

INDIANA VISION

2025

A PLAN FOR HOOSIER PROSPERITY

## REPORT CARD



June 2019

## Indiana Vision 2025: Advancing the Vision

<b>DRIVER 1: OUTSTANDING TALENT</b>	
<b>GOAL</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS</b>
Increase the proficiency of Indiana students in math, science and reading to “Top 5” status nationally.	<b>Continued strong improvements in NAEP reading and math rankings</b>
Increase to 90% the proportion of Indiana students who graduate from high school ready for college and/or career training.	<b>Keeping assessments aligned to standards; graduation pathways included in ILEARN assessment; significant decrease in number of students requiring remediation</b>
Eliminate the educational achievement gaps at all levels, from pre-school through college, for disadvantaged populations.	<b>Significantly expanded funding (2017) for high-quality preschool programs for low-income children; pre-K eligibility expanded to all counties (2019)</b>
Increase to 60% the proportion of Indiana residents with high quality postsecondary credentials.	<b>Chamber establishes Institute for Workforce Excellence to assist employers and employees; statewide stakeholders aligned on goal</b>
Increase the proportion of Indiana residents with bachelor’s degrees or higher to “Top 10” status nationally.	<b>Slight progress made in 2019 Report Card</b>
Increase the proportion of Indiana residents with associate’s degrees to “Top 10” status nationally.	<b>Slight progress made in 2019 Report Card</b>
Increase the proportion of Indiana residents with postsecondary credentials in STEM-related fields to “Top 5” status nationally.	<b>2018 legislation adds computer science offerings to all K-12 schools</b>
Develop, implement and fully fund a comprehensive plan for addressing the skills shortages of adult and incumbent workers who lack minimum basic skills.	<b>2017-2018 legislation provides workforce ready grants, better coordinates career/technical education and begins a more employer-driven system; additional grant funding added in 2019</b>
Improve Indiana’s per-capita income ranking to “Top 25” nationally	<b>Cost of living adjustment puts Indiana in middle of pack among 50 states</b>
<b>DRIVER 2: ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS CLIMATE</b>	
<b>GOAL</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS</b>
Adopt a right-to-work statute.	<b>Passed February 2012</b>
Enact comprehensive government reform at the state and local levels to increase efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of services.	<b>Repeal of common construction wage law in 2015</b>
Reform public pension systems to ensure Indiana’s are competitive and actuarially sound according to industry standards.	<b>Moderate cost containment passed in 2014</b>
Preserve and enhance a “Top 5” ranking among all states for Indiana’s legal environment.	<b>Legal climate generally regarded as fair and effective; commercial court pilot deemed successful with adoption of permanent program expected</b>
Attain a “Top 5” ranking among all states for Indiana’s business regulatory environment.	<b>Continued top 10 and better rankings in these metrics</b>
Eliminate the business personal property tax.	<b>2019 legislation doubles the exemption first passed in 2015</b>
Eliminate the state inheritance tax.	<b>Tax eliminated in 2013</b>
Promote the enactment of a federal solution to the internet sales/use tax dilemma.	<b>Indiana began collecting taxes on online sales in late 2018; 2019 marketplace facilitator legislation eases process</b>
Streamline and make consistent the administration of the state’s tax code.	<b>Several moderate procedural improvements passed in 2015 and 2017</b>
Establish government funding mechanisms to more closely approximate “user fee” model.	<b>2017 road funding legislation utilizes user fee approach</b>
Contain health care costs through patient-directed access and outcomes-based incentives.	<b>Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP) 2.0 went into effect in 2015 for the private sector</b>
Reduce smoking levels to less than 15% of the population.	<b>First statewide smoking ban passed in 2012; continued efforts required</b>
Return obesity levels to less than 20% of the population.	<b>Wellness Council of Indiana and partners working directly with employers and communities on healthy cultures/improving outcomes; Chamber a partner in Alliance for a Healthier Indiana</b>
Reduce the number of drug-related deaths in Indiana by 25% in 2025	<b>Indiana Workforce Recovery (Indiana Chamber and Wellness Council of Indiana initiative) works directly with employers on education, reducing stigma and treatment options</b>

DRIVER 3: SUPERIOR INFRASTRUCTURE	
GOAL	SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS
State development and implementation of a strategic energy resource plan that helps ensure Indiana is one of the “Top 10” most affordable states for electricity.	<b>2017 legislation begins to address issues between ratepayers and utilities: IURC rate reviews now made public; Indiana Chamber Foundation pursuing energy study</b>
Diversify Indiana’s energy mix with an emphasis on clean coal, natural gas, nuclear power and renewables.	<b>2019 effort to place moratorium on new, diverse energy projects defeated</b>
Identify and implement workable energy conservation strategies.	<b>2015 legislation requires utilities to submit efficiency plans</b>
Develop and implement a strategic water resource plan that ensures adequate fresh water for citizens and business.	<b>Indiana Chamber Foundation water resource study (2014) and subsequent legislation leads to 2019 creation of water infrastructure revolving loan fund</b>
Develop and implement new fiscal systems to support the array of transportation infrastructure projects critical to economic growth.	<b>2017 legislation establishes comprehensive long-term transportation infrastructure funding plan</b>
Aggressively build out the state’s advanced telecommunications networks.	<b>Deployment of small cell towers (2017-2018), rural broadband grant program (2018) and bill expediting broadband opportunities (2019)</b>
Ensure strong security measures (both physical and cyber) are in place for all of Indiana’s critical infrastructure.	<b>Regular IURC-utility meetings focus on preparedness, mitigation and resiliency; Chamber adds annual cyber conference</b>

DRIVER 4: DYNAMIC & CREATIVE CULTURE	
GOAL	SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS
Drive strategic entrepreneurship and innovation formation for new and existing firms.	<b>2018: legislation exempts software as a service transactions from sales tax; 2019: various tax credits made more accessible to small businesses and new data center tax incentives; Chamber tech policy committee partners on policy/program advancements</b>
Increase intellectual property commercialization from higher education and business and attain “Top 5” ranking per capita among all states.	<b>Increased commercialization performance from major universities; addition of small business innovation voucher in 2019</b>
Achieve “Top 12” ranking among all states in number of patents per worker.	<b>Current rankings at or near top 20</b>
Achieve “Top 12” ranking among all states in venture capital invested per capita.	<b>2017: Next Level Fund established for state investments in high-growth companies; 2019: transferability enacted for venture capital investment tax credit</b>
Strategically recruit foreign direct investment (FDI) and achieve “Top 5” ranking among all states in FDI as a percent of gross state product.	<b>Top 5 employment achieved; strong performance in attracting investment continues</b>
Increase Indiana exports to achieve “Top 5” ranking per capita among all states.	<b>State consistent in achieving top 10 rankings throughout Report Cards</b>
Promote a diverse and civil culture that attracts and retains talented individuals.	<b>Effective bias crimes legislation passed in 2019, removing unfair perception of state; strong local and regional investments taking place in quality of place initiatives</b>

## Moving Closer to the 2025 Horizon

When a statewide task force of business and community leaders was developing the *Indiana Vision 2025* plan during a series of monthly meetings in 2010-2011, the 2025 horizon was debated as potentially being too far into the future. But now, the Chamber's outline for economic development released in 2012 is more than halfway to its completion.

This is the fourth Report Card analyzing Indiana's progress against the other 49 states. It makes use of 65 metrics to help analyze the 37 goals. Working to reduce the state's drug-related deaths – goal No. 37 – was added since the last evaluation in 2017. That issue was not as prevalent during initial plan development as it is today.

### KEY FEATURES OF THIS REPORT

The opening two pages list each goal and identify some of the progress, in activity or improved performance, that has taken place. A few goals – eliminating the inheritance tax and adopting a right-to-work statute, for example – are singular accomplishments that carry ongoing benefits. Most goals require ongoing achievement to reach an ultimate destination, so it is clearly recognized that any progress indicated is just a series of steps on a longer journey.

The two pages inside of the back cover include the 37 goals and the 65 metrics used to compare states. Each metric has the current rank from this Report Card and compares it to the rank from the 2017 evaluation.

Overall, Indiana saw declines in 24 ranks and improvements in 23 (compared to 2017). Seven ranks were the same, with 11 not applicable for comparison. In raw scores associated with each metric, the assessment is as follows: 20 decreases in 2019, 30 improvements, three unchanged and 12 not comparable.

The body of the report features each metric with the top five and bottom five states listed, the Indiana ranking and the U.S. average. Indiana's performance over four different years, where available, illustrates the trend for that metric. All references to rankings feature 1 as best among the states and 50 as the poorest (footnotes indicate several metrics in which data are not available for all 50 states).

Added in 2017, and expanded in this Report Card, are narratives to analyze results or explain extenuating circumstances that complement the numbers. These narratives appear on top of the blue boxes within the metric.

As always, the sources and data years are identified. The years indicated are when the data were collected, not published. For example, the national smoking rate numbers are from 2017 (the latest year for which complete information is available, although you may see those numbers used in various reports and studies released in 2018 and 2019).

Some of the key findings of the 2019 Report Card, divided into driver areas, are as follows:

### OUTSTANDING TALENT

Indiana continues to see strong performances on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) math and reading tests taken by fourth- and eighth-grade students. Indiana ranks in the top 12 in all four of those categories, including an improvement from 15th on eighth-grade reading in the 2017 Report Card to sixth this year.

The findings are a little more mixed when it comes to high school completion and postsecondary/career preparation. A graduation rate of 83.8% by federal standards (measuring public schools only) places Indiana 30th among the 50 states. The Indiana Department of Education includes private school students in reporting a graduation rate of 87.1%.

In terms of college readiness, there is no comprehensive comparison of state performances available although we do provide some limited information on remedial enrollment for some states. The best indicator is the College Readiness Reports from the Indiana Commission for Higher Education, which show significant improvement in recent years.

Indiana's achievements in postsecondary attainment (credentials in addition to associate and bachelor degrees) reveal slight gains in actual scores and rankings. It is clear, however, that the focus in this area needs to continue.

It is worth noting that 10.4% of Hoosiers are without a high school diploma compared to a 6.9% U.S. average. Indiana's poverty rate nearly matches that of the U.S. as a whole at 11.2%.

### ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS CLIMATE

Among the 13 metrics in this driver, declining performance nearly doubled that of improvement in both actual scores and rankings. Most of the decreases, however, were slight and the state still achieves some of its highest ranks in business regulatory environment and public pension spending.

A number behind the numbers: While Indiana is 32nd in population per unit of local government, it is 15th in population per dollar spent by local government (not an official metric). This suggests a high number of local government units with small budgets (i.e., townships). This points to a lack of efficiency (too many units) within the local government system – a reality the Chamber has been working to address over many years.

The biggest challenge in this driver remains in the area of health care. A variety of programmatic efforts have unfortunately not been supported by needed policy changes.

Indiana's adult smoking rate has increased to nearly 22%, resulting in a decline from 39th to 44th worst among the 50 states. An increase in obesity levels from 31.3% to 33.6% in two years is alarming. An improved ranking in health insurance premiums – due to Indiana's premium increases being less than

most other states – only tells part of the story as other recent research identifies still higher comparative costs within the state for various procedures and treatment.

As noted earlier, the one goal addition in this Report Card is the inclusion of an effort to reduce the number of drug-related deaths. Although the goal is new, the historical data illustrates the dramatic increase over a 12-year period. The Chamber's Indiana Workforce Recovery initiative is working with various state and private sector partners to complement their efforts and assist the business community.

## **SUPERIOR INFRASTRUCTURE**

Infrastructure, by its very complex nature, is a difficult driver in which to move the needle. A number of the metrics will reveal a consistent pattern of Indiana rankings over a number of years.

Previous Report Cards have noted the increase in electricity prices that took Indiana from among the most affordable states to the middle of the pack. The good news is that the increases did not continue in the most recent analysis. The bad news is there was little price change and Indiana's state comparison scores remain in the bottom half of the 50 states.

Indiana continues to fare poorly in energy diversity despite seeing a decline in the dependency on coal – from 95% in 2001 to 73% in 2017. Further diversity is encouraged, assuming costs are not passed on to consumers, and will likely take place due to cost factors. Coal will, however, remain a key energy source for the foreseeable future.

Two areas of continued attention are development of a comprehensive water resources plan and expanding broadband services. Narratives on both help tell the story better than the numbers. National statistics on water resources simply do not exist, while broadband numbers are lagging (in one piece of infrastructure where technology and expectations are rapidly evolving) and not always the best indicator.

Strong private sector investment in broadband continues to take place and state government has prioritized progress through several initiatives in the effort to solve the rural connectivity challenge.

## **DYNAMIC AND CREATIVE CULTURE**

This driver sees the largest percentage of improvement (raw scores and rankings) in this Report Card compared to 2017.

The biggest changes are net job creation and domestic migration. The ranking for job creation in firms less than 5 years old improved from 44th to 28th. A new metric – net job creation at firms 6 years and older – reveals a surge from the bottom five states in 2005 to fifth best in this Report Card.

After several years of net outmigration (more people leaving Indiana than coming to the state), there was a significant improvement in the net migration score to the positive side and a corresponding rank change from 27th to 22nd.

Another strong improvement came in Indiana employment at foreign-owned companies with a solid ranking in the teens improving to No. 5. Attraction efforts at the state and local level, as well as expansions for existing businesses, continue to pay dividends.

Two metrics (below) always watched closely yield mixed results this time.

Although the three-year average of venture capital invested declined from the 2012-2014 period (chart on Page 25), it improved from the 2014-2016 timeframe (from 35th to 30th). A focus in this area needs to remain with the assignability of the venture capital investment tax credit passed in the 2019 legislative session a positive sign for attracting out-of-state capital in the future.

Despite economic momentum and new business creation in certain regions of the state, the overall Kauffman ranking for new entrepreneurs declines once again – with Indiana's rank falling from 44th to 47th. This points to the ongoing importance of regional economic development and quality of place initiatives.

Below are the rankings in which Indiana ranks in the Top 10 (best) or Bottom 10 (worst).

## **TOP OVERALL RANKS (TOP 10)**

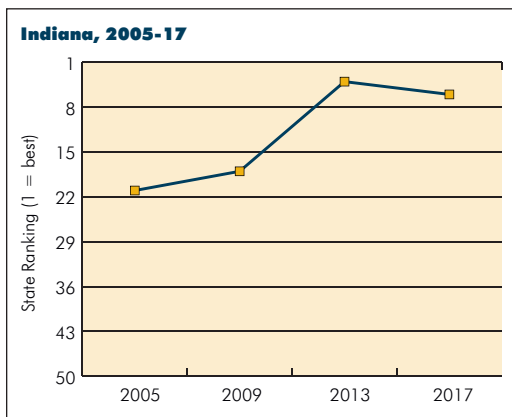
- 3: State Public Pension Spending (previously 3)
- 5: Regulatory Freedom Index (previously 3)
- 5: Net Job Creation: Firms 6 Years and Older (NEW)
- 5: Employment at U.S. Affiliates (previously 12)
- 6: Mathematics: 4th Grade NAEP (previously 4)
- 6: Reading: 8th Grade NAEP (previously 15)
- 7: State and Local Government Spending (previously 4)
- 8: Reading Gap: 4th Grade (previously 7)
- 8: Exports as Percent of GDP (previously 10)
- 9: Reading: 4th Grade NAEP (previously 9)
- 9: Small Business Policy Index (previously 9)
- 9: University Business Spinouts (previously 5)
- 9: Exports per Capita (previously 10)
- 10: Science & Technology Degrees Conferred (previously 3)

## **BOTTOM OVERALL RANKS (BOTTOM 10)**

- 47: Clean Energy per Capita (previously 47)
- 47: Clean Energy/Total Generation (previously 45)
- 47: Kauffman Entrepreneurial Index (previously 44)
- 47: Total Employment: Firms 0 to 5 Years Old (previously 42)
- 44: Adult Smoking Rate (previously 39)
- 42: Urban Industrial Property Tax Rates (previously 44)

## Increase the proficiency of Indiana students in math, science, and reading to "Top 5" status nationally

### Mathematics: 4th Grade NAEP\*

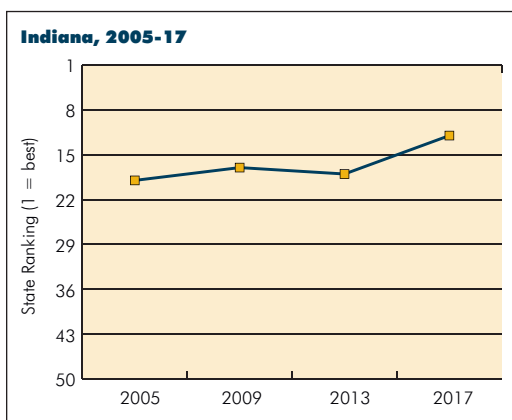


Indiana's 2017 fourth grade NAEP scores declined slightly from 2015, resulting in a drop from fourth to sixth place among all states. Prior to 2013, Indiana had seen consistent growth in its test scores, increasing its performance in five of the previous six testing cycles. Indiana continues to outperform the nation on this test, and Indiana has maintained a relatively strong ranking on this measure.

