

PROSPERITY INDEX

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The United States Prosperity Index
Oklahoma
County report
2021

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



About the Helmsley Charitable Trust

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

About the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

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



About the Walton Family Foundation

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

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



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Foreword



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Stephen Brien
Director of Policy, Legatum Institute

How to use the United States Prosperity Index

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

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

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

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



Using the United States Prosperity Index

INTERPRETING THE INDEXES

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

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

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

APPLYING THE INDEXES

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

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

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

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

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

RESOURCES AVAILABLE

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

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

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

USING THE INDEX

Political leaders

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

Policymakers

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



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

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

Philanthropists

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

Investors and business leaders

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

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

Academics and researchers

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

Journalists and civil society

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

THE PATHWAY TO TRANSFORMATION

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

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

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

INFORMING THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN

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

EMERGING USER CASE STUDIES

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

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

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

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



Domain and Pillar definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oklahoma 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 77 counties within Oklahoma 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 77 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 77 counties within Oklahoma 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 Oklahoma. A full prosperity profile for Oklahoma, together with a comprehensive prosperity DNA profile for each of the 77 counties within the state, can be found via our website, at www.usprosperity.net.





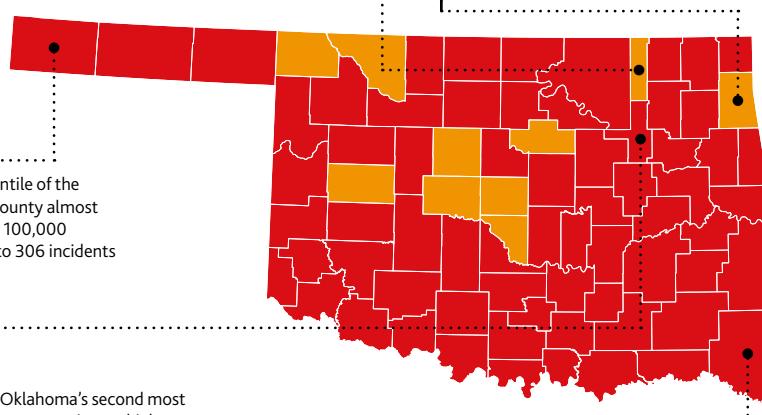
Counties of Oklahoma

Prosperity of Oklahoma's counties 2021

| Strongest | | Weakest | |
|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | Washington | 73 | Choctaw |
| 2 | Kingfisher | 74 | McIntosh |
| 3 | Woods | 75 | Le Flore |
| 4 | Cleveland | 76 | Okfuskee |
| 5 | Canadian | 77 | McCurtain |

Washington (1st) has super fast internet connectivity, with 77% of its population having access to broadband with download speeds of at least 1,000mpbs, compared to 27% across the wider U.S., helping to rank the county as Oklahoma's most prosperous.

Delaware (9th) is Oklahoma's most improved county since 2011. It saw its homelessness rates decrease by 65%, from 14 homeless per 10,000 people in 2009 to five homeless per 10,000 people in 2019. The proportion of homeless people living in unsheltered accommodation fell from 58% to 31% over the same period.



Cimarron (39th) moved from the 4th to the 5th quintile of the Index over the past decade. Burglary rates in the county almost doubled, increasing from 125 to 234 incidents per 100,000 people, while across the state, they fell from 355 to 306 incidents per 100,000.

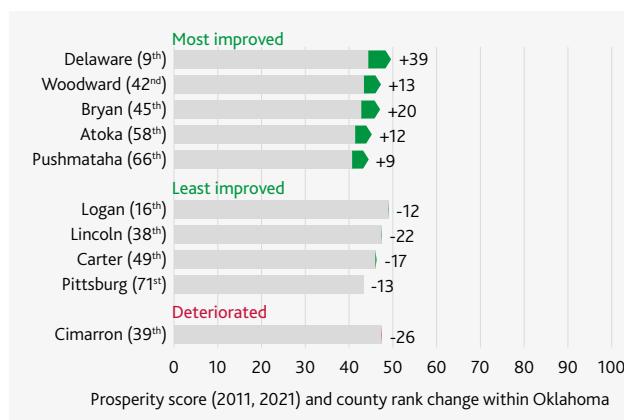
Tulsa (13th), Oklahoma's second most populous county, experiences high levels of air pollution, with 1,290lbs per square mile of toxic air releases, compared to the nationwide average of 669lbs.

McCurtain (77th) has 23% of its population living below the poverty line and 47% in liquid asset poverty, 14 and 11 percentage points, respectively, above the national averages. The county currently ranks as the least prosperous in Oklahoma and 2nd least prosperous across the 12 selected states.

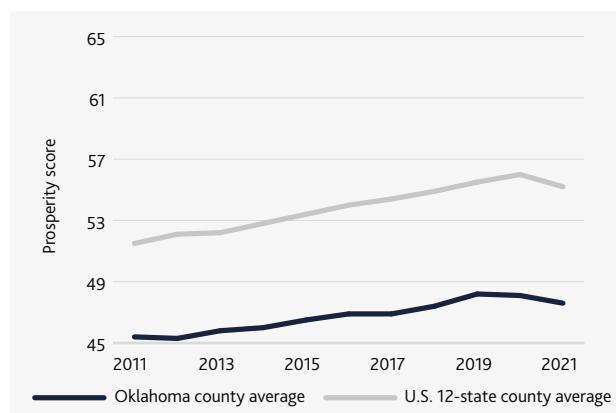
Positioning of counties within the County Index



