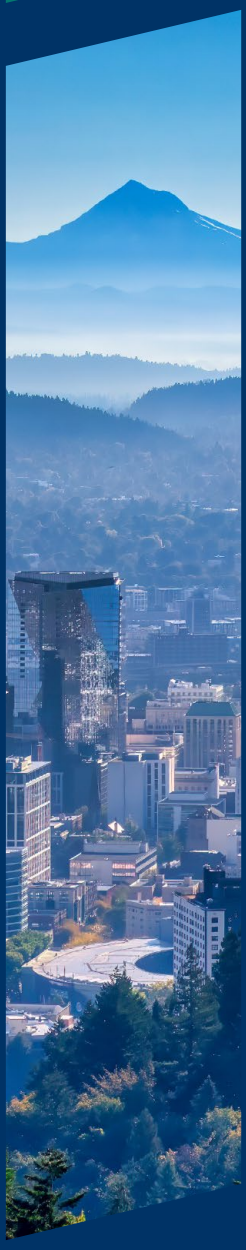
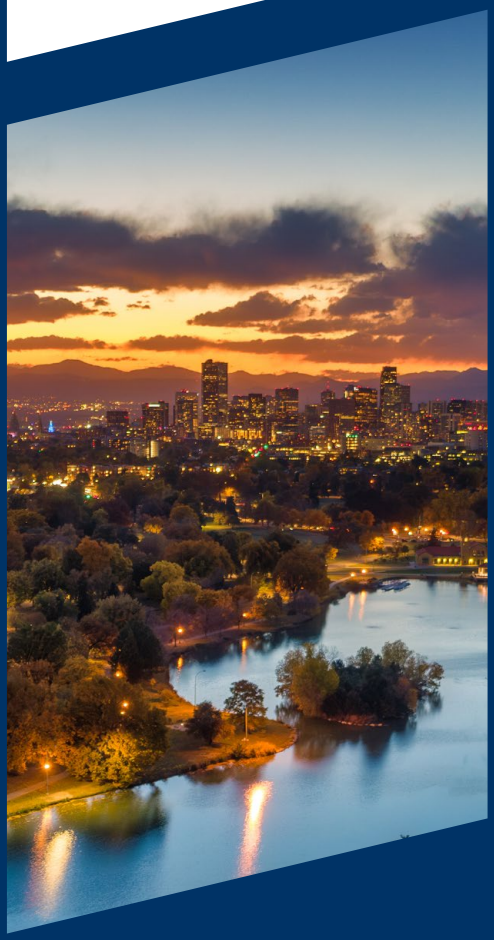
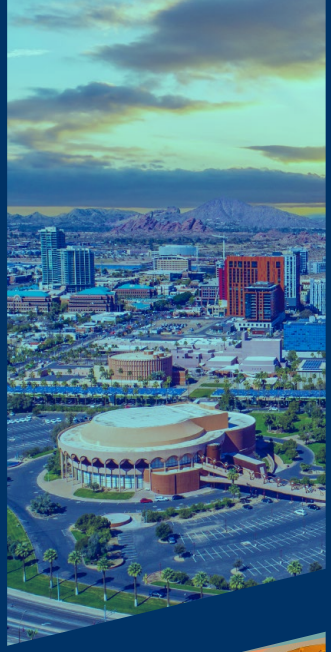
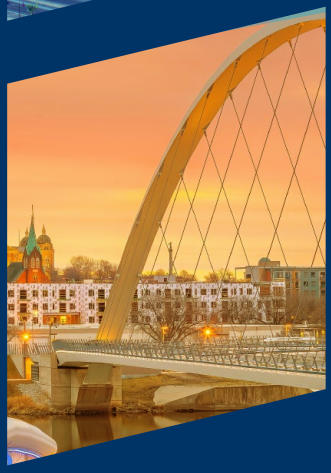


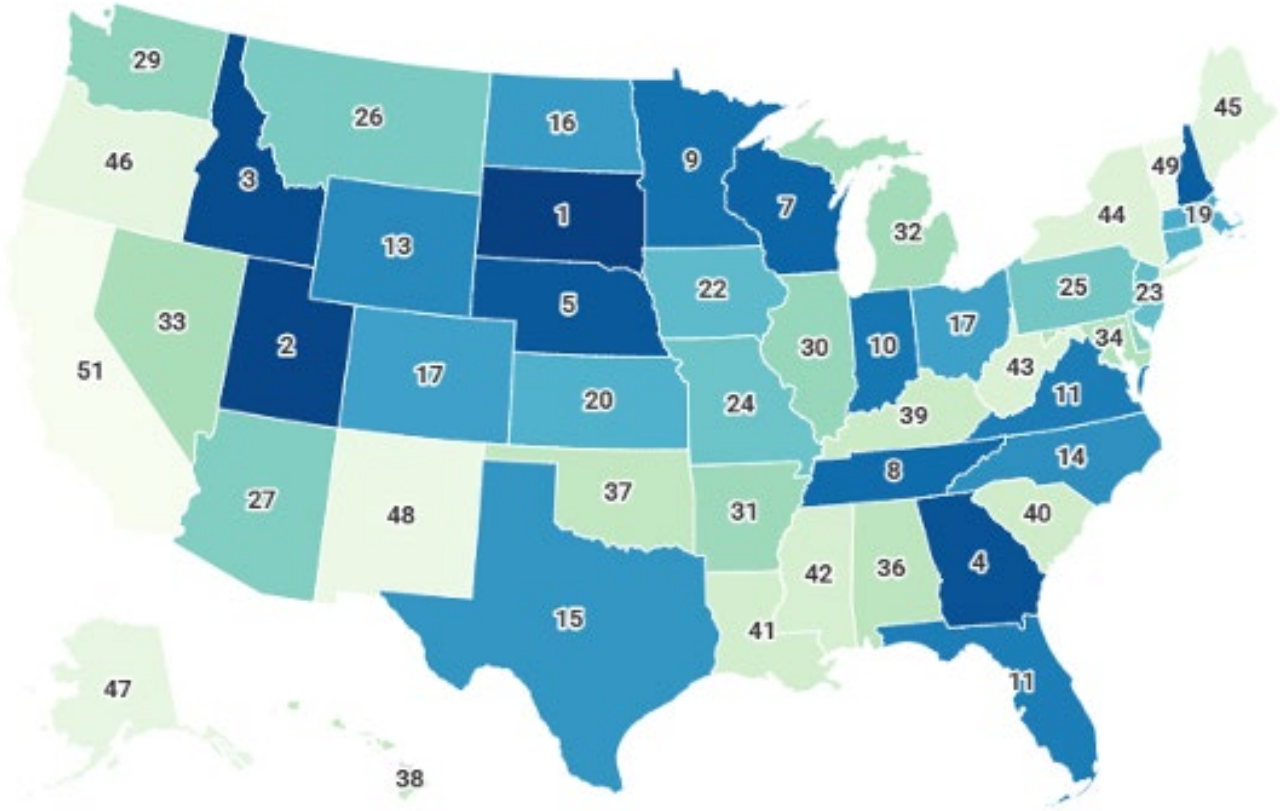




COMMON SENSE INSTITUTE

FREE ENTERPRISE REPORT

2026 EDITION

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 (CSI) 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

The 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 Communications and Research Operations, CSI Colorado; Glenn Farley, Director of Policy and Research, CSI Arizona; Ben Murrey, Director of Policy and Research, CSI Iowa; and Mark McMullen, Vice President of Policy and Research, CSI Oregon.

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INTRODUCTION

"The society that puts equality before freedom will get neither. The society that puts freedom before equality will get a high degree of both." Milton Friedman's observation captures a central lesson of modern economic history: societies that prioritize economic freedom through the free enterprise system tend to generate not only greater prosperity, but broader opportunity as well. The free enterprise system has proven, time and again, to be the most effective framework for fostering durable and widespread economic growth.

Experience demonstrates that a decentralized system—free of unnecessary costs and excessive regulation—consistently produces greater wealth, higher-quality services, more innovation, and stronger economic prospects for individuals, families, and communities than alternative arrangements. By encouraging innovation, rewarding efficiency, and enabling mobility, the free enterprise system has lifted more of the world's citizens out of poverty than any other system in history.

CSI's Sixth Annual Free Enterprise Report examines the free enterprise systems of Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, and Oregon—how they are evolving, how they compare to one another, and how they stack up against peer competitor states. As in previous years, the report is grounded in rigorous, data-driven analysis, with the objective of equipping citizens and policymakers with clear, practical information to support sober, common-sense decision-making.

As state leaders confront emerging challenges and opportunities, CSI remains committed to providing the high-quality data, research, and analysis necessary for thoughtful policymaking. CSI firmly believes that states can sustain economic strength and expand opportunity for all residents by embracing the principles of free enterprise.

The Sixth Annual Free Enterprise Report incorporates publicly available data as of December 2025. Most datasets extend through calendar year 2024; where particular series conclude earlier, CSI includes the latest available data and carries it forward through 2024 for consistency. Although this is the 2026 edition of the report, state rankings and related comparisons are referenced as the 2024 rankings, reflecting the most recent complete data year.

THE DR. BYERS FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

Within the free enterprise system, each state competes against 49 states and Washington, D.C. for a share of the nation's job growth and economic output. CSI developed the Free Enterprise Competitiveness 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 Competitiveness 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 and finances, taxes and fees, and workforce.

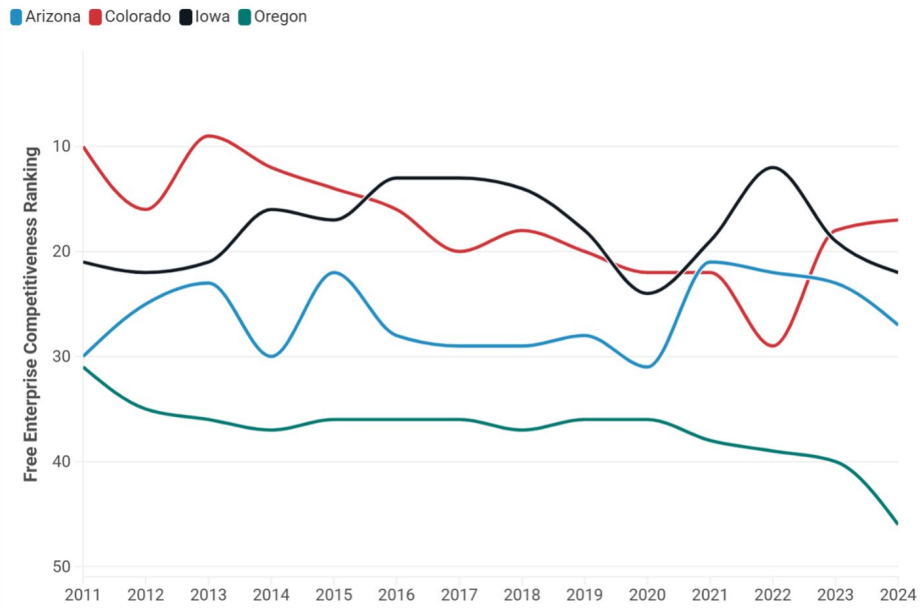
The competitiveness of a state in each of the nine policy areas is evaluated through metrics that are publicly available each year for all 50 states and Washington, D.C., and measure performance in each policy area. For example, in education the relevant metrics are standardized testing results for reading and math for 4th and 8th 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 the 50 states and Washington, 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 all 50 states and Washington, D.C. to determine how each state is doing relative to all other states.

All competitiveness indices and rankings are displayed as a value between 51 and 1, and are directionally aligned with competitiveness as defined by CSI. **A rank of 1 always reflects the strongest, "best" relative performance—whether that means a higher value (e.g., GDP per capita) or a lower value (e.g., hours required to afford rent) – while a rank of 51 reflects the weakest, or "worst" performance. For visual reference, 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.

Each year, CSI updates the data used in this report, which can lead to changes in prior rankings as source data is revised. We note that historical comparisons within this edition are consistent, but past rankings may differ from earlier editions of this report due to these updates. We also make periodic improvements to better measure state competitiveness, and some individual indices have been revised this year. A description of those changes is provided in Appendix A.

FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS RANKINGS - CSI STATES



THE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM INDICES

In addition to evaluating each state based on their adherence to 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 Washington, D.C. on the following six economic metrics:

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

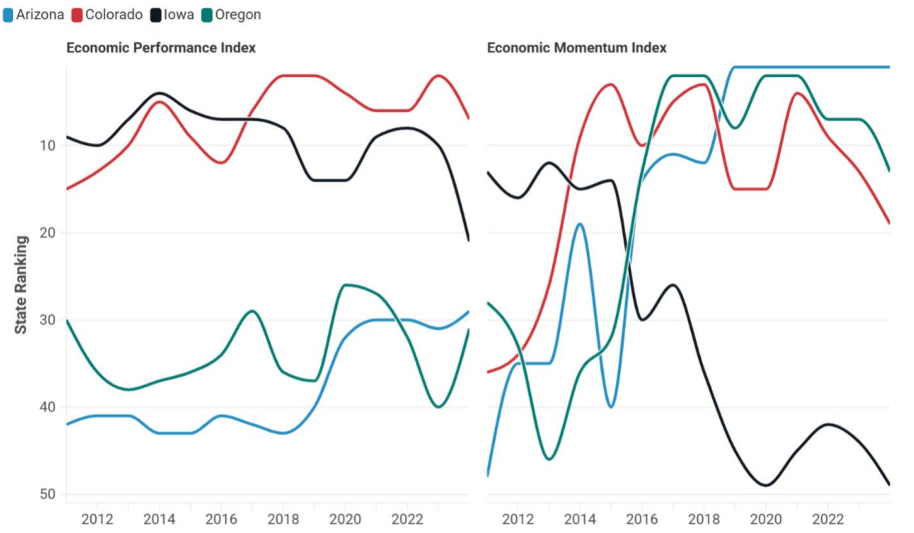
Similar to the construction of the Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index, CSI ranks each state and Washington, D.C. on its performance in these six Economic Performance component metrics. Those rankings are then equally weighted and summed together to form the Economic Performance Index. This aggregate measure is ranked for all 50 states and Washington, D.C. to generate 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 since policy impacts can take years or even decades to take root and develop measurable impact. This

limitation often means states that ranked better than average in metrics like GDP per capita or per-capita personal income historically are likely to still rank high today, even if the contemporary policy landscape has shifted so as to lead to slower growth.

To account for this phenomenon, CSI includes a supplementary index to our standard Economic Performance Index called the Economic Momentum Index. This second index evaluates each state on the five-year average change or growth of five of the six metrics as opposed to the absolute levels of those variables.[1] By ranking states based on 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 economy. While the Momentum Index is still inherently backwards looking, it provides a better—albeit imperfect—sense of the economic impacts of recent policies since these policy are more likely to be reflected in contemporary growth rates than they are absolute levels.

CSI ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM INDEX RANKINGS



[1] For the Momentum Index CSI evaluated the five-year average percentage point change in the poverty rate and labor force participation for residents aged 18-64, the five-year average year-over-year growth rate for real GDP per-capita and per-capita disposable income adjusted for price parity, and employment per capita.

ARIZONA'S FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

NEUTRAL

Many aspects of Arizona's free enterprise competitiveness outlook remain favorable. The state continues to rank among the top 20 in state budget management, taxes and fees, infrastructure, and energy, while posting measurable improvements in workforce quality, public safety, and education outcomes in recent years—the latter thanks to the growth in education choice alternatives to the traditional public system where performance has declined precipitously over the last five years.

Although housing competitiveness has declined sharply since 2011 amid worsening affordability, forward-looking indicators suggest potential stabilization and gradual improvement, which would positively affect the state's overall standing. In addition, a renewed policy focus on public safety—particularly regarding homelessness, the drug epidemic, and border enforcement—may strengthen Arizona's relative competitiveness in this area.

At the same time, notable challenges remain. Recent data show disappointing public school student reading and mathematics grade-level proficiency rates that raise concerns about the long-term strength of the state's education pipeline and workforce readiness. Healthcare access also is a problem, including physician shortages and limited access to care in rural communities. And while Arizona currently ranks competitively in infrastructure, recent trends suggest that without sustained investment and modernization, this advantage may continue to erode.

Taken together, these crosscurrents make Arizona's future free enterprise competitiveness ranking uncertain. The state currently is in a position of relative strength, but its standing will depend on whether policymakers reinforce existing advantages while addressing emerging constraints that could weigh on long-term performance.

ARIZONA'S FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS SUMMARY

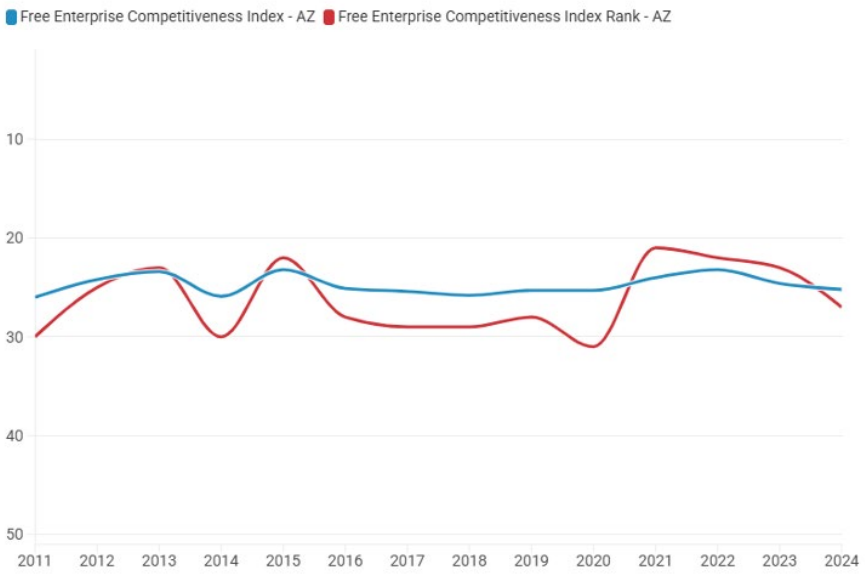
Arizona's Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index ranking deteriorated slightly between 2023 and 2024 almost exclusively due to losses in the Education Competitiveness Index. Falling 4th and 8th grade proficiency scores in reading and math among Arizona's public-school students brought the state's ranking in education competitiveness down to 40th from 32nd. Additionally, the state s aw slight declines in its energy and workforce competitiveness.

The state made improvements in other areas—including healthcare, housing, and infrastructure—where the state saw its ranking improve by three places each. The improvement in the state's housing competitiveness in particular marks a welcome change from recent years when the state ranked near the bottom thanks to rising rent and homeownership costs. Had Arizona's education competitiveness remained steady in 2024, the state's overall free enterprise competitiveness ranking would have remained constant at 23rd.

Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index & Rank

	Arizona Index	Arizona Index Rank
2011	**26.1**	**30**
2017	**25.4**	**29**
2024	**25.2**	**27**
Change 2011-2024	**-0.9**	**3**

FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK - ARIZONA



ARIZONA'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM SUMMARY

Arizona's economy continues to demonstrate the strongest, positive momentum in the nation thanks in part to the fastest five-year average growth in GDP per capita, the second fastest five-year average growth in employment per capita, and one of the fastest declines in the overall poverty rate. This consistent momentum has elevated the state's overall economic performance rank to 29th overall in 2024 from 31st in 2023.

However, as Arizona's below average economic performance rank indicates, the state still has significant room for improvement. High housing costs, homelessness, and high substance abuse problems all remain relevant issues moving forward, and continuing the state's economic momentum will require the preservation of smart policies that promote economic growth and limit the regulatory burden on the state's free enterprise system.

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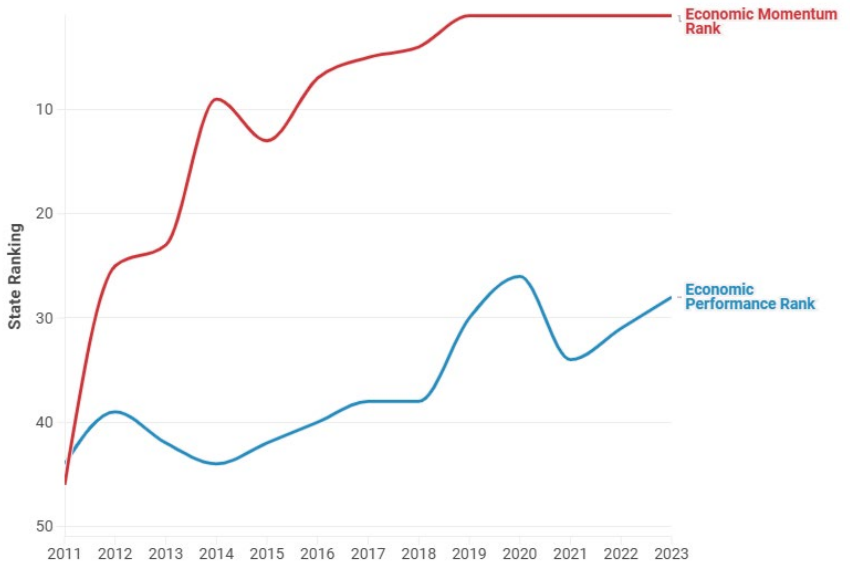
ARIZONA ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM RANKING



COLORADO'S FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

NEUTRAL

Colorado's outlook is neutral. While the state's economy is still strong, its free enterprise competitiveness and economic momentum should compel careful consideration about state policy. Colorado's attractiveness as a destination has taken a hit as its affordability and public safety have deteriorated. With the loss of new residents happening at the same rate as in the 2010s, workforce momentum also has slid.

Though Colorado has a high free enterprise competitiveness ranking, that ranking's stability post-pandemic is questionable. Colorado's free enterprise competitiveness declined from 2011 and bottomed out in 2022. The recent bump in its ranking is not well-established enough to meaningfully draw a conclusion about causes or staying power, considering the state's regulatory landscape is not meaningfully different.

The state's net migration is now one of the nation's worst, ranked 44th in the United States. Additionally, a great deal of the state's current momentum is tied to the influx of high value industries and workers who flooded the state in the 2010s. Without that influx, Colorado's economic performance is at risk of reversing, and there are signs that Colorado is becoming a less attractive place to live. The state's dismal public safety and housing competitiveness rankings—45th and 50th, respectively—indicate fewer people may find the state an attractive place to move in the coming years.

Colorado's economic momentum ranking confirms that the state's continued economic performance should be seen as endangered rather than assumed. Colorado's economic momentum ranks 19th in the nation, but the state is struggling in three of the five components. These low rankings are mainly related to employment and income, for per-capita employment, labor force participation, and poverty rate.

Colorado's leaders should carefully examine what policies affect its housing and public safety, thereby renewing interest in Colorado as a destination for new residents.

COLORADO'S FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS SUMMARY

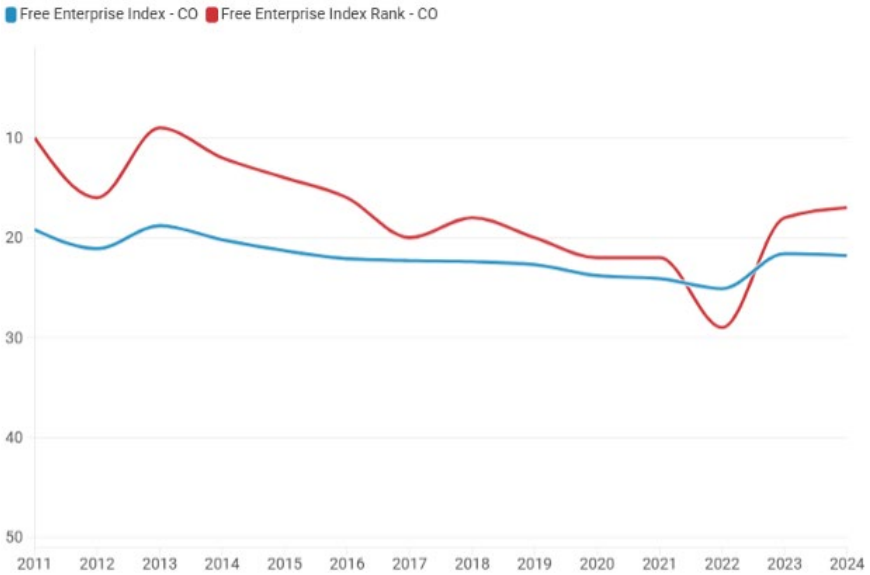
Colorado's ranking has improved in recent years, but that momentum should be viewed with caution. Colorado's free enterprise competitiveness, ranked 10th in 2011, went through a steady downturn starting in 2011 and has only recently showed signs of improvement. From 2011 to 2017, Colorado's free enterprise competitiveness slid from 10th to 20th. It slid further through the early 2020s, bottoming out at 29th in 2022 before rebounding to 17th in 2024.

In the early 2020s, Colorado's landscape shifted dramatically, as the previous decades' massive population influx slowed and its policies grew more complex. The recent rebound is difficult to attribute solely to a dramatic shift in free enterprise competitiveness, and could simply be due to a nationwide post-pandemic recovery.

Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index & Rank

	Colorado Index	Colorado Index Rank
2011	**19.2**	**10**
2017	**22.3**	**20**
2024	**21.8**	**17**
Change 2011-2024	**-2.6**	**-7**

FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK - COLORADO



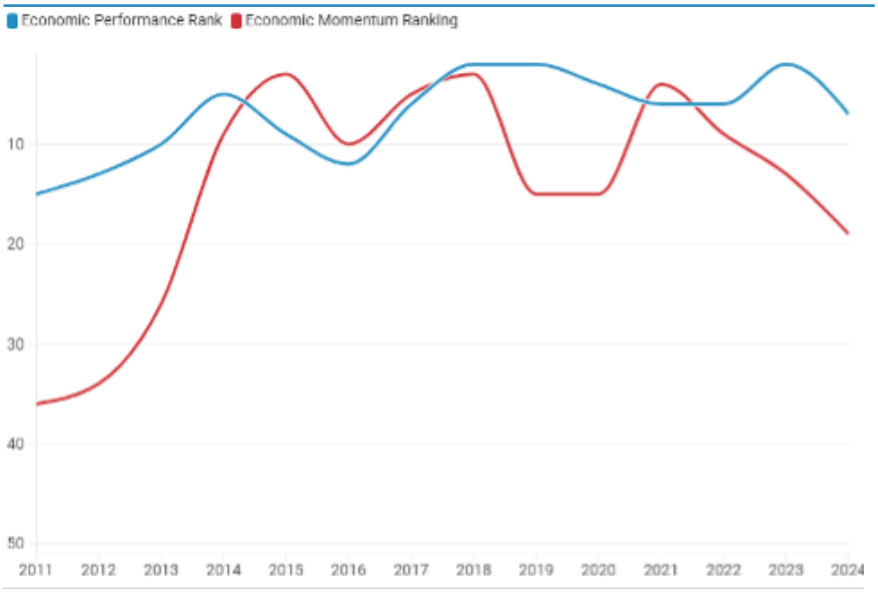
COLORADO'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM SUMMARY

In 2024, Colorado's economic performance rank remained in the nation's top 10, though it slipped from the previous year. Colorado ranked among the nation's top 10 in three of the six component metrics of the economic performance index and in the top 15 for another two. Only in one metric—net interstate migration—did Colorado rank among the lowest in the United States, which is a remarkable change for a state that was consistently one of the nation's most popular in the past decade.

Despite the relatively high ranking for economic performance, however, Colorado's economic momentum has taken a concerning slide downward. The state ranks in the bottom 15 in the United States for two of the five economic momentum metrics, average in one, and among the top 10 for only two.

In 2024, Colorado's economic performance rank remained in the nation's top 10, though it slipped from the previous year.

COLORADO ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM RANKING



IOWA'S FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

POSITIVE

Iowa remained in the top half most competitive states in the nation from 2011 through 2024, hitting a low of 24th in 2020 and peaking at 12th in 2022. Since 2024, policymakers have implemented tax cuts, state government consolidation, and school choice reforms that should 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

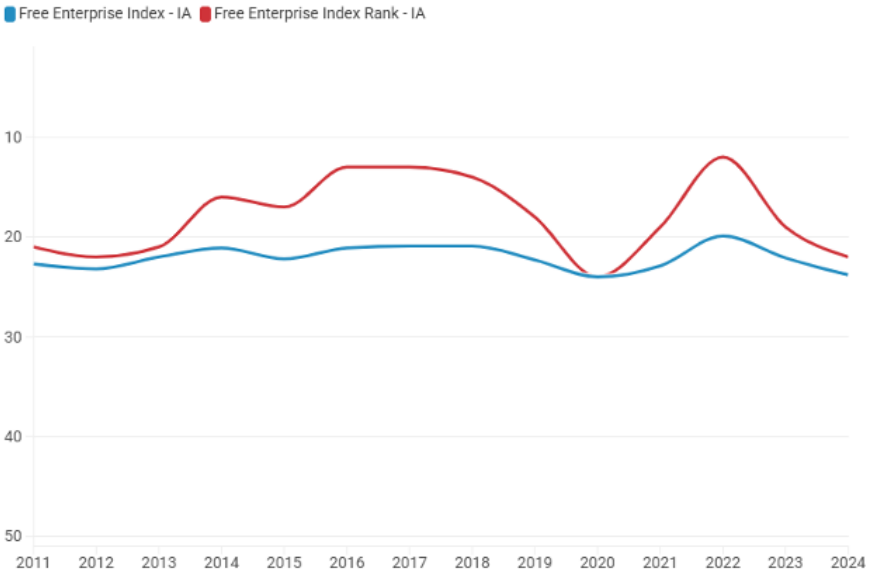
Iowa free enterprise competitiveness ranking improved from 21st in 2011 to a peak of 12th in 2022, before slipping back to 22nd in 2024. While the state has historically been one of the most economically competitive states in the nation, recent economic headwinds stemming from agriculture and manufacturing have slowed down the state's economy.

The index reflects Iowa's attractiveness as a safe and affordable place to do business and to raise a family. The state ranks in the top 15 for housing affordability, 4th for public safety, and 4th for energy competitiveness. However, Iowa's poor infrastructure and taxes and fees ranking reduces its overall competitiveness. Among the other index scores, Iowa ranks near the median.

Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index & Rank

	Iowa Index	Iowa Index Rank
2011	**22.7**	**21**
2017	**20.9**	**13**
2024	**23.8**	**22**
Change 2011-2024	**-1.1**	**-1**

FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK - IOWA

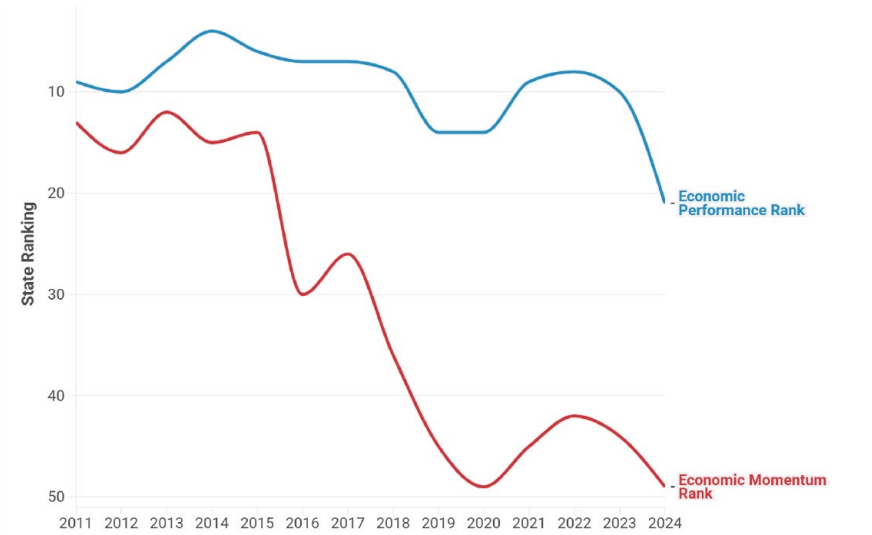


IOWA'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM SUMMARY

While Iowa has remained competitive as a state, its past economic performance and momentum fell from 2011 to 2024. Every state has natural advantages and disadvantages that affect economic 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. CSI's indices largely reflect factors outside the direct control of Iowa businesses or policymakers.

While Iowa has remained competitive as a state, its past economic performance and momentum fell from 2011 to 2024.

IOWA ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM RANKING



OREGON'S OUTLOOK

NEUTRAL

Oregon's competitiveness ranking is likely to improve going forward due to large public investments in problem areas and a likely rebound in migration trends. While migration is a concern, population growth has remained relatively healthy among young households in their root-setting years. Above-average growth in investment and start-up activity also may improve migration numbers.

Additionally, the areas where Oregon's rankings are the weakest (education, housing, and public safety) are the top priorities for Oregon's policymakers. Migration may pick up again with improvements in policy.

Even so, significant risks remain. Slow growth in the number of workers will be augmented by stronger growth in output per worker. Mass layoff announcements among some of Oregon's anchor employers also are worrisome, particularly in the dominant technology sector.

OREGON'S FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS SUMMARY

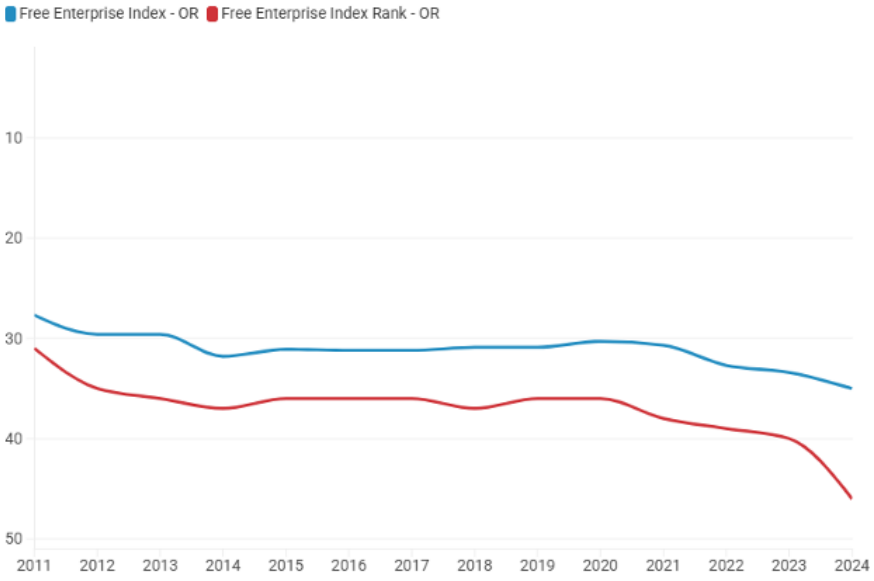
Oregon's competitiveness continues to suffer from high taxes, a strict regulatory environment, a persistent housing shortage, endemic homelessness, and public safety concerns.

Oregon's policymakers are well aware of these issues and have made them the top spending priorities over the past two budget cycles. Despite these recent investments, the state has seen little improvement across most measures of competitiveness. Surveys of investor attitudes and rankings of Oregon's business climate consistently place Oregon near the bottom of all of states.

Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index & Rank

	Oregon Index	Oregon Index Rank
2011	**27.7**	**31**
2017	**31.2**	**36**
2024	**35**	**46**
Change 2011-2024	**-7.3**	**-15**

FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK - OREGON



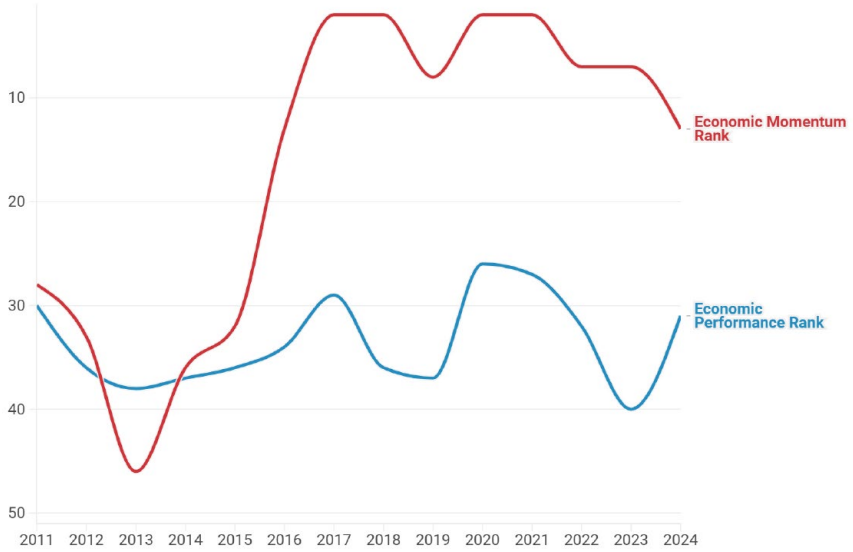
OREGON'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM SUMMARY

Oregon's relative economic performance and momentum have taken a nosedive since the pandemic. Some analysts argue that Oregon's economy is currently in recession. Oregon has seen no net job gains over the past three years, with job cuts plaguing many of its largest employers. (There have been some job gains in low-wage industries.) Perhaps most concerning is that Oregon no longer seems to be a destination for Americans who are moving. Population gains have stagnated in recent years.

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. More recently, 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 1980s when wood product mills shut down across the state. At that time, households moved out of the state to find work. This time around, with unemployment rates very low, most workers who want a job can find one but housing affordability has been a significant 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 those leaving the state are children, which suggests households may need to move to afford larger housing units.

OREGON ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM RANKING



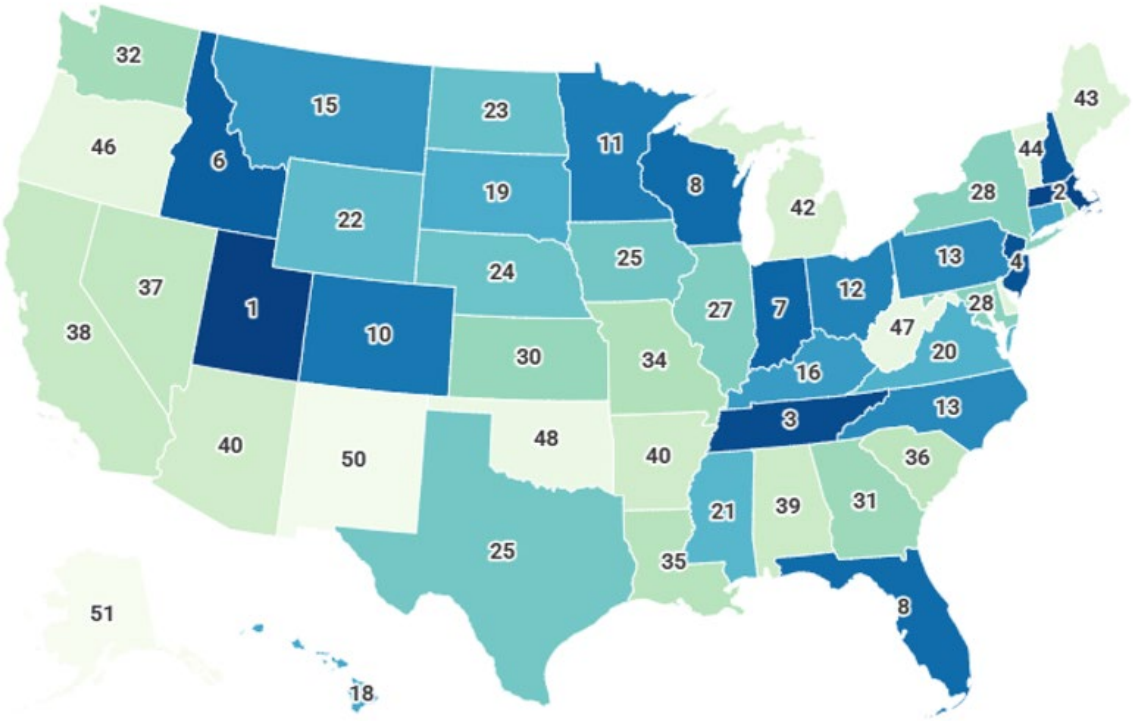
EDUCATION

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

Matching education to individuals' aptitudes and interests while filling needs in the economy maximizes economic utility. Therefore, every student should have access to education and training 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 Enterprise Competitiveness Index evaluates each based on educational choice, accountability, prioritizing students, and student outcomes.

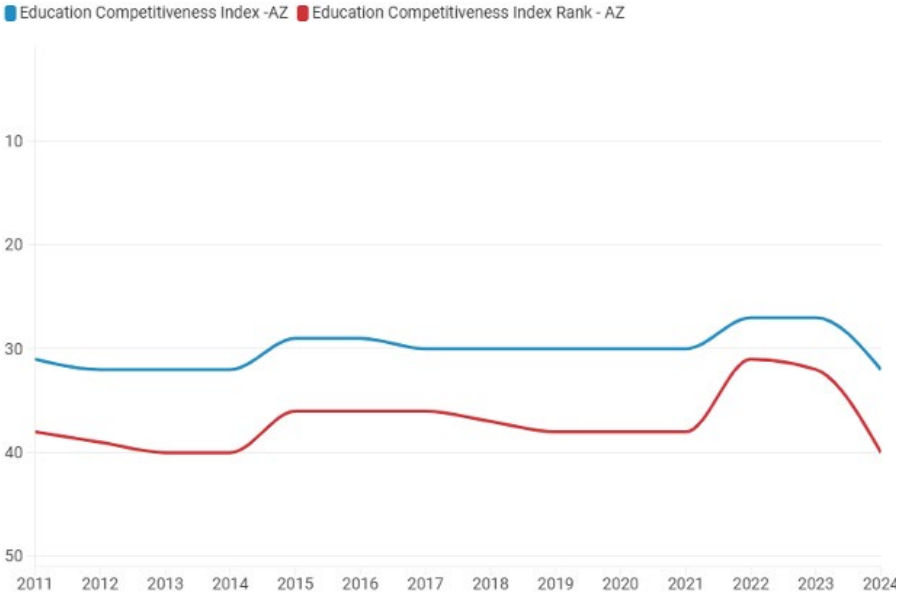
CSI EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



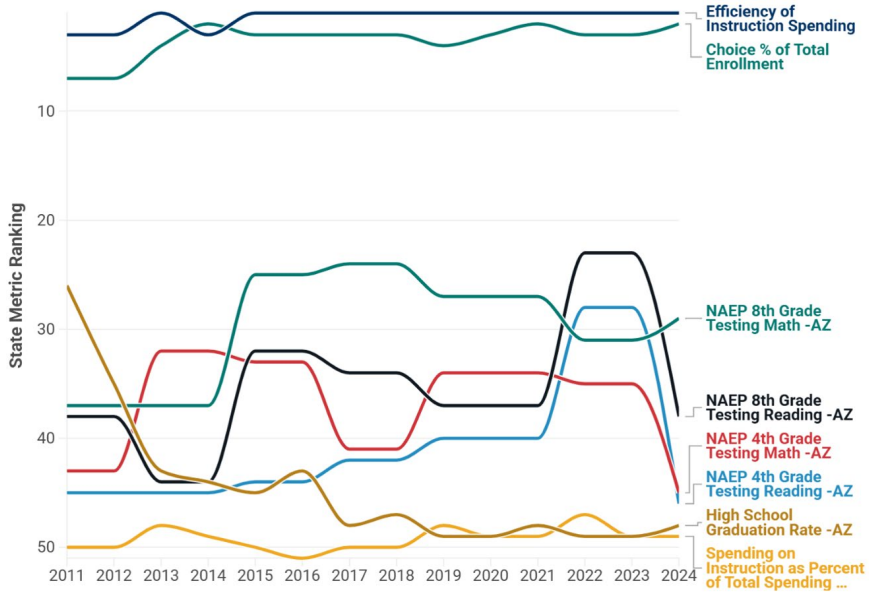
2024 RANK
40TH

ARIZONA

ARIZONA EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA



PERFORMANCE

- Arizona continues to lead the country in school choice, ranking 2nd in the share of students enrolled in school choice options.
- Enrollment in Arizona's first-in-the-nation universal Educational Savings Account program continues to grow, and it now provides financial support to more than 100,000 private-, micro-, and home-school families.
- Persistently low high school graduation rates continue to hurt the state's education competitiveness ranking. The most recent data indicates only 78% of public high-school students in Arizona graduate within four years of entering ninth grade. That number is a slight improvement from the previous year, but still ranks the state 48th in this metric. Unfortunately, data also shows a deterioration in reading and standardized math test scores for public school students. This factor dropped the state's overall education competitiveness in 2024.

EDUCATION SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
NAEP 4th Grade Testing Reading – AZ	45	42	46	-1
NAEP 4th Grade Testing Math – AZ	43	41	45	-2
NAEP 8th Grade Testing Reading – AZ	38	34	38	-
NAEP 8th Grade Testing Math – AZ	37	24	29	8
Spending on Instruction as Percent of Total Spending per Pupil – AZ	50	50	49	1
High School Graduation Rate – AZ	26	48	48	-22
Choice % of Total Enrollment – AZ	7	3	2	5
Efficiency of Instruction Spending – AZ	3	1	1	3
Education Competitiveness Index Rank – AZ	**38**	**36**	**40**	**-2**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEUTRAL

Demographic and preference shifts across the state and the United States mean that Arizona's K-12 landscape will likely look very different over the next 10 years than it did over the 10 years prior to the pandemic. Many of our state and national metrics remain geared toward the traditional model of large district schools; Arizona must navigate this transition, improve outcomes in its public model, and improve equity for growing non-traditional student populations.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about education in Arizona:

ESA Facts and Fictions

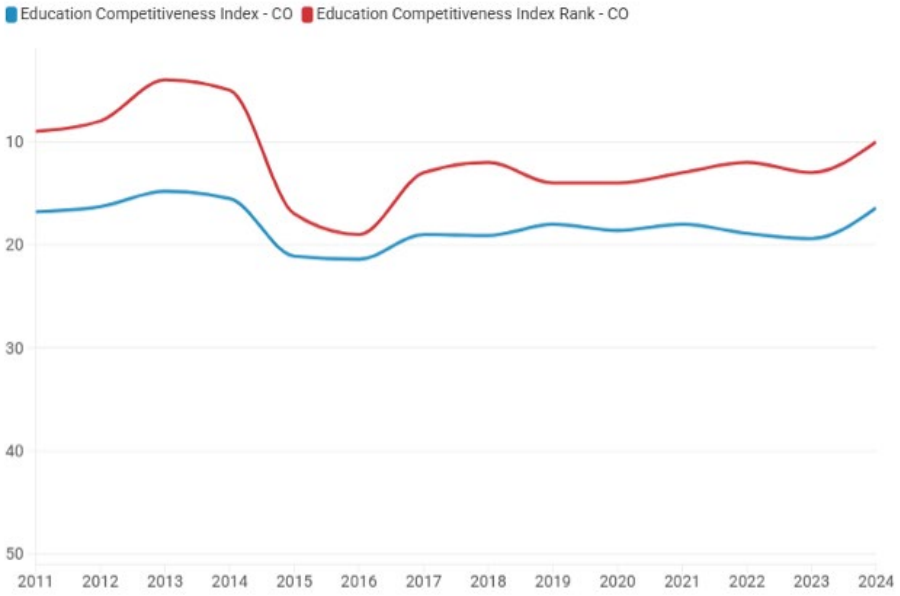
Do Public Schools Serve All Students? Arizona's Black, Brown, and Special Needs Students are Being Left Behind by the Traditional Public School System

Economic Impacts of K-12 Learning Loss Since 2020

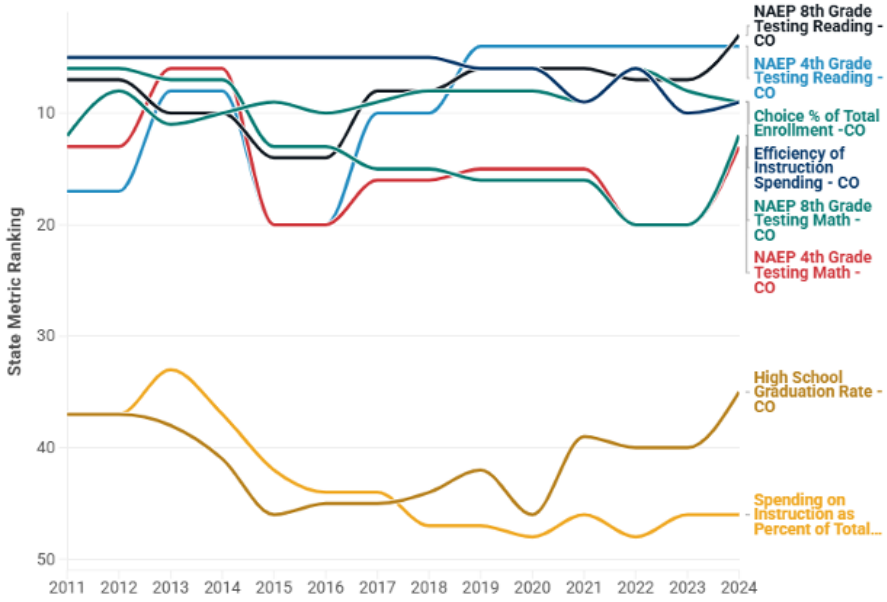
2024 RANK
10TH

COLORADO

COLORADO EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



PERFORMANCE

- Colorado's Education Competitiveness Index rank fell from 9th to 10th between 2011 and 2024, largely due to the state's subpar high school graduation rate and low instructional spending as a share of pupil spending.
- Education spending growth continues to favor administration over instruction. Public education funding continues to break records even as enrollment falls. Adding non-instructional staff while also raising teacher salaries has not coincided with better academic outcomes since a large achievement gap remains between students of different income levels.
- Colorado has strong student performance among 4th and 8th graders in reading and math.

EDUCATION SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
NAEP 4th Grade Testing Reading – CO	17	10	4	13
NAEP 4th Grade Testing Math – CO	13	16	13	-
NAEP 8th Grade Testing Reading – CO	7	8	3	4
NAEP 8th Grade Testing Math – CO	6	15	12	6
Spending on Instruction as Percent of Total Spending per Pupil – CO	37	44	46	-9
High School Graduation Rate – CO	37	45	35	2
Choice % of Total Enrollment – CO	12	6	9	3
Efficiency of Instruction Spending – CO	5	6	9	-4
Education Competitiveness Index Rank – CO	**9**	**13**	**10**	**-1**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEUTRAL

Despite Colorado's strong performance on 4th and 8th grade math and reading assessments, the state needs to address its low spending on instruction. Enrollment has declined for five consecutive years, while total revenue and spending have increased. The state's new funding formula that took effect in the 2025-26 school year may help realign spending priorities.

