

PROSPERITY INDEX

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The United States Prosperity Index  
**Iowa**  
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**

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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](http://helmsleytrust.org).

#### **About the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation**

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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](http://www.rwjf.org). Follow the Foundation on Twitter at [www.rwjf.org/twitter](http://www.rwjf.org/twitter) or on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/RobertWoodJohnsonFoundation>.



#### **About the Walton Family Foundation**

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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](http://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 18<sup>th</sup> out of 167 nations. It can be justifiably proud of its particularly strong and open economy, ranking 7<sup>th</sup> 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 149<sup>th</sup> over the last decade, contributing to the nation ranking 59<sup>th</sup> 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 66<sup>th</sup> 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](http://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](http://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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.<sup>1,2,3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

**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.

**O**pen 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.<sup>6</sup> 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.

**E**mpowered 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.

# Iowa 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 99 counties within Iowa 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 99 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 99 counties within Iowa 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 Iowa. A full prosperity profile for Iowa, together with a comprehensive prosperity DNA profile for each of the 99 counties within the state, can be found via our website, at [www.usprosperity.net](http://www.usprosperity.net).







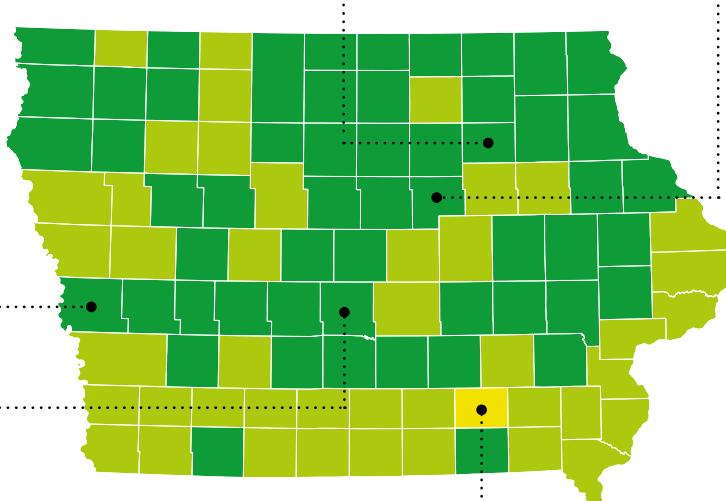
# Counties of Iowa

## Prosperity of Iowa's counties 2021

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Bremer	95	Webster
2	Sioux	96	Lee
3	Story	97	Des Moines
4	Dallas	98	Pottawattamie
5	Winneshiek	99	Wapello

**Bremer (1<sup>st</sup>)** has experienced nearly a tripling in the rate of new entrepreneurs since 2011, from 115 to 336 new ventures per 100,000 of the population, contributing to it ranking as the strongest performing county in Iowa.

**Grundy (36<sup>th</sup>)** has not seen an improvement in prosperity over the past decade. The percentage of residents in the county reporting confidence in the media fell from 72% to 47%, compared to 59% and 53% respectively for the whole state of Iowa.



**Harrison (44<sup>th</sup>)** is the most improved county in Iowa since 2011, moving from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> quintile as a result. The county's government saw its revenue to expenditure ratio improve from \$0.99 of revenue to each dollar of expenditure in 2011 to \$1.10 in 2021 and saw its debt to GDP ratio fall almost 80% from 2.8 to 0.6.

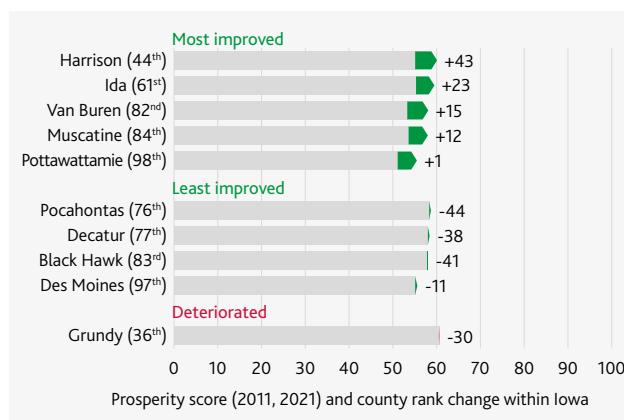
**Polk (35<sup>th</sup>)** is home to the city of Des Moines, the capital of and largest city in Iowa. The county is well served when it comes to public transport, with 0.6 miles of bus route for each square mile of land area, twice the national average. This contributes to its placement in the 1<sup>st</sup> quintile for prosperity.

**Wapello (99<sup>th</sup>)** sees the volume of toxic water releases standing at 1,743lbs per square mile, over 16 times the national average of 105lbs. This has contributed to Wapello's ranking as the weakest performing county in Iowa.

