



ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS INDEX **2021**

Taking Stock of Oklahoma's Competitive Position



FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Recent years have seen a paradigm shift in the thinking of Oklahoma's leaders. We now speak of becoming a Top Ten state, not content in the old "Oklahoma is OK" motto. Thankfully, our state is aiming higher than just "okay."

But how are we doing? If Oklahoma's plan for economic growth begins and ends only with unfocused talk of Top Ten—and celebration when we reach that mark in any category, regardless of importance—we will fall short. To have a dynamic, prosperous Oklahoma full of opportunity for her citizens, we need a thorough—and honest—assessment of where we currently stand. Only then can our plans align with our goals.

That is the purpose of this report.

This Economic Competitiveness Index—the first of what will be an annual report—evaluates Oklahoma's competitive position compared to the nation, region, and a set of peer states sharing various characteristics. It does so across metrics that, together, are highly impactful on prosperity and growth.

It is important to note what this index is and what it is not. The ECI is intended as a tool for policymakers. The report measures Oklahoma's economic competitiveness based on key metrics that are indicative of public policy choices, minimizing characteristics of the economy that are baked-in. Some states have coastlines and ports, some have large populations densely packed into small geography, others have tiny populations spread across massive territory. These characteristics certainly matter to economic growth and business climate, but no change in state law can fundamentally alter them. As such, comparing the incredibly diverse United States on such measures is of limited value to policymakers. Worse, it lets policymakers off the hook. It is far too easy for state policymakers to explain away uncompetitive economic policy as an unfair comparison of apples to oranges.

This Index facilitates no such defeatist thinking. Instead, it is squarely aimed at economic variables that can be improved through sound policy choices.

It also doesn't pull punches. The uncomfortable truth is that Oklahoma does not rank very well in far too many categories. But problems cannot be addressed until they are clearly identified.

And here is the exciting part: these things can be fixed. This report allows us to train our enthusiasm for improvement on the things that really matter. With good public policy targeted at the right problems, there is no reason to stop at Top Ten. We should strive for First Place.



BEN LEPAK
Executive Director
State Chamber Research Foundation

ECONOMIC VITAL SIGNS

	Measurement	National Rank
CUMULATIVE GDP GROWTH (10 years)	16%	21st of 50
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME	\$48,413.67	29th of 50
CUMULATIVE DOMESTIC MIGRATION (10 years)	41,279	16th of 50
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (June 2021)	3.70%	8th of 50
LABOR PARTICIPATION RATE (June 2021)	60.70%	34th of 50
CUMULATIVE NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT GROWTH (10 years)	10.39%	29th of 50

OKLAHOMA'S REPUTATION

USA Today / Wall Street
24/7

39TH

Chief Executive Magazine
Best & Worst States for
Business

28TH

CNBC - America's Top
States for Business

32ND

Forbes Best States
for Business

24TH

US News
Best States for Business

37TH

ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

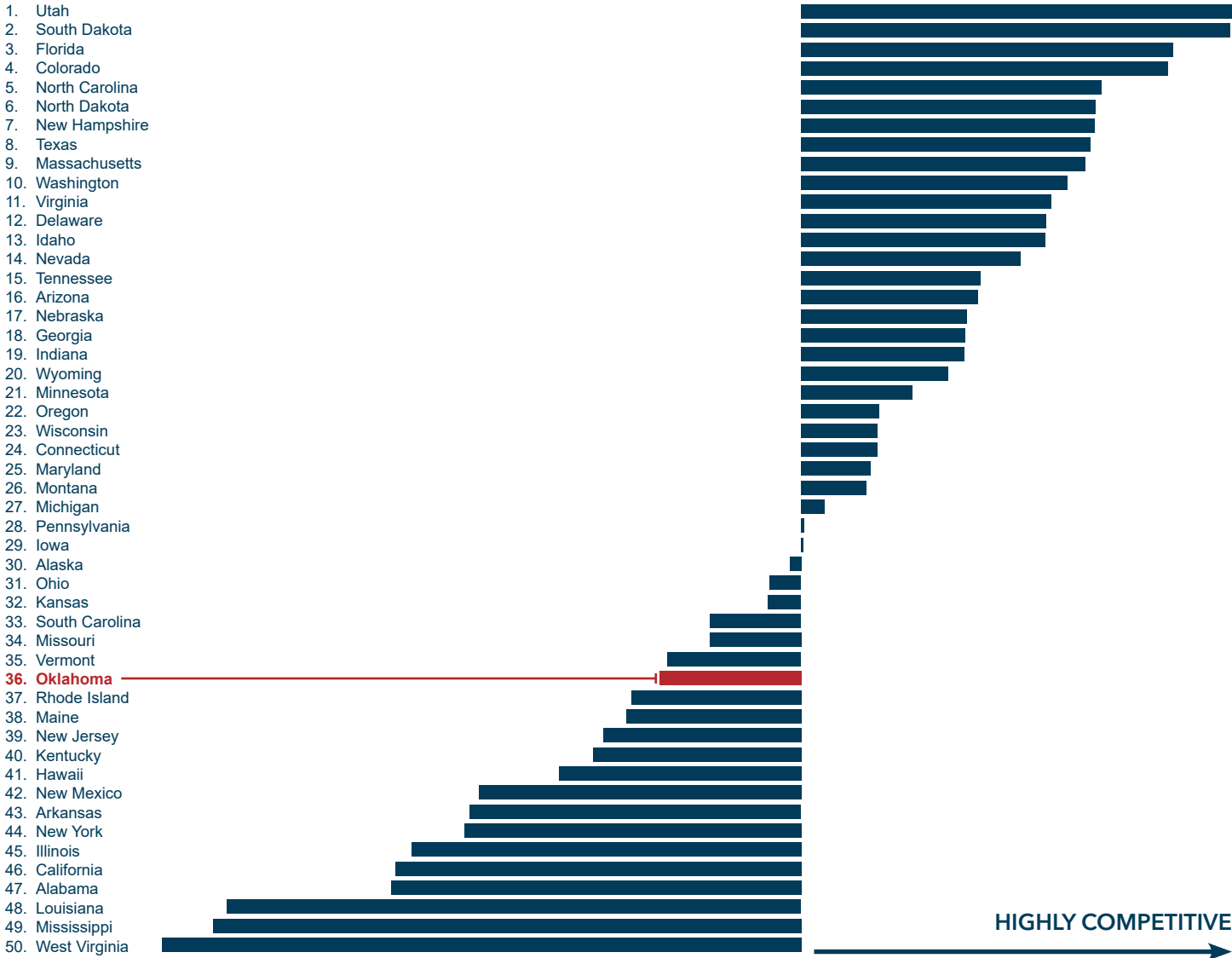
OKLAHOMA

NATIONAL RANK
36TH
LAGGING

REGIONAL RANK
5TH
OF 7
LAGGING

PEER STATES RANK
10TH
OF 14
LAGGING

NATION AT-A-GLANCE



NATIONAL RANKINGS OVERVIEW

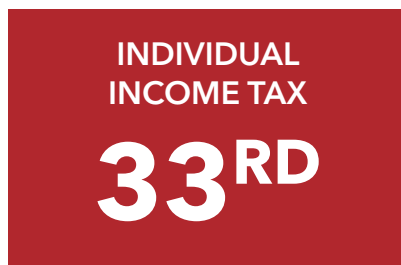
Overall Competitiveness			Tax Competitiveness	Legal Climate	Workforce	Government Encroachment	Infrastructure
Rank	Score	State	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
1	10	Utah	8	18	5	21	2
2	9.831785584	South Dakota	2	9	13	15	35
3	9.512081761	Colorado	21	17	2	18	29
4	9.273960388	North Dakota	17	7	9	29	5
5	8.976278678	Massachusetts	34	26	1	3	34
6	8.838692251	Florida	4	49	28	10	4
7	8.747929832	New Hampshire	6	22	6	7	26
8	8.740561341	Washington	16	29	8	30	19
9	8.709226989	North Carolina	10	8	30	27	15
10	8.706264046	Texas	11	38	32	25	17
11	8.579578268	Idaho	20	4	18	20	20
12	8.523837998	Delaware	13	1	36	17	1
13	8.206042951	Virginia	26	23	7	19	18
14	8.136613492	Nevada	7	30	41	1	6
15	7.785998314	Arizona	24	16	35	13	10
16	7.718313568	Georgia	31	39	34	5	3
17	7.69943414	Wyoming	1	6	12	50	43
18	7.667487452	Indiana	9	31	25	9	25
19	7.457660219	Tennessee	18	35	39	12	9
20	7.422754858	Minnesota	46	24	4	8	22
21	7.317894114	Nebraska	28	15	15	36	13
22	7.077870134	Oregon	15	20	19	44	7
23	7.054967316	Maryland	44	28	10	11	8
24	7.053574204	Montana	5	13	17	31	47
25	7.037650648	Connecticut	47	5	11	4	38
26	6.974255394	Wisconsin	25	14	16	26	30
27	6.558943408	Michigan	14	32	38	6	39
28	6.369473354	Pennsylvania	27	36	20	2	21
29	6.115441412	Alaska	3	2	40	49	45
30	6.043547878	Kansas	35	27	21	35	16
31	6.010654683	Iowa	40	19	24	41	14
32	5.793387539	Ohio	39	34	29	32	12
33	5.533090299	Vermont	43	10	14	33	28
34	5.402408069	South Carolina	33	37	43	37	33
35	5.244820241	Missouri	12	44	37	16	42
36	5.156941351	Oklahoma	30	25	42	40	24
37	5.019792002	Maine	29	3	31	24	49
38	4.755962338	Rhode Island	37	21	33	14	48
39	4.682737616	Kentucky	19	42	44	28	11
40	4.245466179	New Jersey	50	41	3	23	36
41	3.824358068	Hawaii	38	11	27	42	46
42	3.798520262	New York	48	40	26	39	31
43	3.570186105	New Mexico	23	12	45	47	37
44	3.288459302	California	49	47	23	43	40
45	3.272570625	Arkansas	45	33	47	46	32
46	2.947884425	Alabama	41	43	50	38	23
47	2.499777445	Illinois	36	50	22	22	27
48	1.415015355	Mississippi	32	45	46	48	44
49	1.385022939	Louisiana	42	48	48	34	41
50	1	West Virginia	22	46	49	45	50

