

Policy Report



Opportunity Across the States

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THE ETS CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON HUMAN CAPITAL AND EDUCATION

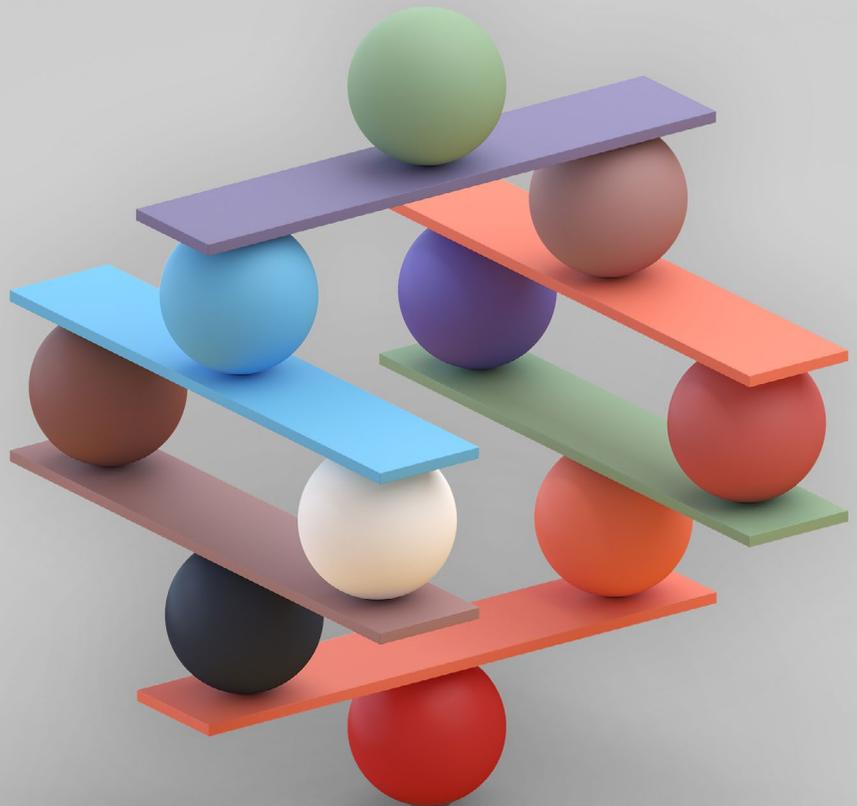


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	1
Acknowledgments	2
Introduction	3
Approach	3
Well-Being	6
Human Capital	8
Social Capital	10
A Complex Relationship: Human Capital, Social Capital and Well-Being	13
Discussion	16
Appendices	17
Appendix A: Indicator Selection and Sources	17
Appendix B: Methodology	23
Appendix C: Indicators by Domain (Raw Data)	25
Appendix D: Regression Results for Skills vs. Educational Attainment to Well-Being	30
Appendix E: Principal Component Analysis for Social Capital	31
Appendix F: Regression Results for Components of Social Capital	33
Appendix G: Regression Results for Human Capital, Social Capital, and Well-Being	34
State Date Briefs	35
About the Authors	

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PREFACE

The Merriam-Webster dictionary defines *opportunity* as both "a favorable juncture of circumstances" and "a good chance for advancement or progress." We know that opportunities exist, but we also need to recognize that they vary greatly among individuals, families, states, and regions of the country. We know also that there is no single factor, simple answer, or secret formula that on its own can level the increasingly unlevel playing field when it comes to opportunity in the United States. Certainly, globalization and technological innovation will continue to accelerate, and both are having a significant impact on the nature of work and our everyday lives. Yet the landscape of opportunity today is not simply the result of these forces. The unequal nature of opportunity in America has been strongly impacted by a range of choices made over time by policy makers and key stakeholders all across the country.

This new report from the ETS Center for Research on Human Capital and Education argues that there are several critical forces that work in complicated and interrelated ways over many years that impact and help shape our opportunities and life outcomes. Guided by a framework for understanding opportunity first presented in *Choosing Our Future: A Story of Opportunity in America*, the present report posits that those who are able to develop more human and social capital have greater opportunities for enrichment at all stages of their lives; their well-being, which includes the conditions surrounding their environments, tends to be healthier and more secure; and they have better access to social networks that support the acquisition of greater amounts of education and skills. Conversely, adults and children in situations that do not foster the development of human and social capital, who live amidst lower levels of well-being, face greater challenges. This process is sometimes referred to as the "accumulation of advantage and disadvantage," and it provides a helpful way to understand how opportunity is both realized and transmitted within and across generations.

To measure and compare opportunity across the states, key indicators were identified for the domains of human capital, social capital, and well-being for each state from an array of national surveys. Human capital is quantified using data on adult skill estimates that are now widely available from the National Center for Educational Statistics, along with data on student skills and educational attainment. Social capital refers to the extent to which social interaction provides tangible benefits to individuals and their communities and is measured using a collection of indicators that tap civic and community engagement and trust. The concept of well-being used in this report relies on key measures of income/poverty, employment, health, and safety at the state level. Detailed data for each domain is provided in 50 *State Data Briefs* that accompany this report.

The analyses in the report support a powerful narrative about the linkage between levels of human and social capital and overall levels of well-being across the states. In fact, some 85 percent of the variance in well-being is explained by the combined association of human and social capital. Policy makers and others would do well to recognize that the paths to opportunity and improved well-being, although complex, need to include investments that will lead to improved levels of social and human capital.

The fact that a "good chance for advancement or progress" (opportunity) has, in some part, been driven by public policies can be viewed as good news. Given that our policy decisions have contributed to the current levels of inequality of opportunity, then different decisions and policies can help us find a path to improve well-being for more Americans. At the same time, we need to recognize and understand that the combination of forces that are driving the disparities in opportunity are very powerful. To counteract these will require a framework for opportunity that lays out a coherent and sustained approach to achieve clearly articulated goals and a set of key indicators aligned to that framework that are regularly monitored, improved as needed, and tested to ensure they meaningfully track progress toward meeting these goals for key subgroups in our population. *Choosing Our Future* presented a framework to catalyze a national conversation on the necessity of taking actions to improve opportunity. This report seeks to bring that framework to life.

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INTRODUCTION

Well before the COVID-19 pandemic, the promise of an America replete with opportunities had become elusive for many. The tragic impact of COVID-19 has made more apparent what had been true for some time: there is an unequal distribution of opportunity in our society and its impacts are far ranging, highlighting challenges that are chronic rather than episodic. This report explores opportunity at the state level by looking at key variables that measure a state's well-being (issues relating to income/poverty, the labor market, health outcomes, and safety), aggregate stock of human capital (education and skills), and social capital (civic engagement, networks, trust, and social cohesion). We argue in this report that to truly understand how opportunity functions and broaden opportunities for more Americans, we need to see opportunity as an interplay among several critical forces: one's material and physical well-being and one's access to beneficial social and human capital.

In 2016, ETS released *Choosing our Future: A Story of Opportunity in America*.¹ The report cautioned that if we continue to choose the current path we are on, our future will be one of increased disparities between those with access to real opportunities and those without. To counter this destructive trend, the authors suggested that we work strategically and swiftly so that "[m]ore children, irrespective of the circumstances in which they are born and grow, are able to develop critical skills and enrich their social capital, so that they can reach their full potential as workers, parents, community members, and citizens." This requires us, the authors continued, to meaningfully address "the widening gaps in educational, social, and economic outcomes of the current generation of students and adults."² This idea is at the heart of the argument offered in this report: to better understand opportunity and how it is manifested across the United States today, we need to view it as a complex set of interactions that occur over many years and that are embedded in a number of different areas of one's life.

Our findings suggest that levels of human and social capital and a state's level of well-being (and the indicators that are used to measure them) are indeed highly interdependent and influence each other in complex ways. Conceptualizing opportunity in this way, we believe, requires us to view the challenges we face as a nation and, perhaps more importantly, the solutions proposed to address these challenges in new ways.

The paper begins with a discussion of the framework and methodological approach we employed to understand opportunity across the states, followed by an examination of relative levels of well-being by state. We then look at levels of human and then social capital by state and compare these to levels of well-being to understand the distributional patterns of these three domains across states. We follow this with an analysis of the complex linkages among the domains. Policy implications related to our findings are offered in the Discussion section.

While this report sets forth the framework for understanding opportunity across the states and an overview of data for all 50 states, the *State Data Briefs* that accompany this report provide users with detailed data for each domain by state.³ Geared for policy makers and key stakeholders at the local, state, and national levels, these briefs are intended to elucidate the broad categories of human and social capital for each state and show the interaction among these domains and well-being for each state.

APPROACH

Research shows that human and social capital compound in critical ways, those with more of each have greater opportunities for enrichment at all stages of their lives; the conditions surrounding their environments are healthier and more secure, and they have access to multiple social networks that support the acquisition of

¹ Irwin Kirsch, Henry Braun, Mary Louise Lennon, and Anita Sands, *Choosing Our Future: A Story of Opportunity in America* (Princeton, NJ: ETS, 2016). <https://www.ets.org/s/research/report/opportunity/ets-choosing-our-future.pdf>. See also Irwin Kirsch and Henry Braun, eds., *The Dynamics of Opportunity* (New York: Springer Open, 2016).

² Kirsch et al., *Choosing Our Future*, 42.

³ Washington, DC, has not been included in this analysis of U.S. states.

greater amounts of education and skills through better access to formal and informal learning channels.⁴ Parents often, in turn, transmit their advantages to their children in more and less tangible ways. Conversely, a steep downward slope often confronts those with less human and social capital. Adults and children in situations that do not foster the development of human and social capital will start well behind the eight ball. This process has been referred to as the "accumulation of advantage and disadvantage" and provides a helpful way to understand how advantage and disadvantage are transmitted from one generation to the next.⁵

Unlike some state-by-state reports that simply group and rank performance on select indicators, *Opportunity Across the States* contextualizes key indicators of opportunity into meaningful and actionable domains. Human capital represents an interconnected set of education and skills that one develops over a lifetime. To quantify human capital, we use newly available data on estimates of adult skills at the state level and combine those data with information on student skills and educational attainment for each state. Social capital refers to the extent to which social interaction provides tangible benefits to individuals and their communities. Indicators in this domain tap issues of civic and community engagement and trust. The concept of well-being in our model, though presented first, is perhaps best viewed as the result of previously available opportunity as well as the scaffolding needed to realize future opportunity. Our definition of well-being⁶ relies on key measures of income/poverty, employment, health, and safety at the state level.

For each domain, we selected a set of indicators that conceptually represented the domain. To achieve a parsimonious model, we analyzed correlation matrices of the indicators by domain and reduced redundancies. The final selection of indicators used in *Opportunity Across the States* is presented in Table 1. Full details on indicator selection and sources can be found in Appendix A.

⁴ Muhammad Ali, Abiodun Egbetokun, and Manzoor Hussain Memon, "Human Capital, Social Capabilities and Economic Growth," *Economies* 6, no. 1: article 2 (2018), <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies6010002>; Heidi Knipprath and Katleen De Rick, "How Social and Human Capital Predict Participation in Lifelong Learning: A Longitudinal Data Analysis," *Adult Education Quarterly* 65, no. 1 (2015): 50–66.

⁵ Kirsch et al., *Choosing Our Future*; Kirsch and Braun, *The Dynamics of Opportunity*.

⁶ Many measures of well-being focus on subjective indicators of how people feel about their lives, such as the quality of their relationships, their positive emotions and resilience, the realization of their potential, or their overall satisfaction with life. Our indicators of state-level well-being focus more on living conditions that create a positive (or negative) environment for individuals. While these could be conceptualized as "life outcomes," we purposefully avoided this term to reinforce the fact that our analysis is correlational and bidirectional with respect to causality.

TABLE 1: INDICATORS BY DOMAIN

WELL-BEING**INCOME/POVERTY**

- Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)
- Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)
- Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)
- Gini index (2017)
- Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)

EMPLOYMENT

- Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)
- Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)
- Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)
- Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)

COMMUNITY

- Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)
- Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)

HEALTH

- Life expectancy at birth (2016)
- Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)
- Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)
- Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)
- Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)
- Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)
- Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)
- Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)
- Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)

HUMAN CAPITAL**SKILLS**

- Percentage of adult population performing at or above PIAAC Level 3 (indirect estimates for states), literacy and numeracy (2012, 2014, 2017)
- Percentage at or above NAEP Proficient 8th grade reading and math (2019)

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

- Percentage of the population 25 and over with an associate's degree or more (2017)

TABLE 1: INDICATORS BY DOMAIN (CONTINUED)

SOCIAL CAPITAL**NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING**

Percentage whose neighbors did favors for each other at least once per month in the past 12 months (2017)

Percentage who reported they trust all to most of the people in their neighborhood (2013)

Percentage who reported belonging to any groups, organizations, or associations in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016-Sep. 2017)

Percentage who reported getting together with other people from their neighborhood to do something positive for their neighborhood or community in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016-Sep. 2017)

Percentage who reported they talked or spent time with friends and family every day or a few times a week in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016-Sep. 2017)

Percentage who reported spending any time volunteering for any organization or association in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016-Sep. 2017)

POLITICAL EFFICACY

Percentage of the voting eligible population who voted for the highest office (2016)

Percentage who reported voting in the last local elections, such as for the mayor or school board, in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016-Sep. 2017)

Percentage who reported attending a public meeting, such as a zoning or school board meeting, to discuss a local issues in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016-Sep. 2017)

Percentage who reported contacting or visiting a public official, at any level of government, to express their opinion in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016-Sep. 2017)

Because the data for our model originate from an array of statistical sources and range in type from rates and percentages to age and income, it was necessary to transform the data to standardized units, a technique widely adopted by researchers and organizations when analyzing disparate datasets.⁷ Domain totals were calculated by averaging standardized indicators for each domain and, in some cases, within subcategories of the domain. The resulting values provide information on a state's relative position in standard deviation units on a given domain—or subcategory of a domain—in relation to all states.⁸ Correlational and regression analyses of the standardized data were used to explore key associations between the domains. For more details on the methodology, please see Appendix B.

WELL-BEING

Well-being within each state was determined using official statistics on aggregate levels of income/poverty, employment, community, and health. The 20 data points come primarily from the American Community Survey, as well as the Center for Disease Control, and the Department of Justice.

Measures on poverty were included based on a large body of research showing that children born into poverty have greater odds of not being ready for school and are more likely to have worse economic and health outcomes as adults than those not born into poverty. While many adults do not remain consistently in poverty throughout their lifetime, research shows that even those who move in and out of poverty also experience the deleterious impacts on their health, relationships, and mortality.⁹ Our model uses measures that tap the

⁷ See, for example, the Legatum prosperity index, <https://www.prosperity.com/about/methodology>; Scott Stern, Petra Krylova, and Jaromir Harmacek, *2020 Social Progress Index Methodology Summary* (Washington, DC: Social Progress Imperative, 2020), <https://www.socialprogress.org/static/1aa2d19690906eb93c6cdb281e5ee68b/2020-social-progress-index-methodology.pdf>.

⁸ States with a standard deviation value close to 0 can be thought to have the same level on an indicator or domain as the average for all states. Standard deviations more than 3 units above or below the average fall well away from normative values; just .3 percent of cases will fall outside of 3 standard deviations above or below the mean.

⁹ The Annie E. Casey Foundation, *2020 Kids Count Data Book, State Trends in Child Well-Being* (Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2020), <https://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-2020kidscountdatabook-2020.pdf>; Sean F. Reardon, "The Widening Income Achievement Gap," *Educational Leadership* 70, no. 8 (May 2013): 10–6; Shayna Fae Bernstein, David Rehkopf, Shripad Tuljapurkar, and Carol C. Horvitz, "Poverty Dynamics, Poverty Thresholds and Mortality: An Age-Stage Markovian Model," *PLOS ONE* 13, no. 5 (May 16, 2018): e0195734, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0195734>.

aggregate percentage of the population in poverty, the percentage who receive Food Stamps/SNAP, the percentage of children in food insecure households, the adjusted median household income to capture income/poverty, and a measure of income inequality (Gini index).

Indicators on employment status in our model include the percentage who are unemployed (including those who are marginally attached workers and/or are employed part-time for economic reasons), the percentage of the labor force who are out of the labor force but want a job, and the percentage of children whose parent/s lack secure employment. Economic instability from lack of employment and/or employment insecurity disrupts daily living and relationships and limits access to resources for children's development, which can diminish achievement in school and chances of future success.¹⁰ An indicator that taps the percentage of young adults who are not in school or at work (i.e., disconnected youth) is also included in our measure because research shows that these youth often fail to develop key skills and abilities that can impact their lives for decades.¹¹

Community is captured using data on rate of violent crime and a measure of net migration to a state. Research on crime suggests critical linkages between economic opportunity and violent crime, while other research finds that communities with stronger social ties between residents and organizations or community resources have been shown to experience reduced levels of violent crime.¹² High net in-migration is often associated with greater opportunity for well-being improvement than states with low net migration or even net out-migration.¹³

Finally, health outcomes act as an important measure of well-being at both the individual and state levels. Indicators examine mortality, percentage of low birth weight babies, rates of obesity, measures on the availability of health care providers, percentage of the population with access to health insurance, and data on adverse childhood experiences.¹⁴ For state-by-state data on each indicator in the well-being domain, please refer to Appendix C.

The distribution of the aggregated standardized values for the 20 indicators of well-being for each U.S. state is shown in Figure 1. The line at 0 on the vertical axis represents the average level of well-being for all states. States with lower overall levels of well-being than the average fall below 0 on the vertical axis, while states with higher levels have values above 0. The variation across the states is represented by the green bars, which indicate in standard deviation units how close or far each state is from the average. As shown in Figure 1, states range from approximately 1.38 standard deviations below the norm to about 1.21 standard deviations above the norm. This represents quite a large amount of variation across the states.

¹⁰ The Annie E. Casey Foundation, *2019 Kids Count Data Book, State Trends in Child Well-Being*, (Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2019), <https://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-2019kidscountdatabook-2019.pdf>.

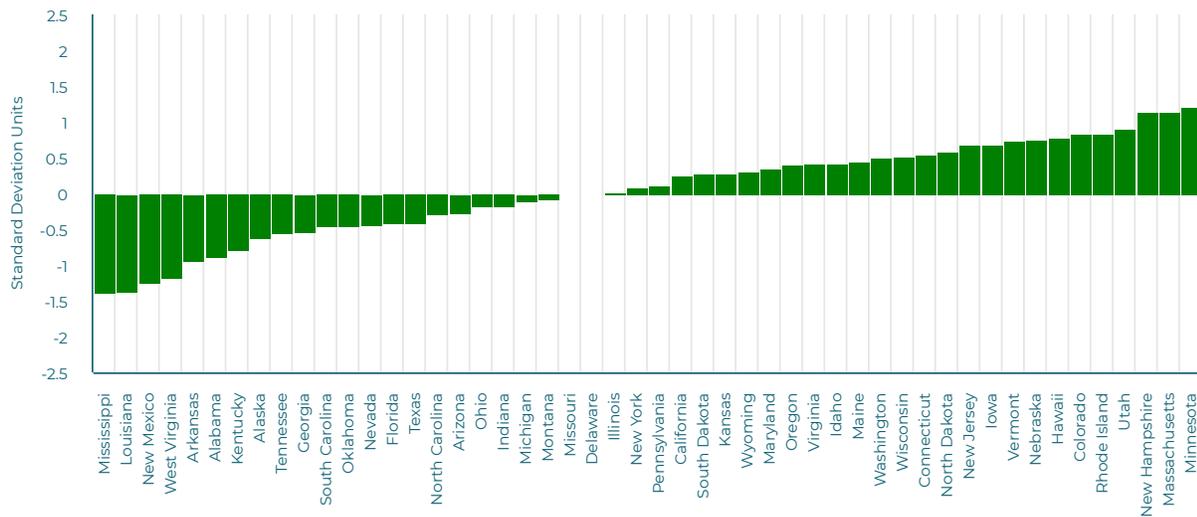
¹¹ Martha Ross and Nicole Prchal Svajlenka, *Employment and Disconnection among Teens and Young Adults: The Role of Place, Race, and Education* (Washington, DC: Brookings, May 24, 2016), <https://www.brookings.edu/research/employment-and-disconnection-among-teens-and-young-adults-the-role-of-place-race-and-education>; Catherine M. Millett and Marisol J. C. Kevelson, *Doesn't Get Better with Age: Predicting Millennials' Disconnection*, Research Report no. RR-18-42 (Princeton, NJ: ETS, 2018), <https://doi.org/10.1002/ets2.12219>; Anita Sands and Madeline Goodman, *Too Big to Fail: Millennials on the Margins* (Princeton, NJ: ETS, 2019), <https://www.ets.org/s/research/report/opportunity-too-big-to-fail.pdf>.

¹² Patrick Sharkey, Gerard Torrats-Espinosa, and Delaram Takyar, "Community and the Crime Decline: The Causal Effect of Local Nonprofits on Violent Crime," *American Sociological Review* 82, no. 6 (December 2017): 1214–40.

¹³ Milena Nikolova, and Carol Graham, "In Transit: The Well-Being of Migrants from Transition and Post-Transition Countries," *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 112 (2015): 164–186; Gregor Aisch, Robert Gebeloff, and Kevin Quealy, "Where We Came From and Where We Went, State by State," *The Upshot* (August 19, 2014).

¹⁴ Raj Chetty, Michael Stepner, Sarah Abraham, Shelby Lin, Benjamin Scuderi, Nicholas Turner, Augustin Bergeron, and David Cutler, "The Association between Income and Life Expectancy in the United States, 2001–2014," *JAMA* 315, no. 16 (April 26, 2016): 1750–66, <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2016.4226>; Angus Deaton, "On Death and Money, History, Facts, and Explanations," *JAMA* 315, no. 16 (April 26, 2016): 1703–05, <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2016.4072>; Sharon M. Fruh, "Obesity: Risk Factors, Complications, and Strategies for Sustainable Long-Term Weight Management," *Journal of the American Association of Nurse Practitioners* 29, no. S1 (October 2017): S3–S14, <https://doi.org/10.1002/2327-6924.12510>; Lin Yang and Graham A. Colditz, "Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity in the United States, 2007–2012," *JAMA Internal Medicine* 175, no. 8 (2015): 1412–13, <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamainternmed.2015.2405>; Anil K. C., Prem Lai Basel, and Sarswoti Singh, "Low Birth Weight and Its Associated Risk Factors: Health Facility-Based Case-Control Study," *PLOS ONE* 15, no. 6 (June 22, 2020): e0234907, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0234907>; Melissa L. Martinson and Nancy E. Reichman, "Socioeconomic Inequalities in Low Birth Weight in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia," *American Journal of Public Health* 106, no. 4 (April 2016): 748–54, <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2015.303007>.

FIGURE 1: AGGREGATED STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF WELL-BEING FOR U.S. STATES



In the next section, we explore the relationship between levels of well-being, as shown in Figure 1, and stock of human capital for all 50 U.S. states.

HUMAN CAPITAL

The role human capital plays in opportunity and the process of accumulated advantage and disadvantage has been well-documented.¹⁵ The demands of our economy, the global forces of the marketplace, and policy decisions made at the local, state, and federal levels in the past 40 years have combined to make it increasingly difficult for those without sufficient levels of skills to thrive.¹⁶ Today a fairly high level of cognitive skill is also increasingly necessary for navigating critical life tasks. Accessing information about health and signing up for health care, applying to institutions of higher education and for financial aid, obtaining information about government IDs and taxes, and even applying for jobs entail relatively high levels of literacy, numeracy, and digital skills.¹⁷ Further, as technology has automated more routine work tasks, complex problem-solving and critical thinking skills have become important for success in a number of labor sectors, including manufacturing, healthcare, business and finance, and education.¹⁸

Research at the national and international levels shows that human capital is also positively associated with important outcomes for individuals and our society: higher rates of employment, higher wages, better health, longer life expectancy, greater trust in others and institutions, and general well-being.¹⁹ Ultimately, we have

¹⁵ Eric A. Hanushek and Ludger Woessmann, "The Role of Cognitive Skills in Economic Development," *Journal of Economic Literature* 46, no. 3 (September 2008): 607–68, <https://doi.org/10.1257/jel.46.3.607>; OECD, *Time for the U.S. to Reskill? What the Survey of Adult Skills Says* (Paris: OECD Publishing, 2019), <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264204904-en>; U.S. Department of Education, Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education, *Making Skills Everyone's Business: A Call to Transform Adult Learning in the United States* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, February 2015), <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/pi/AdultEd/making-skills.pdf>.

¹⁶ Kirsch et al., *Choosing Our Future*; Neeta Fogg, Paul Harrington, and Ishwar Khatiwada, *Skills and Earnings in the Full-Time Labor Market* (Princeton, NJ: ETS, 2018), <https://www.ets.org/s/research/pdf/skills-and-earnings-in-the-full-time-labor-market.pdf>; OECD, *Skills Matter: Additional Results from the Survey of Adult Skills* (Paris: OECD Publishing, November 2019), <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/1fo29d8f-en/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/1fo29d8f-en>.

¹⁷ OECD, *Skills Matter*.

¹⁸ David H. Autor, "Work of the Past, Work of the Future," *AEA Papers and Proceedings* 109 (May 2019): 1–32, <https://doi.org/10.1257/pandp.20191110>; Irwin Kirsch, Anita Sands, Steven Robbins, Madeline Goodman, and Rick Tannenbaum, *Buttressing the Middle: A Case for Reskilling and Upskilling America's Middle-Skill Workers in the 21st Century* (Princeton, NJ: ETS, 2021), <https://www.ets.org/s/research/pdf/buttressing-policy-report.pdf>; Britta Gauly and Clemens M. Lechner, "Self-Perfection or Self-Selection? Unraveling the Relationship between Job-Related Training and Adults' Literacy Skills," *PLOS ONE* 14, no. 5 (May 1, 2019): e0215971, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0215971>.

¹⁹ OECD, *OECD Skills Outlook 2013: First Results from the Survey of Adult Skills* (Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013), <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264204256-en>; OECD, *Skills Matter*; OECD, *Time for the U.S. to Reskill?*

come to appreciate that we have transitioned to what is commonly referred to as a knowledge-based economy. As a result, to play on anything resembling a level playing field, individuals need to have better and more equal opportunities to acquire adequate levels of human capital.

A core issue in understanding the distribution of opportunity in America has been how we define and measure human capital. Since roughly the second half of the 20th century, we have relied on educational attainment as a proxy measure of skill—and for good reason. It makes intuitive sense to surmise that obtaining higher levels of educational attainment confers additional skills. However, when we use data that directly measure the competencies of individuals, we see a large percentage of the adult and young adult population with low-skill levels and substantial variation in skill levels within categories of educational attainment.

Large-scale assessments of skills such as the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), an international study of adults that measures basic cognitive and workplace skills, reveal this in stark terms. PIAAC data show that nearly half of the U.S. population 16 to 65 do not reach minimum standards of key literacy skills.²⁰ Additionally, 46 million young adults between the ages of 16 and 34 in the United States, or 60 percent, perform below a minimum standard for numeracy. In addition, approximately 36 million, or nearly half, perform below the minimum standard for literacy.²¹ Equally important, 19 percent of these young adults who performed below the minimum standard for numeracy had an associate's degree or higher, and nearly 50 percent had a high school degree.²² NAEP data (2019) suggest that this problem will continue into the future: 63 percent of 12th graders in the United States perform below the NAEP Proficient level in reading, and 75 percent perform below the NAEP Proficient level in mathematics.²³

Given this divergence between educational attainment and skills, we believe it is important to augment the measurement of human capital with measures of skills. The newly available estimates of adult skills by state (and county) from the *U.S. PIAAC Skills Map: State and County Indicators of Adult Literacy and Numeracy* allow for this.²⁴ By incorporating data on adult skills with data on student skills from NAEP and educational attainment from the United States Census Bureau, we achieve a robust dataset to analyze the stock of human capital across the states. It is worth noting that while our domain of human capital incorporates skills and attainment data, a regression analysis of these data with well-being shows that while both are important independent predictors of well-being, skills are more influential to levels of well-being ($\beta = .65$) than is educational attainment ($\beta = .31$). (Please refer to Appendix D for the full analysis.) These findings support the mounting evidence that suggests skills are closely aligned to the things we care about: the ability to earn a livable wage, live in safe neighborhoods, and have access to quality health care—all of which, in turn, lead to more favorable well-being and a more cohesive society.²⁵ They also support a body of research about the divergence of degrees and skills.²⁶

²⁰ Minimum standard, see Madeline J. Goodman, Anita M. Sands, and Richard J. Coley, *America's Skills Challenge: Millennials and the Future* (Princeton, NJ: ETS, 2015), <https://www.ets.org/s/research/30079/asc-millennials-and-the-future.pdf>. Data are from Madeline Goodman, Robert Finnegan, Leyla Mohadjer, Tom Krenzke, and Jacquie Hogan, *Literacy, Numeracy, and Problem Solving in Technology-Rich Environments among U.S. Adults: Results from the Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies 2012. First Look*, NCES 2014-008 (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 2013) and Bobby Rampey, Holly Xie, and Stephen Provasnik, *Highlights of the 2017 U.S. PIAAC Results Web Report*, NCES 2020-777 (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 2019), <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2020777>.

²¹ Sands and Goodman, *Too Big to Fail*.

²² Sands and Goodman, *Too Big to Fail*.

²³ National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), <https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/reading/> and <https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/mathematics/>.

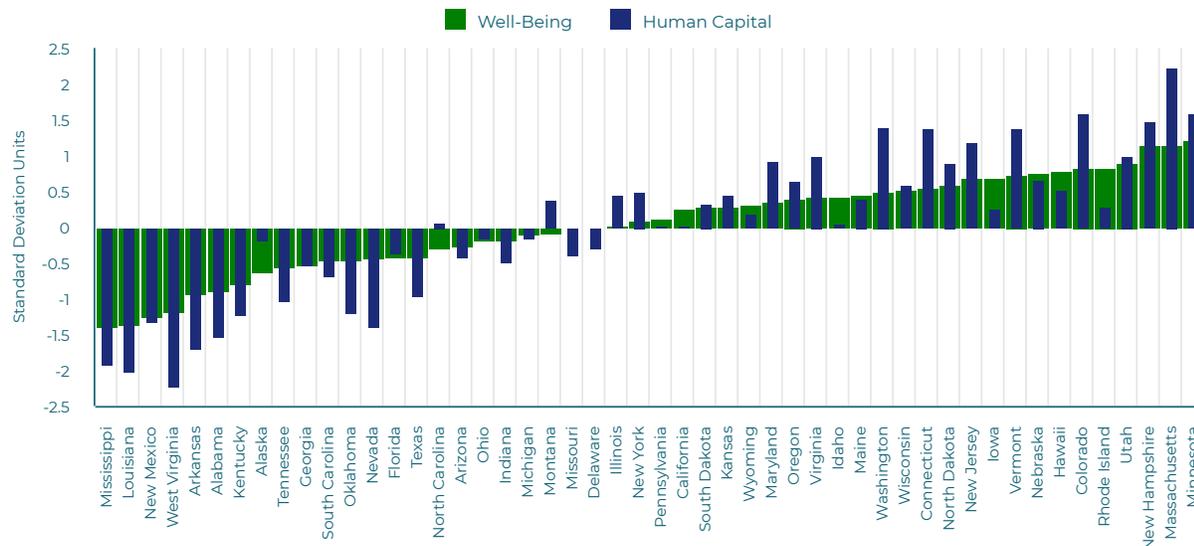
²⁴ Assessment data from PIAAC are available only at the national level. In order to develop our model for all U.S. states, we turned to state-level estimates of adult skills prepared by the National Center for Education Statistics. For an overview of the estimates and methodology for the U.S. PIAAC Skills Map: State and County Indicators of Adult Literacy and Numeracy online tool, see https://nces.ed.gov/whatsnew/commissioner/remarks2020/06_17_2020.asp.

²⁵ Eric A. Hanushek and Ludger Woessmann, "Education, Knowledge Capital and Economic Growth," in *The Economics of Education*, 2nd ed., eds. Steve Bradley and Colin Green (London: Academic Press, 2020), 171–82; Esperanza Vera-Toscano, Margarida Rodrigues, and Patricia Costa, "Beyond Educational Attainment: The Importance of Skills and Lifelong Learning for Social Outcomes. Evidence for Europe from PIAAC," *European Journal of Education* 52, no. 2 (June 2017): 217–31.

²⁶ Neeta Fogg, Paul Harrington, Ishwar Khatiwada, Irwin Kirsch, Anita Sands, and Larry Hanover, *If You Can't Be with the Data You Love: And the Risks of Loving the Data You're With* (Princeton, NJ: ETS, 2019), <https://www.ets.org/s/research/pdf/if-you-cant-be-with-the-data-you-love.pdf>; Neeta Fogg, Paul Harrington, and Ishwar Khatiwada, *Skills and the Earnings of College Graduates* (Princeton, NJ: ETS, 2019), <https://www.ets.org/s/research/pdf/skills-and-the-earnings-of-college-graduates.pdf>; Goodman et al., *America's Skills Challenge*.

Figure 2 presents the aggregated standardized values for the indicators of human capital for each state overlaid on each state's aggregate value of well-being as detailed previously. What these data clearly reveal is that states with above average levels of well-being also have above average human capital levels; conversely, in states where human capital is below average, so too are levels of well-being. The Pearson's correlation coefficient, which represents both the strength and direction of an association between variables, was 0.92.²⁷ In other words, there is a very strong positive relationship between human capital and well-being across the states, though the levels between states vary extensively. For state-by-state raw data on each indicator, please refer to Appendix C.

FIGURE 2: AGGREGATED STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF WELL-BEING AND HUMAN CAPITAL FOR U.S. STATES



The relationship between human capital and well-being, while strong, is not perfect, of course. In some cases, the overall level of human capital in a state is lower than the average for all states, but the level of well-being for that state is close to the norm (average) as, for example, in Delaware. In other instances, such as North Carolina and Montana, levels of well-being fall below the norm, but levels of human capital are above the norm. Aside from the exceptions noted, few states have lower than average well-being and higher than average human capital. Moreover, all states with lower than average human capital also have lower than average levels of well-being. Policy makers who wish to improve levels of human capital in their state would do well to recognize the apparent linkages between these domains.

SOCIAL CAPITAL

The central idea of social capital—that individuals' associations with one another confer perceptible benefits—stretches back to core 19th century sociological theory. The current incarnation, popularity, and influence of the concept in several fields of study rest with the work of key social science theorists since the 1980s.²⁸ While there are several different definitions and conceptualizations of the term, there is general agreement that social capital refers to the extent to which social interaction provides tangible benefits to individuals and their communities. This concept has allowed scholars to frame the notion of sociability as a

²⁷ Pearson's correlation coefficient measures the statistical relationship, or association, between two variables. It provides information about the magnitude of the association, or correlation, as well as the direction of the relationship, and runs from -1 to +1, with a coefficient of 0 indicating that there is no statistical relationship between variables, -1 representing a perfect negative relationship, and +1 representing a perfect positive relationship between variables.

²⁸ Frane Adam and Borut Rončević, "Social Capital: Recent Debates and Research Trends," *Social Science Information* 42, no. 2 (June 2003), 155–83, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0539018403042002001>.

kind of "capital" that carries with it a relationship to power and influence.²⁹ Nonetheless, social capital theorists rightly point out its "intangible" nature and "fungibility," particularly when considered alongside other concepts such as human or economic capital.³⁰ This points to the inherently difficult task of measuring social capital and understanding how it functions to provide advantages or disadvantages to individuals or groups of individuals, as well as how it interacts with other factors related to well-being and prosperity.³¹ The challenge of studying the concept, as one scholar warns, is that it can seem to be "all things to all people, and hence nothing to anyone."³² Ignoring the influence of social capital on things we care about because of conceptual and measurement challenges, however, carries its own cost. If we want to have a better skilled population, safer communities, greater levels of social cohesion, higher levels of good health, and improved opportunities for individuals, we need to understand the complex mechanisms through which these operate—and social capital appears to be central to this process.

How we associate with each other, and on what terms, has real implications for our well-being, even if we are still in the nascent stages of measuring and understanding these relationships and their positive and negative effects. In fact, it is important to acknowledge that, as one scholar warns, "[S]ocial capital is not a panacea, and more of it is not necessarily better."³³ Moreover, causality is nearly impossible to determine when examining the influence of social and human capital alongside measures of well-being. Until more fine-grained, reliable (and agreed upon) measures of social capital are available, and research is completed on such measures, we cannot fully know *how* levels of trust, political engagement, and associations interact with human capital and our indices of well-being. Our key focus here, however, is to provide a more holistic portrait of these key domains at the state level to spur future research in this area, as well as to suggest a framework for policy recommendations that avoid simplistic solutions.

Studies on the relationship between human and social capital, and between social capital and measures of well-being, suggest that individuals with greater levels of social capital are increasingly better positioned to both initially acquire and then maintain higher levels of human capital over a lifetime, which is in turn correlated to more positive indicators of well-being.³⁴ This makes intuitive sense when one considers the ways in which human and social capital relate to one another. Michael Woolcock contends that human and social capital are "complements" in that "literate and informed citizens are better able to organize, evaluate conflicting information and express their views in constructive ways...[schools] nurture high parental involvement and actively expand the horizons of students" leading to students and adults with higher levels of cognitive skills and abilities.³⁵ This underscores seminal research in this area by James Coleman, who defined social capital as a "set of resources that inhere in family relations and in community social organization and that are useful for the cognitive or social development of a child or young person."³⁶

²⁹ Alejandro Portes, "Social Capital: Its Origins and Applications in Modern Sociology," *Annual Review of Sociology* 24, no. 1 (August 1998): 1–24, <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.soc.24.1.1>; Michael Woolcock, "Social Capital and Economic Development: Toward a Theoretical Synthesis and Policy Framework," *Theory and Society* 27, no. 2 (April 1998): 151–208, <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1006884930135>.

³⁰ Portes, "Social Capital"; National Research Council, *Civic Engagement and Social Cohesion: Measuring Dimensions of Social Capital to Inform Policy* (Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2014), <https://doi.org/10.17226/18831>.

³¹ See Daniel Hawes, Rene Rocha, and Kenneth Meier, "Social Capital in the 50 States: Measuring State-Level Social Capital, 1986–2004," *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 13, no. 1 (2013): 121–38, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1532440012460057>, and National Research Council, *Civic Engagement* for a discussion of the challenges of measuring social capital.

³² Michael Woolcock, "The Place of Social Capital in Understanding Social and Economic Outcomes," *Canadian Journal of Policy Research* 2, no. 1 (2001): 11–17.

³³ Woolcock, "The Place of Social Capital."

³⁴ James S. Coleman, "Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital," in *Networks in the Knowledge Economy*, eds. Rob Cross, Andrew Parker, and Lisa Sasson (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003), 57–81; Henry Braun, "The Dynamics of Opportunity in America: A Working Framework," in *The Dynamics of Opportunity in America: Evidence and Perspectives*, eds. Irwin Kirsch and Henry Braun (New York: Springer, 2016), 137–64; Kirsch et al., *Choosing Our Future*; Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett, *The Spirit Level: Why Equality is Better for Everyone* (London: Penguin, 2010); OECD, *Time for the U.S.*; U.S. Department of Education, *Making Skills Everyone's Business*.

³⁵ Woolcock, "The Place of Social Capital," 69. See also James S. Coleman, "Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital," *American Journal of Sociology* 94 (1988): S95–S120, for an earlier discussion of this.

³⁶ James S. Coleman, "Social Capital, Human Capital, and Investment in Youth," in *Youth Unemployment and Society*, eds. Anne C. Peterson and Jeylan T. Mortimer (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994), 34–50, <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511664021.004>.

We rely on the definition of social capital provided by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). NAS convened a panel of scholars in 2013 to examine core aspects of how to define and measure social capital, culminating in a report in 2014. The panel defined social capital as one's level of "political participation; engagement in community organizations; connectedness with friends and family and neighbors; and attitudes toward and relationships with neighbors, government, and groups unlike one's own."³⁷ After examining various theories, research, and subdomains of social capital, the panel agreed "to focus on these more measurable and agreed-upon dimensions of social capital, focusing on civic engagement and social cohesion,"³⁸ and our analysis here follows suit.

Included in our social capital domain are indicators that have been identified in previous studies as strongly correlated to better health, favorable employment outcomes, and improved child safety and welfare using data from the Current Population Survey's Supplemental Study on Civic Engagement, the American Community Survey, and the United States Elections Project.³⁹ Indicators include the percentage of the population who vote or volunteer, the percentage civically engaged, and levels of trust in one's neighbor, to name a few. Please refer to Appendix A for the full set of indicators and Appendix C for the raw data on each indicator that comprises the social capital domain.

To further refine our analysis, we used an exploratory principal components analysis to determine if the individual indicators of social capital naturally fell into meaningful subdomains. The analysis supported the division of social capital into two subdomains: political efficacy and neighborhood/trust/volunteering, mirroring the NAS's definition of social capital as civic engagement and social cohesion (see Appendix E for a more detailed discussion of the principal component analysis used to group the key components of social capital). We also conducted a regression analysis to explore the role of the two components of social capital on well-being and found they performed similarly in relation to well-being. (See Appendix F for a more detailed discussion of these findings.)

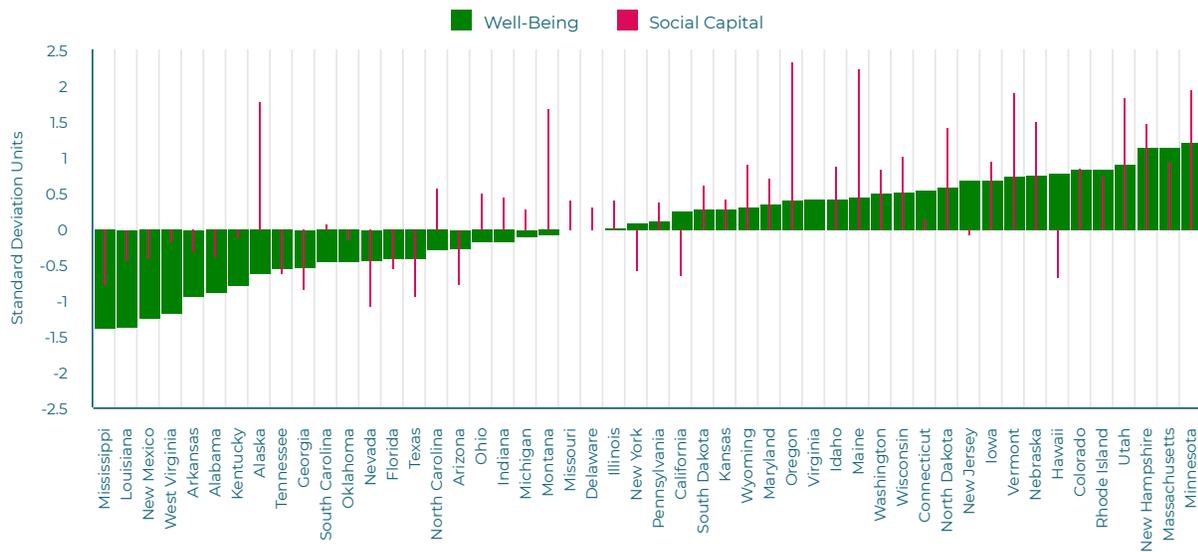
Figure 3 overlays the aggregate level of social capital for each state atop each state's level of well-being. As with human capital, there is a positive relationship between levels of well-being and levels of social capital, with a correlation of 0.60 across the 50 states, although this is a more modest relationship than the one observed between human capital and well-being.

³⁷ National Research Council, *Civic Engagement and Social Cohesion*, 25.

³⁸ National Research Council, *Civic Engagement and Social Cohesion*, 25.

³⁹ Robert Putnam, "Social Capital: Measurement and Consequences," *Canadian Journal of Policy Research* 2, no. 1 (2001): 41–51; Mark K. Smith, "Social Capital," in *The Encyclopedia of Pedagogy and Informal Education*, <https://infed.org/mobi/social-capital/>; Eleonora P. Uphoff, Kate E. Pickett, Baltica Cabieses, Neil Small, and John Wright, "A Systematic Review of the Relationships between Social Capital and Socioeconomic Inequalities in Health: A Contribution to Understanding the Psychosocial Pathway of Health Inequalities," *International Journal for Equity in Health* 12, no. 1 (2013): 1–12.

FIGURE 3: AGGREGATED STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF WELL-BEING AND SOCIAL CAPITAL FOR U.S. STATES



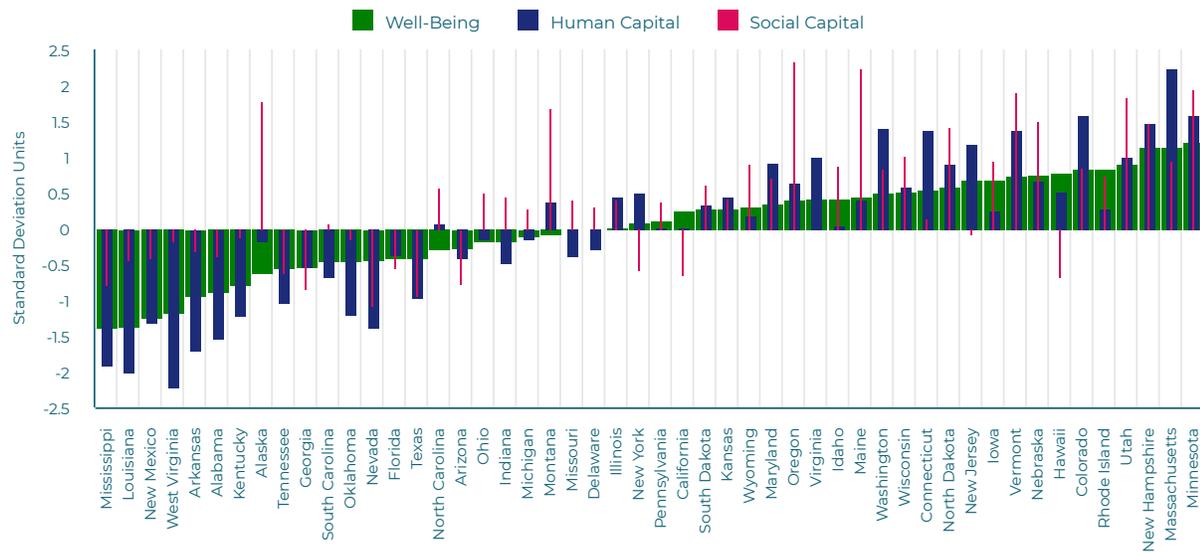
The weaker statistical relationship of social capital to well-being might be explained by the highly divergent levels of social capital and well-being for some states. Two examples of this are Oregon, with levels of social capital that are well above the norm—more than 2 standard deviations—but levels of well-being that are closer to the norm (.40), and Alaska, with social capital that is over 1.78 standard deviations above the norm, but well-being levels that fall below the norm (-.63). In the case of Oregon, the state ranks among the top five across all the indicators of neighborhood/trust/volunteering except one (*Percentage who reported they trust all to most of the people in their neighborhood*) and in the top 10 across all the indicators for political efficacy. Alaska ranked among the top five states for several indicators within the social capital domain, including percentage of population volunteering, time spent with family and friends, belonging to a group/association, contacting local officials, attending local meetings, and voting in local elections. In the well-being domain, however, Alaska's level on one of the indicators (violent crime) far exceeds most other states, falling more than 4 standard deviations away from the mean and pulling the overall average level of well-being for the state down. (See Appendix C for the raw data on each indicator that comprises the social capital domain.)

Our analysis of the role of social capital with well-being suggests that, by and large, our measures have a positive, linear relationship: where levels of one domain are higher, levels of the other are also higher. And, while there are a number of complexities capturing the concept of social capital, this overall pattern seems relatively strong at the state level.

A COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP: HUMAN CAPITAL, SOCIAL CAPITAL, AND WELL-BEING

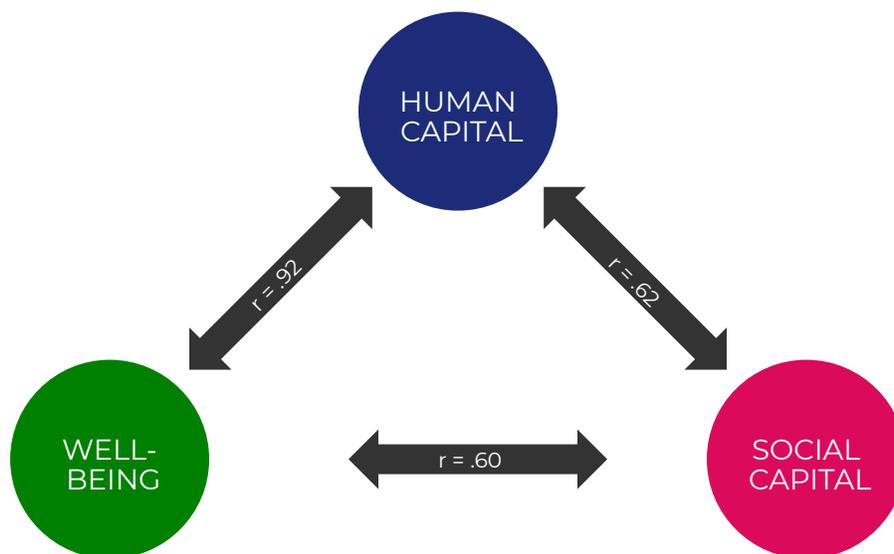
To visually demonstrate the relationship between well-being, human capital, and social capital as it plays out across the 50 states, we've overlaid the values for human and social capital atop each state's measure of well-being to create Figure 4. The pattern that emerges seems clear: where there are higher levels of human and social capital, there is typically better than average well-being, and where well-being falls below the average level, there are typically lower levels of both human and social capital in the state.

FIGURE 4: AGGREGATED STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF WELL-BEING, HUMAN CAPITAL, AND SOCIAL CAPITAL FOR U.S. STATES



The three major domains (human capital, social capital, and well-being) share statistically significant correlations with one another (Figure 5). To better understand the nature of these relationships, we examined human and social capital's impact on well-being using regression analysis. While correlations provide valuable information on the strength of a relationship between variables, regression analysis provides insight into how much one domain (e.g., well-being) changes when it encounters changes in other domains (e.g., human or social capital). It also allows us to explore the complicated ways human and social capital interact.

FIGURE 5: KEY CORRELATIONS BETWEEN HUMAN CAPITAL, SOCIAL CAPITAL, AND WELL-BEING



Three models predicting levels of well-being (the dependent variable in our regression model) were compared using regression analysis (Table 2): a model that examined the variance in levels of well-being across the states that could be attributed to levels of social capital (Model 1), a second model that did the same thing but for human capital (Model 2), and an overall model with human and social capital both entered in the regression equation with well-being (Model 3). In Model 3, the effect of each domain of capital on well-being is examined while controlling for the effect of the other domain. Given the correlation between the two domains of capital

($r = .62$, see Figure 5), this regression model helps to clarify the individual contributions of each domain on well-being and provides a deeper understanding on the linkages between human and social capital and how these linkages might interact and influence levels of well-being.

Model 3 indicates that 85 percent of the variance in well-being was explained by the combined effects of human and social capital. Interestingly, while social capital on its own (Model 1) correlates at $r = .60$ with well-being and explains 36 percent of the variance in well-being ($R^2 = .36$), once entered into the model with human capital (Model 3), it ceases to be a significant predictor of well-being. Human capital on its own (Model 2) correlates strongly with well-being ($r = .92$) and explains 85 percent of the variance in well-being ($R^2 = .85$), and when controlling for social capital, human capital (Model 3) continues to contribute significantly to the model ($\beta = .89, p < .001$). These data suggest that the variance in well-being explained by social capital is subsumed within the variance explained by human capital. In other words, the domains of human and social capital appear to be both highly interrelated and strongly tied to levels of well-being. (Please refer to Appendix G for full details of this analysis.)

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSES FOR HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL PREDICTING WELL-BEING ($N = 50$)

VARIABLE	MODEL 1			MODEL 2			MODEL 3		
	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	β	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	β	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	β
Human Capital				0.59	0.04	0.92**	0.57	0.05	0.89**
Social Capital	0.45	0.09	0.60**				0.04	0.05	0.06
STATISTIC									
R^2		0.36			0.85			0.85	
F		27.48**			270.83**			134.55**	
ΔR^2								.002	
ΔF								.59	

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .001$.

This analysis offers an initial step in conceptualizing and measuring the deeply complex relationship between human and social capital and well-being across U.S. states. Nonetheless, there are limitations that should be acknowledged. For example, the state-level data used in our analysis of opportunity likely mask important differences at finer grains of geography. While lower level geographic data are increasingly available for the human capital and well-being domains, reliable social capital data at lower level geographies are generally sparser; therefore, the model we have developed cannot—as yet—be fully implemented at the same level of detail at county levels. Also, our findings on the association of social capital and well-being suggest that the variance in well-being explained by social capital is subsumed within the variance explained by human capital. The mechanism by which social and human capital interact with well-being at the state level is worth deeper investigation and would benefit, as discussed above, from broad efforts to improve both the conceptual clarity and proxy measures for social capital at all levels of geography. Finally, this research suggests that individual state-level policies regarding employment, income/poverty, education, healthcare, community safety, trust, and engagement may combine in ways that either support or thwart opportunity. More detailed analyses of how specific state policies influence the interconnected domains of opportunity explored here is an area ripe for future research.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of showing these state-level results on interactions between human capital, social capital, and well-being is not to contribute to a horse race between states. Instead, our goal is to contextualize the indicators available to better understand how opportunity is constituted at the state level in order to inform policies that could help improve opportunity for more Americans. As the authors of *Choosing our Future* noted, "If opportunity is to be more widely shared, it is important to understand the forces governing access to opportunity."⁴⁰

Throughout much of the 20th century, we largely relied on educational attainment to drive well-being and social mobility and tended to believe that the quantity of education was a direct driver of social mobility. We are, however, in a different time, confronting challenges that older solutions no longer solve. We believe that if improving the human capital of our children and adults, an essential goal, is not accompanied by systematic and systemic changes in opportunities to nurture beneficial social capital and improve levels of well-being, then we cannot hope to interrupt the current process of accumulated advantage and disadvantages that we confront.⁴¹

It is also critical to understand that how we define and measure a social issue is intrinsically tied to the solutions we propose. For too long, the solution to improving opportunity in America has largely rested solely on addressing the amount of education individuals receive. However, those with greater access to quality education that is correlated to higher skill levels tend to have more advantages in terms of their levels of well-being and social capital.⁴² Our analyses here demonstrate this point.

Ultimately, those in our society with lower levels of human capital will struggle in the current knowledge-based economy we have built.⁴³ This raises serious concerns about the kind of future and opportunities these individuals will have as we progressively move toward a more technological and globalized economy. In addition to recognizing the extent to which human capital is inextricably tied to core aspects of the health of individuals and society, we must also appreciate that the development of human capital needed for prosperity is increasingly a complex, lifelong process. The resulting challenges are not confined to individuals: when a society does not provide and support real opportunities for individuals to acquire, maintain, and augment skills, levels of social trust and cohesion erode.⁴⁴

The goal of *Opportunity Across the States* is to help inform and catalyze a conversation on the necessity of taking actions that would substantially reduce disparities in opportunity. Doing so, we believe, will require us to address inequities in human capital, social capital, and well-being at every stage of human development, in every corner of our nation.

Accompanying this report are 50 *State Data Briefs*. These briefs provide the detailed data that comprise each domain in our analysis of *Opportunity Across the States*. The state data briefs are intended to illuminate how the critical domains of human and social capital interact with each other and the level of well-being in a state.

⁴⁰ Kirsch et al., *Choosing Our Future*, 5.

⁴¹ Kirsch et al., *Choosing Our Future*.

⁴² Vera-Toscano et al., "Beyond Educational Attainment."

⁴³ World Bank, *World Development Report 2019: The Changing Nature of Work* (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2019), <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/816281518818814423/pdf/2019-WDR-Report.pdf>.

⁴⁴ Richard G. Wilkinson and Kate Pickett, *The Spirit Level: Why Greater Equality Makes Societies Stronger* (New York: Bloomsbury Press, 2010).

APPENDIX A: INDICATOR SELECTION AND SOURCES

The aggregate indices described in this report provide an invaluable tool for reframing current thinking about America's opportunity crisis by offering a novel way to conceptualize and quantify key aspects of opportunity in the United States. Unlike many indices that simply group and present data, we utilize a framework that contextualizes key indicators into meaningful and actionable domains: well-being, human capital, and social capital. An array of concept-driven indicators was selected by referencing the research and theory describing each of these concepts. To build the most parsimonious model, the best indicators were selected for each domain and are described in detail in the tables in this appendix.

WELL-BEING

A state's stock of well-being was determined using official statistics on aggregate levels of health, employment, income, and poverty. The 20 data points come primarily from the American Community Survey, Current Population Survey, and America's Health Rankings, as well as the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the Department of Justice.

APPENDIX TABLE A1: WELL-BEING

VARIABLE	MEASURES (SPECIFICS, I.E., UNIVERSE, YEAR)	SOURCES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Supplemental poverty rate	Number and percentage of people in poverty by state using supplemental poverty rate (3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017), reverse-coded	United States Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016–2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (2018). https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2018/demo/income-poverty/p60-265.html
Food Stamps/SNAP	Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013–2017), reverse-coded	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013–2017 [machine-readable data file] (2017). https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/table-and-geography-changes/2017/5-year.html
Food insecure children	Percentage of children under age 18 living in households where in the previous 12 months there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017), reverse-coded	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013–2017 [machine-readable data file] (2017). https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/table-and-geography-changes/2017/5-year.html
Adjusted median income	Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017–2019)	Charles S. Gascon, "Buying Power of Minimum Wage Varies across and within States," <i>Regional Economist</i> (October 2014): 20–21; https://research.stlouisfed.org/publications/cost-of-living/calculator
Gini Index of Income Inequality, 2017	The Gini index is a measure of how much a distribution varies from a proportionate distribution. This measure is presented for household income.	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, GINI Index of Income Inequality (2017): Table B19083. https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=ACSDT1Y2019.B19083&q=0100000U\$%240400000&tid=ACSDT1Y2017.B19083&hidePreview=true&tp=true
EMPLOYMENT		
Unemployment	Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percentage of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017), reverse coded	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States, 2017 Annual Averages (May 2021). https://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt17q4.htm
Disconnected youth	Percentage of "disconnected youth" that includes 16–24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013–2017), reverse-coded	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013–2017 [machine-readable data file] (2017). https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/table-and-geography-changes/2017/5-year.html

APPENDIX TABLE A1: WELL-BEING (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	MEASURES (SPECIFICS, I.E., UNIVERSE, YEAR)	SOURCES
Out of labor force, want job	Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017), reverse-coded	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013–2017 [machine-readable data file] (2017). https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/table-and-geography-changes/2017/5-year.html
Insecure employment	Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States, 2017, reverse-coded	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013–2017 [machine-readable data file] (2017). https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/table-and-geography-changes/2017/5-year.html
COMMUNITY		
Violent crime	Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people, 2017, reverse-coded	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 2017 (September 2018). https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/topic-pages/tables/table-4
Net in-migration rate	Estimates of the annual rates of the components of resident population change for the United States, regions, states, and Puerto Rico: July 1, 2018 to July 1, 2019, Net migration per 1,000 average population	United States Census Bureau, Estimates of the Annual Rates of the Components of Resident Population Change for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: July 1, 2018 to July 1, 2019 (NST-EST2019-06), last revised April 20 2021. https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-state-total.html
HEALTH		
Life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth, 2016	Measure of America. "Mapping America: Health Indicators." New York: Social Science Research Council, 2018.
Obesity	Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018), reverse-coded	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data (2018). https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_2018.html
No health insurance	Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013–2017), reverse-coded	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013–2017 [machine-readable data file] (2017). https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/table-and-geography-changes/2017/5-year.html
Low birth weight	Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017, except DC, which is 2014); considered low birth weight, reverse-coded	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Percentage of Babies Born with Low Birthweight, 2016–2019 (October 2020). https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/lbw_births/lbw.htm
Mental health providers	Number of active mental health providers (psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care, and providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse) per 100,000 population (2020)	America's Health Rankings, accessed 2021 https://www.americashealthrankings.org/
Primary health providers	Number of active primary care providers (general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	America's Health Rankings, accessed 2021 https://www.americashealthrankings.org/
Dentists	Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	America's Health Rankings, accessed 2021. https://www.americashealthrankings.org/
Premature death rate	Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017), reverse-coded	America's Health Rankings, accessed 2021. https://www.americashealthrankings.org/
Adverse childhood experience	Percentage of children age 0–17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018–2019); reverse-coded	America's Health Rankings, accessed 2021. https://www.americashealthrankings.org/

HUMAN CAPITAL

Human capital is measured using five state-level data points on adult and student skills and adult educational attainment. Data on adult cognitive skills are drawn from PIAAC state level estimates, while student skill data are drawn from NAEP. The skills data were coupled with educational attainment data on the population 25 years of age and older from the United States Census Bureau, including the percentage who have an associate's degree or above (bachelor's, master's, professional, and PhD degrees).

For adult skills, the indicators selected from the PIAAC state level estimates were the percentage of adults at or above PIAAC literacy Level 3 and PIAAC numeracy Level 3. Indicators describing the percentage below Level 1 were also considered, but given that the Level 1 indicators were highly correlated to the Level 3 indicators (PIAAC 1 and PIAAC 3 literacy: $r = .83, p < .001$; PIAAC 1 and PIAAC 3 numeracy: $r = .85, p < .001$), only Level 3 indicators were used in the final model.

For student skills from NAEP, several indicators were considered from both 4th and 8th grade, including the percentage at or above NAEP Proficient reading level or math level and the percentage below basic NAEP reading or math level. The correlations across grades were high (NAEP 4th and 8th grade math at or above proficient, $r = .84, p < .001$) as well as across proficiency level (NAEP 4th grade reading below basic and reading at or above proficient: $r = -.94, p < .001$). Therefore, to mirror PIAAC skills, the percentage of 8th graders at or above proficient in NAEP reading and in math were selected as the chosen indicators.

Further, educational attainment can act as a suppressor to cognitive skills, particularly when using dichotomous measures of skills (i.e., low and high categories of NAEP and PIAAC). With this and the strong correlations found between low- and high-skill measures, the four skills measures described above were the final indicators included in the final model.

APPENDIX TABLE A2: HUMAN CAPITAL

VARIABLE	MEASURES (SPECIFICS, I.E., UNIVERSE, YEAR)	SOURCE
SKILLS		
PIAAC Literacy Level 3	Percentage of adults 16–74 at or above PIAAC literacy Level 3 indirect estimates (average from 2012/2014/2017)	PIAAC, U.S. Skills Map: State and County Indicators of Adult Skills. https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/piaac/skillsmap/
PIAAC Numeracy Level 3	Percentage of adults 16–74 at or above PIAAC numeracy Level 3 indirect estimates (average from 2012/2014/2017)	PIAAC, U.S. Skills Map: State and County Indicators of Adult Skills. https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/piaac/skillsmap/
NAEP Reading Proficiency	Percentage of 8th grade students at or above NAEP Proficient reading level (2019)	NAEP, 2019 Reading Assessment. https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/
NAEP Math Proficiency	Percentage of 8th grade students at or above NAEP Proficient math level (2019)	NAEP, 2019 Math Assessment. https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Educational Attainment	Percentage of population age 25 or older who have an associate's degree or higher education (average from 2012/2014/2017)	PIAAC, U.S. Skills Map: State U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), U.S. Skills Map: State and County Indicators of Adult Literacy and Numeracy, U.S. PIAAC 2017, U.S. PIAAC 2012/2014. https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/piaac/skillsmap/

SOCIAL CAPITAL

Social capital is measured using 10 indicators to tap issues of neighborhood, trust, volunteering, and political efficacy, largely from the Current Population Survey's Supplemental Study on Civic Engagement, but also utilizing data from the American Community Survey and the United States Elections Project.

APPENDIX TABLE A3: SOCIAL CAPITAL

VARIABLE	MEASURES (SPECIFICS, I.E., UNIVERSE, YEAR)	SOURCE
NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING		
Volunteerism	<p>Percentage who reported spending any time volunteering for any organization or association in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016–Sep. 2017)</p> <p><u>Survey Item:</u> In the past 12 months, did [you/[NAME]] spend any time volunteering for any organization or association?</p> <p><u>Response Options:</u> Yes No</p>	<p>United States Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, September 2017: Volunteering and Civic Life Supplement [machine-readable data file]. (Washington, DC: United States Census Bureau, 2017). https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2017/d/emo/cps/cps-civic.html</p>
Time with family and friends	<p>Percentage who reported they talked or spent time with friends and family every day or a few times a week in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016–Sep. 2017)</p> <p><u>Survey Item:</u> In the past 12 months, that is from September 2016 until today, how often did [you/[NAME]] talk to or spend time with friends and family?</p> <p><u>Response Options:</u> 1 Basically every day 2 A few times a week 3 A few times a month 4 Once a month 5 Less than once a month 6 Not at all</p>	<p>United States Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, September 2017: Volunteering and Civic Life Supplement [machine-readable data file] (Washington, DC: United States Census Bureau, 2017). https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2017/d/emo/cps/cps-civic.html</p>
Community positive action	<p>Percentage who reported getting together with other people from their neighborhood to do something positive for their neighborhood or community in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016–Sep. 2017)</p> <p><u>Survey Item:</u> [In the past 12 months,] did [you/[NAME]] get together with other people from [your/his/her] neighborhood to do something positive for [your/his/her] neighborhood or the community?</p> <p><u>Response Options:</u> Yes No</p>	<p>United States Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, September 2017: Volunteering and Civic Life Supplement [machine-readable data file]. (Washington, DC: United States Census Bureau, 2017). https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2017/d/emo/cps/cps-civic.html</p>
Group belonging	<p>Percentage who reported belonging to any groups, organizations, or associations in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016–Sep. 2017)</p> <p><u>Survey Item:</u> In the past 12 months, did [you/[NAME]] belong to any groups, organizations, or associations?</p> <p><u>Response Options:</u> Yes No</p>	<p>United States Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, September 2017: Volunteering and Civic Life Supplement [machine-readable data file]. (Washington, DC: United States Census Bureau, 2017). https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2017/d/emo/cps/cps-civic.html</p>

APPENDIX TABLE A3: SOCIAL CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	MEASURES (SPECIFICS, I.E., UNIVERSE, YEAR)	SOURCE
Neighborhood trust	<p>Percentage who reported they trust all to most of the people in their neighborhood (2011)</p> <p><u>Survey Item:</u> How much do you trust the people in your neighborhood? In general, do you trust...</p> <p><u>Response Options:</u> All of the people in your neighborhood Most of the people in your neighborhood Some of the people in your neighborhood None of the people in your neighborhood No answer</p>	<p>Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Sophia Foster, Ronald Goeken, Jose Pacas, Megan Schouweiler and Matthew Sobek. IPUMS U.S.A: Version 11.0 [dataset]. (Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2021). https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V11.0</p>
Neighborhood favors	<p>Percentage whose neighbors did favors for each other at least once per month in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016–Sep. 2017)</p> <p><u>Survey Item:</u> [In the past 12 months,] how often did [you/[NAME]] and [your/his/her] neighbors do favors for each other such as house sitting, watching each other's children, lending tools, and other things to help each other?</p> <p><u>Response Options:</u> Basically every day A few times a week A few times a month Once a month Less than once a month Not at all</p>	<p>Current Population Survey, September 2017: Volunteering and Civic Life Supplement [machine-readable data file]. (Washington: Bureau of the Census, 2017). https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2017/demo/cps/cps-civic.html</p>
POLITICAL EFFICACY		
Voted for president	<p>Percentage of the voting eligible population who voted for the highest office (2016)</p>	<p>United States Elections Project, 2016 November General Election Turnout Rates (last updated September 5, 2018). University of Florida Department of Political Science (2016). http://www.electproject.org/2016g</p>
Voted local	<p>Percentage who reported voting in the last local elections, such as for the mayor or school board, in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016–Sep. 2017)</p> <p><u>Survey Item:</u> [In the past 12 months,] did [you/[NAME]] vote in the last local elections, such as for mayor or school board?</p> <p><u>Response Options:</u> Yes No Not eligible to vote</p>	<p>Current Population Survey, September 2017: Volunteering and Civic Life Supplement [machine-readable data file]. (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2017). https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2017/demo/cps/cps-civic.html</p>

APPENDIX TABLE A3: SOCIAL CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

VARIABLE	MEASURES (SPECIFICS, I.E., UNIVERSE, YEAR)	SOURCE
Attend local meeting	<p>Percentage who reported attending a public meeting, such as a zoning or school board meeting, to discuss a local issue in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016–Sep. 2017)</p> <p><u>Survey Item:</u></p> <p>[In the past 12 months,] did [you/[NAME]] attend a public meeting, such as a zoning or school board meeting, to discuss a local issue?</p> <p><u>Response Options:</u></p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Current Population Survey, September 2017: Volunteering and Civic Life Supplement [machine-readable data file]. (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2017). https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2017/demo/cps/cps-civic.html</p>
Contact public official	<p>Percentage who reported contacting or visiting a public official—at any level of government—to express their opinion in the past 12 months (Sep. 2016–Sep. 2017)</p> <p><u>Survey Item:</u></p> <p>[In the past 12 months,] did [you/[NAME]] contact or visit a public official—at any level of government—to express [your/his/her] opinion?</p> <p><u>Response Options:</u></p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Current Population Survey, September 2017: Volunteering and Civic Life Supplement [machine-readable data file]. (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2017). https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2017/demo/cps/cps-civic.html</p>

APPENDIX B: METHODOLOGY

RESCALING INDICATORS

The selected indicators across the domains of state well-being, human capital, and social capital range in type. They include percentages, counts, ratios, and rates of the population. To allow for meaningful analysis, each state level data point for all indicators was standardized using a 2013–2017 state population weighted average and standard deviation in Appendix Table A1: Well-Being.

Where w_i is the weight for the i th observation and N is the number of weights:

Weighted (by population) average formula:

$$\bar{x}_w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i}$$

Weighted (by population) standard deviation formula:

$$sd_w = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i (x_i - \bar{x}_w)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i}}$$

The years 2013–2017 were chosen for the state population to align with the time period most variables were collected. To obtain a standard score, we subtracted the population weighted mean score for all states from the observed score of each state and divided that value by the population weighted standard deviation for all states.

Where \bar{x}_w is weighted mean of the observations:

Standardizing indicators formula:

$$z = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}_w}{sd_w}$$

The resulting values provide information on a state's relative position on a given indicator in relation to all states on that indicator in standard values, or standard deviation units. Positive standard score values indicate a data point is above the norm for all states on an indicator, while a negative standard score indicates a point below the national norm. In addition to ensuring that all data points are on a common scale, converting raw data to standardized values provides a numerical representation of the "distance" a state is from the norm for all states on an indicator; the larger the value, the further away from the overall norm. Aggregate indices for human capital, social capital, and well-being were calculated in a way so that higher values indicated more capital and more favorable outcomes. Adjustments to the formula for computing the standardized score were made when computing the standardized score for some indicators where higher percentages signify less favorable outcomes. The adjustments included "reverse-coding" a collection of variables where a higher than average value was transformed into a negative standardized unit to allow aggregate indices with higher values to indicate more favorable outcomes.

Where \bar{x}_w is weighted mean of the observations:

Standardizing reverse coded indicators formula:

$$z = \frac{\bar{x}_w - x_i}{sd_w}$$

No human or social capital indicators were reverse-coded. However, the majority of life outcome indicators were reversed-coded as they represent less favorable outcomes, aside from "median household income" and "life expectancy." All indicators were weighted equally in aggregate indices.

CALCULATING INDICES

Aggregate indices (well-being, human capital, and social capital) and subdomain values were calculated for each state based on the standardized indicators. Subdomain values were calculated by averaging the indicators that fell under each subdomain (skills and educational attainment for human capital; political efficacy and neighborhood/trust/volunteering for social capital). No subdomain values were calculated for well-being; the aggregate index for well-being is the average of the 20 standardized indicators. To create the aggregate index for human capital, the two subdomain values for skills and educational attainment were averaged. Similarly, the two subdomain values of political efficacy and neighborhood/trust/volunteering were averaged to create the social capital index.

CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS

Correlations were calculated on the distribution of state standardized score averages for each domain to explore and substantiate the nature of the relationship between domains and subdomains. Correlation coefficients (Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient) provide a statistical representation of the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables. When two variables are correlated, it indicates that there is a definable relationship between them. Coefficients can range from -1, indicating a total negative correlation, to +1, indicating a total positive correlation. A coefficient of 0 would indicate that there is no linear relationship between the variables.

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Regression was used in addition to Pearson's correlation coefficient to provide greater information on the relationship between variables, identify the contributions of each domain and subdomain indices, and control for other influences. Multiple and stepwise linear regression were also utilized to better understand and isolate the impact of individual aggregate indices. To ensure regression was an appropriate approach, assumptions of normality, linearity, independence, homoscedasticity, and multicollinearity were investigated. All assumptions were met, aside from possible issues with multicollinearity within the multiple regression model where human and social capital predict well-being. The tolerance was above 0.2 ($.61 > .2$), and while the individual variance inflation factor values were less than 10 ($1.63 < 10$), the average was greater than 1 ($1.63 > 1$).⁴⁵ It appears that the high correlation between human and social capital may be causing the issues of multicollinearity ($r = .62, p < .001$). Due to this, the multiple regression model examining both human and social capital's effect on well-being may not be fully representing the strength of the variables, specifically social capital as it is not a significant predictor of well-being in the multiple regression model. To compare between nested regression models, an F -test was used to determine if the change in R^2 , or the amount of variance explained in the dependent variable, was significant.

PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS

To further explore subdomains, an exploratory principal components analysis was conducted as a dimensionality reduction technique to create one or more index variables from the initial set of 10 variables within the social capital domain. Varimax rotation with Kaiser normalization was selected as the rotation method to achieve a simpler structure and make pattern loadings clearer. This orthogonal rotation method (varimax) was used because it was unknown if the factors in the solution were correlated, and this was an exploratory analysis. For more on the principal components analysis used in the social capital domain, please see Appendix E.

⁴⁵ Raymond H. Myers, *Classical and Modern Regression with Applications* (Boston: PWS-KENT Publishing, 1990); Raymond H. Myers, *Applied Logistic Regression Analysis* (Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE, 1995), 128.

APPENDIX C: INDICATORS BY DOMAIN (RAW DATA)

Appendix C presents raw data for the indicators of each domain (Well-Being, Human Capital, and Social Capital) for 50 states and the United State overall. For full source information on each indicator, including date information, please see APPENDIX A: INDICATOR SELECTION AND SOURCES.

APPENDIX TABLE C1: WELL-BEING

STATE	POVERTY					EMPLOYMENT				COMMUNITY	
	Food Stamps/ SNAP (%)	Food insecure children (%)	Adjusted median income (dollars)	Gini Index of Income Inequality (Index)	Supplemental poverty rate (%)	Disconnected youth (%)*	Insecure employment (%)	Out of labor force, want job (%)*	Unemployment - U6 (%)	Violent crime (rate)	Net in-migration (rate)
United States	12.6	16.0	60,336	0.50	14.10	11.1	27.0	5.30	8.5	394	1.80
Alabama	15.0	19.0	52,327	0.48	14.00	15.0	31.0	3.70	8.2	524	2.50
Alaska	10.9	13.0	66,083	0.42	12.10	14.0	33.0	10.70	13.2	829	-12.00
Arizona	12.5	16.0	55,334	0.47	15.60	13.0	29.0	6.60	9.5	508	13.70
Arkansas	13.5	20.0	49,992	0.47	14.20	15.0	28.0	5.30	7.1	555	0.90
California	9.5	13.0	58,967	0.49	19.00	11.0	29.0	5.10	9.8	449	-3.30
Colorado	8.2	16.0	63,139	0.46	10.90	9.0	23.0	3.60	6.3	368	7.30
Connecticut	12.4	15.0	64,742	0.50	12.50	10.0	26.0	5.80	10.1	228	-2.70
Delaware	12.1	12.0	59,194	0.46	11.50	12.0	26.0	5.20	9.7	453	7.30
Florida	14.8	16.0	49,632	0.49	18.10	12.0	29.0	5.10	9.1	408	10.40
Georgia	14.4	14.0	57,261	0.48	15.60	13.0	27.0	6.40	8.8	357	6.10
Hawaii	11.3	14.0	61,867	0.44	15.00	11.0	26.0	4.80	6.0	251	-6.20
Idaho	11.4	13.0	52,941	0.45	9.70	12.0	24.0	5.10	7.1	226	15.60
Illinois	13.2	14.0	60,290	0.48	12.50	11.0	26.0	6.50	9.2	439	-6.80
Indiana	11.4	19.0	56,881	0.45	12.10	12.0	26.0	4.90	7.0	399	2.70
Iowa	11.2	11.0	61,489	0.44	8.60	8.0	19.0	5.10	6.2	293	-0.70
Kansas	8.6	17.0	59,102	0.46	10.00	9.0	21.0	4.80	6.9	413	-2.80
Kentucky	16.0	22.0	51,883	0.48	13.70	13.0	31.0	6.90	8.8	226	-0.20
Louisiana	16.0	20.0	48,283	0.49	17.70	17.0	33.0	6.20	9.7	557	-4.90
Maine	15.3	20.0	53,918	0.45	10.40	9.0	26.0	4.20	7.7	121	5.60
Maryland	10.7	12.0	69,608	0.45	13.60	11.0	23.0	7.00	8.0	500	-1.40
Massachusetts	12.2	11.0	67,613	0.48	13.10	7.0	27.0	4.50	7.4	358	-0.30
Michigan	14.9	16.0	55,662	0.47	11.30	11.0	29.0	4.30	9.1	450	-1.10
Minnesota	8.5	13.0	66,126	0.45	8.10	6.0	21.0	2.90	6.5	238	1.60
Mississippi	17.3	21.0	47,884	0.48	15.90	16.0	34.0	4.30	9.5	286	-3.10
Missouri	12.1	16.0	56,436	0.46	11.30	10.0	27.0	3.30	7.1	530	0.80
Montana	10.3	18.0	53,202	0.46	10.10	10.0	30.0	5.30	8.3	377	6.00
Nebraska	8.8	16.0	63,099	0.44	9.70	8.0	20.0	4.20	6.1	306	-0.50
Nevada	12.3	17.0	56,024	0.45	13.60	15.0	27.0	7.10	10.8	556	13.80
New Hampshire	7.6	9.0	65,387	0.44	8.70	8.0	25.0	4.40	6.2	199	4.70
New Jersey	9.3	10.0	66,876	0.48	15.10	10.0	24.0	5.90	9.2	229	-3.10
New Mexico	17.2	20.0	47,232	0.48	15.20	16.0	36.0	6.50	11.3	784	-0.30
New York	15.2	16.0	52,831	0.51	15.50	11.0	30.0	5.80	8.6	357	-6.90
North Carolina	13.7	20.0	54,471	0.48	14.30	12.0	28.0	5.60	8.2	364	7.80
North Dakota	7.3	16.0	64,708	0.46	10.70	7.0	22.0	6.10	5.3	281	-0.40
Ohio	14.1	17.0	57,287	0.46	11.40	10.0	28.0	5.40	9.2	298	-0.30
Oklahoma	13.4	20.0	53,017	0.47	11.80	13.0	28.0	4.80	7.4	456	2.10
Oregon	17.7	11.0	57,050	0.46	12.50	12.0	27.0	5.00	8.3	282	6.90
Pennsylvania	12.9	16.0	57,003	0.47	11.80	11.0	26.0	4.90	9.4	313	0.00
Rhode Island	16.3	11.0	61,068	0.47	10.10	8.0	26.0	3.10	8.0	232	0.40
South Carolina	14.1	13.0	52,738	0.47	13.70	12.0	30.0	5.80	7.8	506	11.50
South Dakota	11.2	16.0	60,414	0.45	10.60	9.0	25.0	5.00	6.5	434	1.60
Tennessee	15.6	14.0	53,541	0.48	13.10	13.0	28.0	4.60	7.9	652	6.70
Texas	12.9	18.0	57,543	0.48	14.70	13.0	26.0	5.40	8.2	439	6.60
Utah	7.7	14.0	66,437	0.43	9.30	9.0	19.0	5.80	6.9	239	6.70
Vermont	12.8	16.0	52,898	0.45	10.20	8.0	25.0	5.50	6.4	166	-0.50
Virginia	8.9	11.0	66,052	0.47	14.70	9.0	23.0	7.20	7.9	208	0.70
Washington	13.4	15.0	62,890	0.46	10.70	10.0	26.0	7.60	9.2	305	8.10
West Virginia	16.4	22.0	47,104	0.46	14.30	17.0	37.0	4.20	10.2	351	-4.10
Wisconsin	12.1	21.0	60,508	0.44	8.90	9.0	22.0	3.50	6.5	320	0.30
Wyoming	5.8	18.0	59,947	0.43	10.40	10.0	24.0	4.10	8.1	238	-0.80

* US statistic is a computed average for all states.

APPENDIX TABLE C1: WELL-BEING (CONTINUED)

STATE	HEALTH									
	Life expectancy (%)*	Obesity (%)*	No health insurance (%)*	Low birth weight (%)*	Mental health providers (rate)	Primary health providers (rate)	Dentists (rate)	Premature death rate (rate)	Adverse childhood experiences (index)	
United States	78.7	31.4	9.7	8.2	218.0	149.7	60.8	7,214	14.7	
Alabama	75.3	36.2	10.7	10.3	85.0	119.3	43.7	10,321	15.4	
Alaska	78.3	29.5	15.4	6.2	364.2	133.7	74.1	8,342	21.9	
Arizona	79.7	29.5	12.1	7.5	121.9	126.0	53.9	7,246	17.0	
Arkansas	75.9	37.1	10.6	9.3	213.3	115.4	41.2	9,972	24.1	
California	81.5	25.8	10.5	6.9	315.5	135.1	76.8	5,647	11.9	
Colorado	80.3	23.0	9.4	9.1	313.5	139.9	69.7	6,113	15.9	
Connecticut	81.0	27.4	6.4	8.1	354.8	209.4	76.1	5,771	12.2	
Delaware	78.6	33.5	6.7	9.0	235.7	156.7	44.3	7,871	17.2	
Florida	80.0	30.7	14.9	8.8	144.8	131.6	52.3	7,412	15.6	
Georgia	77.7	32.5	14.8	9.9	122.5	119.9	46.7	8,185	16.4	
Hawaii	82.5	24.9	4.6	8.5	229.5	179.9	76.4	6,031	13.3	
Idaho	79.3	28.4	12.1	7.0	193.6	96.6	55.8	6,599	17.0	
Illinois	79.4	31.8	8.5	8.5	193.8	175.3	67.4	6,825	12.0	
Indiana	77.2	34.1	10.3	8.3	144.2	123.4	46.8	8,471	17.1	
Iowa	79.5	35.3	5.6	6.6	134.7	142.3	51.9	6,333	16.7	
Kansas	78.8	34.4	9.6	7.4	181.4	133.3	50.5	7,380	15.9	
Kentucky	75.3	36.6	7.9	8.8	194.6	120.6	54.6	10,042	17.8	
Louisiana	76.2	36.8	12.4	10.7	257.1	131.1	48.2	10,003	18.6	
Maine	78.7	30.4	9.0	7.1	442.1	187.4	50.0	7,144	16.7	
Maryland	79.2	30.9	7.3	8.9	219.3	184.9	70.7	7,113	13.6	
Massachusetts	80.6	25.7	3.0	7.5	547.3	237.1	80.7	5,970	11.0	
Michigan	78.1	33.0	7.2	8.8	234.8	193.0	61.5	7,853	18.3	
Minnesota	81.0	30.1	5.4	6.7	216.8	162.3	59.5	5,555	13.7	
Mississippi	74.8	39.5	13.7	11.6	132.6	105.9	42.2	10,950	18.2	
Missouri	77.5	35.0	10.4	8.7	171.5	160.4	48.5	8,558	13.1	
Montana	78.5	26.9	11.7	8.0	265.2	113.6	60.5	8,229	23.9	
Nebraska	79.8	34.1	9.0	7.5	233.0	150.7	65.1	6,592	15.3	
Nevada	78.3	29.5	14.0	9.1	190.7	107.9	52.9	7,729	14.6	
New Hampshire	79.4	29.6	7.5	6.9	273.8	160.6	63.4	6,572	13.1	
New Jersey	80.6	25.7	9.7	7.9	188.9	171.1	80.7	5,875	8.9	
New Mexico	78.0	32.3	12.5	9.5	369.4	136.6	51.4	8,913	21.7	
New York	81.3	27.6	7.6	8.1	259.2	215.5	73.5	5,701	10.3	
North Carolina	78.0	33.0	12.0	9.4	219.1	130.9	51.2	7,889	12.3	
North Dakota	79.9	35.1	8.0	6.7	165.4	140.5	55.4	7,225	16.6	
Ohio	77.1	34.0	7.4	8.7	182.5	167.3	52.0	8,492	17.5	
Oklahoma	76.0	34.8	14.9	8.1	382.7	127.5	49.6	9,951	19.8	
Oregon	79.7	29.9	8.8	6.8	453.7	143.8	67.9	6,507	17.3	
Pennsylvania	78.3	30.9	7.1	8.4	182.0	199.8	60.7	7,541	14.9	
Rhode Island	80.1	27.7	6.7	7.5	375.0	256.3	54.2	6,516	13.4	
South Carolina	77.0	34.3	12.1	9.7	157.7	127.0	48.2	9,131	16.5	
South Dakota	79.0	30.1	9.7	6.9	162.2	125.8	52.3	7,627	18.2	
Tennessee	76.1	34.4	10.9	9.2	138.2	138.5	49.2	9,467	16.8	
Texas	79.1	34.8	18.2	8.4	98.3	112.9	52.3	7,175	15.3	
Utah	79.6	27.8	10.8	7.2	293.4	99.8	61.7	6,399	15.0	
Vermont	79.7	27.5	4.8	6.7	407.3	175.1	57.0	6,326	16.6	
Virginia	79.5	30.4	9.9	8.4	145.2	141.8	63.6	6,696	13.2	
Washington	80.4	28.7	8.3	6.6	308.5	144.0	71.6	6,096	13.3	
West Virginia	75.0	39.5	8.0	9.5	112.7	159.6	47.9	10,478	19.6	
Wisconsin	79.4	32.0	6.5	7.7	178.5	145.2	55.9	6,437	14.7	
Wyoming	79.1	29.0	11.9	8.7	310.2	105.7	53.1	8,130	21.5	

* US statistic is a computed average for all states.

APPENDIX TABLE C2: HUMAN CAPITAL

STATE	SKILLS				EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
	PIAAC Level 3 Literacy Estimate (%)	PIAAC Level 3 Numeracy Estimate (%)	At or above NAEP Proficient 8th Grade Reading (%)	At or above NAEP Proficient 8th Grade Math (%)	Associate's degree or more (%)
United States	45.8	36.0	33.6	33.8	39.2
Alabama	39.4	30.1	23.6	21.3	32.7
Alaska	54.4	41.9	23.3	29.0	37.5
Arizona	45.0	36.1	28.4	31.0	37.1
Arkansas	39.2	29.6	29.5	27.3	28.7
California	46.2	37.9	29.8	28.5	40.4
Colorado	53.7	44.2	37.7	36.9	47.9
Connecticut	51.0	40.8	41.0	39.2	46.1
Delaware	44.7	33.3	31.0	29.2	38.7
Florida	42.0	30.2	33.9	30.6	38.3
Georgia	41.2	30.0	32.1	31.1	37.5
Hawaii	53.1	42.5	29.2	27.7	42.6
Idaho	49.4	39.3	37.1	37.3	36.2
Illinois	48.1	38.6	35.4	33.8	41.4
Indiana	44.2	33.6	37.0	37.4	33.8
Iowa	51.4	40.6	32.6	32.5	39.0
Kansas	52.6	41.7	32.3	32.9	40.6
Kentucky	40.6	31.3	33.4	29.0	31.2
Louisiana	35.1	26.2	27.2	23.1	29.3
Maine	50.3	38.7	35.6	33.6	40.2
Maryland	48.8	38.8	36.0	32.6	45.5
Massachusetts	53.6	44.8	44.6	47.4	49.8
Michigan	49.0	38.7	31.5	31.0	37.4
Minnesota	57.2	46.9	34.2	44.2	45.8
Mississippi	35.0	26.5	25.0	24.3	30.4
Missouri	46.2	35.1	33.3	31.6	35.9
Montana	50.9	39.8	34.3	35.7	39.6
Nebraska	52.7	42.4	33.8	36.9	40.9
Nevada	39.4	29.8	28.6	25.7	31.9
New Hampshire	55.4	44.5	37.7	38.5	46.0
New Jersey	47.3	36.8	42.9	44.1	44.6
New Mexico	39.4	30.1	23.3	20.7	35.0
New York	44.5	35.5	32.5	33.5	44.0
North Carolina	45.9	35.3	32.9	36.5	39.1
North Dakota	55.3	44.3	31.6	37.4	42.5
Ohio	45.7	35.2	38.1	37.5	35.7
Oklahoma	43.7	32.9	25.6	25.5	32.6
Oregon	54.8	44.6	34.0	31.4	41.0
Pennsylvania	44.4	33.7	35.2	38.6	38.3
Rhode Island	47.4	38.3	35.0	29.5	41.2
South Carolina	42.4	32.3	29.3	28.9	36.4
South Dakota	50.9	39.5	31.9	39.4	39.2
Tennessee	40.4	30.5	31.6	31.2	33.0
Texas	40.0	30.9	25.0	29.6	35.6
Utah	54.7	44.4	37.8	37.3	42.2
Vermont	53.9	43.4	40.2	38.3	45.3
Virginia	50.4	40.3	33.2	37.8	45.1
Washington	56.3	46.3	38.5	40.0	44.3
West Virginia	37.3	26.6	25.3	24.1	26.9
Wisconsin	50.6	39.7	38.5	41.3	39.5
Wyoming	51.0	39.8	33.9	37.1	37.6

APPENDIX TABLE C3: SOCIAL CAPITAL

STATE	NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING						POLITICAL EFFICACY			
	Neighborhood favors (%)	Neighborhood trust (%)	Group belonging (%)	Community positive action (%)	Time with family and friends (%)	Volunteerism (%)	Voted for president (%)	Voted local (%)	Attended local meeting (%)	Contacted public official (%)
United States	33.2	52.8	27.9	21.2	85.2	28.1	59.2	50.3	11.0	11.9
Alabama	31.4	58.5	22.5	19.3	86.3	24.7	58.8	53.7	7.9	8.2
Alaska	33.8	57.5	37.8	25.2	90.0	38.8	61.0	63.7	17.3	23.0
Arizona	27.2	53.0	26.2	16.3	81.0	26.4	54.9	48.7	7.3	12.2
Arkansas	34.9	47.5	28.7	17.1	84.7	28.7	52.8	48.6	9.5	13.9
California	28.1	46.6	23.6	18.4	84.5	23.1	56.5	46.9	10.8	9.7
Colorado	34.5	66.3	26.7	21.6	88.2	30.1	70.0	58.7	11.6	14.3
Connecticut	28.8	56.4	27.5	18.7	86.2	28.8	63.7	49.7	12.5	13.1
Delaware	37.9	50.1	31.4	25.6	80.6	29.4	64.2	52.2	12.9	12.6
Florida	34.9	42.9	19.6	24.5	83.0	21.2	64.5	47.2	8.8	8.7
Georgia	27.4	45.3	21.6	17.5	81.2	23.2	59.1	47.6	10.5	8.8
Hawaii	27.9	52.4	25.7	20.6	82.9	27.1	42.3	49.1	10.9	12.1
Idaho	45.0	62.5	35.1	30.3	83.0	35.4	59.2	49.7	13.1	14.9
Illinois	31.1	58.2	27.4	22.0	86.5	27.9	62.2	53.3	13.4	13.7
Indiana	33.3	57.8	35.9	19.3	87.6	32.3	56.4	55.3	12.1	13.8
Iowa	37.9	59.5	37.2	24.4	86.6	39.2	68.4	41.0	13.4	17.8
Kansas	33.9	60.6	32.9	24.9	85.0	32.6	57.7	50.1	12.5	13.8
Kentucky	33.8	52.4	25.9	16.1	85.2	24.8	58.6	58.6	9.6	11.8
Louisiana	36.1	50.9	21.9	18.5	82.7	22.1	60.0	56.9	7.8	9.9
Maine	36.8	71.5	34.5	27.7	89.9	34.7	70.7	62.6	19.9	22.6
Maryland	33.9	47.1	33.3	24.7	86.7	34.2	66.4	55.2	12.6	14.4
Massachusetts	31.9	58.5	31.6	22.2	89.0	32.3	67.2	51.7	16.5	15.2
Michigan	38.4	56.7	29.7	20.2	84.7	28.5	64.7	51.9	11.0	12.3
Minnesota	39.5	69.8	37.2	24.0	88.5	44.1	74.1	65.5	13.2	19.3
Mississippi	33.3	50.9	19.3	18.4	82.1	17.4	55.2	54.3	8.6	9.0
Missouri	34.8	61.8	30.1	22.5	85.8	29.2	62.2	51.1	12.2	13.1
Montana	41.4	62.2	36.2	28.7	87.4	35.3	61.8	64.0	16.2	19.9
Nebraska	38.3	64.5	36.9	29.6	87.8	38.7	62.8	61.7	14.5	16.3
Nevada	29.7	39.7	24.3	13.4	81.8	23.7	57.4	39.2	9.3	10.8
New Hampshire	36.8	65.7	32.3	24.2	89.0	34.5	71.4	53.0	17.1	17.8
New Jersey	28.4	54.1	26.1	20.8	86.8	25.8	64.4	46.9	12.3	9.9
New Mexico	29.0	52.7	23.6	16.1	83.5	24.5	54.5	47.0	12.9	13.5
New York	30.0	41.5	26.0	21.3	82.3	22.9	56.8	43.9	12.4	11.0
North Carolina	38.2	51.8	32.5	25.5	86.2	33.0	64.5	57.5	10.5	11.6
North Dakota	47.3	68.1	40.8	26.2	88.0	37.2	60.8	56.5	13.9	14.9
Ohio	39.0	53.0	32.5	20.7	87.2	30.9	62.9	59.8	9.4	12.3
Oklahoma	34.1	51.6	30.8	19.4	87.3	29.0	52.3	44.0	11.1	13.3
Oregon	42.1	61.1	43.7	33.2	89.7	42.3	66.2	60.8	18.0	21.7
Pennsylvania	38.7	59.8	33.9	21.8	83.5	31.2	63.6	52.2	9.8	13.1
Rhode Island	39.6	60.9	29.0	16.3	86.1	30.8	59.1	52.7	15.8	17.9
South Carolina	36.8	56.2	27.9	24.9	87.0	27.9	56.7	50.0	10.2	10.1
South Dakota	39.7	67.7	33.6	24.1	88.8	35.6	58.6	43.0	13.6	11.4
Tennessee	32.0	48.1	26.8	19.0	85.7	27.6	51.1	47.8	7.4	10.7
Texas	29.5	46.7	23.7	19.7	84.9	26.1	51.4	41.5	8.8	8.0
Utah	50.1	75.9	41.6	38.9	86.4	46.4	56.8	48.6	15.8	15.8
Vermont	37.6	67.9	34.7	26.5	84.5	33.9	63.7	65.6	20.3	22.8
Virginia	29.1	54.3	28.5	19.0	85.6	30.9	66.1	47.2	9.9	12.8
Washington	37.6	56.6	31.9	24.7	86.9	33.7	64.7	56.6	10.7	16.6
West Virginia	41.6	55.7	24.2	26.3	84.2	26.2	50.2	49.4	9.3	11.7
Wisconsin	37.1	71.0	36.3	19.9	88.4	34.7	69.5	55.5	11.9	13.5
Wyoming	35.4	59.1	30.5	19.9	85.9	30.8	59.5	58.0	17.0	17.5

APPENDIX D: REGRESSION RESULTS FOR SKILLS VS. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT TO WELL-BEING

We explored the nature of the relationship between the two components of human capital (skills and educational attainment) and well-being at the state level with the available data. While the correlation of a state's stock of human capital overall to levels of well-being is quite high, the components of human capital vary in the strength of their relationship to well-being. For example, there is a strong correlation between educational attainment and well-being across the 50 states ($r = .86, p < .001$). However, this correlation was not as strong as the one between skills and well-being ($r = .91, p < .001$).

As one would expect, skills and educational attainment are strongly correlated to each other across the 50 states ($r = .85, p < .001$). To distill the independent role of each, we regressed the aggregated, standardized coefficients for both components, skills and educational attainment, with well-being. Our results below suggest that skills are more strongly associated with increases in well-being ($\beta = .65, p < .001$) than educational attainment ($\beta = .31, p = .004$).

APPENDIX TABLE D: SUMMARY OF MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSES FOR HUMAN CAPITAL SUBDOMAINS PREDICTING WELL-BEING ($N = 50$)

VARIABLE	MODEL 1			MODEL 2			MODEL 3		
	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	β	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	β	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	β
Skill				0.61	0.04	0.91**	0.43	0.07	0.65**
Educational Attainment	0.50	0.04	0.86**				0.18	0.06	0.31*
STATISTIC									
R^2		0.74			0.84			0.86	
F		139.45**			242.66**			146.31**	
ΔR^2								.03	
ΔF								9.09*	

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .001$.

APPENDIX E: PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS FOR SOCIAL CAPITAL

PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS RESULTS

Given the theoretical foundation between bridging, bonding, and linking social capital variables, there was speculation that subdomains may exist within the larger social capital construct, which was also supported by the observation that all 10 indicators correlated at least .3 with at least one other indicator. Using the standardized 10 individual indicators within social capital, an exploratory principal component analysis was conducted and supported the use of two subdomains within the social capital index.

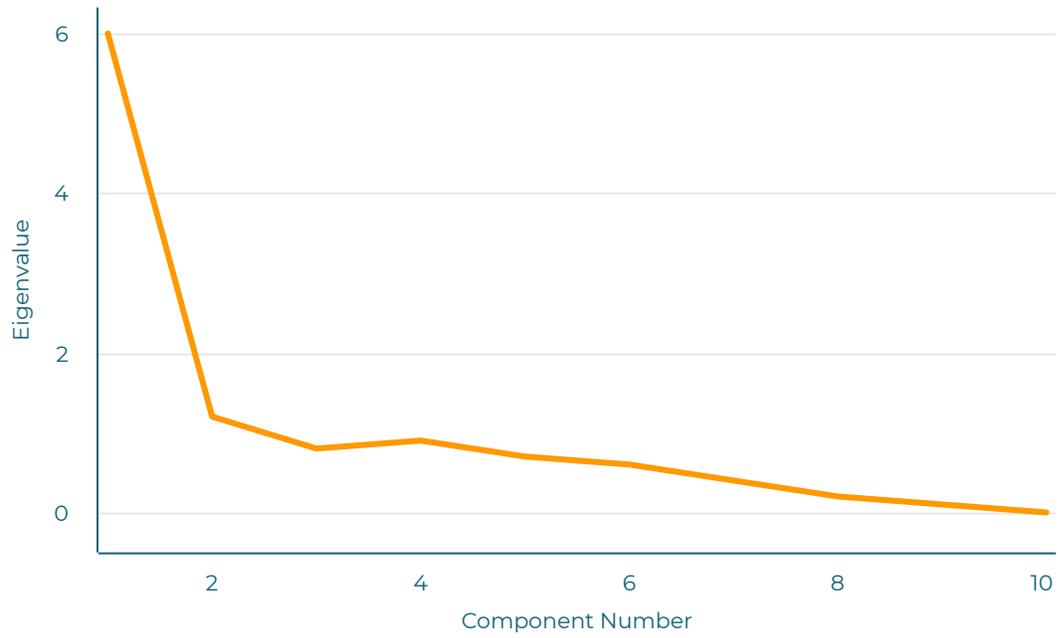
The principal component analysis was conducted within SPSS with varimax rotation and Kaiser normalization as the rotation method. This orthogonal rotation method (varimax) was used as it was unknown if the factors in the solution were correlated. Initial eigenvalues indicated that the first two factors explained 58.63 percent and 11.05 percent of the variance, respectively. To balance the tradeoff between amount of variance explained and components retained, two components were selected for the final model. The two components, which explained 70 percent of the variance, was preferred because of theoretical support, the leveling off of eigenvalues on the scree plot after two components (see Appendix Figure E), and the poor interpretability of the third and subsequent components. The resulting component loading matrix is shown in Appendix Table E. To aid in interpretation, only loadings above .3 are listed in the table and the variables of each component are grouped together.

Based on how the indicators fell, two components could be meaningfully labeled and were identified as (1) neighborhood/trust/volunteering and (2) political efficacy. One of the indicators that was cross loaded ("SC_time_familyfriends_STND") with loadings above .3 on both components made the most conceptual sense under Component 1 neighborhood/trust/volunteering and was selected to fall under that subdomain. For all other cross-loaded indicators, the highest component loading was used to determine the best fitting component.

APPENDIX TABLE E: COMPONENT LOADING MATRIX

INDICATOR	COMPONENT	
	1	2
SC_FavorsforNeighbor_STND	.88	
SC_positiveaction_community_STND	.84	
SC_partipate_volunteer_STND	.77	.52
SC_belong_grouporg_STND	.76	.51
SC_trust_neighbor_STND	.62	.45
SC_time_familyfriends_STND	.34	.68
SC_contact_publicoffic_STND	.44	.77
SC_voted_president_STND		.74
SC_voted_local_STND		.73
SC_attend_localmeeting_STND	.43	.71

APPENDIX FIGURE E: PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS SCREE PLOT



APPENDIX F: REGRESSION RESULTS FOR COMPONENTS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

The subcategories of the domain of social capital, political efficacy and neighborhood/trust/volunteering, interact with well-being in slightly different ways. While both are positively correlated to well-being (Model 1: neighborhood/trust/volunteering: $r = .57$; Model 2: political efficacy: $r = .55$), we were able to explore the individual contributions of each subcategory using regression analysis. Our results indicate that the subdomain of neighborhood/trust/volunteering has a slightly stronger association with well-being ($\beta = .35, p = .04$) than political efficacy ($\beta = .29, p = .08$) has with well-being (Model 3).

When examining the isolated impact of each subdomain on well-being in separate linear regression models, (Model 1) neighborhood/trust/volunteering explains 32 percent of variance whereas political efficacy (Model 2) explains only 31 percent of variance in well-being. Though the subdomains of social capital have a correlation of .72, the individual impact of neighborhood/trust/volunteering has a slightly stronger association with well-being than political efficacy.

APPENDIX TABLE F: SUMMARY OF MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSES FOR SOCIAL CAPITAL SUBDOMAINS PREDICTING WELL-BEING ($N = 50$)

VARIABLE	MODEL 1			MODEL 2			MODEL 3		
	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	β	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	β	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	β
Political Efficacy				0.38	0.08	0.55**	0.20	0.11	0.29
Neighborhood/Trust/ Volunteering	0.40	0.08	0.57**				0.25	0.12	0.35*
STATISTIC									
R^2	0.32			0.31			0.37		
F	22.80**			21.18**			13.49**		
ΔR^2							.06		
ΔF							4.32*		

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .001$.

APPENDIX G: REGRESSION RESULTS FOR HUMAN CAPITAL, SOCIAL CAPITAL, AND WELL-BEING

The results of the overall regression model (including both human and social capital as individual indices) indicated that the model explained 85.1 percent of the variance in well-being and the model was a significant predictor, $F(2,47) = 134.55, p < .001$. Human capital contributed significantly to the model ($\beta = .89, p < .001$), but social capital did not ($\beta = .06, p = .43$). Social capital does not explain any significant additional variance in well-being after human capital has been added to the model (R^2 change = .002, $F(1,47) = .59, p = .45$). However, the model with social capital alone explained 36 percent of the variance and was a significant predictor of well-being, $F(1,48) = 27.48, p < .001$. It appears that the variance in well-being explained by social capital alone (36 percent) is subsumed within the variance in well-being explained by human capital alone (85.1 percent).

As stated above, the wide overlap between human and social capital can be seen in the strong positive correlation $r(48) = .62, p < .001$ and is also seen in regression models where human and social capital are predicting well-being. This overlap can also be seen in regression models where the two types of capital are predicting one another. The two types of capital explain 38.6 percent of the variance in one another, $R^2 = 0.38, F(1,48) = 29.63, p < .001$. The model also shows that for every 1 standard deviation increase in social capital, human capital increases .62 standard deviation, and vice versa. The two types of capital are naturally paired. However, due to this overlap, multicollinearity (or the correlation between two predictor variables) is a concern when interpreting the results of regression models including both types of capital. As discussed in the methodology section of this report (Appendix B), regression models including the two types of capital as predictors may not accurately represent the effect of each predictor variable on well-being. Given that social capital is significantly correlated to well-being ($r = .60, p < .001$) yet is not a significant predictor of well-being ($\beta = .06, p = .43$) when included in a regression model with human capital as an additional predictor, these results must be interpreted with caution.

APPENDIX TABLE G: SUMMARY OF MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSES FOR HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL PREDICTING WELL-BEING ($N = 50$)

	MODEL 1			MODEL 2			MODEL 3		
	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	β	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	β	<i>B</i>	SE <i>B</i>	β
INDICES									
Human Capital				0.59	0.04	0.92**	0.57	0.05	.89**
Social Capital	0.45	0.09	0.60**				0.04	0.05	0.06
STATISTIC									
R^2		0.36			0.85			0.85	
<i>F</i>		27.48**			270.83**			134.55**	
ΔR^2								.002	
ΔF								.59	

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .001$.

OPPORTUNITY ACROSS THE STATES: STATE DATA BRIEFS



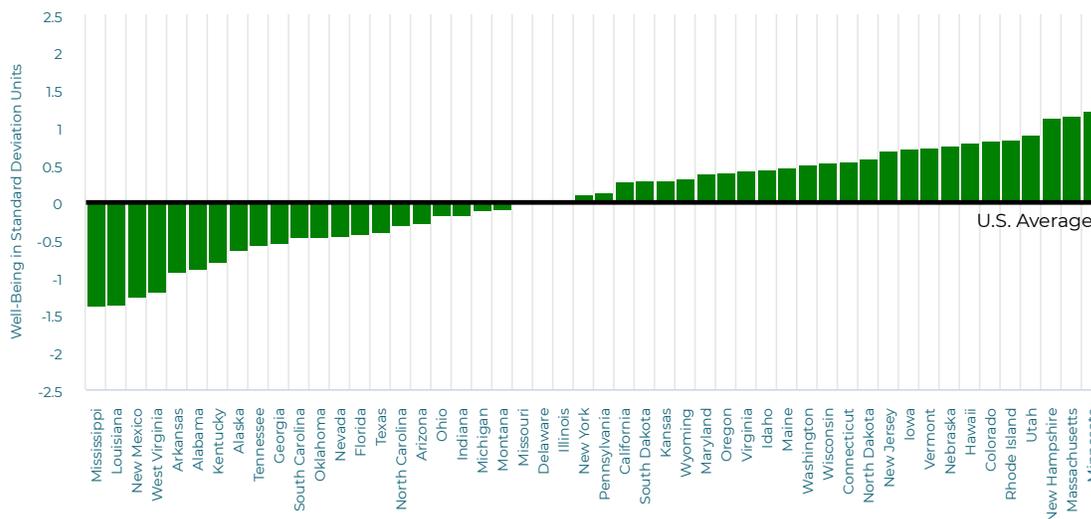
OPPORTUNITY ACROSS THE STATES offers policy makers a novel way to understand and quantify opportunity by exploring indicators related to a state's well-being and stock of human and social capital. A summary of the indicators for each domain is provided below, followed by detailed data for each state in United States. For a full discussion of the data sources and methodology, please refer to the report appendices.

WELL-BEING

Key indicators of income/poverty, employment, community, and health outcomes for individuals and communities play a critical role in our understanding of opportunity. Well-being within each state was determined using the following:

- Measures of poverty include the aggregate percentage of the population in poverty, the percentage who receive Food Stamps/SNAP, the percentage of children in food insecure households, the adjusted median household income to capture income/poverty, and a measure of income inequality (Gini index).
- Employment status in our model includes the percentage who are unemployed (including those who are marginally attached workers and/or are employed part-time for economic reasons), the percentage of the labor force who are out of the labor force but want a job, the percentage of children whose parent/s lack secure employment, and the percentage of young adults who are not in school or at work (i.e., disconnected youth).
- Community is captured using data on the rate of violent crime and a measure of net in-migration to a state.
- Health indicators include data on mortality, percentage of low birth weight babies, rates of obesity, measures on the availability of health care providers, percentage of the population with access to health insurance, and data on adverse childhood experiences.

A STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOT OF WELL-BEING

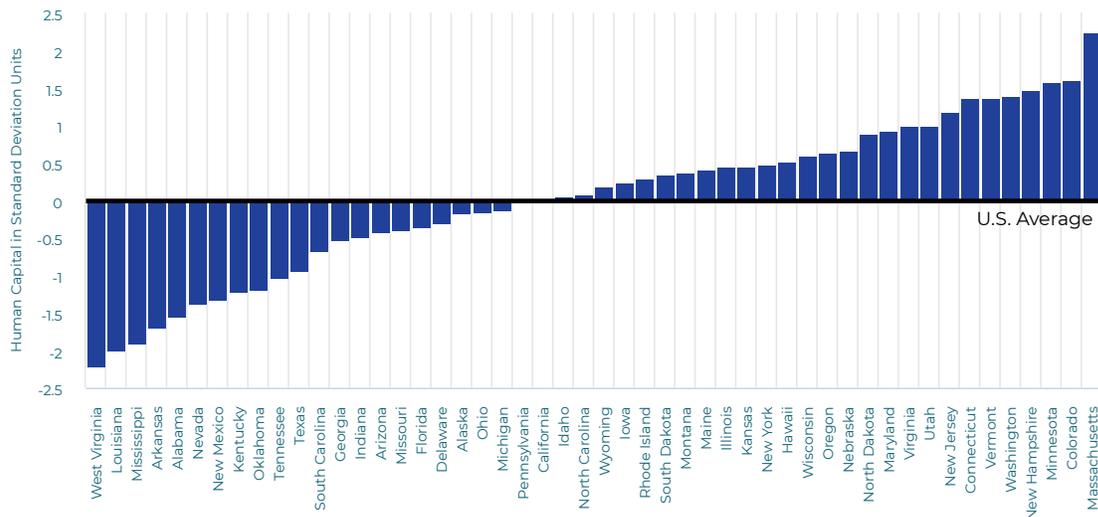


HUMAN CAPITAL

The *Opportunity Across the States* model expands upon previous measures of human capital by combining both educational attainment and skill indicators into an aggregate index. Human capital within each state was determined using the following measures:

- The estimated proportion of adults with skill levels at or above PIAAC Level 3 in literacy and numeracy.⁴⁶
- The proportion of the 8th graders who scored at or above NAEP Proficient for mathematics and reading.
- The proportion of the population aged 25 and older who earned at least an associate's degree.

A STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOT OF HUMAN CAPITAL



While the *Opportunity Across the States* model includes the percentage of the adult population 25 and older who have earned at least an associate's degree, the full range of educational attainment for the population 25 and older for the state and United States are provided in these state reports. Likewise, the model includes the percentage of 8th grade students who perform at or above NAEP Proficient in reading and math, but to provide greater detail on student skills, each state report includes detailed data on student performance by NAEP achievement level for grades 4 and 8 in NAEP mathematics and reading.

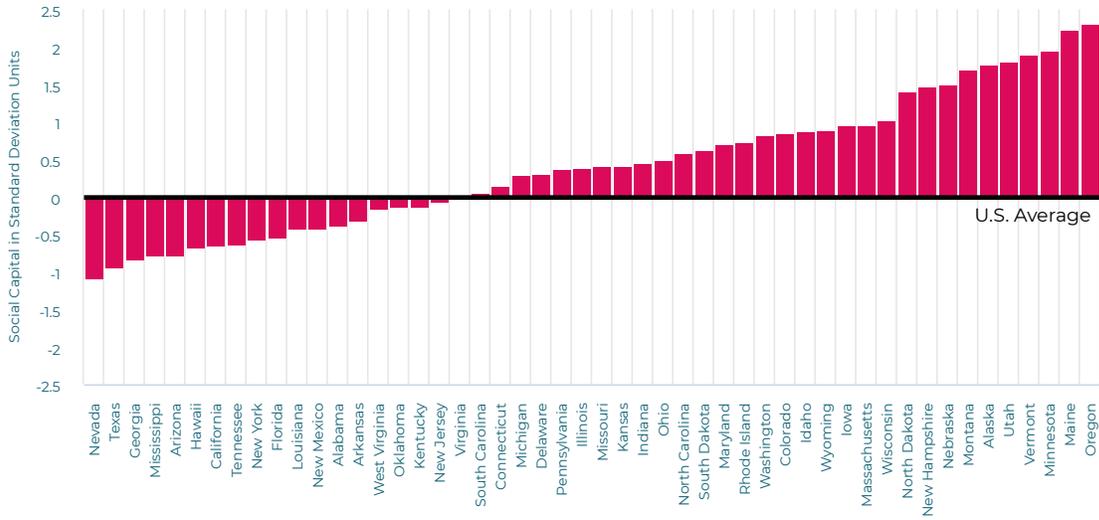
SOCIAL CAPITAL

Social capital refers to the extent to which social interaction provides tangible benefits to individuals and their communities. Indicators used to understand levels of social capital in *Opportunity Across the States* are arrayed across two categories, Neighborhood/Trust/Volunteering and Political Efficacy, and include the following

- Measures of Neighborhood/Trust/Volunteering include an indicator of trust in one's neighbor and the percentage of a state's population who, in the past 12 months, reported spending any time volunteering; talking or spending time with friends and family every day or a few times a week; getting together with other people from their neighborhood to do something positive for their neighborhood or community; belonging to any groups, organizations, or associations; and/or doing favors for each other at least once per month.
- Measures of political efficacy include the percentage of the voting eligible population who voted for the highest office (2016), as well as the percentage of a state's population who, in the past 12 months, reported contacting or visiting a public official—at any level of government—to express their opinion; attending a public meeting, such as a zoning or school board meeting, to discuss a local issue; and voting in local elections, such as for the mayor or school board.