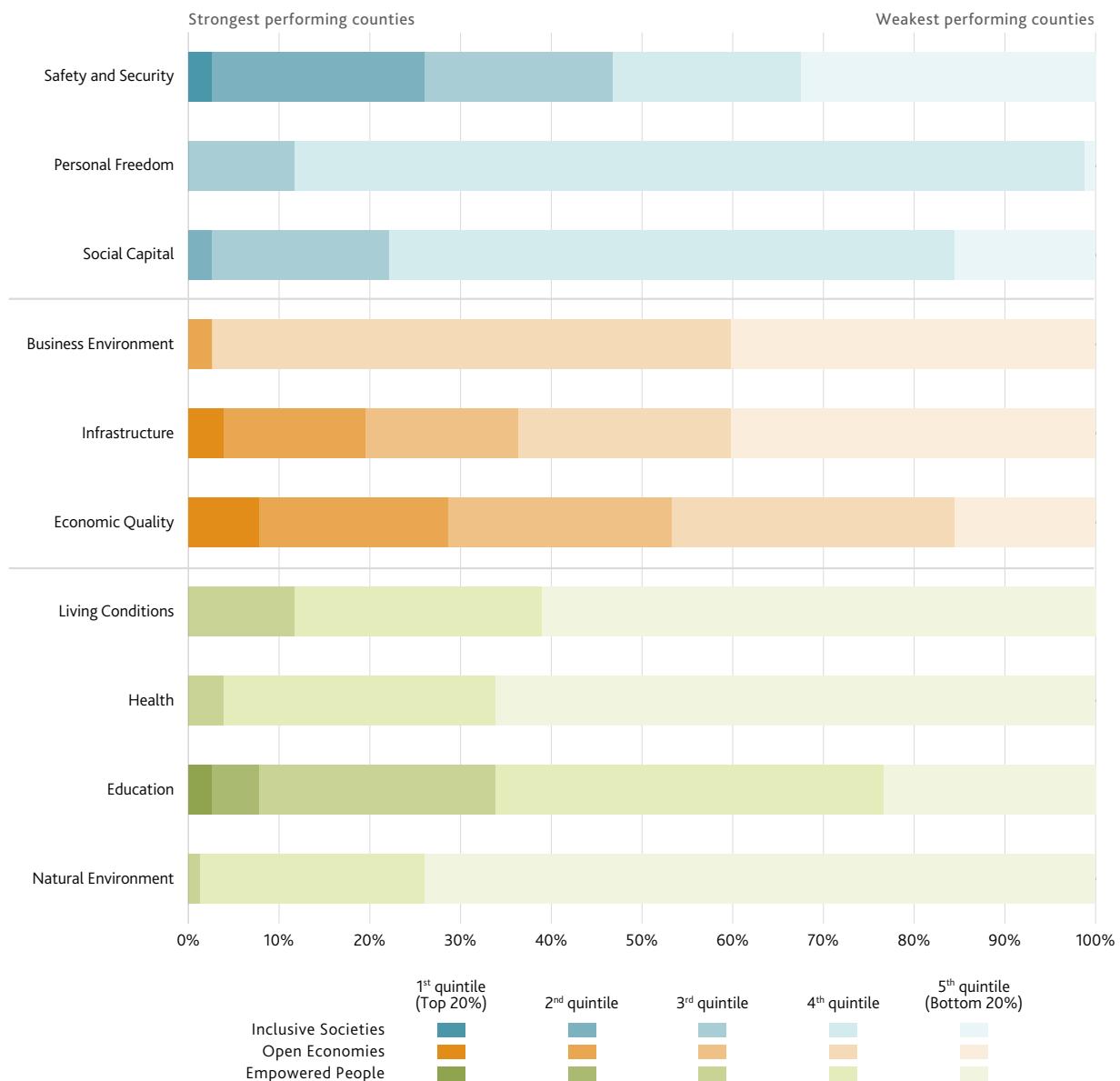
Most and least improved counties within Oklahoma (2021 rank), 2011-2021



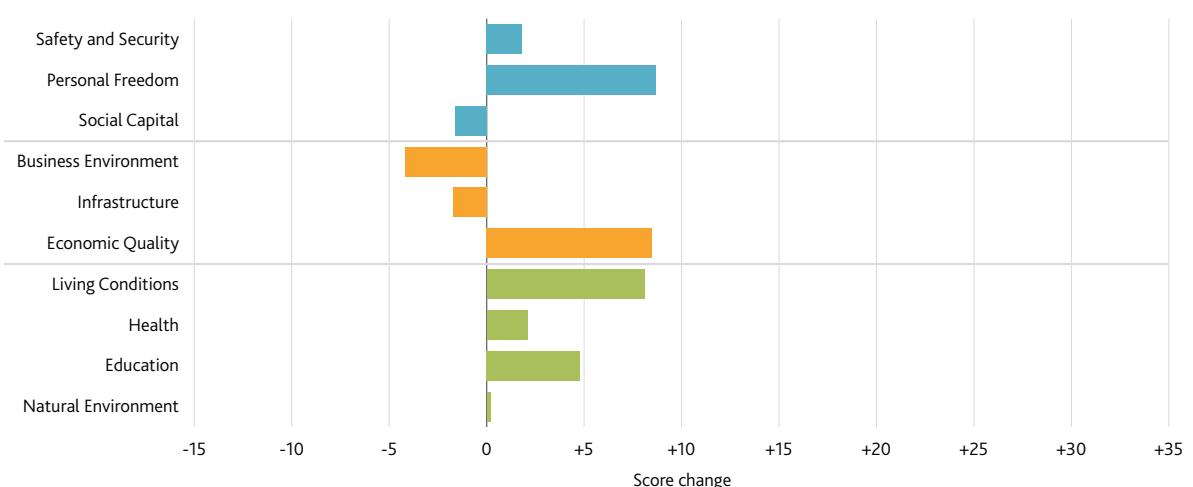
Prosperity of Oklahoma's counties



Pillars of Prosperity 2021 (Distribution of county performance)¹



Oklahoma county change, by pillar, 2011-2021



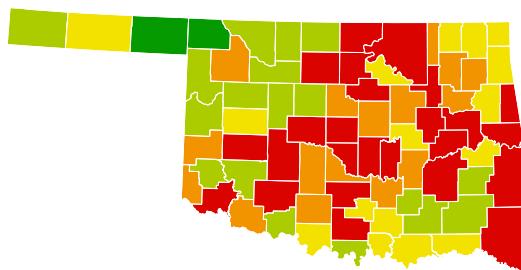
1. There is no county variation in Governance, all counties have been given the state score value. Oklahoma is the 45th ranked state for Governance.

