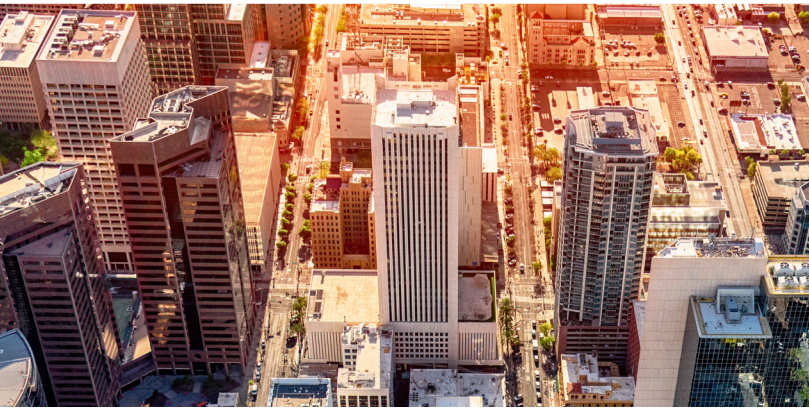
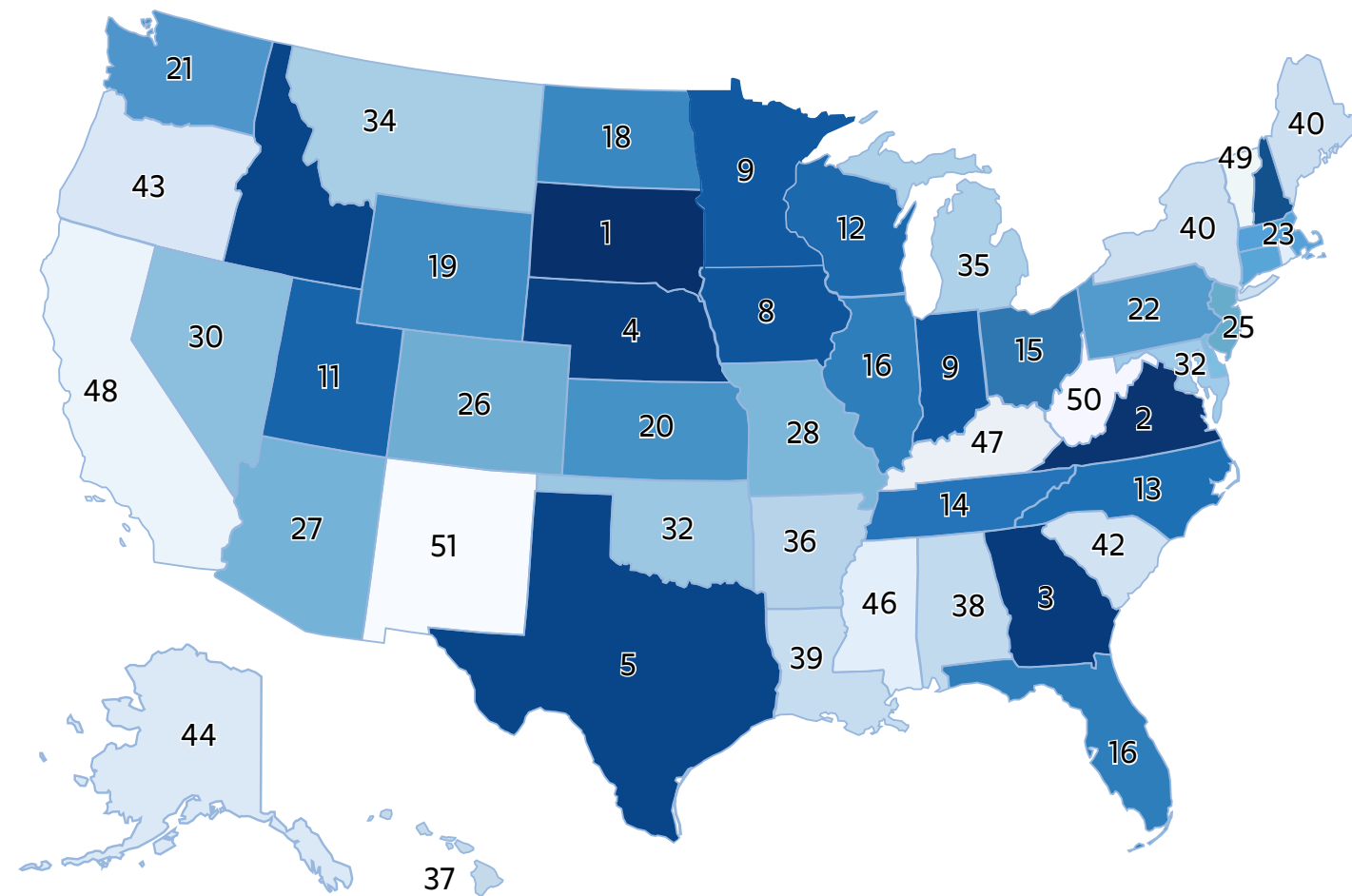




# 2025 COMMON SENSE INSTITUTE FREE ENTERPRISE REPORT



# CSI FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



## ABOUT COMMON SENSE INSTITUTE

We believe sound fiscal and economic research is essential to uphold every state’s economic vitality, future, and individual opportunity.

Common Sense Institute is a non-partisan research organization dedicated to the protection and promotion of the economy. CSI is at the forefront of important discussions concerning the future of free enterprise in Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, and Oregon and aims to have an impact on the issues that matter most to each state’s citizens.

CSI’s mission is to examine the fiscal impacts of policies, initiatives, and proposed laws so that citizens are educated and informed on issues impacting their lives. CSI employs rigorous research techniques and dynamic modeling to evaluate the potential impact of these measures on the economy and individual opportunity.

Common Sense Institute was founded in 2010 originally as Common Sense Policy Roundtable. CSI’s founders were a concerned group of business and community leaders who observed that divisive partisanship was overwhelming policymaking and believed that sound economic analysis could help citizens make fact-based and common-sense decisions.

## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

This year’s Free Enterprise Report represents a collective effort by the CSI teams in Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, and Oregon. Design and index creation performed by Dr. Steven Byers, CSI Chief Economist, and Zachary Milne, Senior Economist and Research Analyst. Supporting work provided by state policy directors and research staff, including DJ Summers, Director of Policy and Research, CSI Colorado, Glenn Farley, Director of Policy and Research, CSI Arizona, Ben Burrey, Director of Policy and Research, CSI Iowa, and Mark McMullen, Vice President of Policy and Research, CSI Oregon.



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## INTRODUCTION

**The free enterprise system has proven, time and time again, to be the most effective system for facilitating economic prosperity.**

While no structure is without flaws, experience demonstrates that a decentralized economic system, free of unnecessary costs and regulation, will consistently yield greater wealth, better services, more innovation, and improved economic prospects for individuals, families, and communities than any other economic arrangement. Indeed, by fueling innovation, efficiency and economic mobility, the free enterprise system has lifted more of the world's citizens out of poverty than any other system in history.

These lessons are particularly relevant in an economic environment in which, despite robust employment, each state's economy faces significant challenges from inflation, particularly in housing and energy, rising costs of living and doing business, and expanding regulation.

This year's Fifth Annual Free Enterprise Report examines Arizona's, Colorado's, Iowa's, and Oregon's free enterprise systems; how they are evolving, how they compare to other states, particularly our peer competitor states. As in previous years, this report is grounded in data-driven analysis, with the objective of providing citizens and policymakers with useful information for sober, common-sense decision-making.

As state leaders navigate future challenges and opportunities, CSI remains committed to providing high quality data, research and analysis essential for citizens and elected officials to make thoughtful policy decisions. CSI strongly believes that states can remain economically strong and provide opportunities for all its citizens by embracing the principles of free enterprise.

The 2025 edition of the Free Enterprise report includes the most current available public data as of November 2024. Most of the datasets extend through calendar year 2023, and where particular data series extend through an earlier time-period, CSI includes the most current data and carries it forward through 2023. It's important to note that while the report is titled the 2025 edition, the state rankings, for instance are referred to as the 2023 rankings, corresponding with the latest available data points.



## THE DR. BYERS FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

As a part of the 2025 edition of the Free Enterprise Report, CSI is naming the Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index after CSI Chief Economist Dr. Steven Byers. Dr. Byers pioneered the competitiveness indices and laid the groundwork for the report you see today. Dr. Byers has been a very important member of the CSI team, and this year we celebrate his immense contributions to this endeavor.

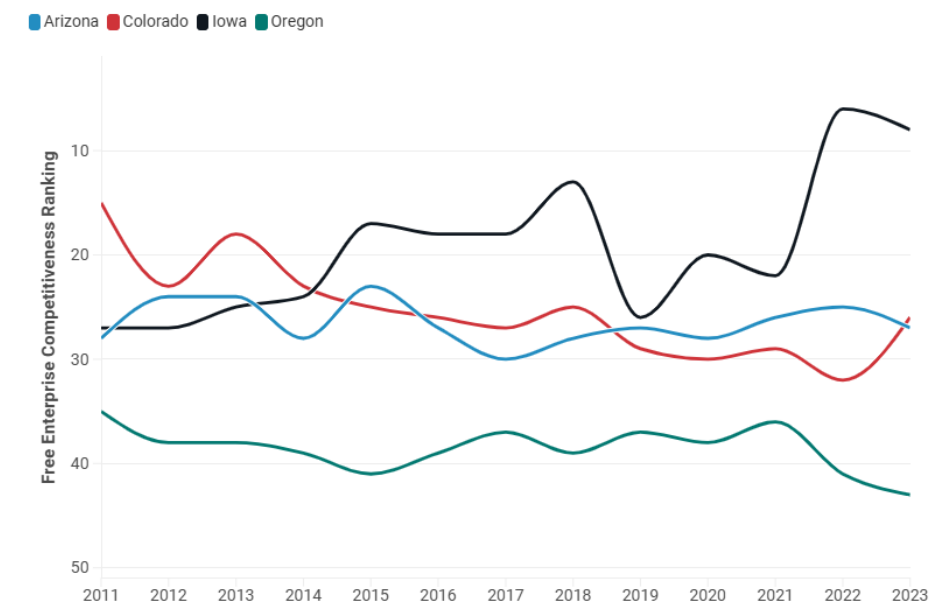
Within the free enterprise system, each state competes against forty-nine states and the District of Columbia for a share of the nation's job growth and economic output. CSI developed the Free Enterprise Competitive Index to evaluate how a state is positioned relative to competitors. The more (less) competitive a state's free enterprise competitiveness is by comparison, the better (worse) its performance is likely to be.

The Free Enterprise Competitive index is an equally weighted aggregate measure of nine indices that align with CSI's policy areas: Education, Energy, Healthcare, Housing, Infrastructure, Public Safety, State Budget & Finances, Taxes & Fees, and Workforce.

The competitiveness of a state in each of the nine policy areas is evaluated through metrics that are publicly available each year for all fifty states and D.C., and measure performance in each policy area. For example, in education the relevant metrics are standardized testing results for reading and math for 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade, percent of total spending on instruction per pupil, high school graduation rate, percent of total enrollment in charter schools, and efficiency of instruction spending. Each metric is ranked for fifty states and D.C. and then an aggregated education measure is calculated by equally weighting each metric and summing to create the competitiveness index. The aggregate measure is then ranked for fifty states and D.C. to determine how each state is doing relative to all other states.

This year CSI has modified the way in which the Competitiveness indices and ranks are represented throughout this report. In prior years the indices were displayed as a value between 49 and 99, with 49 being the lowest (worst) possible score and 99 the highest (best). All competitiveness indices and rankings will now be displayed as a value between 51 and 1, with 51 corresponding to the worst possible index score (or rank), and 1 representing the best. To maintain the visual appearance of prior reports, CSI has inverted the vertical axis in all index and ranking figures so that the graphs increase as the index score/rank improves. For example, a state whose Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index score improves over time (i.e. the index value declines and approaches 1) will be represented by an increasing line on the corresponding figure.

### FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS RANKINGS - CSI STATES



## THE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM INDICES

In addition to evaluating each state based on their adherence to good policies that promote freedom and free-enterprise, CSI developed the Economic Performance and Momentum indices to evaluate how the presence of free-market policies has translated into economic performance for each state. The Economic Performance Index evaluates all states and the D.C. on the following six economic metrics:

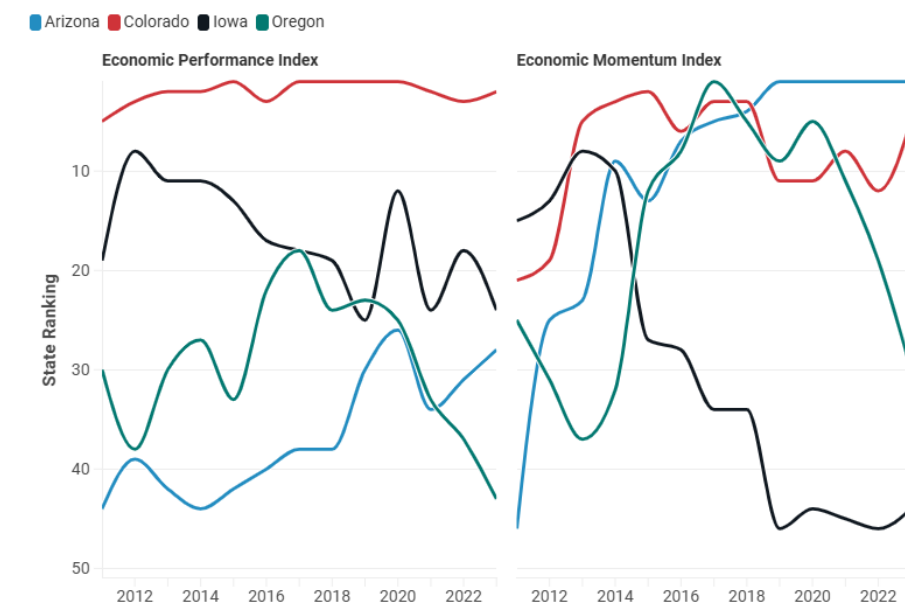
- Net job creation per-capita
- Net interstate migration
- Poverty rate
- Adjusted per-capita disposable personal income
- Real GDP per-capita
- Labor force participation rate for people aged 18 to 64

Similar to the construction of the Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index, CSI ranks each state and D.C. on its performance in these six Economic Performance component metrics. Those rankings are then equally weighted and summed together to form the Economic Performance Index. This aggregate measure is ranked for all fifty states and D.C. to garner the Economic Performance Index Ranking, which allows the reader to clearly compare the performance of each state to its peers.

While the goal of the Economic Performance Index is to measure each state's overall economic performance, the reality is that the overall levels of economic metrics such as state per-capita GDP and per-capita income provide limited information regarding the economic success of the current policies in each state, as policy impacts can take years to take root and develop measurable impact in the states. This often means that states who ranked better than average in metrics like GDP per-capita or per-capita personal income years ago are likely to still rank high today, even if the contemporary policy landscape has shifted so as to lead to slower growth today.

To account for this reality, this year CSI is including a supplementary index to our standard Economic Performance Index called the Economic Momentum Index. This second index evaluates each state on the 5-yr average change or growth of four of the six metrics as opposed to the absolute levels of those variables.<sup>1</sup> By ranking states based on the 5-yr average change or growth, the Momentum Index captures more timely shifts in the economic situation of each state, allowing the reader to get a sense of the direction of each state's economic momentum. While the Momentum Index is still inherently backwards looking, it provides a better – albeit imperfect – sense of the economic impacts of recent policies, as these are more likely to be reflected in contemporary growth rates than they are absolute levels.

### CSI ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM INDEX RANKINGS



<sup>1</sup>For the Momentum Index CSI evaluated the 5-yr average percentage point change in the poverty rate and labor force participation for residents aged 18-64, and the 5-yr average year-over-year growth rate for real GDP per-capita and per-capita disposable income adjusted for price parity. The momentum index also includes net job creation and net interstate migration, but these metrics are treated identically to the Economic Performance Index as they already represent annual changes.



## ARIZONA'S OUTLOOK

### ARIZONA REMAINS AT A CROSSROADS.



NEUTRAL

Years of rapid growth peaked following the pandemic but has slowed considerably since. The state is now adding jobs at a rate of 2.1%/year – and though this puts the state in the top quintile among all states for job growth in 2024, it is well below its 3% average over the past decade and less than half the about-4.0% job growth rate enjoyed between 2021 and 2023.

Rapid population, job, and income growth has made Arizona one of the country's great growth success stories. But this rapid transition has had costs. At its peak, consumer prices were increasing faster in the greater Phoenix area than any other region tracked by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. And over the past three years the local average price level has risen more than 25% (versus about 20% for the U.S. overall). The monthly "inflation tax" is now costing local households more than \$1,000, and wage growth has been insufficient to keep pace. The average home in the metro area now costs over \$450,000 according to Zillow, up 56% since the pandemic and among the most expensive 10% of all metro areas in the United States. Crime and homelessness remain elevated, and the state continues to struggle with an open southern border and associated fentanyl epidemic.

On the other hand, the policies and fundamentals that enabled the state's growth largely remain in place, and Arizona continues to place first in CSI's Economic Momentum index. Many of Arizona's problems are also national problems. To the extent that policy changes at the federal level alleviate those



issues, Arizona is well positioned to capture an outsized share of any resulting growth. For example, while the inflation rate has fallen across the country, it fell faster here and is now well above the U.S. rate.

Thanks to maintaining the nation's largest nuclear power plant and the moderate and deliberate pace of adoption of wind and solar energy sources (supplemented by robust investment in natural gas), the state's electrical grid remains reliable and affordable. Arizona today has the most open K-12 educational market in the country, and hosts a diverse network of District, Charter, and private school options. Since the pandemic, its home- and micro-school space has expanded rapidly. Today, about a third of Arizona's K-12 students are not enrolled in the traditional District school system. And thanks to reforms like the 2.5% flat income tax and property tax instant depreciation of business investments, Arizona has an extremely competitive tax and regulatory system.

The challenge for policymakers going forward will be protecting this position and continuing to make needed reforms – particular in spaces like law enforcement and housing – without going backwards.

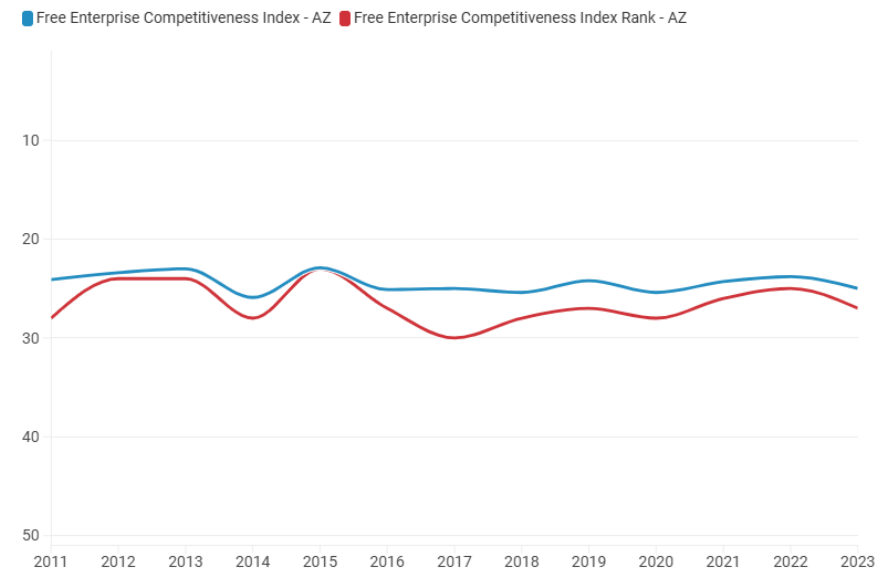


## ARIZONA'S FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS SUMMARY

Arizona's Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index ranking remained relatively stable between 2011 and 2023, placing the state 27<sup>th</sup> in 2023 (+1 from 28<sup>th</sup> in 2011). However, this flat overall ranking obscures notable changes in key areas. The state climbed 18 places in the state budget component, 6 places in the education component, and 5 places in the taxes and fees component of the index.

These gains were offset by a steep decline in Arizona's housing ranking. Once known for its affordability, the state has seen housing prices soar, drastically increasing the hours of work required to afford a typical mortgage or rent. Between 2011 and 2023, Arizona's ranking in the CSI Housing Competitive Index plummeted 32 places, from 11<sup>th</sup> best to 43<sup>rd</sup> – making it the 8<sup>th</sup> worst. If Arizona had instead maintained its 2011 housing rank, its overall Free Enterprise Competitiveness ranking would have risen to 19<sup>th</sup> in 2023, reflecting a nearly 10-place improvement.

### FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK - ARIZONA



### Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index & Rank

	Arizona Index	Arizona Index Rank
2011	24.1	28
2017	25.0	30
2023	25.0	27
Change 2011-2023	-0.9	1

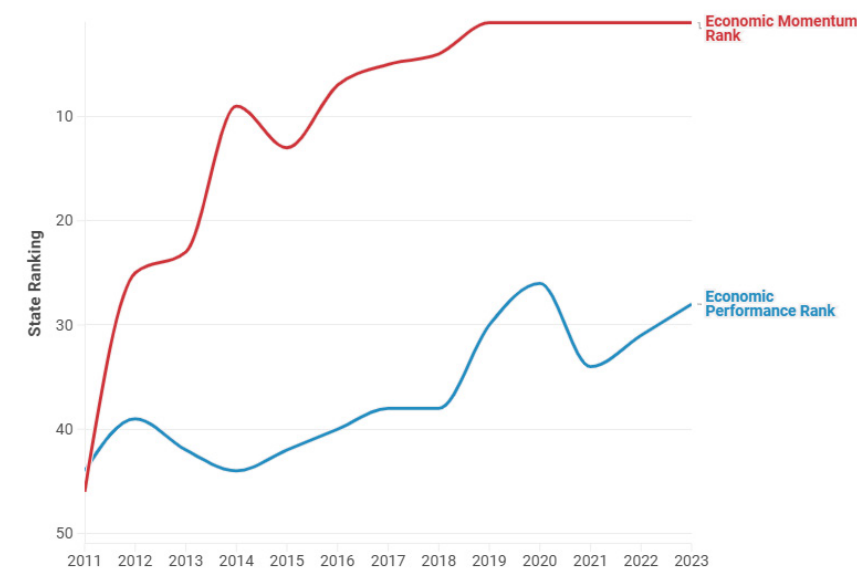
## ARIZONA'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM SUMMARY

Arizona's economy continues to grow faster than other states and D.C., as shown by its rising position in Economic Performance Index rankings. This rapid growth has introduced challenges: the Phoenix metro area faces high housing costs, rising homelessness, and crime, while the fentanyl and illegal immigration crises weigh heavily on border states like Arizona.

Despite these issues, Arizona shows strong forward momentum. Pro-growth tax and regulatory policies have driven innovation and economic development, attracting businesses and residents. Though the state still ranks below average in some measures (like GDP per capita), continuing these policies will sustain growth and improve economic rankings. Policymakers and the public must avoid complacency, as misguided policy changes could jeopardize Arizona's economic progress.

**Arizona's economy continues to grow faster than other states and D.C., as shown by its rising position in Economic Performance Index rankings.**

### ARIZONA ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM RANKING







## COLORADO'S OUTLOOK

### COLORADO'S PERFORMANCE IN THE COMING YEARS IS NEUTRAL.



Colorado's performance in the coming years is neutral. While there are positive upward trends, there are significant challenges in the way of making the state a consistently positive place to live and work.

Leaders have made positive steps to address the state's crime problem. The legislature re-felonized fentanyl and implemented stiffer penalties for auto theft. The public had clearly had enough. Two law enforcement related ballot initiatives passed in 2024 – one to direct \$350 million in state funding to law enforcement and another to mandate tougher sentencing guidelines for violent offenders.

#### Other areas of Colorado's economic architecture still need work.

Colorado's housing shows no immediate signs of improvement. Supply continues to lag behind demand, and development continues to prioritize the most expensive housing type of single family detached homes. The legislature rejected construction liability reforms that could have eased the housing supply, and local and state policymakers continue to layering additional building expenses in the form of new fees and regulations. Education spending seems to stray further from the classroom and into administrative bloat, as CSI's research has shown. Whispers of single payer healthcare continue

amid further legislative regulatory micromanagement of healthcare providers. Medicaid disenrollment has produced masses of uninsured Coloradans even as it contributes to a looming state budget shortfall.

State leaders and Coloradans responded to Colorado's crime problem with sober, realistic assessments of the problem and sober, realistic actions for solutions. If attitudes toward crime spread to the other areas, Colorado could have a chance at regaining its top spot in the nation's economic competitiveness.



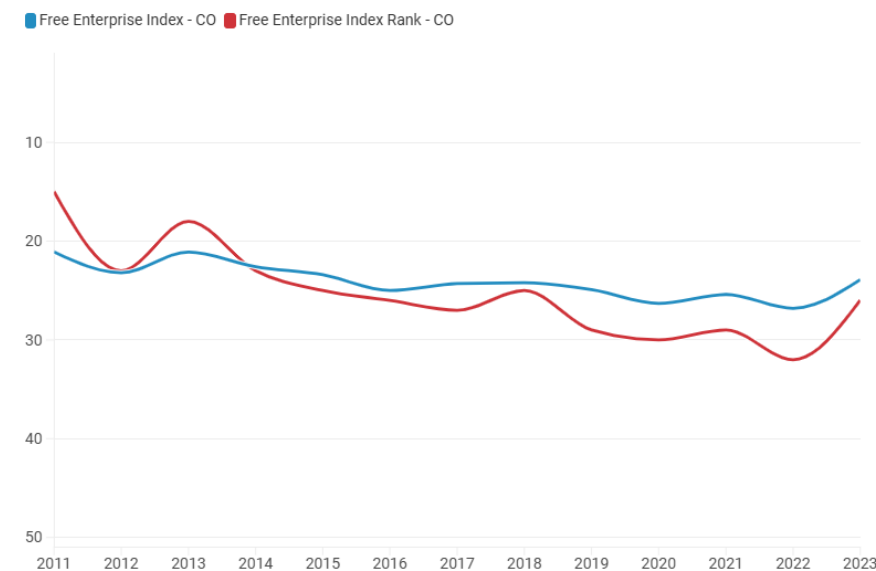


## COLORADO'S FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS SUMMARY

Colorado's economic competitiveness, once high, has gone through a steady downturn since 2011, from which it is only recently showing signs of improvement. From 2011 to 2017, Colorado's economic competitiveness slid from 15<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup>. It slid further through the early 2020s, bottoming out at 32<sup>nd</sup> in 2022.

The state's growth in the 2010s, and the consequent economic boom, cannot be taken for granted. They relied on Colorado having a reputation as not just a beautiful place but a thriving one with positive prospects for its residents. Policy can reroute the track to that former reputation.

### FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK - COLORADO



### Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index & Rank

	Colorado Index	Colorado Index Rank
2011	21.1	15
2017	24.3	27
2023	23.9	26
Change 2011-2023	-2.8	-11

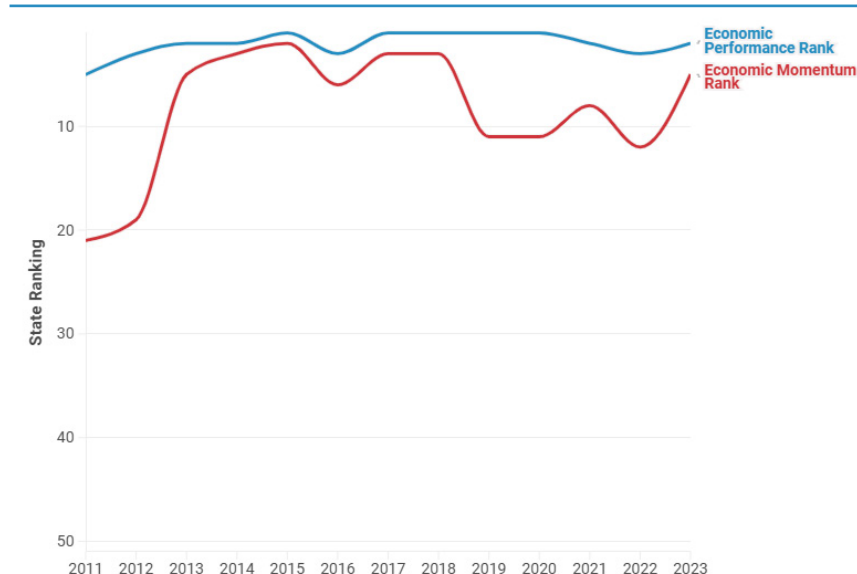
## COLORADO'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM SUMMARY

As of 2023, Colorado ranks in the top-10 for four of the six components, and ranks in at least the top-20 for all six components. This performance puts the state 2<sup>nd</sup> overall in the Economic Performance Index. In particular, Colorado stands out in measures of poverty, ranking 3<sup>rd</sup> best among all states and the District of Columbia. The state also has high labor force participation among those aged 18 to 64, putting the state 4<sup>th</sup> in the rankings for this metric. Between 2011 and 2023, the state showed marked improvement in four of the six components (poverty rate, GDP per-capita, labor force participation, and adjusted per-capita disposable personal income), and a slight deterioration in net job creation per-capita and net interstate migration.

Although the state's economic performance has remained strong since 2011, economic momentum in Colorado has more recently deteriorated from the highs seen in 2015-2018. Slowing job creation, lower relative growth in the labor force participation rate, and a slight increase in poverty rates following 2020 have all led to diminished economic momentum relative to other states.

**As of 2023, Colorado ranks in the top-10 for four of the six components, and ranks in at least the top-20 for all six components.**

### COLORADO ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM RANKING







## IOWA'S OUTLOOK

THERE'S A LOT OF REASON FOR OPTIMISM IN IOWA.



The Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index reflects data from 2011 through 2023. During that time, Iowa has become much more competitive, yet those years do not even reflect some of the biggest free enterprise state reforms adopted in recent years. Recent tax cuts, state government consolidation, and school choice reforms further improve Iowa's competitiveness over the next few years. Creating a competitive and favorable economic environment does not transform economic performance overnight. It takes time to see the full effect. But as Iowa continues to strengthen its free enterprise orientation, it will attract businesses, investment, workers, and families to the state, improving economic performance over time.





## IOWA'S FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS SUMMARY

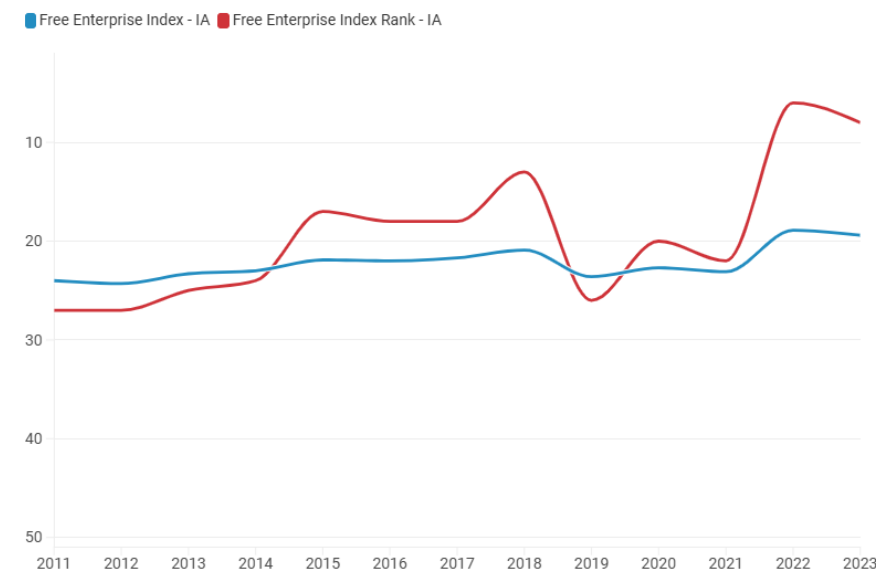
Iowa is one of the most economically competitive states in the nation. Thanks in large part to free-enterprise-oriented reforms, the state's competitiveness steadily rose from 27<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to 8<sup>th</sup> best in 2023.

The index reflects Iowa's attractiveness as a safe and affordable place to do business and to raise a family. It ranks in the top 10 for housing affordability and 4<sup>th</sup> for public safety. It has the most competitive energy market in the country and ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> best for its workforce. However, the state's poor infrastructure index score reduces its overall competitiveness.

### Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index & Rank

	Iowa Index	Iowa Index Rank
2011	24.0	27
2017	21.7	18
2023	19.4	8
Change 2011-2023	4.6	19

#### FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK - IOWA

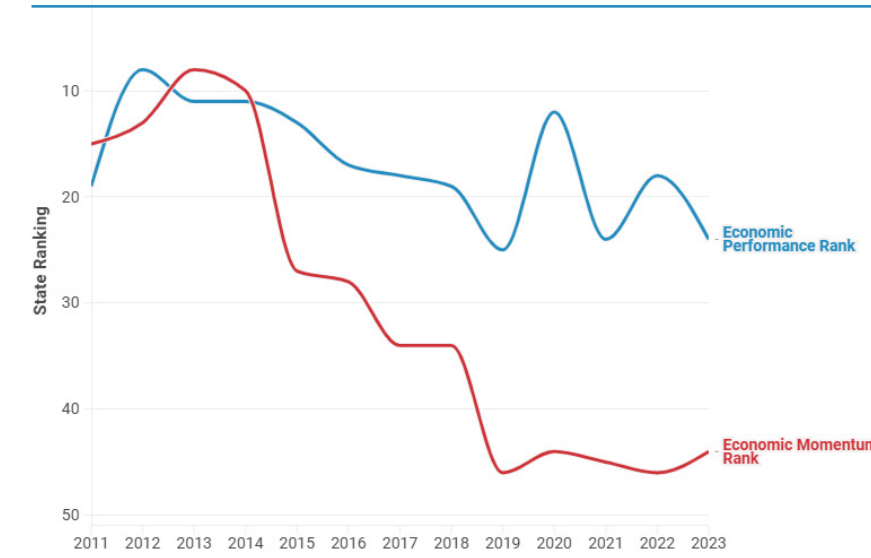


## IOWA'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM SUMMARY

While Iowa has become increasingly competitive as a state, its past economic performance and momentum fell from 2011 to 2023. Every state has natural advantages and disadvantages that affect its performance. As discussed in more detail in the "Economic Performance and Momentum" section of this report, Iowa's economy is largely correlated with global commodity prices over which Iowa businesses, policymakers, and residents have little or no control. Additionally, its economy has a larger weighting toward industries like manufacturing that have seen slower growth than other industries over the index timeframe. These indices largely reflect these factors outside the direct control of Iowa businesses or policymakers.

**While Iowa has become increasingly competitive as a state, its past economic performance and momentum fell from 2011 to 2023.**

#### IOWA ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM RANKING







## OREGON'S OUTLOOK

OREGON'S COMPETITIVENESS IS LIKELY TO IMPROVE IN SOME METRICS GOING FORWARD, BUT WEAK PERFORMANCE IN KEY AREAS MAY CONTINUE TO DEPRESS ITS OVERALL RANKING.



The areas where Oregon's rankings are the weakest (education, housing and public safety) have been made top priorities for policymakers, but it remains to be seen whether those priorities will translate into better competitiveness. High housing prices in particular present hurdles for current and prospective residents, and the state's public safety environment continues to lag behind its peers – a situation which may require significant investment in its police force and continued reform of lenient crime policies. Coupled with a burdensome tax burden, the state faces significant hurdles moving forward.

Despite these challenges, there remains some upside for the beaver state. Oregon has emerged as a tech hub in recent years, drawing in high-paying jobs and investment from around the country. Its short-term prospects for success will hinge on whether it can continue to draw this type of economic activity despite the unfavorable housing, crime, and tax environments.



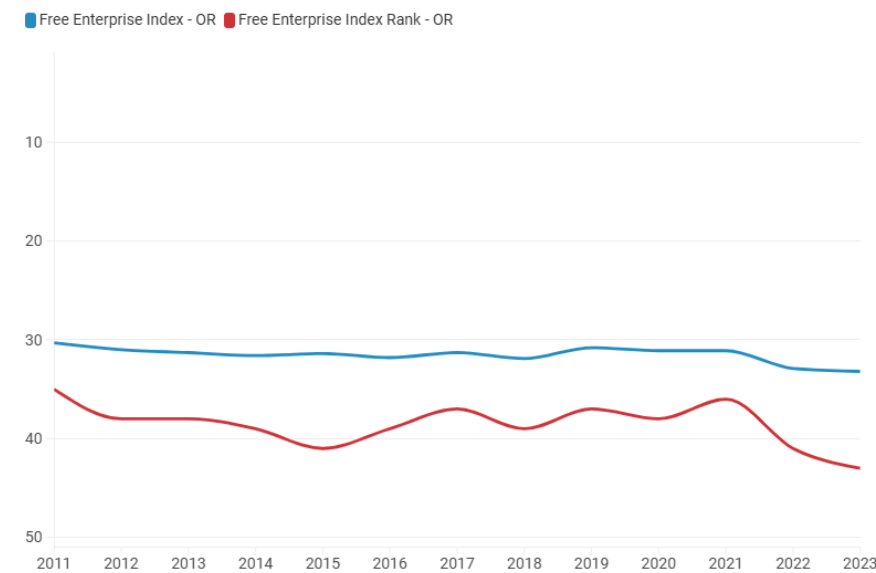


## OREGON'S FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS SUMMARY

Oregon's competitiveness continues to suffer from a persistent housing shortage, endemic homelessness, and public safety concerns.

Oregon's policymakers are well aware of these issues and have made them the top spending priorities over the past two budget cycles. More funds are likely to come given that the newly-released Governor's Recommended Budget calls for additional large investments in education, housing and mental health above all other needs.

### FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK - OREGON



### Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index & Rank

	Oregon Index	Oregon Index Rank
2011	<b>30.3</b>	<b>35</b>
2017	<b>31.3</b>	<b>37</b>
2023	<b>33.2</b>	<b>43</b>
Change 2011-2023	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-8</b>

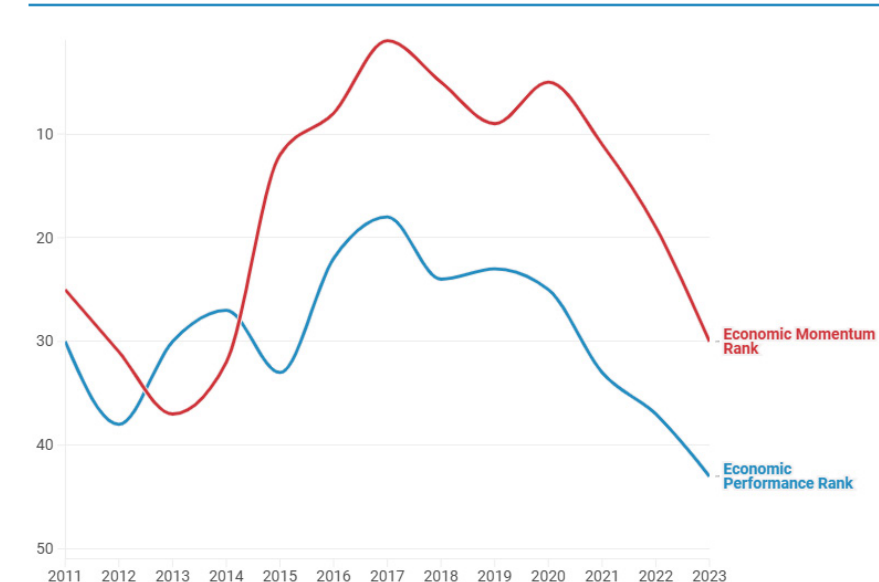
## OREGON'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM SUMMARY

Oregon's relative economic performance and momentum has taken a nosedive since the pandemic. During the pandemic, Oregon imposed some of the strictest and longest public safety restrictions across the country. Following the shutdowns, after jobs and output returned to normal, Oregon's economic expansion has departed from past experience.

During every nationwide economic expansion since World War II, Oregon has outperformed the typical state in employment and labor force growth. These above-average gains have been driven by in-migration from other states and healthy manufacturing and natural resource industries. In the current expansion, Oregon's goods producers have struggled to recover, and population growth has stalled.

The last time Oregon saw population growth stall was in the early 1980's when wood product mills shut down across the state. At that time, households moved out to find work. This time around, with unemployment rates very low, most workers who want a job can find one. Housing affordability is likely a major factor. Migration flows into Oregon have remained normal, with many households arriving from more expensive areas such as California. On the other hand, outflows to less expensive areas have increased. Also, half of outmigrants are children, which suggests households may need to move to afford larger housing units.

### OREGON ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM RANKING



**Oregon's relative economic performance and momentum has taken a nosedive since the pandemic.**



# EDUCATION

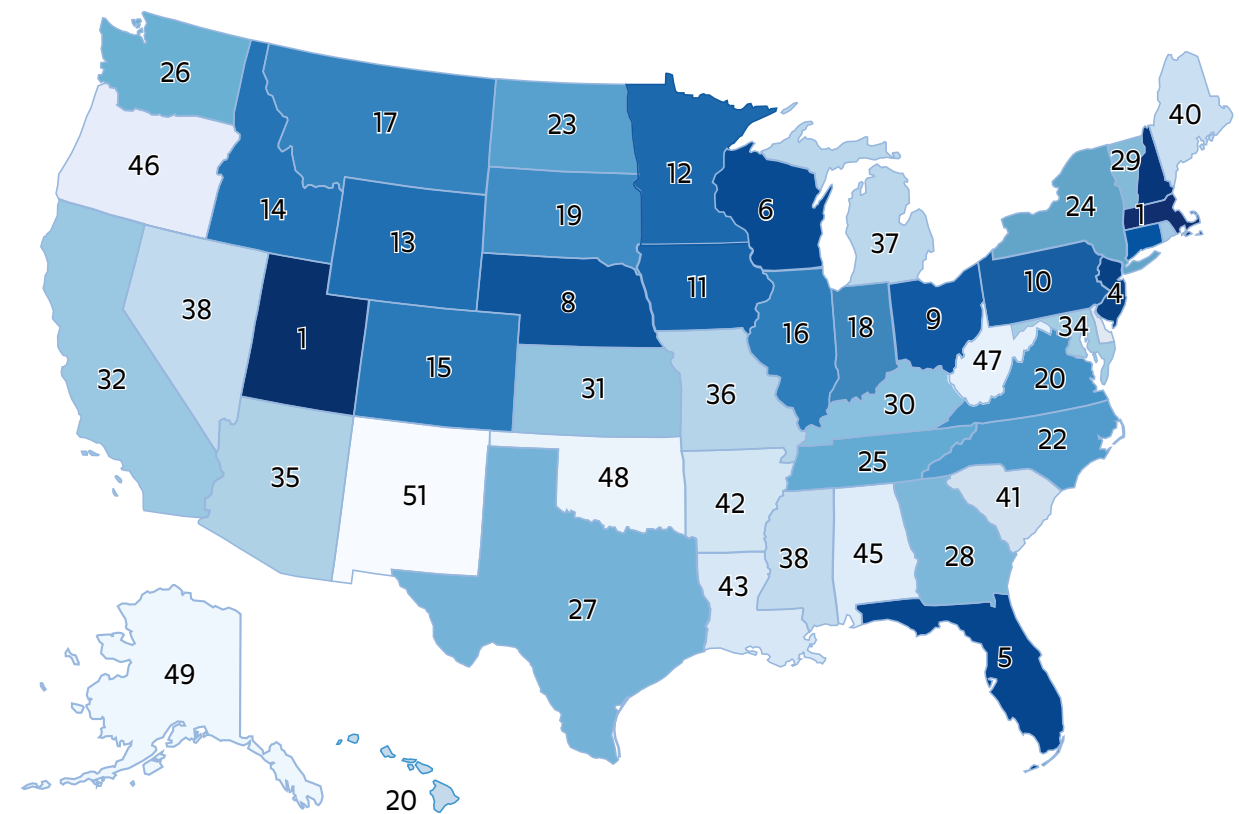


## THE STRENGTH OF OUR ECONOMY DEPENDS ON AN EDUCATED POPULACE AND WORKFORCE.

Matching education to individuals' aptitudes and interests while filling needs in the economy maximizes its economic utility. Therefore, every student should have access to the education most suitable to them and have the freedom to choose that path. However, choice and access alone are not sufficient without outcomes-based accountability for educators. Education policy must therefore prioritize choice, access, and outcomes. Success means prioritizing students and creating a workforce capable of meeting the needs of the economy.

In line with these principles, Common Sense Institute's Free Competitiveness Enterprise Index scores each state under the education policy area based on educational choice, accountability, prioritizing students, and student outcomes.

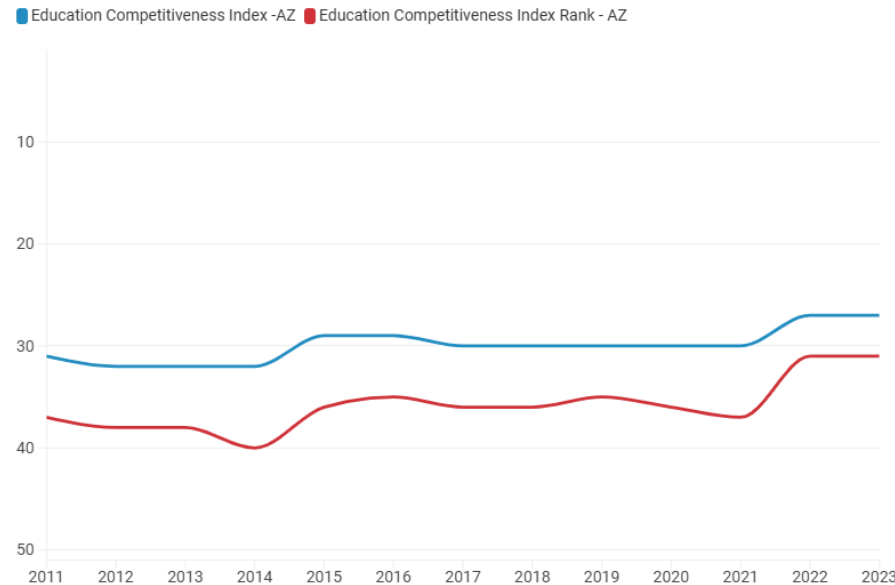
### CSI EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



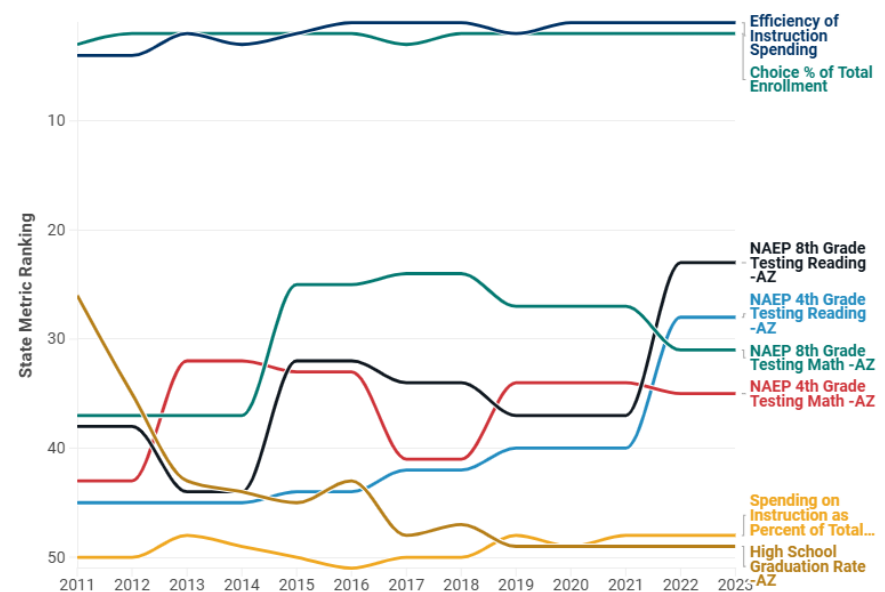


# RANK 31<sup>ST</sup> ARIZONA

## ARIZONA EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA



## PERFORMANCE

- Arizona continues to lead the way in school choice, ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> in the share of students enrolled in school choice options.
- Enrollment in Arizona’s first-in-the-nation universal Educational Savings Account program has grown, and it now provides financial support to over 83,000 private-, micro-, and home-school families.
- Persistently low high-school graduation rates continue to hurt the state’s Education Competitiveness ranking. As of the latest data available only 77% of high-school students in Arizona are graduating within four years of entering ninth grade, ranking the state second to last in this metric. However, Arizona’s ranking in National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) test scores improved significantly between 2011 and 2023.
- Arizona’s instructional spending efficiency – the ratio of per-pupil spending on instruction to average NAEP scores – has shown significant improvement since 2011, bringing the state’s ranking in this metric from 41 in 2011 to 31 in 2023.

## EDUCATION SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
NAEP 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Reading – AZ	45	42	28	17
NAEP 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Math – AZ	43	41	35	8
NAEP 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Reading – AZ	38	34	23	15
NAEP 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Math – AZ	37	24	31	6
Spending on Instruction as Percent of Total Spending per Pupil – AZ	50	50	47	3
High School Graduation Rate – AZ	26	48	48	-22
Choice % of Total Enrollment – AZ	3	3	2	1
Efficiency of Instruction Spending – AZ	4	1	1	3
<b>Education Competitiveness Index Rank – AZ</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



The legacy of the pandemic and District public school response continues to loom large in Arizona’s K-12 system. Enrollment in the state’s public schools peaked in 2020 and has fallen by 30,000 students since; over the same period, enrollment in the state’s educational savings account program has grown by 70,000 students.

This trend – gradual enrollment declines at the public schools and growth in the state’s publicly-funded choice programs – is likely to continue, compounded by demographic change and fewer children in the state overall.

That should have consequences for academic performance, the state budget, and student safety which will be realized slowly as this new post-pandemic cohort of students who utilize school choice much more than prior generations completes their K-12 journey.

### RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

For further information about Education, please review the following CSI reports:

#### ESA Facts and Fictions

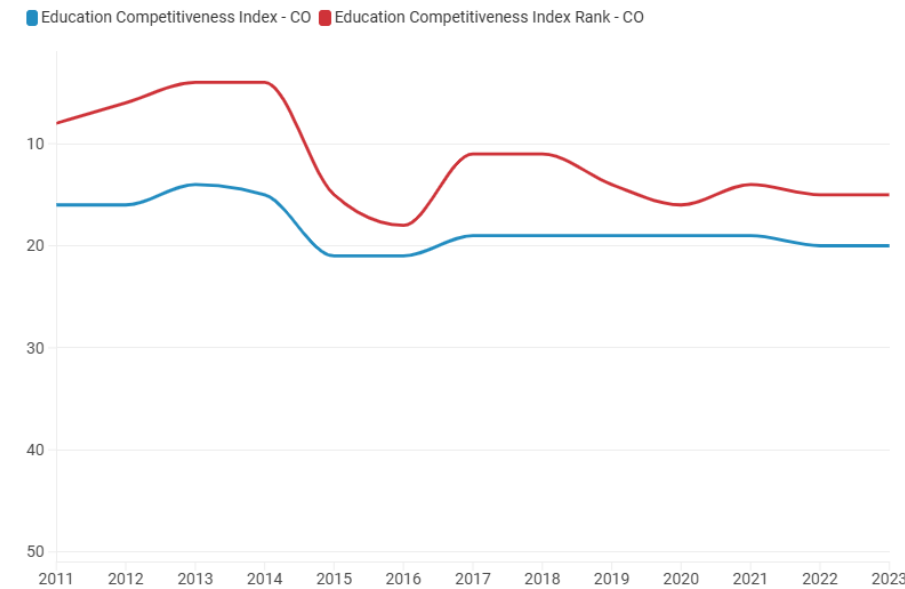
**Do Public Schools Serve All Students?** Arizona’s Black, Brown, and Special Needs Students are Being Left Behind by the Traditional Public School System

#### Economic Impacts of K-12 Learning Loss Since 2020

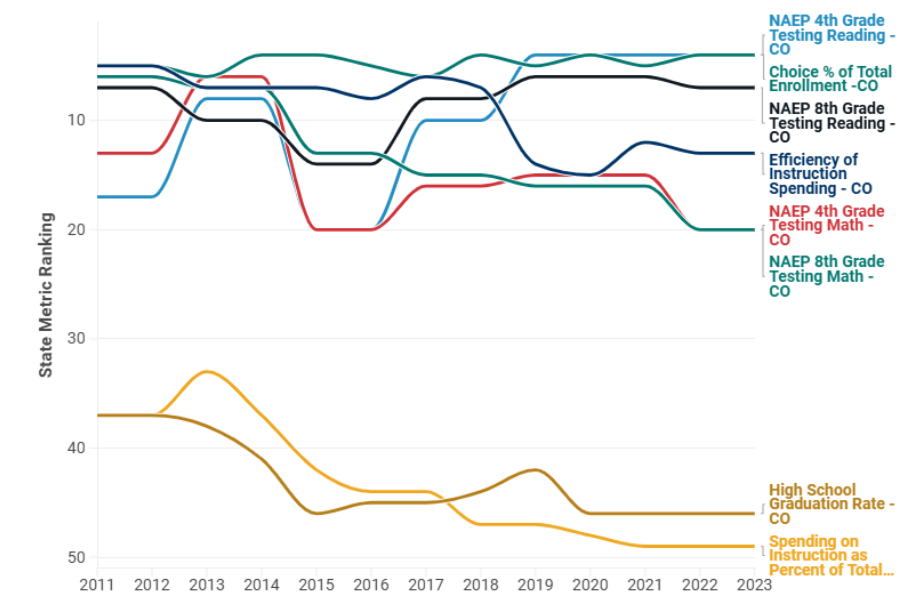


# RANK 15<sup>TH</sup> COLORADO

## COLORADO EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



## PERFORMANCE

- Colorado's education competitiveness index rank fell 7 spots between 2011-23 from 8<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>, largely due to the state's subpar high school graduation rate and low instructional spending as a share of pupil spending.
- Amendment 80, which would've guaranteed the right to school choice in Colorado, narrowly failed in November despite Colorado ranking 4<sup>th</sup> in choice percentage of total enrollment. As shown in previous CSI research linked below, charter schools have outperformed public schools in terms of student performance and outcomes.
- Colorado is buoyed by strong student performance in reading among 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders.

## EDUCATION SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
NAEP 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Reading – CO	17	10	4	13
NAEP 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Math – CO	13	16	20	-7
NAEP 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Reading – CO	7	8	7	0
NAEP 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Math – CO	6	15	20	-14
Spending on Instruction as Percent of Total Spending per Pupil – CO	37	44	48	-11
High School Graduation Rate – CO	37	45	40	-3
Choice % of Total Enrollment – CO	5	6	4	1
Efficiency of Instruction Spending – CO	5	6	15	-10
<b>Education Competitiveness Index Rank – CO</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-7</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



Despite challenges, Colorado shows promise in addressing some of the underlying issues facing its educational system. For the first time in nearly 30 years, Colorado passed legislation creating a new school funding formula that will begin to be implemented in the coming years. Its impact is yet to be known; however, it could help address Colorado's dismal instructional spending ranking.

Student performance will also play a crucial role in Colorado's educational future. Student outcomes have declined or held steady in 4<sup>th</sup> grade math, and 8<sup>th</sup> grade reading & math proficiency between 2011-23, these trends will need to be reversed if Colorado is to improve its outlook.

### RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

For further information about Education, please review the following CSI reports:

**Districts and Data:**  
2024 Edition

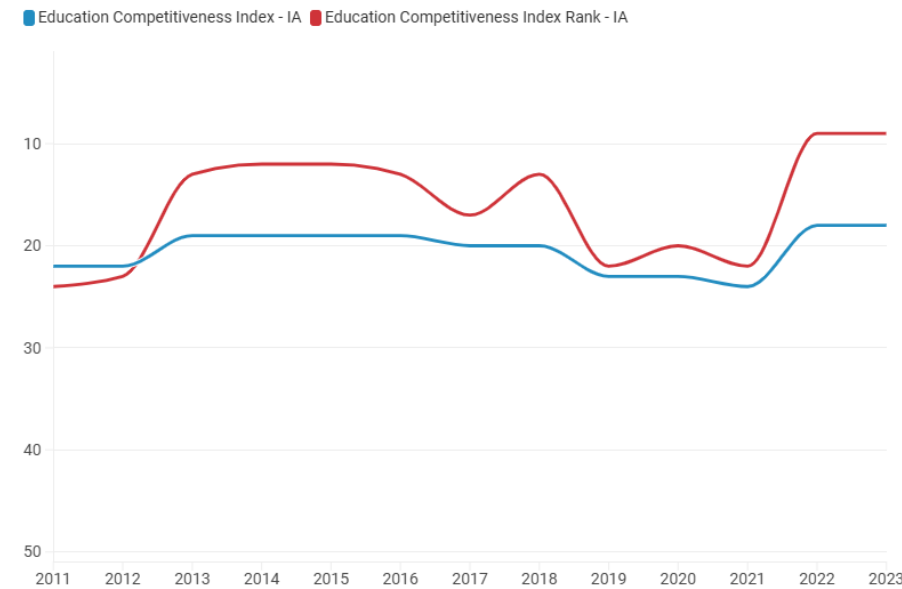
**Diagnosing Colorado's Skills and Attainment Gap**

**Better Choices, Better Outcomes**

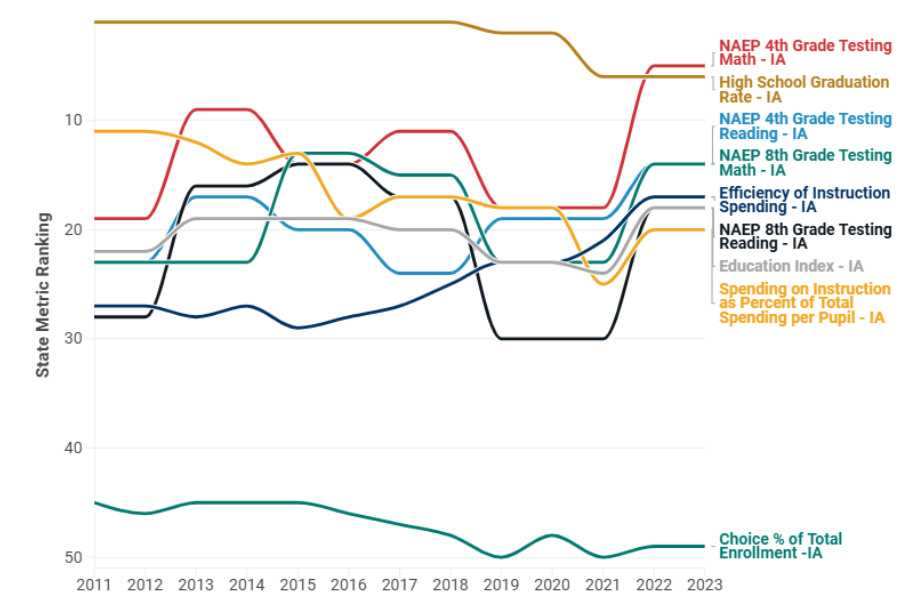


# RANK 9<sup>TH</sup> IOWA

## IOWA EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA



## PERFORMANCE

- As other states continue to struggle with returning to pre-pandemic educational outcomes, testing across Iowa has rebounded well. Iowa's proficiency levels in spring 2024 have mostly exceeded 2019 levels.
- Iowa boasts one of the highest high school graduation rates in the country, though graduation data have been revised downward. In 2023, the four-year graduation rate was reported to be 87.5%, 0.4% lower than in 2021.
- Iowa has historically lagged in school choice, ranking near the bottom in share of students enrolled in choice-based education programs. However, in January 2023, Iowa passed the Students First Act, greatly expanding access to school choice. In the most recent school year, nearly 17,000 students took advantage of newly available education savings accounts. The impact of this program will show up in the index in future years.

## EDUCATION SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
NAEP 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Reading - IA	23	24	14	9
NAEP 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Math - IA	19	11	5	14
NAEP 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Reading - IA	28	17	18	10
NAEP 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Math - IA	23	15	14	9
Spending on Instruction as Percent of Total Spending per Pupil - IA	11	17	20	-9
High School Graduation Rate - IA	1	1	6	-5
Choice % of Total Enrollment - IA	45	47	49	-4
Efficiency of Instruction Spending - IA	27	27	17	10
<b>Education Competitiveness Index Rank - IA</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



Common Sense Institute's 2024 Education Competitiveness index is based on each state's performance on eight equally weighted metrics. Five of those evaluate outcomes while three reflect policy. Iowa has consistently ranked in the top half of states in the overall index, driven primarily by its high graduation rates and relatively strong test scores. However, the state has surged in the index to the top 10 since the pandemic, as student's test scores have rebounded faster than those in other states.

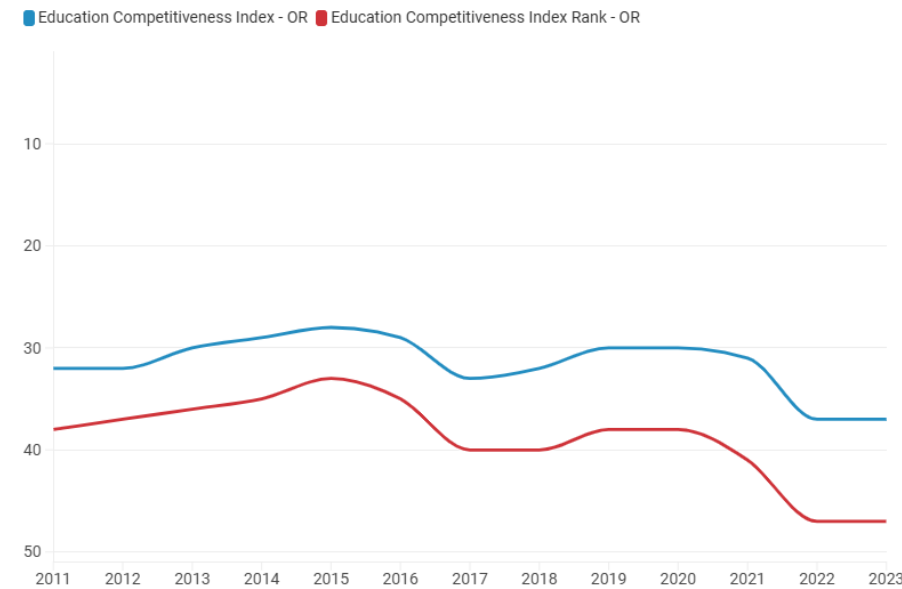
Iowa's efficiency of education spending has steadily improved relative to other states since 2011. However, fewer and fewer dollars spent on education in Iowa are paying for classroom instruction, causing a steady decline in this metric over the last decade. Iowa could improve its score in future years by ensuring more dollars are going to the classroom rather than being used on administration and other costs.

The state has the most room for improvement in the realm of school choice. Relative to other states, few students were educated outside of the public school system in Iowa going back to 2011. This was primarily a consequence of lack of choice, not a result of parents choosing public schools over alternatives. Fortunately, the state has been rapidly expanding school choice in recent years. Early in the 2023 legislative session, lawmakers passed the Students First Act, which allows state education dollars to follow students to the school of their choice via Education Savings Accounts. Limited eligibility began in the 2023-24 school year, and universal eligibility will begin in 2025-26. Charter schools are also rapidly expanding in Iowa. The state's first two charter schools opened in the 2005-06 school year. These remained the only two until 2021-22, according to state records. The state is on track to have 13 charter schools by the 2025-26 school year. The ongoing expansion of school choice should significantly increase Iowa's rank on this metric in the 2027 index, which will reflect data through 2026.

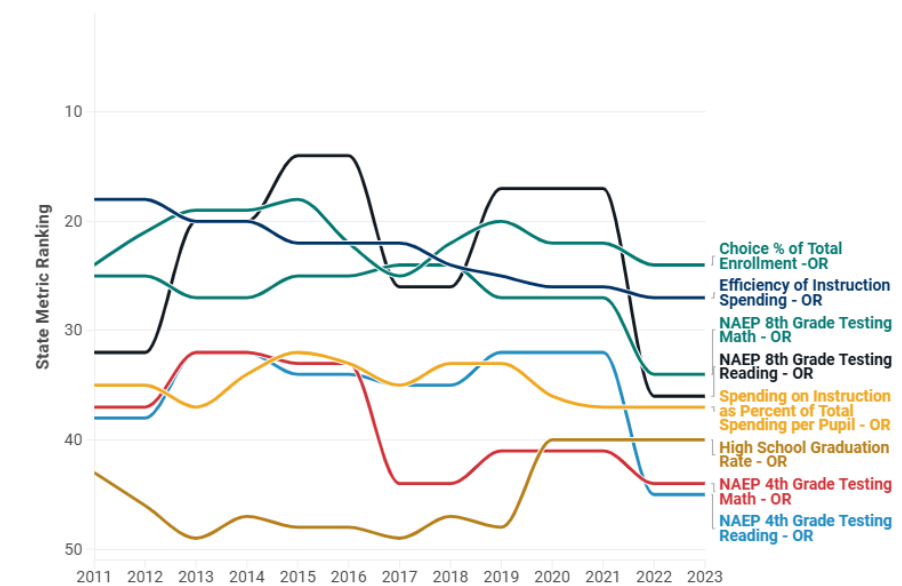


# RANK 47<sup>TH</sup> OREGON

## OREGON EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON



## PERFORMANCE

- Oregon’s educational performance has consistently struggled relative to other states. The state’s NAEP test score rankings have declined over the past decade. Oregon ranked 45<sup>th</sup> in 4<sup>th</sup>-grade reading in 2023, a drop from 38<sup>th</sup> in 2011. Similarly, its ranking in 4<sup>th</sup>-grade math remained stagnant at 44<sup>th</sup>. Oregon’s 8<sup>th</sup>-grade math ranking fell significantly, from 25<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to 34<sup>th</sup> in 2023.
- Oregon’s high school graduation rate remains among the lowest nationwide. While it improved slightly from 49<sup>th</sup> in 2017 to 44<sup>th</sup> in 2023, it remains far from the national average.
- The state has seen a decline in efficiency of instructional spending, falling from 18<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to 31<sup>st</sup> in 2023. Spending on instruction as a percentage of total per-pupil spending also slipped slightly, dropping from 35<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to 37<sup>th</sup> in 2023.

## EDUCATION SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
NAEP 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Reading – OR	38	35	45	-7
NAEP 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Math – OR	37	44	44	-7
NAEP 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Reading – OR	32	26	36	-4
NAEP 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Math – OR	25	24	34	-9
Spending on Instruction as Percent of Total Spending per Pupil – OR	35	35	37	-2
High School Graduation Rate – OR	43	49	44	-1
Choice % of Total Enrollment – OR	24	25	24	0
Efficiency of Instruction Spending – OR	18	22	31	-13
<b>Education ORmpetitiveness Index Rank – OR</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>-9</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



There is nowhere to go except up. Policymakers have been pouring resources into the education system led by around \$3 billion in Corporate Activity Taxes enacted in 2019. The Corporate Activity Tax is essentially a gross receipts tax on large business sales. Revenues from the new levy are dedicated to expanding educational services, so do not impact teacher-to-student ratios, but are significant nevertheless. In addition, the newly-released Governor’s Recommended Budget includes further increases in educational spending.

Oregon’s educational competitiveness ranking has taken a large hit following the pandemic. Shutdowns were longer and stricter in Oregon relative to almost all other states. This may have played a large role in the sharp drop in testing scores that have driven the competitiveness index lower.

Oregon’s education competitiveness ranking has declined over the last decade, driven by drops in NAEP test scores, persistently low graduation rates, and worsening spending efficiency. Oregon now ranks 47<sup>th</sup> in the overall Education Competitiveness Index.

One key policy impacting Oregon’s outcomes is Senate Bill 744, which suspends the requirement for students to demonstrate proficiency in reading, writing, and math for graduation. This policy will remain in effect through the 2027-2028 school year. While aimed at addressing equity gaps, its long-term impact on student preparedness remains a concern.

Going forward, Oregon’s low birth rate of recent years will take some pressure off of the system. At the same time, school districts will become increasingly burdened by retirements given lucrative pension plans awarded to employees over the years. Pension costs will continue to eat into school budgets, with the state being forced to step in at some point.



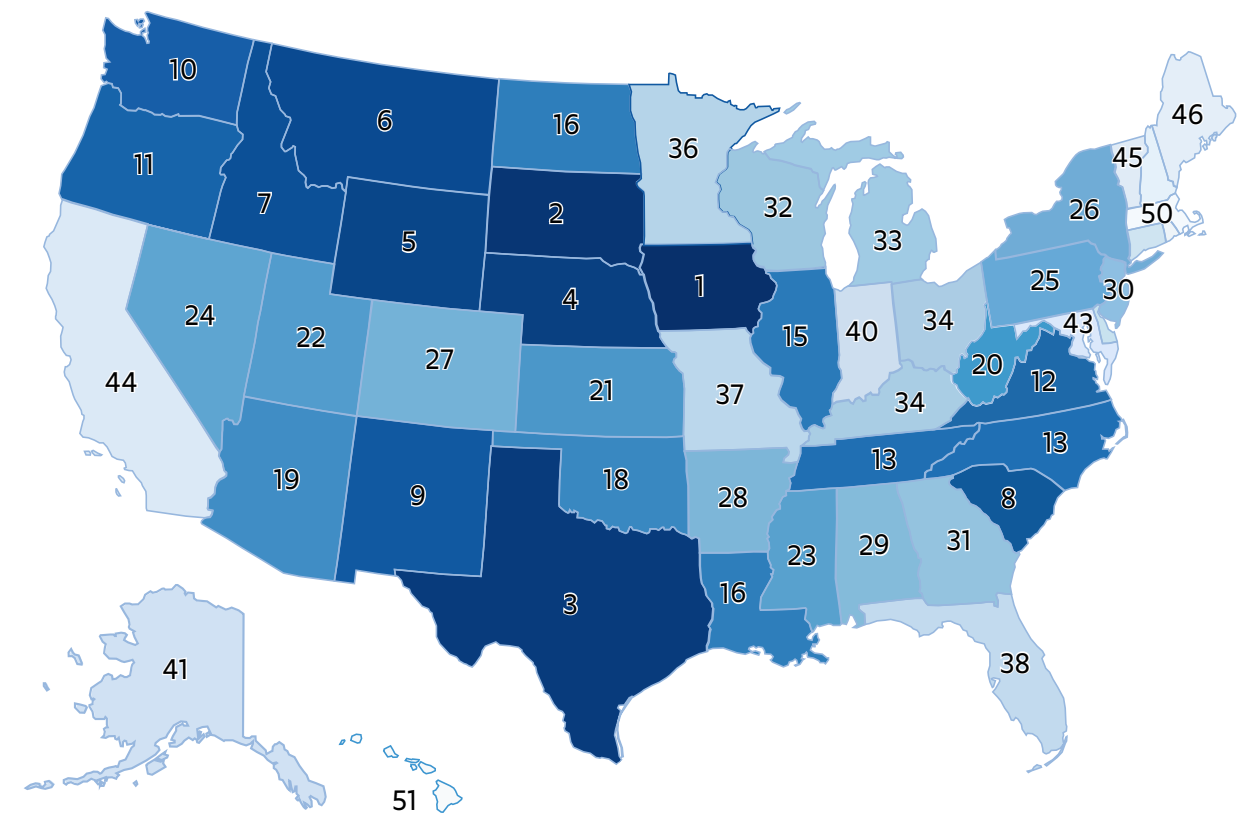
# ENERGY

## ENERGY FUELS OUR ECONOMY.

Humankind has become more prosperous through history as we have innovated to harness and deploy energy more efficiently and effectively. The availability, reliability, and affordability of energy measures our success in this critical timeless endeavor. To maintain a high quality of life, public policy must facilitate continued abundance of reliable and affordable energy. However, the environmental impacts of irresponsible energy production and use can come at a high economic and human cost. Human flourishing therefore also demands sustainable energy development that protects our natural environment.

In line with these principles, Common Sense Institute's Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index scores each state under the energy and environment policy area based on consumer choice, affordability, reliability, and environmental sustainability.

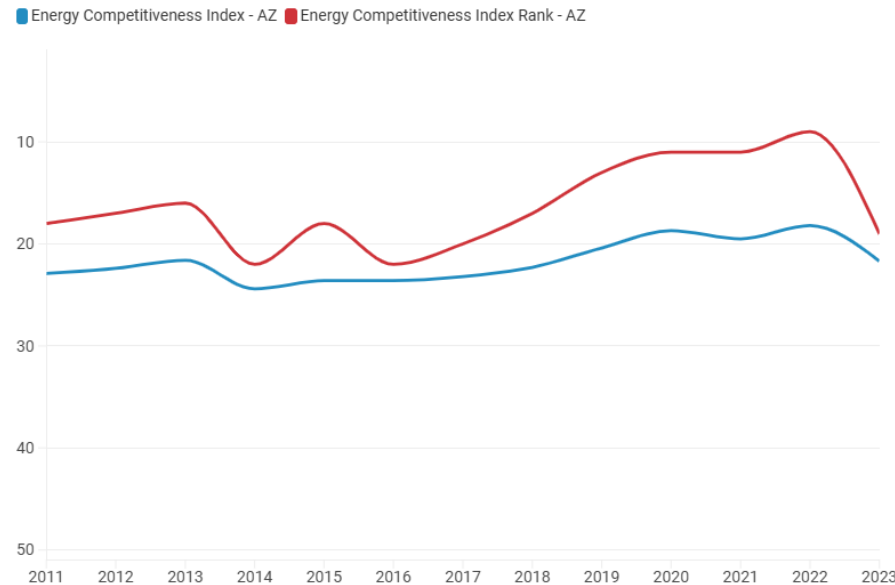
### CSI ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



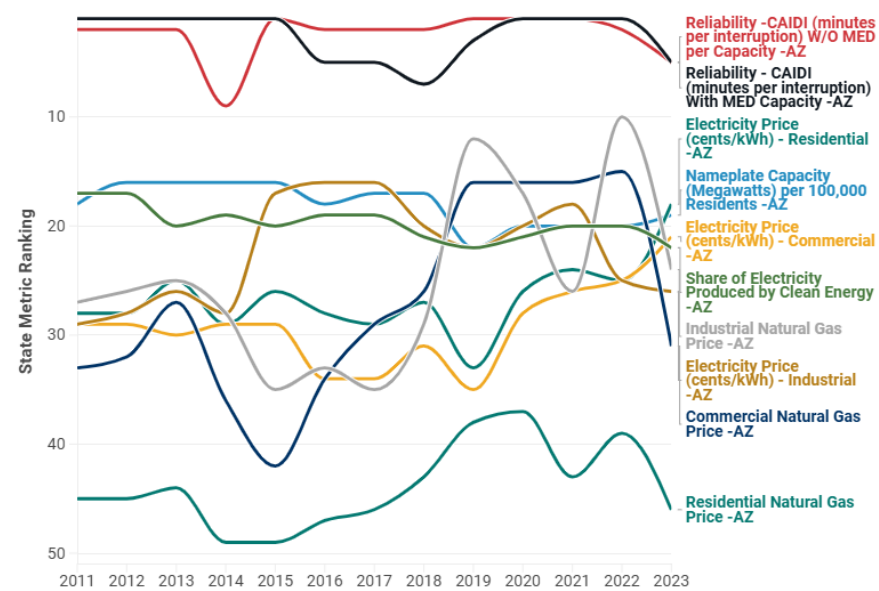


# RANK 19<sup>TH</sup> ARIZONA

## ARIZONA ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA



## PERFORMANCE

- Even with much of the state experiencing extreme temperatures for up to 6-7 months of the year, Arizona continues to have one of the nation's most reliable power grids, ranking 5<sup>th</sup> best among all states and D.C. in 2023.
- Despite remarkable reliability the state has low prices – enjoying relatively affordable electricity for residential, commercial, and industrial consumers alike, which has helped to keep Arizona's Energy Competitiveness ranking within the top 20. Arizona improved 10 spots in the rankings for residential electricity prices between 2011 and 2023.
- Although electricity is becoming increasingly affordable, natural gas prices faced by all customers in Arizona, particularly residential customers, remain high. As of 2023, Arizona ranks 46<sup>th</sup> in residential natural gas prices, nearly identical to its ranking in 2011.

## ENERGY SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Nameplate Capacity (Megawatts) per 100,000 Residents - AZ	18	17	19	-1
Reliability - CAIDI (minutes per interruption) W/O MED per Capacity - AZ	2	2	5	-3
Reliability - CAIDI (minutes per interruption) With MED Capacity - AZ	1	5	5	-4
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Residential - AZ	28	29	18	10
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Commercial - AZ	29	34	21	8
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Industrial - AZ	29	16	26	3
Residential Natural Gas Price - AZ	45	46	46	-1
Commercial Natural Gas Price - AZ	33	29	31	2
Industrial Natural Gas Price - AZ	27	35	24	3
Share of Electricity Produced by Clean Energy - AZ	17	19	22	-5
<b>Energy Competitiveness Index Rank - AZ</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-1</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



While the grid faces pressure from continued demand growth – particularly due to electrification, high-tech manufacturing, and continued state population growth – and the ongoing adoption of renewable energy sources, the state's utility providers have a demonstrated history of managing this environment responsibly.

That trend appears poised to continue. The maintenance of Palo Verde and potential adoption of new nuclear – be it conventional or small and modular, there's now and for the first time in decades a real possibility of nuclear generation capacity expansion in the United States – opens up new possibilities beyond the natural gas and solar providers have relied on in recent years.

### RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

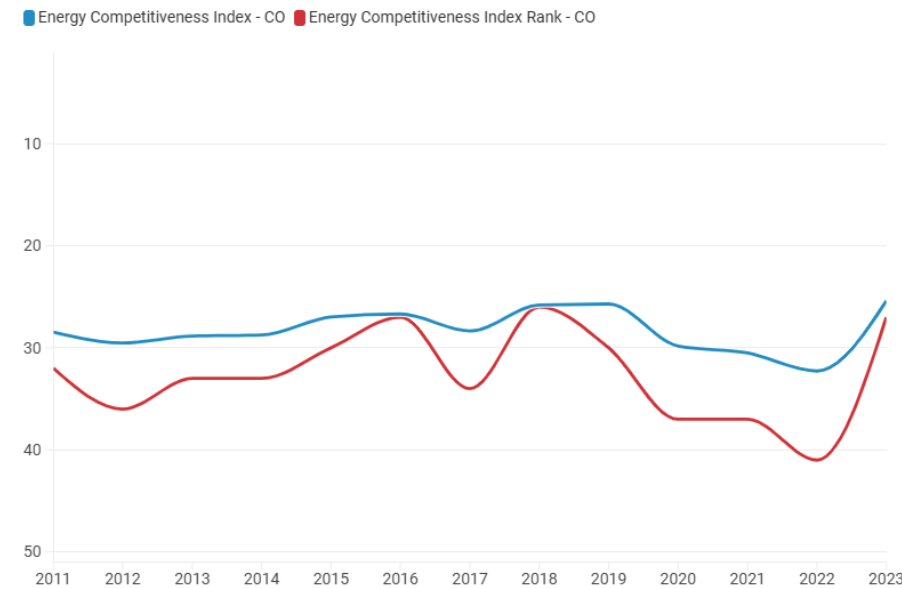
For further information about energy, please review the following CSI reports:

**AZ Energized: The Future of Power in Arizona**

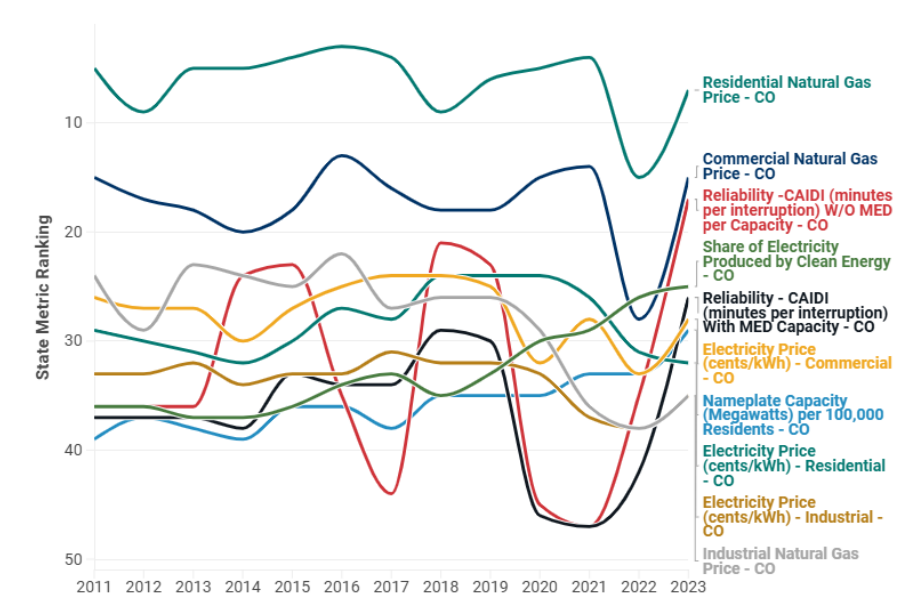


# RANK 27<sup>TH</sup> COLORADO

## COLORADO ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



## PERFORMANCE

- After 4 years of decline in the state’s energy competitiveness rank, 2023 marked a reversal. Colorado’s energy competitiveness rank improved 14 spots in 2023 to 27<sup>th</sup>. This ties its previous high-ranking set in 2017.
- The upward swing in the state’s energy competitiveness was primarily due to significant improvements in electricity reliability. Electricity reliability, as measured by the customer average interruption duration index (CAIDI) without major events, improved from 44<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> last year.
- Colorado’s ranking on electricity prices for residential consumers fell in 2023 to 32<sup>nd</sup> overall. Relative to their 2017 rankings, residential electricity prices declined 3 spots, while commercial and industrial ranks each declined 2 spots to 28<sup>th</sup> and 35<sup>th</sup> respectively.

## ENERGY SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Nameplate Capacity (Megawatts) per 100,000 Residents - CO	39	38	29	10
Reliability - CAIDI (minutes per interruption) W/O MED per Capacity - CO	36	44	17	19
Reliability - CAIDI (minutes per interruption) With MED Capacity - CO	37	34	26	11
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Residential - CO	29	28	32	-3
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Commercial - CO	26	24	28	-2
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Industrial - CO	33	31	35	-2
Residential Natural Gas Price - CO	5	4	7	-2
Commercial Natural Gas Price - CO	15	16	15	0
Industrial Natural Gas Price - CO	24	27	35	-11
Share of Electricity Produced by Clean Energy - CO	36	33	25	11
<b>Energy Competitiveness Index Rank - CO</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

With the state’s reliance on energy policy that pursues aggressive greenhouse gas emission reductions, major changes to energy markets are expected to continue. Coal, which currently produces more than 1/3 of all electricity in Colorado, is planned to be eliminated from the system within the next 6 years. As coal is removed from the electric power system, wind and solar are largely expected to replace their installed capacity. The combined impact of the removal of stable baseload and the introduction of more intermittent sources will have impacts on both price and reliability.



### RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

For further information about energy, please review the following CSI reports:

**Colorado’s Energy Competitiveness**

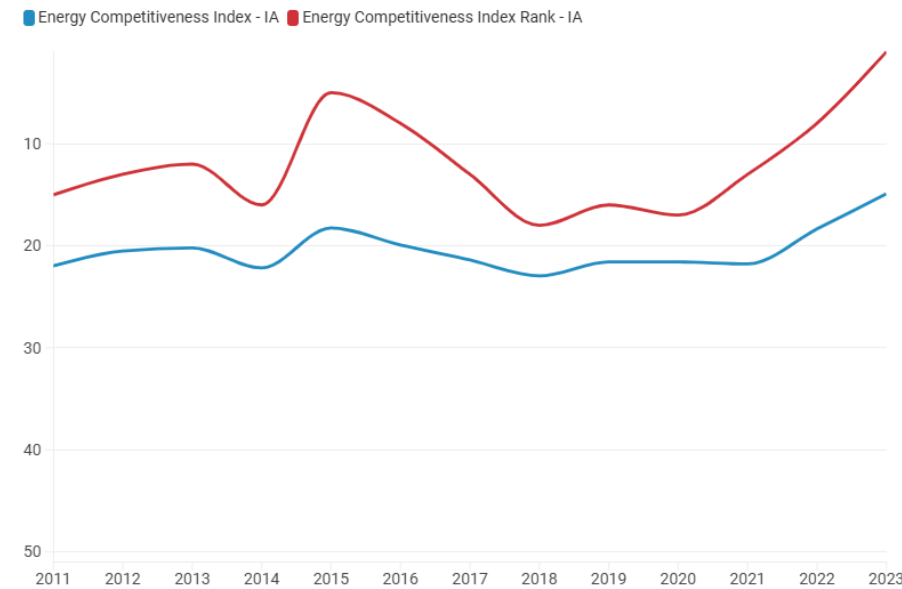
**Impact of SB24-159 on the Economy, Revenue, and Emissions**

**A Vision and Framework for Colorado’s Energy Future**

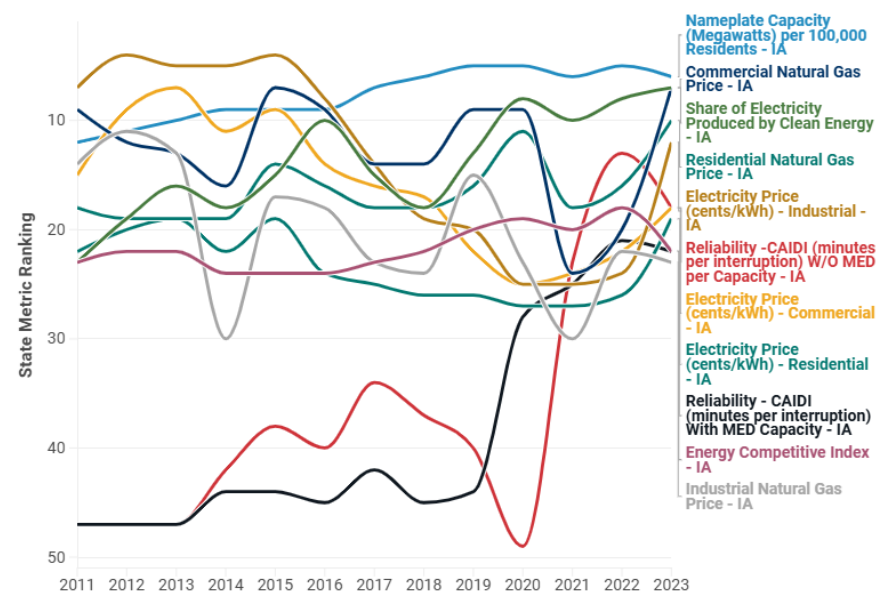


**RANK 1<sup>ST</sup> IOWA**

**IOWA ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Iowa's Energy Competitiveness Index has drastically improved since 2017, jumping from 13<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup>. The combination of low energy costs, rapid growth in renewable energy, and a favorable regulatory environment has attracted new investments and businesses seeking sustainable, cost-effective energy.
- Prior to the pandemic, reliability was the state's number one setback. Thanks to federal and state infrastructure funding meant to reenergize the post-pandemic economy, Iowa was able to efficiently transition towards renewable energy growth and broaden the competitiveness sphere. Prices have subsequently continued to remain competitive for businesses and Iowans.

**ENERGY SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Nameplate Capacity (Megawatts) per 100,000 Residents - IA	12	7	6	6
Reliability - CAIDI (minutes per interruption) W/O MED per Capacity - IA	47	34	18	29
Reliability - CAIDI (minutes per interruption) With MED Capacity - IA	47	42	22	25
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Residential - IA	22	25	19	3
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Commercial - IA	15	16	18	-3
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Industrial - IA	7	14	12	-5
Residential Natural Gas Price - IA	18	18	10	8
Commercial Natural Gas Price - IA	9	14	7	2
Industrial Natural Gas Price - IA	14	23	23	-9
Share of Electricity Produced by Clean Energy - IA	23	15	7	16
<b>Energy IAmpetitiveness Index Rank - IA</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



Iowa's overall energy competitiveness has improved significantly in recent years. As the state has increased its power generation from renewable sources, its overall electricity generation capacity and its reliability have both increased. While the state has followed the national trend of rising energy prices, its relative price competitiveness has not changed significantly. In fact, residential electric and natural gas prices have become slightly more competitive. Meanwhile, Iowa has become one of the nation's leaders in clean energy thanks primarily to wind power generation. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, 62% of the state's total electricity generation came from wind in 2022, making it the leader in wind as a share of total electric power generation. It lags only Texas in total wind generation.

Based on CSI's Energy Competitiveness Index, Iowa leads the nation in overall energy competitiveness, rising from 15<sup>th</sup> best in 2011 to 1<sup>st</sup> in 2023. Iowa's economy and inhabitants depend on energy that is affordable, abundant, reliable, and clean. The state's high energy competitiveness is a boon to the state's businesses and residents.

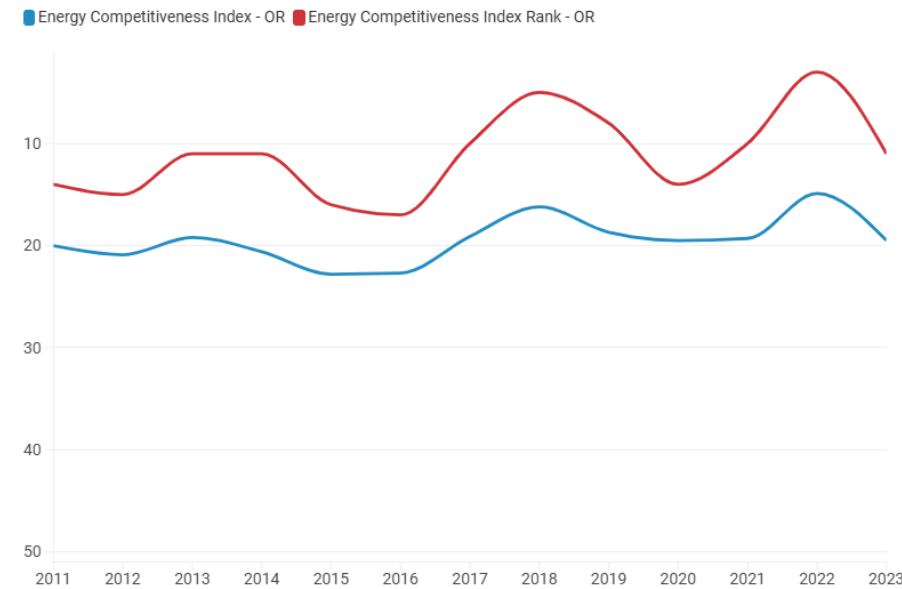
**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about energy, please review the following CSI report:

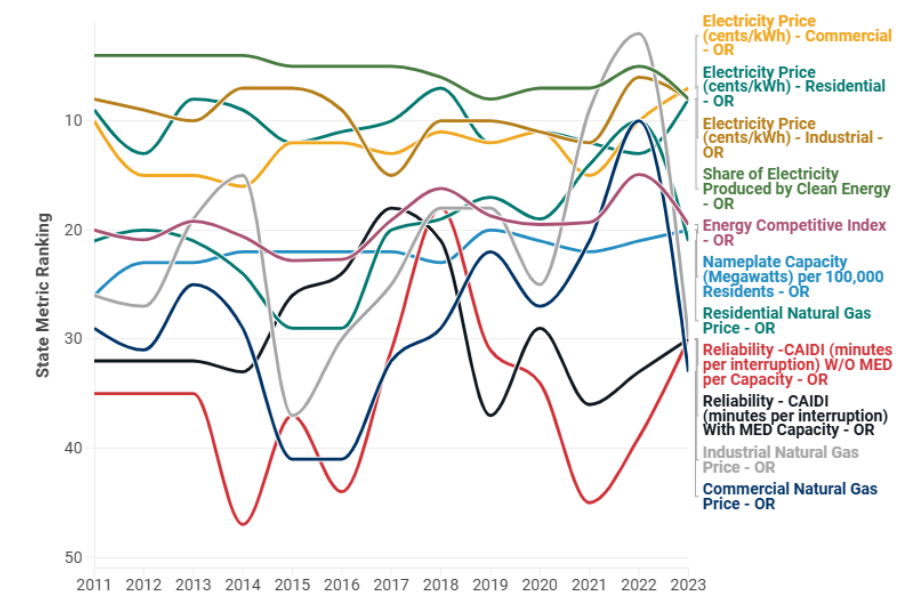
**Iowa Energy Competitiveness Index**

# RANK 11<sup>TH</sup> OREGON

## OREGON ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON



## PERFORMANCE

- Oregon has shown steady improvement in power generation capacity relative to population. The state's rank for nameplate capacity (megawatts) per 100,000 residents improved from 26<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to 20<sup>th</sup> in 2023.
- Reliability remains a mixed story. While Oregon improved slightly in CAIDI (minutes per interruption) without major events, moving from 35<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> over the last decade, its rank for CAIDI with major events remained volatile, declining from 18<sup>th</sup> in 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> in 2023.
- Oregon continues to provide relatively affordable electricity for consumers. The state ranks 8<sup>th</sup> for residential electricity prices, up from 9<sup>th</sup> in 2011. Similarly, commercial electricity prices improved to 7<sup>th</sup> in 2023, and industrial electricity prices held steady at 8<sup>th</sup> since 2011.

- However, natural gas prices remain a challenge. Oregon ranks 21<sup>st</sup> for residential natural gas prices and has fallen to 33<sup>rd</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> for commercial and industrial prices, respectively, reflecting declines since 2011.

## ENERGY SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Nameplate Capacity (Megawatts) per 100,000 Residents - OR	26	22	20	6
Reliability - CAIDI (minutes per interruption) W/O MED per Capacity - OR	35	31	30	5
Reliability - CAIDI (minutes per interruption) With MED Capacity - OR	32	18	30	2
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Residential - OR	9	10	8	1
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Commercial - OR	10	13	7	3
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Industrial - OR	8	15	8	0
Residential Natural Gas Price - OR	21	20	21	0
IAmmercial Natural Gas Price - OR	29	32	33	-4
Industrial Natural Gas Price - OR	26	25	30	-4
Share of Electricity Produced by Clean Energy - OR	4	5	8	-4
<b>Energy IAmpetitiveness Index Rank - OR</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



Oregon has long enjoyed a comparative advantage in energy supply due to its large network of hydroelectric dams and to a lesser extent wind power infrastructure that was developed in the early 2000's. Where Oregon has always faced challenges has been in transportation fuels, where dependence on the west coast's refinery network has left it exposed to price swings.

Oregon has several aggressive new energy policies that will be rolled out over the next decade, creating a great deal of uncertainty over what is to come. Restrictions on the carbon intensity of electricity, natural gas and transportation fuels have been enacted at both the state and local levels.

Unfortunately, Oregon's new clean energy policies are not coordinated with each other and are not based on market incentives. Credit markets do exist under the Clean Fuels Program and the Climate Protection Program but are not designed to incentivize the lowest-cost solutions as in cap-and-trade programs. The credit clearance market in the Clean Fuels Program is designed to limit overall cost, while credits created in the Climate Protection Program will be redistributed to mitigate the damage of climate change in targeted communities in a poorly defined way.

Oregon's new Clean Energy Program is targeted at electricity producers. Should it be successful, large infrastructure investments will be made in storage and transmission which could lead to long-term benefits for the state.



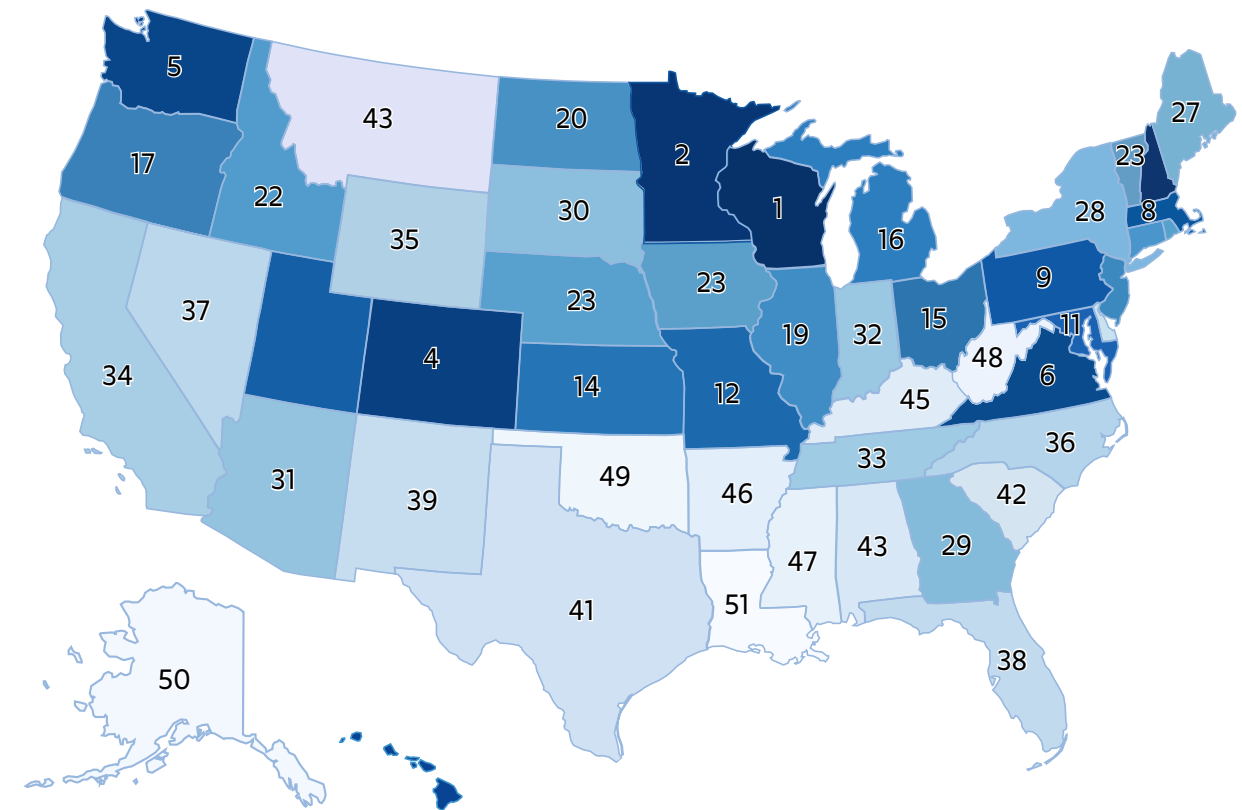
# HEALTHCARE

## STATES NEED A HEALTHY POPULATION TO THRIVE.

To achieve that, residents must have access to quality healthcare. That depends on the abundance of healthcare choices—or supply—and on patients' ability to pay—or affordability. The new supply in turn increases healthy market competition, leading to more and higher quality options for patients at lower costs. In contrast, excessive government intervention risks distorting market signals, often resulting in higher prices, lower quality, and less access.

In line with these principles, Common Sense Institute's Free Enterprise Index scores each state under the healthcare policy area based on per-capita Medicaid and Medicare spending – a measure of public control and crowding out in the healthcare system, availability of healthcare services, share of the population with private and employer provided healthcare, and the degree of market concentration within the healthcare insurance markets.

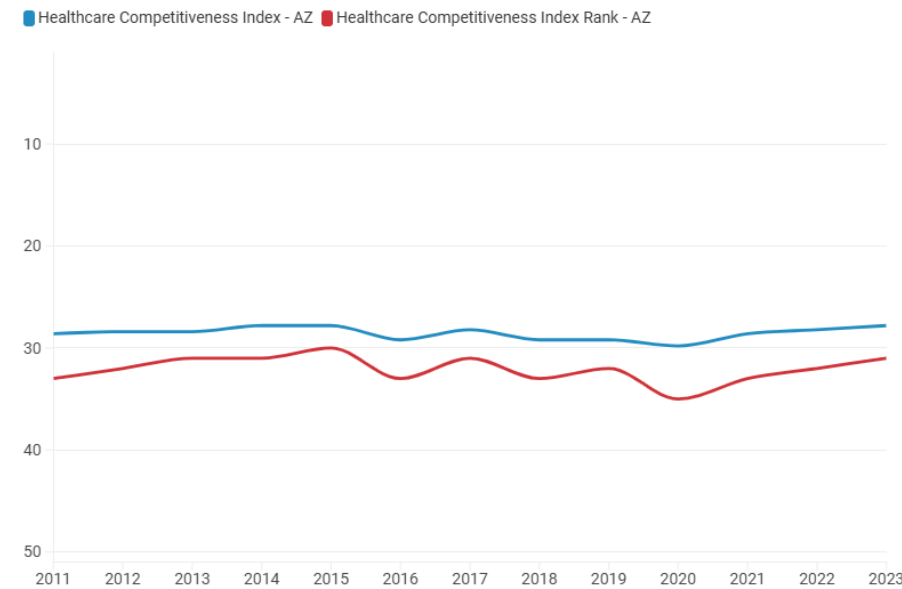
### CSI HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



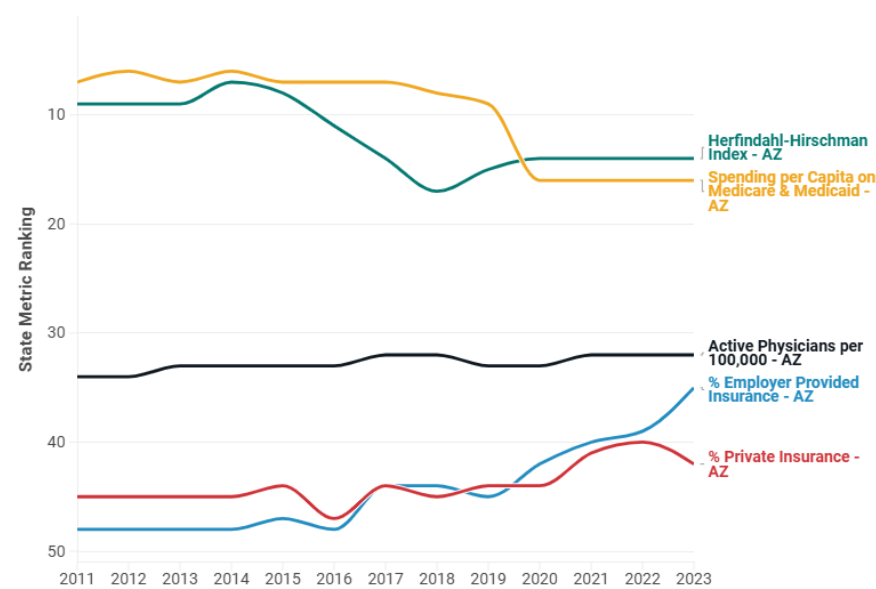


# RANK 31<sup>ST</sup> ARIZONA

## ARIZONA HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA



## PERFORMANCE

- As the Arizona economy continues to expand, so do the benefits provided by employers, including healthcare coverage. In 2011 only 53% of the working aged population possessed health coverage through their employer. By 2023, that share increased to almost 62%, elevating Arizona to 35<sup>th</sup> in the rankings.
- Arizona's healthcare insurance market remains competitive although the state's ranking has deteriorated since 2011. Arizona now has the 14<sup>th</sup> least concentrated insurance market among all states and D.C., but expanding Medicare and Medicaid spending may lead to further market concentration in years to come.
- Spending on Medicare and Medicaid in Arizona has increased since 2011, and the state now ranks 16<sup>th</sup> in this metric, down from its ranking of 7<sup>th</sup> in 2011. The continued expansion of government provided healthcare will provide challenges for states, particularly as it relates to healthcare prices.

## HEALTHCARE SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
% Employer Provided Insurance - AZ	48	44	35	9
% Private Insurance - AZ	45	44	42	3
Active Physicians per 100,000 - AZ	34	32	32	2
Insurance Market Herfindahl-Hirschman Index - AZ	9	14	14	-5
Spending per Capita on Medicare & Medicaid - AZ	7	7	16	-9
<b>Healthcare Competitiveness Index Rank - AZ</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

Arizona continues to struggle with a healthcare market that is highly regulated, and a public insurance market that has grown rapidly in recent years. But the state has made progress; following the expiration of its federal Maintenance of Effort mandate, Arizona has reduced its Medicaid enrollment by about 300,000 members. And occupational licensing reforms under the prior administration of Gov. Doug Ducey have made it easier to attract and retain new healthcare workers.

Still, it remains relatively difficult to train new healthcare workers, and strict licensing rules make it hard to move existing healthcare workers between roles within the sector. This contributes to the high cost of healthcare services. Demographic change and an aging population also threaten to create additional cost and service pressures.



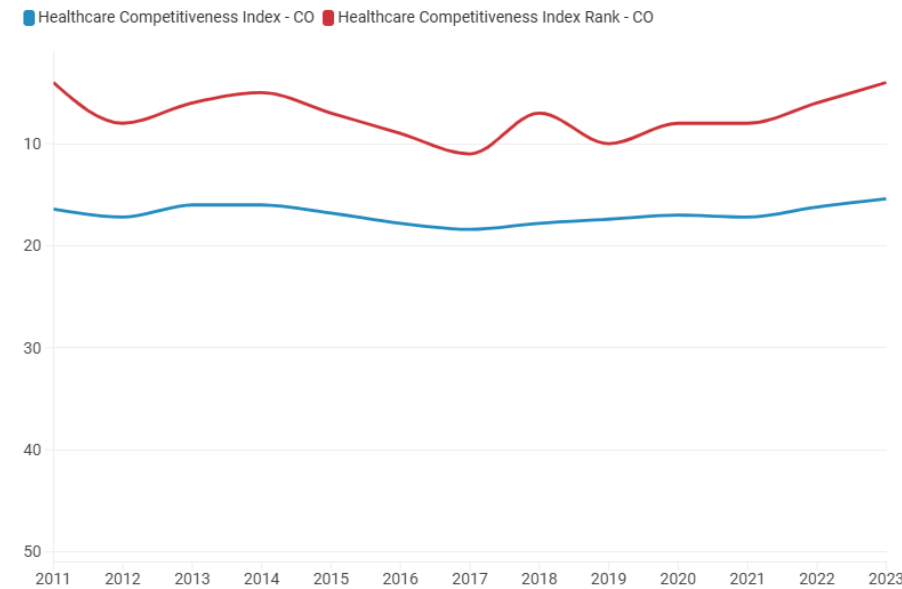
### RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

For further information about healthcare, please review the following CSI report:

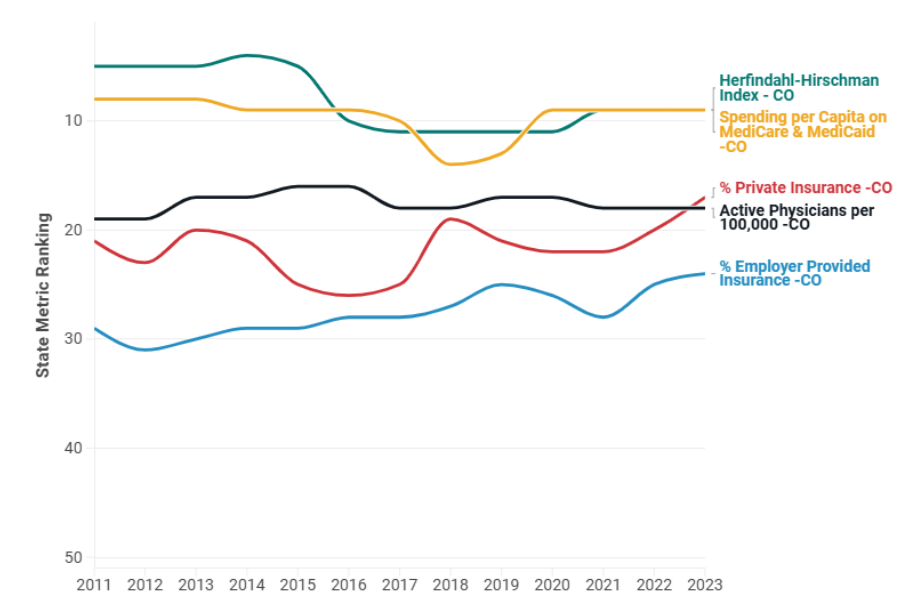
**The Economic Impact of Arizona's Health Care Sector**

# RANK 4<sup>TH</sup> COLORADO

## COLORADO HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



## PERFORMANCE

- Colorado has notably improved in key rankings. Fears of an encroaching Medicaid problems have not yet impacted the state’s competitiveness regarding insurance. The share of state residents covered by both private insurance and employer insurance has grown since 2017. The economic fortune of a high-demand state has played a role in securing this.
- As a desirable state to live, Colorado has attracted medical professionals along with other higher-income earners, the state has maintained its ranking for active physicians per capita. It has the same ranking for physicians per capita in 2023 as in 2017, and a slightly higher ranking than in 2011.

## HEALTHCARE SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
% Employer Provided Insurance - CO	29	28	24	5
% Private Insurance - CO	21	25	17	4
Active Physicians per 100,000 - CO	19	18	18	1
Insurance Market Herfindahl-Hirschman Index - CO	5	11	9	-4
Spending per Capita on Medicare & Medicaid - CO	8	10	9	-1
<b>Healthcare Competitiveness Index Rank - CO</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



CSI ranks Colorado neutral in that it faces policy headwinds along with its generally positive ranking.

In the past decade, Colorado’s healthcare competitiveness ranking overall has dipped from a top five position to under the top ten and back again. Clearly, the economic benefits of attracting a high-income workforce in the last decade have bolstered some of the state’s insurance options as more residents have access to employer insurance or private insurance.

There are headwinds, however. The Medicaid disenrollment following the end of COVID-era policies will have an impact, as it has produced a high number of uninsured Coloradans as Medicaid caseloads are already taking sizable chunks of funding out of the public budget. Furthermore, the state’s legislative leaders continue to push policies that would pinch the private sector including single payer.

### RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

For further information about healthcare, please review the following CSI reports:

**Key Questions for Universal Payer**

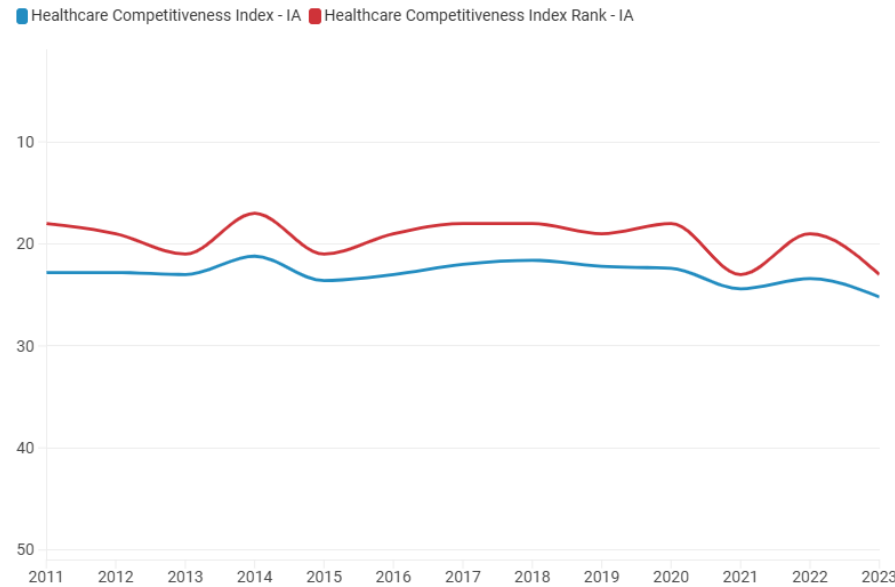
**Diagnosis of Colorado’s Healthcare Industry: Impact and Competitiveness are on the Rise**

**Colorado’s Ranking on Maternal Healthcare: Costs and Options**

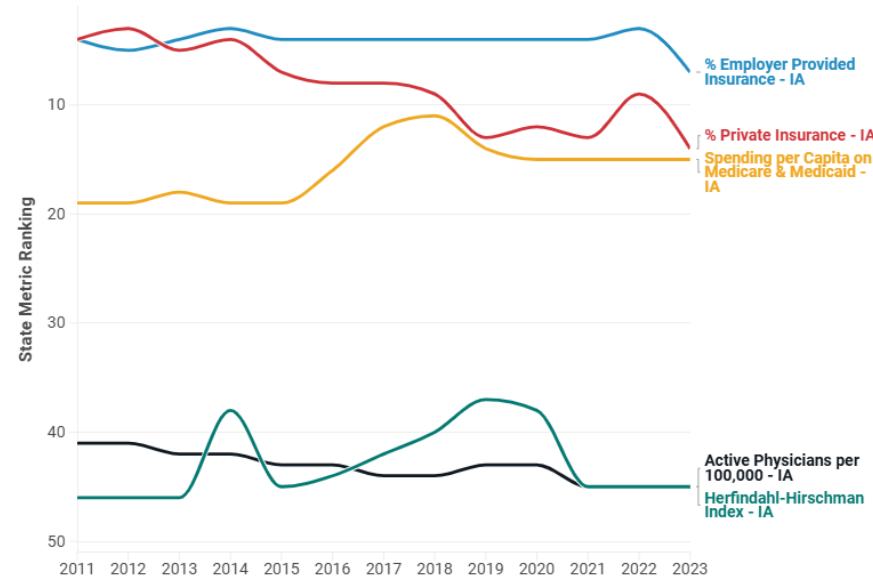


**RANK**  
**23<sup>RD</sup>** **IOWA**

**IOWA HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA**



**PERFORMANCE**

- While Iowa ranks in the top half of states in CSI's 2024 Healthcare Competitiveness Index, its rank has fallen over the last decade from 17<sup>th</sup> best in 2014 to 23<sup>rd</sup> best in 2023.
- Despite the recent decline, Iowa's insurance market remains its most competitive metric. In 2023, 72% of Iowans were privately insured, with 58% taking advantage of an employer provided plan.
- Iowa's index continues to be weighed down by low active physicians per capita and lack of competition, per the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index. This issue is especially prevalent in rural Iowa where healthcare is much less accessible and competition scarcer.

**HEALTHCARE SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
% Employer Provided Insurance - IA	4	4	7	-3
% Private Insurance - IA	4	8	14	-10
Active Physicians per 100,000 - IA	41	44	45	-4
Insurance Market Herfindahl-Hirschman Index - IA	46	42	45	-1
Spending per Capita on Medicare & Medicaid - IA	19	12	15	4
<b>Healthcare Competitiveness Index Rank - IA</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-5</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



Common Sense Institute's 2024 Healthcare Competitiveness Index includes five individual metrics. Iowa performs in the top 15 of all states for the three metrics related to public and private insurance coverage. The state's residents are insured at some of the highest rates in the nation. However, it ranks in the ten worst for the two metrics that reflect the amount of competition in the industry: "Active Physicians per 100,000" and the "Herfindahl-Hirschman Index." This largely reflects the lack of access to care for some Iowans, particularly those living in rural areas.

Despite its high levels of coverage, Iowa faces hurdles to providing sufficient healthcare across the state. Though 5% lower than the national average, 45% of Iowa hospitals operated at a loss in 2022. The increased number of hospitals operating at a loss is driven primarily by increases in operating costs for these businesses, a symptom of rising input costs and administrative burdens in an increasingly complex regulatory regime. Between 2008 and 2023, more healthcare facilities closed than opened, with mental health centers, elderly care, and home health facilities being most affected. As rising costs and other burdens lead to closures, access and competition suffer.

Rural Iowa faces unique challenges in healthcare access and outcomes. Rural counties have 17% fewer physicians per capita than urban areas. The state has increased mental health provider availability since 2015, yet rural areas still lag urban areas. Maternal care access is also substantially lower in these urban counties, as it is in rural areas across the country. Additionally, Iowa's aging population, particularly concentrated in rural areas, imposes a heavier burden on the healthcare system. Rural areas are experiencing a concerning rise in preventable and premature deaths across the country as well as in Iowa. Despite its challenges, Iowa maintains a competitive healthcare industry with relatively strong access to care through insurance and provider availability.

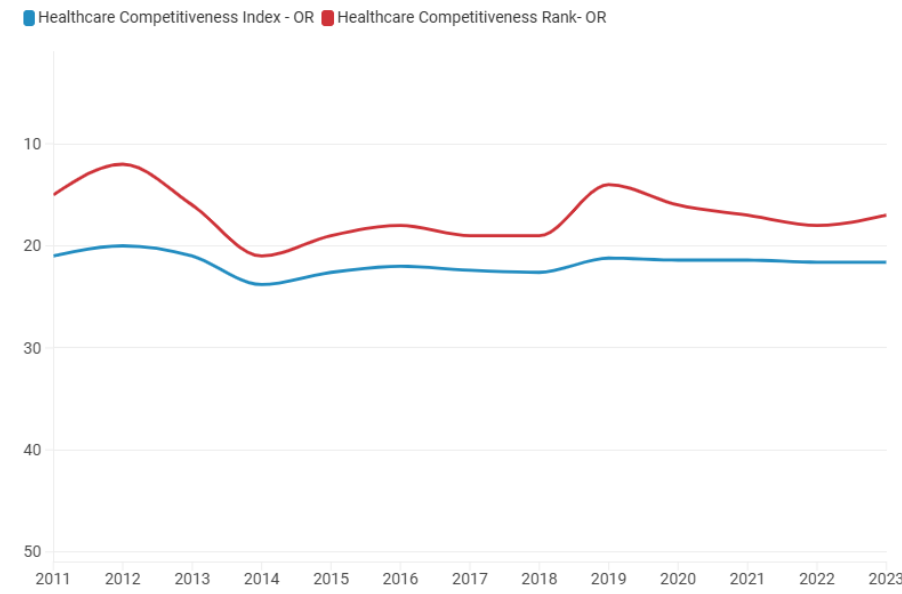
**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about healthcare, please review the following CSI report:

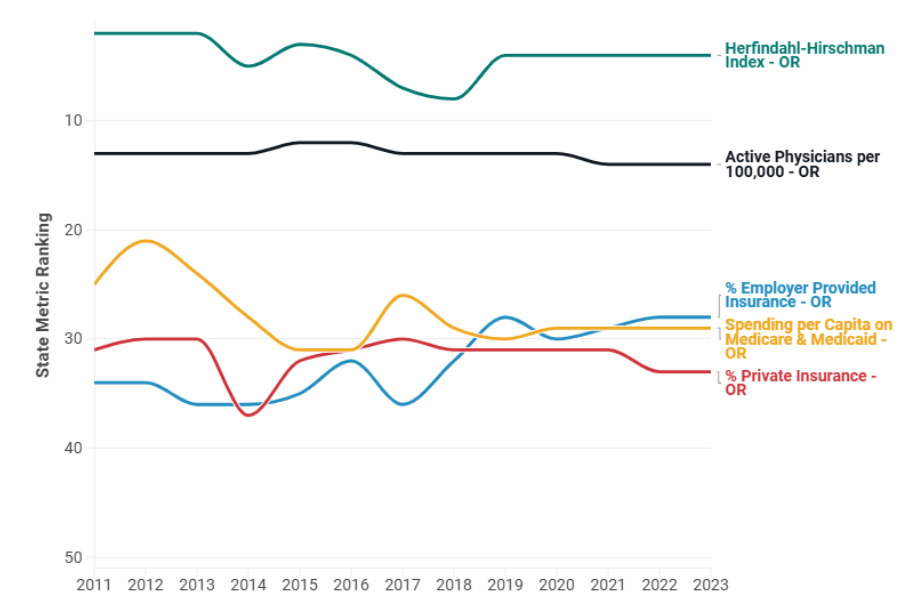
**Iowa's Healthcare Landscape**

**RANK**  
**17<sup>TH</sup>** **OREGON**

**OREGON HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON**



- Oregon has seen steady improvement in employer-provided health insurance coverage, ranking 28<sup>th</sup> in 2023, up from 34<sup>th</sup> in 2011. This marks an improvement of six positions over the past decade. However, the state's rank for private insurance coverage has slightly declined, dropping from 31<sup>st</sup> in 2011 to 33<sup>rd</sup> in 2023, indicating a small decrease in private market participation.

- The state's healthcare insurance market remains competitive, as measured by the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index. Oregon ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in 2023, maintaining its position as one of the least concentrated insurance markets despite a slight decline from 2<sup>nd</sup> in 2011.

- Oregon faces challenges in spending per capita on Medicare and Medicaid, ranking 29<sup>th</sup> in 2023. This reflects a four-position decline since 2011, highlighting increased public healthcare spending pressures.

**HEALTHCARE SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
% Employer Provided Insurance - OR	34	36	28	6
% Private Insurance - OR	31	30	33	-2
Active Physicians per 100,000 - OR	13	13	14	-1
Insurance Market Herfindahl-Hirschman Index - OR	2	7	4	-2
Spending per Capita on Medicare & Medicaid - OR	25	26	29	4
<b>Healthcare Competitiveness Index Rank - OR</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-2</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



Over the past several years, Oregon has ranked well relative to the average state in the provision of health services. A robust job market has played a role. Also, Oregon has leaned as heavily into the reforms created by the Affordable Care Act as has any other state. Some of the waivers granted by the federal government have expired in recent years, reducing funding, but Oregon continues to benefit disproportionately from the federal policy.

Risks going forward are most pronounced in rural areas of the state. Rural hospitals and other care providers are struggling with profitability and may require some public support to remain viable.



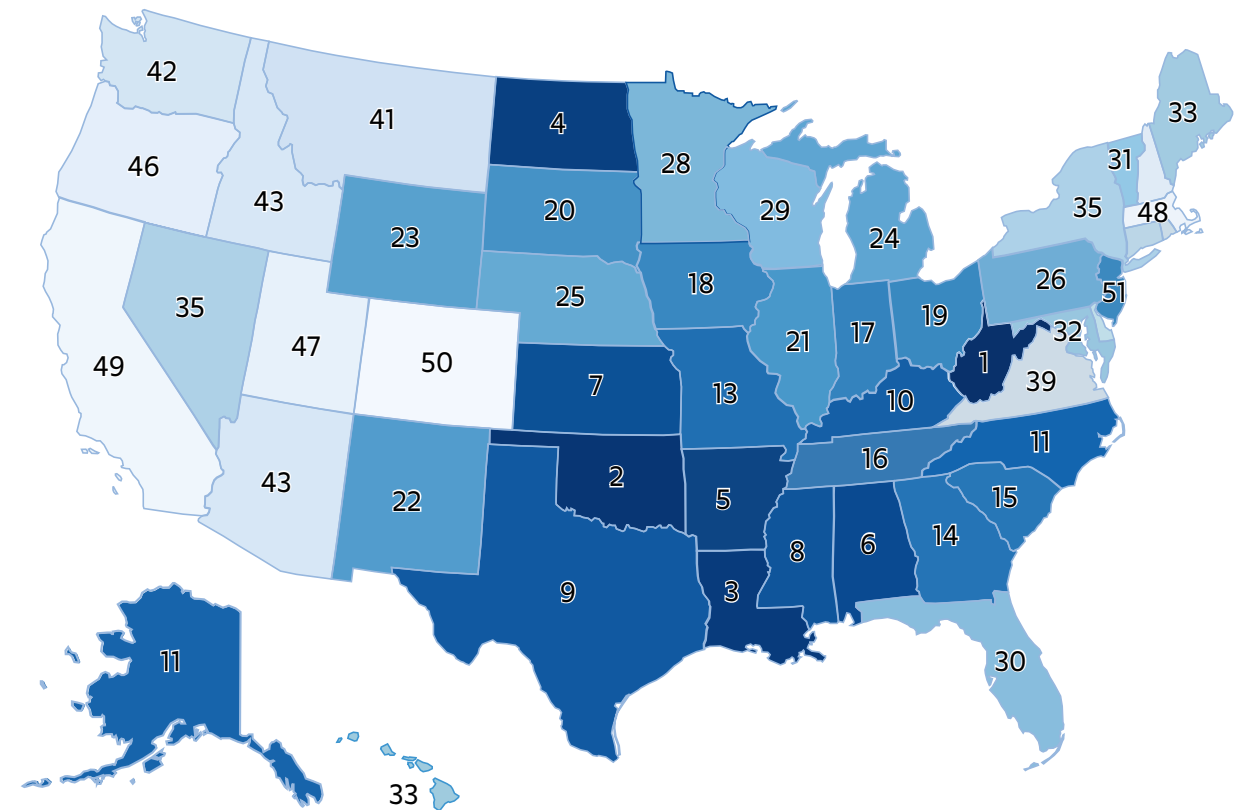
# HOUSING

## FAMILIES ARE THE FOUNDATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY.

The availability of affordable and quality housing is necessary to ensure the formation and growth of families. In addition to driving today's economy, those families also bring up tomorrow's workforce. For a state to retain its homegrown workforce and attract new workers, it must have affordable housing. The housing market can deliver on that need if allowed to function properly. To ensure access to affordable housing that meets the specific needs of each family and worker, state and local governments must refrain from heavy-handed regulatory restrictions that limit the right to develop private property to meet the needs of our communities.

In line with these principles, Common Sense Institute's Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index scores each state under the housing and community policy area based on affordability, supply, regulatory environment, and private property rights.

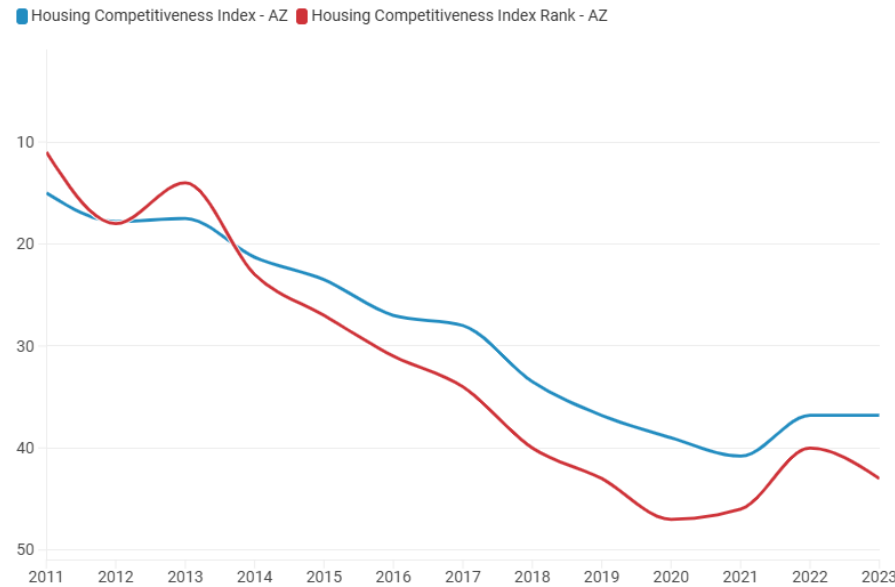
### CSI HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



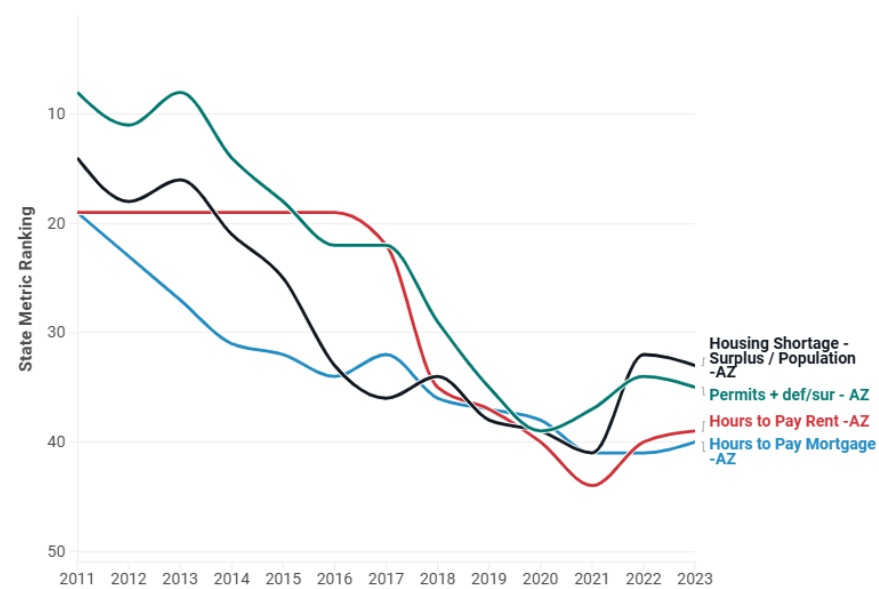


**RANK 43<sup>RD</sup> ARIZONA**

**ARIZONA HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Arizona’s ranking in the Housing Competitiveness Index component has significantly deteriorated since 2011. The state’s economic success over the last decade has drawn in new residents from neighboring states – especially California – rapidly increasing the state’s population and housing demand. Unfortunately, the building of new housing units has not kept pace.
- In 2011 Arizona ranked 19<sup>th</sup> in the number of work hours needed to afford the average mortgage or to pay the average monthly rent. As of 2023 Arizona now ranks 40<sup>th</sup> and 39<sup>th</sup>, respectively, demonstrating the state’s affordability issues.
- A lack of housing continues to be the driving force behind higher prices, and this reality is borne out by Arizona’s deterioration from 14<sup>th</sup> to 33<sup>rd</sup> in the ranking of the estimated housing shortage/surplus. With some of the primary barriers to new construction being permitting laws, environmental regulations, and land use restrictions, state and local governments should look for ways to remove barriers to help expand the housing supply and avoid the potentially harmful economic consequences of an unaffordable housing market.

**HOUSING SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Hours to Pay Mortgage - AZ	19	32	40	-21
Hours to Pay Rent - AZ	19	22	39	-10
Housing Shortage - Surplus / Population - AZ	14	36	33	-19
Permits + Housing Deficit / Surplus - AZ	8	22	35	-27
<b>Housing Competitiveness Index Rank - AZ</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-32</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**

The problem with housing in Arizona is – at its core – a supply issue. There simply are not enough new and existing housing units available to prospective buyers to bring market prices down. Lower interest rates can help band-aid that issue, but not resolve it.

However, housing supply is also intrinsically tied to state and local policy. While federal rules do limit the ability of homebuilders to offer affordable products quickly, the primary barriers are often found at the local level: zoning and permitting requirements.

While state policymakers have in recent years failed to enact legislation that would meaningfully liberalize the states homebuilding market, there has been clear interest and piecemeal progress. That is likely to continue in the 2025 legislative session.

The promise of more permitting of more affordable products, combined with the prospect of a gradual fall in mortgage and interest rates from 2024 highs, should improve housing conditions in the coming years. Demographic change and slowing population growth, on the other hand, will dampen demand.



**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about housing, please review the following CSI reports:

**Zoning Reform and Arizona’s Housing Market**

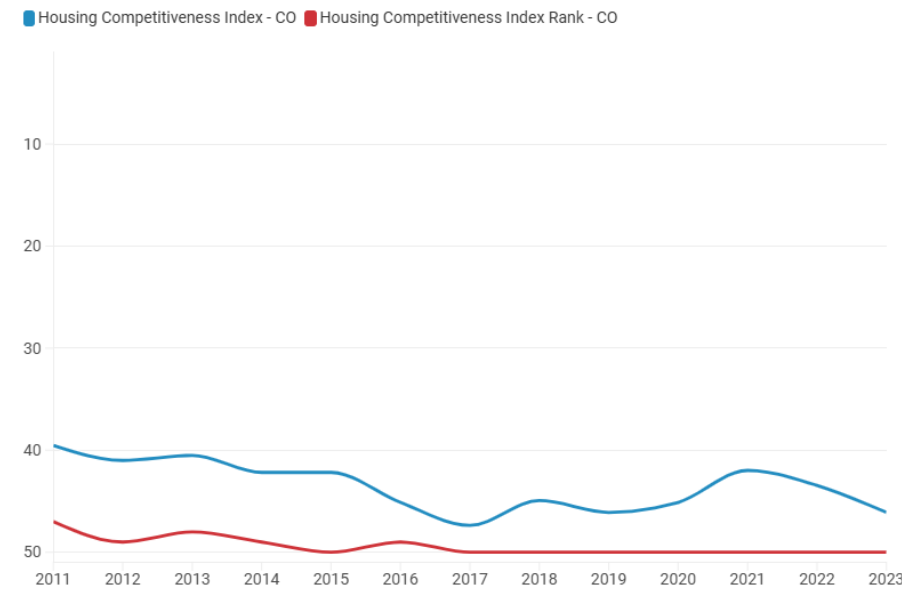
**The Housing Crisis**

**Housing Affordability in Arizona Quarter 3 2024 Update**

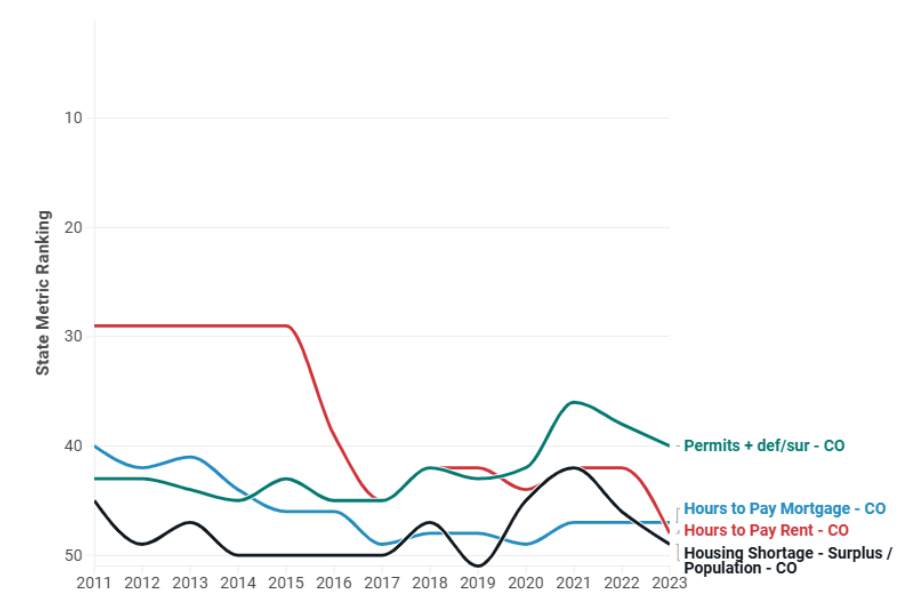


# RANK 50<sup>TH</sup> COLORADO

## COLORADO HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



## PERFORMANCE

- Colorado's housing competitiveness index rank remains last in the nation for the 7<sup>th</sup> straight year. Despite the slowing of the overall population, the state has remained unable to produce the number of homes needed to meet demand.
- Colorado ranks in the bottom ten states for each of the five Housing Competitiveness Metric Ranks.
- Since 2011, Colorado's ranking on the number of hours required to pay a mortgage fell 7 spots from 40<sup>th</sup> to 47<sup>th</sup>. During that same time period, its ranking on the number of hours required to pay rent fell 19 spots. Given that many households in rental housing units are saving for downpayments, a rapid decline in affordability of rental properties, further stresses the long-term outlook for home ownership.
- The only housing sector metric ranking to improve from 2017 was the number of permits issued relative to the state's surplus, climbing 3 spots from 45<sup>th</sup> to 40<sup>th</sup>. This would be a welcome sign for the outlook should the trend continue.

## HOUSING SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Hours to Pay Mortgage - CO	40	49	47	-7
Hours to Pay Rent - CO	29	45	48	-19
Housing Shortage - Surplus / Population - CO	45	50	49	-4
Permits + Housing Deficit / Surplus - CO	43	45	40	3
<b>Housing Competitiveness Index Rank - CO</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-3</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



CSI has continued to spotlight the numerous policy challenges facing Colorado's housing market. Despite some signs that permitting is picking up, substantive reforms have not yet come that will lead to the transformative changes needed to improve affordability and move up the state's ranking. In CSI's latest research on the topic the mortgage capacity for the median household was \$344,468 in 2022, while the median home value was \$549,900. This gap of more than \$200,000 has only increased over time.

Efforts to reform Colorado's construction defect liability legislation, which was intended to help spur new condominium development, stalled in 2024, and local affordability requirements and increasing fees put further pressure on costs in some of Colorado's largest municipalities.

With large uncertainty remaining for the overall economy and the future of interest rates, coupled with limited reforms that can unlock local supply, the housing competitiveness outlook for Colorado remains neutral.

### RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

For further information about housing, please review the following CSI reports:

**Rising Housing Costs:** Colorado Housing Challenges and Erie Policy Impacts

**Unlocking Housing Affordability in Denver**

**Housing Mismatch:** Mortgage Capacity vs Home Prices

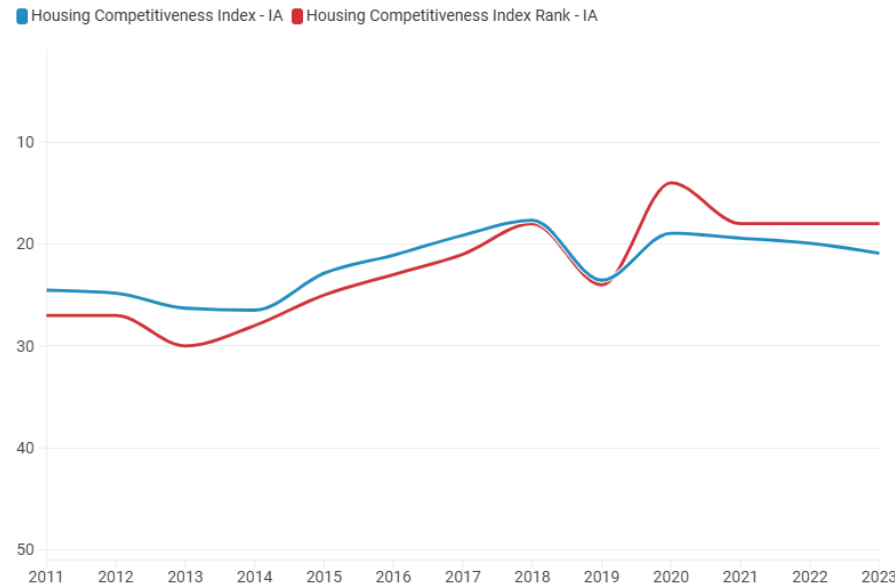
**Colorado Springs Housing Affordability Report 2024**

**The Decline of Condominium Construction in Colorado:** Addressing Litigation Reform to Alleviate the Housing Affordability Crisis

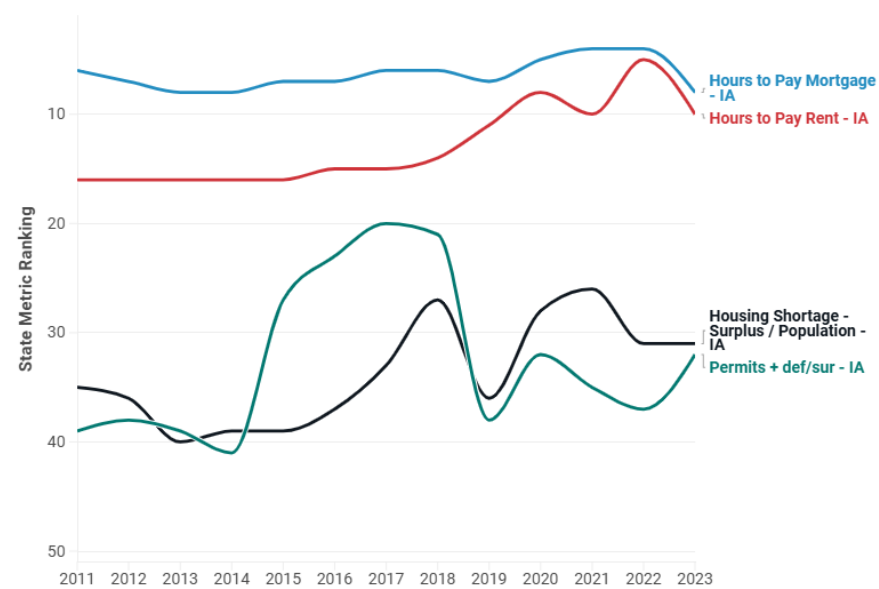


**RANK**  
**18<sup>TH</sup>**  
**IOWA**

**IOWA HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Iowa's ranking in the Housing Competitiveness Index has steadily improved since 2011 despite a nationwide surge in home and rent costs, slowdown in construction, and high mortgage rates.
- Iowa remains among the top 10 most affordable places for housing in the nation in terms of hours of work required to pay rent or a mortgage. As of September 2024, it took the average Iowan 37 hours of work to pay off their monthly mortgage. As personal income grows and home values remain far below the national average, homes remain more affordable in Iowa than in most other states.
- Existing housing shortages and low permit rates have been major roadblocks towards cheaper housing. As of recent, the two have rebounded from pandemic lows and are on trajectory towards meaningful improvement. CSI estimates that Iowa could resolve its housing shortage in the next five years so long as permit issuance remains consistently high.

**HOUSING SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Hours to Pay Mortgage - IA	6	6	8	-2
Hours to Pay Rent - IA	16	15	10	9
Housing Shortage - Surplus / Population - IA	35	33	31	4
Permits + Housing Deficit / Surplus - IA	39	20	32	7
<b>Housing Competitiveness Index Rank - IA</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**

Iowa is one of the most affordable states in the nation to rent or buy a home relative to what residents earn, but its supply lags other states, lowering the state's overall score on CSI's 2024 Housing Competitiveness Index. Increasing supply would further increase the competitiveness of Iowa's housing market. While the United States also shows diminishing prospects for closing the nationwide housing shortfall, Iowa is improving. Since the start of this year, the United States has seen new residential units under construction fall sharply. In contrast, Iowa has seen newly issued permits across the state remain at levels on track to close the state's housing shortage within five years. This will make Iowa's housing market more attractive for buyers. As housing supply improves in Iowa, the two metrics weighing down the state's overall competitiveness on the index may rise, increasing its overall competitiveness score.



**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about housing, please review the following CSI reports:

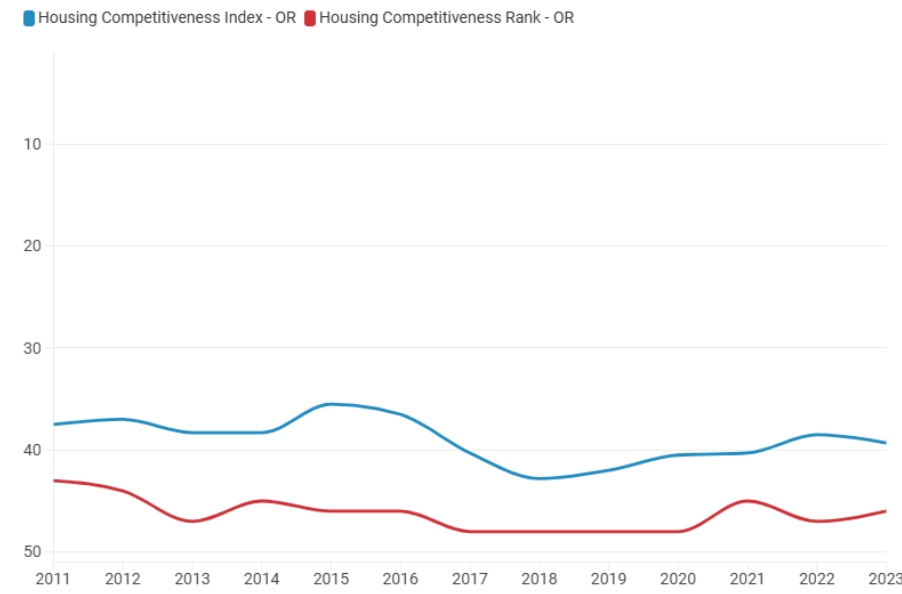
[Housing Affordability in Iowa](#)

[Iowa Housing Competitiveness Index](#)

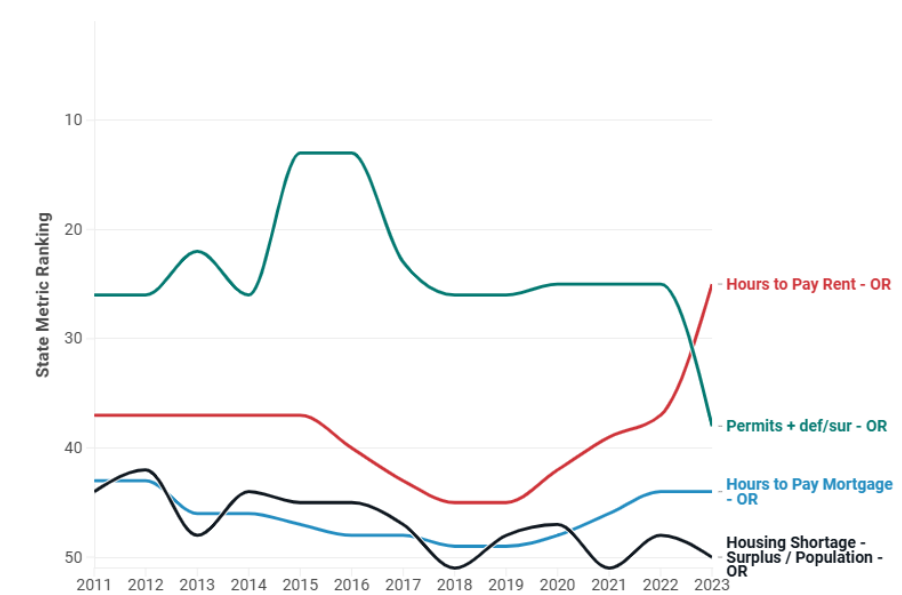


**RANK**  
**46<sup>TH</sup>**  
**OREGON**

**OREGON HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Oregon's housing competitiveness remains a significant challenge, ranking 46<sup>th</sup> in the Housing Competitiveness Index in 2023, a slight improvement from 48<sup>th</sup> in 2017 but still among the lowest in the country.
- The state has made progress in affordability for renters, improving its rank for hours to pay rent from 43<sup>rd</sup> in 2017 to 25<sup>th</sup> in 2023. This marks one of the few areas where Oregon has seen positive movement.
- However, Oregon continues to face severe housing shortages. The state's rank for housing shortage/surplus per population worsened from 44<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to 50<sup>th</sup> in 2023, making it one of the most housing-constrained states in the nation.
- Oregon has also struggled with housing development. Its ranking for permits issued relative to housing shortages dropped from 26<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to 38<sup>th</sup> in 2023, highlighting a decline in new housing construction relative to demand.
- Homeownership affordability remains a concern, with Oregon ranking 44<sup>th</sup> for hours to pay a mortgage, almost unchanged from 43<sup>rd</sup> in 2011.

**HOUSING SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Hours to Pay Mortgage - OR	43	48	44	-1
Hours to Pay Rent - OR	37	43	25	8
Housing Shortage - Surplus / Population - OR	44	47	50	-6
Permits + Housing Deficit / Surplus - OR	26	23	38	-12
<b>Housing Competitiveness Index Rank - OR</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-3</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



Oregon has struggled with a severe housing shortage ever since the Great Recession. Construction activity has lagged far behind population growth putting upward pressure on home prices and rents.

There is a myriad of reasons for the lack of building activity. Lending markets, zoning laws and public infrastructure spending have all played a role. Going forward, construction activity is expected to remain healthy. Policymakers have invested heavily in housing over the past few budget cycles. Also, the fact that Oregon's population gains have slowed will help to cool off demand.

**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about housing, please review the following CSI report:

**Oregon's Construction Defect Liability Laws: A Barrier to Home Ownership**



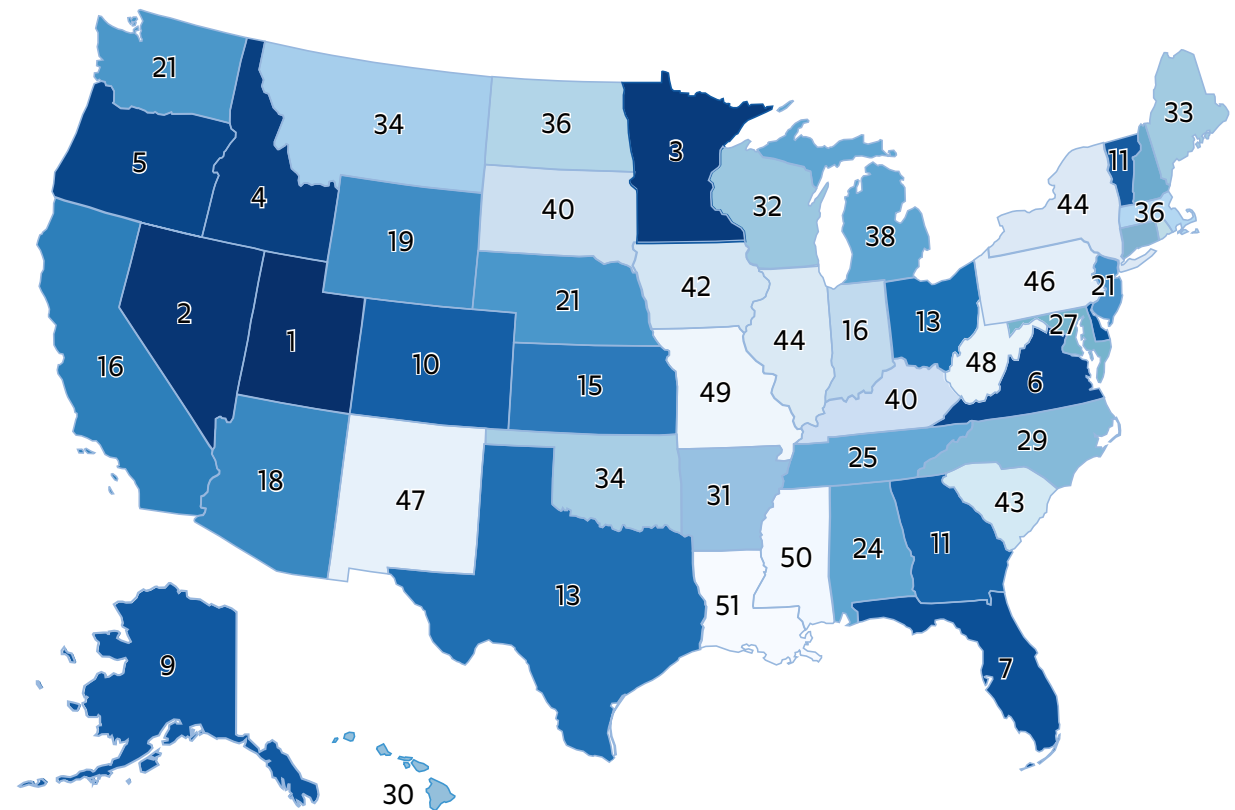
# INFRASTRUCTURE

## APPROPRIATE INFRASTRUCTURE IS NECESSARY FOR A MODERN ECONOMY TO FUNCTION.

Infrastructure broadly refers to facilities, structures, utilities intended for long-term use that serve a country, state, city, or other area. It encompasses the facilities and services necessary for a free enterprise economy, households, and firms to function. Infrastructure is composed of public and private structures including roads, railways, bridges, airports, ports, public transportation, water and sewer supply, electrical grids, and telecommunications.

In line with these principles, Common Sense Institute's Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index scores each state under the infrastructure policy area based on the quality of its roads and bridges, availability of broadband internet access, and ease of transportation.

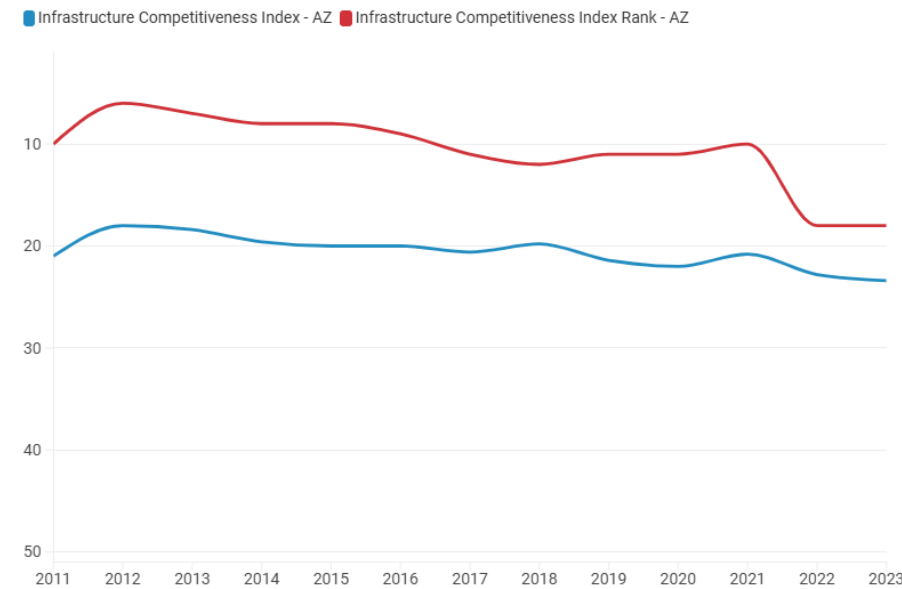
### CSI INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



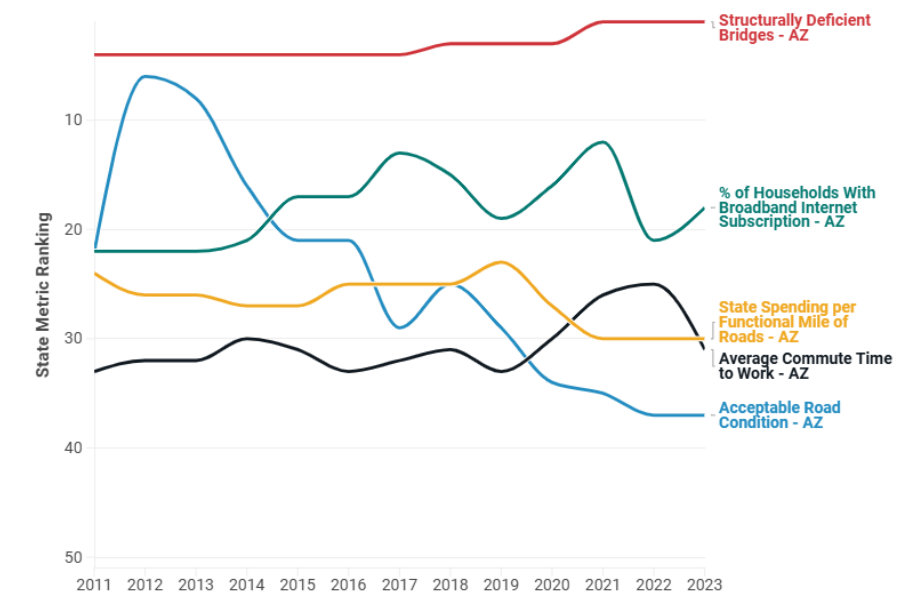


# RANK 18<sup>TH</sup> ARIZONA

## ARIZONA INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA



## PERFORMANCE

- An expanding population in Arizona has led to rising commute times, although the state's performance relative to its peers has remained relatively constant since 2011. The state has continued to expand the highway system, to include expansions in the I-10, Loop 202 freeway, and Loop 303 Freeway, which is helping to address commute times, particularly in the Maricopa County area.
- Despite the continued expansion of the state's highway system, Arizona's ranking in the percentage of roads deemed "acceptable" according to Department of Transportation data is falling. Arizona outperformed most states in 2011, ranking 22<sup>nd</sup> overall in this metric. Since then the state has fallen 15 places to 37<sup>th</sup>.
- Efforts to expand broadband internet in the state have generally increased access, although the state's ranking only improved 4 spots between 2011 and 2023.

## INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Acceptable Road Condition - AZ	22	29	37	-15
Structurally Deficient Bridges - AZ	4	4	1	3
Average Commute Time to Work - AZ	33	32	31	2
% of Households With Broadband Internet Subscription - AZ	22	13	18	4
State Spending per Functional Mile of Roads - AZ	24	25	30	-6
<b>Infrastructure Competitiveness Index Rank - AZ</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-8</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



Arizona benefits from a relatively young and robust infrastructure system, and from having its major population centers in drier, flatter parts of the state that don't suffer from many extreme weather events (excepting its summer heat). Where its performance in this Index has suffered recently is again a consequence of rapid population growth following the pandemic, and those issues are likely to alleviate as infrastructure development catches up in the coming years.

Where the state faces its greatest infrastructure challenge, though, is in a space not directly captured by this Index. The state's population center is in a hot, dry desert that gets just 7 inches of rainfall a year. Growth in greater Phoenix is dependent on canals, pumps, and other infrastructure improvements that bring water into the city from outside. The last of these major infrastructure projects – the Central Arizona Project – was completed almost 40 years ago. A promised \$1 billion public investment in new water infrastructure solutions has been reduced and, so far, largely unused.

To protect future growth and resolve the potential over-commitment of existing resources, Arizona policymakers must again rise to the challenge of identifying a water source and providing the means to use it.

### RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

For further information about Infrastructure, please review the following CSI reports:

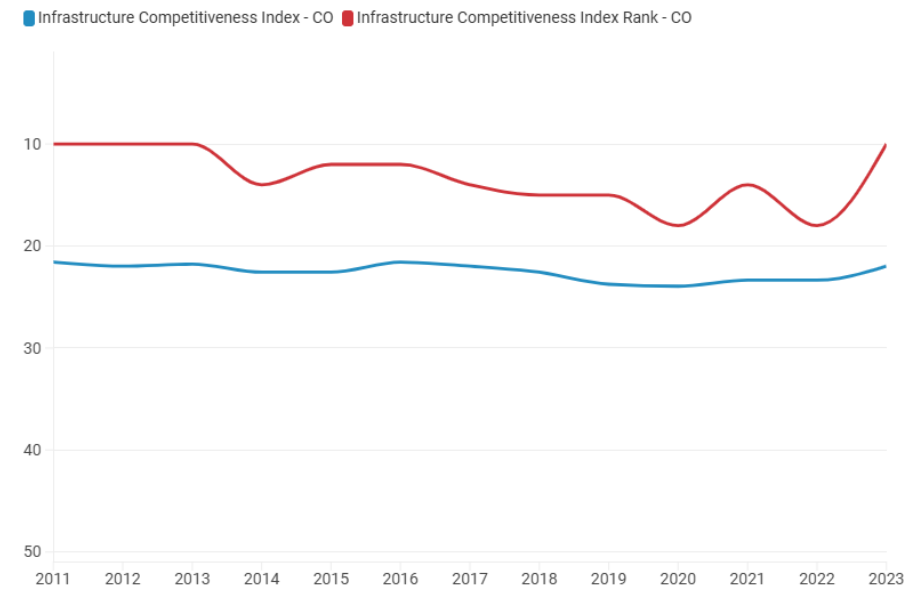
**Arizona's Urban Desert Miracle (TBD)<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Please visit our [website](#) for future CSI research on Arizona's infrastructure.

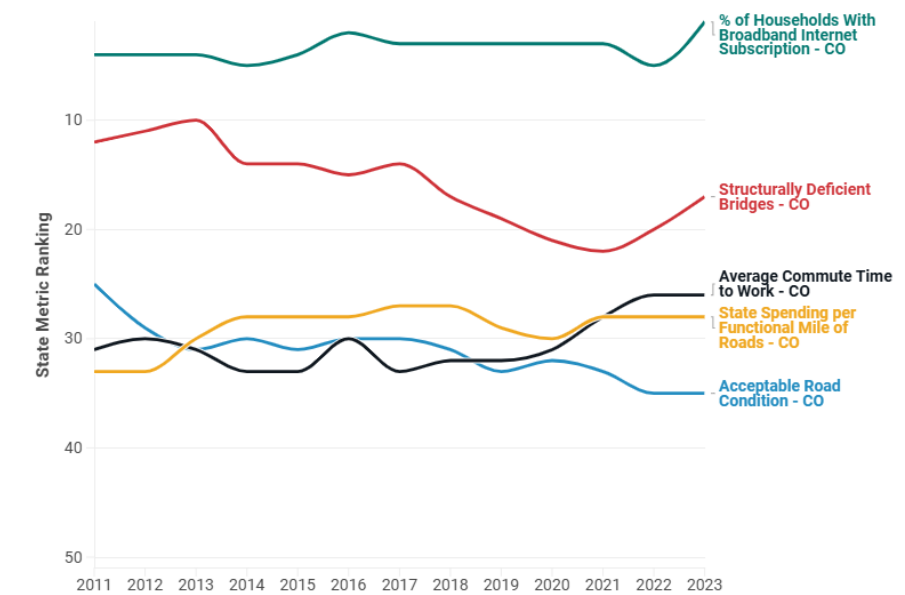


# RANK 10<sup>TH</sup> COLORADO

## COLORADO INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



## PERFORMANCE

- Over the last decade, Colorado has fallen behind itself significantly in terms of acceptable road conditions and structurally deficient bridges. However, when taking into account the improvements in areas like households with broadband internet subscription and average commute time to work, we see that Colorado's infrastructure competitiveness index rank has risen to the same level as 2011.
- Colorado's investment in infrastructure has led to marked improvements in road conditions, bridge safety, broadband access, and public transportation. These programs have boosted statewide competitiveness by expanding new programs and salvaging old infrastructures.

## INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Acceptable Road Condition - CO	25	30	35	-10
Structurally Deficient Bridges - CO	12	14	17	-5
Average Commute Time to Work - CO	31	33	26	5
% of Households With Broadband Internet Subscription - CO	4	3	1	3
State Spending per Functional Mile of Roads - CO	33	27	28	5
<b>Infrastructure Competitiveness Index Rank - CO</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



Colorado's infrastructure competitiveness has not shifted from where it stood in 2023, in part because the state has spent more on road miles and significantly invested in its broadband network. Comparatively, state residents have improved their commute times.

However, some state leaders remain fixated on transportation projects that will be both costly and entirely dependent on public funding for operating costs. Recent large-scale rail buildouts, though a means to federal funds, have historically been costly, untimely, and sparsely used in Colorado. CSI gives a **neutral hand to Colorado's infrastructure outlook as a consequence**, since focusing on alternative public transportation projects does not follow what has shown to be Colorado consumer demand and increases the likelihood of diverted public resources.

### RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

For further information about Infrastructure, please review the following CSI reports:

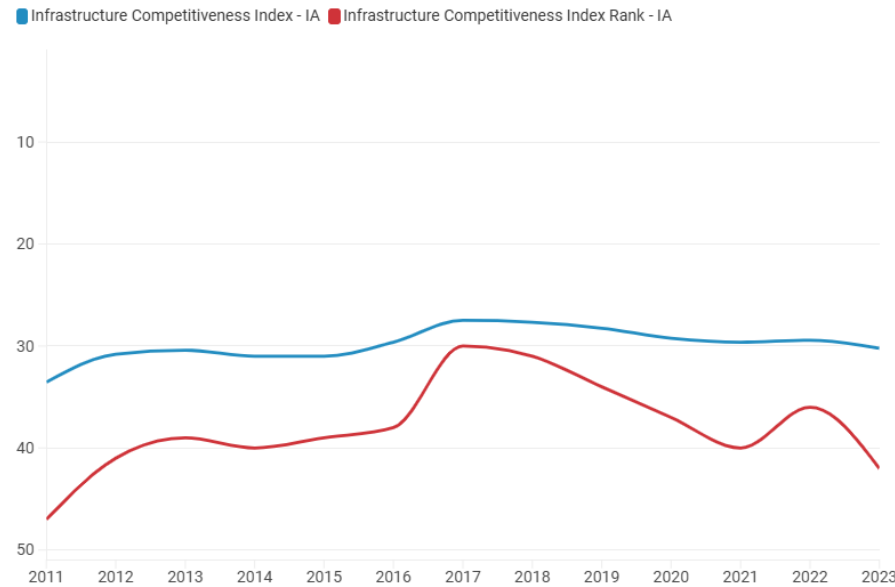
**Fork in the Railroad**

**Adapting Colorado's Water Systems**

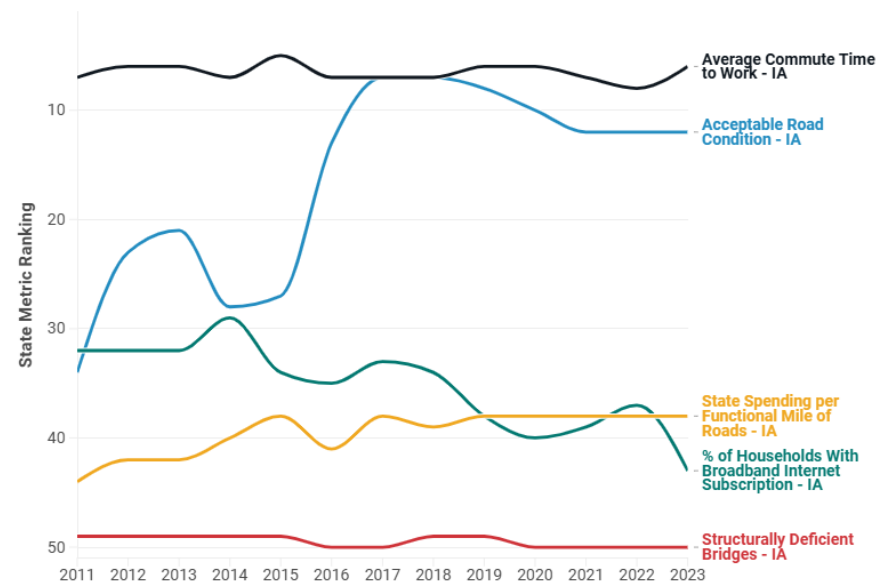


**RANK**  
**42<sup>ND</sup>**  
**IOWA**

**IOWA INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Iowa has struggled to improve in its Infrastructure competitiveness ranking significantly. Iowa's rank rose from a low of 47<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to a high of 30<sup>th</sup> in 2017 before falling to 42<sup>nd</sup> in 2023.
- Numerous factors are negatively impacting infrastructure. Iowa ranks last in bridge quality which poses dangerous conditions for drivers, particularly in rural areas. Fortunately, the Iowa DOT states most of these bridges are low volume. Broadband subscriptions have also seen a notable decline due to Iowa having some of the highest internet access prices in the country. State spending per mile has also remained flat.

- Although Iowa lags other states in overall infrastructure competitiveness, Iowans continue to enjoy short daily commutes. Iowa commute times have remained strong, and acceptable road conditions have significantly improved by 22 spots. In 2016, a \$90 million boost in state transportation spending for road and bridge projects accelerated these improvements.

**INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Acceptable Road Condition - IA	34	7	12	22
Structurally Deficient Bridges - IA	49	50	50	-1
Average Commute Time to Work - IA	7	7	6	1
% of Households With Broadband Internet Subscription - IA	32	33	43	-11
State Spending per Functional Mile of Roads - IA	44	38	38	-4
<b>Infrastructure Competitiveness Index Rank - IA</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>



**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**

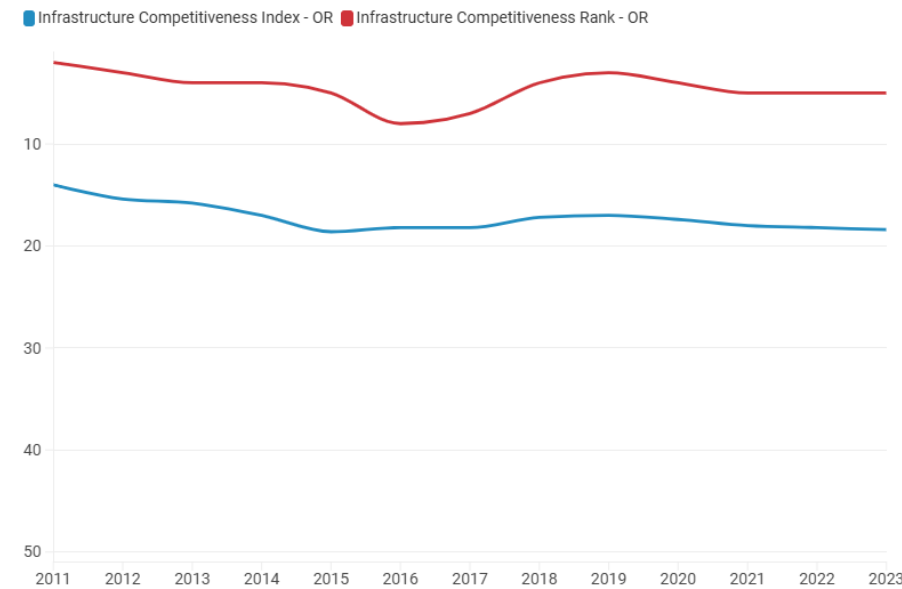
Iowa's infrastructure faces notable challenges. The state currently ranks in the bottom 12 of structurally deficit bridges, percent of households with broadband internet, and state spending per functional mile of road with no clear improvements in sight.

In recent years, there have been efforts by state legislators to increase investment in state transportation projects to drive positive change, although they have borne few substantive results. Given Iowa's majority rural landscape, it will take extra effort from legislators to produce meaningful results across the state. Legislators will also need to begin addressing this issue sooner rather than later to keep up with other states.

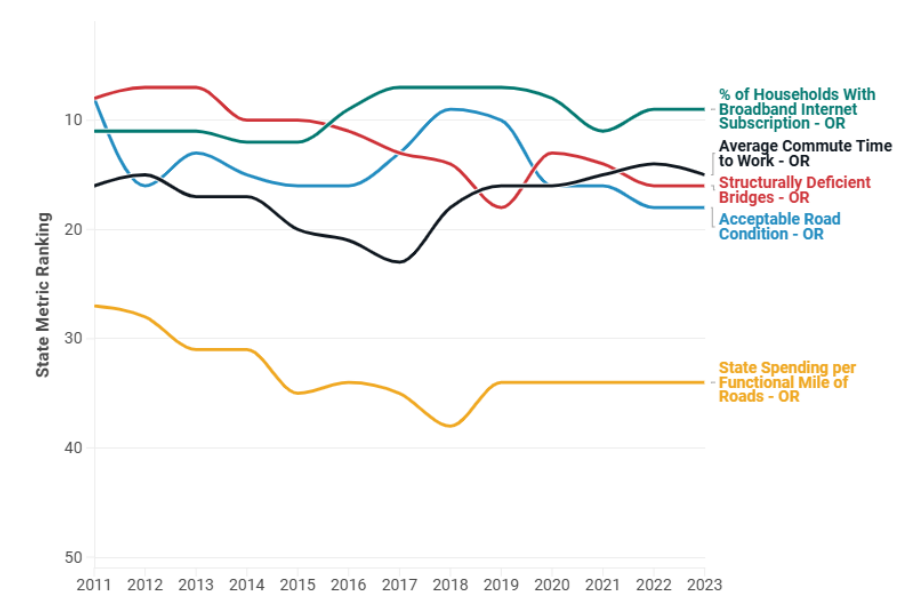


**RANK 5<sup>TH</sup> OREGON**

**OREGON INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Oregon's infrastructure competitiveness remains relatively strong, ranking 5<sup>th</sup> in the Infrastructure Competitiveness Index in 2023, down from 2<sup>nd</sup> in 2011. Despite this decline, the state continues to outperform most of its peers overall.
- Oregon's road conditions have deteriorated over the past decade, and its ranking for structurally deficient bridges also worsened, dropping from 8<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to 16<sup>th</sup> in 2023. This reflects growing concerns over aging infrastructure and delayed investments in critical repairs.
- Commuting times have remained relatively steady. Oregon improved slightly in its ranking for average commute time to work, moving from 16<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to 15<sup>th</sup> in 2023, indicating that traffic congestion has been relatively well-managed compared to other states.
- Oregon performs well in broadband internet access, ranking 9<sup>th</sup> in 2023, up two spots from 2011. Continued efforts to expand broadband infrastructure have helped maintain strong access for households across the state.

**INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Acceptable Road Condition - OR	8	13	18	-10
Structurally Deficient Bridges - OR	8	13	16	-8
Average Commute Time to Work - OR	16	23	15	1
% of Households With Broadband Internet Subscription - OR	11	7	9	2
State Spending per Functional Mile of Roads - OR	27	35	34	-7
<b>Infrastructure Competitiveness Index Rank - OR</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-3</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



Oregon is struggling to preserve and maintain its transportation infrastructure as its current reliance on fuel and weight-mile taxes are not sustainable going forward. Reforms to the transportation funding system are expected to be enacted during the upcoming legislative session.

Although state infrastructure spending is lagging, Oregon has done well to leverage federal funds from the recent Infrastructure, CHIPS and Inflation Reduction Acts. In particular, a new bridge into Washington is on tap and Oregon's broadband office has generated funding to connect its rural communities.

Oregon continues to need large infrastructure investments to mitigate seismic risks. Although these do not impact current competitiveness, the potential damage to coastal communities and the Portland area is immense.



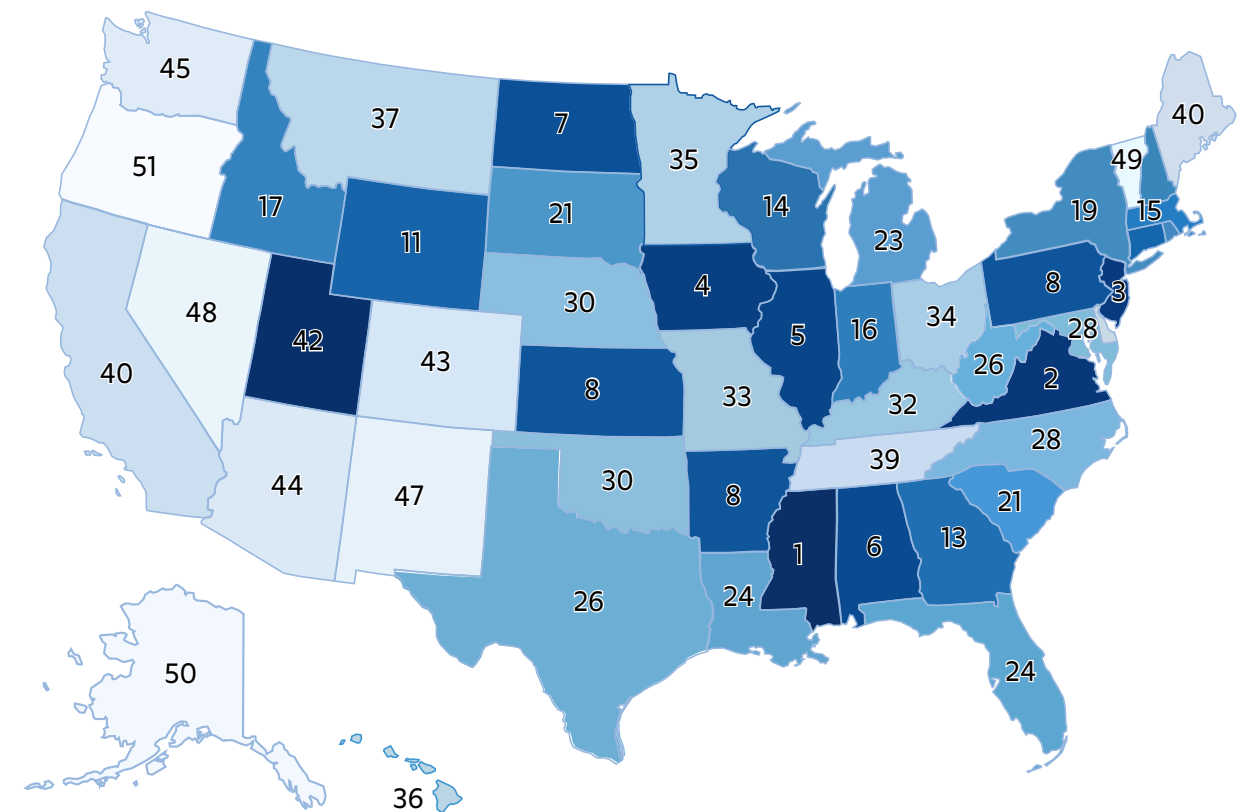
# PUBLIC SAFETY

## PUBLIC SAFETY IS CRUCIAL TO FREE ENTERPRISE.

Businesses, homeowners, and investors respond positively to stability and safety and negatively to instability and unsafe environments. Public safety underlies numerous public policy decisions and laws, as well as the many choices that each citizen makes in their daily lives.

In line with these principles, Common Sense Institute's Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index scores each state under the public safety policy area based on the prevalence of crime, illegal drug use, homelessness, and the size of the police force.

### CSI PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS

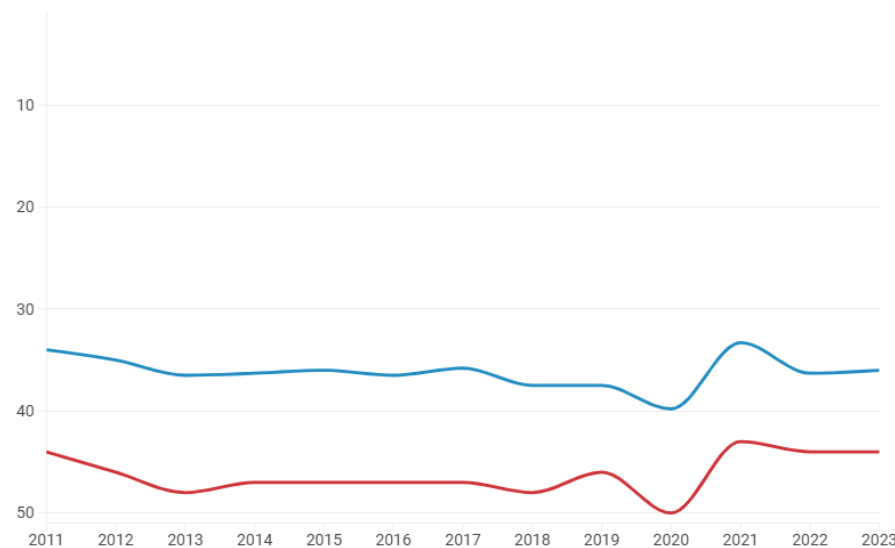




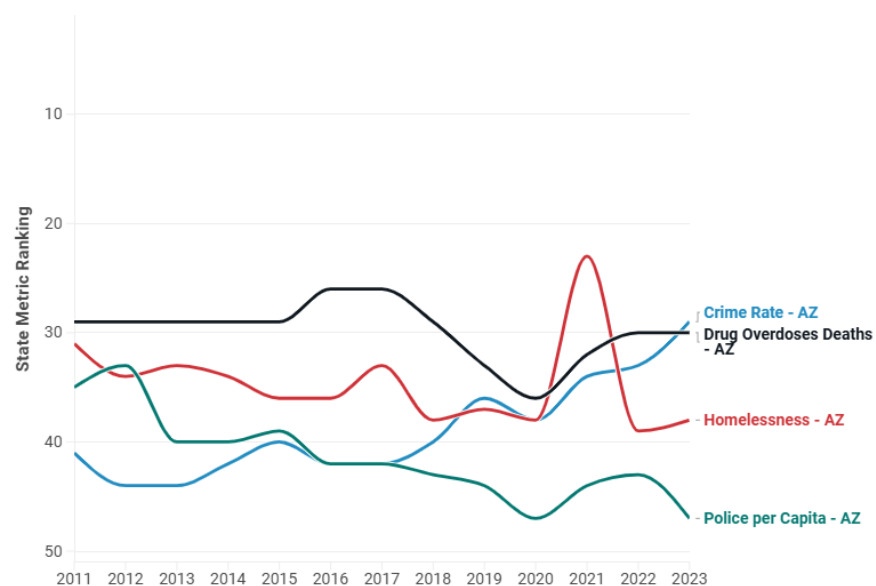
# RANK 44<sup>TH</sup> ARIZONA

## ARIZONA PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK

Public Safety Competitiveness Index - AZ Public Safety Competitiveness Index Rank - AZ



## PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA



## PERFORMANCE

- Despite a rise in violent crime since 2015, Arizona’s overall crime rate ranking improved from 41<sup>st</sup> in 2011 to 29<sup>th</sup> in 2023. This relative improvement is due to a significant decline in property crimes – the largest crime category – and a nationwide increase in violent crime, which has worsened conditions in most states but improved rankings for some. However, recent CSI research estimates that crime costs Arizonans over \$20 billion, with elevated violent crime rates exacerbating these costs.
- Arizona faces persistent challenges with homelessness and drug overdose deaths, ranking worse than most states in both metrics. In 2023, Arizona’s rankings fell slightly from 31<sup>st</sup> to 38<sup>th</sup> for homelessness and remained nearly unchanged for overdose deaths (29<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>).
- Despite improving in crime rankings, Arizona has failed to grow its police force sufficiently. Stagnant or slow growth in police numbers has not kept pace with population increases, leading to a decline in police officers per capita and a drop in state rankings.

## PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Crime Rate – AZ	41	42	29	12
Homelessness – AZ	31	33	38	-7
Drug Overdoses Deaths – AZ	29	26	30	-1
Police per Capita – AZ	35	42	47	-12
<b>Public Safety Competitiveness Index Rank – AZ</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



The state’s struggles in the Crime Competitiveness Index are attributable to three policies: a tolerance for rising homelessness and associated public nuisances; criminal justice “reforms” in the 2010’s that prioritized release and diversion over incarceration and enforcement; and a fentanyl-fueled drug epidemic enabled in significant part by an open southern border.

Fortunately, all these issues appear poised for improvement. There is growing recognition by state and local policymakers that tolerance is not a panacea for the social issues associated with incarceration and law enforcement, and the incoming Presidential administration is likely to have noticeable success in slowing the flow of drugs and migrants across the Arizona-Mexico border.

### RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

For further information about public safety, please review the following CSI reports:

[The Cost of Crime in Arizona](#)

[The Fiscal & Economic Consequences of Unmitigated Public Nuisances](#)

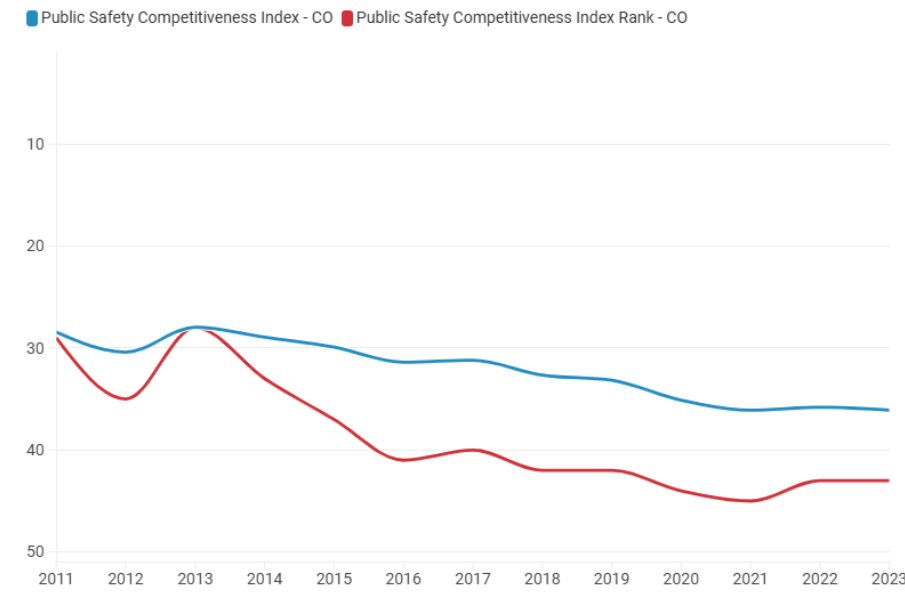
[Arizona’s Ongoing Fentanyl Crisis](#)

[Fentanyl, Crime, and Arizona’s Southern Border](#)

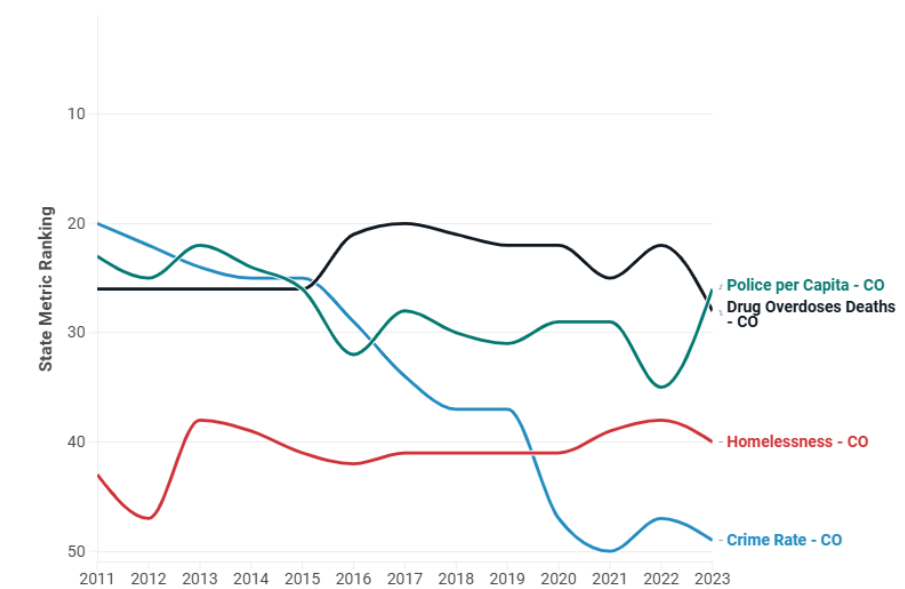


# RANK 43<sup>RD</sup> COLORADO

## COLORADO PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



## PERFORMANCE

- Colorado's rank did not change between 2022 and 2023, but its performance fell slightly. Since 2011, performance has declined in almost every year.
- Worsening ranks in crime, homelessness, and overdose deaths were offset by a large increase in Colorado's police officers per capita rank.
- If measures of social ills improve in response to Colorado's police hires in 2023, the state's rating may begin to improve substantially for the first time in over a decade.

## PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Crime Rate – CO	20	34	49	-19
Homelessness – CO	43	41	40	3
Drug Overdoses Deaths – CO	26	20	28	-2
Police per Capita – CO	23	28	26	-3
<b>Public Safety Competitiveness Index Rank – CO</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-14</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

Colorado's public safety performance has long been declining due, in part, to liberalized drug laws, lenient bail policies, and policing problems, but some of the issues that are harming the state are being addressed by recent policy. Although little besides the usual spending increases has been done to reduce homelessness, the legislature re-imposed harsh penalties for Fentanyl possession, voters approved a large police funding increase, and crime rates are showing early signs of sustained improvement. Given the state's recent policy progress, plus the potential for a renewed focus on public safety by the national government, it would not be unreasonable to expect some broad improvement soon.



### RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

For further information about public safety, please review the following CSI reports:

**Proposition 130: Funding For Law Enforcement**

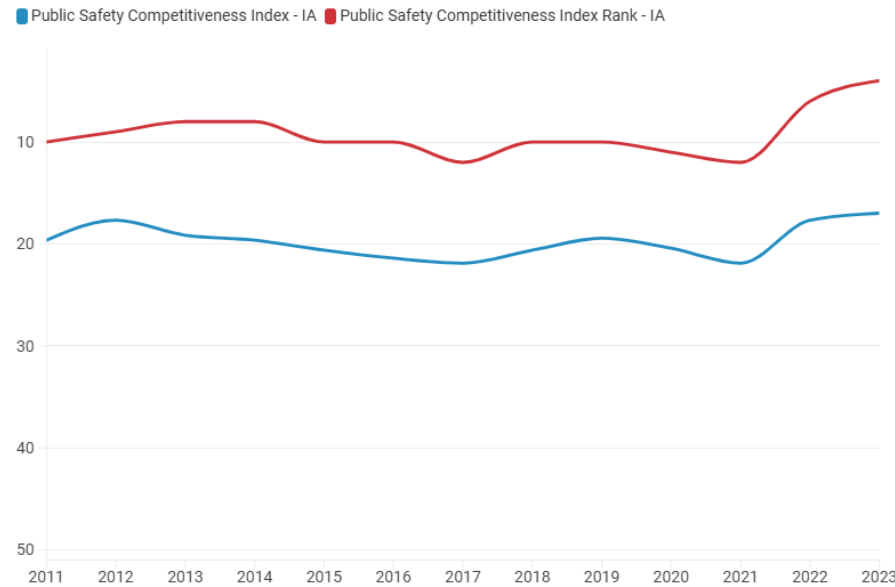
**Colorado Crime Update**

**Facts on Crime in Aurora High Migrant Areas**

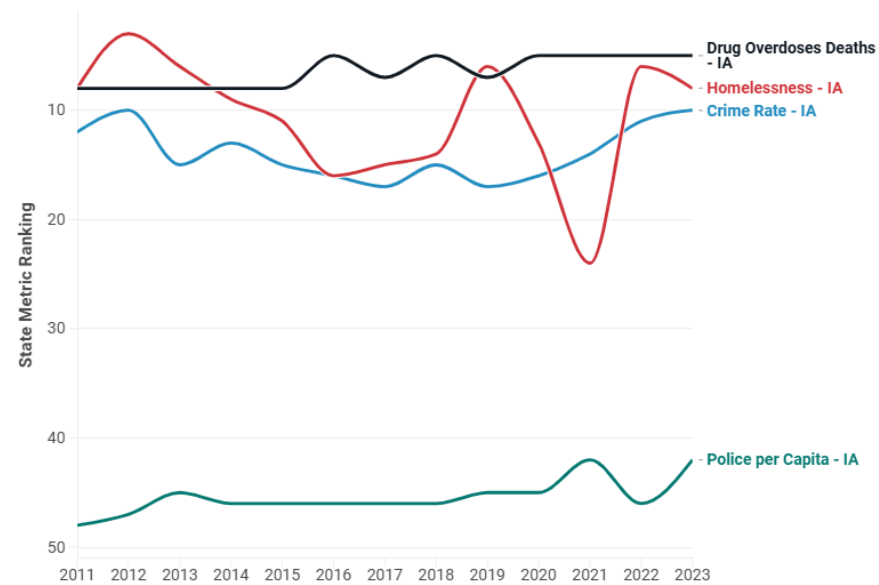


**RANK 4<sup>TH</sup> IOWA**

**IOWA PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Iowa has historically been one of the safest states in the country. It ranked 4<sup>th</sup> best in 2023, six spots higher than in 2011.
- Despite fentanyl-related overdose deaths and costs rising at a faster rate in Iowa than the broader United States since 2018, Iowa's drug overdose metric has remained flat. Even with the significant rise, Iowa has been able to retain low overdose rates relative to the national average.
- Police per capita continues to pull Iowa's public safety index down but has improved 4 spots since 2017. The total number of officers has steadily declined since 2019, but local agencies have made efforts to incorporate greater numbers of certified and non-certified reserve officers—effectively boosting the size of law enforcement.

**PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Crime Rate – IA	12	17	10	2
Homelessness – IA	8	15	8	0
Drug Overdoses Deaths – IA	8	7	5	3
Police per Capita – IA	48	46	42	6
<b>Public Safety Competitiveness Index Rank – IA</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



Over the last decade, Iowa has maintained low crime rates, low homelessness rates, and low overdose death rates. Based on outcomes in these three key metrics, Iowa is the most competitive state in the nation for public safety and has remained in the top three for over a decade. A significant decline in crime rates and a reduction in homelessness are behind Iowa's high rank. Crime rates have been trending lower since 2019 due to declining rapes, thefts, vandalism, larceny, and burglary. Homelessness has also declined 20% since 2011 thanks to local officials prioritizing the issue.

For the fourth metric, "Police Per Capita," Iowa ranks in the bottom 10 nationally. That Iowa maintains some of the best public safety outcomes in the nation without the need for a large police presence is laudable. In some states, reducing police presence since 2020 has been followed by a surge in crime, but in Iowa's case, it may be a positive indicator of the state's success with public safety.

Until crime, homelessness, and overdose rates reach zero, the state always has room for improvement. Increasing the number of police may improve results if the new resources are deployed prudently. In terms of competitiveness relative to other states, however, Iowa remains one of the most if not the most attractive place in the nation to live and work if public safety is a top concern.

**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about public safety, please review the following CSI reports:

**The Economic Benefit of Iowa Remaining a Low Crime State**

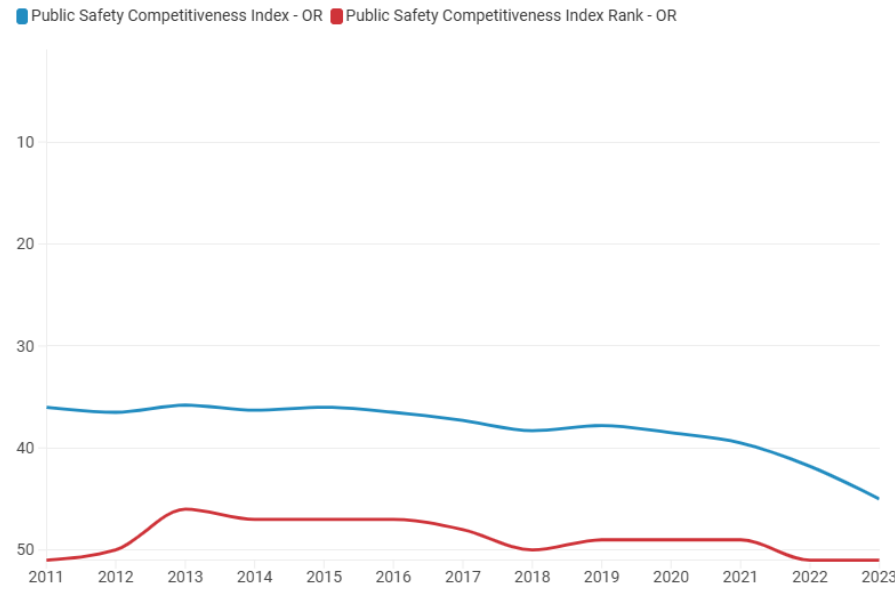
**Iowa in the Context of America's Fentanyl Epidemic**

**Iowa Public Safety Competitiveness Index**

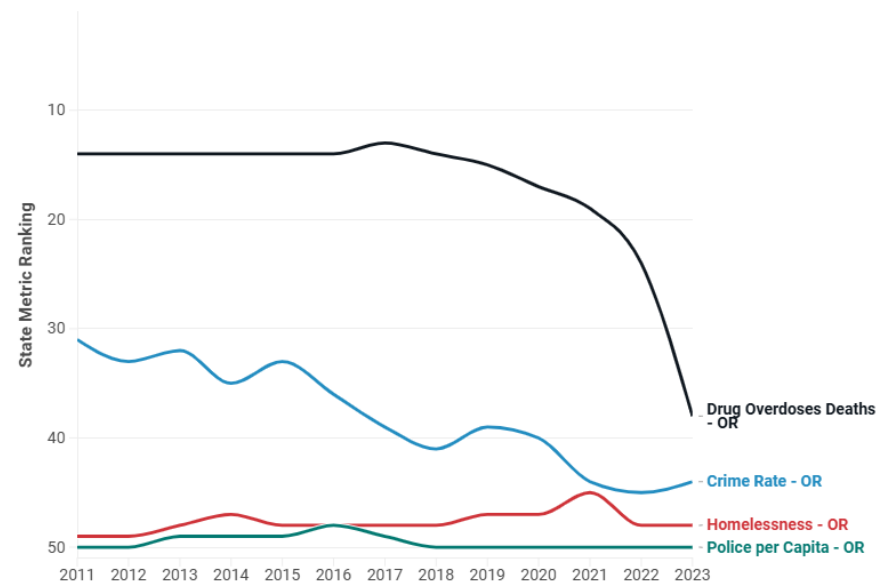


# RANK 51<sup>ST</sup> OREGON

## OREGON PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON



## PERFORMANCE

- Oregon's public safety performance underperformed all other states in 2023, ranking 51<sup>st</sup> among all states and D.C. Despite ranking last in 2011 as well, the state has showed no improvement over the last decade plus.
- Oregon's crime rate has worsened significantly over the past decade, dropping 13 spots to rank 44<sup>th</sup> in 2023.
- The state's homelessness rate remains among the highest nationwide, ranking 48<sup>th</sup> in both 2017 and 2023, a slight improvement from 49<sup>th</sup> in 2011 but still a persistent issue.
- Oregon's drug overdose death rate has deteriorated sharply, falling from 14<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to 38<sup>th</sup> in 2023. The surge in fentanyl use, particularly since the pandemic, has been a major driver of this decline.
- Oregon continues to rank last for police per capita (50<sup>th</sup>), showing no improvement over the past decade.

## PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Crime Rate – OR	31	39	44	-13
Homelessness – OR	49	48	48	1
Drug Overdoses Deaths – OR	14	13	38	-24
Police per Capita – OR	50	49	50	0
<b>Public Safety Competitiveness Index Rank – OR</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



Oregon faces significant challenges in public safety, ranking last in the Public Safety Competitiveness Index in both 2011 and 2023. Rising crime rates, persistently high homelessness, and worsening drug overdose deaths have driven this poor performance.

A key factor impacting public safety outcomes is Oregon's evolving drug policy. The implementation of Ballot Measure 110 in 2021 decriminalized drug possession, which coincided with a dramatic increase in fentanyl-related overdoses. Although House Bill 4002 was enacted in 2023 to reintroduce penalties for drug possession and increase funding for treatment, its success will depend on how well these changes are implemented.

Oregon is also facing a severe shortage of public defenders. Although this will take time to be resolved, additional public resources have been devoted to the issue and oversight has been moved to the executive branch.

### RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

For further information about public safety, please review the following CSI reports:

[Cost of Crime in Oregon](#)

[Oregon's Ongoing Fentanyl Crisis](#)



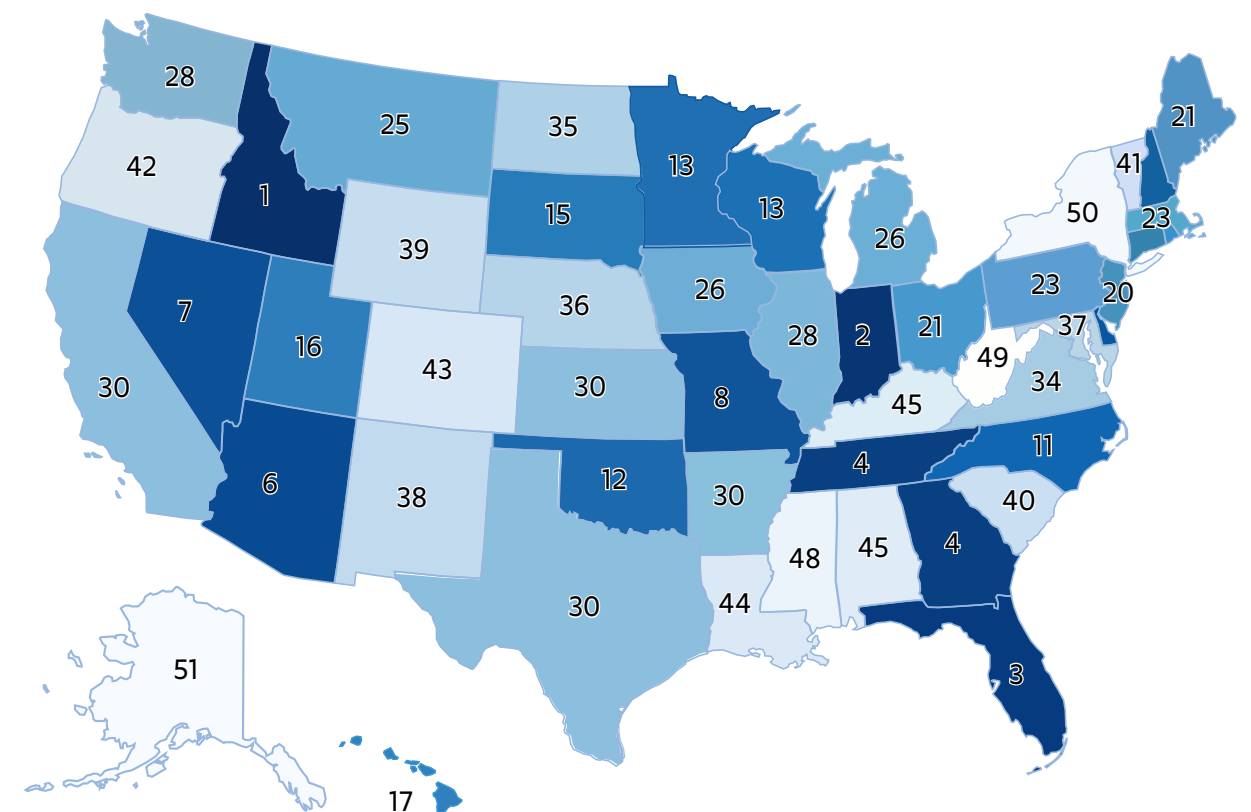
# STATE BUDGET

**WHILE THE FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM IS THE GREATEST ENGINE FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY EVER DEvised, IN A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM THE PEOPLE GRANT GOVERNMENT LIMITED AND DEFINED POWER TO TAX AND SPEND WEALTH OUT OF THE PRIVATE ECONOMY FOR THE SAKE OF THE COMMON GOOD.**

In the market, consumers choose which businesses succeed and which fail by voting with their pocketbooks. A business that fails to satisfy its customers will eventually have no money to spend. In contrast, the government collects money to spend through force of law. Our democratic system replaces the price signal as an accountability mechanism in the free enterprise system with the ballot box as an accountability mechanism for government.

The Common Sense Institute's Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index scores each state under the state budget policy area based on the relative size of the state and local government (employment), government spending as a share of GDP, and debt service costs as a share of tax revenues.

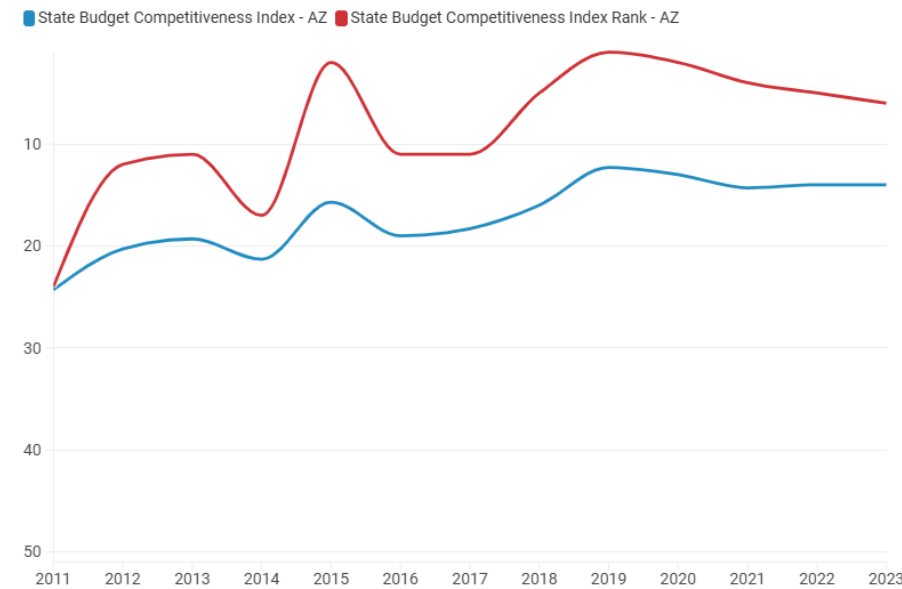
## CSI STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



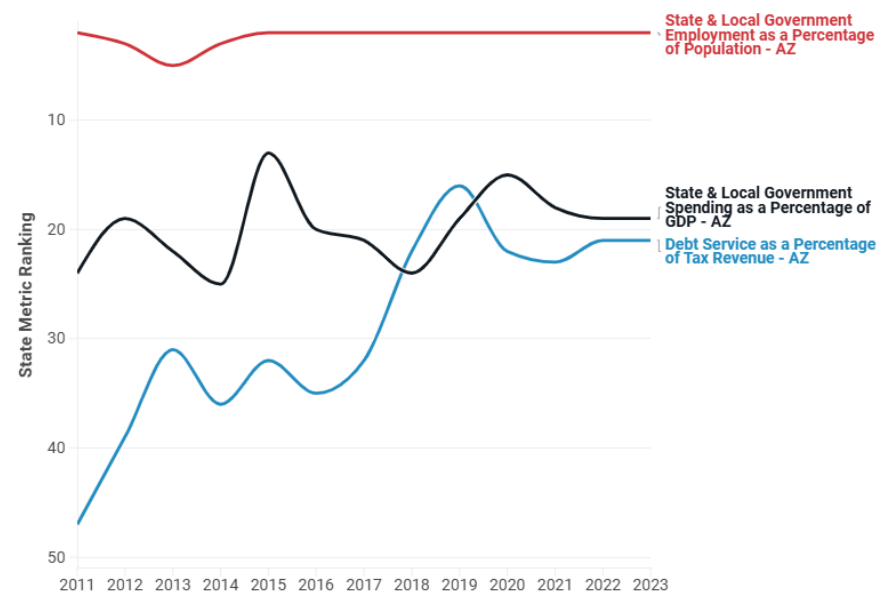


**RANK 6<sup>TH</sup> ARIZONA**

**ARIZONA STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Arizona has performed exceptionally well in the State Budget Competitiveness Index since 2011. The state's overall ranking improved by 18 places from 24<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> between 2011 and 2023 thanks to a combination of relatively small government and sound debt management.
- The state continues to keep its debt under control as reflected by improvement in the states ranking on debt services costs as a percentage of tax revenue. In recent years, state lawmakers have taken significant efforts to allocate excess revenues towards the paying down of General Fund debt, which has help to bring the state up to a rank of 21<sup>st</sup> in 2023 from 47<sup>th</sup> in 2011.
- The state also excels in rankings of government employment as a percentage of the population and government spending as a percentage of GDP, demonstrating the limited nature of government in Arizona relative to its peers.

**STATE BUDGET SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Debt Service as a Percentage of Tax Revenue - AZ	47	32	21	26
State & Local Government Employment as a Percentage of Population - AZ	2	2	2	0
State & Local Government Spending as a Percentage of GDP - AZ	24	21	19	5
<b>State Budget Competitiveness Index Rank - AZ</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



During the two-year budget period ending last year, the State of Arizona increased annual General Fund spending by nearly \$5 billion and managed to blow through a combined \$10 billion – exhausting virtually the entire cash surplus accumulated over the past decade by a combination of economic growth and careful budget management.

The result was the first fiscal deficit since 2015 and a negative Budget outlook in CSI Arizona's inaugural 2023 Free Enterprise Report. Since then, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed a FY 2025 budget that reduced General Fund spending by \$1 billion and moderates planned future spending growth. This budget signals a hopeful return to common sense budgeting and an end to runaway fiscal largess.

Still, it remains to be seen whether this commitment can be sustained this year, particularly as stronger-than-expected tax revenue growth is again leading to unexpectedly large cash surpluses. Of particular note will be policymakers' treatment of the expiring Prop. 123, which temporarily increased Permanent Land Trust distributions to support new K-12 funding. If policymakers do nothing or instead allocate the land trust monies to new priorities, this creates an ongoing commitment of \$300 million/year for the General Fund.

**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about Arizona's budget, please review the following CSI reports:

**The 2024 Arizona Budget Then and Now**

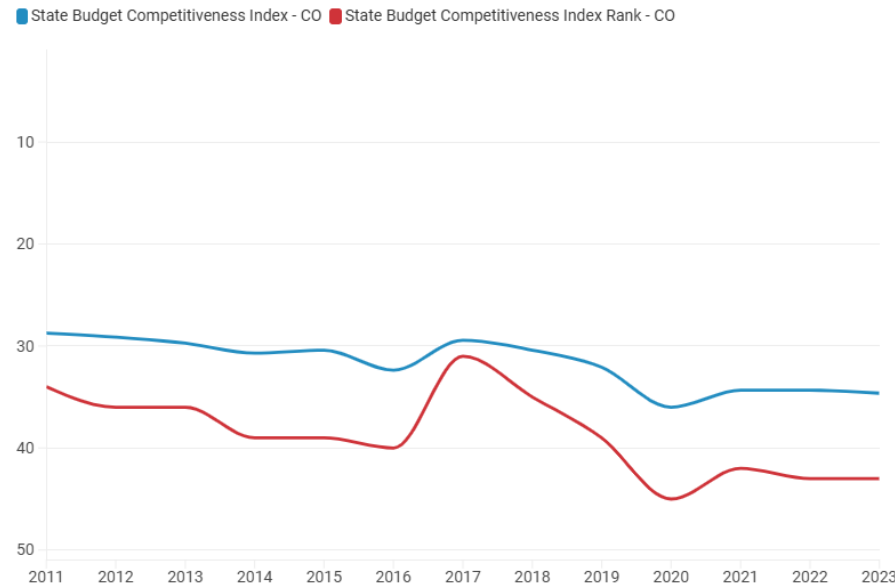
**How to Solve Arizona's Budget Deficit**

**General Fund Commitment & Reauthorization of Prop 123**

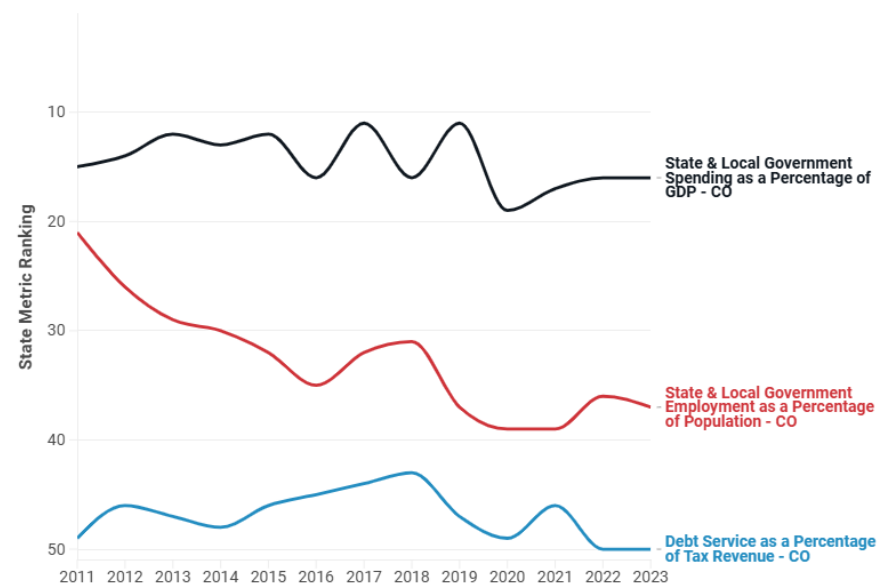


# RANK 43<sup>RD</sup> COLORADO

## COLORADO STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



## STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



## PERFORMANCE

- After improving from a rank of 34<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to 31<sup>st</sup> in 2017, Colorado's state budget competitiveness rank declined to 43<sup>rd</sup> in 2023.
- Colorado's recent decline is due to a high percentage of tax revenue spent on financing debt, as well as an outsized proportion of state and local government employment as a share of the population.
- Colorado did rank 16<sup>th</sup> in 2023 in government spending as a share of GDP, only declining one position since 2011, helping Colorado's competitiveness rank from falling further.

## STATE BUDGET SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Debt Service as a Percentage of Tax Revenue - CO	49	44	50	-1
State & Local Government Employment as a Percentage of Population - CO	21	32	37	-16
State & Local Government Spending as a Percentage of GDP - CO	15	11	16	-1
<b>State Budget Competitiveness Index Rank - CO</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-9</b>

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



Colorado's budgetary outlook is negative due primarily to a projected budget shortfall of \$640 million dollars in the FY2025-26 budgetary cycle. The deficit is largely a result of higher Medicaid caseload costs which have been a reoccurring issue for the state's budget and will continue to pressure future spending.

Additionally, Colorado's budget cap is tied to inflation, meaning in high inflation years the cap grows more quickly than in years when inflation is slower. After a period of high inflation that allowed the government to retain and spend more revenue, inflation has now slowed which is positive news for consumers but is causing the state's cap to grow slowly as compared to recent years. This has placed further pressure on the state's budget.

### RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

For further information about Colorado's budget, please review the following CSI reports:

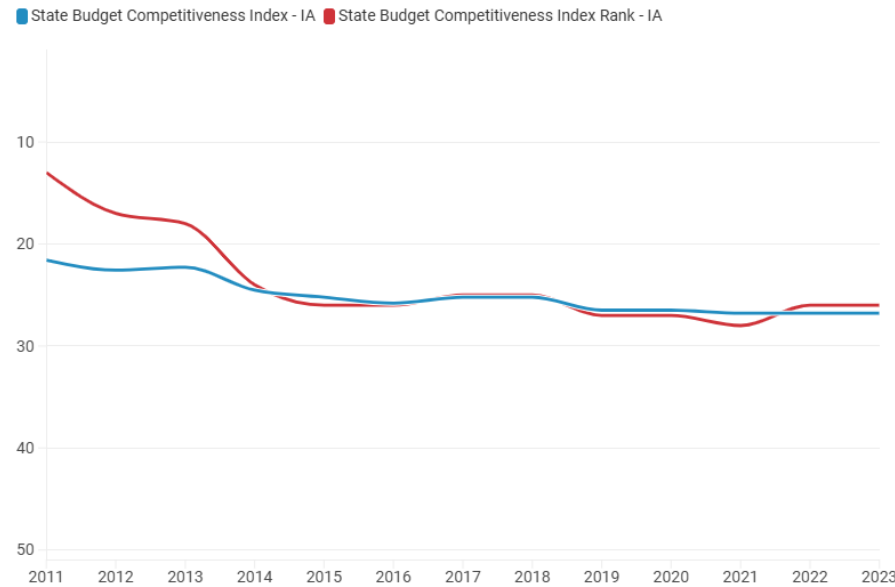
**Eighth Annual Release of Colorado Budget: Then and Now**

**Colorado Government Budget Competitiveness Index**

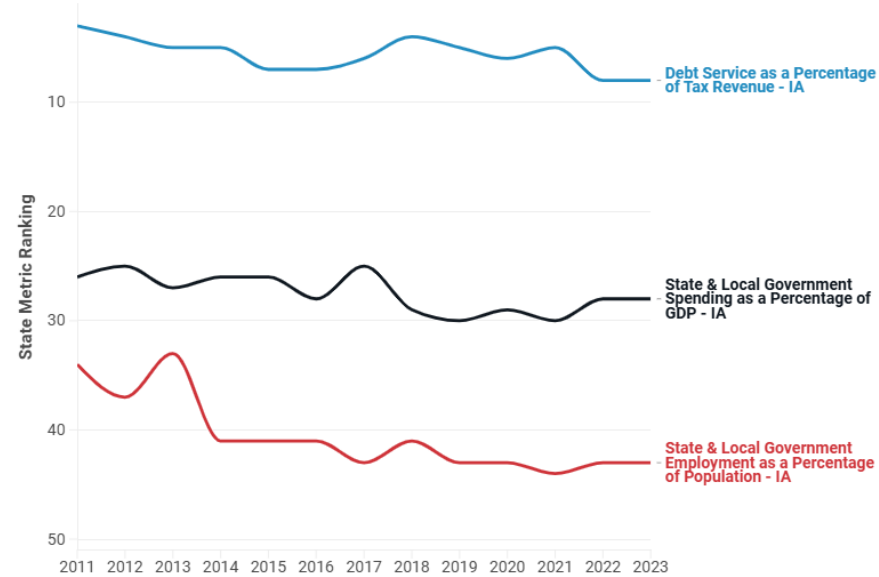


**RANK**  
**26<sup>TH</sup>**  
**IOWA**

**IOWA STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Iowa has declined in the State Budget Competitiveness Index since 2011. The state’s overall ranking fell 13 spots from 13<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup>.
- Although declining, Iowa has been able to maintain low levels of debt service as a percentage of tax revenue.
- State and local spending as a percentage of GDP has not improved over this period. While lawmakers have avoided higher debt, the state budget has continued to grow at a steady rate. Adjusted for inflation and population growth, state budget appropriations have increased by 12% between FY13 and FY25. State and local government employment also continues to comprise a large portion of the state’s total workforce, but recent consolidation and restructuring efforts are not reflected in the data.

**STATE BUDGET SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Debt Service as a Percentage of Tax Revenue - IA	3	6	8	-5
State & Local Government Employment as a Percentage of Population - IA	34	43	43	-9
State & Local Government Spending as a Percentage of GDP - IA	26	25	28	-2
<b>State Budget Competitiveness Index Rank - IA</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-13</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



Iowa’s state budget competitiveness steadily declined between 2011 and 2023, but recent reforms not reflected in these years’ data may improve its outlook. Common Sense Institute’s State Budget Competitiveness Index measures debt servicing costs relative to tax revenue, state and local government spending as a percentage of state GDP, and state and local government employment relative to the population. The state has done an excellent job at controlling debt, but its state and local governments spend a relatively large portion of its GDP and employ a relatively large percent of its population, diminishing its score. A free enterprise organization, CSI favors in its index states where more economic activity is generated by the private sector rather than government.

Iowa ranks 28<sup>th</sup> in total government spending as a percent of GDP. This appears to be driven more by relatively low GDP rather than high spending. Unfortunately, Iowa has not benefited as much as other states from high-growth sectors—especially tech—over the last decade. Nonetheless, it must continue to fund government services such as roads, bridges, and education. These conditions naturally lead to a higher level of government spending relative to GDP. However, Iowa lawmakers have exercised a much higher level of fiscal restraint since 2020 than most other states. When states across the nation began experiencing large revenue surges in 2021 because of federal fiscal and monetary stimulus, Iowa controlled its growth in state spending and used the windfall to create surplus funds. Revenues have since fallen from those post-COVID highs, but because of the legislature’s responsible budgeting, appropriations have remained well below revenues. Rather than creating new state spending programs based on temporary revenue windfalls in FY2021 through FY2023 as other states did, Iowa controlled its spending and built multi-billion-dollar reserve funds, which lawmakers can use for economic and other emergencies or to reduce taxes. Nonetheless, previous CSI research found that inflation-adjusted per-capita state spending has increased slightly over the last decade.

If CSI’s State Budget Competitiveness Index simply measured whether lawmakers practiced responsible and sustainable budgeting, Iowa would likely rank near the top. Instead, it favors states with low spending relative to GDP, pushing Iowa lower in the ranks. For Iowa, controlling spending growth has not been sufficient to improve its index score. The state could improve its score by cutting spending, growing its GDP, or both.

**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about Iowa’s budget, please review the following CSI reports:

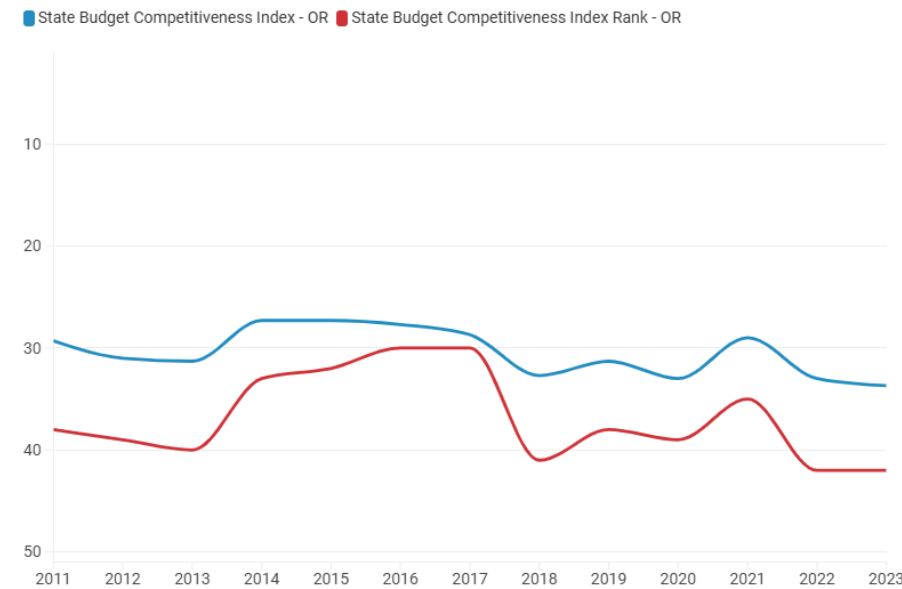
**The Iowa Budget Then and Now**

**Iowa Government Budget Competitiveness Index**

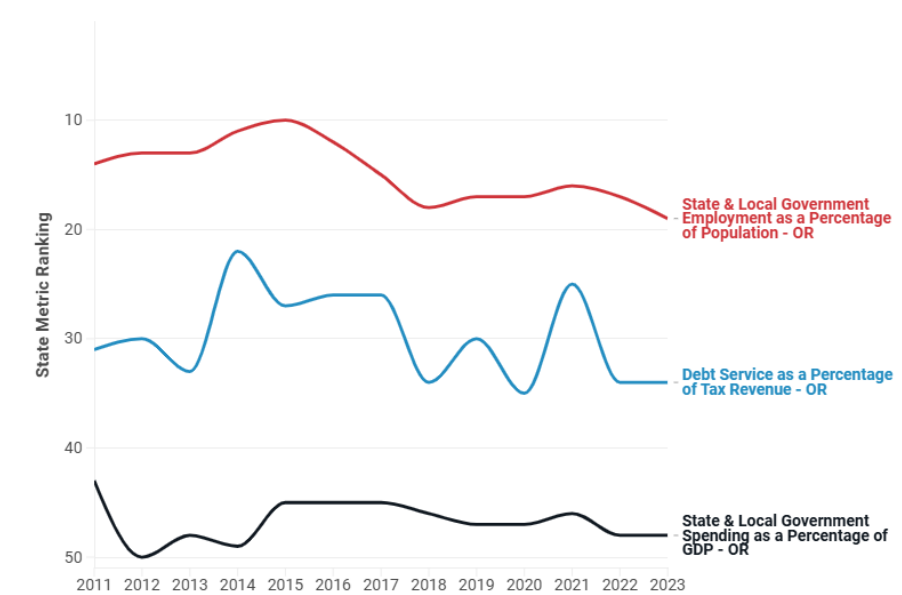


**RANK**  
**42<sup>ND</sup>** **OREGON**

**OREGON STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Oregon's State Budget Competitiveness Index ranking has declined over the last decade, reflecting growing challenges in fiscal management. The state dropped three spots in debt service costs as a percentage of tax revenue, falling from 31<sup>st</sup> in 2011 to 34<sup>th</sup> in 2023. This indicates increasing pressure on tax revenue to cover the state's debt obligations.
- The state ranks 19<sup>th</sup> for state and local government employment as a percentage of population, down from 14<sup>th</sup> in 2011. Oregon has also fallen to 48<sup>th</sup> in state and local government spending as a percentage of GDP, indicating one of the highest levels of government spending relative to the size of its economy. This significant decline from 43<sup>rd</sup> in 2011 underscores growing fiscal pressures and increased state involvement in the economy.
- The state's debt service as a percentage of tax revenue worsened slightly, falling from 31<sup>st</sup> in 2011 to 34<sup>th</sup> in 2023, further highlighting the state's challenges in managing its long-term financial obligations.

