

PROSPERITY INDEX

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The United States Prosperity Index state level

Pillar and element profiles

2020

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. The Institute would also like to thank The Walton Family Foundation, in particular for their support towards the county Index during the past year. 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 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 \$2 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/RoberWoodJohnsonFoundation>.



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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Pillar profiles

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

The Inclusive Societies domain captures the relationship structures that exist between individuals and also between individuals and broader institutions, and the degree they either enable or obstruct societal cohesion and collective development. These social and legal institutions are essential in protecting the fundamental freedoms of individuals, and their ability to flourish. This domain consists of the Safety and Security, Personal Freedom, Governance, and Social Capital pillars, and it comprises 68 indicators captured within 14 elements.

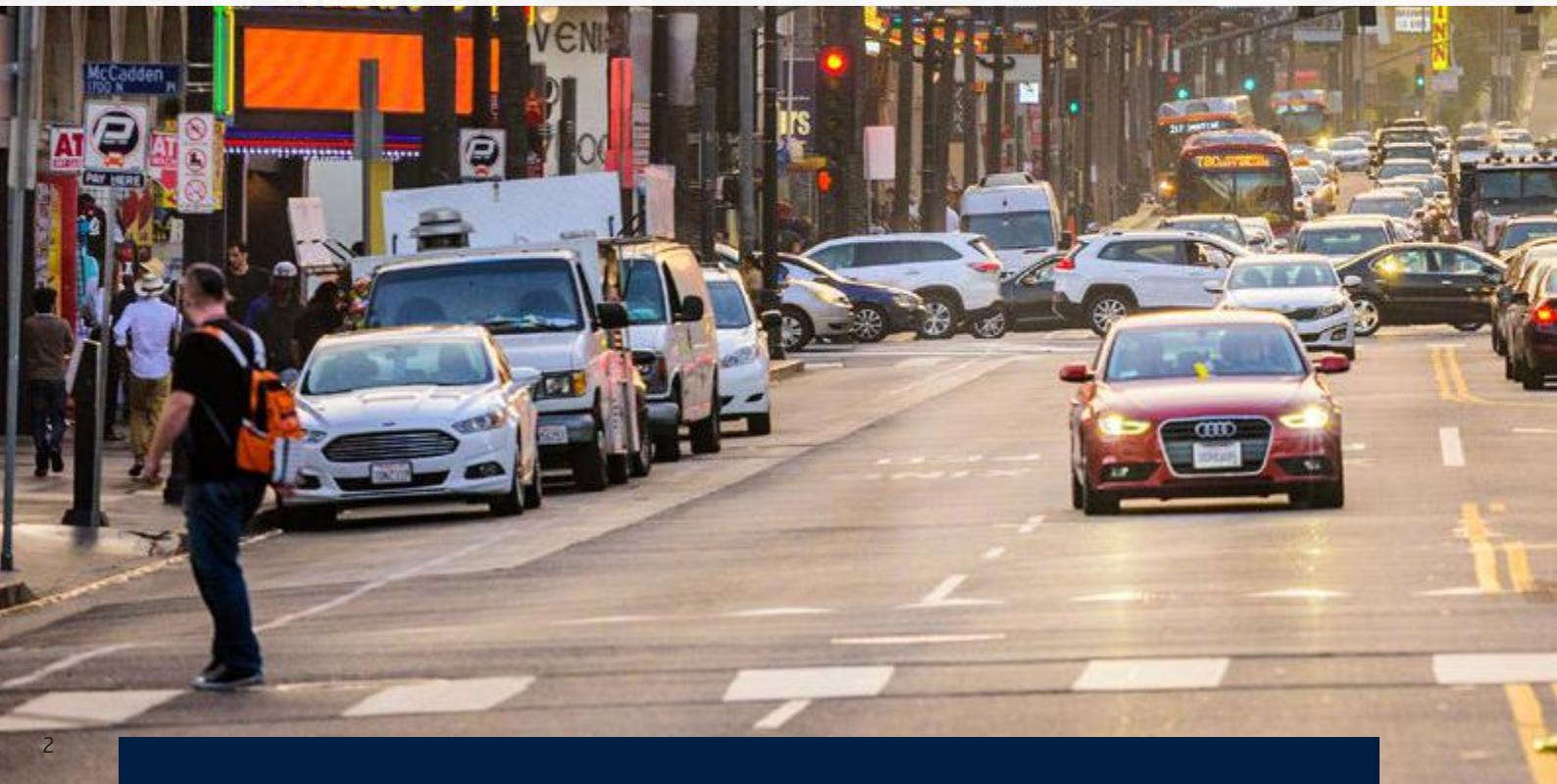
OPEN ECONOMIES

The Open Economies domain captures the extent to which the U.S. economy is open to competition, encourages innovation and investment, promotes business and trade, and facilitates growth with high levels of employment. For a society to be truly prosperous, it requires an economy that embodies these ideals. This domain consists of the Business Environment, Market Access and Infrastructure, and Economic Quality pillars, and it comprises 54 indicators captured within 12 elements.

EMPOWERED PEOPLE

The Empowered People domain captures the quality of people's lived experience in the United States and the associated aspects that enable individuals to reach their full potential through autonomy and self-determination. This domain consists of the Living Conditions, Health, Education and Natural Environment pillars, and it comprises 94 indicators across 22 elements.

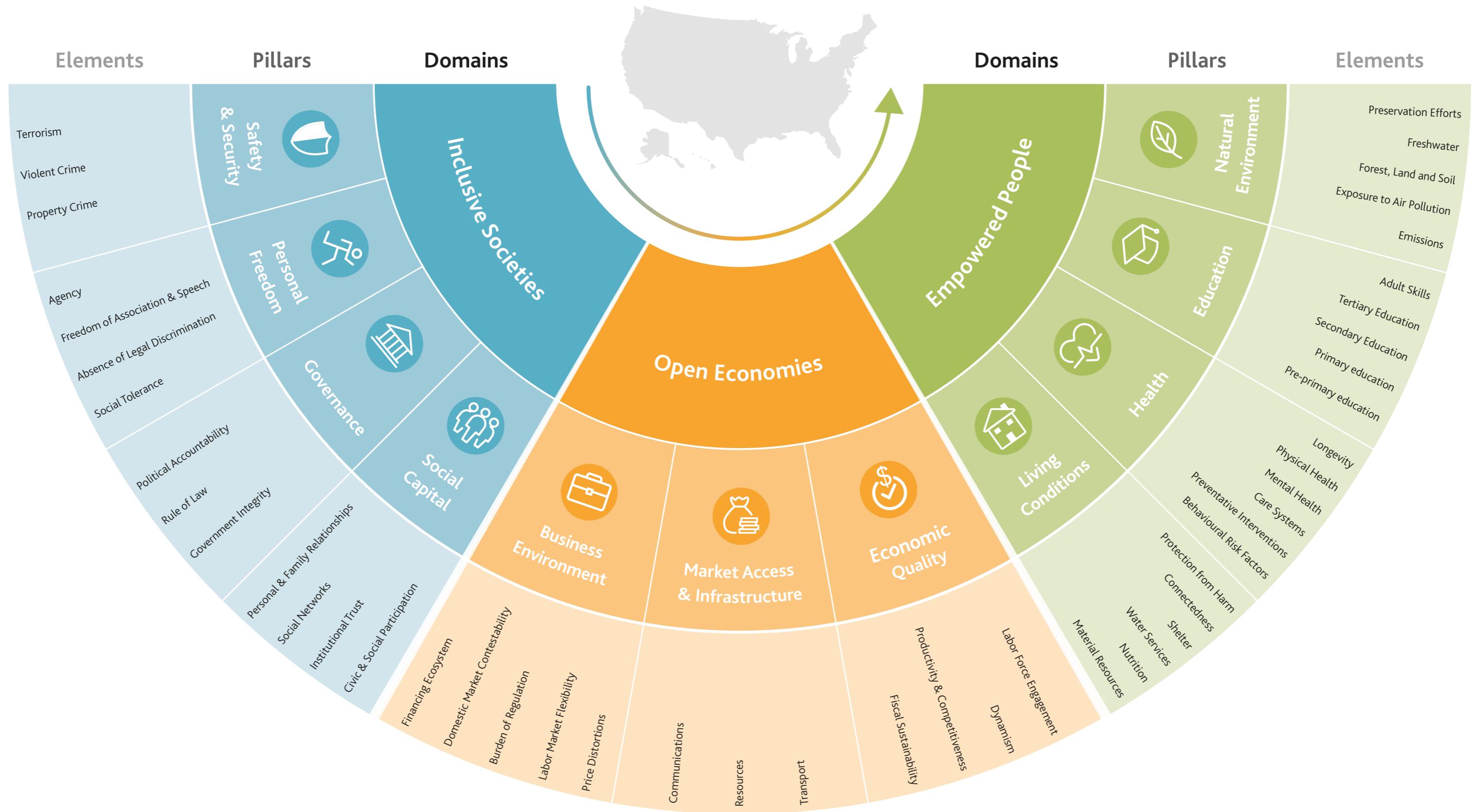
An infographic that sets out the taxonomy of the 2020 United States Prosperity Index, and the linking of the 3 domains, 11 pillars and 48 elements is illustrated on the next page. The pages that follow examine each of these domains, pillars, elements, and the indicators underpinning this structure, in more detail.





The building blocks of U.S. prosperity

The domains, pillars and elements of U.S. prosperity



Defining Inclusive Societies

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, as well as a subject of academic study. 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, 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, both through 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.

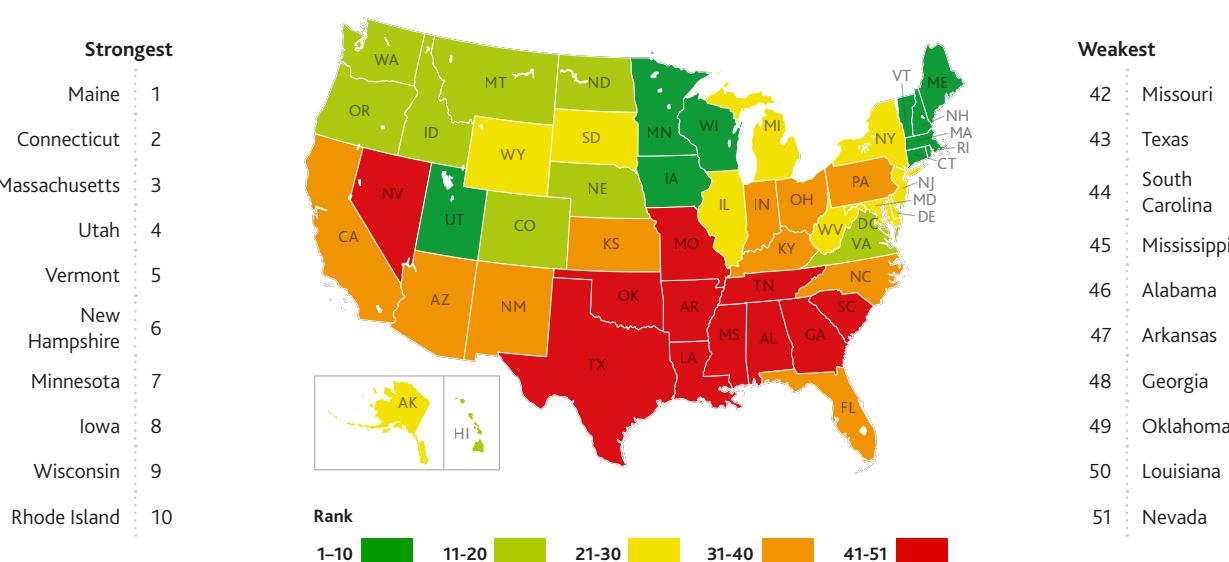
Personal Freedom measures basic legal rights (agency), individual liberties (freedom of assembly and association, freedom of speech and access to information), the absence of legal discrimination and the degree of social tolerance experienced in a society.

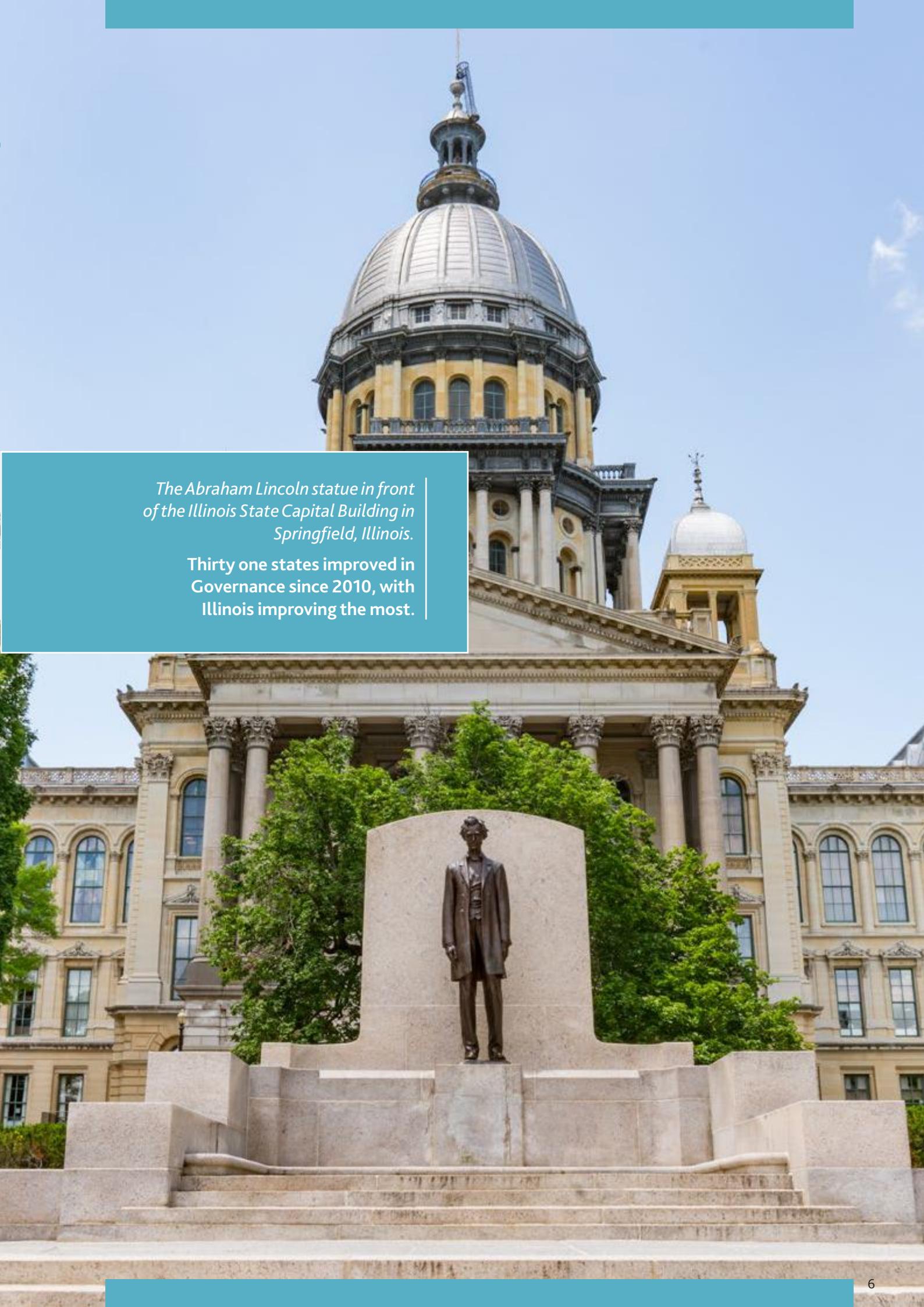
Societies that foster strong civil rights and freedoms have been shown to enjoy increased levels of satisfaction among their citizens. Furthermore, a state benefits from higher levels of national income when its citizens' personal liberties are protected and when it is welcoming of the diversity that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

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 the 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 the prosperity of a country. 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. Thus, the word "capital" in "social capital" highlights the contribution of social networks as an asset that produces economic returns and improves wellbeing.

