AMERICA'S GOALS REPORT CARD: THE STATE OF THE STATES

AMERICA'S GOALS FOR 2030

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The America's Goals Report Card was written by a group of independent experts acting in their personal capacities. Any views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of SDG USA.

The data in this report has been updated to reflect an error found in September, 2018. For full access to the data, as well as a summary of all changes made, please see our website: https://www.americasgoals.org/reportcard/#/

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AMERICA'S GOALS 2018 REPORT CARD:

THE STATE OF THE STATES

About this report

This is the first annual America's Goals Report Card—a detailed assessment of where the U.S. currently stands on America's Goals for 2030, and the 2018 ranking of all 50 states. America's Goals call for good jobs and healthcare for all, investing in America's children, empowering people over special interests, ensuring equal opportunity for all, providing sustainable infrastructure and resilience, and providing a clean and safe environment. In the spirit of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, these objectives offer a non-partisan framework for progress specific to the U.S. context.

The report has two sections. The first section introduces America's Goals, and highlights the pressing need for progress toward sustainable development in the United States. It contains chapters authored by sector experts in the 7 goal areas, and provides context for the 2018 state rankings. Throughout these chapters, additional contributors have added unique insight into specific policy areas in the form of op-eds, short research pieces, and compelling case studies. While the first seven chapters focus on individual goals, this report reveals the inherent and fundamental connections across America's Goals and the urgency of timely, interdisciplinary, collaborative action toward achieving them.

The second section contains the 2018 rankings of the U.S. states on America's Goals, as well as the data (indicators) that inform the rankings. Each of the 50 states are ranked overall, as well as on each goal, target, and indicator. An interactive map and downloadable dataset are available online at www.americasgoals.org/reportcard

The "State of the States" Report is produced by SDG USA, a non-profit think tank that conducts research and data analysis on America's Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals. SDG USA encourages all citizens, businesses, civil society organizations, and governments at all levels to promote America's Goals for 2030, in order to address pressing economic, social, and environmental challenges in the nation. SDG USA encourages practical problem solving through goal-based policies, grassroots organizing, policy research, social entrepreneurship, and consensus building at home and abroad.

AMERICA'S GOALS

GOOD JOBS

1

1.A 100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers

1.B Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs

1.C Protect labor rights and increase worker representation

AFFORDABLE QUALITY HEALTHCARE

2

2.A Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses

2.B Life expectancy of at least 84 years

2.C End hunger for 100% of households

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

3

3.A 100% completion of quality K-12 education

3.B Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of students

3.C Early childhood education and services for 100% of children

EMPOWERING PEOPLE OVER SPECIAL INTERESTS

4

4.A Limit corporate special interest spending in politics

4.B At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts

4.C Personal control for everyone over their private online data

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

5

5.A Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race

5.B End mass incarceration

5.C Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone

SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE, RESILIENCE, AND INNOVATION

6

6.A 100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair

6.B Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters

6.C Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities

CLEAN AIR, WATER, AND ENERGY

7

7.A All new energy investments in clean, safe energy

7.B Clean air and water for every community

7.C Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution

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AN INTRODUCTION TO AMERICA'S GOALS: REPORT CARD 2018

By: **Adam Pritzker, Jeffrey Sachs, Daniel Squadron**

Adam Pritzker is a co-founder and chairman of Future Now and Future Now Fund, and board member of Sustainable Development Goals USA. He is co-founder and chairman of Assembled Brands, a holding company and commerce engine providing integrated business services and capital to power brands, and General Assembly, a global network of campuses providing professional development training.

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Daniel Squadron is a co-founder and Executive Director of Future Now and Future Now Fund. He was elected the youngest member of the New York State Senate in 2008, serving until 2017. He co-authored Senator Chuck Schumer's *Positively American: Winning Back the Middle Class Majority One Family at a Time* and has worked for electoral campaigns, as well as transportation and education causes.

America is failing to reach its potential and Americans know it.

Only 29 percent express satisfaction with how things are going in the country. Today, Americans are less happy[1] and more distrusting of government.[2] In fact, the public's trust in government is near historic lows.[3]

But it is not just public opinion. People are reacting to the everyday reality they face in their lives and communities. One shocking sign of our country moving in the wrong direction is the decline in life expectancy in America in 2015 and again in 2016. As *The Economist* magazine commented, "That's not really meant to happen in developed countries."[4]

We have introduced *America's Goals* to help reset the course of our country. We know that America can do better, much better. We believe that setting shared goals for the year 2030 can help us to orient our national energy, ingenuity, and politics towards the future most Americans want. We take note, and heart, that all of the world's governments recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals for the year 2030. The context in the United States is specific and, frankly, our ambition should be greater than for most countries in the world, given our wealth, technological know-how, democratic institutions, and vast resource base such as for renewable energy. In that spirit, we propose America's Goals as a framework to reach our country's potential for good jobs, affordable healthcare, quality education, equal opportunity, better infrastructure, a sustainable environment, and a healthier democracy.

America's Goals describe bold yet achievable objectives. The seven goals represent shared values across American society. Each goal is described by three measurable targets.

Perhaps the greatest political challenge is that most Americans are skeptical that meaningful change is possible. They look at the federal government and shake their heads in disbelief at the polarization and dysfunction. We surely need deep reform to achieve meaningful, positive, and sustainable change in our country.

Yet individual states can improve the lives of their citizens, regardless of the current national policies and political gridlock. In fact, in our federal system there is no better place to start than the states. Therefore, we are calling on Americans across the nation to commit to America's Goals, and to hold policymakers accountable for achieving them.

As we show in this report, *America's Goals: Report Card 2018*, the goals and targets can be measured and monitored on a state-by-state basis.

Every year we will update the report for all 50 states to check whether each state is making progress rapidly enough to achieve the 2030 goals and targets. There is no single path to achieving the goals. But the citizenry should use these measurements to hold governments and candidates accountable, monitor progress, and to demand mid-course policy corrections as needed.

We are excited that politicians across the country, including incumbents and many candidates running for office for the first time in the 2017-2018 election cycle, are embracing America's Goals. America will be lifted by the states, as citizens and forward-looking politicians commit to a better future for our country, with a direction and policy agenda to reach these ambitions.

A Quick Overview of America's Goals

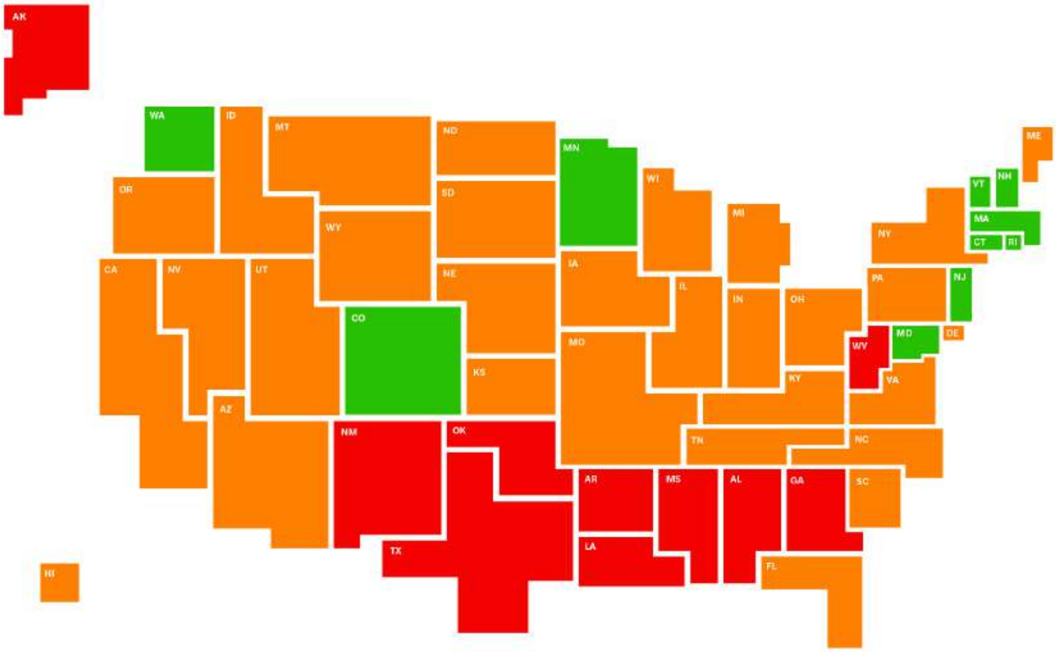
By addressing economic, social, and environmental challenges, America's Goals reflect the overall objective of *Sustainable Development*, meaning economic development that is socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable. In this way, America's Goals link up naturally with the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by all of the world's governments in September 2015 and looking forward to 2030. America's Goals, however, put special focus on America's priorities:

> **An opportunity for social mobility for every hardworking person.** The millions of Americans with full-time employment that are still below the poverty line reflect a society in which the American dream is fading, and its values ring hollow.
>
> **A decent living standard and access to essential services, including healthcare, education, and decent infrastructure.** The fact that America has a higher percentage of the public without health coverage and yet spends a far greater share of national income on healthcare is both literally killing many poorer individuals and financially bankrupting the country. The fact that many young people in this country do not have access to early childhood education or affordable higher education is robbing them, and all America, of a prosperous future.
>
> **Equal access to opportunity, free from discrimination by gender and race.** The country functions best and its economy and well-being thrive most when everyone has a fair shot at success and can contribute to a productive and free society.

A guarantee of clean air and drinking water, and an end to human-caused climate change and its very dangerous consequences. The $306 billion dollars in damages[5] and lost lives from last year's hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, the raging wildfires in America's western states, and other large disasters, should wake us up to the urgency of the growing environmental challenge. So too should the shocking report[6] of millions of Americans affected each year by unsafe drinking water across America's cities.

Strengthen our democracy by empowering people over special interests. America's Goals also address America-specific dimensions and threats to democracy through targets of limiting corporate special interest money in politics, promoting voter turnout and fair districting, and ensuring the privacy of our personal online data.

Figure 1: Overall America's Goals ranks for all U.S. states



Source: SDG USA, 2018

In Figure 1, we show the map of the U.S. by overall ranking. We readily note the geographic clustering of the states. The top-ranked states are in New England, followed by the Pacific states and Upper Midwest. The lowest-ranked states are generally in the South. By achieving America's Goals, the lower-ranked states today would make the most progress to 2030. We hope and expect that this report card and relative ranking will help each state analyze its strengths and weaknesses, and to probe more deeply into how certain states have achieved better outcomes on the various targets.

We emphasize that in this year's report, **the rankings do not by themselves indicate whether the top-ranked states have actually reached the America's Goals targets.** A state can be green (high in the ranking) but still far from the 2030 objective. Indeed, that is typically the case. Green means "relatively good," but not yet necessarily at the target! In the 2019 report, we will emphasize the "distance to target" for the states, and not only the relative rankings.

America's Goals targets are measurable, with indicators for each that can be compared across states. In this year's report, we present the data as *rankings*, to show which states are doing best and which are lagging further behind our objectives. In order to depict those rankings in an easy and usable manner, we add "stop-light" colors to the indicators and goals. Green means being in the top 10 of the 50 states (top 20%). Red means being in the bottom 10 of the 50 states (bottom 20%). Orange means being in the middle, ranking somewhere between 11 and 40, inclusive (middle 60%).

For each of the 21 targets, we have carefully selected one or more indicators that are measurable at the state level and can help us understand each state's status on that particular issue. The target ranks are an average of each target's individual indicator rankings. The seven goal rankings are calculated by averaging the rankings across the targets. Finally, we determined one overall ranking by averaging across the twenty-one targets. Full indicator and ranking details are available in the Appendix. The data are also available for downloading and further analysis on the America's Goals Report Card web dashboard.[7]

The rankings, both overall and for each of the seven goals, are shown in Figure 2. We list the states from the top overall ranking (New Hampshire, 1st place) to the lowest (Louisiana, 50th place). Note that the Green-Orange-Red color code is applied to the overall ranking and to each of the seven goals.

Figure 2: America's Goals state by state rankings dashboard

	Overall		Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
New Hampshire	1	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟢
Vermont	2	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢
Massachusetts	3	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠
Minnesota	4	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢
Connecticut	5	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Rhode Island	6	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢
Washington	7	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠
New Jersey	8	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Maryland	9	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢	🔴
Colorado	10	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠
Maine	11	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢
California	12	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Hawaii	13	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
New York	14	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢
Iowa	15	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Montana	16	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢
Delaware	17	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Wisconsin	18	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🔴	🟠
Oregon	19	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟠
Virginia	20	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Nebraska	21	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟠	🟠
Pennsylvania	22	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Arizona	23	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠
Utah	24	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Illinois	25	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴
Michigan	26	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Kansas	27	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
North Dakota	28	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠
Florida	29	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟠
South Dakota	30	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟢
Nevada	31	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
North Carolina	32	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢
Idaho	33	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟢
Ohio	34	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟠	🔴
Missouri	35	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🔴	🔴
South Carolina	36	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠
Indiana	37	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠
Wyoming	38	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠
Kentucky	39	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴
Tennessee	40	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Arkansas	41	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠
Georgia	42	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟠
Texas	43	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴
Alaska	44	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟢	🔴	🟠	🔴
New Mexico	45	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠
West Virginia	46	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🔴
Oklahoma	47	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠
Alabama	48	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠
Mississippi	49	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠
Louisiana	50	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴

State Ranking 🟢 1–10 🟠 11–40 🔴 41–50

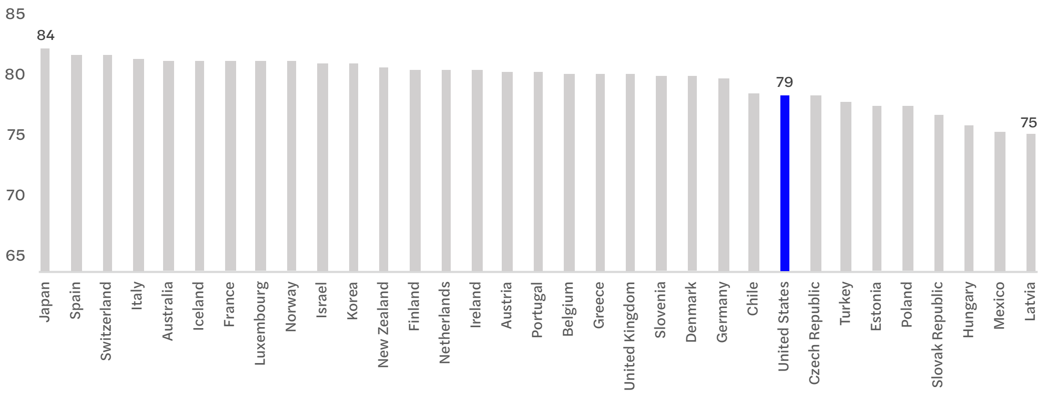
Source: SDG USA, 2018

The Rankings by Country

Though Americans like to think of America as at the top of the world in well-being, that is unfortunately not the case; though with our wealth and other resources it could be. If we compare the U.S. with other high-income countries, specifically the other 34 members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), we find that the U.S. is often in the middle of the pack, or even near the bottom in many of the cross-country indicators related to America's Goals. To take just one example, America's life expectancy ranks only 25th among the 35 OECD countries, and is 5.1 years below that of the leader, Japan.[8]

Figure 3: OECD life expectancy[9]

Life expectancy at birth (years)



Source: OECD Healthstats, 2015

Such comparisons are important for America. They help to dispel the belief that America's Goals are somehow unreachable and utopian. These data show how attainable they are, as evidenced both by other countries and by the progress some states have made.

Using This Year's Report

This year's report aims to help the United States to get started on America's Goals by communicating their importance, indicating who is ahead and who is behind, and showing how America stacks up against other high-income countries. It is not a policy prescription, a partisan agenda, or a detailed plan of action.

It is, instead, a call to action. We believe that every state in America should adopt and can achieve America's Goals. We believe that by reaching high, and looking ahead to 2030, America can overcome the rancor and paralysis that we see so sadly on display in politics today. We firmly believe that U.S. states have the potential to improve the lives of their own citizens and to show all of America how to build a more prosperous, fair, and environmentally safe future. We have already seen enthusiasm for America's Goals across the country. We hope that a broad array of Americans, in and outside of politics, from left, right, and center, will embrace America's Goals and help our country to get back on track for the better future we know we can build together.

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GOOD JOBS

1

Targets:

1.A

100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers

1.B

Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs

1.C

Protect labor rights and increase worker representation

By: **Jeffrey Sachs**
Additional contribution by: **Julie Kashen and Tracy Sturdivant**

Jeffrey D. Sachs is a world-renowned professor of economics, leader in sustainable development, senior UN advisor, bestselling author, and syndicated columnist whose monthly newspaper columns appear in more than 100 countries. He is the co-recipient of the 2015 Blue Planet Prize, the leading global prize for environmental leadership. He has twice been named among ***Time*** magazine's 100 most influential world leaders. Professor Sachs serves as the Director of the Center for Sustainable Development at Columbia University. He is University Professor at Columbia University, the university's highest academic rank.

Julie Kashen is a seasoned policy leader who leverages her government and nonprofit expertise to achieve policy successes in gender equality, the caring economy, and economic justice. She serves as a senior fellow at The Century Foundation and consultant to the National Domestic Workers Alliance and A Better Balance. She previously served as Policy Director at Make it Work. As policy adviser to the late Senator Ted Kennedy (D-MA), Kashen helped launch the national paid sick days movement, introducing the first national paid sick days legislation. She also helped enact paid family leave in New Jersey as deputy policy director to former Governor Jon Corzine (D-NJ).

Tracy Sturdivant, a long time political strategist, is often described as a "one-woman coalition." In 2014, she co-founded Make It Work, a campaign uniting a community of people who believe that hardworking people shouldn't have to choose between being there for family and earning a living. For nearly two decades, Tracy has led progressive advocacy organizations, policy, electoral and culture change campaigns, and philanthropic initiatives, dedicating herself to increasing civic participation with a focus on women, people of color, and young people. Tracy is the Board Chair of Higher Heights for America. She previously served as the Executive Director of State Voices and on the boards of the National Domestic Workers Alliance and Greenpeace.

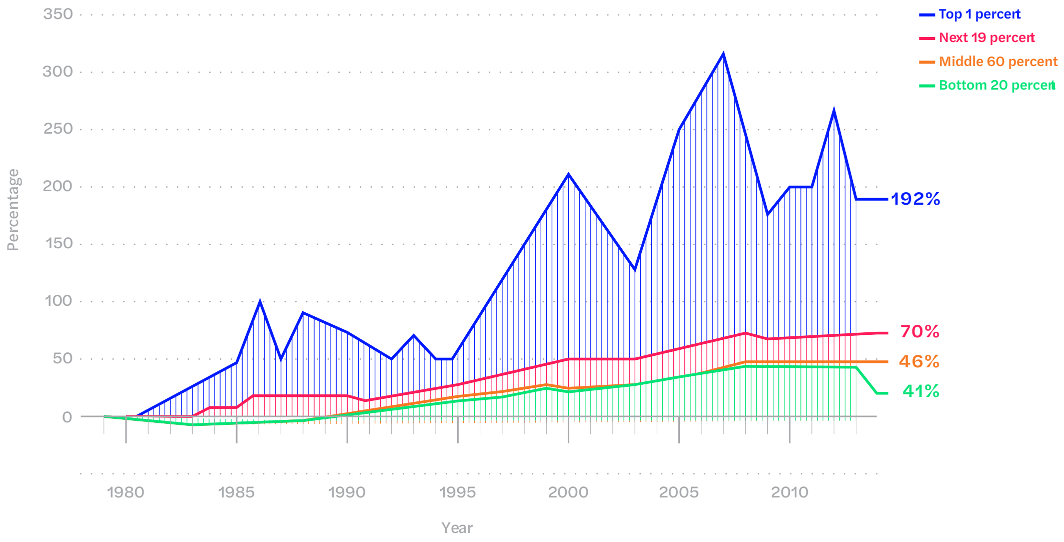
America is a rich country with a growing number of poor workers.

Income inequality is widening, and national income is shifting from labor towards capital. Many full-time workers lack basic benefits, including paid sick leave, paid vacation days, and paid family leave. And it's not a surprise. Within America's companies, and in national and state politics, workers have lost their voice and bargaining power. America's Goals aim to re-establish the balance between workers and capital owners so that the rich and productive American economy offers good jobs for all workers.

The standard of living of an American household is determined largely by its market earnings. Households with high earnings thrive, enjoying quality education, health care, vacation time, and other amenities of life. Households with low earnings struggle to make ends meet. That is the reality for millions of American households. And the gap between the haves and have-nots has been widening for decades, at least since the early 1980s (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Income gains at the top dwarf those of low- and middle-income households[1]

Percent change in after-tax income since 1979



Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2011, using Congressional Budget Office data

This tight link between earnings and the standard of living may seem an obvious point for Americans. How could it be otherwise? Yet it would be a big surprise for Canadians, Germans, and Swedes, to name just a few countries where the "rule" does not apply. In those other countries, a household's earnings make some difference to living standards, but not like in the United States. In Germany, for example, every worker, whether highly paid or not, is guaranteed several weeks of paid vacation.[2] Every worker, whether highly paid or not, has healthcare. And workers in large companies have bargaining power in their companies, both through trade unions and the workers' seat on the company board in a long-standing national policy called "co-determination."[3]

The key point is that most wealthy democracies aim to ensure a decent standard of living for all workers, whether they are low-skilled or high-skilled, blue-collar or white-collar. These countries have created many policies and institutions to deliver that goal. Here are some of the most important policies:

- Job apprenticeships to facilitate the transition from school to work
- Vocational training for skills in high demand in the work force
- Active labor market policies to match workers with decent jobs
- Job training programs to upgrade skills
- Family support for low-income families
- Widespread union representation to ensure bargaining power for workers
- Co-determination and other company laws to ensure worker rights
- Universal health coverage
- Higher education without debt
- Guaranteed paid family leave for mothers and fathers
- Guaranteed paid sick and vacation leave

The business media in the United States often assert that such policies would bankrupt the country, raise unemployment, deny work for low-skilled workers, depress innovation, and weaken America's competitiveness. Yet such arguments seem utterly spurious in the face of overwhelming evidence.

Consider Germany, where such labor standards apply widely. Table 1 offers a quick comparison of Germany with the United States. Germany has a huge trade surplus, low unemployment including low youth unemployment, a high rate of innovation, and higher life expectancy and much lower health care costs than in the United States. Vacation time is guaranteed, and the overall balance of work and leisure is far more successful, with far more leisure time. Not everything is perfect, of course, and some lower-skilled German workers have causes to worry. Yet compared to their American counterparts, they would never trade places.

Table 1: U.S. vs. Germany

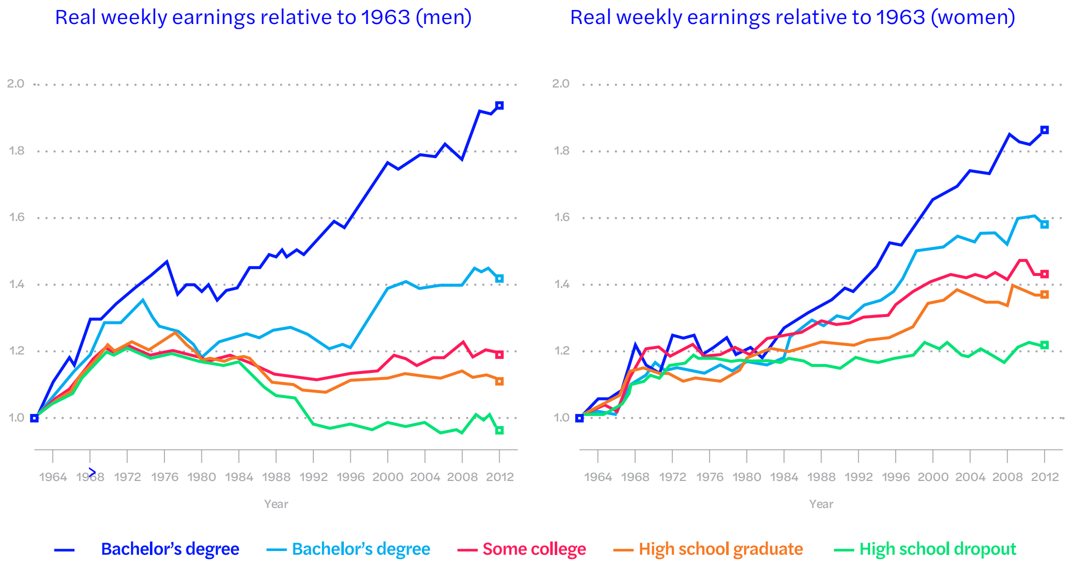
		Germany	U.S.
Trade	Imports[4]	$1.585 trillion	$2.863 trillion
	Exports[5]	$1.848 trillion	$2.21 trillion
Unemployment	Unemployment rate[6]	3.8%	4.1%
	Youth unemployment rate[7]	7.0%	9.2%
Innovation	R&D intensity[8]	2.9%	2.7%
Health	Life expectancy[9]	80.7 years	78.8 years
	Out of pocket payments[10]	$748.1 per capita	$4570.5 per capita
Work-Life Balance	Minimum paid annual leave[11]	20 working days	0 working days
	Employees working very long hours[12]	4.6%	11.4%
	Time for leisure and personal care[13]	15.6 hours	14.4 hours

Source: SDG USA, 2018

Americans have become so used to a labor force deeply divided between the haves and have-nots that they forget that the surge of inequality is fairly recent, starting in the early 1980s. Two things began around that time.

First, basic market forces – including international trade and automation – favored high-skilled, highly educated workers, while slashing jobs and wages for less-skilled, less-educated workers. The great divide opened between college-educated workers, who enjoyed rising living standards, and those with less than a college degree, who lost jobs and earnings under the dual pressures of international trade and automation. Figure 2 shows the widening gap between earnings of workers with a college-degree or higher and workers with a high-school degree, going back to the 1980s.

Figure 2: Changes in real wage levels of full-time U.S. Workers by sex and education, 1963-2012[14]



Source: David H. Autor, 2014

Second, politics turned against the workers. President Ronald Reagan launched an assault on trade unions, beginning with his famous firing of the air traffic controllers. The business sector went all out to break the unions. They succeeded. Union coverage in the United States declined from 25.7 percent in 1980 to 11.9 percent today.[15] Without a voice in wage setting, American lower-skilled workers are being pummeled, unlike their counterparts in Europe. No President, neither Democrat nor Republican has reversed the all-out war on unions.

The result is a two-tiered society today. In the college-educated, white-collar, knowledge-based economy, living standards are high and rising. Workers have healthcare coverage. The children make it to university. Yet this is only around 30-40 percent of the society. In the high-school-educated, blue-collar, industrial economy, living standards are low, stagnant and falling. Life expectancy, shockingly, is falling nationwide because of rising death rates among blue-collar households. Suicide, opioid addictions, alcoholism, obesity, and other diseases prevalent among working-class households, is on the rise.

So too is mental illness (notably depression), and the surge of mass shootings in American society. Trust has fallen. We are living the consequences of a kind of market-and-political cruelty, in which tens of millions of American households are being left behind, even when they are full-time workers, working long hours round the clock and round the year to make health payments, rent, tuition, food on the table, and other costs.[16] Vacation time? Forget about it.

America's Goal 1 is a simple idea: all working families in America should have decent living standards, with job benefits that provide dignity, security, and a future for their children. This means higher take-home pay, but also better work conditions, even for those workers with low take-home pay. People should not be sacrificed to the cruelty of the marketplace when the market power of companies and the forces of technology, are driving millions of full-time workers into debt and leaving many in poverty.

This is not pie-in-the-sky idealism. It is hard-headed realism to say that what workers have in Canada, Germany, Sweden, and many other countries is within reach in the United States as well. This is an agenda for the states as well as for the federal government. It is an agenda for the broad public and trade unions as well, since public support for worker bargaining rights would make a huge difference in fighting corporate power.

How can the three targets of Goal 1 be achieved? Target 1.A calls for a livable wage for all job seekers. This means that take-home pay, inclusive of government transfers and minus taxes, should enable every household to make ends meet. There are several steps to that goal. One simple one is a rise in the minimum wage, which has severely lagged behind the rise in average earnings in the economy. This is a step that state and local governments can enact on their own. Another obvious and basic step is to increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for low-wage workers. This puts dollars in the pocket of low-wage workers and is easy to enact. Of course, conservatives say that it's too expensive ... after $1.5 trillion in tax cuts for large corporations and the rich! A third way to boost earnings is to boost union coverage, as I discuss below.

Other steps to keep lower-wage workers out of poverty include more job training, better apprenticeship programs for the transition from school to work, and lower expenses facing all households, by shifting from job-based health-insurance to government funded health insurance. Moreover, health costs could come down sharply by bringing the monopoly power of health providers and big drug companies under control. There are similar cost savings possible in tuition costs for higher education. These too have soared to unconscionable levels. New ways to deliver higher education, mixing “brick-and-mortar” classroom learning with online classes, could significantly reduce the costs of undergraduate education.

In short, to raise the living standards of low-wage workers, one path is to raise take-home pay by boosting earnings and expanding tax credits. The other is to cut the costs of big-ticket items such as healthcare and education. The household’s dollars would go much farther.

Target 1.B calls for decent worker benefits for all workers. This is even easier. In virtually every high-income country other than the United States, basic benefits such as paid vacation days, paid family leave, and paid sick leave, are basic rights ensured by law to all workers. This is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Paid leave policies, OECD countries

		Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Chile	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Israel	Italy
Family leave (weeks)	Mothers[17]	18	60	32.3	52	30	110	50	166	161	42	58	43	160	26	26	14	47.7
	Fathers[18]	2	8.7	19.3	0	1	0	2	2	9	28	8.7	0.4	1	13	0	0	0.4
Annual leave (days)[19]		20	25	20	10	15	20	25	20	25	25	20	20	20	24	20	11	20
Sick leave (weeks)[20]		26+	26+	26+	4-25.9	--	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	1-3.9	26+

		Japan	Korea	Latvia	Luxembourg	Mexico	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States
Family leave (weeks)	Mothers[21]	58	64.9	94	42	12	16	18	91	52	30.1	164	52.1	16	55.7	14	16	39	0
	Fathers[22]	52	52.6	1.4	26.4	1	0.4	0	10	2	22.3	0	2.9	2.1	14.3	0	1	2	0
Annual leave (days)[23]		10	15	20	25	6	20	20	21	20	22	20	20	22	25	20	12	28	0
Sick leave (weeks)[24]		26+	None	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	26+	1-3.9	26+	26+	None

Source: OECD ICTWSS Database, 2018

Paid Leave

By **Julie Kashen** and **Tracy Sturdivant**

In Des Moines, Iowa, Katie Rock's son, Malcolm, was born four weeks premature. Fortunately, Katie was among the 60 percent of the workforce covered by the Family and Medical Leave Act, FMLA, a federal law that guarantees 12-weeks of unpaid time to care for a new child or seriously ill family member.[25]

Katie cobbled together some paid vacation time at her job, which allowed her to spend four weeks in the hospital with Malcolm, and another two with him at home. But after just two weeks together at home, Katie was forced to leave her five-pound newborn and return to work.[26]

Katie's story reminds us that our policies about work and family are stuck in the past. Today, almost everyone is working inside and outside the home. When someone is sick, has a baby on the way, or is facing a family emergency, they shouldn't have to count on an understanding boss or accommodating colleagues to make it work.

But without protections in place, that's exactly what people do, often sacrificing a paycheck, or risking a job, to do it. As Katie said in response to her experience: "No one should have to sacrifice their job to be a good parent."

It doesn't have to be like this. Twenty-five years ago, the FMLA was signed into law to provide unpaid time to care. Since then, states have been slowly leading the way in filling in the gaps, putting families first and modernizing workplace policies. California, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York, Washington and Washington, DC, have all passed paid family[27] and medical[28] leave policies that provide paid time to care for new children and those with serious illnesses. The best of these policies provides at least 12 weeks of time to care, have a progressive wage replacement structure, are inclusive of diverse families, and ensure job protection.

Nine states have passed earned sick days legislation, which guarantee people can earn at least seven paid sick days a year to care for themselves and their family members. In Arizona, California, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington, people can now stay home when they're sick, or when a child or close loved one needs care, without fear of losing a job.[29] Strong paid sick days policies cover all employees, regardless of the number of hours they work or the size or type of their employer.

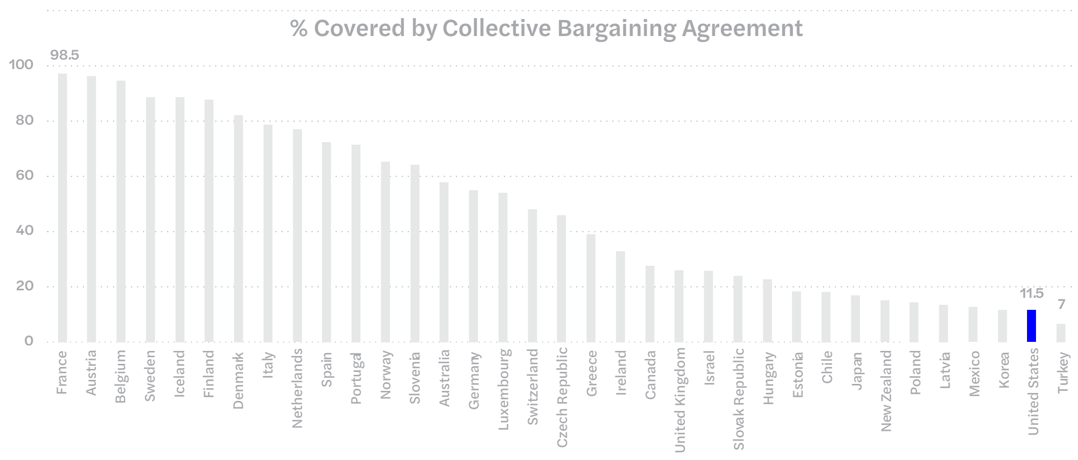
The results of these policies are significant and far-reaching: healthier babies[30] and families;[31] greater gender,[32] racial[33] and income[34] equity; more women working;[35] less contagious disease;[36] and happier employees[37] and employers.[38]

Valuing families means ensuring people can earn a good living, take care of themselves and the people they love, and age with dignity. Our government should not sit on the sidelines while some families get paid leave and paid sick days, while others do not.

Katie and her family deserve better. All families deserve better. It's time for policy solutions that work for everyone.

Target 1.C calls for protecting labor rights and increasing worker representation. Figure 3 shows that in many countries of Europe, the majority of workers are covered by collective bargaining agreements, while in the U.S. the collective-bargaining coverage is a meager 11 percent. The result in Europe is a fairer distribution of income and the ability of workers to defend themselves against abuses in the workplace. We know from other data (such as the Gini coefficient, a widely used measure of income inequality) that European earnings inequality tends to be lower than in the U.S., in part because workers are protected by collective bargaining agreements.

Figure 3: Collective bargaining coverage, OECD countries[39]



Source: OECD, 2016 or most recent

It is sometimes claimed by the business community that America can't afford what most countries in Europe routinely provide. They say that living standards would fall, or that work effort would suffer. But the experience worldwide is just the opposite. When workers are assured a fair stake, when their very lives do not depend on clinging in desperation to a particular job, since benefits are guaranteed for all jobs, then workers are far more ready to work with business owners and managers to raise productivity, adopt new technologies, and even restructure the workplace. That has been the trick to the high productivity in Scandinavia for decades. Since everybody is ensured a decent livelihood, there is no reason to fight progress. Everybody will be part of a rising economy.

Americans have become numbed to a two-tiered society of haves and have nots, with the gaps widening dramatically over the past four decades. They have become used to having one's living standards and dignity depend on one's market earnings. It's time to recognize that a livable wage, basic benefits, and worker rights are within reach for all workers and in all states. Nor do we have to wait for Washington's dysfunctional and corrupt politics to end to ensure basic labor fairness state by state. America's Goal 1 can help us find our way back to a fair and more prosperous society.

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AFFORDABLE QUALITY HEALTHCARE

2

Targets:

2.A

Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses

2.B

Life expectancy of at least 84 years

2.C

End hunger for 100% of households

By: **Prabhjot Singh**
Additional contribution by: **David Beckmann**

Prabhjot Singh, MD, PhD is Director of the Arnhold Institute for Global Health and Chair of the Department of Health System Design and Global Health at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, as well as Special Advisor for Strategy and Design at the Peterson Center for Healthcare. His work combines systems engineering and social mobilization principles, with an emphasis on how US healthcare can learn from other industries and low-resource settings to improve health and healthcare. Previously, Singh was a professor of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University and Director of Systems Design at the Earth Institute.

Rev. David Beckmann has been president of Bread for the World and Bread for the World Institute since 1991, leading large-scale and successful campaigns to strengthen U.S. political commitment to overcome hunger and poverty in the United States and around the world. Beckmann also founded and serves as president of the Alliance to End Hunger. A World Food Prize laureate, he appears regularly in the media and most recently authored ***Exodus from Hunger: We are Called to Change the Politics of Hunger***. Beckmann is a Lutheran minister and has a degree from the London School of Economics.

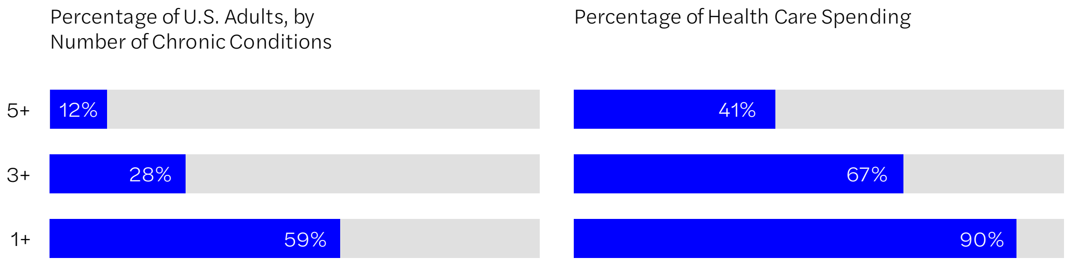
State of American Health Care

There are two ways to think about American health care. Both should motivate us to do better.

One is a story of progress: the number of uninsured Americans has steadily dropped since the passage of the Social Security Act in 1965, including a steep drop in the past decade from 50 to 30 million Americans, with the passage of the Affordable Care Act.[1] Life expectancy increased by about 8 years in the past half century and the American health system has developed into a mature industry that is driving national job growth and developing technologies and therapies that spread globally.[2] Our network of Academic Medical Centers is a global model for training, research and innovation.

One is a story of poor political choices: Americans spend 30% of their household income on health care,[3] a blank check without a guarantee that we will be healthier and live longer. On the other hand, Americans who cannot afford the price are disengaging from the health care system altogether: as shown in the America's Goals Index in this report, 13% of Americans, and 19% of Mississippians did not see a doctor in 2016 due to cost. As a result, our system has been designed for one-off transactions, not for chronic conditions or mental health (Figure 1).[4]

Figure 1: Price and prevalence of chronic conditions in America[5]



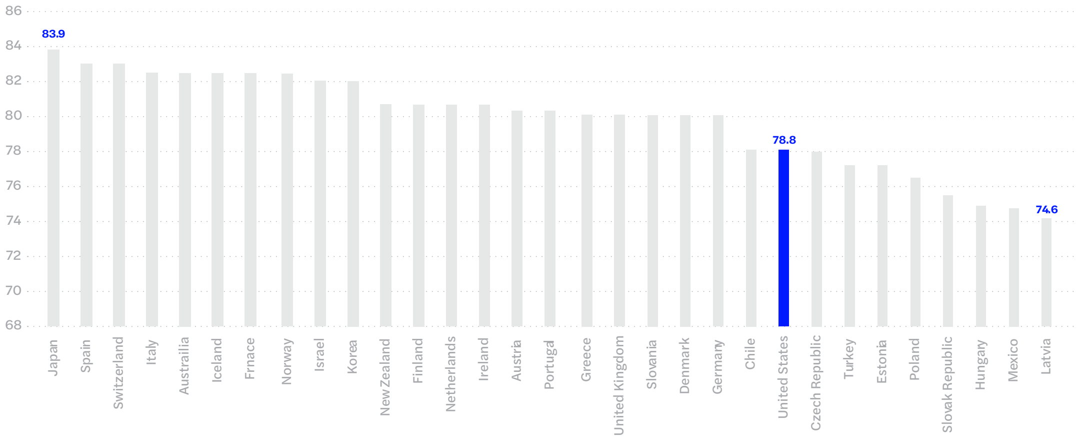
Source: Rand Review, Table 1, "Chronic Conditions in America: Price and Prevalence," 2017

Because politicians have taken a divide and conquer approach to covering certain groups and shifting other costs to employers, health care is fragmented, complex and expensive, making it more difficult for states to invest in pre-requisites for a healthy life like education, housing and nutritious food,[6] as well as for businesses to invest in employee well-being.

To understand which is the dominant story, it is helpful to look internationally to understand what should be possible, given that health care spending in America is approaching 20% of our entire gross domestic product (GDP).[7] Half of this is private spending, while the other half is raised from tax revenues, however, it is clearer than ever that we are getting less than the sum of these parts.

By one measure, the Bloomberg efficiency index, America ranked 50 out of 55 countries, next to Serbia and Jordan, on how much the relative and absolute investment we make in health care results in a greater life expectancy.[8] Most countries with similar life expectancy spend two to four times less than we do. If we look at 34 of our high-income country peers that are members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), only Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovak Republic, Turkey, Estonia, Mexico, Poland and Latvia rank below the US in terms of life expectancy (Figure 2).[9]

Figure 2: Life expectancy at birth, OECD[10]



Source: OECD HealthStats, 2015

Across dozens of other relevant comparisons, the United States underperforms. The Global Advantage Taskforce showed that a small group of low- and middle-income countries have taken a radically different approach to national healthcare by building community health systems from the bottom up—with breakthroughs in life expectancy to show for their shoe-string efforts. In the context of poor performance of health care as business as usual in the United States, particularly in places across the country that are struggling, we need to be open to new approaches.

For most Americans, the international comparisons are not quite as compelling as what leading public figures have to say, or the anecdotes that individual Americans share about their own lives. The American investor and philanthropist, Warren Buffet, recently said, "Medical costs are the tapeworm of American economic competitiveness," due to its poor design, and felt that it was more important to simplify it by having one accountable health care payer.[11] If we look to the experience of American counties, it is shocking to hear about counties in Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio that had mortality increases of greater than 1000%.[12] Anecdotes of people and families who have lost loved ones to the opioid epidemic are heart-rending,[13] stories and data on African American mothers who die after child birth at our hospitals have shocked the nation,[14] and the sheer fact that some Americans go hungry[15] challenge us all to question the effectiveness of American health care as it is currently designed.

End Hunger for 100% of People

By **David Beckmann**

The world as a whole has made dramatic progress against hunger and poverty in recent decades, and the United States has made progress too. The U.S. poverty rate has dropped by nearly half since the late 1960s, mainly due to the system of federal assistance that was launched back then and improved over the years.[16]

But continued progress against hunger in America will depend on improved job vz vz zopportunities for low-wage workers. The earnings of low-wage workers have been stagnant for decades.[17] The earnings of middle-income people haven't gone up much either, contributing to widespread resentment against programs that assist many people in poverty.

Most families who receive public assistance are low-wage working families, and nearly all low-income people would much rather be able to earn a better income than receive public assistance.

James Truslow Adams, who coined the phrase "American dream" in 1931, said the dream was "a land in which life should be better and richer for everyone." We are falling short of the American dream. For decades, life has not been getting "better and richer" for low- and modest-income Americans. Many children born in food-insecure families never have a chance to realize their God-given potential.

Political leaders across the ideological spectrum agree that our country needs to develop better job opportunities for low- and middle-income Americans. During his campaign for the White House, President Trump repeatedly promised job opportunities to "the forgotten men and the forgotten women."

To improve life for everyone in the United States, we need to recognize that problems such as hunger or wage stagnation seldom occur in isolation. Bread for the World Institute's 2016 Hunger Report showed domestic hunger was costing our nation an additional $160 billion per year in health costs.[18]

A set of national goals gives our leaders the opportunity to develop a holistic strategy to address our own development challenges. The Sustainable Development Goals, and their predecessor the Millennium Development Goals, show us that when countries set goals and take them seriously, it is possible to achieve dramatic progress.

Government sets the rules that shape our daily lives, and our democracy gives us a say in establishing the rules. Bread for the World has been organizing churches and Christians to urge Congress to take actions that are important to hungry people for 44 years, and we have again and again been surprised by the impact of grassroots action.

Bread for the World is now in communication with about 20 million people, and two million of these are active in advocacy. They send emails and letters and make calls to their members of Congress. Thousands of these people are deeply involved: they engage other people and local churches in advocacy, and they sometimes speak to their members of Congress in person.

Bread for the World and our partners have urged candidates and voters to pay attention to hunger and poverty as an election issue—again, with surprising success. Bread for the World urges citizens to give time, money, and votes to candidates they think will help to reduce hunger and poverty. If committed people do not help fund policy causes and electoral campaigns, we leave the field to forces that would further reduce help and opportunity for people of limited means.

Bread for the World is almost always up against very powerful political interests. But we have seen that even small numbers of conscientious, committed people back home can sometimes sway the vote of a member of Congress. Whether they are liberal or conservative, members of the U.S. Congress care what the voters back home want them to do.

According to a 2017 poll by the Pew Research Center, a majority of Americans believe that our health care system needs to get back on track.[19] They want something simple, affordable, of decent quality, and for everyone. To do so, we need to focus our energies on achieving three basic goals: (a) health care covering for all Americans, (b) equitable gains in life expectancy on par with the best in the world (84 years), and (c) ensuring that health care does its part to address basic human needs like ending hunger for all Americans.

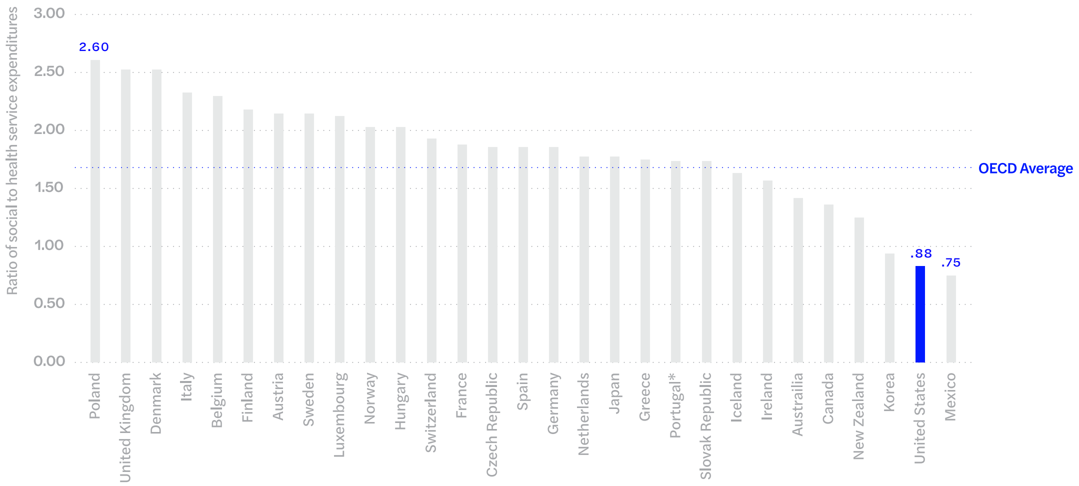
We need to get back on the path of progress, and it will take both incremental steps and big leaps to get there. Along the way, state and local leaders can take important steps to turn goals into action. Here are five areas of focus they could work on now, and five proactive steps that could help ready the nation to meet its health goals.

What Is Already Possible

Rebalance Spending Back Towards Health

First, states must rebalance investments to improve the health of their residents, rather than simply spending more money on health care. For every dollar that Americans spend on health care, we spend just 83 cents on social spending, as compared to an average of $1.70 across other OECD countries (Figure 3).[20]

Figure 3: Ratio of social to health service expenditures for OECD countries, 2005[21]



Source: Bradley, E., et al., Figure 3, 2011

Since the term "social spending" sounds vague, it's often better to think about this category as including essentials like childhood education, supportive housing, nutritious foods, access to affordable transportation as well as job training programs. Getting the right combination of social spending is crucial to living healthier, longer lives, as well as achieving better health outcomes for people who live with chronic conditions.[22] The Affordable Care Act's Section 1332 ("state innovation waiver") and Medicaid's 1115 waivers are existing pathways that states can use to begin the process of rebalancing spending. However, a crucial insight from a RAND study entitled, "Are Better Health Outcomes Related to Social Expenditure," was that social spending and health outcomes were most highly correlated in places where social trust and connectedness was high.[23] Put another way, it's critical that state and local leaders look to their communities for the best ways to make new and existing spending count.

Organize and Engage Communities to Facilitate Breakthroughs

Over the past decade, the nation has woken up to the disparities in life expectancy between neighborhoods across America, particularly between wealthy, mostly white communities and poor, African-American communities. This is particularly striking within cities like Washington D.C., where a few miles between zip codes can yield 15 years or more in life expectancy.[24] The factors that led to these patterns of poor health include racist policies, cycles of targeted disinvestment, and mass incarceration of male minorities. They will not simply get better with more health care or social spending, especially not when there may be deep seeded mistrust of institutions. We do better, and live longer, when we do so together, as decades of research by the Harvard political scientist Robert Putnam has shown.[25]

Fortunately, communities across America are finding ways forward, as described in ***Dying and Living in the Neighborhood: A Street-Level View of America's Health Care Promise:***[26] cities like Dallas, Texas have embraced the deep work of building trust between racially divided communities, and Parkland Health Center, the city's public health care system, is playing a key role in investing in the capacity of social service organizations to work together through technology. In Minnesota, the state public health department has embraced community organizations that have the methods and know-how to teach their neighbors to state their goals and hold politicians accountable to them. In New York City, City Health Works trains and manages paid, full-time health coaches who act as neighborhood peers that link communities and health care systems.

Support Age-Friendly Health Systems for Children and the Elderly

For the most part, our health systems have been built for working, healthy adults who only occasionally get sick. If it were designed for children, schools and clinics would be far more integrated[27] and families would be given the support they need to develop the skills and scaffolds necessary to ensure the proper development of their children.[28] Safe neighborhoods would be prioritized and integrated approaches to early childhood development would be taught in medical schools. Instead, it takes a regular, tawdry political battle to even ensure the basic health insurance coverage for low-income children (CHIP).

If it were designed for the elderly, we would understand and honor what matters to them in their care, we would focus on helping them manage depression, dementia and delirium through peer support and reducing social isolation, we would ensure that they are as physically and mentally active as possible, and we would minimize the number and complexity of medications that they are on. Instead, the elderly face increased hospitalization and harm as they approach the end of life.

Instead of building separate health systems for different demographics, we need to build age-friendly health systems. Across the nation, local leaders are leading the way to improve early childhood development policies and increasing community-based support for the elderly. Because health care systems and hospitals are anchor institutions with significant political connectivity, promoting evidence-based pro-health policies is a key area of partnership to achieve community benefit.

Spread What Already Works

It doesn't take long to find bright spots of progress across the United States. Minnesota's public health department took a ground-breaking stance on health equity that increased engagement of communities across the state.[29] At the same time, Hennepin County, Minnesota, led the integration of its public health, health care and social service systems so it could have more flexibility in how it invested in the health of its Medicaid patients.[30] However, their experience and expertise is likely to stay in Minnesota without a means to spread what works, to share the challenges they are encountering, and to learn what they need to succeed.

The opioid epidemic has increased the urgency of spreading what works. Communities across the country - rural, suburban and urban - are often facing this epidemic with relatively little systematic support. Nearly every state has developed outreach and response programs, but this is altogether different from a local-to-local learning network that enables frontline responders and practitioners to share what they are learning and where they are falling short.

National initiatives like the 100 Million Healthier Lives Campaign are growing to connect these local efforts and ensure that communities have the resources and training they need to succeed.[31] It operates with the support of a backbone organization, the Institute for Healthcare Improvement, support from both national and regional philanthropic organizations to support training and convening, as well as with the in-kind development of digital maps that connect places and people with each other. With further investment, this initiative could form the basis for an internet of health expertise that connects local experts to communities that need to learn from what works.

Remove De-Motivating Administrative Barriers

Ask any physician, social worker or nurse practitioner, and they will say that a major source of professional dissatisfaction is the mounting administrative burden of a complex health care system. Recent studies indicate that physicians spend about 8 hours a week on paperwork, time they could have been taking care of patients or with their families.[32] For non-physicians, it is often worse. For a patient, the burden is the greatest of all, with confusing forms to fill out, a byzantine process of picking the right health plan, and a series of bills that bear little relationship to the ordeal they experienced.

It is no surprise that there are significant, unexplained variations in price, cost, quality of care and health outcomes across the country. The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care has given us a national consciousness of just how strange patterns of care can be when there is no real effort to clarify the bottom line of what we should expect.[33] For the most part, any efforts we make to address these variations often create new ones, albeit on different layers and with different consequences.

Unfortunately, there are few serious incremental solutions to this problem without defining clear aims to simplify the health and health care in a state. This is why states must get ready now in order to make a big leap forward.

What States Can Do

Test the Goals Locally

High-level ownership and support for these goals is crucial for them to take root at the local level, and yet they need to be meaningful to communities, and simple to understand and support. For example, a governor's office or group of state legislators could commission a group of local leaders and leading experts to take America's Goals for Health and translate them into measurable aims for a county or region. The next step is to define a place or part of the state that will have high-level support to focus on achieving these aims. This will require spanning traditional boundaries, clearing barriers, and discovering where innovation should be prioritized.

Invest in Local Leaders to Advance the Goals

Health, like politics, is local. The people most invested in having affordable, quality healthcare, a long and healthy lifespan, and regular access to nutritious food are communities and neighborhoods across the country. To get going, there should be a group of local leaders, with a cross-section of skills and experience, who can seed a coalition that gets behind the goals. The composition of this group will slightly different in each community, but there are often key leaders and representatives who connect best with different people. These locally-led coalitions make change possible, while reminding experts and outsiders what must be honored and upheld in the process.

Identify Tough Decisions Early and Often

It will not be possible to achieve breakthroughs in health and healthcare without making tough decisions. With political support, local leaders, a clear set of aims, and a growing coalition that connects them, it would be foolish to delay putting forward the tough decisions for consideration and problem-solving. This is where rubber hits the road for any breakthrough effort, and where people find out the difference between messaging about change, and getting things done. For instance, the first step in making sure everyone in our country has access to quality, affordable healthcare, is finding out who does not feel like they do. That process may be uncomfortable for a community, for families, or for the political leaders who sponsored the process—but learning the truth and embracing the tough decisions that follow is precisely how a local effort can inspire the state and nation.

Recognize Good Work Underway, Show Compassion for Work that Needs to Change

Not everything important is new, and not everything new is important. Part of a well-organized and disciplined effort to achieve a set of shared goals is recognizing that there is good work underway. Having a clear aim allows a coalition and local leadership to identify efforts that contribute to these goals, efforts that advance other goals, and those efforts that actively work against the stated aims. For example, two rival health care systems in a local region may both be aggressively courting high-income patients in the same neighborhood, while putting less effort into supporting a trio of working class towns in between them. These health care systems are making positive contributions to their communities in different ways but focusing on gaps in coverage and affordability in a specific set of places to achieve target 2.A (Affordable, quality health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses), for instance, puts everyone on the same page with a shared aim that needs to be addressed.

Measure What Matters and Share Stories Widely

The benefits of having a small set of clearly defined aims is that everyone understands them, can track progress, and then can also tailor them to make them easy to report and share. A key ingredient of a successful breakthrough effort is to go beyond the data, and to tell and share the stories behind the numbers. The impact of story and data, together, can be enormous, and also enables people who are less comfortable with data to be a part of important conversations that shape their lives. Importantly, stories and numbers motivate political leaders to champion efforts, demonstrate both their feasibility and bottom-up support, while everyone can see if the effort is on track.

American health and healthcare have a bright future when we set high goals, have communities define their roles and aims in achieving them, and when political leaders create an environment for breakthroughs to emerge and be sustained.

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INVESTING IN CHILDREN

3

Targets:

3.A

100% completion of quality K-12 education

3.B

Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of students

3.C

Early childhood education and services for 100% of children

By: **Irwin Redlener and Horiokazu Yoshikawa**
Additional contributions by: **Jennifer Esser and Carmel Martin**

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The United States is among the lowest in public investments in its children

Among the world's highly developed, economically successful nations, the United States is among the lowest in public investments in its children. Of its total GDP, the U.S. devotes no more than 6.5% to education, child health care, and other safety net programs designed to support the needs of children and families. This compares unfavorably to many other rich countries.[1]

Certainly, there are many reasons why the U.S. does comparatively poorly in so many metrics with respect to education markers and health status.[2] U.S. demographics are strikingly diverse, economic mobility is not equitable or even attainable for many, and the social safety net is incomplete and tattered.[3]

In addition, the federalist system, a bedrock organizational foundation of our society, may serve certain national goals, but creates at least 50 disparate state-based approaches (not to mention local jurisdictional priorities) to understanding and meeting challenges. These disparities in approach, regulations, and policies create a kind of geographic lottery. In essence, where a child lives often determines his or her educational and health outcomes.[4]

To illustrate this point, Children's Health Fund recently published the results of a study that entailed a survey of state requirements with respect to regular health and medical screening for school children.[5] States were graded on the quality and frequency of mandatory health screenings. The majority of states received failing grades, and many just mediocre. Hardly any had mandates that were precisely the same as others. Unfortunate geography for many; better for some.

What do countries that invest far more generously, equitably, and strategically in their children know that we don't? What are the consequences of failing to invest sufficiently in the future of children? Why does this matter to America's resiliency and its capacity to provide global leadership in democratic ideals, economic advancement and innovation? And what can be done about it?

The Urgency of Investing in Children

As we face the precipice of calamity on so many fronts, from climate change and global warming to the economic drag of seemingly intractable poverty, it is more urgent than ever that we get to the task of optimizing problem solving.

Part of this, of course, has to do with resources, human and otherwise, and how they are currently allocated. Additional resources are needed for high impact research and, more so, for implementing evidence-based strategies and solutions that allow us to meet immediately threatening existing challenges.

The second piece is about mutual collaboration with others who face the same challenges, and who would share the same consequences if those challenges are not successfully met. Whether this refers to international collaboration to control climate change or a U.S. based research moonshot to cure cancer, the point is the same. Sharing ideas and resources is critical. The U.N.'s Sustainable Development Solutions Network exemplifies this strategy on a global level. More efforts of this kind need to flow into strategies for problem solving in the United States.

The third piece of the puzzle seems to be the most difficult for the United States. This is about how we envision the future and what it takes to ensure optimal capacity to grow, lead, and solve current and future large-scale challenges. This cannot be effectively accomplished if we fail to provide equitable opportunity to all of our citizens.

The world of our collective future is not likely to have fewer challenges; some we can predict, others impossible to imagine. But there is no scenario that won't require "all hands on deck." That means that when we look at any child we need to ensure that he or she has a clear pathway to achieving their success and becoming a productive adult contributing to community and society.

Moreover, investing in health, education, and other support services for children is far more cost effective to society in the long run than the alternatives which can include remediation, treatment of chronic conditions, and even - under the worst circumstances - incarceration.

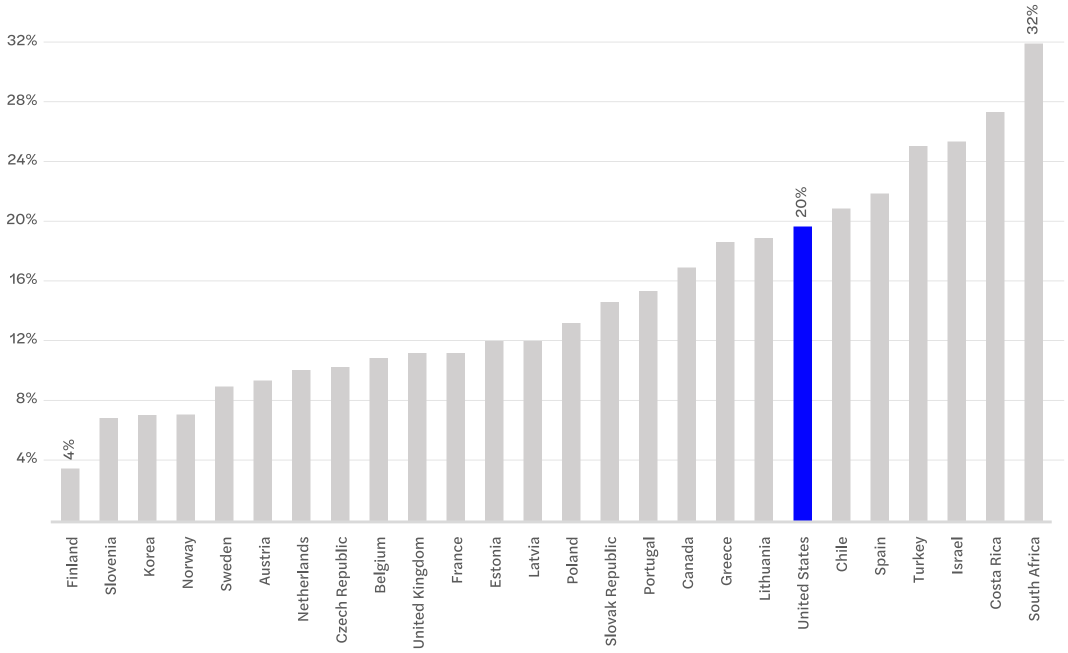
What's Needed

We desperately need every child in America to become a success story. The success of all children is the winning formula for our country's future; it transcends political or ideological conflict and partisan divides.

And we should be very clear that the main focus of these recommendations will pertain to vulnerable children and their families, particularly those that are living in chronic poverty. Although child poverty in the United States has been reduced in recent decades, especially through expansions of the Earned Income Tax Credit and SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), it remains among the highest in rich countries (Figure 1).[6]

Poverty as a powerful cause of adversity is far too prevalent among the nation's children. Programs to support poor children and their families must be integrated and cohesive.[7] Attention must also be paid to extreme poverty in the country.[8]

Figure 1: Percent of children under 18 living in poverty, OECD countries[9]



Source: OECD Income Distribution Database, 2018

The practical reality is that we must now get down to the business of investing in children. But how, specifically? Investment delivered through two interlocking and reinforcing sets of social infrastructure, health and education, has the greatest potential for success.

The SDGs provide a blueprint for how we might create evidence-based, feasible, and trackable indicators to support progress in the health and education of children. By developing indicators that meet these criteria, these goals are easier for local, state, and federal jurisdictions to adopt, more understandable and meaningful to the public, and simpler for the media to report on.

SDG Health and Education Metrics (SDGs #3 and #4):

- 95% of 3-year olds in pre-school / pre-kindergarten by 2021
- 99% of 4-year-olds in pre-K by 2020
- All public school teachers have training in evidence-based socio-emotional learning support by 2021
- Identify and manage health barriers to learning (HBLs) by 2022
- All public elementary schools will be required to have implemented plans to address chronic absenteeism by 2022
- Screening for HBLs by 2022
- 100% covered by comprehensive health insurance by 2030
- 98% of children enrolled in a medical home at birth by 2030
- All states to initiate public education programs that promote the idea that parents are the best advocates for their children in making sure they are receiving relevant and effective health care

Investing in children is as important as investing in physical and systems infrastructure when it comes to national stabilization and long-term resiliency. Consider investment in children as paying attention to what we might consider the nation's 'human infrastructure.'

This proposition, in close alignment with America's Goals 2 and 3, suggests that investments are made in the twin core necessities in terms of optimal growth and maximizing human potential: education and health. We believe that a quality education starting at the earliest possible stages of life, and access to a particular kind of comprehensive health care model are fundamental underpinnings of everything needed to make success possible for every child.

Investing in Education

A large proportion of children in the United States is simply not learning, according to international standards. The percentage of 15-year-olds in the U.S. who do not reach baseline proficiency in reading and math skills in the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) is 67 percent in the last national assessment.[10] Gaps across racial/ethnic groups remain stubbornly large; the White-Black gap in Reading achievement in fourth grade declined from 32 points on the National Assessment of Educational Progress in 1992 to 26 points in 2015, while the White-Hispanic gap remained of similar magnitude, at 24 points (similar patterns are observed for 12th-grade achievement).[11]

Many factors are implicated in the low levels of achievement and the disparities observed in learning. Opportunity gaps are differences in access to learning opportunities experienced by U.S. children, both in comparison to other countries and within the U.S. by different groups.

Significantly, the United States has one of the lowest rates of investment in public preprimary education – the second lowest among OECD nations, assessed as a percentage of GDP.[12] As a result, U.S. child participation rates in public preschool is also one of the lowest among rich nations.[13] Exposure to high-quality preschool education is linked to higher educational attainment, as well as lower rates of school dropout and grade retention.[14] Lack of investment impacts quality as well. In the early primary grades, studies suggest that instruction often concentrates on what children already know (e.g., the most basic number identification and arithmetic skills in kindergarten), rather than the numeracy skills that can promote higher-order learning.[15]

In primary and secondary education, policy changes in the last 20 years in the United States have led to greater emphasis on learning-standards-based accountability. Efforts like No Child Left Behind were ambitious in setting standardized assessments at the center of accountability policy; however, effective systems of instruction, professional development, and curricula were not implemented consistently or widely enough to create substantial progress in achievement outcomes. In addition, despite federal mandates to report yearly progress in learning by socioeconomic and racial/ethnic group, disparities were not reduced measurably following implementation of No Child Left Behind. [16]

More recent reforms, like the Common Core Standards, have been accompanied to a greater extent by aligned curricula and professional development. It is still too early to gauge whether these efforts will result in overall higher levels of achievement and learning, and in reduced disparities in educational outcomes.[17] Innovations in professional development have included the use of validated observational measures as a basis for coaching; balanced attention to content and instructional strategies; and mounting evidence of the potential of supporting socio-emotional learning in an integrated way with traditional academic learning in classrooms.[18]

While some strides have been made in developing common standards and outcomes that help us better understand how education progress is being made, there are still significant gaps both in the U.S. and abroad. For example, NAEP, the National Assessment of Educational Progress, is a relevant indicator for basic literacy and math skills in the United States. However, global citizenship skills and skills relevant to employment in future decades are not measured nationally. For example, socio-emotional skills such as prosocial skills, teamwork abilities, and perspective taking; or related outcomes such as externalizing or internalizing behaviors, are not measured consistently in periodic nationally representative samples the way that the NAEP is administered. Attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors relevant to environmental sustainability are also not collected on a regular basis among the nation's children and youth. Similarly, indicators on developmental status relevant for school entry, across physical, psychosocial, and learning domains, have only been infrequently collected in nationally representative samples (e.g., in the two Early Childhood Longitudinal Studies' kindergarten cohorts, which were collected 13 years apart).[19] Developing more sophisticated and comprehensive ways of measuring educational attainment will be essential in making sure all children are prepared for success.

Innovative Career and Technical Education Programs Emphasize Academics and Job Skills

By **Jennifer Esser**

In traditional vocational programs, students learned a craft or skill, like woodworking or mechanics, with the sole purpose of getting a job in the field right after high school. A common misconception was that these classes were only for kids who couldn't hack it in college. That unfair stereotype does a disservice to the teachers and students working hard in those programs, but it hits on a real problem: vocational education is one-dimensional.

In this era of rigorous standards, educators use the term "college and career ready" to emphasize the need for strong academics along with practical skills, but the 'career' part is often excluded from the conversation. According to a 2016 study by the Education Trust, only eight percent of recent high school graduates have taken a "foundational set of courses they'd need to be both college- and career-ready." This study also revealed that 47 percent have completed neither a college- nor career-ready curriculum.[20]

To bridge the gap between academics and job skills, schools need to look beyond the vocational education programs of yesterday to the Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs of today. When done well, CTE courses are rich in academic content and practical applications, emphasizing the relationship between technical fields and subjects like English, history, science, and math. As American Federation of Teachers President Randi Weingarten wrote in 2015, "The idea is to prepare students for a career at whatever point they decide to pursue one and to align high school CTE with postsecondary options."[21]

Our organization has been working on solutions in Tennessee since 2013, and along the way, we've come across several innovative programs. One of the most promising is the Academies of Nashville, where students can choose from 39 different career academies, with programs ranging from aviation flight to healthcare, attending the school of their choice regardless of what neighborhood they live in.[22]

Throughout high school, students work within their academy to gain hands-on experience in fields that interest them while also earning postsecondary college credit and industry certifications. They still take standard coursework necessary for college, but it's taught through the lens of their academy, drawing connections between math and aviation for example, which further equips students with tools to be successful after they graduate.

Students are hungry for these kinds of experiences. Nashville has seen their attendance and graduation rates increase to some of their highest levels ever. Research has shown that students who take three or more related CTE courses are more likely to graduate, less likely to dropout of high school, and have higher attendance rates. Critically, they are also more likely to obtain a two- or four-year degree.

To make sure young people are prepared to pursue their goals after graduation, schools should shed their notions of vocational education and visit programs like Nashville Academies to see students who aren't just preparing for a job, or for success in college, but both. Whatever comes next, these graduates will have the knowledge, skills, and real-world experience to make the choice that is best for them.

Importance of Health to Child Development

Improving education on its own, however, will not be enough to prepare our nation's children for success. The health investments we make in our nation's children create a foundation for their future. As early intervention is key, we could make the case for doing everything possible to reduce in-utero adversities that might be experienced by a developing fetus. New research suggests that such adversities, e.g., maternal malnutrition during pregnancy, can have lifelong health consequences for the newborn.[23]

Environmental factors play an important role as well. Eliminating lead exposure could help countless children avoid a specific toxin very well known to reduce intellectual potential and cognitive development.[24]

We can also make the case that we should do everything we can to reduce adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), which can result in mental health and physical health problems throughout life.[25] Neglect and abuse in childhood has long-lasting adverse effects,[26] and has been linked to addiction – including opioid abuse presently plaguing communities around the country.[27] Even alcoholism has undermined the potential for many: this includes children afflicted with alcohol addiction themselves, children with alcoholic parents, and even children with fetal alcohol syndrome.[28]

In general, ACEs should be seen as important and consequential traumas of childhood, especially when any child experiences multiple ACEs. These experiences can have life-long impacts, and are likely to influence development, academic success, and health.

The point is that we could make a case for investing specifically in combatting or preventing many problems that adversely affect the present and future capacity of American children to reach their full potential and make it possible for the nation to reach an optimal level of productivity. And it is clear, too, that well-being and happiness of the culture as a whole can expand dramatically, as well, if we invest properly in our children and their families.[29] The payoffs are serious and significant.

Investing in 'Human Infrastructure': Interdependence of Health and Education for Childhood Success

Health and education are mutually reinforcing. To develop the resilient and dynamic nation we hope to create, we must understand how they impact each other, and how we can leverage success in one, to support the other. To underscore the health impacts of educational outcomes for children, consider the following hypothetical scenario.

> A teacher in a poor performing public school in a low-income community is looking at a classroom of 30 second graders. A few of the seven-year-olds are trying to pay attention; but it's difficult because many are distracted - talking and laughing, some clearly restless and away from their desks. Then there are a number of seated students with heads resting on folded arms.
>
> The teacher wants to teach reading skills, inspire kids with the joy of learning, and reinforce the natural, insatiable curiosity that children are born with. And the teacher recalls the promise of what a career in education was supposed to be about. But something is wrong with what the teacher is observing today - and on most days.
>
> What if the teacher knew some critical, evidence-based information available in peer reviewed literature that explained a lot about what her students were experiencing in the classroom? According to the statistics,[30] the teacher might learn that:

- At least seven of the students in the classroom have undiagnosed or untreated visual problems that interfere with seeing the chalkboard or reading from a book.
- One student has an undiagnosed hearing problem.
- Ten to twelve kids have undiagnosed or undertreated asthma that keep them up coughing at night and exhausted during the day.
- Five children have been coming to school hungry every day for the past three weeks. They find it impossible to concentrate.
- Another two young students are in persistent, distracting pain from dental disease for the past week (The families have no dental insurance, and no dentist in the community takes Medicaid).
- Six children were experiencing behavioral or mental health challenges, some in addition to other health and medical concerns (Affordable mental health diagnosis and treatment is essentially unavailable in the community).
- Three children had lifelong lead exposures in home water supplies that was never abated.

This kind of ‘health situational awareness’ could, and should, change everything about what we need to know and do about the relationship between a child’s educational potential and his/her health and medical status. The conditions described above constitute what Children’s Health Fund has described as Health Barriers to Learning (HBLs).[31]

These insights drive the necessity to make sure that every child – from birth (really from pre-natal existence) through adolescence – has access to health care. But the particular model of health care, and the issues it emphasizes, matter greatly in terms of how health care can enhance cognitive development, learning readiness, and optimize realization of potential.

It is also important to recognize that child healthcare providers play a critical role in identifying and managing HBLs. This is a challenging problem because the agenda of child health maintenance or the ‘well child visit’ is already jam-packed. A typical comprehensive evaluation may range from 15 to 30 minutes. But the list of issues to be covered – even in the absence of an acute medical problem to manage – is extensive, and, for most practitioners, essentially impossible to cover. Even a cursory look at Bright Futures, the definitive guideline of child health maintenance published by the American Academy of Pediatrics, is overwhelming.[32]

This means that decisions, often arbitrary and rushed, are made all day long by healthcare professionals who may or may not cover the extraordinarily important HBLs. This must be addressed if we want children to succeed. The highest possible priority must be given to ensuring that no child is encumbered by preventable or manageable health and medical conditions that could interfere with development or academic advancement.

There are two key strategies to ensure that children are getting optimal health care:

> The Medical Home
> A "medical home" is a healthcare delivery model in which a personal physician manages and coordinates all aspects of a patient's healthcare needs. Children need health care that is comprehensive, continuity-based, and accessible in emergencies, that also coordinates extended and specialty services as needed, and provides health screening, prevention, and management of acute and chronic conditions.
>
> Identifying and Managing Health Barriers to Learning
> As discussed above, all children, but especially vulnerable children, should be "cleared" to make sure that health issues are not interfering with development or classroom learning.

Finally, in addition to a new deeply insightful collaboration between educators and health providers, the role of parents as advocates for the children cannot be overstated. Parents are the linchpins who can make sure that teachers and doctors figure out if their children are suffering from health or medical conditions that impair early development or classroom success.

Attempts to elevate the life chances for children without recognizing the role of parents and families as integral to the success of their children are likely to be unsuccessful, short and long-term. This means that we need to identify strategies to help parents cope with a multitude of challenges faced by their children. The good news is that parents, seeing themselves as genuine and effective advocates for their children, are also empowered to see themselves as change agents for a better future for all of us.

Early childhood education and services for 100% of children

By **Carmel Martin**

High-quality early childhood programs starting from birth support children, families, and state economies. When working families can access affordable high-quality services, they are able to work, work longer hours, or go back to school, contributing to their families' economic security. When children attend high-quality programs, they are better prepared for kindergarten and develop socio-emotional skills that serve them well into adulthood. And when states invest in their early childhood systems, high school and college graduation rates increase, which contribute to a better trained and prepared future workforce.[33]

However, too often early childhood education programs are out of reach for families.

The average annual price of a child care center exceeds $10,000, and in most states the price of full-time, center-based child care exceeds the average annual cost of tuition and fees for a public four-year university.[34] Child care assistance reaches only a small portion of income-eligible families and does not cover the full cost of child care.[35] While 43 states and the District of Columbia have a state preschool program, many states only offer a half-day program, and nationally only one-third of 4-year-olds and a small fraction of 3-year-olds participate in public preschool.[36]

Even if families can afford the cost of care, they often face significant barriers accessing a high-quality program that meets their needs. More than half the population live in a neighborhood designated as a 'child care desert,' where demand for child care far exceeds supply.[37] Many programs have long waitlists, especially for infants and toddlers. And while the benefits for children who participate in high-quality early learning programs continue to be affirmed by research,[38] nationally only 10 percent of early childhood programs are considered high-quality.[39]

Home visiting, an evidence-based program that helps new parents navigate their role and access support services, reaches just under 160,000 people nationally. Yet, families that participate have better health outcomes, parenting skills, and children are better prepared for school. Economists estimate that for every dollar spent on home visiting, taxpayers gain $3 to $5 in return.[40]

By ensuring all families have access to high-quality early childhood programs from birth, state policymakers can bolster their state economies and have a direct impact on the lives of families. Two million parents report that they have experienced career interruptions due to child care issues. Making high-quality programs affordable and accessible for all supports children and their families, and ensures tomorrow's workforce is primed for success, developing a pipeline of future teachers, doctors, engineers, and more.[41]

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EMPOWERING PEOPLE OVER SPECIAL INTERESTS

4

Targets:

4.A

Limit corporate special interest spending in politics

4.B

At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts

4.C

Personal control for everyone over their private online data

By: **Daniel Squadron & Lauren Ellis**
Additional contributions by: **Mark Peters, Michael Waldman**

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Mark G. Peters is the Commissioner of the New York City Department of Investigation. As New York City's Inspector General, Mr. Peters leads a unique law enforcement agency with oversight of more than 300,000 employees in 45-plus City agencies and dozens of Boards and Commissions. His diverse legal career spans the public and private sectors. Previously, he has served as Special Deputy Superintendent in Charge of the New York Liquidation Bureau, on the New York State Commission on Public Integrity, and as a prosecutor at the New York State Attorney General's Office where he served as Chief of the Public Corruption Unit and Deputy Chief of the Civil Rights Bureau.

Michael Waldman is President of the Brennan Center for Justice at NYU School of Law, a nonpartisan law and policy institute that focuses on improving the systems of democracy and justice. It is a leading national voice on voting rights, money in politics, criminal justice reform, and constitutional law. Prior to joining the Brennan Center, he was Director of Speechwriting for President Bill Clinton, serving as Assistant to the President. Waldman is the author of multiple books, including *The Second Amendment: A Biography* (Simon & Schuster, 2014), and most recently, The Fight to Vote (Simon & Schuster, 2016), a history of the struggle to win voting rights for all citizens, a Washington Post top nonfiction book of 2016.

Fighting corruption to empower people helps to build a government that better reflects democratic ideals. It is a worthy goal for that reason, to be sure.

But people are busy, and their daily lives are full of challenges. Sometimes it is hard to muster real energy around abstract ideals. However, fighting corrupt government is not an issue of mere ideals. Empowering people over special interests is not an academic issue. It is an issue of real lives, taxpayer dollars, and whether our powerful government is a tyranny of the powerful few, or a representative of the deserving many.

The vision of America's Goals is to restore the potential of government as a force for positive change for everyday Americans. A functional, responsive government can achieve all the targets that America's Goals sets forth – good jobs with a livable wage and benefits, affordable quality healthcare, quality schools and a path toward higher education without debt, a functioning criminal justice system and fair treatment under the law, sustainable infrastructure and innovation, and clean, air, water and energy for all. But none of these goals—not a single one—can be achieved by a corrupt government that empowers corporate special interests over the interests of everyday people.

As detailed in this chapter, corporate special interests exert undue influence in elections through extensive spending at the federal, state, and local level, particularly since the ***Citizens United*** decision.[1] At the same time, voter participation in the United States lags behind other countries. In too many places, legislative districts are created through a political process that undermines confidence in our electoral process and diminishes the voice of large swaths of voters. And online, where Americans increasingly go to conduct their daily activities and participate in public discourse, private data is often exploited, unsecured, and dangerously disclosed, hurting the very consumers who are eager for digital solutions to make their lives more convenient, safe and connected.

When special interests dilute the voice of the people, it can cause people to disengage,[2] which in turn allows those special interests to assert even more power, eventually drowning out the people's voices entirely. This special interest influence is corroding our democracy at a time when fast changes in global economies and politics mean it is more important than ever for Americans to be engaged in public life. Dramatic action is needed. The states can break this cycle.

People across the country already understand how serious the crisis is. An overwhelming majority of Americans want to see major changes to the way political campaigns are funded.[3] Most support fair district maps,[4] laws to protect their voting rights,[5] and increased control over their private information.[6]

This chapter details the threats to our democracy posed by the undue power of corporate special interests in our political systems and the electronic commons. It also shows that progress is possible at the state level to restore an effective and responsive government that will focus on concrete results, based on values shared by a majority of Americans, rather than responding to the needs of narrow and self-interested special interests.

4.A Limit Corporate Special Interest Spending in Politics

The influence of money in politics has never been greater,[7] and appears to be increasing each election cycle.[8] At the same time, Americans are clear that money in politics is disrupting the political process, naming "the influence of special interest money on elected officials" as the top problem with their elected representatives.[9]

Americans are particularly concerned about the amount of corporate money in politics. Specifically, they fear that corporations are using their influence to buy elections and corrupt the government.[10]

And these fears are well founded. A study by the Center for Public Integrity found that in 2014, corporations or business trade groups poured nearly $200 million into ballot measures nationwide, funding television advertisements, mailers and robo-calls;[11] these often become a prime source of information for voters looking to inform themselves on critical local issues. As a result of the *Citizens United* decision, corporations can now spend unlimited amounts of money influencing elections, in addition to making direct contributions to candidates and campaign committees in many states.[12]

Additionally, the increasing role of "dark money" groups which do not disclose the source of their dollars makes it almost impossible to estimate the overall impact of corporate special interest spending.[13] Concrete instances of the distorting influence of corporate special interest spending in politics abound.

For example, in a Pulitzer Prize winning series of articles in the *New York Times* on corporate lobbying of state attorneys general,[14] Eric Lipton unmasked a number of connections between corporate entities making millions in campaign contributions and simultaneously working with state attorneys general on policy issues.[15] Similarly, a study by researchers at George Mason University found that firms that made contributions to state political candidates had a higher probability of having their applications to construct a new facility and acquire medical equipment approved, than firms that did not make such contributions.[16]

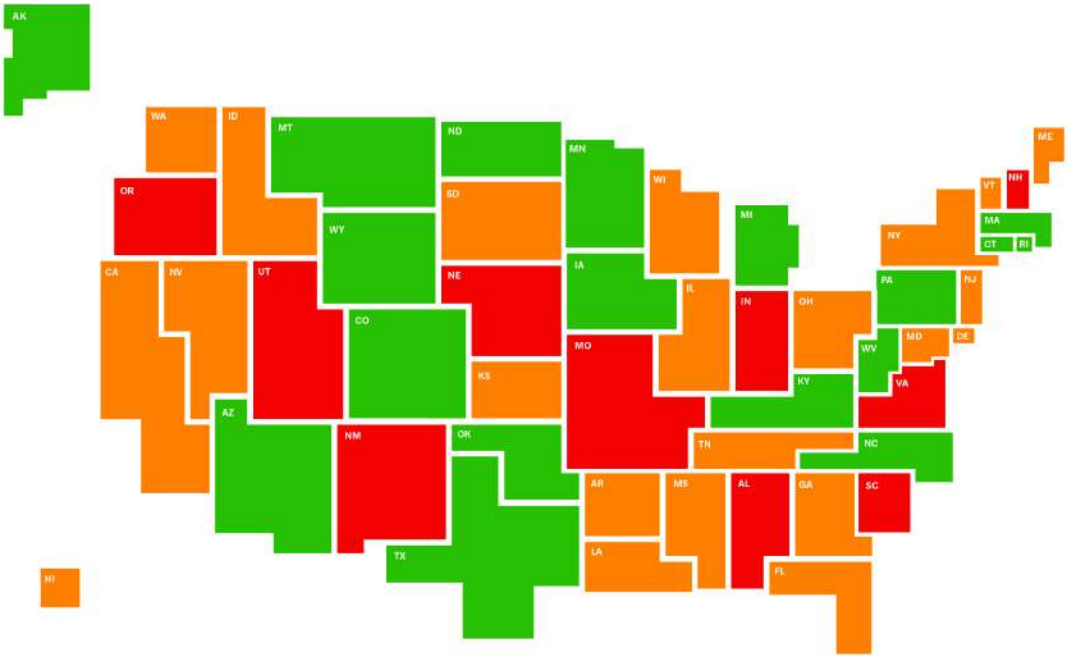
Beyond the direct influence of corporate special interest spending on policy, unfettered corporate influence has further consequences; Americans who perceive that their political system has been co-opted become cynical and are less incentivized to participate. Indeed, a study by the Pew Research Center revealed that over 20% of eligible citizens are not even registered to vote, largely because they believe voting has little to do with how real decisions are made or do not believe their vote will make a difference.[17] The increasing role corporations play in providing voters with "information" about issues and elections, further reduces faith in the political process and governing institutions.[18]

As the Brennan Center for Justice has noted, unfettered and often undisclosed spending by powerful special interests at the state and local level can be particularly poisonous. Spending at that level "frequently flows from special interests with a direct and immediate economic stake in the outcome of the contest in which they are spending, in contrast to what is often portrayed as the more broadly ideological outside spending at the federal level." Lower costs in these elections makes it easier for special interests to dominate.[19]

Following the Supreme Court's decision in *Citizens United*,[20] the "right" of corporations to spend an unlimited amount to impact elections can only be reversed by a constitutional amendment (or a corrective, and more correct, Supreme Court decision).[21] As a New York State Senator, I advocated for such a constitutional amendment;[22] and these efforts could start at the state level.[23] But significant progress can be made at the state level regardless of the 38 states needed to approve a constitutional amendment or the two-thirds of states required to propose one.[24]

Some states have taken steps to limit corporate special interest spending in politics.

Figure 1: Map of U.S. states when considering corporate campaign contribution limits and independent expenditure disclosure requirements (Target 4.A)



For details on scoring, see methodology. *Source:* SDG USA, 2018

But all states can do more. One place to start is with laws requiring corporations to disclose their involvement in elections, both as contributors and advocates. That is something the majority of voters want more information about and believe could reduce the influence of money in politics;[25] it is also clearly allowed by the Court.[26]

Under the Corporate Political Activity Accountability to Shareholders Act, which I sponsored in New York, and through similar proposals under consideration in other states,[27] corporations would be required to get prior shareholder approval of corporate political spending and disclose such spending, as well as its corporate purpose.[28] At least two states, Missouri and Louisiana, require board approval of corporate political contributions.[29] While the money would still flow if these provisions were adopted in states across the country, these measures would help to prevent the use of corporate dollars for the personal political (or financial) goals of management, reduce spending by companies that did not want to risk public backlash, shine a light on dark money, and make it much easier for the press and the public to act on that famous admonition which has become so critical to our democracy – "follow the money."

The Cost of Corruption on the Effective Functioning of Government and How to Combat It

By **Mark G. Peters**

The cost of corruption on the effective functioning of government – whether outright illegality or the nonfeasance of failing to protect the public fisc from fraud and waste – goes well beyond the costs of each particular incident. Instead, the collective impact is a more generalized distrust of government itself. And that distrust saps government's very ability to command the respect and resources necessary to build, to regulate and to protect.

To understand the danger of this problem, some historical perspective is in order: Eighty years ago, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt revolutionized the role of government: building schools and roads on an unprecedented scale, regulating finance and protecting the poorest among us.

As Roosevelt reviewed the first four years of the New Deal in his Second Inaugural address, he explained that this new vision of government required that it "obtain the justified support" of the people governed.[30] And indeed, since that time, with "justified support," government has done great things: In the 1930's it brought electricity to millions in the Tennessee Valley; in the 1940's it won a world war and re-built Europe; in the 1960's it put a man on the moon.

Cascading scandals in Washington and beyond – including reports of cabinet secretaries chartering flights on planes owned by companies with interests before the agency – have begun to chip away at that justified support. Berlin-based Transparency International says its survey of 1,000 Americans in 2017 revealed that nearly seven of 10 of those it surveyed believe the U.S. government is failing to fight corruption, up from half in 2016.[31] Strong ethics laws and rigorous enforcement are the only way to win it back.

A strong inspector general system is a core component of such an effort. New York's Department of Investigation, the City's Inspector General, is an example of how this can work. Every year, DOI's investigations lead to millions of dollars in financial recoveries and hundreds of criminal arrests of individuals who have violated laws that form the foundation of New York City Government. For example, in the last three years, 38 of these arrests involved correction officers who acted as couriers for contraband, helping to instigate violence within the City's jails.[32]

This work – the facts inspector general offices uncover – aid in government's credibility and in the people's confidence in how the government is run. Why? Because the facts empower people, helping them understand what their government is doing and the mistakes it makes. Facts demonstrate that recourse and reform are possible. Facts allow for an informed and vital democracy.

4.B At Least 70% Voter Participation and Fair Legislative Districts

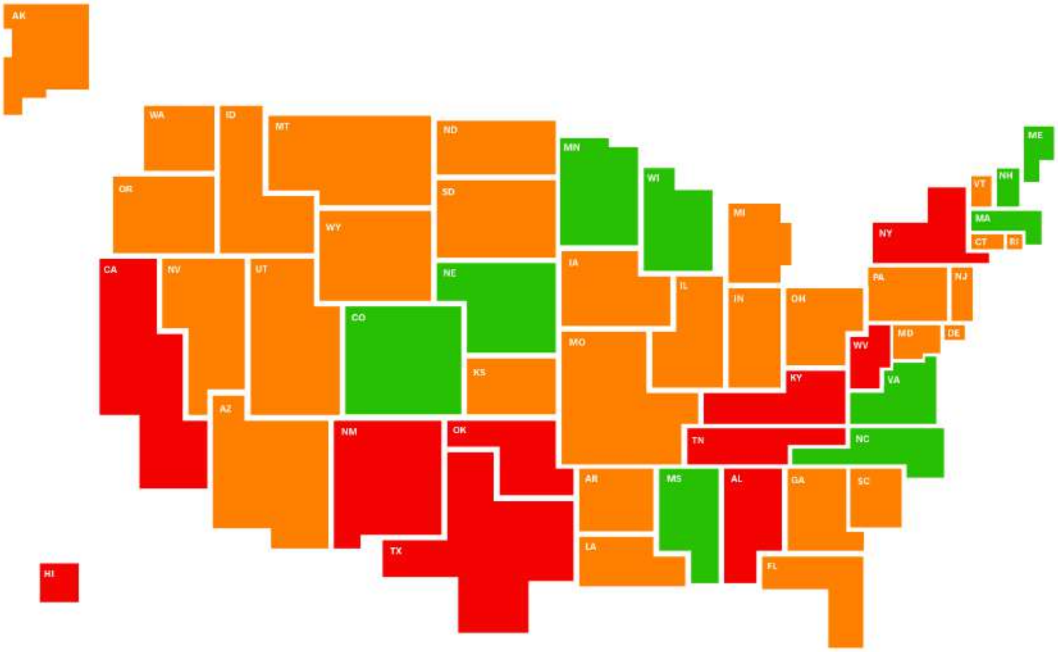
The most direct way to ensure a responsive government is to have an engaged and participatory populace. Rules that allow participation through fair voting laws and competitive districts are key to empowering everyday people over special interests.

Policies enacted by government are influenced by who shows up to vote. Recent research by Demos has highlighted that after women got the right to vote, the government increased its focus on health and children's issues.[33] After literacy tests were abolished, the provision of federal support for services like education increased in areas with African-American populations.[34] When people vote, their interests are better represented.

