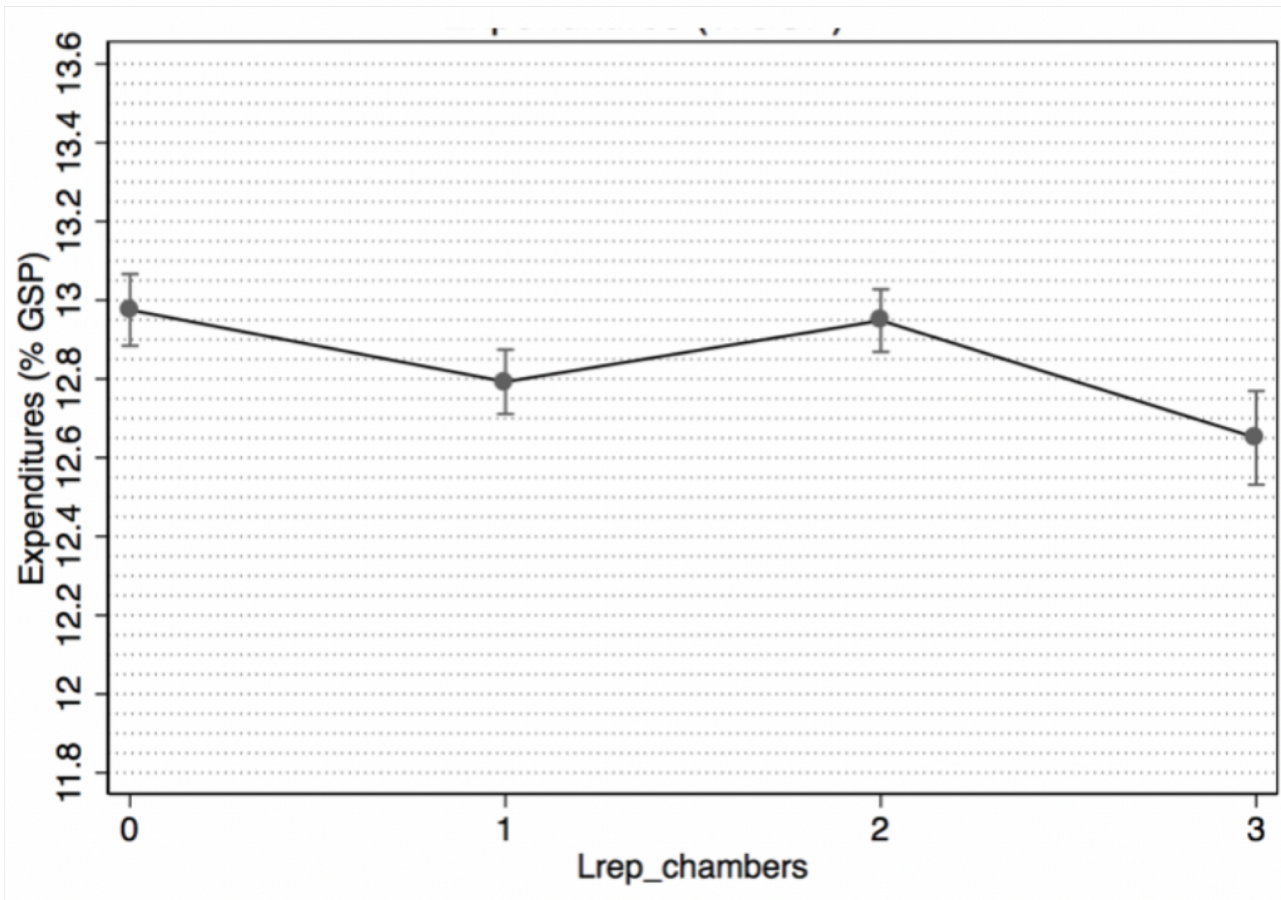
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Net Democratic-Preferred Policies Minus Republican-Preferred Policies

