INDIANA PROSPERITY 2035

A VISION FOR ECONOMIC ACCELERATION

REPORT CARD

December 2023

INDIANA CHAMBER FOUNDATION

INTRODUCTION

This summer, the Indiana Chamber of Commerce released an economic development playbook for the next decade-plus of our state's future entitled *Indiana Prosperity 2035: A Vision for Economic Acceleration (IP35)*. That effort seeks to mobilize public consensus on key public policy issues facing the Hoosier state.

IP35 is organized around six "pillar" policy areas with a total of 31 goals integrated among them. These pillars are: Workforce; K-12 Education; Economic Growth, Innovation and Entrepreneurship; Superior Infrastructure and Energy; Quality of Place Strategies; and Healthy, Prosperous Communities and Citizens.

While IP35 provides a comprehensive analysis of each pillar, this *Indiana Prosperity 2035: 2023 Report Card* focuses on the goals within IP35, which were also developed through 18 months of work by a volunteer task force comprised of researchers, issue experts, business leaders and coalition partners. The goals were drafted to help Indiana move the needle in areas the task force considered central to Indiana's future economic development.

This Report Card contains each of IP35's goals[1] and the most recently available and relevant metric(s) or data that correspond to each goal. In many cases, we also provide current and historical state rankings to illustrate Indiana's progress relative to other states.

A critical component to building consensus among stakeholders and policymakers is providing access to objective information about Indiana's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Only then can we have a productive conversation about where we are relative to where we need to go.

That is the aim of this Report Card, which offers valuable insights through an unparalleled compilation of data. Its intent is to serve as a companion piece to IP35, and readers may use it as a baseline against which Indiana can measure its future progress toward achieving IP35's goals.

KEY FEATURES OF THIS REPORT

This initial IP35 Report Card serves as a benchmark and demonstrates areas in which Indiana continues to do well and those of ongoing concern, as well as new revelations that were discovered based upon the task force's shift to post-pandemic priorities.

Three preliminary notes before summarizing the findings:

1. Four of IP35's goals are visionary and not comparable in nature (e.g., "Establish quality of place initiatives as a top priority … with sustainable funding models."). As such, Indiana's future progress can only be measured subjectively. In these instances, this Report Card contains a narrative rather than quantifiable metrics.
2. Not all goals have a metric that corresponds perfectly for measuring progress. The metrics used in these instances are the best and most pertinent available, which allow for conclusions to be made about Indiana's standing relative to the underlying goal(s).
3. The years indicated are when the data were collected, not published. For example, smoking figures are from 2021 (most recently available), although these figures may appear in reports and studies published in 2022 and 2023.

This Report Card contains 59 metrics and two charts. Not all metrics have historical data available, and some are specific to Indiana so no national rankings are available (e.g., I-LEARN passage rates).

With that understanding, compared to previous years, Indiana's national ranking declined in 28 metrics compared to 20 metrics in which it improved and one in which it stayed the same. Relative to the national average, Indiana's current scores are worse in 30 metrics, better in 17 metrics and the same in one metric. However, Indiana's raw scores – including those that are specific to Indiana – improved in 36 metrics compared to 17 in which they declined and one that remained the same.

Taken together, this means that Indiana is improving in many areas but at a slower pace than other states.

Below is a glimpse at some of the key findings from each pillar, as described by IP35.

Workforce – *A focus on increasing the value Hoosiers place on education and continual improvement in skills in an ever-changing economic and jobs environment; significantly increasing attraction and retention of talent to the state; and increasing the labor force participation rates of working-age Hoosiers.*

Indiana's state ranking improved from 37th to 22nd for the percentage of Hoosiers with at least an associate degree or high-quality credential. According to the Lumina Foundation, 54% of Hoosiers now fall into this population – up nearly 6% from two years ago.

[1] For simplicity's sake, this Report Card breaks up compound goals into individual goals. For example, an IP35 goal reads, "Reduce smoking levels to less than 15% and obesity levels to less than 20% of the state's population." This goal is separated into two distinct goals as follows: (i) Reduce smoking levels to less than 15% of the state's population, and (ii) Reduce obesity levels to less than 20% of the state's population.

The proportion of science and technology degrees conferred by Indiana's higher education institutions (as a percentage of all degrees conferred) fell from 38% (2017) to 36% (2021), which also resulted in our state ranking falling from 13th to 24th.

A total of 63% of all foreign-born Hoosier residents who have a bachelor's degree have their degree in either a science or engineering-related field. This ranks Indiana fourth among all states and is a full 5% above the national average.

K-12 Education – *Significant, arguably dramatic increases in the proficiency of Indiana students in math and language arts; expanding pre-K educational programs; increasing educational opportunities and achievement for minority students; and addressing the serious problems in smaller schools and districts around the state.*

Only 37.5% of three- and four-year-olds are enrolled in either a nursery school or preschool, which ranks Indiana 32nd among all states and continues a downward trend the state has seen since 2015. This is nearly three percentage points lower than the national average and 18% lower than top-ranked Connecticut.

One of the goals in IP35 is "every eligible student should be automatically enrolled in the 21st Century Scholars program and 75% should complete the requirements of the program." The former half of this goal was achieved earlier this year when Gov. Eric Holcomb signed House Enrolled Act 1449, which ensures every eligible eighth grader is automatically enrolled in the 21st Century Scholars program. Data reported in this Report Card reflect the necessity of this legislation. Between 2017 and 2019, only 28% of eligible high school students, on average, were enrolled in the program and maintained their eligibility.

On the bright side, among those who were enrolled during the same period, 69% on average completed their ninth through 12th grade program requirements before graduation. Data from the Commission for Higher Education reflect a potential decline in this measure. Only 53% of current high school seniors and 42% of juniors enrolled in the program have completed their minimum ninth grade requirements and 40% and 22%, respectively, have completed their 10th grade requirements.

Economic Growth, Innovation and Entrepreneurship – *Preserve and enhance Indiana's strong business and regulatory climate; continue to drive expansion in high-tech industries and the implementation of new technologies in our economy; significantly improve the state's business start-up ratings, particularly for minority entrepreneurs; and move the state to one of the most productive for workers and enterprises in the nation.*

Indiana's highest state ranking in this Report Card is third, which the state earned for having 11.1% of its labor force working in a "knowledge- and technology-intensive industry"; e.g., manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, software development, etc. Unfortunately, Indiana's ranking in the subsequent metric in the Report Card indicates that employment growth in these industries is slowing down relative to other states (38th). However, data used to report these measures come from the years immediately preceding the pandemic and may prove demonstrably better when more recent data become available.

Another bright spot for Indiana is an uptick in the number of design patents issued to Hoosier applicants. Between 2018 and 2020, there was a 29% increase in design patents issued compared to 2016-2018, which was good enough for ninth best among all states. In contrast, utility patents issued increased by just 9.7% during the same period (36th).

On the other end of the spectrum, a dark cloud remains over the state when it comes to the rate of new Hoosier entrepreneurs (44th) and venture capital disbursed to Indiana companies (40th).

Superior Infrastructure and Energy – *Investments are necessary to continue to improve the state's infrastructure to not only meet current needs, but to strategically position the state and regions within the state for economic development opportunities and the implementation of new technologies.*

Indiana ranks 46th in "net generation of clean energy" with 9.4% of all energy produced being hydroelectricity, geothermal, nuclear and the like. Yet, this is a significant improvement from previous years: 2009 (1.6%), 2013 (3.5%), 2017 (5.7%) and 2019 (6.6%).

Indiana's estimated "20-year need for investment in drinking water infrastructure" continues to rise. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, Indiana needs to invest $1,731 per person, which is up 52% from 2015 and ranks Indiana 24th nationally. Our needed investment for wastewater is also significant, with the state ranking 33rd with a needed amount of investment that is 27% higher than the national average.

Under this pillar, Indiana's state rankings and raw scores measure better than other pillars. The state improved for all but two metrics, and no metric had a decrease for both the state ranking and raw score.

Quality of Place Strategies – *Talent attraction and retention are critical in this economy and even more so in the rapidly evolving one of the future. Promote, invest and implement regional partnerships around quality of place investments; lead the Midwest in population growth and stabilize in middle-size communities; improve air and water quality; and drive access to affordable housing.*

A number of the metrics used in this pillar look at in- and out-migration, i.e., Indiana's net population change. In sum, Indiana is performing better than the majority of other Midwestern states in attracting new residents – both from other states and internationally. However, between 2010 and 2021, residents moved away from communities in northwest Indiana more so than any other region in the state.

One reason Indiana may be attractive to prospective residents is the state's comparatively low "housing cost-burden," which means a household spends more than 30% of their income on housing-related costs (e.g., insurance, taxes, HOA fees). Indiana ranks fourth lowest nationally – behind only West Virginia, South Dakota and Iowa.

Healthy, Prosperous Communities and Citizens – *Tackle the state's very poor health and welfare ratings by reducing smoking, obesity and substance abuse crises; improve access to quality public health services; contain health care costs; and increase the "health" of the state's democratic institutions through greater civics education and engagement by people in their communities.*

A trend that unfortunately endures is Indiana's poor national rankings on matters pertaining to health and well-being. Indiana remains in the bottom quartile of states for smoking (T-41st), obesity (38th) and drug-related deaths (38th). One positive takeaway, nonetheless, is that Indiana's smoking rate continues to decline: 2017 (21.8%), 2019 (19.2%), 2021 (17.3%).

When it comes to public health projects and programs, Indiana spends approximately half of the national average. At just $147.96 per resident, Indiana ranks 43rd nationally. That said, this ranking should improve in future years after the General Assembly this year appropriated $225 million over the next biennium for public health and $100 million for mental health investments.

Regarding civic engagement, only 61% of Hoosier adults voted in the 2020 general election, which was the sixth worst voter turnout nationally. On a "positive" note, it was the first presidential election in which more than 60% of Hoosiers voted since 2008 (60.5%).

Below are Indiana's best and worst rankings in this year's *Indiana Prosperity 2035 Report Card*:

TOP OVERALL RANKS (≤10)

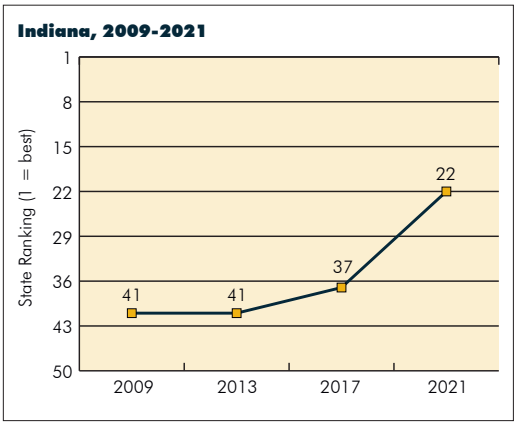
3: Knowledge- and Technology-Intensive Industry Employment (as a percentage of total employment)
4: Percent of Foreign-Born Residents with Science and Engineering-Related Bachelor's Degree (as a percentage of all foreign-born bachelor's degree holders)
4: Self-Employment Among Minority Workers (as a percentage of the total non-white labor force)
4: Housing Cost-Burden (percentage of households paying more than 30% of income on housing-related costs)
8: Business Climate Index (weighted ranking)
9: Value-Added per Employee (as a percentage of GDP)
9: Design Patents (percent change from two years prior)

BOTTOM OVERALL RANKS (≥ 40)

40: Percent of Population With Science and Engineering (and related) Bachelor's Degrees (population 25 to 64)
40: Population With at Least a Bachelor's Degree (population 25 to 64)
40: Venture Capital Disbursed (per $1 million GDP)
41: Percent of Bachelor's Degree Holders Moving Into State in Past Year (population 25 and older, living in different state/country one year ago, with bachelor's degree or higher)
T-41: Adult Smoking Rate
42: Increase in Venture Capital Disbursed (percent change from two years prior)
43: Government Health Expenditures (per capita)
43: RAND Study – Health Insurance Premiums (relative price of health care costs, private insurers versus Medicare)
44: Rate of New Entrepreneurs (per capita)
45: Adult Citizens Reporting Having Voted in General Election
46: Net Generation of Clean Energy (as a percentage of total generation)
47: Per Capita Health Care Expenditures (adjusted for cost of living by state)
49: Average Annual Single Premium Per Enrolled Employee (adjusted for cost of living by state)

GOAL: Increase to 70% the proportion of Hoosiers having earned a high-quality credential, certification and/or degree. Indiana will improve to be in the top half of states.

Population With at Least an Associate Degree or a High-Quality Credential (population 25 to 64)



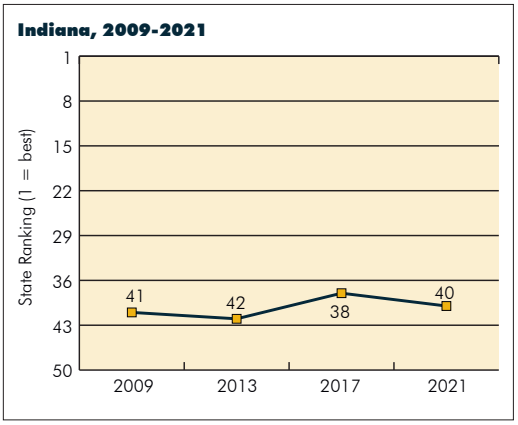
State	Percentage	State	Percentage
1. Massachusetts	62.1%	46. Arkansas	46.8%
2. Utah	61.1%	47. Kentucky	46.6%
3. Colorado	60.5%	48. Alabama	44.8%
4. Minnesota	60.2%	49. West Virginia	44.2%
5. New Jersey	59.7%	50. Nevada	43.9%
22. Indiana	**54.0%**	**United States**	**53.7%**

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

Source: Lumina Foundation

GOAL: Double the proportion of residents with postsecondary credentials and certifications in STEM-related fields.