TAX COMPETITIVENESS



KEY FINDINGS:

- Despite cuts to tax rates in recent years, Oklahoma’s overall tax structure is uncompetitive nationally, regionally, and compared to peers.
- Oklahoma’s individual income tax ranks in the bottom half of states (30th) due to a middle-of-the-pack rate (not low, despite common perception), disincentives to capital investment, an un-flat rate structure not indexed to inflation, and a marriage penalty.
- Oklahoma’s combined state and local sales tax is relatively high and has a narrow tax base, leading to the state’s worst tax subcategory ranking (39th).
- Oklahoma’s property tax ranks in the bottom half of states—despite some of the lowest tax rates in the nation—due to its levying of various taxes that do not exist in other states, such as a tax on business tangible property, a capital stock tax (though, capped), and the highly distortionary inventory tax, which few states continue to impose. These taxes discourage business growth and relocation to Oklahoma.



REGION

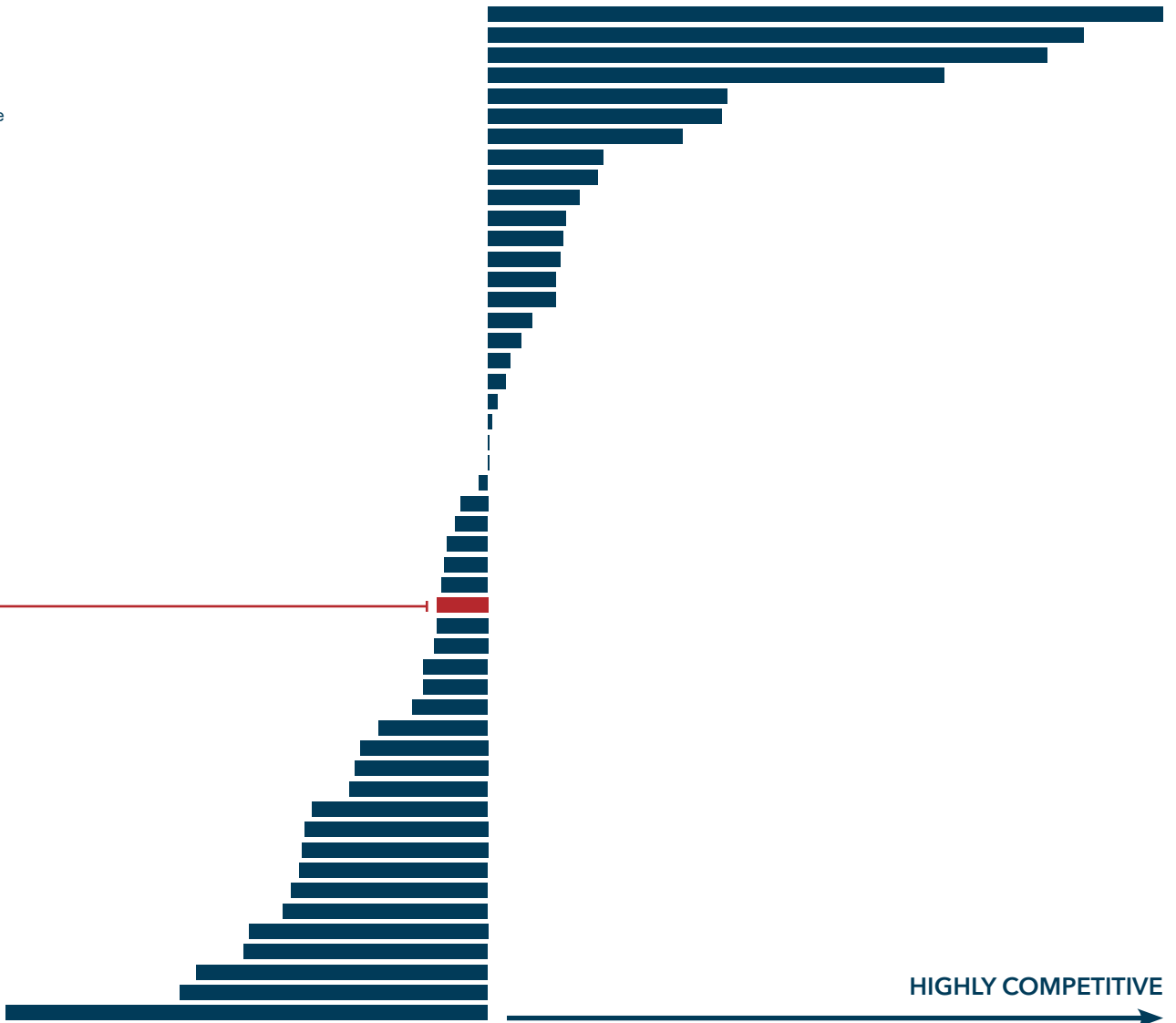
State	Regional Rank	National Rank
Texas	1	11
Missouri	2	12
Colorado	3	21
New Mexico	4	23
Oklahoma	5	30
Kansas	6	35
Arkansas	7	45

PEER STATES

State	Peer Rank	National Rank
Nevada	1	7
Utah	2	8
Indiana	3	9
Missouri	4	12
Oregon	5	15
Tennessee	6	18
Kentucky	7	19
Colorado	8	21
Oklahoma	9	30
South Carolina	10	33
Kansas	11	35
Iowa	12	40
Alabama	13	41
Louisiana	14	42
Arkansas	15	45

NATION

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

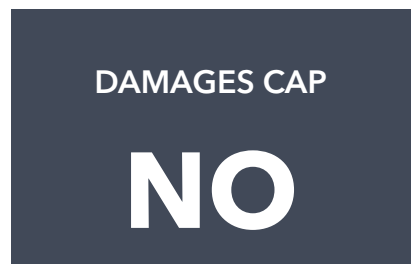


LEGAL CLIMATE



KEY FINDINGS:

- At 25th nationally, Oklahoma’s Legal Climate ranks well in areas where policymakers have focused in recent years, but warning flags are on the horizon.
- Significantly, Oklahoma’s overall ranking is held by its scores on the quality of its trial and appellate judges. Oklahoma ranks 25th in Quality of Appellate Courts, 30th in Trial Judge Impartiality, and 31st in Trial Judge Competence. This strongly indicates a need to improve the process for selecting judges.
- A collection of lawsuit reform measures in recent years have earned the state a number 10 ranking in overall treatment of tort and contract litigation, but recent actions by Oklahoma courts to undo these reforms will likely lead to a worse ranking if left unaddressed.
- Oklahoma scores a 1st place ranking in Jury Fairness, reflecting a culture in the state that no doubt has been influenced by the business community’s push for tort reform.



REGION

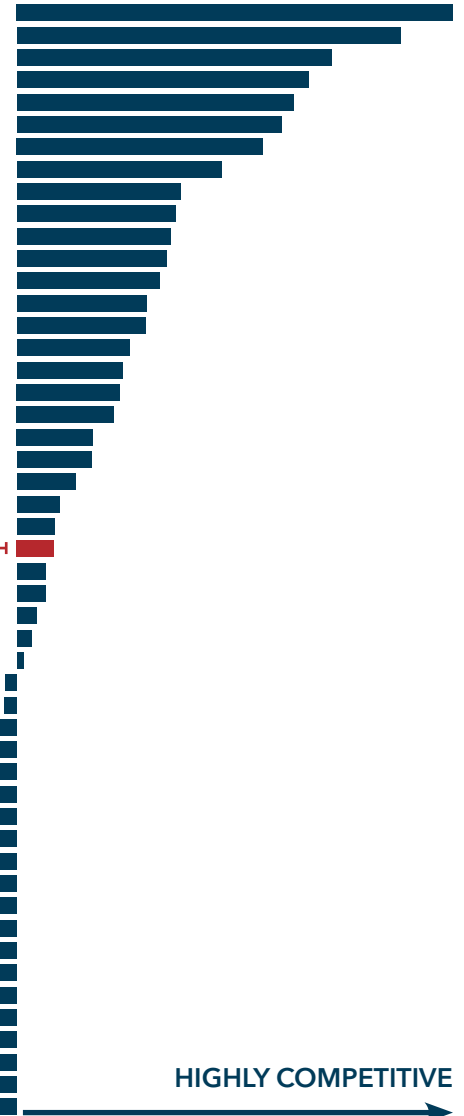
State	Regional Rank	National Rank
New Mexico	1	12
Colorado	2	17
Oklahoma	3	25
Kansas	4	27
Arkansas	5	33
Texas	6	38
Missouri	7	44

PEER STATES

State	Peer Rank	National Rank
Wisconsin	1	14
Colorado	2	17
Utah	3	18
Iowa	4	19
Oklahoma	5	25
Kansas	6	27
Nevada	7	30
Indiana	8	31
Arkansas	9	33
Tennessee	10	35
Kentucky	11	42
Alabama	12	43
Missouri	13	44
Mississippi	14	45
Arkansas	15	45

NATION

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



HIGHLY COMPETITIVE

WORKFORCE



KEY FINDINGS:

- Oklahoma's labor force participation rate ranks 34th in the nation, a worrying sign for the competitiveness of the state's workforce.
- The poor performance of Oklahoma's K12 school system continues to hold back economic growth, ranking 41st in the nation in 4th and 8th grade reading and math scores.
- Oklahoma ranks 49th in STEM and STEM-related degrees held by working age adults. The state also scores poorly in other educational attainment metrics, at 46th in bachelor's degree attainment and 33rd in attainment of high school diploma or equivalent.
- The relatively high individual productivity of Oklahoma workers (16th in the nation) is the only bright note that keeps the state from competing with West Virginia and Alabama for the status of worst state in the nation for workforce.



