

www.usprosperity.net
www.li.com

PROSPERITY INDEX

The United States Prosperity Index
Texas
County report
2021

The Legatum Institute would like to extend their gratitude to The Helmsley Charitable Trust for their support, without which the production of this Index and report would not have been possible. Support for the county Index was also provided in part by a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, for which the Institute is also very grateful. The Institute would also like to thank The Walton Family Foundation, in particular for their support towards the county Index during the past year. The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the Legatum Institute and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Helmsley Charitable Trust, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Walton Family Foundation, or any of their individual employees.



About the Helmsley Charitable Trust

The Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust aspires to improve lives by supporting exceptional efforts in the U.S. and around the world in health and select place-based initiatives. Since beginning active grant-making in 2008, Helmsley has committed more than \$3 billion for a wide range of charitable purposes. Learn more about Helmsley at helmsleytrust.org.

About the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

For more than 45 years the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation has worked to improve health and health care. We are working alongside others to build a national Culture of Health that provides everyone in America a fair and just opportunity for health and well-being. For more information, visit www.rwjf.org. Follow the Foundation on Twitter at www.rwjf.org/twitter or on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/RobertWoodJohnsonFoundation>.



About the Walton Family Foundation

The Walton Family Foundation is, at its core, a family-led foundation. Three generations of the descendants of our founders, Sam and Helen Walton, and their spouses, work together to lead the foundation and create access to opportunity for people and communities. We work in three areas: improving K-12 education, protecting rivers and oceans and the communities they support, and investing in our home region of Northwest Arkansas and the Arkansas-Mississippi Delta.

The Legatum Institute would like to thank the Legatum Foundation for their sponsorship and for making this report possible. Learn more about the Legatum Foundation at www.legatum.org



Contents

Foreword	2
How to use the United States Prosperity Index.....	4
<i>Using the United States Prosperity Index.....</i>	6
Domain and Pillar definitions.....	10
Texas county findings	12
<i>The U.S. Prosperity Index, Texas county rankings</i>	19
Methodology and Acknowledgements	26

Foreword



The United States stands tall on the global stage with much to be confident about and celebrate. It is one of the most prosperous countries in the world, ranking 18th out of 167 nations. It can be justifiably proud of its particularly strong and open economy, ranking 7th globally. In the decade to 2020, prosperity in the U.S. had been rising consistently, with all states benefiting from the improvement.

However, over the last year, the nation has faced three major challenges that are likely to be reflected upon as significant moments in U.S. history: the handling of a global pandemic and its consequences, a heavily contested presidential election, and increased tensions because of political, social and racial divisions. These all have a direct impact on what it means to have an inclusive society, an open economy, and empowered people – the building blocks of prosperity.

Even before the pandemic, other factors were acting as a brake on progress. Increases in suicides, drug overdose deaths and poor self-reported mental health reflect the deterioration of the Mental Health of Americans, which has fallen 21 places in the global rankings to 149th over the last decade, contributing to the nation ranking 59th globally for Health. There has been a steady increase in the frequency of mass killings and injuries, the high level of which is a factor in the U.S. ranking 66th globally on Safety and Security.

To create a more prosperous America, the new administration, seeking to address these and other challenges, must build on the nation's strengths and mitigate its weaknesses. To do so well, it is critically important to have a clear picture of the America it has inherited. This means understanding the true nature of these strengths and weaknesses at a local, state, and federal level across its institutions, economy, and the wellbeing of the people.

Through the generous support of The Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust, and with additional support from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and The Walton Family Foundation, the U.S. Prosperity Index provides a detailed and locally-based diagnosis of the underlying characteristics of the nation's prosperity. The Index uses a comprehensive set of indicators grouped into 48 policy-focused elements to present an update on the prosperity of the 50 states of the Union and Washington D.C., and an analysis of the prosperity across 1,196 counties in twelve selected states.*

By assessing a combination of institutional, economic, and social wellbeing measures, the Index can help frame an agenda through which the nation's interconnected challenges can be better understood and addressed. In particular, the Index reveals that the high levels of prosperity that enable the U.S. to stand tall on the global stage are distributed unevenly across the country, with significant disparities at state and local levels and among different groups in society.

Our analysis in this report shows that the key to unlocking greater prosperity in the U.S. lies in the potential for improvement in every state and county, and not just nationally. The response by state and local governments will be critical to the recovery. As political, social and racial divisions have widened, trust in the federal government is near historic lows. However, trust in local government has been stronger through the pandemic. The essay *Rebuilding U.S. social capital in a polarized era* illustrates how public trust in institutions is highest for those that are local, and that Americans' pride in their local community's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic was twice as strong as at a national level.

The Index has been intentionally designed to be a transformational tool at a local level. Its granular detail enables targeted policy responses that can drive tangible improvements in prosperity. Following the recently announced \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan (ARP), the Index is available for state and county leaders, to support them in their decision making on how and where best to focus these important resources. Combined with additional local insight and demographic data, this will enable a roadmap of targeted interventions to be developed that will benefit all Americans. The essay *Getting recovery right* discusses the need for states and counties to invest in the necessary data infrastructure and systems so they are best placed to utilize resources to address local challenges. It offers some reflections on how the Index can guide this process.

* California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma and Texas.

While acknowledging the considerable challenges the nation is facing, there is much to be hopeful about when considering prosperity in the U.S. Its high global ranking and the long-term improvement across many aspects of U.S. society will provide a strong foundation upon which to reset and rebuild as it emerges from these challenging times. Innovation and dynamism will be critical to forging strong economies following the disruption of the pandemic. Hence, it is encouraging to see the entrepreneurial spirit already rising, with the number of new business applications in 2020 being the highest on record, and that this trend has continued into 2021.

We are keen to work with those who wish to play their part in building a more prosperous America. Over the past year, we have been encouraged to hear about the different ways the Index is already being used to effect change across the country, from informing the community needs assessments of rural hospitals in Montana to helping make the case for legislative change to reduce high healthcare costs in Mississippi and by a community foundation to shape their strategic priorities.

Our ambition is that other national, state, and local governments, business leaders, investors, philanthropists, and civil society leaders across the U.S. will use the Index to help set their agendas for growth and development, and that others will use it to hold them to account. If you are interested in discussing how you can use the findings of the U.S. Prosperity Index or want to know more about our work overall please contact us at info@li.com, or visit the dedicated website at www.usprosperity.net.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen Brien".

Dr. Stephen Brien
Director of Policy, Legatum Institute

How to use the United States Prosperity Index

The United States Prosperity Index has been developed as a practical tool to help identify what specific action needs to be taken to contribute to strengthening the pathways from poverty to prosperity across the 50 states of the Union and Washington D.C., and the 1,196 counties of twelve selected states.

The Index consists of 11 pillars of prosperity, built upon 48 actionable policy areas (elements), and is underpinned by over 200 indicators. The Index has been designed to benefit a wide range of users, including state and county leaders, policymakers, investors, business leaders, philanthropists, journalists, researchers and U.S. citizens.

- State and county leaders can use it to help shape priorities for a policy agenda for their area;
- Federal, state and county leaders can use it to help inform priorities for a policy agenda for their area;

- Policymakers can use it to determine specific areas that require action to help increase prosperity;
- Investors can use it to inform capital allocation;
- Business leaders can use it to identify and communicate the changes that need to be made to improve the business climate and the productive capacity of states and counties;
- Philanthropists can use it to identify the areas where they can have the greatest impact beyond the well-trodden paths, and to sense-check grant applications for funds;
- Journalists and U.S. citizens can use it to hold their state and local governments to account;
- Researchers can use it to complement other datasets to analyze the underlying patterns behind economic and social issues, and inform the broader policy, business, and philanthropic community.





Using the United States Prosperity Index

INTERPRETING THE INDEXES

For every U.S. state and Washington D.C., the Index uses the same indicators, and combines them in the same way to create elements and pillars, domains and overall prosperity. Similarly, for the 1,196 counties in the twelve selected states, a consistent set of indicators have been used and combined in the same way to mirror the state-level approach to ensure the state-level and county-level Indexes complement each other and provide a deeper richness of how prosperity is distributed across each state.

By using the Index at a state-and county-level, it is possible to compare the relative performance of each state or county for overall prosperity and for each of the 11 pillars of prosperity, such as health, education, and social capital, and the 48 elements within the pillars. The elements have been established to represent key policy areas, such as early K-12 (primary) education, government integrity, and mental health, to help facilitate more targeted action at the appropriate level.

Making these comparisons will enable the user to explore which aspects of prosperity are more or less well-developed within a state or county, and how these compare with other states and counties. The higher the ranking, the stronger the performance of that state or county for the pillar or element, when compared with another lower down the rankings. Further to this, the index provides data over a 10-year period, making it possible to see whether prosperity, and its underpinning elements, has been improving or deteriorating over time, and what specifically is driving that change. This will enable areas of strength in a state or a county to be built on and areas of weakness to be understood and addressed. The county-level Index enables the performance within a state to be more clearly understood, and it enables comparison with counties in other states, creating an environment in which good practice can be identified and shared across state boundaries.

APPLYING THE INDEXES

The data in the state-and county-level Indexes and analysis contained in the report can be used for a variety of purposes, for example:

- Benchmarking performance against peers;
- In-depth analysis of prosperity at the state or county level;
- Understanding whether prosperity is improving or weakening over time, and what is driving this;
- Identifying the binding constraints to increased prosperity;
- Informing priorities for setting state and county agendas, for example as part of the budget planning process.

Where a state or county shows a strong or weak performance in a pillar, it is possible to drill down and identify what particular policy-related element is driving this trend. This will help inform the required policy action to strengthen performance.

For example, it may be discovered that a state or county's poor prosperity rankings are driven by a weak performance in education. Upon further investigation, the Index reveals that, although current education policy in the state is weaker in K-12 education, it has been focused on improving tertiary education when contrasted with comparator states. In particular, further investigation of the Index reveals that low graduation rates may be driving the weak performance in K-12 education. This information can help to target specific areas that need improvement and provide a starting point for what can be done to improve education, and thereby increase prosperity.

By using the historical data provided by the Index for the example above, it may become apparent that K-12 graduation rates have declined rapidly over the past three years. Discussion with local education officials on the decline may reveal that this coincides with the conclusion of a learning difficulties support program, pointing to the particular area where action is needed.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE

There are several tools available to aid analysis and interpretation of the United States Prosperity Index. Alongside this report, which provides a high-level analysis of the findings from states and counties, additional information is available via our website at www.usprosperity.net.

State-and county-level profiles. This 15-page profile, for each of the 50 states and Washington D.C. and the 1,196 counties, provides more detailed pillar, element and indicator information, including rankings and scores, and how these change over time.

Indicator scores. This Excel spreadsheet contains the scores for all of the indicators for each year since 2010 at the state or county level. Using these scores, the user can carry out more in-depth analysis. Further information on how the scores for each indicator are calculated can be found in the Methodology section (see page 94).

USING THE INDEX

Political leaders

This report provides federal, state and local governments with the ability to explore the performance of the states and counties across 11 pillars of prosperity. The Index and the data on which it is built provide a foundation on which more effective interventions and policies can be designed. It provides an unparalleled overview of how these units have been performing over time and relative to one another.

