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PROSPERITY INDEX

The United States Prosperity Index
Georgia
County report
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/RobertWoodJohnsonFoundation>.



About the Walton Family Foundation

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

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



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Foreword



Our mission at the Legatum Institute is to create a global movement of people committed to creating the pathways from poverty to prosperity and the transformation of society. We analyze the many complex drivers of prosperity at a local, national, and global level to help understand how it is created and perpetuated.

Genuine prosperity is about far more than a society's economy or an individual's financial wealth; it represents an environment in which everybody is able to reach their full potential. A nation is prosperous when it has effective institutions, an open economy, and empowered people who are healthy and educated.

The measurement of prosperity is an important task for all leaders, and for those who hold them to account. It is the real test of whether a nation, state, or community is truly fulfilling the potential of its people, in terms of both their productive capacity and their collective wellbeing. Our Indexes deliberately combine the wide range of elements that drive prosperity, in order to help policymakers and influencers focus on the broader implications of institutional, economic, and social policies.

The United States is one of the world's economic powerhouses. It is open, with strong infrastructure and competitive markets in which individuals and businesses have easy access to finance, and its productive capacity is higher than almost all similar countries. In the main, its institutions are robust, its education system is one of the best in the world, and the majority of citizens feel connected to each other and engaged in society. However, the U.S. under-performs in areas such as safety and security, health, and living conditions. As a result, the country is ranked just 18th out of 167 countries in the Legatum Prosperity Index™, and has not advanced in the rankings for the last decade.

In 2019, with the generous support of The Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust, we published the inaugural United States Prosperity Index, seeking to explore why the country's undeniable economic success was not translating fully into social wellbeing. This year's report, with additional support from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) and The Walton Family Foundation, presents an update on the prosperity of the 50 states and Washington D.C., as well as providing a brand-new, in-depth analysis of prosperity across 829 counties in eight selected states (California, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Montana, New York, Oklahoma, and Texas).

These Indexes have been purposefully designed to be transformational tools, that compliment each other. The comprehensive set of indicators provides a rich and policy-focused dataset, allowing the potential of all states (and all counties in the selected states) to be identified and understood. This enables much more targeted policy responses that can drive tangible improvements in prosperity. Our ambition is that 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.

The data in the Index, for the 10 years up to early 2020, reflects a picture of improving prosperity in the U.S., albeit not evenly distributed. The holistic perspective of the Index captures the structural characteristics of all 50 states and the capital city. However, this data reflects the situation before the coronavirus pandemic struck, which has obviously had significant health, social, and economic impacts, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged.

By providing a comprehensive picture of the situation before the pandemic started, the Index is a helpful lens through which to consider the various dimensions of the coronavirus and its effects — from transmission, susceptibility, and the health response, to governance of the response measures, resilience through digital connectivity, and social capital, as well as fiscal resilience to the economic impacts.

In general, it is the most densely populated, well-connected areas of the U.S. that have been most impacted by the virus. The Index's *Market Access and Infrastructure* pillar recognizes the significant economic benefits that a robust *Transport* system provides, enabling goods, people, and ideas to come into and spread around the country. But this same infrastructure can also be a transmission vehicle for pathogens, as demonstrated in New York City this year. While the virus originated in China, and the first case of COVID-19 in America was actually recorded on the other side of the country, it was in and from NYC that the outbreak grew as

infected people arrived by plane from Europe, packed into local trains and subway cars, and journeyed on to areas such as Ohio, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, Idaho, and the West Coast.

Susceptibility to illness from coronavirus has been shown to be higher for people with underlying health conditions such as *Diabetes*, *High Blood Pressure*, and *Obesity*, three indicators captured in the *Health* pillar of the Index. However, our data shows that areas with poor scores in these health indicators tend not to be those with high density population and transport networks; as of mid-May, none of the 10 states with the highest prevalence of comorbidities appears in the top 10 states for COVID-19 death rates.

The quality of the healthcare system and its ability to respond to the pandemic has been a critical factor in local responses to the virus. The *Preventative Interventions* and *Care Systems* elements of the Index's *Health* pillar capture the pre-existing strength of the public health and hospital networks. The experience of Washington state, which is ranked highly for its *Care Systems*, is instructive — although Seattle was home to the first case of the virus in the country, the Governor was able to dismantle an emergency field hospital that had been set up in the city because it was not needed and sent hundreds of ventilators back to the Strategic National Stockpile. Meanwhile, in Massachusetts, which ranks first for *Preventative Interventions*, the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center has been at the forefront of the race to develop a coronavirus vaccine.

In addition to the health response, the social measures taken to contain the virus, such as stay-at-home orders and distancing guidelines, elicited a wide range of reactions and responses across the U.S. In general, authorities in places where there is a high degree of confidence in institutions find it easier to dial measures up and down as required to protect public health. For example, countries such as Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, and Switzerland had much smoother lockdown entry and exit processes than other nations where society is more suspicious of government, media, and other institutions. Similarly in the U.S., many areas where *Institutional Trust* is low, such as California, Ohio, and Oregon, saw large protests and widespread acts of defiance against lockdown restrictions.

In a time of forced isolation, people become more reliant on a combination of *Social Networks* and (digital) *Connectedness*. However, these do not often coincide — people living in more densely populated cities are much more likely to have strong broadband connections and high rates of smartphone ownership than those living in rural areas, but less likely to have strong connections with neighbors. Furthermore, those states and cities with stronger *Economic Quality*, and in particular *Fiscal Sustainability*, which among other things measures the resilience of states to deal with economic shocks, will be better placed to handle the increasingly important financial consequences of the response to the pandemic.

This year's Index illustrates how and why different areas of the U.S. have been more vulnerable to the spread of the coronavirus and/or more resilient to its health and socio-economic impacts. The ability of different states and cities to bounce back and to emerge even more prosperous in a post-COVID world will be the focus of our analysis over the coming years.

Over the past decade we have seen *Institutional Trust* decline across the U.S. Residents of counties with large minority populations such as El Paso in Texas and Riverside in California in particular have very low levels of trust in institutions such as the government, media, and corporations. At the same time, some counties in states like Georgia and Oklahoma have seen much higher use of racial epithets than other places (as recorded by Google). These trends are indicative of a society coming apart, rather than drawing together. The Index can also provide some context for the social unrest following the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis at the hands of the police in May.

The Index helps frame an agenda through which different challenges can be addressed. By explicitly recognizing the interconnectedness of many different elements of prosperity, it allows users to assess the relative strengths and weaknesses of states and counties across multiple dimensions. Combined with additional local insight and demographic data, this will enable a roadmap of targeted interventions to be developed that will benefit all Americans.