**STATE BUDGET SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Debt Service as a Percentage of Tax Revenue - OR	31	26	34	-3
State & Local Government Employment as a Percentage of Population - OR	14	15	19	-5
State & Local Government Spending as a Percentage of GDP - OR	43	45	48	-5
<b>State Budget Competitiveness Index Rank - OR</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-4</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



Oregon's state balanced budget requirement is very strict. Although the state borrows some funds for long-term capital projects, it has traditionally kept this borrowing at a minimum.

As a result, spending trends are closely tied to revenue generation. Relative to other states, Oregon has one of the most progressive revenue systems, depending heavily on investment returns, business income and corporate profits. Over the past fifteen years, all of these income sources have experienced unprecedented booms. Unlike during past downturns, nonwage sources of income continued to expand rapidly during the pandemic.

Although the timing cannot be predicted, another downturn is inevitable. At that point, Oregon's state spending will wane. To the extent that the recent revenue windfall has translated into new ongoing spending programs, budget adjustments will be more difficult. That said, Oregon has far more budget reserves than it ever has had in its history, giving policymakers a comfortable cushion.



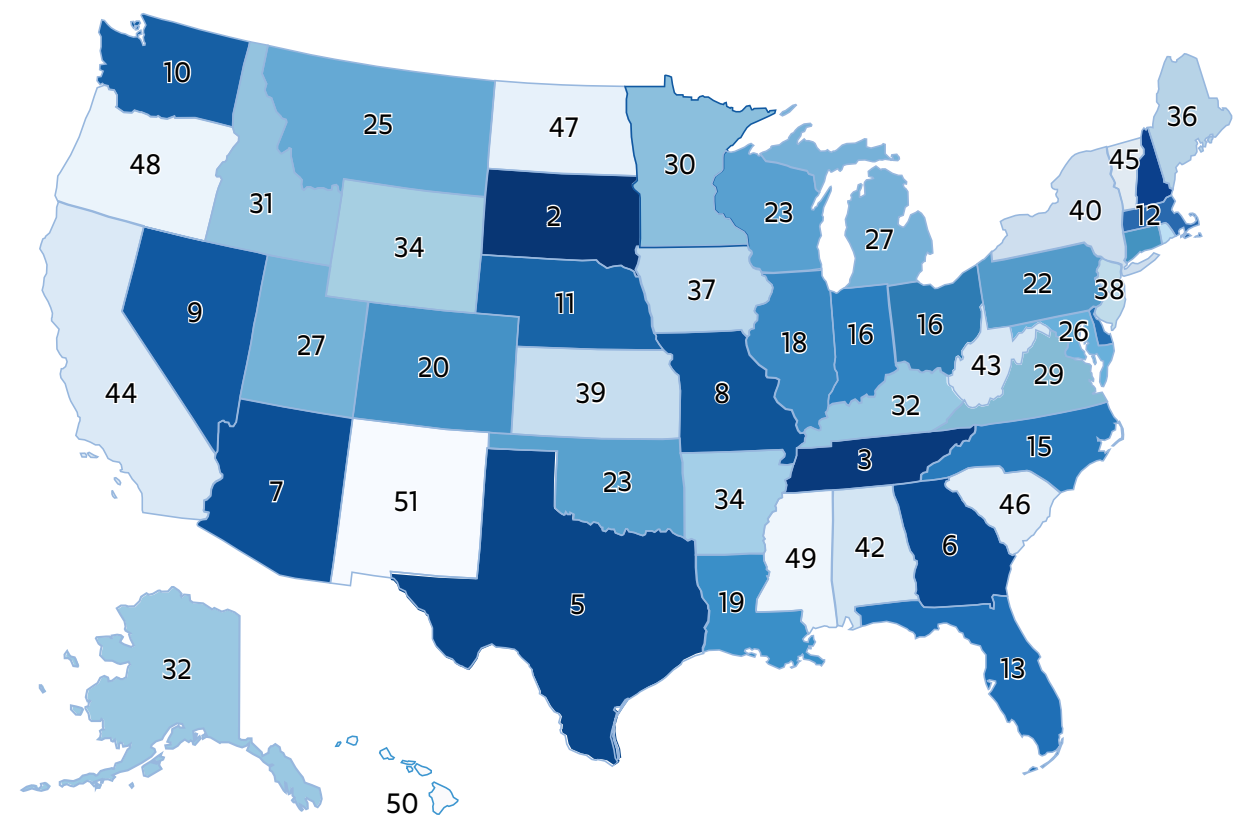
# TAXES & FEES

## THE FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM IS THE MOST EFFICIENT ENGINE FOR ALLOCATING CAPITAL TO ADVANCE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

All government spending and thus taxation originates from wealth created by the productive private economy. However, in a democratic system the people grant government limited and defined power to tax and spend for the sake of the common good, even if that means less efficient capital allocation within the economy. The best tax code is one that does not pick winners and losers in the economy; is easy to understand and comply with; is transparent; and it does not frequently change, providing certainty to businesses and consumers.

In line with these principles, Common Sense Institute's Free Enterprise Index scores each state under the taxes and fees policy area based on the level of taxation and fees imposed upon the local economy.

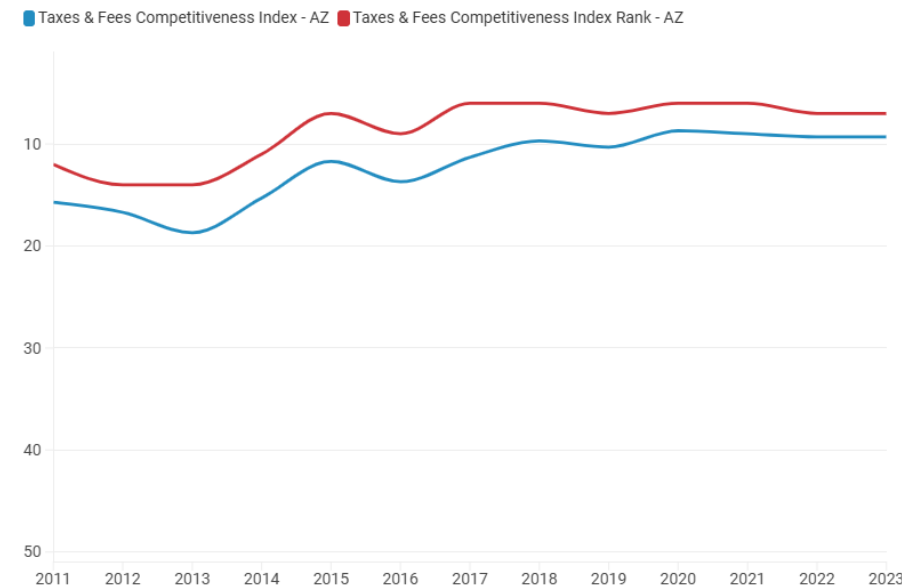
### CSI TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



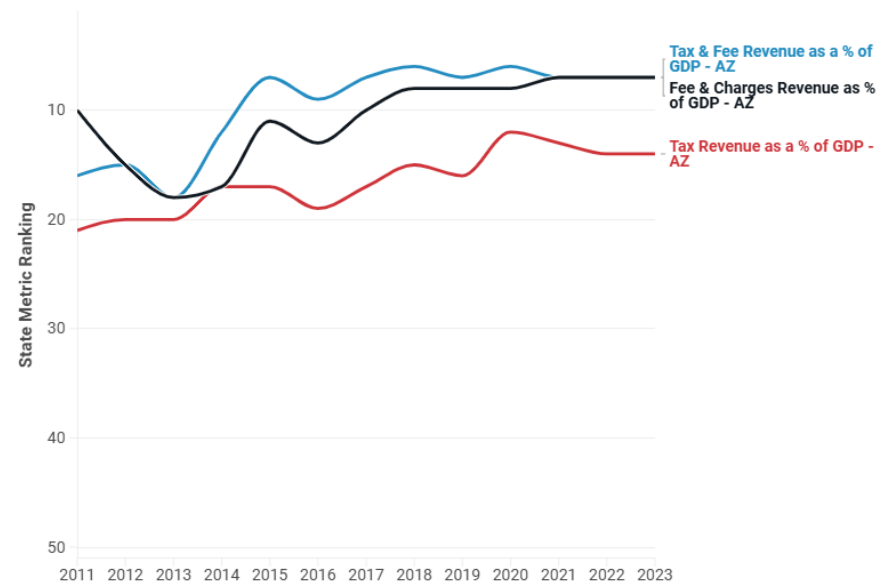


**RANK 7<sup>TH</sup> ARIZONA**

**ARIZONA TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Arizona ranks 7<sup>th</sup> on the Taxes & Fees Competitiveness Index due to its relatively low tax and fee burden. In 2022 – the latest data available from the U.S. Census Bureau – state and local taxes accounted for 8.6% of the state’s GDP, while taxes and fees combined totaled 10.5%—well below the average of 12.9%.
- Arizona has significantly reduced its tax burden in recent years, most notably by adopting a 2.5% flat personal income tax rate. This reform cut the top marginal tax rate from 4.5% to 2.5%, simplifying the tax code and making Arizona one of the most competitive states for income taxation.
- Arizona has also worked to simplify the personal property tax code and reduce business tax rates. Before reforms that lowered assessment ratios and slashed the valuation of personal property, Arizona had the 6<sup>th</sup> highest effective business property tax rate in the nation. Policies like this have encouraged investment in capital-intensive industries, driving higher worker productivity, increased economic output, and improved economic prospects for the entire state.

**TAXES & FEES SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Tax & Fee Revenue as a % of GDP - AZ	16	7	7	9
Tax Revenue as a % of GDP - AZ	21	17	14	7
Fee & Charges Revenue as % of GDP - AZ	10	10	7	3
<b>Taxes &amp; Fees Competitiveness Index Rank - AZ</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



A history of aggressive statewide tax reforms has given Arizona an extremely competitive income tax structure. Though less competitive, the state’s property tax structure has also improved over the years – both due to direct reform (reductions in assessment ratios) and indirect controls which have insulated property owners from significant tax increases due to property valuation rise since 2020. This veritable crisis in some places is effectively a nonissue here, thanks to rules limiting annual valuation growth.

At the same time, this tax structure is well protected. Rules requiring supermajorities for statewide tax increases by the State Legislature were extended in 2022 to initiatives and referendums that would have voters approve the tax increases.

As a result, Arizona’s competitive ranking for its tax structure is not only unlikely to get worse but may improve (even if further reform is more incremental) due simply to the relative erosion of the position of other states that lack these structural protections.

**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about taxes & fees, please review the following CSI reports:

**HB 2822 & The Taxation of Business Personal Property**

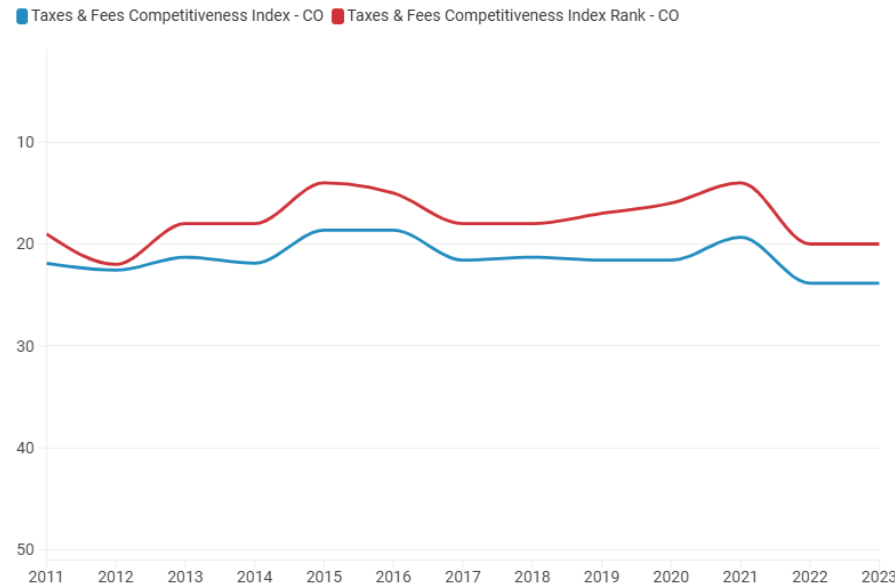
**Arizona’s New Tax Structure**

**Economic Impacts of Implementing the 2.50% Flat Tax in 2023**

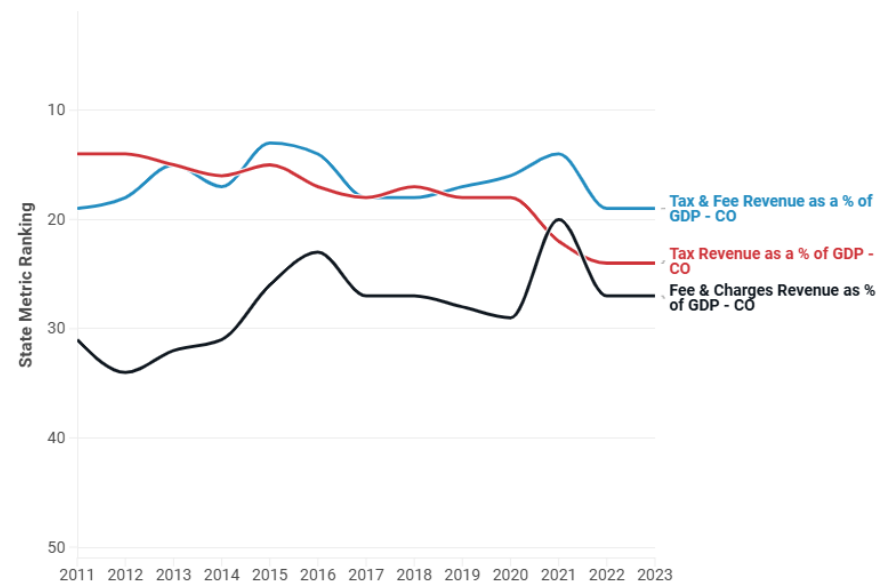


**RANK**  
**20<sup>TH</sup>** **COLORADO**

**COLORADO TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Neither Colorado's rank nor its index score changed between 2022 and 2023, both of which are lower now than in any previous year.
- Just like the overall index, no single component moved in 2023
- Although policy did not substantially affect the ratings in 2023, a handful of tax and fee increases were passed in 2024 that may degrade Colorado's rank in the future.

**TAXES & FEES SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Tax & Fee Revenue as a % of GDP - CO	19	18	19	0
Tax Revenue as a % of GDP - CO	14	18	24	-10
Fee & Charges Revenue as % of GDP - CO	31	27	27	4
<b>Taxes &amp; Fees Competitiveness Index Rank - CO</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-1</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**

Like in most previous years, Colorado's heavy reliance on fees is weighing down its rank. Colorado remains a lower-tax state than average, but the policy forces that degraded its rank from 14<sup>th</sup> in 2021 to 20<sup>th</sup> today are still looming. In general, Coloradans can expect higher taxes and higher charges from their government as a result of recent policy.

The expansion of fee enterprises seems likely to continue apace; in 2024, the legislature passed two major bills that add new enterprises and raise collections by existing enterprises. New tax and fee increases are likely to manifest in the coming year in the context of a purported revenue shortfall in the state budget.



**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about taxes & fees, please review the following CSI reports:

**How Much Relief Did the State Special Legislative Session Provide**

**Colorado Property Tax Primer**

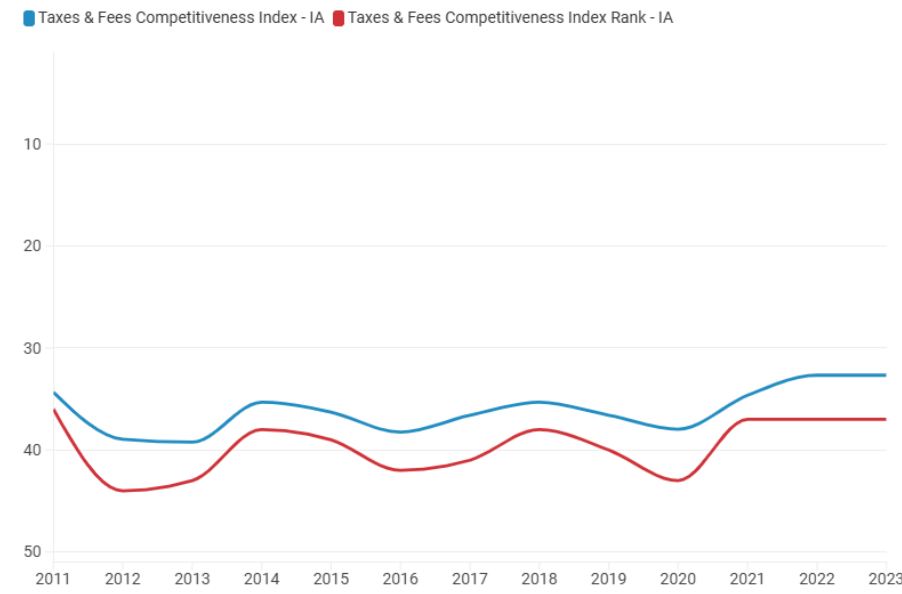
**The Voters' Choice at the 2024 November Ballot**

**Snapshot of Fees in Colorado: 2024 Update**

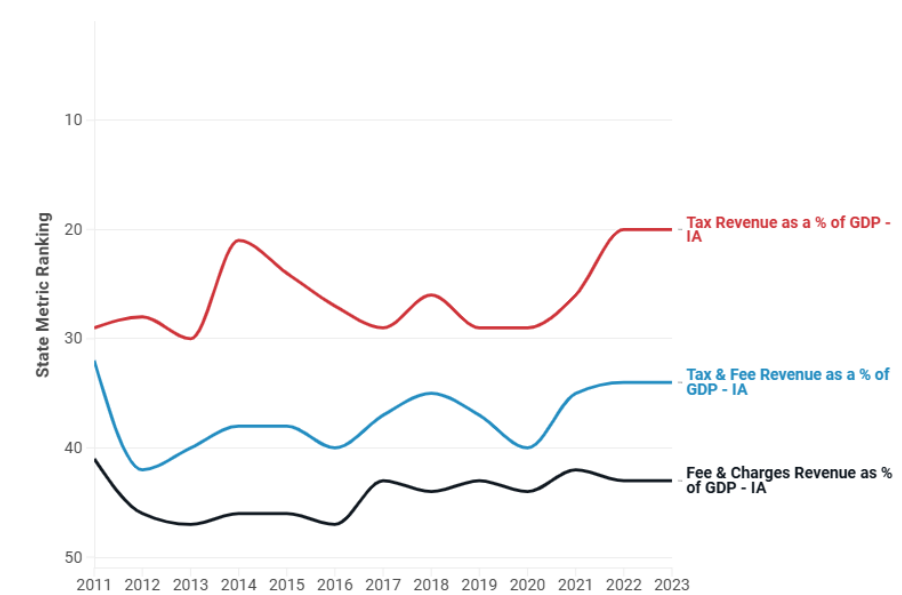


**RANK**  
**37<sup>TH</sup>** **IOWA**

**IOWA TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Based on 2023 data, Iowa rank 31<sup>st</sup> on the Taxes & Fees Competitiveness Index because relative to its GDP it collects more tax and fee revenue than most states.
- Iowa has incrementally reformed and reduced its individual and corporate income tax structure and rates since 2019, which has improved its index score and should continue to do so for at least the next couple of years. The state is on track for a single flat individual income tax rate of 3.8% by 2025.

**TAXES & FEES SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Tax & Fee Revenue as a % of GDP - IA	32	37	34	-2
Tax Revenue as a % of GDP - IA	29	29	20	9
Fee & Charges Revenue as % of GDP - IA	41	43	43	-2
<b>Taxes &amp; Fees Competitiveness Index Rank - IA</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-1</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



Iowa has adopted significant reforms to its tax code since the 2018 legislative session. While those reforms have had some impact on the state's index rank, their full impact will not appear in the index until at least the 2026 Free Enterprise Report. Under reforms enacted from 2018 through 2024, Iowa reduced its individual income tax brackets from nine brackets with a top rate of 8.98% to a flat rate of 3.9% starting in 2026. With the passage of Senate File 2442 in April 2024, the state will now move to a single flat individual income tax rate of 3.8% starting in tax year 2025. Meanwhile, the state has reduced its top corporate income tax rate from 12% in 2020 to 7.1% in 2024 with triggers to reduce it further when the state hits certain surplus revenue triggers. However, this year's Free Enterprise Report accounts for tax year 2023 during which Iowa still had a top individual rate of 6% and a top corporate rate of 8.4%.

**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about taxes & fees, please review the following CSI reports:

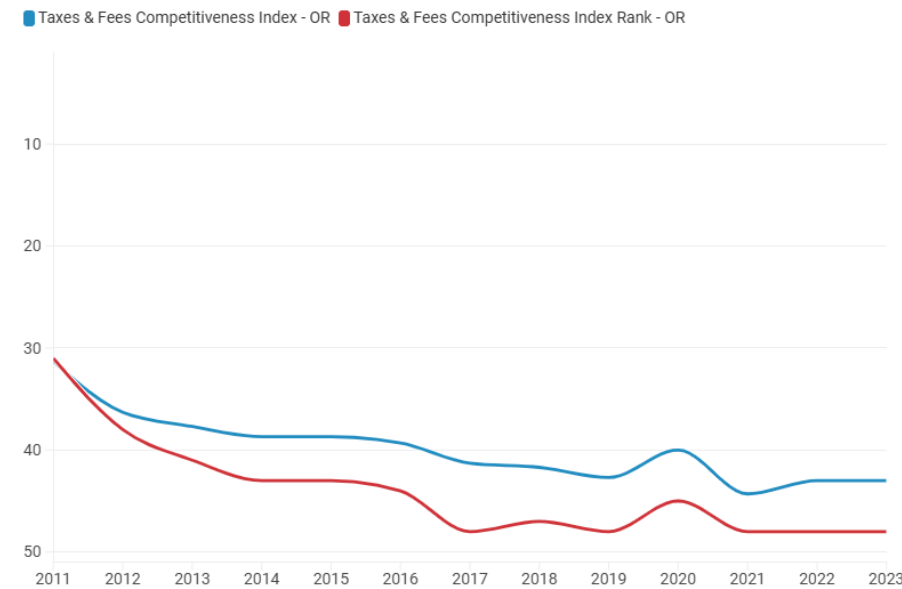
**Iowa's 2024 Income Tax Cuts:** Dynamic Economic and State Revenue Impacts

Additionally, CSI's Taxes & Fees Competitiveness Index does not score states based on their tax rates or other aspects of the tax code. Rather, it simply scores based on tax and fee revenues as a percentage of GDP. Like the State Budget Competitiveness Index, Iowa's low rank is more a result of the state's relatively low GDP rather than an unfavorable tax climate. While the state has some of the highest effective property tax rates in the country, it has below average sale tax rates and is lowering its income tax rates. A state can increase its index score by increasing its GDP without making any changes to its tax code. Alternatively, a state can improve its score by cutting taxes and fees. Policymakers should focus their efforts on the latter, as they have direct control over the latter and only have indirect influence over the former. As Iowa's recent income tax reforms have begun phasing in, its index rank has improved from 43<sup>rd</sup> in 2020 to 37<sup>th</sup> in 2023. As those reforms become fully phased in, CSI expects its rank will continue to improve. Previous CSI research shows state lawmakers could further reduce the amount of revenue the state collects via taxes and fees without cutting the historic rate of growth in state spending.

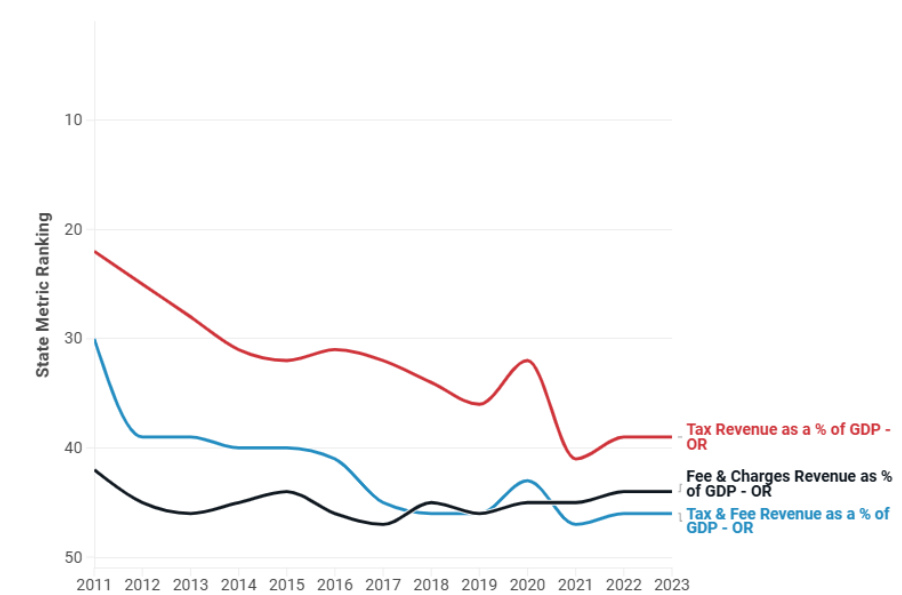


**RANK**  
**48<sup>TH</sup>**  
**OREGON**

**OREGON TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Oregon's tax competitiveness has significantly declined over the past decade, with the state falling to 48<sup>th</sup> in the Taxes & Fees Competitiveness Index in both 2017 and 2023, down from 31<sup>st</sup> in 2011.
- The state's tax and fee revenue as a percentage of GDP has become increasingly uncompetitive, dropping from 30<sup>th</sup> in 2011 to 46<sup>th</sup> in 2023. This reflects a higher overall tax and fee burden relative to economic output.
- Oregon's tax revenue as a percentage of GDP also worsened considerably, falling from 22<sup>nd</sup> in 2011 to 39<sup>th</sup> in 2023. This decline indicates a growing reliance on tax revenue, which impacts Oregon's economic competitiveness.
- While fee and charges revenue as a percentage of GDP has seen a slight improvement since 2017 (rising from 47<sup>th</sup> to 44<sup>th</sup>), Oregon continues to rank poorly in this metric, signaling little progress in diversifying revenue sources beyond taxation.

**TAXES & FEES SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Tax & Fee Revenue as a % of GDP - OR	30	45	46	-16
Tax Revenue as a % of GDP - OR	22	32	39	-17
Fee & Charges Revenue as % of GDP - OR	42	47	44	-2
<b>Taxes &amp; Fees Competitiveness Index Rank - OR</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-17</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



Relative to other states, Oregon has one of the most progressive revenue systems, depending heavily on investment returns, business income and corporate profits. Over the past fifteen years, all of these income sources have experienced unprecedented booms. Unlike during past downturns, nonwage sources of income continued to expand rapidly during the pandemic.

Although the timing cannot be predicted, another downturn is inevitable. At that point, Oregon's state spending will wane. Oregon has diversified its revenue system significantly in recent years which should reduce future volatility. Notably, the state instituted a gross receipts tax on the largest firms to fund education.

The largest current concerns revolve around newly enacted local taxes in the Portland area. With the burden placed on high-income households there is concern that some taxpayers will vote with their feet and leave the area.

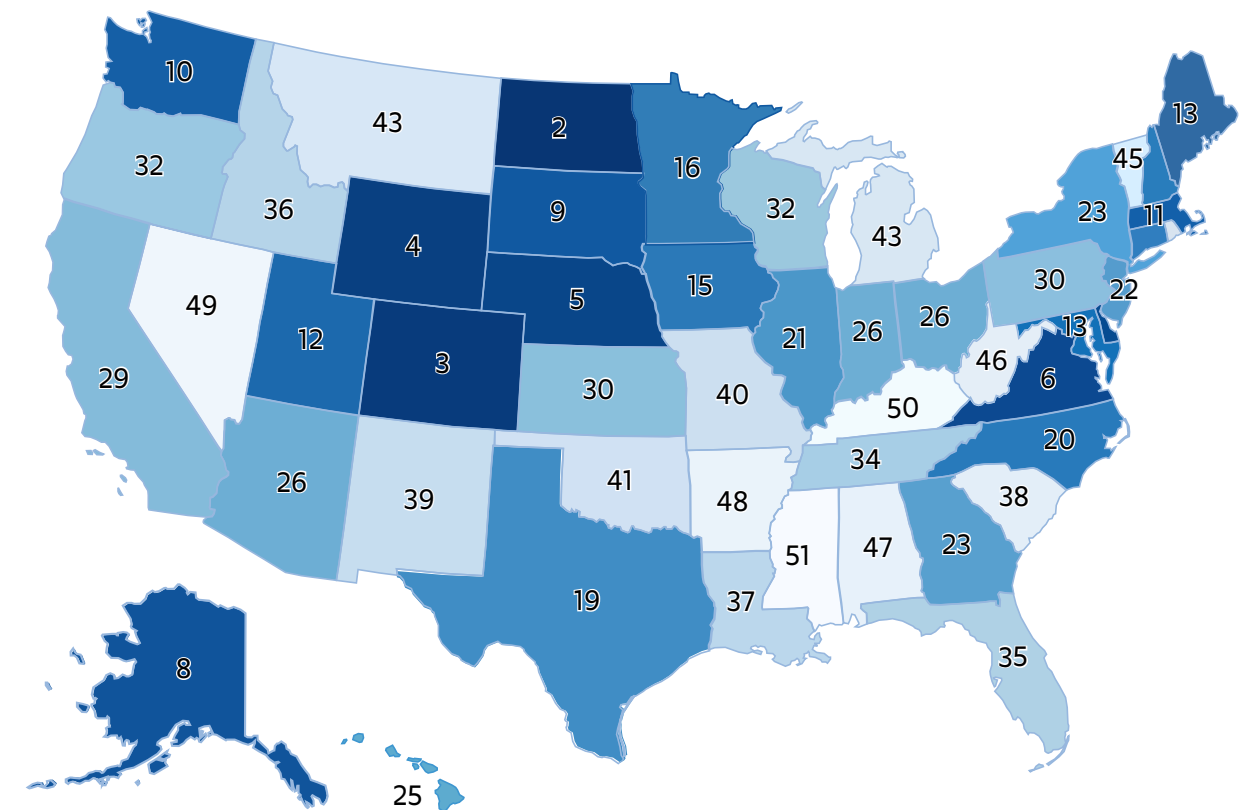
# WORKFORCE

## LABOR IS A VITAL COMPONENT OF ECONOMIC PRODUCTION AND GROWTH, ACTING AS A CORNERSTONE OF ANY THRIVING ECONOMY.

A strong, productive, and well-educated workforce is indispensable for driving the innovation and efficiency needed to compete in a 21<sup>st</sup>-century economy. Equally important, labor competition plays a fundamental role in the free-enterprise system, ensuring that individuals and businesses can freely engage in the voluntary exchange of labor and services. States that neglect to cultivate this productive labor force within their borders or hinder the principles of free labor exchange will inevitably find themselves trailing behind their peers in economic dynamism and competitiveness. Promoting both workforce development and an open labor market is essential for sustaining economic vitality and growth.

In line with these principles, Common Sense Institute's Free Enterprise Index scores each state under the workforce policy area based on measures of labor and worker productivity, the share of the population with at least a high-school diploma, and the percentage of the workforce represented by a labor union.

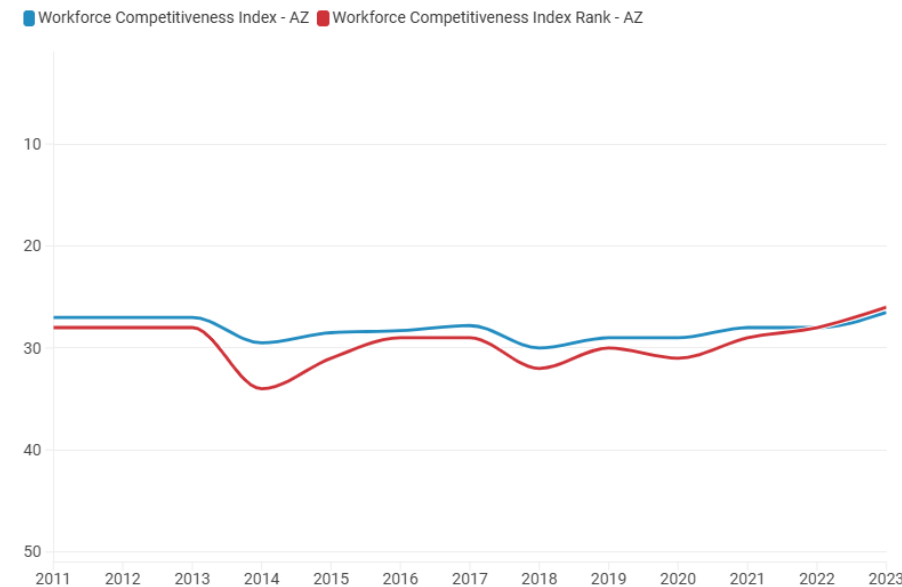
### CSI WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



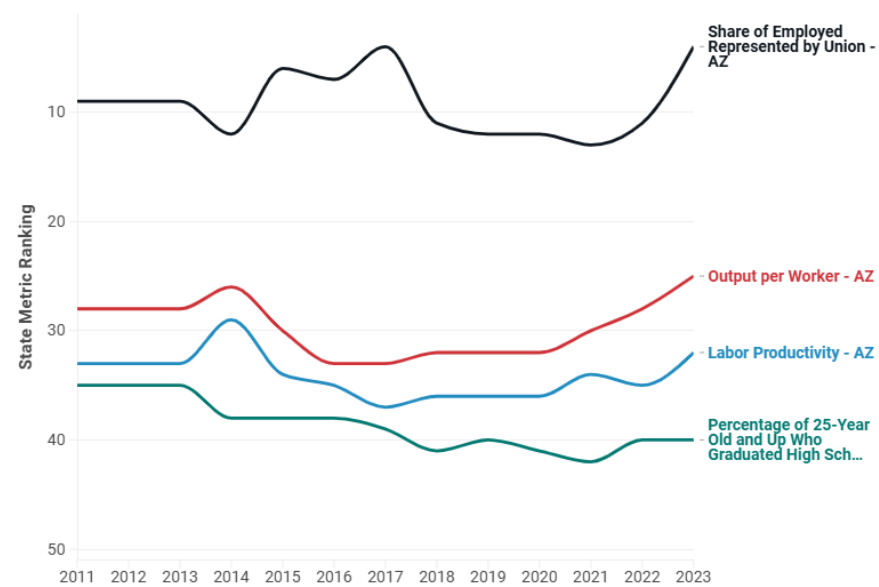


**RANK 26<sup>TH</sup> ARIZONA**

**ARIZONA WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Since 2011, Arizona has achieved notable gains in labor productivity, however the state’s ranking in these metrics have only seen modest improvement. As of now, Arizona ranks 25<sup>th</sup> in output per worker and 32<sup>nd</sup> in labor productivity, up slightly from 28<sup>th</sup> and 33<sup>rd</sup>, respectively.
- Despite moderate labor productivity, Arizona lags in educational attainment among its adult population. In 2023, the state ranks 40<sup>th</sup> for the percentage of individuals aged 25 and older who have completed high school. This low ranking is partly driven by relatively low graduation rates within the state. Policies aimed at increasing high school graduation rates and attracting skilled workers could provide significant economic benefits.
- Arizona remains a right-to-work state, reflected in its relatively low union representation. In 2023, the state ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in having the smallest share of employed individuals represented by a union. While right-to-work laws have faced challenges in recent years, Arizona’s continued commitment to protecting individual association rights is a key contributor to its strong free enterprise rankings.

**WORKFORCE SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Labor Productivity – AZ	33	37	32	1
Output per Worker - AZ	28	33	25	3
Share of Employed Represented by Union – AZ	9	4	4	5
Percentage of 25-Year-Old and Up Who Graduated High School – AZ	35	39	40	-5
<b>Workforce Competitiveness Index Rank – AZ</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



Arizona has a large and diverse population and has enjoyed rapid growth in its labor force in recent years. However, the state has seen only modest improvement in its performance in the Workforce Competitiveness Index, and it is held back in particular by having a relatively large adult population who lack even a High School Diploma.

As we highlighted in the Education Index, the state has one of the lowest high school graduation rates in the country. Still, educational reforms and the growing utilization of their school choice options by younger students and parents present promise for the future. Similarly, recent reforms to the states occupational licensing and workforce regulation regimes should improve the states workforce performance gradually.

**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about Arizona’s workforce, please review the following CSI reports:

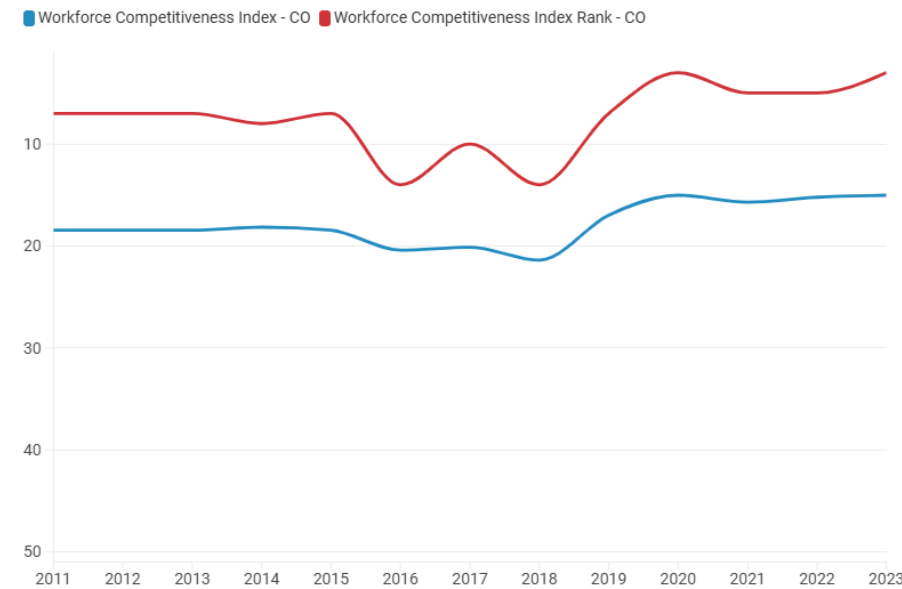
**Protecting Arizona’s Economic Competitiveness: The 2024 Arizona “Job Killers” List**

**The Fiscal Implications of Prop. 138 Protecting the Minimum Wage Credit For Tipped Workers**

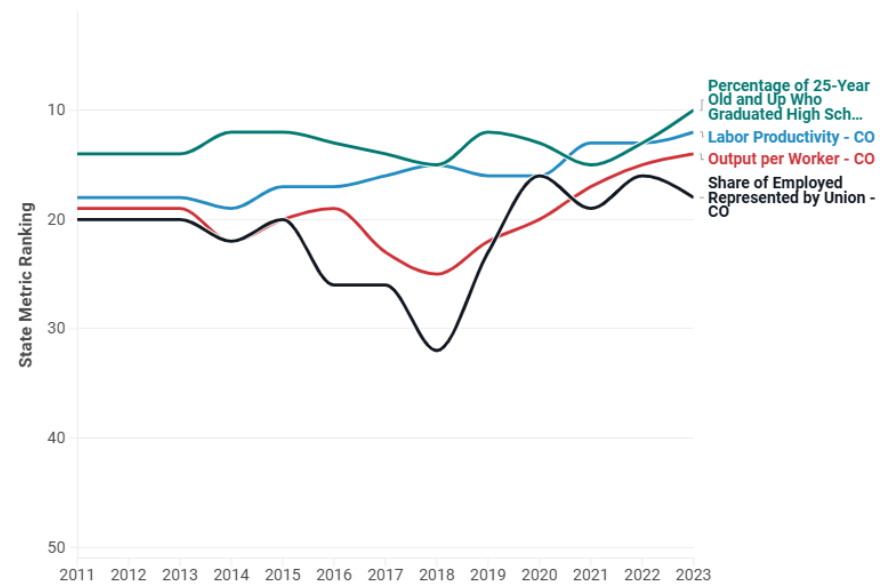
**The Fiscal Implications of Glendale’s Hotel and Event Center Minimum Wage Protection Act**

**RANK**  
**3<sup>RD</sup>** **COLORADO**

**COLORADO WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Colorado has improved across all metrics of workforce competitiveness in the last decade. Labor productivity in particular has been the strongest area of improvement for Colorado, with a 6-place advancement since 2011.
- Colorado has a more difficult procedure of unionization compared to other states. Enacted in 1943, the CLPA establishes a unique framework for union activities in Colorado, requiring a two-step election process for certain union certifications. This additional step can make unionization more complex compared to other states.
- The 2022 state initiative “Future Ready Colorado” aimed at preparing workers for high-skill jobs through career and technical education (CTE) programs and community college funding. These programs provide workers with the technical skills needed to succeed in industries like clean energy, advanced manufacturing, and tech, leading to higher productivity.

**WORKFORCE SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Labor Productivity – CO	18	16	12	6
Output per Worker - IA	19	23	14	5
Share of Employed Represented by Union – CO	20	26	18	2
Percentage of 25-Year-Old and Up Who Graduated High School – CO	14	14	10	4
<b>Workforce Competitiveness Index Rank – CO</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



The state’s declining birth rate, which is already below replacement level, means it must attract its workforce from elsewhere if it is to continue growing. Colorado’s industries, especially agriculture, hospitality, and tech, rely on immigrant workers, yet immigration policies at the federal level may pose challenges. Domestic migration to Colorado has also been reduced, which posits greater challenges.

High-growth industries require educated and specialized labor forces, as well. As industries like technology, clean energy, and healthcare grow, the demand for skilled workers will outpace supply. Colorado must continue investing in training programs and educational initiatives to properly train its homegrown workforce to the highest needs.

**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about Colorado’s workforce, please review the following CSI reports:

**Where are the Men?**

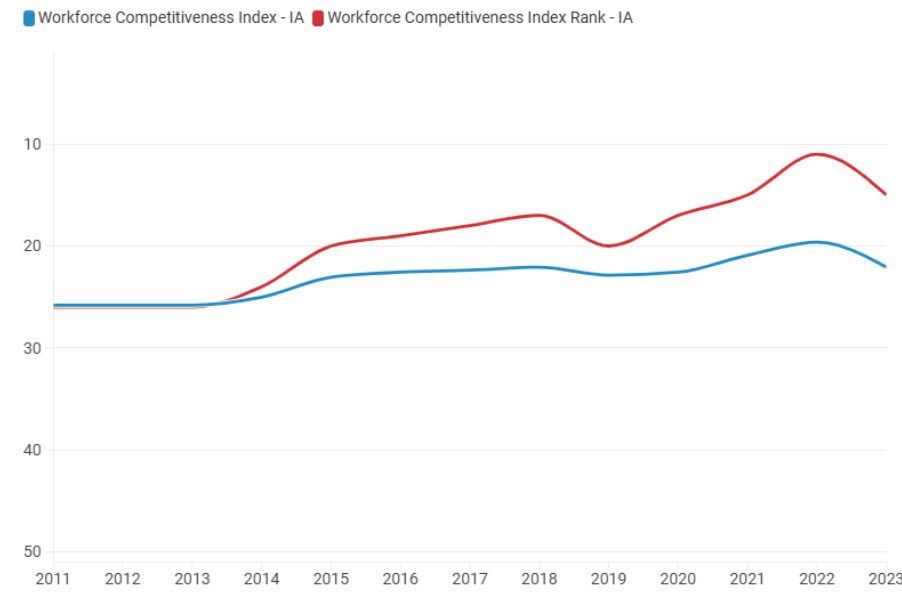
**Don’t let labor shortage hobble Colorado | GUEST COLUMN | Columnists | gazette.com**

**Employment Update Preliminary QCEW Benchmark**

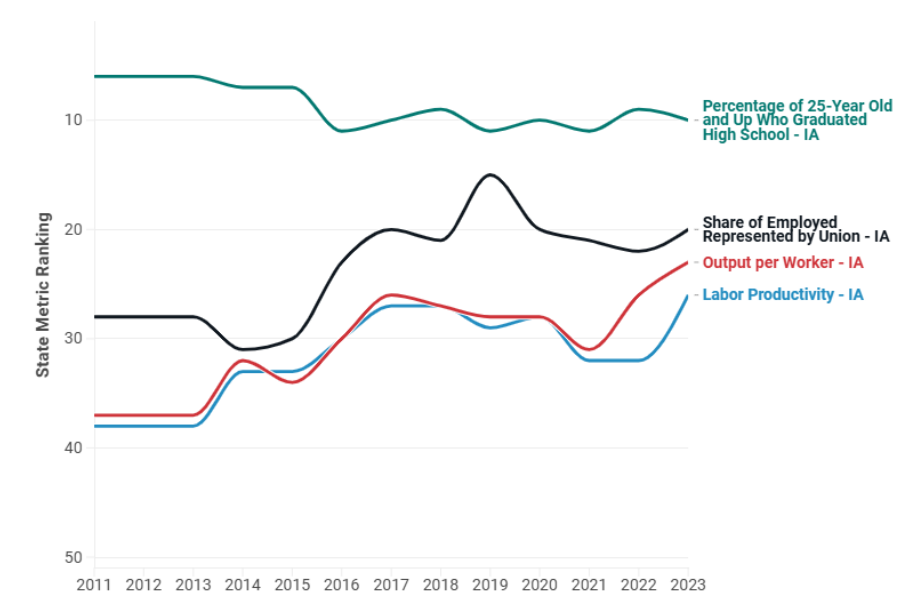


**RANK**  
**15<sup>TH</sup>** **IOWA**

**IOWA WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Iowa's Workforce Competitiveness Index has improved 11 spots since 2011, rising from 26<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> in the nation. Despite not yet returning to pre-pandemic labor force participation levels, Iowa's workforce continues to improve across all metrics.
- Although still high, Iowa's rank for young adults as a percentage of high school graduates has declined 4 spots since 2011. This may be due to the small decline in high school graduation rates, per the Education Competitiveness Index in this report.
- Shortly following the pandemic, Iowa's Manufacturing 4.0 initiative was created to help Iowa manufacturers adopt new technologies, increase productivity, and seek new talent. This was followed by a noticeable spike in output per worker and labor productivity.

**WORKFORCE SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Labor Productivity - IA	38	27	26	12
Output per Worker - IA	37	26	23	14
Share of Employed Represented by Union - IA	28	20	20	8
Percentage of 25-Year-Old and Up Who Graduated High School - IA	6	10	10	-4
<b>Workforce Competitiveness Index Rank - IA</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**

Based on the metrics in CSI's Workforce Competitiveness Index, Iowa boasts a relatively competitive workforce, ranking 15<sup>th</sup> best in the nation. The index indicates Iowa's workers are relatively productive and unconstrained by unions. A relatively large number of prime working age adults hold at least a high school diploma, presumably making them more prepared to add productive value to the economy as a member of the workforce. Businesses benefit from the strong education and productivity of Iowa's workers. However, CSI's Workforce Competitiveness Index does not measure how easy it is for businesses to find and recruit these productive workers.

Since the pandemic, Iowa has consistently boasted one of the lowest unemployment rates and highest labor force participation rates in the nation. Nonetheless, the state has followed the national trend of falling labor force participation since the 2008 recession. Iowa has maintained an extremely tight labor market post-pandemic with its unemployment rate remaining at or below 3% for most of the last three years. While positive for those in the workforce, these conditions have created a tight labor market that make it difficult for employers to find and recruit the talent they need. Challenges such as access to affordable childcare and an aging population constrain labor supply. Iowa has a productive labor force deserving of its high rank on CSI's index, but addressing these and other challenges could increase labor supply, thus raising overall economic productivity.



**RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH**

For further information about Iowa's workforce, please review the following CSI reports:

**Iowa's Future:** The Impact of an Aging Workforce

**Iowa Jobs and Labor Force Update** - October 2024

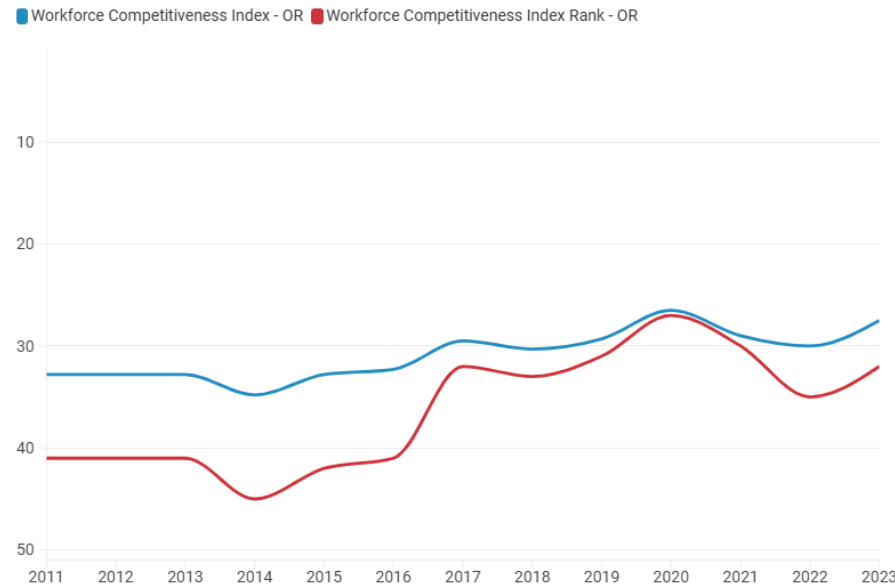
**Iowa's Childcare Solutions Fund:** A Model for Closing the Childcare Gap

**Iowa Jobs and Labor Force Update** - September 2024 Update

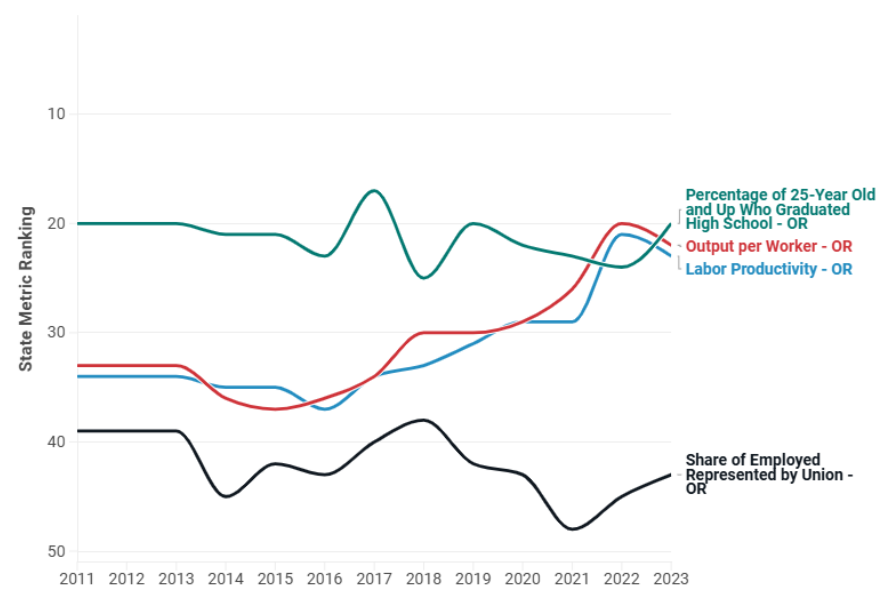
**Employment Update Preliminary QCEW Benchmark**

**RANK**  
**32<sup>ND</sup>** **OREGON**

**OREGON WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK**



**WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON**



**PERFORMANCE**

- Since 2011, Oregon has made notable gains in labor productivity and output per worker, with rankings rising by 11 spots in both categories. Despite these gains, Oregon continues to face challenges in educational attainment
- Oregon has one of the highest shares of employed individuals represented by unions in the country, ranking 43<sup>rd</sup> in union representation in 2023, down from 39<sup>th</sup> in 2011. This reflects a more unionized workforce, which may impact the state's labor market dynamics and business environment.
- Policy changes such as Future Ready Oregon and investments in advanced manufacturing aim to address skill gaps and improve competitiveness. These initiatives target workforce training and innovation, particularly in high-demand industries like healthcare, technology, and manufacturing.
- While Oregon's Workforce Competitiveness Index rank has improved from 41<sup>st</sup> in 2011 to 32<sup>nd</sup> in 2023, challenges in retaining skilled workers and reversing population outflows remain key obstacles to sustained growth.

**WORKFORCE SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Labor Productivity - OR	34	34	23	11
Output per Worker - OR	33	34	22	11
Share of Employed Represented by Union - OR	39	40	43	-4
Percentage of 25-Year-Old and Up Who Graduated High School - OR	20	17	20	0
<b>Workforce Competitiveness Index Rank - OR</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



Oregon's workforce competitiveness shows mixed outcomes. While the state has demonstrated strong gains in productivity metrics, a stagnant education ranking and declining net migration present challenges. High union representation contributes to workforce stability but may also limit labor market flexibility.

Strong improvement in worker productivity can be traced to a wave of investment in recent years. Oregon's major firms have been pouring money into their operations, and the state has seen a wave of start-up activity.

Recent initiatives, such as Future Ready Oregon, aim to bolster workforce training and education in key sectors like healthcare and advanced manufacturing. However, Oregon faces significant hurdles in addressing population decline, driven by low birth rates and negative net domestic migration. Policies to attract and retain young, skilled workers, particularly in root-setting age groups, will be crucial for sustaining workforce growth.

In the near term, Oregon's ability to improve its education outcomes and offset outmigration with targeted policies will determine whether it can maintain its upward trajectory in productivity and competitiveness. The effectiveness of current initiatives and potential policy adjustments addressing migration and labor force participation should be monitored.