Inclusive Societies 2020





*The Abraham Lincoln statue in front
of the Illinois State Capital Building in
Springfield, Illinois.*

**Thirty one states improved in
Governance since 2010, with
Illinois improving the most.**

Safety and Security

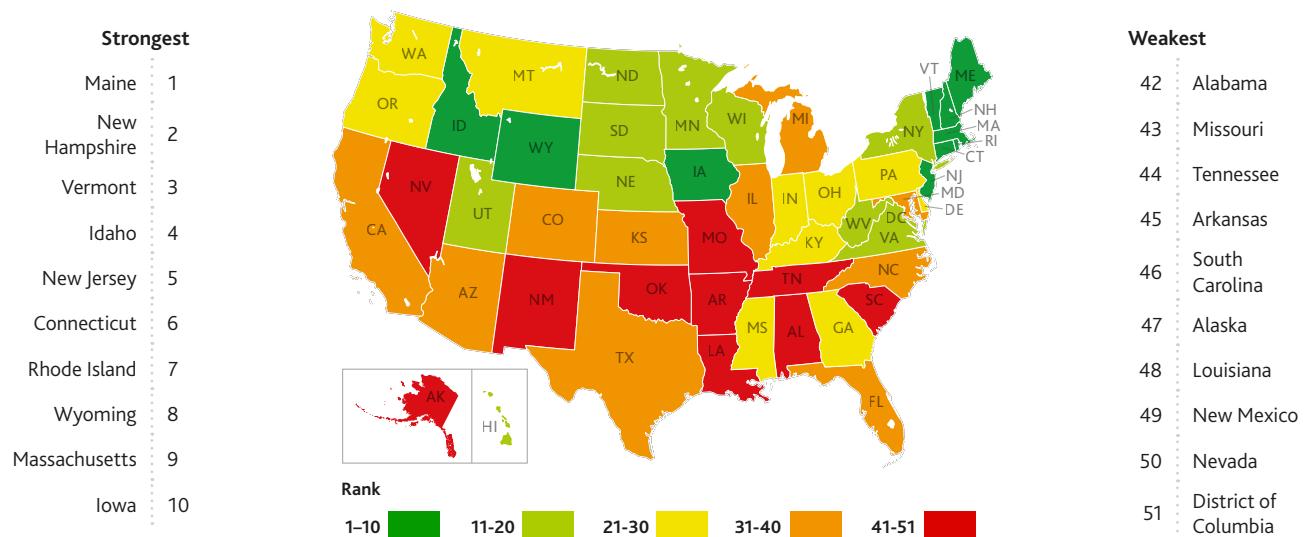
Safety and Security is an integral component of prosperity. Citizens' wellbeing is dependent on having personal safety, where their person and property are free from violence and theft. A secure and stable environment is necessary for attracting investment and sustaining economic growth. In short, a society can prosper only in an environment of security and safety for its citizens.



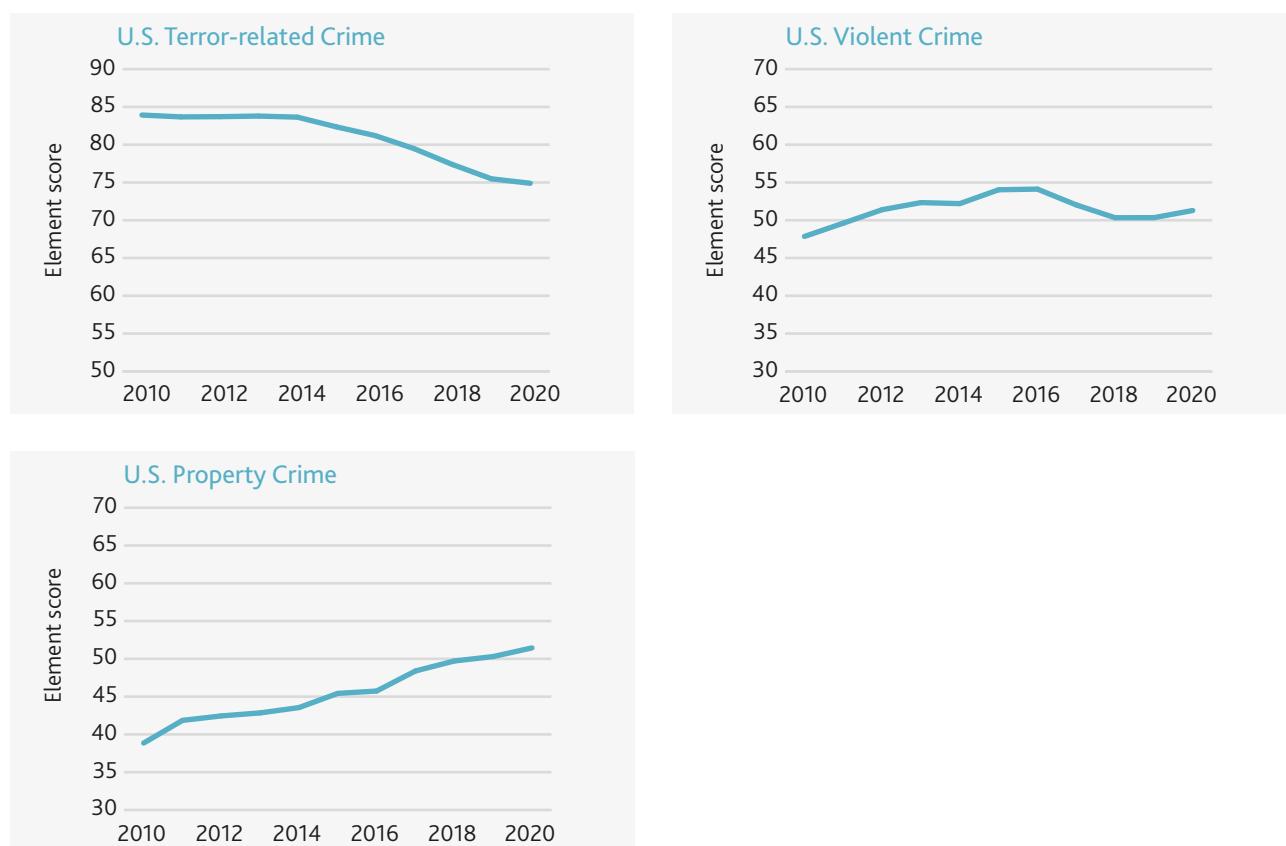
ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)	INDICATORS
Terror-related crime (15%) measures the deliberate and targeted harm inflicted by non-state actors on a nation's population, taking into account the number of incidents, injuries and also deaths that result.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mass shooting deaths (GVA)• Mass shooting injuries (GVA)• Terrorism deaths (GTD)• Terrorism injuries (GTD)• Terrorism events (GTD)
Violent Crime (50%) assesses the level of violent crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Murder (FBI)• Rape (FBI)• Aggravated assaults (FBI)• Robbery (FBI)
Property Crime (35%) captures the level of property crime, such as burglary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Burglary (FBI)• Motor vehicle theft (FBI)• Larceny theft (FBI)• Identity theft (FTC)



Safety and Security 2020



Safety and Security: U.S. element scores, 2010-2020



Safety and Security

overall and element rankings (weight %)

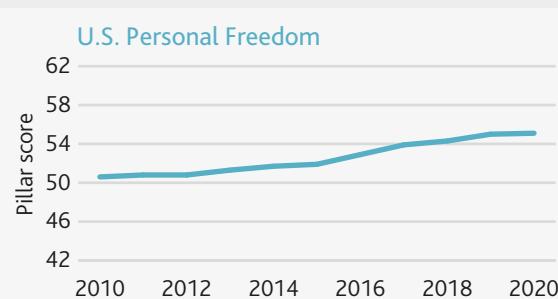
2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	State	Terror-related Crime (15%)	Violent Crime (50%)	Property Crime (35%)
2	1	1	Maine	8	1	3
1	2	2	New Hampshire	1	2	1
3	3	3	Vermont	10	4	2
5	7	4	Idaho	4	8	9
13	5	5	New Jersey	22	3	13
16	6	6	Connecticut	16	5	15
20	8	7	Rhode Island	5	7	14
6	4	8	Wyoming	9	10	8
21	10	9	Massachusetts	13	15	5
9	17	10	Iowa	17	6	16
10	9	11	New York	31	21	4
15	11	12	Virginia	37	14	6
19	20	13	West Virginia	7	20	10
11	12	14	Minnesota	20	9	17
7	14	15	Wisconsin	14	19	11
8	21	16	South Dakota	12	24	12
14	18	17	Utah	6	11	27
4	13	18	North Dakota	11	17	20
22	19	19	Nebraska	27	22	18
18	15	20	Hawaii	1	13	33
24	16	21	Pennsylvania	33	28	7
23	22	22	Kentucky	23	18	22
12	23	23	Montana	21	27	21
17	24	24	Oregon	38	16	32
28	27	25	Ohio	36	26	26
29	26	26	Mississippi	45	12	40
46	30	27	Delaware	26	30	28
26	29	28	Indiana	29	33	24
30	28	29	Washington	25	23	41
37	35	30	Georgia	32	25	38
35	32	31	Michigan	19	41	19
32	31	32	Illinois	41	37	23
34	25	33	North Carolina	28	29	39
36	36	34	Maryland	39	38	25
25	34	35	Colorado	30	36	31
45	37	36	Florida	47	32	30
31	33	37	Kansas	43	34	29
33	38	38	California	34	31	42
41	39	39	Texas	35	35	37
42	40	40	Arizona	18	39	36
43	41	41	Oklahoma	15	40	45
40	42	42	Alabama	40	42	47
38	43	43	Missouri	46	45	34
47	45	44	Tennessee	44	44	43
39	46	45	Arkansas	24	46	46
48	44	46	South Carolina	42	43	48
27	48	47	Alaska	1	50	44
49	47	48	Louisiana	50	48	50
50	49	49	New Mexico	48	49	51
44	51	50	Nevada	51	47	49
51	50	51	District of Columbia	49	51	35





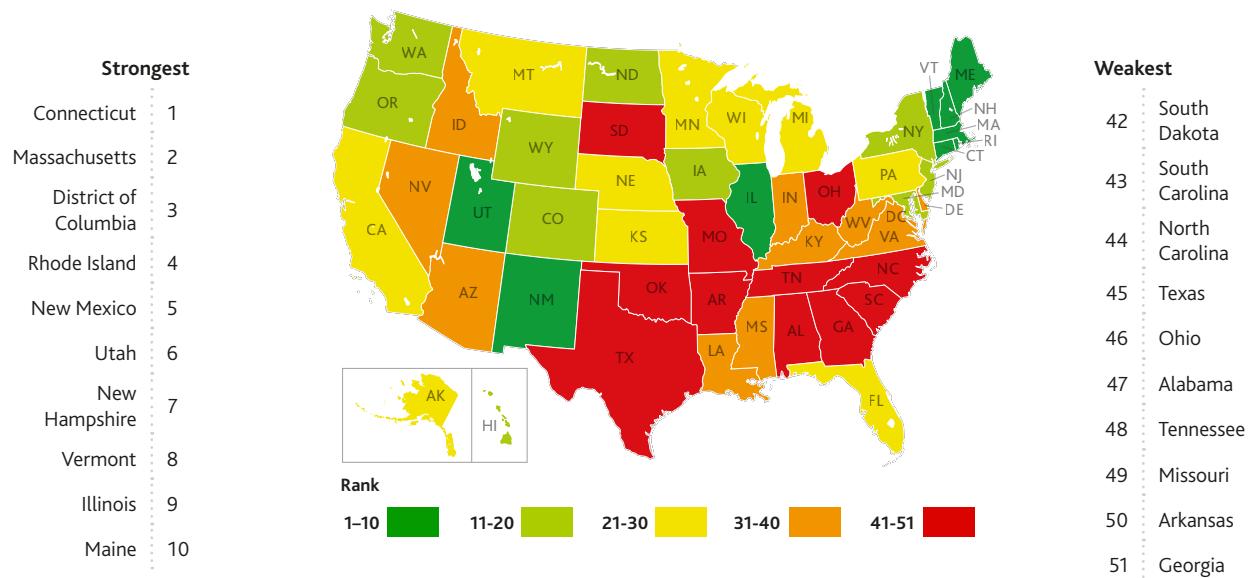
Personal Freedom

Personal Freedom captures the extent to which a society is free to determine the course of their lives without undue restrictions. This includes freedom from coercion and restrictions on movement, speech and assembly. Central to this is the level of agency an individual experiences, their freedom from discrimination, and how tolerant society is.

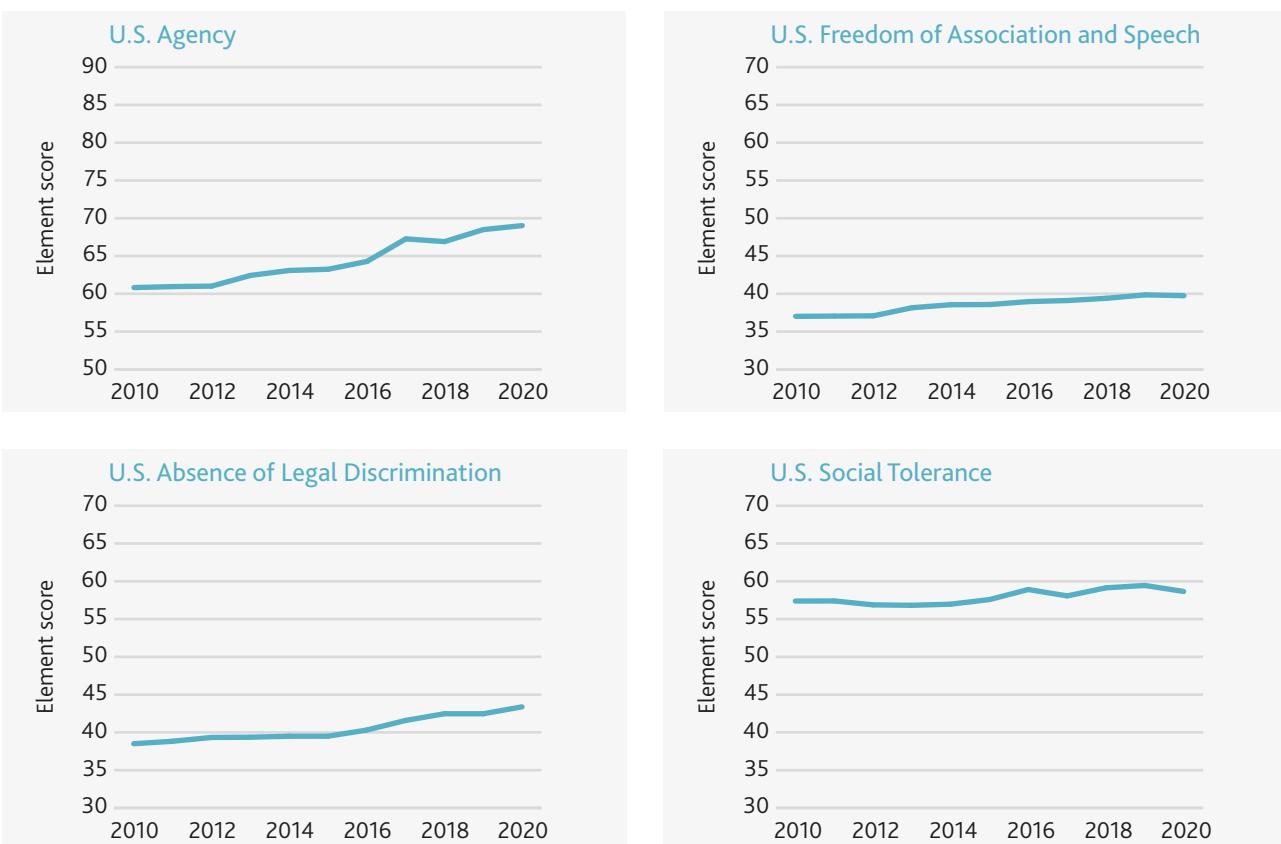


ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)	INDICATORS
Agency (30%) captures the degree to which individuals are free from coercion or restriction and are free to move. At its heart, an individual experiences agency if they have the freedom to act independently and make their own free choices. Excessive use of police force, imprisonment, and trafficking can act as impediments on agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Fatal police shootings of unarmed civilians (Wash. Post.)</i> <i>Death row population (NAACP)</i> <i>Adult Incarceration (USBJS)</i> <i>Youth Incarceration (CJRP)</i> <i>Trafficking (Pol. Proj.)</i>
Freedom of Association and Speech (15%) measures the degree to which people have the freedom to engage with others to express opinions freely, with autonomy from the State.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Free speech in public places (Cato)</i> <i>Right-to-work (NCSL)</i> <i>Press suppression (USPFT)</i> <i>Invasive cell phone surveillance (ACLU)</i>
Absence of Legal Discrimination (25%) assesses the level of discrimination in law or by government and whether the law protects individuals and groups from suffering discrimination. This dimension captures multiple factors, including gender, sexuality, religion, ethnicity and economic background.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Religious freedom restoration act enacted (Cato)</i> <i>Employment anti-discrimination law (Cato)</i> <i>Government discrimination based on sex prohibited (Cato)</i> <i>Affirmative action in public services banned (Cato)</i> <i>LGBT relationships & parenthood recognition (MAP)</i> <i>LGBT non-discrimination laws (MAP)</i>
Social Tolerance (30%) measures the degree to which societies are tolerant of, and the level of tension arising from, differences within the population. Societal discrimination and intolerance can engender serious issues within a society, and are a significant inhibitor of individuals' <i>de facto</i> freedoms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Hate group concentration (SPLC)</i> <i>Ethnic slur google traffic (GT)</i> <i>Same sex marriage support (PRRI)</i> <i>LGBT non-discrimination law support (PRRI)</i>

Personal Freedom 2020



Personal Freedom: U.S. element scores, 2010-2020



Personal Freedom

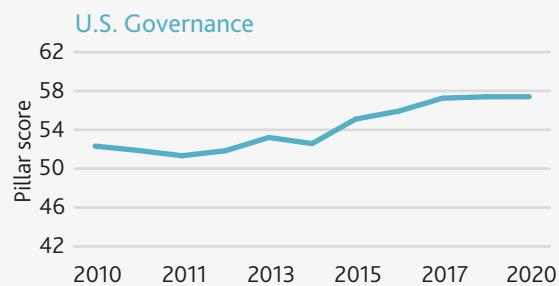
overall and element rankings (weight %)