Unfortunately, the United States is behind on this key indicator of a functioning and effective democracy. U.S. voter participation significantly lags that of other developed countries: out of the 34 countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), voter participation in the United States ranks 28th according to the most recently available data.[35]

The problem is not some immutable cultural characteristic of American civic life, however: with several U.S. states achieving or approaching 70% voter participation in 2016, showing that states can lead the way on increasing voter participation.[36]

Figure 2: Map of voter participation ranking for the U.S. states (Indicator 4.B1)



For details on scoring, see methodology. *Source*: SDG USA, 2018

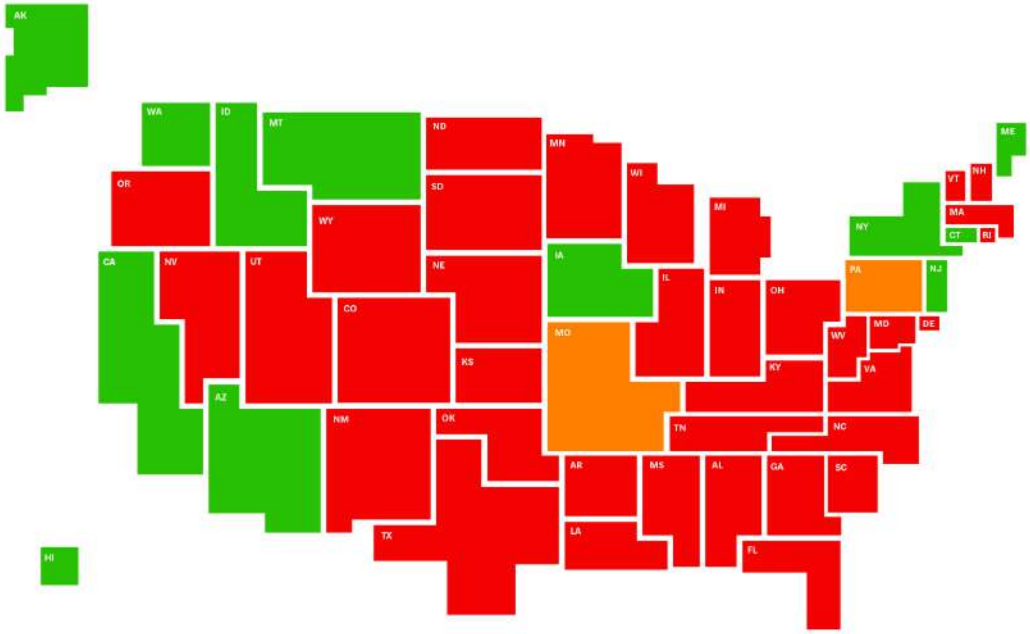
Voter participation, however, means little if that vote cannot meaningfully impact electoral outcomes. When Congressional and state legislative districts are unfairly manipulated, large numbers of voters are effectively disenfranchised in those elections. The partisan result is determined by a political mapmaker, not a group of voters. When elections become non-competitive, voters understandably choose not to participate.[37]

This practice of drawing electoral district lines to favor one party or group is commonly referred to as "gerrymandering," after Governor Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts whose administration enacted a set of legislative districts that resembled a salamander (Gerry-mander).[38] "Racial gerrymandering" refers to the drawing of district lines to dilute the voting power of minority voters.[39] Despite long being prohibited under federal law, examples of legislative district maps evidencing racial gerrymandering continue.[40] Partisan gerrymandering refers to the drawing of lines to advantage a political party, enacted when one political party with control over the redistricting process (for example by holding a state legislative majority) draws lines to pack the voters of the opposition party into the smallest number of districts, while spreading the voters of its own party to make up a majority in as many districts as possible.[41]

A variety of legal challenges to gerrymandering and gerrymandered districts continue, and are an important component of advancing toward fair districts.[42] However, this is easily fixed through the political process as well. The most egregious cases of gerrymandering are committed when partisan elected officials – often a state legislative majority – control the process, without any substantive role for the other party. The process that leads to the fairest districts depends on non-partisan or independent groups or commissions to draw legislative maps.

Although it is not in the interest of those in power to change a system that benefits them, some states have put systems in place that create a fairer redistricting process.

Figure 3: Map of redistricting score ranking for U.S. states, indicating the level of independence of the state and congressional redistricting process (Indicator 4.B2)



For details on scoring, see methodology. *Source:* SDG USA, 2018

Change at the state level to correct broken gerrymandering laws has an outsized impact on states, the federal government, and our country's future.

Voter Participation and Fair Districts

By **Michael Waldman**

The fabric of American democracy is stretched tight. Abysmal voter turnout. Elections drenched in money. Pervasive partisan gerrymandering. A Supreme Court that gutted the Voting Rights Act and opened the system to vast corruption through decisions such as *Citizens United*. All of this before Donald Trump ever ran for president. Now, of course, he and his administration have worked to make matters worse.

In 2018, how can we ensure that the election is free and fair, and accurately reflects the public will?

For starters, we must fight fiercely against voter suppression. In recent years a wave of laws hit communities of color, seniors, poor people and students.[43] Courts have blocked many of these laws.[44] Now the federal government, in effect, has switched sides. Pelted by lawsuits and ridicule, the White House commission on "voter fraud" has imploded.[45] Now there's a new threat: pressure on states to "purge" voter rolls, a practice that can disenfranchise many eligible voters.[46] We must make clear that these purges are often illegal. The struggle for the right to vote will continue all the way until November.

Resistance is vital. But what counts is not what we're against, but what we are for. What immediate steps can move us toward a goal of 70 percent voter turnout?

Let's start by making sure foreign adversaries cannot hack our elections. In 2016, Russian interference went far beyond stolen emails.[47] We know Russia and other adversaries will be back again in 2018.[48] The bipartisan Secure Elections Act will help states upgrade voting systems, so they work better and protect against meddling from anyone foreign or domestic.[49]

We can also curb partisan gerrymandering. Over the past year we've seen a remarkable legal wave, as courts struck down extreme state maps as unconstitutional.[50] The U.S. Supreme Court will rule in coming months. Meanwhile, voters can act. In Michigan and Ohio, ballot measures will create nonpartisan commissions to ensure fair and accurate districts.[51]

This November, Florida voters can restore the right to vote to people with past felony convictions who have completed their sentences—1.5 million people in all.[52] And in states across the country, automatic voter registration is becoming law, adding millions of new voters to the rolls while bolstering security.[53]

We are in a great fight for the future of liberal democracy in America. Nothing less. We can aim for a surge in voter participation – if we put the health of our institutions at the center of debate.

4.C Personal Control for Everyone over Their Private Online Data

A functional, free and democratic society depends not only on individuals expressing their political and personal preferences through voting, but also through their free speech and association, protected by a reasonable expectation of privacy. Yet as more of American public discourse and everyday life has moved online, the protection of these fundamental rights has not kept up.

Instead, private information is increasingly out of individuals' control. Every time someone goes online, the Internet Service Providers (ISPs) that facilitate access and other companies that play a role in online activity are able to collect information on where users are, what websites they visit and what apps they use. Through that and other information ISPs are also able to extract sensitive details about health, finances, and personal connections.[54]

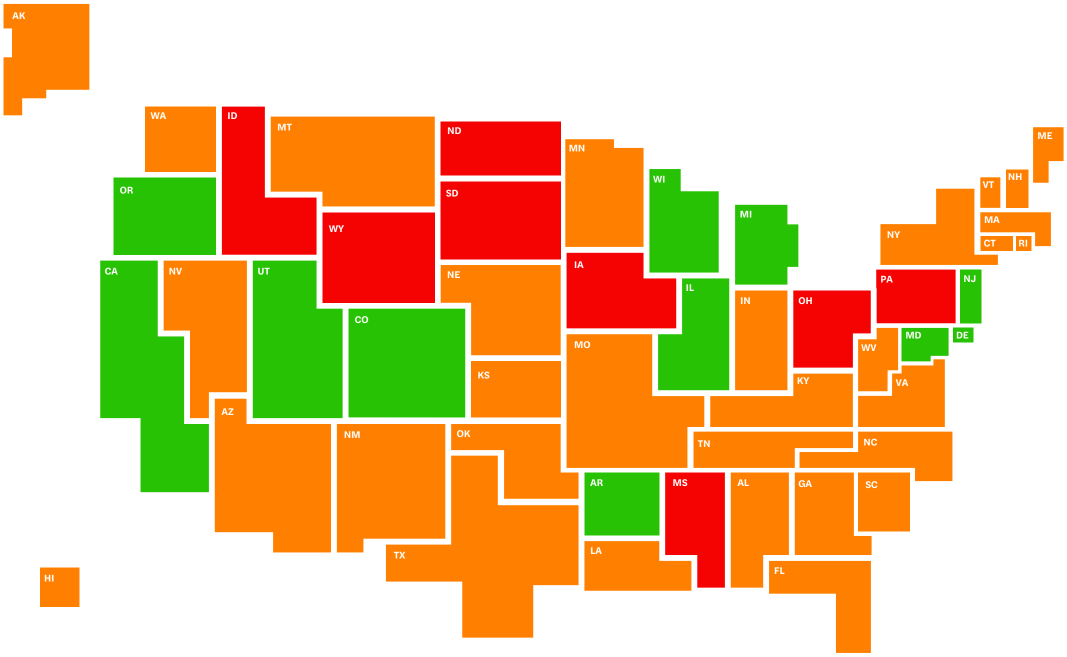
While this information can be incredibly useful to individuals, too often it is abused, unsecured and exploited.[55]

Too often, electronic consent forms for the collection of personal data are vague or hard to understand.[56] As the use of digital communications becomes a necessary part of operating in modern society, simply "opting-out" of using the internet or certain web services is often not reasonable.[57]

Americans are highly concerned about the security of all their online data. Research has shown that 80% of Americans are concerned about the privacy of their personal information online[58] and that 64% have personally experienced data theft.[59]

Luckily, there is much that can be done on the state level to protect personal online data. As one example, expanding state- and locally-owned broadband lines and telecom infrastructure, as in Chattanooga, Tennessee and Lincoln, Nebraska – while also enabling enhanced broadband access – is one innovative potentially powerful way to allow states and localities to set the rules for ISPs and others who wish to use these state- and locally-owned resources.[60] Some states have also enacted various laws, including ones about disclosure, permissions, and requirements on sale and disposal of collected data, to increase residents' control over private online data.[61]

Figure 4: Map of U.S. state rankings of personal control for everyone over their private online data (Target 4.C)



For details on scoring, see methodology. *Source:* SDG USA, 2018

As online and electronic activity plays an ever-increasing role in our civic life, states can help ensure that people feel able to participate in this essential activity confident that they are empowered, and their personal online data is protected.

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5

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

Targets:

5.A

Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race

5.B

End mass incarceration

5.C

Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone

By: **Kerry Kennedy**
Additional contributions by: **Jennifer Gross, Susan Burton, and James Zogby**

Kerry Kennedy is the president of Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights. For more than thirty years, Ms. Kennedy has devoted herself to the pursuit of equal justice, the promotion and protection of basic rights, and the preservation of the rule of law. She has worked on a range of issues, including children's rights, child labor, disappearances, indigenous land rights, judicial independence, freedom of expression, ethnic violence, impunity, and the environment. Ms. Kennedy served as Chair of the Amnesty International USA Leadership Council for over a decade, served in numerous political campaigns, and is a member of the Massachusetts and District of Columbia bars.

Jennifer Gross founded the Blue Chip Foundation in 2015 to address the root causes of poverty through innovative solutions using the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Ms. Gross serves on the Leadership Council of the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network and is a founding member of SDG USA. Ms. Gross is a member of The Gross Family Charitable Foundation which has donated to Mercy Ships, Doctors Without Borders, Center for Sustainable Development at Columbia University, Duke University, and UCI Stem Cell Research Center. She also serves on the board for the Association of Sustainable Development Solutions Network, SDG USA, Duke Global Health Institute, Millennium Promise, VII Association, LA Kitchen, and Pharia Foundation. She is a founder of Ethics in Action which is an initiative at the Vatican designed to deepen the world's religions understanding of a moral economy. Ms. Gross has fifteen years of philanthropic and business experience and earned her undergraduate degree from Duke University.

Susan Burton
Drawing on her personal experiences of revolving through cycles of incarceration for 20 years, Susan Burton founded A New Way of Life Re-Entry Project (ANWOL) in Los Angeles, California, in 1998, to help others break free of those cycles. ANWOL provides resources such as housing, case management, employment, legal services, leadership development and community organizing on behalf of, and with, people who struggle to rebuild their lives after incarceration. For her work, Susan has been named a CNN Top Ten Hero, an Ebony Power 100 Luminary and has received the prestigious Citizen Activist Award from the Harvard Kennedy School of Government. Released in 2017, her memoir, *Becoming Ms. Burton,* received a 2018 NAACP Image Award for Outstanding Literary Work in the category of Biography/Autobiography.

James Zogby co-founded the Arab American Institute in 1985 and continues to serve as its president. He is Director of Zogby Research Services, a firm that has conducted groundbreaking surveys across the Middle East. For the past 3 decades, he has served in leadership roles in the Democratic National Committee and served 2 terms as a President Obama appointee to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom. He writes a weekly column published in 12 countries. He is featured frequently on national and international media as an expert on Middle East affairs. In 2010, Zogby published the highly-acclaimed book, *Arab Voices*. His 2013 e-books, *Looking at Iran: The Rise and Fall of Iran in Arab Public Opinion* and *20 Years After Oslo*, are drawn from his extensive polling across the Middle East with Zogby Research Services.

Equal Opportunity for All – The Foundation for Our Progress as a People

A society's ability to provide equal opportunity for all is essential to every other aspect of its advancement. This is a truth embedded in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, where the creation of equal opportunity plays a supporting, if not essential, role across each of its 17 areas of focus. For the United States, the imperative of creating equal opportunity for all is clear. Whether in spurring innovation, in addressing the challenges of climate change, or in building more sustainable communities, we need 100% of our people engaged and invested in developing solutions. Creating equal opportunity for all is an economic imperative as well as a moral imperative. More than that, it is part of our obligation as Americans, as citizens of a nation that has expanded equality and opportunity with each generation.

This legacy of our history is threatened when we see progress stalled on several critical issues of equality and on others where we have taken dramatic steps backward. So, as we review the Sustainable Development Goals and America's Goals, we cannot do so with any arrogance. Women and minority communities still do not receive equal pay for equal work in our country. Our laws are still not applied evenly, and for members of minority communities, their unequal application can actually serve as a powerful constraint on opportunity. Perhaps most critically, a person's wealth, race and gender still figure heavily in who we send to jails and prisons and for what reasons.

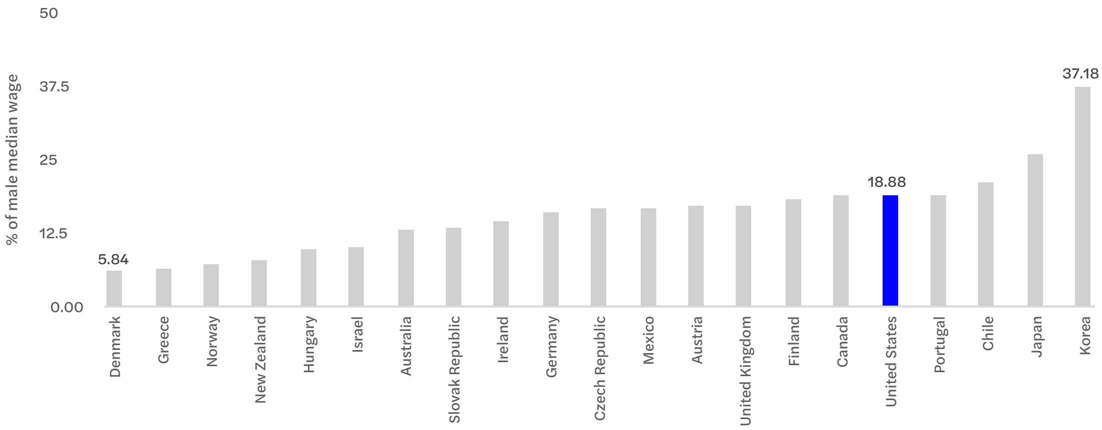
In each of these areas we see inequalities that not only limit our potential as a society but a persistent injustice that inflicts its own kind of violence on our communities. As my father said the day after Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was murdered fifty years ago, violence is not always physical. "There is another kind of violence, slower but just as deadly, destructive as the shot or the bomb in the night," he said. "This is the violence of institutions; indifference and inaction and slow decay. This is the violence that afflicts the poor, that poisons relations between men because their skin has different colors."[1] And yes, this is the violence we see in our society perpetuated by inequalities in pay, where African Americans make 75% of what white Americans make for the same work and women 83% as men.[2] This is the violence each of us is witness to when certain groups of Americans are far more likely to be pulled over by police, harassed, or victims of lethal force on account of their race or ethnicity. This is the rot and decay we see in our institutions when over the past 40 years, rates of incarceration have increased by 500%,[3] and where 99% of the growth in the populations of our jails and prisons over the past 15 years comes from pre-trial incarceration,[4] of sending men and women to jail before trial either because they cannot afford bail or their offense is deemed violent enough to keep them apart from our society.

Today, creating equal opportunity for all is less a matter of court cases or legal decisions that make headlines, than of what happens on the frontlines of our communities. In what we do to ensure that men and women of different backgrounds are compensated equally for their work and contributions, in what we do to ensure all they are treated equally by police and prosecutors, and in how we make sure "innocent until proven guilty" is not as an abstract ideal but a principle that determines who is sent to jails and prisons: this is where we will fail or succeed in our struggle to promote equal opportunity for all.

More than five decades after the Equal Pay Act was signed into law, banning employers from using gender as a factor in setting lower wages, a yawning gap endures between what men and women are paid for the same work. While the participation of women in the American workforce has grown considerably in recent decades, the pace of women's wage gains relative to men has slowed, if not stalled, with a gap that remains persistently greater in the United States than in other OECD nations (Figure 1).[5]

When we see that pay disparities have continued to narrow in other advanced economies and can identify several important reasons why, namely parental leave policies and lower costs for childcare and healthcare, this is not a matter of lacking policy solutions. It is a matter of lacking political will.

Figure 1: Gender wage gap, U.S. in comparison with OECD countries[6]



Source: OECD, 2018

Equal Pay for Equal Work

By **Jennifer Gross**

It has been more than 50 years since the Equal Pay Act was passed, and the wage gap has narrowed by only half a cent each year. In 1963, a woman was paid 59 cents to a man's dollar. In 2015, white women were paid 80 cents for every dollar paid to men,[7] but not all women have benefited equally. Latina women take home 54.4 cents compared to white, non-Hispanic men. African American women make just 62.5 cents compared to white, non-Hispanic men.[8] This reality is absolutely obscene.

When I was a girl, my father told me I could become anything I wanted if I went to college. Graduating during an economic downturn in the early 2000's, fellow Duke graduates were working at Blockbuster. Things are worse for millennials who entered the workforce during the Great Recession as wages for employed millennials have dropped 7.6 percent since then.[9] In my home state of California, 38% percent of 18-34-year olds live with their parents.[10] High unemployment levels and low wages make it impossible for many millennials to pay back their college tuition fees.

People of color are still earning less than whites at every level of educational attainment,[11] even as this demographic continues to grow. Millennials are the most diverse generation to date, with 44.2% identifying as a minority race or ethnic group.[12] How can this nation expect to be upheld by future generations that are not being compensated equally for work? In 1970, there were five working Americans for every retired American. By 2025, baby boomers will reduce that ratio to 3:1.[13] The estimated economic burden on a child born in 2015 will be nearly twice that of a millennial.[14]

I remember my father explaining to me that my generation wouldn't have social security. An idea that scared me as a child now holds excitement, because the failing system needs to change. Current living standards and productivity in all walks of life forecast large losses to the economy unless existing anti-discrimination legislation regarding pay by race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation is enforced.

The Equal Pay Act, Title VII, and Americans with Disabilities Act were all created to prohibit compensation discrimination, yet it still exists. Passing another federal law, like the Paycheck Fairness Act, the Fair Pay Act, or the Employment Non-Discrimination Act, would certainly help protect workers in all states. Until that happens, each state will continue operating under antiquated regulations and thread together whatever local laws they can to bring equal pay into reality.

In 2017, California, Delaware, Oregon, and Puerto Rico passed bills to prohibit employers from using a job applicant's salary history during the hiring process. Illinois, Nevada, Maine, and New Jersey introduced similar legislation only to have it shot down by their governors.[15] Twelve states have taken important steps towards eliminating pay secrecy and closing the wage gap by enacting laws protecting workers if they talk about what they earn. These states include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, and Vermont.[16]

If statewide policy is shot down, individual cities must generate sustainable policy. Cities including New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco passed ordinances banning salary history discussion, and New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu is issuing an executive order for city agencies banning it as well. San Diego also passed an equal pay ordinance requiring contractors in the city to certify they enact equal pay regardless of gender or race.[17]

It is obvious that increased gender and racial equality in the labor force will spur economic growth, and social inclusiveness will make a more productive workforce. Legislation like the Paycheck Fairness Act,[18] the Pay Equity for All Act,[19] and Employment Non-Discrimination Act[20] must be passed. Governments need to strengthen the capacity, skills and mechanisms for regular impact monitoring and evaluation of gender initiatives. Collecting pay data from large companies through the EEO-1 pay data collection[21] will illuminate gender and racial wage gaps and help the agencies responsible for enforcing equal pay laws to detect pay discrimination.

The government needs to increase access to high-quality, affordable child care. Because every mother receives 71 cents compensation to every fathers' dollar,[22] the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act[23] needs to be implemented to prevent pregnancy discrimination. Families must be provided with medical leave and paid sick days.

Wages of women in low-wage jobs need to be raised simply by raising the minimum wage, and jobs that are tip driven must receive at least minimum wage before tips through legislation like the Raise the Wage Act.[24] Barriers need to be removed that prevent women from entering higher paying, male-dominated fields. Equal access to finance for all must be ensured regardless of sex, race, ethnicity or sexual orientation.

When I asked my dad recently what had made him change his vote from Republican to Democrat at the turn of the century, he spoke about minimum wage, and how unfair it was that people with fewer advantages shouldn't receive equal pay. The eradication of the pay gap should be supported from all political parties. If we are unable to speed things up, millennials will be forced to serve as a demographic bridge between older, whiter generations and subsequent, more diverse generations. Their ability to advocate and effect policy will be key to the successful transition to a nation that upholds equal pay for all and may be the key to rebuilding our economic well-being.

Consider the general trend: in nations where a government mandates paid parental leave, pay is more equitable between genders. Studies also show the substantial benefits for women in allowing fathers paid leave after the birth of a child, and that they accrue well beyond infancy—in fact, fathers who take paternity leave invest more in childcare over their entire lives, allowing women greater freedom to pursue professional opportunities.[25] And yet, there remains no federal mandate for mothers or fathers to receive paid time off work after the birth of a child.

The cost of childcare in the United States, far higher than OECD averages, also depresses labor participation and wages for women. Consider that what Americans pay for childcare is five or six times what Germans or Swedes spend as a percentage of income.[26] Of course, the higher the costs of childcare the greater the chance one parent will leave the workforce to provide it. In the vast majority of cases, it is a woman who assumes this responsibility.

The burdens of caregiving present particular constraints on earnings for women from minority communities, many who are the lone breadwinners in their families and for whom working full time at home is not an option. While many women choose to work part-time to balance responsibilities to their jobs and families, taking this option limits wages and opportunities.[27] The industries and sectors where part-time work and more flexible schedules are available are usually lower paying. While these are not the only factors at play, the burdens of caregiving and the high cost of childcare are manifest in the immense pay gaps that exist for African American women who make 62.5% and Latinas who make 54.4% of white men.[28] These disparities impose long-term costs, not just on women themselves but also on their families, contributing to more limited options and educational outcomes for their children.

Wage stagnation for African Americans and Latinos has coincided with another alarming national trend in recent decades, the rise of mass incarceration in the United States. When over the past forty years the U.S. population has grown by around 50%[29] but at the same time the population of our prisons and jails has grown by at least 500%,[30] this represents a collective failure of conscience and of our institutions. Just think, in the years since the United States celebrated its bi-centennial, the country has emerged victorious from the Cold War, revolutionized computing, and helped to network the world. But over that same period of time, we have caged the largest number of people in our history and more than any other nation in the world. In this respect, we have taken a great step backward as a county. Here, the United States is indeed exceptional, but for all the wrong reasons.

Mass incarceration's effects fall disproportionately on African American and Latino communities who comprise less than a third of the U.S. population but over half of those incarcerated.[31] While mass incarceration represents perhaps the most severe injustice, it is just one of many that exist in our criminal justice system from the point of arrest, to practices in courtrooms, to who is sent to jail. Data from the Stanford Open Policing Project, compiling 130 million records from 31 states, helps to demonstrate how the deck is stacked against certain groups of Americans from the beginning.[32] For instance, when stopped for speeding, African Americans and Latino Americans are twice as likely to be searched; scientists at Stanford also report that minority communities face a lower threshold for arrest.[33] The statistics they gathered all come from 2015 or later, revealing that even after a national conversation about racial and ethnic profiling in response to the September 11th attacks, and subsequent efforts to put policies in place to correct it during the Obama Administration, there is still far much more work that remains.

The change in administrations and the Trump White House's revitalization of parts of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1996, which allows Immigration and Customs Enforcement to deputize local and state law enforcement professionals to enforce immigration law, has now created far greater leeway for racial and ethnic profiling and more invasive policing in our communities. Members of the task forces that the Trump Administration has established as part of these efforts have authorities to stop, question, and arrest men and women they suspect of being undocumented immigrants. And here, the administration is not simply interpreting a law differently, they are investing heavily in jurisdictions who agree to be their partners in enforcing these policies aggressively, unveiling late last year more than $98 million in grants for 179 communities.[34]

Freedom from Ethnic and Racial Profiling for Everyone

By **James Zogby**

My community has a long and troubled history with profiling. During the mid-1990s, for example, people of Arab descent were routinely pulled out of line at airport check-in counters and subjected to humiliating searches in public view. The process of being singled out, rudely searched, and treated as a suspect in front of fellow passengers was hurtful and embarrassing.

In the aftermath of the horrific 9/11 terrorist attacks, the indignity of being individually profiled was expanded to include a number of discriminatory government policies. In violation of the U.S. Constitution's equal protection clause, our nation's Department of Justice indiscriminately rounded-up Arab immigrants for deportation, instituted mass call-ins of immigrants from Arab and Muslim-majority countries, and gave free rein to the Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) to single out Arab Americans and American Muslims returning to the U.S.

President George W. Bush's Attorney General, John Ashcroft, institutionalized this discrimination when he issued guidelines in 2003 that, while claiming to ban profiling, left open a wide national security loophole. After referring to the practice of profiling as premised on an "erroneous assumption" and as "not merely wrong, but also ineffective,"[35] the Ashcroft Guidance allowed for the continuation of profiling based on religion or national origin, as well as religion, ethnicity and race in matters related to border and national security. These broad exceptions allowed for the creation of the NYPD's expansive and grossly intrusive surveillance program. The NYPD dispatched undercover officers into minority neighborhoods as part of a “human mapping program.” Police coerced informants, known as “mosque crawlers,” to monitor sermons, even when there was no evidence of wrongdoing. They subjected entire neighborhoods to surveillance and scrutiny, reporting even on overheard conversations and which television channels were watched.[36] All of this was justified by the ethnicity and/or faith of the target populations and not because of any accusations of crimes. It is important to note that this program, which traumatized a broad segment of New York’s Arab and Muslim communities, did not produce a single lead or result in any terror investigation.[37]

After promising to revise the Ashcroft Guidance, President Barack Obama’s Attorney General, Eric Holder, unveiled a “new” guidance in 2014,[38] which, in effect, left the Ashcroft policy in place. Holder banned profiling based on religion, gender, national origin, sexual orientation, and gender identity but retained the border and national security loopholes. And so profiling continues to be deemed acceptable at the border and in airports, in federal intelligence operations and local law enforcement. Profiling at airports was further enhanced by a new program, the TSA Screening of Passengers by Observation Techniques (SPOT). Under SPOT, federal officers in an airport program intended to identify telltale mannerisms of potential terrorists, became a subterfuge for profiling. Congressional oversight in the form of a Government Accountability Office report noted the nearly billion-dollar SPOT program was a waste of funds since it had been shown to be ineffective. Since both President Donald Trump and Attorney General, Jeff Sessions, have spoken in support of the use of racial profiling in law enforcement, the practice will continue and may even be expanded.

The use of racial, ethnic, and religious profiling by law enforcement is un-American and should end. Targeting people for what they look like or because of their group characteristics is discriminatory and a poor excuse for law enforcement. By casting too large a net and targeting an entire racial or ethnic group instead of focusing on specific behaviors, law enforcement not only wastes precious resources, it also breaks trust with and alienates victim communities putting them under the cloud of suspicion. “Driving while black” entered the American lexicon because of racial profiling. “Flying while brown” is now equally common. Both racial and ethnic profiling are wrong, ineffective and illegal. Our nation should end profiling.

These developments come in the wake of the Black Lives Matter movement, which has shined a spotlight on discriminatory trends in how police resort to force, how often it becomes lethal, and who are most often its tragic victims. As researchers at U.C.L.A, Boston University, and Portland State concluded in a landmark 2016 study, “the whiter one appears the more likely one is to be protected from police force”[39] and a series of high profile tragedies from Ferguson to Baton Rouge to New York has driven home the reality of this systemic injustice. But while these tragedies have a human face, the collective tragedy of mass incarceration remains somewhat anonymous, its scale and cost to our society perhaps too vast to fathom.

And it’s true: it is difficult to reckon with just how much mass incarceration costs this country. The $80 billion we spend in caging men and women every year just scratches the surface.[40] If social costs are factored in, the true economic cost of incarceration in the U.S. is closer to $1 trillion.[41] Because underneath this number lay incalculable costs: the devastation of children who know their parents are locked up but not the lock of their embrace; the damage to our society from the dashed hopes of young people in communities where prolonged detention is not an exception but the expectation; the hypocrisy of a society that says all are created equal but where certain groups of people are treated unequally by law enforcement and far more frequently sent to jails and prisons.

Basic statistics concerning prison populations in the United States can help obscure rather than illuminate some of the problems at hand. The percentage of men and women serving time in our federal prisons is relatively small, around 10% of the some 2.3 million people incarcerated in the United States on any given day.[42] Perhaps the most stunning statistic, among these men and women, somewhere close to 60% haven't been proven guilty.[43] These men and women went directly to jail without facing trial either because they couldn't pay bail, or they were charged with a crime deemed violent enough for them to be kept away from society. Whichever the case may be, for these men and women, a central principle of our legal system, "innocent until proven guilty," does not apply.

As prison populations have grown, definitions of what makes a crime violent have grown more expansive. For instance, even if you carry no weapon at all but are arrested with someone who is carrying one, your offense might also be considered violent. Classifying a crime as violent can serve the interest of prosecutors looking to move cases quickly. The logic is simple: when a defendant is immediately incarcerated after arrest, they are more likely to take a guilty plea than go to trial. Defendants see the benefits of taking a plea because of the promise of their release from jail and their belief that by taking it they will avoid the risk of a longer prison sentence if they are convicted at trial. Pleading guilty can have lifelong implications, however. While the safety gains for communities from these practices are unclear, the human cost is not.

Women, Abuse and Mass Incarceration: Piling Trauma on Top of Trauma

By **Susan Burton**

Women are the fastest growing incarcerated population in America. According to The Sentencing Project, there were more than 215,000 women behind bars in 2014, up from 26,378 in 1980.[44] Disproportionately, these are women of color, low income and convicted of low-level, non-violent crimes.

What is often missing from this conversation is that most women behind bars have also been victims themselves: it is estimated that anywhere from 85 to 90 percent of incarcerated women have suffered physical or sexual abuse at some point in their lives.[45]

The fear, pain and shame of abuse are emotionally and spiritually debilitating, which can leave any woman — regardless of her background — feeling like there's nothing left to hold onto. But for many low-income women, securing justice or accessing support systems like counseling or safe housing can prove far more difficult than it is for women in higher-income communities. Is it any wonder, then, that many of these women turn to drugs or become involved in low-level crime and run into trouble with the law? I don't think we understand the damage we do to abuse survivors by criminalizing them for their response to coping with their trauma. We pile trauma on top of trauma.

We also rip families apart at the seams: 80 percent of women in jails are mothers, many of whom are raising children on their own.[46] Incarcerating women deprives a child of a mother, destabilizes a home, stunts childhood development, and can rob a family of a critical source of income — all so that society can preserve a false sense of justice and safety. To me, safety doesn't look like that. And how can we believe that justice has been done when these women were the victims of a system that failed to protect them in the first place?

Mass incarceration must end for these women. However, I believe just as strongly that it must also end for women who have been imprisoned for committing violent offenses as a result of their abuse. Flozelle Woodmore, who came to A New Way of Life as a Soros Justice Fellow in 2010, was sentenced at the age of 18 to life in prison for killing her abusive boyfriend. She spent the first 21 years of her adult life locked up for defending herself and her young son as her partner threatened to kill them both with an ice pick. On average, three women are murdered by an intimate partner every day in the United States[47], and on that day in August of 1986, Flozelle opted not to become a statistic. Her choices were limited. And the system — the same system that failed to protect her from years of abuse — took two decades of her life as a result. Flozelle is not unique. A California prison study indicated that 93 percent of women who had killed their partners had been abused by them.[48] These aren't women who are a danger to the general public; they're women who felt they had no options left.

After a lifetime of abuse, I cycled in and out of prison over the course of two decades before founding A New Way of Life Re-Entry Project in Los Angeles in 1998. Since then, more than 1,000 women have re-entered society and found safety and support in our homes. These women want their lives to have meaning and purpose, and many of them aspire to help other women as they re-enter. Abuse robbed many of these women of their spirit, and incarceration robbed them further. Mass incarceration, with its linear focus on punishment and retaliation, does not promote individual healing or safe communities. Shackles, isolation and separation from loved ones are subhuman indignities that sear and sharpen life traumas that are forever raw. We should acknowledge the right, potential and ability for everyone to travel a journey of self-introspection and personal growth within personal accountability. If we want to see justice truly done, we must do all we can to end the mass incarceration of women and the cycle of abuse it perpetuates.

Briefly, let me illustrate in simple and human terms how interaction with the criminal justice system can affect someone where I live in New York City. Here, like everywhere, their ability to pay bail makes a big difference. If you can afford it, you can go home and take time to prepare for trial. If you can't, even if accused of the exact same crime, you are sent to Rikers Island. At Rikers, about 85% of the prisoners are in the same situation, not guilty but merely charged of a crime[49] and among them on any given day are 1,200 18- to 21-year-olds.[50]

Many prosecutors understand well why time in these cages is to their advantage. Understandably, for many at Rikers the stay is uncomfortable enough and violent enough for them to take a guilty plea, regardless of their actual guilt or innocence. Consider that the risk of being attacked at Rikers comes with both physical and legal dangers. Defending yourself may come with being charged and prosecuted for assault, of being charged and convicted of a far greater crime than what sent you to jail in the first place.

But taking a guilty plea also comes with real and potentially long-term consequences, particularly for young people. For many who live in public housing, a guilty plea means they cannot return home; having a criminal record means they will be evicted. As they look for somewhere else to live, a criminal record follows them, one which renters can easily find with a simple background check. The same happens when individuals apply for a loan. A criminal record becomes a barrier to opportunity.

So rather than staying for a period of days in difficult, if not dangerous, conditions awaiting trial, pre-trial incarceration often creates damaging knock-on effects for their future. Even a short prison stay can serve as a gateway to greater struggles and a more difficult life. As Adam Gopnik of *The New Yorker* once explained, “No one who has been inside a prison, if only for a day, can ever forget the feeling ... A note of attenuated panic, of watchful paranoia—anxiety and boredom and fear mixed into a kind of enveloping fog, covering the guards as much as the guarded.”[51] Scientific studies supports some of what Gopnik describes: spending time in jail changes an individual, with men and women who spend as little as two days in jail more likely to engage in future criminal behavior.[52]

No, not every person incarcerated before trial is subject to the same conditions as those at Rikers. But no matter the jail or municipality, pre-trial incarceration means being subject to a host of conditions well beyond an individual’s control from the unpredictability of a court’s schedule to varying levels of training among jail employees. For men and women who our legal system says are still innocent, who have not been found guilty and convicted of a crime, why should they have to surrender so much of their freedom? Why should we take from them their ability to meet commitments to family, to employers, and their communities?

This too represents a kind of violence in our society, one my father described 50 years ago, a violence that is a product of the “breaking of a man’s spirit by denying him the chance to stand as a father and as a man among other men.” But we cannot allow the scourge of mass incarceration to break our own spirit, especially when we know there are concrete changes that can reduce the size of prison populations -- and without sacrificing the safety of our communities.

First, there are perverse financial rewards at many points across our criminal justice system, many of them involving bail, that we can work to eliminate. There are too many parties who have a stake and say in the present system, while at the same time, men and women in prison have no voice. The most important issue is that in places from New York to California bail is simply too expensive. In setting bail, there is often too much leeway and not enough logic in the guidelines for the judges who determine it. In making changes to bail policies there should be one guideline to unite all our efforts: no one in this country should be punished for being poor.

Whether it’s judges, prosecutors, or police, we also know that implicit bias often influences decisions and ultimately limits opportunities. While bias is difficult to eliminate completely that does not mean it cannot be effectively addressed, especially when we know that regular and adequate training can reduce its pernicious affects. We also see implicit bias embedded in certain laws and how they are applied. When mandatory minimums and other determinate systems for sentencing affect certain groups of citizens disproportionately and keep them in prison for longer periods of time, these too must be examined. Here, how we treat the possession of certain drugs and the criminalization of drugs in general plays a vital role.

As one of the wealthiest nations in the world we also should not tolerate the conditions we see in many of our jails and prisons. While I have discussed the environment at Rikers in New York City, it is not unlike other jails and detention facilities in major cities across this country. The excuse for incarcerating so many within their walls is ostensibly the greater safety of our communities. In fact, these institutions play a critical role in creating and perpetuating a cycle of violence. They should be torn down and replaced.

We cannot afford to see these as problems that afflict only some of our nation's people because they paint a picture of who we are as a people, of our principles, of our integrity as a society. Addressing them depends on each of our engagement. While Dr. King spoke eloquently about the nature of the moral universe and how it bends towards justice, his struggle and the sacrifices of the Civil Rights movement are testament to another important lesson: the moral arc of the universe does not bend itself by itself. Creating a society where equal opportunity exists for all is not only a matter of changing hearts or changing certain conditions; it requires a continual assessment and challenging of our laws and institutions. It is the ability to confer equal justice and equal dignity to every individual that will determine whether our society provides equal opportunity to all. It is only by providing equal opportunity *to* all people that we can benefit from the contributions *of* all people, and ultimately, reach our potential *as a* people.

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6

SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE, RESILIENCE, AND INNOVATION

Targets:

6.A

100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair

6.B

Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters

6.C

Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities

By: **Anna LoPresti**

Additional contributions by: **Upmanu Lall**

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Dr. Upmanu Lall is the Director of the Columbia Water Center, the Alan and Carol Silberstein Professor of Engineering, and the Chair of the Department of Earth & Environmental Engineering at Columbia University. His research uses data science to address critical theoretical and real-world problems related to climate risk mitigation, and the sustainability and resilience of water and energy systems. He is a Fellow of the American Geophysical Union and was awarded the Darcy Medal by the European Geophysical Union, and the Arid Lands Hydraulic Engineering Award by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Building a resilient society is about much more than being strong—

—It's about learning how to bend rather than break. In ecology, resilience is the ability of the environment to maintain structure and function in the face of disturbance, and ecologists were some of the first to acknowledge that this fundamentally applies to society too.[1] In order for American communities to thrive, every aspect of our environment needs to be resilient: the infrastructure that forms our built environment, the ecosystems that underpin our natural environment, and the equality and ingenuity that support our social environment.

America's built environment is not resilient, and the impacts of infrastructure failures inevitably trickle down to all aspects of daily life and wellbeing. Deficient bridges impair our safety; inadequate transportation reduces economic productivity[2] and access to critical services like health, education, and food;[3] failing water infrastructure exposes communities to contaminated drinking water;[4] poor roads are putting American drivers at risk, while the families that live closest to such roads are exposed to air pollution.[5] Even when these systems are functioning properly, they are often unsustainable due to reliance on high carbon energy, lack of natural disaster planning, and inaccessibility.

We are physically building barriers to our own resilience into the structure of our communities, with little forethought into the long-term ramifications of our actions. In the U.S., we need to begin to take responsibility for the fact that the infrastructural decisions we make lock in destructive patterns of economic loss, safety risks, and environmental degradation. Instead, we should see the unfortunate state of our failing infrastructure as an opportunity to create a more resilient, sustainable, and accessible built environment.

In 2017, the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) gave U.S. infrastructure a D+, the same grade given in 2013. With over 56,000 deficient bridges in 2016, 14% of high hazard dams considered deficient, up to 240,000 annual water main breaks, and 6.9 billion hours delayed in traffic, it is clear that our infrastructure is not equipped to adequately serve the American people.[6] The U.S. needs to make investments to upgrade infrastructure, yet the ASCE estimates the total infrastructure investment gap through 2025 is over $1.4 trillion. Upgrading our infrastructure is an expensive task, but failing to do so will cost Americans much more in the long run—$3.9 trillion in losses to GDP, leading to 2.5 million lost American jobs by 2025. Businesses will also take a hit, losing out on $7 trillion in sales.[7] We are left with three questions if we want our infrastructure to be sustainable and resilient: Where will the money come from, where do we spend it, and what do we spend it on?

Public private partnerships (PPPs) may play a crucial role in closing the infrastructure funding gap. Historically, the U.S. has utilized PPPs for more traditional projects like road infrastructure, but increasingly creative plans have started to develop—Kentucky, for example, created a PPP to build a 3,000-mile statewide broadband network in 2015.[8] Ambitious projects on the scale necessary to make America's built environment resilient will require all hands on deck, but it is important that the public sector takes a leadership role financially. Because infrastructure decisions have such cascading impacts on other aspects of society, federal and state governments need to guide individual projects toward making sustainable infrastructure investments which will, in time, scale up to an integrated built environment at the state and national level.

Needs and Trends for U.S. Infrastructure Investment

By **Upmanu Lall**

Assuring reliable and economical access to the services provided by the interdependent energy, water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure is critical to create jobs, maintain America's economic competitiveness, and connect communities and people to more opportunities. The role of public investment for assuring high quality infrastructure is well recognized. In the post second world war period, the federal government provided much of the capital needed for infrastructure construction. Over time, this infrastructure aged, federal investment declined in real dollars, with state and local governments picking up a larger fraction. However, total spending in real dollars on the core infrastructure has not kept up with inflation, and most of the spending has been going to operation and maintenance, rather than renewal or upgrades. Investments in information technology (IT) are an exception.

Today, the federal government spends $250 per capita each in IT and in Defense-related R&D, while Civilian R&D gets $200, higher education and highways get $140 each, other transportation and energy $50 each, and water $10.[9] The federal government accounts for about a quarter of total spending on public infrastructure, the balance coming from state and local governments. One can question both whether the level of spending and its allocation are appropriate. Organizations such as the American Society of Civil Engineers point to the $1.5 to 2.5 trillion infrastructure renewal funding gap.[10] Public Private partnerships and user fees are proposed to cover this gap, and financially viable projects are sought on a place-by-place basis, with municipalities and states. The limited ability to move forward with these projects in the absence of a federal role is exemplified by the fate of the Hudson Tunnel, the limited progress on expanding the national power grid, and the water supply crisis in Flint, Michigan.

For effective federal budget allocation and participation in infrastructure development, it is essential that its importance for national security be recognized. We need a strategic national planning perspective—one that considers appropriate investment in R&D to stimulate emerging technologies, spatial resource allocation, disadvantaged communities, and a vision for economic growth and quality of life. Such an effort would dovetail with state and local efforts, thus placing their projects in a national context, steering a coordinated transition towards modern technological platforms, rather than just repair and replace strategies, and provide a basis for shared investment and prioritization. It will provide private finance and technology vendors a road map for targeted investment and innovation, leading to technical and economic competitiveness development for American industry to take on the global infrastructure challenge from a position of leadership.

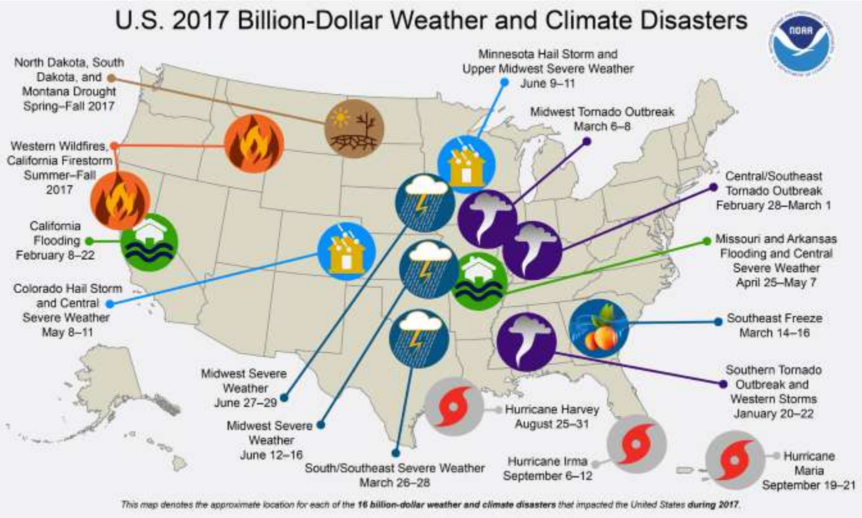
The federal government has the dominant role in the response to and relief from major natural or manmade disasters. With growing populations in coastal areas and near waterways, the national exposure to climate induced risks has been increasing. At the same time our flood control infrastructure, dams and levees, is now older than its original design life. As shown by the failure of the Oroville Dam's spillway in 2017, and concerns with the flooding associated with releases from the Barker and Addicks dams in Houston following hurricane Harvey, this aging infrastructure is now a source of risk for society. However, nearly 80% of the high hazard dams and levees in the country are not federally owned, and their state of maintenance and safety is not clear.[11] Nearly $1 billion have been spent to date to repair the Oroville spillway, and FEMA is expected to cover 75% of this cost.[12] This is an example of a situation where given the potential cost for damages, reconstruction, and relief, it is in the national interest to transcend local and state issues to assess and address the infrastructure risk. The private sector could be leveraged to provide the associated risk assessment, and also to suggest innovative risk mitigation solutions, but there is a clear federal responsibility to plan and act in the national interest.

Vulnerable communities need to be a priority when it comes to infrastructure investment. In these areas, the public sector must take a financial lead to ensure that infrastructure investments are made in equitable and environmentally just ways. Rural and low-income communities should not be left behind because the projects they need are less attractive to private sector partners. In recent years, the inequalities caused by funding (or lack thereof) in the U.S. have become increasingly evident—due to dilapidated water infrastructure, rural and small communities have significantly higher rates of drinking water violations than their larger urban counterparts;[13] rural areas are less connected to broadband;[14] and low income communities are disproportionately closer to chemical pollution,[15] and farther from urban green space than affluent communities.[16] If we allow funding to be dictated by wealthy communities that have greater ability to leverage private funds for new infrastructure, we will continue locking in inequality and environmental injustice into our built environment.

Funding needs to be spent on sustainable investments that are flexible in the face of uncertainty. While the future has never been predictable, climate change has made our ability to plan increasingly difficult. When making infrastructure decisions that will impact society for the coming decades, we need to shift away from choosing the cheapest option in the short run, towards investing in projects that are the most cost-effective, safe, diverse, and functional in the long run.[17] Sustainable infrastructure will not be one-size fits all. There is room for creativity, and solutions will necessarily be context specific, but it is clear we cannot afford for our built environment, nor our approach to it, to remain the same.

No year has made the need to shift toward resilient infrastructure more obvious and pressing than 2017. It set the record for highest financial losses from natural disasters in U.S. history, breaking the previous 2005 record resulting from Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina, Rita, and Wilma by over $91 billion. 362 people lost their lives; 16 disasters exceeded $306 billion in annual losses.[18] These are unacceptable—and unprecedented—human and economic costs. As you can see in Figure 1 below, these disasters ranged from hurricanes to hail storms and affected every region of the U.S.

Figure 1: In 2017, 16 natural disasters exceeded $1 billion in damages each. These events included 1 drought, 2 flooding events, 1 freeze event, 8 severe storms, 3 tropical cyclones, and 1 wildfire [19]



Source: NOAA, Weather and Climate Disasters Map, 2018

In the aftermath of Katrina, natural disaster resilience emerged to the forefront of our national consciousness. Important strides were made—in 2011, FEMA announced the National Preparedness Goal in response to Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8). It defined resilience as the ability of a community to adapt to changing conditions, withstand disruption, and rapidly recover from emergencies, while acknowledging that resilience to hazards, including the impacts associated with climate change, is an element of overall national security.[20]

Despite the growing recognition of the need for resilience, it is an unfortunate truth that the U.S. seems to have a short institutional memory when it comes to disaster preparedness. In 2012, Superstorm Sandy once again reinforced the importance of resilience, and our glaring shortcomings as a nation in preparing our communities for such events. Sandy also brought attention to the need to rebuild sustainably. When new infrastructure investments are made, the risks from natural disasters must be taken into account in the building codes and requirements. Yet as of 2015, 40 percent of the nation's jurisdictions subject to seismic, hurricane, or flood hazards had not adopted a building code with disaster provisions.[21]

In some cases, rebuilding sustainably means not rebuilding at all. In the wake of Sandy, New York established a voluntary buyout program for Staten Island homes impacted by the storm.[22] These coastal neighborhoods transformed into wetlands and open spaces, protecting inland communities from future storms. In May of 2017, New York Governor Cuomo announced plans for an elevated waterfront promenade in the area that would incorporate the natural resilience of the wetlands[23]—these types of integrated sustainable projects should be the standard, not the exception, but cannot be accomplished without investment and long-term planning.

While sustainable infrastructure plays an important role in increasing preparedness for natural disasters, resilience is much more than an infrastructure problem. It requires addressing social and environmental challenges that perpetuate and exacerbate our vulnerabilities as a nation. Even the strongest buildings cannot protect communities if the natural ecosystems that fundamentally support society are degraded, fragmented, or destroyed. It is easy to take for granted the benefits that healthy, functioning ecosystems provide to communities, but their importance cannot be overstated.

Forests sequester carbon dioxide, remove pollutants from the air, filter water, and provide stability to the soil which prevents landslides.[24] Urban green spaces reduce flooding, lower temperatures, and provide much-needed species habitats.[25] Interaction with nature has been shown to have psychological benefits, including reduced anxiety and depression,[26] which can make communities better able to cope and recover in the aftermath of a disaster. Urban green areas offer spaces for community members to engage with each other, widening and strengthening our social safety nets.[27] Nature is one of the strongest allies we have in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

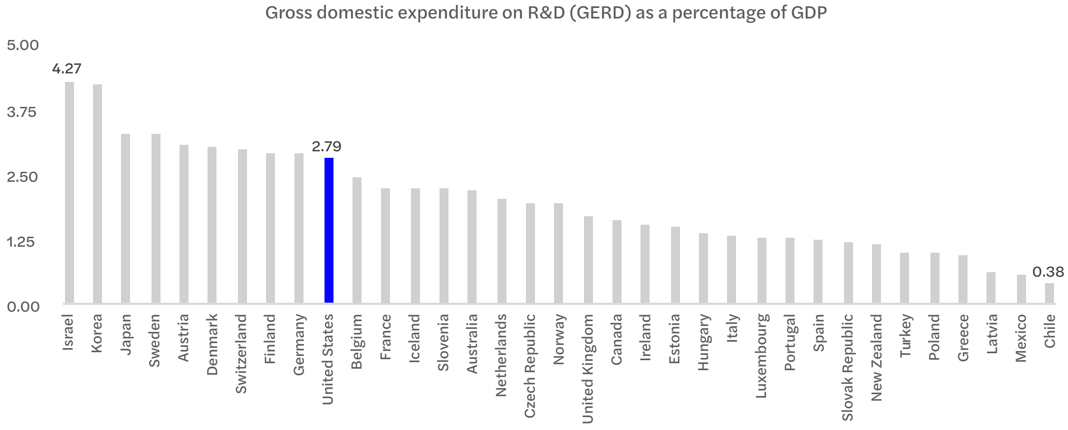
It is difficult to quantify the value of healthy ecosystems, but it is becoming increasingly clear that they can play an important role in mitigating and adapting to disasters. During Hurricane Sandy, wetlands prevented an estimated $625 million in direct flood damages across the Northeastern U.S.[28] While we should be motivated to conserve the environment for reasons beyond our own financial gain, understanding how and to what extent ecosystems increase our economic resilience to natural disasters can guide us to more effectively build ecosystem services into the fabric of communities. In our cities, this may take the form of urban green space, permeable pavement, or more comprehensive planning measures to prevent urban sprawl into high-value ecosystems or disaster-prone areas; in coastal regions, wetland, mangrove, or reef preservation; in rural areas, habitat corridors and conservation areas. Complementing the necessary investments in sustainable infrastructure with investments in our ecosystems is a win-win: we protect our natural environment and biodiversity, economic security, public safety, and ultimately our resilience.

It has long been understood that biodiversity is important for a functioning ecosystem.[29] It's time for the U.S. to take a cue and begin applying this lesson to our social systems as well. Resilient communities need cultural and social diversity. The Mitigation Framework Leadership Group, an inter-agency team led by FEMA and NOAA, acknowledge this connection: "In the same way that biological diversity increases the resilience of natural systems, cultural diversity can increase the resilience of social systems. The maintenance of cultural diversity into the future, and the knowledge, innovations, and outlooks it contains, increase the capacity of human systems to adapt to, and cope with, change."[30] Yet in the U.S., structural economic and social inequalities often undermine resilience by preventing diverse voices from being heard and placing a disproportionate environmental burden on vulnerable community members, increasing their risk from natural disasters.

When Hurricane Harvey hit Houston in 2017, neighborhoods were exposed to air pollution resulting from flooding damage to the chemical plants and refineries that are disproportionately located in low-income areas, adding additional hardship in an already difficult situation.[31] This unequal exposure to risk from natural disasters once again reveals the environmental injustice that results from infrastructural, economic, and socio-cultural inequality. Disaster risk reduction and adaptation strategies need to be designed with environmental justice and vulnerable populations in mind if the U.S. is to break the cycle of escalating loss from natural disasters.

Breaking this cycle will also require investments in the basic research that underpins the scientific and social breakthroughs necessary for progress. The U.S. is still the world leader in gross research and development (R&D) spending,[32] but the percent of our federal budget that we are allocating to R&D is dwindling.[33] Compared to other countries, the U.S. is not prioritizing innovation. In 2015, the U.S. spent only 2.8% of its GDP on research and development while 9 other high-income countries surged ahead—Israel and Korea topped the list at 4.2% and 4.3% respectively.[34]

Figure 2: Nine OECD countries spend larger percentages of GDP on R&D than the United States[35]



Source: OECD, 2016

The lack of investment in basic research is creating a U.S. innovation deficit, and if the U.S. wants to remain a world leader in innovation it has to put its money where its mouth is. Investing in basic research and developing applications for that research as new opportunities arise will play a fundamental role in our nation's ability to be resilient to the challenges of the coming decades—whatever they may be.

In order to be resilient as country, we need look well into the future. Achieving America's Goals requires us to plan for 2030, not just for tomorrow. When we set long-term goals, we can begin to make more informed, sustainable decisions. In addition to fixing our potholes and bridges, we can ask ourselves "how do we improve our transportation systems so that they are more accessible and lower carbon?" Beyond rebuilding a home in the wake of a natural disaster, we need to ask, "how should we rebuild to ensure communities are safe during the next disaster?" When we invest in a park or a chemical facility, we are obligated to ask ourselves "how will this decision impact the resilience of vulnerable community members?"

We do not always know in advance what new idea, scientific study, individual, community, or natural resource will end up providing a solution to an unforeseen problem. As we try to plan and prepare for an uncertain future, we must invest in a wide variety of research, for the same reasons we must promote social diversity, cultural heritage, and ecosystem health: resilience is ultimately about diversity.

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CLEAN AIR, WATER, AND ENERGY

7

Targets:

7.A

All new energy investments in clean, safe energy

7.B

Clean air and water for every community

7.C

Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution

By: **Jeffrey Sachs**
Additional Contributions by: **Betsee Parker**

Jeffrey D. Sachs is University Professor at Columbia University, a global leader in sustainable development, senior UN advisor, and bestselling author. He was the co-recipient of the 2015 Blue Planet Prize, the leading global prize for environmental leadership. He has twice been named among Time magazine's 100 most influential world leaders.

Dr. Betsee Parker is the 17th Baroness of Lochiel, Scotland, a noted philanthropist, naturalist, conservationist, civic benefactor, educator, historic preservationist, and a medieval archives conservator in Scotland. With U.N. involvement, Dr. Parker has met with numerous African Presidents, Prime Ministers, Heads of States and officers, and sits on several sustainable development think tanks and committees. She sponsors and develops new symposia on sustainable development at the Vatican, throughout Africa, and New York. She was head of a first responder team in the World Trade Center disaster for the office of the Chief Medical Examiner of New York City, and trained and deployed a team to Sri Lanka in the wake of the tsunami in 2004. With a background in Native American treaty right issues, she has a strong interest in African development, health care systems, and humanitarian matters.

Clean air, water, and energy, America's Goal 7, is not a matter of convenience, but of life and death.

When energy pollutes, notably when it's based on coal, oil, and natural gas that emits carbon dioxide (CO_2) into the atmosphere, the result is human-induced climate change that endangers the planet. In 2017, America was hit hard by three mega-hurricanes and record forest fires. In total, there were 16 weather and climate events with losses exceeding $1 billion each, with combined damages of $306 billion, a record year, and 362 lives lost.[1] The record-breaking damages underscore the many dangers of our current energy system, as it leads to rising sea levels, more flooding, mega-droughts and forest fires, and lives lost to climate-related disasters. We need a different course. States are now leading the way.

By 2030, all new energy-related investments in every state should be in zero-carbon technologies: wind, solar, and hydroelectric power rather than fossil-fuel-generated electricity; electric vehicles rather than internal combustion engines; electric heat pumps rather than boilers and furnaces to heat our buildings; carbon capture and reuse rather than carbon dioxide release into the atmosphere. These technologies are for our safety and economic well-being, and for our global competitiveness in a world shifting towards clean energy.

Americans Get It

Despite the relentless propaganda of the oil and gas lobby, Americans now understand clearly the dangers of human-caused climate change. They've seen enough. They've experienced enough. Like comedian Groucho Marx said, "Who ya gonna believe, me or your own eyes?" Now Americans have their eyes wide open. They are not listening to the lies of the fossil-fuel industries telling them that all is safe, even as temperatures set record-breaking levels, and hurricanes, droughts, and floods endanger their safety, their businesses, and their children's futures.

Even before last summer's hurricanes, most Americans were expressing clear, science-based views on climate change. In March 2017, 68 percent of those surveyed declared that climate change is human-caused, the view in line with the overwhelming scientific consensus. 62% say the effects of global warming are happening now. A record 45% said that they worry "a great deal" about climate change, and that was before the summer hurricanes and fall forest fires.[2] After the hurricanes, 55% of the survey respondents declared that the hurricanes had been made more severe by climate change, again a view shared by climate scientists.[3]

In fact, climate science is increasingly linking individual events such as Hurricane Harvey that hit Houston to human-caused climate change. These are called "attribution studies," since they examine whether a particular storm can be "attributed" to human-induced climate change. For more and more extreme climate events such as heat waves, floods, mega-downpours, huge forest fires, and the like, scientists are now able to show that the probability of the extreme event was multiplied tremendously by human-caused climate change. For example, human-induced climate change made the record rainfall of Hurricane Harvey roughly three times more likely.[4]

The Transformation to Clean Energy

The Earth is indeed warming, and our energy system is largely to blame. When coal, oil, and natural gas are burned, carbon dioxide (CO_2) is released into the atmosphere, and much of the CO_2 remains there for centuries, and some even for millennia. The CO_2 has an unfortunate chemical property: it absorbs infrared radiation, the kind of energy that the Earth would normally radiate to space. This means that the CO_2 in the atmosphere traps heat. In short, atmospheric CO_2 warms the Earth; it is therefore called a greenhouse gas. The more CO_2 is in the atmosphere, as the result of burning coal, oil, and gas, the warmer is the Earth.

To stop the human-caused global warming, we must stop burning coal, oil, and gas. Scientists have warned, in fact, that we must eliminate all CO_2 emissions by around mid-century (2050) to keep Earth within a safe climate. The use of fossil fuels has adverse consequences beyond climate change, contributing to air and water pollution with enormous costs to human health and ecosystems. The transition to clean energy is therefore a matter of looking after the common good of humanity and other species as well, today and for generations to come.

The Common Good

By **Betsee Parker**

By embracing clear, measurable goals for our country, we can begin making progress despite strained relations at the national level. States and local governments can be leaders; this movement should be built as an expression of what Americans want and need. America's Goals are not goals of just Republicans or Democrats. These goals reflect the deep desire of all Americans to develop policies that enrich and sustain a Common Good. We are corralled by special interests, trapped by stalemates and vested corporate interest politics; it is time for a reset.

Water and air are classic examples of the common good. Discourse around these and other resources becomes increasingly complex when sustainability is considered. Decreases in quality or access, resulting from exploitation or improper controls, are detrimental to society and our communities. America Goal's inclusion of Goal 7, access to clean air, water, and energy, is just one clear example of how these goals can, and should, represent a claiming of the common good for all.

The term "Common Good" has been used throughout time. No single definition exits, and understandings vary in moral and political thought and in social and economic theory. The idea of a common good has existed at least since the philosophies of the Ancient Greeks Plato and Aristotle. In general terms, the common good is about the economic, political and social conditions which enable a person to be all they can be in a free society. But it also includes lifting up those in difficult social or economic conditions, deeming them as eligible to more support in order to help them reach a higher standard of living.

Across generations and disciplines, notable thinkers have explored definitions of the common good and theorized societal and structural means to achieve it. Our current time is no different. In his Evangelii Gaudium, Pope Francis says that states are "charged with vigilance for the common good."[5] He claims the political power of moneyed interests is the chief danger to the common good, calling it tyrannical. The abandonment of interest in Common Spaces is one very obvious repetition of the wider trend towards privatization rather than common good.

Pope Francis has further widened this scope of the common good to include intergenerational good, stretching it to the future populations. In his insightful Laudato si (159ff), he notes "our immediate interests cannot exclude those who come after us."[6]

The common good is often employed when considering politics and in political discourse. In the context of contemporary American politics, the mandate of elected representatives is to represent their constituents - and thereby the common good. Yet our congress certainly cannot be representative of the United States population as both houses are primarily male, white and Christian. It can be said that politicians have a calling to service for the good of the country, but the results are murky at best.

We, as citizens, have become too comfortable and complacent letting our politicians lead for us: we do very little between elections and in off election years. We seem to find a place which allows us to merely select our next candidate for office, and exercise little additional effort. The important thing is to continue to try to guide leadership in the interregnum. Partisan battles and special interest logjams do not stop citizenry from a desire for a high-quality life lived with long-cherished values for themselves and their children. We can get out of our maze and must not be discouraged. America's Goals are a tool to do just that.

America's Goals are the vision of the vast sweeping majority of individuals who desire the Common Good for themselves, their families, their friends and communities. These goals are anchored firmly in evidence-based science. They are not strident bills, or a clumping of polices. Achieving success in all states for these goals requires in-depth knowledge of local politics, and a reality that could, at first, be very challenging. We thereby propose a rejection of partisan conflict in favor of a coordinated, collaborative, effort for championing the Common Good in the United States and ensuring that our system benefits the majority. America's Goals come from the heart of the American people and reflect our shared vision of the "Common Good."

This energy transformation is possible, and low cost. The key step is to transform our energy system, in the U.S. and the rest of the world, from its current reliance on coal, oil, and gas, to a reliance on zero-carbon energy sources including wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, ocean, and nuclear energy, all of which offer primary energy that does not result in CO_2 emissions into the atmosphere. Could the entire U.S. run on zero-carbon energy? The answer is yes! The U.S. has ample renewable resources such wind, and solar power, plus nuclear energy, to provide the energy needs of the entire U.S. economy. Of course to do so will require a major technological transformation.

There are three steps to the transformation. The first is to become more efficient in energy use. The less energy we need to produce goods and services, the easier will be the transition to a zero-carbon energy system. Investments in energy efficiency over the past quarter century have allowed the U.S. to avoid over 300 additional large power plants.[7] With "smart" appliances that turn themselves off when they are not in use, smart grids that manage the overall load of the energy system, improved transport networks tapping into information and communications technologies, better building codes and urban design, and the use of new materials, we can dramatically reduce the energy per unit of economic output.

The second is to produce electricity with renewable energy sources rather than fossil fuels. Not only is this feasible, it is feasible at almost no extra market cost. In many sunny parts of the country, solar energy is already at "grid parity," meaning that it has the same or lower cost than carbon-based energy. In windy places, the same is true for wind power. And with long-distance transmission technologies, high concentrations of solar and wind power can be transmitted long distances to population centers far away from the primary energy sources. The winners in this transition will be the general public and future generations; the losers, it is true, will be the coal, oil, and gas companies. Yet since there are very few remaining jobs in those industries (only around 50,000 people employed by the entire coal industry, with less than 12,000 extraction workers,[8] in an economy of more than 150 million workers[9]), and many jobs in the new low-carbon sectors, the transformation to low-carbon energy will be a big job creator, not a job loser. More than 500,000 people are employed in renewable energy, and almost 2 million people are employed in the energy efficiency sector.[10]

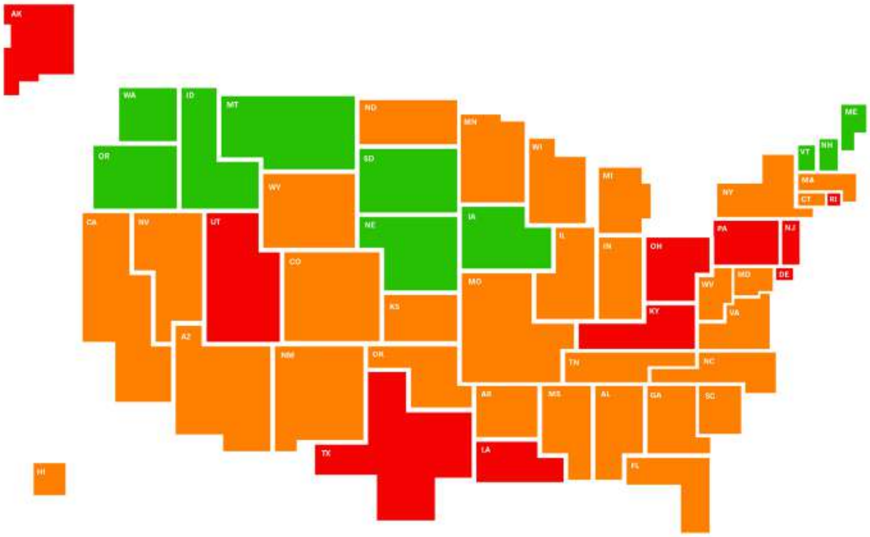
The third step is to convert automobiles from the internal combustion engine (ICE) to electric vehicles (EVs) powered on the zero-carbon grid, and from boilers and furnaces to electric heating (such as using electric heat pumps to heat buildings). Also, renewable energy (such as solar and wind power) can be used to convert CO_2 into synthetic hydrocarbons, a process known as "carbon capture and use" (CCUS).

Now here is the good news for the U.S. A national-scale energy transformation is feasible, low-cost, and consistent with the global goal of limiting global warming to 2 degrees Celcius. Several studies have made this point. One in particular is From Risk to Return: Investing in a Renewable Energy Economy.[11] The costs would be modest, under 1 percent of GDP per year. There would be net job creation, with more jobs gained in manufacturing and construction, than would be lost in mining and oil extraction.

America's Goal 7 calls on states to lead the energy transformation. This makes sense. Each part of the U.S. has its own distinct options for zero-carbon energy. The U.S. Northeast for example can significantly scale up hydroelectric power, including from U.S. sources as well as from hydroelectricity generated in northern Quebec and transmitted to the U.S. in high-voltage direct current transmission lines. The U.S. Northeast also has enormous onshore and offshore wind energy. The Midwestern states have massive wind power potential. The U.S. Southwest has vast stores of solar energy, including solar energy that can be imported from northern Mexico. With long-distance power transmission (including high-voltage direct-current transmission) these high-potential reservoirs of renewable energy can be brought to population centers around the United States.

There is considerable progress in many states. When we look at overall energy consumption, some states are rapidly increasing the overall share of renewable energy. Already, more than 45% of the energy consumption in Oregon is from renewable sources.[12] Maine, Iowa, and Oklahoma all increased the share of renewable energy by more than 10 percentage points between 2011 and 2015.[13] Figure 1 compares the states according to the share of renewable consumption in total energy.

Figure 1: Map of U.S. state rankings on America's Goals Indicator 7.A1: renewable energy consumption as a share of state total energy consumption



Source: SDG USA, 2018

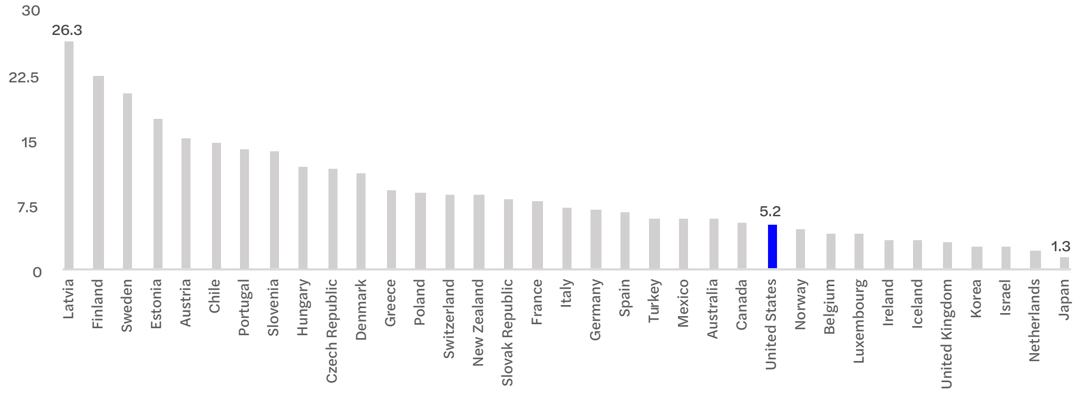
Several states are moving quickly on renewable energy production. In six states, electricity production is already entirely from renewables: Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Rhode Island and Vermont.[14] In South Dakota, roughly 90 percent of electricity production is now renewable, a combination of hydroelectric power and wind power.[15] Figure 2 shows the ranking of states according to Target 7.A, Indicator 2: renewable energy production. The U.S. Northeast and Northwest are ahead of the rest of the nation in the share of their energy production derived from renewable sources.

Figure 2: Map of the U.S. state rankings on America's Goals Indicator 7.A2: renewable energy production as a share of state total energy production

Source: SDG USA, 2018

As of 2015, renewable energy in the U.S. overall still comprised only 5.2% of energy consumption,[16] less than in most other OECD countries, as shown in Figure 3. The U.S. has the resource base and technological know-how to catch up with the leading nations. Indeed, by 2050, all nations rich and poor, and of course the U.S., should complete the transformation to 100% zero-carbon energy systems, meaning no CO_2 emissions from energy use.

Figure 3: U.S. renewable energy consumption as a share of total energy consumption (%) — the U.S. lags behind other high income countries, at 5.2%[17]



Source: IEA, 2017

The objective of Target 7.A is for all **new energy-related investments** as of 2030 – such as newly built power plants, automobiles, factories, and buildings – to be based on zero-carbon energy. It will take time for the **existing** power plants, automobiles, and buildings to shift from fossil fuels. In many cases, that will only happen when the existing factories, cars, and buildings are finally scrapped and replaced by new investments. Yet it is possible to ensure that all **new investments** as of 2030 will be in zero-carbon technologies. This will make it possible to reach zero CO_2 emissions by mid-century.

The Need for Long-Term Energy Plans in the Cities and States

I have the great honor to co-chair New York City's Sustainability Advisory Board for Mayor Bill de Blasio. This board is assisting the New York City government to plan its long-term transition to zero-carbon energy. The city is examining long-term options such as electric vehicles, new building codes, onshore and offshore wind, distributed solar power on buildings, and imports of hydroelectric power from Canada. The goal is to come up with a long-term strategy to guide investors, businesses, builders, and residents of the city. Of course, one lesson is that no city or state can go it alone. Energy is transmitted and traded across city, state, and national borders, in order to ensure the lowest-cost, most reliable, and greenest solutions available.

To achieve America's Goal 7, every city, every state, and every region of the country should be engaging in looking ahead, and setting a framework for the transformation of our energy system. Europe is doing it; China is doing it; and the U.S. needs to do it too, at all levels of government. An energy system takes a long time to build and to reorient. An energy system depends on major public investments in roads, power transmission, land use, new technology development, fleets of public-sector vehicles, public transportation systems, zoning, building codes, new urban designs for buildings and traffic flow, and much more.

That's the real purpose of America's Target 7.A. We know the kind of energy system we want and need by 2030: smart, green, efficient, and globally competitive. And we know where we need to be in 2050: zero CO_2 emissions along with the rest of the world. America's Goal 7 can help us to secure, state by state, a new national energy system that is smart, fair, affordable, and sustainable.

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CHAPTER 8

THE BUSINESS CASE FOR AMERICA’S GOALS

By: **Jacqueline Corbelli**

Additional Contributions By: **Aniket Shah, Benjamin Prosky**

Jacqueline Corbelli is a transformational leader that drives business growth and societal change. As the CEO, Founder and Chairman of BrightLine, Jacqueline reinvented advertising from interruptive commercials to interactive units. Before BrightLine, Jacqueline was President of Aston Associates, the leading advisory firm for financial institutions and investors.

Jacqueline's leadership impacts society. She was the Chairman of the Board of Millennium Promise, served on the UN's Sustainable Development Solutions Network and sits on Pope Francis' Ethics in Action Committee. In 2017, Jacqueline was recognized by Adweek, B&C and the NY Business Journal as an innovative leader. She is an industry pundit to outlets such as Variety, the Wall Street Journal, Bloomberg Radio and Advertising Age.

Benjamin Prosky is Executive Director of the American Institute of Architects New York Chapter (AIANY) and the Center for Architecture. He previously served as Assistant Dean for Communications at Harvard Graduate School of Design (GSD). In 2009, Prosky cofounded ARCHITIZER, and until May 2011 was the Director of Special Events and External Affairs at Columbia University GSAPP. From 2002 to 2005, he was Head of Public and University Programs at the Canadian Centre for Architecture (CCA) in Montreal, Canada, and from 1999 to 2002 he was an Exhibitions Coordinator for the Institut francais d'architecture in Paris, France. He currently serves on the boards of the Association of Architecture Organizations and the Woodstock Byrdcliffe Guild.

Aniket Shah is the Head of Sustainable Investing at Oppenheimer Funds and the Chairman of the Board of Amnesty International USA. From 2014-2017, Aniket was the Program Leader of the Financing for Sustainable Development Initiative at the UN SDSN. In this capacity, he advised various governments, international financial institutions and asset owners on sustainable finance issues around the world. From 2011-2014, Aniket was an investment specialist and strategist at Investec Asset Management, a leading emerging market investment firm based in London and Cape Town. Aniket is a graduate of Yale University and is completing his doctorate at the University of Oxford's Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment.

Businesses will play an indispensable role in achieving America’s Goals.

The proof is in the results – the most successful sustainable development efforts around the world illustrate the critical need for business. Many valuable case studies can be gleaned from projects implemented in support of the UN Millennium Development Goals ("MDG's"), set in 2000 to be reached by 2015. The strides made offer a foundation for next-level achievements in sustainable development globally, and a critical opportunity to harness applicable learnings that substantially shape our success in accomplishing America's Goals.

Achievements that grew out of the MDG age reveal both the massive opportunities and equally daunting challenges that lie ahead. This analysis examines the many lessons learned, through a lens of my own professional experiences as a 15-year technology entrepreneur, a CEO, and a practitioner with 30 years of experience in organizational, industry, and development change management across public and private sectors. I will evaluate the likelihood of success for applying the learnings to America's Goals, discuss proven approaches that demonstrate the unique capacity for business to effect the transformative changes that are needed, and finally, suggest a comprehensive framework for guiding us toward achieving sustainability here in the U.S. Through targeted actions that include improved cooperation between the public and private sector, better communication and sharing between corporations within and between industries, collaboration between small and large businesses, and targeted education initiatives, businesses can work effectively to achieve America's Goals. As the public benefits from improved social protections, infrastructure, and environment, so will businesses benefit down the road.

Social responsibility investments over the past 15 years brought broad-based change with a greater effect on global economic development than ever before. What's more, the most effective initiatives implemented in this timeframe also proved to be an elixir for stimulating further changes in the investment and operational practices of American companies now focused on sustainable development policies at home and abroad.

The MDG's brought immediacy, fresh context, and a collective sense of responsibility for making a unique and tangible contribution. The efforts made were particularly far-reaching, owing to a sustained level of organizational focus and delivery on the goals. By 2015, they became a galvanizing force for businesses to pursue heightened levels of global awareness and social responsibility, and set the stage for the U.N.'s even broader and more comprehensive Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is my observation that the involvement of major multinational corporations in the MDGs has led to high expectations for the private sector's role in achieving the SDGs. In kind, there is immense promise and great need for business to play a substantial role in our ability to achieve America's Goals.

America's Goals in Action: The Millennium Villages Project and the Role of Business

By **Jacqueline Corbelli**

In an ambitious 10-year mission created and architected by Professor Jeffrey Sachs, The Millennium Villages Project (MVP) was designed to implement an extensive integrated and holistic economic development project across the famine belt of Africa. Among the incredible findings and achievements across the 10 countries included in the project are the uniquely profound learnings uncovered, particularly the insights into the ways a cross-disciplinary approach result in a multiplier effect on change.

From 2005-2015, health, education, water, food, and infrastructure initiatives were implemented simultaneously in each of 10 countries. The MVP model utilized a structured, yet flexible, well defined process that shaped each country's implementation plan over a 10-year timeline to achieve community-led goals and outcomes. In many countries, the programs were viewed as so successful that governments chose to scale them up in various ways. For example, in Nigeria, the National Government implemented a country-wide program to map health facilities, schools, and water points and used the information to evaluate local government proposals for MDG-related initiatives. In Ghana, the government saw value in the children's health worker program and have been working to scale it up countrywide.

The SDGs and America's Goals represent an opportunity for our nation's businesses to capitalize on the learnings and successes of the MDG's, by applying an integrated framework for implementing industry-wide innovations that are specifically designed to reach the goals.

I have personally observed the ways that the approaches used to address the complex challenges and situational environments in sub-Saharan Africa have also been extremely effective in the business context. Though cultures, strategies, geographical considerations, and change readiness of the environment can differ in fundamental ways, next-level impact (i.e., greater impact than would otherwise result from a change program) can consistently be achieved through structured yet flexible implementation. Whether guided from the top down or led from the bottom up, projects executed over a definitive timetable, with clear milestones and tracking of outcomes, across work streams (and in this case, across companies within industry, and across industries by Goal) can lead to creative, unexpected 'next-level' results.

We learned through the efforts brought to bear to achieve the Millennium Development Goals that global challenges cannot come solely from the public sector. There is a specific role with immense promise for the private sector that will be essential to achieving America's Goals. At the same time businesses should not lose out on the opportunity to be a pivotal part of the much-needed changes coming to our increasingly global world. The Millennium Villages Project is an example of how integrated approaches can be government- or business-led, and can create opportunities for both to flourish.

Like the cross-sectoral initiatives pursued to reach the Millennium Development Goals, an implementation framework that maps then monitors and tracks cross-company and cross-industry initiatives by goal is now needed. Individual company and industry-wide initiatives should be designed, measured and tracked against targets that are specifically aligned with the stated objective of each initiative.

Such a framework would allow for progress to be seen within companies and across industries by goal. The effects of this type of approach can bring comprehensive, next-level progress toward reaching America's Goals. If done well, states will also learn from each other's progress and adjust their own innovations accordingly.

When the Millennium Development Goals were embraced by the U.N., nations, governments, and NGOs, their collective focus spurred a unique kind of energy and motivation. This, in turn, helped drive measurable outcomes that could be felt and socialized in the marketplace. The goals created business opportunities for powerful win-wins that brought prestige to brands, created amazing new market benefits, and unlocked new funding and investments for development more broadly. Major companies, such as Pepsi, Unilever, and Ericsson created specific initiatives that drove progress on the MDGs.[1] Venerable brands such as Citi, MasterCard, Coca Cola, and others are mapping corporate initiatives to the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals.[2] CEOs, investors, and other business leaders are seeking out high profile opportunities to elevate the goals. In 2017, 70% of CEOs were reported to "be involved in developing and evaluating sustainability policies and strategies, with board involvement increasing by 28%."[3] However, CEO involvement has not been shown to reliably trickle down to the rest of an organization,[4] leaving much room for improvement on integrating these commitments into actions. Businesses have a proven capacity to "bend the curve on progress" on the [the U.N's] SDGs.[5] The question now is not if they can, but if and how they will.

Although these case studies demonstrate the capacity for companies to tackle big societal woes, businesses are also the biggest contributors to the failure to achieve sustainable development targets. More than good intentions will be required to deliver on sustainable development here in the U.S. There are a significant number of very real and practical realities to be addressed. For one, success will require that businesses commit to embedding sustainability into the very core of their models and business processes, beyond the executive level. Acute focus must be brought and maintained on improved business practices, in particular on evolving corporate culture, which can take years to accomplish. Success will also require an unprecedented degree of coordination between public and private sector institutions, along with financial reforms.

Financing America’s Goals

By **Aniket Shah**

Achieving America’s Goals will require the creation of a national financial system that is aligned with the imperatives of sustainable development – the achievement of economic growth, social inclusion and environment sustainability. The goal of this financial system will be to direct the financial resources and institutions of the country to the achievement of a more inclusive and environmentally sustainable economy.

This process is no simple task, given the complexity of America’s financial system. The U.S. financial, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) sector is approximately 20% of the GDP of the economy,[6] or approximately $3.2 trillion in size as of 2017. It is comprised of hundreds of millions of individual participants, tens of thousands of financial institutions (including banks, insurance companies, investment managers, pension funds etc.), dozens of regulatory bodies and significant heterogeneity of policy at the state and local level.

The evolution of the U.S. financial system into one that is aligned with sustainable development will require significant reforms to both the public (government) and private (market) financial systems. It will require shifts in fiscal, monetary and regulatory policies at various geographic and time scales. This undertaking will take significant effort and dedication, but is entirely possible.

There are three initial areas of action that are needed to begin the effort of moving the complex financial system in the U.S.:

First, a comprehensive needs assessment must be undertaken in order to establish quantitative investment targets for the achievement of America’s Goals. Currently, there is no commonly accepted set of investment targets for the achievement of America’s Goals. That is a significant hurdle for effective action. The targets must be broken down by sector (health, education, infrastructure etc.), geography (federal, regional, state and local) and source of financing (public, private and blended). Similar exercises have been undertaken for other countries' efforts for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and lessons and tools can be borrowed. The investment targets should then serve as an input into fiscal, monetary and regulatory policy setting.

Second, once quantitative targets are set, an institutional analysis must be undertaken to understand whether contemporary U.S. financial institutions are structurally able to adapt to the requirements of financing America's Goals. This analysis must examine both public and private financial institutions and lead to a clear set of recommendations of key reforms for various sectors of the U.S. financial system. If the determination is made that new financial institutions, for example a National Sustainable Development Bank, need to be created, then public and private actors should be brought together to establish such institutions as soon as possible. The Federal Reserve should be tasked with leading this analysis.

Third, a specific effort must be made to propose a solution to the U.S. infrastructure financing challenge. This requires a dedicated effort given the complexities of infrastructure financing in the U.S. Currently, infrastructure in the U.S. is financed through a mix of public and private finance, mostly at the state and local level. In 2014, for example, 77% of the $416 billion in public investment in transportation and water infrastructure occurred at the state and local level.[7] Given the de-centralization of U.S. infrastructure financing, a national infrastructure plan must be developed, led by the Federal Government but in partnership with all 50 states, to identify projects, financing mechanisms and partnerships. Only with a coordinated infrastructure plan will the United States be able to fill its multi-trillion-dollar infrastructure financing gap in a way that is consistent with the needs of rapid decarbonization.

These three initial areas of action will begin the process of moving the U.S. financial system into one that is able to channel resources to achieve America's Goals by 2030. It will require a significant amount of cooperation within the government (at different geographic scales) as well as between the government and private sector. America's Goals can provide a very important guidepost in this long-term planning.

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It is essential that sectors join together to tackle this difficult challenge. In a paper recently published by the Brookings' Institute, Anthony Pipa says the following: "while the U.S. government is absent, U.S. leadership is not, and all indications point toward the potential for its continued growth and influence."[8] Whether through the global efforts of the Sustainable Development Goals, or through economic growth and trade, "private firms are at the center of the sustainable development process. They provide more than 90% of jobs, they provide goods and services needed to sustain life and improve living standards; and they are the main source of tax revenues, contributing to public funding for health, education and other services."[9] Businesses can take the helm in ensuring long-lasting change in our cultural, business, and governmental institutions. While this country's global leadership and priorities may ebb and flow, the private sector can seek to stabilize and institutionalize essential changes required for long term success. America's Goals, sustainable development, and the Sustainable Development Goals are not just good for society, they are good for business.

Understanding this, Unilever CEO Paul Polman recently succinctly stated: “The SDGs offer the greatest economic opportunity of a lifetime.”[10] Businesses can, and must, see sustainable development as not just a set of goals but a business proposition, and should insist on collaboration with the public sector to achieve mutually beneficial progress.

From a practical standpoint, past accomplishments and current efforts within individual companies and industries must now be accelerated across all three pillars of sustainable development: (1) economic development; (2) environmental sustainability; and (3) social inclusion. When Corporate Social Responsibility becomes CORE to business, it becomes scalable, profitable, and long-lasting. However, to achieve these changes at scale, we have to find ways to make this simpler for business to implement. Beyond collaboration with the public sector, companies must also share experiences and coordinate amongst themselves to achieve these goals. Vertical change within industrial sectors must give way to lateral, cross-cutting change across companies by industry, and across industries aligned by goal. There must also be stronger links between large and small companies. Business’s role in achieving sustainably sourced energy, food supplies, and consumer products needs to be entrepreneurial as well as corporate, with a heavy emphasis on the inclusion of people who are not as sensitized to shareholder pressure and will take more risks. In order to be a part of the machinery that ensures sustainability, business as usual cannot simply continue.

Architects Believe that Waste is a Design Flaw, They Also Believe that Design is the Solution

By **Benjamin Prosky**

Architects have come to realize that sustainable and resilient design is essential to the future viability of their work. With the knowledge that many buildings emit large amounts of waste, in the form of carbon and matter, architects must think proactively about ways in which to reduce or even eliminate waste produced by the buildings they design. To this end, in June 2017, the American Institute of Architects (AIA) reaffirmed its commitment to climate change mitigation by announcing that its members should adhere to the Paris Agreement,[11] drafted in 2015 as part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which committed the international community to fighting harmful greenhouse gas emissions.[12]

A 2014 report published by the Mayor of New York City stated that of the city's total carbon emissions, 73% were produced by buildings.[13] This startling statistic has provoked the city to devise a series of challenges and goals for the built environment, including 80 x 50,[14] which endeavors to reduce the city's carbon emissions by 80% in the year 2050, and 0 x 30,[15] which declares that New Yorkers will send zero waste to landfills by the year 2030!

The Zero Waste Design Guidelines were launched in 2017[16] by The American Institute of Architects New York (AIANY) and The Center for Architecture as the result of extensive research conducted by Kiss + Cathcart Architects, ClosedLoops, Foodprint Group with the support of The Rockefeller Foundation. The guidelines are based on the understanding that the design of our buildings and cities is crucial in reaching zero waste goals. The research that was conducted to inform the recommendations within was gathered from the collective intelligence of city agency representatives, developers, architects, engineers, building managers, waste management professionals, sustainability consultants and university researchers. Although the geographic focus is NYC, many of the strategies presented may be transferable to other cities. The guidelines have been compiled as a tool for those responsible for planning, constructing and managing our buildings, streets and neighborhoods.

A key tool of the Zero Waste Design Guidelines is an interactive Waste Calculator, used to approximate how much waste an individual building must plan for, under a variety of potential operating scenarios.[17] The calculator gives designers a volume of waste to plan for in the design of a building, and recommends equipment that can be used to reduce that volume. It also lets developers and building owners see the impact initiatives to reduce waste and increase recycling have on the total volumes of each waste stream.

As a resource, the Guidelines encourage the collaboration needed to dramatically reduce waste and work toward greater adoption of circular material flows. Treating waste as a resource rather than trash depends on our ability to easily separate and manage our waste. Applying design to improve the city's current system of material flows will improve sidewalks and buildings as it lessens the environmental and human impacts of the current system in the city and beyond.

Architects and designers generally believe they can design a better world. By committing to designing for sustainability and resiliency, they can work towards making sure the planet also has a longer and healthier life span.

Time is short; 2030 is just around the corner. Change, even when there is clarity and it is roundly embraced, takes time. Facilitation needs to reflect critical realities, that multinationals and governments are an absolute requirement but not adequate for success on their own. SMEs, entrepreneurs, and consumer pressure are powerful sources of corporate motivation, and a necessary fuel to achieving much greater scale in implementation. Sharing the risks and investments will create systemic, entrenched change that is more sweeping and more sustainable, and that will provide the best potential for achieving America's Goals.

Education also plays a critical role in any scenario for success. We must build new skill sets that reinforce a culture of value and also benefit business. Efforts to target youth are crucial; investments in the health and education of our young are critical for business in the future. This same philosophy can apply to all of America's Goals, which benefit the long-term health of businesses by promoting good working conditions that provide for employee health and wellbeing, support child care, and organizations must also offer opportunities for career development. "U.S. corporations… are aware that customers and shareholders are increasingly viewing their actions through a lens of moral leadership…there is also a growing recognition that areas where commercial interests overlap with development imperatives can provide a competitive advantage."[18] Again and again we see that adopting social responsibility best practice is good business, good for keeping employees, and for fostering customer loyalty.

Alongside policy and philanthropy, business is the main actor capable of leading and delivering on the requirements of wholesale, fundamental change. The environment for this is better primed than ever before. A new frame that evolves, refines and strengthens this critical linkage between the biggest corporations, local companies, and entrepreneurs will be a pivotal characteristic of our ability to achieve America's Goals for a more sustainable future.

We have to close the gap between reality and aspiration. We must foster a new model for integrating sustainability at the core of our organizations, with business processes and systems that enable and facilitate next level accomplishments. There is an unprecedented opportunity to bring a rebirth of "Corporate Responsibility" objectives, of scalability and accountability. The time is ripe to create a culture of converging interests rather than being satisfied with mere cooperation. Business will play a role in reaching essential goals for securing America's future viability and strength, in the context of massive global change and shifts in economic and military power. However, the level of success, and whether the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be achieved, is not assured, and indeed is very much in serious question.