This is based on our experience that genuine, holistic, well-distributed prosperity is built on strong social foundations, with a robust social contract that is nurtured through high levels of social capital and tolerance, and governed by trustworthy and effective institutions, enabling an open and competitive economy that generates opportunity and wealth for all. This can be used to resource a resilient health system, high quality education, and good living conditions. This is the best way to increase resilience against future pandemics and other social emergencies and provide a bedrock for hope for the future.

Our analysis in this report shows that the key to unlocking greater prosperity in the U.S. lies in the potential for improvement at a state and county level, and not just nationally. For example, Washington D.C.'s prosperity growth over the last decade has been driven mainly by strengthening its education system, whereas economic quality been a big driver of improvement in California and South Carolina. When looking to the future, each area must recognize its distinct strengths and weaknesses and identify its own specific opportunities to improve and where lessons for improvement can be shared with and learned from other states and counties. The Index points to examples of best practice across many dimensions, demonstrating that there is much to be gained from benchmarking against peers, as well as from exploring the connections between development in different areas.

There is much to be hopeful about when considering prosperity in the U.S. While recognizing the challenges the country is currently facing, we can, and should, celebrate its high global ranking and historic improvement, which will provide a strong foundation upon which to build as it emerges from these challenging times.

While the state level Index covers all 50 states of the Union as well as Washington D.C., we are most ambitious about engaging with the eight selected states to use the findings at both county and state level to help them create targeted strategies for future development. Over the coming years we will be progressing our analysis by undertaking further deep dives into the prosperity of individual states, researching additional county-level patterns, and exploring the drivers of prosperity between and within different areas in more detail.

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 more broadly, please do contact us at info@li.com, or visit the dedicated United States Prosperity Index website at www.usprosperity.net.



Dr. Stephen Brien
Director of Policy, Legatum Institute



Using 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 D.C., and the 829 counties of the eight 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;
- 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 they need 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;
- Journalists and U.S. citizens can use it to hold their state and local government 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.

INTERPRETING THE INDEXES

For every U.S. state and D.C., the Index uses the same indicators, and combines them in the same way to create elements and pillars. Similarly, for the 829 counties in the eight selected states, a consistent set of indicators have been used and combined in the same way to create elements and pillars, mirroring the state level approach.

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, as well as the 48 elements within the pillars. The elements have been established to represent key policy areas, such as K-12 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 a 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 also provides data over a 10-year period, making it possible to see whether prosperity 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 addressed. The county level Index enables the performance within a state to be more clearly understood, and it also enables comparison with counties in other states, thus 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 why;
- Identifying the binding constraints to increased prosperity;
- Informing priorities for setting state and county agendas.

Where a state or a county is showing 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 a 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 completion 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 completion 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, thus pointing to the particular area where action is needed.



RESOURCES AVAILABLE

There are several tools available to aid analysis and interpretation of, and elicit insight from, the United States Prosperity Index. Alongside this report, which provides a high-level analysis of the findings from the state and county Indexes, the following additional information is available for download via our website at www.usprosperity.net:

State profiles. This 15-page profile, for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, provides more detailed pillar, element and indicator information, including rankings and scores, and how these have changed over time.

County profiles. This 15-page profile, for each of the 829 counties in the 8 selected states, provides more detailed pillar, element and indicator information, including rankings and scores, and how these have changed over time.

Indicator scores. An Excel spreadsheet which contains the scores for all of the indicators for each year since 2007 at both the state and 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 24).

Team members at the Legatum Institute are also available to engage and provide support to those interested in addressing the challenges and opportunities presented by these materials. Please contact us at info@li.com.

USING THE INDEX

Political leaders

This report provides leaders at a state and local level with an overview of the performance of their state or county across the 11 pillars of prosperity and provides the foundation for setting an agenda to create pathways from poverty to prosperity. These can be developed and refined using the more in-depth accompanying resources outlined above.

Policymakers

The Index and its accompanying resources allow policymakers to benchmark the performance of their state or county against peers across 11 pillars and 48 elements of prosperity to create a much more granular perspective of performance and the potential binding constraints to development.

Each of the 48 elements of prosperity have been designed to be recognizable, discrete areas of domestic policy, and are 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. Benchmarking against the basket of indicators within the indexes must be complemented by in-depth context-sensitive analysis, which itself can lead to more balanced agendas across a range of policy areas.

In addition to helping focus analysis, these materials, together with the database of performance, also allow policymakers to develop diagnostic tools and to identify potential options to consider, based on the performance of other states and counties, and the case studies provided.

Philanthropists

There are many opportunities to invest in building stronger social, political, and economic outcomes across the United States. For example: on Social Capital. Reversing the decline seen in social capital across the United States will help further increase the prosperity of U.S. citizens. There is a unique role for philanthropists to identify and champion what it takes to build social capital across the counties and states of the U.S.

Investors and business leaders

The business community is well positioned to identify barriers to starting, operating, and growing business, and to demonstrate to government 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, where they can be the binding constraint on further increasing 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 13 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 levels of institutional trust.

Journalists and civil society

The United States Prosperity Index, at a state and county level, 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 leaders to account is a crucial role for both journalists and civil society. The institutional, economic and social performance of a state and county is critical to its prosperity, and that of the United States as a whole, and having non-government actors calling out weaknesses, as well as 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.