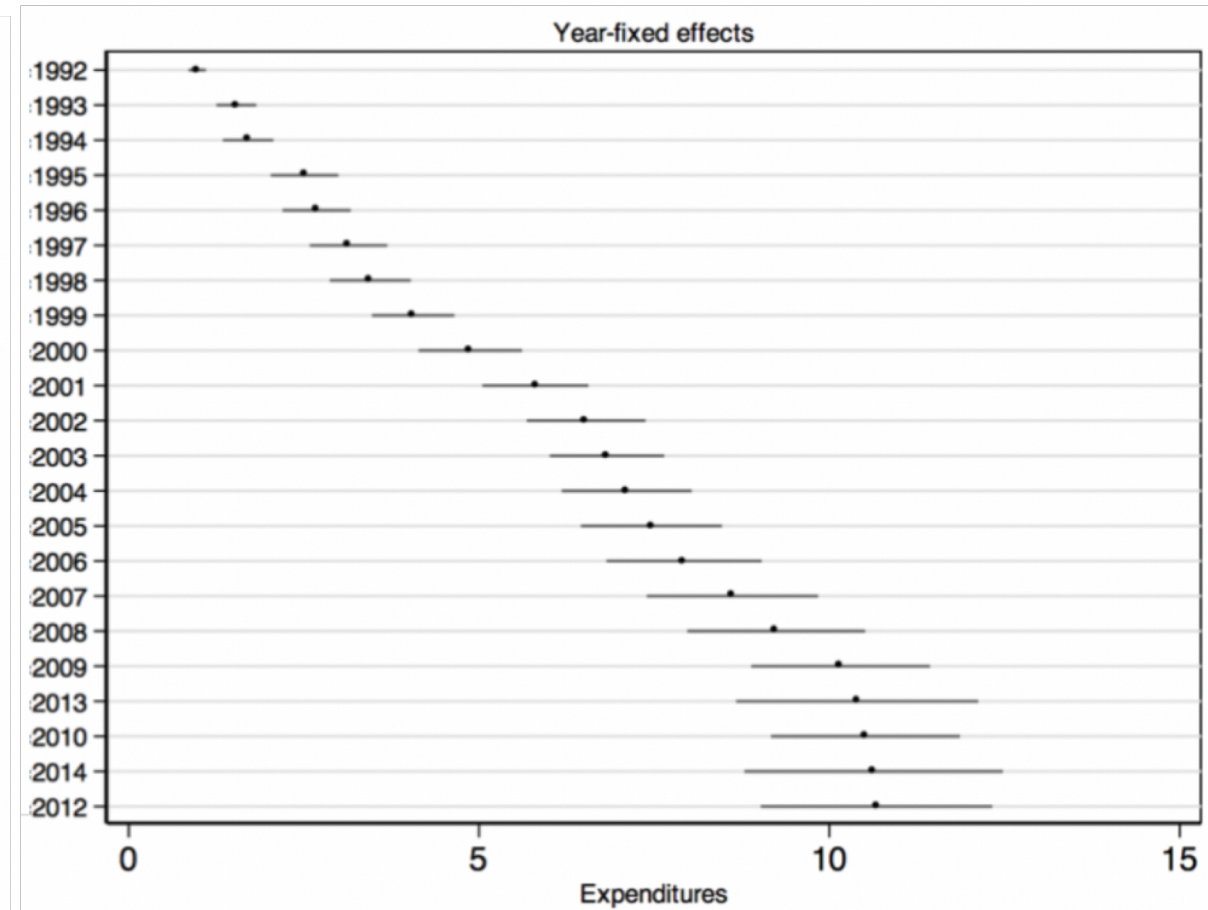


of Republican-Controlled Institutions Out of Three: House, Senate, and Governorship

Government as a % of State Economy



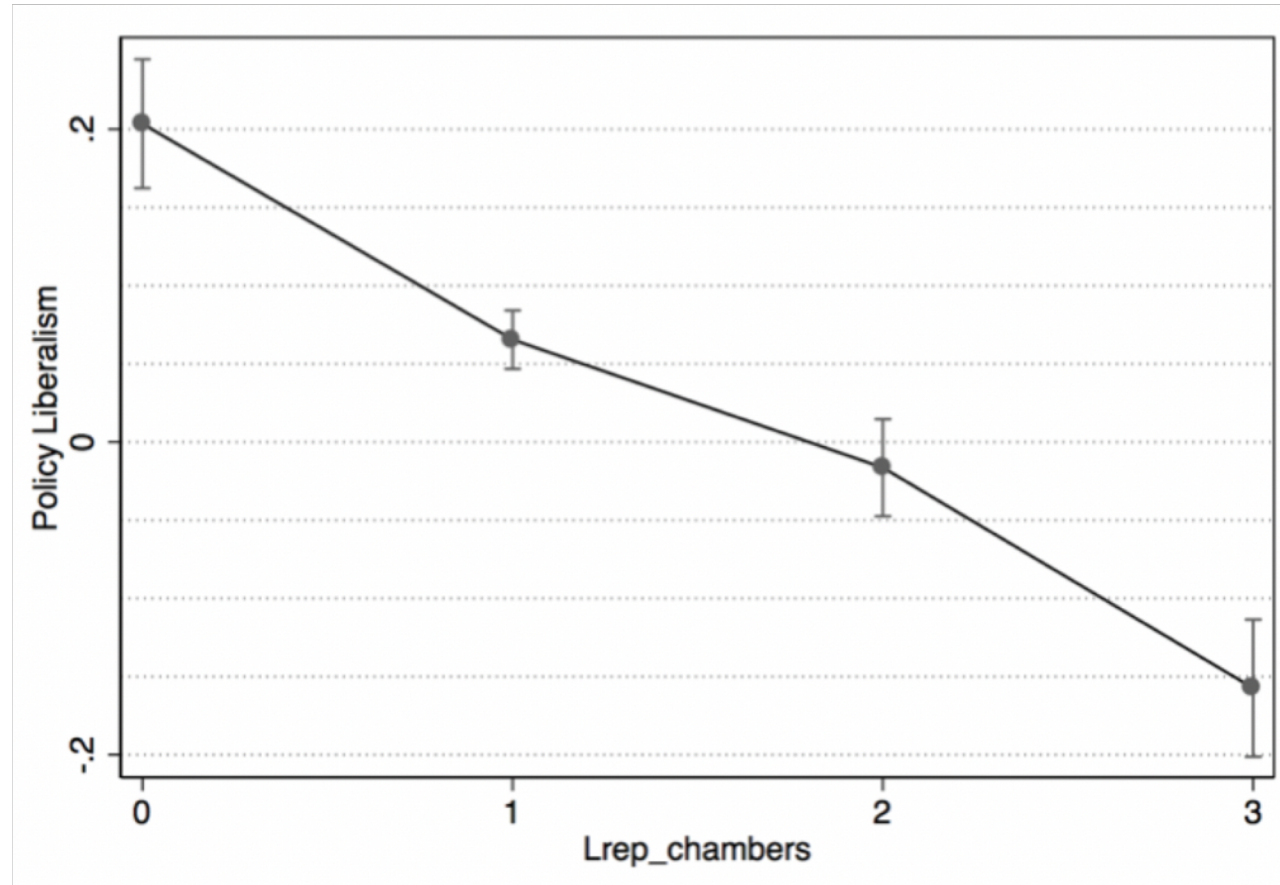
of Republican-Controlled Institutions Out of Three: House, Senate, and Governorship