⁴⁶ For complete data including credible interval bound and coefficient of variation for all PIAAC skill estimates for all states, see: <https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/piaac/skillsmap/>

A STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL



ALABAMA

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: ALABAMA

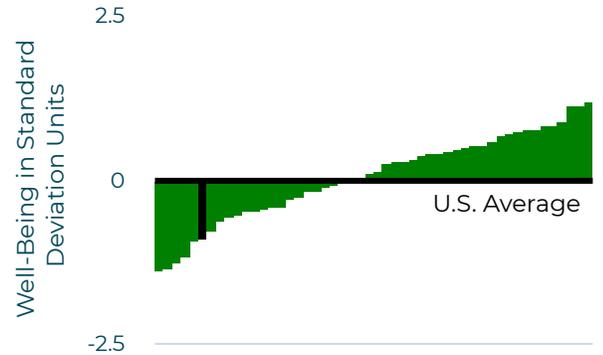




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR ALABAMA

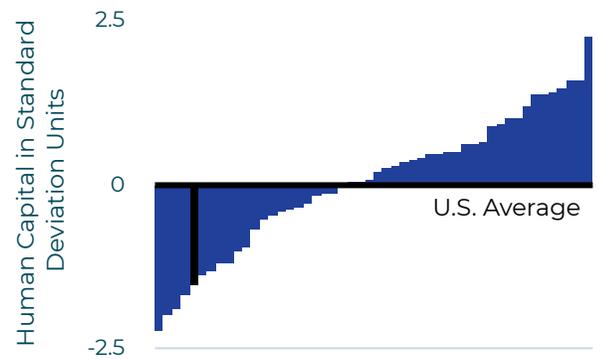
WELL-BEING

Alabama's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.88 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



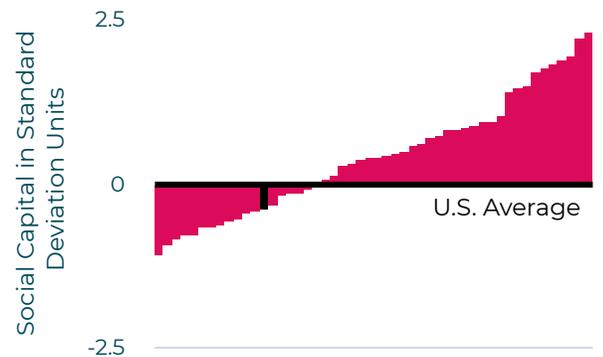
HUMAN CAPITAL

Alabama's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.53 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Alabama's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.38 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

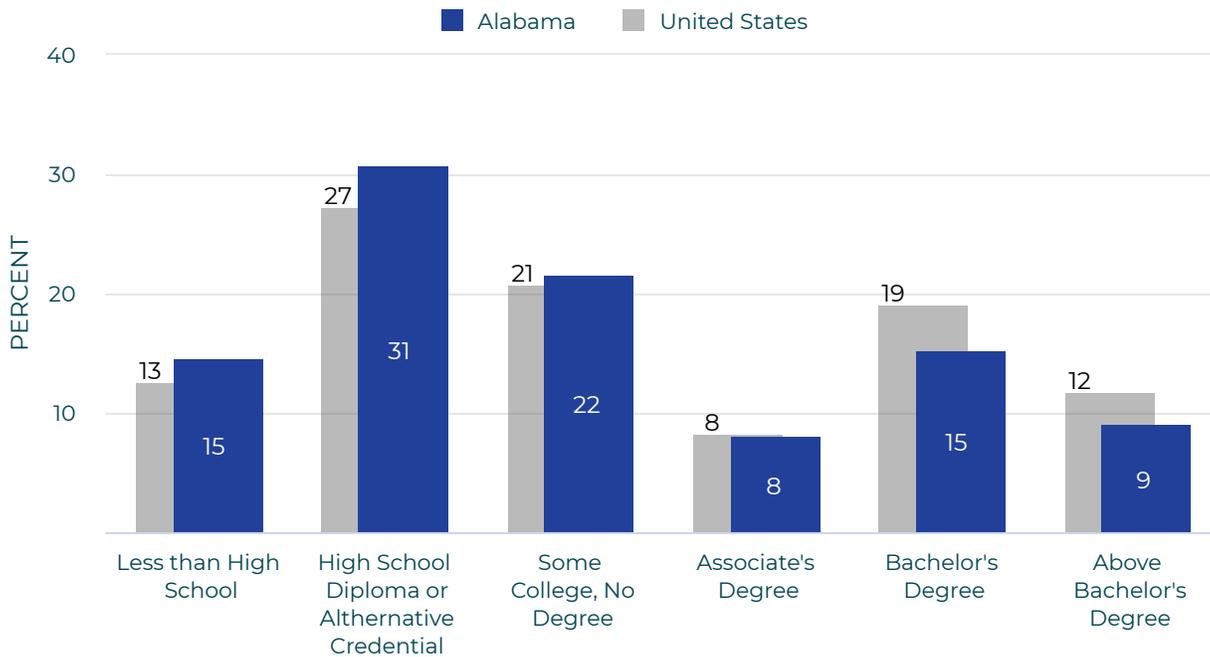
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: ALABAMA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	ALABAMA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	15.0	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	19.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	52,327	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.48	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	14.00	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	15.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	31.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	3.70	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	8.2	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	524.2	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	2.50	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	75.3	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	36.2	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	10.7	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	10.3	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	85.0	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	119.3	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	43.7	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	10,321	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	15.4	14.7



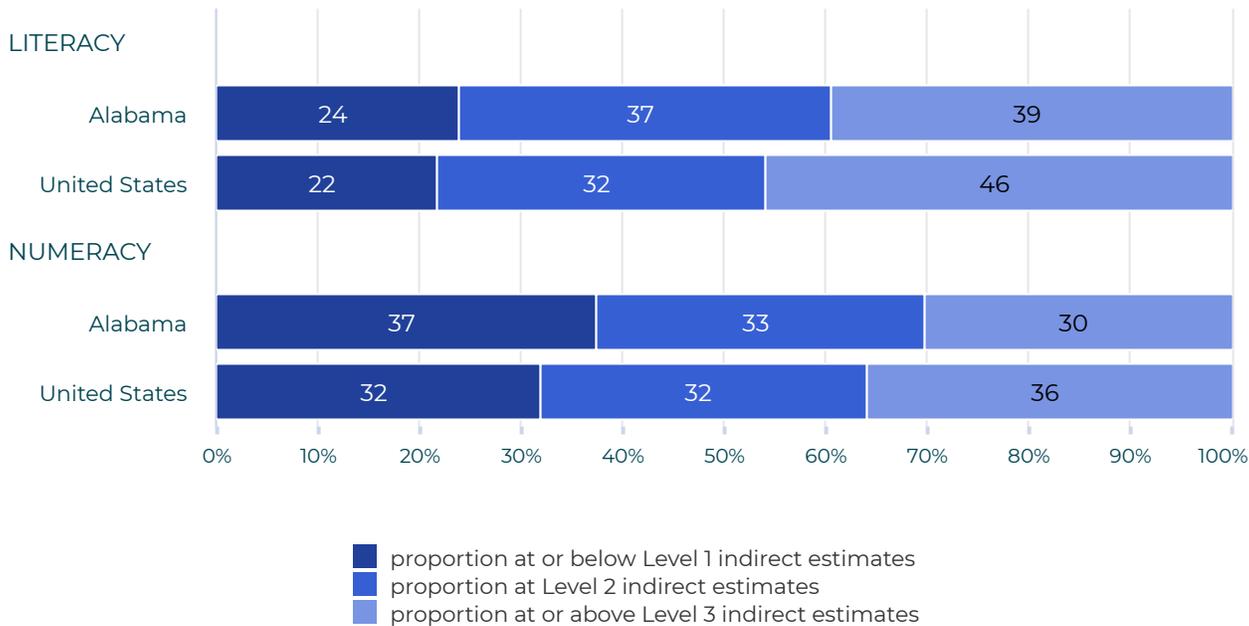
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, ALABAMA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



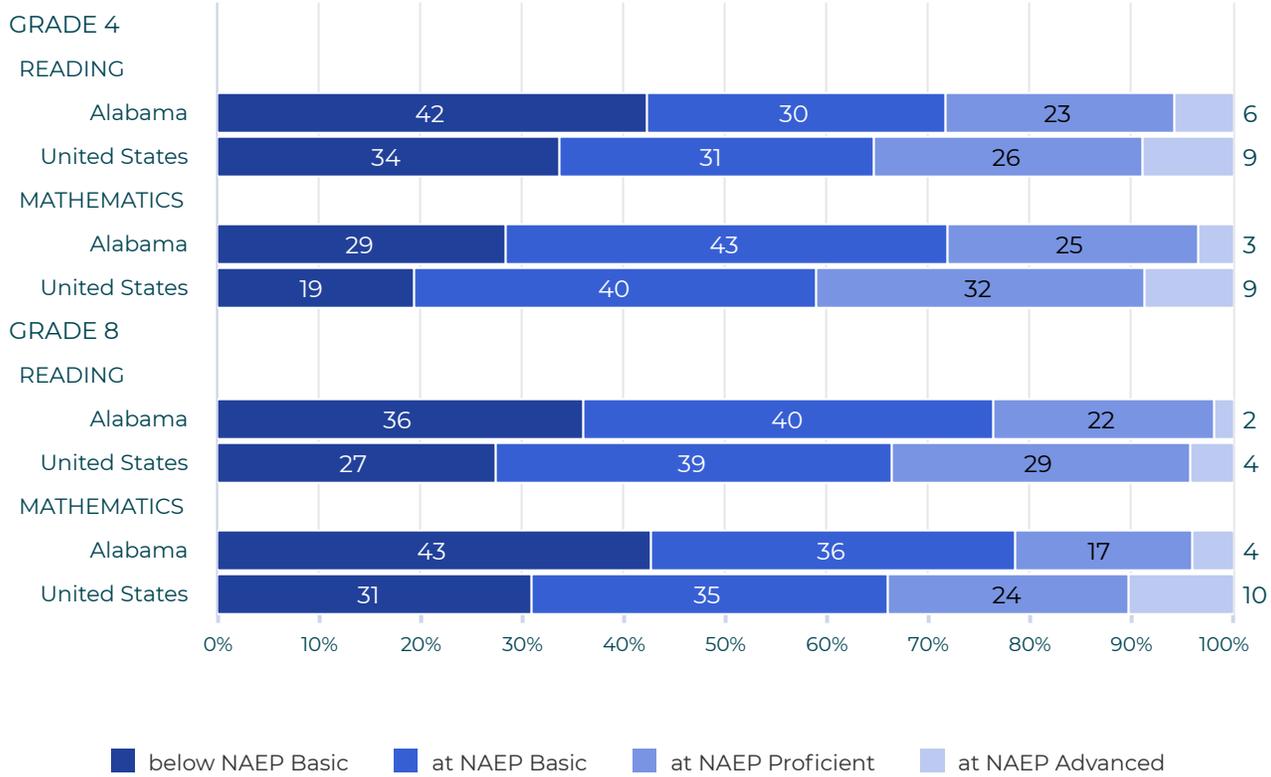
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): ALABAMA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: ALABAMA AND THE UNITED STATES

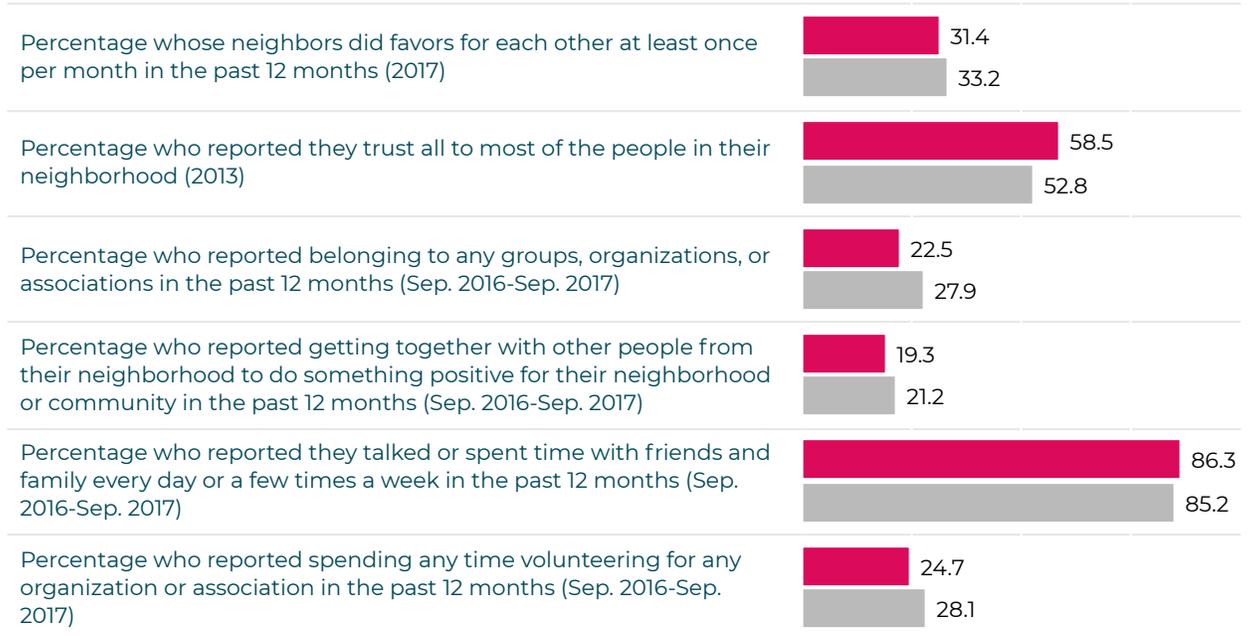


SOCIAL CAPITAL

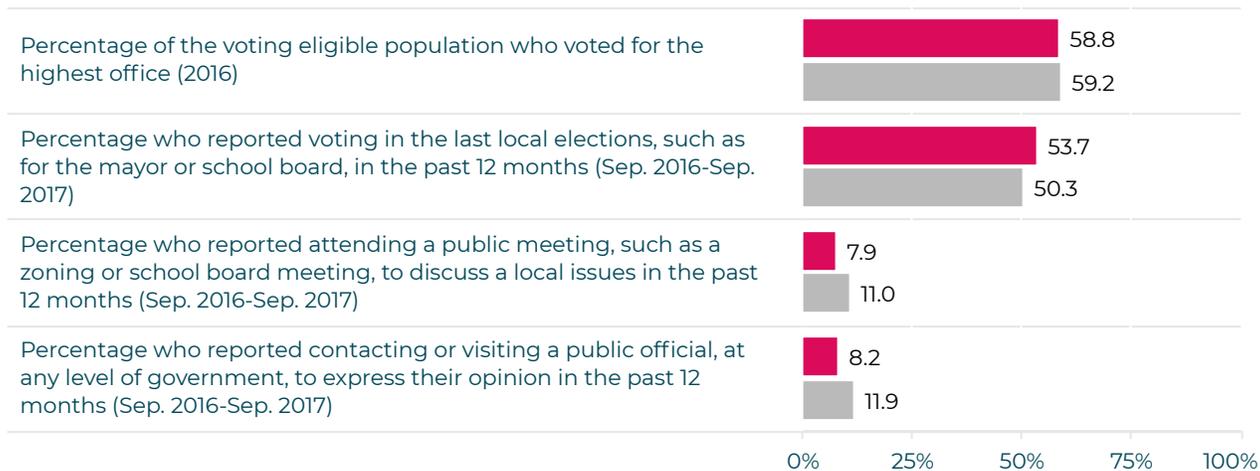
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: ALABAMA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Alabama ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

ALASKA

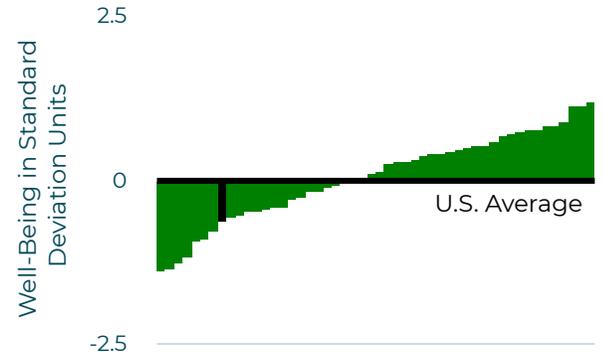
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: ALASKA



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR ALASKA

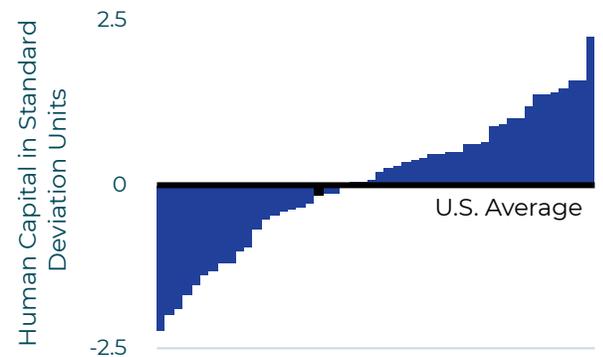
WELL-BEING

Alaska's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.63 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



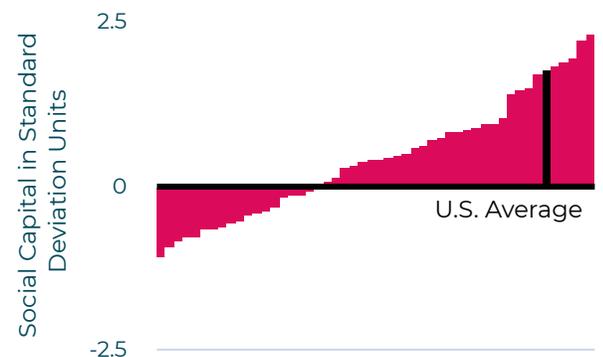
HUMAN CAPITAL

Alaska's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.16 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Alaska's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 1.78 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



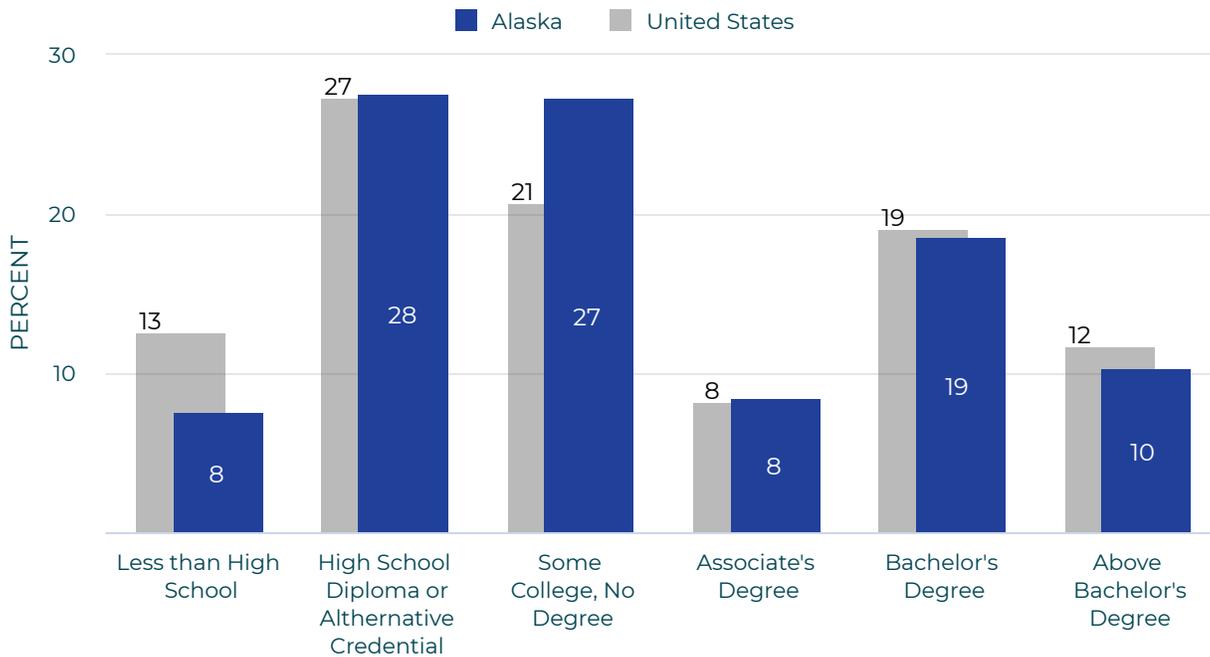
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: ALASKA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	ALASKA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	10.9	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	13.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	66,083	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.42	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	12.10	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	14.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	33.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	10.70	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	13.2	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	829.0	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-12.00	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	78.3	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	29.5	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	15.4	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	6.2	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	364.2	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	133.7	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	74.1	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	8,342	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	21.9	14.7

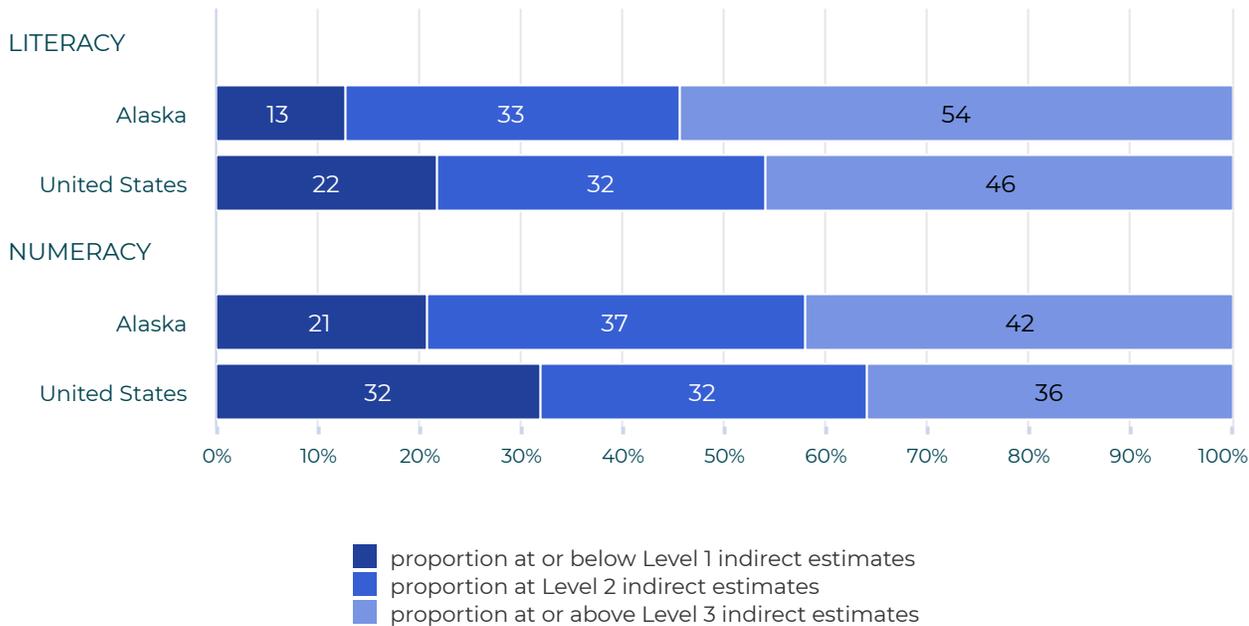
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, ALASKA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



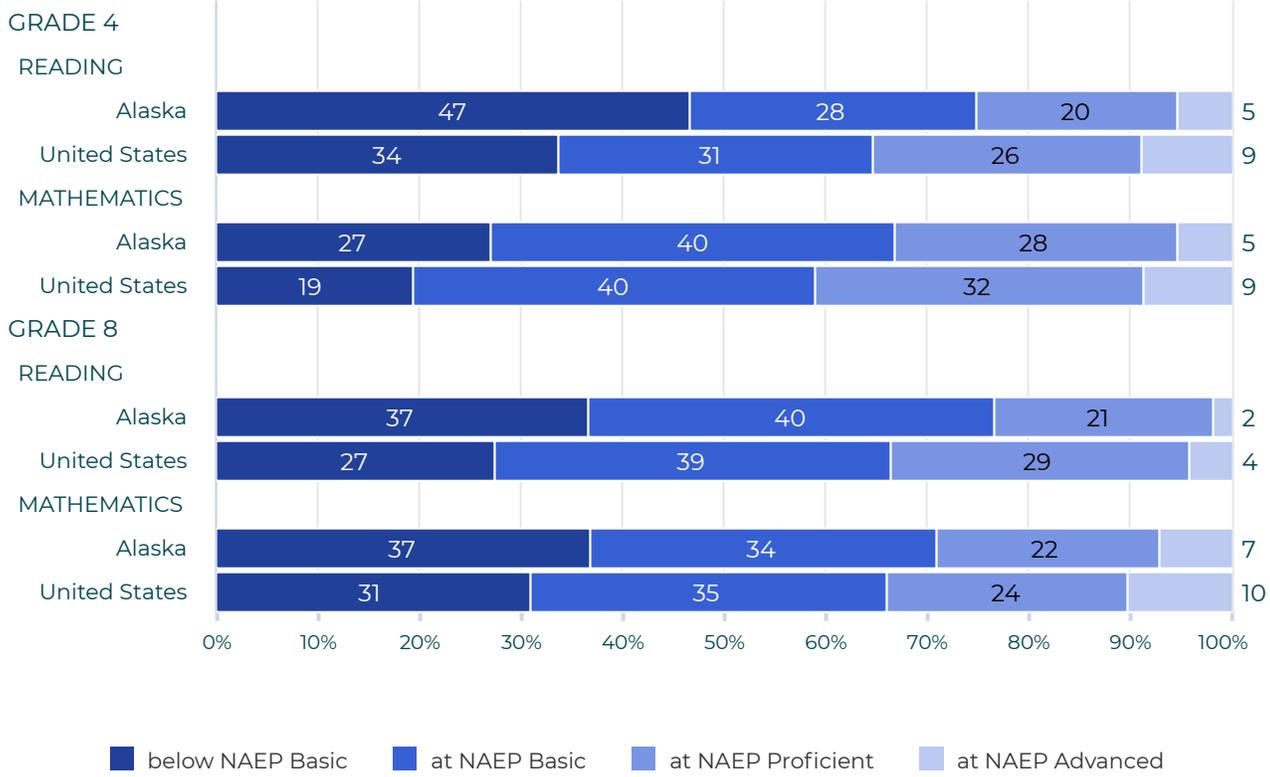
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): ALASKA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: ALASKA AND THE UNITED STATES

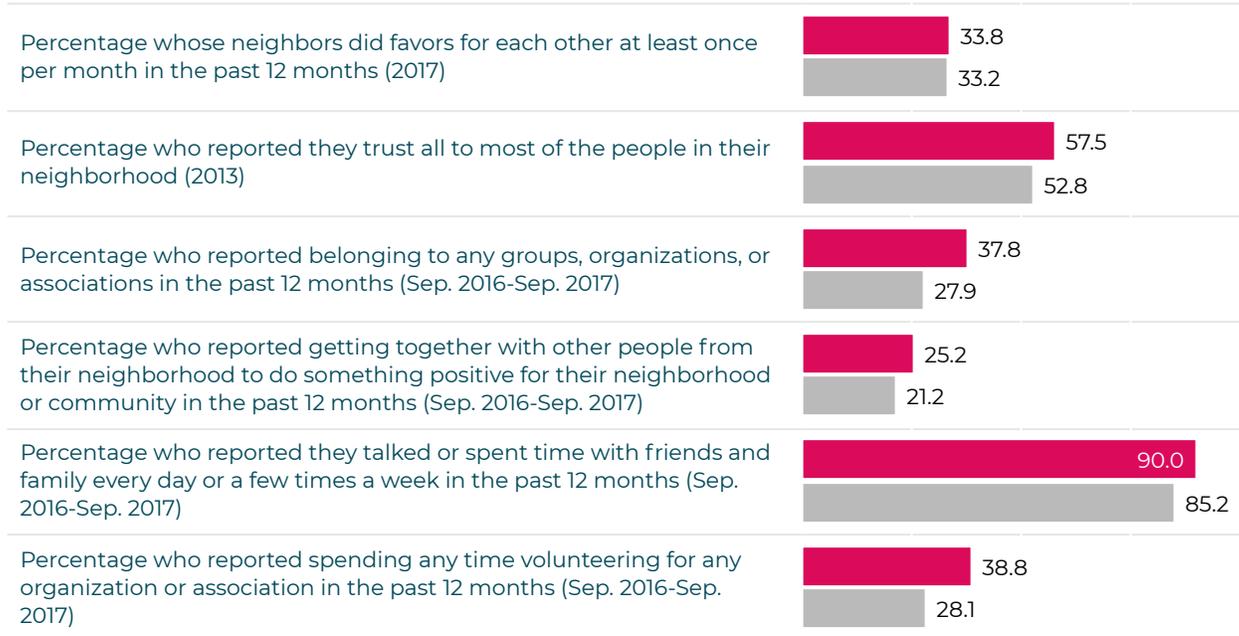


SOCIAL CAPITAL

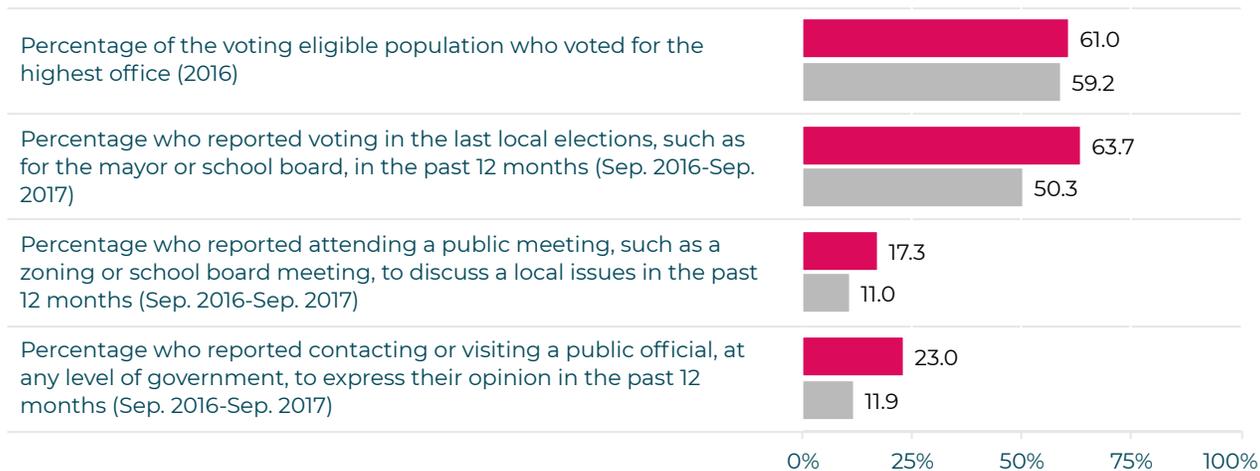
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: ALASKA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Alaska ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING

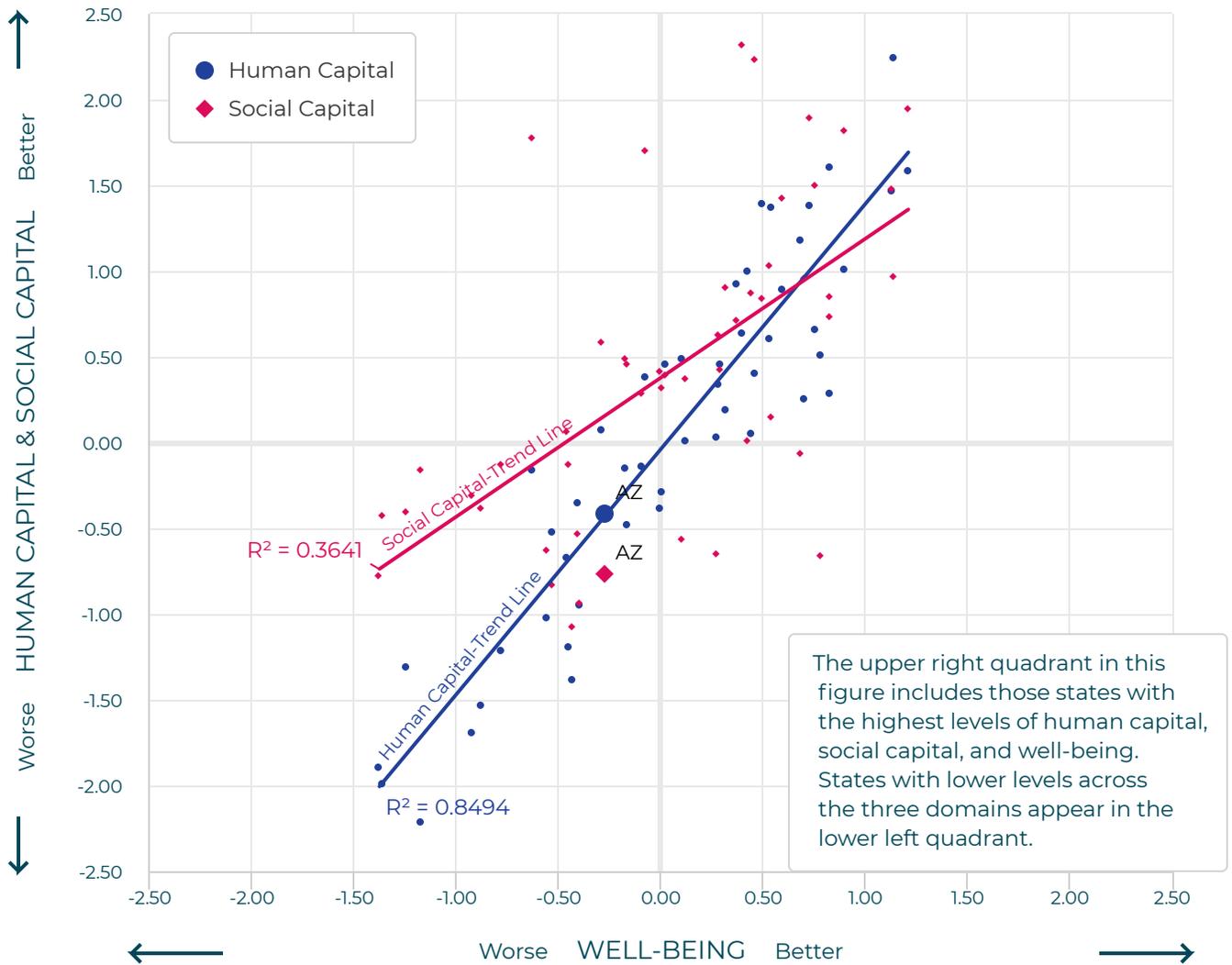


POLITICAL EFFICACY



ARIZONA

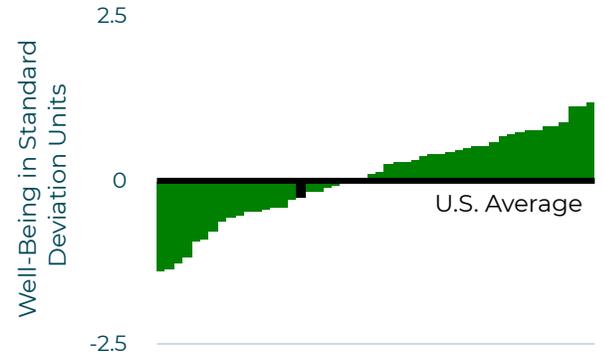
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: ARIZONA



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR ARIZONA

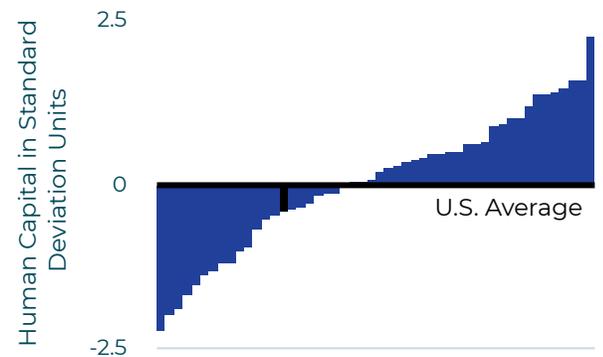
WELL-BEING

Arizona's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.27 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



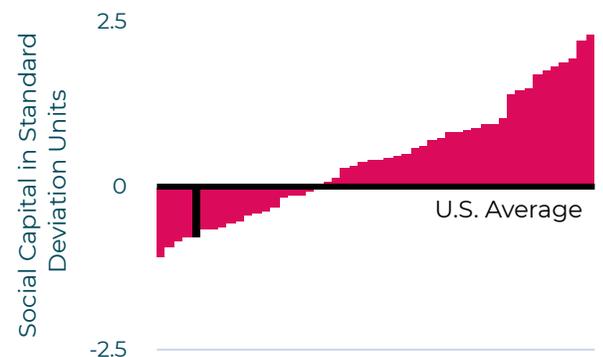
HUMAN CAPITAL

Arizona's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.42 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Arizona's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.77 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



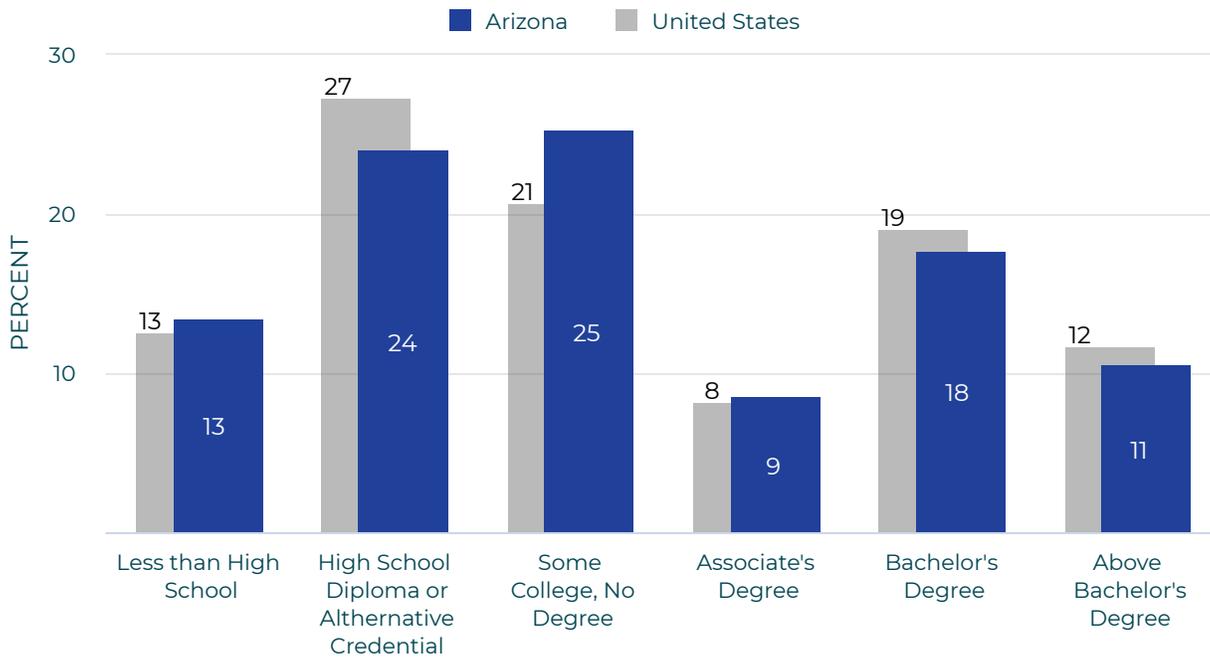
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: ARIZONA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	ARIZONA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	12.5	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	16.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	55,334	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.47	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	15.60	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	13.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	29.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	6.60	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	9.5	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	508.0	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	13.70	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.7	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	29.5	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	12.1	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	7.5	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	121.9	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	126.0	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	53.9	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	7,246	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	17.0	14.7

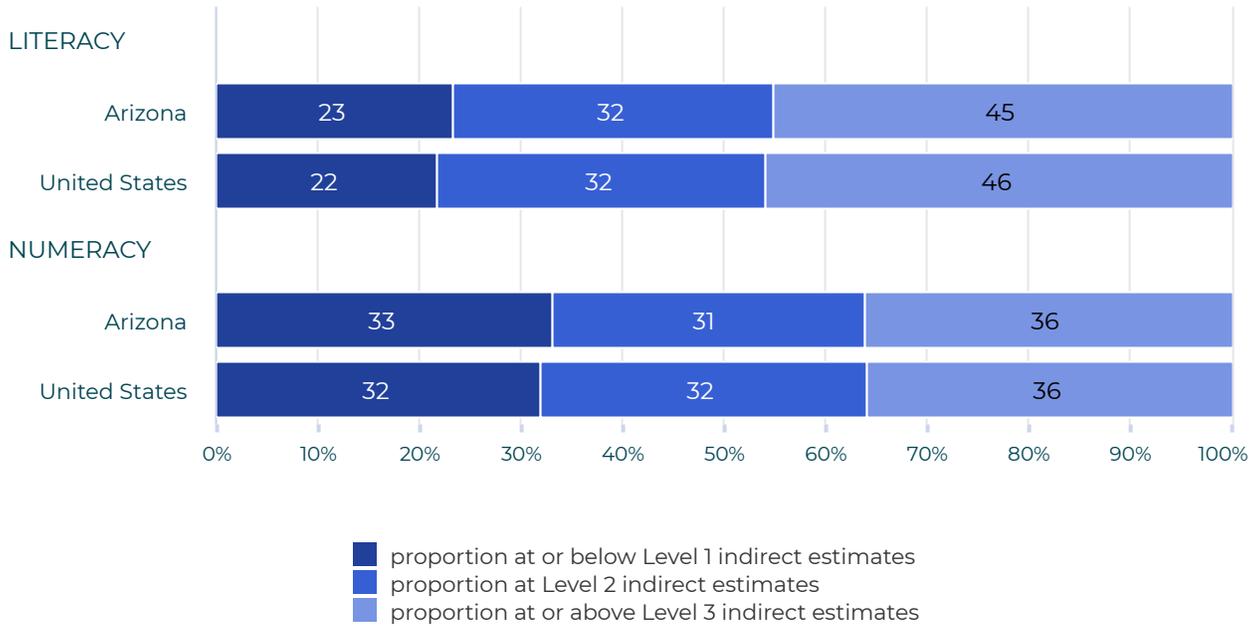
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, ARIZONA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



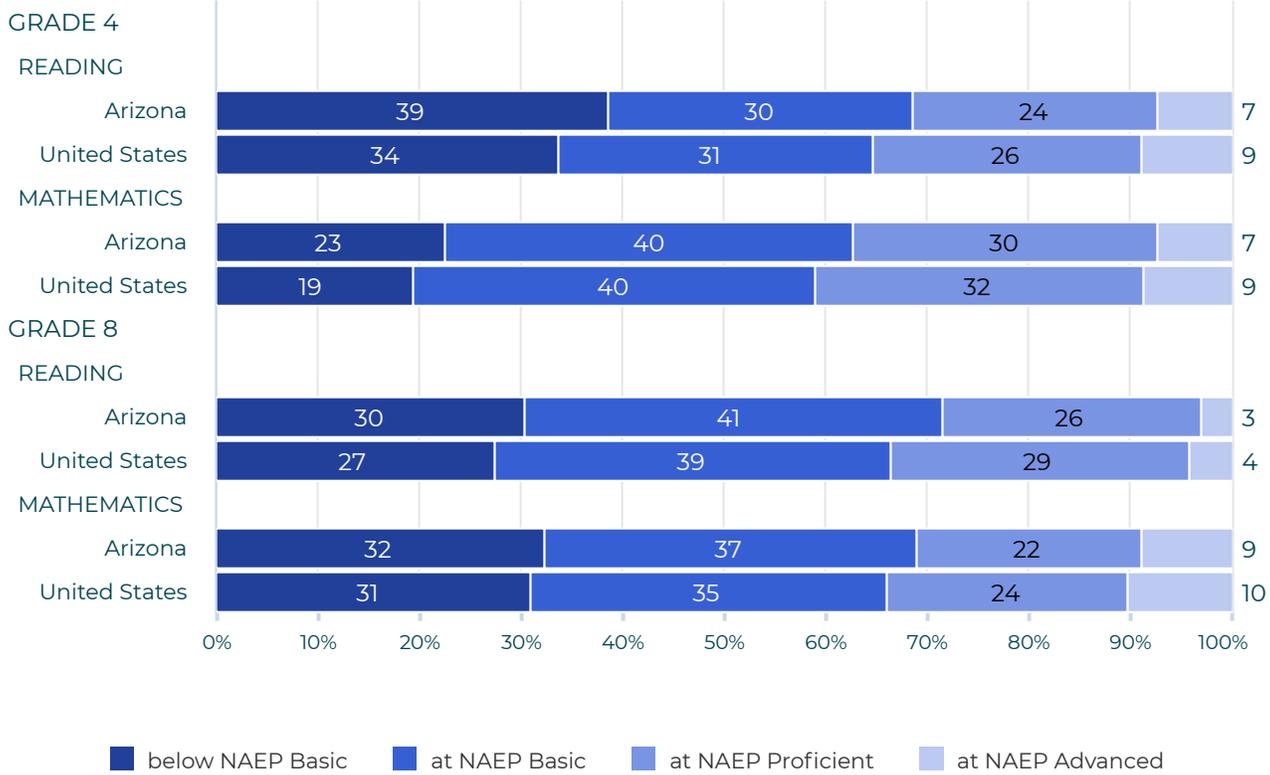
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): ARIZONA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: ARIZONA AND THE UNITED STATES



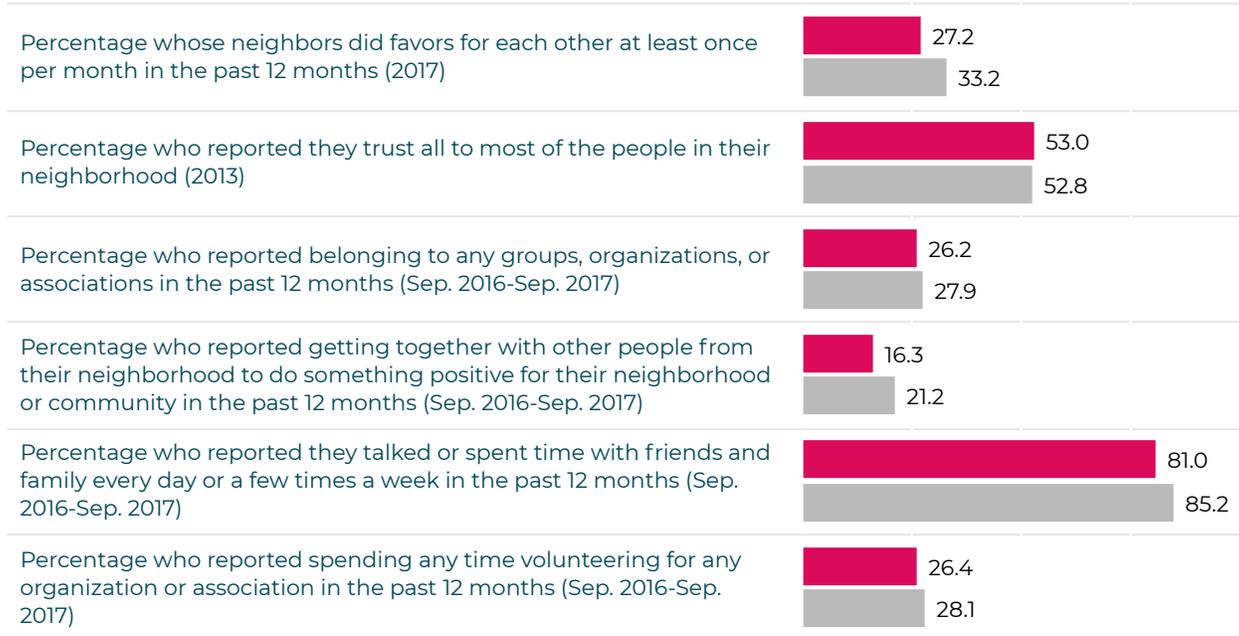


SOCIAL CAPITAL

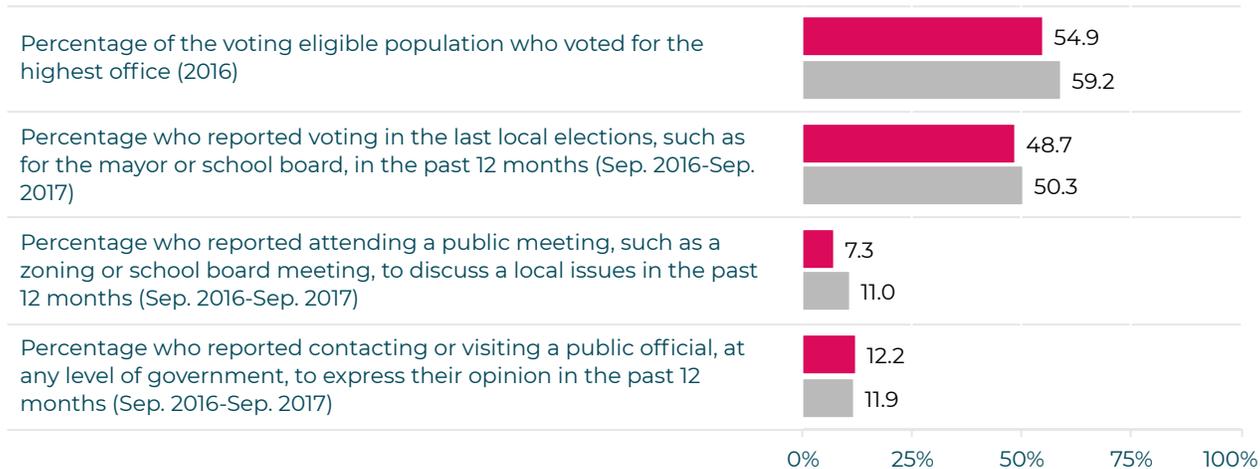
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: ARIZONA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Arizona ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

ARKANSAS

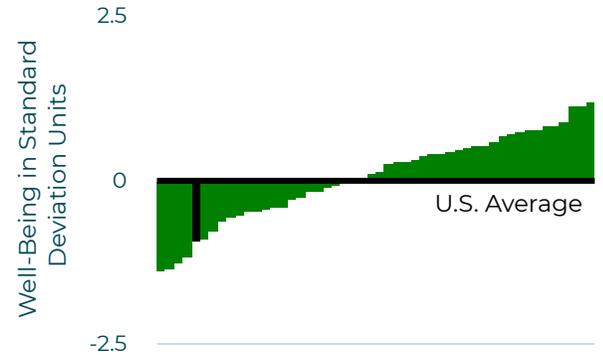
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: ARKANSAS



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR ARKANSAS

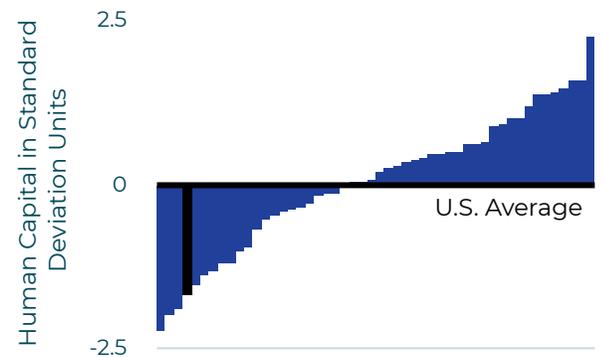
WELL-BEING

Arkansas' overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.92 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



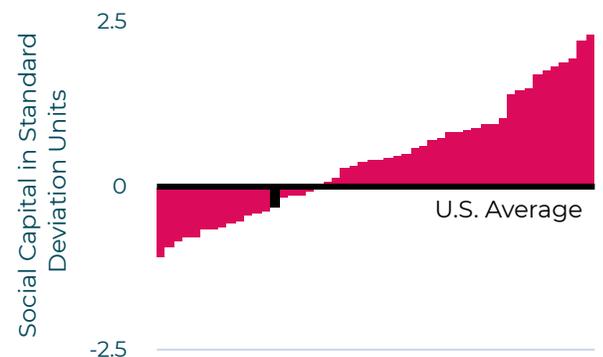
HUMAN CAPITAL

Arkansas' level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.69 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Arkansas' social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.31 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



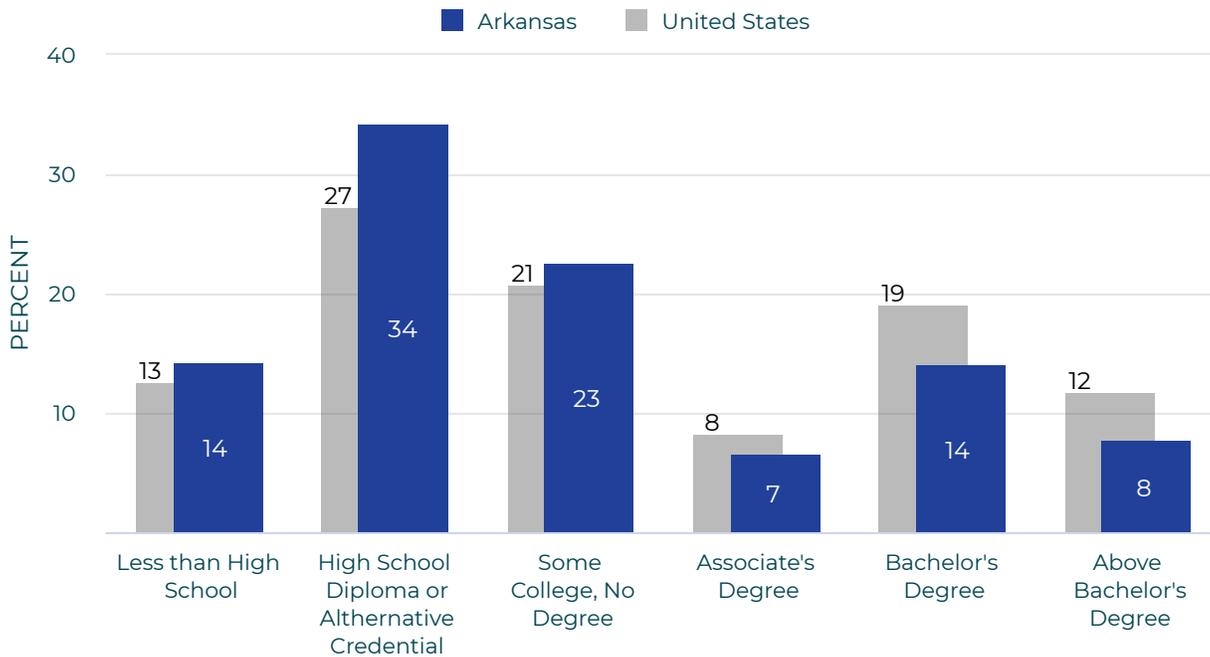
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: ARKANSAS AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	ARKANSAS	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	13.5	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	20.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	49,992	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.47	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	14.20	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	15.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	28.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.30	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	7.1	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	554.9	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	0.90	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	75.9	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	37.1	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	10.6	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	9.3	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	213.3	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	115.4	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	41.2	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	9,972	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	24.1	14.7

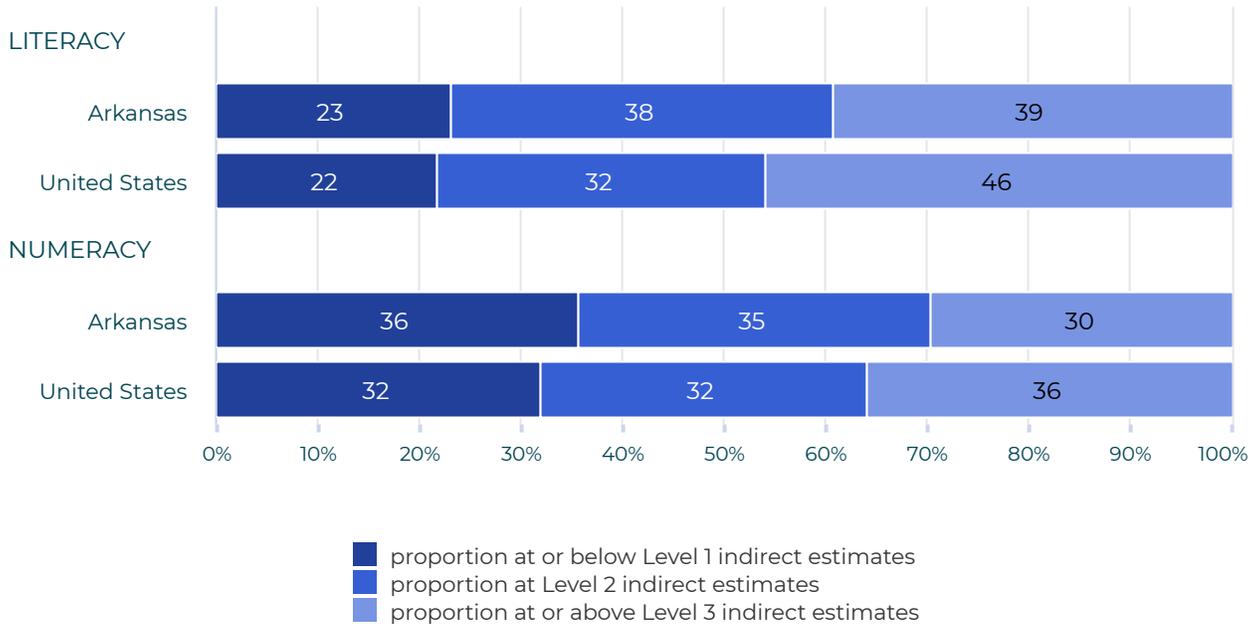
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, ARKANSAS AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



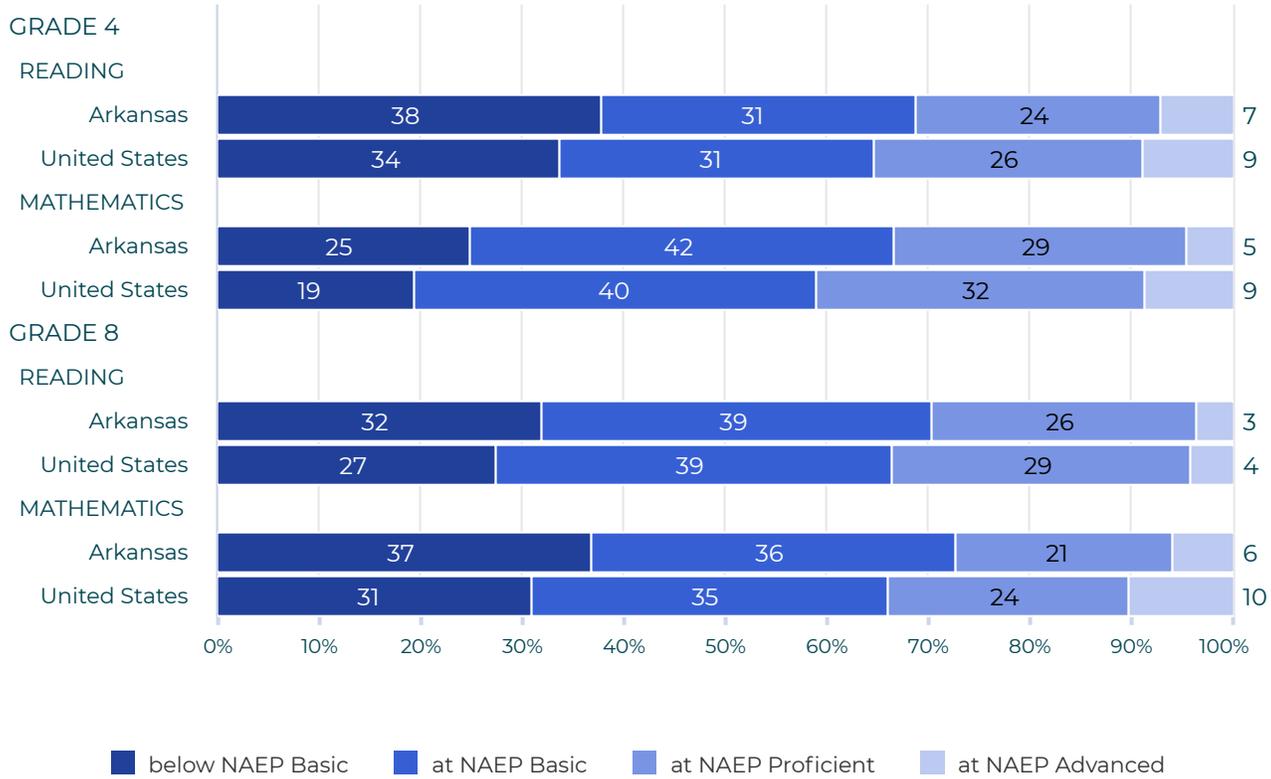
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): ARKANSAS AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: ARKANSAS AND THE UNITED STATES

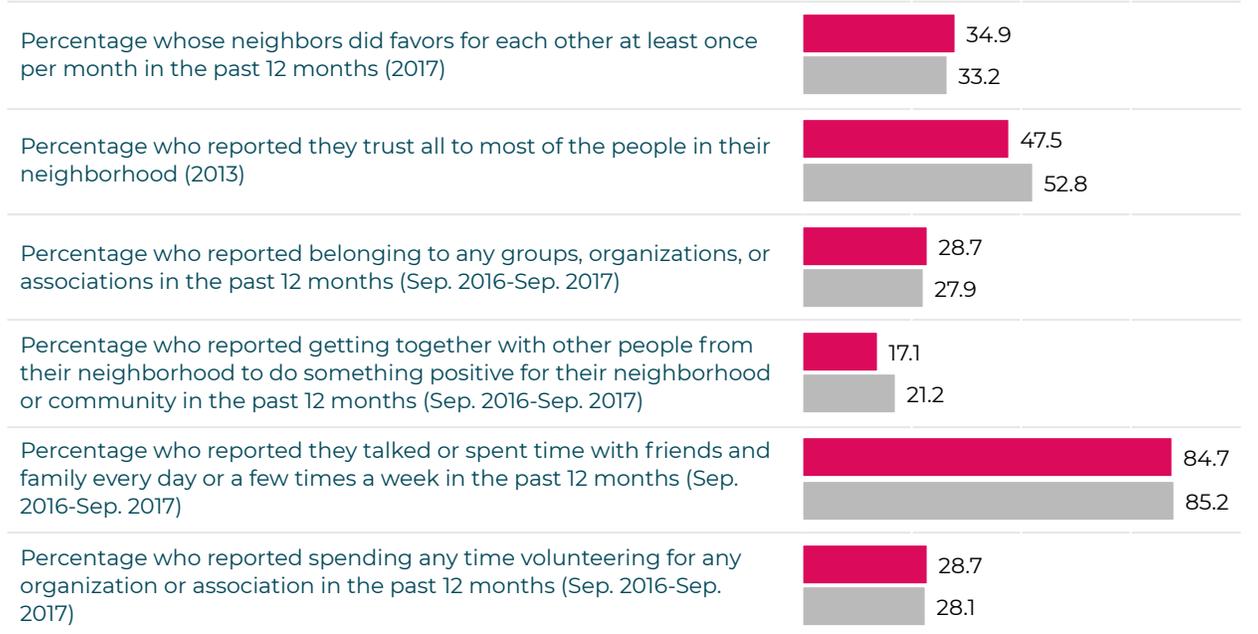


SOCIAL CAPITAL

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: ARKANSAS AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Arkansas ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



CALIFORNIA

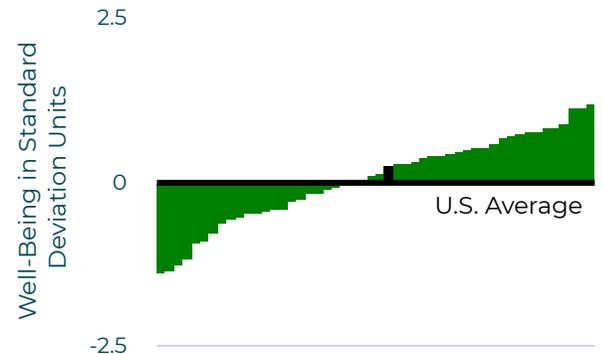
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: CALIFORNIA



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR CALIFORNIA

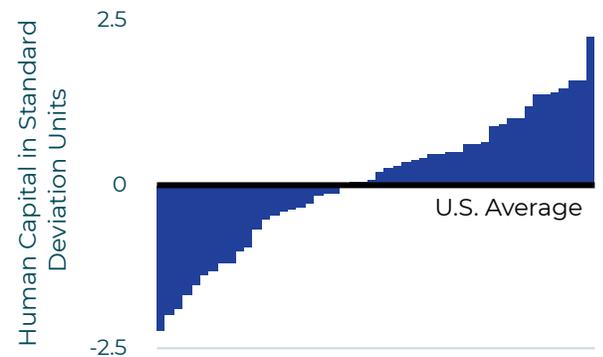
WELL-BEING

California's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.27 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



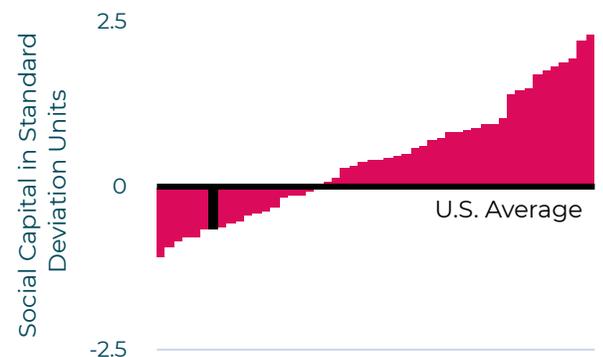
HUMAN CAPITAL

California's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.03 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

California's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.64 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



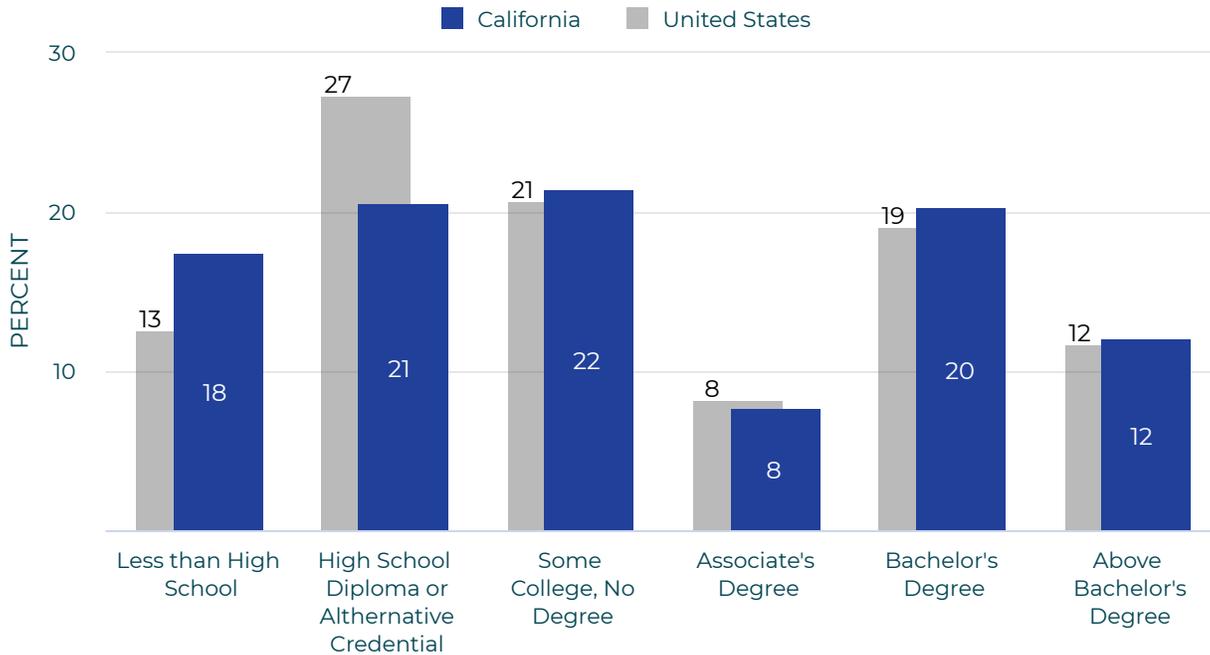
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: CALIFORNIA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	CALIFORNIA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	9.5	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	13.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	58,967	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.49	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	19.00	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	11.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	29.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.10	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	9.8	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	449.3	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-3.30	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	81.5	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	25.8	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	10.5	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	6.9	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	315.5	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	135.1	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	76.8	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	5,647	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	11.9	14.7

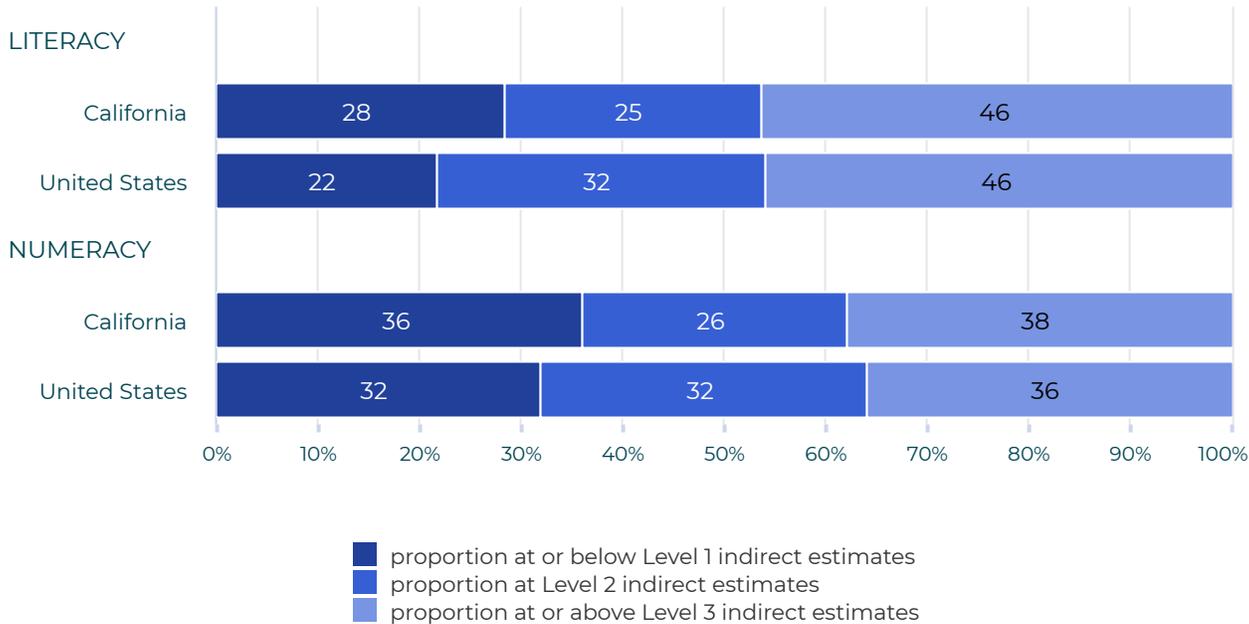
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CALIFORNIA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



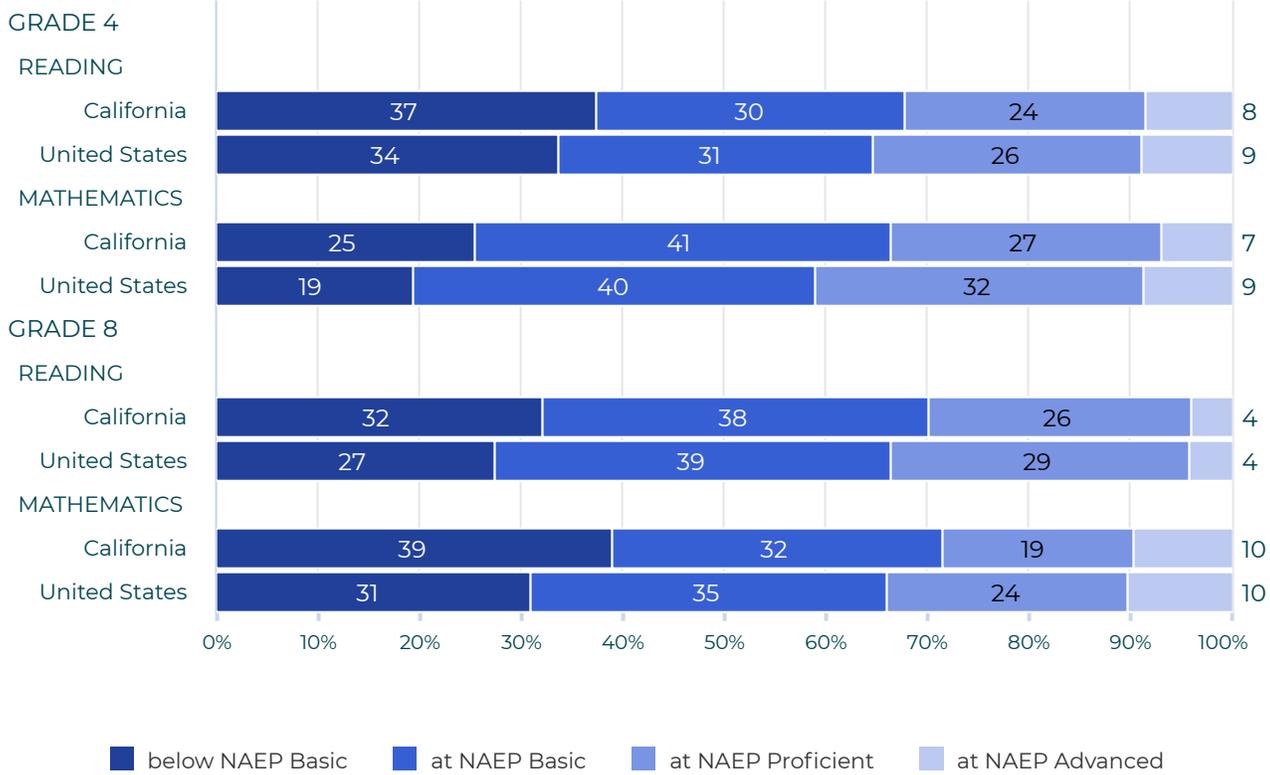
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): CALIFORNIA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: CALIFORNIA AND THE UNITED STATES

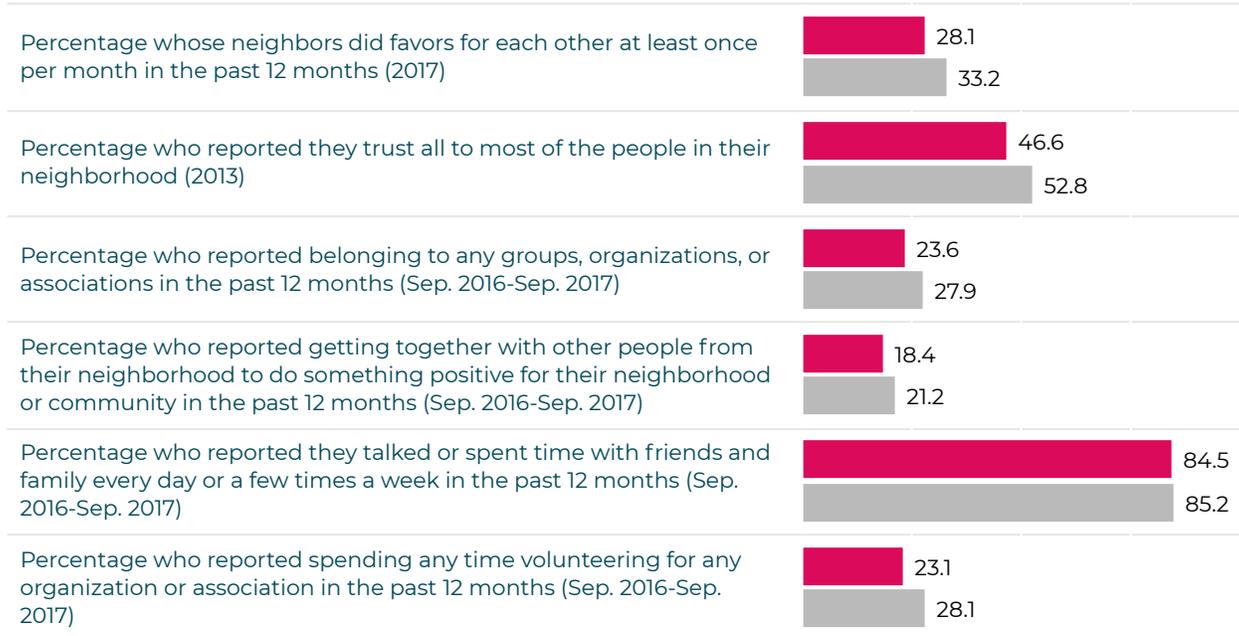


SOCIAL CAPITAL

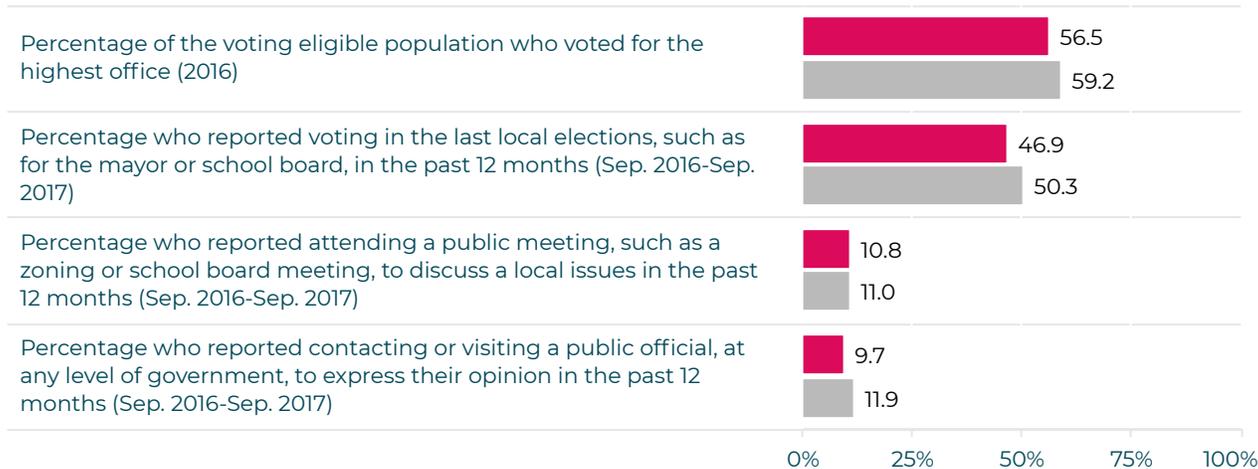
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: CALIFORNIA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ California ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



COLORADO

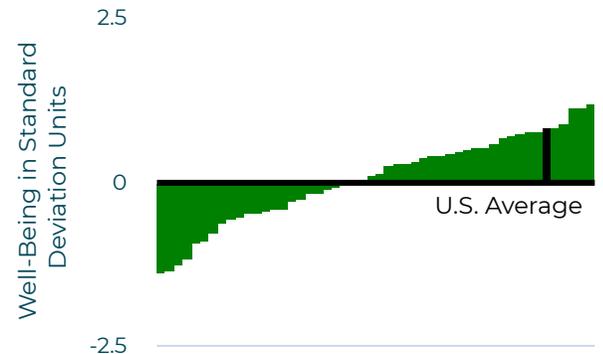
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: COLORADO



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR COLORADO

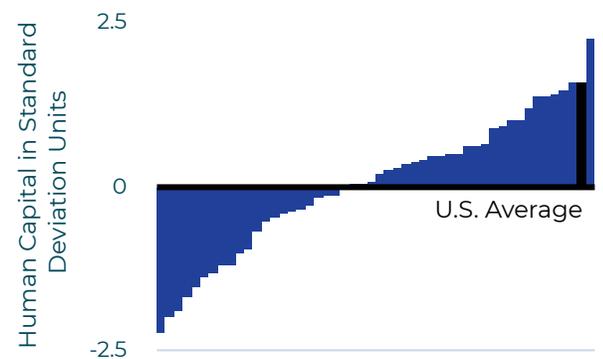
WELL-BEING

Colorado's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.82 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



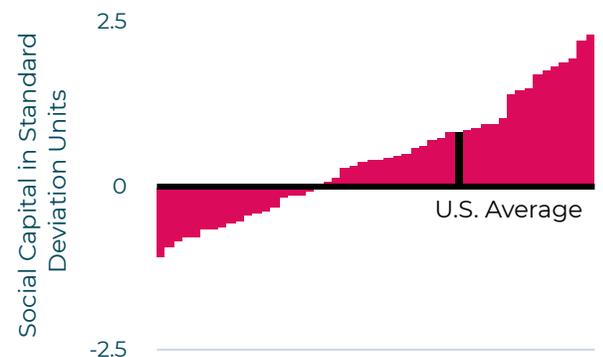
HUMAN CAPITAL

Colorado's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.60 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Colorado's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.85 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

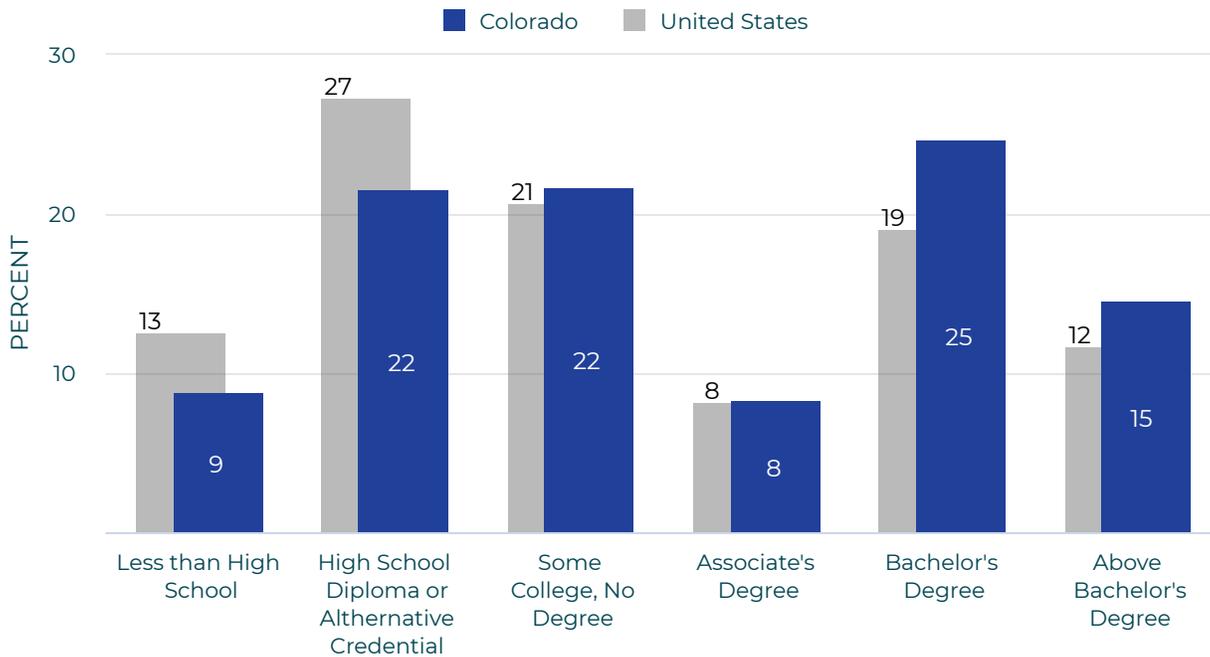
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: COLORADO AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	COLORADO	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	8.2	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	16.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	63,139	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.46	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	10.90	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	9.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	23.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	3.60	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	6.3	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	368.1	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	7.30	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	80.3	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	23.0	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	9.4	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	9.1	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	313.5	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	139.9	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	69.7	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,113	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	15.9	14.7



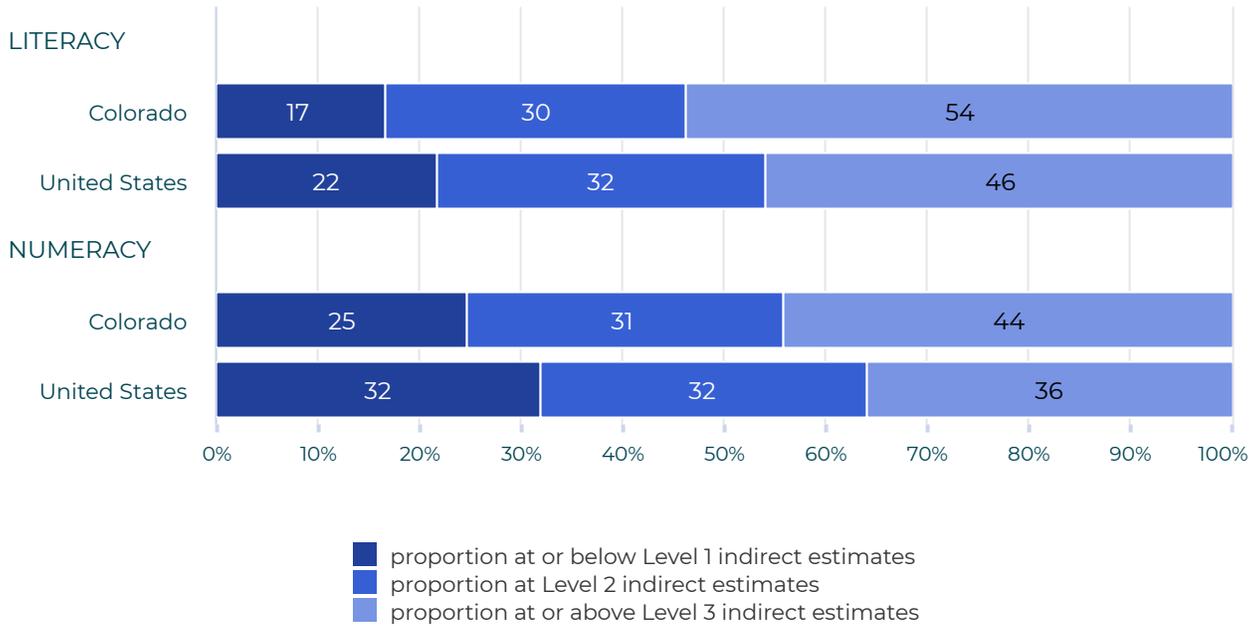
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, COLORADO AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



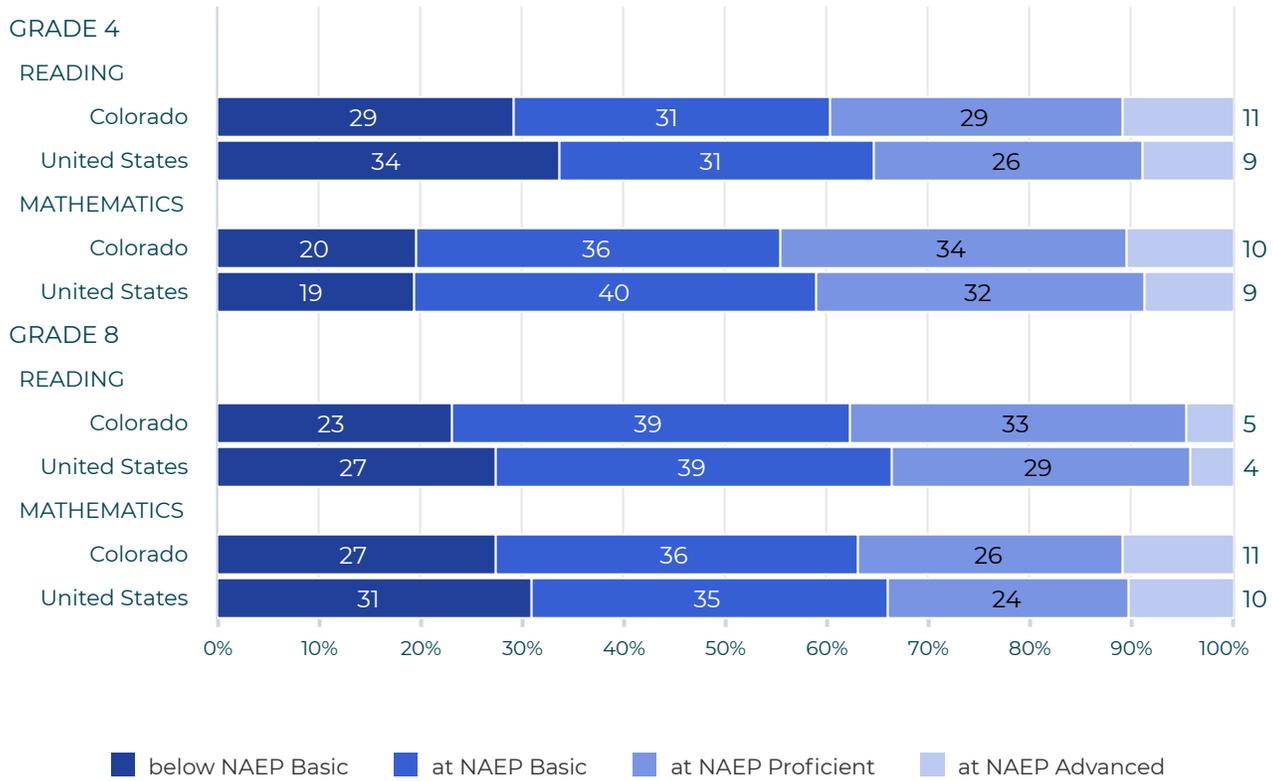
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): COLORADO AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: COLORADO AND THE UNITED STATES

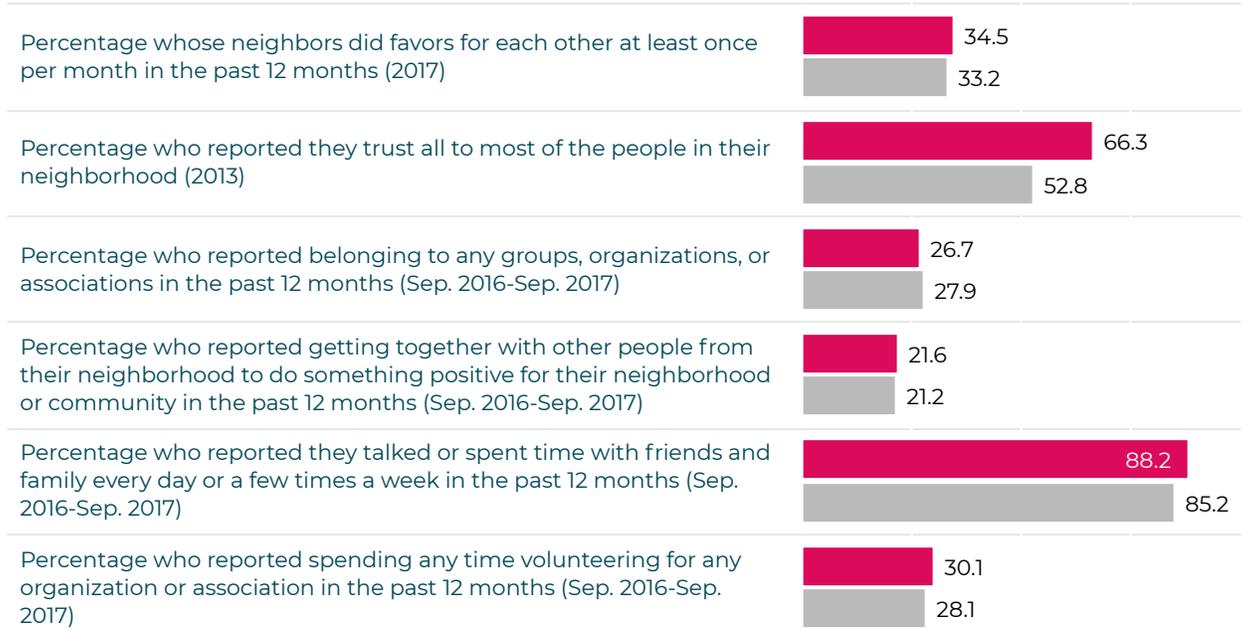


C SOCIAL CAPITAL

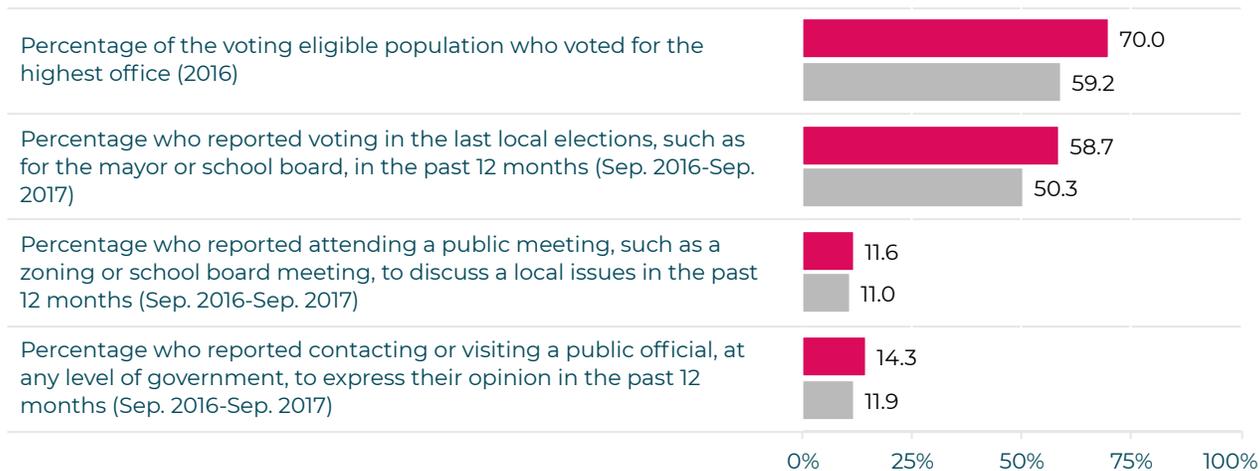
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: COLORADO AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Colorado ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



CONNECTICUT

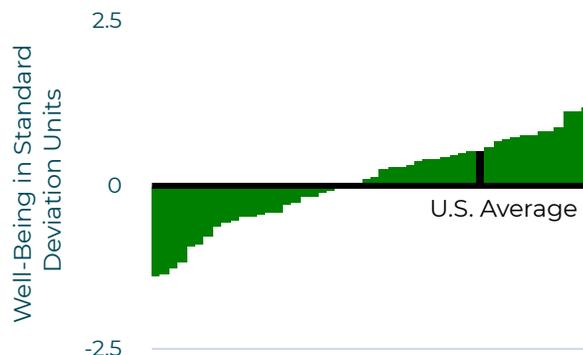
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: CONNECTICUT



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR CONNECTICUT

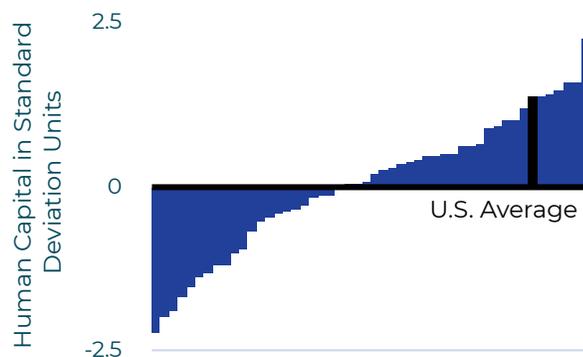
WELL-BEING

Connecticut's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.54 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



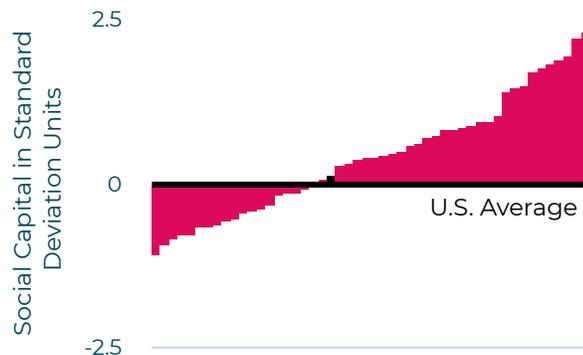
HUMAN CAPITAL

Connecticut's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.38 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Connecticut's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.15 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



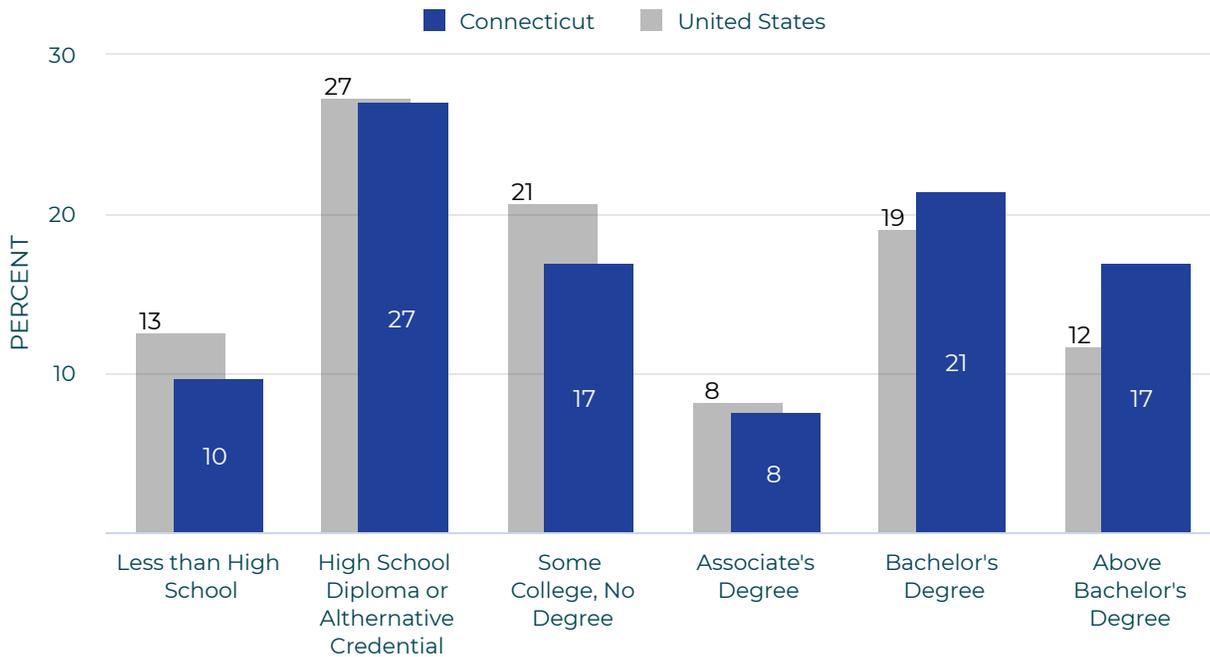
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: CONNECTICUT AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	CONNECTICUT	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	12.4	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	15.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	64,742	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.49	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	12.50	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	10.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	26.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.80	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	10.1	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	228.0	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-2.70	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	81.0	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	27.4	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	6.4	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.1	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	354.8	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	209.4	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	76.1	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	5,771	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	12.2	14.7

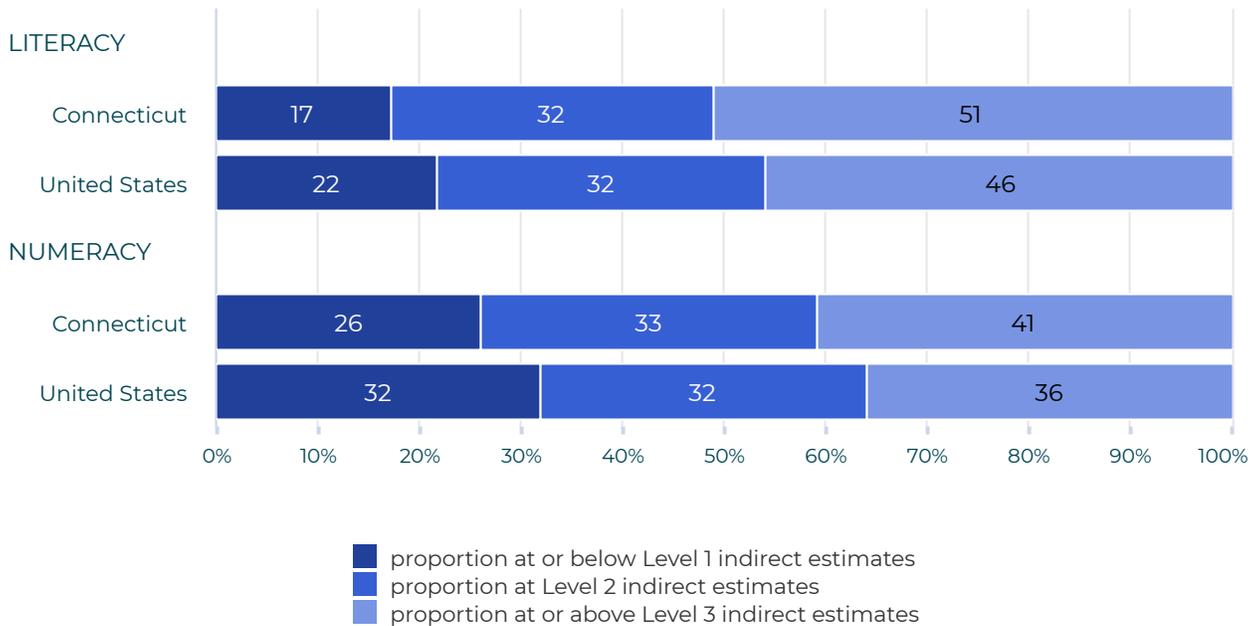
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CONNECTICUT AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



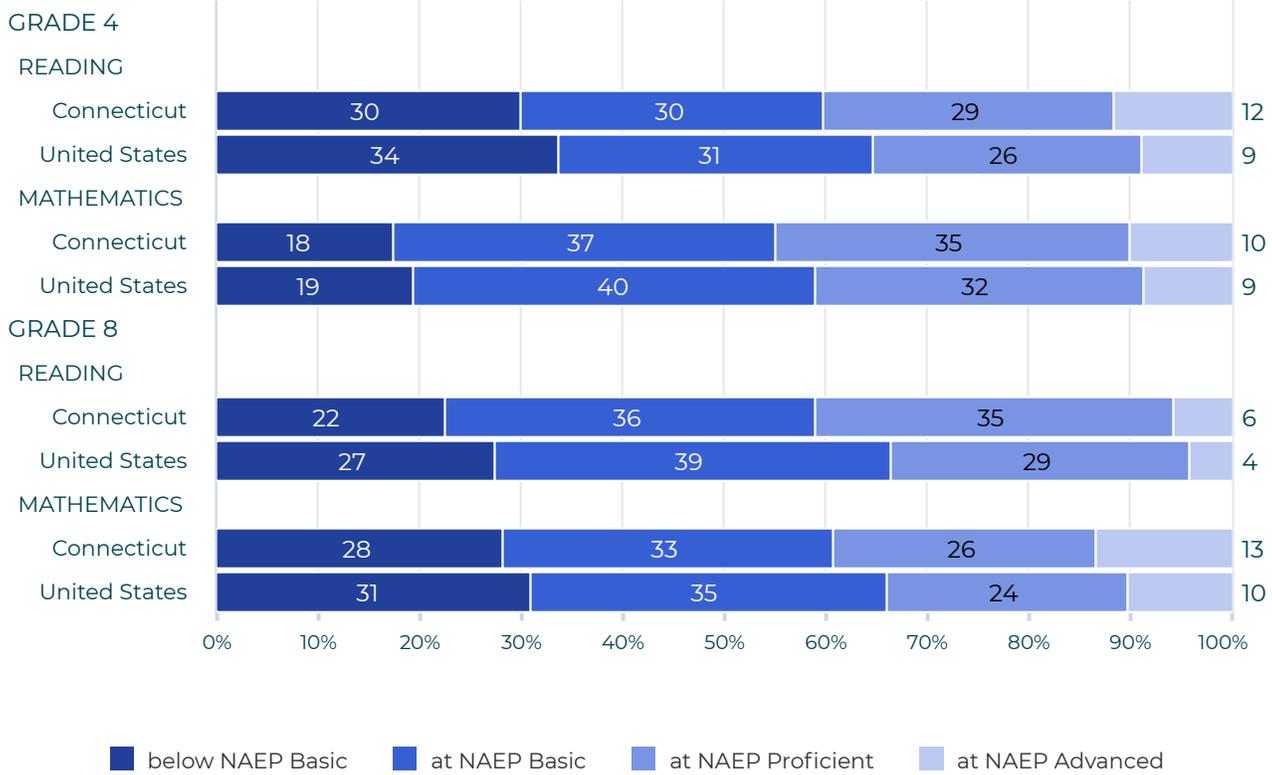
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): CONNECTICUT AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: CONNECTICUT AND THE UNITED STATES

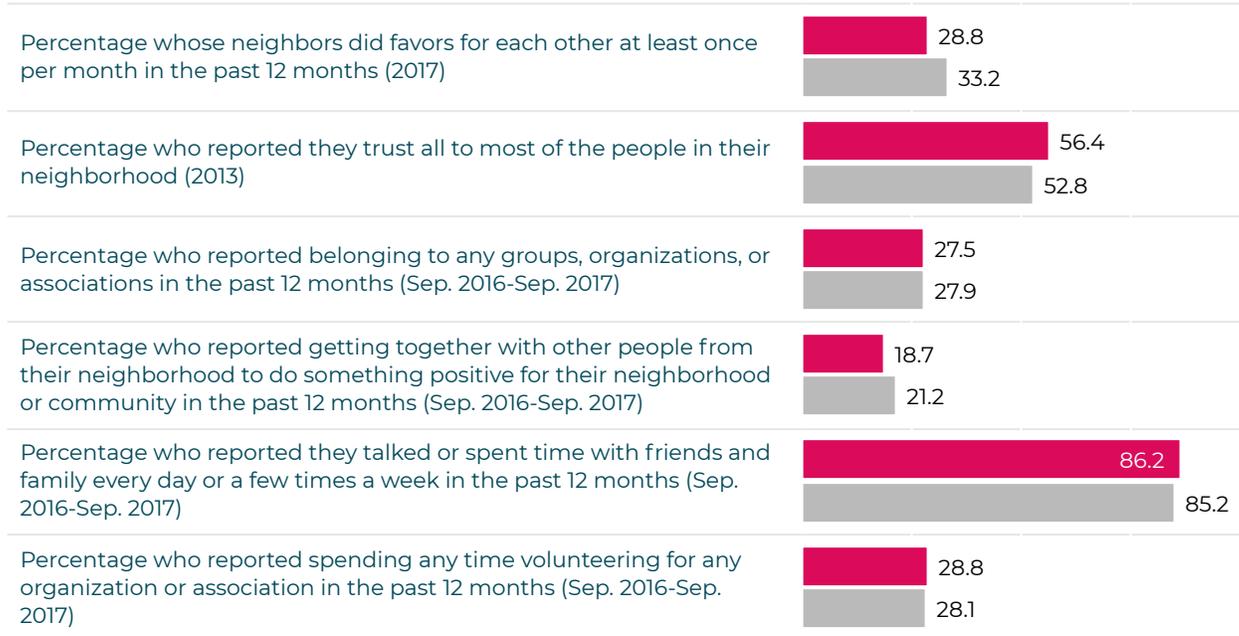


SOCIAL CAPITAL

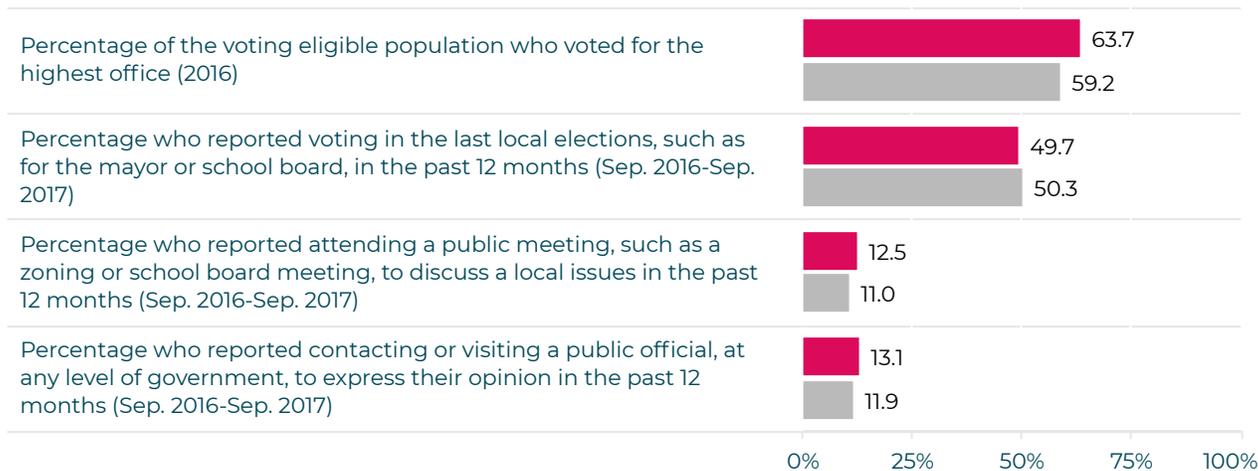
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: CONNECTICUT AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Connecticut ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



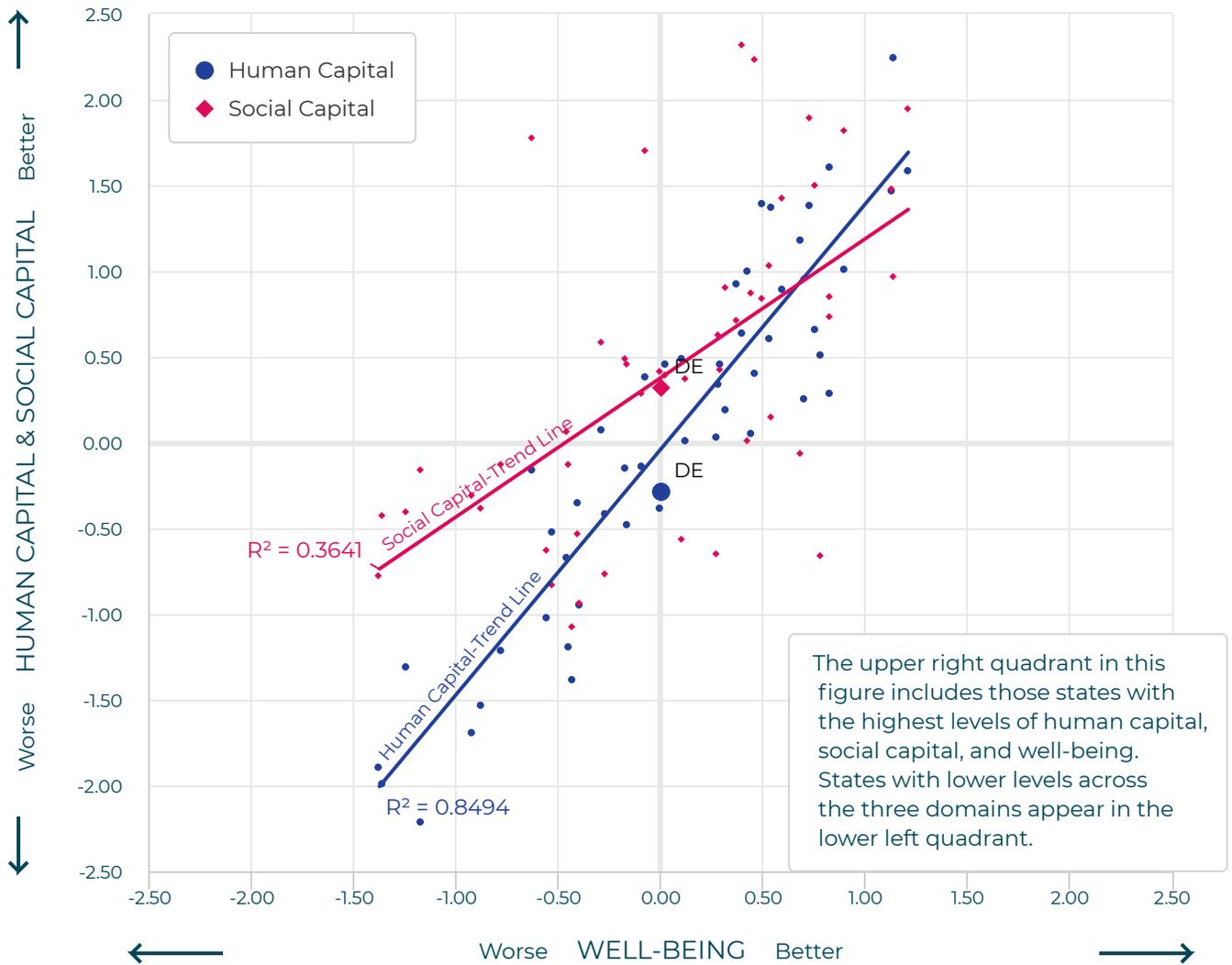
POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

