INDIANAVISION 2025

A PLAN FOR HOOSIER PROSPERITY

REPORT CARD

June 2015

"Indiana will be a global leader in innovation and economic opportunity where enterprises and citizens prosper."

Indiana Vision 2025 – OUTLINE OF KEY DRIVERS AND GOALS

DRIVER 1: OUTSTANDING TALENT

- Increase the proficiency of Indiana students in math, science and reading to "Top 5" status internationally. **Strong improvements in NAEP reading and math scores**
- Increase to 90% the proportion of Indiana students who graduate from high school ready for college and/or career training. **Keeping assessments aligned to new standards; Chamber partners in Postsecondary Pathways events to connect education-business communities**
- Eliminate the educational achievement gaps at all levels, from pre-school through college, for disadvantaged populations. **Continued funding for first publicly-funded preschool program for low-income children; establishment of more balanced school funding formula**
- Increase to 60% the proportion of Indiana residents with high quality postsecondary credentials.
- Increase the proportion of Indiana residents with bachelor's degrees or higher to "Top 10" status internationally.
- Increase the proportion of Indiana residents with postsecondary credentials in STEM-related fields to "Top 5" status internationally.
- Develop, implement and fully fund a comprehensive plan for addressing the skills shortages of adult and incumbent workers who lack minimum basic skills. **Continued efforts of Indiana Career Council and Indiana Works Councils; significant funding increase for career and technical training**

DRIVER 2: ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS CLIMATE

- Adopt a right-to-work statute. **Passed February 2012**
- Enact comprehensive government reform at the state and local levels to increase efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of services. **Repeal of common construction wage law**
- Reform public pension systems to achieve fairness and cost containment. **Moderate cost containment passed in 2014**
- Preserve and enhance a "Top 5" ranking among all states for Indiana's legal environment. **Legal climate generally regarded as very fair and effective**
- Attain a "Top 5" ranking among all states for Indiana's business regulatory environment. **Top ranking in 2013 and 2015 Report Cards**
- Eliminate the business personal property tax. **2015 legislation eliminates tax for more than 150,000 small businesses**
- Eliminate the state inheritance tax. **Phase out passed in 2012/tax eliminated in 2013**
- Promote the enactment of a federal solution to the Internet sales/use tax dilemma. **Marketplace Fairness Act reintroduced in Congress**
- Streamline and make consistent the administration of the state's tax code. **Several moderate procedural improvements passed in 2015**
- Establish government funding mechanisms to more closely approximate "user fee" model.
- Contain health care costs through patient-directed access and outcomes-based incentives.
- Reduce smoking levels to less than 15% of the population. **First statewide smoking ban passed in 2012; nearly 4% drop in adult smoking rate in 2015 Report Card**
- Return obesity levels to less than 20% of the population. **Wellness Council of Indiana working directly with employers**

DRIVER 3: SUPERIOR INFRASTRUCTURE

- Create and implement a plan to position Indiana as a net exporter of energy.
- Diversify Indiana's energy mix with an emphasis on clean coal, nuclear power and renewables.
- Identify and implement workable energy conservation strategies. **2015 legislation requires utilities to submit efficiency plans**
- Develop and implement a strategic water resource plan that ensures adequate fresh water for citizens and business. **Indiana Chamber Foundation water resource study (August 2014); 2015 legislation directs collection of additional resource data**
- Develop and implement new fiscal systems to support the array of infrastructure projects critical to economic growth. **2014 Blue Ribbon Commission identified project priorities; study of funding alternatives due in summer/fall 2015**
- Aggressively build out the state's advanced telecommunications networks. **2015 Broadband Ready Communities legislation streamlines regulatory hurdles to network expansion/upgrades**

DRIVER 4: DYNAMIC & CREATIVE CULTURE

- Develop entrepreneurship and aggressively promote business start-ups through education, networking, investment and financial support. **2015 developments: Launch Indiana program authorized and funded; 21st Century Fund reauthorized and funded; new leadership at Elevate Ventures**
- Increase the amount of technology transfer from higher education institutions and attain "Top 5" ranking per capita among all states. **Indiana Biosciences Research Institute created (2013); leadership in place, fund-raising ongoing (2015)**
- Achieve "Top 12" ranking among all states in number of utility patents per worker.
- Achieve "Top 12" ranking among all states in venture capital invested per capita. **Crowdfunding legislation passed in 2014**
- Strategically recruit foreign direct investment (FDI) and achieve "Top 12" ranking among all states in FDI as a percent of gross state product. **State maintains 12th-place ranking**
- Increase Indiana exports to achieve "Top 5" ranking per capita among all states. **Top 10 ranking maintained**
- Promote a culture that further values diversity and civility, attracting and retaining talented individuals. **Regional Cities Initiative bill promoting quality of place passed; legislative protections for LGBT community passed into law for first time**

Indiana Vision 2025: An Initial Check-Up

Originally published in 2012, *Indiana Vision 2025* is a comprehensive, multi-year initiative to provide leadership and a long-range economic development action plan for Indiana. **Its mission is to ensure that "Indiana will be a global leader in innovation and economic opportunity where enterprises and citizens prosper."** In short, to create a better life for Hoosiers.

What follows is just the second metrics "report card" (the first in 2013 establishing the benchmarks) measuring the state's progress toward fulfillment of the *Indiana Vision 2025* plan. It demonstrates the dedication of the Indiana Chamber of Commerce and its many partners to the prosperity of all Hoosiers and a commitment to data-driven decision-making.

At the time of the plan's release, the Indiana Chamber decided to hold itself accountable for meeting the goals by examining key metrics at two-year intervals through 2025. Only by consistent measurement over time and comparison to national and international norms (where available) will we know whether we are making progress.

In this report, progress in four critical drivers is measured: **Outstanding Talent, Attractive Business Climate, Superior Infrastructure and a Dynamic and Creative Culture.**

Taking these measurements is no simple task. Some metrics are clear, linear and readily available through national, or even international, sources and governmental bodies. Others have proven harder to come by or interpret (more than once during this process we have heard: "No one's ever asked that" or "That data is not readily available"). However, the Indiana Chamber has worked diligently to develop a rational, relevant set of metrics that can be updated and compared. Conducting this two-year check-up has confirmed our ability to thoughtfully revisit them and chart meaningful changes over time. While imperfect, we have strived to use the most accurate and up-to-date data available from credible authorities in all instances.

If one were to assess Indiana's current standing, it would be decidedly mixed but with a clear sense of optimism. **Our state has advanced its competitive position in 28 of 59 measures while remaining steady in 12 others; in only 19 of 59 measures did we observe Indiana's competitive rank diminish.** With progress over the past two years, Indiana has some good strengths upon which to build, but much, much work remains in order to make our state competitive in the race for new investment and job creation.

Indiana is recognized – and the metrics presented here bear this out – as having a very good business-friendly climate, leading in the Midwest and, indeed, consistently ranked among the top states in the country. But, our workforce needs attention and improvement; and measures related to entrepreneurial activity and capital investment require significant progress.

As you examine these metrics, bear this in mind: Absolute progress or improvement in a given metric does not guarantee progress or improvement relative to other states; nor, where applicable, against other countries, as we must always be cognizant that truly competitive labor and capital markets are international in nature. In relative terms – the competitive framework in which Indiana is judged – progress may be tentative, fleeting or even non-existent.

Experience tells us that we will need to be patient for progress in these metrics as a whole – that change does not happen overnight. It will take a robust effort by the Indiana Chamber and like-minded groups to affect both policy and societal changes that impact these metrics. It is clear that progress is relative and fragile – significant advances by Indiana can be undone through inattention, poor policy choices, or the dramatic actions of other states and countries.

It is important for business, community and political leaders to acknowledge areas of strength in this report card (although no grades, per se, are being issued). It is even more important to acknowledge areas of weakness in these metrics, analyze the factors leading to Indiana's deficiencies and create effective policy responses.

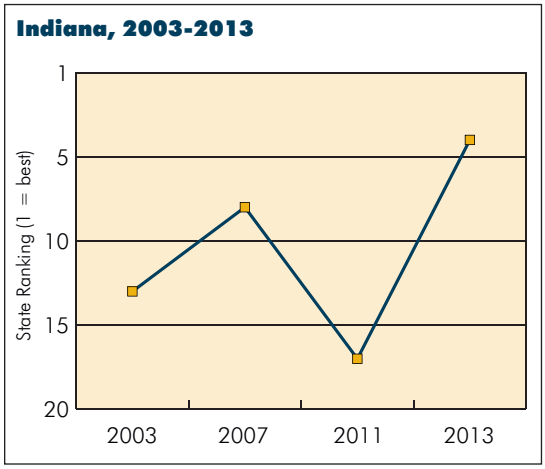
Judging from the discussions leading to this plan and the statistical information on the following pages, **the number one priority for Indiana must be a re-evaluation and reinvestment in our people, their knowledge and skills.** Quantitative measurements in this report in areas such as educational attainment and proficiency in math, science and reading (despite progress) confirm the qualitative and anecdotal insights of business leaders who are suffering through a "skills gap" and lament the inability to find qualified applicants for many Hoosier job openings. This situation has not markedly changed over the past two years and remains urgent.

Our people are our prosperity, and it is clear from this second report card that they need help in key areas. One also must include wellness on that list, as Indiana compares unfavorably to other states in the key areas of smoking and obesity.

These metrics are a snapshot in time. They paint a picture of Indiana's current status and suggest the road to improvement. They are not determinative of Indiana's economic future, but our collective actions are. History requires human agency for its fulfillment, and we stand ready to do our part.

GOAL: Increase the proficiency of Indiana students in math, science and reading to "Top 5" status internationally

Mathematics: 4th Grade NAEP*

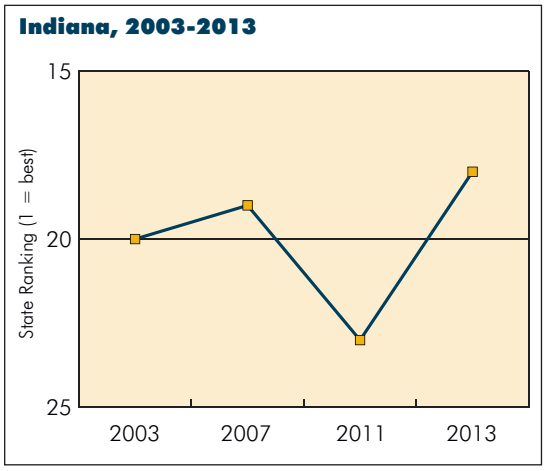


State	Average Score	State	Average Score
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Minnesota	253.4	46. California	233.7
2. Massachusetts	253.0	47. Alabama	232.9
2. New Hampshire	253.0	48. New Mexico	232.8
4. Indiana	**248.6**	49. Louisiana	231.4
5. Vermont	247.8	50. Mississippi	231.1
		U.S. average	241.2

*NAEP: National Assessment of Educational Progress

Source: National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

Mathematics: 8th Grade NAEP*

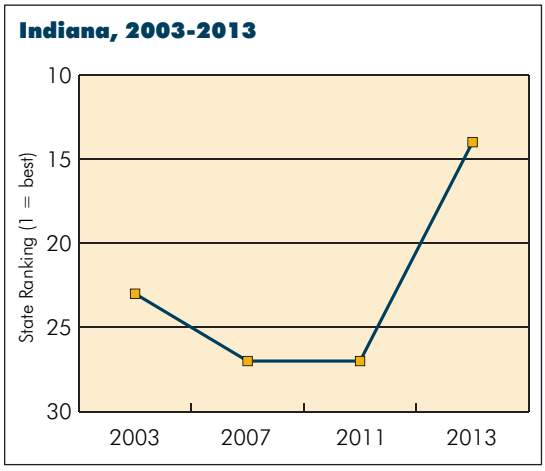


State	Average Score	State	Average Score
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Massachusetts	300.6	46. West Virginia	274.4
2. New Jersey	296.1	47. New Mexico	272.8
3. New Hampshire	295.7	47. Louisiana	272.8
4. Vermont	295.5	49. Mississippi	271.2
5. Minnesota	294.6	50. Alabama	269.2
18. Indiana	**287.8**	U.S. average	283.6