State	Average Score	State	Average Score
1. Massachusetts . . . . .	.249.10	46. Alabama . . . . .	.232.17
2. Minnesota . . . . .	.248.80	47. Nevada . . . . .	.231.69
3. Virginia . . . . .	.248.04	48. Alaska . . . . .	.230.46
4. New Jersey . . . . .	.247.86	49. New Mexico . . . . .	.229.70
5. Wyoming . . . . .	.247.82	50. Louisiana . . . . .	.228.97
<b>6. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>.246.51</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>.239.72</b>

\* NAEP: National Assessment of Educational Progress  
National Center for Educational Statistics State Comparisons

### Mathematics: 8th Grade NAEP\*

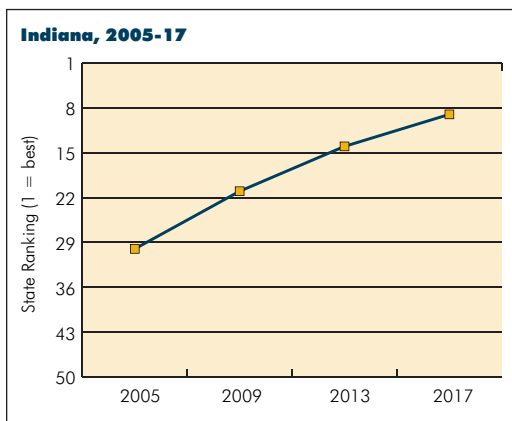


Indiana's performance on this measure slightly increased relative to 2015; however, it did not increase as much as other states, resulting in a reduction (from 10th) in Indiana's ranking. Indiana continues to show stability in its score on this measure, consistently scoring between 285 and 288 across the periods examined.

State	Average Score	State	Average Score
1. Massachusetts . . . . .	.297.04	46. West Virginia . . . . .	.273.42
2. Minnesota . . . . .	.293.96	47. Mississippi . . . . .	.270.91
3. New Hampshire . . . . .	.293.29	48. New Mexico . . . . .	.269.37
4. New Jersey . . . . .	.291.70	49. Alabama . . . . .	.268.31
5. Virginia . . . . .	.290.08	50. Louisiana . . . . .	.266.51
<b>12. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>.287.71</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>.282.84</b>

\* NAEP: National Assessment of Educational Progress  
National Center for Educational Statistics State Comparisons

### Reading: 4th Grade NAEP\*



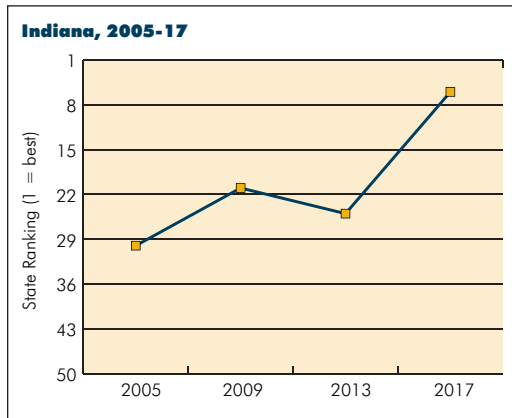
Indiana's performance on this measure slightly declined relative to 2015; however, Indiana's ranking remained unchanged. Indiana continues to show a trend of increasing test scores over the long term. In 2005, Indiana's performance was slightly below the national average; today, it exceeds the national average by nearly five points. Most of this growth has occurred since 2011.

State	Average Score	State	Average Score
1. Massachusetts . . . . .	.235.70	46. Nevada . . . . .	.214.84
2. New Jersey . . . . .	.232.94	47. South Carolina . . . . .	.213.13
3. New Hampshire . . . . .	.228.90	48. Louisiana . . . . .	.211.60
4. Connecticut . . . . .	.228.36	49. New Mexico . . . . .	.207.70
5. Florida . . . . .	.228.27	50. Alaska . . . . .	.207.04
<b>9. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>.226.42</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>.221.89</b>

\* NAEP: National Assessment of Educational Progress  
National Center for Educational Statistics State Comparisons



## Reading: 8th Grade NAEP\*

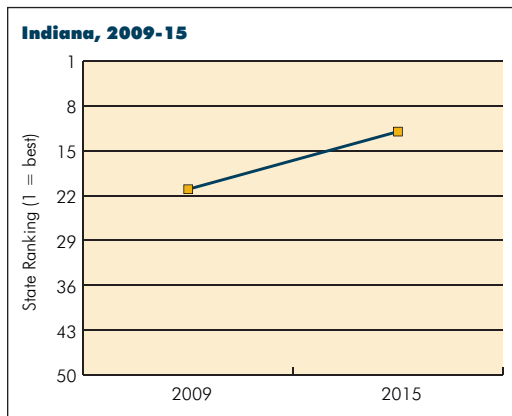


\* NAEP: National Assessment of Educational Progress  
National Center for Educational Statistics State Comparisons

In the most recent data released, Indiana continued its upward trajectory in improving its performance on this measure. Indiana's performance has increased by 4.2% on this test since 2005; during this same period, the national average has increased only 1.7%. Indiana's scores jumped nearly four points between 2015 and 2017, resulting in a marked increase in Indiana's ranking from 15th to sixth.

State	Average Score	State	Average Score
1. Massachusetts . . . . .	.277.78	46. Alabama . . . . .	.257.69
2. New Jersey . . . . .	.275.04	47. Alaska . . . . .	.257.67
3. New Hampshire . . . . .	.274.79	48. Louisiana . . . . .	.256.75
4. Vermont . . . . .	.273.40	49. Mississippi . . . . .	.256.34
5. Connecticut . . . . .	.272.54	50. New Mexico . . . . .	.255.58
<b>6. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>272.02</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>266.58</b>

## Science: 4th Grade NAEP\*



\* NAEP: National Assessment of Educational Progress

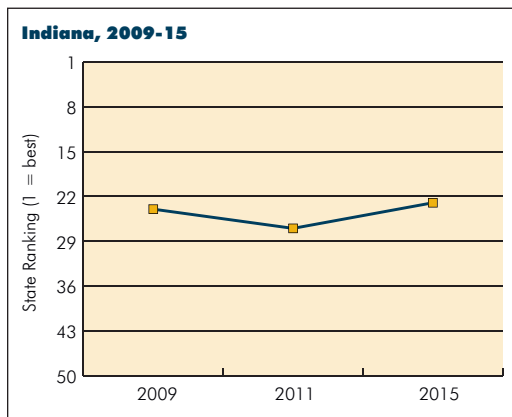
Note: There is no 2017 update to NAEP science scores; the information above reflects data from 2015. Data from Alaska, Colorado, Louisiana and Pennsylvania were not available as part of that dataset.

National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

While national comparison data are not available for 2017, data do exist on the performance on state ISTEP+ tests for Indiana students. The percentage of fourth grade Indiana students passing the science portion of ISTEP+ declined after state standards changed in 2016. In 2014-15, 71.4% of Indiana fourth graders passed the science portion of ISTEP+; in 2017-18, the passage rate declined to 57.6%.

State	Average Score	State	Average Score
1. New Hampshire . . . . .	.165.40	42. Alabama . . . . .	.145.11
2. Virginia . . . . .	.164.92	43. New Mexico . . . . .	.142.69
3. Vermont . . . . .	.163.13	44. Nevada . . . . .	.141.51
4. Nebraska . . . . .	.161.82	45. Mississippi . . . . .	.140.46
5. Massachusetts . . . . .	.161.47	45. California . . . . .	.140.46
<b>12. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>158.64</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>152.76</b>

## Science: 8th Grade NAEP\*



\* NAEP: National Assessment of Educational Progress

Note: There is no 2017 update to NAEP science scores; the information above reflects data from 2015. Data from Alaska, Colorado, Louisiana and Pennsylvania were not available as part of that dataset.

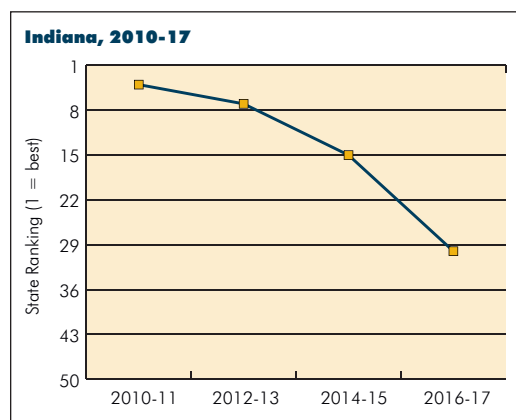
National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

Current state-by-state comparison data are not available for this measure; likewise, there is no comparable measure within Indiana as ISTEP+ measures science in fourth and sixth grades. Among sixth grade students, statewide performance on ISTEP+ declined after state standards changed in 2016. In 2014-15, 66.9% of sixth grade students passed the science portion of the exam; in 2017-18, the portion of students passing the science exam declined to 58.2%.

State	Average Score	State	Average Score
1. Utah . . . . .	.166.36	42. Hawaii . . . . .	.144.06
2. New Hampshire . . . . .	.164.92	43. New Mexico . . . . .	.143.16
3. Vermont . . . . .	.163.22	44. California . . . . .	.142.78
4. Minnesota . . . . .	.161.67	45. Alabama . . . . .	.141.18
5. Massachusetts . . . . .	.161.64	46. Mississippi . . . . .	.139.80
<b>23. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>156.12</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>152.89</b>

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

## Public High School Graduation Rates (Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate)



The implementation of tracking graduation rates through the Every Student Succeeds Act (likely starting with 2017-18 data, not captured here), may change how Indiana's general diplomas are considered within this dataset; the change may negatively impact Indiana's reported graduation rates in the future.

State	Graduation Rate (%)	State	Graduation Rate (%)
1. Iowa . . . . .	91.0	46. Alaska . . . . .	78.2
2. New Jersey . . . . .	90.5	47. Louisiana . . . . .	78.1
3. Tennessee . . . . .	89.8	48. Arizona . . . . .	78.0
4. Kentucky . . . . .	89.7	49. Oregon . . . . .	76.7
4. Texas . . . . .	89.7	50. New Mexico . . . . .	71.1
<b>30. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>.83.8</b>	<b>30. U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>.84.6</b>

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.

State-level comparisons are only provided for public schools, which the National Center for Education Statistics defines, in part, by a "school that receives public funds as [its] primary support." Thus, the above includes those graduating from charter schools but excludes students graduating from private schools. When including private school graduates, the Indiana Department of Education reports Indiana's high school graduation rate as 87.1%.

National Center for Education Statistics

## College Readiness

### NATIONAL

Previous Report Cards collected partial national data from Complete College America, which was working with 27 states. The most recent data (chart below) reflect the cohort that entered postsecondary education in the fall of 2012. The percentage of students requiring remediation is reflected in the numbers below.

Two-year postsecondary	Percent requiring remedial enrollment
<b>Math</b>	
National Median	52.0%
Indiana	57.0%
<b>English</b>	
National Median	34.0%
Indiana	33.0%
Four-year postsecondary	Percent requiring remedial enrollment
<b>Math</b>	
National Median	24.0%
Indiana	15.0%
<b>English</b>	
National Median	12.0%
Indiana	5.0%
Source: Complete College America	
The percent requiring remedial education reflects the number of students enrolled in a remedial course relative to all degree or certificate-seeking students enrolled in the same cohort year.	

### INDIANA

The best resource in this area is now the College Readiness Reports prepared by the Indiana Commission for Higher Education (ICHE). For the 2017 class of graduating high school seniors, entering college in the fall of 2017, 88% of students did not require remediation of any kind; this represented an improvement of 1% relative to the previous year and an improvement of 19 percentage points relative to 2011. General diploma holders have seen the largest total gain in college preparedness relative to 2013, with only 44% requiring remediation relative to 67% previously. Core 40 diploma holders saw the largest relative remediation decrease, from 33% in 2013 to 18% in 2016. Among the 2016 high school graduate-cohort enrolling in college, 85% enrolled full time. 68.9% seek a bachelor's degree while 27.8% seek an associate degree (the balance seek certificates or remain unclassified). The percentage of students going to college has slightly decreased to 63%, relative to 65% in 2013.

The number of students, of any diploma type, needing remediation in both mathematics and language arts, as opposed to only one subject, declined to only 1%; in 2011, 11% of students required remediation in both subjects. This continues to be an important measure as students that require remediation in both subjects are less likely to complete those remediation credits relative to those students only needing remediation in a single subject.

The data regarding improving college readiness are generally positive among



Indiana graduating high school students. The percent of students achieving a grade point average of above 3.0 is at its highest point relative to the previous six years (41% earned at least a 3.0). The percent completing all coursework and those persisting to their sophomore year in college remained steady overall, but showed declines within each diploma group (this does suggest, positively, that more high school students are pursuing more rigorous diploma types). On-time and same campus completion for four-year public colleges increased to 43.9% (for students entering college in 2014); completions also continue to increase for two-year programs, up to 9.4% for students entering in 2016, relative to 2.5% for students graduating high school in 2009.

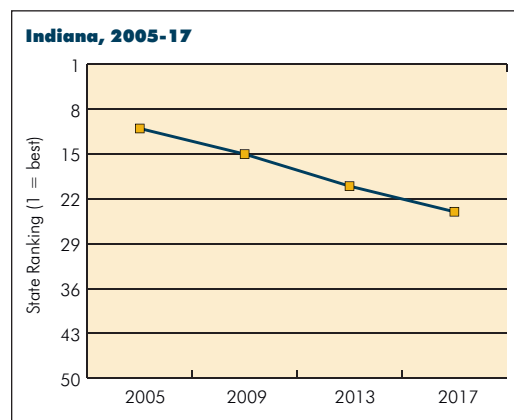
While not related to college preparedness, data from ICHE also show that a higher percentage of students are entering STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) fields than at any point since at least 2011. A total of 22% of students entered a STEM program of study in 2016, relative to 18.7% in 2012. STEM students reflect the largest cohort of students in any program of study in 2016, followed by health (17%), arts and humanities (16%), and business and communication (16%).

Generally, the data with respect to reducing the need for college remediation are positive, but it is important to continue to track measures of enrollment and postsecondary academic achievement to ensure that the benefit of reducing the need for remediation is ultimately being translated into positive outcomes.

Note: The data included above from ICHE reflect Indiana-graduating high school students attending Indiana public colleges.

## Eliminate the educational achievement gaps at all levels, from pre-school through college, for disadvantaged populations

### Mathematics Gap: 4th Grade\*

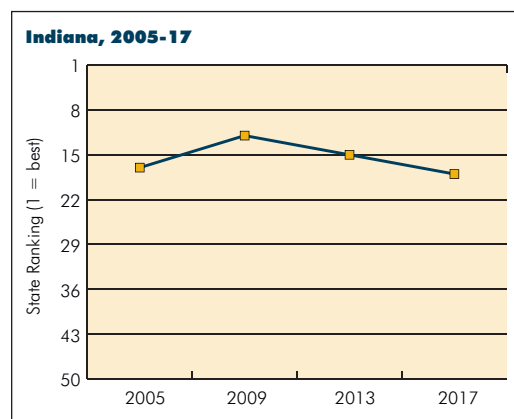


\*Gap is the raw difference between NAEP scores for students eligible and not eligible for the national free and reduced lunch program.  
National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

For fourth grade math scores, Indiana's achievement gap (students on free and reduced lunch compared to other students) has grown to its largest gap of any of the years examined. From 2009 to 2015, Indiana's gap had remained relatively constant at a difference of around 18.5 points. The gap has continued to widen at the national level as well; however, the national achievement gap has not grown as quickly as Indiana's gap.