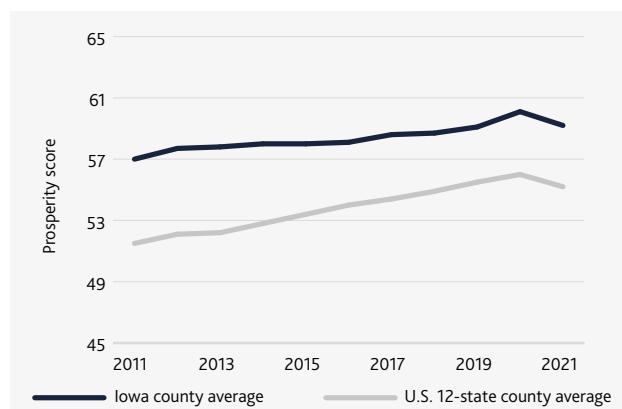
Positioning of counties within the County Index



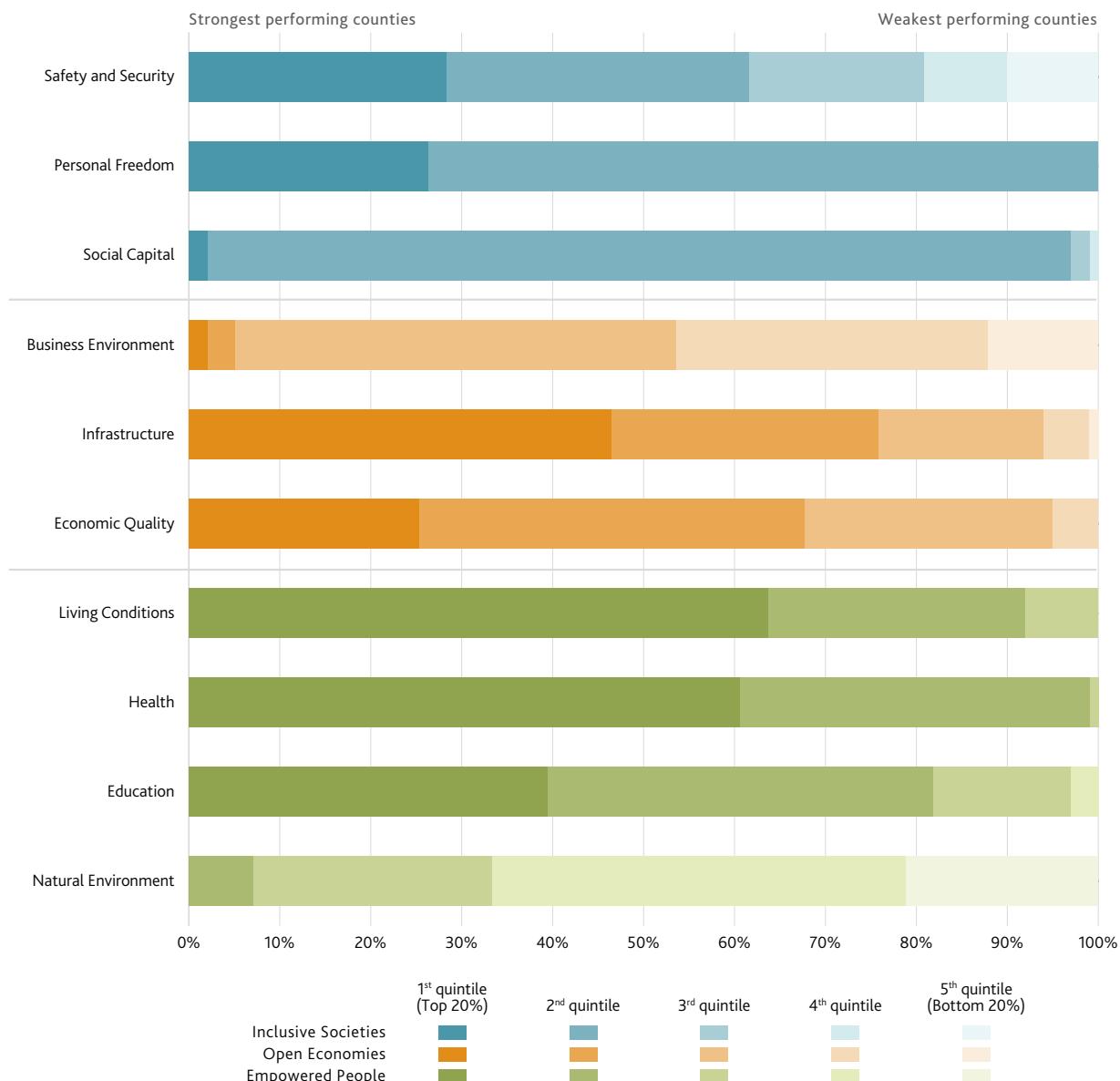
## Most and least improved counties within Iowa (2021 rank), 2011-2021