At the same time, the state continues to struggle with its high school graduation rate, which remain below desired benchmarks. Despite its rank increasing last year, Coloradan high schoolers still graduate at rates lower than the national average. Factors such as discipline, absenteeism, and consistent support towards long-term academic success will be necessary to improve graduation rates.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about education in Colorado:

Discipline, Absenteeism, and Achievement: A Data-Driven Look at Colorado's Largest School Districts

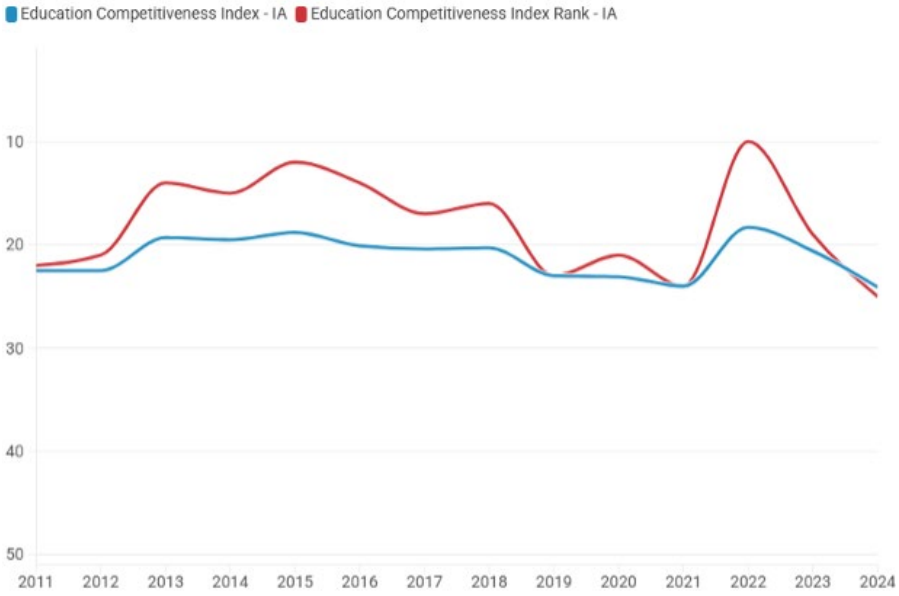
From Cradle to Classroom: How Falling Birth Rates are Shaping Colorado's K-12 System

Dollars and Data 2025

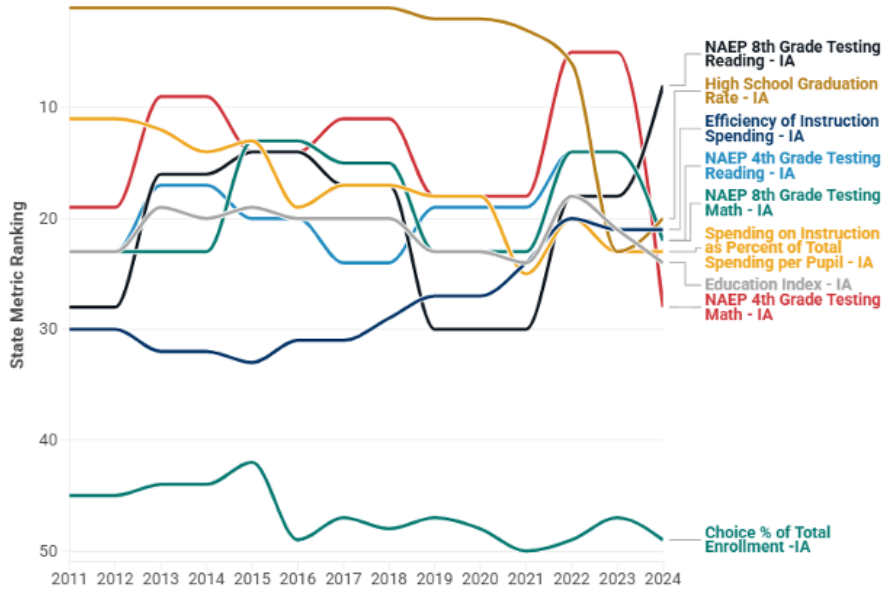
2024 RANK
25TH

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 overall ELA and math proficiency levels in spring 2025 have exceeded 2019 levels.
- Iowa once boasted one of the highest high school graduation rates in the country, but recent graduation data has been revised and the state now sits at 20th in the nation. In 2024, the four-year graduation rate was 88.3%, 0.5% higher 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, which greatly expanded access to school choice. In the 2025-26 year, more than 41,000 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	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
NAEP 4th Grade Testing Reading – IA	23	24	22	1
NAEP 4th Grade Testing Math – IA	19	11	28	-9
NAEP 8th Grade Testing Reading – IA	28	17	8	20
NAEP 8th Grade Testing Math - IA	23	15	22	1
Spending on Instruction as Percent of Total Spending per Pupil - IA	11	17	23	-12
High School Graduation Rate – IA	1	1	20	-19
Choice % of Total Enrollment – IA	45	47	49	-4
Efficiency of Instruction Spending – IA	30	31	21	9
Education Competitiveness Index Rank – IA	**22**	**17**	**25**	**-3**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

POSITIVE

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's recent revision of graduation rates, alongside other key metrics, have led to Iowa dropping to middle of the pack in the index.

The state has the most room for improvement in the realm of school choice. Fortunately, the state has rapidly expanded school choice in recent years. In 2023, lawmakers passed the Students First Act, which allows state education dollars to follow students to the school of their choice via Education Savings Accounts. Charter schools are also rapidly expanding in Iowa. The ongoing expansion of school choice should significantly increase Iowa's rank on this metric by CSI's 2028 index, which will reflect data through 2027.

Because policy conditions are changing, CSI has issued a positive outlook for Iowa's education competitiveness. It will be crucial that the state continue to implement its school choice programs prudently to maintain positive education outcomes while expanding choice. Iowa could also improve its score in future years by ensuring more public education dollars go to the classroom rather than administrative costs.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

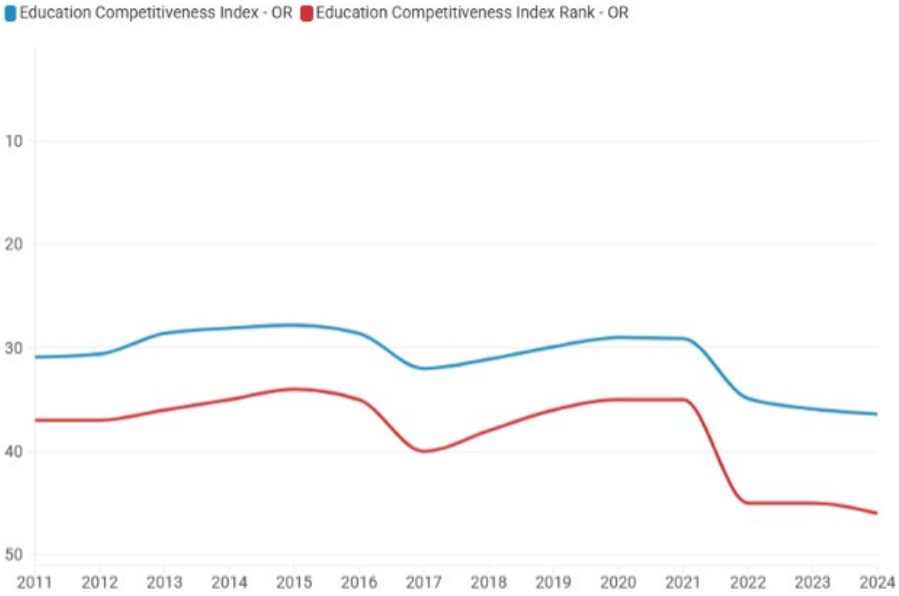
The following reports offer additional information about education in Iowa:

Are Iowa's ESAs Working? An Assessment of School Enrollment and ESA Utilization under the Students First Act

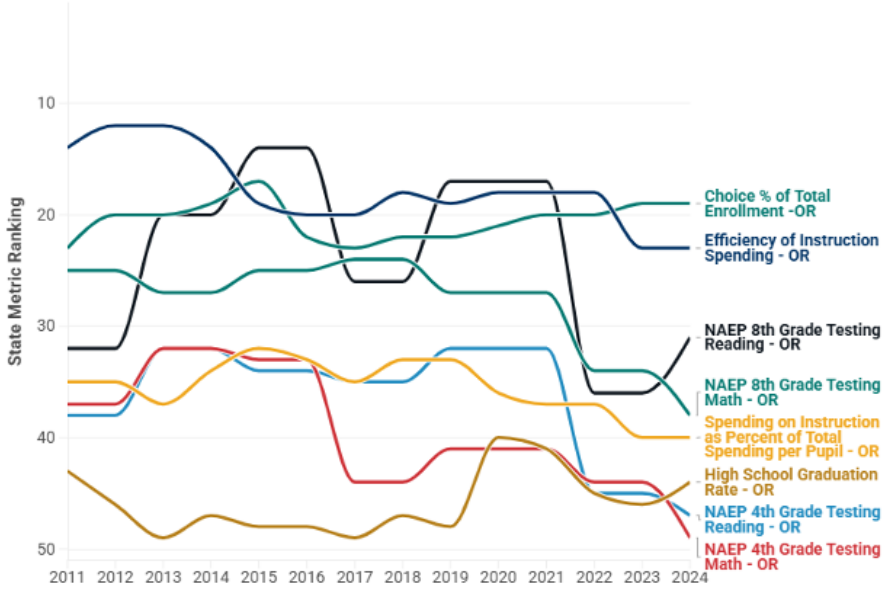
2024 RANK
46TH

OREGON

OREGON EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON



PERFORMANCE

- Oregon's education outcomes have continued to weaken across most measures. While education spending has risen substantially over the past two decades, student achievement has remained flat or declined. Despite record levels of per-pupil funding, proficiency rates in math, reading, and science remain low.

EDUCATION SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
NAEP 4th Grade Testing Reading – OR	38	35	47	-9
NAEP 4th Grade Testing Math – OR	37	44	49	-12
NAEP 8th Grade Testing Reading – OR	32	26	31	1
NAEP 8th Grade Testing Math – OR	25	24	38	-13
Spending on Instruction as Percent of Total Spending per Pupil – OR	35	35	40	-5
High School Graduation Rate – OR	43	49	44	-1
Choice % of Total Enrollment – OR	23	23	19	4
Efficiency of Instruction Spending – OR	14	20	23	-9
Education Competitiveness Index Rank – OR	**37**	**40**	**46**	**-9**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

Oregon's education system continues to grapple with achievement challenges despite policy reforms. Recent assessments show increases in high school graduation rates and modest subject improvements for the first time since the pandemic. However, reading and math proficiency remain well below pre-pandemic standards, particularly at 4th and 8th-grade levels. Oregon recorded its highest percentage of students below basic achievement levels in history—reflecting the impact of longer, stricter pandemic shutdowns.

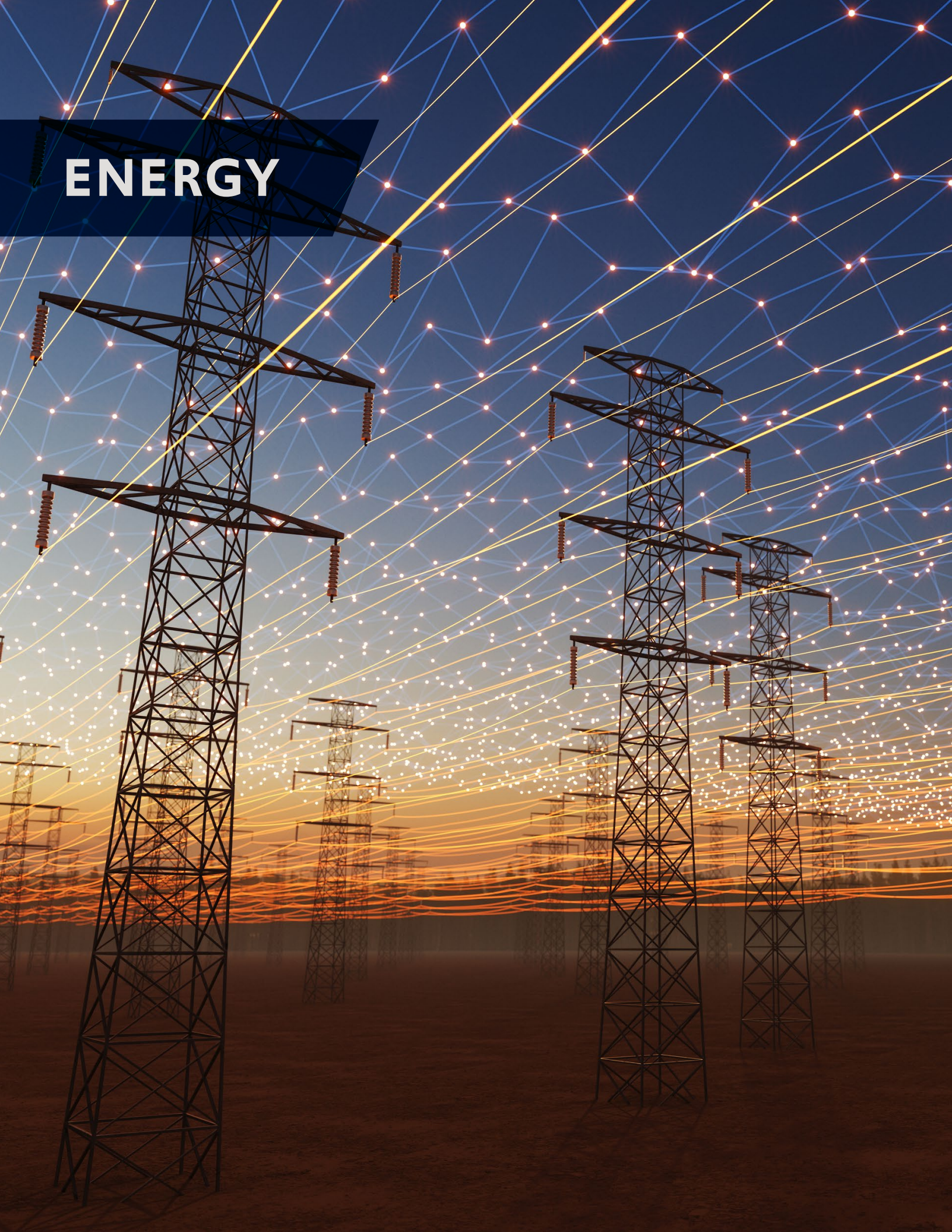
Improvement is likely going forward. Policymakers have invested approximately $3 billion in Corporate Activity Taxes (enacted in 2019) to expand educational services and provide stable resources. Oregon's declining birth rate will also ease system pressure. Over the next five years, the school-age population is expected to drop from 650,000 to 550,000. Additionally, Multnomah County's free universal pre-school for three and four-year-olds should improve elementary metrics going forward.

However, employee retirements and rising pension costs will continue to burden school budgets, likely requiring future state intervention.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about education in Oregon:

Spending More, Achieving Less: Oregon's Education Challenge

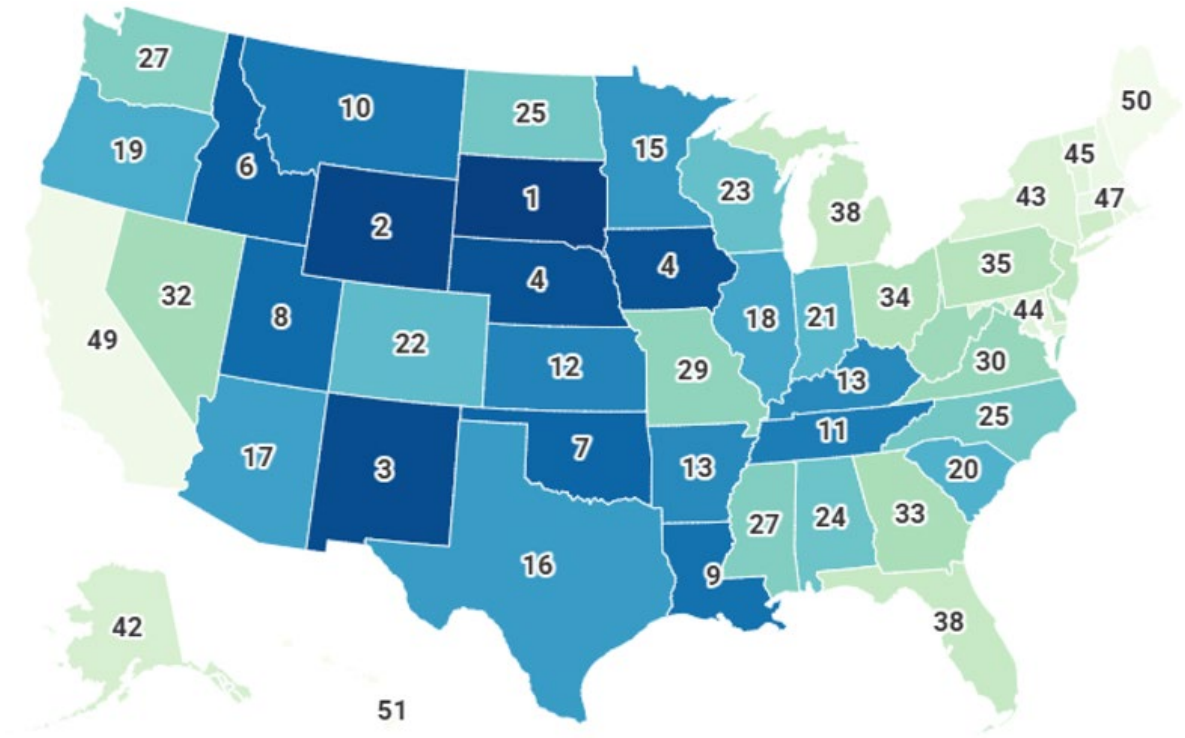

ENERGY

ENERGY FUELS OUR ECONOMY.

Humankind has become more prosperous through history as it has innovated to harness and deploy energy more efficiently and effectively. The availability, reliability, and affordability of energy matter, and to maintain a high quality of life, public policy must facilitate continued abundance of reliable and affordable energy. The environmental impacts of irresponsible energy production and use can come at a high economic and human cost, however. Human flourishing therefore also demands sustainable energy development that protects natural environment.

In line with these principles, Common Sense Institute's Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index evaluates each state based on energy affordability and reliability[2].

CSI ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS

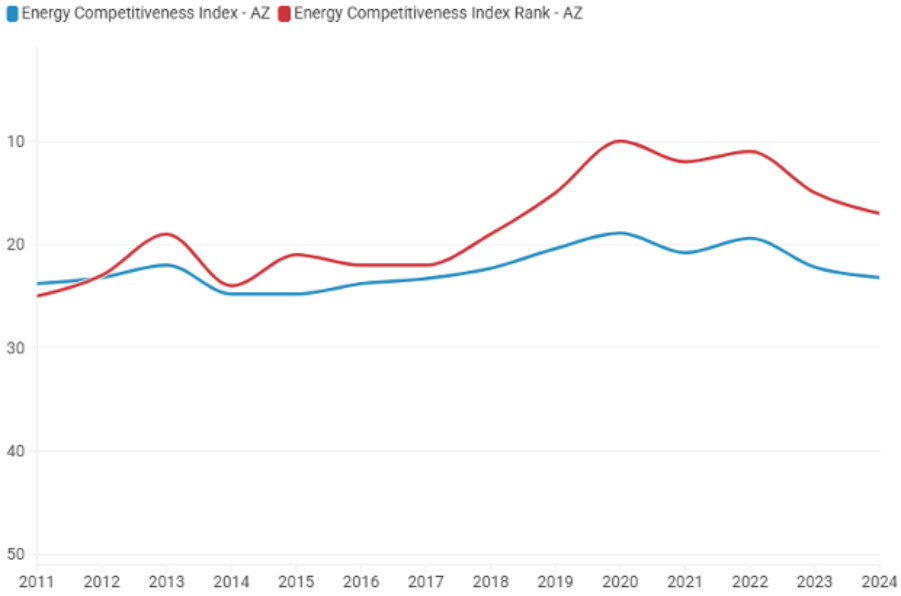


[2] CSI uses two reliability measures – one with major event days (MED) and one without. MEDs are days when electric power disruptions are significant enough to exceed a statistical threshold. Alternatively, MEDs can be thought of as outliers in the measurement outages and system reliability, and typically align with large events like hurricanes and other severe storms or weather events.

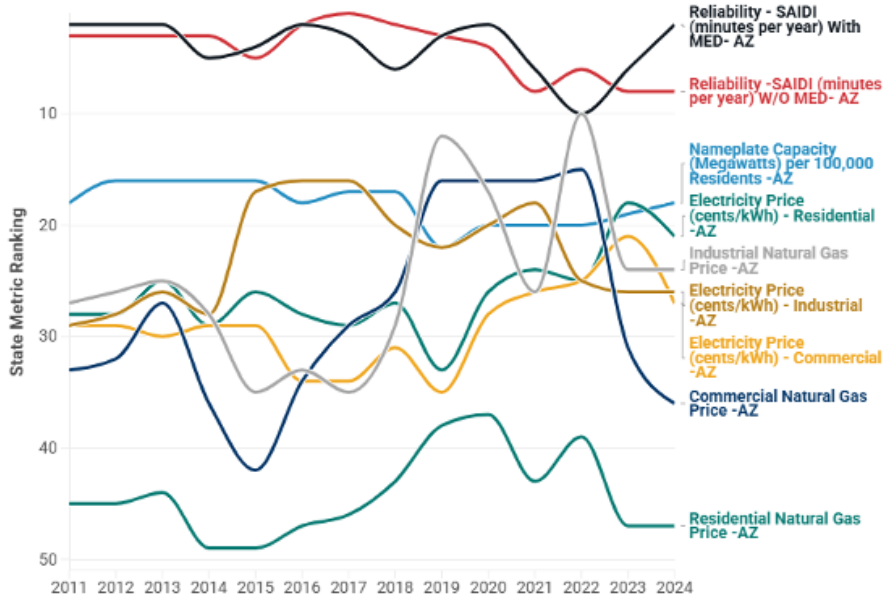
2024 RANK
17TH

ARIZONA

ARIZONA ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA



PERFORMANCE

- Arizona continues to boast one of the nation's most reliable power grids, climbing to 2nd overall in the reliability measure, including Major Event Days (MED).
- Beyond its remarkable reliability, the state also provides relatively cheap electricity for residential, commercial, and industrial customers alike.
- Although electricity is becoming increasingly affordable, consumer natural gas prices, particularly for residential customers, remain high. As of 2024, Arizona ranked 47th in residential natural gas prices. The ranking has declined steadily since 2011.

ENERGY SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Nameplate Capacity (Megawatts) per 100,000 Residents - AZ	18	17	18	-
Reliability – SAIDI (minutes per interruption) W/O MED per Capacity – AZ	3	1	8	-5
Reliability - SAIDI (minutes per interruption) With MED Capacity – AZ	2	3	2	-
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Residential – AZ	28	29	21	7
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Commercial - AZ	29	34	27	2
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Industrial – AZ	29	16	26	3
Residential Natural Gas Price – AZ	45	46	47	-2
Commercial Natural Gas Price – AZ	33	29	36	-3
Industrial Natural Gas Price – AZ	27	35	24	3
Energy Competitiveness Index Rank – AZ	**25**	**22**	**17**	**8**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

POSITIVE

Arizona's energy landscape is growing in step with the state's expanding population and economy, which has attracted new residents and modern businesses, including data centers that contribute to increased electricity demand. This growth reflects Arizona's broader economic modernization and vitality, with rising consumption of energy sources like natural gas supporting both traditional power generation and emerging commercial needs, but also contributing to rising natural gas costs. Despite these increases in demand, retail electricity prices in Arizona have remained relatively competitive compared with many other states; there have been only slight changes in recent years, which supports affordability for households and businesses alike.

Arizona also benefits from a diverse and reliable energy grid. A cornerstone of that reliability is the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station, the largest nuclear power facility in the United States by annual generation, which produces tens of millions of megawatt-hours of clean, baseload electricity and serves millions of customers across the Southwest. The state's energy diversity, which includes nuclear and natural gas, helps ensure stable, reliable service even as the state increases its renewable energy portfolio. Sustaining Arizona's above-average energy competitiveness and grid reliability will depend on maintaining and expanding this mix of renewable and nonrenewable sources.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

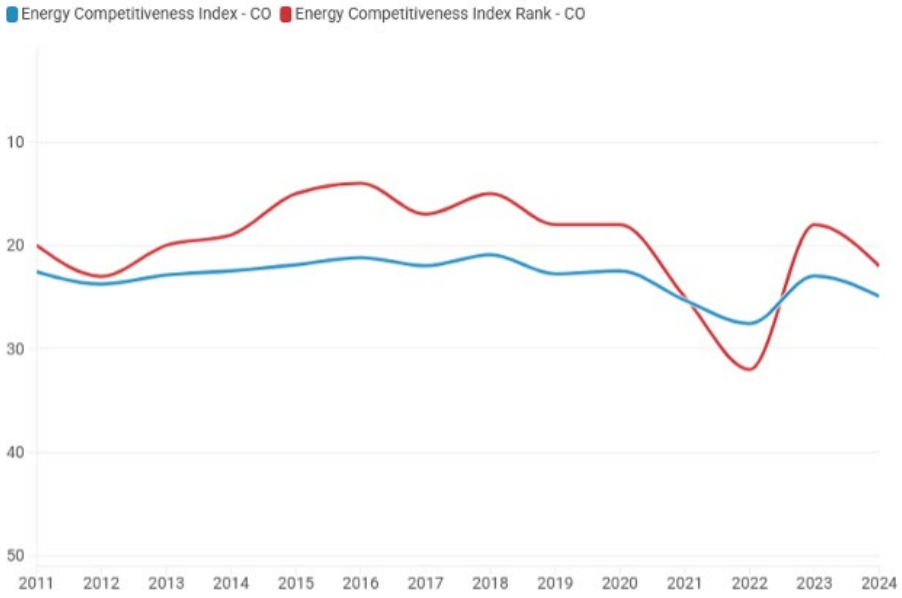
The following reports offer additional information about energy in Arizona:

AZ Energized:
The Future of Power in Arizona

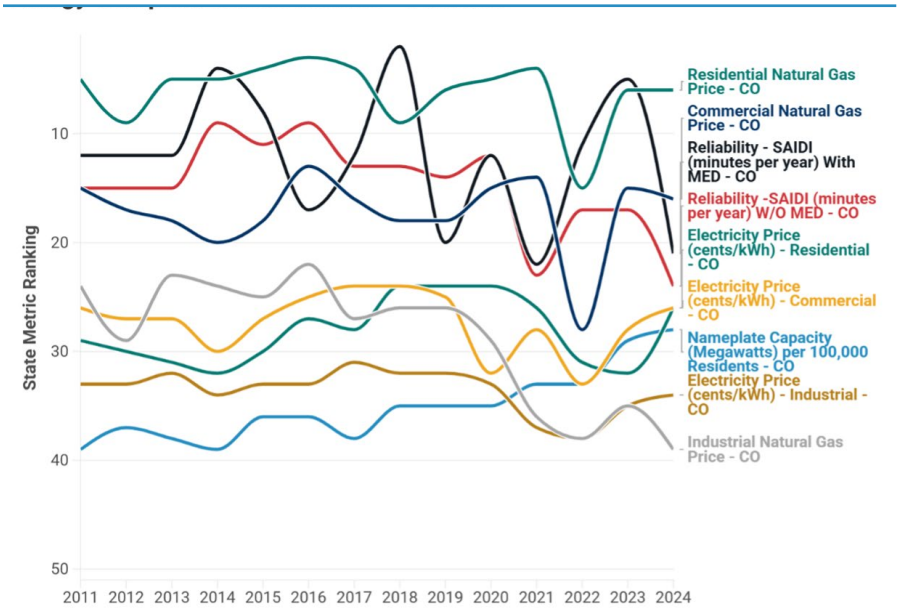
2024 RANK
22ND

COLORADO

COLORADO ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



PERFORMANCE

- After jumping more than 10 places in 2023 and reversing several years of decline, Colorado's energy competitiveness rank regressed again in 2024, dropping to 22nd.
- The largest contributors to the decline were identical decreases in two reliability rankings. Colorado's electricity reliability, as measured by the system average interruption duration index (SAIDI) with major events, fell from 5th to 21st between 2023 and 2024.
- Colorado's nameplate electric capacity per capita has improved by 10 places since 2017.
- Colorado's natural gas prices for industrial consumers fell in 2024 to the 32nd-cheapest in the country.
- Relative to their 2017 rankings, all other measures of electric and natural gas prices changed little.

ENERGY SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Nameplate Capacity (Megawatts) per 100,000 Residents – CO	39	38	28	11
Reliability -SAIDI (minutes per interruption) W/O MED per Capacity – CO	15	13	24	-9
Reliability - SAIDI (minutes per interruption) With MED Capacity – CO	12	12	21	-9
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Residential – CO	29	28	26	3
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Commercial – CO	26	24	26	-
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Industrial – CO	33	31	34	-1
Residential Natural Gas Price – CO	5	4	6	-1
Commercial Natural Gas Price – CO	15	16	16	-1
Industrial Natural Gas Price – CO	24	27	39	-15
Energy Competitiveness Index Rank – CO	**20**	**17**	**22**	**-2**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEGATIVE

Given the state's dedication to energy policy that pursues aggressive greenhouse gas emissions reductions, major changes to energy markets are expected to continue. Coal, which currently produces more than one-third of all electricity in Colorado, is scheduled to be eliminated from the system within the next six years. As coal is removed from the electric power system, wind and solar are largely expected to replace its installed capacity. The combined impact of removing stable baseload and introducing more intermittent sources will have impacts on both prices, which are already on the rise, and reliability, which is already falling.

Rather than moderate its position on energy issues in response to resistance from Colorado's business community, state policymakers have doubled down on their decisions and even accelerated some transition timelines. Given well-established expectations of steep fuel-price increases and worsening reliability in the near future, the outlook for Colorado's energy sector remains solidly negative.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about energy in Colorado:

Future of Electricity Costs in Colorado

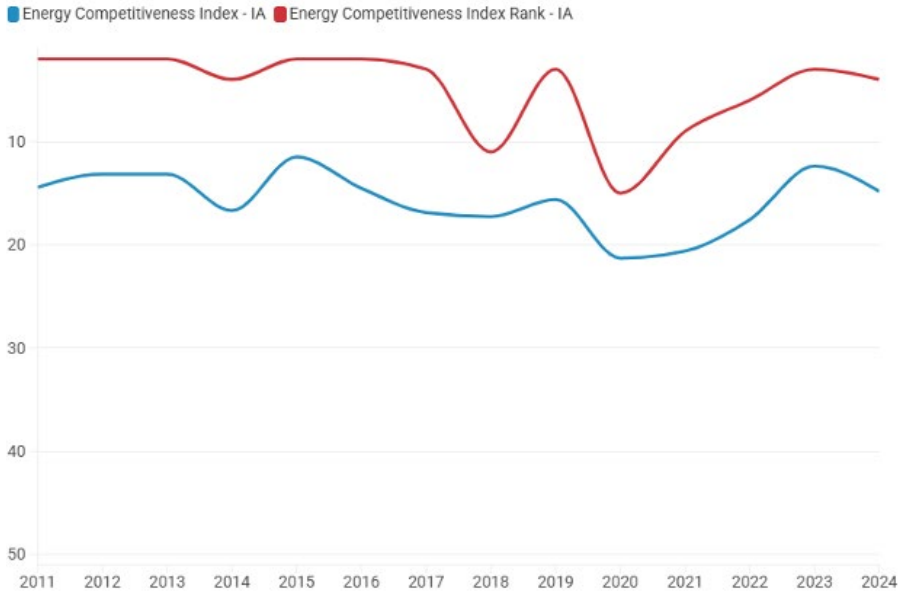
Costs of Colorado's Environmental and Emission Reduction Targets over 15 Years

Executive Action & Extraction: Economic Impacts of the Mineral E.O. in the West

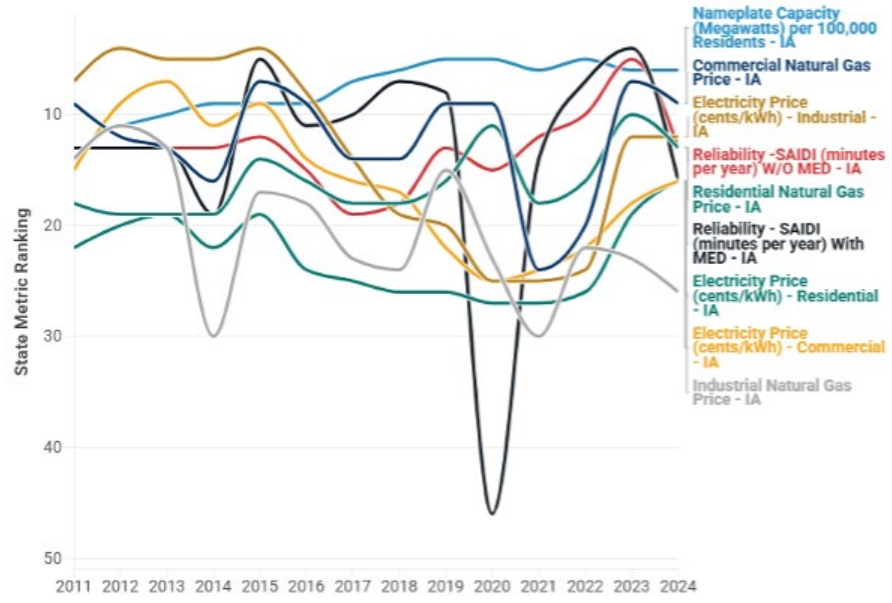
2024 RANK
4TH

IOWA

IOWA ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA



PERFORMANCE

- Iowa has ranked in the top spots in the Energy Competitiveness Index over the last decade, and came in 4th for 2024. The combination of low energy costs, rapid growth in renewable energy, along with a favorable regulatory environment, has attracted new investments and businesses seeking sustainable, cost-effective energy.

- Prior to the pandemic, prices were the state's number one setback. But thanks to federal and state infrastructure funding meant to re-energize the post-pandemic economy, Iowa has efficiently transitioned toward renewable energy growth and had broadened the competitiveness sphere. As a result, prices have remained competitive for businesses and Iowans, apart from industrial natural gas prices.

ENERGY SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Nameplate Capacity (Megawatts) per 100,000 Residents – IA	12	7	6	6
Reliability -CAIDI (minutes per interruption) W/O MED per Capacity – IA	13	19	13	-
Reliability - CAIDI (minutes per interruption) With MED Capacity – IA	13	10	16	-3
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Residential – IA	22	25	16	6
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Commercial – IA	15	16	16	-1
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Industrial – IA	7	14	12	-5
Residential Natural Gas Price – IA	18	18	13	5
Commercial Natural Gas Price – IA	9	14	9	-
Industrial Natural Gas Price – IA	14	23	26	-12
Energy Competitiveness Index Rank – IA	**2**	**3**	**4**	**-2**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

POSITIVE

Iowa's overall energy competitiveness has improved significantly in the post-pandemic period. 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 prices have remained competitive. Residential electric and natural gas prices have become more affordable relative to other states. 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, 59% of the state's total electricity generation came from wind in 2025, making the state a 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, holding relatively steady from 2nd best in 2011 to 4th in 2024. Iowa's economy and its residents 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

The following reports offer additional information about energy in Iowa:

Iowa Energy Competitiveness Index

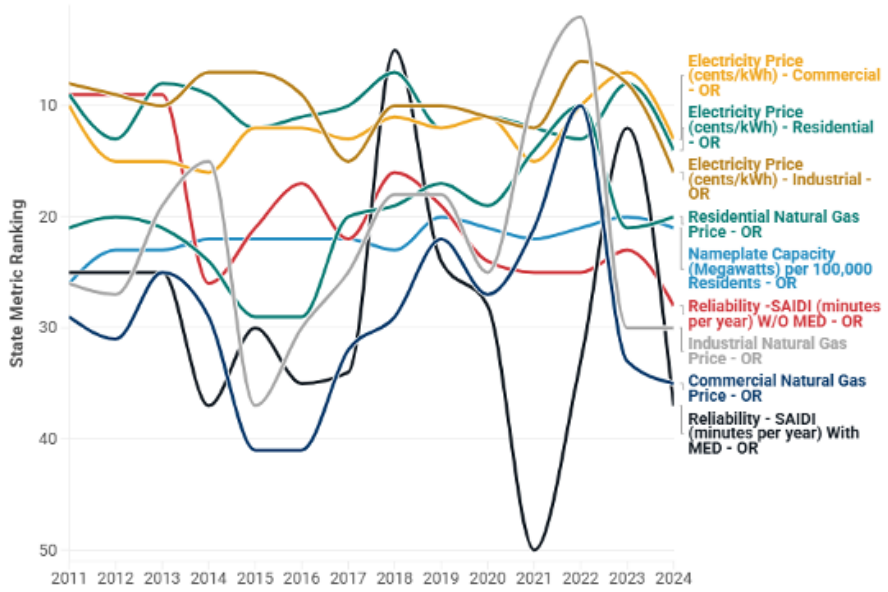
Iowa's Renewable Advantage: Driving Jobs, Growth, and Property Tax Relief

2024 RANK
19TH

OREGON

OREGON ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK

ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON



PERFORMANCE

- Oregon's Energy Competitiveness Index ranking has declined steadily since 2011, falling from 9th to 19th overall, reflecting worsening performance across affordability and reliability metrics despite modest gains in generation capacity.
- There is one bright spot: power generation capacity. Oregon's rank for nameplate capacity per capita improved modestly since 2011, reflecting continued investment in generation resources, particularly renewable energy.
- Electricity price competitiveness has weakened across all customer classes. Residential, commercial, and industrial electricity price rankings each declined over the period, with the largest deterioration (down eight places) occurring for industrial users, which can affect energy-intensive employers.

ENERGY SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Nameplate Capacity (Megawatts) per 100,000 Residents – OR	26	22	21	5
Reliability – SAIDI (minutes per interruption) W/O MED – OR	9	22	28	-19
Reliability - SAIDI (minutes per interruption) With MED – OR	25	34	37	-12
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Residential – OR	9	10	14	-5
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Commercial – OR	10	13	13	-3
Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Industrial – OR	8	15	16	-8
Residential Natural Gas Price – OR	21	20	20	-
Commercial Natural Gas Price – OR	29	32	35	-6
Industrial Natural Gas Price – OR	26	25	30	-4
Energy Competitiveness Index Rank – OR	**9**	**17**	**19**	**-10**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEGATIVE

Oregon leans on its legacy of abundant clean generation, especially hydropower and growing renewables, but reliability and affordability challenges have become more pronounced relative to other states. Recent studies suggest the region could face capacity shortfalls and grid stress by 2030, raising concerns about potential outages without expanded infrastructure planning. At the same time, state leadership is pushing a new, comprehensive Oregon Energy Strategy that aims to strengthen reliability and affordability while meeting clean energy goals. In late 2025, Governor Tina Kotek issued an executive order to fast-track implementation of this strategy, streamline permitting for renewables and storage, and prioritize transmission improvements—all efforts designed to mitigate reliability risks and enhance competitiveness.

The strategy centers on energy efficiency, clean electricity, electrification, low-carbon fuels, and resilience—pathways planners say can lower costs and improve reliability. Still, utility rate increases and rising household energy burdens continue to plague the state for now. Policymakers and advocates in Oregon are vocal about energy affordability pressures, with some groups pushing back on recent policy actions. The state continues to pursue ambitious climate and emissions targets, including 100% clean electricity by 2040 and deep greenhouse gas reductions, which shape investment decisions but also add layers of planning complexity. To comply with Oregon's Clean Energy Program and Climate Protection Plan and Clean Fuels Program costly reforms will be required for several years across all major energy sources, including electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuels.

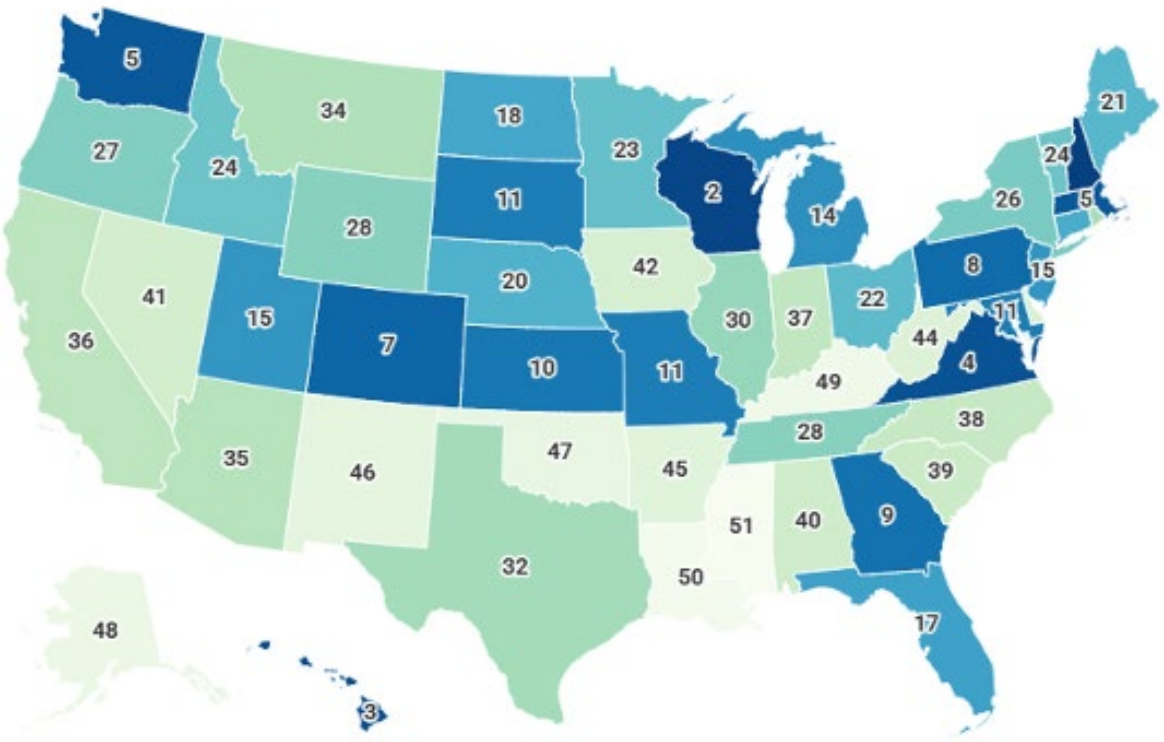

HEALTHCARE

STATES NEED A HEALTHY POPULATION TO THRIVE.

To achieve that objective, quality healthcare must be both easily accessible and affordable. Competition improves the likelihood that care will be both accessible and affordable while excessive government intervention risks distorting market signals in a way that often results in higher prices, lower quality, and less access.

In line with these principles, Common Sense Institute's Free Enterprise Index evaluates each state based on per-capita Medicaid spending since it acts as a measure of public control and crowding out in the healthcare system. The Index also examines the availability of licensed physicians, share of the population with private health insurance, and the degree of market concentration within healthcare insurance markets.

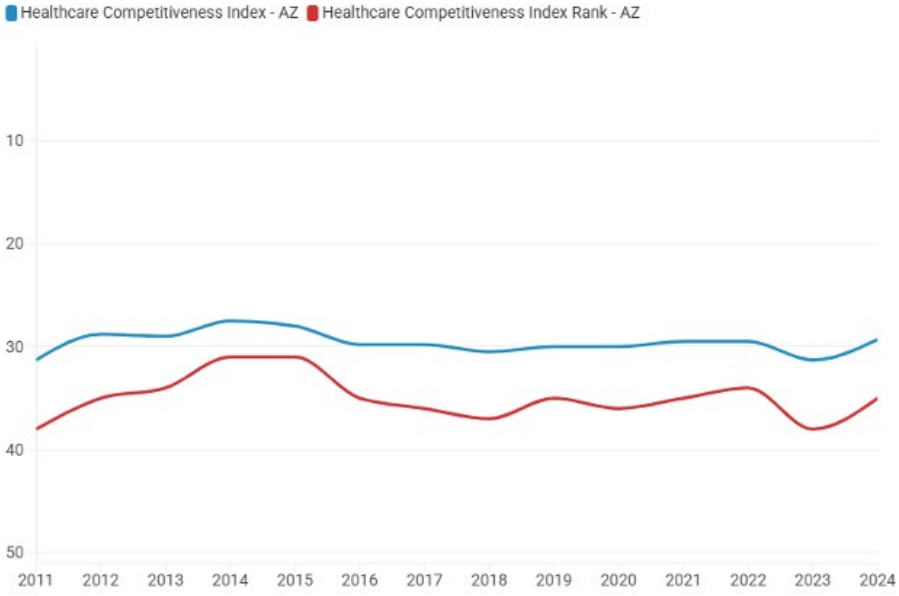
CSI HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



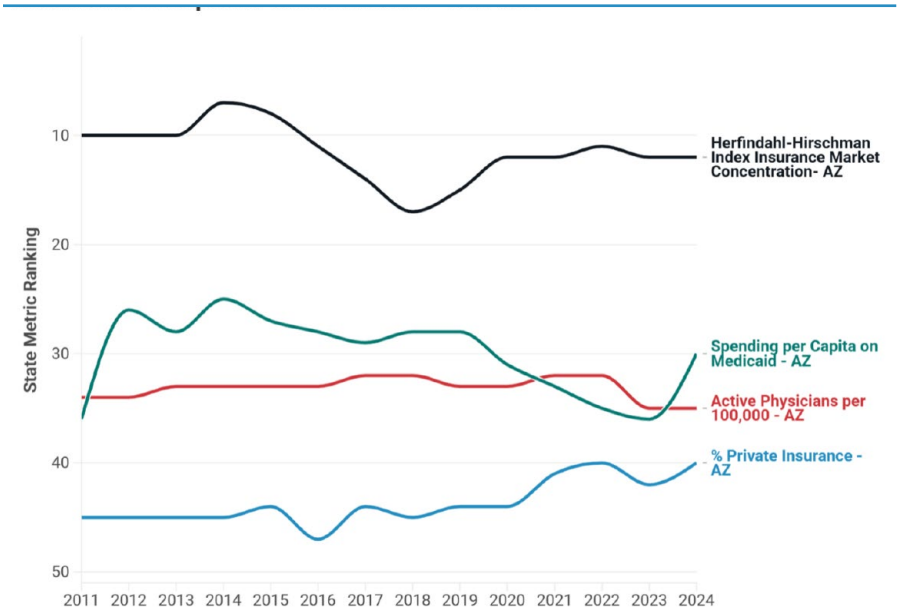
2024 RANK
35TH

ARIZONA

ARIZONA HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA



PERFORMANCE

- The percentage of Arizona's population that receives health insurance through private markets has increased since 2011 and continues to rise according to the latest data. Arizona now ranks 40th in the share of the population insured through private health insurance compared to 45th in 2011.
- Arizona's healthcare insurance market is one of the more competitive in the nation. Indeed, the state has the 12th least concentrated insurance market among all states and Washington, D.C.
- Per-capita spending on Medicaid in Arizona increased relative to other states between 2019 and 2023, but the most recent data for 2024 shows a reversal in this trend thanks to falling Medicaid enrollment and overall expenditures. Arizona now ranks 30th in the nation.

HEALTHCARE SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
% Private Insurance – AZ	45	44	40	5
Active Physicians per 100,000 – AZ	34	32	35	-1
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index Insurance Market Concentration- AZ	10	14	12	-2
Spending per Capita on Medicaid – AZ	36	29	30	6
Healthcare Competitiveness Index Rank - AZ	**38**	**36**	**35**	**3**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

Efforts to rein in Medicaid spending growth following the pandemic appear to be gaining traction. Per-capita Medicaid spending declined in 2024, improving the state's standing on this metric. At the same time, occupational licensing reforms have made it easier to attract and retain healthcare workers, and Arizona's Full Practice Authority for nurse practitioners has helped expand access to care despite the state's relatively low number of active physicians per 100,000 residents.

State and federal regulations continue to constrain the provision of healthcare services, however, and the rigid federal funding structure for medical residency programs encourages newly trained physicians to leave states like Arizona that receive fewer residency slots. Even so, Arizona has posted steady gains in healthcare competitiveness in recent years, a trajectory that is likely to continue.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

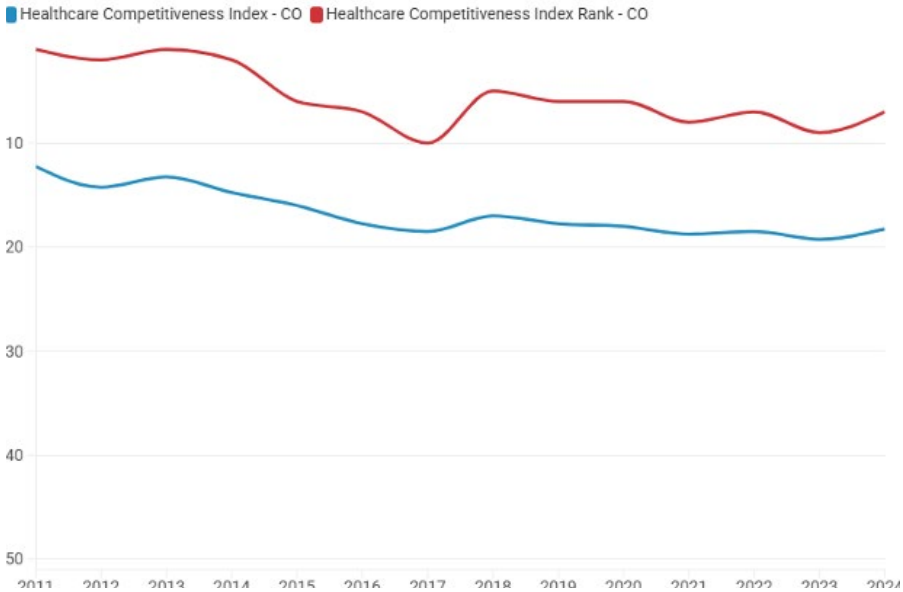
The following reports offer additional information about healthcare in Arizona:

The Economic Impact of Arizona's Health Care Sector

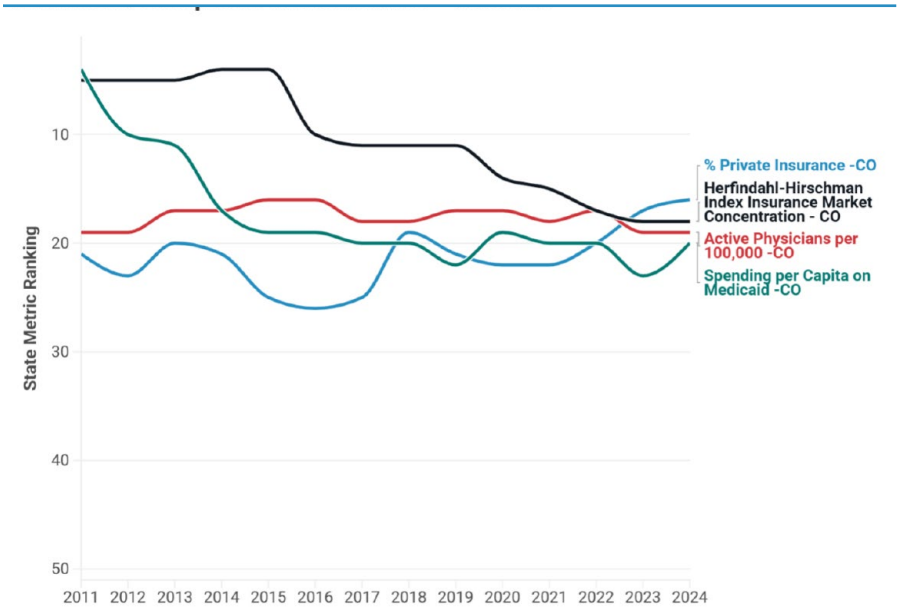
2024 RANK
7TH

COLORADO

COLORADO HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



PERFORMANCE

- Colorado's relative affluence has helped preserve the state's high ranking. A high rate of private insurance, lower-than-average Medicaid enrollment, and a stable supply of doctors all contribute to this outcome.
- Competitiveness in the state's health insurance market continues its long-term decline, however. One cause of this problem might be the Colorado Option, a set of state-backed health insurance standards that drove some insurers out of Colorado.
- Although Colorado's spending on public insurance per capita ranks only 20th, healthcare spending now takes up more of the state budget than it ever did before.

HEALTHCARE SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
% Private Insurance – CO	21	25	16	5
Active Physicians per 100,000 – CO	19	18	19	-
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index Insurance Market Concentration – CO	5	11	18	-13
Spending per Capita on Medicaid – CO	4	20	20	-16
Healthcare Competitiveness Index Rank - CO	**1**	**10**	**7**	**-6**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEGATIVE

Record-high spending obligations, mounting costs of policy, worsening public health, and pending federal funding cuts have downgraded the outlook of Colorado's healthcare sector from neutral to negative. Insurers are leaving the state's markets, rural hospitals are at risk of closure, and the underlying cost of care is rising, all while healthcare chews up ever-larger shares of a state budget already suffering revenue shortfalls.