Policymakers

The Index and its accompanying resources allow policymakers to benchmark the performance of each state and county against other states and counties across 11 pillars and 48 elements of prosperity, to create a more granular perspective of performance and identify what is holding back their development.



Each of the 48 elements has been designed to be a recognizable, discrete area of domestic policy, each of which is measured using a combination of indicators from a variety of public data sources. The indicators should be interpreted as a set of proxies for the underlying policy concept, and we would encourage policymakers to interpret their score and rank for an element as the trigger for more fundamental analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of its performance.

In addition to helping focus analysis, these materials allow policy-makers to develop diagnostic tools and identify potential options to consider, based on the performance of other states and counties.

Philanthropists

The Index identifies areas where philanthropists might want to contribute to drive levels of prosperity in the U.S., working in partnership with local agencies. This might involve using the Index to identify areas where civil society can make a meaningful difference to people's lives, such as by contributing to the strengthening of social capital in particular local areas where it is fraying, or working in partnership with local governments to try and boost the quality of local investment environments for small businesses and entrepreneurs.

Investors and business leaders

The business community is well positioned to identify barriers to starting, operating, and growing a business, and to demonstrate to local, state and federal governments the economic potential

from reforms such as lifting onerous regulation and reducing other barriers to help improve the investment environment. Furthermore, business leaders and investors can contribute to infrastructure policy development by demonstrating the economic impact of investment in communications, transport, and energy projects, which by implementing can lead to increased prosperity.

Academics and researchers

For academics and researchers, our database of curated indicators is a unique resource, enabling comparison of trends and patterns across the past 10 years for much of the data. By providing a holistic dataset across many disciplines, it provides an opportunity to compare in a straightforward way the impact of disparate factors, such as how living conditions are related to education levels, or how levels of social tolerance are related to social networks.

Journalists and civil society

The United States Prosperity Index is based on publicly available and verifiable data, which means it can be a powerful resource for those who want to hold up a mirror to those in power and society at large. Holding federal, state and local leaders to account is a crucial role for both journalists and civil society. The institutional, economic and social performance of a state or county is critical to its prosperity, and that of the U.S. as a whole, and having non-government actors identifying weaknesses and celebrating successes can help spur on state and county leaders. To do so well requires easy access to reliable data that can be represented in a digestible way.

THE PATHWAY TO TRANSFORMATION

Transformation is a process, not an event, which can take time. Intermediate benchmarks are most helpful and effective, and the most obvious challenges facing a state or county should be considered in the first instance. Understanding the specifics of each state's and county's circumstances will be critical to determining the sequencing and prioritisation. The Index provides a set of hypotheses to test. The issues of highest priority will likely be the elements that are performing relatively poorly, but are not necessarily the weakest performing elements, as creating the conditions to warrant improving the weakest performing elements may require improving some of the elements that are less weak first.

It is important to identify the most binding constraint to progress and use it to inform the sequencing and prioritisation. To give a simplified example, a state may find itself performing poorly when it comes to its financing ecosystem and low levels of dynamism. In such a situation, seeking to increase investment is unlikely to have much of an impact, as investors will be more attracted to investing in an area where there are already a large number of startups and new entrepreneurs. In such a circumstance, creating an environment that attracts new businesses and startups might make for a more impactful first step.

As every single state or county can improve both the economic and social wellbeing of its residents, clear opportunities therefore exist for states and counties to learn from each other. The Index identifies these opportunities for improvement and where other states and counties have been successful in addressing the same challenges. This can guide supplementary research to inform the ways in which successful strategies from one state or county might be adapted to address weaknesses in another.

INFORMING THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN

In March 2021, President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act 2021, providing a package of \$1.9 trillion to address the impact of COVID-19. The ARP offers a significant opportunity to invest in the future prosperity of the United States, especially for those most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, who were already the ones that had been left behind. Utilizing the information within the U.S. Prosperity Index can help states and counties decide on where to spend ARP funds.

EMERGING USER CASE STUDIES

This is the 3rd year of producing the U.S. Index and there are a number of user-case stories where the Index is being used to inform different parts of U.S. society.

In particular, the Index is gaining considerable traction within the health community. The health pillar, containing 33 indicators, provides a comprehensive assessment of the overall health of each state and county. The Index captures social determinants of health – for example, those within the Living Conditions and the Natural Environment pillars – which impact health outcomes. To this end, the county-level Index is being used by Montana State University as part of its work in conducting the Community Needs Assessments of rural hospitals within the state. These assessments take into account the 'up-stream' services that contribute to health outcomes. Many of these 'up-stream' services are contained within the Index, providing a rich source of information for these assessments.

The county-level Index is being used by foundations to help identify the particular weaknesses within their state to inform the areas that they wish to give attention to. It is being used to help assess the merits of grant applications made to foundations as part of its application assessment criteria.

Finally, the state-level Index has been used to support legislative changes that will reduce the high prevalence of occupational licensing within a state. The legislation adopts Universal Recognition, which helps ease the overly burdensome and duplicative licensing process that prevents workers from out-of-state gaining employment in their chosen profession, reducing the need for retraining for a number of occupations.



Domain and Pillar definitions

Prosperity is a multi-dimensional concept, which the United States Prosperity Index seeks to measure, explore, and understand as fully as possible. The framework of the Index captures prosperity through three equally-weighted domains which are the essential foundations of prosperity — Inclusive Societies, Open

Economies, and Empowered People. These domains are made up of 11 pillars, which are themselves underpinned by 48 constituent elements. These are the building blocks and policy areas crucial for achieving true prosperity for all residents across the United States.

Inclusive Societies are an essential requirement for prosperity, where social and legal institutions protect the fundamental freedoms of individuals and their ability to flourish. This domain explores the relationship structures that exist within a society, and the degree to which they either enable or obstruct societal cohesion and collective development. Areas within this domain range from the relationship of citizen and state, to the degree to which violence permeates societal norms, to the interaction of freedoms of different groups and individuals, to the way in which individuals interact with one another, their communities and institutions. These issues have been both a practical consideration for the majority of modern human experience, and a subject of academic study.^{1,2,3} We examine the fundamental aspects of inclusive societies across four pillars, each with component elements.

Safety and Security measures the degree to which individuals and communities are free from terrorism, including mass killings, violent crime, and property crime. The lives of individuals, their freedoms, and the security of their property are at risk in a society where these activities are present, through both their current prevalence and long-lasting effects. In short, a community or society can prosper only in an environment of security and safety for its citizens.

Personal Freedom measures basic legal rights (Agency), individual liberties (Freedom of Assembly and Association, Freedom of Speech and Access to Information), the Absence of

Legal Discrimination and the degree of Social Tolerance experienced in a society. Societies that foster strong civil rights and freedoms have been shown to enjoy increased levels of satisfaction among their citizens.⁴ Furthermore, a state benefits from higher levels of national income when its citizens' personal liberties are protected and when it is welcoming of the diversity that stimulates innovation.⁵

Governance measures the extent to which there are checks and restraints on power, and whether governments operate effectively and without corruption. The nature of a state's governance has a material impact on its prosperity. The rule of law, strong institutions and regulatory quality contribute significantly to economic growth, as do competent governments that enact policy efficiently and design regulations that deliver policy objectives without being overly burdensome.

Social Capital measures Personal and Family Relationships, Social Networks and the cohesion a society experiences when there is high institutional trust and people respect and engage with one another (Civic and Social Participation), both of which have a direct effect on prosperity. A person's wellbeing is best provided for in a society where people trust one another and have the support of their friends and family. Societies with lower levels of trust tend to experience lower levels of economic growth. The word "capital" in "social capital" highlights the contribution of social networks as an asset that produces economic returns and improves wellbeing.

Open Economies encourage innovation and investment, promote business and commerce, and facilitate inclusive growth. This domain captures the extent to which the economies of each state and county embody these ideals. Without an open, competitive economy, it is challenging to create lasting social and economic wellbeing where individuals, communities, and businesses are empowered to reach their full potential. Commerce between states, communities and other nations is fundamental to the advance of innovation, knowledge transfer, and productivity that create economic growth and prosperity.⁶ Research shows that open economies are more productive, with a clear correlation between increased openness over time and productivity growth. In contrast, in an uncompetitive market or one that does not maximize welfare, growth stagnates and crony capitalism thrives, with knock-on impacts elsewhere in society. One of the biggest opportunities for policymakers is to resist protectionism and cronyism, and to actively reinvigorate an agenda that embraces open and procompetitive economies both domestically and internationally, which attracts innovation, ideas, capital and talent. While most policymakers focus on the big fiscal and macroeconomic policy tools at their disposal, the microeconomic factors are sometimes overlooked, and their potential to drive openness and growth is underestimated. With a focus on these microeconomic factors, we examine the fundamental aspects of open economies across three pillars, each with component elements.

Business Environment measures the amount and variety of investment finance available (Financing Ecosystems) and how easy it is for businesses to start, compete, and expand (Domestic Market Contestability). Contestable markets with low barriers to entry and adequate pools of funding are important for businesses to innovate and develop new ideas. This is essential for a dynamic and enterprising economy, where the Burden of Regulation and any inhibitors on the flow of goods and services between businesses (Price Distortions) enables rather than hinder business and respond to the changing needs of society and ensure Labor Market Flexibility.

Infrastructure captures the quality of the infrastructure that enables trade. Businesses require infrastructure that allows for efficient Communication, adequate provision of water and electricity (Resources) and connects them to transport hubs and economic centers (Transport). This leads to more competitive and efficient markets, allowing new products and ideas to be commercialized and transported within the U.S. and overseas, ultimately benefiting consumers through a greater variety of goods at more competitive prices.

Economic Quality measures how robust an economy is (Fiscal Sustainability) and how an economy is equipped to generate wealth (Productivity and Competitiveness, Dynamism). A strong economy is dependent on high labor-force engagement and the production and distribution of a diverse range of valuable goods and services.

Empowered People captures the quality of people's lived experiences and the features present that enable individuals to reach their full potential through autonomy and self-determination. This domain starts with the resources required for a basic level of wellbeing, ranging from levels of material resources to adequate nutrition, to basic health and education outcomes, access, and quality, to a safe and clean environment. Many of these issues are interrelated. The pillars in this domain differentiate states' performances on these fundamental measures of social wellbeing to distinguish where greater numbers of people are disadvantaged and less likely to achieve wellbeing. We examine the fundamental aspects of empowered people across four pillars, each with component elements.

Living Conditions measures the set of conditions or circumstances that are necessary for all individuals to attain a basic level of wellbeing. This set of circumstances includes a level of Material Resources, adequate Nutrition and access to Water Services and Shelter. It measures the level of Connectedness of the population and the extent to which they are in a safe living and working environment (Protection from Harm). These enable the individual to be a productive member of society and to pursue prosperity and build a flourishing life.

Health measures health service provision and the health outcomes of a population — including the quality of both Mental Health and Physical Health, each of which affects Longevity.

It assesses the set of Behavioral Risk Factors that affect the quality of the population's health and the quality of healthcare provision through the lenses of Care Systems and Preventative Interventions. For a state truly to prosper, its residents must have good health. Those who enjoy good physical and mental health report high levels of wellbeing, while poor health keeps people from fulfilling their potential.

Education measures enrollment, outcomes and quality of four stages of education (Pre-Primary, Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Education) and the Adult Skills in the population. Education allows people to lead more fulfilling lives, and a better-educated population can contribute better to society. Over the long term, education can help to drive economic development and growth while improving social and health outcomes, and leading to greater civic engagement.