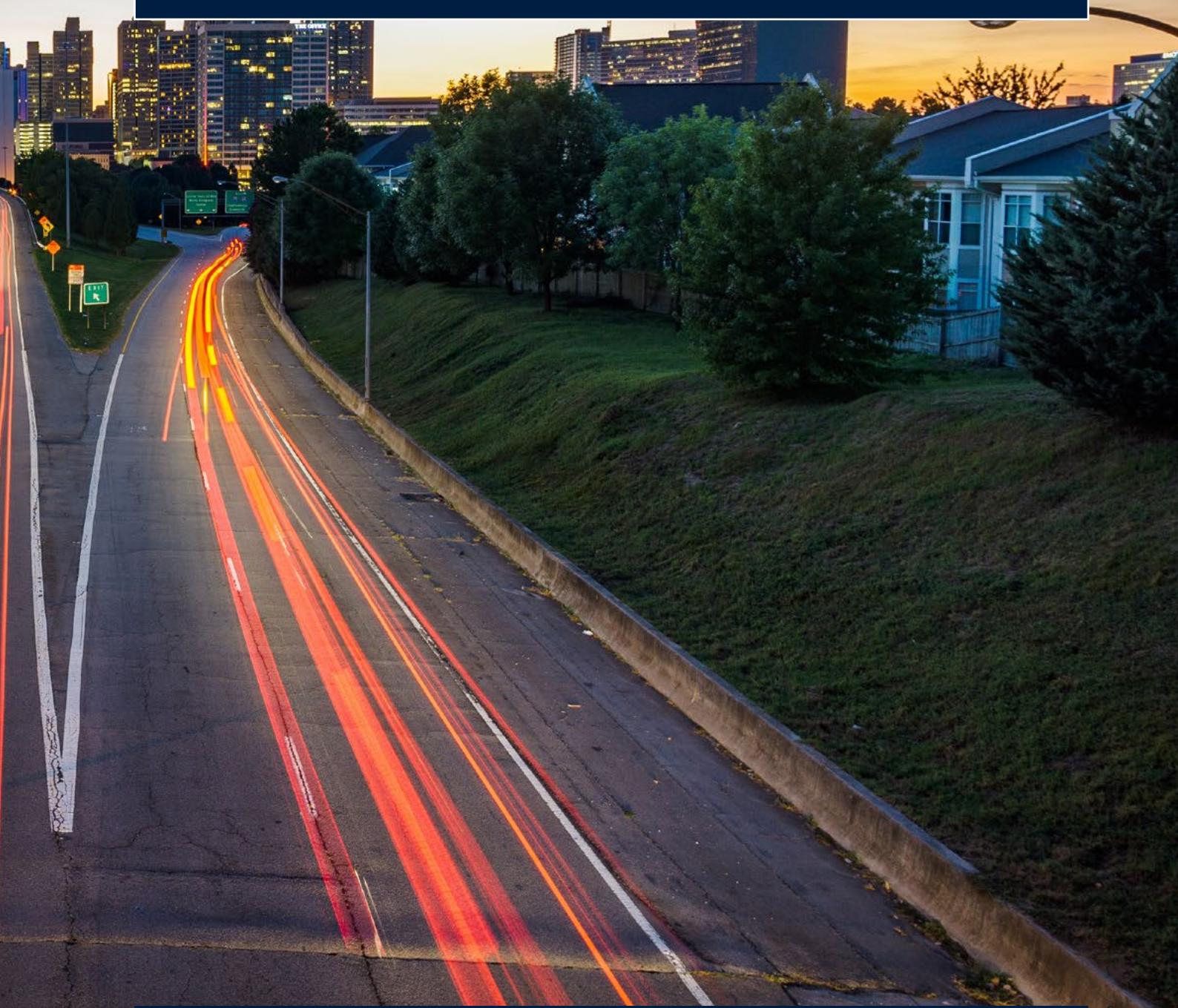
THE PATHWAY TO TRANSFORMATION

Transformation is a process, not an event. Intermediate benchmarks are most helpful and effective, and the most obvious challenges facing a state, or a county, should be considered in the first instance. Understanding the specifics of each state and county's circumstances will be critical to determining the sequencing and prioritization. The Indexes provide a set of hypotheses to test. The areas 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 prioritization. To give a rather simplified example, a state may

find itself with a weak environment for investment and also low levels of dynamism. In such a situation, simply 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 is already a high number of start-ups and new entrepreneurs. In such a circumstance, creating an environment that attracts new businesses and start-ups would likely be a more impactful first step.

As no single state has yet succeeded in fully securing both economic and social wellbeing for its residents, clear opportunities therefore exist for states and counties to learn from each other. The Indexes identify these opportunities for improvement, and also 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 region might be adapted to address weaknesses in another region.



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, 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.

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.

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.

Georgia county findings

Developed over the past year is the county level Prosperity Index, which has been created to further understand the disparities that exists in prosperity across the U.S., in particular within the eight selected states: California, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Montana, Oklahoma, New York and Texas, 829 counties in all. These states were 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 state and county level. Constructing the Index involved sourcing

county level data for the indicators used within the state level index. Of the 216 indicators in the state level Index, over 130 indicators were available at county or other sub-state levels. For the remaining indicators 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 829 counties within the 8 selected states to be identified and understood and how that has changed over the past decade.

In this report is an overview of how Georgia and its 159 counties perform within the County Index, across the 3 domains, 11 pillars and 48 elements, with maps.

Also shown are the rankings of the 159 counties within Georgia on prosperity and across the 11 pillars.

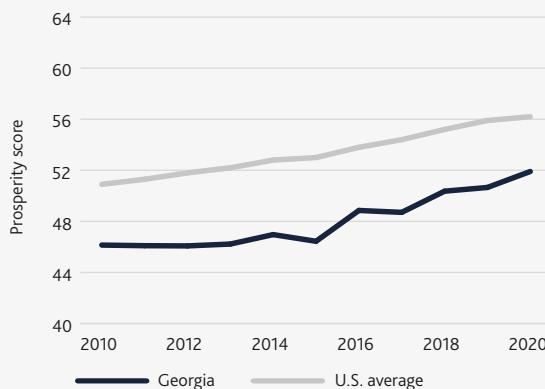




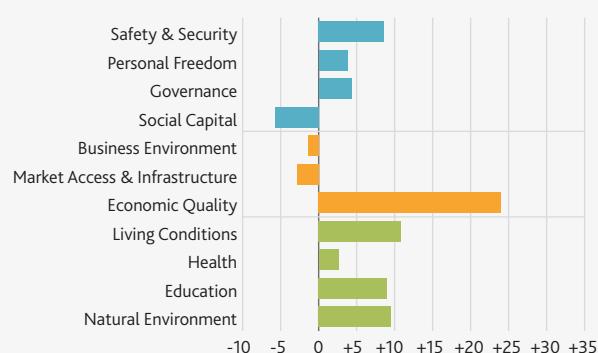


Georgia (38th)

