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PROSPERITY INDEX

The United States Prosperity Index
Georgia
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



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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.

Georgia 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 159 counties within Georgia 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 159 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 159 counties within Georgia 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 Georgia. A full prosperity profile for Georgia, together with a comprehensive prosperity DNA profile for each of the 159 counties within the state, can be found via our website, at www.usprosperity.net.







Counties of Georgia

Prosperity of Georgia's counties 2021

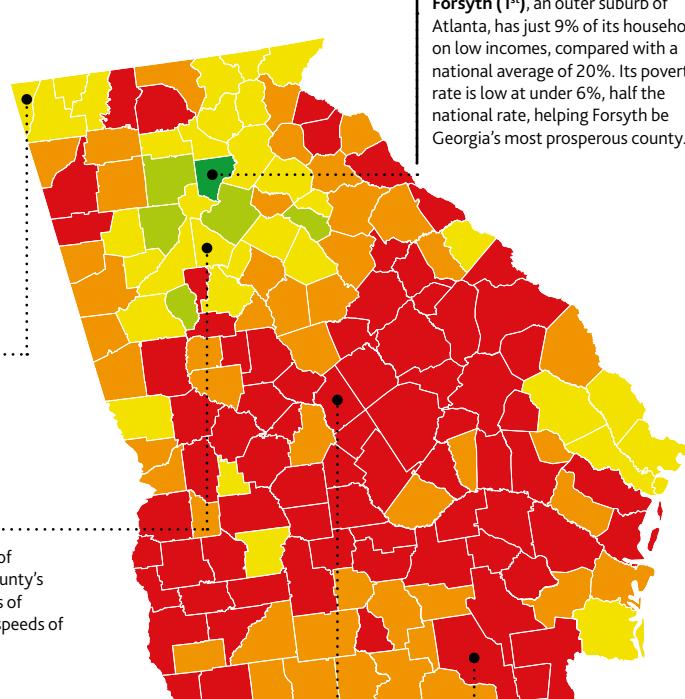
Strongest		Weakest	
1	Forsyth	155	Warren
2	Fayette	156	Clinch
3	Cobb	157	Macon
4	Cherokee	158	Hancock
5	Oconee	159	Twiggs

Dade (7th), located on the border with Tennessee, is Georgia's most improved county since 2011, moving from the 4th to the 3rd quintile of the Index. The county benefited from significant drops in crime rates, with burglary rates falling from over 400 to 43 incidents per 100,000 people.

De Kalb (31st), together with Fulton, represents the city of Atlanta. Internet access is universal, with 100% of the county's population having access to broadband download speeds of 100mbps and up, while experiencing average download speeds of 220mbps, over twice the national average.

Twiggs (159th) saw motor vehicle thefts increase 35% over the past 10 years, from 82 to 111 incidents per 100,000 people. These shifts have contributed to it being the weakest performing county across the 12 selected states.

Clinch (156th) is Georgia's least improved county and has remained in the 5th quintile of the Index for over a decade. Health insurance costs have increased in the county from an average of \$4,155 per employee per year in 2011 to \$5,407 in 2019.

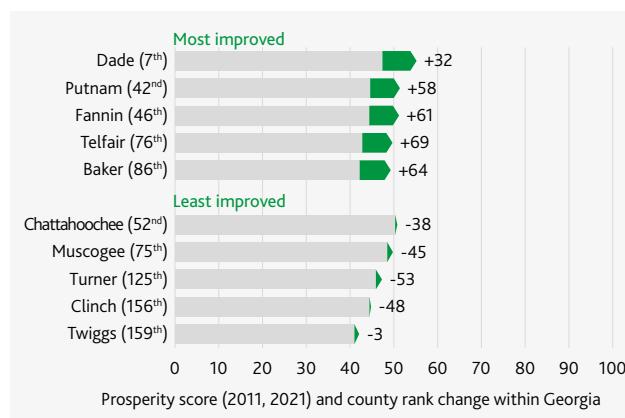


Forsyth (1st), an outer suburb of Atlanta, has just 9% of its households on low incomes, compared with a national average of 20%. Its poverty rate is low at under 6%, half the national rate, helping Forsyth be Georgia's most prosperous county.

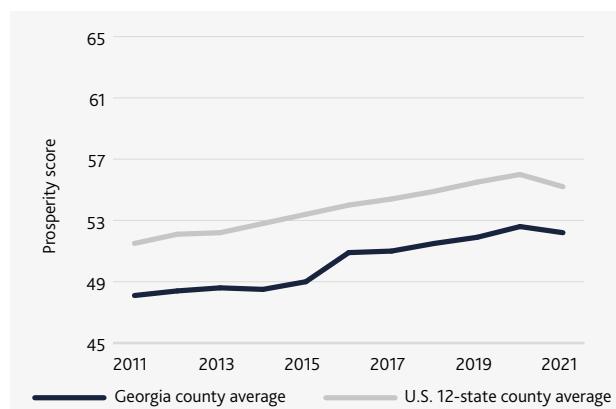
Positioning of counties within the County Index