2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	State	Agency (30%)	Freedom of Association and Speech (15%)	Absence of Legal Discrimination (25%)	Social Tolerance (30%)
2	1	1	Connecticut	11	35	1	6
1	2	2	Massachusetts	1	36	8	2
14	3	3	District of Columbia	3	44	2	32
3	6	4	Rhode Island	10	21	12	3
11	17	5	New Mexico	24	40	2	15
12	5	6	Utah	17	1	17	10
5	9	7	New Hampshire	4	47	9	13
7	7	8	Vermont	2	46	29	1
9	12	9	Illinois	9	47	4	26
6	8	10	Maine	5	21	27	8
8	10	11	Washington	20	40	5	11
13	14	12	Colorado	26	20	11	12
15	11	13	New Jersey	13	12	31	7
19	16	14	Iowa	16	1	21	17
17	25	15	Wyoming	18	1	22	23
10	13	16	New York	8	45	32	4
20	29	17	North Dakota	6	1	39	19
18	15	18	Maryland	14	50	15	22
4	4	19	Hawaii	36	38	16	5
21	19	20	Oregon	32	21	14	18
23	20	21	Florida	43	17	6	24
22	18	22	Minnesota	7	51	33	9
30	23	23	Pennsylvania	30	37	7	27
31	26	24	Kansas	39	14	24	16
26	22	25	California	42	39	12	14
16	36	26	Alaska	15	40	20	36
27	24	27	Michigan	28	21	26	25
25	28	28	Montana	12	21	19	46
24	21	29	Wisconsin	21	21	37	21
28	27	30	Nebraska	35	1	22	37
33	30	31	Indiana	19	21	28	40
38	31	32	Arizona	48	19	18	28
29	37	33	Idaho	27	1	42	31
37	33	34	Delaware	29	47	35	20
32	35	35	Virginia	25	21	38	34
34	32	36	Louisiana	50	21	10	35
39	34	37	Kentucky	37	1	25	49
51	43	38	Mississippi	47	1	29	47
40	39	39	Nevada	51	16	33	33
44	41	40	West Virginia	22	1	49	44
48	47	41	Oklahoma	40	21	36	41
36	44	42	South Dakota	23	1	50	45
43	38	43	South Carolina	45	13	44	38
35	40	44	North Carolina	34	21	41	42
41	45	45	Texas	41	32	47	29
42	48	46	Ohio	38	33	48	30
46	49	47	Alabama	46	1	40	50
50	50	48	Tennessee	31	34	43	51
45	46	49	Missouri	33	40	46	43
47	42	50	Arkansas	44	15	45	48
49	51	51	Georgia	49	18	51	39



Governance

Governance measures the extent to which there are checks and restraints on political power and whether governments operate effectively and without corruption. The nature of a governance has a material impact on 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.



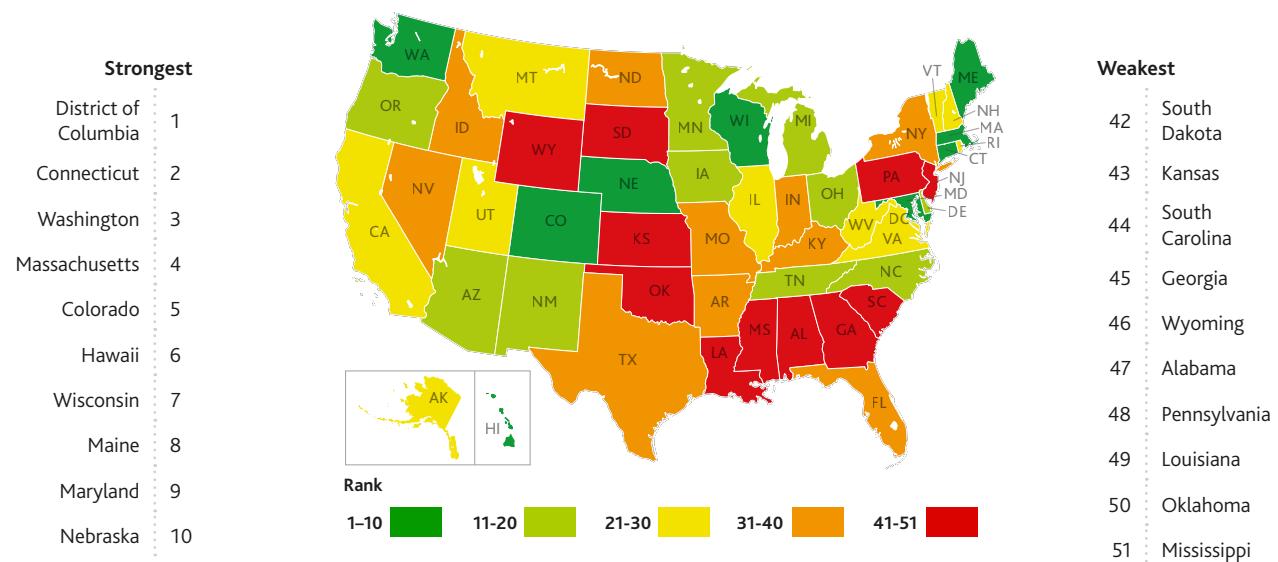
ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)	INDICATORS
Political Accountability (30%) is the degree to which the public can hold public institutions accountable, capturing the degree of political pluralism, and other mechanisms of accountability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Elections Performance Index (MIT)</i>• <i>Gender balance in legislatures (CAWP)</i>• <i>State campaign disclosure (NIMP)</i>• <i>Term limits (NCSL)</i>
Rule of Law (35%) is the fairness, independence and effectiveness of the judiciary (in applying both civil and criminal law), along with the accountability of the public to the law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Justice Index (NCAJ)</i>• <i>Judicial integrity (ATRF)</i>
Government Integrity (35%) assesses the integrity of a government, encompassing both the absence of corruption, and the degree to which government fosters citizen participation and engagement, through open information and transparent practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Legal corruption perceptions (ICS)</i>• <i>Illegal corruption perceptions (ICS)</i>• <i>Corruption Reflection Index (ICS)</i>• <i>State Integrity Investigation (CPI)</i>• <i>Public record request compliance (Cuil.)</i>• <i>Online Spending Transparency Index (USPIRG)</i>

Chicago Mayor, Lori Lightfoot.

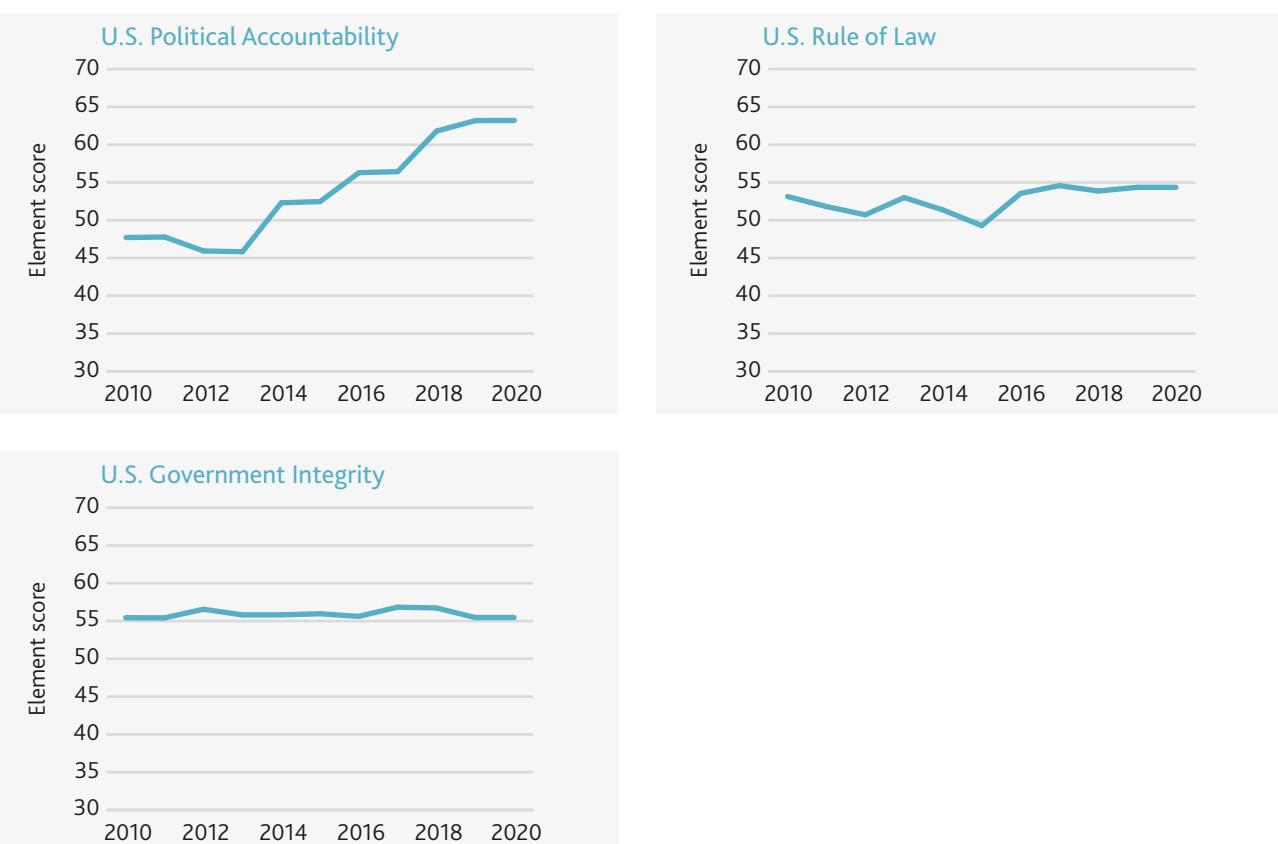
The percentage of women in state legislatures has risen from 24% in 2010 to 29% currently.



Governance 2020



Governance: U.S. element scores, 2010-2020



Governance

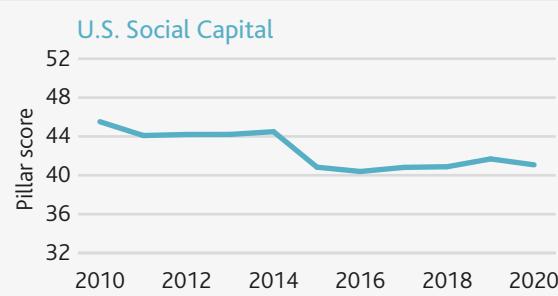
overall and element rankings (weight %)

2010 Ran	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	State	Political Accountability (30%)	Rule of Law (35%)	Government Integrity (35%)
10	1	1	District of Columbia	14	1	7
3	2	2	Connecticut	27	4	2
1	3	3	Washington	21	12	1
6	4	4	Massachusetts	19	2	18
2	5	5	Colorado	2	11	13
7	6	6	Hawaii	32	3	20
5	7	7	Wisconsin	15	7	19
14	8	8	Maine	4	10	33
15	9	9	Maryland	18	8	27
9	10	10	Nebraska	9	24	4
18	11	11	Michigan	3	14	38
23	12	12	Arizona	5	22	14
12	13	13	Iowa	25	27	3
41	14	14	New Mexico	29	6	30
4	15	15	Minnesota	11	18	17
8	16	16	Oregon	19	9	32
17	17	17	North Carolina	33	15	16
11	18	18	Delaware	23	13	36
16	19	19	Tennessee	47	5	29
22	20	20	Ohio	8	31	9
20	21	21	Rhode Island	41	16	12
25	23	22	Virginia	24	19	24
48	22	23	Illinois	17	20	26
32	24	24	California	26	26	15
26	25	25	Utah	40	17	28
28	26	26	Alaska	16	32	10
21	27	27	Montana	6	38	11
37	28	28	West Virginia	45	23	22
19	29	29	Vermont	13	37	23
31	30	30	New Hampshire	44	29	21
13	31	31	North Dakota	22	40	6
30	32	32	Idaho	51	28	5
46	33	33	Kentucky	46	21	35
44	34	34	Florida	10	35	34
29	35	35	Nevada	1	44	42
27	36	36	Missouri	7	47	25
45	37	37	Indiana	35	41	8
24	38	38	Texas	41	30	41
40	39	39	Arkansas	39	25	51
35	40	40	New York	36	33	40
43	41	41	New Jersey	37	34	46
33	43	42	South Dakota	34	42	39
36	42	43	Kansas	49	36	31
50	44	44	South Carolina	38	43	37
47	45	45	Georgia	30	48	45
38	46	46	Wyoming	43	45	43
51	47	47	Alabama	48	39	47
39	48	48	Pennsylvania	31	49	44
34	49	49	Louisiana	12	50	50
42	50	50	Oklahoma	28	51	48
49	51	51	Mississippi	50	46	49



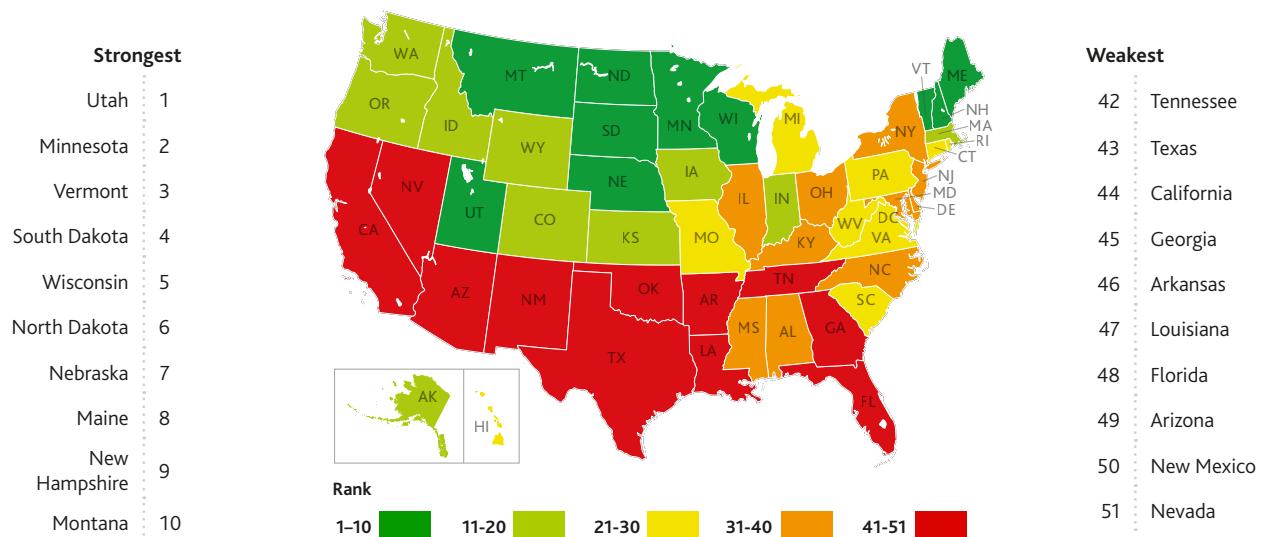
Social Capital

Social Capital measures how cohesive a society is in terms of people trusting, respecting and helping one another, and the institutional structures they interact with. 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 and social wellbeing. Thus, the word "capital" in "social capital" highlights the contribution of social networks as an asset that produces economic returns and improves wellbeing.