*NAEP: National Assessment of Educational Progress

Source: National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

Reading: 4th Grade NAEP*



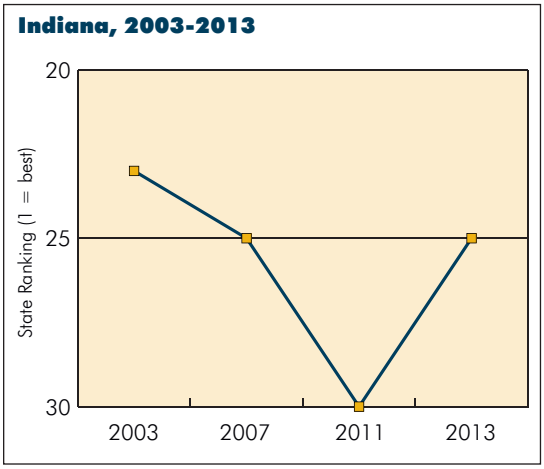
State	Average Score	State	Average Score
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Massachusetts	232.4	46. California	212.6
2. Maryland	232.1	47. Louisiana	210.5
3. New Hampshire	232.0	48. Alaska	209.4
4. Connecticut	229.6	49. Mississippi	208.5
5. New Jersey	228.7	50. New Mexico	205.8
14. Indiana	**225.3**	U.S. average	220.7

*NAEP: National Assessment of Educational Progress

Source: National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

GOAL: Increase the proficiency of Indiana students in math, science and reading to "Top 5" status internationally

Reading: 8th Grade NAEP*



State	Average Score	State	Average Score
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Massachusetts	277.0	46. Alabama	257.4
2. New Jersey	276.4	47. West Virginia	257.4
3. Connecticut	274.5	48. Louisiana	257.4
4. Vermont	274.4	49. New Mexico	255.9
5. New Hampshire	274.3	50. Mississippi	253.2
25. Indiana	**267.3**	U.S. average	266.0

*NAEP: National Assessment of Educational Progress

Source: National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

Science: 4th Grade NAEP*

(only 2009 data available)

State	Average Score	State	Average Score
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. New Hampshire	163.3	42. Nevada	140.3
2. Virginia	161.8	43. Hawaii	139.7
3. North Dakota	161.6	44. Arizona	137.6
4. Kentucky	160.7	45. California	136.3
5. Massachusetts	160.0	46. Mississippi	133.0
21. Indiana	**152.8**	U.S. average	148.7

In 2009, a new framework was introduced that replaced the one used for the 1996, 2000, and 2005 science assessments. The assessment resulting from the 2009 framework started a new NAEP science trendline so results from 2009 and 2011 cannot be compared with results of previous science assessments. Results of the 2015 science assessment will be released in 2016.

*NAEP: National Assessment of Educational Progress

Four states (Alaska, Kansas, Nebraska and Vermont) not reporting

Source: National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

Science: 8th Grade NAEP*

(2011 data)

State	Average Score	State	Average Score
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. North Dakota	164.0	46. Louisiana	142.9
2. Montana	163.3	47. Hawaii	142.1
3. Vermont	162.9	48. California	140.4
4. New Hampshire	162.3	49. Alabama	140.0
5. South Dakota	162.1	50. Mississippi	137.4
27. Indiana	**153.0**	U.S. average	150.7

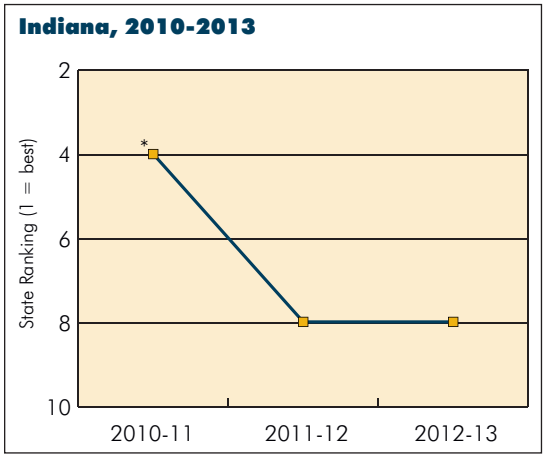
In 2009, a new framework was introduced that replaced the one used for the 1996, 2000, and 2005 science assessments. The assessment resulting from the 2009 framework started a new NAEP science trendline so results from 2009 and 2011 cannot be compared with results of previous science assessments. Results of the 2015 science assessment will be released in 2016.

*NAEP: National Assessment of Educational Progress

Source: National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

GOAL: Increase to 90% the proportion of Indiana students who graduate from high school ready for college and/or career training

High School Graduation Rates



*Tied with six other states

State	Adjusted cohort graduation rate	State	Adjusted cohort graduation rate
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Iowa	89.7%	46. Alaska	71.8%
2. Nebraska	88.5%	47. Georgia	71.7%
3. Texas	88.0%	48. Nevada	70.7%
3. Wisconsin	88.0%	49. New Mexico	70.3%
5. North Dakota	87.5%	50. Oregon	68.7%
8. Indiana	**87.0%**	U.S. average	81.4%

The four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate (ACGR) replaced the freshmen graduation rate in 2010-2011. The ACGR is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class. Adjustments add any students who transfer into the cohort and subtract students who transfer out or otherwise leave the original ninth-grade entry class.

Source: ED*Facts*/Consolidated State Performance Report

College Students Enrolled in Remediation Courses

(recent high school graduates)

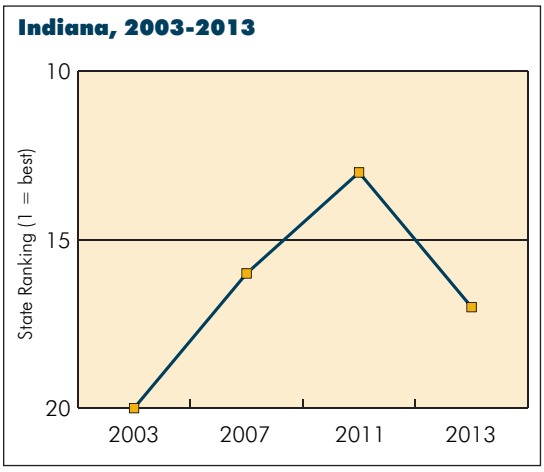
	Percent Remedial Enrollment	Percent Completing All Remedial in Two Years	Percent Completing Associated Gateway in Two Years
All Students			
National Median	36.4%	59.0%	25.7%
Indiana	28.1%	71.1%	26.0%
Two-Year Students			
National Median	60.8%	54.3%	22.3%
Indiana	73.5%	63.5%	20.0%
Four-Year Non-Flagship Students			
National Median	25.8%	67.1%	36.5%
Indiana	22.8%	80.7%	32.2%

Indianapolis-based Complete College America (CCA) which collects the most comprehensive data in the area of remediation, currently works directly with 33 states. This data, collected in 2014 for students entering college in the fall of 2010, includes 30 states. Individual states differ in methods of submitting remedial data; thus, the best comparison is to the national median. CCA points to the percentage completing associated gateway courses within two years as the key statistic. It adds that Indiana should see improvement, particularly in the two-year student scores, due to recent actions that are not yet reflected in the statistics.

Source: Complete College America

GOAL: Eliminate the educational achievement gaps for disadvantaged populations

Mathematics Gap: 4th Grade

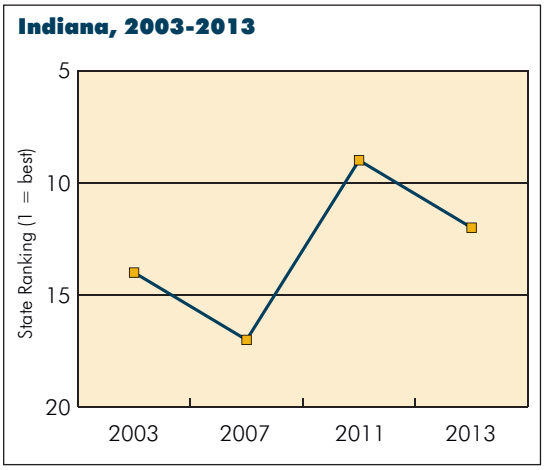


State	Gap percent*	State	Gap percent*
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Wyoming	-5.2	46. California	-10.8
2. West Virginia	-6.2	46. Illinois	-10.8
3. Idaho	-6.4	48. Michigan	-11.7
4. North Dakota	-6.6	49. Maryland	-12.2
5. Nevada	-6.9	50. Connecticut	-12.5
5. Oklahoma	-6.9		
17. Indiana	**-8.1**	U.S. average	-9.9

*Gap is the difference between scores for students eligible and not eligible for free lunch program. The gap percent is the total gap divided by the average score for all students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

Mathematics Gap: 8th Grade

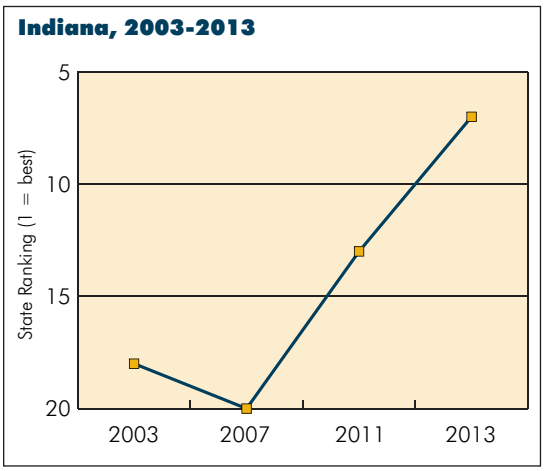


State	Gap percent*	State	Gap percent*
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Wyoming	-5.2	46. Massachusetts	-10.7
2. Idaho	-6.3	47. Illinois	-11.1
3. Hawaii	-6.6	48. Rhode Island	-11.3
4. Montana	-7.1	49. Alabama	-11.5
5. Oklahoma	-7.2	50. Connecticut	-12.0
5. North Dakota	-7.2		
12. Indiana	**-8.0**	U.S. average	-9.6

*Gap is the difference between scores for students eligible and not eligible for free lunch program. The gap percent is the total gap divided by the average score for all students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

Reading Gap: 4th Grade



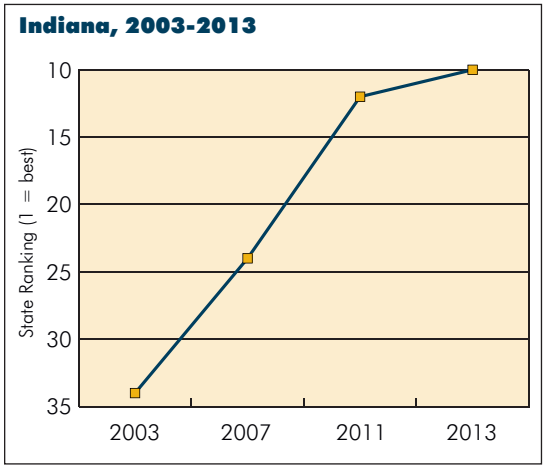
State	Gap percent*	State	Gap percent*
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. West Virginia	-6.7	46. Rhode Island	-14.4
2. North Dakota	-7.8	47. Tennessee	-14.6
3. Wyoming	-7.9	48. California	-14.9
4. Maine	-9.1	49. Illinois	-15.1
5. Montana	-9.4	50. Alaska	-15.8
7. Indiana	**-9.7**	U.S. average	-13.0

*Gap is the difference between scores for students eligible and not eligible for free lunch program. The gap percent is the total gap divided by the average score for all students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

GOAL: Eliminate the educational achievement gaps for disadvantaged populations

Reading Gap: 8th Grade



State	Gap percent*	State	Gap percent*
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Wyoming	-5.0	46. Rhode Island	-9.8
2. South Dakota	-5.5	47. Alabama	-10.1
3. Maine	-5.8	48. Massachusetts	-10.2
4. Idaho	-6.0	49. Illinois	-10.3
5. Utah	-6.2	50. Connecticut	-10.4
10. Indiana	**-7.0**	U.S. average	-9.0

*Gap is the difference between scores for students eligible and not eligible for free lunch program. The gap percent is the total gap divided by the average score for all students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

Science Gap: 4th Grade

(only 2009 data available)

State	Gap percent*	State	Gap percent*
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Maine	-9.3	42. Pennsylvania	-22.3
2. Idaho	-10.0	43. Illinois	-23.0
3. Wyoming	-10.4	43. Louisiana	-23.0
4. North Dakota	-11.1	45. Connecticut	-23.3
5. New Hampshire	-11.3	46. California	-23.4
12. Indiana	**-13.9**	U.S. average	-19.6

In 2009, a new framework was introduced that replaced the one used for the 1996, 2000, and 2005 science assessments. The assessment resulting from the 2009 framework started a new NAEP science trendline so results from 2009 and 2011 cannot be compared with results of previous science assessments. Results of the 2015 science assessment will be released in 2016.