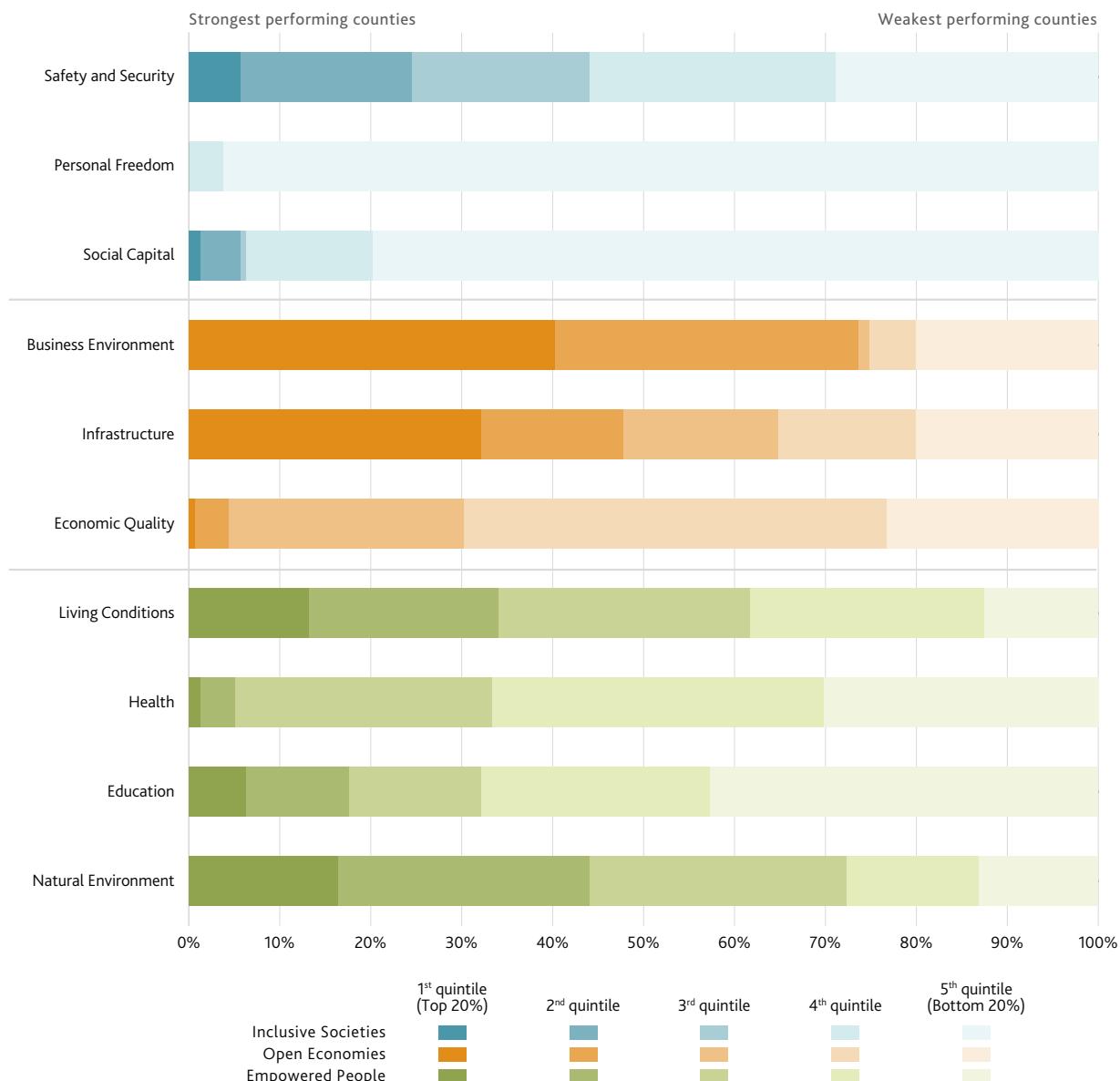
Most and least improved counties within Georgia (2021 rank), 2011-2021