The lack of cohesion in sustainability efforts is a serious obstacle, and possibly the biggest challenge we face. By establishing new practices that build upon past and current efforts, we can achieve the required scale and improve the effectiveness of these efforts. America's Goals are a cross-industry blueprint for change that will act as a broad and flexible frame for mapping business opportunities. Fundamental business process redesign is the path for taking both operational effectiveness and sustainability to a whole new level, in both the practice and achievement of America's Goals. A comprehensive approach must be combined with a cohesive process framework that specifically combines actions (the how's) with clearly articulated and measurable target outcomes (the what's). This approach speaks business's language to ensure continued focus on delivering socially responsible outcomes and to create a pathway for systemic and measurable change benefitting all. Businesses have shown that success towards global goals is possible—now we must embed these new practices into the very framework of organizations and society as a whole.

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CONCLUSION

America's Goals for 2030 are comprehensive, ambitious, and yes, achievable.

Building a vibrant, sustainable country that serves all Americans will take urgent, collaborative, and interdisciplinary action. The needs of our communities are clear, and there are success stories for them to learn from across the country and around the globe. Achieving these goals will require sustained, coordinated effort, but will reap great rewards. There is substantial evidence that, like the Americans who made the moonshot possible before us, we too will be able to achieve great things through clear, measurable, time-bound goals.

We've also seen that success will depend on our ability to work across groups and specialties. As Irwin Redlener and Hirokazu Yoshikawa made clear in Chapter 3, investing in children will require coordination and collaboration between health and education sectors. Daniel Squadron, Lauren Ellis, and Betsee Parker clarify in Chapters 4 and 7 that to achieve the common good, we need a more transparent democracy, where all citizens can see the value of their contributions and where their contributions are valued. As Jeffrey Sachs and Prabhjot Singh highlight in chapters 1 and 2, our standard of living is intrinsically connected to both income equality and access to healthcare. Through Kerry Kennedy's and Anna LoPresti's analyses in Chapters 5 and 6, we see that we fall short of our own potential and put ourselves, our nation, and our future at risk, when we exclude marginalized groups through structural, environmental, and other forms of injustice. Finally, Jacqueline Corbelli makes a compelling case in Chapter 8 that achieving any of these goals requires collaboration between the public and private sector, and demonstrates how lessons learned from global goals can be applied at a local level. As states work toward progress on America's Goals, the interdependencies between the goals must be incorporated into policy solutions, with collaboration from a diverse range of actors.

Understanding what must be done is quite different from understanding how it must be done, however. With this in mind, we have applied the insights from the chapters above to create measurable goals that can be used to hold ourselves, our leaders and our communities accountable to the change we so urgently need. In accordance with the SDGs, each goal has targets and indicators that can be used to monitor and evaluate progress through 2030.

The index below provides a starting point for this process, showing how states rank across indicators for each goal and target. It is a tool to better understand where and how communities are making the changes needed to achieve these goals, so that states can benefit from the lessons and successes in each target area. The index is also a tool for accountability:

as time goes on, communities will be able to track progress towards these goals, develop and share innovative solutions, and correct course when efforts fall short. In future editions, we will develop threshold values for each indicator, so citizens can measure how close they are to achieving a goal, and plan appropriately for how to reach success.

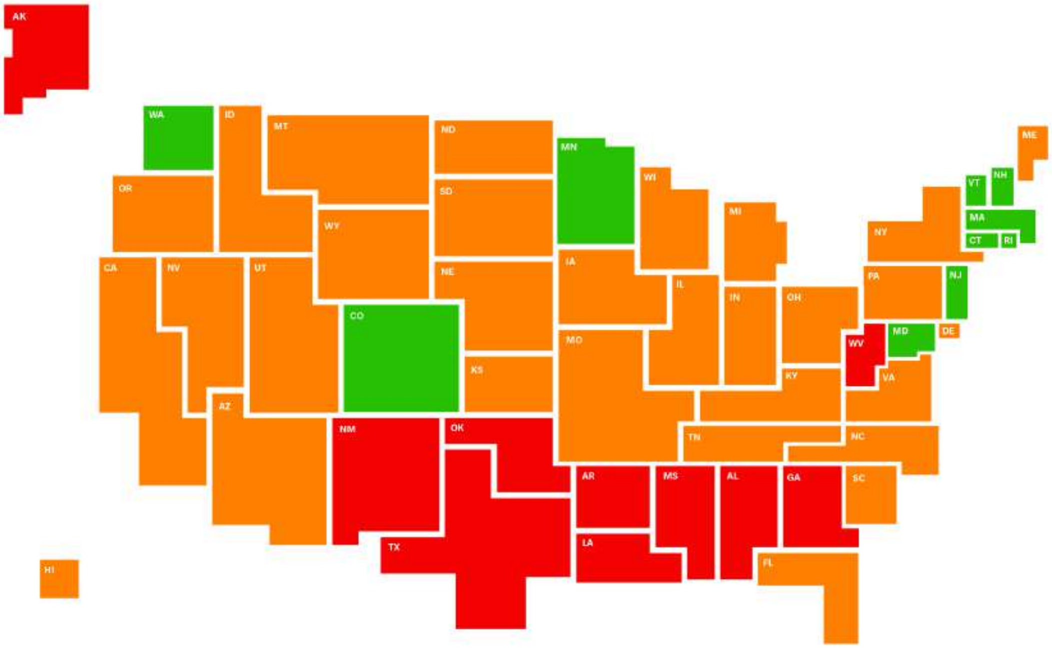
In the index that follows, a baseline ranking is established, identifying areas of opportunity for improvement. States are each given an overall America's Goals ranking, and then are ranked on each of the 7 goals, 21 targets and 54 indicators. In future reports, these rankings will enable SDG USA and others to set thresholds for success and to track progress over time.

Time is short, and 2030 is only getting closer. The United States is a large, complex, and fundamentally strong country. We have the potential to lead the way on achieving the SDGs; America's Goals offer a vehicle for tangible, state-level action towards a promising future for all.

Conclusion

AMERICA'S GOALS 2018 INDEX

OVERALL RANKINGS



State Rankings (1-50)

1	New Hampshire	🟢
2	Vermont	🟢
3	Massachusetts	🟢
4	Minnesota	🟢
5	Connecticut	🟢
6	Rhode Island	🟢
7	Washington	🟢
8	New Jersey	🟢
9	Maryland	🟢
10	Colorado	🟢
11	Maine	🟠
12	California	🟠
13	Hawaii	🟠
14	New York	🟠
15	Iowa	🟠
16	Montana	🟠
17	Delaware	🟠
18	Wisconsin	🟠
19	Oregon	🟠
20	Virginia	🟠
21	Nebraska	🟠
22	Pennsylvania	🟠
23	Arizona	🟠
24	Utah	🟠
25	Illinois	🟠
26	Michigan	🟠
27	Kansas	🟠
28	North Dakota	🟠
29	Florida	🟠
30	South Dakota	🟠
31	Nevada	🟠
32	North Carolina	🟠
33	Idaho	🟠
34	Ohio	🟠
35	Missouri	🟠
36	South Carolina	🟠
37	Indiana	🟠
38	Wyoming	🟠
39	Kentucky	🟠
40	Tennessee	🟠
41	Arkansas	🔴
42	Georgia	🔴
43	Texas	🔴
44	Alaska	🔴
45	New Mexico	🔴
46	West Virginia	🔴
47	Oklahoma	🔴
48	Alabama	🔴
49	Mississippi	🔴
50	Louisiana	🔴

Alphabetical Rankings (1-50)

48	Alabama	🔴
44	Alaska	🔴
23	Arizona	🟠
41	Arkansas	🔴
12	California	🟠
10	Colorado	🟢
5	Connecticut	🟢
17	Delaware	🟠
29	Florida	🟠
42	Georgia	🔴
13	Hawaii	🟠
33	Idaho	🟠
25	Illinois	🟠
37	Indiana	🟠
15	Iowa	🟠
27	Kansas	🟠
39	Kentucky	🟠
50	Louisiana	🔴
11	Maine	🟠
9	Maryland	🟢
3	Massachusetts	🟢
26	Michigan	🟠
4	Minnesota	🟢
49	Mississippi	🔴
35	Missouri	🟠
16	Montana	🟠
21	Nebraska	🟠
31	Nevada	🟠
1	New Hampshire	🟢
8	New Jersey	🟢
45	New Mexico	🔴
14	New York	🟠
32	North Carolina	🟠
28	North Dakota	🟠
34	Ohio	🟠
47	Oklahoma	🔴
19	Oregon	🟠
22	Pennsylvania	🟠
6	Rhode Island	🟢
36	South Carolina	🟠
30	South Dakota	🟠
40	Tennessee	🟠
43	Texas	🔴
24	Utah	🟠
2	Vermont	🟢
20	Virginia	🟠
7	Washington	🟢
46	West Virginia	🔴
18	Wisconsin	🟠
38	Wyoming	🟠

RANKINGS OVERVIEW

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50

	Overall	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
New Hampshire	1 🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟢
Vermont	2 🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢
Massachusetts	3 🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠
Minnesota	4 🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢
Connecticut	5 🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Rhode Island	6 🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢
Washington	7 🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠
New Jersey	8 🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Maryland	9 🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢	🔴
Colorado	10 🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠
Maine	11 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢
California	12 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Hawaii	13 🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
New York	14 🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢
Iowa	15 🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Montana	16 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢
Delaware	17 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Wisconsin	18 🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🔴	🟠
Oregon	19 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟠
Virginia	20 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Nebraska	21 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟠	🟠
Pennsylvania	22 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Arizona	23 🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠
Utah	24 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Illinois	25 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴
Michigan	26 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Kansas	27 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
North Dakota	28 🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠
Florida	29 🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟠
South Dakota	30 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟢
Nevada	31 🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
North Carolina	32 🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢
Idaho	33 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟢
Ohio	34 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟠	🔴
Missouri	35 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🔴	🔴
South Carolina	36 🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠
Indiana	37 🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠
Wyoming	38 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠
Kentucky	39 🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴
Tennessee	40 🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Arkansas	41 🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠
Georgia	42 🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟠
Texas	43 🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴
Alaska	44 🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟢	🔴	🟠	🔴
New Mexico	45 🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠
West Virginia	46 🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🔴
Oklahoma	47 🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠
Alabama	48 🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠
Mississippi	49 🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠
Louisiana	50 🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴

STATE PROFILES

ALABAMA

OVERALL RANK 48

Alabama at a Glance

Total Population: 4,863,300

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
68.5	31.5

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$46,257	0.4847

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$181,897	$37,402

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
24.6	16.5

GOAL 1

43/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
46/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
48/50	Employment	66.9%
35-38/50	Unemployment rate	5%
44-46/50	Working poor	3.9%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
33/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
33/50	Collective bargaining coverage	8.1%

GOAL 2

37/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
31/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
36/50	Uninsured	9.1%
45/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	16.4%
9-11/50	Children without health insurance	2.7%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
49/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
49/50	Life expectancy	75.7
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
25/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
25/50	Food Insecurity	12.7%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠
Target A	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴

GOAL 3

47-48/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
46/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
16/50	4-year graduation rate	87.1%
45/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	28.7%
50/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	26.1%
47/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	25.6%
50/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	17.2%
43-46/50	ACT reading benchmark	36%
48/50	ACT math benchmark	23%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
40-42/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
37/50	College graduation rate	49.5%
5-8/50	College graduates with debt	50%
44-45/50	Educational attainment	26.3%
44-46/50	Youth not in school nor working	15.1%
33/50	CTE postsecondary placement	72.7%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
42/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
33-34/50	Early childhood education	43%
41/50	Childcare costs	33.8%
44-50/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	0
14/50	Home visiting program access	64%

OVERALL RANK 48

ALABAMA

GOAL 4

50/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
50/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
45-50/50	Corporate contribution limits	50
44-50/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	No
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
44/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
42/50	Voter participation	57.4%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
32-42/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
32-42/50	Data privacy laws	2

GOAL 5

43-44/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
42/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
42/50	Wage gap	$0.47
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
30/50	End mass incarceration	
35/50	Incarceration rate	1149.4
21/50	Jail admission rate	5667.5
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
24-33/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

44/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
25/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
50/50	Dam safety	16.4%
1/50	Road condition	2%
21/50	Bridge condition	7.6%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
49/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
44/50	FEMA mitigation plans	65.4%
29/50	Resilient building codes	62%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
38-39/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
32/50	STEM employment	5.1%
46/50	Science and engineering patents	6.6
19/50	R&D intensity	2.3
47/50	Broadband saturation	55.9%

GOAL 7

40-41/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

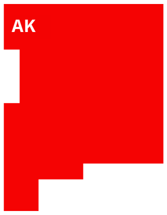
Rank	7.A	Value
19/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
13/50	Renewable energy consumption	14.2%
29/50	Renewable energy production	19.7%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
40/50	Clean air and water for every community	
39-40/50	Particulate matter exposure	8.9
20/50	Drinking water violations	11.7%
42/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	18.5
42/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1628.3
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
43/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
43/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	38.7%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

ALASKA

OVERALL RANK 44



Alaska at a Glance

Total Population: 741,894

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
64.5	35.5

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$76,440	0.4081

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$46,975	$63,317

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
18	12.1

GOAL 1

16–17/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
32/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
33/50	Employment	72.8%
48-50/50	Unemployment rate	6.3%
8-9/50	Working poor	1.8%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
4/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
4/50	Collective bargaining coverage	19.4%

GOAL 2

47/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
46/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
49/50	Uninsured	14%
33/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	13%
50/50	Children without health insurance	10.3%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
33/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
33/50	Life expectancy	78.4
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
48/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
48/50	Food insecurity	18.1%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟢	🔴	🟠	🔴
Target A	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟠	🟠	🔴
Target B	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟢	●	🟠	🔴
Target C	🟢	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴

GOAL 3

45/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
41/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
47/50	4-year graduation rate	76.1%
41/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	29.9%
39/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	35.1%
33/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	31.4%
31/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	31.8%
36-37/50	ACT reading benchmark	41%
32-33/50	ACT math benchmark	35%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
44/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
50/50	College graduation rate	30.6%
3-4/50	College graduates with debt	49%
38/50	Educational attainment	27.6%
43/50	Youth not in school nor working	15%
36/50	CTE postsecondary placement	71.5%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
39/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
47/50	Early childhood education	35.8%
26/50	Childcare costs	28.1%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
44-45/50	Home visiting program access	7%

OVERALL RANK 44

ALASKA

GOAL 4

6/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
8-9/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
31/50	Voter participation	61.3%
1-6/50	Independent redistricting score	1
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
21-31/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
21/50	Data privacy laws	3

GOAL 5

49/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
36/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
36/50	Wage gap	$0.50
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
/50	End mass incarceration	
/50	Incarceration rate	
/50	Jail admission rate	
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
43-50/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

38-39/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
38/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
31-32/50	Dam safety	85.7%
29-32/50	Road condition	21%
32/50	Bridge condition	9.7%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
20/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
26/50	FEMA mitigation plans	85.6%
33-34/50	Resilient building codes	53%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
35/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
18/50	STEM employment	6.2%
50/50	Science and engineering patents	3.6
47/50	R&D intensity	0.6
18/50	Broadband saturation	69.4%

GOAL 7

50/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

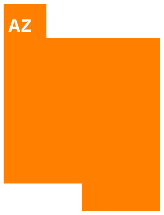
Rank	7.A	Value
50/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
48-49/50	Renewable energy consumption	3.5%
47/50	Renewable energy production	1.3%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
45/50	Clean air and water for every community	
36-37/50	Particulate matter exposure	8.7
34/50	Drinking water violations	26.6%
44/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	20.2
41/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1461.4
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
48/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
48/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	24.2%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50
- ● No Data Available

ARIZONA

OVERALL RANK 23



Arizona at a Glance

Total Population: 6,931,071

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
63.2	36.8

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$53,558	0.4713

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$270,205	$38,985

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
25.3	13.1

GOAL 1

36/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
45/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
42/50	Employment	70.1%
41-42/50	Unemployment rate	5.2%
44-46/50	Working poor	3.9%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
3-11/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
1-9/50	Paid sick leave	Yes
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
47/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
47/50	Collective bargaining coverage	5.2%

GOAL 2

38/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
42/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
38-39/50	Uninsured	10%
36/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	13.6%
45/50	Children without health insurance	7.6%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
17-18/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
17-18/50	Life expectancy	79.6
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
46/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
46/50	Food insecurity	17.5%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠
Target A	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target B	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target C	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢

GOAL 3

41-42/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
40/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
43/50	4-year graduation rate	79.5%
42/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	29.6%
32/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	37.8%
34/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	31.1%
21/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	34.8%
42/50	ACT reading benchmark	38%
34-36/50	ACT math benchmark	34%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
39/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
20/50	College graduation rate	58.4%
3-4/50	College graduates with debt	49%
41/50	Educational attainment	27.1%
42/50	Youth not in school nor working	14.8%
50/50	CTE postsecondary placement	47.9%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
38/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
45/50	Early childhood education	39.6%
38/50	Childcare costs	32.7%
37-43/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	1
8/50	Home visiting program access	87%

OVERALL RANK 23

ARIZONA

GOAL 4

4/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
14-15/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
35/50	Voter participation	60.4%
1-6/50	Independent redistricting score	1
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
12-20/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
12-20/50	Data privacy laws	4

GOAL 5

9–10/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
17/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
17/50	Wage gap	$0.55
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
25-27/50	End mass incarceration	
41/50	Incarceration rate	1276
10/50	Jail admission rate	4553
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

2/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
7/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
29/50	Dam safety	87.7%
17-19/50	Road condition	15%
4/50	Bridge condition	2.6%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
11/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
13/50	FEMA mitigation plans	95.4%
33-34/50	Resilient building codes	53%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
14/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
14/50	STEM employment	6.7%
18/50	Science and engineering patents	19.2
16/50	R&D intensity	2.4
23/50	Broadband saturation	67.9%

GOAL 7

20/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
22/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
21-22/50	Renewable energy consumption	10.2%
27/50	Renewable energy production	20.8%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
38/50	Clean air and water for every community	
46-47/50	Particulate matter exposure	9.7
36/50	Drinking water violations	36%
23/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	7.7
27/50	Toxic chemical pollution	748.8
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
7/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
7/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	79%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

ARKANSAS

OVERALL RANK 41

AR

Arkansas at a Glance

Total Population: 2,988,248

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
64.6	35.4

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$44,334	0.4719

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$109,144	$36,524

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
21.2	17

GOAL 1

40/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
36/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
44/50	Employment	68.9%
17-18/50	Unemployment rate	4.1%
43/50	Working poor	3.7%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
41/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
41/50	Collective bargaining coverage	6.2%

GOAL 2

41/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
30/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
24/50	Uninsured	7.9%
40/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	15.3%
25/50	Children without health insurance	4%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
45/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
45/50	Life expectancy	76.2
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
37/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
37/50	Food insecurity	14.6%

GOAL 3

35/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
43/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
17-18/50	4-year graduation rate	87%
38/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	31.5%
44/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	32%
45/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	26.8%
44/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	24.9%
43-46/50	ACT reading benchmark	36%
44/50	ACT math benchmark	27%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
48/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
49/50	College graduation rate	39.7%
17-19/50	College graduates with debt	56%
47/50	Educational attainment	24.8%
44-46/50	Youth not in school nor working	15.1%
37/50	CTE postsecondary placement	70.8%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
10/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
9/50	Early childhood education	51%
28/50	Childcare costs	28.9%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
12/50	Home visiting program access	73%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠
Target C	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🔴	🟠

GOAL 4

21/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
21/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
23-24/50	Corporate contribution limits	23.5
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
42/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
39/50	Voter participation	58.7%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
3-11/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
3-11/50	Data privacy laws	5

GOAL 5

45/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
32/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
32/50	Wage gap	$0.51
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
43/50	End mass incarceration	
39/50	Incarceration rate	1219.1
44/50	Jail admission rate	15846.6
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
24-33/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

37/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
27/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
23/50	Dam safety	91.7%
34-37/50	Road condition	24%
17/50	Bridge condition	6.3%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
14-15/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
50/50	FEMA mitigation plans	43.8%
5-6/50	Resilient building codes	91%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
50/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
45/50	STEM employment	4%
47/50	Science and engineering patents	6.4
48/50	R&D intensity	0.5
49/50	Broadband saturation	49.1%

GOAL 7

35/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
29/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
17/50	Renewable energy consumption	11.5%
37/50	Renewable energy production	8.3%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
26/50	Clean air and water for every community	
16-17/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.2
28/50	Drinking water violations	17.1%
34/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	13.1
26/50	Toxic chemical pollution	588.2
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
36/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
36/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	44.7%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

CALIFORNIA

OVERALL RANK 12

California at a Glance

Total Population: 39,250,017

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
53.6	46.4

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$67,739	0.4899

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$2,320,345	$59,117

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
29.4	10.9

GOAL 1

12/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
41/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
34/50	Employment	72.6%
44/50	Unemployment rate	5.5%
33-35/50	Working poor	3.2%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
1-2/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
1-9/50	Paid sick leave	Yes
1-4/50	Paid family leave	Yes
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
8/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
8/50	Collective bargaining coverage	16.8%

GOAL 2

13/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
21/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
22/50	Uninsured	7.3%
22/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	11.4%
13-15/50	Children without health insurance	3.1%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
3/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
3/50	Life expectancy	80.8
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
18/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
18/50	Food insecurity	11.8%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target A	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠
Target B	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠

GOAL 3

18/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
37/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
30/50	4-year graduation rate	83%
48/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	27.8%
48/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	29.2%
40/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	28.4%
40/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	27.1%
16/50	ACT reading benchmark	57%
14-15/50	ACT math benchmark	55%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
12/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
9/50	College graduation rate	64%
11-13/50	College graduates with debt	53%
19/50	Educational attainment	35.5%
31/50	Youth not in school nor working	12.4%
23/50	CTE postsecondary placement	78.4%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
14/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
16-17/50	Early childhood education	48.5%
32/50	Childcare costs	29.7%
1-9/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	4
18-19/50	Home visiting program access	41%

OVERALL RANK 12

CALIFORNIA

GOAL 4

9/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
28-29/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
33-34/50	Corporate contribution limits	34
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
22/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
41/50	Voter participation	57.9%
1-6/50	Independent redistricting score	1
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
1-2/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
1-2/50	Data privacy laws	6

GOAL 5

24/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
49/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
49/50	Wage gap	$0.43
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
10/50	End mass incarceration	
15/50	Incarceration rate	765.7
7/50	Jail admission rate	3805.9
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

21/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
40-41/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
44/50	Dam safety	64.3%
48/50	Road condition	50%
11/50	Bridge condition	5.5%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
26/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
45/50	FEMA mitigation plans	64.1%
12-14/50	Resilient building codes	82%
33/50	Transit accessibility	99.2%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
3/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
6/50	STEM employment	7.6%
1/50	Science and engineering patents	45.2
4/50	R&D intensity	4.7
11/50	Broadband saturation	72.3%

GOAL 7

13–14/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
16-17/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
18/50	Renewable energy consumption	11.2%
22/50	Renewable energy production	31.6%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
14/50	Clean air and water for every community	
50/50	Particulate matter exposure	11.7
9/50	Drinking water violations	6.6%
6/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	2.5
8/50	Toxic chemical pollution	225.2
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
23/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
23/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	63.4%

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

COLORADO

OVERALL RANK 10

CO

Colorado at a Glance

Total Population: 5,540,545

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
64.8	35.2

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$65,685	0.4586

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$291,251	$52,567

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
25	10.6

GOAL 1

18–19/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
13/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
13/50	Employment	76.7%
14/50	Unemployment rate	3.8%
19-20/50	Working poor	2.4%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
25/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
25/50	Collective bargaining coverage	10.9%

GOAL 2

12/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
25/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
23/50	Uninsured	7.5%
25/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	12%
26-27/50	Children without health insurance	4.3%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
8/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
8/50	Life expectancy	80.2
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
8/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
8/50	Food insecurity	10.3%

GOAL 3

14/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
22/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
45/50	4-year graduation rate	78.9%
16/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	38.6%
19/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	42.7%
9/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	38.2%
15/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	36.9%
28/50	ACT reading benchmark	46%
30/50	ACT math benchmark	38%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
1/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
31/50	College graduation rate	53.6%
11-13/50	College graduates with debt	53%
10/50	Educational attainment	40.4%
14-15/50	Youth not in school nor working	10.7%
3/50	CTE postsecondary placement	97.4%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
23/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
15/50	Early childhood education	48.9%
25/50	Childcare costs	28%
24-35/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	2
33/50	Home visiting program access	19%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠

OVERALL RANK 10

COLORADO

GOAL 4

1/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes

Rank	4.B	Value
10/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
3/50	Voter participation	69.5%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0

Rank	4.C	Value
3-11/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
3-11/50	Data privacy laws	5

GOAL 5

8/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
24/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
24/50	Wage gap	$0.54

Rank	5.B	Value
18-19/50	End mass incarceration	
19/50	Incarceration rate	856.9
22/50	Jail admission rate	5689.1

Rank	5.C	Value
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

18/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
16/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
14/50	Dam safety	96.5%
29-32/50	Road condition	21%
14/50	Bridge condition	5.7%

Rank	6.B	Value
39-40/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
48/50	FEMA mitigation plans	51.7%
40/50	Resilient building codes	33%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%

Rank	6.C	Value
12/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
5/50	STEM employment	8.6%
19/50	Science and engineering patents	19.1
23/50	R&D intensity	2.2
7/50	Broadband saturation	73.6%

GOAL 7

32/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
37-38/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
26-27/50	Renewable energy consumption	8.6%
43/50	Renewable energy production	3.7%

Rank	7.B	Value
11/50	Clean air and water for every community	
12/50	Particulate matter exposure	6.6
12/50	Drinking water violations	9%
29/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	8.7
15/50	Toxic chemical pollution	312.6

Rank	7.C	Value
39/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
39/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	41.4%

State Ranking
- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

CONNECTICUT

CT

OVERALL RANK 5

Connecticut at a Glance

Total Population: 3,576,452

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
64.8	35.2

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$73,433	0.4945

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$227,592	$63,636

Commuting	**Disability**
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
26.3	11.2

GOAL 1

3/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
17-18/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
11/50	Employment	76.9%
43/50	Unemployment rate	5.4%
3/50	Working poor	1.4%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
3-11/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
1-9/50	Paid sick leave	Yes
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
5/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
5/50	Collective bargaining coverage	18%

GOAL 2

7/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
6/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
7/50	Uninsured	4.9%
8/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	9.9%
12/50	Children without health insurance	2.8%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
4/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
4/50	Life expectancy	80.6
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
22/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
22/50	Food insecurity	12.3%

GOAL 3

1/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
5/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
15/50	4-year graduation rate	87.4%
4/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	43.5%
24/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	40.9%
4/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	43.3%
16/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	36.1%
3/50	ACT reading benchmark	74%
3/50	ACT math benchmark	70%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
2/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
10/50	College graduation rate	63.4%
25-32/50	College graduates with debt	60%
4/50	Educational attainment	43.4%
9-10/50	Youth not in school nor working	9.7%
22/50	CTE postsecondary placement	78.5%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
4/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
1/50	Early childhood education	65.8%
24/50	Childcare costs	27.8%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
1-7/50	Home visiting program access	100%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟢	🔴	🔴	🟠
Target B	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚪	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠

OVERALL RANK 5

CONNECTICUT

GOAL 4

2/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
4/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
19/50	Voter participation	63.9%
7-12/50	Independent redistricting score	0.5
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
12-20/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
12-20/50	Data privacy laws	4

GOAL 5

29–30/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
44/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
44/50	Wage gap	$0.47
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
/50	End mass incarceration	
/50	Incarceration rate	
/50	Jail admission rate	
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

33/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
46-47/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
38/50	Dam safety	81.9%
50/50	Road condition	57%
23/50	Bridge condition	8%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
31-32/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
11/50	FEMA mitigation plans	97.1%
46-47/50	Resilient building codes	2%
39/50	Transit accessibility	92.9%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
5/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
12/50	STEM employment	6.7%
10/50	Science and engineering patents	28.6
8/50	R&D intensity	4
4/50	Broadband saturation	75.1%

GOAL 7

23/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
39/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
38-39/50	Renewable energy consumption	5.4%
33/50	Renewable energy production	13.3%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
22/50	Clean air and water for every community	
35/50	Particulate matter exposure	8.6
42-43/50	Drinking water violations	40.1%
5/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	2.5
17/50	Toxic chemical pollution	356
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
14/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
14/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	72.5%

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ● No Data Available

DELAWARE

DE

OVERALL RANK 17

Delaware at a Glance

Total Population: 952,065

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
69.8	30.2

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$61,757	0.4522

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$60,984	$64,054

Commuting / **Disability**

Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
26.1	12.3

GOAL 1

28/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
24/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
26/50	Employment	73.9%
28-30/50	Unemployment rate	4.8%
12-13/50	Working poor	2%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
24/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
24/50	Collective bargaining coverage	11.3%

GOAL 2

19/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
13/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
14/50	Uninsured	5.7%
20-21/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	11.3%
13-15/50	Children without health insurance	3.1%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
30/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
30/50	Life expectancy	78.7
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
13/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
13/50	Food insecurity	10.8%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	●	🟠	🔴
Target C	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠

GOAL 3

13/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
25/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
25-26/50	4-year graduation rate	85.5%
22/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	37.1%
35/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	36.8%
35/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	31.1%
35/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	29.5%
4-8/50	ACT reading benchmark	68%
9-11/50	ACT math benchmark	61%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
17-18/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
1/50	College graduation rate	73.6%
37-40/50	College graduates with debt	63%
28/50	Educational attainment	32.5%
19-20/50	Youth not in school nor working	11.3%
13/50	CTE postsecondary placement	87.4%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
3/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
10-11/50	Early childhood education	50.5%
14/50	Childcare costs	26.1%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
1-7/50	Home visiting program access	100%

GOAL 4

19/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
33/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
36/50	Corporate contribution limits	36
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
32/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
26/50	Voter participation	62.3%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
1-2/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
1-2/50	Data privacy laws	6

GOAL 5

27/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
12/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
12/50	Wage gap	$0.57
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
/50	End mass incarceration	
/50	Incarceration rate	
/50	Jail admission rate	
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
34-42/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
21-32/50	Traffic stop transparency	1
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

6/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
8/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
25/50	Dam safety	90.7%
20-22/50	Road condition	16%
8/50	Bridge condition	4.9%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
28/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
35/50	FEMA mitigation plans	78.5%
41/50	Resilient building codes	30%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
8/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
11/50	STEM employment	6.9%
16/50	Science and engineering patents	20
7/50	R&D intensity	4
10/50	Broadband saturation	73.2%

GOAL 7

33/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
28/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
50/50	Renewable energy consumption	2.8%
1-6/50	Renewable energy production	100%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
48/50	Clean air and water for every community	
43-44/50	Particulate matter exposure	9.1
50/50	Drinking water violations	61.2%
27/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	8.4
45/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1991.2
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
13/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
13/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	72.8%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50
- ● No Data Available

FLORIDA

OVERALL RANK 29

FL

Florida at a Glance

Total Population: 20,612,439

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
64.1	35.9

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$50,860	0.4852

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$814,309	$39,506

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
27.4	13.6

GOAL 1

44–45/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
43/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
39/50	Employment	71.3%
39-40/50	Unemployment rate	5.1%
39-40/50	Working poor	3.4%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
38/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
38/50	Collective bargaining coverage	6.6%

GOAL 2

26–27/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
47/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
46/50	Uninsured	12.5%
46-47/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	16.6%
42/50	Children without health insurance	6.6%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
21/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
21/50	Life expectancy	79.5
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
19/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
19/50	Food insecurity	12%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟠
Target A	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🔴

GOAL 3

20-21/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
36/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
37/50	4-year graduation rate	80.7%
17/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	38.5%
20/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	42%
37/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	30.3%
41/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	26.1%
31-33/50	ACT reading benchmark	43%
37/50	ACT math benchmark	32%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
17-18/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
8/50	College graduation rate	64.4%
9-10/50	College graduates with debt	52%
36-37/50	Educational attainment	29%
35/50	Youth not in school nor working	13.1%
11/50	CTE postsecondary placement	89.1%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
16/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
10-11/50	Early childhood education	50.5%
30/50	Childcare costs	29.2%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
27-29/50	Home visiting program access	31%

GOAL 4

41/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
19/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
21/50	Corporate contribution limits	13.5
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
40/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
37/50	Voter participation	59.5%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
32-42/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
32-42/50	Data privacy laws	2

GOAL 5

4–6/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
8/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
8/50	Wage gap	$0.60
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
25-27/50	End mass incarceration	
38/50	Incarceration rate	1171.2
13/50	Jail admission rate	5095.1
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

10/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
18/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
48/50	Dam safety	33.3%
12-13/50	Road condition	11%
3/50	Bridge condition	2.1%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
3/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
20/50	FEMA mitigation plans	89.9%
2/50	Resilient building codes	95%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
33-34/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
41/50	STEM employment	4.6%
28/50	Science and engineering patents	15.8
36-37/50	R&D intensity	1
22/50	Broadband saturation	68.6%

GOAL 7

34/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
21/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
30/50	Renewable energy consumption	7.1%
18/50	Renewable energy production	43.2%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
25/50	Clean air and water for every community	
13-14/50	Particulate matter exposure	6.8
38-39/50	Drinking water violations	37.2%
18/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	6.5
34/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1192.7
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
44/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
44/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	34.7%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

GEORGIA

OVERALL RANK 42

GA

Georgia at a Glance

Total Population: 10,310,371

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
61.5	38.5

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$53,559	0.4813

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$465,411	$45,140

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
28.5	12.9

GOAL 1

48–49/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
40/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
36/50	Employment	71.8%
31-34/50	Unemployment rate	4.9%
42/50	Working poor	3.6%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
48/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
48/50	Collective bargaining coverage	5%

GOAL 2

46/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
49/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
47/50	Uninsured	12.9%
46-47/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	16.6%
43/50	Children without health insurance	6.7%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
41/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
41/50	Life expectancy	77.4
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
31/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
31/50	Food insecurity	14%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟠
Target A	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target B	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target C	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠

GOAL 3

31/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
38-39/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
44/50	4-year graduation rate	79.4%
34/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	33.6%
41/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	34.6%
38/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	30.2%
38/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	28.4%
23/50	ACT reading benchmark	51%
26/50	ACT math benchmark	41%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
30/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
29/50	College graduation rate	54.5%
25-32/50	College graduates with debt	60%
31/50	Educational attainment	31.5%
44-46/50	Youth not in school nor working	15.1%
2/50	CTE postsecondary placement	99.2%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
22/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
21/50	Early childhood education	48%
31/50	Childcare costs	29.7%
1-9/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	4
43/50	Home visiting program access	8%

OVERALL RANK 42

GEORGIA

GOAL 4

48/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
40/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
44/50	Corporate contribution limits	45.5
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
39/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
36/50	Voter participation	60.2%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
32-42/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
32-42/50	Data privacy laws	2

GOAL 5

50/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
39/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
39/50	Wage gap	$0.49
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
39/50	End mass incarceration	
40/50	Incarceration rate	1271
33/50	Jail admission rate	7677.2
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
43-50/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

8/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
9/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
47/50	Dam safety	38.7%
2/50	Road condition	4%
6/50	Bridge condition	4.7%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
14-15/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
12/50	FEMA mitigation plans	95.6%
18-19/50	Resilient building codes	76%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
27/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
20/50	STEM employment	6%
29/50	Science and engineering patents	15.4
31-32/50	R&D intensity	1.4
30/50	Broadband saturation	66.4%

GOAL 7

27/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
15/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
20/50	Renewable energy consumption	10.4%
19/50	Renewable energy production	43.1%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
37/50	Clean air and water for every community	
41-42/50	Particulate matter exposure	9
40/50	Drinking water violations	37.7%
20/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	7.3
29/50	Toxic chemical pollution	939.4
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
28/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
28/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	60.9%

State Ranking
- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

HAWAII

OVERALL RANK 13

HI

Hawaii at a Glance

Total Population: 1,428,557

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
57.2	42.8

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$74,511	0.442

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$74,026	$51,819

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
27.4	11.3

GOAL 1

9-10/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
11/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
23-24/50	Employment	74.2%
13/50	Unemployment rate	3.7%
4-5/50	Working poor	1.5%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
2/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
2/50	Collective bargaining coverage	22.9%

GOAL 2

1/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
2-3/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
2/50	Uninsured	3.5%
1/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	7.4%
5-6/50	Children without health insurance	2.5%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
1/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
1/50	Life expectancy	81.2
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
1/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
1/50	Food insecurity	8.7%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟢	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟢	🟠	🟠	●	🟠	🟢
Target C	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠

GOAL 3

26/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
42/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
32/50	4-year graduation rate	82.7%
43/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	29.1%
30/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	38.3%
46/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	25.7%
34/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	30%
47-48/50	ACT reading benchmark	33%
41-43/50	ACT math benchmark	29%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
28/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
32/50	College graduation rate	51.8%
5-8/50	College graduates with debt	50%
33/50	Educational attainment	30.7%
17/50	Youth not in school nor working	10.9%
46/50	CTE postsecondary placement	66.2%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
6/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
24/50	Early childhood education	46.5%
8/50	Childcare costs	25.2%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
11/50	Home visiting program access	80%

GOAL 4

29/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
25/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
29/50	Corporate contribution limits	28.5
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
33/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
50/50	Voter participation	47.3%
7-12/50	Independent redistricting score	0.5
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
21-31/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
21/50	Data privacy laws	3

GOAL 5

28/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
4/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
4/50	Wage gap	$0.62
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
/50	End mass incarceration	
/50	Incarceration rate	
/50	Jail admission rate	
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
43-50/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

24/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
22/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
10/50	Dam safety	97.6%
47/50	Road condition	39%
13/50	Bridge condition	5.7%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
12/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
1/50	FEMA mitigation plans	99.7%
48-50/50	Resilient building codes	0%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
38-39/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
44/50	STEM employment	4.3%
49/50	Science and engineering patents	5.7
43/50	R&D intensity	0.8
8/50	Broadband saturation	73.4%

GOAL 7

11/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
11/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
21-22/50	Renewable energy consumption	10.2%
1-6/50	Renewable energy production	100%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
5/50	Clean air and water for every community	
6-8/50	Particulate matter exposure	5.9
4/50	Drinking water violations	4.9%
17/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	6.3
19/50	Toxic chemical pollution	458.1
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
35/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
35/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	49.2%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50
- ● No Data Available

IDAHO

OVERALL RANK 33

Idaho at a Glance

Total Population: 1,683,140

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
68.5	31.5

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$51,807	0.4503

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$60,687	$36,056

Commuting / **Disability**

Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
20.9	13.5

GOAL 1

38/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
26-27/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
30-32/50	Employment	73.2%
8-10/50	Unemployment rate	3.3%
39-40/50	Working poor	3.4%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
43/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
43/50	Collective bargaining coverage	5.8%

GOAL 2

24/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
40/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
40/50	Uninsured	10.1%
37/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	14.1%
35-36/50	Children without health insurance	4.9%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
20/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
20/50	Life expectancy	79.5
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
20/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
20/50	Food insecurity	12.1%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟢
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target C	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠

GOAL 3

37/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
23/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
40-42/50	4-year graduation rate	79.7%
27/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	36.1%
31/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	38.2%
14/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	37.2%
23/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	34%
14-15/50	ACT reading benchmark	58%
17/50	ACT math benchmark	50%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
40-42/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
48/50	College graduation rate	41.4%
43/50	College graduates with debt	66%
44-45/50	Educational attainment	26.3%
26-27/50	Youth not in school nor working	12.1%
4/50	CTE postsecondary placement	95.2%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
40-41/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
49/50	Early childhood education	33.8%
9/50	Childcare costs	25.3%
44-50/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	0
30/50	Home visiting program access	27%

OVERALL RANK 33

IDAHO

GOAL 4

34/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
37-39/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
40-43/50	Corporate contribution limits	42.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
6/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
27/50	Voter participation	62.1%
1-6/50	Independent redistricting score	1
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
43-49/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
43-49/50	Data privacy laws	1

GOAL 5

46/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
33/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
33/50	Wage gap	$0.51
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
29/50	End mass incarceration	
27/50	Incarceration rate	1022.6
26/50	Jail admission rate	6257.8
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
43-50/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

13/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
17/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
12/50	Dam safety	96.5%
17-19/50	Road condition	15%
30/50	Bridge condition	9.2%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
30/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
33/50	FEMA mitigation plans	79.8%
20-22/50	Resilient building codes	73%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
15/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
19/50	STEM employment	6.1%
3/50	Science and engineering patents	37.9
11/50	R&D intensity	3.3
39/50	Broadband saturation	62%

GOAL 7

7/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
3/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
7/50	Renewable energy consumption	27.4%
1-6/50	Renewable energy production	100%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
12-13/50	Clean air and water for every community	
6-8/50	Particulate matter exposure	5.9
29/50	Drinking water violations	19.7%
9/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	3
24/50	Toxic chemical pollution	559.6
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
22/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
22/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	63.8%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

ILLINOIS

OVERALL RANK 25

Illinois at a Glance

Total Population: 12,801,539

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
65.3	34.7

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$60,960	0.481

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$696,459	$54,404

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
28.9	11

GOAL 1

22/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
28-29/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
17/50	Employment	75.3%
41-42/50	Unemployment rate	5.2%
21-22/50	Working poor	2.6%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
11/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
11/50	Collective bargaining coverage	15.8%

GOAL 2

18/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
12/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
20/50	Uninsured	6.5%
18-19/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	11.2%
7-8/50	Children without health insurance	2.6%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
26/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
26/50	Life expectancy	79
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
14/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
14/50	Food insecurity	11.1%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🔴

GOAL 3

23/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
31/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
25-26/50	4-year graduation rate	85.5%
30/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	35.5%
37/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	36.6%
25/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	35.1%
29/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	32.2%
26/50	ACT reading benchmark	48%
24/50	ACT math benchmark	44%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
24/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
13/50	College graduation rate	61.8%
33-36/50	College graduates with debt	61%
5/50	Educational attainment	41.7%
25/50	Youth not in school nor working	11.9%
43/50	CTE postsecondary placement	68.9%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
17/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
6/50	Early childhood education	57.4%
37/50	Childcare costs	32.1%
1-9/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	4
37-38/50	Home visiting program access	15%

OVERALL RANK 25

ILLINOIS

GOAL 4

18/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
28-29/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
33-34/50	Corporate contribution limits	34
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
27-28/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
20/50	Voter participation	63.8%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
3-11/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
3-11/50	Data privacy laws	5

GOAL 5

14/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
41/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
41/50	Wage gap	$0.49
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
9/50	End mass incarceration	
12/50	Incarceration rate	751.1
8/50	Jail admission rate	3829.7
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

38-39/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
35/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
37/50	Dam safety	82.3%
25-27/50	Road condition	18%
25/50	Bridge condition	8.4%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
38/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
23/50	FEMA mitigation plans	87.1%
35/50	Resilient building codes	52%
45/50	Transit accessibility	73.1%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
20/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
24/50	STEM employment	5.8%
15/50	Science and engineering patents	21.4
24/50	R&D intensity	2.1
24-25/50	Broadband saturation	67.4%

GOAL 7

44/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
37-38/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
34-35/50	Renewable energy consumption	6.4%
35/50	Renewable energy production	12.5%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
35/50	Clean air and water for every community	
49/50	Particulate matter exposure	10.2
7/50	Drinking water violations	6.1%
25/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	8.3
44/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1973.2
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
42/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
42/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	38.9%

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

INDIANA

OVERALL RANK 37

IN

Indiana at a Glance Total Population: 6,633,053

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
68.3	31.7

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$52,314	0.4527

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$304,966	$45,977

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
23.6	13.9

GOAL 1

29/50	**Good Jobs**	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
22-23/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
22/50	Employment	74.5%
17-18/50	Unemployment rate	4.1%
27/50	Working poor	2.9%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
28/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
28/50	Collective bargaining coverage	9.7%

GOAL 2

42-43/50	**Affordable Quality Healthcare**	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
33/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
27-28/50	Uninsured	8.1%
29/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	12.6%
40/50	Children without health insurance	5.9%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
40/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
40/50	Life expectancy	77.7
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
43/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
43/50	Food insecurity	15.2%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟢	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴
Target C	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟢

GOAL 3

24/50	**Investing in Children**	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
8/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
19/50	4-year graduation rate	86.8%
14/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	39.9%
4/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	49.7%
15/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	37.1%
10/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	38.7%
14-15/50	ACT reading benchmark	58%
14-15/50	ACT math benchmark	55%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
20/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
25-26/50	College graduation rate	55.2%
24/50	College graduates with debt	59%
34/50	Educational attainment	30.6%
23/50	Youth not in school nor working	11.6%
1/50	CTE postsecondary placement	99.6%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
45-46/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
36-38/50	Early childhood education	42.6%
36/50	Childcare costs	32%
24-35/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	2
42/50	Home visiting program access	10%

OVERALL RANK 37

INDIANA

GOAL 4

49/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
49/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
40-43/50	Corporate contribution limits	42.3
44-50/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	No
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
43/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
40/50	Voter participation	58.3%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
32-42/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
32-42/50	Data privacy laws	2

GOAL 5

40/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
21/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
21/50	Wage gap	$0.54
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
21-22/50	End mass incarceration	
30/50	Incarceration rate	1066.8
15/50	Jail admission rate	5245.4
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
43-50/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

31–32/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
3/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
21/50	Dam safety	93.3%
3-5/50	Road condition	8%
22/50	Bridge condition	8%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
50/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
49/50	FEMA mitigation plans	46.8%
25/50	Resilient building codes	66%
43/50	Transit accessibility	80.6%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
29/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
36/50	STEM employment	4.8%
17/50	Science and engineering patents	19.6
21/50	R&D intensity	2.2
38/50	Broadband saturation	62.4%

GOAL 7

29/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
33/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
36/50	Renewable energy consumption	5.9%
25/50	Renewable energy production	22.9%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
46/50	Clean air and water for every community	
46-47/50	Particulate matter exposure	9.7
16-17/50	Drinking water violations	10.5%
46/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	21
50/50	Toxic chemical pollution	3628.4
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
4/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
4/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	81.7%

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

IOWA

OVERALL RANK 15

Iowa at a Glance

Total Population: 3,134,693

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
70.6	29.4

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$56,247	0.4451

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$162,729	$51,912

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
19	11.8

GOAL 1

20-21/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
8/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
4/50	Employment	79.7%
8-10/50	Unemployment rate	3.3%
19-20/50	Working poor	2.4%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
31/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
31/50	Collective bargaining coverage	8.6%

GOAL 2

6/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
4/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
5-6/50	Uninsured	4.3%
2/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	7.7%
7-8/50	Children without health insurance	2.6%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
16/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
16/50	Life expectancy	79.7
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
11/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
11/50	Food insecurity	10.7%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🔴	🟢
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠

GOAL 3

11/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
11/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
1/50	4-year graduation rate	91.3%
20/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	37.7%
15/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	44.3%
22/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	35.6%
14/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	37.3%
17/50	ACT reading benchmark	55%
23/50	ACT math benchmark	45%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
8-9/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
4/50	College graduation rate	68.4%
42/50	College graduates with debt	65%
21/50	Educational attainment	34.5%
7-8/50	Youth not in school nor working	8.4%
17/50	CTE postsecondary placement	84.2%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
20/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
20/50	Early childhood education	48.1%
6/50	Childcare costs	23.1%
24-35/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	2
39-40/50	Home visiting program access	13%

GOAL 4

16-17/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes

Rank	4.B	Value
7/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
22/50	Voter participation	63.4%
7-12/50	Independent redistricting score	0.5

Rank	4.C	Value
43-49/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
43-49/50	Data privacy laws	1

GOAL 5

32/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
28/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
28/50	Wage gap	$0.52

Rank	5.B	Value
15-16/50	End mass incarceration	
10/50	Incarceration rate	622.2
25/50	Jail admission rate	6215

Rank	5.C	Value
34-42/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
21-32/50	Traffic stop transparency	1
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

31–32/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
46-47/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
36/50	Dam safety	83.8%
25-27/50	Road condition	18%
49/50	Bridge condition	20.5%

Rank	6.B	Value
4-5/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
5/50	FEMA mitigation plans	99%
23/50	Resilient building codes	72%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%

Rank	6.C	Value
31/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
38/50	STEM employment	4.7%
22-23/50	Science and engineering patents	18.3
27/50	R&D intensity	1.7
36/50	Broadband saturation	63%

GOAL 7

19/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
6-7/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
6/50	Renewable energy consumption	27.7%
9/50	Renewable energy production	92.9%

Rank	7.B	Value
29/50	Clean air and water for every community	
25-29/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.8
19/50	Drinking water violations	11.6%
38/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	14.7
22/50	Toxic chemical pollution	531.7

Rank	7.C	Value
31/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
31/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	57.3%

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50

KANSAS

OVERALL RANK 27

KS

Kensas at a Glance

Total Population: 2,907,289

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
65.7	34.3

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$54,935	0.455

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$134,367	$46,217

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
19.4	12.8

GOAL 1

26/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
16/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
12/50	Employment	76.8%
12/50	Unemployment rate	3.5%
28-30/50	Working poor	3%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
27/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
27/50	Collective bargaining coverage	10.1%

GOAL 2

31/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
27-28/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
30-32/50	Uninsured	8.7%
23-24/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	11.7%
29/50	Children without health insurance	4.5%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
29/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
29/50	Life expectancy	78.7
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
35/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
35/50	Food insecurity	14.5%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠

GOAL 3

22/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
24/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
23/50	4-year graduation rate	85.7%
31/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	35.2%
21/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	41.3%
26/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	34.8%
26/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	33.2%
18-20/50	ACT reading benchmark	54%
22/50	ACT math benchmark	46%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
21/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
27-28/50	College graduation rate	54.6%
25-32/50	College graduates with debt	60%
18/50	Educational attainment	35.6%
18/50	Youth not in school nor working	11%
18/50	CTE postsecondary placement	83.4%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
25/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
27/50	Early childhood education	45.5%
27/50	Childcare costs	28.8%
1-9/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	4
46-47/50	Home visiting program access	6%

GOAL 4

33/50	**Empowering People Over Special Interests**	
Rank	**4.A**	**Value**
35-36/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
38-39/50	Corporate contribution limits	37.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
36/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
32/50	Voter participation	61.3%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
12-20/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
12-20/50	Data privacy laws	4

GOAL 5

36/50	**Equal Opportunity for All**	
Rank	**5.A**	**Value**
30/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
30/50	Wage gap	$0.52
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
28/50	End mass incarceration	
18/50	Incarceration rate	824.4
34/50	Jail admission rate	7783.2
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
24-33/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

30/50	**Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**	
Rank	**6.A**	**Value**
23-24/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
30/50	Dam safety	85.9%
14-16/50	Road condition	13%
26/50	Bridge condition	8.6%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
27/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
4/50	FEMA mitigation plans	99.5%
46-47/50	Resilient building codes	2%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
28/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
29/50	STEM employment	5.5%
20/50	Science and engineering patents	18.7
28/50	R&D intensity	1.7
34/50	Broadband saturation	64.3%

GOAL 7

16/50	**Clean Air, Water, and Energy**	
Rank	**7.A**	**Value**
16-17/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
14/50	Renewable energy consumption	13.7%
26/50	Renewable energy production	21.1%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
18-19/50	Clean air and water for every community	
18/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.3
26/50	Drinking water violations	15.9%
36/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	13.4
7/50	Toxic chemical pollution	222.8
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
24/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
24/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	62.9%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

KENTUCKY

OVERALL RANK 39

Kentucky at a Glance

Total Population: 4,436,974

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
66.8	33.2

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$46,659	0.4813

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$172,821	$38,950

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
23.3	17.9

GOAL 1

34/50 Good Jobs

Rank	1.A	Value
42/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
45/50	Employment	67.8%
28-30/50	Unemployment rate	4.8%
41/50	Working poor	3.5%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
20/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
20/50	Collective bargaining coverage	12.9%

GOAL 2

36/50 Affordable Quality Healthcare

Rank	2.A	Value
15-16/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
8/50	Uninsured	5.1%
26-27/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	12.1%
16-17/50	Children without health insurance	3.3%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
44/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
44/50	Life expectancy	76.3
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
45/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
45/50	Food insecurity	17.3%

GOAL 3

32-33/50 Investing in Children

Rank	3.A	Value
26/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
7/50	4-year graduation rate	88.6%
9/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	40.4%
25/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	40.5%
18/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	36.1%
39/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	27.7%
36-37/50	ACT reading benchmark	41%
38-40/50	ACT math benchmark	30%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
45/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
38/50	College graduation rate	48.9%
37-40/50	College graduates with debt	63%
39/50	Educational attainment	27.3%
37/50	Youth not in school nor working	13.5%
20/50	CTE postsecondary placement	79.3%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
26/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
29/50	Early childhood education	45%
42/50	Childcare costs	34.3%
1-9/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	4
31/50	Home visiting program access	24%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴
Target A	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🔴
Target B	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴
Target C	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠

OVERALL RANK 39

KENTUCKY

GOAL 4

35/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
45/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
44/50	Voter participation	57%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
32-42/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
32-42/50	Data privacy laws	2

GOAL 5

29-30/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
11/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
11/50	Wage gap	$0.57
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
40/50	End mass incarceration	
34/50	Incarceration rate	1110.3
40/50	Jail admission rate	10099.6
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
24-33/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

16–17/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
4/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
20/50	Dam safety	94.7%
3-5/50	Road condition	8%
24/50	Bridge condition	8.1%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
17/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
41/50	FEMA mitigation plans	69.7%
16-17/50	Resilient building codes	77%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
46/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
46/50	STEM employment	3.9%
33/50	Science and engineering patents	11.7
41/50	R&D intensity	0.9
42/50	Broadband saturation	61.7%

GOAL 7

47/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
45/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
42-43/50	Renewable energy consumption	5.1%
41/50	Renewable energy production	4.4%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
50/50	Clean air and water for every community	
38/50	Particulate matter exposure	8.8
49/50	Drinking water violations	53%
45/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	20.5
39/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1352.1
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
30/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
30/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	59.2%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

LOUISIANA

OVERALL RANK 50

Lousiana at a Glance

Total Population: 4,681,666

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
64.3	35.7

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$45,146	0.499

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$208,105	$44,451

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
25	15.5

GOAL 1

50/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
48/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
46/50	Employment	67.4%
45/50	Unemployment rate	5.8%
48/50	Working poor	4.7%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
46/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
46/50	Collective bargaining coverage	5.4%

GOAL 2

48/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
37/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
41/50	Uninsured	10.3%
48/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	17.6%
16-17/50	Children without health insurance	3.3%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
48/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
48/50	Life expectancy	75.8
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
49/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
49/50	Food insecurity	18.3%

GOAL 3

41-42/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
49/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
46/50	4-year graduation rate	78.6%
47/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	28.5%
46/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	29.6%
48/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	23.3%
49/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	17.9%
43-46/50	ACT reading benchmark	36%
45-46/50	ACT math benchmark	26%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
47/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
46/50	College graduation rate	44.7%
5-8/50	College graduates with debt	50%
43/50	Educational attainment	26.4%
49-50/50	Youth not in school nor working	17%
48/50	CTE postsecondary placement	60.7%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
21/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
8/50	Early childhood education	52.6%
44/50	Childcare costs	34.5%
24-35/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	2
15/50	Home visiting program access	61%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴
Target A	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴
Target B	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟢	🔴
Target C	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🔴

OVERALL RANK 50 LOUISIANA

GOAL 4

24/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
26-27/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
31-32/50	Corporate contribution limits	31.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
35/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
29/50	Voter participation	61.6%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
12-20/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
12-20/50	Data privacy laws	4

GOAL 5

48/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
43/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
43/50	Wage gap	$0.47
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
42/50	End mass incarceration	
43/50	Incarceration rate	1527.2
38/50	Jail admission rate	9151.8
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
24-33/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

35/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
30/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
1-2/50	Dam safety	100%
38-40/50	Road condition	26%
41/50	Bridge condition	13.5%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
10/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
6/50	FEMA mitigation plans	99%
10/50	Resilient building codes	86%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
49/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
48/50	STEM employment	3.7%
41/50	Science and engineering patents	8.5
49/50	R&D intensity	0.5
45/50	Broadband saturation	57.5%

GOAL 7

49/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
48/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
48-49/50	Renewable energy consumption	3.5%
39/50	Renewable energy production	4.9%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
49/50	Clean air and water for every community	
25-29/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.8
44/50	Drinking water violations	41.1%
47/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	29.4
49/50	Toxic chemical pollution	3305.4
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
41/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
41/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	39.4%

State Ranking
- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

MAINE

OVERALL RANK 11

Maine at a Glance

Total Population: 1,331,479

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
71.9	28.1

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$53,079	0.4519

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$51,869	$38,956

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
23.9	15.8

GOAL 1

14/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
14/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
19/50	Employment	75%
11/50	Unemployment rate	3.4%
16-18/50	Working poor	2.2%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
14/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
14/50	Collective bargaining coverage	14%

GOAL 2

30/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
24/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
25-26/50	Uninsured	8%
14-15/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	10.8%
32-34/50	Children without health insurance	4.8%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
23/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
23/50	Life expectancy	79.3
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
44/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
44/50	Food insecurity	16.4%

GOAL 3

12/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
14/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
17-18/50	4-year graduation rate	87%
29/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	35.6%
22/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	41.1%
23/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	35.6%
19/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	35.4%
4-8/50	ACT reading benchmark	68%
4-5/50	ACT math benchmark	67%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
16/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
40/50	College graduation rate	47.8%
15-16/50	College graduates with debt	55%
23/50	Educational attainment	34%
12/50	Youth not in school nor working	9.9%
9/50	CTE postsecondary placement	89.8%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
12/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
23/50	Early childhood education	47.3%
11/50	Childcare costs	25.6%
24-35/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	2
1-7/50	Home visiting program access	100%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
Target C	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠

GOAL 4

15/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
34/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
37/50	Corporate contribution limits	36.5
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
1/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
1/50	Voter participation	72.7%
7-12/50	Independent redistricting score	0.5
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
21-31/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
21/50	Data privacy laws	3

GOAL 5

11-12/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
2/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
2/50	Wage gap	$0.65
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
5-6/50	End mass incarceration	
3/50	Incarceration rate	453.9
11/50	Jail admission rate	4667.1
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
43-50/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

12/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
26/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
1-2/50	Dam safety	100%
29-32/50	Road condition	21%
42/50	Bridge condition	14.4%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
1/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
3/50	FEMA mitigation plans	99.6%
15/50	Resilient building codes	79%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
32/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
37/50	STEM employment	4.8%
37/50	Science and engineering patents	10
34-35/50	R&D intensity	1.1
17/50	Broadband saturation	69.8%

GOAL 7

3/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
1/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
3/50	Renewable energy consumption	36.5%
1-6/50	Renewable energy production	100%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
8/50	Clean air and water for every community	
11/50	Particulate matter exposure	6.4
21/50	Drinking water violations	12.1%
10/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	3
14/50	Toxic chemical pollution	307.8
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
17/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
17/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	71%

State Ranking
- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

MARYLAND

OVERALL RANK 9

MD

Maryland at a Glance Total Population: 6,016,447

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
65.9	34.1

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$78,945	0.4499

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$337,345	$56,070

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
32.8	11.1

GOAL 1

8/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
10/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
10/50	Employment	78.1%
20-21/50	Unemployment rate	4.3%
4-5/50	Working poor	1.5%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
3-11/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
1-9/50	Paid sick leave	Yes
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
23/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
23/50	Collective bargaining coverage	11.7%

GOAL 2

14/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
15-16/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
17-18/50	Uninsured	6.1%
14-15/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	10.8%
18-20/50	Children without health insurance	3.4%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
25/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
25/50	Life expectancy	79.2
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
6/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
6/50	Food insecurity	10.1%

GOAL 3

9/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
15/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
12/50	4-year graduation rate	87.6%
25/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	36.5%
27/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	40.2%
13/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	37.4%
22/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	34.7%
13/50	ACT reading benchmark	64%
13/50	ACT math benchmark	59%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
10/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
15/50	College graduation rate	60.8%
14/50	College graduates with debt	54%
7/50	Educational attainment	41.5%
16/50	Youth not in school nor working	10.8%
41/50	CTE postsecondary placement	69%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
8/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
22/50	Early childhood education	47.7%
7/50	Childcare costs	23.1%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
17/50	Home visiting program access	42%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢	🔴
Target A	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠
Target B	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠

GOAL 4

13/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	**4.A**	**Value**
26-27/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
31-32/50	Corporate contribution limits	31.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
23/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
14/50	Voter participation	65.8%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
3-11/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
3-11/50	Data privacy laws	5

GOAL 5

18-19/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	**5.A**	**Value**
47/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
47/50	Wage gap	$0.46
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
8/50	End mass incarceration	
13/50	Incarceration rate	757.3
6/50	Jail admission rate	2478.9
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

5/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	**6.A**	**Value**
14/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
7/50	Dam safety	98.7%
34-37/50	Road condition	24%
15/50	Bridge condition	5.8%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
19/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
9/50	FEMA mitigation plans	98%
24/50	Resilient building codes	68%
42/50	Transit accessibility	82%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
10/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
1/50	STEM employment	9.2%
38-39/50	Science and engineering patents	9.6
3/50	R&D intensity	5.6
6/50	Broadband saturation	74.3%

GOAL 7

42/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	**7.A**	**Value**
35-36/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
38-39/50	Renewable energy consumption	5.4%
28/50	Renewable energy production	20.4%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
33/50	Clean air and water for every community	
41-42/50	Particulate matter exposure	9
37/50	Drinking water violations	36.4%
13/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	3.8
25/50	Toxic chemical pollution	585.4
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
37/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
37/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	43.2%

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

MASSACHUSETTS

MA

OVERALL RANK 3

Massachusetts at a Glance

Total Population: 6,811,779

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
62	38

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$75,297	0.4786

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$444,680	$65,281

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
29.6	11.7

GOAL 1

4/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
6/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
8/50	Employment	78.5%
20-21/50	Unemployment rate	4.3%
2/50	Working poor	1.3%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
3-11/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
1-9/50	Paid sick leave	Yes
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
17/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
17/50	Collective bargaining coverage	13.3%

GOAL 2

3/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
1/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
1/50	Uninsured	2.5%
5/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	8.8%
1/50	Children without health insurance	1%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
5/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
5/50	Life expectancy	80.4
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
9/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
9/50	Food insecurity	10.3%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target B	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🔴	🟢
Target C	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠

GOAL 3

3-4/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
1/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
13-14/50	4-year graduation rate	87.5%
1/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	49.7%
1/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	53.9%
1/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	45.7%
1/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	50.8%
1-2/50	ACT reading benchmark	75%
1/50	ACT math benchmark	75%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
4/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
21/50	College graduation rate	58.3%
25-32/50	College graduates with debt	60%
1/50	Educational attainment	51.3%
5/50	Youth not in school nor working	8%
21/50	CTE postsecondary placement	78.6%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
15/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
3/50	Early childhood education	59.7%
39/50	Childcare costs	33.4%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
16/50	Home visiting program access	57%

OVERALL RANK 3

MASSACHUSETTS

GOAL 4

12/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
20/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
10/50	Voter participation	66.7%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
21-31/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
21/50	Data privacy laws	3

GOAL 5

3/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
31/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
31/50	Wage gap	$0.52
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
1/50	End mass incarceration	
1/50	Incarceration rate	422.5
1/50	Jail admission rate	1276.6
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

15/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
15/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
6/50	Dam safety	98.8%
20-22/50	Road condition	16%
31/50	Bridge condition	9.3%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
48/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
47/50	FEMA mitigation plans	56.1%
44/50	Resilient building codes	23%
44/50	Transit accessibility	78.2%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
1-2/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
3/50	STEM employment	9.1%
9/50	Science and engineering patents	28.7
2/50	R&D intensity	5.9
2/50	Broadband saturation	76.8%

GOAL 7

15/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
24-26/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
37/50	Renewable energy consumption	5.7%
15/50	Renewable energy production	52.7%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
10/50	Clean air and water for every community	
10/50	Particulate matter exposure	6.2
33/50	Drinking water violations	26.5%
3/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	2.2
16/50	Toxic chemical pollution	339.5
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
20/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
20/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	65.9%

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

MICHIGAN

OVERALL RANK 26

MI

Michigan at a Glance

Total Population: 9,928,300

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
70.3	29.7

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$52,492	0.4695

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$433,521	$43,665

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
24.5	14.5

GOAL 1

25/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
33/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
38/50	Employment	71.6%
35-38/50	Unemployment rate	5%
23-25/50	Working poor	2.7%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
9/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
9/50	Collective bargaining coverage	16.8%

GOAL 2

26-27/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
19/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
11/50	Uninsured	5.4%
30-32/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	12.8%
13-15/50	Children without health insurance	3.1%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
35/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
35/50	Life expectancy	78.3
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
33/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
33/50	Food insecurity	14.3%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠
Target C	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠

GOAL 3

32-33/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
34/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
40-42/50	4-year graduation rate	79.7%
46/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	28.6%
42/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	34%
32/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	31.8%
37/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	28.5%
4-8/50	ACT reading benchmark	68%
6-7/50	ACT math benchmark	64%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
35/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
12/50	College graduation rate	62%
37-40/50	College graduates with debt	63%
30/50	Educational attainment	31.8%
32/50	Youth not in school nor working	12.6%
27/50	CTE postsecondary placement	77.5%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
28/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
19/50	Early childhood education	48.3%
19/50	Childcare costs	26.7%
24-35/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	2
41/50	Home visiting program access	12%

GOAL 4

5/50	Empowering People Over Special Interests	
Rank	**4.A**	**Value**
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
25/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
17/50	Voter participation	64.3%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
3-11/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
3-11/50	Data privacy laws	5

GOAL 5

16/50	Equal Opportunity for All	
Rank	**5.A**	**Value**
10/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
10/50	Wage gap	$0.58
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
13/50	End mass incarceration	
20/50	Incarceration rate	885.9
12/50	Jail admission rate	4701.3
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
34-42/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
21-32/50	Traffic stop transparency	1
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

36/50	Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation	
Rank	**6.A**	**Value**
32/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
17/50	Dam safety	95.8%
29-32/50	Road condition	21%
37/50	Bridge condition	11.1%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
44-45/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
31/50	FEMA mitigation plans	81.1%
43/50	Resilient building codes	26%
38/50	Transit accessibility	96.9%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
13/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
7/50	STEM employment	7.2%
13/50	Science and engineering patents	23.4
6/50	R&D intensity	4.2
33/50	Broadband saturation	64.9%

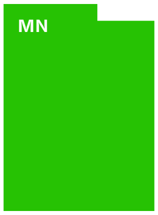
GOAL 7

24/50	Clean Air, Water, and Energy	
Rank	**7.A**	**Value**
24-26/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
29/50	Renewable energy consumption	7.3%
23/50	Renewable energy production	29.1%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
27-28/50	Clean air and water for every community	
36-37/50	Particulate matter exposure	8.7
6/50	Drinking water violations	5.4%
26/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	8.4
37/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1241.6
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
25/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
25/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	62.4%

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

MINNESOTA

OVERALL RANK 4



Minnesota at a Glance

Total Population: 5,519,952

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
71.3	28.7

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$65,599	0.4496

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$300,362	$54,414

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
23.5	11

GOAL 1

9-10/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
3/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
2/50	Employment	81.3%
7/50	Unemployment rate	3.2%
10-11/50	Working poor	1.9%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
10/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
10/50	Collective bargaining coverage	15.9%

GOAL 2

2/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
7/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
4/50	Uninsured	4.1%
7/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	9.5%
18-20/50	Children without health insurance	3.4%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
2/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
2/50	Life expectancy	80.9
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
4/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
4/50	Food insecurity	9.7%

GOAL 3

8/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
10/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
35/50	4-year graduation rate	82.2%
15/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	39%
2/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	53.4%
6/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	39.7%
2/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	47.8%
24-25/50	ACT reading benchmark	50%
19-20/50	ACT math benchmark	48%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
8-9/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
19/50	College graduation rate	58.6%
45-46/50	College graduates with debt	68%
11/50	Educational attainment	40.1%
1/50	Youth not in school nor working	7.5%
15/50	CTE postsecondary placement	84.6%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
11/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
25/50	Early childhood education	46.2%
4/50	Childcare costs	22.1%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
20-22/50	Home visiting program access	38%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢
Target A	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢
Target B	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🔴	🟢
Target C	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠

OVERALL RANK 4

MINNESOTA

GOAL 4

14/50	Empowering People Over Special Interests	
Rank	**4.A**	**Value**
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
12-13/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
5/50	Voter participation	68.7%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
32-42/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
32-42/50	Data privacy laws	2

GOAL 5

13/50	Equal Opportunity for All	
Rank	**5.A**	**Value**
23/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
23/50	Wage gap	$0.54
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
7/50	End mass incarceration	
2/50	Incarceration rate	436.6
16/50	Jail admission rate	5294.5
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
24-33/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

11/50	Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation	
Rank	**6.A**	**Value**
5-6/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
15/50	Dam safety	96.4%
17-19/50	Road condition	15%
16/50	Bridge condition	6%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
43/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
46/50	FEMA mitigation plans	59.9%
30/50	Resilient building codes	57%
35-36/50	Transit accessibility	98.3%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
9/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
8/50	STEM employment	7.1%
4/50	Science and engineering patents	32
15/50	R&D intensity	2.5
19/50	Broadband saturation	69.2%

GOAL 7

4/50	Clean Air, Water, and Energy	
Rank	**7.A**	**Value**
10/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
12/50	Renewable energy consumption	14.5%
12/50	Renewable energy production	72.2%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
9/50	Clean air and water for every community	
20-23/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.5
1/50	Drinking water violations	1.3%
24/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	7.8
13/50	Toxic chemical pollution	301.9
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
11/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
11/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	75.4%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

MISSISSIPPI

OVERALL RANK 49

MS

Mississippi at a Glance

Total Population: 2,988,726

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
67.3	32.7

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$41,754	0.4828

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$95,944	$32,102

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
24.3	16.3

GOAL 1

46/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
50/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
49/50	Employment	66.3%
48-50/50	Unemployment rate	6.3%
49/50	Working poor	4.9%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
35/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
35/50	Collective bargaining coverage	7%

GOAL 2

50/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
43/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
45/50	Uninsured	11.8%
50/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	19.2%
32-34/50	Children without health insurance	4.8%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
50/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
50/50	Life expectancy	74.9
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
50/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
50/50	Food insecurity	18.7%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠
Target A	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠
Target B	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠

GOAL 3

47-48/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
48/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
34/50	4-year graduation rate	82.3%
49/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	26%
47/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	29.6%
50/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	20%
46/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	21.8%
49/50	ACT reading benchmark	29%
50/50	ACT math benchmark	20%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
46/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
36/50	College graduation rate	49.8%
25-32/50	College graduates with debt	60%
49/50	Educational attainment	23%
49-50/50	Youth not in school nor working	17%
12/50	CTE postsecondary placement	87.9%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
35/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
7/50	Early childhood education	54%
49/50	Childcare costs	41.6%
24-35/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	2
36/50	Home visiting program access	17%

GOAL 4

37-38/50	**Empowering People Over Special Interests**	
Rank	**4.A**	**Value**
30/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
35/50	Corporate contribution limits	35.5
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
16-17/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
7/50	Voter participation	67.7%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
43-49/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
43-49/50	Data privacy laws	1

GOAL 5

42/50	**Equal Opportunity for All**	
Rank	**5.A**	**Value**
16/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
16/50	Wage gap	$0.55
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
41/50	End mass incarceration	
42/50	Incarceration rate	1352
36/50	Jail admission rate	8417.2
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
34-42/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
21-32/50	Traffic stop transparency	1
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

49/50	**Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**	
Rank	**6.A**	**Value**
44/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
28/50	Dam safety	88.8%
42-43/50	Road condition	28%
39/50	Bridge condition	12.3%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
37/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
15/50	FEMA mitigation plans	92.6%
45/50	Resilient building codes	3%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
48/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
50/50	STEM employment	3.2%
48/50	Science and engineering patents	6.2
34-35/50	R&D intensity	1.1
50/50	Broadband saturation	46%

GOAL 7

30/50	**Clean Air, Water, and Energy**	
Rank	**7.A**	**Value**
35-36/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
34-35/50	Renewable energy consumption	6.4%
32/50	Renewable energy production	14.4%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
27-28/50	Clean air and water for every community	
20-23/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.5
14/50	Drinking water violations	10.1%
35/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	13.4
35/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1208.3
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
21/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
21/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	65.7%

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

MISSOURI

OVERALL RANK 35

Missouri at a Glance

Total Population: 6,093,000

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
66.1	33.9

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$51,746	0.4646

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$262,026	$43,004

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
23.7	14.6

GOAL 1

31/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
26-27/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
29/50	Employment	73.5%
19/50	Unemployment rate	4.2%
31-32/50	Working poor	3.1%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
26/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
26/50	Collective bargaining coverage	10.1%

GOAL 2

39/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
35/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
34/50	Uninsured	8.9%
34-35/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	13.4%
32-34/50	Children without health insurance	4.8%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
39/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
39/50	Life expectancy	77.7
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
32/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
32/50	Food insecurity	14.2%

GOAL 3

34/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
27/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
6/50	4-year graduation rate	89%
26/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	36.3%
29/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	38.4%
17/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	36.3%
32/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	31.4%
31-33/50	ACT reading benchmark	43%
34-36/50	ACT math benchmark	34%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
29/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
25-26/50	College graduation rate	55.2%
20/50	College graduates with debt	57%
24/50	Educational attainment	33.7%
21-22/50	Youth not in school nor working	11.5%
44/50	CTE postsecondary placement	67%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
44/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
30/50	Early childhood education	44.9%
22/50	Childcare costs	27.7%
37-43/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	1
50/50	Home visiting program access	4%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🔴	🔴
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🔴	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟠	🔴

OVERALL RANK 35

MISSOURI

GOAL 4

30/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
41-45/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
45-50/50	Corporate contribution limits	50
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
5/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
16/50	Voter participation	64.8%
13-14/50	Independent redistricting score	0.3
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
32-42/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
32-42/50	Data privacy laws	2

GOAL 5

2/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
7/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
7/50	Wage gap	$0.61
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
24/50	End mass incarceration	
32/50	Incarceration rate	1074.2
17/50	Jail admission rate	5311.6
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

42/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
45/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
35/50	Dam safety	84%
34-37/50	Road condition	24%
40/50	Bridge condition	13.1%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
29/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
7/50	FEMA mitigation plans	98.6%
20-22/50	Resilient building codes	73%
40/50	Transit accessibility	90.6%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
30/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
28/50	STEM employment	5.6%
34/50	Science and engineering patents	11.6
12-13/50	R&D intensity	2.7
41/50	Broadband saturation	61.8%

GOAL 7

43/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
30-31/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
40/50	Renewable energy consumption	5.3%
16/50	Renewable energy production	44.8%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
32/50	Clean air and water for every community	
33/50	Particulate matter exposure	8.3
18/50	Drinking water violations	11.1%
33/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	12.3
30/50	Toxic chemical pollution	973.8
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
46/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
46/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	26.8%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

MONTANA

OVERALL RANK 16

Montana at a Glance

Total Population: 1,042,520

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
68	32

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$50,027	0.4667

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$41,453	$39,763

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
17.5	14.4

GOAL 1

15/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
20/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
20-21/50	Employment	74.8%
16/50	Unemployment rate	4%
28-30/50	Working poor	3%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
15/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
15/50	Collective bargaining coverage	13.6%

GOAL 2

25/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
27-28/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
27-28/50	Uninsured	8.1%
20-21/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	11.3%
35-36/50	Children without health insurance	4.9%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
27/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
27/50	Life expectancy	78.9
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
28/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
28/50	Food insecurity	12.9%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🔴	🟢

GOAL 3

30/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
20/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
24/50	4-year graduation rate	85.6%
21/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	37.3%
23/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	40.9%
16/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	36.9%
9/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	38.9%
30/50	ACT reading benchmark	44%
31/50	ACT math benchmark	37%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
40-42/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
44-45/50	College graduation rate	45.6%
25-32/50	College graduates with debt	60%
29/50	Educational attainment	32.1%
36/50	Youth not in school nor working	13.2%
28/50	CTE postsecondary placement	77%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
29/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
32/50	Early childhood education	44%
17/50	Childcare costs	26.4%
37-43/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	1
20-22/50	Home visiting program access	38%

GOAL 4

3/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	**4.A**	**Value**
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
3/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
13/50	Voter participation	65.9%
1-6/50	Independent redistricting score	1
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
21-31/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
21/50	Data privacy laws	3

GOAL 5

11-12/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	**5.A**	**Value**
22/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
22/50	Wage gap	$0.54
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
23/50	End mass incarceration	
16/50	Incarceration rate	812.2
30/50	Jail admission rate	6769.7
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

25/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	**6.A**	**Value**
13/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
19/50	Dam safety	94.8%
9-11/50	Road condition	10%
28/50	Bridge condition	8.8%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
18/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
19/50	FEMA mitigation plans	90.1%
39/50	Resilient building codes	41%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
42/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
34/50	STEM employment	4.9%
44/50	Science and engineering patents	7.2
38/50	R&D intensity	1
35/50	Broadband saturation	63.8%

GOAL 7

8/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	**7.A**	**Value**
18/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
5/50	Renewable energy consumption	30.6%
36/50	Renewable energy production	10.6%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
20/50	Clean air and water for every community	
9/50	Particulate matter exposure	6
27/50	Drinking water violations	16.8%
43/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	20.2
10/50	Toxic chemical pollution	236.4
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
2/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
2/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	86.3%

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

NEBRASKA

OVERALL RANK 21

Nebraska at a Glance

Total Population: 1,907,116

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
65.3	34.7

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$56,927	0.4477

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$102,888	$53,949

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
18.6	11.9

GOAL 1

16-17/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
7/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
3/50	Employment	81.1%
2/50	Unemployment rate	2.8%
26/50	Working poor	2.8%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
29/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
29/50	Collective bargaining coverage	9.1%

GOAL 2

28/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
32/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
29/50	Uninsured	8.6%
26-27/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	12.1%
38/50	Children without health insurance	5.1%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
17-18/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
17-18/50	Life expectancy	79.6
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
38/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
38/50	Food insecurity	14.7%

GOAL 3

15-16/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
9/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
4/50	4-year graduation rate	89.3%
13/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	39.9%
9/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	45.6%
11/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	37.8%
12/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	37.7%
24-25/50	ACT reading benchmark	50%
25/50	ACT math benchmark	42%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
25/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
23/50	College graduation rate	56.2%
33-36/50	College graduates with debt	61%
14/50	Educational attainment	37.4%
6/50	Youth not in school nor working	8.1%
47/50	CTE postsecondary placement	63.4%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
19/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
35/50	Early childhood education	42.8%
5/50	Childcare costs	23%
1-9/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	4
48-49/50	Home visiting program access	5%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟢	🟠	🟢	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠

OVERALL RANK 21

NEBRASKA

GOAL 4

42/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
41-45/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
45-50/50	Corporate contribution limits	50
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
19/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
9/50	Voter participation	66.8%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
32-42/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
32-42/50	Data privacy laws	2

GOAL 5

4-6/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
20/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
20/50	Wage gap	$0.54
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
14/50	End mass incarceration	
11/50	Incarceration rate	658
23/50	Jail admission rate	5820
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

28/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
20-21/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
13/50	Dam safety	96.5%
9-11/50	Road condition	10%
45/50	Bridge condition	15.4%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
21/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
18/50	FEMA mitigation plans	90.8%
18-19/50	Resilient building codes	76%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
36/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
30/50	STEM employment	5.4%
38-39/50	Science and engineering patents	9.6
39/50	R&D intensity	1
28/50	Broadband saturation	66.6%

GOAL 7

17/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
8-9/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
10/50	Renewable energy consumption	18.6%
13/50	Renewable energy production	71.3%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
15/50	Clean air and water for every community	
15/50	Particulate matter exposure	7
13/50	Drinking water violations	9.2%
39/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	15.2
9/50	Toxic chemical pollution	232.5
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
40/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
40/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	41.1%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

NEVADA

OVERALL RANK 31

Nevada at a Glance

Total Population: 2,940,058

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
54.9	45.1

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$55,180	0.4577

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$128,059	$43,557

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
24.1	13.2

GOAL 1

30/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
39/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
35/50	Employment	72.3%
46/50	Unemployment rate	5.9%
28-30/50	Working poor	3%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
13/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
13/50	Collective bargaining coverage	14.6%

GOAL 2

32-33/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
44-45/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
43/50	Uninsured	11.4%
43/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	16%
44/50	Children without health insurance	7%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
36/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
36/50	Life expectancy	78.1
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
21/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
21/50	Food insecurity	12.1%

GOAL 3

46/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
47/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
49/50	4-year graduation rate	73.6%
44/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	29%
45/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	31.9%
43/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	27.4%
42/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	26.1%
50/50	ACT reading benchmark	27%
49/50	ACT math benchmark	21%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
37/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
43/50	College graduation rate	45.8%
9-10/50	College graduates with debt	52%
50/50	Educational attainment	22.7%
40/50	Youth not in school nor working	14%
5/50	CTE postsecondary placement	95.1%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
43/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
44/50	Early childhood education	39.8%
48/50	Childcare costs	37.3%
24-35/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	2
18-19/50	Home visiting program access	41%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target A	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠

GOAL 4

36/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
37-39/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
40-43/50	Corporate contribution limits	42.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
38/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
34/50	Voter participation	60.5%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
12-20/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
12-20/50	Data privacy laws	4

GOAL 5

20/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
15/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
15/50	Wage gap	$0.55
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
32-33/50	End mass incarceration	
29/50	Incarceration rate	1044.1
32/50	Jail admission rate	7376.2
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
18-20/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
21-32/50	Traffic stop transparency	1
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

7/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
5-6/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
33/50	Dam safety	85.1%
14-16/50	Road condition	13%
1/50	Bridge condition	1.6%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
8/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
28/50	FEMA mitigation plans	83.4%
5-6/50	Resilient building codes	91%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
33-34/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
49/50	STEM employment	3.3%
7/50	Science and engineering patents	29.9
45-46/50	R&D intensity	0.6
26/50	Broadband saturation	67.3%

GOAL 7

13-14/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
8-9/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
15/50	Renewable energy consumption	13.1%
8/50	Renewable energy production	97.8%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
30/50	Clean air and water for every community	
43-44/50	Particulate matter exposure	9.1
2-3/50	Drinking water violations	4.2%
16/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	6.1
47/50	Toxic chemical pollution	2885.9
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
15/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
15/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	72.4%

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

NEW HAMPSHIRE

OVERALL RANK 1

New Hampshire at a Glance

Total Population: 1,334,795

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
70.1	29.9

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$70,936	0.4304

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$68,623	$51,411

Commuting	**Disability**
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
26.9	12.8

GOAL 1

13/50	**Good Jobs**	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
1/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
6/50	Employment	79.2%
3-5/50	Unemployment rate	2.9%
1/50	Working poor	0.9%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
19/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
19/50	Collective bargaining coverage	13%

GOAL 2

5/50	**Affordable Quality Healthcare**	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
9/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
15/50	Uninsured	5.9%
10-11/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	10.3%
9-11/50	Children without health insurance	2.7%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
9/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
9/50	Life expectancy	80.2
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
3/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
3/50	Food insecurity	9.6%

GOAL 3

7/50	**Investing in Children**	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
2/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
9-10/50	4-year graduation rate	88.2%
2/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	45.9%
3/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	51.4%
2/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	45%
3/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	46.3%
1-2/50	ACT reading benchmark	75%
2/50	ACT math benchmark	74%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
14/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
3/50	College graduation rate	70.1%
47/50	College graduates with debt	74%
6/50	Educational attainment	41.6%
2-3/50	Youth not in school nor working	7.6%
39/50	CTE postsecondary placement	69.6%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
9/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
18/50	Early childhood education	48.4%
2/50	Childcare costs	20.4%
37-43/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	1
1-7/50	Home visiting program access	100%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟢
Target A	🟢	🟢	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟢
Target C	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠

GOAL 4

23/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
47/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
26/50	Corporate contribution limits	26
44-50/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	No
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
11/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
4/50	Voter participation	69%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
12-20/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
12-20/50	Data privacy laws	4

GOAL 5

4-6/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
3/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
3/50	Wage gap	$0.63
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
2/50	End mass incarceration	
4/50	Incarceration rate	476
4/50	Jail admission rate	2344.1
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
34-42/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
21-32/50	Traffic stop transparency	1
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

1/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
10/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
11/50	Dam safety	97%
6-8/50	Road condition	9%
38/50	Bridge condition	12.2%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
2/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
14/50	FEMA mitigation plans	93.6%
7-8/50	Resilient building codes	89%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
4/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
13/50	STEM employment	6.7%
5/50	Science and engineering patents	31.6
10/50	R&D intensity	3.3
1/50	Broadband saturation	77.5%

GOAL 7

6/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
12/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
9/50	Renewable energy consumption	19.3%
21/50	Renewable energy production	34.7%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
1/50	Clean air and water for every community	
6-8/50	Particulate matter exposure	5.9
5/50	Drinking water violations	5%
4/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	2.2
1/50	Toxic chemical pollution	29.2
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
19/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
19/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	66.2%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

NEW JERSEY

OVERALL RANK 8

NJ

New Jersey at a Glance

Total Population: 8,944,469

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
63.2	36.8

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$76,126	0.4813

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$505,941	$56,565

Commuting	**Disability**
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
31.7	10.5

GOAL 1

6/50	**Good Jobs**	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
21/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
14/50	Employment	76.2%
39-40/50	Unemployment rate	5.1%
12-13/50	Working poor	2%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
3-11/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
1-4/50	Paid family leave	Yes
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
7/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
7/50	Collective bargaining coverage	17%

GOAL 2

16-17/50	**Affordable Quality Healthcare**	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
26/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
25-26/50	Uninsured	8%
30-32/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	12.8%
21-23/50	Children without health insurance	3.7%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
10/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
10/50	Life expectancy	80
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
15/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
15/50	Food insecurity	11.1%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴
Target B	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠

GOAL 3

3-4/50	**Investing in Children**	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
3/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
2/50	4-year graduation rate	90.1%
6/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	42.8%
8/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	46.9%
5/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	40.6%
4/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	46.2%
12/50	ACT reading benchmark	65%
6-7/50	ACT math benchmark	64%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
15/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
6/50	College graduation rate	67.2%
33-36/50	College graduates with debt	61%
2-3/50	Educational attainment	44.5%
24/50	Youth not in school nor working	11.8%
32/50	CTE postsecondary placement	72.7%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
2/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
2/50	Early childhood education	63.1%
20/50	Childcare costs	27.4%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
1-7/50	Home visiting program access	100%

OVERALL RANK 8

NEW JERSEY

GOAL 4

8/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
24/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
28/50	Corporate contribution limits	28
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
16-17/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
30/50	Voter participation	61.5%
7-12/50	Independent redistricting score	0.5
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
3-11/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
3-11/50	Data privacy laws	5

GOAL 5

17/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
50/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
50/50	Wage gap	$0.42
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
3-4/50	End mass incarceration	
6/50	Incarceration rate	564.9
3/50	Jail admission rate	2108.7
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

22/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
29/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
5/50	Dam safety	99.1%
46/50	Road condition	38%
29/50	Bridge condition	9%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
34/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
16/50	FEMA mitigation plans	92.6%
37/50	Resilient building codes	47%
47/50	Transit accessibility	65.7%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
7/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
15/50	STEM employment	6.6%
11/50	Science and engineering patents	25.9
12-13/50	R&D intensity	2.7
5/50	Broadband saturation	74.7%

GOAL 7

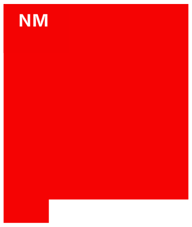
36/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
41/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
46/50	Renewable energy consumption	3.7%
34/50	Renewable energy production	12.6%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
39/50	Clean air and water for every community	
34/50	Particulate matter exposure	8.5
48/50	Drinking water violations	50.1%
12/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	3.2
40/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1429.8
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
12/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
12/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	74.3%

State Ranking
- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

NEW MEXICO

OVERALL RANK 45



New Mexico at a Glance Total Population: 2,081,015

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
67.4	32.6

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$46,748	0.4769

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$86,486	$41,559

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
21.9	15.1

GOAL 1

44-45/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
49/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
47/50	Employment	67%
47/50	Unemployment rate	6.2%
50/50	Working poor	5.1%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
32/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
32/50	Collective bargaining coverage	8.2%

GOAL 2

44/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
38-39/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
37/50	Uninsured	9.2%
30-32/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	12.8%
39/50	Children without health insurance	5.3%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
34/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
34/50	Life expectancy	78.4
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
47/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
47/50	Food insecurity	17.6%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠
Target A	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴
Target B	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target C	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢

GOAL 3

50/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
50/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
50/50	4-year graduation rate	71%
50/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	22.9%
49/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	26.9%
49/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	20.1%
47/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	20.6%
39-41/50	ACT reading benchmark	39%
41-43/50	ACT math benchmark	29%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
49/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
47/50	College graduation rate	41.7%
15-16/50	College graduates with debt	55%
48/50	Educational attainment	23.7%
47/50	Youth not in school nor working	16.3%
45/50	CTE postsecondary placement	67%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
49/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
40/50	Early childhood education	41.9%
46/50	Childcare costs	36.6%
37-43/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	1
34-35/50	Home visiting program access	18%

OVERALL RANK 45

NEW MEXICO

GOAL 4

47/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
48/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
30/50	Corporate contribution limits	30
44-50/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	No
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
48/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
47/50	Voter participation	54.8%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
12-20/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
12-20/50	Data privacy laws	4

GOAL 5

43-44/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
35/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
35/50	Wage gap	$0.51
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
37/50	End mass incarceration	
28/50	Incarceration rate	1037.2
42/50	Jail admission rate	12125.1
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
24-33/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

23/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
40-41/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
46/50	Dam safety	39%
38-40/50	Road condition	26%
18/50	Bridge condition	6.5%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
7/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
32/50	FEMA mitigation plans	80.6%
1/50	Resilient building codes	97%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
23/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
17/50	STEM employment	6.4%
32/50	Science and engineering patents	11.9
1/50	R&D intensity	6.3
46/50	Broadband saturation	56.7%

GOAL 7

21/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
42-43/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
33/50	Renewable energy consumption	6.5%
48/50	Renewable energy production	1.3%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
16/50	Clean air and water for every community	
5/50	Particulate matter exposure	5.7
31/50	Drinking water violations	20.4%
41/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	15.3
4/50	Toxic chemical pollution	159.4
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
10/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
10/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	76%

State Ranking

● 1-10

● 11-40

● 41-50

NEW YORK

OVERALL RANK 14

New York at a Glance

Total Population: 19,745,289

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
53.3	46.7

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$62,909	0.5129

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$1,279,691	$64,810

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
33.4	11.5

GOAL 1

7/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
28-29/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
23-24/50	Employment	74.2%
31-34/50	Unemployment rate	4.9%
23-25/50	Working poor	2.7%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
3-11/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
1-4/50	Paid family leave	Yes
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
1/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
1/50	Collective bargaining coverage	25.3%

GOAL 2

11/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
10/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
17-18/50	Uninsured	6.1%
18-19/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	11.2%
5-6/50	Children without health insurance	2.5%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
6/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
6/50	Life expectancy	80.4
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
23/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
23/50	Food insecurity	12.5%