State	Gap	State	Average Score
1. Wyoming . . . . .	15.08	46. California . . . . .	28.98
2. West Virginia . . . . .	15.55	47. Illinois . . . . .	29.38
3. Montana . . . . .	17.27	48. Minnesota . . . . .	29.43
4. Oklahoma . . . . .	17.59	49. Georgia . . . . .	29.54
5. North Dakota . . . . .	17.78	50. Maryland . . . . .	30.19
<b>24. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>22.38</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>24.41</b>

### Mathematics Gap: 8th Grade\*

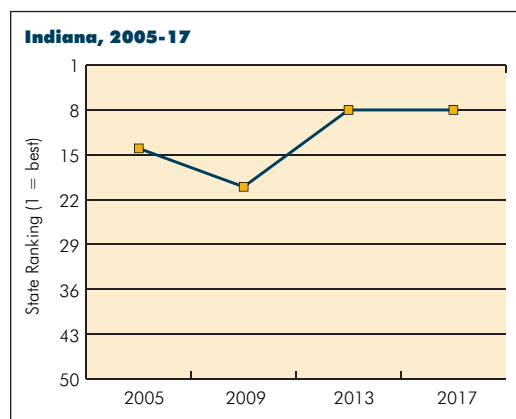


\*Gap is the raw difference between NAEP scores for students eligible and not eligible for the national free and reduced lunch program.  
National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

Indiana's achievement gap grew in eighth grade math from 23.95 in 2015 (and 20.95 in 2013) to 26.09 in 2017. Indiana's increase between 2015 and 2017 mirrors that of the nation as a whole over the same period; however, the prior two years saw a much more dramatic increase in Indiana relative to the nation, which accounts for the decrease in its ranking relative to 2013.

State	Gap	State	Gap
1. Hawaii . . . . .	17.16	46. Rhode Island . . . . .	32.52
2. Delaware . . . . .	18.34	47. California . . . . .	34.05
3. Tennessee . . . . .	20.06	48. Maryland . . . . .	34.23
4. Wyoming . . . . .	20.07	49. New Jersey . . . . .	34.24
5. West Virginia . . . . .	20.20	50. Ohio . . . . .	36.03
<b>18. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>26.09</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>29.39</b>

## Reading Gap: 4th Grade\*



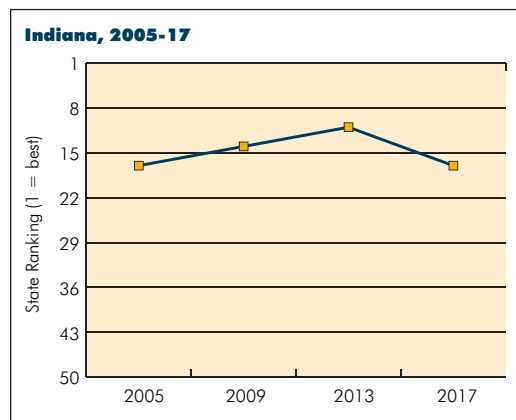
Indiana's achievement gap in fourth grade reading grew from 20.50 in 2015 to 23.15 in 2017. While Indiana's gap increased, several other states saw dramatic changes that resulted in Indiana's ranking being stable. While Indiana's performance on this measure has been somewhat more volatile than the nation as a whole, Indiana's achievement gap remains well below the national average.

State	Gap	State	Gap
1. West Virginia . . . . .	18.28	46. New Mexico . . . . .	32.06
2. Delaware . . . . .	19.03	47. Georgia . . . . .	32.09
3. Wyoming . . . . .	20.33	48. California . . . . .	32.65
4. North Dakota . . . . .	20.55	49. Alaska . . . . .	33.82
5. Kansas . . . . .	22.06	50. Arizona . . . . .	34.44
<b>8. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>23.15</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>27.74</b>

\*Gap is the raw difference between NAEP scores for students eligible and not eligible for the national free and reduced lunch program.

National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

## Reading Gap: 8th Grade\*



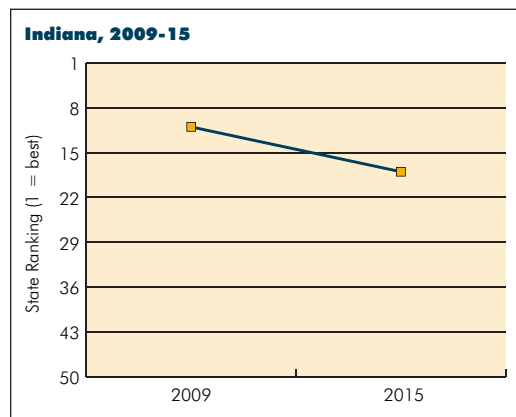
While Indiana's rank on this measure fell from 11th in 2013 to 17th in 2017, the 2017 ranking is markedly better than Indiana's ranking in 2015 (not pictured), when it fell to 27th. Indiana's achievement gap has steadily improved between 2005 and 2017 (with something of an outlier in 2015); throughout the years examined, however, Indiana's achievement gap has remained narrower than that of the nation's.

State	Gap	State	Gap
1. Montana . . . . .	15.35	46. Massachusetts . . . . .	27.98
2. Delaware . . . . .	15.54	47. Mississippi . . . . .	29.51
3. West Virginia . . . . .	15.69	48. Maryland . . . . .	30.48
4. Idaho . . . . .	15.73	49. Ohio . . . . .	30.89
5. Wyoming . . . . .	16.59	50. Rhode Island . . . . .	33.44
<b>17. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>20.50</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>24.18</b>

\*Gap is the raw difference between NAEP scores for students eligible and not eligible for the national free and reduced lunch program.

National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

## Science Gap: 4th Grade\*



While 2017 state-by-state comparison data are not available, performance of Indiana fourth graders is available through the Indiana Department of Education ISTEP+ results. On those tests, the achievement gap has widened slightly between the 2014-15 school year and the 2017-18 school year. In the most recent year, students on free and reduced meals passed at 30.6 percentage points lower than other students; this gap is up from 26.1 percentage points in 2014-15.

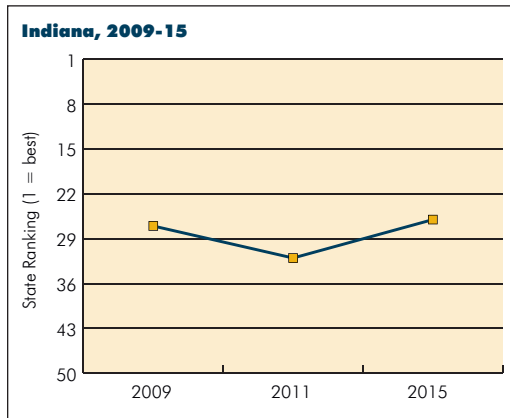
State	Gap	State	Gap
1. West Virginia . . . . .	14.77	42. New Jersey . . . . .	30.75
2. Maine . . . . .	16.50	43. Illinois . . . . .	30.92
3. Wyoming . . . . .	17.30	44. Maryland . . . . .	31.86
4. North Dakota . . . . .	18.15	45. Connecticut . . . . .	32.85
5. Oklahoma . . . . .	18.39	46. California . . . . .	34.81
<b>18. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>23.07</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>28.33</b>

\*Gap is the raw difference between NAEP scores for students eligible and not eligible for the national free and reduced lunch program.

Note: There is no 2017 update to NAEP science scores; the information above reflects data from 2015. Data from Alaska, Colorado, Louisiana and Pennsylvania were not available as part of that dataset.

National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

## Science Gap: 8th Grade\*



\*Gap is the raw difference between NAEP scores for students eligible and not eligible for the national free and reduced lunch program.

Note: There is no 2017 update to NAEP science scores; the information above reflects data from 2015. Data from Alaska, Colorado, Louisiana and Pennsylvania were not available as part of that dataset.

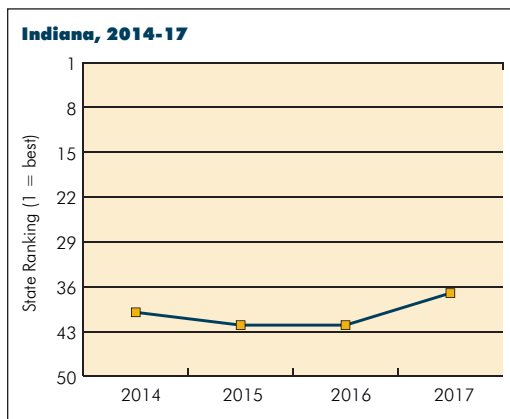
National Center for Education Statistics State Comparisons

Current national comparison data are not available, and ISTEP+ only measures science in fourth and sixth grades; as a result, there is no perfectly comparable and current measure to report. Among Indiana sixth grade students, the achievement gap in science has widened between the 2014-15 school year and the 2017-18 school year. In the 2014-15 school year, the gap was at 27.8 percentage points; in 2017-18 it had expanded to 31.6%. Of additional concern, this widening of the achievement gap has occurred at a time when the passing rate of all students is declining; the decline among disadvantaged students has outpaced the decline of other students.

State	Gap	State	Gap
1. Maine . . . . .	14.71	42. Maryland . . . . .	29.90
2. Wyoming . . . . .	15.03	43. Massachusetts . . . . .	29.91
3. Idaho . . . . .	15.51	44. Mississippi . . . . .	30.29
4. West Virginia . . . . .	16.14	45. Minnesota . . . . .	30.75
5. Oklahoma . . . . .	17.14	46. California . . . . .	33.79
<b>26. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>24.34</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>27.23</b>

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

### Population With at Least an Associate Degree or High Quality Credential (Ages 25 to 64)



State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Massachusetts . . . . .	56.8%	46. Mississippi . . . . .	40.9%
2. Colorado . . . . .	56.5%	47. Idaho . . . . .	40.7%
3. Washington . . . . .	55.0%	48. Alabama . . . . .	40.0%
4. Minnesota . . . . .	54.8%	49. Nevada . . . . .	37.9%
5. Connecticut . . . . .	54.1%	50. West Virginia . . . . .	36.4%
<b>37. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>43.4%*</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>45.8%</b>

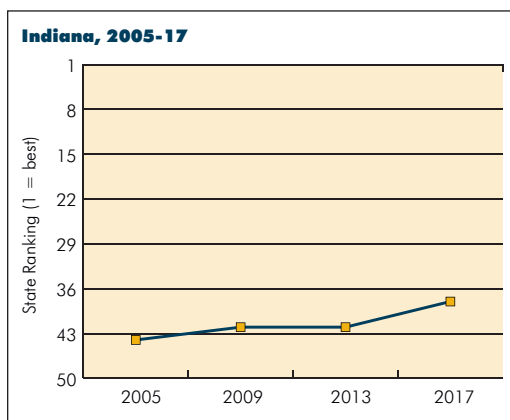
Data includes individuals with at least an associate degree and/or a high quality credential.

Lumina Foundation

\*Improvement from 41.1% in 2017 Report Card

## Increase the proportion of Indiana residents with bachelor's degrees or higher to "Top 10" status nationally

### Population With at Least a Bachelor's Degree (Ages 25 to 64)



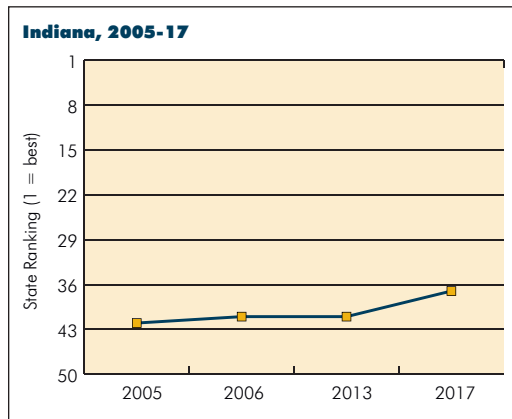
State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Massachusetts . . . . .	46.0%	46. Louisiana . . . . .	24.6%
2. New Jersey . . . . .	42.4%	46. Nevada . . . . .	24.6%
3. Colorado . . . . .	41.9%	48. Arkansas . . . . .	24.4%
4. Maryland . . . . .	41.1%	49. Mississippi . . . . .	22.5%
5. Connecticut . . . . .	40.6%	50. West Virginia . . . . .	21.4%
<b>38. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>28.4%*</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>27.7%</b>

U.S. Census; American Community Survey (one-year estimates)

\*Improvement from 26.7% in 2017 Report Card

**Increase the proportion of Indiana residents with at least an associate degree or higher to "Top 10" status nationally**

## Population With at Least an Associate Degree (Ages 25 to 64)

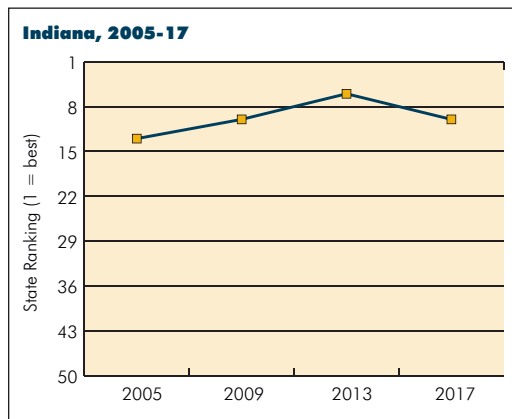


State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Massachusetts . . . . .	53.8%	46. Mississippi . . . . .	33.9%
2. Minnesota . . . . .	50.8%	47. Nevada . . . . .	32.9%
3. Colorado . . . . .	50.5%	48. Arkansas. . . . .	32.5%
4. New Hampshire . . . . .	49.7%	49. Louisiana . . . . .	31.2%
5. New Jersey . . . . .	49.2%	50. West Virginia. . . . .	29.4%
<b>37. Indiana. . . . . 38.4%*</b>		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . 42.3%</b>	

U.S. Census; American Community Survey (one-year estimates)

\*Improvement from 36.1% in 2017 Report Card

## Science & Technology Degrees Conferred (As a percent of all degrees conferred)



State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Montana . . . . .	41.1%	46. Oregon . . . . .	28.4%
2. South Dakota . . . . .	40.9%	46. New Mexico . . . . .	28.4%
3. Maine . . . . .	40.8%	48. Florida . . . . .	27.7%
4. Utah . . . . .	40.3%	49. California . . . . .	26.5%
5. Wyoming . . . . .	39.6%	50. Hawaii. . . . .	23.3%
<b>10. Indiana. . . . . 37.9%</b>		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . 32.6%</b>	

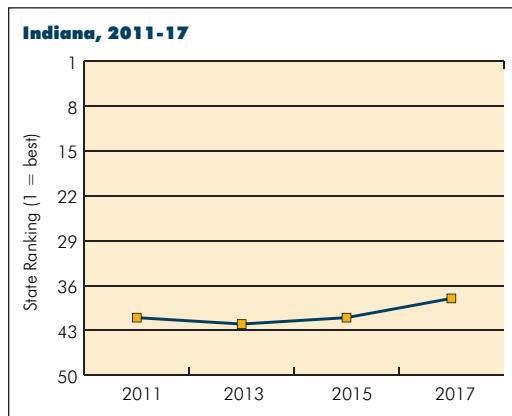
Data includes associates, bachelors, masters and doctorate degrees in the fields of aerospace engineering, chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, materials engineering, industrial engineering, other engineering, astronomy, chemistry, physics, other physical sciences, other life sciences, earth sciences, oceanography, mathematics and statistics, computer science, agricultural sciences, biological sciences, medical

sciences, science technologies, engineering technologies, health technologies, other S & E technologies, science education, math education and other science/technical education.