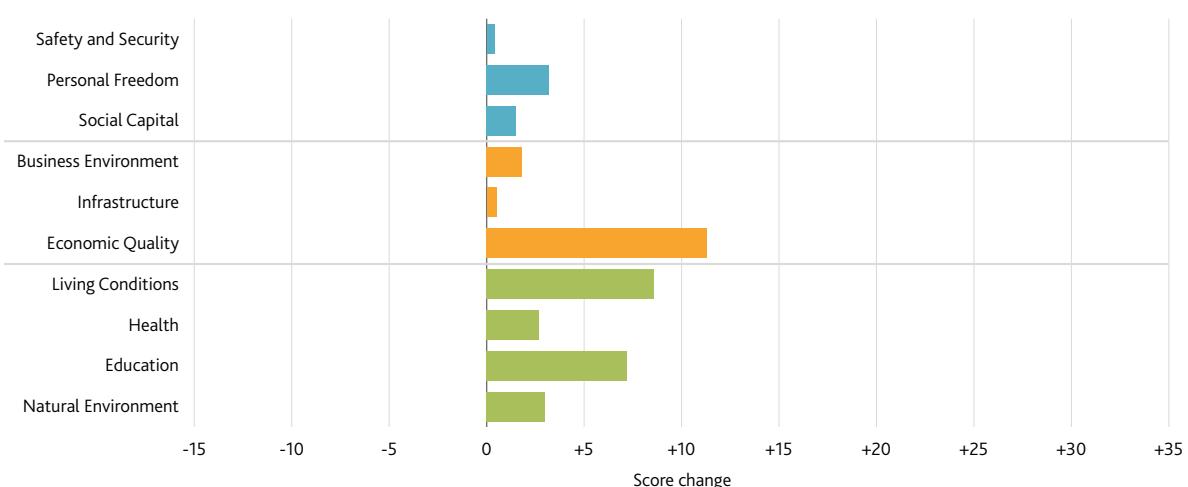
Prosperity of Georgia's counties



Pillars of Prosperity 2021 (Distribution of county performance)¹



Georgia county change, by pillar, 2011-2021



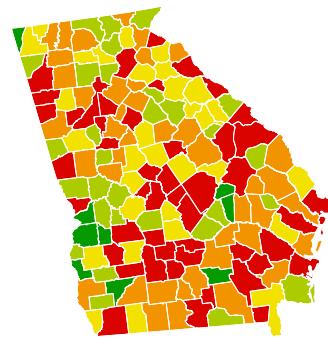
1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Georgia is the 47th ranked state for Governance.

Performance of Georgia's counties across the three prosperity domains¹

INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

Safety and Security

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Dade	155	Muscogee
2	Chattahoochee	156	Fulton
3	Stewart	157	Clayton
4	Baker	158	Bibb
5	Montgomery	159	Dougherty



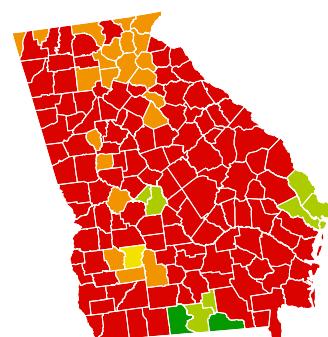
Personal Freedom²

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Columbia	155	Webster
2	Richmond	156	Dade
3	Chatham	157	Quitman
4	Muscogee	158	Taliaferro
5	Gwinnett	159	Screven



Social Capital

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Echols	155	Chattahoochee
2	Brooks	156	Talbot
3	Lanier	157	Richmond
4	Lowndes	158	Stewart
5	Bryan	159	Muscogee



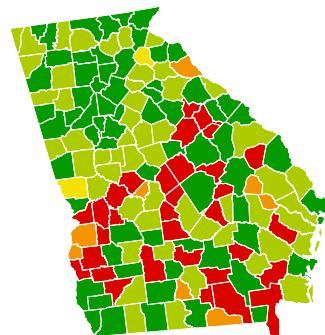
█ 1st quintile (Top 20%)
 █ 2nd quintile
 █ 3rd quintile
 █ 4th quintile
 █ 5th quintile (Bottom 20%)

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Georgia is the 47th ranked state for Governance.
 2. As only 3 of the 19 indicators within Personal Freedom have county variation, this results in many counties having a very similar pillar score.

OPEN ECONOMIES

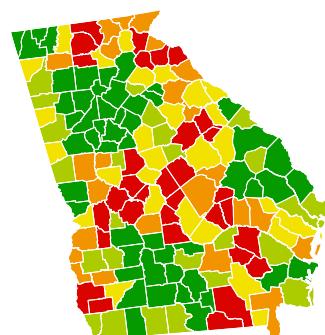
Business Environment

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Fulton	155	Baker
2	Cobb	156	Twiggs
3	Clarke	157	Charlton
4	Muscogee	158	Clinch
5	Gwinnett	159	Hancock



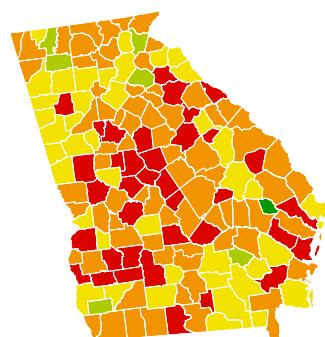
Infrastructure

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Bulloch	155	Wheeler
2	Fulton	156	Wilkinson
3	Gwinnett	157	Twiggs
4	De Kalb	158	Crawford
5	Cobb	159	Gilmer



Economic Quality

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Evans	155	McIntosh
2	Gordon	156	Dougherty
3	Whitfield	157	Worth
4	Miller	158	Twiggs
5	Jackson	159	Crawford



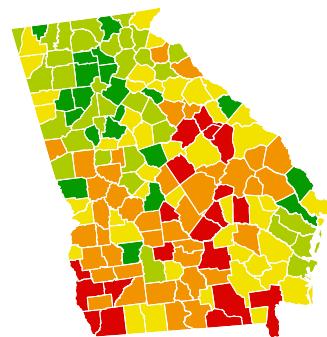
■ 1st quintile (Top 20%) ■ 2nd quintile ■ 3rd quintile ■ 4th quintile ■ 5th quintile (Bottom 20%)