*Four states did not participate. Gap is the difference between scores for students eligible and not eligible for free lunch program. The gap percent is the total gap divided by the average score for all students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

Science Gap: 8th Grade

(2011 data available)

State	Gap percent*	State	Gap percent*
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. New Hampshire	-8.1	46. Rhode Island	-20.8
2. Wyoming	-8.5	47. Mississippi	-21.3
3. Maine	-8.7	48. California	-21.4
4. West Virginia	-9.2	49. Pennsylvania	-21.7
5. Montana	-10.4	50. Connecticut	-23.5
31. Indiana	**-16.1**	U.S. average	-17.8

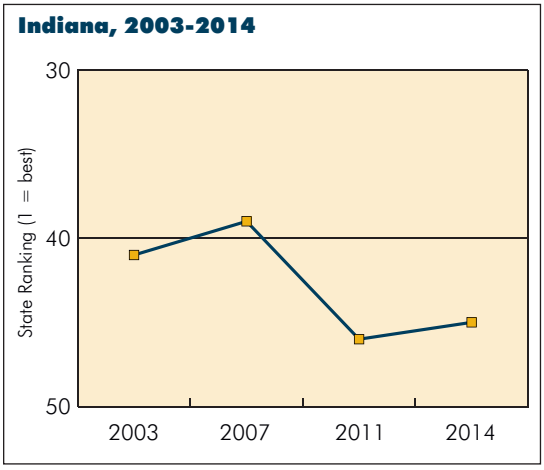
In 2009, a new framework was introduced that replaced the one used for the 1996, 2000, and 2005 science assessments. The assessment resulting from the 2009 framework started a new NAEP science trendline so results from 2009 and 2011 cannot be compared with results of previous science assessments. Results of the 2015 science assessment will be released in 2016.

*Gap is the difference between scores for students eligible and not eligible for free lunch program. The gap percent is the total gap divided by the average score for all students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

GOAL: Increase to 60% the proportion of Indiana residents with high quality postsecondary credentials

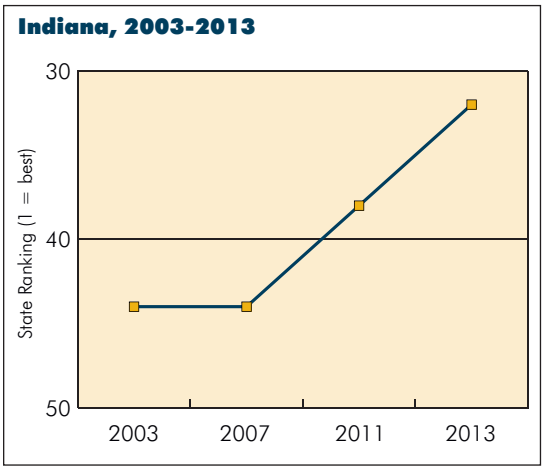
Associate Degrees or Higher



State	Percent of population	State	Percent of population
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Colorado	46.5	46. Louisiana	29.2
2. Minnesota	46.3	47. Arkansas	29.1
3. Massachusetts	45.0	48. Nevada	28.8
4. North Dakota	43.5	49. Oklahoma	28.1
5. Maryland	43.4	50. West Virginia	25.7
45. Indiana	**30.5**	U.S. average	35.9

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey

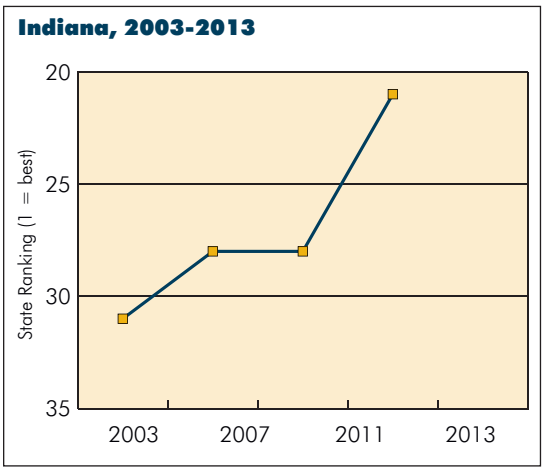
Certificates Awarded (less than baccalaureate)



State	Number per million residents	State	Number per million residents
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Arizona	6,136	46. Maine	1,374
2. Louisiana	5,927	47. South Dakota	1,355
3. New Mexico	5,378	48. Montana	1,052
4. Kentucky	5,190	49. Hawaii	989
5. Kansas	4,495	50. Vermont	833
32. Indiana	**2,138**	U.S. average	2,827

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

All Degrees and Certificates Awarded

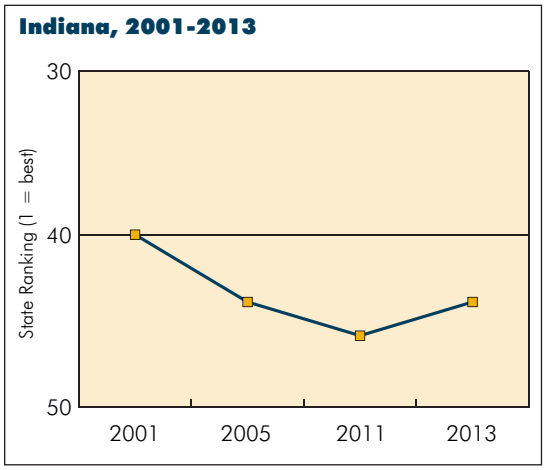


State	Number per million residents	State	Number per million residents
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Arizona	28,875	46. Maine	11,340
2. Iowa	27,379	47. Montana	10,571
3. Utah	21,506	48. Hawaii	10,528
4. Rhode Island	19,564	49. Alaska	9,430
5. Massachusetts	19,386	50. Nevada	8,132
21. Indiana	**15,283**	U.S. average	-- 15,271

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

GOAL: Increase the proportion of Indiana residents with bachelor's degrees or higher to "Top 10" status internationally

Bachelor Degree or Higher – 50-State Comparison

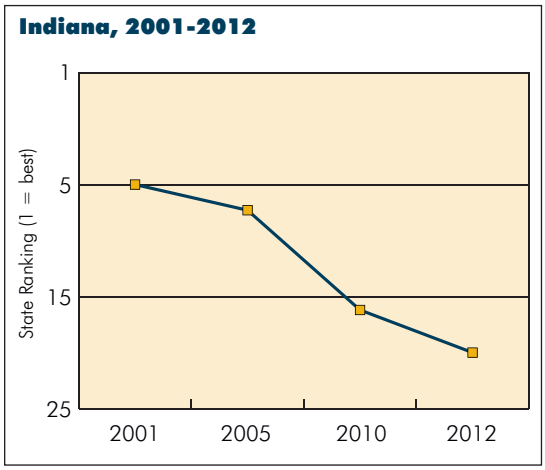


State	% of population age 25+	State	% of population age 25+
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Massachusetts	40.3	46. Louisiana	22.5
2. Colorado	37.8	46. Nevada	22.5
3. Maryland	37.4	48. Arkansas	20.6
4. Connecticut	37.2	49. Mississippi	20.4
5. New Jersey	36.6	50. West Virginia	18.9
42. Indiana	**23.8**	U.S. average	28.9

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey

Bachelor Degree or Higher – International Comparison

(33 countries and Indiana)



State	% of population age 25+	State	% of population age 25+
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Norway	36	30. Italy	15
2. United States	33	30. Turkey	15
2. Israel	33	30. Slovenia	15
4. Netherlands	32	33. Austria	13
5. Iceland	31	34. Chile	12
20. Indiana	**23**	OECD average	24

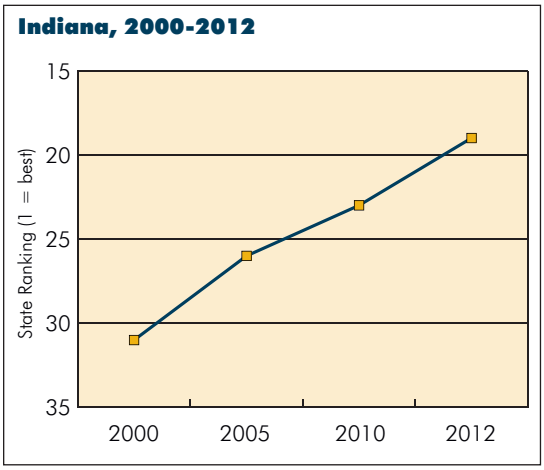
In 2001 through 2010, 26 countries were included in the OECD report. In 2012, 33 countries were included

Sources: OECD Education at a Glance (ages 25-64 only); Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (for Indiana, ages 25+).

GOAL: Increase the proportion of Indiana residents with postsecondary credentials in STEM-related fields to "Top 5" status internationally

Science & Technology Associate Degrees and Beyond – International*

(31 countries and Indiana)

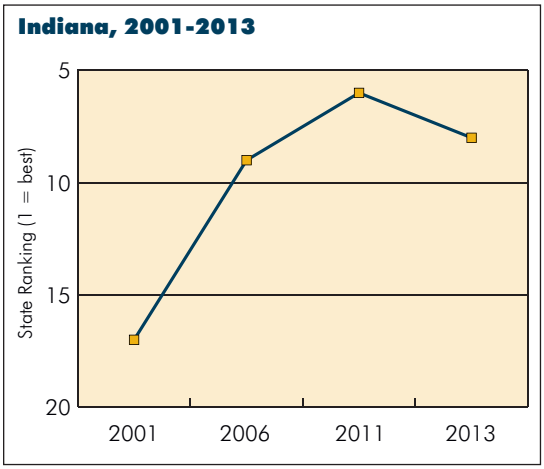


State	Percent of all graduates	State	Percent of all graduates
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Sweden	51.9	28. Macedonia	29.8
2. Finland	49.1	28. Turkey	29.8
3. Germany	48.0	30. Poland	29.3
4. Portugal	43.8	31. Brazil	28.2
5. Denmark	42.7	32. Hungary	27.3
19. Indiana	**35.3**	U.S. average	34.4

*Degree programs: agricultural science, bioscience, computer, science construction, engineering tech, health professions, math, statistics, mechanical repair, physical science, precision production and science technology.

Sources: UNESCO Global Education Digest; National Center for Education Statistics (Indiana data).