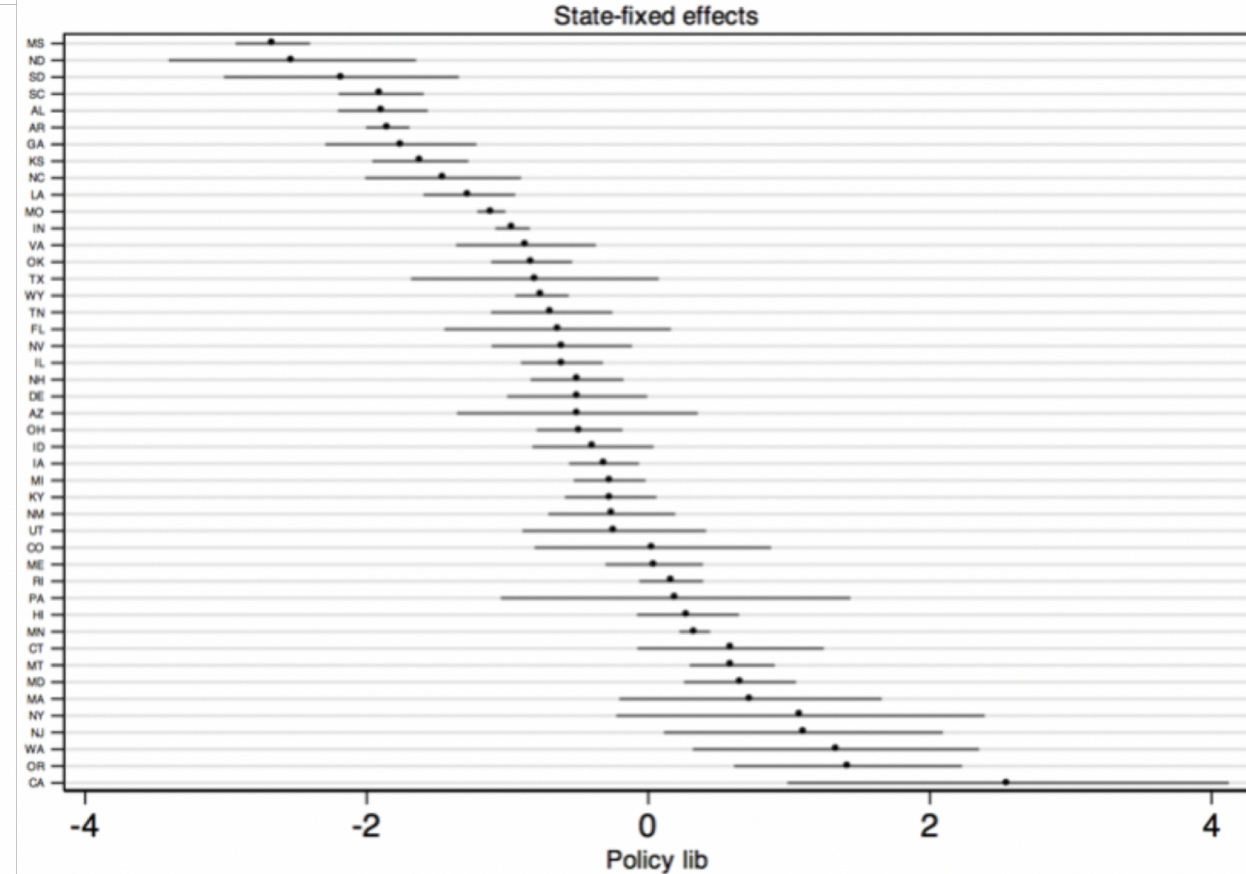
Explains Some Relative Policy Liberalism