EMPOWERED PEOPLE

Living Conditions

Strongest		Weakest	
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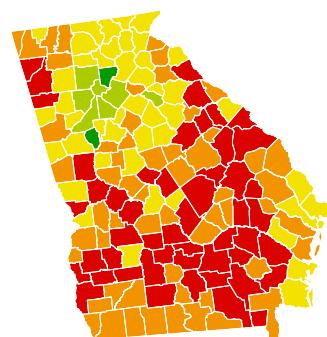
1	Forsyth	155	Clinch
2	Fayette	156	Jefferson
3	Cherokee	157	Wheeler
4	Cobb	158	Hancock
5	Oconee	159	Warren



Health

Strongest		Weakest	
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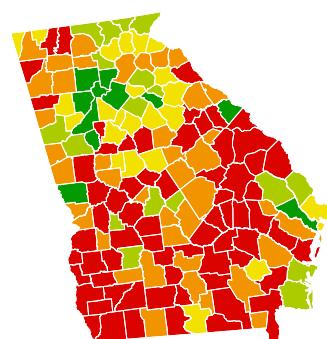
1	Forsyth	155	Turner
2	Fayette	156	Burke
3	Cobb	157	Ben Hill
4	Fulton	158	Warren
5	Cherokee	159	Clinch



Education

Strongest		Weakest	
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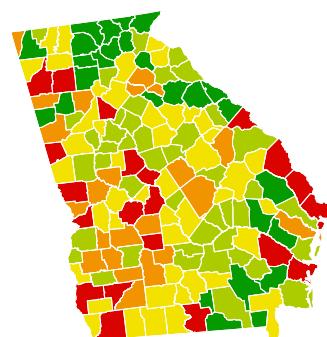
1	Forsyth	155	Stewart
2	Oconee	156	Taliaferro
3	Fayette	157	Hancock
4	Cobb	158	Quitman
5	Cherokee	159	Macon



Natural Environment

Strongest		Weakest	
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1	Lumpkin	155	Floyd
2	Towns	156	Richmond
3	Columbia	157	Macon
4	Union	158	Bartow
5	Rabun	159	Early



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

The U.S. Prosperity Index, Georgia county rankings^{1,2}

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	Forsyth	12	10	17	9	16	13	1	1	1	27
2	3	2	Fayette	18	29	12	10	28	46	2	2	3	67
5	6	3	Cobb	94	7	36	2	5	36	4	3	4	123
3	4	4	Cherokee	38	9	18	33	18	40	3	5	5	24
4	2	5	Oconee	35	51	14	11	44	122	5	7	2	13
6	5	6	Gwinnett	93	5	34	5	3	28	11	6	10	71
39	11	7	Dade	1	156	21	91	13	64	52	81	47	116
8	7	8	Columbia	26	1	149	38	50	81	17	11	6	3
17	8	9	Paulding	44	15	45	114	17	133	6	15	32	10
12	14	10	Fulton	156	13	46	1	2	58	36	4	7	114
16	13	11	Catoosa	68	134	16	57	12	38	10	33	33	36
10	10	12	Bryan	80	27	5	83	55	123	12	21	8	51
11	17	13	Effingham	45	16	6	116	30	94	13	19	17	150
15	9	14	Coweta	66	17	40	71	33	8	29	9	19	79
28	15	15	Dawson	41	73	15	37	99	53	8	14	24	6
22	12	16	Lee	46	102	10	75	21	154	15	36	14	40
27	26	17	Camden	20	42	83	98	53	31	56	40	15	68
9	23	18	Henry	112	11	74	56	11	129	7	18	39	45
24	16	19	Whitfield	83	21	50	26	6	3	37	67	120	78
21	20	20	Morgan	19	96	11	43	74	99	34	17	35	107
7	24	21	Harris	21	34	150	119	38	116	9	10	9	145
13	19	22	Union	25	72	37	22	120	108	18	12	22	4
18	18	23	Douglas	124	18	81	44	29	47	16	22	37	32
34	22	24	Bullock	97	28	63	65	1	119	103	64	20	8
29	28	25	Walton	84	25	85	72	45	78	22	30	21	57
19	31	26	Rockdale	109	26	109	14	26	79	20	32	49	46
45	27	27	Clarke	134	24	49	3	24	90	76	29	18	117
23	25	28	Hall	133	12	32	12	35	19	24	16	66	90
31	30	29	White	57	55	31	81	97	43	43	20	31	11
33	33	30	Lumpkin	39	69	24	84	119	69	23	46	30	1
20	29	31	De Kalb	151	6	108	7	4	98	48	8	29	140
49	40	32	Jackson	60	33	30	92	87	5	72	28	23	137
56	41	33	Walker	61	132	41	85	39	73	59	90	73	16
26	35	34	Towns	76	116	25	47	114	117	42	13	13	2
35	37	35	Chatham	148	3	9	8	61	18	68	25	43	148
25	21	36	Pickens	43	56	43	28	138	76	14	23	52	15
54	38	37	Schley	17	148	38	144	63	89	55	105	11	81
32	32	38	Rabun	34	100	13	34	127	112	65	45	28	5
57	43	39	Lowndes	119	35	4	31	14	103	139	111	44	144
43	46	40	Habersham	77	46	29	42	128	6	33	26	45	39
47	36	41	Pike	11	98	27	97	123	105	30	51	74	59
100	66	42	Putnam	92	81	75	74	60	107	25	44	53	76
36	47	43	Newton	116	22	95	93	25	67	86	75	40	56
44	34	44	Thomas	87	43	101	13	56	55	98	69	54	80
41	44	45	Houston	131	14	7	68	101	93	19	52	16	146
107	39	46	Fannin	29	66	20	48	153	115	38	27	27	9
65	52	47	Glynn	130	38	78	21	42	51	46	37	25	152
51	42	48	Grady	51	71	114	77	47	70	79	108	98	104