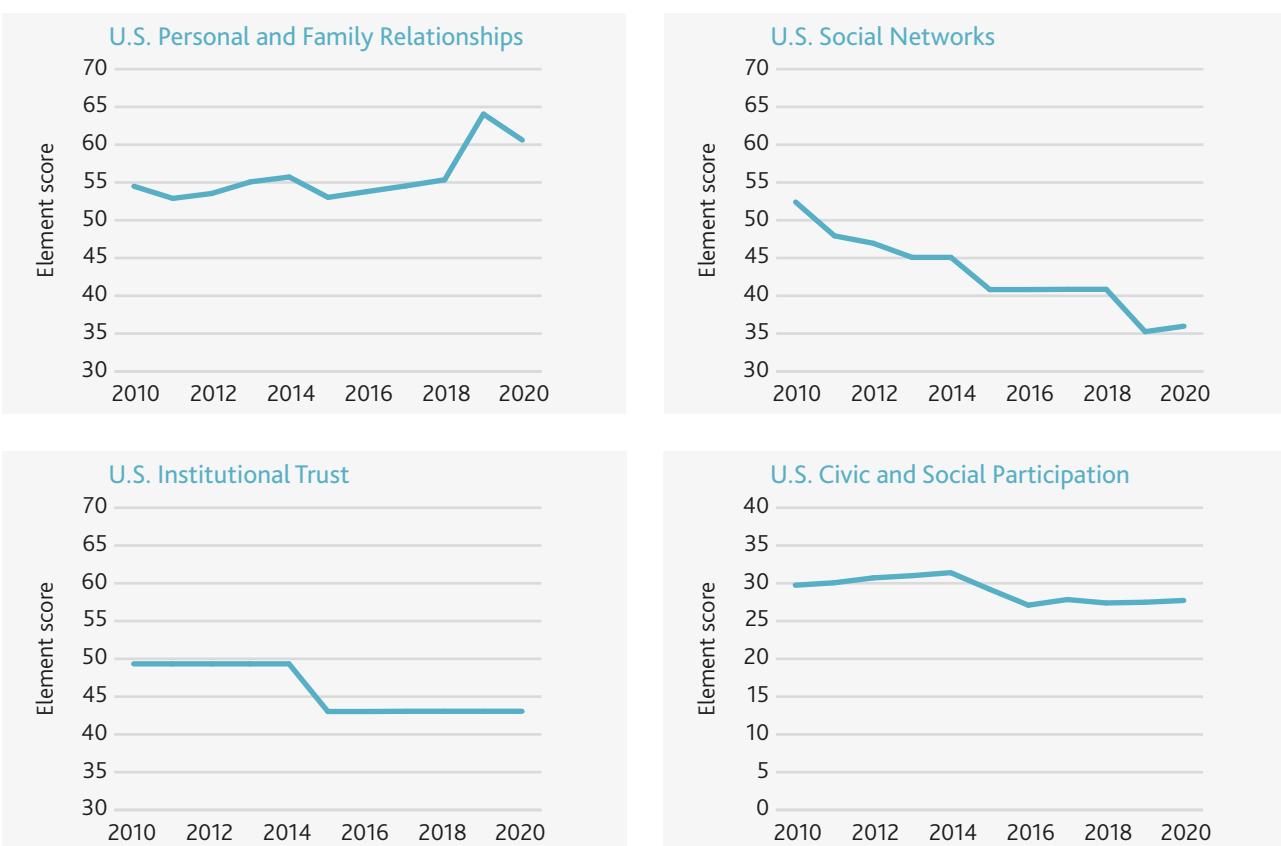


ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)	INDICATORS
Personal and Family Relationships (25%) captures the strength of the closest-knit personal relationships and family ties. These relationships form the crux of support that individuals can turn to, emotionally, mentally, and financially on a daily basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divorce (CDC) • Children in unmarried households (USCB) • Teen births (CDC) • Parent's attendance of children's activities (NSCH) • Shared meals with household members (CPS) • Frequently hear from family and friends (CPS) • Close friends (CPS)
Social Networks (25%) measures the strength of, and opportunities provided by, ties that an individual has with people in their wider network. These ties are a vital part of social support, and these networks can bolster bridging capital when social and community networks span different groups in society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favors between neighbors (CPS) • Frequently talk with neighbors (CPS) • Trust in people in neighborhood (CPS) • Supportive neighborhood for a child (NSCH) • Trust in people (ANES)
Institutional Trust (20%) captures the degree to which individuals trust their institutions. Trust in institutions is an important foundation upon which the legitimacy and stability of political systems are built.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidence in corporations (CPS) • Confidence in the media (CPS) • Trust in federal government (ANES)
Civic and Social Participation (30%) measures the amount to which people participate within a society, broadly split into the civic and social spheres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer rate (CNCS) • Volunteering intensity (CNCS) • Active in neighborhood (CNCS) • Helping the community (CNCS) • (Non-religious) membership organizations (USCB) • Religious membership organizations (USR) • Religious organization participation (CPS) • Sport or recreation organization participation (CPS) • School, neighborhood, or community association participation (CPS)

Social Capital 2020



Social Capital: U.S. element scores, 2010-2020



Social Capital

overall and element rankings (weight %)

2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	State	Personal and Family Relationships (25%)	Social Networks (25%)	Institutional Trust (20%)	Civic and Social Participation (30%)
1	1	1	Utah	1	1	16	1
2	2	2	Minnesota	3	6	2	8
6	3	3	Vermont	6	5	15	4
3	4	4	South Dakota	2	2	22	5
10	5	5	Wisconsin	5	9	6	10
9	6	6	North Dakota	7	3	7	18
8	7	7	Nebraska	9	8	3	17
21	9	8	Maine	8	4	27	13
11	8	9	New Hampshire	10	12	12	9
7	11	10	Montana	13	11	47	2
5	10	11	Iowa	4	10	25	23
4	13	12	Idaho	18	7	32	15
12	12	13	Alaska	16	26	19	6
14	15	14	Kansas	19	22	4	16
25	14	15	Colorado	14	19	13	20
13	16	16	Wyoming	17	21	30	12
23	18	17	Washington	21	29	24	11
16	17	18	Indiana	15	18	10	35
15	19	19	Massachusetts	11	16	14	36
22	20	20	Oregon	12	13	50	7
24	21	21	Hawaii	26	34	1	43
29	23	22	Virginia	28	32	17	21
17	22	23	Missouri	23	20	29	27
30	25	24	District of Columbia	42	50	8	3
20	26	25	Pennsylvania	31	15	31	26
37	28	26	West Virginia	30	14	37	25
26	27	27	Michigan	24	23	20	31
18	24	28	Connecticut	27	28	28	22
27	29	29	South Carolina	39	33	5	29
34	31	30	Rhode Island	40	17	9	42
32	30	31	Delaware	44	39	11	14
28	34	32	Ohio	25	25	38	38
38	32	33	New Jersey	29	27	21	44
19	33	34	Maryland	22	42	35	19
31	35	35	Illinois	20	24	39	40
33	36	36	Alabama	46	30	18	41
42	37	37	Mississippi	48	36	23	28
40	38	38	North Carolina	32	38	43	32
35	39	39	Kentucky	37	31	42	45
45	40	40	New York	38	43	40	30
39	41	41	Oklahoma	45	40	46	24
41	43	42	Tennessee	34	35	48	39
46	42	43	Texas	35	48	26	46
49	44	44	California	33	46	41	33
43	46	45	Georgia	41	49	36	37
48	45	46	Arkansas	50	41	33	47
44	47	47	Louisiana	47	37	44	48
47	48	48	Florida	49	44	34	50
50	50	49	Arizona	36	47	45	49
36	49	50	New Mexico	43	45	51	34
51	51	51	Nevada	51	51	49	51



Defining Open Economies

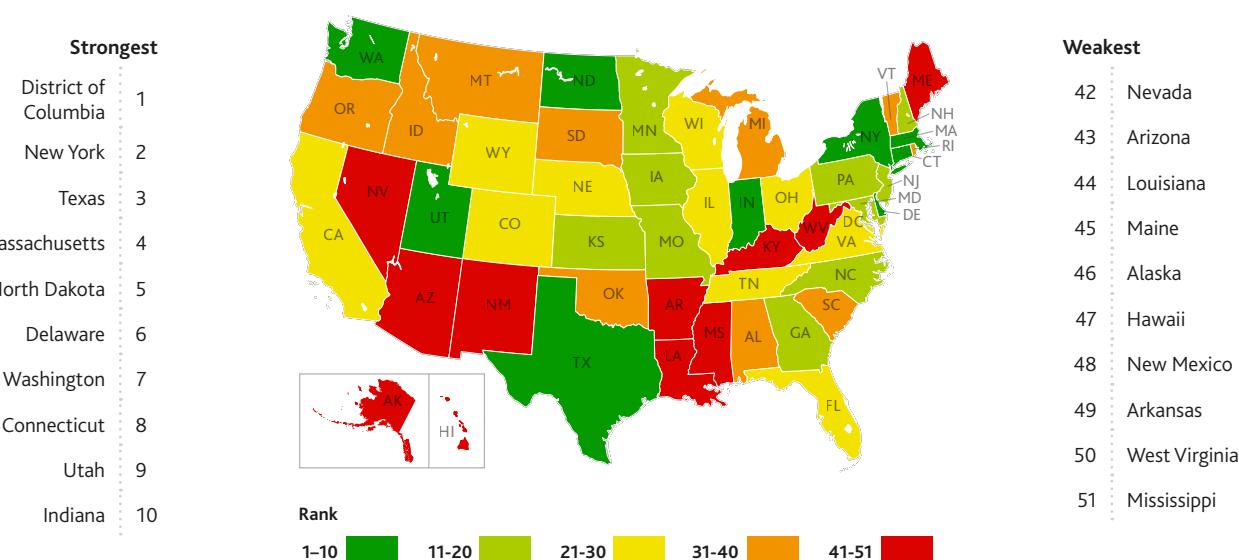
Open Economies encourage innovation and investment, promote business and trade, and facilitate inclusive growth. This domain captures the extent to which the economies of each state and county embody these ideals. Without an open, competitive economy, it is very challenging to create lasting social and economic wellbeing where individuals, communities, and businesses are empowered to reach their full potential. Trade between states, communities and other nations is fundamental to the advance of innovation, knowledge transfer, and productivity that creates economic growth and prosperity. 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 is not designed to 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 pro-competitive economies, both domestically and internationally, that attracts innovation, ideas, capital and talent. While most policymakers focus on the big fiscal and macro-economic 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.

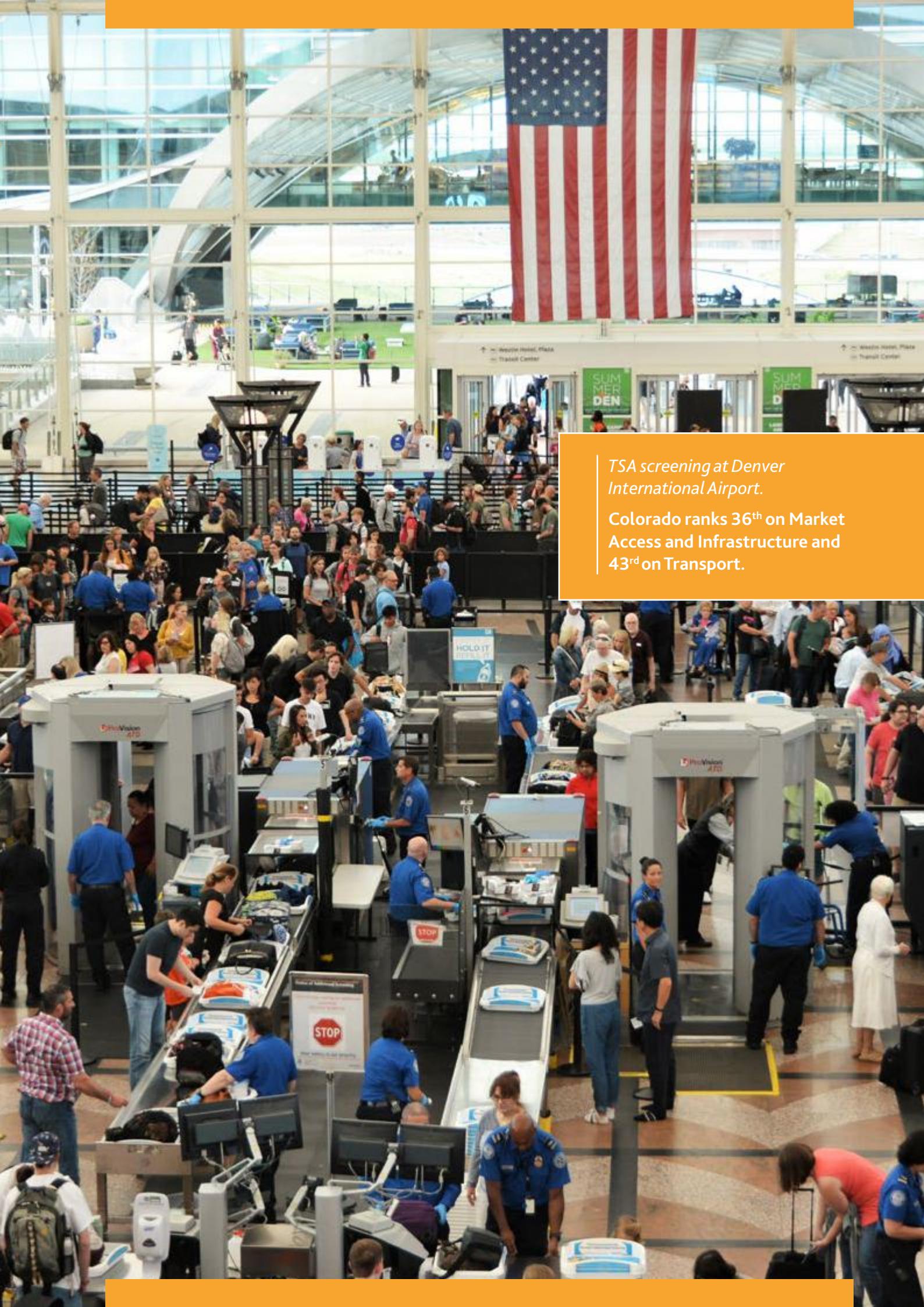
Business Environment measures the amount and variety of investment finance available (Financing Ecosystems) and how easy it is for businesses to start, compete, and expand (Domestic Market Contestability). Contestable markets with low barriers to entry and adequate pools of funding are important for 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 hinders business and responds to the changing needs of society and ensures Labor Market Flexibility.

Market Access and Infrastructure measures the quality of the infrastructure that enables trade (Communications, Transport, and Resources). Where markets have sufficient infrastructure and few barriers to trade, they can flourish. Such trade leads to more competitive and efficient markets, allowing new products and ideas to be tested, funded, and commercialized, ultimately benefiting consumers through a greater variety of goods at more competitive prices.

Economic Quality measures how robust an economy is (Fiscal Sustainability) as well as 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.

Open Economies 2020



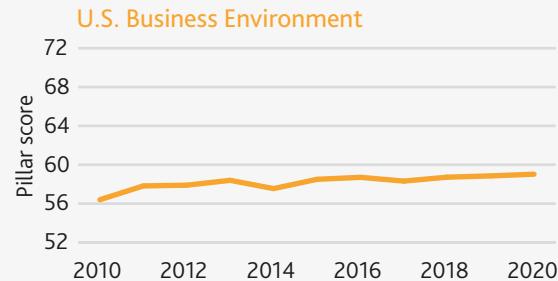


TSA screening at Denver International Airport.

Colorado ranks 36th on Market Access and Infrastructure and 43rd on Transport.

Business Environment

The **Business Environment** pillar measures the entrepreneurial environment, business infrastructure, access to credit, labor market flexibility, and price distortions for goods and services. It assesses how contestable the markets are and the number of barriers affecting how easy it is for businesses to start, compete, and expand.



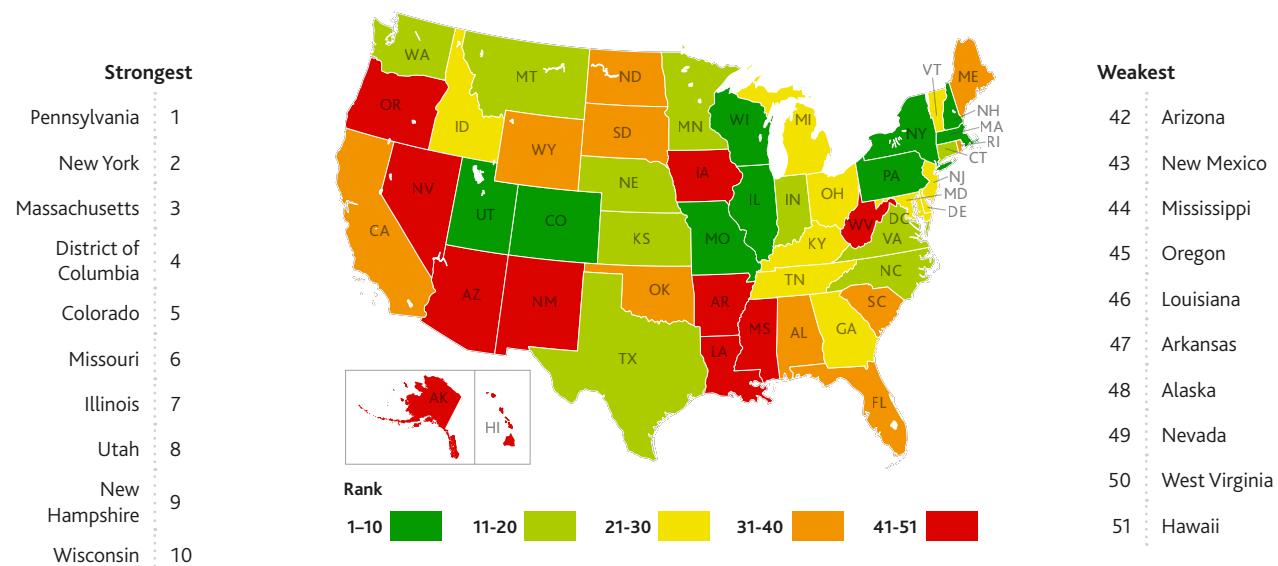
ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)	INDICATORS
Financing Ecosystems (40%) is the availability of money for investment from sources including banking and bank debt to corporate debt and more sophisticated financial markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Venture capital invested (NVCA)</i> <i>Number of venture capital deals (NVCA)</i> <i>Assets under management (NVCA)</i> <i>Venture capital fundraising (NVCA)</i> <i>New foreign direct investment (USBEA)</i> <i>Bank branch access (FDIC)</i>
Domestic Market Contestability (30%) examines how open the market is to new participants versus protection of the incumbents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Low-income licensed occupations (IJ)</i> <i>Occupational licensing training cost (IJ)</i> <i>Occupational licensing training time (IJ)</i> <i>Age requirements for license (IJ)</i> <i>Regulation Density Index (Cato)</i>
Burden of Regulation (10%) captures how much effort and time are required to comply with regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Federal Regulation and State Enterprise Index (QG)</i> <i>State regulation (QG)</i>
Labor Market Flexibility (10%) measures how dynamic and flexible the workplace is for both employer and employee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Collective bargaining agreement coverage (FI)</i> <i>Employee health insurance cost (HJK)</i> <i>Workers compensation premium rate (Oreg.)</i> <i>Minimum wage (USDOL)</i>
Price Distortions (10%) looks at how taxes and subsidies affect the 'level playing field'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Subsidies to the private sector (USBEA)</i> <i>Corporate Tax Score (TF)</i>



Factory workers in Clarksville, Tennessee.