DELAWARE

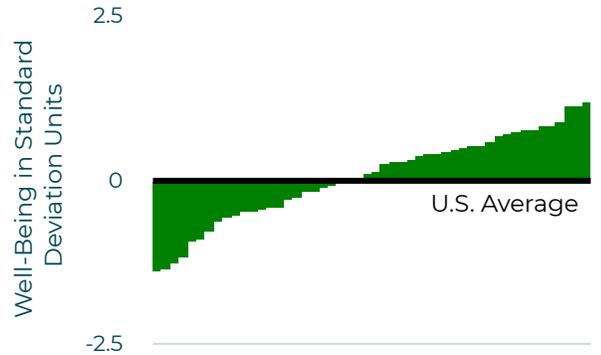
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: DELAWARE



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR DELAWARE

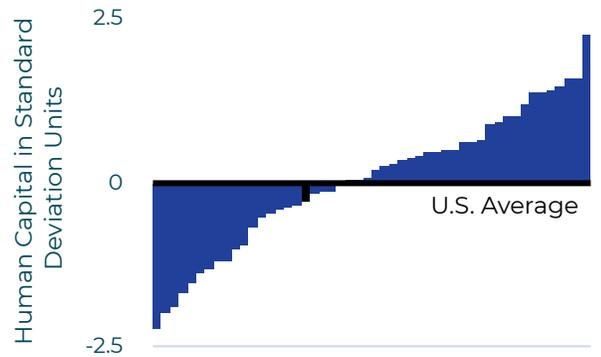
WELL-BEING

Delaware's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.01 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



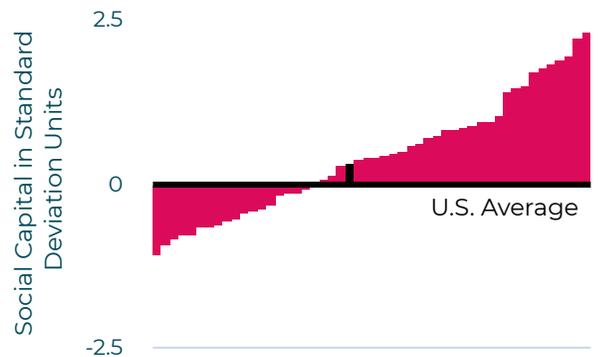
HUMAN CAPITAL

Delaware's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.28 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Delaware's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.32 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



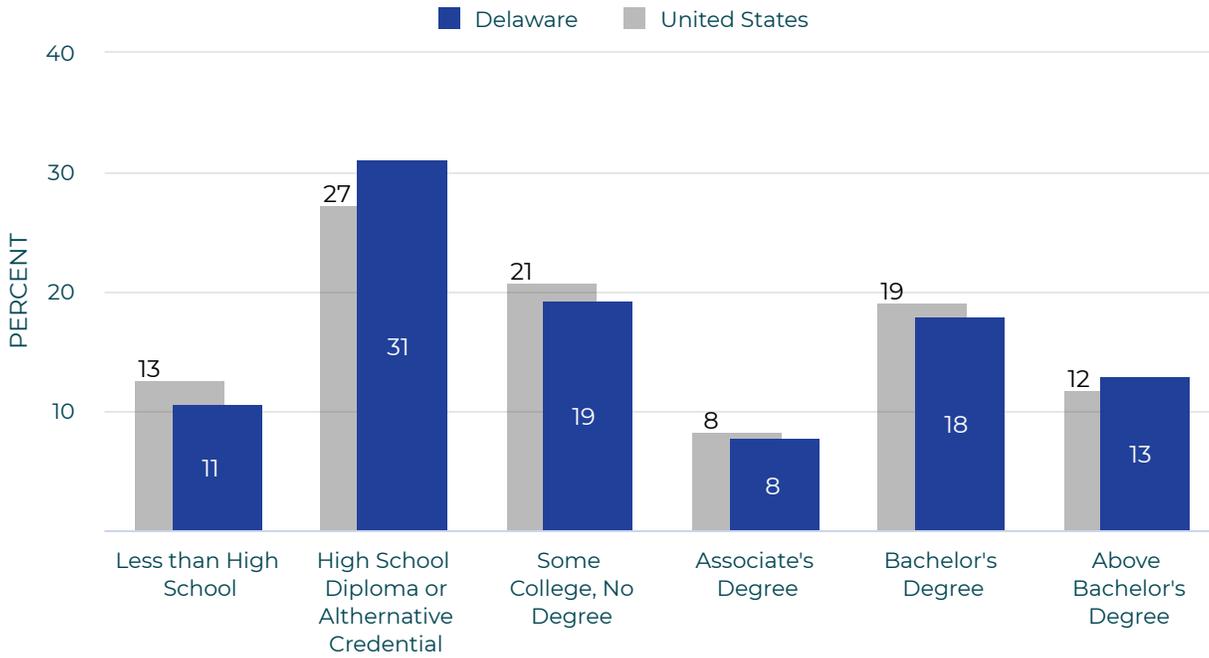
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: DELAWARE AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	DELAWARE	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	12.1	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	12.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	59,194	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.46	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	11.50	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	12.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	26.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.20	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	9.7	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	453.4	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	7.30	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	78.6	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	33.5	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	6.7	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	9.0	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	235.7	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	156.7	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	44.3	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	7,871	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	17.2	14.7

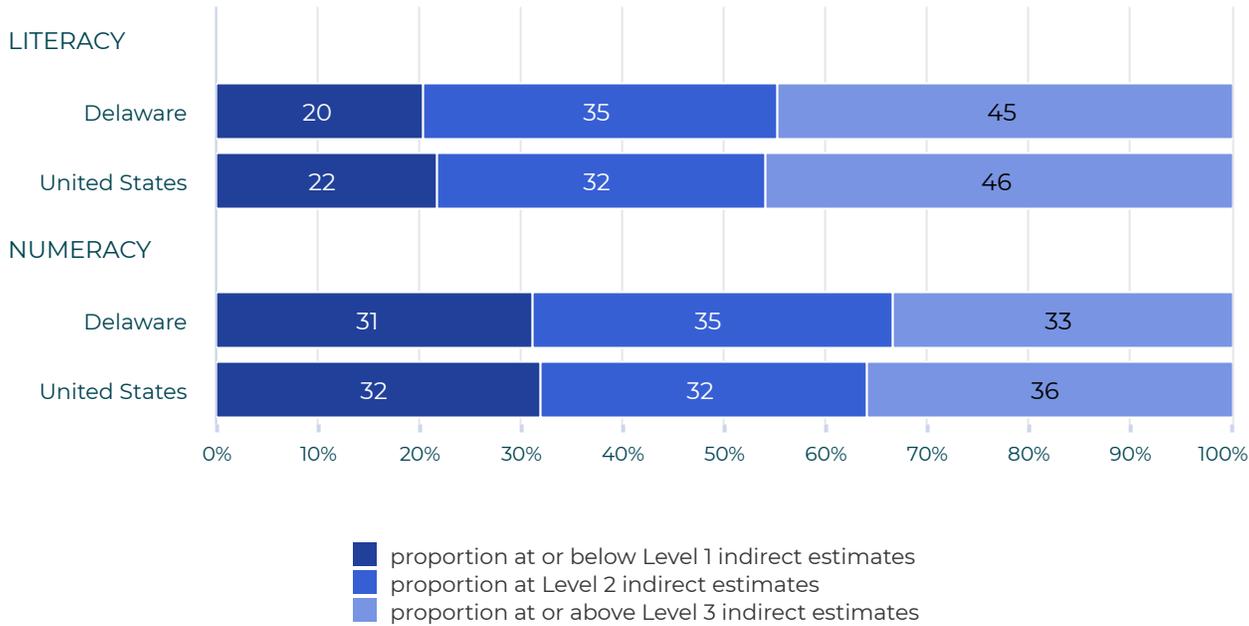
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, DELAWARE AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

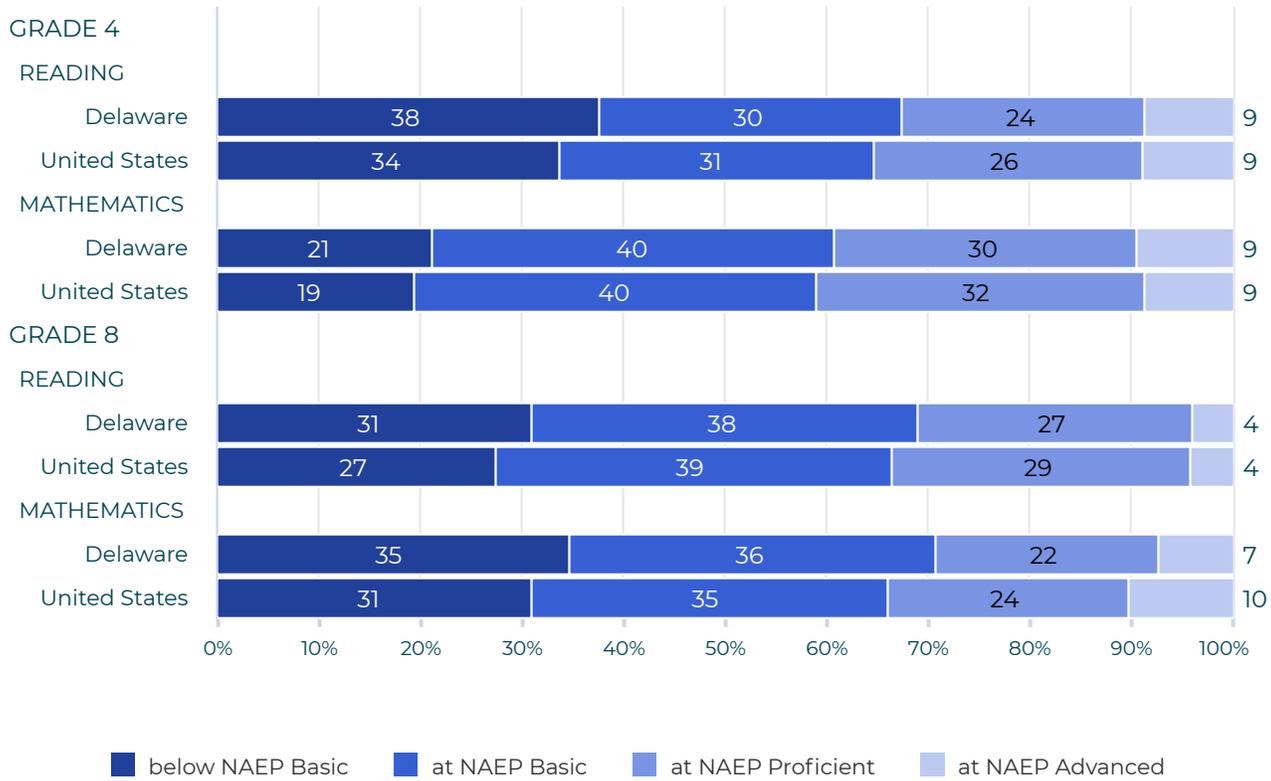
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): DELAWARE AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: DELAWARE AND THE UNITED STATES



SOCIAL CAPITAL

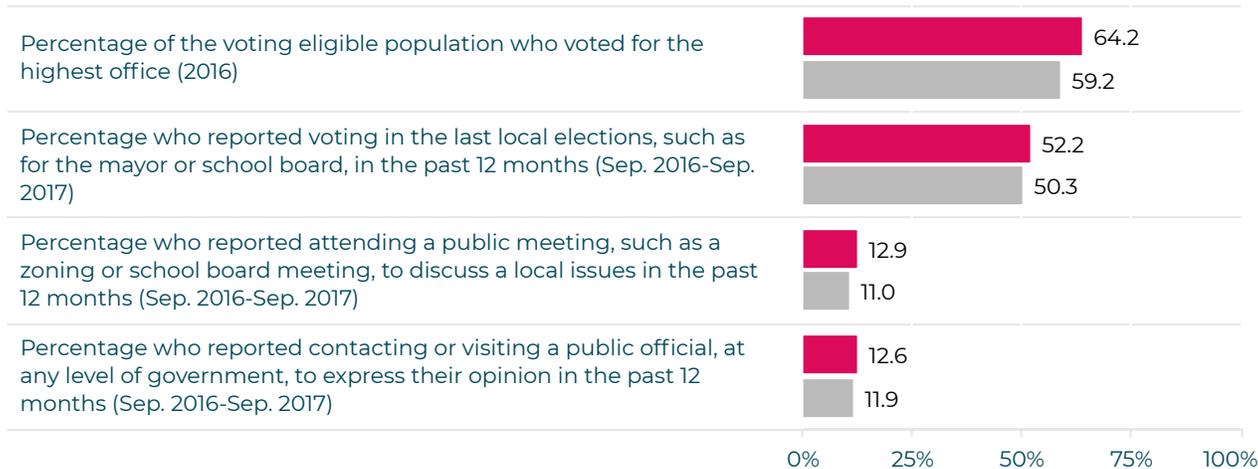
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: DELAWARE AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Delaware ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



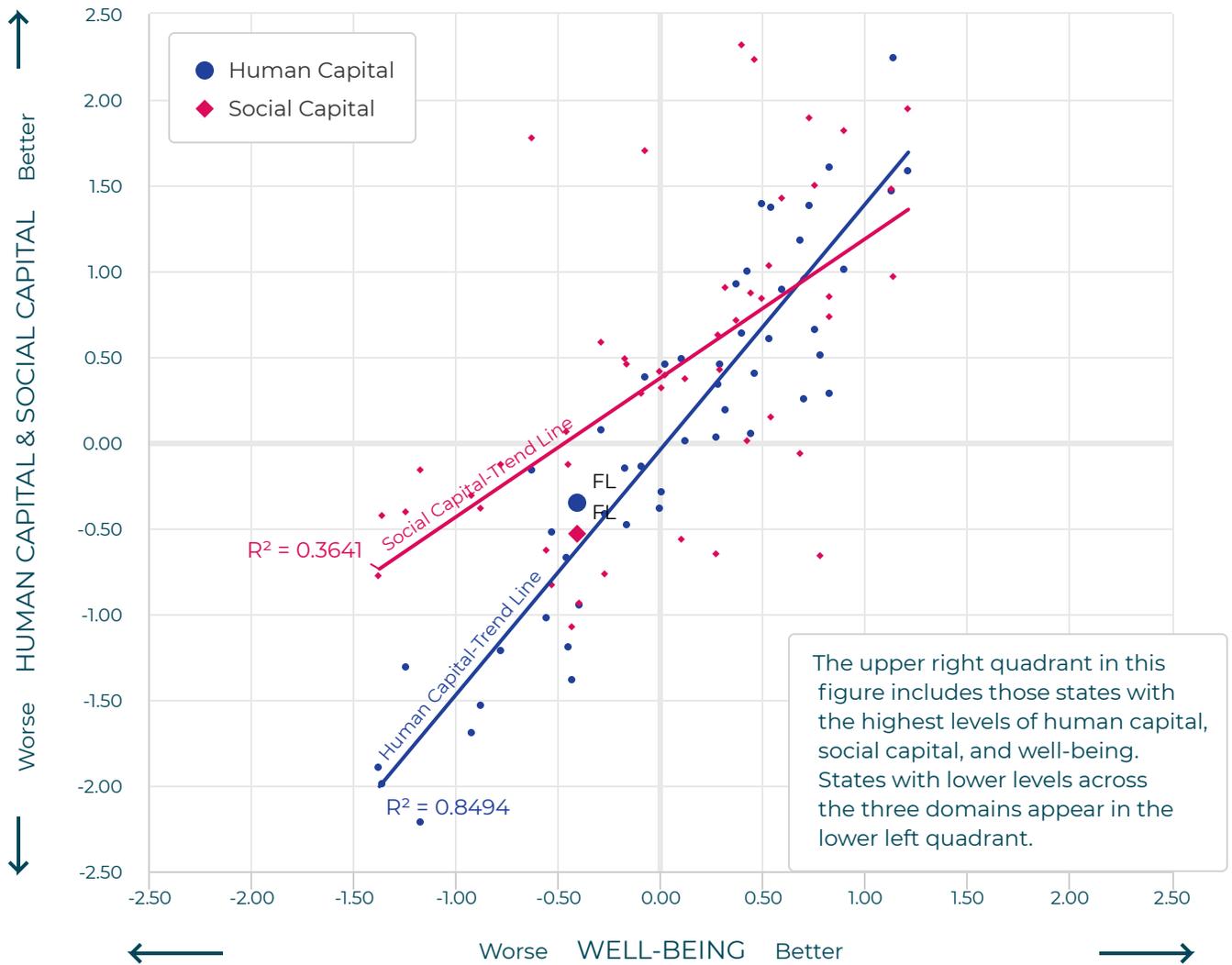
POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

FLORIDA

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: FLORIDA

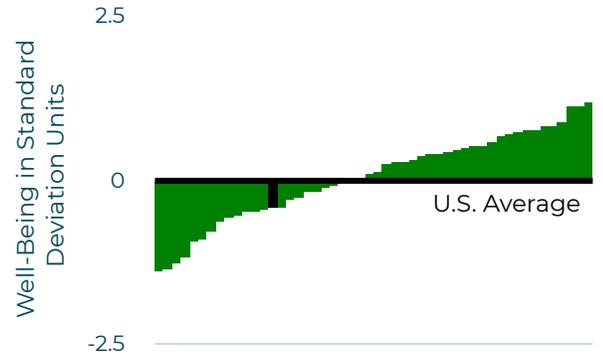




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR FLORIDA

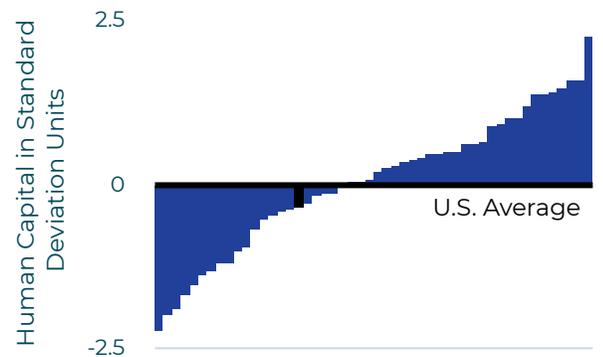
WELL-BEING

Florida's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.41 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



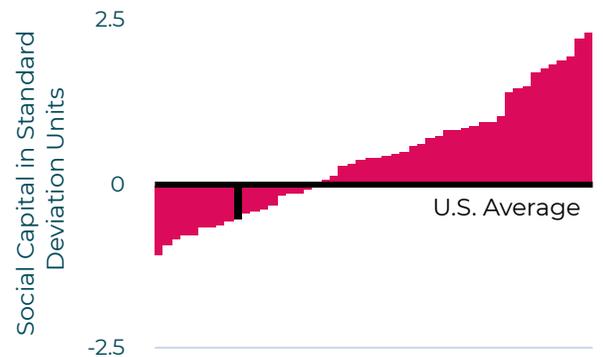
HUMAN CAPITAL

Florida's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.35 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Florida's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.54 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



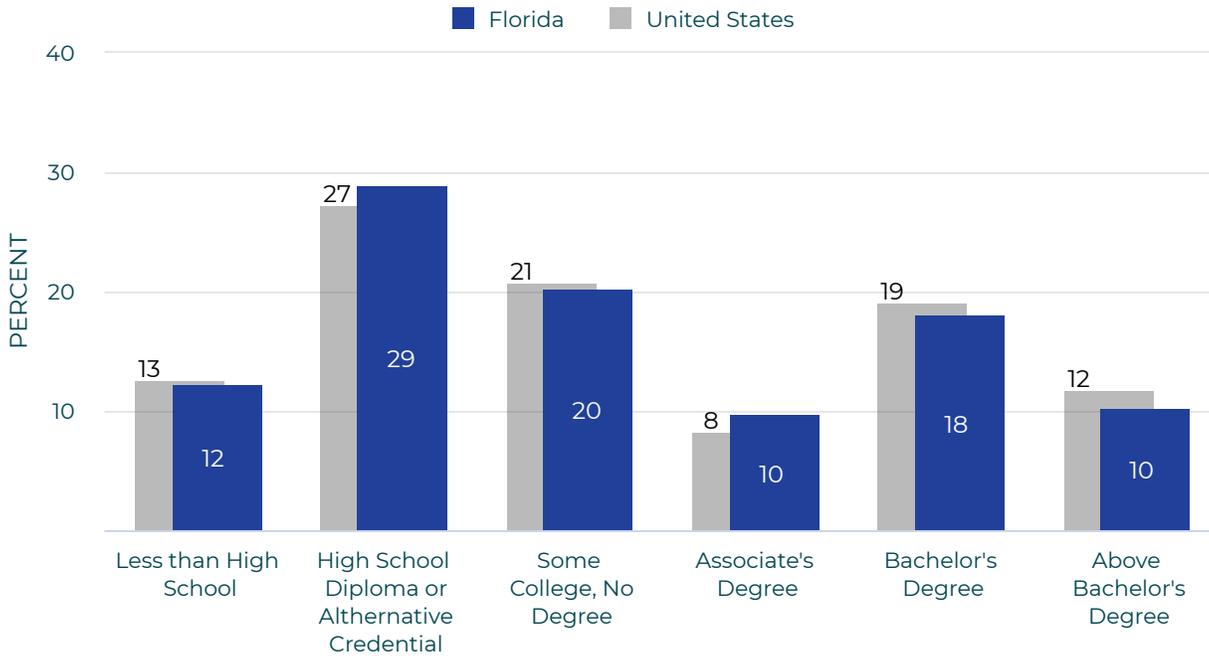
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: FLORIDA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	FLORIDA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	14.8	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	16.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	49,632	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.49	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	18.10	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	12.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	29.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.10	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	9.1	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	408.0	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	10.40	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	80.0	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	30.7	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	14.9	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.8	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	144.8	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	131.6	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	52.3	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	7,412	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	15.6	14.7

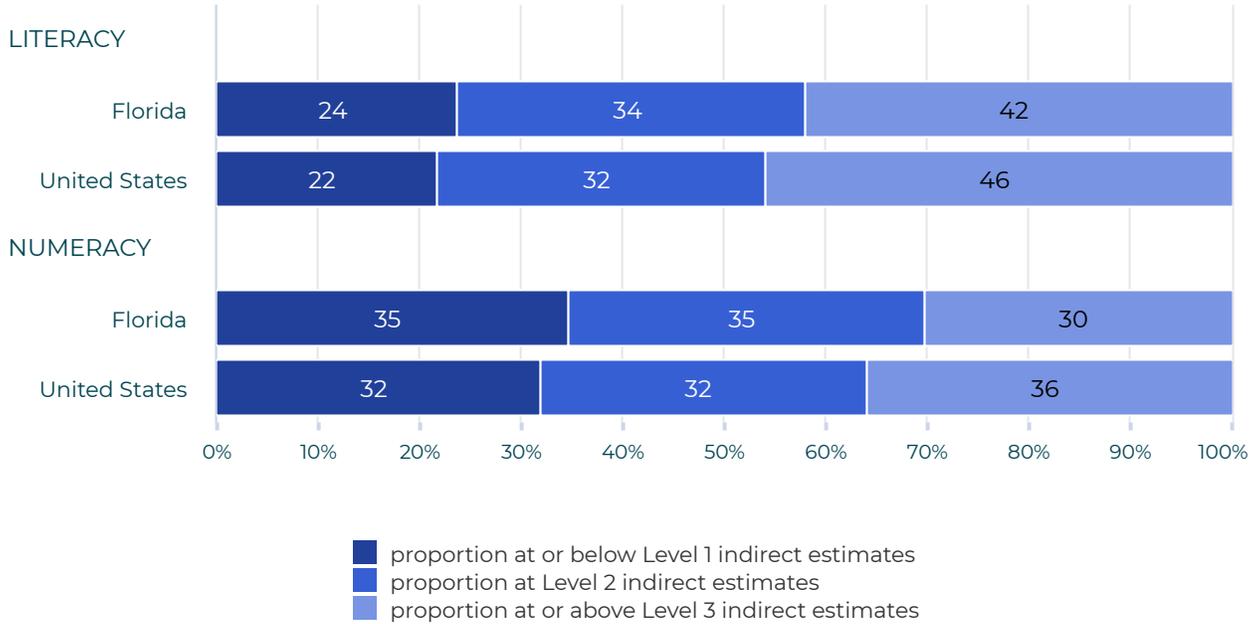
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, FLORIDA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



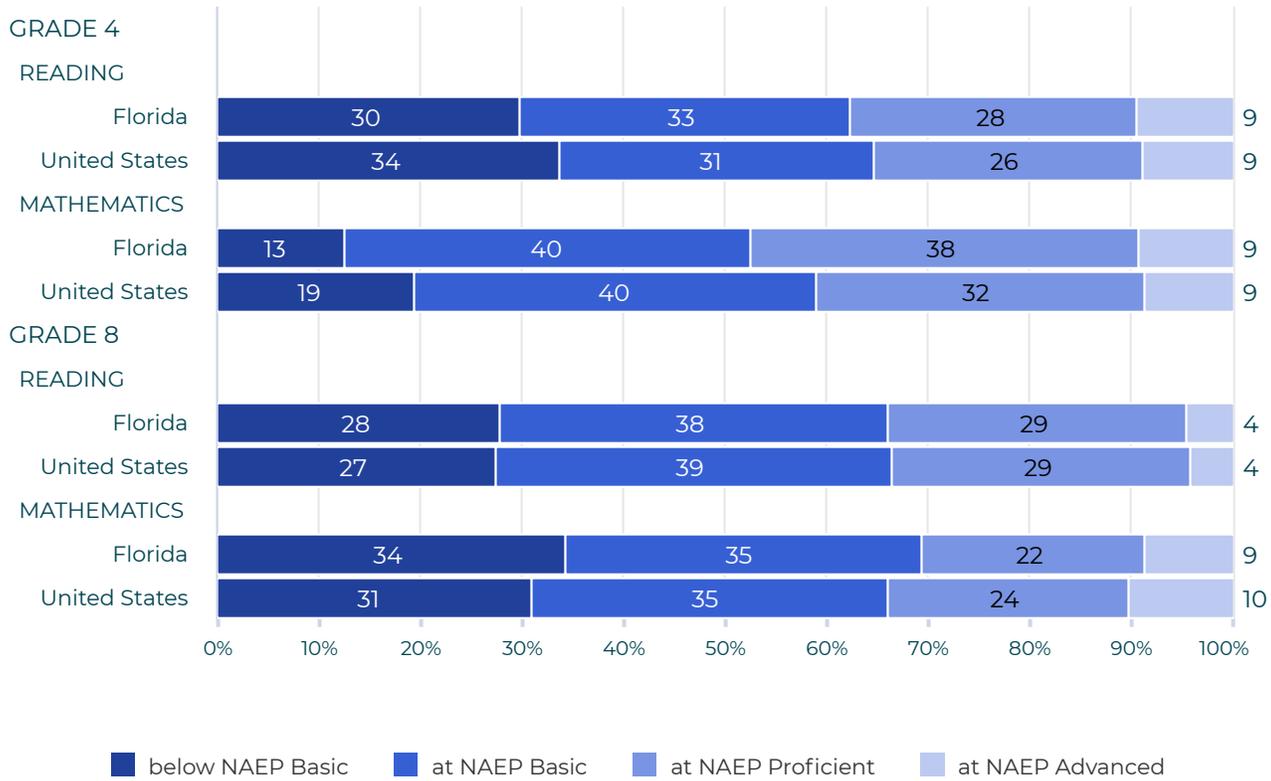
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): FLORIDA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: FLORIDA AND THE UNITED STATES



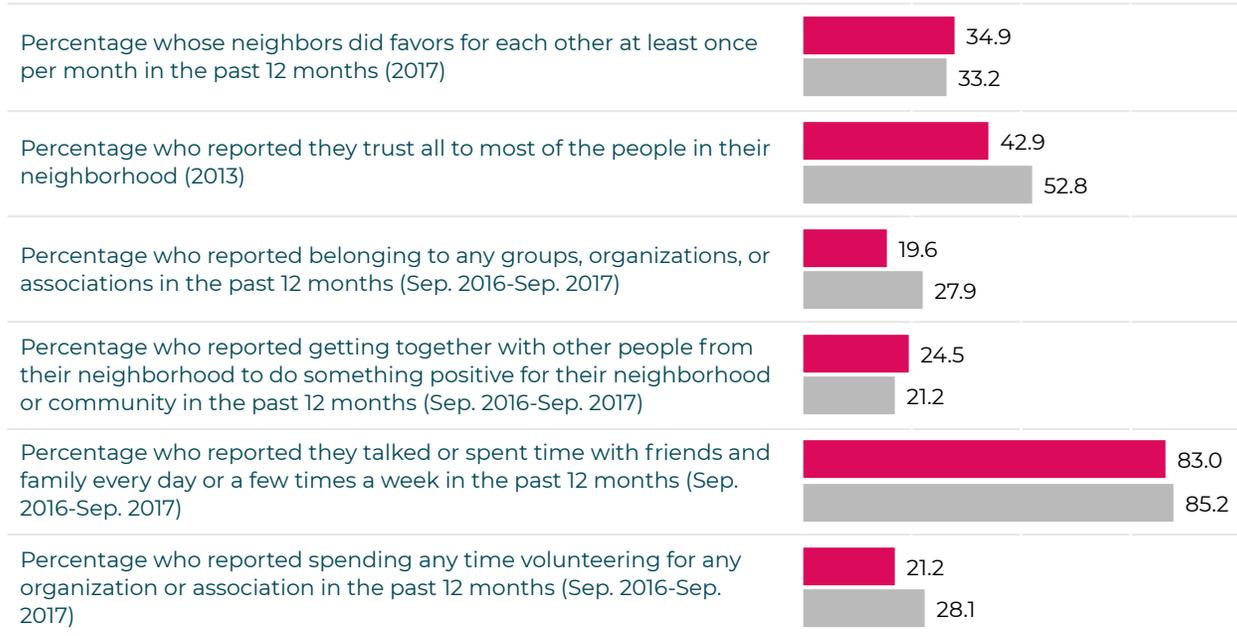


SOCIAL CAPITAL

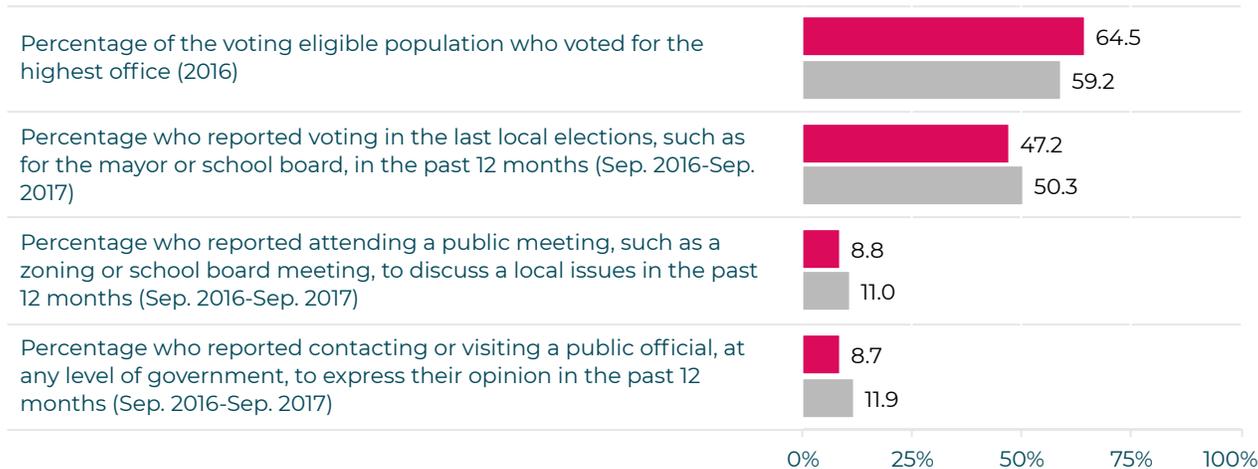
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: FLORIDA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Florida ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

GEORGIA

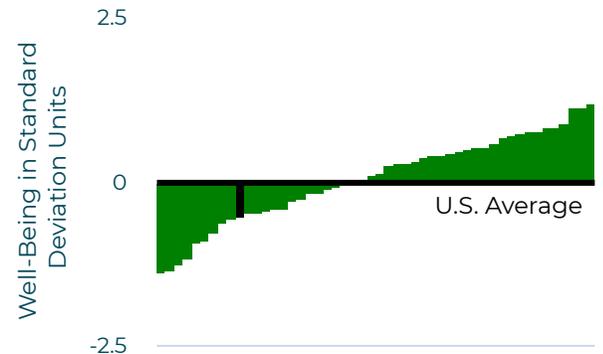
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: GEORGIA



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR GEORGIA

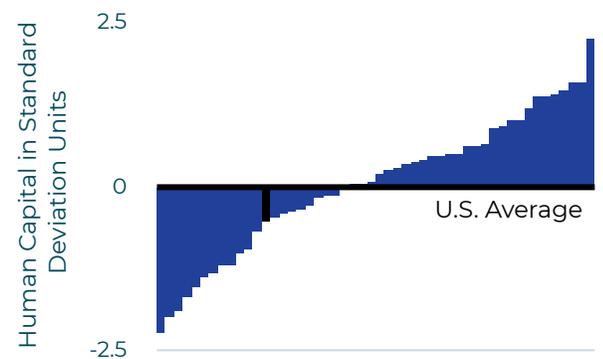
WELL-BEING

Georgia's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.53 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



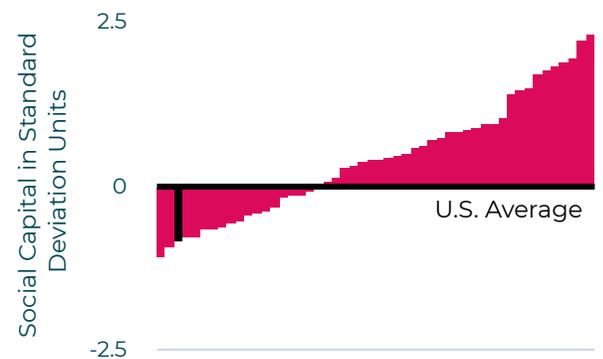
HUMAN CAPITAL

Georgia's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.52 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Georgia's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.83 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



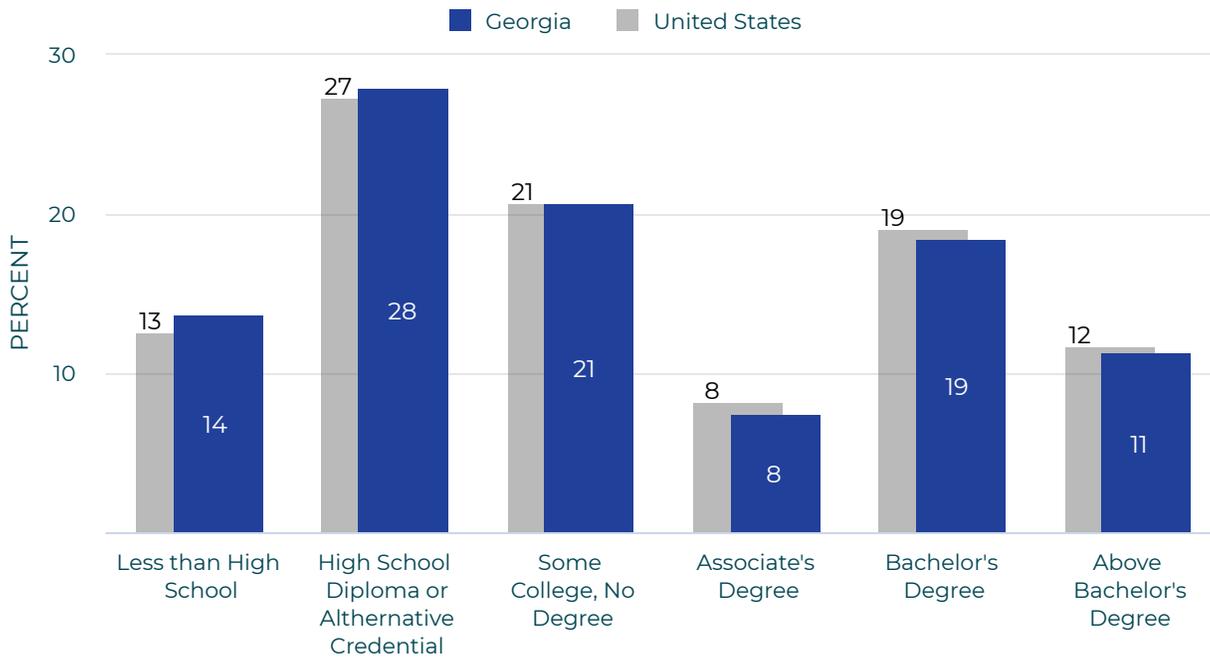
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: GEORGIA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	GEORGIA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	14.4	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	14.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	57,261	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.48	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	15.60	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	13.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	27.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	6.40	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	8.8	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	357.2	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	6.10	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	77.7	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	32.5	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	14.8	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	9.9	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	122.5	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	119.9	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	46.7	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	8,185	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	16.4	14.7

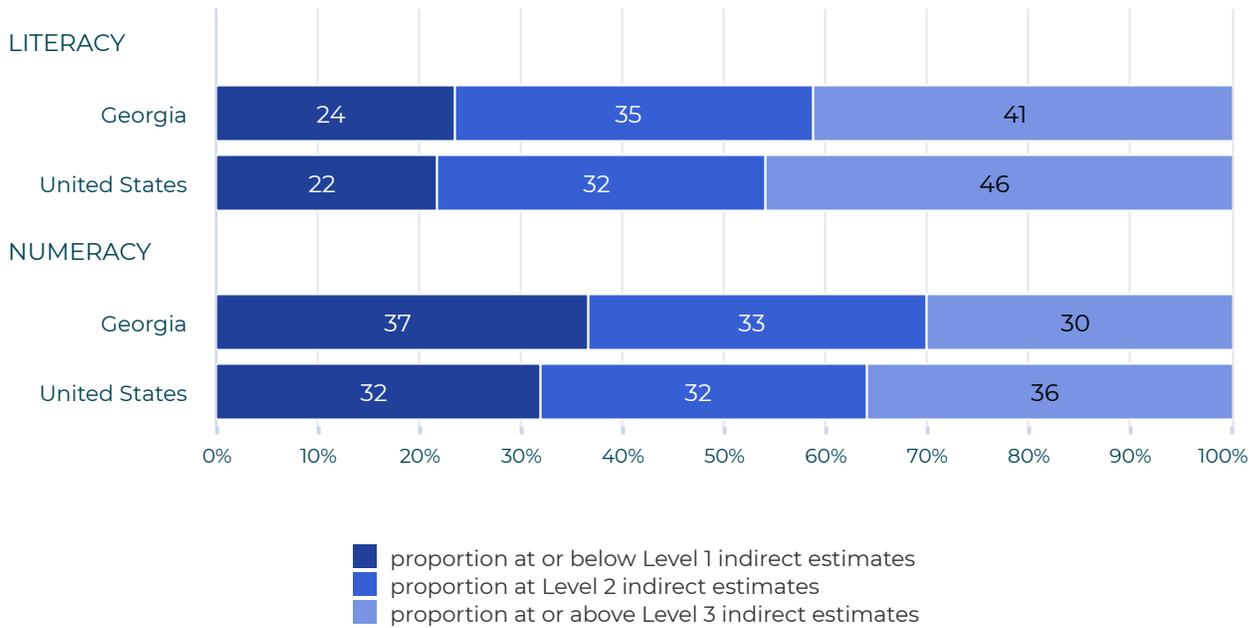
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, GEORGIA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



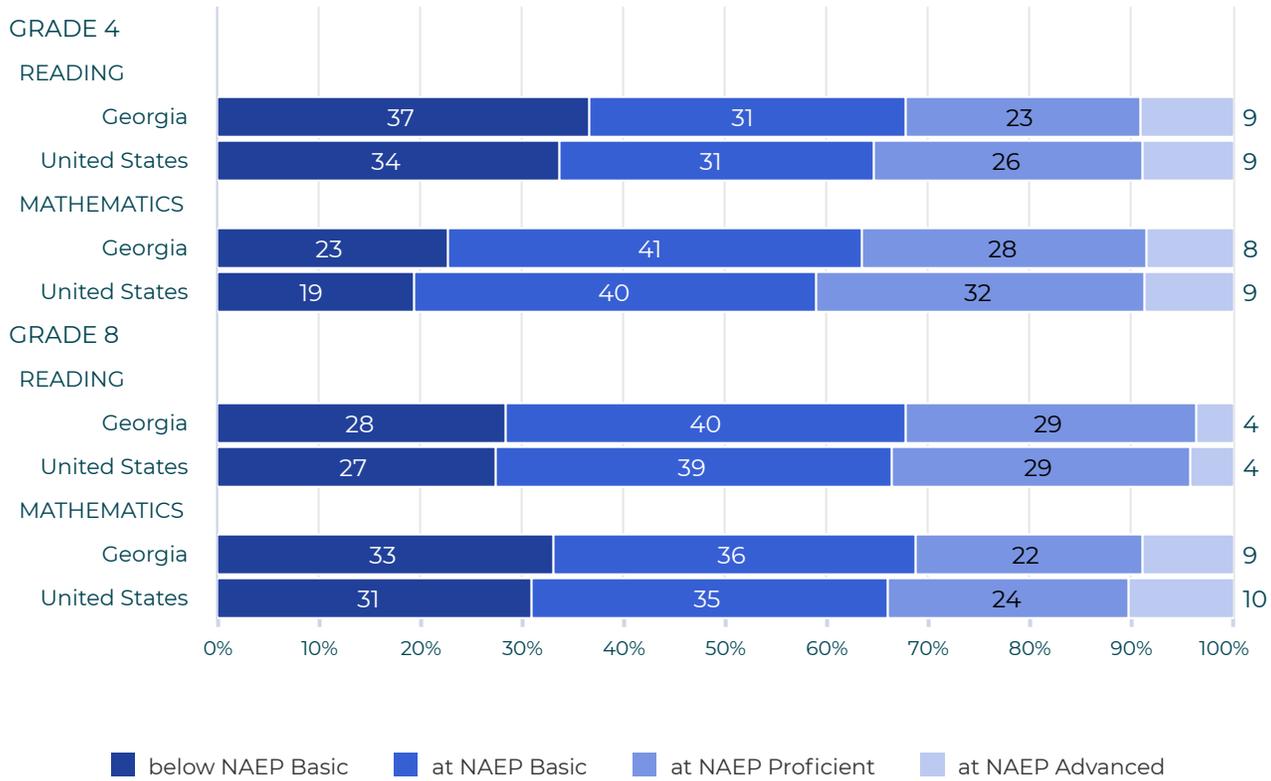
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): GEORGIA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: GEORGIA AND THE UNITED STATES

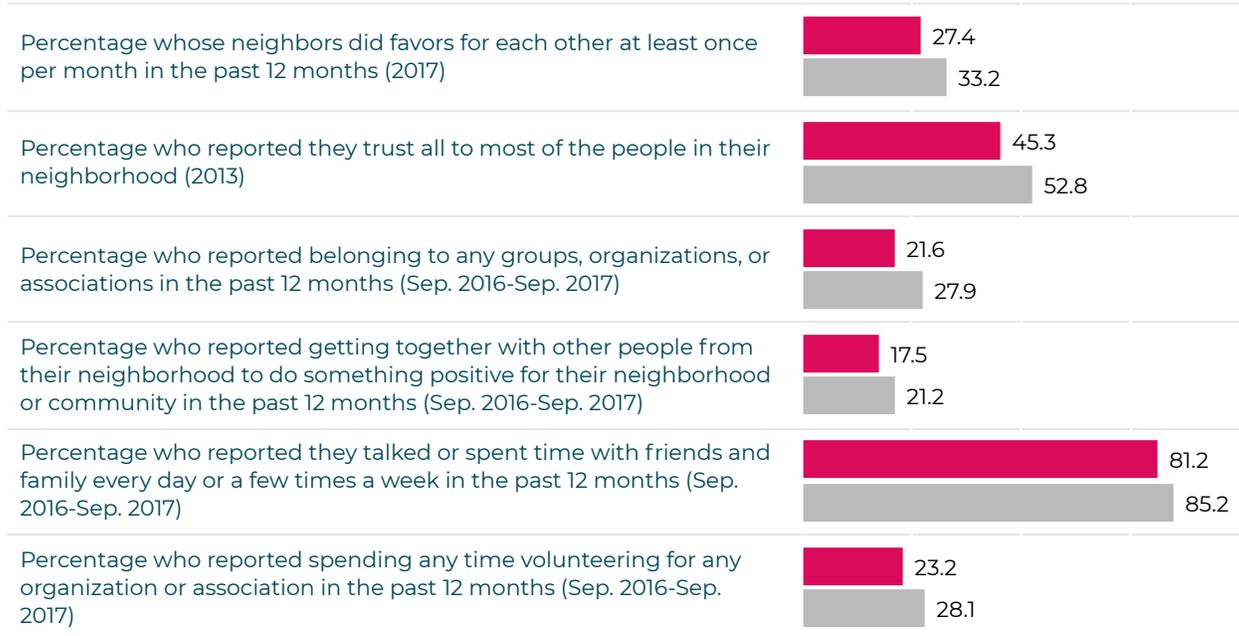


SOCIAL CAPITAL

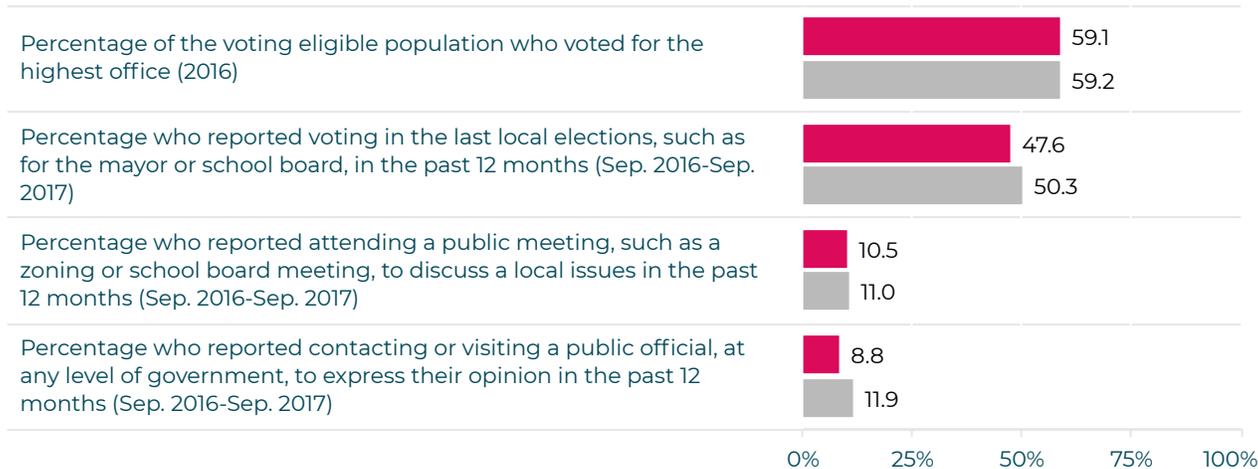
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: GEORGIA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Georgia ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

HAWAII

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: HAWAII

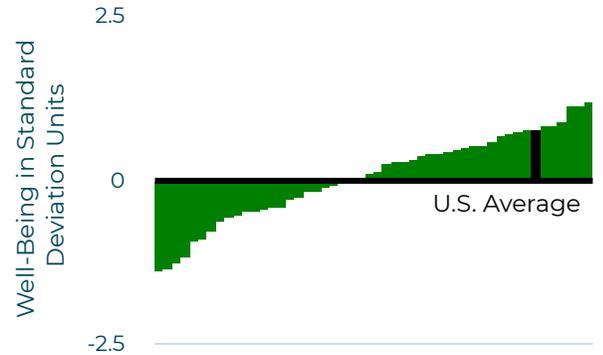




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR HAWAII

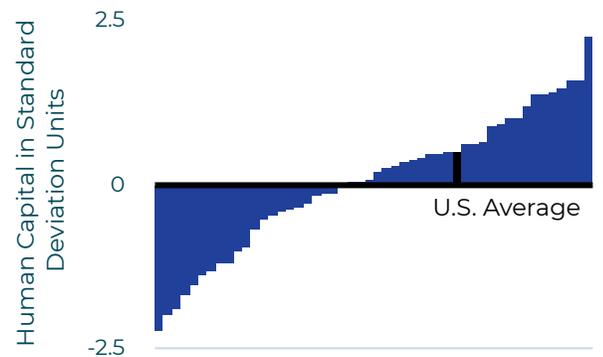
WELL-BEING

Hawaii's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.78 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



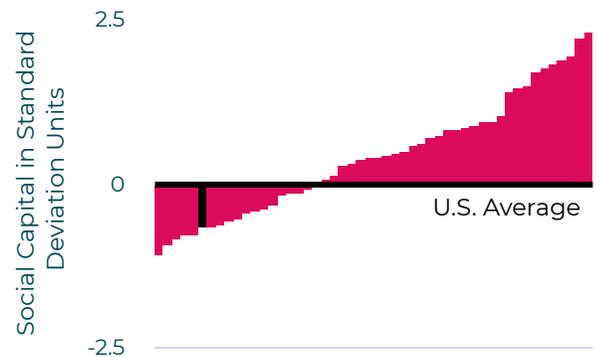
HUMAN CAPITAL

Hawaii's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.51 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Hawaii's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.66 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

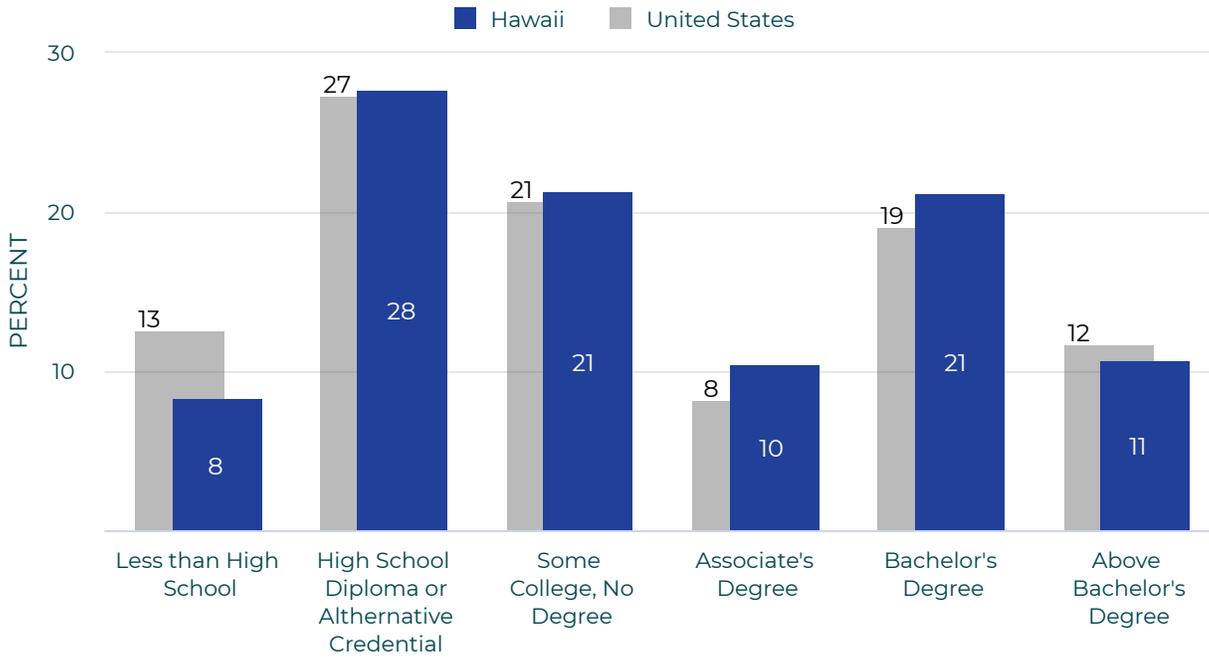
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	HAWAII	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	11.3	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	14.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	61,867	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.44	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	15.00	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	11.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	26.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.80	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	6.0	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	250.6	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-6.20	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	82.5	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	24.9	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	4.6	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.5	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	229.5	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	179.9	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	76.4	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,031	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	13.3	14.7



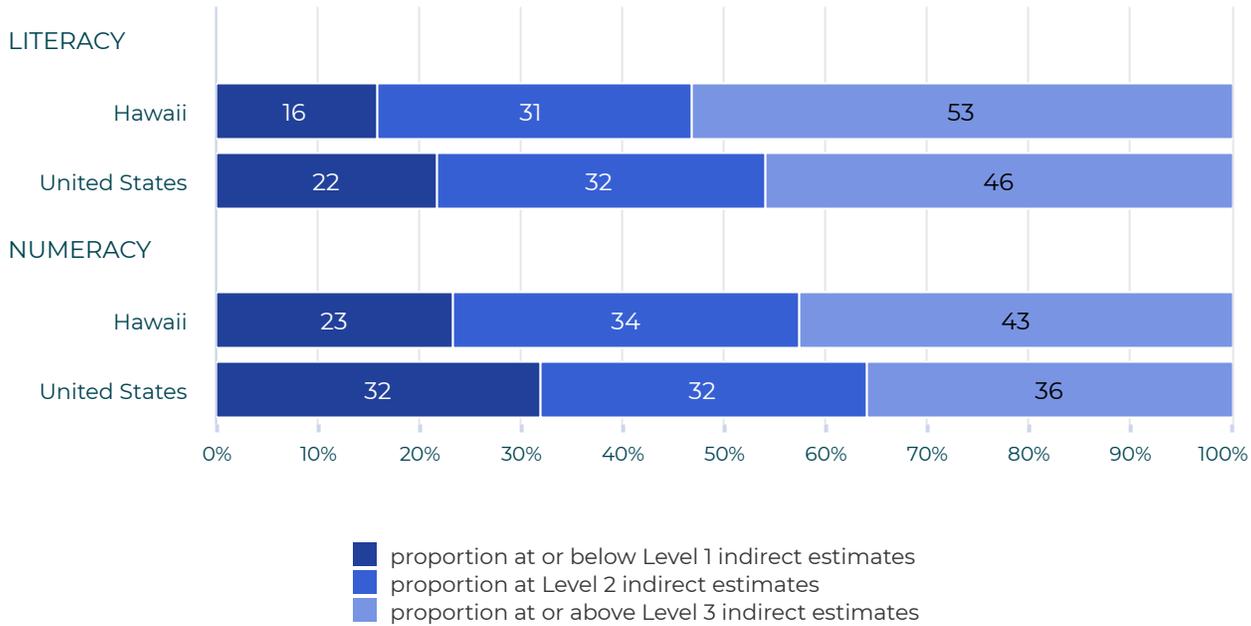
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

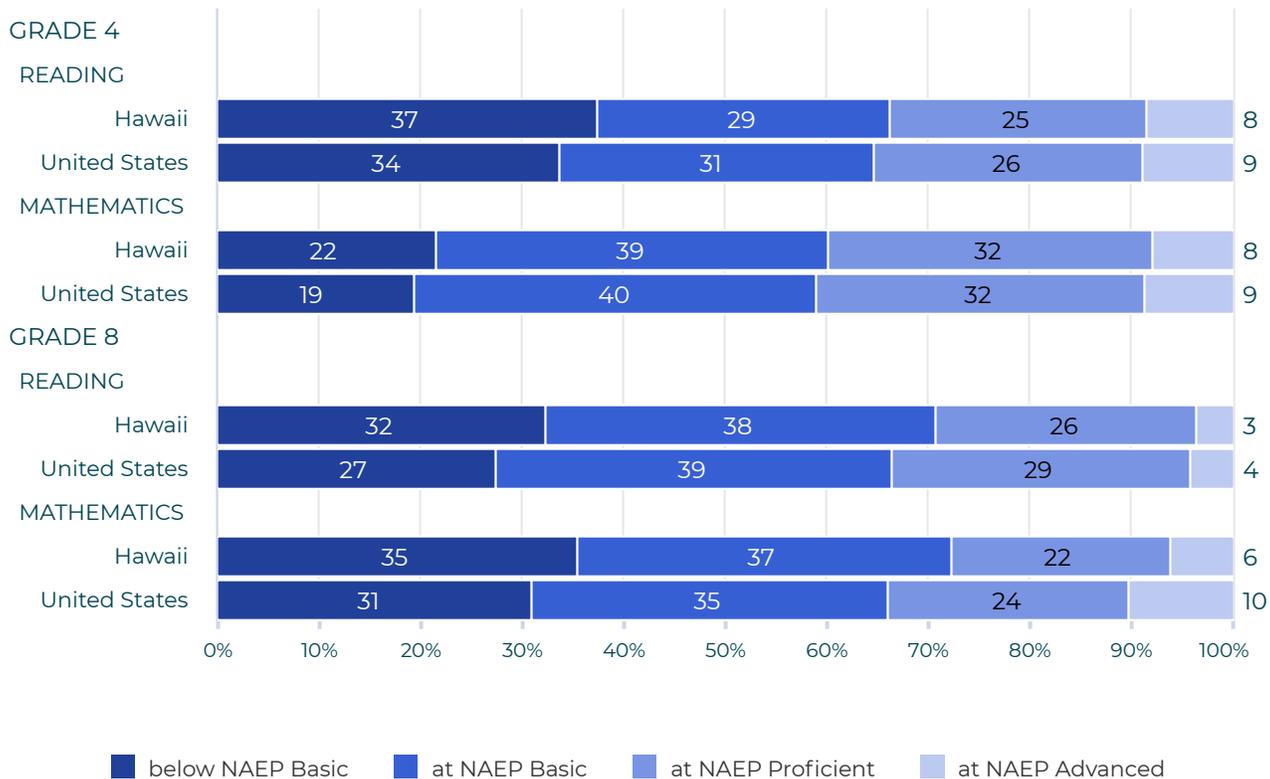
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES



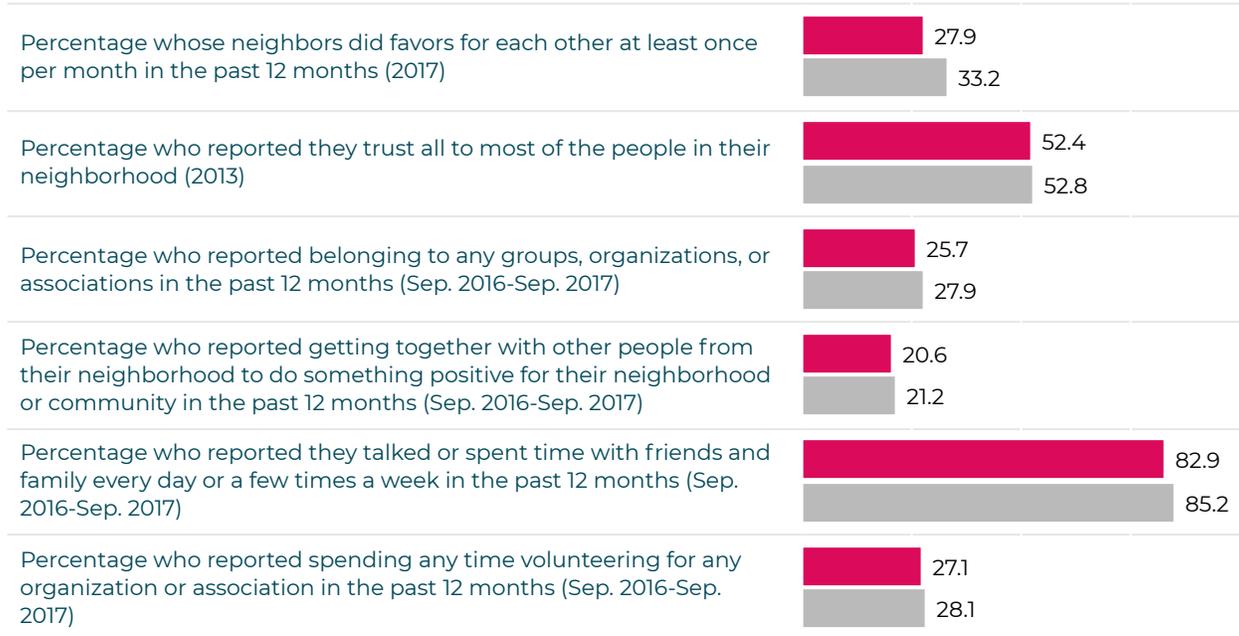


SOCIAL CAPITAL

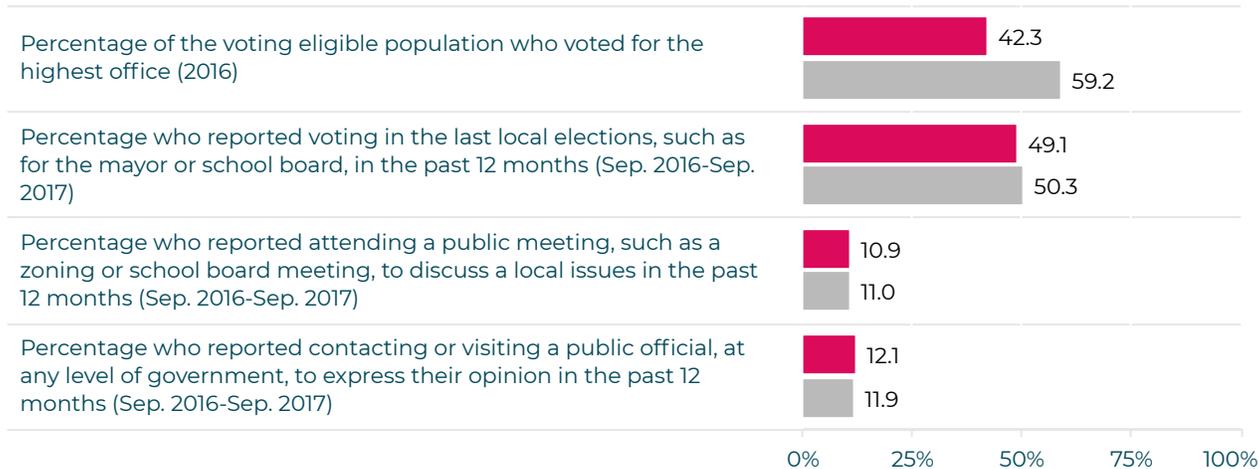
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Hawaii ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY

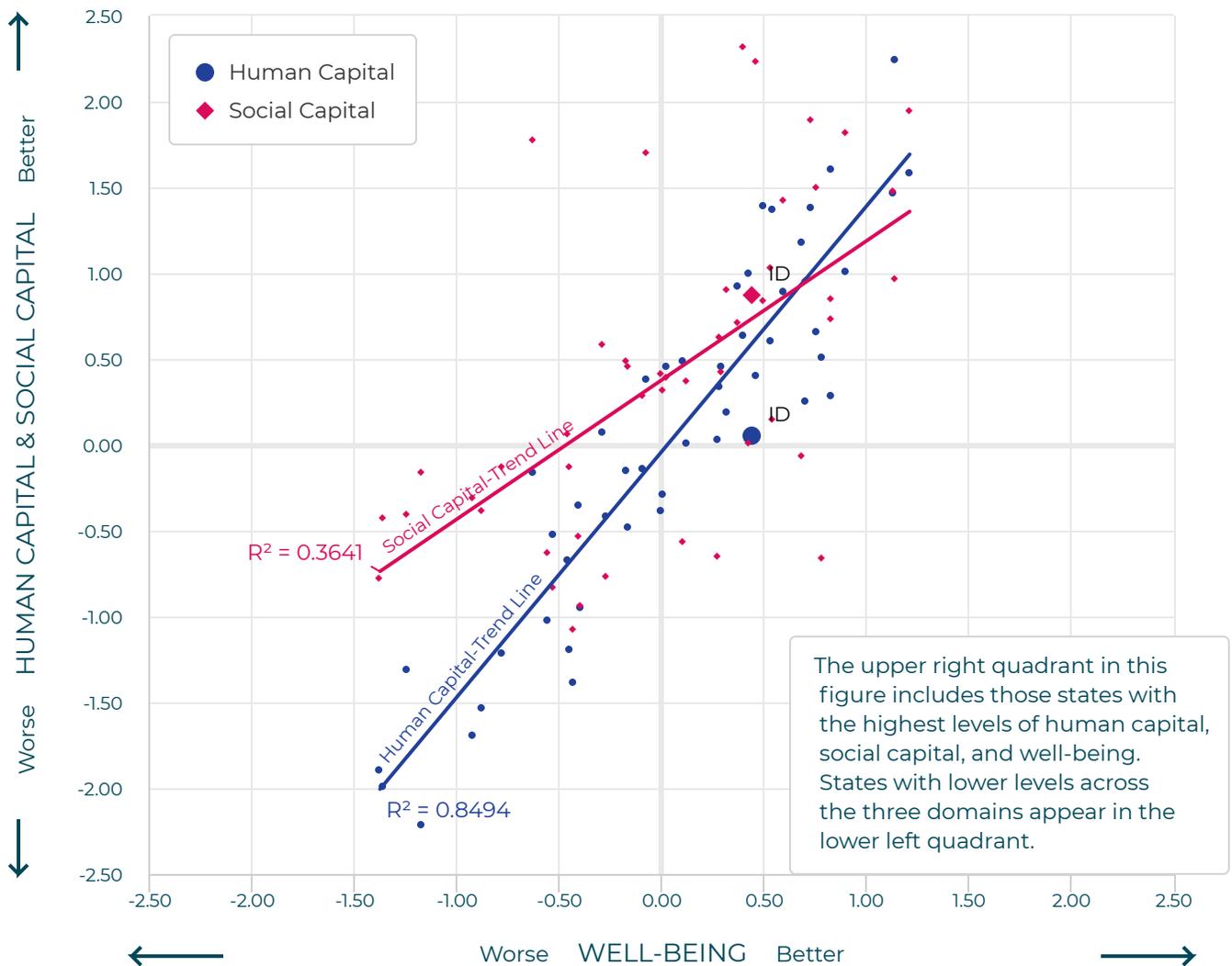


0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

IDAHO



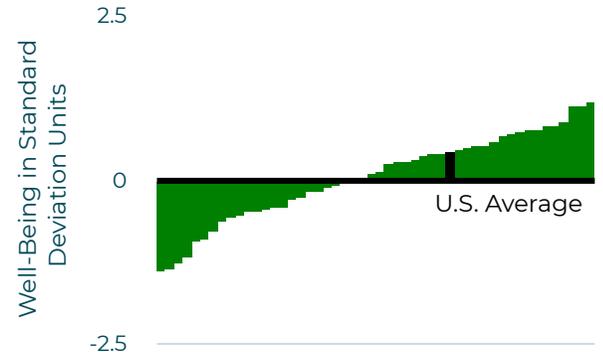
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: IDAHO



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR IDAHO

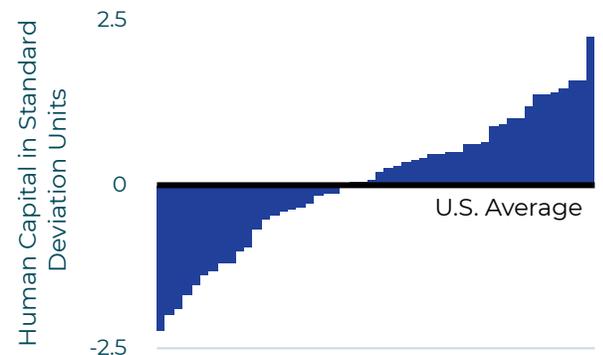
WELL-BEING

Idaho's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.44 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



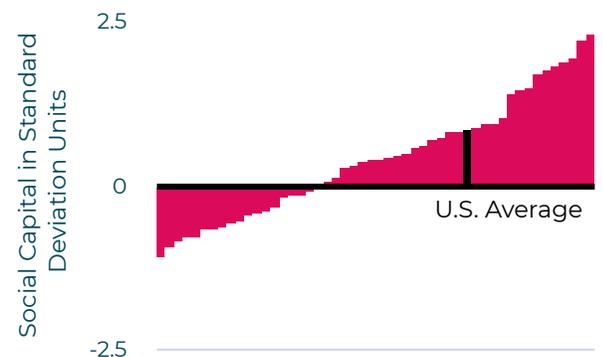
HUMAN CAPITAL

Idaho's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.06 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Idaho's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.87 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

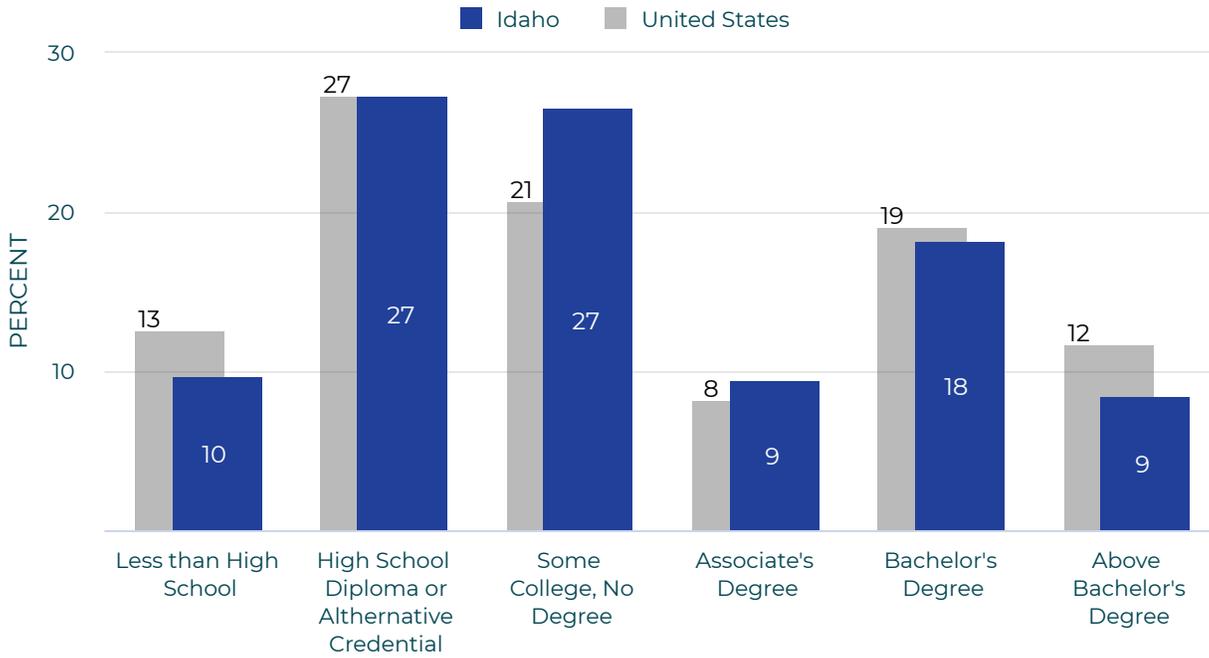
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: IDAHO AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	IDAHO	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	11.4	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	13.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	52,941	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.45	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	9.70	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	12.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	24.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.10	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	7.1	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	226.4	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	15.60	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.3	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	28.4	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	12.1	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	7.0	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	193.6	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	96.6	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	55.8	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,599	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	17.0	14.7



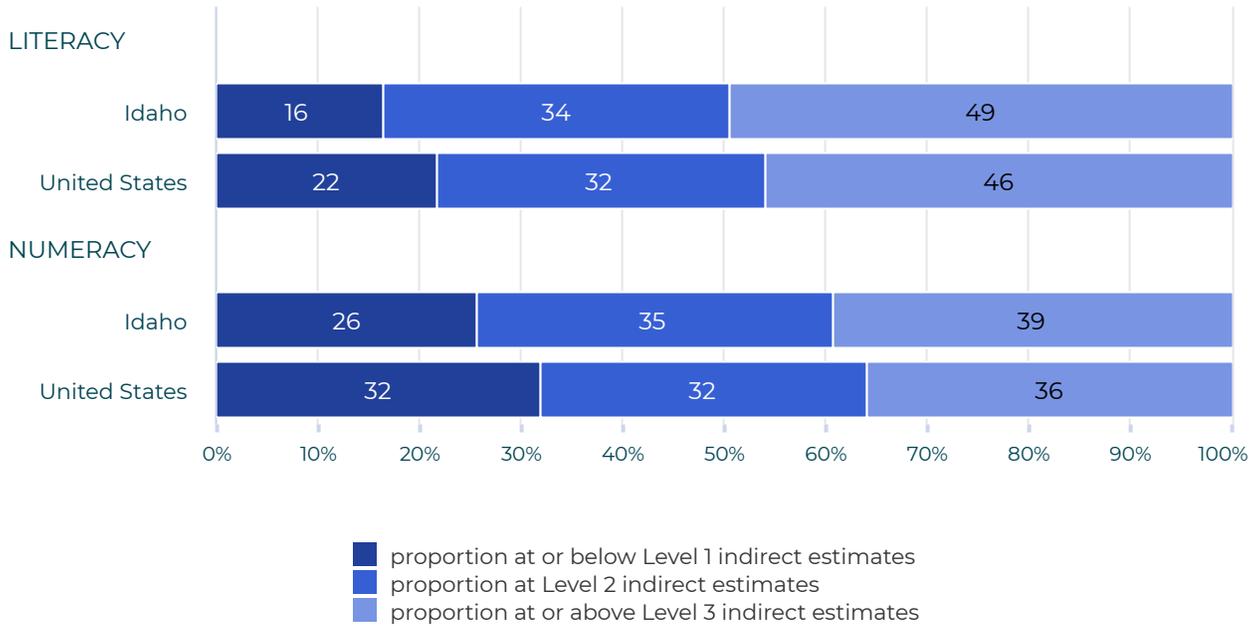
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, IDAHO AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



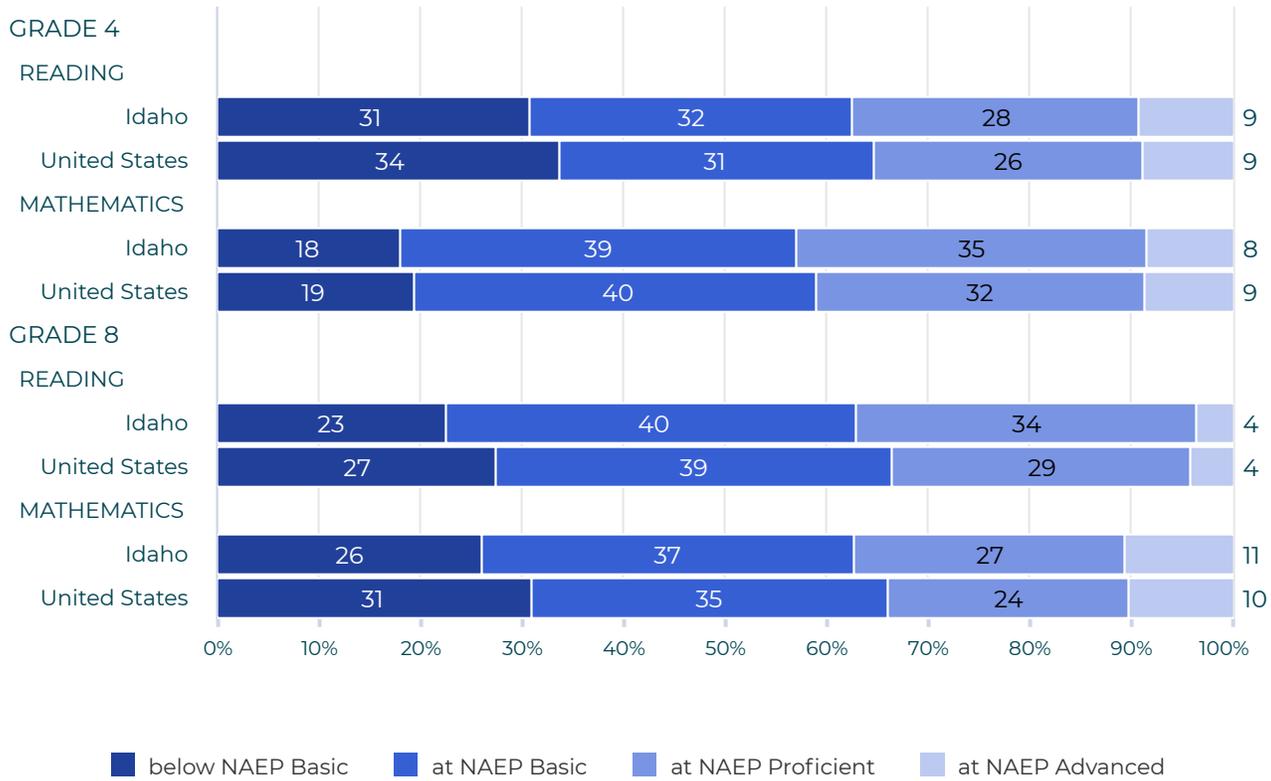
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): IDAHO AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: IDAHO AND THE UNITED STATES

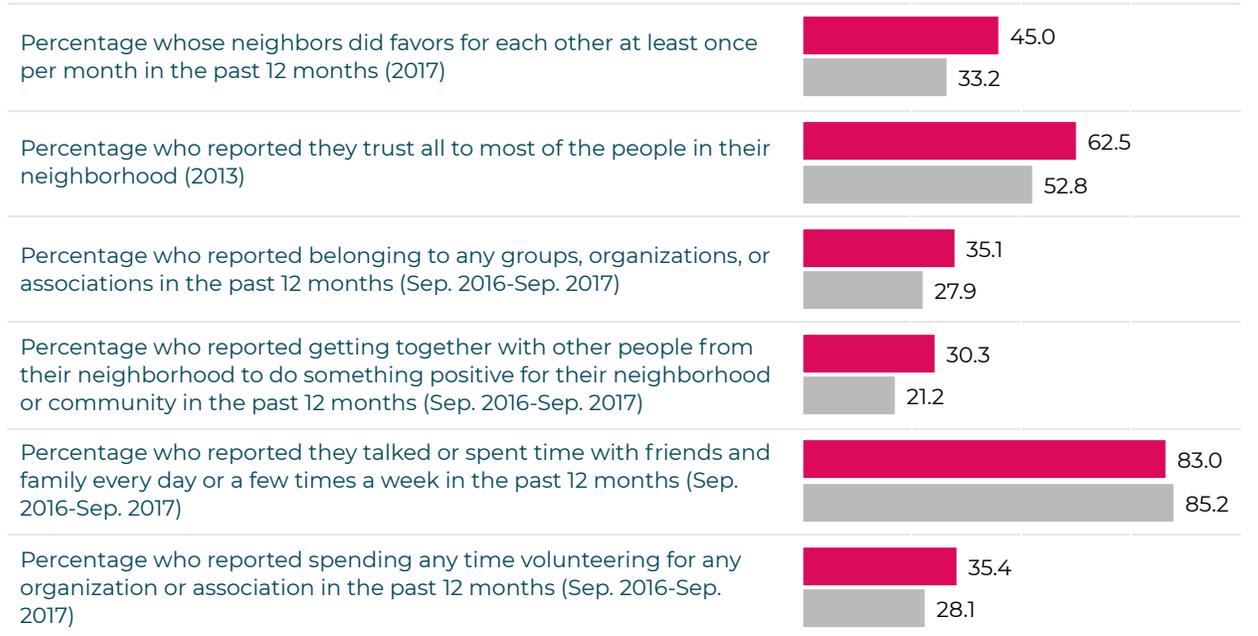


SOCIAL CAPITAL

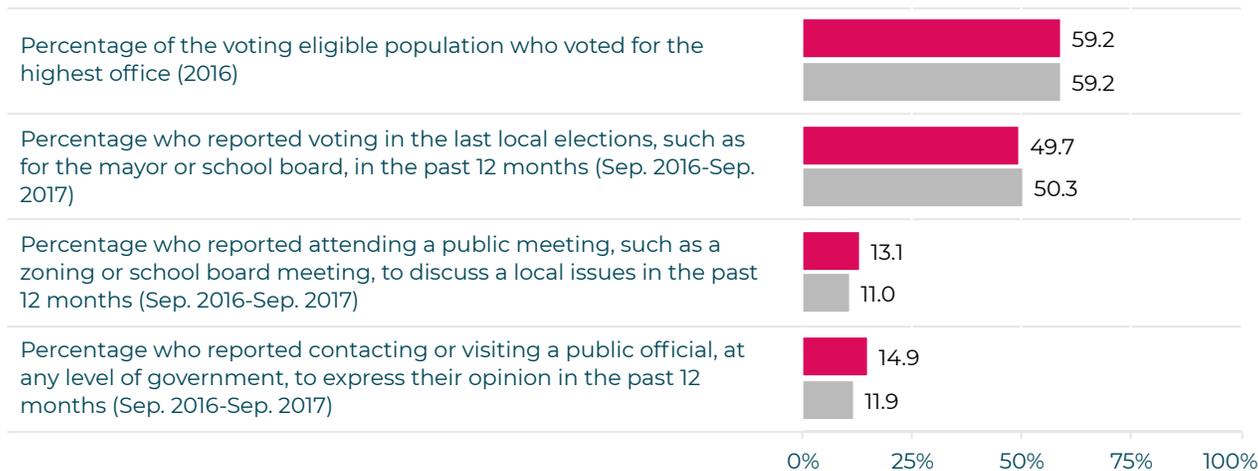
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: IDAHO AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Idaho ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



ILLINOIS

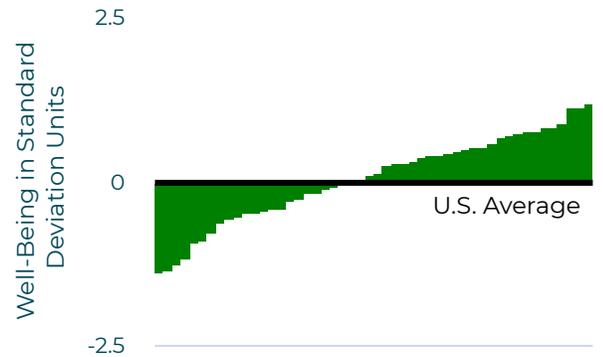
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: ILLINOIS



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR ILLINOIS

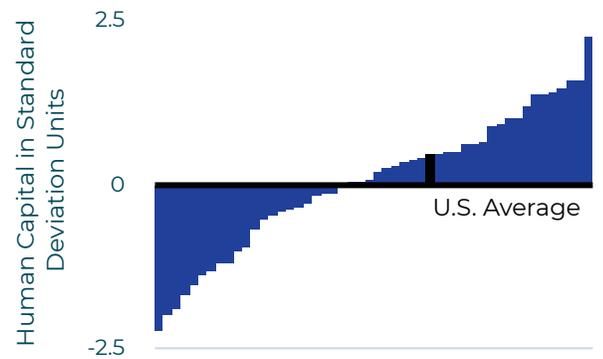
WELL-BEING

Illinois' overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.02 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



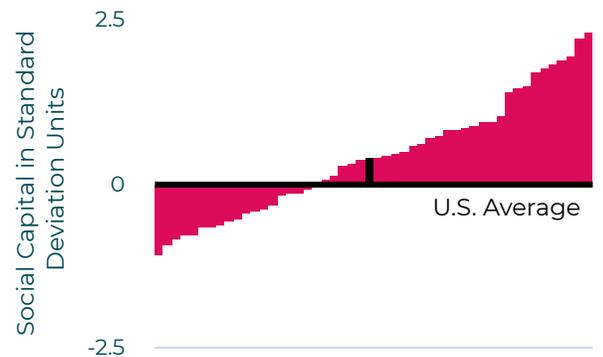
HUMAN CAPITAL

Illinois' level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.46 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Illinois' social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.40 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



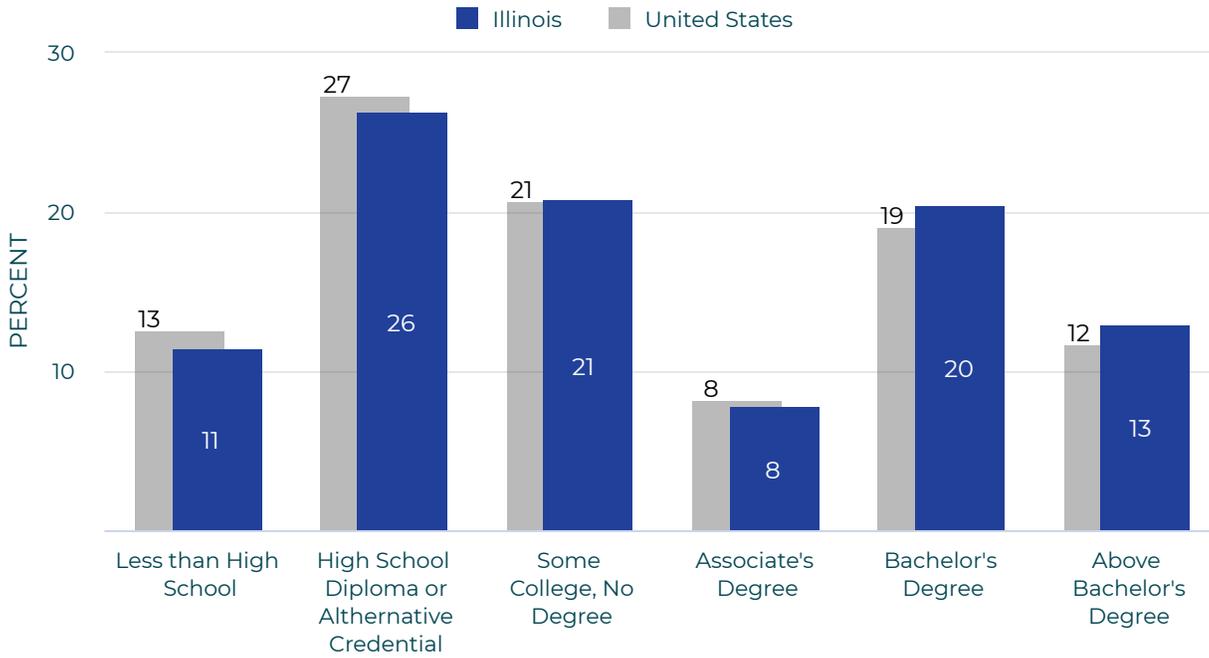
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: ILLINOIS AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	ILLINOIS	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	13.2	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	14.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	60,290	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.48	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	12.50	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	11.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	26.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	6.50	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	9.2	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	438.8	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-6.80	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.4	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	31.8	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	8.5	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.5	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	193.8	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	175.3	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	67.4	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,825	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	12.0	14.7

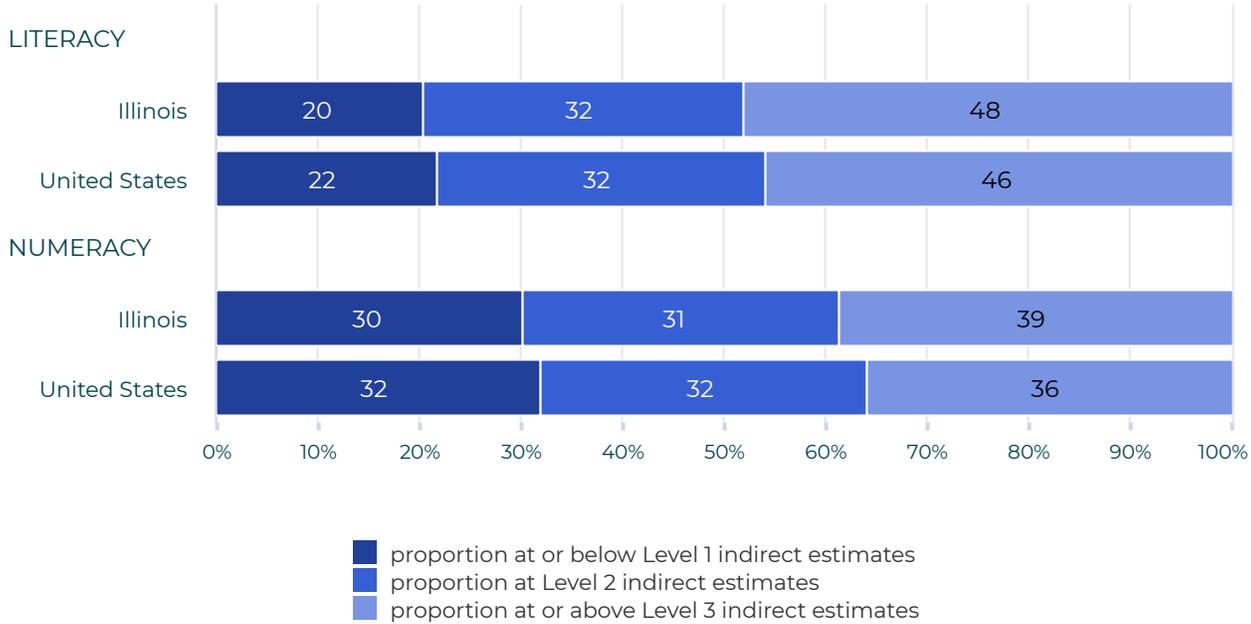
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, ILLINOIS AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



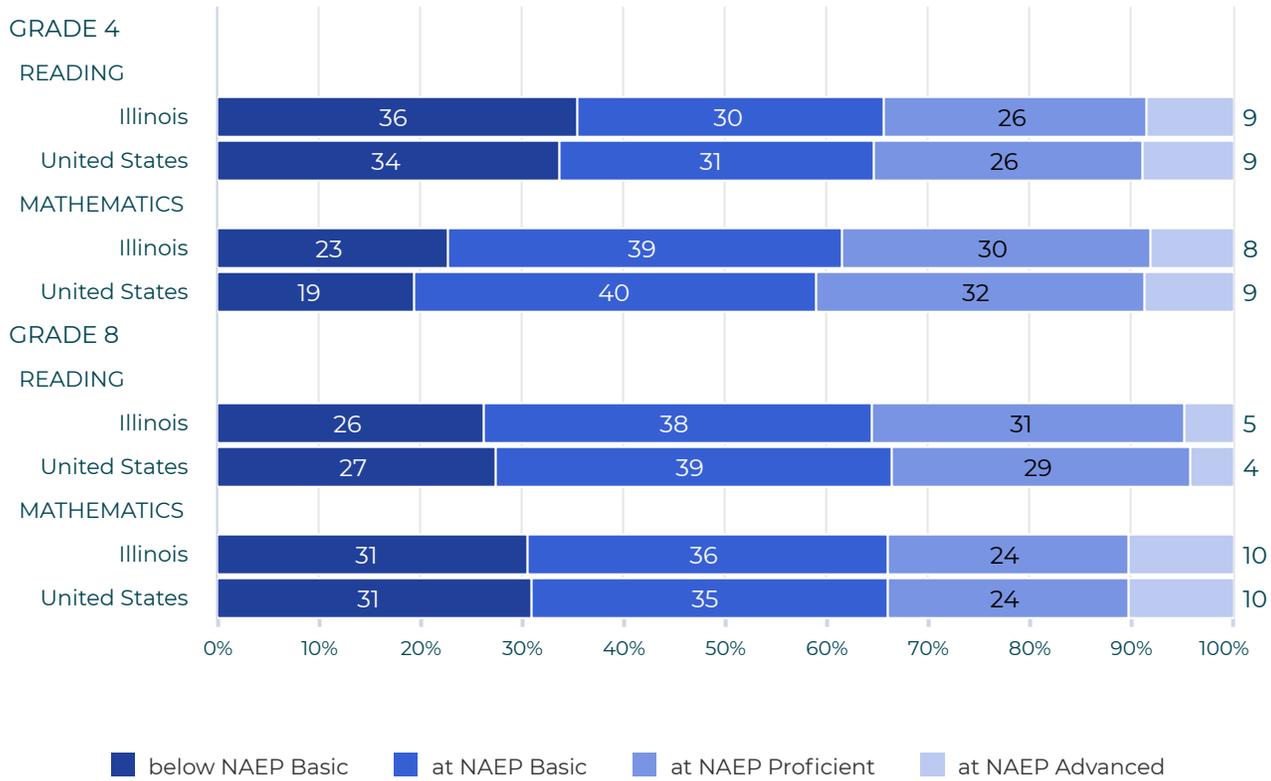
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): ILLINOIS AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: ILLINOIS AND THE UNITED STATES

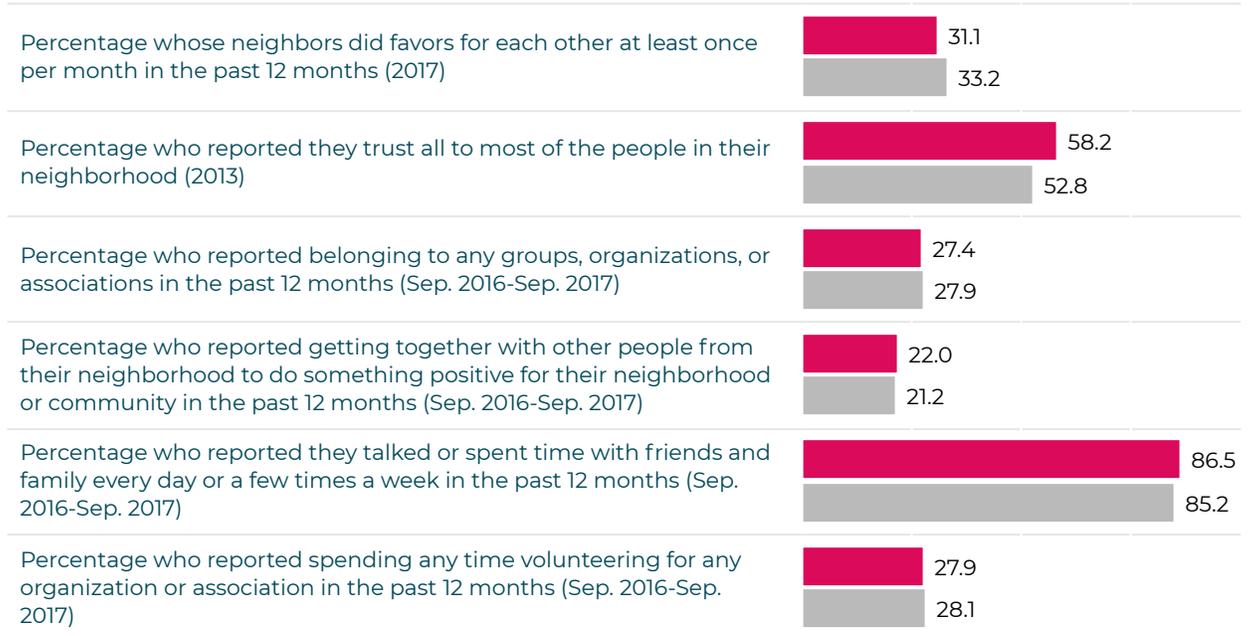


SOCIAL CAPITAL

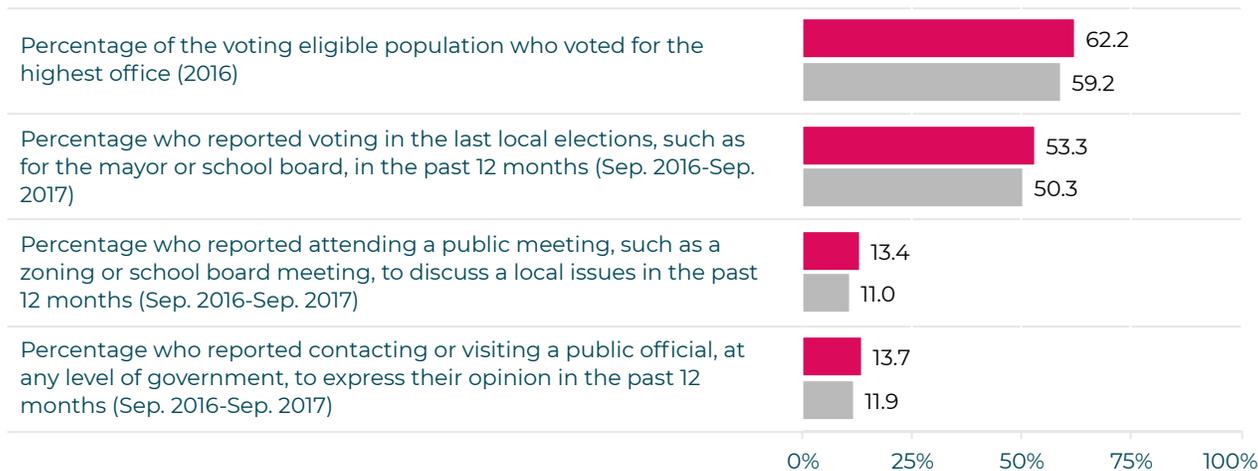
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: ILLINOIS AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Illinois ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



INDIANA

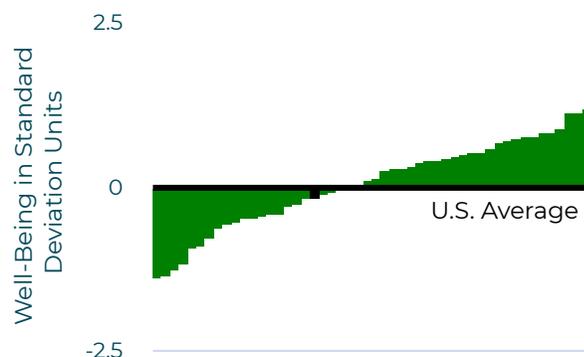
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: INDIANA



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR INDIANA

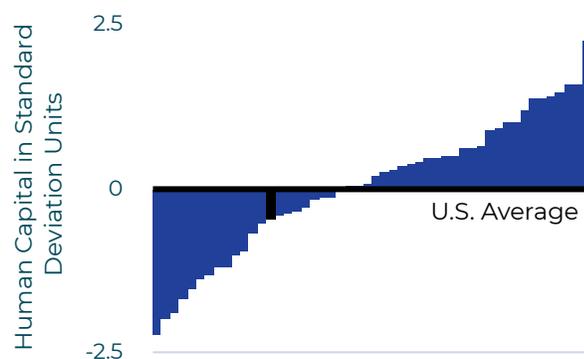
WELL-BEING

Indiana's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.16 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



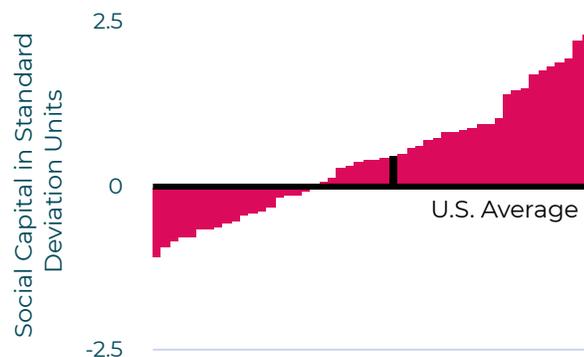
HUMAN CAPITAL

Indiana's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.48 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Indiana's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.46 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

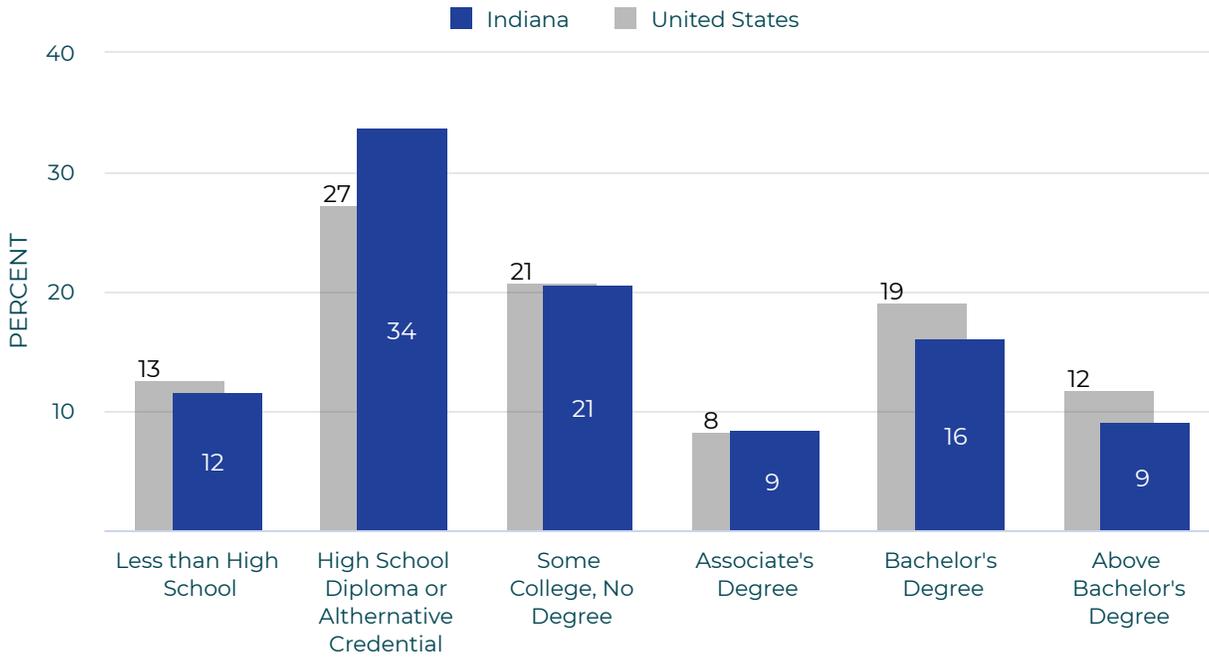
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: INDIANA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	INDIANA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	11.4	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	19.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	56,881	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.45	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	12.10	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	12.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	26.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.90	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	7.0	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	399.0	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	2.70	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	77.2	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	34.1	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	10.3	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.3	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	144.2	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	123.4	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	46.8	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	8,471	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	17.1	14.7



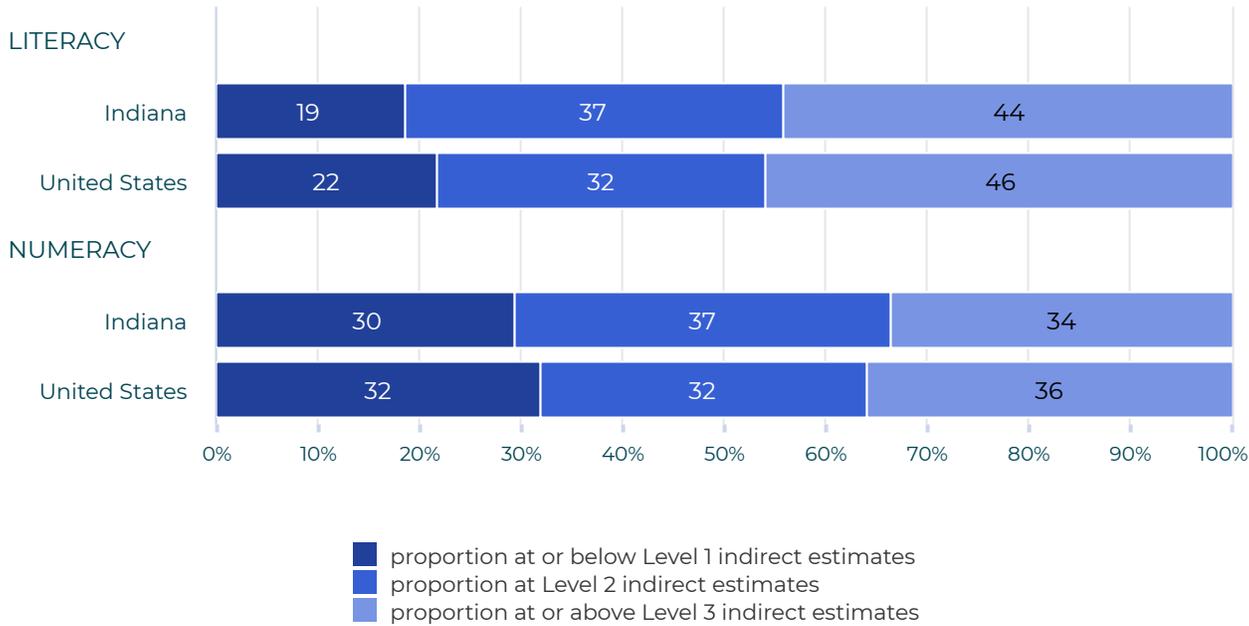
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, INDIANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

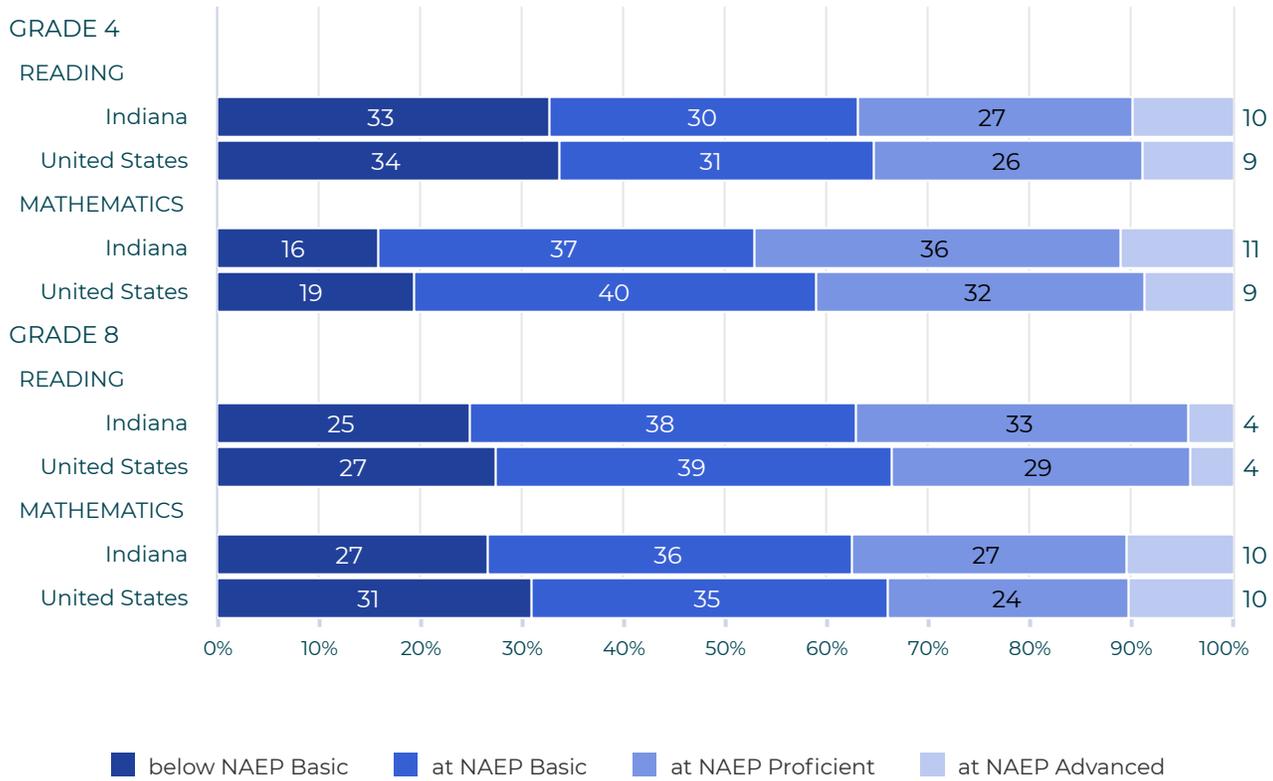
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): INDIANA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: INDIANA AND THE UNITED STATES



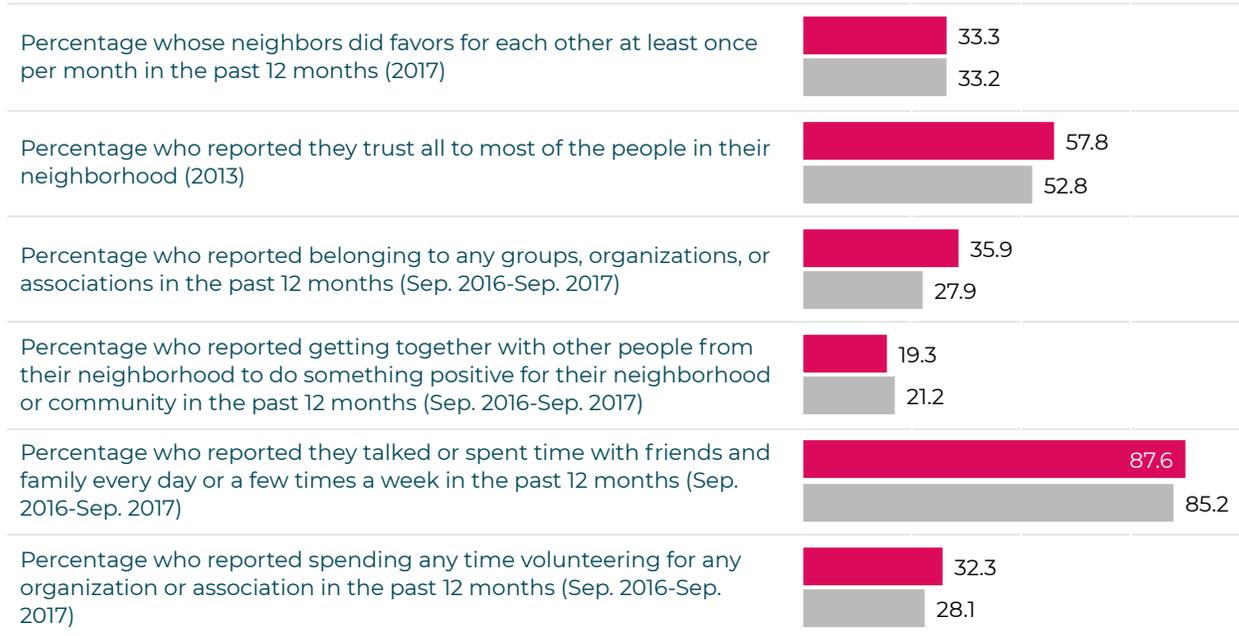


SOCIAL CAPITAL

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: INDIANA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Indiana ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING

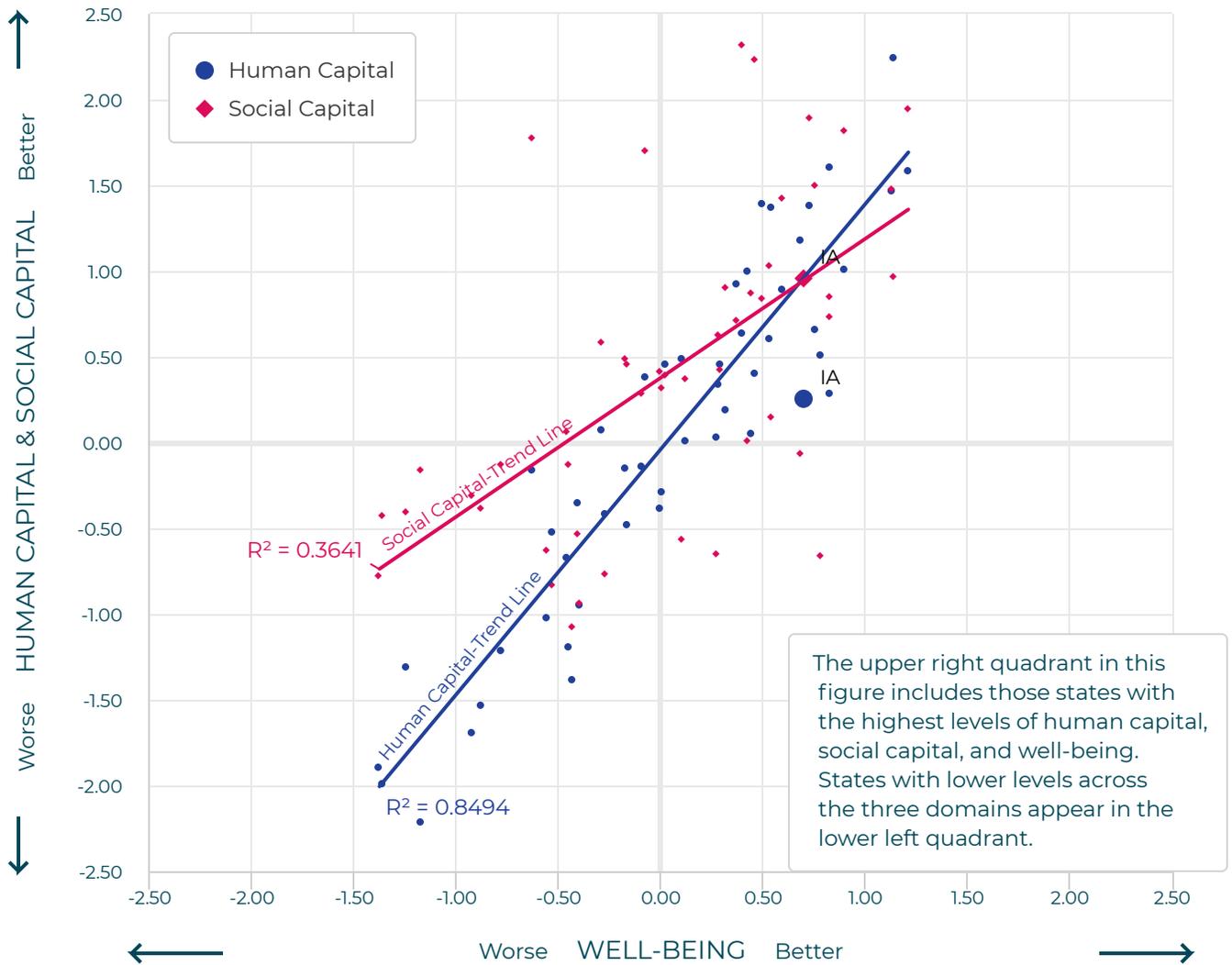


POLITICAL EFFICACY



IOWA

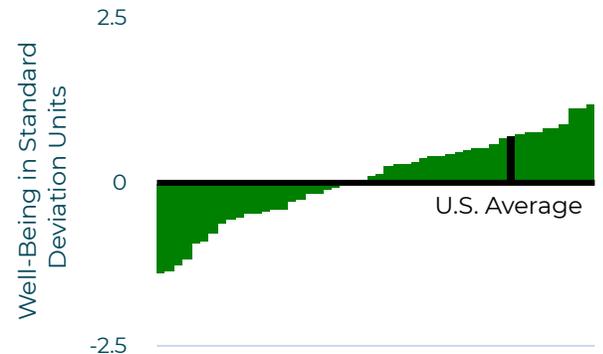
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: IOWA