Performance of Oklahoma's counties across the three prosperity domains¹

INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

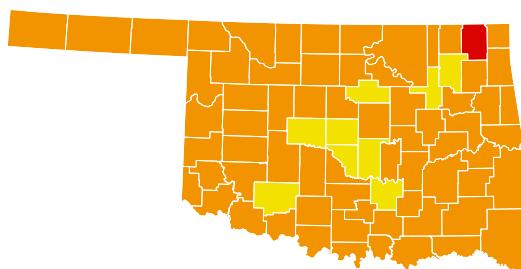
Safety and Security

| Strongest | | Weakest | |
|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | Harper | 73 | Comanche |
| 2 | Beaver | 74 | Oklmulgee |
| 3 | Dewey | 75 | Carter |
| 4 | Cotton | 76 | Oklahoma |
| 5 | Major | 77 | Tulsa |



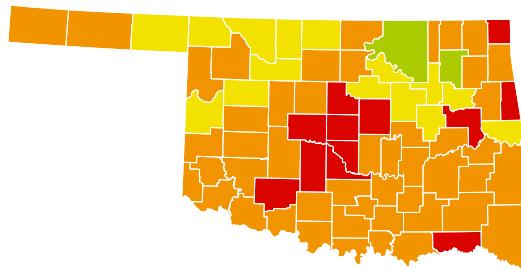
Personal Freedom

| Strongest | | Weakest | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 1 | Oklahoma | 73 | Harper |
| 2 | Tulsa | 74 | Roger Mills |
| 3 | Cleveland | 75 | Harmon |
| 4 | Canadian | 76 | Cimarron |
| 5 | Pontotoc | 77 | Craig |



Social Capital

| Strongest | | Weakest | |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 | Rogers | 73 | Lincoln |
| 2 | Osage | 74 | Choctaw |
| 3 | Wagoner | 75 | Adair |
| 4 | Harper | 76 | Comanche |
| 5 | Tulsa | 77 | Oklahoma |



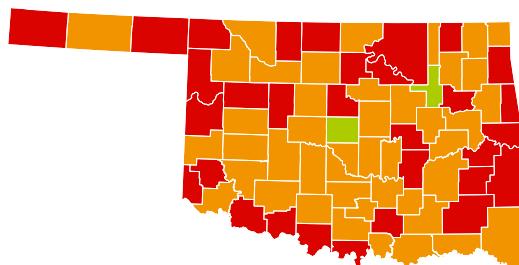
■ 1st quintile (Top 20%) ■ 2nd quintile ■ 3rd quintile ■ 4th quintile ■ 5th quintile (Bottom 20%)

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

OPEN ECONOMIES

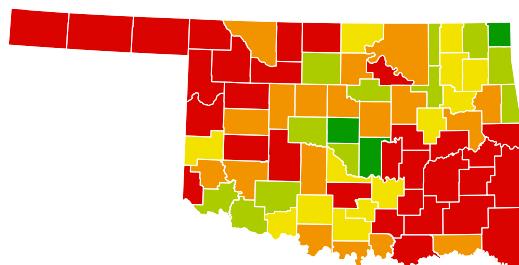
Business Environment

| Strongest | | Weakest | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | Oklahoma | 73 | Ellis |
| 2 | Tulsa | 74 | Harper |
| 3 | McClain | 75 | Roger Mills |
| 4 | Washington | 76 | Beaver |
| 5 | Cleveland | 77 | Cimarron |



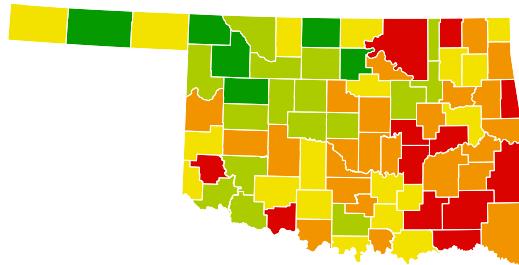
Infrastructure

| Strongest | | Weakest | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | Pottawatomie | 73 | Ellis |
| 2 | Ottawa | 74 | McIntosh |
| 3 | Oklahoma | 75 | Roger Mills |
| 4 | Adair | 76 | Woodward |
| 5 | Delaware | 77 | Cimarron |



Economic Quality

| Strongest | | Weakest | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Texas | 73 | Cotton |
| 2 | Noble | 74 | Greer |
| 3 | Harper | 75 | Oklfuskee |
| 4 | Woodward | 76 | McIntosh |
| 5 | Dewey | 77 | Choctaw |

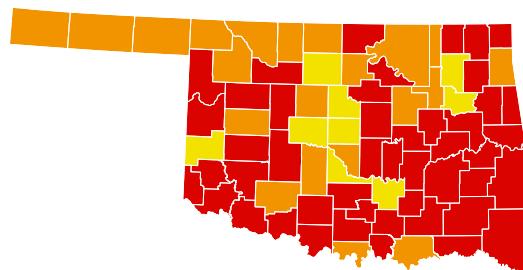


■ 1st quintile (Top 20%) ■ 2nd quintile ■ 3rd quintile ■ 4th quintile ■ 5th quintile (Bottom 20%)