Natural Environment measures the elements of the physical environment that have a direct impact on the ability of residents to flourish in their daily lives. The quality of air is captured through Emissions and Exposure to Air Pollution. The extent to which the ecosystems providing resources for extraction (freshwater and forest, land and soil) are sustainably managed. A well-managed rural environment yields crops, material for construction, wildlife and food, and sources of energy. The extent of preservation efforts is captured, as these are critical to longer-term sustainability.

Texas county findings

Developed in 2020, the county-level Prosperity Index was created to further understand the disparities that exists across the 829 counties within the eight selected states of California, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Montana, Oklahoma, New York and Texas. This year we have further expanded the Index to include 367 counties across four additional states: Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota and Nebraska. These 12 states have been carefully selected to capture the full demographic and geographic variety, and also because they exhibit different levels of state prosperity. In the coming years, our ambition is to build out the Index to cover all counties within the United States to enable a more detailed understanding of prosperity at the local level.

This county-level Index has been designed to mirror the state level Index as closely as possible, so they work hand in hand in informing decision-making at the local level. Constructing the Index involved sourcing county-level data for the indicators used within the state-level Index. Of the 215 indicators in the state-level Index, over 130 indicators were available at county or other sub-state levels. For the remaining indicators, including all of those in the Governance pillar and all but three in Personal Freedom, the state value has been used for all counties in the state. Further information is provided in the methodology section (see page 24).

The result is a holistic and comprehensive curated county level dataset, that enables the prosperity of the 1,196

counties within the 12 selected states to be identified and understood and how that has changed over the past decade.

This report provides an overview of the performance of the 254 counties within Texas on prosperity and across the 11 pillars.

The 11 maps, and pillar bar chart at the top of page 15, provide an assessment of the performance of the 254 counties in the state relative to the 1,196 counties in the county-level Index. Counties that appear in the 1st quintile represent the strongest performing counties across the Index and those in the 5th quintile are the weakest.

The rankings table, after the pillar maps, assesses the performance of the 254 counties within Texas against each other on prosperity and across the 11 pillars. A similar color coding scheme is used in the ranking table to that in county maps - i.e. green represents the strongest counties in the state and red the weakest. This can result in a different color being used for a county in the maps than in the ranking table.

As there is no county variation in the Governance pillar, it is not included as part of the analysis within this report.

At the end of this report is a two-page prosperity summary for Texas. A full prosperity profile for Texas, together with a comprehensive prosperity DNA profile for each of the 254 counties within the state, can be found via our website, at www.usprosperity.net.





Counties of Texas

Prosperity of Texas's counties 2021

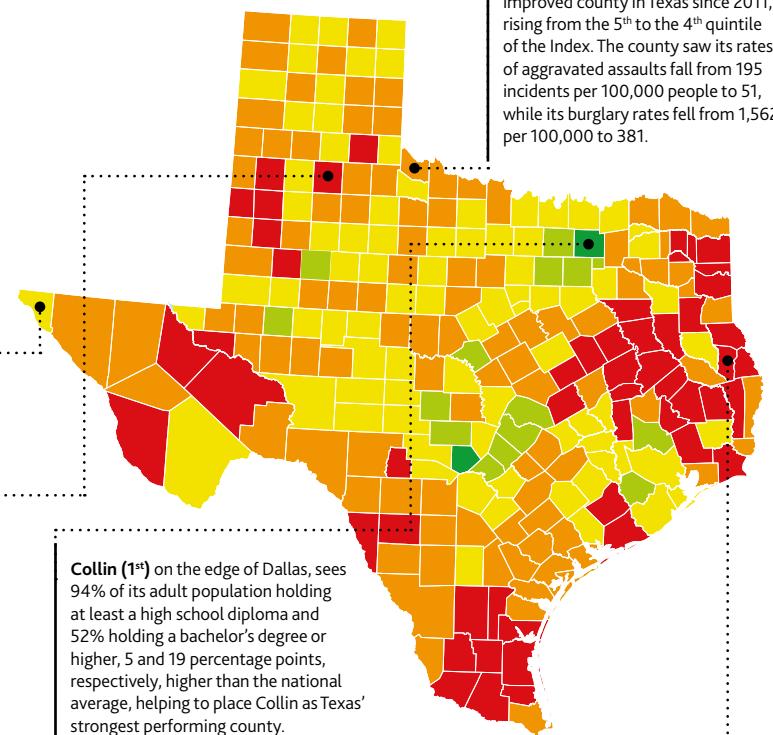
Strongest Weakest

	Strongest	Weakest
1	Collin	250 Limestone
2	Kendall	251 Cass
3	Williamson	252 Dawson
4	Denton	253 Terry
5	Travis	254 San Augustine

El Paso (67th), Texas' westernmost county, ranks in the 3rd quintile for prosperity. Only 6% of its population engage with sport or recreational organizations, just over half the average of 11% across the 12 surveyed states.

Floyd (236th) was Texas' most deteriorated county, falling from the 3rd to the 5th quintile between 2011 and 2021. The county's pre-primary school enrolment rates fell by 80% over the decade, from 49% in 2010 to 10% in 2019.

San Augustine (254th) the most deteriorated county in Texas, has only 19% of its population connected to broadband, compared to 96% across the 12 surveyed states. Average download speed is low at 25mbps, compared to 103 mbps for Texas as a whole. San Augustine has remained Texas' least prosperous county since 2017.

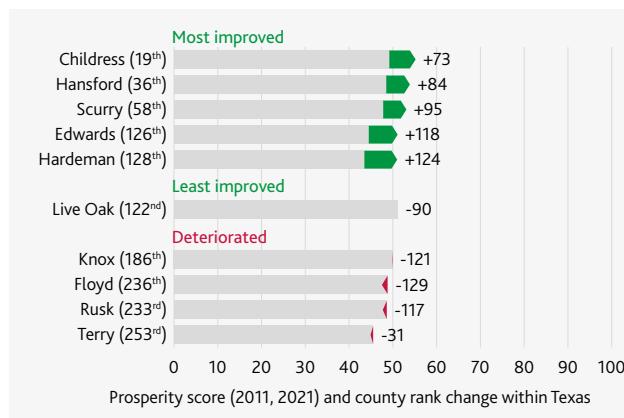


Hardeman (128th) is the most improved county in Texas since 2011, rising from the 5th to the 4th quintile of the Index. The county saw its rates of aggravated assaults fall from 195 incidents per 100,000 people to 51, while its burglary rates fell from 1,562 per 100,000 to 381.

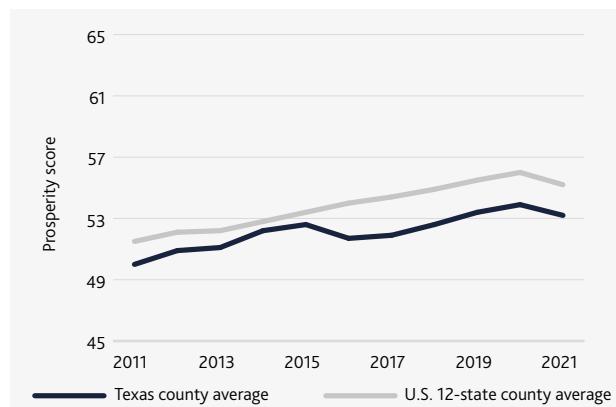
Positioning of counties within the County Index



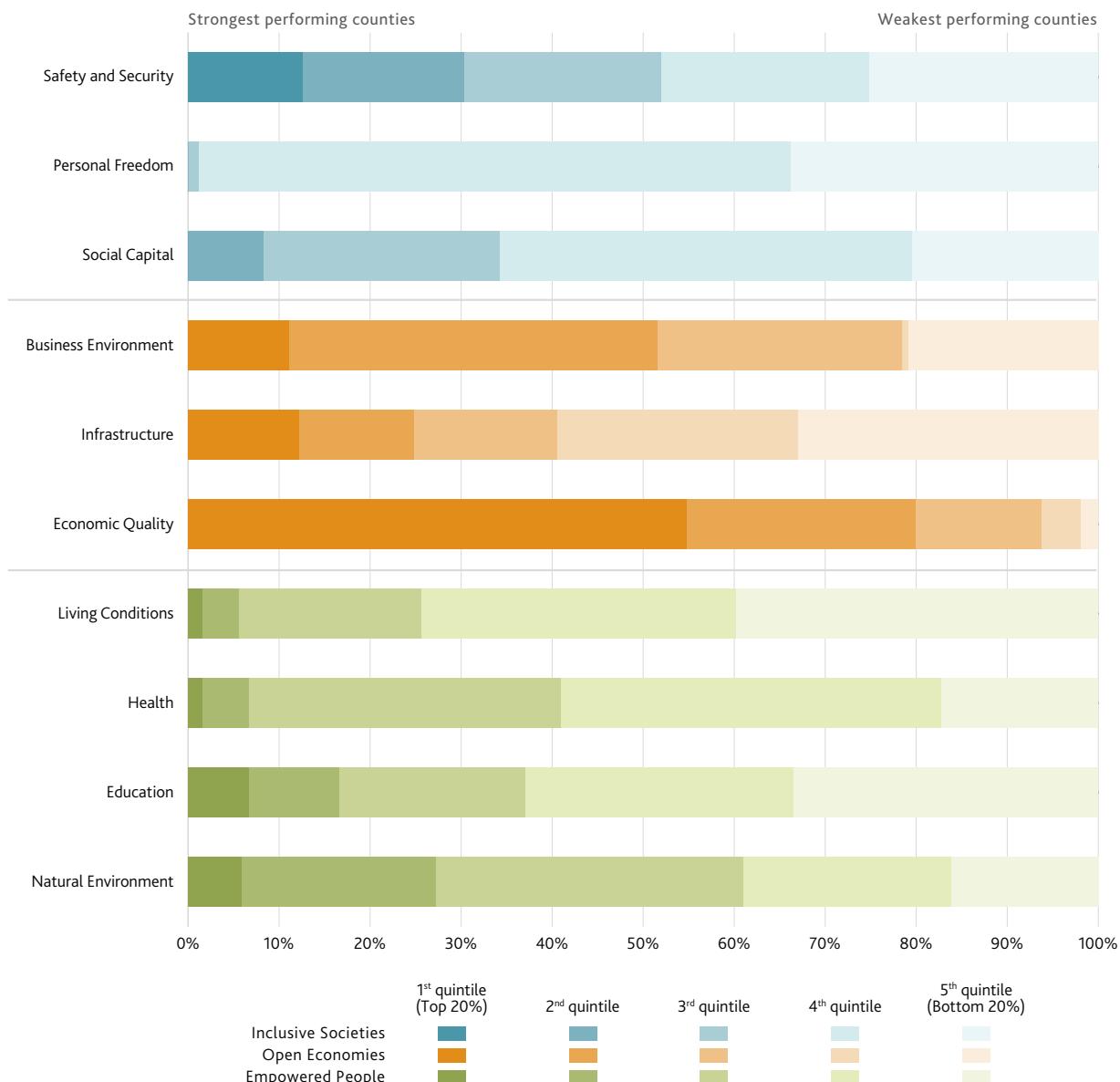
Most and least improved counties within Texas (2021 rank), 2011–2021