Population With Science and Engineering (and Related) Bachelor's Degrees (population 25 to 64)



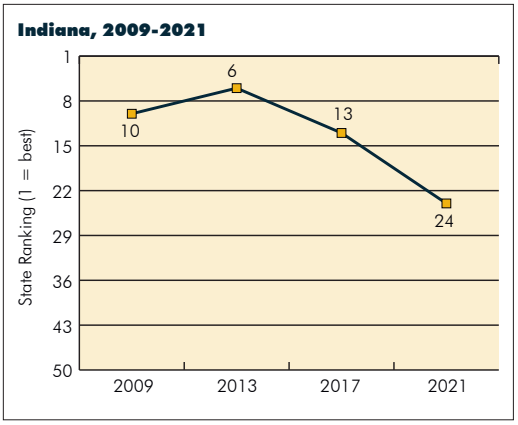
State	Percentage	State	Percentage
1. Massachusetts	25.1%	46. Oklahoma	11.7%
2. Maryland	22.8%	47. Louisiana	11.6%
3. Colorado	22.6%	48. Arkansas	11.2%
4. New Jersey	21.8%	49. West Virginia	11.0%
5. Virginia	21.8%	50. Mississippi	10.5%
40. Indiana	**13.6%**	**United States**	**17.0%**

Data reflects the major of an individual's first bachelor's degree.

Note: Rankings from 2009 and 2013 are based on population for individuals 25 and older, not 25 to 64.

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey (one-year estimates)

Science and Technology Degrees Conferred (as a percent of all degrees conferred)



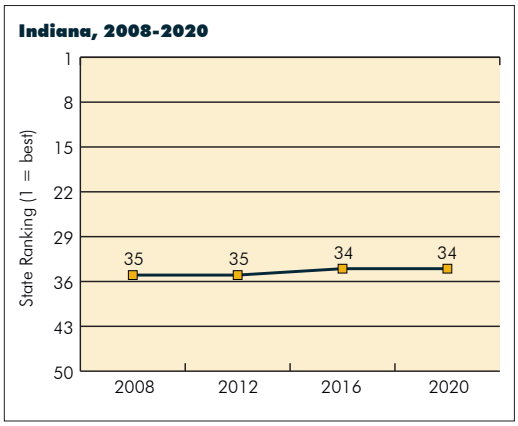
State	Proportion	State	Proportion
1. Montana	47.2%	46. Idaho	30.8%
2. New Mexico	46.0%	47. Alaska	30.6%
3. Maine	45.5%	48. Nebraska	30.4%
4. South Dakota	44.9%	49. Arizona	27.5%
5. Pennsylvania	44.8%	50. Hawaii	18.8%
24. Indiana	**36.0%**	**United States**	**36.0%**

Data include associate, bachelor's, master's 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 science and engineering technologies, science education, math education and other science/technical education.

With the inclusion of additional Classification of Instruction Programs (CIP) codes in 2020, data in 2021 are not directly comparable to previous years.

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

Individuals in Science and Engineering Occupations (as a percentage of all occupations)

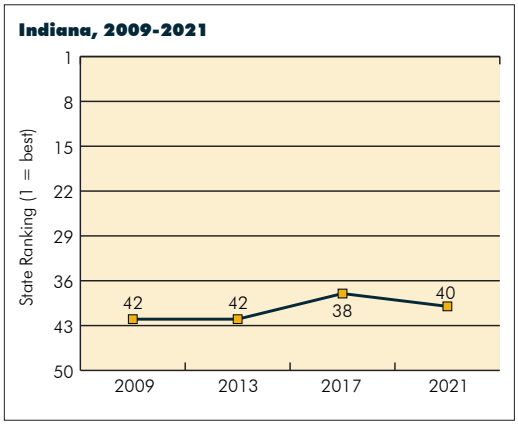


State	Proportion	State	Proportion
1. Washington	8.9%	46. North Dakota	3.2%
2. Maryland	8.3%	47. Arkansas	3.1%
3. Virginia	8.1%	48. Nevada	2.8%
4. Colorado	7.8%	49. Mississippi	2.7%
5. Massachusetts	7.5%	50. Louisiana	2.5%
34. Indiana	**4.1%**	**United States**	**5.3%**

Source: National Science Foundation: Science and Engineering Indicators

GOAL: Increase from 29% to 40% the proportion of Hoosiers with a bachelor's degree or higher.

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

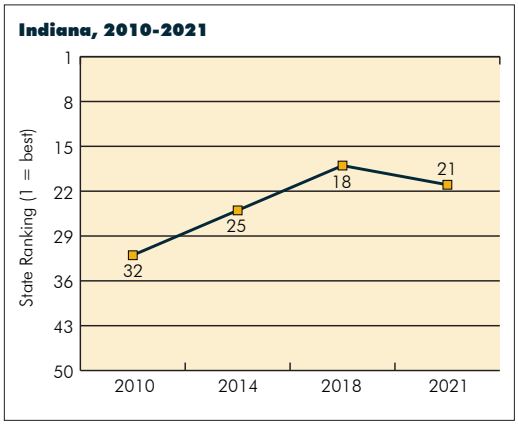


State	Percentage	State	Percentage
1. Massachusetts	49.5%	46. Nevada	27.5%
2. Vermont	46.2%	47. Louisiana	27.3%
3. New Jersey	45.9%	48. Arkansas	26.0%
4. Colorado	45.7%	49. West Virginia	25.5%
5. Connecticut	44.3%	50. Mississippi	25.1%
40. Indiana	**30.8%**	**United States**	**36.5%**

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

GOAL: Increase the state's workforce participation from 63% to 70%, with special emphasis among disadvantaged and minority populations.

Labor Force Participation Rate (age 16 and older)



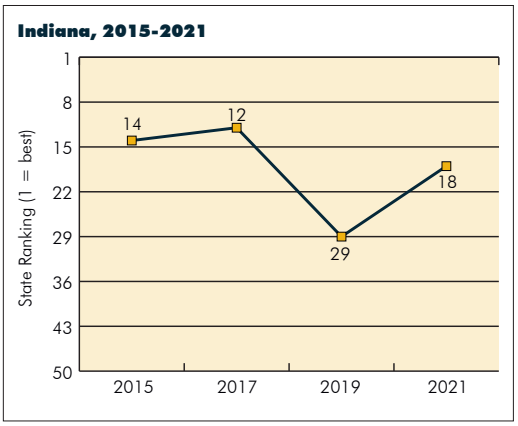
State	Annual Average	State	Annual Average
1. Nebraska	69.7%	46. Alabama	57.0%
2. North Dakota	69.2%	47. New Mexico	56.5%
3. Utah	68.7%	48. South Carolina	56.5%
4. Colorado	68.4%	49. Mississippi	54.9%
5. South Dakota	68.2%	50. West Virginia	54.7%
21. Indiana	**63.5%**	**United States**	**62.2%**

See chart on page 29 for more information.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

GOAL: Increase the retention rate of college graduates by 25%.

Bachelor's Degree Holders Moving Out of State (age 25 and older, living in state a year ago)



State	Percentage	State	Percentage
1. Maine	1.55%	46. Hawaii	4.15%
2. Texas	2.03%	47. Rhode Island	4.24%
3. Michigan	2.12%	48. North Dakota	5.47%
4. Mississippi	2.19%	49. Alaska	5.92%
5. Oklahoma	2.26%	50. Wyoming	6.91%
18. Indiana	**2.77%**	**United States**	**2.97%**

No known resource routinely and systematically tracks migration rates of recent college graduates. However, the available data shown here – and below – provide two important insights: (1) A statistically significant amount of Indiana's science and engineering workforce is foreign born, and (2) Indiana loses too many college-educated residents annually (foreign born, young, old or otherwise).

United States percentage reflects all with bachelor's degrees or higher who left their state of previous residence in the last year compared with total population holding bachelor's degrees or higher.

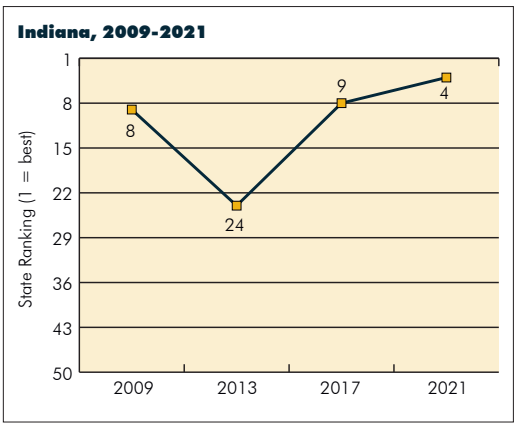
Totals do not include individuals who moved abroad.

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

GOAL: Increase the percentage of international students with STEM degrees who remain in Indiana by 25%.

Foreign-Born Residents With Science and Engineering-Related Bachelor's Degree

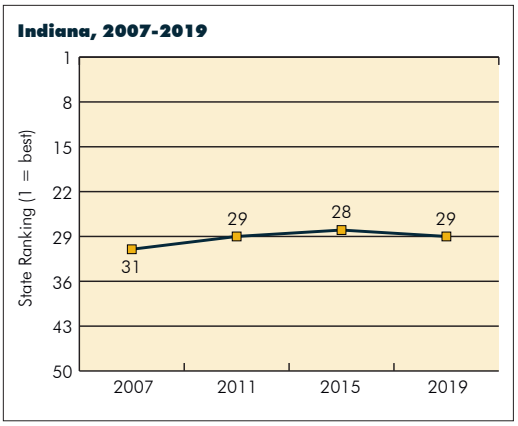
(as percent of all foreign-born bachelor's degree holders)



State	Proportion	State	Proportion
1. Michigan	66.0%	46. South Carolina	51.6%
2. Washington	64.6%	47. North Dakota	51.4%
3. Ohio	63.2%	48. Florida	51.2%
4. Indiana	**63.0%**	49. Hawaii	49.3%
5. Minnesota	62.7%	50. Vermont	44.4%
		United States	**58.0%**

Sources: U.S. Census; American Community Survey (one-year estimates), Analysis of Public Use Microdata Sample

Foreign-Born Workers in Science and Engineering Occupations (as percentage of all individuals with those jobs)

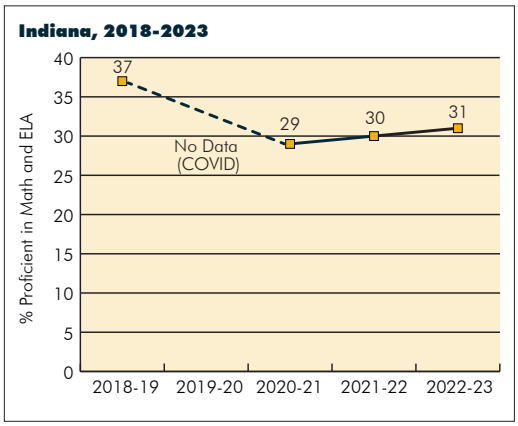


State	Proportion	State	Proportion
1. New Jersey	43.4%	46. Alaska	6.0%
2. California	40.6%	47. Vermont	4.9%
3. Washington	33.1%	48. Montana	4.6%
4. Massachusetts	30.3%	49. West Virginia	4.2%
5. Texas	29.3%	50. South Dakota	1.8%
29. Indiana	**13.3%**	**United States**	**24.3%**

Source: National Science Foundation: Science and Engineering Indicators

GOAL: Increase from 29% to 70% the number of students proficient in both the math and English/Language Arts sections of the I-LEARN tests.

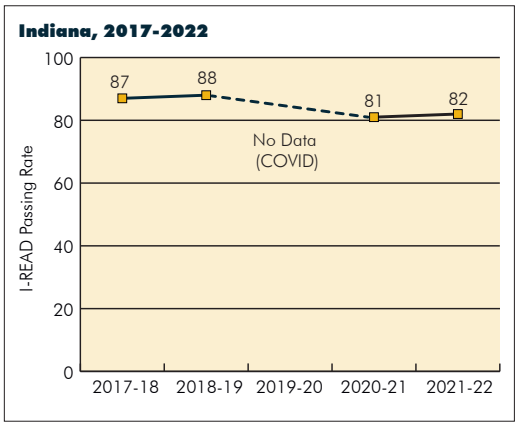
Passing Percentage for Math and English/Language Arts on I-LEARN (grades 3-8)



Source: Indiana Department of Education

GOAL: More than 90% of students will be proficient in reading by the third grade.

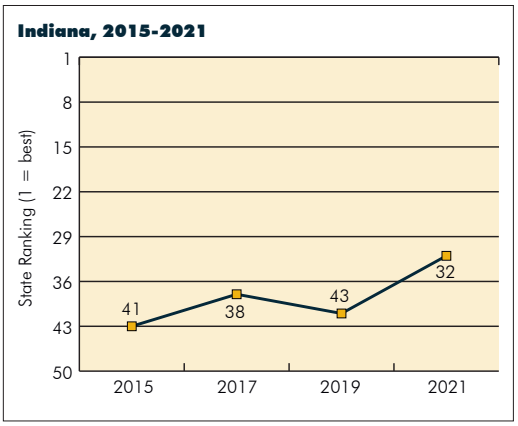
Indiana Third Graders Passing I-READ (percentage)



Source: Indiana Department of Education

GOAL: Implement a universal, statewide, publicly funded pre-K educational program to significantly increase access.