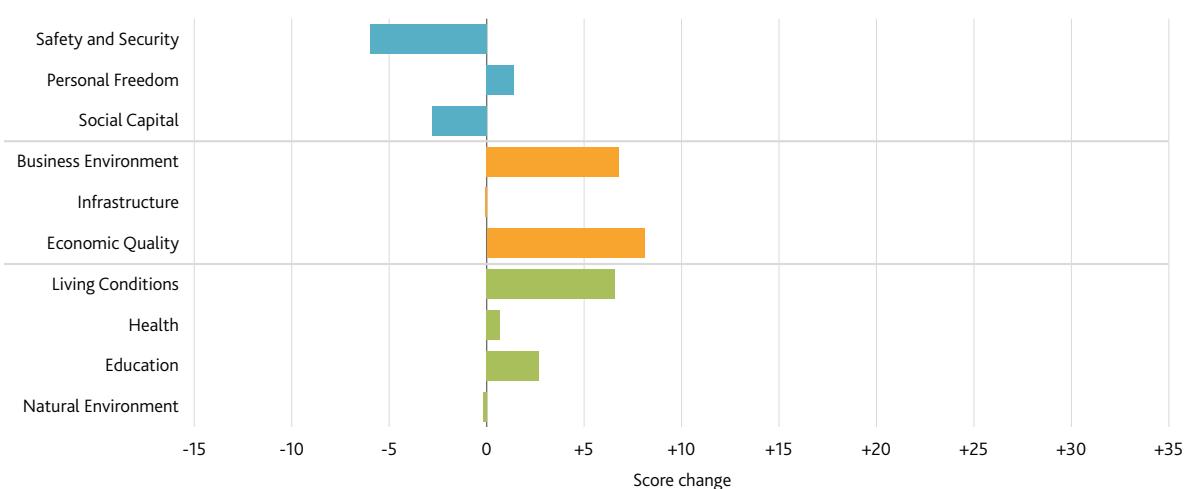
## Prosperity of Iowa's counties



## Pillars of Prosperity 2021 (Distribution of county performance)<sup>1</sup>



## Iowa county change, by pillar, 2011-2021



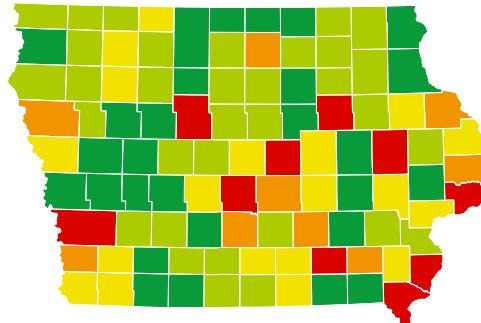
1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Iowa is the 14<sup>th</sup> ranked state for Governance.

## Performance of Iowa's counties across the three prosperity domains<sup>1</sup>

### INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

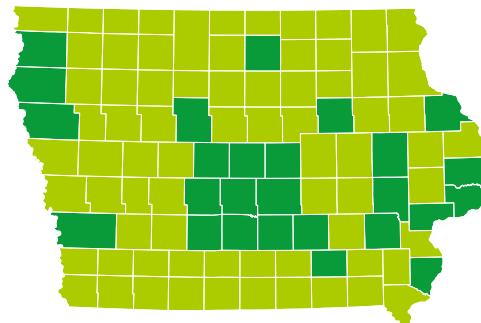
#### Safety and Security

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Butler	95	Wapello
2	Guthrie	96	Black Hawk
3	Shelby	97	Webster
4	Clayton	98	Des Moines
5	Davis	99	Scott



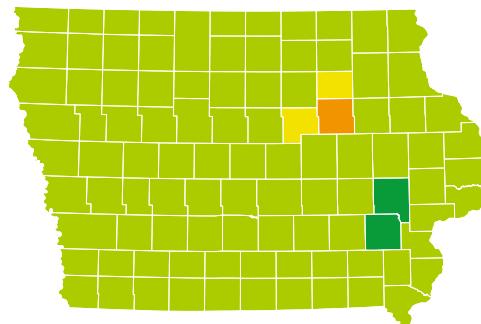
#### Personal Freedom

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Polk	95	Osceola
2	Woodbury	96	Audubon
3	Story	97	Ringgold
4	Scott	98	Adams
5	Dallas	99	Lee



#### Social Capital

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Washington	95	Woodbury
2	Johnson	96	Des Moines
3	Shelby	97	Grundy
4	Ringgold	98	Bremer
5	Jones	99	Black Hawk



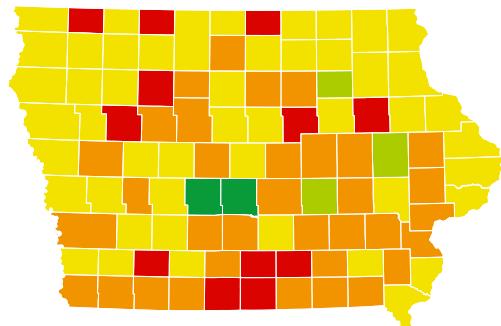
■ 1<sup>st</sup> quintile (Top 20%) ■ 2<sup>nd</sup> quintile ■ 3<sup>rd</sup> quintile ■ 4<sup>th</sup> quintile ■ 5<sup>th</sup> quintile (Bottom 20%)

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Iowa is the 14<sup>th</sup> ranked state for Governance.