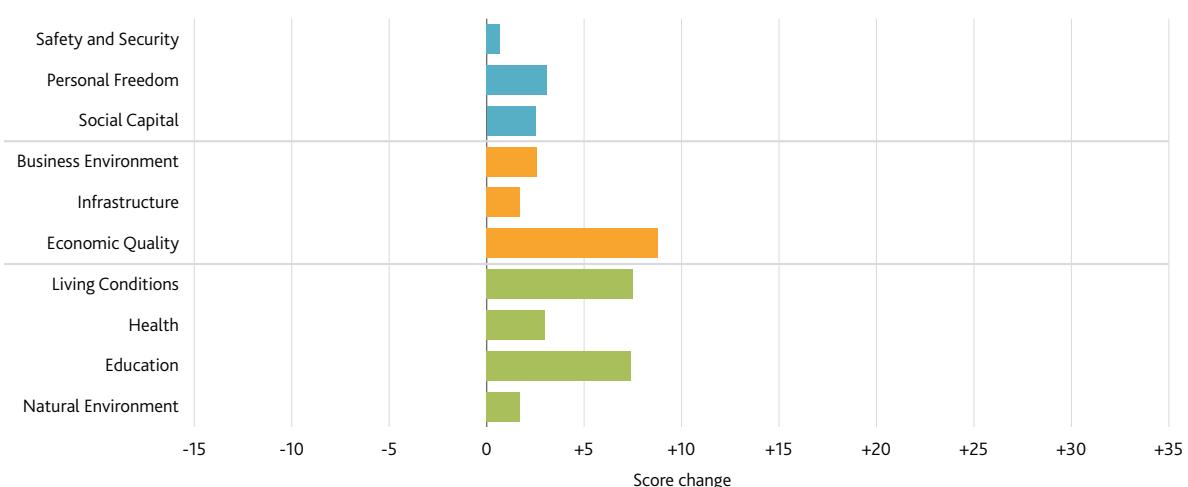
Prosperity of Texas's counties



Pillars of Prosperity 2021 (Distribution of county performance)¹



Texas county change, by pillar, 2011-2021



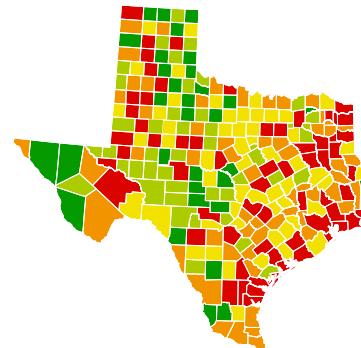
1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Texas is the 36th ranked state for Governance.

Performance of Texas's counties across the three prosperity domains¹

INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

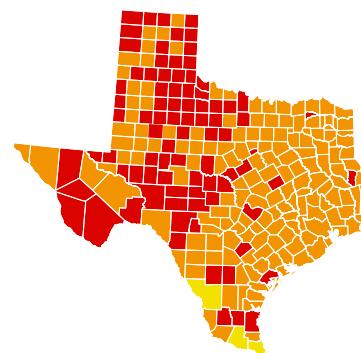
Safety and Security

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Sterling	250	Lubbock
2	Multiple counties ²	251	Jefferson
		252	Harris
		253	Nueces
		254	Bexar



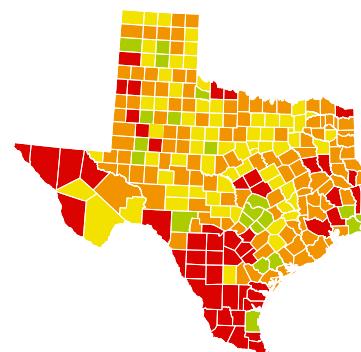
Personal Freedom

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Webb	250	Kenedy
2	Hidalgo	251	Sterling
3	Cameron	252	King
4	Victoria	253	Loving
5	El Paso	254	Wilson



Social Capital

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Goliad	250	Coryell
2	Martin	251	Hudspeth
3	Hardin	252	Bell
4	Victoria	253	El Paso
5	Orange	254	Hidalgo



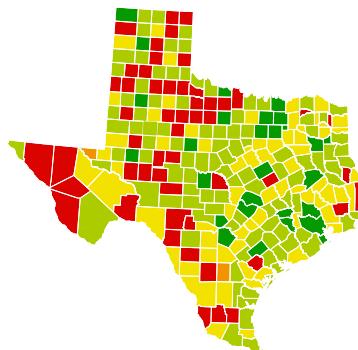
■ 1st quintile (Top 20%) ■ 2nd quintile ■ 3rd quintile ■ 4th quintile ■ 5th quintile (Bottom 20%)

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Texas is the 36th ranked state for Governance.
2. See ranking table.

OPEN ECONOMIES

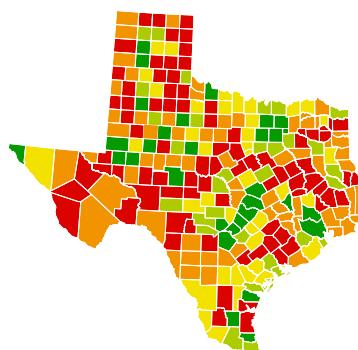
Business Environment

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Dallas	250	Edwards
2	Harris	251	Jeff Davis
3	Collin	252	Terrell
4	Tarrant	253	Culberson
5	Travis	254	Hudspeth



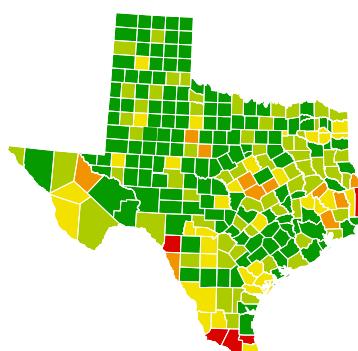
Infrastructure

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Bexar	250	Terrell
2	Travis	251	Collingsworth
3	Midland	252	Hill
4	Randall	253	Madison
5	Dallas	254	Houston



Economic Quality

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Glasscock	250	Starr
2	Dallam	251	Willacy
3	Sterling	252	Kinney
4	King	253	Newton
5	Hartley	254	Hidalgo

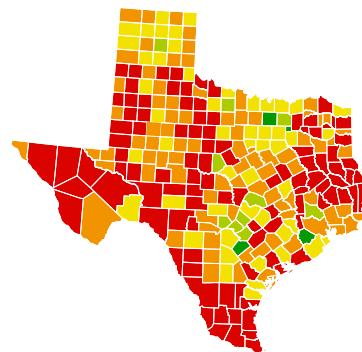


■ 1st quintile (Top 20%) ■ 2nd quintile ■ 3rd quintile ■ 4th quintile ■ 5th quintile (Bottom 20%)

EMPOWERED PEOPLE

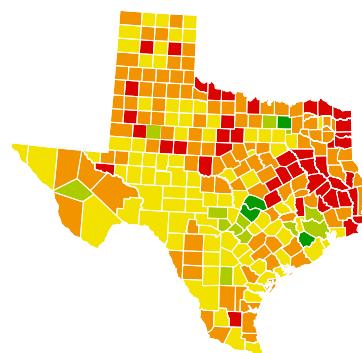
Living Conditions

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Fort Bend	250	Zavala
2	Rockwall	251	Brooks
3	Denton	252	Zapata
4	Wilson	253	Presidio
5	Collin	254	San Augustine



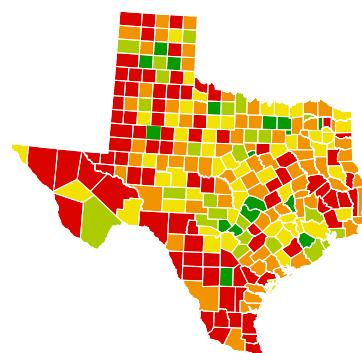
Health

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Collin	250	Coleman
2	Fort Bend	251	Terry
3	Williamson	252	Red River
4	Travis	253	Wichita
5	Denton	254	Marion



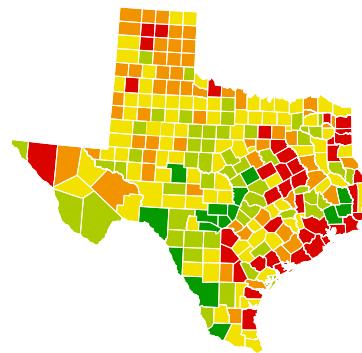
Education

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Collin	250	Winkler
2	Fort Bend	251	Gaines
3	Kendall	252	Presidio
4	Denton	253	Frio
5	Borden	254	Zavala



Natural Environment

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Kendall	250	Orange
2	Val Verde	251	Brazoria
3	Kerr	252	Robertson
4	Bandera	253	Jefferson
5	Tom Green	254	Titus



■ 1st quintile
 (Top 20%)
 ■ 2nd quintile
 ■ 3rd quintile
 ■ 4th quintile
 ■ 5th quintile
 (Bottom 20%)

The U.S. Prosperity Index, Texas county rankings¹

ranks 1–48



2011 Rank	2020 Rank	2021 Rank	County	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Social Capital	Business Environment	Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
1	1	1	Collin	112	13	26	3	22	59	5	1	1	98
2	3	2	Kendall	54	72	125	12	12	83	8	6	3	1
3	2	3	Williamson	102	12	8	28	10	174	6	3	8	41
7	5	4	Denton	120	14	33	26	25	141	3	5	4	132
5	4	5	Travis	221	180	10	5	2	103	49	4	6	17
4	6	6	Rockwall	64	41	23	18	30	205	2	8	7	126
10	7	7	Midland	143	16	6	20	3	9	43	25	119	48
6	9	8	Gillespie	30	96	40	45	58	49	52	9	30	6
8	10	9	Fort Bend	142	9	105	29	38	161	1	2	2	234
11	8	10	Montgomery	114	11	128	13	24	119	10	10	22	45
12	11	11	Hays	148	24	9	106	20	184	7	7	23	38
9	12	12	Comal	129	26	171	53	11	130	14	11	13	167
29	26	13	Mason	44	206	27	50	99	26	132	33	28	75
40	20	14	Mills	18	202	58	105	39	155	56	77	118	61
13	31	15	Borden	73	248	46	102	152	6	123	12	5	113
23	21	16	Dallas	246	10	122	1	5	79	21	20	97	205
24	17	17	Tarrant	229	8	87	4	7	106	29	24	41	219
15	13	18	Glasscock	35	237	32	78	141	1	78	53	47	201
92	29	19	Childress	2	184	175	92	63	164	62	151	86	62
30	14	20	Parker	88	31	30	38	80	146	31	29	38	59
19	23	21	Carson	42	233	12	221	67	82	12	63	16	169
21	15	22	Archer	31	207	163	211	81	23	9	113	20	66
22	19	23	Stonewall	32	239	24	240	19	37	124	87	113	36
17	22	24	Randall	234	66	22	85	4	210	18	36	10	24
25	24	25	Brazos	181	22	74	46	21	126	74	19	11	209
46	25	26	Cooke	146	71	185	37	35	20	24	111	89	78
27	30	27	Somervell	51	171	25	180	94	132	89	64	17	124
63	18	28	Shackelford	55	221	75	35	114	11	216	91	43	29
37	27	29	Sterling	1	251	91	241	126	3	104	37	168	122
47	33	30	Sutton	56	212	69	71	59	104	64	86	80	152
45	38	31	Austin	105	90	111	15	133	96	22	13	78	137
14	32	32	King	2	252	170	47	216	4	219	51	64	127
18	34	33	Guadalupe	154	25	218	178	48	107	13	16	33	195
16	55	34	McMullen	111	246	76	200	103	25	36	14	9	192
36	40	35	Blanco	117	155	78	138	69	88	142	26	57	11
120	37	36	Hansford	17	195	79	32	199	21	53	84	139	198
56	28	37	Ellis	135	29	43	134	49	92	17	50	48	227
20	57	38	Bandera	90	106	219	193	43	216	100	27	52	4
35	63	39	Bexar	254	6	240	6	1	171	15	21	67	229
31	41	40	Wilson	69	254	205	194	134	177	4	23	34	84
28	16	41	Hood	86	52	59	65	76	131	38	110	110	160
114	47	42	Young	83	130	155	19	119	19	119	229	72	35
113	53	43	San Saba	26	191	56	226	41	98	82	159	151	101
67	42	44	Taylor	225	33	36	22	15	179	99	189	40	28
34	49	45	Lubbock	250	23	28	16	17	156	155	69	19	92
88	58	46	Fannin	61	81	60	162	95	163	35	150	83	99
58	36	47	Grayson	163	21	90	27	32	183	63	184	46	133
33	39	48	Brazoria	131	15	140	110	77	50	26	18	25	251

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Texas is the 36th ranked state for Governance.