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR IOWA

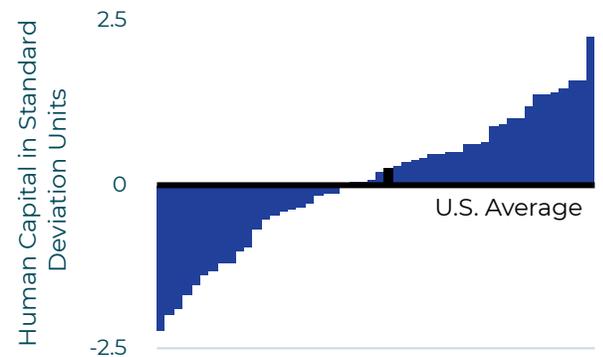
WELL-BEING

Iowa's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.70 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



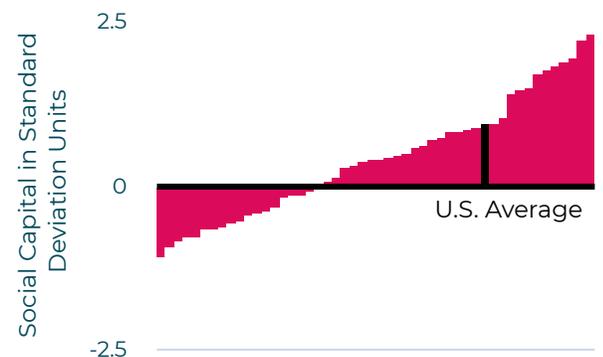
HUMAN CAPITAL

Iowa's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.25 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Iowa's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.96 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



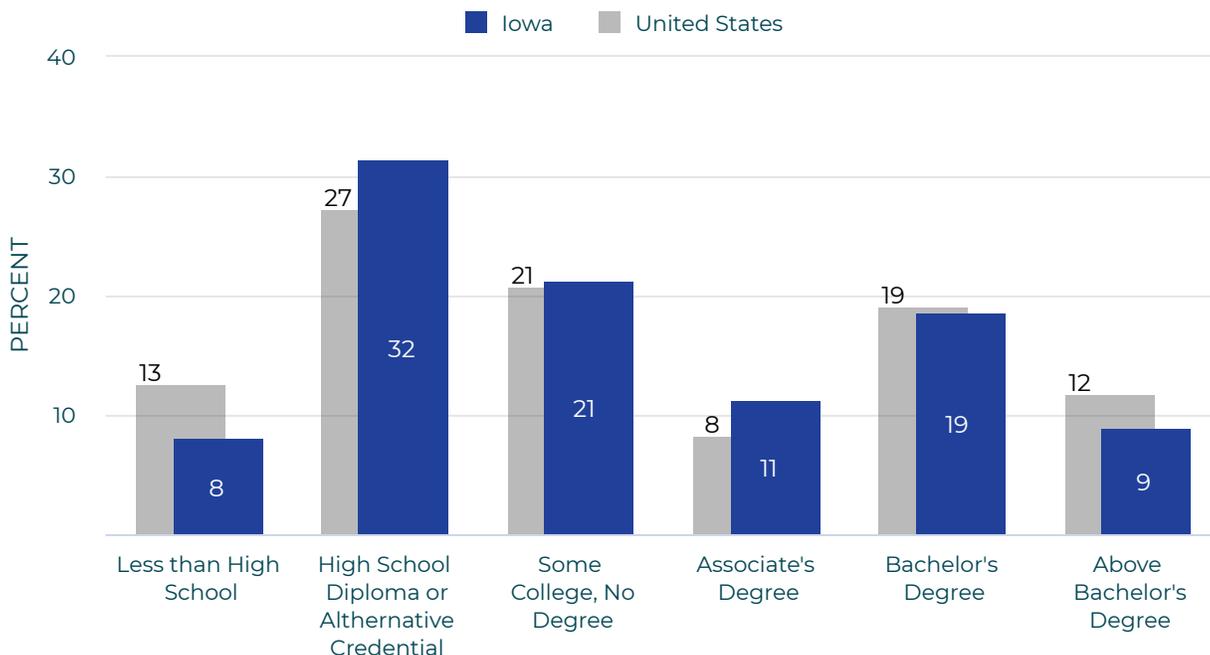
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: IOWA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	IOWA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	11.2	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	11.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	61,489	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.44	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	8.60	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	8.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	19.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.10	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	6.2	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	293.4	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-0.70	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.5	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	35.3	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	5.6	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	6.6	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	134.7	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	142.3	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	51.9	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,333	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	16.7	14.7

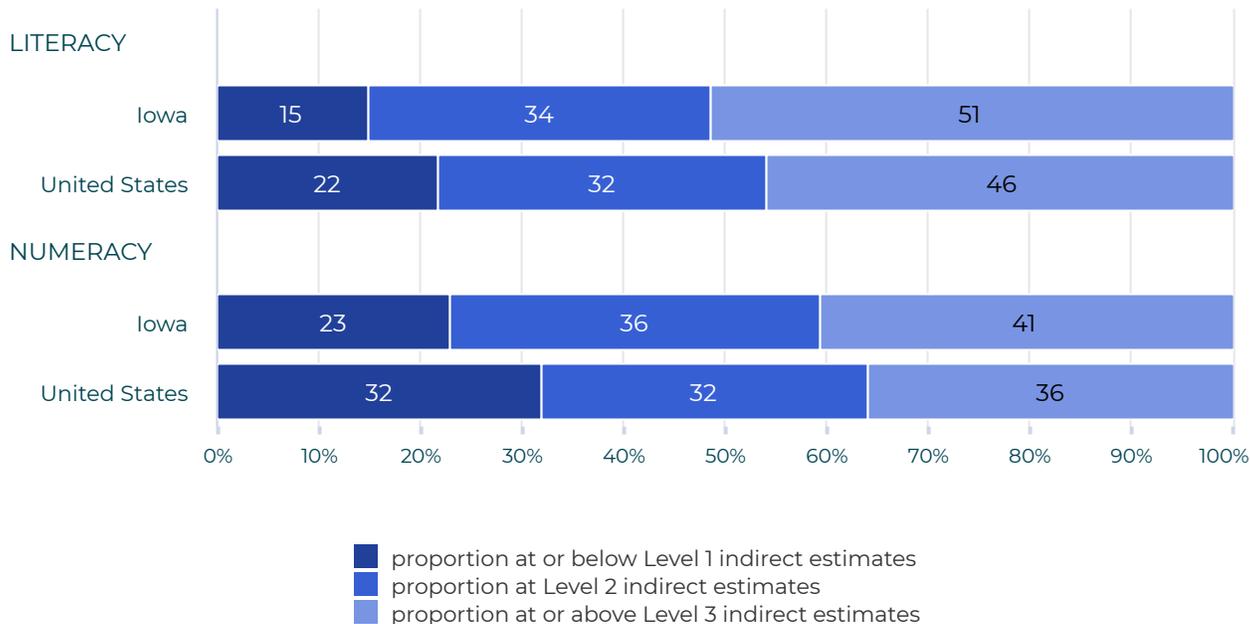
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, IOWA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

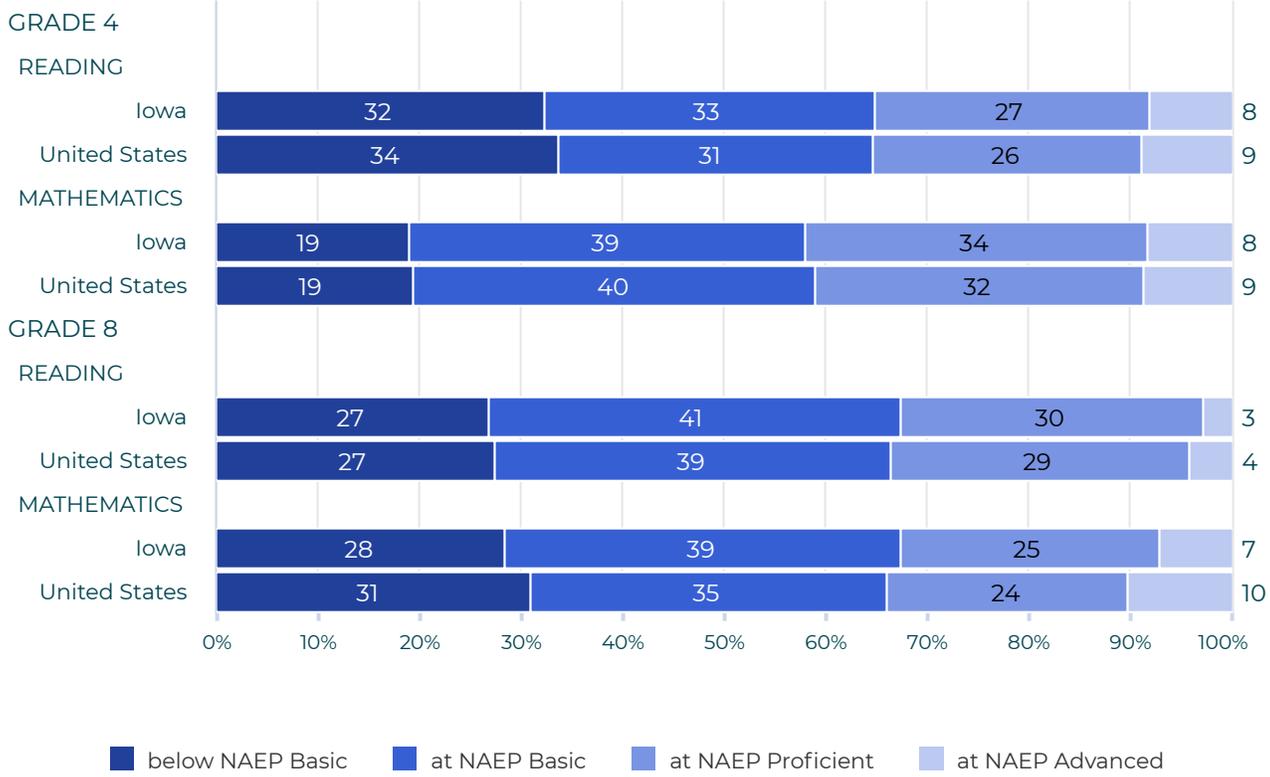
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): IOWA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: IOWA AND THE UNITED STATES

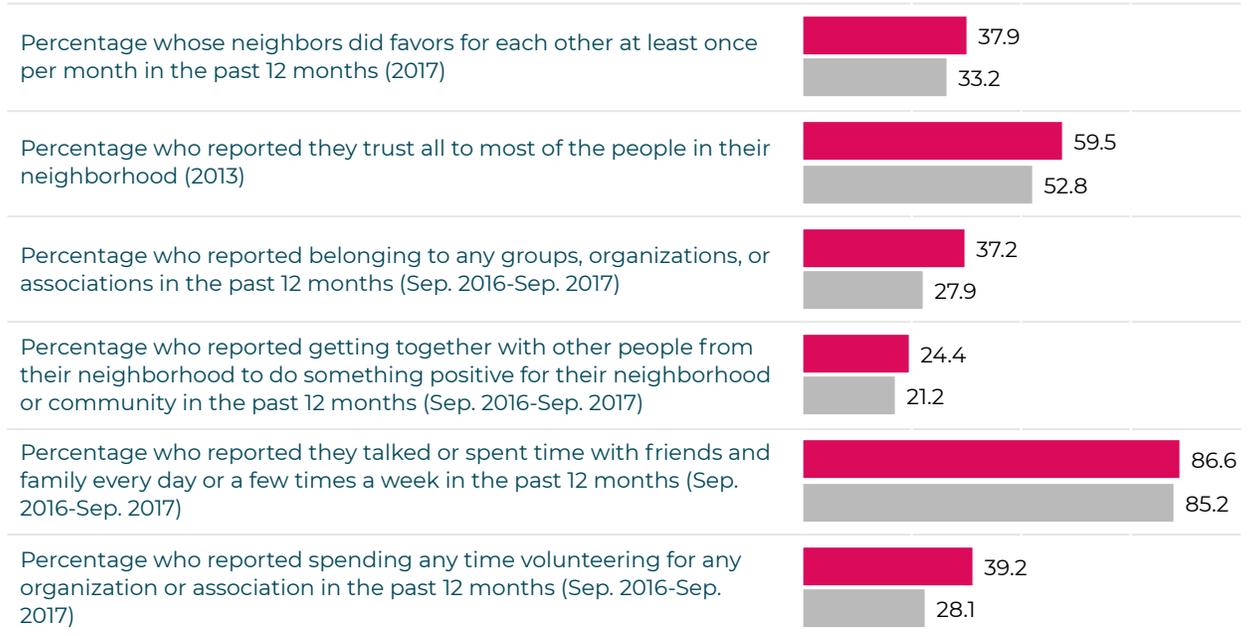


SOCIAL CAPITAL

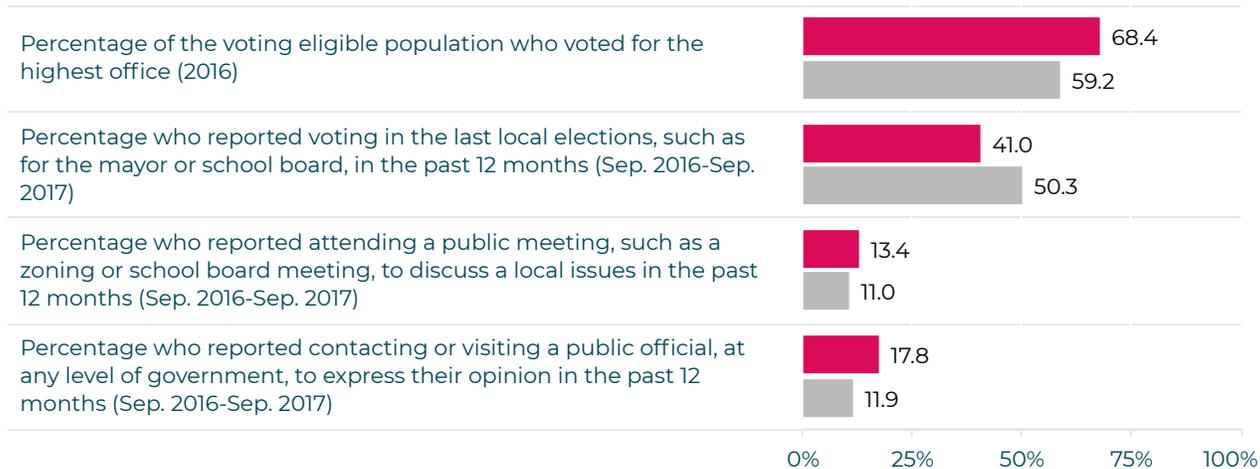
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: IOWA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Iowa ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

KANSAS

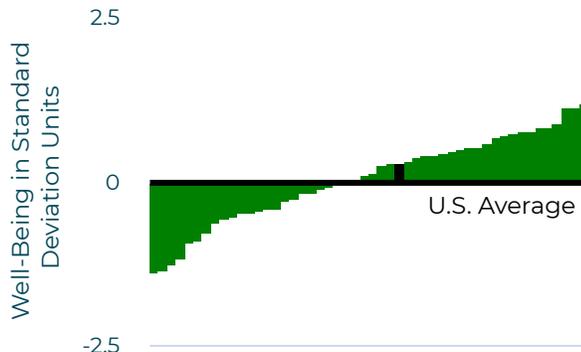
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: KANSAS



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR KANSAS

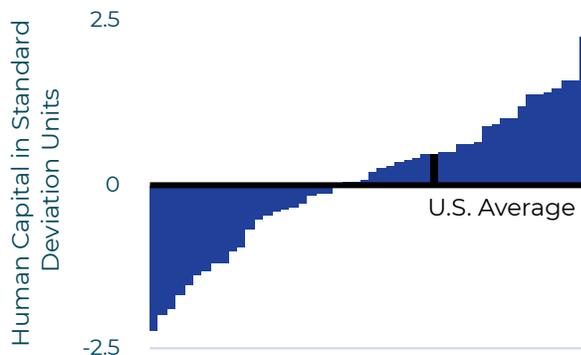
WELL-BEING

Kansas's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.29 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



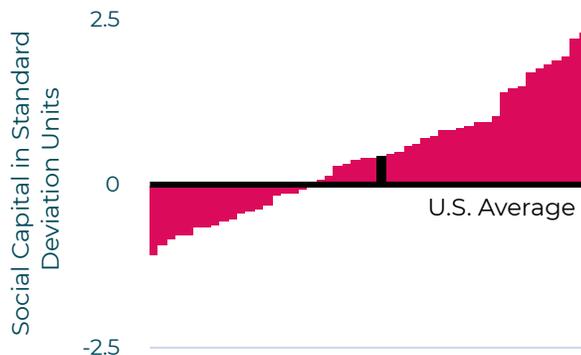
HUMAN CAPITAL

Kansas's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.46 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Kansas's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.43 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



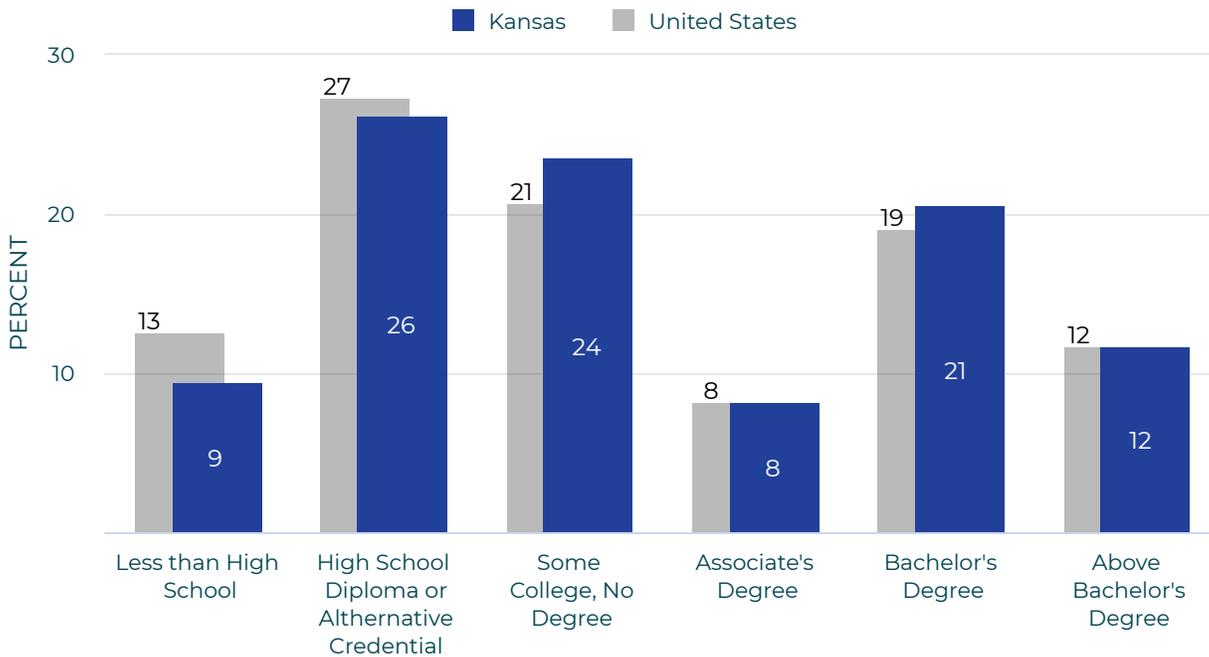
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: KANSAS AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	KANSAS	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	8.6	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	17.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	59,102	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.46	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	10.00	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	9.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	21.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.80	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	6.9	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	413.0	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-2.80	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	78.8	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	34.4	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	9.6	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	7.4	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	181.4	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	133.3	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	50.5	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	7,380	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	15.9	14.7

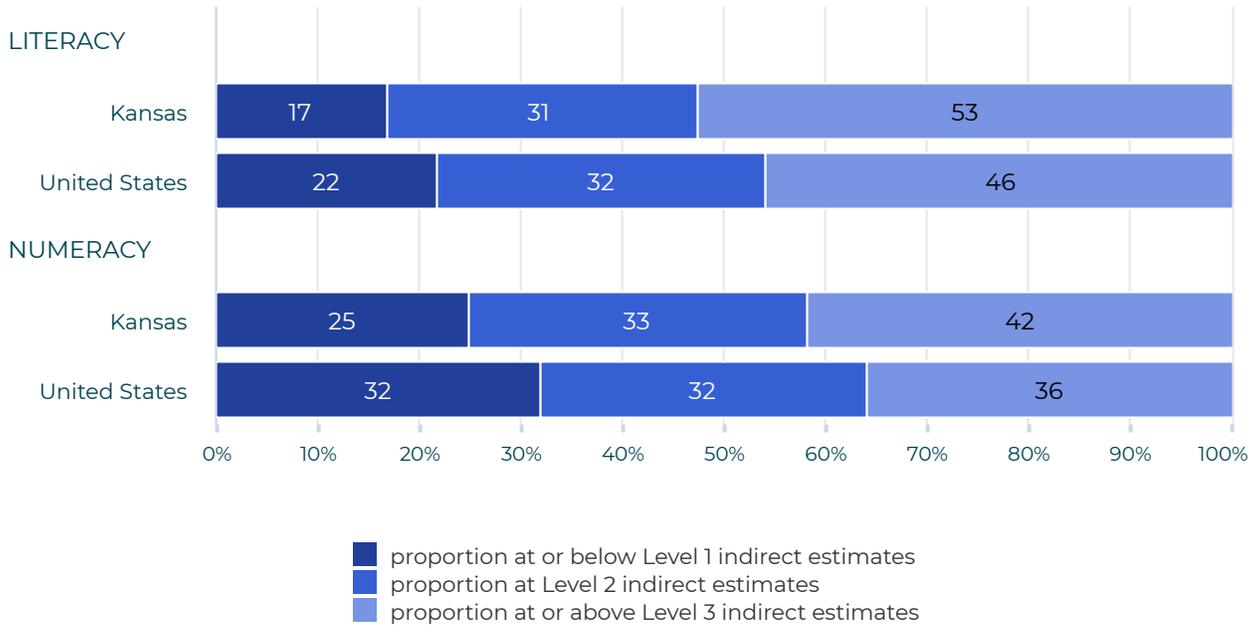
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, KANSAS AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



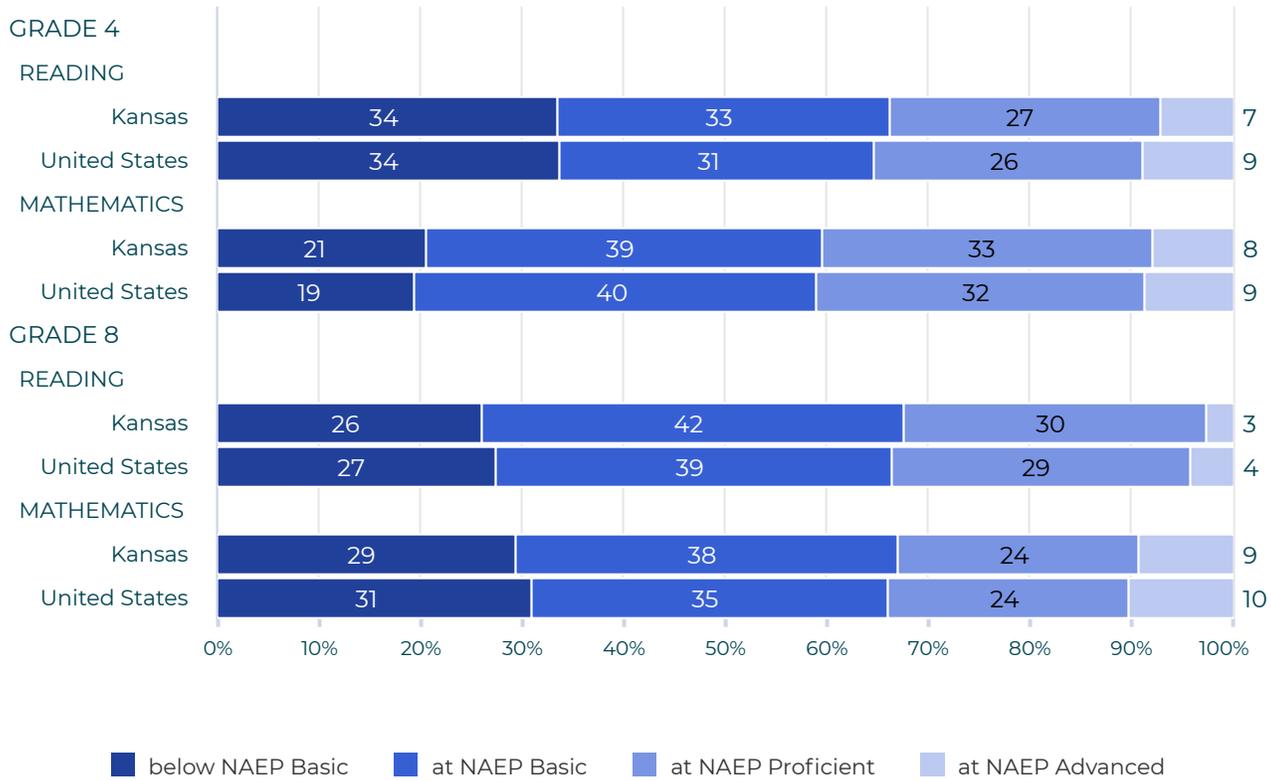
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): KANSAS AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: KANSAS AND THE UNITED STATES

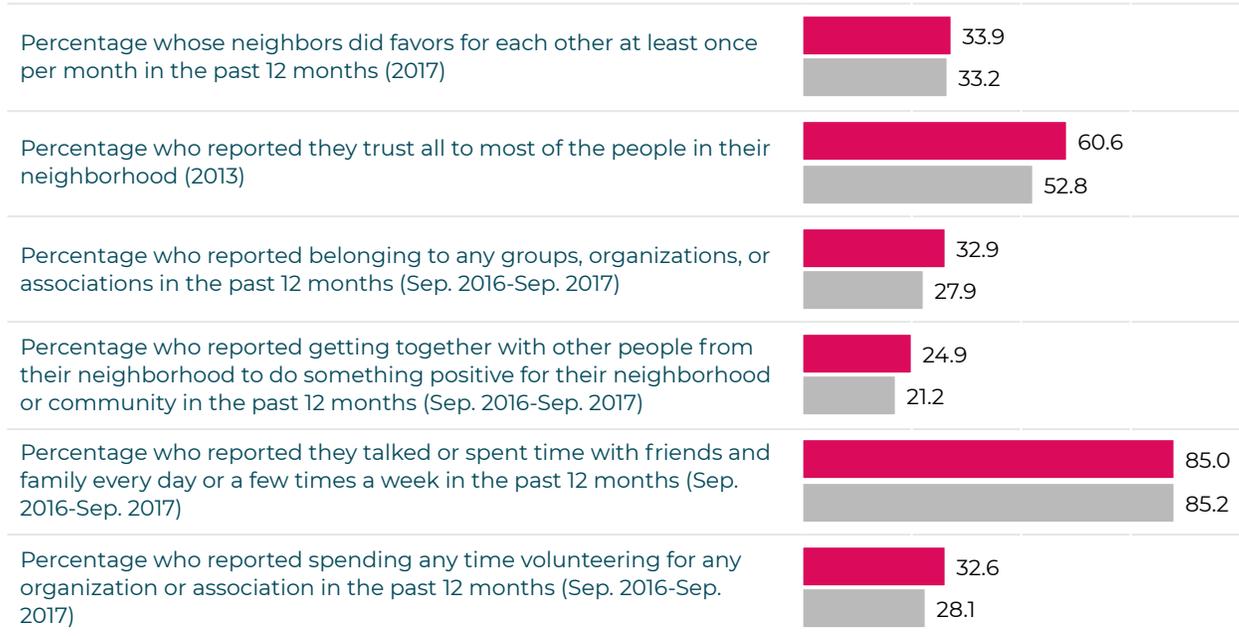


SOCIAL CAPITAL

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: KANSAS AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Kansas ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

KENTUCKY

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: KENTUCKY

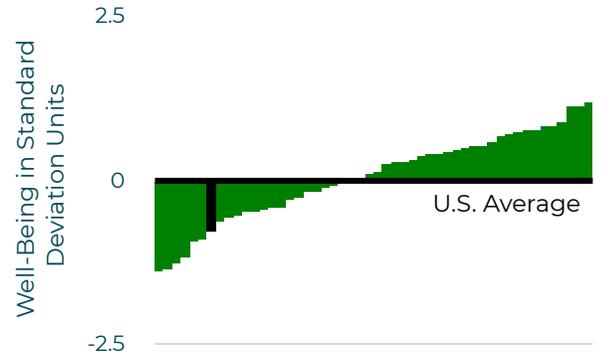




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR KENTUCKY

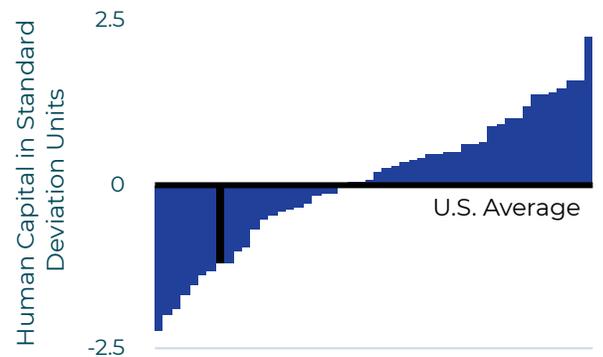
WELL-BEING

Kentucky's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.78 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



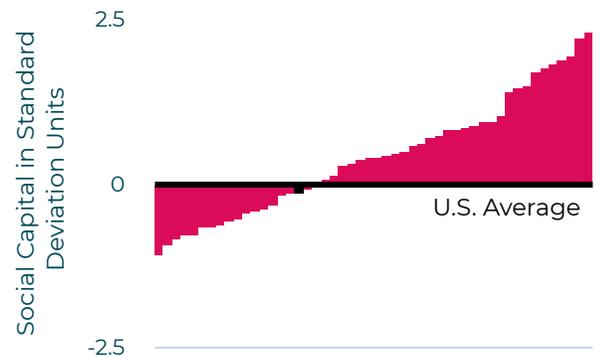
HUMAN CAPITAL

Kentucky's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.21 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Kentucky's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.13 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

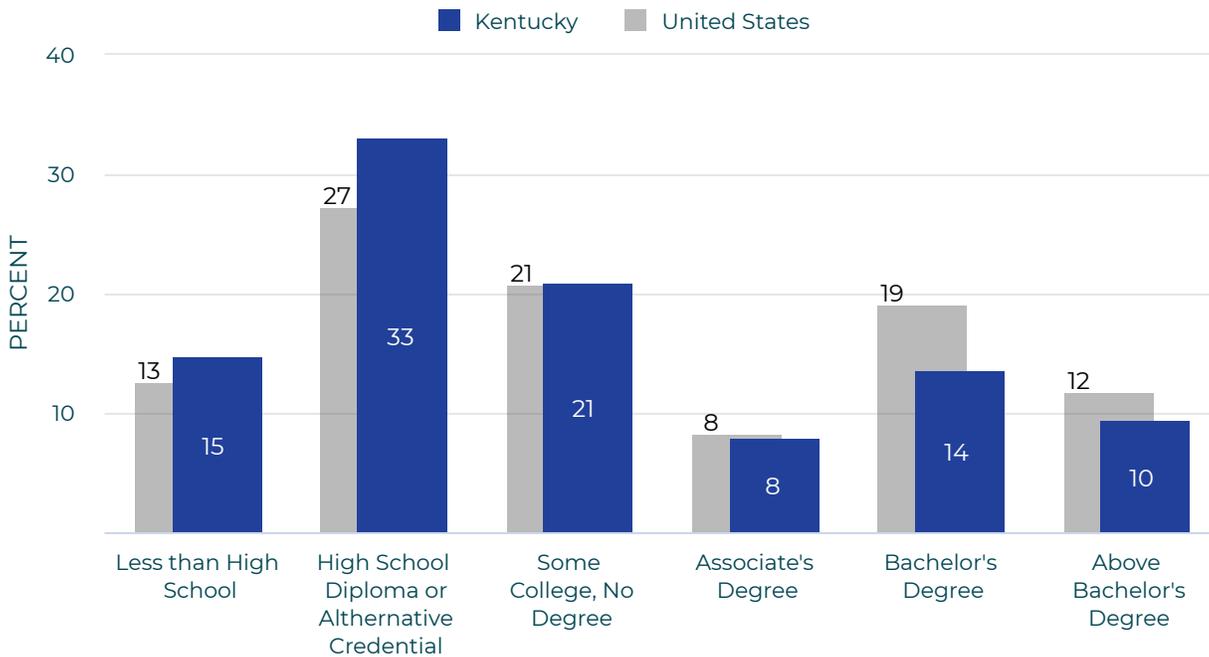
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: KENTUCKY AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	KENTUCKY	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	16.0	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	22.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	51,883	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.48	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	13.70	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	13.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	31.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	6.90	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	8.8	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	225.8	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-0.20	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	75.3	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	36.6	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	7.9	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.8	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	194.6	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	120.6	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	54.6	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	10,042	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	17.8	14.7



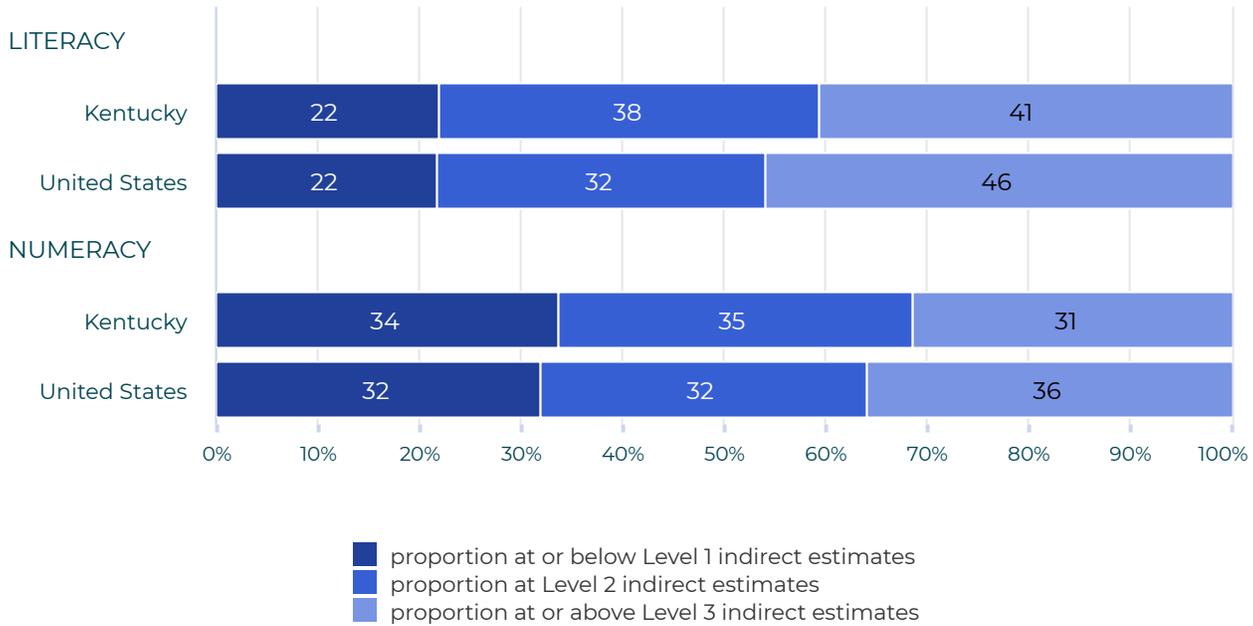
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, KENTUCKY AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

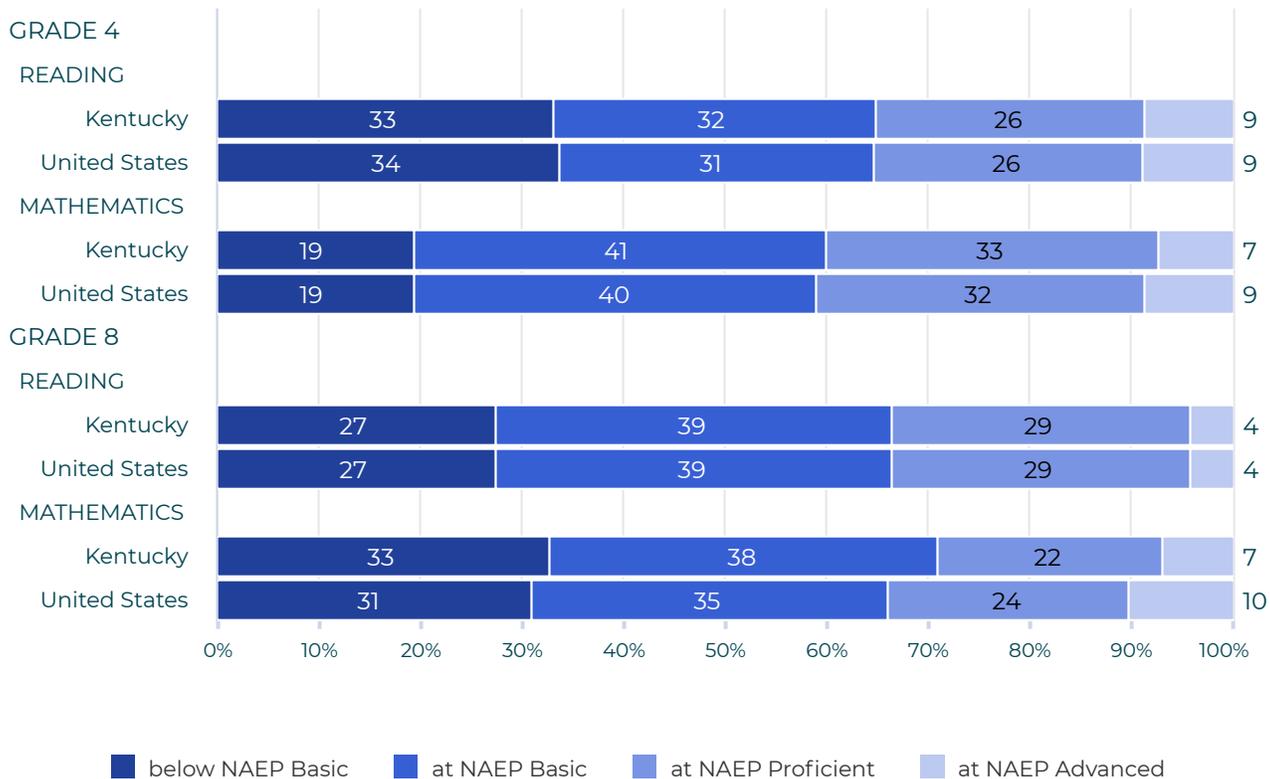
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): KENTUCKY AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: KENTUCKY AND THE UNITED STATES



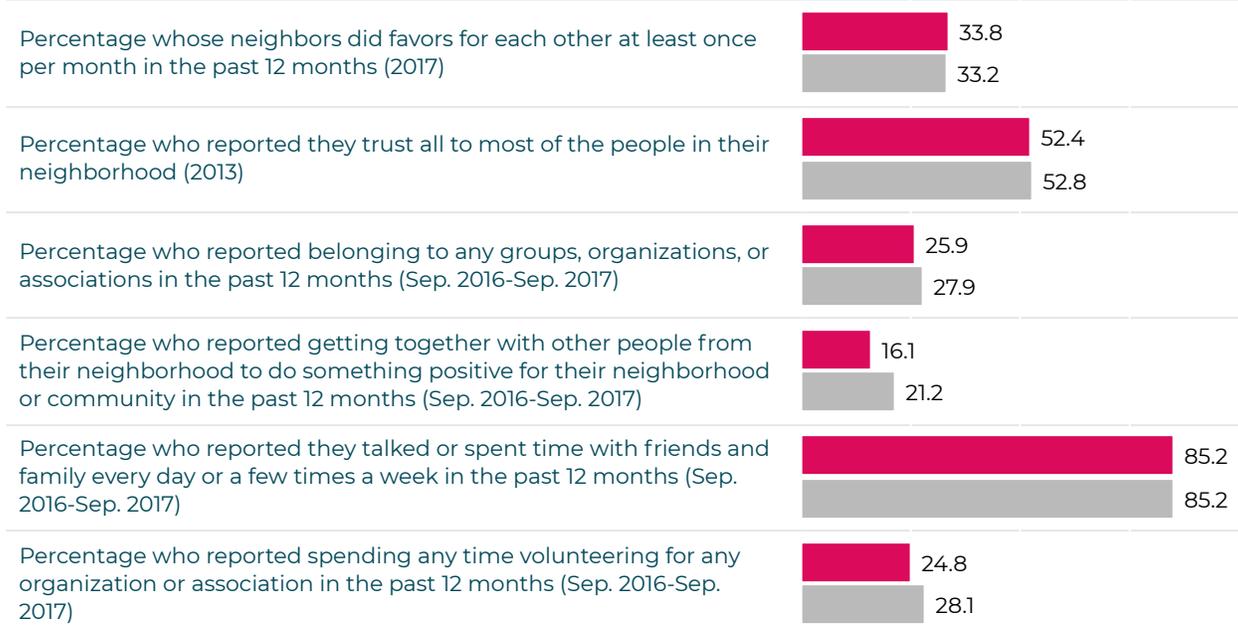


SOCIAL CAPITAL

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: KENTUCKY AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Kentucky ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

LOUISIANA

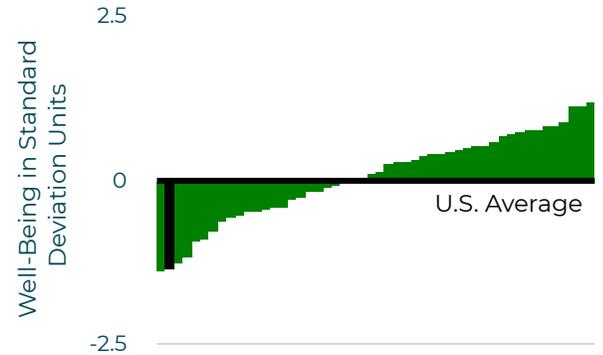
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: LOUISIANA



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR LOUISIANA

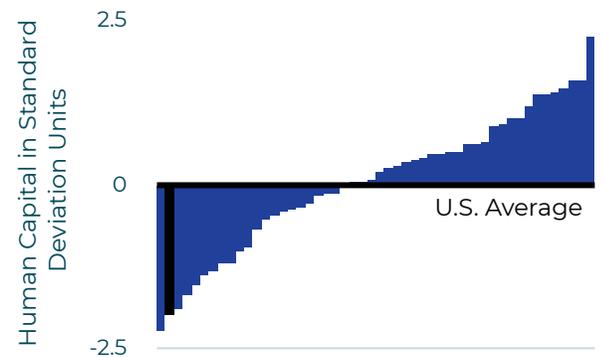
WELL-BEING

Louisiana's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 1.36 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



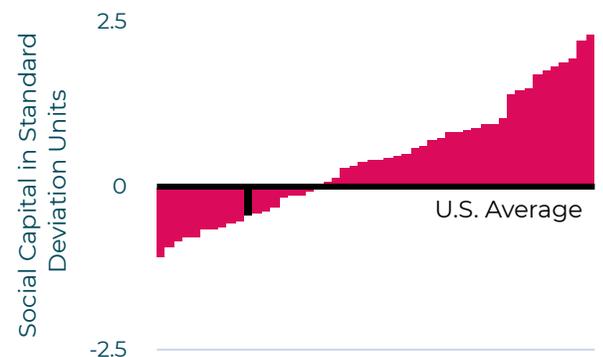
HUMAN CAPITAL

Louisiana's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.99 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Louisiana's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.43 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

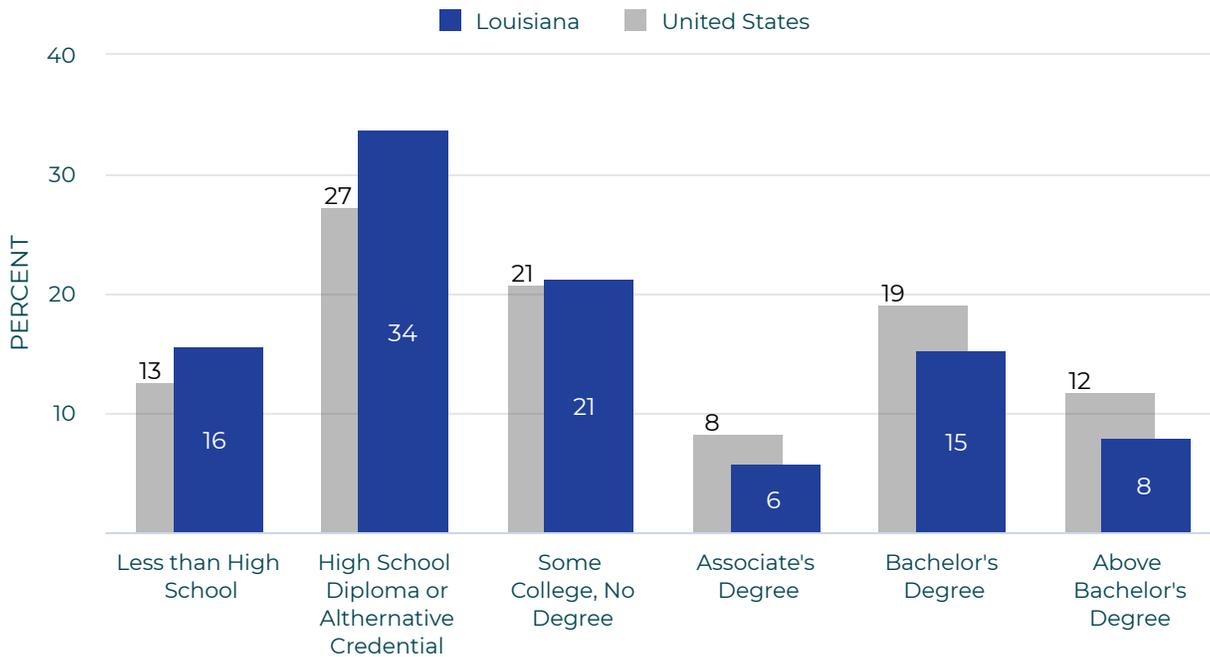
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: LOUISIANA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	LOUISIANA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	16.0	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	20.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	48,283	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.49	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	17.70	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	17.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	33.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	6.20	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	9.7	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	557.0	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-4.90	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	76.2	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	36.8	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	12.4	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	10.7	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	257.1	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	131.1	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	48.2	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	10,003	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	18.6	14.7



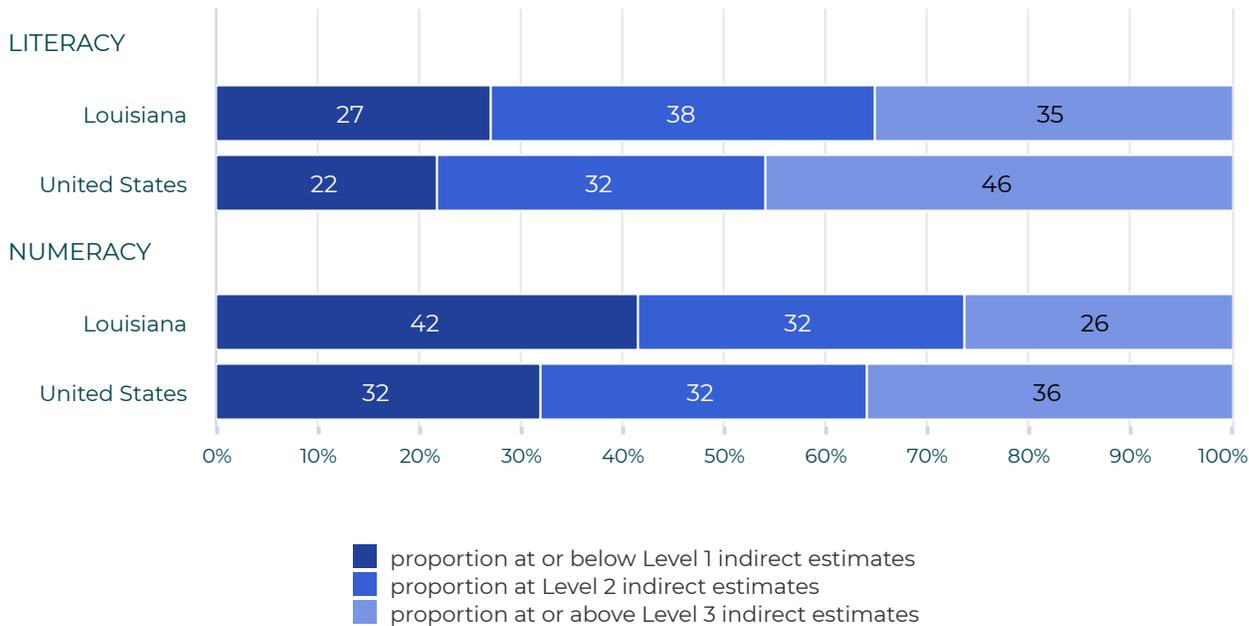
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, LOUISIANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

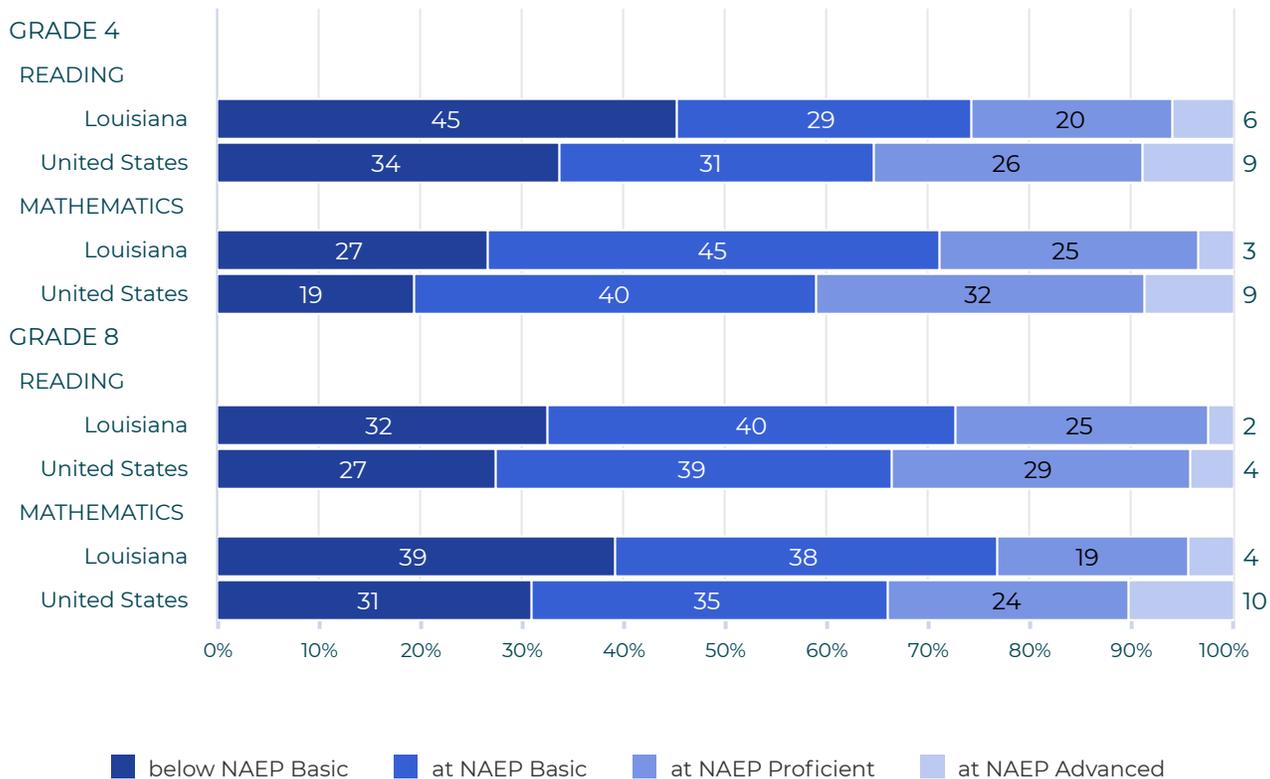
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): LOUISIANA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: LOUISIANA AND THE UNITED STATES



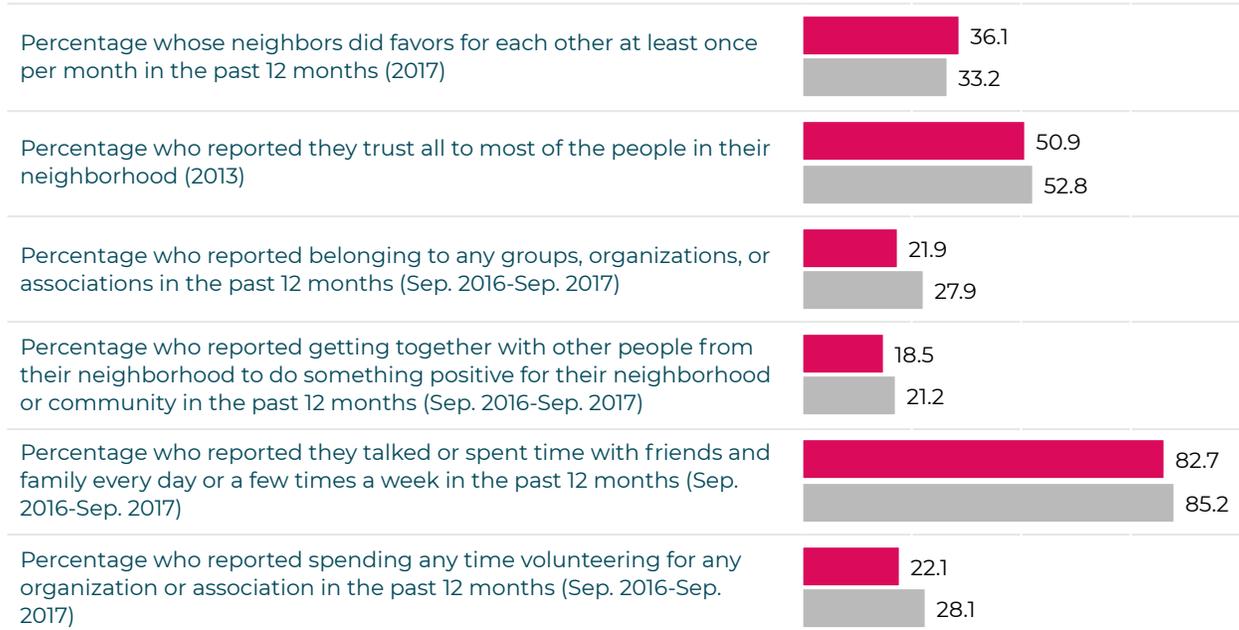


SOCIAL CAPITAL

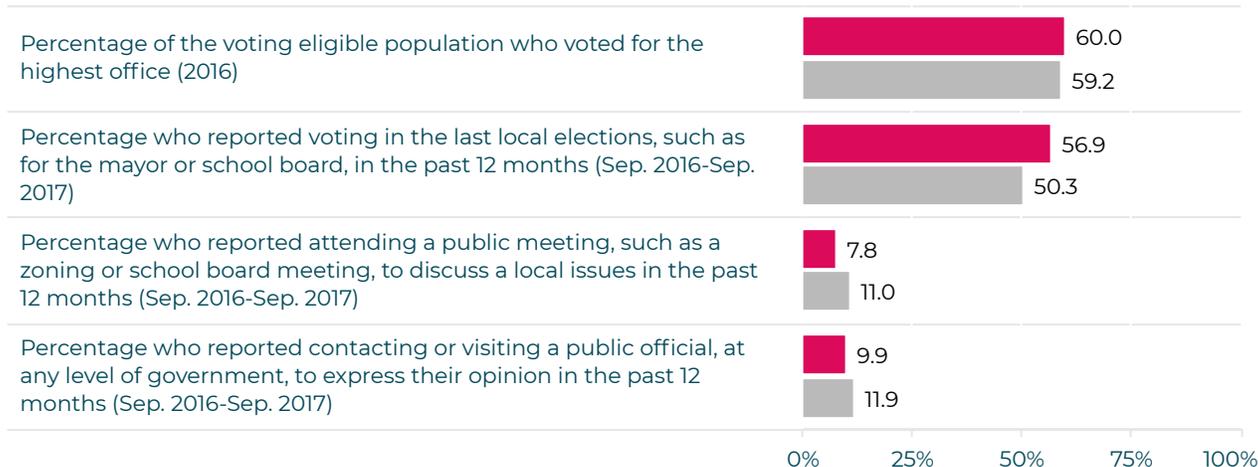
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: LOUISIANA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Louisiana ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



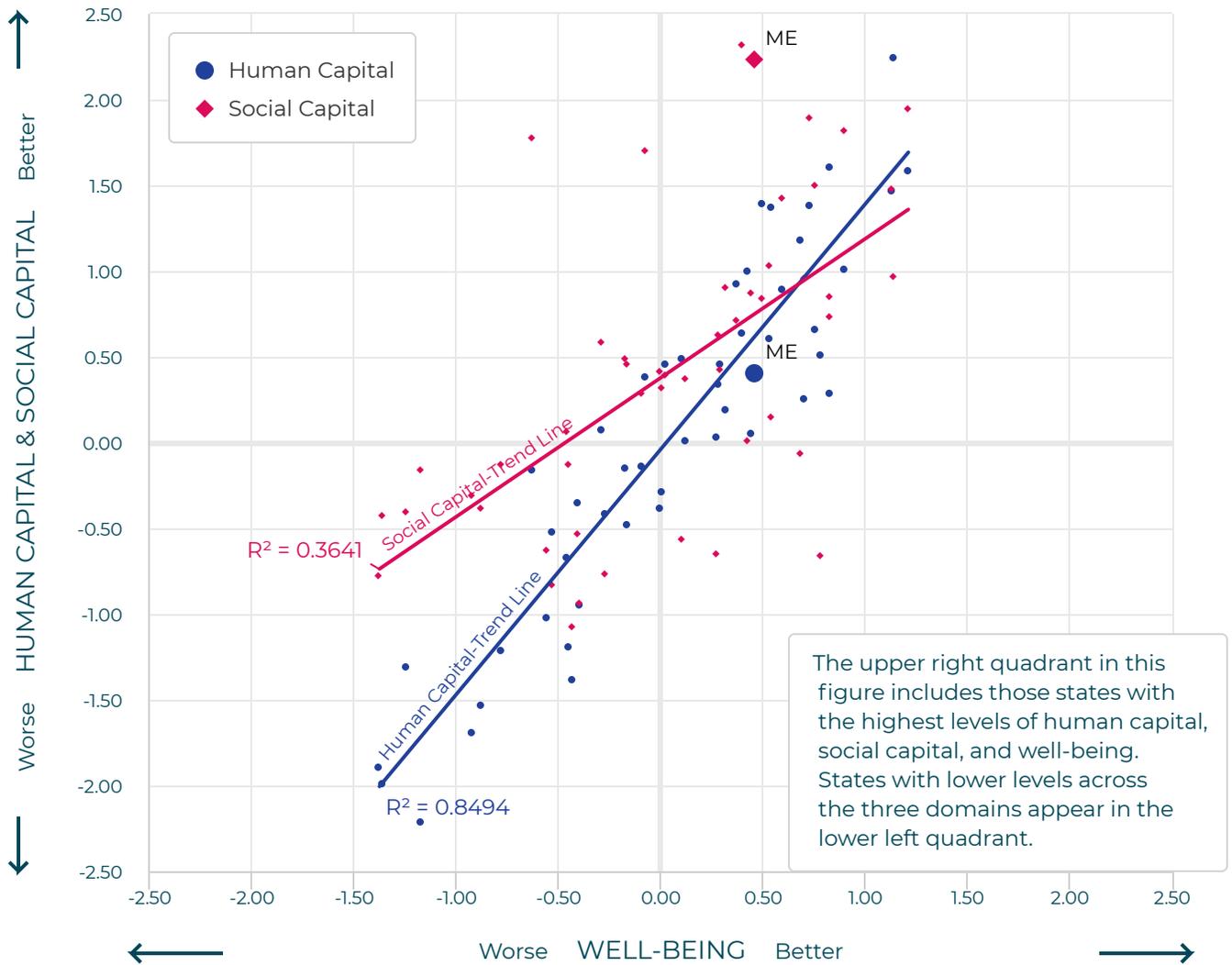
POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

MAINE

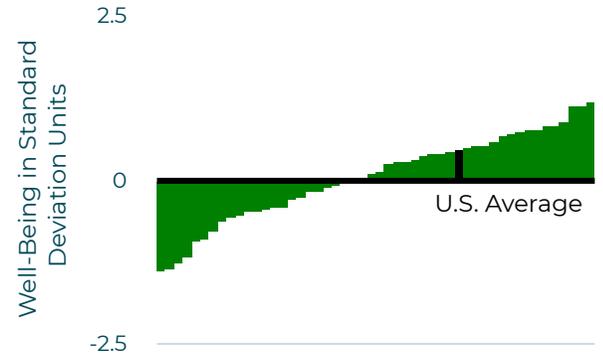
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: MAINE



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR MAINE

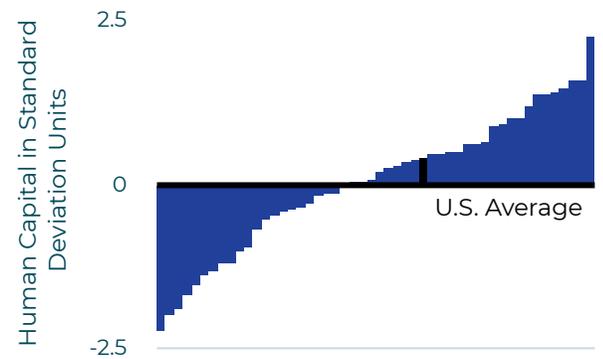
WELL-BEING

Maine's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.46 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



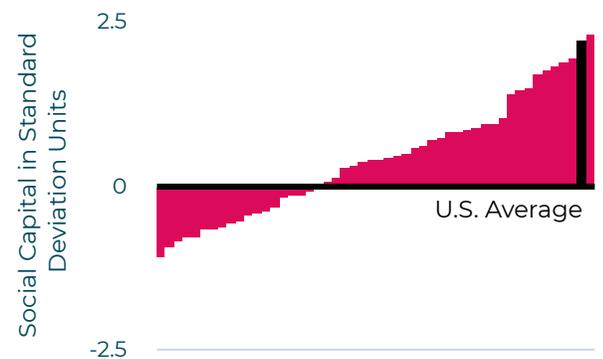
HUMAN CAPITAL

Maine's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.41 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Maine's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 2.24 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



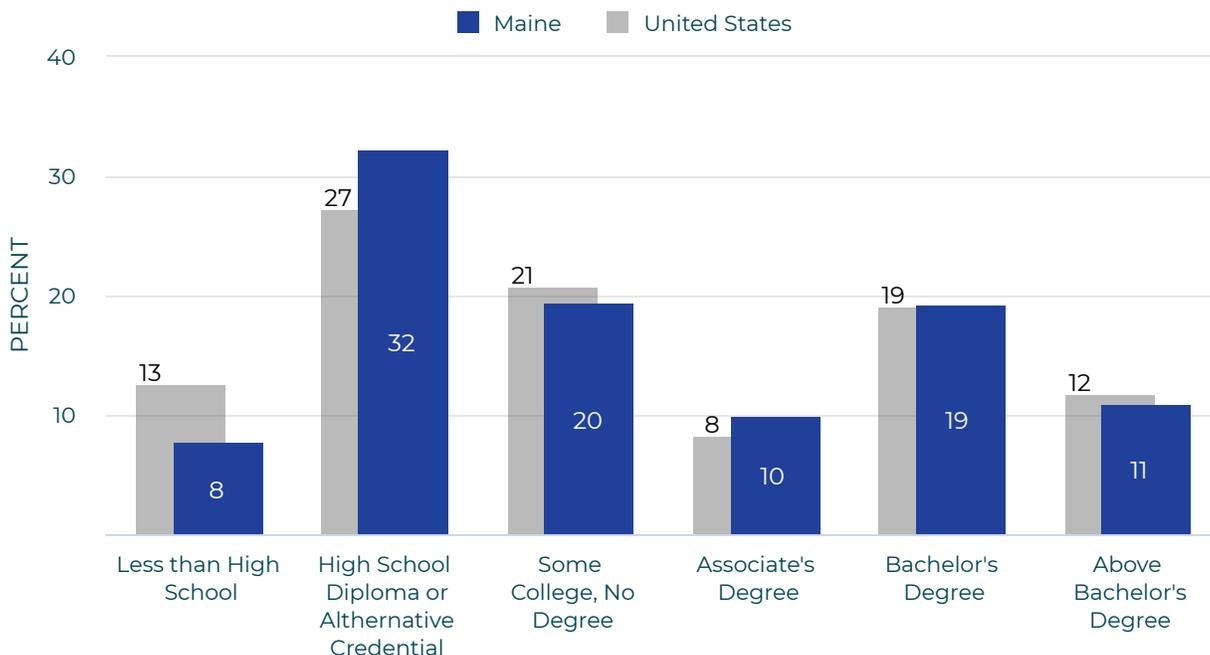
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: MAINE AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	MAINE	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	15.3	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	20.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	53,918	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.45	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	10.40	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	9.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	26.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.20	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	7.7	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	121.0	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	5.60	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	78.7	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	30.4	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	9.0	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	7.1	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	442.1	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	187.4	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	50.0	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	7,144	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	16.7	14.7

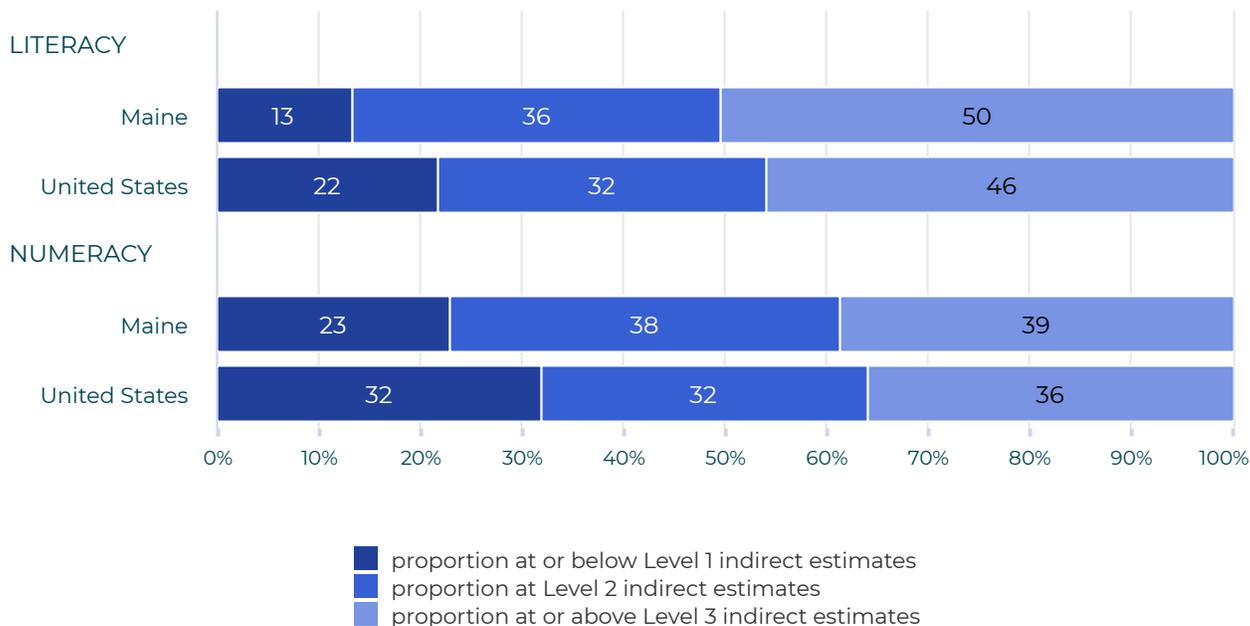
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MAINE AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

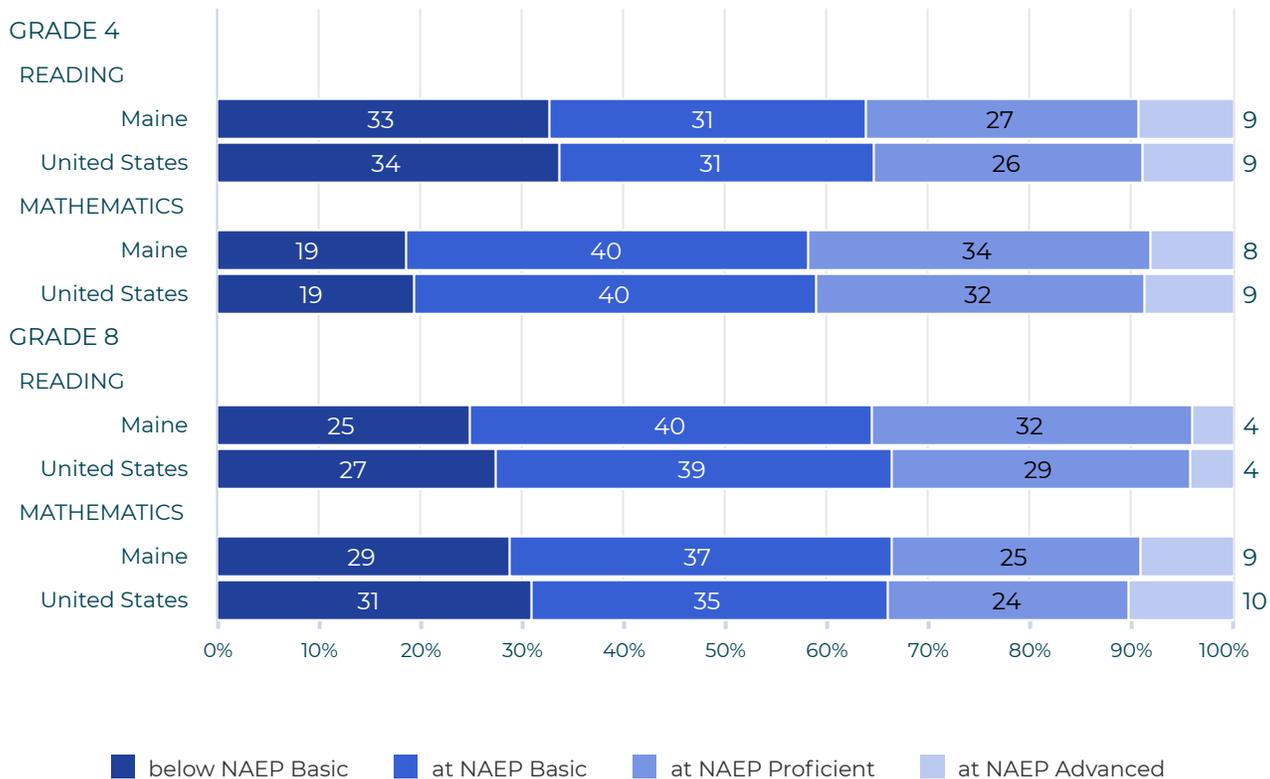
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): MAINE AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: MAINE AND THE UNITED STATES

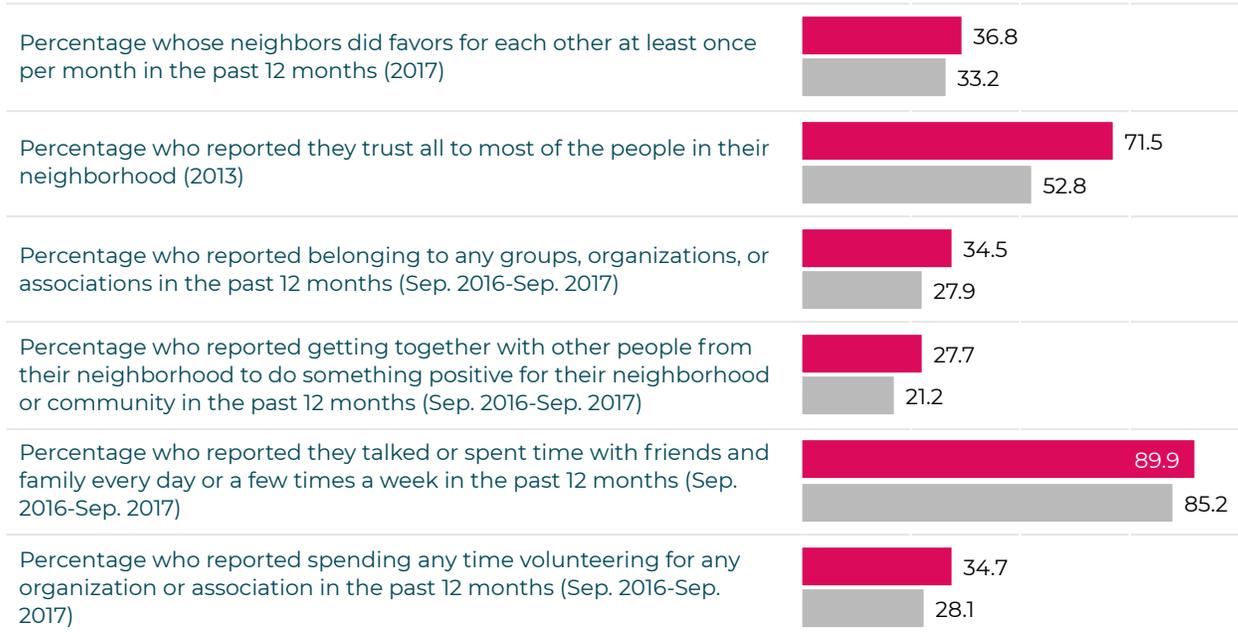


SOCIAL CAPITAL

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: MAINE AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Maine ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

MARYLAND

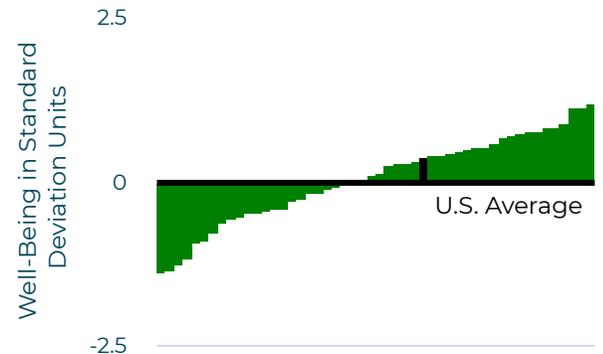
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: MARYLAND



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR MARYLAND

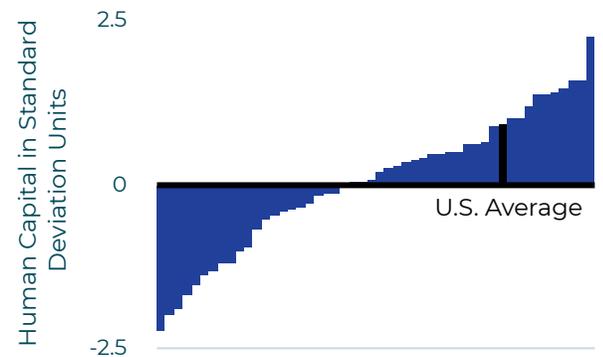
WELL-BEING

Maryland's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.37 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



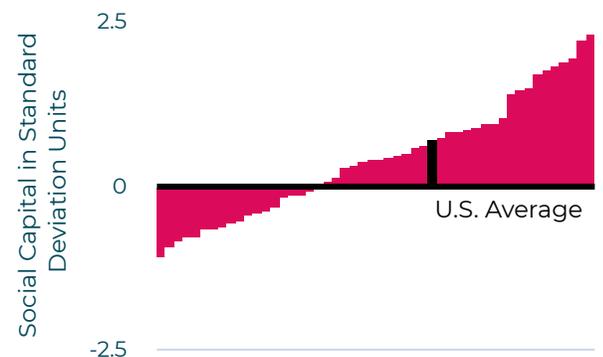
HUMAN CAPITAL

Maryland's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.93 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Maryland's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.71 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



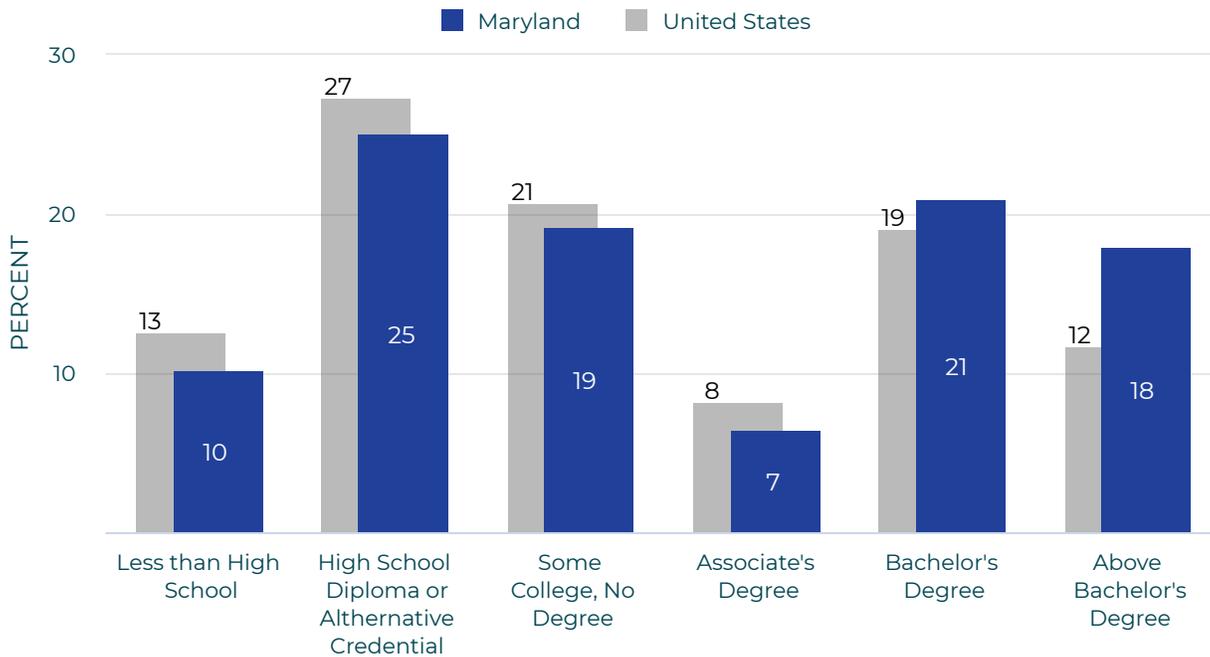
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: MARYLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	MARYLAND	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	10.7	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	12.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	69,608	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.45	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	13.60	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	11.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	23.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	7.00	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	8.0	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	500.2	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-1.40	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.2	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	30.9	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	7.3	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.9	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	219.3	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	184.9	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	70.7	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	7,113	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	13.6	14.7

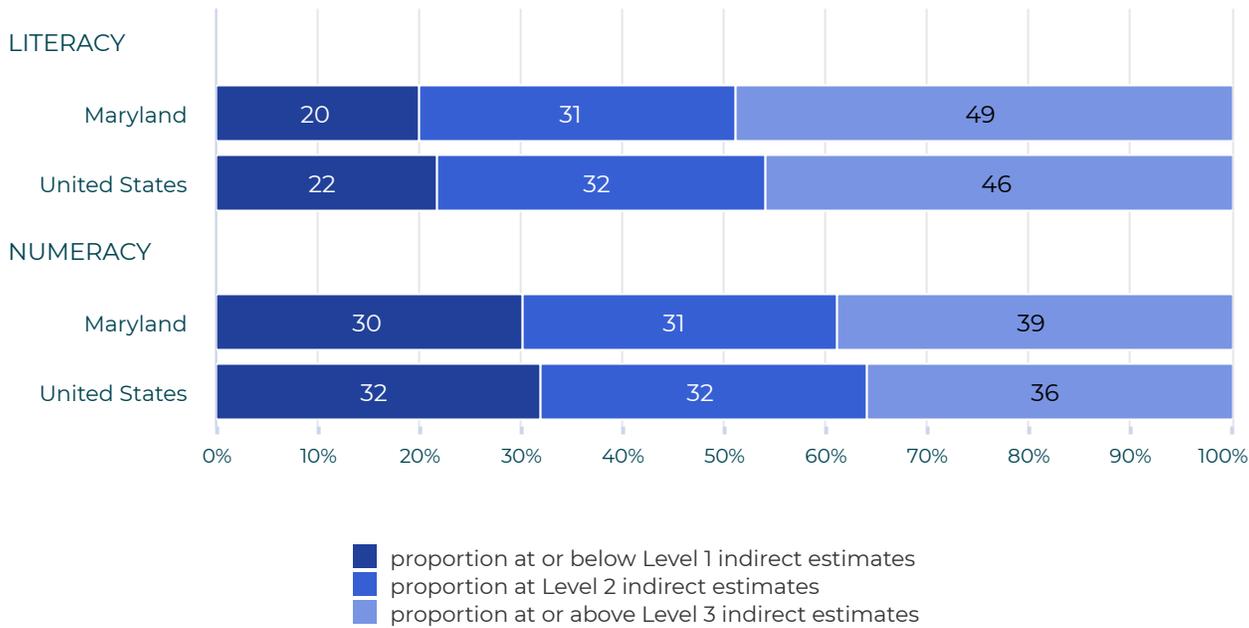
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MARYLAND AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

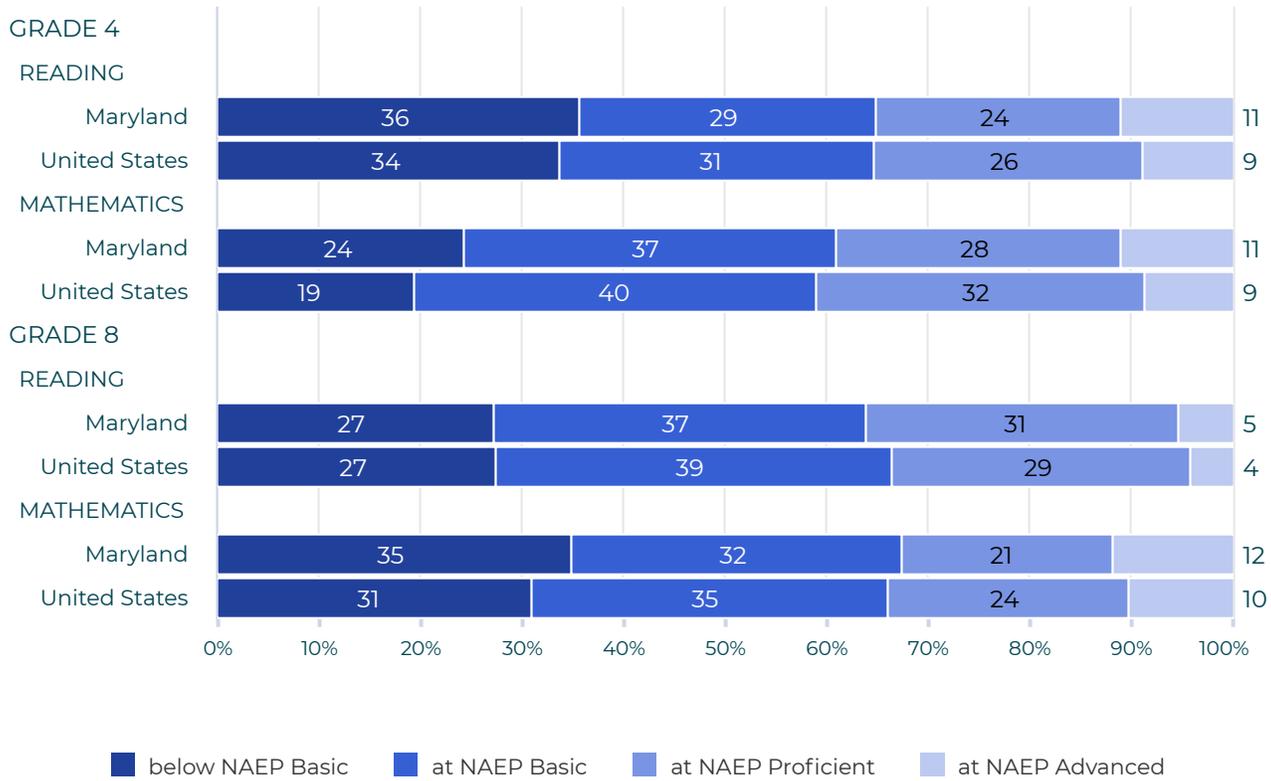
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): MARYLAND AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: MARYLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

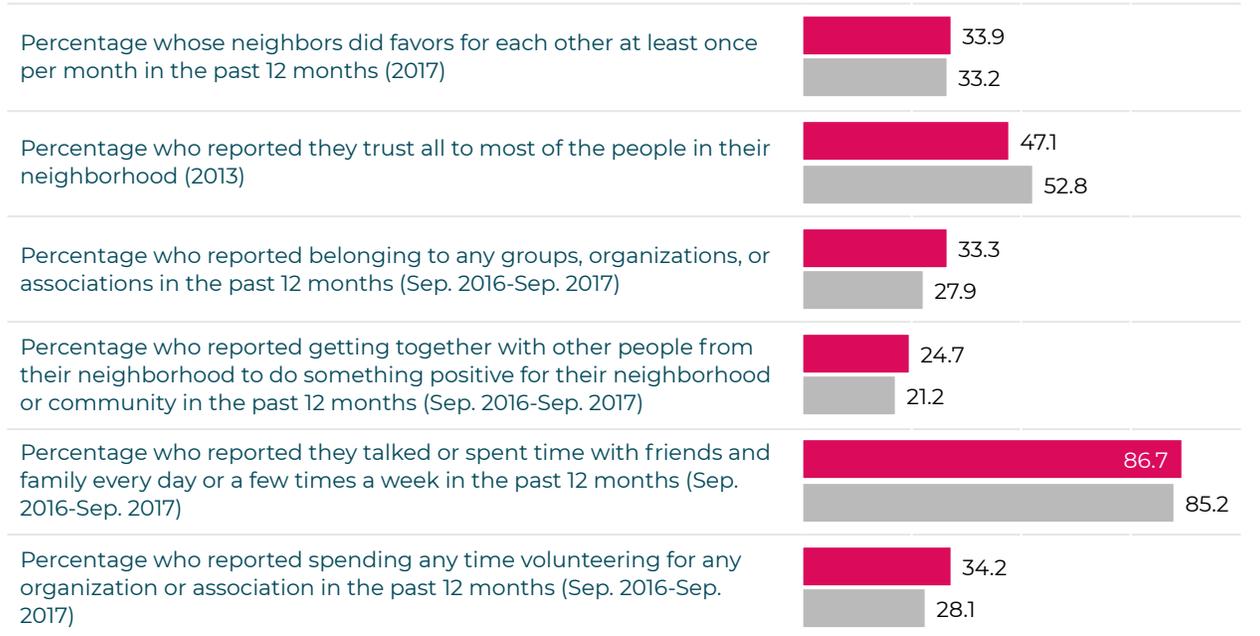


SOCIAL CAPITAL

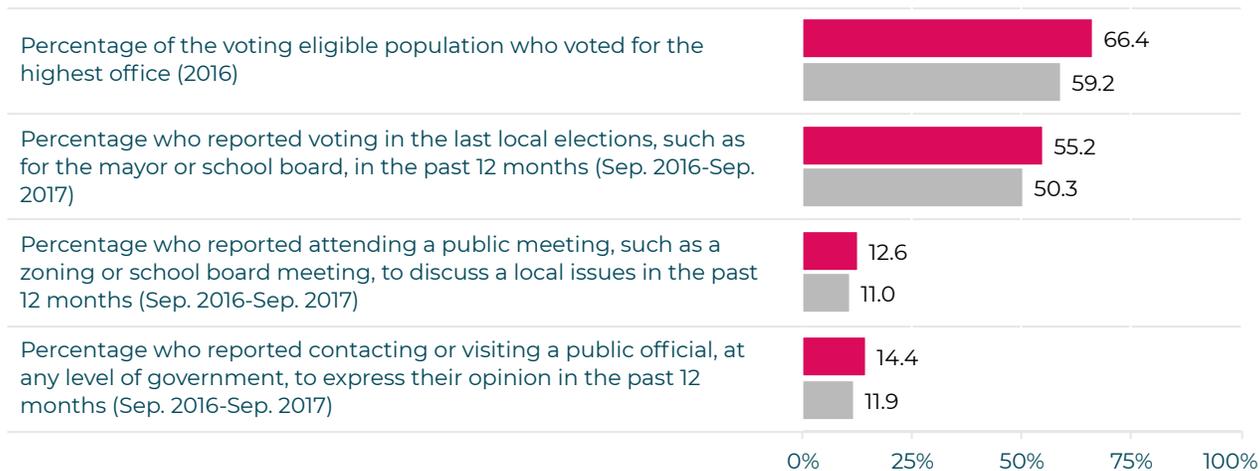
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: MARYLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Maryland ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY





MASSACHUSETTS

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: MASSACHUSETTS

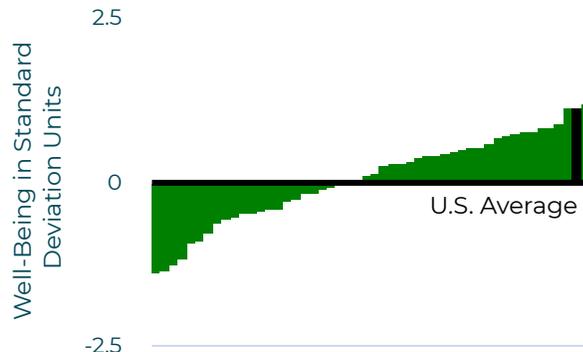




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR MASSACHUSETTS

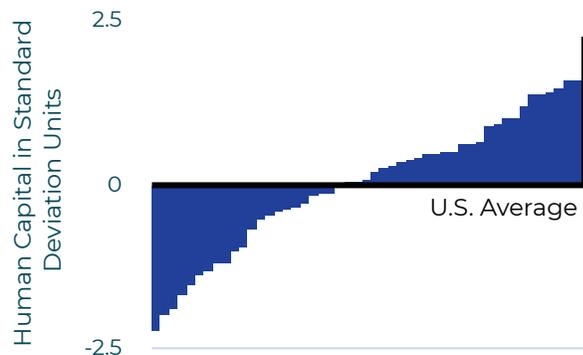
WELL-BEING

Massachusetts' overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 1.14 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



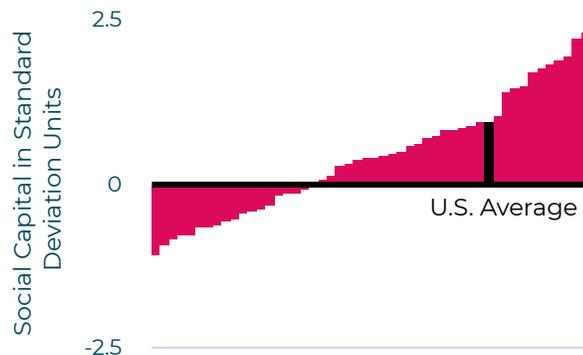
HUMAN CAPITAL

Massachusetts' level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 2.24 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Massachusetts' social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.96 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

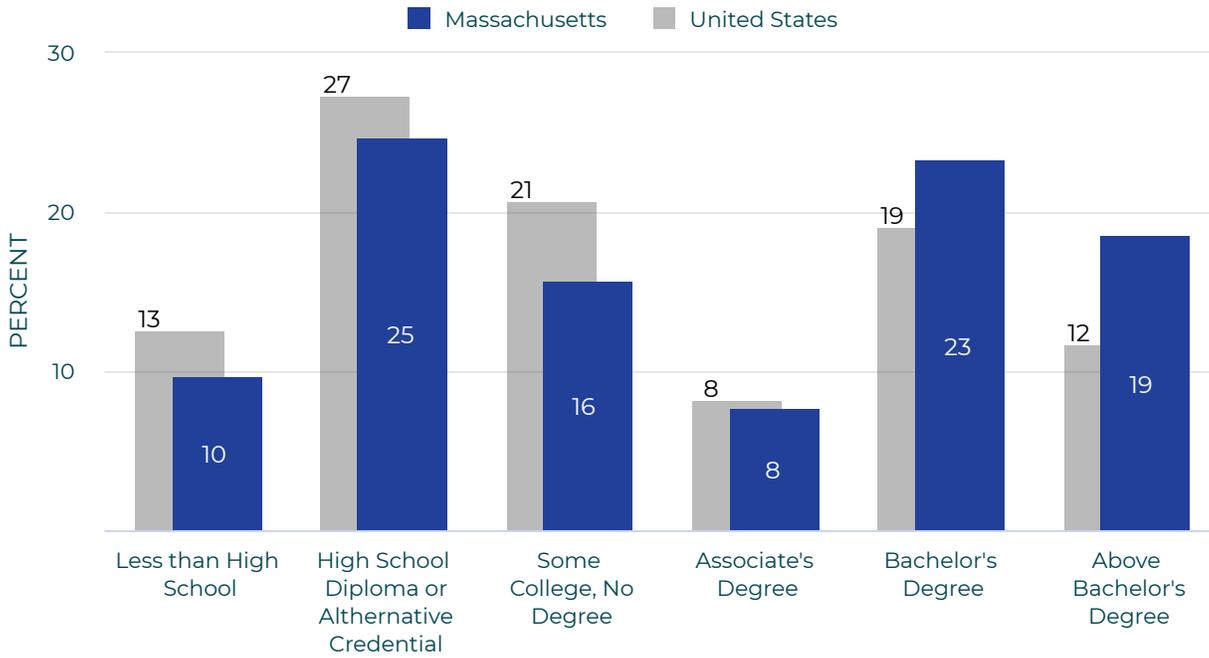
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: MASSACHUSETTS AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	MASSACHUSETTS	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	12.2	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	11.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	67,613	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.48	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	13.10	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	7.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	27.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.50	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	7.4	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	358.0	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-0.30	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	80.6	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	25.7	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	3.0	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	7.5	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	547.3	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	237.1	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	80.7	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	5,970	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	11.0	14.7



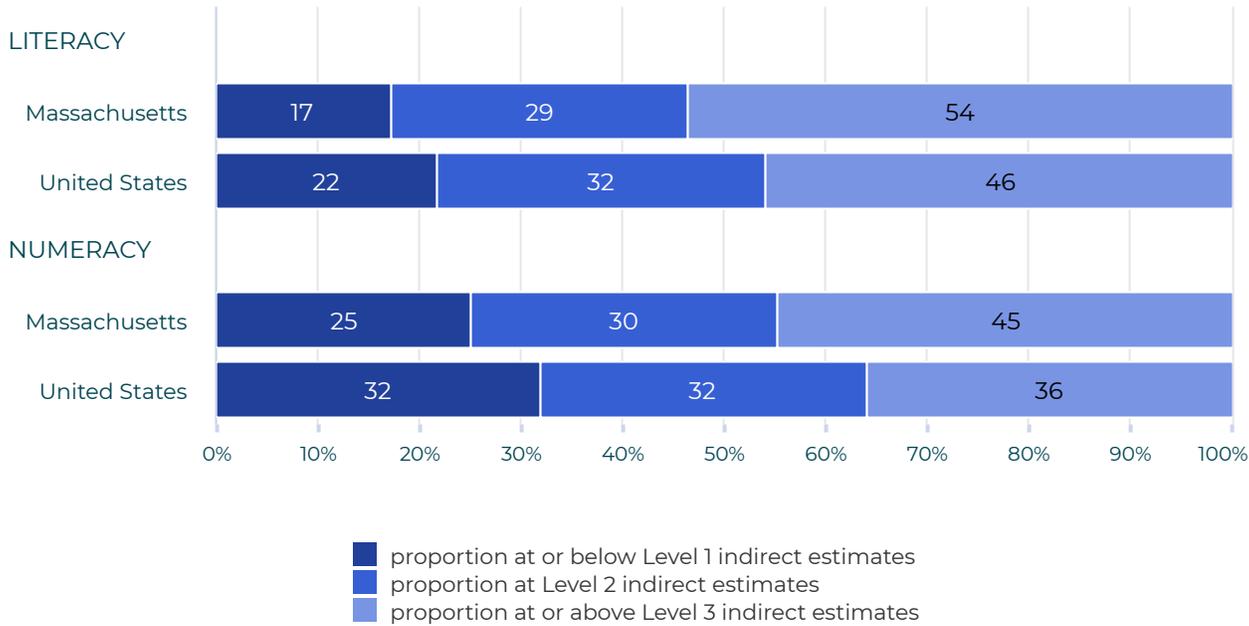
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MASSACHUSETTS AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

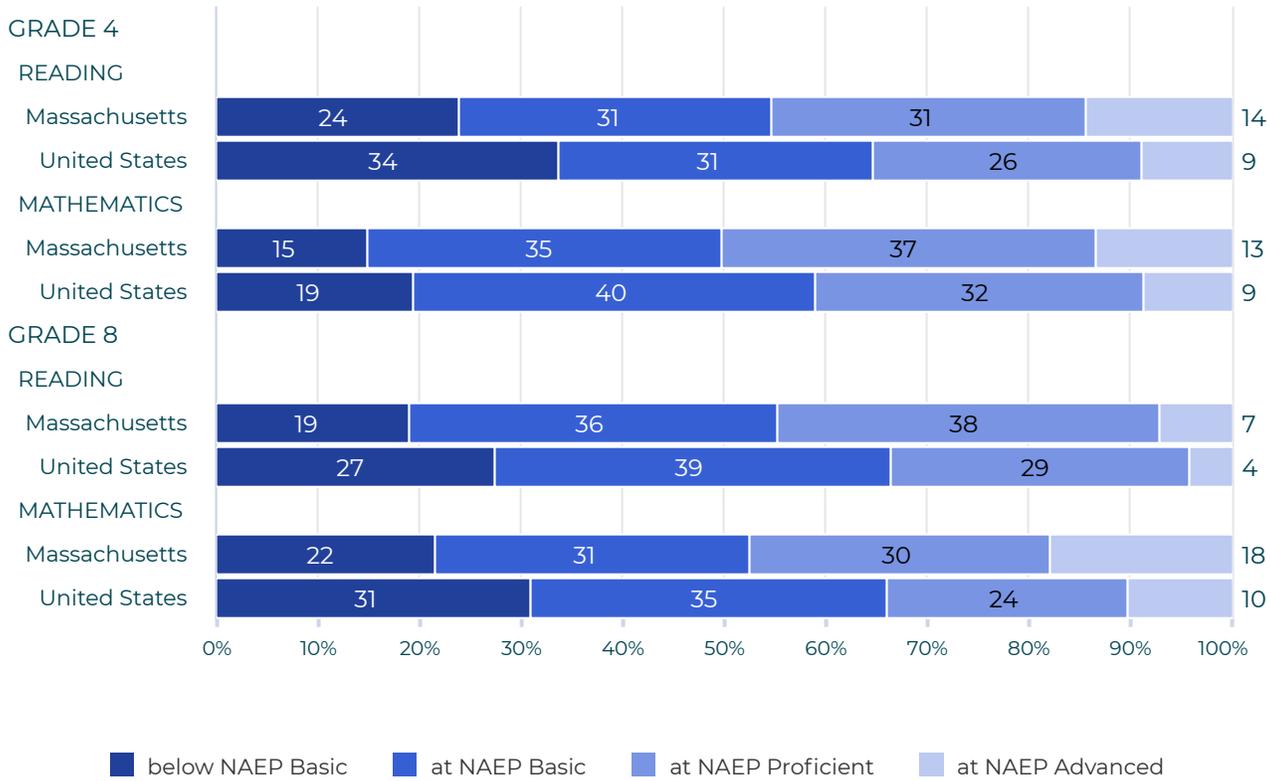
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): MASSACHUSETTS AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: MASSACHUSETTS AND THE UNITED STATES

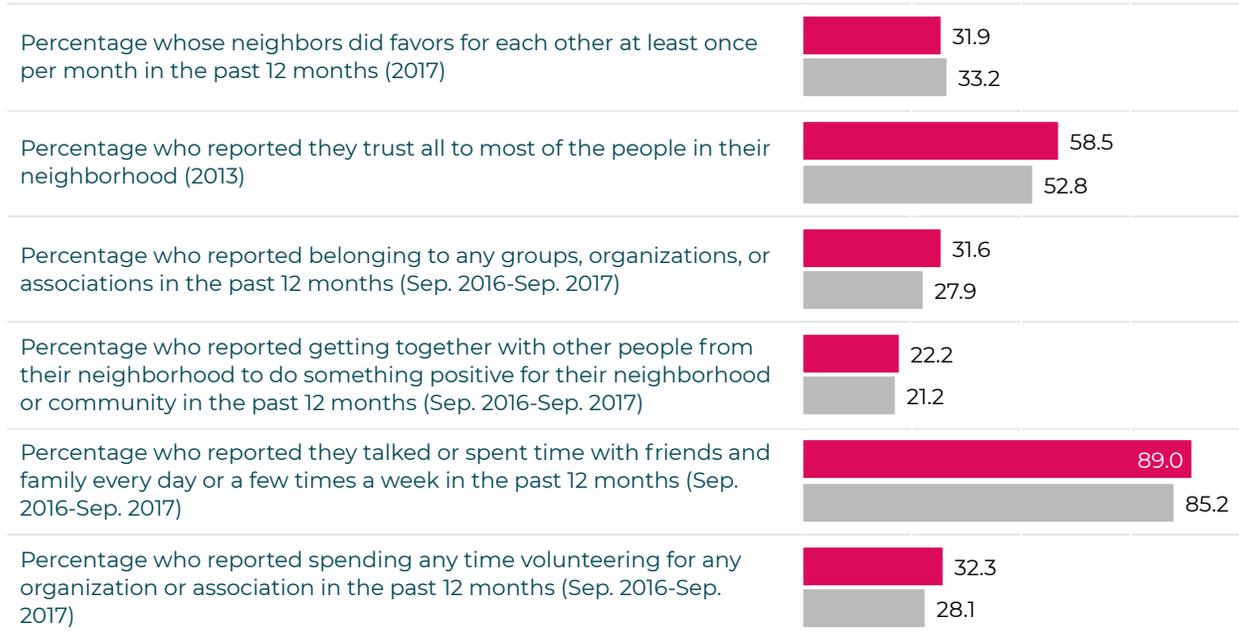


SOCIAL CAPITAL

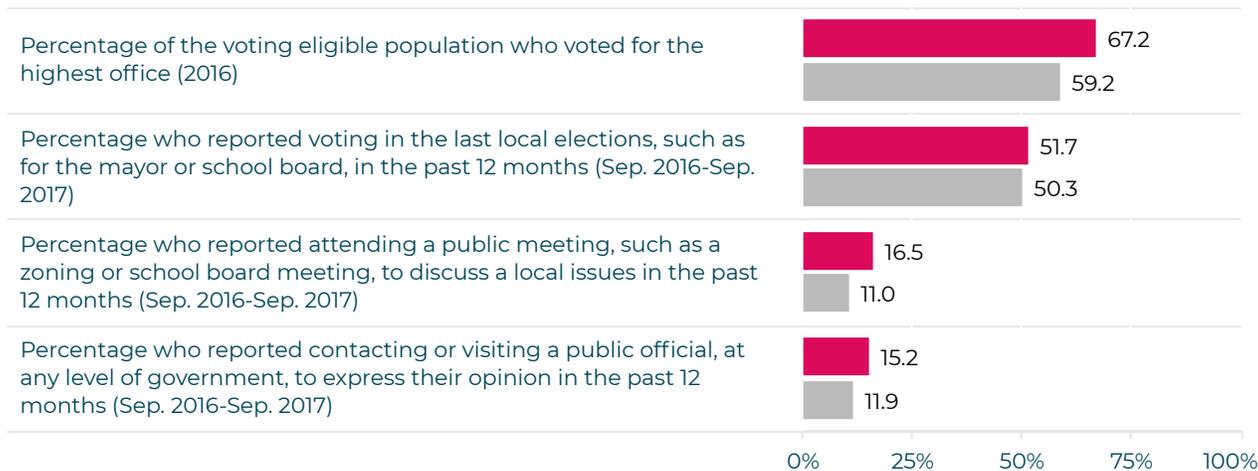
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: MASSACHUSETTS AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Massachusetts ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

MICHIGAN

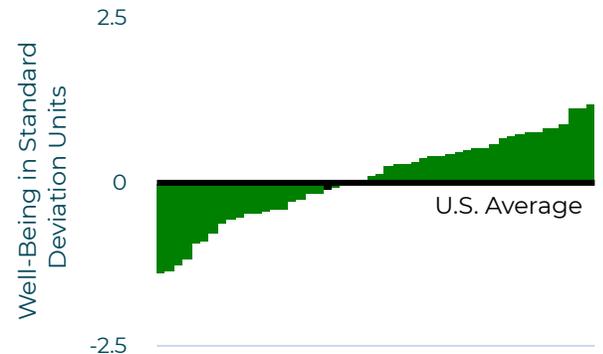
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: MICHIGAN



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR MICHIGAN

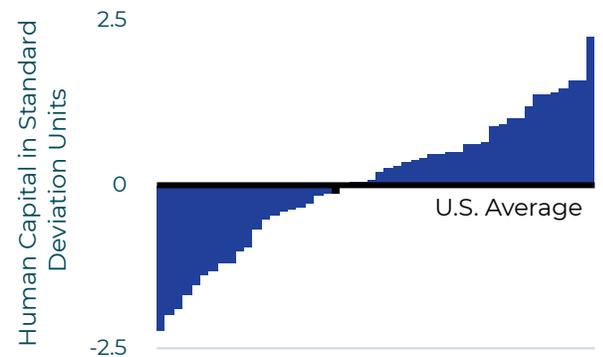
WELL-BEING

Michigan's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.10 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



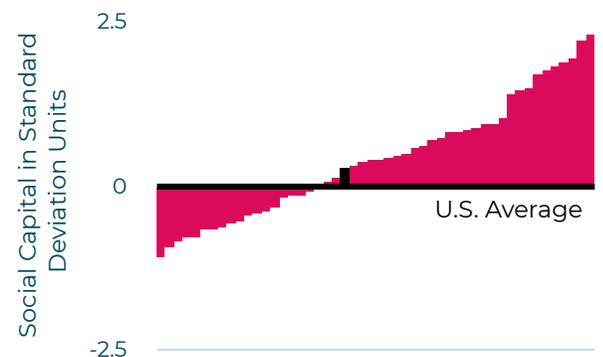
HUMAN CAPITAL

Michigan's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.13 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Michigan's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.29 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

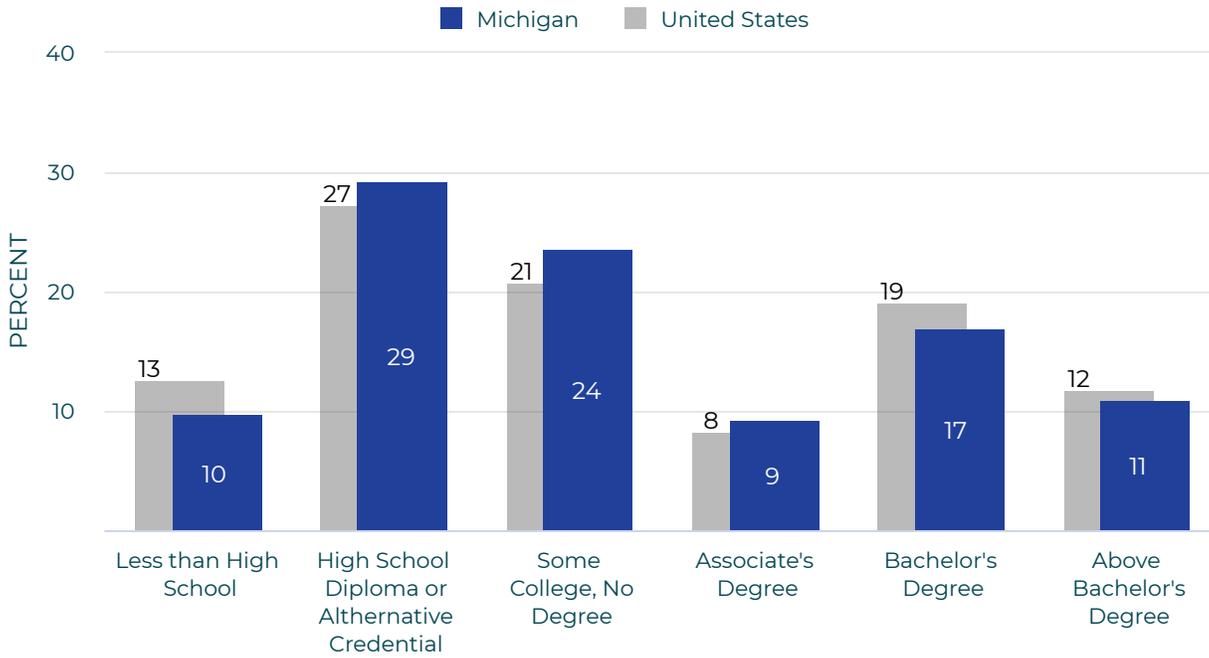
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: MICHIGAN AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	MICHIGAN	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	14.9	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	16.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	55,662	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.47	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	11.30	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	11.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	29.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.30	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	9.1	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	450.0	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-1.10	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	78.1	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	33.0	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	7.2	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.8	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	234.8	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	193.0	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	61.5	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	7,853	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	18.3	14.7



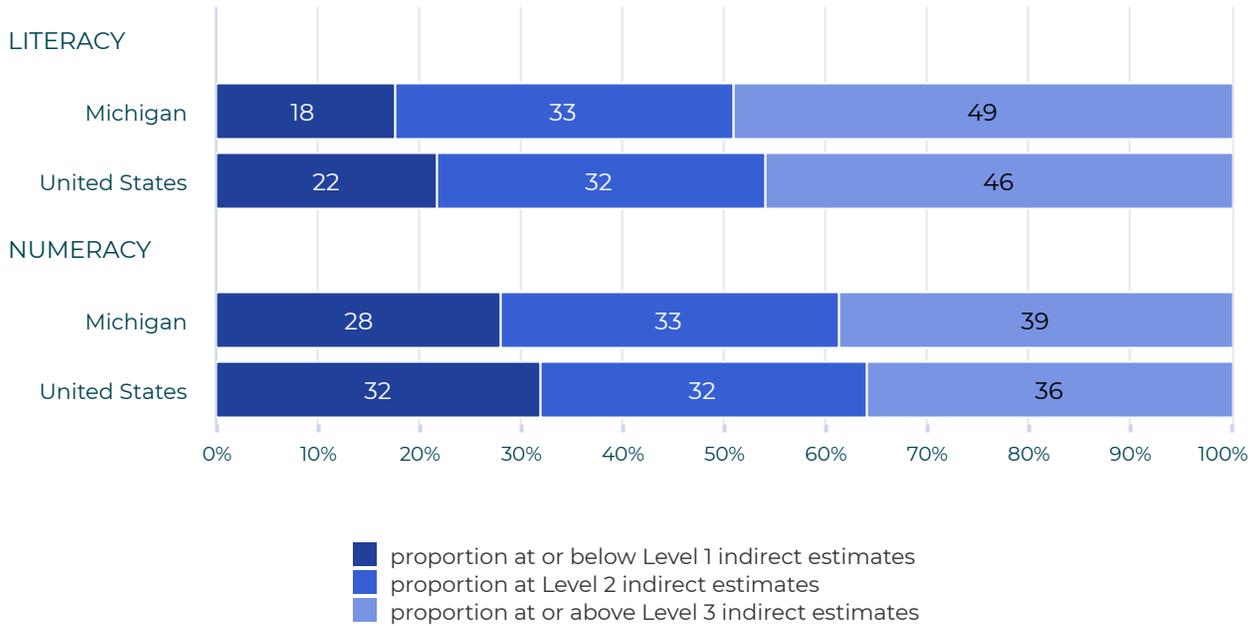
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MICHIGAN AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