Three- and Four-Year-Olds Enrolled in School (percentage)



State	Percentage	State	Percentage
1. Connecticut	55.5%	46. Arizona	31.2%
2. Vermont	54.5%	47. Nevada	27.7%
3. New Jersey	53.9%	48. New Mexico	25.6%
4. New York	52.1%	49. North Dakota	24.9%
5. Massachusetts	48.7%	50. West Virginia	23.5%
32. Indiana	**37.5%**	**United States**	**40.2%**

Capacity is the primary impediment to a universal, statewide publicly funded pre-K in Indiana, which lawmakers took steps to address during the 2023 legislative session with a newly established employer tax credit to incentivize small- and medium-size businesses to increase the childcare capacity in their communities.

Lawmakers also increased the family eligibility threshold for Indiana's "On My Way Pre-K" program from 127% to 150% of the federal poverty line, and additional legislation, championed by the Indiana Chamber, will spur further reforms including streamlining regulations for state-subsidized childcare providers, integrating objective measures for kindergarten readiness in Indiana's Paths to Quality system and creating incentives for better compensating and skilling up childcare workers.

This multi-pronged approach of public-private sector investment, increased program eligibility and regulatory reform could go a long way toward addressing Indiana's childcare deserts and easing a systemic strain on our state's workforce.

School enrollment includes public and private nursery schools and preschools.

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

GOAL: Reduce by half the number of very small school districts with enrollments below 2,000 students to provide much stronger educational opportunities for rural students and communities.

Indiana School Corporations With Less Than 2,000 Enrolled Students (public school corporations)

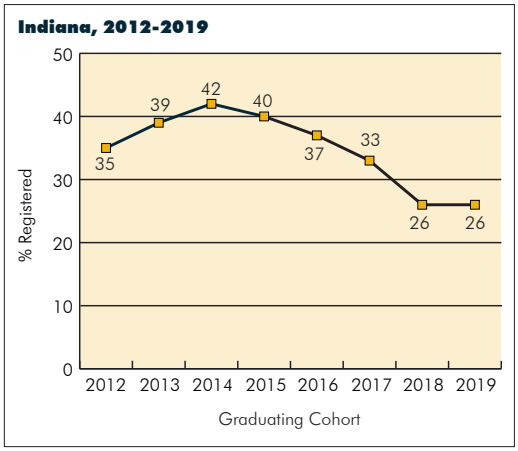
School Year	School Corporations With <2,000 Students	Percentage of School Corporations With <2,000
2022-23	163	56.2%
2021-22	163	56.2%
2020-21	163	56.2%
2019-20	160	55.4%
2018-19	160	55.4%
2017-18	159	55.0%
2016-17	161	55.7%
2015-16	159	55.0%
2014-15	159	55.0%
2013-14	158	54.7%
2012-13	158	54.7%
2011-12	155	53.3%
2010-11	155	53.3%
2009-10	150	51.4%
2008-09	151	51.7%
2007-08	149	51.0%
2006-07	151	51.7%
2005-06	151	51.7%

Note: Corporations are included if listed as a school corporation in Indiana DOE data; school enrollment does not include pre-K or adult education enrollees.

Source: Indiana Department of Education (DOE)

GOAL: Every eligible student should be automatically enrolled in the 21st Century Scholars program.

Eligible Students Who Enrolled and Completed Tasks (percentage)



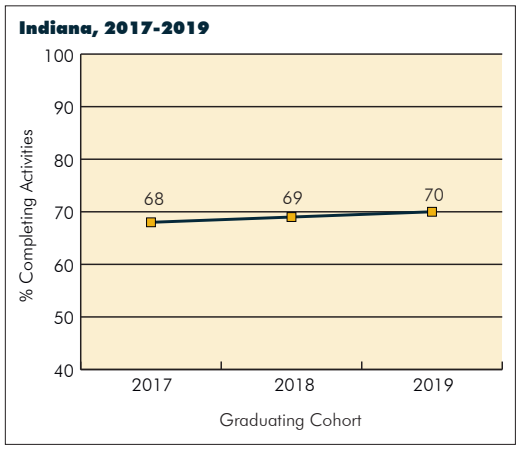
This goal was accomplished in 2023. After the passage of House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1449-2023, current seventh and eighth grade Hoosier students who are financially eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunch will be automatically enrolled in the 21st Century Scholars Program. Parents and guardians of eligible students no longer need to complete an application for their students to participate.

Students who are automatically enrolled in the 21st Century Scholars program must meet all requirements to obtain the scholarship upon graduation. This data will serve as an important baseline for future reports to measure the percentage of students who maintain eligibility through graduation.

Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education, "Indiana's Promise: A Report on the 21st Century Scholars Program" (2021)

GOAL: Seventy-five percent of the students who enroll in the 21st Century Scholars program should complete the tasks in the program.

Enrolled Students Completing All 9-12 Grade Tasks (percentage)



Students whose families meet the income requirements may sign up in seventh or eighth grade.

Once signed up, Scholars must maintain eligibility by meeting certain requirements in high school. The central requirements are: fulfill the Scholar Pledge; maintain a 2.5 high school GPA; earn at least a Core 40 high school diploma; and complete the Scholars Success Program (SSP). The Scholar Pledge requires Scholars to avoid underage drinking, illegal drugs, and avoid committing criminal or delinquent acts.

The SSP are a series of 12 tasks – three per year of high school. These tasks include creating a graduation plan, getting workplace experience, visiting a college campus, taking the ACT or SAT entrance exam and filing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid.

According to the Indiana Commission for Higher Education, 53% of current high school seniors and 42% of juniors enrolled in the program have completed their minimum ninth grade requirements and 40% and 22%, respectively, have completed their 10th grade requirements. Only 29% of seniors have completed their ninth through 11th grade requirements.

Source: Indiana Commission for Higher Education, "Indiana's Promise: A Report on the 21st Century Scholars Program" (2021)

GOAL: Increase high school graduation rates without the use of waivers for Black students from 73% to 90%.

Graduation Rate for Black Students, Excluding Waivers

School Year	Non-Waiver Graduation Rate, Black Students
2021-22	72.4%
2020-21	67.0%
2019-20	No Data (COVID)
2018-19	62.0%
2017-18	66.6%
2016-17	66.8%
2015-16	68.9%
2014-15	70.0%
2013-14	69.8%
2012-13	65.0%
2011-12	61.9%
2010-11	62.1%

Source: Indiana Department of Education (via Richard M. Fairbanks Foundation)

GOAL: Preserve and continue to improve Indiana's competitive business and regulatory environment to make Indiana one of the best states in the nation to create, locate and grow a business enterprise.

Business Climate Index (weighted rank)

State Rank	State Rank
1. Utah	T-45 New Jersey / California
2. North Carolina	47. West Virginia
3. Virginia	48. Rhode Island
4. Texas	49. Louisiana
5. Tennessee	50. Hawaii
8. Indiana	

The rankings reflect a weighted average of the various source rankings listed below. The *Forbes* and CNBC rankings each accounts for 25% of the weighted rank, the 2021 rankings account for 20% of the weighted rank and each of the 2019 rankings accounts for 10% of the weighted rank.

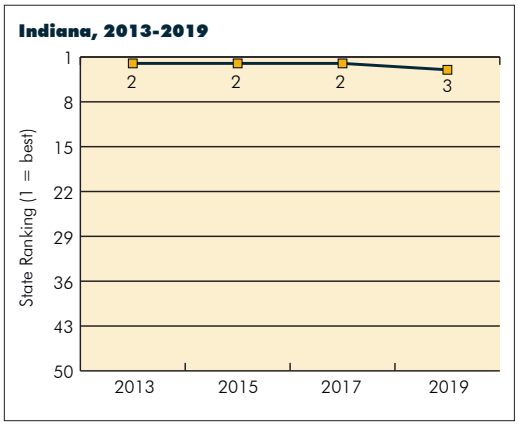
Across these sources, Indiana scores the highest (ranking 6th) on the Small Business Policy Index and the lowest on the Institute for Legal Reform's State Lawsuit Climate Survey (ranking 31st). Among sub-measures included in the various indices, Indiana scores well on business costs, cost of living, infrastructure and having a business-friendly regulatory environment. Indiana receives lower rankings on sub-measures related to labor supply, education and life/health/inclusion.

Comparable rankings for previous years are not available.

Weighted average of state business rankings from *Forbes* (2023), CNBC (2023), Cato Institute: Regulatory rankings only (2021), Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council: Policy and Tax rankings (2019), and the Institute for Legal Reform (2019)

GOAL: Achieve Top 10 status for increases in technology jobs.

Knowledge- and Technology-Intensive Industry Employment (as a percentage of total employment)



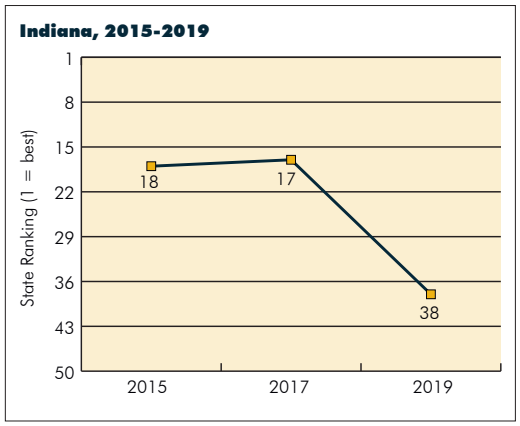
State	Proportion	State	Proportion
1. Michigan	13.5%	46. Louisiana	3.6%
2. New Hampshire	11.5%	47. Montana	2.8%
3. Indiana	**11.1%**	48. Wyoming	1.9%
4. Massachusetts	11.0%	49. Hawaii	1.7%
5. Washington	10.6%	50. Alaska	1.5%
		United States	**7.5%**

Knowledge- and technology-intensive industries include manufacturing and service industries with high and medium-high investments in R&D relative to their production.

Examples of high R&D intensive industries include aircraft; computer, electronic and optical products; pharmaceuticals and scientific R&D services; and publishing (including software). Medium-high R&D industries include chemicals (excluding pharmaceuticals), electrical equipment, IT services, other machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, railroads and military vehicles, and weapons.

Source: National Science Foundation: Science and Engineering Indicators

Knowledge- and Technology-Intensive Industry Employment (percent change from two years prior)



State	Increase Percentage	State	Increase Percentage
1. Vermont	37.0%	46. Iowa	-2.3%
2. Nevada	36.7%	47. Nebraska	-2.9%
3. Rhode Island	18.0%	48. Montana	-4.5%
4. New Hampshire	17.3%	49. Wyoming	-4.8%
5. Idaho	15.6%	50. North Dakota	-6.4%
38. Indiana	**0.9%**	**United States**	**6.1%**

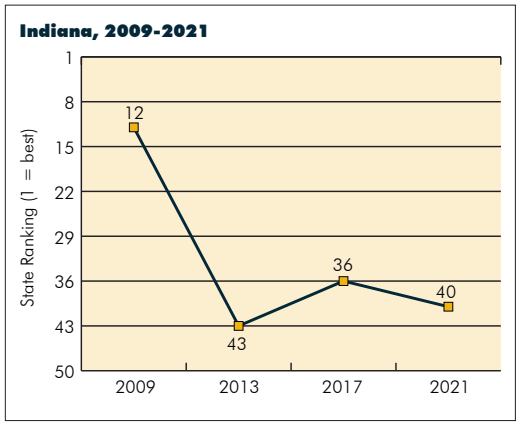
Knowledge- and technology-intensive industries include manufacturing and service industries with high and medium-high investments in R&D relative to their production.

Examples of high R&D intensive industries include aircraft; computer, electronic and optical products; pharmaceuticals and scientific R&D services; and publishing (including software). Medium-high R&D industries include chemicals (excluding pharmaceuticals), electrical equipment, IT services, other machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, railroads and military vehicles, and weapons.

Source: National Science Foundation: Science and Engineering Indicators

GOAL: Achieve Top 10 status for increases in venture capital investment.

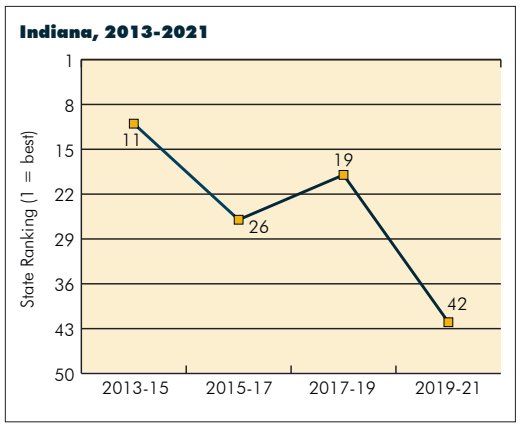
Venture Capital Disbursed (per $1 million gross domestic product)



State	Dollars	State	Dollars
1. Massachusetts	$57,498	46. Oklahoma	$669
2. California	$48,825	47. Alaska	$669
3. New York	$27,299	48. Louisiana	$366
4. Delaware	$24,668	49. West Virginia	$336
5. Vermont	$18,262	50. Mississippi	$163
40. Indiana	**$1,226**	**United States**	**$14,959**

Source: National Science Foundation: Science and Engineering Indicators

Venture Capital Disbursed (percent change from two years prior)



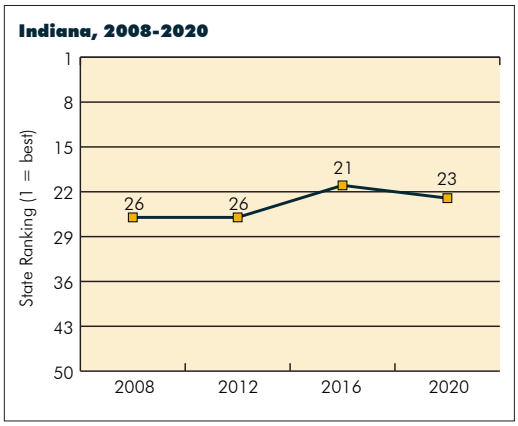
State	Increase Percentage	State	Increase Percentage
1. South Dakota	1771.1%	45. Tennessee	-16.3%
2. Wyoming	755.2%	46. Louisiana	-23.0%
3. Nebraska	649.3%	47. Kansas	-27.0%
4. Vermont	599.2%	48. New Hampshire	-35.4%
5. Iowa	534.9%	49. Kentucky	-72.0%
42. Indiana	**12.8%**	**United States**	**127.7%**

Percent change data are not available for West Virginia in 2021.