## OPEN ECONOMIES

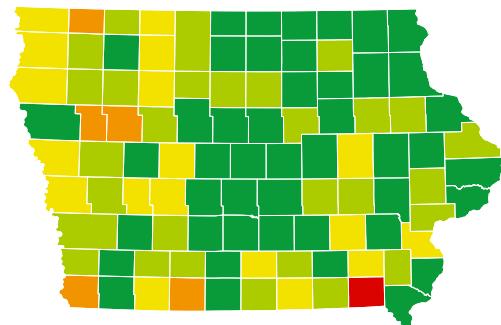
### Business Environment

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Polk	95	Monroe
2	Dallas	96	Decatur
3	Linn	97	Wayne
4	Poweshiek	98	Adams
5	Bremer	99	Lucas



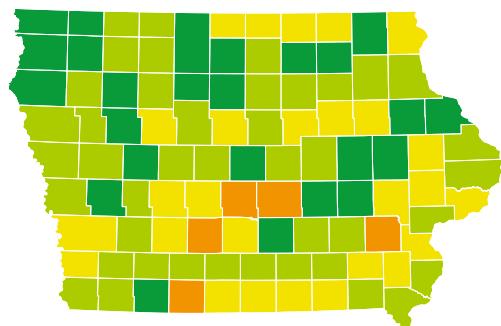
### Infrastructure

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Polk	95	Ringgold
2	Black Hawk	96	Sac
3	Bremer	97	Ida
4	Cerro Gordo	98	Fremont
5	Dallas	99	Van Buren



### Economic Quality

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Sioux	95	Polk
2	Osceola	96	Ringgold
3	Lyon	97	Washington
4	Marion	98	Madison
5	Story	99	Jasper

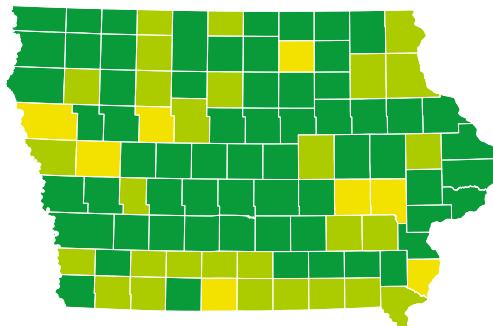


■ 1<sup>st</sup> quintile (Top 20%)  
 ■ 2<sup>nd</sup> quintile  
 ■ 3<sup>rd</sup> quintile  
 ■ 4<sup>th</sup> quintile  
 ■ 5<sup>th</sup> quintile (Bottom 20%)

## EMPOWERED PEOPLE

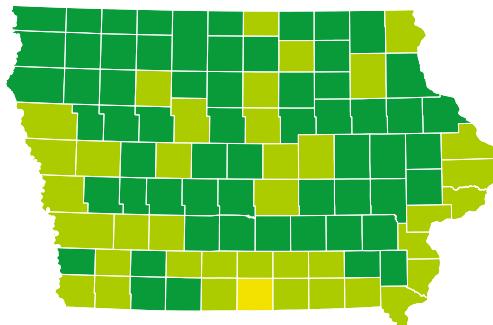
### Living Conditions

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Bremer	95	Johnson
2	Sioux	96	Floyd
3	Plymouth	97	Decatur
4	Linn	98	Calhoun
5	Warren	99	Crawford



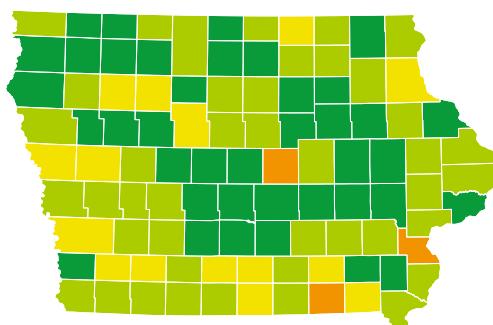
### Health

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Dallas	95	Appanoose
2	Sioux	96	Montgomery
3	Winneshiek	97	Lee
4	Bremer	98	Wapello
5	Story	99	Wayne



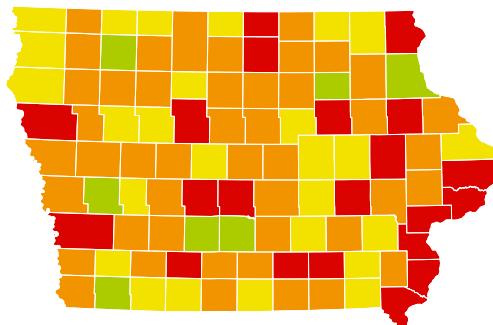
### Education

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Story	95	Wayne
2	Dallas	96	Crawford
3	Johnson	97	Marshall
4	Winneshiek	98	Davis
5	Bremer	99	Louisa