Georgia prosperity

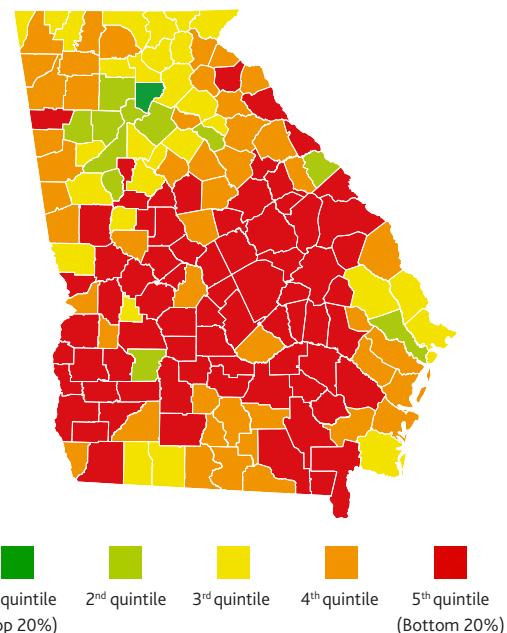


Georgia score change 2010-20, by pillar

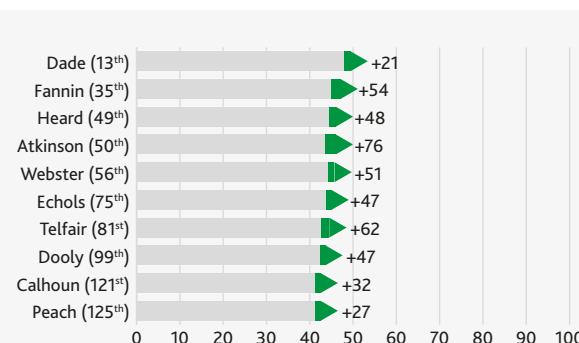


Prosperity of Georgia's counties

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Forsyth	150	Richmond
2	Fayette	151	Meriwether
3	Oconee	152	Clinch
4	Cherokee	153	Bleckley
5	Cobb	154	Early
6	Gwinnett	155	Hancock
7	Columbia	156	Macon
8	Bryan	157	Warren
9	Paulding	158	Bacon
10	Lee	159	Twiggs

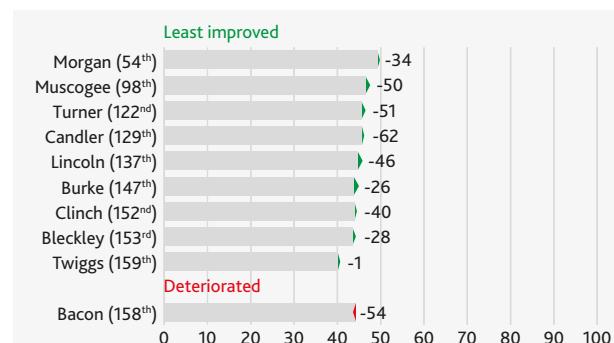


Most improved counties in Georgia, 2010-2020



Prosperity score (2010, 2020) and county ranking change within Georgia

Least improved¹ counties within Georgia, 2010-2020

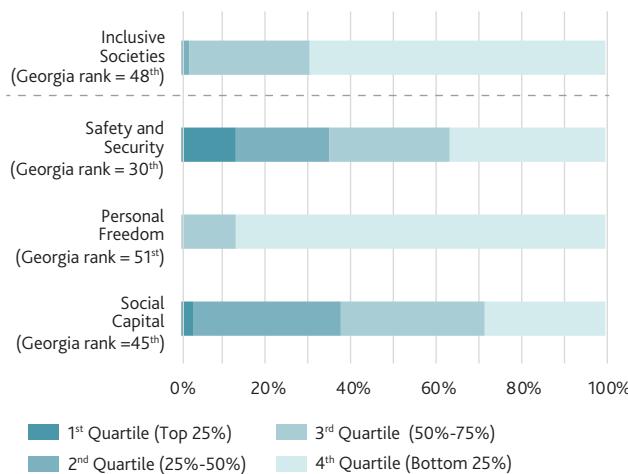


Prosperity score (2010, 2020) and county ranking change within Georgia

¹Also shown is the one county that has deteriorated.

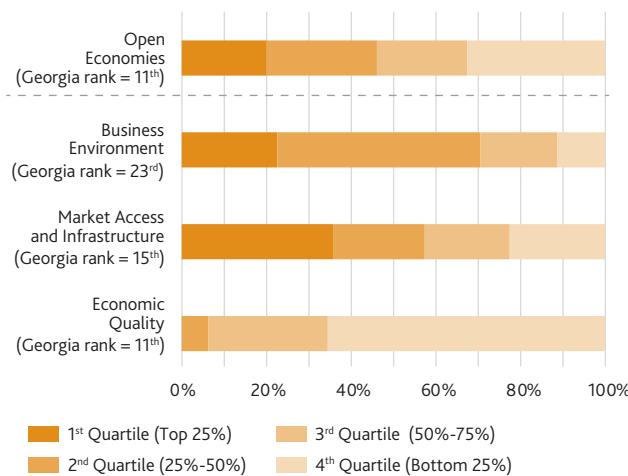
Performance of Georgia's counties across the three Prosperity domains

Inclusive Societies (Distribution of county performance)



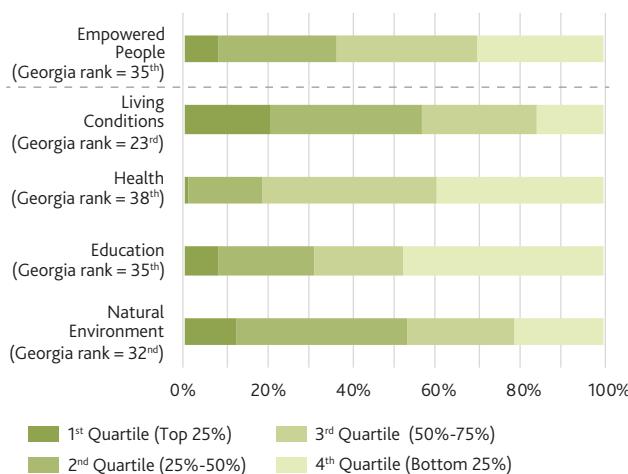
- The performance of Georgia counties across all pillars of Inclusive Societies is weak.
- Within Safety and Security, just over 20% of counties are in the 1st quartile for Violent Crime and 28% are in the 4th quartile, compared to 9% and nearly 50% for Property Crime.
- On Personal Freedom, 87% of counties are in the 4th quartile and no county is in the 1st quartile. Georgia ranks 49th for the Agency element, having one and a half times the national rate for fatal shootings of unarmed civilians and the 4th highest state rate of adult incarceration.
- Georgia ranks 45th on Social Capital, 2 ranks lower than in 2010. County performance is weakest on the Personal and Family Relationships element with 43% of counties in the 4th quartile.