REGION

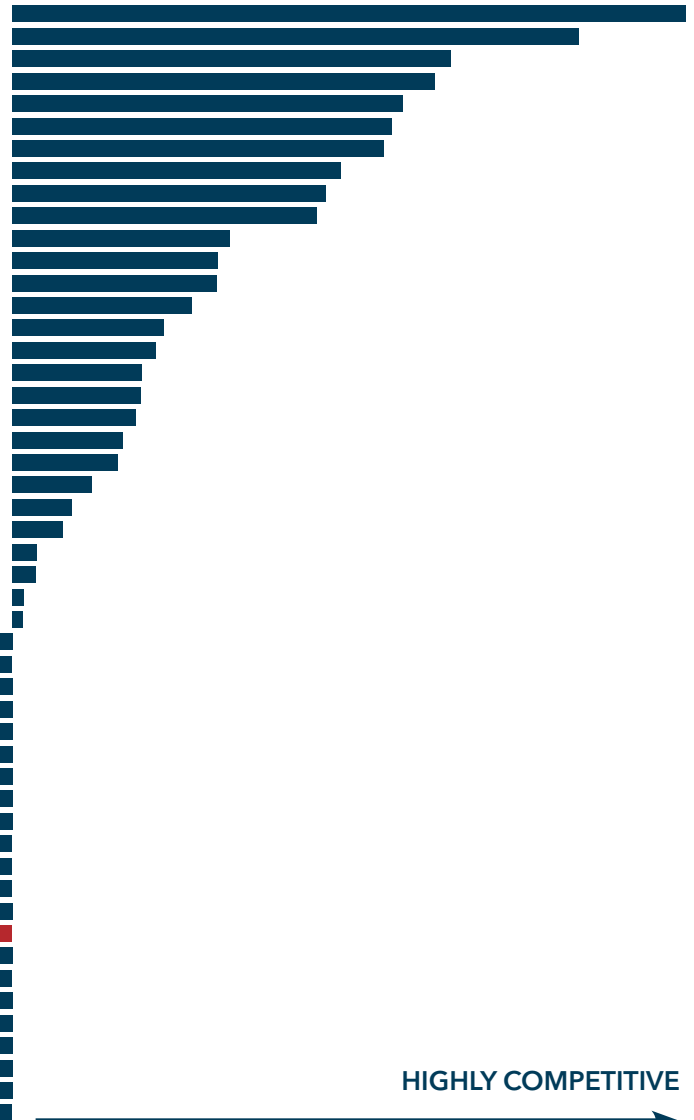
State	Regional Rank	National Rank
Colorado	1	2
Kansas	2	21
Texas	3	26
Missouri	4	37
Oklahoma	5	42
New Mexico	6	45
Arkansas	7	48

PEER STATES

State	Peer Rank	National Rank
Colorado	1	2
Utah	2	4
Wisconsin	3	15
Kansas	4	21
Iowa	5	27
Indiana	6	28
Missouri	7	37
Tennessee	8	40
Nevada	9	41
Oklahoma	10	42
Kentucky	11	44
Mississippi	12	46
Arkansas	13	48
Alabama	14	49
Arkansas	15	45

NATION

1. Massachusetts
2. Colorado
3. North Dakota
4. Utah
5. New Jersey
6. Minnesota
7. Washington
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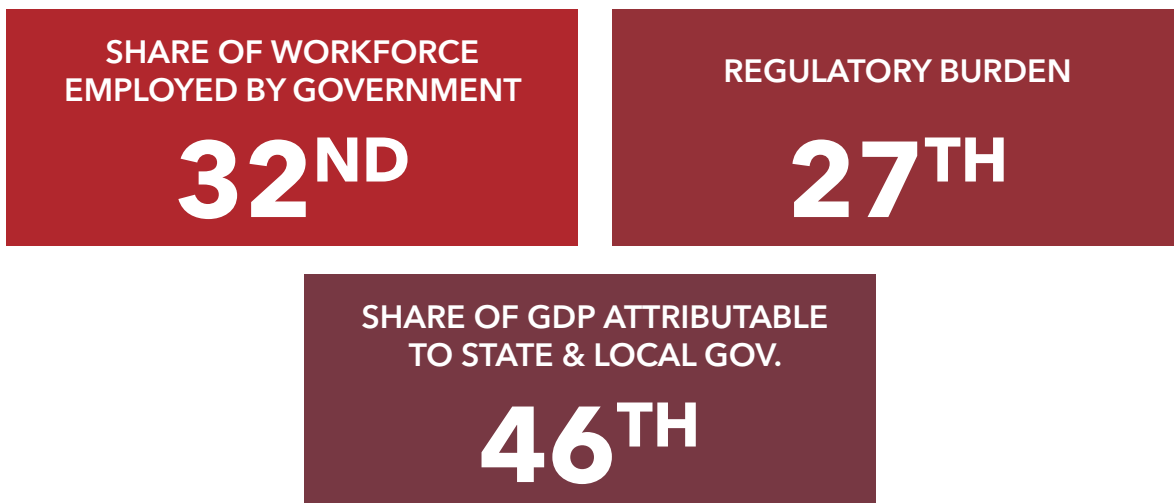
GOVERNMENT ENCROACHMENT

ON PRIVATE INDUSTRY



KEY FINDINGS:

- Ranking 40th overall, Oklahoma's private sector is significantly crowded out by the creep of state and local government.
- Oklahoma's score suffers from a comparatively heavy regulatory burden (27th of 50 states), a large share of its population employed by state and local government (32nd of 50), and a high proportion of its GDP attributable to state and local government spending (46th of 50).
- Even when adjusted for its low population density and/or large land area—which might indicate a need for relatively larger state and local government—Oklahoma still ranks uncompetitively in the Government Encroachment component.



REGION

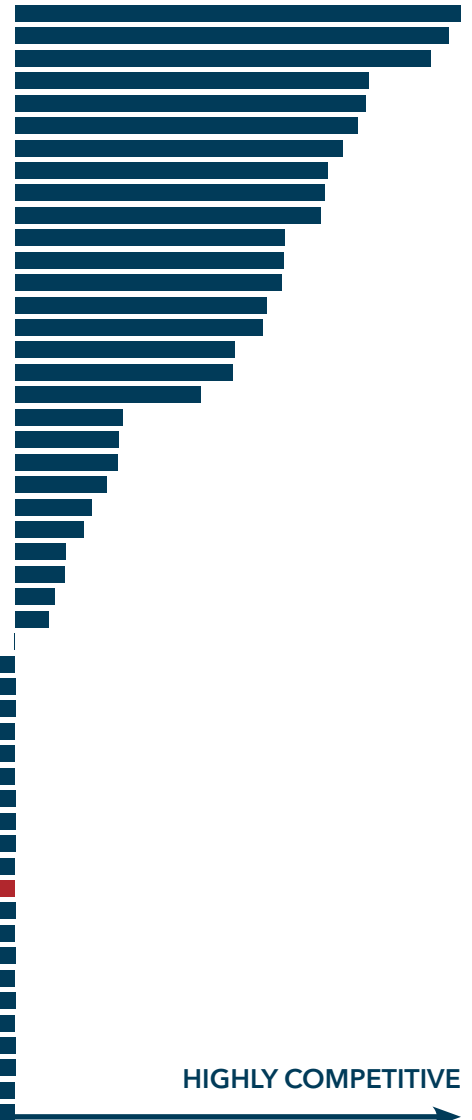
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Colorado	2	18
Texas	3	25
Kansas	4	35
Oklahoma	5	40
Arkansas	6	46
New Mexico	7	47

PEER STATES

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Nevada	1	1
Indiana	2	9
Tennessee	3	12
Missouri	4	16
Colorado	5	18
Utah	6	21
Wisconsin	7	26
Kentucky	8	28
Kansas	9	35
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Oklahoma	11	40
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50. Wyoming

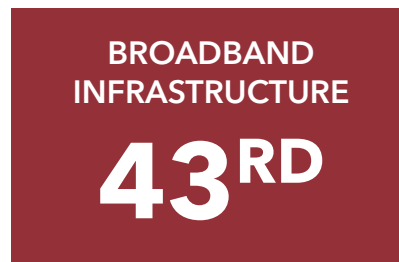
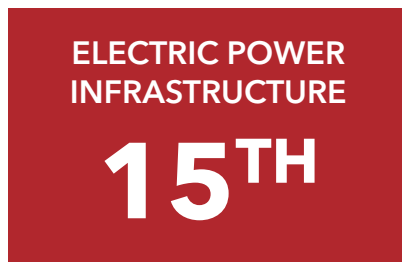


INFRASTRUCTURE



KEY FINDINGS:

- Oklahoma ranks 9th of 50 in transportation infrastructure, largely due to concentrated investment and planning in recent years focused on addressing road and bridge deficiencies through the 8-year Plan.
- Oklahoma continues to enjoy extremely low electric power costs, scoring a number 2 national ranking in this category. Overall, Oklahoma's electric power infrastructure scores well with a number 15 ranking nationally.
- Oklahoma still has ground to make up in broadband, particularly with regard to access to high-speed internet in rural areas.