### Natural Environment

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Warren	95	Lee
2	Madison	96	Allamakee
3	Shelby	97	Wapello
4	Clay	98	Louisa
5	Clayton	99	Woodbury



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

# The U.S. Prosperity Index, Iowa county rankings<sup>1</sup>

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	Bremer	39	50	98	5	3	43	1	4	5	6
11	5	2	Sioux	10	21	24	19	82	1	2	2	9	30
4	4	3	Story	69	3	41	20	10	5	61	5	1	36
2	2	4	Dallas	74	5	48	2	5	80	22	1	2	79
3	3	5	Winneshiek	41	29	16	36	46	10	9	3	4	9
17	7	6	Shelby	3	64	3	7	74	19	15	12	49	3
21	8	7	Butler	1	53	39	56	38	26	32	55	32	53
13	10	8	Marion	45	22	18	49	14	4	20	35	11	56
14	6	9	Carroll	28	28	34	9	35	21	36	18	54	50
7	11	10	Johnson	75	6	2	18	6	85	95	8	3	42
25	12	11	Clayton	4	37	29	25	22	53	73	56	91	5
26	14	12	Boone	34	16	22	75	31	29	41	40	23	13
5	9	13	Dickinson	51	38	10	26	58	42	6	7	8	31
28	29	14	Madison	23	24	32	68	41	98	13	15	13	2
30	15	15	Humboldt	17	75	78	55	64	23	46	22	15	33
24	18	16	Dubuque	86	12	54	8	8	13	10	57	10	57
31	26	17	Poweshiek	76	35	37	4	54	15	44	34	7	23
19	13	18	Guthrie	2	45	44	10	86	72	56	14	47	44
18	16	19	Winnebago	13	69	73	23	32	87	66	48	31	22
9	32	20	Benton	22	47	21	61	83	9	30	43	24	12
41	21	21	Lyon	30	63	20	33	85	3	16	21	46	11
27	34	22	Clay	67	44	70	22	25	37	19	20	26	4
37	17	23	Hancock	52	67	17	70	39	14	59	10	14	63
12	24	24	Warren	81	9	69	72	16	86	5	17	6	1
15	19	25	Kossuth	27	51	65	6	60	20	55	54	45	67
49	27	26	O'Brien	40	55	33	13	66	16	54	16	29	49
10	20	27	Mitchell	15	68	28	39	28	73	42	25	85	62
16	23	28	Chickasaw	29	62	12	52	48	11	47	32	76	65
36	41	29	Plymouth	56	23	35	30	89	17	3	9	27	19
29	22	30	Iowa	19	43	7	83	63	6	93	31	21	82
50	25	31	Howard	31	78	25	32	34	74	43	37	78	15
8	40	32	Linn	92	7	47	3	13	8	4	42	16	88
43	30	33	Cedar	21	34	9	82	69	81	7	11	48	71
63	35	34	Hamilton	38	52	50	27	40	68	28	29	51	66
38	28	35	Polk	91	1	93	1	1	95	24	47	22	86
6	31	36	Grundy	12	86	97	90	51	91	8	6	18	18
56	37	37	Worth	6	87	42	94	19	89	21	87	52	84
79	52	38	Sac	7	73	52	88	96	12	45	51	37	26
66	48	39	Wright	37	58	62	41	50	7	70	28	81	77
22	47	40	Cherokee	32	65	81	47	62	27	67	49	44	47
60	55	41	Taylor	14	94	40	84	90	24	74	45	42	29
33	42	42	Cerro Gordo	85	15	51	14	4	35	31	60	38	83
51	50	43	Cass	60	57	43	15	27	62	52	70	59	52
87	64	44	Harrison	16	54	68	53	93	34	34	85	55	43
76	39	45	Davis	5	79	19	81	49	77	68	77	98	38
54	57	46	Audubon	20	96	86	62	77	31	87	58	58	20
45	51	47	Calhoun	25	74	46	60	56	93	98	39	17	32
40	60	48	Fayette	53	31	63	24	29	63	64	71	69	61

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Iowa is the 14<sup>th</sup> ranked state for Governance.

