Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card

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2016 - Twelfth Annual Edition

Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card

Empowering Michigan Entrepreneurs

MiQuest

GrowthEconomics, Inc.

The Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card 2016 – Twelfth Annual Edition is published by MiQuest.

The Score Card analytics and methodology were developed in 2004, and the 2016 – Twelfth Annual Edition report was authored by Dr. Graham Toft, President of GrowthEcomonics Inc.

The inaugural edition of the Entrepreneurship Score Card was created and produced in 2004-05 by the Small Business Foundation of Michigan. The Small Business Foundation of Michigan merged with Great Lakes Entrepreneur's Quest in 2014 to form MiQuest. The mission of MiQuest is to "Ignite, Unleash, and promote a Culture of Entrepreneurship in Michigan".

MiQuest is grateful for the generous sponsors and supporters who help underwrite the production and distribution of the Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card each year.

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Positive Trends in Entrepreneurship

This 12th anniversary release of the Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card marks more than a decade of our rigorous analysis of and reporting on our state's entrepreneurial environment and economy. This year's Score Card shows evidence of the positive trends reported in the previous four years beginning to plateau and in some cases decline – underscoring the need to maintain a vigilant focus on entrepreneurship if we intend to sustain real improvements in Michigan's Entrepreneurial Change, Vitality and Climate Indices.

A review of the past 12 years since the Score Card was first published shows a clear path of growth and improvement in Michigan's entrepreneurial economy as our state emerged from the recession. The positive trend caught flight in 2010 and continued for four years. The improvements were rapid – and the positive trends were exciting. As Score Card author and statistician, Graham Toft, commented, there was a "...noticeable uptick in important metrics supporting Michigan's entrepreneurial environment and a number of positive trends. After a decade marked by challenging times for the state's entrepreneurial efforts and a lack of improvement relative to other states, we had evidence of significant growth and an encouraging direction for entrepreneurship." With evidence of that growth and direction slowing, now is the time to concentrate more investment and effort in the activities that lead to a thriving entrepreneurial economy.

We set out to benchmark Michigan to the other 49 states 12 years ago, because it was essential to have visibility on and understanding of the metrics that could give us valuable information for designing entrepreneurial support programs and advancing public policies that could improve our standings. We knew the first Score Card would not show Michigan's entrepreneurial economy in a positive light and that change would come slowly. We also knew we had the opportunity to be part of a new trajectory for entrepreneurship in Michigan by reporting on our progress and keeping entrepreneurship top of mind.

Our mission is to ignite, unleash and promote a culture of entrepreneurship that will be the catalyst for more opportunity, prosperity, critical thinking and self-reliance for everyone in our state. In our effort to contribute to the positive future of Michigan's entrepreneurial economy, MiQuest will continue to publish the Entrepreneurship Score Card and use it to identify opportunities for improvement. We'll continue to develop new initiatives to promote and celebrate entrepreneurship and to build an increasingly vibrant entrepreneurial culture. As this year's managing partner for *Michigan 50 Companies to Watch*, and as a partner with *Crain's Detroit Business* and the Michigan Small Business Development Centers, we are convening entrepreneurs for peer learning and business relationship building, celebrating Michigan's successes, supporting the efforts of hundreds of entrepreneurs, and stepping in where important work needs to be done.

Please join me in making Michigan THE State of Entrepreneurship.

Sincerely,

Yan Ness
Chair, MiQuest Board of Directors

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MiQuest Vision: Michigan is THE State of Entrepreneurship

MiQuest Mission: Ignite, Unleash and Promote a Culture of Entrepreneurship

MiQuest welcomes collaborative partnerships and invites entrepreneurs, business coaches, educators, and investors to become involved with current and developing initiatives.

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MiQuest extends a special thank you to this year's Score Card financial sponsors. Without sponsorship support this publication would not be possible.

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Clark Hill, PLC is an entrepreneurial, full service law firm that provides business legal services, government & public affairs, and personal legal services to clients throughout the country. With offices in Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington, DC, and West Virginia, Clark Hill has more than 300 attorneys and professionals.

Consumers Energy

Consumers Energy provides natural gas and electricity to 6.6 million of the state's 10 million residents in all 68 Lower Peninsula counties. Consumers Energy is a founding participant of the Pure Michigan Business Connect campaign, and is committed to spending $1 billion more with Michigan-based companies in the current five-year period.

Crain's Detroit Business

Crain's Detroit Business provides news, data and analysis for the business and civic community in Southeast Michigan in ways that help them run their businesses, advance their careers and build the regional economy. *Crain's* helps build community within Southeast Michigan by sharing news and data and through events, partnerships and digital connections. Monthly, *Crain's* spotlights second-stage businesses and their strategies for success.

DTE Energy

DTE Energy Company is a diversified energy company involved in the development and management of energy-related businesses and services nationwide. DTE's largest operating subsidiaries are DTE Electric and DTE Gas. These regulated utility companies provide electric and/or gas services to more than three million residential, business and Industrial customers throughout Michigan. Their electric and gas utility businesses have each been in operation for over a century. DTE has leveraged their wealth of experience and assets to develop a number of non-utility subsidiaries which provide energy-related services to business and industry nationwide.

MiBiz

MiBiz helps readers in West Michigan make money, save money and find money to grow their businesses. In print and online, MiBiz offers engaging content in a number of business areas, including manufacturing, commercial real estate, finance, the booming craft beer industry, nonprofit businesses and more.

Michigan Association of State Universities

The Michigan Association of State Universities serve as the coordinating board for Michigan's 15 public universities, providing advocacy and fostering policy to maximize the collective value these institutions provide in serving the public interest and the State of Michigan.

Each year, Michigan's public universities serve nearly 300,000 students, providing excellent undergraduate and graduate education, internationally renowned research, and services to Michigan's employers, government leaders, non-profit organizations and citizens. Learn more at *www.masu.org.*

Michigan Municipal League

The Michigan Municipal League is dedicated to making Michigan's communities better by thoughtfully innovating programs, energetically connecting ideas and people, actively serving members with resources and services, and passionately inspiring positive change for Michigan's greatest centers of potential: its communities.

Michigan State Housing Development Authority

The Michigan State Housing Development Authority's (MSHDA) mission is to enhance Michigan's economic and social health through housing and community development activities.

MSHDA invests in people and places in order to build a strong and vibrant Michigan. MSHDA forges creative and collaborative partnerships, shares knowledge and targets resources to improve quality of life.

Small Business Association of Michigan

The Small Business Association of Michigan (SBAM) is a Michigan-based industry association that focuses the buying power, political power, and shared resources of thousands of small business members. SBAM has been successfully serving small businesses in all 83 counties of Michigan since 1969. SBAM is the only statewide association that focuses solely on serving the needs of Michigan's small business community. All of SBAM's programs and services exist to improve the business climate and conditions in which Michigan small businesses operate.

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APPENDICES (Online Version Only – www.miquest.org)

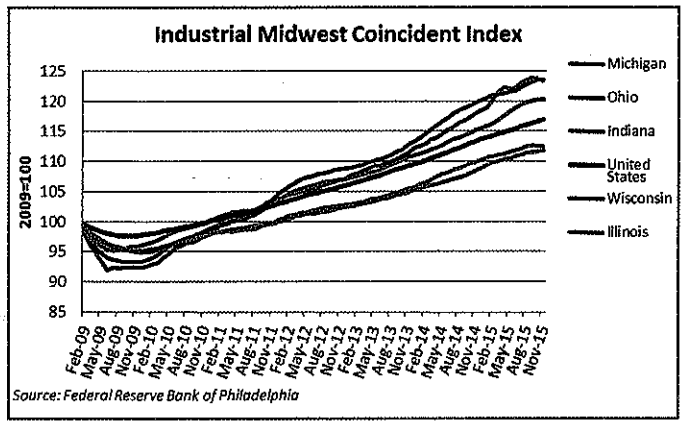
Appendix A: Entrepreneurship Score Card Methodology and Sources

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2016 – Twelfth Edition of the Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card reports a slowdown in the positive trends that have been at work in the Michigan entrepreneurial economy during the post-2009 economic recovery. Last year's Score Card pointed to the positive trends continuing 'but with slightly less gusto'. Although the remarkable growth trajectory in Michigan's key entrepreneurial metrics has leveled off, Michigan remains a top performer among the Industrial Midwest states.