REGION

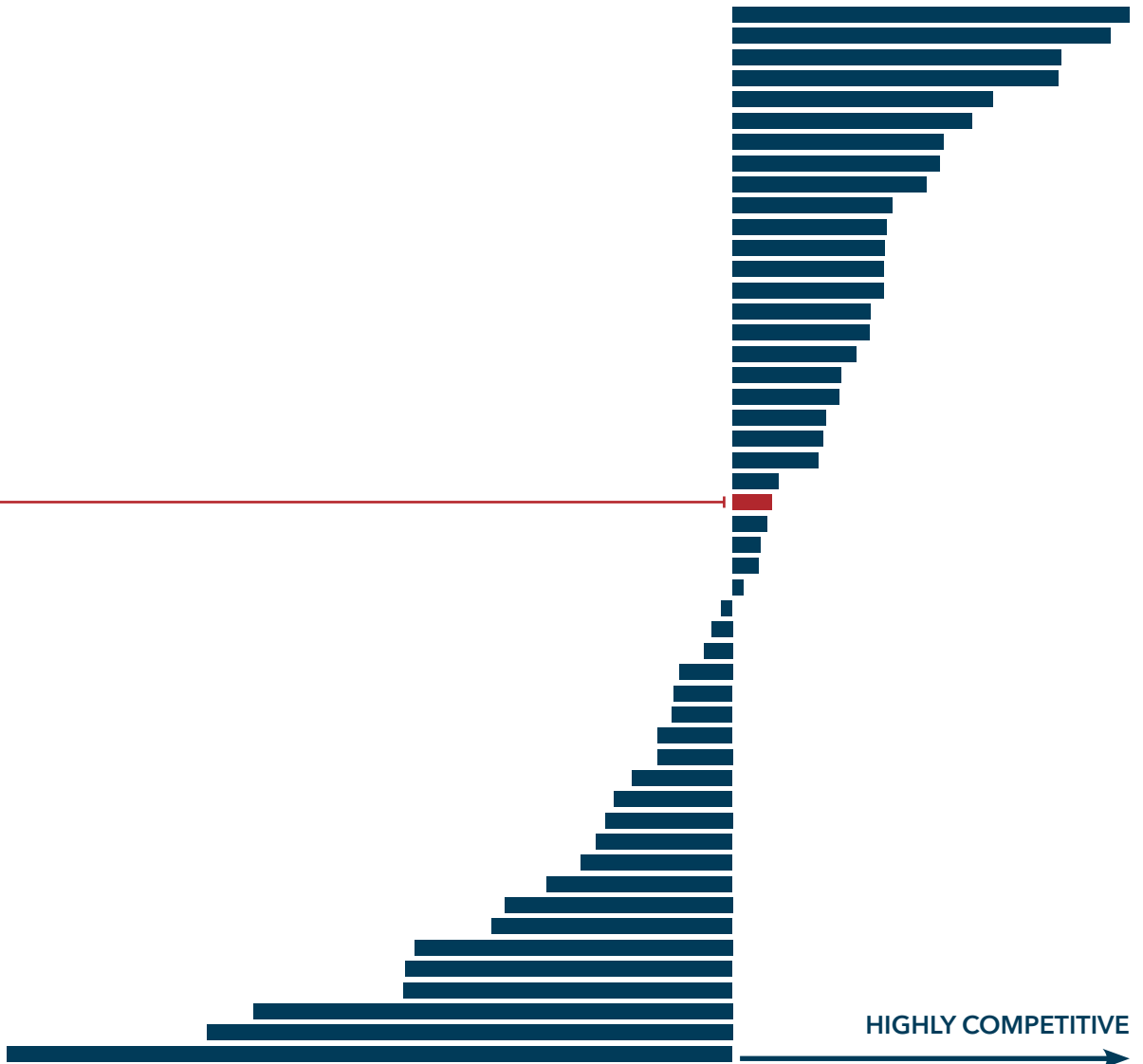
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Arkansas	5	32
New Mexico	6	37
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PEER STATES

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Kentucky	4	11
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Kansas	6	16
Alabama	7	23
Oklahoma	8	24
Indiana	9	25
Colorado	10	29
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Arkansas	12	32
Missouri	13	42
Mississippi	14	44
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33. South Carolina
34. Massachusetts
35. South Dakota
36. New Jersey
37. New Mexico
38. Connecticut
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48. Rhode Island
49. Maine
50. West Virginia



NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Ranking the competitiveness of 50 very different states presents many challenges, and no index is without flaws. Recognizing this reality, the ECI was developed with several key features in mind.

First, the ECI is focused on Oklahoma, and meant as a tool to aid Oklahoma policymakers. This Oklahoma-centric approach modestly influenced both the selection and weighting of the variables (though variables were largely chosen and weighted according to their correlation with economic growth).

Second, the touchstone of the ECI, as the name suggests, is competitiveness. Wherever possible, the states are measured against each other, not in a vacuum. Therefore, a state receiving the lowest score in a given category does not indicate the state is the worst it is possible to be on that measure, but rather that it rates worse than every other state. Likewise, states receiving first place rankings in a given category still have room for improvement, but, for now, outpace the other forty-nine. This relative scoring approach improves the ECI's explanatory power for policymakers because it points to areas where there is great divergence among states. Categories that feature little significant difference between the states likely do not have much impact on business decisions (at least not when it comes to location), but categories (such as the individual income tax) in which states vary greatly likely do heavily weigh in business decision-making.

Lastly, the ECI attempts to only include variables that can be accurately measured, and only those that touch some important aspect of state public policy. Wherever possible, data was controlled for factors more influenced by federal policy than state policy (for example, state and local employees, not all government employees, are measured to determine rankings as to share of workforce in the public sector). It also seeks to avoid the double counting of particularly pronounced aspects of a state's economy. This is admittedly difficult to accomplish, but where possible double-counting was avoided. Ephemeral categories such as "quality of life" and categories prone to double-counting (i.e., cost of doing business) were excluded entirely from the ECI as they are more likely to distort the Index's findings than to shed light.

With these principles in mind, the ECI has a hierarchical structure that results in an overall Economic Competitiveness Score and Ranking of all 50 states. The ECI is composed of five major Components (Tax Competitiveness, Legal Climate, Workforce, Government Encroachment on Private Industry, and Infrastructure). Each Component consists of several subcomponents, calculated across nearly 40 variables. Scores and rankings for the subcomponents are combined to produce an overall Component score and ranking, which are then combined to yield an overall ECI score and ranking for each state. Throughout the calculation of scores and rankings, data is normalized as appropriate, facilitating comparison of different types of data. Weights for subcomponents and variables are generally determined based on the standard deviations of the data, emphasizing factors where there is wider divergence among states, i.e., facilitating analysis of competitiveness in areas that matter to economic decisions.

TAX COMPETITIVENESS - HOW IT'S MEASURED & WHY IT MATTERS:

- The ECI measures states' tax competitiveness across five components: (1) Individual Income Tax, (2) Corporate Tax, (3) Sales Tax, (4) Property Tax, and (5) Unemployment Insurance Tax.
- Each tax category is scored according to both the rates charged and the composition of applicable tax base. In general, states that tax broad bases at low rates score better in the tax component of the ECI, and states that forego assessing a given tax altogether score favorably in that subcategory.
- The Tax Competitiveness component of the ECI borrows heavily from the Tax Foundation's 2021 State Business Tax Climate Index, and does not account for recent tax changes enacted but not yet in effect (such as Oklahoma's recent individual and corporate rate cuts).

LEGAL CLIMATE - HOW IT'S MEASURED AND WHY IT MATTERS:

- The ECI measures states' Legal Climate across six components: (1) Quality of Appellate Review, (2) Quality of Trial Judges (both fairness and competence), (3) Jury Friendliness, (4) Overall Treatment of Tort and Contract Litigation, (5) Size of Legal Services Industry (as a share of private economy), and (6) (liability predictability, i.e. whether noneconomic or punitive damages are capped by law).
- Quality of appellate and trial courts are essentially a measure of the quality of judges on the bench, which is highly dependent on the method of selection the state employs. This is a policy decision with far-reaching impact, so it is weighted accordingly.
- Jury friendliness is partly (possibly largely) cultural and thus not as responsive to policy determinations, so it receives a lower weight. However, jury friendliness does, in part, reflect statutory rules governing items submitted to juries, so it is included in the index.
- Size of legal services industry is a proxy variable for how litigious a state is and how costly legal compliance with state law is. Stated simply, legal services eats up an ever larger share of the private economy in states where it is highly profitable to be engaged in the practice of law, i.e., states where legal costs to businesses are high.
- Liability predictability is measured by whether a state caps noneconomic damages in state law. No weight is given to how high or low the cap is, ensuring that the variable measures certainty and is not distorted. Per capita tort costs are not included for a similar reason: they may be skewed by a variety of factors (such as the existence of a relatively dangerous industry) that are not helpful to policymakers.

WORKFORCE - HOW IT'S MEASURED AND WHY IT MATTERS:

- The ECI measures states' Workforce Competitiveness across three components: (1) Quality of K12 Education System, (2) Educational Attainment, and (3) Quality of Labor Supply. Within each are a number of variables, weighted according to importance.
- The quality of a state's K12 education system is based solely on National Assessment of Educational Process scores for 4th and 8th grade reading and math. Referred to as "the Nation's Report Card," NAEP is the gold standard for measuring the end-product the education system produces, and is the only true, objective measure of educational quality.
- Educational attainment scores states' on the share of their working age populations achieving a high school diploma, a bachelor's degree, and a STEM-related degree.
- The quality of a state's labor supply, strongly correlated to economic growth, is calculated based on participation in the labor force (and contributors non-participation), worker productivity, and the existence of a right to work law.