EMPOWERED PEOPLE

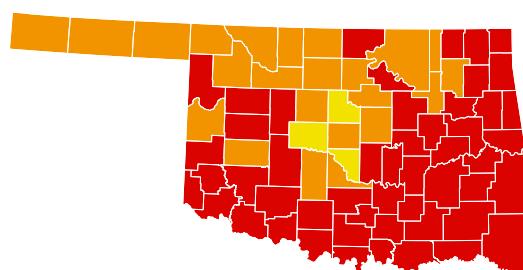
Living Conditions

| Strongest | | Weakest | |
|-----------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1 | Logan | 73 | Jefferson |
| 2 | Rogers | 74 | Pushmataha |
| 3 | Canadian | 75 | McCurtain |
| 4 | Garfield | 76 | Choctaw |
| 5 | Pontotoc | 77 | Okfuskee |



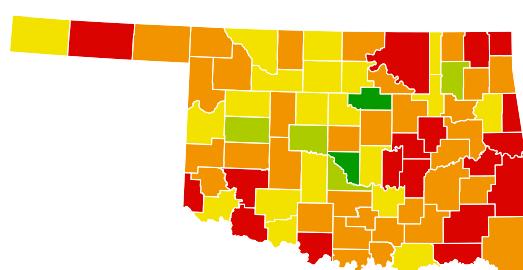
Health

| Strongest | | Weakest | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | Cleveland | 73 | McCurtain |
| 2 | Canadian | 74 | Choctaw |
| 3 | Logan | 75 | Okfuskee |
| 4 | Harper | 76 | Sequoyah |
| 5 | Grant | 77 | Adair |



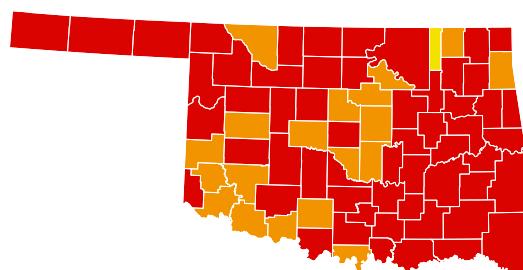
Education

| Strongest | | Weakest | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | Payne | 73 | Texas |
| 2 | Cleveland | 74 | Jefferson |
| 3 | McClain | 75 | Tillman |
| 4 | Canadian | 76 | Choctaw |
| 5 | Custer | 77 | Okfuskee |



Natural Environment

| Strongest | | Weakest | |
|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | Washington | 73 | Pittsburg |
| 2 | Cleveland | 74 | Rogers |
| 3 | Beckham | 75 | Muskogee |
| 4 | Greer | 76 | McCurtain |
| 5 | Cotton | 77 | Mayes |