Over the whole history of the Healthcare Competitiveness Index, Colorado has held a top 10 ranking; although some of the trends mentioned above have been present throughout that time, the benefits Colorado's young, high-income workforce sheltered the state from their consequences. As its population ages, net migration of high-skill workers declines, and insurance options become fewer, however, Colorado will be less equipped to weather these ills.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about healthcare in Colorado:

Key Questions for Universal Payer

Colorado's Ranking on Maternal Healthcare: Costs and Options

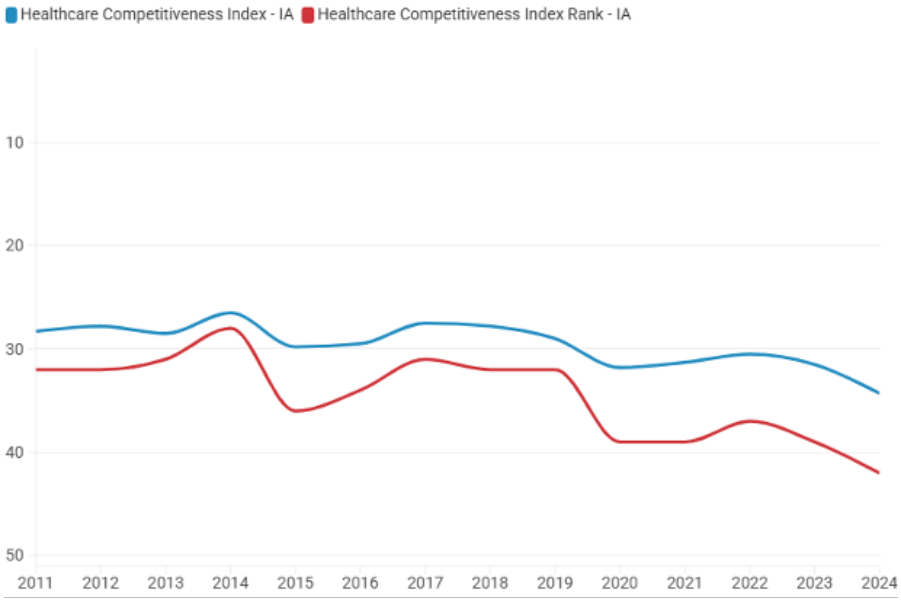
Colorado Health Policy at a Crossroads: Growth, Costs, and Consequences

The Impacts of Expiring Enhanced Premium Tax Credits in Colorado

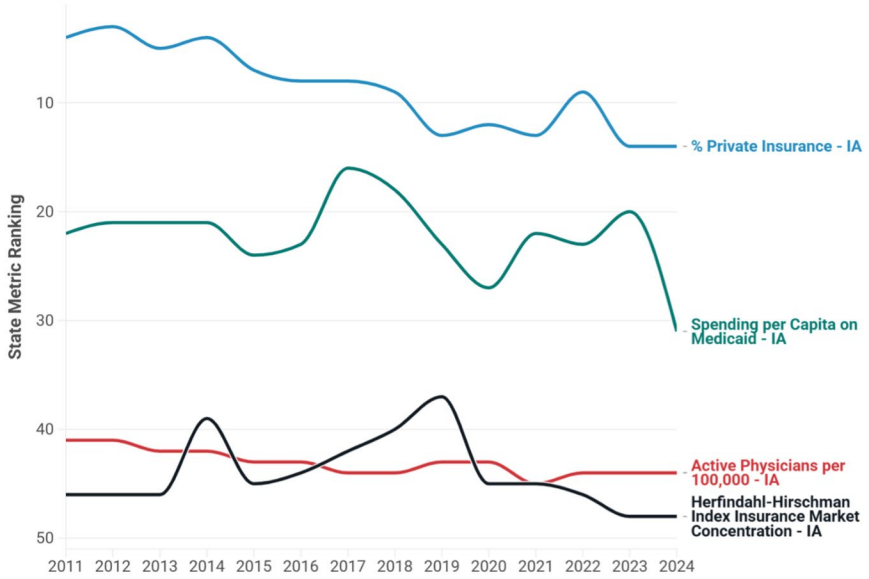
2024 RANK
42ND

IOWA

IOWA HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA



PERFORMANCE

- Iowa ranks in the bottom half of states in CSI's 2024 Healthcare Competitiveness Index. Its rank has fallen over the last decade from 32nd best in 2014 to 42nd best in 2024.
- Despite the decline, Iowa's insurance market remains competitive. In 2024, 71% 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.
- Spending per capita on Medicaid and Medicaid negatively weighed on Iowa in 2024; the state ranks 31st best at $2,680 per resident.

HEALTHCARE SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
% Private Insurance – IA	4	8	14	-10
Active Physicians per 100,000 – IA	41	44	44	-3
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index Insurance Market Concentration– IA	46	42	48	-2
Spending per Capita on Medicaid – IA	22	16	31	-9
Healthcare Competitiveness Index Rank - IA	**32**	**31**	**42**	**-10**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEGATIVE

Common Sense Institute's 2024 Healthcare Competitiveness Index includes four individual metrics. Iowa performs in the top 15 of all states for private insurance coverage. The state's residents are insured at some of the highest rates in the nation. However, it ranks in the 10 worst for the two metrics that reflect the amount of competition in the industry: active physicians per 100,000 and the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index. These rankings largely reflect 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 the most affected. As rising costs and other burdens lead to closures, access and competition will continue to suffer.

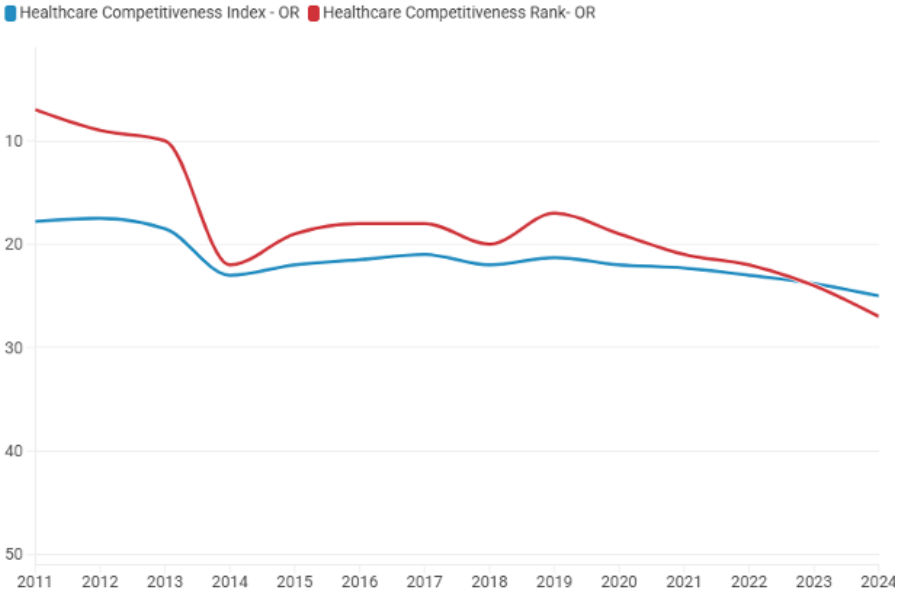
Rural Iowa faces unique challenges in healthcare access and outcomes. Rural counties have 17% fewer physicians per capita than urban areas. The state has increased mental health provider availability since 2015, yet rural areas still lag urban areas. Maternal care access is also substantially lower in 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, including in Iowa.

Overall, Iowa's healthcare system reflects strong coverage levels alongside ongoing structural challenges. Sustaining access to care, particularly in rural communities, will depend on how cost pressures, workforce supply, and service availability evolve over time.

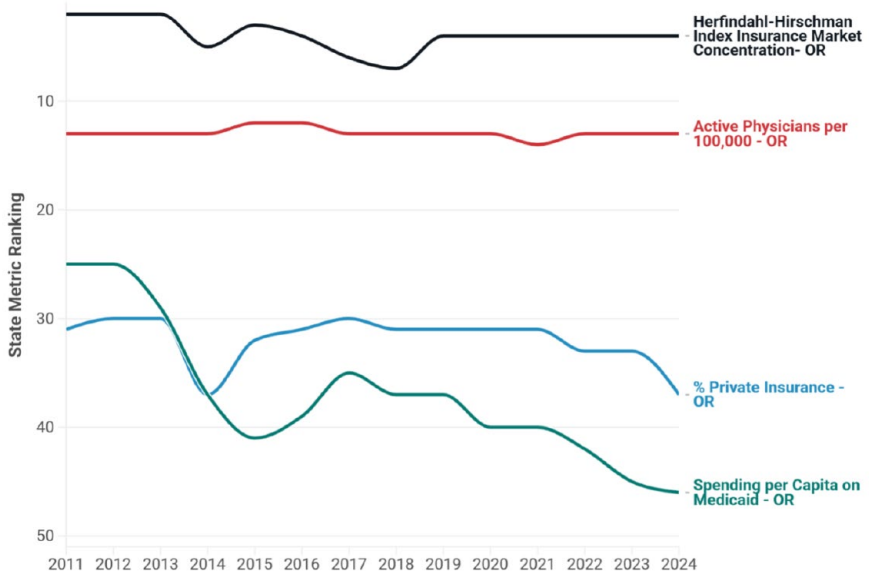
2024 RANK
27TH

OREGON

OREGON HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON



PERFORMANCE

- Oregon has experienced a steady decline in its Healthcare Competitiveness Index over recent years, ranking 27th among states in 2024. This decline is driven by weak performance in private health insurance coverage and reductions in Medicaid spending.
- One relative strength is Oregon's provider and insurance market metrics. The state ranks 13th nationally in physicians per 100,000 residents and has remained relatively competitive in terms of health insurance market concentration.

HEALTHCARE SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
% Private Insurance – OR	31	30	37	-6
Active Physicians per 100,000 – OR	13	13	13	-
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index Insurance Market Concentration– OR	2	6	4	-2
Spending per Capita on Medicaid – OR	25	35	46	-21
Healthcare Competitiveness Index Rank - OR	**7**	**18**	**27**	**-20**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

Oregon's lagging performance in healthcare competitiveness reflects broader pressures in affordability and coverage that state policymakers are actively trying to address. Private insurance premiums in Oregon's Affordable Care Act marketplaces have risen faster than in many states, with individual plans costing around 10% more in 2025 than the prior year for residents. These higher costs that weigh on competitiveness.

On the public coverage side, Oregon has been one of the earliest and most aggressive adopters of federal healthcare programs, a move that has led to positive outcomes but a high degree of dependence on federal policy. As such, Oregon is bracing for significant federal Medicaid changes that could strain coverage and spending. This risk is particularly acute for rural health facilities that generate the majority of their revenue through the Medicaid program. However, even the largest healthcare systems in the state have a significant amount of exposure to Medicaid reimbursements that do not entirely cover the cost of care. Traditionally, these excess costs have been covered by reimbursements for patients with private insurance, but now private insurers are squeezing providers by fighting to lower their reimbursement rates to be closer to those of public programs.

State analysts project that federal budget adjustments and new work requirements may reduce Oregon Health Plan funding significantly and could put roughly 200,000 enrollees at risk of losing coverage. This possibility has prompted discussions among state leaders about how to "right-size" the program. Policymakers are discussing several ways to backfill federal funding during the current 2026 legislative session.

At the same time, the Oregon Health Authority has proposed raising Medicaid insurer payments by more than 10% in 2026 to help sustain access amid rising costs, and the legislature considered a wide range of bills in 2025 aimed at expanding coverage, improving network adequacy, limiting out-of-pocket costs, and enhancing reporting and affordability requirements across health plans. These ongoing policy efforts will shape both cost trajectories and access outcomes—and they are likely to influence whether Oregon's competitiveness in coverage and spending can stabilize or improve in future index cycles.

HOUSING

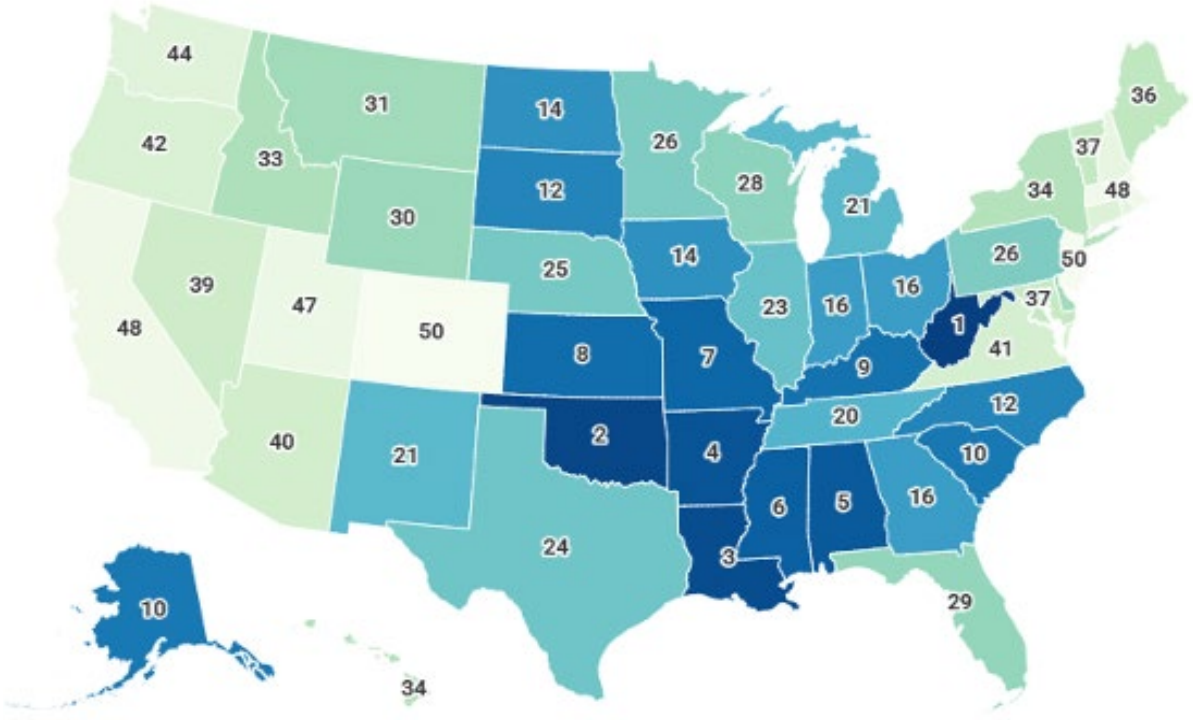
FAMILIES ARE THE FOUNDATION OF SOCIETY.

The availability of affordable and quality housing is necessary to ensure the formation and growth of families and their ability to generate wealth. Most households do not have large investment portfolios or profitable businesses that become more valuable over time. Instead, the vast majority depend on home equity to build wealth.

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. 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 communities.

In line with these principles, Common Sense Institute's Free Enterprise Competitiveness Index evaluates each state's housing performance based on measurable outcomes tied to affordability and availability.

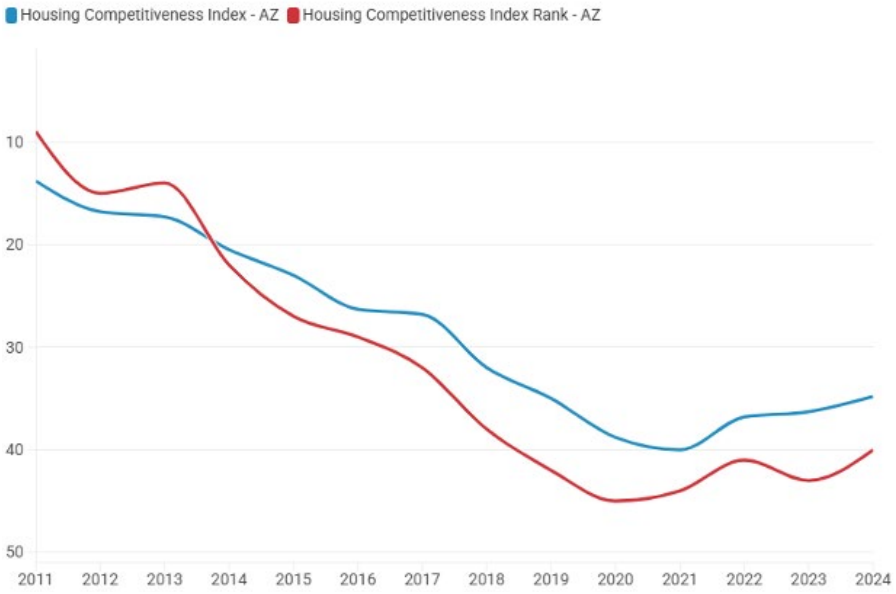
CSI HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



2024 RANK
40TH

ARIZONA

ARIZONA HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA

PERFORMANCE

- Arizona's strong economic performance over the past decade has attracted significant in-migration from neighboring states, particularly California, driving rapid population growth and increased housing demand. Housing construction failed to keep pace, however, resulting in higher prices and reduced availability. While the state currently ranks near the bottom in housing competitiveness, recent trends point to a potential reversal.
- In 2011, the average household needed to work roughly 32 hours a month to afford a new mortgage; by 2022, that figure had risen to more than 82 hours. Although affordability remained strained at approximately 85 hours in 2024, Arizona's relative position compared to other states improved slightly.
- Since 2021, Arizona has shown some improvement in its relative standing. Continued efforts to reduce regulatory and permitting barriers will be critical to expanding housing supply and restoring the state's housing competitiveness.

HOUSING SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Hours to Pay Mortgage - AZ	13	30	38	-25
Hours to Pay Rent - AZ	20	19	34	-14
Housing Shortage - Surplus / Population - AZ	14	36	33	-19
Permits + Housing Deficit / Surplus - AZ	8	22	34	-26
Housing Competitiveness Index Rank - AZ	**9**	**32**	40	**-31**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

POSITIVE

Arizona's housing outlook is improving despite the state's current ranking near the bottom nationally. At its core, the affordability challenge continues to be driven by an insufficient supply of housing, particularly in the middle and lower price ranges. While declining mortgage rates have provided modest relief, they have done little to address the underlying supply imbalance.

Regulatory barriers and permitting delays directly constrain builders' ability to respond to demand in fast-growing states like Arizona, giving state and local policymakers significant influence through zoning and development rules. In response to mounting affordability pressures, Arizona has enacted several legislative reforms in recent years aimed at expanding housing supply, including, for example, the Permit Freedom Act in 2023.

As a result, the state has significantly increased new home construction, placing it among the nation's leaders, while demographic shifts and slowing in-migration have tempered demand. Together, these trends have contributed to relatively flat home price growth over the past two years—and, by some measures, modest price declines. Continued improvement on this front is likely in the coming years.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about housing in Arizona:

Zoning Reform and Arizona's Housing Market

The Housing Crisis

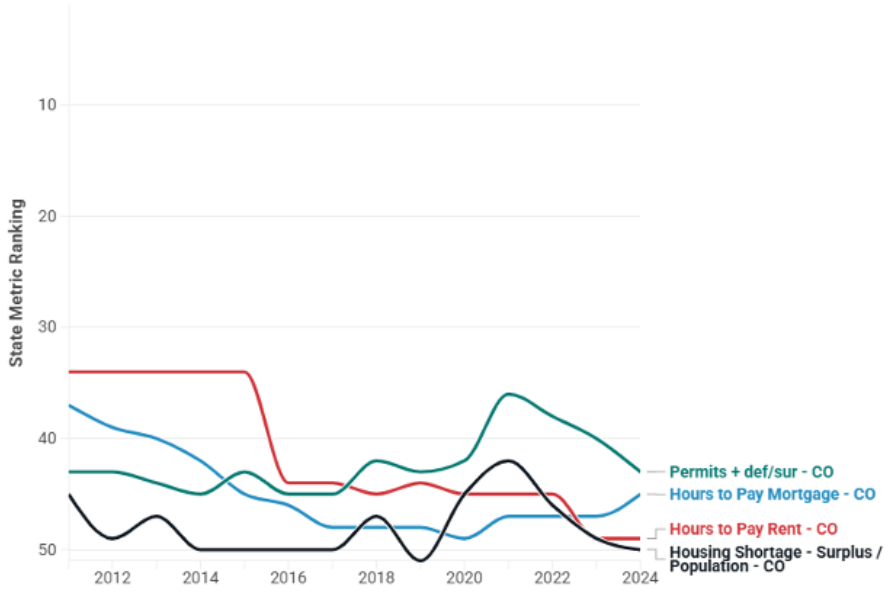
Housing Affordability in Arizona Quarter 3 2024 Update

2024 RANK
50TH

COLORADO

COLORADO HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK

HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



PERFORMANCE

- Colorado's housing competitiveness index rank remained second-to-last in the nation for the 10th-straight year. Despite slowing population growth and negative net domestic migration, the state has remained unable to produce the number of homes needed to meet demand.
- Colorado ranked among the bottom 10 states in all five housing competitiveness metrics.
- Since 2011, mortgage affordability fell from 37th in the country to 45th. During that same period, the state's rent-affordability ranking fell 19 places. Given that many households in rental units are saving for down payments, a decline in affordability of rental housing further stresses the long-term outlook for home ownership.
- The only housing metric ranking that has not declined since 2017 is the number of permits issued relative to the state's surplus, which remained at 43rd.

HOUSING SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Hours to Pay Mortgage - CO	37	48	45	-8
Hours to Pay Rent - CO	34	44	49	-15
Housing Shortage - Surplus / Population - CO	45	50	50	-5
Permits + Housing Deficit / Surplus - CO	43	45	43	-
Housing Competitiveness Index Rank - CO	**47**	**50**	**50**	**-3**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEUTRAL

CSI has continued to spotlight the numerous problems facing Colorado's housing market. For example, CSI's Homebuyer Misery Index, which measures the cost of homebuying, remained near its historic peaks in all of Colorado's biggest counties. Although costs have been relatively stable since 2023, homes are still far too expensive to be generally affordable. Despite some signs that permitting is picking up, policymakers have not made the type of substantive reforms that would lead to the transformative changes needed to improve affordability and improve the state's ranking.

Housing affordability in Colorado might be poised to improve over the coming years for two reasons: permitting and building are catching up to demand, but demand itself is slowing. Colorado, once a top destination for movers, is now experiencing negative net domestic migration and only slight population growth. These trends are beginning to moderate prices, especially in the Denver area, at the expense of the state's reputation for opportunity and growth. Housing prospects remain particularly grim for Colorado's middle and lower classes in a regulatory climate that disincentivizes building condos and starter homes. The construction-defects issue remains at the tops of advocates' minds despite some successful reforms in 2025.

Amid uncertainty about the state's overall economic health, the future of interest rates, and local policy developments, the housing competitiveness outlook for Colorado remains neutral.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about housing in Colorado:

Colorado's Housing Crossroads: Prop 123, State Investments, Market Challenges, and the Road Ahead

Residential Impact Fee Increases in Grand Junction

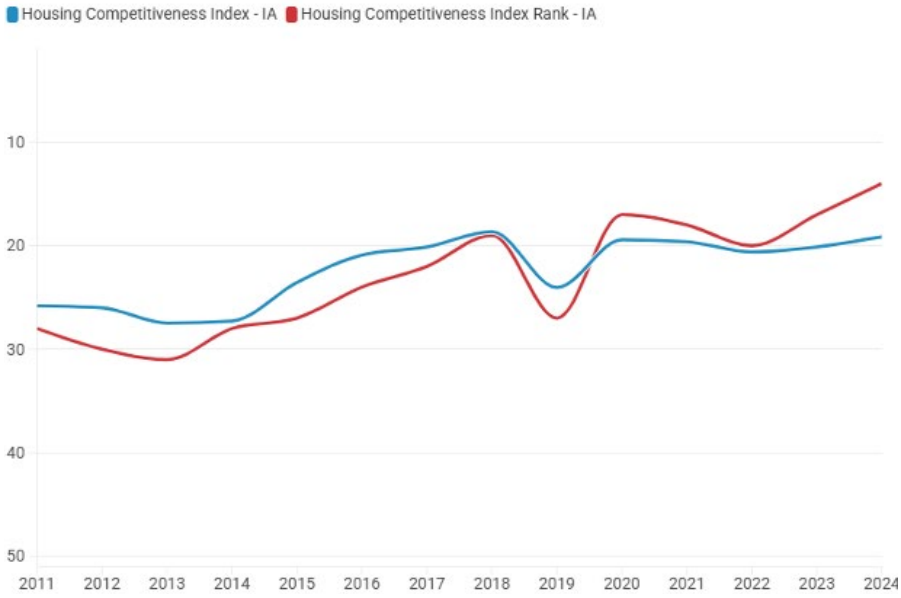
No Place to Call Home: The Stark Reality of Homelessness in Colorado

Colorado Housing Affordability Report - June 2025 Update

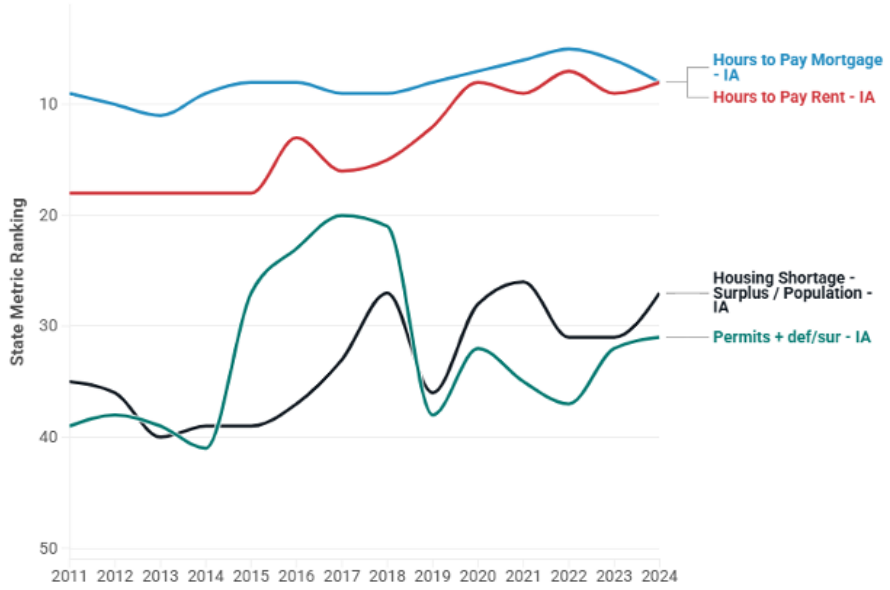
2024 RANK
14TH

IOWA

IOWA HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA



PERFORMANCE

- Iowa's ranking in the Housing Competitiveness Index has steadily improved since 2011, rising from 28th in 2011 to 14th in 2024.
- 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 2025, it took the average Iowan 38 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, however. More recently, these two metrics have rebounded from pandemic lows and are on trajectory towards meaningful improvement. CSI estimates that Iowa could resolve its housing shortage by the end of 2028 so long as permit issuance remains consistently high.

HOUSING SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Hours to Pay Mortgage - IA	9	9	8	1
Hours to Pay Rent - IA	18	16	8	10
Housing Shortage - Surplus / Population - IA	35	33	27	8
Permits + Housing Deficit / Surplus - IA	39	20	31	8
Housing Competitiveness Index Rank - IA	**28**	**22**	**14**	**14**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

POSITIVE

Iowa is one of the most affordable states in the nation to rent or buy a home relative to what residents earn. Its supply lags other states, however, lowering the state's overall score on CSI's 2024 Housing Competitiveness Index. Recent trends suggest improvement so increased supply could further improve the competitiveness of Iowa's housing market in the coming years. While the United States shows diminishing prospects for closing the nationwide housing shortfall, Iowa is improving its landscape. New permits are being issued at rates that could close the state's housing shortage within five years. If this trend holds, it 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

The following reports offer additional information about housing in Iowa:

Housing Affordability in Iowa: Q4 2025

Housing Affordability in Iowa: Q3 2025

Housing Affordability in Iowa: Q2 2025

Housing Affordability in Iowa: Q1 2025

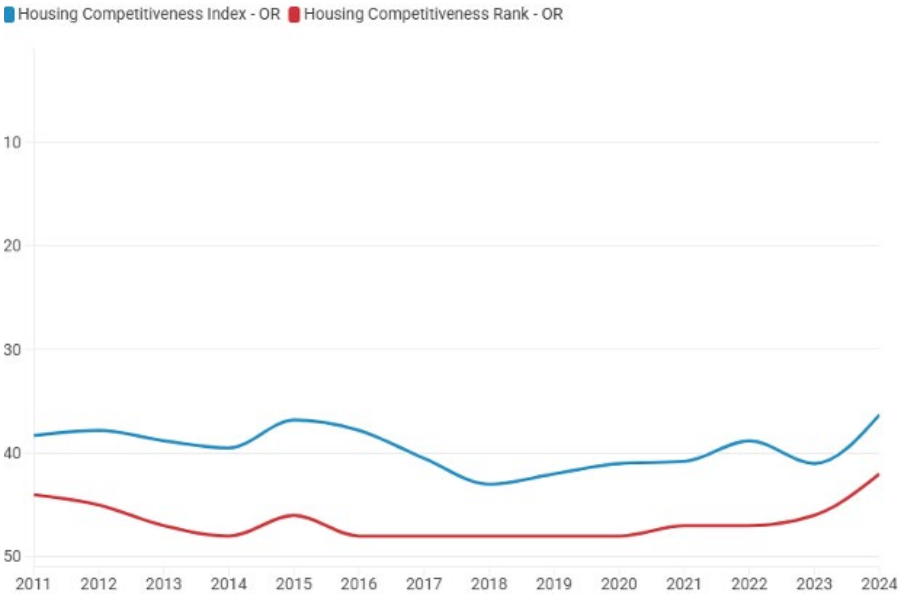
Housing Affordability in Iowa: 2024

Iowa Housing Competitiveness Index

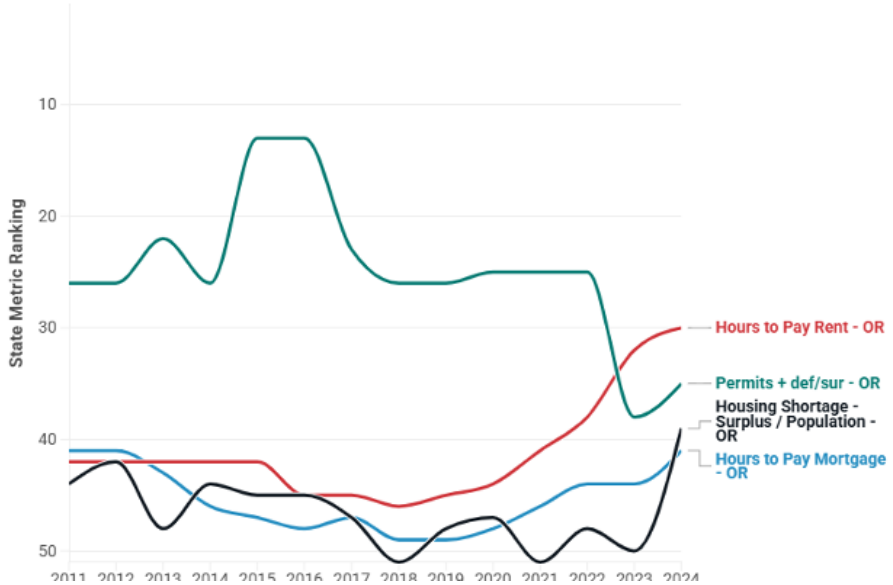
2024 RANK
42ND

OREGON

OREGON HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON



PERFORMANCE

- Oregon ranks 42nd in the 2024 Housing Competitiveness Index, reflecting continued affordability and supply challenges.
- Mortgage affordability remains a persistent weakness, with Oregon ranking 41st in hours required to pay a mortgage. Rental affordability has improved modestly relative to other states, meanwhile.
- Although the state's housing shortage ranking has improved slightly since 2017, permitting performance has weakened relative to need, indicating that construction activity has not kept pace with demand pressures.

HOUSING SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Hours to Pay Mortgage - OR	41	47	41	-
Hours to Pay Rent - OR	42	45	30	12
Housing Shortage - Surplus / Population - OR	44	47	39	5
Permits + Housing Deficit / Surplus - OR	26	23	35	-9
Housing Competitiveness Index Rank - OR	**44**	**48**	**42**	**2**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

Oregon continues to face a severe housing shortage, compounded by a recent slowdown in construction activity. After reaching more than 17,000 authorized housing units in 2023, permits fell to fewer than 12,000 in 2024 and remained near that level into late 2025. This decline comes at a time when the state already faces one of the nation's largest housing supply gaps relative to population, reinforcing long-standing affordability pressures.

Rental vacancy rates have increased recently due to a surge in multifamily construction earlier in the decade, which has put downward pressure on rents. However, multifamily permitting activity has fallen off of a cliff since, making it likely that these trends will reverse soon.

While rental affordability has improved modestly in relative rankings, mortgage affordability remains a significant constraint. Oregon continues to rank near the bottom nationally in hours required to pay a mortgage, a problem that limits pathways to homeownership. Structural factors may contribute to this imbalance, including regulatory frameworks such as the state's long construction defect statute of repose, which can affect the incentives around for-sale development, particularly in multifamily housing. The decline of community banks has also constrained development.

Some improvement in Oregon's supply shortage is likely going forward, however, due to slower overall population growth and older homeowners passing their homes along to their heirs. Still, without sustained improvements in permitting, supply responsiveness, and ownership opportunities, Oregon's housing competitiveness is likely to remain constrained. State policymakers are aware of this need and continue to pass legislation in an attempt to boost supply.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

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

Oregon's Housing Shortage: Demographics, Regional Disparities, and Policy Responses

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

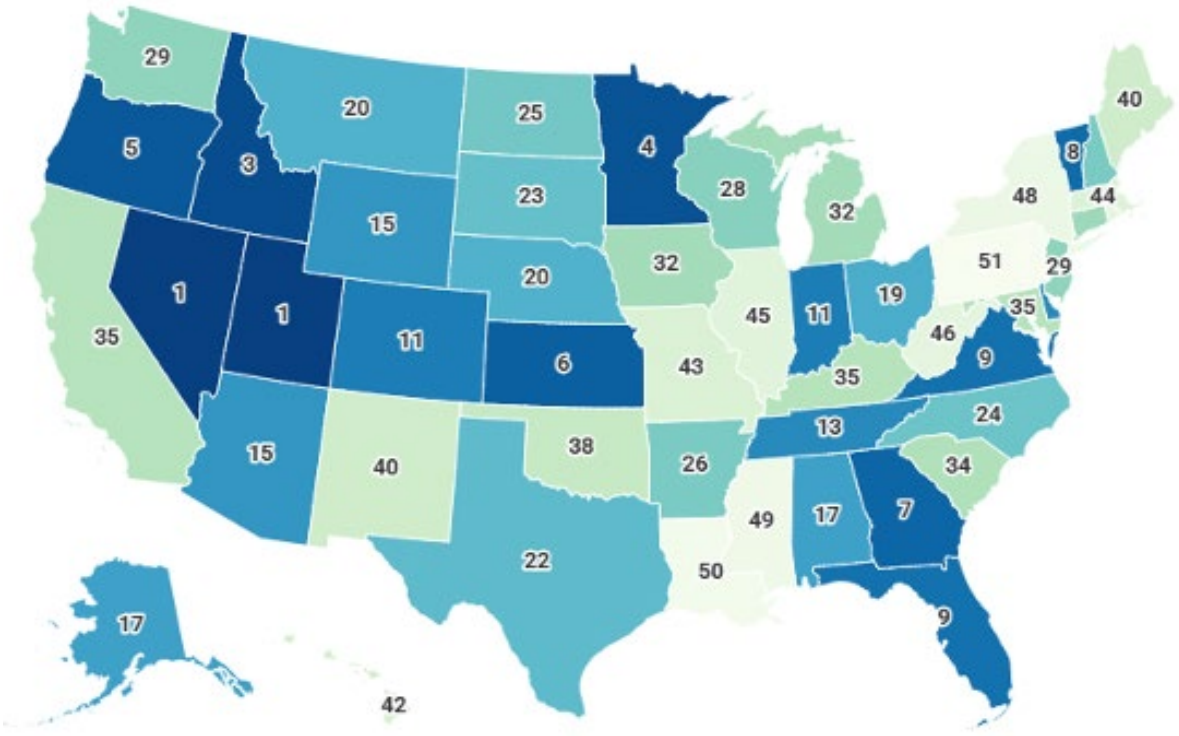
INFRASTRUCTURE

APPROPRIATE INFRASTRUCTURE IS NECESSARY FOR A MODERN ECONOMY TO FUNCTION.

Infrastructure is composed of public and private structures, including roads, railways, bridges, airports, ports, and other public transportation, among others. It encompasses the facilities and services necessary for a free enterprise economy, households, and firms to function.

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

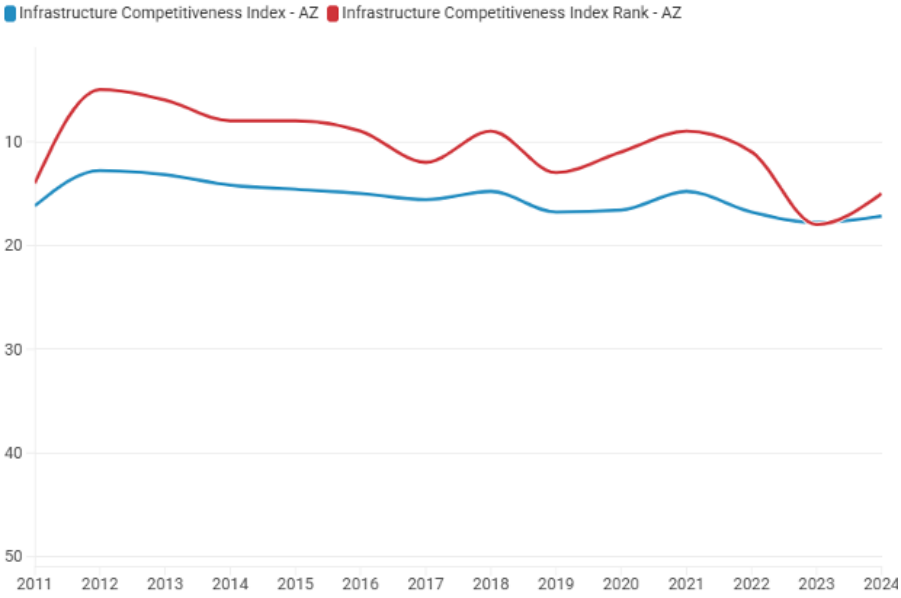
CSI INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



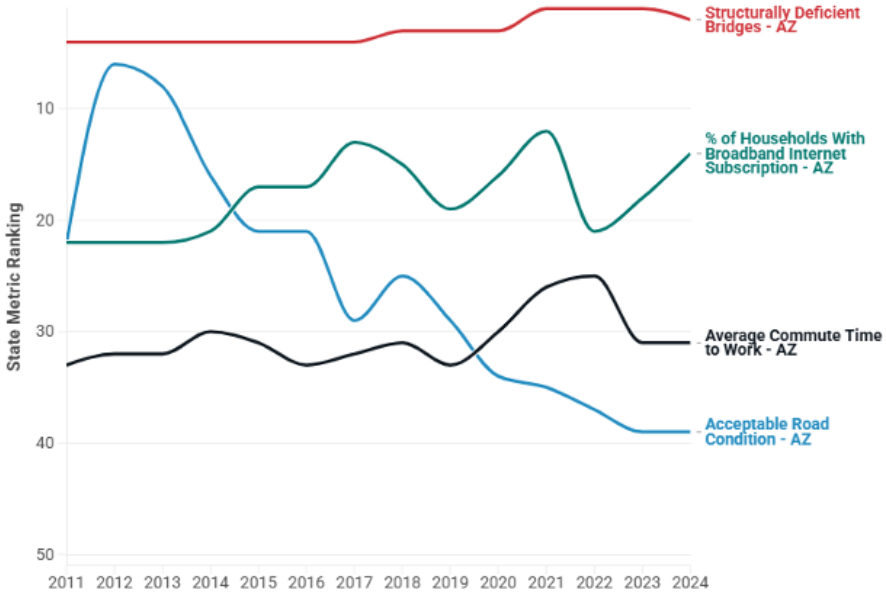
2024 RANK
15TH

ARIZONA

ARIZONA INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA



PERFORMANCE

- While Arizona recorded the 8th fastest population growth rate between 2020 and 2025, because of the post-pandemic shift to remote work commute times did not increase. In fact, commute times fell in the state during that period. As more employees have returned to in-person work, commute times have climbed back to roughly 2019 levels, slightly weakening the state's ranking on this measure. However, Arizona continues to expand and improve its highway system, including in rural areas, to keep pace with sustained population growth and rising travel demand.

- Despite the continued expansion of the state's highway system, Arizona's ranking in the percentage of roads deemed "acceptable" according to U.S. Department of Transportation data is falling. Arizona outperformed most states in 2011, ranking 22nd overall in this metric. Since then the state has fallen 17 places to 39th.

- Continued efforts to expand broadband access across the state, including nearly $1 billion in investments to connect underserved and rural areas, helped elevate the state's ranking eight places since 2011. In 2024, Arizona ranked 14th in terms of the percentage of the population with access to broadband internet.

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Acceptable Road Condition - AZ	22	29	39	-17
Structurally Deficient Bridges - AZ	4	4	2	2
Average Commute Time to Work - AZ	33	32	31	2
% of Households With Broadband Internet Subscription - AZ	22	13	14	8
Infrastructure Competitiveness Index Rank – AZ	**14**	**12**	**15**	**-1**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEGATIVE

Strong population growth put strain on Arizona's transportation system in recent years, but the continued expansion and improvement of the state's highway system should help to both suppress commute times and improve road conditions, especially as levels of net in-migration slow. Unfortunately, the state faces funding challenges from antiquated transportation funding mechanisms, and it remains unclear if the current level of improvements are sufficient to keep up with current and future use.

Arizona's most significant infrastructure challenge remains its water supply. With main population centers sitting in hot, arid deserts that receive little rainfall annually, continued growth in the state, particularly in the Phoenix metro area, depends on the efficient and sufficient supply of water. This supply runs through the region's vast network of canals, pumps, and other transport systems, which bring water from both the Colorado River and other water-flush regions in the state to metro areas. Although the state government invested $1 billion for new water infrastructure amid shortages of Colorado River water in recent years, that investment has yet to be put to good use, and political challenges surrounding future allocations of Colorado River water add further uncertainty to Arizona's water future.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about infrastructure in Arizona:

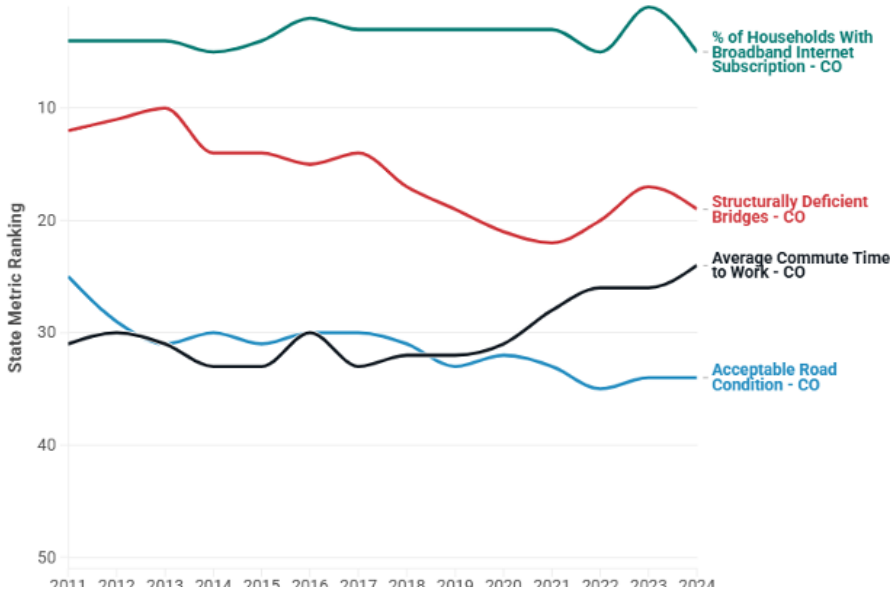
Arizona's Urban Desert Miracle Colorado

2024 RANK
11TH

COLORADO

COLORADO INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK

INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



PERFORMANCE

- In 2024, Colorado ranked 11th in terms of infrastructure, a decline from 8th the year before. The drop was fueled in part by structurally deficient bridges and the relatively low percentage of Colorado households who have a broadband internet subscription.

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Acceptable Road Condition – CO	25	30	34	-9
Structurally Deficient Bridges – CO	12	14	19	-7
Average Commute Time to Work – CO	31	33	24	7
% of Households With Broadband Internet Subscription – CO	4	3	5	-1
Infrastructure Competitiveness Index Rank – CO	**8**	**13**	**11**	**-3**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

Colorado's infrastructure competitiveness rank declined from 2023 and sat at 11th in the nation in 2024. Rankings in both broadband access and bridge quality declined from the previous year while the average time to commute improved, and road quality held steady.

Additionally, at a time when bridge and road quality issues persist, the state's budget squeeze has left fewer dollars than ever available to address the issue. During an effort to close a budget deficit in 2025, Colorado lawmakers cut more than $114 million that was earmarked for transportation purposes. Recent CSI research also has shown transportation revenue generated by fees is often not going toward improving Colorado's roads and bridges and instead is funding mass transit projects and environmental mitigation efforts rather than road repair. To address this issue, voters may soon be able to vote on a ballot measure that would stipulate transportation revenue earmarked for road transportation repairs must be spent on road repairs. CSI has thus given a neutral outlook for the state's infrastructure future.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about infrastructure in Colorado:

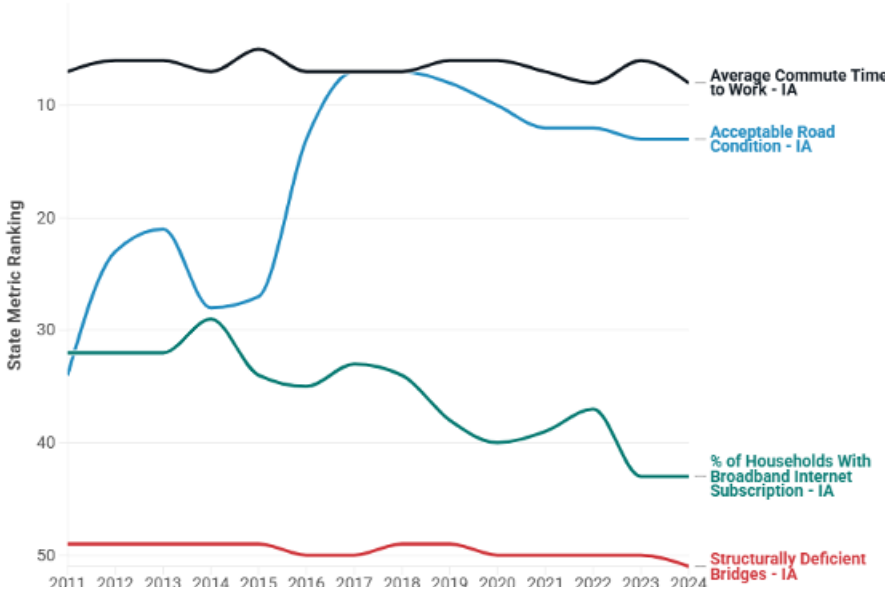
Highway Detours:
The Ongoing Shift of Transportation Dollars

2024 RANK
32ND

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 37th in 2011 to a high of 26th in 2017 before falling to 32nd in 2024.
- Numerous factors have negatively impacted infrastructure. Iowa ranked last in bridge quality, a problem that poses dangerous conditions for drivers, particularly in rural areas. Fortunately, the Iowa Department of Transportation has found 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.
- Although Iowa lags other states in overall infrastructure competitiveness, Iowans continue to enjoy short daily commutes. Acceptable road conditions also have significantly improved by 21 spots since 2010. 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	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Acceptable Road Condition – IA	34	7	13	21
Structurally Deficient Bridges – IA	49	50	51	-2
Average Commute Time to Work – IA	7	7	8	-1
% of Households With Broadband Internet Subscription – IA	32	33	43	-11
Infrastructure Competitiveness Index Rank – IA	**37**	**26**	**32**	**5**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEGATIVE

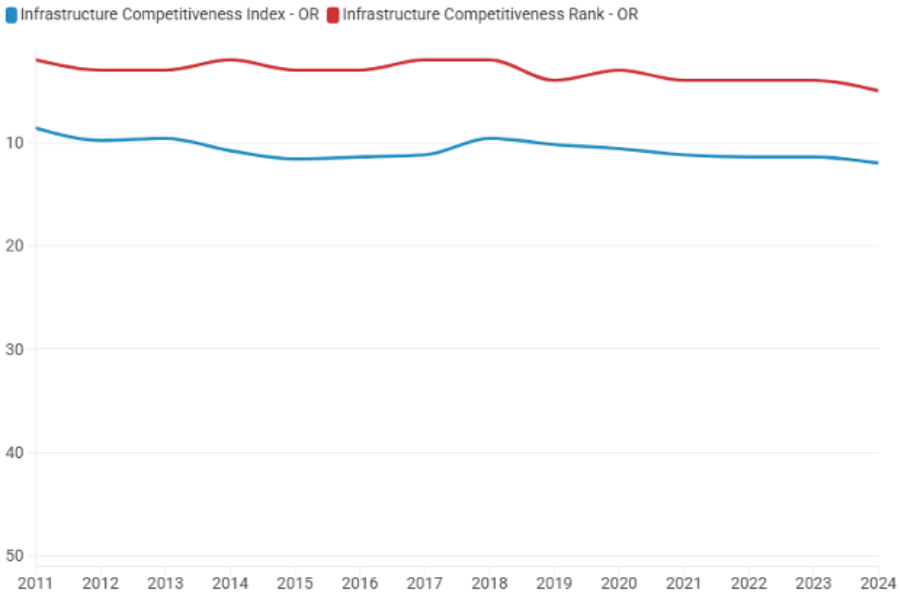
Iowa's infrastructure faces notable challenges. The state currently ranks in the bottom eight of U.S. states in terms of structurally deficit bridges and percent of households with broadband internet with no clear improvements in sight.

In recent years, there have been efforts by state legislators to increase investment in state transportation projects to drive positive change, but 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.

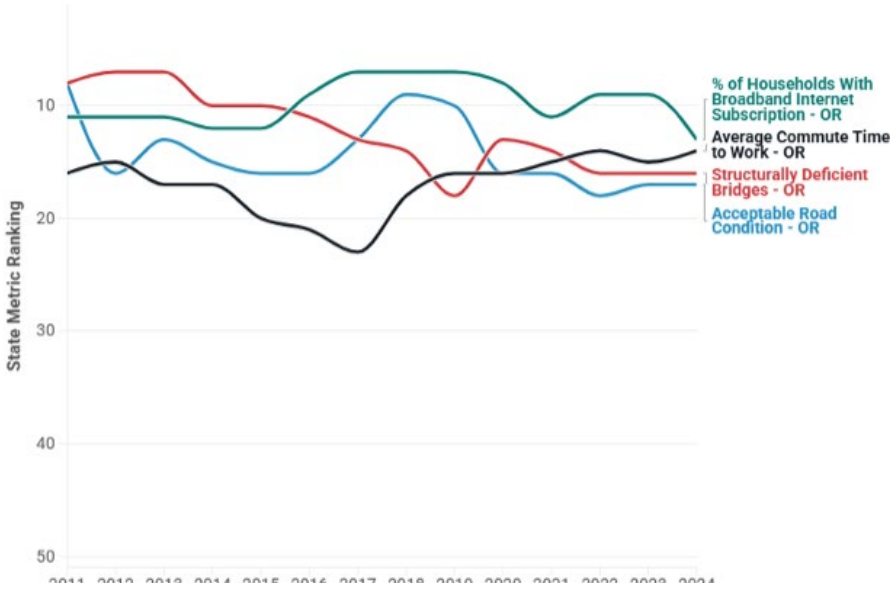
2024 RANK
5TH

OREGON

OREGON INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON



PERFORMANCE

- Oregon's infrastructure competitiveness remains relatively strong overall, though its position has softened in recent years. The state's Infrastructure Competitiveness Index ranking declined from 2nd in both 2011 and 2017 to 5th in 2024.
- Road and bridge conditions have weakened relative to other states. Oregon's ranking for acceptable road conditions fell from 8th to 17th since 2011, and its ranking for structurally deficient bridges declined from 8th to 16th. These shifts indicate gradual erosion in transportation infrastructure quality compared to peer states.
- Commute times remain a relative strength. Oregon improved slightly in average commute rankings, moving from 16th in 2011 to 14th in 2024, suggesting that congestion pressures have not intensified as sharply as in many other states.
- Broadband subscription rates remain competitive but have slipped modestly. Oregon's ranking fell from 11th in 2011 to 13th in 2024, indicating that while access remains strong, other states have expanded connectivity at a faster pace.

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Acceptable Road Condition – OR	8	13	17	-9
Structurally Deficient Bridges – OR	8	13	16	-8
Average Commute Time to Work – OR	16	23	14	2
% of Households With Broadband Internet Subscription – OR	11	7	13	-2
Infrastructure Competitiveness Index Rank – OR	**2**	**2**	**5**	**-3**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEUTRAL

Oregon remains a top-tier infrastructure state overall, but recent trends show gradual erosion in road and bridge conditions even as commute times remain relatively short. These metrics are consistent with the experience of Oregonians who are seeing transportation infrastructure depreciate rapidly.

The biggest near-term constraint is funding: Oregon's transportation system still relies heavily on per-gallon fuel taxes and other flat-rate revenue sources that do not keep pace with inflation. Fuel-tax revenues are projected to continue to become less effective as the vehicle fleet becomes more fuel-efficient. The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) already has a significant funding gap, and is under a tremendous amount of pressure due to widespread project delays and cost overruns.

In response, policymakers have been actively pursuing a new transportation funding framework. A package passed during the 2025 legislative session focused on stabilizing ODOT's core maintenance and preservation services and backfilling revenue gaps. This package included increases in taxes and fees which have proven to be very unpopular. A measure to repeal the law garnered enough support to make the ballot, and the governor's office is no longer in favor of the package. A special election in May 2026 will attempt to provide a short-term patch for operations, with a vigorous debate on overall investment to come during the 2027 session.

Oregon has continued to attempt to leverage major federal infrastructure dollars—most notably through the Interstate Bridge Replacement Program, which has secured substantial federal funding and is advancing through key environmental review and design milestones. However, the federal funding environment is currently much less certain than when the planning process began.

Beyond transportation, Oregon has positioned itself to accelerate broadband buildout using federal and state-administered program, including a large BEAD allocation intended to expand service in unserved and underserved areas. While high-speed internet will prove a boon to Oregon's remote areas, statewide metrics will not change much due to the small size of rural communities.