Science & Technology Associate Degrees and Beyond – States*



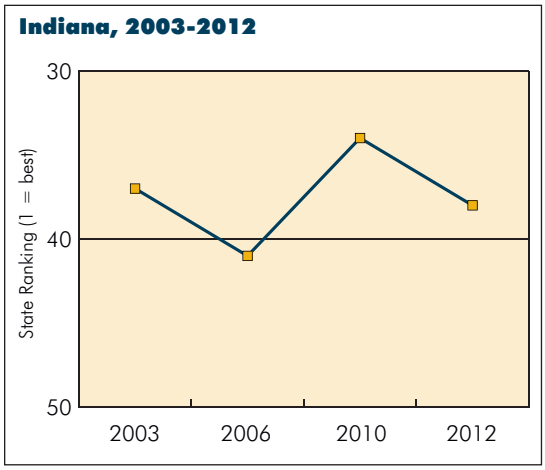
State	Percent of all graduates	State	Percent of all graduates
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. South Dakota	45.6	46. West Virginia	25.5
2. Wyoming	42.9	47. Rhode Island	25.4
3. Ohio	37.6	48. Oregon	25.2
4. North Dakota	37.4	49. Hawaii	23.0
5. Maine	36.8	50. Vermont	22.4
8. Indiana	**35.3**	U.S. average	30.7

*Degree programs: agriculture, agriculture operations and related sciences; computer and information sciences and support services; engineering; engineering technologies and engineering-related fields; biological and biomedical sciences; mathematics and statistics; physical sciences; science technologies/technicians; construction trades; mechanic and repair technologies/technicians; precision production; and health professions and related programs.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

GOAL: Increase the proportion of Indiana residents with postsecondary credentials in STEM-related fields to "Top 5" status internationally

Science and Engineering Occupations

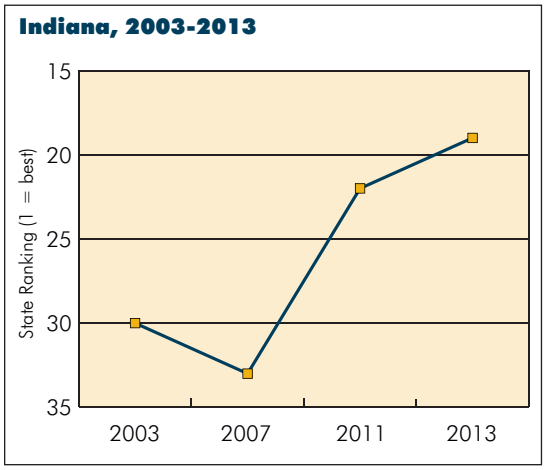


State	Percent of all workers	State	Percent of all workers
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Virginia	7.63	46. West Virginia	2.80
2. Massachusetts	7.16	47. Arkansas	2.56
3. Maryland	7.15	48. Louisiana	2.46
4. Washington	6.90	49. Nevada	2.40
5. Colorado	6.69	50. Mississippi	2.19
38. Indiana	**3.36**	U.S. average	4.0

Source: National Science Foundation

GOAL: Develop, implement and fully fund a comprehensive plan for addressing the skills shortages of adult and incumbent workers who lack minimum basic skills

Population with Less Than a High School Diploma

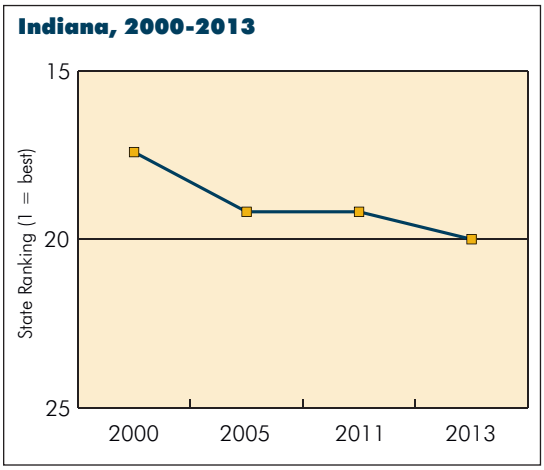


State	Percent of total population	State	Percent of total population
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Ohio	8.9	45. Alabama	16.0
2. Idaho	9.4	45. Arkansas	16.0
3. Nebraska	9.6	47. California	16.4
4. New Jersey	10.1	48. Arizona	16.7
5. Virginia	10.2	49. Utah	17.1
		50. Missouri	17.6
19. Indiana	**11.8**	U.S. average	13.7

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey

GOAL: Develop, implement and fully fund a comprehensive plan for addressing the skills shortages of adult and incumbent workers who lack minimum basic skills

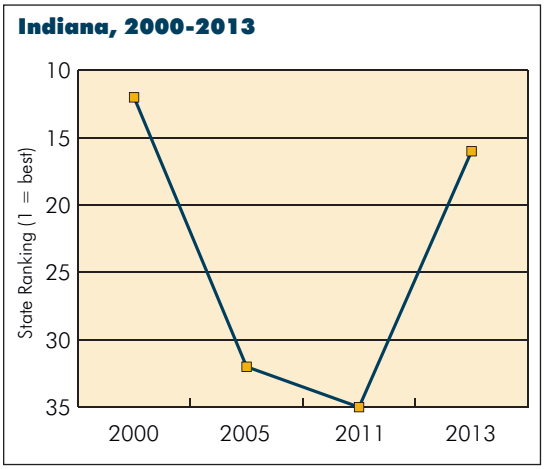
Speak English Less Than 'Very Well'



State	Percent of total population	State	Percent of total population
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. West Virginia	0.80	46. Hawaii	12.39
2. Montana	0.91	47. Nevada	12.45
3. Vermont	1.47	48. New York	13.40
4. North Dakota	1.48	49. Texas	14.24
5. Mississippi	1.57	50. California	19.35
20. Indiana	**3.26**	U.S. average	8.64

Source: Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey

Poverty Rates

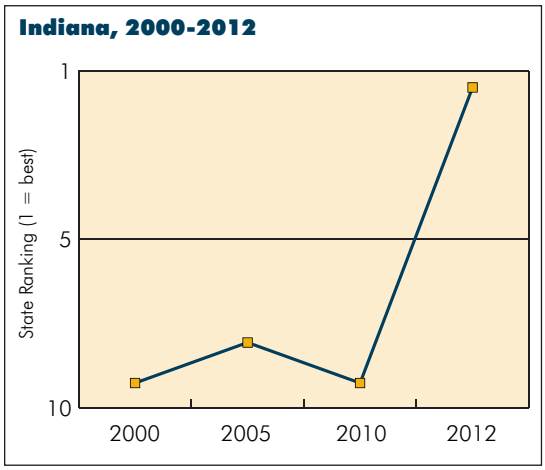


State	Percent of total population	State	Percent of total population
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Utah	8.3	46. Louisiana	19.2
2. Vermont	8.7	47. Kentucky	20.0
3. New Hampshire	9.0	48. Arizona	20.2
4. North Dakota	9.9	49. New Mexico	21.7
5. Maryland	10.3	50. Mississippi	22.5
16. Indiana	**11.6**	U.S. average	14.5

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements

GOAL: Enact comprehensive government reform at the state and local levels to increase efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of services

State and Local Government Spending



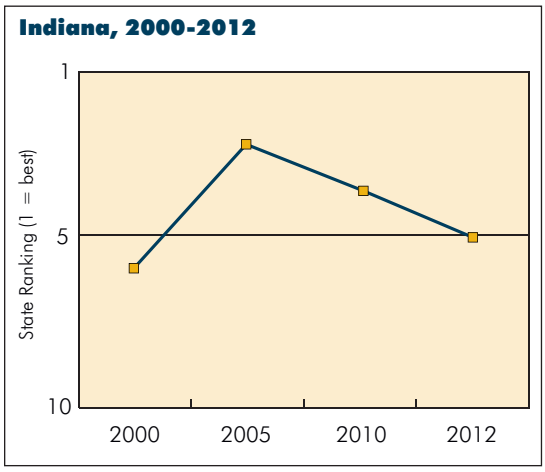
State	Govt. spending as % of private GDP
Top 5	
1. Texas	8.2
2. Indiana	**8.4**
3. North Dakota	8.6
4. Connecticut	8.9
4. Pennsylvania	8.9

State	Govt. spending as % of private GDP
Bottom 5	
46. Oklahoma	14.2
47. West Virginia	15.6
48. South Carolina	16.2
49. Mississippi	16.3
50. New Mexico	16.6
U.S. average	10.5

Source: Department of the Census-Bureau of Economic Analysis

GOAL: Reform public pension systems to achieve fairness and cost containment

State Public Pension Spending



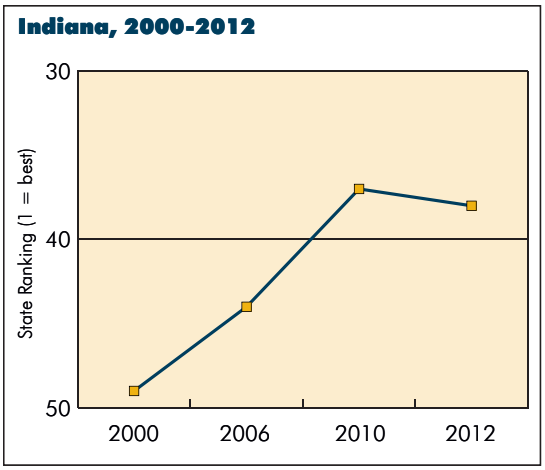
State	Percent of total spending
Top 5	
1. Delaware	2.58
2. Vermont	3.53
3. Nebraska	3.71
4. Tennessee	4.28
5. Indiana	**4.33**

State	Percent of total spending
Bottom 5	
46. New York	9.52
46. Oregon	9.52
48. Rhode Island	9.53
49. Illinois	11.21
50. Ohio	12.64
U.S. average	7.76

Source: State Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports and USGovernment Spending.com

GOAL: Reform public pension systems to achieve fairness and cost containment

Funded Pension Liability

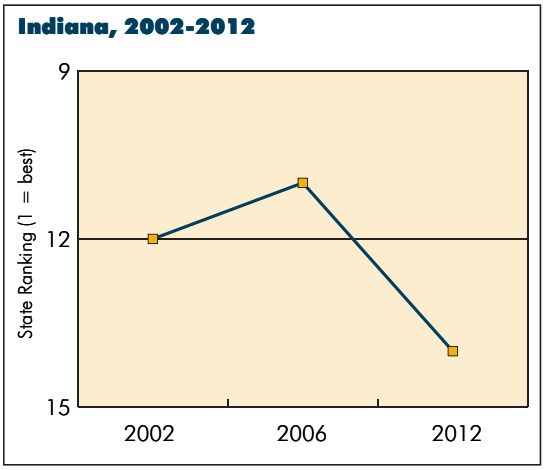


State	Percent funded	State	Percent funded
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Wisconsin	100	46. Kansas	56
2. North Carolina	95	47. Alaska	55
2. Washington	95	48. Connecticut	49
4. South Dakota	93	49. Kentucky	47
5. Tennessee	92	50. Illinois	40
38. Indiana	**61**	U.S. average	72

Source: Pew Charitable Trusts

GOAL: Preserve and enhance a "Top 5" ranking among all states for Indiana's legal environment

State Lawsuit Climate Survey*



State	State
Top 5	**Bottom 5**
1. Delaware	46. Illinois
2. Nebraska	47. California
3. Wyoming	48. Mississippi
4. Minnesota	49. Louisiana
5. Kansas	50. West Virginia
14. Indiana	

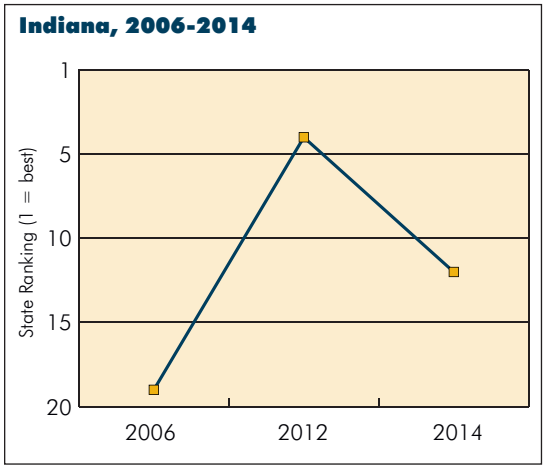
*Interviews with in-house general counsel, senior litigators and attorneys. No update since the 2013 Report Card is available. In various publications and anecdotal stories, Indiana's legal environment has generally been considered to be very fair.