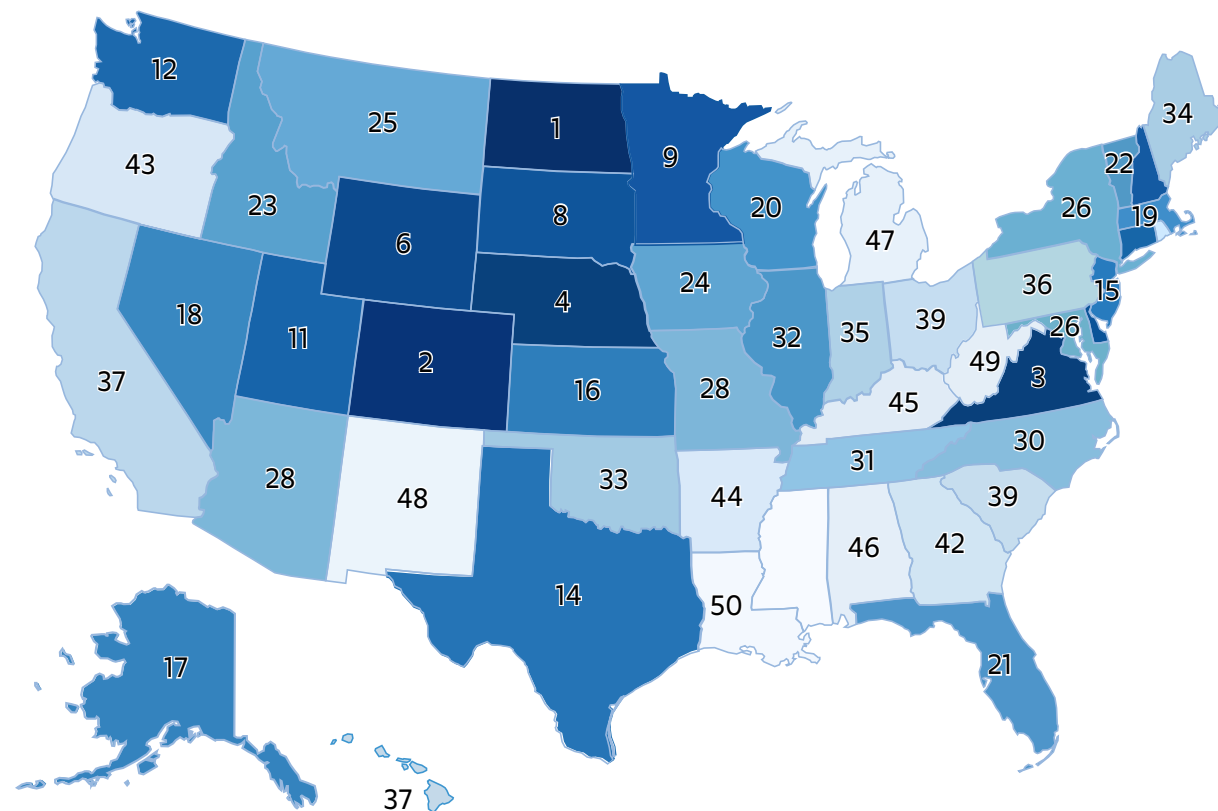
# ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM

**WHILE THE FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX ASSESSES EACH STATE BASED ON THEIR PERFORMANCE ACROSS NINE DISTINCT POLICY, OR SUBJECT AREAS, THE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND ECONOMIC MOMENTUM INDICES FOCUS ON EVALUATING EACH STATE'S OVERALL ECONOMIC VITALITY.**

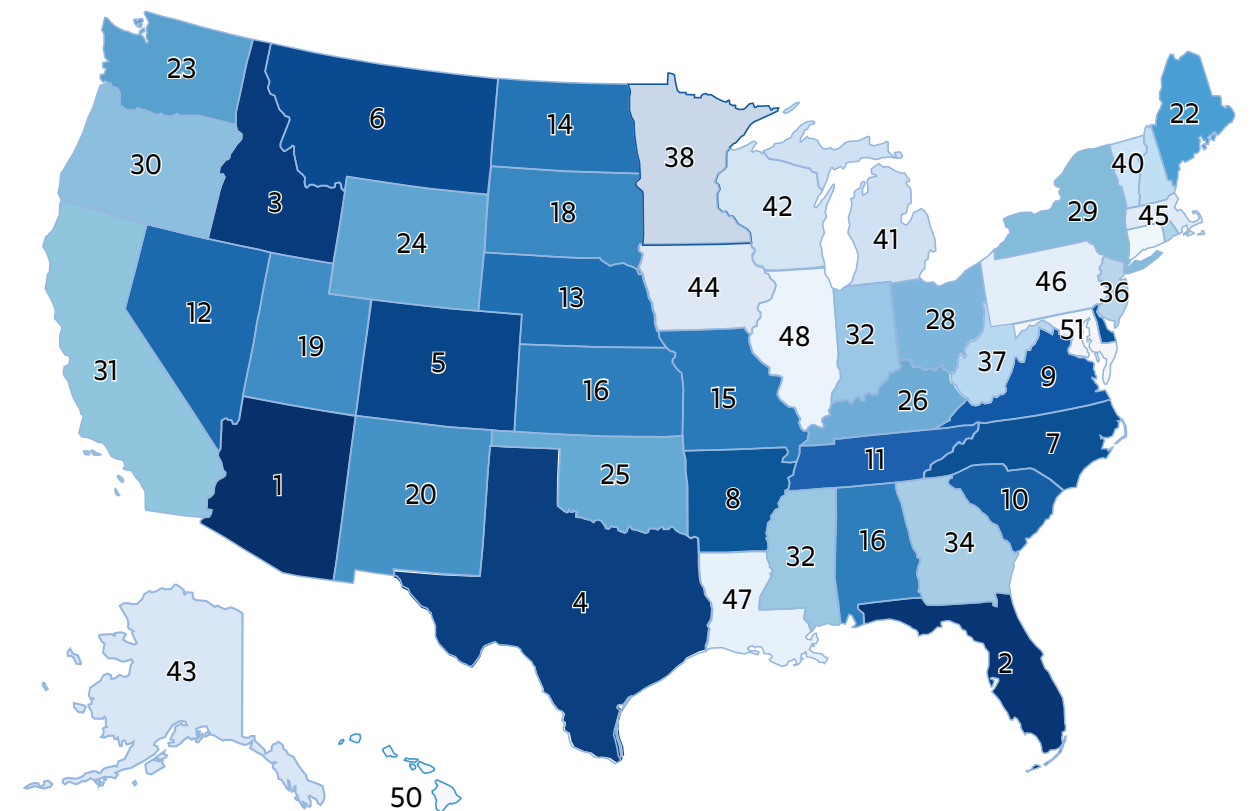
Together, these indices provide valuable insights into how a state's economy compares to its peers, offering a comprehensive perspective on relative economic standing and growth trends.

The Economic Performance Index measures states' overall economic health by analyzing six key macroeconomic variables. Complementing this, the Economic Momentum Index enhances the evaluation by emphasizing more timely shifts in economic conditions. It focuses on the 5-year average change for four of the six metrics, capturing recent trends and dynamics in economic growth. For metrics such as job creation per capita and net interstate migration—already reflecting annual changes—the Momentum Index treats them consistently with the Performance Index. This dual approach provides a robust and nuanced analysis, highlighting both long-term stability and emerging economic trends.

CSI ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX RANKINGS



CSI ECONOMIC MOMENTUM INDEX RANKINGS





# ARIZONA

Economic Performance Rank

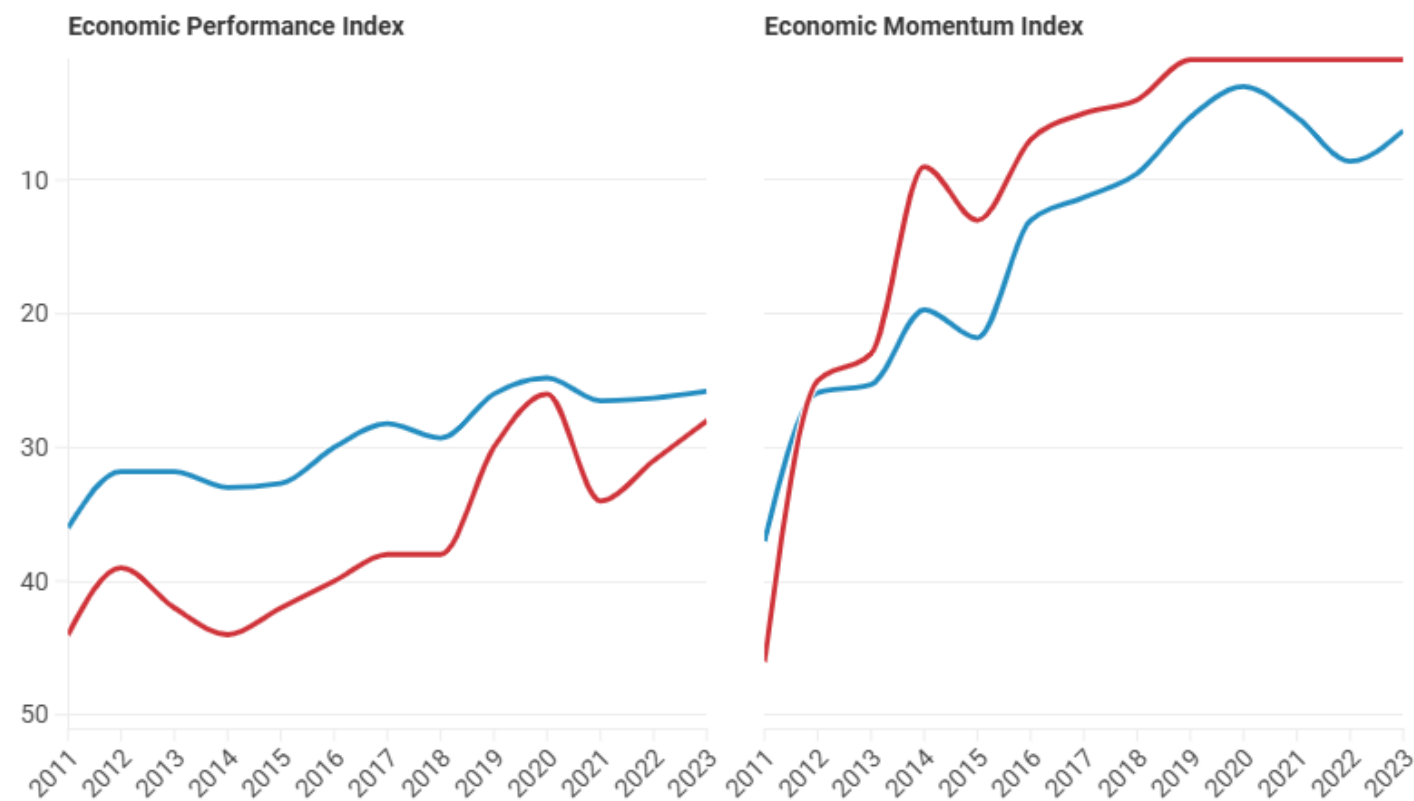
28<sup>TH</sup>

Economic Momentum Rank

1<sup>ST</sup>

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM INDICES AND RANKS - ARIZONA

■ Index Value ■ Rank



## PERFORMANCE

- Arizona’s demographic composition, among other factors, has constrained its ability to achieve a higher ranking in the Economic Performance Index. However, strong job growth and improvements in metrics such as GDP per capita, personal income per capita, and poverty rates have propelled the state’s ranking from 44<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> over the past 12 years.
- Arizona’s top ranking in the Economic Momentum Index highlights the state’s recent economic vitality. Between 2011 and 2023, Arizona rose from near the bottom in four of the six metrics considered in the index. Although the state was hit hard by the Great Recession, strong policies over the past decade drove a robust recovery, sustained growth, and resilience during the 2020 recession, making Arizona the top growth state in CSI’s Economic Momentum Index.

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



For five years now, Arizona has placed first in the country for performance in the Economic Momentum Index – suggesting the state is growing rapidly and capturing an outsized share of national economic growth. Not coincidentally, the state has rapidly improved its Economic Performance Index ranking over the same period (climbing about 10 spots in its relative standing among all U.S. states).

This performance is consistent with the deliberate policy choices has made, and the contrary policies chosen by some of our competitors – California in particular.

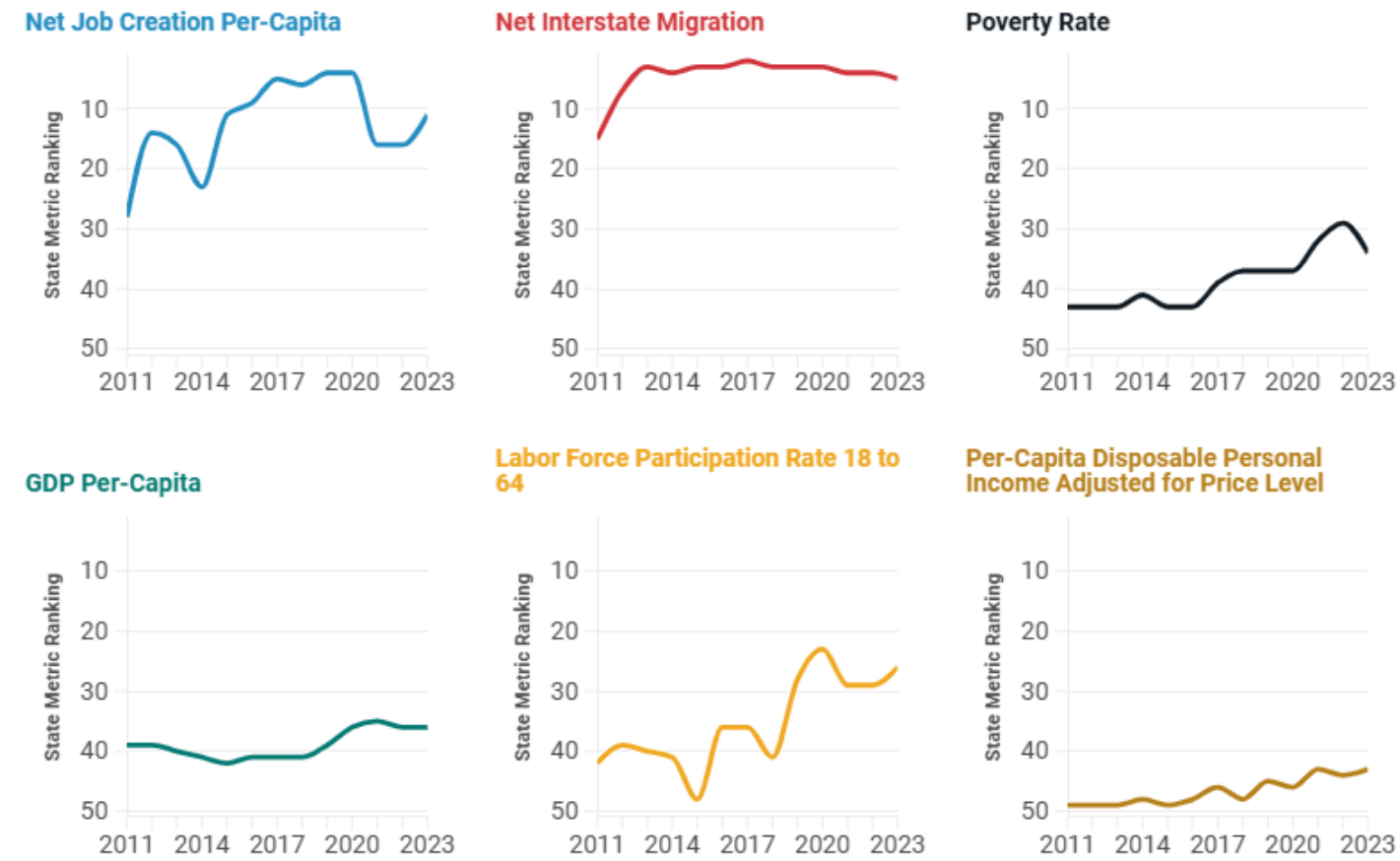
Still, while the state remains 1<sup>st</sup> ranked for Economic Momentum, there is reason for caution. As CSI Arizona has highlighted in its annual ‘job killers’ reports, there is annual risk of bad policy becoming law. And as experience in some other states – including Colorado – has shown, fortunes can change quickly once the policy direction shifts.

Beginning in 2025, there is a real possibility that national growth will again accelerate in response to federal policy changes. But Arizona has become dependent on attracting people and investment from other parts of the country to fuel its outsized share of that growth, and that dependency creates real risk of slowdown if we fail to do that. We’ve already seen some of that in the last 12 months or so of employment and wage growth data.

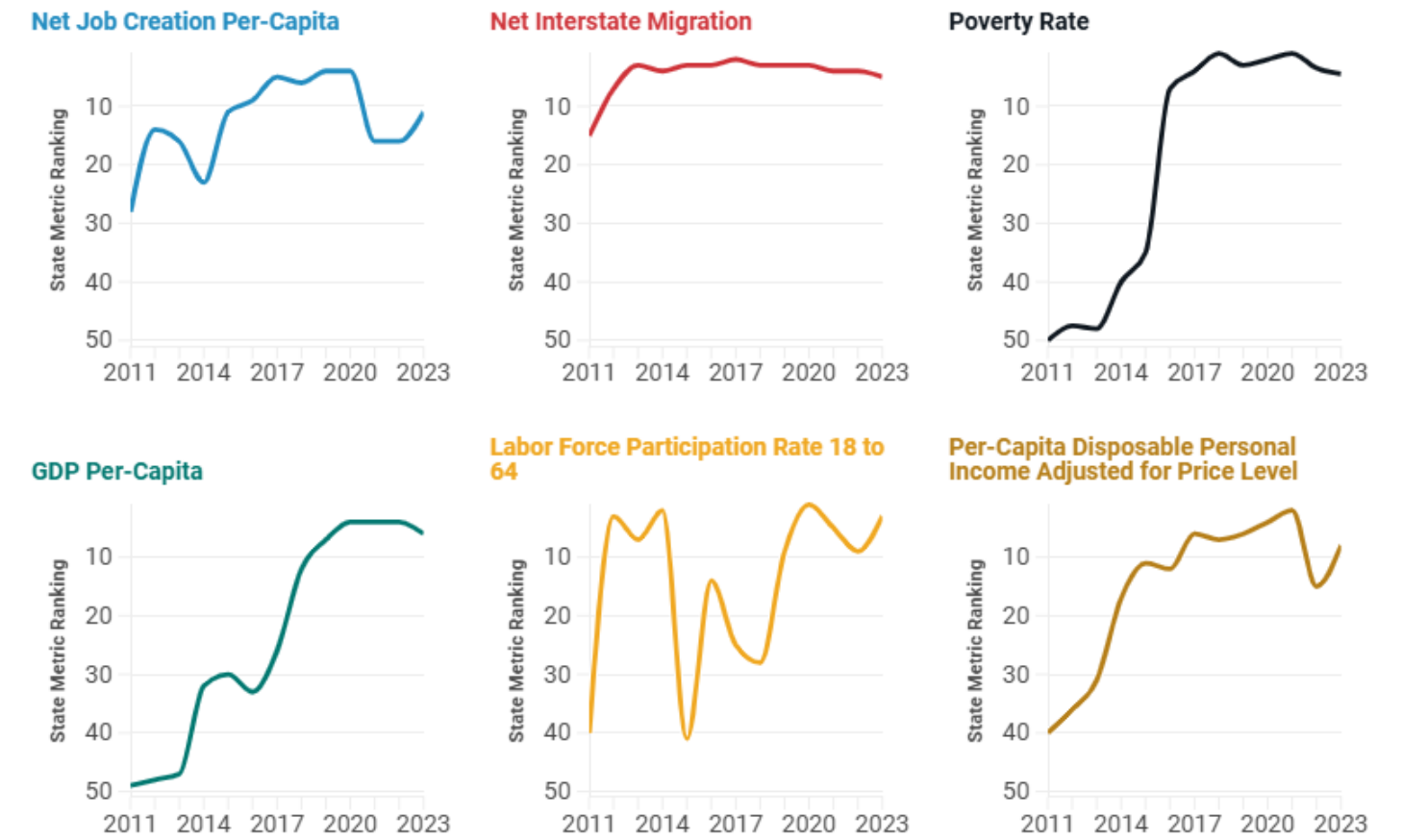
It remains to be seen whether the state can maintain or even build on this momentum going forward.



**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS - ARIZONA**



**ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS - ARIZONA**



**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS RANK - ARIZONA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Net Job Creation Per-Capita - AZ	28	5	11	17
Net Interstate Migration - AZ	15	2	5	10
Poverty Rate - AZ	43	39	34	9
GDP Per-Capita - AZ	39	41	36	3
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - AZ	42	36	26	16
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - AZ	49	46	43	6
<b>Economic Performance Index - AZ</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>

**ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS RANK - ARIZONA**

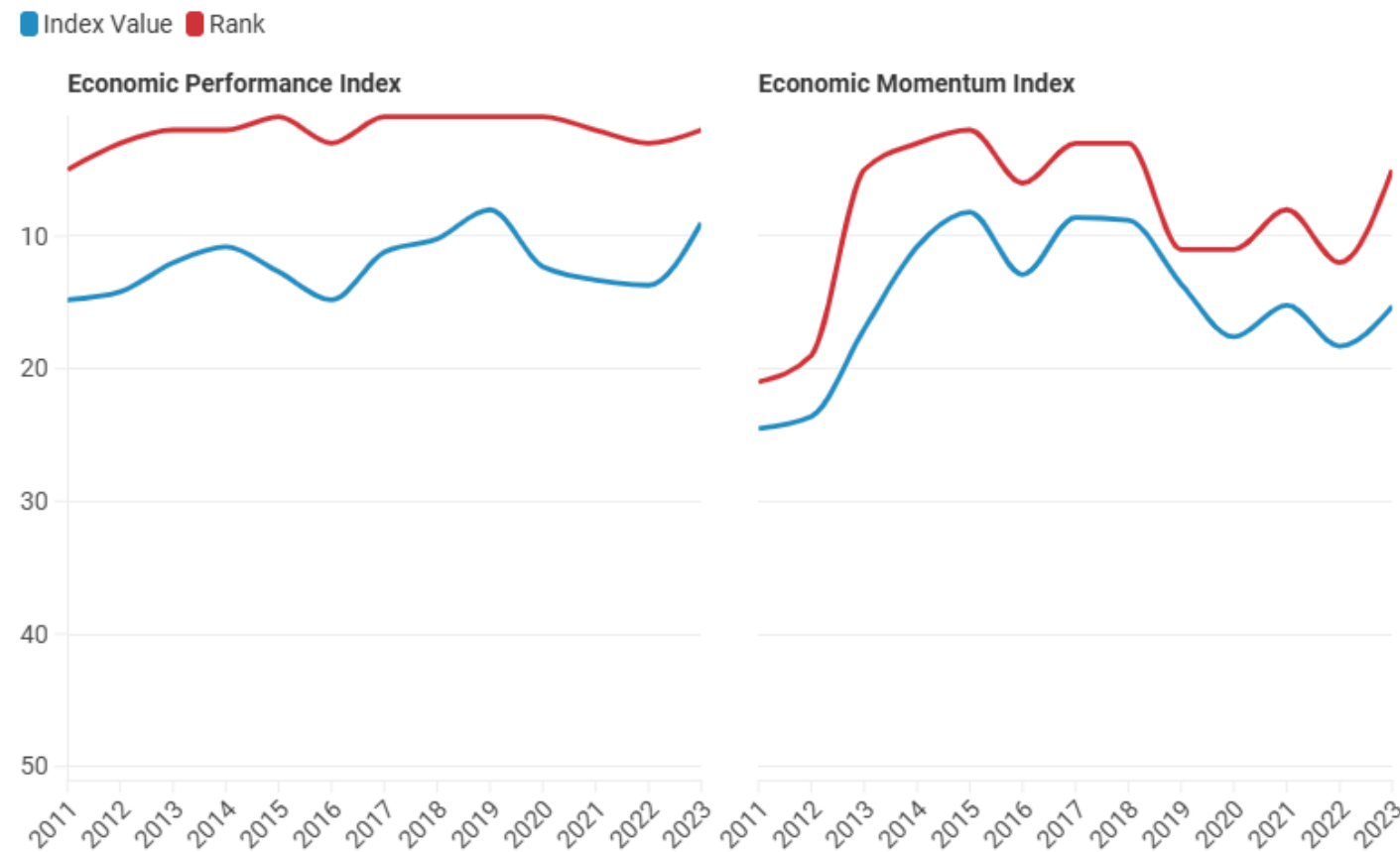
	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Net Job Creation Per-Capita - AZ	28	5	11	17
Net Interstate Migration - AZ	15	2	5	10
Poverty Rate - AZ	50	4	4.5	45.5
GDP Per-Capita - AZ	49	26	6	43
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - AZ	40	25	3	37
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - AZ	40	6	8	32
<b>Economic Momentum Index - AZ</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>

# COLORADO

Economic Performance Rank  
**2<sup>ND</sup>**

Economic Momentum Rank  
**5<sup>TH</sup>**

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM INDICES AND RANKS - COLORADO



## PERFORMANCE

- Colorado’s economic performance has remained strong over the past decade, outperforming the vast majority of its peers. Specifically, the state’s low poverty rate and rising income and GDP per-capita have placed it 3<sup>rd</sup> in the Economic Performance Rankings as of 2023.
- Despite this performance, the state has showed some deterioration in its economic momentum ranking thanks to slowing declines in its poverty rate – undoubtedly linked to its homelessness problem – and slowing job creation.
- Once a top destination for movers, Colorado’s migration performance has also deteriorated compared to the rest of the country, although the most recent ACS data suggests the state’s relative performance did rebound in 2023. Still, the trajectory over the last decade has been one of falling interstate migration, which could have significant implications for nominal economic growth moving forward.

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



While the policies of the previous decade put the state on strong economic footing, the current policy trajectory in the state has led more recently to slowing economic momentum. As other sources have noted, increasing costs of doing business and a rising tax and fee burden risk putting significant drag on economic growth, and the state’s current housing crises spells trouble for the future of attracting and keeping a talented labor force.

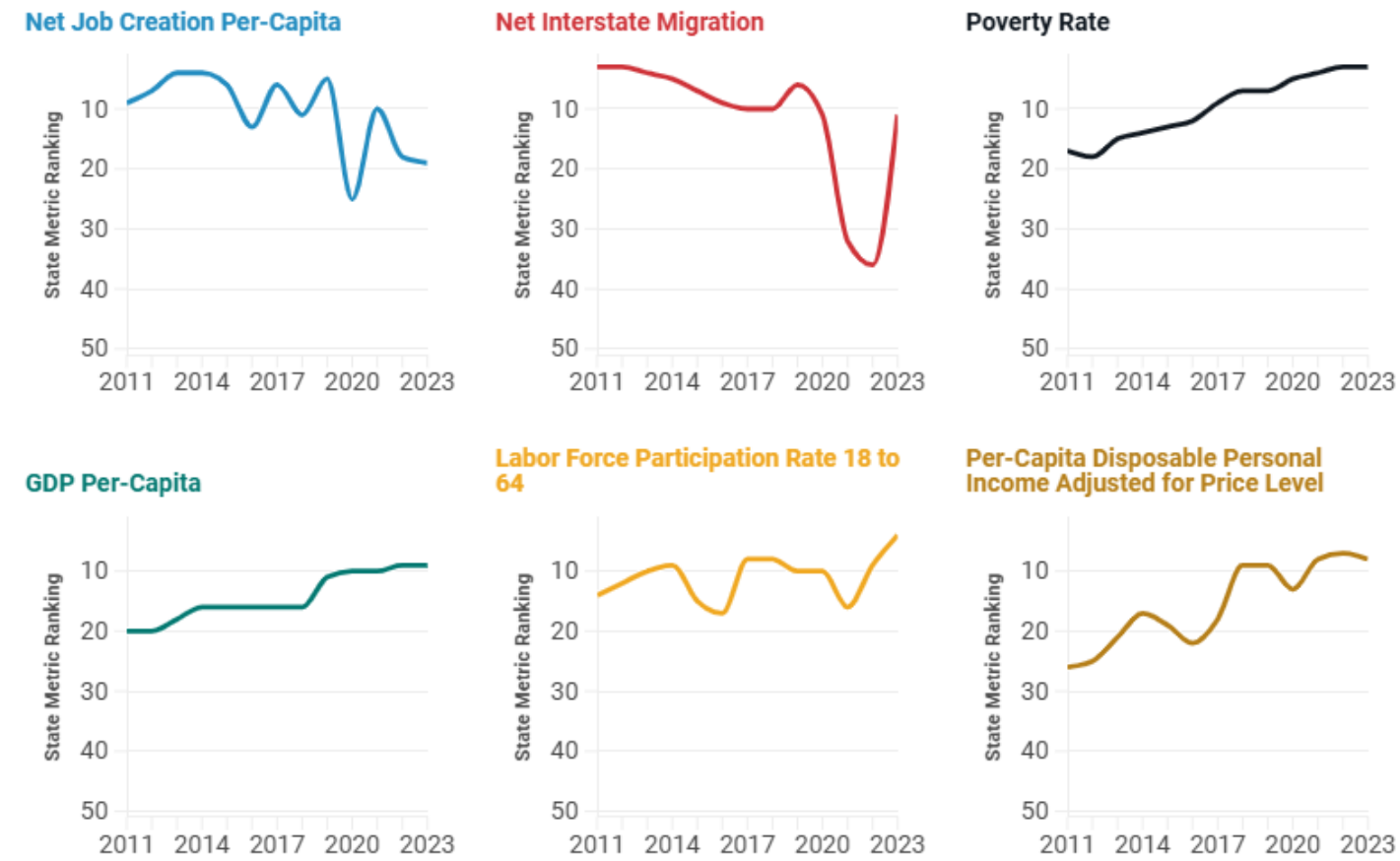
This reality is most reflected in the deteriorating performance in net job creation and a sharp deterioration in net interstate migration, although the state’s relative performance rebounded in 2023. Still, the trajectory over the last decade has been one of falling migration, which could have significant implications for nominal economic growth moving forward.

State and local policies to solve Colorado’s housing woes will continue as a top priority of elected officials and business leaders, but methods vary and often do not focus on loosening supply by streamlining the building process. Meanwhile, the state will continue to attract domestic migration, but the lessening pace will prompt discussion on how to best create the same homegrown workforce it formerly imported.

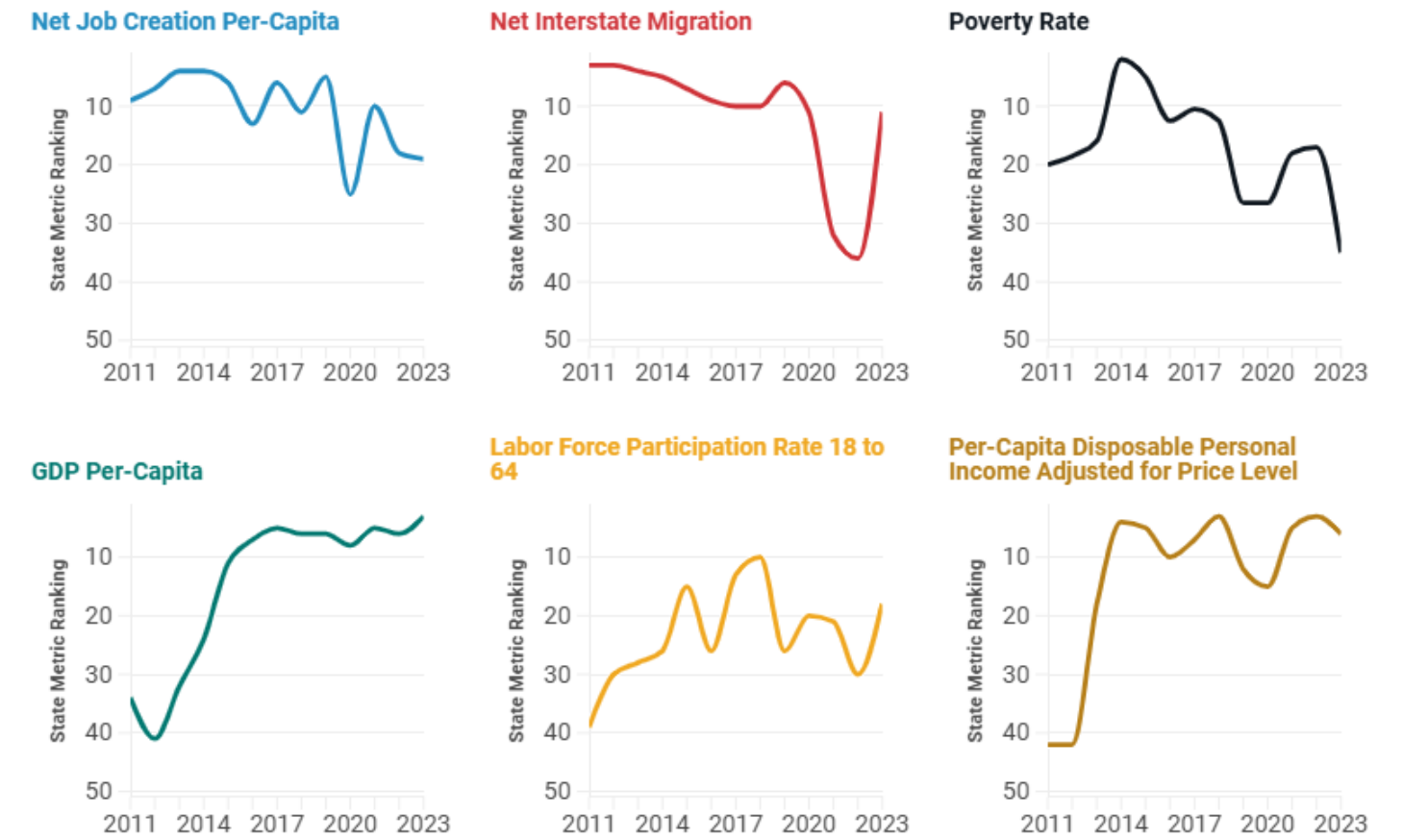
Policy makers and every-day Coloradans should take caution in enacting policies that may continue to negatively impact the state’s economy. Even though the state remains a top performer, this scenario need not be the case in five years if policies continue to infringe on the state’s free enterprise engine. Policy matters, and strong economic performance yesterday cannot be taken for granted.



**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS - COLORADO**



**ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS - COLORADO**



**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS RANK - COLORADO**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Net Job Creation Per-Capita - CO	9	6	19	-10
Net Interstate Migration - CO	3	10	11	-8
Poverty Rate - CO	17	9	3	14
GDP Per-Capita - CO	20	16	9	11
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - CO	14	8	4	10
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - CO	26	18	8	18
<b>Economic Performance Index - CO</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

**ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS RANK - COLORADO**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Net Job Creation Per-Capita - CO	9	6	19	-10
Net Interstate Migration - CO	3	10	11	-8
Poverty Rate - CO	20	11	35	-15
GDP Per-Capita - CO	34	5	3	31
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - CO	39	13	18	21
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - CO	42	7	6	36
<b>Economic Momentum Index - CO</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>

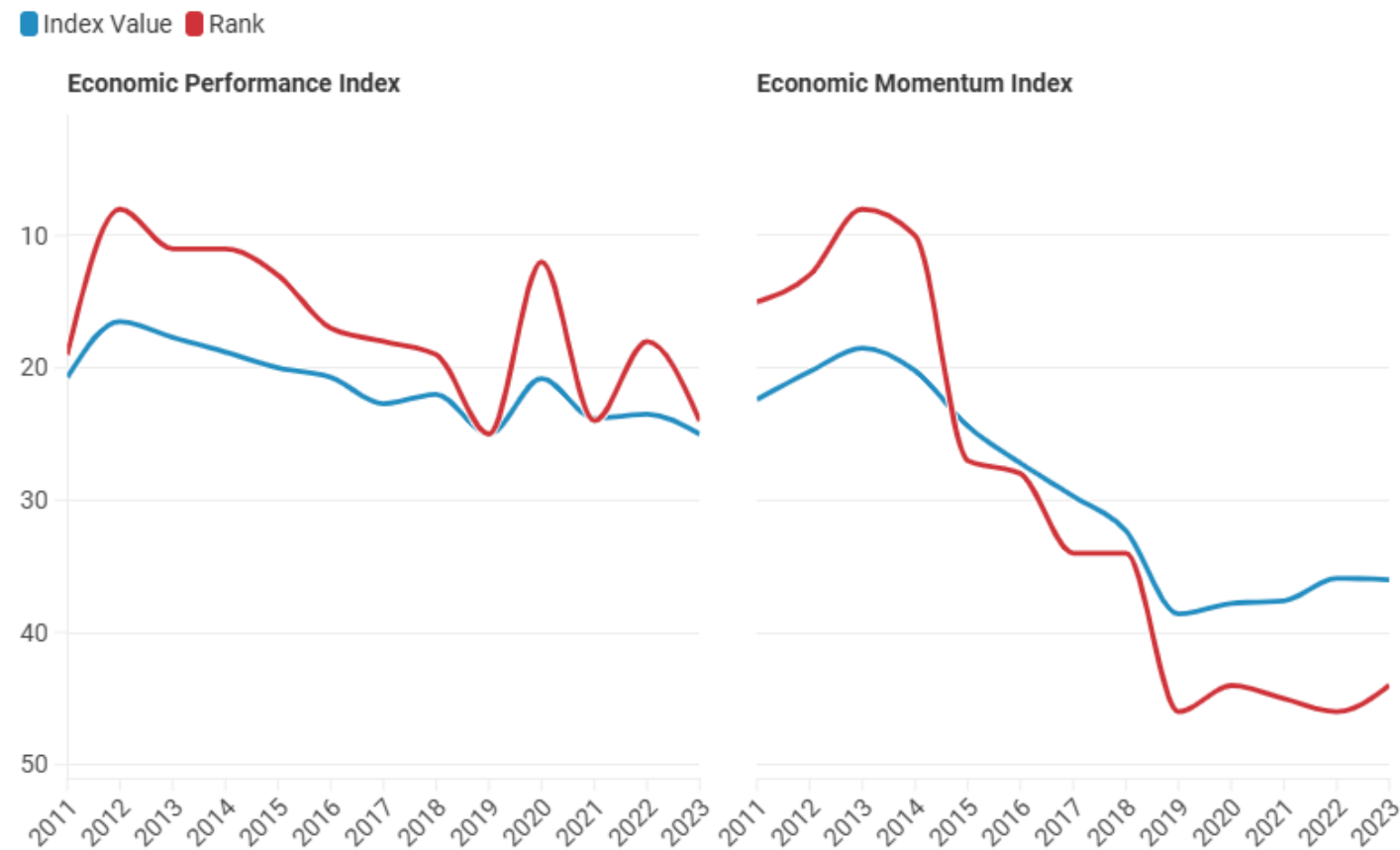


**IOWA**

Economic Performance Rank **24<sup>TH</sup>**

Economic Momentum Rank **44<sup>TH</sup>**

**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM INDICES AND RANKS - IOWA**



**PERFORMANCE**

- As of 2023, Iowa ranks 24<sup>th</sup> best for economic performance. Ranging from a high a rank of 8<sup>th</sup> best in 2012 to a low of 25<sup>th</sup> best in 2019, Iowa has remained in the top half of all states for economic performance since 2011.
- While Iowa’s economic performance ranks in the top half of states and its competitiveness ranks in the top 10, a decline in the state’s economic performance rank between 2012 and 2019 caused its momentum score to plummet to one of the 10 worst in the nation. Contrast that with a state like Arizona, which has a competitiveness ranking of 27<sup>th</sup> and a performance ranking of 28<sup>th</sup> but ranks first in the nation for momentum. While the state still lags Iowa in competitiveness and performance, it trounces Iowa in momentum because its performance has steadily improved since 2011, while Iowa’s has steadily worsened.

**BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK**



NEUTRAL

Iowa’s economic performance has improved since 2011, but its rank in CSI’s Economic Performance Index has declined as other states have improved more rapidly. For instance, while Iowa’s poverty rate dropped from 12.7% in 2011 to 11.3% in 2023, its rank fell from 14<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> lowest. Similarly, personal disposable income (adjusted for cost of living) rose from \$41,000 to \$64,000, yet Iowa’s rank dropped from 16<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup>. GDP per capita has grown, but Iowa’s rank has remained flat at 21<sup>st</sup>. An exception is Iowa’s labor force participation rate (LFPR), which recovered from 10<sup>th</sup> in 2022 to 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in 2023, though it is now declining less rapidly than in other states. Overall, Iowa’s economic rank has fallen due to faster growth in other states, not deteriorating conditions within Iowa.

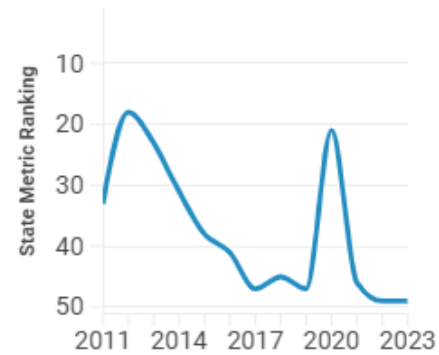
Iowa’s economic structure contributes to its challenges. Industries like manufacturing, which accounts for a disproportionately large share of Iowa’s economy, grew just 52% from 2011 to 2023, lagging behind U.S. GDP growth of 78%. Meanwhile, professional, scientific, and technical services, which grew by 94%, comprised a smaller share of Iowa’s economy. However, Iowa benefits from being overweight in finance and insurance, which grew by 97% over the period.

Iowa’s reliance on commodity exports also creates economic volatility. Global commodity prices peaked in 2011, entered a bear market for a decade, and rose sharply post-pandemic. Iowa’s economic rank mirrored these trends, peaking at 8<sup>th</sup> in 2012, falling to 25<sup>th</sup> in 2019, and rebounding in 2020 and 2022. Its rank fell again from 18<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> in 2023 as commodity prices cooled. Iowa’s economic performance largely reflects its dependence on cyclical commodity prices and a few key industries.

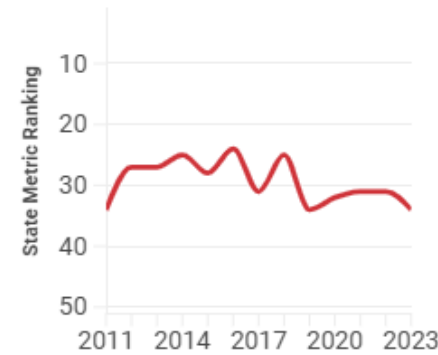


**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS - IOWA**

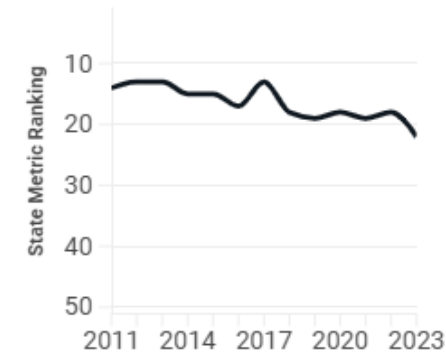
**Net Job Creation Per-Capita**



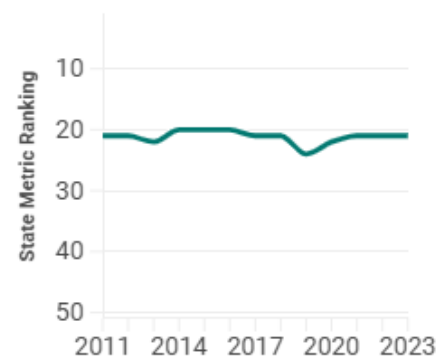
**Net Interstate Migration**



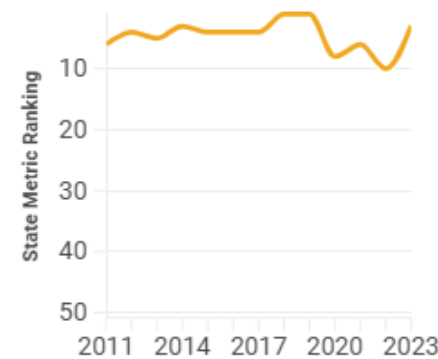
**Poverty Rate**



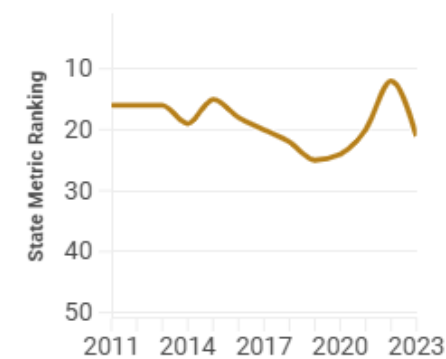
**GDP Per-Capita**



**Labor Force Participation Rate 18 to 64**

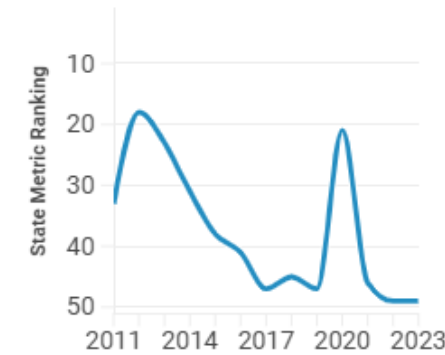


**Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income Adjusted for Price Level**

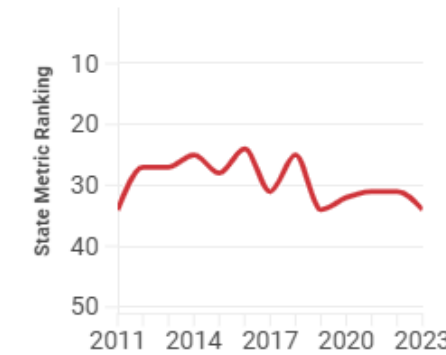


**ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS - IOWA**

**Net Job Creation Per-Capita**



**Net Interstate Migration**



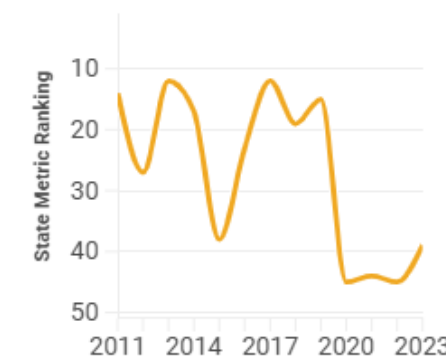
**Poverty Rate**



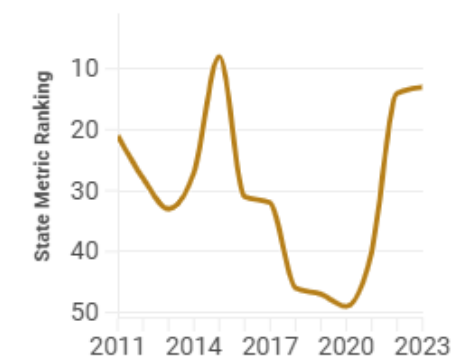
**GDP Per-Capita**



**Labor Force Participation Rate 18 to 64**



**Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income Adjusted for Price Level**

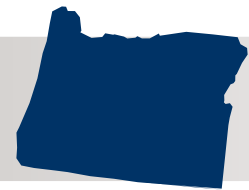


**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS RANK - IOWA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Net Job Creation Per-Capita - IA	33	47	49	-16
Net Interstate Migration - IA	34	31	34	-
Poverty Rate - IA	14	13	22	-8
GDP Per-Capita - IA	21	21	21	-
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - IA	6	4	3	3
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - IA	16	20	21	-5
<b>Economic Performance Index - IA</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-5</b>

**ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS RANK - IOWA**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Net Job Creation Per-Capita - IA	33	47	49	-16
Net Interstate Migration - IA	34	31	34	-
Poverty Rate - IA	17	33	43	-26
GDP Per-Capita - IA	16	23	38	-22
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - IA	14	12	39	-25
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - IA	21	32	13	8
<b>Economic Momentum Index - IA</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-29</b>



# OREGON

Economic Performance Rank

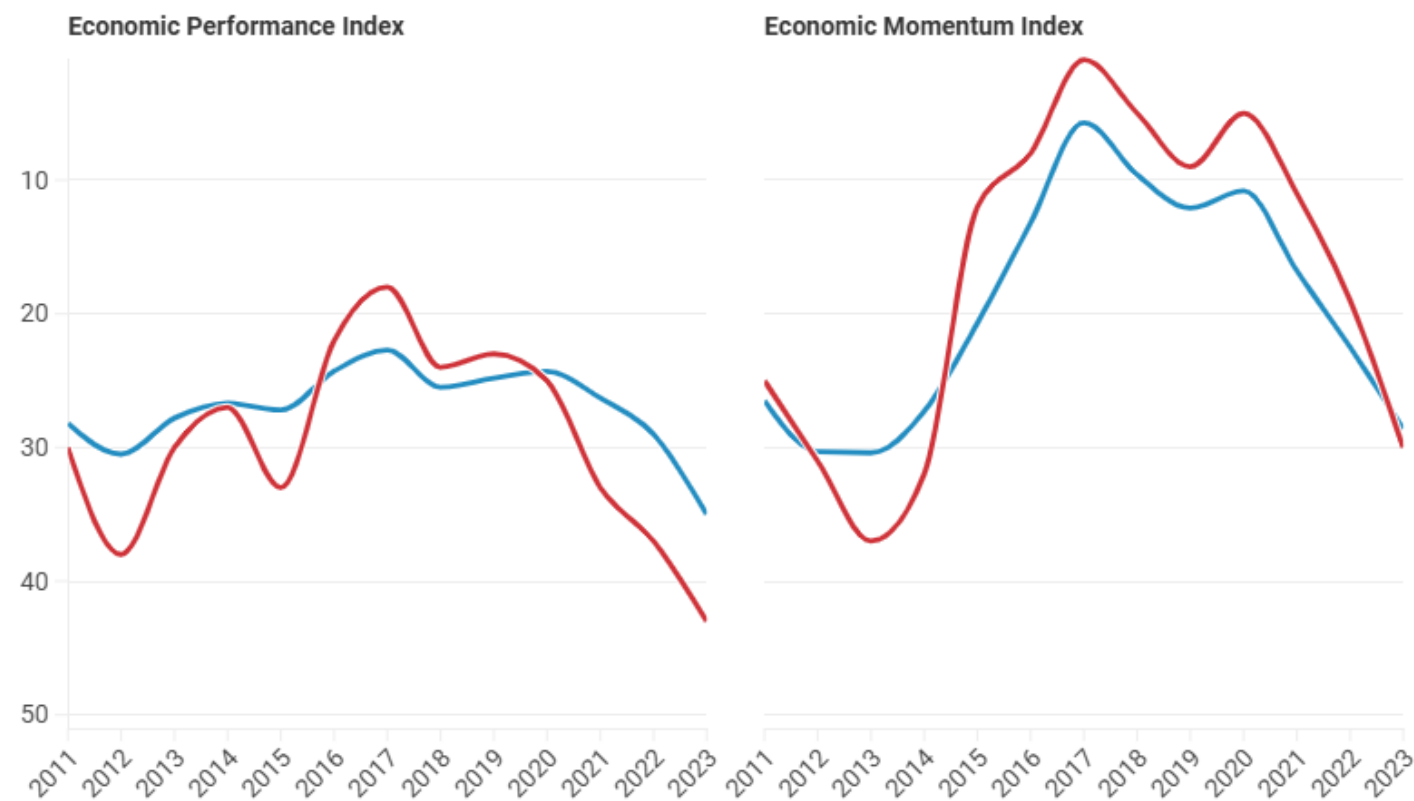
43<sup>RD</sup>

Economic Momentum Rank

30<sup>TH</sup>

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM INDICES AND RANKS - OREGON

■ Index Value ■ Rank



## PERFORMANCE

- Oregon's economic performance has weakened considerably over the past decade, with its Economic Performance Index ranking dropping from 18<sup>th</sup> in 2017 to 43<sup>rd</sup> in 2023. While the state saw notable economic gains earlier in the decade, particularly in GDP growth and disposable income, these have since been overshadowed by declines in job creation, migration, and workforce participation.
- Oregon's ability to attract residents and businesses has slowed, and rising affordability challenges have likely contributed to this trend. At the same time, poverty rates have worsened, reflecting widening disparities within the state. Despite continued strengths in certain areas of economic output, Oregon's momentum has faltered relative to other states, many of which have outpaced its recent growth.

## BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK



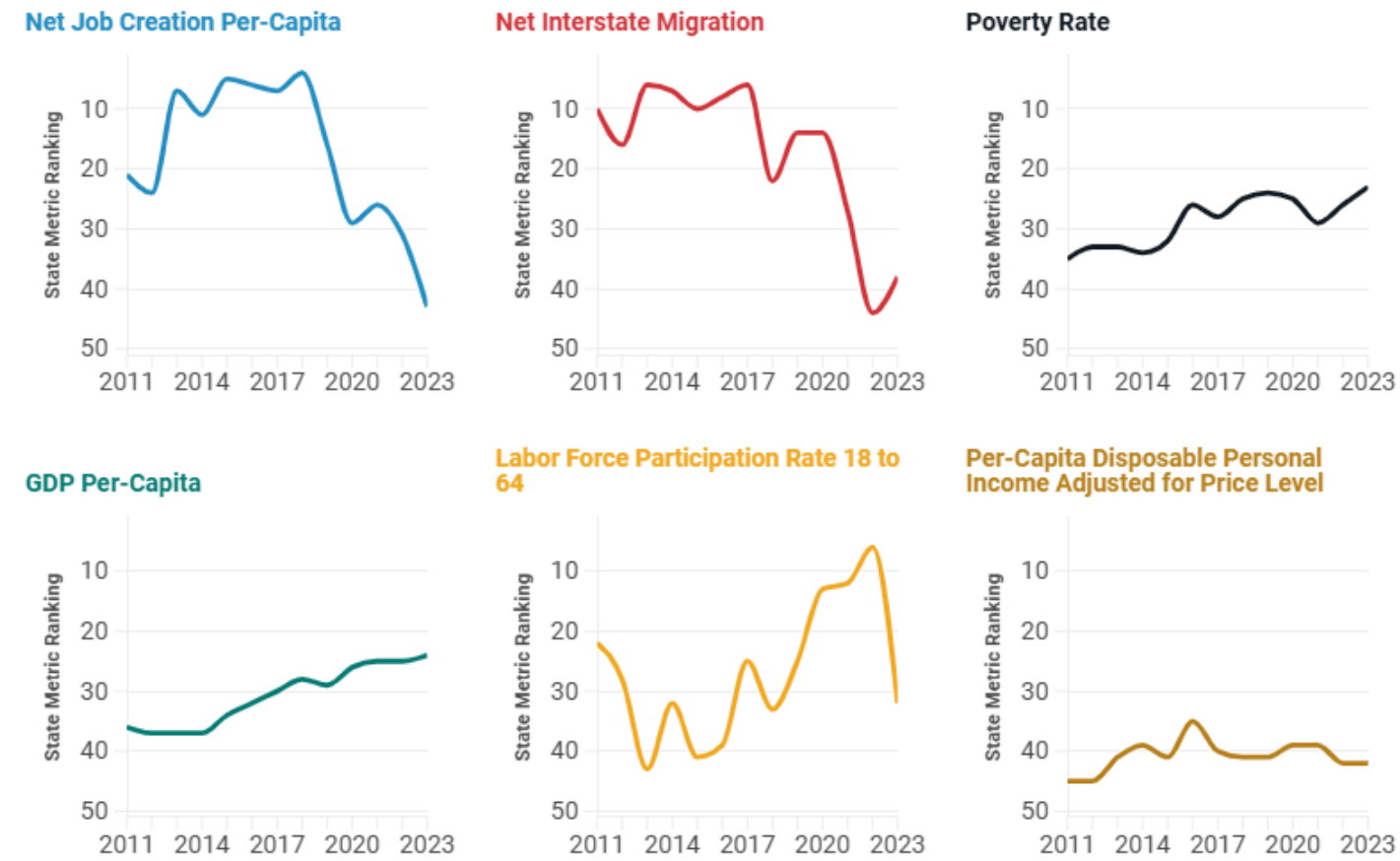
Oregon's economic trajectory over the past decade has been marked by sharp declines in both performance and momentum. While the state experienced strong gains in GDP per capita and disposable personal income during its peak years, these have been overshadowed by significant drops in job creation, migration, and labor force participation. The worsening poverty rate further underscores the challenges Oregon faces in fostering equitable growth.