The U.S. Prosperity Index, Texas county rankings¹

ranks 49–96



2011 Rank	2020 Rank	2021 Rank	County	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Social Capital	Business Environment	Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
43	54	49	Harris	252	20	210	2	9	61	79	15	61	247
38	35	50	Tom Green	239	86	156	36	14	147	72	104	65	5
94	64	51	Oldham	19	245	11	156	232	151	65	89	39	147
44	73	52	Kerr	204	64	139	69	52	185	88	45	32	3
60	43	53	Kimble	28	205	146	104	89	101	215	52	134	134
98	61	54	Briscoe	21	235	61	31	190	109	193	106	36	166
59	48	55	Wise	79	56	35	160	101	113	69	122	103	106
78	68	56	Garza	80	190	129	195	42	57	30	128	240	58
86	81	57	Erath	107	68	70	107	179	53	101	107	18	77
153	59	58	Scurry	106	134	191	88	29	121	71	142	190	136
76	67	59	Moore	91	116	195	113	36	7	42	179	229	231
82	46	60	Kaufman	124	32	65	146	51	201	34	97	66	189
52	44	61	Smith	209	30	83	17	61	115	83	108	54	100
53	51	62	Foard	2	241	21	237	107	173	148	183	76	168
51	65	63	Throckmorton	2	236	80	220	207	10	200	88	93	72
42	74	64	Armstrong	23	247	17	239	212	112	20	47	29	170
131	52	65	Menard	2	232	48	122	204	149	223	55	75	158
108	50	66	Sherman	24	223	57	124	196	32	73	67	177	204
95	82	67	El Paso	171	5	253	48	28	192	93	28	87	55
50	56	68	Johnson	141	28	82	135	37	150	51	105	170	175
100	66	69	Martin	122	167	2	233	70	16	122	81	156	187
77	83	70	Burnet	126	63	96	141	111	70	167	99	55	14
74	70	71	Washington	161	79	73	8	136	85	103	117	70	43
142	80	72	Delta	12	196	77	207	125	127	130	133	37	199
80	62	73	Lavaca	82	122	86	87	192	47	141	126	26	121
87	72	74	Montague	104	123	127	103	83	100	59	214	114	86
81	94	75	Hale	139	84	168	112	45	99	58	175	149	150
26	77	76	Kent	76	244	15	238	105	51	147	59	74	95
160	96	77	Colorado	101	111	113	94	173	71	37	80	84	173
62	45	78	McLennan	216	50	47	7	44	73	98	153	60	239
54	92	79	Galveston	237	17	161	10	53	62	32	42	31	249
48	93	80	Loving	34	253	49	200	130	12	67	96	231	179
128	87	81	Hemphill	96	211	29	39	249	13	90	57	42	172
111	60	82	Hopkins	60	75	123	66	124	87	201	138	122	83
102	118	83	Waller	157	54	148	168	117	67	77	43	90	73
93	85	84	Andrews	220	125	169	145	6	40	173	72	199	119
68	79	85	Schleicher	37	227	34	246	213	46	203	44	21	56
85	84	86	Callahan	45	164	20	185	91	246	157	195	56	63
106	110	87	Burleson	87	128	64	101	146	199	66	98	100	79
39	69	88	Roberts	13	242	138	242	234	95	50	40	45	200
69	113	89	Lipscomb	20	222	99	213	229	38	45	78	126	131
118	86	90	Crockett	49	217	200	41	235	36	168	83	115	111
130	108	91	Nacogdoches	167	45	158	43	50	153	211	210	53	25
101	78	92	Jack	119	172	97	121	160	18	117	145	136	129
103	132	93	Lee	97	132	189	42	165	34	154	132	132	153
91	106	94	Brewster	160	170	71	54	164	193	150	38	24	18
177	76	95	Fisher	75	210	100	230	112	17	230	48	88	105
166	163	96	Comanche	145	143	134	117	110	72	188	143	71	42

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Texas is the 36th ranked state for Governance.

The U.S. Prosperity Index, Texas county rankings¹

ranks 97–144



2011 Rank	2020 Rank	2021 Rank	County	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Social Capital	Business Environment	Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
162	101	97	Jackson	118	138	142	96	186	93	54	94	63	196
179	89	98	Concho	22	228	137	62	184	80	212	41	237	145
73	75	99	Coke	36	219	62	232	106	217	128	68	101	144
55	115	100	Hardin	136	119	3	203	109	195	152	181	69	9
129	99	101	Lampasas	67	113	249	126	132	237	75	144	59	16
70	131	102	Hartley	151	194	89	248	168	5	23	31	140	185
41	109	103	Fayette	153	98	52	34	181	45	106	56	62	232
167	120	104	Deaf Smith	133	127	232	90	162	8	92	130	210	143
109	121	105	Refugio	71	188	144	166	97	231	97	71	182	135
83	116	106	Stephens	127	169	187	72	142	60	61	230	176	22
126	71	107	Caldwell	150	69	16	152	72	182	134	61	227	117
139	129	108	Baylor	108	216	42	218	220	102	16	115	15	104
79	91	109	Franklin	175	158	93	140	155	169	137	93	12	68
159	123	110	Motley	14	240	41	243	187	29	158	124	185	193
173	97	111	Gonzales	158	118	179	97	93	24	174	169	191	71
145	95	112	Crosby	16	201	38	131	210	75	146	182	249	155
135	112	113	Hunt	194	43	54	143	127	52	170	125	102	30
96	148	114	Donley	74	220	85	137	243	118	115	119	14	182
151	149	115	Bowie	228	38	212	49	57	181	47	219	58	102
136	107	116	Angelina	174	36	196	82	60	128	169	222	106	82
97	167	117	Panola	125	103	183	115	137	170	70	207	96	94
137	152	118	Wheeler	70	199	72	79	246	22	95	120	124	191
134	154	119	Runnels	137	162	98	89	138	105	186	118	145	47
141	145	120	Dickens	98	230	95	136	228	69	102	73	129	96
193	102	121	La Salle	29	182	203	249	156	33	151	58	233	151
32	126	122	Live Oak	200	152	133	119	66	68	76	30	193	230
194	103	123	Robertson	115	133	84	164	85	110	46	148	85	252
64	130	124	Coryell	147	42	250	95	74	248	48	101	109	10
72	114	125	Upton	43	215	114	236	166	30	159	74	216	114
244	141	126	Edwards	41	234	19	250	221	15	235	35	183	67
196	179	127	Dimmit	50	163	234	189	120	54	213	165	228	88
252	137	128	Hardeman	46	208	66	129	169	41	228	244	187	140
121	125	129	Wichita	242	48	225	21	68	64	27	253	104	161
150	111	130	Hamilton	113	175	67	151	217	144	91	206	49	44
186	127	131	Crane	39	203	102	192	231	172	166	79	157	50
207	100	132	Mitchell	78	174	176	165	189	108	40	215	186	116
105	133	133	Walker	166	44	143	147	79	208	138	109	158	40
202	139	134	Palo Pinto	110	92	184	120	175	48	116	213	169	141
158	128	135	Potter	249	82	45	9	16	125	127	248	162	221
215	117	136	Van Zandt	68	51	106	172	223	175	120	160	111	52
125	119	137	De Witt	197	121	135	24	176	91	80	129	150	53
89	90	138	Yoakum	94	173	104	118	131	77	112	116	239	202
66	105	139	Irion	57	249	63	244	209	117	210	22	44	85
117	88	140	Bastrop	223	37	14	157	78	218	44	49	164	212
49	104	141	Goliad	81	34	1	216	100	226	60	75	153	245
132	142	142	Hutchinson	184	117	160	155	34	162	28	168	135	243
149	136	143	Lamar	187	59	181	86	64	74	145	239	123	197
140	124	144	Gaines	62	112	145	116	135	55	204	146	251	154

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Texas is the 36th ranked state for Governance.

The U.S. Prosperity Index, Texas county rankings¹

ranks 145–192



2011 Rank	2020 Rank	2021 Rank	County	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Social Capital	Business Environment	Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
205	170	145	Winkler	47	178	107	181	200	35	139	196	250	81
99	168	146	Dallam	199	185	81	14	144	2	105	199	248	210
147	150	147	Val Verde	132	62	221	148	129	158	179	76	232	2
144	98	148	Bosque	38	126	120	159	222	224	111	121	143	183
123	138	149	Victoria	226	4	4	60	62	197	164	177	165	226
165	146	150	Upshur	140	110	68	161	191	206	33	192	79	80
122	144	151	Nolan	241	159	141	75	46	58	153	228	148	164
182	183	152	Culberson	2	231	222	253	140	186	172	174	220	213
57	161	153	Reagan	52	209	117	235	218	27	96	66	223	156
124	155	154	San Patricio	208	27	248	169	47	215	39	95	166	203
156	177	155	Rains	40	149	159	186	247	168	181	136	117	33
192	180	156	Brown	202	74	92	73	238	78	11	193	82	107
119	157	157	Ochiltree	66	166	126	212	145	86	129	186	189	115
75	162	158	Chambers	213	67	147	190	118	140	81	32	27	242
84	151	159	Gray	238	107	112	93	73	56	41	245	175	180
157	140	160	Nueces	253	7	247	33	23	188	25	39	131	248
133	176	161	Bell	230	19	252	100	27	247	68	131	128	60
174	164	162	Howard	243	76	229	109	13	84	87	187	246	208
71	158	163	Haskell	53	193	150	210	33	228	231	208	174	159
155	147	164	Medina	172	60	233	132	171	225	84	62	68	31
61	208	165	Clay	144	200	151	225	86	194	94	188	35	190
180	134	166	Wilbarger	183	147	214	77	18	63	208	246	219	223
199	186	167	Cameron	182	3	231	76	56	238	202	92	195	108
104	175	168	Aransas	248	101	193	64	40	233	140	171	73	32
189	196	169	Bailey	63	187	228	227	161	28	107	154	234	110
161	178	170	Jeff Davis	48	229	31	251	236	230	197	17	50	118
154	166	171	Parmer	58	168	152	114	188	44	205	141	238	206
229	156	172	Zapata	2	142	243	224	96	214	252	137	245	23
208	173	173	Uvalde	210	97	226	84	122	135	57	173	213	20
90	160	174	Lynn	169	198	18	30	147	213	191	134	92	184
218	199	175	Webb	190	1	208	133	92	236	214	70	155	15
164	171	176	Cottle	33	238	164	231	183	66	156	152	214	165
181	153	177	Orange	206	91	5	123	108	42	113	247	141	250
110	172	178	Ector	240	18	115	70	26	209	162	180	230	109
206	203	179	Karnes	188	137	217	52	203	89	85	46	161	146
187	135	180	Red River	109	153	110	171	113	145	217	252	146	123
172	197	181	Terrell	128	243	50	252	250	31	55	34	94	142
198	159	182	Llano	77	108	188	57	201	223	238	60	127	128
219	207	183	Coleman	89	177	51	98	233	122	176	250	147	37
127	206	184	Swisher	205	183	162	208	71	43	118	166	172	139
115	191	185	Collingsworth	25	225	37	234	251	137	110	161	121	178
65	169	186	Knox	170	214	44	228	75	187	165	85	144	138
148	122	187	Wood	138	65	149	111	206	207	187	201	77	19
169	195	188	Frio	99	120	241	139	104	220	126	100	253	70
209	231	189	Hudspeth	11	161	251	254	84	124	246	90	243	222
163	182	190	McCulloch	100	179	153	23	237	90	234	155	207	69
175	190	191	Bee	152	87	194	183	102	234	185	149	198	27
143	210	192	Gregg	245	53	108	11	143	111	121	211	81	214