GOVERNMENT ENCROACHMENT - HOW IT'S MEASURED AND WHY IT MATTERS:

- As the size of government grows it begins to crowd out private investment, slowing overall economic growth. Moreover, certain types of encroachment—such as heavy regulation or government competition within industries—impose substantial costs on business that slow economic growth.
- The ECI measures states' Government Encroachment across three subcomponents: (1) share of the labor force employed by state and local government, (2) the state's regulatory burden, and (3) the share of GDP attributable to state and local government, as opposed to private industry.
- The Government Encroachment Component of the ECI controls for activity of the federal government so states are not rewarded or penalized for factors (such as the presence of a large number of military bases and personnel) that are outside the control of state policymakers. This ensures a truer picture of the policy factors that can be adjusted to reduce government encroachment on the private sector.

INFRASTRUCTURE - HOW IT'S MEASURED AND WHY IT MATTERS:

- The ECI measures states' infrastructure across three components: (1) Electric Power Infrastructure, (2) Broadband Infrastructure, and (3) Transportation Infrastructure.
- The ranking of states' electric power infrastructure is based on industry-standard measures of both cost and reliability.
- Similarly, broadband infrastructure is ranked according to both speed and accessibility of broadband.
- Lastly, the transportation infrastructure subcomponent utilizes data from the National Highway Safety Administration to rate the condition of roads and bridges in each of the states, another widely-accepted measure of quality.

For more detailed information on the methodology used, please contact SCRF or visit our website, www.okstatechamber.com/SCRF.

SELECTED DATA TABLES

TAX COMPETITIVENESS COMPONENT RANKINGS

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

*Not all data relied on is included.

STATE TAX SYSTEMS - SELECTED FEATURES

		Individual Income Tax	Corporate Tax	Sales Tax			Property Tax	Unemployment Tax	
Overall Rank	State	Top Rate	Top Rate	State Sales Tax Rate	Avg. Local Rate	Total Sales Tax Rate	Property Tax Share of Personal Income	Max Rate	Taxable Wage Base
1	Wyoming	0.00%	0	4.00%	1.34%	5.34%	3.88%	8.70%	\$26,400
2	South Dakota	0.00%	0	4.50%	1.90%	6.40%	3.27%	10.00%	\$15,000
3	Alaska	0.00%	9.40%	0.00%	1.76%	1.76%	3.73%	5.40%	\$41,500
4	Florida	0.00%	4.46%	6.00%	1.05%	7.05%	2.78%	5.40%	\$7,000
5	Montana	6.90%	6.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.50%	6.30%	\$34,100
6	New Hampshire	5.00%	7.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.66%	7.50%	\$14,000
7	Nevada	0.00%	0*	6.85%	1.38%	8.23%	2.16%	5.40%	\$30,500
8	Utah	4.95%	4.95%	6.10%	1.08%	7.18%	2.36%	7.10%	\$36,600
9	Indiana	3.23% of federal AGI w/ modification	5.25%	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	2.30%	7.40%	\$9,500
10	North Carolina	5.25%	2.50%	4.75%	2.23%	6.98%	2.20%	5.76%	\$25,200
11	Texas	0.00%	0*	6.25%	1.94%	8.19%	3.91%	6.31%	\$9,000
12	Missouri	5.40%	4.00%	4.23%	3.98%	8.21%	2.27%	9.75%	\$11,500
13	Delaware	6.60%	8.7%*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.83%	8.20%	\$16,500
14	Michigan	4.25% of federal AGI w/ modification	6.00%	6.00%	0.00%	6.00%	3.05%	12.77%	\$9,000
15	Oregon	9.90%	7.6%*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.07%	5.40%	\$42,100
16	Washington	0.00%	0*	6.50%	2.73%	9.23%	2.56%	5.72%	\$52,700
17	North Dakota	2.90%	4.31%	5.00%	1.94%	6.94%	3.14%	9.69%	\$37,900
18	Tennessee	2.00%	6.50%	7.00%	2.55%	9.55%	1.95%	10.00%	\$7,000
19	Kentucky	5.00%	5.00%	6.00%	0.00%	6.00%	2.03%	9.00%	\$10,800
20	Idaho	6.93%	6.93%	6.00%	0.03%	6.03%	2.42%	5.40%	\$41,600
21	Colorado	4.63% of federal income	4.63%	2.90%	4.75%	7.65%	2.79%	8.15%	\$13,600
22	West Virginia	6.50%	6.50%	6.00%	0.50%	6.50%	2.45%	8.50%	\$12,000
23	New Mexico	4.90%	5.90%	5.13%	2.70%	7.83%	2.00%	6.40%	\$25,800
24	Arizona	4.50%	4.90%	5.60%	2.80%	8.40%	2.59%	12.76%	\$7,000
25	Wisconsin	7.65%	7.90%	5.00%	0.43%	5.43%	3.36%	12.00%	\$14,000
26	Virginia	5.75%	6%*	5.30%	0.35%	5.65%	2.99%	6.21%	\$8,000
27	Pennsylvania	3.07%	9.99%	6.00%	0.34%	6.34%	2.88%	11.03%	\$10,000
28	Nebraska	6.84%	7.81%	5.50%	1.43%	6.93%	3.86%	5.40%	\$9,000
29	Maine	7.15%	8.93%	5.50%	0.00%	5.50%	4.59%	5.46%	\$12,000
30	Oklahoma	5.00%	6.00%	4.50%	4.45%	8.95%	1.67%	5.50%	\$18,700
31	Georgia	5.50%	5.50%	4.00%	3.31%	7.31%	2.61%	7.56%	\$9,500
32	Mississippi	5.00%	5.00%	7.00%	0.07%	7.07%	2.79%	5.60%	\$14,000
33	South Carolina	7.00%	5.00%	6.00%	1.46%	7.46%	2.85%	5.46%	\$14,000
34	Massachusetts	5.05%	8.00%	6.25%	0.00%	6.25%	3.57%	14.37%	\$15,000
35	Kansas	5.70%	7.00%	6.50%	2.18%	8.68%	3.15%	7.10%	\$14,000
36	Illinois	4.95% of federal AGI w/ modification	9.50%	6.25%	2.55%	8.80%	4.15%	6.83%	\$12,740
37	Rhode Island	5.99%	7.00%	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	4.60%	9.19%	\$24,000
38	Hawaii	11.00%	6.40%	4.00%	0.44%	4.44%	2.32%	5.60%	\$48,100
39	Ohio	4.80%	0*	5.75%	1.42%	7.17%	2.82%	9.40%	\$9,000
40	Iowa	8.53%	12.00%	6.00%	0.94%	6.94%	3.44%	7.50%	\$31,600
41	Alabama	5.00%	6.50%	4.00%	5.22%	9.22%	1.44%	6.80%	\$8,000
42	Louisiana	6.00%	8.00%	4.45%	5.07%	9.52%	2.05%	6.20%	\$7,700
43	Vermont	8.75%	8.50%	6.00%	0.22%	6.22%	5.14%	6.50%	\$16,100
44	Maryland	5.75%	8.25%	6.00%	0.00%	6.00%	2.68%	7.50%	\$8,500
45	Arkansas	6.60%	6.50%	6.50%	3.03%	9.53%	1.79%	14.20%	\$10,000
46	Minnesota	9.85%	9.80%	6.88%	0.58%	7.46%	2.91%	9.00%	\$35,000
47	Connecticut	6.99%	8.25%	6.35%	0.00%	6.35%	4.18%	6.80%	\$15,000
48	New York	8.82%	6.50%	4.00%	4.52%	8.52%	4.42%	9.10%	\$11,600
49	California	13.30%	8.84%	7.25%	1.43%	8.68%	2.67%	6.20%	\$7,000
50	New Jersey	10.75%	10.50%	6.63%	-0.03%	6.60%	5.05%	5.40%	\$35,300

LEGAL CLIMATE COMPONENT RANKINGS & SELECTED FEATURES

		Quality of Appellate Courts	Jury Fairness	Quality of Trial Judges	Overall Treatment of Tort & Contract Litigation	Legal Services Share of Private Economy		Damages Cap	
Rank	State	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Legal Services Share of Private GDP	In Law	Struck Down
1	Delaware	1	12	1	1	49	2.67%		
2	Alaska	2	11	5	2	1	0.44%	+	
3	Maine	3	9	3	4	27	1.12%		
4	Idaho	4	4	9	11	5	0.61%	+	
5	Connecticut	7	2	2	2	33	1.21%		
6	Wyoming	5	19	4	6	4	0.57%		
7	North Dakota	6	3	16	5	2	0.45%		
8	North Carolina	8	17	8	28	11	0.85%		
9	South Dakota	13	10	18	8	3	0.54%		
10	Vermont	24	14	13	7	26	1.10%		
11	Hawaii	11	25	15	14	23	1.03%	+	
12	New Mexico	9	23	23	25	12	0.86%		
13	Montana	29	6	11	9	18	0.94%		
14	Wisconsin	26	16	19	16	13	0.91%		
15	Nebraska	14	8	12	21	14	0.92%		
16	Arizona	15	20	6	23	19	0.94%		
17	Colorado	31	24	7	15	28	1.14%	+	
18	Utah	17	7	28	19	10	0.83%		
19	Iowa	19	26	21	20	6	0.66%		
20	Oregon	27	13	20	33	17	0.93%	+	
21	Rhode Island	20	21	26	12	38	1.39%		
22	New Hampshire	18	30	14	13	22	1.03%		-
23	Virginia	12	28	35	18	34	1.23%		
24	Minnesota	34	15	10	34	31	1.18%		
25	Oklahoma	25	1	31	10	21	1.03%		-
26	Massachusetts	28	29	27	26	42	1.50%		
27	Kansas	35	22	25	24	7	0.68%	+	
28	Maryland	10	31	37	32	37	1.33%	+	
29	Washington	33	5	22	36	29	1.17%		-
30	Nevada	22	34	32	17	30	1.17%		
31	Indiana	37	27	24	29	9	0.78%		
32	Michigan	40	32	17	31	25	1.10%		
33	Arkansas	38	18	29	27	8	0.71%		
34	Ohio	39	33	30	35	20	0.98%	+	
35	Tennessee	42	36	33	22	16	0.93%	+	
36	Pennsylvania	23	40	36	42	45	1.75%		
37	South Carolina	16	35	42	40	32	1.21%		
38	Texas	30	38	43	30	35	1.28%		
39	Georgia	32	43	39	37	36	1.32%		*
40	New York	21	41	34	38	50	2.75%		
41	New Jersey	41	42	40	43	41	1.45%		
42	Kentucky	43	37	38	39	15	0.92%		
43	Alabama	36	39	45	44	40	1.40%		*
44	Missouri	45	44	41	45	44	1.61%		
45	Mississippi	47	49	47	47	24	1.04%	+	
46	West Virginia	48	45	44	41	47	1.97%		
47	California	49	50	48	49	39	1.39%		
48	Louisiana	43	46	50	48	43	1.59%		
49	Florida	46	47	46	46	46	1.84%		-
50	Illinois	50	48	49	50	48	2.19%		-