Tennessee ranks first for **Labor Market Flexibility**, due to having the lowest employee health insurance premium of any state.

Business Environment 2020



Business Environment: U.S. element scores, 2010-2020



Business Environment

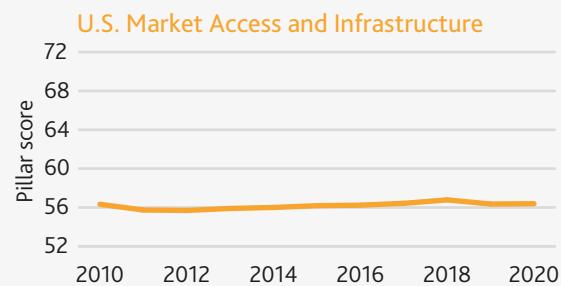
overall and element rankings (weight %)

2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	State	Financing Ecosystems (40%)	Domestic Market Contestability (30%)	Burden of Regulation (10%)	Labor Market Flexibility (10%)	Price Distortions (10%)
1	2	1	Pennsylvania	8	6	10	23	47
3	1	2	New York	1	31	24	51	21
2	3	3	Massachusetts	2	39	12	40	37
6	4	4	District of Columbia	4	17	30	37	50
4	5	5	Colorado	14	10	8	35	14
10	6	6	Missouri	15	14	27	31	4
12	9	7	Illinois	5	33	42	36	33
8	8	8	Utah	10	35	40	3	19
16	10	9	New Hampshire	27	3	14	22	35
17	7	10	Wisconsin	17	12	7	18	24
11	11	11	Indiana	21	11	28	17	8
22	12	12	Kansas	28	1	49	15	27
14	14	13	Connecticut	7	32	25	46	25
18	13	14	Washington	9	28	4	50	42
15	15	15	Texas	13	24	38	9	36
5	17	16	Minnesota	23	2	33	39	32
9	16	17	North Carolina	26	26	18	6	3
19	18	18	Virginia	6	48	15	4	23
30	19	19	Nebraska	32	5	41	28	15
42	20	20	Montana	18	15	44	32	34
20	21	21	Ohio	19	22	31	30	31
27	26	22	Tennessee	22	38	26	1	16
13	25	23	Georgia	29	27	46	12	2
24	24	24	Delaware	16	18	23	33	51
25	22	25	Maryland	11	44	5	38	43
23	23	26	Michigan	20	30	34	34	11
21	27	27	Vermont	34	4	9	41	40
7	28	28	New Jersey	12	37	19	48	49
31	29	29	Idaho	42	13	16	7	30
37	31	30	Kentucky	30	34	50	19	12
28	30	31	Maine	35	8	6	42	38
29	34	32	South Dakota	47	7	22	26	6
32	32	33	Alabama	38	23	35	5	18
35	33	34	North Dakota	46	19	13	11	9
33	35	35	California	3	51	43	47	44
26	36	Oklahoma	43	29	39	14	5	
38	38	37	South Carolina	39	36	37	10	7
34	37	38	Florida	25	46	17	21	20
47	41	39	Rhode Island	24	40	11	44	48
39	40	40	Wyoming	48	9	51	13	1
36	39	41	Iowa	44	20	36	16	41
40	42	42	Arizona	31	47	3	27	28
43	46	43	New Mexico	41	41	21	24	29
44	43	44	Mississippi	50	21	29	2	13
45	44	45	Oregon	33	45	1	43	39
41	45	46	Louisiana	37	42	47	8	46
51	50	47	Arkansas	45	43	32	20	22
49	48	48	Alaska	49	16	48	45	17
48	49	49	Nevada	40	50	2	25	26
46	47	50	West Virginia	51	25	45	29	10
50	51	51	Hawaii	36	49	20	49	45



Market Access and Infrastructure

The Market Access and Infrastructure pillar measures the quality of the infrastructure, in terms of communications, transport and resources, that enables trade. Where markets have sufficient infrastructure and few barriers to trade, they can flourish. Such trade leads to more competitive and efficient markets, allowing new products and ideas to be tested, funded, and commercialized, ultimately benefiting consumers through a greater variety of goods at more competitive prices.



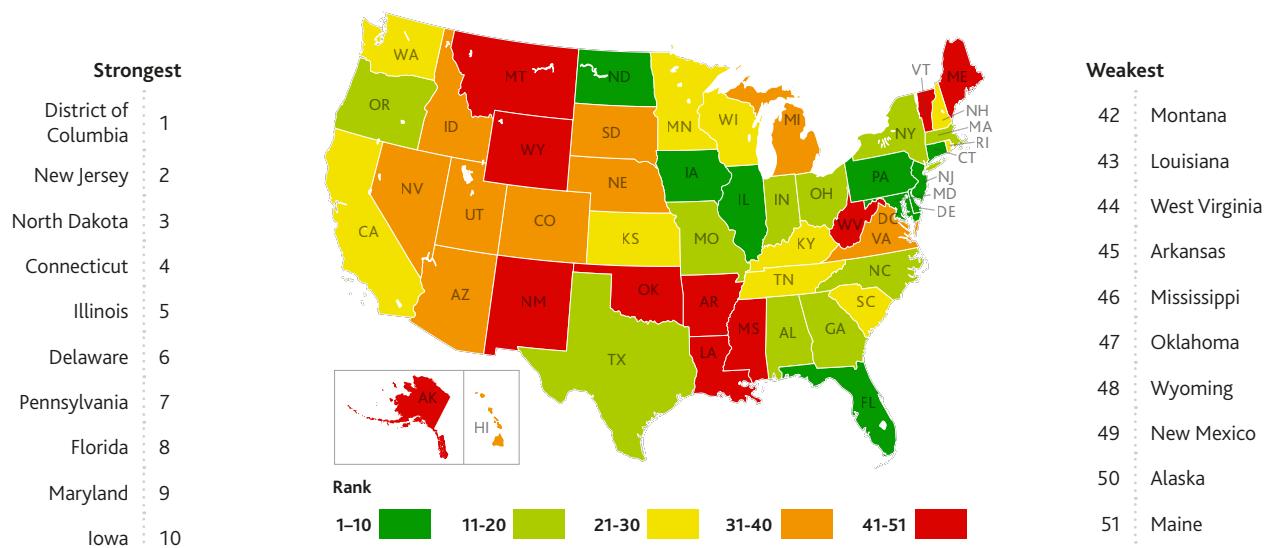
ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)	INDICATORS
Communications (40%) assesses the means of communication and how widespread access to communication is.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Mean download speed (BBN)</i><i>Ultra-fast internet access (BBN)</i><i>High speed internet access (NTIA)</i><i>Internet providers (Business) (FCC)</i>
Resources (25%) assesses the quality, reliability and affordability of the energy network in a state, as well as the access to and use of water resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Customers affected by electricity outages (Mukh.)</i><i>Net electricity generation (USEIA)</i><i>Water usage (USGS)</i><i>Electricity outage duration (USEIA)</i><i>Electricity outage frequency (USEIA)</i>
Transport (35%) assesses the ease and efficiency with how people and goods travel between and within states. This is a measure of the quality, diversity, and penetration of all forms of transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Number of airports (USBTS)</i><i>Road condition (USBTS)</i><i>Railroad length (AAR)</i><i>Bus transit route mileage (USBTS)</i><i>Public road length (USBTS)</i><i>Bridge condition (USBTS)</i><i>Distance to airport (USBTS)</i>



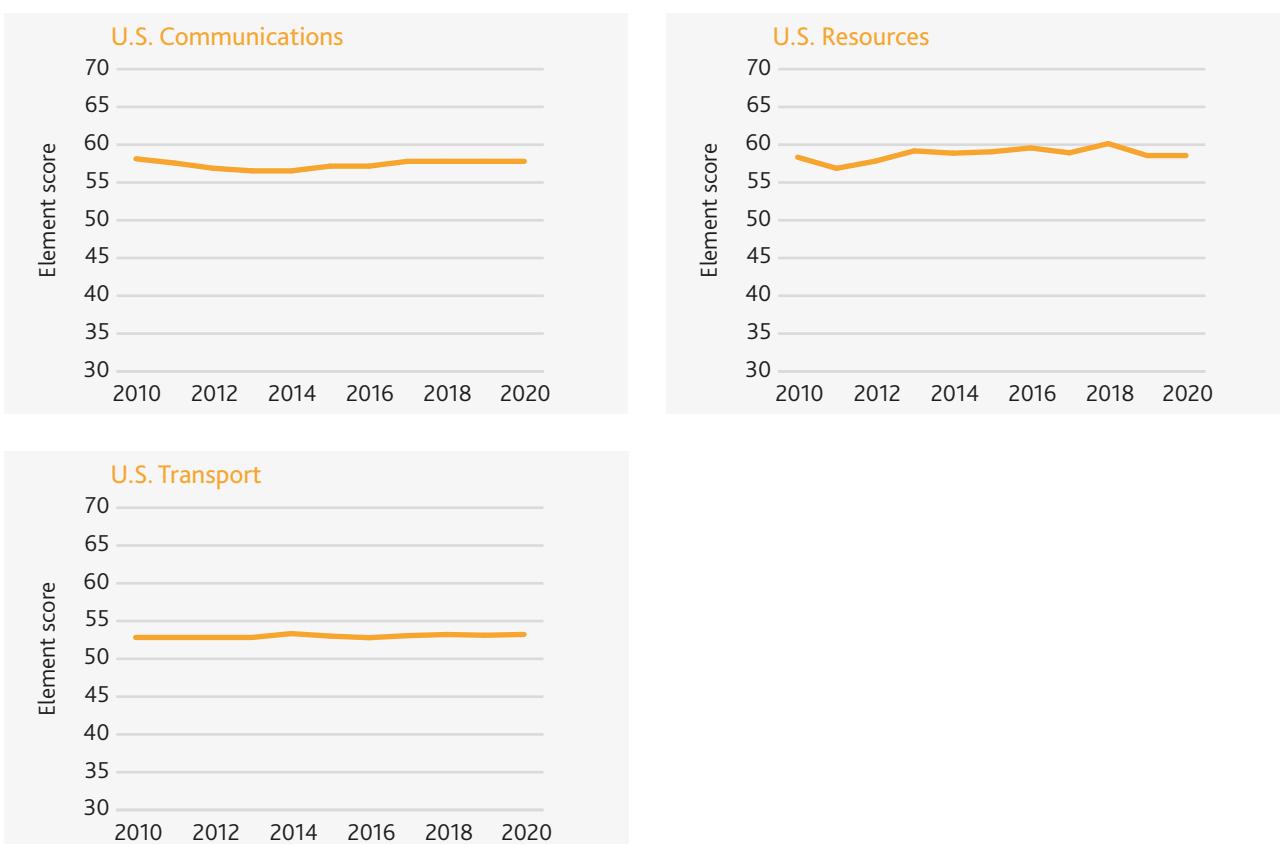
Workers repair a power line after a storm in New Jersey.

New Jersey has among the best infrastructure in the country, ranking 3rd for the Communications element.

Market Access and Infrastructure 2020



Market Access and Infrastructure: U.S. element scores, 2010-2020



Market Access and Infrastructure overall and element rankings (weight %)

2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	State	Communications (40%)	Resources (25%)	Transport (35%)
1	1	1	District of Columbia	1	38	2
9	2	2	New Jersey	3	33	3
14	3	3	North Dakota	2	4	28
11	4	4	Connecticut	27	16	1
13	6	5	Illinois	23	13	7
15	5	6	Delaware	15	28	4
5	7	7	Pennsylvania	9	22	12
3	8	8	Florida	14	21	9
18	9	9	Maryland	17	29	8
10	10	10	Iowa	7	9	23
2	11	11	Massachusetts	5	44	10
8	12	12	New York	8	25	16
4	13	13	Ohio	19	43	6
17	14	14	Indiana	30	24	5
6	15	15	Georgia	13	41	13
16	16	16	Alabama	37	5	15
12	17	17	North Carolina	12	37	20
19	19	18	Oregon	16	6	36
21	18	19	Texas	11	31	25
20	20	20	Missouri	32	12	22
24	23	21	Washington	10	23	38
27	21	22	Minnesota	20	26	27
25	22	23	Kansas	41	8	17
22	24	24	Tennessee	21	45	18
7	25	25	South Carolina	38	18	14
23	27	26	Kentucky	28	35	21
29	26	27	Rhode Island	26	34	24
31	28	28	California	4	32	42
26	29	29	Wisconsin	36	14	26
30	31	30	New Hampshire	18	39	29
28	32	31	Nebraska	47	1	33
35	30	32	Virginia	39	46	11
36	33	33	Utah	24	27	35
41	34	34	South Dakota	25	19	44
32	35	35	Nevada	33	20	41
34	36	36	Colorado	35	10	43
38	37	37	Idaho	42	11	39
42	38	38	Michigan	31	42	34
39	40	39	Hawaii	6	48	46
40	41	40	Arizona	40	7	45
45	42	41	Vermont	29	51	19
44	43	42	Montana	48	3	47
33	44	43	Louisiana	43	40	37
43	45	44	West Virginia	44	47	30
49	46	45	Arkansas	51	15	31
37	47	46	Mississippi	45	36	40
46	48	47	Oklahoma	49	30	32
47	39	48	Wyoming	46	2	50
50	49	49	New Mexico	50	17	49
48	50	50	Alaska	22	49	51
51	51	51	Maine	34	50	48



Economic Quality

The Economic Quality pillar measures how well the economy is equipped to generate wealth sustainably and with the full engagement of its workforce. A strong economy is dependent on the production of a diverse range of valuable goods and services and high labor force participation.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)	INDICATORS
Fiscal Sustainability (25%) assesses the ability of a government to sustain its current spending, tax, and other policies in the medium to long term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Government credit rating (<i>BallotP</i>)State reserves capacity (<i>Pew</i>)Revenue to expenditure ratio (<i>Pew</i>)State budget balance (<i>Pew</i>)State pension funding (<i>FR</i>)
Productivity and Competitiveness (25%) captures the efficiency of the labor force, as well as the export value of goods and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Manufactured export value (<i>USCB</i>)Non-manufactured export value (<i>USCB</i>)Labor productivity (<i>USBLS</i>)
Dynamism (20%) measures the churn of businesses—the number of new start-ups entering and failed firms exiting an economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Startup concentration (<i>Kauf</i>)Startup early job creation (<i>Kauf</i>)Startup early survival rate (<i>Kauf</i>)Opportunity-driven startups (<i>Kauf</i>)Rate of new entrepreneurs (<i>Kauf</i>)Patent applications (<i>USPTO</i>)
Labor Force Engagement (30%) covers the intersection of demography and the workforce, including the rates of unemployment and underemployment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Unemployment (<i>USBLS</i>)Youth unemployment (<i>USBLS</i>)Employee engagement (<i>Gallup</i>)Underemployment (<i>USBLS</i>)Labor force participation (<i>USBLS</i>)

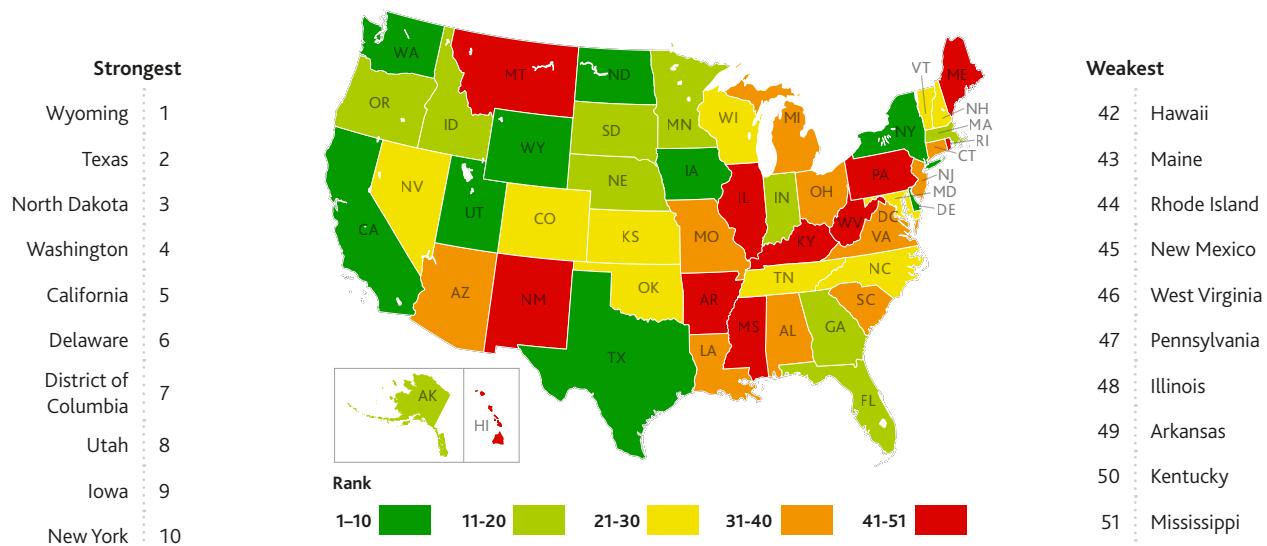


Employees at Adobe's head office in San Francisco.