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Texas is the 36th ranked state for Governance.

The U.S. Prosperity Index, Texas county rankings¹

ranks 193–240



2011 Rank	2020 Rank	2021 Rank	County	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Social Capital	Business Environment	Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
146	194	193	Castro	93	181	178	209	139	76	192	114	196	186
112	193	194	Calhoun	247	115	174	74	54	39	178	103	142	244
185	143	195	Hill	116	77	121	150	252	159	86	198	137	65
238	202	196	Kinney	15	213	118	247	244	252	135	54	95	57
183	181	197	Eastland	159	129	55	128	214	94	199	231	105	89
214	189	198	Newton	9	144	206	222	167	253	209	202	163	91
240	184	199	Navarro	177	58	177	99	148	81	143	217	188	218
170	201	200	Jones	178	140	39	170	87	245	175	123	203	64
201	187	201	Atascosa	176	61	244	163	163	143	19	102	201	225
200	204	202	Wharton	207	70	202	59	193	65	109	170	179	207
225	192	203	Henderson	222	39	136	167	150	148	160	226	112	120
211	188	204	Hockley	196	104	119	80	202	123	184	158	159	76
138	185	205	Milam	121	100	186	144	151	160	108	238	171	238
171	165	206	Leon	72	131	173	61	245	198	190	172	116	217
178	174	207	Hidalgo	179	2	254	91	55	254	206	65	133	87
188	212	208	Jim Wells	224	73	230	51	82	165	243	178	197	93
224	200	209	Brooks	103	186	246	223	31	167	251	216	200	171
226	217	210	Shelby	164	99	190	40	157	116	244	205	154	211
221	229	211	Camp	173	145	132	142	219	211	189	147	51	163
184	215	212	Freestone	95	124	124	177	195	196	114	234	125	241
197	213	213	Kleberg	227	88	223	130	172	129	194	112	130	149
233	226	214	Madison	156	141	130	174	253	138	163	167	99	46
191	209	215	Pecos	193	136	166	153	154	136	171	157	209	181
212	218	216	Maverick	134	47	236	182	116	242	236	209	212	7
210	211	217	Ward	191	154	109	81	197	139	144	233	222	34
168	205	218	Harrison	198	83	116	56	149	114	198	242	108	235
195	198	219	Grimes	201	93	201	125	121	176	182	224	152	224
216	225	220	Willacy	189	114	220	196	8	251	233	191	247	90
176	222	221	Real	59	218	182	214	208	219	183	139	204	74
152	228	222	Kenedy	180	250	13	68	239	14	248	162	173	216
243	223	223	Cherokee	217	55	207	127	153	178	229	225	120	130
213	221	224	Hall	85	224	197	55	242	166	242	190	178	194
220	220	225	Liberty	235	35	211	175	123	239	125	203	206	8
217	227	226	Jefferson	251	40	7	44	115	120	131	221	138	253
203	214	227	Titus	215	85	157	63	88	133	136	164	184	254
230	219	228	Jim Hogg	10	197	238	217	240	232	240	82	242	148
235	241	229	Starr	155	46	245	197	65	250	249	194	208	12
234	224	230	Houston	130	105	165	25	254	157	227	227	205	162
227	243	231	Cochran	162	226	103	179	182	134	226	200	236	174
204	240	232	Morris	231	150	172	202	185	97	161	197	98	157
116	216	233	Rusk	232	95	88	83	98	202	180	204	180	246
228	230	234	Matagorda	236	78	192	184	128	152	207	163	160	233
246	233	235	Anderson	203	49	209	58	215	154	221	243	167	176
107	245	236	Floyd	233	192	101	215	90	191	133	135	235	177
236	237	237	Sabine	123	160	131	187	225	240	239	185	107	220
223	239	238	Jasper	168	80	216	158	159	204	196	235	181	237
249	235	239	Marion	185	165	94	191	158	227	149	254	192	215
190	232	240	Falls	65	204	53	205	177	249	232	220	241	125

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Texas is the 36th ranked state for Governance.

The U.S. Prosperity Index, Texas county rankings¹

ranks 241–254



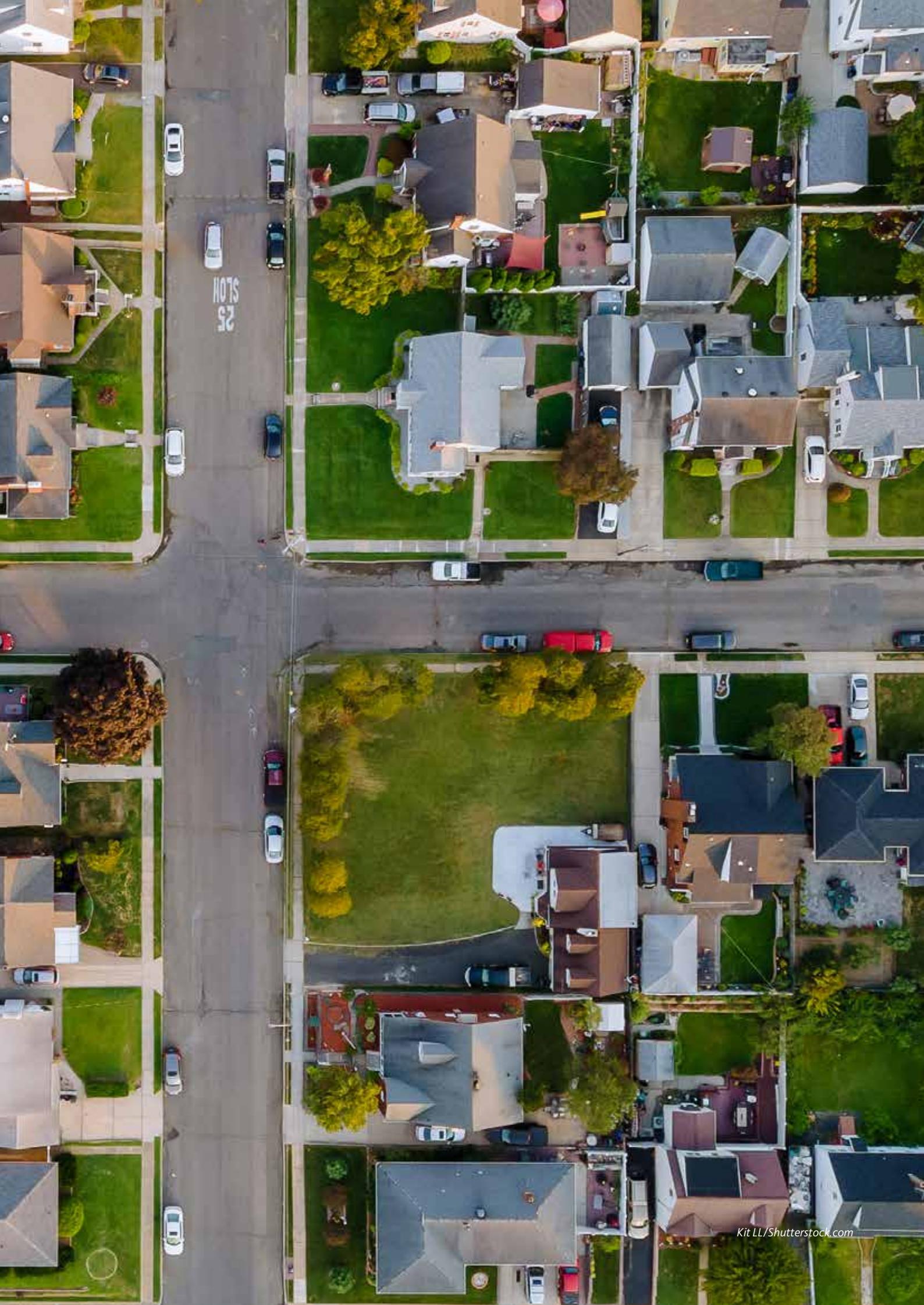
2011 Rank	2020 Rank	2021 Rank	County	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Social Capital	Business Environment	Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
232	236	241	Tyler	214	109	180	176	178	241	224	223	221	13
239	244	242	Lamb	149	146	215	204	174	142	225	212	194	228
250	238	243	Trinity	84	139	198	188	248	243	218	240	226	112
254	248	244	Zavala	92	156	242	229	170	180	250	156	254	26
241	242	245	Reeves	186	135	227	154	227	244	195	140	218	97
231	252	246	Duval	195	157	239	198	180	190	247	176	224	51
242	250	247	Presidio	27	189	237	245	241	221	253	127	252	21
253	251	248	Polk	165	57	235	149	198	229	245	232	215	188
245	234	249	San Jacinto	212	94	154	199	194	235	220	241	211	39
248	246	250	Limestone	211	102	199	108	205	212	177	237	202	236
251	249	251	Cass	219	89	167	173	211	222	222	236	91	240
237	247	252	Dawson	244	148	224	67	226	200	237	218	225	49
222	253	253	Terry	192	151	204	219	224	203	241	251	244	103
247	254	254	San Augustine	218	176	213	206	230	189	254	249	217	54

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Texas is the 36th ranked state for Governance.



Methodology and Acknowledgements





Methodology

The United States Prosperity Index has been developed as a practical tool to help identify what specific action needs to be taken to contribute to strengthening the pathways from poverty to prosperity across the 50 states of the U.S. and the District of Columbia, and the 1,196 counties within the 12 selected states, on the promotion of their citizens' flourishing, reflecting both wealth and wellbeing at a state and local level.

To cover both economic and social wellbeing and not just one or the other, the U.S. Prosperity Index faces the challenge of finding a meaningful measure of success at state and county level. We endeavor to create an Index that is methodologically sound. This is something that the Legatum Institute has sought to achieve with academic and analytical rigor over the past decade in its work on The Legatum Prosperity Index™.