Integrated Postsecondary Education System (via National Center for Education Statistics)

## Percent of Population With Science & Engineering (and Related) Bachelor's Degrees

(Ages 25 to 64)

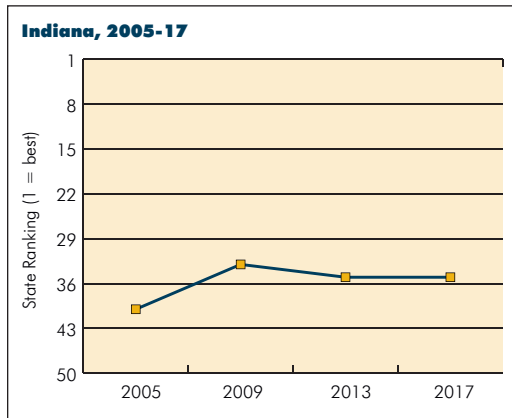


State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Massachusetts . . . . .	22.76%	46. Oklahoma. . . . .	10.27%
2. Maryland . . . . .	20.78%	47. Arkansas. . . . .	10.14%
3. Colorado . . . . .	20.23%	48. Louisiana . . . . .	10.12%
4. New Jersey . . . . .	20.01%	49. West Virginia. . . . .	9.28%
5. Virginia . . . . .	19.99%	50. Mississippi . . . . .	9.19%
<b>38. Indiana. . . . . 12.21%</b>		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . 15.18%</b>	

Data reflects the major of an individual's first bachelor's degree. Note: Data from 2011 and 2013 are for the population 25 and older, not 25 to 64. Data after 2009 are not comparable to 2009 (not included)

U.S. Census; American Community Survey (one-year estimates)

## Individuals in Science & Engineering Occupations (As a percent of all occupations)

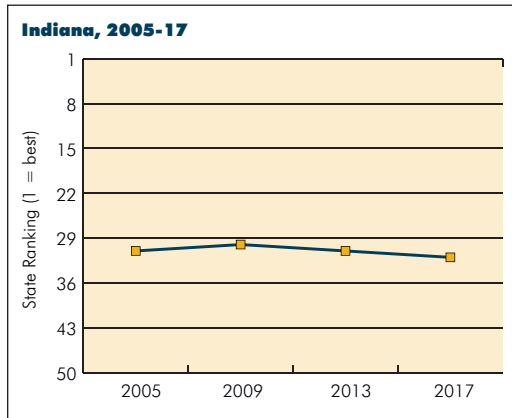


State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Maryland . . . . .	7.56%	46. Arkansas. . . . .	2.97%
2. Virginia . . . . .	7.46%	46. Wyoming . . . . .	2.97%
3. Washington . . . . .	7.38%	48. Nevada . . . . .	2.41%
4. Colorado . . . . .	7.07%	49. Louisiana . . . . .	2.37%
5. Massachusetts. . . . .	6.98%	50. Mississippi . . . . .	2.33%
<b>35. Indiana. . . . .</b>	<b>.3.61%</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>.4.83%</b>

National Science Board: Science & Engineering Indicators 2018

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

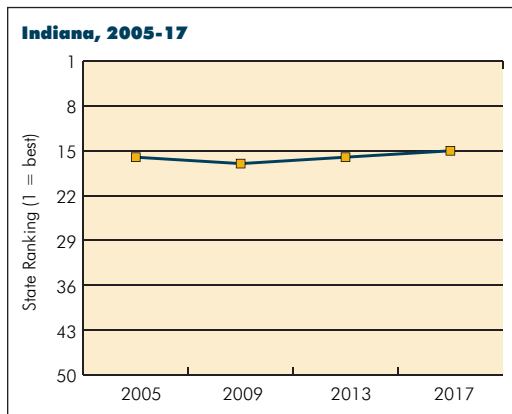
## Percent of Population with Less Than a High School Diploma (Population 25 to 64)



State	Percent	State	Percent
1. North Dakota . . . . .	.4.9%	46. Nevada . . . . .	13.3%
2. New Hampshire . . . . .	.5.9%	47. Mississippi . . . . .	13.6%
3. Hawaii . . . . .	.6.0%	48. Louisiana . . . . .	13.7%
4. Maine . . . . .	.6.1%	49. Texas . . . . .	15.4%
5. Minnesota . . . . .	.6.2%	50. California . . . . .	15.8%
<b>32. Indiana. . . . .</b>	<b>.10.4%</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>.6.9%</b>

U.S. Census; American Community Survey (one-year estimates)

## Percent of Population Speaking English Less Than 'Very Well' (Population 18 to 64)

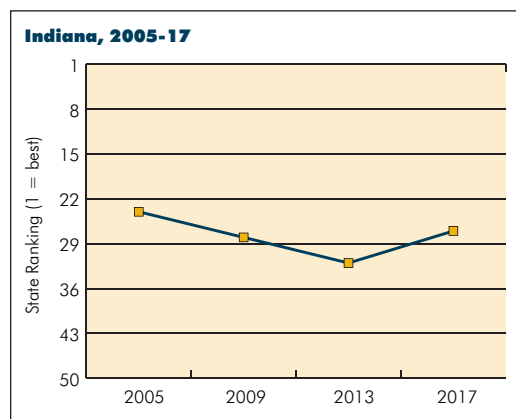


State	Percent	State	Percent
1. West Virginia . . . . .	0.80%	43. Florida . . . . .	13.64%
2. Montana . . . . .	0.97%	44. New Jersey . . . . .	13.67%
3. Maine . . . . .	1.34%	45. New York . . . . .	14.29%
4. Mississippi . . . . .	1.85%	46. Texas . . . . .	15.26%
5. Alabama . . . . .	2.28%	47. California . . . . .	19.32%
<b>15. Indiana. . . . .</b>	<b>.3.76%</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>.9.51%</b>

2017 data are not available for North Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming

U.S. Census; American Community Survey (one-year estimates)

## Percent of Population in Poverty (Population 25 to 64)

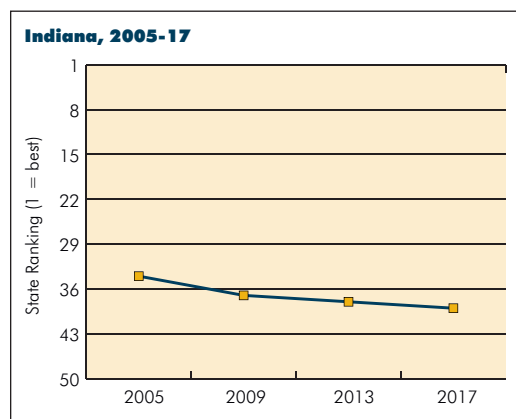


State	Percent	State	Percent
1. New Hampshire . . . . .	6.6%	46. Kentucky . . . . .	15.8%
2. North Dakota . . . . .	7.2%	47. Mississippi . . . . .	16.2%
3. Utah . . . . .	7.6%	48. Louisiana . . . . .	16.6%
4. Minnesota . . . . .	7.7%	49. New Mexico . . . . .	17.4%
5. Maryland . . . . .	7.9%	50. West Virginia . . . . .	17.8%
<b>27. Indiana . . . . . 11.2%</b>		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . 11.2%</b>	

U.S. Census; American Community Survey (one-year estimates)

## Improve Indiana's per-capita income ranking to "Top 25" nationally

### Per Capita Income



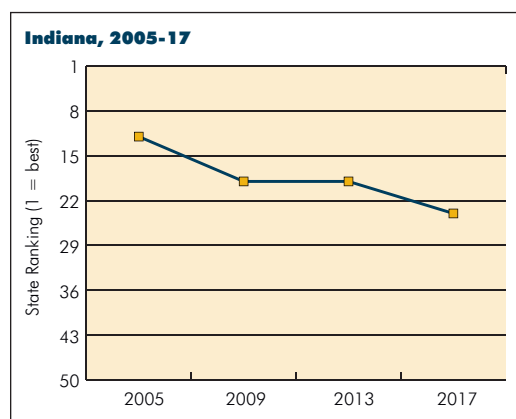
State	State
1. Connecticut . . . . . \$42,029	46. Louisiana . . . . . \$25,885
2. Massachusetts . . . . . \$41,821	47. Arkansas . . . . . \$25,316
3. New Jersey . . . . . \$40,567	48. New Mexico . . . . . \$25,311
4. Maryland . . . . . \$39,960	49. West Virginia . . . . . \$24,478
5. New Hampshire . . . . . \$38,237	50. Mississippi . . . . . \$23,121
<b>39. Indiana . . . . . \$28,323*</b>	
<b>U.S. Average . . . . . \$32,397</b>	

Reported in 2017 dollars

U.S. Census; American Community Survey (one-year estimates)

\*Improvement from \$26,396 in 2017 Report Card

### Per Capita Income (Adjusted for cost of living)



State per capita incomes are adjusted based on a measure of cost of living per state, derived from city level cost of living indicators.

State	State
1. Virginia . . . . . \$37,035	46. West Virginia . . . . . \$26,463
2. New Hampshire . . . . . \$35,870	47. Alaska . . . . . \$26,224
3. Illinois . . . . . \$35,732	48. California . . . . . \$25,544
4. Minnesota . . . . . \$35,035	49. Oregon . . . . . \$24,691
5. Wyoming . . . . . \$34,661	50. Hawaii . . . . . \$17,936
<b>24. Indiana . . . . . \$31,470*</b>	
<b>U.S. Average . . . . . \$32,397</b>	

Reported in 2017 dollars

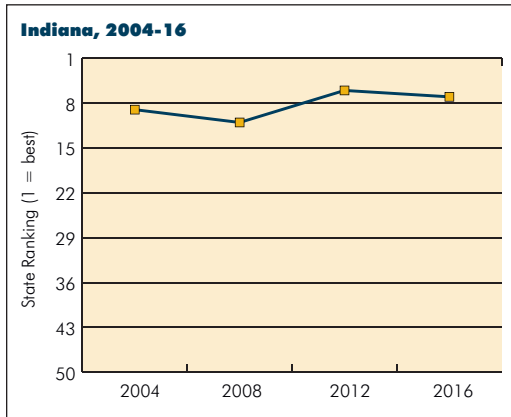
U.S. Census; American Community Survey (one-year estimates); Missouri Economic Research and Information Center

\*Improvement from \$30,030 in 2017 Report Card



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

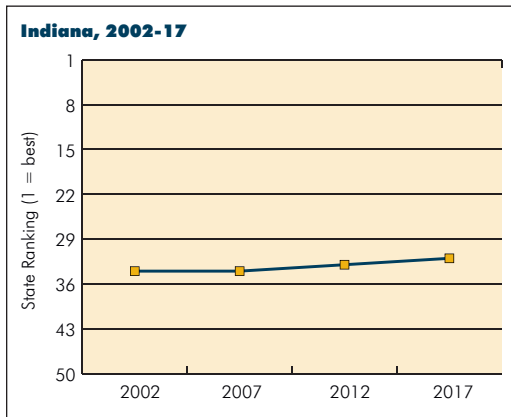
## State and Local Spending (Expenditures per \$1M GDP)



State	Per \$1M GDP	State	Per \$1M GDP
1. Georgia . . . . .	\$173.61	46. West Virginia. . . . .	\$310.15
2. Delaware . . . . .	\$179.15	47. Wyoming . . . . .	\$338.02
3. New Hampshire . . . . .	\$179.81	48. Mississippi . . . . .	\$340.36
4. Texas . . . . .	\$181.59	49. New Mexico . . . . .	\$342.80
5. South Dakota . . . . .	\$184.59	50. Alaska . . . . .	\$408.42
<b>7. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>\$188.89</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>\$215.57</b>

U.S. Census: State and Local Government Finance; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Population per Unit of Local Government



While Indiana ranks 32nd in units of government per capita, it ranks 15th in dollars spent by local government per capita. This suggests that Indiana has a high number of local governmental units with relatively small budgets.

State	Pop. Per Unit	State	Pop. Per Unit
1. Hawaii . . . . .	64,888	46. Kansas . . . . .	768
2. Maryland . . . . .	17,543	47. Nebraska . . . . .	756
3. Virginia . . . . .	16,351	48. Wyoming . . . . .	729
4. Nevada . . . . .	15,779	49. South Dakota . . . . .	454
5. Florida . . . . .	12,250	50. North Dakota . . . . .	283
<b>32. Indiana. . . . .</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>3,606</b>

Units of local government in the census include the following and their equivalents: county, municipal, township, special districts and independent school corporations. Each state government is included within these data as well

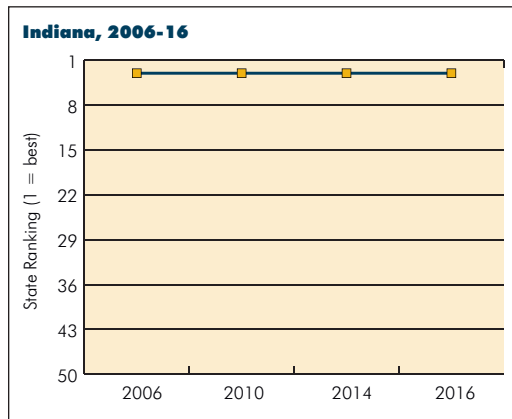
Population counts from 2017, 2012 and 2007 are derived from those years' American Community Survey, one-year estimates; population counts from 2002 are from the 2000 decennial census.

U.S. Census: Census of Governments; U.S. Census: American Community Survey (one-year estimates); U.S. Census 2000 Decennial Census

# ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS CLIMATE

**Reform public pension systems to ensure Indiana's are competitive and actuarially sound according to industry standards**

## State Public Pension Spending (Percent of total state and local spending)

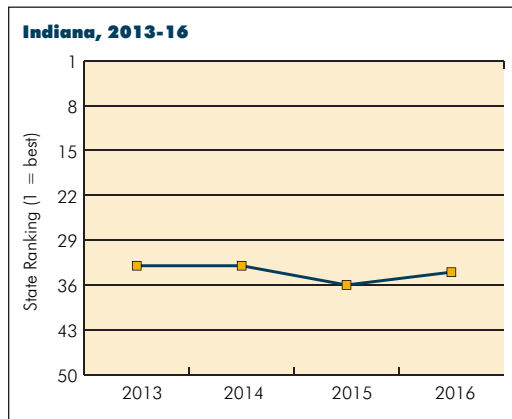


State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Vermont . . . . .	4.24%	45. Rhode Island . . . . .	9.86%
2. Nebraska . . . . .	4.50%	46. Oregon . . . . .	10.22%
<b>3. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>4.54%</b>	47. Connecticut . . . . .	10.53%
4. North Dakota . . . . .	5.31%	48. Illinois . . . . .	12.83%
5. Tennessee . . . . .	5.44%	49. Ohio . . . . .	13.05%
		<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>8.53%</b>

Source data did not include local spending for Wisconsin in 2016.

USGovernmentSpending.com

## Funded Pension Ratios



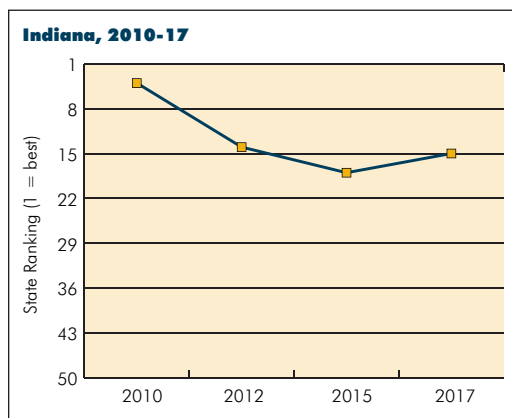
State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. Wisconsin . . . . .	99.1%	46. Colorado . . . . .	46.0%
2. South Dakota . . . . .	96.9%	47. Connecticut . . . . .	41.4%
3. Tennessee . . . . .	94.1%	48. Illinois . . . . .	35.6%
4. New York . . . . .	90.6%	49. Kentucky . . . . .	31.4%
5. Nebraska . . . . .	88.8%	50. New Jersey . . . . .	30.9%
<b>34. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>63.0%</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>65.9%</b>

Funded ratio is the level of assets in proportion to accrued pension liability, serving as a measure of fiscal health of the states' pension funds.

Pew Charitable Trusts

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

## State Lawsuit Climate Survey



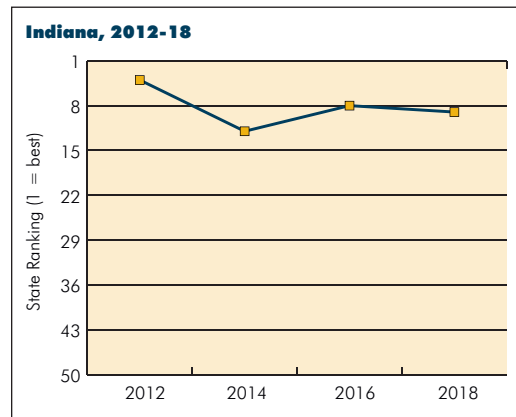
State	State
1. South Dakota	46. Florida
2. Vermont	47. California
3. Idaho	48. Illinois
4. Minnesota	49. Missouri
5. New Hampshire	50. Louisiana
<b>15. Indiana</b>	

Rankings derived from a survey of general counsel, senior litigators or attorneys, and other senior executives knowledgeable about litigation matters; and companies with at least \$100 million in annual revenues and recent litigation experience in each state. Indiana continues to have a strong reputation in this area, with the commercial court pilot program to address complex business litigation deemed a success by the Indiana court system.