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The U.S. Prosperity Index, Georgia county rankings^{1,2} 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
64	49	49	Haralson	115	60	100	55	80	42	67	24	55	14
50	50	50	Troup	137	36	103	19	54	11	53	77	69	72
53	48	51	Carroll	113	20	106	54	66	34	47	76	26	136
14	61	52	Chattahoochee	2	85	155	137	78	26	75	49	79	143
111	64	53	Greene	32	95	97	17	103	118	137	31	38	94
40	58	54	Barrow	110	30	54	69	65	56	57	62	41	130
46	65	55	Montgomery	5	130	33	95	141	88	91	61	126	37
88	45	56	Heard	37	120	44	117	85	17	100	43	63	147
70	51	57	Madison	58	58	67	111	84	144	51	60	50	31
84	56	58	Bartow	102	31	55	73	49	23	27	38	65	158
119	81	59	Echols	16	151	1	120	134	25	145	57	116	22
102	59	60	Brooks	82	105	2	88	57	148	116	85	102	111
38	72	61	Jones	64	78	135	79	100	153	21	55	36	55
67	60	62	Tift	153	50	104	23	19	20	82	82	93	74
69	53	63	Gordon	107	41	77	51	117	2	40	65	71	73
58	67	64	Berrien	90	90	62	70	34	85	111	124	88	86
104	54	65	Hart	72	65	35	64	130	35	28	53	80	28
122	62	66	Atkinson	8	137	143	133	69	21	105	131	133	88
75	71	67	Butts	81	77	134	96	46	102	78	72	112	50
74	70	68	Colquitt	96	45	129	29	31	15	132	130	138	91
86	57	69	Wilkes	55	127	107	45	102	66	74	149	84	17
48	55	70	Brantley	79	93	82	151	7	138	61	117	106	12
61	76	71	Evans	30	123	139	124	90	1	90	88	89	110
97	106	72	Jasper	40	112	39	105	93	143	96	48	104	34
60	68	73	Screven	98	159	112	61	8	91	99	71	99	141
37	77	74	Lanier	132	124	3	146	27	141	85	110	81	26
30	97	75	Muscogee	155	4	159	4	20	77	58	80	56	134
145	84	76	Telfair	14	103	93	102	79	137	152	93	110	38
83	96	77	Banks	86	91	28	118	129	50	49	41	60	23
94	78	78	Webster	6	155	51	150	143	16	102	56	59	127
103	63	79	Oglethorpe	65	107	42	115	106	149	80	50	48	20
62	86	80	Chattooga	36	70	72	90	81	106	87	121	136	101
76	90	81	McDuffie	48	37	154	15	82	109	64	150	108	41
92	100	82	Miller	22	147	52	18	133	4	133	102	130	113
78	83	83	Mitchell	100	82	136	80	36	62	121	107	113	126
109	85	84	Long	42	88	76	149	96	146	35	47	95	21
55	79	85	Upson	91	64	123	67	86	48	119	79	78	119
150	73	86	Baker	2	152	65	155	83	45	148	74	150	142
80	87	87	Floyd	129	23	57	36	73	9	54	126	61	155
71	80	88	Emanuel	141	79	131	20	22	41	118	151	128	75
91	93	89	Seminole	56	138	99	25	72	114	150	97	117	100
90	88	90	Liberty	117	40	138	109	89	65	32	78	57	135
93	74	91	Lamar	95	97	48	101	75	128	131	73	46	106
81	99	92	Spalding	144	39	142	52	41	97	94	84	124	33
96	104	93	Washington	85	86	128	59	88	92	97	106	87	108
63	69	94	Murray	111	52	59	112	91	96	26	92	111	83
42	94	95	Candler	101	122	126	125	10	33	112	145	134	69
129	103	96	Dooly	23	111	110	87	116	37	101	103	148	120