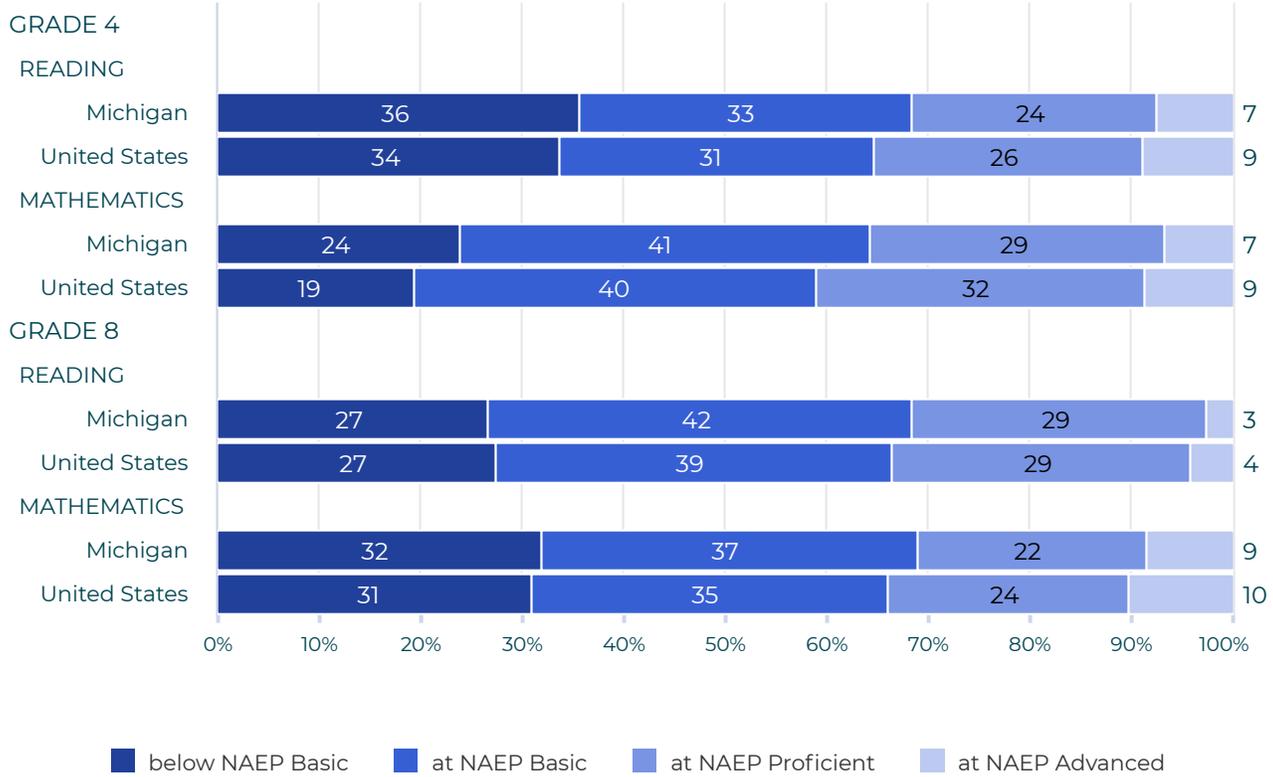
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): MICHIGAN AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: MICHIGAN AND THE UNITED STATES

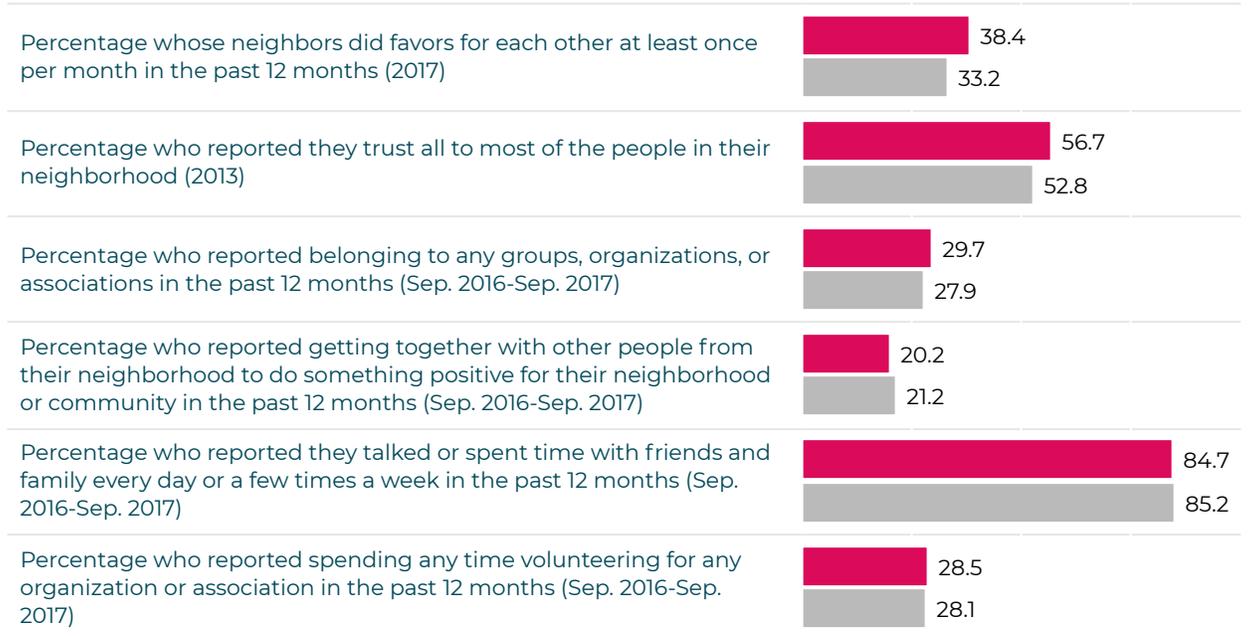


M I SOCIAL CAPITAL

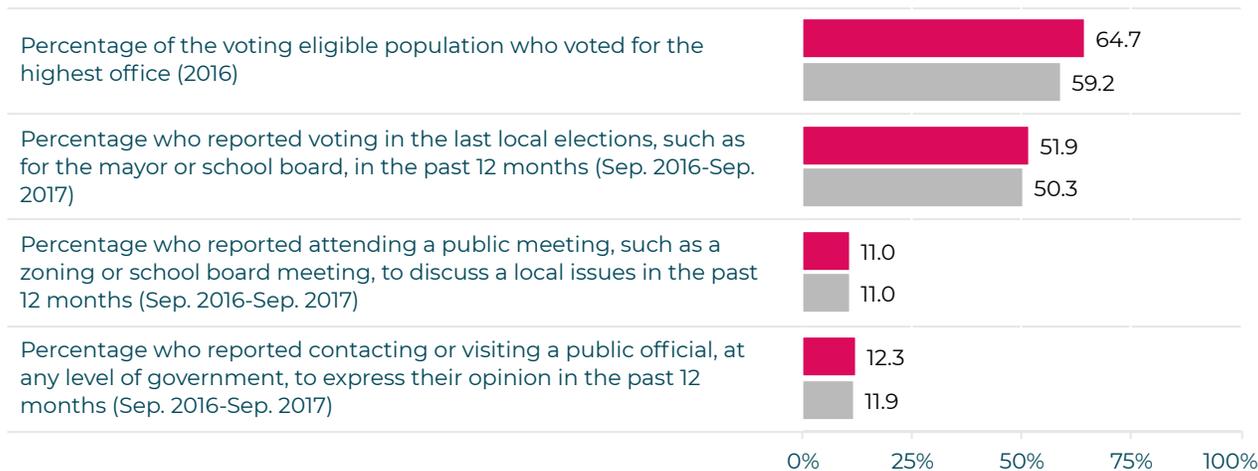
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: MICHIGAN AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Michigan ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



MINNESOTA

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: MINNESOTA

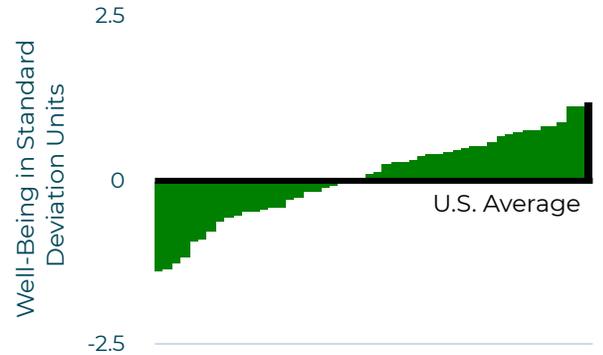




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR MINNESOTA

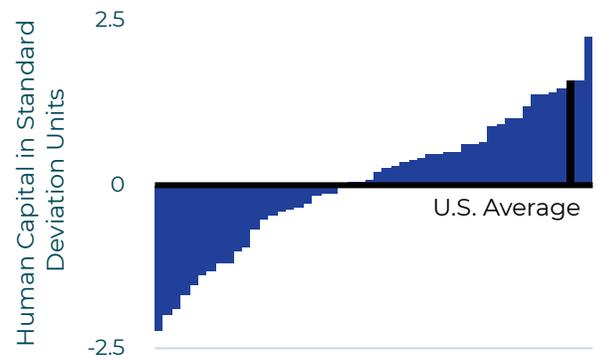
WELL-BEING

Minnesota's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 1.21 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



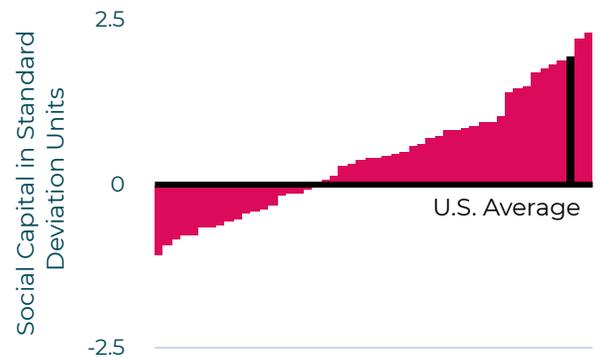
HUMAN CAPITAL

Minnesota's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.59 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Minnesota's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 1.95 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

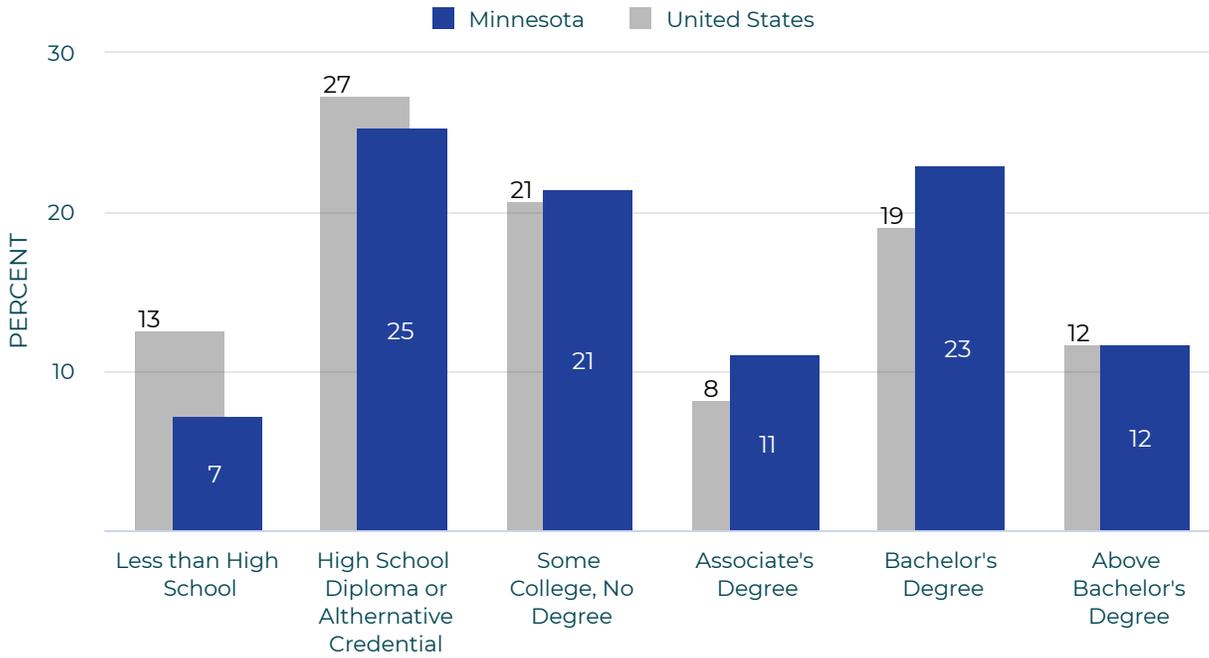
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: MINNESOTA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	MINNESOTA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	8.5	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	13.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	66,126	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.45	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	8.10	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	6.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	21.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	2.90	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	6.5	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	238.3	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	1.60	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	81.0	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	30.1	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	5.4	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	6.7	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	216.8	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	162.3	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	59.5	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	5,555	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	13.7	14.7



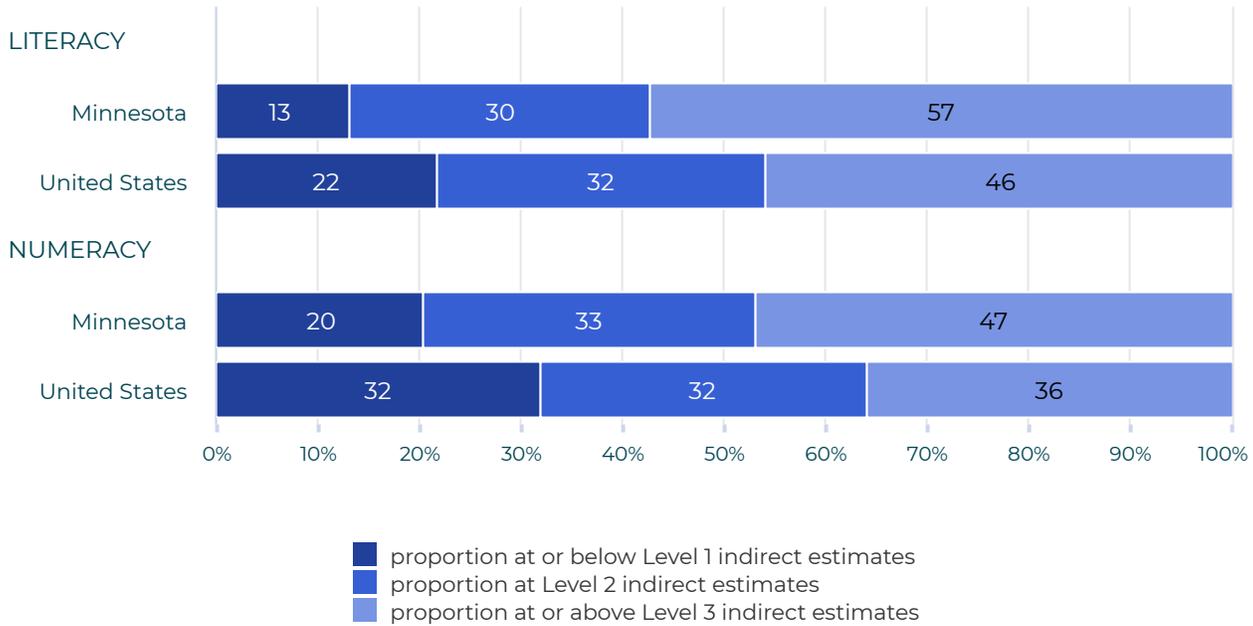
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MINNESOTA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

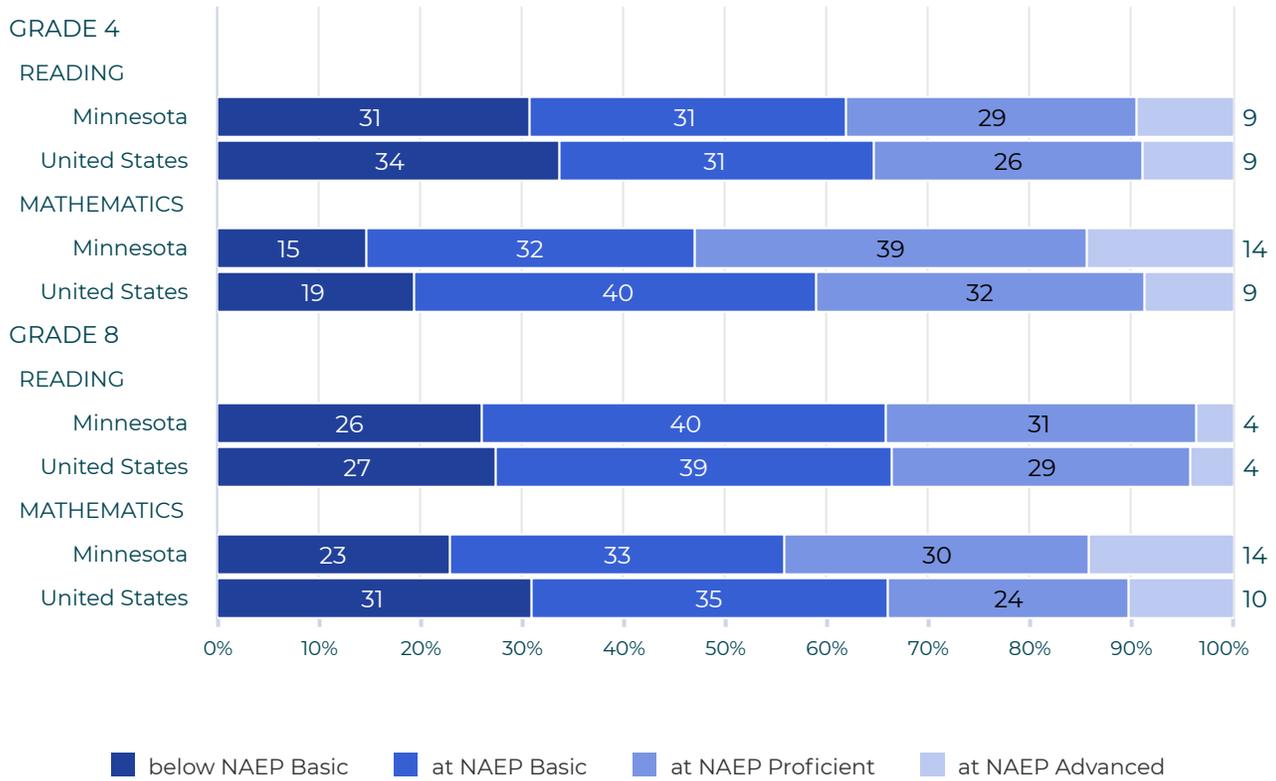
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): MINNESOTA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: MINNESOTA AND THE UNITED STATES



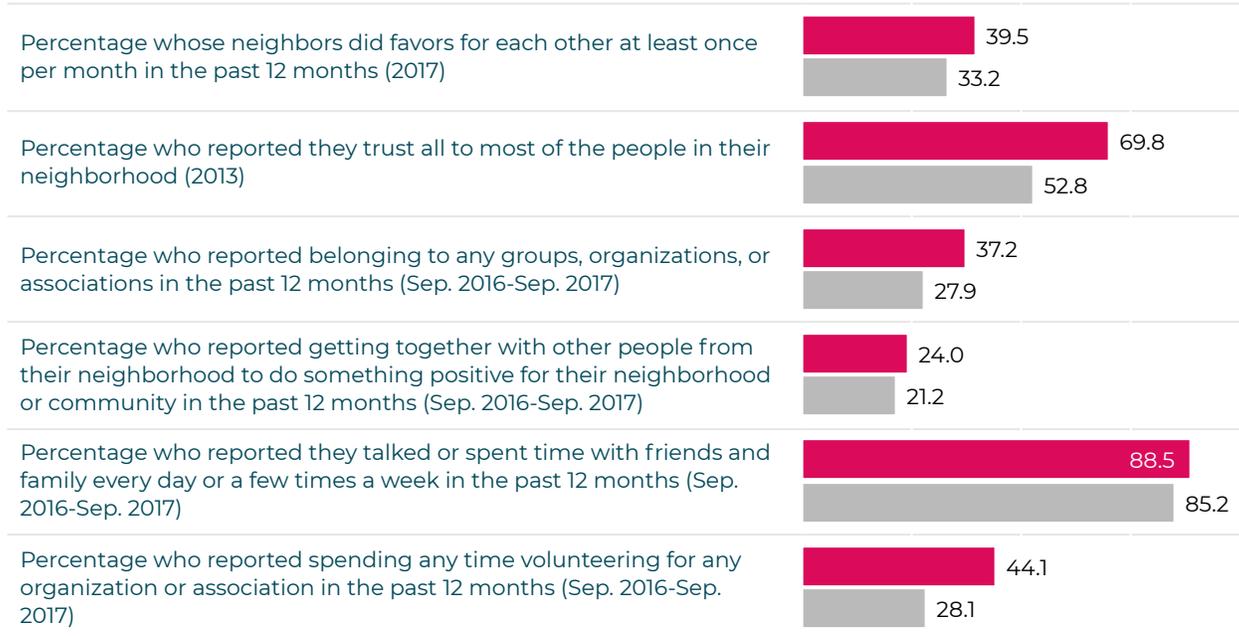


SOCIAL CAPITAL

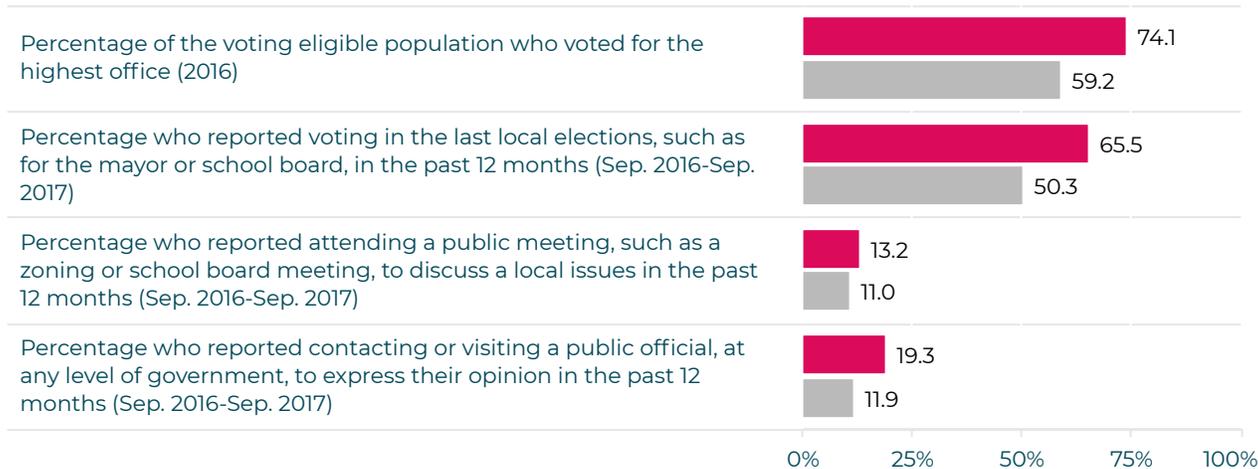
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: MINNESOTA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Minnesota ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

MISSISSIPPI

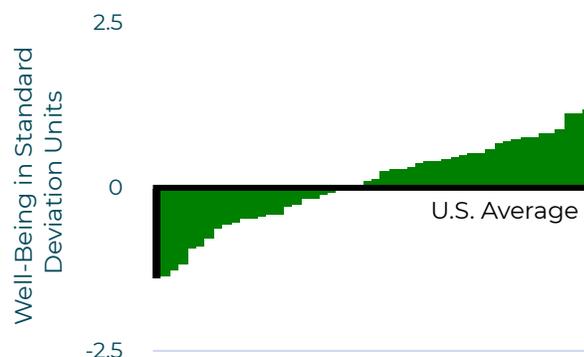
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: MISSISSIPPI



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR MISSISSIPPI

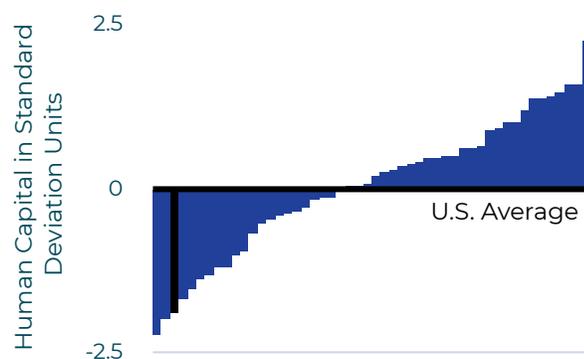
WELL-BEING

Mississippi's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 1.38 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



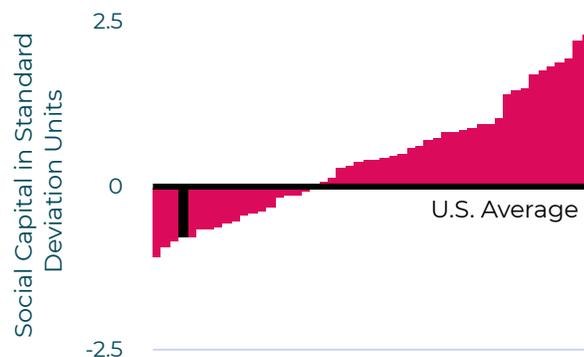
HUMAN CAPITAL

Mississippi's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.89 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Mississippi's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.77 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



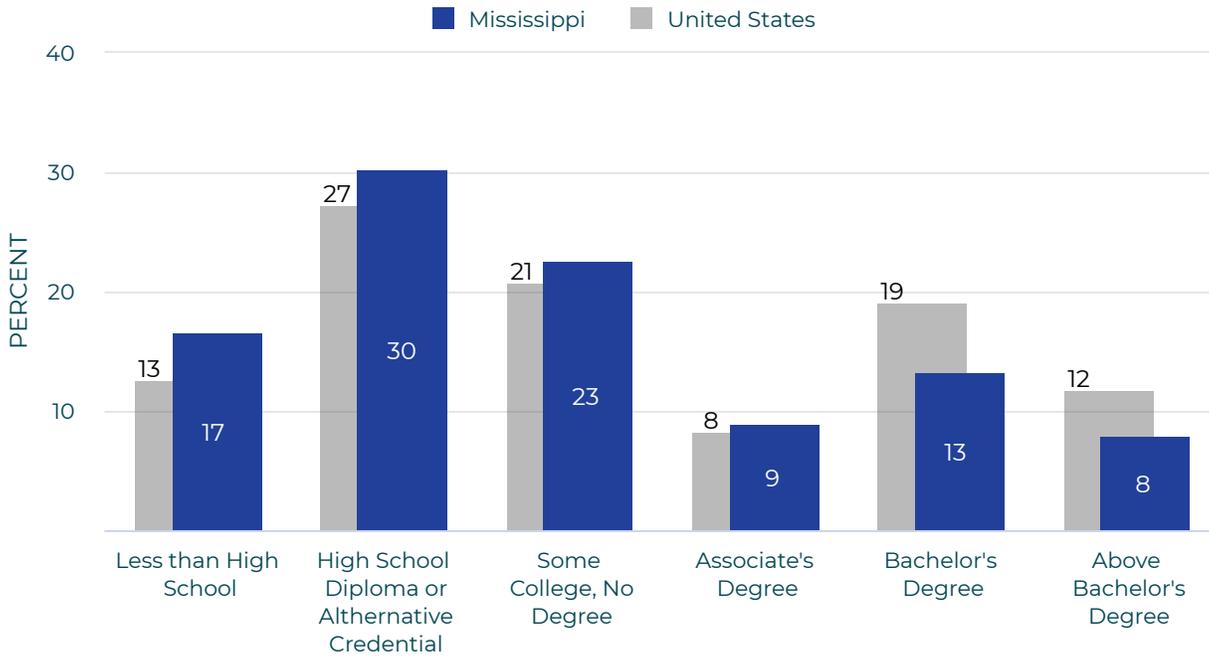
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: MISSISSIPPI AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	MISSISSIPPI	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	17.3	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	21.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	47,884	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.48	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	15.90	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	16.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	34.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.30	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	9.5	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	285.7	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-3.10	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	74.8	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	39.5	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	13.7	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	11.6	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	132.6	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	105.9	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	42.2	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	10,950	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	18.2	14.7

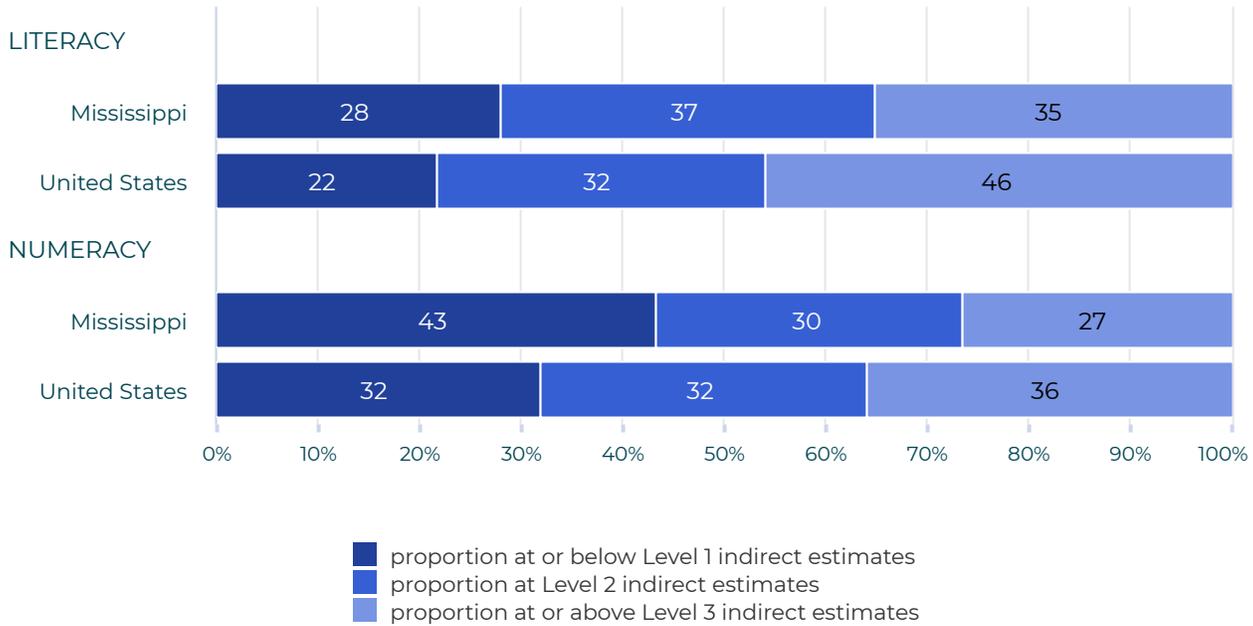
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MISSISSIPPI AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



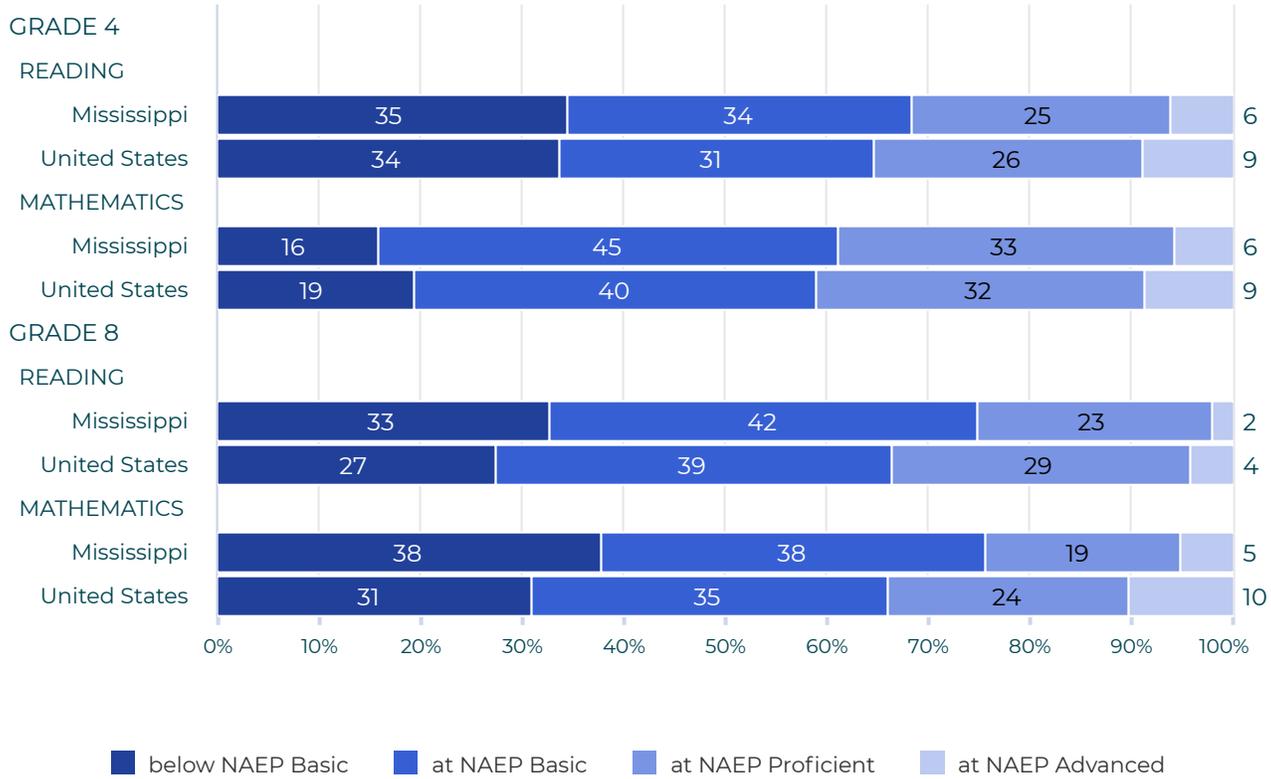
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): MISSISSIPPI AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: MISSISSIPPI AND THE UNITED STATES

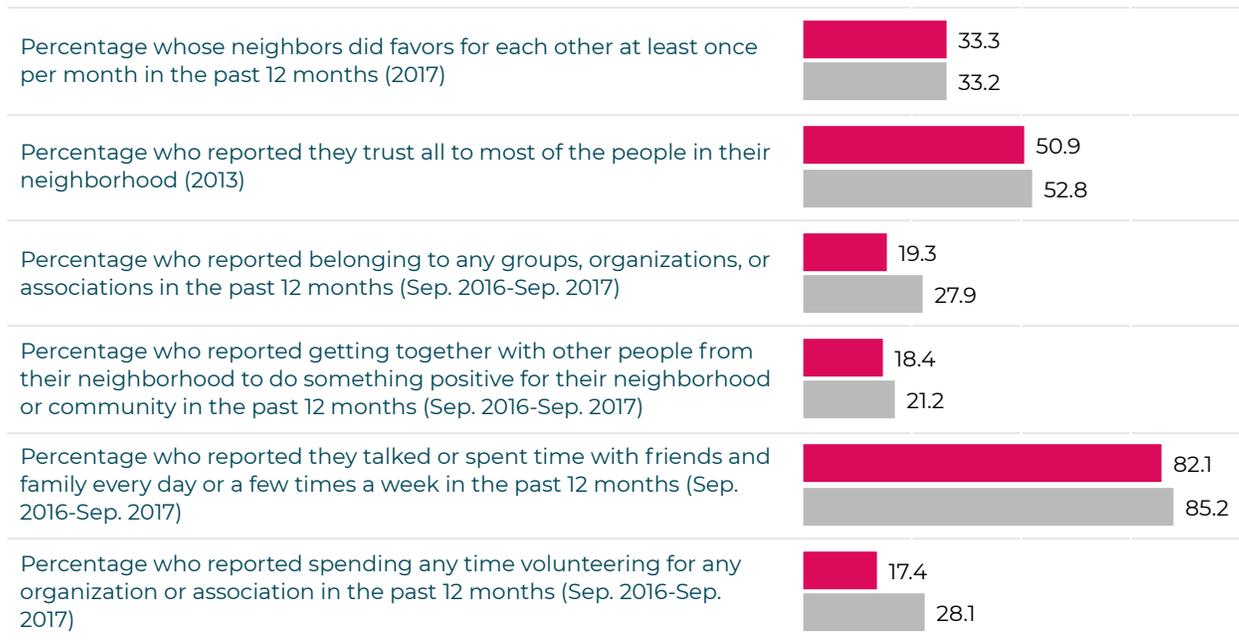


SOCIAL CAPITAL

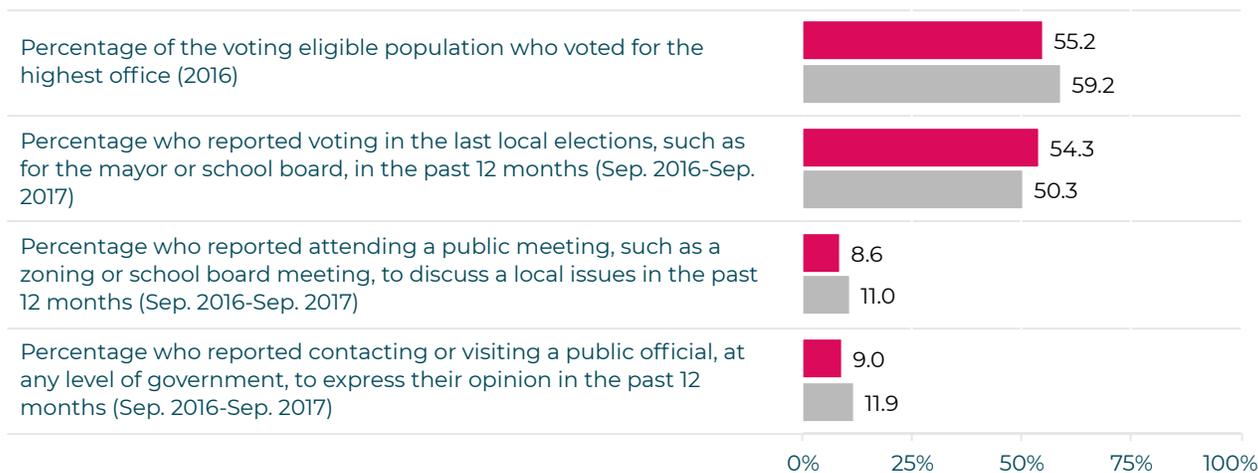
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: MISSISSIPPI AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Mississippi ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

MISSOURI

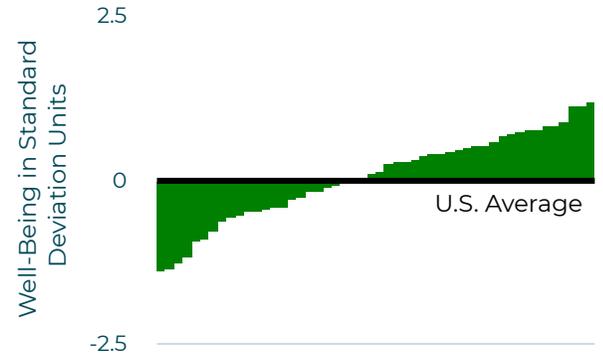
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: MISSOURI



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR MISSOURI

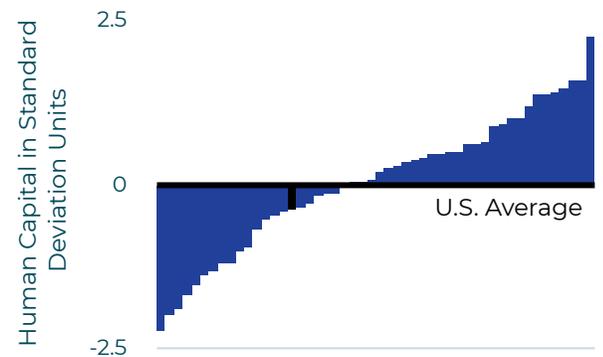
WELL-BEING

Missouri's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.00 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



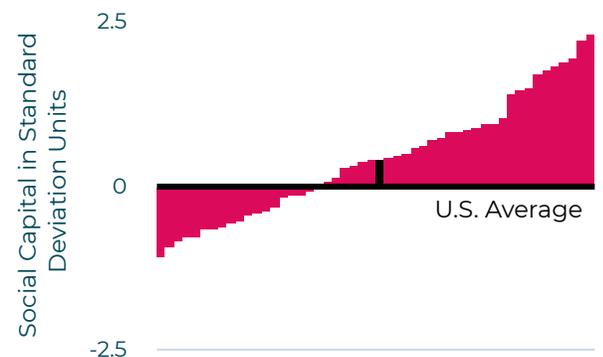
HUMAN CAPITAL

Missouri's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.39 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Missouri's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.41 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

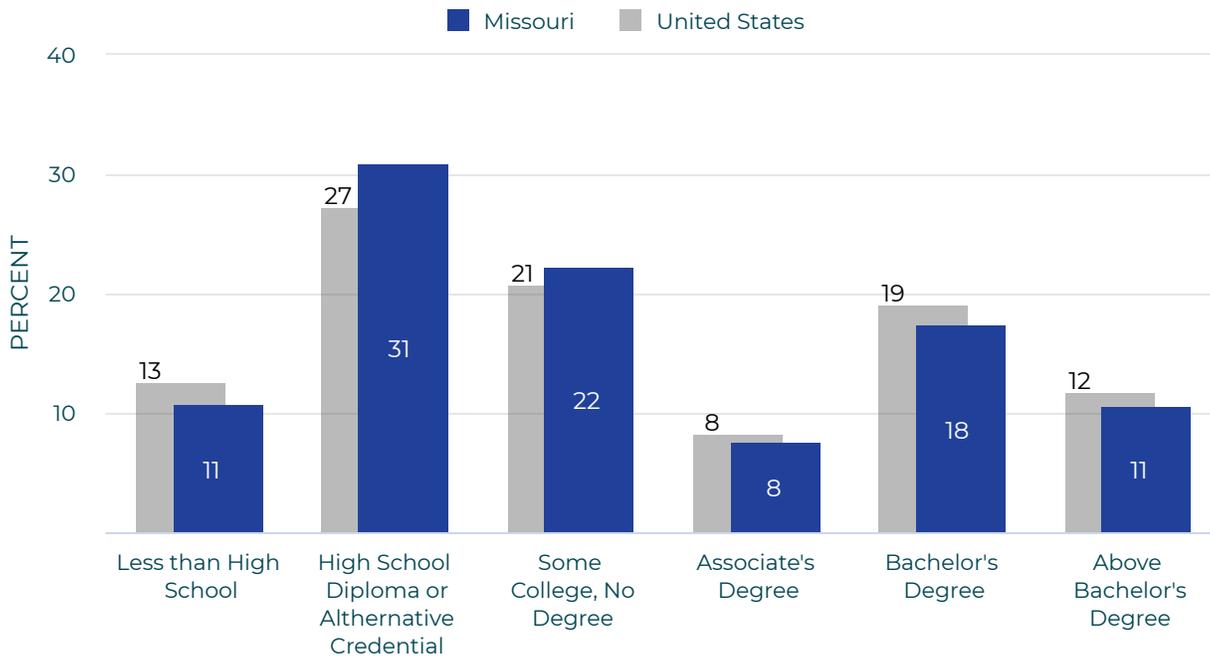
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: MISSOURI AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	MISSOURI	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	12.1	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	16.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	56,436	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.46	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	11.30	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	10.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	27.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	3.30	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	7.1	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	530.3	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	0.80	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	77.5	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	35.0	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	10.4	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.7	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	171.5	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	160.4	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	48.5	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	8,558	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	13.1	14.7



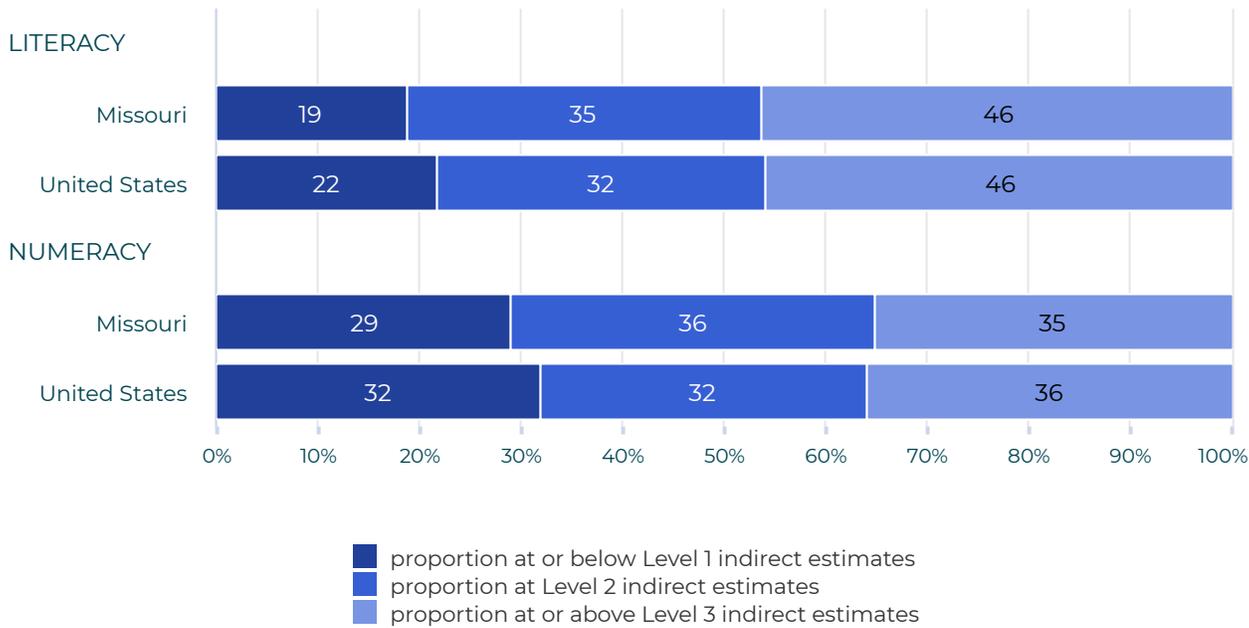
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MISSOURI AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



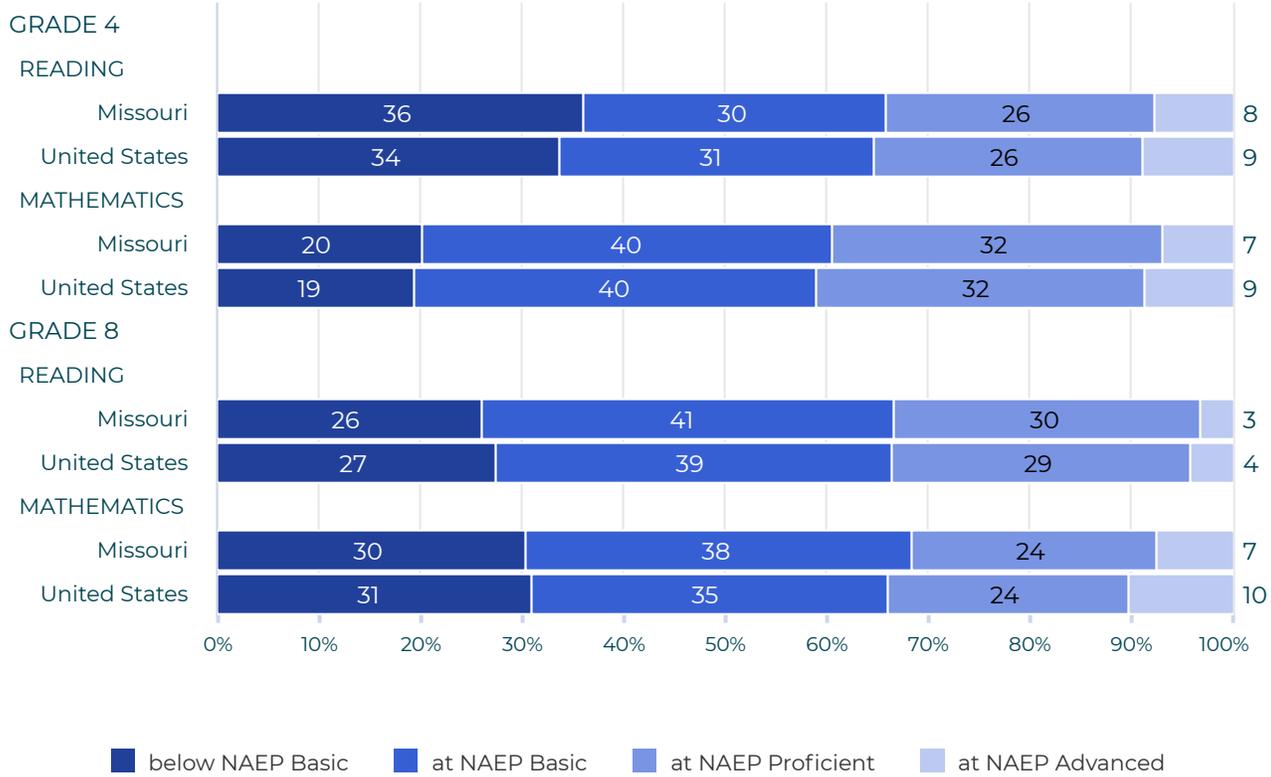
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): MISSOURI AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: MISSOURI AND THE UNITED STATES

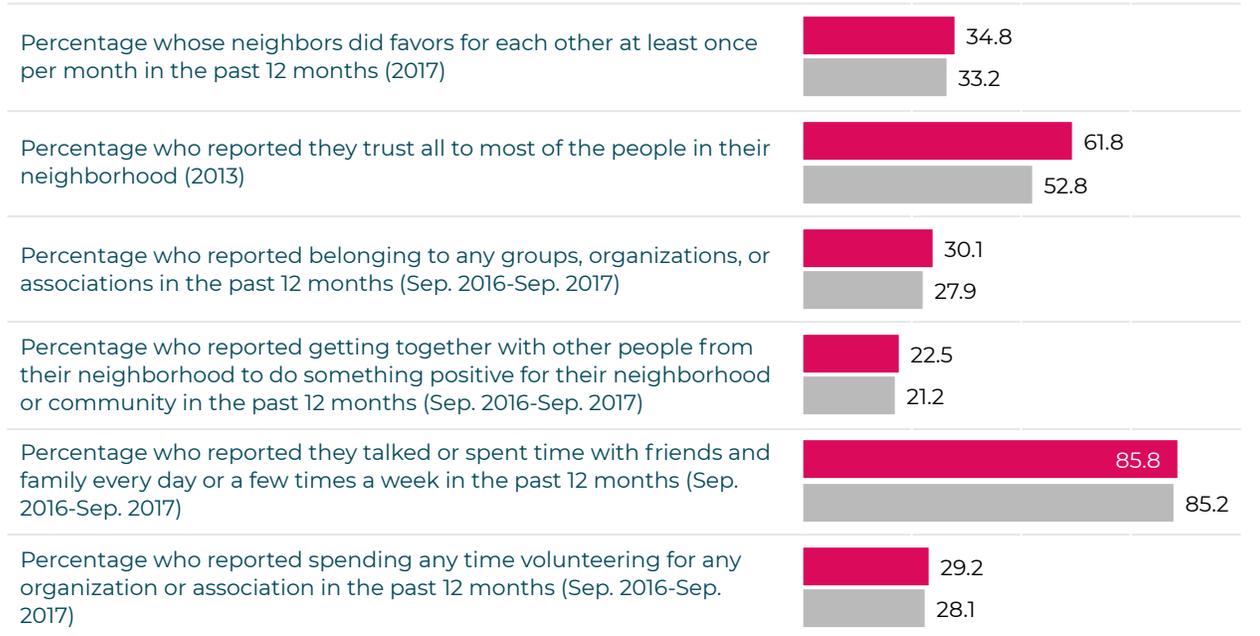


SOCIAL CAPITAL

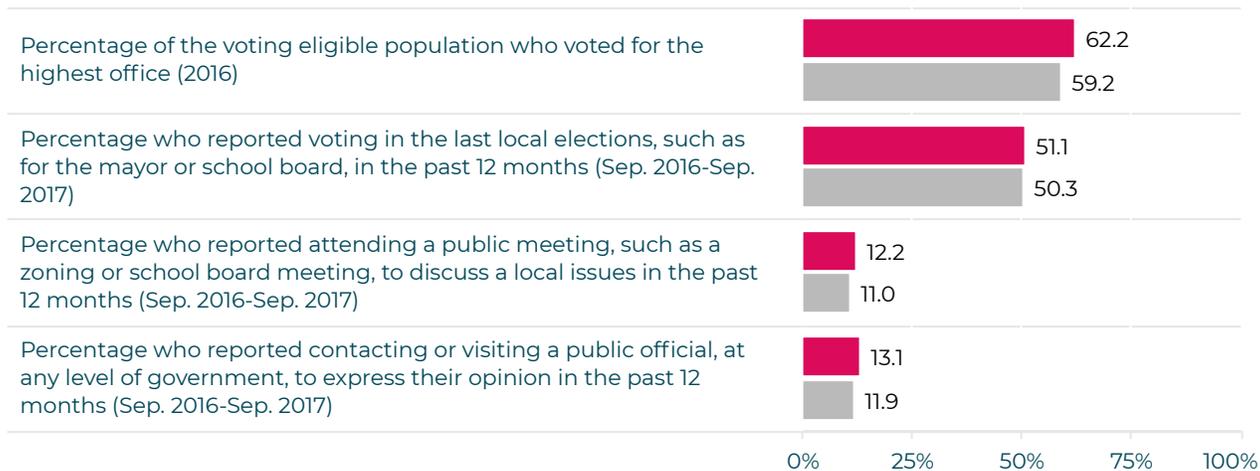
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: MISSOURI AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Missouri ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING

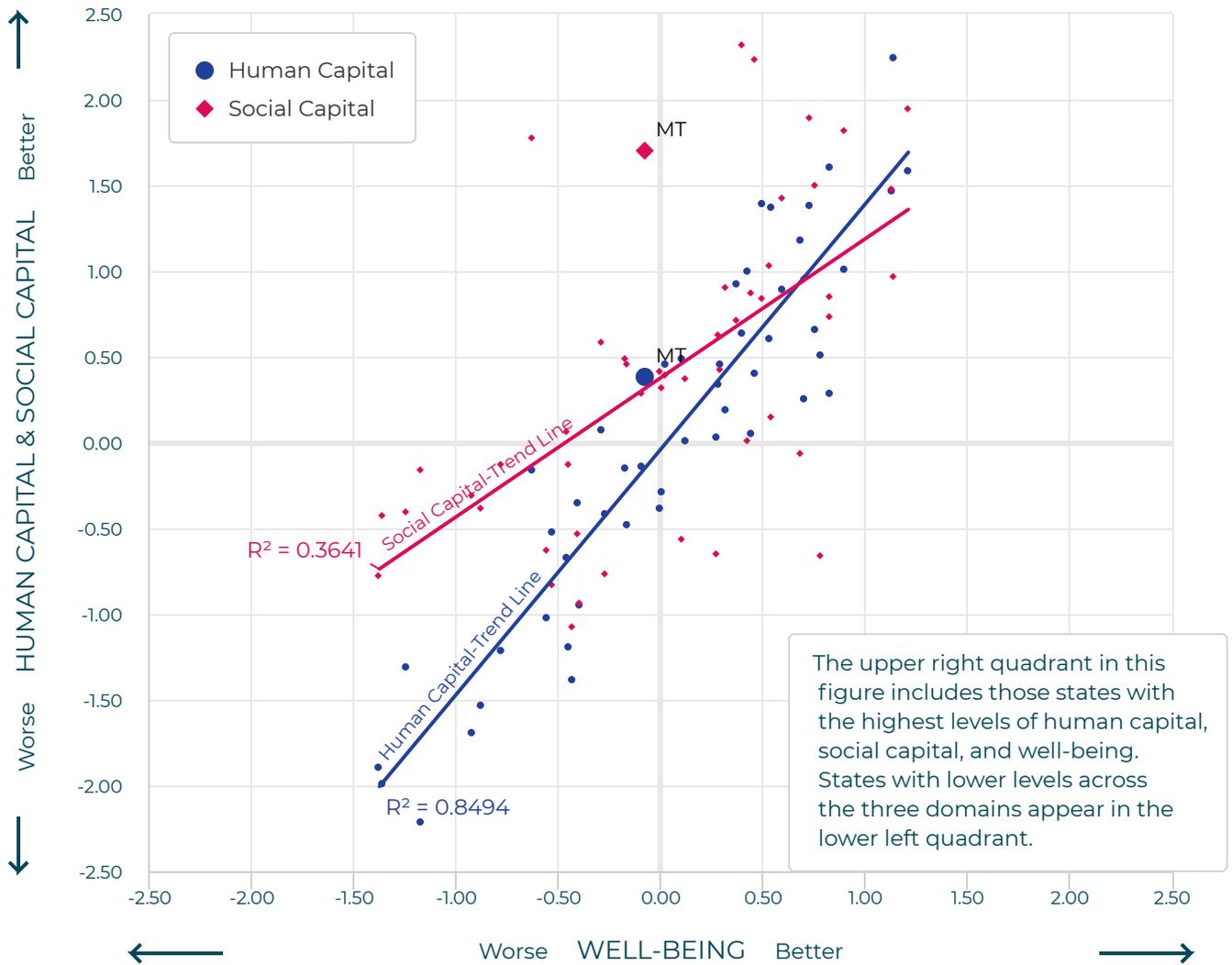


POLITICAL EFFICACY



MONTANA

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: MONTANA

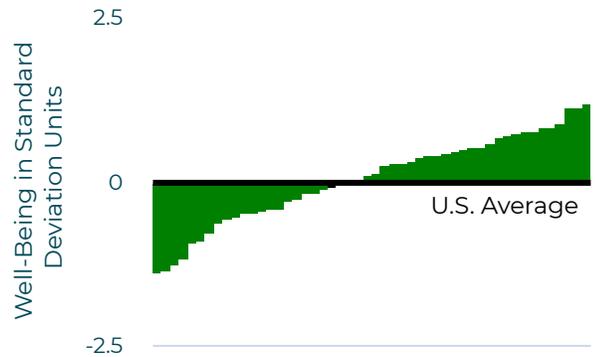




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR MONTANA

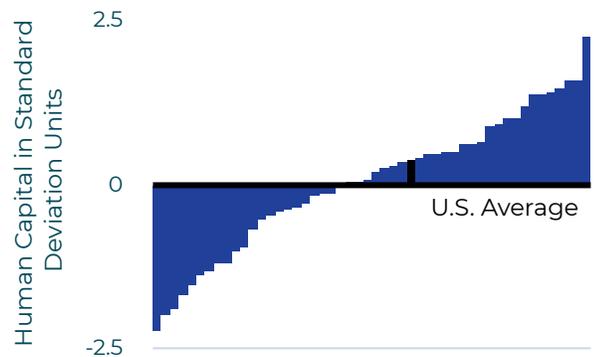
WELL-BEING

Montana's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.08 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



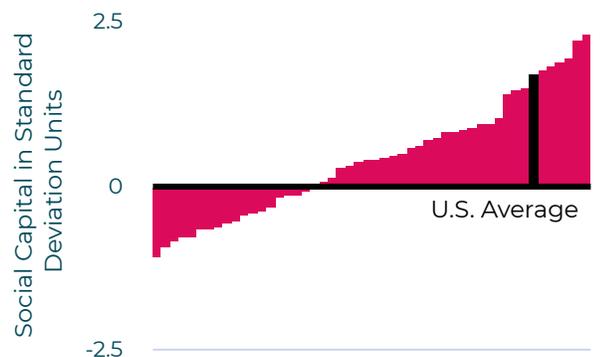
HUMAN CAPITAL

Montana's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.38 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Montana's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 1.70 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



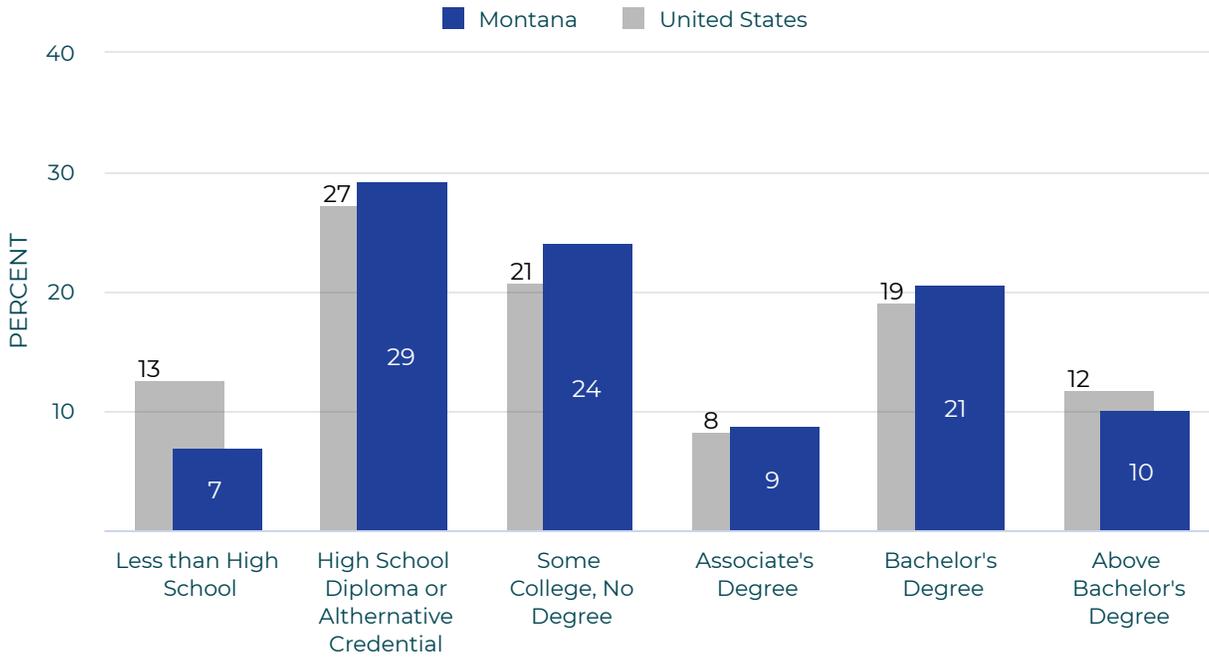
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	MONTANA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	10.3	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	18.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	53,202	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.46	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	10.10	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	10.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	30.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.30	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	8.3	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	377.1	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	6.00	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	78.5	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	26.9	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	11.7	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.0	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	265.2	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	113.6	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	60.5	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	8,229	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	23.9	14.7

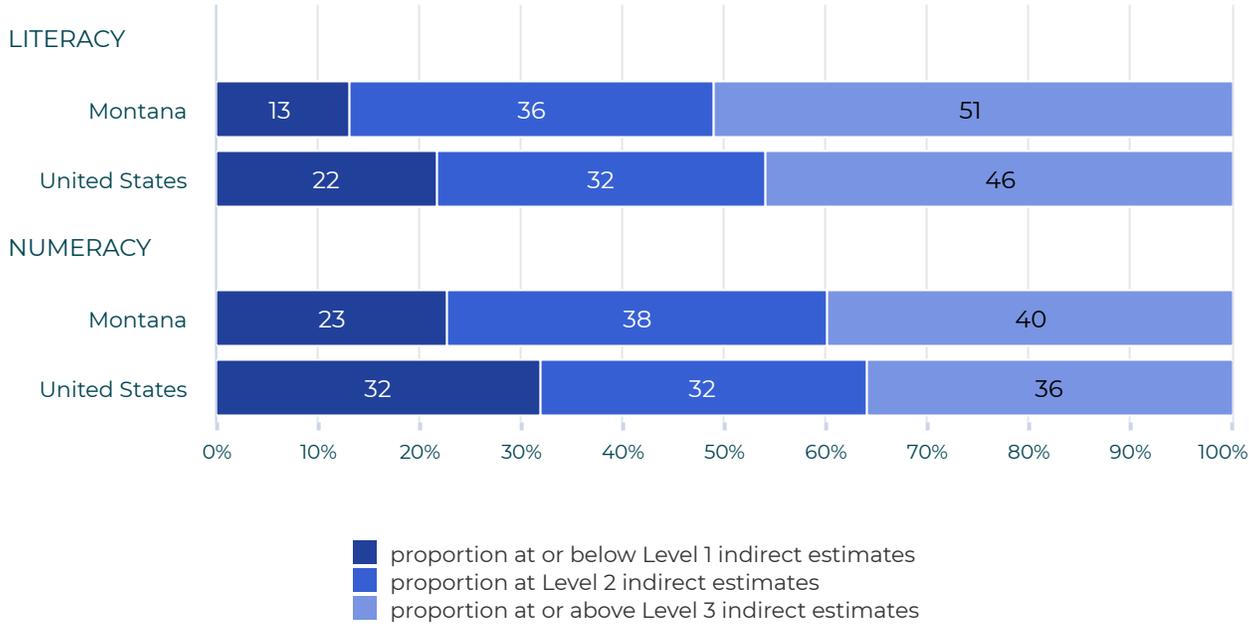
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



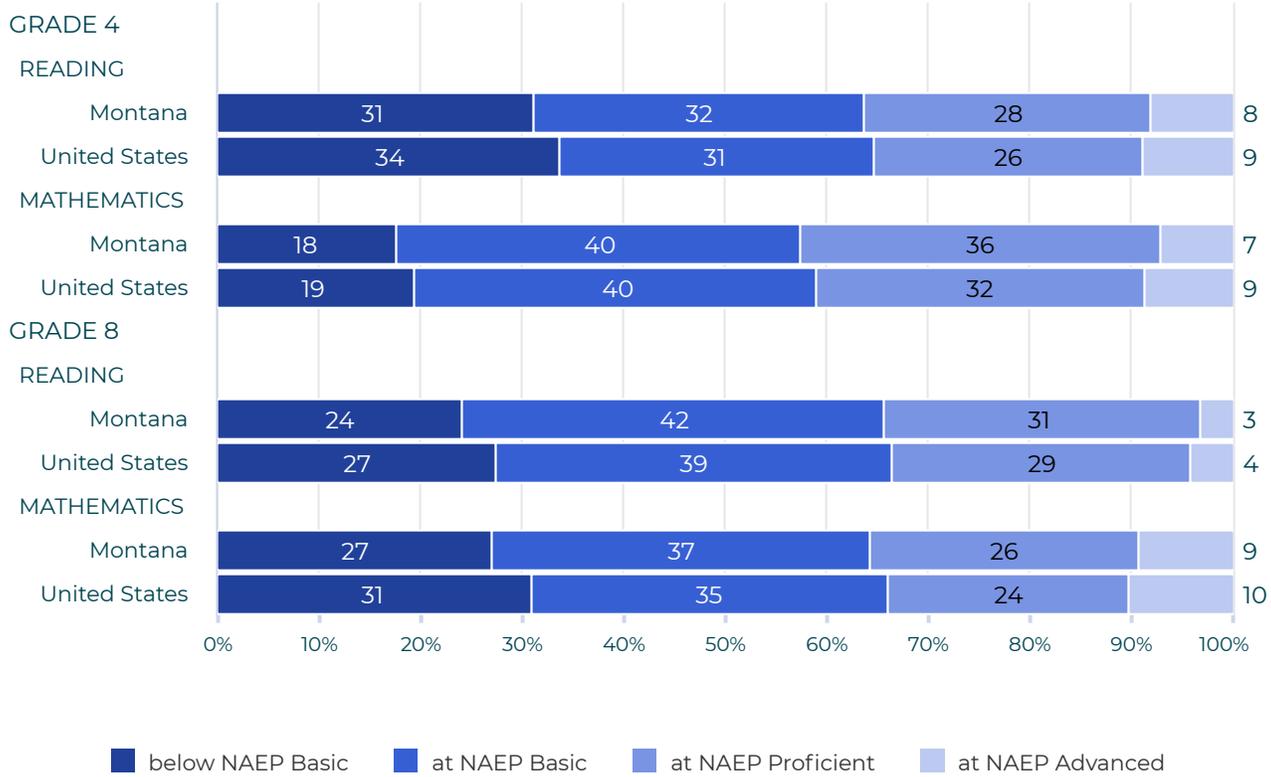
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES



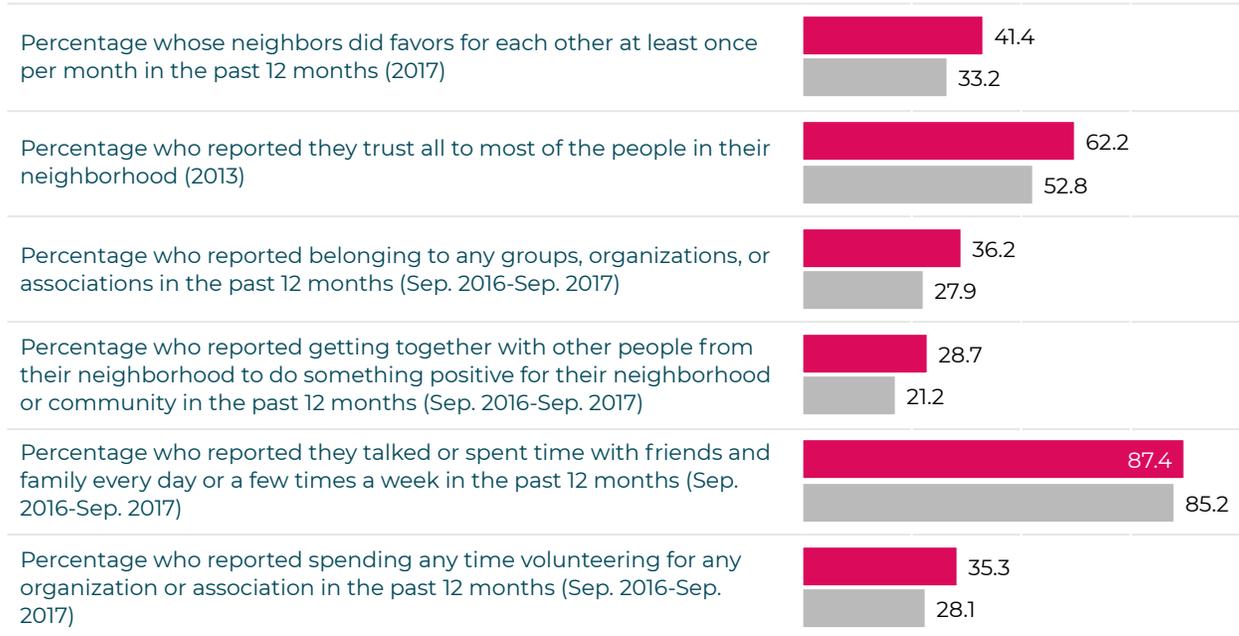


SOCIAL CAPITAL

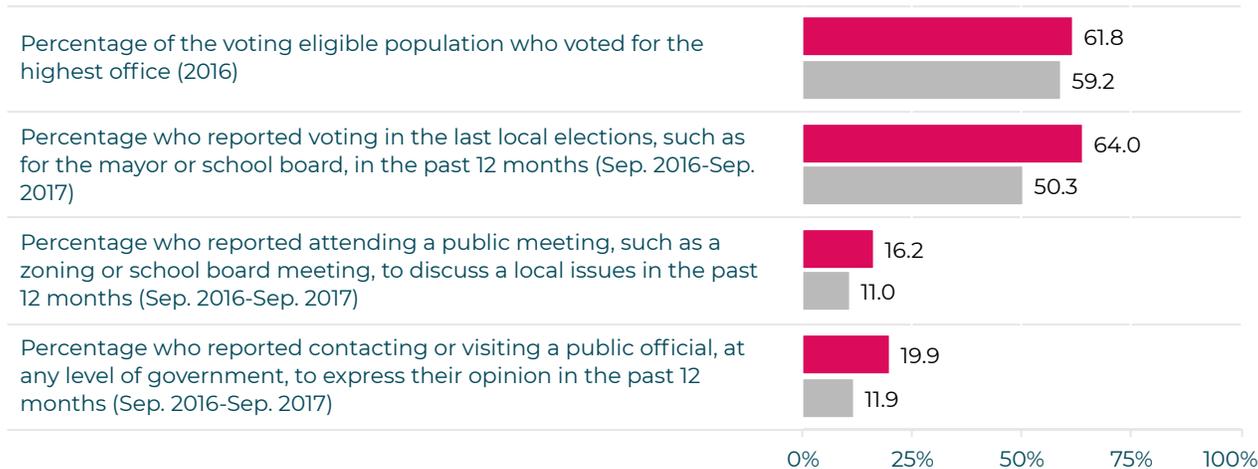
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Montana ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

NEBRASKA

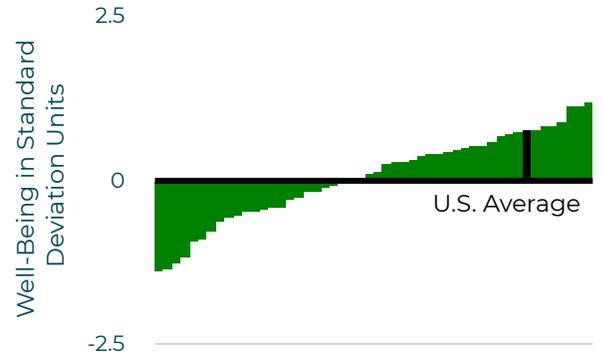
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: NEBRASKA



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR NEBRASKA

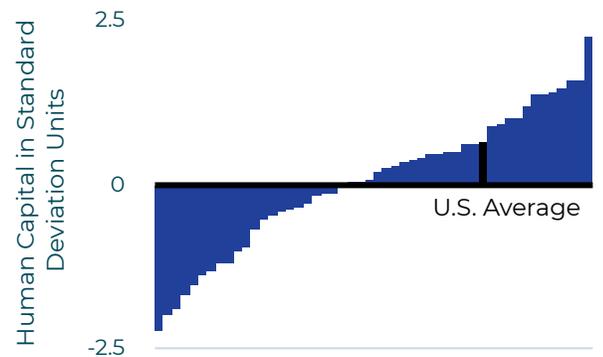
WELL-BEING

Nebraska's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.76 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



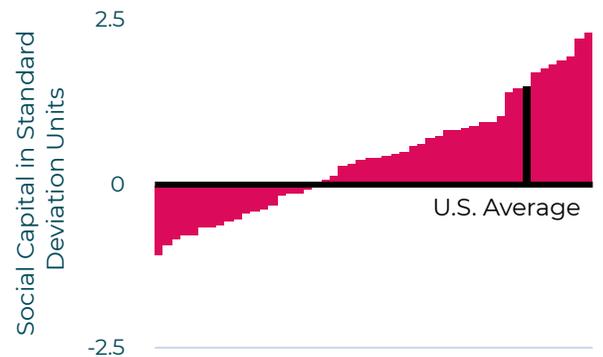
HUMAN CAPITAL

Nebraska's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.66 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Nebraska's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 1.50 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



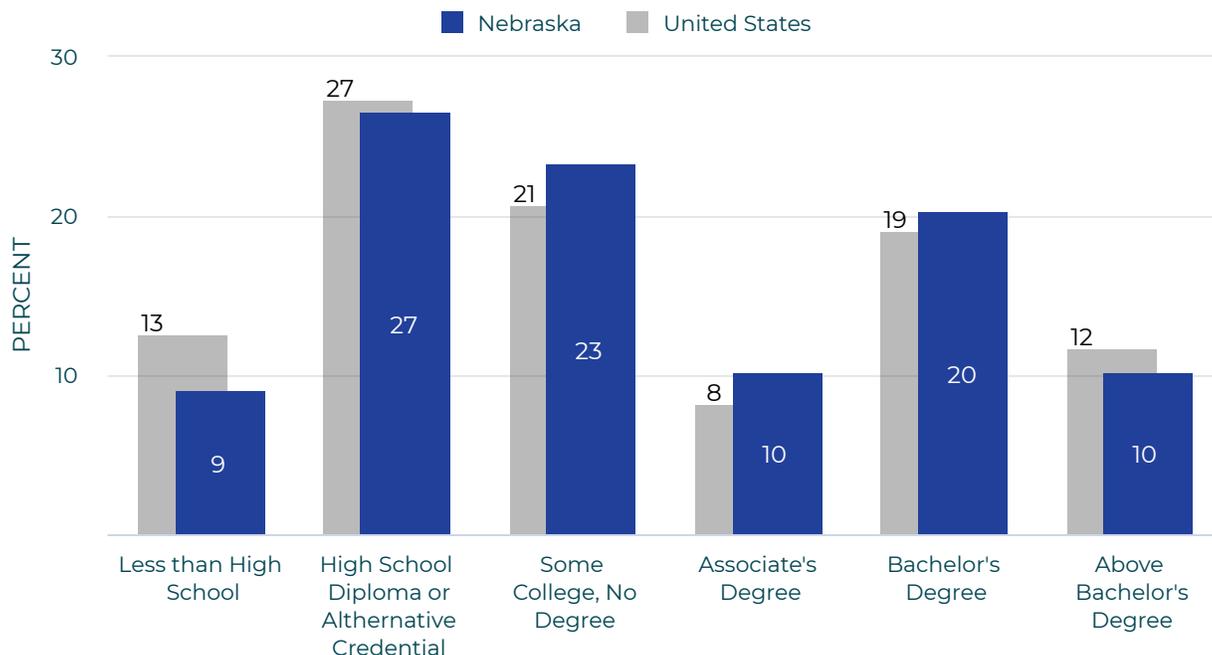
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: NEBRASKA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	NEBRASKA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	8.8	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	16.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	63,099	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.44	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	9.70	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	8.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	20.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.20	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	6.1	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	305.9	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-0.50	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.8	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	34.1	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	9.0	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	7.5	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	233.0	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	150.7	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	65.1	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,592	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	15.3	14.7

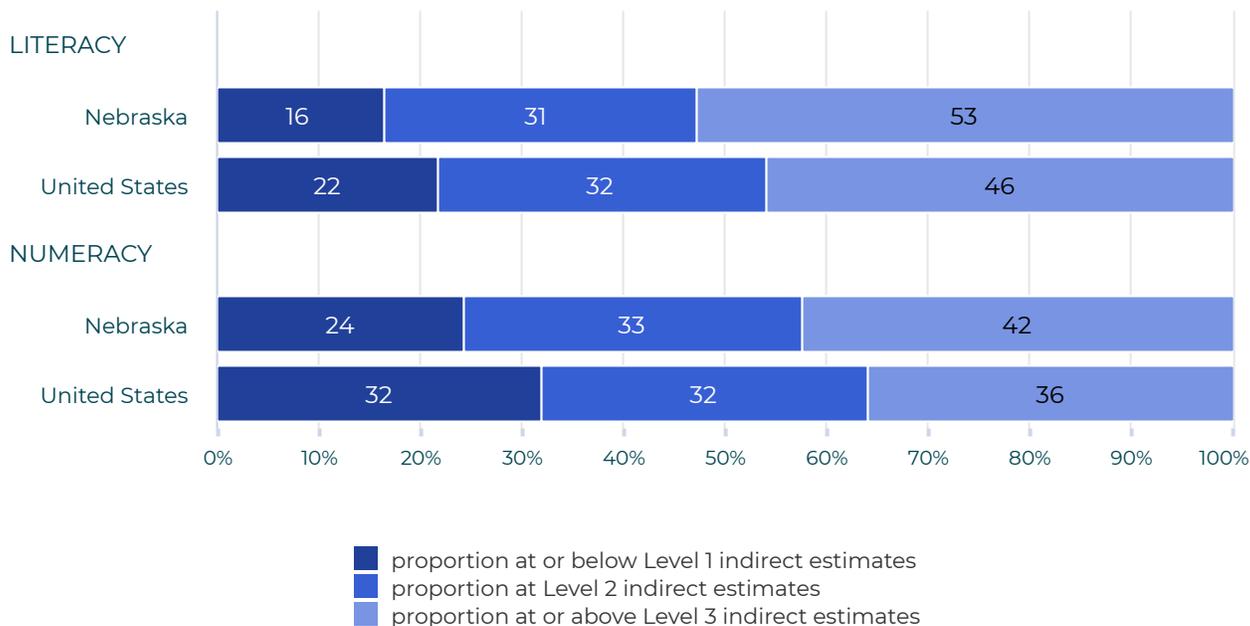
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, NEBRASKA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



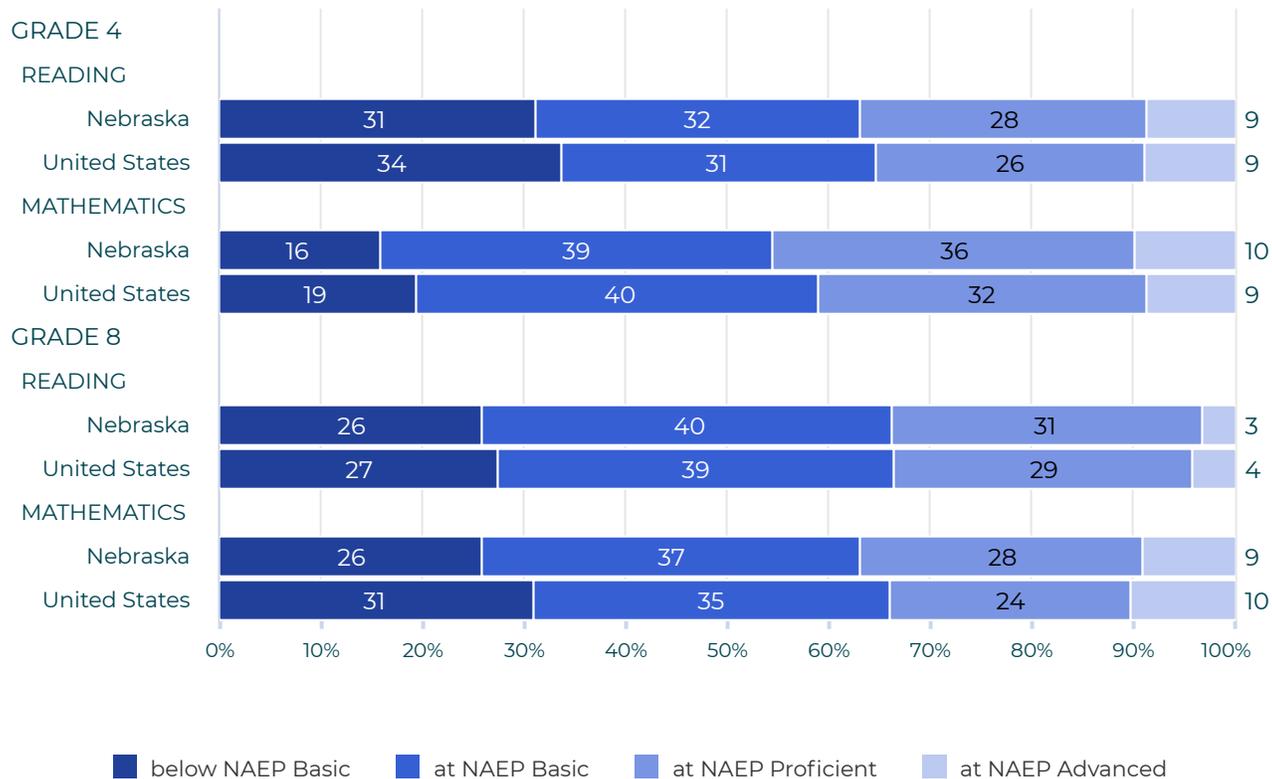
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): NEBRASKA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: NEBRASKA AND THE UNITED STATES

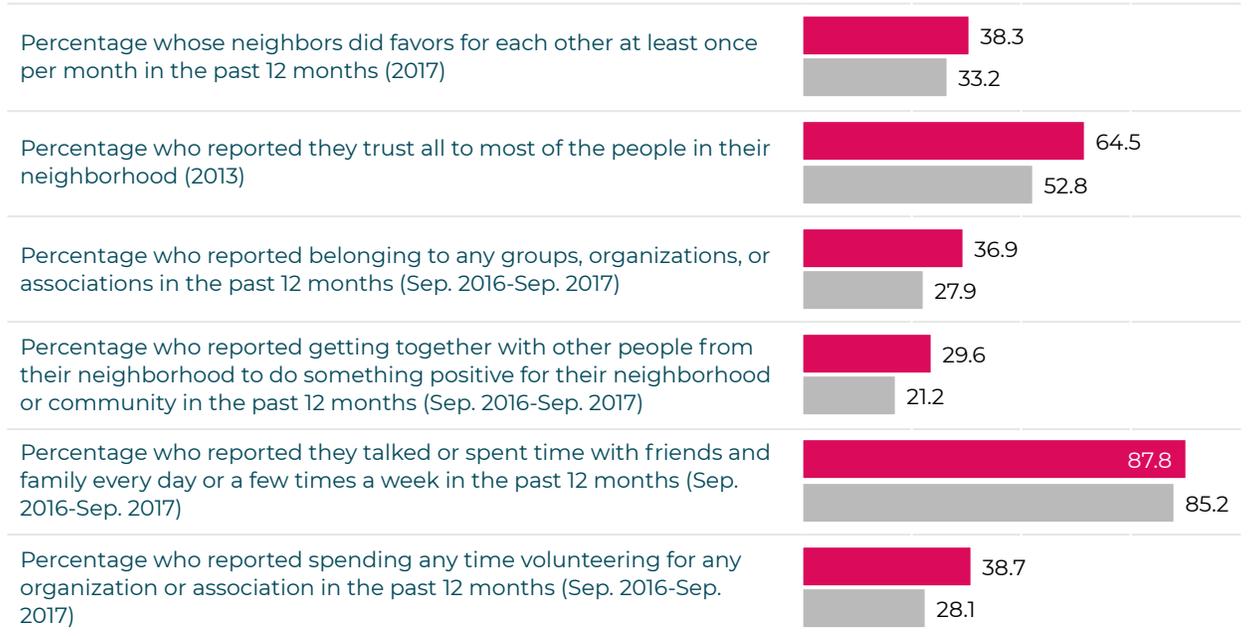


NE SOCIAL CAPITAL

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: NEBRASKA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Nebraska ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



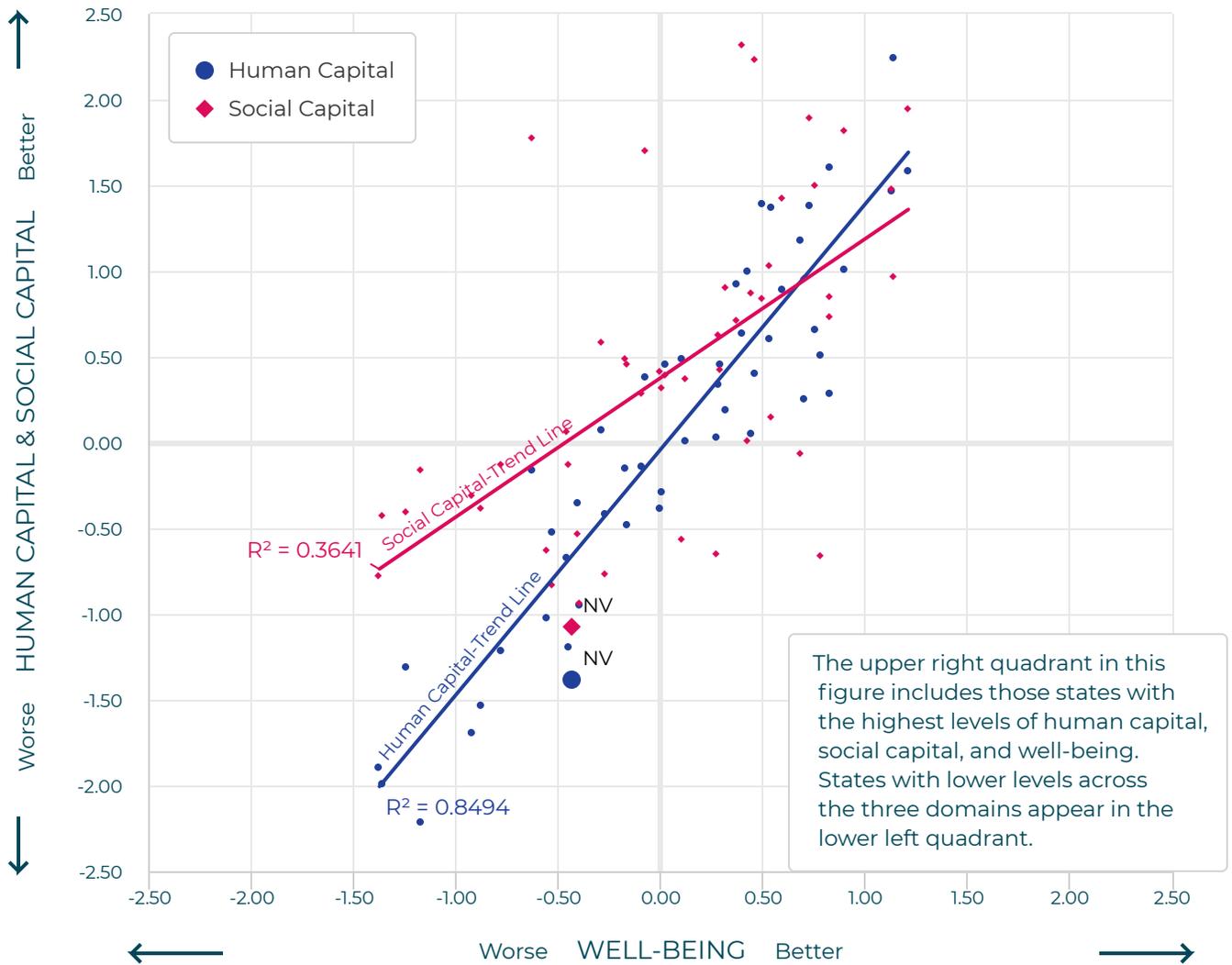
POLITICAL EFFICACY





NEVADA

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: NEVADA

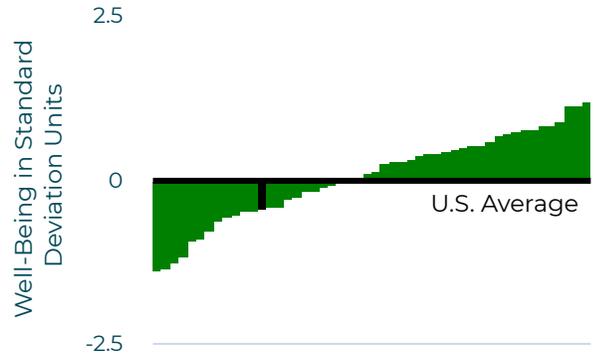




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR NEVADA

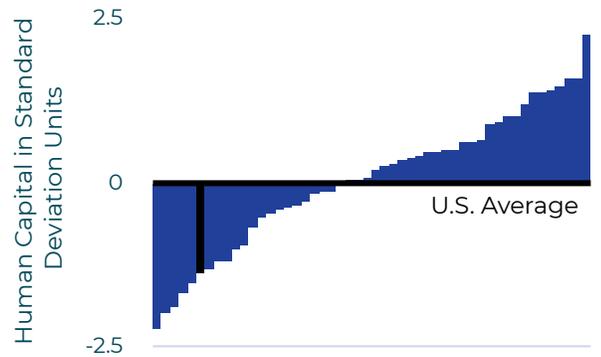
WELL-BEING

Nevada's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.43 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



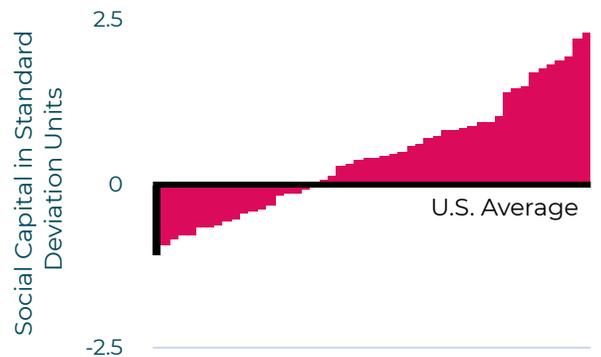
HUMAN CAPITAL

Nevada's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.38 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Nevada's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 1.08 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

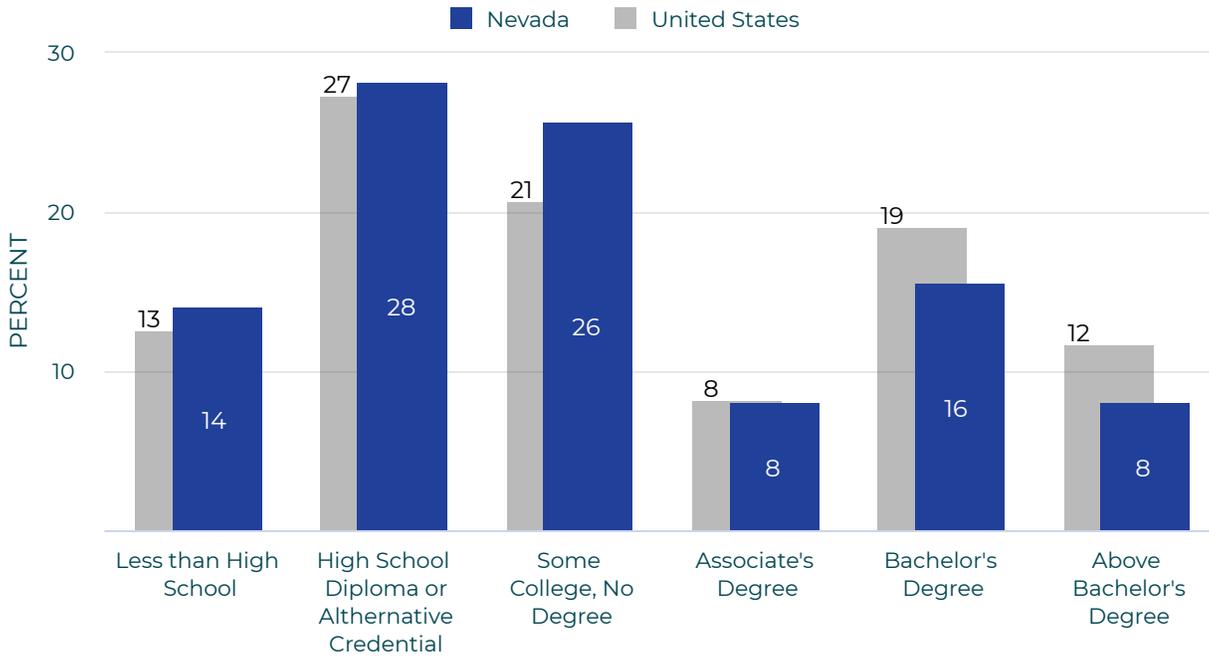
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: NEVADA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	NEVADA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	12.3	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	17.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	56,024	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.45	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	13.60	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	15.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	27.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	7.10	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	10.8	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	555.9	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	13.80	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	78.3	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	29.5	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	14.0	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	9.1	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	190.7	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	107.9	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	52.9	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	7,729	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	14.6	14.7



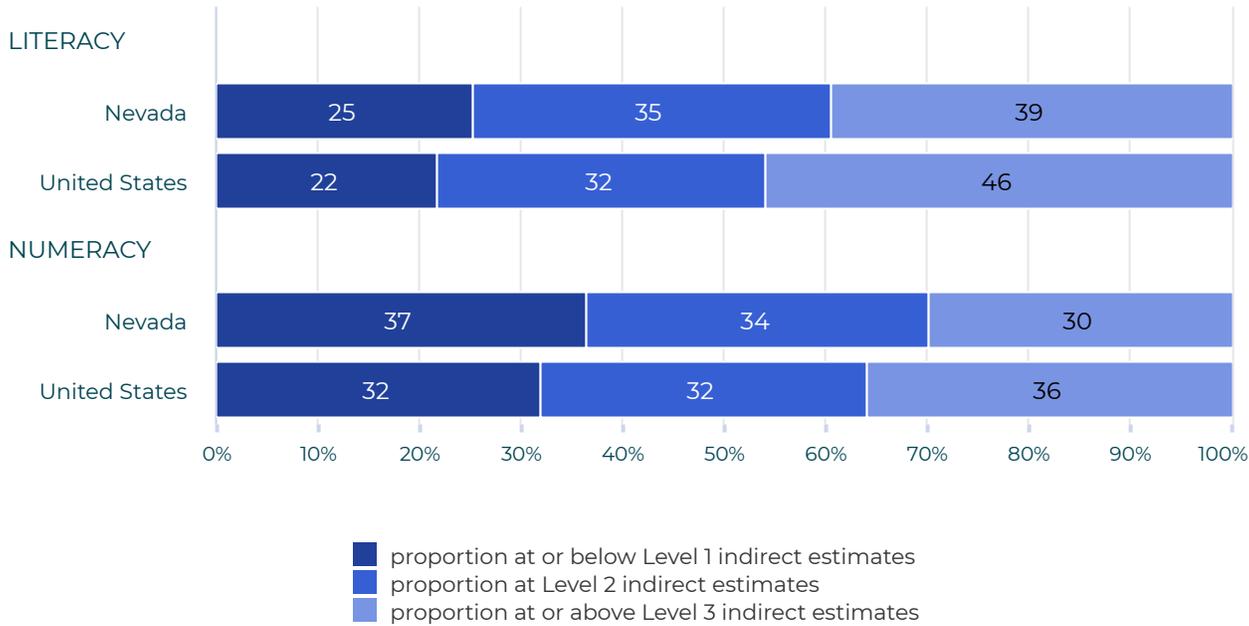
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, NEVADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



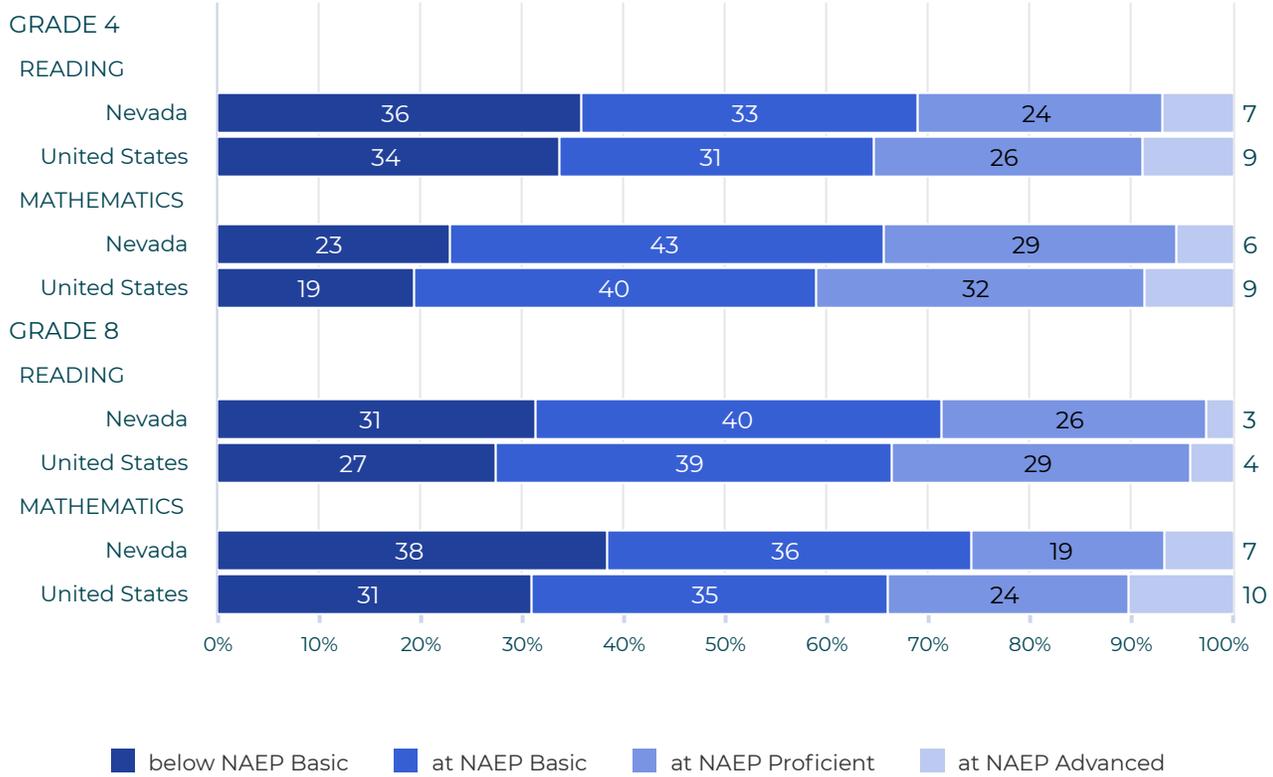
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): NEVADA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: NEVADA AND THE UNITED STATES



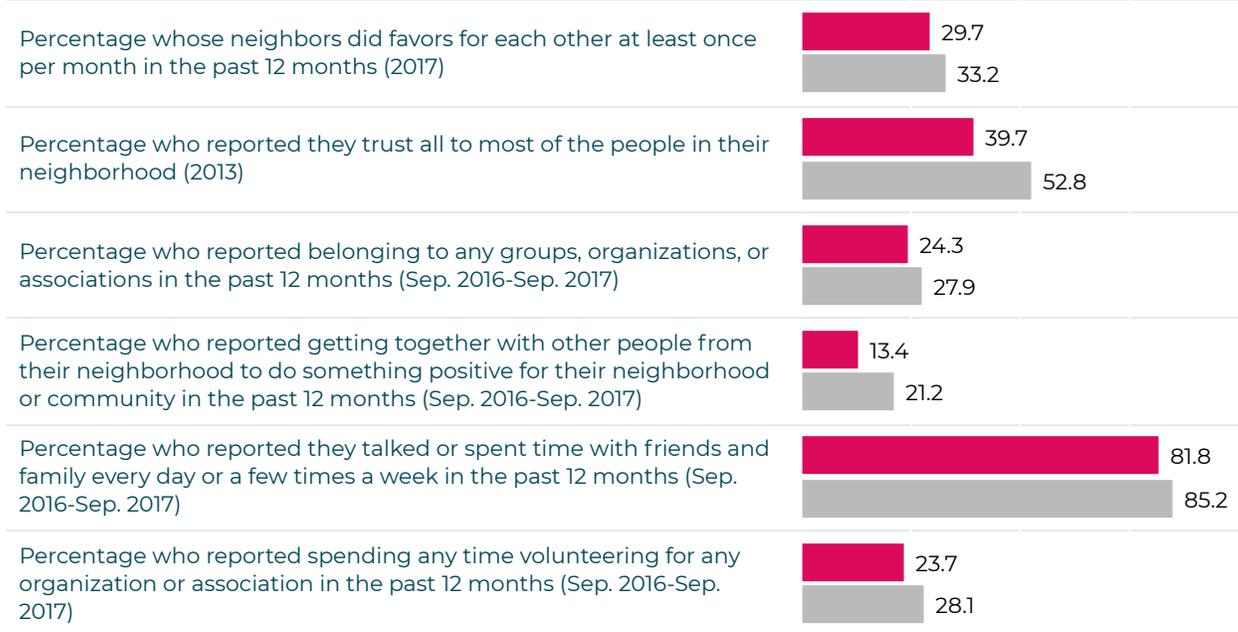


SOCIAL CAPITAL

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: NEVADA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Nevada ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

NEW HAMPSHIRE

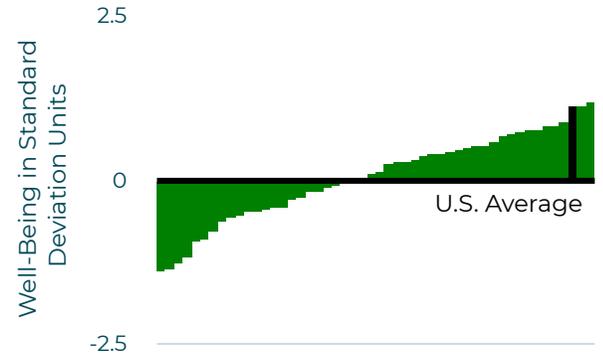
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: NEW HAMPSHIRE



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

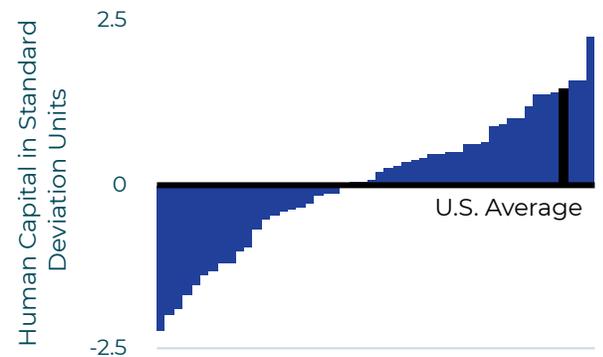
WELL-BEING

New Hampshire's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 1.13 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



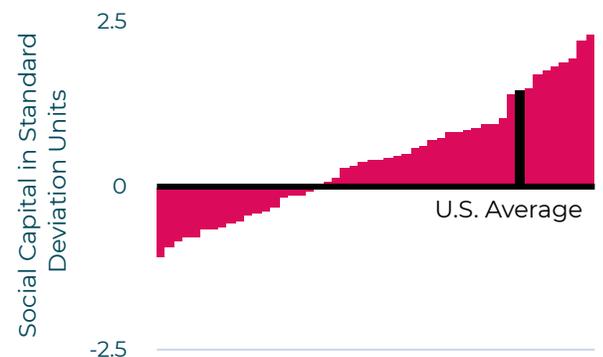
HUMAN CAPITAL

New Hampshire's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.47 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

New Hampshire's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 1.48 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



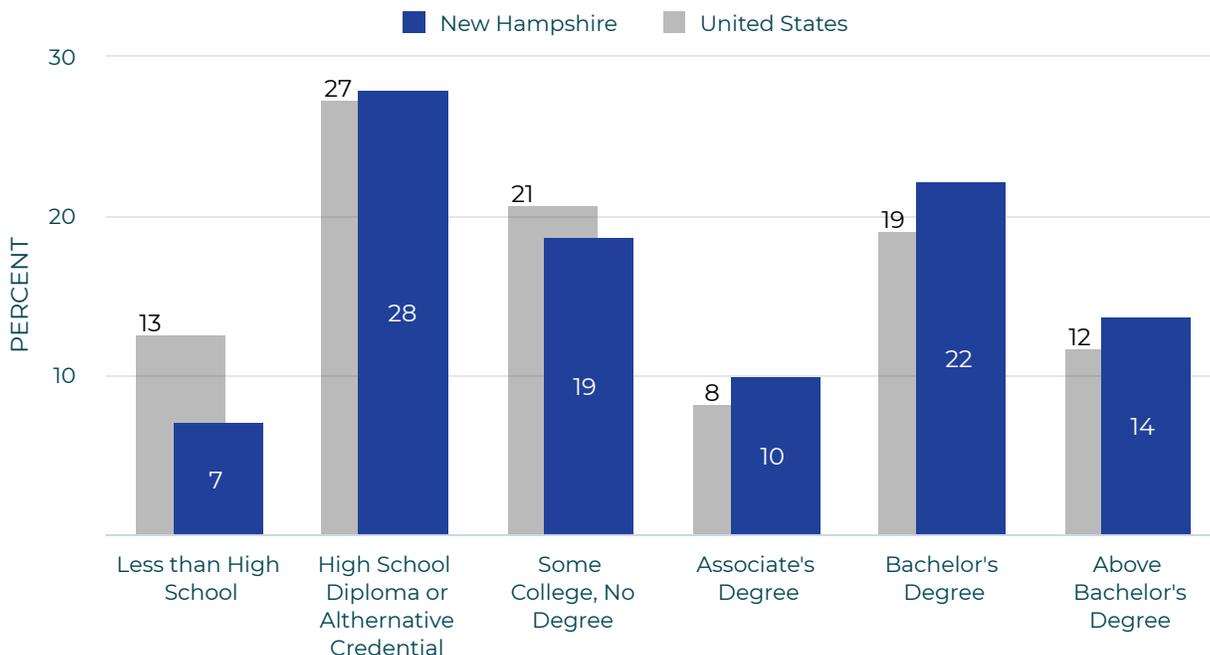
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: NEW HAMPSHIRE AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	NEW HAMPSHIRE	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	7.6	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	9.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	65,387	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.44	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	8.70	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	8.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	25.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.40	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	6.2	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	198.7	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	4.70	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.4	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	29.6	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	7.5	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	6.9	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	273.8	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	160.6	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	63.4	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,572	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	13.1	14.7

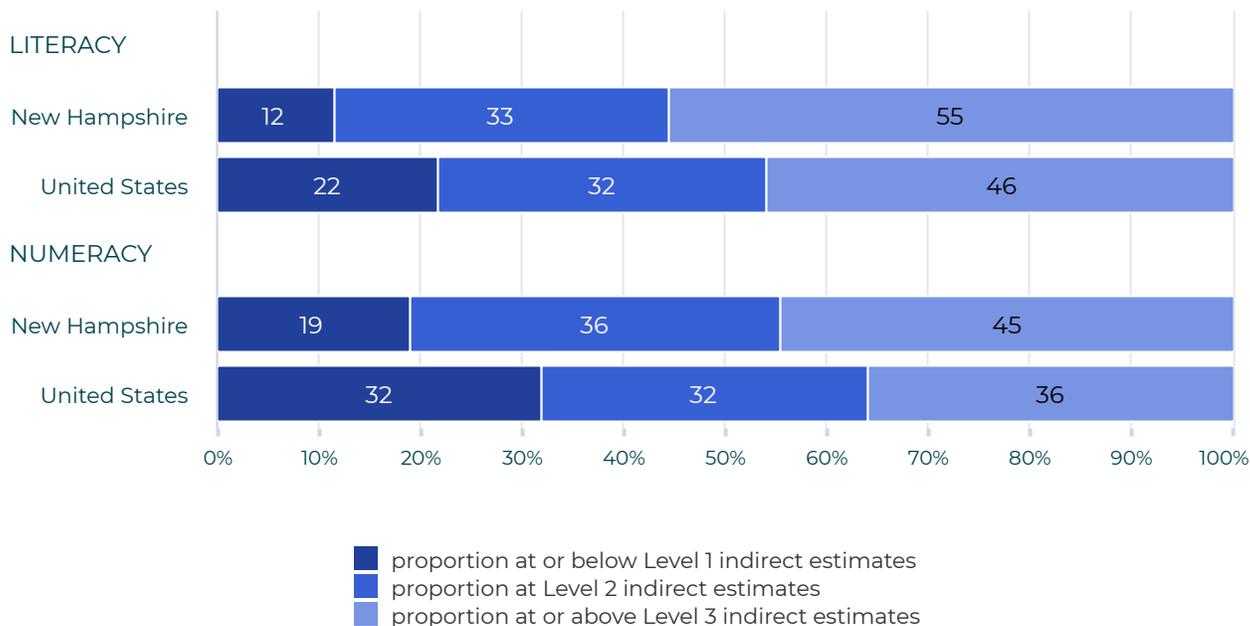
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, NEW HAMPSHIRE AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



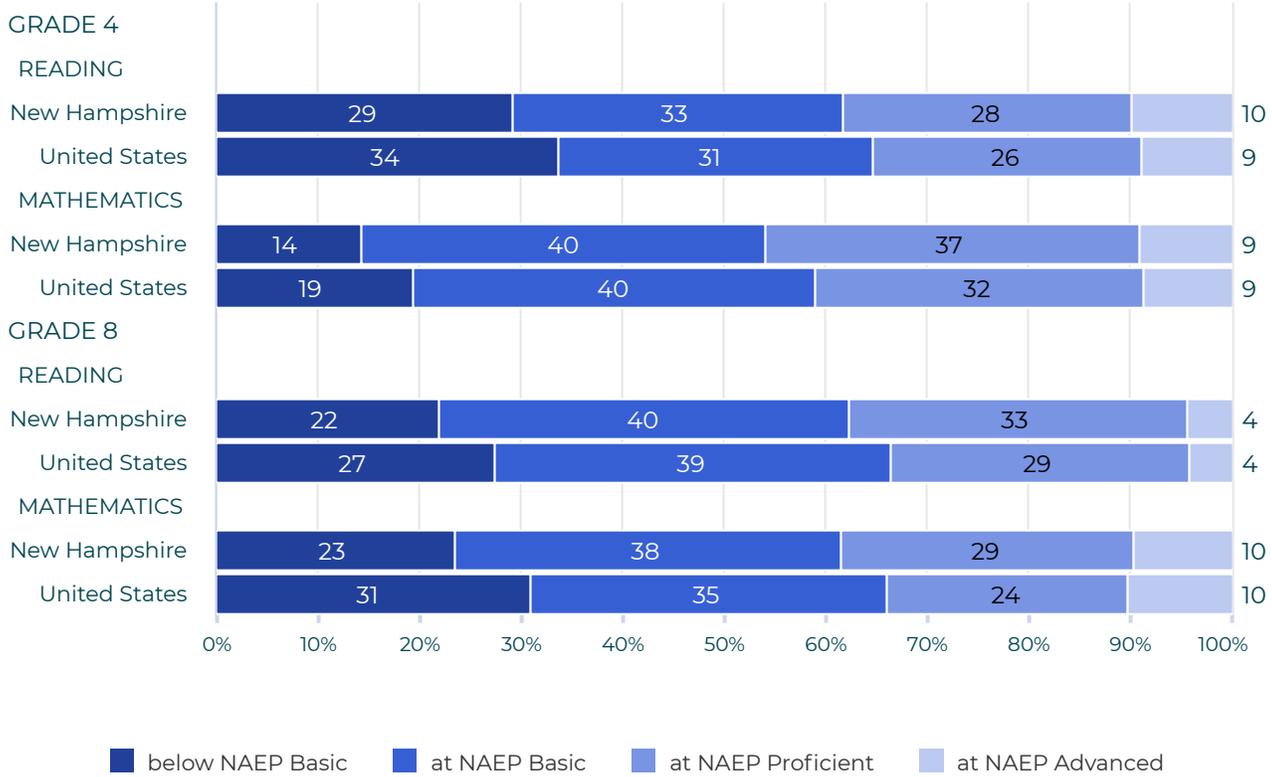
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): NEW HAMPSHIRE AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: NEW HAMPSHIRE AND THE UNITED STATES