The 'entrepreneurial economy' refers to the sole proprietorship/small/mid-size business segment of the for-profit sector. This segment is known for its dynamism – lots of establishments forming, merging, surviving/failing, expanding/contracting, moving and growing. Research continues to confirm that over 50 percent of net new jobs are created by this segment of the economy and by growth companies in particular.

The State Coincident Index, a broad measure of recent short-term economic change, shows Michigan slipping somewhat in the latest three-months (Aug-Nov, 2015) and in the two prior data releases. For those same periods, Ohio has continued on a more consistent upward trend. Longer term, since late 2009, as shown in the graph below, Michigan and Ohio have been the titans of the Industrial Midwest states and have outperformed the U.S. average. While Michigan had slightly outperformed Ohio for much of 2015, its trend has not been as consistent and the most recent three-month change is pointing to it falling behind Ohio.



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

Apparent from updates to the Score Card's three primary measures below, Michigan's entrepreneurial economy in 2014 was a contributing factor to Michigan's economic strength during the past five years. And while Score Card research cannot say yet with empirical certainty that a healthy and improving entrepreneurial economy causes state economic growth, the evidence is becoming more compelling of a very close synergy between the entrepreneurial economy and the larger state economy.

Over the past 12 years of extensive data gathering and continuous methodology improvement, the Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card team has used, tested and refined three distinct indexes that together do a remarkably comprehensive and effective job capturing the relative "health" of Michigan's "entrepreneurial economy" relative to other states. These indexes are Entrepreneurial Climate, Change and Vitality and are defined as:

CLIMATE: *The factors that support the entrepreneurial economy*

CHANGE: *The direction and momentum of growth in the entrepreneurial economy*

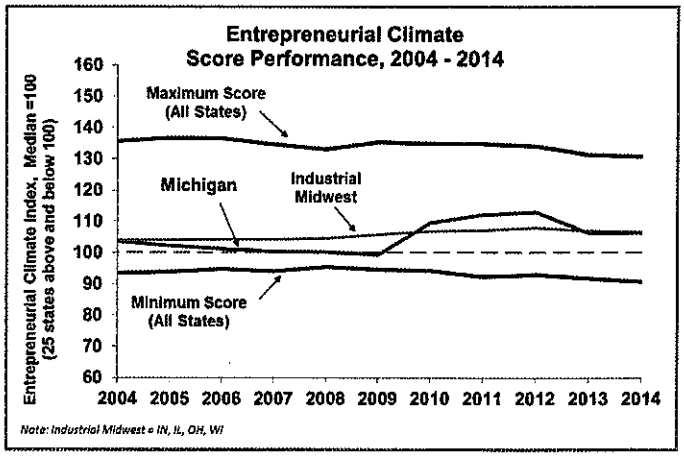
VITALITY: *The level of entrepreneurial activity relative to that in other states*

This report incorporates the latest full year of data, 2014.

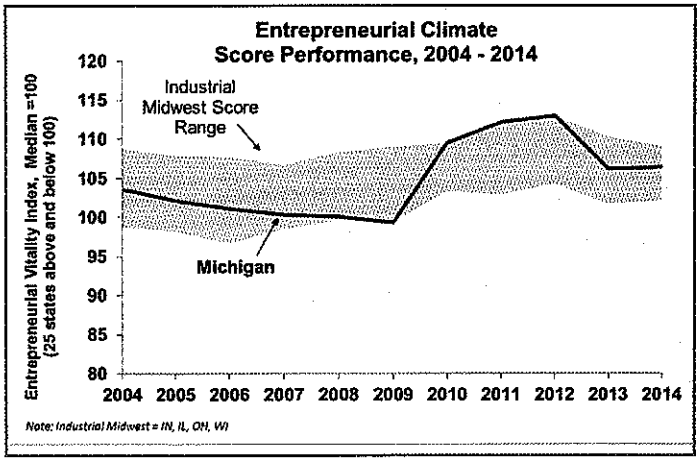
Entrepreneurial Climate

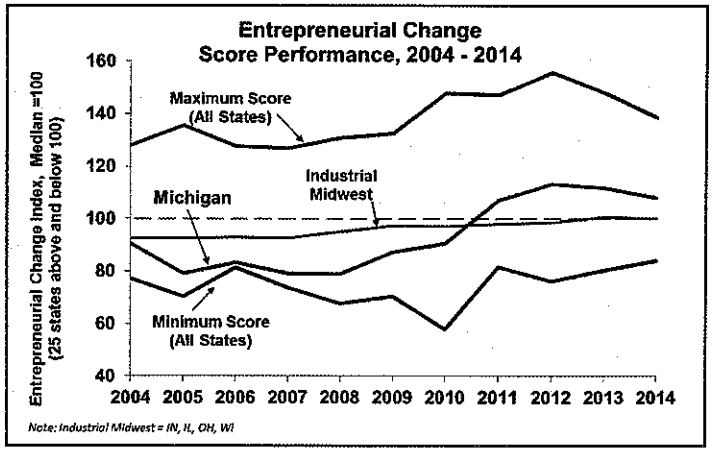
Most important for Michigan is an improving Entrepreneurial Climate. This Index measures the *underlying supporting conditions for the entrepreneurial economy.* It includes sub-indexes related to innovation, capital access, and general business conditions.

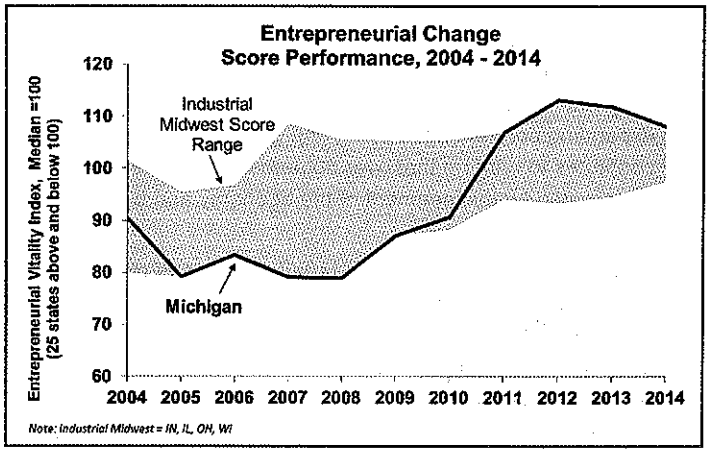
After being flat for most of the decade, **Michigan's Entrepreneurial Climate experienced exceptional gains between 2010 and 2013,** nationally and regionally, scoring in the Top 10 of states in 2011 and 2012 and outperforming its



Note: Industrial Midwest = IN, IL, OH, WI







Industrial Midwest competitors. There was a significant drop in performance in 2013, with 2014 showing a halt to that decline.

Michigan is not the only Industrial Midwest state to have lost steam on this Index in 2013 and it remains an average performer in the Industrial Midwest for 2014.

Factors contributing to the score softening and competitive slippage in Michigan's Entrepreneurial Climate are: IPO Financing, University Royalty/License Income, and State Venture Capital, as well as Export Growth, Export-related Jobs and Private Business Profit Growth. In terms of the three Climate sub-indexes, Michigan's strengths are in Research and Innovation and General Business Growth; its vulnerability has always been in access to Financial and Institutional Capital.