Building upon the structure of the global Prosperity Index in 2019, we worked with around 40 U.S. academic and policy experts (see page 100 for a full listing) with particular expertise on the different aspects of prosperity in a U.S. context to develop an appropriate taxonomy that accurately defines prosperity in the U.S. Over multiple iterations, through many meetings and subsequent correspondence, we discussed these concepts and developed a taxonomy that captured the characteristics across the three domains of prosperity: Inclusive Societies; Open Economies; and Empowered People. Through this engagement we constructed a U.S.-focused Prosperity taxonomy that contained 11 pillars and 48 policy-focused elements (see page 28).

Creating the state-level Prosperity Index required the identification and application of datasets that captured the different characteristics of prosperity for each of the 50 states of the Union and D.C., for which our expert panel provided invaluable guidance on the most appropriate datasets. The state-level Index was first published in 2019 and a county-level Index added in 2020. Since last year we have made some minor improvements and modifications to both Indexes. These include using several new and alternative data sources, equally weighting the domains of the Index and adjusting the approach used for a few indicators. Full details of these changes can be found in the methodology report, available at www.usprosperity.net.

We have applied the U.S. prosperity taxonomy at a county level to construct a county-level Index for twelve selected states: California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, and Texas, covering the 1,196 counties within them. The county-level Index has been designed to mirror the state-level Index as closely as possible, so they can work hand in hand in informing decision-making at the different geographical levels.

The state-and county-level Indexes aim to capture the richness of a truly prosperous life, moving beyond traditional macroeconomic measurements of the prosperity of a state or county, which rely solely on indicators of wealth such as average income per person (GDP per capita). It seeks to redefine the way we measure success, changing the conversation from what we are getting to who we are becoming. This makes it an authoritative measure of human progress, offering a unique insight into how prosperity is forming and changing across the United States.



Step by Step

1

Selecting the indicators

Having established the taxonomy for measuring prosperity across the U.S., the next stage was to identify and capture the data variables that best measure the different characteristics of prosperity in the U.S. at a state and county level.

In constructing the state-level Index, we identified the most relevant indicators within each of the 48 elements, driven by a set of selection criteria and advice from external experts on U.S. data and research around each pillar. We used an extensive variety of publicly available data sources that gave comprehensive coverage of all 50 states and D.C. This list was refined based on input from the academic and policy experts in each pillar area, who advised on the reliability of data sources, alternative measures, and the credibility of indicators' measurement. This resulted in 215 indicators from over 80 different sources, grouped into 48 discrete policy-focused elements and 11 pillars of prosperity. Each of the 11 pillars captures a fundamental theme of prosperity, and each element helps to capture discrete policy areas measured by the indicators. Each pillar has between three and six elements, and each element has between one and nine indicators.

In constructing the county-level Index, we wanted to mirror as closely as possible the state-level Index. This involved sourcing county-level data for the indicators used for state-level index. Of the 215 indicators in the state level Index, we sourced over 120 indicators at county or other sub-state levels (e.g. Metropolitan Statistical Areas — MSAs). For certain indicators, the state value for the indicator is relevant for all counties within a state (e.g. whether anti-discrimination laws have been enacted within a state). However, for approximately 60 indicators, while we expect there to be underlying county variation, county-level data was not publicly available. For these 60 indicators, we used the state figure for each county in the state, as an indicative proxy. This approach has the advantage that it provides some variation when comparing the performance of individual counties across the different states but does not impact the effectiveness of the Index when making comparisons among counties within each state. Over time, these indicators will hopefully become available at a county level and we can replace the state average with more relevant county data.

2

Standardization

The indicators in each Index are based on many different units of measurement, including numbers of events, years, percentages and ordinal scales. These different units need to be normalized for comparison between indicators and geographic entities to be meaningful. We employ a distance to frontier approach for this task. In the state-level Index, a state's performance in an indicator is compared with the value of the observed or logical best case, and that of the observed or logical worst case, to create a normalised score between 0 and 1. The same approach is used in the county-level Index, with a wider set of best and worst values where the range of the observed or logical data is wider than that at state level. As a result, the distance to frontier score captures a state's relative position in the state index and a county's relative position in the county index. (Where state values are applied at the county level, the state set of best and worst values are applied). This approach enables us to compare Index scores over time in each of the respective indexes, to understand whether a states or a county's performance is improving or weakening.

Indicator weights

3

Each indicator is assigned a weight, reflecting the level of importance it has in affecting prosperity. Weights fall into four buckets: 0.5, 1, 1.5, and 2. Each indicator is weighted as 1 by default, but based on its significance to prosperity this may be adjusted downwards or upwards accordingly. For example, an indicator with a weight of 2 means that it is twice as important in affecting the element as another indicator in that element with a weight of 1. Weights in the state-level Index were determined and the same weighting was applied to the county-Index, with several exceptions. (Please see our separate methodology report for full details.) Two factors were used in determining weights, ordered by priority: (1) the relevance and significance of the indicator to prosperity, as informed by the academic literature and our experts' opinions, and, to a lesser degree, (2) the statistical significance of the indicator to the productive capacity and well-being of a state, as measured by Cantril's Ladder.

4

Element, pillar, domain and index scores

Within each of the 11 pillars, indicators' distance to frontier scores are multiplied by their weights and then summed to generate element scores and subsequently pillar scores for each state in the state-level Index and each county in the county-level Index. Element weighting was determined in the same manner and applied using percentages. While indicator weights represent their relative significance within the corresponding element only, element weights are comparable across the Index. Once pillar scores are established, these are aggregated into domains with an equal weight applied to each pillar to determine a domain score.

Subsequently, the Index score is determined by assigning an equal weight to each of the domains, the mean of which yields an overall score on which the overall prosperity rankings are based.

While the Index score provides an overall assessment of a state's or county's prosperity, each element, pillar and domain score serve as a reliable guide to how that state or county is performing with respect to a particular foundation of prosperity.



NOTE ON AVERAGES

When calculating scores for the U.S., we take a population-weighted average score to capture the effect on individuals. For example, if two states improve their score, then the more populous state will have a greater effect on the national score than the less populous state.

COMPARABILITY OF THE U.S. INDEX WITH THE GLOBAL INDEX FOR THE U.S.

In the Global Prosperity Index, we calculate element, pillar and prosperity scores for the United States. The global taxonomy for prosperity is slightly different to the U.S. taxonomy for prosperity. For example, there are 66 policy-focused elements and 12 pillars of prosperity in the global Index, whereas there are 48 policy-focused elements and 11 pillars of prosperity in

the U.S. Index. Furthermore, the indicators used in each Index, while trying to capture the same aspects where the elements are the same, may be slightly different. The global Index will use sources that cover the countries of the globe, while the sources used for the U.S. Index will cover the states and counties of the U.S.

The aggregation approach in producing each Index is the same, although the distance to frontiers and weights are applied in a manner appropriate to each Index. Combined with using different data sources and a slightly different taxonomy, caution should be exercised in comparing the results from each Index. While there should be, and indeed is, some similarity in the overall findings between the two indexes, there are also some differences.



Table of sources

Source abbreviation	Source description	Data availability at state and/or county level
AAR	Association of American Railroads	State
ACLU	American Civil Liberties Union	State
ANES	American National Election Studies	State
ATRF	American Tort Reform Association	State
BallotP	Ballotpedia	State
BBN	BroadbandNow	State and county
BIEM	Brookings Institution Export Monitor	County
BRFSS	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	State and county
Cato	Cato — Freedom in the 50 States	State
CAWP	Center for American Women and Politics	State
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	State and county
CHR	County Health Rankings	County
CJRP	Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement	State
CMS	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services	State
CNCS	Corporation for National and Community Service, Volunteering & Civil Life in America	County
CPI	Center for Public Integrity	State
CPS	Current Population Survey	County
Cuil.	Dave Cuillier	State
FA	Feeding America	County
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics	State
FCC	Federal Communications Commission	State and county
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	State and county
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration	State and county
FI	Fraser Institute	State
FR	Federal Reserve	State
FTC	Federal Trade Commission, Consumer Sentinel Network	State and county
Gallup	Gallup Dailies	State
GT	Google Trends	State and county
GTD	Global Terrorism Database	State and county
GVA	Gun Violence Archive	State and county
HCAHPS	Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems	State and county
HJK	Henry J Kaiser Family Foundation	State
ICS	Institute for Corruption Studies	State
IJ	Institute for Justice	State
IMHE	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	State and county
JBEN	Bennett et al. 2019. "Particulate matter air pollution and national and county life expectancy loss in the USA: A spatiotemporal analysis".	County
Kauf	Kauffman Foundation	State and county
MAP	Movement Advancement Project	State
MIT	MIT Election and Data Science Lab coding of state policies	State
Mukh.	Mukherjee et al.	State and county
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	State
NACJD	National Archive Of Criminal Justice Data	County
NAEP	National Assessment of Educational Progress	State

Source abbreviation	Source description	Data availability at state and/or county level
NCAJ	National Center for Access to Justice	State
NCES	National Center for Education Statistics	State and county
NCIRD	National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	State
NCSL	National Conference of State Legislatures	State
NIEER	National Institute for Early Education Research	State
NIMP	National Institute on Money in Politics	State
NLCD	National Land Cover Database	State and county
NLIHC	National Low Income Housing Coalition	State
NSCH	National Survey of Children's Health	State
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration	State
NVCA	National Venture Capital Association	State and county
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	State and county
Oreg.	State of Oregon	State and county
Pew	Pew Research Center	State
PNS	Prosperity Now Scorecard	State and county
Pol. Proj.	Polaris Project	State
PRRI	Public Religion Research Institute	State
QG	QuantGov	State
QS	QS World University Rankings	State
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, The National Survey on Drug Use and Health	State and county
SEDA	Stanford Education Data Archive	County
SPLC	Southern Poverty Law Center	State and county
TF	Tax Foundation	State
TP	Talk Poverty	State
UI	Urban Institute	County
USACS	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey	State and county
USBEA	United States Bureau of Economic Analysis	State and county
USBJS	United States Bureau of Justice Statistics	State
USBLS	United States Bureau of Labor Statistics	State and county
USBTS	United States Bureau of Transportation Statistics	State and county
USCB	United States Census Bureau	State and county
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture	State
USDE	United States Department of Education	State
USDOL	United States Department of Labor	State
USEIA	United States Energy Information Administration	State and county
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency	State and county
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	State and county
USGS	United States Geological Survey	State and county
USHUD	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development	State and county
USPFT	United States Press Freedom Tracker	State
USPIRG	United States Public Interest Research Group	State
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office	State and county
USRC	United States Religious Census	State and county
Wash. Post.	Washington Post	State and county

Acknowledgements

The United States Prosperity Index Team

The following team has worked with huge passion and rigor, in producing the United States Prosperity Index. We are incredibly grateful for their dedication and hard work.

Mohamed Abdi Karim

Shaun Flanagan

Matt Latham

Joshua Lee

Edward Wickstead

The Legatum Institute would also like to express their huge thanks to the following advisors who have been so helpful in the initial construction of the Index and its component elements. The views expressed in this report are those of the Legatum Institute and do not necessarily reflect the views of these advisors.