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis GDP Data, Author Research re: Damages Caps, US Chamber Institute for Legal Reform 2019 Lawsuit Climate Survey

WORKFORCE COMPONENT RANKINGS & SELECTED FEATURES

Overall Rank		Quality of K-12 Education System		Educational Attainment		Quality of Labor Supply		
		Subcomponent Rank	4th Graders Failing to Achieve "Proficient" Score in Reading	Subcomponent Rank	Share of Working Age Population with Bachelor's or Higher	Subcomponent Rank	Labor Force Participation Rate	Share of Working Age Population on Disability
1	Massachusetts	1	54.61%	1	44.00%	11	65.70%	3.30896%
2	Colorado	9	60.33%	3	41.00%	3	68.50%	2.07597%
3	New Jersey	2	58.10%	6	40.00%	23	62.50%	2.60700%
4	Minnesota	3	61.94%	15	36.00%	7	67.90%	2.64329%
5	Utah	7	59.97%	20	34.00%	2	67.50%	1.91213%
6	New Hampshire	4	61.85%	8	37.00%	17	66.40%	4.07459%
7	Virginia	8	61.73%	5	39.00%	19	62.70%	2.95944%
8	Washington	21	64.91%	4	36.00%	10	63.10%	2.70672%
9	North Dakota	18	65.65%	31	30.00%	1	68.80%	2.32942%
10	Maryland	26	64.91%	2	40.00%	8	65.60%	2.56751%
11	Connecticut	5	59.88%	11	39.00%	30	61.50%	2.68114%
12	Wyoming	6	59.45%	23	27.00%	20	64.80%	2.87321%
13	South Dakota	19	64.03%	32	29.00%	5	68.70%	2.64913%
14	Vermont	15	62.86%	7	38.00%	36	60.80%	4.04301%
15	Nebraska	16	63.19%	39	32.00%	4	68.40%	2.67788%
16	Wisconsin	11	64.48%	28	30.00%	12	66.30%	3.33276%
17	Montana	20	63.65%	14	32.00%	25	61.70%	2.99723%
18	Idaho	12	62.56%	22	28.00%	22	62.60%	3.13666%
19	Oregon	34	66.24%	9	34.00%	16	62.50%	2.98309%
20	Pennsylvania	13	60.29%	24	31.00%	31	61.60%	3.72933%
21	Kansas	25	66.18%	35	33.00%	6	67.50%	3.07205%
22	Illinois	27	65.63%	18	35.00%	21	62.40%	2.64133%
23	California	43	67.85%	10	34.00%	13	60.80%	1.95461%
24	Iowa	24	64.91%	38	29.00%	9	66.60%	3.03878%
25	Indiana	10	63.04%	41	27.00%	28	63.20%	3.71639%
26	New York	31	65.74%	16	37.00%	26	60.90%	3.00431%
27	Hawaii	40	66.21%	13	33.00%	18	59.80%	1.79266%
28	Florida	17	62.33%	33	30.00%	38	58.30%	3.07514%
29	Ohio	14	63.94%	36	28.00%	37	60.20%	3.59919%
30	North Carolina	23	64.01%	25	31.00%	40	59.20%	3.68596%
31	Maine	22	63.99%	19	32.00%	44	60.20%	4.83057%
32	Texas	36	69.73%	30	30.00%	15	62.20%	2.42792%
33	Rhode Island	32	64.58%	17	34.00%	33	62.30%	4.02292%
34	Georgia	33	67.78%	34	31.00%	27	61.60%	3.29217%
35	Arizona	38	68.62%	27	30.00%	29	60.50%	2.56886%
36	Delaware	37	67.49%	26	32.00%	34	61.10%	3.35480%
37	Missouri	30	65.83%	37	29.00%	32	63.40%	4.18734%
38	Michigan	35	68.35%	29	29.00%	41	59.10%	4.06842%
39	Tennessee	29	65.43%	42	27.00%	39	60.70%	4.31872%
40	Alaska	49	74.95%	12	30.00%	14	64.40%	2.03318%
41	Nevada	44	69.08%	43	25.00%	24	62.20%	2.56231%
42	Oklahoma	41	71.48%	46	26.00%	35	60.70%	3.96936%
43	South Carolina	42	68.21%	40	28.00%	43	57.20%	4.11642%
44	Kentucky	28	64.92%	49	24.00%	46	56.30%	5.34196%
45	New Mexico	50	76.28%	21	27.00%	42	57.20%	3.76323%
46	Mississippi	39	68.48%	50	22.00%	49	56.00%	5.17317%
47	Arkansas	45	68.81%	48	23.00%	47	57.30%	5.52534%
48	Louisiana	47	74.28%	45	24.00%	45	57.90%	4.14334%
49	West Virginia	46	69.68%	47	21.00%	50	55.20%	5.67317%
50	Alabama	48	71.84%	44	26.00%	48	56.80%	5.58689%

STATE K12 EDUCATION OUTCOMES

K12 Component Overall Rank	State	4th Grade Math		4th Grade Reading		8th Grade Math		8th Grade Reading	
		At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient
1	Massachusetts	85.18%	50.19%	76.00%	45.39%	78.46%	47.41%	81.07%	44.65%
2	New Jersey	85.24%	48.16%	71.99%	41.90%	75.87%	44.09%	76.51%	42.87%
3	Minnesota	85.33%	52.85%	69.29%	38.06%	77.07%	44.16%	73.96%	34.16%
4	New Hampshire	85.70%	45.82%	70.87%	38.15%	76.51%	38.48%	78.01%	37.67%
5	Connecticut	82.46%	45.00%	70.03%	40.12%	71.74%	39.23%	77.51%	41.01%
6	Wyoming	87.10%	47.80%	73.34%	40.55%	76.42%	37.14%	75.19%	33.93%
7	Utah	82.42%	46.34%	71.75%	40.03%	72.40%	37.34%	77.38%	37.78%
8	Virginia	86.98%	47.91%	68.97%	38.27%	74.53%	37.80%	71.11%	33.24%
9	Colorado	80.48%	44.46%	70.80%	39.67%	72.52%	36.94%	76.87%	37.66%
10	Indiana	84.11%	47.07%	67.33%	36.96%	73.38%	37.40%	75.01%	37.00%
11	Wisconsin	79.92%	44.76%	65.57%	35.52%	75.50%	41.31%	76.46%	38.53%
12	Idaho	81.95%	43.02%	69.19%	37.44%	73.95%	37.34%	77.42%	37.08%
13	Pennsylvania	81.32%	47.31%	68.40%	39.71%	70.49%	38.61%	73.02%	35.16%
14	Ohio	81.91%	41.13%	68.35%	36.06%	73.31%	37.52%	75.22%	38.09%
15	Vermont	81.03%	38.80%	68.49%	37.14%	74.65%	38.33%	76.81%	40.23%
16	Nebraska	84.13%	45.48%	68.89%	36.81%	74.15%	36.87%	74.19%	33.82%
17	Florida	87.36%	47.53%	70.28%	37.67%	65.73%	30.64%	72.13%	33.91%
18	North Dakota	84.22%	44.34%	68.56%	34.35%	75.37%	37.35%	74.85%	31.63%
19	South Dakota	82.91%	43.03%	68.85%	35.97%	76.27%	39.44%	73.78%	31.88%
20	Montana	82.43%	42.58%	68.83%	36.35%	72.93%	35.67%	75.85%	34.33%
21	Washington	78.80%	39.28%	65.03%	35.09%	71.55%	40.03%	74.37%	38.46%
22	Maine	81.45%	41.77%	67.21%	36.01%	71.09%	33.60%	75.07%	35.55%
23	North Carolina	82.11%	41.37%	66.84%	35.99%	70.69%	36.51%	72.01%	32.93%
24	Iowa	80.93%	42.00%	67.65%	35.09%	71.60%	32.55%	73.08%	32.57%
25	Kansas	79.38%	40.31%	66.38%	33.82%	70.56%	32.88%	74.00%	32.30%
26	Maryland	75.78%	39.11%	64.22%	35.09%	65.02%	32.59%	72.83%	35.99%
27	Illinois	77.28%	38.50%	64.41%	34.37%	69.46%	33.84%	73.67%	35.45%
28	Kentucky	80.69%	39.92%	66.79%	35.08%	67.31%	29.01%	72.58%	33.43%
29	Tennessee	79.44%	39.89%	65.65%	34.57%	67.84%	31.15%	72.65%	31.55%
30	Missouri	79.72%	39.32%	63.95%	34.17%	69.59%	31.58%	73.92%	33.31%
31	New York	76.48%	36.94%	65.53%	34.26%	65.89%	33.52%	70.42%	32.46%
32	Rhode Island	80.56%	40.47%	66.05%	35.42%	63.82%	29.49%	71.48%	35.02%
33	Georgia	77.23%	36.49%	63.34%	32.22%	66.87%	31.14%	71.65%	32.13%
34	Oregon	75.40%	37.25%	63.89%	33.76%	66.95%	31.39%	72.68%	34.04%
35	Michigan	76.16%	35.59%	64.24%	31.65%	68.07%	30.99%	73.32%	31.49%
36	Texas	84.39%	43.67%	61.25%	30.27%	67.96%	29.55%	67.05%	25.04%
37	Delaware	78.74%	39.14%	62.42%	32.51%	65.23%	29.22%	69.03%	30.96%
38	Arizona	77.49%	37.35%	61.35%	31.38%	67.72%	31.01%	69.59%	28.39%
39	Mississippi	84.21%	38.83%	65.40%	31.52%	62.19%	24.33%	67.19%	25.04%
40	Hawaii	78.38%	39.77%	62.55%	33.79%	64.58%	27.66%	67.56%	29.16%
41	Oklahoma	80.30%	34.50%	63.32%	28.52%	66.23%	25.51%	71.43%	25.64%
42	South Carolina	76.65%	36.33%	61.12%	31.79%	63.69%	28.90%	68.78%	29.32%
43	California	74.58%	33.63%	62.55%	32.15%	60.96%	28.51%	67.81%	29.84%
44	Nevada	77.12%	34.30%	64.21%	30.92%	61.50%	25.70%	68.72%	28.62%
45	Arkansas	75.12%	33.25%	62.12%	31.19%	63.04%	27.31%	68.14%	29.52%
46	West Virginia	74.12%	29.65%	60.14%	30.32%	61.52%	24.13%	67.32%	25.34%
47	Louisiana	73.42%	28.77%	54.68%	25.72%	60.76%	23.07%	67.51%	27.19%
48	Alabama	71.49%	28.10%	57.73%	28.16%	57.22%	21.28%	63.90%	23.60%
49	Alaska	72.86%	33.17%	53.25%	25.05%	63.08%	29.04%	63.27%	23.29%
50	New Mexico	72.30%	28.72%	53.05%	23.72%	56.19%	20.74%	61.02%	23.34%