Entrepreneurial Change

Entrepreneurial Change is a 'movement index' that shows *the direction in which a state's entrepreneurial economy is going relative to other states.* Entrepreneurial Change is comprised of running three-year averages of variables that broadly indicate *the direction of entrepreneurial economy growth or decline.* Entrepreneurial Change speaks to the level of success entrepreneurs are actually experiencing in Michigan relative to other states.

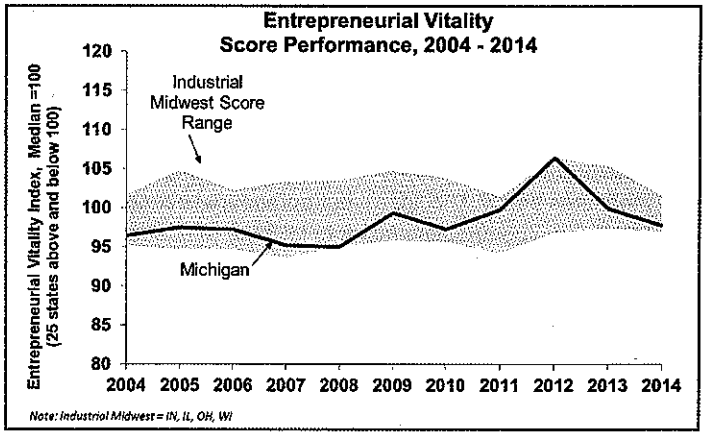
Among other things, a state's Entrepreneurial Change is influenced by its Entrepreneurial Climate above, sometimes with a one- or two-year lag.

As Entrepreneurial Climate began to improve after 2009, it was not surprising that **Michigan's Entrepreneurial Change also showed an increasingly positive trend.** Beginning in 2008 the *Entrepreneurial Change Index* began to pick up dramatically, suggesting that as Climate improved, Michigan's entrepreneurs began to get more active – and successful. The Change ranking peaked at 7 in 2012, up from 41 just two years before.

Michigan's improvement in Entrepreneurial Change performance has been pretty dramatic, from the bottom of scores for Industrial Midwest states in the mid-2000s to the top of the range of the Industrial Midwest by 2011. However, it showed signs of losing steam in 2013 and that continues to be the case in 2014. This slowdown is evident across the Industrial Midwest and even for the top performing states nationally. Even as its performance declined, Michigan held its place in the Top 15 states, with a rank of 12.

Entrepreneurial Vitality

The direction of Entrepreneurial Change in turn influences a state's *relative level of entrepreneurial activity* – its Entrepreneurial Vitality. Entrepreneurial Vitality variables together present a broad measure of the *level of entrepreneurial activity* going on in a state relative to the activity in other states. The Entrepreneurial Vitality Index is a slow-to-change structurally-driven "outcome" index that captures the size of the entrepreneurial economy, relative to other states.



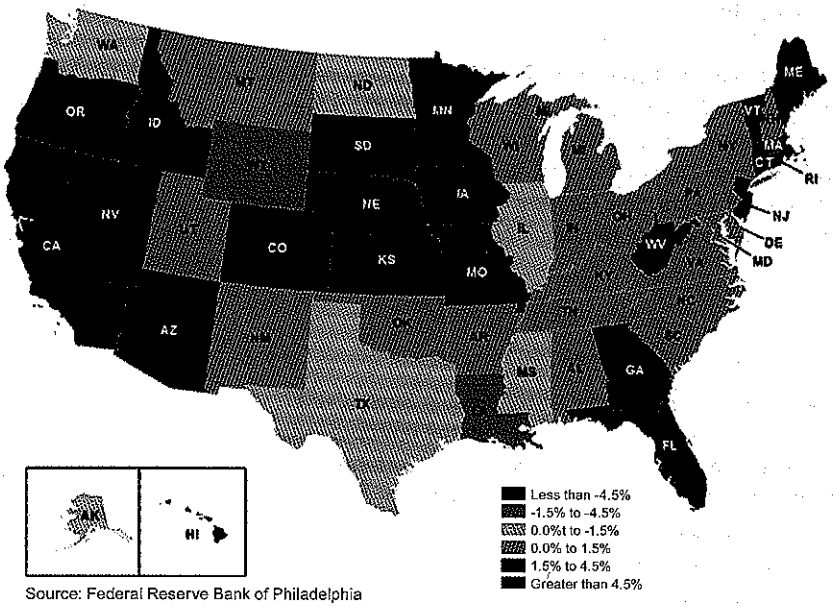
Because of the number of large corporations that drive Michigan's economy, it will take some decades for Michigan's entrepreneurial activity to build up its relative size. Michigan's strides in Entrepreneurial Climate and Change Indexes between 2009 and 2012 suggested that this transformation was under way, but performance in all three entrepreneurship Indexes shows a slowing of these significant improvements.

Relative to other states, Michigan's Entrepreneurial Vitality score ranks 35, just below the median dashed line of 100 (where it is bunched tightly with many lower scoring states). It is now in the lower range among the Midwest states. The top performer on Entrepreneurial Vitality is Massachusetts with an exceptionally high score, causing the scale of the changes in Michigan and other lower performers to appear relatively small.

The 2016 Economic Outlook

Michigan's recovery has been driven by many factors, including its increasingly robust entrepreneurial economy. Traditional mainstay industries have also contributed. The progress reported in recent years may reaccelerate. In the near term, the economic prognosis for Michigan looks moderately promising according to the Leading Indexes prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Over the past four months Michigan has been reported in the second highest category for forecasted growth over the next six months. However, as of November 2015, Michigan's growth is expected to improve over the next six months between zero and 1.5 percent, moving it down to the third growth category out of six. Most of the Industrial Midwest states are in the same category. The outlook remains encouraging but cautious.

November 2015 State Leading Indexes
(Expected 6-Month Change in State Coincident Indexes)



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

Five Insights about Michigan's Evolving Entrepreneurial Economy

Throughout the economic stresses and transformations of Michigan's own "Great Recession" which began in the early 2000s, and the rebound that started in earnest in 2010, the Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card has chronicled the slow, often uneven, but nonetheless positive improvement of Michigan's entrepreneurial economy.

Twelve years of Michigan Entrepreneurial Score Card data help explain the past and illuminate the opportunities and challenges forward for Michigan's entrepreneurs. The data points to five "insights" on the state of Michigan's entrepreneurial economy.

In the data across all metrics for the period 2004 through 2014 we see evidence that its entrepreneurial economy was particularly hard hit by Michigan's Great Recession, and yet remained resilient. We also see that Michigan has maintained many critical ingredients for more robust entrepreneurial growth in this next decade, and yet there are numerous "drags" that have and continue to inhibit the success of Michigan's entrepreneurs.

INSIGHT 1:

The rate of improvement in Michigan's post-recession entrepreneurial economy is slowing, but there is an overall better entrepreneurial economy today than 10 years ago.

INSIGHT 2:

Michigan holds onto key 'technology and high-skill economy' leadership remarkably well.

INSIGHT 3:

Michigan's general Business Climate remains mediocre, but is improving.

INSIGHT 4:

Michigan's Quality of Life supports and attracts entrepreneurs.

INSIGHT 5:

Poor Infrastructure continues to hinder business growth.