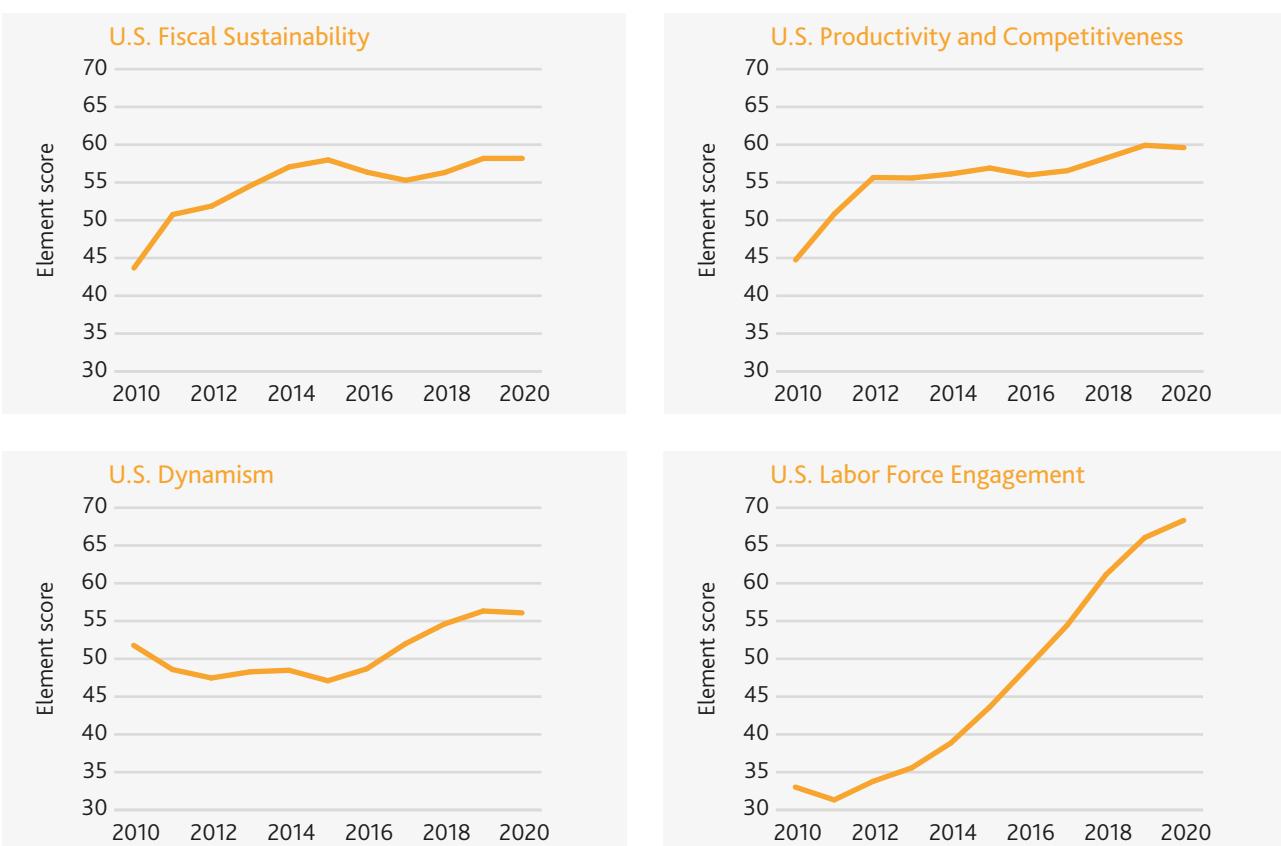
California ranks first for Dynamism owing to its thriving start-up environment and the highest per capita rate of patent applications across the U.S.



Economic Quality 2020



Economic Quality: U.S. element scores, 2010-2020



Economic Quality

overall and element rankings (weight %)

2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	State	Fiscal Sustainability (25%)	Productivity and Competitiveness (25%)	Dynamism (20%)	Labor Force Engagement (30%)
3	3	1	Wyoming	1	10	5	19
1	1	2	Texas	9	2	3	27
2	2	3	North Dakota	10	13	14	2
4	4	4	Washington	17	1	8	39
5	5	5	California	25	7	1	42
10	10	6	Delaware	16	5	19	29
7	7	7	District of Columbia	6	3	22	46
9	9	8	Utah	8	23	11	7
11	11	9	Iowa	13	25	25	1
6	6	10	New York	19	6	9	47
17	17	11	Georgia	23	16	6	22
13	13	12	Massachusetts	47	11	16	11
21	21	13	Alaska	5	9	29	48
12	12	14	Nebraska	20	27	26	8
14	14	15	South Dakota	3	46	24	4
16	16	16	Idaho	2	51	4	12
8	8	17	Minnesota	30	17	35	6
15	15	18	Oregon	4	21	13	43
19	19	19	Florida	11	41	2	31
28	28	20	Indiana	22	24	41	14
23	23	21	Colorado	44	28	7	10
26	26	22	Tennessee	14	33	28	23
18	18	23	North Carolina	7	30	21	41
20	20	24	Kansas	38	20	36	13
31	31	25	Oklahoma	29	39	12	20
24	24	26	Vermont	37	43	20	3
30	30	27	Maryland	28	19	45	17
29	29	28	New Hampshire	40	26	40	5
22	22	29	Wisconsin	15	35	50	9
25	25	30	Nevada	21	40	10	34
34	34	31	Connecticut	46	4	34	44
38	38	32	South Carolina	27	34	31	24
32	32	33	Michigan	35	22	27	33
27	27	34	Missouri	32	42	23	16
37	37	35	Ohio	26	18	46	32
33	33	36	Virginia	34	31	48	15
39	39	37	Louisiana	42	8	43	45
36	36	38	Arizona	36	36	17	40
35	35	39	New Jersey	49	12	15	36
42	42	40	Alabama	31	37	47	28
40	40	41	Montana	39	49	18	21
41	41	42	Hawaii	33	45	32	26
43	43	43	Maine	24	50	39	18
44	44	44	Rhode Island	41	29	51	25
45	45	45	New Mexico	12	47	30	49
46	46	46	West Virginia	18	32	49	50
47	47	47	Pennsylvania	48	15	44	35
48	48	48	Illinois	51	14	33	38
49	49	49	Arkansas	43	48	42	30
50	50	50	Kentucky	50	38	37	37
51	51	51	Mississippi	45	44	38	51



Defining Empowered People

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 necessary 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, and to a safe and clean environment. Many of these issues are inter-related. The pillars in this domain differentiate states' performance 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 basic services and shelter. It also 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.

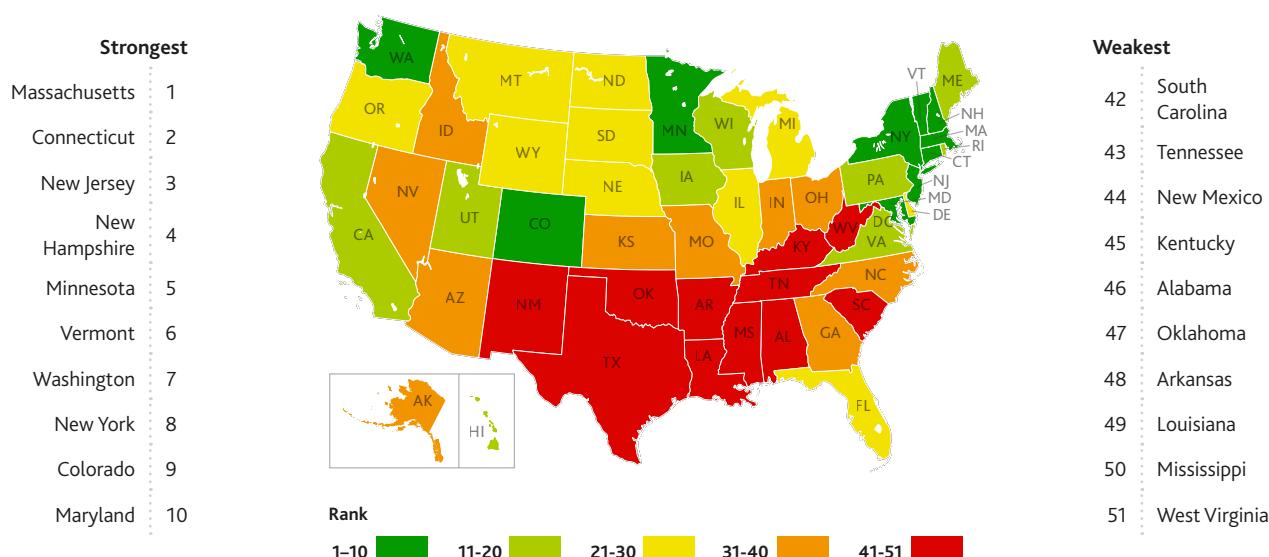
Health measures health service provision and the health outcomes of a population — including the quality of both mental health and

physical health, each of which affects longevity. It also assesses the set of behavioral risk factors that affect the quality of the population's health, and the quality of the healthcare provision through the lenses of care systems and preventative interventions. For a state to truly 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 the enrollment, outcomes and quality of four stages of education (pre-primary, primary, secondary, and tertiary education) as well as the adult skills in the population. Education allows people to lead more fulfilling lives, and a better educated population is more able to contribute to society. Over the long-term, education can help to drive economic development and growth while improving social and health outcomes, as well as 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. Also measured is the extent to which the ecosystems that provide 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 also captured, as these are critical to longer-term sustainability.

Empowered People 2020





*A family enjoying the outdoors
in the suburbs.*

**Massachusetts ranks in the top
four for each of the Empowered
People pillars.**

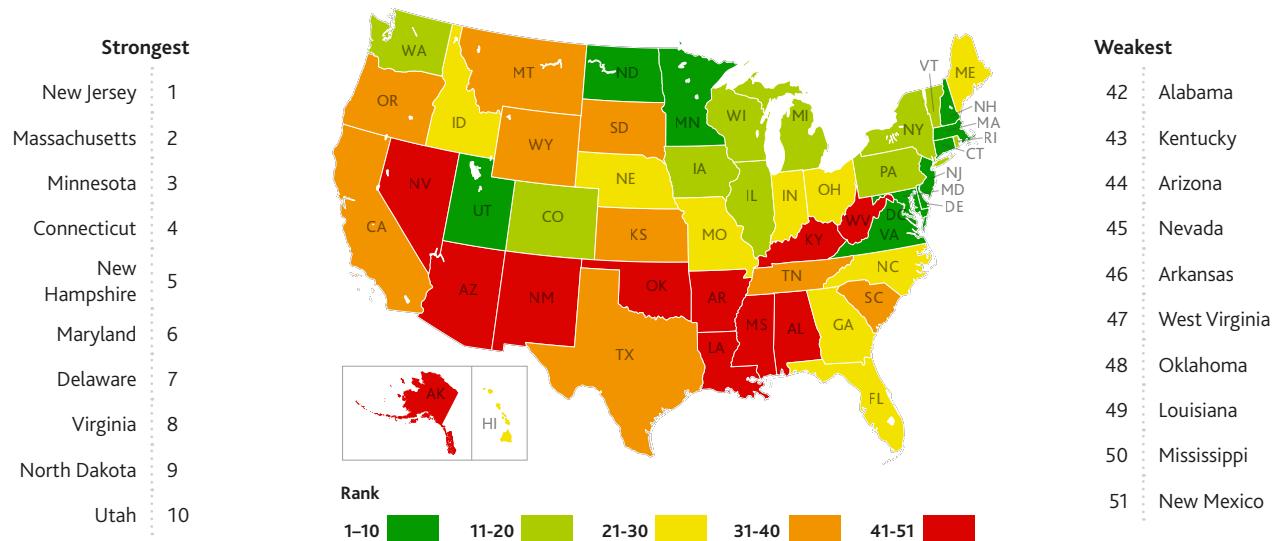
Living Conditions

The Living Conditions pillar measures whether a reasonable quality of life is extended to the whole population. This includes several key areas—in addition to material resources, people must also have access to adequate shelter and a healthy diet, basic services such as electricity, clean water, and sanitation, safety at work and in their lived environment, and the ability to connect and engage in core activities in society.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)	INDICATORS
Material Resources (25%) measures the proportion of individuals with the minimum amount of resources necessary to survive and attain wellbeing, including the reliability of income and resilience to economic shocks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Low income (USACS)</i><i>Poverty (USACS)</i><i>Deep poverty (USACS)</i><i>Liquid asset poverty (PNS)</i><i>High risk loans (TP)</i>
Nutrition (15%) measures the availability, adequacy and diversity of food intake required for individuals to participate in society, ensure cognitive development, and avoid potentially long-term health impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Food security (USDA)</i><i>Borderline food security (USDA)</i><i>Fruit consumption (BRFSS)</i><i>Vegetable consumption (BRFSS)</i>
Water Services (15%) captures the access to, as well as the availability and quality of, the basic utility services necessary for human wellbeing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Clean and safe water (Gallup)</i><i>Public drinking water violations (USEPA)</i><i>Complete kitchen and plumbing facilities (USHUD)</i>
Shelter (15%) reflects the availability and affordability of accommodation as well as the population without any shelter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Homelessness (USHUD)</i><i>Unsheltered homeless rate (USHUD)</i><i>Households with overcrowding (USHUD)</i><i>Availability of affordable housing (NLIHC)</i>
Connectedness (15%) captures the extent to which individuals are able to participate in the normal activities in which citizens of a society engage, digitally and physically.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Urban access to broadband (FCC)</i><i>Rural access to broadband (FCC)</i><i>Households with a smartphone (USACS)</i>
Protection from Harm (15%) captures the safety of the environment that individuals live and work in, measuring automotive and workplace injuries and accidental deaths.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Fatal unintentional injuries (CDC)</i><i>Traffic deaths (CDC)</i>

Living Conditions 2020



Living Conditions: U.S. element scores, 2010-2020



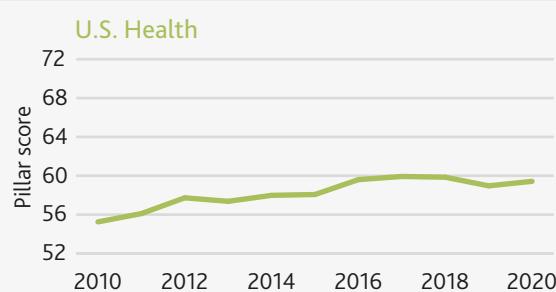
Living Conditions

overall and element rankings (weight %)

2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	State	Material Resources (25%)	Nutrition (15%)	Water Services (15%)	Shelter (15%)	Connectedness (15%)	Protection from Harm (15%)
2	1	1	New Jersey	4	5	25	38	1	2
1	2	2	Massachusetts	11	3	19	15	6	4
7	3	3	Minnesota	2	4	1	31	10	30
3	4	4	Connecticut	10	19	8	25	4	6
5	5	5	New Hampshire	1	1	24	30	14	28
4	6	6	Maryland	5	30	2	35	3	10
6	9	7	Delaware	19	20	9	20	5	5
10	7	8	Virginia	16	21	4	19	18	14
14	8	9	North Dakota	18	13	16	4	17	25
8	13	10	Utah	8	6	35	37	8	13
12	15	11	New York	21	16	17	44	13	1
16	16	12	Washington	9	12	22	43	2	18
18	14	13	Iowa	15	15	18	9	28	26
34	11	14	Vermont	6	2	20	32	38	43
15	17	15	Pennsylvania	17	17	32	11	29	12
11	12	16	Illinois	24	25	10	34	32	8
13	20	17	Wisconsin	14	7	12	14	37	47
21	21	18	Colorado	7	8	26	40	21	40
9	10	19	Rhode Island	31	24	34	3	7	20
17	22	20	Michigan	32	36	3	16	30	16
24	18	21	Maine	13	34	30	6	33	41
19	19	22	Hawaii	3	10	44	50	22	9
32	29	23	Georgia	38	23	11	36	15	15
28	26	24	Nebraska	12	32	45	21	43	22
40	28	25	Missouri	30	31	7	12	39	34
26	24	26	North Carolina	36	38	5	27	11	31
27	25	27	Ohio	35	41	27	10	25	17
30	30	28	Florida	37	26	14	41	12	21
39	37	29	Idaho	25	9	43	33	34	38
20	27	30	Indiana	33	39	23	23	35	23
29	33	31	Wyoming	22	33	15	2	44	51
25	39	32	South Dakota	26	29	31	13	36	42
45	23	33	Montana	27	14	33	24	40	45
31	32	34	California	23	18	42	51	9	3
38	31	35	South Carolina	39	28	13	18	26	46
23	34	36	Kansas	28	42	36	17	23	36
33	36	37	Oregon	29	22	40	48	20	27
22	35	38	District of Columbia	40	11	50	42	19	7
37	38	39	Tennessee	44	35	21	26	27	39
46	41	40	Texas	42	43	38	45	16	11
35	45	41	Alaska	20	27	49	46	24	37
42	40	42	Alabama	46	49	6	5	42	33
41	42	43	Kentucky	45	44	29	7	31	35
43	44	44	Arizona	34	37	39	47	49	24
36	43	45	Nevada	41	40	41	49	41	19
50	46	46	Arkansas	47	47	37	22	48	29
44	47	47	West Virginia	49	46	46	1	50	44
48	48	48	Oklahoma	43	48	47	29	47	50
47	50	49	Louisiana	48	51	48	28	45	32
51	49	50	Mississippi	51	50	28	8	46	49
49	51	51	New Mexico	50	45	51	39	51	48