Inclusive Societies:

Christopher Albin-Lackey, Legal & Policy Director, National Center for Access to Justice, Fordham Law School

Katy Bass, Research Director, Knight Institute

Saskia Brechenmacher, Associate Fellow, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Alison Brysk, Mellichamp Professor of Global Governance, University of California

Meagan Cahill, Senior Policy Researcher, RAND Corporation

David Cuillier, Associate Professor, University of Arizona School of Journalism

Francis Fukuyama, Olivier Nomellini Senior Fellow, Stanford — Freeman Sprogli Institute

Mark Gibney, Belk Distinguished Professor, University of North Carolina — Asheville

Nazim Habibov, Professor at the School of Social Work, University of Windsor

Seok-Woo Kwon, Robson Professor, University of Calgary

Joseph Lewandowski, Professor of Philosophy, University of Central Missouri

Egizar Lizundia, Senior Manager for Governance, International Republican Institute

Carol MacGregor, Associate Professor of Sociology, Loyola University, New Orleans

Fred McMahon, Project Editor, Human Freedom Index, Fraser Institute

Toby Mendel, Founder and Executive Director, Centre for Law & Democracy

Tanja Porčnik, President, Visio Institute

Charles Stewart III, Professor of Political Science, MIT Election Data and Science Lab

Ian Vásquez, Director, Center for Global Liberty and Prosperity, Cato Institute

Scott Winship, Director of the Social Capital Project, Harvard Kennedy School

Yahong Zhang, Associate Professor, Rutgers

Open Economies:

Laura Alfaro, Professor of Business Administration, Harvard Business School

James Broughel, Senior Research Fellow, Mercatus Center

Cletus Coughlin, Senior Vice President, Chief of Staff, St Louis Fed

Prakash Loungani, Chief of Development Macroeconomics, IMF

Michael Reed, Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Kentucky

Louis Tay, Professor, Purdue University

Siri Terjesen, Professor, Florida Atlantic University

Ed Timmons, Professor of Economics, Saint Francis University

Mike Troilo, Associate Professor, University of Tulsa

Claudia Williamson, Associate Professor, Mississippi State University

Empowered People:

Corey DeAngelis, Policy Analyst, Cato Institute

Arik Levinson, Professor of Economics, Georgetown University

Nat Malkus, Resident Scholar and Deputy Director of Education Policy Studies, AEI

Sarah Milder, Principal, Arundel Metrics

Doug Noonan, Professor, Indiana University — Purdue University Indianapolis

Dr. Andrew Sharpe, Executive Director, Centre for the Study of Living Standards

Duncan Thomas, Professor of Economics, Global Health and Public Policy, Duke University

David N. Weil, Professor of Economics, Brown University

Zachary A. Wendling, Principal Investigator, 2020 Environmental Performance Index"

The Legatum Institute would also like to thank Broadband Now for the provision of their data.

Unless otherwise stated, all data is from the 2021 United States Prosperity Index.

All original data sources can be found in the methodology report and online at www.usprosperity.net.

We encourage you to share the contents of this document. In so doing, we request that all data, findings, and analysis be attributed to the 2021 United States Prosperity Index.

#USProsperity

@LegatumInst

@ProsperityIndex

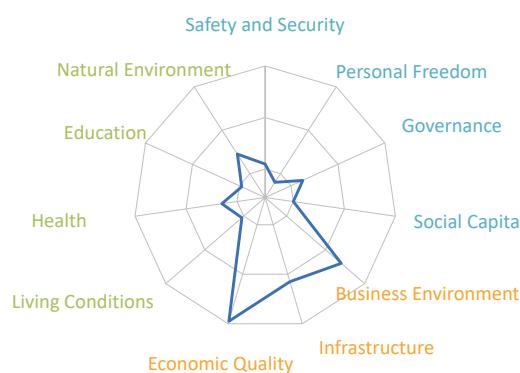
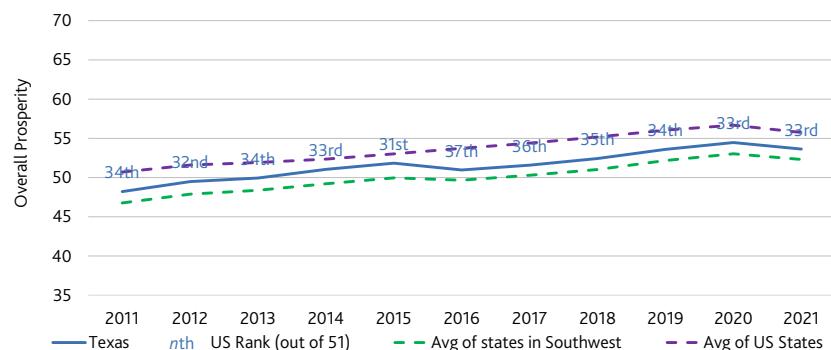
Endnotes

1. Locke, John. Two Treatises of Government: With a Supplement, Patriarcha, by Robert Filmer. No. 2. Simon and Schuster, 1947.
2. Galtung, Johan. "Violence, peace, and peace research." *Journal of peace research* 6, no. 3 (1969): 167-191.
3. De Tocqueville, Alexis. Democracy in America. Vol. 10. Regnery Publishing, 2003.
4. Veenhoven, Ruut. "Social conditions for human happiness: A review of research." *International Journal of Psychology* 50, no. 5 (2015): 379-391
5. Marslev, K. & Sano, H-O. (2016). "The Economy of Human Rights. Exploring Potential Linkages between Human Rights and Economic Development". *Matters of Concern*, the Danish Institute for Human Rights, 2016/2
6. Legatum Institute, "Global Index of Economic Openness", 2019.

Texas: Overall Prosperity 53.6 (33rd)



Prosperity over time



Breakdown of performance

	Score 10-year trend	2021	Rank - US States (1 to 51) 2021	10-year rank change	Rank - Southwest (1 to 4) 2021
Overall Prosperity	48.2	53.6	33	▲ 1	1
Inclusive Societies	46.3	46.7	43	▼ 4	3
Safety and Security	48.1	51.7	39	-	2
Personal Freedom	40.8	44.8	45	▼ 3	4
Governance	57.1	51.4	36	▼ 12	3
Social Capital	39.1	39.0	41	▲ 3	1
Open Economies	53.3	61.0	3	▲ 3	1
Business Environment	57.0	59.9	13	▼ 2	1
Infrastructure	53.9	55.5	18	▲ 3	1
Economic Quality	48.9	67.5	2	▲ 5	1
Empowered People	45.0	53.2	38	▲ 4	2
Living Conditions	47.1	62.3	40	▲ 6	1
Health	50.6	55.4	35	-	2
Education	37.5	44.1	42	▼ 3	2
Natural Environment	45.1	51.0	32	-	3

Texas (33rd): Pillar and element scores

Safety and Security		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Southwest Rank 2021		Personal Freedom		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Southwest Rank 2021	
		2011	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021			2011	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Mass Killings and Injuries	15%	85.3	72.1	39	5	3	2	Agency	30%	50.2	55.3	41	1	2	
Violent Crime	50%	47.0	48.9	36	2	1		Freedom of Association and Speech	15%	38.9	36.6	24	1	2	
Property Crime	35%	33.8	46.8	35	12	2		Absence of Legal Discrimination	25%	13.0	13.7	47	2	4	
								Social Tolerance	30%	55.7	64.3	24	5	2	
Governance		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Southwest Rank 2021		Social Capital		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Southwest Rank 2021	
		2011	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021			2011	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Political Accountability	30%	52.2	55.4	38	16	4	3	Personal and Family Relationships	25%	45.0	65.9	32	9	2	
Rule of Law	35%	65.0	52.0	31	9	3		Social Networks	25%	32.2	21.9	47	2	4	
Government Integrity	35%	53.3	47.4	41	10	3		Institutional Trust	20%	56.4	47.3	26	6	1	
								Civic and Social Participation	30%	28.2	25.2	46	4	3	
Business Environment		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Southwest Rank 2021		Infrastructure		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Southwest Rank 2021	
		2011	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021			2011	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Financing Ecosystems	40%	59.2	67.1	14	-	1	1	Communications	40%	63.3	65.0	6	3	1	
Domestic Market Contestability	30%	49.8	51.6	23	7	1		Resources	25%	49.5	52.6	37	7	4	
Burden of Regulation	10%	43.5	37.1	40	5	4		Transport	35%	46.4	46.7	27	3	1	
Labor Market Flexibility	10%	74.4	74.2	6	6	1									
Price Distortions	10%	66.3	64.6	35	23	4									
Economic Quality		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Southwest Rank 2021		Health		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Southwest Rank 2021	
		2011	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021			2011	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Fiscal Sustainability	25%	39.6	77.8	3	11	1		Behavioral Risk Factors	15%	55.9	66.9	12	3	1	
Productivity and Competitiveness	25%	71.5	92.5	2	4	1		Preventative Interventions	15%	35.2	38.1	49	5	3	
Dynamism	20%	56.8	66.7	4	6	1		Care Systems	15%	25.8	37.7	51	3	4	
Labor Force Engagement	30%	32.7	38.5	28	10	3		Mental Health	15%	70.6	68.5	4	8	1	
								Physical Health	20%	54.7	51.8	39	3	3	
								Longevity	20%	57.5	66.9	25	6	2	
Living Conditions		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Southwest Rank 2021		Health		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Southwest Rank 2021	
		2011	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021			2011	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Material Resources	25%	38.3	53.9	42	4	2		Behavioral Risk Factors	15%	55.9	66.9	12	3	1	
Nutrition	15%	37.6	54.2	41	5	2		Preventative Interventions	15%	35.2	38.1	49	5	3	
Water Services	15%	69.2	69.1	37	9	1		Care Systems	15%	25.8	37.7	51	3	4	
Shelter	15%	48.9	49.7	45	1	3		Mental Health	15%	70.6	68.5	4	8	1	
Connectedness	15%	33.3	87.2	14	29	1		Physical Health	20%	54.7	51.8	39	3	3	
Protection from Harm	15%	60.8	65.3	15	11	1		Longevity	20%	57.5	66.9	25	6	2	
Education		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Southwest Rank 2021		Natural Environment		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Southwest Rank 2021	
		2011	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021			2011	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Pre-Primary Education	5%	27.7	33.3	40	4	3	2	Emissions	25%	53.4	63.4	32	1	2	
Primary Education	20%	53.0	57.6	22	10	1		Exposure to Air Pollution	25%	55.4	65.0	24	-	3	
Secondary Education	25%	56.5	54.1	33	6	1		Forest, Land and Soil	20%	30.2	34.3	36	3	1	
Tertiary Education	25%	33.1	37.1	35	3	3		Freshwater	20%	56.9	57.7	17	1	3	
Adult Skills	25%	12.4	32.4	48	3	4		Preservation Efforts	10%	4.7	4.7	46	-	4	



CREATING THE PATHWAYS FROM POVERTY TO PROSPERITY

PROSPERITY INDEX

The Legatum Institute is a London-based think-tank with a bold vision to create a global movement of people committed to creating the pathways from poverty to prosperity and the transformation of society.

Legatum Institute
11 Charles Street
London W1J 5DW
United Kingdom
T: +44 (0) 20 7148 5400

www.usprosperity.net
www.li.com
www.prosperity.com

#USProsperity
@LegatumInst
@ProsperityIndex