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

The U.S. Prosperity Index, Oklahoma county rankings¹ ranks 1–48



| 2011 Rank | 2020 Rank | 2021 Rank | County | Safety and Security | Personal Freedom | Social Capital | Business Environment | Infrastructure | Economic Quality | Living Conditions | Health | Education | Natural Environment |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|---------------------|
| 3 | 1 | 1 | Washington | 51 | 16 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 20 | 13 | 1 |
| 2 | 6 | 2 | Kingfisher | 6 | 44 | 27 | 13 | 31 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 7 | 24 |
| 9 | 5 | 3 | Woods | 12 | 60 | 13 | 6 | 40 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 19 | 12 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | Cleveland | 67 | 3 | 71 | 5 | 6 | 49 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | 4 | 5 | Canadian | 57 | 4 | 70 | 33 | 14 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 13 |
| 7 | 7 | 6 | Payne | 63 | 6 | 17 | 22 | 7 | 38 | 41 | 8 | 1 | 8 |
| 11 | 2 | 7 | Harper | 1 | 73 | 4 | 74 | 69 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 48 | 67 |
| 21 | 8 | 8 | Custer | 32 | 33 | 22 | 11 | 38 | 7 | 29 | 31 | 5 | 17 |
| 48 | 18 | 9 | Delaware | 22 | 25 | 26 | 47 | 5 | 59 | 26 | 30 | 37 | 14 |
| 8 | 21 | 10 | Oklahoma | 76 | 1 | 77 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 30 | 31 |
| 6 | 9 | 11 | McClain | 49 | 21 | 68 | 3 | 24 | 53 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 30 |
| 23 | 13 | 12 | Pontotoc | 47 | 5 | 37 | 16 | 19 | 30 | 5 | 36 | 10 | 37 |
| 31 | 11 | 13 | Tulsa | 77 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 70 |
| 29 | 22 | 14 | Ottawa | 21 | 32 | 69 | 38 | 2 | 25 | 39 | 67 | 72 | 42 |
| 14 | 10 | 15 | Rogers | 42 | 7 | 1 | 42 | 28 | 29 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 74 |
| 4 | 17 | 16 | Logan | 48 | 15 | 66 | 48 | 29 | 50 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 11 |
| 26 | 20 | 17 | Garfield | 70 | 13 | 49 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 24 | 14 | 72 |
| 42 | 30 | 18 | Texas | 24 | 41 | 57 | 29 | 51 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 73 | 34 |
| 33 | 29 | 19 | Love | 13 | 56 | 31 | 55 | 35 | 36 | 21 | 29 | 55 | 18 |
| 22 | 15 | 20 | Alfalfa | 7 | 66 | 9 | 61 | 47 | 35 | 25 | 10 | 33 | 27 |
| 15 | 24 | 21 | Grant | 18 | 70 | 15 | 68 | 64 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 25 | 56 |
| 24 | 16 | 22 | Beckham | 46 | 38 | 63 | 21 | 26 | 34 | 8 | 32 | 45 | 3 |
| 12 | 19 | 23 | Stephens | 44 | 24 | 34 | 15 | 17 | 26 | 35 | 45 | 36 | 16 |
| 41 | 14 | 24 | Beaver | 2 | 68 | 8 | 76 | 56 | 27 | 11 | 23 | 31 | 68 |
| 10 | 23 | 25 | Cotton | 4 | 72 | 55 | 52 | 16 | 73 | 59 | 40 | 26 | 5 |
| 27 | 28 | 26 | Dewey | 3 | 69 | 10 | 64 | 72 | 5 | 36 | 48 | 24 | 26 |
| 18 | 26 | 27 | Grady | 40 | 12 | 72 | 40 | 34 | 23 | 30 | 18 | 9 | 36 |
| 34 | 31 | 28 | Major | 5 | 62 | 16 | 17 | 63 | 17 | 52 | 25 | 21 | 51 |
| 17 | 12 | 29 | Wagoner | 50 | 10 | 3 | 56 | 21 | 51 | 6 | 33 | 50 | 23 |
| 20 | 33 | 30 | Jackson | 71 | 36 | 64 | 27 | 15 | 19 | 32 | 27 | 23 | 9 |
| 37 | 34 | 31 | Pottawatomie | 69 | 9 | 42 | 23 | 1 | 61 | 38 | 50 | 20 | 6 |
| 28 | 32 | 32 | Murray | 36 | 47 | 20 | 34 | 22 | 45 | 53 | 39 | 35 | 39 |
| 36 | 39 | 33 | Kiowa | 17 | 61 | 29 | 28 | 32 | 18 | 72 | 57 | 63 | 7 |
| 43 | 35 | 34 | Comanche | 73 | 8 | 76 | 19 | 11 | 37 | 19 | 34 | 8 | 43 |
| 19 | 27 | 35 | Craig | 25 | 77 | 56 | 18 | 12 | 47 | 49 | 52 | 66 | 21 |
| 25 | 43 | 36 | Blaine | 20 | 59 | 18 | 63 | 44 | 21 | 48 | 41 | 57 | 28 |
| 39 | 37 | 37 | Creek | 52 | 14 | 6 | 43 | 45 | 13 | 12 | 51 | 32 | 52 |
| 16 | 36 | 38 | Lincoln | 45 | 29 | 73 | 7 | 36 | 48 | 34 | 26 | 43 | 15 |
| 13 | 46 | 39 | Cimarron | 8 | 76 | 28 | 77 | 77 | 24 | 24 | 17 | 22 | 45 |
| 44 | 42 | 40 | Nowata | 30 | 57 | 32 | 62 | 18 | 68 | 45 | 44 | 39 | 20 |
| 30 | 44 | 41 | Noble | 54 | 52 | 19 | 70 | 39 | 2 | 23 | 22 | 18 | 69 |
| 55 | 41 | 42 | Woodward | 37 | 40 | 35 | 14 | 76 | 4 | 17 | 13 | 49 | 65 |
| 35 | 38 | 43 | Ellis | 9 | 71 | 21 | 73 | 73 | 15 | 31 | 42 | 34 | 29 |
| 51 | 47 | 44 | Cherokee | 33 | 18 | 39 | 46 | 33 | 63 | 47 | 65 | 12 | 35 |
| 65 | 25 | 45 | Bryan | 27 | 20 | 51 | 20 | 65 | 33 | 27 | 58 | 15 | 48 |
| 46 | 40 | 46 | Tillman | 43 | 63 | 25 | 71 | 13 | 16 | 57 | 59 | 75 | 19 |
| 52 | 45 | 47 | Marshall | 23 | 43 | 54 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 46 | 54 | 60 |
| 38 | 52 | 48 | Roger Mills | 15 | 74 | 12 | 75 | 75 | 57 | 60 | 15 | 11 | 33 |