# The U.S. Prosperity Index, Iowa county rankings<sup>1</sup>

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
65	38	49	Hardin	61	41	49	28	43	48	62	64	56	75
23	49	50	Delaware	65	39	31	38	55	25	33	23	40	85
77	33	51	Washington	57	26	1	57	42	97	76	38	71	24
64	46	52	Allamakee	18	56	36	50	11	69	86	61	66	96
35	63	53	Mahaska	84	25	71	79	23	41	39	33	62	10
46	72	54	Franklin	36	71	55	59	65	40	38	89	74	45
20	43	55	Jones	59	60	5	69	37	83	80	27	41	41
68	44	56	Page	71	49	45	58	18	51	79	84	63	7
80	36	57	Adams	8	98	56	98	70	36	72	19	93	76
67	54	58	Keokuk	24	70	59	71	84	49	84	36	57	35
57	53	59	Floyd	54	46	53	21	36	22	96	68	70	74
71	66	60	Clarke	47	76	72	73	20	50	71	72	87	69
84	75	61	Ida	35	91	13	17	97	39	11	59	25	73
52	45	62	Adair	44	88	6	45	68	88	26	63	65	55
47	62	63	Tama	64	40	84	77	45	52	65	69	67	14
61	67	64	Buena Vista	79	32	60	43	59	18	17	26	86	70
62	56	65	Ringgold	26	97	4	85	95	96	50	24	43	17
34	70	66	Osceola	50	95	67	93	94	2	25	30	34	60
55	58	67	Greene	43	80	66	31	87	57	53	83	36	64
69	74	68	Buchanan	49	27	61	89	61	71	48	46	33	51
81	76	69	Montgomery	78	72	77	46	15	64	60	96	89	8
83	65	70	Crawford	11	42	80	54	71	54	99	65	96	46
72	59	71	Henry	62	30	75	78	73	82	27	50	35	54
44	69	72	Jackson	72	33	23	34	75	46	51	78	68	28
58	61	73	Jefferson	83	36	74	12	81	94	58	13	12	27
82	71	74	Palo Alto	55	81	26	29	92	32	82	53	28	72
53	68	75	Union	46	61	64	44	47	67	89	93	72	80
32	77	76	Pocahontas	33	92	14	92	78	38	83	66	88	34
39	81	77	Decatur	58	84	27	96	17	75	97	92	61	48
89	79	78	Clinton	89	13	91	37	12	45	37	80	53	89
91	82	79	Mills	82	48	38	42	72	84	69	41	19	68
59	94	80	Monona	70	82	30	48	88	44	77	75	83	37
48	80	81	Jasper	87	11	85	86	26	99	18	67	30	59
97	83	82	Van Buren	9	89	15	87	99	56	81	81	90	16
42	73	83	Black Hawk	96	10	99	16	2	70	63	52	39	81
96	90	84	Muscatine	77	14	94	67	67	28	12	62	75	90
73	92	85	Monroe	63	85	79	95	52	47	14	82	50	94
75	78	86	Scott	99	4	8	11	7	90	23	91	20	93
70	84	87	Wayne	42	93	11	97	53	76	85	99	95	25
78	85	88	Marshall	90	17	89	65	33	30	35	73	97	58
74	86	89	Emmet	73	77	82	91	79	59	78	44	79	21
85	88	90	Lucas	66	83	76	99	76	65	75	88	84	39
93	95	91	Woodbury	88	2	95	40	9	58	94	79	64	99
94	91	92	Fremont	68	90	83	64	98	66	40	86	60	78
98	96	93	Appanoose	80	59	58	80	91	79	91	95	77	40
88	89	94	Louisa	48	66	57	76	80	78	29	74	99	98
90	87	95	Webster	97	19	88	63	24	60	90	76	94	87
95	97	96	Lee	94	99	90	51	21	55	88	97	80	95

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Iowa is the 14<sup>th</sup> ranked state for Governance.