Source: National Science Foundation: Science and Engineering Indicators

GOAL: Achieve Top 10 status for increases in the number of patents per worker.

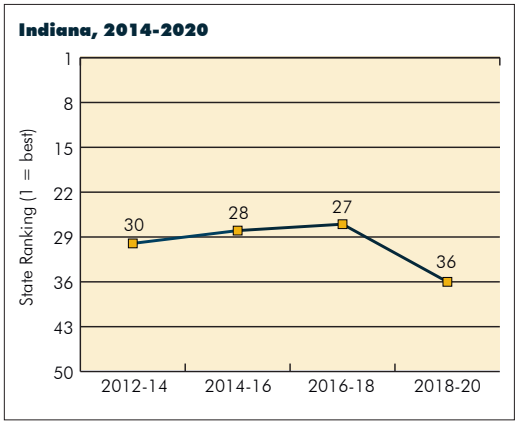
Utility Patents (per 100,000 jobs)



State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. California	198.83	46. Louisiana	17.51
2. Washington	192.81	47. Hawaii	17.24
3. Massachusetts	177.73	48. West Virginia	14.03
4. Connecticut	146.97	49. Alaska	13.69
5. Oregon	128.00	50. Mississippi	10.49
23. Indiana	**58.33**	**United States**	**84.44**

Sources: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (via Stats Indiana)

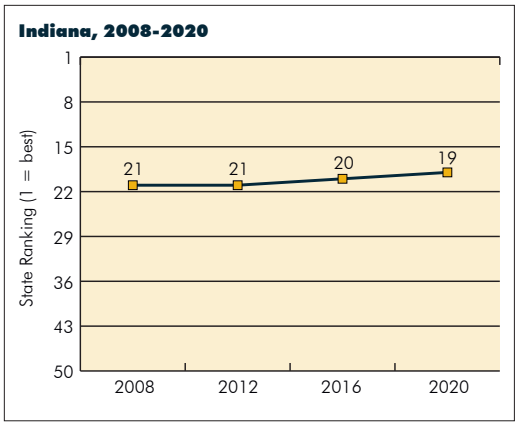
Utility Patents (percent change from two years prior)



State	Increase Percentage	State	Increase Percentage
1. Idaho	46.2%	46. Michigan	0.5%
2. Nevada	38.5%	47. New Mexico	-0.8%
3. Arkansas	35.2%	48. Maine	-1.9%
4. Wyoming	34.9%	49. Vermont	-9.0%
5. Nebraska	30.8%	50. West Virginia	-17.5%
36. Indiana	**9.7%**	**United States**	**13.9%**

Sources: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (via Stats Indiana)

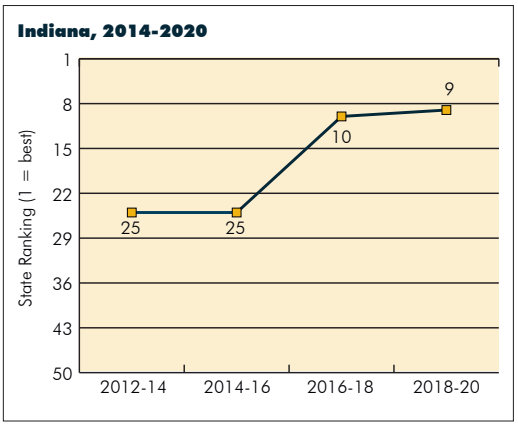
Design Patents (per 100,000 jobs)



State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. Oregon	35.17	46. Mississippi	2.16
2. California	18.00	47. Alaska	1.86
3. Utah	15.73	48. Louisiana	1.81
4. Rhode Island	15.43	49. West Virginia	1.78
5. Michigan	15.39	50. North Dakota	1.78
19. Indiana	**7.39**	**United States**	**9.08**

Sources: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (via Stats Indiana)

Design Patents (percent change from two years prior)

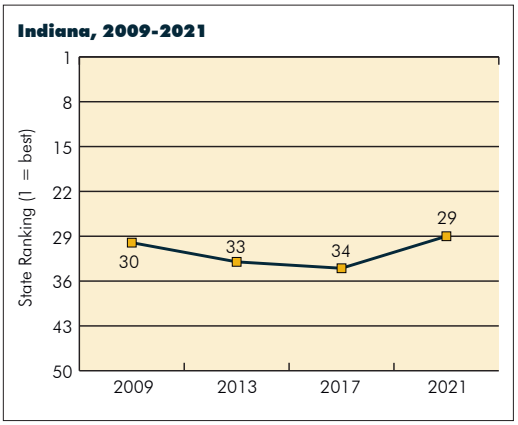


State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. North Dakota	100.0%	46. Minnesota	-18.6%
2. Nebraska	87.9%	47. Mississippi	-24.4%
3. West Virginia	66.7%	48. Hawaii	-26.9%
4. Nevada	56.3%	49. Alaska	-27.3%
5. Delaware	47.1%	50. New Mexico	-38.8%
9. Indiana	**29.1%**	**United States**	**6.5%**

Sources: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (via Stats Indiana)

GOAL: Achieve Top 5 ranking for the commercialization of intellectual property from higher education institutions.

University Licensing Income (per million $ GDP)



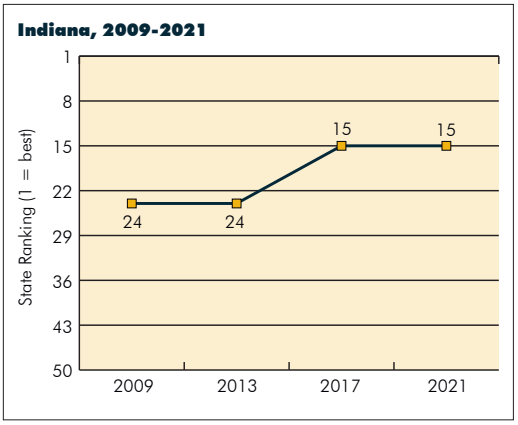
State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. New Mexico	$995.07	38. Hawaii	$5.87
2. Pennsylvania	$793.36	39. South Carolina	$5.70
3. Massachusetts	$647.47	40. Nevada	$4.86
4. Missouri	$358.19	41. West Virginia	$3.82
5. Minnesota	$358.13	42. Alaska	$0.23
29. Indiana	**$40.55**	**Average of States**	**$180.58**

2021 data do not include Delaware, Idaho, Maine, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont or Wyoming.

The median state amount for 2021 is $96.01

Sources: AUTM; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

University Licenses and Options (per 100K establishments)



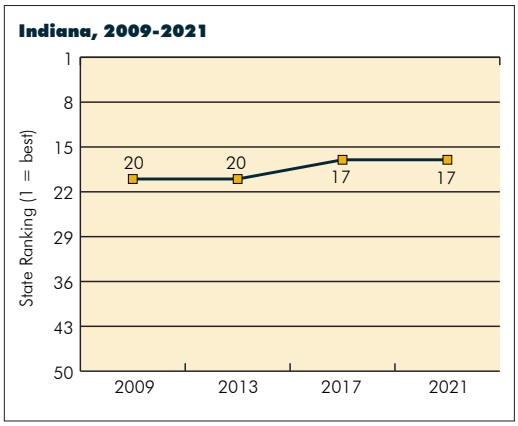
State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. Oregon	1,603.8	38. Louisiana	27.3
2. New Hampshire	470.3	39. Alabama	25.1
3. Washington	362.9	40. Montana	23.6
4. Minnesota	344.5	41. Alaska	17.0
5. Connecticut	292.9	42. Nevada	14.9
15. Indiana	**149.4**	**Average of States**	**170.0**

2021 data do not include Delaware, Idaho, Maine, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont or Wyoming.

The median state figure for 2021 is 112.7.

Sources: AUTM; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

University Business Spinouts (higher education R&D spending ($000s) per university business spinout)



State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. Minnesota	$19,917	37. Louisiana	$138,465
2. Arizona	$27,572	38. Mississippi	$163,724
3. Arkansas	$27,691	39. Oregon	$185,871
4. Utah	$28,396	40. New Hampshire	$249,259
5. Colorado	$30,120	41. Alabama	$636,245
17. Indiana	**$53,103**	**United States**	**$84,659**

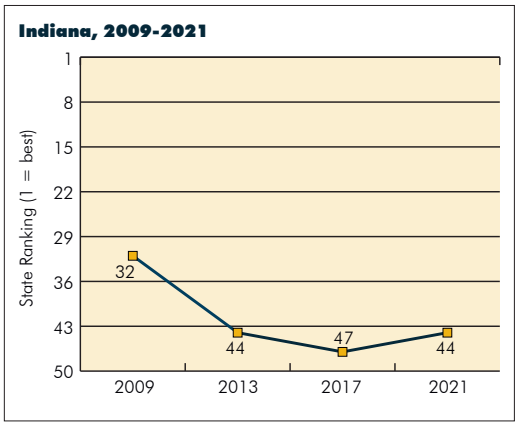
2021 data do not include Delaware, Idaho, Maine, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont or Wyoming. Alaska reported no spinouts.

The median state figure for 2021 is $57,837.

Sources: AUTM; National Science Foundation

GOAL: Significantly increase the number of business start-ups to a rate in the top third of states.

Rate of New Entrepreneurs (per capita)



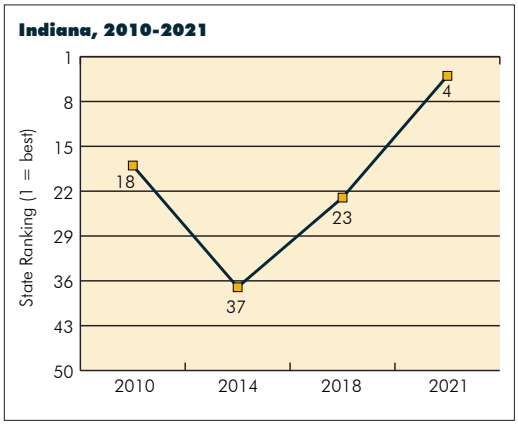
State	Percentage	State	Percentage
1. Florida	0.608%	46. Wisconsin	0.216%
2. New Mexico	0.545%	47. Minnesota	0.200%
3. Georgia	0.467%	48. Rhode Island	0.187%
4. Oklahoma	0.435%	49. Pennsylvania	0.168%
5. California	0.432%	50. West Virginia	0.166%
44. Indiana	**0.234%**	**United States**	**0.362%**

Indicator captures all new business owners, including those who own incorporated or unincorporated businesses, and those who are employers or non-employers.

Source: Kauffman Indicators of Entrepreneurship

GOAL: Double the number of business start-ups by minority entrepreneurs.

Self-Employment Among Minority Workers (as a percent of the labor force for non-white workers)



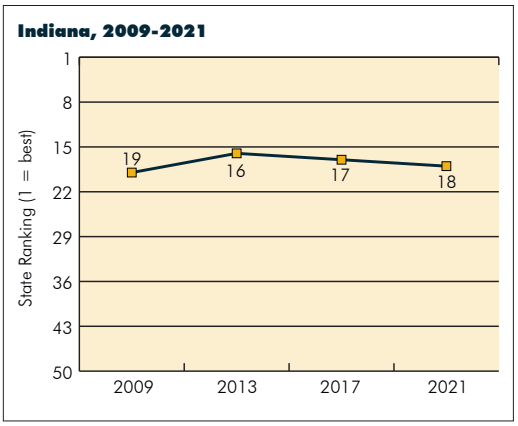
State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. Florida	10.78%	46. Alabama	4.25%
2. Montana	10.72%	47. South Dakota	4.22%
3. Rhode Island	10.60%	48. South Carolina	3.90%
4. Indiana	**10.38%**	49. Delaware	3.05%
5. West Virginia	10.31%	50. Nebraska	1.49%
		United States	**7.59%**

Percentages reflect the percent of respondents in the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement who 1) respond with a race or ethnicity other than White, non-Hispanic, 2) are in the labor force, and 3) respond that they are self-employed (in either an unincorporated or incorporated venture).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: Current Population Survey

GOAL: Improve worker and enterprise productivity to best in the Midwest and the Top 10 among the states.