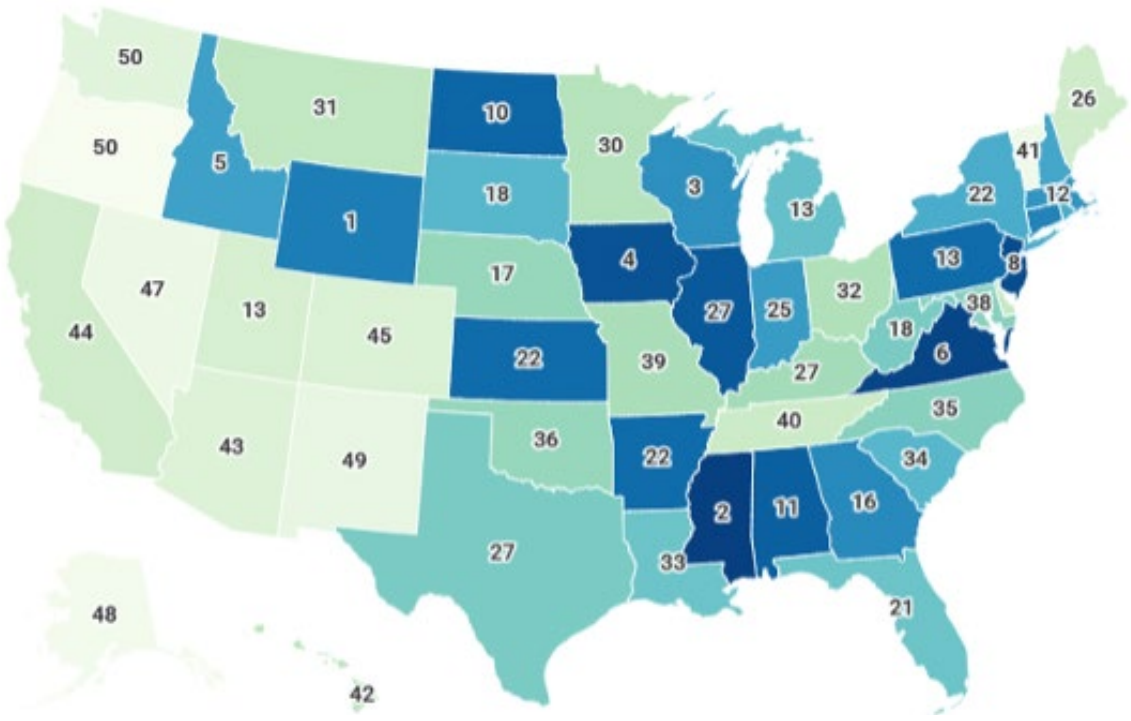
PUBLIC SAFETY

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 evaluates each state based on the prevalence of crime, illegal drug use, homelessness, and the size of the police force.

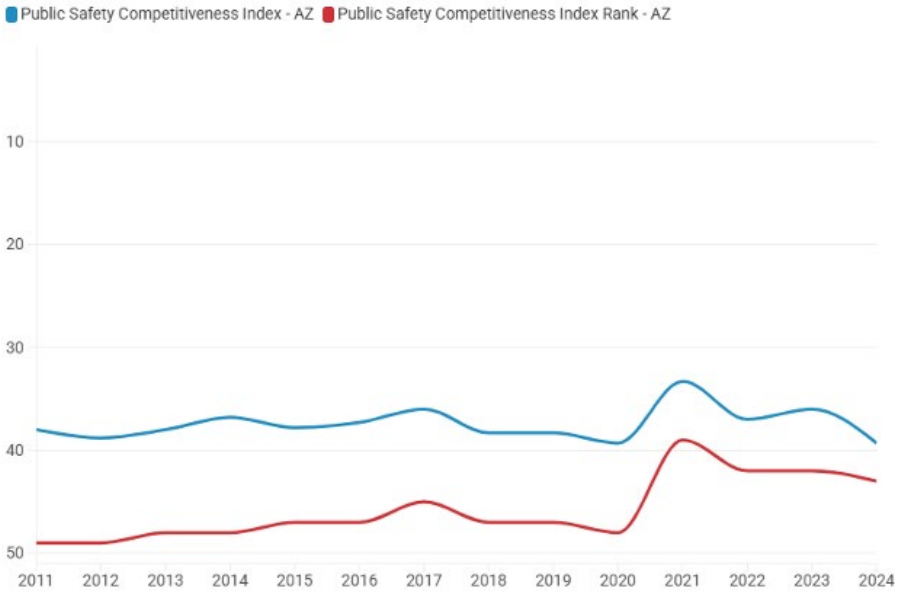
CSI PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



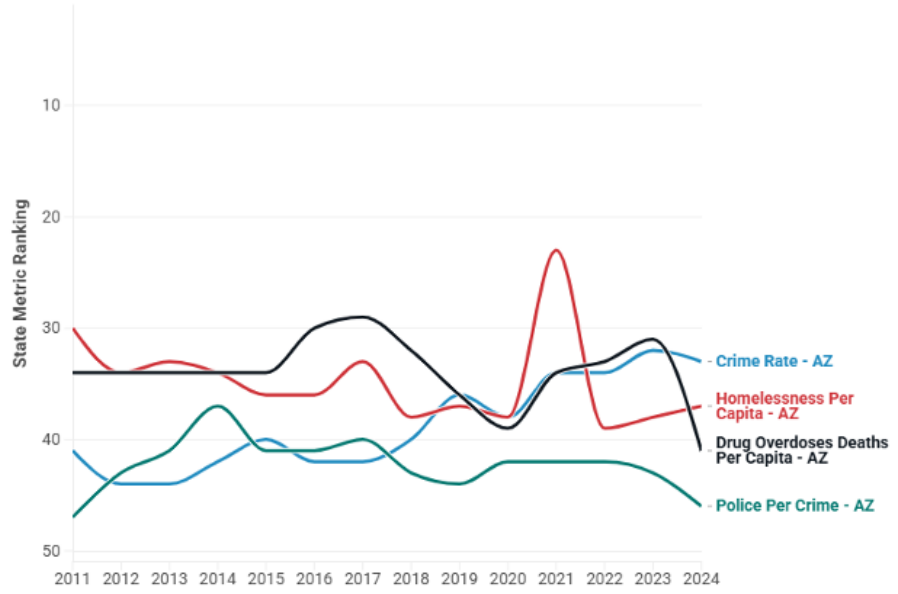
2024 RANK
43RD

ARIZONA

ARIZONA PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA



PERFORMANCE

- Crime in Arizona continued the fall in 2024 thanks to significant declines in the reported property crime rate. Violent crime fell as well from its 2017-2022 highs and is now around 2009-2012 rates. Although this decline was insufficient to improve the state's relative ranking in 2024, the state is still on a positive trajectory compared to the rest of the nation. Since 2011 the state improved its ranking in this metric by eight places.

- Arizona still faces persistent challenges with homelessness and drug overdose deaths, ranking worse than most states in both metrics. In 2024, the number of drug overdose deaths continued to decline in both nominal and per-capita terms, but the pace of the decline was one of the slowest in the nation, which ultimately dropped the state's rank in this metric. Arizona's homeless population continues to rise and the state continues to battle the inflow of drugs from its southern border, both of which continue to drive drug-related deaths.

- Despite improving in crime rankings, Arizona has failed to grow its police force sufficiently, and its ranking in the number of sworn police officers per reported crime has fallen two years in a row. Stagnant or slow growth in police numbers have not kept pace with either population or crime levels, leading to a decline in police officers per reported crime and a drop in state rankings.

PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Crime Rate – AZ	41	42	33	8
Homelessness – AZ	30	33	37	-7
Drug Overdose Deaths – AZ	34	29	41	-7
Police per-Crime – AZ	47	40	46	1
Public Safety Competitiveness Index Rank – AZ	**49**	**45**	**43**	**6**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

POSITIVE

Arizona's challenges in the Public Safety Competitiveness Index stem from several overlapping factors: a sustained rise in homelessness and related public disorder; criminal justice reforms in the 2010s that emphasized diversion and reduced incarceration; and a fentanyl-driven drug crisis linked to cross-border trafficking. Together, these dynamics have placed pressure on public safety systems and contributed to weaker performance in key crime metrics.

In response, both state and federal officials have directed additional resources toward combating drug and human trafficking along the southern border. Elevated violent crime rates in recent years have also renewed attention on enforcement and public safety policies nationwide. While Arizona continues to rank relatively low in the Public Safety Competitiveness Index, some recent policy changes, particularly at the federal level, are not yet reflected in the available data and will likely prove beneficial to future rankings, especially for border states.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about public safety in Arizona:

The Cost of Crime in Arizona

The Fiscal & Economic Consequences of Unmitigated Public Nuisances

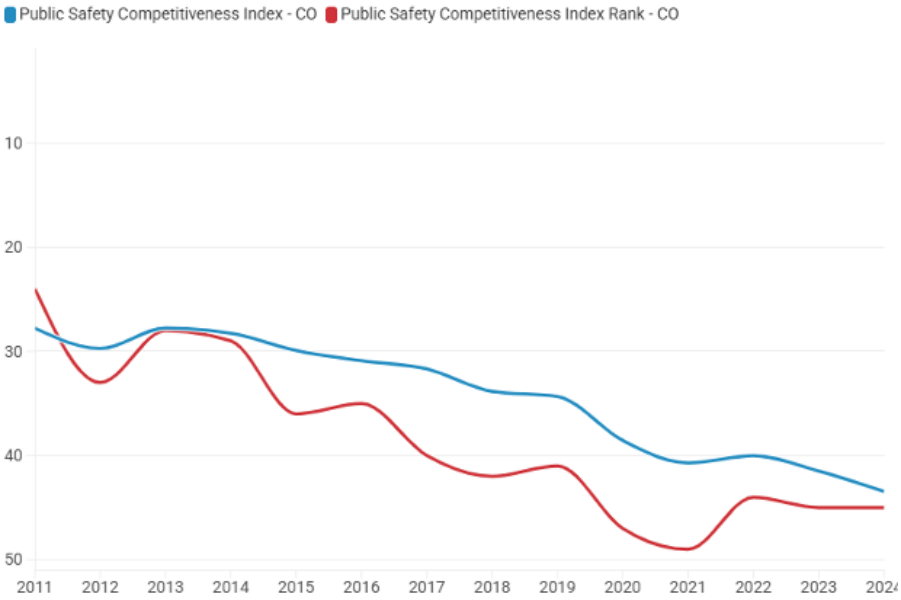
Arizona's Ongoing Fentanyl Crisis

Fentanyl, Crime, and Arizona's Southern Border

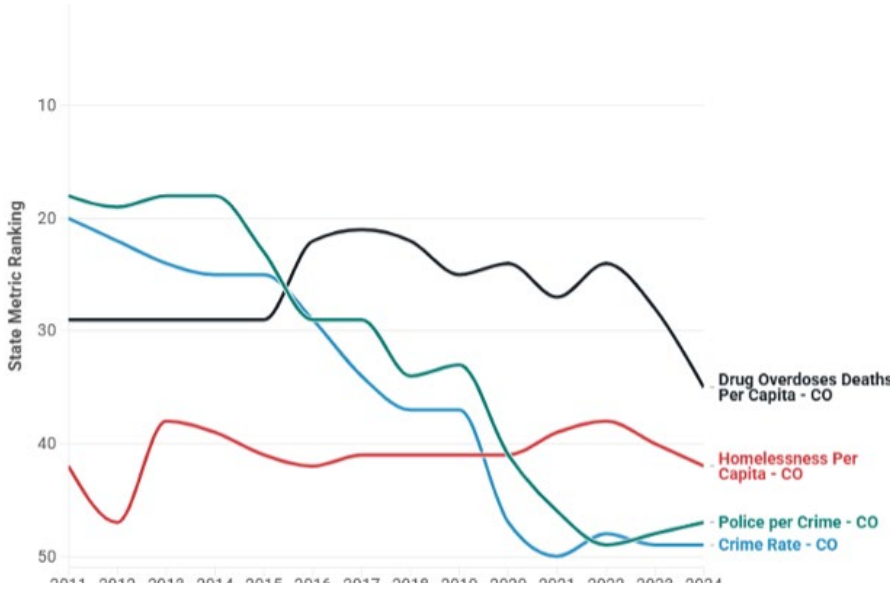
2024 RANK
45TH

COLORADO

COLORADO PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



PERFORMANCE

- Colorado's rank did not change between 2023 and 2024, but its performance once again fell. Since 2011, performance has declined in almost every year.
- Policing rates are slowly climbing since the George Floyd-era reforms of the early 2020s. These changes have not, however, resulted in a meaningful change to Colorado's comparative crime rate.

PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Crime Rate – CO	20	34	49	-29
Homelessness – CO	42	41	42	-
Drug Overdose Deaths – CO	29	21	35	-6
Police per-Crime – CO	18	29	47	-29
Public Safety Competitiveness Index Rank – CO	**24**	**40**	**45**	**-21**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEGATIVE

Colorado's public safety performance has long been declining due, in part, to liberalized drug laws, lenient bail policies, and policing problems. Additionally, there has not been any visible forward progress despite public desire for improved outcomes.

Indeed, there is a public appetite to improve Colorado's public safety. Voters passed a ballot measure to allocate $350 million for police hiring in 2025, the state legislature reversed its earlier decision to de-felonize low-quantity fentanyl possession, and the state legislature increased penalties for auto theft.

Though these measures speak to a public will to increase Colorado's public safety, they have not meaningfully changed the core public safety metrics. Indeed, Colorado's public safety continues to deteriorate. In 2024, the state ranked 49th in the nation for its comparative crime rate, 42nd for its homelessness, 47th for its police per crime, and 35th for its drug overdose deaths.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about public safety in Colorado:

Proposition 130: Funding For Law Enforcement

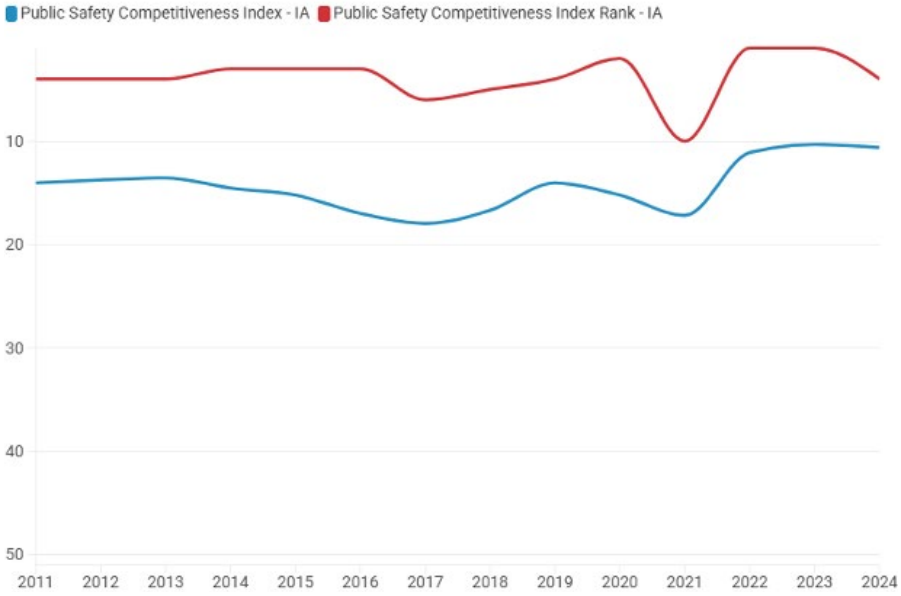
Colorado Crime Update

Facts on Crime in Aurora High Migrant Areas

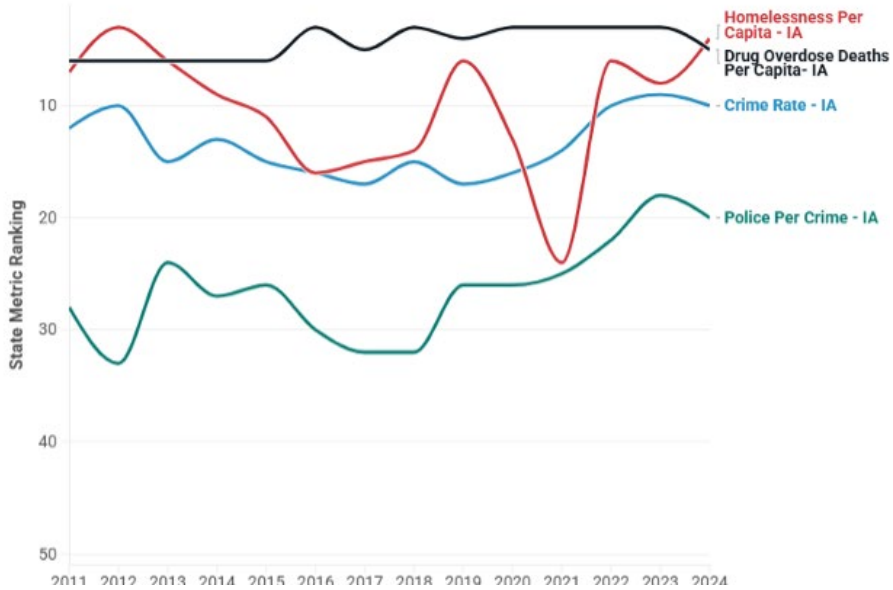
2024 RANK
4TH

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 4th best in 2024, unchanged from 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 mostly flat. Even with the rise, Iowa has been able to maintain very low overdose death rates relative to the national average.
- Police per crime has continued to pull Iowa's public safety index ranking down, but has improved eight spots since 2017. The total number of officers has steadily declined since 2019, but local agency efforts have aimed to incorporate greater numbers of certified and non-certified reserve officers—effectively boosting the size of law enforcement. Despite a low number of officers, crime rates remain lower and continue to improve, thereby improving the metric over time.

PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Crime Rate – IA	12	17	10	2
Homelessness – IA	7	15	4	3
Drug Overdose Deaths – IA	6	5	5	1
Police per-Crime – IA	28	32	20	8
Public Safety Competitiveness Index Rank – IA	**4**	**6**	**4**	**-**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

POSITIVE

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 among the most competitive states in the nation for public safety. A significant decline in crime rates and a reduction in homelessness have fueled Iowa's high rank. Crime rates have been trending lower since 2019 due to declining rapes, thefts, vandalism, larceny, and burglary. Homelessness per capita has also declined 14% since 2011 thanks to local officials prioritizing the issue.

In terms of the number of police officers per crime, Iowa ranks in the top half nationally. Despite lower-than-average levels of police officer per capita, Iowa has been able to maintain relatively low crime rates. 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 it is 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 safest places in the nation to live and work.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about public safety in Iowa:

The Impact of Financial Fraud in Iowa

Iowa's Decade-Long Fight with Fentanyl and its Economic Toll

The Economic Impact of Iowa's Distracted Driving Laws

The Economic Benefit of Iowa Remaining a Low Crime State

Iowa in the Context of America's Fentanyl Epidemic

Iowa Public Safety Competitiveness Index

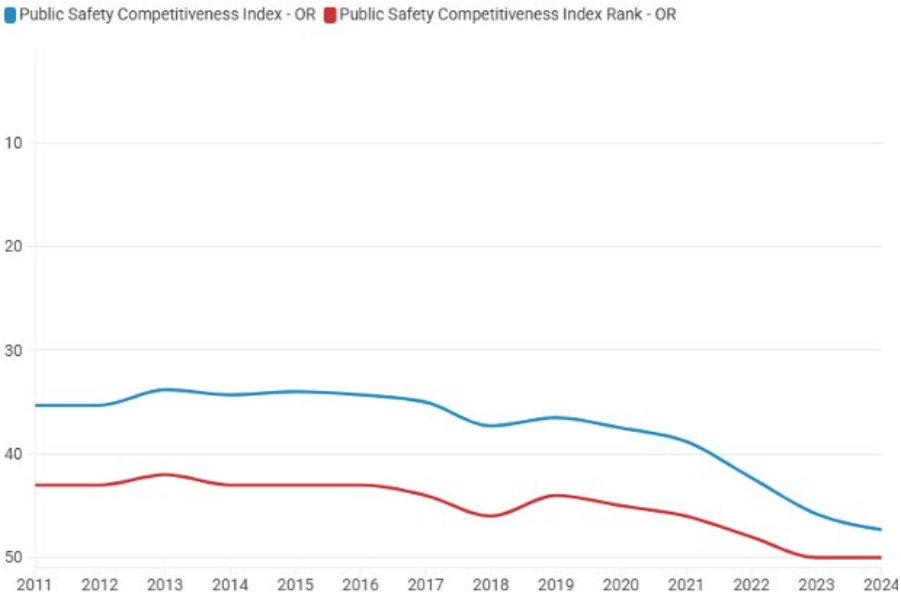
2024 RANK
50TH

OREGON

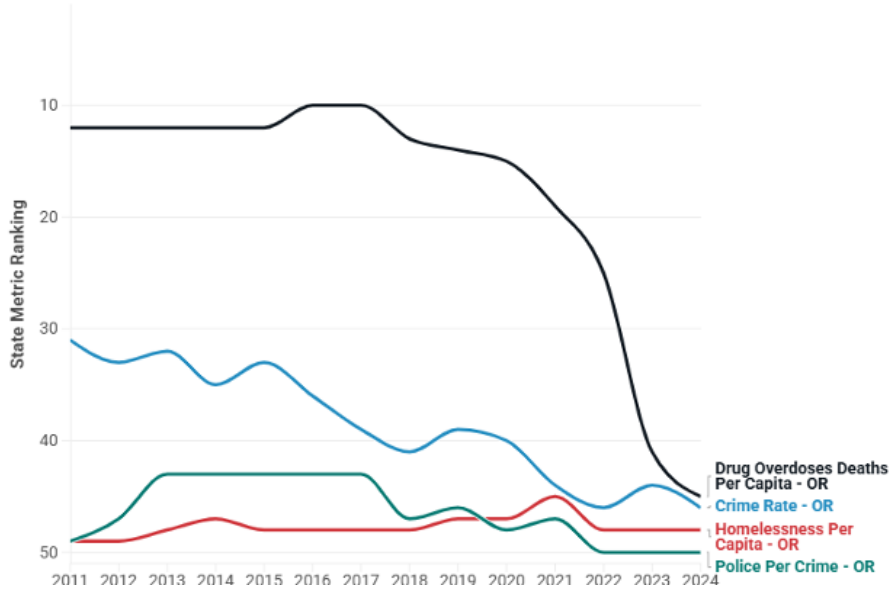
PERFORMANCE

- Oregon has experienced broad declines across public safety metrics over the past decade, ranking in the bottom five among states and Washington, D.C. across all measured categories. The most significant deterioration has been in drug overdoses, where Oregon saw a sharp increase following the pandemic and decriminalization efforts.

OREGON PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON



PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Crime Rate – OR	31	39	46	-15
Homelessness – OR	49	48	48	1
Drug Overdose Deaths – OR	12	10	45	-33
Police per-Crime – OR	49	43	50	-1
Public Safety Competitiveness Index Rank – OR	**43**	**44**	**50**	**-7**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

POSITIVE

Oregon continues to underperform on public safety, facing persistent challenges with crime, homelessness, and drug use.

Overdose deaths have worsened drastically. Oregon went from 10th fewest to 5th most overdose deaths across states in less than a decade, largely because it was early to adopt Narcan while other states have since caught up. Oregon's 2020 drug decriminalization policy—which converted possession charges to fines—increased local drug use and visibility. The law was amended in 2024 to allow prosecution again.

Recent data show improvement. Overdose deaths declined from 1,689 (August 2024) to 1,120 (August 2025), though methadone-related deaths increased, suggesting uneven progress across substances.

Property crimes, particularly identity theft and financial fraud, have risen. Oregon faces a severe public defender shortage—the Oregon Supreme Court dismissed over 1,400 criminal cases due to inadequate counsel. Senate Bill 337 attempted structural reforms by moving oversight to the executive branch and diversifying provider types, though recruitment challenges persist.

Homelessness remains significant. Unlike most states, Oregon's homeless population worsened last year, despite temperate climate and housing costs being contributing factors. However, Portland now has sufficient shelter beds to house its entire homeless population, representing progress on infrastructure, though questions remain about service uptake and transition outcomes.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about public safety in Oregon:

Cost of Crime in Oregon

Oregon's Ongoing Fentanyl Crisis

The Impact of Financial Fraud In Oregon

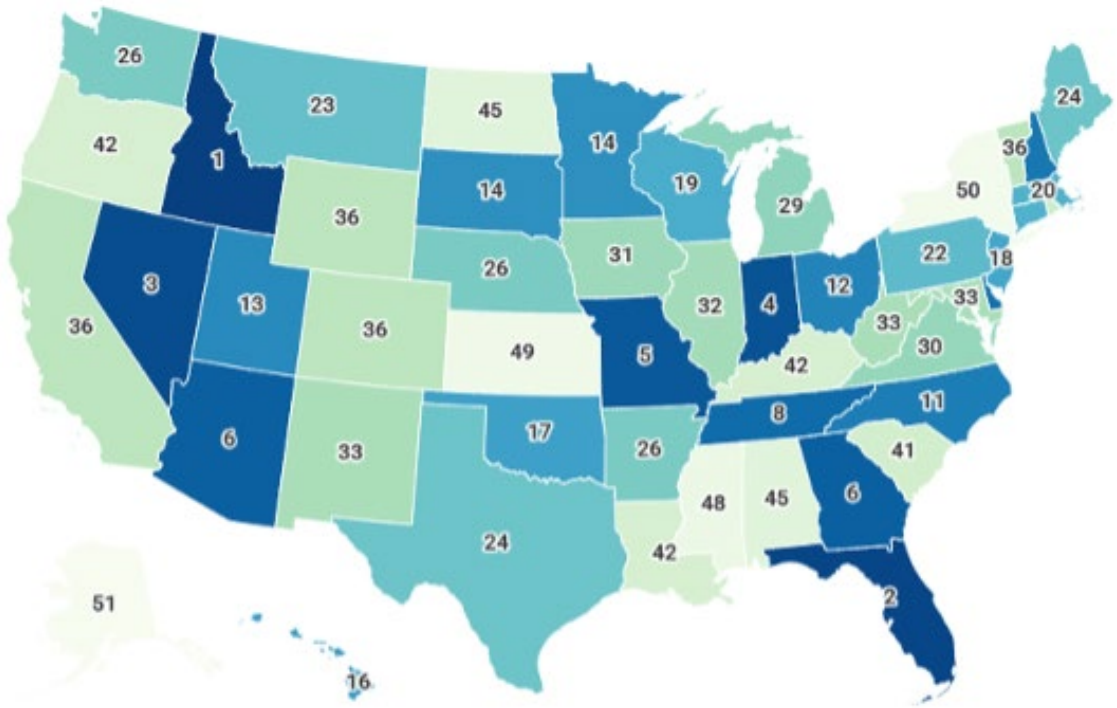
STATE BUDGET

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 FROM 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 evaluates each state 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.

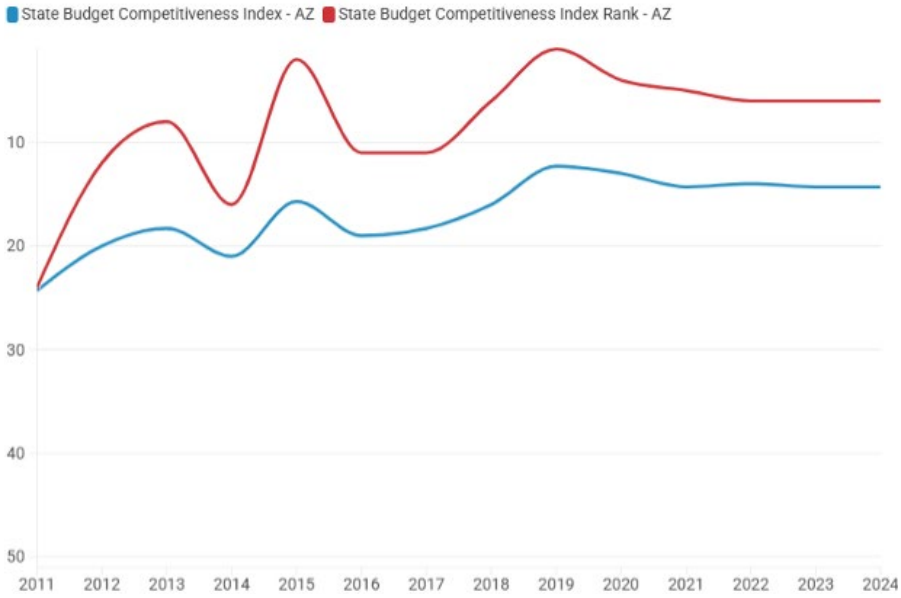
CSI STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



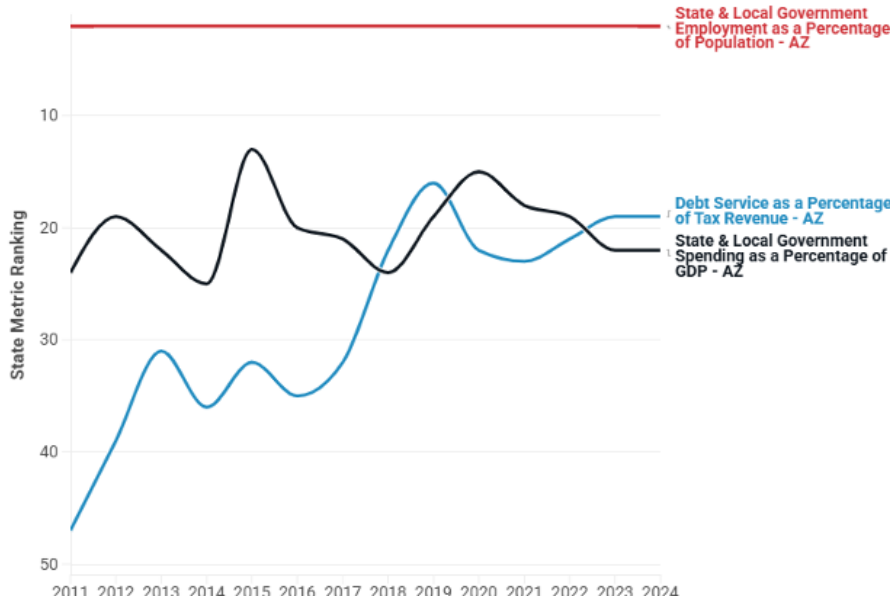
2024 RANK
6TH

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 24th to 6th between 2011 and 2024 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 state's ranking on debt services costs as a percentage of tax revenue. In recent years, state lawmakers have made significant efforts to allocate excess revenues towards the paying down of General Fund debt, which has helped to bring the state up to a rank of 19th in 2024 from 47th 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	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Debt Service as a Percentage of Tax Revenue - AZ	47	32	19	28
State & Local Government Employment as a Percentage of Population - AZ	2	2	2	-
State & Local Government Spending as a Percentage of GDP - AZ	24	21	22	2
State Budget Competitiveness Index Rank - AZ	**24**	**11**	**6**	**18**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

Over a short period of time, Arizona allowed General Fund spending to accelerate well beyond its long-term trend, drawing down the substantial cash reserves that had been built up over the prior decade. The combination of rapid expenditure growth and the use of one-time resources to support ongoing commitments led to the state's first fiscal deficit since 2015 and a deterioration in its budget outlook.

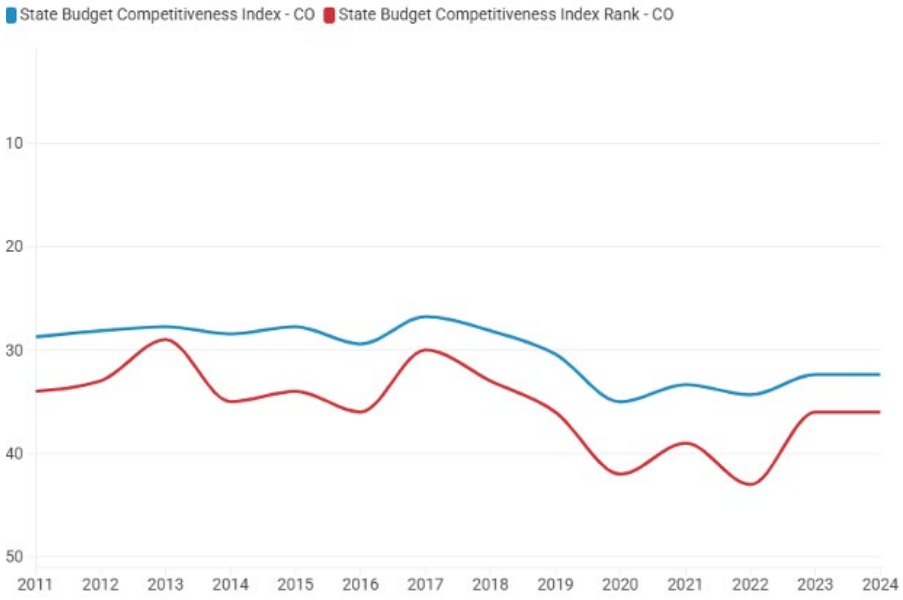
In the wake of mounting deficits, policymakers were compelled to adopt a more restrained fiscal posture. The enacted fiscal year (FY) 2025 budget reduced General Fund spending by roughly $1 billion and slowed the trajectory of future spending growth out of necessity to restore balance. However, the FY 2026 budget marked a return to elevated spending levels and an inefficient allocation of resources, increasing spending significantly over FY 2025 levels. The governor's proposed FY 2027 executive budget proposed to continue this pattern, raising spending by nearly 5% over FY 2026, well above the average annual increases observed during the post-recession, pre-pandemic period from 2012 to 2019.

Although the legislature failed to extend or otherwise amend the expiring Proposition 123, which had temporarily increased distributions from the Permanent Land Trust to support K–12 funding, there appears to be renewed interest in revisiting the issue. The key fiscal question is how policymakers treat any enhanced distributions going forward. If additional Proposition 123 revenues are treated as "new money" and directed toward new education initiatives rather than used to offset the roughly $300 million per year General Fund obligation created by the expiration, the state risks repeating the kind of budgeting decisions that previously undermined its fiscal stability. This threat is particularly serious given that a growing share of costs for federal programs like the Supplemental Nutrition and Assistance Program (SNAP) and Medicaid will shift from the federal government to the states, adding further long-term pressure to Arizona's budget.

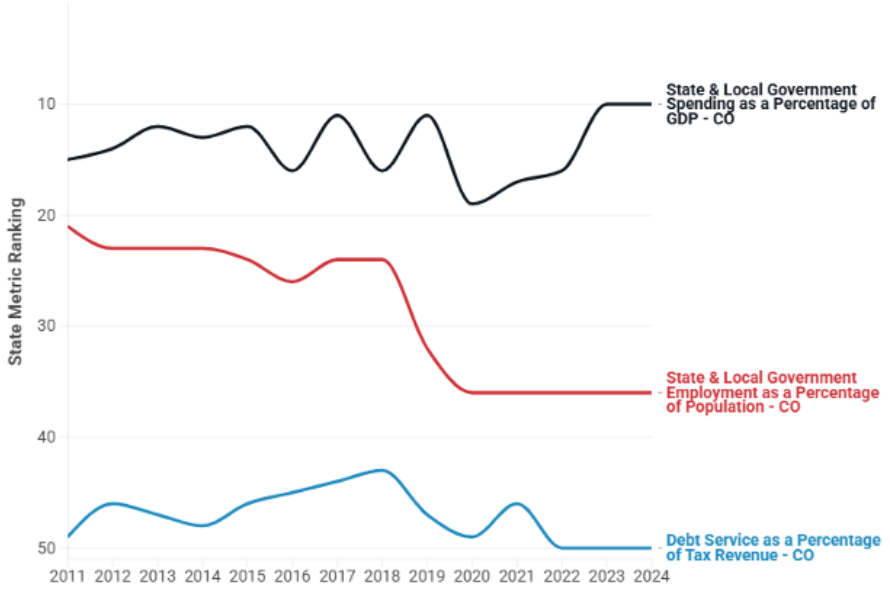
2024 RANK
36TH

COLORADO

COLORADO STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



PERFORMANCE

- After improving slightly in 2023, Colorado's state budget competitiveness rank held steady at 36th.
- Colorado saw all three of its metrics remain unchanged in 2024 from the prior year.
- Colorado continues to rank 50th in debt service as a share of tax revenue.

STATE BUDGET SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Debt Service as a Percentage of Tax Revenue - CO	49	44	50	-1
State & Local Government Employment as a Percentage of Population - CO	21	24	36	-15
State & Local Government Spending as a Percentage of GDP - CO	15	11	10	5
State Budget Competitiveness Index Rank - CO	**34**	**30**	**36**	**-2**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEGATIVE

Colorado's budgetary outlook is negative due primarily to a projected budget shortfall of $850 million in the FY 2026-27 budgetary cycle. The deficit is largely a result of higher Medicaid caseload costs, which have been an ongoing 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 has caused the state's cap to grow more slowly. Additionally, the state received billions in funding of one-time American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) dollars following the pandemic, some of which was spent on ongoing expenses. The fact that ARPA funding has dried up has created additional budget strain, a factor that contributed to CSI placing a negative outlook on Colorado's budgetary future.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about the state budget in Colorado:

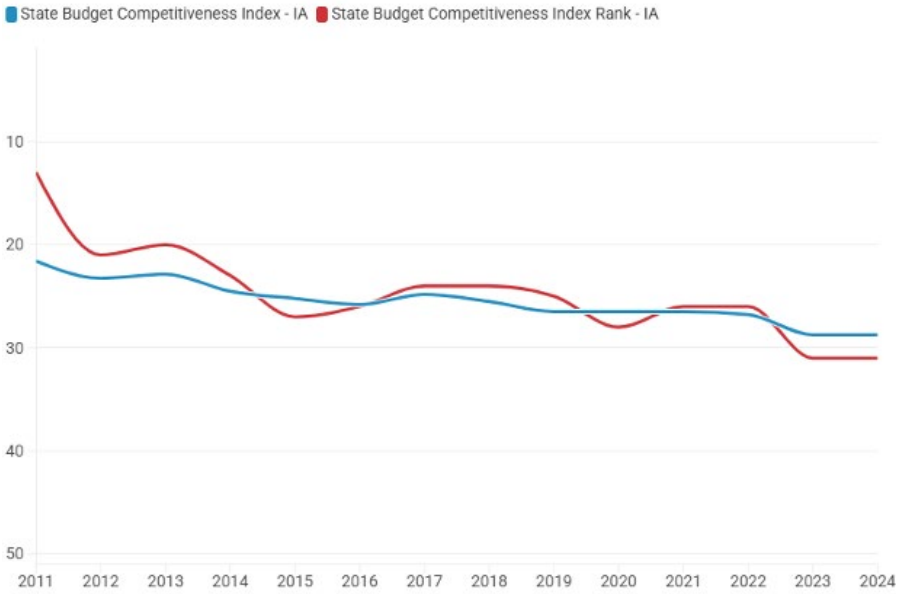
Eighth Annual Release of Colorado Budget: Then and Now

Colorado's Revenue Picture

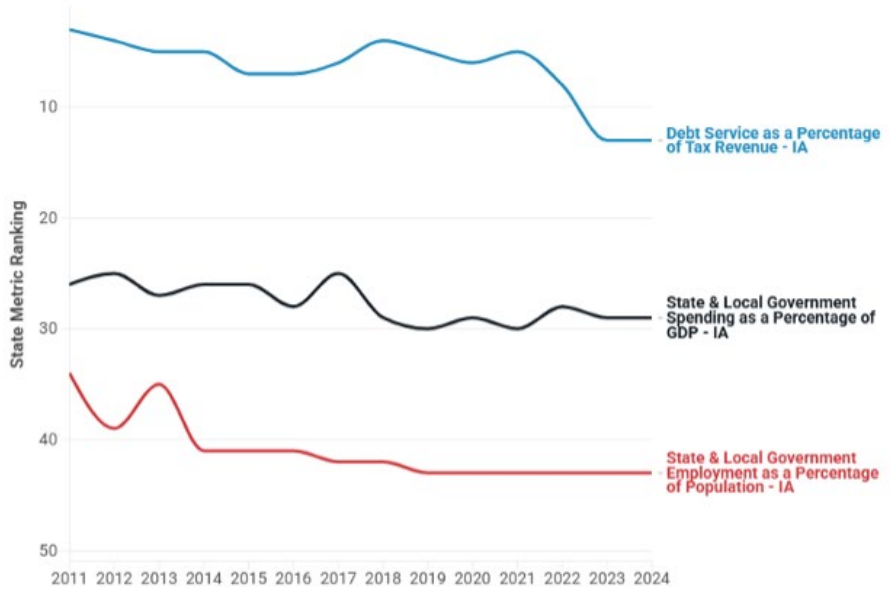
2024 RANK
31ST

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 18 spots from 13th to 31st.
- Although declining, Iowa has been able to maintain low levels of debt service as a percentage of tax revenue. Declines have stemmed from recent income tax cuts, which have reduced overall revenue intake.
- State and local spending as a percentage of GDP has not improved, however. While lawmakers have avoided higher debt, the state budget has continued to grow at a steady rate. Adjusted for inflation and population growth, appropriations have increased by 11% between FY 2011 and FY 2026. 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 latest data.

STATE BUDGET SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Debt Service as a Percentage of Tax Revenue - IA	3	6	13	-10
State & Local Government Employment as a Percentage of Population - IA	34	42	43	-9
State & Local Government Spending as a Percentage of GDP - IA	26	25	29	-3
State Budget Competitiveness Index Rank - IA	**13**	**24**	**31**	**-18**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEUTRAL

Iowa's state budget competitiveness steadily declined between 2011 and 2024, but recent reforms like state government alignment are not reflected in these years' data and may improve the state's 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 controlled its debt, but 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.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about the state budget in Iowa:

The Iowa Budget Then and Now – FY25

The Iowa Budget Then and Now – FY26

Iowa Government Budget Competitiveness Index

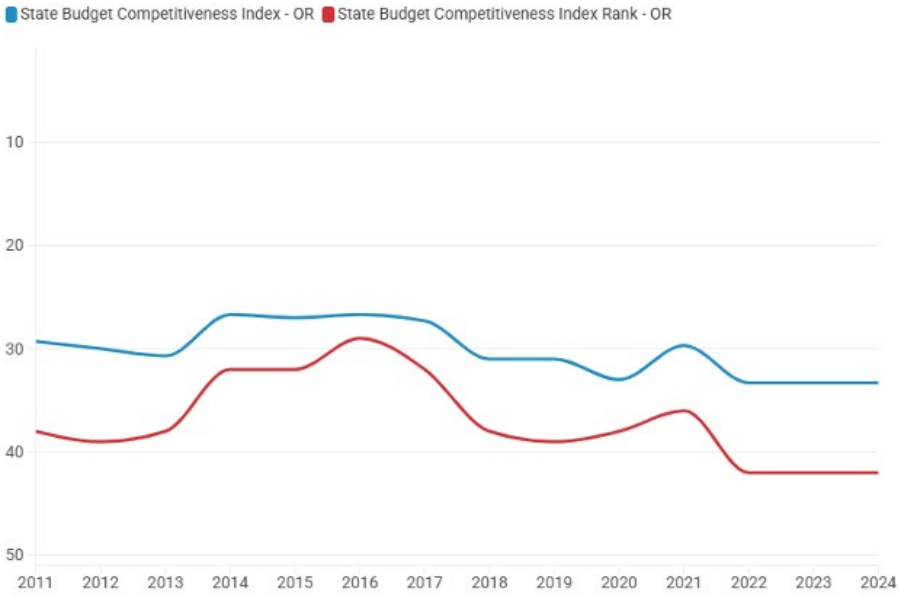
Iowa ranks 29th in total government spending as a percent of GDP. Because of the metrics employed, this rank does not reflect a state's ability to sustain current spending levels but rather the relative burden of state and local government spending compared with other states. Indeed, Iowa's ranking in the middle quintile 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 technology—over the last decade. Nonetheless, the state 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 build state surpluses. Nonetheless, 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 rankings. For Iowa, controlling spending growth has not been sufficient to improve its index score. The state could improve its ranking by cutting spending, growing its GDP, or both.

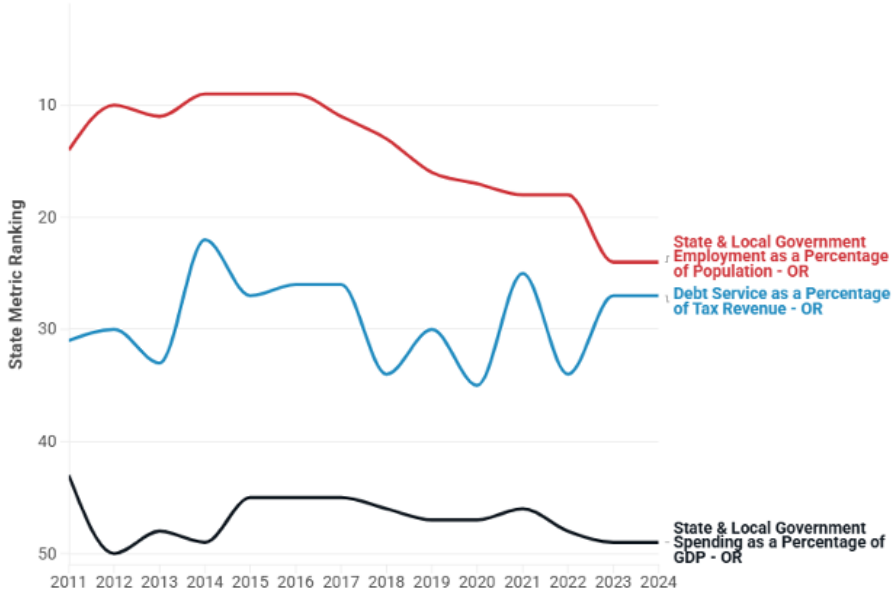
2024 RANK
42ND

OREGON

OREGON STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON



PERFORMANCE

- Oregon's State Budget Competitiveness Index ranking has declined since 2011, falling from 38th to 42nd overall, reflecting worsening performance across multiple fiscal metrics.
- Debt service as a share of tax revenue has improved modestly, with Oregon's ranking rising since 2011, showing somewhat better positioning on managing long-term obligations relative to other states.
- Oregon's public-sector footprint has expanded relative to other states, however, with state and local government employment falling 10 places in competitiveness since 2011 and government spending as a share of GDP ranking near the bottom nationally.

STATE BUDGET SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Debt Service as a Percentage of Tax Revenue - OR	31	26	27	4
State & Local Government Employment as a Percentage of Population - OR	14	11	24	-10
State & Local Government Spending as a Percentage of GDP - OR	43	45	49	-6
State Budget Competitiveness Index Rank - OR	**38**	**32**	**42**	**-4**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEGATIVE

Oregon's 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 15 years, 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.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about the state budget in Oregon:

State Budget Then and Now

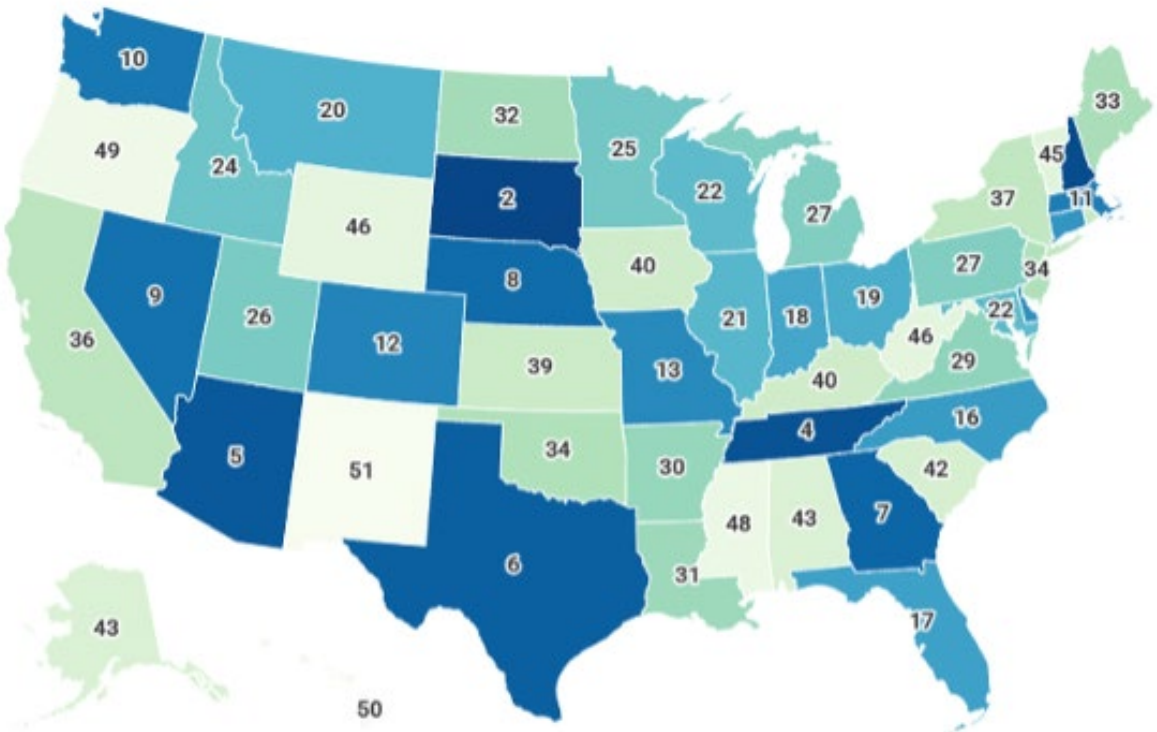
TAXES & FEES

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 evaluates each state based on the level of taxation and fees imposed upon the local economy.

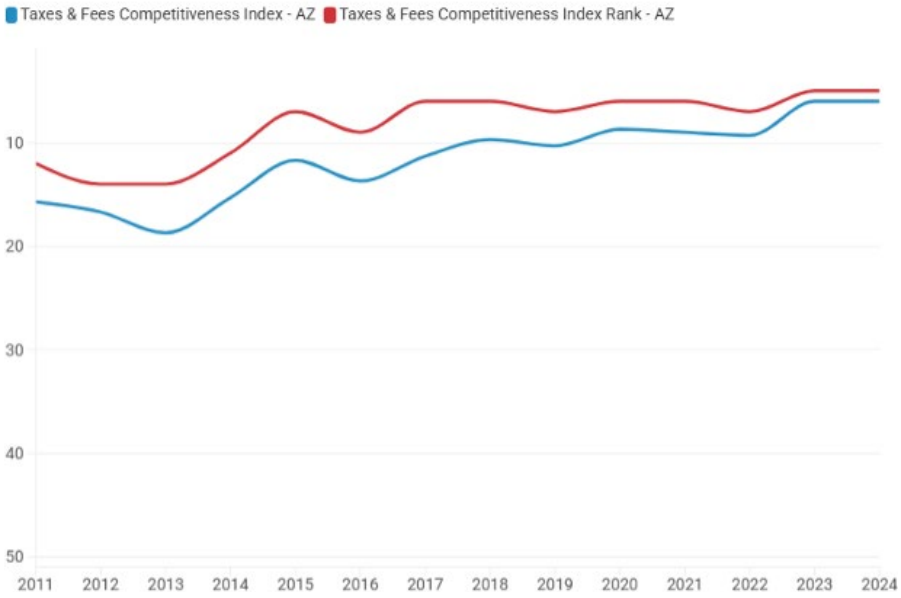
CSI TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



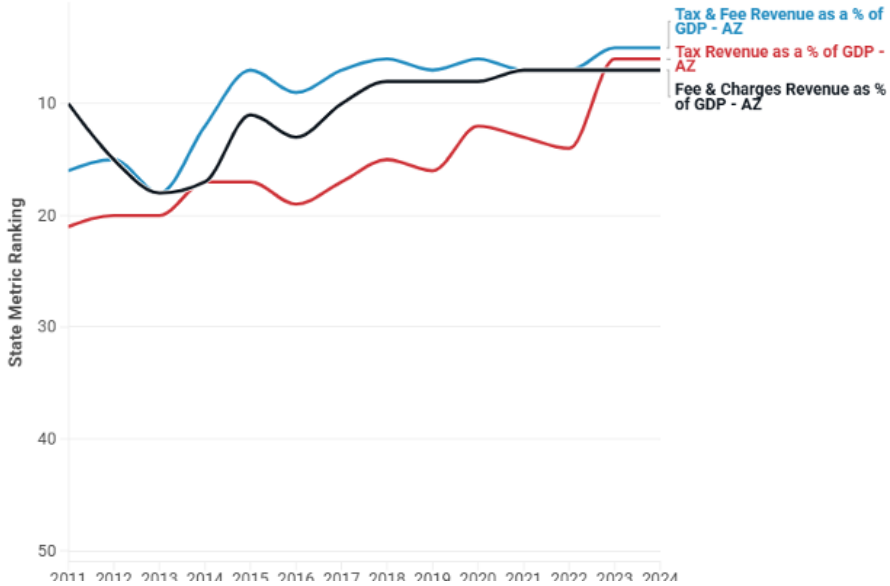
2024 RANK
5TH

ARIZONA

ARIZONA TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA



PERFORMANCE

- Arizona ranks 5th due to its low tax and fee burden. In 2023, the latest data available, state and local taxes and fees combined totaled 9.8%, a number that was well below the 12.8% national average.
- Arizona has improved its tax code, most notably by adopting a 2.5% flat personal income tax rate, making it one of the most competitive states for income taxation. Contrary to predictions, dire budget scenarios did not materialize, and revenues have supported spending growth at a pace unmatched in the state's 113-year history.
- Arizona has simplified its personal property tax code and lowered business tax rates. Before reforms reduced assessment ratios and personal property valuations, the state had the sixth-highest effective business property tax rate nationally. These changes spurred capital investment that in turn boosted productivity, output, and economic growth.