Explains 0.4 on Caughey & Warshaw Scale

But State Fixed Effects Have a Range of 5



of Republican-Controlled Institutions Out of Three: House, Senate, and Governorship



Grumbach Policy-Specific Absolute Measures

States Moving Leftward:

Campaign Finance, Civil Rights, Environment, Health, LGBT, Drugs, Taxes, Voting

States Polarizing:

Abortion, Guns, Immigration, Labor

States Moving Rightward:

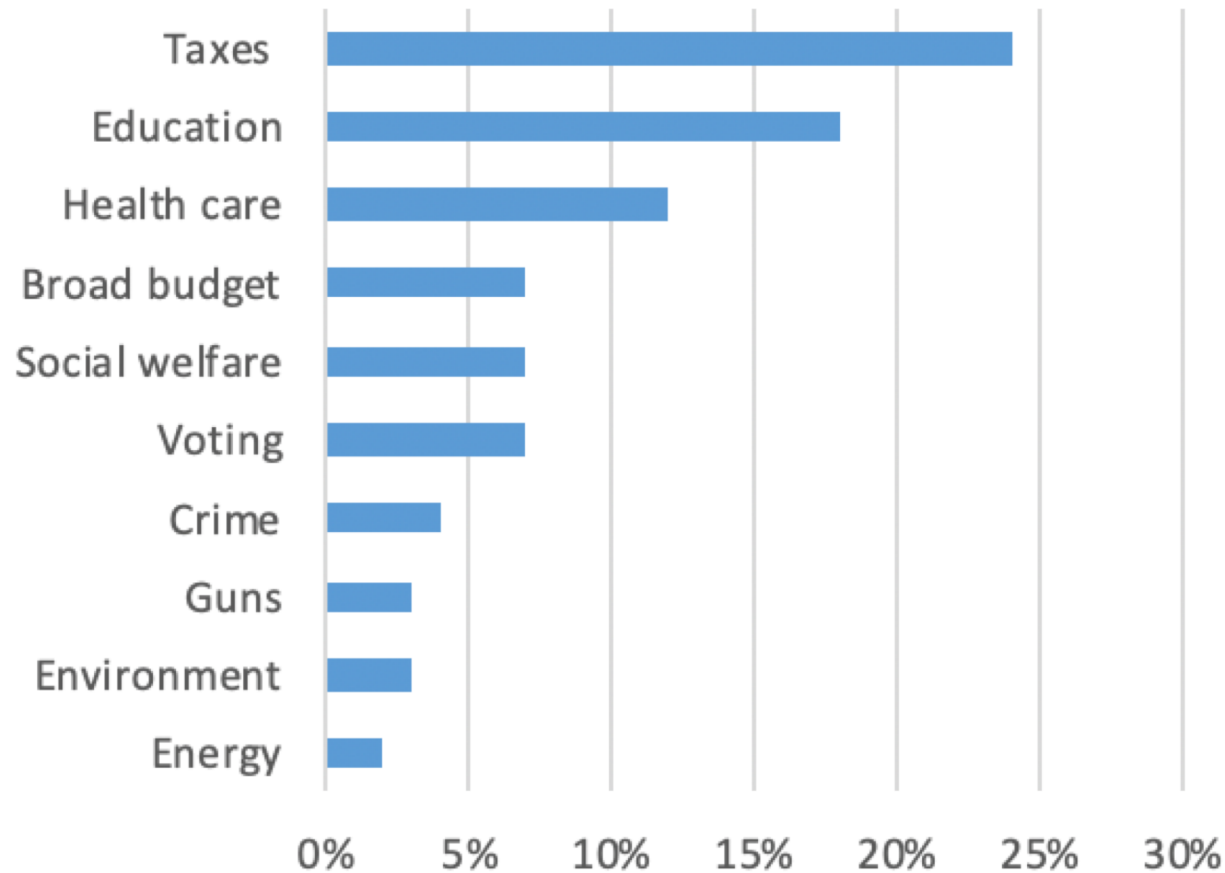
Education

No Move:

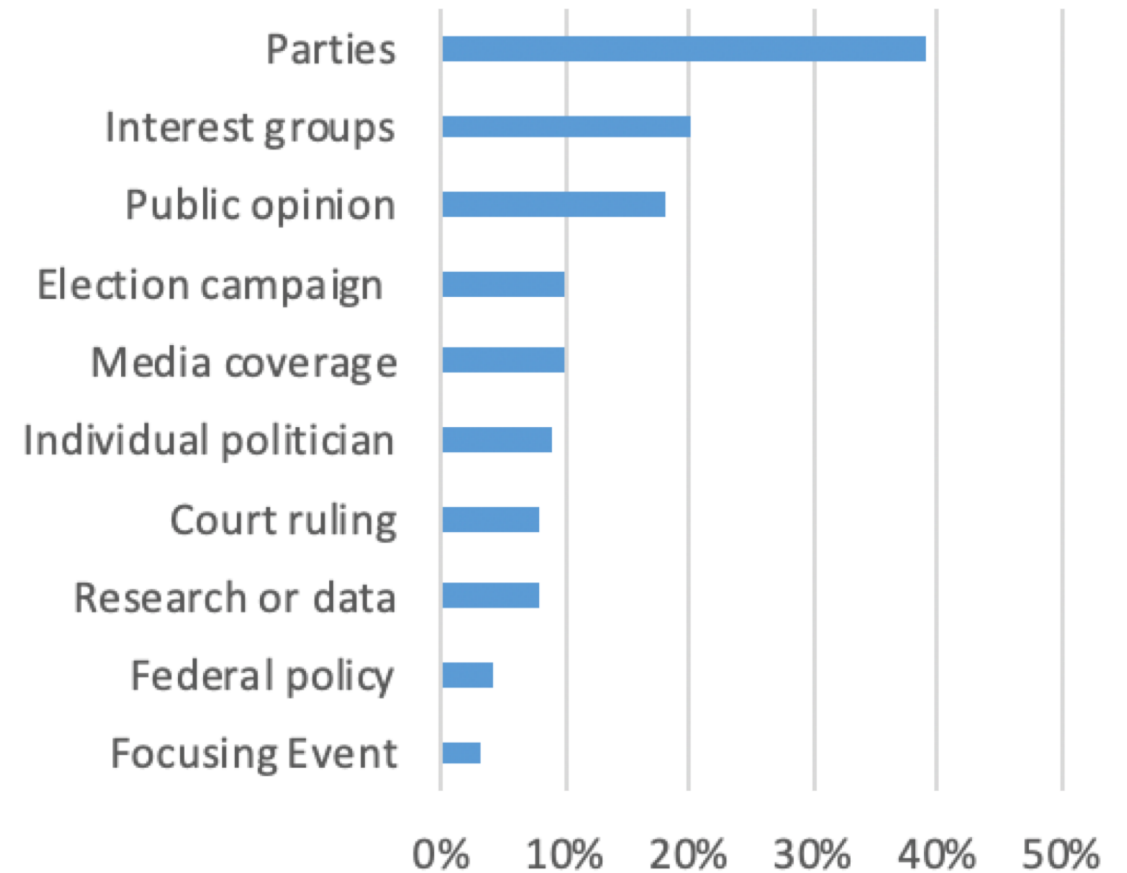
Criminal Justice, Housing

Major Policy Proposals in Qualitative Histories

Issue Areas in Major State Policy Debates



Factors in Success of State Policy Proposals



Local Perspectives on Republican Agendas

We are a state that doesn't like fast change... We prefer to wait for others to act and don't mind if we're late.



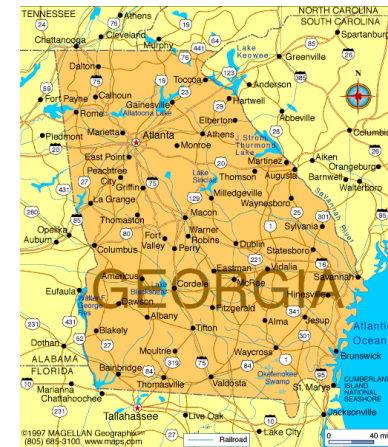
They keep government lean but are not willing to strike out for big new programs or changes....there's an attitude of 'who cares what other states are doing'