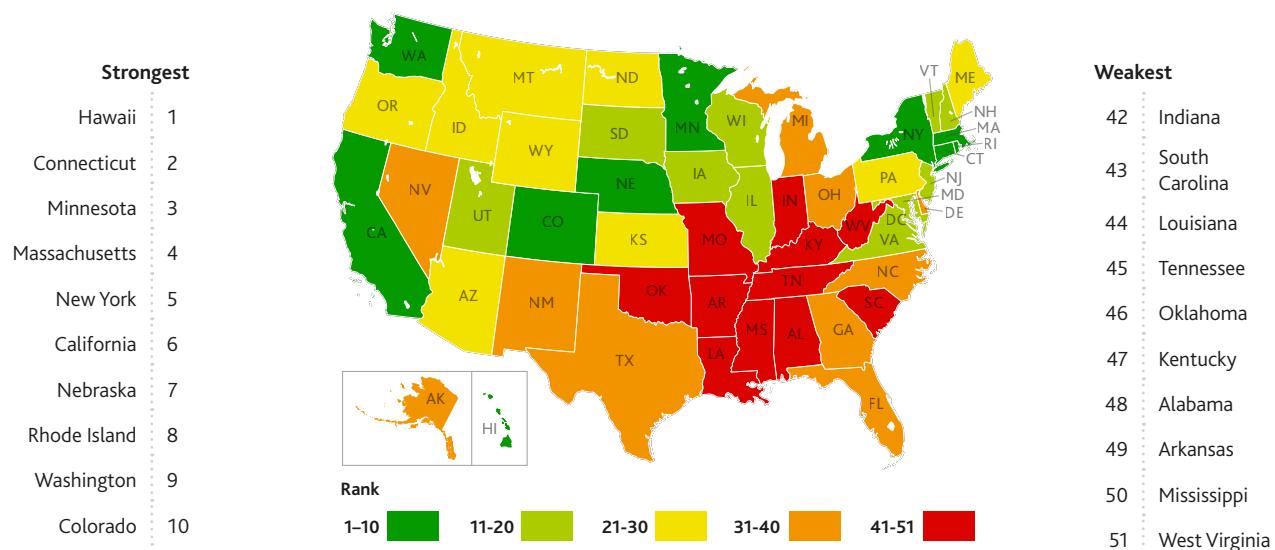


The Health pillar measures the extent to which people are healthy and have access to the necessary services to maintain good health. Those who enjoy good physical and mental health report high levels of wellbeing, whilst poor health provides a major obstacle to people fulfilling their potential. The coverage and accessibility of effective healthcare, combined with behaviors that sustain a healthy lifestyle, are critical to both individual and societal prosperity.

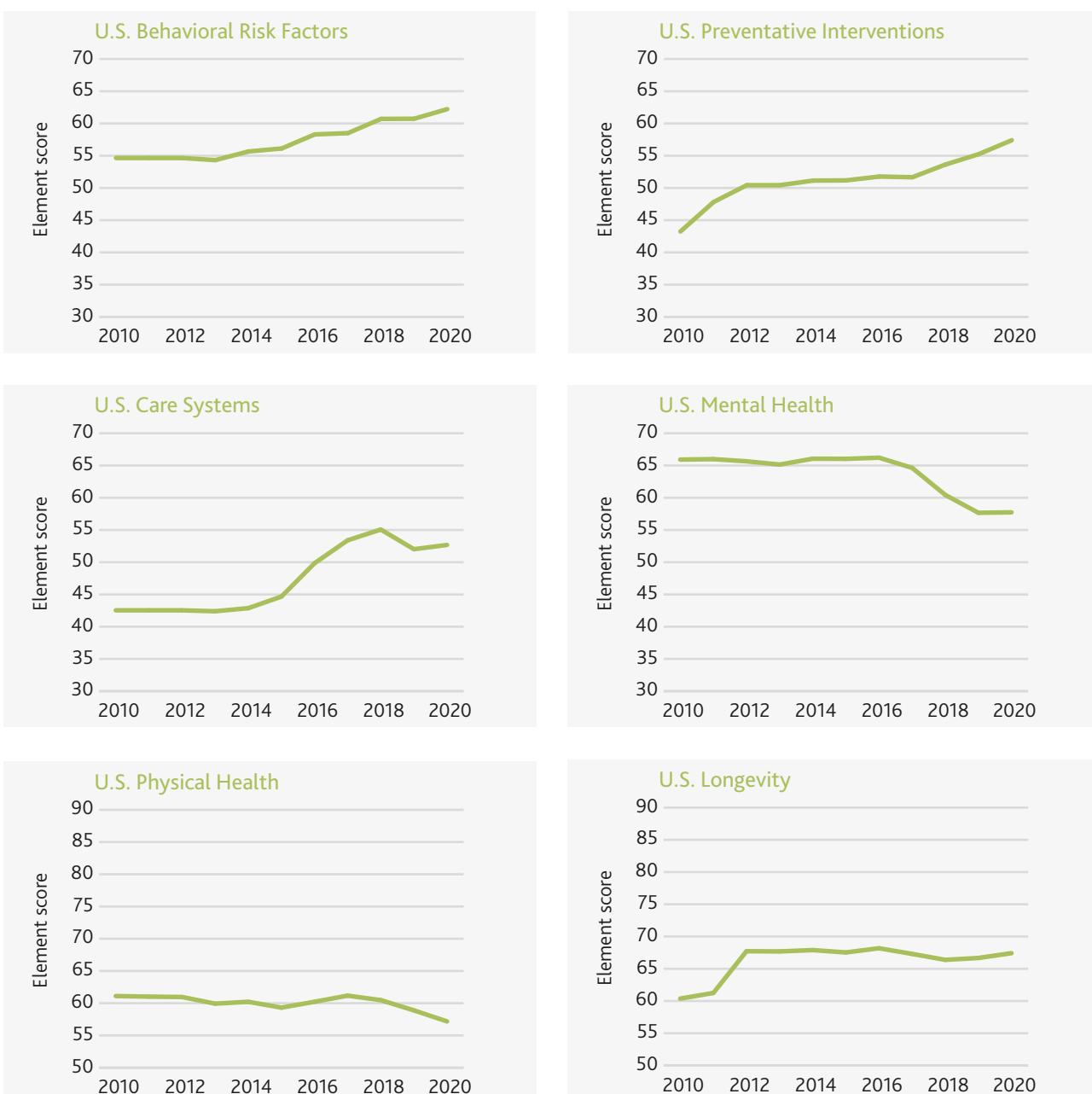


ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)	INDICATORS
Behavioral risk factors (15%) assesses the set of lifestyle patterns molded by a complex set of influences that increase the likelihood of developing disease, injury or illness, or of suffering from premature death.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Obesity (BRFSS)</i> • <i>Smoking (BRFSS)</i> • <i>Alcohol use disorder (SAMHSA)</i> • <i>Illicit drug use disorder (SAMHSA)</i> • <i>Pain reliever misuse (SAMHSA)</i>
Preventative Interventions (15%) measures the extent to which a health system prevents diseases, illnesses and other medical complications from occurring, to improve quality of life and avoid premature death.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Adult dentist visits (BRFSS)</i> • <i>Adult doctor visits (BRFSS)</i> • <i>Colorectal cancer screening (BRFSS)</i> • <i>Child medical visits (NSCH)</i> • <i>HPV immunizations (NCIRD)</i> • <i>Pap smear test (BRFSS)</i> • <i>Child Immunization (NCIRD)</i> • <i>Child dentist visits (NSCH)</i>
Care systems (15%) assesses the accessibility to the health care system, as well as the capacity of that health system to treat and cure diseases and illnesses once they are present in the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Child mental health access (NSCH)</i> • <i>Adults with no health care coverage (BRFSS)</i> • <i>Avoided medical care due to cost (BRFSS)</i> • <i>Hospital rating (HCAHPS)</i> • <i>Preventable hospitalizations for medicare enrollees (CMS)</i>
Mental Health (15%) captures the level and burden of mental illness on the living population, using self-reported and objective measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Suicide (CDC)</i> • <i>Drug overdose deaths (CDC)</i> • <i>Serious mental illness (SAMHSA)</i> • <i>Disability weighted prevalence from mental illness (IMHE)</i> • <i>Self-reported mental health not good (BRFSS)</i>
Physical Health (20%) captures the level and burden of physical illness on the living population, using self-reported and objective measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>High blood pressure (BRFSS)</i> • <i>Diabetes (BRFSS)</i> • <i>Heart attack (BRFSS)</i> • <i>Disability weighted prevalence of infectious diseases (IMHE)</i> • <i>Self-reported poor physical health (BRFSS)</i>
Longevity (20%) measures the mortality rate of the population through different stages of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Under 5 mortality (CDC)</i> • <i>5-14 mortality (CDC)</i> • <i>15-64 mortality (CDC)</i> • <i>Maternal mortality (IMHE)</i> • <i>Mortality risk 65-85 (IMHE)</i>

Health 2020



Health: U.S. element scores, 2010-2020



Health

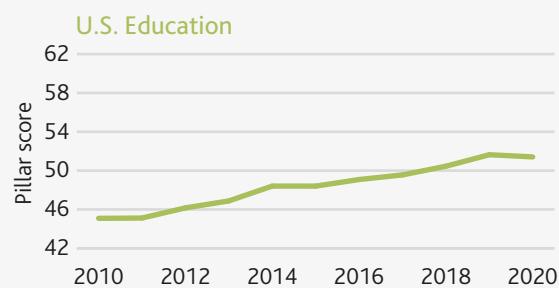
overall and element rankings (weight %)

2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	State	Behavioral Risk Factors (15%)	Preventative Interventions (15%)	Care Systems (15%)	Mental Health (15%)	Physical Health (20%)	Longevity (20%)
1	1	1	Hawaii	3	6	1	6	18	6
4	2	2	Connecticut	7	4	19	10	3	4
2	3	3	Minnesota	14	17	15	8	2	2
3	4	4	Massachusetts	9	1	22	19	6	3
10	5	5	New York	4	13	11	2	19	5
12	6	6	California	5	27	38	3	16	1
8	8	7	Nebraska	25	20	2	9	10	18
17	9	8	Rhode Island	17	2	10	21	27	12
15	10	9	Washington	11	23	4	26	15	7
5	7	10	Colorado	28	21	5	39	1	8
6	12	11	Iowa	39	11	3	18	12	14
11	11	12	New Jersey	2	16	46	1	26	9
7	13	13	New Hampshire	24	5	14	44	8	13
13	14	14	Wisconsin	27	18	12	23	5	15
14	15	15	Vermont	22	10	8	33	7	22
16	21	16	South Dakota	38	28	13	4	11	26
20	16	17	Illinois	16	29	28	5	20	24
21	18	18	Maryland	6	9	36	17	24	25
18	19	19	Utah	1	40	21	50	4	11
24	20	20	Virginia	8	8	44	15	23	19
9	17	21	North Dakota	41	24	17	16	13	21
22	22	22	Oregon	36	19	6	29	31	10
35	23	23	District of Columbia	30	3	26	11	17	42
23	27	24	Pennsylvania	20	15	30	25	25	31
30	25	25	Montana	29	38	7	40	9	28
26	24	26	Arizona	12	42	16	34	32	17
19	28	27	Maine	33	14	9	42	30	23
28	26	28	Idaho	13	44	29	46	21	16
32	30	29	Wyoming	21	46	31	35	14	29
25	29	30	Kansas	26	37	23	27	28	32
27	34	31	Delaware	34	7	40	36	29	34
33	31	32	North Carolina	23	22	41	14	38	35
34	32	33	Florida	15	26	51	13	39	20
31	33	34	Michigan	35	12	33	28	35	36
29	36	35	Alaska	42	45	18	32	22	33
36	37	36	Texas	10	49	49	7	41	27
39	35	37	New Mexico	19	34	20	45	34	37
37	38	38	Georgia	18	30	48	12	40	41
40	39	39	Nevada	31	47	43	31	36	30
38	41	40	Ohio	44	25	34	38	37	38
41	40	41	Missouri	40	43	24	48	33	40
42	42	42	Indiana	45	36	25	37	43	39
44	43	43	South Carolina	32	41	42	22	42	43
47	45	44	Louisiana	48	31	39	24	45	47
43	44	45	Tennessee	37	33	35	41	47	44
45	46	46	Oklahoma	43	51	27	43	44	46
48	47	47	Kentucky	49	39	32	49	46	45
46	48	48	Alabama	47	32	47	30	48	49
50	49	49	Arkansas	50	48	45	47	50	48
51	50	50	Mississippi	46	50	50	20	49	51
49	51	51	West Virginia	51	35	37	51	51	50



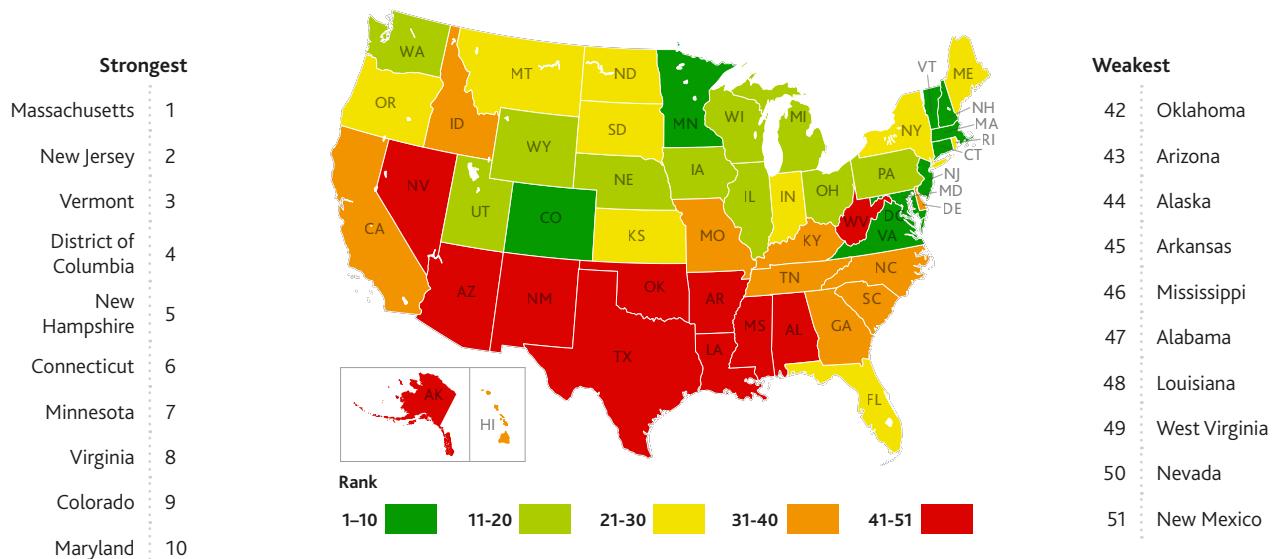
Education

The **Education pillar** is a building block for prosperous societies; the accumulation of skills and capabilities contributes to economic growth. Education provides the opportunity for individuals to reach their potential, and a more fulfilled and prosperous life. A better-educated population also leads to greater civic engagement and improved social outcomes — such as better health and lower crime rates.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)	INDICATORS
Pre-primary Education (5%) measures enrollment and quality of early years (Pre-K) education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pre-primary enrollment (USACS)</i> • <i>State pre-K quality (NIEER)</i>
Primary Education (20%) measures the enrollment, completion and the quality of education at the primary school (K-12 Middle School) stage of education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Primary enrollment (USACS)</i> • <i>Math grade 4 score (NAEP)</i> • <i>Science grade 4 score (NAEP)</i> • <i>Reading grade 4 score (NAEP)</i>
Secondary Education (25%) measures the enrollment, completion and the quality of education at the secondary school (K-12 High School) stage of education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Secondary enrollment (USACS)</i> • <i>Math grade 8 score (NAEP)</i> • <i>Science grade 8 score (NAEP)</i> • <i>Reading grade 8 score (NAEP)</i> • <i>High school graduation rate (USDE)</i>
Tertiary Education (25%) measures enrollment, graduation, and quality of education at the tertiary stage, which includes community colleges and universities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>College enrollment (USACS)</i> • <i>College graduation rate (NCES)</i> • <i>University quality for enrolled students (QS)</i> • <i>Community college graduation rate (NCES)</i>
Adult Skills (25%) captures the level of education of the adult population, reflecting historical education outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Adult population with at least a high school diploma (USACS)</i> • <i>Adult population with bachelor's degree or higher (USACS)</i>