TAXES & FEES SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Tax & Fee Revenue as a % of GDP - AZ	16	7	5	11
Tax Revenue as a % of GDP - AZ	21	17	6	15
Fee & Charges Revenue as % of GDP - AZ	10	10	7	3
Taxes & Fees Competitiveness Index Rank - AZ	**12**	**6**	**5**	**7**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

POSITIVE

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 that have insulated property owners from significant tax increases due to property valuation rises since 2020. What has been a crisis for homeowners in other states, has effectively been a nonissue in Arizona thanks to rules limiting annual valuation growth.

This tax structure is well protected. Rules requiring supermajorities for statewide tax increases by the state legislature were extended in 2022 and now include initiatives and referendums that would require voters to 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

The following reports offer additional information about taxes and fees in Arizona:

HB 2822 & The Taxation of Business Personal Property

Arizona's New Tax Structure

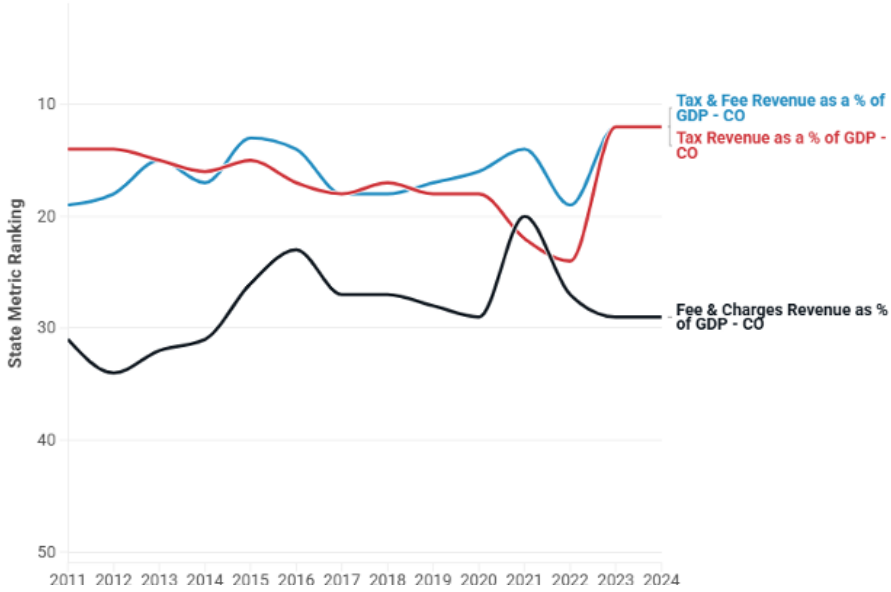
Economic Impacts of Implementing the 2.50% Flat Tax in 2023

2024 RANK
12TH

COLORADO

COLORADO TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK

TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



PERFORMANCE

- Colorado's overall rank has generally climbed over the last decade.
- The state's ranking in the taxation metric fell sharply during the pandemic and its aftermath, but has recovered to a record high as of the most recent data. This outcome may be because incomes remained relatively stable, on average, in Colorado during the early 2020s.
- Colorado lawmakers and voters have passed several large and small fee increases over the last several years. The effects of these increases are evident in the state's decline in that ranking since 2021, but even that drop is likely understated due to data lags.

TAXES & FEES SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Tax & Fee Revenue as a % of GDP - CO	19	18	12	7
Tax Revenue as a % of GDP - CO	14	18	12	2
Fee & Charges Revenue as % of GDP - CO	31	27	29	2
Taxes & Fees Competitiveness Index Rank - CO	**19**	**18**	**12**	**7**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEGATIVE

As it has in previous years, Colorado's heavy reliance on fees weighed down its rank. Colorado remains a lower-tax state than average, but fee increases and a proposed change to a progressive income-tax structure are looming. In general, Coloradans can expect higher taxes and higher charges from their government as a result of recent policy, especially due to legislative efforts that responded to consecutive years of revenue shortfalls.

The expansion of fee-collecting enterprises seems likely to continue apace. Even since the 2020 passage of Proposition 117, a direct rebuke of rapid fee growth, the legislature has established 10 new enterprises and expanded a preexisting one. In FY 2024 alone, these expansions cost Coloradans a total of $124.3 million. Increasing fees has become the legislature's foremost means of circumventing the Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TABOR), which limits the state's revenue from taxation.

Voters could switch course later this year, however, since an income tax cut, a new progressive tax structure (resulting in increased collections), and another restriction on fees could all find their ways onto the 2026 statewide ballot.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about taxes and fees in Colorado:

The Legislative Assault on TABOR: How Colorado Lawmakers Are Rewriting the Rules

2024 Taxable Sales in Colorado

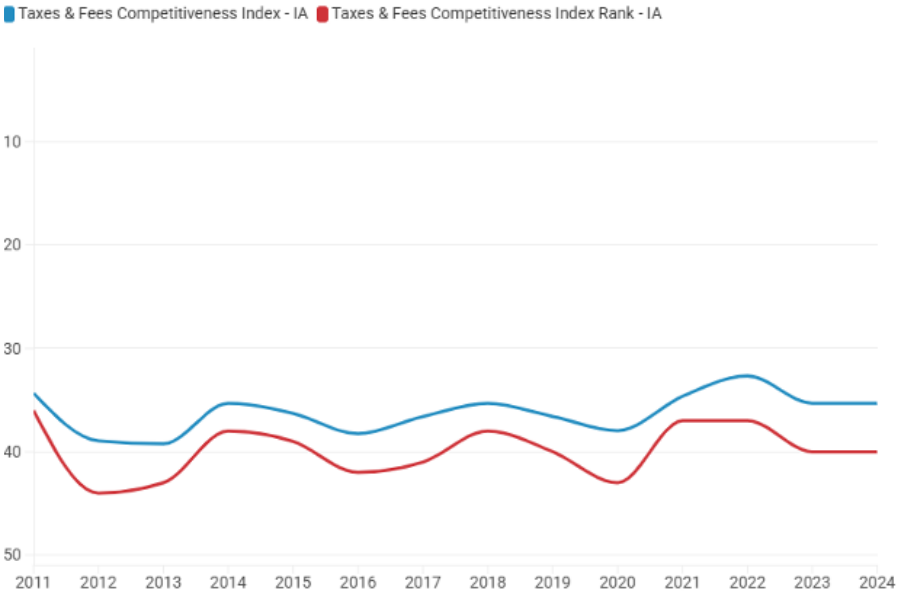
Snapshot of Fees in Colorado: 2025 Update

The Economic Impact of Five Tax Bills in Colorado's Special Session

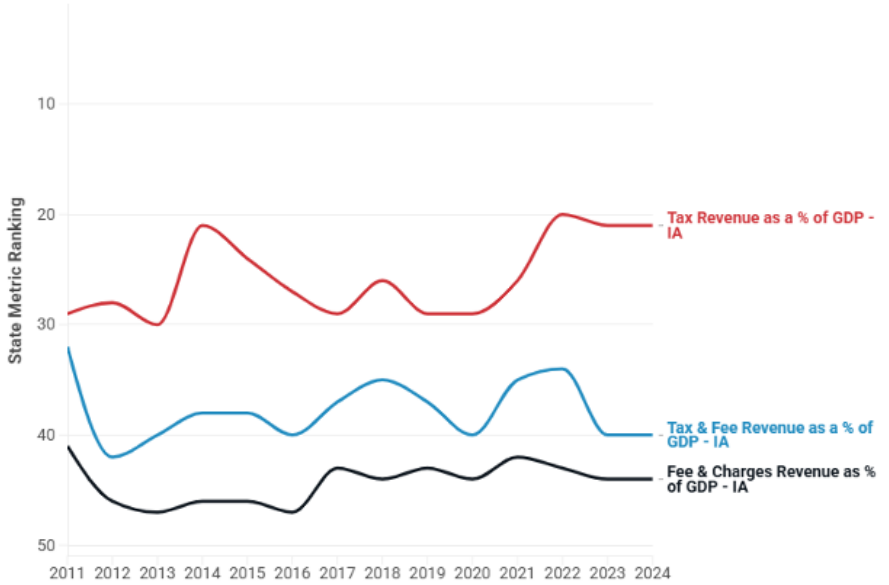
2024 RANK
40TH

IOWA

IOWA TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA



PERFORMANCE

- Based on 2024 data, Iowa rank 40th on the Taxes and Fees Competitiveness Index because, relative to GDP, the state 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 reached its single flat individual income tax rate of 3.8% at the start of 2025. This year's index, which reflects data through 2024, does not account for this positive change.

TAXES & FEES SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Tax & Fee Revenue as a % of GDP - IA	32	37	40	-8
Tax Revenue as a % of GDP - IA	29	29	21	8
Fee & Charges Revenue as % of GDP - IA	41	43	44	-3
Taxes & Fees Competitiveness Index Rank - IA	**36**	**41**	**40**	**-4**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

POSITIVE

This year's Free Enterprise Report accounts for tax year 2024. That year, Iowa still had a top individual rate of 5.7% and a top corporate rate of 8.4%. Still, reforms since 2018 had begun to make an impact, improving the state's level of tax revenue as a percentage of from 29th before major reforms went into effect to 21st in 2024.

The full impact of all of Iowa's reforms has yet to materialize, however. Indeed, they are not likely to fully materialize not appear until at least the 2027 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%. With the passage of Senate File 2442 in April 2024, the state reduced the flat individual income tax rate to 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.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about taxes and fees in Iowa:

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

Property Tax Reform: Targeting Iowa's High Local Tax Burden

Keeping Local Tax Dollars Local

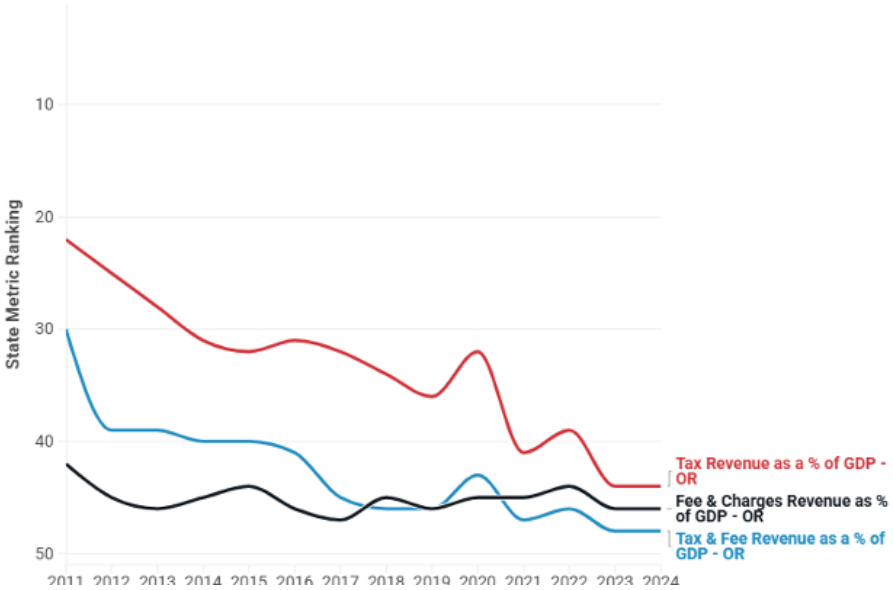
Additionally, CSI's Taxes and Fees Competitiveness Index does not score states based on their tax rates or other aspects of the tax code. Rather, it simply scores based on tax and fee revenues as a percentage of GDP. Like the State Budget Competitiveness Index, Iowa's low rank is more a result of the 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, as noted above, 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 since they have direct control over the latter and only have indirect influence over the former. As recent tax reforms and possible property tax reforms become fully phased in, CSI expects its rank will continue to improve.

2024 RANK
49TH

OREGON

OREGON TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK

TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON



PERFORMANCE

- Oregon's tax and fee system remains one of the least competitive in the country. In 2024, the state ranked 49th in the Taxes and Fees Competitiveness Index, reflecting high tax and fee collections relative to economic output. Since 2011, Oregon has moved sharply in the wrong direction, with both tax revenue and total tax-and-fee revenue rising as a share of GDP. Unlike states that have pursued structural tax reforms in recent years, Oregon's tax framework has remained largely intact, leaving its relative competitiveness weak.

TAXES & FEES SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Tax & Fee Revenue as a % of GDP - OR	30	45	48	-18
Tax Revenue as a % of GDP - OR	22	32	44	-22
Fee & Charges Revenue as % of GDP - OR	42	47	46	-4
Taxes & Fees Competitiveness Index Rank - OR	**31**	**48**	**49**	**-18**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEGATIVE

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 15 years, 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. Additional taxes have been levied on high-income households to support universal preschool and housing. Now, high-income households in Portland face one the highest tax burdens in the nation. As a result, there is concern that some taxpayers will vote with their feet and leave the area.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about taxes and fees in Oregon:

The Economic Impact of State Restrictions on Interchange Fees

Oregon's Proposed Tire Tax

Estate Taxes, Migrating 65+ Population, and the Money We Leave Behind

The Economic Impact of Oregon's Proposed Transportation Packages: Special Session Update

Despite the high tax burden in Portland, local governments will soon see their resources decline sharply. Recent transactions for downtown office and retail space have indicated sales prices are much lower than in the past. As these transactions become reflected in assessed values, tax revenues will decline despite steady rates.

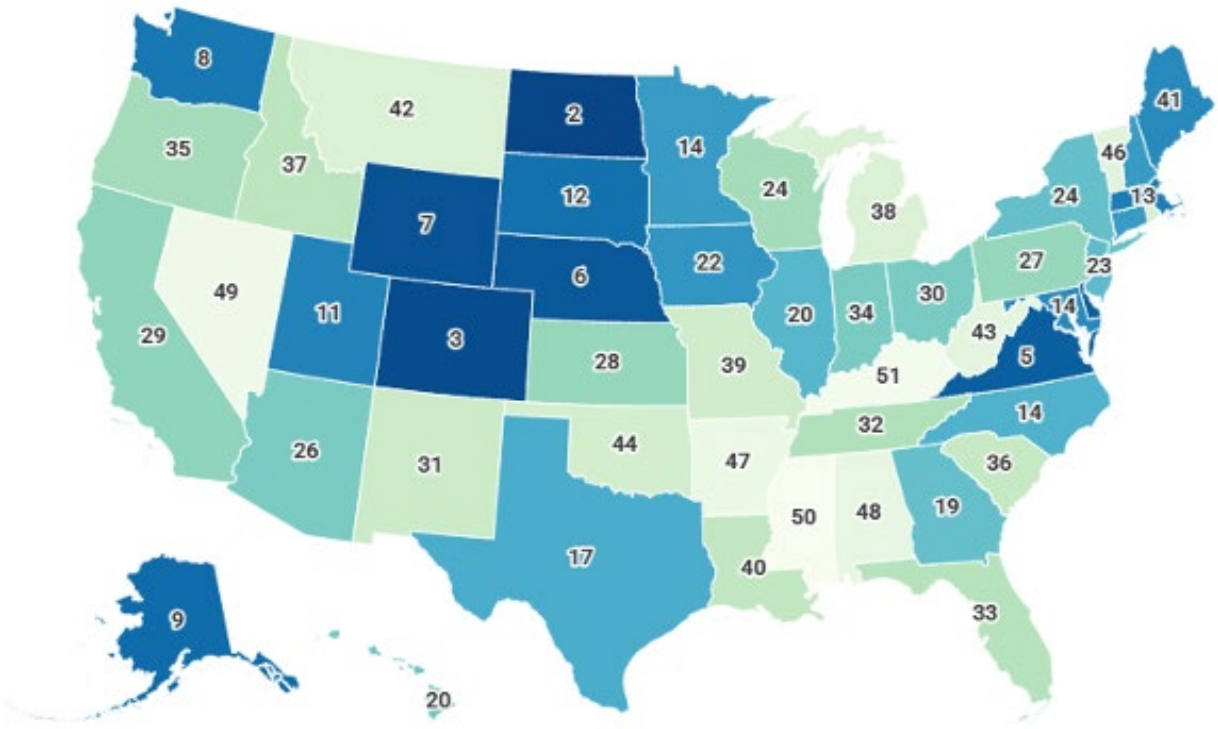
WORKFORCE

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 21st-century economy. Equally important, is labor competition, which 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 or hinder the principles of free labor exchange will inevitably find themselves trailing behind their peers in terms of 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 evaluates each state based on measures of labor and worker productivity, the share of the over age 25 population with at least a high-school diploma, and the percentage of the workforce represented by a labor union.

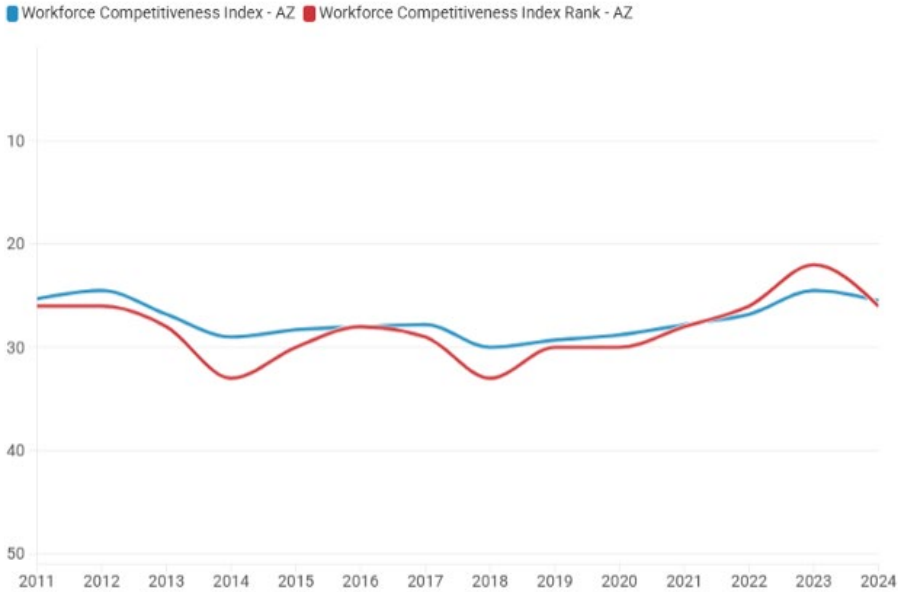
CSI WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKINGS



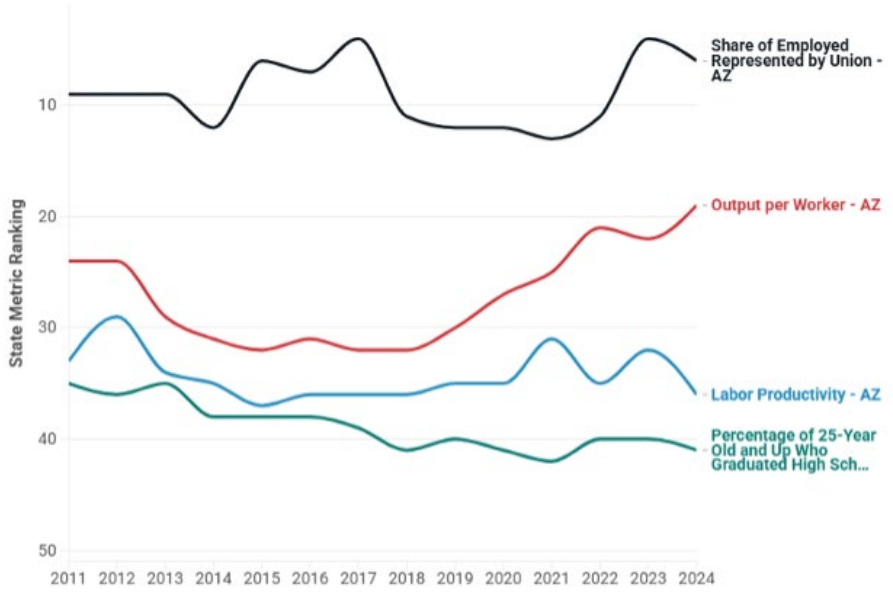
2024 RANK
26TH

ARIZONA

ARIZONA WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - ARIZONA



PERFORMANCE

- Since 2011, Arizona's labor productivity has risen significantly, but slightly below the national average, leaving its relative ranking largely unchanged. Shifts in the state's industry and labor mix toward more labor-intensive sectors like construction have dampened gains in output per hour, even as output per worker increased.
- Despite moderate labor productivity, Arizona lags in educational attainment, ranking 41st in 2024 for the share of adults 25 and older with a high school diploma. Improving graduation rates and attracting skilled workers remains a meaningful goal for state policymakers.
- Arizona remains a right-to-work state with relatively low union representation, ranking 6th in 2024 for the smallest share of unionized workers. Despite ongoing challenges to such laws, the state's commitment to individual association rights supports its strong free-enterprise standing.

WORKFORCE SECTOR METRICS RANK - ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Labor Productivity – AZ	33	36	36	-3
Output per Worker - AZ	24	32	19	5
Share of Employed Represented by Union – AZ	9	4	6	3
Percentage of 25-Year-Old and Up Who Graduated High School – AZ	35	39	41	-7
Workforce Competitiveness Index Rank – AZ	**26**	**29**	**26**	-

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

POSITIVE

Arizona has excelled labor market performance in recent years, particularly during and after the pandemic, but its industry mix continues to weigh on its rank in labor productivity and, to a lesser extent, output per worker. This issue reflects economic composition more than underlying weakness, however.

As noted in the Education Competitiveness Index, low graduation rates and declining test scores pose challenges for attracting the skilled workforce needed in more technology-intensive industries. At the same time, education reforms and expanded school choice are increasing competition and may improve long-term attainment measures, such as the share of adults with a high school diploma. Arizona also remains a right-to-work state, and past occupational licensing reforms have strengthened its outlook. Policymakers should continue working to reduce barriers to employment and expand labor market flexibility.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about the workforce in Arizona:

Protecting Arizona's Economic Competitiveness: The 2024 Arizona "Job Killers" List

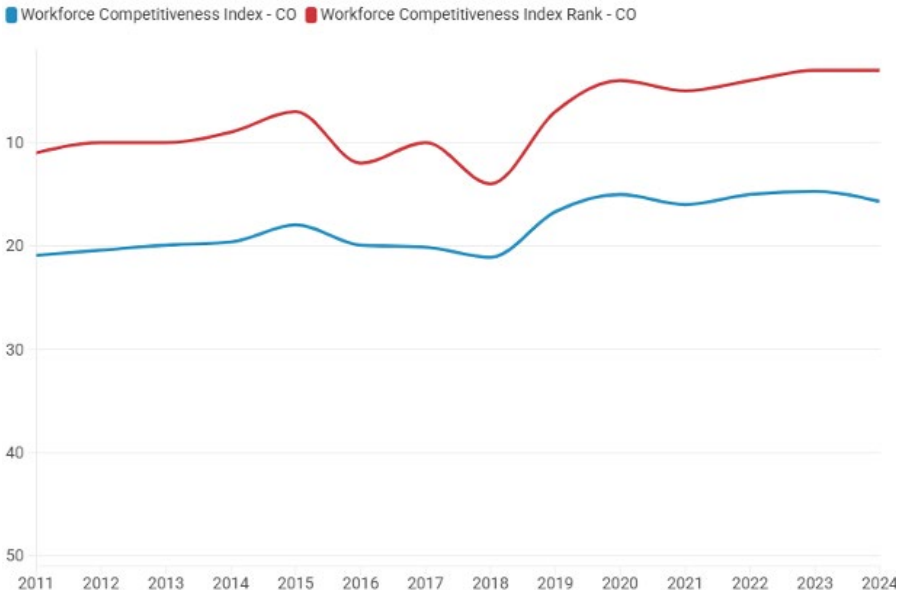
The Fiscal Implications of Prop. 138 Protecting the Minimum Wage Credit For Tipped Workers

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

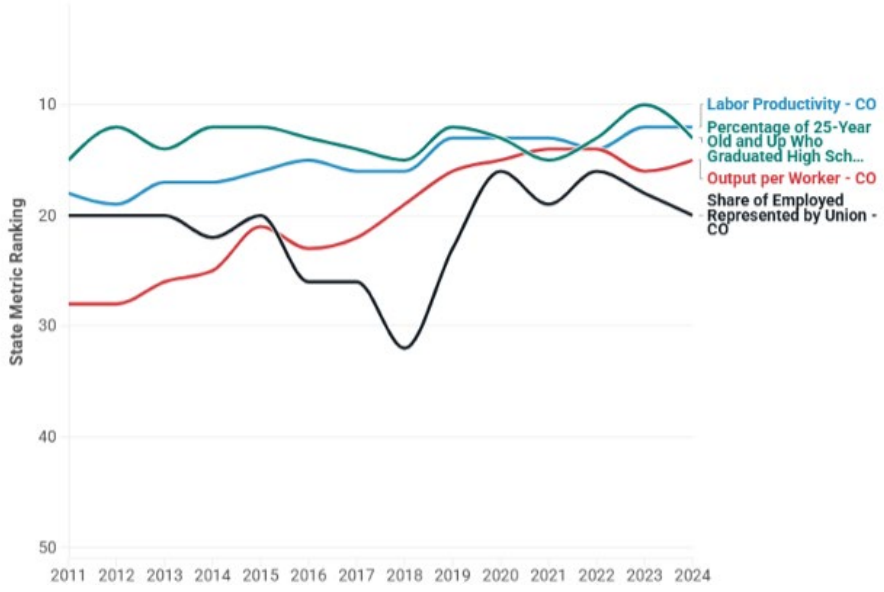
2024 RANK
3RD

COLORADO

COLORADO WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - COLORADO



PERFORMANCE

- Colorado has improved across all metrics of workforce competitiveness in the last decade. Output per worker in particular has been the strongest area of improvement for Colorado, with a 13-place advancement since 2011.
- Colorado has a more difficult procedure for unionization than other states. Enacted in 1943, the CLPA established 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.
- Colorado benefits from having a relatively educated workforce. The state is often placed among the top states in this metric which assists with attracting business to the state.

WORKFORCE SECTOR METRICS RANK - COLORADO

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Labor Productivity – CO	18	16	12	6
Output per Worker - CO	28	22	15	13
Share of Employed Represented by Union – CO	20	26	20	-
Percentage of 25-Year-Old and Up Who Graduated High School – CO	15	14	13	2
Workforce Competitiveness Index Rank – CO	**11**	10	**3**	**8**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEUTRAL

Last year, for the first time in decades, Colorado experienced declining net in-migration, meaning it must attract its workforce from elsewhere if policymakers expect growth to continue. Despite this change, Colorado boasts a growing space/technology sector that has attracted investments and new businesses from across the country and that will benefit from the highly educated workforce the state offers.

High-growth industries will continue to require educated and specialized laborers as they expand. As industries like technology, clean energy, and healthcare grow, the demand for skilled workers will likely outpace supply, particularly as migration to the state falters. Colorado must continue to invest in training programs and educational initiatives to properly train its homegrown workforce to the highest needs.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about the workforce in Colorado:

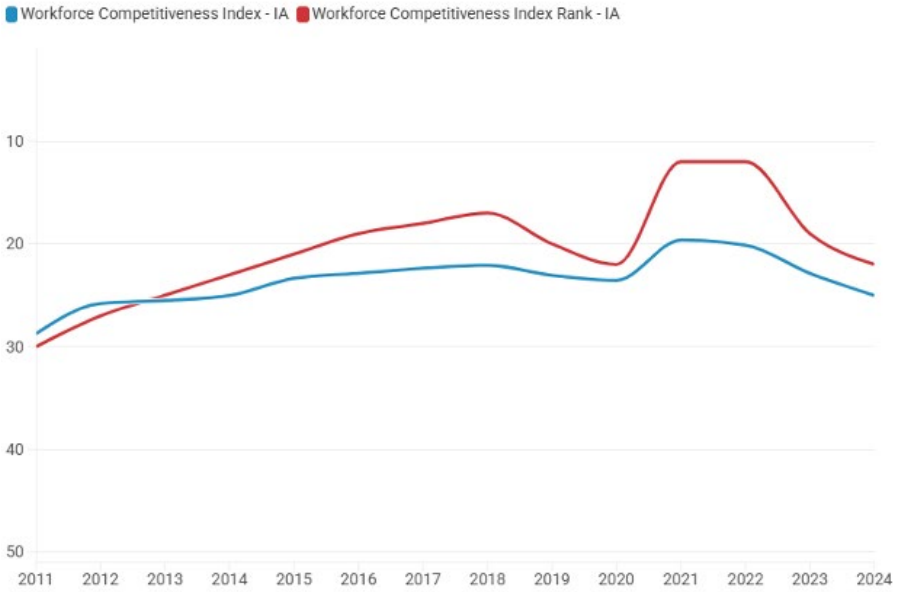
Fewer Movers Bigger Problems: Migration Declines in Colorado

Colorado's Labor Peace Act

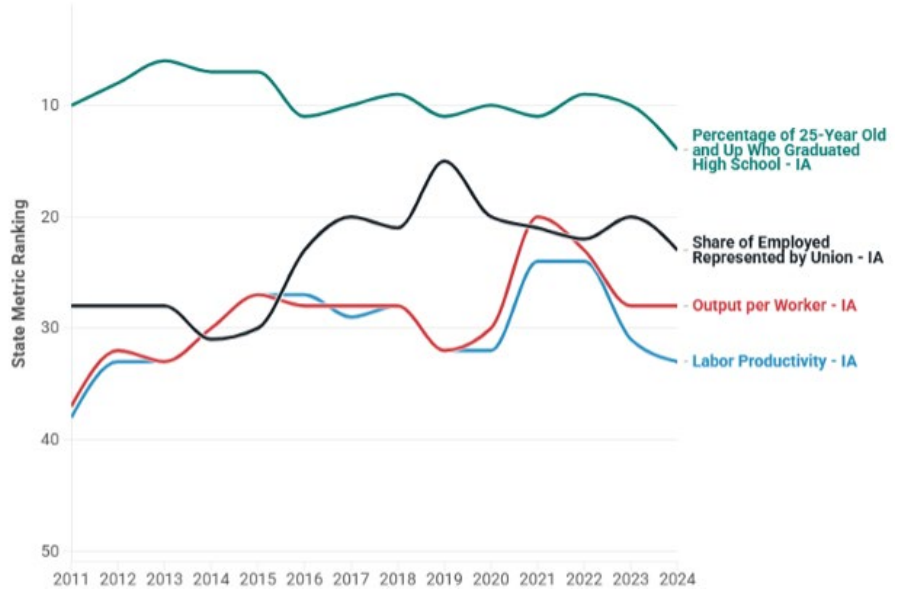
2024 RANK
22ND

IOWA

IOWA WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - IOWA



PERFORMANCE

- Iowa's Workforce Competitiveness Index has improved 11 spots since 2011, rising from 30th to 22nd 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 four spots since 2011. This drop may be due to the small decline in high school graduation rates, per the Education Competitiveness Index in this report.
- Shortly following the pandemic, policymakers launched Iowa's Manufacturing 4.0 initiative to help Iowa manufacturers adopt new technologies, increase productivity, and seek new talent. Following the launch, there was a noticeable spike in output per worker and labor productivity, though both have since reversed to pre-pandemic rankings due to economic headwinds in 2024.

WORKFORCE SECTOR METRICS RANK - IOWA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Labor Productivity – IA	38	29	33	5
Output per Worker - IA	37	28	28	9
Share of Employed Represented by Union – IA	28	20	23	5
Percentage of 25-Year-Old and Up Who Graduated High School – IA	10	10	14	-4
Workforce Competitiveness Index Rank – IA	**30**	**18**	**22**	**8**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

Based on the metrics in CSI's Workforce Competitiveness Index, Iowa boasts a relatively competitive workforce, ranking 22nd 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.

In the years following the pandemic, Iowa consistently recorded some of the lowest unemployment rates and highest labor force participation rates in the country. These conditions tightened further in late 2023 through mid-2025 as the state experienced two technical recessions that were driven largely by global commodity pressures affecting agriculture and manufacturing. Despite these headwinds, Iowa has largely absorbed the shock and is positioned for recovery heading into 2026. The underlying strength and productivity of the state's labor force has been a central factor in stabilizing employment and supporting a relatively rapid rebound.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about the workforce in Iowa:

Iowa Jobs and Labor Force Update - December 2025

Educate. Graduate. Leave

People—Iowa's Most Valuable Export

Demographics are Destiny: How Iowa's Demographics are Shaping the State's Population, Workforce, and Economy

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

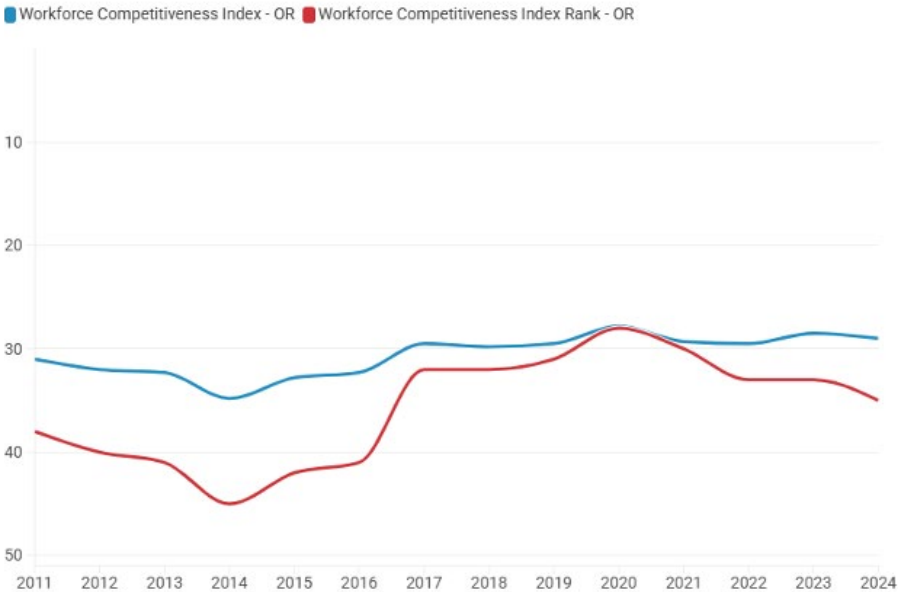
Where are the Men?

Iowa's Future: The Impact of an Aging Workforce

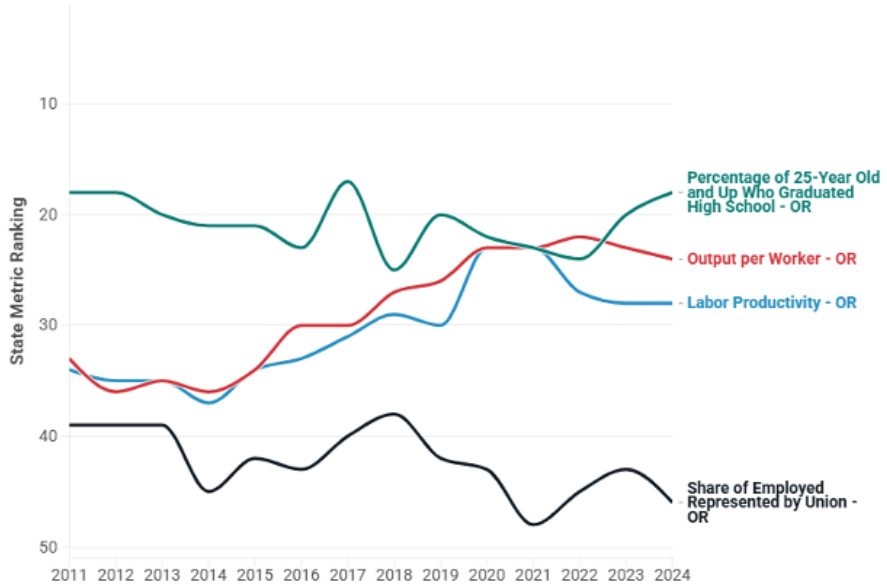
2024 RANK
35TH

OREGON

OREGON WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX & RANK



WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS METRICS - OREGON



PERFORMANCE

- Since 2011, Oregon has made steady gains in labor productivity and output per worker, improving six and nine places, respectively, by 2024. These improvements point to higher efficiency and economic output per worker over time relative to other states.
- Over the same period, union representation in Oregon has increased, with the share of employed workers represented by a union rising from 14.8% in 2011 to 17.5% in 2024. As a result, Oregon's relative ranking on unionization fell from 39th to 46th, reflecting a more heavily unionized workforce compared to other states.
- Educational attainment has remained largely unchanged. Oregon's rank for the share of adults with at least a high school diploma has stayed flat since 2011, indicating limited progress in expanding baseline workforce readiness.
- Overall, Oregon's Workforce Competitiveness Index ranking has improved only modestly, rising from 38th in 2011 to 35th in 2024. While productivity gains are encouraging, increased unionization and persistent challenges around workforce retention and population outflows continue to weigh on the state's long-term labor competitiveness.

WORKFORCE SECTOR METRICS RANK - OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Labor Productivity – OR	34	31	28	6
Output per Worker - OR	33	30	24	9
Share of Employed Represented by Union – OR	39	40	46	-7
Percentage of 25-Year-Old and Up Who Graduated High School – OR	18	17	18	-
Workforce Competitiveness Index Rank – OR	**38**	**32**	**35**	**3**

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEUTRAL

Oregon's workforce competitiveness is mixed. 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 at the beginning of the decade. Until recent years, Oregon's firms have been investing money into their operations, and the state has seen significant start-up activity.

Historically, Oregon has enjoyed a proven ability to attract highly skilled workers from other states. Population growth has stalled, however, and high housing costs, tax burdens, and crime rates may be to blame. Recent initiatives have aimed to bolster workforce training and education in key sectors like healthcare and advanced manufacturing, but even with these investments, Oregon faces significant hurdles in addressing population growth due to 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.

RELEVANT CSI RESEARCH

The following reports offer additional information about the workforce in Oregon:

Childcare in Oregon: An Economic Opportunity with Wide Implications

Oregon Jobs and Labor Force Update - December 2025

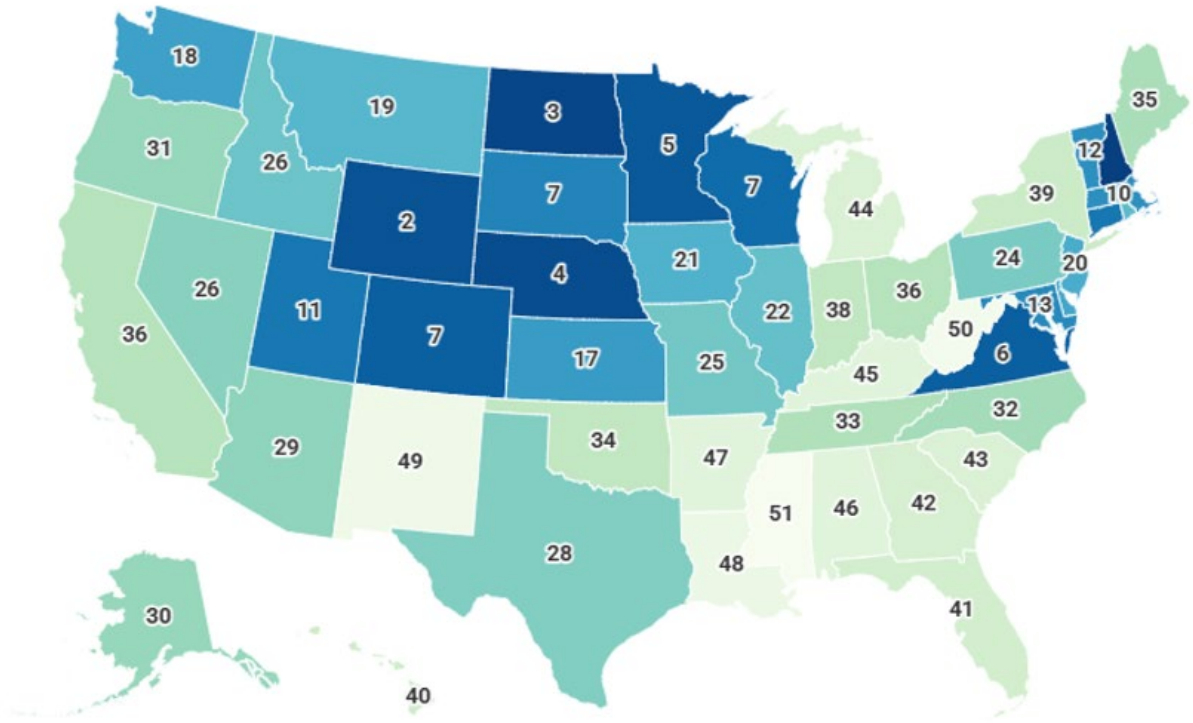
Independent Contractors and Employees

Oregon's PLA Mandate: What It Means for the State's Workforce

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.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM

CSI ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX RANKINGS

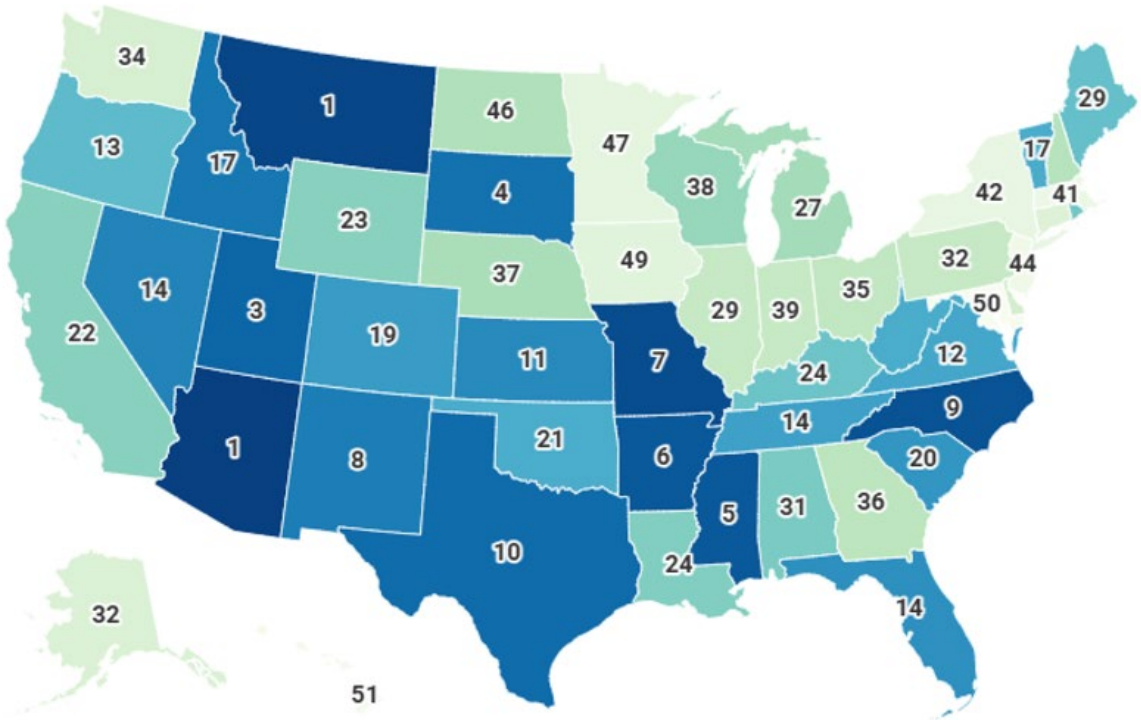


WHILE THE FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX ASSESSES EACH STATE BASED ON THEIR PERFORMANCE ACROSS NINE DISTINCT POLICY, OR SUBJECT AREAS, THE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND ECONOMIC MOMENTUM INDICES FOCUS ON EVALUATING EACH STATE'S OVERALL ECONOMIC VITALITY.

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. The Economic Momentum Index complements that evaluation by emphasizing more timely shifts in economic conditions. It focuses on the five-year average change for five of the six metrics, capturing recent trends and dynamics in economic growth. This dual approach provides a robust and nuanced analysis, highlighting both long-term stability and emerging economic trends.

CSI ECONOMIC MOMENTUM INDEX RANKINGS

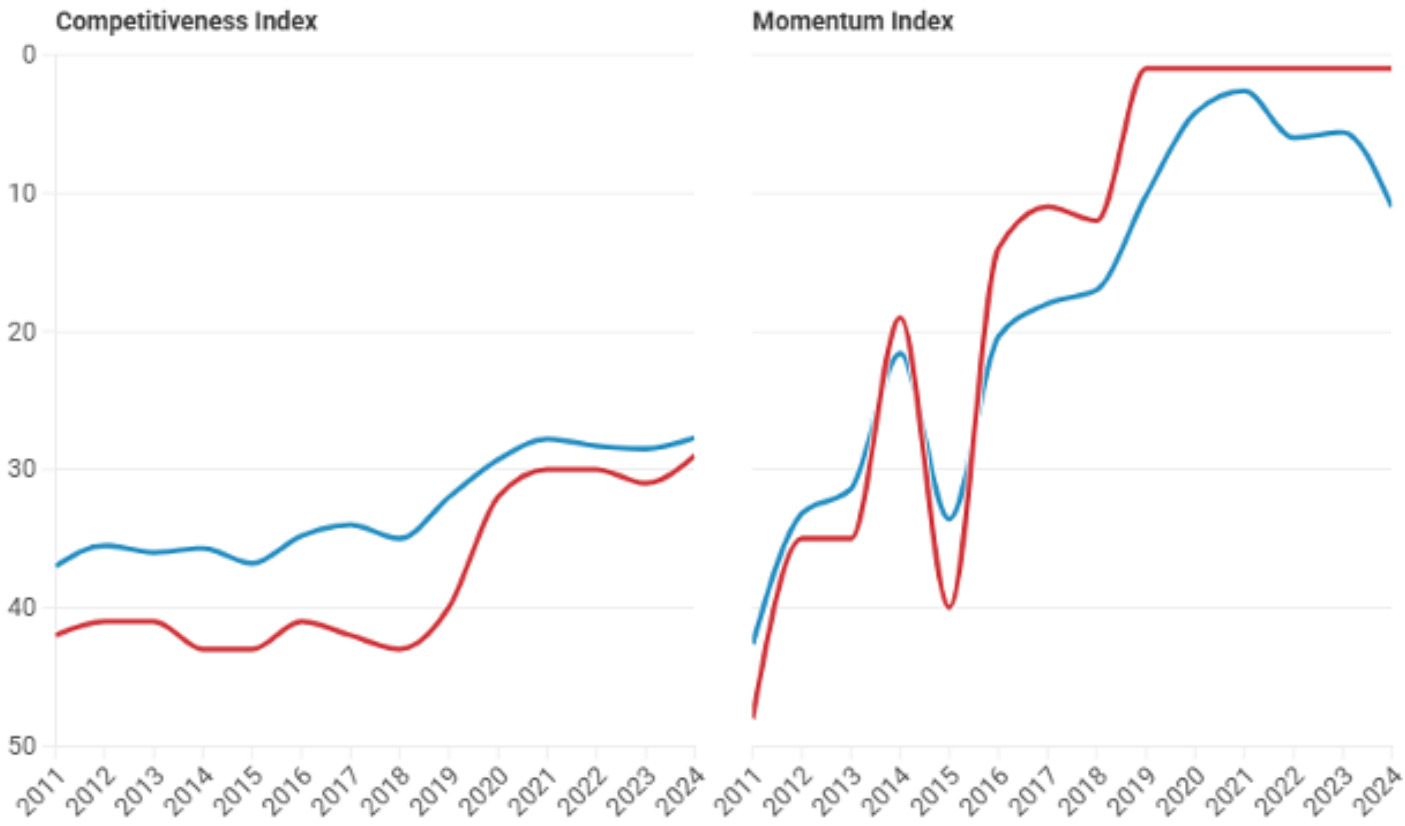


ARIZONA

2024 Economic Performance Rank
29TH

2024 Economic Momentum Rank
1ST

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM INDICES AND RANKS - ARIZONA



NOTE: The vertical axis is flipped so that the line slopes up as a state's index/rank value approaches 1 (the best ranking possible)

PERFORMANCE

Arizona ranked low in economic performance between 2011 and 2018, reflecting the lingering effects of the Great Recession and a historical demographic composition that weighed on metrics such as GDP per capita, personal income, and employment. Pro-growth policy reforms helped reverse this stagnation, accelerating the state's economic expansion and lifting its economic performance ranking from 43rd in 2018 to 29th in 2024.

Arizona's 1st place ranking in the Economic Momentum Index underscores this recent vitality. The state has ranked near the top in five-year average growth in GDP per capita, personal income per capita, and employment per capita in recent years, contributing to a decline in the overall poverty rate from 19% in 2011 to 11.7% in 2024—the largest percentage-point reduction in poverty among states over that period.

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

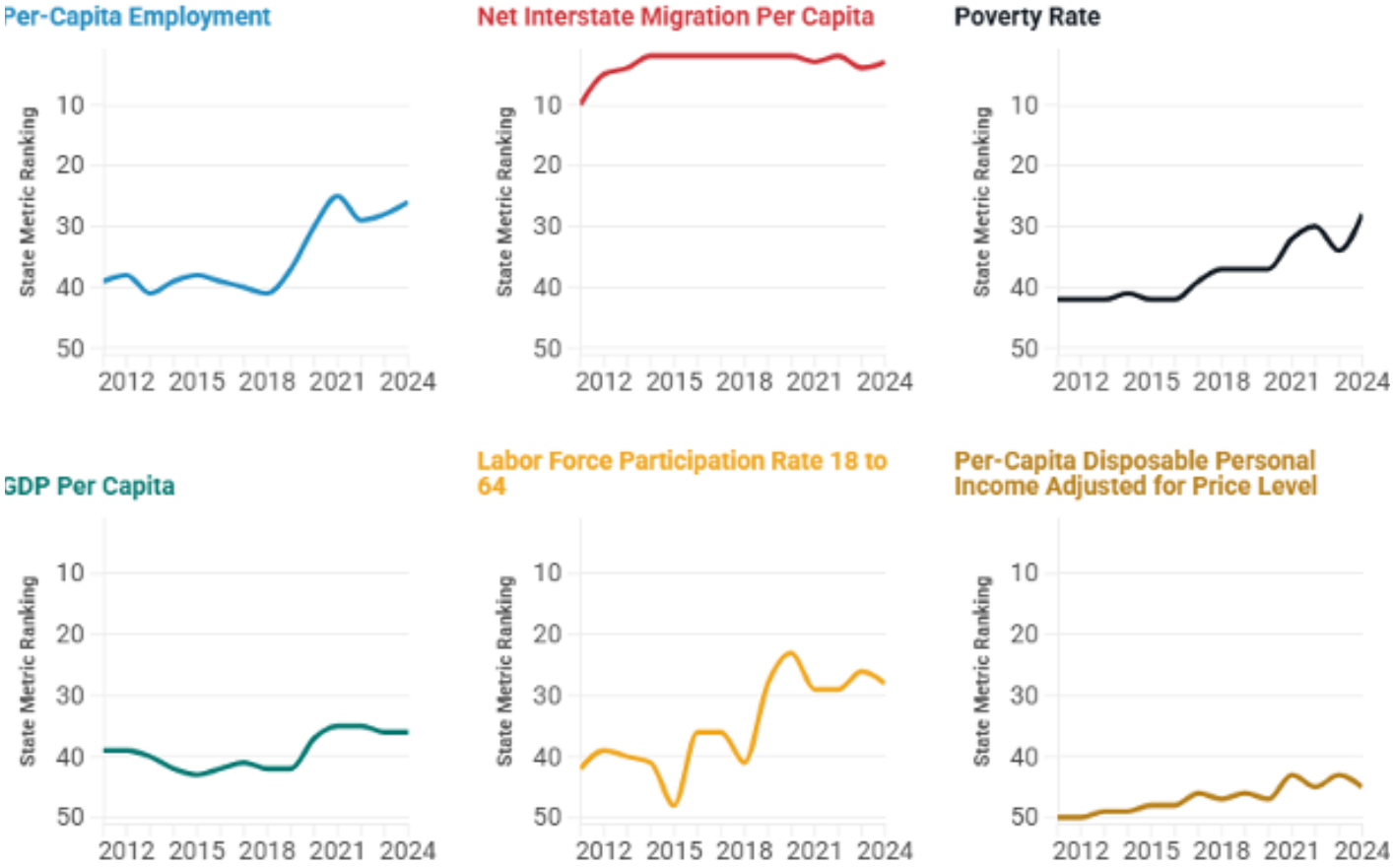
Arizona's economic trajectory over the past several years has been defined by exceptional momentum and a continual increase in its CSI economic performance ranking. According to the CSI Economic Momentum Index, the state has ranked 1st in the nation since 2019, reflecting sustained strength in five-year average growth in GDP per capita, personal income per capita, and employment per capita. Pro-growth tax reforms, structural improvements to the state's tax code, and measured regulatory responses during the COVID-19 pandemic helped position Arizona to accelerate coming out of that downturn rather than stall. The result has been one of the strongest post-pandemic expansions in the country.