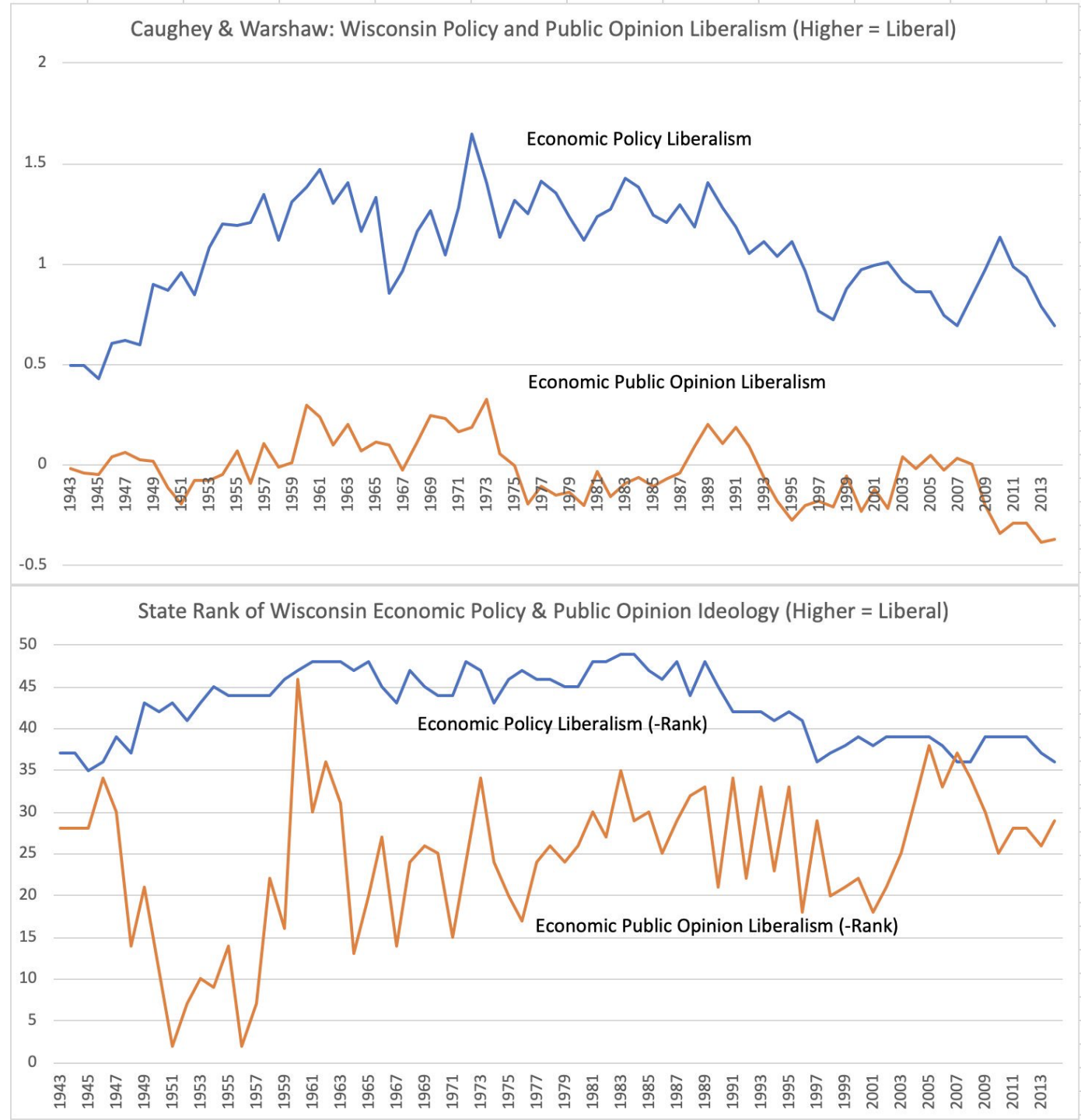
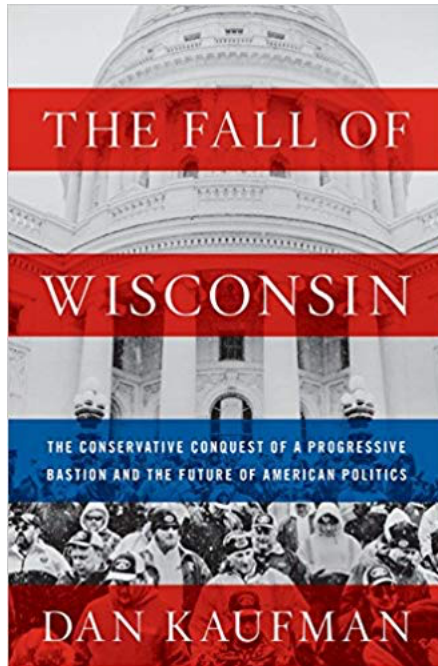
The governor hasn't rolled out any major plans... Her whole platform was 'steady the ship of state.' [The legislature seems to] work on a few things a year, work on them slowly, and see what happens.



There hasn't been a monumental change. The Democrats who had been in charge were conservative. In some cases, like criminal justice, conservative government has led to less conservative policies.



The Fall of Wisconsin?