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2019.

ENCROACHMENT OF GOVERNMENT ON PRIVATE INDUSTRY COMPONENT RANKINGS & SELECTED FEATURES

Rank	State	Encroachment on Workforce		Regulatory Burden					Crowding of Private Capital	
		Subcomponent Rank	Share of Workforce 16+ Employed by State or Local Government	Subcomponent Rank	Total Restrictions in Regulatory Code	Total Words in Regulatory Code	Lower-Income Occupations Licensed (out of 102 studied)	Average Calendar Days Lost to Licensing Requirements	Subcomponent Rank	Share of GDP Attributable to State & Local Gov.
1	New Hampshire	11	11.87%	18	133592	8060053	38	273	7	7.82%
2	Pennsylvania	4	10.31%	35	162937	13093618	51	117	2	7.26%
3	Georgia	12	11.96%	17	109848	6067499	41	464	4	7.64%
4	Nevada	1	9.26%	31	64265	4981924	75	861	11	8.03%
5	Massachusetts	5	10.59%	38	164575	10888804	50	513	1	6.96%
6	Florida	2	9.88%	41	168795	10986328	56	693	10	8.02%
7	South Dakota	35	14.07%	1	43251	3358016	32	355	14	8.08%
8	Michigan	7	11.51%	7	76236	4367835	49	255	20	8.52%
9	Tennessee	9	11.74%	28	119272	8276640	71	226	9	8.02%
10	Missouri	24	12.61%	11	93915	6720122	37	348	22	8.57%
11	Arizona	3	10.13%	29	64319	6004954	68	765	29	9.09%
12	Colorado	15	12.20%	30	154964	12177626	34	260	17	8.34%
13	Connecticut	10	11.80%	21	96247	5930071	64	361	3	7.58%
14	Indiana	17	12.27%	12	91155	8160320	37	323	8	7.94%
15	Maryland	8	11.61%	34	123465	9113182	59	529	6	7.81%
16	Rhode Island	6	10.67%	23	94051	5789509	72	326	30	9.16%
17	Minnesota	20	12.48%	8	98067	5696249	34	300	12	8.03%
18	Texas	18	12.29%	42	263369	17117088	37	341	13	8.07%
19	Delaware	25	12.71%	14	93421	5933639	44	475	16	8.33%
20	Utah	33	13.47%	24	91517	5672997	64	504	19	8.49%
21	Virginia	23	12.58%	39	140021	8688471	68	620	15	8.22%
22	Illinois	13	12.04%	44	273989	18213395	40	249	5	7.78%
23	North Carolina	31	13.25%	20	107092	5970940	67	234	33	9.31%
24	Idaho	27	12.82%	9	38961	4005332	67	332	36	9.59%
25	New Jersey	22	12.55%	33	*	*	54	422	25	8.87%
26	Wisconsin	21	12.49%	32	161549	12250243	42	214	31	9.18%
27	Washington	16	12.21%	43	197466	17507192	77	163	26	8.89%
28	Ohio	19	12.36%	48	274470	22646803	40	350	18	8.42%
29	Kentucky	34	13.68%	16	116252	6108663	37	466	32	9.20%
30	Maine	26	12.76%	22	119591	8685587	45	298	34	9.32%
31	Louisiana	38	14.60%	40	164387	11222553	77	202	24	8.86%
32	Montana	41	15.00%	5	59788	4742174	32	312	37	9.98%
33	Nebraska	43	15.09%	15	95660	7217308	63	118	39	10.13%
34	North Dakota	46	16.00%	6	52368	3707901	65	122	21	8.57%
35	South Carolina	29	13.12%	13	78727	4765126	60	440	45	11.53%
36	Kansas	48	16.99%	2	69925	3211823	35	200	35	9.45%
37	Alabama	42	15.03%	19	107686	7514839	63	142	42	10.56%
38	New York	37	14.40%	45	296296	17622247	41	275	27	9.01%
39	Oklahoma	32	13.41%	27	142604	9211617	41	399	46	11.63%
40	Iowa	40	14.99%	37	160603	9816474	71	288	38	10.06%
41	California	14	12.18%	50	395608	21284860	76	827	23	8.67%
42	Oregon	28	12.90%	46	200477	18179103	69	537	41	10.52%
43	Vermont	36	14.31%	4	*	*	31	287	43	10.68%
44	Hawaii	30	13.14%	49	*	*	63	988	28	9.09%
45	Alaska	49	17.69%	10	52569	5763061	63	211	50	12.88%
46	West Virginia	45	15.61%	26	114964	7711578	70	210	44	11.07%
47	Arkansas	39	14.73%	47	*	*	72	642	40	10.16%
48	New Mexico	44	15.47%	36	128946	9485592	66	520	47	12.01%
49	Mississippi	47	16.42%	25	116153	8880233	66	160	48	12.54%
50	Wyoming	50	21.44%	3	71294	3841197	26	280	49	12.85%

Sources: Sources: Census Data; Bureau of Economic Analysis Data, Mercatus Center RegData ("QuantGov"), Institute for Justice Occupational Licensing Database

INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENT RANKINGS & SELECTED FEATURES