U.S. Chamber: Institute for Legal Reform

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

### Small Business Policy Index (Non-tax regulatory burden)

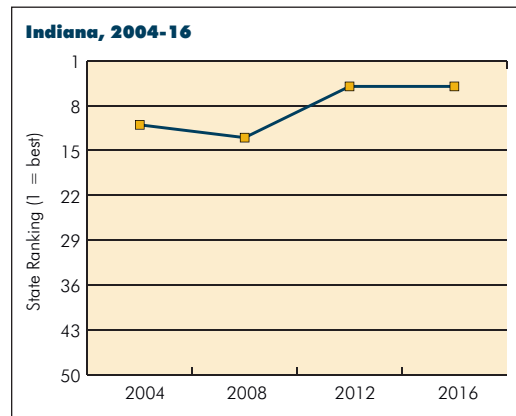


State	Index	State	Index
1. Florida . . . . .	15.64	46. Connecticut . . . . .	23.25
2. Idaho . . . . .	15.79	47. Vermont . . . . .	23.59
3. Arizona . . . . .	15.84	48. North Dakota . . . . .	24.26
4. Nevada . . . . .	16.24	49. New York . . . . .	24.57
5. Utah . . . . .	16.72	50. Alaska . . . . .	24.84
<b>9. Indiana . . . . . 18.20</b>		<b>Average of U.S. states . . N/A</b>	

Sum of those measures included in the non-tax regulatory burden index: energy regulations, workers' compensation costs, number of government employees, government spending, government debt, federal share of state and local revenue, and crime rates.

Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council

### Regulatory Freedom Index



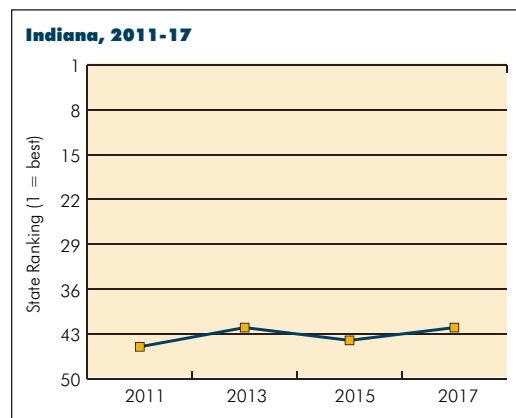
State	Index	State	Index
1. Kansas . . . . .	0.072	46. Hawaii. . . . .	-0.292
2. Nebraska . . . . .	0.067	47. Maryland . . . . .	-0.376
3. Idaho . . . . .	0.054	48. California . . . . .	-0.431
4. Iowa . . . . .	0.045	49. New Jersey . . . . .	-0.448
<b>5. Indiana . . . . . 0.032</b>		50. New York . . . . .	-0.468
		<b>Average of U.S. states . . N/A</b>	

The data presented here are the regulatory measures included in the Cato Institute's measures of regulatory freedom, including policy related to land use, health insurance, labor markets, occupations, lawsuits, cable and telecommunications, and miscellaneous areas.

Cato Institute: Freedom in the 50 States

## Eliminate the business personal property tax

### Urban Industrial Property Tax Rates (Combined weighted effective tax rate)



State	Rate	State	Rate
1. Virginia . . . . .	0.428%	46. South Carolina. . . . .	2.169%
2. North Dakota . . . . .	0.460%	47. Michigan . . . . .	2.438%
3. Hawaii . . . . .	0.477%	48. Tennessee . . . . .	2.510%
4. Delaware . . . . .	0.513%	49. Texas . . . . .	2.526%
5. Kentucky . . . . .	0.624%	50. Mississippi . . . . .	2.841%
<b>42. Indiana. . . . . 1.911%</b>		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . 1.362%</b>	

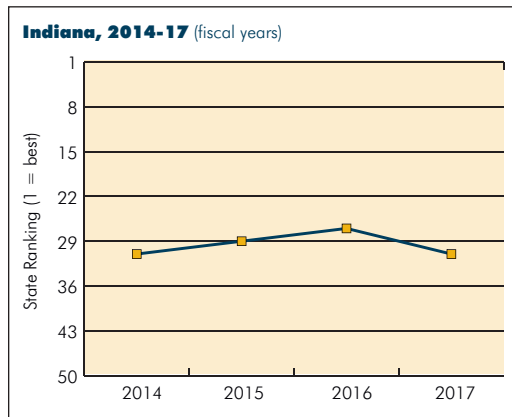
Weighted average tax rates for small, medium and large sized properties. Assumes an additional 60% – above land and building values – in business personal property.

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy; Minnesota Center for Fiscal Excellence

# ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS CLIMATE

**Establish government funding mechanisms to more closely approximate "user fee" model**

## Business Taxes Paid per Dollar of State and Local Expenditures Benefiting Businesses



State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. Alaska . . . . .	0.792	46. Tennessee . . . . .	1.472
2. Maryland . . . . .	0.834	47. South Dakota . . . . .	1.500
3. Connecticut . . . . .	0.857	48. West Virginia . . . . .	1.565
4. Kentucky . . . . .	0.963	49. Wyoming . . . . .	1.692
5. Missouri . . . . .	0.989	50. North Dakota . . . . .	1.737
<b>31. Indiana. . . . . 1.191</b>		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . 1.164</b>	

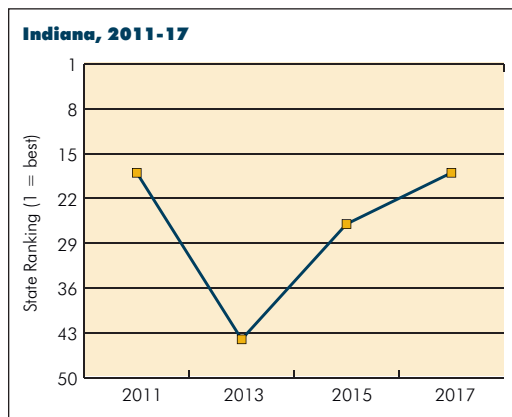
The Council on State Taxation uses a methodology developed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago to apportion benefits resulting from government spending to households and businesses or split them between the two. Government services benefitting businesses include shares of transportation, water and sewer infrastructure, police and fire protection, general government overhead, interest and regulatory spending. This measure also assumes that 50% of educational expenses are allocated to business (with business realizing the benefit of increased value added attributable to educational attainment).

In practice, the ratio reflects the idea that Indiana businesses receive \$1.00 in services for every \$1.19 paid. For Indiana, this rate has held relatively constant in the years examined.

Council on State Taxation

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

## Health Insurance Premiums (Average single premium per enrolled employee for employer-based health insurance)



Between 2013 and 2017, Indiana's annual average health care premium increase in this category was significantly less than the U.S. average of 14%, leading to Indiana's dramatic ranking improvement.

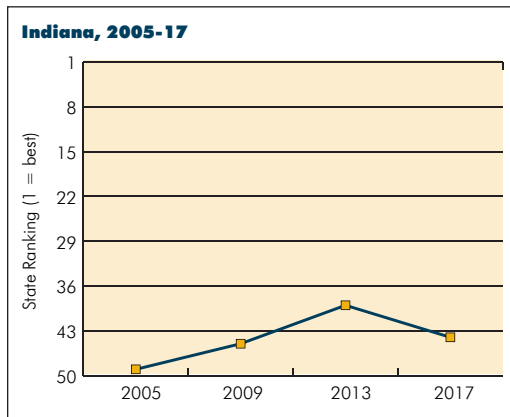
State	Premium Costs	State	Premium Costs
1. Utah . . . . .	\$5,568	46. Rhode Island . . . . .	\$7,048
2. Arkansas . . . . .	\$5,722	47. New Jersey . . . . .	\$7,074
3. Nevada . . . . .	\$5,756	48. Wyoming . . . . .	\$7,257
4. Georgia . . . . .	\$5,849	49. New York . . . . .	\$7,309
5. Idaho . . . . .	\$5,858	50. Alaska . . . . .	\$7,964
<b>18. Indiana. . . . . \$6,162</b>		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . \$6,368</b>	

Measure represents total annual premiums (employee and employer premiums); for 2011, the rank is based upon the average monthly premium for single employee coverage.

Kaiser Family Foundation

## Reduce smoking levels to less than 15% of the population

### Adult Smoking Rates



U.S. Centers for Disease Control

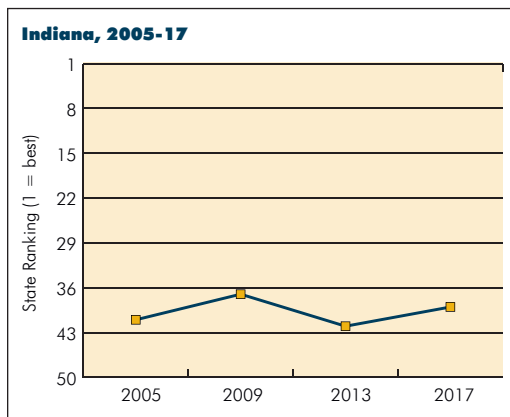
\*U.S. states and Washington, D.C.

One of the greatest policy shortcomings in recent years has been lawmakers' reluctance to embrace an anti-smoking agenda. Efforts to increase the cigarette tax, as well as raise the legal smoking age from 18 to 21, have been defeated despite the strong evidence that both would not only reduce costly smoking addictions but also help save lives. The current business impacts: \$6.2 billion in health care costs and lost productivity. The public supports change, with an Indiana Chamber poll in December 2018 finding 62% of Hoosiers in favor of the cigarette tax increase and 65% supporting the increase in the legal smoking age.

State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Utah . . . . .	8.9%	46. Arkansas. . . . .	22.3%
2. California . . . . .	11.3%	47. Tennessee . . . . .	22.6%
3. Connecticut . . . . .	12.7%	48. Louisiana . . . . .	23.1%
4. Hawaii . . . . .	12.8%	49. Kentucky. . . . .	24.6%
5. Washington . . . . .	13.5%	50. West Virginia. . . . .	26.0%
<b>44. Indiana. . . . .</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>Median* . . . . .</b>	<b>17.1%</b>

## Return obesity levels to less than 15% of the population

### Adult Obesity Rates



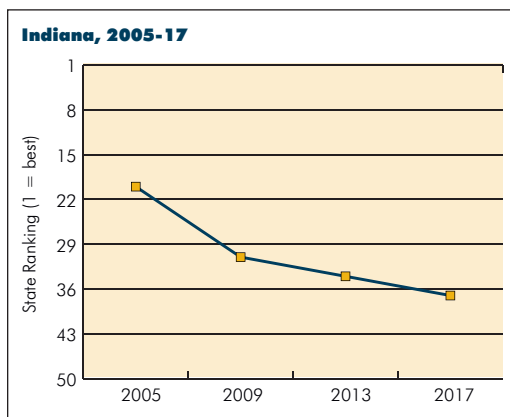
State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Colorado . . . . .	22.6%	46. Alabama . . . . .	36.3%
2. Hawaii . . . . .	23.8%	47. Iowa. . . . .	36.4%
3. California . . . . .	25.1%	48. Oklahoma. . . . .	36.5%
4. Montana . . . . .	25.3%	49. Mississippi . . . . .	37.3%
4. Utah . . . . .	25.3%	50. West Virginia. . . . .	38.1%
<b>39. Indiana. . . . .</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>31.3%</b>

Age 18 and older with body mass index of 30 or greater

U.S. Centers for Disease Control

## Reduce the number of drug-related deaths in Indiana by 25% by 2025.

### Drug-Related Deaths per 100,000 Population



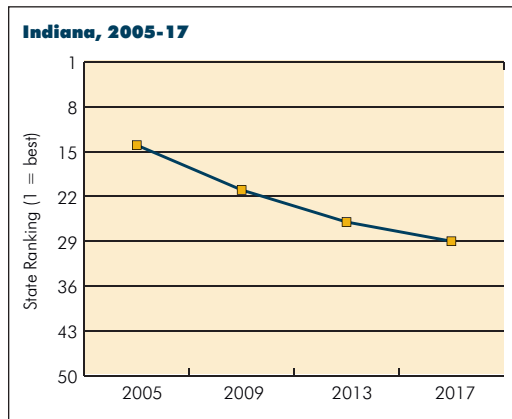
U.S. Centers for Disease Control

This goal was added to *Indiana Vision 2025* following the 2017 Report Card and as a result of the ongoing opioid crisis in Indiana (and nationally). The Indiana Chamber and the Wellness Council of Indiana combined to form the Indiana Workforce Recovery initiative to work with employers statewide to provide education on dealing with drugs in the workplace and reducing the stigma of drug use. New state employer guidelines were released in May 2019.

State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Nebraska . . . . .	8.5	46. Kentucky. . . . .	37.3
2. South Dakota . . . . .	9.3	47. Maryland . . . . .	37.9
3. North Dakota . . . . .	9.7	48. Pennsylvania . . . . .	42.9
4. Texas . . . . .	11.0	49. Ohio . . . . .	45.5
5. Iowa . . . . .	11.4	50. West Virginia. . . . .	56.3
<b>37. Indiana. . . . .</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>22.7</b>

Encourage, and assist where possible, state development and implementation of a strategic energy resource plan that helps ensure Indiana is one of the "Top 10" most affordable states for electricity

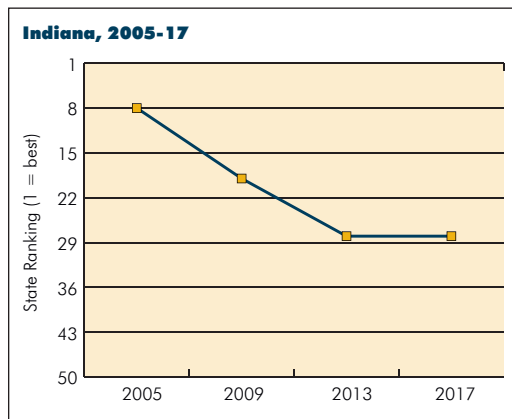
## Retail Commercial Electricity Prices (cents per kilowatt hour)



State	Cents per Kwh	State	Cents per Kwh
1. Oklahoma . . . . .	7.66	46. California . . . . .	15.07
2. Idaho . . . . .	7.76	47. Massachusetts . . . . .	15.60
3. Nevada . . . . .	7.93	48. Connecticut . . . . .	15.75
3. Virginia . . . . .	7.93	49. Alaska . . . . .	17.56
5. Arkansas . . . . .	8.23	50. Hawaii. . . . .	24.64
<b>29. Indiana. . . . . 10.01</b>		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . 10.43</b>	

U.S. Energy Information Administration

## Retail Industrial Electricity Prices (cents per kilowatt hour)

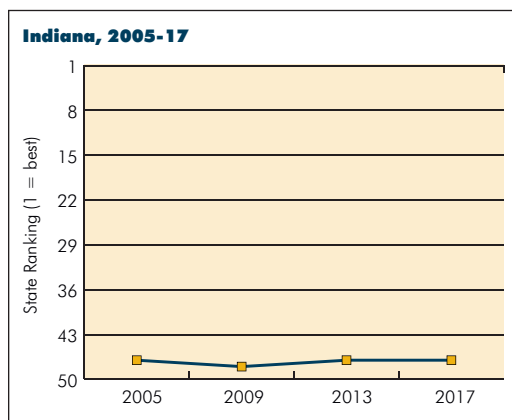


State	Cents per Kwh	State	Cents per Kwh
1. Washington . . . . .	4.43	46. Connecticut . . . . .	12.81
2. Oklahoma . . . . .	5.02	47. Massachusetts . . . . .	13.38
3. Montana . . . . .	5.06	48. Rhode Island. . . . .	13.48
4. Louisiana . . . . .	5.08	49. Alaska . . . . .	15.22
5. Texas . . . . .	5.33	50. Hawaii. . . . .	20.69
<b>28. Indiana. . . . . .6.97</b>		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . .6.76</b>	