Value-Added Per Employee

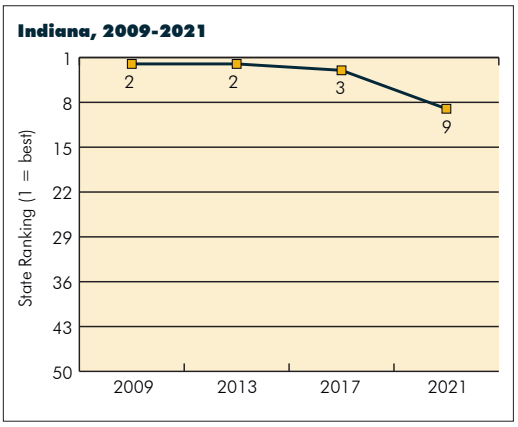


State	Value-Added	State	Value-Added
1. New York	$131,450	46. New Mexico	$68,247
2. Washington	$120,614	47. Vermont	$66,064
3. California	$115,862	48. Idaho	$65,489
4. Massachusetts	$113,338	49. Montana	$62,395
5. Delaware	$109,481	50. Mississippi	$58,899
18. Indiana	**$86,465**	**United States**	**$93,154**

Total net output ($) by Indiana firms, excluding farms, divided by total number of employees.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (via Stats Indiana)

Value-Added (percent of gross domestic product)



State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. New York	84.26%	46. Mississippi	74.46%
2. Massachusetts	84.14%	47. Alaska	73.09%
3. Connecticut	83.35%	48. Maryland	70.76%
4. Texas	83.32%	49. Hawaii	68.86%
5. Illinois	83.16%	50. New Mexico	67.72%
9. Indiana	**82.71%**	**United States**	**81.03%**

Total net output ($) by Indiana firms, excluding farms, as a percentage of Indiana's GDP.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

GOAL: Update the state's incentive and attraction tools to better enable the state to rank in the Top 5 most competitive in the nation.

The state's Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC) oversees 24 categories of incentives, ranging from the Broadband Ready Communities program to Urban Enterprise Zone program. In 2022, lawmakers improved employer-focused incentives by establishing a $300 million aggregate tax credit to improve efficiencies and maximize credits that were previously underused. This cap was reduced to $250 million in the 2023 legislative session, but the IEDC may issue additional credits upon approval by the State Budget Agency. In short, the 2022 legislative session marked a significant shift in the way the state does business with respect to tax credits, but it is too early to tell whether these landmark changes produce the corresponding return on investment the state anticipates from a competitive perspective.

GOAL: 100% of Indiana communities, schools and business enterprises have access to reliable high-speed communications connectivity.

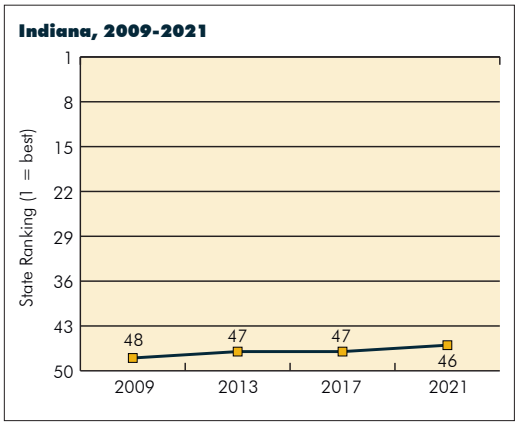
Since 2019, Indiana's Next Level Connections Broadband Grant program has awarded more than $249 million to 187 projects, which will eventually provide broadband infrastructure to over 69,000 homes, businesses and other entities across 81 of the state's 92 counties. By the end of 2024, approximately $870 million in federal funds and another $80 million in state funds will be invested in efforts to blanket the entire state in border-to-border access to high-speed, reliable communications connectivity.

According to the FCC's 2022 national broadband map, approximately 90% of the state has access to broadband at speeds of at least 100/20 download/upload speed (Mbps) but only about 50% of Hoosiers live in areas where there is more than one provider.

The Indiana Chamber has long advocated that state and federal taxpayer dollars should never be used to compete with private investments through "over-building," but there needs to be coordination among providers and public funds must be invested efficiently to achieve this stated goal.

GOAL: Develop a comprehensive energy strategy for the state to ensure reliable access to a diverse mix of energy sources, including renewable and sustainable energy.

Net Generation of Clean Energy (as a percent of total generation)

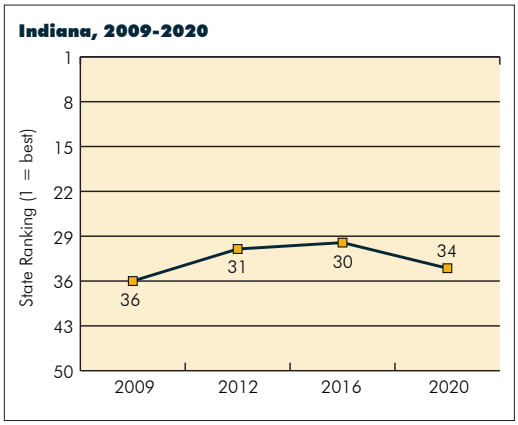


State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. Vermont	96.8%	**46. Indiana**	**9.4%**
2. South Dakota	82.7%	47. Kentucky	7.5%
3. Washington	81.8%	48. West Virginia	5.1%
4. New Hampshire	70.8%	49. Rhode Island	4.9%
5. Idaho	69.7%	50. Delaware	1.4%
		United States	**38.4%**

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

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Consumption of Renewable Energy (million BTUs per occupied households and business establishments)



State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. North Dakota	402.2	46. Connecticut	8.1
2. South Dakota	265.6	47. Louisiana	8.0
3. Montana	249.8	48. Ohio	6.1
4. Washington	238.0	49. Delaware	5.2
5. Wyoming	230.8	50. Mississippi	4.1
34. Indiana	**24.1**	**United States**	**51.8**

Includes energy derived from biomass, geothermal, hydropower, solar and wind.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration; U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

GOAL: Incentivize and integrate renewable and carbon-neutral goals to significantly improve Indiana's competitiveness in attracting economic development.

Renewable and carbon-neutral goals can significantly improve Indiana's competitiveness in attracting economic development in several ways, which include creating a more attractive business environment for investors, companies and skilled workers. More specifically, they can benefit Indiana's economic development as follows: cost savings for businesses; new job opportunities across various industries; innovation and research in clean energy technologies; attracting businesses that align with environmentally conscious values; improving Indiana's global reputation; increasing Indiana's energy independence; making Indiana more attractive for ecotourism and recreation activities; and improving Indiana's long-term economic stability by reducing the state's exposure to fossil fuel price fluctuations and potential carbon-related regulations.

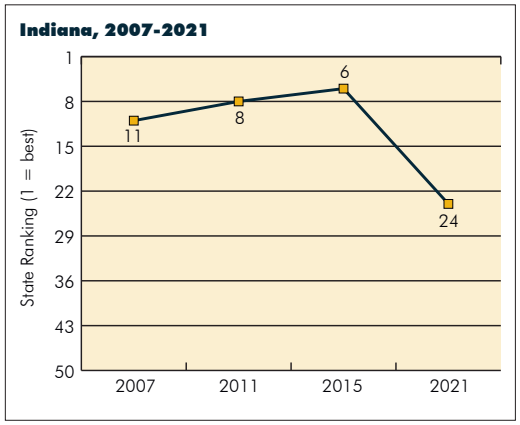
In 2023, lawmakers passed House Bill 1007 (Electric Utility Service), which represents a major win for the Indiana Chamber. The legislation creates an energy plan for Indiana and provides that in decisions concerning Indiana's electric generation resource mix, energy infrastructure and electric service, the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission must consider the following attributes of electric utility service: reliability, affordability, resiliency, stability and environmental sustainability.

The new law updates Indiana's outdated energy plan – something the Indiana Chamber and its members have been advocating to happen for several years. The last energy plan for Indiana was created in 2006 by the Office of Energy Development under Gov. Mitch Daniels' administration.

The 21st Century Energy Policy Task Force completed four years of work in October 2022 and the Indiana Chamber Foundation completed an energy study in November 2020. These strides come at a time when Indiana's energy makeup is in transition – much has changed since 2006!

GOAL: Invest in planning and infrastructure to address fresh and wastewater needs on a state and regional basis to meet current and future needs for economic development.

Estimated 20-Year Need for Investment in Drinking Water Infrastructure (per capita cost)



State	Investment Per Capita	State	Investment Per Capita
1. Utah	$569	45. Oklahoma	$2,435
2. Maine	$739	46. North Dakota	$2,518
3. New Mexico	$764	47. Arkansas	$2,539
4. Delaware	$861	48. Mississippi	$2,752
5. Hawaii	$879	49. Iowa	$3,165
24. Indiana	**$1,731**	**United States**	**$1,880**

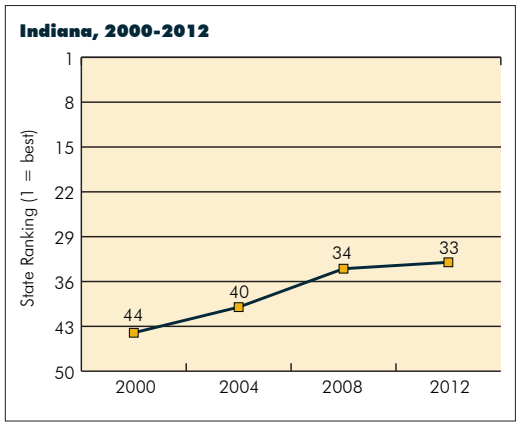
Data are derived from the Environmental Protection Agency's Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey. Generally, this survey is conducted every four years; however, data were not made available in 2019. The 2021 summary included above reflect data that were collected in 2021 and published in 2023.

Data not available for Wyoming in 2021.

Previous years' rankings are limited to a subset of no more than 37 states.

Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; U.S. Census Bureau

Estimated 20-Year Need for Investment in Wastewater Infrastructure (per capita cost)



State	Investment Per Capita	State	Investment Per Capita
1. New Mexico	$153	45. New York	$1,606
2. Wyoming	$158	46. Maryland	$1,687
3. South Dakota	$199	47. West Virginia	$1,756
4. Michigan	$210	48. Rhode Island	$1,830
5. Delaware	$225	49. New Jersey	$1,972
33. Indiana	**$1,096**	**United States**	**$863**

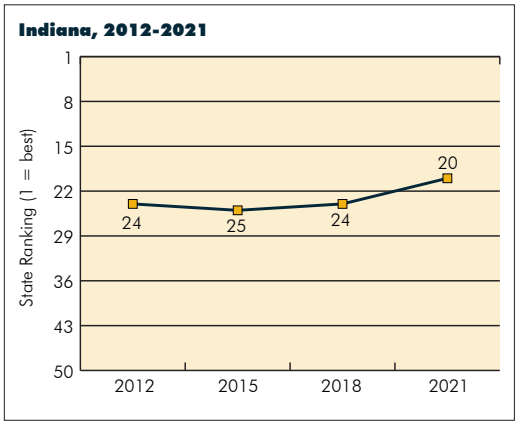
Data are derived from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Clean Watersheds Needs Survey. Historically, these surveys have occurred every four years, with a report to Congress occurring four years after the administration of the survey (for example, the 2012 data formed the basis of a 2016 report to Congress). However, there was no 2020 report to Congress and thus there are no available data for 2016. The EPA is in the process of collecting data for a 2022 Clean Watersheds Needs Survey, with data collection extending into 2023.

There are no data for South Carolina in 2012.

Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; U.S. Census Bureau

GOAL: Develop and implement innovative road and highway improvement programs to maximize return on investment, regional partnerships and federal grant support for state and local projects.

State Highway Spending Per Functional Lane Mile



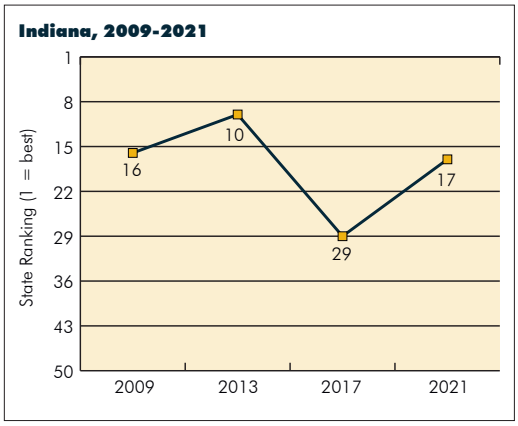
State	Dollar Ratio	State	Dollar Ratio
1. Hawaii	$70,117	46. Montana	$5,228
2. Delaware	$47,110	47. Nebraska	$4,941
3. California	$43,173	48. South Dakota	$4,731
4. Rhode Island	$41,095	49. Kansas	$4,726
5. New Jersey	$38,067	50. North Dakota	$4,521
20. Indiana	**$18,792**	**United States**	**$16,822**

The costs incurred for constructing highways is influenced by several factors including but not limited to topography, labor costs, land values, population density, prices for and availability of materials, transportation of materials and design standards. Due to these variables, a dollar of highway spending in one state may achieve more than it would in another state.

For this measure, spending includes expenditures for maintenance, operation, repair and construction of highways, streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, bridges, ferries, tunnels, viaducts and related non-toll structures.