Summary Results for 2014 are as Follows:

National Performance *(1=best out of 50)*	2016 Score Card *Rank (2014 data)*	2014 Change in Rankings From 2004 Data Year	2016 Score Card *Rating (2014 data)*	2015 Score Card *Rating (2013 data)*	2014 Score Card *Rating (2012 data)*	2013 Score Card *Rating (2011 data)*
Entrepreneurial Climate	23	**+7**	***	**	***	***
Entrepreneurial Change	12	**+32**	***	***	***	***
Entrepreneurial Vitality	35	**+4**	*	**	**	**

Note: The Score Card uses two methods to compare Michigan with the 49 other states: rankings and ratings. ***Rankings*** *indicate Michigan's rank order among all 50 states (where 50 is last). But ranks may fail to discern competitive differences. The Score Card's* ***Five-Star Ratings*** *indicate performance relative to quintiles of scores. The range of scores is cut into 5 equal-sized segments. So for example if the 50 states score from 0 to 10, one star states are those with a score between 0 and 2, while five stars (*****) indicates performance in the range of 8 to 10. Where top performers do much better than most, there will be few 5-star states, while when bottom performers are numerous, there will be many 1-star states.*

The State of the Michigan Entrepreneurial Economy

This year's Michigan's Entrepreneurship Score Card rankings show great improvement in the entrepreneurial economy from 10 years ago. Michigan's performance since reaching its peak in 2010 to 2012 has dropped and levelled off, but Entrepreneurial Change and Entrepreneurial Climate rankings continue to indicate healthy performance.

Entrepreneurial Climate recovered its three-star rating after a slip in 2013. Michigan's **Entrepreneurial Change** continues in 2014 with a three-star rating and retains a rank of 12 for the second year in a row, while Entrepreneurial Vitality showed some decline in rating in 2014 and a drop in rank from 31 last year to a current rank of 35.

These findings above indicate that while Michigan is now well past the economic stresses of 10 years ago much work remains to be done if it is to be counted among the nation's top entrepreneurial states. True prosperity will be unsustainable without an increasingly diverse and successful pool of entrepreneurs innovating in substantial ways. Consequently, Michigan leaders will want to focus now on improving the Vitality score which speaks to the overall level of entrepreneurial and small business activity relative to other states.

Much can be learned from Michigan's accomplishments, especially looking closely at the activities that drove improvements between 2011 and 2014. The table below lists the 14 Score Card metrics that stand out as four-year gainers for the state. Each of these metrics has improved in rank by 10 points or more since 2011. Most of these gainers speak to a positive entrepreneurial dynamism – suggesting that it's possible to produce gains in the size of the entrepreneurial economy, ultimately measured by an improvement in Entrepreneurial Vitality.

Michigan Metrics in Data Years 2013/2014 with Top Competitive Gains Over Prior 4 Years (>10 Ranks of Positive Change)

- **Proprietor's Income Growth per Proprietor**
- **5-Year Establishment Survival**
- **Business Incubators**
- **State Business Tax Structure**
- Unit Labor Cost
- Small Business Growth
- NSF Funding Rate
- Gross Domestic Product Growth
- Renewable Energy Use
- **Airport Performance**
- **Broadband Connections**
- Generational Creative Class
- Clean Air

The metrics in bold also appeared as multi-year gainers in last year's report.

SECTION 1

Michigan's Entrepreneurial Climate, Change, and Vitality: 2004-2014

Michigan's entrepreneurial economy is complex. It is important to capture the many nuances/dimensions of the entrepreneurial economy and their rate of change. This cannot be effectively understood through a single measure or metric. Understanding how Michigan's entrepreneurial economy is positioned relative to the entrepreneurial economies of other states is even more challenging.

The Score Card project is motivated by the goal that Michigan be counted among the nation's top five entrepreneurial states achieved through enhanced, deliberative entrepreneur-focused growth strategies.

Broadly, how has the Michigan "Entrepreneurial Economy" been doing? Over the past 12 years, Michigan's entrepreneurial progress was initially highly challenged and slow to improve relative to other states. But a noticeable uptick was detected post-recession in the five years of data from 2010 through 2014. There was evidence of a number of very positive trends at work. Although Michigan has some enduring strengths to build upon in its entrepreneurial economy, some of those positive trends are losing gusto.

The 'entrepreneurial economy' refers to the sole proprietorship/small/mid-size business segment of the for-profit sector. This segment is known for its dynamism – lots of establishments forming, merging, surviving/failing, expanding/contracting, moving and growing. Research continues to confirm that more than 50 percent of net new jobs are created by this segment of the economy and by growth companies in particular.

Over the past 12 years of extensive data gathering and continuous methodology improvement, the Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card team has used, tested and refined three distinct indices that together do a remarkably comprehensive and effective job capturing the 'health' of Michigan's 'entrepreneurial economy' relative to other states. These indices are Entrepreneurial Climate, Change and Vitality:

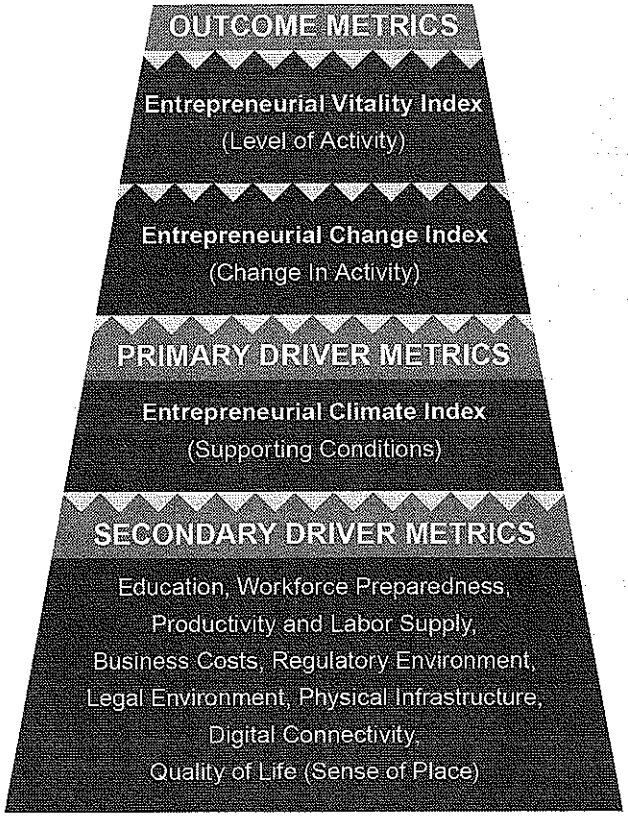
- **ENTREPRENEURIAL CLIMATE –** Entrepreneurial Climate is an index made up of metrics that together give a composite indication of the *underlying supporting conditions for the entrepreneurial economy.* It includes three sub-indexes related to innovation, capital access, and general business conditions. The Research and Innovation sub-index measures investment in and returns from innovative activity, while the Financial and Institutional Capital sub-index takes the pulse of actual cash flow as well as institutional support for small firms and startups. The General Business Growth sub-index captures the vitality and health of the underlying business economy that supports entrepreneurial dynamism. The Entrepreneurial Climate is in turn partly influenced by a much wider range of state-level 'secondary drivers' that include measures of education, workforce and labor productivity, business costs, and infrastructure. Of course it is affected by broader national and international economies as well.

- **ENTREPRENEURIAL CHANGE –** Entrepreneurial Change is a sensitivity index that shows *the direction a state's entrepreneurial economy is going relative to other states.* Entrepreneurial Change is comprised of running three-year averages of variables that broadly indicate the direction of entrepreneurial economy growth or decline. Entrepreneurial Change speaks to the level of success entrepreneurs are actually experiencing relative to other states. It includes data on commercial enterprises including numeric growth, start-ups, fast-growth/high tech businesses, payroll, and proprietor income. Entrepreneurial Change is influenced heavily by the state's Entrepreneurial Climate.

- **ENTREPRENEURIAL VITALITY –** The direction of Entrepreneurial Change, in turn, influences a state's *relative level of entrepreneurial activity – its Entrepreneurial Vitality.* Entrepreneurial Vitality variables together present a broad measure of the level of entrepreneurial activity going on in a state relative to other states. In particular, Entrepreneurial Vitality is comprised of measures of levels of business creation, performance, and capitalization. The number of self-employed and the net business churn, or turnover, are measures of start-up activity. Fast-growing companies and investment awards give insight into the successfulness of the innovative activities of incumbent and new firms.