U.S. Energy Information Administration

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

## Net Generation of Clean Energy per Capita (Megawatt hours)



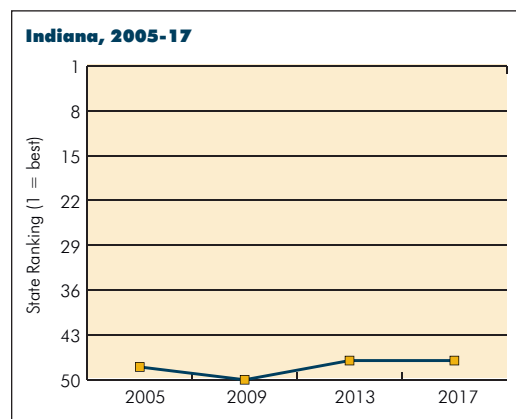
State	Megawatt Hours	State	Megawatt Hours
1. North Dakota . . . . .	18.46	46. Massachusetts . . . . .	1.05
2. Washington . . . . .	13.34	<b>47. Indiana. . . . . .0.85</b>	
3. Montana . . . . .	12.50	48. Hawaii. . . . .	0.77
4. South Carolina . . . . .	11.64	49. Rhode Island. . . . .	0.16
5. Alabama . . . . .	11.38	50. Delaware . . . . .	0.06
		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . .4.51</b>	

Includes energy derived from geothermal, hydroelectric, nuclear, solar, wind, wood and wood-derived fuels

U.S. Energy Information Administration



## Net Generation of Clean Energy as a Percent of Total Generation



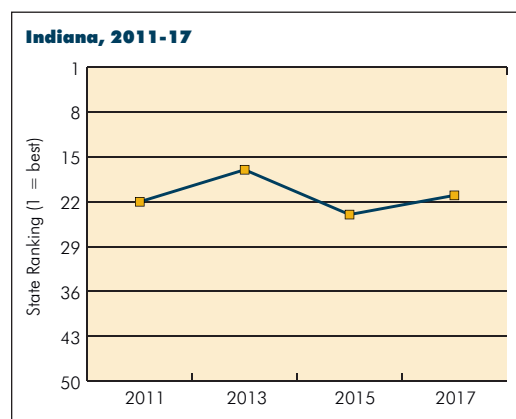
State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Vermont . . . . .	99.0%	46. Kentucky . . . . .	6.7%
2. Washington . . . . .	85.2%	<b>47. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
3. Idaho . . . . .	81.1%	48. West Virginia . . . . .	4.6%
4. New Hampshire . . . . .	76.2%	49. Rhode Island . . . . .	2.2%
5. South Dakota . . . . .	75.1%	50. Delaware . . . . .	0.7%
		<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>36.4%</b>

Includes energy derived from geothermal, hydroelectric, nuclear, solar, wind, wood and wood-derived fuels

U.S. Energy Information Administration

## Identify and implement workable energy conservation strategies

### Energy Efficiency (Megawatt hours saved through energy efficiency measures as a percent of all energy produced or net generation)



State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Vermont . . . . .	7.81%	46. Louisiana . . . . .	0.08%
2. Massachusetts . . . . .	5.00%	47. Alabama . . . . .	0.05%
3. Rhode Island . . . . .	3.36%	48. North Dakota . . . . .	0.01%
4. Maryland . . . . .	1.78%	49. Alaska . . . . .	0.01%
5. Illinois . . . . .	1.77%	50. Kansas . . . . .	0.00%
<b>21. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>0.81%</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>0.74%</b>

U.S. Energy Information Administration

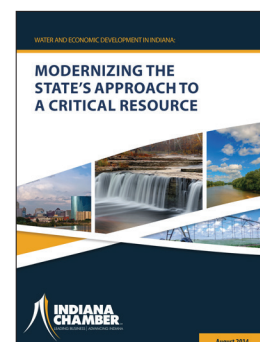
## Develop and implement a strategic water resource plan that ensures adequate freshwater for citizens and business

There is no suitable metric to measure progress toward this goal compared to other states. We do know that "water wars" are in place elsewhere in the country and the purpose of this goal is to avoid a similar crisis in our state.

The Indiana Chamber published a highly acclaimed 2014 study titled *Water and Economic Development in Indiana: Modernizing the State's Approach to a Critical Resource*. Its findings set the stage for next steps toward creating a strategic water resource plan.

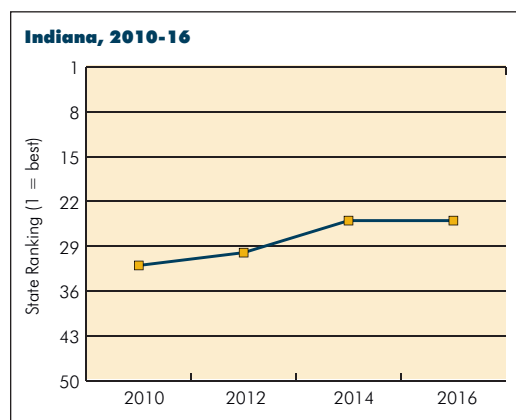
The legislative sessions since then have focused on collecting additional information and taking a data-driven approach. In 2017, a mechanism was put into place for the Indiana Finance Authority to focus on infrastructure improvements. An initial \$20 million toward these efforts was appropriated by the Indiana General Assembly in 2019, with additional funding required in future years.

While these are positive first steps, it is important that the state accelerate development and implementation of this all-important initiative. Regional planning and governance models will not be easy to achieve and due diligence requires time. Our water resources are vital for our industries and the quality of life for all Hoosiers.



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

## State and Local Road Spending (per Functional Lane Mile)



The statistics to this point do not reflect the long-term transportation infrastructure funding plan put into place in 2017. That top priority for the Indiana Chamber ensures \$1.2 billion a year (by 2024) in additional revenues will be dedicated to state and local road needs.

State	Spending (000s)	State	Spending (000s)
1. Hawaii . . . . .	\$46.80	46. New Mexico . . . . .	\$4.94
2. Delaware . . . . .	\$43.38	47. Nebraska . . . . .	\$4.69
3. Alaska . . . . .	\$40.90	48. Kansas . . . . .	\$4.61
4. Massachusetts . . . . .	\$38.91	49. South Dakota . . . . .	\$4.33
5. New Jersey . . . . .	\$38.79	50. Montana . . . . .	\$4.30
<b>25. Indiana. . . . .</b>	<b>\$12.60</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>\$14.30</b>

Spending includes investments in maintenance, operation, repair and construction of highways, streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, bridges, ferries, tunnels, viaducts and related structures

U.S. Census: State and Local Government Finance; Federal Highway Administration: Office of Highway Policy Information

## Aggressively build out the state's advanced telecommunications networks

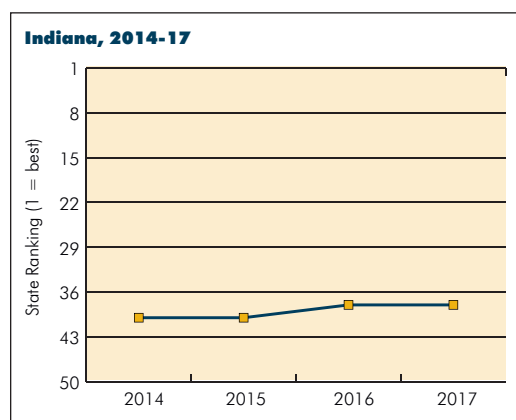
There may be no more difficult goal to accurately measure than the effort to expand broadband services to all Hoosiers. While government data are plentiful, the results are often unclear. Federal definitions of broadband speed continue to change and some data are dependent on consumer surveys, with residential users indicating whether or not they have "high-speed access."

The necessity of high-speed services for businesses and individuals has been emphasized for years. Indiana has generally been successful in extensive private sector investment since telecommunications reform was put into place in 2006, but universal access in the more rural areas of the state remains elusive – due to a lack of "last mile" connectivity or consumer choice.

The Holcomb administration has prioritized the issue, with the 2018 announcement of a \$100 million Next Level Broadband program and the addition of the first director of broadband opportunities. Supportive legislation passed in the 2019 Indiana General Assembly session.

We add this narrative to the discussion, while providing some statistical comparisons through the following three measures.

## Residential Units With Wired High Speed Connection (Percent of all households reporting broadband connection)



State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Washington . . . . .	88.6%	46. New Mexico . . . . .	75.6%
2. New Hampshire . . . . .	87.9%	47. West Virginia . . . . .	75.0%
3. Colorado . . . . .	87.7%	48. Louisiana . . . . .	74.7%
4. Utah . . . . .	87.5%	49. Mississippi . . . . .	72.4%
5. Maryland . . . . .	87.1%	50. Arkansas. . . . .	72.3%
<b>38. Indiana. . . . .</b>	<b>80.4%</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>82.8%</b>

This is a modified measure from the previous Report Card. Data are now collected and reported through the U.S. Census American Community Survey (with enough years of data to demonstrate trends).

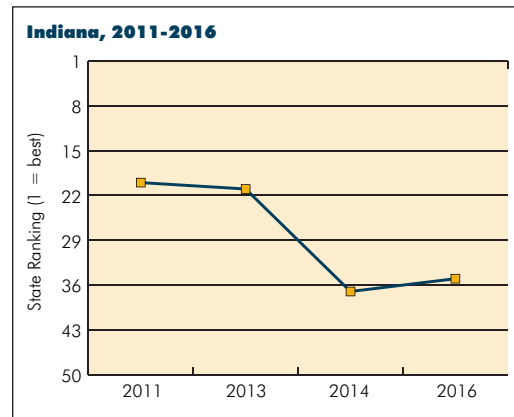
As a household survey, responses may indicate the use of cable, DSL or fiber-optic service and may not adhere to federal definitions of high-speed broadband. Further, a lack of adoption by a

household should not be construed as a lack of availability of such a service.

U.S. Census: American Community Survey

## Population with Access to Fixed Broadband and Mobile Connectivity Meeting FCC Standard

(Percent of population)



State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Connecticut . . . . .	99.1%	46. Wyoming . . . . .	77.5%
2. New Jersey . . . . .	99.0%	47. Oklahoma . . . . .	76.9%
3. Rhode Island . . . . .	98.1%	48. Alaska . . . . .	76.3%
4. New York . . . . .	97.9%	49. Montana . . . . .	74.6%
4. Washington . . . . .	97.9%	50. Mississippi . . . . .	72.2%
<b>35. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>.86.9%</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>.92.2%</b>

The FCC reports this measure for population having access to fixed broadband at a download speed of 25 mbps and mobile LTE download speeds of 5 mbps. Indiana providers, along with those in several other states, have made >5 mbps mobile speed accessible to 100% of state populations.

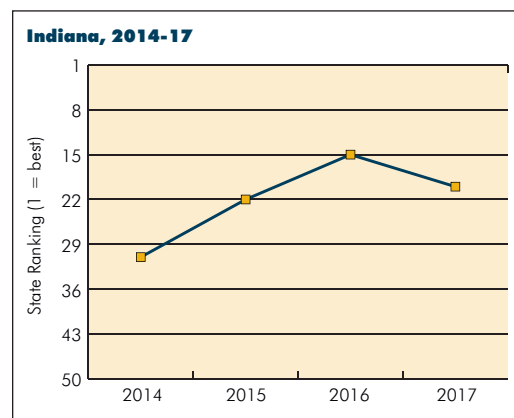
Rankings for years prior to the most recent ranking reflect only the broadband standard in effect at the time of the report (i.e., previous years do not reflect mobile infrastructure).

Likewise, the broadband standard changed to a more stringent standard between the 2015 and 2016 FCC reports (reflected here as 2013 and 2014 data). The definition change is partially attributable for the dramatic drop in Indiana's ranking between those years.

Note: The years listed reflect the year in which the data are collected; the 2016 data are captured in the FCC's 2018 report (there is generally a two-year lag between data collection and reporting).

Federal Communications Commission: Measuring Broadband Progress

## Download Speeds Available to Businesses (States ranked by weighted measures of speeds)



State	State
1. Connecticut	46. Hawaii
2. Pennsylvania	47. Wyoming
3. New York	48. Montana
4. Rhode Island	49. Alaska
5. Virginia	50. Maine
<b>20 Indiana</b>	

This measure differs from a similar measure in the 2017 Report Card.

This measure uses data from the FCC Form 477, Fixed Broadband Report. Data are based on providers reporting deployment of technology and bandwidth at the census block level. Weighted measure is based upon the maximum contractual downstream bandwidth offered by the provider in the block for business service; census blocks in which a provider does not offer service to

business is excluded from the data set. Census blocks with multiple providers may be represented more than once. Comparative measure represents a weighted average based on the speeds reported as a proportion of all census block records for a given state. Because the data are weighted measures rather than actual speeds, the weighted measures per state are not part of this analysis; only the state rankings are included above. Internet available through satellite technology is not included within the analysis.

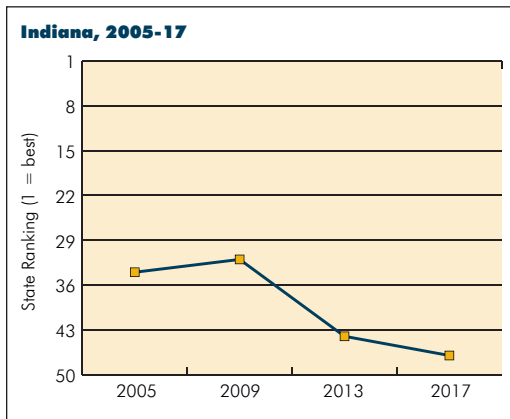
Note: These data are periodically updated; each dataset analyzed represents the last version from December of each year listed.

As a new measure, the reliability of this measure will be monitored.

Federal Communications Commission: Fixed Broadband Deployment (FCC Form 477)

## Drive strategic entrepreneurship and innovation formation for new and existing firms

**Kauffman Entrepreneurial Index: Rate of New Entrepreneurs** (Percent of adults starting a new business each month)

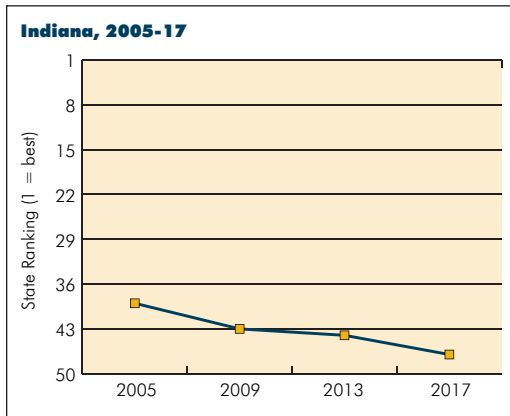


State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Wyoming . . . . .	0.471%	46. Virginia . . . . .	0.214%
2. California . . . . .	0.444%	<b>47. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>0.199%</b>
3. Texas . . . . .	0.424%	48. Pennsylvania . . . . .	0.177%
4. Florida . . . . .	0.423%	49. Rhode Island . . . . .	0.176%
5. Oklahoma . . . . .	0.413%	50. Delaware . . . . .	0.162%
<b>U.S. Average . . . . . 0.331%</b>			

Note: The Kauffman Foundation launched a new data initiative in 2019. The initiative, of which this measure is included, provides data back to 1996; however, data may vary slightly from similar measures used in previous Report Cards.

Kauffman Indicators of Entrepreneurship

## Share of Total Employment For Firms 0 to 5 Years Old



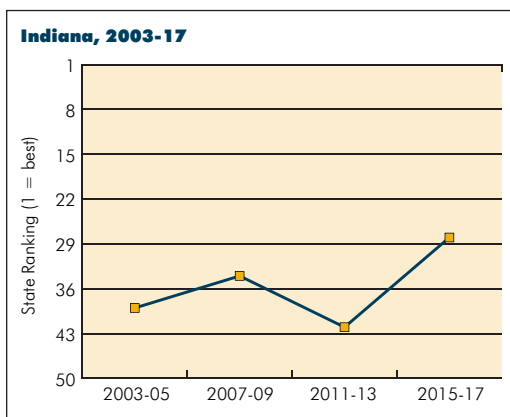
State	Percent	State	Percent
1. California . . . . .	14.59%	44. Minnesota . . . . .	8.80%
2. Wyoming . . . . .	13.72%	44. Wisconsin . . . . .	8.80%
3. Florida . . . . .	13.68%	46. Ohio . . . . .	8.40%
4. Idaho . . . . .	13.34%	<b>47. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>8.17%</b>
5. Utah . . . . .	13.24%	48. Iowa . . . . .	8.02%
<b>U.S. Average . . . . . 11.21%</b>			

2017 data are not available for Alaska or South Dakota

U.S. Census Quarterly Workforce Indicators

Note: These data are derived from a different product from the U.S. Census than previous Report Cards; caution should be exercised in comparing between Report Cards.