GOAL 3

15-16/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
29/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
38/50	4-year graduation rate	80.4%
28/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	35.7%
40/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	34.9%
31/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	32.8%
33/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	30.9%
4-8/50	ACT reading benchmark	68%
4-5/50	ACT math benchmark	67%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
6/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
18/50	College graduation rate	59.2%
21-23/50	College graduates with debt	58%
2-3/50	Educational attainment	44.5%
26-27/50	Youth not in school nor working	12.1%
14/50	CTE postsecondary placement	86.8%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
18/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
4/50	Early childhood education	58.4%
45/50	Childcare costs	36.5%
1-9/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	4
37-38/50	Home visiting program access	15%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟢	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢
Target A	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target B	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢
Target C	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠

OVERALL RANK 14

NEW YORK

GOAL 4

43/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
37-39/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
40-43/50	Corporate contribution limits	42.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
27-28/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
43/50	Voter participation	57.2%
7-12/50	Independent redistricting score	0.5
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
32-42/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
32-42/50	Data privacy laws	2

GOAL 5

18-19/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
14/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
14/50	Wage gap	$0.56
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
3-4/50	End mass incarceration	
7/50	Incarceration rate	569.8
2/50	Jail admission rate	1686.1
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
43-50/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

26–27/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
34/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
8/50	Dam safety	98.1%
42-43/50	Road condition	28%
36/50	Bridge condition	11%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
23/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
25/50	FEMA mitigation plans	87%
7-8/50	Resilient building codes	89%
49/50	Transit accessibility	39.7%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
18/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
31/50	STEM employment	5.3%
12/50	Science and engineering patents	24.6
29/50	R&D intensity	1.4
12/50	Broadband saturation	70.8%

GOAL 7

9/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
13/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
19/50	Renewable energy consumption	11.1%
17/50	Renewable energy production	44.1%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
4/50	Clean air and water for every community	
16-17/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.2
11/50	Drinking water violations	8.2%
2/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	2
12/50	Toxic chemical pollution	297.7
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
29/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
29/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	59.8%

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

NORTH CAROLINA

OVERALL RANK 32

North Carolina at a Glance

Total Population: 10,146,788

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
64.2	35.8

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$50,584	0.478

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$451,639	$44,511

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
24.4	13.8

GOAL 1

47/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
37/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
37/50	Employment	71.7%
35-38/50	Unemployment rate	5%
33-35/50	Working poor	3.2%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
49/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
49/50	Collective bargaining coverage	4%

GOAL 2

45/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
41/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
42/50	Uninsured	10.4%
44/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	16.2%
30-31/50	Children without health insurance	4.7%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
38/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
38/50	Life expectancy	77.9
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
41/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
41/50	Food insecurity	15.1%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢
Target A	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target C	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢

GOAL 3

38-39/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
32/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
22/50	4-year graduation rate	85.9%
18/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	38.5%
14/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	44.4%
36/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	30.4%
27/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	32.6%
43-46/50	ACT reading benchmark	36%
38-40/50	ACT math benchmark	30%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
32-33/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
14/50	College graduation rate	61.2%
21-23/50	College graduates with debt	58%
26/50	Educational attainment	32.9%
34/50	Youth not in school nor working	13%
42/50	CTE postsecondary placement	68.9%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
40-41/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
39/50	Early childhood education	42.1%
40/50	Childcare costs	33.7%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
39-40/50	Home visiting program access	13%

GOAL 4

10-11/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
18/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
8/50	Voter participation	67.5%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
21-31/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
21/50	Data privacy laws	3

GOAL 5

22-23/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
40/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
40/50	Wage gap	$0.49
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
18-19/50	End mass incarceration	
17/50	Incarceration rate	812.6
24/50	Jail admission rate	6009.2
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

14/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
37/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
45/50	Dam safety	42.9%
14-16/50	Road condition	13%
33/50	Bridge condition	9.9%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
6/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
10/50	FEMA mitigation plans	97.5%
20-22/50	Resilient building codes	73%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
21/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
21/50	STEM employment	6%
21/50	Science and engineering patents	18.6
17-18/50	R&D intensity	2.3
31/50	Broadband saturation	65.8%

GOAL 7

10/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
24-26/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
28/50	Renewable energy consumption	8%
24/50	Renewable energy production	27.6%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
21/50	Clean air and water for every community	
25-29/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.8
16-17/50	Drinking water violations	10.5%
15/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	6.1
33/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1130.3
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
3/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
3/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	85.7%

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

NORTH DAKOTA

OVERALL RANK 28

North Dakota at a Glance

Total Population: 757,953

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
63.2	36.8

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$60,656	0.4533

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$48,612	$64,136

Commuting	**Disability**
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
17.4	11.5

GOAL 1

18-19/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
2/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
1/50	Employment	81.8%
1/50	Unemployment rate	2.1%
10-11/50	Working poor	1.9%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
36/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
36/50	Collective bargaining coverage	6.8%

GOAL 2

9-10/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
23/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
21/50	Uninsured	7%
3-4/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	8.2%
47/50	Children without health insurance	8%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
12/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
12/50	Life expectancy	80
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
2/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
2/50	Food insecurity	8.8%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠
Target A	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟢	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴

GOAL 3

20-21/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
19/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
13-14/50	4-year graduation rate	87.5%
24/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	36.8%
12/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	44.8%
29/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	33.7%
8/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	39.2%
38/50	ACT reading benchmark	40%
27-28/50	ACT math benchmark	40%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
5/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
35/50	College graduation rate	50.3%
0/50	College graduates with debt	
16/50	Educational attainment	36.4%
4/50	Youth not in school nor working	7.8%
7/50	CTE postsecondary placement	91.6%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
45-46/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
50/50	Early childhood education	28.6%
1/50	Childcare costs	19.5%
44-50/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	0
46-47/50	Home visiting program access	6%

GOAL 4

31-32/50	Empowering People Over Special Interests	
Rank	**4.A**	**Value**
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
26/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
18/50	Voter participation	64.2%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
50/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
50/50	Data privacy laws	0

GOAL 5

38-39/50	Equal Opportunity for All	
Rank	**5.A**	**Value**
29/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
29/50	Wage gap	$0.52
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
21-22/50	End mass incarceration	
8/50	Incarceration rate	601.4
37/50	Jail admission rate	8883
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
34-42/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
21-32/50	Traffic stop transparency	1
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

43/50	Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation	
Rank	**6.A**	**Value**
31/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
31-32/50	Dam safety	85.7%
6-8/50	Road condition	9%
44/50	Bridge condition	15%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
39-40/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
27/50	FEMA mitigation plans	83.5%
36/50	Resilient building codes	51%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
37/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
39/50	STEM employment	4.7%
43/50	Science and engineering patents	7.5
40/50	R&D intensity	1
15/50	Broadband saturation	70.3%

GOAL 7

37/50	Clean Air, Water, and Energy	
Rank	**7.A**	**Value**
27/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
11/50	Renewable energy consumption	18.2%
42/50	Renewable energy production	3.9%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
17/50	Clean air and water for every community	
2/50	Particulate matter exposure	4.2
10/50	Drinking water violations	7.5%
49/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	50.3
21/50	Toxic chemical pollution	524.1
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
49/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
49/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	23.5%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

OHIO

OVERALL RANK 34

OH

Ohio at a Glance

Total Population: 11,614,373

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
65.4	34.6

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$52,334	0.468

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$553,224	$47,633

Commuting	**Disability**
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
23.4	14.2

GOAL 1

24/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
25/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
27/50	Employment	73.8%
25-26/50	Unemployment rate	4.6%
21-22/50	Working poor	2.6%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
16/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
16/50	Collective bargaining coverage	13.6%

GOAL 2

29/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
14/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
12-13/50	Uninsured	5.6%
13/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	10.7%
24/50	Children without health insurance	3.8%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
37/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
37/50	Life expectancy	77.9
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
39/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
39/50	Food insecurity	14.8%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟠	🔴
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🔴
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🔴
Target C	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠

GOAL 3

28/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
17/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
29/50	4-year graduation rate	83.5%
19/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	37.8%
13/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	44.6%
24/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	35.5%
18/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	35.4%
18-20/50	ACT reading benchmark	54%
19-20/50	ACT math benchmark	48%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
34/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
27-28/50	College graduation rate	54.6%
41/50	College graduates with debt	64%
27/50	Educational attainment	32.6%
19-20/50	Youth not in school nor working	11.3%
24/50	CTE postsecondary placement	78.1%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
30/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
31/50	Early childhood education	44.6%
35/50	Childcare costs	31.5%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
27-29/50	Home visiting program access	31%

GOAL 4

45/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
31-32/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
44-50/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	No
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
29/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
21/50	Voter participation	63.6%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
43-49/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
43-49/50	Data privacy laws	1

GOAL 5

7/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
6/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
6/50	Wage gap	$0.61
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
15-16/50	End mass incarceration	
21/50	Incarceration rate	924.5
14/50	Jail admission rate	5204.6
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
21-23/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

40/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
33/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
42/50	Dam safety	74.4%
23-24/50	Road condition	17%
20/50	Bridge condition	6.9%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
42/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
22/50	FEMA mitigation plans	88.3%
12-14/50	Resilient building codes	82%
46/50	Transit accessibility	73%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
24/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
23/50	STEM employment	5.9%
25/50	Science and engineering patents	16.8
25/50	R&D intensity	2
24-25/50	Broadband saturation	67.4%

GOAL 7

46/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
44/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
45/50	Renewable energy consumption	3.8%
38/50	Renewable energy production	7%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
44/50	Clean air and water for every community	
45/50	Particulate matter exposure	9.6
32/50	Drinking water violations	25.5%
31/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	10.1
46/50	Toxic chemical pollution	2361.4
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
32/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
32/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	57.3%

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

OKLAHOMA

OVERALL RANK 47

Oklahoma at a Glance

Total Population: 3,923,561

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
64.9	35.1

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$49,176	0.4645

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$174,033	$44,356

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
21.4	16.1

GOAL 1

41-42/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
44/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
41/50	Employment	70.2%
31-34/50	Unemployment rate	4.9%
44-46/50	Working poor	3.9%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
34/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
34/50	Collective bargaining coverage	7.1%

GOAL 2

49/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
48/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
48/50	Uninsured	13.8%
41/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	15.4%
46/50	Children without health insurance	7.7%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
46/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
46/50	Life expectancy	76.1
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
42/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
42/50	Food insecurity	15.2%

GOAL 3

49/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
44/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
36/50	4-year graduation rate	81.6%
37/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	32.6%
36/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	36.7%
39/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	29.4%
45/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	22.9%
39-41/50	ACT reading benchmark	39%
45-46/50	ACT math benchmark	26%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
43/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
42/50	College graduation rate	46.2%
5-8/50	College graduates with debt	50%
42/50	Educational attainment	26.8%
39/50	Youth not in school nor working	13.8%
38/50	CTE postsecondary placement	70%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
50/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
42/50	Early childhood education	41.3%
43/50	Childcare costs	34.4%
37-43/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	1
48-49/50	Home visiting program access	5%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠
Target A	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟠	🔴	🟠
Target B	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠

OVERALL RANK 47

OKLAHOMA

GOAL 4

37-38/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
46/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
45/50	Voter participation	56.6%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
32-42/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
32-42/50	Data privacy laws	2

GOAL 5

47/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
38/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
38/50	Wage gap	$0.49
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
44/50	End mass incarceration	
44/50	Incarceration rate	1558.7
41/50	Jail admission rate	11133.6
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
24-33/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

46/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
43/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
26/50	Dam safety	90.5%
38-40/50	Road condition	26%
43/50	Bridge condition	15%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
25/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
39/50	FEMA mitigation plans	72.2%
9/50	Resilient building codes	88%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
45/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
33/50	STEM employment	5.1%
36/50	Science and engineering patents	10.6
44/50	R&D intensity	0.6
48/50	Broadband saturation	55.7%

GOAL 7

28/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
30-31/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
16/50	Renewable energy consumption	12.1%
40/50	Renewable energy production	4.5%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
36/50	Clean air and water for every community	
30-31/50	Particulate matter exposure	8.1
38-39/50	Drinking water violations	37.2%
40/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	15.3
18/50	Toxic chemical pollution	434.7
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
16/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
16/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	71.8%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

OREGON

OVERALL RANK 19

OR

Oregon at a Glance

Total Population: 4,093,465

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
61.7	38.3

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$57,532	0.4583

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$209,035	$51,066

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
23.9	14.7

GOAL 1

11/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
31/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
30-32/50	Employment	73.2%
25-26/50	Unemployment rate	4.6%
31-32/50	Working poor	3.1%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
3-11/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
1-9/50	Paid sick leave	Yes
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
12/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
12/50	Collective bargaining coverage	15.7%

GOAL 2

23/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
18/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
19/50	Uninsured	6.2%
16/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	11%
18-20/50	Children without health insurance	3.4%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
22/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
22/50	Life expectancy	79.4
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
36/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
36/50	Food insecurity	14.6%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢
Target B	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢
Target C	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🔴

GOAL 3

29/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
33/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
48/50	4-year graduation rate	74.8%
33/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	33.9%
34/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	37.1%
21/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	35.7%
24/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	33.7%
21/50	ACT reading benchmark	53%
21/50	ACT math benchmark	47%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
27/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
24/50	College graduation rate	55.5%
21-23/50	College graduates with debt	58%
20/50	Educational attainment	34.9%
28-29/50	Youth not in school nor working	12.2%
34/50	CTE postsecondary placement	72.2%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
27/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
26/50	Early childhood education	45.9%
29/50	Childcare costs	29%
24-35/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	2
23/50	Home visiting program access	36%

GOAL 4

22/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
41-45/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
45-50/50	Corporate contribution limits	50
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
21/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
11/50	Voter participation	66.3%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
3-11/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
3-11/50	Data privacy laws	5

GOAL 5

41/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
34/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
34/50	Wage gap	$0.51
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
20/50	End mass incarceration	
14/50	Incarceration rate	758.1
28/50	Jail admission rate	6573
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
34-42/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
21-32/50	Traffic stop transparency	1
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

3/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
11-12/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
34/50	Dam safety	84.4%
12-13/50	Road condition	11%
10/50	Bridge condition	5.3%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
16/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
36/50	FEMA mitigation plans	78%
3-4/50	Resilient building codes	92%
34/50	Transit accessibility	98.7%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
6/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
9/50	STEM employment	7%
8/50	Science and engineering patents	29.6
9/50	R&D intensity	3.4
13-14/50	Broadband saturation	70.6%

GOAL 7

12/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
2/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
1/50	Renewable energy consumption	45.4%
7/50	Renewable energy production	99.8%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
6/50	Clean air and water for every community	
13-14/50	Particulate matter exposure	6.8
23-24/50	Drinking water violations	14%
8/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	2.9
5/50	Toxic chemical pollution	174.6
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
45/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
45/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	33.4%

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

PENNSYLVANIA

OVERALL RANK 22

PA

Pennsylvania at a Glance Total Population: 12,784,227

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
68.5	31.5

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$56,907	0.4689

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$647,708	$50,665

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
26.9	14.2

GOAL 1

23/50 Good Jobs

Rank	1.A	Value
22-23/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
25/50	Employment	74.1%
27/50	Unemployment rate	4.7%
14-15/50	Working poor	2.1%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
18/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
18/50	Collective bargaining coverage	13%

GOAL 2

22/50 Affordable Quality Healthcare

Rank	2.A	Value
20/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
12-13/50	Uninsured	5.6%
17/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	11.1%
28/50	Children without health insurance	4.4%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
28/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
28/50	Life expectancy	78.8
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
24/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
24/50	Food insecurity	12.5%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🔴	🔴
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴
Target C	🟠	🟠	🟢	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟢

GOAL 3

6/50 Investing in Children

Rank	3.A	Value
6/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
21/50	4-year graduation rate	86.1%
8/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	41.2%
11/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	45%
7/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	39.1%
17/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	36%
10-11/50	ACT reading benchmark	66%
8/50	ACT math benchmark	62%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
13/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
11/50	College graduation rate	62.9%
45-46/50	College graduates with debt	68%
13/50	Educational attainment	39%
21-22/50	Youth not in school nor working	11.5%
6/50	CTE postsecondary placement	92.9%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
5/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
16-17/50	Early childhood education	48.5%
21/50	Childcare costs	27.5%
1-9/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	4
13/50	Home visiting program access	70%

OVERALL RANK 22

PENNSYLVANIA

GOAL 4

20/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
12-13/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
24/50	Voter participation	62.6%
13-14/50	Independent redistricting score	0.3
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
43-49/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
43-49/50	Data privacy laws	1

GOAL 5

26/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
13/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
13/50	Wage gap	$0.57
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
12/50	End mass incarceration	
25/50	Incarceration rate	997.5
5/50	Jail admission rate	2421.4
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
43-50/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

34/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
49/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
24/50	Dam safety	91.6%
45/50	Road condition	32%
48/50	Bridge condition	19.8%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
13/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
8/50	FEMA mitigation plans	98.5%
12-14/50	Resilient building codes	82%
48/50	Transit accessibility	50%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
22/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
22/50	STEM employment	6%
27/50	Science and engineering patents	16.1
22/50	R&D intensity	2.2
20/50	Broadband saturation	69.1%

GOAL 7

40–41/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
46/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
41/50	Renewable energy consumption	5.2%
45/50	Renewable energy production	2.3%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
47/50	Clean air and water for every community	
48/50	Particulate matter exposure	10.1
47/50	Drinking water violations	44.1%
30/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	9.4
36/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1240.5
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
9/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
9/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	77.2%

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

RHODE ISLAND

RI

OVERALL RANK 6

Rhode Island at a Glance

Total Population: 1,056,426

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
58	42

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$60,596	0.4781

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$50,433	$47,739

Commuting	**Disability**
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
24.8	13.8

GOAL 1

1/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
19/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
20-21/50	Employment	74.8%
35-38/50	Unemployment rate	5%
6/50	Working poor	1.6%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
1-2/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
1-9/50	Paid sick leave	Yes
1-4/50	Paid family leave	Yes
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
6/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
6/50	Collective bargaining coverage	17.2%

GOAL 2

15/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
5/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
5-6/50	Uninsured	4.3%
10-11/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	10.3%
3/50	Children without health insurance	2.2%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
15/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
15/50	Life expectancy	79.8
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
27/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
27/50	Food insecurity	12.8%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟢
Target A	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🔴	🟠
Target B	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	⚪	🟠	🟢
Target C	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢

GOAL 3

10/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
18/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
31/50	4-year graduation rate	82.8%
12/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	40.1%
33/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	37.5%
27/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	34.8%
30/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	32%
4-8/50	ACT reading benchmark	68%
9-11/50	ACT math benchmark	61%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
19/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
22/50	College graduation rate	58%
33-36/50	College graduates with debt	61%
9/50	Educational attainment	40.6%
11/50	Youth not in school nor working	9.8%
29/50	CTE postsecondary placement	76.6%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
1/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
12/50	Early childhood education	50.4%
10/50	Childcare costs	25.4%
1-9/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	4
1-7/50	Home visiting program access	100%

GOAL 4

16-17/50	**Empowering People Over Special Interests**	
Rank	**4.A**	**Value**
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
37/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
33/50	Voter participation	60.6%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
12-20/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
12-20/50	Data privacy laws	4

GOAL 5

25/50	**Equal Opportunity for All**	
Rank	**5.A**	**Value**
37/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
37/50	Wage gap	$0.50
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
/50	End mass incarceration	
/50	Incarceration rate	
/50	Jail admission rate	
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

41/50	**Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**	
Rank	**6.A**	**Value**
50/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
49/50	Dam safety	16.8%
49/50	Road condition	54%
50/50	Bridge condition	24.9%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
35-36/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
42/50	FEMA mitigation plans	68.9%
42/50	Resilient building codes	27%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
17/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
26/50	STEM employment	5.7%
26/50	Science and engineering patents	16.3
17-18/50	R&D intensity	2.3
9/50	Broadband saturation	73.3%

GOAL 7

5/50	**Clean Air, Water, and Energy**	
Rank	**7.A**	**Value**
23/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
47/50	Renewable energy consumption	3.6%
1-6/50	Renewable energy production	100%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
7/50	Clean air and water for every community	
20-23/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.5
15/50	Drinking water violations	10.2%
7/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	2.8
11/50	Toxic chemical pollution	285.4
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
1/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
1/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	86.4%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50
- ● No Data Available

SOUTH CAROLINA

OVERALL RANK 36

South Carolina at a Glance

Total Population: 4,961,119

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
68.6	31.4

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$49,501	0.4735

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$183,933	$37,075

Commuting	**Disability**
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
24.7	15.2

GOAL 1

48-49/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
38/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
40/50	Employment	70.4%
31-34/50	Unemployment rate	4.9%
36-38/50	Working poor	3.3%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
50/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
50/50	Collective bargaining coverage	3.9%

GOAL 2

40/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
38-39/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
38-39/50	Uninsured	10%
42/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	15.8%
26-27/50	Children without health insurance	4.3%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
42/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
42/50	Life expectancy	76.9
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
29/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
29/50	Food insecurity	13%

GOAL 3

36/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
45/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
33/50	4-year graduation rate	82.6%
35/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	33.5%
38/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	36%
42/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	27.8%
43/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	25.7%
47-48/50	ACT reading benchmark	33%
47/50	ACT math benchmark	25%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
32-33/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
16/50	College graduation rate	60.6%
25-32/50	College graduates with debt	60%
36-37/50	Educational attainment	29%
41/50	Youth not in school nor working	14.5%
16/50	CTE postsecondary placement	84.5%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
24/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
13-14/50	Early childhood education	49.3%
34/50	Childcare costs	30.6%
44-50/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	0
10/50	Home visiting program access	83%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target C	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢

GOAL 4

44/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
46/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
23-24/50	Corporate contribution limits	23.5
44-50/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	No
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
34/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
28/50	Voter participation	62.1%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
21-31/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
21/50	Data privacy laws	3

GOAL 5

21/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
19/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
19/50	Wage gap	$0.54
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
25-27/50	End mass incarceration	
24/50	Incarceration rate	975.6
27/50	Jail admission rate	6514.6
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
21-23/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

19/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
23-24/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
16/50	Dam safety	96.2%
20-22/50	Road condition	16%
34/50	Bridge condition	10.3%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
4-5/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
17/50	FEMA mitigation plans	91.7%
11/50	Resilient building codes	84%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
40/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
35/50	STEM employment	4.8%
30/50	Science and engineering patents	13.5
36-37/50	R&D intensity	1
43/50	Broadband saturation	61.5%

GOAL 7

18/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
32/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
26-27/50	Renewable energy consumption	8.6%
30/50	Renewable energy production	17.8%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
24/50	Clean air and water for every community	
25-29/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.8
23-24/50	Drinking water violations	14%
21/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	7.7
32/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1122.5
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
8/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
8/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	77.6%

State Ranking
- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

SOUTH DAKOTA

OVERALL RANK 30

SD

South Dakota at Glance

Total Population: 865,454

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
67.2	32.8

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$54,467	0.4495

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$41,375	$47,808

Commuting	**Disability**
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
16.6	12.2

GOAL 1

27/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
5/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
5/50	Employment	79.6%
3-5/50	Unemployment rate	2.9%
14-15/50	Working poor	2.1%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
39/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
39/50	Collective bargaining coverage	6.6%

GOAL 2

16-17/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
22/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
30-32/50	Uninsured	8.7%
6/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	8.9%
30-31/50	Children without health insurance	4.7%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
19/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
19/50	Life expectancy	79.6
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
10/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
10/50	Food insecurity	10.6%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟢
Target A	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟢
Target C	🟠	🟢	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟢

GOAL 3

40/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
28/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
28/50	4-year graduation rate	83.9%
32/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	34.6%
28/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	39.8%
28/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	34.4%
25/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	33.7%
18-20/50	ACT reading benchmark	54%
18/50	ACT math benchmark	49%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
31/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
34/50	College graduation rate	50.5%
48/50	College graduates with debt	75%
22/50	Educational attainment	34.3%
14-15/50	Youth not in school nor working	10.7%
19/50	CTE postsecondary placement	82.4%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
47/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
46/50	Early childhood education	37.1%
23/50	Childcare costs	27.8%
44-50/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	0
34-35/50	Home visiting program access	18%

GOAL 4

46/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
23/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
27/50	Corporate contribution limits	27.5
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
41/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
38/50	Voter participation	59.1%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
43-49/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
43-49/50	Data privacy laws	1

GOAL 5

34/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
9/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
9/50	Wage gap	$0.59
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
36/50	End mass incarceration	
23/50	Incarceration rate	928.2
43/50	Jail admission rate	12472.1
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
34-42/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
21-32/50	Traffic stop transparency	1
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

48/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
36/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
18/50	Dam safety	95.6%
23-24/50	Road condition	17%
47/50	Bridge condition	19.6%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
44-45/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
43/50	FEMA mitigation plans	66.3%
27-28/50	Resilient building codes	63%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
43/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
43/50	STEM employment	4.5%
40/50	Science and engineering patents	9.5
45-46/50	R&D intensity	0.6
27/50	Broadband saturation	67.1%

GOAL 7

1/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
6-7/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
4/50	Renewable energy consumption	34.6%
11/50	Renewable energy production	89.7%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
3/50	Clean air and water for every community	
3-4/50	Particulate matter exposure	5.5
8/50	Drinking water violations	6.3%
19/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	7
3/50	Toxic chemical pollution	82
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
6/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
6/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	79.4%

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

TENNESSEE

OVERALL RANK 40

Tennessee at Glance Total Population: 6,651,194

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
65.1	34.9

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$48,547	0.479

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$290,580	$43,688

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
25.1	15.5

GOAL 1

39/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
35/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
43/50	Employment	70%
23-24/50	Unemployment rate	4.5%
36-38/50	Working poor	3.3%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
40/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
40/50	Collective bargaining coverage	6.4%

GOAL 2

34/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
29/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
35/50	Uninsured	9%
28/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	12.4%
21-23/50	Children without health insurance	3.7%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
43/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
43/50	Life expectancy	76.3
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
30/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
30/50	Food insecurity	13.4%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target B	🔴	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠

GOAL 3

43/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
35/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
8/50	4-year graduation rate	88.5%
36/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	33.2%
26/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	40.2%
30/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	32.8%
36/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	29.2%
39-41/50	ACT reading benchmark	39%
41-43/50	ACT math benchmark	29%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
36/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
39/50	College graduation rate	47.9%
25-32/50	College graduates with debt	60%
32/50	Educational attainment	31.1%
33/50	Youth not in school nor working	12.7%
10/50	CTE postsecondary placement	89.3%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
48/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
43/50	Early childhood education	40.1%
47/50	Childcare costs	37.3%
36/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	1
25/50	Home visiting program access	34%

GOAL 4

40/50	Empowering People Over Special Interests	
Rank	**4.A**	**Value**
20/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
22/50	Corporate contribution limits	21.5
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
49/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
48/50	Voter participation	54%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
21-31/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
21/50	Data privacy laws	3

GOAL 5

33/50	Equal Opportunity for All	
Rank	**5.A**	**Value**
25/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
25/50	Wage gap	$0.53
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
38/50	End mass incarceration	
33/50	Incarceration rate	1081.8
39/50	Jail admission rate	9562.2
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
18-20/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
21-32/50	Traffic stop transparency	1
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

26-27/50	Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation	
Rank	**6.A**	**Value**
1/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
3/50	Dam safety	99.5%
3-5/50	Road condition	8%
9/50	Bridge condition	5%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
33/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
24/50	FEMA mitigation plans	87.1%
31-32/50	Resilient building codes	56%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
41/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
42/50	STEM employment	4.5%
31/50	Science and engineering patents	12.5
33/50	R&D intensity	1.4
44/50	Broadband saturation	60.2%

GOAL 7

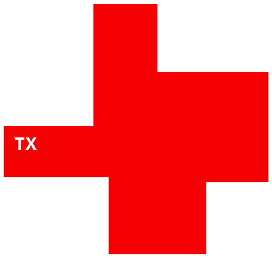
31/50	Clean Air, Water, and Energy	
Rank	**7.A**	**Value**
20/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
25/50	Renewable energy consumption	8.7%
20/50	Renewable energy production	38.5%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
34/50	Clean air and water for every community	
32/50	Particulate matter exposure	8.2
22/50	Drinking water violations	13.3%
22/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	7.7
43/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1967.9
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
33/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
33/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	55.1%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

TEXAS

OVERALL RANK 43



Texas at Glance Total Population: 27,862,596

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
61.1	38.9

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$56,565	0.48

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$1,480,304	$53,129

Commuting	**Disability**
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
26.5	11.8

GOAL 1

41-42/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
34/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
30-32/50	Employment	73.2%
23-24/50	Unemployment rate	4.5%
47/50	Working poor	4.1%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
44/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
44/50	Collective bargaining coverage	5.7%

GOAL 2

42-43/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
50/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
50/50	Uninsured	16.6%
49/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	17.9%
49/50	Children without health insurance	9.8%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
32/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
32/50	Life expectancy	78.5
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
34/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
34/50	Food insecurity	14.3%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴
Target A	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟢	🔴	🟠	🔴
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴
Target C	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠

GOAL 3

38-39/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
30/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
5/50	4-year graduation rate	89.1%
39/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	30.6%
16/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	44%
41/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	28%
28/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	32.3%
29/50	ACT reading benchmark	45%
27-28/50	ACT math benchmark	40%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
38/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
33/50	College graduation rate	51.7%
17-19/50	College graduates with debt	56%
35/50	Educational attainment	30.2%
38/50	Youth not in school nor working	13.6%
31/50	CTE postsecondary placement	75.2%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
37/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
36-38/50	Early childhood education	42.6%
16/50	Childcare costs	26.3%
24-35/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	2
44-45/50	Home visiting program access	7%

GOAL 4

39/50	Empowering People Over Special Interests	
Rank	**4.A**	**Value**
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
47/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
46/50	Voter participation	55.4%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
32-42/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
32-42/50	Data privacy laws	2

GOAL 5

37/50	Equal Opportunity for All	
Rank	**5.A**	**Value**
48/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
48/50	Wage gap	$0.44
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
31/50	End mass incarceration	
37/50	Incarceration rate	1160.5
20/50	Jail admission rate	5527
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

29/50	Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation	
Rank	**6.A**	**Value**
20-21/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
40/50	Dam safety	80.7%
25-27/50	Road condition	18%
2/50	Bridge condition	1.7%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
31-32/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
29/50	FEMA mitigation plans	83.2%
26/50	Resilient building codes	65%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
26/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
16/50	STEM employment	6.4%
24/50	Science and engineering patents	18
30/50	R&D intensity	1.4
37/50	Broadband saturation	62.7%

GOAL 7

45/50	Clean Air, Water, and Energy	
Rank	**7.A**	**Value**
47/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
42-43/50	Renewable energy consumption	5.1%
44/50	Renewable energy production	3.2%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
42/50	Clean air and water for every community	
39-40/50	Particulate matter exposure	8.9
46/50	Drinking water violations	43.9%
37/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	13.9
28/50	Toxic chemical pollution	770.3
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
26/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
26/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	61.8%

State Ranking

🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50

UTAH

OVERALL RANK 24

Utah at Glance

Total Population: 3,051,217

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
69.9	30.1

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$65,977	0.4263

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$136,979	$44,893

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
21.6	9.9

GOAL 1

32-33/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
12/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
15/50	Employment	75.9%
6/50	Unemployment rate	3.1%
23-25/50	Working poor	2.7%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
45/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
45/50	Collective bargaining coverage	5.4%

GOAL 2

20/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
34/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
33/50	Uninsured	8.8%
23-24/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	11.7%
41/50	Children without health insurance	6%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
13/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
13/50	Life expectancy	79.9
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
16/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
16/50	Food insecurity	11.5%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🔴	🟢	🔴
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴
Target C	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢

GOAL 3

25/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
16/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
27/50	4-year graduation rate	85.2%
11/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	40.1%
17/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	43.8%
10/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	38%
11/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	37.9%
31-33/50	ACT reading benchmark	43%
32-33/50	ACT math benchmark	35%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
23/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
41/50	College graduation rate	47.1%
1/50	College graduates with debt	43%
25/50	Educational attainment	33.6%
9-10/50	Youth not in school nor working	9.7%
40/50	CTE postsecondary placement	69%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
36/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
41/50	Early childhood education	41.8%
13/50	Childcare costs	26%
37-43/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	1
27-29/50	Home visiting program access	31%

OVERALL RANK 24

UTAH

GOAL 4

27/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
41-45/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
45-50/50	Corporate contribution limits	50
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
30/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
23/50	Voter participation	62.7%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
3-11/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
3-11/50	Data privacy laws	5

GOAL 5

35/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
46/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
46/50	Wage gap	$0.47
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
11/50	End mass incarceration	
9/50	Incarceration rate	610.6
19/50	Jail admission rate	5378.5
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
24-33/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

4/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
2/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
4/50	Dam safety	99.2%
9-11/50	Road condition	10%
5/50	Bridge condition	3.1%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
24/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
37/50	FEMA mitigation plans	77.7%
31-32/50	Resilient building codes	56%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
11/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
10/50	STEM employment	6.9%
14/50	Science and engineering patents	21.5
14/50	R&D intensity	2.5
13-14/50	Broadband saturation	70.6%

GOAL 7

38/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
49/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
44/50	Renewable energy consumption	3.9%
46/50	Renewable energy production	2.1%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
41/50	Clean air and water for every community	
30-31/50	Particulate matter exposure	8.1
35/50	Drinking water violations	30.3%
32/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	11.8
48/50	Toxic chemical pollution	3301.8
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
5/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
5/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	80.7%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

VERMONT

VT

OVERALL RANK 2

Vermont at Glance

Total Population: 624,594

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
69.8	30.2

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$57,677	0.4539

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$27,472	$43,984

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
23.1	14.6

GOAL 1

5/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
4/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
9/50	Employment	78.2%
3-5/50	Unemployment rate	2.9%
8-9/50	Working poor	1.8%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
3-11/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
1-9/50	Paid sick leave	Yes
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
21/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
21/50	Collective bargaining coverage	12.1%

GOAL 2

4/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
2-3/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
3/50	Uninsured	3.7%
3-4/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	8.2%
2/50	Children without health insurance	1.5%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
7/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
7/50	Life expectancy	80.2
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
7/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
7/50	Food insecurity	10.1%

GOAL 3

2/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
4/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
11/50	4-year graduation rate	87.7%
3/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	44.7%
18/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	43.2%
3/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	43.8%
5/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	42.1%
10-11/50	ACT reading benchmark	66%
9-11/50	ACT math benchmark	61%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
7/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
7/50	College graduation rate	65.3%
37-40/50	College graduates with debt	63%
12/50	Educational attainment	39.4%
2-3/50	Youth not in school nor working	7.6%
30/50	CTE postsecondary placement	75.6%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
7/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
5/50	Early childhood education	57.7%
18/50	Childcare costs	26.6%
24-35/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	2
9/50	Home visiting program access	86%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢
Target A	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢
Target B	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	⚪	🔴	🟢
Target C	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠

GOAL 4

25/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
22/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
25/50	Corporate contribution limits	25.5
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
31/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
25/50	Voter participation	62.5%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
21-31/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
21/50	Data privacy laws	3

GOAL 5

1/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
1/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
1/50	Wage gap	$0.85
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
/50	End mass incarceration	
/50	Incarceration rate	
/50	Jail admission rate	
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
21-23/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

20/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
11-12/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
9/50	Dam safety	97.8%
34-37/50	Road condition	24%
12/50	Bridge condition	5.6%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
41/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
40/50	FEMA mitigation plans	72.1%
48-50/50	Resilient building codes	0%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
16/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
27/50	STEM employment	5.7%
2/50	Science and engineering patents	40.5
31-32/50	R&D intensity	1.4
16/50	Broadband saturation	70.1%

GOAL 7

2/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
4/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
8/50	Renewable energy consumption	24.9%
1-6/50	Renewable energy production	100%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
2/50	Clean air and water for every community	
3-4/50	Particulate matter exposure	5.5
25/50	Drinking water violations	14.7%
1/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	0
2/50	Toxic chemical pollution	43.2
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
18/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
18/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	70.5%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50
- ● No Data Available

VIRGINIA

OVERALL RANK 20

Virginia at Glance

Total Population: 8,411,808

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
65.3	34.7

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$68,114	0.4705

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$434,409	$51,643

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
28.5	11.8

GOAL 1

32-33/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
15/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
18/50	Employment	75.1%
15/50	Unemployment rate	3.9%
16-18/50	Working poor	2.2%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
42/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
42/50	Collective bargaining coverage	5.9%

GOAL 2

21/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
36/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
30-32/50	Uninsured	8.7%
34-35/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	13.4%
37/50	Children without health insurance	5%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
24/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
24/50	Life expectancy	79.2
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
5/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
5/50	Food insecurity	9.9%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟠	🟢	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target C	🔴	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠

GOAL 3

5/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
7/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
20/50	4-year graduation rate	86.7%
5/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	42.9%
6/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	47.3%
20/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	35.9%
13/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	37.6%
9/50	ACT reading benchmark	67%
12/50	ACT math benchmark	60%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
3/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
2/50	College graduation rate	70.5%
17-19/50	College graduates with debt	56%
8/50	Educational attainment	41.1%
13/50	Youth not in school nor working	10.2%
35/50	CTE postsecondary placement	71.7%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
13/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
13-14/50	Early childhood education	49.3%
12/50	Childcare costs	25.9%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
26/50	Home visiting program access	33%

GOAL 4

28/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
41-45/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
45-50/50	Corporate contribution limits	50
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
14-15/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
6/50	Voter participation	68.2%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
21-31/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
21/50	Data privacy laws	3

GOAL 5

31/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
27/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
27/50	Wage gap	$0.53
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
35/50	End mass incarceration	
36/50	Incarceration rate	1150.3
29/50	Jail admission rate	6678.2
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
18-20/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
21-32/50	Traffic stop transparency	1
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

16-17/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
39/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
43/50	Dam safety	71.5%
33/50	Road condition	23%
19/50	Bridge condition	6.7%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
9/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
2/50	FEMA mitigation plans	99.7%
16-17/50	Resilient building codes	77%
35-36/50	Transit accessibility	98.3%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
19/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
4/50	STEM employment	8.7%
42/50	Science and engineering patents	7.6
20/50	R&D intensity	2.2
21/50	Broadband saturation	69%

GOAL 7

22/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
34/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
31/50	Renewable energy consumption	6.9%
31/50	Renewable energy production	14.5%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
12-13/50	Clean air and water for every community	
20-23/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.5
2-3/50	Drinking water violations	4.2%
14/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	5.8
31/50	Toxic chemical pollution	989.5
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
27/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
27/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	61.3%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

WASHINGTON

OVERALL RANK 7

WA

Washington at Glance Total Population: 7,288,000

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
62.5	37.5

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$67,106	0.4591

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$420,712	$57,727

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
27.8	13

GOAL 1

2/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
17-18/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
28/50	Employment	73.6%
22/50	Unemployment rate	4.4%
7/50	Working poor	1.7%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
3-11/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
1-9/50	Paid sick leave	Yes
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
3/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
3/50	Collective bargaining coverage	20.2%

GOAL 2

8/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
8/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
16/50	Uninsured	6%
9/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	10.1%
9-11/50	Children without health insurance	2.7%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
11/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
11/50	Life expectancy	80
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
17/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
17/50	Food insecurity	11.6%

GOAL 3

19/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
12/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
40-42/50	4-year graduation rate	79.7%
10/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	40.4%
7/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	46.9%
12/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	37.4%
7/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	39.3%
22/50	ACT reading benchmark	52%
16/50	ACT math benchmark	51%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
22/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
5/50	College graduation rate	68.1%
11-13/50	College graduates with debt	53%
15/50	Educational attainment	37.3%
30/50	Youth not in school nor working	12.3%
49/50	CTE postsecondary placement	58.8%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
34/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
36-38/50	Early childhood education	42.6%
33/50	Childcare costs	30%
24-35/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	2
20-22/50	Home visiting program access	38%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟠
Target A	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟢
Target B	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠
Target C	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🔴

GOAL 4

10-11/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
35-36/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
38-39/50	Corporate contribution limits	37.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
2/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
12/50	Voter participation	66.3%
1-6/50	Independent redistricting score	1
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
12-20/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
12-20/50	Data privacy laws	4

GOAL 5

15/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
45/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
45/50	Wage gap	$0.47
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
5-6/50	End mass incarceration	
5/50	Incarceration rate	557.3
9/50	Jail admission rate	4376.4
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

9/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
28/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
27/50	Dam safety	89.2%
44/50	Road condition	31%
7/50	Bridge condition	4.8%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
22/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
38/50	FEMA mitigation plans	74.2%
3-4/50	Resilient building codes	92%
37/50	Transit accessibility	97.8%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
1-2/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
2/50	STEM employment	9.2%
6/50	Science and engineering patents	30.3
5/50	R&D intensity	4.3
3/50	Broadband saturation	75.6%

GOAL 7

25/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
5/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
2/50	Renewable energy consumption	43.9%
10/50	Renewable energy production	90.9%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
23/50	Clean air and water for every community	
25-29/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.8
45/50	Drinking water violations	41.7%
11/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	3.2
20/50	Toxic chemical pollution	510.8
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
50/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
50/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	22%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

WEST VIRGINIA

OVERALL RANK 46

West Virginia at Glance

Total Population: 1,831,102

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
72.4	27.6

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$43,385	0.4711

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$66,367	$36,244

Commuting / **Disability**

Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
25.4	20.1

GOAL 1

37/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
47/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
50/50	Employment	63.4%
48-50/50	Unemployment rate	6.3%
33-35/50	Working poor	3.2%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
22/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
22/50	Collective bargaining coverage	11.9%

GOAL 2

35/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
17/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
9-10/50	Uninsured	5.3%
39/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	14.6%
4/50	Children without health insurance	2.3%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
47/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
47/50	Life expectancy	76
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
40/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
40/50	Food insecurity	14.9%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴	🔴
Target A	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🔴	🔴
Target B	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟠	🟠	🔴
Target C	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🔴

GOAL 3

44/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
38-39/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
3/50	4-year graduation rate	89.8%
40/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	30%
43/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	32.6%
44/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	27.2%
48/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	20.5%
27/50	ACT reading benchmark	47%
38-40/50	ACT math benchmark	30%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
50/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
44-45/50	College graduation rate	45.6%
49/50	College graduates with debt	77%
46/50	Educational attainment	25.7%
48/50	Youth not in school nor working	16.5%
25/50	CTE postsecondary placement	78.1%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
33/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
48/50	Early childhood education	35.1%
50/50	Childcare costs	45%
10-23/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	3
1-7/50	Home visiting program access	100%

GOAL 4

31-32/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
50/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
49/50	Voter participation	50.8%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
21-31/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
21/50	Data privacy laws	3

GOAL 5

22-23/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
5/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
5/50	Wage gap	$0.61
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
34/50	End mass incarceration	
31/50	Incarceration rate	1072.5
31/50	Jail admission rate	6810.3
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
24-33/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
33-50/50	Traffic stop transparency	0
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

50/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
48/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
41/50	Dam safety	74.8%
28/50	Road condition	19%
46/50	Bridge condition	17.3%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
35-36/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
21/50	FEMA mitigation plans	88.4%
38/50	Resilient building codes	45%
1-32/50	Transit accessibility	100%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
47/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
47/50	STEM employment	3.8%
45/50	Science and engineering patents	6.7
42/50	R&D intensity	0.8
40/50	Broadband saturation	61.9%

GOAL 7

48/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
42-43/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
32/50	Renewable energy consumption	6.7%
49/50	Renewable energy production	1.1%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
43/50	Clean air and water for every community	
24/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.7
42-43/50	Drinking water violations	40.1%
48/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	49.2
38/50	Toxic chemical pollution	1336.5
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
47/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
47/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	25.1%

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50

WISCONSIN

OVERALL RANK 18

WI

Wisconsin at Glance Total Population: 5,778,709

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
66.7	33.3

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$56,811	0.4498

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$276,415	$47,833

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
21.9	12

GOAL 1

20-21/50 **Good Jobs**

Rank	1.A	Value
9/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
7/50	Employment	78.6%
8-10/50	Unemployment rate	3.3%
16-18/50	Working poor	2.2%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
30/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
30/50	Collective bargaining coverage	9%

GOAL 2

9-10/50 **Affordable Quality Healthcare**

Rank	2.A	Value
11/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
9-10/50	Uninsured	5.3%
12/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	10.4%
21-23/50	Children without health insurance	3.7%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
14/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
14/50	Life expectancy	79.8
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
12/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
12/50	Food insecurity	10.7%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🔴	🟠
Target A	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟠	🔴	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟠

GOAL 3

17/50 **Investing in Children**

Rank	3.A	Value
13/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
9-10/50	4-year graduation rate	88.2%
23/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	36.9%
10/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	45.4%
8/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	39%
6/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	40.8%
34-35/50	ACT reading benchmark	42%
29/50	ACT math benchmark	39%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
11/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
17/50	College graduation rate	59.3%
44/50	College graduates with debt	67%
17/50	Educational attainment	35.7%
7-8/50	Youth not in school nor working	8.4%
8/50	CTE postsecondary placement	91.3%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
31/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
28/50	Early childhood education	45.2%
15/50	Childcare costs	26.1%
44-50/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	0
24/50	Home visiting program access	35%

GOAL 4

7/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
31-32/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
44-50/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	No
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
8-9/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
2/50	Voter participation	70.5%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
3-11/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
3-11/50	Data privacy laws	5

GOAL 5

9-10/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
26/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
26/50	Wage gap	$0.53
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
17/50	End mass incarceration	
22/50	Incarceration rate	925.4
18/50	Jail admission rate	5361.7
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
1-17/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
1-20/50	Traffic stop transparency	2
1-30/50	Racial profiling law	Yes

GOAL 6

47/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
42/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
39/50	Dam safety	81.3%
41/50	Road condition	27%
27/50	Bridge condition	8.7%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
47/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
1-33/50	State climate action plan	2
30/50	FEMA mitigation plans	81.7%
48-50/50	Resilient building codes	0%
41/50	Transit accessibility	90.5%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
25/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
25/50	STEM employment	5.8%
22-23/50	Science and engineering patents	18.3
26/50	R&D intensity	1.9
29/50	Broadband saturation	66.5%

GOAL 7

26/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
14/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
23/50	Renewable energy consumption	9.4%
14/50	Renewable energy production	64.3%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
31/50	Clean air and water for every community	
19/50	Particulate matter exposure	7.4
41/50	Drinking water violations	38.3%
28/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	8.7
23/50	Toxic chemical pollution	543
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
34/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
34/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	54.2%

State Ranking

● 1-10

● 11-40

● 41-50

WYOMING

OVERALL RANK 38

WY

Wyoming at Glance

Total Population: 585,501

Housing

Owner-occupied (%)	Renter-occupied (%)
68.8	31.2

Income

Household Median Income	Gini Index
$59,882	0.436

GDP

Real GDP (millions of chained 2009 dollars)	Per capita real GDP (chained 2009 dollars)
$35,133	$60,004

Commuting	Disability
Mean travel time to work (min)	% Population with a disability
16.9	13.6

GOAL 1

35/50	Good Jobs	
Rank	**1.A**	**Value**
30/50	100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers	
16/50	Employment	75.7%
28-30/50	Unemployment rate	4.8%
36-38/50	Working poor	3.3%
Rank	**1.B**	**Value**
12-50/50	Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs	
10-50/50	Paid sick leave	No
5-50/50	Paid family leave	No
Rank	**1.C**	**Value**
37/50	Protect labor rights and increase worker representation	
37/50	Collective bargaining coverage	6.7%

GOAL 2

32-33/50	Affordable Quality Healthcare	
Rank	**2.A**	**Value**
44-45/50	Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses	
44/50	Uninsured	11.5%
38/50	Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	14.4%
48/50	Children without health insurance	8.8%
Rank	**2.B**	**Value**
31/50	Life expectancy of at least 84 years	
31/50	Life expectancy	78.6
Rank	**2.C**	**Value**
26/50	End hunger for 100% of households	
26/50	Food insecurity	12.7%

GOAL 3

27/50	Investing in Children	
Rank	**3.A**	**Value**
21/50	100% completion of quality K-12 education	
39/50	4-year graduation rate	80%
7/50	Grade 4 reading proficiency	41.2%
5/50	Grade 4 math proficiency	48.3%
19/50	Grade 8 reading proficiency	36%
20/50	Grade 8 math proficiency	35.3%
34-35/50	ACT reading benchmark	42%
34-36/50	ACT math benchmark	34%
Rank	**3.B**	**Value**
26/50	Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children	
30/50	College graduation rate	54.1%
2/50	College graduates with debt	45%
40/50	Educational attainment	27.2%
28-29/50	Youth not in school nor working	12.2%
26/50	CTE postsecondary placement	77.7%
Rank	**3.C**	**Value**
32/50	Early childhood education and services for 100% of children	
33-34/50	Early childhood education	43%
3/50	Childcare costs	21.9%
44-50/50	Health barriers to learning screenings	0
32/50	Home visiting program access	22%

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
Overall	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠
Target A	🟠	🔴	🟠	🟢	🟠	🟠	🟠
Target B	🔴	🟠	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠
Target C	🟠	🟠	🟠	🔴	🟠	🔴	🟠

GOAL 4

26/50 **Empowering People Over Special Interests**

Rank	4.A	Value
1-18/50	Limit corporate special interest spending in politics	
1-20/50	Corporate contribution limits	5.3
1-43/50	Independent expenditure disclosure	Yes
Rank	**4.B**	**Value**
24/50	At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts	
15/50	Voter participation	64.8%
15-50/50	Independent redistricting score	0
Rank	**4.C**	**Value**
43-49/50	Personal control for everyone over their private online data	
43-49/50	Data privacy laws	1

GOAL 5

38-39/50 **Equal Opportunity for All**

Rank	5.A	Value
18/50	Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race	
18/50	Wage gap	$0.54
Rank	**5.B**	**Value**
32-33/50	End mass incarceration	
26/50	Incarceration rate	1007.1
35/50	Jail admission rate	8015
Rank	**5.C**	**Value**
34-42/50	Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone	
21-32/50	Traffic stop transparency	1
31-50/50	Racial profiling law	No

GOAL 6

45/50 **Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation**

Rank	6.A	Value
19/50	100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair	
22/50	Dam safety	91.8%
6-8/50	Road condition	9%
35/50	Bridge condition	11%
Rank	**6.B**	**Value**
49/50	Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters	
34-50/50	State climate action plan	0
34/50	FEMA mitigation plans	78.6%
27-28/50	Resilient building codes	63%
50/50	Transit accessibility	0%
Rank	**6.C**	**Value**
44/50	Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities	
40/50	STEM employment	4.6%
35/50	Science and engineering patents	11.4
50/50	R&D intensity	0.3
32/50	Broadband saturation	65.4%

GOAL 7

39/50 **Clean Air, Water, and Energy**

Rank	7.A	Value
40/50	All new energy investments in clean, safe energy	
24/50	Renewable energy consumption	9.3%
50/50	Renewable energy production	0.5%
Rank	**7.B**	**Value**
18-19/50	Clean air and water for every community	
1/50	Particulate matter exposure	3.8
30/50	Drinking water violations	20.2%
50/50	Greenhouse gas emissions	97.5
6/50	Toxic chemical pollution	188.2
Rank	**7.C**	**Value**
38/50	Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution	
38/50	Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement	42.4%

State Ranking

- ● 1-10
- ● 11-40
- ● 41-50

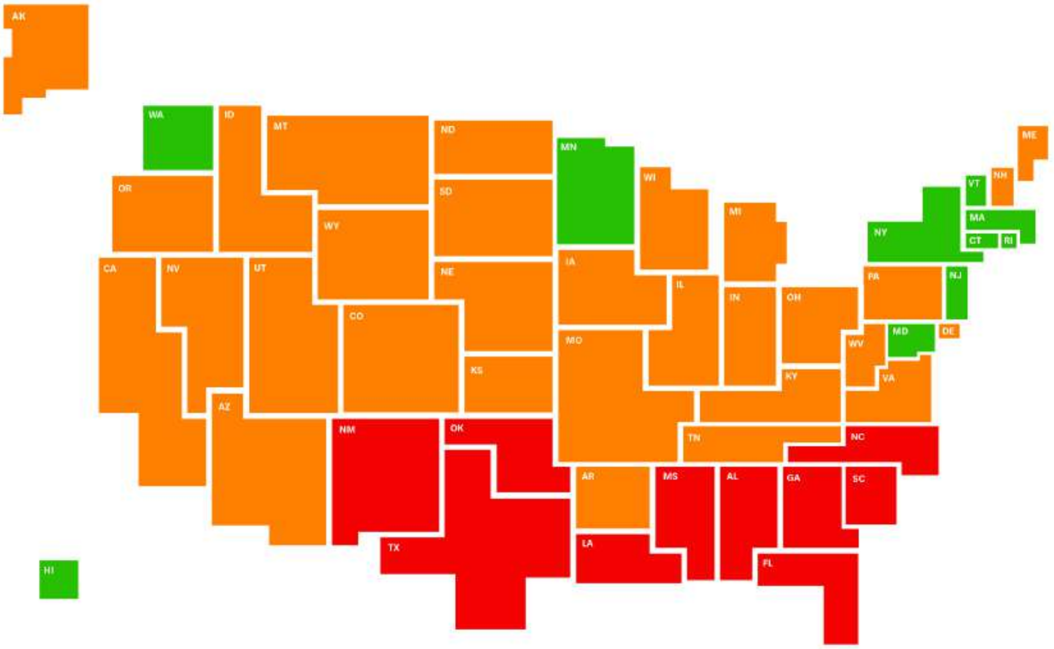
GOAL RANKINGS

GOAL 1

GOOD JOBS

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Targets

1.A 100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers

1.B Paid family, vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs

1.C Protect labor rights and increase worker representation

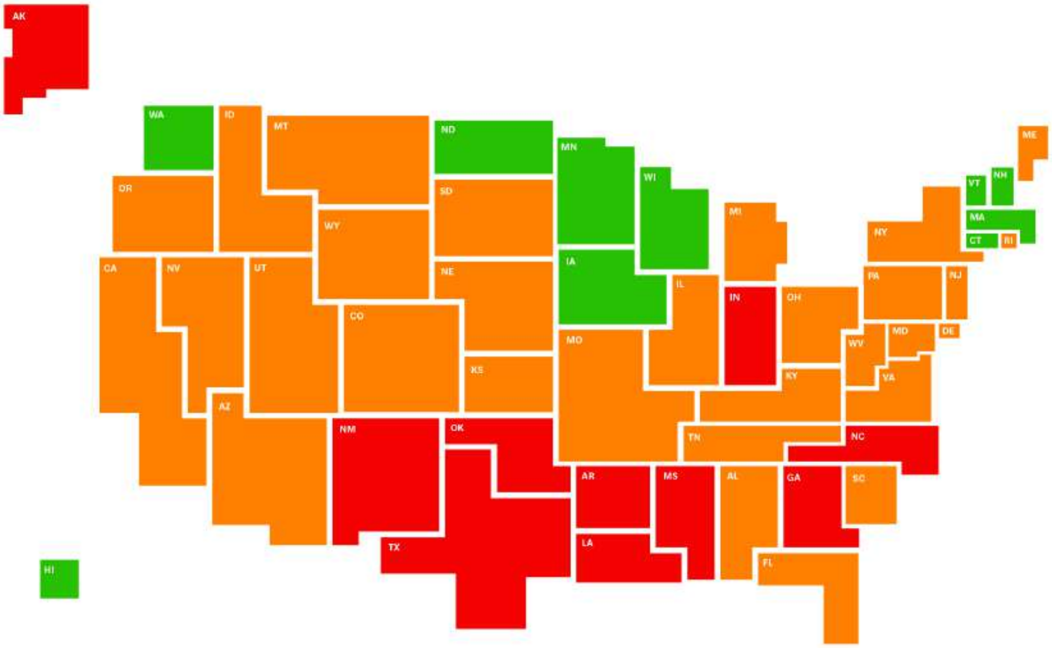
State Rankings (1-50)

1	Rhode Island	🟢
2	Washington	🟢
3	Connecticut	🟢
4	Massachusetts	🟢
5	Vermont	🟢
6	New Jersey	🟢
7	New York	🟢
8	Maryland	🟢
9-10	Hawaii	🟢
9-10	Minnesota	🟢
11	Oregon	🟠
12	California	🟠
13	New Hampshire	🟠
14	Maine	🟠
15	Montana	🟠
16-17	Alaska	🟠
16-17	Nebraska	🟠
18-19	Colorado	🟠
18-19	North Dakota	🟠
20-21	Iowa	🟠
20-21	Wisconsin	🟠
22	Illinois	🟠
23	Pennsylvania	🟠
24	Ohio	🟠
25	Michigan	🟠
26	Kansas	🟠
27	South Dakota	🟠
28	Delaware	🟠
29	Indiana	🟠
30	Nevada	🟠
31	Missouri	🟠
32-33	Utah	🟠
32-33	Virginia	🟠
34	Kentucky	🟠
35	Wyoming	🟠
36	Arizona	🟠
37	West Virginia	🟠
38	Idaho	🟠
39	Tennessee	🟠
40	Arkansas	🟠
41-42	Oklahoma	🔴
41-42	Texas	🔴
43	Alabama	🔴
44-45	Florida	🔴
44-45	New Mexico	🔴
46	Mississippi	🔴
47	North Carolina	🔴
48-49	Georgia	🔴
48-49	South Carolina	🔴
50	Louisiana	🔴

GOAL 2

AFFORDABLE QUALITY HEALTHCARE

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Targets

2.A Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses

2.B Life expectancy of at least 84 years

2.C End hunger for 100% of households

State Rankings (1-50)

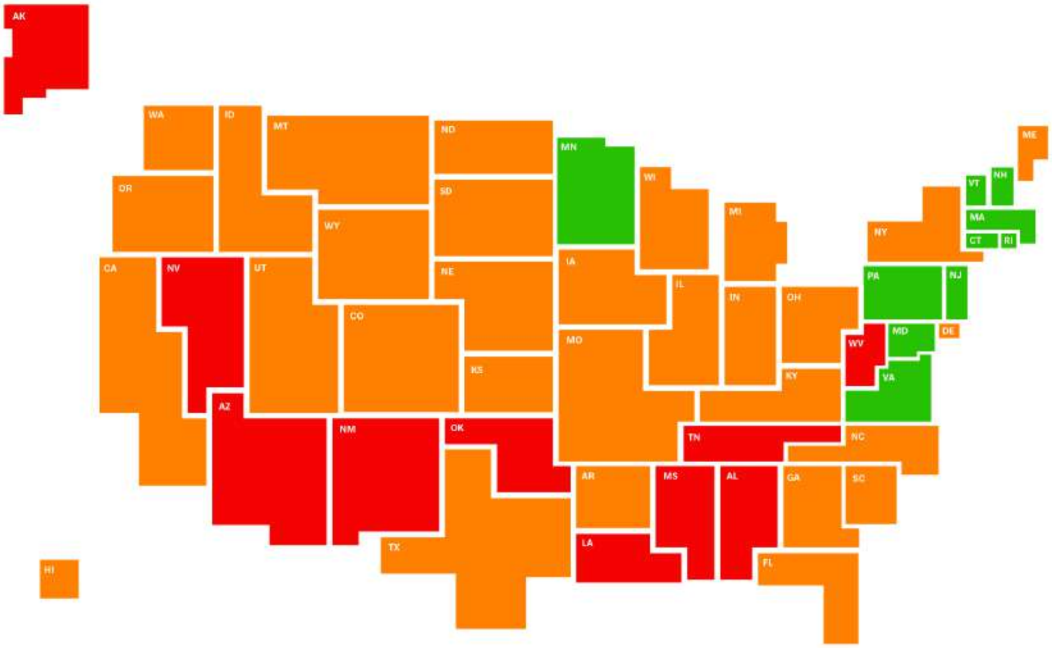
1	Hawaii	🟢	26-27	Florida	🟠
2	Minnesota	🟢	26-27	Michigan	🟠
3	Massachusetts	🟢	28	Nebraska	🟠
4	Vermont	🟢	29	Ohio	🟠
5	New Hampshire	🟢	30	Maine	🟠
6	Iowa	🟢	31	Kansas	🟠
7	Connecticut	🟢	32-33	Nevada	🟠
8	Washington	🟢	32-33	Wyoming	🟠
9-10	North Dakota	🟢	34	Tennessee	🟠
9-10	Wisconsin	🟢	35	West Virginia	🟠
11	New York	🟠	36	Kentucky	🟠
12	Colorado	🟠	37	Alabama	🟠
13	California	🟠	38	Arizona	🟠
14	Maryland	🟠	39	Missouri	🟠
15	Rhode Island	🟠	40	South Carolina	🟠
16-17	New Jersey	🟠	41	Arkansas	🔴
16-17	South Dakota	🟠	42-43	Indiana	🔴
18	Illinois	🟠	42-43	Texas	🔴
19	Delaware	🟠	44	New Mexico	🔴
20	Utah	🟠	45	North Carolina	🔴
21	Virginia	🟠	46	Georgia	🔴
22	Pennsylvania	🟠	47	Alaska	🔴
23	Oregon	🟠	48	Louisiana	🔴
24	Idaho	🟠	49	Oklahoma	🔴
25	Montana	🟠	50	Mississippi	🔴

GOAL 3

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Targets

3.A 100% completion of quality K-12 education

3.B Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children

3.C Early childhood education and services for 100% of children

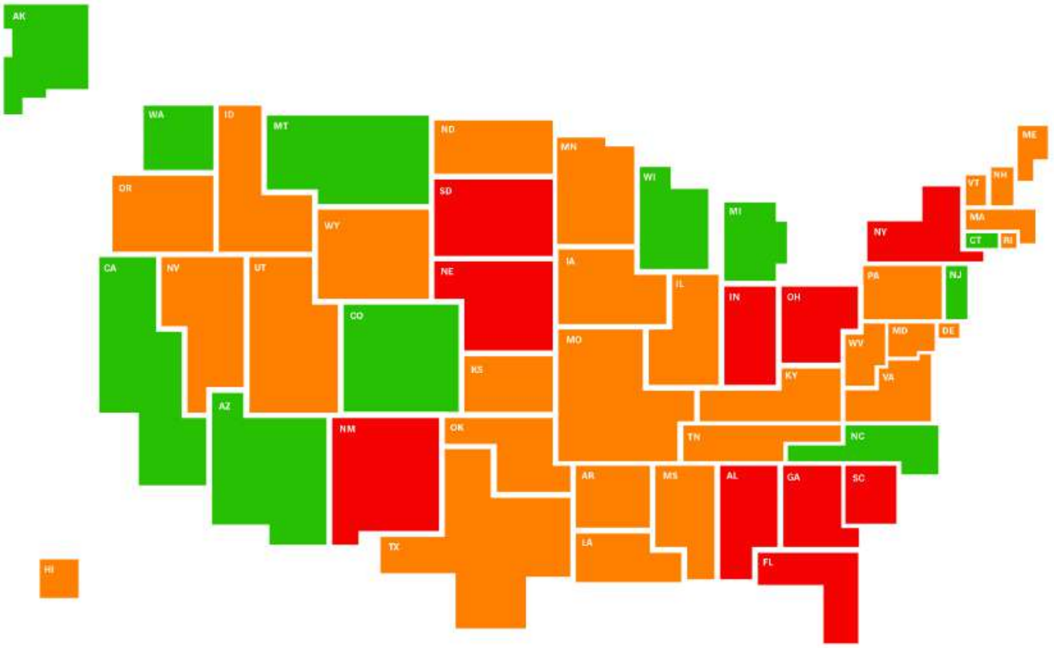
State Rankings (1-50)

1	Connecticut	🟢	26	Hawaii	🟠
2	Vermont	🟢	27	Wyoming	🟠
3-4	Massachusetts	🟢	28	Ohio	🟠
3-4	New Jersey	🟢	29	Oregon	🟠
5	Virginia	🟢	30	Montana	🟠
6	Pennsylvania	🟢	31	Georgia	🟠
7	New Hampshire	🟢	32-33	Kentucky	🟠
8	Minnesota	🟢	32-33	Michigan	🟠
9	Maryland	🟢	34	Missouri	🟠
10	Rhode Island	🟢	35	Arkansas	🟠
11	Iowa	🟠	36	South Carolina	🟠
12	Maine	🟠	37	Idaho	🟠
13	Delaware	🟠	38-39	North Carolina	🟠
14	Colorado	🟠	38-39	Texas	🟠
15-16	Nebraska	🟠	40	South Dakota	🟠
15-16	New York	🟠	41-42	Arizona	🔴
17	Wisconsin	🟠	41-42	Louisiana	🔴
18	California	🟠	43	Tennessee	🔴
19	Washington	🟠	44	West Virginia	🔴
20-21	Florida	🟠	45	Alaska	🔴
20-21	North Dakota	🟠	46	Nevada	🔴
22	Kansas	🟠	47-48	Alabama	🔴
23	Illinois	🟠	47-48	Mississippi	🔴
24	Indiana	🟠	49	Oklahoma	🔴
25	Utah	🟠	50	New Mexico	🔴

GOAL 4

EMPOWERING PEOPLE OVER SPECIAL INTEREST

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Targets

4.A Limit corporate special interest spending in politics

4.B At least 70% voter participation and fair legislative districts

4.C Personal control for everyone over their private online data

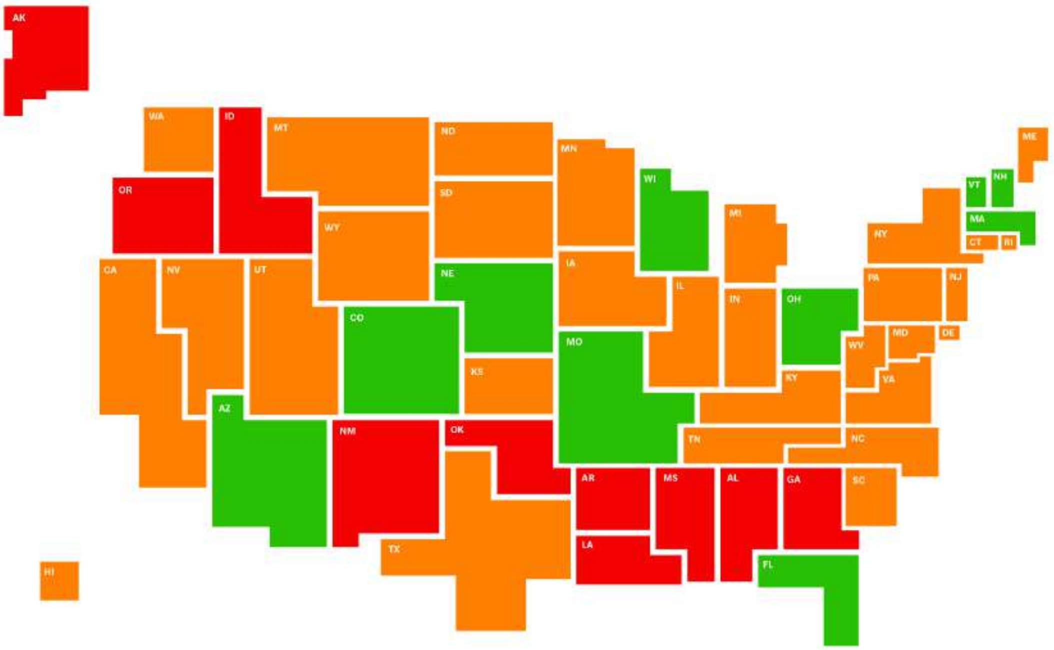
State Rankings (1-50)

1	Colorado	🟢	26	Wyoming	🟠
2	Connecticut	🟢	27	Utah	🟠
3	Montana	🟢	28	Virginia	🟠
4	Arizona	🟢	29	Hawaii	🟠
5	Michigan	🟢	30	Missouri	🟠
6	Alaska	🟢	31-32	North Dakota	🟠
7	Wisconsin	🟢	31-32	West Virginia	🟠
8	New Jersey	🟢	33	Kansas	🟠
9	California	🟢	34	Idaho	🟠
10-11	North Carolina	🟢	35	Kentucky	🟠
10-11	Washington	🟢	36	Nevada	🟠
12	Massachusetts	🟠	37-38	Mississippi	🟠
13	Maryland	🟠	37-38	Oklahoma	🟠
14	Minnesota	🟠	39	Texas	🟠
15	Maine	🟠	40	Tennessee	🟠
16-17	Iowa	🟠	41	Florida	🔴
16-17	Rhode Island	🟠	42	Nebraska	🔴
18	Illinois	🟠	43	New York	🔴
19	Delaware	🟠	44	South Carolina	🔴
20	Pennsylvania	🟠	45	Ohio	🔴
21	Arkansas	🟠	46	South Dakota	🔴
22	Oregon	🟠	47	New Mexico	🔴
23	New Hampshire	🟠	48	Georgia	🔴
24	Louisiana	🟠	49	Indiana	🔴
25	Vermont	🟠	50	Alabama	🔴

GOAL 5

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Targets

5.A Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race

5.B End mass incarceration

5.C Freedom from ethnic and racial profiling for everyone

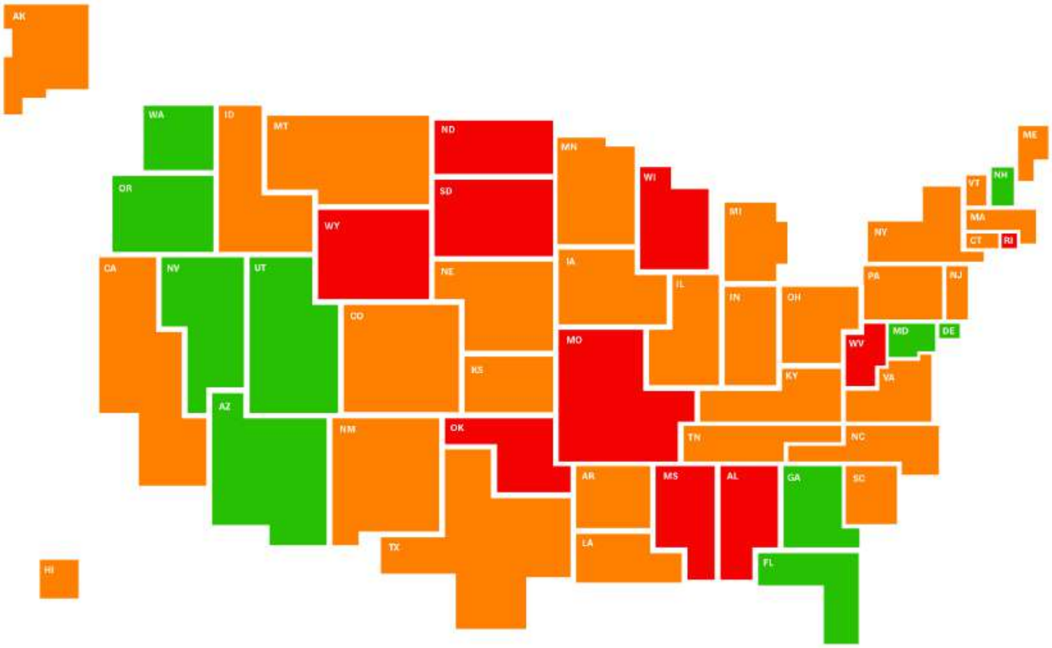
State Rankings (1-50)

1	Vermont	🟢
2	Missouri	🟢
3	Massachusetts	🟢
4-6	Florida	🟢
4-6	Nebraska	🟢
4-6	New Hampshire	🟢
7	Ohio	🟢
8	Colorado	🟢
9-10	Arizona	🟢
9-10	Wisconsin	🟢
11-12	Maine	🟠
11-12	Montana	🟠
13	Minnesota	🟠
14	Illinois	🟠
15	Washington	🟠
16	Michigan	🟠
17	New Jersey	🟠
18-19	Maryland	🟠
18-19	New York	🟠
20	Nevada	🟠
21	South Carolina	🟠
22-23	North Carolina	🟠
22-23	West Virginia	🟠
24	California	🟠
25	Rhode Island	🟠
26	Pennsylvania	🟠
27	Delaware	🟠
28	Hawaii	🟠
29-30	Connecticut	🟠
29-30	Kentucky	🟠
31	Virginia	🟠
32	Iowa	🟠
33	Tennessee	🟠
34	South Dakota	🟠
35	Utah	🟠
36	Kansas	🟠
37	Texas	🟠
38-39	North Dakota	🟠
38-39	Wyoming	🟠
40	Indiana	🟠
41	Oregon	🔴
42	Mississippi	🔴
43-44	Alabama	🔴
43-44	New Mexico	🔴
45	Arkansas	🔴
46	Idaho	🔴
47	Oklahoma	🔴
48	Louisiana	🔴
49	Alaska	🔴
50	Georgia	🔴

GOAL 6

SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE, RESILIENCE, AND INNOVATION

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Targets

6.A 100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, seaports, levees, and dams in good repair

6.B Plans to make every community resilient against natural disasters

6.C Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities

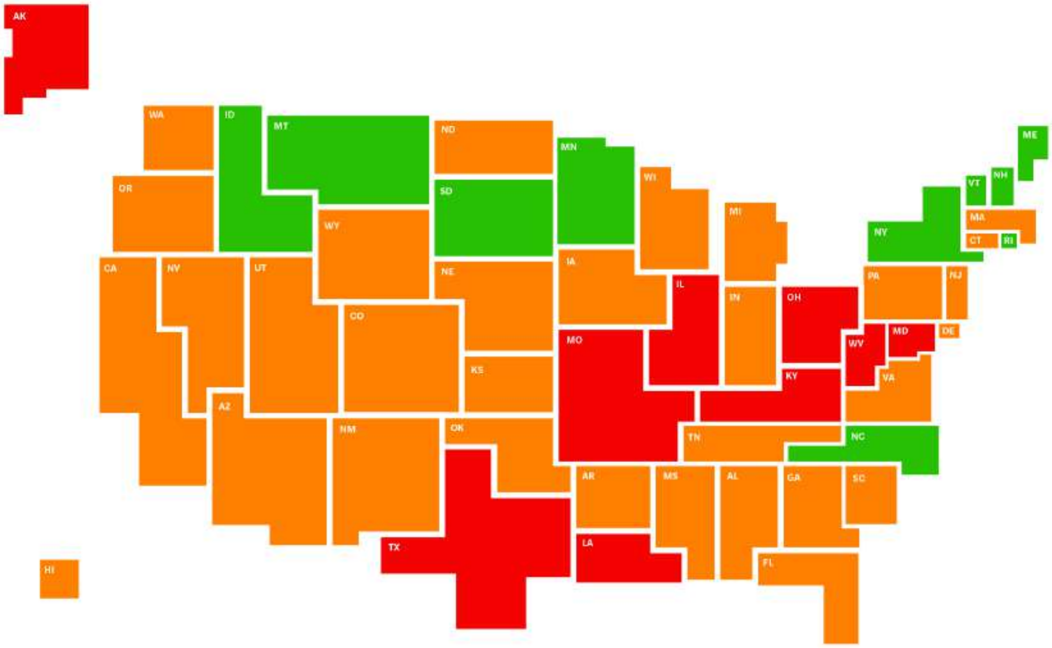
State Rankings (1-50)

1	New Hampshire	🟢	26-27	New York	🟠
2	Arizona	🟢	26-27	Tennessee	🟠
3	Oregon	🟢	28	Nebraska	🟠
4	Utah	🟢	29	Texas	🟠
5	Maryland	🟢	30	Kansas	🟠
6	Delaware	🟢	31-32	Indiana	🟠
7	Nevada	🟢	31-32	Iowa	🟠
8	Georgia	🟢	33	Connecticut	🟠
9	Washington	🟢	34	Pennsylvania	🟠
10	Florida	🟢	35	Louisiana	🟠
11	Minnesota	🟠	36	Michigan	🟠
12	Maine	🟠	37	Arkansas	🟠
13	Idaho	🟠	38-39	Alaska	🟠
14	North Carolina	🟠	38-39	Illinois	🟠
15	Massachusetts	🟠	40	Ohio	🟠
16-17	Kentucky	🟠	41	Rhode Island	🔴
16-17	Virginia	🟠	42	Missouri	🔴
18	Colorado	🟠	43	North Dakota	🔴
19	South Carolina	🟠	44	Alabama	🔴
20	Vermont	🟠	45	Wyoming	🔴
21	California	🟠	46	Oklahoma	🔴
22	New Jersey	🟠	47	Wisconsin	🔴
23	New Mexico	🟠	48	South Dakota	🔴
24	Hawaii	🟠	49	Mississippi	🔴
25	Montana	🟠	50	West Virginia	🔴

GOAL 7

CLEAN AIR, WATER, AND ENERGY

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Targets

7.A All new energy investments in clean, safe energy

7.B Clean air and water for every community

7.C Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution

State Rankings (1-50)

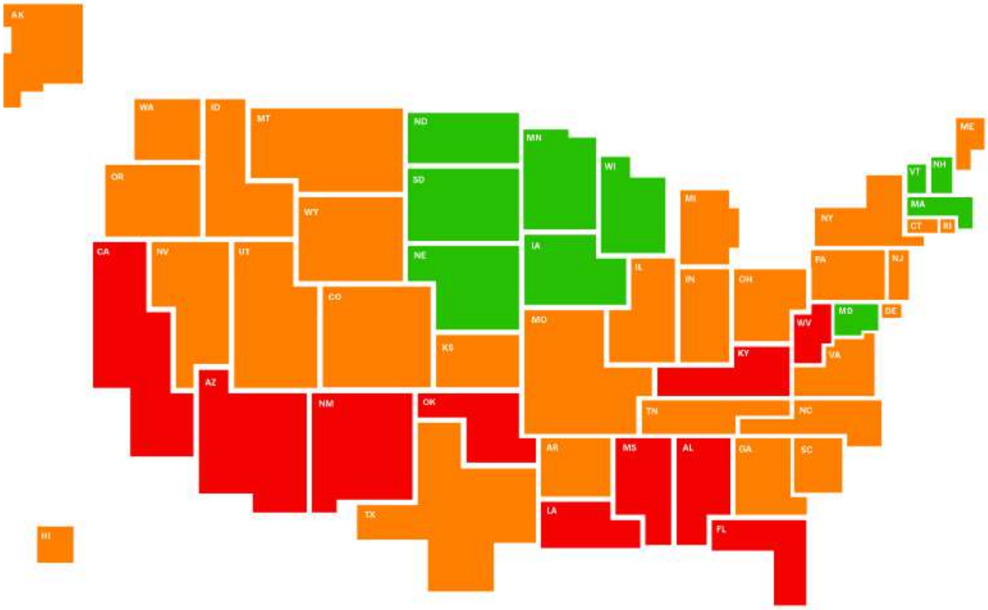
1	South Dakota	🟢	26	Wisconsin	🟠
2	Vermont	🟢	27	Georgia	🟠
3	Maine	🟢	28	Oklahoma	🟠
4	Minnesota	🟢	29	Indiana	🟠
5	Rhode Island	🟢	30	Mississippi	🟠
6	New Hampshire	🟢	31	Tennessee	🟠
7	Idaho	🟢	32	Colorado	🟠
8	Montana	🟢	33	Delaware	🟠
9	New York	🟢	34	Florida	🟠
10	North Carolina	🟢	35	Arkansas	🟠
11	Hawaii	🟠	36	New Jersey	🟠
12	Oregon	🟠	37	North Dakota	🟠
13-14	Nevada	🟠	38	Utah	🟠
13-14	California	🟠	39	Wyoming	🟠
15	Massachusetts	🟠	40-41	Pennsylvania	🟠
16	Kansas	🟠	40-41	Alabama	🟠
17	Nebraska	🟠	42	Maryland	🔴
18	South Carolina	🟠	43	Missouri	🔴
19	Iowa	🟠	44	Illinois	🔴
20	Arizona	🟠	45	Texas	🔴
21	New Mexico	🟠	46	Ohio	🔴
22	Virginia	🟠	47	Kentucky	🔴
23	Connecticut	🟠	48	West Virginia	🔴
24	Michigan	🟠	49	Louisiana	🔴
25	Washington	🟠	50	Alaska	🔴

TARGET RANKINGS

TARGET 1.A

100% OF JOBS PAY A LIVABLE WAGE FOR ALL JOB SEEKERS

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ● No data available



Indicators & Definitions

1.A1 Employment
Percent of population aged 25-64 that is employed

1.A2 Unemployment rate
Percent of population aged 25-64 that is unemployed

1.A3 Working poor
Percent of population aged 16-64 below the poverty level and working full-time, year-round

State Rankings (1-50)

1	New Hampshire	🟢	26-27	Idaho	🟠
2	North Dakota	🟢	26-27	Missouri	🟠
3	Minnesota	🟢	28-29	Illinois	🟠
4	Vermont	🟢	28-29	New York	🟠
5	South Dakota	🟢	30	Wyoming	🟠
6	Massachusetts	🟢	31	Oregon	🟠
7	Nebraska	🟢	32	Alaska	🟠
8	Iowa	🟢	33	Michigan	🟠
9	Wisconsin	🟢	34	Texas	🟠
10	Maryland	🟢	35	Tennessee	🟠
11	Hawaii	🟠	36	Arkansas	🟠
12	Utah	🟠	37	North Carolina	🟠
13	Colorado	🟠	38	South Carolina	🟠
14	Maine	🟠	39	Nevada	🟠
15	Virginia	🟠	40	Georgia	🟠
16	Kansas	🟠	41	California	🔴
17-18	Connecticut	🟠	42	Kentucky	🔴
17-18	Washington	🟠	43	Florida	🔴
19	Rhode Island	🟠	44	Oklahoma	🔴
20	Montana	🟠	45	Arizona	🔴
21	New Jersey	🟠	46	Alabama	🔴
22-23	Indiana	🟠	47	West Virginia	🔴
22-23	Pennsylvania	🟠	48	Louisiana	🔴
24	Delaware	🟠	49	New Mexico	🔴
25	Ohio	🟠	50	Mississippi	🔴

TARGET 1.B

PAID FAMILY, VACATION AND SICK LEAVE FOR 100% OF JOBS

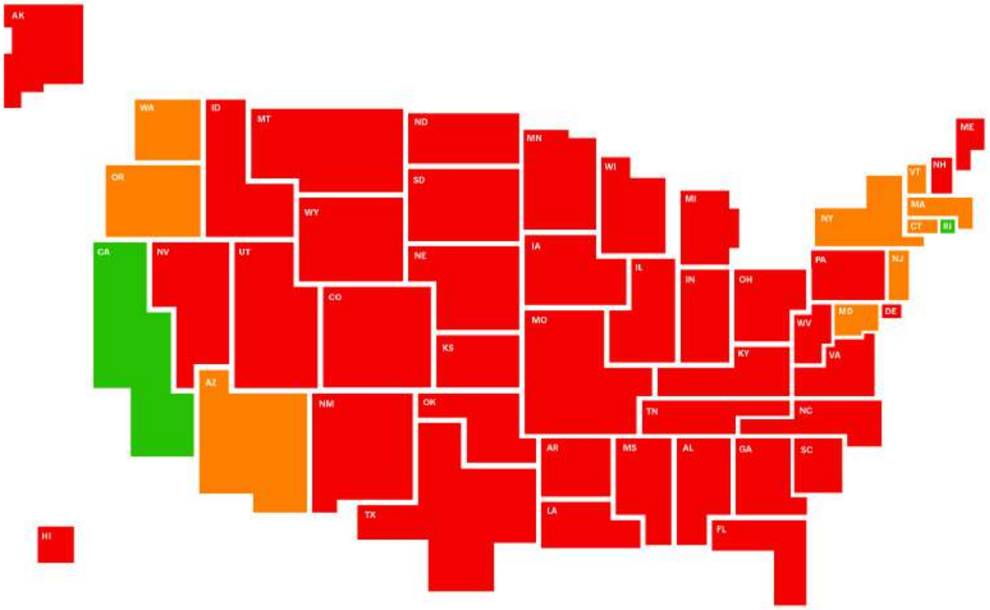
State Ranking

🟢 1-10

🟠 11-40

🔴 41-50

⚪ No data available



Indicators & Definitions

1.B1 Paid sick leave
State legislation requiring paid sick leave (0=no, 1=yes)

1.B2 Paid family leave
State legislation requiring paid family leave (0=no, 1=yes)

State Rankings (1-50)

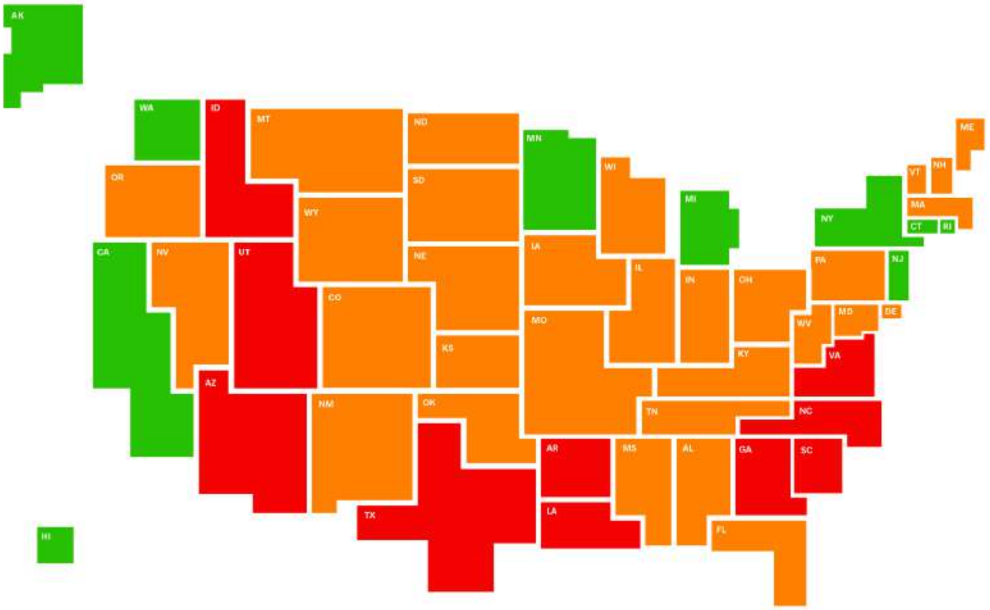
1-2	California	🟢
1-2	Rhode Island	🟢
3-11	Arizona	🟠
3-11	Connecticut	🟠
3-11	Maryland	🟠
3-11	Massachusetts	🟠
3-11	New Jersey	🟠
3-11	New York	🟠
3-11	Oregon	🟠
3-11	Vermont	🟠
3-11	Washington	🟠
12-50	Alabama	🔴
12-50	Alaska	🔴
12-50	Arkansas	🔴
12-50	Colorado	🔴
12-50	Delaware	🔴
12-50	Florida	🔴
12-50	Georgia	🔴
12-50	Hawaii	🔴
12-50	Idaho	🔴
12-50	Illinois	🔴
12-50	Indiana	🔴
12-50	Iowa	🔴
12-50	Kansas	🔴
12-50	Kentucky	🔴
12-50	Louisiana	🔴
12-50	Maine	🔴
12-50	Michigan	🔴
12-50	Minnesota	🔴
12-50	Mississippi	🔴
12-50	Missouri	🔴
12-50	Montana	🔴
12-50	Nebraska	🔴
12-50	Nevada	🔴
12-50	New Hampshire	🔴
12-50	New Mexico	🔴
12-50	North Carolina	🔴
12-50	North Dakota	🔴
12-50	Ohio	🔴
12-50	Oklahoma	🔴
12-50	Pennsylvania	🔴
12-50	South Carolina	🔴
12-50	South Dakota	🔴
12-50	Tennessee	🔴
12-50	Texas	🔴
12-50	Utah	🔴
12-50	Virginia	🔴
12-50	West Virginia	🔴
12-50	Wisconsin	🔴
12-50	Wyoming	🔴

TARGET 1.C

PROTECT LABOR RIGHTS AND INCREASE WORKER REPRESENTATION

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ● No data available



Indicators & Definitions

1.C.1 Collective bargaining coverage
Percent of workers who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement

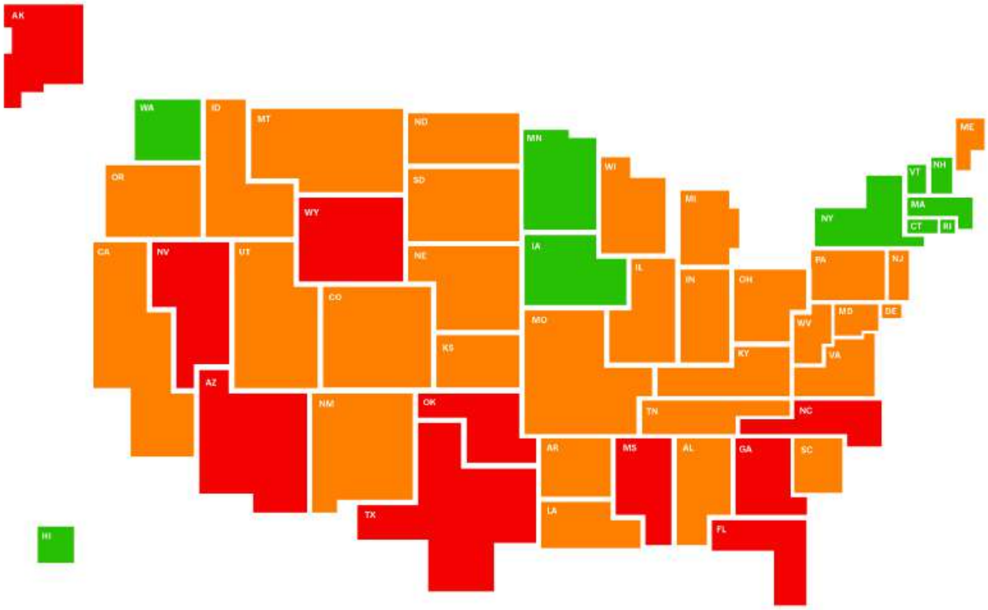
State Rankings (1-50)

1	New York	🟢	26	Missouri	🟠
2	Hawaii	🟢	27	Kansas	🟠
3	Washington	🟢	28	Indiana	🟠
4	Alaska	🟢	29	Nebraska	🟠
5	Connecticut	🟢	30	Wisconsin	🟠
6	Rhode Island	🟢	31	Iowa	🟠
7	New Jersey	🟢	32	New Mexico	🟠
8	California	🟢	33	Alabama	🟠
9	Michigan	🟢	34	Oklahoma	🟠
10	Minnesota	🟢	35	Mississippi	🟠
11	Illinois	🟠	36	North Dakota	🟠
12	Oregon	🟠	37	Wyoming	🟠
13	Nevada	🟠	38	Florida	🟠
14	Maine	🟠	39	South Dakota	🟠
15	Montana	🟠	40	Tennessee	🟠
16	Ohio	🟠	41	Arkansas	🔴
17	Massachusetts	🟠	42	Virginia	🔴
18	Pennsylvania	🟠	43	Idaho	🔴
19	New Hampshire	🟠	44	Texas	🔴
20	Kentucky	🟠	45	Utah	🔴
21	Vermont	🟠	46	Louisiana	🔴
22	West Virginia	🟠	47	Arizona	🔴
23	Maryland	🟠	48	Georgia	🔴
24	Delaware	🟠	49	North Carolina	🔴
25	Colorado	🟠	50	South Carolina	🔴