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

The U.S. Prosperity Index, Oklahoma county rankings¹ ranks 49–77



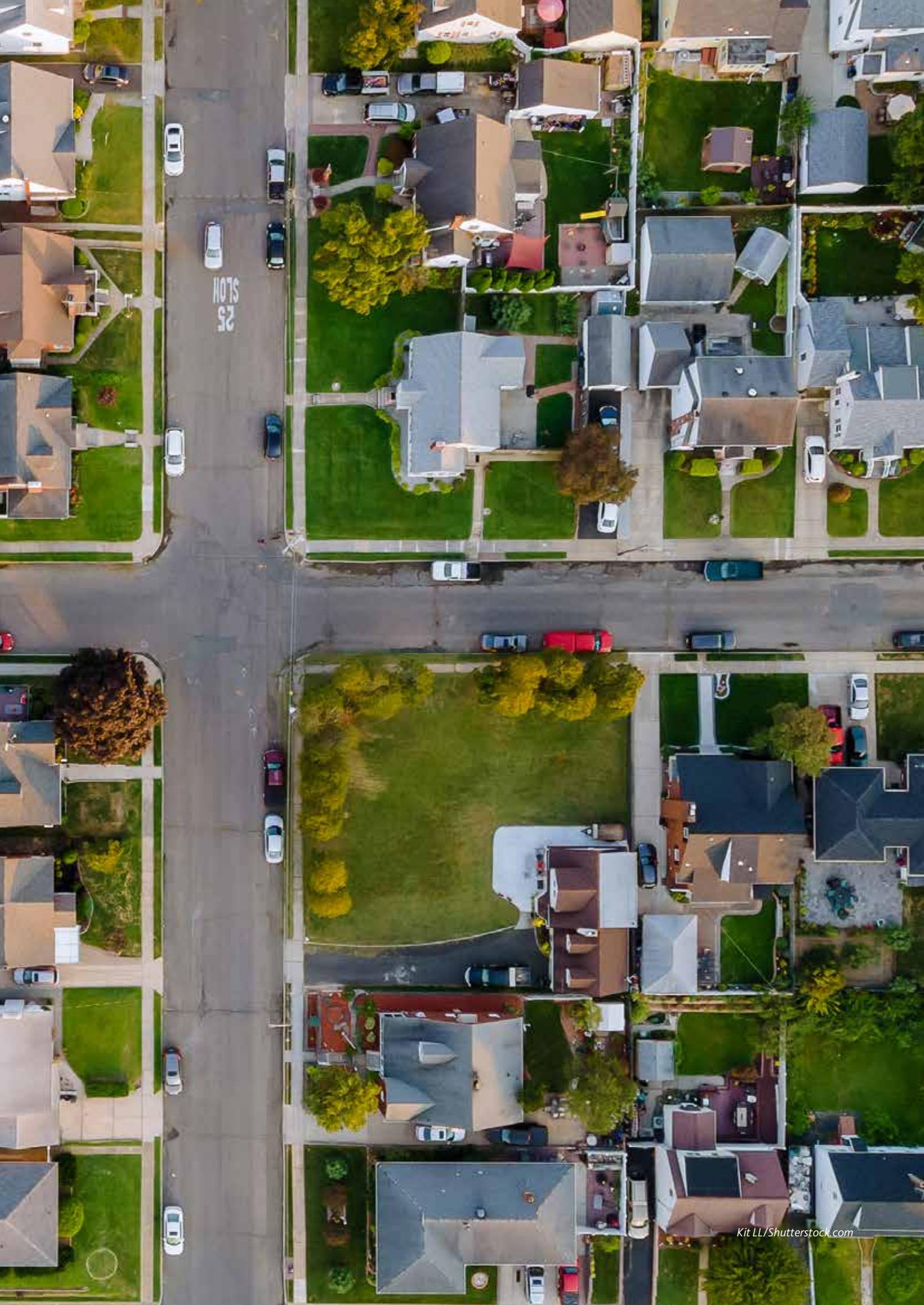
| 2011 Rank | 2020 Rank | 2021 Rank | County | Safety and Security | Personal Freedom | Social Capital | Business Environment | Infrastructure | Economic Quality | Living Conditions | Health | Education | Natural Environment |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|---------------------|
| 32 | 49 | 49 | Carter | 75 | 19 | 43 | 12 | 20 | 12 | 40 | 43 | 56 | 63 |
| 45 | 53 | 50 | Greer | 10 | 65 | 38 | 67 | 42 | 74 | 70 | 28 | 40 | 4 |
| 50 | 50 | 51 | Kay | 60 | 23 | 60 | 25 | 23 | 40 | 43 | 38 | 29 | 71 |
| 53 | 48 | 52 | Mayes | 41 | 27 | 58 | 30 | 25 | 31 | 37 | 47 | 46 | 77 |
| 67 | 55 | 53 | Pawnee | 31 | 46 | 7 | 60 | 70 | 42 | 56 | 53 | 41 | 10 |
| 60 | 58 | 54 | Osage | 58 | 28 | 2 | 58 | 43 | 67 | 28 | 16 | 68 | 49 |
| 40 | 59 | 55 | Washita | 55 | 55 | 24 | 32 | 50 | 58 | 42 | 19 | 44 | 40 |
| 62 | 65 | 56 | Harmon | 38 | 75 | 23 | 69 | 68 | 28 | 33 | 37 | 70 | 25 |
| 49 | 51 | 57 | Latimer | 11 | 58 | 46 | 65 | 55 | 56 | 66 | 35 | 42 | 64 |
| 70 | 62 | 58 | Atoka | 14 | 48 | 47 | 36 | 62 | 71 | 64 | 49 | 27 | 59 |
| 56 | 57 | 59 | Oklmulgee | 74 | 30 | 11 | 45 | 27 | 46 | 51 | 60 | 67 | 58 |
| 64 | 54 | 60 | Coal | 19 | 67 | 48 | 35 | 71 | 41 | 71 | 68 | 59 | 55 |
| 47 | 61 | 61 | Jefferson | 28 | 64 | 36 | 66 | 37 | 54 | 73 | 72 | 74 | 32 |
| 54 | 56 | 62 | Muskogee | 64 | 11 | 67 | 24 | 30 | 32 | 50 | 71 | 38 | 75 |
| 57 | 70 | 63 | Adair | 68 | 37 | 75 | 54 | 4 | 66 | 54 | 77 | 69 | 41 |
| 61 | 60 | 64 | Johnston | 34 | 54 | 41 | 72 | 59 | 39 | 67 | 70 | 47 | 38 |
| 59 | 64 | 65 | Haskell | 29 | 50 | 45 | 57 | 57 | 65 | 65 | 54 | 61 | 44 |
| 75 | 63 | 66 | Pushmataha | 16 | 53 | 33 | 50 | 52 | 72 | 74 | 62 | 71 | 47 |
| 63 | 66 | 67 | Garvin | 59 | 35 | 40 | 26 | 58 | 44 | 55 | 55 | 52 | 61 |
| 68 | 69 | 68 | Caddo | 53 | 34 | 44 | 31 | 67 | 64 | 62 | 63 | 53 | 22 |
| 73 | 68 | 69 | Hughes | 39 | 49 | 61 | 53 | 66 | 69 | 68 | 64 | 60 | 57 |
| 66 | 72 | 70 | Sequoyah | 56 | 26 | 14 | 49 | 53 | 60 | 63 | 76 | 62 | 53 |
| 58 | 71 | 71 | Pittsburg | 72 | 22 | 52 | 37 | 60 | 52 | 46 | 61 | 28 | 73 |
| 72 | 67 | 72 | Seminole | 65 | 39 | 50 | 39 | 49 | 62 | 69 | 69 | 65 | 62 |
| 71 | 75 | 73 | Choctaw | 26 | 45 | 74 | 44 | 46 | 77 | 76 | 74 | 76 | 66 |
| 74 | 73 | 74 | McIntosh | 62 | 42 | 53 | 8 | 74 | 76 | 61 | 56 | 51 | 50 |
| 69 | 74 | 75 | Le Flore | 66 | 17 | 62 | 51 | 61 | 70 | 58 | 66 | 64 | 54 |
| 76 | 76 | 76 | Okfuskee | 35 | 51 | 59 | 59 | 54 | 75 | 77 | 75 | 77 | 46 |
| 77 | 77 | 77 | McCurtain | 61 | 31 | 65 | 9 | 48 | 55 | 75 | 73 | 58 | 76 |