# The U.S. Prosperity Index, Iowa county rankings<sup>1</sup>

ranks 97–99

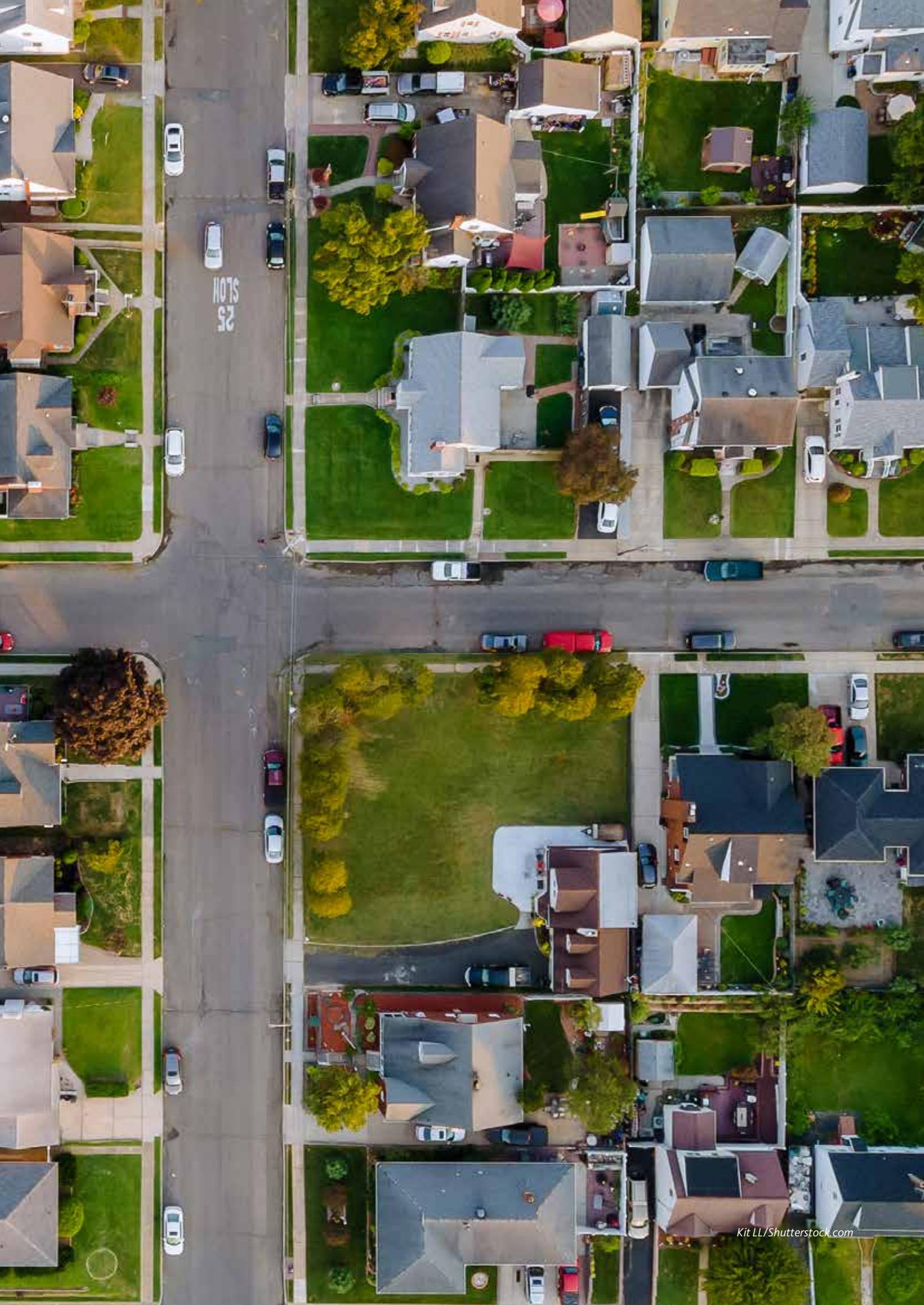


2011 Rank	2020 Rank	2021 Rank	County	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Social Capital	Business Environment	Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
86	93	97	Des Moines	98	18	96	35	30	33	92	90	73	91
99	98	98	Pottawattamie	93	8	92	66	57	92	49	94	82	92
92	99	99	Wapello	95	20	87	74	44	61	57	98	92	97

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Iowa is the 14<sup>th</sup> ranked state for Governance.

# Methodology and Acknowledgements





# Methodology

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

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

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

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

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## The United States Prosperity Index Team

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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](http://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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# Endnotes

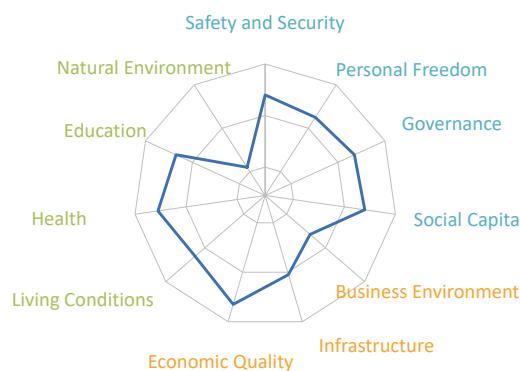
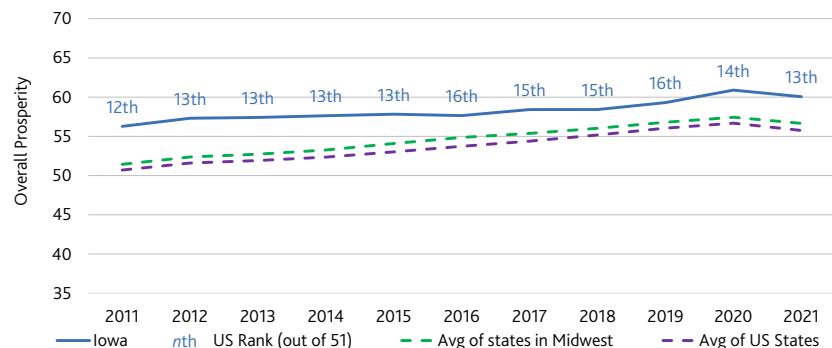
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# Iowa: Overall Prosperity 60.0 (13th)



## Prosperity over time



## Breakdown of performance

	Score 10-year trend	2021	Rank - US States (1 to 51) 2021	10-year rank change	Rank - Midwest (1 to 12) 2021
<b>Overall Prosperity</b>	56.3	60.0	13	▼ 1	4
<b>Inclusive Societies</b>	63.7	63.5	11	▼ 4	4
Safety and Security	69.3	67.4	13	▼ 5	2
Personal Freedom	57.3	61.2	16	▲ 3	3
Governance	65.2	69.2	14	▼ 2	3
Social Capital	63.2	56.1	13	▼ 7	6
<b>Open Economies</b>	47.6	55.2	16	▲ 3	5
Business Environment	42.7	52.6	29	▲ 11	11
Infrastructure	53.8	54.4	20	▲ 2	5
Economic Quality	46.4	58.6	8	-	3
<b>Empowered People</b>	57.4	61.5	18	▼ 1	3
Living Conditions	65.8	74.2	16	▲ 1	4
Health	67.3	67.8	10	▼ 5	2
Education	56.9	58.1	14	▼ 6	4
Natural Environment	39.7	46.0	39	▲ 3	6