  The Entrepreneurial Vitality Index is a slow-to-change structurally-driven "outcome" index that measures the size of a state's entrepreneurial economy over time, relative to other states. This has proven to be consistently the case even though many of the individual metrics that comprise the Entrepreneurial Vitality Index can be quite variable from year to year, especially with changes in the business cycle.

A relational understanding of how these indices relate to one another is shown in this pyramid:



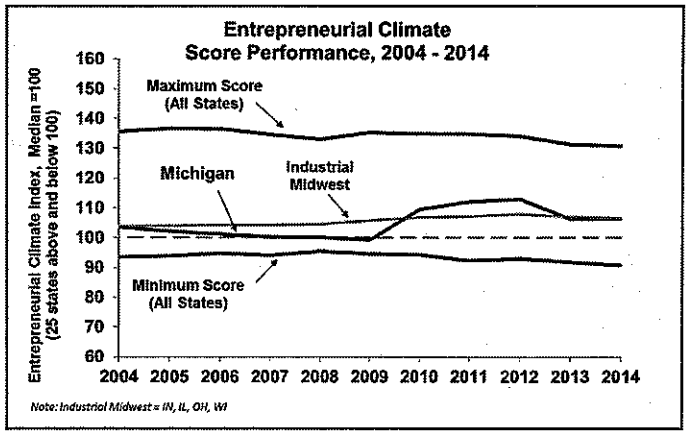
An intentional separation of level, or status, measures in the Vitality Index from change measures in the Change Index is a distinguishing feature of this Score Card. Each index is made up of five or more metrics and much more information about the specific designs and sources of indices and their metrics are covered in Sections 3 and 4.

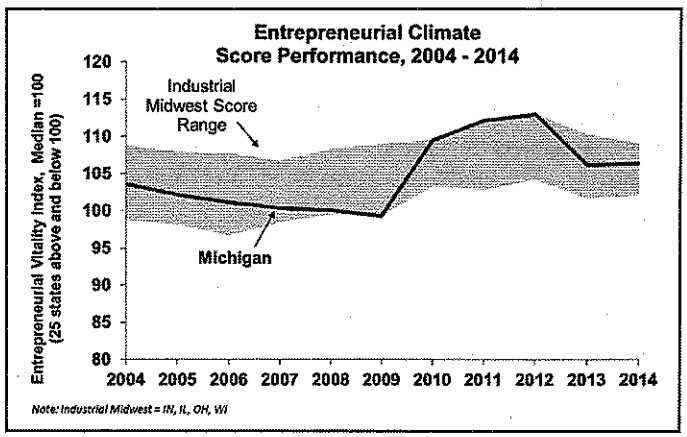
As shown in the following charts, the evolving health of Michigan's Entrepreneurial Climate, Change and Vitality has been generally very positive over the past four to five years relative to states nationally and to the Industrial Midwest. Some softening of the index scores has occurred comparing this report to last year's Score Card. In fact, the national and Michigan scores peaked in 2012 for all three indexes.

Note: The following charts capture two things: where Michigan's score ranks among other states and how strong/weak that score is. Each Index is scaled so that the mid-point state/median score is 100. Typically, 25 states fall above and 25 states fall below 100 (if there are no missing data or identical values). The spread between the upper and lower lines shows the range of scores from top to bottom performing states. The median 100 does not necessarily lie "in the middle" of the score range as top performers might have exceptionally high values, or in the reverse case, poor performers may have exceptionally low values.

Michigan's Entrepreneurial Climate (2004-2014) – Rank 23

Most important for Michigan is an improving Entrepreneurial Climate. This Index measures the *underlying supporting conditions for the entrepreneurial economy.* It includes sub-indexes related to innovation, capital access, and general business conditions.





After being flat for most of the decade, **Michigan's Entrepreneurial Climate experienced exceptional gains in 2010 through 2012**, scoring within the "Top 10" of states and outperforming its Midwest competitors. After 2012, however, states nationally and in the Industrial Midwest experienced a downward trend in Entrepreneurial Climate scores. Michigan experienced a significant slowing of its momentum and ranked 21 in 2013 and has dropped slightly to a rank 23 in 2014.

Michigan was not the only Industrial Midwest state to have lost steam on this Index in 2013. The general downward trend has resulted in Michigan keeping an average score among those states in 2014.

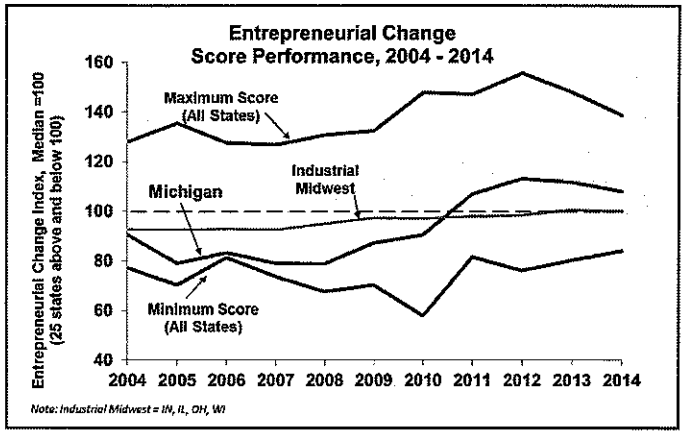
Factors contributing to score softening and competitiveness slippage in Michigan's 2014 Entrepreneurial Climate are: IPO Financing, University Royalty/License Income, and State Venture Capital, as well as export and business profit growth. In terms of the three Climate sub-indexes, Michigan's vulnerability has always been in capital access.

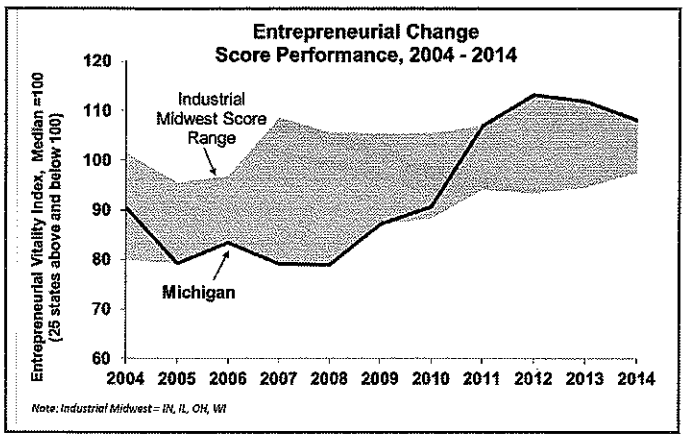
Entrepreneurial Change (2004-2014) – Rank 12

Entrepreneurial Change is a 'movement index' that shows the *direction in which a state's entrepreneurial economy is going relative to other states*. Entrepreneurial Change is comprised of running three-year averages of variables that broadly indicate the *direction of entrepreneurial economy growth or decline*. Entrepreneurial Change speaks to the level of success entrepreneurs are actually experiencing relative to other states.

Among other things, a state's Entrepreneurial Change is influenced by its Entrepreneurial Climate above, sometimes with a one- or two-year lag.

As Entrepreneurial Climate began to improve quickly after 2009, it is not surprising that **Michigan's Entrepreneurial Change also showed positive signs.** Beginning in late 2008, the Entrepreneurial Change Index began to pick up dramatically, suggesting that as Climate improved, Michigan's entrepreneurs began to get more active – and successful. By 2012, the rank was 7, up from 41 just two years before.