TARGET 2.A

UNIVERSAL, AFFORDABLE HEALTH COVERAGE WITH A CAP ON OUT-OF-POCKET EXPENSES

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50
⚫ No data available



Indicators & Definitions

2.A1 Uninsured
Percent of the population without health insurance coverage

2.A2 Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost
Adults who reported that they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months

2.A3 Children without health insurance
Percent of children under the age of 19 without health insurance

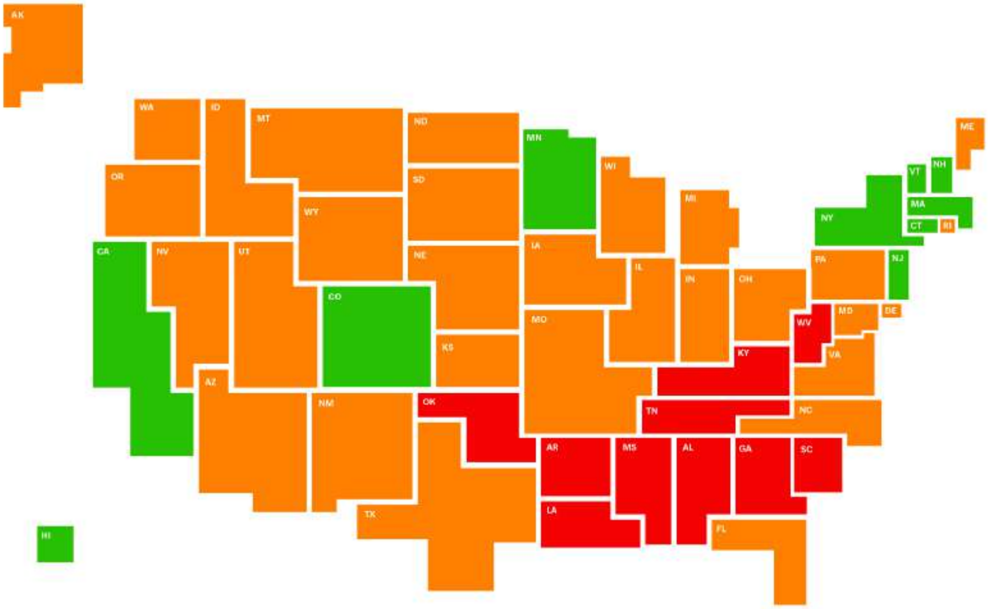
State Rankings (1-50)

1	Massachusetts	🟢	26	New Jersey	🟠
2-3	Hawaii	🟢	27-28	Kansas	🟠
2-3	Vermont	🟢	27-28	Montana	🟠
4	Iowa	🟢	29	Tennessee	🟠
5	Rhode Island	🟢	30	Arkansas	🟠
6	Connecticut	🟢	31	Alabama	🟠
7	Minnesota	🟢	32	Nebraska	🟠
8	Washington	🟢	33	Indiana	🟠
9	New Hampshire	🟢	34	Utah	🟠
10	New York	🟢	35	Missouri	🟠
11	Wisconsin	🟠	36	Virginia	🟠
12	Illinois	🟠	37	Louisiana	🟠
13	Delaware	🟠	38-39	New Mexico	🟠
14	Ohio	🟠	38-39	South Carolina	🟠
15-16	Kentucky	🟠	40	Idaho	🟠
15-16	Maryland	🟠	41	North Carolina	🔴
17	West Virginia	🟠	42	Arizona	🔴
18	Oregon	🟠	43	Mississippi	🔴
19	Michigan	🟠	44-45	Nevada	🔴
20	Pennsylvania	🟠	44-45	Wyoming	🔴
21	California	🟠	46	Alaska	🔴
22	South Dakota	🟠	47	Florida	🔴
23	North Dakota	🟠	48	Oklahoma	🔴
24	Maine	🟠	49	Georgia	🔴
25	Colorado	🟠	50	Texas	🔴

TARGET 2.B

LIFE EXPECTANCY OF AT LEAST 84 YEARS

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ● No data available



Indicators & Definitions

2.B Life expectancy
Life expectancy at birth

State Rankings (1-50)

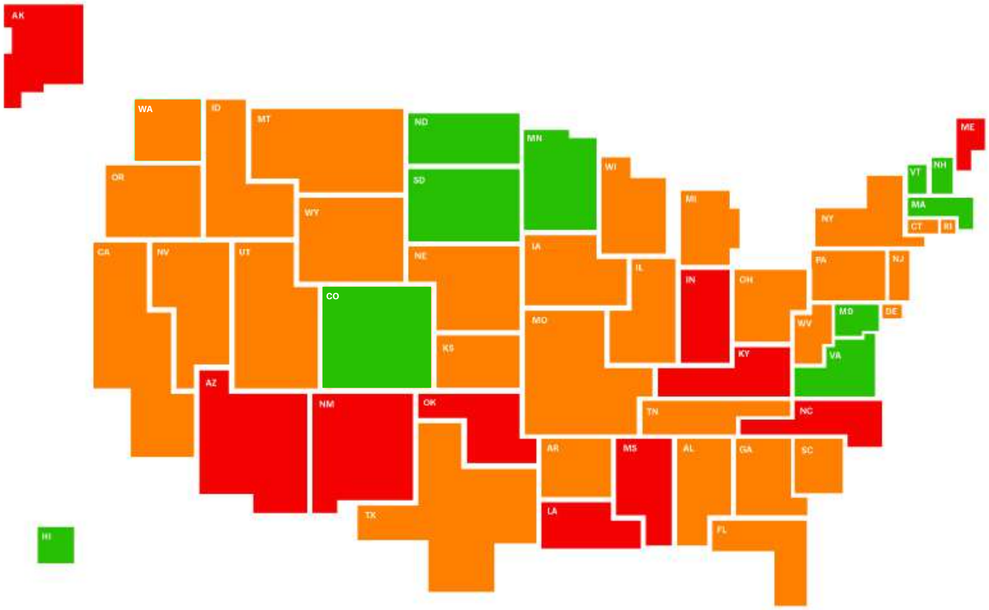
1	Hawaii	🟢
2	Minnesota	🟢
3	California	🟢
4	Connecticut	🟢
5	Massachusetts	🟢
6	New York	🟢
7	Vermont	🟢
8	Colorado	🟢
9	New Hampshire	🟢
10	New Jersey	🟢
11	Washington	🟠
12	North Dakota	🟠
13	Utah	🟠
14	Wisconsin	🟠
15	Rhode Island	🟠
16	Iowa	🟠
17-18	Arizona	🟠
17-18	Nebraska	🟠
19	South Dakota	🟠
20	Idaho	🟠
21	Florida	🟠
22	Oregon	🟠
23	Maine	🟠
24	Virginia	🟠
25	Maryland	🟠
26	Illinois	🟠
27	Montana	🟠
28	Pennsylvania	🟠
29	Kansas	🟠
30	Delaware	🟠
31	Wyoming	🟠
32	Texas	🟠
33	Alaska	🟠
34	New Mexico	🟠
35	Michigan	🟠
36	Nevada	🟠
37	Ohio	🟠
38	North Carolina	🟠
39	Missouri	🟠
40	Indiana	🟠
41	Georgia	🔴
42	South Carolina	🔴
43	Tennessee	🔴
44	Kentucky	🔴
45	Arkansas	🔴
46	Oklahoma	🔴
47	West Virginia	🔴
48	Louisiana	🔴
49	Alabama	🔴
50	Mississippi	🔴

TARGET 2.C

END HUNGER FOR 100% OF HOUSEHOLDS

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ● No data available



Indicators & Definitions

2.C Food insecurity
Percent of households experiencing food insecurity and very low food security, 2014-2016 average

State Rankings (1-50)

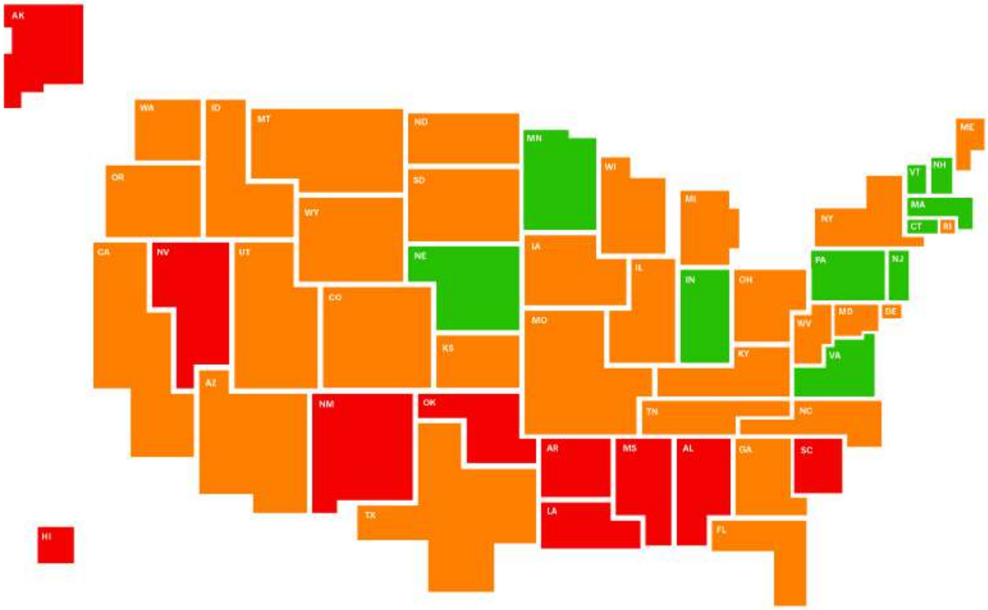
1	Hawaii	🟢
2	North Dakota	🟢
3	New Hampshire	🟢
4	Minnesota	🟢
5	Virginia	🟢
6	Maryland	🟢
7	Vermont	🟢
8	Colorado	🟢
9	Massachusetts	🟢
10	South Dakota	🟢
11	Iowa	🟠
12	Wisconsin	🟠
13	Delaware	🟠
14	Illinois	🟠
15	New Jersey	🟠
16	Utah	🟠
17	Washington	🟠
18	California	🟠
19	Florida	🟠
20	Idaho	🟠
21	Nevada	🟠
22	Connecticut	🟠
23	New York	🟠
24	Pennsylvania	🟠
25	Alabama	🟠
26	Wyoming	🟠
27	Rhode Island	🟠
28	Montana	🟠
29	South Carolina	🟠
30	Tennessee	🟠
31	Georgia	🟠
32	Missouri	🟠
33	Michigan	🟠
34	Texas	🟠
35	Kansas	🟠
36	Oregon	🟠
37	Arkansas	🟠
38	Nebraska	🟠
39	Ohio	🟠
40	West Virginia	🟠
41	North Carolina	🔴
42	Oklahoma	🔴
43	Indiana	🔴
44	Maine	🔴
45	Kentucky	🔴
46	Arizona	🔴
47	New Mexico	🔴
48	Alaska	🔴
49	Louisiana	🔴
50	Mississippi	🔴

TARGET 3.A

100% COMPLETION OF QUALITY K-12 EDUCATION

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ● No data available



Indicators & Definitions

3.A1 4-year graduation rate
Percent of public high school graduates that completed a degree in 4 years

3.A2 Grade 4 reading proficiency
Percent of students performing at or above proficient in grade 4 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading

3.A3 Grade 4 math proficiency
Percent of students performing at or above proficient in grade 4 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) math

3.A4 Grade 8 reading proficiency
Percent of students performing at or above proficient in grade 8 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading

3.A5 Grade 8 math proficiency
Percent of students performing at or above proficient in grade 8 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) math

3.A6 ACT reading benchmark
Percent of tested high school graduates meeting ACT reading benchmark

3.A7 ACT math benchmark
Percent of tested high school graduates meeting ACT math benchmark

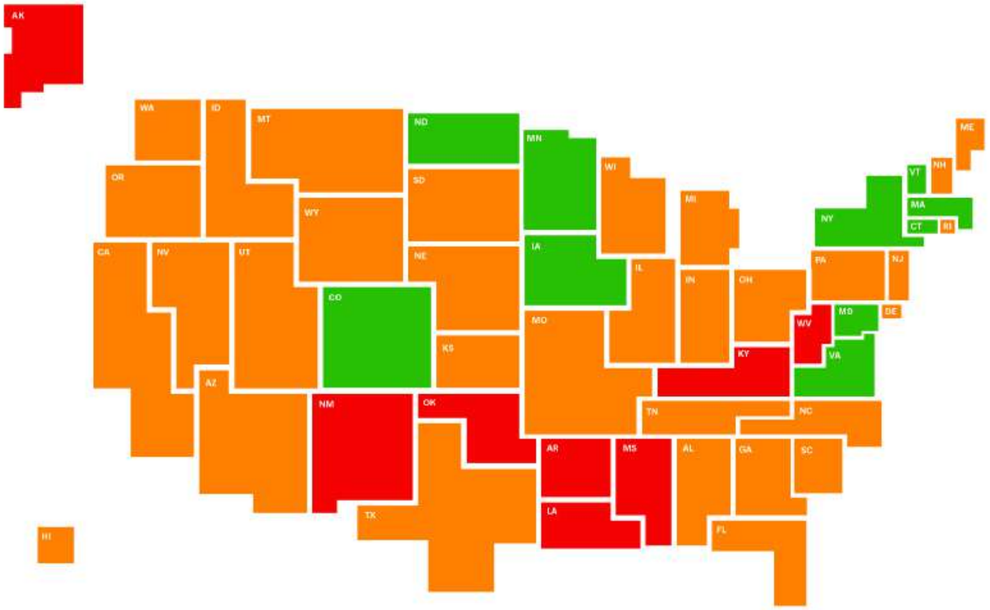
State Rankings (1-50)

1	Massachusetts	🟢	26	Kentucky	🟠
2	New Hampshire	🟢	27	Missouri	🟠
3	New Jersey	🟢	28	South Dakota	🟠
4	Vermont	🟢	29	New York	🟠
5	Connecticut	🟢	30	Texas	🟠
6	Pennsylvania	🟢	31	Illinois	🟠
7	Virginia	🟢	32	North Carolina	🟠
8	Indiana	🟢	33	Oregon	🟠
9	Nebraska	🟢	34	Michigan	🟠
10	Minnesota	🟢	35	Tennessee	🟠
11	Iowa	🟠	36	Florida	🟠
12	Washington	🟠	37	California	🟠
13	Wisconsin	🟠	38-39	Georgia	🟠
14	Maine	🟠	38-39	West Virginia	🟠
15	Maryland	🟠	40	Arizona	🟠
16	Utah	🟠	41	Alaska	🔴
17	Ohio	🟠	42	Hawaii	🔴
18	Rhode Island	🟠	43	Arkansas	🔴
19	North Dakota	🟠	44	Oklahoma	🔴
20	Montana	🟠	45	South Carolina	🔴
21	Wyoming	🟠	46	Alabama	🔴
22	Colorado	🟠	47	Nevada	🔴
23	Idaho	🟠	48	Mississippi	🔴
24	Kansas	🟠	49	Louisiana	🔴
25	Delaware	🟠	50	New Mexico	🔴

TARGET 3.B

PATH TO HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING TECHNICAL TRAINING, WITHOUT DEBT FOR 100% OF CHILDREN

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ● No data available



Indicators & Definitions

3.B1 College graduation rate
6-year college graduation rate from 4-year public colleges

3.B2 College graduates with debt
Percent of graduates from 4-year public and private nonprofit colleges with student debt

3.B3 Educational attainment
Percent of population aged 25-34 with bachelor's degree or higher

3.B4 Youth not in school nor working
Percent of population aged 16-24 not enrolled in school nor employed

3.B5 CTE postsecondary placement
Percent of postsecondary career and technical education (CTE) graduates placed or retained in employment, military service, or apprenticeship programs

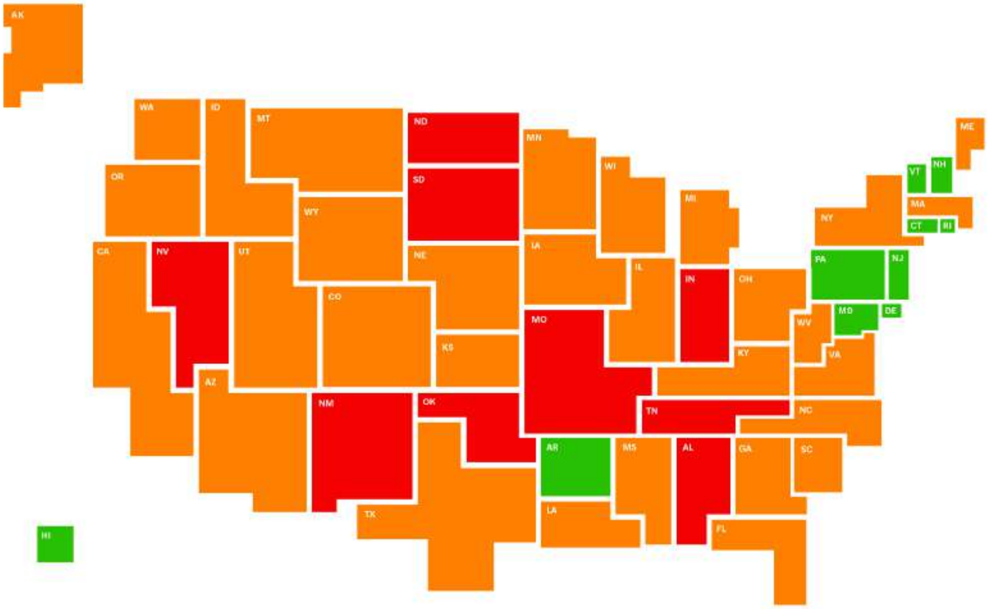
State Rankings (1-50)

1	Colorado	🟢
2	Connecticut	🟢
3	Virginia	🟢
4	Massachusetts	🟢
5	North Dakota	🟢
6	New York	🟢
7	Vermont	🟢
8-9	Iowa	🟢
8-9	Minnesota	🟢
10	Maryland	🟢
11	Wisconsin	🟠
12	California	🟠
13	Pennsylvania	🟠
14	New Hampshire	🟠
15	New Jersey	🟠
16	Maine	🟠
17-18	Delaware	🟠
17-18	Florida	🟠
19	Rhode Island	🟠
20	Indiana	🟠
21	Kansas	🟠
22	Washington	🟠
23	Utah	🟠
24	Illinois	🟠
25	Nebraska	🟠
26	Wyoming	🟠
27	Oregon	🟠
28	Hawaii	🟠
29	Missouri	🟠
30	Georgia	🟠
31	South Dakota	🟠
32-33	North Carolina	🟠
32-33	South Carolina	🟠
34	Ohio	🟠
35	Michigan	🟠
36	Tennessee	🟠
37	Nevada	🟠
38	Texas	🟠
39	Arizona	🟠
40-42	Alabama	🟠
40-42	Idaho	🟠
40-42	Montana	🟠
43	Oklahoma	🔴
44	Alaska	🔴
45	Kentucky	🔴
46	Mississippi	🔴
47	Louisiana	🔴
48	Arkansas	🔴
49	New Mexico	🔴
50	West Virginia	🔴

TARGET 3.C

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND SERVICES FOR 100% OF CHILDREN

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ● No data available



Indicators & Definitions

3.C1 Early childhood education
Percent of population aged 3-4 enrolled in school

3.C2 Childcare costs
Expected cost of childcare as a percentage of median household income

3.C3 Health barriers to learning screenings
Legislation on comprehensive school health examinations, and student vision, hearing, and dental screenings (0=no requirements, 4=all requirements)

3.C4 Home visiting program access
The percent of counties with families served by HRSA-supported Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Programs

State Rankings (1-50)

1	Rhode Island	🟢	26	Kentucky	🟠
2	New Jersey	🟢	27	Oregon	🟠
3	Delaware	🟢	28	Michigan	🟠
4	Connecticut	🟢	29	Montana	🟠
5	Pennsylvania	🟢	30	Ohio	🟠
6	Hawaii	🟢	31	Wisconsin	🟠
7	Vermont	🟢	32	Wyoming	🟠
8	Maryland	🟢	33	West Virginia	🟠
9	New Hampshire	🟢	34	Washington	🟠
10	Arkansas	🟢	35	Mississippi	🟠
11	Minnesota	🟠	36	Utah	🟠
12	Maine	🟠	37	Texas	🟠
13	Virginia	🟠	38	Arizona	🟠
14	California	🟠	39	Alaska	🟠
15	Massachusetts	🟠	40-41	Idaho	🟠
16	Florida	🟠	40-41	North Carolina	🟠
17	Illinois	🟠	42	Alabama	🔴
18	New York	🟠	43	Nevada	🔴
19	Nebraska	🟠	44	Missouri	🔴
20	Iowa	🟠	45-46	Indiana	🔴
21	Louisiana	🟠	45-46	North Dakota	🔴
22	Georgia	🟠	47	South Dakota	🔴
23	Colorado	🟠	48	Tennessee	🔴
24	South Carolina	🟠	49	New Mexico	🔴
25	Kansas	🟠	50	Oklahoma	🔴

TARGET 4.A

LIMIT CORPORATE SPECIAL INTEREST SPENDING IN POLITICS

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50
● No data available

Indicators & Definitions

4.A1 Corporate contribution limits
Campaign contribution limits to statewide candidates and PACs

4.A2 Independent expenditure disclosure
Corporations required to disclose independent expenditures (0=no, 1=yes)

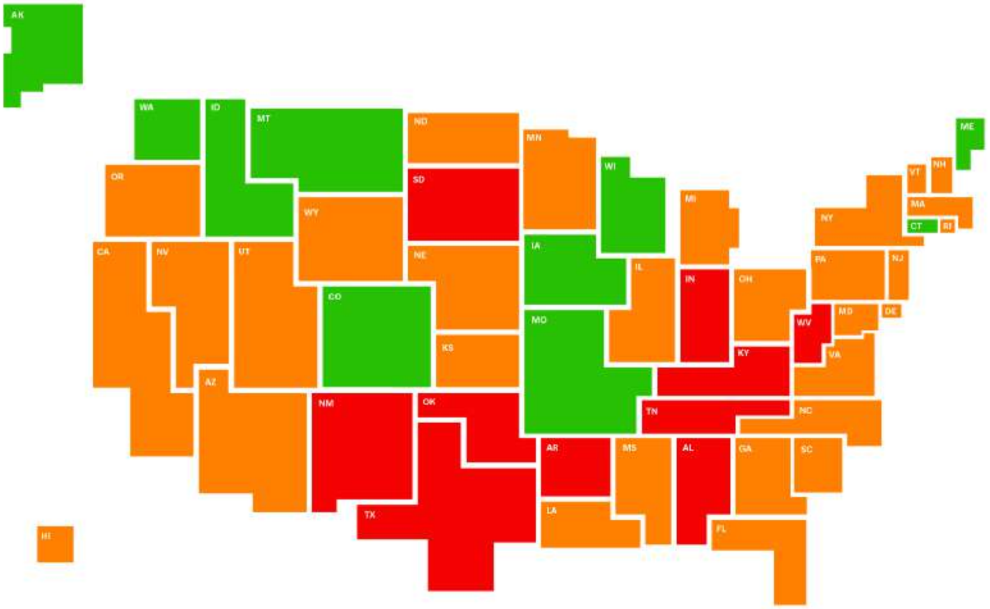
State Rankings (1-50)

1-18	Alaska	🟢
1-18	Arizona	🟢
1-18	Colorado	🟢
1-18	Connecticut	🟢
1-18	Iowa	🟢
1-18	Kentucky	🟢
1-18	Massachusetts	🟢
1-18	Michigan	🟢
1-18	Minnesota	🟢
1-18	Montana	🟢
1-18	North Carolina	🟢
1-18	North Dakota	🟢
1-18	Oklahoma	🟢
1-18	Pennsylvania	🟢
1-18	Rhode Island	🟢
1-18	Texas	🟢
1-18	West Virginia	🟢
1-18	Wyoming	🟢
19	Florida	🟠
20	Tennessee	🟠
21	Arkansas	🟠
22	Vermont	🟠
23	South Dakota	🟠
24	New Jersey	🟠
25	Hawaii	🟠
26-27	Louisiana	🟠
26-27	Maryland	🟠
28-29	California	🟠
28-29	Illinois	🟠
30	Mississippi	🟠
31-32	Ohio	🟠
31-32	Wisconsin	🟠
33	Delaware	🟠
34	Maine	🟠
35-36	Kansas	🟠
35-36	Washington	🟠
37-39	Idaho	🟠
37-39	Nevada	🟠
37-39	New York	🟠
40	Georgia	🟠
41-45	Missouri	🔴
41-45	Nebraska	🔴
41-45	Oregon	🔴
41-45	Utah	🔴
41-45	Virginia	🔴
46	South Carolina	🔴
47	New Hampshire	🔴
48	New Mexico	🔴
49	Indiana	🔴
50	Alabama	🔴

TARGET 4.B

AT LEAST 70% VOTER PARTICPATION AND FAIR LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50
⚪ No data available



Indicators & Definitions

4.B1 Voter participation
Percent of voting-aged citizens that voted in November 2016

4.B2 Independent redistricting score
Independence of state and Congressional redistricting process: 0=bipartisan approval not required to set lines; 1=bipartisan approval required to set lines, but no independent commission; 2=independent commission sets lines

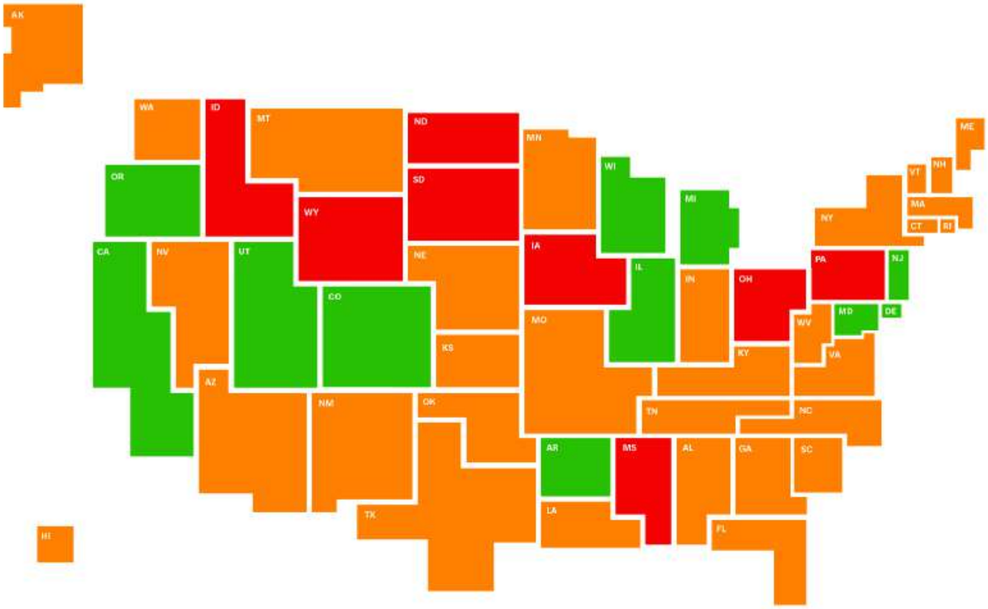
State Rankings (1-50)

1	Maine	🟢	26	North Dakota	🟠
2	Washington	🟢	27-28	Illinois	🟠
3	Montana	🟢	27-28	New York	🟠
4	Connecticut	🟢	29	Ohio	🟠
5	Missouri	🟢	30	Utah	🟠
6	Idaho	🟢	31	Vermont	🟠
7	Iowa	🟢	32	Delaware	🟠
8-9	Alaska	🟢	33	Hawaii	🟠
8-9	Wisconsin	🟢	34	South Carolina	🟠
10	Colorado	🟢	35	Louisiana	🟠
11	New Hampshire	🟠	36	Kansas	🟠
12-13	Minnesota	🟠	37	Rhode Island	🟠
12-13	Pennsylvania	🟠	38	Nevada	🟠
14-15	Arizona	🟠	39	Georgia	🟠
14-15	Virginia	🟠	40	Florida	🟠
16-17	Mississippi	🟠	41	South Dakota	🔴
16-17	New Jersey	🟠	42	Arkansas	🔴
18	North Carolina	🟠	43	Indiana	🔴
19	Nebraska	🟠	44	Alabama	🔴
20	Massachusetts	🟠	45	Kentucky	🔴
21	Oregon	🟠	46	Oklahoma	🔴
22	California	🟠	47	Texas	🔴
23	Maryland	🟠	48	New Mexico	🔴
24	Wyoming	🟠	49	Tennessee	🔴
25	Michigan	🟠	50	West Virginia	🔴

TARGET 4.C

PERSONAL CONTROL FOR EVERYONE OVER THEIR PRIVATE ONLINE DATA

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ⚪ No data available



Indicators & Definitions

4.C1 Data privacy laws
Comprehensiveness of data privacy laws: biometric data collection, use of personally identifiable information by online services, disposal of customer data, disclosure data breach, and social media privacy (0=least comprehensive, 6=most comprehensive)

State Rankings (1-50)

1-2	California	🟢	21-31	North Carolina	🟠
1-2	Delaware	🟢	21-31	South Carolina	🟠
3-11	Arkansas	🟢	21-31	Tennessee	🟠
3-11	Colorado	🟢	21-31	Vermont	🟠
3-11	Illinois	🟢	21-31	Virginia	🟠
3-11	Maryland	🟢	21-31	West Virginia	🟠
3-11	Michigan	🟢	32-42	Alabama	🟠
3-11	New Jersey	🟢	32-42	Florida	🟠
3-11	Oregon	🟢	32-42	Georgia	🟠
3-11	Utah	🟢	32-42	Indiana	🟠
3-11	Wisconsin	🟢	32-42	Kentucky	🟠
12-20	Arizona	🟠	32-42	Minnesota	🟠
12-20	Connecticut	🟠	32-42	Missouri	🟠
12-20	Kansas	🟠	32-42	Nebraska	🟠
12-20	Louisiana	🟠	32-42	New York	🟠
12-20	Nevada	🟠	32-42	Oklahoma	🟠
12-20	New Hampshire	🟠	32-42	Texas	🟠
12-20	New Mexico	🟠	43-49	Idaho	🔴
12-20	Rhode Island	🟠	43-49	Iowa	🔴
12-20	Washington	🟠	43-49	Mississippi	🔴
21-31	Alaska	🟠	43-49	Ohio	🔴
21-31	Hawaii	🟠	43-49	Pennsylvania	🔴
21-31	Maine	🟠	43-49	South Dakota	🔴
21-31	Massachusetts	🟠	43-49	Wyoming	🔴
21-31	Montana	🟠	50	North Dakota	🔴

TARGET 5.A

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK REGARDLESS OF GENDER OR RACE

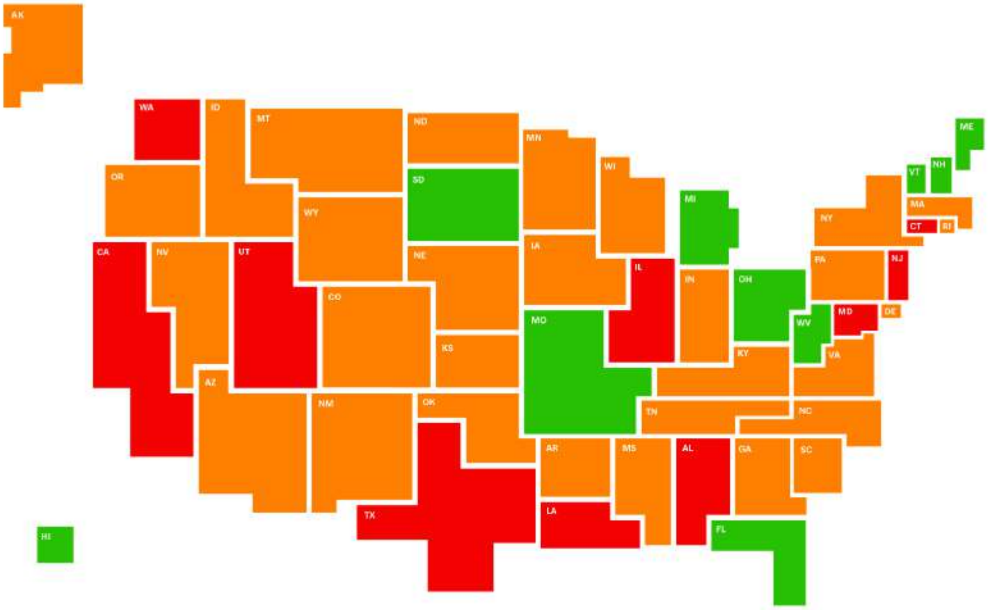
State Ranking

🟢 1-10

🟠 11-40

🔴 41-50

⚪ No data available



Indicators & Definitions

5.A1 Wage gap
Pay disparity between white men and the lowest earners, by gender and race (full-time workers over the age of 16, 5-year estimate)

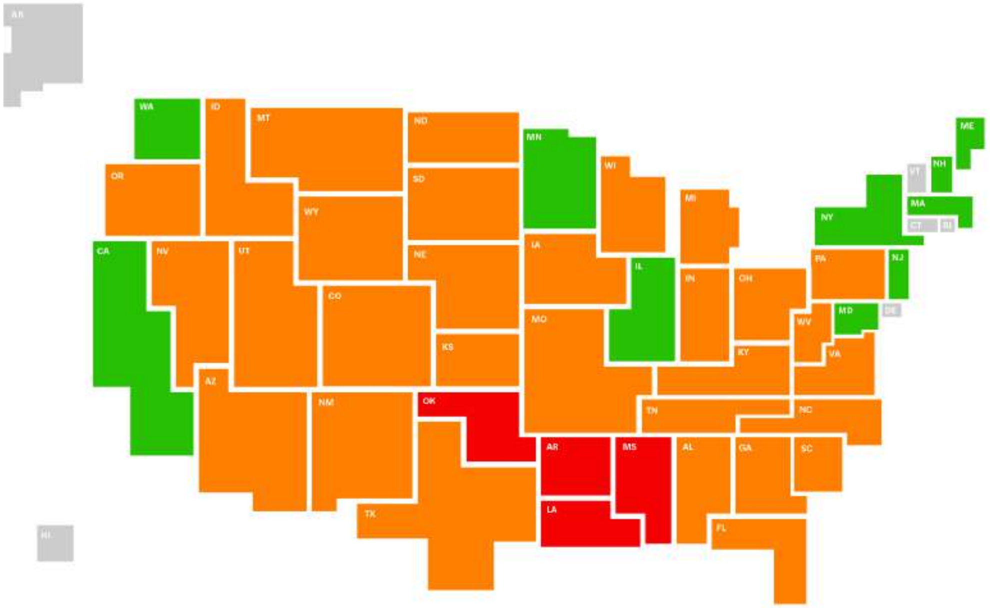
State Rankings (1-50)

1	Vermont	🟢	26	Wisconsin	🟠
2	Maine	🟢	27	Virginia	🟠
3	New Hampshire	🟢	28	Iowa	🟠
4	Hawaii	🟢	29	North Dakota	🟠
5	West Virginia	🟢	30	Kansas	🟠
6	Ohio	🟢	31	Massachusetts	🟠
7	Missouri	🟢	32	Arkansas	🟠
8	Florida	🟢	33	Idaho	🟠
9	South Dakota	🟢	34	Oregon	🟠
10	Michigan	🟢	35	New Mexico	🟠
11	Kentucky	🟠	36	Alaska	🟠
12	Delaware	🟠	37	Rhode Island	🟠
13	Pennsylvania	🟠	38	Oklahoma	🟠
14	New York	🟠	39	Georgia	🟠
15	Nevada	🟠	40	North Carolina	🟠
16	Mississippi	🟠	41	Illinois	🔴
17	Arizona	🟠	42	Alabama	🔴
18	Wyoming	🟠	43	Louisiana	🔴
19	South Carolina	🟠	44	Connecticut	🔴
20	Nebraska	🟠	45	Washington	🔴
21	Indiana	🟠	46	Utah	🔴
22	Montana	🟠	47	Maryland	🔴
23	Minnesota	🟠	48	Texas	🔴
24	Colorado	🟠	49	California	🔴
25	Tennessee	🟠	50	New Jersey	🔴

TARGET 5.B

END MASS INCARCERATION

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50
⚪ No data available



Indicators & Definitions

5.B1 Incarceration rate
Jail and prison incarceration rates of population aged 15-64, per 100,000 people

5.B2 Jail admission rate
Number of unique admissions to jails of population aged 15-64, per 100,000 people

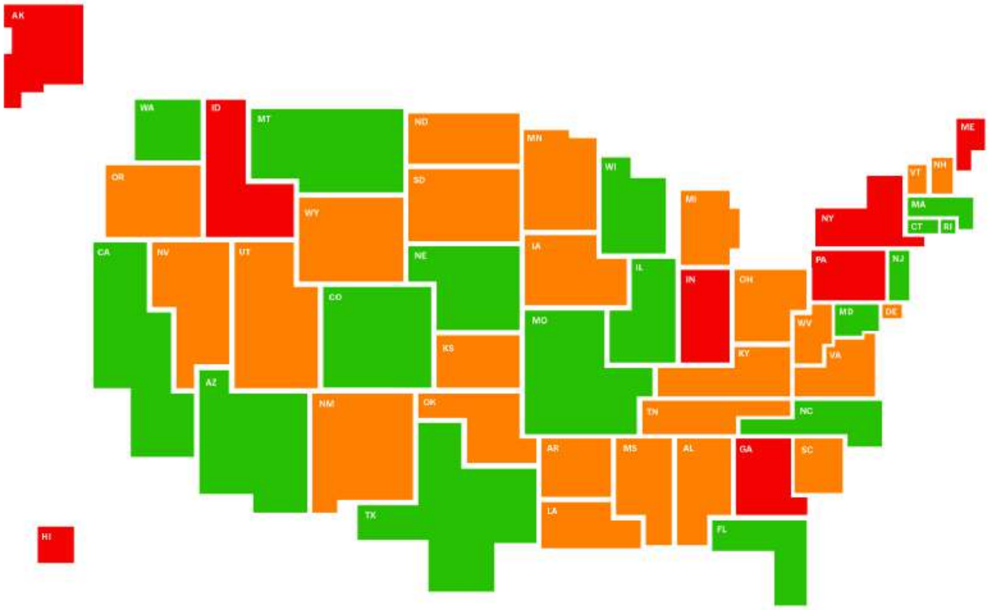
State Rankings (1-50)

1	Massachusetts	🟢
2	New Hampshire	🟢
3-4	New Jersey	🟢
3-4	New York	🟢
5-6	Maine	🟢
5-6	Washington	🟢
7	Minnesota	🟢
8	Maryland	🟢
9	Illinois	🟢
10	California	🟢
11	Utah	🟠
12	Pennsylvania	🟠
13	Michigan	🟠
14	Nebraska	🟠
15-16	Iowa	🟠
15-16	Ohio	🟠
17	Wisconsin	🟠
18-19	Colorado	🟠
18-19	North Carolina	🟠
20	Oregon	🟠
21-22	Indiana	🟠
21-22	North Dakota	🟠
23	Montana	🟠
24	Missouri	🟠
25-27	Arizona	🟠
25-27	Florida	🟠
25-27	South Carolina	🟠
28	Kansas	🟠
29	Idaho	🟠
30	Alabama	🟠
31	Texas	🟠
32-33	Nevada	🟠
32-33	Wyoming	🟠
34	West Virginia	🟠
35	Virginia	🟠
36	South Dakota	🟠
37	New Mexico	🟠
38	Tennessee	🟠
39	Georgia	🟠
40	Kentucky	🟠
41	Mississippi	🔴
42	Louisiana	🔴
43	Arkansas	🔴
44	Oklahoma	🔴
	Alaska	⚪
	Connecticut	⚪
	Delaware	⚪
	Hawaii	⚪
	Rhode Island	⚪
	Vermont	⚪

TARGET 5.C

FREEDOM FROM ETHNIC AND RACIAL PROFILING FOR EVERYONE

State Ranking
● 1-10
● 11-40
● 41-50
● No data available



Indicators & Definitions

5.C1 Traffic stop transparency
Traffic stop data availability (0=no data, 1=some data, 2=enough data to analyze for racial disparities)

5.C2 Racial profiling law
State has racial profiling legislation (0=no, 1=yes)

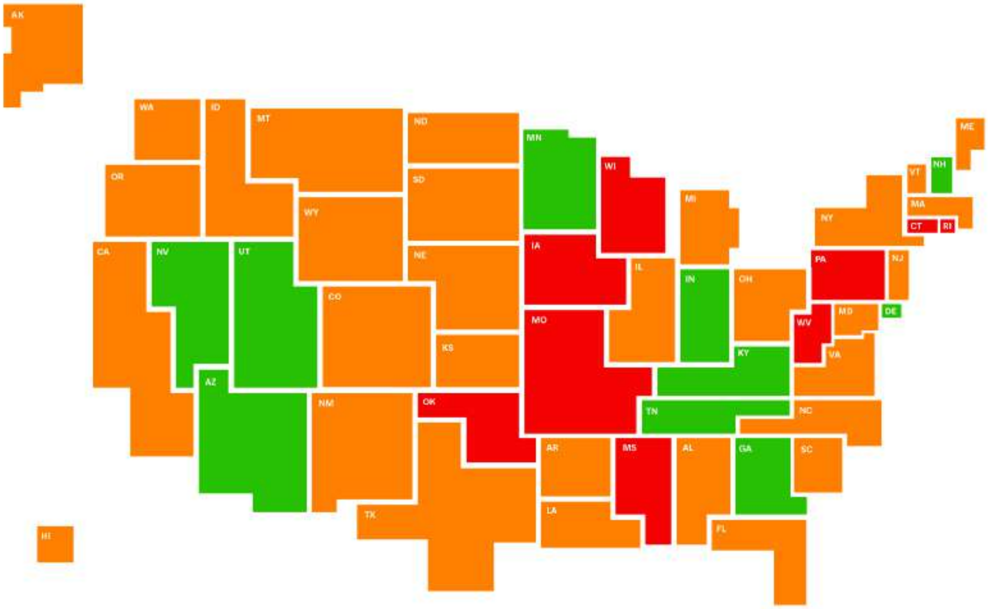
State Rankings (1-50)

1-17	Arizona	●
1-17	California	●
1-17	Colorado	●
1-17	Connecticut	●
1-17	Florida	●
1-17	Illinois	●
1-17	Maryland	●
1-17	Massachusetts	●
1-17	Missouri	●
1-17	Montana	●
1-17	Nebraska	●
1-17	New Jersey	●
1-17	North Carolina	●
1-17	Rhode Island	●
1-17	Texas	●
1-17	Washington	●
1-17	Wisconsin	●
18-20	Nevada	●
18-20	Tennessee	●
18-20	Virginia	●
21-23	Ohio	●
21-23	South Carolina	●
21-23	Vermont	●
24-33	Alabama	●
24-33	Arkansas	●
24-33	Kansas	●
24-33	Kentucky	●
24-33	Louisiana	●
24-33	Minnesota	●
24-33	New Mexico	●
24-33	Oklahoma	●
24-33	Utah	●
24-33	West Virginia	●
34-42	Delaware	●
34-42	Iowa	●
34-42	Michigan	●
34-42	Mississippi	●
34-42	New Hampshire	●
34-42	North Dakota	●
34-42	Oregon	●
34-42	South Dakota	●
34-42	Wyoming	●
43-50	Alaska	●
43-50	Georgia	●
43-50	Hawaii	●
43-50	Idaho	●
43-50	Indiana	●
43-50	Maine	●
43-50	New York	●
43-50	Pennsylvania	●

TARGET 6.A

100% OF ROADS, BRIDGES, RAILWAYS, AIRPORTS, SEAPORTS, LEVEES, AND DAMS IN GOOD REPAIR

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50
⚪ No data available



Indicators & Definitions

6.A1 Dam safety
Percent of high hazard potential dams requiring an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) that have an EAP

6.A2 Road condition
Percent of public roads in poor condition

6.A3 Bridge condition
Percent of structurally deficient bridges within a state's highway system

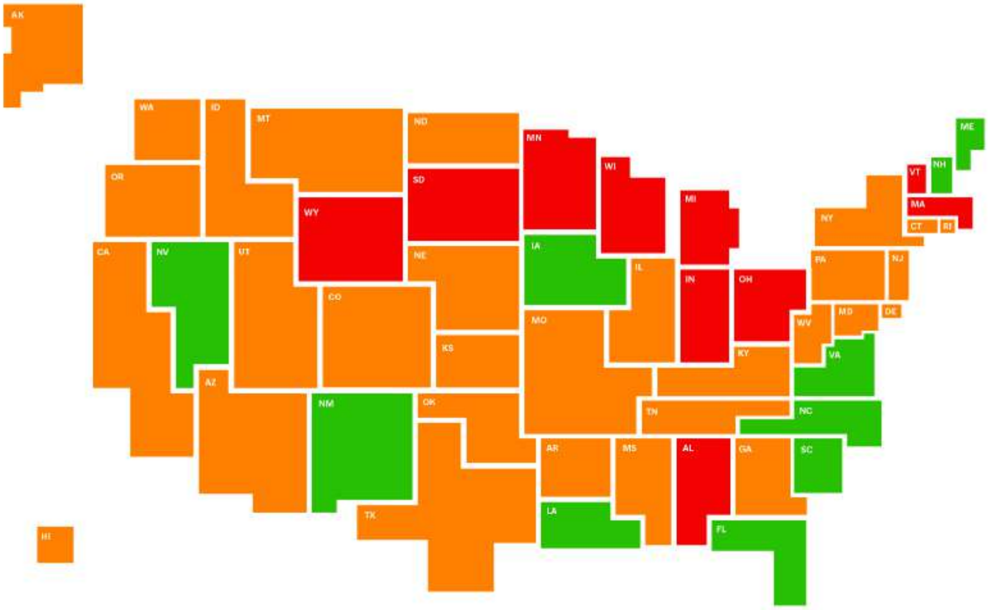
State Rankings (1-50)

1	Tennessee	🟢	26	Maine	🟠
2	Utah	🟢	27	Arkansas	🟠
3	Indiana	🟢	28	Washington	🟠
4	Kentucky	🟢	29	New Jersey	🟠
5-6	Minnesota	🟢	30	Louisiana	🟠
5-6	Nevada	🟢	31	North Dakota	🟠
7	Arizona	🟢	32	Michigan	🟠
8	Delaware	🟢	33	Ohio	🟠
9	Georgia	🟢	34	New York	🟠
10	New Hampshire	🟢	35	Illinois	🟠
11-12	Oregon	🟠	36	South Dakota	🟠
11-12	Vermont	🟠	37	North Carolina	🟠
13	Montana	🟠	38	Alaska	🟠
14	Maryland	🟠	39	Virginia	🟠
15	Massachusetts	🟠	40-41	California	🟠
16	Colorado	🟠	40-41	New Mexico	🟠
17	Idaho	🟠	42	Wisconsin	🔴
18	Florida	🟠	43	Oklahoma	🔴
19	Wyoming	🟠	44	Mississippi	🔴
20-21	Nebraska	🟠	45	Missouri	🔴
20-21	Texas	🟠	46-47	Connecticut	🔴
22	Hawaii	🟠	46-47	Iowa	🔴
23-24	Kansas	🟠	48	West Virginia	🔴
23-24	South Carolina	🟠	49	Pennsylvania	🔴
25	Alabama	🟠	50	Rhode Island	🔴

TARGET 6.B

PLANS TO MAKE EVERY COMMUNITY RESILIENT AGAINST NATURAL DISASTERS

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ⚪ No data available



Indicators & Definitions

6.B1 State climate action plan
Status of a state-level climate action plan (0=none, 1=in progress, 2=completed)

6.B2 FEMA mitigation plans
Percent of population in communities covered by an up-to-date Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved or approvable-pending-adoption local hazard mitigation plan

6.B3 Resilient building codes
Percent of jurisdictions subject to one or more hazards (seismic, hurricane, or flood) that have adopted building codes with disaster-specific provisions

6.B4 Transit accessibility
Percent of transit system stations in compliance with accessibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990

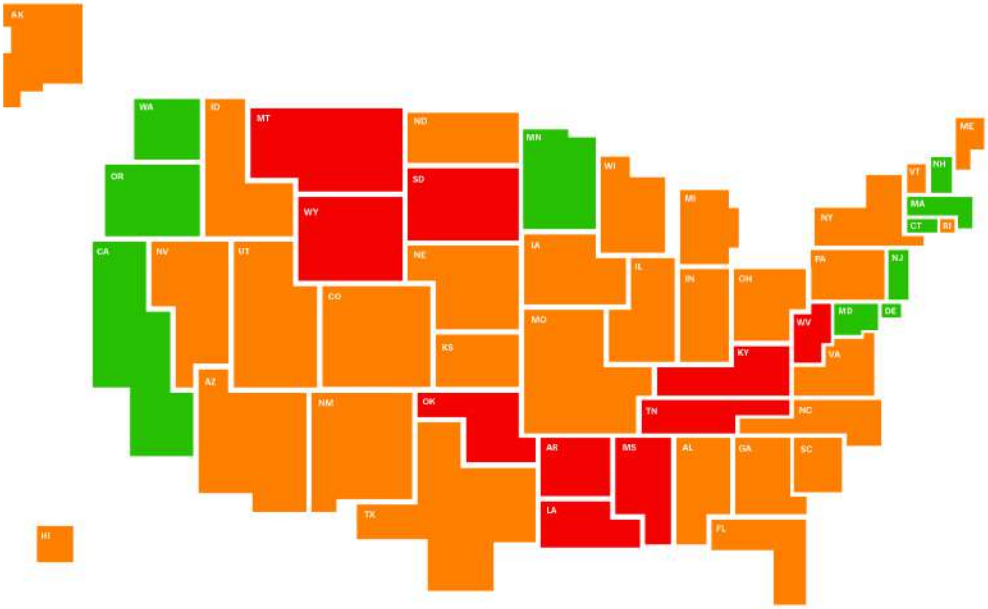
State Rankings (1-50)

1	Maine	🟢
2	New Hampshire	🟢
3	Florida	🟢
4-5	Iowa	🟢
4-5	South Carolina	🟢
6	North Carolina	🟢
7	New Mexico	🟢
8	Nevada	🟢
9	Virginia	🟢
10	Louisiana	🟢
11	Arizona	🟠
12	Hawaii	🟠
13	Pennsylvania	🟠
14-15	Georgia	🟠
14-15	Arkansas	🟠
16	Oregon	🟠
17	Kentucky	🟠
18	Montana	🟠
19	Maryland	🟠
20	Alaska	🟠
21	Nebraska	🟠
22	Washington	🟠
23	New York	🟠
24	Utah	🟠
25	Oklahoma	🟠
26	California	🟠
27	Kansas	🟠
28	Delaware	🟠
29	Missouri	🟠
30	Idaho	🟠
31-32	Connecticut	🟠
31-32	Texas	🟠
33	Tennessee	🟠
34	New Jersey	🟠
35-36	Rhode Island	🟠
35-36	West Virginia	🟠
37	Mississippi	🟠
38	Illinois	🟠
39-40	Colorado	🟠
39-40	North Dakota	🟠
41	Vermont	🔴
42	Ohio	🔴
43	Minnesota	🔴
44-45	Michigan	🔴
44-45	South Dakota	🔴
46	Alabama	🔴
47	Wisconsin	🔴
48	Massachusetts	🔴
49	Wyoming	🔴
50	Indiana	🔴

TARGET 6.C

ENHANCE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ● No data available



Indicators & Definitions

6.C1 STEM employment
Percent of employment in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) occupational category

6.C2 Science and engineering patents
Patents awarded per 1000 individuals in science and engineering (S&E) occupations

6.C3 R&D intensity
Ratio of Research and Development (R&D) expenditures to State Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

6.C4 Broadband saturation
Percent of households with broadband internet subscription

State Rankings (1-50)

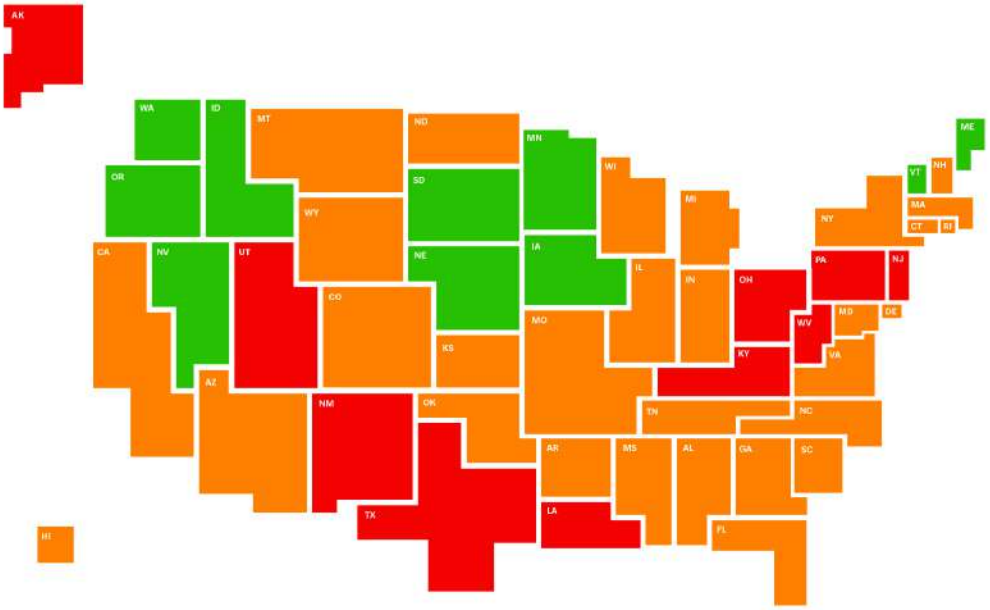
1-2	Washington	🟢
1-2	Massachusetts	🟢
3	California	🟢
4	New Hampshire	🟢
5	Connecticut	🟢
6	Oregon	🟢
7	New Jersey	🟢
8	Delaware	🟢
9	Minnesota	🟢
10	Maryland	🟢
11	Utah	🟠
12	Colorado	🟠
13	Michigan	🟠
14	Arizona	🟠
15	Idaho	🟠
16	Vermont	🟠
17	Rhode Island	🟠
18	New York	🟠
19	Virginia	🟠
20	Illinois	🟠
21	North Carolina	🟠
22	Pennsylvania	🟠
23	New Mexico	🟠
24	Ohio	🟠
25	Wisconsin	🟠
26	Texas	🟠
27	Georgia	🟠
28	Kansas	🟠
29	Indiana	🟠
30	Missouri	🟠
31	Iowa	🟠
32	Maine	🟠
33-34	Florida	🟠
33-34	Nevada	🟠
35	Alaska	🟠
36	Nebraska	🟠
37	North Dakota	🟠
38-39	Hawaii	🟠
38-39	Alabama	🟠
40	South Carolina	🟠
41	Tennessee	🔴
42	Montana	🔴
43	South Dakota	🔴
44	Wyoming	🔴
45	Oklahoma	🔴
46	Kentucky	🔴
47	West Virginia	🔴
48	Mississippi	🔴
49	Louisiana	🔴
50	Arkansas	🔴

TARGET 7.A

ALL NEW ENERGY INVESTMENTS IN CLEAN, SAFE ENERGY

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ⚫ No data available



Indicators & Definitions

7.A1 Renewable energy consumption
Renewable energy consumption (conventional hydroelectric, biomass, geothermal, solar, and wind) as a share of total energy consumption

7.A2 Renewable energy production
Renewable energy production (conventional hydroelectric, biomass, geothermal, solar, and wind) as a share of total state energy production

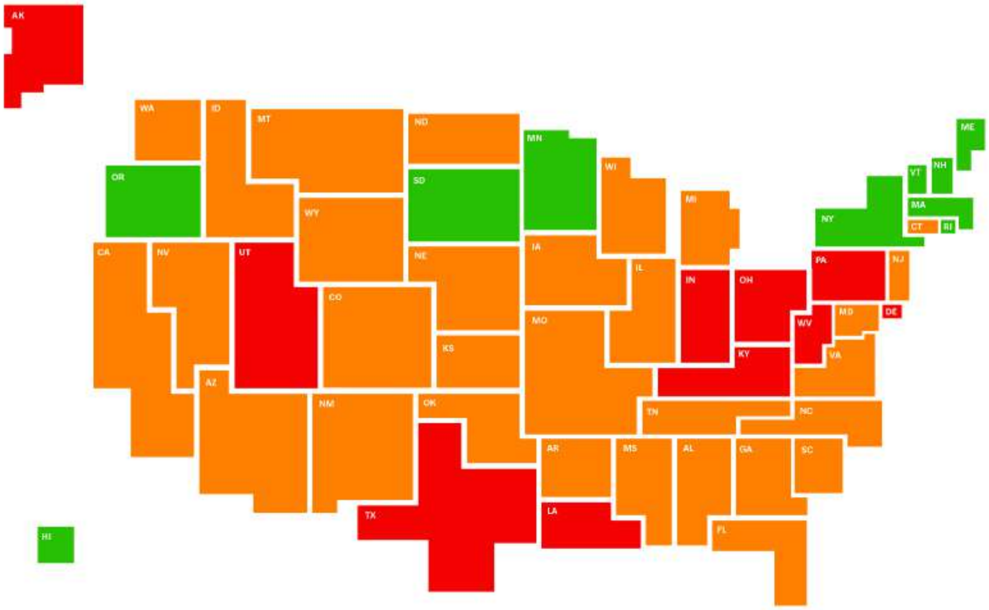
State Rankings (1-50)

1	Maine	🟢	24-26	North Carolina	🟠
2	Oregon	🟢	27	North Dakota	🟠
3	Idaho	🟢	28	Delaware	🟠
4	Vermont	🟢	29	Arkansas	🟠
5	Washington	🟢	30-31	Missouri	🟠
6-7	Iowa	🟢	30-31	Oklahoma	🟠
6-7	South Dakota	🟢	32	South Carolina	🟠
8-9	Nebraska	🟢	33	Indiana	🟠
8-9	Nevada	🟢	34	Virginia	🟠
10	Minnesota	🟢	35-36	Maryland	🟠
11	Hawaii	🟠	35-36	Mississippi	🟠
12	New Hampshire	🟠	37-38	Colorado	🟠
13	New York	🟠	37-38	Illinois	🟠
14	Wisconsin	🟠	39	Connecticut	🟠
15	Georgia	🟠	40	Wyoming	🟠
16-17	California	🟠	41	New Jersey	🔴
16-17	Kansas	🟠	42-43	New Mexico	🔴
18	Montana	🟠	42-43	West Virginia	🔴
19	Alabama	🟠	44	Ohio	🔴
20	Tennessee	🟠	45	Kentucky	🔴
21	Florida	🟠	46	Pennsylvania	🔴
22	Arizona	🟠	47	Texas	🔴
23	Rhode Island	🟠	48	Louisiana	🔴
24-26	Massachusetts	🟠	49	Utah	🔴
24-26	Michigan	🟠	50	Alaska	🔴

TARGET 7.B

CLEAN AIR AND WATER FOR EVERY COMMUNITY

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ⚫ No data available



Indicators & Definitions

7.B1 Particulate matter exposure
Average exposure to particulate matter of 2.5 microns (PM2.5) or less (micrograms per cubic meter)

7.B2 Drinking water violations
Percent of population served by a water system with at least one Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Act violation

7.B3 Greenhouse gas emissions
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions per capita reported from large emitters (>25,000MTCO2e/year), in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions

7.B4 Toxic chemical pollution
Toxic chemicals released by facilities into air, water, and land (pounds per square mile)

State Rankings (1-50)

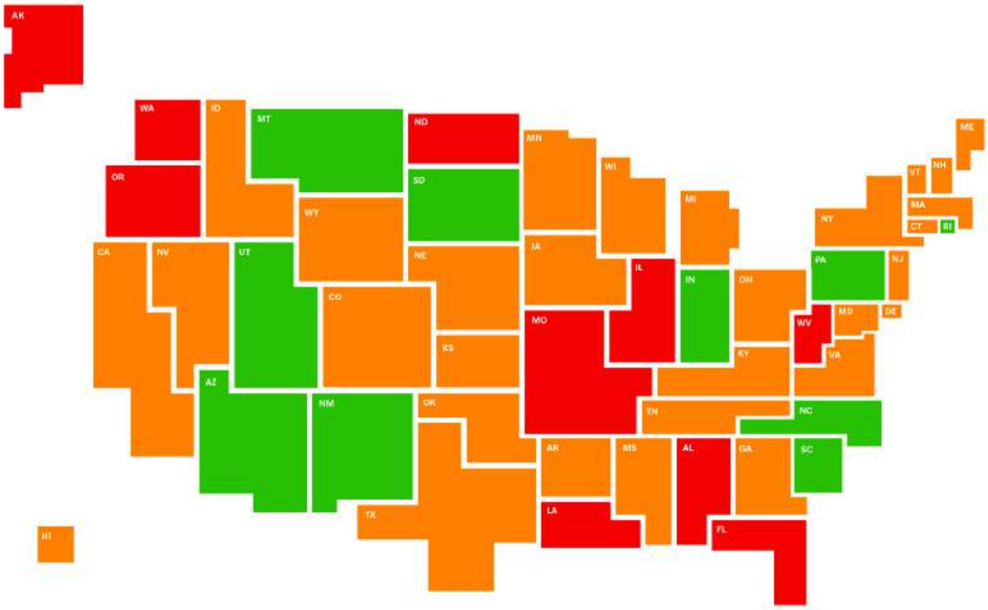
1	New Hampshire	🟢	26	Arkansas	🟠
2	Vermont	🟢	27-28	Michigan	🟠
3	South Dakota	🟢	27-28	Mississippi	🟠
4	New York	🟢	29	Iowa	🟠
5	Hawaii	🟢	30	Nevada	🟠
6	Oregon	🟢	31	Wisconsin	🟠
7	Rhode Island	🟢	32	Missouri	🟠
8	Maine	🟢	33	Maryland	🟠
9	Minnesota	🟢	34	Tennessee	🟠
10	Massachusetts	🟢	35	Illinois	🟠
11	Colorado	🟠	36	Oklahoma	🟠
12-13	Idaho	🟠	37	Georgia	🟠
12-13	Virginia	🟠	38	Arizona	🟠
14	California	🟠	39	New Jersey	🟠
15	Nebraska	🟠	40	Alabama	🟠
16	New Mexico	🟠	41	Utah	🔴
17	North Dakota	🟠	42	Texas	🔴
18-19	Kansas	🟠	43	West Virginia	🔴
18-19	Wyoming	🟠	44	Ohio	🔴
20	Montana	🟠	45	Alaska	🔴
21	North Carolina	🟠	46	Indiana	🔴
22	Connecticut	🟠	47	Pennsylvania	🔴
23	Washington	🟠	48	Delaware	🔴
24	South Carolina	🟠	49	Louisiana	🔴
25	Florida	🟠	50	Kentucky	🔴

TARGET 7.C

BIG POLLUTERS PAY 100% OF DAMAGES FROM POLLUTION

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ● No data available



Indicators & Definitions

7.C1 Air, water and hazardous waste violation enforcement

Percent of facilities with at least one Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) violation for air, water, drinking water, or hazardous waste in the past three years that received an enforcement action (formal or informal)

State Rankings (1-50)

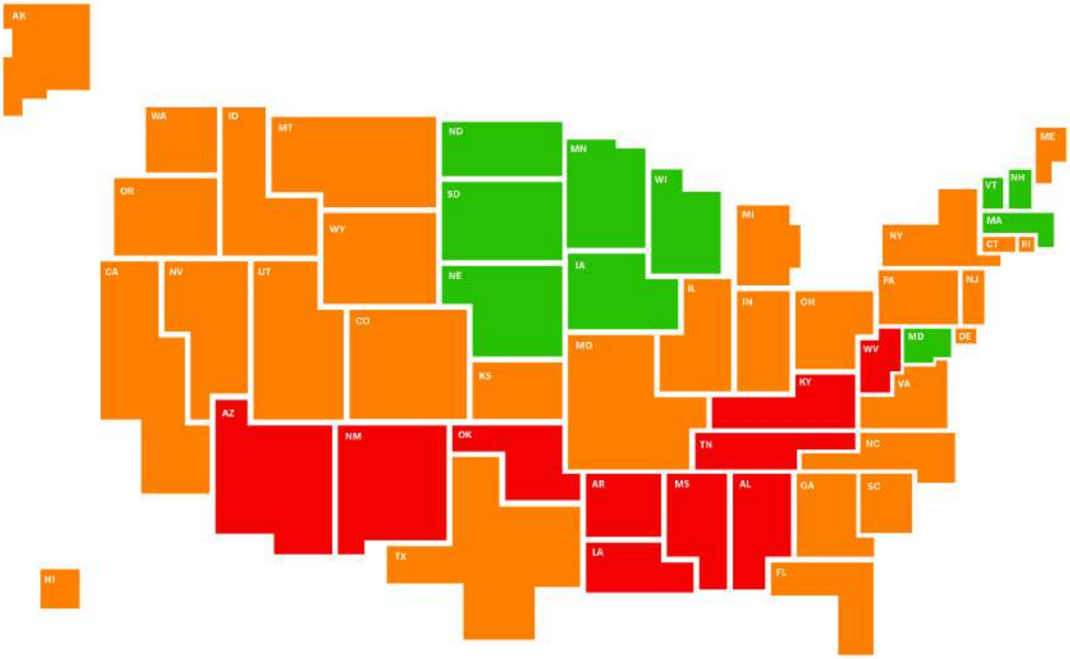
1	Rhode Island	🟢
2	Montana	🟢
3	North Carolina	🟢
4	Indiana	🟢
5	Utah	🟢
6	South Dakota	🟢
7	Arizona	🟢
8	South Carolina	🟢
9	Pennsylvania	🟢
10	New Mexico	🟢
11	Minnesota	🟠
12	New Jersey	🟠
13	Delaware	🟠
14	Connecticut	🟠
15	Nevada	🟠
16	Oklahoma	🟠
17	Maine	🟠
18	Vermont	🟠
19	New Hampshire	🟠
20	Massachusetts	🟠
21	Mississippi	🟠
22	Idaho	🟠
23	California	🟠
24	Kansas	🟠
25	Michigan	🟠
26	Texas	🟠
27	Virginia	🟠
28	Georgia	🟠
29	New York	🟠
30	Kentucky	🟠
31	Iowa	🟠
32	Ohio	🟠
33	Tennessee	🟠
34	Wisconsin	🟠
35	Hawaii	🟠
36	Arkansas	🟠
37	Maryland	🟠
38	Wyoming	🟠
39	Colorado	🟠
40	Nebraska	🟠
41	Louisiana	🔴
42	Illinois	🔴
43	Alabama	🔴
44	Florida	🔴
45	Oregon	🔴
46	Missouri	🔴
47	West Virginia	🔴
48	Alaska	🔴
49	North Dakota	🔴
50	Washington	🔴

INDICATOR RANKINGS

INDICATOR 1.A1

EMPLOYMENT

State Ranking
● 1-10
● 11-40
● 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of population aged 25-64 that is employed

Year	Source
2016	U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates - Table S2301: EMPLOYMENT STATUS

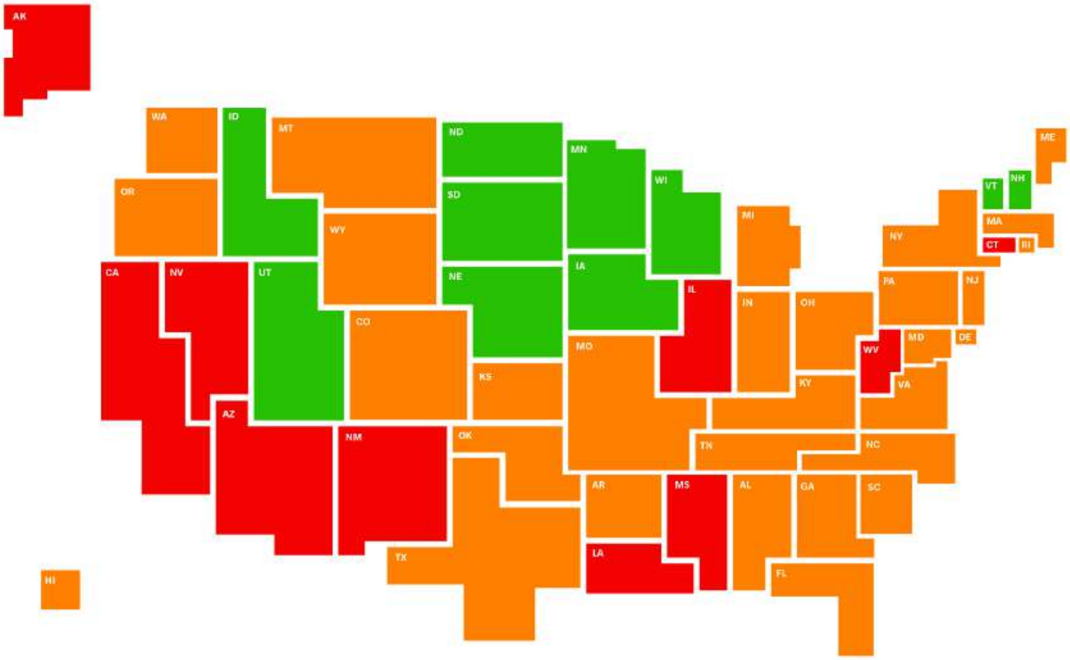
State Rankings (1-50)

1	●	North Dakota	81.8%	26	●	Delaware	73.9%
2	●	Minnesota	81.3%	27	●	Ohio	73.8%
3	●	Nebraska	81.1%	28	●	Washington	73.6%
4	●	Iowa	79.7%	29	●	Missouri	73.5%
5	●	South Dakota	79.6%	30-32	●	Idaho	73.2%
6	●	New Hampshire	79.2%	30-32	●	Oregon	73.2%
7	●	Wisconsin	78.6%	30-32	●	Texas	73.2%
8	●	Massachusetts	78.5%	33	●	Alaska	72.8%
9	●	Vermont	78.2%	34	●	California	72.6%
10	●	Maryland	78.1%	35	●	Nevada	72.3%
11	●	Connecticut	76.9%	36	●	Georgia	71.8%
12	●	Kansas	76.8%	37	●	North Carolina	71.7%
13	●	Colorado	76.7%	38	●	Michigan	71.6%
14	●	New Jersey	76.2%	39	●	Florida	71.3%
15	●	Utah	75.9%	40	●	South Carolina	70.4%
16	●	Wyoming	75.7%	41	●	Oklahoma	70.2%
17	●	Illinois	75.3%	42	●	Arizona	70.1%
18	●	Virginia	75.1%	43	●	Tennessee	70.0%
19	●	Maine	75.0%	44	●	Arkansas	68.9%
20-21	●	Montana	74.8%	45	●	Kentucky	67.8%
20-21	●	Rhode Island	74.8%	46	●	Louisiana	67.4%
22	●	Indiana	74.5%	47	●	New Mexico	67.0%
23-24	●	Hawaii	74.2%	48	●	Alabama	66.9%
23-24	●	New York	74.2%	49	●	Mississippi	66.3%
25	●	Pennsylvania	74.1%	50	●	West Virginia	63.4%

INDICATOR 1.A2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of population aged 25-64 years old that is unemployed

Year	Source
2016	U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates - Table S2301: EMPLOYMENT STATUS

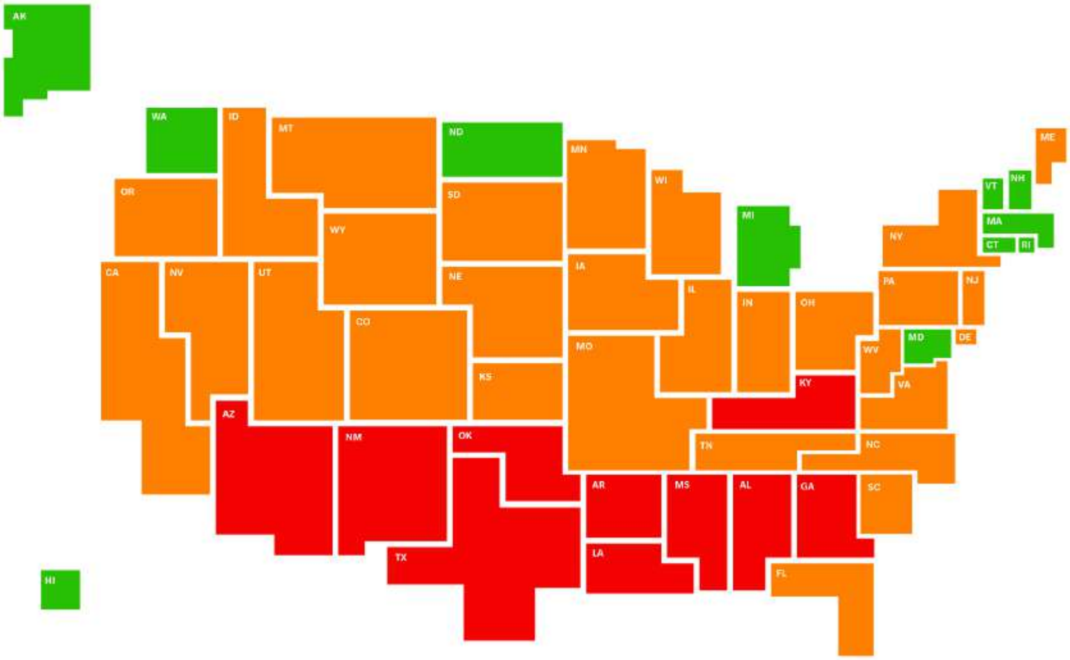
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	North Dakota	2.1%
2	🟢	Nebraska	2.8%
3-5	🟢	New Hampshire	2.9%
3-5	🟢	South Dakota	2.9%
3-5	🟢	Vermont	2.9%
6	🟢	Utah	3.1%
7	🟢	Minnesota	3.2%
8-10	🟢	Idaho	3.3%
8-10	🟢	Iowa	3.3%
8-10	🟢	Wisconsin	3.3%
11	🟠	Maine	3.4%
12	🟠	Kansas	3.5%
13	🟠	Hawaii	3.7%
14	🟠	Colorado	3.8%
15	🟠	Virginia	3.9%
16	🟠	Montana	4.0%
17-18	🟠	Arkansas	4.1%
17-18	🟠	Indiana	4.1%
19	🟠	Missouri	4.2%
20-21	🟠	Maryland	4.3%
20-21	🟠	Massachusetts	4.3%
22	🟠	Washington	4.4%
23-24	🟠	Tennessee	4.5%
23-24	🟠	Texas	4.5%
25-26	🟠	Ohio	4.6%
25-26	🟠	Oregon	4.6%
27	🟠	Pennsylvania	4.7%
28-30	🟠	Delaware	4.8%
28-30	🟠	Kentucky	4.8%
28-30	🟠	Wyoming	4.8%
31-34	🟠	Georgia	4.9%
31-34	🟠	New York	4.9%
31-34	🟠	Oklahoma	4.9%
31-34	🟠	South Carolina	4.9%
35-38	🟠	Alabama	5.0%
35-38	🟠	Michigan	5.0%
35-38	🟠	North Carolina	5.0%
35-38	🟠	Rhode Island	5.0%
39-40	🟠	Florida	5.1%
39-40	🟠	New Jersey	5.1%
41-42	🔴	Arizona	5.2%
41-42	🔴	Illinois	5.2%
43	🔴	Connecticut	5.4%
44	🔴	California	5.5%
45	🔴	Louisiana	5.8%
46	🔴	Nevada	5.9%
47	🔴	New Mexico	6.2%
48-50	🔴	Alaska	6.3%
48-50	🔴	Mississippi	6.3%
48-50	🔴	West Virginia	6.3%

INDICATOR 1.A3

WORKING POOR

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of population aged 16-64 below the poverty level and working full-time, year-round

Year **Source**

2016 U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates - Table S1703: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE AT SPECIFIED LEVELS OF POVERTY IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	New Hampshire	0.9%
2	🟢	Massachusetts	1.3%
3	🟢	Connecticut	1.4%
4-5	🟢	Hawaii	1.5%
4-5	🟢	Maryland	1.5%
6	🟢	Rhode Island	1.6%
7	🟢	Washington	1.7%
8-9	🟢	Alaska	1.8%
8-9	🟢	Vermont	1.8%
10-11	🟢	Minnesota	1.9%
10-11	🟢	North Dakota	1.9%
12-13	🟠	Delaware	2.0%
12-13	🟠	New Jersey	2.0%
14-15	🟠	Pennsylvania	2.1%
14-15	🟠	South Dakota	2.1%
16-18	🟠	Maine	2.2%
16-18	🟠	Virginia	2.2%
16-18	🟠	Wisconsin	2.2%
19-20	🟠	Colorado	2.4%
19-20	🟠	Iowa	2.4%
21-22	🟠	Illinois	2.6%
21-22	🟠	Ohio	2.6%
23-25	🟠	Michigan	2.7%
23-25	🟠	New York	2.7%
23-25	🟠	Utah	2.7%
26	🟠	Nebraska	2.8%
27	🟠	Indiana	2.9%
28-30	🟠	Kansas	3.0%
28-30	🟠	Montana	3.0%
28-30	🟠	Nevada	3.0%
31-32	🟠	Missouri	3.1%
31-32	🟠	Oregon	3.1%
33-35	🟠	California	3.2%
33-35	🟠	North Carolina	3.2%
33-35	🟠	West Virginia	3.2%
36-38	🟠	South Carolina	3.3%
36-38	🟠	Tennessee	3.3%
36-38	🟠	Wyoming	3.3%
39-40	🟠	Florida	3.4%
39-40	🟠	Idaho	3.4%
41	🔴	Kentucky	3.5%
42	🔴	Georgia	3.6%
43	🔴	Arkansas	3.7%
44-46	🔴	Alabama	3.9%
44-46	🔴	Arizona	3.9%
44-46	🔴	Oklahoma	3.9%
47	🔴	Texas	4.1%
48	🔴	Louisiana	4.7%
49	🔴	Mississippi	4.9%
50	🔴	New Mexico	5.1%

INDICATOR 1.B1

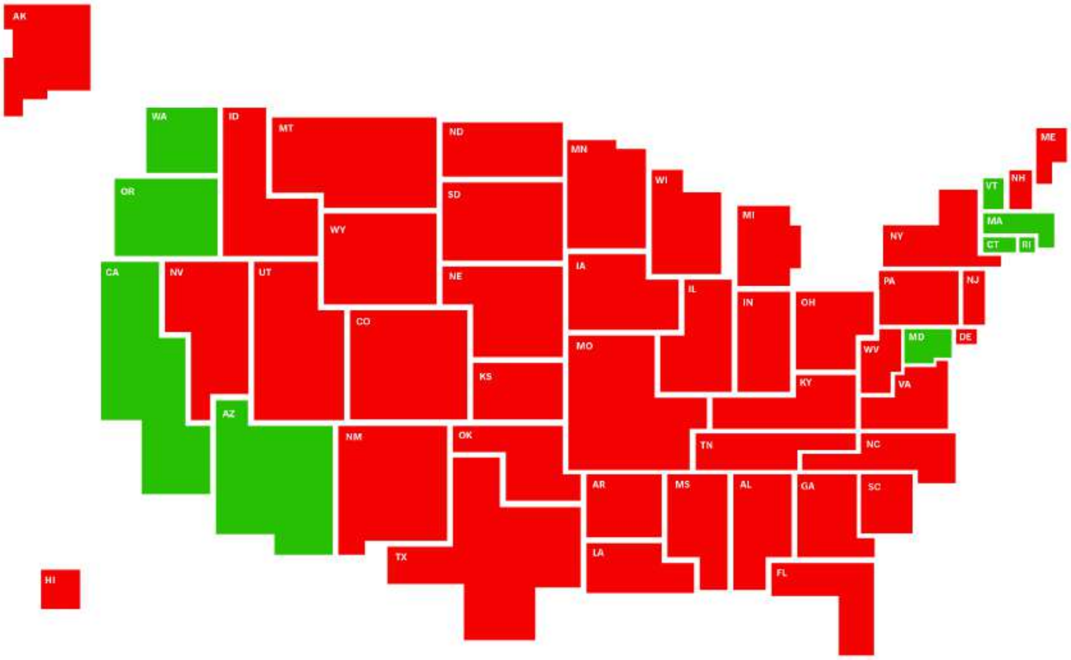
PAID SICK LEAVE

State Ranking

🟢 1-10

🟠 11-40

🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

State legislation requiring paid sick leave (0=no, 1=yes)

Year	**Source**
2017	National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)

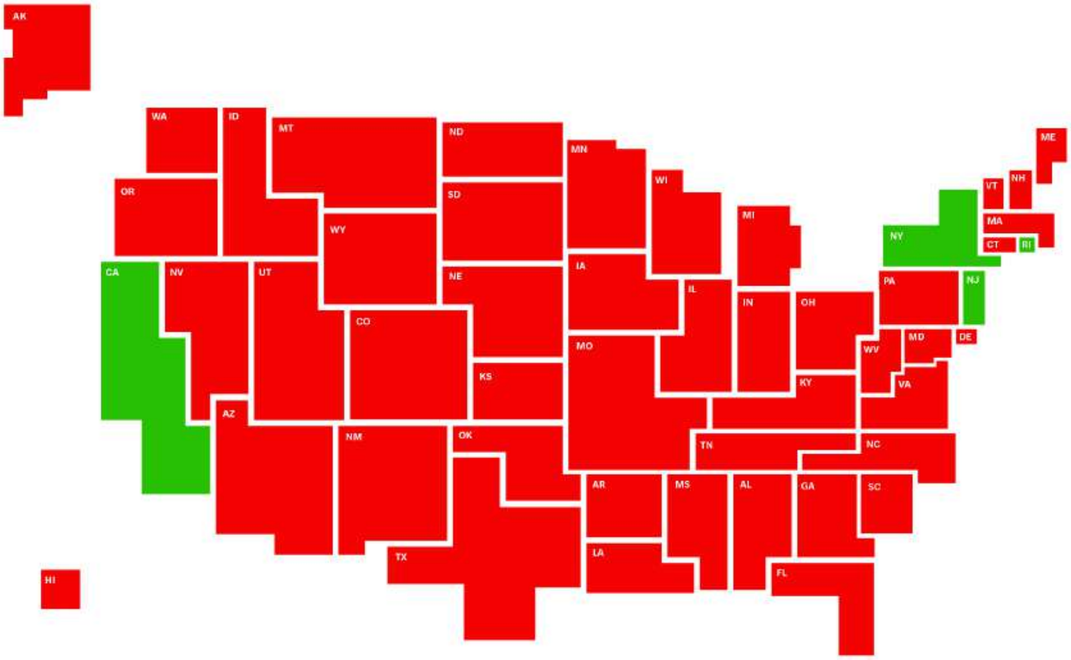
State Rankings (1-50)

1-9	🟢	Arizona	1
1-9	🟢	California	1
1-9	🟢	Connecticut	1
1-9	🟢	Maryland	1
1-9	🟢	Massachusetts	1
1-9	🟢	Oregon	1
1-9	🟢	Rhode Island	1
1-9	🟢	Vermont	1
1-9	🟢	Washington	1
10-50	🔴	Alabama	0
10-50	🔴	Alaska	0
10-50	🔴	Arkansas	0
10-50	🔴	Colorado	0
10-50	🔴	Delaware	0
10-50	🔴	Florida	0
10-50	🔴	Georgia	0
10-50	🔴	Hawaii	0
10-50	🔴	Idaho	0
10-50	🔴	Illinois	0
10-50	🔴	Indiana	0
10-50	🔴	Iowa	0
10-50	🔴	Kansas	0
10-50	🔴	Kentucky	0
10-50	🔴	Louisiana	0
10-50	🔴	Maine	0
10-50	🔴	Michigan	0
10-50	🔴	Minnesota	0
10-50	🔴	Mississippi	0
10-50	🔴	Missouri	0
10-50	🔴	Montana	0
10-50	🔴	Nebraska	0
10-50	🔴	Nevada	0
10-50	🔴	New Hampshire	0
10-50	🔴	New Jersey	0
10-50	🔴	New Mexico	0
10-50	🔴	New York	0
10-50	🔴	North Carolina	0
10-50	🔴	North Dakota	0
10-50	🔴	Ohio	0
10-50	🔴	Oklahoma	0
10-50	🔴	Pennsylvania	0
10-50	🔴	South Carolina	0
10-50	🔴	South Dakota	0
10-50	🔴	Tennessee	0
10-50	🔴	Texas	0
10-50	🔴	Utah	0
10-50	🔴	Virginia	0
10-50	🔴	West Virginia	0
10-50	🔴	Wisconsin	0
10-50	🔴	Wyoming	0

INDICATOR 1.B2

PAID FAMILY LEAVE

State Ranking
● 1-10
● 11-40
● 41-50



Indicator Definition

State legislation requiring paid family leave (0=no, 1=yes)

State Rankings (1-50)

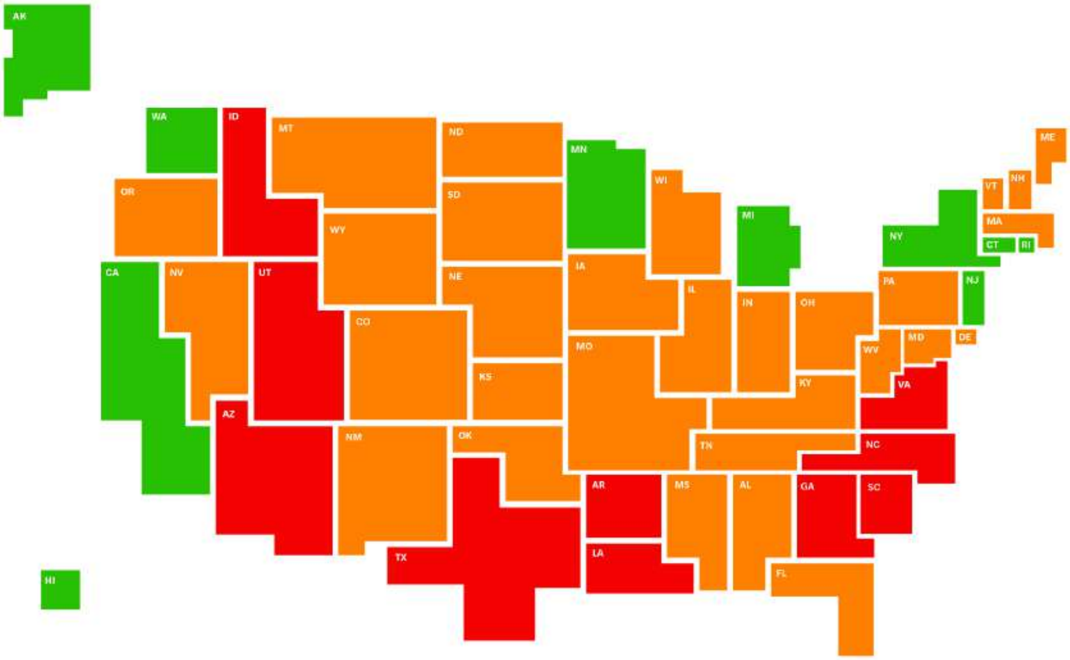
1-4	●	California	1
1-4	●	New Jersey	1
1-4	●	New York	1
1-4	●	Rhode Island	1
5-50	●	Alabama	0
5-50	●	Alaska	0
5-50	●	Arizona	0
5-50	●	Arkansas	0
5-50	●	Colorado	0
5-50	●	Connecticut	0
5-50	●	Delaware	0
5-50	●	Florida	0
5-50	●	Georgia	0
5-50	●	Hawaii	0
5-50	●	Idaho	0
5-50	●	Illinois	0
5-50	●	Indiana	0
5-50	●	Iowa	0
5-50	●	Kansas	0
5-50	●	Kentucky	0
5-50	●	Louisiana	0
5-50	●	Maine	0
5-50	●	Maryland	0
5-50	●	Massachusetts	0
5-50	●	Michigan	0
5-50	●	Minnesota	0
5-50	●	Mississippi	0
5-50	●	Missouri	0
5-50	●	Montana	0
5-50	●	Nebraska	0
5-50	●	Nevada	0
5-50	●	New Hampshire	0
5-50	●	New Mexico	0
5-50	●	North Carolina	0
5-50	●	North Dakota	0
5-50	●	Ohio	0
5-50	●	Oklahoma	0
5-50	●	Oregon	0
5-50	●	Pennsylvania	0
5-50	●	South Carolina	0
5-50	●	South Dakota	0
5-50	●	Tennessee	0
5-50	●	Texas	0
5-50	●	Utah	0
5-50	●	Vermont	0
5-50	●	Virginia	0
5-50	●	Washington	0
5-50	●	West Virginia	0
5-50	●	Wisconsin	0
5-50	●	Wyoming	0

Year	Source
2017	National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)

INDICATOR 1.C1

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING COVERAGE

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of workers who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement

Year	**Source**
2017	Current Population Surveys Outgoing Rotation Group (ORG) Earnings Files, 2016. Union Membership and Coverage Database from the CPS is an Internet data resource compiled from the monthly household CPS using BLS methods. Constructed by Barry Hirsch and David Macpherson