Source: U.S. Chamber of Commerce Institute for Legal Reform

GOAL: Attain a "Top 5" ranking among all states for Indiana's business regulatory environment

Small Business Policy Index

(non-tax regulatory burden)

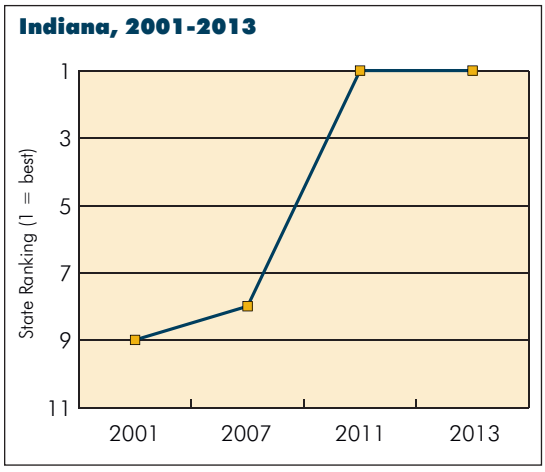


State	Index	State	Index
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. South Dakota	7.74	46. Vermont	15.34
2. Georgia	8.22	47. Montana	15.49
3. North Dakota	8.24	48. New York	15.92
4. Texas	8.34	49. New Jersey	16.07
5. Kansas	8.61	50. California	16.11
12. Indiana	**10.0**	U.S. average	11.81

Criteria: Nine in 2014 related to regulatory burden, including energy regulation index, workers' compensation costs, right to work, state minimum wage, paid family leave, E-verify mandate, regulatory flexibility status, protecting private property and intrastate equity crowdfunding.

Source: Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council

Regulatory Freedom Index



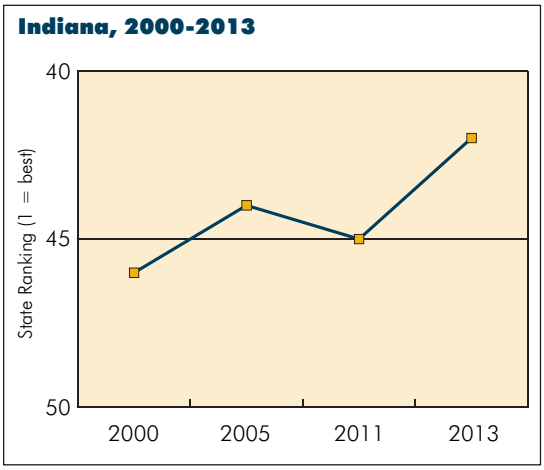
State	Index	State	Index
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Indiana	**24.5**	46. Louisiana	-23.5
1. Delaware	24.5	47. New York	-26.7
3. Iowa	24.4	48. New Jersey	-31.3
4. North Dakota	22.5	49. West Virginia	-34.6
5. Nebraska	21.7	50. California	-42.3
		U.S. average	-.06

Categories: Freedom from tort abuse, property rights protection, health insurance, labor market, occupational licensing, cable and telecom, and miscellaneous regulatory freedom.

Source: Mercatus Center, George Mason University

GOAL: Eliminate the business personal property tax

Urban Industrial Property Tax Rates

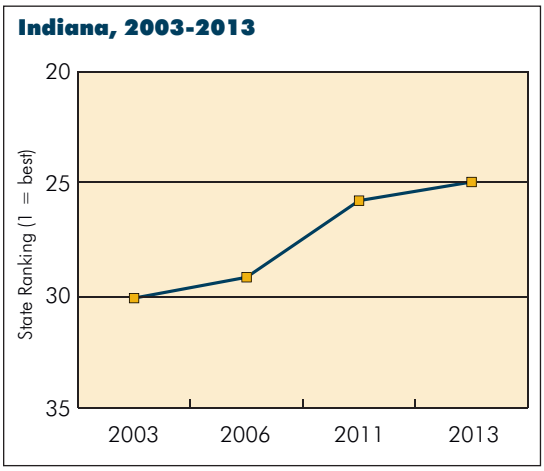


State	Combined weighted effective tax rate	State	Combined weighted effective tax rate
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Hawaii	0.47	46. Texas	2.55
2. Virginia	0.48	47. Mississippi	2.60
3. Delaware	0.55	48. Michigan	2.76
4. North Dakota	0.56	49. Iowa	2.93
5. Wyoming	0.61	50. South Carolina	3.48
42. Indiana	**2.15**	U.S. average	1.49

Source: Minnesota Taxpayers Association 50 State Property Tax Comparison Study

GOAL: Contain health care costs through patient-directed access and outcomes-based incentives

Health Insurance Premiums*



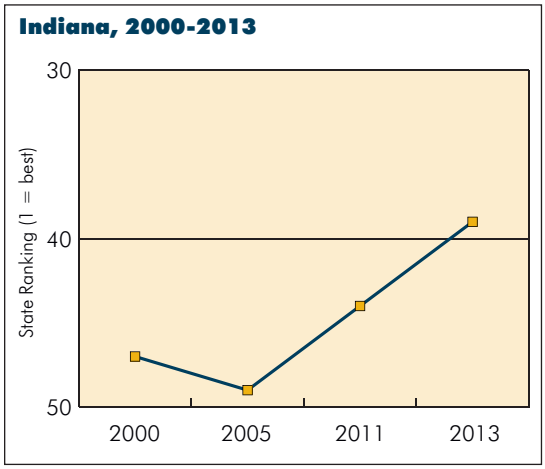
State	Premium costs	State	Premium costs
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Mississippi	$9,049	46. Massachusetts	$11,896
2. Arkansas	$9,078	47. New Hampshire	$11,928
3. Alabama	$9,255	48. New York	$12,091
4. Idaho	$9,399	49. New Jersey	$12,533
5. Hawaii	$9,422	50. Alabama	$13,719
25. Indiana	**$10,653**	U.S. average	$10,878

*Average of single and family premiums for companies with 100+ employees.

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

GOAL: Reduce smoking levels to less than 15% of the population

Adult Smoking Rate

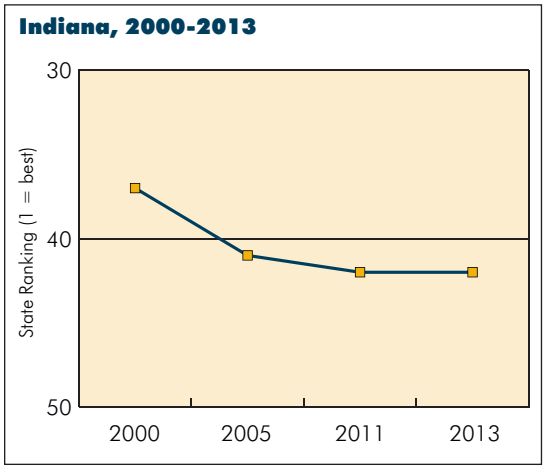


State	Percent	State	Percent
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Utah	10.3	46. Tennessee	24.3
2. California	12.5	47. Mississippi	24.8
3. Hawaii	13.3	48. Arkansas	25.9
4. Connecticut	15.5	49. Kentucky	26.5
5. New Jersey	15.7	50. West Virginia	27.3
39. Indiana	**21.9**	U.S. average	19.3

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Centers for Disease Control

GOAL: Return obesity levels to less than 15% of the population

Adult Obesity Rates*



State	Percent obese	State	Percent obese
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Colorado	21.3	46. Kentucky	33.2
2. Hawaii	21.8	47. Tennessee	33.7
3. Massachusetts	23.6	48. Arkansas	34.6
4. California	24.1	49. Mississippi	35.1
4. Utah	24.1	49. West Virginia	35.1
42. Indiana	**31.8**	U.S. average	28.3

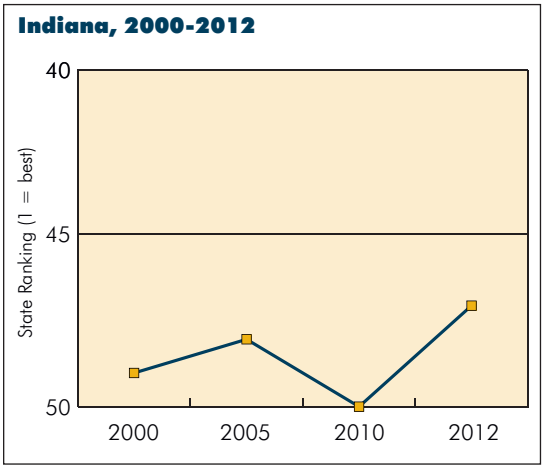
*Age 18 and over with body mass index of 30 or greater.

Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Centers for Disease Control

GOAL: Create and implement a plan to position Indiana as a net exporter of energy

Net Energy Use per Capita

(production minus consumption)



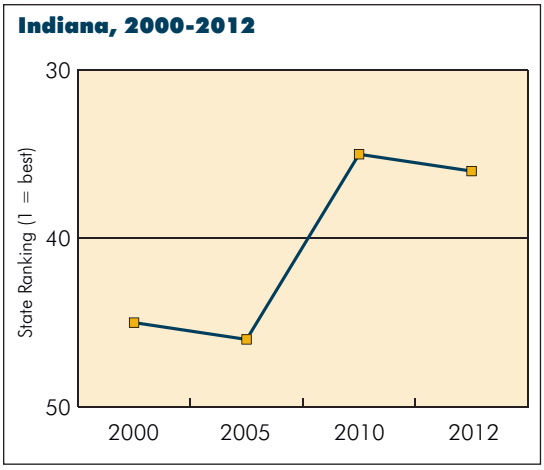
State	Million BTUs per capita	State	Million BTUs per capita
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Wyoming	15,725	46. Minnesota	-261.1
2. North Dakota	2,266	**47. Indiana**	**-266.0**
3. West Virginia	1,615	48. Missouri	-266.8
4. Alaska	1,265	49. Nebraska	-268.5
5. New Mexico	781	50. Delaware	-294.4
		U.S. average	-50.6

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System, Production and Consumption

GOAL: Diversify Indiana's energy mix with an emphasis on clean coal, nuclear power and renewables

Energy Production per Capita

(nuclear and renewables)



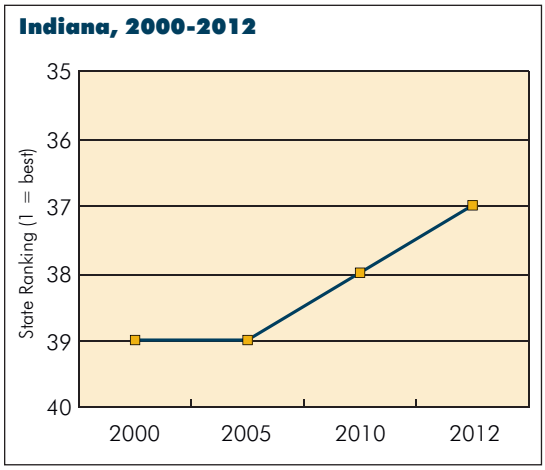
State	Million BTUs per capita	State	Million BTUs per capita
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. South Dakota	268.37	46. Hawaii	15.21
2. Iowa	223.84	47. Kentucky	13.66
3. Nebraska	185.16	48. Utah	7.28
4. North Dakota	181.13	49. Delaware	3.90
5. Washington	160.93	50. Rhode Island	2.64
36. Indiana	**30.22**	U.S. average	53.36