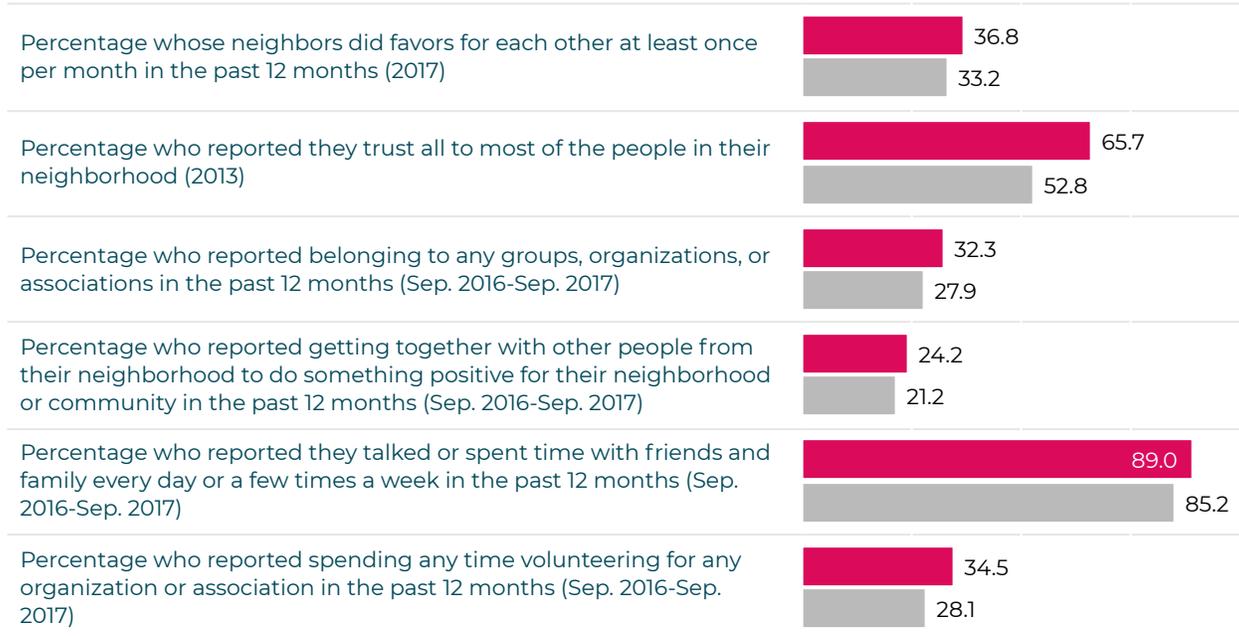


SOCIAL CAPITAL

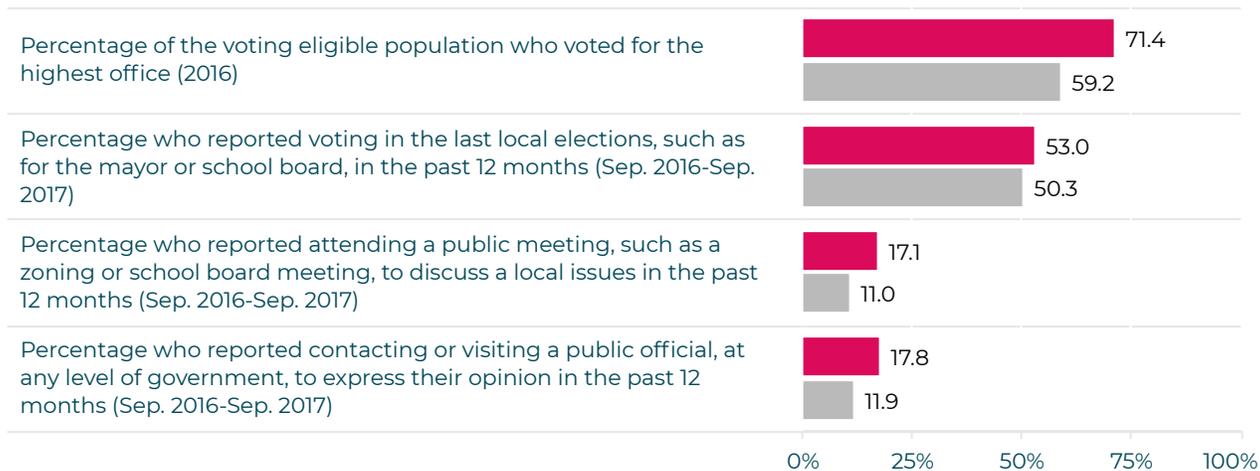
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: NEW HAMPSHIRE AND THE UNITED STATES

■ New Hampshire ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

NEW JERSEY

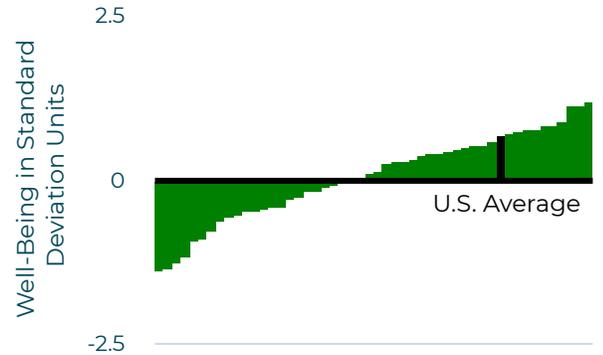
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: NEW JERSEY



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR NEW JERSEY

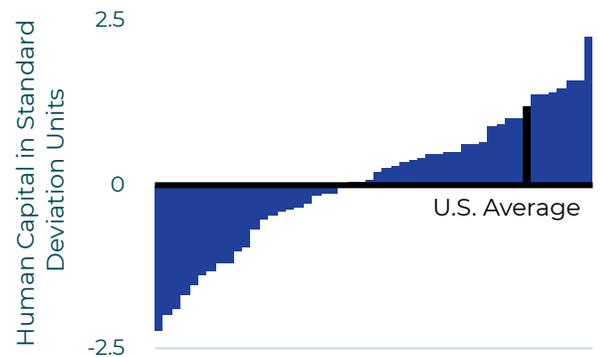
WELL-BEING

New Jersey's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.68 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



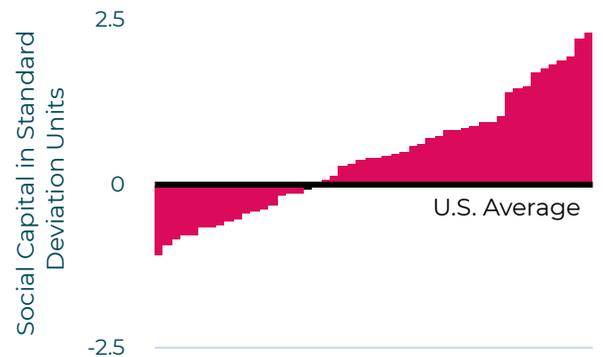
HUMAN CAPITAL

New Jersey's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.18 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

New Jersey's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.06 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



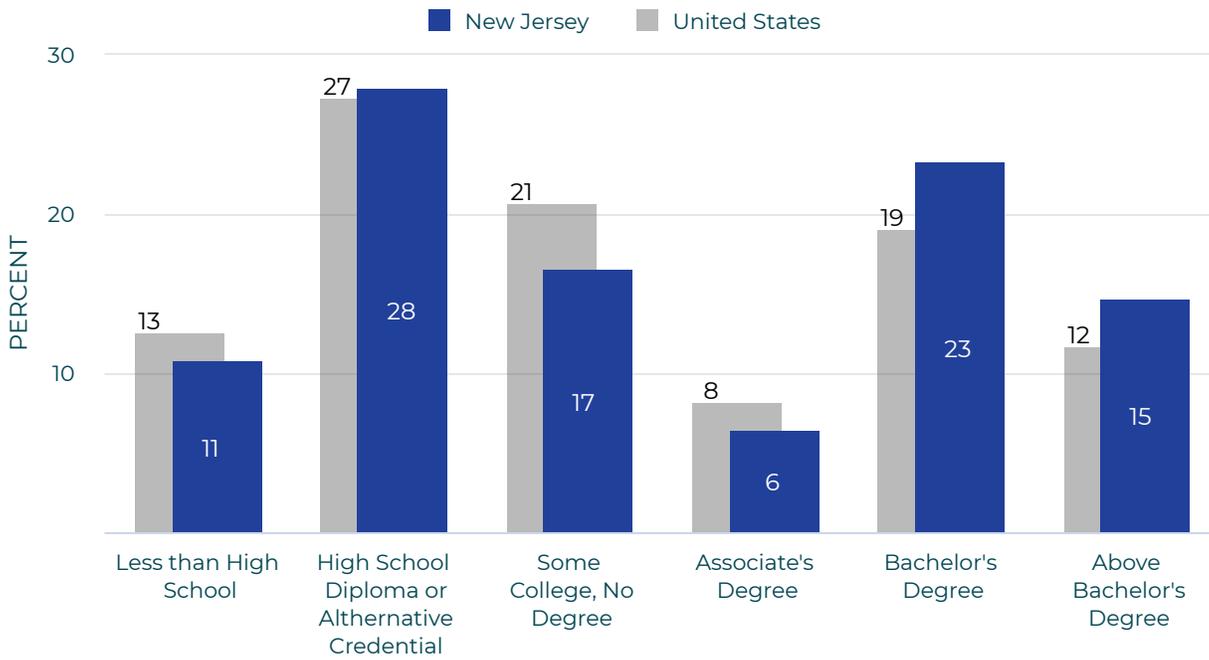
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	NEW JERSEY	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	9.3	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	10.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	66,876	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.48	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	15.10	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	10.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	24.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.90	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	9.2	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	228.8	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-3.10	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	80.6	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	25.7	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	9.7	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	7.9	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	188.9	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	171.1	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	80.7	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	5,875	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	8.9	14.7

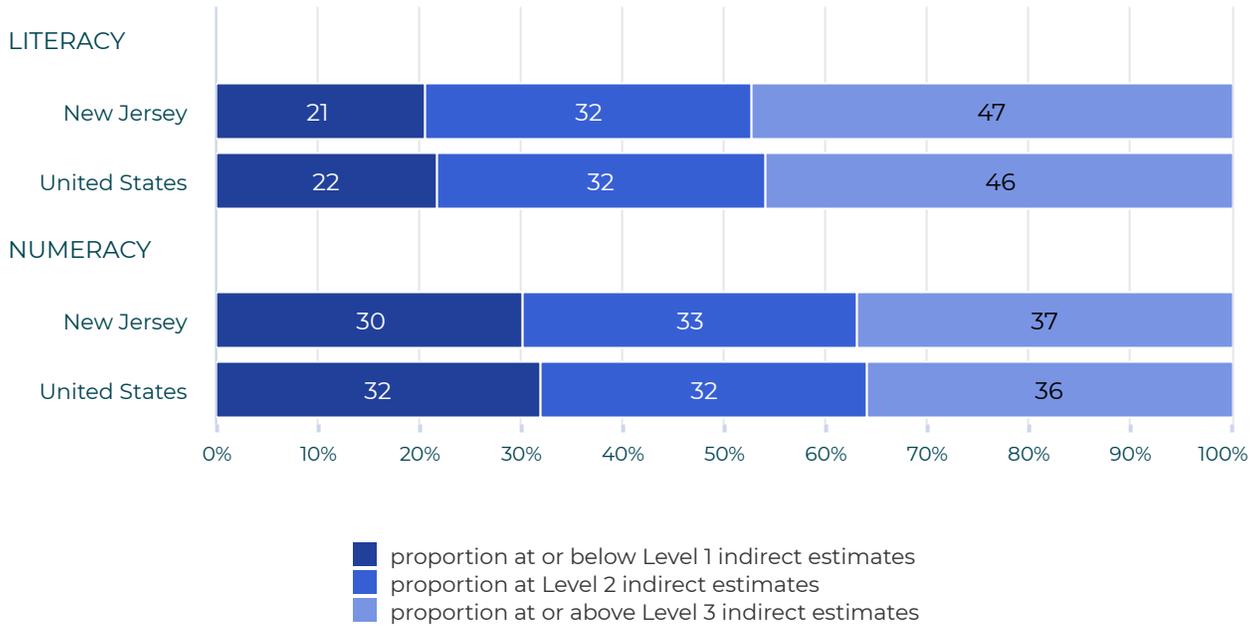
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



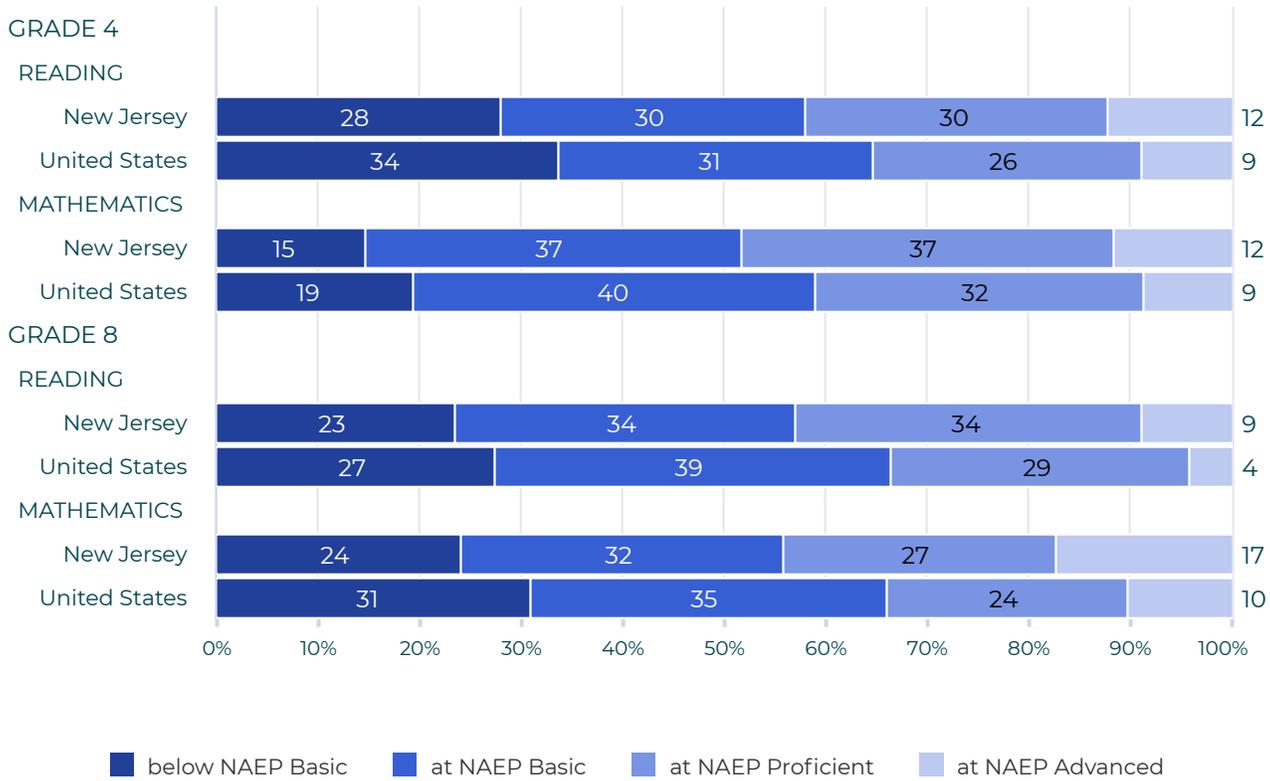
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES

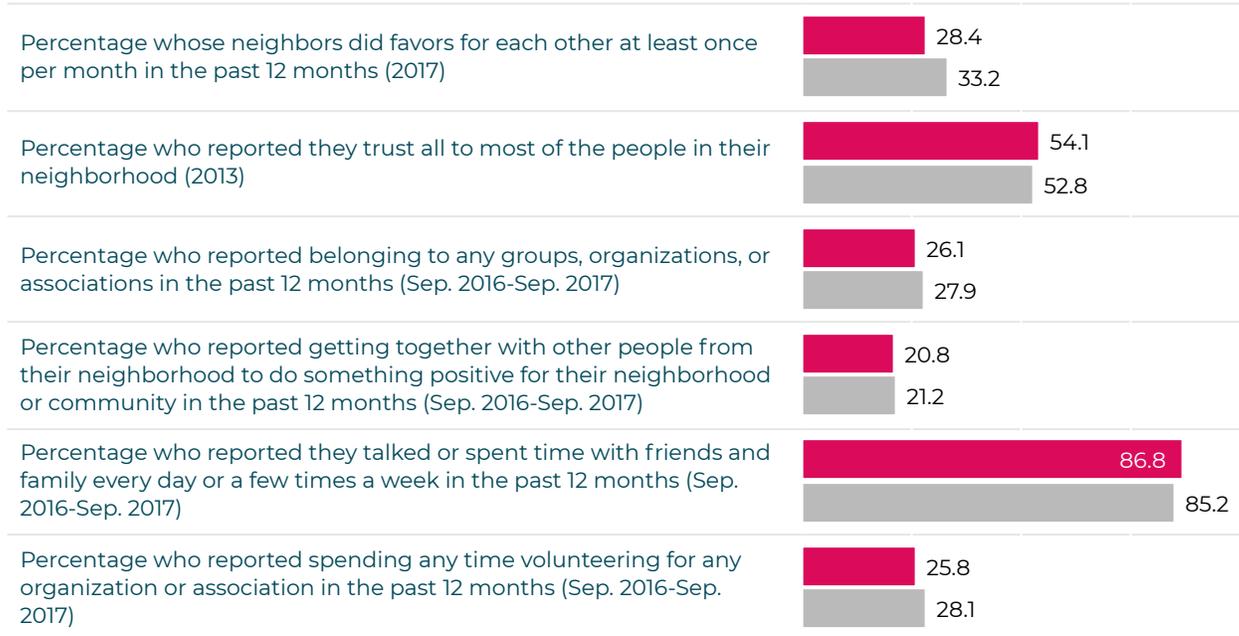


SOCIAL CAPITAL

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES

■ New Jersey ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

NEW MEXICO

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: NEW MEXICO

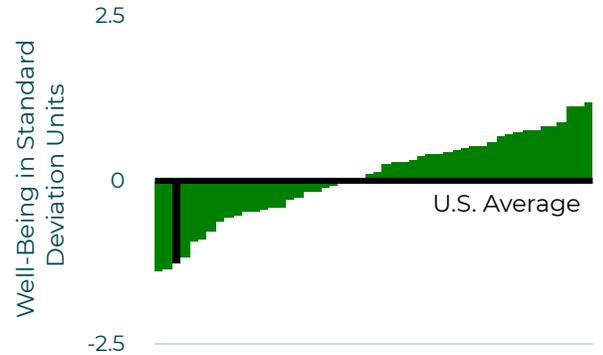




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR NEW MEXICO

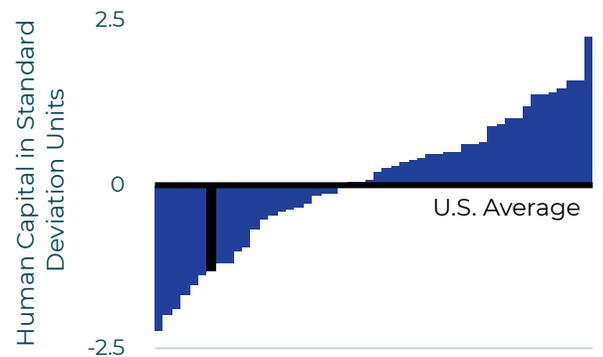
WELL-BEING

New Mexico's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 1.25 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



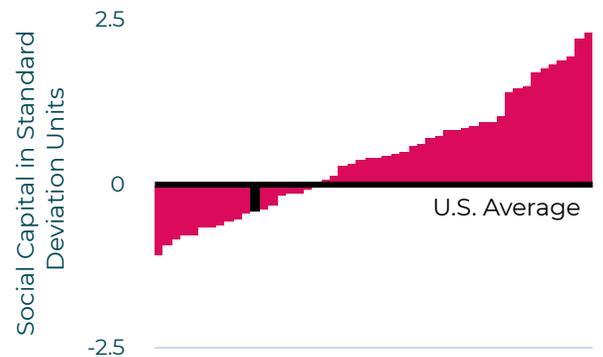
HUMAN CAPITAL

New Mexico's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.31 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

New Mexico's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.41 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

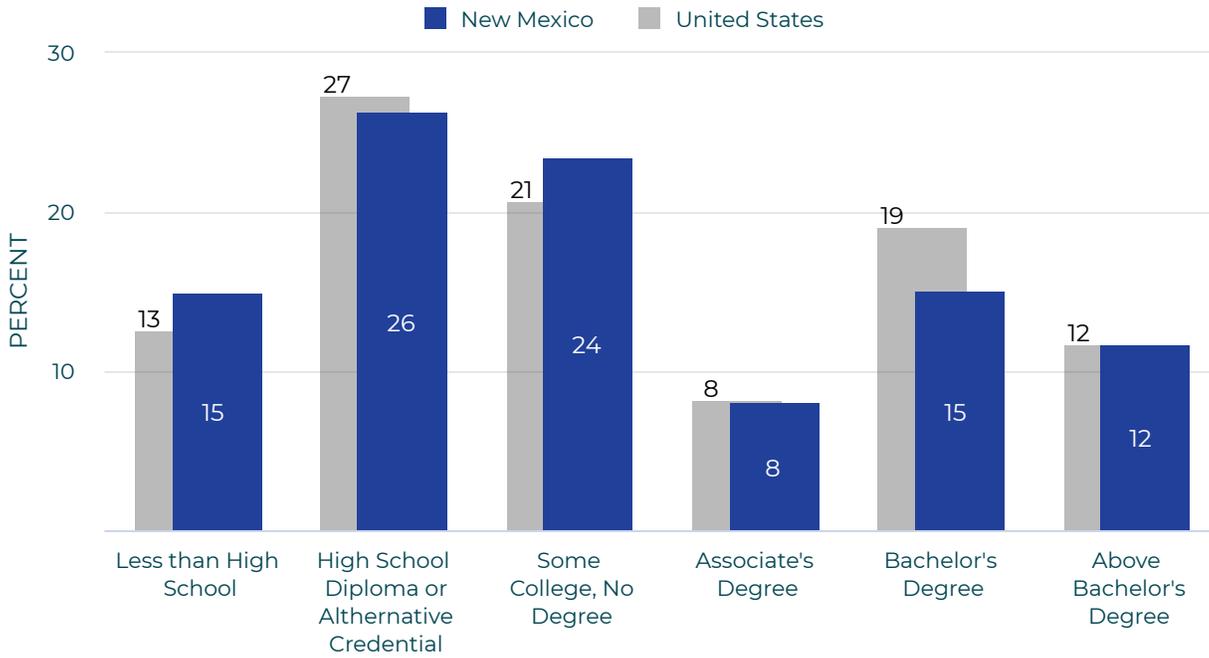
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: NEW MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	NEW MEXICO	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	17.2	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	20.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	47,232	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.48	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	15.20	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	16.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	36.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	6.50	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	11.3	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	783.5	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-0.30	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	78.0	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	32.3	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	12.5	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	9.5	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	369.4	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	136.6	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	51.4	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	8,913	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	21.7	14.7



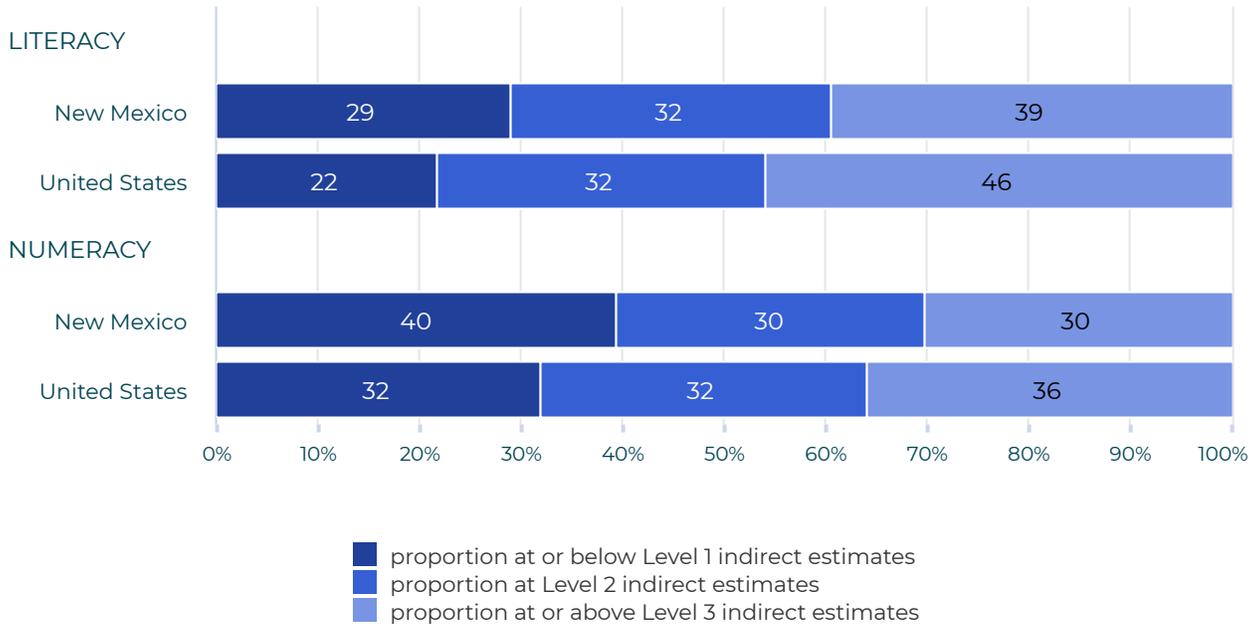
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, NEW MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

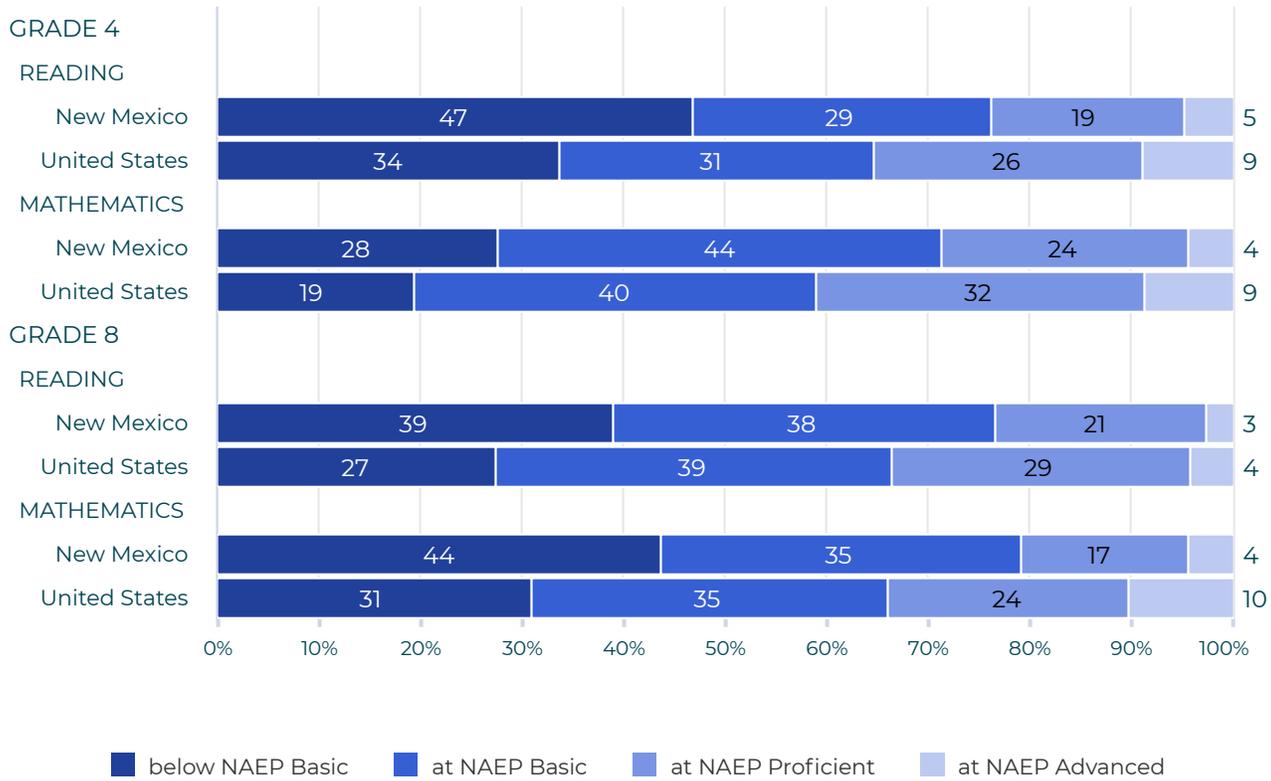
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): NEW MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: NEW MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES



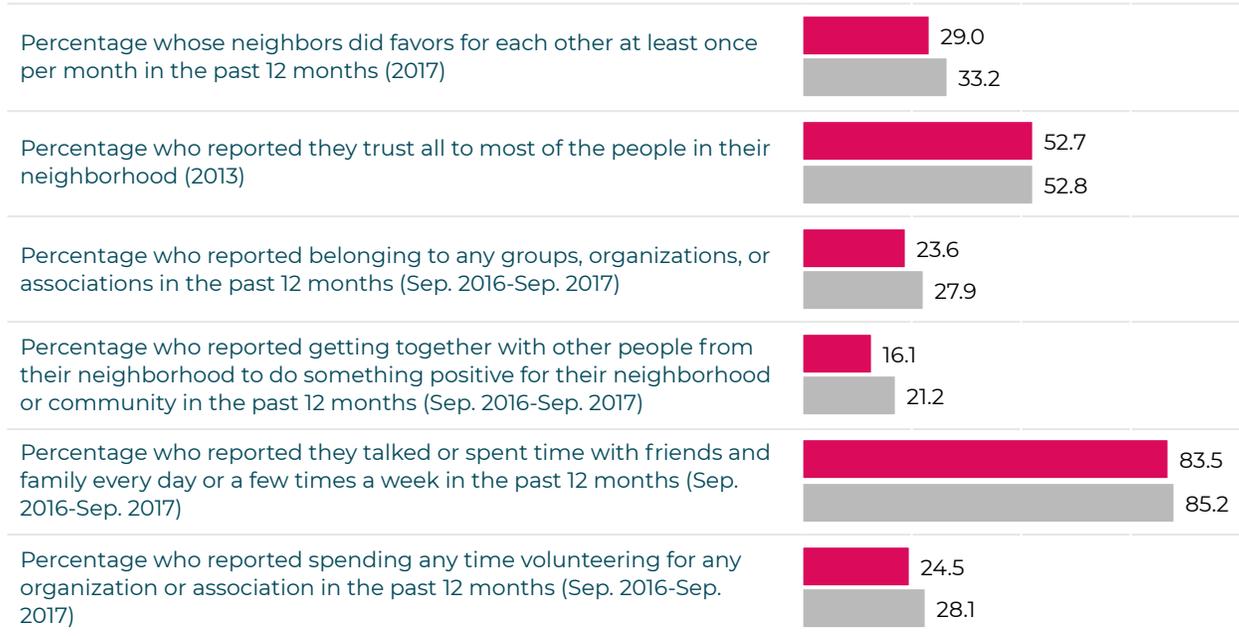


SOCIAL CAPITAL

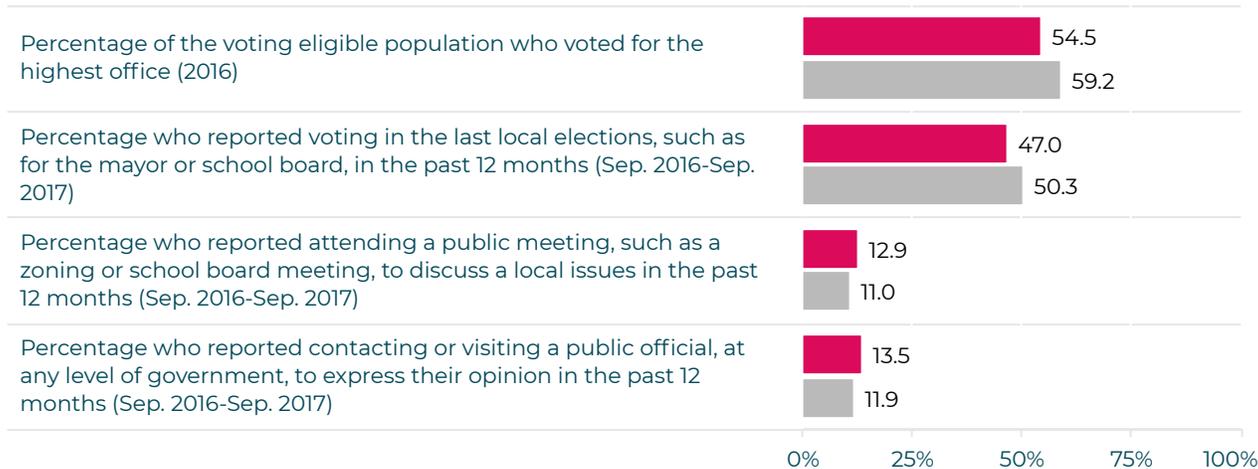
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: NEW MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES

■ New Mexico ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



NEW YORK

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: NEW YORK

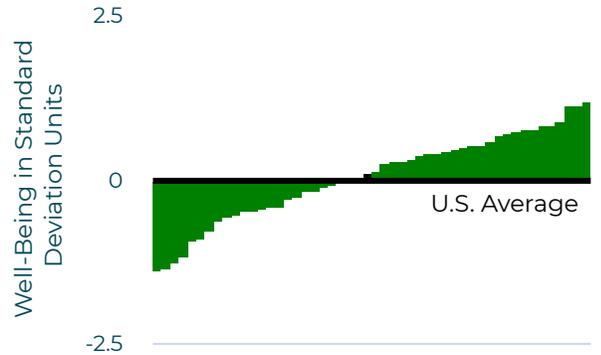




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR NEW YORK

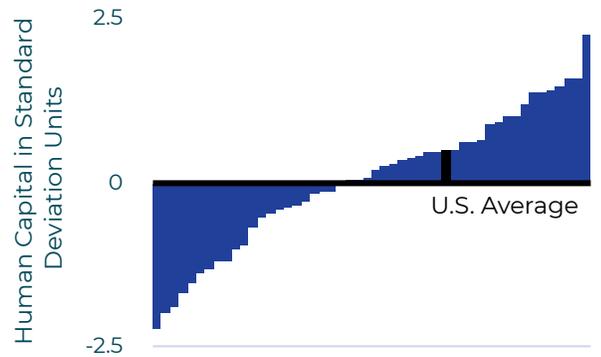
WELL-BEING

New York's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.10 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



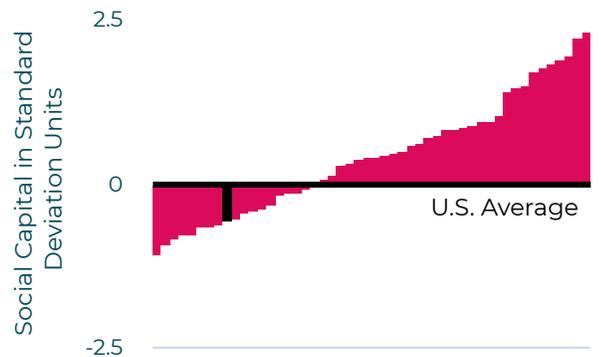
HUMAN CAPITAL

New York's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.49 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

New York's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.56 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

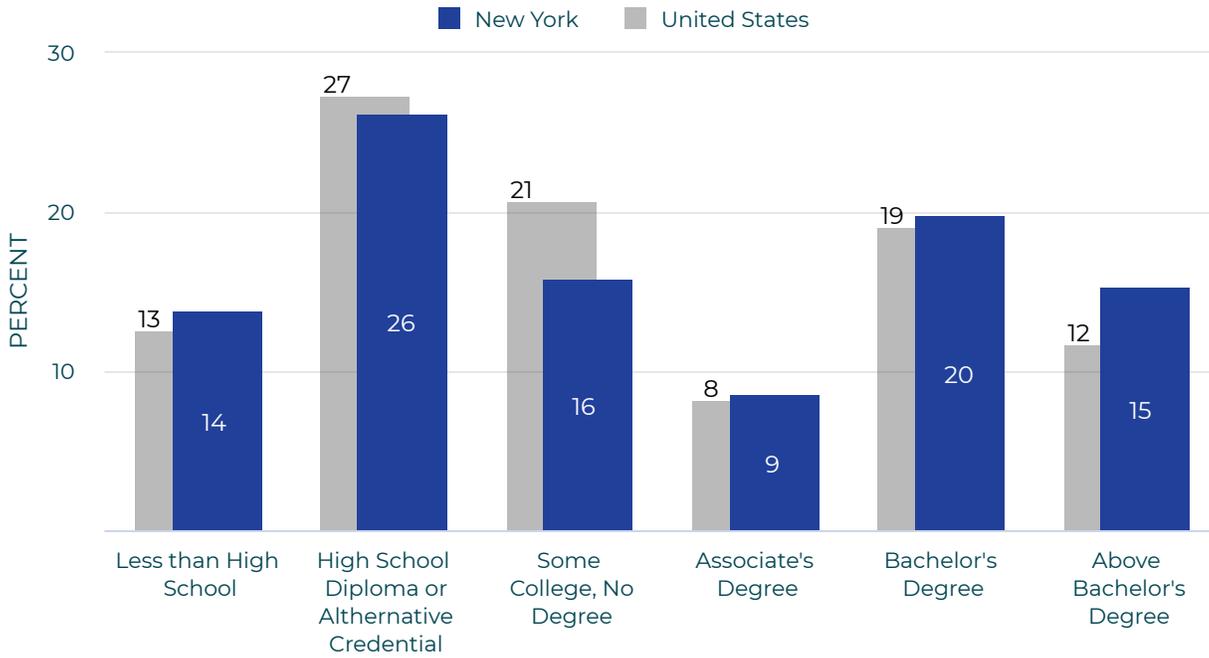
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	NEW YORK	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	15.2	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	16.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	52,831	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.51	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	15.50	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	11.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	30.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.80	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	8.6	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	356.7	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-6.90	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	81.3	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	27.6	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	7.6	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.1	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	259.2	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	215.5	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	73.5	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	5,701	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	10.3	14.7



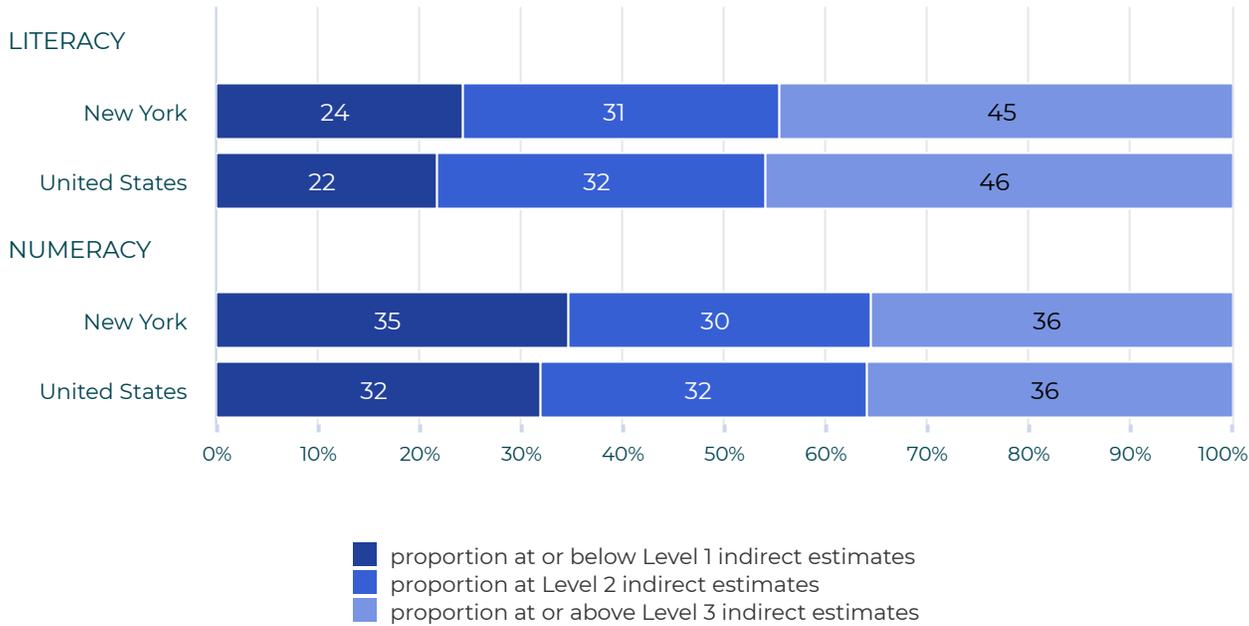
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



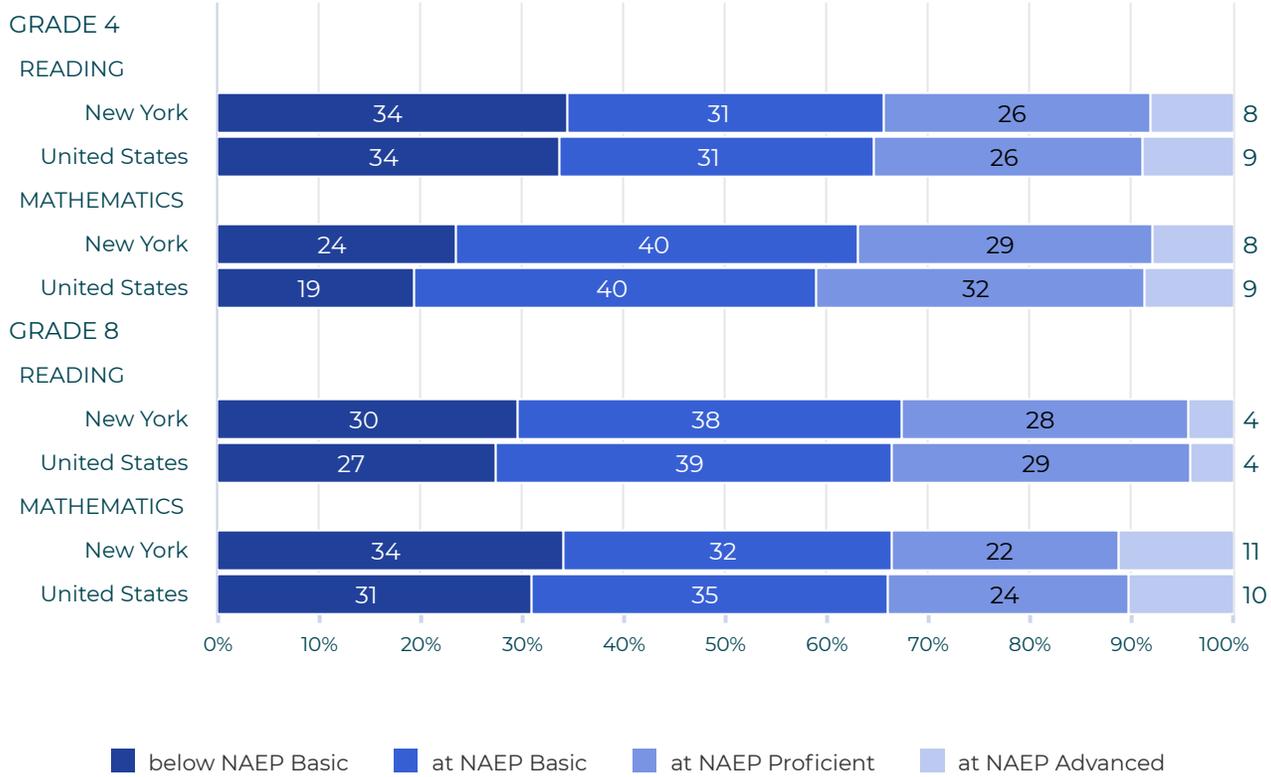
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES



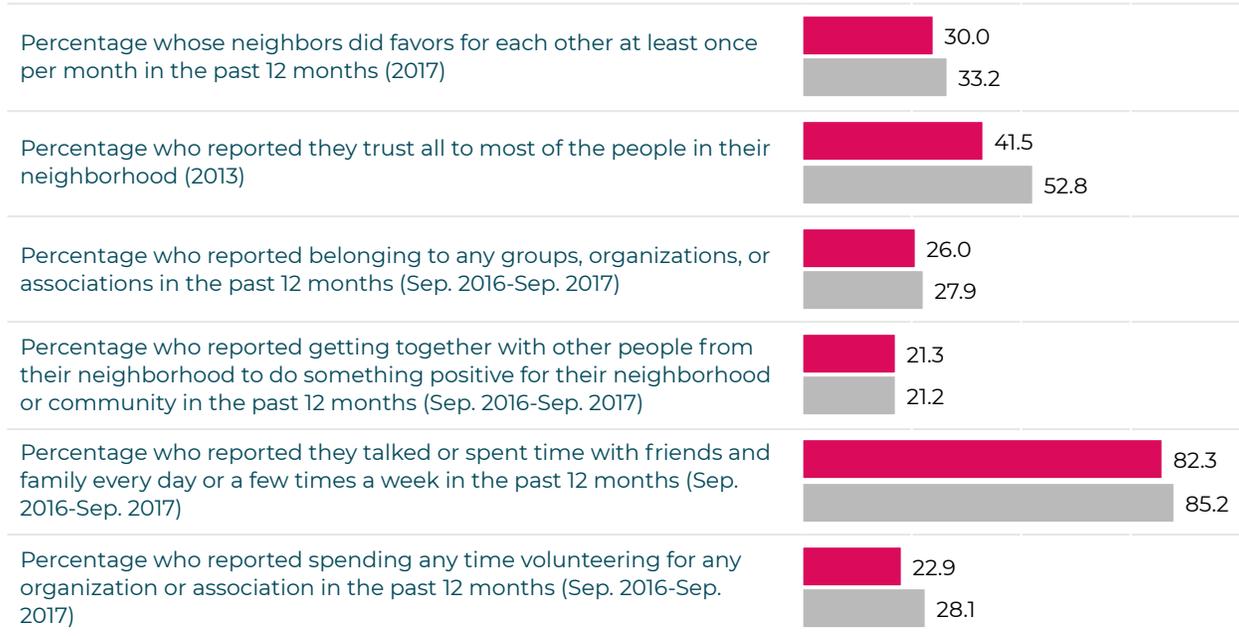


SOCIAL CAPITAL

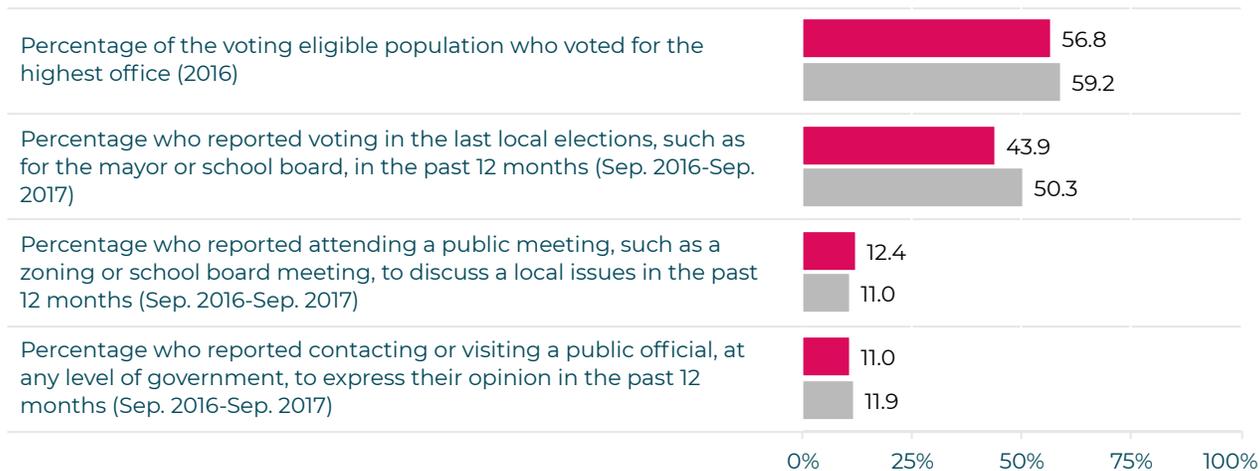
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES

■ New York ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

NORTH CAROLINA

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: NORTH CAROLINA

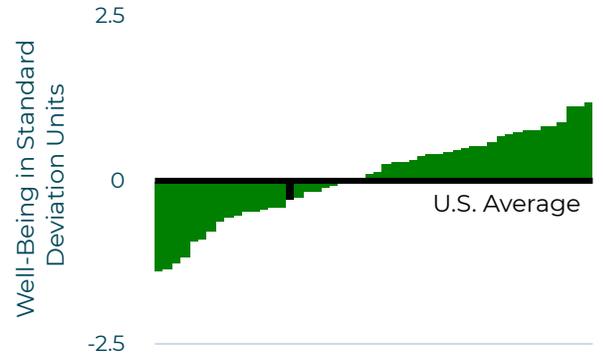




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR NORTH CAROLINA

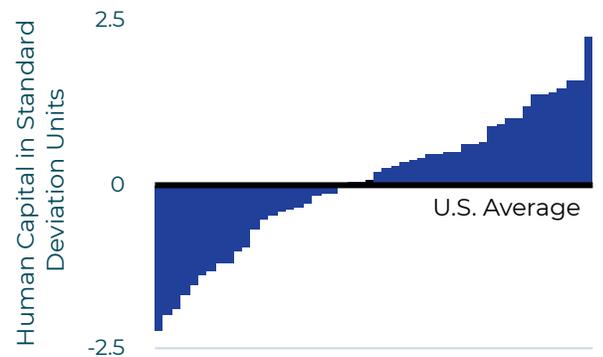
WELL-BEING

North Carolina's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.29 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



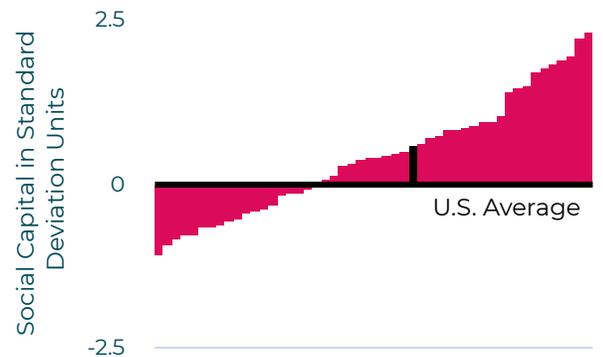
HUMAN CAPITAL

North Carolina's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.08 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

North Carolina's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.58 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

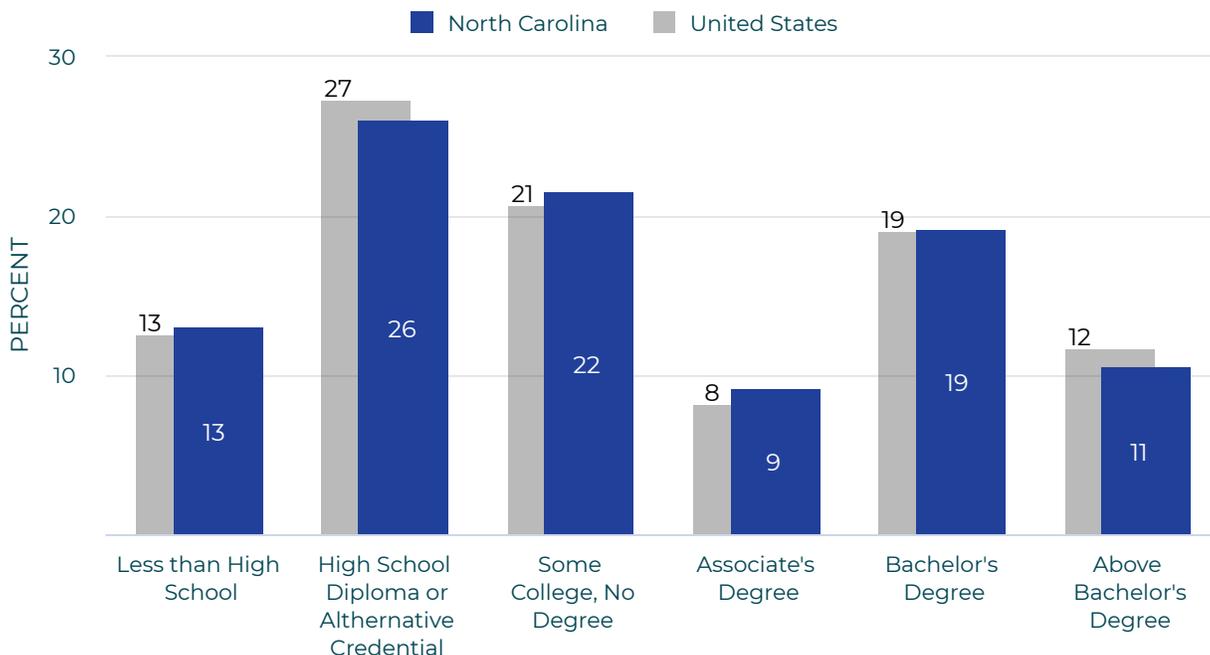
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: NORTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	NORTH CAROLINA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	13.7	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	20.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	54,471	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.48	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	14.30	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	12.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	28.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.60	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	8.2	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	363.7	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	7.80	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	78.0	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	33.0	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	12.0	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	9.4	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	219.1	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	130.9	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	51.2	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	7,889	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	12.3	14.7



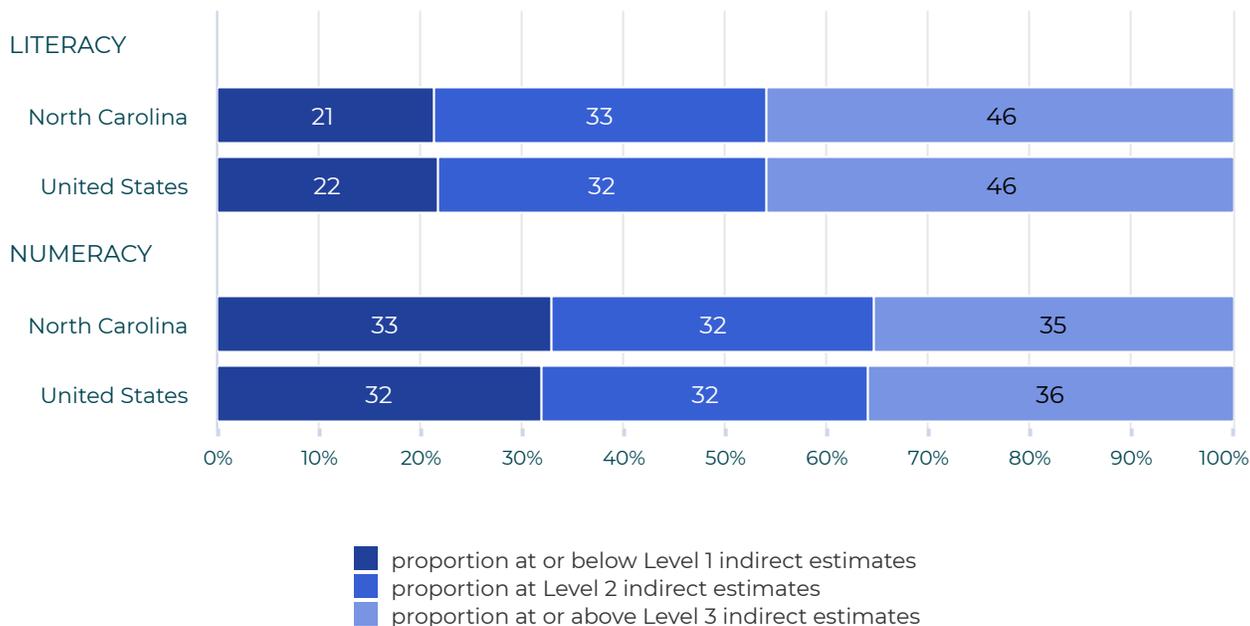
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, NORTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



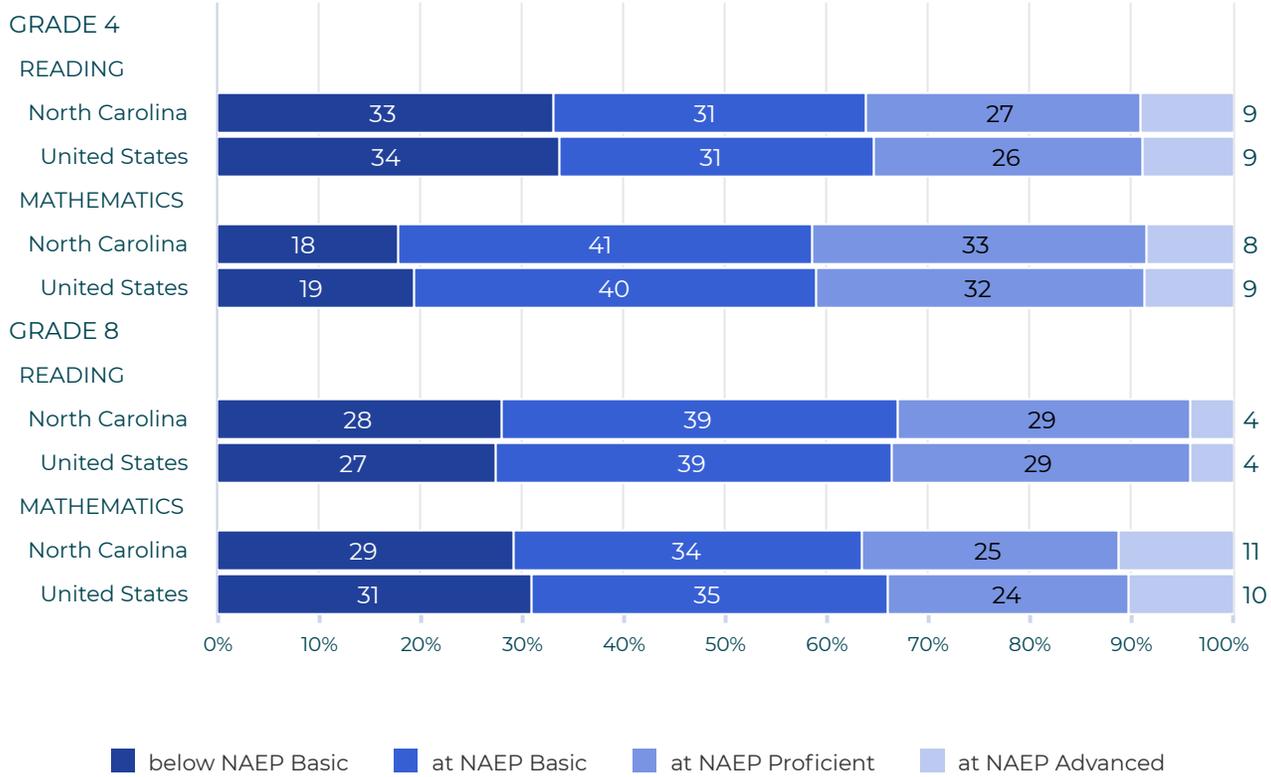
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): NORTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: NORTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES



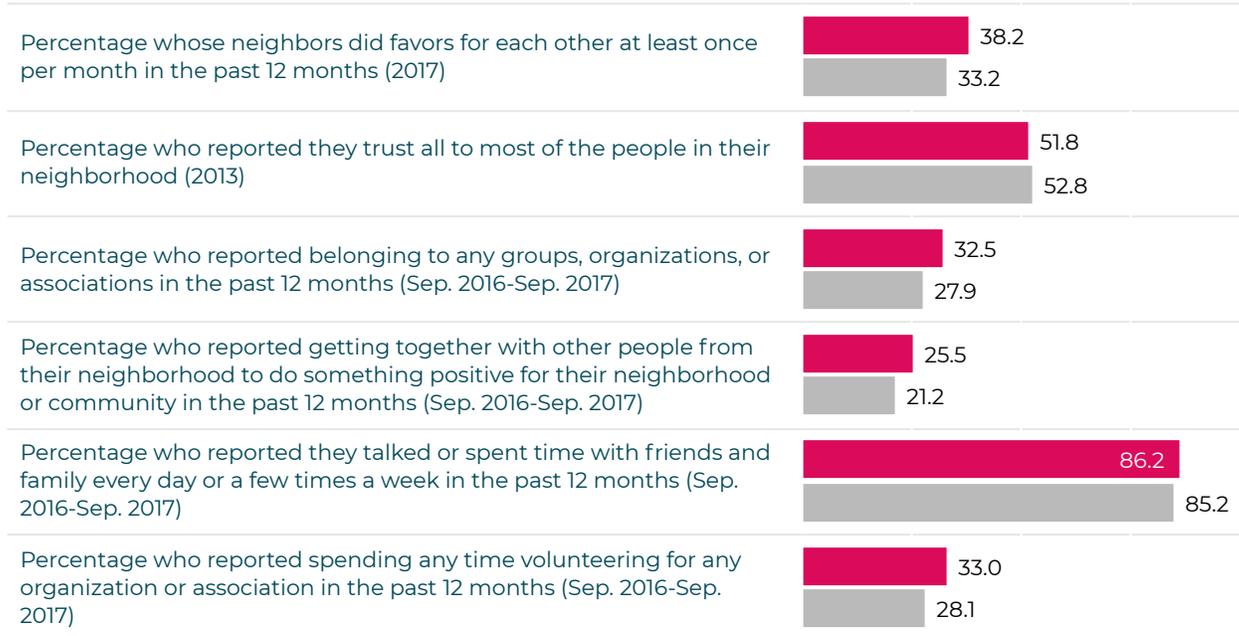


SOCIAL CAPITAL

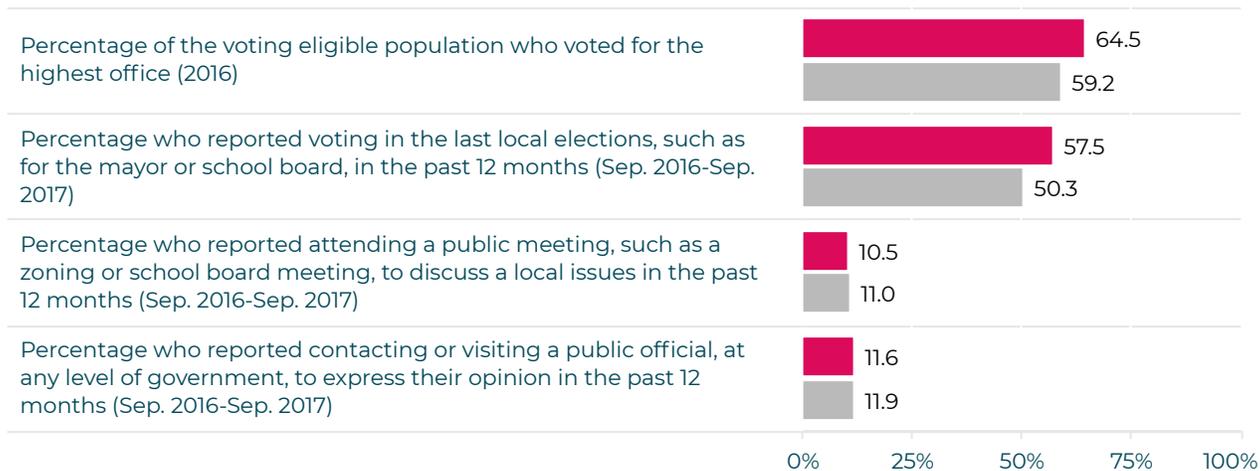
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: NORTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ North Carolina ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

NORTH DAKOTA

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: NORTH DAKOTA

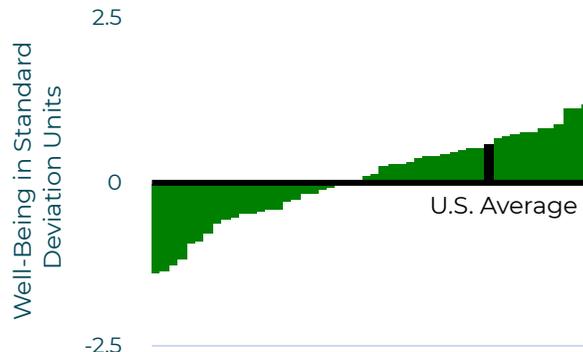




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR NORTH DAKOTA

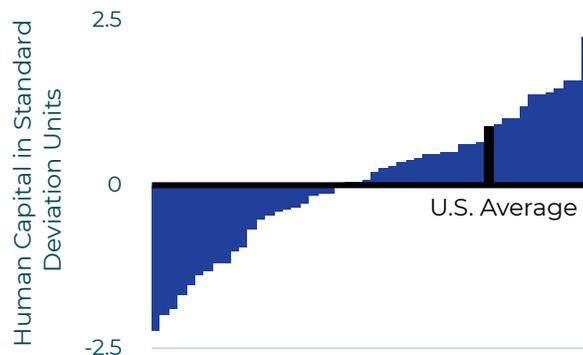
WELL-BEING

North Dakota's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.59 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



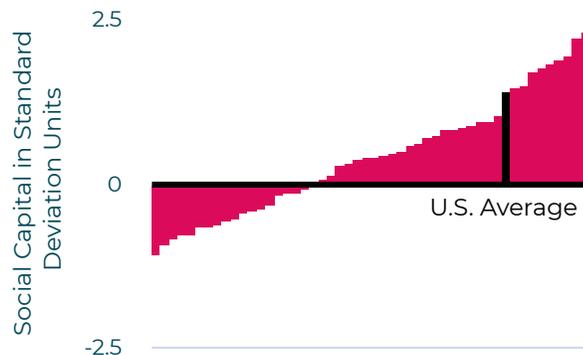
HUMAN CAPITAL

North Dakota's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.89 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

North Dakota's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 1.42 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



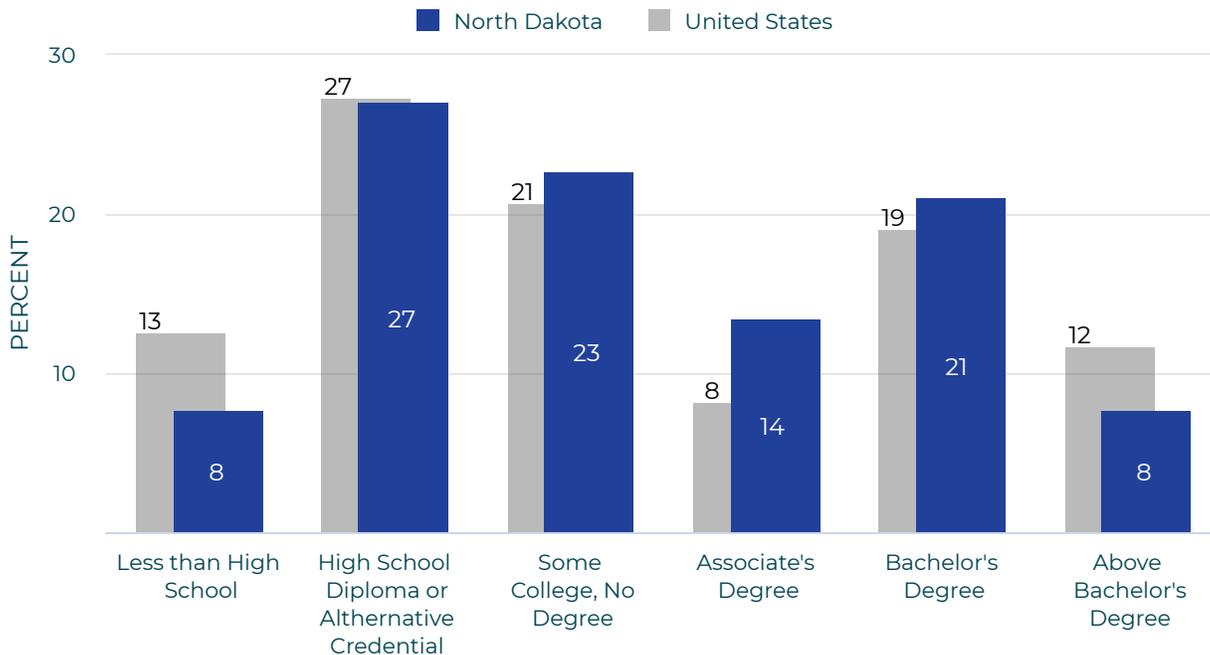
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: NORTH DAKOTA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	NORTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	7.3	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	16.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	64,708	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.46	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	10.70	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	7.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	22.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	6.10	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	5.3	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	281.3	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-0.40	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.9	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	35.1	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	8.0	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	6.7	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	165.4	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	140.5	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	55.4	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	7,225	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	16.6	14.7

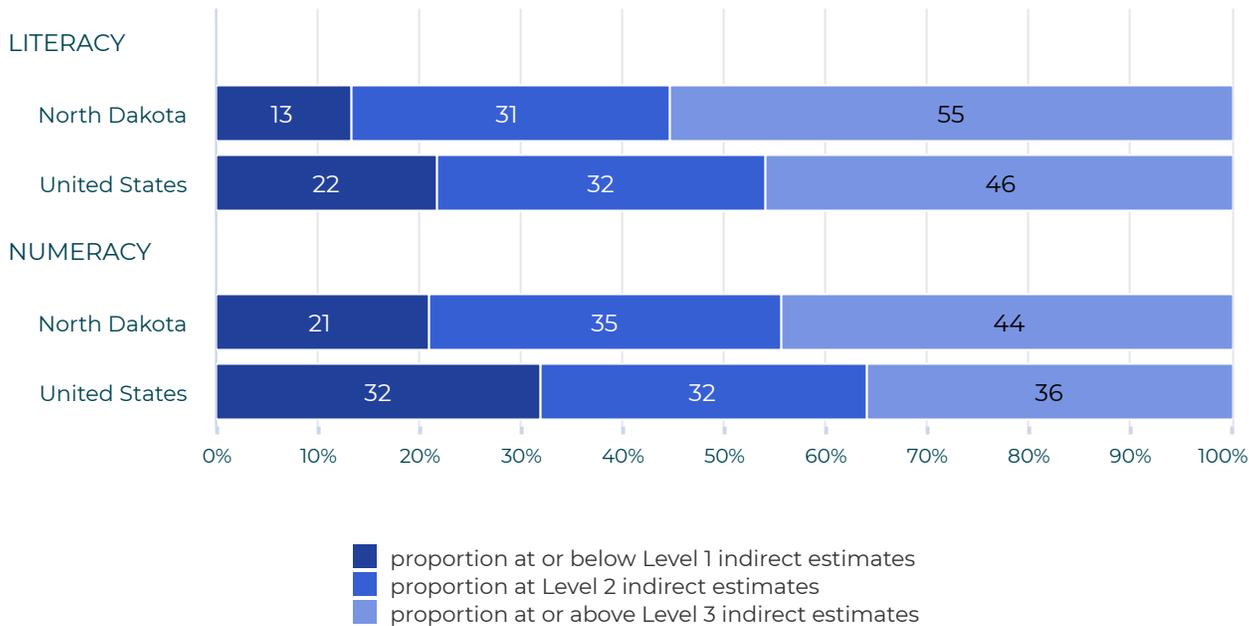
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, NORTH DAKOTA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

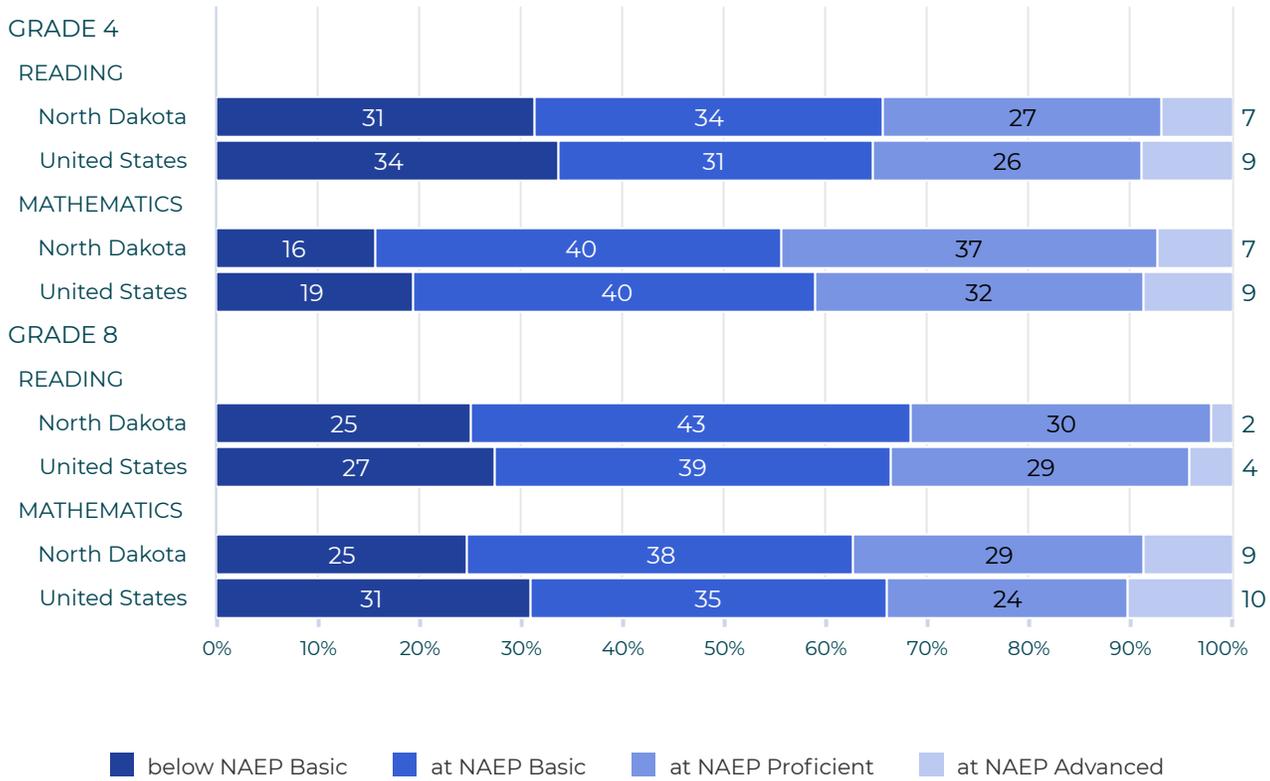
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): NORTH DAKOTA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: NORTH DAKOTA AND THE UNITED STATES

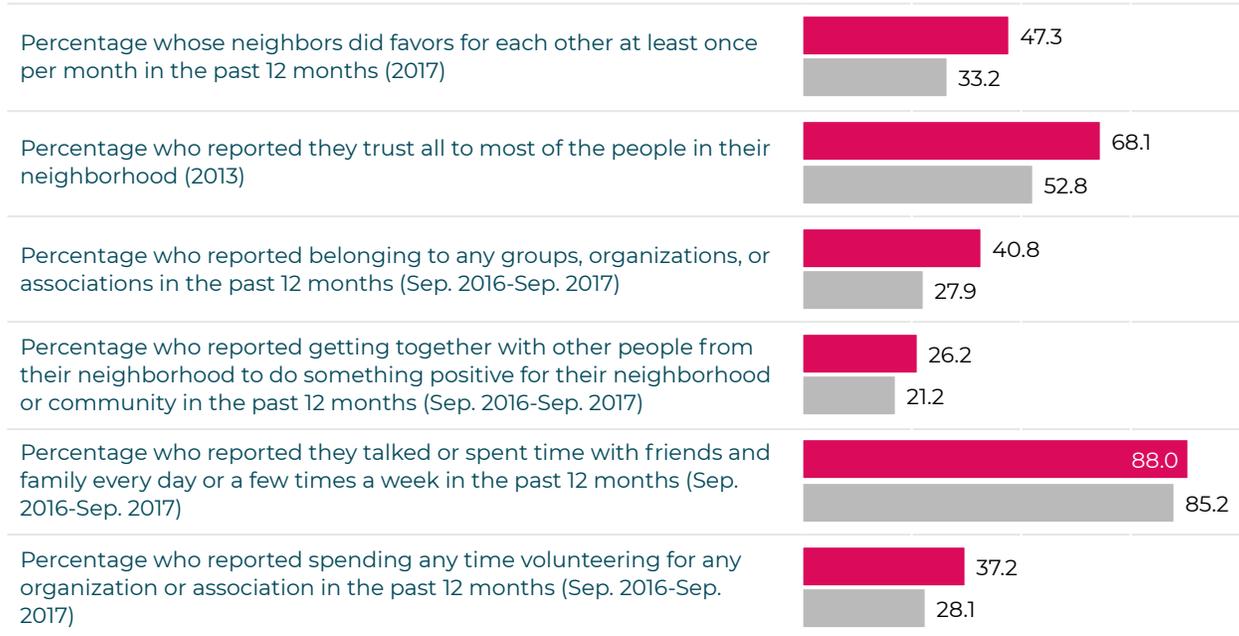


SOCIAL CAPITAL

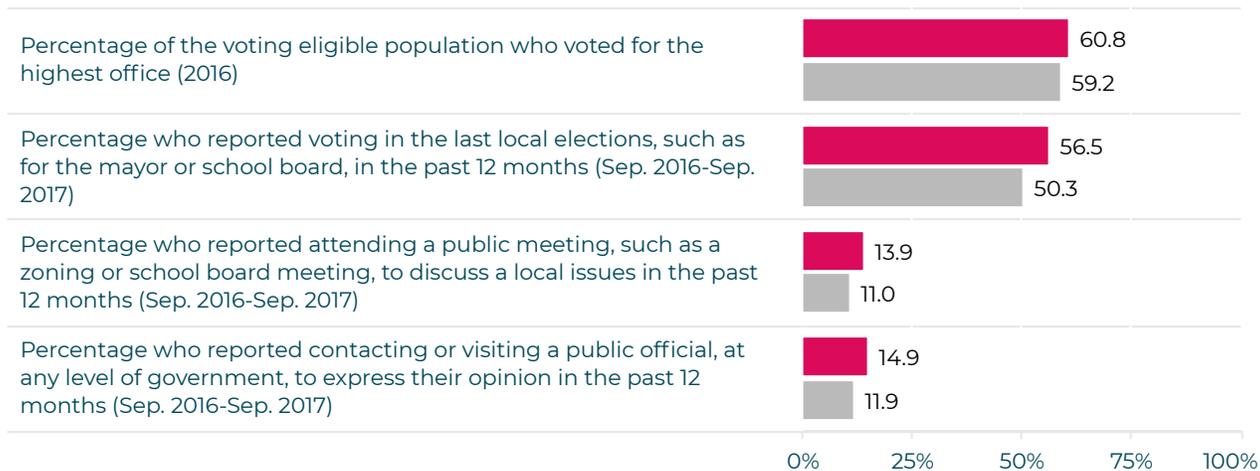
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: NORTH DAKOTA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ North Dakota ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

OHIO

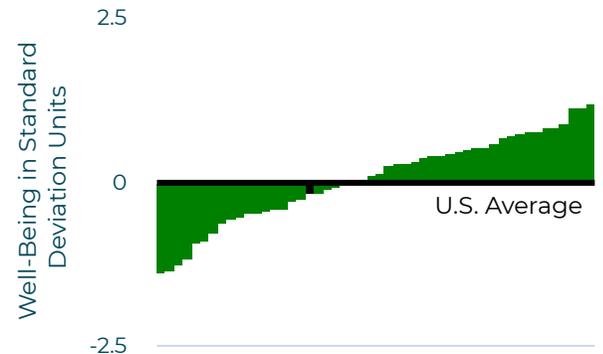
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: OHIO



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR OHIO

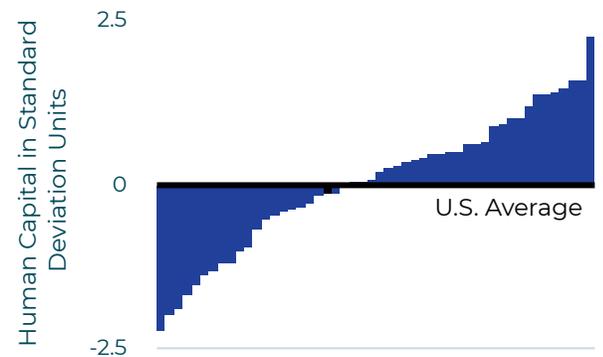
WELL-BEING

Ohio's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.17 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



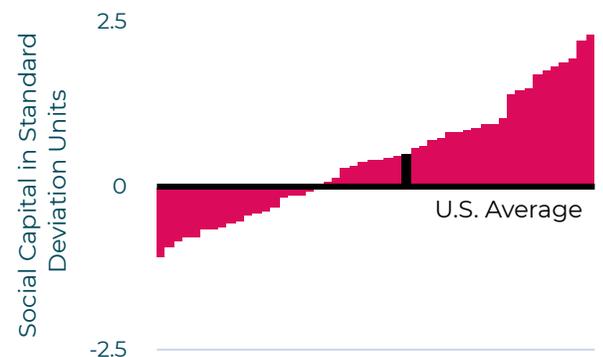
HUMAN CAPITAL

Ohio's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.15 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Ohio's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.49 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



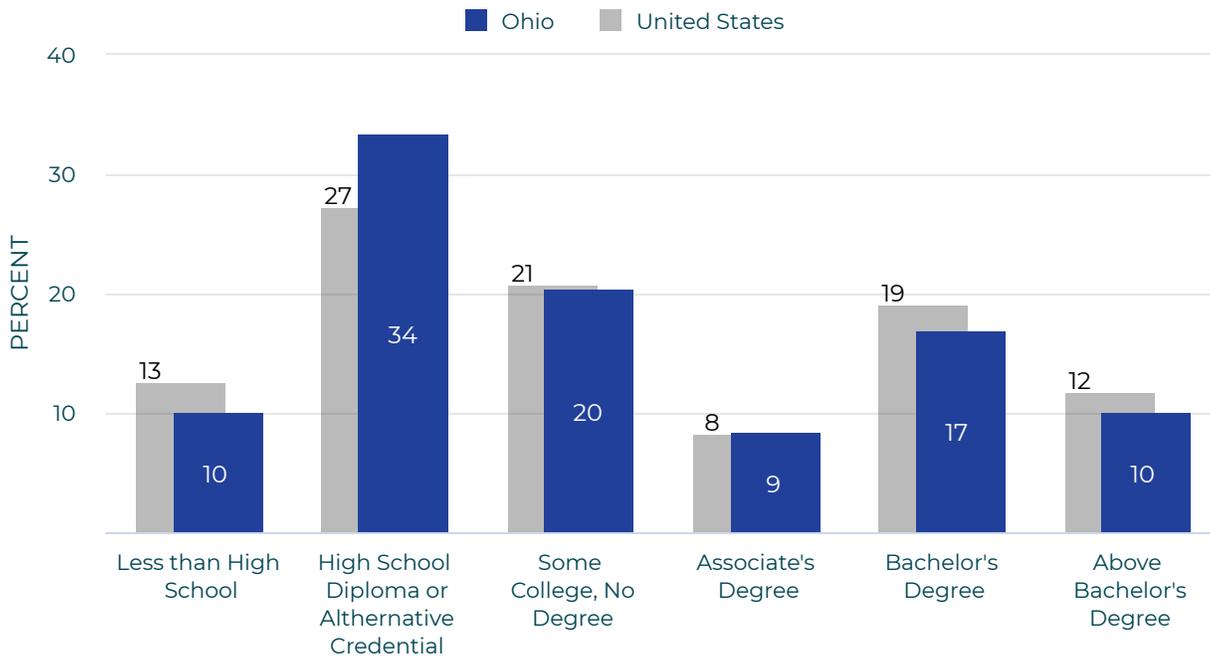
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	OHIO	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	14.1	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	17.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	57,287	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.46	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	11.40	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	10.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	28.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.40	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	9.2	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	297.5	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-0.30	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	77.1	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	34.0	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	7.4	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.7	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	182.5	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	167.3	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	52.0	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	8,492	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	17.5	14.7

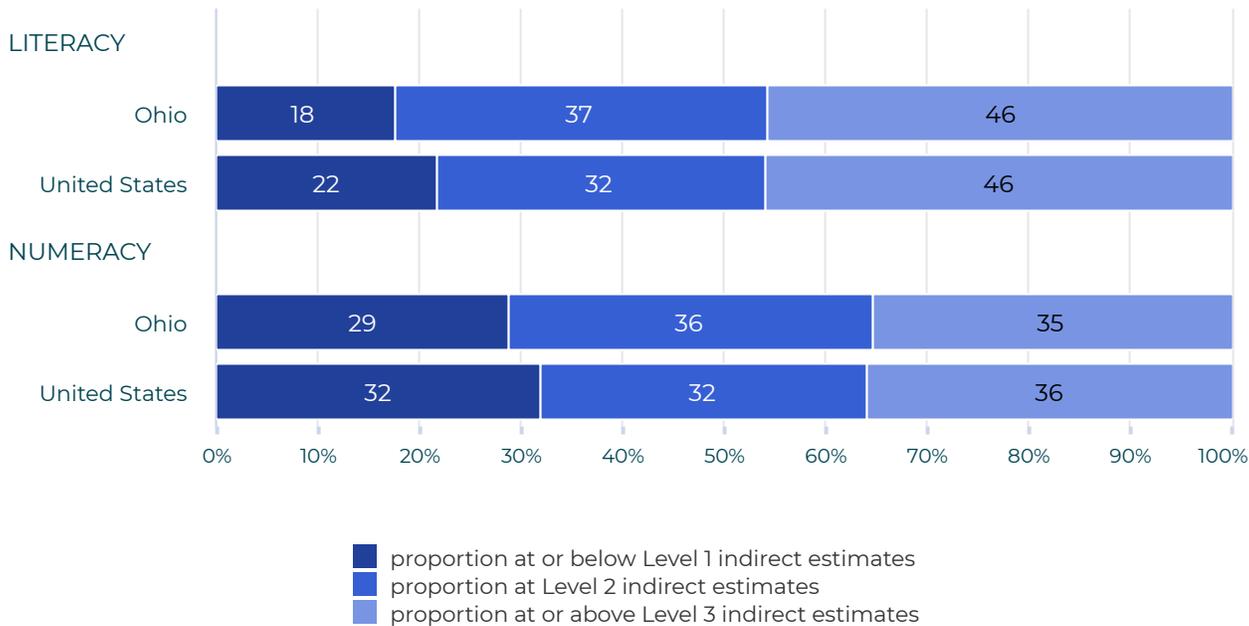
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



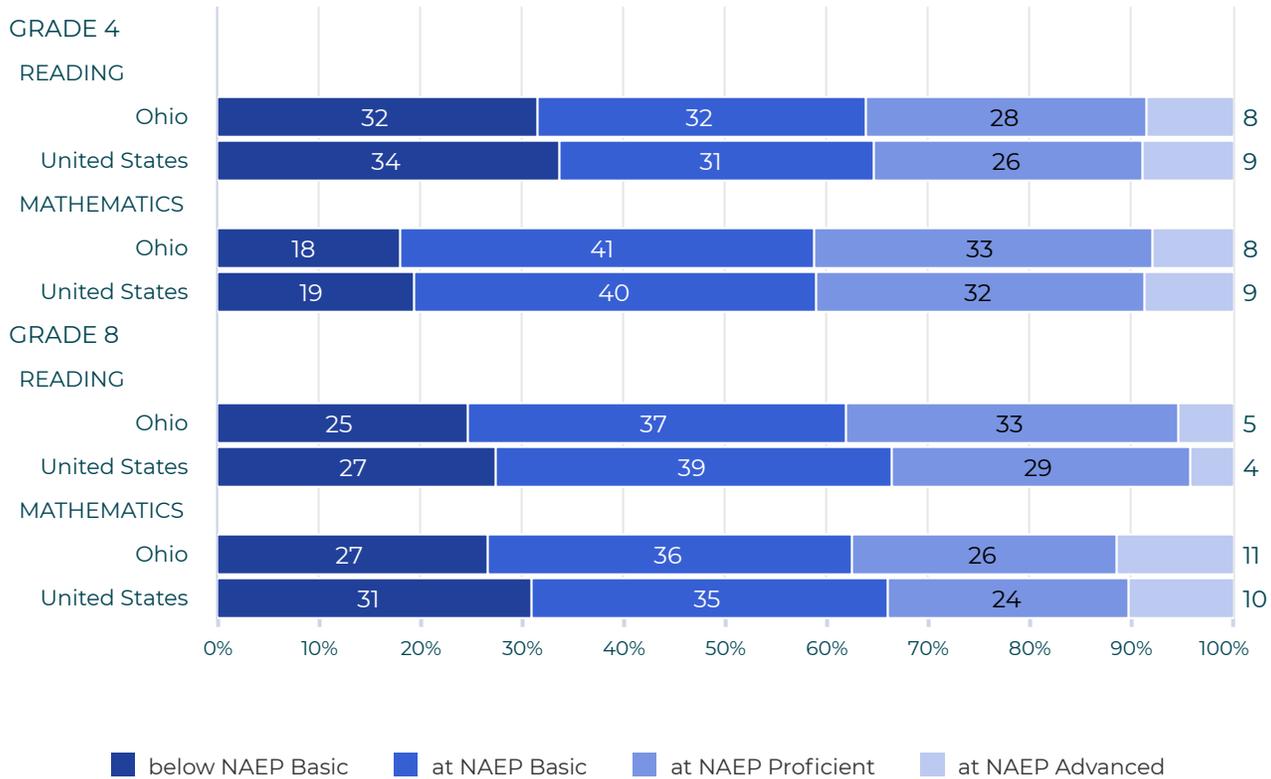
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES

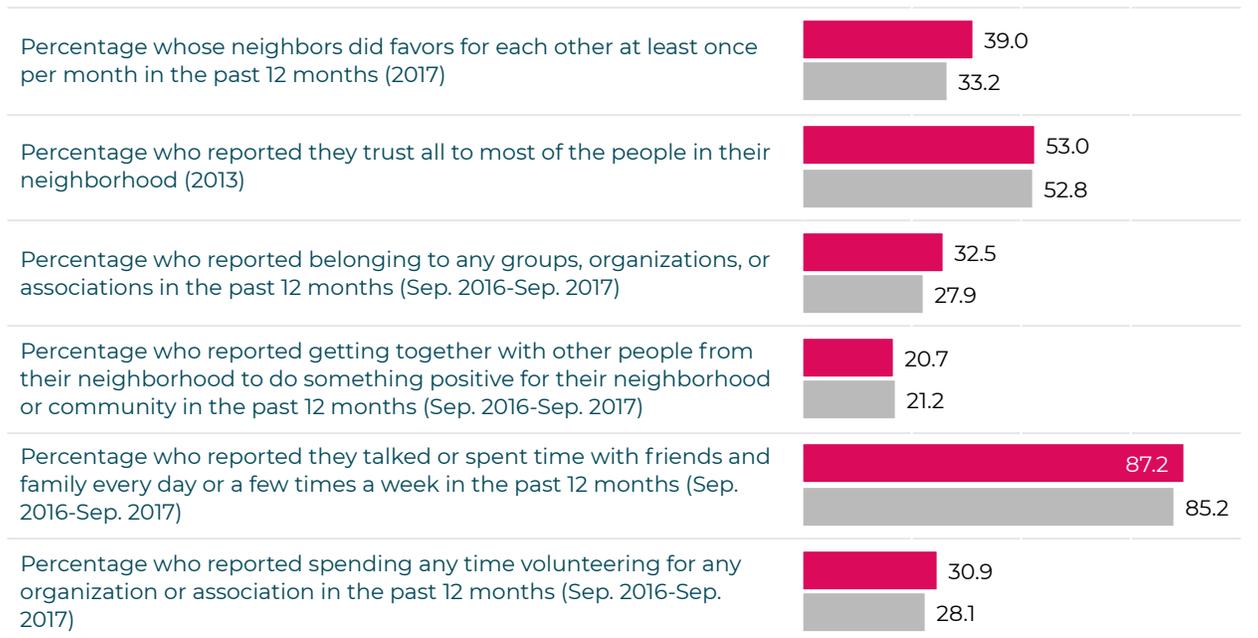


OH SOCIAL CAPITAL

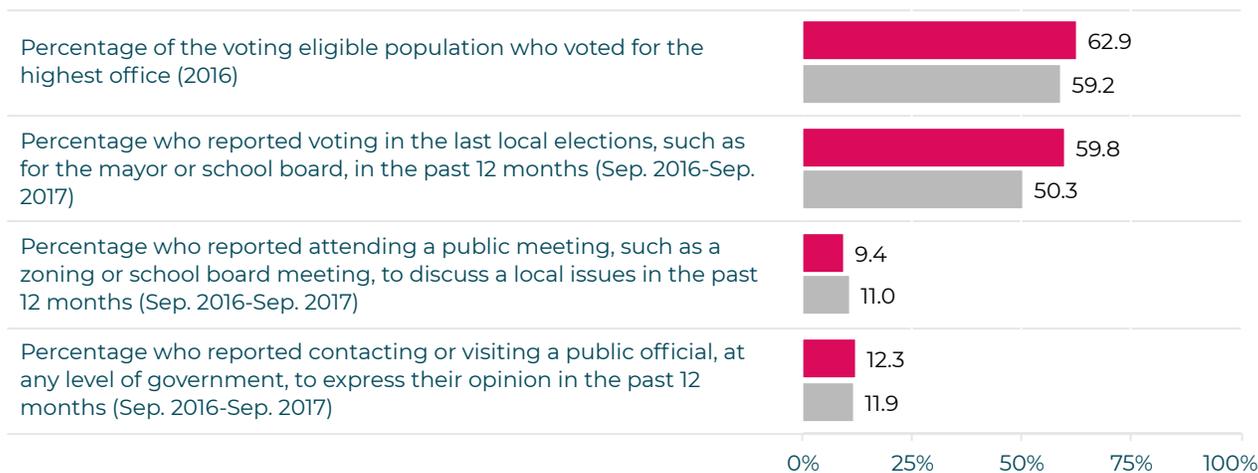
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Ohio ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

OKLAHOMA

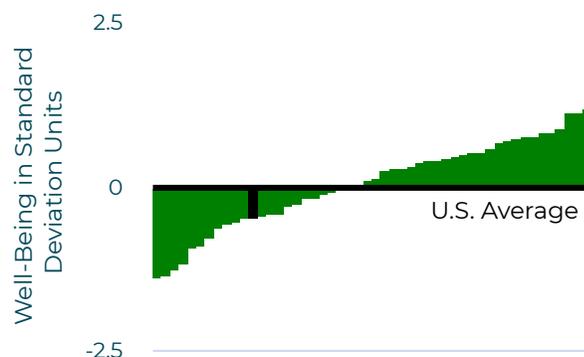
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: OKLAHOMA



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR OKLAHOMA

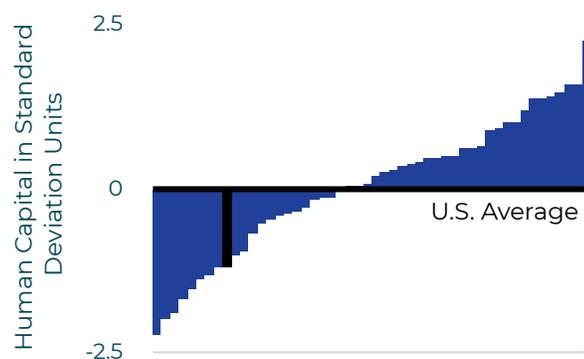
WELL-BEING

Oklahoma's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.45 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



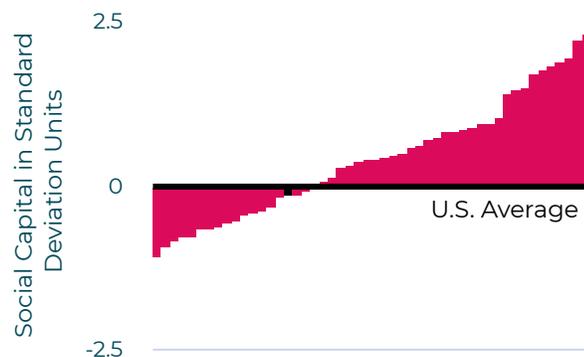
HUMAN CAPITAL

Oklahoma's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.20 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Oklahoma's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.13 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



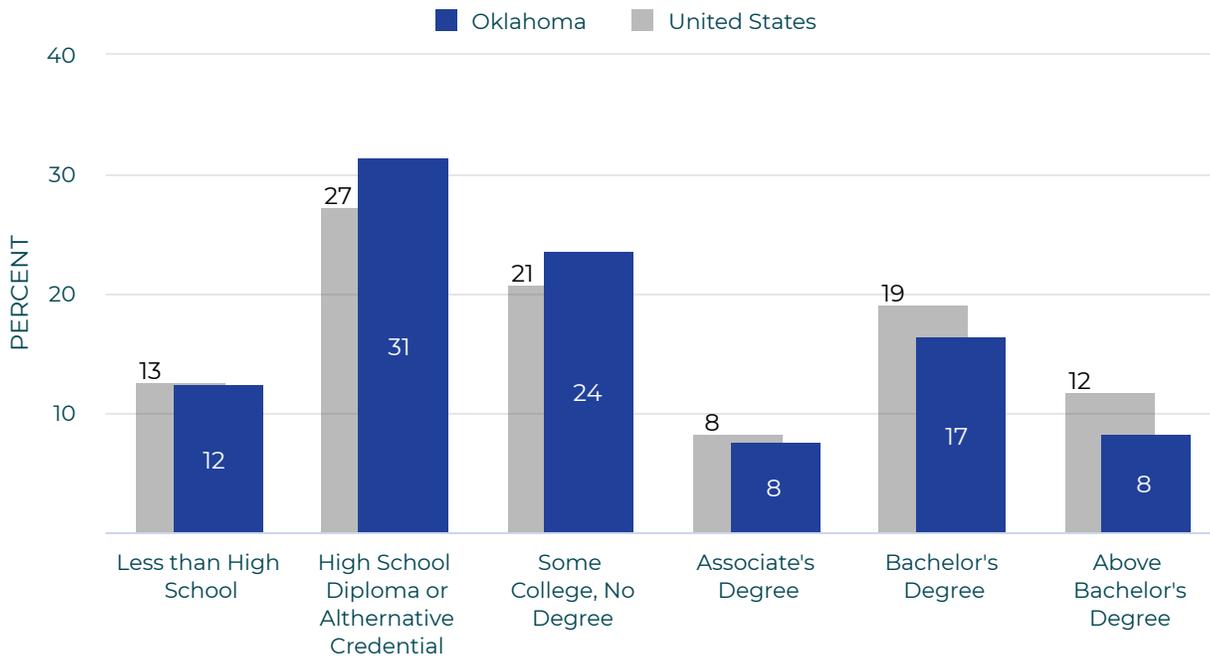
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: OKLAHOMA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	OKLAHOMA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	13.4	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	20.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	53,017	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.47	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	11.80	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	13.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	28.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.80	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	7.4	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	456.2	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	2.10	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	76.0	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	34.8	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	14.9	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.1	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	382.7	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	127.5	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	49.6	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	9,951	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	19.8	14.7

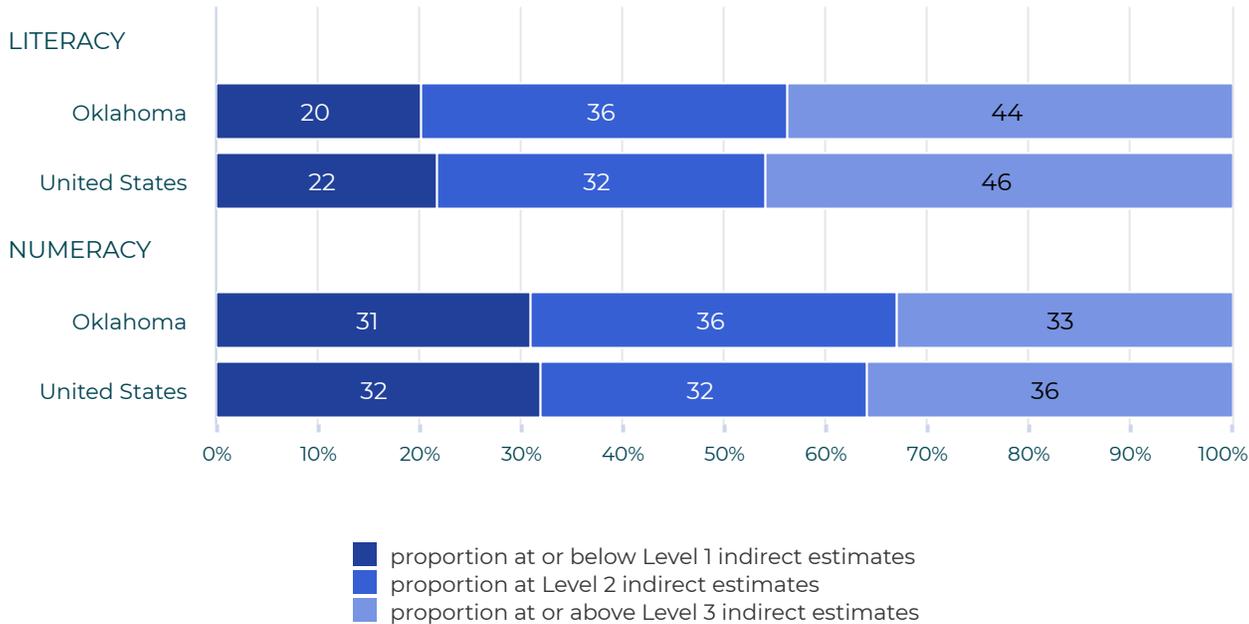
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, OKLAHOMA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



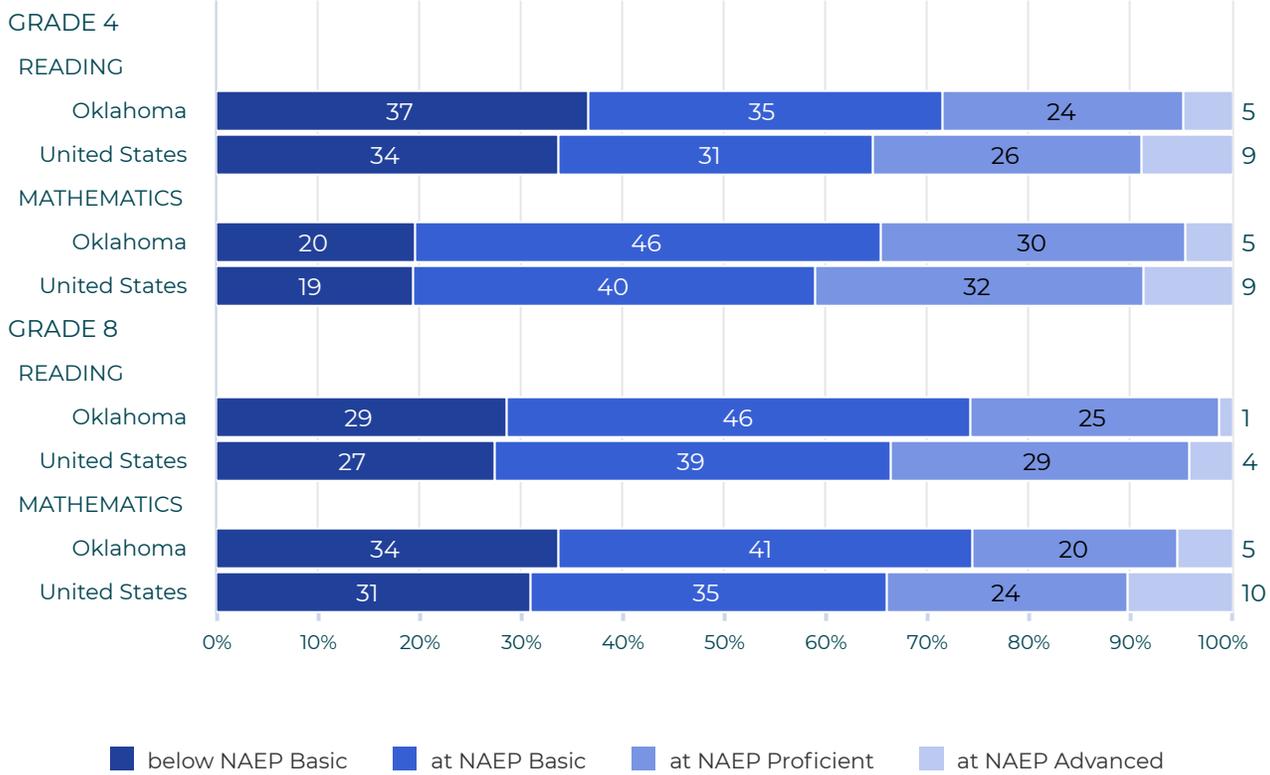
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): OKLAHOMA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: OKLAHOMA AND THE UNITED STATES



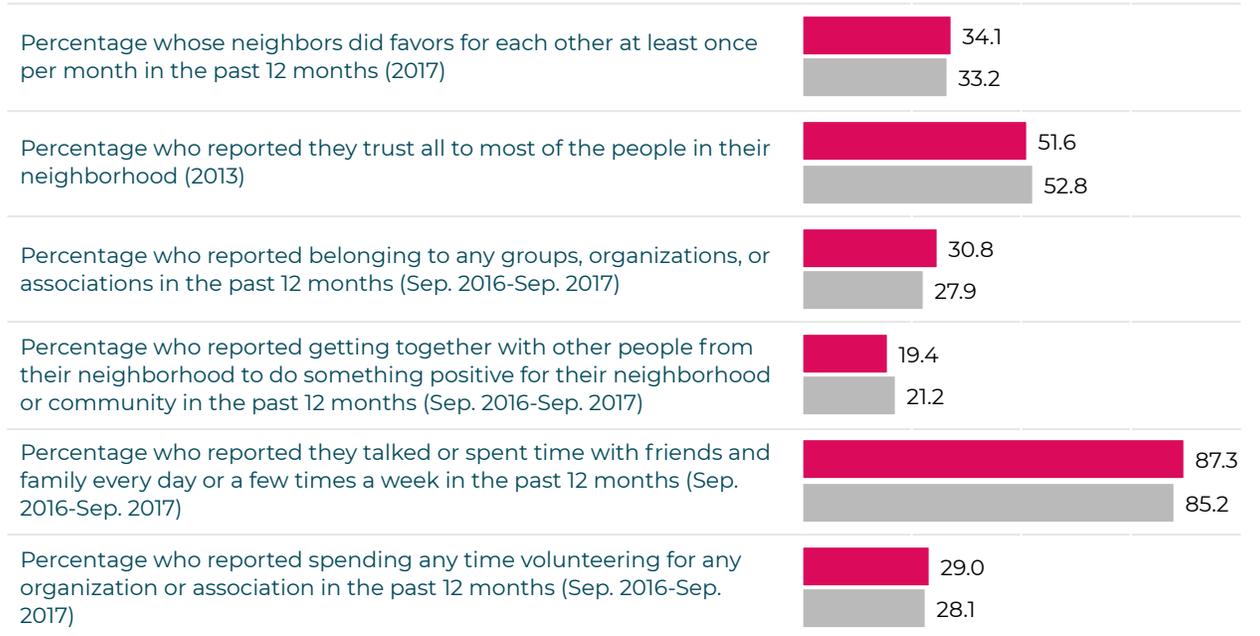


SOCIAL CAPITAL

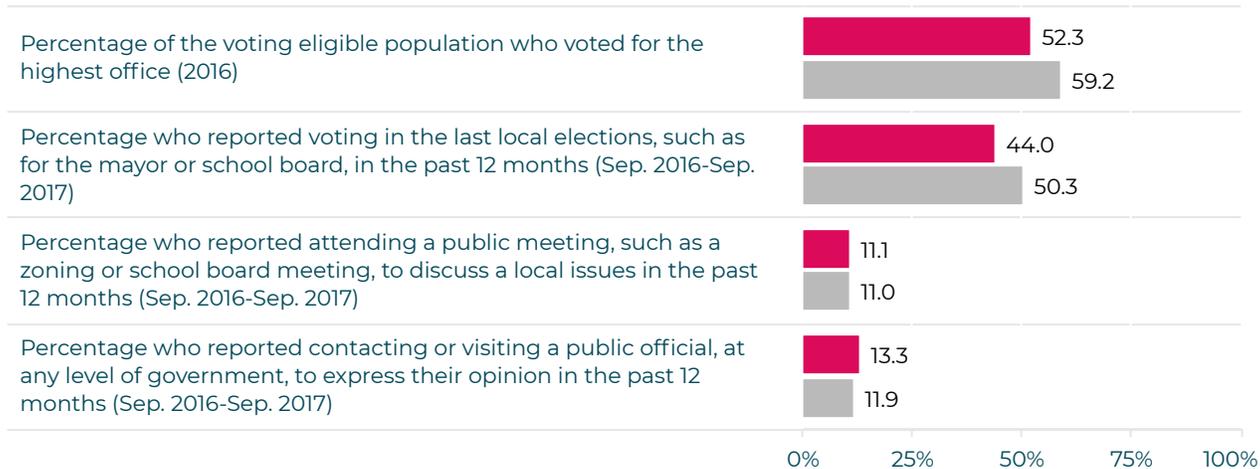
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: OKLAHOMA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Oklahoma ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

OREGON

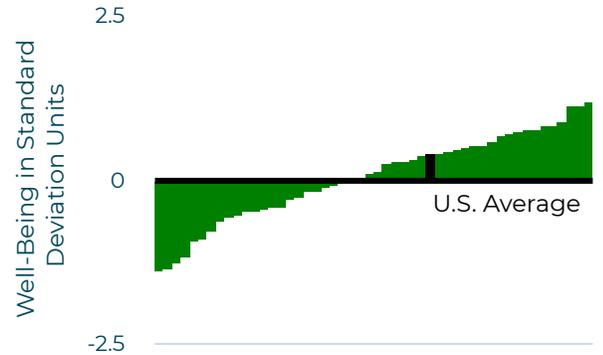
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: OREGON



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR OREGON

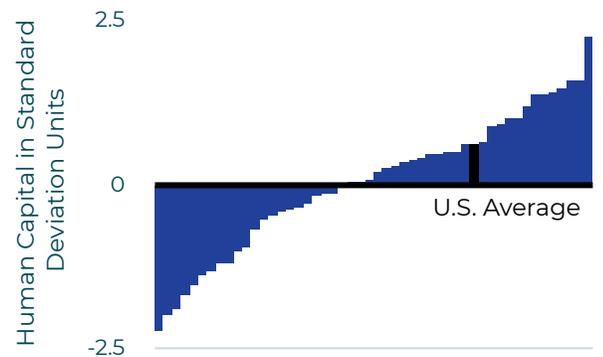
WELL-BEING

Oregon's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.40 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



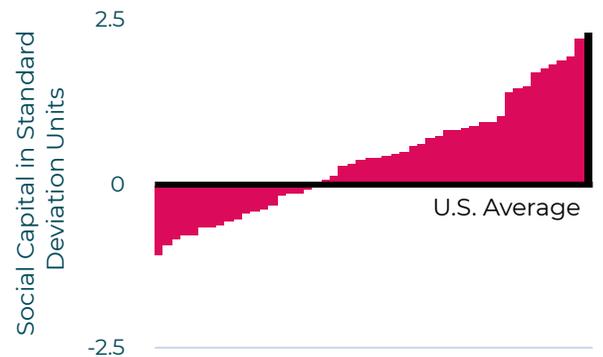
HUMAN CAPITAL

Oregon's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.64 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Oregon's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 2.32 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



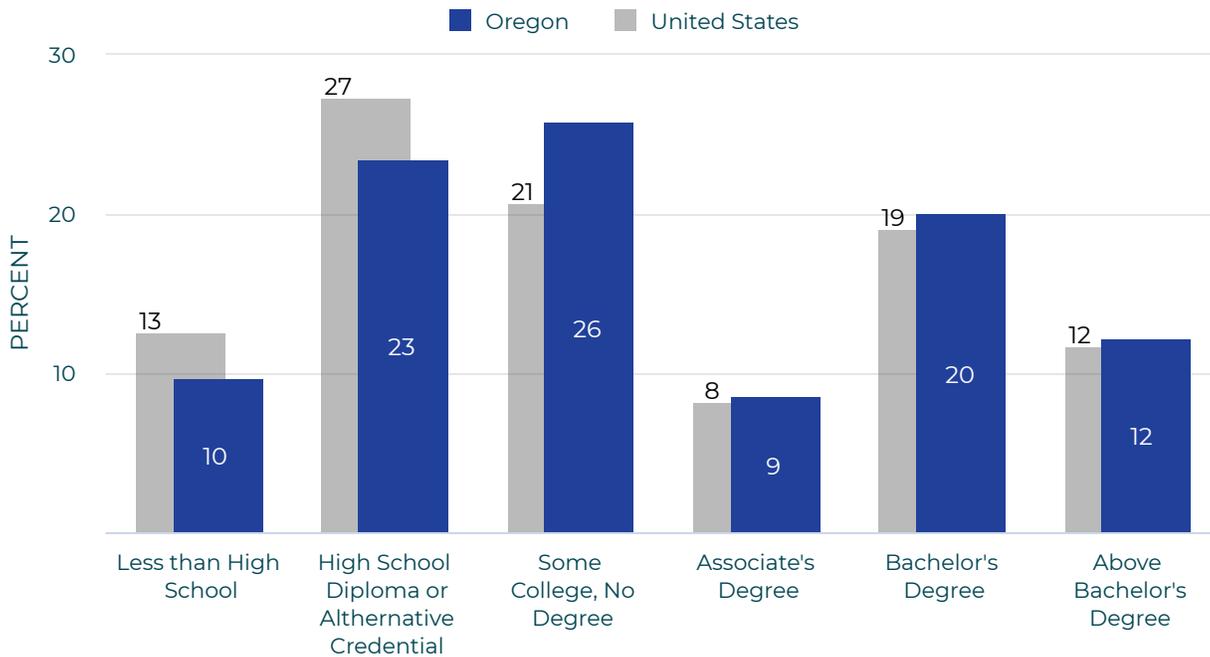
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: OREGON AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	OREGON	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	17.7	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	11.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	57,050	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.46	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	12.50	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	12.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	27.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.00	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	8.3	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	281.8	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	6.90	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.7	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	29.9	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	8.8	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	6.8	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	453.7	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	143.8	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	67.9	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,507	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	17.3	14.7