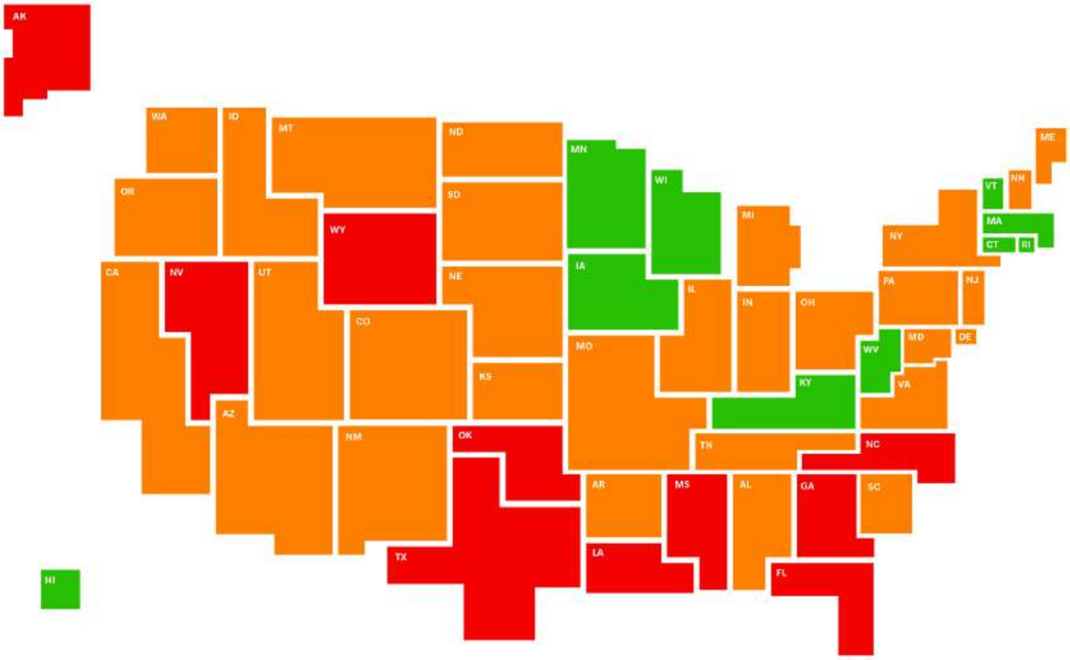
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	New York	25.3%	26	🟠	Missouri	10.1%
2	🟢	Hawaii	22.9%	27	🟠	Kansas	10.1%
3	🟢	Washington	20.2%	28	🟠	Indiana	9.7%
4	🟢	Alaska	19.4%	29	🟠	Nebraska	9.1%
5	🟢	Connecticut	17.0%	30	🟠	Wisconsin	9.0%
6	🟢	Rhode Island	17.2%	31	🟠	Iowa	8.6%
7	🟢	New Jersey	17.0%	32	🟠	New Mexico	8.2%
8	🟢	California	16.8%	33	🟠	Alabama	8.1%
9	🟢	Michigan	16.8%	34	🟠	Oklahoma	7.1%
10	🟢	Minnesota	15.9%	35	🟠	Mississippi	7.0%
11	🟠	Illinois	15.8%	36	🟠	North Dakota	6.8%
12	🟠	Oregon	15.7%	37	🟠	Wyoming	7.0%
13	🟠	Nevada	14.6%	38	🟠	Florida	6.6%
14	🟠	Maine	14.0%	39	🟠	South Dakota	6.6%
15	🟠	Montana	13.6%	40	🟠	Tennessee	6.4%
16	🟠	Ohio	13.6%	41	🔴	Arkansas	6.2%
17	🟠	Massachusetts	13.3%	42	🔴	Virginia	5.9%
18	🟠	Pennsylvania	13.0%	43	🔴	Idaho	5.8%
19	🟠	New Hampshire	13.0%	44	🔴	Texas	5.7%
20	🟠	Kentucky	12.9%	45	🔴	Utah	5.4%
21	🟠	Vermont	12.1%	46	🔴	Louisiana	5.4%
22	🟠	West Virginia	11.9%	47	🔴	Arizona	5.2%
23	🟠	Maryland	11.7%	48	🔴	Georgia	5.0%
24	🟠	Delaware	11.3%	49	🔴	North Carolina	4.0%
25	🟠	Colorado	10.9%	50	🔴	South Carolina	3.9%

INDICATOR 2.A1

UNINSURED

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of the population without health insurance coverage

Year	Source
2016	US Census

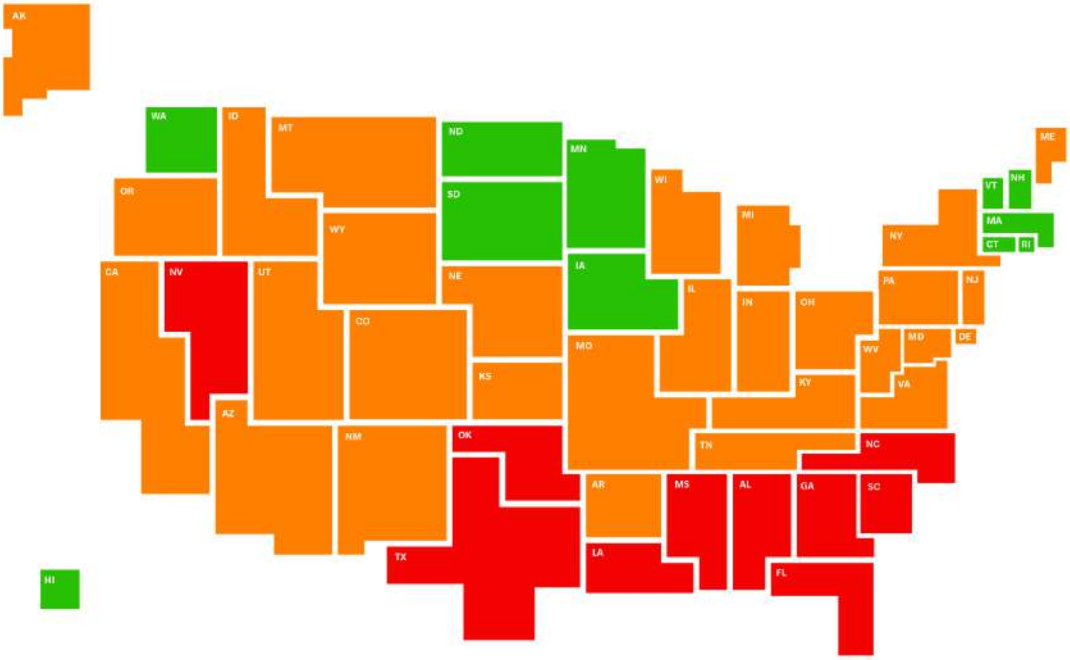
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Massachusetts	2.5%	25-26	🟠	New Jersey	8.0%
2	🟢	Hawaii	3.5%	27-28	🟠	Indiana	8.1%
3	🟢	Vermont	3.7%	27-28	🟠	Montana	8.1%
4	🟢	Minnesota	4.1%	29	🟠	Nebraska	8.6%
5-6	🟢	Iowa	4.3%	30-32	🟠	Kansas	8.7%
5-6	🟢	Rhode Island	4.3%	30-32	🟠	South Dakota	8.7%
7	🟢	Connecticut	4.9%	30-32	🟠	Virginia	8.7%
8	🟢	Kentucky	5.1%	33	🟠	Utah	8.8%
9-10	🟢	West Virginia	5.3%	34	🟠	Missouri	8.9%
9-10	🟢	Wisconsin	5.3%	35	🟠	Tennessee	9.0%
11	🟠	Michigan	5.4%	36	🟠	Alabama	9.1%
12-13	🟠	Ohio	5.6%	37	🟠	New Mexico	9.2%
12-13	🟠	Pennsylvania	5.6%	38-39	🟠	Arizona	10.0%
14	🟠	Delaware	5.7%	38-39	🟠	South Carolina	10.0%
15	🟠	New Hampshire	5.9%	40	🟠	Idaho	10.1%
16	🟠	Washington	6.0%	41	🔴	Louisiana	10.3%
17-18	🟠	Maryland	6.1%	42	🔴	North Carolina	10.4%
17-18	🟠	New York	6.1%	43	🔴	Nevada	11.4%
19	🟠	Oregon	6.2%	44	🔴	Wyoming	11.5%
20	🟠	Illinois	6.5%	45	🔴	Mississippi	11.8%
21	🟠	North Dakota	7.0%	46	🔴	Florida	12.5%
22	🟠	California	7.3%	47	🔴	Georgia	12.9%
23	🟠	Colorado	7.5%	48	🔴	Oklahoma	13.8%
24	🟠	Arkansas	7.9%	49	🔴	Alaska	14.0%
25-26	🟠	Maine	8.0%	50	🔴	Texas	16.6%

INDICATOR 2.A2

ADULTS NOT SEEING A DOCTOR BECAUSE OF COST

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Adults who reported that they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past 12 months

Year **Source**

2016 Kaiser Family Foundation using Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) data

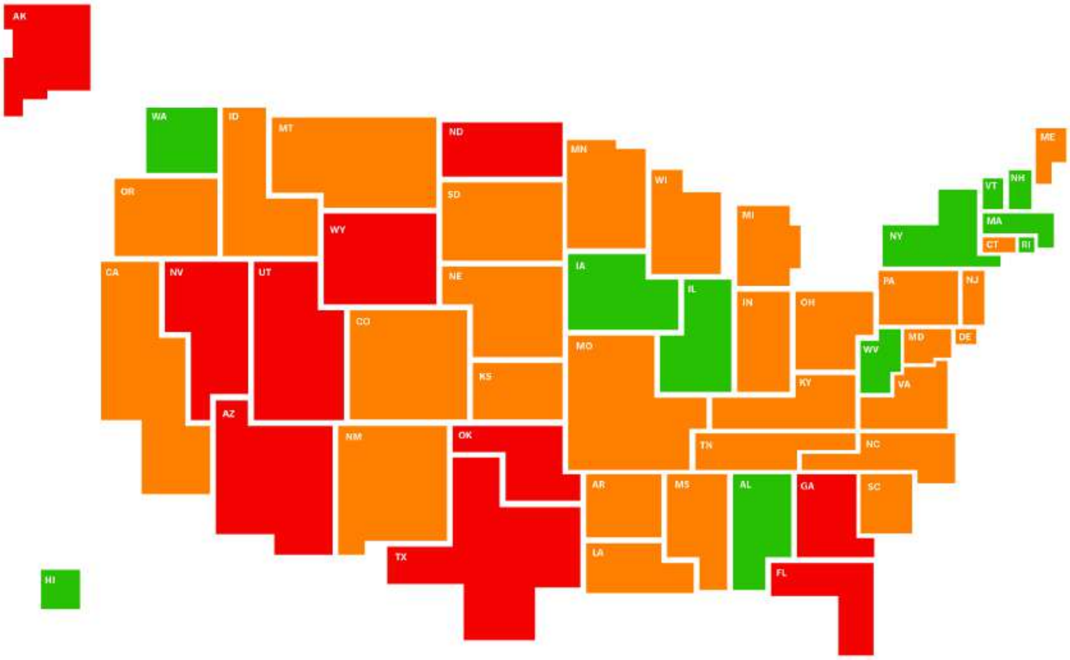
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Hawaii	7.4%	26-27	🟠	Kentucky	12.1%
2	🟢	Iowa	7.7%	26-27	🟠	Nebraska	12.1%
3-4	🟢	North Dakota	8.2%	28	🟠	Tennessee	12.4%
3-4	🟢	Vermont	8.2%	29	🟠	Indiana	12.6%
5	🟢	Massachusetts	8.8%	30-32	🟠	Michigan	12.8%
6	🟢	South Dakota	8.9%	30-32	🟠	New Jersey	12.8%
7	🟢	Minnesota	9.5%	30-32	🟠	New Mexico	12.8%
8	🟢	Connecticut	9.9%	33	🟠	Alaska	13.0%
9	🟢	Washington	10.1%	34-35	🟠	Missouri	13.4%
10-11	🟢	New Hampshire	10.3%	34-35	🟠	Virginia	13.4%
10-11	🟢	Rhode Island	10.3%	36	🟠	Arizona	13.6%
12	🟠	Wisconsin	10.4%	37	🟠	Idaho	14.1%
13	🟠	Ohio	10.7%	38	🟠	Wyoming	14.4%
14-15	🟠	Maine	10.8%	39	🟠	West Virginia	14.6%
14-15	🟠	Maryland	10.8%	40	🟠	Arkansas	15.3%
16	🟠	Oregon	11.0%	41	🔴	Oklahoma	15.4%
17	🟠	Pennsylvania	11.1%	42	🔴	South Carolina	15.8%
18-19	🟠	Illinois	11.2%	43	🔴	Nevada	16.0%
18-19	🟠	New York	11.2%	44	🔴	North Carolina	16.2%
20-21	🟠	Delaware	11.3%	45	🔴	Alabama	16.4%
20-21	🟠	Montana	11.3%	46-47	🔴	Florida	16.6%
22	🟠	California	11.4%	46-47	🔴	Georgia	16.6%
23-24	🟠	Kansas	11.7%	48	🔴	Louisiana	17.6%
23-24	🟠	Utah	11.7%	49	🔴	Texas	17.9%
25	🟠	Colorado	12.0%	50	🔴	Mississippi	19.2%

INDICATOR 2.A3

CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of children under the age of 19 without health insurance

Year **Source**

2016 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Massachusetts	1.0%	26-27	🟠	Colorado	4.3%
2	🟢	Vermont	1.5%	26-27	🟠	South Carolina	4.3%
3	🟢	Rhode Island	2.2%	28	🟠	Pennsylvania	4.4%
4	🟢	West Virginia	2.3%	29	🟠	Kansas	4.5%
5-6	🟢	Hawaii	2.5%	30-31	🟠	North Carolina	4.7%
5-6	🟢	New York	2.5%	30-31	🟠	South Dakota	4.7%
7-8	🟢	Illinois	2.6%	32-34	🟠	Maine	4.8%
7-8	🟢	Iowa	2.6%	32-34	🟠	Mississippi	4.8%
9-11	🟢	Alabama	2.7%	32-34	🟠	Missouri	4.8%
9-11	🟢	New Hampshire	2.7%	35-36	🟠	Idaho	4.9%
9-11	🟢	Washington	2.7%	35-36	🟠	Montana	4.9%
12	🟠	Connecticut	2.8%	37	🟠	Virginia	5.0%
13-15	🟠	California	3.1%	38	🟠	Nebraska	5.1%
13-15	🟠	Delaware	3.1%	39	🟠	New Mexico	5.3%
13-15	🟠	Michigan	3.1%	40	🟠	Indiana	5.9%
16-17	🟠	Kentucky	3.3%	41	🔴	Utah	6.0%
16-17	🟠	Louisiana	3.3%	42	🔴	Florida	6.6%
18-20	🟠	Maryland	3.4%	43	🔴	Georgia	6.7%
18-20	🟠	Minnesota	3.4%	44	🔴	Nevada	7.0%
18-20	🟠	Oregon	3.4%	45	🔴	Arizona	7.6%
21-23	🟠	New Jersey	3.7%	46	🔴	Oklahoma	7.7%
21-23	🟠	Tennessee	3.7%	47	🔴	North Dakota	8.0%
21-23	🟠	Wisconsin	3.7%	48	🔴	Wyoming	8.8%
24	🟠	Ohio	3.8%	49	🔴	Texas	9.8%
25	🟠	Arkansas	4.0%	50	🔴	Alaska	10.3%

INDICATOR 2.B1

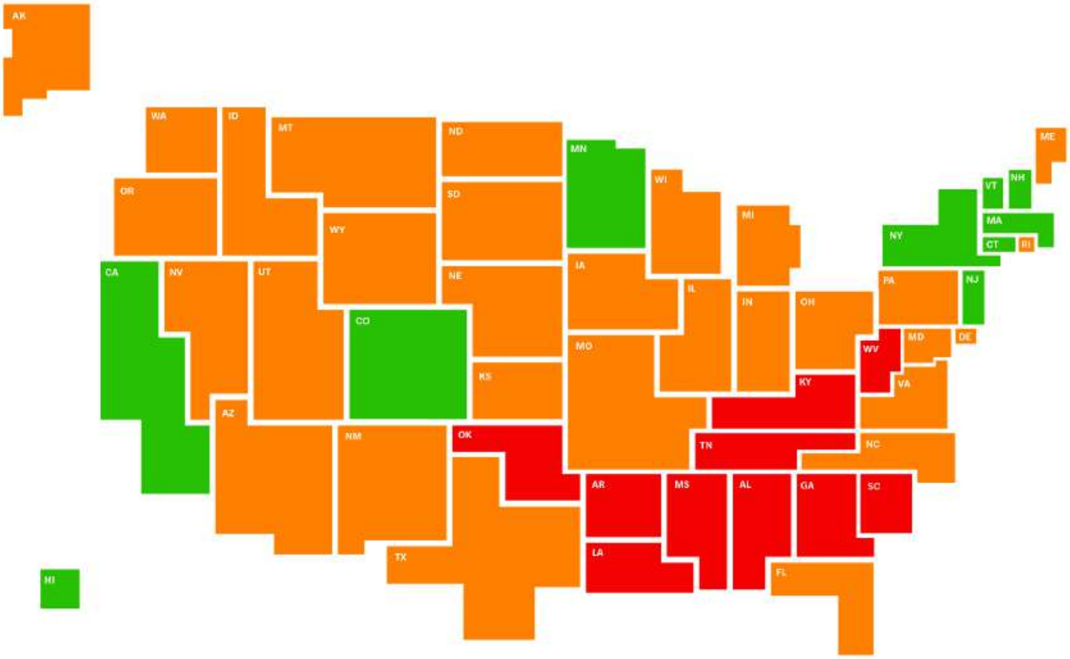
LIFE EXPECTANCY

State Ranking

🟢 1-10

🟠 11-40

🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Life expectancy at birth

Year **Source**

2014 Institute for Health Metrics and evaluation (IHME), University of Washington, from The Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)

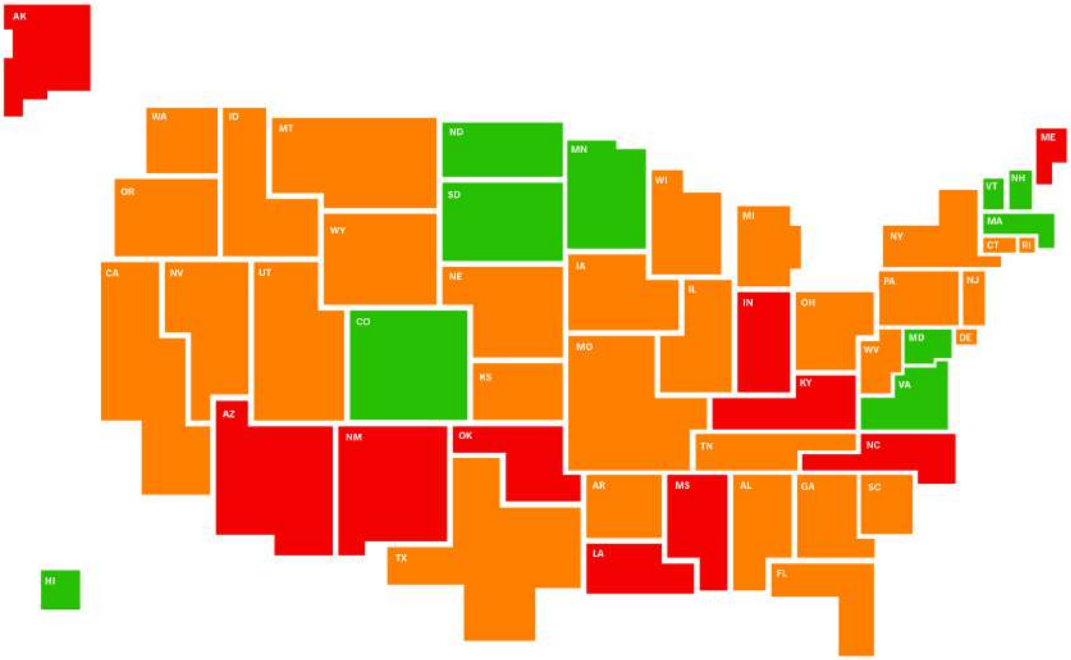
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Hawaii	81.2	26	🟠	Illinois	79.0
2	🟢	Minnesota	81.0	27	🟠	Montana	78.9
3	🟢	California	80.8	28	🟠	Pennsylvania	78.8
4	🟢	Connecticut	80.6	29	🟠	Kansas	78.7
5	🟢	Massachusetts	80.4	30	🟠	Delaware	78.7
6	🟢	New York	80.4	31	🟠	Wyoming	78.6
7	🟢	Vermont	80.2	32	🟠	Texas	78.5
8	🟢	Colorado	80.2	33	🟠	Alaska	78.4
9	🟢	New Hampshire	80.2	34	🟠	New Mexico	78.4
10	🟢	New Jersey	80.1	35	🟠	Michigan	78.3
11	🟠	Washington	80.0	36	🟠	Nevada	78.1
12	🟠	North Dakota	80.0	37	🟠	Ohio	77.9
13	🟠	Utah	79.9	38	🟠	North Carolina	77.9
14	🟠	Wisconsin	79.8	39	🟠	Missouri	77.7
15	🟠	Rhode Island	79.8	40	🟠	Indiana	77.7
16	🟠	Iowa	79.7	41	🔴	Georgia	77.4
17-18	🟠	Arizona	79.6	42	🔴	South Carolina	76.9
17-18	🟠	Nebraska	79.6	43	🔴	Tennessee	76.3
19	🟠	South Dakota	79.6	44	🔴	Kentucky	76.3
20	🟠	Idaho	79.5	45	🔴	Arkansas	76.2
21	🟠	Florida	79.5	46	🔴	Oklahoma	76.1
22	🟠	Oregon	79.4	47	🔴	West Virginia	76.0
23	🟠	Maine	79.3	48	🔴	Louisiana	75.8
24	🟠	Virginia	79.2	49	🔴	Alabama	75.7
25	🟠	Maryland	79.2	50	🔴	Mississippi	74.9

INDICATOR 2.C1

FOOD INSECURITY

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of households experiencing food insecurity and very low food security, 2014-2016 average

Year	**Source**
2014-2016 average	United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (USDA ERS), Department of Education, EDFacts/Consolidated State Performance Reports, 2015-16

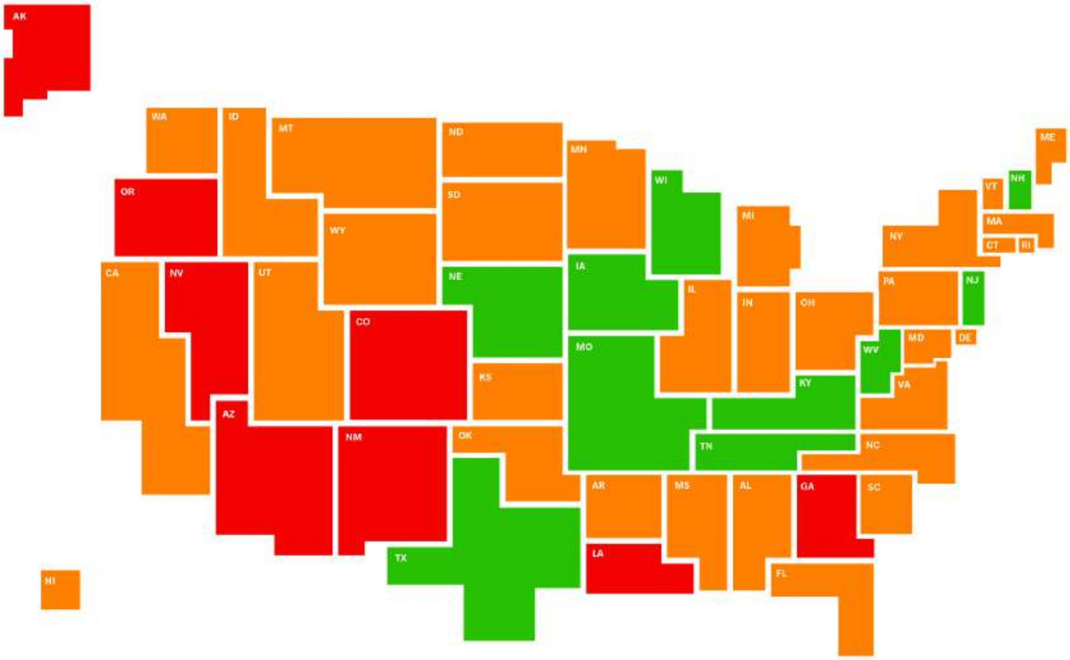
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Hawaii	8.7%	26	🟠	Wyoming	12.7%
2	🟢	North Dakota	8.8%	27	🟠	Rhode Island	12.8%
3	🟢	New Hampshire	9.6%	28	🟠	Montana	12.9%
4	🟢	Minnesota	9.7%	29	🟠	South Carolina	13.0%
5	🟢	Virginia	9.9%	30	🟠	Tennessee	13.4%
6	🟢	Maryland	10.1%	31	🟠	Georgia	14.0%
7	🟢	Vermont	10.1%	32	🟠	Missouri	14.2%
8	🟢	Colorado	10.3%	33	🟠	Michigan	14.3%
9	🟢	Massachusetts	10.3%	34	🟠	Texas	14.3%
10	🟢	South Dakota	10.6%	35	🟠	Kansas	14.5%
11	🟠	Iowa	10.7%	36	🟠	Oregon	14.6%
12	🟠	Wisconsin	10.7%	37	🟠	Arkansas	14.6%
13	🟠	Delaware	10.8%	38	🟠	Nebraska	14.7%
14	🟠	Illinois	11.1%	39	🟠	Ohio	14.8%
15	🟠	New Jersey	11.1%	40	🟠	West Virginia	14.9%
16	🟠	Utah	11.5%	41	🔴	North Carolina	15.1%
17	🟠	Washington	11.6%	42	🔴	Oklahoma	15.2%
18	🟠	California	11.8%	43	🔴	Indiana	15.2%
19	🟠	Florida	12.0%	44	🔴	Maine	16.4%
20	🟠	Idaho	12.1%	45	🔴	Kentucky	17.3%
21	🟠	Nevada	12.1%	46	🔴	Arizona	17.5%
22	🟠	Connecticut	12.3%	47	🔴	New Mexico	17.6%
23	🟠	New York	12.5%	48	🔴	Alaska	18.1%
24	🟠	Pennsylvania	12.5%	49	🔴	Louisiana	18.3%
25	🟠	Alabama	12.7%	50	🔴	Mississippi	18.7%

INDICATOR 3.A1

4-YEAR GRADUATION RATE

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of public high school graduates that completed a degree in 4 years

Year	Source
SY 2015-16	Department of Education EDFacts/Consolidated State Performance Reports, 2015-16

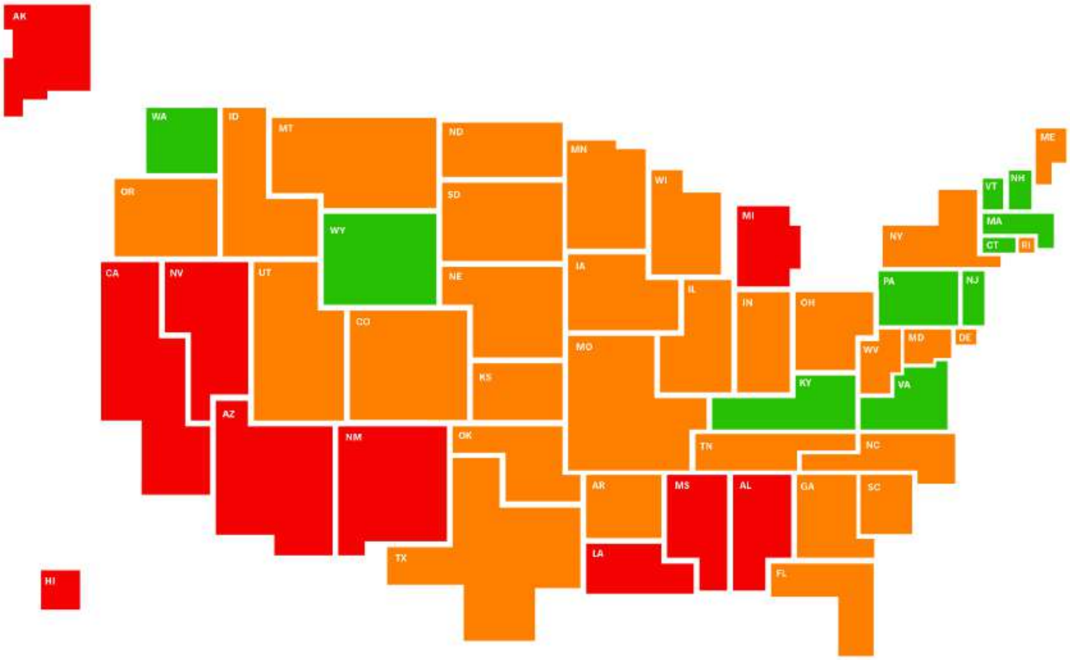
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Iowa	91.3%
2	🟢	New Jersey	90.1%
3	🟢	West Virginia	89.8%
4	🟢	Nebraska	89.3%
5	🟢	Texas	89.1%
6	🟢	Missouri	89.0%
7	🟢	Kentucky	88.6%
8	🟢	Tennessee	88.5%
9-10	🟢	New Hampshire	88.2%
9-10	🟢	Wisconsin	88.2%
11	🟠	Vermont	87.7%
12	🟠	Maryland	87.6%
13-14	🟠	Massachusetts	87.5%
13-14	🟠	North Dakota	87.5%
15	🟠	Connecticut	87.4%
16	🟠	Alabama	87.1%
17-18	🟠	Arkansas	87.0%
17-18	🟠	Maine	87.0%
19	🟠	Indiana	86.8%
20	🟠	Virginia	86.7%
21	🟠	Pennsylvania	86.1%
22	🟠	North Carolina	85.9%
23	🟠	Kansas	85.7%
24	🟠	Montana	85.6%
25-26	🟠	Delaware	85.5%
25-26	🟠	Illinois	85.5%
27	🟠	Utah	85.2%
28	🟠	South Dakota	83.9%
29	🟠	Ohio	83.5%
30	🟠	California	83.0%
31	🟠	Rhode Island	82.8%
32	🟠	Hawaii	82.7%
33	🟠	South Carolina	82.6%
34	🟠	Mississippi	82.3%
35	🟠	Minnesota	82.2%
36	🟠	Oklahoma	81.6%
37	🟠	Florida	80.7%
38	🟠	New York	80.4%
39	🟠	Wyoming	80.0%
40-42	🟠	Idaho	79.7%
40-42	🟠	Michigan	79.7%
40-42	🟠	Washington	79.7%
43	🔴	Arizona	79.5%
44	🔴	Georgia	79.4%
45	🔴	Colorado	78.9%
46	🔴	Louisiana	78.6%
47	🔴	Alaska	76.1%
48	🔴	Oregon	74.8%
49	🔴	Nevada	73.6%
50	🔴	New Mexico	71.0%

INDICATOR 3.A2

GRADE 4 READING PROFICIENCY

State Ranking
● 1-10
● 11-40
● 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of students performing at or above proficient in grade 4 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading

Year
2015

Source
Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress 2015 Reading Assessments

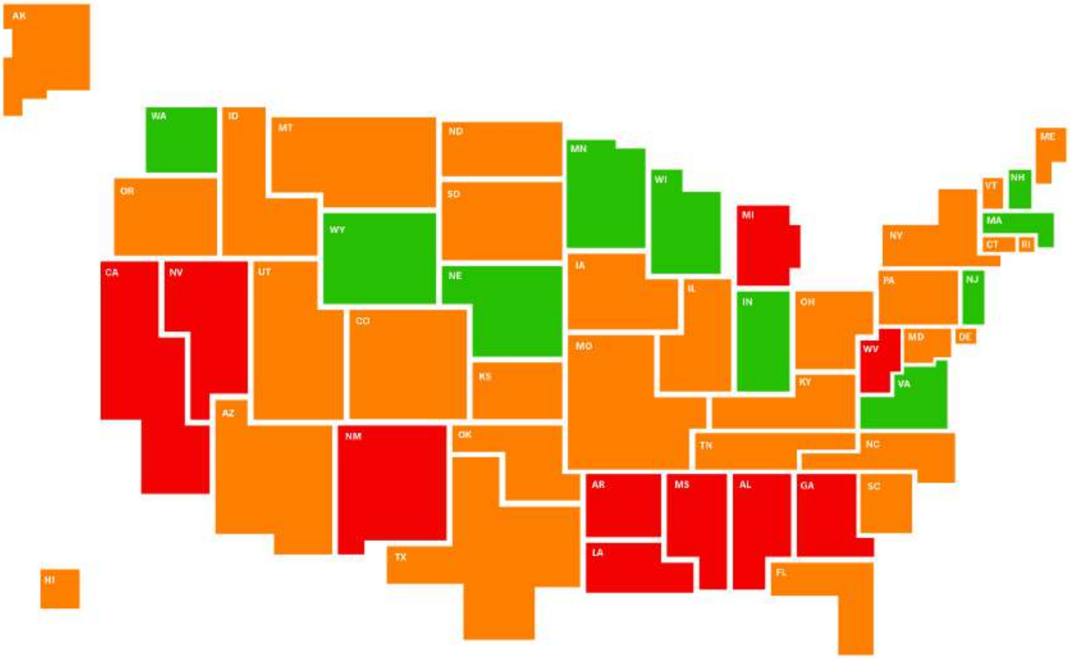
State Rankings (1-50)

1	●	Massachusetts	49.7%	26	●	Missouri	36.3%
2	●	New Hampshire	45.9%	27	●	Idaho	36.1%
3	●	Vermont	44.7%	28	●	New York	35.7%
4	●	Connecticut	43.5%	29	●	Maine	35.6%
5	●	Virginia	42.9%	30	●	Illinois	35.5%
6	●	New Jersey	42.8%	31	●	Kansas	35.2%
7	●	Wyoming	41.2%	32	●	South Dakota	34.6%
8	●	Pennsylvania	41.2%	33	●	Oregon	33.9%
9	●	Kentucky	40.4%	34	●	Georgia	33.6%
10	●	Washington	40.4%	35	●	South Carolina	33.5%
11	●	Utah	40.1%	36	●	Tennessee	33.2%
12	●	Rhode Island	40.1%	37	●	Oklahoma	32.6%
13	●	Nebraska	39.9%	38	●	Arkansas	31.5%
14	●	Indiana	39.9%	39	●	Texas	30.6%
15	●	Minnesota	39.0%	40	●	West Virginia	30.0%
16	●	Colorado	38.6%	41	●	Alaska	29.9%
17	●	Florida	38.5%	42	●	Arizona	29.6%
18	●	North Carolina	38.5%	43	●	Hawaii	29.1%
19	●	Ohio	37.8%	44	●	Nevada	29.0%
20	●	Iowa	37.7%	45	●	Alabama	28.7%
21	●	Montana	37.3%	46	●	Michigan	28.6%
22	●	Delaware	37.1%	47	●	Louisiana	28.5%
23	●	Wisconsin	36.9%	48	●	California	27.8%
24	●	North Dakota	36.8%	49	●	Mississippi	26.0%
25	●	Maryland	36.5%	50	●	New Mexico	22.9%

INDICATOR 3.A3

GRADE 4 MATH PROFICIENCY

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of students performing at or above proficient in grade 4 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) math

Year	Source
2015	Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress 2015 Math Assessments

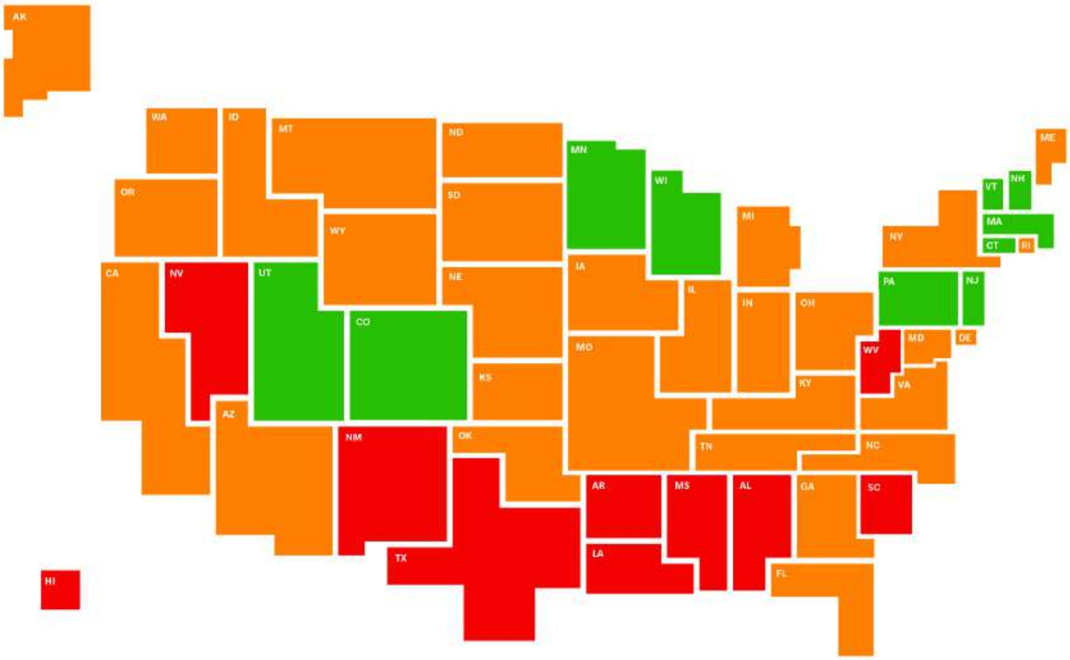
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Massachusetts	53.9%	26	🟠	Tennessee	40.2%
2	🟢	Minnesota	53.4%	27	🟠	Maryland	40.2%
3	🟢	New Hampshire	51.4%	28	🟠	South Dakota	39.8%
4	🟢	Indiana	49.7%	29	🟠	Missouri	38.4%
5	🟢	Wyoming	48.3%	30	🟠	Hawaii	38.3%
6	🟢	Virginia	47.3%	31	🟠	Idaho	38.2%
7	🟢	Washington	46.9%	32	🟠	Arizona	37.8%
8	🟢	New Jersey	46.9%	33	🟠	Rhode Island	37.5%
9	🟢	Nebraska	45.6%	34	🟠	Oregon	37.1%
10	🟢	Wisconsin	45.4%	35	🟠	Delaware	36.8%
11	🟠	Pennsylvania	45.0%	36	🟠	Oklahoma	36.7%
12	🟠	North Dakota	44.8%	37	🟠	Illinois	36.6%
13	🟠	Ohio	44.6%	38	🟠	South Carolina	36.0%
14	🟠	North Carolina	44.4%	39	🟠	Alaska	35.1%
15	🟠	Iowa	44.3%	40	🟠	New York	34.9%
16	🟠	Texas	44.0%	41	🔴	Georgia	34.6%
17	🟠	Utah	43.8%	42	🔴	Michigan	34.0%
18	🟠	Vermont	43.2%	43	🔴	West Virginia	32.6%
19	🟠	Colorado	42.7%	44	🔴	Arkansas	32.0%
20	🟠	Florida	42.0%	45	🔴	Nevada	31.9%
21	🟠	Kansas	41.3%	46	🔴	Louisiana	29.6%
22	🟠	Maine	41.1%	47	🔴	Mississippi	29.6%
23	🟠	Montana	40.9%	48	🔴	California	29.2%
24	🟠	Connecticut	40.9%	49	🔴	New Mexico	26.9%
25	🟠	Kentucky	40.5%	50	🔴	Alabama	26.1%

INDICATOR 3.A4

GRADE 8 READING PROFICIENCY

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of students performing at or above proficient in grade 8 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading

Year	Source
2015	Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress 2015 Reading Assessments

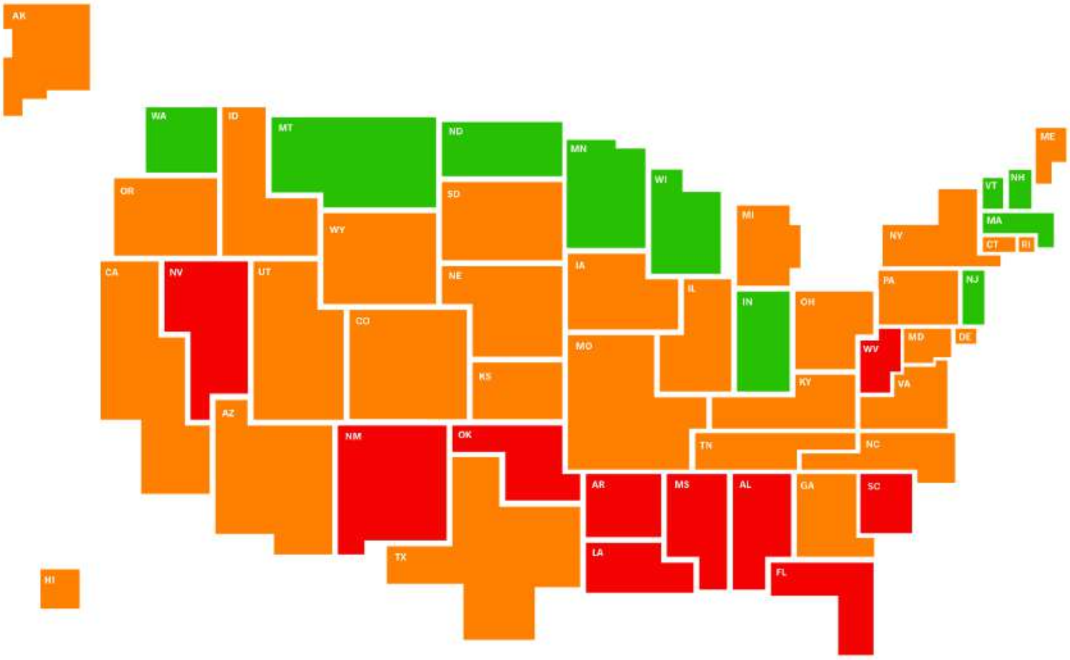
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Massachusetts	45.7%	26	🟠	Kansas	34.8%
2	🟢	New Hampshire	45.0%	27	🟠	Rhode Island	34.8%
3	🟢	Vermont	43.8%	28	🟠	South Dakota	34.4%
4	🟢	Connecticut	43.3%	29	🟠	North Dakota	33.7%
5	🟢	New Jersey	40.6%	30	🟠	Tennessee	32.8%
6	🟢	Minnesota	39.7%	31	🟠	New York	32.8%
7	🟢	Pennsylvania	39.1%	32	🟠	Michigan	31.8%
8	🟢	Wisconsin	39.0%	33	🟠	Alaska	31.4%
9	🟢	Colorado	38.2%	34	🟠	Arizona	31.1%
10	🟢	Utah	38.0%	35	🟠	Delaware	31.1%
11	🟠	Nebraska	37.8%	36	🟠	North Carolina	30.4%
12	🟠	Washington	37.4%	37	🟠	Florida	30.3%
13	🟠	Maryland	37.4%	38	🟠	Georgia	30.2%
14	🟠	Idaho	37.2%	39	🟠	Oklahoma	29.4%
15	🟠	Indiana	37.1%	40	🟠	California	28.4%
16	🟠	Montana	36.9%	41	🔴	Texas	28.0%
17	🟠	Missouri	36.3%	42	🔴	South Carolina	27.8%
18	🟠	Kentucky	36.1%	43	🔴	Nevada	27.4%
19	🟠	Wyoming	36.0%	44	🔴	West Virginia	27.2%
20	🟠	Virginia	35.9%	45	🔴	Arkansas	26.8%
21	🟠	Oregon	35.7%	46	🔴	Hawaii	25.7%
22	🟠	Iowa	35.6%	47	🔴	Alabama	25.6%
23	🟠	Maine	35.6%	48	🔴	Louisiana	23.3%
24	🟠	Ohio	35.5%	49	🔴	New Mexico	20.1%
25	🟠	Illinois	35.1%	50	🔴	Mississippi	20.1%

INDICATOR 3.A5

GRADE 8 MATH PROFICIENCY

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of students performing at or above proficient in grade 8 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) math

Year	Source
2015	Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress 2015 Mathematics Assessments

State Rankings (1-50)

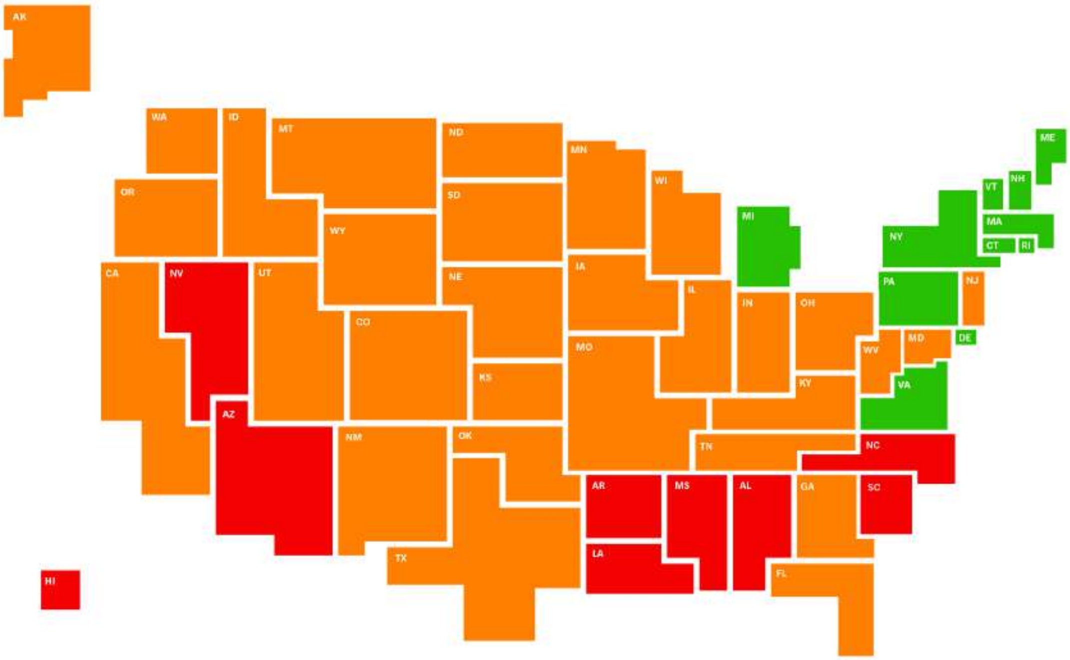
1	🟢	Massachusetts	50.8%
2	🟢	Minnesota	47.8%
3	🟢	New Hampshire	46.3%
4	🟢	New Jersey	46.2%
5	🟢	Vermont	42.1%
6	🟢	Wisconsin	40.8%
7	🟢	Washington	39.3%
8	🟢	North Dakota	39.2%
9	🟢	Montana	38.9%
10	🟢	Indiana	38.7%
11	🟠	Utah	37.9%
12	🟠	Nebraska	37.7%
13	🟠	Virginia	37.6%
14	🟠	Iowa	37.3%
15	🟠	Colorado	36.9%
16	🟠	Connecticut	36.1%
17	🟠	Pennsylvania	36.0%
18	🟠	Ohio	35.4%
19	🟠	Maine	35.4%
20	🟠	Wyoming	35.3%
21	🟠	Arizona	34.8%
22	🟠	Maryland	34.7%
23	🟠	Idaho	34.0%
24	🟠	Oregon	33.7%
25	🟠	South Dakota	33.7%
26	🟠	Kansas	33.2%
27	🟠	North Carolina	32.6%
28	🟠	Texas	32.3%
29	🟠	Illinois	32.2%
30	🟠	Rhode Island	32.0%
31	🟠	Alaska	31.8%
32	🟠	Missouri	31.4%
33	🟠	New York	30.9%
34	🟠	Hawaii	30.0%
35	🟠	Delaware	29.5%
36	🟠	Tennessee	29.2%
37	🟠	Michigan	28.5%
38	🟠	Georgia	28.4%
39	🟠	Kentucky	27.7%
40	🟠	California	27.1%
41	🔴	Florida	26.1%
42	🔴	Nevada	26.1%
43	🔴	South Carolina	25.7%
44	🔴	Arkansas	24.9%
45	🔴	Oklahoma	22.9%
46	🔴	Mississippi	21.8%
47	🔴	New Mexico	20.6%
48	🔴	West Virginia	20.5%
49	🔴	Louisiana	17.9%
50	🔴	Alabama	17.2%

INDICATOR 3.A6

ACT READING BENCHMARK

State Ranking

🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of tested high school graduates meeting ACT reading benchmark

Year
2017

Source
ACT, The Condition of College and Career Readiness 2017 state reports, 2017

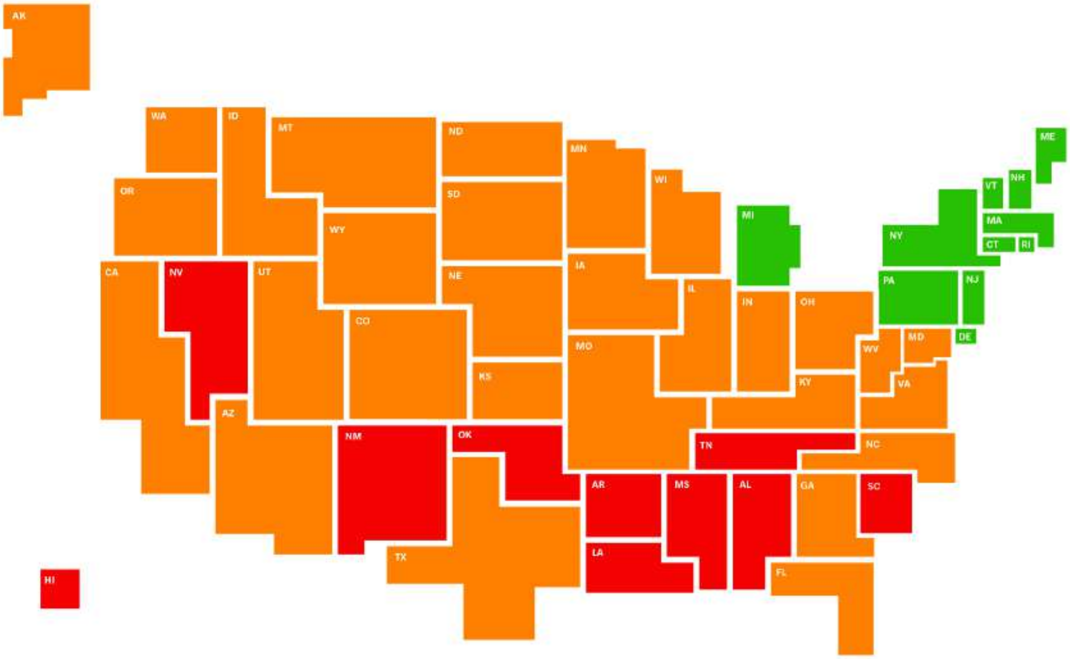
State Rankings (1-50)

1-2	🟢	Massachusetts	75%
1-2	🟢	New Hampshire	75%
3	🟢	Connecticut	74%
4-8	🟢	Delaware	68%
4-8	🟢	Maine	68%
4-8	🟢	Michigan	68%
4-8	🟢	New York	68%
4-8	🟢	Rhode Island	68%
9	🟢	Virginia	67%
10-11	🟢	Pennsylvania	66%
10-11	🟢	Vermont	66%
12	🟠	New Jersey	65%
13	🟠	Maryland	64%
14-15	🟠	Idaho	58%
14-15	🟠	Indiana	58%
16	🟠	California	57%
17	🟠	Iowa	55%
18-20	🟠	Kansas	54%
18-20	🟠	Ohio	54%
18-20	🟠	South Dakota	54%
21	🟠	Oregon	53%
22	🟠	Washington	52%
23	🟠	Georgia	51%
24-25	🟠	Minnesota	50%
24-25	🟠	Nebraska	50%
26	🟠	Illinois	48%
27	🟠	West Virginia	47%
28	🟠	Colorado	46%
29	🟠	Texas	45%
30	🟠	Montana	44%
31-33	🟠	Florida	43%
31-33	🟠	Missouri	43%
31-33	🟠	Utah	43%
34-35	🟠	Wisconsin	42%
34-35	🟠	Wyoming	42%
36-37	🟠	Alaska	41%
36-37	🟠	Kentucky	41%
38	🟠	North Dakota	40%
39-41	🟠	New Mexico	39%
39-41	🟠	Oklahoma	39%
39-41	🟠	Tennessee	39%
42	🔴	Arizona	38%
43-46	🔴	Alabama	36%
43-46	🔴	Arkansas	36%
43-46	🔴	Louisiana	36%
43-46	🔴	North Carolina	36%
47-48	🔴	Hawaii	33%
47-48	🔴	South Carolina	33%
49	🔴	Mississippi	29%
50	🔴	Nevada	27%

INDICATOR 3.A7

ACT MATH BENCHMARK

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of tested high school graduates meeting ACT math benchmark

Year	Source
2017	ACT, The Condition of College and Career Readiness 2017 state reports, 2017

State Rankings (1-50)

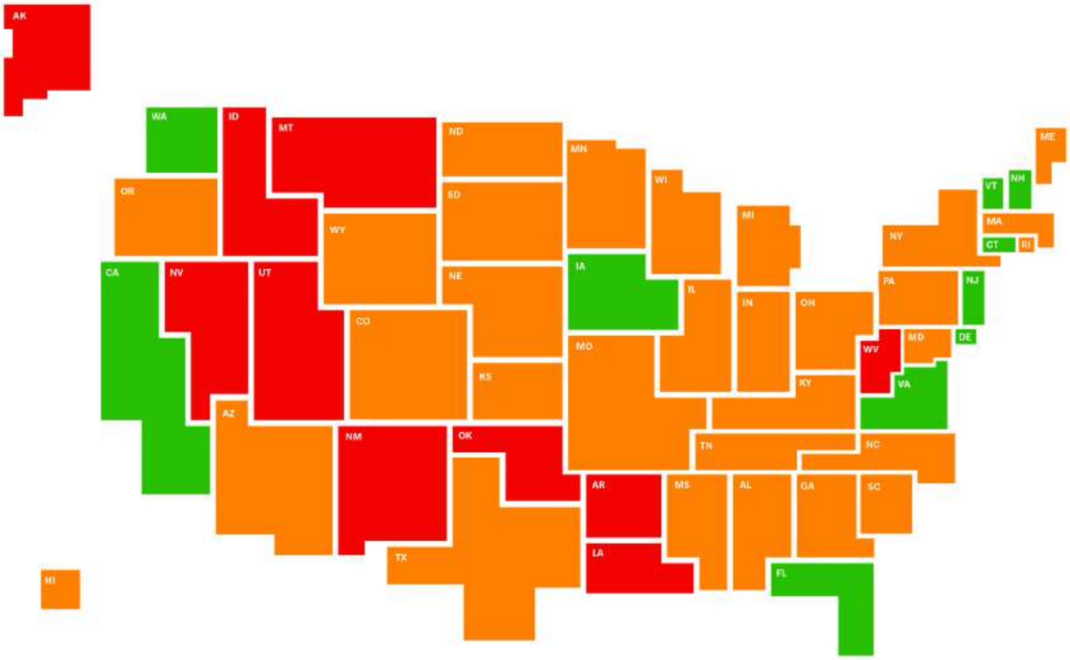
1	🟢	Massachusetts	75%	26	🟠	Georgia	41%
2	🟢	New Hampshire	74%	27-28	🟠	North Dakota	40%
3	🟢	Connecticut	70%	27-28	🟠	Texas	40%
4-5	🟢	Maine	67%	29	🟠	Wisconsin	39%
4-5	🟢	New York	67%	30	🟠	Colorado	38%
6-7	🟢	Michigan	64%	31	🟠	Montana	37%
6-7	🟢	New Jersey	64%	32-33	🟠	Alaska	35%
8	🟢	Pennsylvania	62%	32-33	🟠	Utah	35%
9-11	🟢	Delaware	61%	34-36	🟠	Arizona	34%
9-11	🟢	Rhode Island	61%	34-36	🟠	Missouri	34%
9-11	🟢	Vermont	61%	34-36	🟠	Wyoming	34%
12	🟠	Virginia	60%	37	🟠	Florida	32%
13	🟠	Maryland	59%	38-40	🟠	Kentucky	30%
14-15	🟠	California	55%	38-40	🟠	North Carolina	30%
14-15	🟠	Indiana	55%	38-40	🟠	West Virginia	30%
16	🟠	Washington	51%	41-43	🔴	Hawaii	29%
17	🟠	Idaho	50%	41-43	🔴	New Mexico	29%
18	🟠	South Dakota	49%	41-43	🔴	Tennessee	29%
19-20	🟠	Minnesota	48%	44	🔴	Arkansas	27%
19-20	🟠	Ohio	48%	45-46	🔴	Louisiana	26%
21	🟠	Oregon	47%	45-46	🔴	Oklahoma	26%
22	🟠	Kansas	46%	47	🔴	South Carolina	25%
23	🟠	Iowa	45%	48	🔴	Alabama	23%
24	🟠	Illinois	44%	49	🔴	Nevada	21%
25	🟠	Nebraska	42%	50	🔴	Mississippi	20%

INDICATOR 3.B1

COLLEGE GRADUATION RATE

State Ranking

🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

6-year college graduation rate from 4-year public colleges

Year	Source
2013	Chronicle of Higher Education – NCES/IPEDS and Voluntary System of Accountability's Student Success and Progress rate (National Student Clearinghouse)

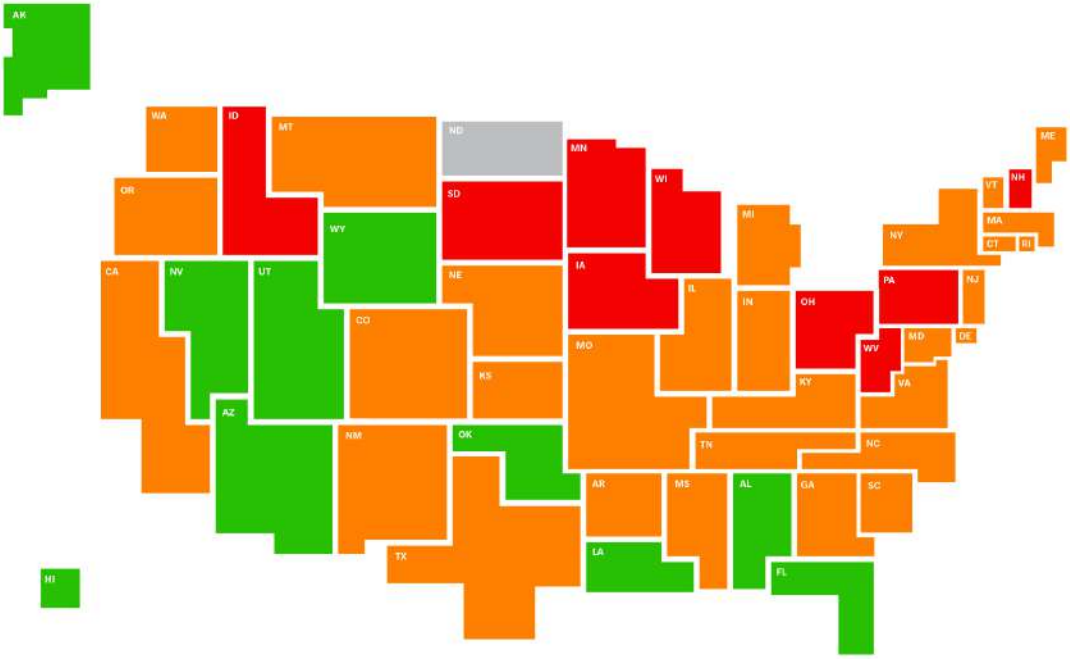
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Delaware	73.6%	25-26	🟠	Missouri	55.2%
2	🟢	Virginia	70.5%	27-28	🟠	Kansas	54.6%
3	🟢	New Hampshire	70.1%	27-28	🟠	Ohio	54.6%
4	🟢	Iowa	68.4%	29	🟠	Georgia	54.5%
5	🟢	Washington	68.1%	30	🟠	Wyoming	54.1%
6	🟢	New Jersey	67.2%	31	🟠	Colorado	53.6%
7	🟢	Vermont	65.3%	32	🟠	Hawaii	51.8%
8	🟢	Florida	64.4%	33	🟠	Texas	51.7%
9	🟢	California	64.0%	34	🟠	South Dakota	50.5%
10	🟢	Connecticut	63.4%	35	🟠	North Dakota	50.3%
11	🟠	Pennsylvania	62.9%	36	🟠	Mississippi	49.8%
12	🟠	Michigan	62.0%	37	🟠	Alabama	49.5%
13	🟠	Illinois	61.8%	38	🟠	Kentucky	48.9%
14	🟠	North Carolina	61.2%	39	🟠	Tennessee	47.9%
15	🟠	Maryland	60.8%	40	🟠	Maine	47.8%
16	🟠	South Carolina	60.6%	41	🔴	Utah	47.1%
17	🟠	Wisconsin	59.3%	42	🔴	Oklahoma	46.2%
18	🟠	New York	59.2%	43	🔴	Nevada	45.8%
19	🟠	Minnesota	58.6%	44-45	🔴	Montana	45.6%
20	🟠	Arizona	58.4%	44-45	🔴	West Virginia	45.6%
21	🟠	Massachusetts	58.3%	46	🔴	Louisiana	44.7%
22	🟠	Rhode Island	58.0%	47	🔴	New Mexico	41.7%
23	🟠	Nebraska	56.2%	48	🔴	Idaho	41.4%
24	🟠	Oregon	55.5%	49	🔴	Arkansas	39.7%
25-26	🟠	Indiana	55.2%	50	🔴	Alaska	30.6%

INDICATOR 3.B2

COLLEGE GRADUATES WITH DEBT

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50
- ⚪ No Data Available



Indicator Definition

Percent of graduates from 4-year public and private nonprofit colleges with student debt

Year	Source
Class of 2016	The Institute for College Access & Success – analysis of CDS data from Peterson's Undergraduate Financial Aid and Undergraduate Databases

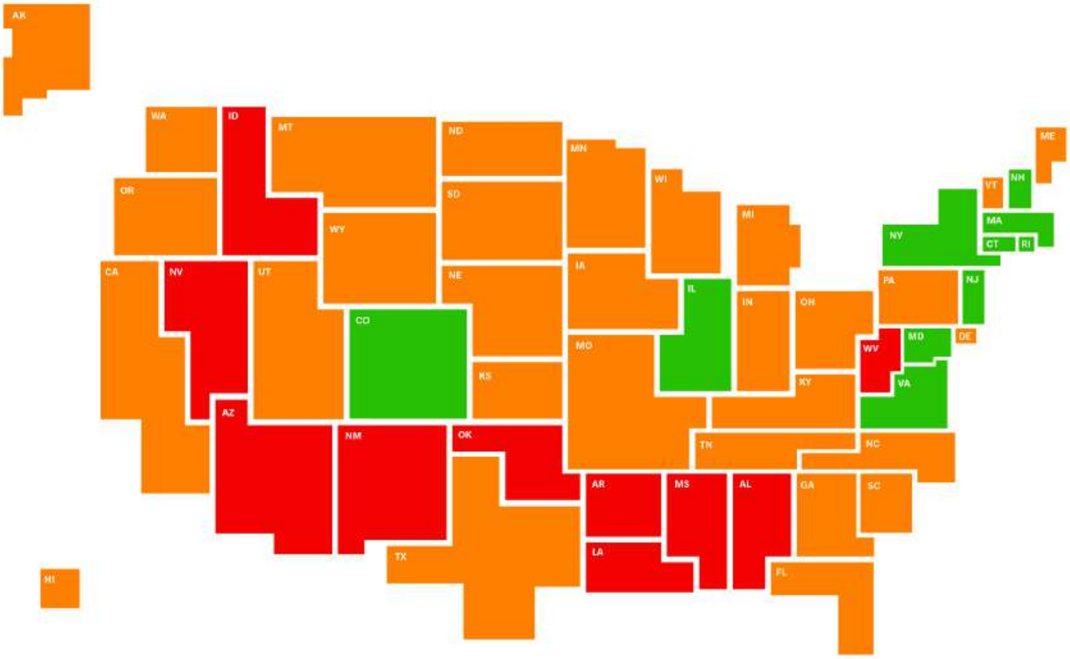
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Utah	43%
2	🟢	Wyoming	45%
3-4	🟢	Alaska	49%
3-4	🟢	Arizona	49%
5-8	🟢	Alabama	50%
5-8	🟢	Hawaii	50%
5-8	🟢	Louisiana	50%
5-8	🟢	Oklahoma	50%
9-10	🟢	Florida	52%
9-10	🟢	Nevada	52%
11-13	🟠	California	53%
11-13	🟠	Colorado	53%
11-13	🟠	Washington	53%
14	🟠	Maryland	54%
15-16	🟠	Maine	55%
15-16	🟠	New Mexico	55%
17-19	🟠	Arkansas	56%
17-19	🟠	Texas	56%
17-19	🟠	Virginia	56%
20	🟠	Missouri	57%
21-23	🟠	New York	58%
21-23	🟠	North Carolina	58%
21-23	🟠	Oregon	58%
24	🟠	Indiana	59%
25-32	🟠	Connecticut	60%
25-32	🟠	Georgia	60%
25-32	🟠	Kansas	60%
25-32	🟠	Massachusetts	60%
25-32	🟠	Mississippi	60%
25-32	🟠	Montana	60%
25-32	🟠	South Carolina	60%
25-32	🟠	Tennessee	60%
33-36	🟠	Illinois	61%
33-36	🟠	Nebraska	61%
33-36	🟠	New Jersey	61%
33-36	🟠	Rhode Island	61%
37-40	🟠	Delaware	63%
37-40	🟠	Kentucky	63%
37-40	🟠	Michigan	63%
37-40	🟠	Vermont	63%
41	🔴	Ohio	64%
42	🔴	Iowa	65%
43	🔴	Idaho	66%
44	🔴	Wisconsin	67%
45-46	🔴	Minnesota	68%
45-46	🔴	Pennsylvania	68%
47	🔴	New Hampshire	74%
48	🔴	South Dakota	75%
49	🔴	West Virginia	77%
	⚪	North Dakota	

INDICATOR 3.B3

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of population aged 25-34 with bachelor’s degree or higher

Year
2016

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates - Table S1501: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

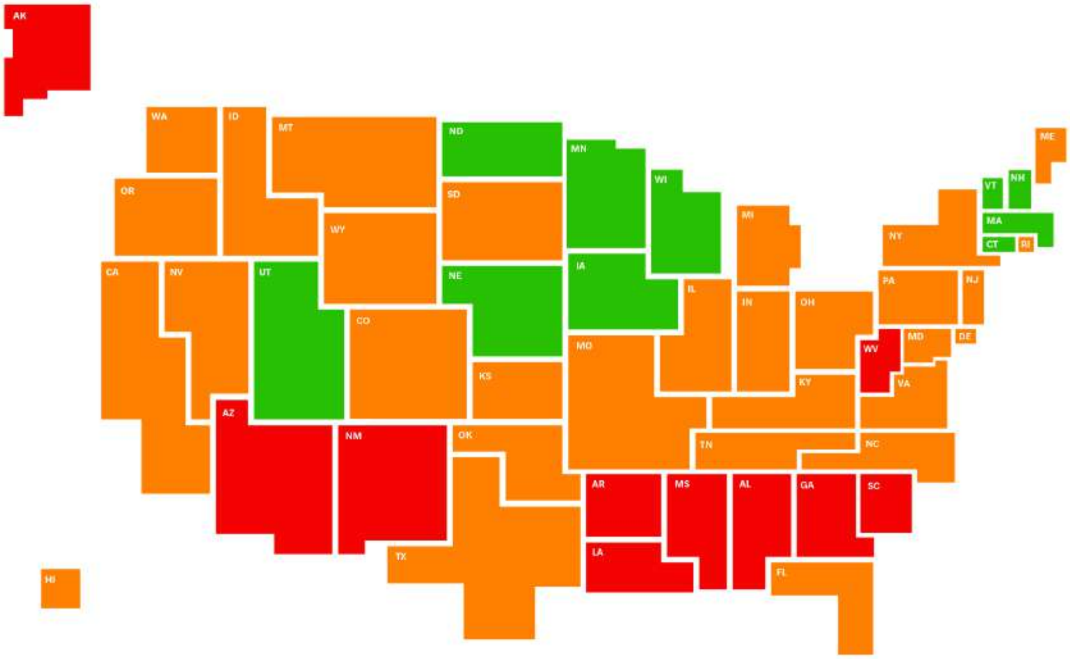
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Massachusetts	51.3%	26	🟠	North Carolina	32.9%
2-3	🟢	New Jersey	44.5%	27	🟠	Ohio	32.6%
2-3	🟢	New York	44.5%	28	🟠	Delaware	32.5%
4	🟢	Connecticut	43.4%	29	🟠	Montana	32.1%
5	🟢	Illinois	41.7%	30	🟠	Michigan	31.8%
6	🟢	New Hampshire	41.6%	31	🟠	Georgia	31.5%
7	🟢	Maryland	41.5%	32	🟠	Tennessee	31.1%
8	🟢	Virginia	41.1%	33	🟠	Hawaii	30.7%
9	🟢	Rhode Island	40.6%	34	🟠	Indiana	30.6%
10	🟢	Colorado	40.4%	35	🟠	Texas	30.2%
11	🟠	Minnesota	40.1%	36-37	🟠	Florida	29.0%
12	🟠	Vermont	39.4%	36-37	🟠	South Carolina	29.0%
13	🟠	Pennsylvania	39.0%	38	🟠	Alaska	27.6%
14	🟠	Nebraska	37.4%	39	🟠	Kentucky	27.3%
15	🟠	Washington	37.3%	40	🟠	Wyoming	27.2%
16	🟠	North Dakota	36.4%	41	🔴	Arizona	27.1%
17	🟠	Wisconsin	35.7%	42	🔴	Oklahoma	26.8%
18	🟠	Kansas	35.6%	43	🔴	Louisiana	26.4%
19	🟠	California	35.5%	44-45	🔴	Alabama	26.3%
20	🟠	Oregon	34.9%	44-45	🔴	Idaho	26.3%
21	🟠	Iowa	34.5%	46	🔴	West Virginia	25.7%
22	🟠	South Dakota	34.3%	47	🔴	Arkansas	24.8%
23	🟠	Maine	34.0%	48	🔴	New Mexico	23.7%
24	🟠	Missouri	33.7%	49	🔴	Mississippi	23.0%
25	🟠	Utah	33.6%	50	🔴	Nevada	22.7%

INDICATOR 3.B4

YOUTH NOT IN SCHOOL NOR WORKING

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of population aged 16-24 not enrolled in school nor employed

State Rankings (1-50)

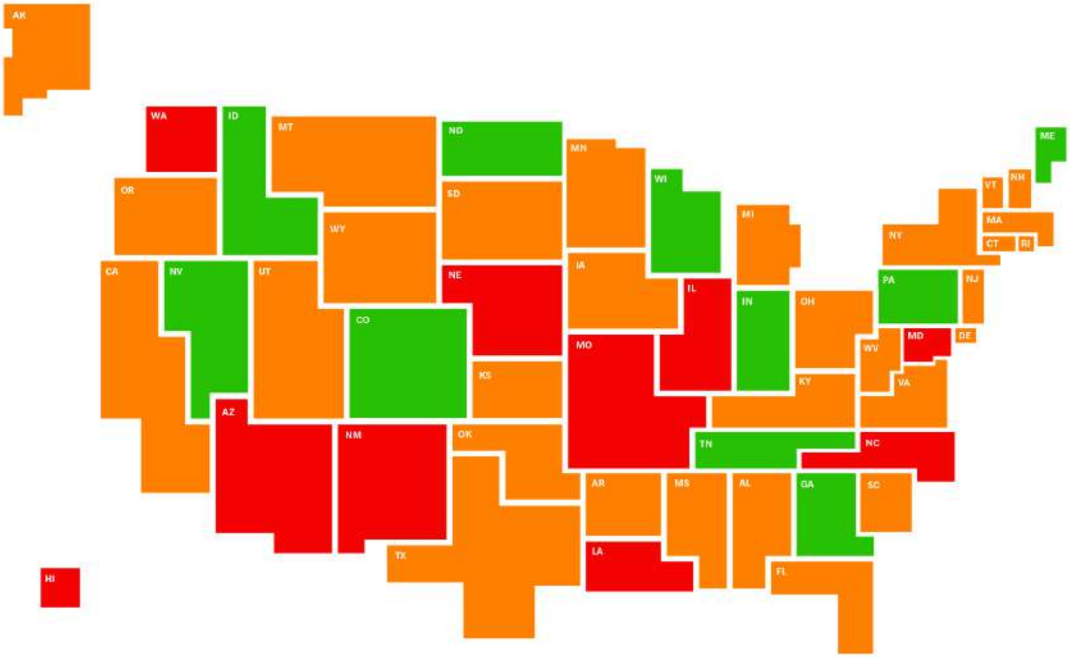
1	🟢	Minnesota	7.5%
2-3	🟢	New Hampshire	7.6%
2-3	🟢	Vermont	7.6%
4	🟢	North Dakota	7.8%
5	🟢	Massachusetts	8.0%
6	🟢	Nebraska	8.1%
7-8	🟢	Iowa	8.4%
7-8	🟢	Wisconsin	8.4%
9-10	🟢	Connecticut	9.7%
9-10	🟢	Utah	9.7%
11	🟠	Rhode Island	9.8%
12	🟠	Maine	9.9%
13	🟠	Virginia	10.2%
14-15	🟠	Colorado	10.7%
14-15	🟠	South Dakota	10.7%
16	🟠	Maryland	10.8%
17	🟠	Hawaii	10.9%
18	🟠	Kansas	11.0%
19-20	🟠	Delaware	11.3%
19-20	🟠	Ohio	11.3%
21-22	🟠	Missouri	11.5%
21-22	🟠	Pennsylvania	11.5%
23	🟠	Indiana	11.6%
24	🟠	New Jersey	11.8%
25	🟠	Illinois	11.9%
26-27	🟠	Idaho	12.1%
26-27	🟠	New York	12.1%
28-29	🟠	Oregon	12.2%
28-29	🟠	Wyoming	12.2%
30	🟠	Washington	12.3%
31	🟠	California	12.4%
32	🟠	Michigan	12.6%
33	🟠	Tennessee	12.7%
34	🟠	North Carolina	13.0%
35	🟠	Florida	13.1%
36	🟠	Montana	13.2%
37	🟠	Kentucky	13.5%
38	🟠	Texas	13.6%
39	🟠	Oklahoma	13.8%
40	🟠	Nevada	14.0%
41	🔴	South Carolina	14.5%
42	🔴	Arizona	14.8%
43	🔴	Alaska	15.0%
44-46	🔴	Alabama	15.1%
44-46	🔴	Arkansas	15.1%
44-46	🔴	Georgia	15.1%
47	🔴	New Mexico	16.3%
48	🔴	West Virginia	16.5%
49-50	🔴	Louisiana	17.0%
49-50	🔴	Mississippi	17.0%

Year	Source
2015	KIDS COUNT - Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 - 2015 American Community Survey

INDICATOR 3.B5

CTE POSTSECONDARY PLACEMENT

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of postsecondary career and technical education (CTE) graduates placed or retained in employment, military service, or apprenticeship programs

Year	Source
2016	Perkins Data Explorer - U.S. Department of Education, Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Consolidated Annual Report (CAR)

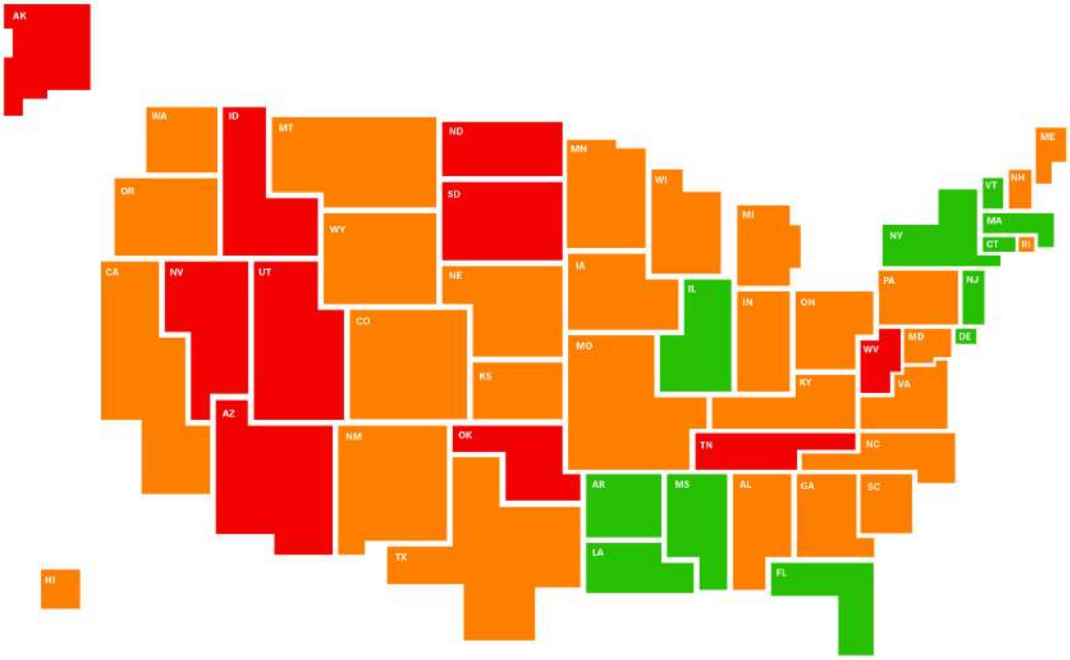
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Indiana	99.6%	26	🟠	Wyoming	77.7%
2	🟢	Georgia	99.2%	27	🟠	Michigan	77.5%
3	🟢	Colorado	97.4%	28	🟠	Montana	77.0%
4	🟢	Idaho	95.2%	29	🟠	Rhode Island	76.6%
5	🟢	Nevada	95.0%	30	🟠	Vermont	75.6%
6	🟢	Pennsylvania	92.9%	31	🟠	Texas	75.2%
7	🟢	North Dakota	91.6%	32	🟠	New Jersey	72.7%
8	🟢	Wisconsin	91.3%	33	🟠	Alabama	72.7%
9	🟢	Maine	89.8%	34	🟠	Oregon	72.2%
10	🟢	Tennessee	89.3%	35	🟠	Virginia	71.7%
11	🟠	Florida	89.1%	36	🟠	Alaska	71.5%
12	🟠	Mississippi	87.9%	37	🟠	Arkansas	70.8%
13	🟠	Delaware	87.4%	38	🟠	Oklahoma	70.0%
14	🟠	New York	86.8%	39	🟠	New Hampshire	69.6%
15	🟠	Minnesota	84.6%	40	🟠	Utah	69.0%
16	🟠	South Carolina	84.5%	41	🔴	Maryland	69.0%
17	🟠	Iowa	84.2%	42	🔴	North Carolina	68.9%
18	🟠	Kansas	83.4%	43	🔴	Illinois	68.9%
19	🟠	South Dakota	82.4%	44	🔴	Missouri	67.0%
20	🟠	Kentucky	79.3%	45	🔴	New Mexico	67.0%
21	🟠	Massachusetts	78.6%	46	🔴	Hawaii	66.2%
22	🟠	Connecticut	78.5%	47	🔴	Nebraska	63.4%
23	🟠	California	78.4%	48	🔴	Louisiana	60.7%
24	🟠	Ohio	78.1%	49	🔴	Washington	58.8%
25	🟠	West Virginia	78.1%	50	🔴	Arizona	47.9%

INDICATOR 3.C1

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of population aged 3-4 enrolled in school

State Rankings (1-50)

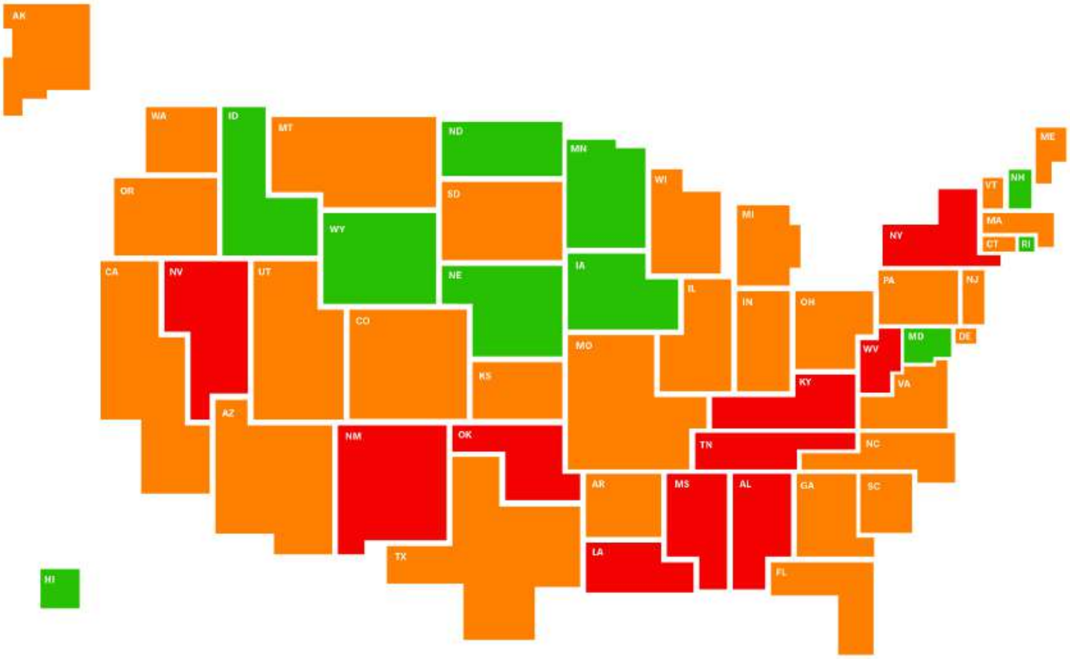
1	🟢	Connecticut	65.8%	26	🟠	Oregon	45.9%
2	🟢	New Jersey	63.1%	27	🟠	Kansas	45.5%
3	🟢	Massachusetts	59.7%	28	🟠	Wisconsin	45.2%
4	🟢	New York	58.4%	29	🟠	Kentucky	45.0%
5	🟢	Vermont	57.7%	30	🟠	Missouri	44.9%
6	🟢	Illinois	57.4%	31	🟠	Ohio	44.6%
7	🟢	Mississippi	54.0%	32	🟠	Montana	44.0%
8	🟢	Louisiana	52.6%	33-34	🟠	Alabama	43.0%
9	🟢	Arkansas	51.0%	33-34	🟠	Wyoming	43.0%
10-11	🟢	Delaware	50.5%	35	🟠	Nebraska	42.8%
10-11	🟢	Florida	50.5%	36-38	🟠	Indiana	42.6%
12	🟠	Rhode Island	50.4%	36-38	🟠	Texas	42.6%
13-14	🟠	South Carolina	49.3%	36-38	🟠	Washington	42.6%
13-14	🟠	Virginia	49.3%	39	🟠	North Carolina	42.1%
15	🟠	Colorado	48.9%	40	🟠	New Mexico	41.9%
16-17	🟠	California	48.5%	41	🔴	Utah	41.8%
16-17	🟠	Pennsylvania	48.5%	42	🔴	Oklahoma	41.3%
18	🟠	New Hampshire	48.4%	43	🔴	Tennessee	40.1%
19	🟠	Michigan	48.3%	44	🔴	Nevada	39.8%
20	🟠	Iowa	48.1%	45	🔴	Arizona	39.6%
21	🟠	Georgia	48.0%	46	🔴	South Dakota	37.1%
22	🟠	Maryland	47.7%	47	🔴	Alaska	35.8%
23	🟠	Maine	47.3%	48	🔴	West Virginia	35.1%
24	🟠	Hawaii	46.5%	49	🔴	Idaho	33.8%
25	🟠	Minnesota	46.2%	50	🔴	North Dakota	28.6%

Year	Source
2016	U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates - Table S1401: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

INDICATOR 3.C2

CHILDCARE COSTS

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Expected cost of childcare as a percentage of median household income

Year
2015

Source
New America

State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	North Dakota	19.5%	26	🟠	Alaska	28.1%
2	🟢	New Hampshire	20.5%	27	🟠	Kansas	28.8%
3	🟢	Wyoming	21.9%	28	🟠	Arkansas	28.9%
4	🟢	Minnesota	22.1%	29	🟠	Oregon	29.0%
5	🟢	Nebraska	23.0%	30	🟠	Florida	29.2%
6	🟢	Iowa	23.1%	31	🟠	Georgia	29.7%
7	🟢	Maryland	23.1%	32	🟠	California	29.7%
8	🟢	Hawaii	25.2%	33	🟠	Washington	30.0%
9	🟢	Idaho	25.3%	34	🟠	South Carolina	30.6%
10	🟢	Rhode Island	25.4%	35	🟠	Ohio	31.5%
11	🟠	Maine	25.6%	36	🟠	Indiana	32.0%
12	🟠	Virginia	25.9%	37	🟠	Illinois	32.1%
13	🟠	Utah	26.0%	38	🟠	Arizona	32.7%
14	🟠	Delaware	26.1%	39	🟠	Massachusetts	33.4%
15	🟠	Wisconsin	26.1%	40	🟠	North Carolina	33.7%
16	🟠	Texas	26.3%	41	🔴	Alabama	33.8%
17	🟠	Montana	26.4%	42	🔴	Kentucky	34.3%
18	🟠	Vermont	26.6%	43	🔴	Oklahoma	34.4%
19	🟠	Michigan	26.7%	44	🔴	Louisiana	34.5%
20	🟠	New Jersey	27.4%	45	🔴	New York	36.5%
21	🟠	Pennsylvania	27.5%	46	🔴	New Mexico	36.6%
22	🟠	Missouri	27.7%	47	🔴	Tennessee	37.3%
23	🟠	South Dakota	27.8%	48	🔴	Nevada	37.3%
24	🟠	Connecticut	27.8%	49	🔴	Mississippi	41.6%
25	🟠	Colorado	28.0%	50	🔴	West Virginia	45.0%

INDICATOR 3.C3

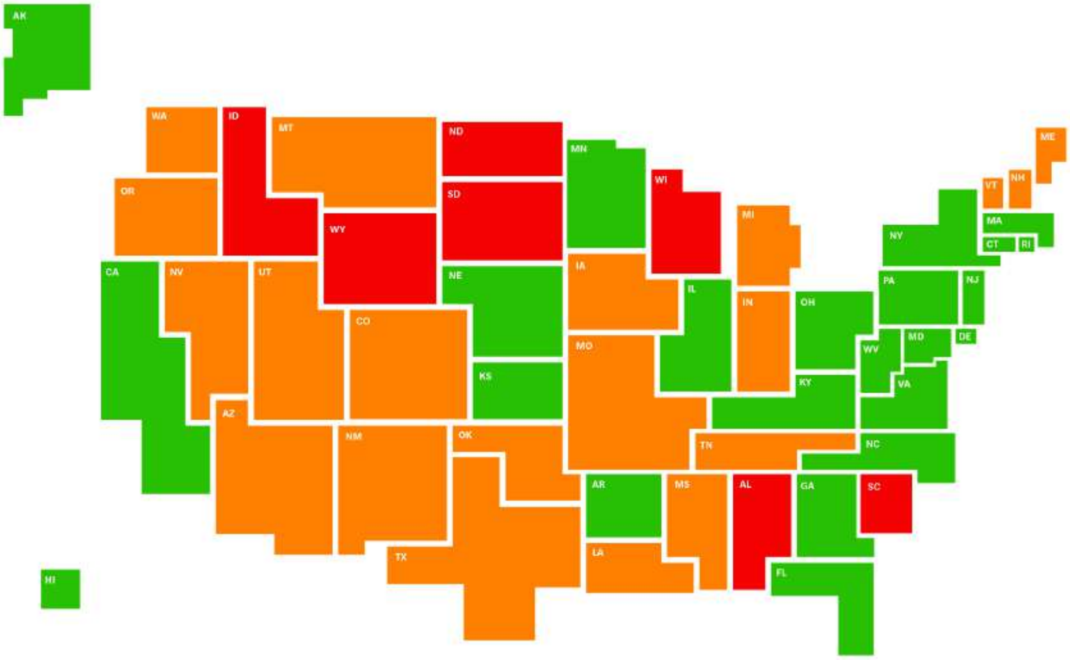
HEALTH BARRIERS TO LEARNING SCREENINGS

State Ranking

🟢 1-10

🟠 11-40

🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Legislation on comprehensive school health examinations, and student vision, hearing, and dental screenings (0=no requirements, 4=all requirements)

Year **Source**

2018 Gracy et al., Plos One

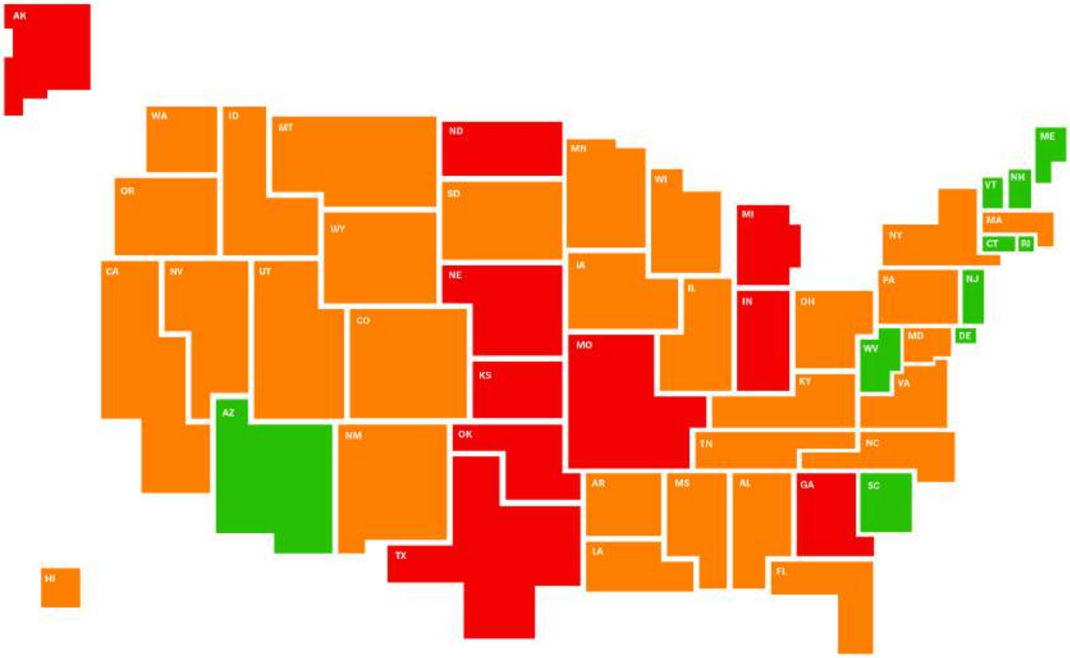
State Rankings (1-50)

1-9	🟢	California	4
1-9	🟢	Georgia	4
1-9	🟢	Illinois	4
1-9	🟢	Kansas	4
1-9	🟢	Kentucky	4
1-9	🟢	Nebraska	4
1-9	🟢	New York	4
1-9	🟢	Pennsylvania	4
1-9	🟢	Rhode Island	4
10-23	🟢	Alaska	3
10-23	🟢	Arkansas	3
10-23	🟢	Connecticut	3
10-23	🟢	Delaware	3
10-23	🟢	Florida	3
10-23	🟢	Hawaii	3
10-23	🟢	Maryland	3
10-23	🟢	Massachusetts	3
10-23	🟢	Minnesota	3
10-23	🟢	New Jersey	3
10-23	🟢	North Carolina	3
10-23	🟢	Ohio	3
10-23	🟢	Virginia	3
10-23	🟢	West Virginia	3
24-35	🟠	Colorado	2
24-35	🟠	Indiana	2
24-35	🟠	Iowa	2
24-35	🟠	Louisiana	2
24-35	🟠	Maine	2
24-35	🟠	Michigan	2
24-35	🟠	Mississippi	2
24-35	🟠	Nevada	2
24-35	🟠	Oregon	2
24-35	🟠	Texas	2
24-35	🟠	Vermont	2
24-35	🟠	Washington	2
36	🟠	Tennessee	1
37-43	🟠	Arizona	1
37-43	🟠	Missouri	1
37-43	🟠	Montana	1
37-43	🟠	New Hampshire	1
37-43	🟠	New Mexico	1
37-43	🟠	Oklahoma	1
37-43	🟠	Utah	1
44-50	🔴	Alabama	0
44-50	🔴	Idaho	0
44-50	🔴	North Dakota	0
44-50	🔴	South Carolina	0
44-50	🔴	South Dakota	0
44-50	🔴	Wisconsin	0
44-50	🔴	Wyoming	0

INDICATOR 3.C4

HOME VISITING PROGRAM ACCESS

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

The percent of counties with families served by HRSA-supported Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Programs

State Rankings (1-50)