Rank	State	Electric Power Infrastructure		Broadband Infrastructure			Transportation Infrastructure		
		Reliability of Electricity Ranking	Price of Electricity Ranking	Subcomponent Rank	Access to Coverage (Share of Population)	Access to High Speed (Share of Population)	Subcomponent Rank	Share of Roads in "Acceptable" Condition	Share of Bridges in "Poor" Condition
1	Delaware	1	34	4	97.20%	97.20%	15	84.01%	3.00%
2	Utah	2	7	10	96.50%	86.90%	14	78.18%	0.85%
3	Georgia	7	25	18	94.70%	77.70%	1	92.88%	1.48%
4	Florida	16	32	9	96.90%	86.90%	3	87.12%	1.36%
5	North Dakota	9	12	24	96.80%	62.80%	6	94.06%	4.23%
6	Nevada	21	10	25	92.90%	74.20%	4	85.47%	1.00%
7	Oregon	10	13	29	92.50%	69.60%	8	89.90%	3.46%
8	Maryland	6	38	6	96.70%	93.80%	29	73.00%	3.32%
9	Tennessee	37	23	23	93.70%	73.80%	7	94.68%	4.57%
10	Arizona	4	36	30	88.30%	82.20%	17	79.14%	1.48%
11	Kentucky	15	9	32	93.30%	62.90%	13	90.08%	4.93%
12	Ohio	29	22	22	94.50%	71.20%	18	83.58%	3.35%
13	Nebraska	8	15	34	89.40%	75.20%	16	88.86%	4.89%
14	Iowa	5	16	20	91.20%	84.10%	28	92.04%	9.83%
15	North Carolina	40	19	16	95.00%	82.30%	24	86.44%	6.52%
16	Kansas	19	33	33	89.40%	75.50%	11	87.92%	2.99%
17	Texas	42	8	26	91.60%	76.10%	19	78.09%	1.42%
18	Virginia	46	20	19	91.80%	83.70%	12	86.01%	3.38%
19	Washington	25	5	14	95.10%	86.40%	38	72.76%	6.57%
20	Idaho	14	3	42	80.70%	76.40%	5	96.35%	5.03%
21	Pennsylvania	17	29	8	95.20%	93.30%	41	73.03%	7.80%
22	Minnesota	24	35	31	92.20%	69.40%	21	84.08%	4.10%
23	Alabama	20	26	44	88.90%	45.10%	2	88.70%	1.68%
24	Oklahoma	33	2	43	83.10%	65.10%	9	93.42%	4.82%
25	Indiana	39	27	28	90.00%	78.40%	26	77.42%	3.72%
26	New Hampshire	12	44	11	96.80%	85.80%	33	80.33%	6.81%
27	Illinois	13	21	15	94.50%	87.60%	45	79.88%	12.11%
28	Vermont	43	43	17	92.90%	85.80%	22	82.62%	3.86%
29	Colorado	45	31	21	92.30%	80.20%	30	77.78%	5.15%
30	Wisconsin	22	37	38	89.30%	55.70%	23	82.49%	3.85%
31	New York	35	42	5	98.10%	93.30%	44	73.38%	9.60%
32	Arkansas	36	4	47	79.80%	57.10%	10	93.33%	4.80%
33	South Carolina	23	28	39	92.30%	44.90%	27	81.90%	6.00%
34	Massachusetts	3	46	7	97.80%	90.20%	47	75.13%	11.93%
35	South Dakota	34	30	36	91.60%	58.80%	34	86.12%	9.66%
36	New Jersey	32	40	2	98.50%	97.60%	48	52.95%	7.13%
37	New Mexico	18	18	37	85.10%	70.80%	36	68.45%	4.43%
38	Connecticut	38	48	3	99.00%	93.60%	46	66.02%	7.48%
39	Michigan	44	39	27	92.00%	71.90%	35	78.51%	7.50%
40	California	30	45	13	96.80%	81.30%	43	64.84%	6.47%
41	Louisiana	47	1	35	89.00%	70.00%	40	75.10%	8.41%
42	Missouri	11	24	45	86.50%	52.10%	39	75.29%	8.45%
43	Wyoming	26	6	49	80.90%	22.30%	20	94.70%	7.78%
44	Mississippi	48	17	46	84.20%	58.60%	32	73.20%	3.88%
45	Alaska	41	49	40	82.20%	76.90%	31	82.97%	7.21%
46	Hawaii	27	50	12	97.40%	80.70%	42	57.25%	2.56%
47	Montana	31	14	50	79.90%	16.20%	25	88.30%	7.28%
48	Rhode Island	28	47	1	98.60%	98.60%	50	49.68%	20.53%
49	Maine	50	41	41	96.40%	25.80%	37	77.31%	7.70%
50	West Virginia	49	11	48	77.10%	57.90%	49	68.93%	15.03%

Sources: Electricity Information Agency Data; BroadbandNow Data; National Highway Safety Administration

INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENT RANKINGS & SELECTED FEATURES

Rank	State	Economy		Wealth		Growth	
		Real GDP Growth (Cumulative over 10 years)	Rank	Per Capita Personal Income	Rank	Cumulative Net Domestic Migration (10 years)	Rank
39	Alabama	8.9	37	46207.67	40	28,699	18
43	Alaska	-9.3	49	52985.00	17	-66,705	34
17	Arizona	23.3	9	42893.33	48	565,662	3
32	Arkansas	11.1	33	47228.33	35	16,639	20
34	California	30.1	4	50900.67	22	-1,162,930	49
5	Colorado	29.6	6	53532.00	12	379,946	6
8	Connecticut	-2.9	47	65699.67	1	-219,328	43
36	Delaware	2.3	43	49345.67	24	48,774	15
4	Florida	21.3	12	46730.00	37	1,462,321	1
14	Georgia	23.1	10	46627.67	39	294,482	9
45	Hawaii	9.8	35	43117.33	47	-84,226	37
22	Idaho	26.6	8	44719.00	45	144,933	12
44	Illinois	8.4	38	53905.67	11	-978,498	48
28	Indiana	16.7	18	49071.33	26	-47,210	30
21	Iowa	15.2	25	51808.00	20	-37,249	27
20	Kansas	15.2	24	52996.00	16	-118,086	39
41	Kentucky	10.7	34	45061.33	43	-12,162	25
47	Louisiana	-4.8	48	48198.33	30	-125,586	40
42	Maine	6.2	39	45302.33	41	21,272	19
19	Maryland	14.9	26	54008.67	10	-185,994	41
6	Massachusetts	20.7	13	60329.67	2	-190,343	42
33	Michigan	16.5	19	47912.67	32	-296,910	46
11	Minnesota	17.6	16	54104.67	9	-37,326	28
50	Mississippi	0.1	46	41326.33	50	-93,977	38
38	Missouri	4.8	40	49133.00	25	-64,393	33
27	Montana	17	17	47864.00	33	57,716	14
7	Nebraska	20.1	14	54606.67	7	-26,048	26
25	Nevada	14.7	27	47683.67	34	270,908	10
15	New Hampshire	13.7	31	53374.67	14	13,052	22
37	New Jersey	4.6	42	54499.00	8	-536,306	47
46	New Mexico	9.1	36	42393.67	49	-61,803	32
48	New York	14.4	28	54853.00	6	-1,585,770	50
16	North Carolina	15.6	23	46773.00	36	548,965	4
1	North Dakota	42.8	1	56924.67	4	32,564	17
30	Ohio	15.7	22	50959.00	21	-241,020	44
29	Oklahoma	16	21	48413.67	29	41,279	16
10	Oregon	28.1	7	46686.67	38	252,060	11
26	Pennsylvania	13.9	29	53385.00	13	-283,487	45
35	Rhode Island	2.1	44	50458.33	23	-41,528	29
18	South Carolina	21.4	11	44765.67	44	422,700	5
9	South Dakota	16.1	20	54924.00	5	13,771	21
13	Tennessee	17.7	15	48920.33	27	308,834	8
2	Texas	30.1	5	48902.00	28	1,303,879	2
12	Utah	33.7	3	45236.33	42	98,345	13
40	Vermont	4.7	41	48048.67	31	-11,798	24
24	Virginia	11.4	32	52873.67	18	-80,255	36
3	Washington	38.7	2	53078.00	15	371,258	7
49	West Virginia	1.3	45	43433.67	46	-47,401	31
23	Wisconsin	13.8	30	51855.00	19	-76,587	35
31	Wyoming	-12.2	50	59739.67	3	-11,664	23

REPUTATION FOR ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS SELECTED BUSINESS CLIMATE INDEX RANKINGS

SCRF Economic Competitiveness Index		Chief Exec. Magazine	CNBC Best Places for Business	New Economy Index	Rich States Poor States		Forbes Magazine	US News	USA Today Wall St. 24/7
					Outlook	Performance			
Rank	State	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
46	Alabama	30	31	42	25	28	40	38	44
29	Alaska	33	50	43	18	48	50	50	29
15	Arizona	10	30	20	13	7	18	7	24
45	Arkansas	31	43	49	23	26	33	41	35
44	California	50	33	2	45	16	31	10	13
3	Colorado	20	8	8	20	2	9	2	3
25	Connecticut	43	24	9	39	50	43	22	14
12	Delaware	14	27	12	31	20	23	24	12
6	Florida	2	17	22	2	5	5	8	20
16	Georgia	9	6	16	14	10	6	12	22
41	Hawaii	42	49	46	42	27	47	46	48
11	Idaho	21	16	32	11	8	10	3	7
47	Illinois	48	15	13	47	42	37	39	42
18	Indiana	5	19	29	6	21	12	21	30
31	Iowa	17	20	35	33	33	17	27	21
30	Kansas	27	28	28	26	39	36	31	37
39	Kentucky	23	41	39	29	29	38	40	43
49	Louisiana	19	44	40	22	49	46	47	49
37	Maine	36	48	37	43	36	44	36	38
23	Maryland	38	12	4	40	35	34	35	9
5	Massachusetts	45	14	1	30	19	19	5	1
27	Michigan	15	11	17	16	30	35	29	28
20	Minnesota	40	7	11	46	18	15	15	16
48	Mississippi	32	45	50	27	47	42	49	46
35	Missouri	18	25	25	21	41	22	23	45
24	Montana	25	34	44	34	15	30	19	19
21	Nebraska	26	13	31	35	24	11	20	27
14	Nevada	8	40	26	7	11	13	6	26
7	New Hampshire	24	37	18	19	25	25	11	15
40	New Jersey	47	26	10	48	46	39	33	32
43	New Mexico	35	38	36	38	43	48	44	47
42	New York	49	22	7	50	23	28	43	25
9	North Carolina	4	2	19	5	14	1	17	6
4	North Dakota	29	18	38	8	12	26	32	5
32	Ohio	7	10	27	28	32	29	34	41
36	Oklahoma	28	32	48	3	22	24	37	39
22	Oregon	44	35	15	44	9	20	14	23
28	Pennsylvania	41	23	21	36	40	27	42	40
38	Rhode Island	37	46	23	41	37	41	28	36
34	South Carolina	6	39	34	24	6	16	18	31
2	South Dakota	12	29	41	10	17	14	30	17
19	Tennessee	3	5	30	12	13	7	16	33
10	Texas	1	4	14	9	1	2	9	18
1	Utah	11	3	3	1	4	3	1	2
33	Vermont	39	42	24	49	38	45	25	10
13	Virginia	13	1	6	17	31	4	13	8
8	Washington	46	9	5	37	3	8	4	4
50	West Virginia	34	47	47	32	45	49	48	50
26	Wisconsin	22	21	33	15	34	21	26	34
17	Wyoming	16	36	45	4	44	32	45	10



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