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The U.S. Prosperity Index, Georgia county rankings^{1,2} 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
118	108	97	Dodge	99	84	117	94	77	82	104	123	75	87
101	102	98	Ware	149	53	141	46	92	27	63	114	70	25
95	116	99	Tattnall	71	68	127	86	104	111	84	113	119	19
52	92	100	Clayton	157	8	145	53	15	124	50	39	125	105
79	89	101	Stephens	126	67	47	78	124	74	62	83	42	84
99	114	102	Franklin	69	76	56	58	132	22	127	86	82	82
77	91	103	Jeff Davis	108	108	94	89	71	86	93	148	109	52
68	75	104	Gilmer	89	74	68	76	159	72	45	35	72	7
89	110	105	Baldwin	147	47	89	62	76	101	71	94	90	29
59	95	106	Cook	104	99	113	126	23	63	113	101	121	92
82	82	107	McIntosh	75	109	119	82	107	155	31	66	96	70
128	101	108	Coffee	74	49	125	60	115	14	149	129	105	48
117	118	109	Monroe	47	83	73	110	131	151	44	42	34	154
120	121	110	Jenkins	28	133	111	135	59	127	134	109	143	89
87	113	111	Polk	142	54	86	106	68	12	66	132	146	129
66	98	112	Ben Hill	145	101	137	32	37	52	125	157	135	58
139	105	113	Crisp	118	80	140	49	40	110	115	147	114	139
85	123	114	Lincoln	139	75	151	99	95	125	60	70	58	18
98	117	115	Pierce	121	89	102	100	144	44	70	95	51	60
130	112	116	Terrell	122	150	19	30	62	132	123	134	145	124
153	135	117	Calhoun	15	146	80	139	105	135	124	112	141	65
142	107	118	Quitman	33	157	84	120	110	95	92	59	158	43
148	126	119	Irwin	127	129	116	136	64	121	106	116	64	64
116	109	120	Glascock	10	153	79	141	139	126	144	68	62	112
106	119	121	Worth	136	121	23	134	32	157	39	136	76	118
125	125	122	Stewart	2	115	158	120	125	142	117	104	155	42
73	115	123	Randolph	49	143	64	140	52	84	135	152	152	131
127	131	124	Wayne	152	57	96	108	67	30	73	120	91	151
72	111	125	Turner	114	140	105	66	48	87	140	155	154	121
123	122	126	Toombs	105	62	90	27	121	100	146	144	94	54
138	129	127	Taylor	24	139	26	138	148	49	114	133	100	98
133	134	128	Sumter	154	59	120	39	51	113	95	118	123	133
110	127	129	Charlton	50	110	91	157	122	68	142	91	92	102
151	136	130	Peach	138	61	8	123	142	54	69	99	67	115
134	137	131	Clay	7	154	58	148	126	140	153	122	144	96
146	140	132	Treutlen	9	142	53	132	136	147	147	63	122	97
121	132	133	Laurens	135	44	133	35	113	83	126	125	68	132
132	124	134	Talbot	31	117	156	104	109	131	120	115	147	122
115	139	135	Burke	150	32	153	103	43	120	83	156	129	62
131	128	136	Dougherty	159	48	22	24	9	156	109	154	86	138
113	120	137	Johnson	70	128	88	143	108	71	138	141	118	49
147	130	138	Decatur	128	63	118	40	58	80	154	100	140	153
112	133	139	Elbert	125	92	66	127	111	24	110	140	101	53
114	138	140	Marion	13	104	152	145	149	57	136	54	127	93
135	144	141	Appling	103	94	71	50	140	75	128	142	137	103
144	148	142	Wilcox	59	135	122	129	135	130	122	127	77	77
124	141	143	Meriwether	106	87	132	107	112	139	129	138	149	47
141	151	144	Wheeler	27	141	60	153	155	60	157	96	115	66

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The U.S. Prosperity Index, Georgia county rankings^{1,2} ranks 145–159