This growth has translated into tangible gains for Arizonans. Rising incomes and expanding employment opportunities have coincided with the largest percentage-point decline in the poverty rate among all states since 2011—clear evidence that recent economic gains have improved household well-being. Arizona's growth has also been both a cause and a consequence of strong in-migration, as workers and firms have relocated to take advantage of expanding opportunity.

At the same time, rapid population growth has exposed structural constraints, most notably in housing supply. Regulatory barriers, permitting delays, land-use restrictions, and other constraints on new construction have limited the market's ability to respond to rising demand. The result has been a sharp deterioration in housing affordability, particularly for middle-income households.

If left unaddressed, the affordability crisis could threaten the state's recent economic momentum. In some cases, rising housing costs have fueled opposition to new development, ranging from single-family housing projects to entertainment venues, commercial expansions, and advanced manufacturing facilities. Policymakers should prioritize reforms that expand housing supply and ease infrastructure bottlenecks while avoiding new barriers that make it harder to build. Preserving Arizona's competitiveness will require ensuring that skilled workers can afford to live in the state and that businesses can continue investing capital to build the infrastructure necessary to sustain long-term growth.

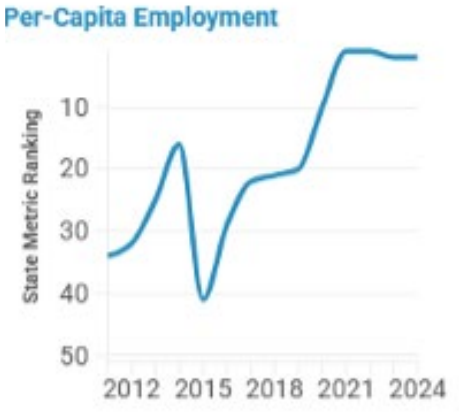
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS - ARIZONA

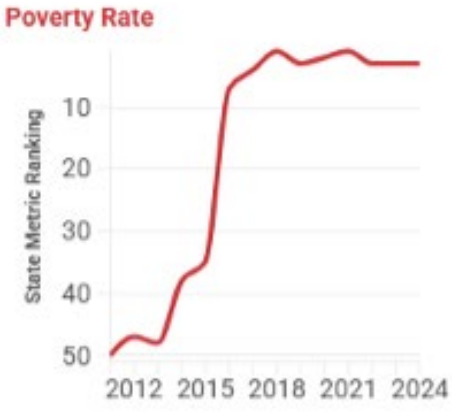


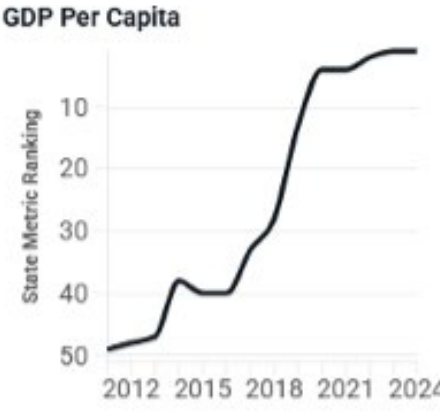
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS RANK – ARIZONA

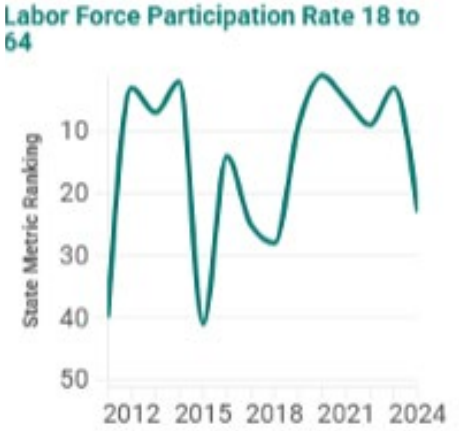
	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Net Job Creation Per-Capita - AZ	39	40	26	13
Net Interstate Migration - AZ	10	2	3	7
Poverty Rate - AZ	42	39	28	14
GDP Per-Capita - AZ	39	41	36	3
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - AZ	42	36	28	14
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - AZ	50	46	45	5
Economic Performance Index - AZ	**42**	**42**	**29**	**13**

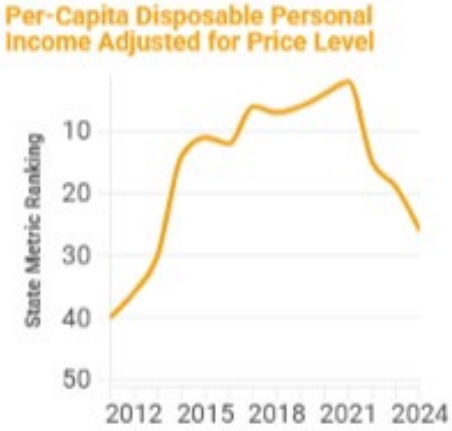
ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS - ARIZONA











ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS RANK – ARIZONA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Employment Per-Capita – AZ	34	22	2	32
Poverty Rate – AZ	50	4	3	47
GDP Per-Capita – AZ	49	33	1	48
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 – AZ	40	25	23	17
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - AZ	40	6	26	14
Economic Momentum Index - AZ	**48**	**11**	**1**	**47**

COLORADO

2024 Economic Performance Rank
7TH

2024 Economic Momentum Rank
19TH

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM INDICES AND RANKS - COLORADO

PERFORMANCE

- Colorado's economic performance has remained strong over the past decade, outperforming the majority of its peers. Specifically, the state's low poverty rate, per capita income, and GDP per-capita place it 7th in the Economic Performance Rankings, a small decline from 2023.
- Despite strong financials, the state's net interstate migration ranks among the nation's lowest, 44th overall. This problem could have serious implications for future growth.
- Colorado's economic momentum is less impressive than its current performance, ranking 19th overall, brought down by workforce-related metrics.

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

NEGATIVE

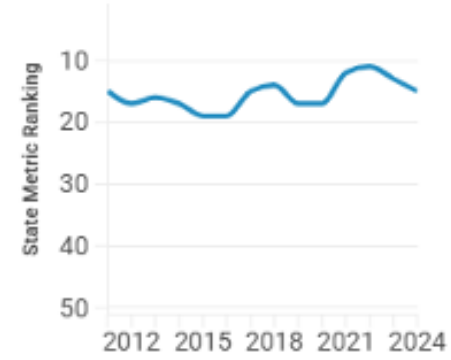
Colorado's economic momentum is slowing, even though its economic performance in 2024 is strong. The three most concerning trends appear interrelated. As the state's affordability and public safety compromise its reputation, Colorado's popularity as a destination for movers from other states has clearly eroded. These factors will continue affecting the labor supply, the momentum for which is already slowing.

Colorado ranks at the very bottom of the national rankings for housing competitiveness, 50th overall; near the bottom for its public safety competitiveness, 45th overall; and near the bottom for interstate migration, 44th overall. Meanwhile, the workforce related components of the economic performance index—employment per capita, poverty rate, and labor force participation rate—were each average or below average in 2024.

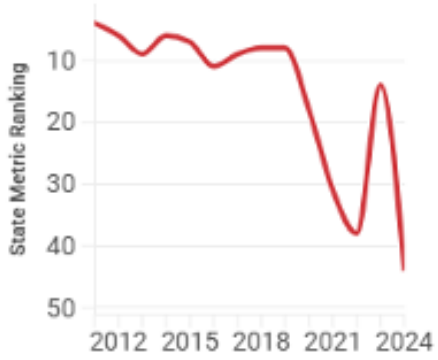
Colorado's elected and business leaders are acutely aware of the scope of the issue, but housing prices and crime rates remained stubbornly high in 2024. There have been several measures that attempted to address the crime problem, notably the passage of police funding Proposition 130 in late 2024, which speak to the public's desire to tackle the issue. As of 2024, however, crime rates had not meaningfully shifted. It will take coordinated efforts on the part of commercial and political leaders to address both housing and crime, and in doing so, restore some of Colorado's desirability for valuable new businesses and workers.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS - COLORADO

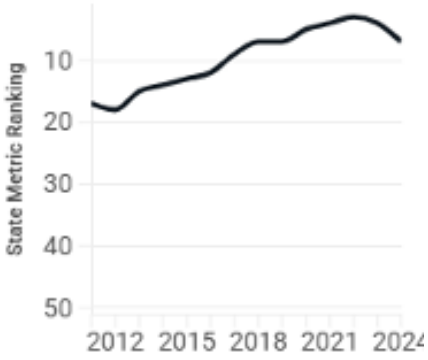
Per-Capita Employment



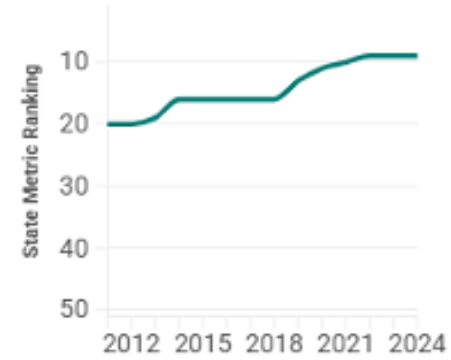
Net Interstate Migration Per Capita



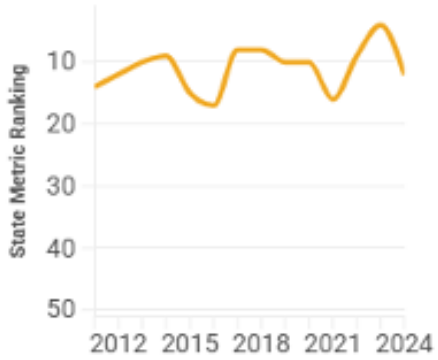
Poverty Rate



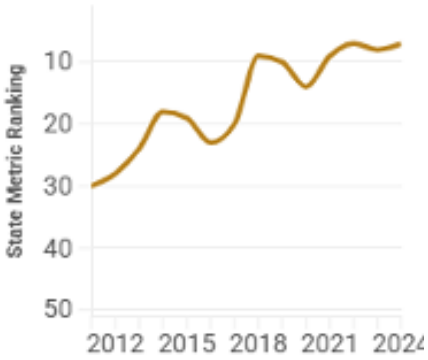
GDP Per Capita



Labor Force Participation Rate 18 to 64



Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income Adjusted for Price Level

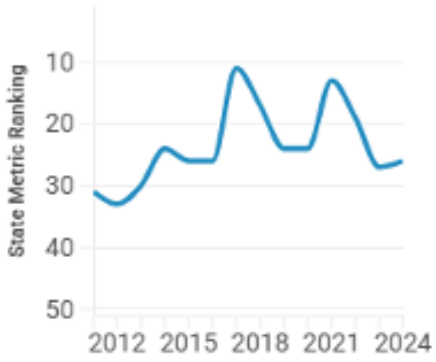


ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS RANK – COLORADO

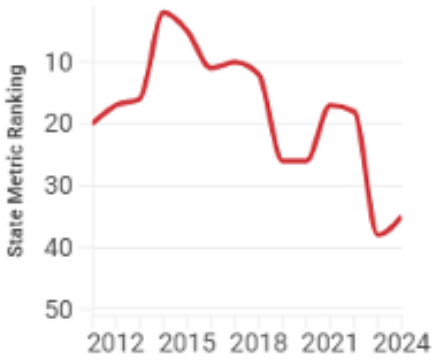
	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Net Job Creation Per-Capita - CO	15	15	15	-
Net Interstate Migration - CO	4	9	44	-40
Poverty Rate - CO	17	9	7	10
GDP Per-Capita - CO	20	16	9	11
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - CO	14	8	12	2
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - CO	30	20	7	23
Economic Performance Index - CO	**15**	**6**	**7**	**8**

ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS - COLORADO

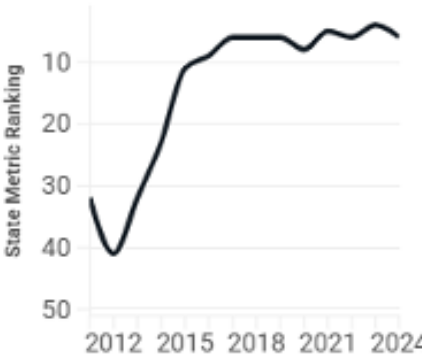
Per-Capita Employment



Poverty Rate

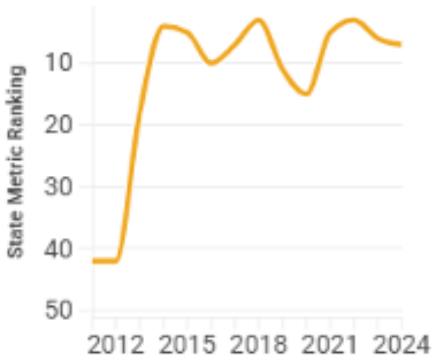


GDP Per Capita



Labor Force Participation Rate 18 to 64

Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income Adjusted for Price Level



ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS RANK – COLORADO

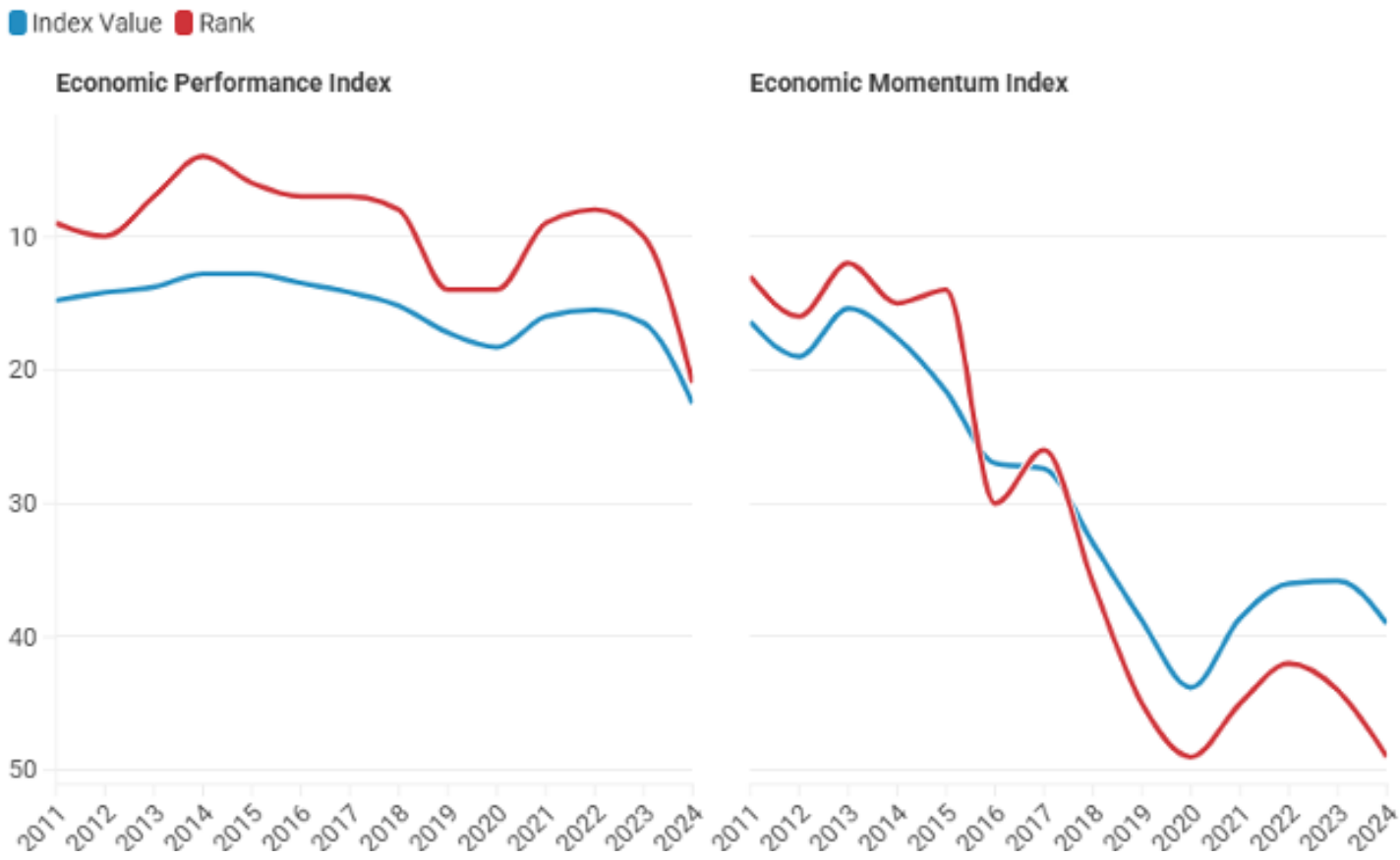
	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Employment Per-Capita – CO	31	11	26	5
Poverty Rate – CO	20	10	35	-15
GDP Per-Capita – CO	32	6	6	26
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 – CO	39	13	38	1
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income – CO	42	7	7	35
Economic Momentum Index - CO	**36**	**5**	**19**	**17**

IOWA

2024 Economic Performance Rank
21ST

2024 Economic Momentum Rank
49TH

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM INDICES AND RANKS - IOWA



PERFORMANCE

- As of 2024, Iowa ranked 21th best for economic performance. Ranging from a high a rank of 4th best in 2014 to a low of 21st best in 2024, Iowa has remained in the top half of all states for economic performance since 2011.
- While Iowa's economic performance and competitiveness ranks in the top half of states, the declining trend in the performance rank over the last decade caused its momentum score to plummet to one of the worst in the nation. Contrast that outcome with a state like Arizona, which has a competitiveness ranking of 29th and a performance ranking of 27th, but ranks 1st 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.

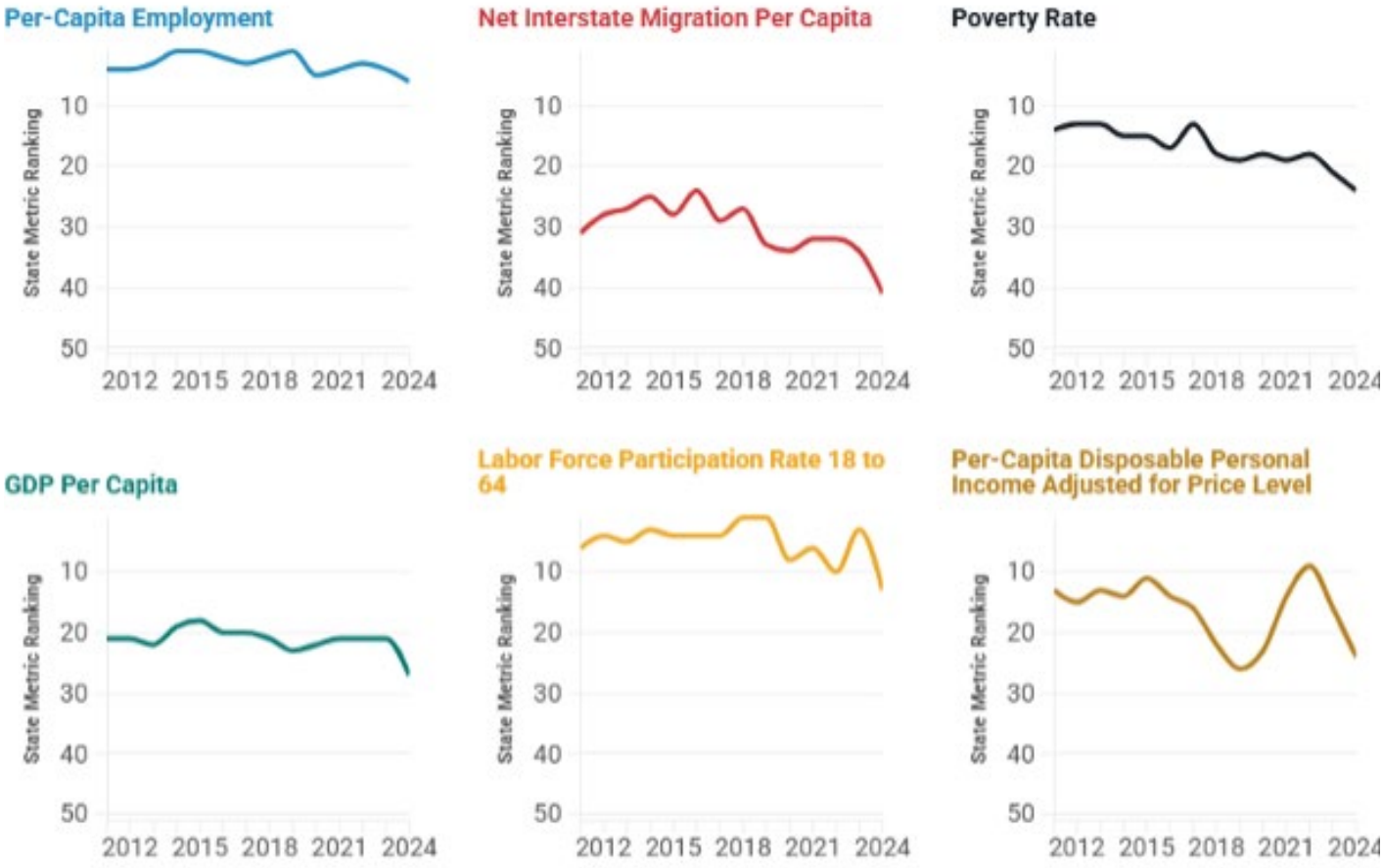
BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

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 2024, its rank fell from 14th to 24th lowest. Similarly, GDP per capita has grown, but Iowa's rank has declined from 16th to 39th. Iowa's labor force participation rate (LFPR), which recovered from 10th in 2022 to 3rd highest in 2023 before falling to 13th in 2024, ranks last in momentum for its quicker decline relative to other states. Overall, Iowa's economic rank has fallen due to faster growth in other states, not significant 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 19% in real terms from 2011 to 2024, lagging U.S. GDP growth of 20%. Meanwhile, professional, scientific, and technical services, which grew by 103%, comprised a smaller share of Iowa's economy. Iowa's economy did benefit from its large in finance and insurance sector, which grew by 35% over the period versus the U.S. rate of 20%.

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 4th in 2014, falling to 14th in 2019, and rebounding in 2020 and 2022. Its rank fell again to 21st in 2024 as commodity prices cooled. Iowa's economic performance largely reflects its dependence on cyclical commodity prices and a few key industries. Oregon

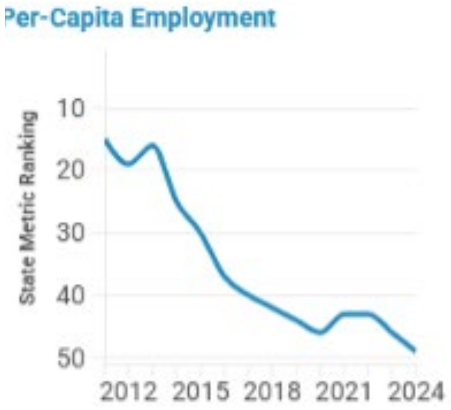
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS - IOWA

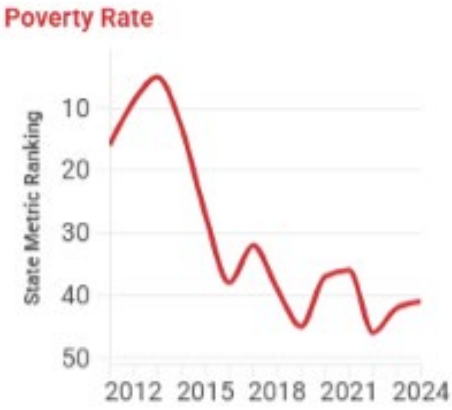


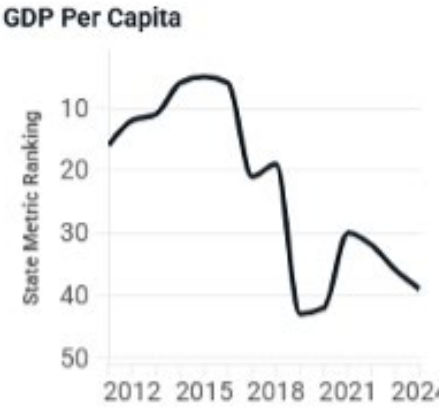
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS RANK – IOWA

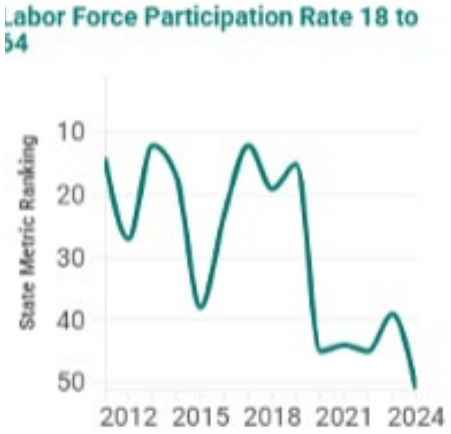
	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Net Job Creation Per-Capita - IA	4	3	6	-2
Net Interstate Migration - IA	31	29	41	-10
Poverty Rate - IA	14	13	24	-7
GDP Per-Capita - IA	21	20	27	-6
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - IA	6	4	13	-7
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - IA	13	16	24	-11
Economic Performance Index - IA	**9**	**7**	**21**	**-12**

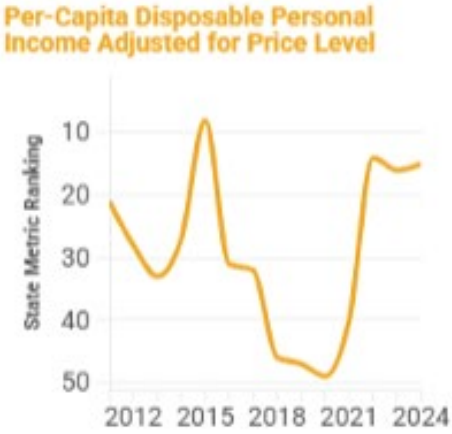
ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS - IOWA











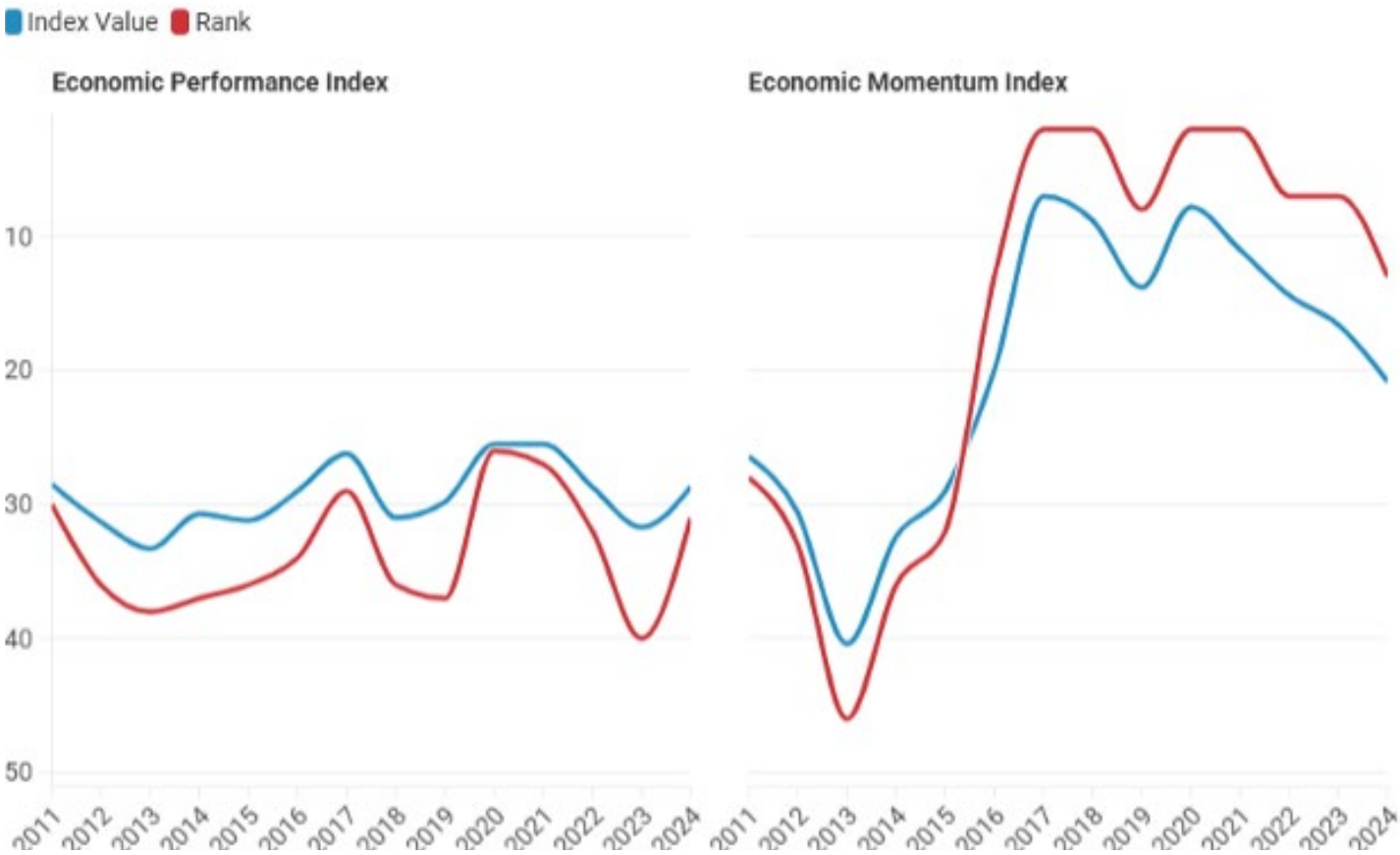
ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS RANK – IOWA

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Employment Per-Capita – IA	15	40	49	-34
Poverty Rate – IA	16	32	41	-25
GDP Per-Capita – IA	16	21	39	-23
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - IA	14	12	51	-37
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - IA	21	32	15	6
Economic Momentum Index - IA	**13**	**26**	**49**	**-36**

OREGON

2024 Economic Performance Rank	2024 Economic Momentum Rank
31ST	13TH

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM INDICES AND RANKS - OREGON



PERFORMANCE

- Oregon's overall economic performance has weakened significantly since the pandemic, and will show further declines when data for 2025 are incorporated. Long-term improvements in GDP per capita and poverty are now being offset by a sharp decline in net interstate migration, which fell from 7th to 24th since 2011.
- Oregon has not seen significant job gains over the past three years. The growth that has occurred is concentrated in low wage industries such as residential care and social services. Oregon's large manufacturing sector has been particularly weak, with steady job losses across industry groups.

BOTTOM LINE AND OUTLOOK

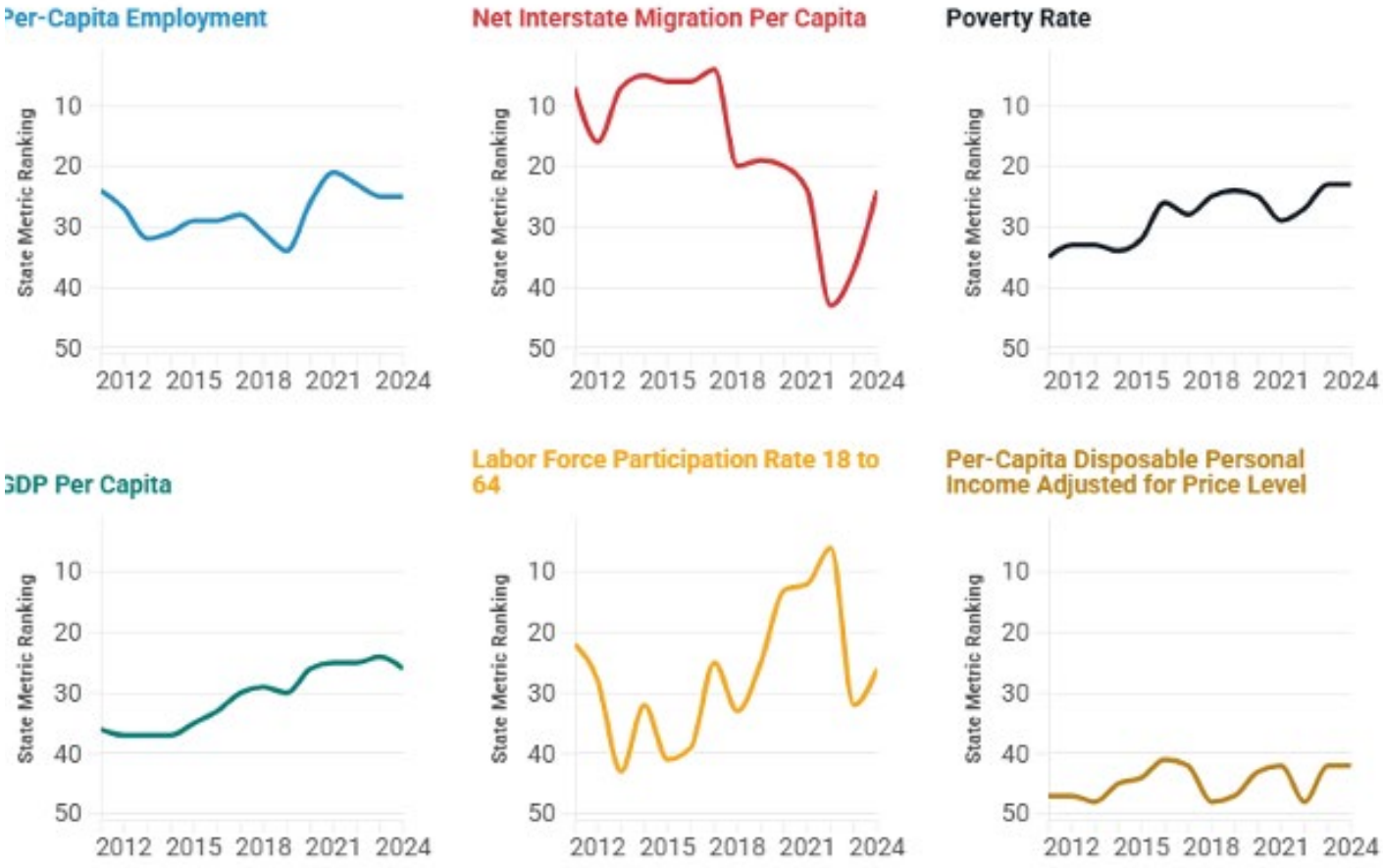
NEUTRAL

Oregon's economic trajectory since the pandemic 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 metrics 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.

Layoff announcements have spiked in recent months, with many of Oregon's anchor employers cutting back. Recently, policymakers have elevated the issue of economic competitiveness, including the creation of a statewide prosperity council. It remains to be seen if these efforts bear fruit since housing affordability, declining population growth, and limited workforce retention strategies remain key obstacles.

To reverse these trends, Oregon policymakers must prioritize lowering the tax burden, addressing affordability issues and crime, along with 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.

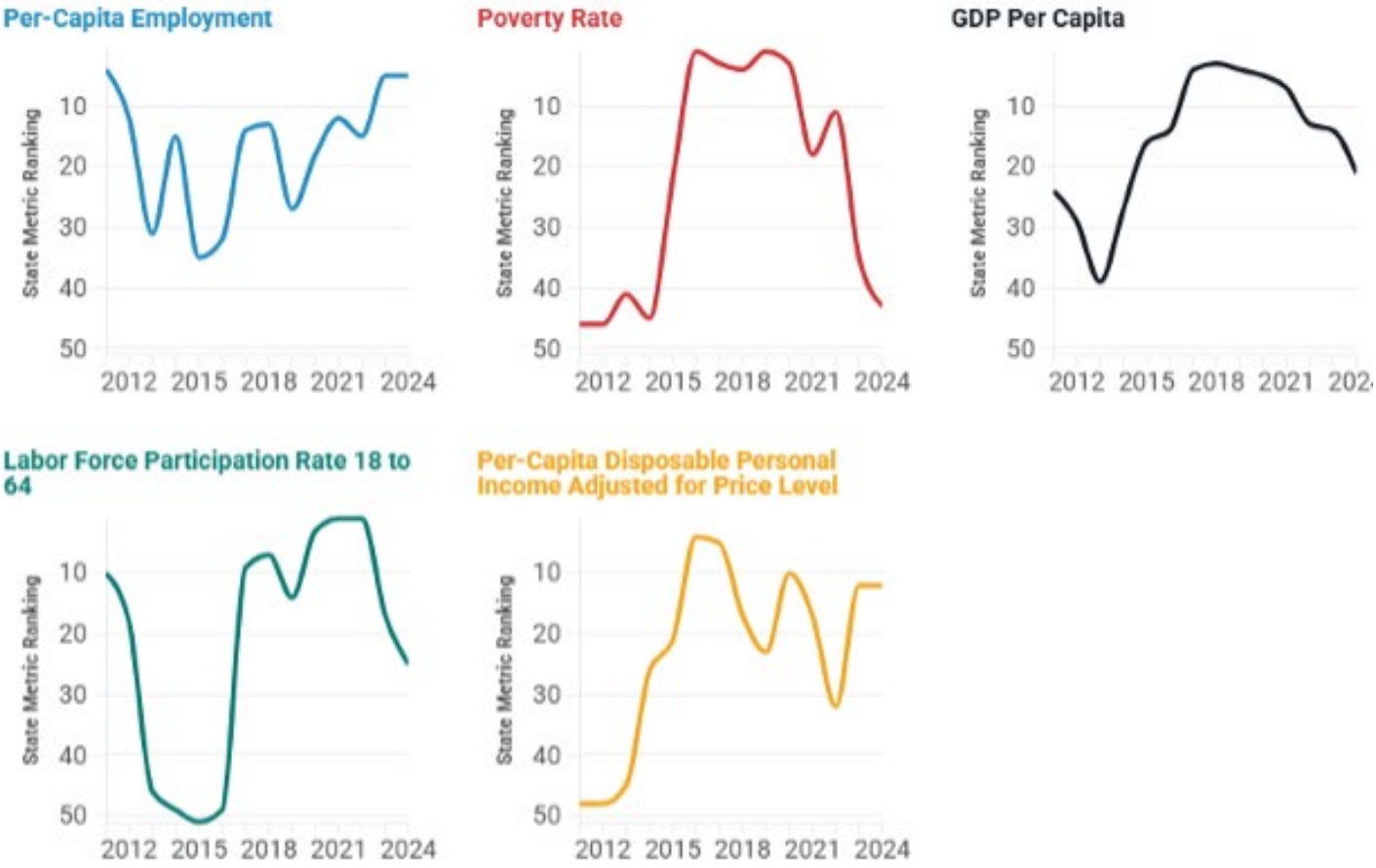
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS - OREGON



ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE METRICS RANK – OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Net Job Creation Per-Capita - OR	24	28	25	-1
Net Interstate Migration - OR	7	4	24	-17
Poverty Rate - OR	35	28	23	12
GDP Per-Capita - OR	36	30	26	10
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - OR	22	25	26	-4
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - OR	47	42	42	5
Economic Performance Index - OR	**30**	**29**	**31**	**-1**

ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS - OREGON



ECONOMIC MOMENTUM METRICS RANK – OREGON

	2011 Rank	2017 Rank	2024 Rank	Change in Rank 2011-2024
Employment Per-Capita – OR	4	14	5	-1
Poverty Rate – OR	46	3	41	5
GDP Per-Capita – OR	24	4	21	3
Labor Force Participation Rate Ages 18 to 64 - OR	10	9	25	-15
Adjusted Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income - OR	48	5	12	36
Economic Momentum Index - OR	**28**	**2**	**13**	**15**

APPENDIX A

LIST OF CHANGES AND UPDATES

ENERGY

Reliability – CSI updated the two reliability measures to use the System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) as opposed to the Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI). While both measure energy grid reliability, the use of SAIDI better aligns with industry standards, and is used as the primary benchmark used across the electric utility industry.

HEALTHCARE

Percent of Employer Provided Insurance – This report removes the metric measuring the percentage of the insured population with employer provided insurance since this metric is largely a subset of the percentage of the insured population with private health insurance.

Spending per Capita on Medicare and Medicaid – The Healthcare Competitiveness Index now focuses exclusively on Medicaid spending for this metric. Medicare spending is largely determined by federal law and national eligibility and reimbursement formulas, leaving states with minimal influence over total outlays. Medicaid, by contrast, is jointly funded but significantly shaped by state-level policy decisions, including eligibility standards, optional benefits, reimbursement rates, and program design. By isolating Medicaid spending, this metric more accurately reflects policy-driven differences among the states in the healthcare arena.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Spending per Functional Miles of Roads – This metric was removed from due to definitional ambiguities surrounding functional miles of road. Additionally, while spending levels can be important to improving a state's infrastructure, measuring competitiveness through spending directly—as opposed to outcome and quality related measures—risks elevating states based solely on their proclivity to spend money in this arena.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police per-Crime – Prior editions of the Free Enterprise Competitiveness Report measured public safety competitiveness using sworn police officers per capita. After further discussion with stakeholders, we concluded this approach did not fully reflect prudent public safety investment. States with low crime—often due to broader socioeconomic stability or other preventive factors—may require fewer officers per resident, and a per-capita measure could unfairly penalize them. The Index now evaluates sworn officers relative to reported crimes, providing a clearer assessment of law enforcement resources in relation to actual public safety demands.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOMENTUM

Employment per Capita – CSI previously evaluated a state's ranking in net job creation per capita in both the Economic Performance and Momentum indices. But because the metric was identical in each index, this limited the capabilities of the indices to capture true performance and momentum. CSI amended this measure for the Economic Performance Index to measure the number of employed persons from the U.S. Current Population Survey to the total number of persons aged 18-64 in the state, while the Economic Momentum Index captures the five-year average percentage growth in this metric. This measure effectively measures how capable a state's economy is as creating employment opportunities for its working aged population.

Net Interstate Migration per Capita – Similar to the previously used job creation per capita metric, CSI's prior reports included net interstate migration in both the Economic Performance Index and the Economic Momentum Index. To avoid double counting, and to prevent disproportionately rewarding or penalizing states with particularly strong or weak migration trends, the 2026 Economic Momentum Index excludes the net interstate migration measure.

APPENDIX B

FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDICES

ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	40.2	43.7	40.7	43.8	41.0	40.8	41.8	40.5	41.5	40.8	42.2	39.3	41.3	40.7
AK	21.2	22.0	21.2	22.8	22.7	23.2	22.7	25.8	28.7	29.0	29.8	24.2	28.5	28.5
AZ	37.0	35.5	36.0	35.7	36.8	34.8	34.0	35.0	32.0	29.3	27.8	28.3	28.5	27.7
AR	41.3	39.3	42.5	40.0	41.5	40.2	40.2	41.8	43.7	40.8	40.7	39.2	38.8	41.0
CA	34.0	34.5	33.5	32.5	31.7	31.3	30.2	30.2	29.0	29.7	30.7	30.8	30.0	30.5
CO	16.7	16.8	15.5	13.3	15.0	16.3	12.8	10.3	10.8	12.5	13.7	12.8	8.7	15.7
CT	12.7	13.0	14.0	15.0	13.8	13.3	12.7	16.2	15.5	15.2	14.8	7.3	14.0	17.0
DE	15.5	15.8	19.0	19.8	16.7	15.3	19.7	18.8	15.8	20.0	20.2	19.0	18.0	17.8
DC	21.5	22.3	21.8	21.8	22.8	22.5	22.7	21.7	15.8	17.7	21.3	17.2	19.5	17.3
FL	31.5	31.5	30.0	30.5	33.3	31.3	30.8	31.8	30.8	31.5	30.5	30.0	30.5	32.5
GA	37.3	36.8	37.5	34.3	34.3	34.2	32.5	32.0	32.3	32.5	32.5	32.0	34.5	33.0
HI	26.2	30.2	29.5	28.8	27.2	27.2	24.8	26.5	28.7	35.2	31.7	34.3	31.3	31.8
ID	34.5	30.7	30.8	29.3	28.2	28.5	30.2	26.3	25.5	25.3	24.2	24.7	25.0	26.5
IL	27.2	26.0	25.3	24.7	24.0	23.2	25.8	23.2	23.5	27.0	27.2	26.3	25.3	24.2
IN	32.3	32.8	30.8	28.7	27.0	24.7	26.5	26.0	26.7	28.7	28.3	28.0	28.2	30.8
IA	14.8	14.2	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.5	14.2	15.2	17.2	18.3	16.0	15.5	16.5	22.5
KS	20.2	20.2	18.2	16.5	19.5	18.3	20.2	21.2	18.8	16.2	16.8	15.5	18.7	18.2
KY	38.5	38.3	37.0	40.5	42.2	41.3	39.3	40.2	43.7	40.3	41.2	41.0	41.8	40.5
LA	35.0	38.0	39.5	34.8	38.2	42.2	43.3	42.3	42.8	43.0	42.7	43.7	43.2	43.2
ME	27.2	28.7	24.7	24.2	28.0	25.0	25.0	24.2	28.7	25.7	23.3	29.5	27.2	30.3
MD	13.8	13.0	16.7	19.3	18.2	17.2	14.3	15.8	15.8	17.8	20.8	21.5	21.5	16.8
MA	16.0	17.5	17.5	16.7	18.0	17.8	16.2	15.0	14.5	18.0	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.0
MI	40.8	40.3	37.0	36.7	37.5	32.8	33.2	34.8	35.8	35.8	36.7	35.8	37.2	35.7
MN	12.7	13.8	14.3	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.2	14.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	12.8	13.0	14.5
MS	45.5	45.2	45.8	46.5	47.8	49.0	47.8	48.0	47.3	47.3	47.3	45.7	46.3	46.2
MO	25.7	25.5	26.2	28.7	25.0	25.0	25.5	30.7	27.7	23.8	25.2	27.7	24.7	26.3
MT	25.3	26.3	24.7	24.0	25.0	25.3	24.2	25.7	27.0	23.2	20.0	19.5	23.8	21.3
NE	11.7	12.5	11.3	10.5	12.0	10.8	10.8	13.2	13.0	11.8	12.2	11.8	10.8	14.0
NV	32.5	27.5	26.2	26.8	26.3	27.7	30.2	26.0	25.7	29.3	26.5	28.3	27.8	26.5
NH	14.7	8.2	12.0	11.8	9.2	8.8	7.8	9.7	8.7	9.5	9.2	12.2	15.0	9.5
NJ	18.2	18.7	19.0	20.2	21.8	20.8	21.5	21.2	21.2	19.7	21.0	21.2	20.2	21.7
NM	43.7	45.8	46.2	44.0	44.0	43.8	45.7	45.5	45.7	45.2	43.8	41.3	43.2	44.2
NY	31.8	29.7	30.8	31.7	31.3	31.2	28.8	29.5	29.7	29.7	30.3	32.3	30.8	31.2
NC	30.2	31.0	31.3	30.5	30.0	31.0	32.5	32.2	31.5	32.5	31.2	30.0	31.7	29.3
ND	8.0	6.7	6.5	6.0	7.3	9.2	8.7	10.7	11.2	11.2	11.8	12.5	8.2	13.3
OH	29.3	28.5	28.8	30.2	27.8	28.5	29.2	29.8	27.8	29.8	30.7	31.7	30.2	30.5
OK	29.2	29.3	28.0	30.3	28.8	37.0	35.0	32.8	33.3	32.2	32.0	30.3	30.8	30.2
OR	28.5	31.3	33.3	30.7	31.2	29.0	26.2	31.0	29.8	25.5	25.5	28.7	31.7	28.7
PA	21.5	23.7	24.0	24.2	25.5	22.2	23.5	22.0	23.7	21.5	23.8	25.5	27.8	25.8
RI	24.8	20.0	25.3	25.5	20.5	27.2	22.5	25.5	25.0	19.0	22.5	25.8	27.8	25.5
SC	38.5	39.3	38.8	37.5	36.0	35.3	37.5	37.7	36.7	35.8	36.2	37.2	36.8	35.0
SD	15.0	11.2	12.2	16.8	12.7	12.7	16.7	18.2	18.2	15.7	12.5	12.5	13.3	15.7
TN	32.5	34.7	34.0	33.2	35.0	36.8	32.5	31.0	29.7	28.7	28.5	28.8	31.0	29.5
TX	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.7	27.0	28.5	29.0	27.2	29.0	29.8	28.8	26.7	26.7	27.5
UT	25.5	25.3	24.3	22.2	22.8	20.0	20.2	18.7	19.8	19.8	18.5	20.0	19.3	16.3
VT	15.2	16.0	16.7	16.8	16.2	17.7	18.3	17.7	21.0	18.5	21.7	22.5	18.8	16.5
VA	12.8	12.7	13.2	20.2	24.0	25.7	23.5	16.5	21.5	23.0	23.8	24.3	12.2	15.0
WA	19.5	19.0	18.8	19.2	17.5	15.3	17.8	17.0	14.3	19.0	19.2	19.0	19.0	18.5
WV	42.5	43.2	42.7	44.8	45.3	46.2	46.2	46.0	45.2	45.0	46.0	46.2	45.8	45.2
WI	16.2	17.7	21.2	16.8	18.2	16.0	18.7	14.2	16.3	16.8	15.8	20.0	17.3	15.7
WY	12.3	13.8	11.8	14.8	12.5	14.8	17.8	17.2	12.7	15.8	17.0	15.8	13.8	12.3

ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	46	49	47	48	46	46	47	46	45	46	47	46	46	46
AK	19	20	18	21	19	21	20	26	30	31	34	21	31	30
AZ	42	41	41	43	43	41	42	43	40	32	30	30	31	29
AR	48	45	48	46	47	45	46	47	47	46	45	45	45	47
CA	39	39	39	39	38	37	34	34	33	34	37	38	33	36
CO	15	13	10	5	9	12	6	2	2	4	6	6	2	7
CT	4	6	8	8	8	6	5	10	9	6	7	1	8	14
DE	12	11	16	16	11	9	15	17	10	20	16	13	13	16
DC	20	21	20	19	20	20	20	20	10	11	19	11	18	15
FL	34	37	33	35	39	37	37	38	38	38	36	35	35	41
GA	43	42	44	41	40	40	38	39	41	40	42	40	42	42
HI	27	33	32	31	30	28	25	30	30	42	40	42	39	40
ID	40	34	34	32	33	31	34	29	24	25	25	23	23	26
IL	28	26	26	26	22	21	28	22	21	28	29	26	24	22
IN	36	38	34	29	28	23	30	27	26	29	31	29	30	38
IA	9	10	7	4	6	7	7	8	14	14	9	8	10	21
KS	18	19	14	9	16	16	16	18	16	9	11	8	14	17
KY	44	44	42	47	48	47	45	45	47	45	46	47	47	45
LA	41	43	46	42	45	48	48	48	46	48	48	49	48	48
ME	28	30	24	24	32	24	26	23	30	27	22	34	26	35
MD	7	6	11	15	14	13	8	9	10	12	17	19	20	13
MA	13	14	13	10	13	15	9	7	8	13	9	11	11	10
MI	47	47	42	44	44	39	41	42	43	43	44	43	44	44
MN	4	8	9	6	7	4	4	6	6	5	5	6	5	5
MS	51	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	50	51	51
MO	26	24	28	29	24	24	27	35	28	24	26	28	22	25
MT	23	27	24	23	24	26	24	25	27	23	15	15	21	19
NE	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	3	2	3	4
NV	37	28	28	28	27	30	34	27	25	32	28	30	27	26
NH	8	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	9	1
NJ	16	16	16	17	18	18	18	18	19	18	18	18	19	20
NM	50	51	51	49	49	49	49	49	50	50	49	48	48	49
NY	35	32	34	38	37	36	31	32	35	34	35	41	36	39
NC	33	35	37	35	35	35	38	40	39	40	39	35	40	32
ND	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	4	1	3
OH	32	29	31	33	31	31	33	33	29	36	37	39	34	36
OK	31	31	30	34	34	44	43	41	42	39	41	37	36	34
OR	30	36	38	37	36	34	29	36	37	26	27	32	40	31
PA	20	22	21	24	26	19	22	21	22	21	23	24	27	24
RI	22	18	26	27	17	28	19	24	23	16	21	25	27	23
SC	44	45	45	45	42	42	44	44	44	43	43	44	43	43
SD	10	3	5	11	5	4	10	15	15	7	4	4	6	7
TN	37	40	40	40	41	43	38	36	35	29	32	33	38	33
TX	24	25	22	22	28	31	32	31	33	36	33	27	25	28
UT	24	23	23	20	20	17	16	16	17	19	13	16	17	11
VT	11	12	11	11	10	14	13	14	18	15	20	20	15	12
VA	6	5	6	17	22	27	22	11	20	22	23	22	4	6
WA	17	17	15	14	12	9	11	12	7	16	14	13	16	18
WV	49	48	49	50	50	50	50	50	49	49	50	51	50	50
WI	14	15	18	11	14	11	14	5	13	10	8	16	11	7
WY	3	8	3	7	4	8	11	13	4	8	12	10	7	2

FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	34.9	35.2	35.6	35.2	33.6	34.3	34.1	34.0	32.2	33.3	30.4	31.3	33.3	30.2
AK	36.1	35.6	36.6	36.9	36.3	34.9	36.9	36.3	35.8	35.2	35.2	33.0	35.0	35.4
AZ	26.1	24.2	23.4	25.9	23.2	25.1	25.4	25.8	25.3	25.3	24.0	23.2	24.6	25.2
AR	34.3	34.2	33.0	30.9	34.0	33.4	33.7	34.4	31.8	30.9	31.4	32.4	30.9	28.1
CA	34.2	35.0	34.9	35.3	37.1	35.4	36.3	36.6	37.4	36.9	37.3	38.1	38.2	39.0
CO	19.2	21.1	18.8	20.2	21.3	22.1	22.3	22.4	22.7	23.8	24.1	25.1	21.6	21.8
CT	19.0	20.7	21.0	21.8	21.7	23.3	22.3	24.2	22.9	22.1	23.4	24.3	24.2	23.4
DE	24.9	25.2	26.8	27.2	25.6	26.9	26.3	26.3	24.1	24.6	26.4	24.8	27.7	25.6
DC	31.7	30.8	31.3	32.0	32.3	33.2	32.6	30.4	30.9	29.3	29.3	29.1	28.8	29.8
FL	27.9	26.7	26.7	25.9	25.4	25.0	23.8	23.4	21.6	21.0	18.7	21.2	19.1	19.3
GA	18.4	18.4	20.1	19.8	18.7	17.7	16.7	15.8	18.1	17.6	14.8	16.1	17.6	16.0
HI	34.3	32.1	32.8	32.3	31.6	32.8	33.3	33.1	34.3	33.4	33.8	32.1	31.6	30.7
ID	20.7	20.7	20.1	20.3	20.7	22.3	20.4	18.6	17.1	18.3	17.8	17.6	16.8	15.4
IL	21.1	20.8	24.2	22.9	23.7	22.6	21.0	23.6	22.7	23.7	25.1	23.9	25.1	27.0
IN	22.0	22.4	21.8	20.3	20.0	20.6	20.2	19.6	23.3	23.8	24.8	19.3	20.7	19.2
IA	22.7	23.2	22.0	21.1	22.2	21.1	20.9	20.9	22.3	24.0	22.9	19.9	22.1	23.8
KS	20.2	20.9	20.9	20.9	23.6	22.7	22.6	21.4	21.7	22.6	24.4	21.7	25.2	22.7
KY	31.3	29.3	29.0	30.4	29.4	30.8	30.6	29.9	30.0	30.8	31.0	33.3	33.6	31.3
LA	33.7	33.1	34.8	32.9	33.2	32.3	32.3	31.6	33.8	35.7	34.6	35.4	34.3	32.6
ME	37.9	36.8	37.1	34.2	33.3	33.9	32.7	34.7	32.4	32.3	32.2	35.1	33.7	34.9
MD	18.2	19.1	19.6	21.9	23.6	22.4	21.1	22.4	25.2	24.3	24.9	29.3	28.6	29.1
MA	21.4	20.6	21.1	22.6	22.9	23.1	22.2	23.2	21.6	21.4	21.9	22.6	22.7	22.4
MI	29.7	28.7	27.9	28.9	29.2	27.9	29.3	30.1	30.2	29.2	29.8	30.8	30.1	28.2
MN	15.1	15.9	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.9	17.0	18.0	18.0	19.8	21.1	20.6	19.2	18.0
MS	37.4	37.4	36.4	37.7	37.9	38.8	38.6	38.0	37.7	37.1	37.3	34.4	34.0	33.6
MO	23.8	27.8	24.8	22.8	23.6	24.1	25.1	25.1	26.4	24.9	24.2	23.4	25.1	24.4
MT	22.8	24.8	25.8	25.6	25.3	27.6	28.2	28.0	26.3	24.9	26.1	26.8	25.2	25.1
NE	17.2	18.4	18.0	18.1	13.6	15.4	14.9	14.9	14.4	14.1	17.4	15.4	14.0	16.7
NV	23.4	23.3	23.4	24.7	26.7	26.1	25.1	26.7	26.9	27.4	26.2	24.8	28.2	28.7
NH	23.9	22.4	21.1	19.6	19.8	18.4	19.8	20.3	18.4	17.0	16.6	17.6	17.7	17.3
NJ	25.9	25.1	25.3	25.4	24.8	25.1	25.7	26.0	26.8	24.0	24.7	25.3	24.6	24.2
NM	35.9	35.4	35.3	36.3	36.8	38.1	38.0	39.1	38.1	38.4	39.6	39.8	36.2	36.0
NY	33.3	33.2	33.6	33.1	33.2	32.6	32.9	31.9	32.2	32.0	29.4	33.4	33.8	34.7
NC	24.6	25.1	24.9	24.6	21.3	21.4	21.1	21.0	21.6	22.1	20.3	22.4	19.4	20.9
ND	19.9	14.7	17.7	17.0	20.7	19.1	21.6	19.8	18.9	22.0	19.4	21.6	20.2	21.6
OH	23.2	24.0	22.6	21.1	23.1	23.0	22.9	22.6	24.1	22.3	22.8	21.0	21.1	21.8
OK	30.3	30.4	28.2	26.3	29.6	28.4	26.7	25.7	25.8	27.6	25.6	26.8	31.0	30.3
OR	27.7	29.6	29.6	31.8	31.1	31.2	31.2	30.9	30.9	30.3	30.7	32.7	33.4	35.0
PA	22.4	21.7	21.2	21.7	22.3	21.3	21.8	24.6	24.1	25.0	25.3	23.4	25.1	24.7
RI	36.6	36.8	38.7	36.8	36.7	35.6	37.7	37.9	36.7	35.4	37.8	36.1	37.3	38.3
SC	35.3	35.2	36.2	37.2	37.4	37.1	38.6	37.4	37.1	36.0	36.0	34.4	33.1	32.4
SD	13.0	12.0	14.3	13.3	13.6	15.6	14.1	15.0	15.2	15.0	15.1	14.6	10.7	12.4
TN	28.0	26.8	26.2	25.8	23.9	22.8	23.8	23.3	22.6	21.7	21.0	19.3	21.0	17.7
TX	20.4	19.0	17.1	18.7	19.0	17.7	18.8	19.0	20.4	22.2	20.4	20.7	19.4	21.4
UT	16.4	17.1	18.1	15.1	15.9	15.6	15.4	16.2	16.3	15.1	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0
VT	34.6	34.9	35.2	34.0	34.2	33.3	34.0	34.1	34.9	33.6	34.3	35.4	35.6	36.2
VA	11.0	13.7	12.9	14.0	12.1	12.0	12.8	13.4	14.7	13.1	13.4	18.4	18.4	19.3
WA	22.4	22.0	20.0	18.9	22.2	22.8	22.7	21.4	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.2	22.9	25.7
WV	35.1	36.3	36.8	37.6	34.7	35.6	34.8	35.2	35.8	35.7	35.4	33.8	33.9	34.3
WI	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.1	16.9	16.1	17.9	15.7	15.1	16.7	19.9	17.2	16.0	17.4
WY	20.2	21.7	20.3	21.4	20.9	20.6	18.7	18.3	18.2	20.3	21.7	19.7	20.0	20.8

FREE ENTERPRISE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	44	44	45	44	42	44	44	41	39	41	37	36	39	36
AK	48	47	48	48	46	45	47	46	45	44	45	40	47	47
AZ	30	25	23	30	22	28	29	29	28	31	21	22	23	27
AR	41	41	39	36	43	42	42	43	38	38	40	38	35	31
CA	40	43	42	45	49	46	46	47	49	49	48	50	51	51
CO	10	16	9	12	14	16	20	18	20	22	22	29	18	17
CT	9	12	16	20	16	25	20	25	22	15	20	26	22	21
DE	28	29	32	33	31	31	31	31	24	27	33	27	30	28
DC	37	37	37	38	38	40	38	36	36	35	34	33	33	35
FL	32	30	31	30	30	27	25	23	13	11	8	16	9	11
GA	8	7	12	11	7	7	5	5	8	7	2	4	6	4
HI	41	38	38	39	37	39	41	40	43	42	42	37	37	38
ID	15	12	12	13	11	17	12	9	6	8	7	6	5	3
IL	16	14	25	24	26	19	14	24	20	21	28	25	25	30
IN	18	20	20	13	10	11	11	11	23	22	26	9	15	10
IA	21	22	21	16	17	13	13	14	18	24	19	12	19	22
KS	12	15	15	15	23	20	22	16	16	20	24	18	28	20
KY	36	34	35	35	34	35	35	34	34	37	39	41	41	39
LA	39	39	41	40	39	37	37	38	42	46	44	47	46	41
ME	51	49	50	43	41	43	39	44	41	40	41	46	42	45
MD	7	10	10	21	23	18	15	18	27	26	27	34	32	34
MA	17	11	17	22	20	24	19	21	13	12	16	21	20	19
MI	34	33	33	34	33	33	34	35	35	34	36	35	34	32
MN	3	4	3	4	5	6	6	7	7	9	14	13	10	9
MS	50	51	47	51	51	51	50	50	50	50	48	44	45	42
MO	25	32	26	23	23	26	27	27	31	28	23	23	25	24
MT	22	26	29	28	29	32	33	33	30	28	31	31	28	26
NE	5	7	6	6	2	2	3	2	1	2	6	3	2	5
NV	24	23	23	26	32	30	27	32	33	32	32	27	31	33
NH	26	20	17	10	9	9	10	13	10	6	5	6	7	6
NJ	29	27	28	27	28	28	30	30	32	24	25	30	23	23
NM	47	46	44	46	48	50	49	51	51	51	51	51	49	48
NY	38	40	40	41	39	38	40	39	39	39	35	42	43	44
NC	27	27	27	25	14	15	15	15	13	15	11	20	11	14
ND	11	3	5	5	11	10	17	12	11	14	9	17	14	16
OH	23	24	22	16	21	23	24	20	24	19	18	15	17	17
OK	35	36	34	32	35	34	32	28	29	33	30	31	36	37
OR	31	35	36	37	36	36	36	37	36	36	38	39	40	46
PA	19	17	19	19	19	14	18	26	24	30	29	23	25	25
RI	49	49	51	47	47	47	48	49	47	45	50	49	50	50
SC	46	44	46	49	50	49	50	48	48	48	47	44	38	40
SD	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	4	3	4	1	1	1
TN	33	31	30	29	27	21	25	22	19	13	13	9	16	8
TX	14	9	4	7	8	7	9	10	12	17	12	14	11	15
UT	4	5	8	3	4	3	4	6	5	4	3	2	3	2
VT	43	42	43	42	44	41	43	42	44	43	43	47	48	49
VA	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	8	11
WA	19	19	11	8	17	21	23	16	17	17	17	19	21	29
WV	45	48	49	50	45	47	45	45	45	46	46	43	44	43
WI	6	6	6	9	6	5	7	4	3	5	10	5	4	7
WY	12	17	14	18	13	11	8	8	9	10	15	11	13	13

EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	36.1	37.5	38.1	36.9	35.0	35.9	35.5	35.0	36.3	36.3	35.1	33.5	33.8	31.5
AK	39.9	38.5	42.5	42.3	40.6	41.5	43.9	44.6	45.1	45.0	41.6	40.6	41.8	44.5
AZ	31.1	32.3	31.8	32.0	29.1	29.0	30.4	30.3	30.0	30.0	29.8	27.1	27.4	32.3
AR	34.9	33.9	33.4	32.8	36.6	34.3	34.1	32.6	34.6	34.0	34.0	33.4	32.9	32.3
CA	33.3	32.5	31.0	31.5	32.3	33.6	31.0	31.3	30.9	31.3	32.1	27.1	27.8	30.8
CO	16.8	16.3	14.8	15.5	21.1	21.4	19.0	19.1	18.0	18.6	18.0	18.9	19.4	16.4
CT	18.6	18.6	19.3	18.9	20.5	20.9	21.6	22.6	19.6	19.5	18.5	20.5	21.6	21.4
DE	20.5	20.8	22.3	20.3	24.1	24.4	26.6	26.9	25.1	29.1	33.0	36.8	36.3	35.3
DC	40.0	40.0	43.5	43.9	43.9	41.4	43.3	41.1	42.5	42.6	42.0	43.1	43.5	41.9
FL	23.1	22.9	21.4	21.1	20.8	19.6	15.5	13.9	13.1	11.6	11.6	12.1	11.6	15.6
GA	30.5	28.6	29.6	29.9	31.0	30.8	29.3	28.8	29.6	28.9	28.1	25.0	25.3	26.4
HI	31.9	31.8	27.9	27.4	31.3	31.8	31.0	30.0	29.9	29.1	27.9	21.6	22.6	22.3
ID	23.1	23.1	23.4	23.0	21.3	22.1	20.8	20.8	16.0	15.9	15.4	17.4	16.4	14.9
IL	25.9	27.8	28.3	27.8	27.6	28.1	25.9	27.1	27.4	27.6	30.4	22.0	22.3	25.1
IN	21.0	21.8	17.5	17.3	15.0	15.3	15.6	13.8	15.8	15.0	15.9	18.3	17.0	15.1
IA	22.5	22.5	19.3	19.5	18.8	20.1	20.4	20.3	23.0	23.1	24.0	18.3	20.6	24.1
KS	15.4	16.0	18.3	19.5	25.0	25.4	22.0	21.6	25.8	25.1	26.0	26.8	27.1	26.1
KY	27.3	26.8	24.6	24.3	22.8	21.8	25.5	25.6	24.6	24.4	23.8	25.6	25.1	20.3
LA	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.5	37.6	37.9	39.8	39.0	38.1	37.0	37.6	34.3	33.5	27.6
ME	22.1	23.8	22.8	22.9	23.8	25.0	27.4	27.5	25.6	26.1	27.3	34.3	34.5	35.0
MD	12.8	13.4	15.1	14.8	20.8	20.8	19.4	19.3	22.4	22.6	22.6	29.9	30.6	25.9
MA	10.9	10.9	12.6	12.8	11.8	10.9	11.0	11.9	12.4	11.9	11.8	12.0	12.9	13.8
MI	30.5	30.3	31.6	31.4	31.9	32.0	30.9	32.0	29.4	30.4	30.5	31.3	31.1	33.1
MN	14.4	14.1	13.6	13.3	15.3	15.5	14.3	14.6	16.4	15.8	15.9	19.9	19.3	17.1
MS	40.8	40.8	41.3	41.0	38.1	38.6	38.0	37.8	31.3	30.8	28.5	28.0	27.3	22.9
MO	23.5	23.1	23.6	23.8	22.5	21.9	22.0	21.1	25.6	26.0	26.5	28.0	28.0	27.5
MT	18.1	17.8	22.6	22.0	21.4	21.4	23.8	25.0	22.1	23.8	24.0	19.8	20.1	19.9
NE	19.3	19.3	19.1	20.6	15.0	16.0	15.0	15.4	16.8	18.9	19.6	17.8	17.9	24.0
NV	36.9	35.9	37.6	36.1	37.0	36.8	33.4	32.9	30.5	31.3	29.1	29.0	28.6	30.6
NH	13.0	13.1	10.9	11.5	11.6	12.1	13.6	14.8	15.9	16.1	17.0	16.4	15.4	14.8
NJ	16.0	15.8	15.3	16.0	15.3	16.1	14.8	15.3	15.4	14.9	15.5	17.8	14.8	14.3
NM	39.3	38.5	39.0	38.4	41.8	42.0	41.1	41.1	40.5	40.6	40.4	41.8	43.3	42.6
NY	26.1	26.4	26.9	26.8	28.5	28.4	27.3	27.0	27.3	27.0	26.5	24.4	25.3	25.9
NC	19.9	20.0	21.9	21.4	19.4	18.6	18.3	18.5	17.4	17.0	17.3	20.8	20.5	19.0
ND	18.1	16.9	20.1	22.1	22.6	21.0	25.1	24.4	22.3	22.1	23.1	24.5	25.5	23.6
OH	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.3	22.5	21.5	18.6	19.9	19.1	17.5	18.1	18.1	17.9	17.6
OK	37.8	37.8	35.0	35.5	32.4	32.4	34.6	34.5	33.9	34.8	32.5	37.0	36.5	38.0
OR	30.9	30.6	28.6	28.1	27.8	28.6	32.0	31.1	29.9	29.0	29.1	34.9	35.9	36.4
PA	15.1	15.6	14.9	16.4	17.9	17.0	16.1	17.1	17.8	17.4	17.1	19.0	19.3	19.0
RI	26.1	26.6	27.8	28.0	27.5	28.5	28.9	28.8	31.0	28.4	29.6	29.3	28.8	27.0
SC	35.4	35.8	37.0	36.9	35.6	35.4	37.4	39.0	35.6	36.1	34.3	31.0	31.9	28.8
SD	22.5	22.8	25.6	28.3	26.9	27.5	24.5	23.6	21.3	21.6	23.0	20.8	19.4	22.4
TN	28.1	28.8	25.0	24.4	22.8	21.8	23.5	23.9	19.9	20.4	21.3	20.1	20.3	14.1
TX	22.8	22.5	23.3	23.4	21.4	21.3	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.5	23.4	22.3	22.3	24.1
UT	19.8	19.1	16.9	16.9	12.8	12.1	11.6	11.1	9.0	9.4	10.6	8.3	7.6	9.3
VT	16.0	16.4	16.9	17.4	18.6	18.9	19.5	22.0	26.0	25.6	26.5	29.6	29.8	35.1
VA	18.5	19.4	20.0	19.4	17.1	17.5	16.4	15.6	17.9	17.5	15.6	21.0	20.5	22.8
WA	24.4	23.9	20.9	20.8	23.6	24.3	22.8	20.9	25.5	25.8	26.4	25.3	24.9	26.6
WV	40.3	40.6	40.5	39.9	38.5	36.5	35.6	35.4	38.5	38.3	37.3	37.9	38.1	37.5
WI	16.9	17.1	18.6	19.1	15.9	16.0	19.4	19.9	15.5	15.3	16.5	13.8	13.8	15.6
WY	25.4	26.1	25.1	25.1	23.5	24.0	21.8	23.5	22.5	23.9	23.5	23.0	22.5	23.0

EDUCATION COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	43	44	45	44	42	44	44	44	46	46	46	42	43	39
AK	48	46	50	50	49	50	51	51	51	51	50	49	49	51
AZ	38	39	40	40	36	36	36	37	38	38	38	31	32	40
AR	41	41	41	41	44	42	42	41	44	43	44	41	41	40
CA	40	40	38	39	40	41	38	39	40	41	41	31	33	38
CO	9	8	4	5	17	19	13	12	14	14	13	12	13	10
CT	14	13	14	11	14	16	19	22	16	16	15	17	20	17
DE	19	19	22	17	29	28	31	30	26	36	43	46	46	45
DC	49	49	51	51	51	49	50	49	50	50	51	51	51	49
FL	25	24	20	20	15	13	7	4	3	2	2	3	2	8
GA	35	34	37	37	37	37	35	34	35	34	33	27	27	31
HI	39	38	34	32	38	38	38	36	36	36	32	21	24	18
ID	25	25	26	25	18	25	18	17	8	8	4	6	7	6
IL	30	33	35	33	33	32	30	32	33	32	39	22	21	27
IN	20	20	10	9	4	4	8	3	6	5	7	10	8	7
IA	22	21	14	15	12	14	17	16	23	21	24	10	19	25
KS	6	7	11	15	30	30	21	20	30	26	26	30	30	30
KY	33	32	28	28	24	22	29	29	25	24	23	29	26	16
LA	46	48	46	47	46	47	48	47	47	47	48	43	42	35
ME	21	27	24	24	28	29	33	33	28	30	31	43	44	43
MD	2	3	6	4	15	15	14	13	21	20	18	38	38	28
MA	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
MI	35	36	39	38	39	39	37	40	34	39	40	40	39	42
MN	4	4	3	3	6	5	4	5	9	7	7	15	11	11
MS	51	51	49	49	47	48	47	46	42	40	34	33	31	21
MO	27	25	27	27	21	24	21	19	28	29	28	33	34	34
MT	11	12	23	22	19	19	25	28	19	22	24	14	15	15
NE	15	15	13	18	4	6	6	8	10	15	16	7	9	24
NV	44	43	44	43	45	46	41	42	39	41	35	35	35	37
NH	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	6	7	9	10	5	6	5
NJ	7	6	7	6	6	8	5	7	4	4	5	7	5	4
NM	47	46	47	46	50	51	49	49	49	49	49	50	50	50
NY	31	30	32	31	35	33	32	31	32	31	28	25	27	28
NC	17	17	21	21	13	11	11	11	11	10	12	18	17	13
ND	11	10	17	23	23	17	28	26	20	19	20	26	29	23
OH	18	17	17	13	21	21	12	14	15	12	14	9	9	12
OK	45	45	42	42	41	40	43	43	43	44	42	47	47	48
OR	37	37	36	35	34	35	40	38	36	35	35	45	45	46
PA	5	5	5	7	10	9	9	10	12	11	11	13	11	13
RI	31	31	33	34	32	34	34	34	41	33	37	36	36	33
SC	42	42	43	44	43	43	46	47	45	45	45	39	40	36
SD	22	23	31	36	31	31	26	24	18	18	19	18	13	19
TN	34	35	29	29	24	22	24	25	17	17	17	16	16	3
TX	24	21	25	26	19	18	27	27	24	25	21	23	21	25
UT	16	14	8	8	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VT	7	9	8	10	11	12	16	21	31	27	28	37	37	44
VA	13	16	16	14	9	10	10	9	13	12	6	20	17	20
WA	28	28	19	19	27	27	23	18	27	28	27	28	25	32
WV	50	50	48	48	48	45	45	45	48	48	47	48	48	47
WI	10	11	12	12	8	6	14	14	5	6	9	4	4	8
WY	29	29	30	30	26	26	20	23	22	23	22	24	23	22

ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	30.0	30.4	30.3	27.9	27.9	26.3	26.8	29.1	25.4	31.6	25.7	27.7	31.4	25.4
AK	30.6	33.6	35.7	34.1	36.3	33.9	31.7	37.6	37.7	36.0	34.0	31.1	33.4	32.7
AZ	23.8	23.2	22.0	24.8	24.8	23.8	23.3	22.3	20.4	18.9	20.8	19.4	22.2	23.2
AR	23.3	20.9	21.1	19.6	22.6	23.0	23.4	22.8	22.3	24.9	22.4	28.2	26.0	21.8
CA	27.4	26.3	28.2	31.6	30.9	32.4	34.6	34.7	39.7	38.0	41.7	41.8	43.7	40.7
CO	22.0	23.2	22.3	21.9	21.3	20.6	21.4	20.3	22.2	21.9	24.8	27.1	22.4	24.4
CT	35.9	37.1	36.0	35.8	33.4	39.3	38.2	39.9	37.1	39.9	37.2	35.7	35.1	32.3
DE	37.7	38.1	37.3	36.8	35.9	33.1	33.3	31.0	29.3	32.1	26.6	24.6	30.3	29.4
DC	35.2	34.8	32.3	28.9	34.7	34.6	31.7	30.7	32.0	30.9	31.9	31.6	28.4	32.3
FL	29.2	29.2	29.4	27.6	28.7	32.9	31.4	31.2	28.2	29.0	24.6	31.4	29.4	31.9
GA	23.9	25.3	23.4	27.2	27.2	26.8	27.6	24.6	23.8	27.6	23.4	27.6	30.6	28.6
HI	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.7	43.2	40.7	44.9	46.2	43.9	42.3	42.1	42.0	44.0	47.4
ID	18.0	17.7	17.1	14.7	19.7	19.7	18.6	14.9	13.9	16.1	16.6	13.0	14.7	16.8
IL	23.4	21.9	19.1	22.2	21.4	20.8	20.7	21.0	20.2	21.7	25.2	25.1	24.7	23.3
IN	20.2	21.3	23.0	24.4	24.9	24.4	26.3	28.7	28.9	28.1	29.2	25.6	27.6	24.3
IA	13.7	12.4	12.4	16.0	10.7	13.8	16.2	16.6	14.9	20.7	20.0	16.9	11.6	14.1
KS	23.2	24.8	26.6	25.7	29.0	26.9	29.8	26.7	28.1	22.1	27.9	25.0	25.1	21.3
KY	16.7	17.6	18.6	20.6	20.7	20.9	20.3	23.3	22.4	22.1	24.7	25.6	25.9	21.8
LA	20.8	18.2	16.3	19.3	19.0	18.6	18.4	18.0	19.7	19.8	20.1	22.3	23.9	19.9
ME	41.9	42.9	42.7	43.9	40.6	42.1	42.6	42.6	43.2	42.7	41.1	42.9	42.3	42.4
MD	34.6	34.8	34.7	36.3	35.2	34.7	33.8	36.0	34.1	32.1	33.1	35.1	33.2	32.9
MA	39.0	38.1	39.6	37.6	32.4	36.4	36.1	42.4	38.4	37.6	40.3	40.2	39.7	38.3
MI	34.8	35.3	34.8	34.0	32.8	32.3	31.0	30.8	33.4	31.4	32.1	33.0	32.6	31.9
MN	19.7	18.3	20.9	21.2	19.2	22.0	18.9	21.6	21.4	21.2	21.2	26.8	23.7	22.0
MS	20.0	20.7	20.4	23.1	24.8	24.9	22.7	22.7	25.4	26.1	27.1	25.4	24.2	26.4
MO	25.1	26.8	26.6	24.7	24.8	26.3	27.8	24.9	27.1	22.4	21.7	21.6	27.9	27.0
MT	19.9	19.4	18.8	18.9	19.6	17.6	19.0	15.4	15.8	19.0	21.4	19.0	15.1	20.0
NE	10.0	10.1	12.2	12.0	10.2	10.6	14.3	15.0	11.0	12.3	16.6	12.1	8.9	14.1
NV	20.8	19.7	16.6	18.8	23.6	18.4	12.2	13.6	15.2	14.9	10.2	11.8	26.3	28.1
NH	41.6	41.0	41.6	42.9	37.8	41.0	42.9	41.9	38.6	40.1	38.9	41.1	42.4	39.3
NJ	36.0	34.3	36.0	30.2	30.9	29.3	28.9	34.4	33.6	36.1	32.3	30.8	29.0	30.1
NM	16.8	16.8	17.6	16.4	17.1	16.8	17.2	16.6	15.1	14.0	19.3	22.4	15.0	13.8
NY	38.1	37.1	37.0	32.6	30.2	31.9	31.9	33.4	34.1	33.1	31.0	33.8	32.1	32.8
NC	28.4	25.7	28.4	29.4	25.7	28.8	28.0	29.1	27.4	28.7	24.8	25.9	21.4	26.1
ND	28.4	25.7	28.4	29.4	25.7	28.8	28.0	29.1	27.4	28.7	24.8	25.9	21.4	26.1
OH	28.4	30.2	25.4	27.0	26.6	27.6	30.0	29.4	31.0	26.8	28.3	29.2	26.8	28.7
OK	26.0	25.7	23.6	20.1	24.9	20.2	16.4	14.4	16.6	16.9	15.2	17.1	22.2	17.0
OR	18.1	19.1	17.2	20.6	23.4	22.9	21.4	15.3	17.1	19.7	20.0	14.4	18.0	23.8
PA	31.7	32.1	31.4	32.7	29.7	28.7	28.7	31.7	30.9	28.9	26.8	26.4	29.2	29.2
RI	41.4	40.3	40.6	36.2	41.2	38.9	40.9	42.8	40.2	41.9	41.7	34.6	37.1	37.2
SC	20.1	20.0	23.3	27.2	25.7	28.6	28.7	30.3	27.4	27.3	23.6	25.3	21.2	24.1
SD	17.2	16.9	18.8	15.8	15.4	16.9	16.3	14.7	20.7	14.6	16.2	19.6	9.9	9.6
TN	25.3	26.2	26.2	26.7	25.1	24.3	24.9	23.4	24.6	25.0	24.4	24.3	22.8	20.4
TX	19.7	18.0	16.4	18.2	20.0	18.4	19.1	15.7	17.0	17.9	21.9	20.3	21.1	22.6
UT	14.8	16.9	19.1	16.9	20.3	19.0	18.3	15.8	15.0	18.8	12.8	11.0	19.7	17.2
VT	40.8	41.0	40.3	38.6	36.7	36.7	37.4	37.7	35.1	32.1	33.7	33.8	35.0	35.8
VA	32.1	30.8	31.9	29.0	26.9	26.6	25.1	26.9	30.6	26.6	27.3	26.2	25.2	27.1
WA	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.9	23.4	21.2	20.1	17.9	18.3	19.9	22.3	18.3	20.2	26.4
WV	21.4	22.9	23.1	20.1	19.6	19.9	22.2	24.2	23.4	22.0	22.0	19.7	26.0	27.9
WI	22.9	22.8	22.4	26.4	20.3	21.8	22.9	21.1	27.1	22.9	29.6	26.7	22.2	24.6
WY	14.6	15.6	16.7	16.4	17.3	16.1	17.7	13.9	15.7	18.2	17.3	18.2	15.0	10.8

ENERGY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	35	35	35	32	33	26	27	30	24	38	29	34	39	24
AK	36	38	41	42	46	42	39	44	45	43	44	38	43	42
AZ	25	23	19	24	21	22	22	19	15	10	12	11	15	17
AR	23	18	18	13	17	21	23	21	19	24	19	35	27	13
CA	30	31	31	38	38	39	44	42	48	46	49	49	50	49
CO	20	23	20	19	15	14	17	15	18	18	25	32	18	22
CT	42	43	42	43	42	48	47	46	44	47	45	46	45	40
DE	44	45	45	46	45	41	42	37	34	39	30	19	37	36
DC	41	40	38	33	43	43	39	35	38	36	39	40	33	40
FL	34	33	34	31	34	40	38	38	32	35	23	39	36	38
GA	26	26	25	29	32	29	28	25	22	30	20	33	38	33
HI	51	51	51	50	51	49	51	51	51	50	51	50	51	51
ID	8	8	7	2	10	11	10	5	2	5	5	4	4	6
IL	24	20	14	20	16	15	16	16	14	17	28	21	23	18
IN	16	19	22	22	24	24	26	29	33	31	36	24	31	21
IA	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	11	3	15	9	6	3	4
KS	22	25	29	25	35	30	35	27	31	20	34	20	24	12
KY	5	7	10	16	14	16	15	22	20	20	24	24	26	13
LA	17	10	3	12	6	9	9	14	13	13	11	16	21	9
ME	50	50	50	51	49	51	49	49	50	51	48	51	48	50
MD	39	40	39	45	44	44	43	43	41	39	42	45	42	44
MA	46	45	46	47	40	45	45	48	46	45	47	47	47	47
MI	40	42	40	41	41	38	37	36	39	37	40	41	41	38
MN	10	11	17	18	7	19	11	18	17	16	13	31	20	15
MS	14	17	16	21	21	25	20	20	24	26	32	23	22	27
MO	27	32	29	23	21	26	29	26	26	22	15	15	32	29
MT	13	14	12	10	8	6	12	8	8	11	14	10	7	10
NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	5	3	1	4
NV	17	15	5	9	20	7	1	1	6	4	1	2	29	32
NH	49	48	49	49	48	50	50	47	47	48	46	48	49	48
NJ	43	39	42	37	38	36	34	41	40	44	41	37	34	37
NM	6	4	9	5	4	4	6	11	5	2	8	17	5	3
NY	45	43	44	39	37	37	41	40	41	42	38	42	40	43
NC	31	27	32	35	27	34	30	30	28	32	25	26	13	25
ND	31	27	32	35	27	34	30	30	28	32	25	26	13	25
OH	31	34	27	28	30	31	36	33	37	28	35	36	30	34
OK	29	27	26	14	24	13	5	3	9	6	3	7	15	7
OR	9	12	8	16	18	20	17	7	11	12	9	5	8	19
PA	37	37	36	40	36	33	32	39	36	34	31	29	35	35
RI	48	47	48	44	50	47	48	50	49	49	49	44	46	46
SC	15	16	24	29	27	32	32	34	28	29	21	22	12	20
SD	7	5	12	3	3	5	4	4	16	3	4	12	2	1
TN	28	30	28	27	26	23	24	23	23	25	22	18	19	11
TX	10	9	4	8	11	7	13	9	10	7	16	14	11	16
UT	4	5	14	7	12	10	8	10	4	9	2	1	9	8
VT	47	48	47	48	47	46	46	45	43	39	43	42	44	45
VA	38	36	37	34	31	28	25	28	35	27	33	28	25	30
WA	12	13	11	10	18	17	14	13	12	14	18	9	10	27
WV	19	22	23	14	8	12	19	24	21	19	17	13	27	31
WI	21	21	21	26	12	18	21	17	26	23	37	30	15	23
WY	3	3	6	5	5	3	7	2	7	8	7	8	5	2

HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	35.8	36.0	36.5	35.8	35.3	34.5	34.3	34.5	33.8	34.0	34.0	34.0	33.5	32.8
AK	37.3	37.3	35.0	34.8	33.8	35.8	40.8	40.3	40.3	39.5	39.3	39.0	38.8	39.0
AZ	31.3	28.8	29.0	27.5	28.0	29.8	29.8	30.5	30.0	30.0	29.5	29.5	31.3	29.3
AR	42.8	43.0	42.8	43.5	43.5	42.3	42.3	41.3	41.3	39.5	39.3	40.3	39.0	37.3
CA	29.3	28.0	29.8	26.5	29.3	28.3	26.8	26.5	26.0	26.5	27.0	27.0	27.8	30.0
CO	12.3	14.3	13.3	14.8	16.0	17.8	18.5	17.0	17.8	18.0	18.8	18.5	19.3	18.3
CT	17.0	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.5	18.0	19.5	20.3	23.0	21.8	21.5	19.8	20.8	21.5
DE	27.8	27.3	28.3	31.8	33.3	33.5	29.0	34.0	34.3	33.5	34.0	33.8	36.3	35.0
DC	25.8	25.5	26.5	28.0	27.3	29.8	28.0	26.8	24.5	24.0	24.0	24.5	22.3	26.5
FL	23.8	24.5	24.0	24.8	22.8	22.3	24.5	23.5	23.3	21.8	21.0	22.5	21.3	20.8
GA	23.3	23.3	23.3	25.0	23.5	21.8	22.3	22.3	23.5	22.8	22.0	20.8	20.3	18.8
HI	17.8	16.3	17.0	18.3	16.0	16.8	17.0	14.8	14.8	14.5	16.5	16.3	14.8	14.5
ID	28.5	27.8	29.5	28.3	28.3	26.5	25.8	26.0	25.3	27.3	26.8	26.8	25.0	24.3
IL	23.5	23.8	25.8	25.8	24.5	24.3	22.8	27.0	24.5	26.0	27.5	26.0	27.0	26.5
IN	26.0	27.5	28.0	28.0	25.5	26.5	26.5	27.8	29.3	28.8	31.0	29.5	28.0	30.3
IA	28.3	27.8	28.5	26.5	29.8	29.5	27.5	27.8	29.0	31.8	31.3	30.5	31.5	34.3
KS	19.5	20.0	18.5	19.8	20.0	21.5	21.3	20.8	21.8	22.5	21.3	19.5	20.5	19.0
KY	34.8	34.5	35.0	34.5	37.0	38.8	37.3	36.3	37.8	37.8	39.8	39.0	40.0	40.3
LA	37.8	38.8	38.0	37.0	34.8	36.5	40.3	41.5	41.8	42.3	42.0	41.3	41.3	40.5
ME	27.0	27.5	28.8	26.0	26.5	23.8	21.3	23.8	21.8	21.8	20.0	22.3	22.3	22.5
MD	18.8	19.3	19.3	21.3	21.3	20.3	19.8	19.8	19.5	18.5	19.0	19.8	19.3	19.3
MA	16.5	16.8	16.5	18.0	18.5	18.8	18.0	18.8	17.8	15.8	16.5	16.0	17.5	17.5
MI	23.0	22.3	21.0	19.8	22.3	23.0	21.0	20.3	22.8	22.3	21.3	21.5	20.0	19.5
MN	19.3	18.8	18.5	18.8	20.5	18.3	17.8	17.5	16.5	22.0	25.0	20.5	24.5	23.8
MS	46.8	46.3	46.5	44.0	43.8	43.5	43.8	43.8	44.0	42.5	40.8	39.8	41.0	41.0
MO	22.3	23.8	22.5	21.0	19.8	19.3	19.5	19.5	20.3	19.5	17.3	19.5	19.5	19.3
MT	28.3	29.5	28.5	28.8	27.8	31.0	33.3	32.8	31.3	30.5	29.5	31.0	29.3	28.5
NE	22.8	23.3	24.3	20.5	18.5	20.5	19.5	21.0	20.5	20.8	23.8	23.3	22.5	22.3
NV	26.3	27.3	27.0	26.5	29.8	31.5	31.5	32.8	31.5	33.8	33.8	33.8	32.8	33.8
NH	18.5	16.8	16.3	17.5	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.3	13.3	12.5	12.3	12.3	9.8	10.0
NJ	20.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.0	20.3	18.5	19.5	19.5	19.8	21.5	21.5	20.5
NM	35.0	35.3	34.0	38.3	36.5	36.8	34.5	34.8	35.3	36.5	36.3	36.0	38.5	37.8
NY	23.0	22.5	23.0	23.0	23.5	23.5	22.5	22.5	22.0	22.5	23.3	23.3	23.8	24.5
NC	32.8	35.5	33.8	32.0	29.0	26.8	30.0	29.3	30.0	29.0	27.8	26.3	26.0	31.3
ND	24.3	24.5	24.5	20.5	26.3	24.8	25.8	25.5	24.3	23.5	23.3	23.3	22.5	21.0
OH	20.3	21.0	20.0	20.5	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.5	20.8	21.8	21.5	21.3	21.5	22.8
OK	32.8	33.8	33.3	34.5	35.0	35.0	34.8	33.8	35.5	36.0	36.3	38.8	39.5	38.8
OR	17.8	17.5	18.5	23.0	22.0	21.5	21.0	22.0	21.3	22.0	22.3	23.0	23.8	25.0
PA	17.0	16.5	16.8	17.3	15.3	17.3	17.0	17.8	17.8	18.3	18.3	17.5	19.0	18.5
RI	29.3	28.8	29.8	31.5	29.5	27.5	30.5	29.3	24.3	26.5	28.3	30.3	26.3	28.0
SC	34.8	33.8	34.0	34.5	33.5	34.0	35.0	33.8	33.0	33.5	32.3	30.5	31.5	31.5
SD	22.3	21.8	21.8	19.8	19.0	19.8	20.3	20.0	20.3	19.0	19.0	18.8	17.8	19.3
TN	31.0	31.3	31.5	32.3	30.3	28.5	26.8	26.8	27.3	27.0	24.3	23.0	24.3	25.3
TX	33.5	32.3	31.5	32.0	31.8	29.8	29.5	29.8	30.5	31.3	30.5	30.5	30.5	27.8
UT	18.3	18.0	17.5	16.8	15.8	17.3	18.3	20.5	20.8	20.5	19.3	20.0	20.5	20.5
VT	31.8	32.0	32.5	32.8	34.3	34.3	33.8	30.5	31.3	27.0	24.8	25.8	25.3	24.3
VA	13.8	13.3	14.3	13.3	13.3	11.8	10.8	10.3	13.3	13.5	15.5	17.3	18.3	17.3
WA	18.3	17.3	17.8	16.0	19.5	18.5	16.8	18.3	18.3	18.0	19.5	18.8	18.0	17.5
WV	36.3	35.3	37.0	39.5	40.0	39.8	40.5	37.5	36.3	37.0	36.5	37.5	37.5	36.3
WI	16.8	15.8	15.8	14.8	14.3	13.0	13.8	13.3	14.0	12.8	12.8	13.0	14.0	13.5
WY	25.5	26.3	22.8	22.8	24.3	28.3	28.8	27.3	29.0	28.8	28.3	28.3	26.3	25.3

HEALTHCARE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	46	47	47	46	46	43	42	44	42	43	42	43	42	40
AK	48	48	45	45	42	45	49	48	48	48	47	47	46	48
AZ	38	35	34	31	31	35	36	37	35	36	35	34	38	35
AR	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	49	48	47	50	47	45
CA	35	34	36	28	34	31	29	27	30	28	30	32	34	36
CO	1	2	1	2	6	7	10	5	6	6	8	7	9	7
CT	5	11	13	11	8	8	11	14	22	15	18	12	16	19
DE	31	28	30	37	40	40	34	43	43	40	42	41	43	43
DC	27	26	27	32	29	35	32	28	27	26	25	27	20	30
FL	24	24	23	24	21	21	25	23	23	15	15	21	17	17
GA	22	20	22	25	22	20	22	21	24	24	20	16	13	9
HI	7	4	7	9	6	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
ID	34	32	35	34	32	27	26	26	29	32	29	31	28	24
IL	23	22	26	26	25	25	24	30	27	27	31	29	33	30
IN	28	30	29	32	26	27	28	32	34	33	38	34	35	37
IA	32	32	31	28	36	34	31	32	32	39	39	37	39	42
KS	14	14	10	12	14	18	20	18	18	22	16	10	14	10
KY	43	43	45	42	48	48	46	46	47	47	49	47	49	49
LA	49	49	49	47	44	46	47	50	50	50	51	51	51	50
ME	30	30	33	27	28	24	20	24	18	15	14	20	20	21
MD	12	13	14	20	18	15	14	12	10	9	9	12	9	11
MA	3	6	5	8	8	11	8	10	6	5	4	3	4	5
MI	20	18	17	12	20	22	18	14	21	21	16	18	12	14
MN	13	11	10	10	16	9	7	6	5	19	28	15	27	23
MS	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	50	49	50	51
MO	17	22	19	19	13	13	11	11	12	11	6	10	11	11
MT	32	37	31	35	30	38	40	39	38	37	35	40	36	34
NE	19	20	24	16	8	16	11	19	14	14	24	24	22	20
NV	29	28	28	28	36	39	39	39	40	42	41	41	41	41
NH	11	6	4	7	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
NJ	16	14	15	15	14	12	15	9	10	11	13	18	18	15
NM	45	44	43	48	47	47	43	45	44	45	44	44	45	46
NY	20	19	21	22	22	23	23	22	20	22	22	24	24	26
NC	40	46	42	38	33	29	37	34	35	35	32	30	30	38
ND	25	24	25	16	27	26	26	25	25	25	22	24	22	18
OH	15	16	15	16	17	17	17	16	15	15	18	17	18	22
OK	40	41	41	42	45	44	44	41	45	44	44	46	48	47
OR	7	9	10	22	19	18	18	20	17	19	21	22	24	27
PA	5	5	6	6	4	5	5	7	6	8	7	6	8	8
RI	35	35	36	36	35	30	38	34	25	28	33	36	31	33
SC	43	41	43	42	41	41	45	41	41	40	40	37	39	39
SD	17	17	18	12	11	14	15	13	12	10	9	8	5	11
TN	37	38	38	40	38	33	29	28	31	30	26	22	26	28
TX	42	40	38	38	39	35	35	36	37	38	37	37	37	32
UT	9	10	8	5	5	5	9	16	15	13	11	14	14	15
VT	39	39	40	41	43	42	41	37	38	30	27	28	29	24
VA	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	7	4
WA	9	8	9	4	12	10	4	8	9	6	12	8	6	5
WV	47	44	48	49	49	49	48	47	46	46	46	45	44	44
WI	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
WY	26	27	20	21	24	31	33	31	32	33	33	33	31	28

HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	12.3	11.0	11.0	10.8	9.5	10.0	10.3	9.3	10.5	9.8	8.5	9.8	10.3	9.5
AK	36.8	33.8	29.3	30.5	29.8	27.0	25.0	23.5	22.5	21.0	19.5	16.3	16.8	17.3
AZ	13.8	16.8	17.3	20.5	23.0	26.3	26.8	32.0	35.0	38.8	40.0	36.8	36.3	34.8
AR	17.8	17.8	14.0	14.0	14.8	15.5	15.3	13.5	12.3	11.8	12.5	11.5	10.8	9.3
CA	47.0	48.3	48.5	49.0	49.0	48.3	48.3	47.8	47.8	46.8	45.5	45.3	45.8	45.5
CO	39.8	41.3	41.3	42.8	43.0	46.3	46.8	45.5	46.5	45.3	42.5	44.0	46.3	46.8
CT	36.3	36.3	32.3	34.5	29.8	32.0	27.5	31.0	28.5	30.3	33.3	32.8	35.5	37.0
DE	37.0	36.8	36.5	39.0	37.3	33.8	32.5	32.3	33.8	31.0	33.3	35.8	34.3	30.3
DC	36.8	31.5	37.0	39.0	39.5	35.8	35.8	34.5	33.3	27.0	21.0	21.8	24.8	19.8
FL	15.5	16.5	18.3	20.3	22.5	23.3	23.8	24.8	24.5	28.5	30.0	34.3	30.0	28.3
GA	7.0	7.3	8.3	9.3	9.8	12.0	10.3	12.3	12.8	16.3	18.3	16.8	17.5	19.8
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	32.3
ID	28.3	28.3	28.0	29.0	26.5	30.0	35.0	37.5	39.5	39.3	41.8	37.8	36.5	31.8
IL	18.3	15.5	20.3	18.0	15.3	18.5	12.5	18.3	13.3	18.5	18.0	20.8	21.8	24.3
IN	13.0	8.5	11.8	10.5	9.3	9.5	8.0	11.3	9.5	13.0	15.3	18.8	19.3	19.8
IA	25.3	25.5	27.0	26.8	23.0	20.3	19.5	18.0	23.5	18.8	19.0	20.0	19.5	18.5
KS	16.5	16.3	14.5	14.8	11.0	9.5	10.0	8.8	8.0	10.0	11.8	12.0	11.3	15.0
KY	15.3	14.8	14.5	16.0	11.3	12.8	12.3	10.5	9.8	11.5	12.5	13.8	16.3	16.3
LA	25.3	22.5	22.8	19.8	20.8	17.3	17.5	15.5	14.0	15.0	13.8	8.8	7.3	6.8
ME	38.8	36.8	32.3	34.5	29.5	28.0	25.8	34.3	32.3	37.5	34.5	34.8	34.5	33.0
MD	32.0	34.8	33.5	33.5	30.8	32.3	32.8	31.5	31.8	31.5	33.0	31.8	30.8	33.3
MA	45.3	44.8	45.5	45.0	41.5	45.0	44.0	43.5	43.8	41.8	40.5	39.3	43.3	45.5
MI	9.8	9.3	11.0	12.3	11.8	13.8	17.0	20.8	20.3	22.5	23.8	23.0	22.8	22.0
MN	32.5	32.5	33.0	33.3	30.3	31.5	30.8	30.8	30.0	29.3	28.5	28.0	27.0	26.5
MS	16.8	13.5	13.0	13.5	13.5	14.5	14.5	15.3	12.3	15.5	15.5	11.5	11.8	11.3
MO	13.0	10.5	10.8	9.3	9.8	9.3	7.5	9.5	9.8	11.5	12.5	15.8	17.0	13.0
MT	23.0	23.0	24.8	26.8	26.3	27.8	24.5	24.3	25.5	27.3	29.3	37.0	33.5	30.3
NE	23.8	26.5	23.3	27.0	22.5	20.5	19.8	23.0	23.3	21.0	21.8	21.8	24.0	24.8
NV	20.8	19.5	22.8	26.8	25.3	28.8	32.5	38.0	34.5	37.3	37.8	33.8	34.5	34.0
NH	38.8	38.0	37.0	36.5	32.5	32.8	34.0	35.8	38.5	36.8	37.0	37.5	38.8	38.8
NJ	40.3	40.0	37.5	38.3	34.5	36.3	38.0	37.5	37.8	38.5	41.0	42.0	46.5	46.8
NM	26.5	19.8	20.0	20.8	18.0	20.5	20.5	22.5	21.5	26.3	26.8	23.0	22.5	22.0
NY	36.5	37.0	36.8	36.0	30.3	28.0	30.8	29.8	31.5	29.8	28.0	29.8	33.5	32.3
NC	18.8	18.3	18.3	17.3	18.0	16.8	16.3	16.5	16.5	19.3	17.8	16.3	16.5	17.5
ND	22.5	19.3	19.0	18.5	15.0	12.8	12.3	11.3	11.0	12.8	11.3	8.8	10.0	18.5
OH	9.3	7.0	7.5	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.3	9.0	14.5	15.0	17.0	16.0	20.3	19.8
OK	11.3	7.8	7.5	8.5	7.3	7.5	5.3	6.0	5.0	8.3	9.5	6.3	6.8	6.5
OR	38.3	37.8	38.8	39.5	36.8	37.8	40.5	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.8	38.8	41.0	36.3
PA	23.5	23.5	20.8	18.8	16.8	14.5	15.8	20.5	22.0	21.5	21.5	21.3	25.5	26.5
RI	34.3	31.3	30.8	30.5	26.5	27.3	26.0	25.3	27.5	32.0	34.5	36.5	35.5	38.0
SC	20.3	17.8	18.3	18.5	18.3	18.0	18.3	16.8	16.8	18.0	18.5	18.0	18.8	17.3
SD	21.3	18.0	21.5	20.5	18.0	18.8	20.5	18.3	21.3	21.0	20.5	21.8	22.0	17.5
TN	22.3	18.0	20.3	18.5	18.0	18.0	16.8	16.5	17.5	20.8	21.3	19.3	19.8	20.5
TX	14.3	15.3	15.5	15.8	17.0	16.3	15.0	16.0	17.5	19.5	18.3	16.8	14.8	24.5
UT	30.5	31.0	29.8	32.8	28.5	31.3	33.5	37.0	38.8	38.8	40.0	37.0	42.5	40.0
VT	33.5	34.5	31.5	32.5	28.3	26.8	28.0	30.3	29.3	31.8	29.5	30.0	31.3	33.3
VA	19.5	21.8	21.0	21.3	18.0	17.8	27.5	30.8	29.8	30.0	30.3	30.3	34.0	36.0
WA	26.5	25.0	25.0	25.3	24.3	28.3	31.3	31.8	31.3	32.8	33.3	30.3	35.8	37.5
WV	6.5	3.8	4.5	4.5	2.0	1.5	9.3	7.8	7.0	9.5	7.5	4.3	6.5	4.5
WI	28.5	28.8	27.3	27.8	24.5	26.0	23.5	23.0	23.3	22.8	22.3	21.8	29.3	27.5
WY	21.5	23.0	19.5	24.5	18.3	17.0	13.3	11.8	12.3	18.0	20.0	17.3	22.5	28.8

HOUSING COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	6	8	6	7	5	7	7	5	7	3	2	5	5	5
AK	41	38	34	34	38	31	29	27	24	21	19	12	12	10
AZ	9	15	14	22	27	29	32	38	42	45	44	41	43	40
AR	15	16	10	10	12	14	15	12	9	7	6	6	6	4
CA	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	49	48
CO	47	49	49	49	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
CT	39	41	38	40	38	41	33	35	31	34	36	35	40	43
DE	43	42	42	46	47	44	39	39	40	35	36	39	37	31
DC	41	36	44	46	48	45	45	42	39	28	22	23	26	16
FL	12	14	15	21	25	27	27	29	28	30	33	37	30	29
GA	2	3	4	4	6	8	7	11	12	13	15	14	14	16
HI	49	47	48	44	44	47	46	40	43	41	41	44	33	34
ID	32	32	33	33	33	38	44	45	47	47	49	46	44	33
IL	16	12	21	15	14	22	11	20	13	16	14	21	20	23
IN	7	5	8	6	4	4	3	8	4	9	10	18	16	16
IA	28	30	31	28	27	24	22	19	27	17	18	20	17	14
KS	13	13	11	11	8	4	6	3	3	4	5	8	7	8
KY	11	10	11	13	9	9	9	7	5	5	6	9	10	9
LA	28	25	26	20	24	18	20	14	14	10	9	3	3	3
ME	45	42	38	40	37	34	30	41	38	43	39	38	38	36
MD	35	40	41	39	42	42	41	36	37	36	35	34	31	37
MA	50	50	50	50	49	49	49	49	49	49	46	48	48	48
MI	4	6	6	8	10	11	19	23	20	25	27	27	24	21
MN	36	37	40	38	40	40	36	33	34	31	30	29	28	26
MS	14	9	9	9	11	12	13	13	9	12	11	6	8	6
MO	7	7	5	4	6	3	2	6	5	5	6	10	13	7
MT	25	26	29	28	32	33	28	28	29	29	31	42	33	31
NE	27	31	28	31	25	25	23	25	25	21	25	23	25	25
NV	20	22	26	28	31	37	39	47	41	42	43	36	38	39
NH	45	46	44	43	43	43	43	43	45	40	42	45	45	46
NJ	48	48	46	45	45	46	47	45	44	44	48	49	51	50
NM	30	23	20	24	17	25	24	24	22	27	28	27	22	21
NY	40	44	43	42	40	34	36	31	36	32	29	30	33	34
NC	17	20	15	14	17	16	17	16	16	18	13	12	11	12
ND	24	21	18	16	13	9	9	8	8	8	4	3	4	14
OH	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	15	10	12	11	19	16
OK	5	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2
OR	44	45	47	48	46	48	48	48	48	48	47	47	46	42
PA	26	28	23	19	15	12	16	22	23	24	24	22	27	26
RI	38	35	36	34	33	32	31	30	30	38	39	40	40	45
SC	19	16	15	16	22	20	21	18	17	14	17	17	15	10
SD	21	18	25	22	17	23	24	20	21	21	21	23	21	12
TN	23	18	21	16	17	20	18	16	18	20	23	19	18	20
TX	10	11	13	12	16	15	14	15	18	19	15	14	9	24
UT	34	34	35	37	36	39	42	44	46	45	44	42	47	47
VT	37	39	37	36	35	30	35	32	32	37	32	31	32	37
VA	18	24	24	25	17	19	33	33	33	33	34	32	36	41
WA	30	29	30	27	29	36	38	37	35	39	36	32	42	44
WV	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
WI	33	33	32	32	30	28	26	25	25	26	26	23	29	28
WY	22	26	19	26	22	17	12	10	9	14	20	16	22	30

INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	22.2	21.4	23.4	22.8	20.2	23.0	22.8	21.8	18.4	19.0	18.2	16.8	18.4	17.8
AK	15.2	14.6	14.4	14.6	16.0	14.2	17.6	17.6	16.8	17.0	18.2	17.8	17.0	17.8
AZ	16.2	12.8	13.2	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.6	14.8	16.8	16.6	14.8	16.8	17.8	17.2
AR	21.0	20.4	20.8	20.6	22.0	18.6	17.0	20.8	16.0	16.8	17.8	18.4	22.4	21.0
CA	26.4	26.4	26.6	26.0	25.4	22.6	24.0	24.0	24.6	24.0	24.2	22.4	23.8	23.4
CO	14.4	14.8	15.2	16.4	16.4	15.4	16.0	16.6	17.4	17.4	17.2	17.2	15.6	16.4
CT	23.6	24.0	24.8	23.2	24.2	23.4	24.2	23.8	23.4	22.6	22.2	24.8	24.4	22.6
DE	20.2	20.8	20.6	22.8	21.6	19.4	18.4	17.4	17.6	17.2	17.0	17.2	18.2	16.8
DC	29.8	29.6	25.4	25.6	23.8	25.2	24.4	21.6	22.6	22.8	23.2	20.2	23.4	24.2
FL	16.0	14.0	17.0	13.2	14.6	14.8	15.2	16.4	16.6	17.2	18.4	18.4	17.4	16.2
GA	17.2	17.0	20.6	19.2	17.8	16.0	17.2	17.2	18.8	17.4	16.6	16.8	15.8	15.0
HI	26.2	26.0	27.0	21.2	20.8	23.0	23.6	25.4	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.8	26.4	26.6
ID	11.0	15.2	13.0	14.0	13.4	16.0	13.4	10.2	8.8	12.4	11.0	9.6	9.4	11.0
IL	24.0	22.6	24.2	23.2	24.6	23.2	23.8	25.4	27.4	27.2	28.4	27.8	29.4	27.6
IN	24.8	24.4	22.8	23.4	18.6	19.8	19.0	17.2	22.4	21.4	18.6	16.4	16.6	16.4
IA	24.4	22.0	21.6	22.6	23.0	21.0	19.4	19.4	20.2	21.2	21.6	21.4	22.4	23.0
KS	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.4	15.8	15.6	15.0	14.6	13.8	14.2	12.0	11.6	12.4	12.4
KY	18.0	18.0	18.6	17.4	17.4	18.6	18.8	18.0	19.6	20.2	20.6	22.8	22.0	23.4
LA	27.6	30.6	31.2	32.0	31.8	31.4	32.4	33.0	33.0	32.6	33.2	34.2	33.0	32.0
ME	26.6	26.6	27.0	22.8	23.6	25.8	25.4	26.2	27.4	25.8	25.0	25.6	23.2	25.2
MD	19.6	21.2	20.6	21.2	21.6	20.6	16.8	17.8	23.2	23.0	23.8	24.0	23.8	23.4
MA	23.8	23.2	21.0	23.0	25.2	26.4	25.6	26.4	26.0	27.2	26.2	26.6	26.4	27.0
MI	24.2	23.0	21.6	23.6	22.4	21.2	24.8	25.2	24.8	25.2	24.0	23.6	24.6	23.0
MN	14.0	13.8	11.6	14.0	13.8	11.4	13.2	12.6	14.0	10.8	10.4	10.6	12.0	11.8
MS	31.8	31.4	30.4	31.2	31.6	31.4	31.4	31.0	29.6	30.0	30.4	31.2	29.4	31.0
MO	22.0	26.8	25.4	26.6	27.0	26.0	26.4	27.0	25.4	25.8	26.2	27.2	26.2	26.8
MT	12.4	12.2	13.2	13.4	14.6	17.6	17.4	17.4	15.6	16.4	16.8	19.4	18.2	18.2
NE	17.6	16.8	16.6	15.8	14.4	15.6	14.6	14.6	14.2	13.4	15.6	16.4	14.8	18.2
NV	10.2	9.2	8.6	12.4	11.0	13.4	13.2	12.0	14.8	14.0	13.4	13.0	11.0	9.6
NH	24.4	24.6	25.0	19.8	20.8	22.6	23.4	22.6	21.0	21.0	20.6	20.0	21.2	21.0
NJ	26.4	26.2	26.4	26.6	26.8	27.6	27.2	27.2	26.8	27.0	27.4	23.2	22.6	22.0
NM	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.8	23.0	24.2	25.0	25.4	25.6	26.0	27.2	26.2	25.6	25.2
NY	27.6	28.6	29.2	29.0	29.6	29.6	28.4	30.0	31.2	31.0	30.6	32.8	30.8	30.4
NC	22.2	22.4	23.4	23.4	23.8	23.6	22.8	21.4	23.0	20.8	21.0	21.6	21.6	19.4
ND	16.0	15.8	16.8	15.0	17.0	14.8	19.0	19.2	17.4	17.8	18.0	18.8	20.0	19.6
OH	18.2	18.2	18.4	15.6	18.8	17.4	17.2	16.8	18.2	18.6	18.8	17.2	17.4	18.0
OK	29.8	29.6	29.4	28.4	27.8	26.2	28.2	28.8	20.2	20.2	20.8	22.8	26.2	24.2
OR	8.6	9.8	9.6	10.8	11.6	11.4	11.2	9.6	10.2	10.6	11.2	11.4	11.4	12.0
PA	32.4	30.8	30.8	32.2	32.8	32.4	32.4	31.2	31.0	32.0	32.4	32.2	31.6	32.4
RI	26.2	27.6	27.4	28.6	29.8	29.6	28.8	30.4	29.2	28.6	28.2	29.0	28.6	29.2
SC	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.8	25.2	26.8	25.4	26.4	26.6	23.6	24.2	24.4	24.2	23.2
SD	20.6	19.4	17.4	19.4	20.6	21.6	22.0	21.8	20.0	21.2	21.8	21.0	16.4	19.2
TN	17.2	16.8	17.8	17.6	18.0	18.2	16.6	16.8	17.6	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.8	16.8
TX	18.0	17.0	15.6	17.6	18.2	16.2	14.0	15.0	18.8	19.0	19.8	18.6	18.6	18.4
UT	8.0	8.4	8.4	9.6	6.2	9.6	10.4	9.2	9.6	9.0	8.6	8.8	7.6	9.6
VT	24.2	23.0	24.6	22.8	22.4	23.0	22.8	22.6	22.8	22.8	20.4	18.8	16.0	16.0
VA	14.8	15.8	15.4	16.2	16.8	15.2	12.0	12.2	13.2	13.4	13.4	15.6	15.8	16.2
WA	17.8	18.6	18.8	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.4	19.2	19.8	20.0	20.2	20.0	21.4	22.0
WV	33.6	32.6	32.8	33.0	28.4	33.4	35.0	35.2	34.4	35.4	33.2	29.8	31.0	28.8
WI	17.2	18.4	19.4	21.6	22.0	21.4	20.4	17.4	18.2	20.4	21.4	21.2	21.0	21.8
WY	12.8	14.0	14.2	14.6	14.0	11.0	12.2	16.0	9.2	10.0	11.6	14.4	15.6	17.2

INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	28	27	32	29	23	32	29	30	21	21	18	11	22	17
AK	10	9	9	9	12	6	20	21	13	13	18	18	15	17
AZ	14	5	6	8	8	9	12	9	13	11	9	11	18	15
AR	26	24	26	24	29	21	16	27	11	12	16	19	30	26
CA	42	41	42	42	42	30	35	35	36	37	37	32	35	35
CO	8	10	10	16	13	11	13	13	15	17	14	14	8	11
CT	31	35	37	35	38	36	36	34	35	32	33	39	38	31
DE	24	25	23	29	27	23	21	18	17	15	13	14	20	13
DC	47	46	39	41	36	39	37	29	31	33	34	27	34	38
FL	12	7	16	4	8	7	11	12	12	15	20	19	16	9
GA	15	17	23	21	17	14	17	16	22	17	11	11	10	7
HI	40	39	43	25	25	32	33	37	39	39	40	41	43	42
ID	4	11	5	6	4	14	7	3	1	5	3	2	2	3
IL	33	31	35	35	39	35	34	37	44	44	46	45	46	45
IN	39	37	31	37	21	24	24	16	30	31	21	9	14	11
IA	37	28	28	28	33	26	26	26	27	29	31	30	30	32
KS	11	11	12	12	11	12	10	7	6	9	6	5	6	6
KY	20	19	20	17	16	21	23	23	24	24	26	33	29	35
LA	45	48	50	49	50	48	49	50	50	50	50	51	51	50
ME	44	42	43	29	35	40	40	40	44	40	39	40	33	40
MD	23	26	23	25	27	25	15	22	34	35	35	37	35	35
MA	32	34	27	34	40	43	42	41	41	44	41	43	43	44
MI	34	32	28	39	31	27	38	36	37	38	36	36	39	32
MN	7	6	4	6	5	3	5	6	7	4	2	3	5	4
MS	49	50	48	48	49	48	48	48	47	47	47	48	46	49
MO	27	43	39	43	44	41	43	43	38	40	41	44	41	43
MT	5	4	6	5	8	18	19	18	10	10	12	24	20	20
NE	18	15	14	14	7	12	9	7	8	6	10	9	7	20
NV	3	2	2	3	2	5	5	4	9	8	7	6	3	1
NH	37	38	38	23	25	30	32	32	29	28	26	25	26	26
NJ	42	40	41	43	43	45	44	44	43	43	44	35	32	29
NM	30	29	30	29	33	38	39	37	39	42	43	42	40	40
NY	45	45	46	47	47	46	46	46	49	48	48	50	48	48
NC	28	29	32	37	36	37	29	28	33	27	29	31	28	24
ND	12	13	15	11	15	7	24	24	15	19	17	22	24	25
OH	22	20	19	13	22	17	17	14	19	20	22	14	16	19
OK	47	46	47	45	45	42	45	45	27	24	28	33	41	38
OR	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	4	4	5
PA	50	49	49	50	51	50	49	49	48	49	49	49	50	51
RI	40	44	45	46	48	46	47	47	46	46	45	46	45	47
SC	34	36	34	40	40	44	40	41	42	36	37	38	37	34
SD	25	23	17	22	24	29	28	30	26	29	32	28	13	23
TN	15	15	18	18	18	19	14	14	17	13	14	17	18	13
TX	20	17	12	18	19	16	8	10	22	21	23	21	23	22
UT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
VT	34	32	36	29	31	32	29	32	32	33	25	22	12	8
VA	9	13	11	15	14	10	3	5	5	6	7	8	10	9
WA	19	22	21	20	20	19	21	24	25	23	24	25	27	29
WV	51	51	51	51	46	51	51	51	51	51	50	47	49	46
WI	15	21	22	27	29	28	27	18	19	26	30	29	25	28
WY	6	7	8	9	6	2	4	11	2	2	5	7	8	15

PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	29.3	29.8	26.5	28.0	25.0	28.0	29.3	26.3	23.5	19.5	11.0	18.0	19.3	18.0
AK	34.8	33.8	36.3	36.3	40.0	39.8	40.5	39.3	40.8	38.0	39.0	38.0	43.5	44.8
AZ	38.0	38.8	38.0	36.8	37.8	37.3	36.0	38.3	38.3	39.3	33.3	37.0	36.0	39.3
AR	32.0	33.3	31.0	26.3	26.8	26.3	27.5	30.3	27.0	26.5	29.0	26.3	23.3	22.3
CA	26.3	27.8	27.8	26.5	29.5	29.3	30.8	32.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	40.0	41.0	40.8
CO	27.3	29.3	27.3	27.8	29.5	30.5	31.3	33.5	34.0	38.3	40.5	39.8	41.3	43.3
CT	18.0	16.8	17.8	19.8	19.5	20.3	20.8	23.0	18.0	18.0	21.3	16.8	15.8	16.0
DE	30.5	28.3	25.8	27.8	26.8	32.3	28.5	32.3	30.3	29.8	34.5	36.3	33.0	30.5
DC	35.8	35.8	35.8	36.5	37.0	40.3	39.5	41.3	42.0	41.0	41.5	40.5	43.0	43.5
FL	37.5	35.8	34.0	34.5	33.8	35.8	31.5	31.0	29.8	28.5	22.8	24.3	22.0	22.0
GA	30.8	28.8	32.0	32.8	30.5	30.3	25.5	21.3	28.3	20.5	13.8	19.3	23.0	20.0
HI	30.3	29.8	31.8	33.0	35.0	33.0	34.5	36.0	39.5	33.8	33.0	35.5	33.3	37.3
ID	15.0	13.3	11.0	16.0	16.3	18.3	17.0	16.8	17.0	14.5	13.3	10.3	11.3	11.8
IL	16.5	15.5	23.8	16.3	24.0	19.3	19.8	19.3	18.3	17.3	16.0	13.5	17.0	24.5
IN	29.0	28.8	27.8	26.5	27.5	28.8	29.5	27.5	27.3	28.5	32.0	25.0	24.0	22.8
IA	13.3	13.0	12.8	13.8	14.5	16.3	17.3	16.0	13.3	14.5	16.5	10.3	9.5	9.8
KS	16.8	17.5	17.5	15.5	17.0	18.0	18.3	21.0	18.0	23.0	24.3	24.0	26.0	22.3
KY	33.5	27.5	27.5	29.0	25.5	31.3	26.3	24.0	26.5	28.5	24.8	25.5	26.5	24.5
LA	33.3	31.0	35.0	30.5	29.3	25.5	25.0	27.3	30.8	36.5	33.8	42.3	29.3	28.3
ME	28.3	26.3	26.3	24.3	23.3	23.8	23.0	21.8	21.5	22.0	23.5	25.5	23.8	23.3
MD	29.0	27.3	25.8	26.8	26.8	27.8	28.8	29.5	29.3	24.5	24.5	23.3	29.3	31.0
MA	27.5	26.5	27.8	28.0	26.5	25.3	23.5	24.3	24.0	21.3	21.8	20.3	20.3	19.3
MI	28.3	28.3	25.5	26.3	23.5	21.0	22.8	22.3	20.5	18.5	19.3	21.0	21.3	19.8
MN	21.5	21.5	21.8	22.8	22.3	20.5	24.0	22.0	25.3	28.3	28.5	27.8	24.5	25.8
MS	22.3	21.0	21.0	22.8	22.8	21.8	23.3	21.3	22.8	19.0	20.3	13.0	10.0	8.8
MO	30.3	33.0	30.3	27.5	29.0	28.8	31.0	31.8	33.5	36.0	35.8	35.5	32.5	33.0
MT	21.0	26.5	27.3	29.5	29.0	27.0	28.0	29.8	25.8	27.0	27.5	25.8	26.8	26.5
NE	21.8	22.8	21.3	20.3	19.0	20.8	23.0	20.3	20.5	21.3	20.5	21.3	23.3	20.3
NV	37.8	37.8	38.5	38.5	39.8	36.8	36.0	37.0	37.3	29.0	35.5	35.8	43.3	44.5
NH	25.0	23.3	23.3	20.3	21.5	18.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	16.3	16.0	15.0	15.3	14.3
NJ	17.3	15.5	14.5	15.0	14.0	14.0	16.3	18.3	18.5	16.3	15.3	13.8	14.5	16.0
NM	42.0	41.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	39.3	40.5	42.5	44.8	45.8	45.0	43.3	45.3	46.0
NY	14.5	14.5	14.5	15.0	15.5	16.8	17.3	17.5	16.5	17.8	15.8	20.8	22.5	22.3
NC	28.8	27.3	25.0	24.8	23.3	22.5	24.3	24.0	25.5	27.3	27.5	28.3	29.3	29.5
ND	3.8	4.5	17.3	17.5	19.5	17.8	19.0	11.5	12.5	16.3	19.5	15.5	17.3	16.5
OH	35.8	37.5	33.3	34.0	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.5	34.0	33.0	31.8	30.8	30.3	27.0
OK	32.5	34.0	31.3	31.8	29.3	31.3	30.8	31.5	30.5	30.3	27.5	27.8	28.3	30.5
OR	35.3	35.3	33.8	34.3	34.0	34.3	35.0	37.3	36.5	37.5	38.8	42.3	45.8	47.3
PA	22.0	20.8	20.8	23.5	24.0	25.0	23.8	23.8	24.0	25.8	25.8	21.5	21.0	19.8
RI	22.0	23.8	26.0	23.5	21.3	20.5	21.0	21.0	20.3	18.8	21.5	21.0	19.3	20.8
SC	29.3	29.5	32.3	30.5	31.3	30.5	30.0	29.3	31.0	32.5	33.3	29.5	29.3	28.5
SD	4.3	7.3	11.0	9.8	15.0	17.0	15.3	18.0	18.0	22.5	18.3	20.8	19.5	20.8
TN	37.5	35.8	35.0	35.8	37.0	35.5	36.8	36.3	36.3	37.0	37.3	40.0	39.5	35.3
TX	26.8	27.8	24.8	26.3	21.0	20.3	21.8	24.3	24.3	23.5	19.8	24.8	25.0	24.5
UT	30.0	31.5	33.0	30.5	33.3	31.5	29.5	28.3	25.0	30.3	28.8	24.0	18.5	19.8
VT	22.8	23.5	21.8	18.0	17.8	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.3	21.3	27.8	32.8	35.3	36.0
VA	8.8	7.0	6.3	6.5	7.0	10.3	10.5	11.8	12.5	10.5	13.5	13.8	13.3	12.5
WA	39.0	40.0	39.0	40.8	40.5	38.5	38.3	39.0	37.3	39.3	39.5	43.5	46.8	47.3
WV	23.0	27.0	25.3	34.0	25.0	21.8	21.0	17.8	20.8	19.5	21.5	19.0	18.0	20.8
WI	13.3	14.8	13.3	15.3	15.8	16.3	15.8	14.5	13.3	15.0	19.8	12.8	10.0	9.5
WY	17.8	20.0	17.8	16.5	18.3	20.5	17.3	13.0	12.0	14.5	12.5	14.3	10.0	8.3

PUBLIC SAFETY COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	31	35	27	31	24	30	33	28	21	15	1	12	14	11
AK	42	41	47	46	49	50	50	49	49	46	47	43	48	48
AZ	49	49	48	48	47	47	45	47	47	48	39	42	42	43
AR	38	40	35	22	28	27	29	35	30	27	34	31	23	22
CA	22	27	31	25	36	33	37	39	39	39	37	45	44	44
CO	24	33	28	29	36	35	40	42	41	47	49	44	45	45
CT	12	10	10	13	12	13	14	22	8	11	18	11	9	8
DE	36	29	23	29	28	40	31	40	35	35	42	41	39	36
DC	44	44	46	47	45	51	49	50	50	50	50	47	46	46
FL	46	44	43	44	42	45	41	36	34	31	22	25	20	21
GA	37	31	38	39	38	34	27	17	32	17	5	14	22	16
HI	34	35	37	40	44	42	43	43	48	41	37	38	40	42
ID	7	5	2	8	7	10	5	6	7	2	3	1	5	5
IL	8	8	18	9	22	11	13	12	12	9	8	5	10	27
IN	29	31	31	25	31	31	34	30	31	31	36	27	26	25
IA	4	4	4	3	3	3	6	5	4	2	10	1	1	4
KS	9	11	9	7	8	8	9	15	8	23	24	23	29	22
KY	41	26	30	33	26	37	28	24	29	31	26	28	30	27
LA	40	37	44	35	34	26	26	29	37	43	41	48	33	33
ME	26	20	26	20	19	23	19	19	19	21	23	28	25	26
MD	29	24	23	27	28	29	32	33	33	25	25	22	33	38
MA	25	21	31	31	27	25	22	26	22	18	21	15	17	12
MI	26	29	22	22	21	19	18	21	16	12	12	18	19	13
MN	14	15	15	16	17	15	24	20	26	30	32	32	27	30
MS	18	14	13	16	18	20	21	17	20	14	16	4	2	2
MO	34	39	34	28	32	31	39	38	40	42	44	38	38	39
MT	13	21	28	34	32	28	30	34	28	28	28	30	31	31
NE	15	16	14	14	11	18	19	14	16	18	17	20	23	17
NV	48	48	49	49	48	46	45	45	45	34	43	40	47	47
NH	21	17	17	14	16	8	10	11	8	6	8	9	8	7
NJ	10	8	6	4	2	2	4	10	13	6	6	6	7	8
NM	51	51	51	51	51	49	50	51	51	51	51	50	49	49
NY	6	6	6	4	5	5	6	7	6	10	7	16	21	22
NC	28	24	20	21	19	22	25	24	27	29	28	34	33	35
ND	1	1	8	11	12	7	10	1	2	6	13	10	11	10
OH	44	47	41	41	40	40	42	41	41	39	35	36	37	32
OK	39	42	36	38	34	37	37	37	36	36	28	32	32	36
OR	43	43	42	43	43	43	44	46	44	45	46	48	50	50
PA	16	13	12	18	22	24	23	23	22	26	27	21	18	13
RI	16	19	25	18	15	15	15	15	15	13	19	18	14	18
SC	31	34	39	35	39	35	36	32	38	38	39	35	33	34
SD	2	3	2	2	4	6	2	9	8	22	11	16	16	18
TN	46	44	44	45	45	44	47	44	43	44	45	45	43	40
TX	23	27	19	22	14	13	17	26	24	24	14	26	28	27
UT	33	38	40	35	41	39	34	31	25	36	33	23	13	13
VT	19	18	15	12	9	11	12	13	14	18	31	37	41	41
VA	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	6	6	6
WA	50	50	50	50	50	48	48	48	45	48	48	51	51	50
WV	20	23	21	41	24	20	15	8	18	15	19	13	12	18
WI	4	7	5	6	6	3	3	4	4	5	14	3	2	3
WY	11	12	10	10	10	15	6	3	1	2	2	8	2	1

STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	35.3	35.0	40.0	41.3	40.0	37.7	35.7	36.0	36.3	37.7	37.7	34.7	34.3	34.3
AK	36.0	34.7	38.7	47.0	50.7	50.7	50.3	50.0	49.7	50.0	50.0	46.7	45.0	45.0
AZ	24.3	20.0	18.3	21.0	15.7	19.0	18.3	16.0	12.3	13.0	14.3	14.0	14.3	14.3
AR	27.7	28.3	28.3	28.0	29.7	29.3	30.0	29.0	29.3	26.3	28.0	26.7	26.7	26.7
CA	27.3	29.3	27.3	27.0	27.7	28.3	28.7	27.3	26.7	27.7	25.7	28.3	32.0	32.0
CO	28.3	27.7	27.3	28.0	27.3	29.0	26.3	27.7	30.0	34.7	33.0	34.0	32.0	32.0
CT	15.3	17.3	17.0	19.0	20.0	23.0	18.0	18.7	21.7	20.0	20.3	24.7	24.0	24.0
DE	20.7	23.3	30.0	26.0	17.3	20.0	25.7	20.7	19.0	16.7	18.0	15.3	16.3	16.3
DC	28.0	27.7	28.3	28.0	27.7	28.7	30.7	32.0	32.3	33.3	33.7	35.3	34.7	34.7
FL	24.3	24.3	22.3	21.0	20.3	17.3	13.7	14.0	15.7	11.3	12.0	13.0	11.7	11.7
GA	16.0	18.0	17.0	16.3	13.7	13.7	13.3	13.7	13.3	12.3	11.7	13.3	14.3	14.3
HI	26.3	19.3	18.7	23.7	18.7	20.0	20.0	20.0	22.3	25.3	27.0	24.3	22.3	22.3
ID	15.7	17.3	18.3	17.0	16.3	13.3	12.3	13.0	13.7	11.3	8.0	8.0	7.3	7.3
IL	22.7	22.7	25.0	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	26.7	26.0	27.7	26.3	28.3	30.0	30.0
IN	18.7	19.0	21.3	18.7	21.3	21.0	18.0	15.7	19.3	18.0	18.3	12.0	13.0	13.0
IA	21.0	22.7	22.3	24.0	24.7	25.3	24.3	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.3	28.3	28.3
KS	35.7	32.0	31.7	32.3	31.0	32.7	34.0	30.0	27.7	27.3	27.0	27.0	37.0	37.0
KY	41.0	42.3	40.0	42.3	43.3	41.3	38.7	39.7	37.0	38.0	38.3	38.3	33.3	33.3
LA	38.3	35.7	36.3	35.3	36.0	37.7	35.3	32.3	32.7	34.7	35.0	35.7	33.3	33.3
ME	31.0	26.7	28.0	26.7	24.0	21.3	20.7	21.7	20.0	19.0	20.3	25.7	26.0	26.0
MD	14.7	14.0	15.0	17.7	19.0	16.0	13.7	19.7	23.0	24.3	27.0	30.0	31.7	31.7
MA	22.3	20.0	20.0	19.3	22.3	21.0	22.3	20.7	18.7	21.3	24.0	24.3	24.0	24.0
MI	23.0	22.3	25.3	25.7	25.3	25.7	23.7	25.7	27.3	26.3	25.0	26.3	27.0	27.0
MN	18.3	22.0	17.0	18.7	19.0	20.3	22.3	25.0	23.0	24.7	23.0	23.0	22.0	22.0
MS	35.0	37.0	36.0	36.0	34.7	34.7	37.3	36.7	35.3	35.0	35.7	37.3	35.3	35.3
MO	25.3	27.0	27.0	23.0	25.0	26.7	25.3	26.7	28.7	26.0	27.7	18.7	14.0	14.0
MT	28.7	27.3	27.7	26.0	27.0	28.3	30.3	29.0	30.7	24.7	25.3	23.3	25.0	25.0
NE	29.7	29.3	29.7	28.3	29.0	31.0	30.7	28.7	28.7	25.0	27.3	29.7	26.7	26.7
NV	18.7	18.3	17.7	18.3	17.0	15.3	15.0	16.7	16.3	22.0	18.3	15.7	12.7	12.7
NH	24.7	25.3	19.3	22.3	21.7	18.0	17.3	16.3	18.3	16.0	14.7	19.0	18.0	18.0
NJ	22.7	24.3	24.3	25.0	24.3	24.7	25.7	23.7	27.3	22.0	20.7	24.0	23.0	23.0
NM	39.7	36.0	38.0	36.0	36.7	38.3	43.0	43.3	38.3	39.7	41.3	32.0	31.7	31.7
NY	42.0	42.3	43.3	42.3	42.0	42.0	43.7	43.3	44.3	43.0	43.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
NC	23.3	27.0	28.0	24.0	21.3	19.7	18.7	17.7	19.3	19.0	18.0	22.3	19.0	19.0
ND	18.0	16.3	16.3	16.3	24.0	27.0	30.7	22.3	25.0	33.3	35.3	28.7	34.3	34.3
OH	22.0	22.3	22.7	25.0	24.3	23.7	23.7	26.0	26.7	25.7	26.0	24.3	19.7	19.7
OK	21.3	19.7	20.7	19.7	23.3	24.3	19.7	17.3	16.0	20.7	19.7	19.3	22.7	22.7
OR	29.3	30.0	30.7	26.7	27.0	26.7	27.3	31.0	31.0	33.0	29.7	33.3	33.3	33.3
PA	21.3	21.3	21.0	19.7	20.7	21.0	22.3	23.0	23.0	24.0	22.0	25.7	24.7	24.7
RI	30.0	32.0	32.0	31.7	32.0	31.3	31.3	32.7	31.7	31.3	31.3	24.3	32.3	32.3
SC	41.0	40.3	38.3	37.3	37.7	34.3	37.3	34.7	36.3	36.3	34.7	33.0	32.7	32.7
SD	20.0	17.7	19.3	17.7	19.7	17.7	18.0	21.7	20.3	19.0	21.3	21.7	22.0	22.0
TN	22.3	22.3	20.7	23.0	19.3	17.3	23.3	23.3	22.3	21.3	19.3	12.0	16.0	16.0
TX	28.3	25.0	25.3	24.7	26.7	27.7	26.0	25.3	26.3	28.0	29.0	26.7	26.0	26.0
UT	21.0	22.0	21.0	17.7	17.3	14.7	17.7	15.3	20.3	17.3	14.0	18.0	21.0	21.0
VT	32.3	33.7	32.7	32.3	33.0	32.3	31.0	32.7	30.0	29.0	32.0	31.7	32.0	32.0
VA	16.7	21.7	18.3	20.7	19.7	20.3	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.0	18.7	28.7	27.7	27.7
WA	26.0	27.0	22.3	23.7	24.3	25.0	26.7	25.0	24.0	24.7	25.3	26.7	26.7	26.7
WV	26.3	28.7	31.0	28.3	28.7	35.7	30.3	43.7	33.3	35.7	35.0	38.7	31.7	31.7
WI	19.7	18.0	16.7	18.7	20.0	16.7	18.3	17.0	15.7	14.3	17.7	22.0	23.3	23.3
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	32.0

STATE BUDGET COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	44	45	49	48	48	46	45	45	46	47	47	44	45	45
AK	46	44	48	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
AZ	24	12	8	16	2	11	11	6	1	4	5	6	6	6
AR	32	35	34	35	39	37	34	35	35	30	34	28	26	26
CA	31	37	29	34	35	33	33	32	28	33	25	32	36	36
CO	34	33	29	35	34	36	30	33	36	42	39	43	36	36
CT	2	3	4	11	13	21	8	12	17	14	15	23	20	20
DE	12	23	37	30	5	13	27	16	10	7	8	7	9	9
DC	33	33	34	35	35	35	37	39	41	39	41	45	47	47
FL	24	24	20	16	15	7	3	3	4	1	3	4	2	2
GA	4	6	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	5	6	6
HI	29	10	11	21	7	13	15	15	18	26	29	19	16	16
ID	3	3	8	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
IL	20	21	25	28	29	26	25	30	25	33	28	32	32	32
IN	8	9	19	8	17	17	8	5	11	9	10	2	4	4
IA	13	21	20	23	27	26	24	24	25	28	26	26	31	31
KS	45	40	40	41	40	41	42	37	32	32	29	31	49	49
KY	49	50	49	49	50	49	48	47	48	48	48	48	42	42
LA	47	46	45	44	45	46	44	40	42	42	43	46	42	42
ME	41	28	32	32	22	20	17	18	13	10	15	24	24	24
MD	1	1	1	4	8	5	3	13	20	21	29	37	33	33
MA	18	12	14	12	20	17	18	16	9	16	21	19	20	20
MI	22	18	26	29	29	28	22	28	30	30	22	26	29	29
MN	7	16	4	8	8	15	18	24	20	22	20	16	14	14
MS	43	48	44	45	44	44	46	46	45	44	46	47	48	48
MO	27	29	28	19	28	29	25	30	33	28	33	10	5	5
MT	36	32	31	30	32	33	35	35	38	22	23	17	23	23
NE	39	37	36	38	38	38	37	34	33	25	32	36	26	26
NV	8	8	7	7	4	4	5	8	7	18	10	8	3	3
NH	26	27	12	18	19	10	6	7	8	6	6	11	10	10
NJ	20	24	24	26	24	24	27	23	30	18	17	18	18	18
NM	48	47	46	45	46	48	49	48	49	49	49	39	33	33
NY	51	50	51	49	49	50	50	48	50	50	50	50	50	50
NC	23	29	32	23	17	12	13	11	11	10	8	15	11	11
ND	6	2	2	1	22	31	37	20	24	39	45	34	45	45
OH	17	18	23	26	24	22	22	29	28	27	26	19	12	12
OK	15	11	15	13	21	23	14	10	6	15	14	12	17	17
OR	38	39	38	32	32	29	32	38	39	38	36	42	42	42
PA	15	14	17	13	16	17	18	21	20	20	19	24	22	22
RI	40	40	41	40	41	39	41	41	40	37	37	19	40	40
SC	49	49	47	47	47	43	46	44	46	46	42	41	41	41
SD	11	5	12	4	11	9	8	18	15	10	18	13	14	14
TN	18	18	15	19	10	7	21	22	18	16	13	2	8	8
TX	34	26	26	25	31	32	29	27	27	35	35	28	24	24
UT	13	16	17	4	5	3	7	4	15	8	4	9	13	13
VT	42	43	43	41	42	40	40	41	36	36	38	38	36	36
VA	5	15	8	15	11	15	15	13	13	10	12	34	30	30
WA	28	29	20	21	24	25	31	24	23	22	23	28	26	26
WV	29	36	39	38	37	45	35	50	43	45	43	49	33	33
WI	10	6	3	8	13	6	11	9	4	5	7	14	19	19
WY	36	42	42	41	43	42	42	43	44	41	40	39	36	36

TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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	38.0	38.0
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	38.0	38.0
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	6.0	6.0
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	30.3	30.3
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	33.0	33.0
CO	21	22	21	21	18	18	21	21	21	21	19	23	17.7	17.7
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	19.3	19.3
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	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	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	20.3	20.3
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	10.3	10.3
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	46.7	46.7
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	24.7	24.7
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	23.7	23.7
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	20.7	20.7
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	35.0	35.0
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	34.7	34.7
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	35.0	35.0
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	30.7	30.7
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	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	24.3	24.3
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	15.0	15.0
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	27.7	27.7
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	26.3	26.3
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	43.0	43.0
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	18.3	18.3
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	22.3	22.3
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	11.3	11.3
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	12.3	12.3
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	4.0	4.0
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	32.3	32.3
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	51.0	51.0
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	33.7	33.7
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	20.0	20.0
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	31.7	31.7
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	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	32.3	32.3
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	46.0	46.0
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	27.7	27.7
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	34.3	34.3
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	36.7	36.7
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	3.3	3.3
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	5.7	5.7
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	9.7	9.7
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	27.0	27.0
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	40.7	40.7
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	28.7	28.7
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	14.0	14.0
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	42.7	42.7
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	24.3	24.3
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	42.7	42.7

TAXES & FEES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	31	27	30	30	33	33	33	31	33	38	43	42	43	43
AK	51	51	51	50	35	35	37	32	35	35	31	32	43	43
AZ	12	14	14	11	7	9	6	6	7	6	6	7	5	5
AR	37	37	36	36	40	42	45	44	42	40	40	34	30	30
CA	28	25	26	29	30	33	32	37	37	32	44	44	36	36
CO	19	22	18	18	14	15	18	18	17	16	14	20	12	12
CT	20	24	25	25	21	18	21	22	20	19	24	20	15	15
DE	11	12	15	7	5	7	8	8	8	7	13	14	14	14
DC	1	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	17	17
GA	4	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	6	7	7
HI	41	41	45	47	47	48	50	50	49	51	51	50	50	50
ID	34	34	29	31	36	35	37	30	21	24	28	31	24	24
IL	12	17	20	18	13	13	12	15	14	15	15	18	21	21
IN	21	19	17	14	17	17	18	24	29	30	30	16	18	18
IA	36	44	43	38	39	42	41	38	40	43	37	37	40	40
KS	35	39	39	37	36	37	35	41	40	35	44	39	39	39
KY	29	27	19	25	27	24	26	20	23	28	27	32	40	40
LA	16	15	24	16	17	21	17	10	16	24	22	19	31	31
ME	39	46	44	42	38	38	40	40	38	39	39	36	33	33
MD	16	17	20	22	20	19	20	19	18	21	19	26	22	22
MA	10	7	7	11	12	11	8	9	10	8	10	12	11	11
MI	43	36	34	35	34	30	35	34	34	26	31	27	27	27
MN	27	29	33	31	31	31	31	33	31	31	34	30	25	25
MS	49	49	50	51	51	51	51	51	50	49	49	49	48	48
MO	8	11	6	6	9	9	11	10	11	9	12	8	13	13
MT	26	32	27	27	29	29	23	20	27	21	21	25	20	20
NE	12	13	12	16	16	14	13	13	12	11	11	11	8	8
NV	7	10	9	9	8	7	7	7	9	13	9	9	9	9
NH	9	6	12	8	9	6	8	12	5	5	3	4	3	3
NJ	30	33	32	33	31	31	33	35	35	34	36	38	34	34
NM	38	45	41	46	48	47	45	49	51	50	50	51	51	51
NY	39	41	37	39	40	41	37	36	32	35	28	40	37	37
NC	24	16	15	20	15	16	14	16	15	14	16	15	16	16
ND	47	31	39	39	46	38	29	42	47	48	26	47	32	32
OH	25	26	27	24	24	24	26	22	18	18	16	16	19	19
OK	18	20	11	13	25	23	14	16	28	32	23	23	34	34
OR	31	38	41	43	43	44	48	47	48	45	48	48	49	49
PA	23	23	23	21	23	26	25	28	25	27	34	22	27	27
RI	44	47	48	44	44	44	44	45	42	40	41	40	38	38
SC	45	40	38	41	42	40	42	43	38	42	42	46	42	42
SD	3	2	2	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2
TN	5	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4
TX	2	3	3	2	5	5	5	5	6	9	7	5	6	6
UT	22	20	22	22	22	22	24	29	30	17	33	27	26	26
VT	46	43	45	45	45	44	45	47	46	44	46	45	45	45
VA	6	9	10	15	19	19	22	26	26	23	20	29	29	29
WA	15	8	8	10	9	12	16	14	13	12	8	10	10	10
WV	50	50	49	48	49	48	49	46	45	47	47	43	46	46
WI	33	29	31	28	26	27	30	24	24	28	24	23	22	22
WY	48	48	47	48	50	48	42	39	44	45	37	34	46	46

WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	38.8	39.5	39.0	40.0	39.5	38.8	37.0	38.5	38.5	37.8	35.8	37.8	36.3	36.5
AK	15.0	14.8	15.5	15.0	15.5	14.5	17.3	15.5	15.8	18.0	18.5	17.0	17.0	18.0
AZ	25.3	24.5	26.8	29.0	28.3	28.0	27.8	30.0	29.3	28.8	27.8	26.8	24.5	25.5
AR	35.8	35.3	35.0	36.0	36.3	35.5	37.3	35.3	36.8	36.0	34.0	37.0	37.5	36.3
CA	27.3	27.8	28.5	28.8	27.8	28.0	27.3	26.8	26.8	25.3	23.3	27.0	26.8	26.3
CO	20.3	19.8	19.3	19.0	17.3	19.3	19.5	20.5	16.0	14.3	15.3	14.3	14.0	15.0
CT	17.0	16.3	16.8	17.3	18.5	18.5	19.8	19.5	20.3	19.5	17.8	21.0	21.3	22.0
DE	15.5	14.3	15.5	14.3	13.8	17.3	14.3	16.0	15.3	16.8	18.8	13.5	15.3	15.0
DC	14.3	13.3	10.8	11.8	13.3	10.8	14.0	10.8	11.5	8.0	7.8	9.0	11.0	13.8
FL	29.5	30.8	30.8	32.0	32.0	31.5	30.3	31.8	31.3	32.0	30.0	28.3	28.3	28.5
GA	22.8	24.3	24.3	22.0	19.8	19.8	19.5	20.5	19.5	22.0	23.3	23.3	23.8	22.5
HI	22.5	24.3	22.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	22.0	23.3	23.0	21.5	22.0	24.8	25.0	23.5
ID	31.5	31.0	31.0	32.3	33.5	31.8	31.0	30.8	31.0	32.8	32.0	31.0	30.3	31.0
IL	24.3	24.0	24.5	24.0	23.8	24.0	24.0	23.0	23.3	22.8	21.0	24.8	23.0	23.5
IN	28.3	29.3	28.3	28.3	31.5	31.5	30.0	28.0	29.8	31.3	31.5	29.8	28.8	28.8
IA	28.3	25.3	25.0	24.5	22.8	22.3	21.8	21.5	22.5	23.0	19.0	19.5	22.3	24.5
KS	26.0	26.3	26.3	27.5	28.3	24.0	24.8	24.0	26.5	29.5	31.8	27.5	27.3	26.0
KY	41.0	40.3	39.0	41.3	41.0	43.0	42.3	41.0	38.3	38.8	38.8	40.5	41.5	42.3
LA	21.3	22.5	25.3	27.3	29.0	28.8	29.0	28.5	30.8	34.0	31.8	32.3	30.0	32.0
ME	34.0	34.3	33.5	33.8	34.3	35.3	36.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.5	31.0	30.8	32.5
MD	17.8	18.5	18.8	19.8	18.8	17.5	18.5	19.5	20.3	21.5	19.0	20.3	20.0	21.0
MA	18.5	19.0	18.5	18.3	18.0	17.3	18.3	19.0	18.5	14.8	13.8	20.5	19.5	20.8
MI	32.8	32.5	31.8	30.8	31.8	31.5	32.0	31.8	32.3	31.3	34.3	33.5	32.3	31.3
MN	22.0	21.3	21.5	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.5	21.5	20.3	22.5	23.5	20.5	21.5	21.0
MS	37.5	37.0	37.5	38.3	39.8	41.8	41.3	40.8	42.0	41.8	40.5	40.8	42.8	41.8
MO	32.5	32.8	31.0	30.8	31.8	32.3	33.8	33.3	35.3	31.5	30.5	33.3	31.8	31.5
MT	33.0	34.0	34.0	32.0	31.8	34.0	33.0	32.5	32.0	34.3	36.8	32.0	32.8	33.3
NE	19.8	22.3	23.0	21.3	19.3	18.5	20.3	19.0	19.0	22.0	21.0	16.3	16.0	16.8
NV	30.3	30.5	32.3	35.5	35.3	34.0	33.5	35.5	36.3	35.0	36.8	36.8	39.0	37.5
NH	21.0	20.8	20.0	20.5	20.3	20.5	23.0	23.3	21.5	18.5	17.8	19.0	19.5	18.3
NJ	21.8	21.3	21.5	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.5	23.0	23.3	20.3	19.0	23.5	24.5	24.8
NM	26.8	28.0	29.0	29.0	29.8	30.5	31.5	31.5	30.3	29.0	30.8	31.3	28.0	27.3
NY	23.5	23.8	23.5	24.8	24.5	24.0	24.8	24.3	23.5	22.5	19.8	25.0	25.0	25.3
NC	20.5	22.3	21.5	20.0	20.8	21.5	20.3	22.0	22.0	23.3	22.8	23.8	21.5	21.0
ND	23.0	14.0	15.0	11.0	11.0	12.8	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.8	12.8	13.5	12.3	14.0
OH	30.0	31.0	29.5	27.3	27.5	29.5	28.0	28.5	27.3	29.5	27.0	28.5	27.5	26.8
OK	30.3	31.3	30.3	27.5	28.0	30.0	31.5	31.0	31.3	35.5	35.5	32.0	33.5	34.0
OR	31.0	32.0	32.3	34.8	32.8	32.3	29.5	29.8	29.5	27.8	29.3	29.5	28.5	29.0
PA	25.0	23.8	23.0	23.8	24.5	21.5	22.0	23.3	25.0	26.5	26.0	25.3	27.0	25.8
RI	30.5	30.3	31.0	29.8	28.5	30.3	32.3	35.0	33.5	31.3	32.8	36.8	35.5	34.3
SC	32.5	33.3	33.0	32.3	31.5	31.3	31.8	31.3	31.8	30.5	33.3	30.5	31.8	29.8
SD	19.8	20.8	19.3	21.3	21.5	22.3	20.8	20.3	22.0	22.8	22.8	19.3	18.8	19.3
TN	34.3	31.5	31.8	30.8	29.3	30.5	30.3	31.0	30.3	27.5	25.0	28.8	30.5	28.3
TX	22.5	22.0	21.3	22.0	21.0	21.8	22.3	21.3	21.5	23.0	20.8	22.3	21.5	21.8
UT	21.5	21.5	22.5	22.0	21.5	22.3	19.8	19.3	16.5	15.8	17.0	21.0	19.5	18.8
VT	32.5	33.3	34.8	34.0	35.0	33.8	33.0	31.8	33.5	31.5	32.3	32.0	34.5	35.0
VA	16.8	17.5	17.0	16.5	17.0	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.3	12.0	11.5	14.3	16.3	16.0
WA	20.3	20.0	19.5	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.8	18.3	18.5	17.3	17.8	18.3	17.8	17.8
WV	38.0	40.3	40.0	36.5	40.3	40.0	37.0	34.8	37.3	37.0	37.3	34.0	35.0	33.8
WI	29.3	28.8	29.8	28.5	26.0	25.8	26.8	27.0	26.3	28.3	29.3	27.0	25.5	25.3
WY	8.0	9.8	9.3	12.3	11.8	10.8	11.8	13.5	14.3	21.8	28.0	17.5	16.8	17.5

WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX RANKING

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AL	50	49	49	50	48	48	47	49	50	49	46	49	47	48
AK	3	5	4	5	5	4	6	4	6	9	10	7	8	9
AZ	26	26	28	33	30	28	29	33	30	30	28	26	22	26
AR	47	47	47	47	47	47	49	46	47	47	43	48	48	47
CA	29	29	30	32	28	28	28	27	28	25	22	27	27	29
CO	11	10	10	9	7	12	10	14	7	4	5	4	3	3
CT	6	6	6	7	9	9	12	11	13	11	7	16	15	18
DE	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	6	4	7	11	2	4	3
DC	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FL	33	35	35	39	41	37	34	39	37	40	32	30	32	33
GA	21	24	23	17	13	13	10	14	12	16	22	19	21	19
HI	19	24	19	23	22	22	19	22	21	13	19	22	24	20
ID	39	36	36	41	43	40	36	34	36	41	38	36	36	37
IL	24	23	24	22	22	24	24	20	22	20	17	22	20	20
IN	30	32	29	30	36	37	33	29	32	35	35	34	34	34
IA	30	27	25	23	21	19	18	17	20	22	12	12	19	22
KS	27	28	27	28	30	24	25	25	27	32	36	29	29	28
KY	51	50	49	51	51	51	51	51	49	50	50	50	50	51
LA	15	20	26	26	33	30	31	30	35	42	36	42	35	40
ME	45	46	44	43	44	46	46	48	44	42	42	36	38	41
MD	7	8	9	11	10	8	8	11	13	13	12	13	14	14
MA	8	9	8	8	8	6	7	8	9	5	4	14	11	13
MI	43	41	39	36	38	37	40	39	41	35	44	44	41	38
MN	18	14	15	13	15	15	17	17	13	18	24	14	16	14
MS	48	48	48	49	49	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	50
MO	40	42	36	36	38	41	45	43	45	38	33	43	39	39
MT	44	45	45	39	38	44	42	42	40	44	47	39	42	42
NE	9	18	20	15	12	9	14	8	11	16	17	6	5	6
NV	35	34	41	46	46	44	44	47	46	45	47	46	49	49
NH	14	12	13	13	14	14	23	22	16	10	7	10	11	10
NJ	17	14	15	20	20	22	22	20	22	12	12	20	22	23
NM	28	30	31	33	35	34	37	38	33	31	34	38	31	31
NY	23	21	22	25	24	24	25	26	24	18	15	24	24	24
NC	13	18	15	12	15	16	14	19	18	24	20	21	16	14
ND	22	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	2
OH	34	36	32	26	27	31	30	30	29	32	27	31	30	30
OK	35	38	34	28	29	32	37	35	37	46	45	39	43	44
OR	38	40	41	45	42	41	32	32	31	28	30	33	33	35
PA	25	21	20	21	24	16	19	22	25	26	26	25	28	27
RI	37	33	36	35	32	33	41	45	42	35	40	46	46	45
SC	40	43	43	41	36	36	39	37	39	34	41	35	39	36
SD	9	12	10	15	18	19	16	13	18	20	20	11	10	12
TN	46	39	39	36	34	34	34	35	33	27	25	32	37	32
TX	19	17	14	17	17	18	21	16	16	22	16	18	16	17
UT	16	16	18	17	18	19	12	10	8	6	6	16	11	11
VT	40	43	46	44	45	43	42	39	42	38	39	39	44	46
VA	5	7	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	3	2	4	6	5
WA	11	11	12	9	11	11	9	7	9	8	7	9	9	8
WV	49	50	51	48	50	49	47	44	48	48	49	45	45	43
WI	32	31	33	31	26	27	27	28	26	29	30	27	26	24
WY	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	3	15	29	8	7	7

APPENDIX C

SOURCES OF INDEX METRICS

Policy Area	Stat	Years	Source(s)
Economic Performance & Momentum	Employment per Capita	2011-2024	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Economic Performance & Momentum	Net Interstate Migration	2011-2024	U.S. Census
Economic Performance & Momentum	Percentage of People of all Ages in Poverty	2011-2023	U.S. Census
Economic Performance & Momentum	Adjusted Per-Capita Personal Income	2011-2024	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
Economic Performance & Momentum	GDP per Capita	2011-2024	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
Economic Performance & Momentum	Labor Force Participation Rate 18 to 64 (IPUMS)	2011-2024	Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)
Education	NAEP 4th Grade Testing Reading -	2011-2024	National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)
Education	NAEP 4th Grade Testing Math -	2011-2024	National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)
Education	NAEP 8th Grade Testing Reading -	2011-2024	National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)
Education	NAEP 8th Grade Testing Math -	2011-2024	National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)
Education	Spending on Instruction as Percent of Total Spending per Pupil -	2011-2024	U.S. Census
Education	High School Graduation Rate -	2011-2024	U.S. Dept. of Education
Education	Choice % Of Total Enrollment -	2011-2024	U.S. Dept. of Education
Education	Efficiency of Instruction Spending	2011 -2024	U.S. Census

Policy Area	Stat	Years	Source(s)
Energy	Nameplate Capacity (Megawatts) per 100,000 Residents -	2011-2024	U.S. Energy Information Administration
Energy	Reliability -SAIDI (minutes per interruption) W/O MED per Capacity -	2011-2024	U.S. Energy Information Administration
Energy	Reliability - SAIDI (minutes per interruption) With MED Capacity -	2011-2024	U.S. Energy Information Administration
Energy	Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Residential -	2011-2024	U.S. Energy Information Administration
Energy	Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Commercial -	2011-2024	U.S. Energy Information Administration
Energy	Electricity Price (cents/kWh) - Industrial -	2011-2024	U.S. Energy Information Administration
Energy	Residential Natural Gas Price -	2011-2024	U.S. Energy Information Administration
Energy	Commercial Natural Gas Price -	2011-2024	U.S. Energy Information Administration
Energy	Industrial Natural Gas Price -	2011-2023	U.S. Energy Information Administration
Healthcare	% Private Insurance	2011-2024	U.S. Census
Healthcare	Active Physicians per 100,000	2011-2023	Center for Disease Control & Prevention
Healthcare	Spending per Capita on Medicaid	2011-2024	U.S. Census, CMS.GOV

Policy Area	Stat	Years	Source(s)
Housing	Hours to Pay Mortgage	2011-2024	Zillow, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CSI Calculations
Housing	Hours to Pay Rent	2011-2024	Zillow, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CSI Calculations
Housing	Housing Shortage - Surplus / Population	2011-2024	U.S. Census, CSI Calculations
Housing	% Permits as a Share of Housing Deficit/ Surplus	2011-2024	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Census, CSI Calculations
Infrastructure	Acceptable Road Condition	2011-2023	Bureau of Transportation Statistics
Infrastructure	Structurally Deficient Bridges	2011-2024	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
Infrastructure	Average Commute Time to Work	2011-2024	U.S. Census
Infrastructure	% of Households with Broadband Internet Subscription	2011-2024	U.S. Census
Public Safety	Crime Rate	2011-2024	U.S. Dept. of Justice - NIBRS (FBI)
Public Safety	Homelessness	2011-2024	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Public Safety	Drug Overdoses Deaths	2011-2024	Center for Disease Control & Prevention
Public Safety	Police per Crime	2011-2024	U.S. Dept. of Justice (FBI Crime Explorer)

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