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System

GOAL: Diversify Indiana's energy mix with an emphasis on clean coal, nuclear power and renewables

Nuclear and Renewable Energy Production

(percent of total energy output)

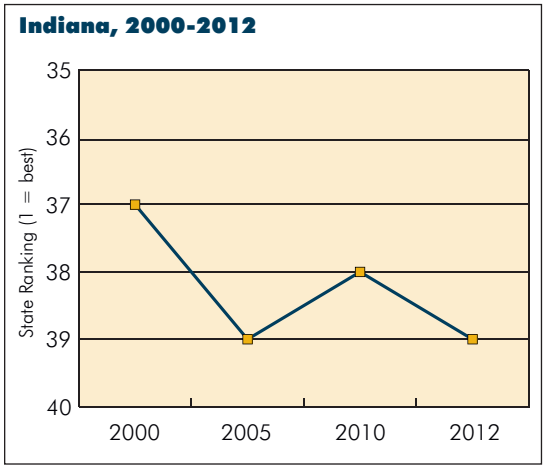


State	Percent renewables	State	Percent renewables
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
17 states at 100%		46. Utah	1.9
		47. New Mexico	1.7
		48. West Virginia	1.2
		49. Alaska	1.1
		50. Wyoming	0.6
37. Indiana	**18.9**	U.S. average	21.2

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System

GOAL: Identify and implement workable energy conservation strategies

Energy Efficiency



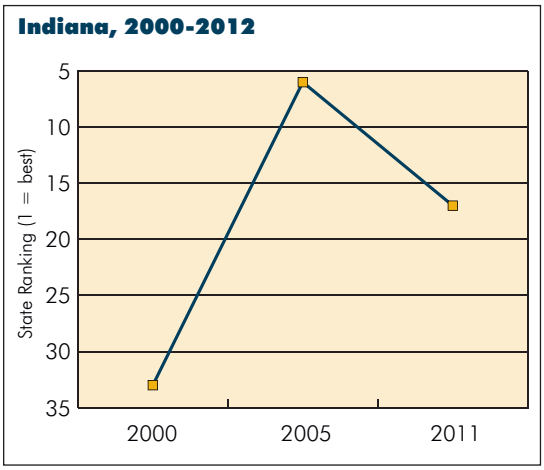
State	$GDP per million BTUs	State	$GDP per million BTUs
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. New York	$364.5	46. Alaska	$93.6
2. Connecticut	$332.6	47. Mississippi	$89.6
3. Massachusetts	$311.6	48. North Dakota	$89.5
4. Rhode Island	$284.0	49. Wyoming	$76.5
5. California	$278.2	50. Louisiana	$64.3
39. Indiana	**110.2**	U.S. average	170.0

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System; U.S. Department of Commerce-Bureau of Economic Analysis

GOAL: Develop and implement a strategic water resource plan that ensure adequate fresh water for citizens and business

Water Quality: Community Water Systems

(percent of population in systems with reported health violations)



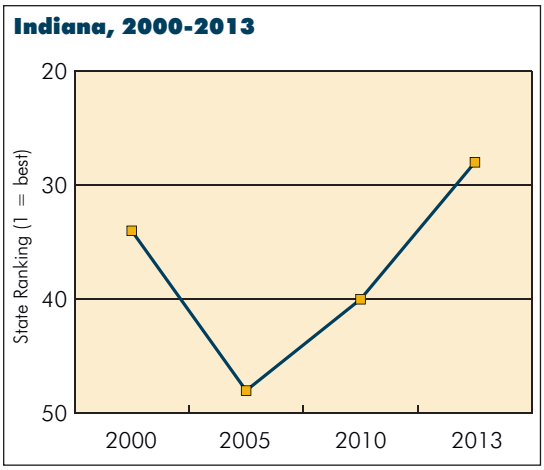
State	Violations (population %)	State	Violations (population %)
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Washington	0.2	46. Vermont	11.8
2. Hawaii	0.5	47. New Jersey	14.9
3. Tennessee	0.7	48. Pennsylvania	18.9
4. South Carolina	1.2	49. Oklahoma	21.1
4. Maryland	1.2	50. Delaware	22.7
17. Indiana	**3.2**	U.S. average	5.6

The information above has not been updated since the 2013 Report Card. More significantly, the Indiana Chamber released a 2014 study titled *Water and Economic Development in Indiana: Modernizing the State's Approach to a Critical Resource*. Its findings and recommendations set the stage for next steps toward creating a strategic water resource plan. Legislative action in 2015 facilitates the collection of additional data, essential to development of that plan and the avoidance of a water crisis that is plaguing other states.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

GOAL: Develop and implement new fiscal systems to support the array of infrastructure projects critical to economic growth

Fuel Taxes' Share of Road Spending



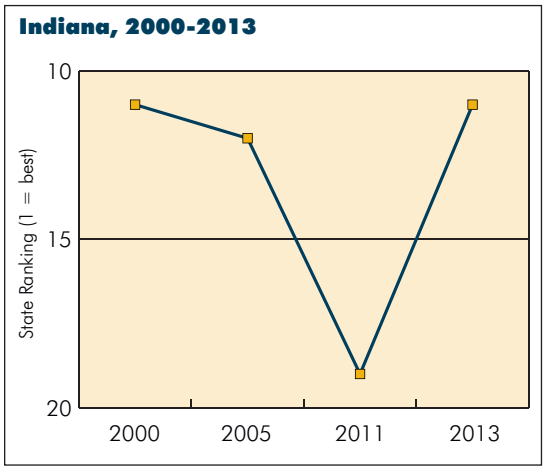
State	Fuels taxes as % of road spending	State	Fuels taxes as % of road spending
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Alaska	3.1	46. Tennessee	32.1
2. New Jersey	4.6	47. Kentucky	34.0
3. New York	4.8	48. Maine	35.2
3. Oklahoma	4.8	49. South Carolina	38.0
5. Delaware	5.1	50. North Carolina	41.5
28. Indiana	**21.8**	U.S. average	17.7

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

GOAL: Develop and implement new fiscal systems to support the array of infrastructure projects critical to economic growth

Electricity Prices*

(cents per kilowatt hour)



State	Cents per KWH	State	Cents per KWH
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Alabama	6.18	46. Rhode Island	11.55
2. Kentucky	6.83	47. Alaska	11.66
3. Iowa	6.88	48. Vermont	12.16
4. Idaho	6.93	49. Hawaii	18.95
5. 3 states tied	6.94	50. Wyoming	19.39
11. Indiana	**7.41**	U.S. average	8.56

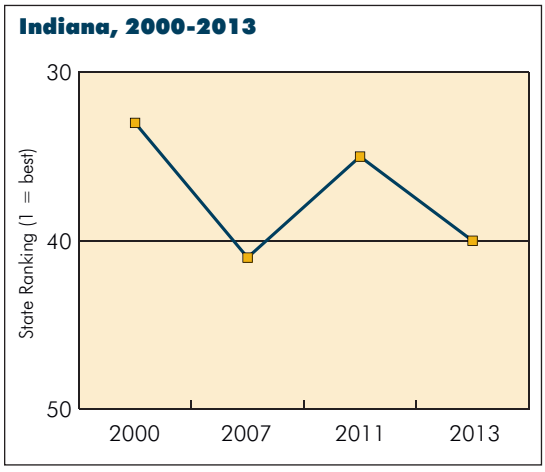
*Average of commercial and industrial prices. When considering industrial rates only, Indiana's ranking has declined from 12th place in 2000 (3.81 cents per KWH) to 28th in 2013 (6.7 cents per KWH).

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

GOAL: Aggressively build out the state's advanced telecommunications network

Broadband Internet Connection

(percent of households connected)



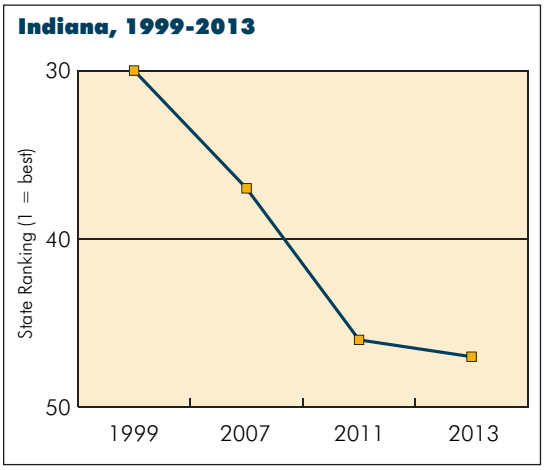
State	Percent	State	Percent
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Hawaii	84	46. New Mexico	61
1. New Hampshire	84	46. Tennessee	61
1. New Jersey	84	48. Alabama	60
4. Massachusetts	83	49. Arkansas	55
5. New York	81	50. Mississippi	51
40. Indiana	**67**	U.S. average	72

Source: Federal Communications Commission

GOAL: Develop entrepreneurship through education, networking, investment and financial support

Kauffman Index of Entrepreneurial Activity

(percent of adults starting new businesses each month)

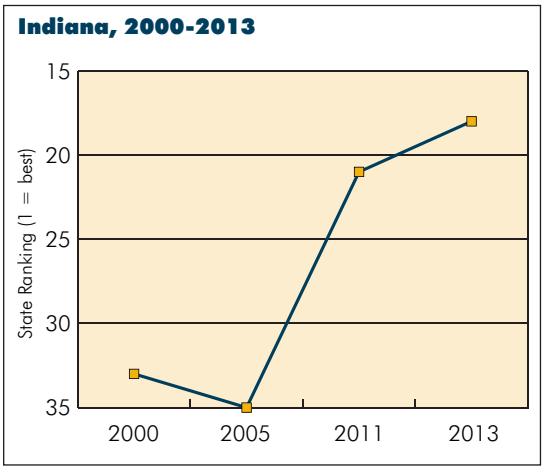


State	Start-up index	State	Start-up index
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Montana	0.61	46. Washington	0.17
2. Alaska	0.47	**47. Indiana**	**0.16**
3. South Dakota	0.41	47. Minnesota	0.16
4. California	0.40	49. Rhode Island	0.14
5. Colorado	0.38	50. Iowa	0.11
		U.S. average	0.28

Source: Robert W. Fairlie, University of California-Santa Cruz, using the Current Population Survey

University Science & Engineering Research and Development

(per $1,000 of gross domestic product)

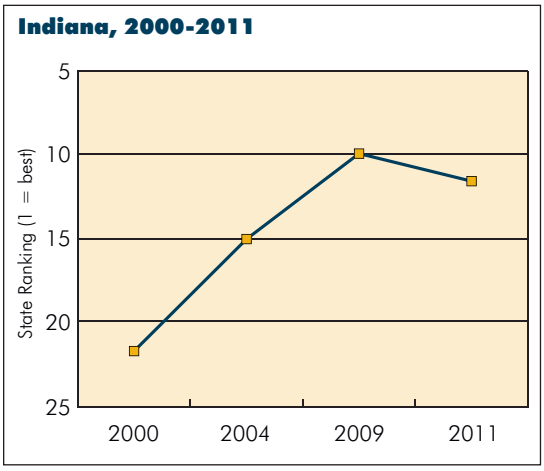


State	Per $1,000 of GDP	State	Per $1,000 of GDP
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Maryland	10.08	46. Oklahoma	2.31
2. Rhode Island	8.98	47. New Jersey	2.16
3. Massachusetts	7.92	48. Maine	1.91
4. North Carolina	5.81	49. Wyoming	1.44
5. Michigan	5.24	50. Nevada	1.16
18. Indiana	**4.21**	U.S. average	4.01