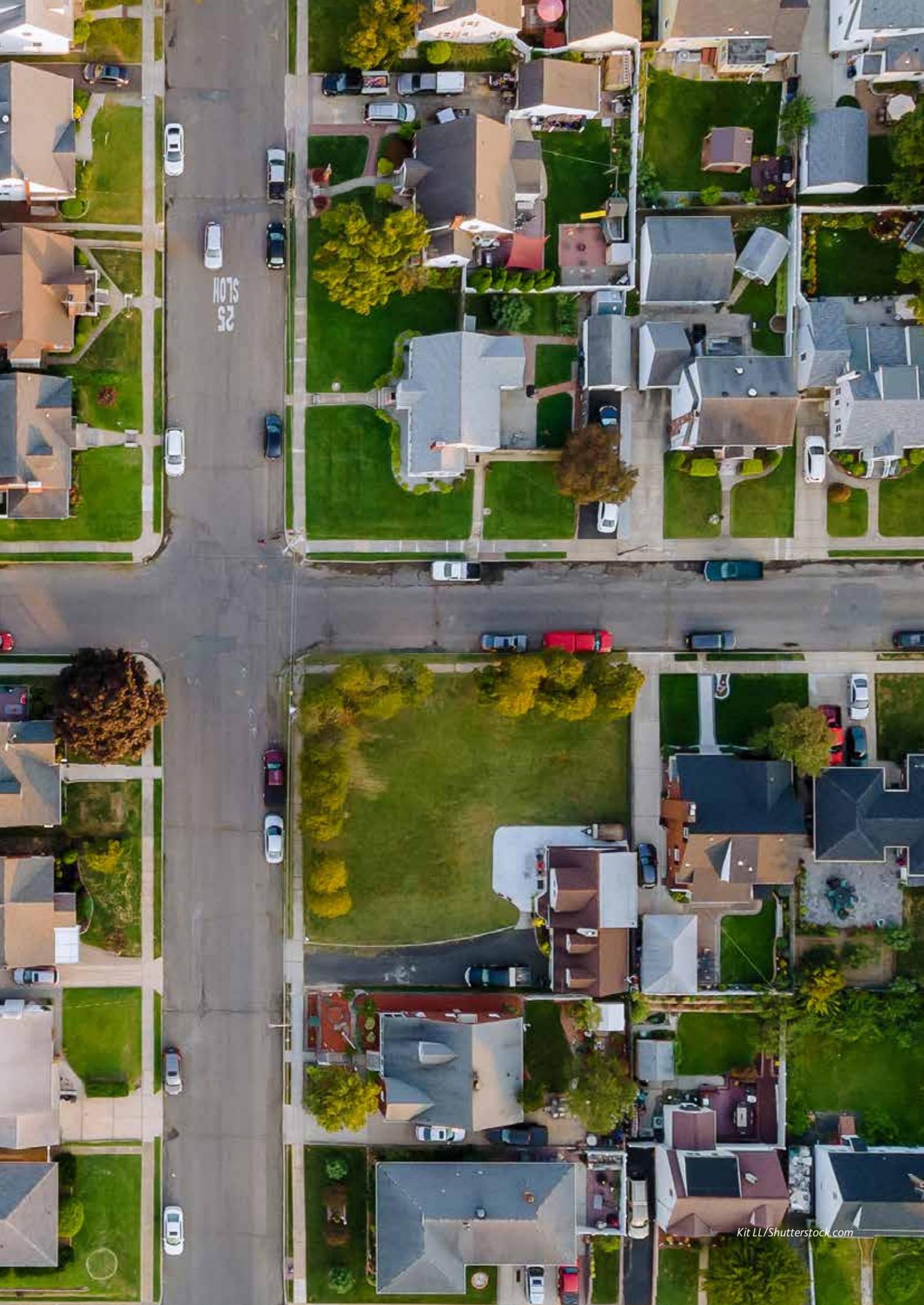
2011 Rank	2020 Rank	2021 Rank	County	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Social Capital	Business Environment	Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
137	142	145	Jefferson	143	106	87	63	94	29	156	153	151	125
105	149	146	Bacon	123	118	98	131	145	7	77	146	107	63
136	153	147	Pulaski	67	119	124	130	151	59	141	98	85	85
152	155	148	Bleckley	140	114	69	128	152	152	88	34	12	61
149	145	149	Richmond	146	2	157	16	70	104	81	139	139	156
155	152	150	Taliaferro	54	158	115	147	118	145	108	58	156	109
140	143	151	Bibb	158	19	148	6	98	136	89	137	103	149
126	147	152	Wilkinson	62	131	121	142	156	61	143	89	83	128
143	146	153	Crawford	63	126	146	154	158	159	41	87	97	44
157	150	154	Early	78	125	92	41	137	39	151	128	132	159
159	158	155	Warren	53	149	70	152	150	32	159	158	131	95
108	154	156	Clinch	73	144	130	158	147	10	155	159	142	35
154	156	157	Macon	52	113	144	113	146	134	107	119	159	157
158	157	158	Hancock	88	136	61	159	154	150	158	143	157	30
156	159	159	Twiggs	120	145	147	156	157	158	130	135	153	99

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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

Joshua Lee

Shaun Flanagan

Edward Wickstead

Matt Latham

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:

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

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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.

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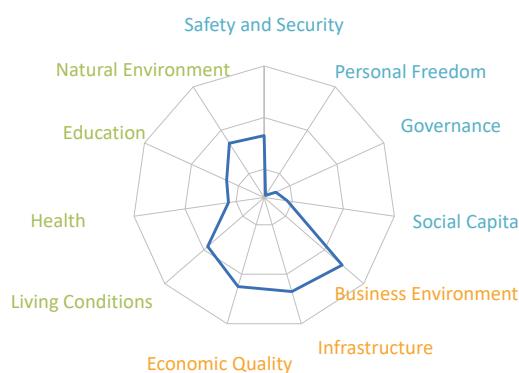
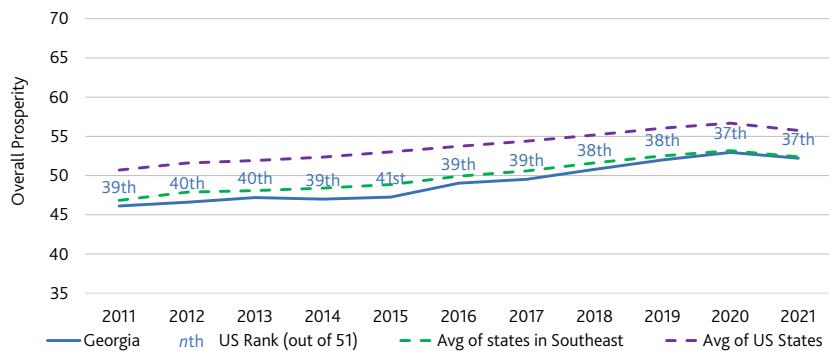
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Georgia: Overall Prosperity 52.2 (37th)