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

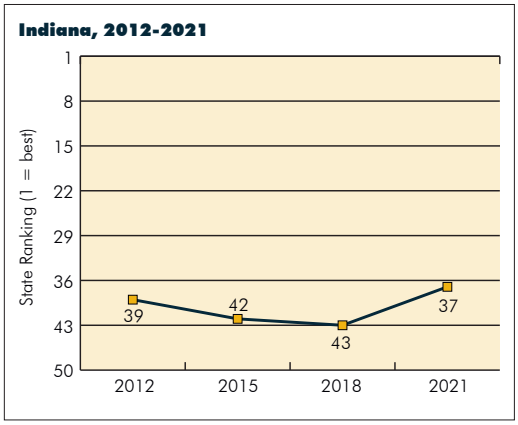
Per Capita Federal Highway Spending



State	Dollar Ratio	State	Dollar Ratio
1. Alaska	$1,269	46. Utah	$154
2. Wyoming	$879	47. Washington	$136
3. Montana	$613	48. California	$126
4. South Dakota	$609	49. Florida	$117
5. Vermont	$564	50. New York	$114
17. Indiana	**$255**	**United States**	**$199**

Sources: U.S. Department of Transportation: Federal Highway Administration; U.S. Census Bureau

State Highway Spending Per Freight Moved (dollars of state highway spending per million-ton miles of truck freight)



State	Dollar Ratio	State	Dollar Ratio
1. Hawaii	$2,571,438	46. Nebraska	$65,859
2. Alaska	$1,742,701	47. Alabama	$57,223
3. Rhode Island	$301,394	48. Kansas	$56,035
4. Delaware	$283,243	49. Missouri	$54,711
5. West Virginia	$261,733	50. Tennessee	$48,455
37. Indiana	**$88,928**	**United States**	**$111,524**

Spending includes expenditures in maintenance, operation, repair and construction of highways, streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, bridges, ferries, tunnels, viaducts and related non-toll structures.

Million-ton miles of freight is derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's Economic Census product, which occurs every five years. For each state, million-ton miles for the last three censuses (2017, 2012 and 2007) were averaged to provide a constant number of million-ton miles of freight moved via trucking.

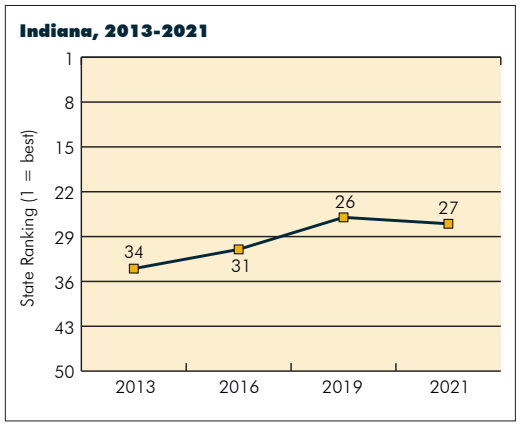
Source: U.S. Census: State and Local Government Finance & Economic Census

GOAL: Establish quality of place initiatives as a top priority in economic and regional development initiatives, with sustainable funding models.

The Indiana Chamber will continue advocating for regional economic development strategies and firmly believes that quality of life is an essential part of improving a region's quality of place. As such, the state must invest in more than just capital projects and infrastructure, and sustainable funding models need to be in encouraged in order for these programs to have long-term viability.

GOAL: Achieve Top 25 status nationally and lead the Midwest in population growth.

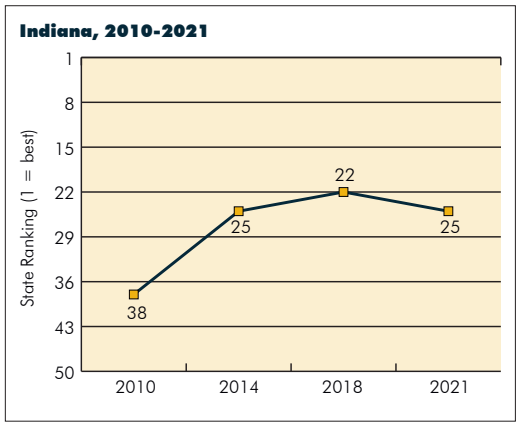
Rate of Population Change (relative to 2010)



State	Increase	State	Increase
1. Idaho	23.7%	46. Connecticut	1.46%
2. Utah	22.3%	47. Louisiana	1.25%
3. Texas	19.4%	48. Mississippi	-0.92%
4. Florida	18.3%	49. Illinois	-1.94%
5. Nevada	17.7%	50. West Virginia	-4.20%
27. Indiana	**5.4%**	**United States**	**7.95%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

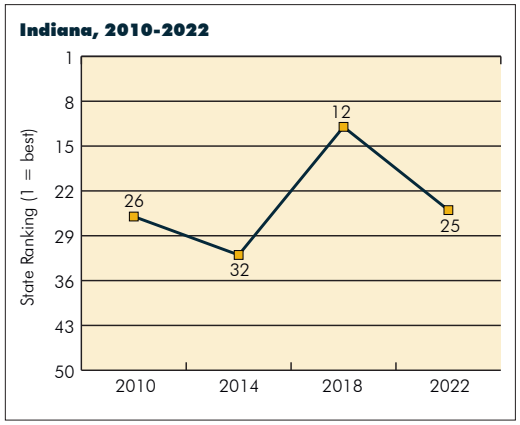
Net Domestic Migration (per 100,000 residents)



State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. South Carolina	1,590.7	46. California	-879.4
2. Idaho	1,477.0	47. Louisiana	-1,016.8
3. Florida	1,433.4	48. Hawaii	-1,056.2
4. Montana	1,425.2	49. Illinois	-1,125.9
5. Delaware	1,161.2	50. New York	-1,522.4
25. Indiana	**76.5**	**United States**	**0.0**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

International Migration (per 100,000 residents)



State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. Massachusetts	628.5	46. Kentucky	98.7
2. Florida	564.8	47. Idaho	95.1
3. Washington	481.8	48. Alabama	90.6
4. Connecticut	449.4	49. Wyoming	58.8
5. Virginia	434.1	50. Mississippi	54.2
25. Indiana	**226.7**	**United States**	**303.3**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

GOAL: Stabilize population levels in Indiana's cities and towns with 10,000 or less residents.

Growth in Indiana Cities and Towns (since 2010)

Population Category (based on 2010 Census)	Population Change	Percent Change
10,000 to 25,000	55,876	9.0%
25,000 to 50,000	89,313	11.4%
50,000 to 100,000	40,145	5.3%
100,000 to 500,000	10,358	2.2%
More than 500,000	59,659	7.3%
Areas of Indiana, < 10,000 in population	12,187	0.4%

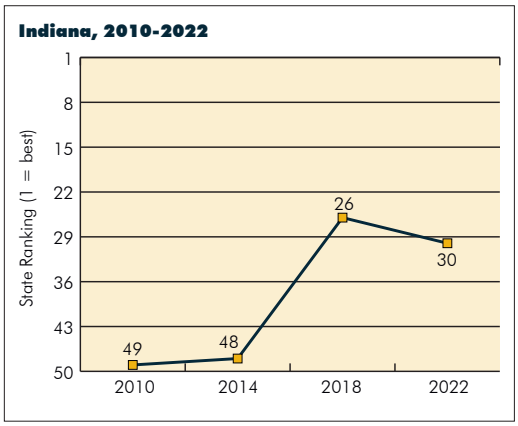
See chart on page 30 for more information.

Population data based on 2010 Census and 2021 American Community Survey, five-year estimates. Communities are categorized based upon 2010 population.

Source: Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data

GOAL: Achieve Top 30 status in air and water quality measurements in the state.

Good Air Quality Days (as a percent of days measured)



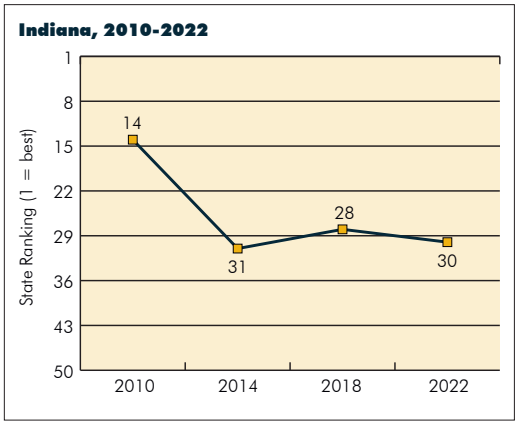
State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. Hawaii	99.2%	46. Oklahoma	70.9%
2. North Dakota	95.2%	47. Colorado	70.5%
3. Maine	94.9%	48. Arizona	68.0%
4. New Hampshire	94.9%	49. New Mexico	67.8%
5. Nebraska	93.3%	50. California	67.3%
30. Indiana	**83.8%**	**United States**	**83.2%**

Measurements are based on the sum of days measured, across counties with monitoring sites, within a state for a given year as reported in annual summaries; as a point of reference, the Indiana data for 2022 included reporting from 33 counties with monitoring sites. States may not have comparable coverage across geographies.

Good air quality days refer to days in which the air quality index is 50 or below (on a scale of 500).

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Total Toxic-Weighted Pounds Equivalent (pounds per 1,000 people)



State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. Washington	0.3	46. Wyoming	44,197
2. Wisconsin	3.9	47. New Mexico	53,415
3. Nevada	7.9	48. Alabama	54,211
4. Idaho	8.0	49. New Hampshire	480,321
5. South Dakota	9.4	50. Nebraska	1,208,014
30. Indiana	**169.6**	**United States**	**12,409**

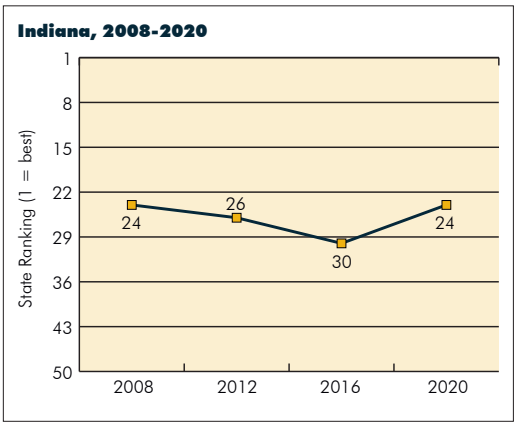
Toxic-weighted ponds equivalent is a measure that incorporates the toxicity of a pollutant in combination with the amount discharged. The data presented here combines toxic-weighted pounds equivalent for both "major" and "non-major" facility classifications, as designated by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Some states with very high numbers within a given year appear to be related to significant toxic discharge events that occurred within that particular year.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

GOAL: Promote a diverse, inclusive and civil culture that attracts and retains talented individuals.

Violent Crime (per 1,000 residents)

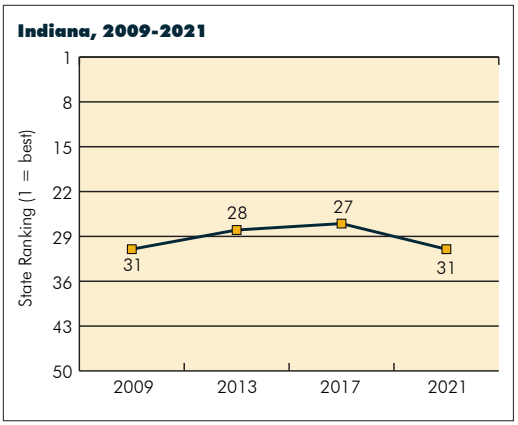


State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. Maine	1.09	46. Louisiana	6.39
2. New Hampshire	1.46	47. Arkansas	6.72
3. Vermont	1.73	48. Tennessee	6.73
4. Connecticut	1.82	49. New Mexico	7.78
5. New Jersey	1.95	50. Alaska	8.38
24. Indiana	**3.58**	**United States**	**3.99**

Starting in 2021, state-level violent crime aggregations are only available through a joint effort by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, called the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). At present, not all reporting agencies are contributing data to NIBRS, thus a state-to-state comparison after 2020 is not available.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

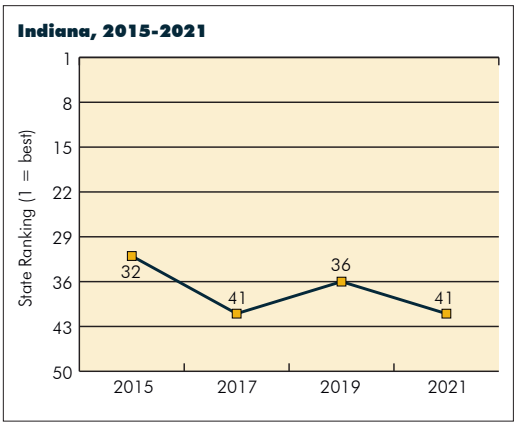
H-1B Visas (per 1M population)



State	Ratio	State	Ratio
1. Michigan	1,630.7	46. Oklahoma	62.7
2. Washington	1,193.5	47. West Virginia	57.2
3. New Jersey	953.4	48. Mississippi	54.9
4. New York	864.4	49. Wyoming	43.2
5. Massachusetts	744.9	50. Montana	33.5
31. Indiana	**178.2**	**United States**	**447.7**

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security; U.S. Census Bureau

Bachelor's Degree Holders Moving Into State in Past Year (population, 25 and older)



State	Increase Percentage	State	Increase Percentage
1. Hawaii	7.02%	46. Michigan	2.54%
2. Vermont	6.42%	47. Ohio	2.45%
3. Delaware	6.09%	48. New York	2.41%
4. Rhode Island	6.07%	49. California	2.36%
5. Nevada	5.97%	50. Minnesota	2.34%
41. Indiana	**2.67%**	**United States**	**3.52%**

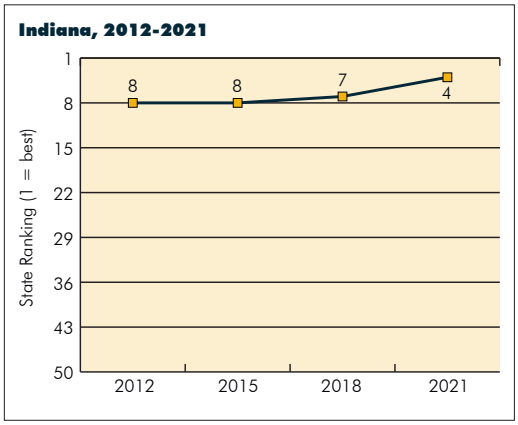
United States data reflects all with bachelor's degrees or higher who moved into a new state in the last year compared with total population holding at least a bachelor's degree.