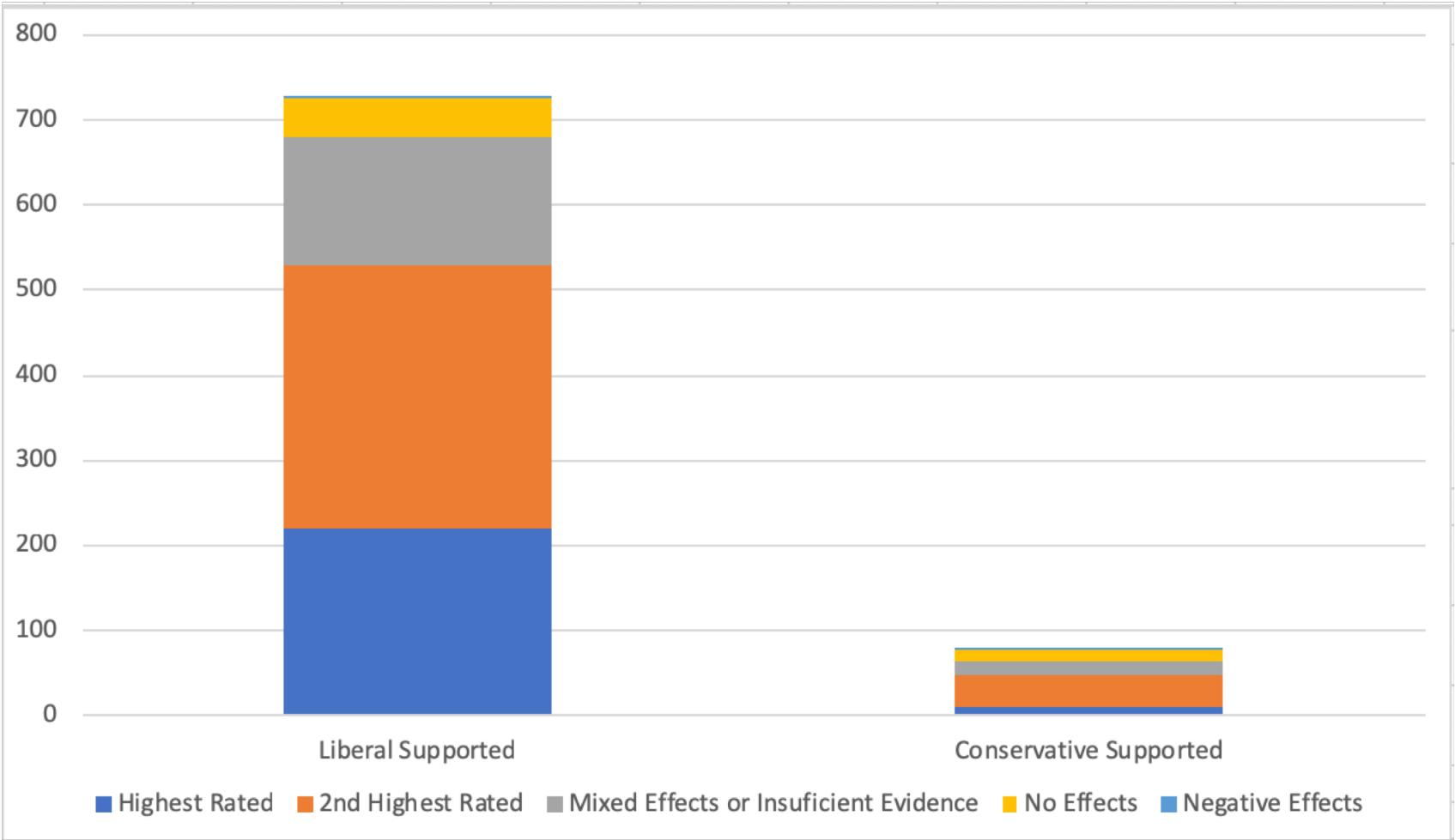
Policy Evaluations of Proximate Outcomes

| | Right-to-Work | Welfare Reform | Gun Access | Abortion Restriction | Income Tax Cuts |
|--|--|---|--|---|------------------|
| Clear Link | | welfare rolls, recipient jobs & poverty | gun suicides | clinic closure, abortion travel | income growth |
| <i>Mixed, Conflicted, or Minimal</i> | <i>Unionization, worker injuries</i> | <i>income</i> | <i>child gun injuries, gun homicides, gun hospitalizations</i> | <i>abortions, timing, contraception</i> | |
| No Link | | | | | employment |

Policy Evaluations of Broader Outcomes

| | Right-to-Work | Welfare Reform | Gun Access | Abortion Restriction | Income Tax Cuts |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Clear Link | Democratic vote, self-employment | | | | |
| Mixed, Conflicted, or Minimal | wages, manufacturing, employment, firm growth, inequality, business | poverty rate, college, labor supply | robbery, assaults, crime | child death, injuries | firm growth, economic growth |
| No Link | home ownership | marriage, fertility, food consumption | non-firearm homicides | | |

Few Evidence-Based Policies are Conservative



Outcomes of Partisan Governance

| | Association with Democratic Control |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Voter Turnout | - |
| Felons Ineligible to Vote | 0 |
| Violent Crime Rate | + |
| Robbery Rate | 0 |
| Rape Rate | 0 |
| Property Crime Rate | + |
| Murder Rate | + |
| Car Theft Rate | + |
| Value Added by Agriculture | 0 |
| Unemployment rate | + |
| Top 1% Share of Income | - |
| Top 0.1% Share of Income | - |
| Consumer Price Index | - |
| Real Per Capita Income | - |
| Population Growth | 0 |
| Housing Price Index | - |
| Gross State Product Per Capita | - |
| High School Graduation Rate | - |
| School Attendance Rate | + |
| Residential Sector Energy Price | 0 |
| CO2 emissions | 0 |
| Commercial Energy Consumed | + |
| New Green Card Holders | 0 |
| Health Spending Per Capita | 0 |
| Divorce Rate | + |
| Birth Rate | - |
| Abortion Rate | + |

From Holbein and Dynes (2018). + and - indicate positive or negative association with democratic control of state government. Zeros indicate no statistically significant association.