Prosperity over time



Breakdown of performance

	Score 10-year trend	2021	Rank - US States (1 to 51) 2021	10-year rank change	Rank - Southeast (1 to 15) 2021
Overall Prosperity	46.1	52.2	37	▲ 2	7
Inclusive Societies	39.8	43.6	46	▲ 3	12
Safety and Security	49.9	56.4	28	▲ 8	4
Personal Freedom	36.3	39.6	51	▼ 3	15
Governance	36.1	40.1	47	▲ 1	12
Social Capital	36.7	38.3	43	▲ 6	13
Open Economies	51.4	56.8	12	▼ 4	3
Business Environment	58.5	60.4	12	▼ 4	2
Infrastructure	60.7	57.1	14	▼ 9	7
Economic Quality	35.1	52.9	16	▲ 11	3
Empowered People	47.2	56.3	33	▲ 5	7
Living Conditions	56.2	70.7	23	▲ 12	4
Health	48.5	51.5	38	▲ 1	7
Education	38.2	48.7	36	▲ 2	7
Natural Environment	45.8	54.1	27	▲ 3	6

Georgia (37th): Pillar and element scores

Pillar		Overall Prosperity		US States Rank		Southeast Rank		Element		Overall Prosperity		US States Rank		Southeast Rank	
		2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021			2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021
 Safety and Security		49.9	56.4	28	▲ 8	4			Personal Freedom	36.3	39.6	51	▼ 3	15	
Mass Killings and Injuries	15%	88.4	78.7	25	▼ 2	3		Agency	30%	49.8	54.3	43	▼ 2	11	
Violent Crime	50%	50.6	55.0	26	▲ 6	4		Freedom of Association and Speech	15%	48.1	41.6	14	▼ 2	6	
Property Crime	35%	32.5	48.7	32	▲ 18	7		Absence of Legal Discrimination	25%	1.1	1.9	51	▼ 2	15	
								Social Tolerance	30%	46.3	55.5	38	▲ 1	6	
 Governance		36.1	40.1	47	▲ 1	12			Social Capital	36.7	38.3	43	▲ 6	13	
Political Accountability	30%	38.3	59.9	31	▲ 6	7		Personal and Family Relationships	25%	46.5	60.3	41	▼ 6	8	
Rule of Law	35%	37.0	19.5	48	▼ 8	13		Social Networks	25%	38.5	21.7	48	▼ 4	14	
Government Integrity	35%	33.4	43.8	45	▲ 5	11		Institutional Trust	20%	36.3	41.5	36	▲ 8	10	
								Civic and Social Participation	30%	27.2	31.6	38	▲ 6	10	
 Business Environment		58.5	60.4	12	▼ 4	2			Infrastructure	60.7	57.1	14	▼ 9	7	
Financing Ecosystems	40%	57.0	62.1	18	▼ 3	4		Communications	40%	64.1	58.8	15	▼ 8	5	
Domestic Market Contestability	30%	52.3	50.4	26	▼ 3	6		Resources	25%	55.6	50.6	42	▼ 8	12	
Burden of Regulation	10%	40.3	35.3	44	▼ 2	11		Transport	35%	60.4	59.7	11	▼ 2	6	
Labor Market Flexibility	10%	86.9	79.9	1	▲ 1	1									
Price Distortions	10%	72.4	88.6	7	▼ 1	2									
 Economic Quality		35.1	52.9	16	▲ 11	3									
Fiscal Sustainability	25%	34.1	58.7	28	▼ 7	9									
Productivity and Competitiveness	25%	41.2	54.6	18	-	5									
Dynamism	20%	58.8	63.7	5	▲ 3	2									
Labor Force Engagement	30%	15.2	39.5	26	▲ 21	8									
 Living Conditions		56.2	70.7	23	▲ 12	4			Health	48.5	51.5	38	▲ 1	7	
Material Resources	25%	45.0	57.6	39	▼ 1	7		Behavioral Risk Factors	15%	53.6	63.8	16	▲ 1	4	
Nutrition	15%	42.3	70.9	20	▲ 23	3		Preventative Interventions	15%	50.4	48.4	37	▼ 16	11	
Water Services	15%	78.0	85.1	10	▲ 4	6		Care Systems	15%	30.8	43.8	48	▼ 2	13	
Shelter	15%	61.0	69.2	34	▲ 4	11		Mental Health	15%	62.2	56.6	19	▲ 2	6	
Connectedness	15%	60.7	86.0	17	▼ 3	5		Physical Health	20%	49.7	47.7	41	▲ 1	7	
Protection from Harm	15%	58.0	64.1	17	▲ 14	5		Longevity	20%	45.0	50.5	41	-	6	
 Education		38.2	48.7	36	▲ 2	7			Natural Environment	45.8	54.1	27	▲ 3	6	
Pre-Primary Education	5%	59.5	63.2	12	▼ 1	4		Emissions	25%	56.6	74.2	15	▲ 11	7	
Primary Education	20%	47.0	53.1	34	▲ 4	8		Exposure to Air Pollution	25%	42.4	55.9	42	▼ 1	11	
Secondary Education	25%	40.0	51.1	37	▲ 4	7		Forest, Land and Soil	20%	42.4	45.4	21	▲ 1	7	
Tertiary Education	25%	36.5	42.1	31	▲ 1	6		Freshwater	20%	56.6	56.6	18	▲ 1	2	
Adult Skills	25%	27.0	46.3	35	▲ 4	6		Preservation Efforts	10%	12.1	12.1	28	-	5	



CREATING THE PATHWAYS FROM POVERTY TO PROSPERITY

PROSPERITY INDEX

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