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Methodology and Acknowledgements





Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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



Step by Step

1

Selecting the indicators

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

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

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

2

Standardization

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

Indicator weights

3

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

4

Element, pillar, domain and index scores

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

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

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



NOTE ON AVERAGES

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

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

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

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

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



Table of sources

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

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

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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.

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

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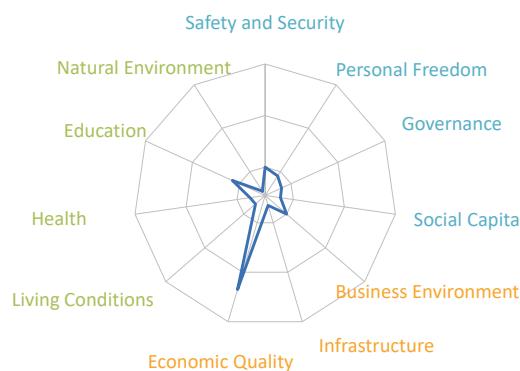
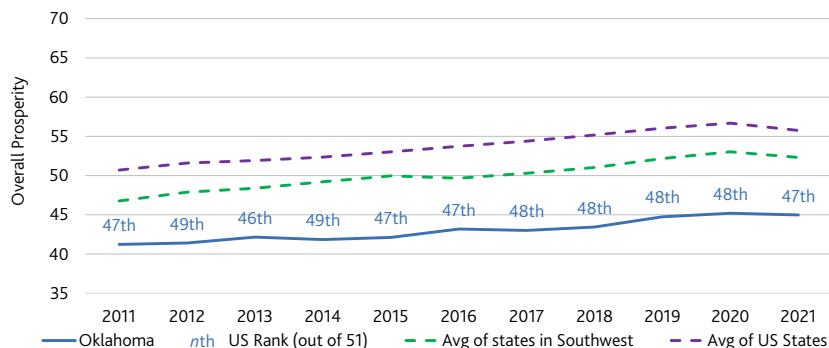
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Oklahoma: Overall Prosperity 45.0 (47th)



Prosperity over time



Breakdown of performance

| | Score 10-year trend | 2021 | Rank - US States (1 to 51) 2021 | 10-year rank change | Rank - Southwest (1 to 4) 2021 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Overall Prosperity | 41.2 | 45.0 | 47 | - | 4 |
| Inclusive Societies | 40.4 | 42.5 | 48 | 2 | 4 |
| Safety and Security | 45.4 | 47.6 | 41 | 5 | 3 |
| Personal Freedom | 32.1 | 45.2 | 43 | 7 | 3 |
| Governance | 41.4 | 41.0 | 45 | 3 | 4 |
| Social Capital | 42.8 | 36.3 | 46 | 8 | 2 |
| Open Economies | 43.8 | 46.4 | 38 | 4 | 2 |
| Business Environment | 49.4 | 44.4 | 41 | 14 | 3 |
| Infrastructure | 41.4 | 40.6 | 48 | 3 | 3 |
| Economic Quality | 40.5 | 54.1 | 14 | - | 2 |
| Empowered People | 39.4 | 46.0 | 46 | - | 4 |
| Living Conditions | 43.6 | 53.0 | 47 | 1 | 3 |
| Health | 39.1 | 42.3 | 46 | - | 4 |
| Education | 38.5 | 47.5 | 38 | 1 | 1 |
| Natural Environment | 36.5 | 41.2 | 50 | 4 | 4 |