Education 2020



Education: U.S. element scores, 2010-2020



Education

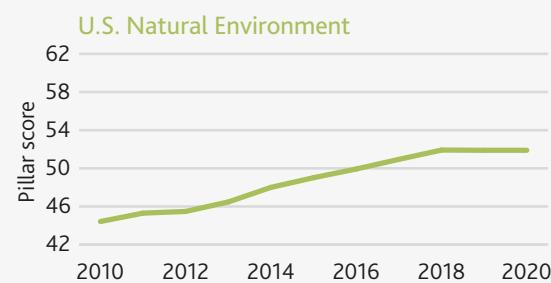
overall and element rankings (weight %)

2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	State	Pre-Primary Education (5%)	Primary Education (20%)	Secondary Education (25%)	Tertiary Education (25%)	Adult Skills (25%)
1	1	1	Massachusetts	6	1	1	2	4
6	2	2	New Jersey	2	5	3	9	11
2	3	3	Vermont	1	16	6	12	2
25	14	4	District of Columbia	4	33	51	1	1
4	4	5	New Hampshire	34	3	2	26	6
5	7	6	Connecticut	3	10	8	14	9
3	5	7	Minnesota	20	7	5	19	5
12	6	8	Virginia	26	2	9	16	16
13	8	9	Colorado	26	15	12	21	3
9	9	10	Maryland	20	27	19	6	8
14	13	11	Washington	16	23	16	11	12
7	11	12	Pennsylvania	20	19	32	3	25
11	10	13	Nebraska	25	8	10	23	18
8	12	14	Iowa	28	13	15	15	23
23	16	15	Utah	47	9	4	32	10
10	15	16	Wisconsin	43	18	7	20	21
22	17	17	Wyoming	44	4	11	38	19
28	20	18	Michigan	10	30	30	10	27
24	25	19	Illinois	7	38	26	17	26
20	21	20	Ohio	39	22	17	18	29
21	26	21	New York	5	35	35	4	33
16	18	22	Maine	13	20	18	40	13
26	19	23	Indiana	50	12	20	5	37
17	27	24	North Dakota	49	11	14	30	20
30	23	25	Rhode Island	30	36	36	8	28
27	31	26	South Dakota	46	14	13	37	22
15	24	27	Kansas	37	25	23	29	17
19	32	28	Montana	36	21	27	46	7
33	28	29	Florida	35	6	33	25	35
31	30	30	Oregon	18	40	31	27	24
18	22	31	Delaware	23	39	38	13	31
32	33	32	North Carolina	23	26	28	22	34
29	29	33	Missouri	19	34	24	28	30
36	34	34	Hawaii	16	42	46	24	15
39	36	35	Georgia	11	31	34	35	36
42	37	36	Tennessee	40	28	21	34	40
40	40	37	South Carolina	31	32	37	31	38
34	35	38	Idaho	51	29	22	48	32
35	38	39	Kentucky	32	17	25	43	45
43	39	40	California	33	46	41	7	42
41	41	41	Texas	41	24	29	33	49
38	42	42	Oklahoma	29	37	40	44	41
44	43	43	Arizona	48	41	42	36	39
37	44	44	Alaska	45	48	43	51	14
45	45	45	Arkansas	12	44	39	47	46
51	49	46	Mississippi	8	43	48	39	51
46	47	47	Alabama	14	49	49	42	44
48	50	48	Louisiana	9	50	47	41	50
47	46	49	West Virginia	38	47	44	49	47
50	48	50	Nevada	42	45	45	50	43
49	51	51	New Mexico	15	51	50	45	48



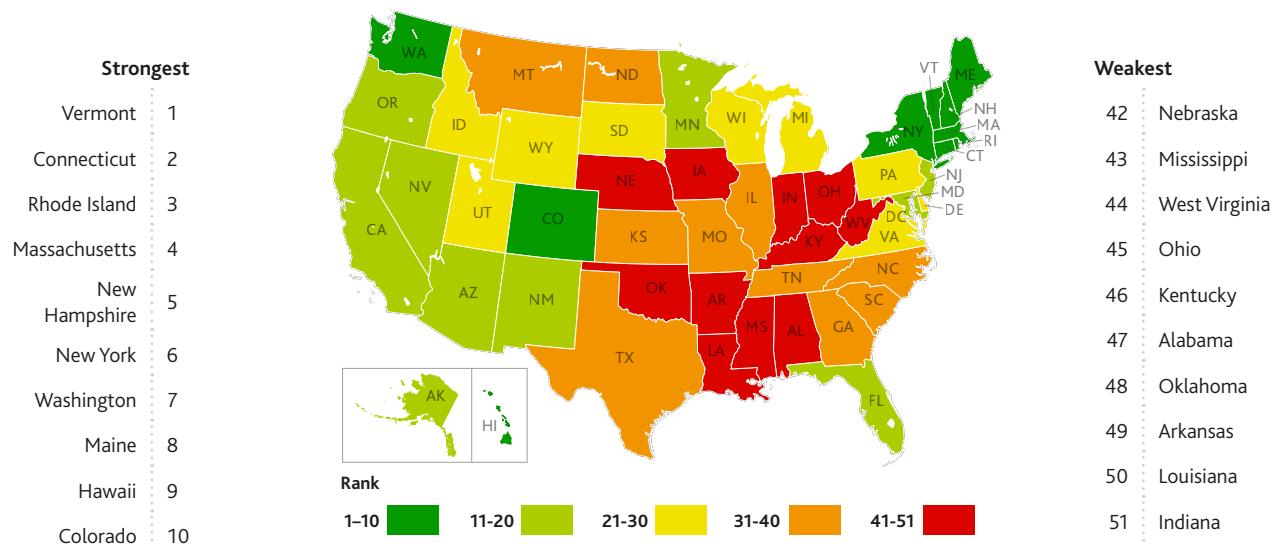
Natural Environment

Natural Environment captures the parts of the physical environment that have a direct effect on people in their daily lives and changes that might impact the prosperity of future generations. A well-managed natural environment benefits a nation by yielding crops, material for construction, wildlife and food, and sources of energy, while clean air leads to a higher quality of living for all.

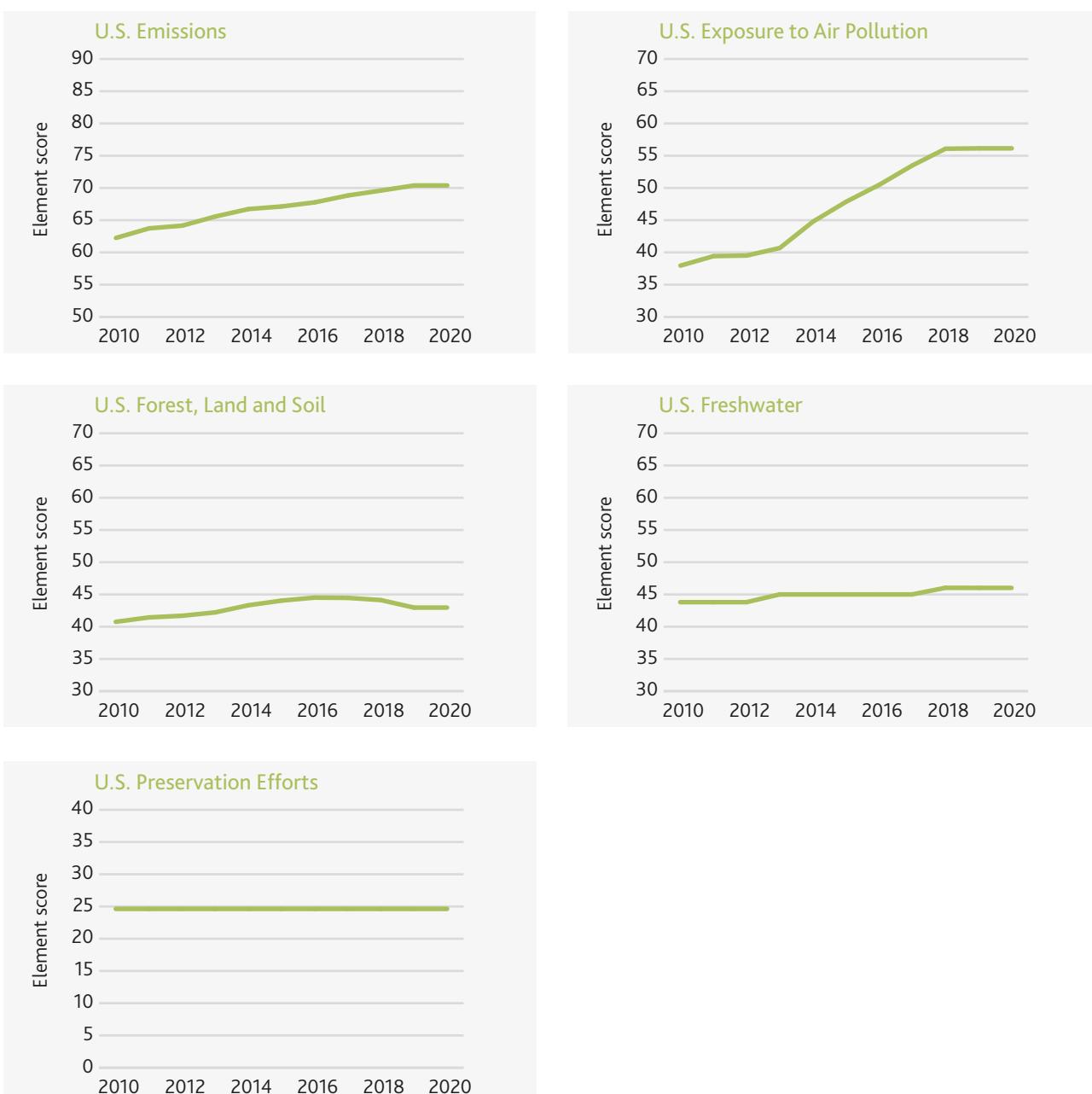


ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)	INDICATORS
Emissions (25%) measures the level of emissions of greenhouse gases such as CO ₂ and other pollutants such as PM2.5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Toxic air releases (USEPA)• CO₂ emissions (USEIA)• Nitrous oxide emissions (USEPA)• Carbon monoxide emissions (USEPA)• PM2.5 emissions (USEPA)• Sulfur dioxide emissions (USEPA)• Ozone emissions (USEPA)• Lead emissions (USEPA)
Exposure to Air Pollution (25%) captures the level of emissions to which the population is physically exposed, and the resulting longevity impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Life years lost from air pollution (IMHE)• Fine particulate matter exposure (OECD)
Forest, Land and Soil (20%) assesses the quality of forest, land, and soil by looking at the extent of natural habitats and the disposal of pollutants into the ground.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Toxic land releases (USEPA)• Rural parks and wildlife areas (USDA)• Compliant underground storage tanks facilities (USEPA)• Exposure to pesticides (CDC)• Tree canopy cover (NLCD)• Wetlands and deepwater habitats (USFWS)
Freshwater (20%) assesses the availability and quality of freshwater and the demands placed on that water availability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Good quality rivers and streams (USEPA)• Good quality lakes, reservoirs and ponds (USEPA)• Total freshwater withdrawals per capita (USGS)• Toxic water releases (USEPA)
Preservation Efforts (10%) captures the extent of efforts to preserve and sustain the environment for future generations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GAP 1 Protected areas (USGS)• GAP 2 Protected areas (USGS)• GAP 3 Protected areas (USGS)

Natural Environment 2020



Natural Environment: U.S. element scores, 2010-2020



Natural Environment

overall and element rankings (weight %)

2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	State	Emissions (25%)	Exposure to Air Pollution (25%)	Forest, Land and Soil (20%)	Freshwater (20%)	Preservation Efforts (10%)
3	1	1	Vermont	10	3	6	5	25
2	2	2	Connecticut	4	19	2	1	41
1	3	3	Rhode Island	6	17	5	2	22
4	4	4	Massachusetts	3	13	7	7	23
7	5	5	New Hampshire	9	8	8	11	21
8	6	6	New York	2	21	11	10	15
9	7	7	Washington	15	4	19	26	7
10	8	8	Maine	26	5	12	4	26
6	9	9	Hawaii	19	1	17	41	10
13	10	10	Colorado	13	11	26	9	11
12	11	11	Nevada	12	25	32	3	2
14	12	12	New Jersey	7	27	1	43	9
5	13	13	Alaska	47	15	3	6	3
11	14	14	California	5	30	16	34	1
16	15	15	Florida	16	18	9	21	13
17	16	16	Oregon	23	9	29	31	6
18	17	17	Maryland	8	31	10	14	35
15	18	18	Arizona	14	22	39	8	12
21	19	19	Minnesota	27	14	14	30	17
19	20	20	New Mexico	33	6	45	13	16
20	21	21	Wyoming	50	2	24	15	8
22	22	22	District of Columbia	1	34	31	28	51
27	23	23	Utah	31	20	43	27	5
23	24	24	Wisconsin	25	24	25	23	20
28	25	25	Virginia	17	26	18	38	31
32	26	26	Delaware	11	35	4	50	36
26	27	27	South Dakota	34	16	41	25	43
24	28	28	Idaho	36	12	47	51	4
29	29	29	Pennsylvania	20	38	23	19	33
30	30	30	Michigan	22	33	33	22	19
25	31	31	Montana	45	10	30	42	14
34	32	32	Georgia	24	43	22	17	28
33	33	33	North Carolina	18	32	20	47	30
38	34	34	Tennessee	29	42	28	20	34
31	35	35	North Dakota	51	7	38	12	40
36	36	36	South Carolina	32	40	15	35	29
35	37	37	Texas	30	37	37	16	46
37	38	38	Missouri	35	39	44	18	37
39	39	39	Illinois	21	36	42	40	39
40	40	40	Kansas	38	29	51	36	50
41	41	41	Iowa	41	28	48	39	47
42	42	42	Nebraska	37	23	49	48	48
43	43	43	Mississippi	43	47	27	32	32
50	44	44	West Virginia	48	44	21	37	27
44	45	45	Ohio	28	45	46	44	49
49	46	46	Kentucky	40	51	36	24	45
46	47	47	Alabama	44	50	35	33	44
45	48	48	Oklahoma	42	46	50	29	42
47	49	49	Arkansas	46	48	34	45	18
48	50	50	Louisiana	49	41	13	49	24
51	51	51	Indiana	39	49	40	46	38





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 829 counties within the eight 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 forty U.S. academic and policy experts (see page 98 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: Open Economies; Inclusive Societies; 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 4).

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 since last year we have made some minor improvements and modifications to the Index. 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 also applied the U.S. prosperity taxonomy at a county level to construct a county-level Index for eight selected states: California, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Montana, New York, Oklahoma and Texas, covering the 829 counties within them. This 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.

These two indexes aim to capture the richness of a truly prosperous life, moving beyond traditional macro-economic 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 nation.



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 as well as 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 216 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 216 indicators in the state level Index, we have sourced over 130 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, whilst we expect there to be underlying county variation, county-level data was not publicly available. For these 60 indicators, we have used the state figure for each county in the state, as an indicative proxy. This approach has the advantage in 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 between counties within each state. Hopefully, over time, these indicators will become available at a county level and we can replace the state average with more relevant county data.

2

Standardisation

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, as well as 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 worse 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 worse values are applied). This approach also enables us to compare Index scores over time in each of the respective indexes, to understand whether a state or a county's performance is improving or weakening over time.

3

Indicator weights

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 wellbeing 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. Whilst 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. This marks a slight change from the methodology last year, where equal weights were given to each pillar, rather than each domain.

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. This is because we want 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 also 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 65 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, whilst trying to capture the same aspects where the elements are the same, maybe 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 that is 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. Whilst 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, Civic Engagement Supplement	State and county
Cuill.	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
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
NCAJ	National Center for Access to Justice	State

Source abbreviation	Source description	Data availability at state and/or county level
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

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The United States Prosperity Index Team

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Unless otherwise stated, all data is from the 2020 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 2020 United States Prosperity Index.

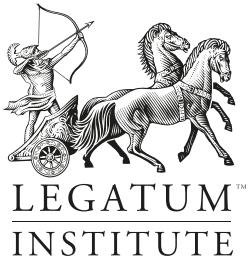
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PROSPERITY INDEX

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