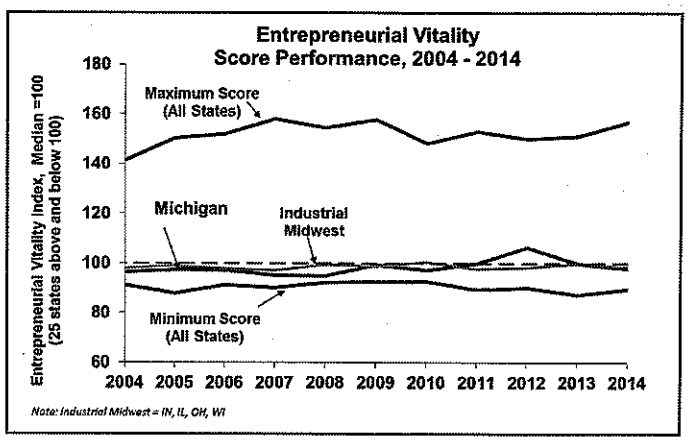


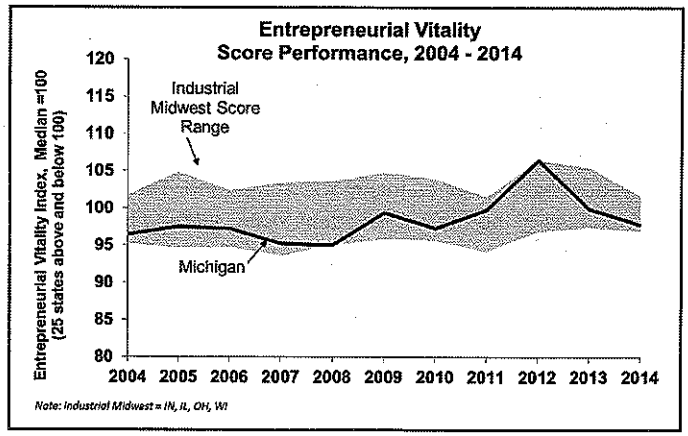


The improvement in Entrepreneurial Change in Michigan has been pretty dramatic, from the bottom of scores for Industrial Midwest states in the mid-2000s to the top range of the Industrial Midwest. However, it showed some signs of losing steam in 2013 and continuing to do so in 2014. Other Industrial Midwest states are seeing a similar trend and Michigan continues to perform at the top relative to those states. Michigan ranked 12 in 2013, up from 21 in 2012, and it remains at 12 for 2014.

Michigan's Entrepreneurial Vitality (2004-2014) – Rank 35

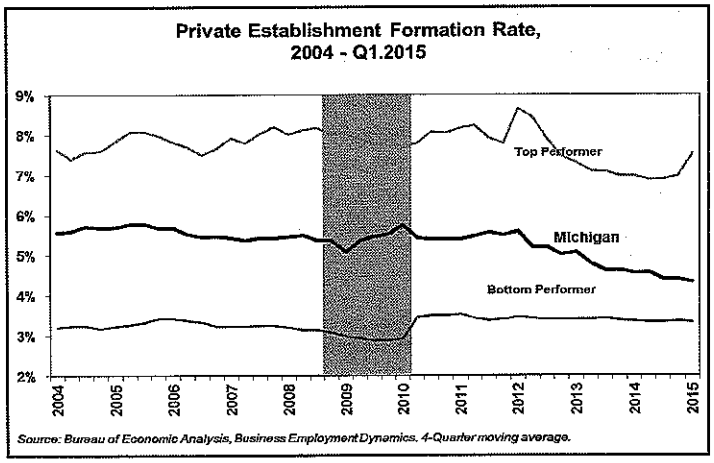
The direction of Entrepreneurial Change in turn influences a state's *relative level of entrepreneurial activity – its Entrepreneurial Vitality*. Entrepreneurial Vitality variables together present a broad measure of the level of entrepreneurial activity going on in a state relative to other states.





The Entrepreneurial Vitality Index is a slow-to-change structurally-driven outcome index that **captures the size of the entrepreneurial economy, relative to that in other states.** Indeed, Michigan's business structure is highly corporate in response to large manufacturing company efficiencies over the past century. It may take some decades for Michigan's entrepreneurial economy to build up its relative size and return to the prominence it enjoyed 100 years ago. Michigan's strides in Entrepreneurial Vitality 2010 to 2012 suggests that transformation is possible with sufficient effort and investment. The subsequent drop in the state's performance in 2013 and 2014, is evidence of how difficult it is to improve ranking in this Index over the long term.

Relative to other states, Michigan's Entrepreneurial Vitality score ranks 35, down from 31 in 2013 and 30 in 2012. It is just below the median dashed line of 100 (where it is bunched tightly with many lower scoring states). It is now in the lower range among the Industrial Midwest states. The



Note: shaded areas represent recession years/quarters

top performer on Entrepreneurial Vitality is Massachusetts with an exceptionally high score, causing the scale of the changes in Michigan and other lower performers to appear relatively small.

A major concern for the future of Michigan's Entrepreneurial Vitality is the decline in the state's new business formation rate, particularly since 2012. With a smaller percentage of the population starting businesses, the Vitality metrics related to business creation, performance, and capitalization are likely to show a negative impact.

THE MICHIGAN ECONOMY IN 2015 – THE BIG PICTURE

Last year's Score Card documented continuing positive trends in the Michigan economy and in its entrepreneurial economy. These trends have been at work for much of the economic recovery since 2009 with the Score Card highlighting very impressive growth since 2012. However, last year's report saw evidence of slightly less gusto and this year's report extends this moderating trend. The latest two releases of the State Coincident Index, a broad measure of three-month economic change, (Aug-Oct and Sept- Nov, 2015) mark notable slippage for Michigan from the highest state growth category to the third highest. This is despite strong recent growth in some sectors of the economy, especially the automotive industries.

Previous Score Cards have observed that dynamism in the entrepreneurial economy parallels changes in the broader Michigan economy. We don't know as yet to what extent a dynamic entrepreneurial economy is a causal factor in Michigan's economic progress but we do know it is a fellow traveler. For example, in this report, alongside the moderating Michigan economy, we observe a slowing of job creation by both existing businesses and startups.

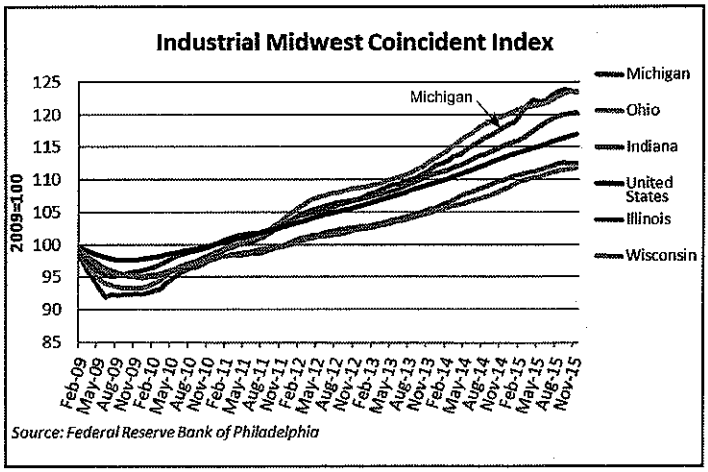
Nevertheless, in the near term, the general economic prognosis for Michigan looks very promising according to the Leading Indexes prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Over the next six months Michigan's State Coincident Index, a broad measure of economic progress, is expected to improve in the 0.0-1.5 percent range.

The last four Score Cards have reported Michigan as the top Midwest performer on the State Coincident Index since the end of the Great Recession in late 2009. Now with 2015 data, and data revisions to earlier years, we find Ohio has paralleled Michigan's performance for most of those years.