Open Economies (Distribution of county performance)



- Georgia performs strongest on Open Economies, with around 20% of counties in the first quartile, but still over 30% are in the 4th quartile.
- Georgia ranks 23rd on Business Environment, but 2nd on Price Distortions and 46th on Burden of Regulation. Just 10% of counties are in the 1st quartile for Financing Ecosystems.
- Georgia has good communications and transport infrastructure and ranks 15th for Market Access and Infrastructure. Seventy percent of counties are in the 1st quartile for transport, but no counties are in the 1st quartile for Resources.
- Georgia has considerably reduced adult and youth unemployment since 2010, and the workforce is more engaged than a decade previously, resulting in the state rising 15 places in Economic Quality.

Empowered People (Distribution of county performance)

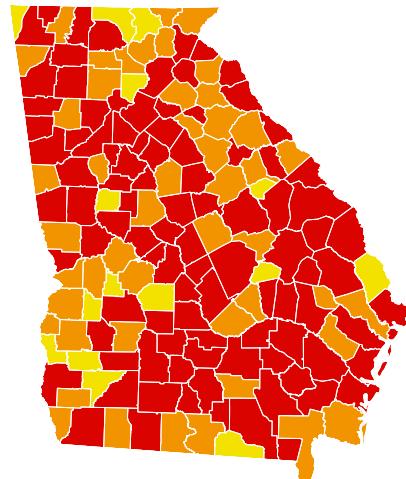


- Georgia has a weak performance in this domain, with less than 10% of its counties in the 1st quartile.
- Due to reductions in households that lack food and preventable fatalities, Georgia has risen 9 ranks in Living Conditions since 2010. Counties perform well on Water Services, with over half in the 1st quartile but less well on Material Resources, where over half are in the 4th quartile.
- Although Georgia has a weak performance on Health ranking 38th, it ranks 12th on Mental Health, with only 5 counties in the 4th quartile.
- Georgia has risen 4 rankings in Education since 2010, due to Primary and Secondary Education improving. Counties perform strongest on Pre-primary Education, with 42% of counties in the 1st quartile and only 9 counties in the 4th quartile.
- Georgia rose 2 places on the Natural Environment since 2010, to 32nd, due to a reduction in its emissions.

Mapping the Domains across Georgia

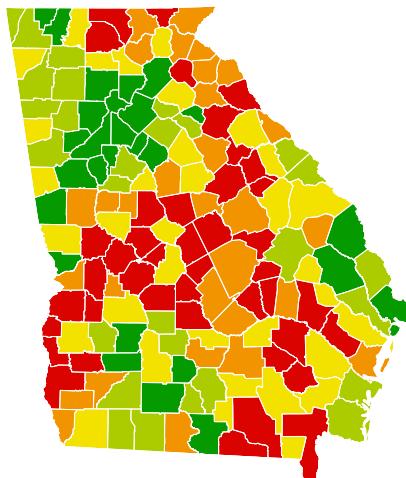
INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Echols	150	Fulton
2	Dade	151	Lincoln
3	Webster	152	Dougherty
4	Clay	153	Richmond
5	Effingham	154	Colquitt
6	Glascock	155	Bacon
7	Forsyth	156	Clayton
8	Treutlen	157	Burke
9	Fannin	158	Bibb
10	Pike	159	Muscogee



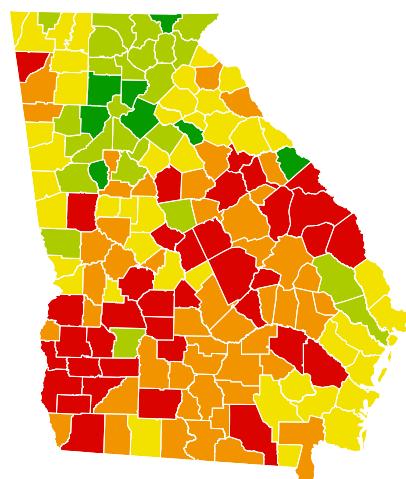
OPEN ECONOMIES

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Fulton	150	Taylor
2	Gwinnett	151	Wilcox
3	Cobb	152	Clay
4	Whitfield	153	Wilkinson
5	De Kalb	154	Marion
6	Forsyth	155	Crawford
7	Douglas	156	Treutlen
8	Hall	157	Hancock
9	Muscogee	158	Bleckley
10	Coweta	159	Twiggs



EMPOWERED PEOPLE

Strongest		Weakest	
1	Forsyth	150	Richmond
2	Oconee	151	Jenkins
3	Fayette	152	Randolph
4	Cherokee	153	Clay
5	Cobb	154	Jefferson
6	Gwinnett	155	Twiggs
7	Columbia	156	Decatur
8	Towns	157	Warren
9	Dawson	158	Early
10	Paulding	159	Macon