Outcomes of Partisan Governance

| | Association with Democratic Control | Difference-in- Differences Causal Estimate | Regression Discontinuity Causal Estimate |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Voter Turnout | - | 0 | 0 |
| Felons Ineligible to Vote | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Violent Crime Rate | + | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery Rate | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape Rate | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Property Crime Rate | + | 0 | 0 |
| Murder Rate | + | 0 | 0 |
| Car Theft Rate | + | 0 | 0 |
| Value Added by Agriculture | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unemployment rate | + | 0 | 0 |
| Top 1% Share of Income | - | 0 | 0 |
| Top 0.1% Share of Income | - | 0 | 0 |
| Consumer Price Index | - | 0 | 0 |
| Real Per Capita Income | - | 0 | 0 |
| Population Growth | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Housing Price Index | - | 0 | 0 |
| Gross State Product Per Capita | - | 0 | 0 |
| High School Graduation Rate | - | 0 | 0 |
| School Attendance Rate | + | 0 | 0 |
| Residential Sector Energy Price | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CO2 emissions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commercial Energy Consumed | + | 0 | 0 |
| New Green Card Holders | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Health Spending Per Capita | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Divorce Rate | + | 0 | 0 |
| Birth Rate | - | 0 | 0 |
| Abortion Rate | + | 0 | 0 |

From Holbein and Dynes (2018). + and - indicate positive or negative relationships with full Democratic control of state government. Zeros indicate no statistically significant relationship.

ALEC Takeover?

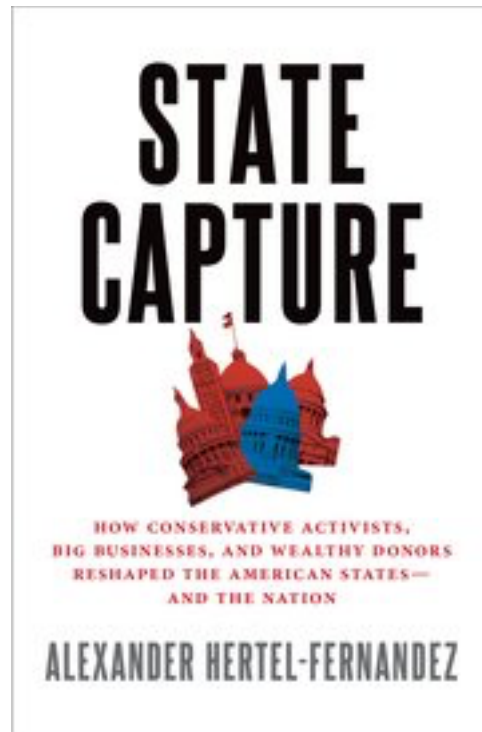
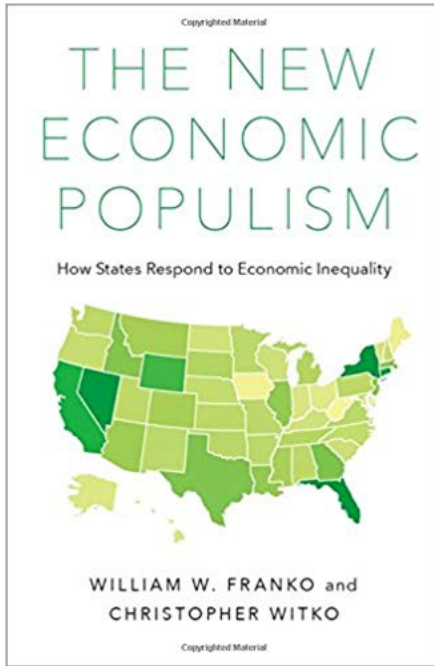


Table 2.3. Top ALEC Bills Enacted, 1995–2013.^a

| <i>ALEC Bill</i> | <i>Enactments</i> |
|--|-------------------|
| ALEC Education Reform Package ●● | 314 |
| Taking the Best: ALEC's Comprehensive Medical Liability Reform Proposal ● | 178 |
| Long-Term Care Insurance Act ● | 56 |
| High-Risk Health Insurance Pool Model Act ● | 49 |
| Resolution Urging the Obama Administration to Launch Negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with Taiwan | 42 |
| College Savings Account Act ● | 41 |
| Resolution to Restate State Sovereignty | 27 |
| Resolution Calling for a Federal Balanced Budget Amendment | 23 |
| Rescission External Review Act ● | 20 |
| State Responses to Kyoto Climate Change Protocol | 18 |
| Vulnerable Adults Act ● | 17 |
| Resolution in Favor of a US Constitutional Amendment on Judicial Taxation | 16 |
| Expanded Consumer Choice in Financial Services Act ● | 16 |
| Resolution on Disease Management of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease | 16 |
| The A-Plus Literacy Act ●● | 16 |

Democratic Road Forward



New Wins, Bold Agendas... But Still Taking Half Measures

Lots of Lost Electoral Ground Not Easy to Win Back

Conclusions

Party Control  Policy Outputs  Socio-Economic Effects

Policy Results:

- Where most party influence, limited results: abortion, guns, immigration
- Where most results, limited party influence: education \$, taxes
- Real effects with lots of help: charter schools, criminal justice reform

Implications:

- Limits of conservative governance, stronger for size of government; dilemma
- Electoral results don't depend on policy success, might depend on failure
- No real "Red State" or "Blue State" model for state governance or outcomes

Alternatives: Asking too much, The South, limiting liberalism, electoral gains