Indicator: State Coincident Index

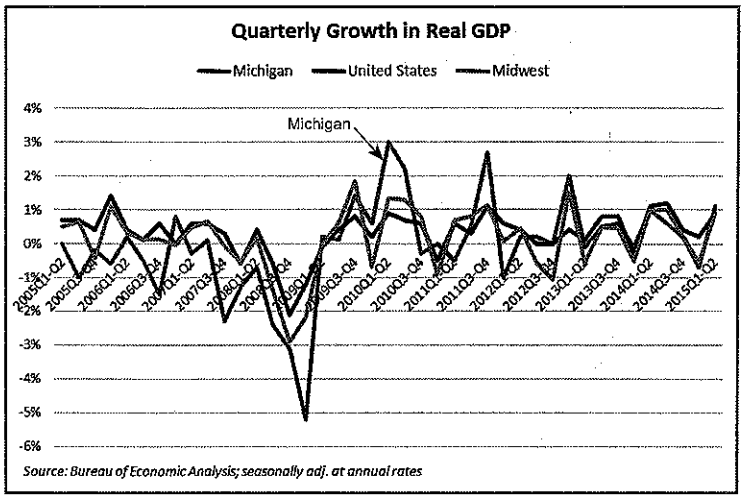
Michigan's Exceptional Recovery Still on Track; Ohio Challenge

The State Coincident Index is a well-designed and tested monthly index of employment and wage/salary data prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. It is one of the best monthly trackers of state economic condition.



After hurting badly before and during the Great Recession, Michigan's economy took off in early 2010 with a growth rate exceeding that of most other Midwest states and U.S. for six years. Some deceleration occurred in late 2014 and into 2015, but Michigan remains a Midwest leader along with Ohio and it continues to outperform in key mainstay industries like auto manufacturing.

The quarterly change in gross domestic product (GDP) adjusted for inflation is another way to look at recent economic changes.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; seasonally adj. at annual rates

The chart above shows Michigan slowing somewhat since late 2014 but recovering mid-2015. It also shows Michigan's wide swings in the dark gray line (growth volatility) over the past six years. More recently, as the recovery progressed, growth swings have settled down somewhat pointing to less volatile growth trends.

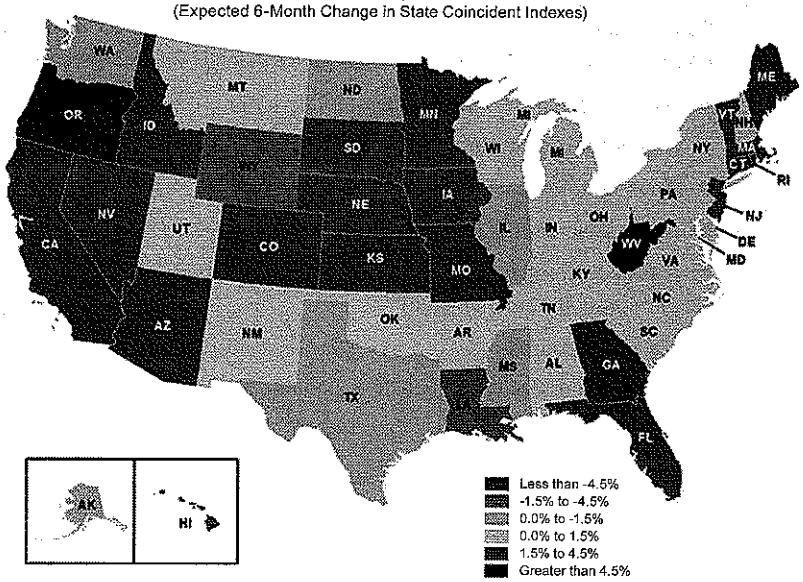
Indicator: State Leading Index

The Six-Month Economic Outlook Remains Positive

The State Leading Index is a sister Index to the State Coincident Index. It is researched and updated monthly by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. It comprises metrics known to indicate forward movement in the economy such as exports and housing permits.

Economic growth outlook, measured as six-month change in the State Leading Index, has forecast Michigan with a light gray shading (third highest growth category). The October report moved Michigan back one notch, still positive, to a 0-1.5 percent growth outlook into 2016, where it remains in the November 2015 report.

December 2015
State Leading Indexes
(Expected 6-Month Change in State Coincident Indexes)



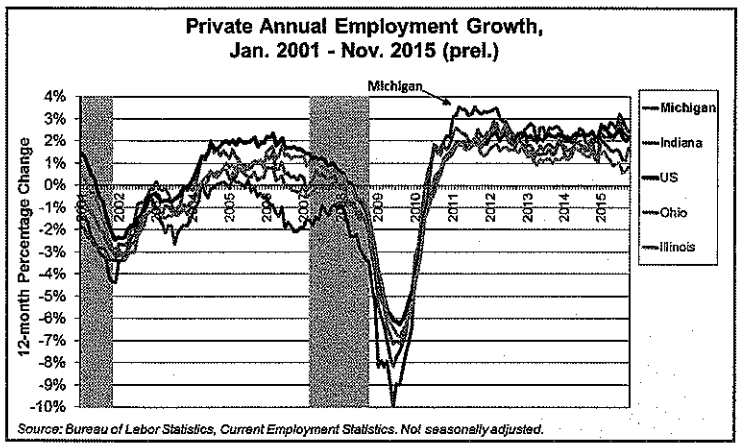
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

Indicator: Private Sector Employment

Michigan's Jobs Engine Remains above Average

To understand the jobs scene, it isn't sufficient to know how many jobs there are in total. One must know how much employment is being created in the private sector. Private sector jobs are primary jobs enabling growth of secondary jobs in the government and non-profit sectors.

Since early 2010, Michigan's rate of employment growth has generally exceeded that of the U.S. and Midwest. Both Michigan and Ohio have experienced slowing growth since late 2014. Much of 2015 has shown improvements for Michigan more so than other Midwest states, with the exception of Indiana. Michigan's employment growth is above the national average.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics. Not seasonally adjusted.

Note: shaded areas represent recession years/quarters

Indicator: Percent of Businesses Adding Jobs

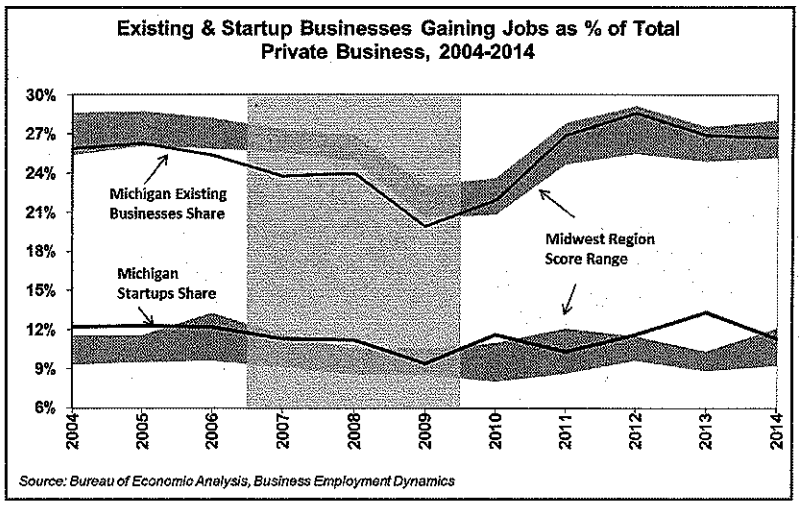
Existing Business Still Leads the Way

The metric displayed on the following page, **the percent of businesses in any quarter gaining jobs**, has been proven to be a powerful indicator of business dynamism and of overall performance looking forward.

Beginning the end of the Great Recession, both existing and start-up business presented strong performance in Michigan. The graph to the left depicts how dramatic particularly the existing business story was between

2009 and 2012. As noted in earlier Score Cards, existing/established businesses are somewhat overlooked in their contribution to economic growth. The tendency in public policy has been to focus on the attraction of large businesses or the formation of new ones.

Given that this recovery is now six years old, both existing and especially start-up businesses began to show signs of slowing growth beginning 2013-14. While Score Card research cannot say yet with empirical certainty that a trend in the entrepreneurial economy foretells the path of state economic growth, the evidence is becoming more compelling that a very tight synergy exists between the entrepreneurial economy and the broader state economy.