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

The U.S. Prosperity Index, Georgia county rankings¹

ranks 1–51



2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	County	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Social Capital	Business Environment	Market Access and Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
1	1	1	Forsyth	13	9	112	8	24	8	1	1	1	13
2	2	2	Fayette	23	20	104	11	37	16	15	2	3	20
4	3	3	Oconee	36	57	10	15	51	39	3	4	2	27
3	4	4	Cherokee	40	8	117	27	16	18	2	6	5	9
5	5	5	Cobb	93	3	124	2	9	17	6	3	4	37
6	6	6	Gwinnett	94	1	122	3	4	10	9	5	10	15
8	7	7	Columbia	26	7	149	41	56	38	4	12	8	32
7	9	8	Bryan	78	45	5	79	34	71	10	38	11	18
16	11	9	Paulding	47	13	125	115	30	47	5	18	28	22
9	10	10	Lee	48	62	90	82	12	62	13	45	13	61
12	12	11	Fulton	153	4	130	1	7	11	40	7	6	64
19	17	12	Catoosa	70	39	110	56	5	23	12	41	30	58
34	14	13	Dade	1	106	114	98	15	54	52	47	61	116
14	8	14	Coweta	66	15	123	52	27	2	29	8	21	126
31	15	15	Dawson	46	58	113	33	103	21	8	16	23	10
15	16	16	Union	20	81	20	17	123	88	16	15	35	3
11	13	17	Effingham	43	33	6	114	38	80	30	30	19	142
25	18	18	Whitfield	76	27	31	21	2	3	33	62	113	44
27	21	19	Camden	42	43	32	55	60	64	51	61	20	76
21	26	20	Pickens	50	47	126	29	115	33	14	13	39	12
33	23	21	Bullock	92	35	49	63	1	113	62	86	15	7
10	19	22	Henry	101	10	136	42	21	74	11	26	33	62
24	22	23	Douglas	130	14	133	25	22	4	17	25	36	42
13	31	24	Harris	24	46	150	121	19	111	7	11	9	155
28	25	25	Lumpkin	31	61	24	89	126	41	34	40	18	1
17	24	26	Hall	137	16	38	12	45	1	22	22	63	34
26	20	27	White	51	65	21	86	99	36	56	19	41	5
23	28	28	Rabun	32	105	11	40	95	132	53	29	31	4
30	27	29	Walton	88	22	135	70	57	31	20	36	26	51
38	29	30	Thomas	83	28	74	16	35	46	55	79	53	25
22	36	31	Towns	69	119	19	51	125	116	45	9	7	2
39	38	32	Clarke	131	24	33	5	47	28	79	55	25	54
18	33	33	De Kalb	150	2	139	7	3	27	59	10	29	104
42	37	34	Chatham	147	11	9	9	65	6	27	33	42	139
87	34	35	Fannin	22	80	14	45	157	109	31	27	12	6
32	32	36	Pike	6	73	119	102	124	75	38	14	64	84
45	30	37	Jackson	65	38	18	77	94	12	67	34	34	125
29	35	38	Rockdale	124	23	142	10	43	25	21	39	46	45
52	39	39	Schley	8	150	58	123	71	138	72	51	14	99
41	42	40	Grady	37	78	96	83	25	110	66	94	101	57
36	55	41	Habersham	84	50	16	44	116	55	41	17	55	14
58	40	42	Walker	62	37	121	74	33	85	68	89	65	65
47	43	43	Gordon	99	41	53	57	96	5	35	66	68	53
55	41	44	Evans	25	124	98	53	93	19	99	78	90	81
53	44	45	Lowndes	116	26	2	32	10	65	138	147	37	145
69	48	46	Houston	133	21	7	54	97	32	18	50	17	148
54	45	47	Glynn	121	34	71	19	50	59	47	67	22	135
35	46	48	Newton	114	18	140	90	26	24	88	72	43	52
97	50	49	Heard	38	102	127	120	85	15	95	53	32	143
126	59	50	Atkinson	17	140	109	103	67	52	101	126	128	26
44	49	51	Carroll	111	17	137	39	58	14	44	57	38	132

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Georgia is the 45th ranked state for Governance.

The U.S. Prosperity Index, Georgia county rankings¹

ranks 52–102



2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	County	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Social Capital	Business Environment	Market Access and Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
63	51	52	Chattahoochee	2	112	152	144	69	79	63	31	74	128
65	57	53	Bartow	104	19	129	72	55	7	28	42	59	150
20	63	54	Morgan	126	70	15	35	86	51	36	24	47	108
50	53	55	Madison	52	66	56	117	100	125	46	91	48	35
107	47	56	Webster	4	155	69	123	134	68	94	20	70	138
56	58	57	Brantley	74	97	73	154	11	134	60	98	57	8
78	60	58	Wilkes	56	127	78	48	91	57	77	125	66	40
49	56	59	Troup	139	36	89	20	54	9	50	68	67	103
98	61	60	Hart	75	76	37	71	135	35	48	21	88	21
60	52	61	Haralson	118	51	134	66	82	45	69	23	51	33
46	73	62	Gilmer	79	68	47	80	144	67	26	28	71	11
100	65	63	Brooks	86	108	1	95	64	135	121	83	83	91
40	67	64	Barrow	117	25	128	50	76	26	19	64	73	117
92	54	65	Long	28	99	54	153	81	143	32	49	114	23
105	71	66	Greene	35	101	64	23	110	108	137	58	45	89
37	62	67	Jones	54	90	143	97	102	150	23	52	24	90
51	72	68	Tift	142	54	79	24	23	30	81	95	85	59
43	77	69	Lanier	120	125	4	123	39	101	84	120	86	19
76	70	70	Berrien	77	94	52	75	18	117	110	113	76	118
59	75	71	Murray	102	56	44	116	77	92	25	75	118	16
64	78	72	Liberty	109	40	106	109	61	48	39	123	62	92
118	64	73	Oglethorpe	58	111	25	119	120	124	82	46	40	36
82	74	74	Putnam	87	88	28	78	59	104	65	69	54	151
122	76	75	Echols	10	151	3	123	143	58	159	37	110	24
62	79	76	Stephens	115	75	22	81	111	50	70	93	27	60
73	69	77	Screven	85	114	87	69	6	61	139	92	106	146
79	80	78	McIntosh	80	113	107	65	87	151	24	44	92	49
68	66	79	Chattooga	27	79	46	93	70	100	135	100	136	114
70	84	80	Mitchell	90	85	103	87	28	87	109	103	108	127
143	81	81	Telfair	21	107	36	100	84	142	147	77	121	70
61	68	82	Upson	89	77	86	64	72	72	117	82	82	105
74	86	83	Cook	122	103	67	88	32	63	112	109	102	47
95	82	84	McDuffie	34	44	153	13	90	86	89	130	120	77
106	91	85	Banks	81	96	23	122	148	40	90	35	56	28
96	87	86	Seminole	45	139	85	28	79	141	149	102	87	93
80	83	87	Floyd	127	31	30	36	68	22	43	129	58	157
86	94	88	Randolph	33	143	40	92	46	106	153	136	148	120
115	85	89	Lamar	95	69	131	107	89	103	80	60	52	110
72	89	90	Butts	108	59	132	105	53	76	91	56	130	85
84	93	91	Jeff Davis	100	110	50	94	83	90	85	124	105	80
83	96	92	Miller	14	147	51	22	139	60	145	146	134	100
138	90	93	Baker	19	152	12	123	92	102	136	81	143	137
99	88	94	Glascock	7	153	13	148	146	119	143	59	72	56
133	103	95	Quitman	29	156	62	123	98	145	86	32	156	48
81	107	96	Worth	123	86	115	147	31	78	42	115	124	83
66	95	97	Clayton	155	6	146	30	20	29	61	48	137	101
48	97	98	Muscogee	154	12	159	4	17	83	64	107	60	106
146	102	99	Dooly	15	115	75	85	122	107	115	105	151	140
57	100	100	Pierce	107	92	82	110	137	49	57	118	50	69
94	99	101	Monroe	44	95	138	113	133	136	54	43	44	153
77	104	102	Franklin	67	82	39	61	138	42	133	88	109	78

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Georgia is the 45th ranked state for Governance.