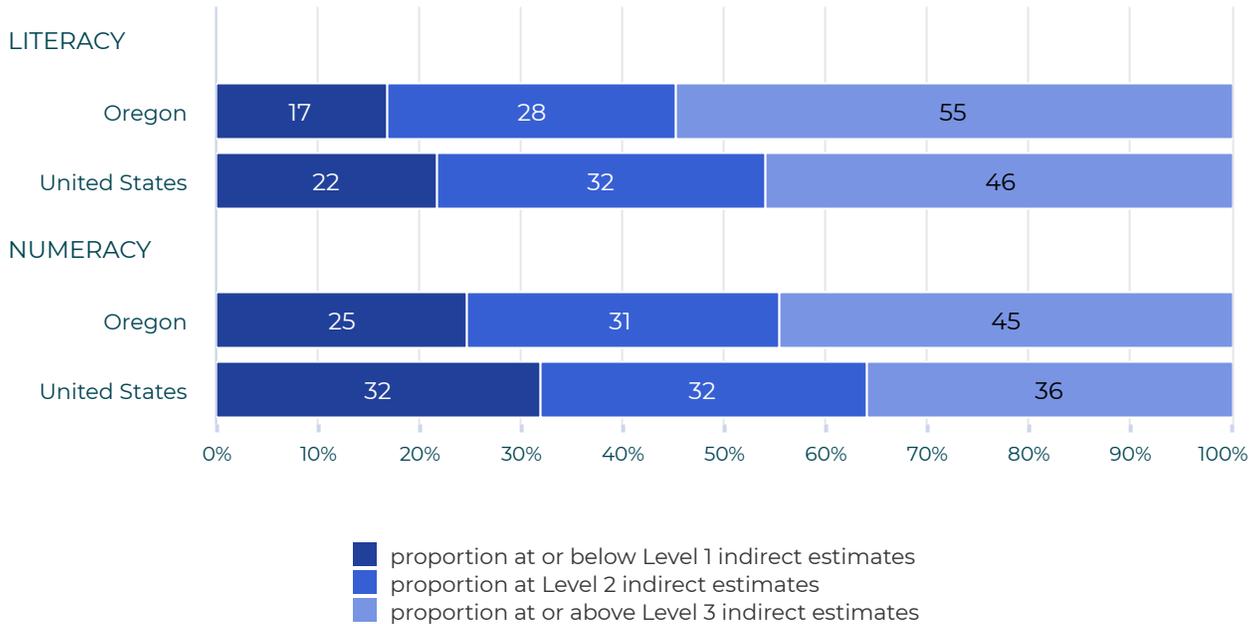
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, OREGON AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

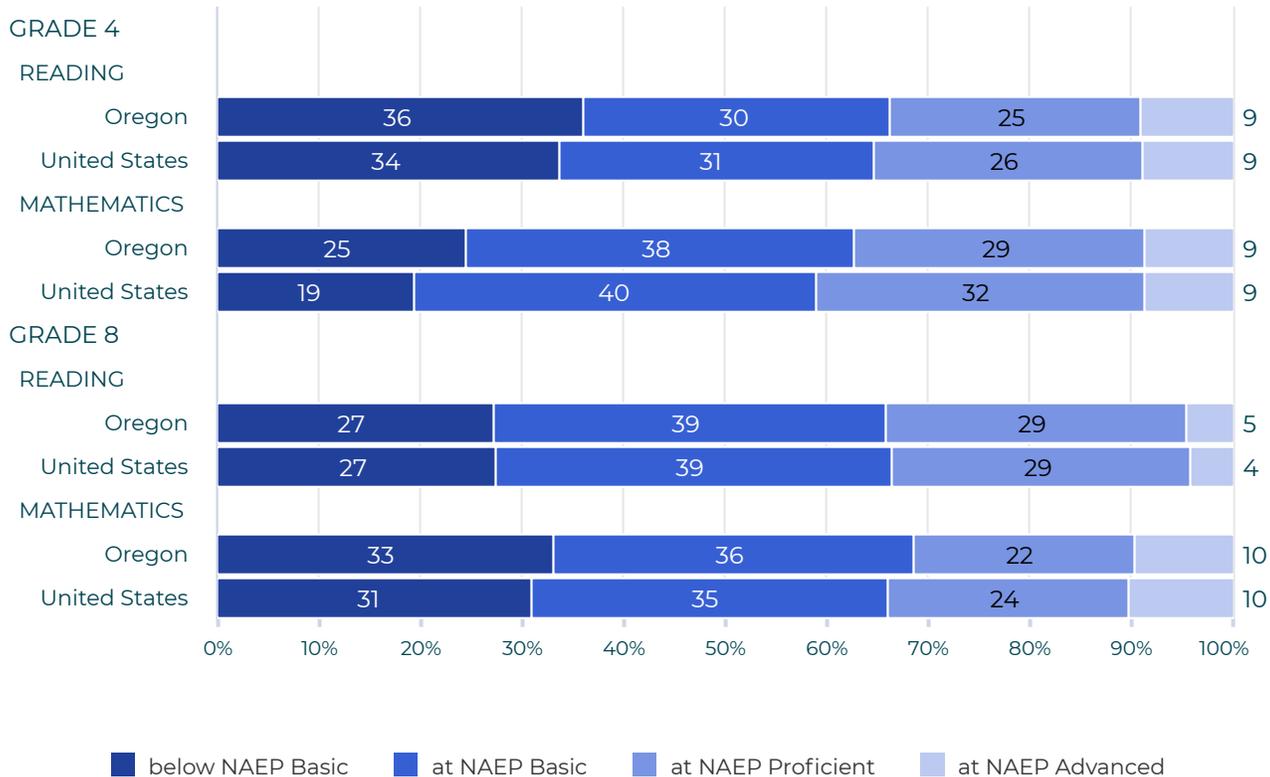
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): OREGON AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: OREGON AND THE UNITED STATES

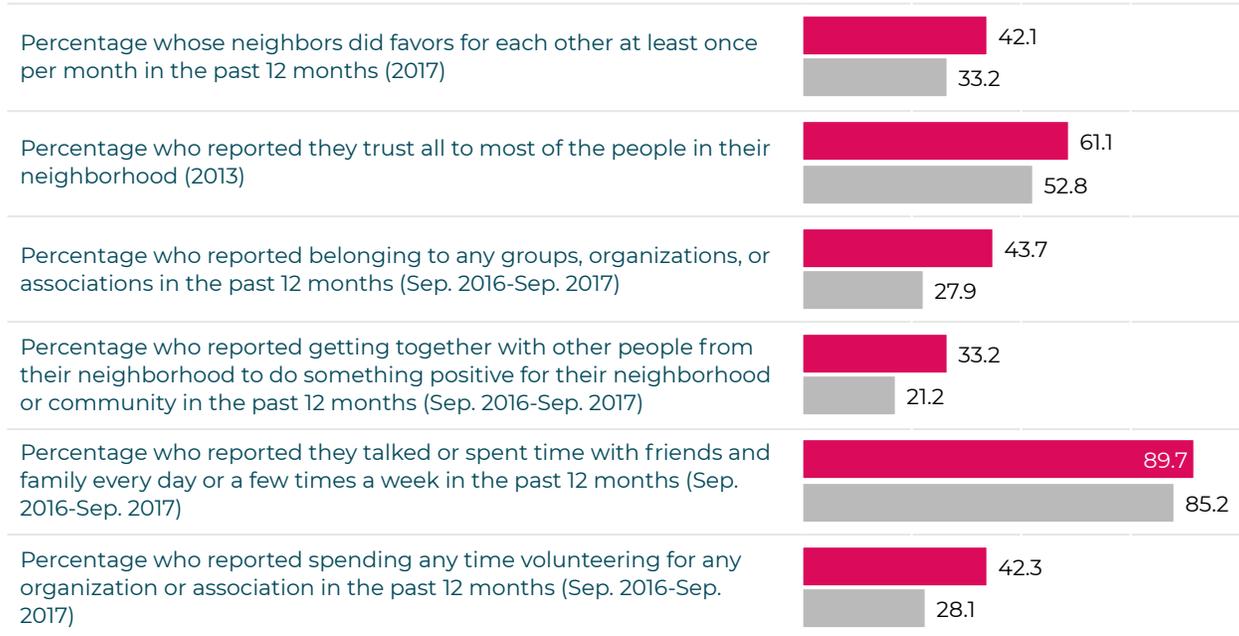


SOCIAL CAPITAL

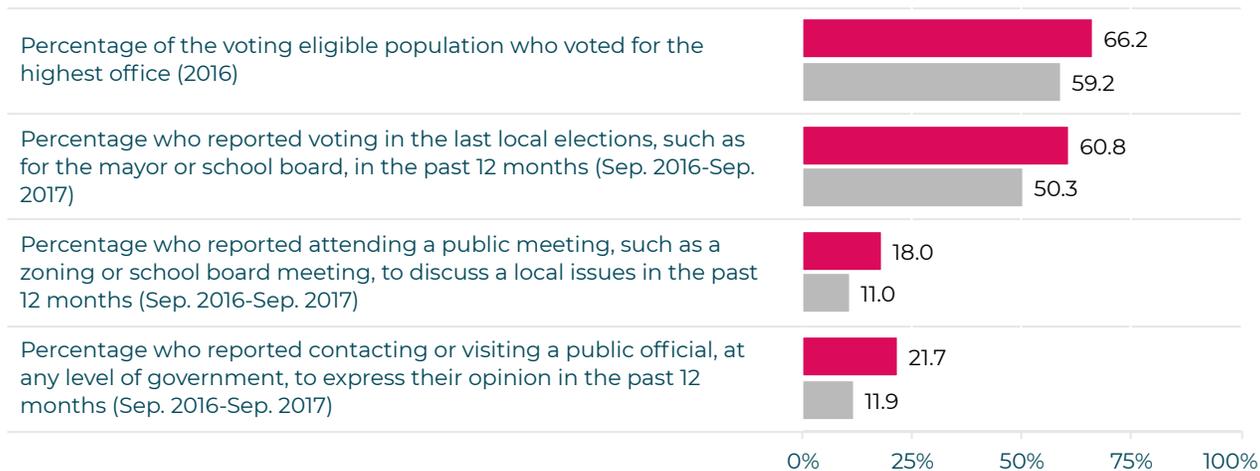
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: OREGON AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Oregon ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



PENNSYLVANIA

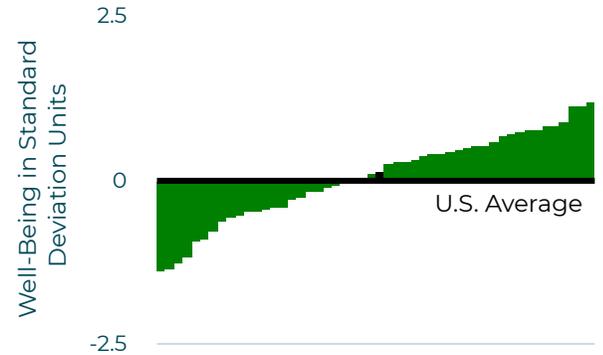
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: PENNSYLVANIA



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR PENNSYLVANIA

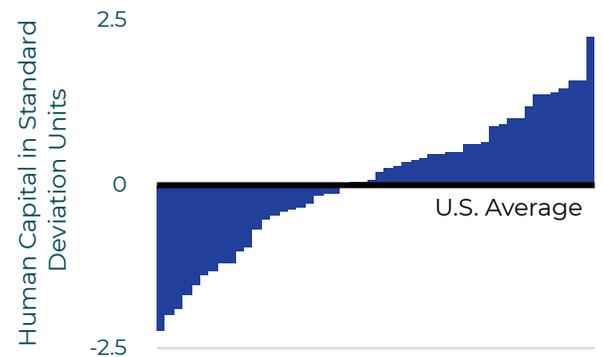
WELL-BEING

Pennsylvania's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.12 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



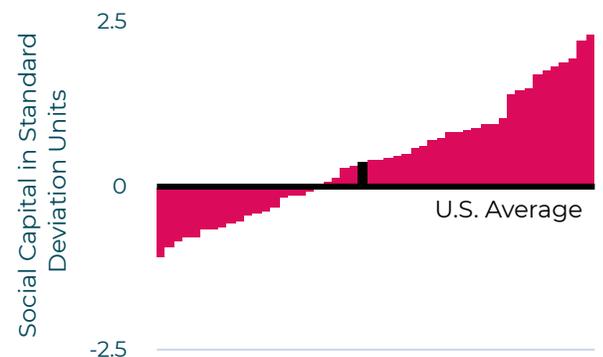
HUMAN CAPITAL

Pennsylvania's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.01 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Pennsylvania's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.37 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



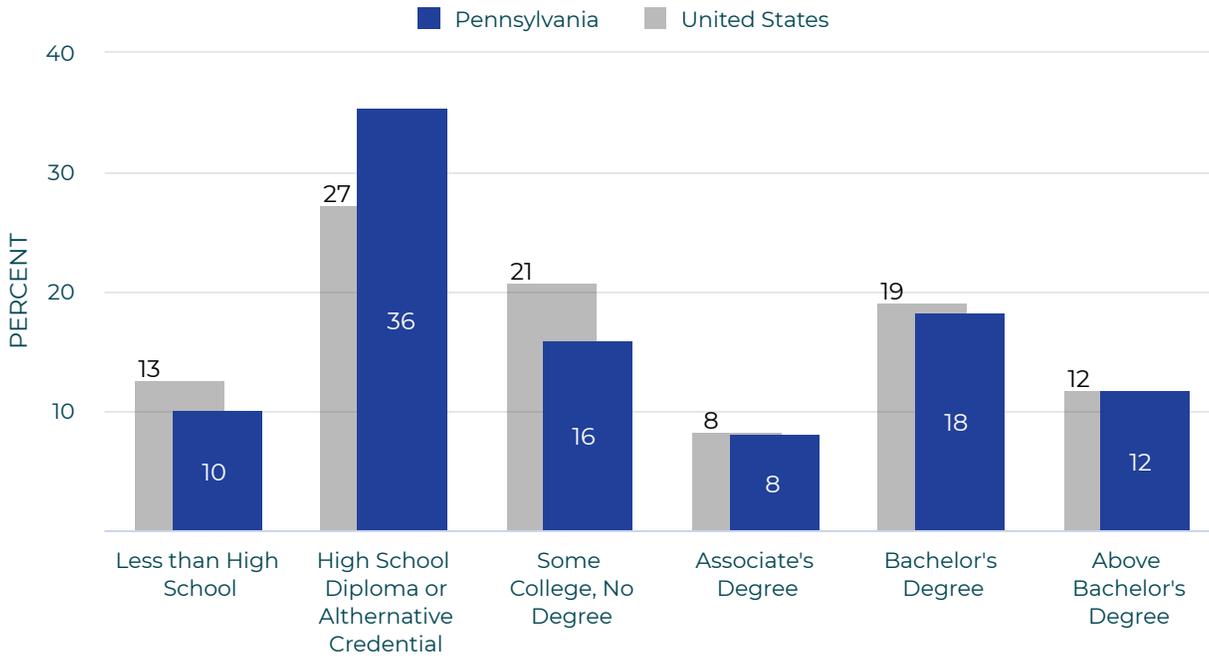
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	PENNSYLVANIA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	12.9	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	16.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	57,003	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.47	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	11.80	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	11.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	26.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.90	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	9.4	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	313.3	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	0.00	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	78.3	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	30.9	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	7.1	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.4	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	182.0	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	199.8	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	60.7	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	7,541	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	14.9	14.7

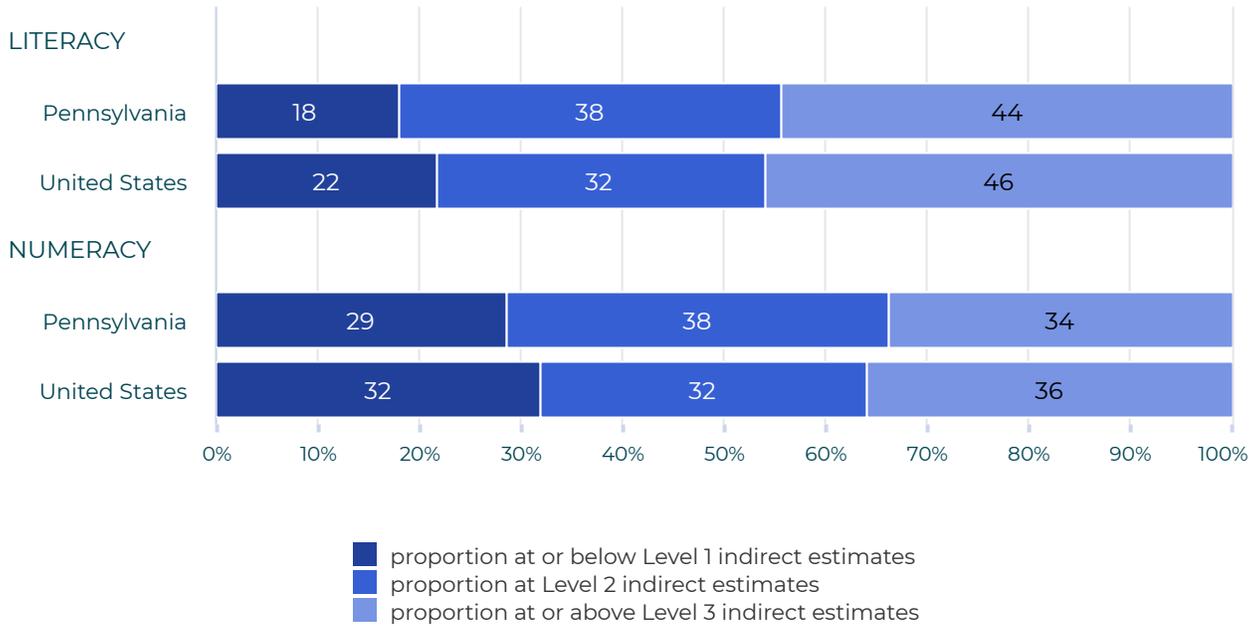
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



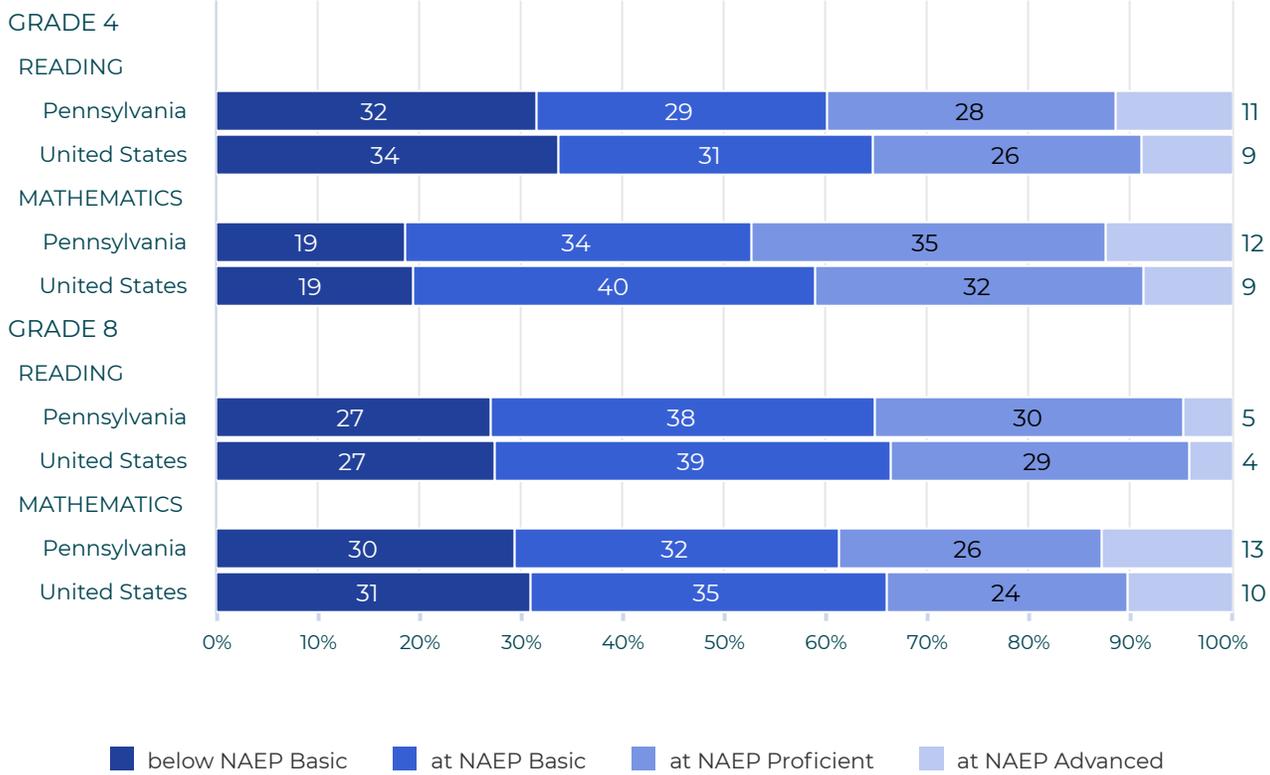
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

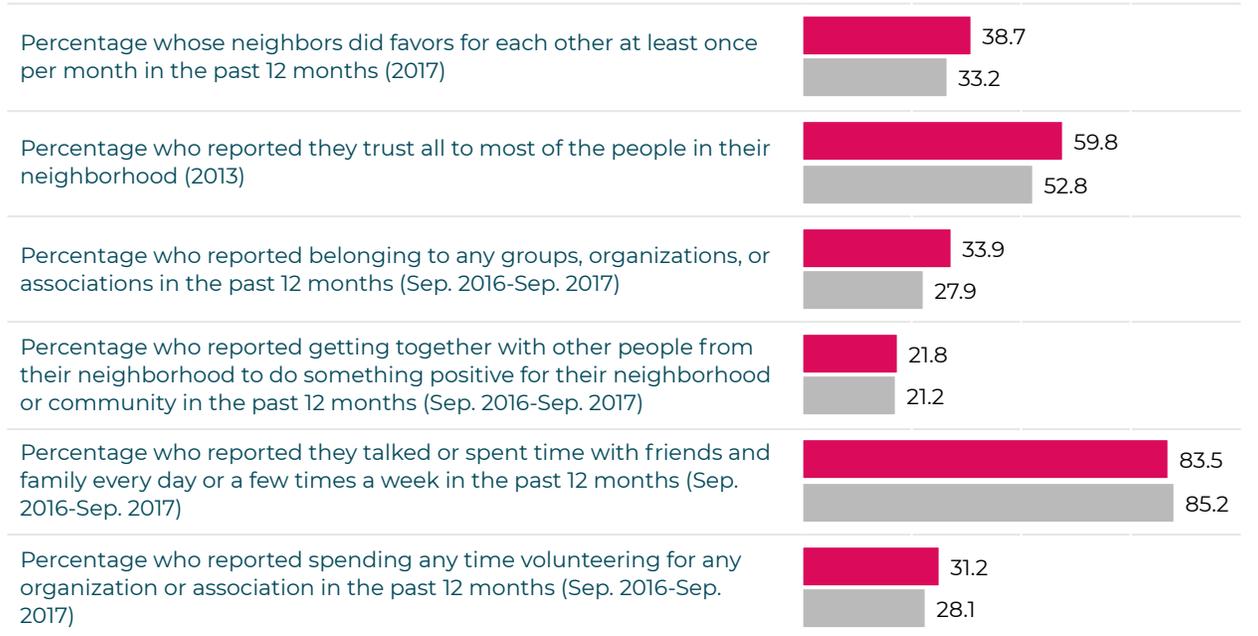


SOCIAL CAPITAL

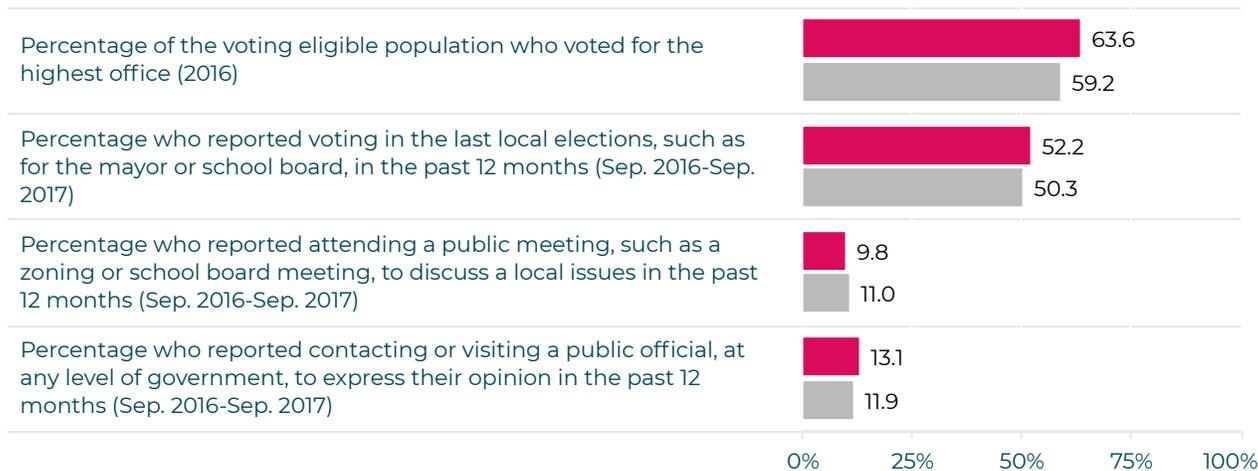
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Pennsylvania ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING

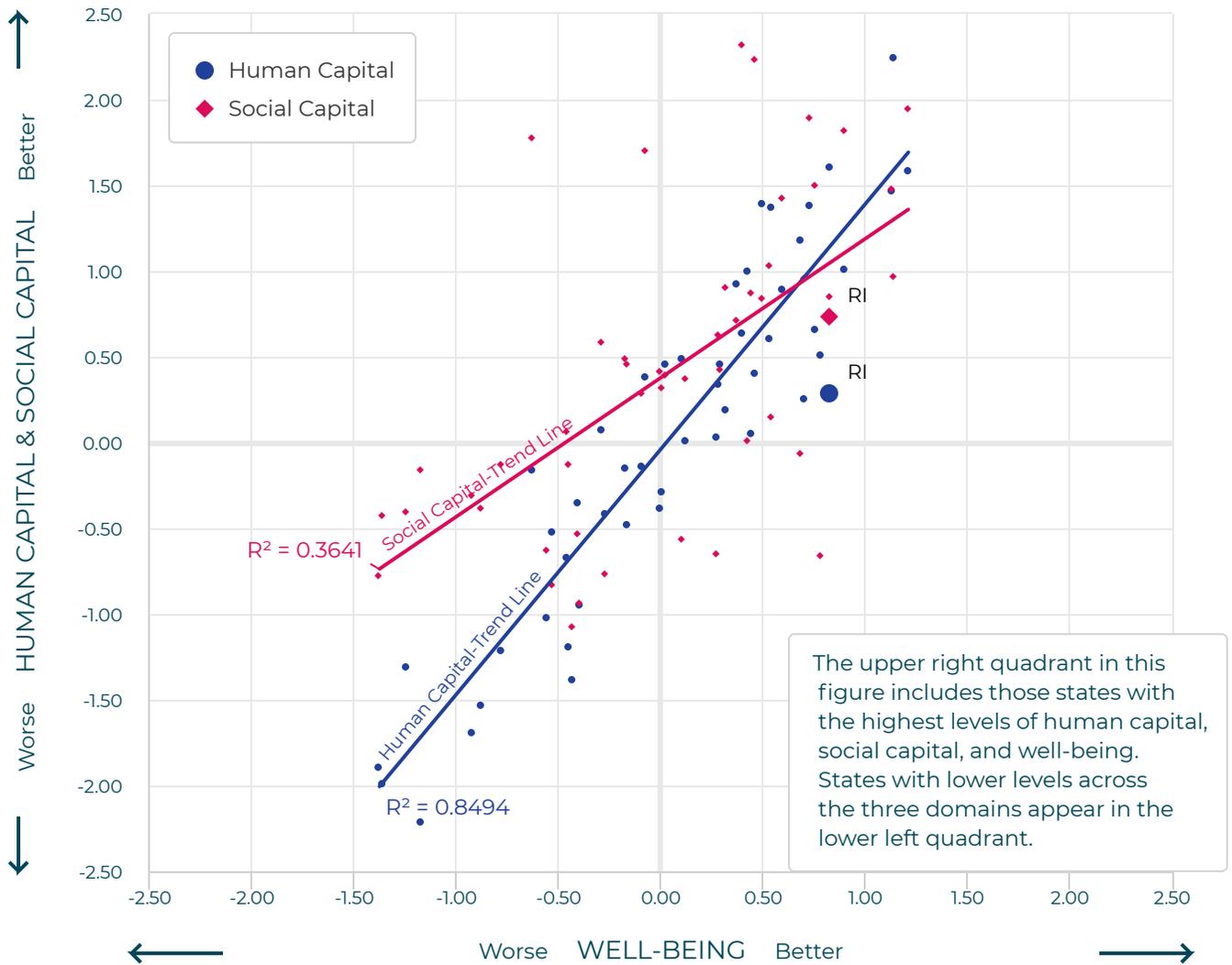


POLITICAL EFFICACY



RHODE ISLAND

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: RHODE ISLAND

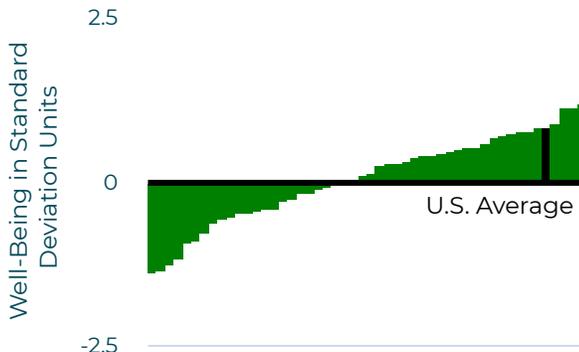




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR RHODE ISLAND

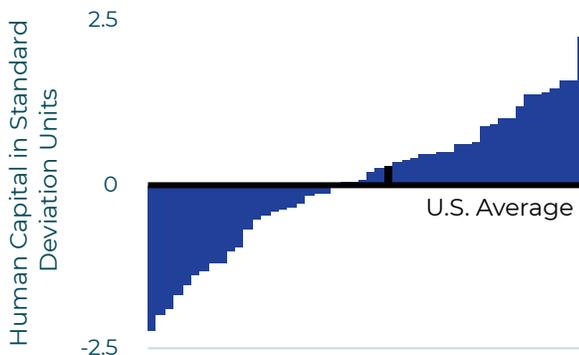
WELL-BEING

Rhode Island's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.83 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



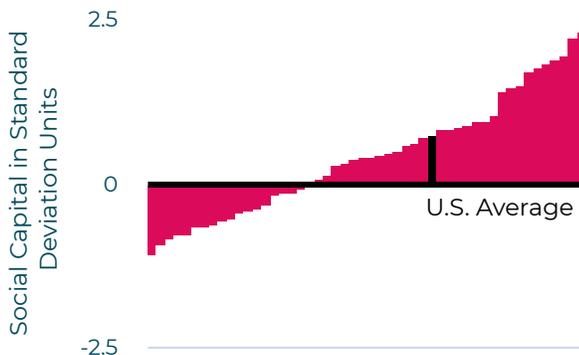
HUMAN CAPITAL

Rhode Island's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.29 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Rhode Island's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.73 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



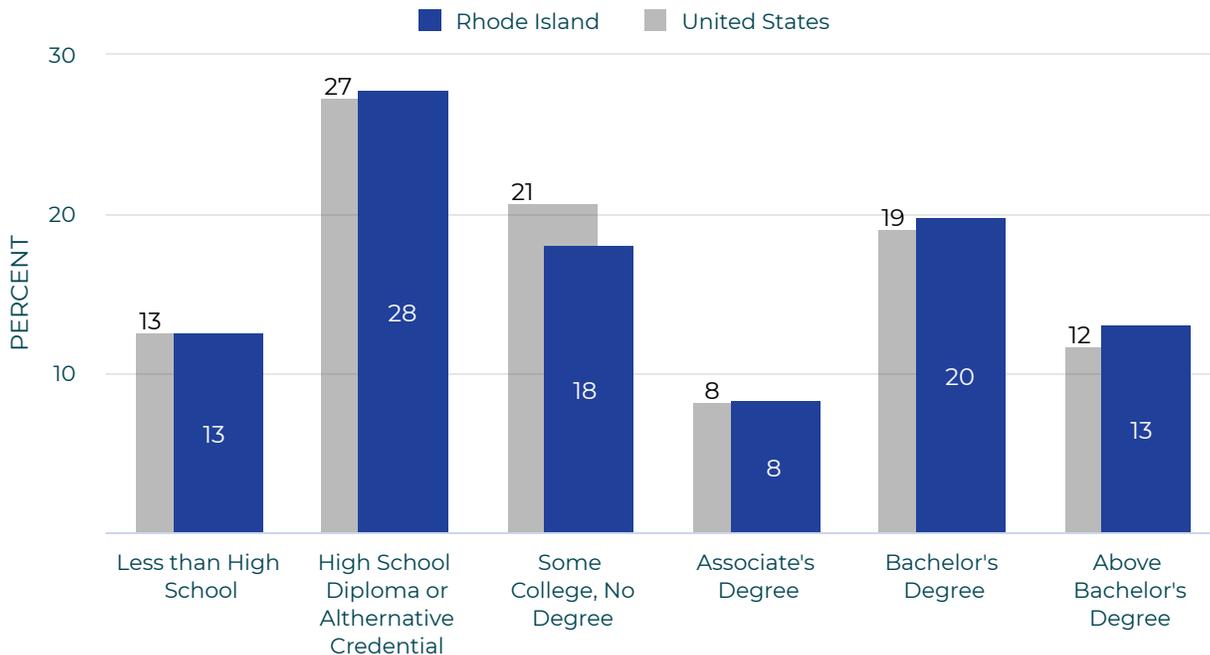
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: RHODE ISLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	RHODE ISLAND	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	16.3	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	11.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	61,068	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.47	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	10.10	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	8.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	26.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	3.10	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	8.0	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	232.2	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	0.40	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	80.1	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	27.7	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	6.7	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	7.5	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	375.0	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	256.3	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	54.2	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,516	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	13.4	14.7

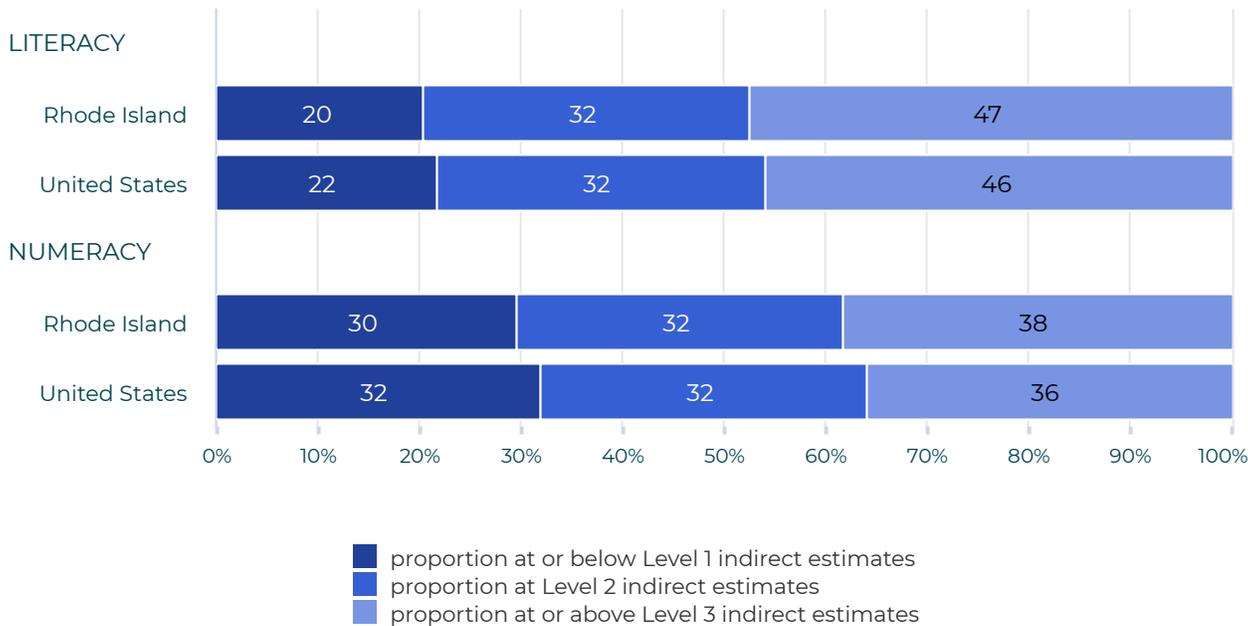
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, RHODE ISLAND AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



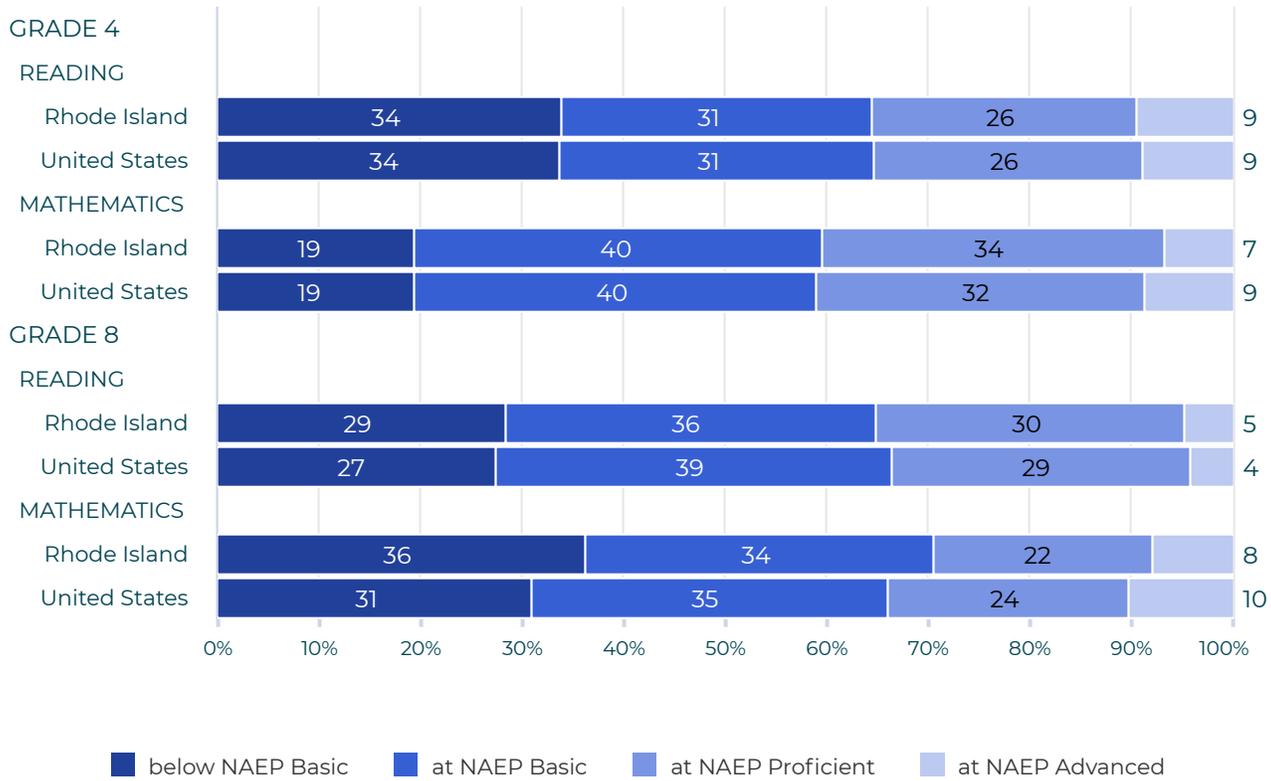
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): RHODE ISLAND AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: RHODE ISLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

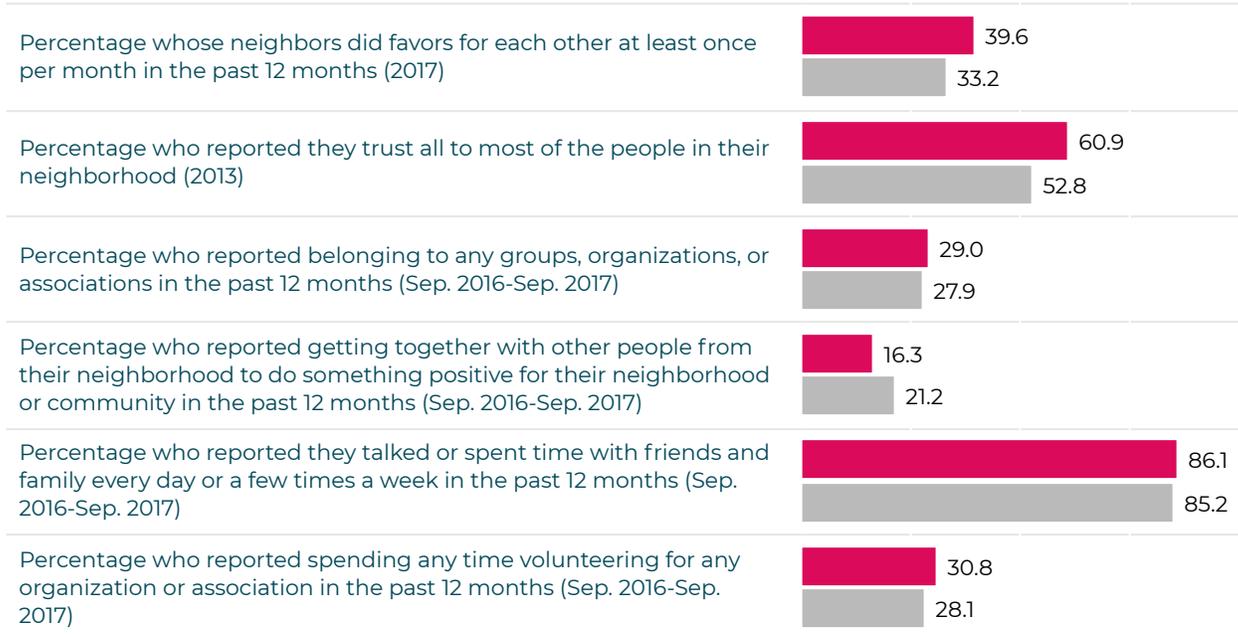


SOCIAL CAPITAL

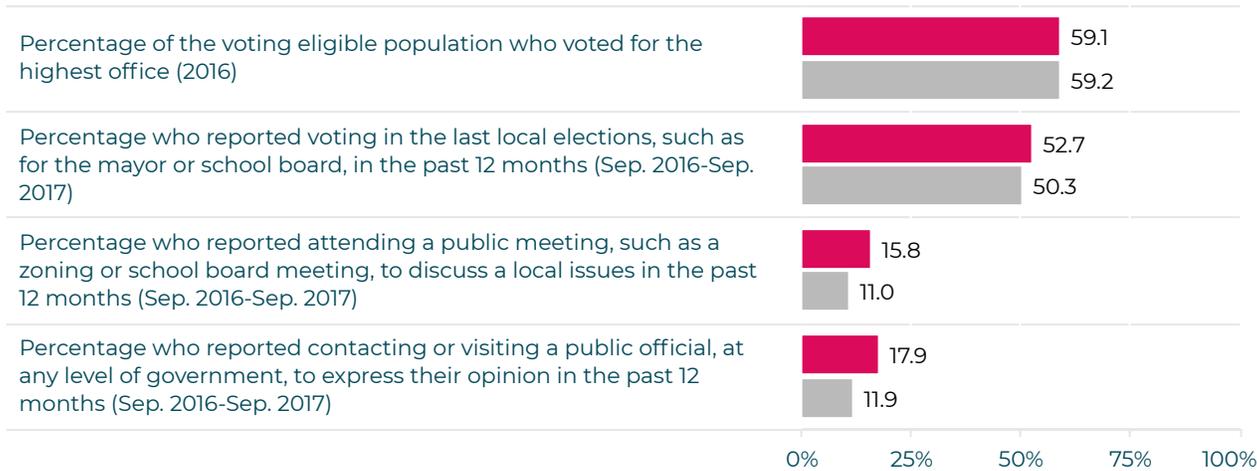
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: RHODE ISLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Rhode Island ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

SOUTH CAROLINA

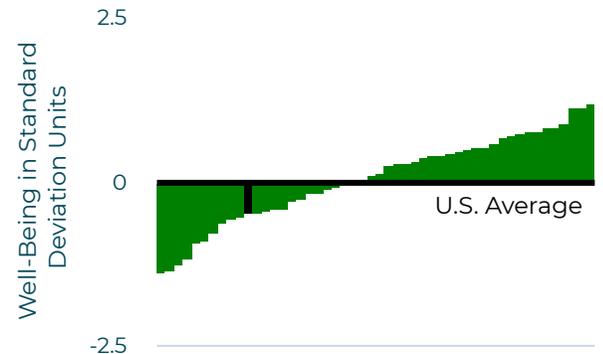
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: SOUTH CAROLINA



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

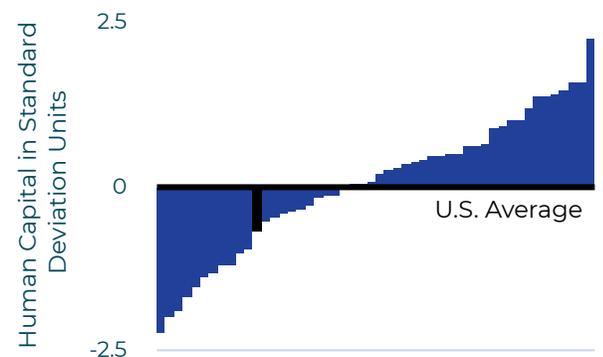
WELL-BEING

South Carolina's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.46 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



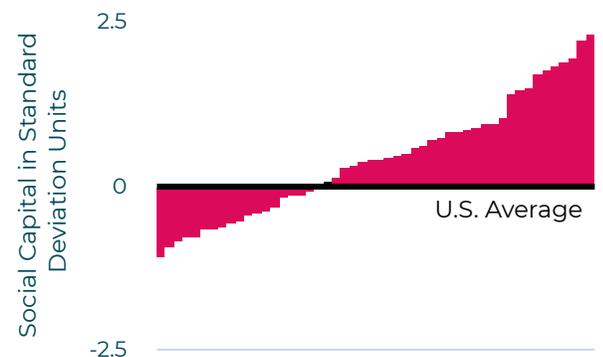
HUMAN CAPITAL

South Carolina's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.68 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

South Carolina's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.06 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



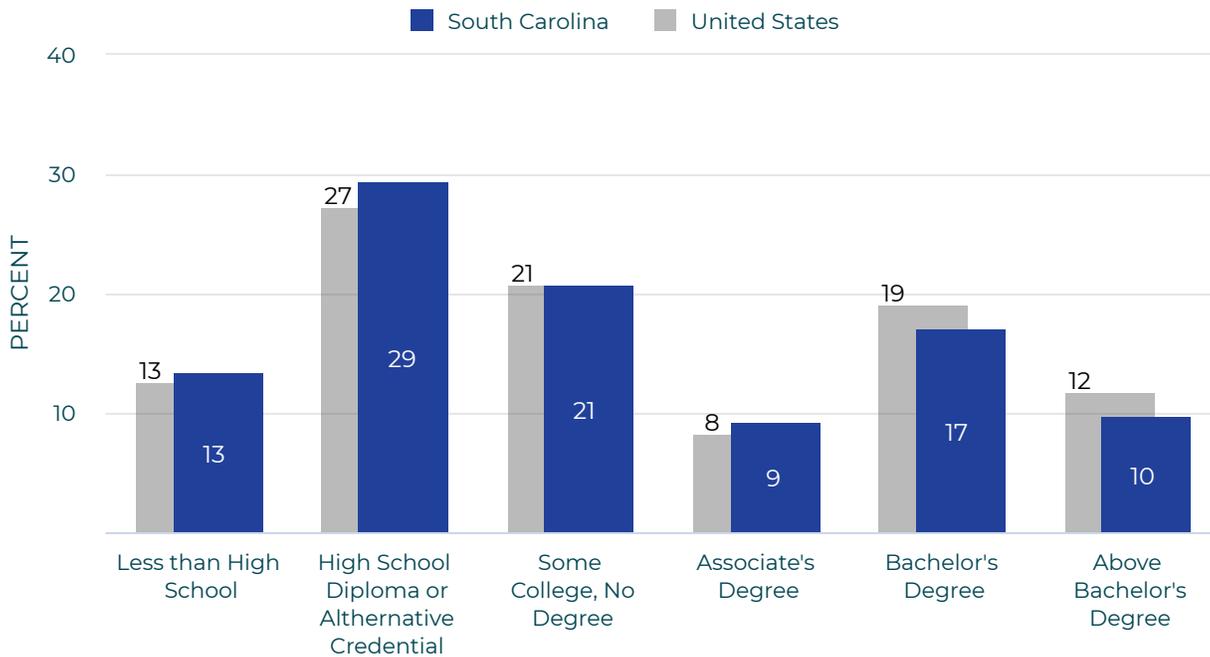
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	SOUTH CAROLINA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	14.1	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	13.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	52,738	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.47	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	13.70	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	12.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	30.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.80	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	7.8	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	506.2	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	11.50	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	77.0	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	34.3	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	12.1	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	9.7	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	157.7	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	127.0	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	48.2	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	9,131	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	16.5	14.7

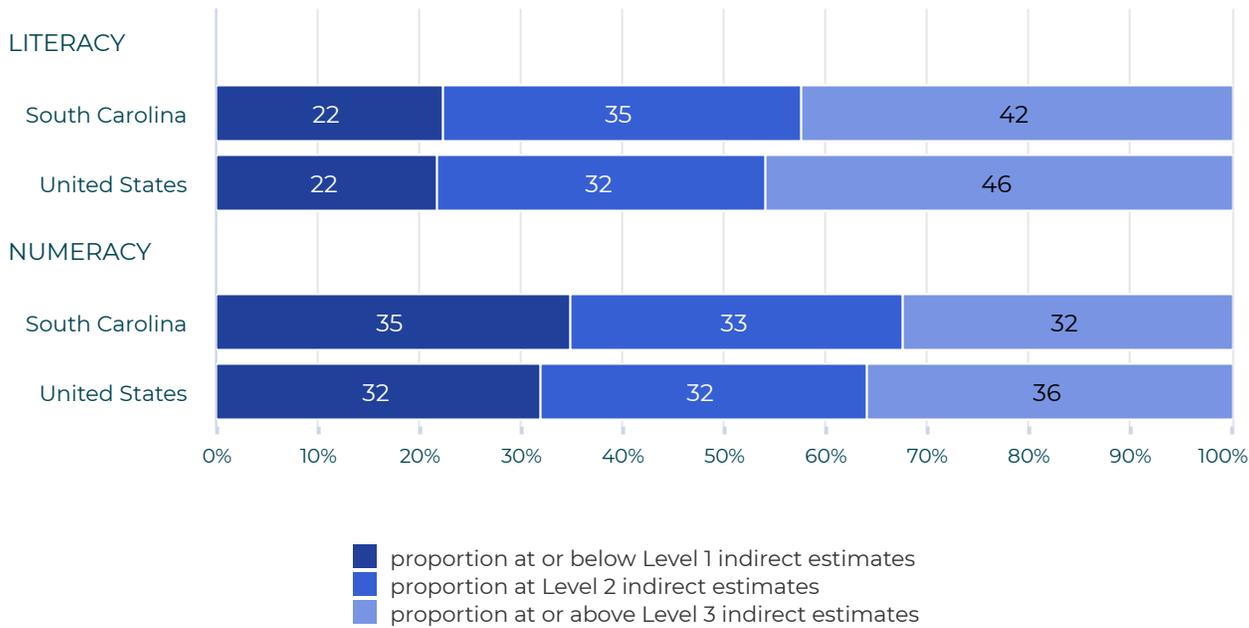
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



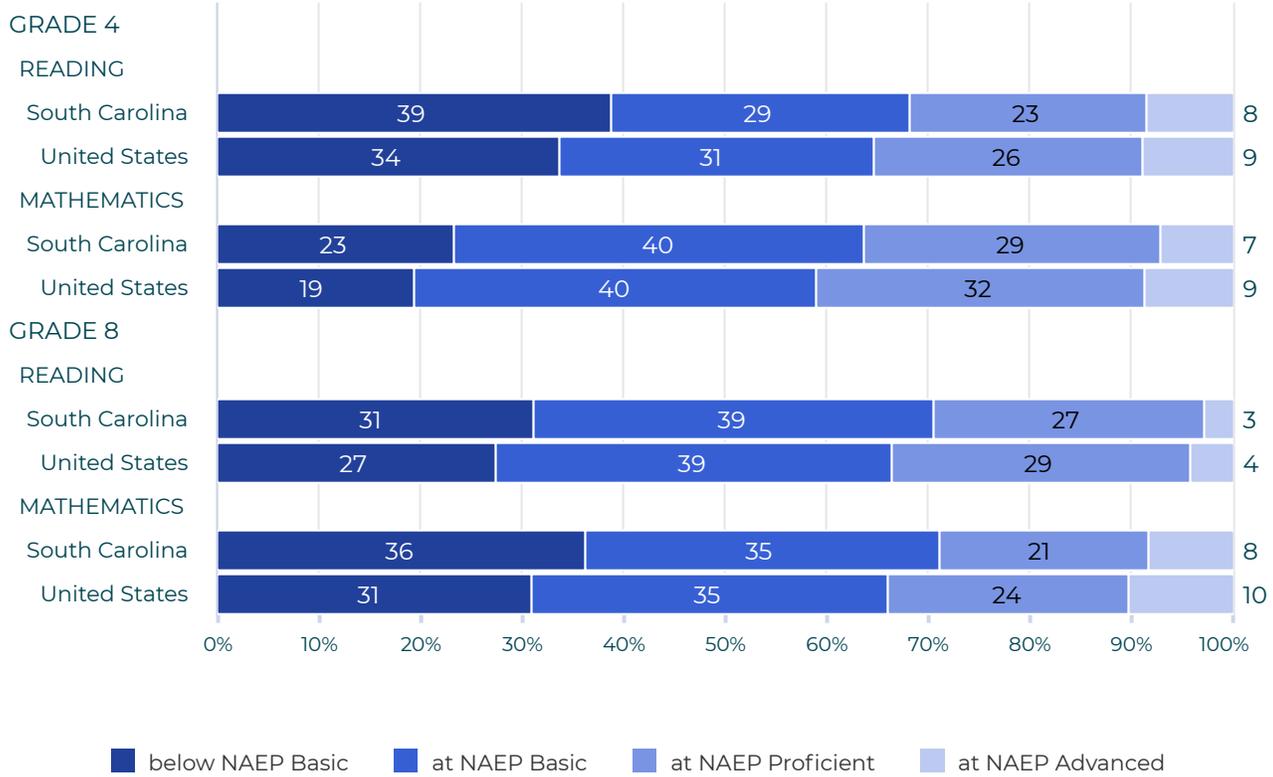
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES

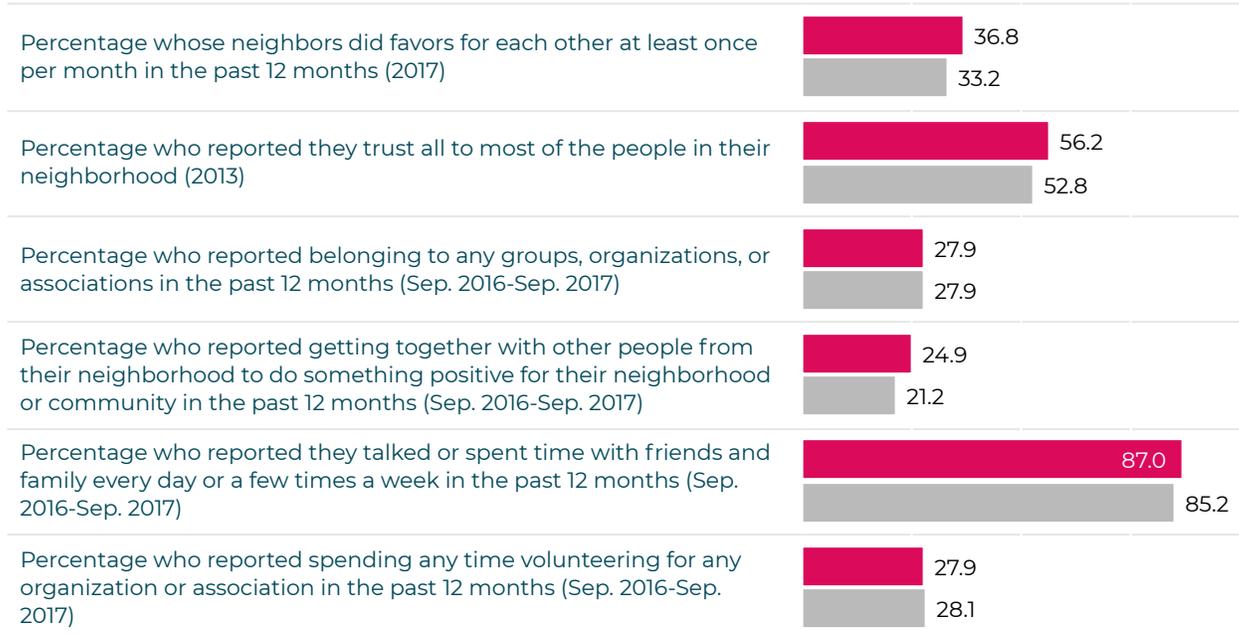


SOCIAL CAPITAL

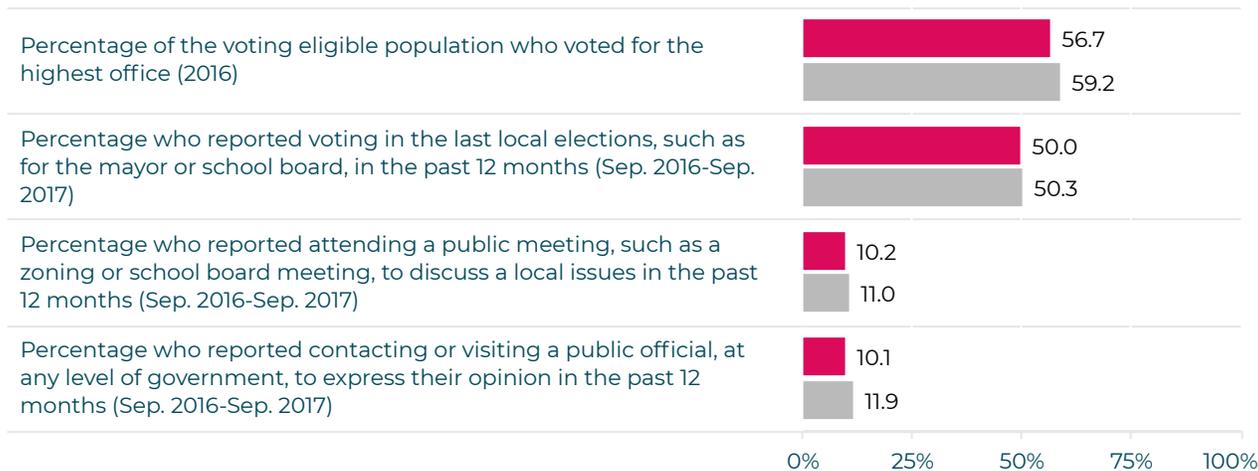
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ South Carolina ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

SOUTH DAKOTA

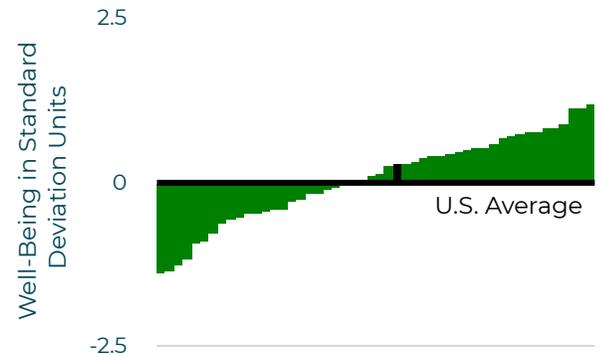
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: SOUTH DAKOTA



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

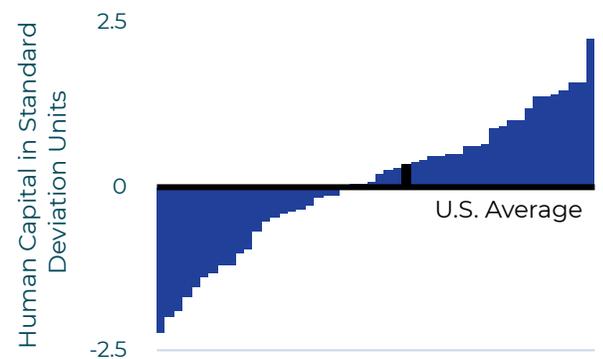
WELL-BEING

South Dakota's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.28 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



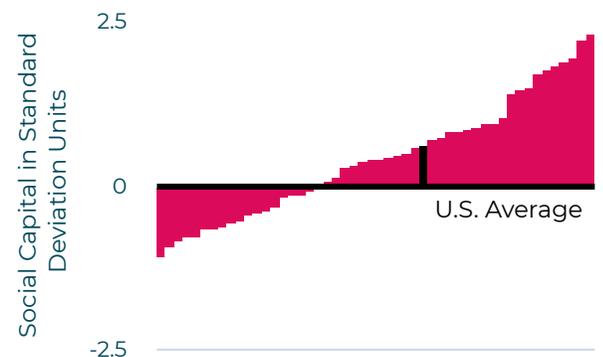
HUMAN CAPITAL

South Dakota's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.34 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

South Dakota's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.63 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

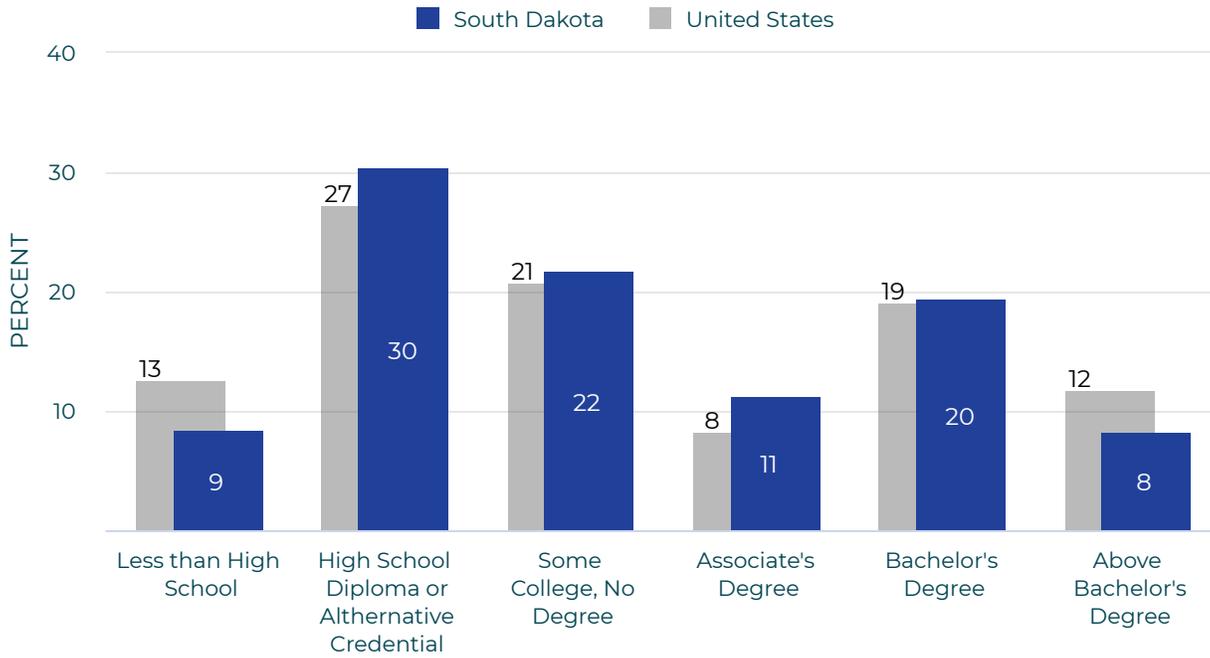
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: SOUTH DAKOTA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	11.2	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	16.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	60,414	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.45	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	10.60	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	9.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	25.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.00	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	6.5	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	433.6	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	1.60	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.0	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	30.1	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	9.7	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	6.9	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	162.2	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	125.8	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	52.3	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	7,627	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	18.2	14.7



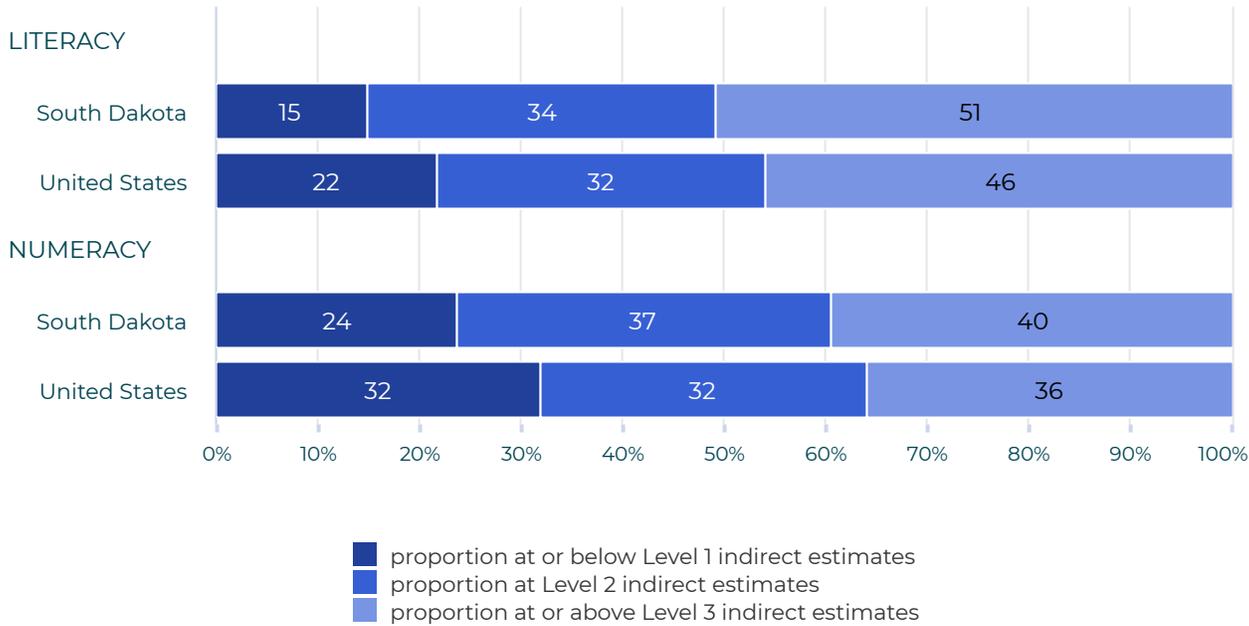
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SOUTH DAKOTA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



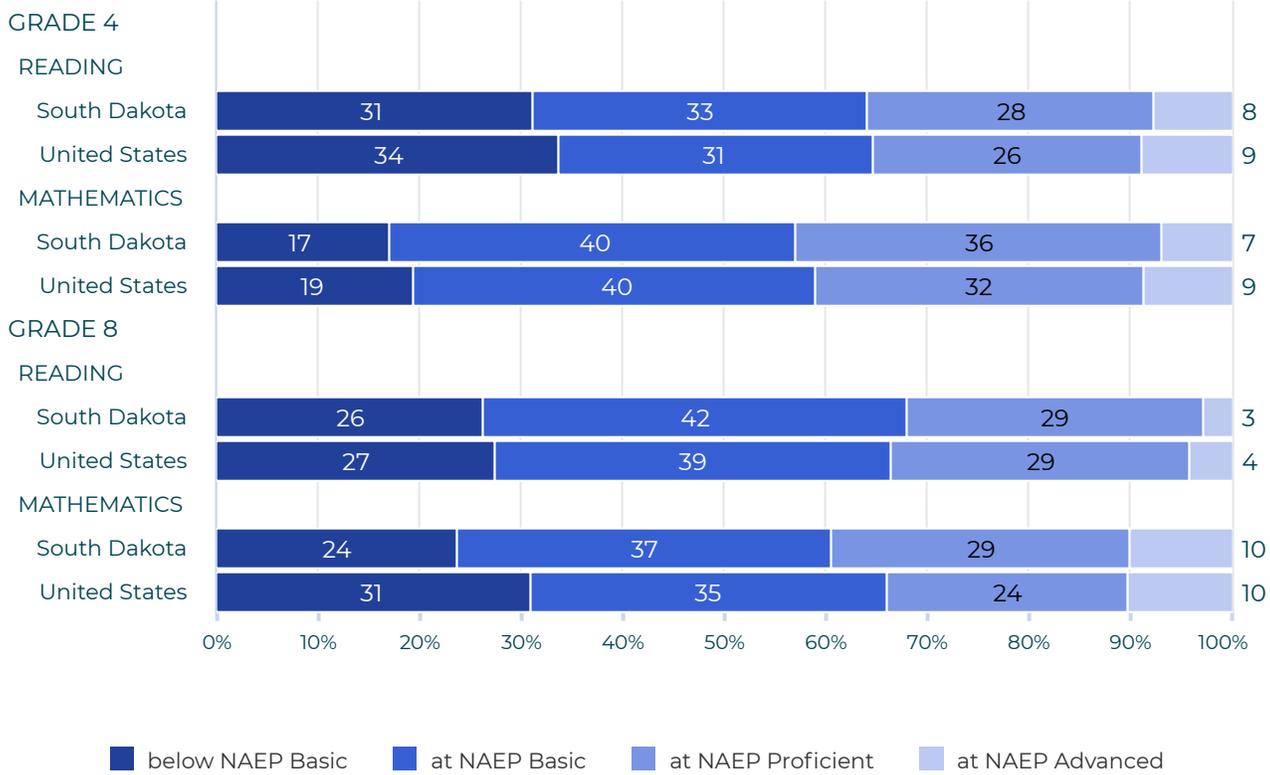
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): SOUTH DAKOTA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: SOUTH DAKOTA AND THE UNITED STATES

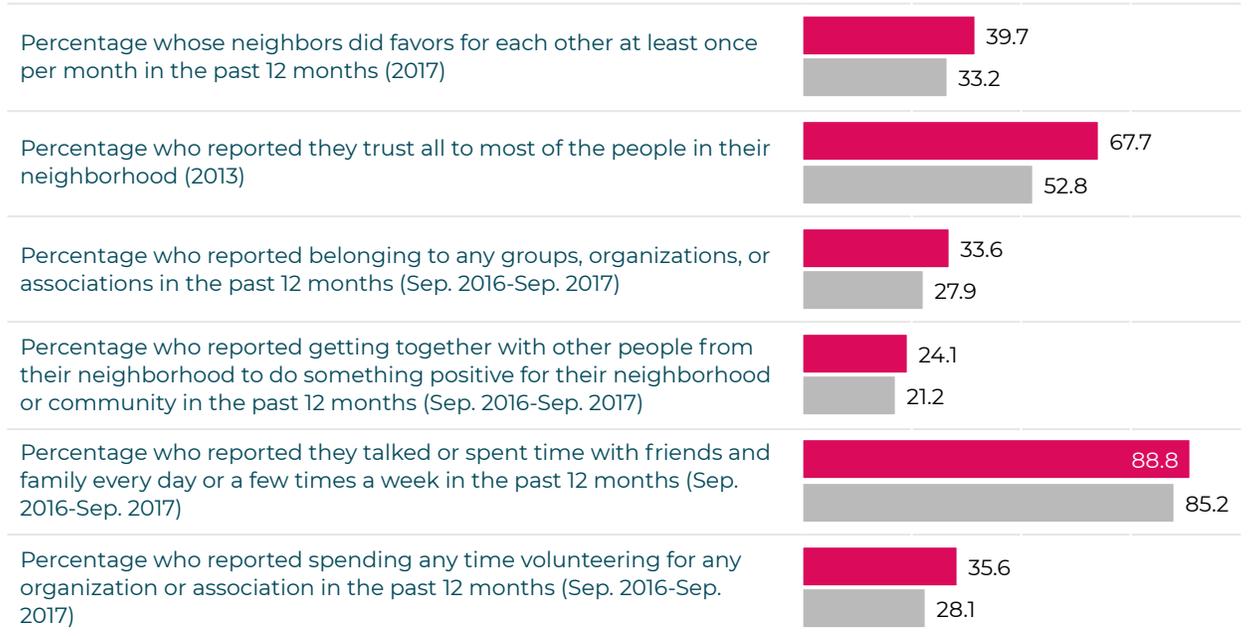


SOCIAL CAPITAL

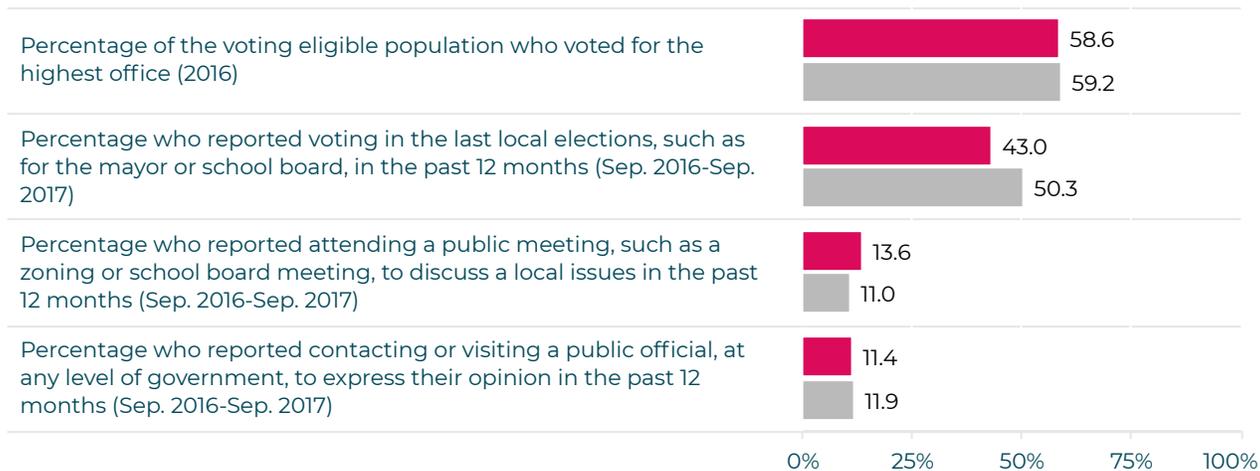
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: SOUTH DAKOTA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ South Dakota ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



TENNESSEE

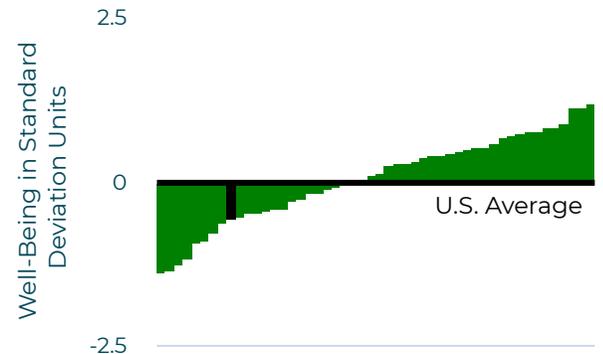
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: TENNESSEE



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR TENNESSEE

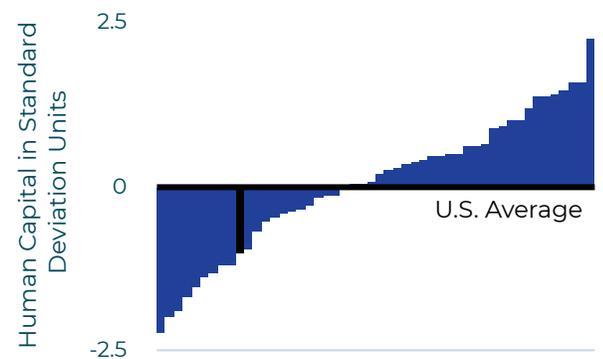
WELL-BEING

Tennessee's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.56 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



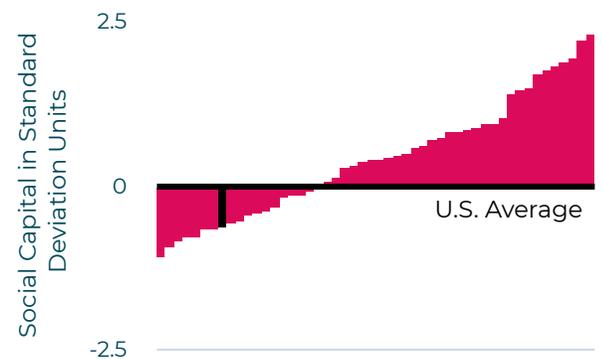
HUMAN CAPITAL

Tennessee's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.02 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Tennessee's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.62 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



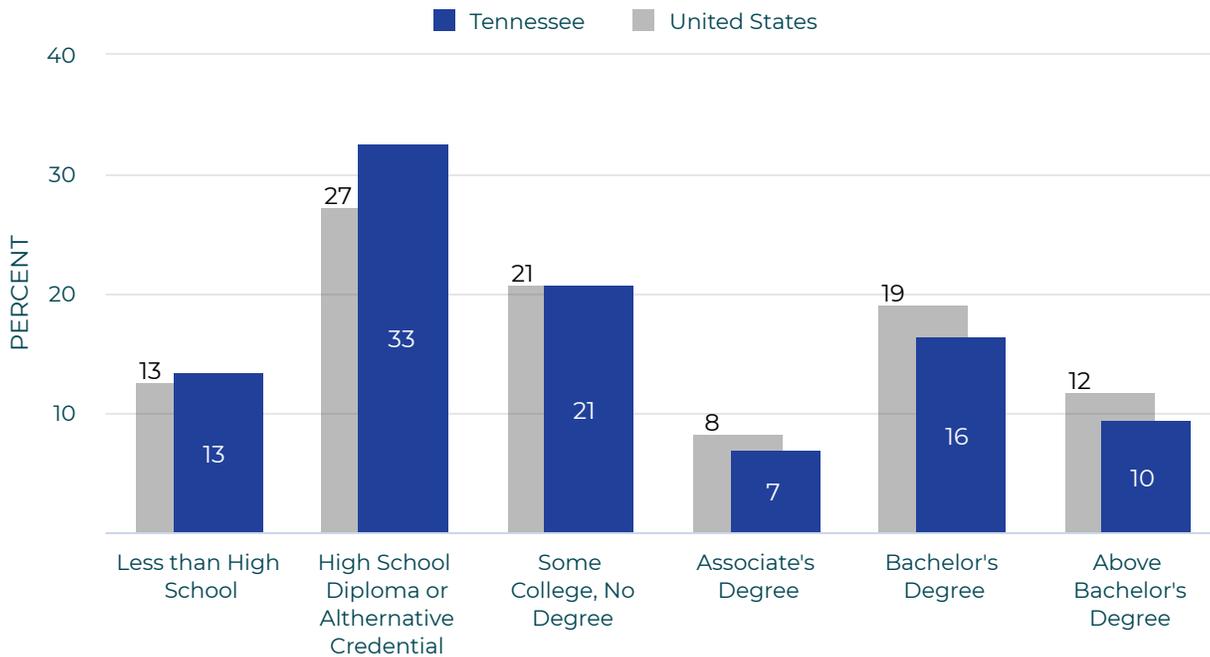
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: TENNESSEE AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	TENNESSEE	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	15.6	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	14.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	53,541	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.48	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	13.10	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	13.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	28.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.60	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	7.9	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	651.5	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	6.70	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	76.1	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	34.4	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	10.9	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	9.2	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	138.2	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	138.5	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	49.2	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	9,467	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	16.8	14.7

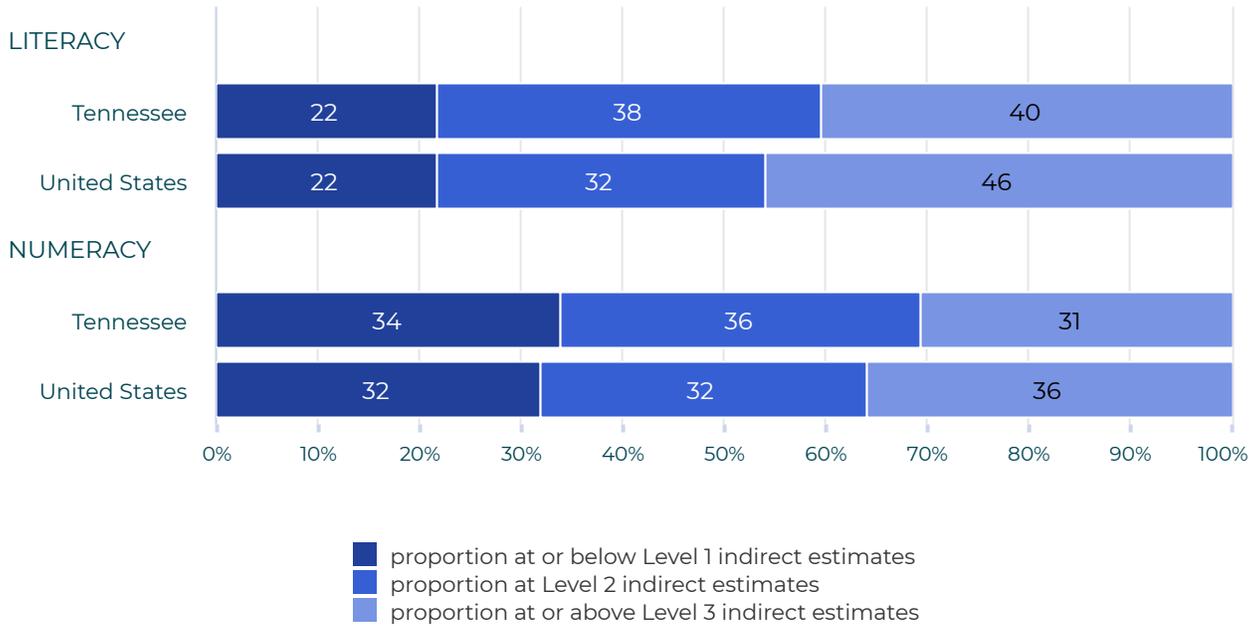
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, TENNESSEE AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



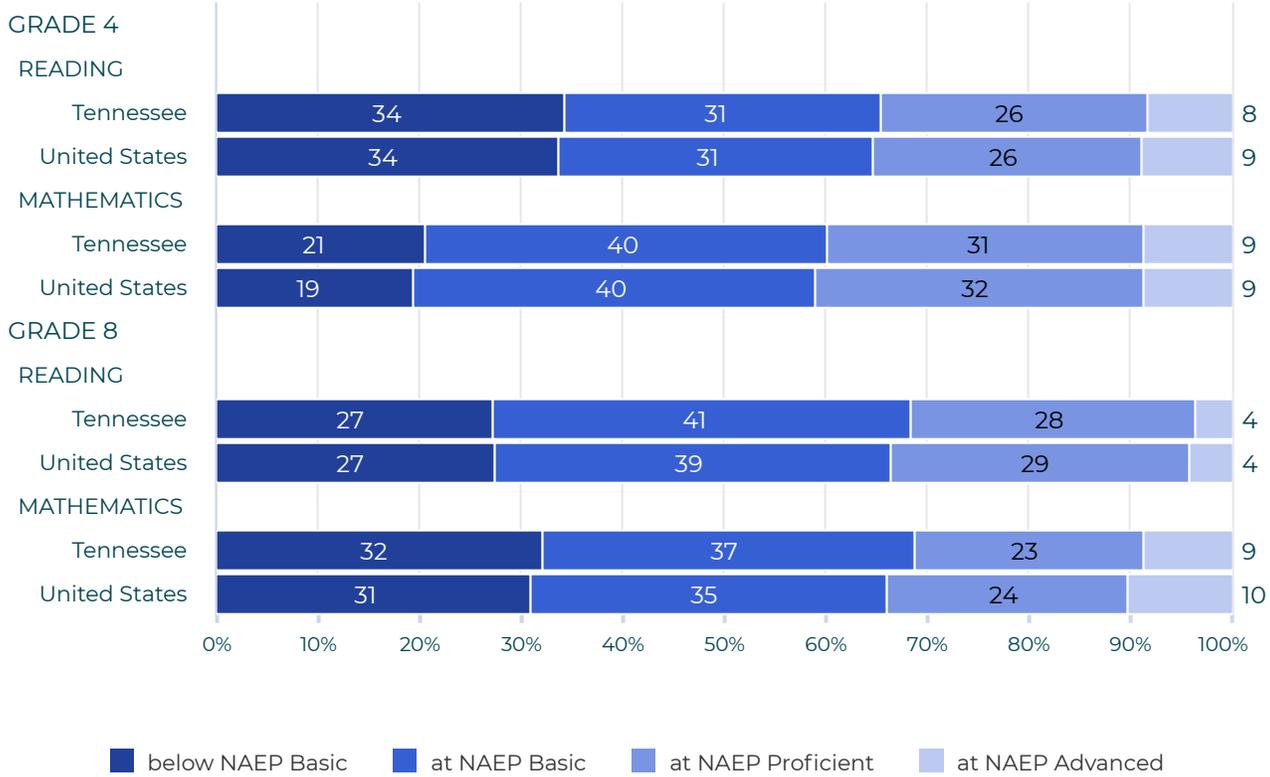
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): TENNESSEE AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: TENNESSEE AND THE UNITED STATES



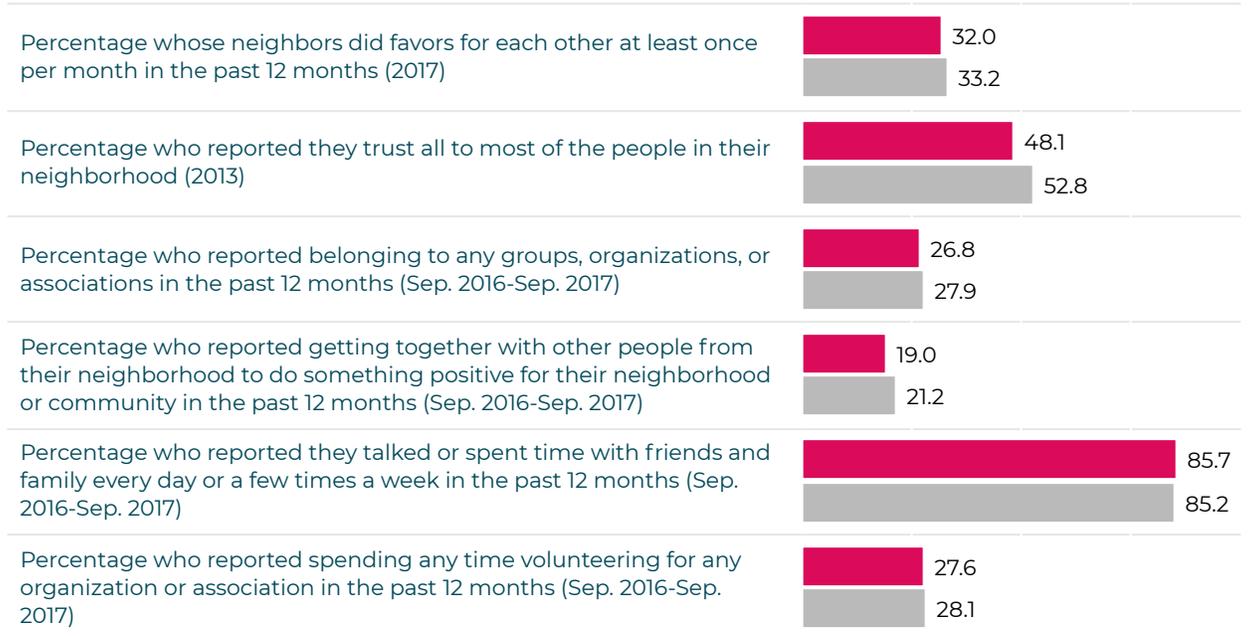


SOCIAL CAPITAL

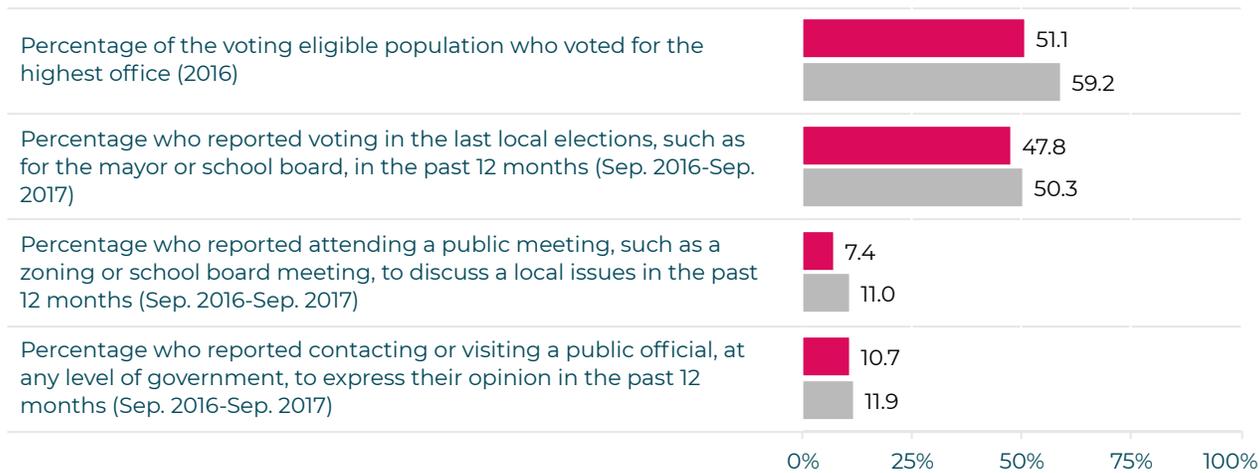
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: TENNESSEE AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Tennessee ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



TEXAS

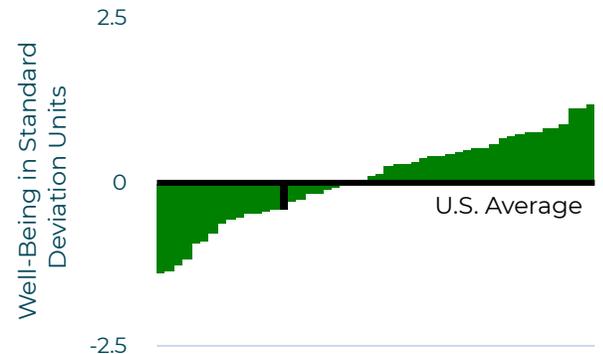
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: TEXAS



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR TEXAS

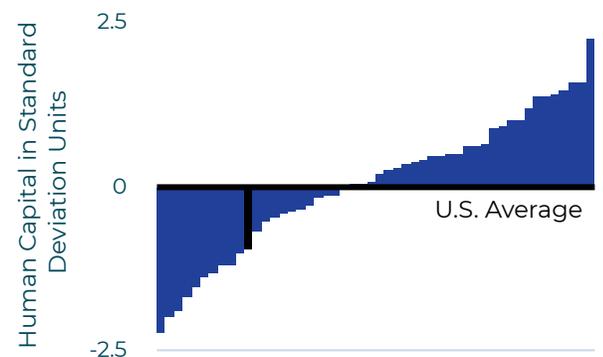
WELL-BEING

Texas' overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.40 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



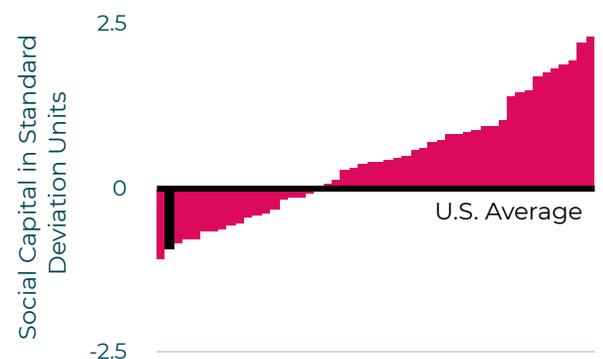
HUMAN CAPITAL

Texas' level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.94 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Texas' social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.93 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

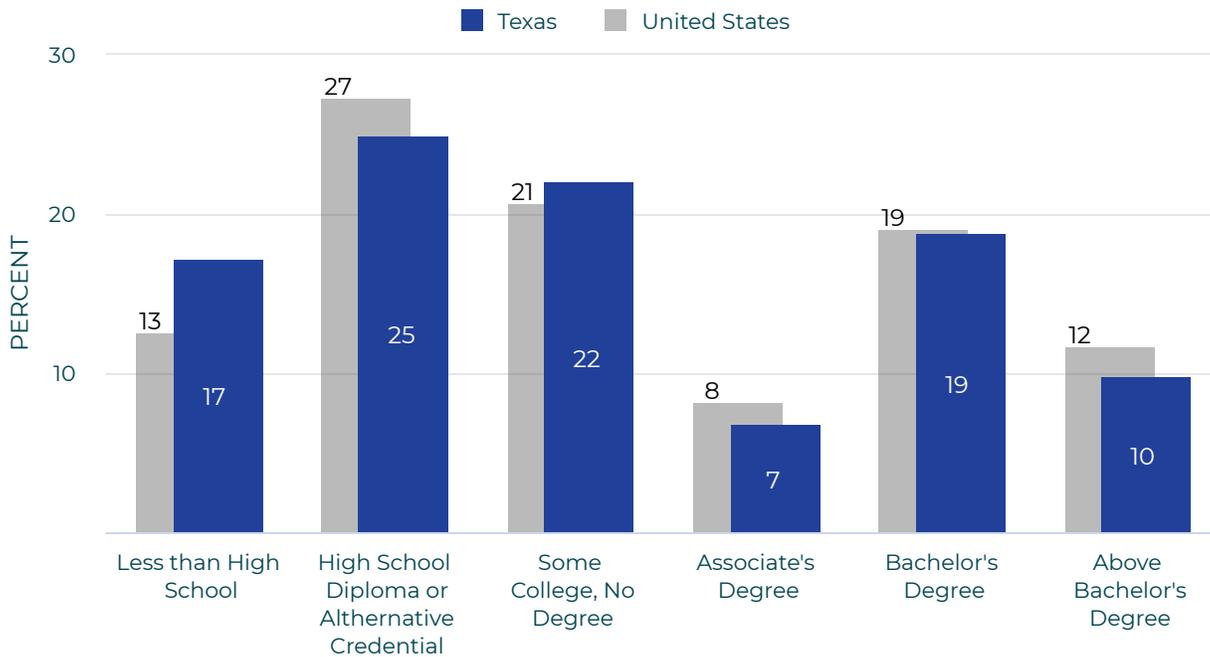
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	TEXAS	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	12.9	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	18.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	57,543	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.48	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	14.70	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	13.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	26.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.40	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	8.2	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	438.9	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	6.60	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.1	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	34.8	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	18.2	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.4	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	98.3	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	112.9	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	52.3	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	7,175	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	15.3	14.7



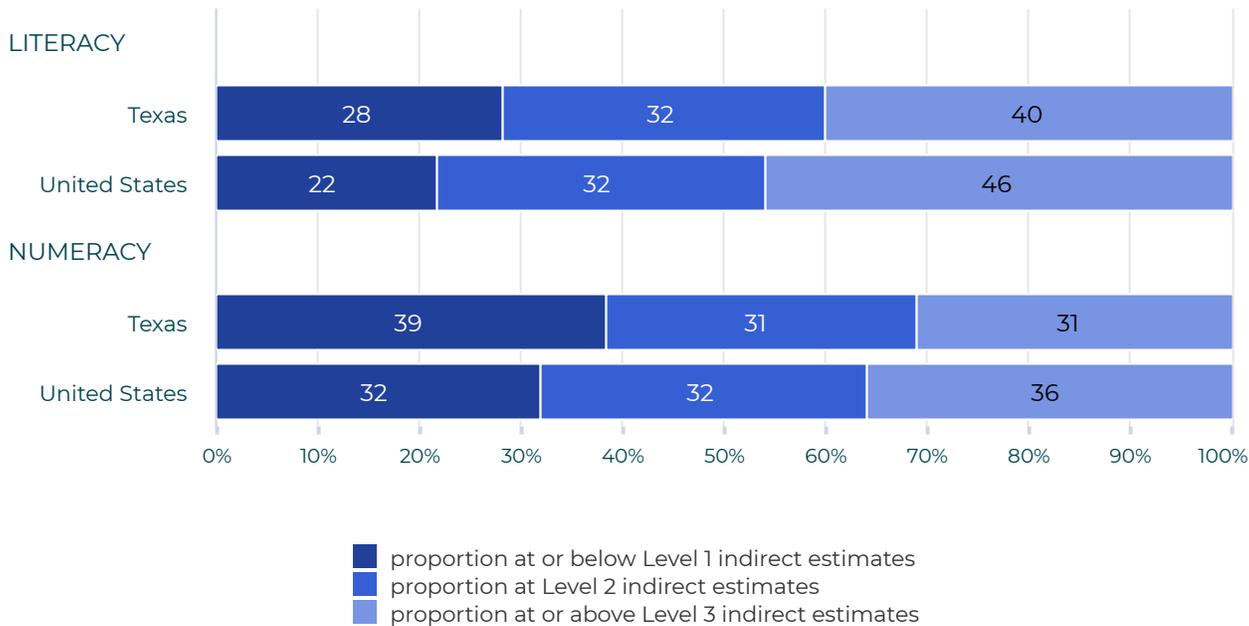
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

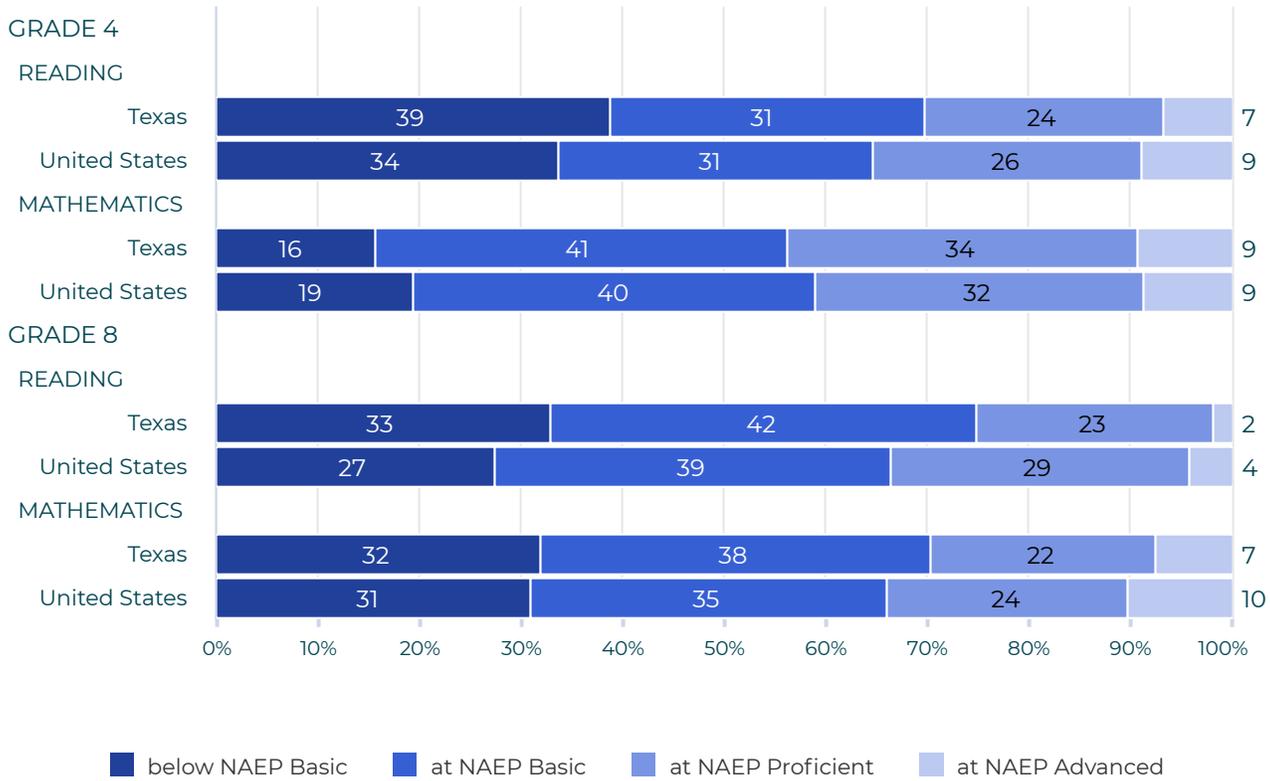
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES

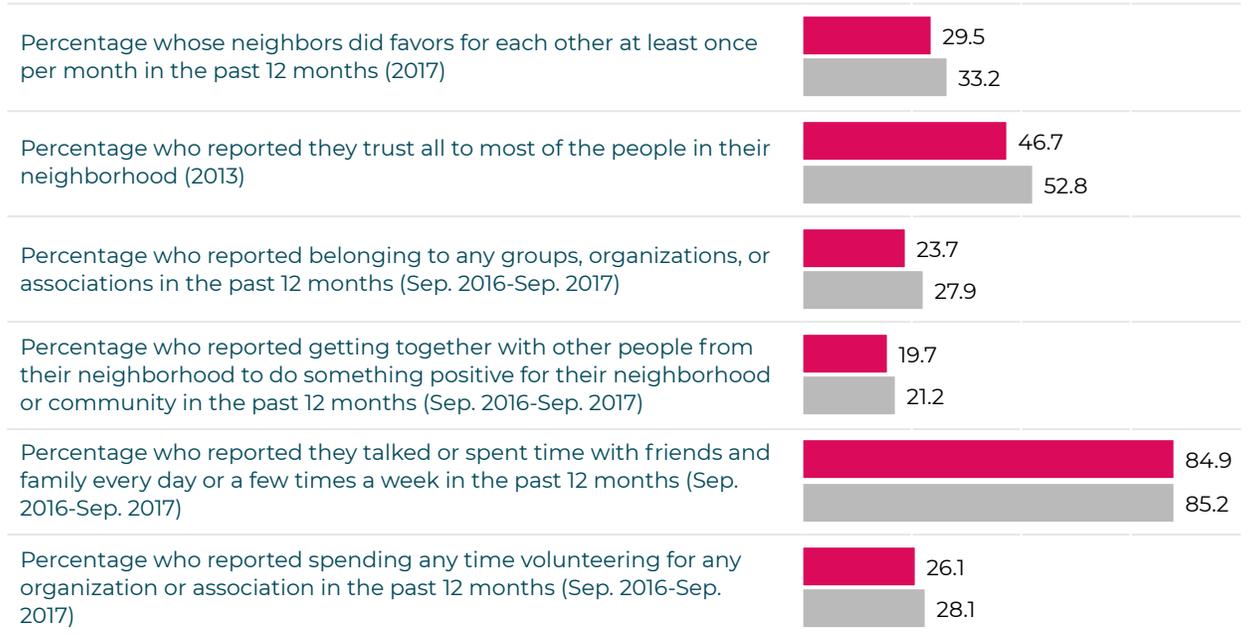


TX SOCIAL CAPITAL

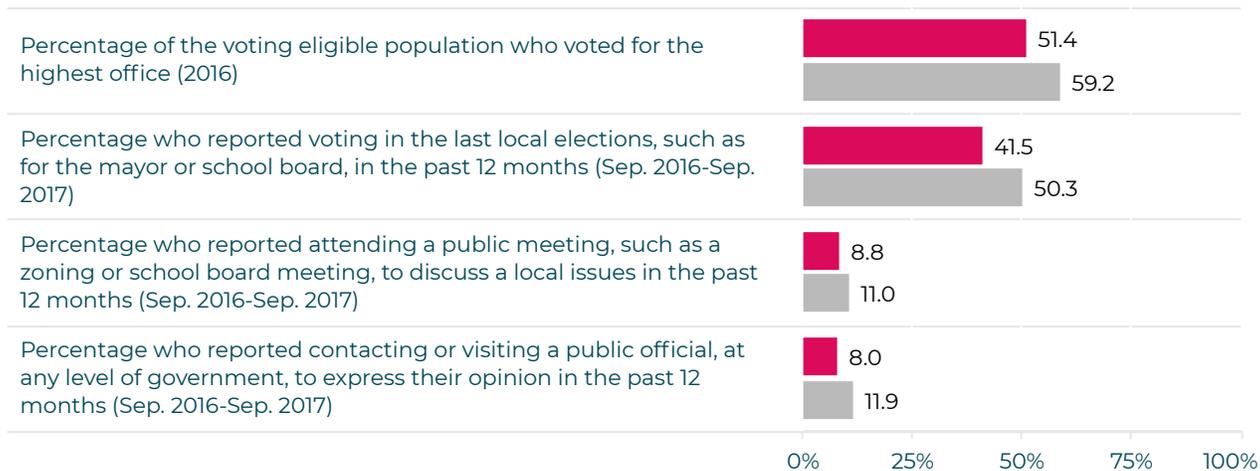
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Texas ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



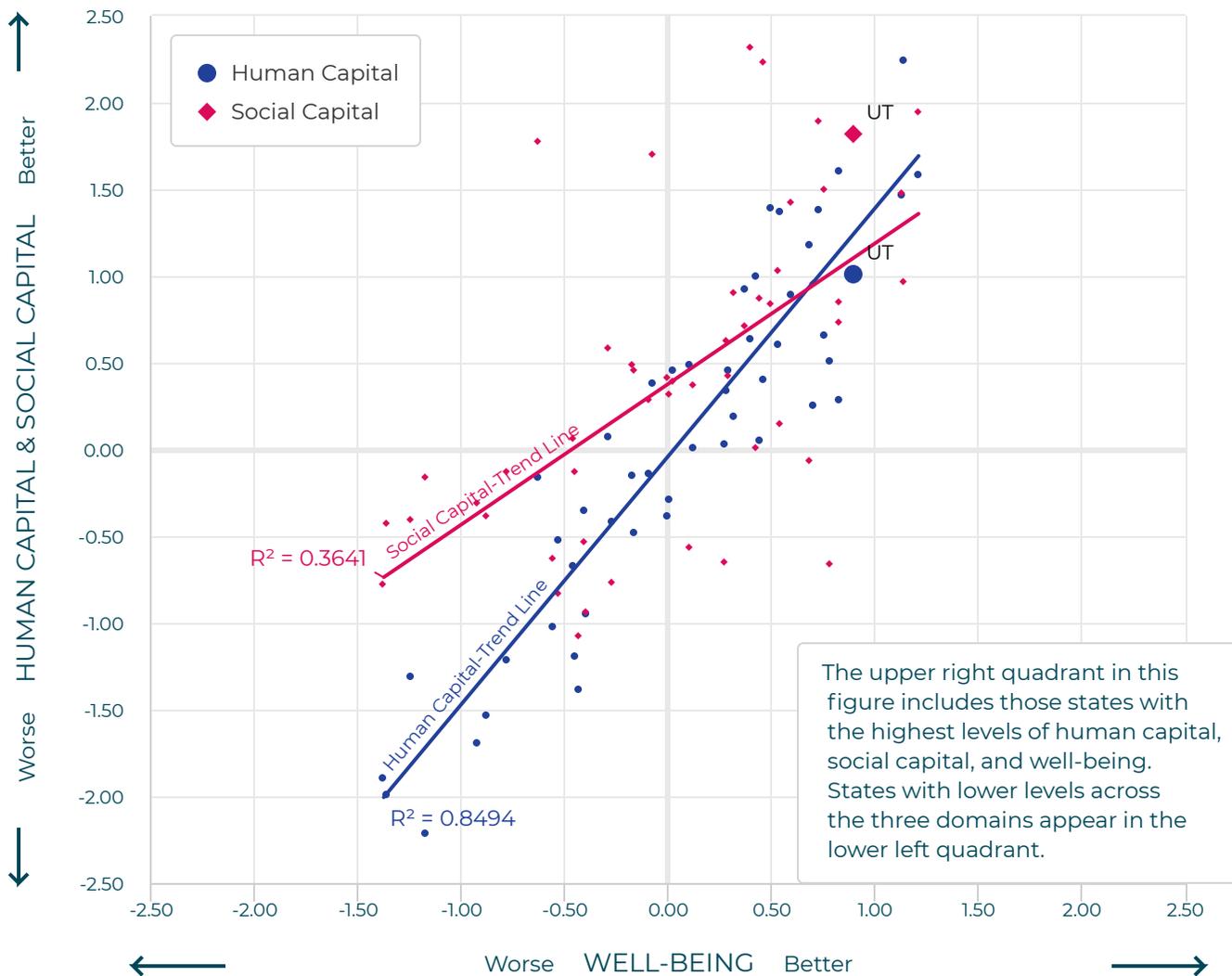
POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

UTAH

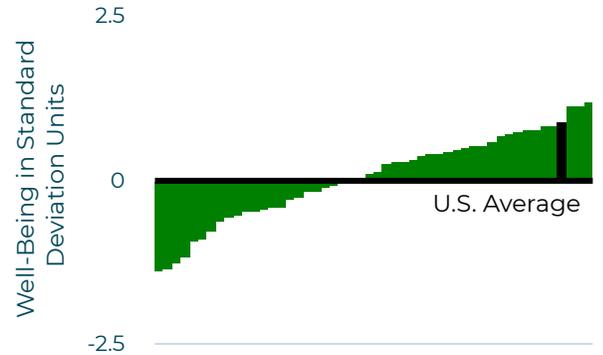
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: UTAH



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR UTAH

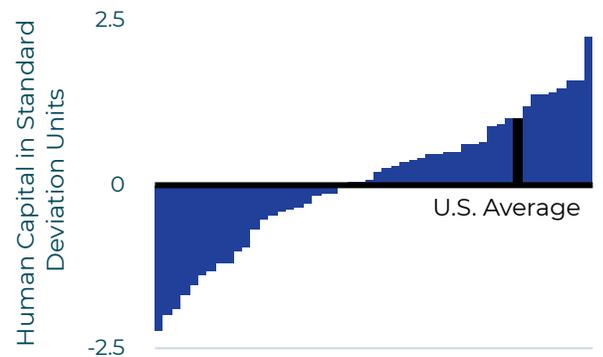
WELL-BEING

Utah's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.90 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



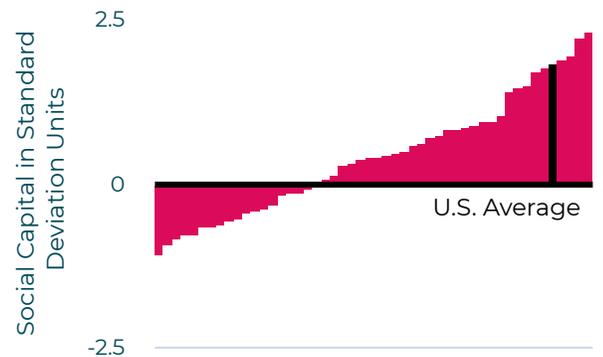
HUMAN CAPITAL

Utah's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.01 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Utah's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 1.82 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