1-7	🟢	Connecticut	100%	26	🟠	Virginia	33%
1-7	🟢	Delaware	100%	27-29	🟠	Florida	31%
1-7	🟢	Maine	100%	27-29	🟠	Ohio	31%
1-7	🟢	New Hampshire	100%	27-29	🟠	Utah	31%
1-7	🟢	New Jersey	100%	30	🟠	Idaho	27%
1-7	🟢	Rhode Island	100%	31	🟠	Kentucky	24%
1-7	🟢	West Virginia	100%	32	🟠	Wyoming	22%
8	🟢	Arizona	87%	33	🟠	Colorado	19%
9	🟢	Vermont	86%	34-35	🟠	New Mexico	18%
10	🟢	South Carolina	83%	34-35	🟠	South Dakota	18%
11	🟠	Hawaii	80%	36	🟠	Mississippi	17%
12	🟠	Arkansas	73%	37-38	🟠	Illinois	15%
13	🟠	Pennsylvania	70%	37-38	🟠	New York	15%
14	🟠	Alabama	64%	39-40	🟠	Iowa	13%
15	🟠	Louisiana	61%	39-40	🟠	North Carolina	13%
16	🟠	Massachusetts	57%	41	🔴	Michigan	12%
17	🟠	Maryland	42%	42	🔴	Indiana	10%
18-19	🟠	California	41%	43	🔴	Georgia	8%
18-19	🟠	Nevada	41%	44-45	🔴	Alaska	7%
20-22	🟠	Minnesota	38%	44-45	🔴	Texas	7%
20-22	🟠	Montana	38%	46-47	🔴	Kansas	6%
20-22	🟠	Washington	38%	46-47	🔴	North Dakota	6%
23	🟠	Oregon	36%	48-49	🔴	Nebraska	5%
24	🟠	Wisconsin	35%	48-49	🔴	Oklahoma	5%
25	🟠	Tennessee	34%	50	🔴	Missouri	4%

Year	Source
2016	Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Maternal and Child Health - Home Visiting Program: State Fact Sheets

INDICATOR 4.A1

CORPORATE CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50

Indicator Definition

Campaign contribution limits to statewide candidates and PACs (Composite score 0=most limited, 50=least limited)

Year	Source
2015 (Ballotpedia), 2017 (NCSL)	Ballotpedia (PAC), National Conference of State Legislatures (Candidate)

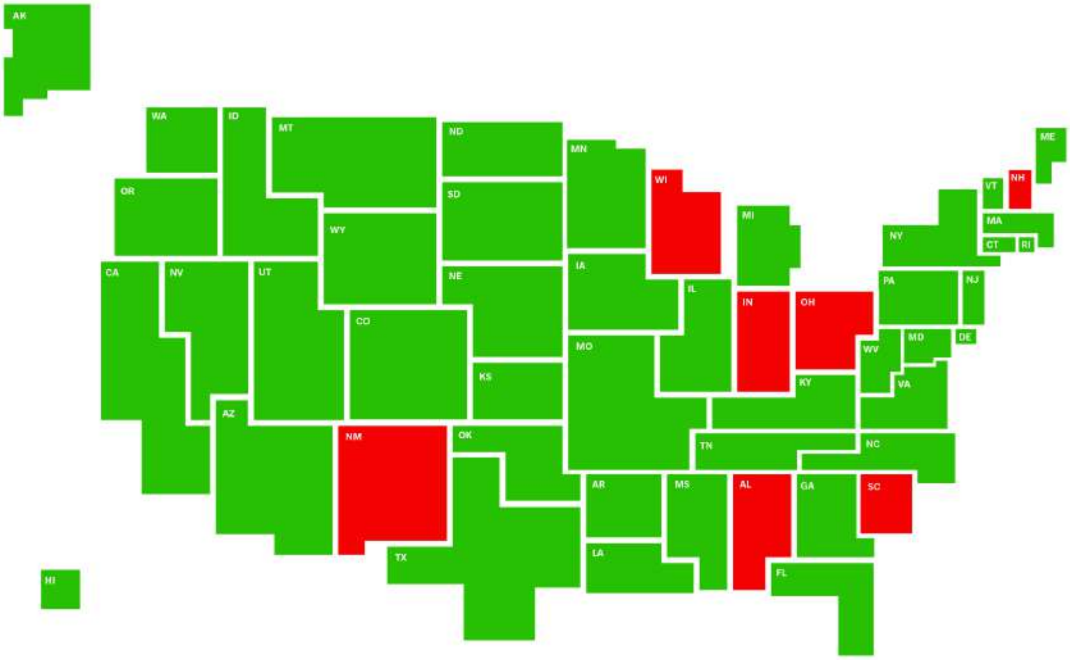
State Rankings (1-50)

1-20	🟢	Alaska	5.3	26	🟠	New Hampshire	26
1-20	🟢	Arizona	5.3	27	🟠	South Dakota	27.5
1-20	🟢	Colorado	5.3	28	🟠	New Jersey	28
1-20	🟢	Connecticut	5.3	29	🟠	Hawaii	28.5
1-20	🟢	Iowa	5.3	30	🟠	New Mexico	30
1-20	🟢	Kentucky	5.3	31-32	🟠	Louisiana	31.3
1-20	🟢	Massachusetts	5.3	31-32	🟠	Maryland	31.3
1-20	🟢	Michigan	5.3	33-34	🟠	California	34
1-20	🟢	Minnesota	5.3	33-34	🟠	Illinois	34
1-20	🟢	Montana	5.3	35	🟠	Mississippi	35.5
1-20	🟢	North Carolina	5.3	36	🟠	Delaware	36
1-20	🟢	North Dakota	5.3	37	🟠	Maine	36.5
1-20	🟢	Ohio	5.3	38-39	🟠	Kansas	37.3
1-20	🟢	Oklahoma	5.3	38-39	🟠	Washington	37.3
1-20	🟢	Pennsylvania	5.3	40-43	🟠	Idaho	42.3
1-20	🟢	Rhode Island	5.3	40-43	🟠	Indiana	42.3
1-20	🟢	Texas	5.3	40-43	🟠	Nevada	42.3
1-20	🟢	West Virginia	5.3	40-43	🟠	New York	42.3
1-20	🟢	Wisconsin	5.3	44	🔴	Georgia	45.4
1-20	🟢	Wyoming	5.3	45-50	🔴	Alabama	50
21	🟠	Florida	13.5	45-50	🔴	Missouri	50
22	🟠	Tennessee	21.5	45-50	🔴	Nebraska	50
23-24	🟠	Arkansas	23.5	45-50	🔴	Oregon	50
23-24	🟠	South Carolina	23.5	45-50	🔴	Utah	50
25	🟠	Vermont	25.5	45-50	🔴	Virginia	50

INDICATOR 4.A2

INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURE DISCLOSURE

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Corporations required to disclose independent expenditures (0=no, 1=yes)

Year 2014

Source National Conference of State Legislatures

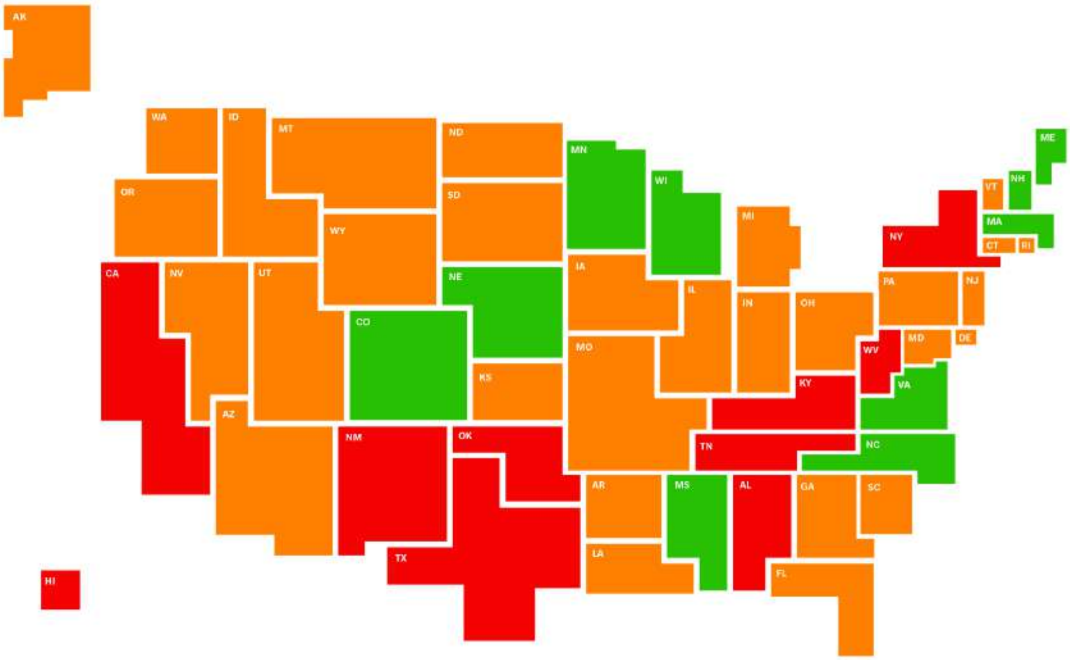
State Rankings (1-50)

1-43	🟢	Alaska	1
1-43	🟢	Arizona	1
1-43	🟢	Arkansas	1
1-43	🟢	California	1
1-43	🟢	Colorado	1
1-43	🟢	Connecticut	1
1-43	🟢	Delaware	1
1-43	🟢	Florida	1
1-43	🟢	Georgia	1
1-43	🟢	Hawaii	1
1-43	🟢	Idaho	1
1-43	🟢	Illinois	1
1-43	🟢	Iowa	1
1-43	🟢	Kansas	1
1-43	🟢	Kentucky	1
1-43	🟢	Louisiana	1
1-43	🟢	Maine	1
1-43	🟢	Maryland	1
1-43	🟢	Massachusetts	1
1-43	🟢	Michigan	1
1-43	🟢	Minnesota	1
1-43	🟢	Mississippi	1
1-43	🟢	Missouri	1
1-43	🟢	Montana	1
1-43	🟢	Nebraska	1
1-43	🟢	Nevada	1
1-43	🟢	New Jersey	1
1-43	🟢	New York	1
1-43	🟢	North Carolina	1
1-43	🟢	North Dakota	1
1-43	🟢	Oklahoma	1
1-43	🟢	Oregon	1
1-43	🟢	Pennsylvania	1
1-43	🟢	Rhode Island	1
1-43	🟢	South Dakota	1
1-43	🟢	Tennessee	1
1-43	🟢	Texas	1
1-43	🟢	Utah	1
1-43	🟢	Vermont	1
1-43	🟢	Virginia	1
1-43	🟢	Washington	1
1-43	🟢	West Virginia	1
1-43	🟢	Wyoming	1
44-50	🔴	Alabama	0
44-50	🔴	Indiana	0
44-50	🔴	New Hampshire	0
44-50	🔴	New Mexico	0
44-50	🔴	Ohio	0
44-50	🔴	South Carolina	0
44-50	🔴	Wisconsin	0

INDICATOR 4.B1

VOTER PARTICIPATION

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of voting-aged citizens that voted in November 2016

Year	Source
2016	US Census

State Rankings (1-50)

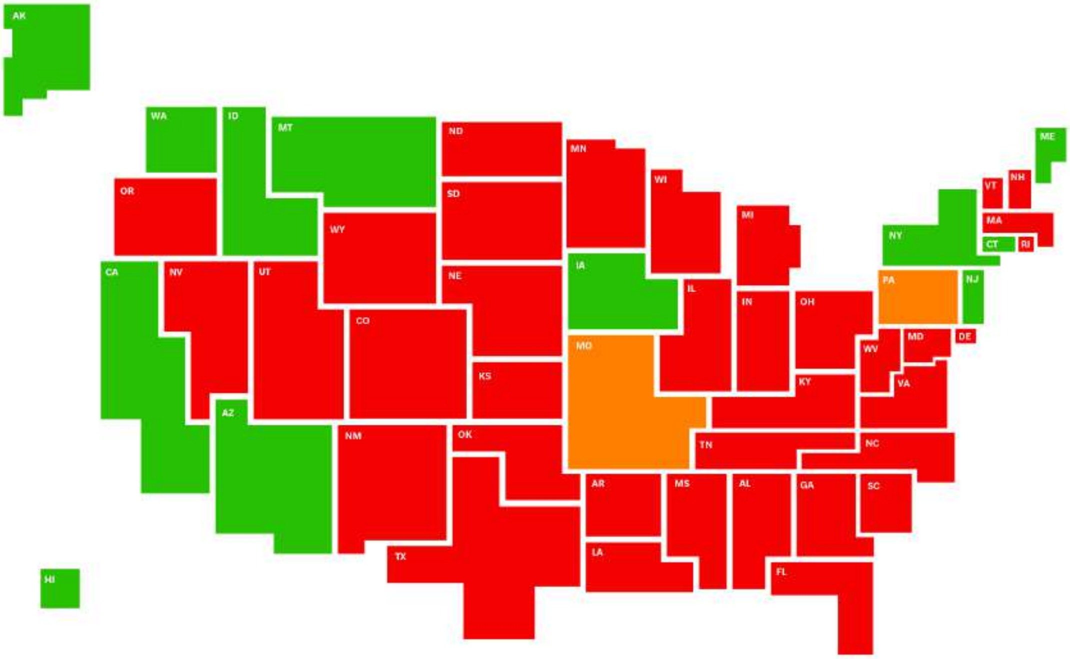
1	🟢	Maine	72.7%	26	🟠	Delaware	62.3%
2	🟢	Wisconsin	70.5%	27	🟠	Idaho	62.1%
3	🟢	Colorado	69.5%	28	🟠	South Carolina	62.1%
4	🟢	New Hampshire	69.0%	29	🟠	Louisiana	61.6%
5	🟢	Minnesota	68.7%	30	🟠	New Jersey	61.5%
6	🟢	Virginia	68.2%	31	🟠	Alaska	61.3%
7	🟢	Mississippi	67.7%	32	🟠	Kansas	61.3%
8	🟢	North Carolina	67.5%	33	🟠	Rhode Island	60.6%
9	🟢	Nebraska	66.8%	34	🟠	Nevada	60.5%
10	🟢	Massachusetts	66.7%	35	🟠	Arizona	60.4%
11	🟠	Oregon	66.3%	36	🟠	Georgia	60.2%
12	🟠	Washington	66.3%	37	🟠	Florida	59.5%
13	🟠	Montana	65.9%	38	🟠	South Dakota	59.1%
14	🟠	Maryland	65.8%	39	🟠	Arkansas	58.7%
15	🟠	Wyoming	64.8%	40	🟠	Indiana	58.3%
16	🟠	Missouri	64.8%	41	🔴	California	57.9%
17	🟠	Michigan	64.3%	42	🔴	Alabama	57.4%
18	🟠	North Dakota	64.2%	43	🔴	New York	57.2%
19	🟠	Connecticut	63.9%	44	🔴	Kentucky	57.0%
20	🟠	Illinois	63.8%	45	🔴	Oklahoma	56.6%
21	🟠	Ohio	63.6%	46	🔴	Texas	55.4%
22	🟠	Iowa	63.4%	47	🔴	New Mexico	54.8%
23	🟠	Utah	62.7%	48	🔴	Tennessee	54.0%
24	🟠	Pennsylvania	62.6%	49	🔴	West Virginia	50.8%
25	🟠	Vermont	62.5%	50	🔴	Hawaii	47.3%

INDICATOR 4.B2

INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING SCORE

State Ranking

- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Independence of state and Congressional redistricting process: 0=bipartisan approval not required to set lines; 1=bipartisan approval required to set lines, but no independent commission; 2=independent commission sets lines

Year
2017

Source
Brennan Center for Justice 50 state guide to redistricting & addendum

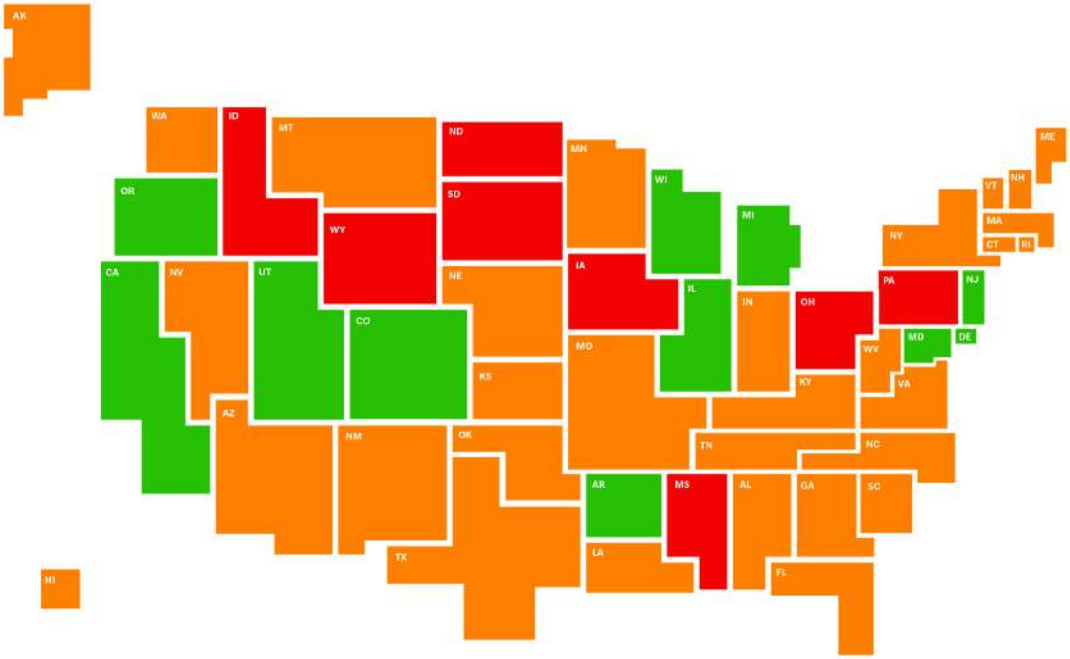
State Rankings (1-50)

1-6	🟢	Alaska	1
1-6	🟢	Arizona	1
1-6	🟢	California	1
1-6	🟢	Idaho	1
1-6	🟢	Montana	1
1-6	🟢	Washington	1
7-12	🟢	Connecticut	0.5
7-12	🟢	Hawaii	0.5
7-12	🟢	Iowa	0.5
7-12	🟢	Maine	0.5
7-12	🟢	New Jersey	0.5
7-12	🟢	New York	0.5
13-14	🟠	Missouri	0.25
13-14	🟠	Pennsylvania	0.25
15-50	🔴	Alabama	0
15-50	🔴	Arkansas	0
15-50	🔴	Colorado	0
15-50	🔴	Delaware	0
15-50	🔴	Florida	0
15-50	🔴	Georgia	0
15-50	🔴	Illinois	0
15-50	🔴	Indiana	0
15-50	🔴	Kansas	0
15-50	🔴	Kentucky	0
15-50	🔴	Louisiana	0
15-50	🔴	Maryland	0
15-50	🔴	Massachusetts	0
15-50	🔴	Michigan	0
15-50	🔴	Minnesota	0
15-50	🔴	Mississippi	0
15-50	🔴	Nebraska	0
15-50	🔴	Nevada	0
15-50	🔴	New Hampshire	0
15-50	🔴	New Mexico	0
15-50	🔴	North Carolina	0
15-50	🔴	North Dakota	0
15-50	🔴	Ohio	0
15-50	🔴	Oklahoma	0
15-50	🔴	Oregon	0
15-50	🔴	Rhode Island	0
15-50	🔴	South Carolina	0
15-50	🔴	South Dakota	0
15-50	🔴	Tennessee	0
15-50	🔴	Texas	0
15-50	🔴	Utah	0
15-50	🔴	Vermont	0
15-50	🔴	Virginia	0
15-50	🔴	West Virginia	0
15-50	🔴	Wisconsin	0
15-50	🔴	Wyoming	0

INDICATOR 4.C1

DATA PRIVACY LAWS

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Comprehensiveness of data privacy laws: biometric data collection, use of personally identifiable information by online services, disposal of customer data, disclosure data breach, and social media privacy (0=least comprehensive, 6=most comprehensive)

Year	Source
2016 2017 2018	American Bar, National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)

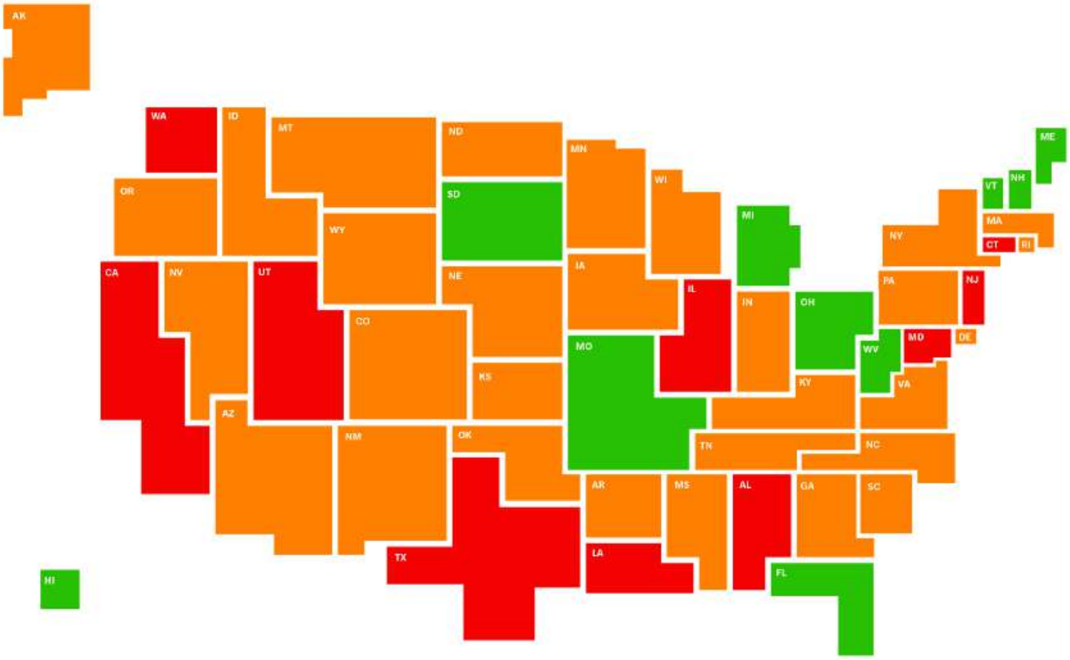
State Rankings (1-50)

1-2	🟢	California	6
1-2	🟢	Delaware	6
3-11	🟢	Arkansas	5
3-11	🟢	Colorado	5
3-11	🟢	Illinois	5
3-11	🟢	Maryland	5
3-11	🟢	Michigan	5
3-11	🟢	New Jersey	5
3-11	🟢	Oregon	5
3-11	🟢	Utah	5
3-11	🟢	Wisconsin	5
12-20	🟠	Arizona	4
12-20	🟠	Connecticut	4
12-20	🟠	Kansas	4
12-20	🟠	Louisiana	4
12-20	🟠	Nevada	4
12-20	🟠	New Hampshire	4
12-20	🟠	New Mexico	4
12-20	🟠	Rhode Island	4
12-20	🟠	Washington	4
21-31	🟠	Alaska	3
21-31	🟠	Hawaii	3
21-31	🟠	Maine	3
21-31	🟠	Massachusetts	3
21-31	🟠	Montana	3
21-31	🟠	North Carolina	3
21-31	🟠	South Carolina	3
21-31	🟠	Tennessee	3
21-31	🟠	Vermont	3
21-31	🟠	Virginia	3
21-31	🟠	West Virginia	3
32-42	🟠	Alabama	2
32-42	🟠	Florida	2
32-42	🟠	Georgia	2
32-42	🟠	Indiana	2
32-42	🟠	Kentucky	2
32-42	🟠	Minnesota	2
32-42	🟠	Missouri	2
32-42	🟠	Nebraska	2
32-42	🟠	New York	2
32-42	🟠	Oklahoma	2
32-42	🟠	Texas	2
43-49	🔴	Idaho	1
43-49	🔴	Iowa	1
43-49	🔴	Mississippi	1
43-49	🔴	Ohio	1
43-49	🔴	Pennsylvania	1
43-49	🔴	South Dakota	1
43-49	🔴	Wyoming	1
50	🔴	North Dakota	0

INDICATOR 5.A1

WAGE GAP

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Pay disparity between white men and the lowest earners, by gender and race

Year	Source
2016	American Community Survey, 1-year estimates

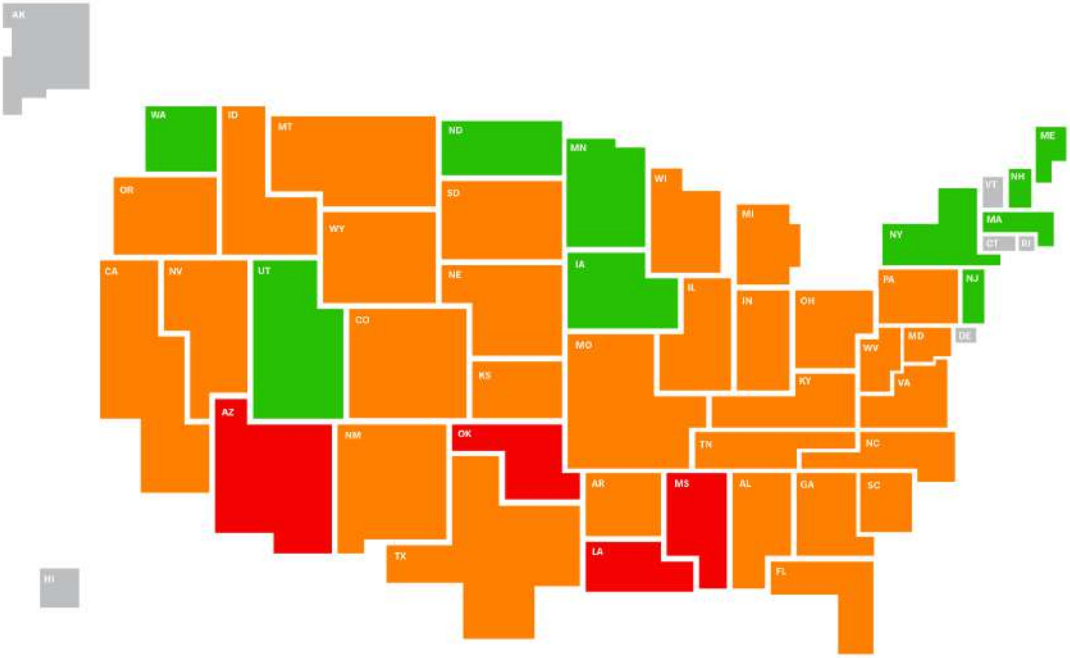
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Vermont	$0.85
2	🟢	Maine	$0.65
3	🟢	New Hampshire	$0.63
4	🟢	Hawaii	$0.62
5	🟢	West Virginia	$0.61
6	🟢	Ohio	$0.61
7	🟢	Missouri	$0.61
8	🟢	Florida	$0.60
9	🟢	South Dakota	$0.59
10	🟢	Michigan	$0.58
11	🟠	Kentucky	$0.57
12	🟠	Delaware	$0.57
13	🟠	Pennsylvania	$0.57
14	🟠	New York	$0.56
15	🟠	Nevada	$0.55
16	🟠	Mississippi	$0.55
17	🟠	Arizona	$0.55
18	🟠	Wyoming	$0.54
19	🟠	South Carolina	$0.54
20	🟠	Nebraska	$0.54
21	🟠	Indiana	$0.54
22	🟠	Montana	$0.54
23	🟠	Minnesota	$0.54
24	🟠	Colorado	$0.54
25	🟠	Tennessee	$0.53
26	🟠	Wisconsin	$0.53
27	🟠	Virginia	$0.53
28	🟠	Iowa	$0.52
29	🟠	North Dakota	$0.52
30	🟠	Kansas	$0.52
31	🟠	Massachusetts	$0.52
32	🟠	Arkansas	$0.51
33	🟠	Idaho	$0.51
34	🟠	Oregon	$0.51
35	🟠	New Mexico	$0.51
36	🟠	Alaska	$0.50
37	🟠	Rhode Island	$0.50
38	🟠	Oklahoma	$0.49
39	🟠	Georgia	$0.49
40	🟠	North Carolina	$0.49
41	🔴	Illinois	$0.49
42	🔴	Alabama	$0.47
43	🔴	Louisiana	$0.47
44	🔴	Connecticut	$0.47
45	🔴	Washington	$0.47
46	🔴	Utah	$0.47
47	🔴	Maryland	$0.46
48	🔴	Texas	$0.44
49	🔴	California	$0.43
50	🔴	New Jersey	$0.42

INDICATOR 5.B1

INCARCERATION RATE

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50
⚪ No Data Available



Indicator Definition

Jail and prison incarceration rates of population aged 15-64, per 100,000 people

Year **Source**

2015 Vera Institute of Justice, using BJS, ASJ, COJ and Census data

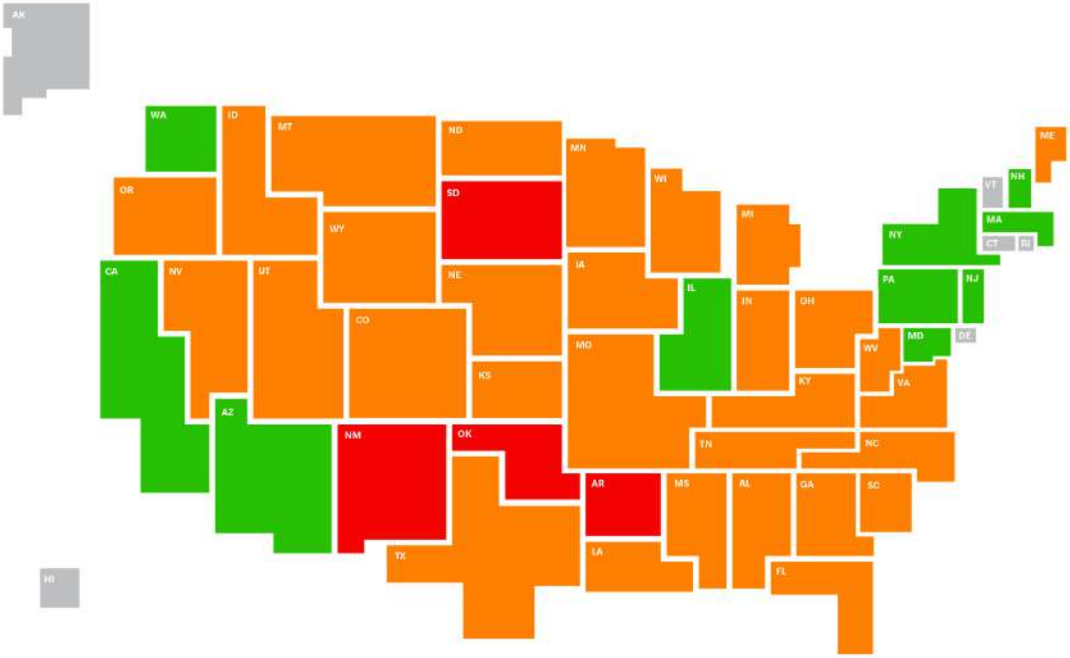
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Massachusetts	422.5
2	🟢	Minnesota	436.6
3	🟢	Maine	453.9
4	🟢	New Hampshire	476.0
5	🟢	Washington	557.3
6	🟢	New Jersey	564.9
7	🟢	New York	569.8
8	🟢	North Dakota	601.4
9	🟢	Utah	610.6
10	🟢	Iowa	622.2
11	🟠	Nebraska	658.0
12	🟠	Illinois	751.1
13	🟠	Maryland	757.3
14	🟠	Oregon	758.1
15	🟠	California	765.7
16	🟠	Montana	812.2
17	🟠	North Carolina	812.6
18	🟠	Kansas	824.4
19	🟠	Colorado	856.9
20	🟠	Michigan	885.9
21	🟠	Ohio	924.5
22	🟠	Wisconsin	925.4
23	🟠	South Dakota	928.2
24	🟠	South Carolina	975.6
25	🟠	Pennsylvania	997.5
26	🟠	Wyoming	1007.1
27	🟠	Idaho	1022.6
28	🟠	New Mexico	1037.2
29	🟠	Nevada	1044.1
30	🟠	Indiana	1066.8
31	🟠	West Virginia	1072.5
32	🟠	Missouri	1074.2
33	🟠	Tennessee	1081.8
34	🟠	Kentucky	1110.3
35	🟠	Alabama	1149.4
36	🟠	Virginia	1150.3
37	🟠	Texas	1160.5
38	🟠	Florida	1171.2
39	🟠	Arkansas	1219.1
40	🟠	Georgia	1271.0
41	🔴	Arizona	1276.0
42	🔴	Mississippi	1352.0
43	🔴	Louisiana	1527.2
44	🔴	Oklahoma	1558.7
	⚪	Alaska	
	⚪	Connecticut	
	⚪	Delaware	
	⚪	Hawaii	
	⚪	Rhode Island	
	⚪	Vermont	

INDICATOR 5.B2

JAIL ADMISSION RATE

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50
⚪ No Data Available



Indicator Definition

Number of unique admissions to jails of population aged 15-64, per 100,000 people

Year
2015

Source
Vera Institute of Justice, using BJS, ASJ, COJ and Census Bureau data

State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Massachusetts	1276.6	26	🟠	Idaho	6257.8
2	🟢	New York	1686.1	27	🟠	South Carolina	6514.6
3	🟢	New Jersey	2108.7	28	🟠	Oregon	6573
4	🟢	New Hampshire	2344.1	29	🟠	Virginia	6678.2
5	🟢	Pennsylvania	2421.4	30	🟠	Montana	6769.7
6	🟢	Maryland	2478.9	31	🟠	West Virginia	6810.3
7	🟢	California	3805.9	32	🟠	Nevada	7376.2
8	🟢	Illinois	3829.7	33	🟠	Georgia	7677.2
9	🟢	Washington	4376.4	34	🟠	Kansas	7783.2
10	🟢	Arizona	4553	35	🟠	Wyoming	8015
11	🟠	Maine	4667.1	36	🟠	Mississippi	8417.2
12	🟠	Michigan	4701.3	37	🟠	North Dakota	8883
13	🟠	Florida	5095.1	38	🟠	Louisiana	9151.8
14	🟠	Ohio	5204.6	39	🟠	Tennessee	9562.2
15	🟠	Indiana	5245.4	40	🟠	Kentucky	10099.6
16	🟠	Minnesota	5294.5	41	🔴	Oklahoma	11133.6
17	🟠	Missouri	5311.6	42	🔴	New Mexico	12125.1
18	🟠	Wisconsin	5361.7	43	🔴	South Dakota	12472.1
19	🟠	Utah	5378.5	44	🔴	Arkansas	15846.6
20	🟠	Texas	5527		⚪	Alaska	
21	🟠	Alabama	5667.5		⚪	Connecticut	
22	🟠	Colorado	5689.1		⚪	Delaware	
23	🟠	Nebraska	5820		⚪	Hawaii	
24	🟠	North Carolina	6009.2		⚪	Rhode Island	
25	🟠	Iowa	6215		⚪	Vermont	

INDICATOR 5.C1

TRAFFIC STOP TRANSPARENCY

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50

Indicator Definition

Traffic stop data availability (0=no data, 1=some data, 2=enough data to analyze for racial disparities)

Year | **Source**

2017 | Stanford Open Policing Project

State Rankings (1-50)

1-20	🟢	Arizona	2
1-20	🟢	California	2
1-20	🟢	Colorado	2
1-20	🟢	Connecticut	2
1-20	🟢	Florida	2
1-20	🟢	Illinois	2
1-20	🟢	Maryland	2
1-20	🟢	Massachusetts	2
1-20	🟢	Missouri	2
1-20	🟢	Montana	2
1-20	🟢	Nebraska	2
1-20	🟢	New Jersey	2
1-20	🟢	North Carolina	2
1-20	🟢	Ohio	2
1-20	🟢	Rhode Island	2
1-20	🟢	South Carolina	2
1-20	🟢	Texas	2
1-20	🟢	Vermont	2
1-20	🟢	Washington	2
1-20	🟢	Wisconsin	2
21-32	🟠	Delaware	1
21-32	🟠	Iowa	1
21-32	🟠	Michigan	1
21-32	🟠	Mississippi	1
21-32	🟠	Nevada	1
21-32	🟠	New Hampshire	1
21-32	🟠	North Dakota	1
21-32	🟠	Oregon	1
21-32	🟠	South Dakota	1
21-32	🟠	Tennessee	1
21-32	🟠	Virginia	1
21-32	🟠	Wyoming	1
33-50	🔴	Alabama	0
33-50	🔴	Alaska	0
33-50	🔴	Arkansas	0
33-50	🔴	Georgia	0
33-50	🔴	Hawaii	0
33-50	🔴	Idaho	0
33-50	🔴	Indiana	0
33-50	🔴	Kansas	0
33-50	🔴	Kentucky	0
33-50	🔴	Louisiana	0
33-50	🔴	Maine	0
33-50	🔴	Minnesota	0
33-50	🔴	New Mexico	0
33-50	🔴	New York	0
33-50	🔴	Oklahoma	0
33-50	🔴	Pennsylvania	0
33-50	🔴	Utah	0
33-50	🔴	West Virginia	0

INDICATOR 5.C2

RACIAL PROFILING LAW

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50

Indicator Definition

State has racial profiling legislation (0=no, 1=yes)

Year
2014

Source
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

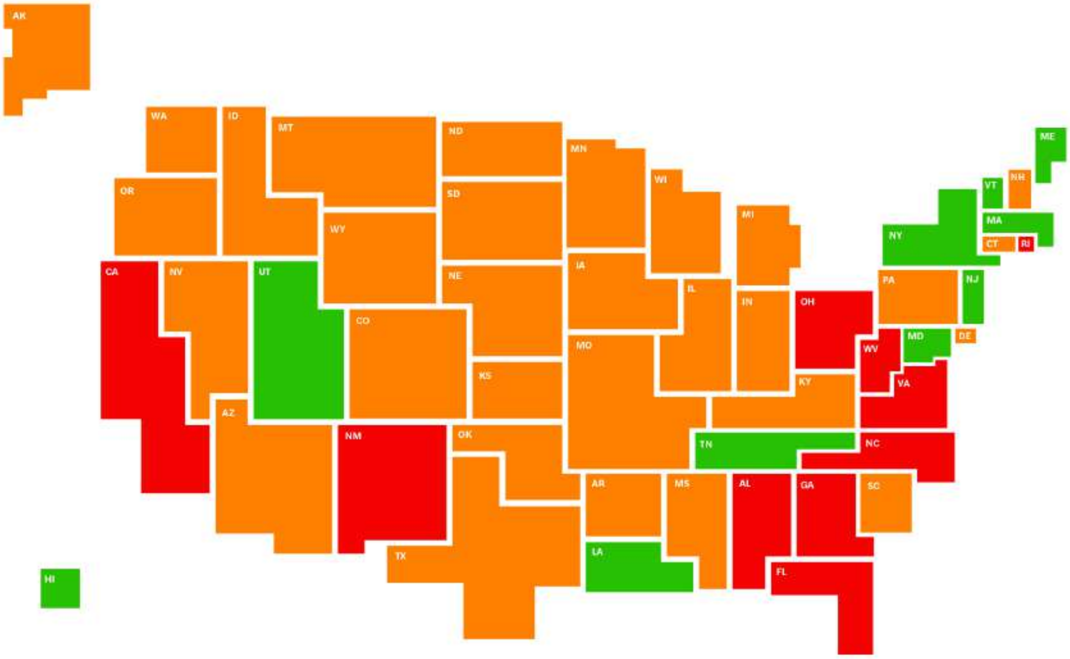
State Rankings (1-50)

1-30	🟢	Alabama	1
1-30	🟢	Arizona	1
1-30	🟢	Arkansas	1
1-30	🟢	California	1
1-30	🟢	Colorado	1
1-30	🟢	Connecticut	1
1-30	🟢	Florida	1
1-30	🟢	Illinois	1
1-30	🟢	Kansas	1
1-30	🟢	Kentucky	1
1-30	🟢	Louisiana	1
1-30	🟢	Maryland	1
1-30	🟢	Massachusetts	1
1-30	🟢	Minnesota	1
1-30	🟢	Missouri	1
1-30	🟢	Montana	1
1-30	🟢	Nebraska	1
1-30	🟢	Nevada	1
1-30	🟢	New Jersey	1
1-30	🟢	New Mexico	1
1-30	🟢	North Carolina	1
1-30	🟢	Oklahoma	1
1-30	🟢	Rhode Island	1
1-30	🟢	Tennessee	1
1-30	🟢	Texas	1
1-30	🟢	Utah	1
1-30	🟢	Virginia	1
1-30	🟢	Washington	1
1-30	🟢	West Virginia	1
1-30	🟢	Wisconsin	1
31-50	🔴	Alaska	0
31-50	🔴	Delaware	0
31-50	🔴	Georgia	0
31-50	🔴	Hawaii	0
31-50	🔴	Idaho	0
31-50	🔴	Indiana	0
31-50	🔴	Iowa	0
31-50	🔴	Maine	0
31-50	🔴	Michigan	0
31-50	🔴	Mississippi	0
31-50	🔴	New Hampshire	0
31-50	🔴	New York	0
31-50	🔴	North Dakota	0
31-50	🔴	Ohio	0
31-50	🔴	Oregon	0
31-50	🔴	Pennsylvania	0
31-50	🔴	South Carolina	0
31-50	🔴	South Dakota	0
31-50	🔴	Vermont	0
31-50	🔴	Wyoming	0

INDICATOR 6.A1

DAM SAFETY

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of high hazard potential dams requiring an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) that have an EAP

Year	Source
2015	National Inventory of Dams (NID)

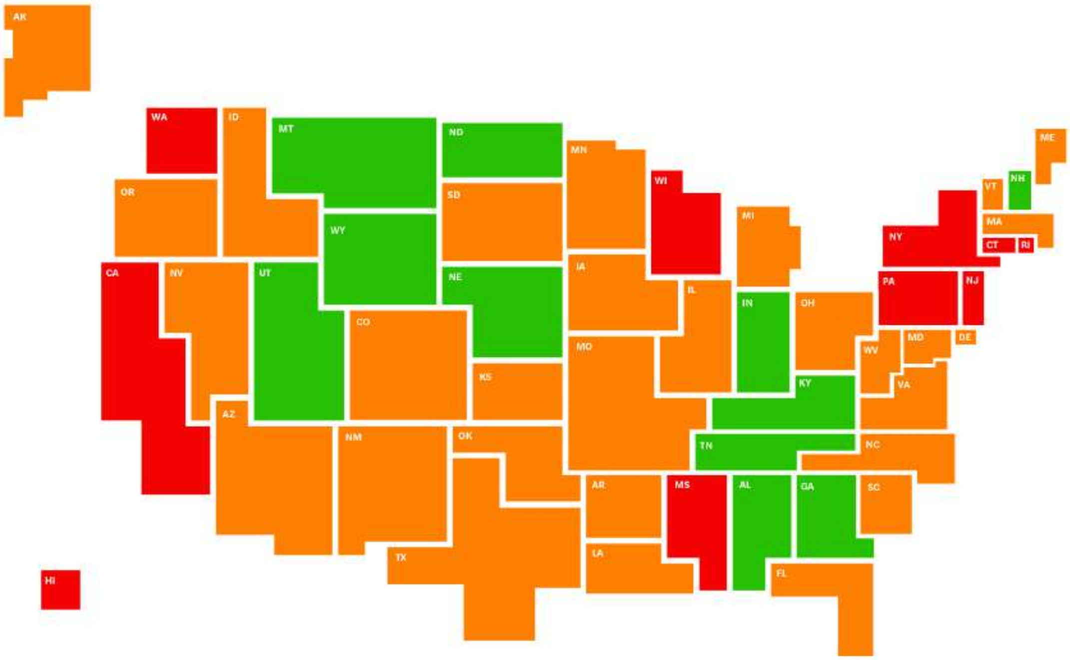
State Rankings (1-50)

1-2	🟢	Louisiana	100.0%
1-2	🟢	Maine	100.0%
3	🟢	Tennessee	99.5%
4	🟢	Utah	99.2%
5	🟢	New Jersey	99.1%
6	🟢	Massachusetts	98.8%
7	🟢	Maryland	98.7%
8	🟢	New York	98.1%
9	🟢	Vermont	97.8%
10	🟢	Hawaii	97.6%
11	🟠	New Hampshire	97.0%
12	🟠	Idaho	96.5%
13	🟠	Nebraska	96.5%
14	🟠	Colorado	96.5%
15	🟠	Minnesota	96.4%
16	🟠	South Carolina	96.2%
17	🟠	Michigan	95.8%
18	🟠	South Dakota	95.6%
19	🟠	Montana	94.8%
20	🟠	Kentucky	94.7%
21	🟠	Indiana	93.3%
22	🟠	Wyoming	91.8%
23	🟠	Arkansas	91.7%
24	🟠	Pennsylvania	91.6%
25	🟠	Delaware	90.7%
26	🟠	Oklahoma	90.5%
27	🟠	Washington	89.2%
28	🟠	Mississippi	88.8%
29	🟠	Arizona	87.7%
30	🟠	Kansas	85.9%
31-32	🟠	Alaska	85.7%
31-32	🟠	North Dakota	85.7%
33	🟠	Nevada	85.1%
34	🟠	Oregon	84.4%
35	🟠	Missouri	84.0%
36	🟠	Iowa	83.8%
37	🟠	Illinois	82.3%
38	🟠	Connecticut	81.9%
39	🟠	Wisconsin	81.3%
40	🟠	Texas	80.7%
41	🔴	West Virginia	74.8%
42	🔴	Ohio	74.4%
43	🔴	Virginia	71.5%
44	🔴	California	64.3%
45	🔴	North Carolina	42.9%
46	🔴	New Mexico	39.0%
47	🔴	Georgia	38.7%
48	🔴	Florida	33.3%
49	🔴	Rhode Island	16.8%
50	🔴	Alabama	16.4%

INDICATOR 6.A2

ROAD CONDITION

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of public roads in poor condition

Year
2015

Source
American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 2017 Infrastructure Report Card

State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Alabama	2%
2	🟢	Georgia	4%
3-5	🟢	Indiana	8%
3-5	🟢	Kentucky	8%
3-5	🟢	Tennessee	8%
6-8	🟢	New Hampshire	9%
6-8	🟢	North Dakota	9%
6-8	🟢	Wyoming	9%
9-11	🟢	Montana	10%
9-11	🟢	Nebraska	10%
9-11	🟢	Utah	10%
12-13	🟠	Florida	11%
12-13	🟠	Oregon	11%
14-16	🟠	Kansas	13%
14-16	🟠	Nevada	13%
14-16	🟠	North Carolina	13%
17-19	🟠	Arizona	15%
17-19	🟠	Idaho	15%
17-19	🟠	Minnesota	15%
20-22	🟠	Delaware	16%
20-22	🟠	Massachusetts	16%
20-22	🟠	South Carolina	16%
23-24	🟠	Ohio	17%
23-24	🟠	South Dakota	17%
25-27	🟠	Illinois	18%
25-27	🟠	Iowa	18%
25-27	🟠	Texas	18%
28	🟠	West Virginia	19%
29-32	🟠	Alaska	21%
29-32	🟠	Colorado	21%
29-32	🟠	Maine	21%
29-32	🟠	Michigan	21%
33	🟠	Virginia	23%
34-37	🟠	Arkansas	24%
34-37	🟠	Maryland	24%
34-37	🟠	Missouri	24%
34-37	🟠	Vermont	24%
38-40	🟠	Louisiana	26%
38-40	🟠	New Mexico	26%
38-40	🟠	Oklahoma	26%
41	🔴	Wisconsin	27%
42-43	🔴	Mississippi	28%
42-43	🔴	New York	28%
44	🔴	Washington	31%
45	🔴	Pennsylvania	32%
46	🔴	New Jersey	38%
47	🔴	Hawaii	39%
48	🔴	California	50%
49	🔴	Rhode Island	54%
50	🔴	Connecticut	57%

INDICATOR 6.A3

BRIDGE CONDITION

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50

Indicator Definition

Percent of structurally deficient bridges within a state's highway system

Year **Source**

2016 US Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal Highway Administration

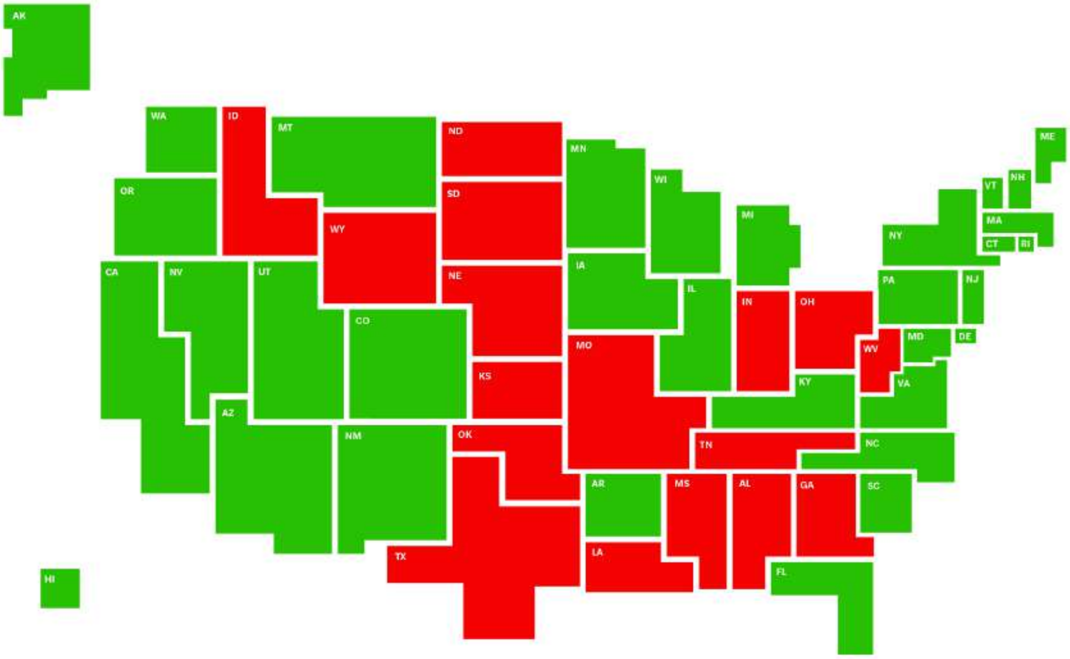
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Nevada	1.6%
2	🟢	Texas	1.7%
3	🟢	Florida	2.1%
4	🟢	Arizona	2.6%
5	🟢	Utah	3.1%
6	🟢	Georgia	4.7%
7	🟢	Washington	4.8%
8	🟢	Delaware	4.9%
9	🟢	Tennessee	5.0%
10	🟢	Oregon	5.3%
11	🟠	California	5.5%
12	🟠	Vermont	5.6%
13	🟠	Hawaii	5.7%
14	🟠	Colorado	5.7%
15	🟠	Maryland	5.8%
16	🟠	Minnesota	6.0%
17	🟠	Arkansas	6.3%
18	🟠	New Mexico	6.5%
19	🟠	Virginia	6.7%
20	🟠	Ohio	6.9%
21	🟠	Alabama	7.6%
22	🟠	Indiana	8.0%
23	🟠	Connecticut	8.0%
24	🟠	Kentucky	8.1%
25	🟠	Illinois	8.4%
26	🟠	Kansas	8.6%
27	🟠	Wisconsin	8.7%
28	🟠	Montana	8.8%
29	🟠	New Jersey	9.0%
30	🟠	Idaho	9.2%
31	🟠	Massachusetts	9.3%
32	🟠	Alaska	9.7%
33	🟠	North Carolina	9.9%
34	🟠	South Carolina	10.3%
35	🟠	Wyoming	11.0%
36	🟠	New York	11.0%
37	🟠	Michigan	11.1%
38	🟠	New Hampshire	12.2%
39	🟠	Mississippi	12.3%
40	🟠	Missouri	13.1%
41	🔴	Louisiana	13.5%
42	🔴	Maine	14.4%
43	🔴	Oklahoma	15.0%
44	🔴	North Dakota	15.0%
45	🔴	Nebraska	15.4%
46	🔴	West Virginia	17.3%
47	🔴	South Dakota	19.6%
48	🔴	Pennsylvania	19.8%
49	🔴	Iowa	20.5%
50	🔴	Rhode Island	24.9%

INDICATOR 6.B1

STATE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Status of a state-level climate action plan (0=none, 1=in progress, 2=completed)

Year
2017

Source
The Center for Climate Strategies

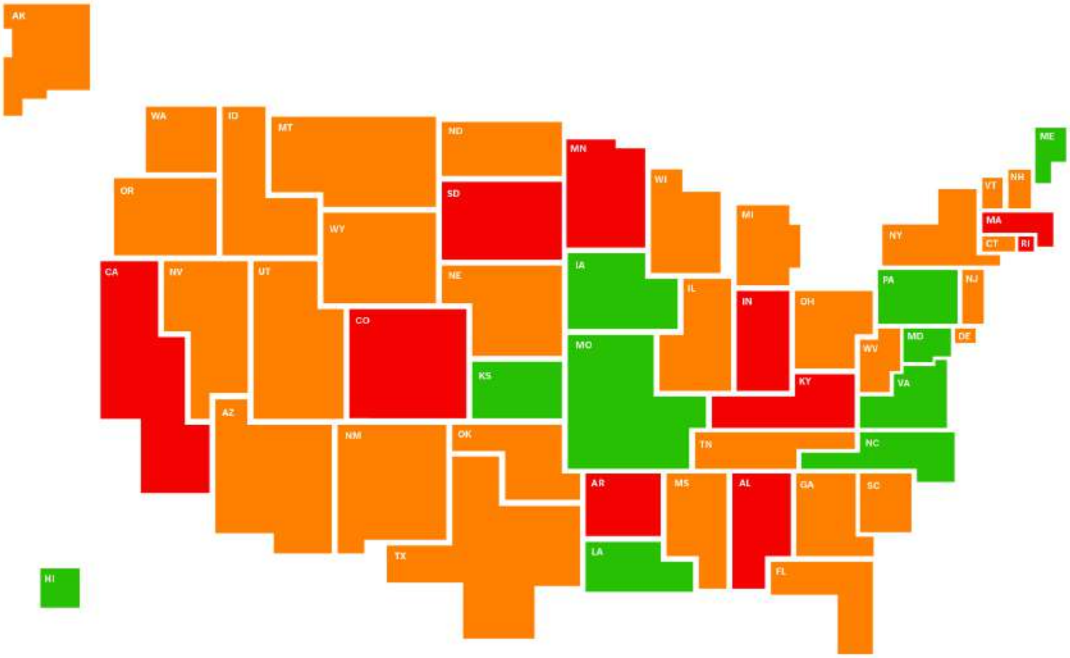
State Rankings (1-50)

1-33	🟢	Alaska	2
1-33	🟢	Arizona	2
1-33	🟢	Arkansas	2
1-33	🟢	California	2
1-33	🟢	Colorado	2
1-33	🟢	Connecticut	2
1-33	🟢	Delaware	2
1-33	🟢	Florida	2
1-33	🟢	Hawaii	2
1-33	🟢	Illinois	2
1-33	🟢	Iowa	2
1-33	🟢	Kentucky	2
1-33	🟢	Maine	2
1-33	🟢	Maryland	2
1-33	🟢	Massachusetts	2
1-33	🟢	Michigan	2
1-33	🟢	Minnesota	2
1-33	🟢	Montana	2
1-33	🟢	Nevada	2
1-33	🟢	New Hampshire	2
1-33	🟢	New Jersey	2
1-33	🟢	New Mexico	2
1-33	🟢	New York	2
1-33	🟢	North Carolina	2
1-33	🟢	Oregon	2
1-33	🟢	Pennsylvania	2
1-33	🟢	Rhode Island	2
1-33	🟢	South Carolina	2
1-33	🟢	Utah	2
1-33	🟢	Vermont	2
1-33	🟢	Virginia	2
1-33	🟢	Washington	2
1-33	🟢	Wisconsin	2
34-50	🔴	Alabama	0
34-50	🔴	Georgia	0
34-50	🔴	Idaho	0
34-50	🔴	Indiana	0
34-50	🔴	Kansas	0
34-50	🔴	Louisiana	0
34-50	🔴	Mississippi	0
34-50	🔴	Missouri	0
34-50	🔴	Nebraska	0
34-50	🔴	North Dakota	0
34-50	🔴	Ohio	0
34-50	🔴	Oklahoma	0
34-50	🔴	South Dakota	0
34-50	🔴	Tennessee	0
34-50	🔴	Texas	0
34-50	🔴	West Virginia	0
34-50	🔴	Wyoming	0

INDICATOR 6.B2

FEMA MITIGATION PLANS

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of population in communities covered by an up-to-date Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved or approvable-pending-adoption local hazard mitigation plan

Year	Source
2015	Federal Emergency Management Agency Mitigation Framework Leadership Group (FEMA MitFLG) draft report, FEMA Mitigation Planning Portal, US Census

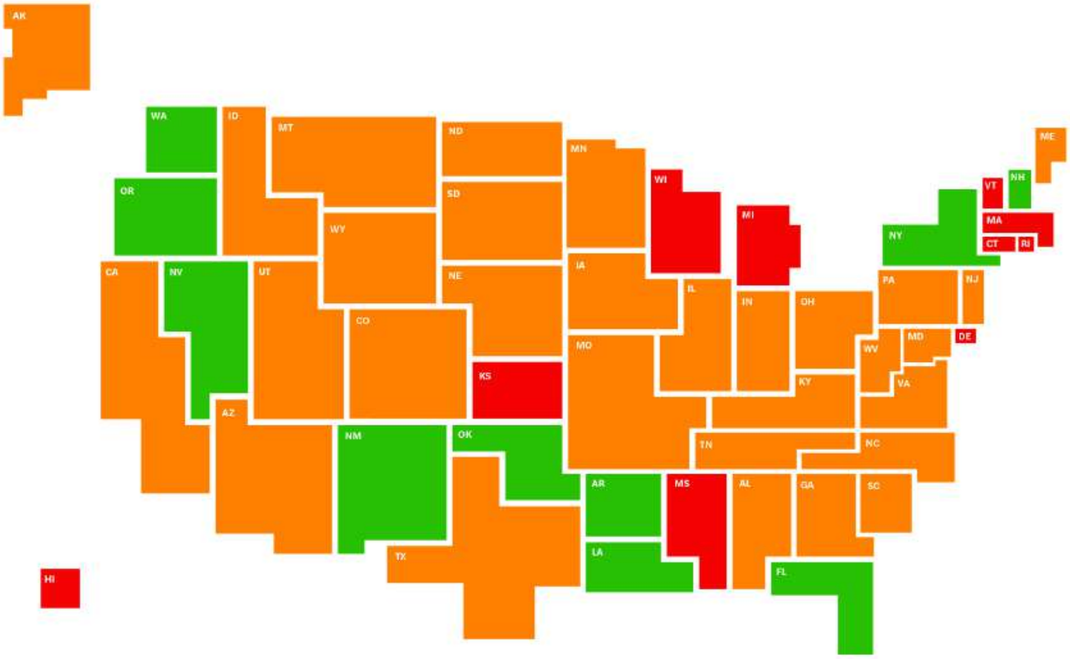
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Hawaii	99.7%	26	🟠	Alaska	85.6%
2	🟢	Virginia	99.7%	27	🟠	North Dakota	83.5%
3	🟢	Maine	99.6%	28	🟠	Nevada	83.4%
4	🟢	Kansas	99.5%	29	🟠	Texas	83.2%
5	🟢	Iowa	99.0%	30	🟠	Wisconsin	81.7%
6	🟢	Louisiana	99.0%	31	🟠	Michigan	81.1%
7	🟢	Missouri	98.6%	32	🟠	New Mexico	80.6%
8	🟢	Pennsylvania	98.5%	33	🟠	Idaho	79.8%
9	🟢	Maryland	98.0%	34	🟠	Wyoming	78.6%
10	🟢	North Carolina	97.5%	35	🟠	Delaware	78.5%
11	🟠	Connecticut	97.1%	36	🟠	Oregon	78.0%
12	🟠	Georgia	95.6%	37	🟠	Utah	77.7%
13	🟠	Arizona	95.4%	38	🟠	Washington	74.2%
14	🟠	New Hampshire	93.6%	39	🟠	Oklahoma	72.2%
15	🟠	Mississippi	92.6%	40	🟠	Vermont	72.1%
16	🟠	New Jersey	92.6%	41	🔴	Kentucky	69.7%
17	🟠	South Carolina	91.7%	42	🔴	Rhode Island	68.9%
18	🟠	Nebraska	90.8%	43	🔴	South Dakota	66.3%
19	🟠	Montana	90.1%	44	🔴	Alabama	65.4%
20	🟠	Florida	89.9%	45	🔴	California	64.1%
21	🟠	West Virginia	88.4%	46	🔴	Minnesota	59.9%
22	🟠	Ohio	88.3%	47	🔴	Massachusetts	56.1%
23	🟠	Illinois	87.1%	48	🔴	Colorado	51.7%
24	🟠	Tennessee	87.1%	49	🔴	Indiana	46.8%
25	🟠	New York	87.0%	50	🔴	Arkansas	43.8%

INDICATOR 6.B3

RESILIENT BUILDING CODES

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of jurisdictions subject to one or more hazards (seismic, hurricane, or flood) that have adopted building codes with disaster-specific provisions

Year
2015

Source
Federal Emergency Management Agency Mitigation Framework Leadership Group (FEMA MitFLG)/ Insurance Office Services (ISO)

State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	New Mexico	97%
2	🟢	Florida	95%
3-4	🟢	Oregon	92%
3-4	🟢	Washington	92%
5-6	🟢	Arkansas	91%
5-6	🟢	Nevada	91%
7-8	🟢	New Hampshire	89%
7-8	🟢	New York	89%
9	🟢	Oklahoma	88%
10	🟢	Louisiana	86%
11	🟠	South Carolina	84%
12-14	🟠	California	82%
12-14	🟠	Ohio	82%
12-14	🟠	Pennsylvania	82%
15	🟠	Maine	79%
16-17	🟠	Kentucky	77%
16-17	🟠	Virginia	77%
18-19	🟠	Georgia	76%
18-19	🟠	Nebraska	76%
20-22	🟠	Idaho	73%
20-22	🟠	Missouri	73%
20-22	🟠	North Carolina	73%
23	🟠	Iowa	72%
24	🟠	Maryland	68%
25	🟠	Indiana	66%
26	🟠	Texas	65%
27-28	🟠	South Dakota	63%
27-28	🟠	Wyoming	63%
29	🟠	Alabama	62%
30	🟠	Minnesota	57%
31-32	🟠	Tennessee	56%
31-32	🟠	Utah	56%
33-34	🟠	Alaska	53%
33-34	🟠	Arizona	53%
35	🟠	Illinois	52%
36	🟠	North Dakota	51%
37	🟠	New Jersey	47%
38	🟠	West Virginia	45%
39	🟠	Montana	41%
40	🟠	Colorado	33%
41	🔴	Delaware	30%
42	🔴	Rhode Island	27%
43	🔴	Michigan	26%
44	🔴	Massachusetts	23%
45	🔴	Mississippi	3%
46-47	🔴	Connecticut	2%
46-47	🔴	Kansas	2%
48-50	🔴	Hawaii	0%
48-50	🔴	Vermont	0%
48-50	🔴	Wisconsin	0%

INDICATOR 6.B4

TRANSIT ACCESSIBILITY

State Ranking

🟢 1-10

🟠 11-40

🔴 41-50

Indicator Definition

Percent of transit system stations in compliance with accessibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990

Year **Source**

2013 MITflg draft report, Federal Transit Administration

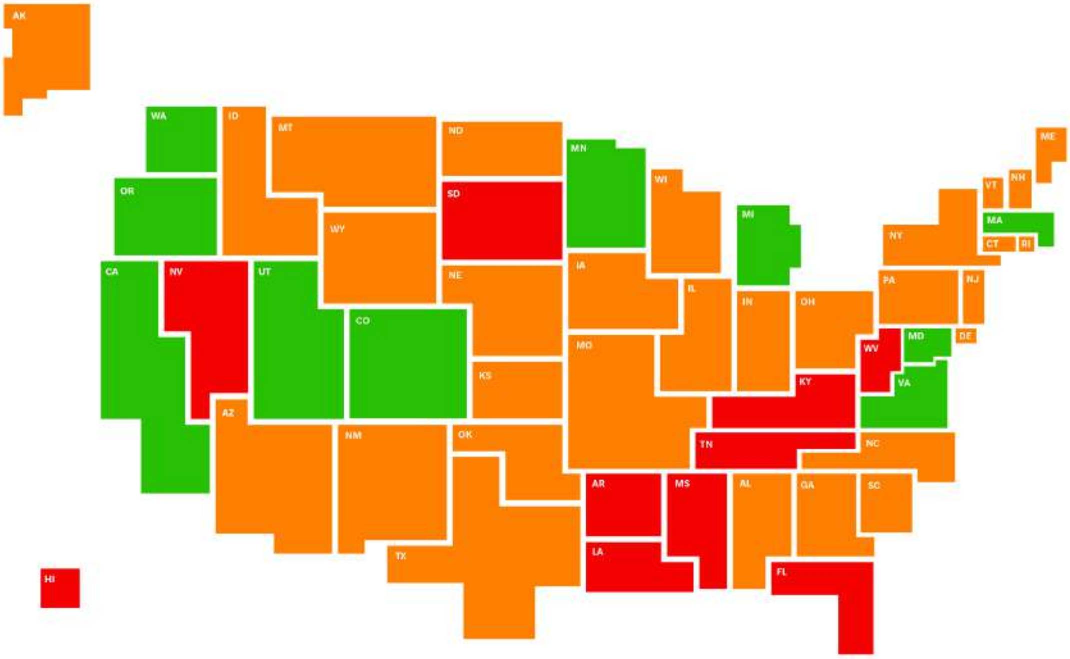
State Rankings (1-50)

1-32	🟢	Alabama	100%
1-32	🟢	Alaska	100%
1-32	🟢	Arizona	100%
1-32	🟢	Arkansas	100%
1-32	🟢	Colorado	100%
1-32	🟢	Delaware	100%
1-32	🟢	Florida	100%
1-32	🟢	Georgia	100%
1-32	🟢	Hawaii	100%
1-32	🟢	Idaho	100%
1-32	🟢	Iowa	100%
1-32	🟢	Kansas	100%
1-32	🟢	Kentucky	100%
1-32	🟢	Louisiana	100%
1-32	🟢	Maine	100%
1-32	🟢	Mississippi	100%
1-32	🟢	Montana	100%
1-32	🟢	Nebraska	100%
1-32	🟢	Nevada	100%
1-32	🟢	New Hampshire	100%
1-32	🟢	New Mexico	100%
1-32	🟢	North Carolina	100%
1-32	🟢	North Dakota	100%
1-32	🟢	Oklahoma	100%
1-32	🟢	Rhode Island	100%
1-32	🟢	South Carolina	100%
1-32	🟢	South Dakota	100%
1-32	🟢	Tennessee	100%
1-32	🟢	Texas	100%
1-32	🟢	Utah	100%
1-32	🟢	Vermont	100%
1-32	🟢	West Virginia	100%
33	🟠	California	99%
34	🟠	Oregon	99%
35-36	🟠	Minnesota	98%
35-36	🟠	Virginia	98%
37	🟠	Washington	98%
38	🟠	Michigan	97%
39	🟠	Connecticut	93%
40	🟠	Missouri	91%
41	🔴	Wisconsin	91%
42	🔴	Maryland	82%
43	🔴	Indiana	81%
44	🔴	Massachusetts	78%
45	🔴	Illinois	73%
46	🔴	Ohio	73%
47	🔴	New Jersey	66%
48	🔴	Pennsylvania	50%
49	🔴	New York	40%
50	🔴	Wyoming	0%

INDICATOR 6.C1

STEM EMPLOYMENT

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of employment in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) occupational category

Year
2016

Source
BLS

State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Maryland	9.23%	26	🟠	Rhode Island	5.67%
2	🟢	Washington	9.23%	27	🟠	Vermont	5.66%
3	🟢	Massachusetts	9.12%	28	🟠	Missouri	5.55%
4	🟢	Virginia	8.71%	29	🟠	Kansas	5.47%
5	🟢	Colorado	8.59%	30	🟠	Nebraska	5.40%
6	🟢	California	7.57%	31	🟠	New York	5.25%
7	🟢	Michigan	7.23%	32	🟠	Alabama	5.15%
8	🟢	Minnesota	7.05%	33	🟠	Oklahoma	5.11%
9	🟢	Oregon	6.98%	34	🟠	Montana	4.89%
10	🟢	Utah	6.92%	35	🟠	South Carolina	4.83%
11	🟠	Delaware	6.87%	36	🟠	Indiana	4.82%
12	🟠	Connecticut	6.74%	37	🟠	Maine	4.81%
13	🟠	New Hampshire	6.68%	38	🟠	Iowa	4.73%
14	🟠	Arizona	6.66%	39	🟠	North Dakota	4.72%
15	🟠	New Jersey	6.61%	40	🟠	Wyoming	4.58%
16	🟠	Texas	6.43%	41	🔴	Florida	4.57%
17	🟠	New Mexico	6.37%	42	🔴	Tennessee	4.54%
18	🟠	Alaska	6.24%	43	🔴	South Dakota	4.52%
19	🟠	Idaho	6.08%	44	🔴	Hawaii	4.33%
20	🟠	Georgia	6.00%	45	🔴	Arkansas	4.03%
21	🟠	North Carolina	5.99%	46	🔴	Kentucky	3.89%
22	🟠	Pennsylvania	5.99%	47	🔴	West Virginia	3.82%
23	🟠	Ohio	5.90%	48	🔴	Louisiana	3.67%
24	🟠	Illinois	5.83%	49	🔴	Nevada	3.34%
25	🟠	Wisconsin	5.78%	50	🔴	Mississippi	3.22%

INDICATOR 6.C2

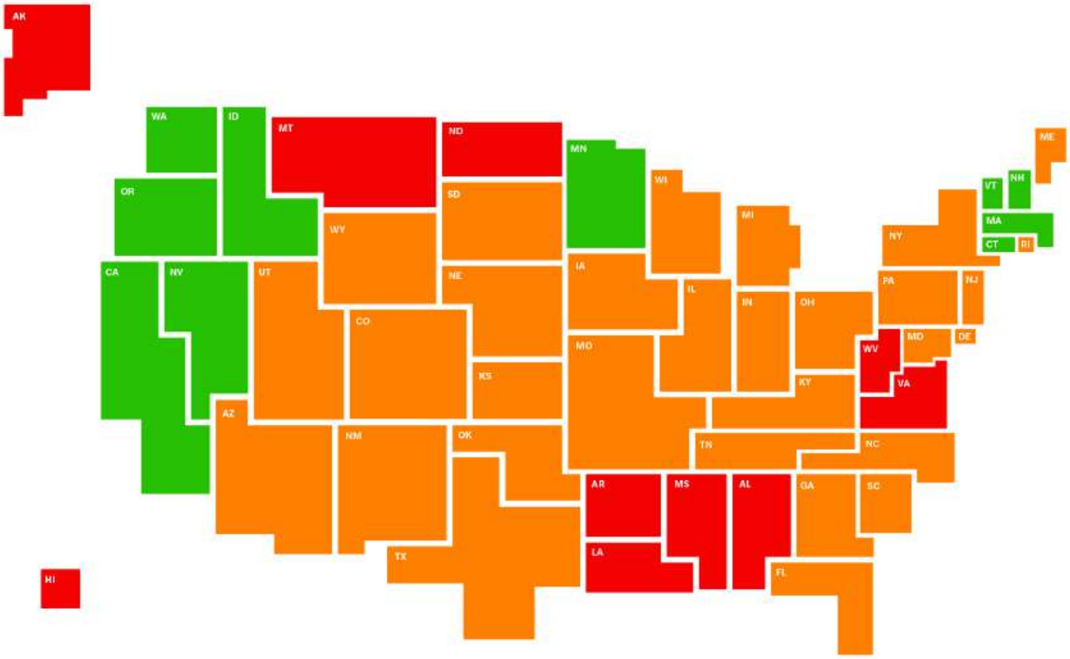
SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PATENTS

State Ranking

🟢 1-10

🟠 11-40

🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Patents awarded per 1000 individuals in science and engineering (S&E) occupations

State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	California	45.2
2	🟢	Vermont	40.5
3	🟢	Idaho	37.9
4	🟢	Minnesota	32.0
5	🟢	New Hampshire	31.6
6	🟢	Washington	30.3
7	🟢	Nevada	29.9
8	🟢	Oregon	29.6
9	🟢	Massachusetts	28.7
10	🟢	Connecticut	28.6
11	🟠	New Jersey	25.9
12	🟠	New York	24.6
13	🟠	Michigan	23.4
14	🟠	Utah	21.5
15	🟠	Illinois	21.4
16	🟠	Delaware	20.0
17	🟠	Indiana	19.6
18	🟠	Arizona	19.2
19	🟠	Colorado	19.1
20	🟠	Kansas	18.7
21	🟠	North Carolina	18.6
22-23	🟠	Iowa	18.3
22-23	🟠	Wisconsin	18.3
24	🟠	Texas	18.0
25	🟠	Ohio	16.8
26	🟠	Rhode Island	16.3
27	🟠	Pennsylvania	16.1
28	🟠	Florida	15.8
29	🟠	Georgia	15.4
30	🟠	South Carolina	13.5
31	🟠	Tennessee	12.5
32	🟠	New Mexico	11.9
33	🟠	Kentucky	11.7
34	🟠	Missouri	11.6
35	🟠	Wyoming	11.4
36	🟠	Oklahoma	10.6
37	🟠	Maine	10.0
38-39	🟠	Maryland	9.6
38-39	🟠	Nebraska	9.6
40	🟠	South Dakota	9.5
41	🔴	Louisiana	8.5
42	🔴	Virginia	7.6
43	🔴	North Dakota	7.5
44	🔴	Montana	7.2
45	🔴	West Virginia	6.7
46	🔴	Alabama	6.6
47	🔴	Arkansas	6.4
48	🔴	Mississippi	6.2
49	🔴	Hawaii	5.7
50	🔴	Alaska	3.6

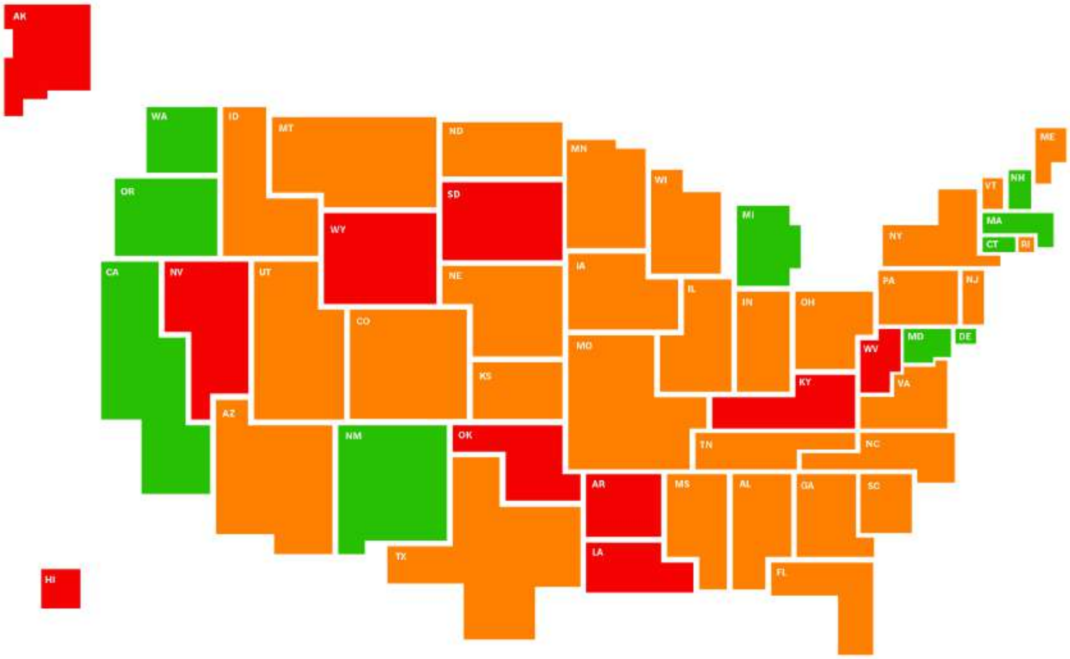
Year	Source
2014	National Science Foundation

INDICATOR 6.C3

R&D INTENSITY

State Ranking

🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Ratio of Research and Development (R&D) expenditures to State Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Year	Source
2014	National Science Foundation

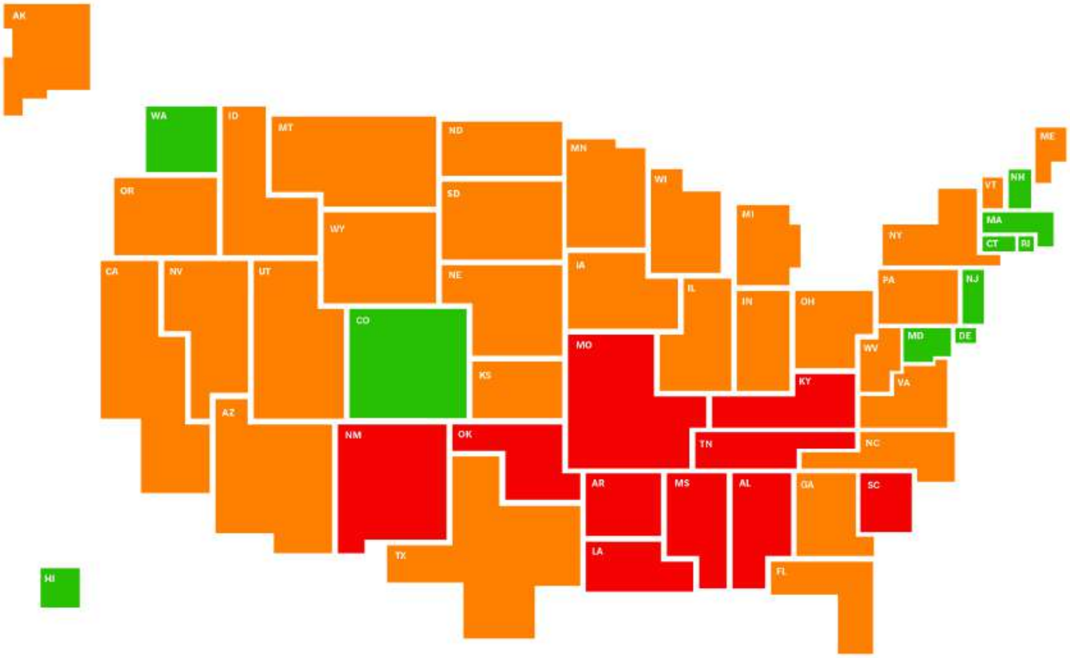
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	New Mexico	6.31	26	🟠	Wisconsin	1.89
2	🟢	Massachusetts	5.86	27	🟠	Iowa	1.73
3	🟢	Maryland	5.55	28	🟠	Kansas	1.70
4	🟢	California	4.67	29	🟠	New York	1.44
5	🟢	Washington	4.28	30	🟠	Texas	1.42
6	🟢	Michigan	4.24	31-32	🟠	Georgia	1.39
7	🟢	Delaware	4.01	31-32	🟠	Vermont	1.39
8	🟢	Connecticut	3.95	33	🟠	Tennessee	1.35
9	🟢	Oregon	3.38	34-35	🟠	Maine	1.05
10	🟢	New Hampshire	3.34	34-35	🟠	Mississippi	1.05
11	🟠	Idaho	3.26	36-37	🟠	Florida	1.02
12-13	🟠	Missouri	2.71	36-37	🟠	South Carolina	1.02
12-13	🟠	New Jersey	2.71	38	🟠	Montana	1.01
14	🟠	Utah	2.49	39	🟠	Nebraska	0.96
15	🟠	Minnesota	2.47	40	🟠	North Dakota	0.95
16	🟠	Arizona	2.39	41	🔴	Kentucky	0.88
17-18	🟠	North Carolina	2.27	42	🔴	West Virginia	0.82
17-18	🟠	Rhode Island	2.27	43	🔴	Hawaii	0.80
19	🟠	Alabama	2.26	44	🔴	Oklahoma	0.62
20	🟠	Virginia	2.19	45-46	🔴	Nevada	0.58
21	🟠	Indiana	2.18	45-46	🔴	South Dakota	0.58
22	🟠	Pennsylvania	2.16	47	🔴	Alaska	0.55
23	🟠	Colorado	2.15	48	🔴	Arkansas	0.52
24	🟠	Illinois	2.06	49	🔴	Louisiana	0.46
25	🟠	Ohio	1.97	50	🔴	Wyoming	0.32

INDICATOR 6.C4

BROADBAND SATURATION

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of households with broadband internet subscription

Year	Source
2016	American Community Survey

State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	New Hampshire	77.5%
2	🟢	Massachusetts	76.8%
3	🟢	Washington	75.6%
4	🟢	Connecticut	75.1%
5	🟢	New Jersey	74.7%
6	🟢	Maryland	74.3%
7	🟢	Colorado	73.6%
8	🟢	Hawaii	73.4%
9	🟢	Rhode Island	73.3%
10	🟢	Delaware	73.2%
11	🟠	California	72.3%
12	🟠	New York	70.8%
13-14	🟠	Oregon	70.6%
13-14	🟠	Utah	70.6%
15	🟠	North Dakota	70.3%
16	🟠	Vermont	70.1%
17	🟠	Maine	69.8%
18	🟠	Alaska	69.4%
19	🟠	Minnesota	69.2%
20	🟠	Pennsylvania	69.1%
21	🟠	Virginia	69.0%
22	🟠	Florida	68.6%
23	🟠	Arizona	67.9%
24-25	🟠	Illinois	67.4%
24-25	🟠	Ohio	67.4%
26	🟠	Nevada	67.3%
27	🟠	South Dakota	67.1%
28	🟠	Nebraska	66.6%
29	🟠	Wisconsin	66.5%
30	🟠	Georgia	66.4%
31	🟠	North Carolina	65.8%
32	🟠	Wyoming	65.4%
33	🟠	Michigan	64.9%
34	🟠	Kansas	64.3%
35	🟠	Montana	63.8%
36	🟠	Iowa	63.0%
37	🟠	Texas	62.7%
38	🟠	Indiana	62.4%
39	🟠	Idaho	62.0%
40	🟠	West Virginia	61.9%
41	🔴	Missouri	61.8%
42	🔴	Kentucky	61.7%
43	🔴	South Carolina	61.5%
44	🔴	Tennessee	60.2%
45	🔴	Louisiana	57.5%
46	🔴	New Mexico	56.7%
47	🔴	Alabama	55.9%
48	🔴	Oklahoma	55.7%
49	🔴	Arkansas	49.1%
50	🔴	Mississippi	46.0%

INDICATOR 7.A1

RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50

Indicator Definition

Renewable energy consumption (conventional hydroelectric, biomass, geothermal, solar, and wind) as a share of total energy consumption

Year 2015

Source US Energy Information Administration (EIA)

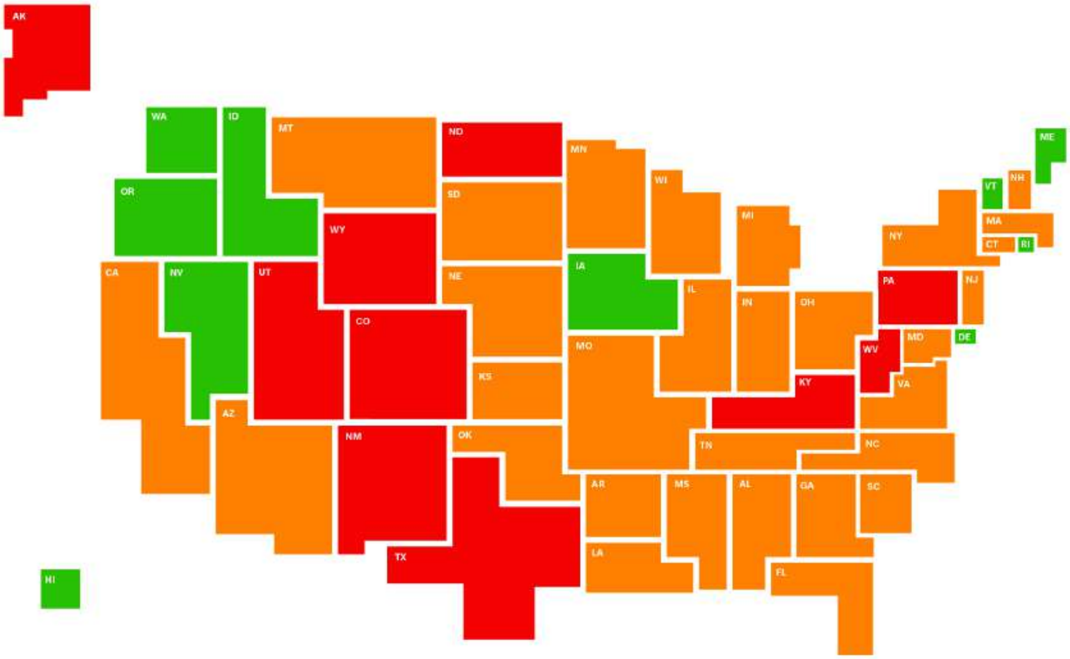
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Oregon	45.4%	26-27	🟠	Colorado	8.6%
2	🟢	Washington	43.9%	26-27	🟠	South Carolina	8.6%
3	🟢	Maine	36.5%	28	🟠	North Carolina	8.0%
4	🟢	South Dakota	34.6%	29	🟠	Michigan	7.3%
5	🟢	Montana	30.6%	30	🟠	Florida	7.1%
6	🟢	Iowa	27.7%	31	🟠	Virginia	6.9%
7	🟢	Idaho	27.4%	32	🟠	West Virginia	6.7%
8	🟢	Vermont	24.9%	33	🟠	New Mexico	6.5%
9	🟢	New Hampshire	19.3%	34-35	🟠	Illinois	6.4%
10	🟢	Nebraska	18.6%	34-35	🟠	Mississippi	6.4%
11	🟠	North Dakota	18.2%	36	🟠	Indiana	5.9%
12	🟠	Minnesota	14.5%	37	🟠	Massachusetts	5.7%
13	🟠	Alabama	14.2%	38-39	🟠	Connecticut	5.4%
14	🟠	Kansas	13.7%	38-39	🟠	Maryland	5.4%
15	🟠	Nevada	13.1%	40	🟠	Missouri	5.3%
16	🟠	Oklahoma	12.1%	41	🔴	Pennsylvania	5.2%
17	🟠	Arkansas	11.5%	42-43	🔴	Kentucky	5.1%
18	🟠	California	11.2%	42-43	🔴	Texas	5.1%
19	🟠	New York	11.1%	44	🔴	Utah	3.9%
20	🟠	Georgia	10.4%	45	🔴	Ohio	3.8%
21-22	🟠	Arizona	10.2%	46	🔴	New Jersey	3.7%
21-22	🟠	Hawaii	10.2%	47	🔴	Rhode Island	3.6%
23	🟠	Wisconsin	9.4%	48-49	🔴	Alaska	3.5%
24	🟠	Wyoming	9.3%	48-49	🔴	Louisiana	3.5%
25	🟠	Tennessee	8.7%	50	🔴	Delaware	2.8%

INDICATOR 7.A2

RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Renewable energy production (conventional hydroelectric, biomass, geothermal, solar, and wind) as a share of total state energy production

Year	**Source**
2015	US Energy Information Administration (EIA)

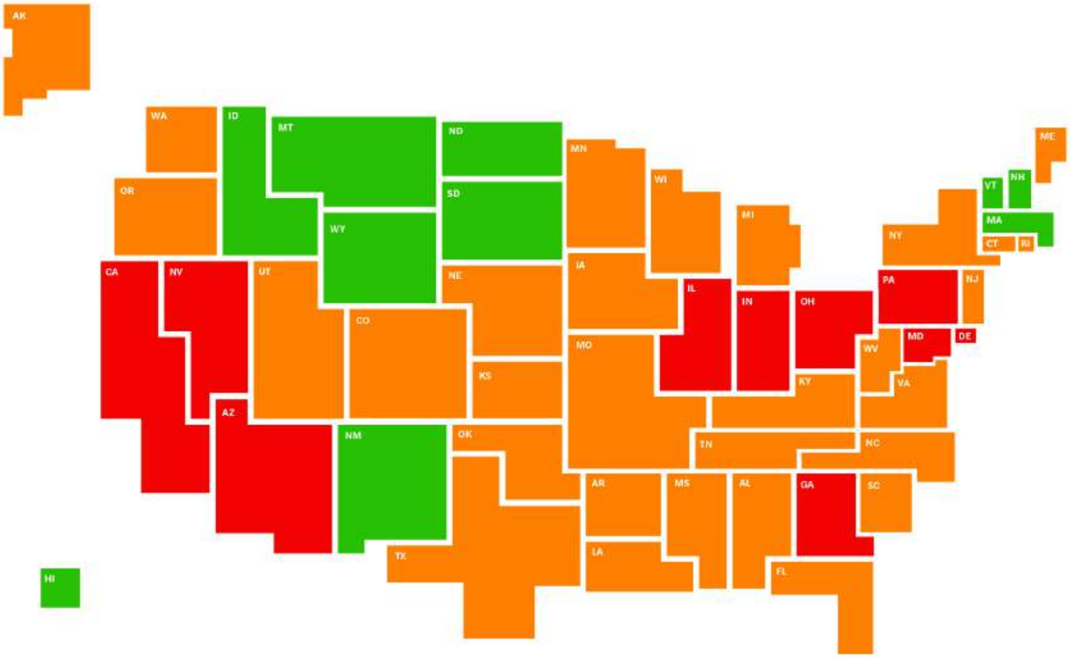
State Rankings (1-50)

1-6	🟢	Delaware	100.0%	26	🟠	Kansas	21.1%
1-6	🟢	Hawaii	100.0%	27	🟠	Arizona	20.8%
1-6	🟢	Idaho	100.0%	28	🟠	Maryland	20.4%
1-6	🟢	Maine	100.0%	29	🟠	Alabama	19.7%
1-6	🟢	Rhode Island	100.0%	30	🟠	South Carolina	17.8%
1-6	🟢	Vermont	100.0%	31	🟠	Virginia	14.5%
7	🟢	Oregon	99.8%	32	🟠	Mississippi	14.4%
8	🟢	Nevada	97.8%	33	🟠	Connecticut	13.3%
9	🟢	Iowa	92.9%	34	🟠	New Jersey	12.6%
10	🟢	Washington	90.9%	35	🟠	Illinois	12.5%
11	🟠	South Dakota	89.7%	36	🟠	Montana	10.6%
12	🟠	Minnesota	72.2%	37	🟠	Arkansas	8.3%
13	🟠	Nebraska	71.3%	38	🟠	Ohio	7.0%
14	🟠	Wisconsin	64.3%	39	🟠	Louisiana	4.9%
15	🟠	Massachusetts	52.7%	40	🟠	Oklahoma	4.5%
16	🟠	Missouri	44.8%	41	🔴	Kentucky	4.4%
17	🟠	New York	44.1%	42	🔴	North Dakota	3.9%
18	🟠	Florida	43.2%	43	🔴	Colorado	3.7%
19	🟠	Georgia	43.1%	44	🔴	Texas	3.2%
20	🟠	Tennessee	38.5%	45	🔴	Pennsylvania	2.3%
21	🟠	New Hampshire	34.7%	46	🔴	Utah	2.1%
22	🟠	California	31.6%	47	🔴	Alaska	1.3%
23	🟠	Michigan	29.1%	48	🔴	New Mexico	1.3%
24	🟠	North Carolina	27.6%	49	🔴	West Virginia	1.1%
25	🟠	Indiana	22.9%	50	🔴	Wyoming	0.5%