Oklahoma (47th): Pillar and element scores

| Safety and Security | | Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend | | US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change | | Southwest Rank 2021 | | Personal Freedom | | Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend | | US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change | | Southwest Rank 2021 | |
|----------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | 2011 | 2021 | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | | | 2011 | 2021 | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | 2021 | 10-yr rank change |
| Mass Killings and Injuries | 15% | 75.2 | 88.4 | 10 | ▲ 37 | 1 | - | Agency | 30% | 29.7 | 52.5 | 46 | ▲ 5 | 3 | - |
| Violent Crime | 50% | 42.3 | 44.1 | 41 | - | 3 | - | Freedom of Association and Speech | 15% | 40.0 | 32.5 | 27 | ▼ 9 | 3 | - |
| Property Crime | 35% | 37.1 | 35.1 | 51 | ▼ 12 | 4 | - | Absence of Legal Discrimination | 25% | 20.0 | 32.6 | 37 | ▲ 4 | 3 | - |
| | | | | | | | | Social Tolerance | 30% | 40.7 | 54.8 | 40 | ▲ 2 | 4 | - |
| Governance | | Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend | | US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change | | Southwest Rank 2021 | | Social Capital | | Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend | | US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change | | Southwest Rank 2021 | |
| | | 2011 | 2021 | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | | | 2011 | 2021 | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | 2021 | 10-yr rank change |
| Political Accountability | 30% | 54.7 | 66.1 | 25 | ▼ 7 | 3 | - | Personal and Family Relationships | 25% | 42.9 | 56.1 | 48 | ▼ 4 | 4 | - |
| Rule of Law | 35% | 25.0 | 23.0 | 46 | ▲ 3 | 4 | - | Social Networks | 25% | 41.1 | 27.9 | 41 | ▼ 1 | 1 | - |
| Government Integrity | 35% | 46.5 | 37.5 | 48 | ▼ 4 | 4 | - | Institutional Trust | 20% | 48.9 | 29.3 | 46 | ▼ 18 | 3 | - |
| | | | | | | | | Civic and Social Participation | 30% | 40.2 | 31.6 | 39 | ▼ 19 | 2 | - |
| Business Environment | | Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend | | US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change | | Southwest Rank 2021 | | Infrastructure | | Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend | | US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change | | Southwest Rank 2021 | |
| | | 2011 | 2021 | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | | | 2011 | 2021 | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | 2021 | 10-yr rank change |
| Financing Ecosystems | 40% | 32.3 | 24.6 | 47 | ▼ 11 | 4 | - | Communications | 40% | 32.1 | 30.9 | 48 | ▼ 2 | 3 | - |
| Domestic Market Contestability | 30% | 51.8 | 49.6 | 28 | ▼ 1 | 2 | - | Resources | 25% | 62.7 | 54.0 | 35 | ▼ 17 | 3 | - |
| Burden of Regulation | 10% | 59.8 | 38.6 | 38 | ▼ 18 | 3 | - | Transport | 35% | 36.8 | 42.1 | 33 | ▲ 8 | 2 | - |
| Labor Market Flexibility | 10% | 68.9 | 68.3 | 14 | ▲ 8 | 2 | - | | | | | | | | |
| Price Distortions | 10% | 80.8 | 90.1 | 5 | ▼ 3 | 1 | - | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Quality | | Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend | | US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change | | Southwest Rank 2021 | | Health | | Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend | | US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change | | Southwest Rank 2021 | |
| | | 2011 | 2021 | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | | | 2011 | 2021 | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | 2021 | 10-yr rank change |
| Fiscal Sustainability | 25% | 36.5 | 65.1 | 16 | ▲ 2 | 3 | - | Behavioral Risk Factors | 15% | 39.1 | 48.6 | 44 | ▲ 2 | 4 | - |
| Productivity and Competitiveness | 25% | 24.2 | 38.8 | 38 | ▲ 4 | 3 | - | Preventative Interventions | 15% | 26.6 | 35.3 | 50 | ▲ 1 | 4 | - |
| Dynamism | 20% | 62.0 | 57.1 | 14 | ▼ 10 | 2 | - | Care Systems | 15% | 47.8 | 54.6 | 38 | ▼ 9 | 3 | - |
| Labor Force Engagement | 30% | 43.1 | 55.6 | 13 | ▼ 4 | 1 | - | Mental Health | 15% | 46.5 | 41.0 | 43 | ▲ 2 | 3 | - |
| Living Conditions | | Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend | | US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change | | Southwest Rank 2021 | | Health | | Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend | | US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change | | Southwest Rank 2021 | |
| | | 2011 | 2021 | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | | | 2011 | 2021 | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | 2021 | 10-yr rank change |
| Material Resources | 25% | 39.4 | 46.4 | 44 | ▲ 1 | 3 | - | Physical Health | 20% | 42.5 | 38.3 | 44 | ▼ - | 4 | - |
| Nutrition | 15% | 30.4 | 44.3 | 47 | ▲ 2 | 4 | - | Longevity | 20% | 33.1 | 38.5 | 46 | ▲ 1 | 4 | - |
| Water Services | 15% | 57.3 | 50.4 | 47 | ▼ 5 | 3 | - | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter | 15% | 73.9 | 72.2 | 30 | ▼ 10 | 1 | - | | | | | | | | |
| Connectedness | 15% | 24.3 | 75.4 | 44 | ▲ 2 | 2 | - | | | | | | | | |
| Protection from Harm | 15% | 38.7 | 33.6 | 44 | ▲ 3 | 3 | - | | | | | | | | |
| Education | | Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend | | US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change | | Southwest Rank 2021 | | Natural Environment | | Overall Prosperity 10-yr trend | | US States Rank 2021 10-yr rank change | | Southwest Rank 2021 | |
| | | 2011 | 2021 | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | | | 2011 | 2021 | 2021 | 10-yr rank change | 2021 | 10-yr rank change |
| Pre-Primary Education | 5% | 54.3 | 52.8 | 23 | ▼ 6 | 2 | - | Emissions | 25% | 37.9 | 50.2 | 44 | ▼ - | 4 | - |
| Primary Education | 20% | 49.6 | 52.6 | 36 | ▲ 1 | 2 | - | Exposure to Air Pollution | 25% | 47.7 | 56.4 | 40 | ▼ 10 | 4 | - |
| Secondary Education | 25% | 43.1 | 51.1 | 36 | ▲ 2 | 2 | - | Forest, Land and Soil | 20% | 27.1 | 20.9 | 51 | ▼ 7 | 4 | - |
| Tertiary Education | 25% | 32.2 | 46.1 | 26 | ▲ 13 | 1 | - | Freshwater | 20% | 45.3 | 48.7 | 30 | ▲ 6 | 4 | - |
| Adult Skills | 25% | 28.3 | 40.3 | 41 | ▼ 5 | 2 | - | Preservation Efforts | 10% | 6.6 | 6.6 | 42 | ▼ - | 3 | - |



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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