Percentages include individuals moving into the state from abroad.

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

GOAL: Remove barriers and develop incentives to increase affordable housing to meet the needs of a growing and prosperous workforce.

Housing Cost Burden (households paying more than 30% of income on housing costs)



State	Percent	State	Percent
1. West Virginia	22.5%	46. Nevada	36.9%
2. South Dakota	24.0%	47. New Jersey	37.2%
3. Iowa	24.3%	48. New York	38.7%
4. Indiana	**24.4%**	49. Hawaii	41.3%
5. North Dakota	25.3%	50. California	41.7%
		United States	**31.8%**

In 2023, lawmakers paid serious attention to a 2022 report from the Housing Task Force and worked diligently to enact many of the recommendations in the report. House Bill 1005 creates a revolving loan program to assist in extending infrastructure to support new housing developments. It is estimated that infrastructure costs associated with housing projects are on average $5,500 per dwelling.

Other new laws that can be traced back to the Housing Task Force will result in updating residential building codes, allow nonprofit organizations to participate in tax sales, provide financial literacy (including about real estate) education to high schoolers and provide tax incentives for housing investments.

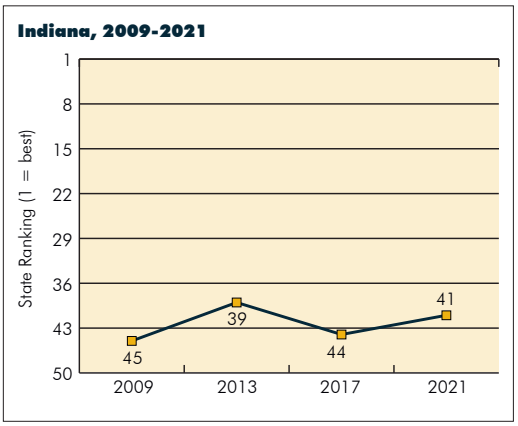
Keeping housing costs low is essential for continuing to attract out-of-state talent.

Housing-related costs include mortgage/rent, insurance, real estate taxes, utilities, homeowners association/condominium fees and similar such costs. Data for each geography excludes those for which a percentage cannot be determined due to having no income and/or no housing costs.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

GOAL: Reduce smoking levels to less than 15% of the state's population.

Adult Smoking Rate



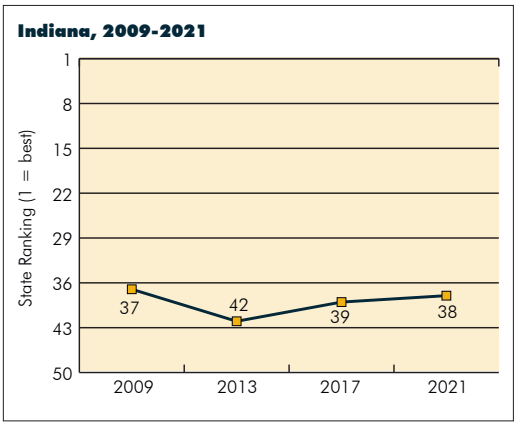
State	Rate	State	Rate
1. Utah	7.2%	45. Kentucky	19.6%
2. California	8.8%	46. Mississippi	19.6%
T-3. Hawaii	10.1%	47. Tennessee	19.7%
T-3. Maryland	10.1%	48. Arkansas	21.1%
5. Massachusetts	10.6%	49. West Virginia	22.0%
T-41 Indiana	**17.3%**	**United States**	**14.4%**

2021 data for Florida are not available.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control

GOAL: Reduce obesity levels to less than 20% of the state's population.

Adult Obesity Rates*



State	Rate	State	Rate
1. Hawaii	25.0%	45. Mississippi	39.1%
2. Colorado	25.1%	46. Oklahoma	39.4%
3. Massachusetts	27.4%	47. Alabama	39.9%
4. California	27.6%	48. Kentucky	40.3%
5. New Jersey	28.2%	49. West Virginia	40.6%
38. Indiana	**36.3%**	**United States**	**33.9%**

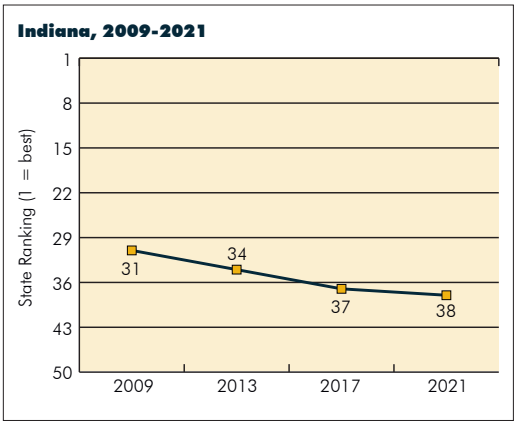
*Age 18 and over with a body mass index greater than 30.

2021 data for Florida is not available.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control

GOAL: Reduce opioid and other drug addictions to a level that ranks Indiana best in the Midwest.

Drug Deaths (per 100,000 population)

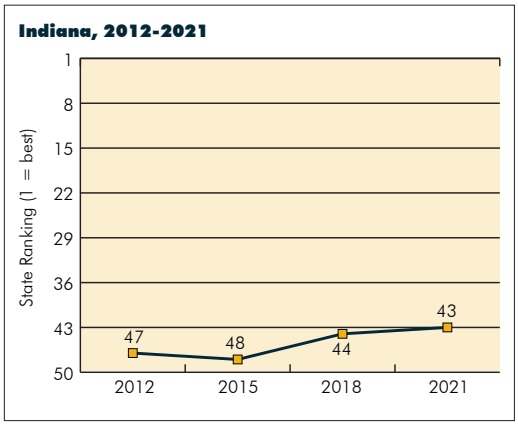


State	Rate	State	Rate
1. Nebraska	11.9	46. Delaware	52.4
2. South Dakota	12.1	47. Louisiana	54.8
3. Iowa	16.0	48. Kentucky	56.1
4. North Dakota	17.6	49. Tennessee	57.1
5. Texas	17.7	50. West Virginia	88.5
38. Indiana	**42.3**	**United States**	**33.5**

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control

GOAL: Develop and implement a state public health strategy and plan to improve access to quality care for Hoosier citizens and communities.

Per Capita Government Health Expenditures



State	Dollars	State	Dollars
1. Wyoming	$812.99	46. Alabama	$123.47
2. Alaska	$730.98	47. Nevada	$107.36
3. Vermont	$666.91	48. Arkansas	$102.94
4. Maryland	$604.30	49. Idaho	$94.31
5. Rhode Island	$601.46	50. Iowa	$91.65
43. Indiana	**$147.96**	**United States**	**$273.61**

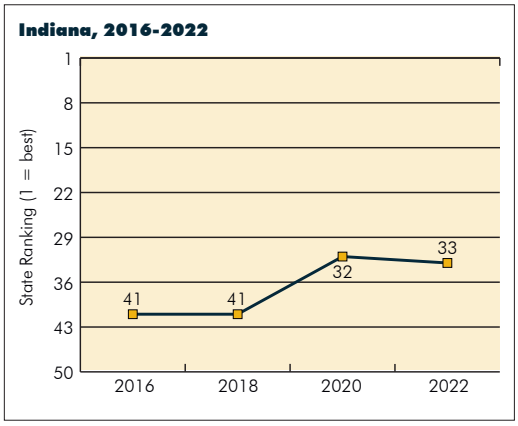
Expenditures for general health activities (e.g., public health administration, vital statistics), categorical health activities and programs (control of communicable diseases), health-related inspections, community health care programs, regulation of air and water quality, rabies and animal control, and ambulance and emergency medical services if handled separately from the local fire department. Also includes state or local expenditures financed by federal government "superfund" for cleanup of hazardous waste sites.

Spending in 2021 may be influenced by governmental responses to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

GOAL: Contain health care costs and ensure quality through patient-directed access and outcomes-based incentives to improve Indiana's ranking nationally.

Quality of Care



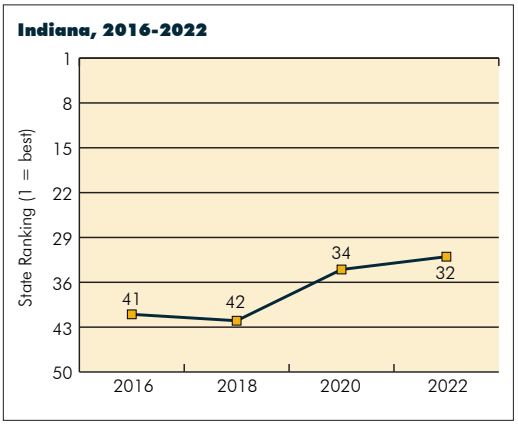
State Rank	State Rank
1. Hawaii	46. Mississippi
2. Maine	47. Florida
3. Vermont	48. Oklahoma
4. New Hampshire	49. Nevada
5. Idaho	50. Texas
33. Indiana	

Quality of care rankings are based on an indexed measure reflecting data on the percentage of adults having a dedicated health care provider and preventable hospitalizations.

Rankings for previous years reflect Indiana's average of ranks across relevant/related sub-measures for a given year and may not be directly comparable to 2022 rankings.

Source: United Health Foundation's America's Health Rankings

Access to Care



State Rank	State Rank
1. Massachusetts	46. Nevada
2. Vermont	47. Oklahoma
3. Hawaii	48. Mississippi
4. Rhode Island	49. Georgia
5. Minnesota	50. Texas

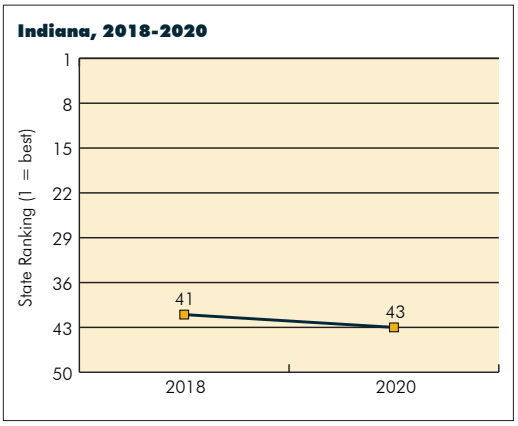
32. Indiana

Access to care rankings are based on an indexed measure reflecting data on the percent avoiding care due to cost, providers per 100,000 population (dental care, mental health care, primary care) and uninsured as a percent of the population.

Rankings for previous years reflect Indiana's average of ranks across relevant/related sub-measures for a given year and may not be directly comparable to 2022 rankings.

Source: United Health Foundation's America's Health Rankings

Health Insurance Premiums (relative price of health care costs, private insurers versus Medicare)



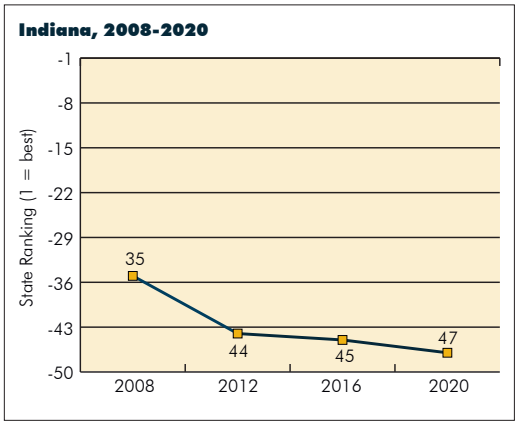
State	Differential	State	Differential
1. Hawaii	147%	45. Wyoming	303%
2. Arkansas	149%	46. Wisconsin	307%
3. Washington	174%	47. Florida	309%
4. Massachusetts	179%	48. West Virginia	318%
5. Mississippi	193%	49. South Carolina	322%
43. Indiana	**293%**	**United States**	**224%**

The RAND study (released in 2022, using 2020 data) notes the importance of "price transparency" in enabling employers to respond to rising health care costs. The RAND study is designed to provide a level of transparency that allows employers to compare "relative prices" between hospitals and to consider if the prices they are paying are appropriate. Price transparency has not been traditionally available in a manner that allows for an easy comparison of prices between hospitals and other providers. The price information in this report can help employers and other purchasers of health care assess the prices that they pay for health care services.

Relative prices represent the allowed amount paid by the private plan as a percentage of what Medicare would have paid for the same services provided by the same hospital. Data was not available for Maryland.