## Net Job Creation: Firms 0 to 5 Years Old (Raw difference between job creation rate and job destruction rate, per 100 jobs)

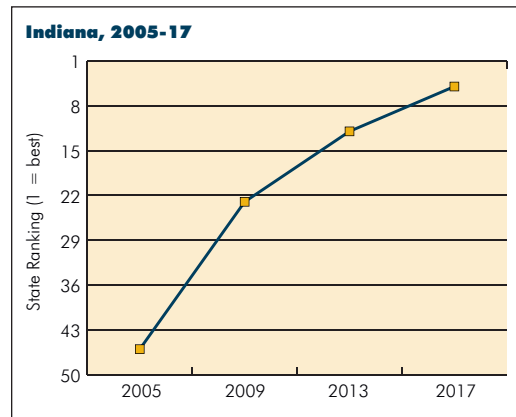


State	Data	State	Data
1. Oregon . . . . .	21.0	46. Louisiana . . . . .	13.3
2. Colorado . . . . .	20.9	47. West Virginia . . . . .	13.3
3. Idaho . . . . .	19.8	48. New Mexico . . . . .	13.0
4. South Carolina . . . . .	19.5	49. Wyoming . . . . .	11.8
5. Delaware . . . . .	19.2	50. North Dakota . . . . .	6.3
<b>28. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>17.4</b>

Measure of job creation relative to jobs lost compared to all jobs for firms in their first five years of existence. The reported measure is the raw difference between the number of jobs created per 100 existing jobs among firms in their first five years of existence and the number of jobs lost, per 100 existing jobs, among those same firms, over a three-year period of quarterly data. 2007 to 2009 data are not available for Massachusetts. 2003 to 2005 data are not available for Arizona, Massachusetts, Mississippi or New Hampshire.

U.S. Census Quarterly Workforce Indicators

## Net Job Creation: Firms 6 Years Old and Older (Raw difference between job creation rate and job destruction rate, per 100 jobs)



2017 data are not available for Alaska or South Dakota.

Measure of job creation relative to jobs lost compared to all jobs for firms beyond their first five years of existence. The reported measure is the raw difference between the number of jobs created per 100 existing jobs among firms beyond their first five years of existence and the number of jobs lost, per 100 existing jobs, among those same firms.

U.S. Census Quarterly Workforce Indicators

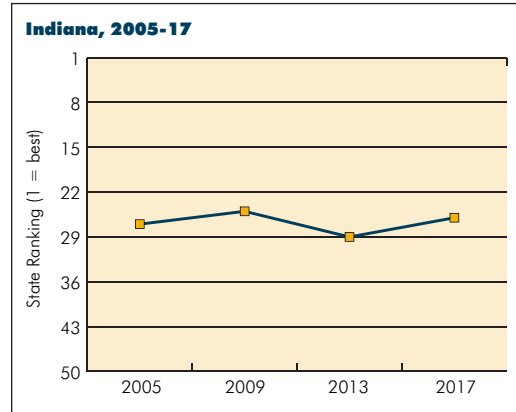
The Indiana Chamber and its members have emphasized the importance of Indiana-based organizations for years, including the 2008 study on *Accelerating Indiana's Growth in Indiana's Mid-Market Companies*.

This new measure shows a very strong performance (with continuous improvement) in job creation among Indiana firms six years of age or older. This illustrates the importance and success of long-term Indiana companies and their employees.

State	Rate	State	Rate
1. Michigan . . . . .	4.10	44. Vermont . . . . .	-0.35
2. Rhode Island . . . . .	4.09	45. Tennessee . . . . .	-0.40
3. Connecticut . . . . .	3.33	46. Louisiana . . . . .	-0.43
4. Nevada . . . . .	3.03	47. Hawaii . . . . .	-1.11
<b>5. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>.2.99</b>	48. West Virginia . . . . .	-1.45
		<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>.1.15</b>

## Increase intellectual property commercialization from higher education and business and attain "Top 5" ranking per capita among all states

### University Licensing Income (Per million \$ GDP)

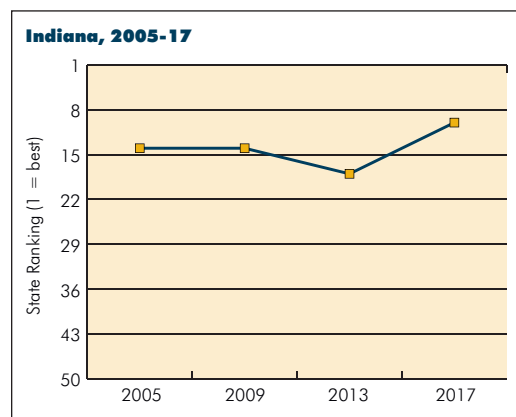


State	Income	State	Income
1. Pennsylvania . . . . .	\$1,081.79	43. South Carolina . . . . .	\$5.55
2. Massachusetts . . . . .	\$486.37	44. Nevada . . . . .	\$3.87
3. Illinois . . . . .	\$348.61	45. Hawaii . . . . .	\$3.26
4. Arizona . . . . .	\$235.27	46. Delaware . . . . .	\$0.94
5. Minnesota . . . . .	\$228.85	47. Alaska . . . . .	\$0.00
<b>26. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>\$34.68</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>\$.160.81</b>

2017 data does not include Wyoming, Maine or North Dakota; other years lack data from between one (2013) and six (2005) states.

Association of University Technology Managers; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

### University Licenses and Options (per 100K establishments)

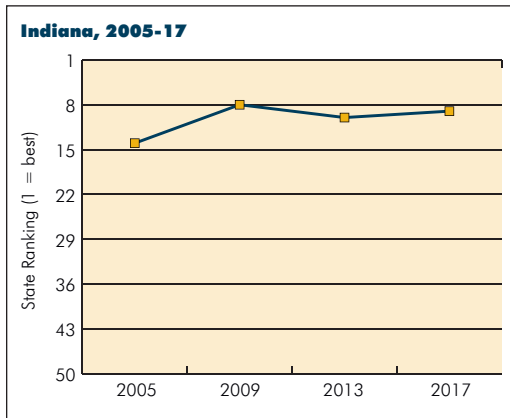


State	Licenses/Options	State	Licenses/Options
1. New Hampshire . . . . .	343.0	43. Rhode Island . . . . .	16.1
2. Massachusetts . . . . .	238.2	44. Vermont . . . . .	15.7
3. Washington . . . . .	197.0	45. Connecticut . . . . .	9.3
4. Minnesota . . . . .	178.2	46. Alaska . . . . .	4.6
5. Oregon . . . . .	167.4	47. West Virginia . . . . .	4.0
<b>10. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>.79.0</b>

2017 data does not include Wyoming, Maine or North Dakota; other years lack data from between one (2013) and six (2005) states.

Association of University Technology Managers; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## University Business Spinouts (Higher education R&D per university business spinout)



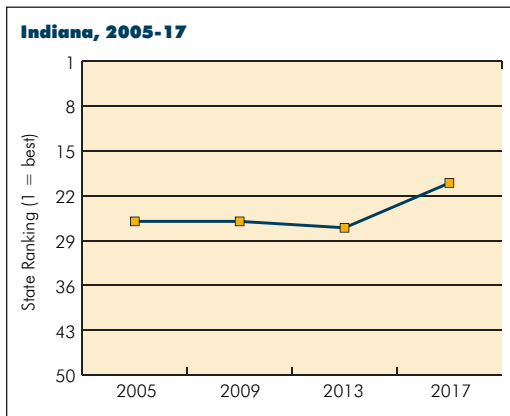
State	R&D \$	State	R&D \$
1. Utah . . . . .	\$24,517	43. Montana . . . . .	\$230,260
2. Minnesota . . . . .	\$26,264	44. Connecticut . . . . .	\$418,639
3. New Mexico . . . . .	\$31,254	45. Alaska . . . . .	.None
4. Arizona . . . . .	\$36,772	45. Hawaii . . . . .	.None
5. Massachusetts . . . . .	\$40,548	45. Idaho . . . . .	.None
<b>9. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>\$43,190</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>\$69,891</b>

2017 data does not include Wyoming, Maine or North Dakota; other years lack data from between one (2013) and six (2005) states.

Association of University Technology Managers; National Science Foundation

## Achieve a "Top 12" ranking among all patents per worker

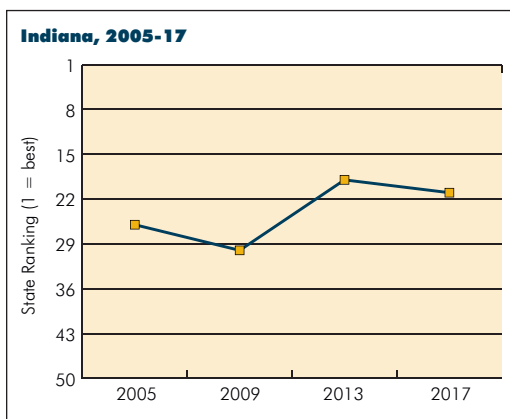
### Utility Patents (Patents per 100,000 workers)



State	Per 100K Workers	State	Per 100K Workers
1. California . . . . .	246.8	46. Arkansas . . . . .	22.2
2. Washington . . . . .	221.4	47. Hawaii . . . . .	18.3
3. Massachusetts . . . . .	209.7	48. Mississippi . . . . .	17.1
4. New Hampshire . . . . .	157.5	49. West Virginia . . . . .	16.1
5. Minnesota . . . . .	156.0	50. Alaska . . . . .	15.5
<b>20. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>.75.8</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>105.3</b>

U.S. Trade and Patent Office; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Design Patents (Patents per 100,000 workers)



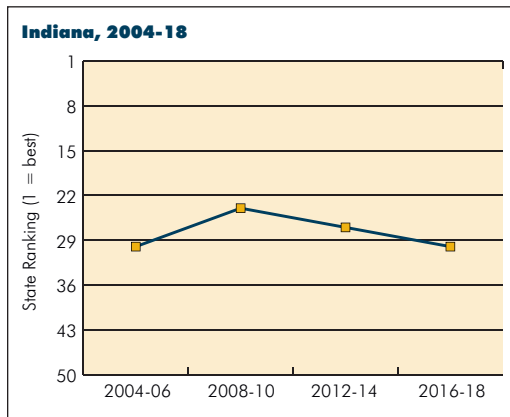
State	Per 100K Workers	State	Per 100K Workers
1. Oregon . . . . .	56.8	46. Alaska . . . . .	.2.8
2. California . . . . .	23.2	47. Louisiana . . . . .	.2.5
3. Utah . . . . .	19.6	48. North Dakota . . . . .	.2.4
4. Washington . . . . .	19.1	49. Maine . . . . .	.2.3
5. Michigan . . . . .	17.4	50. West Virginia . . . . .	.1.8
<b>21. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>12.2</b>

U.S. Trade and Patent Office; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



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

### Venture Capital Invested, Three-Year Rolling Average (Per Worker)



Employment data that enables attribution per worker reflects Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages from the third quarter of the last year of each three-year rolling average.

PriceWaterhouseCoopers; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

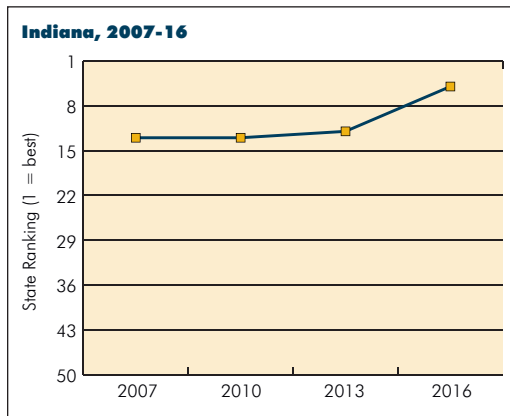
The average for the U.S. is skewed due to a few states that do exceedingly well in raising venture capital. The median among U.S. states is \$88.52.

Venture capital continues to be an important measure of a region and state's success in building an ecosystem that supports innovation and entrepreneurship. The Indiana Chamber's *Indiana Venture Capital Study* in 2000 prompted passage of the state's Venture Capital Investment tax credit that took effect in 2003. In 2019, that tax credit was made transferable, allowing it to be more competitive with efforts in other states. That change in the law, coupled with continued growing momentum in central Indiana and several other regions of the state, will hopefully lead to improved venture capital performance and rankings in the years to come. A more complete look at this issue is contained in a two-page brief published in May (available at [www.indianachamber.com](http://www.indianachamber.com)).

State	VC Dollars	State	VC Dollars
1. California . . . . .	\$2,681.74	46. Hawaii. . . . .	\$6.11
2. Massachusetts . . . . .	\$2,259.08	47. West Virginia. . . . .	\$5.67
3. New York . . . . .	\$1,167.57	48. Wyoming . . . . .	\$1.20
4. Utah . . . . .	\$541.35	49. Mississippi . . . . .	\$0.00
5. Washington . . . . .	\$503.47	49. Alaska . . . . .	\$0.00
<b>30. Indiana. . . . .</b>	<b>\$55.66</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>\$.578.02</b>

## Strategically recruit foreign direct investment (FDI) and achieve "Top 5" ranking among all states in FDI as a percent of gross state product

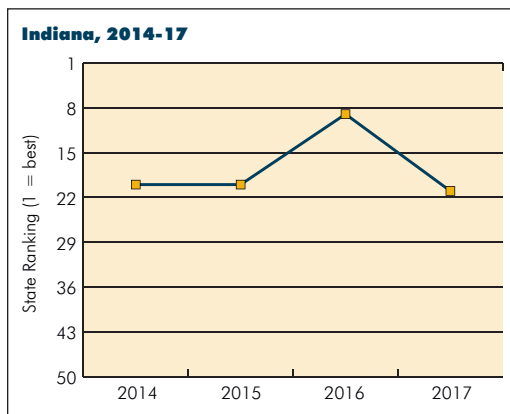
### Employment at Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies (As a percent of private workers)



State	Percent	State	Percent
1. South Carolina . . . . .	8.50%	46. Wyoming . . . . .	3.56%
2. New Jersey . . . . .	8.39%	47. South Dakota . . . . .	3.48%
3. Kentucky . . . . .	8.26%	48. New Mexico . . . . .	2.87%
4. New Hampshire . . . . .	7.69%	49. Idaho . . . . .	2.69%
<b>5. Indiana . . . . .</b>	<b>7.44%</b>	50. Montana . . . . .	1.94%
		<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>.5.84%</b>

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Foreign Direct Investment, First-Year Investments (As a percent of gross state product)



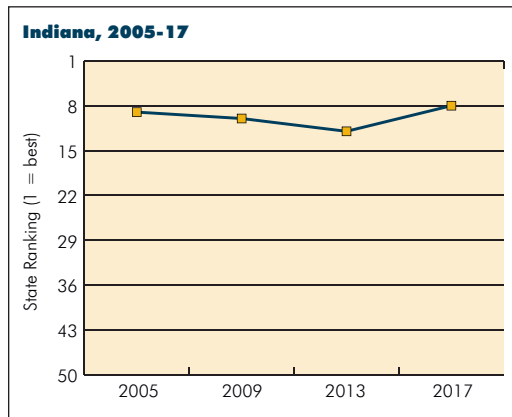
State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Colorado . . . . .	5.12%	35. Idaho . . . . .	0.05%
1. Connecticut . . . . .	5.12%	36. West Virginia. . . . .	0.03%
3. Missouri. . . . .	4.79%	37. South Dakota . . . . .	0.00%
4. Delaware . . . . .	3.98%	37. Alaska . . . . .	0.00%
5. Illinois . . . . .	3.16%	37. North Dakota . . . . .	0.00%
<b>21. Indiana. . . . .</b>	<b>0.58%</b>	<b>U.S. Average . . . . .</b>	<b>.1.33%</b>

Data from several states have been suppressed due to the potential for individual investments to be identified through reporting. For 2017, there is no data from Arkansas, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island and Wyoming. Sixteen states had suppressed data in 2016, 15 in 2015 and 11 in 2014.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