Source: National Science Foundation

Business Research and Development*

(as percent of state private GDP)



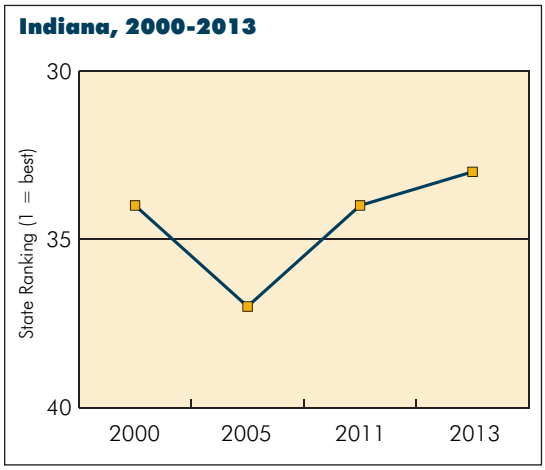
State	Percent GDP ($000)	State	Percent GDP ($000)
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Washington	4.63	46. Montana	0.40
2. Massachusetts	4.32	47. South Dakota	0.36
3. California	4.27	48. Arkansas	0.34
4. Delaware	4.01	49. Mississippi	0.30
5. Michigan	3.88	50. Louisiana	0.21
12. Indiana	**2.34**	U.S. average	2.20

*Includes industry funding and government funding to industry. Estimated data for Missouri

Source: National Science Foundation

GOAL: Develop entrepreneurship through education, networking, investment and financial support

NIH and NSF Funding

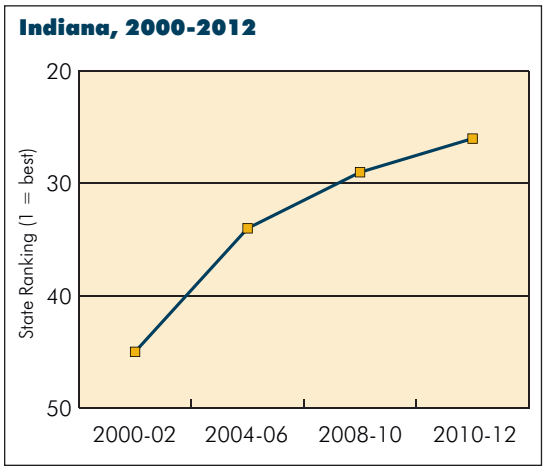


State	Per $million of GDP	State	Per $million of GDP
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Massachusetts	$7,192	46. Wyoming	$651
2. Maryland	$7,004	47. Arkansas	$612
3. Rhode Island	$4,217	48. North Dakota	$575
4. North Carolina	$2,968	49. West Virginia	$503
5. Pennsylvania	$2,882	50. Nevada	$343
32. Indiana	**$1,143**	U.S. average	$1,956

Sources: National Institutes of Health and National Science Foundation

SBIR Funding*

(per $1 million of gross domestic product)



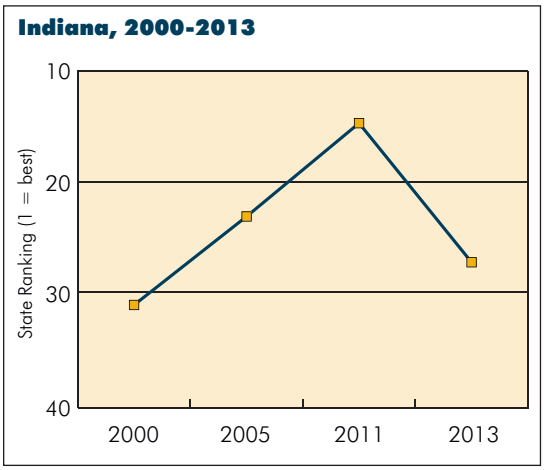
State	Per $million of GDP	State	Per $million of GDP
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Massachusetts	$225	46. Mississippi	$11
2. New Hampshire	$138	47. Louisiana	$10
3. Maryland	$130	48. Kansas	$8
4. Colorado	$120	49. South Dakota	$3
5. New Mexico	$112	50. Alaska	$0
26. Indiana	**$25**	U.S. average	$47

*SBIR: Small Business Innovation Research. Because of year-to-year fluctuations, this indicator is calculated using three-year averages

Sources: Small Business Administration and Bureau of Economic Analysis

GOAL: Increase the amount of technology transfer from higher education institutions to attain "Top 5" ranking among all states

University Research Licensing Income

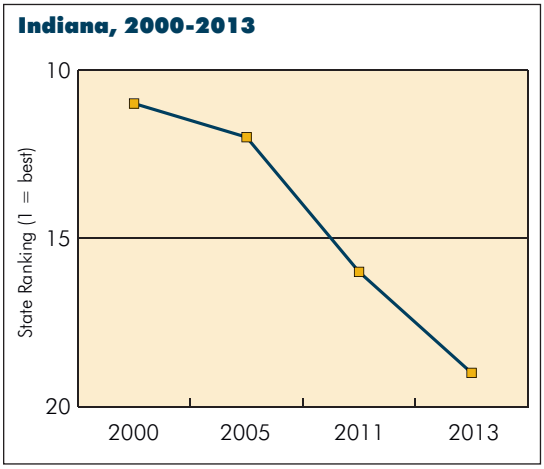


State	Per $million of GDP	State	Per $million of GDP
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Illinois	$404.3	44. Hawaii	$3.9
2. New York	$370.0	45. Mississippi	$2.4
3. Wisconsin	$334.6	46. West Virginia	$2.2
4. Massachusetts	$287.5	47. Nevada	$0.9
5. Utah	$273.1	48. Alaska	$0.1
27. Indiana	**$39.1**	U.S. average	$124.0

Data not available for Maine and Wyoming

Sources: Association of University Technology Managers U.S. Licensing Activity Survey and Bureau of Economic Analysis

University Technology Licenses/Options



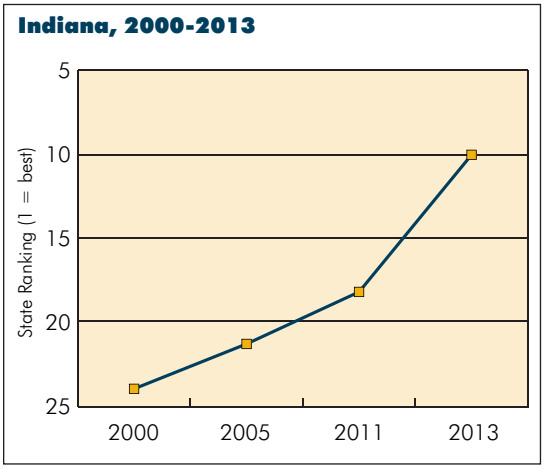
State	Per 100K firms	State	Per 100K firms
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Pennsylvania	1,898.3	44. South Dakota	9.3
2. North Carolina	1,808.4	45. Vermont	4.1
3. Washington	1,083.4	46. Hawaii	4.0
4. Utah	565.4	47. West Virginia	2.8
5. Texas	503.8	48. Nevada	2.1
19. Indiana	**117.3**	U.S. average	100.9

Data not available for Maine and Wyoming

Sources: Association of University Technology Managers U.S. Licensing Activity Survey and U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns

New Business Spinouts

(per $billion in R&D spending)



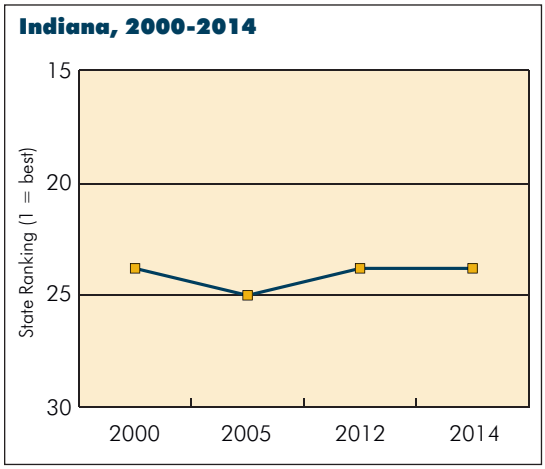
State	New firms	State	New firms
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Alaska	143	Five states – Hawaii, Montana, North Dakota, Texas and Virginia – had no business spinouts.	
2. Utah	52		
3. Vermont	37		
4. Nebraska	35		
5. New Mexico	33		
10. Indiana	**20**	U.S. average	13

Data not available for Maine and Wyoming

Source: Association of University Technology Managers U.S. Licensing Activity Survey

GOAL: Achieve "Top 12" ranking among all states in number of utility patents per worker

Utility Patents

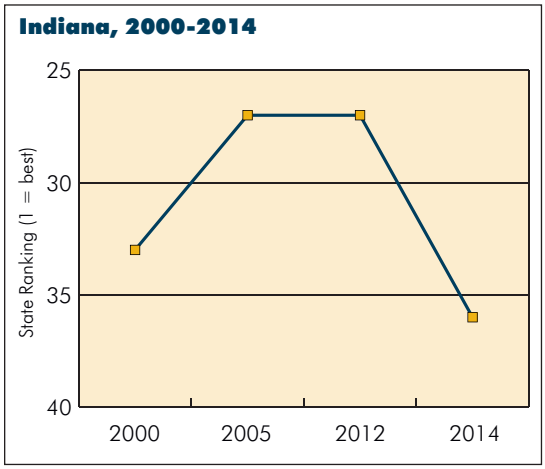


State	Per 100,000 workers	State	Per 100,000 workers
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. California	233.9	46. Hawaii	21.3
2. Massachusetts	200.4	47. West Virginia	18.2
3. Washington	197.3	48. Arkansas	16.7
4. Vermont	172.7	49. Alaska	14.3
5. Minnesota	162.0	50. Mississippi	13.5
24. Indiana	**67.4**	U.S. average	99.1

Sources: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

GOAL: Achieve "Top 12" ranking among all states in venture capital invested per capita

Venture Capital Invested

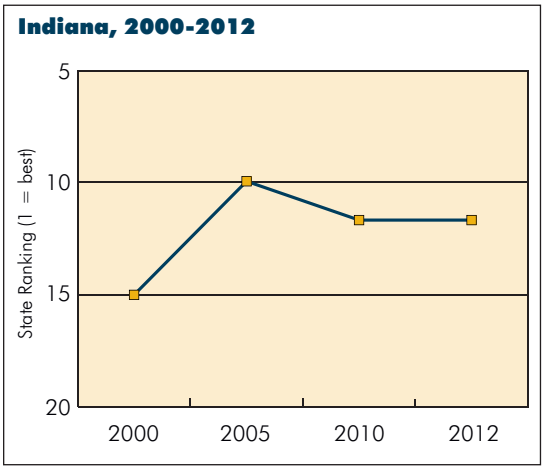


State	$ per capita	State	$ per capita
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. California	$731.8	46. Maine	$0.1
2. Massachusetts	$686.5	47. Alaska	$0.0
3. Utah	$272.5	47. Mississippi	$0.0
4. New York	$223.7	47. Montana	$0.0
5. Washington	$165.6	47. Wyoming	$0.0
36. Indiana	**$7.6**	U.S. average	$119.6

Sources: PriceWaterhouseCoopers Venture Capital Report, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce-Bureau of Economic Analysis

GOAL: Strategically recruit foreign direct investment (FDI) and achieve "Top 12" ranking among all states in FDI as a percent of gross state product

Employment at Majority-owned U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies



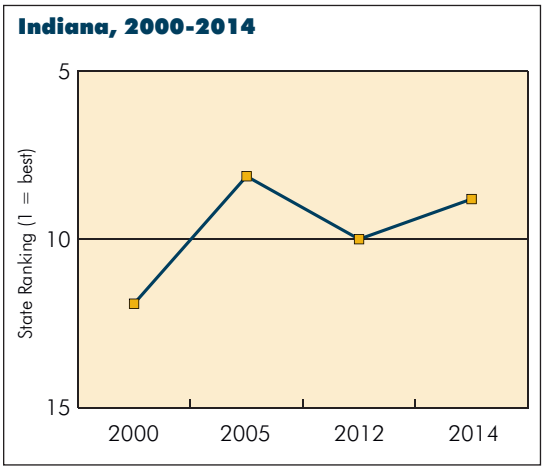
State	FDI workers as % of private workers	State	FDI workers as % of private workers
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. South Carolina	7.7	45. Oregon	3.4
2. Delaware	7.4	45. Nebraska	3.4
3. Connecticut	7.1	47. New Mexico	3.3
3. New Hampshire	7.1	48. South Dakota	2.9
5. New Jersey	6.9	49. Idaho	2.8
		50. Montana	2.1
12. Indiana	**6.2**	U.S. average	5.1

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce-Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of Labor Statistics

GOAL: Increase Indiana exports to achieve "Top 5" ranking per capita among all states

Exports

(as percent of gross state product)



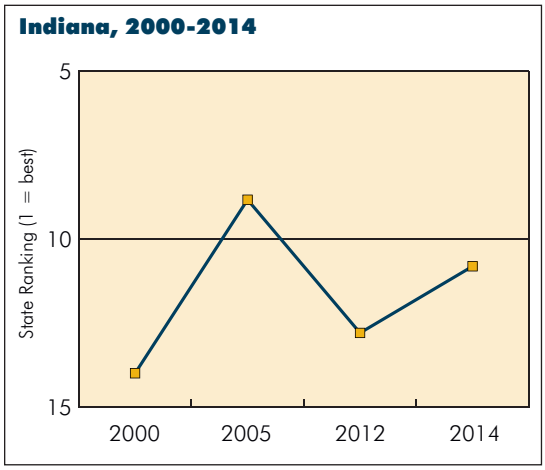
State	As % of gross state product	State	As % of gross state product
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Louisiana	25.7	46. Montana	3.5
2. Washington	22.2	46. Oklahoma	3.5
3. Texas	18.9	48. South Dakota	3.4
4. South Carolina	16.2	49. Colorado	2.8
5. Kentucky	15.0	50. Hawaii	1.9
9. Indiana	**11.2**	U.S. average	9.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

GOAL: Increase Indiana exports to achieve "Top 5" ranking per capita among all states

Exports

(per capita)



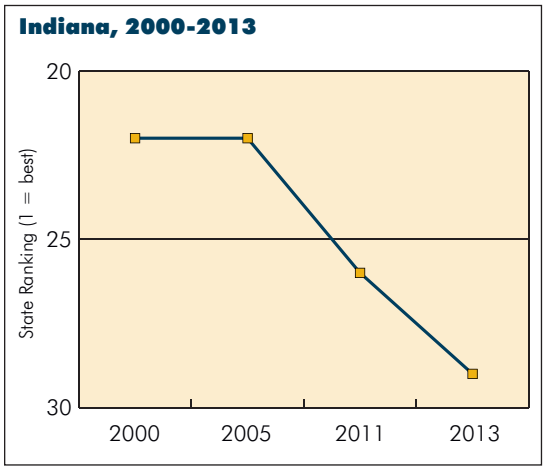
State	$ per capita	State	$ per capita
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Louisiana	$13,998	46. New Mexico	$1,817
2. Washington	$12,837	47. Oklahoma	$1,624
3. Texas	$10,722	48. Colorado	$1,562
4. North Dakota	$7,153	49. Montana	$1,494
5. Alaska	$6,995	50. Hawaii	$1,023
11. Indiana	**$5,374**	U.S. average	$5,091

Sources: Bureau of the Census, International Trade Administration

GOAL: Promote a culture that further values diversity and civility, attracting and retaining talented individuals

Violent Crime Index*

(per capita)



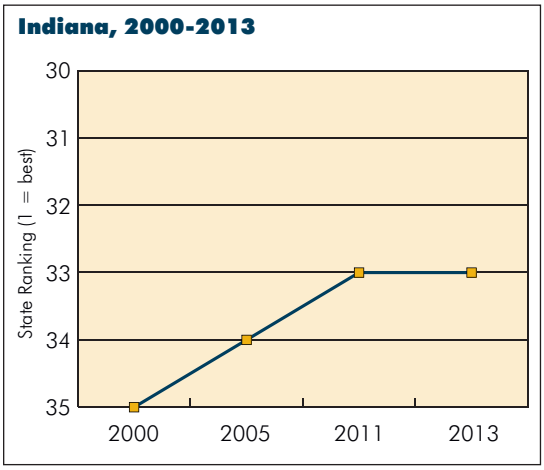
State	Offenses per 100,000 population	State	Offenses per 100,000 population
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Vermont	121.1	46. Louisiana	518.5
2. Maine	129.3	47. Tennessee	590.6
3. Virginia	196.2	48. Nevada	603.0
4. Wyoming	205.1	49. New Mexico	613.0
5. Kentucky	209.8	50. Alaska	640.4
29. Indiana	**357.4**	U.S. average	375.2

*Index includes murders, rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults. Due to changes in reporting practices, 2011 and 2013 numbers not directly comparable to previous years.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigations

GOAL: Promote a culture that further values diversity and civility, attracting and retaining talented individuals

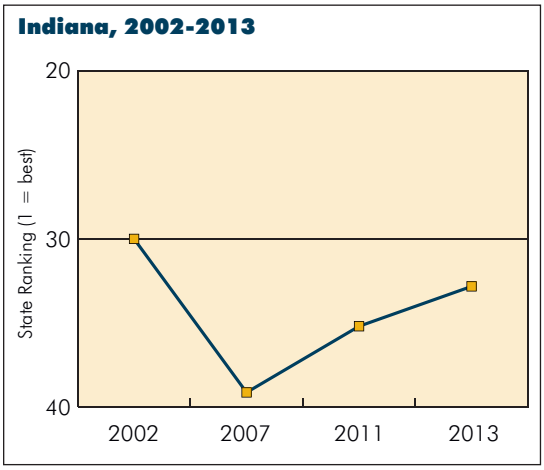
Population Diversity



State	Non-white % of population	State	Non-white % of population
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Hawaii	74.3	46. Idaho	5.8
2. Mississippi	39.7	46. West Virginia	5.8
3. Maryland	38.7	48. New Hampshire	5.2
4. Georgia	36.6	49. Maine	4.4
5. Louisiana	36.0	50. Vermont	4.3
33. Indiana	**13.0**	U.S. average	22.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey

H-1B Certified Visas



State	Per million population	State	Per million population
Top 5		**Bottom 5**	
1. Delaware	7,331.3	46. West Virginia	413.4
2. New Jersey	7,052.9	47. Alabama	395.4
3. Connecticut	5,222.3	48. Alaska	390.0
4. Massachusetts	5,078.5	49. Mississippi	247.7
5. California	4,627.5	50. Wyoming	184.5
33. Indiana	**1,235.5**	U.S. average	2,985.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Education and Training Administration

2015 Report Card Summary

Driver/Metric	*Prior rank	**Current rank	Raw score improvement *(prior to current year)*
OUTSTANDING TALENT			
Increase proficiency in math, science and reading to Top 5 status internationally			
Math 4th Grade NAEP	17	4	Yes
Math 8th Grade NAEP	23	18	Yes
Reading 4th Grade NAEP	27	14	Yes
Reading 8th Grade NAEP	30	25	Yes
Science 4th Grade NAEP	21	No new data	
Science 8th Grade NAEP	27	No new data	
Increase to 90% those who graduate college/career ready			
High School Graduation Rates	4	8	Yes
Remediation	No overall state ranking or direct comparison available		
Eliminate educational achievement gaps			
Math Gap: 4th Grade	13	17	No
Math Gap: 8th Grade	9	12	No
Reading Gap: 4th Grade	13	7	Yes
Reading Gap: 8th Grade	12	10	Yes
Science Gap: 4th Grade	12	No new data	
Science Gap: 8th Grade	31	No new data	
Increase to 60% those with high-quality postsecondary credentials			
Associate Degree or Higher	46	45	Yes
Certificates Awarded	38	32	Yes
All Degrees and Certificates	28	21	Yes
Increase bachelor's degrees to Top 10 status internationally			
Bachelor Degree or Higher: states	43	42	Yes
Bachelor degree or Higher: international	16	20	No change
Increase STEM credentials/degrees to Top 5 status internationally			
Science & Tech Degrees: international	23	19	Yes
Science & Tech Degrees: states	6	8	Yes
Science & Engineering Occupations	34	38	Yes
Address workers who lack minimum basic skills			
Less Than High School Diploma	22	19	Yes
Speaks English Less Than 'Very Well'	19	20	Yes
Poverty Rates	35	16	Yes

ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS CLIMATE			
Increase efficiency/effectiveness in government delivery of services			
State and Local Government Spending	9	2	Yes
Reform public pension systems			
State Public Pension Spending	4	5	No
Funded Pension Liability	37	38	No
Top 5 ranking for legal environment			
State Lawsuit Climate Survey	14	No new data	
Top 5 ranking for regulatory environment			
Small Business Policy Index	4	12	No
Regulatory Freedom Index	1	1	No
Eliminate business personal property tax			
Urban Industrial Property Tax Rates	45	42	Yes

Driver/Metric	*Prior rank	**Current rank	Raw score improvement *(prior to current year)*
Contain health care costs			
Health Insurance Premiums	26	25	No
Reduce smoking levels to less than 15% of population			
Adult Smoking Rate	44	39	Yes
Reduce obesity levels to less than 15% of population			
Adult Obesity Rate	42	42	No
SUPERIOR INFRASTRUCTURE			
Position Indiana as net exporter of energy			
Net Energy Use per Capita	50	47	Yes
Diversify energy mix			
Energy Production per Capita	35	36	Yes
Nuclear and Renewable Energy Production	38	37	Yes
Energy conservation strategies			
Energy Efficiency	38	39	Yes
Develop and implement strategic water resource plan			
Water Quality: Community Water Systems	17	No new data; policy progress	
New fiscal systems to support infrastructure projects			
Fuel Tax Share of Road Spending	40	28	Yes
Electricity Prices	19	11	Yes
Build out telecommunications network			
Broadband Internet Connections	35	40	Yes
DYNAMIC AND CREATIVE CULTURE			
Develop entrepreneurship			
Kauffman Index of Entrepreneurial Activity	46	47	No
University Science and Engineering R&D	21	18	No
Business R&D	10	12	No change
NIH and NSF Funding	34	33	No
SBIR Funding	29	26	No
Increase tech transfer to Top 5 ranking among states			
University Research Licensing Income	15	27	No
University Technology Licenses/Options	16	19	Yes
New Business Spinouts	18	10	Yes
Achieve Top 12 ranking in utility patents			
Utility Patents	24	24	Yes
Achieve Top 12 ranking in venture capital invested per capita			
Venture Capital Invested	27	36	No
Foreign Direct Investment: Top 12 ranking			
Employment at U.S. Affiliates	12	12	Yes
Increase exports to Top 5 ranking			
Exports as Percent of GSP	10	9	No
Exports per Capita	13	11	Yes
Promote culture that values diversity and civility			
Violent Crime Index	26	29	No
Population Diversity	33	33	No
HB-1 Certified Visas	35	33	Yes

*Most recent data year in prior Report Card was 2011 or 2010 for most metrics

**Current data year in 2015 Report Card is 2013 or 2012 for most metrics

INDIANAVISION 2025

A PLAN FOR HOOSIER PROSPERITY

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