INDICATOR 7.B1

PARTICULATE MATTER EXPOSURE

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Average exposure to particulate matter of 2.5 microns (PM2.5) or less (micrograms per cubic meter)

Year	**Source**
2014-2016	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) using Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Information System (EPA SDWIS)

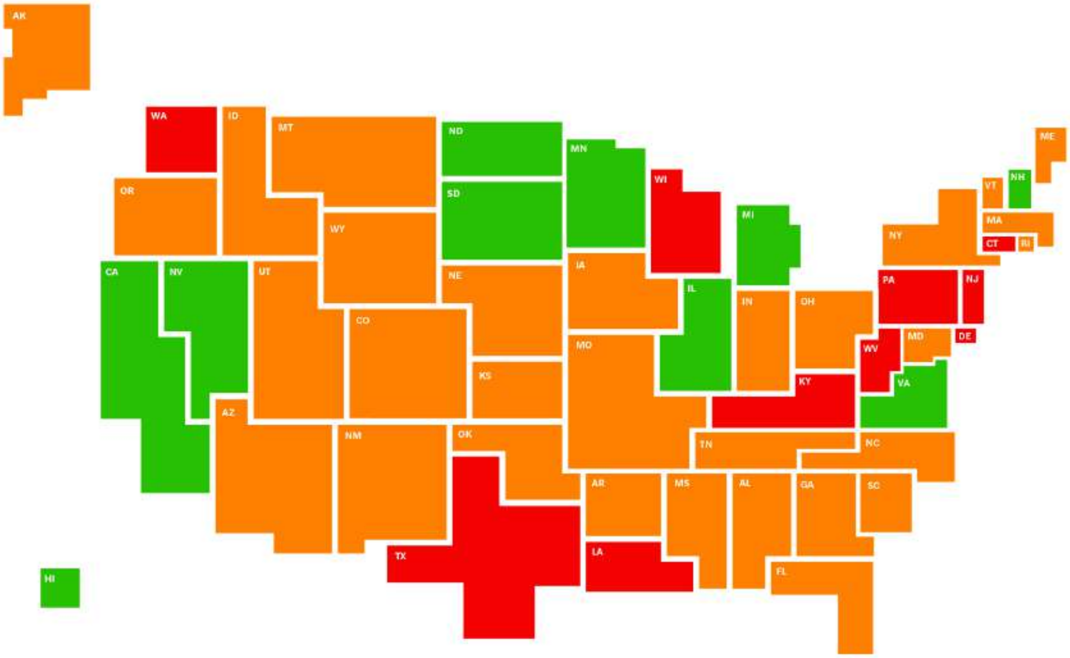
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Wyoming	3.8	25-29	🟠	Louisiana	7.8
2	🟢	North Dakota	4.2	25-29	🟠	North Carolina	7.8
3-4	🟢	South Dakota	5.5	25-29	🟠	South Carolina	7.8
3-4	🟢	Vermont	5.5	25-29	🟠	Washington	7.8
5	🟢	New Mexico	5.7	30-31	🟠	Oklahoma	8.1
6-8	🟢	Hawaii	5.9	30-31	🟠	Utah	8.1
6-8	🟢	Idaho	5.9	32	🟠	Tennessee	8.2
6-8	🟢	New Hampshire	5.9	33	🟠	Missouri	8.3
9	🟢	Montana	6.0	34	🟠	New Jersey	8.5
10	🟢	Massachusetts	6.2	35	🟠	Connecticut	8.6
11	🟠	Maine	6.4	36-37	🟠	Alaska	8.7
12	🟠	Colorado	6.6	36-37	🟠	Michigan	8.7
13-14	🟠	Florida	6.8	38	🟠	Kentucky	8.8
13-14	🟠	Oregon	6.8	39-40	🟠	Alabama	8.9
15	🟠	Nebraska	7.0	39-40	🟠	Texas	8.9
16-17	🟠	Arkansas	7.2	41-42	🔴	Georgia	9.0
16-17	🟠	New York	7.2	41-42	🔴	Maryland	9.0
18	🟠	Kansas	7.3	43-44	🔴	Delaware	9.1
19	🟠	Wisconsin	7.4	43-44	🔴	Nevada	9.1
20-23	🟠	Minnesota	7.5	45	🔴	Ohio	9.6
20-23	🟠	Mississippi	7.5	46-47	🔴	Arizona	9.7
20-23	🟠	Rhode Island	7.5	46-47	🔴	Indiana	9.7
20-23	🟠	Virginia	7.5	48	🔴	Pennsylvania	10.1
24	🟠	West Virginia	7.7	49	🔴	Illinois	10.2
25-29	🟠	Iowa	7.8	50	🔴	California	11.7

INDICATOR 7.B2

DRINKING WATER VIOLATIONS

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of population served by a water system with at least one Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Act violation

Year	**Source**
2015	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) using Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Information System (EPA SDWIS)

State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Minnesota	1.3%	26	🟠	Kansas	15.9%
2-3	🟢	Nevada	4.2%	27	🟠	Montana	16.8%
2-3	🟢	Virginia	4.2%	28	🟠	Arkansas	17.1%
4	🟢	Hawaii	4.9%	29	🟠	Idaho	19.7%
5	🟢	New Hampshire	5.0%	30	🟠	Wyoming	20.2%
6	🟢	Michigan	5.4%	31	🟠	New Mexico	20.4%
7	🟢	Illinois	6.1%	32	🟠	Ohio	25.5%
8	🟢	South Dakota	6.3%	33	🟠	Massachusetts	26.5%
9	🟢	California	6.6%	34	🟠	Alaska	26.6%
10	🟢	North Dakota	7.5%	35	🟠	Utah	30.3%
11	🟠	New York	8.2%	36	🟠	Arizona	36.0%
12	🟠	Colorado	9.0%	37	🟠	Maryland	36.4%
13	🟠	Nebraska	9.2%	38-39	🟠	Florida	37.2%
14	🟠	Mississippi	10.1%	38-39	🟠	Oklahoma	37.2%
15	🟠	Rhode Island	10.2%	40	🟠	Georgia	37.7%
16-17	🟠	Indiana	10.5%	41	🔴	Wisconsin	38.3%
16-17	🟠	North Carolina	10.5%	42-43	🔴	Connecticut	40.1%
18	🟠	Missouri	11.1%	42-43	🔴	West Virginia	40.1%
19	🟠	Iowa	11.6%	44	🔴	Louisiana	41.1%
20	🟠	Alabama	11.7%	45	🔴	Washington	41.7%
21	🟠	Maine	12.1%	46	🔴	Texas	43.9%
22	🟠	Tennessee	13.3%	47	🔴	Pennsylvania	44.1%
23-24	🟠	Oregon	14.0%	48	🔴	New Jersey	50.1%
23-24	🟠	South Carolina	14.0%	49	🔴	Kentucky	53.0%
25	🟠	Vermont	14.7%	50	🔴	Delaware	61.2%

INDICATOR 7.B3

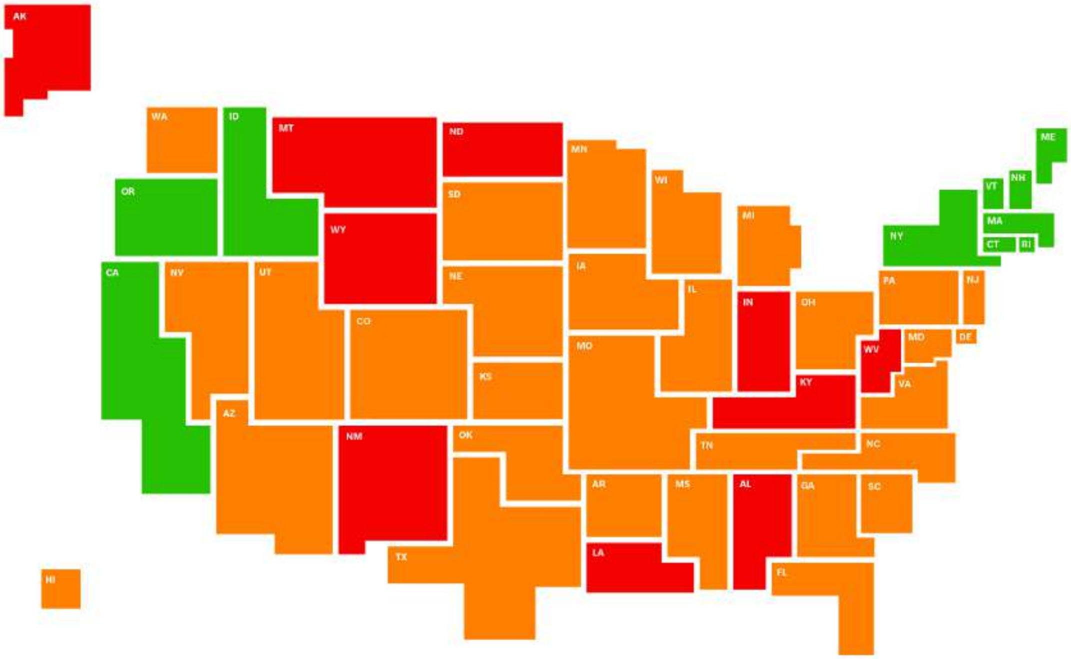
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

State Ranking

🟢 1-10

🟠 11-40

🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions per capita reported from large emitters (>25,000MTCO2e/year), in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions

Year
2016

Source
Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (EPA GHGRP)

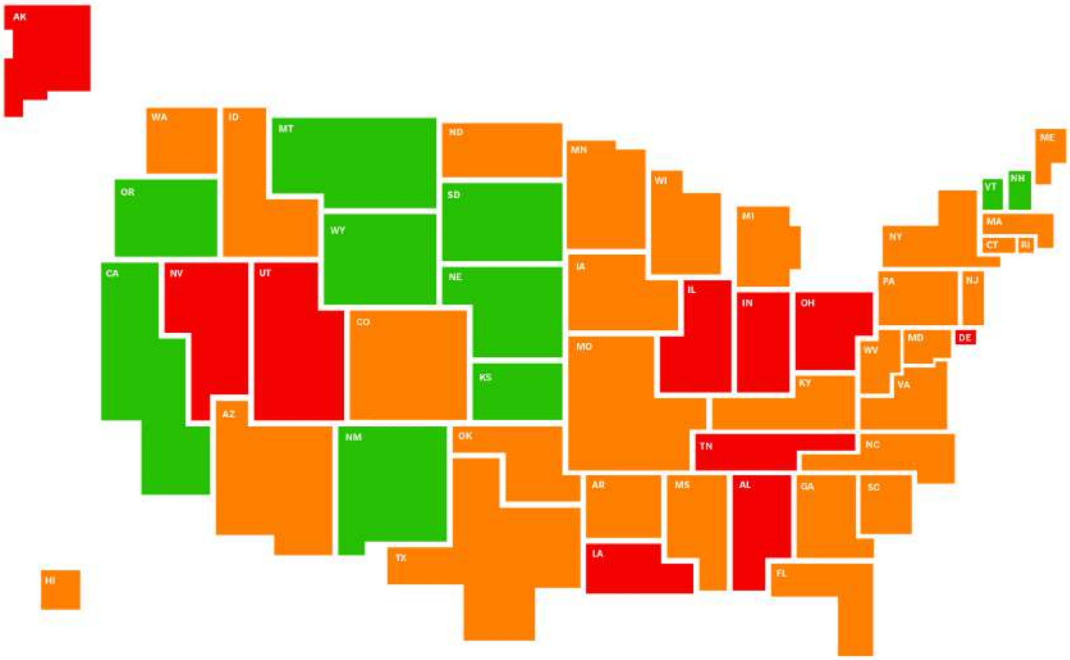
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Vermont	0.00	26	🟠	Michigan	8.36
2	🟢	New York	2.02	27	🟠	Delaware	8.40
3	🟢	Massachusetts	2.20	28	🟠	Wisconsin	8.66
4	🟢	New Hampshire	2.25	29	🟠	Colorado	8.68
5	🟢	Connecticut	2.51	30	🟠	Pennsylvania	9.38
6	🟢	California	2.52	31	🟠	Ohio	10.07
7	🟢	Rhode Island	2.84	32	🟠	Utah	11.83
8	🟢	Oregon	2.94	33	🟠	Missouri	12.31
9	🟢	Idaho	2.98	34	🟠	Arkansas	13.05
10	🟢	Maine	3.01	35	🟠	Mississippi	13.40
11	🟠	Washington	3.16	36	🟠	Kansas	13.41
12	🟠	New Jersey	3.23	37	🟠	Texas	13.87
13	🟠	Maryland	3.82	38	🟠	Iowa	14.69
14	🟠	Virginia	5.82	39	🟠	Nebraska	15.20
15	🟠	North Carolina	6.10	40	🟠	Oklahoma	15.30
16	🟠	Nevada	6.12	41	🔴	New Mexico	15.34
17	🟠	Hawaii	6.30	42	🔴	Alabama	18.52
18	🟠	Florida	6.49	43	🔴	Montana	20.22
19	🟠	South Dakota	6.96	44	🔴	Alaska	20.23
20	🟠	Georgia	7.27	45	🔴	Kentucky	20.51
21	🟠	South Carolina	7.66	46	🔴	Indiana	20.95
22	🟠	Tennessee	7.67	47	🔴	Louisiana	29.45
23	🟠	Arizona	7.67	48	🔴	West Virginia	49.22
24	🟠	Minnesota	7.78	49	🔴	North Dakota	50.29
25	🟠	Illinois	8.26	50	🔴	Wyoming	97.45

INDICATOR 7.B4

TOXIC CHEMICAL POLLUTION

State Ranking
- 🟢 1-10
- 🟠 11-40
- 🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Toxic chemicals released by facilities into air, water, and land (pounds per square mile)

Year	Source
2016	Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Release Inventory (EPA TRI)

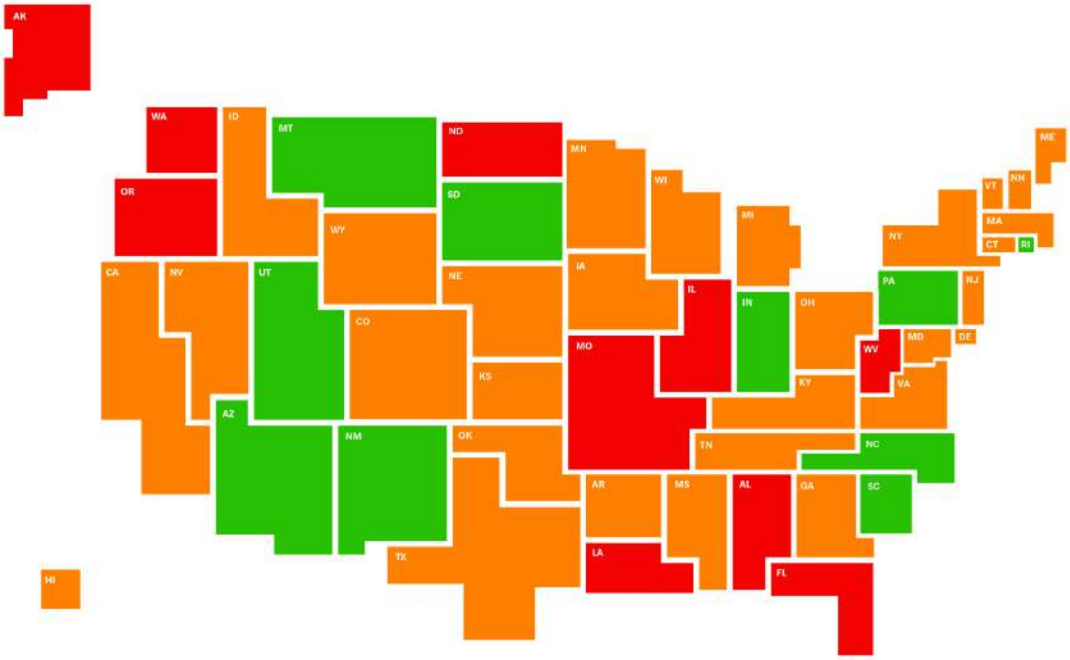
State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	New Hampshire	29.2	26	🟠	Arkansas	588.2
2	🟢	Vermont	43.2	27	🟠	Arizona	748.8
3	🟢	South Dakota	82.0	28	🟠	Texas	770.3
4	🟢	New Mexico	159.4	29	🟠	Georgia	939.4
5	🟢	Oregon	174.6	30	🟠	Missouri	973.8
6	🟢	Wyoming	188.2	31	🟠	Virginia	989.5
7	🟢	Kansas	222.8	32	🟠	South Carolina	1,122.5
8	🟢	California	225.2	33	🟠	North Carolina	1,130.3
9	🟢	Nebraska	232.5	34	🟠	Florida	1,192.7
10	🟢	Montana	236.4	35	🟠	Mississippi	1,208.3
11	🟠	Rhode Island	285.4	36	🟠	Pennsylvania	1,240.5
12	🟠	New York	297.7	37	🟠	Michigan	1,241.6
13	🟠	Minnesota	301.9	38	🟠	West Virginia	1,336.5
14	🟠	Maine	307.8	39	🟠	Kentucky	1,352.1
15	🟠	Colorado	312.6	40	🟠	New Jersey	1,429.8
16	🟠	Massachusetts	339.5	41	🔴	Alaska	1,461.4
17	🟠	Connecticut	356.0	42	🔴	Alabama	1,628.3
18	🟠	Oklahoma	434.7	43	🔴	Tennessee	1,967.9
19	🟠	Hawaii	458.1	44	🔴	Illinois	1,973.2
20	🟠	Washington	510.8	45	🔴	Delaware	1,991.2
21	🟠	North Dakota	524.1	46	🔴	Ohio	2,361.4
22	🟠	Iowa	531.7	47	🔴	Nevada	2,885.9
23	🟠	Wisconsin	543.0	48	🔴	Utah	3,301.8
24	🟠	Idaho	559.6	49	🔴	Louisiana	3,305.4
25	🟠	Maryland	585.4	50	🔴	Indiana	3,628.4

INDICATOR 7.C1

AIR, WATER AND HAZARDOUS WASTE VIOLATION ENFORCEMENT

State Ranking
🟢 1-10
🟠 11-40
🔴 41-50



Indicator Definition

Percent of facilities with at least one Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) violation for air, water, drinking water, or hazardous waste in the past three years that received an enforcement action (formal or informal)

Year	Source
2015-2017 (3 yr total)	SDG USA analysis of Environmental Protection Agency Enforcement and Compliance History Online (EPA ECHO)

State Rankings (1-50)

1	🟢	Rhode Island	86.4%	26	🟠	Texas	61.8%
2	🟢	Montana	86.3%	27	🟠	Virginia	61.3%
3	🟢	North Carolina	85.7%	28	🟠	Georgia	60.9%
4	🟢	Indiana	81.7%	29	🟠	New York	59.8%
5	🟢	Utah	80.7%	30	🟠	Kentucky	59.2%
6	🟢	South Dakota	79.4%	31	🟠	Iowa	57.3%
7	🟢	Arizona	79.0%	32	🟠	Ohio	57.3%
8	🟢	South Carolina	77.6%	33	🟠	Tennessee	55.1%
9	🟢	Pennsylvania	77.2%	34	🟠	Wisconsin	54.2%
10	🟢	New Mexico	76.0%	35	🟠	Hawaii	49.2%
11	🟠	Minnesota	75.4%	36	🟠	Arkansas	44.7%
12	🟠	New Jersey	74.3%	37	🟠	Maryland	43.2%
13	🟠	Delaware	72.8%	38	🟠	Wyoming	42.4%
14	🟠	Connecticut	72.5%	39	🟠	Colorado	41.4%
15	🟠	Nevada	72.4%	40	🟠	Nebraska	41.1%
16	🟠	Oklahoma	71.8%	41	🔴	Louisiana	39.4%
17	🟠	Maine	71.0%	42	🔴	Illinois	38.9%
18	🟠	Vermont	70.5%	43	🔴	Alabama	38.7%
19	🟠	New Hampshire	66.2%	44	🔴	Florida	34.7%
20	🟠	Massachusetts	65.9%	45	🔴	Oregon	33.4%
21	🟠	Mississippi	65.7%	46	🔴	Missouri	26.8%
22	🟠	Idaho	63.8%	47	🔴	West Virginia	25.1%
23	🟠	California	63.4%	48	🔴	Alaska	24.2%
24	🟠	Kansas	62.9%	49	🔴	North Dakota	23.5%
25	🟠	Michigan	62.4%	50	🔴	Washington	22.0%

Index—Indicator Level Page

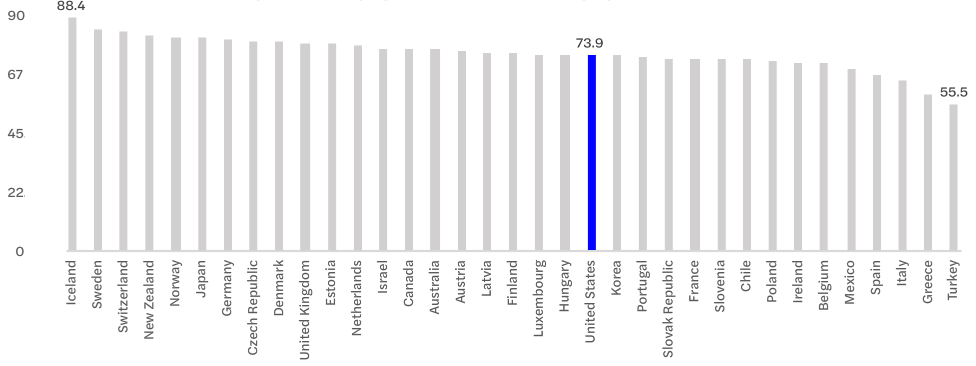
AMERICA'S GOALS: INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

GOAL 1: GOOD JOBS

America's Goals Target
100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers

Source: OECD Employment database, 2016

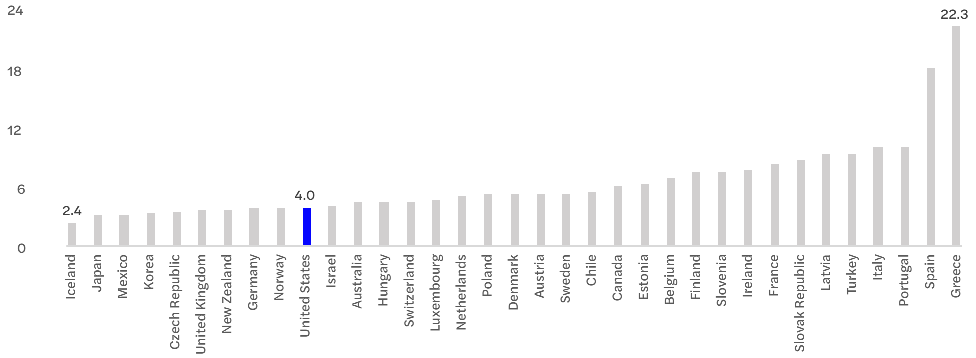
Employment/population ratio (%) of population 25-64 years



America's Goals Target
100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers

*Source:*OECD Employment database, 2016

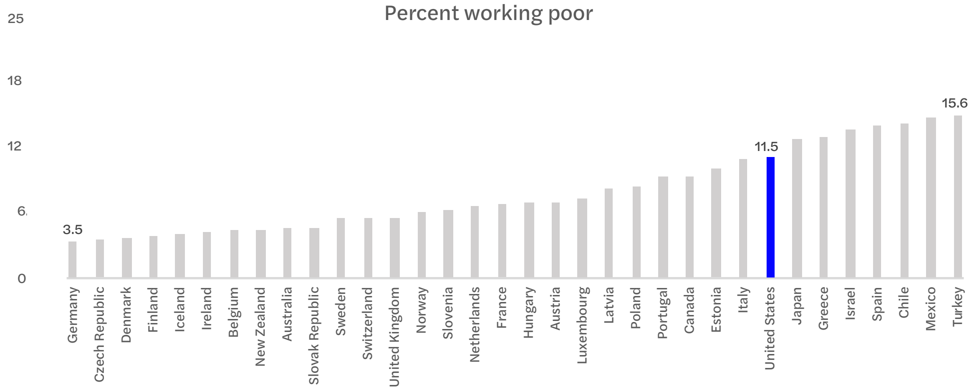
Unemployment rate (%) of population 25-64 years



America's Goals Target
100% of jobs pay a livable wage for all job seekers

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database, 2014 or most recent

Percent working poor



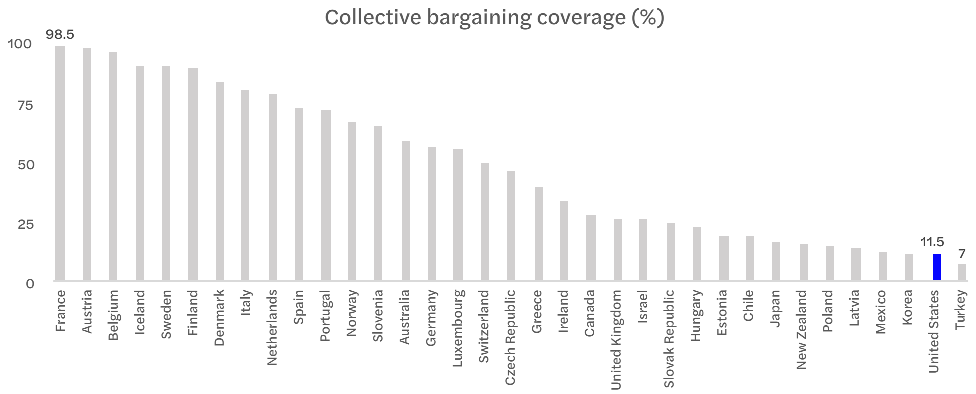
America's Goals Target
Paid family vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs

Source: OECD Family database, 2016

America's Goals Target
Paid family vacation and sick leave for 100% of jobs

Source: OECD Family database, 2016

America's Goals Target
Protect labor rights and increase worker representation



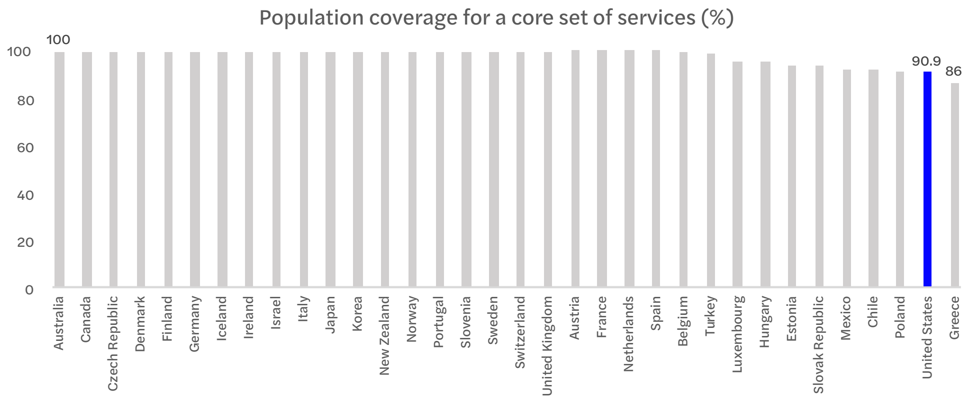
Source: OECD ICTWSS database (Institutional Characteristics of Trade Unions, Wage Setting, State Intervention and Social Pacts), 2016 or most recent

GOAL 2: AFFORDABLE QUALITY HEALTHCARE

America's Goals Target
Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses

Source: OECD, 2016

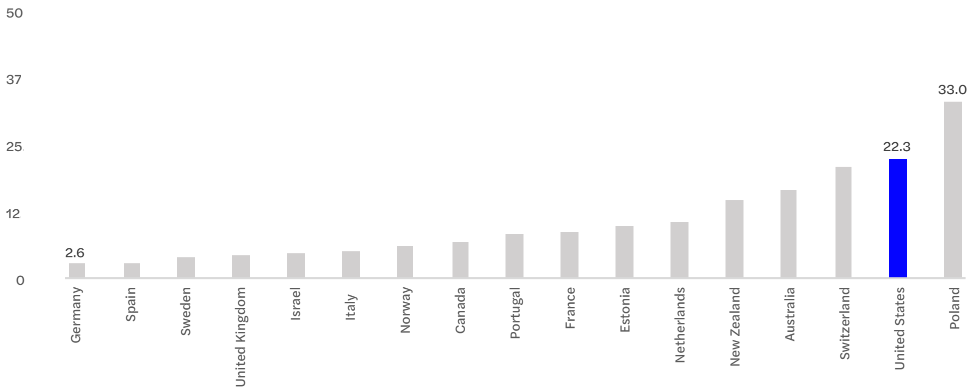
Population coverage for a core set of services (%)



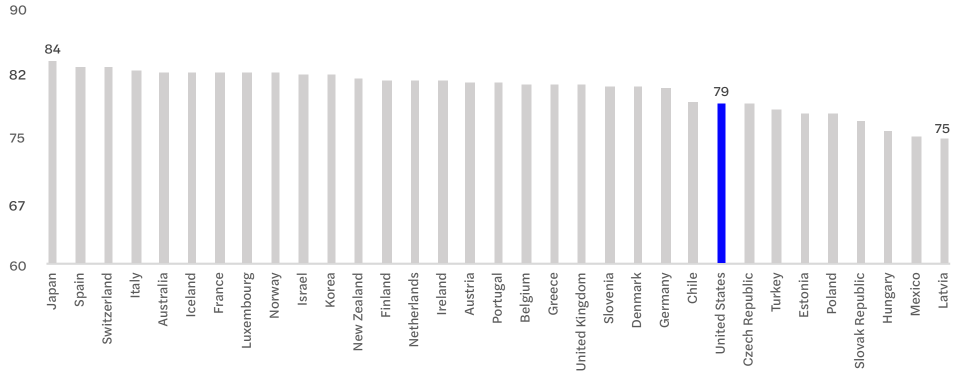
America's Goals Target
Universal, affordable health coverage with a cap on out-of-pocket expenses

Source: OECD, 2016

Consultations skipped due to cost (%)



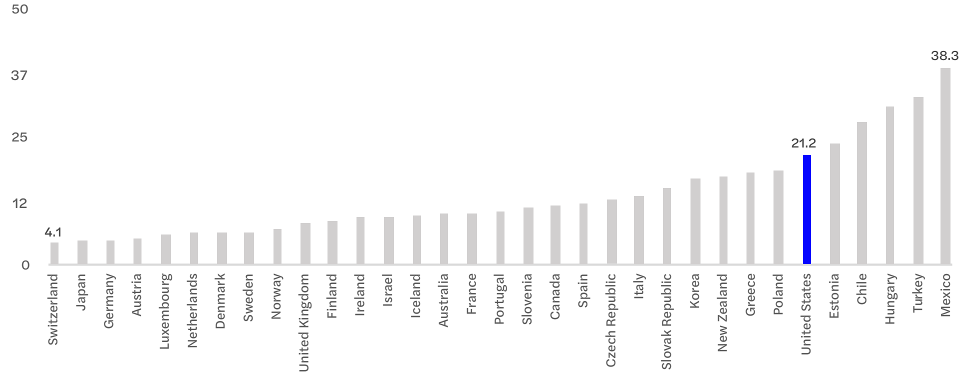
Life expectancy at birth (years)



America's Goals Target
Life expectancy of at least 84 years

Source: OECD, 2016

Percent of families without enough money to buy needed food in the past 12 months



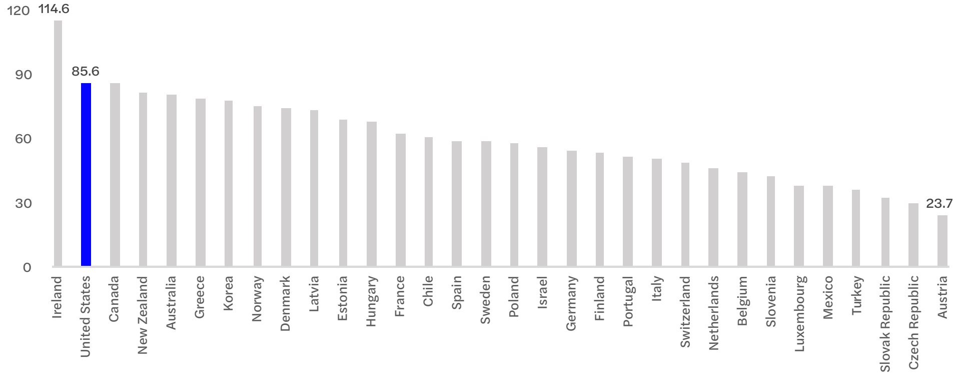
America's Goals Target
End hunger for 100% of households

Source: OECD, 2016

GOAL 3: INVESTING IN CHILDREN

America's Goals Target
100% completion of quality K-12 education

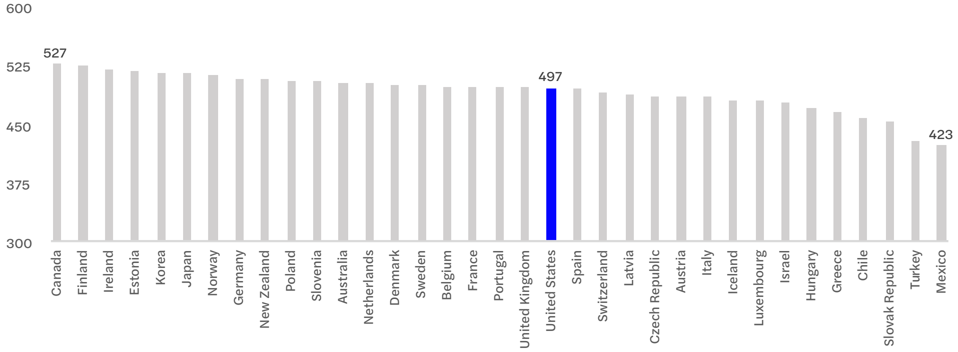
Source: OECD, 2015



Upper secondary general education graduation rate, aged less than 25

America's Goals Target
100% completion of quality K-12 education

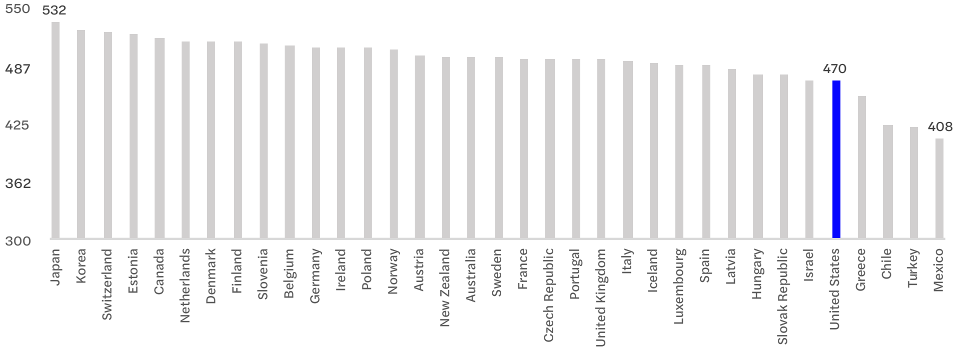
Source: OECD, 2015



Reading performance, mean score - PISA

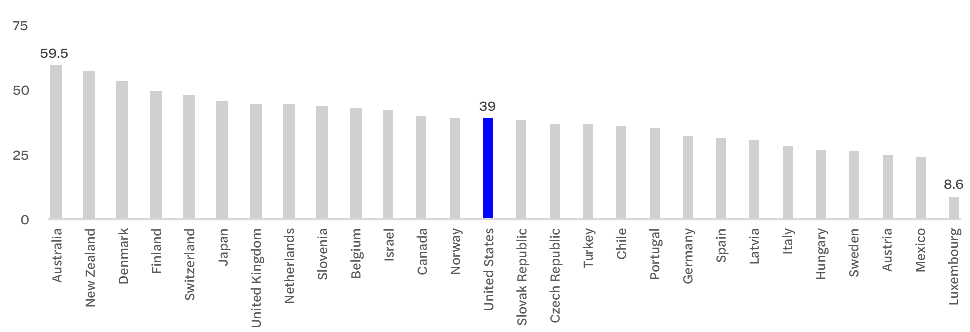
America's Goals Target
100% completion of quality K-12 education

Source: OECD, 2015



Math performance, mean score - PISA

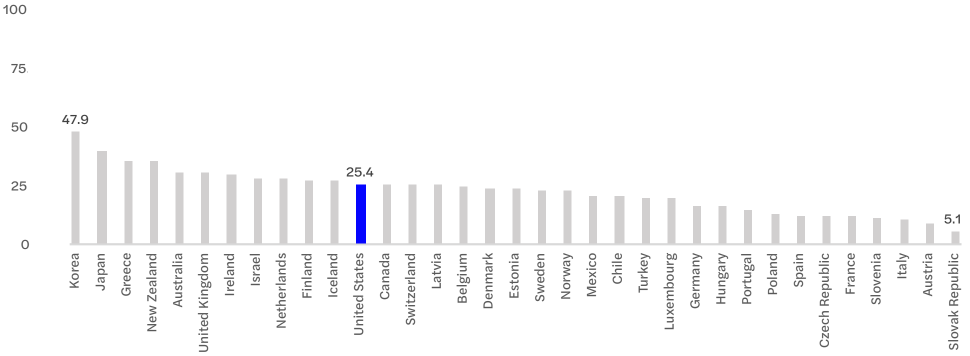
Graduation rates in tertiary education - bachelor's or equivalent



America's Goals Target
Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children

Source: OECD, 2015

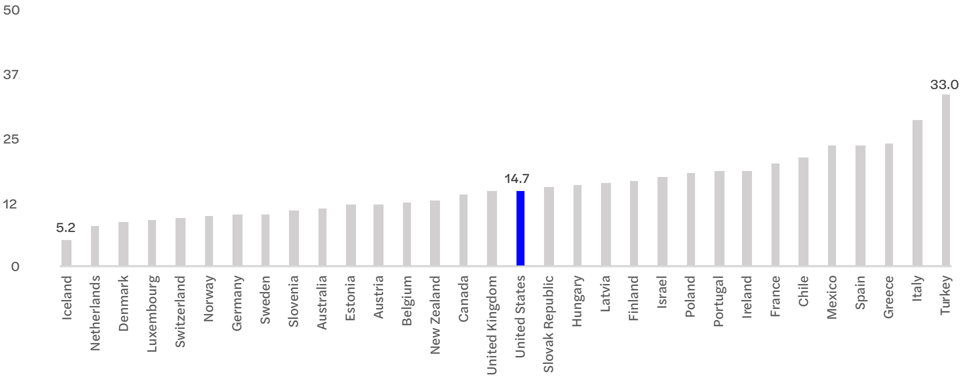
Percent of population aged 25-34 with bachelor's or equivalent



America's Goals Target
Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children

Source: OECD, 2016 or most recent

Percent of youth aged 18-24 not in school and not in work



America's Goals Target
Path to higher education, including technical training, without debt for 100% of children

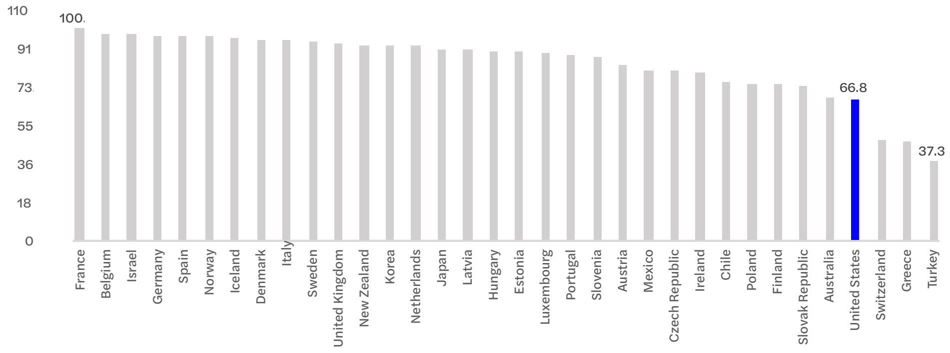
Source: OECD, 2016 or most recent

GOAL 3: INVESTING IN CHILDREN (continued)

America's Goals Target
Early childhood education and services for 100% of children

Source: OECD, 2013-2014

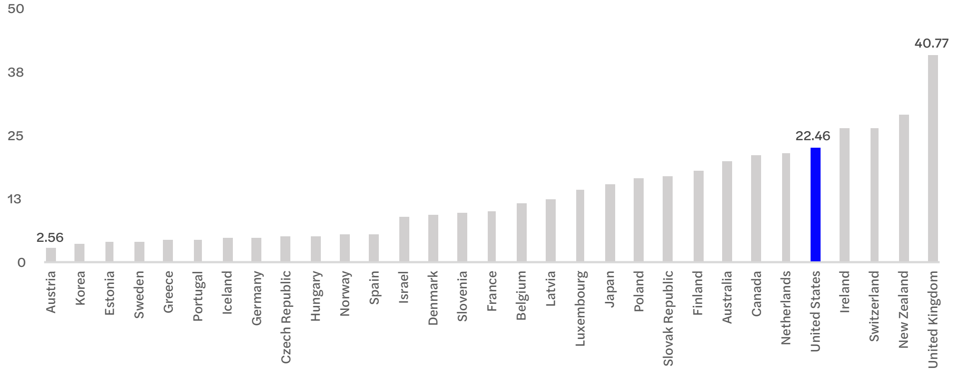
Percent of children aged 3-5 enrolled in pre-primary or primary education



America's Goals Target
Early childhood education and services for 100% of children

Source: OECD Tax and Benefit System, 2015

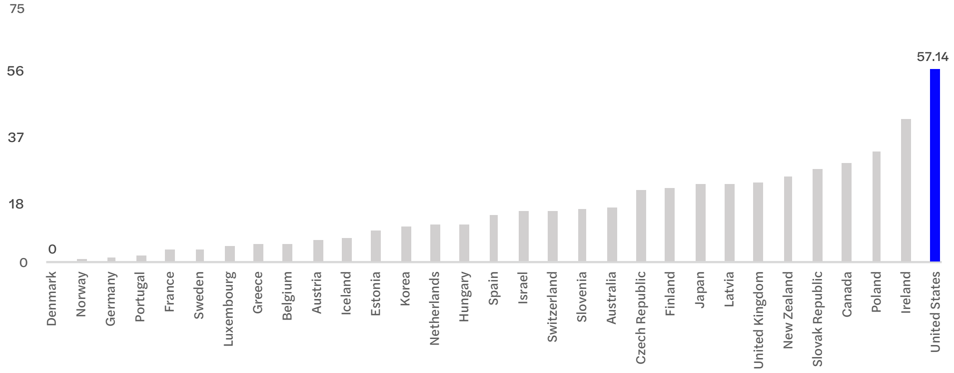
Childcare costs for a two-earner, two-child family as percent of net family income



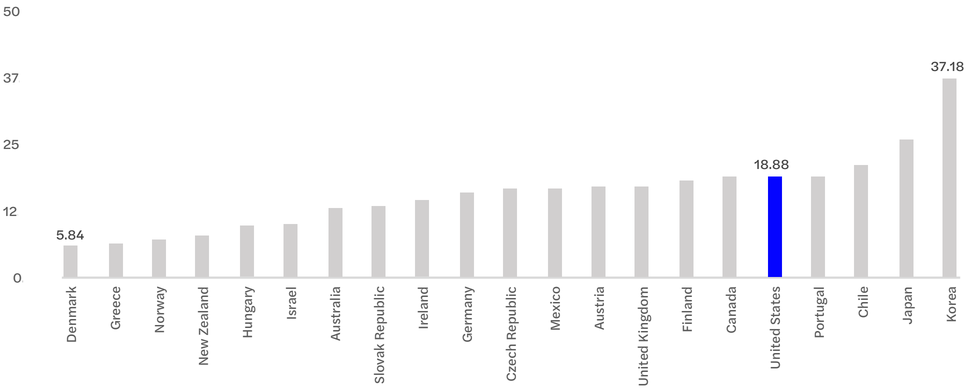
America's Goals Target
Early childhood education and services for 100% of children

Source: OECD Tax and Benefit System, 2015

Childcare costs for a two-child, single-parent family as percent of net family income



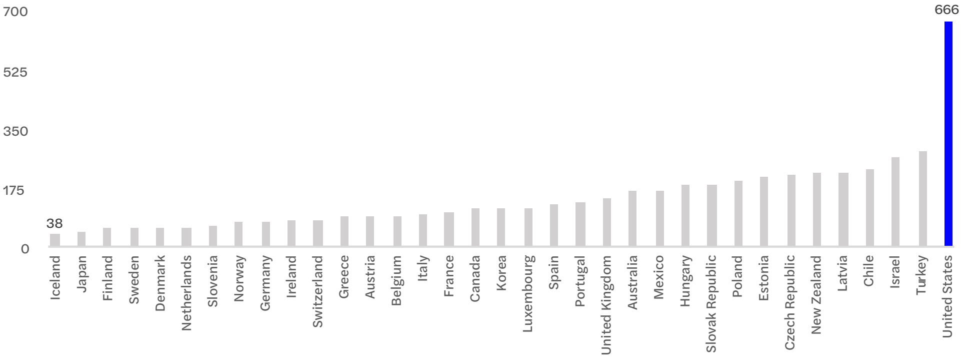
GOAL5: EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL



Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)

America's Goals Target
Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender or race

Source: OECD, 2017 or most recent



Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)

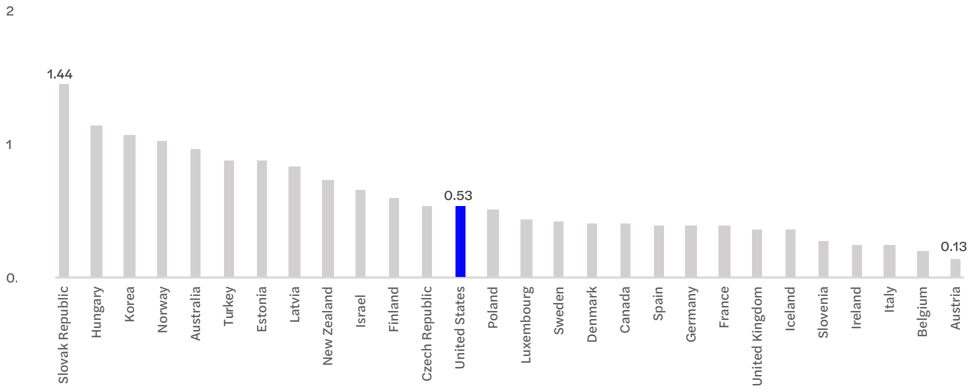
America's Goals Target
End mass incarceration

Source: OECD, 2016 or most recent

GOAL 6: SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE, RESILIENCE, AND INNOVATION

America's Goals Target
100% of roads, bridges, railways, airports, deaports, levees, and dams in good repair

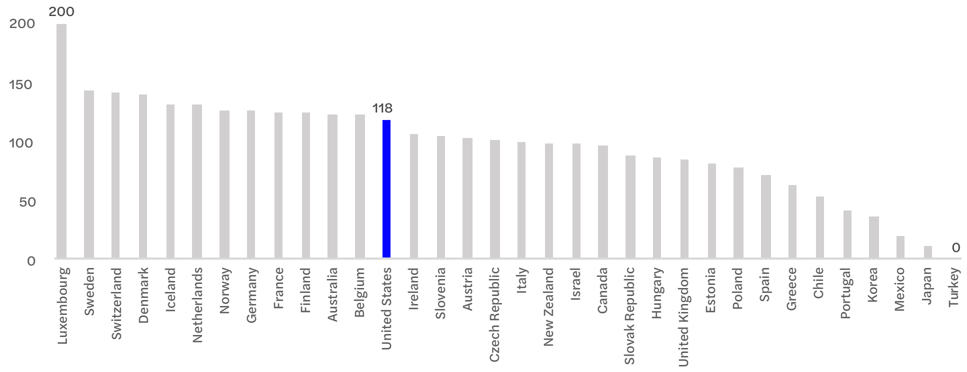
Source: OECD, 2014-2015



Road infrastructure investment as a percentage of GDP

America's Goals Target
Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities

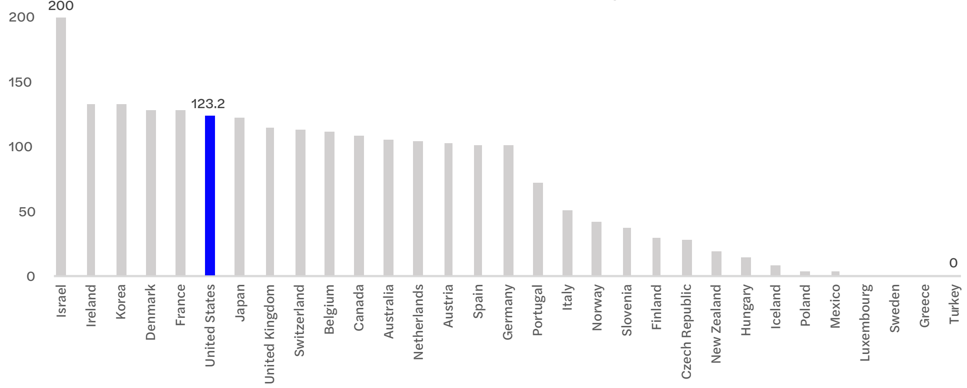
Source: OECD, 2010 or most recent



S&T occupations in total employment (%)

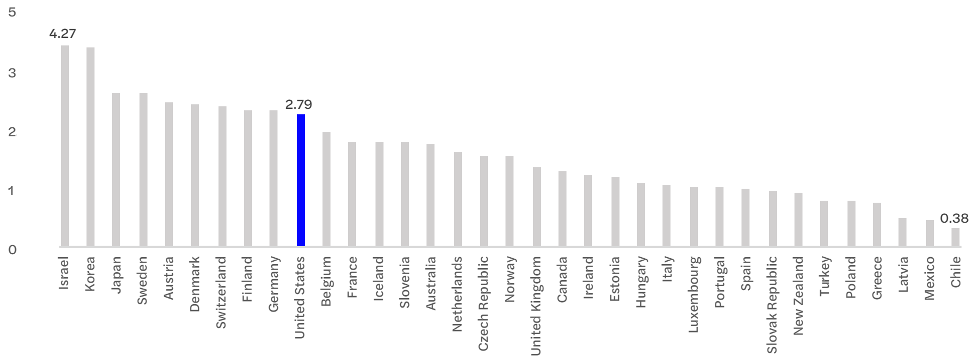
America's Goals Target
Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities

Source: OECD, 2010 or most recent



Patents filed by universities and public labs

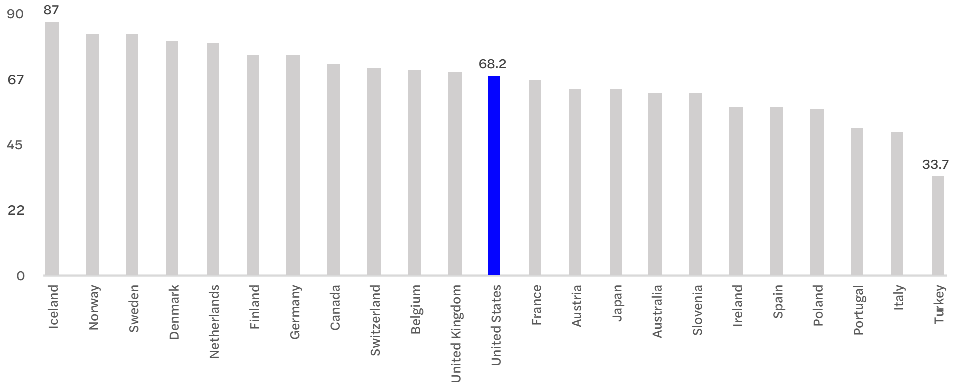
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) as a percentage of GDP



America's Goals Target
Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities

Source: UNESCO, 2015 or most recent

Percent of households with broadband access



America's Goals Target
Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities

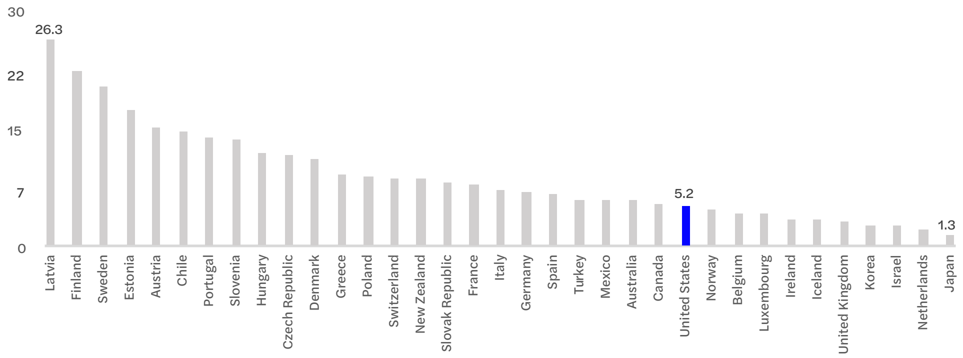
Source: OECD, 2010 or most recent

GOAL 7: CLEAN AIR, WATER, AND ENERGY

America's Goals Target
All new energy investments in clean, safe energy

Source: SDG USA analysis of IEA data, 2015

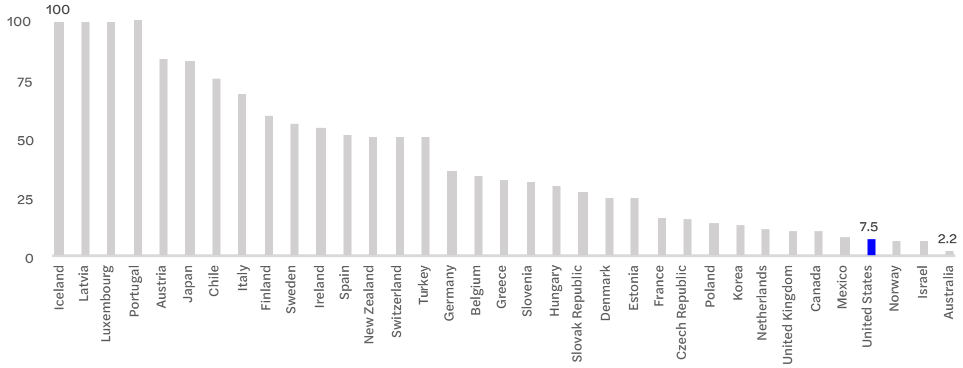
Renewable energy consumption as share of total energy consumption (%)



America's Goals Target
All new energy investments in clean, safe energy

Source: SDG USA analysis of IEA data, 2015

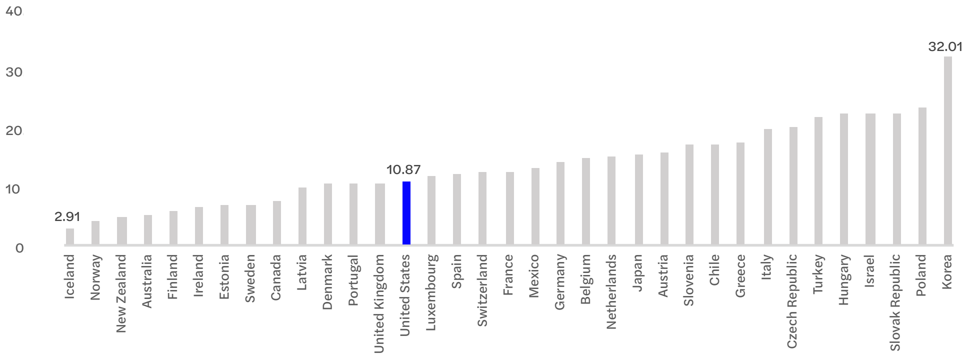
Renewable energy production as share of total energy production (%)

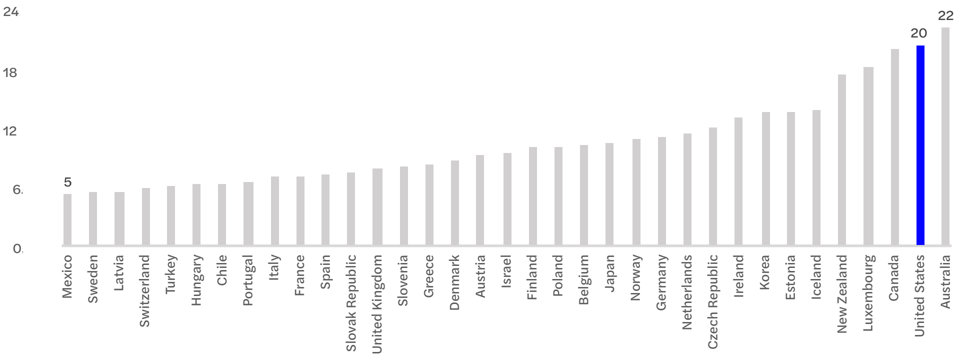


America's Goals Target
Clean air and water for every community

Source: OECD, 2015

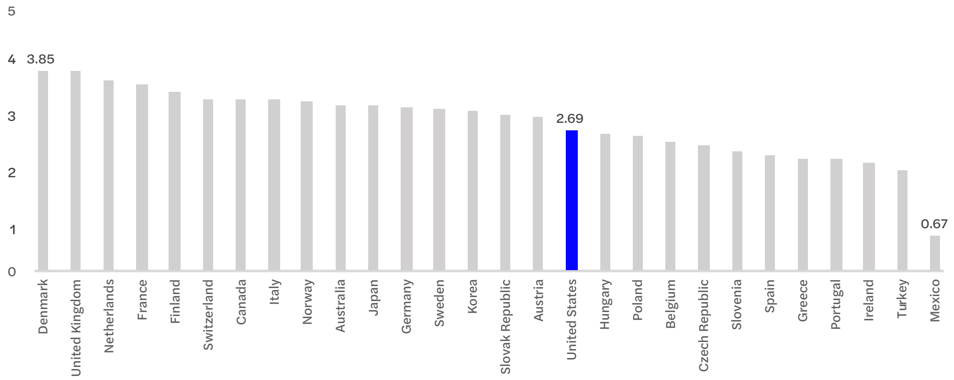
PM 2.5 average levels (micrograms per cubic meter)




Total GHG emissions per capita (kg, thousands)

America's Goals Target
Clean air and water for every community

Source: OECD, 2015 or most recent


Environmental Policy Stringency Index

America's Goals Target
Big polluters pay 100% of damages from pollution

Source: OECD, 2015 or most recent

APPENDIX: AMERICA'S GOALS REPORT CARD METHODOLOGY & SOURCES

Appendix: America's Goals Report Card Methodology & Sources

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Project Overview

America's Goals, a set of seven goals and twenty-one targets, offer bold yet achievable objectives for the United States. These goals and targets can be measured and monitored on a state-by-state basis. The ***America's Goals: Report Card*** will be updated each year for all 50 states. The 2018 analysis looks at the baseline conditions across all states in comparison to each other, while future reports will analyze whether each state is making progress rapidly enough to achieve the 2030 goals and targets.

The methodology and notes below accompany the America's Goals Report Card results, available at www.americasgoals.org/reportcard. The methodology outlines the rationale behind the ranking of the 21 targets and their associated indicators. In this year's report, the data is presented as ***rankings***, to show which states are doing best and which are lagging behind. For guidance, there are "stop-light" colors for the indicators, targets and goals. Green represents the top 10 of the 50 states (top 20%). Red represents the bottom 10 of the 50 states (bottom 20%). Orange represents the middle, ranking somewhere between 11 and 40 (middle 60%). Shading followed this methodology if there were no ties for 10th place and 40th place. If there were ties in those places, ranges including 10 (see below for more detail on how ranges were calculated) were shaded green. Ranges including 40 were shaded orange. In instances where there are only two values, red and green were used to show the higher and lower rankings. For cases where there were only three values, red, orange, and green were utilized to show the low-, mid- and high-value rankings, respectively.

In this year's report, the rankings do not by themselves indicate whether the top-ranked states have actually reached the various targets. A country can be green (high in the ranking) but still far from the target or goal for 2030. Indeed, that is typically the case. Green means "relatively good." Future reports will analyze the "distance to target" for the states, not only the relative rankings.

In this report, Puerto Rico, otherU.S.territories and Washington DC have not been included. The indicators were chosen to be as closely related to the target and goals as possible. No one indicator can capture all the nuance of any target, but they were selected to reflect key areas to watch as the states work on this agenda over the next 12 years. The indicators and overall rankings present a multi-faceted and descriptive, but not an exhaustive, picture of the state of the states. In addition, indicator sources were chosen to be as up-to-date as possible and based on availability of data for the most number of states. In some cases, there may have been updates to indicators since the data was reported, but for reasons of comparability, these updates were not captured in the report unless there was updated data available for all states.

The section below on indicators provides more detailed sourcing for each indicator, broken down by goal. This is followed by more thorough explanations of any indicators in which there is additional analysis, or where additional clarification is needed. When an indicator is a compilation of more than one source, every source is detailed in the methodology below. Unless indicated otherwise, when population estimates were used, intercensal estimates for the year matching the data were used. All data used in making this report is publicly available, along with tables for the rankings themselves, in downloadable form, on the America's Goals website.

How rankings are calculated, and what they mean

Every state is ranked on an absolute scale of 1-50, with 1 being the best, for each indicator, target, goal, and overall. Ranks were not normalized, and 1 does not indicate that a state has achieved, or made the most progress toward, a goal, only that the state outperforms other states on the same measure.

An average ranking was used for comparing states, which provides for greater stability when creating composite scores. Ties were left as ties. For more specific information on how individual indicators were ranked, see notes for each indicator below.

Target rankings were created by averaging the rankings for the individual indicator(s) for each target. If a state was missing data for one or more of its targets, its composite score was averaged using only the indicators for which data was available. Goal rankings were created by averaging the 3 component target rankings. The overall rankings were generated by averaging the 21 target rankings, so each target is equally weighted at 1/21 of the overall ranking. After all the rankings were calculated, any ties were transferred to ranges for readability (i.e. if two states were tied for 5th place, their rank was converted to 5-6).

Goals and indicators

1. Good Jobs

Indicator	Full data source
Employment	2016, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates - Table S2301: Employment Status
Unemployment rate	2016, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates - Table S2301: Employment Status
Working poor	2016, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates - Table S1703: Selected Characteristics of People at Specified Levels of Poverty in the Past 12 Months
Paid sick leave	2017, NCSL
Paid family leave	2017, NSCL and 2017, National Partnership for Women & Families: State Paid Family Leave Insurance Laws
Collective bargaining coverage	2016, Union Membership and Coverage Database, constructed by Barry Hirsch and David Macpherson. Compiled from Current Population Survey (CPS) Outgoing Rotation Group (ORG) using BLS methods

NOTES:

Employment is the proportion of the civilian non-institutional population aged 25-64 years that is employed. Employed persons are persons 16 years and older in the civilian non-institutional population who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family; and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs.

Unemployment Rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. Unemployed persons are persons 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week.

Working Poor is the percent of the population aged 16-64 years that worked full-time, year-round, and is below the poverty line. Poverty rate is determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, and people in college dormitories.

Paid Sick Leave is currently required by seven states. The Rhode Island Legislature has passed a sick leave law which will take effect in 2018; it was considered as having a sick leave law for the purposes of this analysis. States were ranked 0 if they do not require paid sick leave and 1 if they do. This is a rapidly evolving legislative area, and data will likely change from January 2018 onward. Future datasets will incorporate all changes.

Paid Family Leave was measured on a binary scale. States were given a 1 if they had enacted family leave legislation, and a 0 if they had not. Washington enacted paid family leave legislation in 2017, effective January 2019 (premiums) and January 2020 (benefits); because changes have not been implemented as of January, 1 2018, it was not considered to have had a policy for the purposes of this analysis.

Collective Bargaining Coverage is the percent of employed wage and salary workers who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Workers are counted as covered by a collective bargaining agreement if they are union members or if they are not members but say they are covered by a union contract.

2. Affordable Quality Healthcare

Indicator	Full data source
Uninsured	2016, U.S. Census Bureau, ACS data, Health Insurance in the United States: 2016 - Tables, Table 6
Percent of adults not seeing a doctor in the past 12 months	2016, Kaiser Family Foundation calculations of BRFSS
Children without insurance	2016, U.S. Census Bureau, ACS data, Table H105
Life expectancy at birth	2014, IHME life expectancy calculations
Food insecurity	2014-2016, USDA ERS

NOTES:

Percentage of people without insurance refers to civilian, non-institutionalized population covered at the time of the ACS interview and includes both public and private insurance.

Food insecurity is defined by the USDA as "at times during the year, these households were uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food to meet the needs of all their members because they had insufficient money or other resources for food." USDA ERA combined 3 years of data (2014-2016) to provide state level estimates.

Life expectancy at birth is taken from IHME calculations in 2014 because this is the most up to date data available for life expectancy disaggregated at the state level. It should be noted that since 2014, however, life expectancy has gone down for various populations in the U.S.and nationally. These changes will be reflected in future analysis.

3. Investing in Children

Indicator	Full data source
4-year graduation rate	SY 2015-16, DOE EDFacts and Consolidated State Performance Reports
Grade 4 reading proficiency	2015, DOE, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress 2015 Reading Assessments
Grade 4 math proficiency	2015, DOE, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress 2015 Mathematics Assessments
Grade 8 reading proficiency	2015, DOE, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress 2015 Reading Assessments
Grade 8 math proficiency	2015, DOE, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress 2015 Mathematics Assessments
ACT reading benchmark	2017, ACT - The Condition of College and Career Readiness 2017 State Reports
ACT math benchmark	2017, ACT - The Condition of College and Career Readiness 2017 State Reports
College graduation rate	2013, Chronicle of Higher Education – graduate data from NCES/IPEDS and Voluntary System of Accountability's Student Success and Progress rate
College graduates with debt	2016, The Institute for College Access & Success – analysis of CDS data from Peterson's Undergraduate Financial Aid and Undergraduate Databases
Educational attainment	2016, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates - Table S1501: Educational Attainment
Youth not in school nor working	2015, KIDS COUNT - analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 - 2015 American Community Survey
CTE postsecondary placement	2016, Perkins Data Explorer - DOE, Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Consolidated Annual Report (CAR)
Early childhood education	2016, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates - Table S1401: School Enrollment
Childcare costs	2015, New America, The New America Care Report
Health barriers to learning screenings	2018, Gracy et al., PLoS ONE - Missed opportunities: Do states require screening of children for health conditions that interfere with learning?
Home visiting program access	FY 2016, HRSA Maternal and Child Health - Home Visiting Program: State Fact Sheets

NOTES:

4-year graduation rate 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.

Grade 4 and 8 reading and math proficiency refers to the percent performing at or above proficient for reading/math, grade 4/8 (NAEP). The proficient level represents solid academic performance for each grade assessed as defined by NEAP.

ACT benchmarks are measured as the percent of tested high school graduates meeting the defined ACT reading/math benchmark. The ACT College Readiness Benchmark for reading and for mathematics is 22.

College graduation rate is the 6-year college graduation rate for bachelor's-degree-seeking students at 4-year public colleges. Graduation data do not contain information for students who drop out and re-enroll or complete a degree elsewhere.

College graduates with debt measures the percentage of graduates with debt. Data comes from Peterson's Undergraduate Financial Aid Survey of four-year public and private colleges. The denominator for percentages includes only the colleges that provided usable data. Peterson did not calculate state averages when student debt data covered less than 30% of student bachelor's degree recipients.

Educational attainment is measured by the percent of population aged 25-34 with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Youth not in school nor working measures the percent of youth aged 16-24 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "Idle Teens" or "Disconnected Youth." Estimates were suppressed in the underlying source when the confidence interval around the percentage was greater than or equal to 10 percentage points.

CTE postsecondary student placement (%) measures the number of Career and Technical Education (CTE) concentrators who were placed or retained in employment or placed in military service or apprenticeship programs in the second quarter following the program year in which they left postsecondary education as a share of the total number of CTE concentrators who left postsecondary education during the reporting year.

Early childhood education refers to the percent of 3-4-year-olds enrolled in school.

Child care costs indicate the expected cost of childcare as a percentage of median household income for each state. The costs, weighted by the percentage of children in each type of care, include in-home care (i.e. nanny-care), family child care homes, and center-based care, and take into account child care tax credits (state and federal).

Health barriers to learning screenings is calculated based on whether states require screenings for four categories of health barriers to learning. Requirements were evaluated for Pre-K through Grade 6 for: comprehensive health exam, vision screening, dental screening, and hearing screening. In each category, 0 = no legislation requiring screening and 1 = required screening legislation exists. The overall score was calculated from the number of requirements for which the state had data; if it was unclear if a state had a requirement or not, that data point was not included in the average.

Home visiting program access refers to the percent of state counties with families served by HRSA-supported Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Programs. The MIECHV Program is administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) in partnership with the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). States, territories, and tribal entities receive funding through the MIECHV Program. They have the flexibility to tailor the program to serve the specific needs of their communities. Through a statewide needs assessment, states identify target populations and select home visiting service delivery models that best meet state and local needs. By law, state and territory grantees must spend the majority of their MIECHV Program grants to implement evidence-based home visiting models, with up to 25 percent of funding available to implement promising approaches that will undergo rigorous evaluation. HRSA requires MIECHV Program grantees to report on their program's performance.

4. Empowering People Over Special Interests

Indicator	Full Data Source
Corporate contribution limits	2017, National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) State Limits on Contributions to Candidates 2017-2018 Election Cycle, and 2015, Ballotpedia state campaign finance information
Independent expenditure disclosure	2014 National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) table on State's Independent Expenditure Reporting
Voter Participation	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2016
Independent Redistricting Score	2011, Brennan Center for Justice 50 State Guide to Redistricting, and 2017, Addendum to the 50 State Guide to Redistricting
Data Privacy Laws	2016 American Bar Association, and 2016-2018 National Conference of State Legislatures

NOTES:

Corporate contribution limit is calculated using NCSL and Ballotpedia data. States were ranked on: (1) the dollar limit on corporate contributions to candidates; and (2) the dollar limit on corporate contributions to PACs (six states were missing data in the PAC category: Tennessee, Florida, Colorado, Connecticut, Kentucky, and Michigan). In each case, states that allow unlimited contributions were ranked at 50, and the remaining states were ranked by dollar value, with zero resulting in the highest rank. The final rank is calculated using the average of the ranks for the candidate and PAC contribution limits. The data may reflect limits that have since been updated. This does not account for any other mechanisms that corporations can utilize in a given state to direct funds (e.g. through a political party committee or an independent expenditure).

Independent expenditure disclosure uses NCSL data on state requirements for corporations to disclose independent expenditure spending. Each state was given a score: 0 if the state does not require disclosure, and 1 if the state does require disclosure.

Voter participation is the percent of voting-aged citizens that voted in November 2016.

Independent redistricting score uses the Brennan Center 2011

Justice 50 State Guide to Redistricting and 2017 Addendum to create an index on the independence of state and congressional redistricting (where applicable) in each state. For each category (state and congressional) the following scores were given: 0, in cases where elected officials set lines, and bipartisan approval is not required; 1, in cases where elected officials set lines, and bipartisan approval is effectively needed, but there is no independent commission; and 2, in cases where an independent commission sets lines. In seven states (Alaska, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming) there is only one congressional district, so only the state level score was applied. The state rank reflects the average score from the two categories.

Data privacy laws uses American Bar and NCSL sources on state level data privacy laws to create an index in which 0 indicates a state has no law in a given category, and 1 indicates the state has a law in a given category. 2016 American Bar research was used to evaluate if each state had a biometric data collection law. NCSL research was used to evaluate each state on the following law categories: use of personally identifiable information by online services, disposal of customer data after a set period of time (separate categories for government and companies), requirement of companies to disclose when a data breach occurs, and social media privacy (separate categories for employers and educational institutions). The ranking does not consider the quality or characteristics of the laws, only if a law exists for each given category.

5. Equal Opportunity for All

Indicator	Full Data Source
Wage gap	2016,U.S. Census, ACS, Table B20017B-I, 5-year estimates and 2016, U.S. Census, ACS, Table DP05
Incarceration rate	2015, Vera Institute of Justice, using BJS, NPS, NVSS
Jail admissions rate	2015, Vera Institute of Justice, using BJS, NPS, NVSS
Traffic stop transparency	2017, Stanford Open Policing Project
Racial profiling law	2014, NAACP report, Born Suspect, Appendix 1

NOTES:

Wage gap is calculated using the median wages for full-time, year-round workers over the age of 16 for each state, disaggregated by gender and race. ACS 2016 5-year estimates were used to reduce margin of error and include as many subgroups as possible in the analysis. Due to instability of survey estimates for small populations, race and gender groups were excluded from the analysis when the co-efficient of variation was greater than 30% for any race/gender group in a state, or when the entire group in any area was less than 15,000. Racial and ethnic groups are defined by the Census Bureau, which provides estimates for 5 racial groups and two ethnicities. This analysis compared Native American, Black, Asian, Native Hawaiian, White - not Hispanic or Latino, and Hispanic and Latino of any race. Population statistics are from ACS 2016.

Incarceration rates refer to both prison and jail incarceration rates. Only persons between the ages of 15-64 were included in these rates because individuals outside this age range are unlikely to be incarcerated, and excluding this population increases comparability across states. Federal jail facilities and privately-run facilities were not included in this analysis. Six states: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, are not included because they do not participate in theU.S. Jail Survey or Census, or because they run unified state systems that combine prisons and jails.

Jail admission rates reflects the number of admissions of people between the ages of 15-64, not unique number of people. Six states are not included, see above.

Traffic stop transparency uses the Stanford Open Policing data to create an index on traffic stop data. States were graded on whether practices were deemed to be sufficiently transparent for residents and policymakers to understand racial profiling activities in their state. Each state was given a score: 0 if the state does not collect or does not share traffic stop profiling data; 1 if the state shares some, but insufficient, traffic stop racial profiling data; and 2 if the state provides enough data to analyze racial disparities during traffic stops.

Racial profiling laws uses a 2014 NAACP investigation into racial profiling laws to create a binary score. States received a 1 if they have any racial profiling law, and 0 if they have no racial profiling law. Ranking does not take into account the quality or characteristics of the law.

6. Sustainable Infrastructure, Resilience, and Innovation

Indicator	Full Data Source
Dam safety	2015,U.S.Army Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams
Road condition	2015, American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 2017 Infrastructure Report Card Super Map
Bridge condition	2016,U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Federal Highway Administration
State climate action plan	2017, The Center for Climate Strategies
FEMA mitigation plans	2015, Federal Emergency Management Agency Mitigation Framework Leadership Group (FEMA MitFLG) draft report, using FEMA Mitigation Planning Portal andU.S. Census data
Resilient building codes	2015, Federal Emergency Management Agency Mitigation Framework Leadership Group (FEMA MitFLG) draft report, using Insurance Office Services (ISO) data
Transit accessibility	2013, Federal Emergency Management Agency Mitigation Framework Leadership Group (FEMA MitFLG) draft report, using Federal Transit Administration data
STEM employment	2016, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
Science and engineering patents	2014, National Science Foundation (NSF)
R&D intensity	2014, National Science Foundation (NSF)
Broadband saturation	2016, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table S2801

NOTES:

Dam safety is calculated using data from the United States Army Corps of Engineers' National Inventory of Dams. It refers to the percent of high hazard potential dams requiring an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) that have an EAP. According to FEMA, dams assigned the high hazard potential classification are those "where failure or mis-operation will probably cause loss of human life." A designation of high hazard potential does not specify a dam's condition and does not indicate deficiency.

Road condition data was obtained from the American Society of Civil Engineer's 2017 Infrastructure Super Map. ASCE compiles road data from TRIP State Information and Reports: 2015. According to ASCE, "*road condition information from TRIP is based on data submitted by state Departments of Transportation to the Federal Highway Administration, using the International Roughness Index. State DOTs may also have their own internal pavement management systems for the roads and highways that they maintain. As a result, the data may not be identical but should be viewed as complimentary.*"

Bridge condition refers to the percent of state bridges included in the Federal Highway Administration's National Bridge Inventory that are classified as structurally deficient. For details and definitions regarding bridge deficiency, refer to 2017 NHS Bridges Implementation Guidance.

State climate action plan uses 2017 data from the Center for Climate Strategies and assigns states a 2 if a state plan is completed, 1 if a state plan is in progress, and 0 if a state plan does not exist. The score does not take into account the quality or characteristics of the climate action plan.

FEMA mitigation plan refers to state percentage of population in communities covered by a current FEMA-approved or approvable-pending-adoption local hazard mitigation plan. Data was obtained from FEMA MitFLG draft concept paper: Draft Interagency Concept for Community Resilience Indicators and National-Level Measures, using FEMA Mitigation Planning Portal GIS data. The data has been modified from its original Agency provided source. The resulting data is a derivative of the original source data and should not be considered as official agency data. SDG USA analyzed this data usingU.S.Census population data from 2010. 2010 data was used to provide consistency with FEMA MitFLG mitigation planning data which uses 2010 community population estimates. Report specifies: "The project team did not select the proposed measures based on their value or utility for composite indexing, community comparison, or scoring. The proposed measures consider possible uses of Federal program-based information in identifying relevant national-level trends in community resilience capacity- building activities and outcomes. The team did not develop the proposed measures to support comparative assessment of resilience capacity among States or communities."

Resilient building codes refers to the percent of jurisdictions subject to one of more hazards (seismic, hurricane, or flood) that have adopted building codes with disaster specific provisions. Data was obtained from FEMA MitFLG draft concept paper: Draft Interagency Concept for Community Resilience Indicators and National-Level Measures, using ISO AND BCEGS data. The insurance services office (ISO) tracks building code effectiveness through the BCEGS. The data has been modified from its original Agency provided source. The resulting data is a derivative of the original source data and should not be considered as official agency data. See notes on draft paper in FEMA mitigation plan indicator above.

Transit accessibility reflects the percent of transit system stations in compliance with accessibility requirements of Americas with Disabilities Act of 1990. Data was obtained from FEMA MitFLG draft concept paper: Draft Interagency Concept for Community Resilience Indicators and National-Level Measures, using Federal Transit Administration Data. The data has been modified from its original Agency provided source. The resulting data is a derivative of the original source data and should not be considered as official agency data. See notes on draft paper in FEMA mitigation plan indicator above.

STEM employment represents the percent of total industry employment in the STEM occupational category. Percentages for a given area or industry may not add to 100 due to rounding. The Science, Engineering, Mathematics, and Information Technology Domain includes: 1. Life and physical science, engineering, mathematics, and information technology occupations; and 2. Social science occupations. Data obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' 2016 Occupational Employment Statistics data set.

Science and engineering patents represents state patent activity normalized to the size of its S&E workforce, specifically employees in S&E occupations. "People in S&E occupations include engineers and computer, mathematical, life, physical, and social scientists. Managers, technicians, elementary and secondary schoolteachers, and medical personnel are not included. Although the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) grants several types of patents, this indicator covers only utility patents, commonly known as patents for inventions. Utility patents can be granted for any new, useful, or improved method, process, machine, device, manufactured item, or chemical compound and represent a key measure of intellectual property. Patents were fractionally allocated among states based on the proportion of residences of all named inventors. Data on individuals in S&E occupations come from a survey of workplaces that assigns workers to a state based on where they work. Estimates do not include self-employed persons and are developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Situations in which workers live in one state and work in another introduce some imprecision into the calculation of this indicator. Estimates for states with smaller populations are generally less precise than estimates for states with larger populations." (National Science Foundation, 2014)

R&D intensity is the ratio of state R&D investment to state GDP.

Broadband saturation refers to the percent of households with broadband internet subscriptions (includes cable, fiber optic or DSL).

7. Clean Air, Water, and Energy

Indicator	Full Data Source
Renewable energy consumption	2015, Energy Information Administration State Energy Data System (EIA SEDS)
Renewable energy production	2015, Energy Information Administration State Energy Data System (EIA SEDS)
Particulate matter exposure	2014-2016, United Health Foundation 2017 Annual Report
Drinking water violations	2015, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) Threats on Tap: Widespread Violations Highlight Need for Investment in Water Infrastructure and Protections, using Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Information System (EPA SDWIS) data
Greenhouse gas emissions	2016, Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (EPA GHGRP)
Toxic chemical pollution	2016, Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Release Inventory (EPA TRI)
Air, water, and hazardous waste violation enforcement	2015-2017, Environmental Protection Agency Enforcement and Compliance History Online (EPA ECHO)

NOTES:

Renewable energy consumption includes primary energy consumption from the sources included in the EIA State Energy Data System (SEDS): fuel ethanol, wood, waste, hydroelectric, geothermal, solar, and wind energy, as a share of state total primary energy consumption.

Renewable energy production includes primary energy production of the sources included in the EIA State Energy Data System (SEDS): fuel ethanol, wood, waste, hydroelectric, geothermal, solar, and wind energy, as a share of state total primary energy production.

Particulate matter exposure refers to the average exposure to particulate matter of 2.5 microns (PM2.5) or less (micrograms per cubic meter) and is a measure of air pollution from combustion (from sources such as auto exhaust or power plants).

Drinking water violations represents the percent of a state's population served by a community water system with violations of the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Data was obtained from the NRDC Report Threats on Tap: Widespread Violations Highlight Need for Investment in Water Infrastructure and Protections, using the EPA

SDWIS database. For a detailed explanation of methodology, refer to the report appendices. As highlighted by the NRDC and the EPA, the under-reporting of water violations leads to significant underestimations of the true number of water violations in the United States. All violations, including health-based and monitoring and reporting violations were included in this report, as the presence of monitoring and reporting violations often masks the existence of health-based violations.

Greenhouse gas emissions refers to the metric tons per capita of carbon dioxide (CO_2) equivalent emissions for all greenhouse gases reported from over 8,000 facilities (large emitters only, >25,000 MTCO2e/year). This data set does not reflect total U.S. GHG emissions. The EPA tracks U.S. greenhouse gas emissions and their sources through two complementary programs: the Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks (the Inventory), and the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP). The data used here is from the GHGRP, because it is aggregated at the state level. The data does not capture total U.S. emissions. For access to data on 100% of U.S. emissions by sector, use The Inventory, which includes emissions from the agriculture sector and data regarding forestry GHG sinks, while the GHGRP does not.

Toxic chemical pollution is a measure of the total releases per square mile of toxic chemical waste from U.S. facilities. The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Under the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, certain industrial facilities in the U.S. must report annually how much of each chemical is recycled, combusted for energy recovery, treated for destruction, and disposed of or otherwise released on- and off-site.

Air, water, and hazardous waste violation enforcement is represented by the percent of state facilities with at least one Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) violation for air, water, drinking water, or hazardous waste in the past three years that received an enforcement action (formal or informal). This indicator is a measure of state enforcement rates for violations, not a measure of the number of violations. Due to systematic under-reporting of violations, ranking states based on the number of violations would likely prove an underestimate of pollution and inaccurate measure of enforcement. States may have more violations due to higher rates of noncompliance, or due to stricter enforcement. Violating facilities with *either* formal or informal actions are included in this analysis, to prevent double counting of facilities that received both a formal and informal enforcement action in response to a violation. Three-year timeframes are used to capture enforcement actions that are issued in a year following the violation issuance. Data was analyzed using the EPA ECHO database. The following data caveats for Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act data were published on the database as of February 16, 2017:

- ECHO is displaying Clean Air Act data from the modernized national data management system, ICIS-Air. Some states are still establishing data transfer connections to ICIS-Air. Data for these states may be incomplete.
- New Jersey is not supplying EPA with required data about its Clean Water Act (CWA) discharge program as it has not converted to the current program data system (ICIS-NPDES). EPA copied New Jersey's data from the old data system on November 29, 2012. This allows users to see the list of regulated facilities and associated historical activities; however, subsequent state activities are not being reported.
- Missouri's CWA data problem is related to Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) that are reported on time by regulated facilities but are not transferring properly into the program data system (ICIS-NPDES), causing those facilities to appear to have not reported.
- North Carolina's CWA data problem is related to the incomplete upload of DMR data from the state's data management system to ICIS-NPDES, causing facilities that have satisfied permit reporting requirements to be depicted in ICIS and ECHO as having incomplete or deficient monitoring and reporting.
- Washington's CWA data problem is related to a small number of facilities appearing in ECHO as noncompliant for failing to submit expected DMRs, which may or may not be the case. Users should verify these data with Washington Ecology via the PARIS permit database prior to using it for any intended purpose.

OECD data

Where possible, efforts have been made to compare state-level indicators to OECD data. It was not always possible to match variables exactly, but where comparable data exists it has been included here to show global context. Please note that Goal 4 does have comparable OECD indicators at this time. The table below shows the America's Goals indicator and the related OECD indicator and its source. Note that the U.S. has not been given an overall international score.

America's Goals Indicator	OECD Indicator	Source
1.A1: Employment	Employment/population ratio (%) of population 25-64 years	OECD Employment Database, 2016
1.A2: Unemployment rate	Unemployment rate (%) of population 25-64 years	OECD Employment Database, 2016
1.A3: Working poor	Percent working poor, 2014 or most recent	OECD Income Distribution Database, 2014
1.B2: Paid family leave	Paid leave, mothers (weeks)	OECD Family Database, 2016
	Paid leave, fathers (weeks)	OECD Family Database, 2016
1.C1: Collective bargaining coverage	Collective bargaining coverage (%), 2016 or most recent	OECD ICTWSS Database, 2016
2.A1: Uninsured	Population coverage for a core set of services, 2015 or nearest year	OECD Health Statistics 2017
2.A2: Adults not seeing a doctor because of cost	Consultations skipped due to cost, nearest year 2013-2016	OECD Health Statistics 2017
2.B1: Life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth, 2015	OECD, Indicator: Life expectancy at birth, 2018
2.C1: Food insecurity	Percentage of families that did not have enough money to buy food that was needed in the past 12 months, 2011-2012	OECD Society at a Glance, OECD Secretariat calculations based from Gallup World Poll, 2014
3.A1: 4-Year graduation rate	Upper secondary general education graduation rate, aged less than 25	OECD, Education at a Glance, 2015
3.A6: Act reading benchmark	Reading performance, mean score - PISA	OECD, Pisa Data Explorer, 2015
3.A7: Act math benchmark	Math performance, mean score - PISA	OECD, Pisa Data Explorer, 2015
3.B1: College graduation rate	Graduation rates in tertiary education - bachelor's or equivalent	OECD, Education at a Glance, 2015

America's Goals Indicator	OECD Indicator	Source
3.B3: Educational attainment	Percent of population aged 25-34 with bachelor's or equivalent, 2016 or most recent	OECD, Education at a Glance, 2017
3.B4: Youth not In school nor working	Percent of youth aged 18-24 not in school and not in work, 2016 or most recent	OECD, Education at a Glance, 2017
3.C1: Early childhood education	Percent of children aged 3-5 enrolled in pre-primary or primary education, 2013-2014	OECD, Education at a Glance, 2017
3.C2: Childcare costs for married couples	Childcare costs for a two-earner, two-child family as percent of net family income	OECD Tax and Benefit System, 2015
3.C3: Childcare costs for single parents	Childcare costs for a two-child single-parent family as percent of net family income	OECD Tax and Benefit System, 2015
5.A1 Wage gap	Wage gap (% of male median wage), 2016 or latest available	OECD, Indicator: Gender wage gap, 2018
5.B1: Incarceration rate	Prison population rate, 2015-2017	Institute for Criminal Policy Research, World Prison Brief, 2018
6.A2: Road condition	Road infrastructure investment per GDP, 2014-2015	OECD, indicator: Infrastructure investment, 2018
6.C1: Stem employment	S&T occupations in total employment (%), 2010 or latest available	OECD, Science Technology and Industry Outlook, 2018
6.C2: Science and engineering patents	Patents filed by universities and public labs per GDP, 2010 or latest available	OECD, Science Technology and Industry Outlook, 2018
6.C3: R&D intensity	GERD as a percentage of GDP, 2015 or latest available	UIS UNESCO, Science, Technology, and Innovation, 2017
6.C4: Broadband saturation	% households with broadband access, 2010 or latest available	OECD, Indicator: Households with broadband access, 2018
7.A1: Renewable energy consumption	Renewable energy as share of primary energy supply, 2016	SDG USA analysis of IEA world energy balance headline data, 2017
7.A2: Renewable energy production	Renewable energy as share of primary energy supply, 2016	SDG USA analysis of IEA world energy balance headline data, 2017
7.B1: Particulate matter exposure	PM 2.5 average levels, 2015 estimated value	OECD, Environment Statistics, Air Quality and Health, 2018
7.B3: Greenhouse gas emissions	Total GHG per capita (kilograms per capita, thousands), 2015 or latest available	OECD Stats, Air and climate: greenhouse gas emissions by source, 2018
7.C1 Air, water and hazardous waste Violation enforcement	Environmental policy stringency index, 2015 or latest available	OECD, Environment Statistics: Environmental policy stringency index, 2018

NOTES:

Renewable energy consumption and production measures renewable energy consumption and production as a share of total energy balance. Measures were obtained from the IEA global energy balance database—total renewable consumption (ktoe) was divided by total energy consumption, and likewise, total renewable production (ktoe) was divided by total renewable production for each OECD country.

Environmental policy stringency index is a country-specific and internationally-comparable measure of the stringency of environmental policy. Stringency is defined as the degree to which environmental policies put an explicit or implicit price on polluting or environmentally harmful behaviour. The index ranges from 0 (not stringent) to 6 (highest degree of stringency). The index covers 28 OECD and 6 BRIICS countries for the period 1990-2012. The index is based on the degree of stringency of 14 environmental policy instruments, primarily related to climate and air pollution (OECD 2014).

Notes on comparability and limitations

Efforts have been made to ensure comparability across states. All of the data used here comes from surveys of subsets of the general population, because of this, all of the calculations may be subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. Comparisons across states with similar values on an indicator should be made with caution, particularly if the population is small or is a subgroup, because these differences may not be statistically significant.

There are known data gaps that exist which present challenges for measuring outcomes across states. For example, it was not possible to compare how much Americans in each state spend on out-of-pocket healthcare costs (Goal 2, target B) due to varied structure of healthcare plans across theU.S.. In some cases, varying datasets capture similar information in different ways, creating tradeoffs in highlighting one aspect of a variable over another; where relevant, these decisions have been detailed in the indicators above. In other cases, such as in education, comparing one state's educational outcomes with another is limited by the decentralized nature of the American education systems. For some indicators, the data sources used did not include data from every state; when this occurred, target and goals scores were only calculated from the indicators for which the state had values. These challenges have been accounted for, when possible, by including multiple indicators for each target. Future reports will be able to drill down into more nuances of the data, including how close states are to achieving these goals and how quickly they are progressing toward them.

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