Current policies, such as Future Ready Oregon and Prosperity 10,000, aim to address workforce gaps and support underserved communities, but they face significant structural barriers. Housing affordability, declining population growth, and limited workforce retention strategies remain key obstacles.

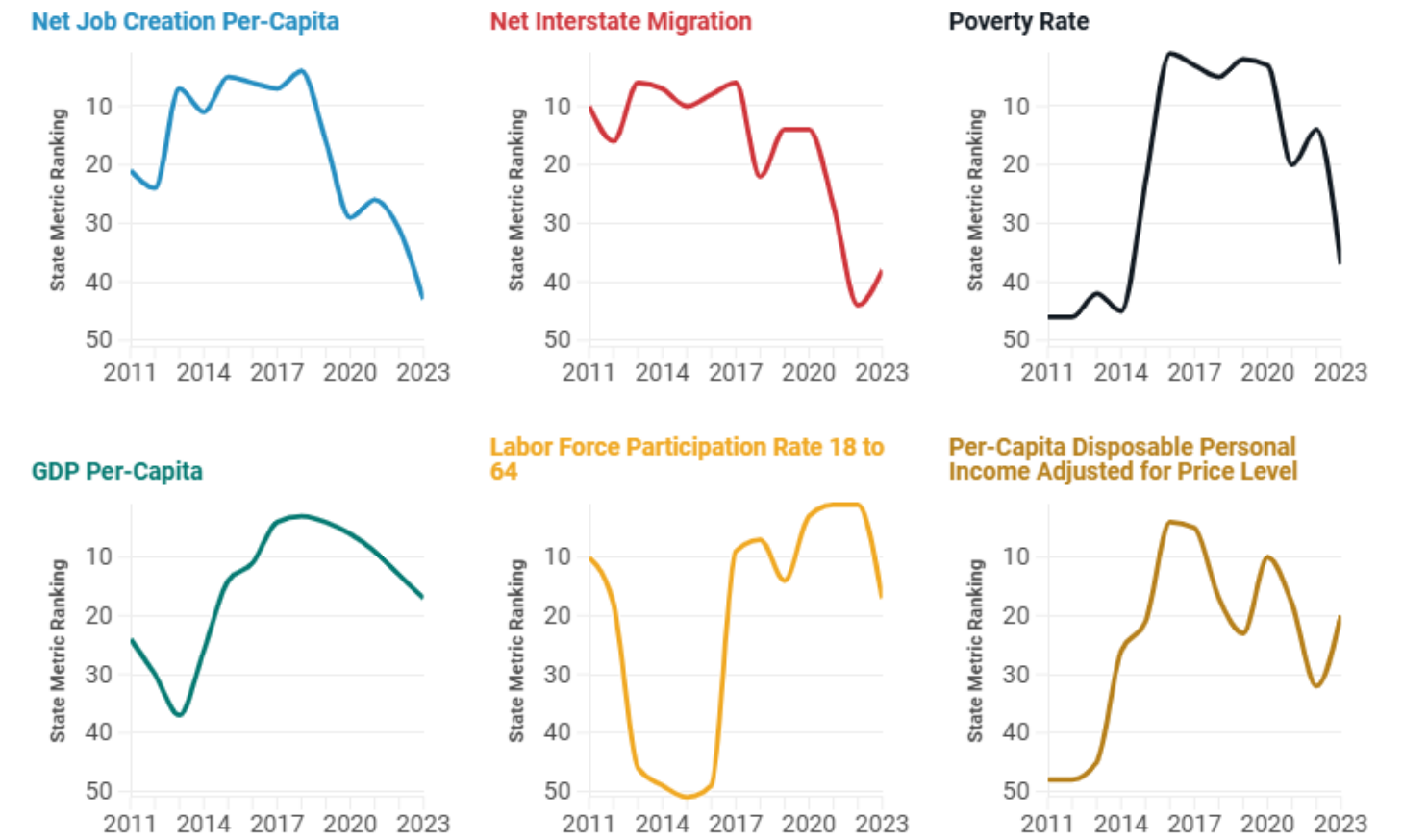
To reverse these trends, Oregon must prioritize stabilizing its population, addressing affordability issues, and investing in high-growth industries to retain and attract talent. Without focused action, the state risks falling further behind in national rankings and undermining its long-term economic vitality.



**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS - OREGON**



**ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS - OREGON**



**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS RANK - OREGON**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Net Job Creation Per-Capita - OR	21	7	43	-22
Net Interstate Migration - OR	10	6	38	-28
Poverty Rate - OR	35	28	31	4
GDP Per-Capita - OR	36	30	24	12
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - OR	22	25	32	-10
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - OR	45	40	42	3
<b>Economic Performance Index - OR</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-13</b>

**ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS RANK - OREGON**

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2023 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2023
Net Job Creation Per-Capita - OR	21	7	43	-22
Net Interstate Migration - OR	10	6	38	-28
Poverty Rate - OR	46	3	37	9
GDP Per-Capita - OR	24	4	17	7
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - OR	10	9	17	-7
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - OR	48	5	20	28
<b>Economic Momentum Index - OR</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-5</b>

# APPENDIX

## FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDICES



**FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	32.6	31.3	33.7	31.9	30.8	33.7	33.1	33.1	31.3	32.8	31.1	30.8	31.6
AK	37.0	36.2	36.0	36.8	36.3	35.2	36.7	36.2	36.1	36.0	35.2	32.8	33.3
AZ	24.1	23.4	23.0	25.9	22.9	25.1	25.0	25.4	24.2	25.4	24.3	23.8	25.1
AR	33.7	33.3	33.1	32.6	33.7	32.7	33.6	33.0	31.0	30.4	31.6	30.6	30.1
CA	33.6	32.9	32.8	34.4	35.6	34.0	33.2	35.1	35.8	34.9	34.9	35.2	35.3
CO	21.1	23.2	21.1	22.6	23.4	25.0	24.3	24.2	24.9	26.3	25.4	26.8	23.9
CT	18.0	19.6	19.2	19.9	20.0	21.1	21.3	23.8	22.4	21.1	23.2	24.1	23.0
DE	21.8	22.7	24.9	25.7	23.2	25.2	23.8	24.8	23.4	22.8	25.6	24.7	25.7
DC	31.3	30.0	30.1	32.4	30.7	32.1	31.9	30.2	29.4	27.3	27.7	27.3	28.0
FL	30.0	28.4	28.9	27.9	27.6	26.0	23.9	25.4	23.2	23.3	20.4	21.6	21.2
GA	18.7	18.9	20.4	18.9	16.9	15.4	15.3	15.0	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.9	16.9
HI	32.7	30.9	31.8	31.4	30.2	31.2	31.1	32.0	32.2	32.4	33.4	31.8	30.3
ID	20.6	21.6	20.3	22.2	22.8	24.7	23.0	22.0	19.7	20.1	19.3	19.0	19.1
IL	20.9	21.0	22.3	20.4	20.9	22.0	18.6	20.3	20.2	20.6	20.4	21.8	21.2
IN	23.4	21.8	21.4	21.4	21.3	19.1	19.6	19.3	22.6	24.3	23.2	19.6	19.6
IA	24.0	24.3	23.3	23.0	21.9	22.0	21.7	20.9	23.6	22.7	23.1	18.9	19.2
KS	20.7	21.2	17.4	21.8	23.8	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.8	20.3	22.1	20.9	21.9
KY	32.1	31.2	29.8	30.7	29.3	29.0	32.3	30.9	31.4	33.4	33.1	34.8	35.0
LA	31.6	30.8	30.4	29.1	30.3	30.1	29.3	27.6	29.4	32.3	32.6	33.6	32.1
ME	38.6	38.1	37.2	35.2	34.6	35.0	34.4	36.2	34.7	34.3	34.4	36.4	32.1
MD	16.4	17.6	17.9	18.4	21.0	21.1	19.0	19.9	23.4	22.4	24.8	26.4	28.3
MA	21.1	20.0	19.9	21.1	22.3	21.1	21.2	21.9	22.0	20.9	20.7	22.0	22.9
MI	30.1	28.7	29.4	30.3	29.9	28.6	29.8	30.6	31.0	29.1	29.1	30.3	29.7
MN	16.9	17.8	17.7	20.3	19.6	20.3	20.6	20.6	20.8	19.9	21.0	20.0	19.6
MS	35.6	36.0	34.7	35.2	35.2	35.9	35.4	35.7	35.0	36.2	36.9	34.8	34.4
MO	23.8	27.1	26.3	23.1	24.0	25.7	25.9	26.1	27.9	25.9	25.7	25.2	26.0
MT	25.0	26.2	28.7	26.9	28.4	29.8	31.7	30.8	29.8	30.3	31.1	31.0	29.8
NE	22.0	21.8	21.8	20.2	16.3	18.1	18.2	18.6	17.8	16.8	19.3	19.9	18.1
NV	25.2	25.6	24.9	26.6	27.3	26.8	24.9	26.6	25.9	26.3	25.3	24.1	27.6
NH	22.4	21.9	21.0	19.3	19.0	18.7	21.4	21.0	19.3	17.2	16.4	18.3	19.3
NJ	22.9	22.7	22.9	22.3	21.9	23.3	24.1	23.3	24.3	22.9	23.7	23.0	23.2
NM	37.6	37.2	36.8	37.3	37.6	36.7	37.4	38.1	39.6	39.6	41.2	39.4	37.9
NY	30.7	31.0	31.6	30.7	31.3	29.8	29.7	29.4	30.4	30.1	28.6	31.2	32.4
NC	23.6	24.1	25.0	23.9	22.8	19.8	19.8	20.1	21.7	19.8	19.9	22.2	20.0
ND	19.0	16.1	19.2	19.1	23.6	19.4	22.9	21.4	20.7	23.1	21.8	21.6	21.4
OH	21.4	22.2	18.9	18.9	21.3	22.2	21.2	21.3	21.9	21.2	19.8	19.9	20.8
OK	29.1	29.3	27.4	27.6	29.8	28.7	27.1	26.2	26.0	29.1	26.2	26.3	28.4
OR	30.3	31.0	31.3	31.6	31.4	31.8	31.3	31.9	30.8	31.1	31.1	32.9	33.3
PA	20.7	20.1	19.2	17.9	21.3	19.2	19.6	21.1	21.2	21.9	20.6	20.2	22.1
RI	34.3	36.8	38.0	37.4	35.7	34.8	37.1	36.1	35.0	33.9	37.6	36.3	34.6
SC	34.4	33.8	35.7	36.4	35.1	34.9	35.4	35.8	36.0	35.2	35.7	34.6	32.4
SD	18.0	16.6	19.0	18.7	20.1	19.8	20.1	21.6	20.1	21.0	19.9	18.9	17.3
TN	26.2	25.3	25.7	26.6	24.3	23.7	24.9	24.4	23.1	22.7	22.3	21.1	20.2
TX	19.0	18.9	16.9	17.3	17.6	16.4	17.0	17.2	18.8	20.9	18.1	18.7	18.7
UT	17.4	18.6	18.9	17.4	17.1	18.3	18.6	19.1	19.7	17.4	17.6	18.0	19.8
VT	36.0	33.9	37.4	36.2	36.3	35.4	36.4	35.2	36.3	35.4	34.7	35.2	36.1
VA	13.3	14.8	15.3	14.3	14.3	13.6	13.0	11.9	12.8	11.4	10.7	16.2	17.1
WA	20.9	20.2	18.4	18.8	20.9	21.1	21.7	20.6	20.6	22.0	20.2	20.7	22.3
WV	34.4	35.6	36.1	34.4	34.0	35.1	33.8	34.0	33.8	33.0	34.9	34.4	36.6
WI	21.3	20.1	20.7	21.0	19.0	19.0	18.7	17.9	16.6	18.0	22.4	19.9	20.0
WY	21.3	23.9	21.3	22.1	22.4	23.9	23.2	21.3	20.3	24.1	22.9	22.7	21.7

**FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	40	41	43	40	39	42	41	42	40	41	36	36	38
AK	49	48	46	49	49	48	49	49	49	49	47	40	43
AZ	28	24	24	28	23	27	30	28	27	28	26	25	27
AR	43	43	42	42	42	41	43	41	38	37	39	35	36
CA	42	42	41	43	47	43	42	44	47	46	45	47	48
CO	15	23	18	23	25	26	27	25	29	30	29	32	26
CT	5	9	10	12	9	14	16	24	20	15	23	26	24
DE	20	21	26	27	24	28	24	27	24	22	30	28	28
DC	37	35	36	41	38	40	39	35	33	32	33	33	31
FL	33	32	33	33	31	30	25	28	23	25	12	18	16
GA	7	7	15	8	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
HI	41	37	40	38	36	38	36	40	42	40	42	39	37
ID	10	16	14	21	21	25	22	22	7	9	6	8	6
IL	13	14	22	15	11	18	5	10	10	11	12	20	16
IN	24	17	20	18	14	8	9	7	21	27	23	9	9
IA	27	27	25	24	17	18	18	13	26	20	22	6	7
KS	11	15	3	19	27	21	20	20	17	10	18	16	20
KY	39	40	35	36	33	34	40	38	41	43	41	45	47
LA	38	36	37	34	37	37	33	33	33	39	40	42	39
ME	51	51	49	45	44	46	45	49	44	45	43	50	39
MD	2	4	5	5	13	14	8	8	24	19	27	31	32
MA	15	10	13	17	19	14	14	20	19	12	15	21	23
MI	34	33	34	35	35	32	35	36	38	33	35	34	34
MN	3	5	4	14	8	13	13	11	14	8	16	13	9
MS	47	47	44	45	46	50	46	46	45	50	49	45	45
MO	26	31	30	25	28	29	31	30	32	29	31	29	29
MT	29	30	32	31	32	35	38	37	35	36	36	37	35
NE	21	17	21	13	2	4	4	5	4	3	6	10	4
NV	30	29	26	29	30	31	28	32	30	30	28	26	30
NH	22	19	17	11	6	6	17	14	6	4	3	4	8
NJ	23	21	23	22	17	21	26	23	28	23	25	24	25
NM	50	50	48	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
NY	36	38	39	36	40	35	34	34	36	35	34	38	41
NC	25	26	28	26	21	11	11	9	16	7	9	22	12
ND	8	2	10	10	26	10	21	18	13	24	17	18	18
OH	19	20	7	8	14	20	14	16	18	16	8	10	15
OK	32	34	31	32	34	33	32	31	31	33	32	30	33
OR	35	38	38	39	41	39	37	39	37	38	36	41	43
PA	11	11	10	4	14	9	9	15	15	17	14	14	21
RI	44	49	51	51	48	44	50	48	45	44	50	49	46
SC	45	44	45	48	45	45	46	47	48	47	48	44	41
SD	5	3	9	6	10	11	12	19	9	14	9	6	3
TN	31	28	29	29	29	23	28	26	22	20	19	17	14
TX	8	7	2	2	5	3	3	3	5	12	5	5	5
UT	4	6	7	3	4	5	5	6	7	5	4	3	11
VT	48	45	50	47	49	49	48	45	50	48	44	47	49
VA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
WA	13	13	6	7	11	14	18	11	12	18	11	15	22
WV	45	46	47	43	43	47	44	43	43	42	45	43	50
WI	17	11	16	16	6	7	7	4	3	6	20	10	12
WY	17	25	19	20	20	24	23	16	11	26	21	23	19

**EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS INDEX**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	36.4	36.6	37.4	36.1	34.1	35.8	35.0	34.6	36.0	35.9	36.1	33.5	33.5
AK	38.9	38.3	41.6	41.1	39.8	41.3	43.6	44.1	44.9	44.5	42.8	41.3	41.3
AZ	30.8	31.8	31.6	32.0	29.1	28.9	30.4	30.1	29.9	29.9	29.8	26.9	26.9
AR	33.6	32.5	31.6	31.5	35.4	33.3	32.6	31.0	33.0	32.6	32.5	31.5	31.5
CA	34.3	33.6	32.1	32.8	33.6	34.6	32.3	32.6	32.0	32.3	31.6	27.6	27.6
CO	15.9	15.9	14.4	15.0	20.8	21.1	18.8	18.9	18.6	19.3	18.5	19.8	19.8
CT	18.9	19.1	19.6	19.3	20.3	20.4	21.1	22.3	19.1	19.0	18.6	20.3	20.3
DE	20.5	20.6	22.3	20.0	23.5	24.0	26.3	26.5	24.6	28.9	28.6	36.1	36.1
DC	40.0	40.0	43.6	44.3	44.0	41.4	43.3	41.1	42.5	42.6	42.3	43.1	43.1
FL	23.6	23.1	21.8	21.8	21.6	19.9	15.6	14.4	13.5	12.4	13.9	12.4	12.4
GA	29.9	28.1	29.1	29.6	30.4	30.4	29.3	29.0	29.9	28.8	28.3	25.1	25.1
HI	33.3	33.5	29.5	29.1	32.6	33.0	32.3	31.0	31.0	30.9	29.9	23.0	23.0
ID	21.8	21.8	22.3	22.3	20.8	21.4	19.6	20.1	15.6	15.6	15.5	17.0	17.0
IL	27.1	28.8	28.6	28.1	28.0	28.5	26.0	27.4	27.6	28.0	26.5	21.6	21.6
IN	21.5	22.3	17.8	17.6	15.4	15.5	15.9	14.4	16.3	15.6	17.0	18.6	18.6
IA	22.1	22.3	18.9	19.0	18.6	19.4	19.9	19.8	22.9	22.6	24.0	17.9	17.9
KS	15.6	16.3	18.4	19.9	24.4	24.8	21.9	21.1	24.8	25.0	24.3	26.1	26.1
KY	27.5	27.3	24.4	23.6	22.1	21.8	26.0	25.4	24.8	24.8	23.5	25.4	25.4
LA	38.6	38.4	38.6	38.4	37.4	37.6	39.3	38.6	38.0	36.9	37.3	34.0	34.0
ME	22.5	23.8	22.4	23.0	24.3	25.6	27.0	27.8	25.1	25.8	27.4	33.9	33.9
MD	14.0	14.5	15.9	16.0	22.1	22.3	20.6	20.8	23.3	24.1	24.1	30.8	30.8
MA	11.1	11.5	12.5	13.1	12.0	11.5	11.6	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.3	11.8	11.8
MI	30.3	30.3	31.6	31.3	31.9	31.9	30.5	31.3	29.4	30.6	30.4	31.0	31.0
MN	14.4	14.5	13.6	13.5	15.0	15.5	14.0	14.4	15.5	15.3	16.0	19.5	19.5
MS	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.8	37.8	38.6	37.5	37.4	30.6	30.0	27.9	28.5	28.5
MO	23.6	23.9	24.5	24.8	23.0	23.0	22.6	21.8	26.9	27.1	26.4	28.6	28.6
MT	18.3	17.4	22.4	22.1	21.0	21.1	24.1	24.8	22.4	23.4	24.0	19.5	19.5
NE	20.0	19.8	19.8	20.6	15.1	15.6	15.4	16.0	17.6	19.1	20.3	17.4	17.4
NV	36.1	35.1	36.0	35.4	36.1	35.5	32.8	31.9	29.9	30.1	29.4	29.1	29.1
NH	13.5	13.9	11.8	12.1	12.0	12.4	14.0	14.5	15.9	16.1	16.3	15.9	15.9
NJ	16.9	16.5	15.8	16.3	15.8	16.8	15.3	16.0	16.1	15.5	18.0	17.8	17.8
NM	38.5	37.5	38.9	38.1	41.3	41.3	40.9	40.0	40.3	40.3	39.9	40.8	40.8
NY	26.4	27.1	27.6	27.3	28.9	28.8	27.6	27.5	27.8	27.4	26.6	25.4	25.4
NC	19.8	19.8	21.4	21.4	19.5	18.8	18.8	19.0	17.6	17.0	17.4	20.9	20.9
ND	17.9	17.9	19.8	21.9	22.6	20.6	24.5	24.1	21.6	21.6	24.0	23.9	23.9
OH	20.1	20.0	20.0	19.3	22.8	21.6	18.8	20.1	19.3	17.6	18.0	18.1	18.1
OK	37.5	37.0	34.1	34.8	31.0	31.4	33.9	34.1	32.1	33.5	32.8	36.6	36.6
OR	31.5	31.5	29.5	28.9	28.3	28.9	32.5	31.9	30.4	30.1	30.8	36.9	36.9
PA	15.3	15.5	14.9	15.9	17.9	17.3	16.5	17.1	17.5	17.1	16.6	19.1	19.1
RI	26.8	27.4	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.4	29.3	29.0	31.5	28.8	30.4	30.0	30.0
SC	34.8	34.9	36.9	36.9	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.9	36.1	36.0	34.3	31.4	31.4
SD	21.4	22.1	25.8	27.3	26.1	26.8	24.0	24.0	21.3	21.5	23.4	20.1	20.1
TN	28.4	28.6	25.6	25.1	23.6	23.0	24.0	24.5	20.9	21.0	20.5	20.9	20.9
TX	21.5	21.3	22.4	22.4	20.9	20.8	23.8	24.0	23.6	23.8	23.6	22.0	22.0
UT	18.4	17.4	15.9	16.0	11.5	11.6	11.0	10.4	8.4	8.5	9.0	6.1	6.1
VT	15.8	16.1	17.5	16.4	18.1	18.8	19.1	22.1	25.8	25.5	27.0	29.1	29.1
VA	19.6	19.8	20.8	20.3	18.4	18.0	17.1	16.4	18.4	17.9	17.4	22.1	22.1
WA	25.6	25.1	22.1	21.8	25.3	25.5	24.4	22.1	26.1	26.6	25.6	26.0	26.0
WV	39.6	39.9	40.0	39.6	38.1	36.1	35.1	34.8	37.8	37.6	36.1	37.4	37.4
WI	17.1	17.1	18.8	18.9	15.9	15.9	19.6	20.1	16.1	15.3	16.4	14.8	14.8
WY	24.9	25.6	25.1	24.9	23.5	23.8	21.0	22.4	21.8	22.8	22.8	22.4	22.4

**EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	44	44	45	44	42	45	44	44	45	45	46	42	42
AK	48	47	50	50	49	49	51	51	51	51	51	50	50
AZ	37	38	38	40	36	35	36	36	35	36	37	31	31
AR	40	39	38	39	43	41	41	37	44	43	43	41	41
CA	41	41	41	41	41	42	38	42	42	42	42	32	32
CO	8	6	4	4	15	18	11	11	14	16	14	15	15
CT	14	14	14	13	14	15	20	22	15	14	15	17	17
DE	19	19	22	16	25	27	31	30	25	35	35	45	45
DC	50	50	51	51	51	51	50	50	50	50	50	51	51
FL	26	25	20	20	19	14	7	3	3	3	3	3	3
GA	35	33	35	37	37	37	34	34	35	33	34	26	26
HI	39	40	36	36	40	40	38	37	40	41	38	24	24
ID	23	21	22	24	15	20	15	14	5	7	4	6	6
IL	32	35	34	33	32	33	29	31	32	32	29	20	20
IN	21	23	10	10	6	4	8	3	9	7	9	11	11
IA	24	23	13	12	12	13	17	13	22	20	22	9	9
KS	6	8	11	15	29	28	21	18	26	26	26	30	30
KY	33	31	27	27	20	22	29	29	26	25	20	27	27
LA	47	48	46	47	46	47	48	47	48	47	48	44	44
ME	25	26	24	26	28	30	32	33	28	28	32	43	43
MD	3	3	7	6	20	23	18	17	23	24	25	38	38
MA	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
MI	36	36	38	38	39	39	37	39	34	40	39	39	39
MN	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	13	13
MS	51	51	49	49	47	48	46	46	39	37	33	33	33
MO	26	27	28	28	24	24	22	19	31	30	28	34	34
MT	12	11	24	23	18	18	26	28	21	22	22	13	13
NE	17	15	15	18	5	6	6	7	11	15	16	7	7
NV	43	43	43	43	45	43	42	40	35	38	36	35	35
NH	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	9	6	5	5
NJ	9	9	6	8	7	8	5	7	7	6	12	8	8
NM	46	46	47	46	50	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
NY	30	30	32	31	35	34	33	32	33	31	30	27	27
NC	16	15	19	19	13	11	11	12	11	10	10	18	18
ND	11	13	15	22	22	16	28	26	19	19	22	25	25
OH	18	18	17	13	23	21	11	14	16	12	12	10	10
OK	45	45	42	42	38	38	43	43	43	44	44	46	46
OR	38	37	36	35	33	35	40	40	38	38	41	47	47
PA	5	5	5	5	9	9	9	10	10	11	8	12	12
RI	31	32	33	34	34	32	34	34	41	33	39	37	37
SC	42	42	44	45	44	44	46	48	46	46	45	40	40
SD	20	22	31	31	31	31	24	24	18	18	19	16	16
TN	34	34	30	30	27	24	24	27	17	17	17	18	18
TX	21	20	24	25	17	17	23	24	24	23	21	21	21
UT	13	11	7	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VT	7	7	9	9	10	11	14	20	29	27	31	35	35
VA	15	15	18	17	11	10	10	9	13	13	10	22	22
WA	29	28	21	20	30	29	27	20	30	29	27	29	29
WV	49	49	48	48	48	46	45	45	47	48	46	48	48
WI	10	10	12	11	8	7	15	14	7	4	7	4	4
WY	28	29	29	29	25	26	19	23	20	21	18	23	23



**ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	22.9	23.1	22.9	20.9	21.1	21.7	22.6	23.8	22.6	27.1	22.9	23.0	26.1
AK	31.0	33.5	35.2	32.3	35.1	33.6	33.6	36.6	38.2	38.9	34.7	30.5	32.7
AZ	22.9	22.4	21.6	24.4	23.6	23.6	23.2	22.3	20.4	18.7	19.5	18.2	21.7
AR	19.3	17.3	17.7	21.0	19.1	21.1	21.9	20.6	20.8	22.6	22.8	26.2	25.5
CA	25.3	25.3	27.2	28.1	28.9	29.5	29.6	29.7	30.8	32.1	33.2	34.5	33.3
CO	28.0	29.1	28.4	28.3	26.5	26.2	27.9	25.3	25.2	29.4	30.1	31.9	24.9
CT	33.9	35.0	34.1	33.8	34.5	34.4	33.7	35.5	34.2	38.6	36.6	35.1	32.7
DE	40.5	40.9	40.2	37.6	37.2	37.4	35.6	36.1	34.3	35.0	31.7	31.1	32.2
DC	43.0	42.6	40.4	39.5	43.0	43.4	43.4	42.5	43.9	42.9	43.8	43.5	40.7
FL	31.1	31.3	31.2	28.6	29.6	30.5	31.1	31.7	29.8	29.0	27.1	30.8	30.8
GA	24.7	25.7	24.2	24.9	24.4	23.0	26.1	24.2	22.8	25.3	23.6	28.6	28.6
HI	44.0	43.9	43.9	44.6	44.3	43.6	44.9	43.5	42.8	43.7	45.8	45.4	41.9
ID	16.0	15.7	15.2	14.7	19.5	19.5	16.9	16.6	17.2	16.1	16.2	13.6	18.2
IL	27.4	25.8	23.5	22.7	24.2	27.2	18.4	18.5	20.3	18.0	22.5	22.8	21.0
IN	23.4	24.4	25.9	28.7	29.0	26.3	28.9	30.6	28.5	30.5	30.0	27.7	32.4
IA	21.4	19.9	19.6	21.6	17.6	19.3	20.8	22.4	21.0	21.0	21.2	17.7	14.2
KS	24.2	25.0	26.5	25.2	28.3	27.4	27.5	28.8	26.9	20.8	23.2	21.6	22.2
KY	21.7	22.5	23.2	23.6	23.0	23.3	24.5	25.7	24.5	27.0	28.4	29.0	29.6
LA	15.1	12.9	11.2	14.7	14.1	13.7	14.3	14.2	14.3	16.9	17.8	18.6	21.2
ME	36.8	37.4	37.3	37.4	33.7	33.7	35.9	33.6	37.1	37.3	34.1	37.3	37.1
MD	31.0	31.1	30.9	31.3	31.5	31.6	31.5	31.1	32.6	31.1	32.6	32.4	32.9
MA	37.9	36.8	38.5	38.4	36.0	38.0	40.9	42.9	41.1	40.8	40.5	42.3	41.2
MI	29.1	30.1	29.4	29.3	28.5	27.9	27.3	26.7	29.9	27.4	28.0	29.8	29.5
MN	24.5	23.8	25.9	29.0	26.2	26.4	27.5	29.0	29.5	27.2	27.8	32.2	30.2
MS	18.3	19.6	18.8	19.3	19.6	21.4	19.7	20.7	22.6	25.8	26.0	23.1	22.7
MO	27.3	28.8	28.9	27.9	28.3	29.7	32.2	30.8	29.1	27.4	26.2	27.1	30.7
MT	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.2	18.2	16.3	19.3	18.8	18.8	21.2	23.1	22.4	17.5
NE	19.6	19.9	21.6	20.0	18.3	19.3	21.1	22.0	19.6	16.6	19.5	19.1	16.3
NV	23.7	22.6	19.8	21.2	25.1	21.2	13.0	14.4	16.9	17.4	11.9	12.5	24.4
NH	36.8	36.2	36.4	38.3	35.5	36.3	39.4	39.0	35.2	35.0	34.8	37.2	39.3
NJ	28.4	26.9	28.6	26.7	25.7	26.3	27.2	27.7	28.2	31.4	28.2	28.1	26.2
NM	21.5	21.5	22.2	24.3	24.0	20.8	21.2	18.9	20.9	19.3	23.3	26.0	18.8
NY	29.3	28.8	28.5	25.4	26.2	23.1	23.8	25.0	24.9	25.4	24.3	26.0	24.8
NC	26.8	24.1	26.7	28.3	29.0	26.3	25.2	26.2	24.0	24.6	23.5	22.9	20.8
ND	28.0	25.6	28.1	29.3	29.9	27.3	25.9	26.7	24.7	25.4	24.1	23.2	21.2
OH	28.0	29.2	25.2	28.1	26.6	30.2	29.5	28.5	32.5	28.1	30.1	31.1	29.6
OK	26.4	25.9	23.4	22.5	24.7	18.4	17.5	15.3	17.2	18.3	16.0	18.4	21.5
OR	20.0	20.9	19.2	20.6	22.8	22.7	19.1	16.2	18.7	19.5	19.3	14.9	19.5
PA	27.7	28.0	27.4	25.8	24.9	25.2	25.0	24.1	24.9	23.5	22.3	22.7	24.6
RI	43.0	42.0	42.2	38.7	40.9	39.5	41.9	42.2	40.7	40.9	41.2	36.8	39.7
SC	18.4	18.2	21.3	23.5	21.0	25.1	23.8	26.6	23.7	23.4	22.3	23.1	18.6
SD	18.4	18.1	19.8	20.7	20.3	20.5	22.8	22.6	22.2	19.8	21.4	21.5	14.7
TN	24.5	25.3	25.1	26.8	24.6	25.5	24.0	23.5	24.0	24.7	24.1	23.4	20.8
TX	19.2	17.6	16.4	15.4	15.3	14.8	15.0	13.3	13.2	14.0	16.9	16.3	16.0
UT	14.7	16.8	19.0	17.9	20.4	22.9	21.0	22.9	22.2	19.2	19.1	16.2	22.5
VT	38.2	38.4	37.8	36.9	35.6	35.5	34.6	34.2	32.7	32.7	31.7	31.5	33.5
VA	29.8	28.5	29.5	26.5	25.7	25.9	25.9	21.3	23.8	21.4	21.6	19.7	20.4
WA	17.6	17.2	16.6	15.6	20.1	19.0	16.3	17.0	17.1	18.5	18.5	16.8	19.1
WV	17.0	18.2	18.4	15.9	14.7	15.0	17.9	19.1	19.8	16.9	17.3	15.2	22.1
WI	30.7	30.5	30.4	31.5	27.6	29.5	29.3	29.9	30.7	29.3	32.1	31.5	29.1
WY	13.2	14.3	15.5	15.6	15.9	16.9	17.4	17.5	16.1	18.1	17.2	19.7	17.1

**ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	18	20	19	13	15	16	18	22	19	30	20	21	29
AK	40	42	43	42	44	42	42	46	47	47	45	35	41
AZ	18	17	16	22	18	22	20	17	13	11	11	9	19
AR	12	6	6	14	8	13	17	13	14	20	19	28	28
CA	26	25	30	31	36	36	38	36	39	41	43	44	44
CO	32	36	33	33	30	27	34	26	30	37	37	41	27
CT	43	43	42	43	43	44	43	44	43	46	47	45	41
DE	48	48	48	46	48	47	45	45	44	43	39	37	39
DC	49	50	49	50	50	50	50	49	51	50	50	50	49
FL	42	41	41	35	39	40	39	41	36	35	31	36	38
GA	25	28	23	23	21	19	29	24	21	25	25	32	31
HI	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	50	51	51	51	51
ID	4	3	2	1	9	10	5	6	6	2	3	2	7
IL	30	29	22	18	20	32	9	9	12	7	18	19	15
IN	20	23	26	36	37	28	35	38	33	38	36	30	40
IA	15	13	12	16	5	8	13	18	16	17	13	8	1
KS	22	24	28	24	33	34	32	34	31	16	22	16	21
KY	17	18	20	20	17	21	24	27	26	29	35	33	34
LA	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	7	11	16
ME	44	46	45	45	42	43	46	42	46	45	44	48	46
MD	40	40	40	40	41	41	40	40	41	39	42	43	43
MA	46	45	47	48	47	48	48	50	49	48	48	49	50
MI	36	38	37	38	35	35	31	30	37	32	33	34	33
MN	23	21	26	37	28	31	32	35	35	31	32	42	36
MS	7	12	9	9	10	15	12	14	19	28	29	22	23
MO	29	34	36	30	33	38	41	39	34	32	30	29	37
MT	10	8	6	7	6	4	11	10	9	18	21	17	6
NE	13	13	16	10	7	8	15	16	10	3	11	12	4
NV	21	19	13	15	25	14	1	3	4	6	1	1	24
NH	44	44	44	47	45	46	47	47	45	43	46	47	47
NJ	35	31	35	28	26	28	30	32	32	40	34	31	30
NM	16	16	18	21	19	12	16	11	15	13	23	26	9
NY	37	34	34	25	28	20	21	25	28	26	28	26	26
NC	28	22	29	33	37	28	26	28	24	23	24	20	13
ND	32	27	32	38	40	33	27	30	27	26	26	24	16
OH	32	37	25	31	31	39	37	33	40	34	37	37	34
OK	27	30	21	17	23	6	7	4	6	9	2	10	18
OR	14	15	11	11	16	17	10	5	8	14	10	3	11
PA	31	32	31	26	24	24	25	23	28	22	16	18	25
RI	49	49	50	49	49	49	49	48	48	49	49	46	48
SC	8	10	15	19	14	23	21	29	22	21	16	22	8
SD	8	8	13	12	12	11	19	19	17	15	14	15	2
TN	23	25	24	29	22	25	23	21	24	24	26	25	13
TX	11	7	4	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	4	6	3
UT	2	4	10	8	13	18	14	20	17	12	9	5	22
VT	47	47	46	44	46	45	44	43	42	42	39	39	45
VA	38	33	38	27	26	26	27	15	23	19	15	13	12
WA	6	5	5	4	11	7	4	7	5	10	8	7	10
WV	5	10	8	6	2	3	8	12	11	4	6	4	20
WI	39	39	39	41	32	36	36	37	38	36	41	39	32
WY	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	8	3	8	5	13	5

**HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	34.6	33.8	35.6	34.8	34.8	34.6	34.4	34.4	34.8	35.0	35.4	34.4	34.4
AK	37.4	37.4	34.2	36.4	36.4	37.2	42.6	41.6	40.8	40.2	40.4	39.4	40.2
AZ	28.6	28.4	28.4	27.8	27.8	29.2	28.2	29.2	29.2	29.8	28.6	28.2	27.8
AR	38.8	38.4	39.2	39.2	39.4	38.0	38.4	37.6	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.6
CA	28.2	28.4	28.8	27.0	28.2	28.0	26.2	28.4	28.2	27.8	28.0	28.4	28.6
CO	16.4	17.2	16.0	16.0	16.8	17.8	18.4	17.8	17.4	17.0	17.2	16.2	15.4
CT	16.0	17.4	18.6	18.8	18.6	18.4	20.6	20.6	24.0	23.8	23.6	23.4	24.6
DE	23.5	23.5	24.7	27.4	29.2	29.0	23.6	30.2	30.0	30.0	30.8	28.0	31.4
DC	23.6	24.8	25.6	28.6	27.2	29.4	27.6	26.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	21.4	19.6
FL	33.2	33.2	33.4	33.0	32.0	31.2	32.8	32.8	32.0	31.6	31.0	30.8	30.6
GA	26.8	25.8	26.8	27.0	27.0	25.8	26.0	25.8	26.6	27.0	26.4	25.8	27.0
HI	13.2	14.6	14.0	13.2	12.8	12.8	13.6	13.4	13.8	15.6	16.8	16.6	16.6
ID	29.4	29.0	29.0	28.8	29.6	27.0	26.4	27.2	26.0	26.6	26.2	26.6	25.0
IL	25.6	24.8	24.8	24.4	24.4	23.0	23.8	22.8	23.6	23.8	24.2	24.0	22.8
IN	27.6	28.0	27.4	27.0	25.0	25.4	25.2	26.4	28.0	27.4	27.4	28.8	28.0
IA	22.8	22.8	23.0	21.2	23.6	23.0	22.0	21.6	22.2	22.4	24.4	23.4	25.2
KS	21.2	21.8	21.2	20.4	20.6	21.4	21.2	20.0	20.8	21.4	21.0	20.6	20.6
KY	31.8	32.0	32.4	31.2	32.0	33.8	33.8	33.6	34.8	34.8	35.4	35.8	36.2
LA	38.0	37.0	37.0	38.0	35.6	38.0	38.8	40.8	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.2
ME	26.7	27.5	27.9	26.6	27.4	25.6	23.4	26.4	25.0	23.8	23.0	25.2	26.0
MD	16.8	17.2	17.2	18.6	19.4	18.6	18.0	18.2	17.2	17.2	18.2	18.8	18.2
MA	14.4	14.4	14.2	16.2	17.0	17.4	17.4	17.8	16.4	16.0	15.8	16.4	16.8
MI	23.2	22.0	21.2	19.8	20.2	21.6	19.6	20.2	22.0	21.0	20.0	21.0	21.0
MN	16.6	15.2	15.2	16.0	17.6	16.6	15.2	14.8	13.6	13.4	14.0	14.4	14.2
MS	41.6	42.0	41.8	40.8	40.4	40.0	40.6	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.2	38.8	38.4
MO	22.4	22.8	22.0	21.6	20.0	19.4	20.4	20.0	21.2	20.6	18.8	19.4	19.0
MT	33.4	35.0	34.4	34.4	34.2	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.0	34.0	32.6	34.6	34.4
NE	27.8	27.0	27.2	24.0	22.2	24.0	22.8	24.0	23.6	25.0	24.0	25.8	25.2
NV	28.8	29.8	29.0	27.6	30.4	31.4	30.0	31.6	30.8	31.4	31.6	31.6	30.4
NH	19.6	20.2	19.6	19.8	16.4	15.8	15.4	15.2	16.0	14.6	14.6	14.8	14.8
NJ	20.2	19.8	20.6	19.4	19.8	19.0	21.2	18.6	20.0	20.2	20.6	20.4	22.2
NM	31.0	31.0	30.8	32.4	31.2	31.4	30.0	30.0	30.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2
NY	23.2	22.2	22.8	23.0	23.8	24.4	23.2	23.6	23.4	24.0	25.4	26.0	26.4
NC	33.2	34.6	33.6	32.8	31.6	30.2	31.8	31.0	32.4	31.2	30.4	30.0	29.6
ND	26.8	26.0	26.6	25.6	26.8	25.0	26.4	26.0	26.2	25.6	26.6	24.4	23.4
OH	19.4	20.0	19.6	19.4	19.8	20.2	20.4	21.4	21.2	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8
OK	33.4	33.6	34.2	35.0	35.8	36.8	35.8	36.6	37.2	38.4	39.4	39.8	40.0
OR	21.0	20.0	21.0	23.8	22.6	22.0	22.4	22.6	21.2	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.6
PA	16.4	15.8	15.2	15.8	15.6	16.2	16.8	17.0	16.8	16.0	15.6	16.0	17.0
RI	25.4	26.6	27.4	29.2	27.2	26.4	28.8	25.8	22.0	24.8	28.0	27.0	25.2
SC	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	32.0	33.0	33.6	32.8	32.4	33.4	32.6	31.8	32.4
SD	30.0	29.8	29.8	27.8	29.0	29.0	29.4	30.4	29.8	29.4	29.0	28.4	27.4
TN	31.2	30.6	31.4	32.8	32.0	31.2	30.4	30.2	29.6	28.4	27.6	27.2	28.2
TX	33.8	33.8	33.4	32.8	33.2	30.8	30.6	31.2	31.8	32.8	32.6	31.8	31.6
UT	17.6	16.6	16.4	15.2	14.0	15.2	16.0	18.0	17.8	18.2	17.2	16.8	17.2
VT	27.6	27.8	30.2	30.2	31.4	31.2	32.6	27.8	28.8	26.2	25.0	25.4	25.2
VA	16.8	17.0	18.0	16.6	16.2	14.8	14.0	13.2	14.6	13.2	13.4	15.6	16.6
WA	20.6	20.2	20.4	19.6	19.2	18.8	17.4	18.6	16.8	17.0	17.4	16.6	16.0
WV	34.6	33.8	35.2	37.8	39.0	39.8	40.6	38.4	38.4	39.6	39.2	39.8	39.0
WI	17.2	14.8	15.4	15.6	14.2	13.8	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.6	12.8
WY	24.4	26.4	20.0	21.4	23.4	26.6	28.6	25.0	29.2	29.4	29.6	30.8	29.4

**HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	46	42	48	45	45	44	44	44	44	45	44	43	43
AK	48	49	43	47	48	47	51	51	50	50	50	48	50
AZ	33	32	31	31	30	33	31	33	32	35	33	32	31
AR	50	50	50	50	50	48	47	47	46	46	46	46	46
CA	32	32	32	26	31	30	27	32	30	31	31	33	34
CO	4	8	6	5	7	9	11	7	10	8	8	6	4
CT	3	10	10	10	10	10	15	16	24	20	20	19	21
DE	21	21	22	29	33	31	23	35	36	36	37	31	40
DC	22	22	24	33	27	34	30	29	20	19	18	17	13
FL	40	40	40	42	39	37	41	41	40	40	38	37	38
GA	27	24	26	26	26	26	26	24	28	29	27	25	29
HI	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	7	8	6
ID	35	34	33	34	34	29	28	30	26	28	26	28	22
IL	25	22	23	23	23	19	24	20	22	20	22	21	19
IN	29	31	28	26	24	24	25	27	29	30	29	35	32
IA	18	19	21	17	21	19	18	18	19	18	23	19	23
KS	16	16	17	16	17	16	16	13	13	16	16	14	14
KY	39	39	39	37	39	43	43	43	44	44	44	45	45
LA	49	48	49	49	46	48	48	50	50	51	51	51	51
ME	26	29	30	25	29	25	22	27	25	20	19	23	27
MD	7	8	8	9	12	11	10	10	9	10	11	11	11
MA	2	1	2	7	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	7	8
MI	19	17	17	14	16	17	12	15	17	15	13	16	16
MN	6	4	3	5	9	7	4	4	2	3	3	2	2
MS	51	51	51	51	51	51	49	49	49	49	47	47	47
MO	17	19	19	19	15	14	13	13	14	13	12	12	12
MT	42	47	46	44	44	45	45	45	43	43	41	44	43
NE	31	28	27	22	18	21	20	22	22	25	21	25	23
NV	34	35	33	30	35	40	35	40	38	39	40	40	37
NH	12	14	11	14	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3
NJ	13	11	15	11	13	13	16	11	12	12	14	13	18
NM	37	38	37	38	36	40	35	34	37	37	39	39	39
NY	19	18	20	20	22	22	21	21	21	23	25	27	28
NC	40	46	42	39	38	35	39	38	41	37	36	36	36
ND	27	25	25	24	25	23	28	26	27	26	28	22	20
OH	11	12	11	11	13	15	13	17	14	14	15	15	15
OK	42	41	43	46	47	46	46	46	46	47	49	49	49
OR	15	12	16	21	19	18	19	19	14	16	17	18	17
PA	4	5	3	4	4	6	7	6	7	6	5	5	9
RI	24	27	28	35	27	27	33	24	17	24	31	29	23
SC	45	45	43	43	39	42	42	41	41	42	41	41	42
SD	36	35	35	31	32	31	34	37	35	33	34	33	30
TN	38	37	38	39	39	37	37	35	34	32	30	30	33
TX	44	42	40	39	43	36	38	39	39	41	41	41	41
UT	10	6	7	2	2	4	6	9	11	11	8	10	10
VT	29	30	36	36	37	37	40	31	31	27	24	24	23
VA	7	7	9	8	5	3	3	2	4	2	2	4	6
WA	14	14	14	13	11	12	8	11	7	8	10	8	5
WV	46	42	47	48	49	50	49	48	48	48	47	49	48
WI	9	3	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WY	23	26	13	18	20	28	32	23	32	33	35	37	35



**HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.3	10.0	10.8	10.0	11.0	10.0	8.3	10.0	10.8
AK	38.5	35.3	30.8	31.0	30.0	28.5	26.8	25.5	23.8	23.3	21.0	17.0	16.8
AZ	15.0	17.8	17.5	21.3	23.5	27.0	28.0	33.5	36.8	39.0	40.8	36.8	36.8
AR	16.8	17.0	14.0	13.8	14.3	13.5	14.5	13.0	12.3	11.0	10.5	10.3	9.8
CA	47.3	48.0	48.3	48.8	48.8	48.0	48.0	47.5	47.5	46.5	45.5	45.0	45.8
CO	39.3	40.8	40.3	42.0	42.0	45.0	47.3	44.8	46.0	45.0	41.8	43.3	46.0
CT	36.3	36.3	32.0	34.0	29.5	31.3	27.8	31.3	29.3	31.0	33.0	32.8	34.0
DE	37.0	37.3	36.5	39.3	37.5	32.8	32.8	33.0	33.8	30.8	33.0	36.3	34.3
DC	36.3	31.0	36.8	38.5	39.3	35.5	35.3	34.8	33.3	22.8	22.3	21.5	25.5
FL	16.8	17.3	19.5	20.5	22.8	23.8	23.8	25.3	25.5	29.0	30.3	34.3	30.5
GA	7.8	8.3	8.8	9.8	9.8	12.5	10.5	12.3	13.3	16.3	18.0	17.5	17.8
HI	40.8	38.8	40.5	37.5	34.0	37.5	37.5	33.0	35.3	37.0	35.8	37.3	33.5
ID	28.0	27.8	27.5	28.0	25.8	27.8	33.3	36.0	38.0	38.0	41.5	37.5	36.8
IL	16.8	15.5	19.5	17.3	15.0	18.3	12.0	18.0	13.3	18.8	18.0	21.3	21.5
IN	13.3	9.0	12.0	10.8	9.0	9.8	8.8	11.5	9.8	13.3	16.8	20.5	20.0
IA	24.0	24.3	25.8	26.0	22.3	20.5	18.5	17.0	23.0	18.3	18.8	19.3	20.3
KS	14.3	14.0	12.5	12.5	8.5	7.8	9.3	8.0	7.8	9.5	11.0	11.0	11.3
KY	16.8	16.0	15.5	16.8	12.5	14.8	14.8	12.3	11.0	14.0	13.8	15.0	16.5
LA	23.5	20.3	20.8	17.8	19.0	16.0	15.5	14.3	13.3	14.3	13.0	8.0	7.0
ME	38.0	35.5	31.5	33.8	28.8	28.3	25.3	34.3	31.5	38.3	35.0	34.8	33.5
MD	31.3	34.8	33.3	33.3	29.8	32.3	33.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	33.5	32.0	31.3
MA	45.3	44.8	45.5	45.3	41.5	45.8	44.8	44.5	43.5	42.3	41.0	40.0	43.0
MI	10.3	9.8	11.8	13.0	12.0	15.0	18.8	21.0	21.5	24.3	24.0	24.3	23.5
MN	36.0	35.8	36.3	36.8	33.8	33.0	31.8	30.8	30.0	29.5	28.8	29.0	27.0
MS	15.3	12.3	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.8	15.8	11.8	14.5	15.0	11.5	12.5
MO	12.8	10.0	10.5	9.3	9.5	9.0	7.8	9.0	9.8	11.3	12.8	16.3	17.3
MT	20.8	20.0	21.3	23.8	23.5	24.3	24.3	24.0	25.5	27.0	29.3	37.3	36.0
NE	22.8	25.3	22.3	25.8	22.0	21.0	19.8	23.8	23.3	22.0	21.8	22.5	24.5
NV	21.5	20.3	23.3	27.3	25.8	29.0	32.8	38.0	34.8	37.3	38.0	33.5	33.8
NH	38.5	37.3	36.3	35.8	32.3	32.8	34.5	35.5	37.5	36.3	36.8	37.5	38.5
NJ	40.0	40.3	37.8	38.5	34.5	36.5	37.8	38.0	38.3	38.8	41.0	42.5	46.5
NM	25.8	19.0	19.3	20.3	17.3	20.5	20.8	22.0	21.5	26.8	26.8	23.5	22.5
NY	34.0	34.5	34.0	33.5	28.8	26.5	30.3	30.0	31.8	30.3	29.0	29.5	33.8
NC	18.8	18.3	17.8	16.8	17.8	15.8	16.5	16.5	16.0	18.3	17.3	15.5	16.8
ND	20.8	18.3	17.8	17.3	13.5	11.8	11.5	10.5	9.5	12.0	11.3	8.3	9.0
OH	10.3	7.8	8.3	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.8	9.3	14.8	15.0	17.0	16.0	20.5
OK	10.5	6.8	6.5	7.5	6.0	7.5	5.0	6.0	5.8	8.8	10.3	6.0	6.8
OR	37.5	37.0	38.3	38.3	35.5	36.5	40.3	42.8	42.0	40.5	40.3	38.5	39.3
PA	22.5	21.8	19.8	17.8	15.8	13.8	14.5	19.3	21.3	21.8	21.5	21.0	25.3
RI	35.3	32.8	32.0	32.3	27.8	28.0	28.0	26.3	28.5	32.5	34.8	37.0	35.0
SC	19.5	17.3	17.5	18.0	18.0	17.5	18.0	16.8	17.3	18.3	18.3	17.8	18.0
SD	24.0	21.0	23.8	23.5	20.8	16.8	20.0	18.0	21.3	20.0	19.5	20.5	21.3
TN	21.5	17.3	19.5	18.3	17.3	17.5	17.3	16.0	17.3	21.3	22.0	19.3	19.8
TX	14.0	14.8	15.3	15.5	16.3	17.0	15.8	17.3	17.5	20.3	17.8	15.8	14.5
UT	30.3	31.8	30.5	33.3	29.0	30.8	33.0	36.0	38.5	38.5	39.5	36.8	42.5
VT	30.8	32.0	29.5	30.3	25.8	25.5	26.3	28.3	28.5	30.5	27.5	29.0	31.0
VA	31.5	33.3	33.3	33.0	30.0	29.8	27.8	31.0	30.0	30.8	31.3	30.8	34.5
WA	27.5	25.5	25.3	26.3	25.0	28.0	30.8	32.0	31.3	32.5	33.0	30.5	36.3
WV	5.8	2.8	3.5	3.8	1.5	1.0	4.8	4.5	3.3	6.0	6.3	2.8	5.3
WI	28.3	28.3	27.5	28.0	24.8	26.5	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	22.5	21.8	29.3
WY	23.0	24.5	21.0	25.3	19.8	18.3	15.0	13.3	13.3	19.8	20.3	17.5	23.3

**HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	5	7	5	6	5	6	8	6	7	4	2	5	6
AK	45	40	35	34	40	36	31	29	27	25	21	14	11
AZ	11	18	14	23	27	31	34	40	43	47	46	40	43
AR	13	14	11	11	13	10	11	11	10	5	4	6	5
CA	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	49
CO	47	49	48	49	50	49	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
CT	40	43	37	41	38	40	32	35	32	36	35	35	37
DE	42	45	44	48	47	42	39	38	40	34	35	39	38
DC	40	33	45	46	48	45	45	42	39	24	25	24	27
FL	13	15	19	22	26	26	27	28	28	30	33	37	30
GA	2	4	4	4	7	9	7	9	11	13	15	15	14
HI	49	47	49	44	44	48	46	38	42	41	41	43	33
ID	31	31	31	31	31	32	42	44	45	43	49	45	43
IL	13	12	19	15	14	21	10	20	11	17	15	23	21
IN	8	5	8	7	4	5	4	8	5	8	11	20	17
IA	27	27	30	28	25	23	21	18	24	14	18	18	18
KS	10	10	9	8	3	3	5	3	3	3	5	7	7
KY	13	13	13	13	10	13	13	9	7	9	9	9	10
LA	26	23	23	17	21	16	16	13	11	10	8	3	3
ME	44	41	36	40	35	35	29	41	36	44	40	38	33
MD	35	39	39	37	39	41	43	37	38	37	38	34	32
MA	50	50	50	50	49	50	49	49	49	49	47	48	48
MI	3	6	7	9	9	14	22	23	22	27	27	28	24
MN	39	42	42	43	43	44	38	33	33	31	30	29	28
MS	12	9	9	9	11	12	13	14	9	11	10	8	8
MO	7	7	6	3	6	4	3	4	5	6	7	13	13
MT	19	22	25	25	27	27	28	27	28	29	32	43	41
NE	24	29	26	27	24	25	23	26	25	23	23	26	25
NV	21	23	27	30	31	37	39	46	41	42	43	36	35
NH	45	45	42	42	42	42	44	43	44	40	42	45	45
NJ	48	48	46	46	45	46	47	46	46	46	47	49	51
NM	29	21	18	21	17	23	25	24	22	28	28	27	22
NY	37	38	41	39	35	29	36	32	37	32	31	31	35
NC	17	19	16	13	19	15	18	16	16	14	13	10	11
ND	19	19	16	15	11	8	9	7	4	7	6	4	4
OH	3	3	3	4	7	6	6	5	15	12	12	12	19
OK	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
OR	43	44	47	45	46	46	48	48	48	48	45	47	46
PA	23	26	22	17	15	11	11	22	20	22	22	22	26
RI	38	36	37	35	34	33	34	30	30	37	39	42	40
SC	18	15	14	19	20	19	20	17	17	14	17	17	15
SD	27	25	28	24	23	17	24	20	20	19	19	20	20
TN	21	15	19	20	17	19	19	15	17	21	24	18	16
TX	9	11	12	12	16	18	17	19	19	20	14	11	9
UT	33	34	34	37	37	39	41	44	47	45	44	40	47
VT	34	35	33	33	31	28	30	31	30	33	29	29	31
VA	36	37	39	36	40	38	32	34	33	34	34	33	39
WA	30	30	29	29	30	33	37	36	35	37	35	32	42
WV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WI	32	32	31	31	29	29	26	25	25	25	26	25	29
WY	25	28	24	26	22	21	15	12	11	18	20	15	23

**INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	30.4	29.4	31.0	30.4	27.6	30.6	30.2	28.8	26.2	27.0	26.2	24.8	24.2
AK	16.0	16.4	15.6	15.6	17.4	15.8	19.8	19.6	19.8	19.8	21.0	20.6	20.0
AZ	21.0	18.0	18.4	19.6	20.0	20.0	20.6	19.8	21.4	22.0	20.8	22.8	23.4
AR	30.2	29.8	30.0	29.8	31.2	27.6	25.8	29.6	25.2	26.0	26.6	27.2	27.4
CA	28.0	27.2	27.4	28.0	27.4	24.4	25.8	25.2	26.0	24.6	24.8	23.0	23.0
CO	21.0	21.4	21.2	22.0	22.0	21.0	21.4	22.0	23.2	23.4	22.8	22.8	21.4
CT	25.6	25.0	25.8	24.0	25.0	24.2	25.6	25.4	25.4	24.6	23.8	26.4	26.0
DE	21.4	22.2	22.0	25.2	24.2	21.4	19.0	18.2	18.2	18.4	17.8	18.0	19.6
DC	30.0	29.8	25.6	25.8	24.0	25.4	24.6	21.8	22.8	23.0	23.4	20.4	23.6
FL	18.4	16.6	19.6	15.0	16.4	17.2	17.2	18.8	18.4	19.0	20.2	20.2	19.4
GA	24.8	24.4	27.8	26.0	25.0	22.4	23.4	23.4	25.2	23.2	22.0	22.2	21.8
HI	26.6	26.4	27.4	21.6	21.2	23.4	24.0	25.8	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	27.0
ID	19.6	24.0	21.8	23.0	22.4	25.4	22.6	19.2	17.0	20.2	19.6	18.2	17.6
IL	26.8	25.8	27.4	26.2	27.6	26.2	26.8	28.8	31.0	30.6	31.6	31.0	32.8
IN	31.2	30.6	29.6	30.6	25.2	27.0	26.2	24.0	28.6	27.8	24.8	22.6	23.0
IA	33.2	30.4	30.0	30.6	30.6	29.2	27.0	27.2	27.8	28.8	29.2	29.0	29.8
KS	24.8	25.0	25.4	25.2	25.6	25.4	24.6	24.4	24.0	24.4	22.0	21.6	22.8
KY	24.2	24.0	24.2	22.4	22.4	24.0	25.6	25.4	26.6	27.6	27.8	30.0	29.6
LA	30.6	34.6	35.2	36.8	36.6	36.2	38.0	38.8	39.6	39.2	39.6	40.6	40.2
ME	31.0	31.2	31.4	27.4	28.0	29.8	29.8	30.8	32.4	29.8	29.0	29.6	28.4
MD	21.0	22.8	22.2	22.4	22.8	21.6	17.8	18.8	24.4	24.4	25.8	26.0	26.0
MA	26.0	25.2	23.0	24.4	26.2	27.6	27.2	28.2	28.4	29.6	28.4	28.8	29.2
MI	30.2	29.8	28.0	30.0	28.6	27.8	30.6	30.8	29.6	30.4	28.8	28.4	29.4
MN	20.8	20.8	18.2	19.8	19.8	16.6	19.2	18.6	20.0	17.0	16.2	16.4	17.4
MS	39.8	39.2	38.2	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.6	39.0	38.2	38.6	38.8	39.6	37.8
MO	29.4	35.0	33.4	35.4	35.8	34.8	35.4	35.6	34.2	34.6	35.2	36.2	35.8
MT	22.2	22.2	23.4	23.4	24.6	27.8	27.6	27.4	25.4	26.2	27.0	29.6	28.6
NE	27.2	26.4	26.2	25.4	24.0	24.8	24.0	23.8	23.2	22.4	24.8	25.6	24.0
NV	14.8	13.4	12.2	18.4	16.8	18.0	18.0	16.4	20.0	18.6	18.6	18.2	16.2
NH	28.0	28.0	28.4	23.2	24.6	26.2	27.4	26.6	25.2	25.8	24.8	24.2	25.2
NJ	27.0	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.4	28.2	28.4	28.6	27.8	28.0	28.6	24.4	24.0
NM	31.4	31.6	31.8	32.2	32.4	33.8	34.8	35.0	35.0	35.4	36.6	35.6	35.0
NY	28.6	29.8	31.0	30.6	31.2	31.0	29.2	30.6	32.0	32.6	32.0	34.2	32.8
NC	27.2	27.2	28.2	27.6	28.0	28.0	27.0	25.0	26.2	24.4	25.6	26.2	26.2
ND	26.0	24.8	25.8	23.6	25.6	23.4	27.6	28.6	27.0	27.8	27.6	28.4	29.2
OH	22.2	22.6	22.2	19.2	22.2	20.8	20.6	20.6	22.0	22.8	23.2	21.6	22.2
OK	38.2	38.2	37.6	36.2	35.8	34.2	36.2	37.2	28.2	28.6	28.6	30.6	28.6
OR	14.0	15.4	15.8	17.0	18.6	18.2	18.2	17.2	17.0	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4
PA	34.2	33.0	33.0	34.8	35.0	34.6	34.8	33.8	33.2	34.2	35.0	34.8	34.2
RI	28.8	30.0	29.8	30.8	32.2	32.2	31.4	32.6	30.8	29.4	29.2	30.0	29.4
SC	32.0	31.8	32.6	33.2	33.6	34.2	32.0	33.0	34.0	30.6	31.6	31.8	31.2
SD	30.8	29.6	27.4	29.6	30.8	31.6	32.0	32.0	30.0	30.8	31.6	30.8	29.6
TN	24.2	24.0	25.2	25.0	25.8	26.0	24.4	24.0	24.8	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.8
TX	23.2	22.0	19.8	21.6	22.2	20.0	17.8	18.0	21.6	22.0	23.2	22.0	22.2
UT	12.2	12.0	13.8	16.2	11.4	15.4	15.6	14.0	14.0	12.8	12.2	12.4	13.0
VT	28.0	26.8	29.2	26.6	26.0	27.2	27.4	26.8	26.8	27.2	24.2	22.6	21.8
VA	18.0	18.6	18.2	19.0	19.6	18.0	14.8	15.0	15.8	16.0	15.8	18.0	18.6
WA	21.2	21.6	21.8	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.6	22.4	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.0	24.0
WV	39.2	38.4	38.6	38.2	34.8	39.4	41.4	41.6	40.0	40.4	38.2	34.8	35.4
WI	23.0	23.8	24.4	26.0	26.6	27.6	24.0	22.6	23.6	26.0	28.0	27.8	28.2
WY	20.0	20.4	21.2	21.6	20.8	18.0	20.6	24.2	17.6	18.2	19.8	22.6	23.6

**INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	40	34	41	39	34	40	40	36	29	30	29	25	24
AK	4	4	3	2	4	2	10	11	8	9	11	10	9
AZ	10	6	7	8	8	9	11	12	11	11	10	18	18
AR	38	36	39	37	41	31	26	38	22	26	30	31	31
CA	31	31	28	35	32	21	26	25	27	23	22	20	16
CO	10	10	10	14	12	12	14	15	15	18	14	18	10
CT	23	23	24	21	23	20	24	26	25	23	19	30	27
DE	14	13	14	24	20	13	8	6	6	6	4	3	8
DC	37	36	23	27	18	23	22	14	14	15	18	9	19
FL	6	5	8	1	2	4	3	8	7	8	9	8	7
GA	21	21	32	28	23	16	17	18	22	16	12	14	11
HI	26	27	28	10	10	17	18	28	27	26	28	28	30
ID	7	18	12	17	15	23	16	10	3	10	7	5	4
IL	27	26	28	30	34	27	29	36	42	42	42	43	44
IN	44	42	37	40	25	29	28	20	38	33	22	15	16
IA	47	41	39	40	39	38	30	31	34	37	40	36	42
KS	21	23	22	24	26	23	22	23	19	20	12	11	15
KY	19	18	19	15	15	19	24	26	31	32	33	39	40
LA	41	47	48	49	50	49	49	49	50	50	51	51	51
ME	43	43	43	33	36	39	39	40	44	40	39	37	33
MD	10	16	15	15	17	15	4	8	20	20	27	27	27
MA	24	25	17	22	30	31	32	33	37	39	35	35	36
MI	38	36	33	38	38	34	41	40	39	41	38	33	38
MN	9	9	5	9	7	3	9	7	9	3	3	2	3
MS	51	51	50	51	51	51	50	50	49	49	50	50	50
MO	36	48	47	47	48	48	47	47	47	47	47	49	49
MT	15	13	18	19	21	34	35	32	25	29	31	37	34
NE	29	27	26	26	18	22	18	19	15	13	22	26	21
NV	3	2	1	5	3	5	6	3	9	7	6	5	2
NH	31	33	35	18	21	27	33	29	22	25	22	22	26
NJ	28	29	27	32	32	37	37	34	34	35	36	23	21
NM	45	44	44	44	44	44	45	46	48	48	48	48	47
NY	34	36	41	40	41	41	38	39	43	45	45	45	44
NC	29	31	34	34	36	36	30	24	29	20	26	28	29
ND	24	22	24	20	26	17	35	34	33	33	32	33	36
OH	15	15	15	7	13	11	11	13	13	14	15	11	13
OK	49	49	49	48	48	45	48	48	36	36	36	41	34
OR	2	3	4	4	5	8	7	4	3	4	5	5	5
PA	48	46	46	46	47	47	45	45	45	46	46	46	46
RI	35	40	38	43	43	43	42	43	41	38	40	39	38
SC	46	45	45	45	45	45	43	44	46	42	42	44	43
SD	42	35	28	36	40	42	43	42	40	44	42	42	40
TN	19	18	21	23	28	26	21	20	21	19	20	23	25
TX	18	12	9	10	13	9	4	5	12	11	15	13	13
UT	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
VT	31	29	36	31	29	30	33	30	32	31	20	15	11
VA	5	7	5	6	6	5	1	2	2	2	2	3	6
WA	13	11	12	10	11	13	15	16	15	16	15	20	21
WV	50	50	51	50	46	50	51	51	51	51	49	46	48
WI	17	17	20	28	31	31	18	17	18	26	34	32	32
WY	8	8	10	10	9	5	11	22	5	5	8	15	19



**PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	23.8	24.0	23.0	22.0	18.3	25.5	24.3	24.8	18.0	17.3	13.0	17.3	16.8
AK	34.3	34.0	36.5	36.5	39.0	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.0	37.8	37.8	37.0	42.5
AZ	34.0	35.0	36.5	36.3	36.0	36.5	35.8	37.5	37.5	39.8	33.3	36.3	36.0
AR	29.3	31.5	29.5	26.0	25.5	26.0	27.3	27.0	23.5	23.3	24.8	20.5	18.3
CA	28.3	25.8	26.5	28.5	30.3	27.0	27.0	28.3	30.3	29.8	28.8	33.5	32.8
CO	28.0	30.0	27.5	28.5	29.5	31.0	30.8	32.3	32.8	34.8	35.8	35.5	35.8
CT	21.3	19.8	21.0	22.5	23.5	24.8	24.3	27.5	23.3	22.0	25.3	21.8	20.3
DE	26.0	25.3	23.0	25.0	24.5	29.5	27.0	30.3	28.0	27.0	32.8	35.3	31.8
DC	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.3	37.5
FL	33.0	29.8	30.0	30.5	28.8	30.5	28.3	30.5	27.8	28.3	23.3	23.8	24.0
GA	26.3	25.5	25.5	26.3	24.8	24.0	21.3	18.5	21.5	18.0	13.5	18.5	20.5
HI	30.0	30.3	31.3	33.0	33.5	34.0	33.5	36.0	37.5	34.3	32.5	33.8	28.8
ID	22.5	20.5	19.5	23.8	24.3	26.3	24.8	24.8	25.5	24.0	23.3	21.8	22.3
IL	14.8	15.0	17.5	12.8	15.8	14.8	15.0	15.3	14.5	13.5	11.5	12.3	16.5
IN	28.0	25.3	23.8	25.0	26.0	21.0	22.5	24.5	23.5	24.8	25.3	22.3	22.0
IA	19.0	17.0	18.5	19.0	20.0	20.8	21.3	20.0	18.8	19.8	21.3	17.0	16.3
KS	13.5	13.8	13.3	12.8	13.8	14.8	16.3	17.3	16.0	17.0	16.8	18.3	18.3
KY	31.8	30.0	28.8	30.8	29.3	24.8	28.8	25.8	27.5	30.3	26.8	27.0	26.0
LA	30.0	28.0	24.0	22.3	22.0	21.8	20.5	21.0	21.8	24.0	24.0	32.8	24.0
ME	32.5	32.3	32.5	30.5	30.0	31.0	31.3	30.0	30.0	30.5	32.3	34.3	32.8
MD	26.8	26.3	24.5	24.8	24.8	26.0	26.5	27.0	26.5	23.0	24.3	21.3	24.5
MA	27.0	26.8	27.8	28.3	25.8	25.0	24.3	24.8	25.0	23.0	22.3	21.5	21.3
MI	29.8	29.8	28.8	30.0	28.0	25.5	27.0	25.8	24.3	23.0	22.5	24.0	23.8
MN	25.5	25.5	26.8	28.3	26.8	26.0	28.3	27.0	29.3	30.3	30.8	29.5	28.5
MS	18.8	14.8	13.3	14.3	15.5	13.8	13.3	11.5	15.5	18.3	23.3	15.5	11.8
MO	26.5	28.5	27.5	24.3	24.3	25.5	26.0	27.5	28.8	28.8	26.0	26.8	26.5
MT	25.3	27.0	29.3	26.5	30.3	28.3	29.5	30.3	29.3	29.8	30.5	27.5	29.8
NE	24.0	25.3	24.0	22.8	22.5	24.8	24.3	24.8	24.0	24.5	23.5	24.3	25.3
NV	35.0	37.0	37.8	39.0	37.5	36.0	33.8	35.8	35.3	26.5	30.5	30.5	38.8
NH	25.3	25.3	25.3	23.0	25.3	24.3	24.5	24.3	24.0	22.0	22.0	21.8	22.5
NJ	16.0	14.8	13.8	14.3	13.3	13.3	15.8	17.8	18.0	15.8	14.3	13.5	14.0
NM	35.0	36.3	37.8	35.0	33.0	28.3	29.0	33.3	41.3	38.3	41.3	36.3	38.5
NY	15.0	15.5	15.3	16.0	16.3	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.0	18.3	16.5	20.8	22.8
NC	24.8	25.0	23.5	22.8	21.5	20.8	22.0	23.0	24.5	25.3	25.3	31.8	24.5
ND	10.8	10.8	22.5	21.8	21.8	19.3	20.5	12.5	13.8	15.3	17.8	7.3	17.8
OH	30.8	32.3	24.3	27.8	28.0	26.5	29.3	28.0	24.8	27.3	23.8	27.5	27.5
OK	29.0	31.0	28.8	31.8	28.0	29.8	27.5	28.0	27.8	27.5	24.0	23.5	25.3
OR	36.0	36.5	35.8	36.3	36.0	36.5	37.3	38.3	37.8	38.5	39.5	41.8	45.0
PA	25.0	19.0	19.5	21.5	28.0	22.8	22.3	21.5	21.8	23.0	20.3	19.3	18.3
RI	22.3	26.0	28.0	24.8	23.8	23.5	23.3	22.8	22.0	21.3	24.8	24.3	22.8
SC	23.3	24.3	28.0	26.8	26.5	25.3	23.5	23.3	25.5	27.3	27.8	23.8	23.5
SD	12.3	14.0	18.3	15.5	19.3	22.0	19.5	23.0	22.3	25.3	21.0	23.3	23.5
TN	30.5	30.8	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.8	30.5	31.0	31.0	31.8	31.5	33.5	32.5
TX	25.0	26.5	22.3	23.0	18.5	19.5	20.5	22.3	23.3	24.5	20.3	22.8	24.3
UT	34.0	36.0	36.3	36.0	37.3	36.8	37.8	36.5	35.0	39.8	40.3	36.5	33.5
VT	33.0	26.3	34.0	33.3	32.8	33.0	33.5	29.3	31.5	34.5	38.8	40.8	42.3
VA	10.5	9.8	8.8	8.3	9.3	10.3	10.0	11.3	11.8	9.3	13.0	13.0	13.3
WA	34.0	35.0	35.3	36.3	35.5	35.8	35.3	35.0	34.0	34.8	35.0	36.3	36.3
WV	28.3	31.5	29.3	28.5	27.0	26.0	25.0	20.8	23.0	21.3	26.0	25.0	24.3
WI	18.8	20.8	20.3	21.3	21.3	20.3	19.3	18.3	17.8	19.5	25.8	21.5	20.8
WY	25.5	28.3	24.8	24.3	26.3	30.5	30.8	24.0	24.0	24.5	23.0	24.0	19.5

**PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	15	14	15	12	7	24	19	22	8	6	2	7	6
AK	47	44	48	50	51	51	51	51	50	47	47	48	50
AZ	44	46	48	47	47	47	47	48	46	50	43	44	44
AR	34	40	38	26	24	27	31	28	19	20	25	11	8
CA	31	23	26	33	39	33	28	35	39	36	35	38	40
CO	29	35	28	33	37	41	40	42	42	44	45	43	43
CT	11	11	12	14	16	19	19	31	17	14	27	16	12
DE	24	17	15	24	20	36	28	38	34	30	42	42	38
DC	48	45	44	44	45	50	49	48	46	46	46	49	46
FL	42	33	39	37	35	38	33	40	32	34	17	23	24
GA	25	21	25	27	21	17	12	9	11	7	4	9	13
HI	36	37	41	42	44	44	43	46	46	42	41	40	36
ID	13	12	9	19	18	31	24	22	28	21	17	16	17
IL	5	7	6	2	5	4	3	4	3	2	1	2	5
IN	29	17	18	24	26	12	16	21	19	26	27	19	16
IA	10	9	8	8	10	10	12	10	10	11	12	6	4
KS	4	3	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	7	8	8
KY	40	35	33	39	36	19	35	26	31	38	33	31	32
LA	36	30	19	13	14	13	9	12	12	21	22	37	24
ME	41	42	42	37	38	41	42	37	38	40	40	41	40
MD	27	25	22	22	21	27	27	28	30	16	24	13	28
MA	28	28	30	31	25	22	19	22	27	16	14	14	15
MI	35	33	33	36	31	24	28	26	24	16	15	25	23
MN	22	21	27	31	29	27	33	28	36	38	38	34	35
MS	8	5	2	4	4	3	2	2	4	8	17	5	1
MO	26	32	28	20	18	24	26	31	35	35	31	30	33
MT	20	29	36	28	39	34	38	38	36	36	36	32	37
NE	16	17	19	15	15	19	19	22	21	23	20	27	30
NV	49	51	50	51	50	46	45	45	45	29	36	35	48
NH	20	17	24	17	23	18	23	20	21	14	13	16	18
NJ	7	5	4	4	2	2	4	6	8	4	5	4	3
NM	49	49	50	45	43	34	36	43	51	48	51	44	47
NY	6	8	5	7	6	6	6	6	6	8	6	12	19
NC	17	16	17	15	12	10	14	16	25	27	27	36	28
ND	2	2	14	11	13	7	9	3	2	3	8	1	7
OH	39	42	21	30	31	32	37	33	26	31	21	32	34
OK	33	39	33	41	31	37	32	33	32	33	22	22	30
OR	51	50	46	47	47	47	48	50	49	49	49	51	51
PA	18	10	9	10	31	15	15	13	12	16	9	10	8
RI	12	24	31	22	17	16	17	15	14	12	25	27	19
SC	14	15	31	29	28	23	18	18	28	31	34	23	21
SD	3	4	7	6	9	14	8	16	15	27	11	21	21
TN	38	38	40	40	41	40	39	41	40	41	39	38	39
TX	18	27	13	17	8	8	9	14	17	23	9	20	26
UT	44	48	47	46	49	49	50	47	44	50	50	47	42
VT	42	25	43	43	42	43	43	36	41	43	48	50	49
VA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2
WA	44	46	45	47	46	45	46	44	43	44	44	44	45
WV	31	40	36	33	30	27	25	11	16	12	31	29	26
WI	8	13	11	9	11	9	7	8	7	10	30	14	14
WY	22	31	23	20	27	38	40	19	21	23	16	25	11

**STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS INDEX**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	35.3	34.3	40.3	41.3	40.0	37.7	35.7	35.7	36.3	37.7	38.0	35.3	35.3
AK	36.0	34.7	38.7	46.7	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.0	49.7	50.0	49.7	46.3	46.7
AZ	24.3	20.3	19.3	21.3	15.7	19.0	18.3	16.0	12.3	13.0	14.3	14.0	14.0
AR	27.7	27.7	28.7	27.3	29.7	29.7	30.0	29.0	29.3	26.3	28.0	27.0	27.0
CA	27.3	29.7	27.7	27.3	28.0	28.3	29.0	27.7	27.0	27.7	25.3	26.7	27.0
CO	28.3	28.7	29.3	30.3	30.0	32.0	29.0	30.0	31.7	35.7	34.0	34.0	34.3
CT	15.3	16.3	16.7	18.0	18.3	20.3	16.0	16.3	19.7	18.0	19.0	24.0	23.3
DE	20.7	24.3	30.7	27.3	18.7	20.7	25.7	20.3	19.7	18.0	19.3	17.7	17.3
DC	28.0	27.7	28.3	28.3	28.0	29.0	30.7	32.0	32.3	33.3	33.7	35.3	35.3
FL	24.3	24.7	23.7	22.0	21.3	18.0	14.3	14.7	16.0	11.7	12.7	13.0	13.0
GA	16.0	18.7	18.7	16.3	14.7	14.3	13.3	13.3	13.7	13.0	12.3	14.0	13.7
HI	26.3	20.0	20.0	24.3	20.0	20.0	19.0	19.0	19.3	23.0	25.7	23.7	23.0
ID	15.7	18.3	19.0	17.7	17.7	14.7	14.7	16.7	17.0	14.3	11.3	10.7	10.0
IL	22.7	22.0	24.0	23.7	23.7	23.7	25.0	26.0	25.0	26.3	25.7	26.7	26.7
IN	18.7	18.0	21.7	18.0	20.7	20.3	17.7	15.3	19.0	18.0	18.3	12.0	12.3
IA	21.0	22.0	21.7	24.0	24.7	25.3	24.7	24.7	26.0	26.0	26.3	26.3	26.3
KS	35.7	32.0	16.0	32.3	30.7	32.7	34.0	30.0	27.7	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.0
KY	41.0	41.7	39.0	41.7	41.7	39.7	37.0	38.0	36.0	36.7	37.3	35.7	35.3
LA	38.3	36.3	37.0	35.7	36.0	36.7	34.3	32.0	32.0	34.0	34.7	35.3	35.0
ME	31.0	24.7	25.3	24.7	22.7	20.7	19.3	20.7	19.7	18.7	19.7	25.7	25.3
MD	14.7	14.0	15.7	17.7	19.0	16.0	13.3	18.3	22.7	23.7	25.7	28.3	30.7
MA	22.3	20.3	20.0	19.0	22.3	20.0	21.7	20.0	19.0	20.3	23.0	23.7	25.7
MI	23.0	22.0	25.3	25.0	25.0	25.3	23.3	25.3	27.3	26.3	24.3	26.3	26.3
MN	18.3	21.7	17.7	19.7	19.7	21.0	21.7	24.7	23.3	24.3	23.0	21.7	21.0
MS	35.0	36.7	35.7	35.7	34.0	34.0	37.0	36.3	35.0	34.7	35.7	36.3	36.3
MO	25.3	26.0	26.3	22.7	24.7	27.0	24.7	26.3	27.0	25.3	26.7	17.7	17.3
MT	28.7	27.3	28.0	26.3	28.0	28.7	30.7	30.0	31.7	27.0	26.3	26.0	26.0
NE	29.7	29.7	30.0	28.3	29.3	31.7	30.3	28.7	28.7	25.0	27.3	29.3	29.7
NV	18.7	18.3	18.0	18.3	17.0	15.3	15.0	16.7	16.3	22.0	18.3	15.7	15.7
NH	24.7	23.7	18.0	20.0	19.7	17.7	17.0	15.3	18.3	16.0	15.3	20.3	18.0
NJ	22.7	23.0	24.0	23.3	22.7	23.0	23.7	22.3	24.3	21.7	21.0	25.3	24.7
NM	39.7	36.3	38.3	36.0	36.3	38.0	42.7	43.0	38.3	39.7	41.0	31.7	31.7
NY	42.0	42.0	43.7	42.3	42.3	42.3	43.7	43.0	44.3	42.7	42.7	42.0	42.0
NC	23.3	28.3	29.0	25.0	21.0	19.7	18.7	18.7	21.0	19.7	17.3	22.0	19.7
ND	18.0	17.3	17.7	17.3	25.0	27.7	31.3	23.3	25.3	34.0	35.3	29.0	28.7
OH	22.0	20.7	21.7	23.3	22.7	22.0	22.0	24.0	25.7	24.7	24.7	24.0	25.3
OK	21.3	19.3	21.7	20.7	23.7	25.0	19.7	17.0	16.0	19.3	18.7	17.7	20.7
OR	29.3	31.0	31.3	27.3	27.3	27.7	28.7	32.7	31.3	33.0	29.0	33.0	33.7
PA	21.3	21.3	20.7	19.3	20.3	20.7	22.0	22.7	22.7	23.7	22.0	25.7	25.7
RI	30.0	31.3	31.7	31.0	31.3	31.3	31.3	32.7	31.7	31.3	31.3	24.3	24.3
SC	41.0	41.0	39.0	37.7	37.7	35.7	38.3	36.3	37.3	36.7	35.0	32.7	32.3
SD	20.0	18.3	20.7	18.3	20.0	17.3	17.7	22.3	21.0	19.3	21.7	21.3	21.3
TN	22.3	22.0	20.7	23.0	19.3	16.3	24.0	23.0	22.7	22.3	20.0	12.7	13.7
TX	28.3	28.3	28.7	27.0	29.7	30.3	29.7	28.0	29.3	29.7	29.3	28.3	27.0
UT	21.0	24.3	23.0	20.0	19.7	17.7	20.3	19.0	22.3	20.0	17.3	21.7	22.0
VT	32.3	32.7	32.7	31.7	32.7	31.7	30.7	32.3	29.0	29.0	32.0	32.7	32.7
VA	16.7	22.0	19.3	20.0	20.3	20.3	20.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	18.3	27.7	28.0
WA	26.0	27.7	23.7	25.0	25.0	26.7	29.7	27.3	26.3	28.0	26.3	26.3	26.7
WV	26.3	27.3	29.3	26.3	26.3	34.0	28.0	40.7	31.0	32.0	33.7	38.3	38.3
WI	19.7	17.7	16.7	18.0	18.3	15.0	17.3	16.3	15.0	14.0	17.7	21.7	21.0
WY	28.7	32.3	32.3	32.3	33.3	34.0	34.0	33.3	33.7	34.0	33.3	32.0	32.0

**STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	44	44	50	48	48	47	45	44	47	48	48	44	45
AK	46	45	47	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
AZ	24	12	11	17	2	11	11	5	1	2	4	5	6
AR	32	31	33	33	37	35	35	34	35	28	34	31	30
CA	31	37	30	33	33	32	31	31	29	33	24	29	30
CO	34	36	36	39	39	40	31	35	39	45	42	43	43
CT	2	2	3	5	5	15	6	6	13	7	13	19	18
DE	12	24	39	33	7	18	28	17	13	7	14	8	8
DC	33	31	32	37	33	34	37	38	43	40	40	44	45
FL	24	26	23	18	19	10	3	2	4	1	3	4	3
GA	4	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	4
HI	29	11	13	25	13	13	13	13	12	20	25	17	17
ID	3	6	10	3	4	2	4	8	7	5	1	1	1
IL	20	17	25	23	24	24	27	28	24	28	25	29	28
IN	8	5	18	5	17	15	9	3	9	7	9	2	2
IA	13	17	18	24	26	26	25	25	27	27	28	26	26
KS	45	41	2	42	40	41	42	35	32	32	32	32	30
KY	49	50	48	49	49	49	46	47	46	46	47	47	45
LA	47	46	45	44	45	46	44	38	42	41	43	44	44
ME	41	26	27	26	21	18	14	18	13	11	15	23	21
MD	1	1	1	3	8	5	1	11	19	21	25	34	37
MA	18	12	13	10	20	13	18	16	9	16	20	17	23
MI	22	17	27	27	28	26	22	27	31	28	22	26	26
MN	7	16	5	12	10	21	18	25	22	23	20	13	13
MS	43	48	44	44	44	42	46	45	45	44	46	48	48
MO	27	28	29	19	26	29	25	29	29	26	31	8	8
MT	36	29	31	30	33	33	37	35	39	31	28	25	25
NE	39	37	38	37	36	38	36	33	33	25	32	37	36
NV	8	6	7	8	3	4	5	8	6	18	9	7	7
NH	26	23	7	13	10	8	7	3	8	6	5	11	10
NJ	20	22	25	21	21	23	23	19	23	17	17	22	20
NM	48	46	46	46	46	48	49	49	49	49	49	38	38
NY	51	51	51	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	50	50	50
NC	23	34	35	27	18	12	12	12	16	14	6	16	11
ND	6	3	5	2	28	30	40	23	25	41	45	36	35
OH	17	14	18	21	21	22	20	24	26	24	23	19	21
OK	15	10	18	16	24	25	15	10	4	12	12	8	12
OR	38	39	40	33	32	30	30	41	38	39	35	42	42
PA	15	15	15	11	15	18	20	21	19	21	19	23	23
RI	40	40	41	40	41	37	40	41	39	37	37	21	19
SC	49	49	48	47	47	45	48	45	48	46	44	40	40
SD	11	6	15	8	13	7	9	19	16	12	18	12	15
TN	18	17	15	20	9	6	24	22	19	19	16	3	4
TX	34	34	33	32	37	36	33	32	35	36	36	34	30
UT	13	24	22	13	10	8	17	13	18	15	6	13	16
VT	42	43	43	41	42	38	37	40	34	35	38	40	41
VA	5	17	11	13	15	15	16	13	9	7	9	33	34
WA	28	31	23	27	28	28	33	30	28	34	28	26	28
WV	29	29	36	30	31	42	29	48	37	38	40	49	49
WI	10	4	3	5	5	3	8	6	3	4	8	13	13
WY	36	42	42	42	43	42	42	43	44	41	39	39	39



**TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	31.3	28.0	28.3	29.0	30.7	31.7	32.3	30.0	31.0	33.7	36.7	35.7	35.7
AK	51.0	51.0	51.0	46.0	32.3	32.0	33.0	30.7	32.7	32.7	30.3	31.0	31.0
AZ	15.7	16.7	18.7	15.3	11.7	13.7	11.3	9.7	10.3	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.3
AR	35.0	35.7	33.3	34.3	36.3	38.0	40.3	38.0	37.3	35.3	35.3	31.3	31.3
CA	29.7	25.0	27.0	28.7	29.0	31.7	32.0	34.0	33.0	31.7	37.0	39.3	39.3
CO	21	22	21	21	18	18	21	21	21	21	19	23	23
CT	21.7	24.3	24.7	25.3	22.7	21.3	23.0	25.0	23.0	23.3	26.7	23.3	23.3
DE	15.0	15.0	19.0	13.3	8.3	13.0	13.7	13.0	11.3	11.7	17.3	18.7	18.7
DC	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0
FL	36.7	33.0	31.0	31.3	28.0	27.3	27.7	27.0	23.3	23.7	21.3	18.0	18.0
GA	8.3	8.0	7.3	6.7	5.3	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.7	7.0	7.7	8.7	8.7
HI	36.7	37.7	40.7	42.0	43.3	45.3	47.3	46.0	46.0	48.3	47.0	47.7	47.7
ID	33.0	32.0	28.0	29.3	33.0	32.0	33.0	29.0	23.3	26.3	29.3	30.3	30.3
IL	15.7	21.0	22.0	21.3	17.3	16.3	17.7	18.3	17.7	19.3	20.0	22.0	22.0
IN	22.3	21.3	19.3	19.0	21.3	20.7	21.0	25.7	28.3	28.7	30.0	21.3	21.3
IA	34.0	38.7	39.0	35.0	36.0	38.0	36.3	35.0	36.3	37.7	34.3	32.3	32.3
KS	33.7	36.7	37.3	34.7	33.0	32.7	32.7	37.0	36.3	32.7	37.0	33.7	33.7
KY	30.0	28.0	21.7	25.3	26.3	25.7	26.3	24.0	25.3	27.7	29.0	31.0	31.0
LA	18.3	17.0	23.3	20.7	21.3	22.7	20.7	15.3	20.0	26.3	25.3	23.0	23.0
ME	35.7	40.7	40.3	38.3	34.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.3	34.0	34.7	32.0	32.0
MD	18.3	21.0	22.0	22.7	22.3	21.7	21.7	21.3	21.3	24.0	22.0	27.7	27.7
MA	13.7	12.7	12.3	15.3	15.3	15.0	13.7	13.7	13.3	12.3	13.0	16.3	16.3
MI	37.7	33.3	31.0	31.7	31.3	30.7	32.7	32.0	32.0	27.0	30.3	28.7	28.7
MN	28.7	28.3	29.3	29.3	30.0	31.0	31.0	31.3	29.7	29.7	31.3	29.7	29.7
MS	46.0	45.7	46.3	47.0	47.3	47.7	47.7	47.7	46.3	45.7	45.3	43.7	43.7
MO	12.7	14.7	12.0	11.3	14.0	13.7	16.0	15.3	14.7	13.3	16.7	11.7	11.7
MT	28.3	29.3	27.7	27.0	28.7	29.0	24.3	24.0	27.7	24.0	25.0	26.7	26.7
NE	15.7	16.3	17.7	20.7	20.7	17.7	18.0	16.7	15.3	14.0	16.3	15.3	15.3
NV	12.0	14.0	13.7	14.3	12.3	13.0	13.3	12.7	13.0	16.0	12.3	13.3	13.3
NH	13.0	10.7	17.7	14.0	14.0	12.0	13.7	16.3	8.7	7.7	5.0	6.7	6.7
NJ	31.0	29.7	29.0	30.7	30.0	31.0	32.3	32.3	32.7	32.0	31.7	32.7	32.7
NM	35.3	39.7	37.7	41.7	44.7	40.0	40.3	42.3	48.0	47.7	45.7	50.3	50.3
NY	35.7	37.7	35.3	36.0	36.3	36.7	33.0	32.7	30.0	32.7	29.3	35.0	35.0
NC	24.7	20.7	19.0	21.7	19.7	20.0	18.7	20.3	19.7	18.3	20.7	21.0	21.0
ND	39.7	29.0	37.3	36.0	43.0	35.7	28.3	37.3	42.3	42.3	27.0	42.7	42.7
OH	26.7	27.7	27.7	25.0	24.7	25.7	26.3	25.0	21.3	22.3	20.7	21.3	21.3
OK	19.0	21.7	17.0	16.3	25.3	25.0	18.7	20.3	28.0	31.7	26.3	24.7	24.7
OR	31.3	36.3	37.7	38.7	38.7	39.3	41.3	41.7	42.7	40.0	44.3	43.0	43.0
PA	23.7	22.7	23.0	22.3	24.0	26.3	26.0	27.7	26.3	27.3	31.3	24.0	24.0
RI	38.0	42.7	42.0	39.0	39.0	39.3	38.0	39.0	37.3	35.3	35.7	35.0	35.0
SC	38.3	37.3	36.3	36.7	36.7	36.3	37.0	37.7	35.3	36.7	36.3	40.7	40.7
SD	4.7	4.0	4.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.0	6.0	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.0
TN	9.3	7.3	5.7	5.3	6.3	5.3	6.7	6.7	6.0	6.7	7.3	6.3	6.3
TX	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.3	8.3	8.7	8.3	8.0	9.0	13.3	10.0	7.7	7.7
UT	22.7	21.7	22.7	22.7	23.0	23.0	25.7	28.7	28.7	22.0	31.0	28.7	28.7
VT	39.0	38.0	40.7	41.3	41.3	39.3	40.3	41.7	41.7	39.3	40.7	39.7	39.7
VA	11.7	13.7	16.0	19.7	22.0	21.7	24.0	26.0	27.3	26.0	24.0	29.3	29.3
WA	16.0	13.3	13.0	14.7	14.0	16.0	20.3	17.7	16.7	15.3	11.7	14.3	14.3
WV	46.3	46.7	44.0	44.0	45.0	45.3	43.0	41.3	41.3	40.3	41.7	37.0	37.0
WI	32.0	28.3	28.7	27.3	25.7	26.7	30.3	25.7	26.0	27.7	26.7	24.7	24.7
WY	44.7	44.3	41.7	44.0	46.3	45.3	37.0	35.3	39.3	40.0	34.3	31.3	31.3

**TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	31	27	30	30	33	33	33	31	33	38	43	42	42
AK	51	51	51	50	35	35	37	32	35	35	31	32	32
AZ	12	14	14	11	7	9	6	6	7	6	6	7	7
AR	37	37	36	36	40	42	45	44	42	40	40	34	34
CA	28	25	26	29	30	33	32	37	37	32	44	44	44
CO	19	22	18	18	14	15	18	18	17	16	14	20	20
CT	20	24	25	25	21	18	21	22	20	19	24	20	20
DE	11	12	15	7	5	7	8	8	8	7	13	14	14
DC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FL	41	35	34	34	28	28	28	27	21	20	18	13	13
GA	4	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	6	6
HI	41	41	45	47	47	48	50	50	49	51	51	50	50
ID	34	34	29	31	36	35	37	30	21	24	28	31	31
IL	12	17	20	18	13	13	12	15	14	15	15	18	18
IN	21	19	17	14	17	17	18	24	29	30	30	16	16
IA	36	44	43	38	39	42	41	38	40	43	37	37	37
KS	35	39	39	37	36	37	35	41	40	35	44	39	39
KY	29	27	19	25	27	24	26	20	23	28	27	32	32
LA	16	15	24	16	17	21	17	10	16	24	22	19	19
ME	39	46	44	42	38	38	40	40	38	39	39	36	36
MD	16	17	20	22	20	19	20	19	18	21	19	26	26
MA	10	7	7	11	12	11	8	9	10	8	10	12	12
MI	43	36	34	35	34	30	35	34	34	26	31	27	27
MN	27	29	33	31	31	31	31	33	31	31	34	30	30
MS	49	49	50	51	51	51	51	51	50	49	49	49	49
MO	8	11	6	6	9	9	11	10	11	9	12	8	8
MT	26	32	27	27	29	29	23	20	27	21	21	25	25
NE	12	13	12	16	16	14	13	13	12	11	11	11	11
NV	7	10	9	9	8	7	7	7	9	13	9	9	9
NH	9	6	12	8	9	6	8	12	5	5	3	4	4
NJ	30	33	32	33	31	31	33	35	35	34	36	38	38
NM	38	45	41	46	48	47	45	49	51	50	50	51	51
NY	39	41	37	39	40	41	37	36	32	35	28	40	40
NC	24	16	15	20	15	16	14	16	15	14	16	15	15
ND	47	31	39	39	46	38	29	42	47	48	26	47	47
OH	25	26	27	24	24	24	26	22	18	18	16	16	16
OK	18	20	11	13	25	23	14	16	28	32	23	23	23
OR	31	38	41	43	43	44	48	47	48	45	48	48	48
PA	23	23	23	21	23	26	25	28	25	27	34	22	22
RI	44	47	48	44	44	44	44	45	42	40	41	40	40
SC	45	40	38	41	42	40	42	43	38	42	42	46	46
SD	3	2	2	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2
TN	5	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
TX	2	3	3	2	5	5	5	5	6	9	7	5	5
UT	22	20	22	22	22	22	24	29	30	17	33	27	27
VT	46	43	45	45	45	44	45	47	46	44	46	45	45
VA	6	9	10	15	19	19	22	26	26	23	20	29	29
WA	15	8	8	10	9	12	16	14	13	12	8	10	10
WV	50	50	49	48	49	48	49	46	45	47	47	43	43
WI	33	29	31	28	26	27	30	24	24	28	24	23	23
WY	48	48	47	48	50	48	42	39	44	45	37	34	34

**WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	39.8	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.8	38.5	37.0	38.5	38.5	38.0	36.0	37.5	37.0
AK	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.8	15.5	15.0	17.3	15.5	15.8	18.3	18.3	16.3	16.8
AZ	27.0	27.0	27.0	29.5	28.5	28.3	27.8	30.0	29.0	29.0	28.0	28.0	26.5
AR	35.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	36.3	35.5	37.3	35.3	36.8	36.0	34.0	36.8	37.3
CA	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.5	27.8	28.0	27.3	26.8	26.8	25.3	23.3	27.0	26.8
CO	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.8	19.8	19.5	20.8	16.3	14.3	15.0	14.5	14.3
CT	16.8	16.8	16.8	17.3	18.5	18.3	19.8	19.5	20.3	19.3	18.0	21.3	21.8
DE	15.8	15.8	15.8	14.3	13.8	17.3	14.3	16.0	15.3	16.8	18.8	13.8	16.3
DC	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.8	13.3	10.8	14.0	10.8	11.5	8.0	7.8	9.0	11.3
FL	31.3	31.3	31.3	32.8	32.0	31.3	30.3	31.8	31.8	31.8	29.8	29.8	28.0
GA	24.8	24.8	24.8	22.5	20.0	19.3	19.5	20.8	19.5	22.0	23.3	24.3	25.0
HI	23.5	23.5	23.5	25.5	23.5	22.0	22.0	23.3	22.5	21.5	21.8	26.0	26.0
ID	31.0	31.0	31.0	32.3	33.5	31.8	31.0	30.8	31.0	32.8	32.3	31.0	29.5
IL	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.0	23.8	24.0	24.0	23.0	23.3	22.8	20.8	24.8	23.3
IN	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.5	31.3	31.5	30.0	28.0	29.5	32.3	31.8	28.0	26.5
IA	25.3	25.3	25.3	24.5	22.5	22.0	21.8	21.5	22.3	22.0	20.3	19.0	21.5
KS	25.8	25.8	25.8	27.0	27.8	23.8	24.8	24.3	26.3	28.8	31.5	28.3	27.0
KY	39.8	39.8	39.8	41.3	40.8	43.0	42.3	41.0	38.3	38.8	38.5	40.5	41.5
LA	23.3	23.3	23.3	25.3	29.0	29.5	29.0	26.8	30.5	34.0	33.3	32.3	30.5
ME	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.8	34.5	35.3	36.0	36.0	35.0	33.3	33.5	31.5	20.3
MD	19.0	19.0	19.0	20.5	18.8	17.5	18.5	19.3	20.3	21.3	19.0	20.5	20.3
MA	19.3	19.3	19.3	18.8	18.0	17.3	18.3	19.3	18.5	14.8	13.8	20.8	19.5
MI	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.5	31.8	31.5	32.0	32.0	32.8	31.5	34.3	34.5	33.8
MN	21.3	21.3	21.3	20.5	20.8	20.8	21.5	21.5	20.5	21.5	24.3	21.0	21.8
MS	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.3	39.8	41.8	41.3	40.8	42.0	41.8	40.5	40.8	42.8
MO	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.3	31.5	32.3	33.8	33.3	35.3	31.3	30.5	33.5	32.5
MT	33.8	33.8	33.8	32.0	31.8	34.0	33.0	32.5	32.0	34.3	37.0	32.8	33.8
NE	22.5	22.5	22.5	20.0	18.0	18.5	20.3	19.3	19.0	21.0	21.0	16.5	16.0
NV	32.8	32.8	32.8	36.5	35.8	34.3	33.5	35.8	36.3	34.8	37.0	38.8	40.5
NH	20.3	20.3	20.3	21.0	19.8	19.5	23.0	23.5	22.0	18.3	17.8	20.5	21.8
NJ	21.8	21.8	21.8	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.5	23.0	23.3	20.3	19.0	23.5	24.5
NM	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	29.5	30.5	31.5	31.5	30.5	30.5	30.8	29.8	31.8
NY	23.8	23.8	23.8	25.0	24.5	24.0	24.8	24.3	23.5	22.5	19.8	25.0	25.0
NC	22.8	22.8	22.8	21.5	21.3	20.8	20.3	22.3	22.0	22.3	23.0	24.8	22.8
ND	14.3	14.3	14.3	10.8	11.0	13.5	11.5	11.8	11.8	15.3	12.5	11.5	12.5
OH	30.0	30.0	30.0	27.8	28.0	29.5	28.0	28.5	27.0	29.5	26.8	27.3	26.5
OK	27.0	27.0	27.0	24.3	28.3	30.8	31.5	30.8	31.3	36.8	35.0	30.8	33.0
OR	32.8	32.8	32.8	34.8	32.8	32.3	29.5	30.3	29.3	26.5	29.0	30.0	27.5
PA	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.8	24.0	21.8	22.0	23.3	24.8	26.0	25.8	25.3	27.0
RI	31.3	31.3	31.3	30.3	28.8	30.3	32.3	35.3	34.0	31.3	32.0	35.3	33.5
SC	33.3	33.3	33.3	32.3	31.5	30.5	31.8	31.3	31.8	29.8	33.0	31.3	31.3
SD	19.8	19.8	19.8	21.8	21.8	22.3	20.8	20.5	21.8	22.3	22.8	18.0	18.0
TN	32.3	32.3	32.3	31.3	29.0	30.5	30.3	31.0	30.3	27.5	25.5	29.3	27.8
TX	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.8	21.0	21.8	22.3	21.0	21.5	24.3	20.5	21.5	22.0
UT	23.3	23.3	23.3	22.8	22.0	22.5	19.8	18.8	16.5	15.3	16.5	21.8	20.0
VT	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.0	34.8	33.8	33.0	31.8	33.5	31.5	32.0	31.8	34.5
VA	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.0	16.8	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.0	12.0	11.8	15.0	16.3
WA	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.8	18.3	18.5	17.3	17.8	18.3	18.3
WV	39.0	39.0	39.0	35.8	40.3	40.0	37.0	34.8	37.5	37.5	36.8	32.0	36.3
WI	30.5	30.5	30.5	29.0	26.0	25.3	26.8	27.3	26.0	27.5	29.5	28.0	27.5
WY	8.8	8.8	8.8	11.5	12.5	12.8	11.8	12.8	14.3	23.0	27.3	13.8	15.3

**WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AL	50	50	48	48	47	49	50	49	46	48	47	50	50
AK	4	5	5	4	6	4	6	9	10	7	8	4	5
AZ	28	34	31	29	29	32	30	31	29	28	26	28	34
AR	47	47	47	47	49	45	47	46	43	47	48	47	47
CA	31	31	27	28	28	27	28	25	22	26	29	31	31
CO	7	8	7	14	10	14	7	3	5	5	3	7	8
CT	6	7	10	9	12	12	13	11	9	16	16	6	7
DE	5	4	4	6	4	6	5	7	11	3	6	5	4
DC	2	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
FL	36	42	41	37	34	39	38	39	32	33	35	36	42
GA	25	19	14	12	10	14	12	17	22	20	23	25	19
HI	22	27	22	19	19	22	21	15	19	25	25	22	27
ID	35	40	43	40	36	34	36	41	39	37	36	35	40
IL	24	22	23	25	24	20	22	22	17	21	21	24	22
IN	31	31	36	38	33	30	32	40	36	28	26	31	31
IA	26	24	20	19	18	17	20	17	15	11	15	26	24
KS	27	28	27	24	25	25	27	30	35	31	30	27	28
KY	50	51	51	51	51	51	49	50	50	50	50	50	51
LA	19	26	33	30	31	27	34	43	41	42	37	19	26
ME	44	43	44	46	46	48	44	42	42	39	13	44	43
MD	9	12	11	8	8	9	13	14	12	12	13	9	12
MA	11	9	8	6	7	9	9	4	4	14	11	11	9
MI	39	38	39	38	40	41	41	37	44	45	43	39	38
MN	15	12	15	15	17	17	15	15	24	15	16	15	12
MS	48	49	48	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	48	49
MO	38	36	37	41	45	43	45	35	33	44	40	38	36
MT	45	39	39	44	42	42	40	44	48	43	43	45	39
NE	17	11	8	10	14	9	11	13	18	8	5	17	11
NV	41	48	46	45	44	47	46	45	48	49	49	41	48
NH	13	14	13	13	23	24	18	9	7	12	16	13	14
NJ	16	18	20	22	22	20	22	12	12	19	22	16	18
NM	30	29	35	33	37	38	34	34	34	33	39	30	29
NY	23	25	25	25	25	25	24	21	14	23	23	23	25
NC	18	15	17	15	14	19	18	19	21	21	20	18	15
ND	3	1	1	3	1	2	2	5	3	2	2	3	1
OH	33	29	29	30	30	31	29	32	27	27	26	33	29
OK	28	23	30	36	37	34	37	47	45	36	41	28	23
OR	41	45	42	41	32	33	31	27	30	35	32	41	45
PA	19	21	24	17	19	22	25	26	26	24	30	19	21
RI	36	35	32	32	41	45	43	35	37	46	42	36	35
SC	43	40	37	33	39	37	38	33	40	38	38	43	40
SD	12	16	18	21	16	13	17	19	20	9	9	12	16
TN	40	36	33	33	34	36	33	28	25	32	34	40	36
TX	14	16	16	17	21	16	16	24	16	17	19	14	16
UT	19	20	19	22	12	8	8	5	6	18	12	19	20
VT	46	44	45	43	42	39	42	37	37	40	45	46	44
VA	7	6	6	5	5	5	4	2	2	6	6	7	6
WA	9	9	12	11	9	7	9	8	7	10	10	9	9
WV	49	46	50	49	47	44	48	48	47	41	46	49	46
WI	34	33	26	27	27	29	26	28	31	28	32	34	33
WY	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	23	28	3	4	1	2



# APPENDIX

## SOURCES OF INDEX METRICS

Policy Area	Stat	Years	Source(s)
<b>Economic Performance &amp; Momentum</b>	Net Job Creation per Capita	2011-2023	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
<b>Economic Performance &amp; Momentum</b>	Net Interstate Migration	2011-2023	U.S. Census
<b>Economic Performance &amp; Momentum</b>	Percentage of People of all Ages in Poverty	2011-2022	U.S. Census
<b>Economic Performance &amp; Momentum</b>	Adjusted Per-Capita Personal Income	2011-2022	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
<b>Economic Performance &amp; Momentum</b>	GDP per Capita	2011-2023	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
<b>Economic Performance &amp; Momentum</b>	Labor Force Participation Rate 18 to 64 (IPUMS)	2011-2022	Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)
<b>Education</b>	NAEP 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Reading	2011-2022	National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)
<b>Education</b>	NAEP 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Math	2011-2022	National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)
<b>Education</b>	NAEP 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Reading	2011-2022	National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)
<b>Education</b>	NAEP 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Testing Math	2011-2022	National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)
<b>Education</b>	Spending on Instruction as Percent of Total Spending per Pupil	2011-2022	U.S. Census
<b>Education</b>	High School Graduation Rate	2011-2022	U.S. Dept. of Education
<b>Education</b>	Choice % Of Total Enrollment	2011-2022	U.S. Dept. of Education
<b>Education</b>	Efficiency of Instruction Spending	2011-2022	U.S. Census

Policy Area	Stat	Years	Source(s)
<b>Energy</b>	Nameplate Capacity (Megawatts) per 100,000 Residents	2011-2023	U.S. Energy Information Administration
<b>Energy</b>	Reliability -CAIDI (minutes per interruption) W/O MED per Capacity	2011-2023	U.S. Energy Information Administration
<b>Energy</b>	Reliability - CAIDI (minutes per interruption) With MED Capacity	2011-2023	U.S. Energy Information Administration
<b>Energy</b>	Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Residential	2011-2023	U.S. Energy Information Administration
<b>Energy</b>	Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Commercial	2011-2023	U.S. Energy Information Administration
<b>Energy</b>	Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Industrial	2011-2023	U.S. Energy Information Administration
<b>Energy</b>	Residential Natural Gas Price	2011-2023	U.S. Energy Information Administration
<b>Energy</b>	Commercial Natural Gas Price	2011-2023	U.S. Energy Information Administration
<b>Energy</b>	Industrial Natural Gas Price	2011-2023	U.S. Energy Information Administration
<b>Energy</b>	Share of Electricity Produced by Clean Energy	2011-2023	U.S. Energy Information Administration
<b>Healthcare</b>	% Employer Provided Insurance	2011-2023	U.S. Census
<b>Healthcare</b>	% Private Insurance	2011-2023	U.S. Census
<b>Healthcare</b>	Active Physicians per 100,000	2011-2022	Center for Disease Control & Prevention
<b>Healthcare</b>	Spending per Capita on Medicare & Medicaid	2011-2023	U.S. Census, CMS.GOV
<b>Healthcare</b>	Insurance Market Competition (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index)	2013-2021	Kaiser Family Foundation

Policy Area	Stat	Years	Source(s)
<b>Housing</b>	Hours to Pay Mortgage	2011-2023	Zillow, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CSI Calculations
<b>Housing</b>	Hours to Pay Rent	2011-2023	Zillow, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CSI Calculations
<b>Housing</b>	Housing Shortage - Surplus / Population	2011-2023	U.S. Census, CSI Calculations
<b>Housing</b>	% Permits as a Share of Housing Deficit/Surplus	2011-2023	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Census, CSI Calculations
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Acceptable Road Condition	2011-2022	U.S. Dept. of Transportation
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Structurally Deficient Bridges	2011-2023	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Average Commute Time to Work	2011-2023	U.S. Census
<b>Infrastructure</b>	% of Households with Broadband Internet Subscription	2011-2023	U.S. Census
<b>Infrastructure</b>	State Spending per Functional Mile of Roads	2011-2021	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), U.S. Census
<b>Public Safety</b>	Crime Rate	2011-2023	U.S. Dept. of Justice - NIBRS (FBI)
<b>Public Safety</b>	Homelessness	2011-2023	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
<b>Public Safety</b>	Drug Overdoses Deaths	2011-2023	Center for Disease Control & Prevention
<b>Public Safety</b>	Police per Capita	2011-2023	U.S. Dept. of Justice (FBI Crime Explorer)
<b>Public Safety</b>	Public Safety Spending per Capita	2011-2022	U.S. Census



<b>Policy Area</b>	<b>Stat</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Source(s)</b>
<b>State Budget &amp; Finances</b>	Debt Service as a Percentage of Tax Revenue	2011-2022	U.S. Census
<b>State Budget &amp; Finances</b>	State & Local Government Employment a Percentage of Population	2011-2023	U.S. Census
<b>State Budget &amp; Finances</b>	State & Local Government Spending as a Percentage of GDP	2011-2022	U.S. Census
<b>Taxes &amp; Fees</b>	Tax & Fee Revenue as a % of GDP	2011-2022	U.S. Census
<b>Taxes &amp; Fees</b>	Tax Revenue as a % of GDP	2011-2022	U.S. Census
<b>Taxes &amp; Fees</b>	Fee & Charges Revenue as % of GDP	2011-2022	U.S. Census
<b>Workforce</b>	Labor Productivity	2013-2023	U.S. Census
<b>Workforce</b>	Output per Worker	2013-2023	U.S. Census
<b>Workforce</b>	Share of Employees Represented by Union	2013-2023	U.S. Census
<b>Workforce</b>	Percentage of 25-Year Old and Up Who Graduated High School	2011-2023	U.S. Census
<b>Workforce</b>	Output per Worker	2013-2023	U.S. Census
<b>Workforce</b>	Share of Employees Represented by Union	2013-2023	U.S. Census
<b>Workforce</b>	Percentage of 25-Year Old and Up Who Graduated High School	2011-2023	U.S. Census