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

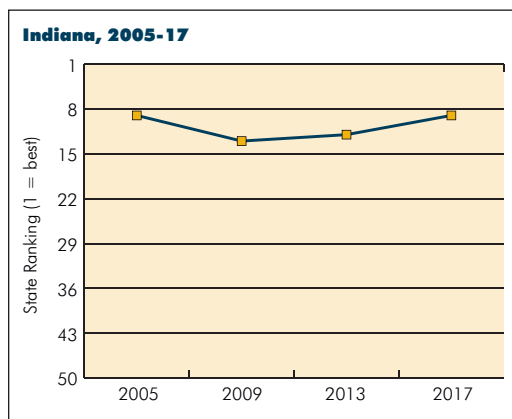
### Exports as a Percent of GDP



State	Percent	State	Percent
1. Louisiana . . . . .	24.2%	46. Oklahoma . . . . .	2.8%
2. Texas . . . . .	16.1%	47. South Dakota . . . . .	2.7%
3. Kentucky . . . . .	15.3%	48. Colorado . . . . .	2.3%
4. Washington . . . . .	14.6%	48. Maryland . . . . .	2.3%
5. South Carolina . . . . .	14.5%	50. Hawaii. . . . .	1.1%
<b>8. Indiana . . . . . 10.7%</b>		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . 7.6%</b>	

U.S. Census: Foreign Trade Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

### Value of Exports per Capita



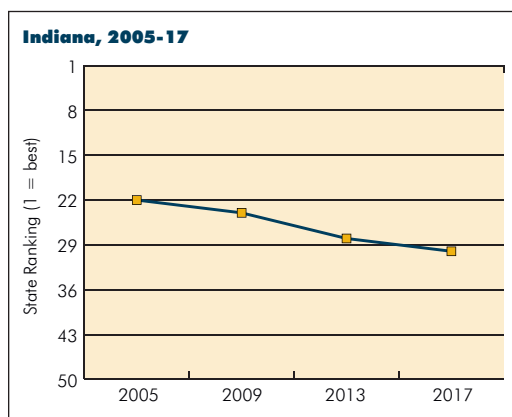
State	Per Capita	State	Per Capita
1. Louisiana . . . . .	\$12,169	46. Maryland . . . . .	\$1,540
2. Washington . . . . .	\$10,318	47. Montana . . . . .	\$1,538
3. Texas . . . . .	\$9,346	48. Colorado . . . . .	\$1,436
4. North Dakota . . . . .	\$7,725	49. Oklahoma . . . . .	\$1,365
5. Kentucky . . . . .	\$6,928	50. Hawaii. . . . .	\$667
<b>9. Indiana . . . . . \$5,660</b>		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . \$4,551</b>	

U.S. Census: Foreign Trade Statistics; U.S. Census: American Community Survey

## Promote a diverse and civil culture that attracts and retains talented individuals

This final goal, like several others in *Indiana Vision 2025*, does not easily lend itself to statistical measurement. The following three metrics paint a portion of the picture. Indiana did take a significant step forward in 2019 with passage of the state's first bias crimes law. While it did not include a specific listing of all protected categories, as the Indiana Chamber policy position called for, it is a meaningful bias crimes law – more inclusive than some states' laws and on par with others. This should provide another reminder that Indiana is a welcoming state.

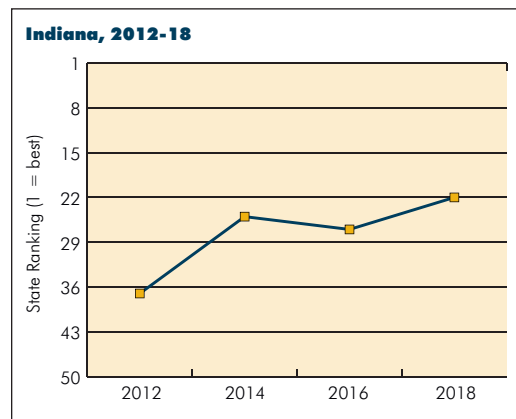
### Violent Crime Index (Offenses per 100,000 population)



State	Offenses	State	Offenses
1. Maine . . . . .	121.0	46. Nevada . . . . .	555.9
2. Vermont. . . . .	165.8	47. Louisiana . . . . .	557.0
3. New Hampshire . . . . .	198.7	48. Tennessee . . . . .	651.5
4. Virginia . . . . .	208.2	49. New Mexico . . . . .	783.5
5. Kentucky . . . . .	225.8	50. Alaska . . . . .	829.0
<b>30. Indiana. . . . . 399.0</b>		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . 382.9</b>	

Federal Bureau of Investigations: Uniform Crime Report

## Net Domestic Migration (Per 100,000 residents)

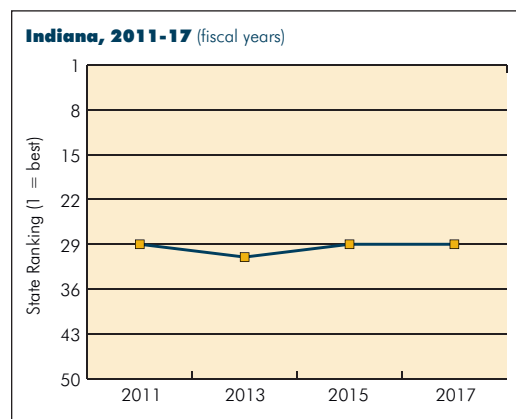


Indiana's net domestic migration rate improved significantly from 2016 to 2018 – from an outmigration of 183 people (per 100,000 residents) to an influx of 53 people (per 100,000 residents).

State	Per 100K Residents	State	Per 100K Residents
1. Nevada . . . . .	1,568.6	46. Wyoming . . . . .	-638.0
2. Idaho . . . . .	1,373.6	47. Hawaii. . . . .	-875.0
3. Arizona . . . . .	1,160.7	48. Illinois . . . . .	-896.0
4. South Carolina . . . . .	998.7	49. New York . . . . .	-922.6
5. Colorado . . . . .	760.1	50. Alaska . . . . .	-1458.0
<b>22. Indiana. . . . . 53.1</b>			

U.S. Census: Population estimates

## H-1B Certified Visas (Per 1M population)



The top five occupations for Indiana H-1B visa recipients include: computer systems analysts, software developers, computer programmers, other computer occupations and mechanical engineers.

State	Visas	State	Visas
1. New Jersey . . . . .	4,911.1	46. West Virginia. . . . .	274.8
2. Delaware . . . . .	3,343.2	47. Mississippi . . . . .	244.0
3. Massachusetts. . . . .	3,238.3	48. Alaska . . . . .	205.5
4. Washington . . . . .	2,781.2	49. Wyoming . . . . .	167.4
5. California . . . . .	2,659.8	50. Montana . . . . .	152.3
<b>29. Indiana. . . . . 838.2</b>		<b>U.S. Average . . . . . 1,270.5</b>	

Measure of H-1B visas reflect the number of applications certified by the U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Department of Labor: Office of Foreign Labor Certification

Driver/Metric	Current rank	*Prior rank
OUTSTANDING TALENT		
Increase proficiency in math, science and reading to "Top 5" status nationally		
Mathematics: 4th Grade NAEP	6	4
Mathematics: 8th Grade NAEP	12	10
Readings: 4th Grade NAEP	9	9
Reading: 8th Grade NAEP	6	15
Science: 4th Grade NAEP	No update	12
Science: 8th Grade NAEP	No update	23
Increase to 90% those who graduate college/career ready		
High School Graduation Rates	30	15
Remediation	No overall state ranking or direct comparison available	
Eliminate the educational achievement gaps for disadvantaged populations		
Mathematics Gap: 4th Grade	24	8
Mathematics Gap: 8th Grade	18	21
Reading Gap: 4th Grade	8	7
Reading Gap: 8th Grade	17	27
Science Gap: 4th Grade	No update	18
Science Gap: 8th Grade	No update	26
Increase to 60% those with high quality postsecondary credentials		
Associate Degree or Credential	37	42
Increase bachelor degrees to "Top 10" status nationally		
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	38	39
Increase associate degrees to "Top 10" status nationally		
Associate Degree or Higher	37	40
Increase STEM credentials/degrees to "Top 5" status nationally		
Science & Technology Degrees Conferred	10	3
Population With Science & Engineering Degrees	38	42
Science & Engineering Occupations	35	34
Address the skills shortages of adult and incumbent workers		
Less Than High School Diploma	32	32
Speaks English Less Than 'Very Well'	15	17
Poverty Rates	27	25
Improve Indiana's per-capita income ranking to "Top 25" nationally		
Per Capita Income	39	38
Per Capita Income (adjusted for cost of living)	24	20
ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS CLIMATE		
Increase efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of government services		
State and Local Government Spending	7	4
Population/Unit of Local Government	32	33
Reform public pension systems		
State Public Pension Spending	3	3
Funded Pension Ratios	34	33
"Top 5" ranking for legal environment		
State Lawsuit Climate Survey	15	18
"Top 5" ranking for business regulatory environment		
Small Business Policy Index	9	9
Regulatory Freedom Index	5	2
Eliminate business personal property tax		
Urban Industrial Property Tax Rates	42	44
Establish funding mechanisms to approximate "user fee" model		
Business Taxes Per Government Expenditures	31	29

Driver/Metric	Current rank	*Prior rank	
Contain health care costs			
Health Insurance Premiums	18	26	
Reduce smoking levels to less than 15% of the population			
Adult Smoking Rate	44	39	
Return obesity levels to less than 20% of the population			
Adult Obesity Rate	39	36	
Reduce the number of drug-related deaths in Indiana by 25% by 2025			
Drug-Related Deaths per 100,000 Population (new goal, metric)	37		
SUPERIOR INFRASTRUCTURE			
Develop strategic energy resource plan/be "Top 10" most affordable state for electricity			
Commercial Electricity Prices	29	26	
Industrial Electricity Prices	28	29	
Diversify Indiana's energy mix			
Clean Energy Per Capita	47	47	
Clean Energy/Total Generation	47	45	
Identify and implement workable energy conservation strategies			
Energy Efficiency	21	24	
Develop and implement a strategic water resource plan			
No overall state ranking or direct comparison available			
New fiscal systems to support transportation infrastructure projects			
State and Local Road Spending	25	25	
Build out advanced telecommunications networks			
Percent of All Households Reporting Broadband Connection	No direct comparison	38	N/A
Access to Fixed Broadband and Mobile Connectivity Meeting FCC Standard	No direct comparison	35	N/A
Download Speeds Available to Businesses	No direct comparison	20	N/A
DYNAMIC AND CREATIVE CULTURE			
Drive strategic entrepreneurship and innovation formation for new and existing firms			
Kauffman Entrepreneurial Index	47	44	
Total Employment/Firms 0 to 5 years old	47	42	
Net Job Creation/Firms 0 to 5 years old	28	44	
Net Job Creation/Firms 6 Years and Older (new metric)	5		
Increase intellectual property commercialization and attain "Top 5" ranking			
University Licensing Income	26	27	
University Licenses and Options	10	14	
University Business Spinouts	9	5	
Achieve a "Top 12" ranking among all patents per worker			
Utility Patents	20	22	
Design Patents	21	19	
Achieve "Top 12" ranking in venture capital invested per capita			
Venture Capital Invested	30	35	
Strategically recruit foreign direct investment (FDI) and achieve "Top 5" ranking			
Employment at U.S. Affiliates	5	12	
Foreign Direct Investment	21	18	
Increase Indiana exports to achieve "Top 5" ranking per capita among all states			
Exports as Percent of GDP	8	10	
Exports per Capita	9	10	
Promote a diverse and civil culture that attracts and retains talented individuals			
Violent Crime Index	30	29	
Net Domestic Migration	22	27	
H-1B Certified Visas	29	29	

\*Most recent data year in prior Report Card (2017)

# THANK YOU

# FOR YOUR INVESTMENT



The Indiana Chamber Foundation has provided leadership through practical policy research (since 1981) to improve Indiana's economic climate. This includes *Indiana Vision 2025*, the organization's long-term economic development action plan for the state.

## 2019 Lead Investors

### CHAMPION



### GOLD



### SILVER



## Additional 2019 Investors

- |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ascendanci Ventures</li><li>• Alcoa Corporation</li><li>• Amatrol</li><li>• ArcelorMittal</li><li>• Beck's Hybrids</li><li>• Bose McKinney &amp; Evans</li><li>• Kevin Bower</li><li>• Brandt Burdick</li><li>• Carmichael &amp; Company</li><li>• CNO Financial Group, Inc.</li><li>• Cummins, Inc.</li><li>• DemandJump Inc.</li><li>• Denison, Inc.</li><li>• Ted Dickman</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Aaron Dixon</li><li>• EverGreen Global Advisors</li><li>• Force Construction Company, Inc.</li><li>• French Lick Resort</li><li>• Good Samaritan Hospital</li><li>• Hancock Regional Hospital</li><li>• Jeff Harrison</li><li>• Hendricks Regional Health</li><li>• Greg Hess</li><li>• Honda Manufacturing of Indiana, LLC</li><li>• Horizon Bank</li><li>• Indianapolis Airport Authority</li><li>• Ivy Tech</li><li>• Koch Foundation, Inc.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lafayette Instrument Co.</li><li>• Launch Fishers</li><li>• Launch Terre Haute</li><li>• MacAllister Machinery</li><li>• Maple Leaf Farms, Inc.</li><li>• Mid Continent Independent System Operator (MISO)</li><li>• NE Indiana Innovation Center</li><li>• OFS</li><li>• Parkview Health</li><li>• Phoenix Data Corporation</li><li>• ProCourse Fiduciary Advisors</li><li>• Purposely</li><li>• Recovery Force</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• REI Real Estate Services, LLC</li><li>• Reid Health</li><li>• Relocation Strategies</li><li>• Roche Diagnostics Corporation</li><li>• Rolls-Royce North America</li><li>• Mike Stewart</li><li>• Storage Express</li><li>• Thompson Thrift</li><li>• Trine University</li><li>• Wells Fargo Bank Indiana, N.A.</li><li>• WGU Indiana</li></ul> |
|--|--|--|--|

## Previous Investors (not included in 2019 lists)

- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ACEC Indiana</li><li>• Alliance of Indiana Rural Water</li><li>• William W. Barrett</li><li>• Batesville Tool &amp; Die, Inc.</li><li>• Beacon Health System</li><li>• Blue Sky Casino</li><li>• Mike Bosway</li><li>• Citizens Energy Group</li><li>• Olive B. Cole Foundation</li><li>• Community Health Network, Inc.</li><li>• Cook Group</li><li>• Cummins Foundation</li><li>• Deaconess Hospital, Inc.</li><li>• Deloitte</li><li>• Do it Best Corp.</li><li>• Dow AgroSciences</li><li>• Eleven Fifty Academy</li><li>• Eli Lilly and Company Foundation</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Envirotech Construction Corp.</li><li>• Evansville Regional Business Committee</li><li>• Faegre Baker Daniels</li><li>• Richard M. Fairbanks Foundation, Inc.</li><li>• First Merchants Bank</li><li>• Garatoni-Smith Family Foundation</li><li>• GivingSpring</li><li>• Mark Gramelspacher</li><li>• Holiday World and Splashin' Safari</li><li>• HQ Investments</li><li>• Allan B. Hubbard</li><li>• Ian and Mimi Rolland Foundation</li><li>• Ice Miller</li><li>• Indiana Agricultural Law Foundation</li><li>• Indiana Chemical Trust</li><li>• Indiana Corn Marketing Council</li><li>• Indiana Farm Bureau</li><li>• Indiana Farm Bureau Insurance</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indiana Mineral Aggregates Association</li><li>• Indiana Rural Water Association</li><li>• Indiana Section American Water Works Association</li><li>• Indiana Soybean Alliance</li><li>• Indiana University</li><li>• Joyce Foundation</li><li>• JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co.</li><li>• John S. Keeler</li><li>• Michael L. and Rebecca Kubacki</li><li>• Lake City Bank</li><li>• Lilly Endowment, Inc.</li><li>• Eli Lilly and Company Foundation</li><li>• LJM Enterprises</li><li>• Lumina Foundation</li><li>• MainSource Financial Group</li><li>• James McKinney</li><li>• Marian University</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National Association of Water Companies</li><li>• Nucor Steel</li><li>• Old National Bancorp</li><li>• Rea Magnet Wire Co., Inc.</li><li>• Regions Bank</li><li>• RxAll</li><li>• Lisa Schlehuber</li><li>• St. Vincent Health</li><li>• Subaru of Indiana Automotive, Inc.</li><li>• TASUS Corporation</li><li>• Templeton Coal Company</li><li>• Terre Haute Regional Hospital</li><li>• Tilson</li><li>• U.S. Steel Corporation</li><li>• University of Indianapolis</li></ul> |
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For questions or to discover ways that you can invest in Indiana's future, contact Brock Hesler, Vice President, Membership and Foundation Relations at (317) 264-7539 or [bhesler@indianachamber.com](mailto:bhesler@indianachamber.com)