The U.S. Prosperity Index, Georgia county rankings¹

ranks 103–153



2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	County	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Social Capital	Business Environment	Market Access and Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
75	110	103	Emanuel	138	84	101	73	13	122	83	151	115	95
102	98	104	Tattnall	57	158	92	84	109	133	76	117	119	31
132	109	105	Dodge	96	87	60	104	80	146	114	87	81	97
141	92	106	Coffee	98	52	95	68	119	43	144	112	77	43
109	111	107	Washington	73	89	91	60	88	144	102	133	127	87
147	106	108	Crisp	106	83	105	47	42	97	100	154	125	134
101	116	109	Johnson	64	128	29	150	108	66	126	80	107	68
85	105	110	Polk	143	55	65	111	63	20	49	90	147	141
110	108	111	Ware	151	60	108	46	105	37	73	139	49	38
88	112	112	Ben Hill	136	104	102	37	62	84	120	128	116	41
89	114	113	Spalding	140	29	144	43	40	69	105	99	131	75
111	101	114	Charlton	39	117	72	158	127	139	129	101	93	17
114	119	115	Terrell	103	130	116	38	52	91	125	110	146	136
108	113	116	Montgomery	91	131	17	96	151	99	92	84	129	55
140	121	117	Stewart	2	138	158	123	113	154	122	140	132	63
139	135	118	Taylor	18	141	34	145	141	137	98	96	111	122
90	120	119	Jasper	53	91	120	112	106	127	141	54	145	124
150	126	120	Irwin	110	129	61	143	78	95	108	148	78	66
153	124	121	Calhoun	12	146	45	146	121	147	130	143	139	74
71	125	122	Turner	129	142	80	62	41	89	152	138	126	115
113	127	123	Baldwin	146	53	59	58	75	121	132	116	96	29
130	117	124	Colquitt	159	48	99	31	36	13	131	150	138	72
152	115	125	Peach	135	71	8	134	132	53	58	122	69	111
119	118	126	Dougherty	157	30	118	18	8	96	113	156	97	130
103	123	127	Elbert	113	93	27	136	112	34	97	106	122	67
151	137	128	Talbot	30	135	156	99	117	148	71	73	135	113
67	129	129	Candler	152	123	94	135	14	73	104	152	84	71
135	128	130	Decatur	112	74	88	49	49	98	156	104	123	154
93	131	131	Treutlen	11	144	26	141	142	155	128	65	144	96
127	134	132	Jenkins	82	134	81	142	48	131	154	142	142	107
123	142	133	Toombs	144	72	55	34	131	56	111	144	91	82
117	132	134	Laurens	132	49	100	26	107	94	127	135	75	147
128	130	135	Sumter	149	63	93	59	44	126	140	131	100	129
120	138	136	Wayne	148	64	41	108	74	77	74	127	117	152
91	136	137	Lincoln	128	98	151	101	101	120	75	70	104	30
148	139	138	Marion	9	120	154	152	153	129	103	63	89	123
124	140	139	Jefferson	125	109	76	67	66	114	150	149	141	133
116	122	140	Wheeler	16	159	48	123	155	112	157	71	140	73
129	144	141	Clay	5	154	35	123	128	159	155	114	153	121
136	143	142	Crawford	63	136	145	156	149	153	37	85	79	86
134	141	143	Appling	97	100	77	76	136	115	119	145	150	94
137	133	144	Wilcox	72	133	66	138	129	149	106	111	94	119
154	145	145	Taliaferro	55	157	84	123	118	152	123	76	154	98
144	147	146	Wilkinson	61	132	57	149	150	140	107	108	98	144
121	149	147	Burke	145	42	155	106	29	118	116	134	152	88
145	146	148	Pulaski	60	122	83	139	154	82	151	121	95	131
142	148	149	Bibb	156	32	148	6	104	81	87	141	99	149
149	151	150	Richmond	141	5	157	14	73	70	93	137	133	156
131	150	151	Meriwether	119	67	141	91	114	105	124	97	158	112
112	155	152	Clinch	71	145	97	159	140	130	142	159	112	46
125	152	153	Bleckley	134	118	68	137	156	156	96	74	16	79

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Georgia is the 45th ranked state for Governance.

The U.S. Prosperity Index, Georgia county rankings¹

ranks 154–159



2010 Rank	2019 Rank	2020 Rank	County	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Social Capital	Business Environment	Market Access and Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
159	153	154	Early	68	126	63	151	130	93	148	158	80	159
155	156	155	Hancock	49	137	42	123	158	157	146	119	157	50
156	157	156	Macon	41	116	111	118	152	123	118	132	159	158
157	158	157	Warren	59	149	43	155	147	128	158	155	149	102
104	154	158	Bacon	158	121	70	140	145	44	78	157	103	39
158	159	159	Twiggs	105	148	147	157	159	158	134	153	155	109

1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Georgia is the 45th 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 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.

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.

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

Katy Bass, Research Director, Knight Institute

Saskia Brechenmacher, Associate Fellow, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

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

Meagan Cahill, Senior Policy Researcher, RAND Corporation

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

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

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

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

Seok-Woo Kwon, Robson Professor, University of Calgary

Joseph Lewandowski, Professor of Philosophy, University of Central Missouri

Eguilar Lizundia, Senior Manager for Governance, International Republican Institute

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

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

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

Tanja Porčnik, Senior Fellow, Fraser Institute

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

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

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

Yahong Zhang, Associate Professor, Rutgers

Open Economies:

Laura Alfaro, Professor of Business Administration, Harvard Business School

James Broughel, Senior Research Fellow, Mercatus Center

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

Prakash Loungani, Chief of Development Macroeconomics, IMF

Michael Reed, Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Kentucky

Louis Tay, Professor, Purdue University

Siri Terjesen, Professor, Florida Atlantic University

Ed Timmons, Professor of Economics, Saint Francis University

Mike Troilo, Associate Professor, University of Tulsa

Claudia Williamson, Associate Professor, Mississippi State University

Empowered People:

Corey DeAngelis, Policy Analyst, Cato Institute

Amy Kind, Associate Professor, University of Wisconsin Department of Medicine

Arik Levinson, Professor of Economics, Georgetown University

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

Sarah Milder, Principal, Arundel Metrics

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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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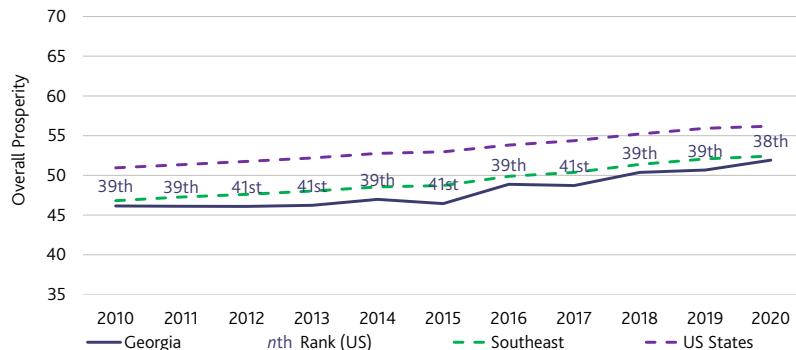
#USProsperity



Georgia: Overall Prosperity 51.9 (38th)



Prosperity over time



Breakdown of performance

	Score 10-year trend	2010	2020	Rank - US States (1 to 51) 2020	10-year rank change	Rank - Southeast (1 to 15) 2020
Overall Prosperity	46.1		51.9	38	▲ 1	7
Inclusive Societies	39.5		42.3	48	-	14
Safety and Security	46.9		55.5	30	▲ 7	6
Personal Freedom	34.3		38.2	51	▼ 2	15
Governance	36.6		40.9	45	▲ 2	12
Social Capital	40.3		34.5	45	▼ 2	12
Open Economies	52.7		59.3	11	▲ 1	3
Business Environment	56.0		54.5	23	▼ 10	5
Market Access and Infrastructure	62.0		59.2	15	▼ 9	5
Economic Quality	40.1		64.1	11	▲ 15	3
Empowered People	46.2		54.2	35	▲ 2	7
Living Conditions	57.9		68.8	23	▲ 9	4
Health	49.4		52.0	38	▼ 1	7
Education	38.3		47.3	35	▲ 4	7
Natural Environment	39.2		48.8	32	▲ 2	6

		Overall Prosperity		US States Rank		Southeast Rank		Personal Freedom		US States Rank		Southeast Rank	
		2010	2020	2020	10-yr rank change	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	10-yr rank change
	Safety and Security	46.9	55.5	30	▲ 7	6		Personal Freedom	34.3	38.2	51	▼ 2	15
Terror-related Crime	15%	88.2	77.8	32	▼ 9	6	Agency	30%	40.7	50.8	49	▲ 1	14
Violent Crime	50%	47.6	56.3	25	▲ 8	5	Freedom of Association and Speech	15%	50.0	49.1	18	▼ 6	8
Property Crime	35%	28.2	44.8	38	▲ 10	8	Absence of Legal Discrimination	25%	1.1	1.9	51	▼ 3	15
							Social Tolerance	30%	47.8	50.3	39	-	8
	Governance	36.6	40.9	45	▲ 2	12		Social Capital	40.3	34.5	45	▼ 2	12
Political Accountability	30%	36.8	62.6	30	▲ 9	7	Personal and Family Relationships	25%	50.8	53.0	41	▼ 7	8
Rule of Law	35%	37.0	19.5	48	▼ 8	14	Social Networks	25%	46.6	21.4	49	▼ 6	14
Government Integrity	35%	36.0	43.8	45	▲ 6	11	Institutional Trust	20%	36.3	41.5	36	▲ 8	10
							Civic and Social Participation	30%	28.9	25.4	37	▼ 7	9
	Business Environment	56.0	54.5	23	▼ 10	5		Market Access and Infrastructure	62.0	59.2	15	▼ 9	5
Financing Ecosystems	40%	54.3	52.0	29	▼ 13	8	Communications	40%	60.8	59.8	13	▼ 2	3
Domestic Market Contestability	30%	52.2	50.4	27	-	7	Resources	25%	57.2	50.4	41	▼ 8	12
Burden of Regulation	10%	31.2	29.2	46	▲ 1	13	Transport	35%	66.8	64.7	13	▼ 4	6
Labor Market Flexibility	10%	78.6	71.1	12	▼ 5	8							
Price Distortions	10%	76.2	86.0	2	▲ 3	1							
	Economic Quality	40.1	64.1	11	▲ 15	3		Market Access and Infrastructure	62.0	59.2	15	▼ 9	5
Fiscal Sustainability	25%	46.9	62.4	23	▼ 3	7	Communications	40%	60.8	59.8	13	▼ 2	3
Productivity and Competitiveness	25%	35.8	51.4	16	▲ 1	4	Resources	25%	57.2	50.4	41	▼ 8	12
Dynamism	20%	69.2	64.3	6	▼ 5	2	Transport	35%	66.8	64.7	13	▼ 4	6
Labor Force Engagement	30%	18.7	75.9	22	▲ 28	3							
	Living Conditions	57.9	68.8	23	▲ 9	4		Health	49.4	52.0	38	▼ 1	7
Material Resources	25%	52.1	53.0	38	-	6	Behavioral Risk Factors	15%	53.8	62.7	18	▼ 1	4
Nutrition	15%	42.3	71.0	23	▲ 20	4	Preventative Interventions	15%	49.0	55.6	30	▼ 14	7
Water Services	15%	78.3	84.0	11	▲ 3	6	Care Systems	15%	29.9	37.0	48	▼ 3	13
Shelter	15%	61.0	67.8	36	▲ 2	13	Mental Health	15%	71.6	64.1	12	▲ 1	2
Connectedness	15%	60.7	82.1	15	▼ 1	5	Physical Health	20%	50.0	46.2	40	-	7
Protection from Harm	15%	57.3	65.4	15	▲ 14	5	Longevity	20%	43.5	49.1	41	-	6
	Education	38.3	47.3	35	▲ 4	7		Natural Environment	39.2	48.8	32	▲ 2	6
Pre-Primary Education	5%	59.5	58.7	11	-	4	Emissions	25%	54.7	67.2	24	▲ 7	7
Primary Education	20%	47.1	53.6	31	▲ 7	7	Exposure to Air Pollution	25%	20.1	41.6	43	-	10
Secondary Education	25%	39.9	53.4	34	▲ 7	7	Forest, Land and Soil	20%	42.7	45.4	22	▼ 1	9
Tertiary Education	25%	36.8	36.6	35	▼ 3	9	Freshwater	20%	53.9	56.6	17	▲ 2	2
Adult Skills	25%	27.0	44.5	36	▲ 3	7	Preservation Efforts	10%	12.1	12.1	28	-	5



CREATING THE PATHWAYS FROM POVERTY TO PROSPERITY

PROSPERITY INDEX

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

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

www.prosperity.com
www.li.com
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