## Iowa (13th): Pillar and element scores

Safety and Security		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Midwest Rank 2021		Personal Freedom		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Midwest Rank 2021	
		2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021			2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021
Mass Killings and Injuries	15%	98.8	82.6	20	▼ 9	6	Agency	30%	68.1	77.3	20	▲ 6	5		
Violent Crime	50%	67.0	66.5	7	-	1	Freedom of Association and Speech	15%	53.6	47.4	12	▼ 2	4		
Property Crime	35%	59.9	62.2	17	▼ 6	4	Absence of Legal Discrimination	25%	44.4	48.1	23	▼ 3	4		
							Social Tolerance	30%	59.1	62.7	27	▼ 6	7		
Governance		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Midwest Rank 2021		Social Capital		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Midwest Rank 2021	
		2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021			2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021
Political Accountability	30%	43.8	69.7	14	▼ 2	3	Personal and Family Relationships	25%	71.9	80.5	6	▼ 2	4		
Rule of Law	35%	65.5	58.0	19	▲ 11	8	Social Networks	25%	69.6	58.7	10	▼ 2	6		
Government Integrity	35%	83.3	80.1	27	▼ 6	6	Institutional Trust	20%	68.2	47.5	25	▼ 21	9		
							Civic and Social Participation	30%	47.2	39.3	23	▼ 7	8		
Business Environment		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Midwest Rank 2021		Infrastructure		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Midwest Rank 2021	
		2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021			2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021
Financing Ecosystems	40%	27.7	49.7	29	▲ 11	11	Communications	40%	50.7	49.9	29	▼ 3	6		
Domestic Market Contestability	30%	52.0	53.6	26	▲ 16	7	Resources	25%	70.1	69.9	10	▲ 2	3		
Burden of Regulation	10%	44.3	35.1	19	▲ 7	9	Transport	35%	45.8	48.3	23	▲ 3	5		
Labor Market Flexibility	10%	68.7	67.5	45	▼ 11	11									
Price Distortions	10%	47.0	63.6	18	▲ 5	4									
Economic Quality		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Midwest Rank 2021		Health		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Midwest Rank 2021	
		2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021			2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021
Fiscal Sustainability	25%	49.7	71.4	8	-	3	Behavioral Risk Factors	15%	56.5	54.5	33	▼ 20	7		
Productivity and Competitiveness	25%	36.8	47.2	12	▼ 7	4	Preventative Interventions	15%	54.8	65.5	10	▲ 5	1		
Dynamism	20%	43.5	49.0	28	▼ 2	9	Care Systems	15%	61.5	78.1	2	▲ 6	1		
Labor Force Engagement	30%	53.6	63.6	29	▼ 3	3	Mental Health	15%	68.0	58.8	16	▼ 3	6		
							Physical Health	20%	82.5	73.4	13	▼ 10	4		
Living Conditions		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Midwest Rank 2021		Health		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Midwest Rank 2021	
		2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021			2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021
Material Resources	25%	74.1	75.3	16	▼ 4	4	Longevity	20%	73.6	72.8	19	▼ 7	4		
Nutrition	15%	55.4	74.7	14	▲ 17	3									
Water Services	15%	78.4	80.7	17	▼ 4	6									
Shelter	15%	78.1	76.1	20	▼ 7	8									
Connectedness	15%	42.5	81.4	29	▲ 5	7									
Protection from Harm	15%	60.5	56.0	25	▲ 2	6									
Education		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Midwest Rank 2021		Natural Environment		Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend		US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change		Midwest Rank 2021	
		2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021			2011	2021	2021	10-yr rank change	2021	2021
Pre-Primary Education	5%	51.8	53.0	22	▼ 1	3	Emissions	25%	45.2	59.3	33	▲ 5	6		
Primary Education	20%	62.7	63.4	13	▲ 4	3	Exposure to Air Pollution	25%	59.1	66.8	22	-	6		
Secondary Education	25%	62.4	61.8	18	▼ 2	5	Forest, Land and Soil	20%	25.1	28.7	43	▲ 4	8		
Tertiary Education	25%	58.2	50.1	17	▼ 12	4	Freshwater	20%	41.1	41.7	39	▼ 1	8		
Adult Skills	25%	46.5	59.1	23	▼ 3	6	Preservation Efforts	10%	3.5	3.5	47	-	9		



CREATING THE PATHWAYS FROM POVERTY TO PROSPERITY

## PROSPERITY INDEX

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

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