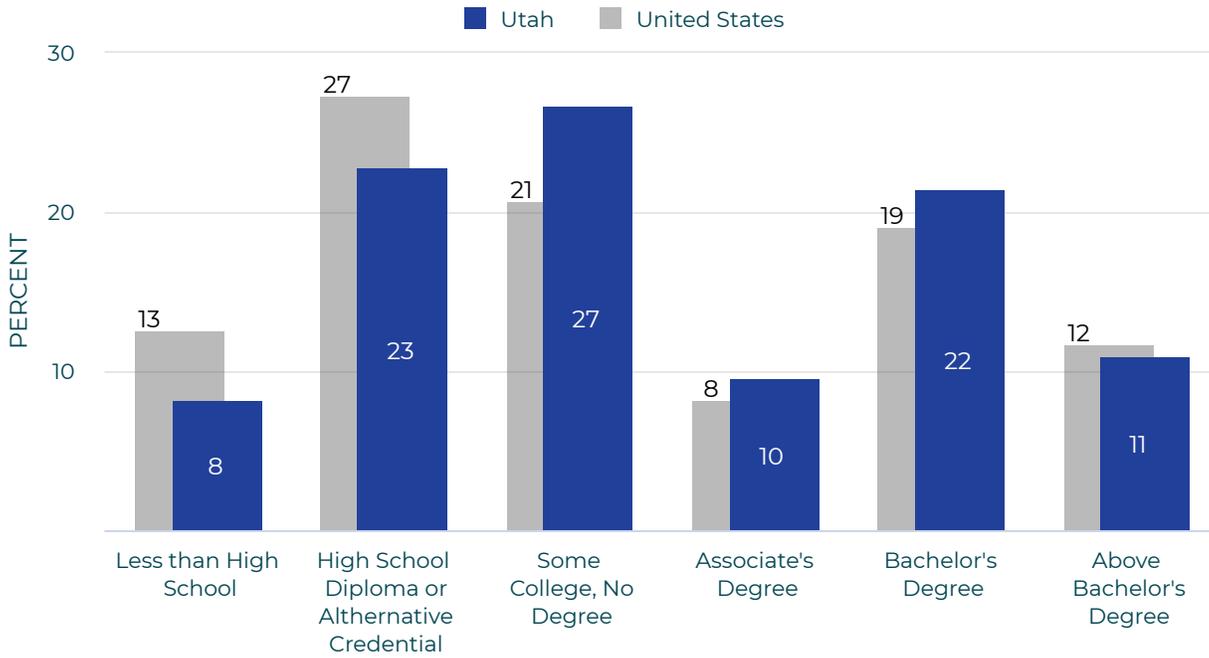
WELL-BEING

INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: UTAH AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	UTAH	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	7.7	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	14.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	66,437	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.43	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	9.30	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	9.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	19.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.80	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	6.9	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	238.9	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	6.70	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.6	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	27.8	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	10.8	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	7.2	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	293.4	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	99.8	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	61.7	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,399	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	15.0	14.7

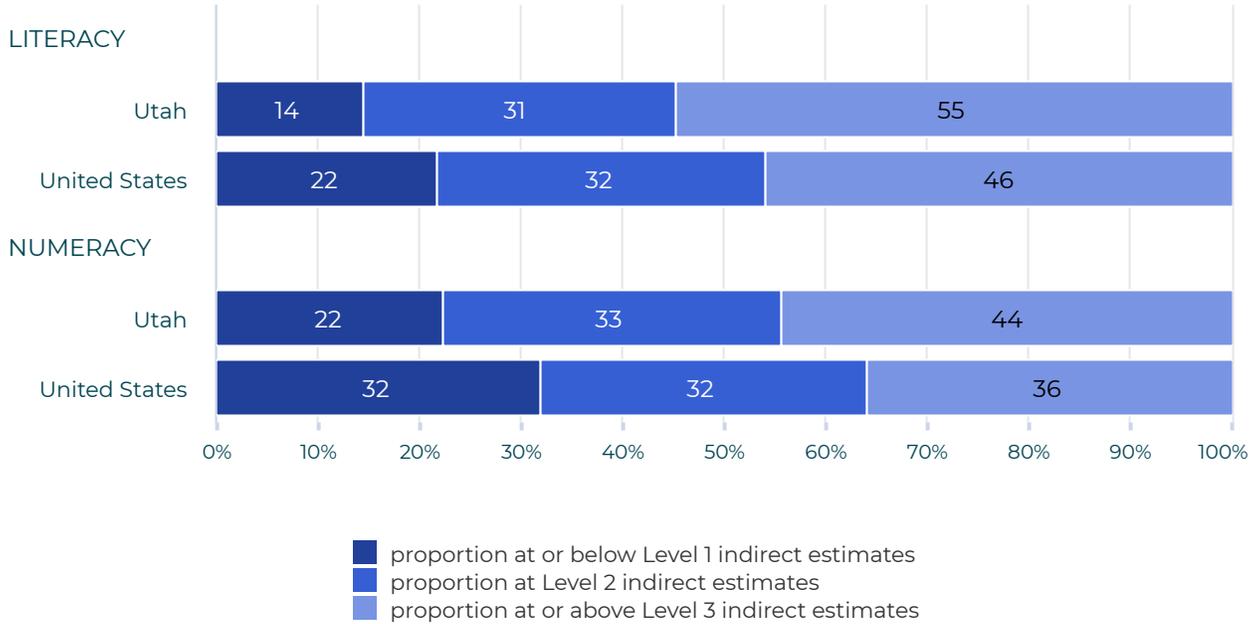
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, UTAH AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



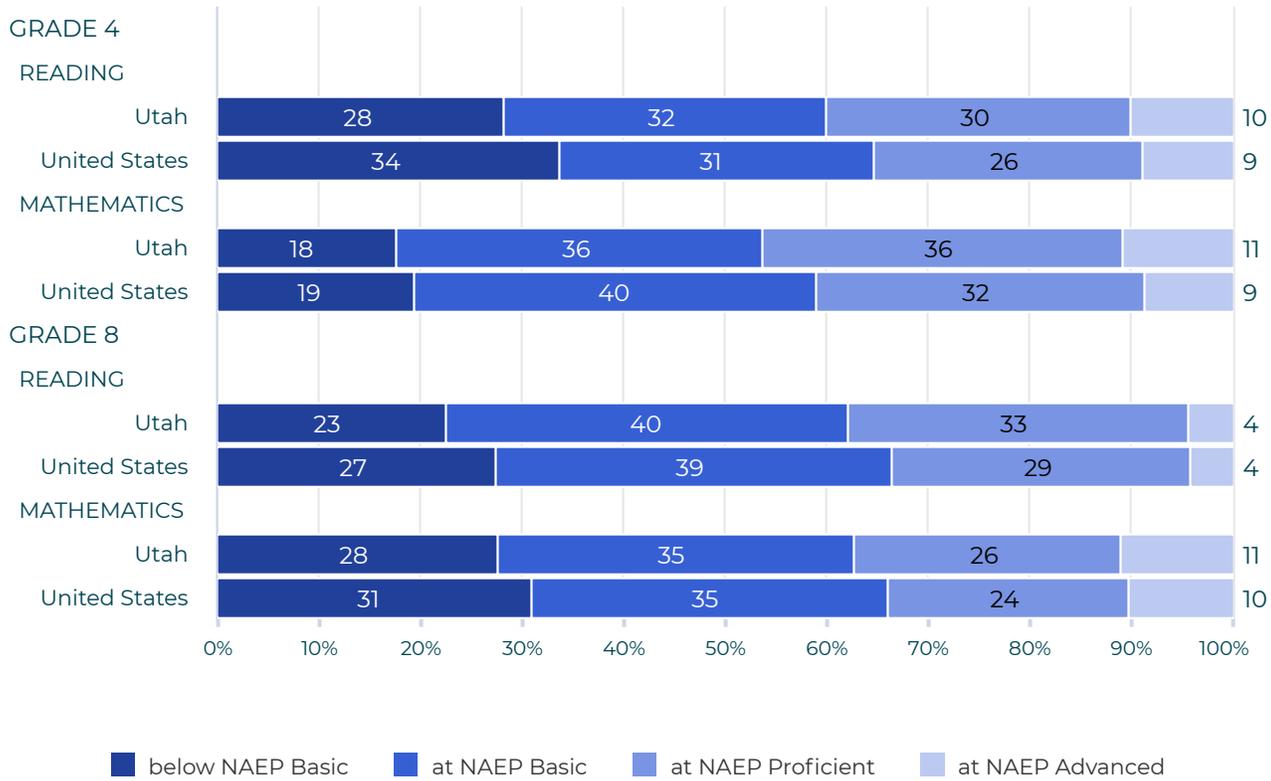
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): UTAH AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: UTAH AND THE UNITED STATES

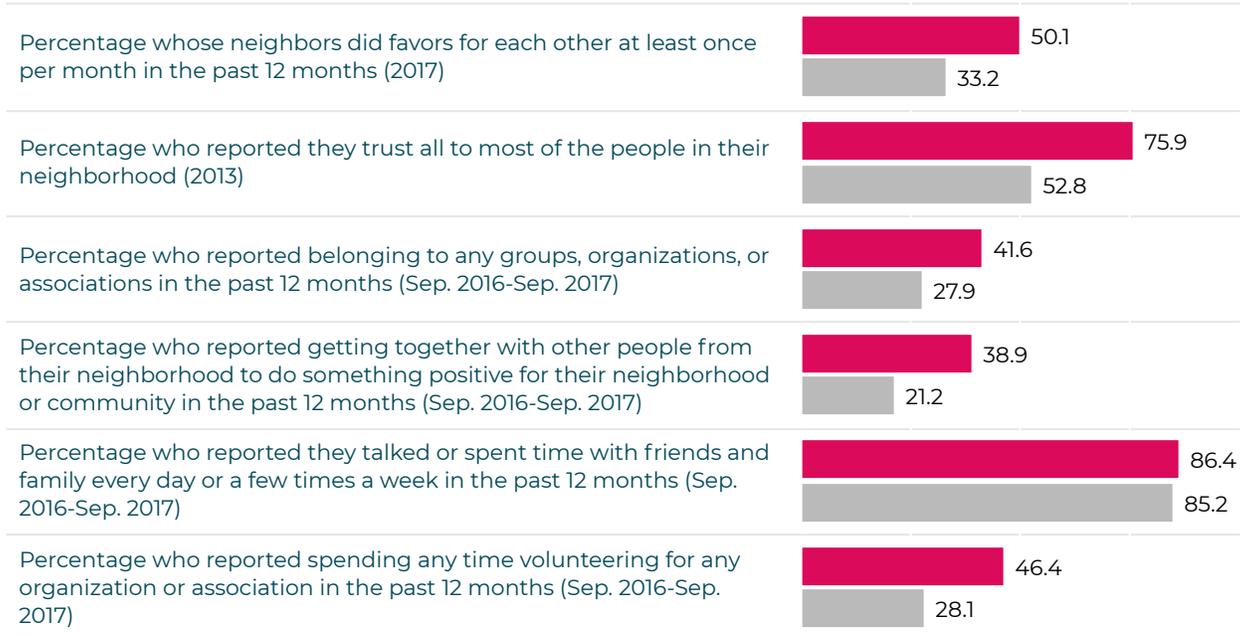


SOCIAL CAPITAL

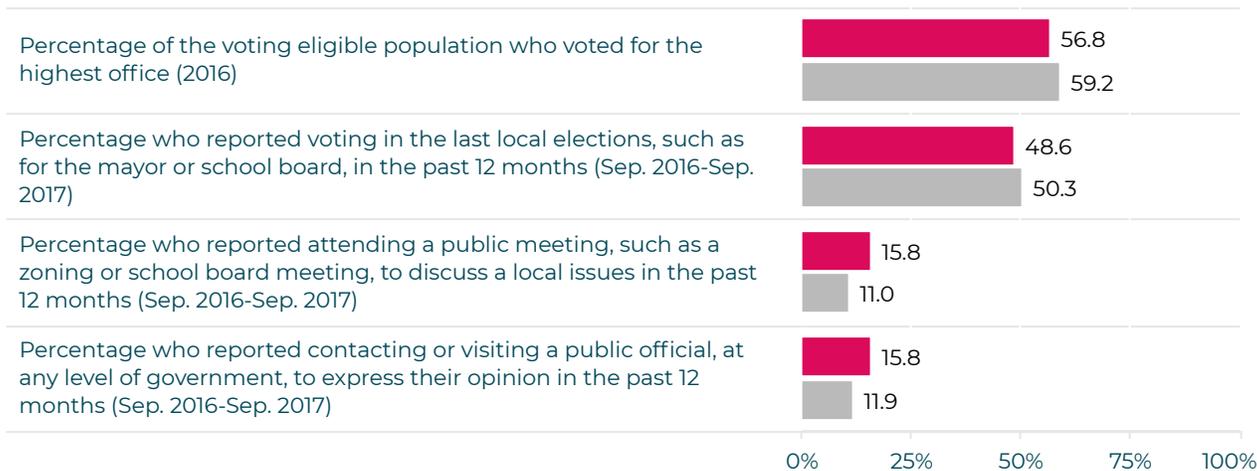
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: UTAH AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Utah ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



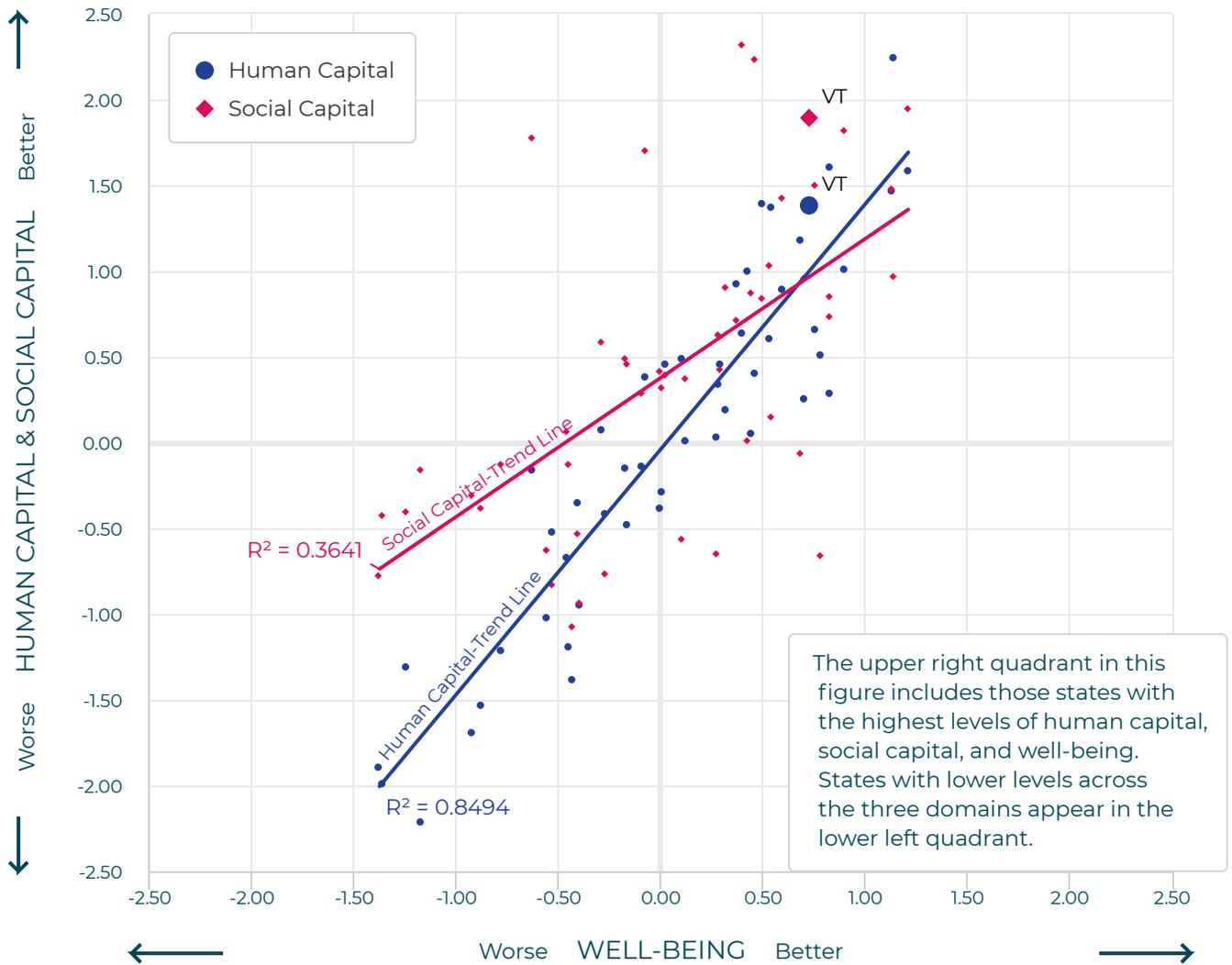
POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

VERMONT

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: VERMONT

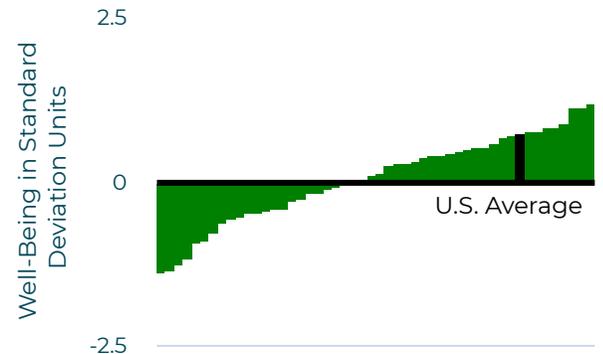




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR VERMONT

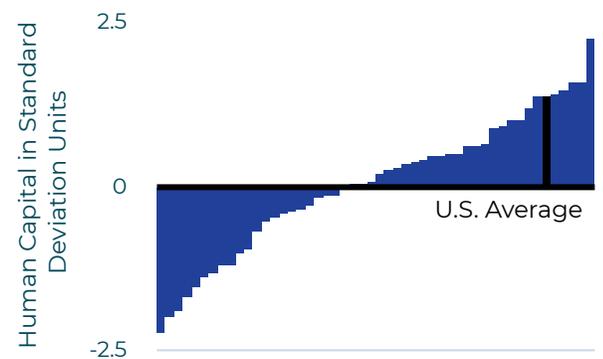
WELL-BEING

Vermont's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.73 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



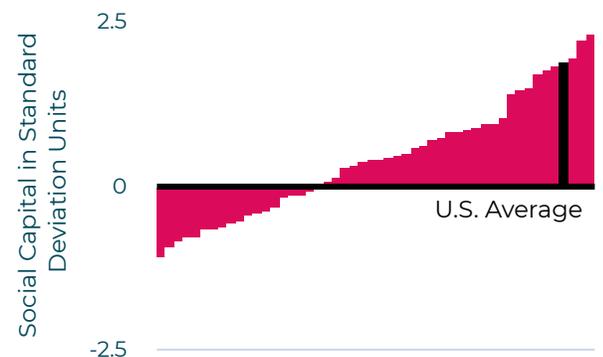
HUMAN CAPITAL

Vermont's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.38 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Vermont's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 1.90 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

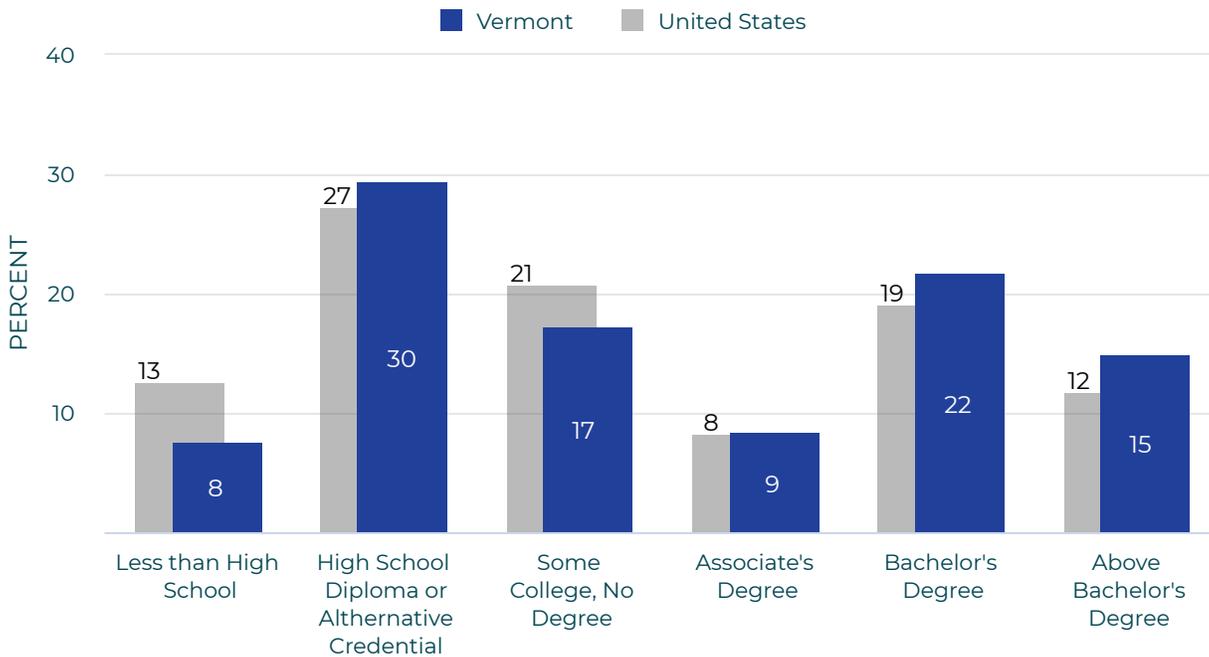
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: VERMONT AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	VERMONT	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	12.8	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	16.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	52,898	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.45	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	10.20	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	8.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	25.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	5.50	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	6.4	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	165.8	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-0.50	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.7	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	27.5	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	4.8	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	6.7	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	407.3	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	175.1	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	57.0	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,326	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	16.6	14.7



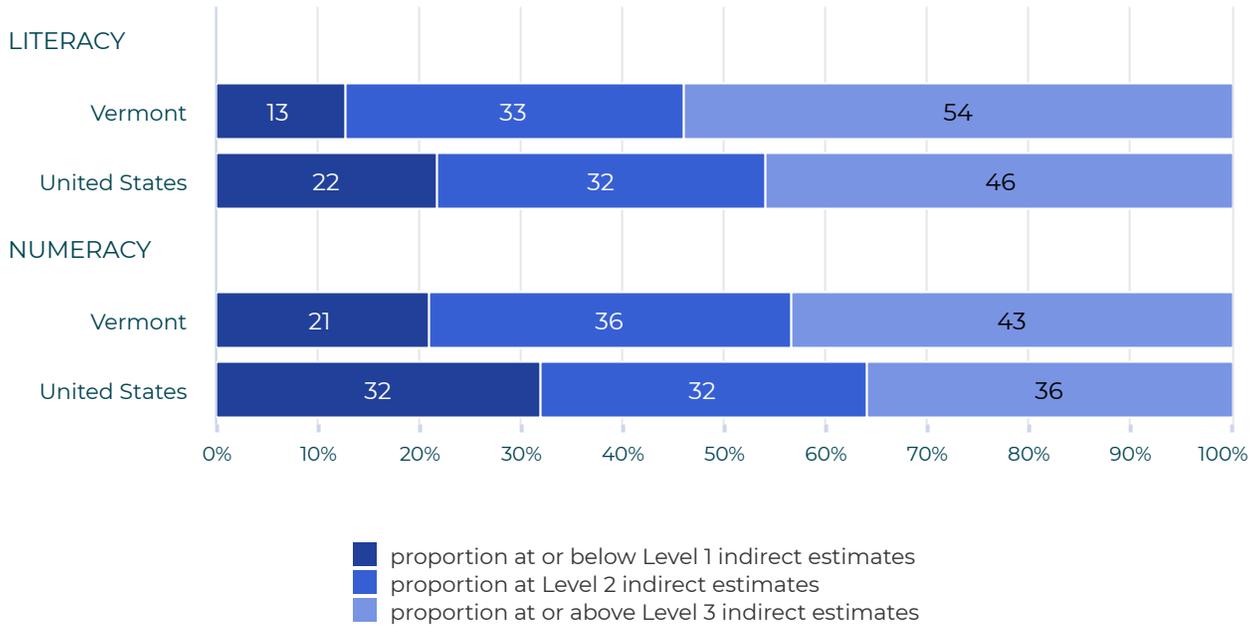
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, VERMONT AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



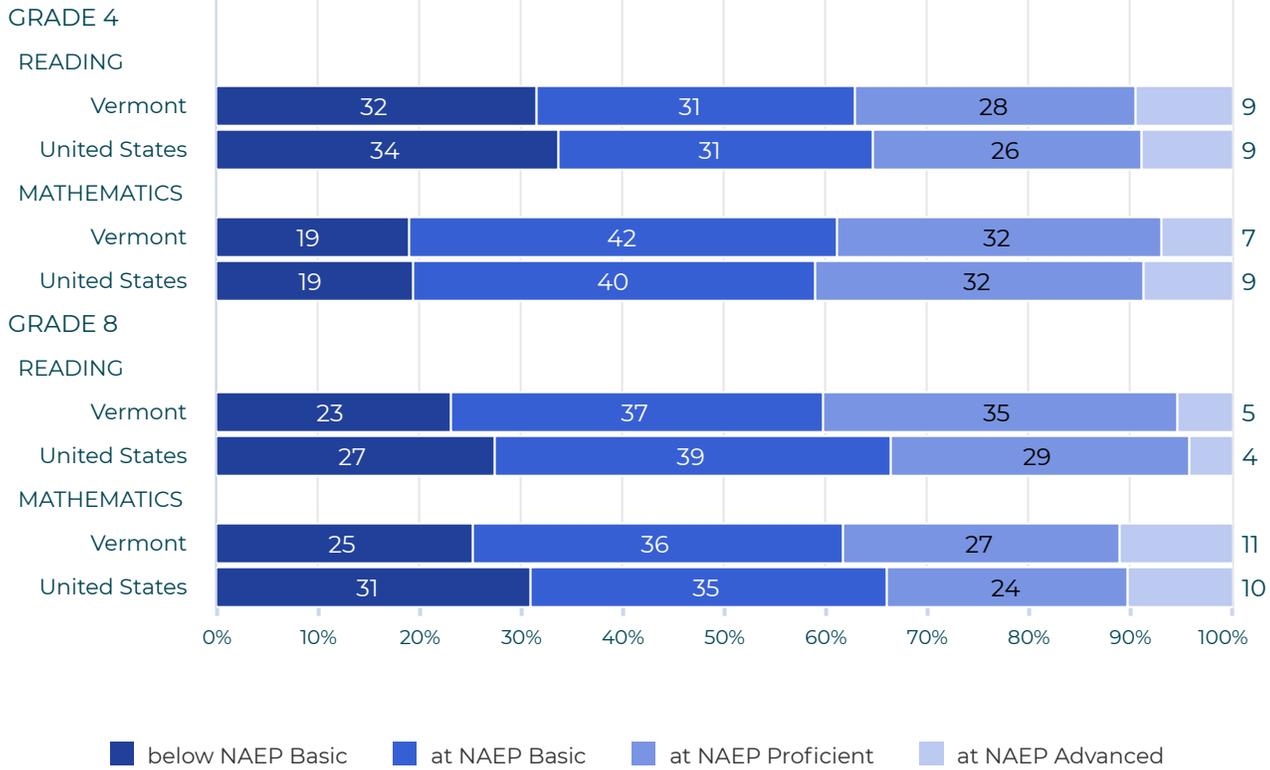
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): VERMONT AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: VERMONT AND THE UNITED STATES

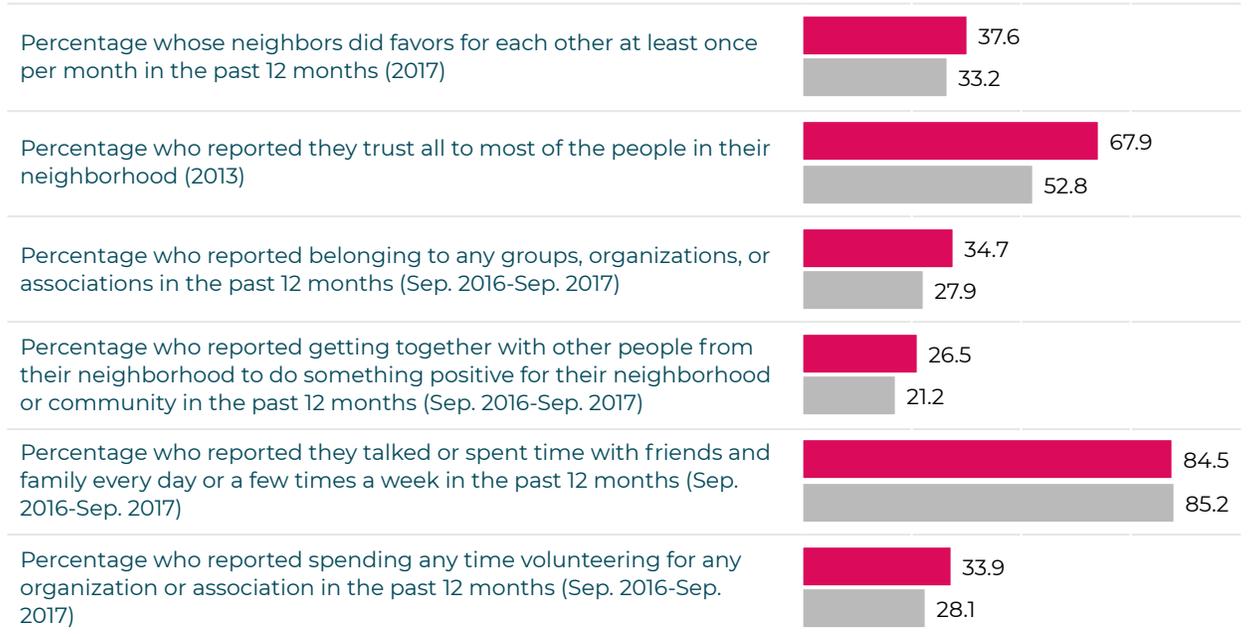


VT SOCIAL CAPITAL

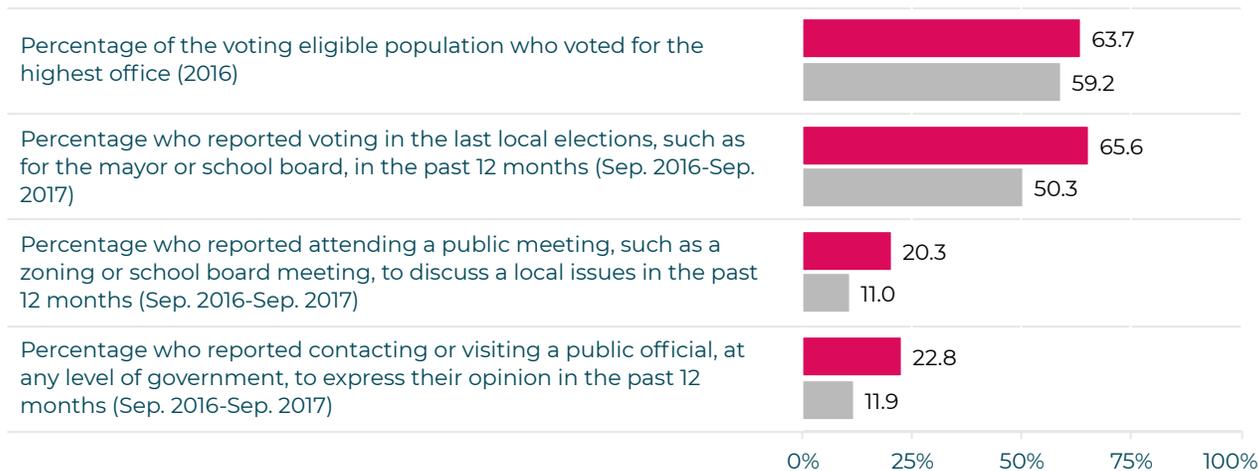
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: VERMONT AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Vermont ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY





VIRGINIA

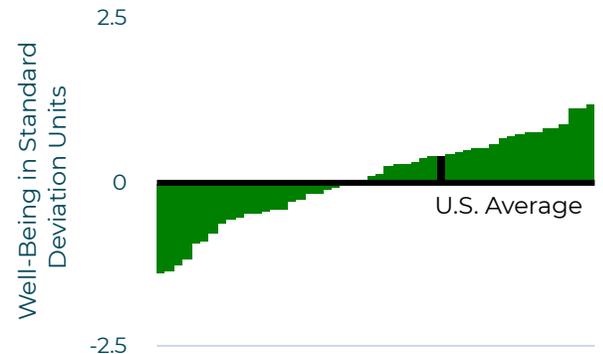
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: VIRGINIA



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR VIRGINIA

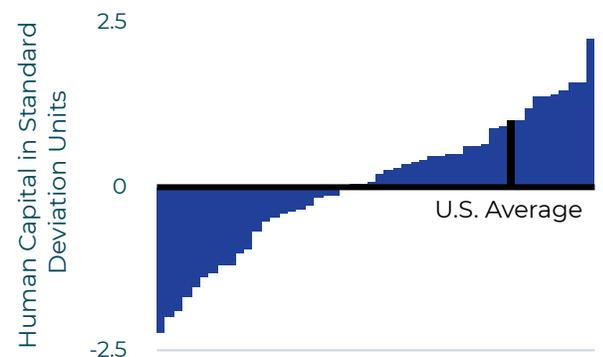
WELL-BEING

Virginia's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.42 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



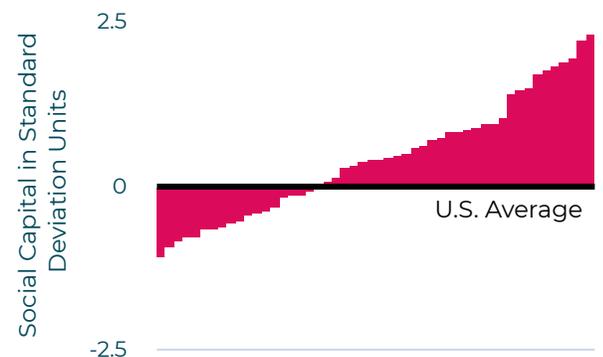
HUMAN CAPITAL

Virginia's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.00 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Virginia's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.01 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

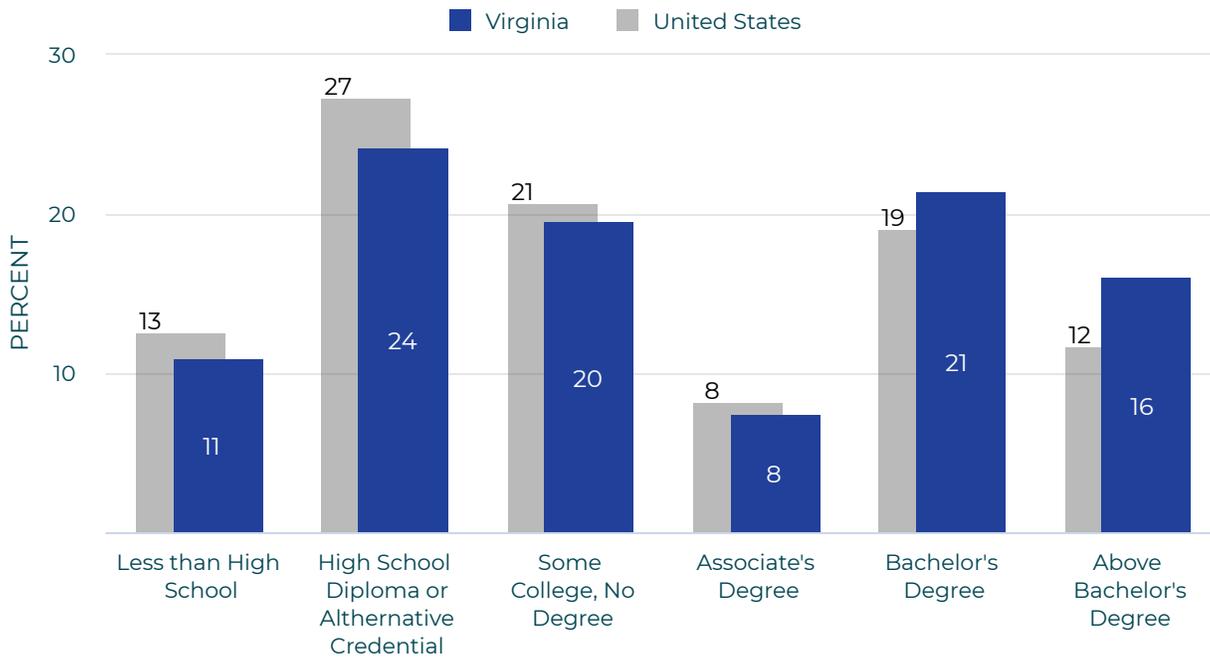
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: VIRGINIA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	VIRGINIA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	8.9	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	11.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	66,052	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.47	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	14.70	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	9.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	23.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	7.20	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	7.9	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	208.2	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	0.70	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.5	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	30.4	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	9.9	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.4	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	145.2	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	141.8	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	63.6	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,696	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	13.2	14.7



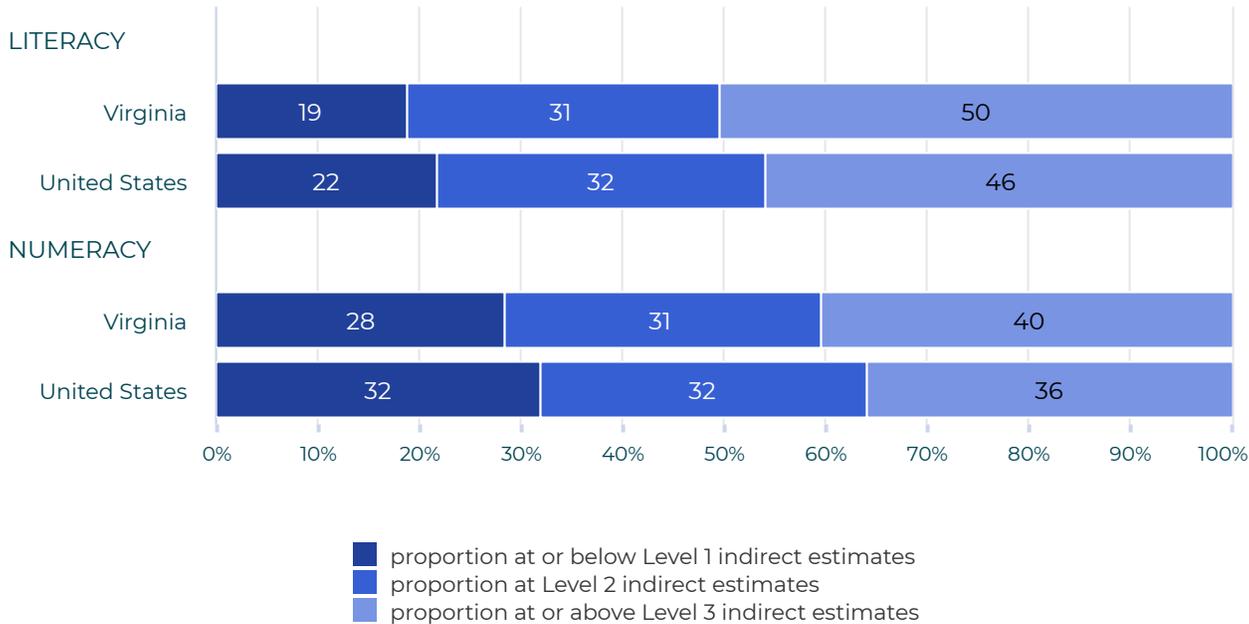
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, VIRGINIA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

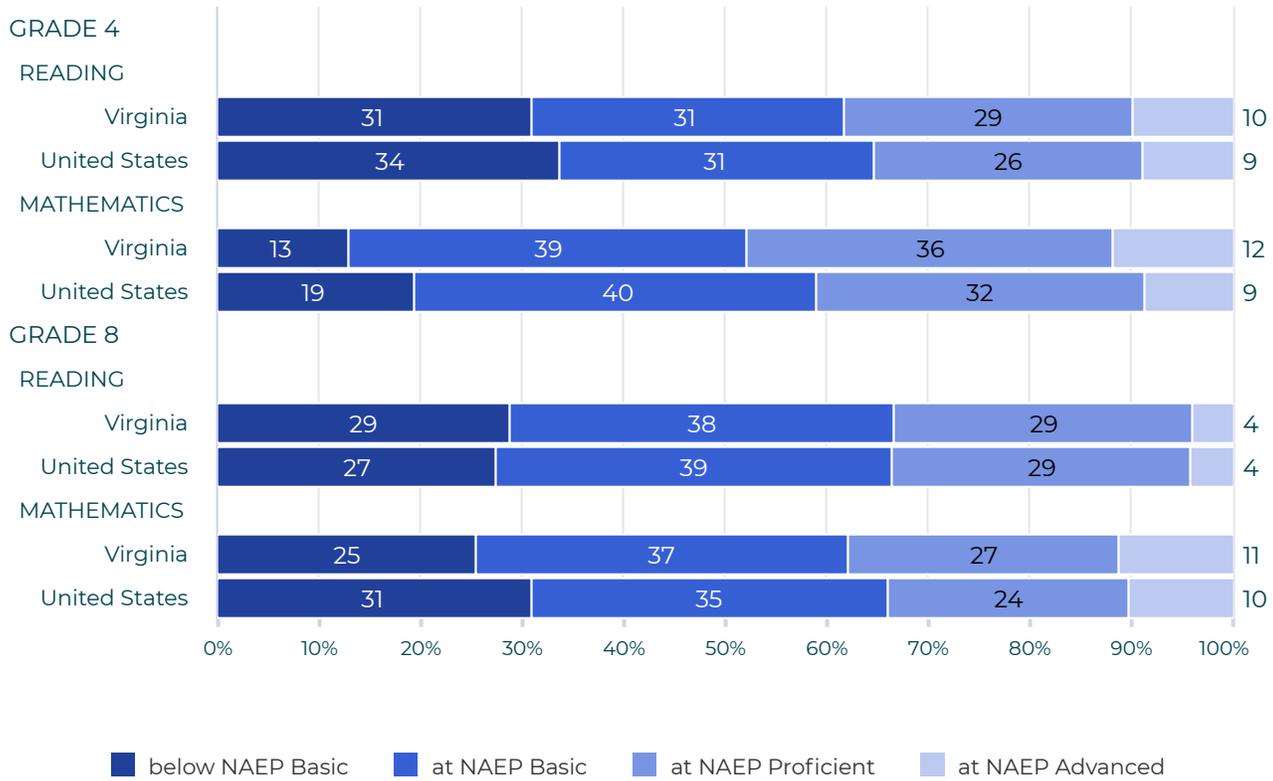
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): VIRGINIA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: VIRGINIA AND THE UNITED STATES

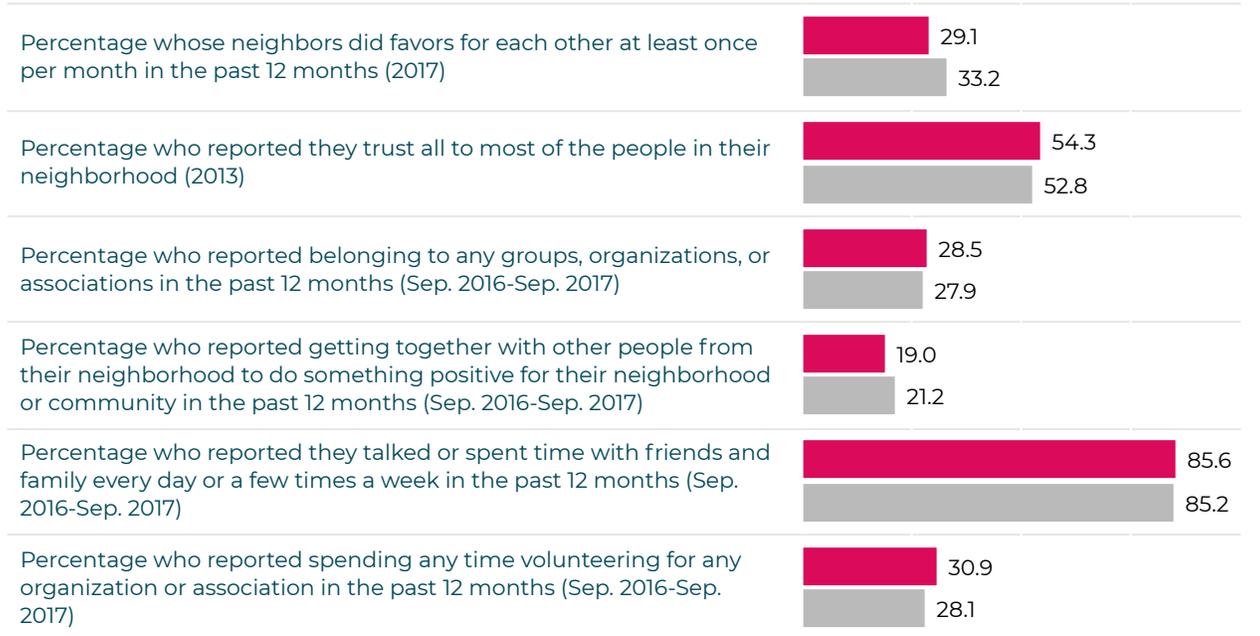


V A SOCIAL CAPITAL

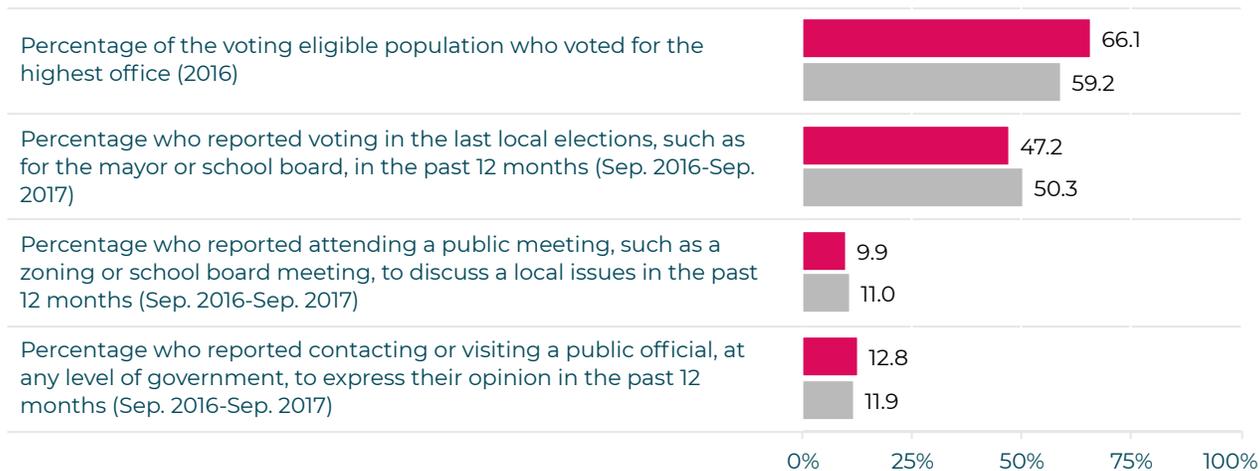
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: VIRGINIA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Virginia ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY





WASHINGTON

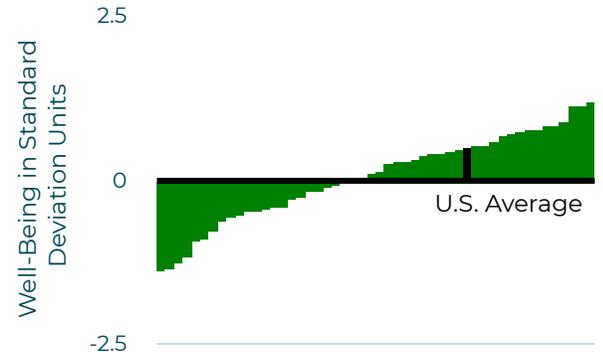
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: WASHINGTON



A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR WASHINGTON

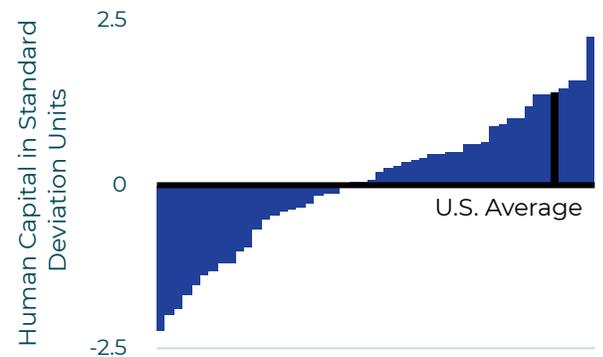
WELL-BEING

Washington's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.50 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



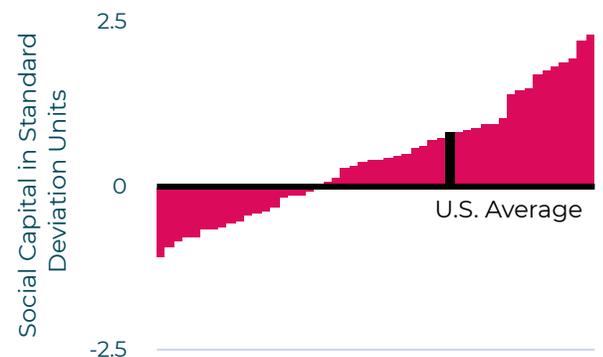
HUMAN CAPITAL

Washington's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 1.40 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Washington's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.84 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

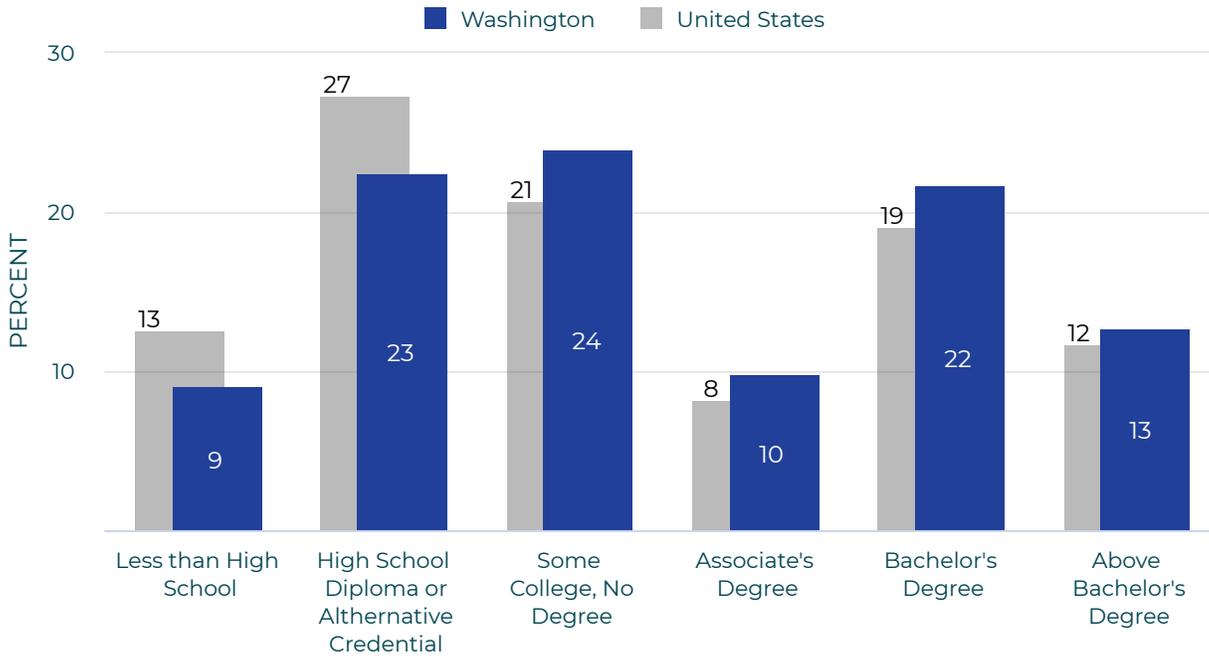
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: WASHINGTON AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	WASHINGTON	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	13.4	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	15.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	62,890	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.46	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	10.70	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	10.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	26.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	7.60	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	9.2	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	304.5	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	8.10	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	80.4	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	28.7	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	8.3	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	6.6	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	308.5	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	144.0	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	71.6	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,096	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	13.3	14.7



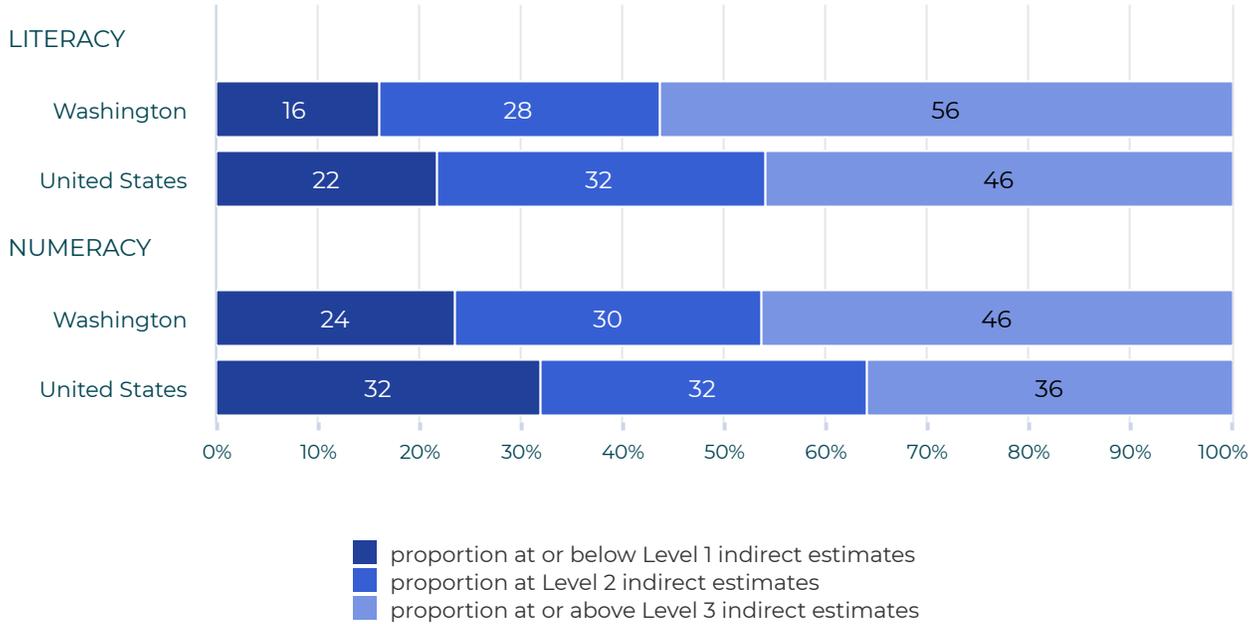
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, WASHINGTON AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

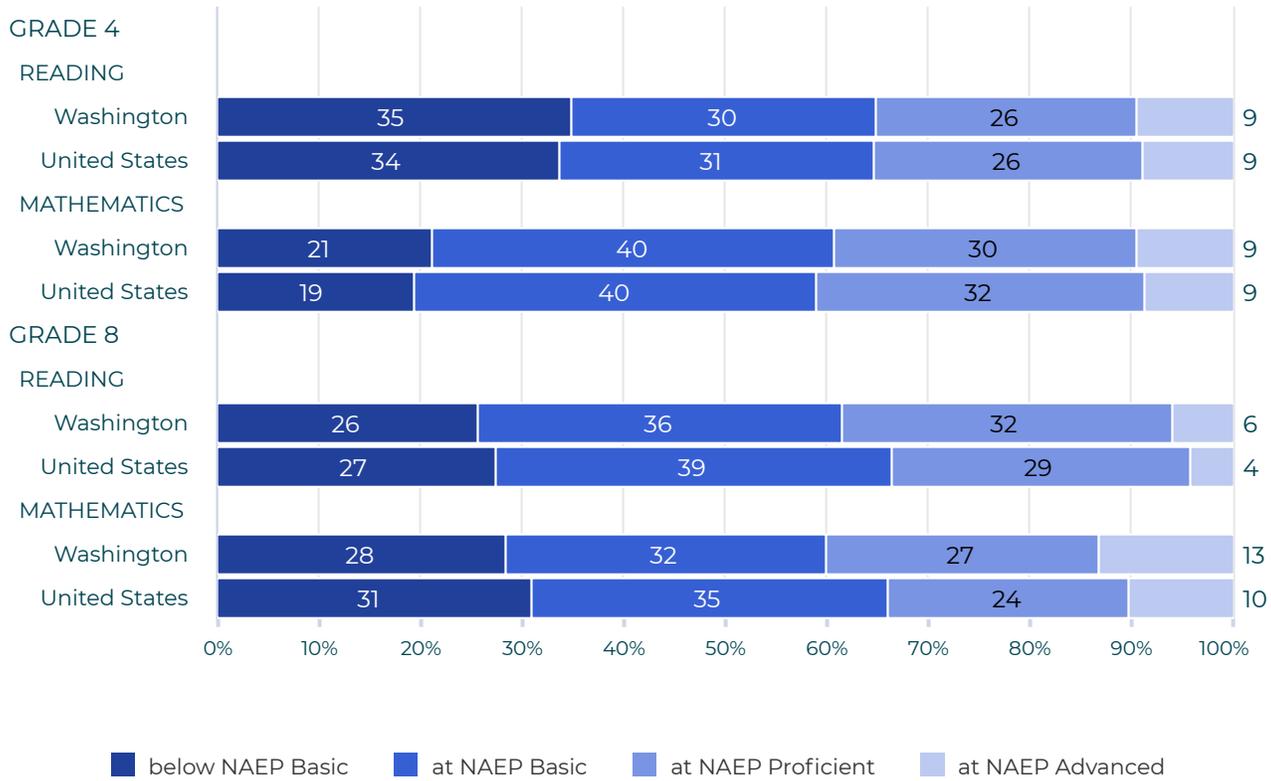
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): WASHINGTON AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: WASHINGTON AND THE UNITED STATES

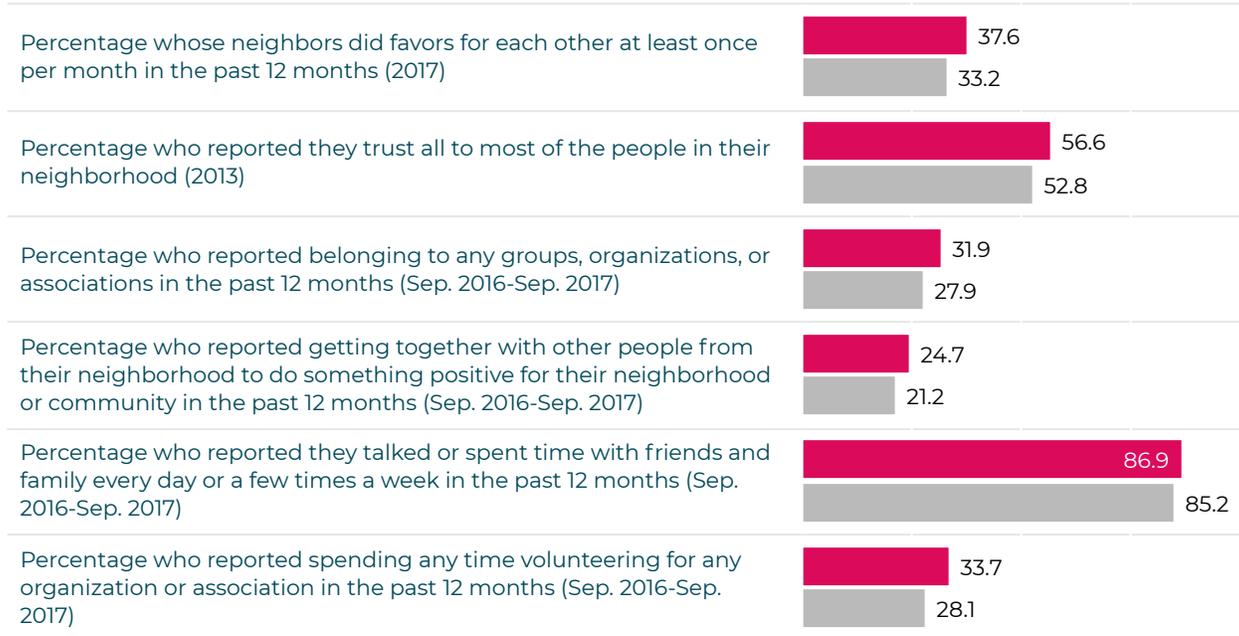


SOCIAL CAPITAL

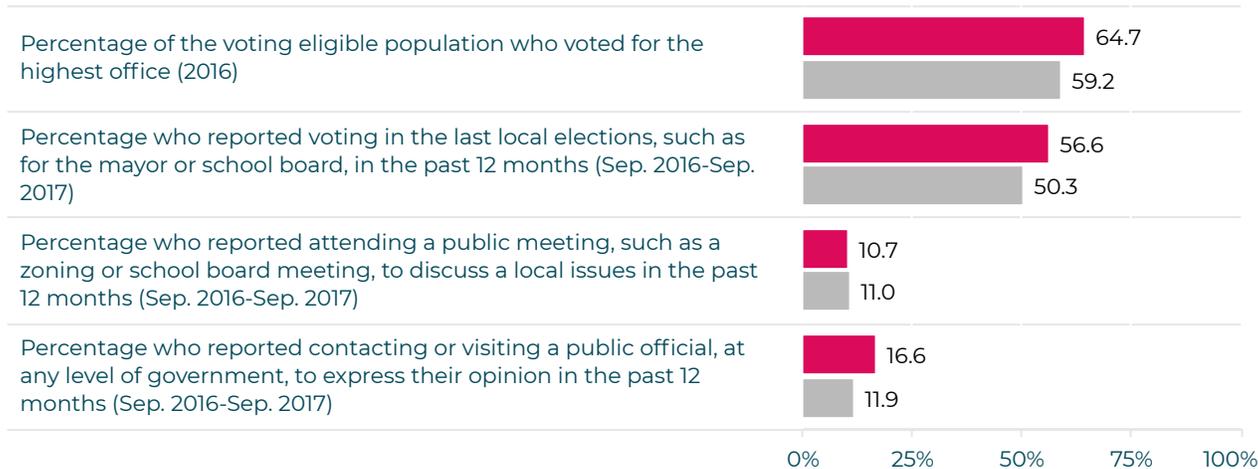
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: WASHINGTON AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Washington ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



WEST VIRGINIA

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: WEST VIRGINIA

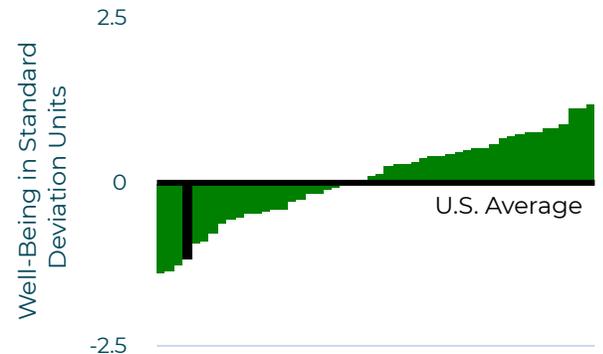




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR WEST VIRGINIA

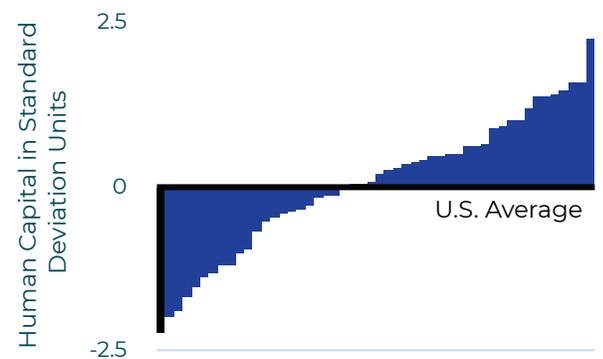
WELL-BEING

West Virginia's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 1.18 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



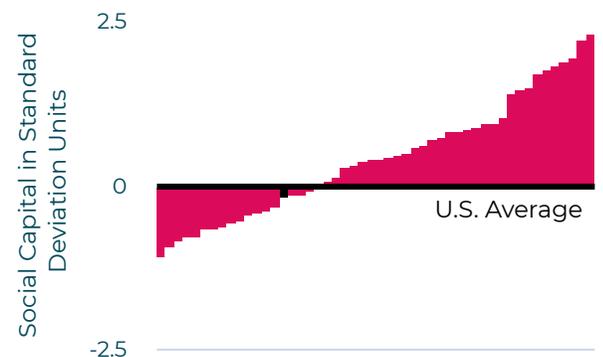
HUMAN CAPITAL

West Virginia's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 2.22 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

West Virginia's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.16 standard deviation units below the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING



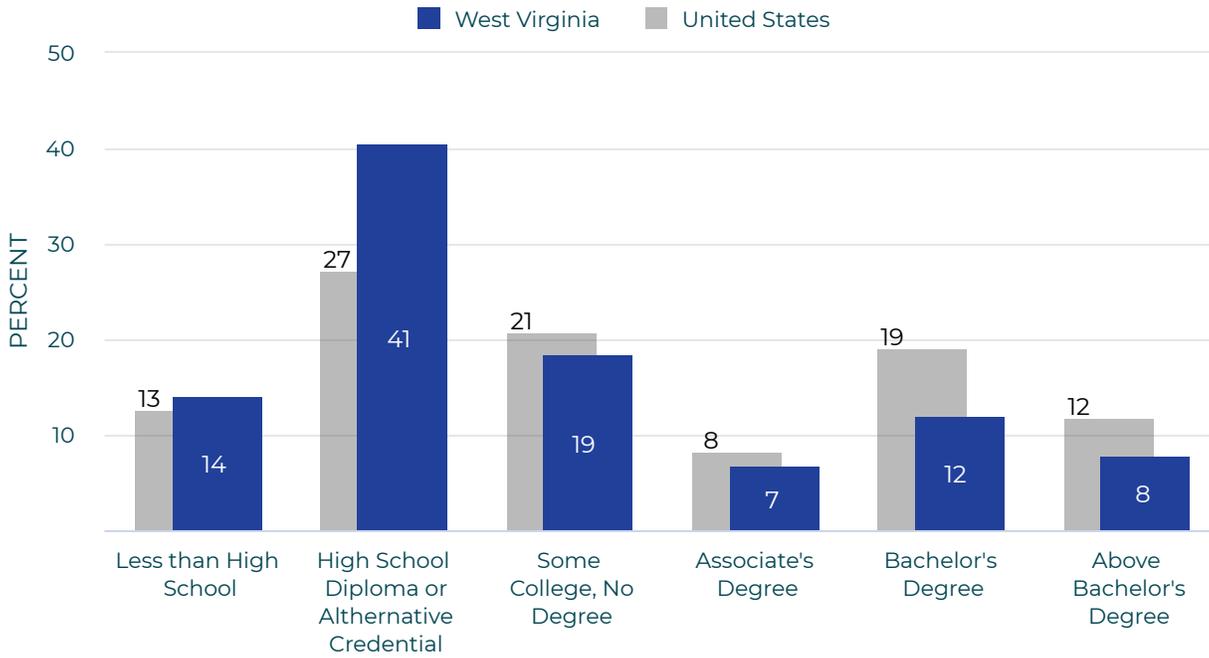
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: WEST VIRGINIA AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	WEST VIRGINIA	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	16.4	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	22.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	47,104	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.46	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	14.30	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	17.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	37.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.20	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	10.2	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	350.7	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-4.10	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	75.0	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	39.5	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	8.0	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	9.5	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	112.7	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	159.6	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	47.9	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	10,478	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	19.6	14.7



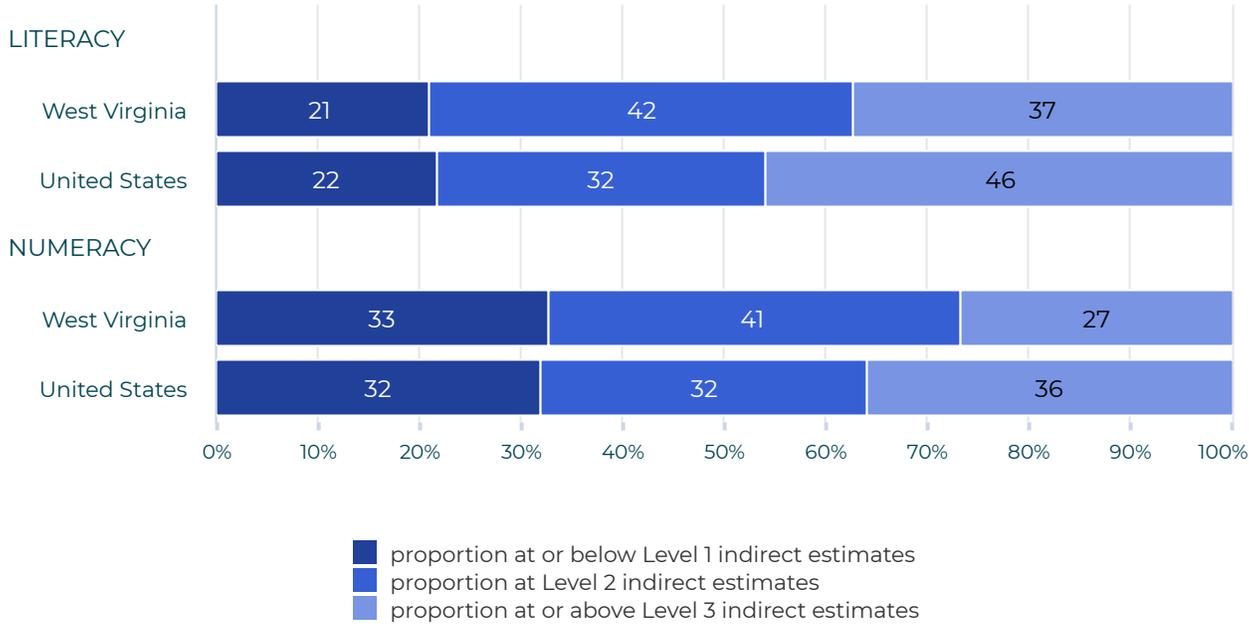
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, WEST VIRGINIA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

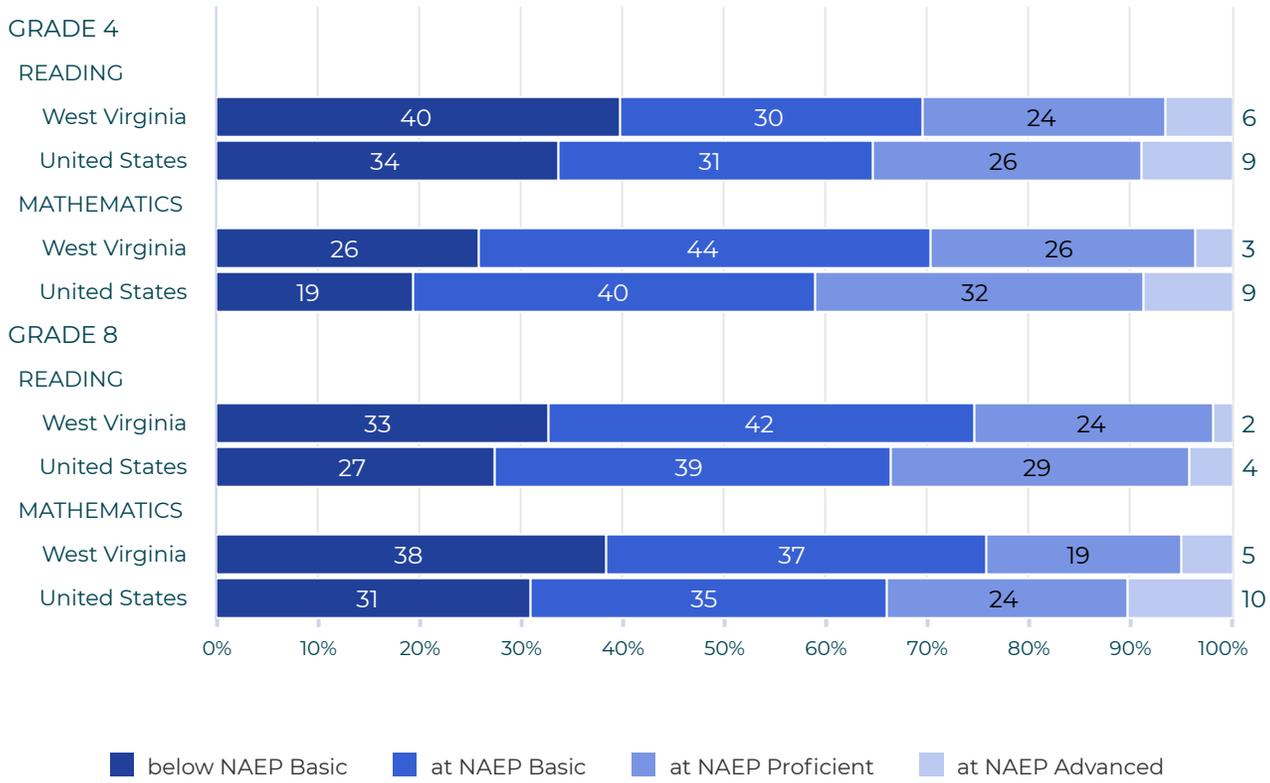
ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): WEST VIRGINIA AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.



NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: WEST VIRGINIA AND THE UNITED STATES



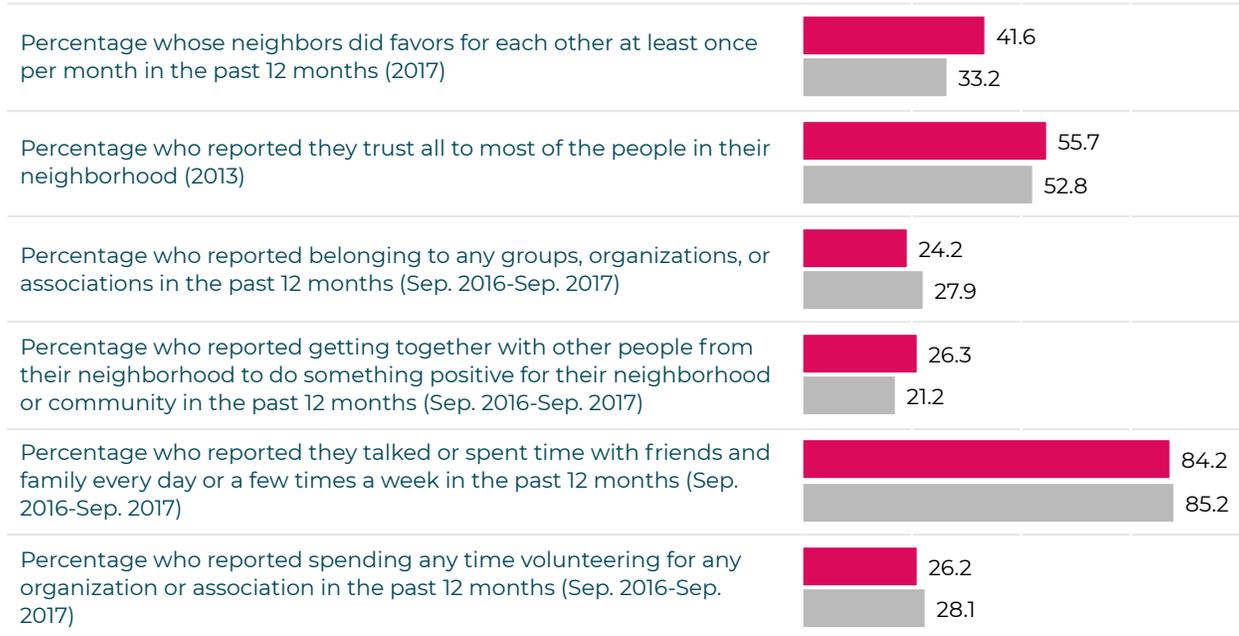


SOCIAL CAPITAL

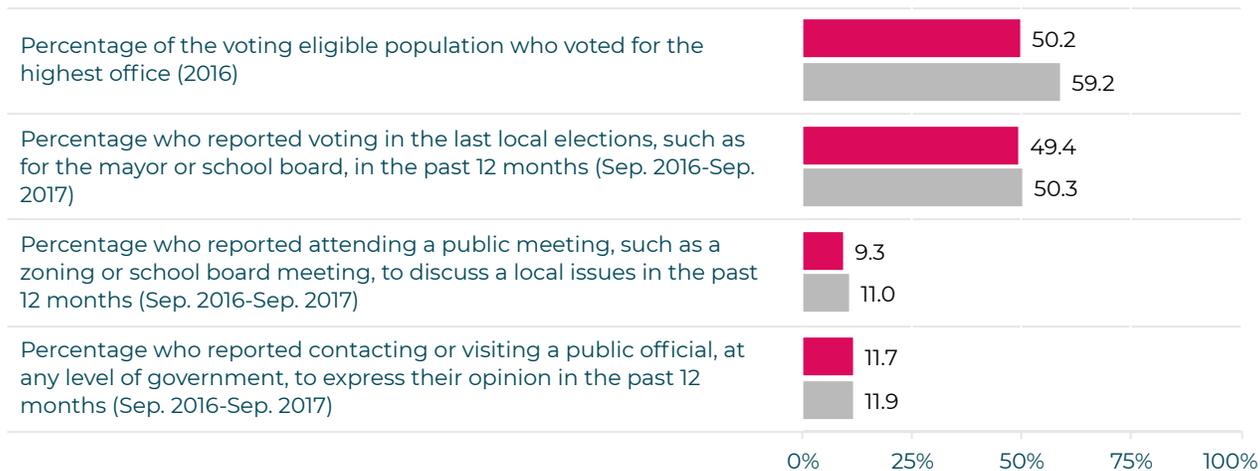
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: WEST VIRGINIA AND THE UNITED STATES

■ West Virginia ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

WISCONSIN

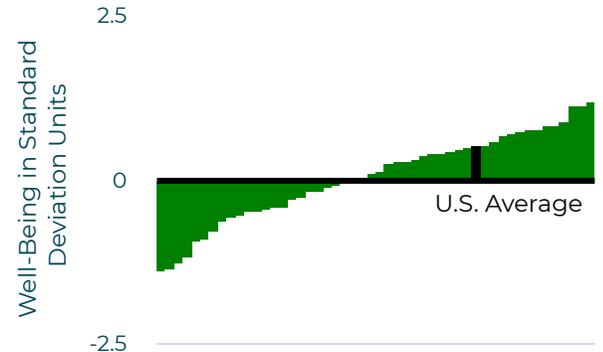
FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: WISCONSIN



W I A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR WISCONSIN

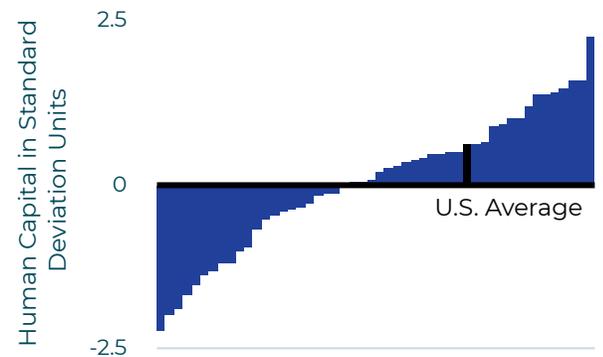
WELL-BEING

Wisconsin's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.53 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



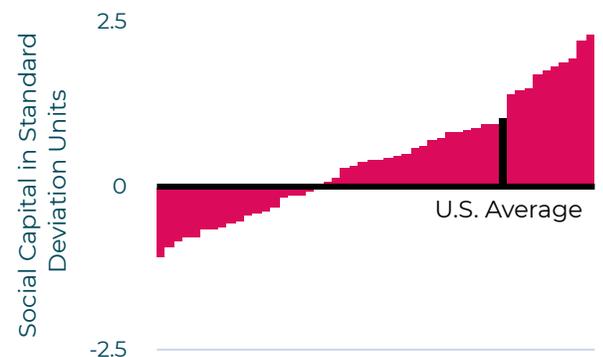
HUMAN CAPITAL

Wisconsin's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.61 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Wisconsin's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 1.03 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

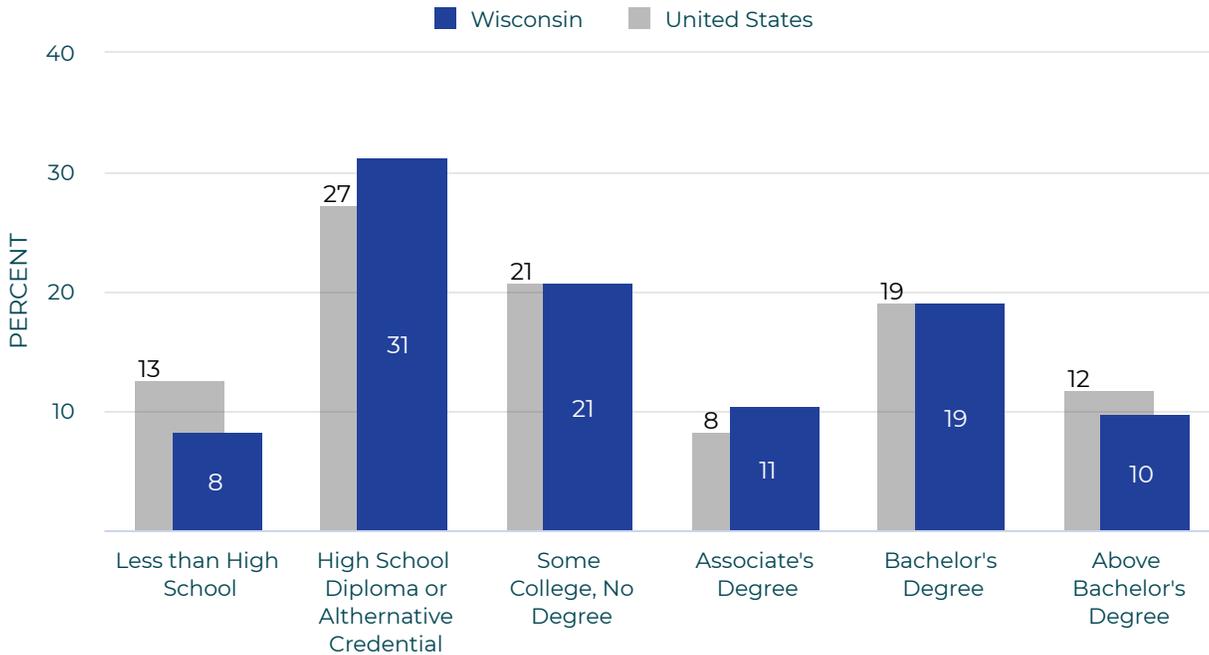
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: WISCONSIN AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	WISCONSIN	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	12.1	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	21.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	60,508	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.44	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	8.90	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	9.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	22.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	3.50	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	6.5	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	319.9	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	0.30	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.4	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	32.0	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	6.5	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	7.7	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	178.5	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	145.2	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	55.9	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	6,437	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	14.7	14.7



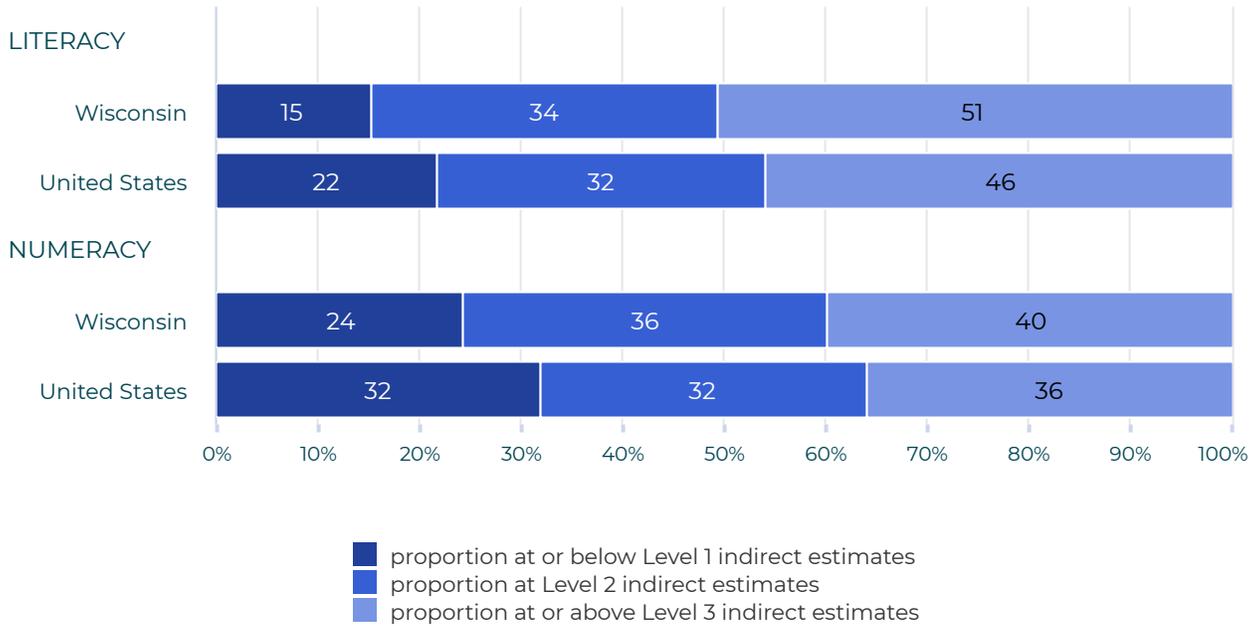
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, WISCONSIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



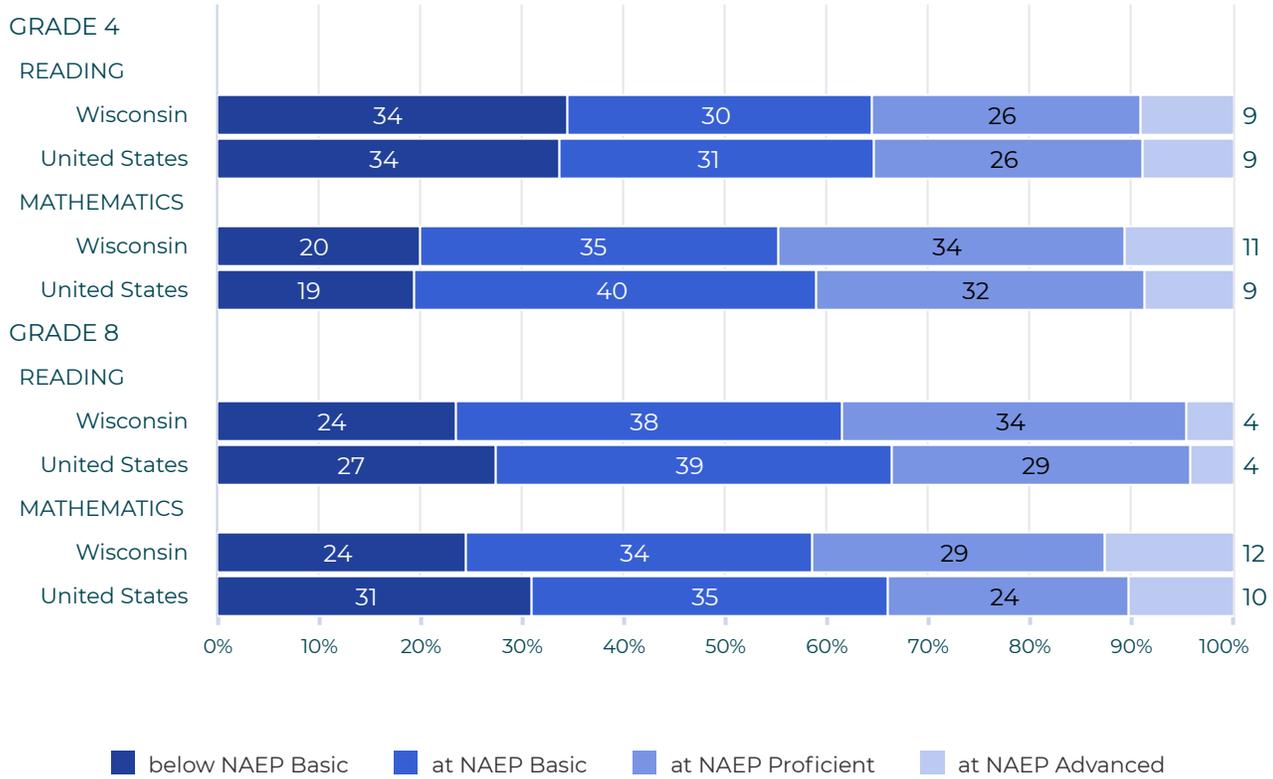
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): WISCONSIN AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: WISCONSIN AND THE UNITED STATES

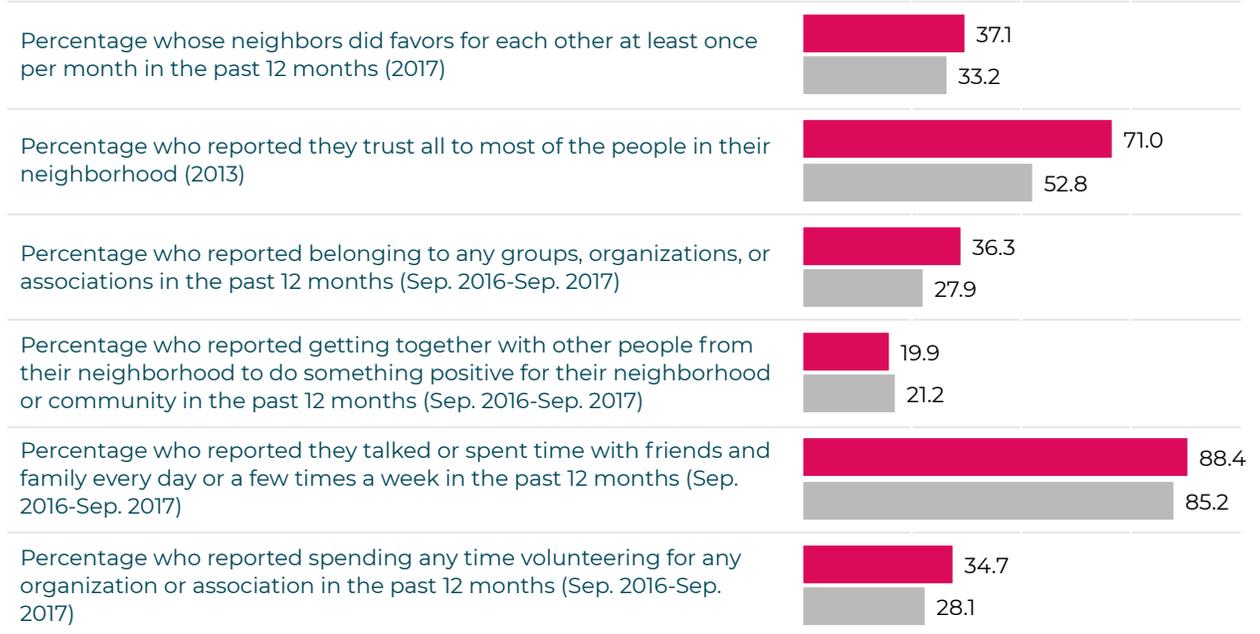


W I SOCIAL CAPITAL

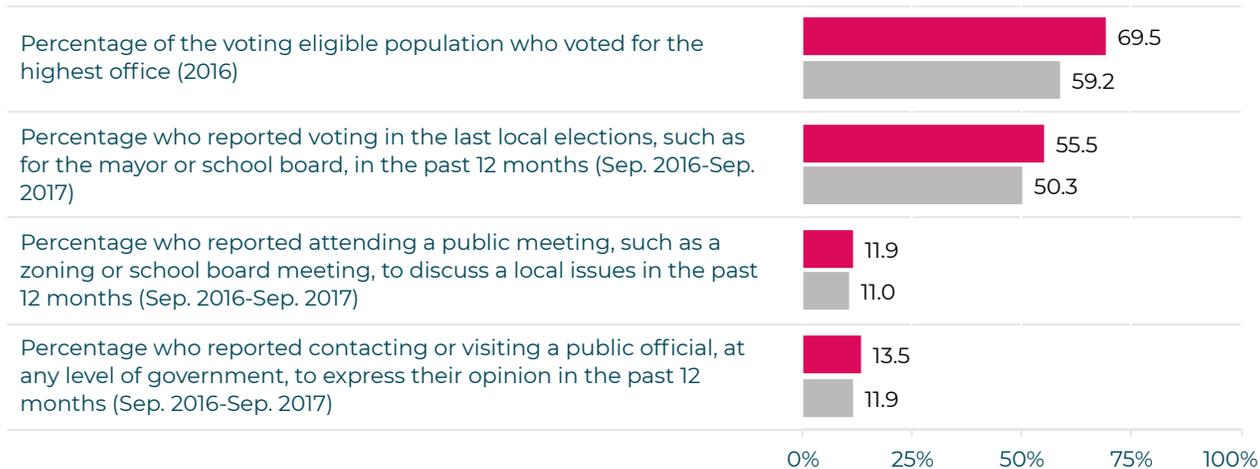
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: WISCONSIN AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Wisconsin ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY





WYOMING

FIGURE 1: STATE-BY-STATE WELL-BEING BY HUMAN CAPITAL AND BY SOCIAL CAPITAL: WYOMING

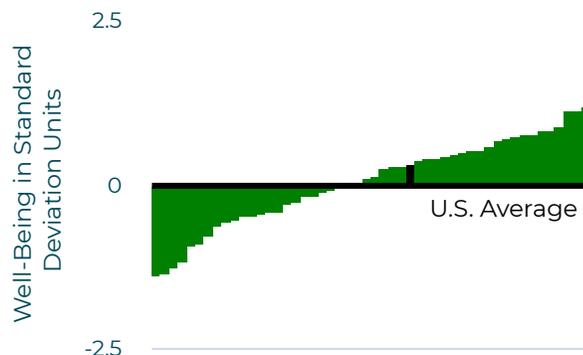




A SNAPSHOT OF EACH DOMAIN FOR WYOMING

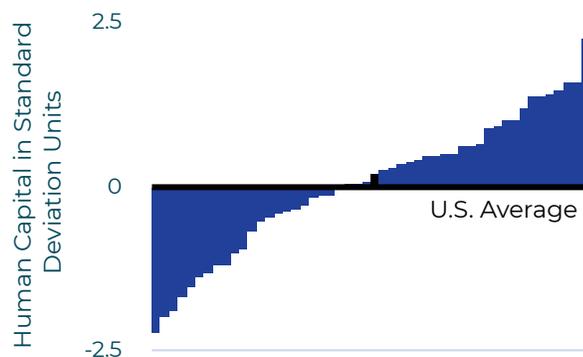
WELL-BEING

Wyoming's overall level of well-being, determined using indicators of income/poverty, employment, community safety, and health, is 0.32 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



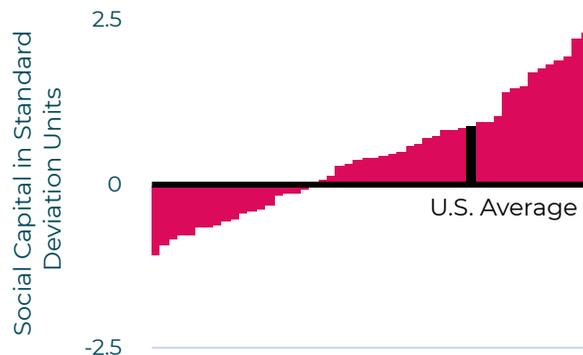
HUMAN CAPITAL

Wyoming's level of human capital, determined using indicators of student and adult skills and educational attainments, is 0.19 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Wyoming's social capital, determined using indicators of community engagement, trust, volunteering, voting behavior, and other forms of civic engagement, is 0.90 standard deviation units above the norm for all U.S. states.



WELL-BEING

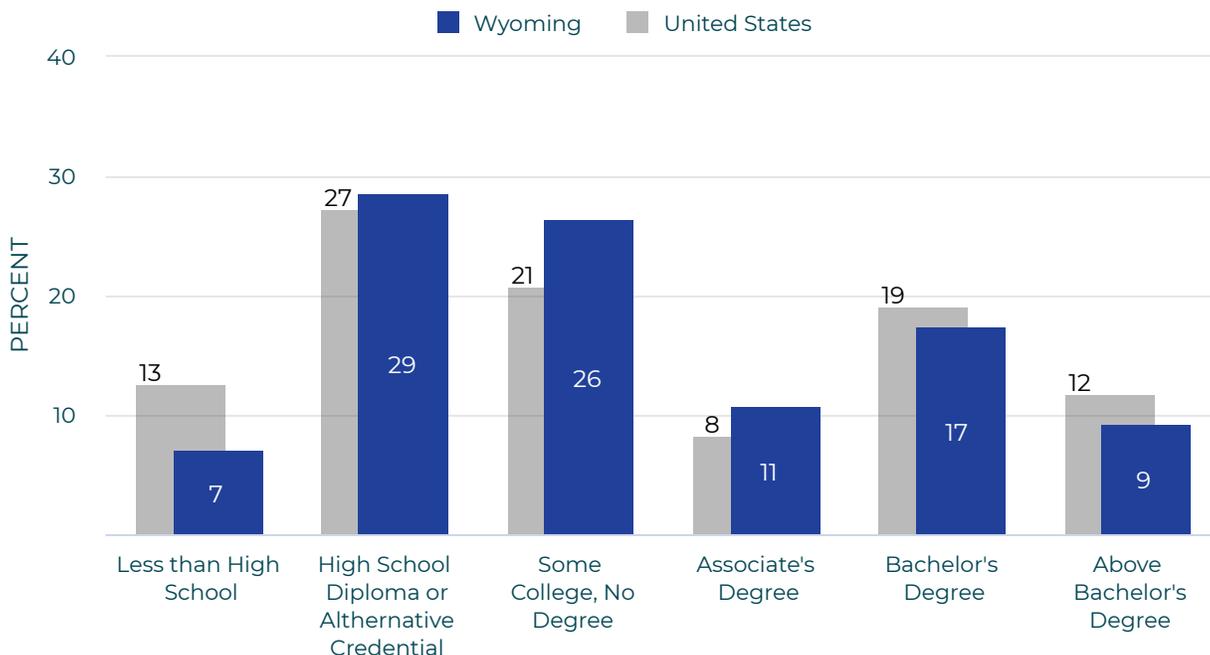
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING: WYOMING AND THE UNITED STATES

WELL-BEING	WYOMING	UNITED STATES
INCOME/POVERTY		
Percentage of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2013-2017)	5.8	12.6
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households, where in the previous 12 months, there was an uncertainty of having, or an inability to acquire, enough food for all household members because of insufficient money or other resources (2017)	18.0	16.0
Median household income adjusted for cost of living (2017-2019)	59,947	60,336
Gini index (2017)	0.43	0.50
Percentage of people in poverty (supplemental poverty, 3-year average over 2015, 2016, and 2017)	10.40	14.10
EMPLOYMENT		
Percentage of "disconnected youth," which includes 16-24 year olds not in education and not employed (2013-2017)	10.0	11.1
Percentage of children whose parents lack secure employment in the United States (2017)	24.0	27.0
Percentage of people not in labor force but want a job (2017)	4.10	5.30
Unemployment (U-6): total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers (2017)	8.1	8.5
COMMUNITY		
Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 people (2017)	237.5	394.0
Net in-migration per 1,000 average population (2017)	-0.80	1.80
HEALTH		
Life expectancy at birth (2016)	79.1	78.7
Percentage obese, having a BMI >30 (2018)	29.0	31.4
Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population who have no health insurance coverage (2013-2017)	11.9	9.7
Percentage of babies born weighing less than 5 lbs, 8 oz (2017); considered low birth weight (2017)	8.7	8.2
Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population (2020)	310.2	218.0
Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population (2020)	105.7	149.7
Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population (2020)	53.1	60.8
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population, one-year estimate (2017)	8,130	7,214
Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent (two-year estimate, 2018-2019)	21.5	14.7



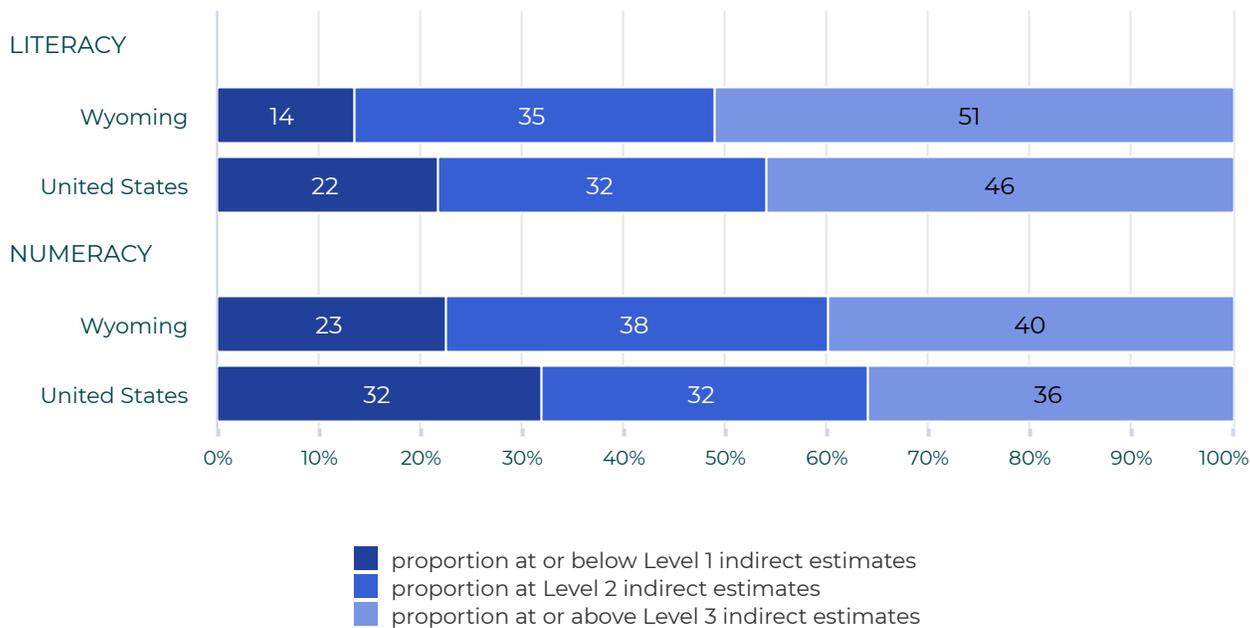
HUMAN CAPITAL

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, WYOMING AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017



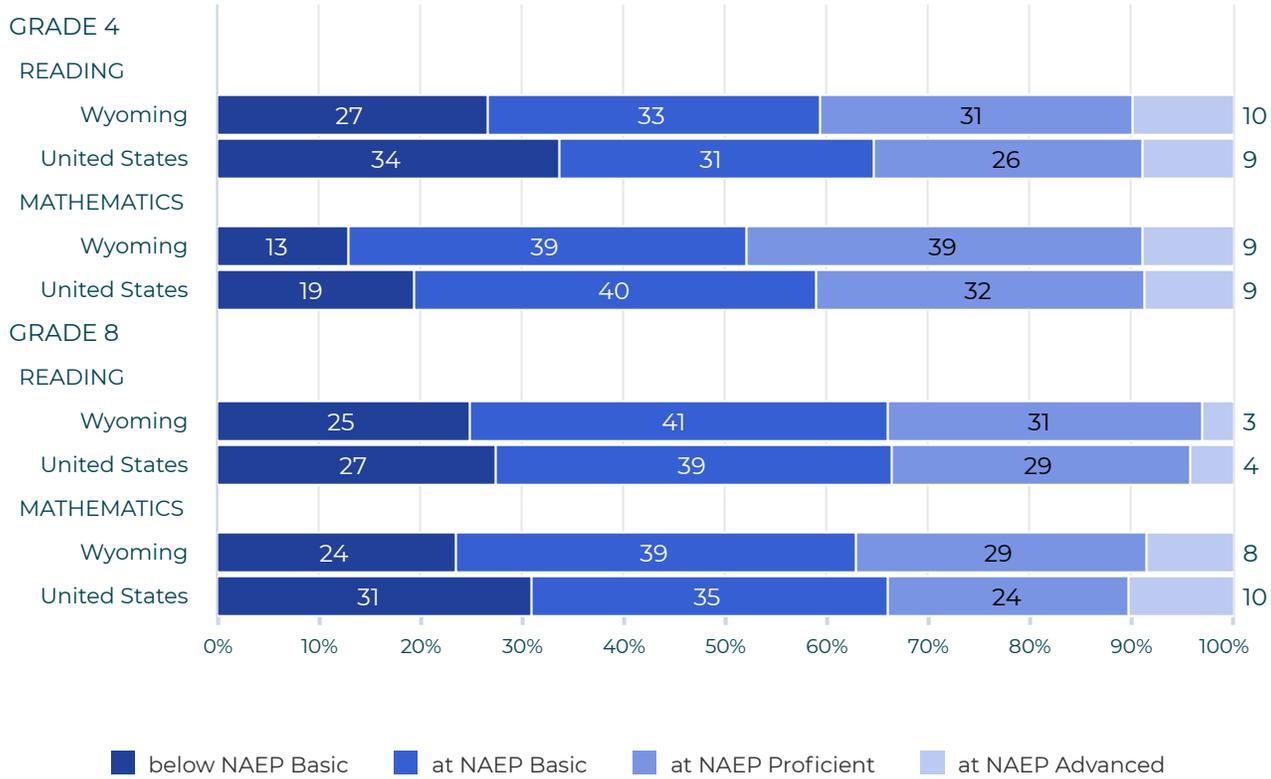
Note: Percentage of the population 25 years and older who earned an associate's degree or more was used in our *Opportunity Across the States* model.

ESTIMATED ADULT SKILL PROFICIENCY PIAAC (2012/2014/2017): WYOMING AND THE UNITED STATES



Note: Percentage of the population at or above Level 3 in PIAAC literacy and numeracy based on NCES State and County Estimates were used for the *Opportunity Across the States* model.

NAEP ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL PERCENTAGES, GRADES 4 AND 8 MATHEMATICS AND READING: WYOMING AND THE UNITED STATES



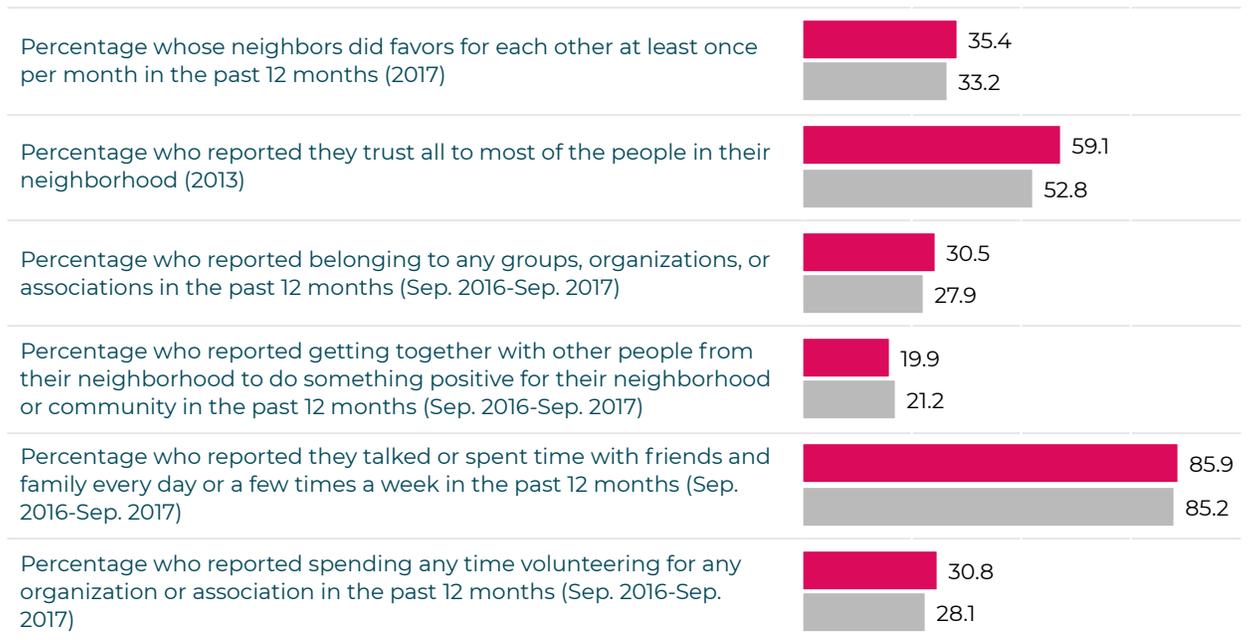


SOCIAL CAPITAL

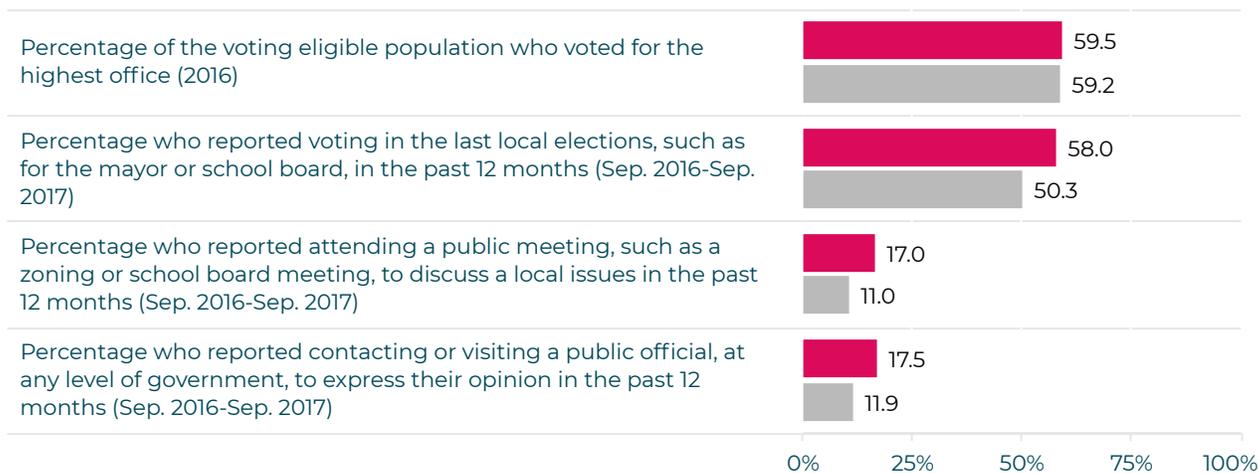
INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL: WYOMING AND THE UNITED STATES

■ Wyoming ■ United States

NEIGHBORHOOD/TRUST/VOLUNTEERING



POLITICAL EFFICACY



0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

ABOUT THE AUTHORS



Anita M. Sands is a lead policy researcher and author in the [ETS Center for Research on Human Capital & Education](#). Her published work covers education equity, economic opportunity, racial and economic segregation, concentrated poverty, research methodology, and program evaluations. Sands has coauthored numerous policy reports for the Center including *Buttressing the Middle: A Case for Reskilling and Upskilling America's Middle-Skill Workers in the 21st Century* (2021), *Curbing America's Reading Crisis: A Call to Action for Our Children* (2019), *If You Can't Be With the Data You Love: And the Risks of Loving the Data You're With* (2019), *Too Big to Fail: Millennials on the Margins* (2018), *Choosing Our Future: A Story of Opportunity in America* (2016), and *America's Skills Challenge: Millennials and the Future* (2015). Prior to joining ETS, Sands taught in the Department of Sociology at Rider University and owned a consulting firm where she directed projects to address racial and economic segregation, poverty, and land-use policy inequities. Sands is ABD in the Department of Sociology PhD program at Temple University.



Madeline J. Goodman is a researcher and author for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) at ETS. Since joining the organization, Dr. Goodman has served as coordinator for the NAEP social science assessments and director for the NAEP website. Dr. Goodman has written numerous national, state, district, and special reports based on national and international assessments including, most recently, *Too Big to Fail: Millennials on the Margins* (2018) and *America's Skills Challenge: Millennials and the Future* (2015). Goodman received a PhD in U.S. history from Carnegie Mellon University and is the recipient of a Spencer Fellowship for research on improvement in education and a Fulbright Scholar Award.



Irwin Kirsch is the Ralph Tyler Chair in Large Scale Assessment and director of the Center for Global Assessment at ETS in Princeton, NJ. In his role as director of the center, he oversees several teams of research scientists, assessment designers, and platform developers who are responsible for the development, management, and implementation of large-scale national and international assessments. Over the course of his career, Dr. Kirsch has worked in close collaboration with a number of state, national, and international organizations including the World Bank, UNESCO, the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development where he currently has responsibility for the development and conduct of the two largest international assessments that provide policy makers and key stakeholders with national and international comparative data on literacy and workforce preparedness—PIAAC and PISA. In addition to his assessment work, Dr. Kirsch is a member of the ETS research management team, serves on the

board of a nonprofit literacy organization, and acts as a reviewer for several journals. He has published numerous research articles and book chapters dealing with issues around designing, developing, and interpreting cognitive-based scales and has written a number of [policy reports](#) using large-scale assessment data that focus on the growing importance of skills and their connections to life outcomes.



Kelsey Dreier is a Senior Research Assistant in ETS's Learning & Assessment Foundations group within Research and Measurement Sciences. At ETS, she has worked within the Center for Global Assessment on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) and policy reports for the ETS Center for Research on Human Capital & Education. She has also assisted with several Institute for Education Sciences grants including the Reading for Understanding, Background Knowledge, Language Muse, and Adult Reading grants as well as other reading-related projects. Kelsey earned an Ed.M. in Educational Statistics, Measurement, and Evaluation at Rutgers University and a Bachelor of Science degree in Cognitive Studies and Psychology with a minor in quantitative studies from Vanderbilt University. Before joining ETS, Dreier worked with a wide range of research divisions at Vanderbilt including the Institute of Public Health: Qualitative Research Core, the Education and Brain Research Lab, and the Kennedy Center Reading Clinic.



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