Source: RAND Corporation

Per Capita Health Care Expenditures (adjusted for cost of living by state)



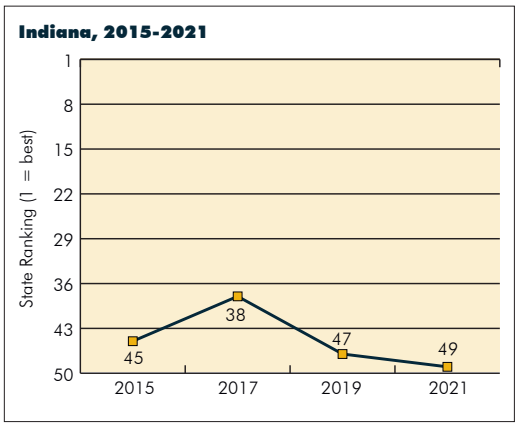
State	Dollars	State	Dollars
1 Hawaii	$5,182	46 North Dakota	$11,711
2 California	$7,232	**47 Indiana**	**$11,712**
3 Oregon	$7,533	48 Delaware	$11,977
4 Nevada	$7,673	49 South Dakota	$12,520
5 Utah	$7,683	50 West Virginia	$13,775
		United States	**$10,191**

Health Spending Per Capita includes spending for all privately and publicly funded personal health care services and products (hospital care, physician services, nursing home care, prescription drugs, etc.) by state of residence (aggregate spending divided by population). Hospital spending is included and reflects the total net revenue (gross charges less contractual adjustments, bad debts and charity care). Costs such as insurance program administration, research, and construction expenses are not included in this total.

Cost-of-living adjustments reflect 2020 Annual Average Composite Cost of Living Index.

Source: KFF, formerly known as The Kaiser Family Foundation

Average Annual Single Premium Per Enrolled Employee (adjusted for cost of living by state)



State	Dollars	State	Dollars
1 Hawaii	$3,400	46 New Mexico	$8,314
2 California	$5,326	47 Wyoming	$8,399
3 Oregon	$5,702	48 Mississippi	$8,413
4 New York	$5,764	**49 Indiana**	**$8,427**
5 Maryland	$5,865	50 West Virginia	$8,891
		United States	**$7,380**

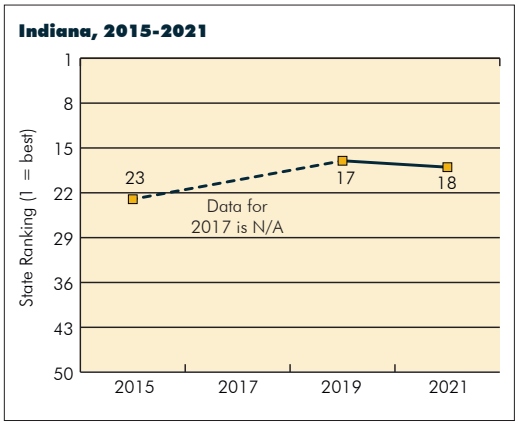
Measure represents total annual premiums (employee and employer-paid premiums).

Cost of living adjustments reflect 2021 Annual Average Composite Cost of Living Index.

Source: KFF, formerly known as The Kaiser Family Foundation

GOAL: Increase civic engagement by Hoosiers, improve public support and involvement in public-private initiatives, and increase support for public and community institutions.

Percent of Adults Reporting Having Volunteered in Past Year



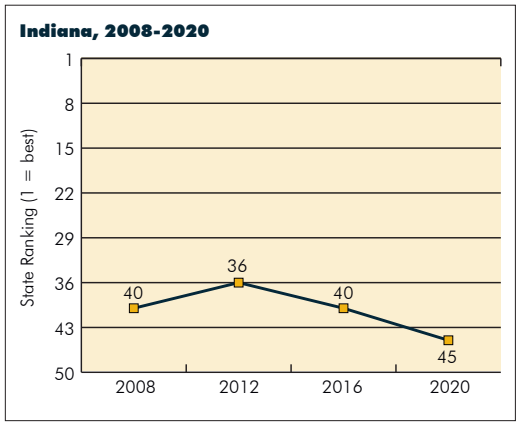
State	Rate	State	Rate
1. Utah	40.7%	46. New Mexico	19.7%
2. Wyoming	39.2%	47. Alabama	19.5%
3. Minnesota	35.5%	48. California	18.3%
4. Maine	34.9%	49. Nevada	16.8%
5. South Dakota	34.2%	50. Florida	15.9%
18. Indiana	**27.6%**	**United States**	**23.2%**

Calculation of percentages exclude those who don't know, refused to answer or were otherwise excluded from Yes/No responses.

Comparable data is not available for 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: Current Population Survey

Adult Citizens Reporting Having Voted in General Election



State	Turnout	State	Turnout
1. New Jersey	78.3%	46. Alabama	60.5%
2. Minnesota	77.9%	47. South Dakota	58.5%
3. Oregon	74.1%	48. Oklahoma	58.3%
4. New Hampshire	74.0%	49. West Virginia	56.1%
5. Maryland	73.6%	50. Arkansas	54.0%
45. Indiana	**61.0%**	**United States**	**66.8%**

In 2021, Indiana enacted a law that requires all students in sixth grade to take a civics course. The Civics Education Commission developed, and the State Board of Education approved curriculum in 2022 that went into effect for the 2023-2024 school year. The curriculum emphasizes three core standards: Foundations of Government, Function of Government and Role of Citizens. Under the final standard, two topics address voting, as follows: "examine ways by which citizens may effectively voice opinions, monitor government and bring about change in government including voting and participation in the election process," and "explain ways that citizens can participate in the election process (political parties, campaigns and elections) at the national, state and local levels."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: Current Population Survey

Labor Force Participation Rate (age 16 and older)

(See full metric on page 5)

Population Group	2021 Annual Averages	2022 Annual Averages (Preliminary)
Total	62.4%	63.7%
Men	69.7%	70.2%
Women	55.6%	57.6%
White	62.1%	63.1%
White, men	69.3%	69.6%
White, women	55.3%	56.9%
Black or African American	63.5%	69.3%
Black or African American, men	72.6%	73.7%
Black or African American, women	55.9%	65.3%
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	68.0%	68.5%
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, men	78.2%	80.4%
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, women	N/A	N/A
Married men, spouse present	73.7%	N/A
Married women, spouse present	56.3%	N/A
Women who maintain families	64.6%	N/A
Total, 16 to 19 years	44.0%	N/A
Total, 20 to 24 years	74.0%	76.6%
Total, 25 to 34 years	81.7%	85.1%
Total, 35 to 44 years	82.8%	84.6%
Total, 45 to 54 years	79.6%	80.4%
Total, 55 to 64 years	63.0%	65.0%
Total, 65 years and over	19.5%	19.1%
Men, 20 to 24 years	73.2%	81.9%
Men, 25 to 34 years	91.9%	92.2%
Men, 35 to 44 years	89.9%	91.9%
Men, 45 to 54 years	85.7%	85.1%
Men, 55 to 64 years	70.4%	73.8%
Women, 20 to 24 years	74.9%	71.2%
Women, 25 to 34 years	71.2%	78.3%
Women, 35 to 44 years	75.9%	77.4%
Women, 45 to 54 years	73.5%	75.7%
Women, 55 to 64 years	56.3%	56.9%
White, 20 to 24 years	75.3%	N/A
White, 25 to 34 years	82.8%	N/A
White, 35 to 44 years	83.9%	N/A
White, 45 to 54 years	80.7%	N/A
White, 55 to 64 years	63.7%	N/A
White, 65 years and over	19.1%	N/A

Growth in Indiana Cities and Towns (since 2010)

(See full metric on page 21)

Rank: 10,000 to 25,000 (2010)	Community	Population Change	Percent Change
1	Zionsville	16,098	113.7%
2	Avon	8,402	67.5%
3	Brownsburg	7,135	33.5%
4	St. John	4,955	33.4%
5	Seymour	3,689	21.1%
6	Cedar Lake	2,165	18.7%
7	Warsaw	2,346	17.3%
8	Speedway	1,801	15.2%
9	Greenfield	2,422	11.8%
10	Lebanon	1,404	8.9%
11	Jasper	1,193	7.9%
12	New Haven	1,128	7.6%
13	Chesterton	977	7.5%
14	Beech Grove	1,010	7.1%
15	Franklin	1,400	5.9%
16	Lake Station	720	5.7%
17	Washington	506	4.4%
18	Auburn	550	4.3%
19	Shelbyville	519	2.7%
20	Bedford	313	2.3%
21	Crawfordsville	364	2.3%
22	Madison	260	2.2%
23	Clarksville	445	2.0%
24	Plymouth	176	1.8%
25	Greensburg	81	0.7%
26	Connersville	75	0.6%
27	Munster	114	0.5%
28	Logansport	75	0.4%
29	Dyer	32	0.2%
30	Martinsville	20	0.2%
31	Highland	-32	-0.1%
32	La Porte	-60	-0.3%
33	Frankfort	-288	-1.8%
34	Huntington	-373	-2.1%
35	Wabash	-246	-2.3%
36	Peru	-294	-2.6%
37	Greencastle	-346	-3.4%
38	New Castle	-649	-3.6%
39	Griffith	-680	-4.0%
40	Vincennes	-1,531	-8.3%

Rank: 25,000 to 50,000 (2010)	Community	Population Change	Percent Change
1	Westfield	15,627	52.0%
2	West Lafayette	14,919	50.4%
3	Kokomo	13,795	30.3%
4	Greenwood	13,123	26.4%
5	Plainfield	6,680	24.2%
6	Crown Point	6,201	22.7%
7	Columbus	6,657	15.1%
8	Goshen	3,073	9.7%
9	Jeffersonville	4,225	9.4%
10	Lawrence	3,047	6.6%
11	Valparaiso	2,090	6.6%
12	Mishawaka	2,571	5.3%
13	Merrillville	950	2.7%
14	New Albany	978	2.7%
15	Portage	712	1.9%
16	Hobart	457	1.6%
17	Michigan City	486	1.5%
18	Schererville	138	0.5%
19	Granger	-71	-0.2%
20	Richmond	-958	-2.6%
21	Marion	-2,191	-7.3%
22	East Chicago	-3,196	-10.8%
Rank: 50,000 to 100,000 (2010)			
1	Noblesville	16,916	32.6%
2	Fishers	20,360	26.5%
3	Carmel	18,946	23.9%
4	Elkhart	2,889	5.7%
5	Lafayette	3,788	5.6%
6	Bloomington	-341	-0.4%
7	Anderson	-1,670	-3.0%
8	Terre Haute	-2,335	-3.8%
9	Hammond	-3,339	-4.1%
10	Muncie	-4,514	-6.4%
11	Gary	-10,555	-13.1%
Rank: 100,000 to 500,000 (2010)			
1	Fort Wayne	8,985	3.5%
2	South Bend	1,618	1.6%
3	Evansville	-245	-0.2%
Rank: More than 500,000 (2010)			
1	Indianapolis (city only)	59,659	7.3%

THANK YOU FOR YOUR INVESTMENT

INDIANA CHAMBER FOUNDATION

The Indiana Chamber Foundation has provided leadership through practical policy research (since 1981) to improve Indiana's economic climate. More than 100 organizations and individuals have invested in this important work in recent years. The following generously supported the *Accelerating Indiana Vision 2025+* initiative – a multi-faceted effort that will guide the state's future growth and success – and the new long-range plan, *Indiana Prosperity 2035: A Vision for Economic Acceleration*.

- 1st Source Bank
- Alcoa Corporation
- ArcelorMittal
- Ascendanci Ventures
- Charles Baldwin, Ogletree Deakins
- Kevin and Maureen Bower
- Brandt and Victoria Burdick
- CBRE
- Centier Bank
- Central Indiana Community Foundation
- Ronald E. Christian
- Cleveland-Cliffs
- Cummins, Inc.
- Deborah and Lynn Curtis
- DemandJump LLC
- Denison, Inc.
- Ted and Kimberly Dickman
- dormakaba Americas
- Tom Easterday
- Dan and Marilyn Evans Family
- Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis
- Force Construction Company, Inc.
- French Lick Resort
- Good Samaritan Hospital
- Gramelspacher Foundation
- Hancock Health
- Jeff Harrison
- Hendricks Regional Health
- The Heritage Group
- Honda Manufacturing
- Horizon Bank
- Al and Kathy Hubbard
- Indiana Corn Marketing/ Soybean Alliance
- Indiana Energy Association
- Indiana University
- Indianapolis Airport Authority
- Ivy Tech
- Kirby Risk
- KM Stemler Co. Inc.
- Koch Foundation
- Michael L. Kubacki
- Lafayette Instrument Co.
- Lake City Bank
- MacAllister Machinery Co.
- Maple Leaf Farms
- Marian University
- Meridian Health Services
- M.E. Simpson Co., Inc.
- Scott McCorkle
- MISO
- National Bank of Indianapolis
- NEXT Studios
- Northeast Indiana Innovation Center
- Oak Street Funding
- OFS
- OneMain Financial
- Parkview Health
- ProCourse Fiduciary Advisors
- Purpose Enterprises, Inc.
- Regions Bank
- REI Real Estate Services, LLC
- Reid Health
- Relocation Strategies
- Roche Diagnostics Corporation
- Jefferson Shreve
- Mike and Sue Smith
- Smithville
- Mike and Barbara Stewart
- Subaru of Indiana Automotive
- The Suick Family Foundation
- Marilyn Moran-Townsend, CVC Communications
- Toyota Motor Manufacturing
- Trine University
- UKG, Inc.
- University of Southern Indiana
- John and Deborah Wechsler
- Wells Fargo Bank Indiana, N.A.

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