Note: shaded areas represent recession years/quarters

LONG TERM PROSPECTS

The Long-Term Economic Outlook Remains Positive (Next Decades)

Stretching time horizons from years to decades, many longer-term positive transformational forces at work in the national economy could well play out constructively for Michigan given the state's many assets, including:

- Skilled and diverse workforce
- Highly-ranked research and technology base
- Abundant domestic, low cost, clean energy
- Aggressive debt deleveraging
- Positive migration to Michigan (after a long period of migration from Michigan)
- Natural resources
- Extensive global trade growth, especially with Asia and Latin America

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SECTION 2

Key Insights about Michigan's Evolving Entrepreneurial Economy

In this section, five insights about Michigan's evolving entrepreneurial economy are highlighted. But first, a brief review of the broader state economy helps one appreciate the major economic headwinds with which Michigan's entrepreneurs have had to contend.

That Michigan's Entrepreneurial Vitality basically "held its own" during many years when Michigan's economy was rapidly declining overall testifies to the resilience of Michigan's entrepreneurs. The 2009-2012 rebound notwithstanding, Michigan's entrepreneurs continue to struggle with a range of conditions and economic uncertainties.

Five Insights About Michigan's Evolving Entrepreneurial Economy

Throughout the economic stresses and transformations of Michigan's own "Great Recession" which began in the early 2000s, and the rebound that started in earnest in 2010, the Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card has chronicled the slow, often uneven, but nonetheless positive improvement of Michigan's entrepreneurial economy.

Twelve years of Michigan Entrepreneurial Score Card data help explain the past and illuminate the opportunities and challenges forward for Michigan's entrepreneurs. The data points to five different "insights" about the evolution of Michigan's entrepreneurial economy, a dynamic and important slice of Michigan's total economy.

In the data across all metrics for the 2004 to 2014 period we see evidence that its entrepreneurial economy was particularly hard hit by Michigan's Great Recession, and yet remained resilient. We also see that Michigan has maintained many critical ingredients for more robust entrepreneurial growth in the next decade and there are numerous "drags" that have continued to inhibit the success of Michigan's entrepreneurs.

The five insights that stand out are:

INSIGHT #1: The rate of improvement in Michigan's post-recession entrepreneurial economy is slowing, but there is an overall better entrepreneurial economy today than 10 years ago.

INSIGHT #2: Michigan holds onto key 'technology and high-skill economy' leadership remarkably well.

INSIGHT #3: Michigan's general Business Climate remains mediocre, but is improving.

INSIGHT #4: Michigan's Quality of Life supports and attracts entrepreneurs.

INSIGHT #5: Poor Infrastructure continues to hinder business growth.

Insight #1:

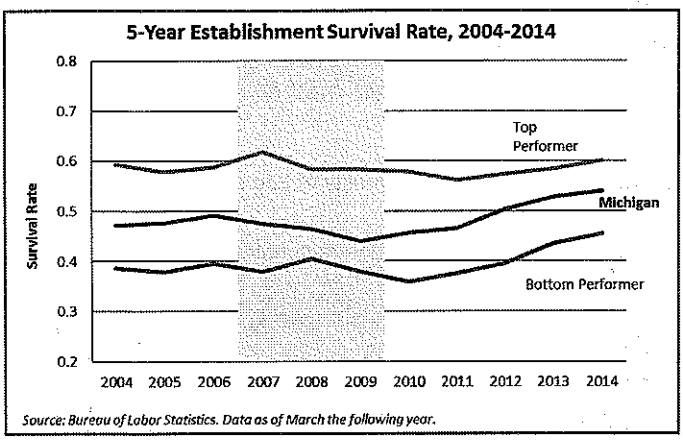
The rate of improvement in Michigan's post-recession entrepreneurial economy is slowing, but there is an overall better entrepreneurial economy today than 10 years ago.

There are several different metrics through which to see this dynamic of challenge and rebound. But the lenses of survivability, business and job creation and growth, firm and employee bottom lines, and capital availability are particularly good ones. In the table below, Michigan's rankings relative to other states for select metrics over the 2004-2014 decade are shown. Periods when Michigan ranked in the "Top 10" are shaded in the lighter gray, and periods when Michigan is ranked "Bottom 10" are shaded in darker gray.

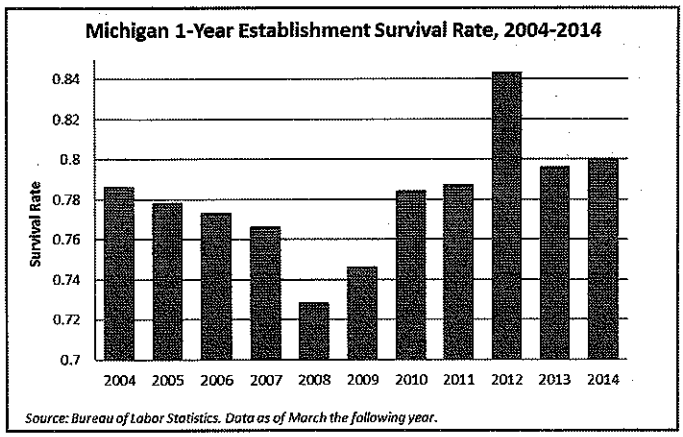
Table 2.1: Select Entrepreneurial Scorecard Metrics Demonstrating an Overall Improvement in the Entrepreneurial Economy

Metrics	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
"Survivability"											
5-Year Establishment Survival	38	35	38	45	41	45	25	25	9	10	9
Growth in 1-Year Establishment Survival	19	42	17	24	39	23	4	22	1	50	27
"Business Formation/Growth"											
Small Business Growth	48	47	45	48	48	49	47	40	28	25	(n/a)
Growth in Net Expansion Job Gains	47	49	1	19	9	44	47	43	23	28	40
Increase in High Performance Firms	8	44	41	44	43	42	28	8	11	10	21
Net Establishment Entrants Increase	27	43	40	40	41	3	15	5	5	9	45
"Bottom Line"											
Gross Domestic Product Growth	50	50	50	50	50	50	47	37	16	13	13
Private Business Profit Growth	27	49	49	44	48	49	39	18	8	18	(n/a)
Small Business Payroll Growth	50	50	50	49	49	46	38	27	10	(n/a)	(n/a)
Proprietor's Income Growth per Proprietor	37	41	42	41	44	45	41	38	15	6	3
Large Business Payroll Growth	38	50	49	49	49	49	48	48	27	(n/a)	(n/a)
Building Permits Growth	42	48	50	50	49	44	8	3	5	13	19
"Capital Availability"											
STTR Financing	22	31	30	32	26	25	18	18	17	19	29
SBIC Financing	42	42	40	38	33	34	31	29	28	24	26
Seed/Early Stage Venture Capital	34	33	29	32	24	23	12	29	16	24	20

Business survivability was poor for Michigan during the Great Recession. Recent years show a much higher ranking with the exception of 2013, suggesting that those Michigan companies that survived are pretty strong relative to those in many other states. Improvements in survivability can also be seen in these two charts below.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data as of March the following year.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data as of March the following year.

Business formation and growth similarly suffered and were rebounding though with 2012-2014 showing some slippage in different metrics. Growth in job gains by net expansion businesses was up sharply from the recession years but slipped in 2012 and 2013, with 2014 seeing some rebound.

When it comes to their bottom lines, Michigan's entrepreneurs have been especially and relentlessly hard hit, and are still recovering. Growth in proprietor income and payroll and general gross domestic product were dismal for most of the past decade, but counts started to rebound in 2010/2011. Small business payroll growth was at the "bottom of the pack" for the full first half of the decade, but has been since improving to a rank of 10 in 2012 (latest year available).

Bank commercial & industrial lending was strong earlier in the decade, but fell off sharply and fell further behind in 2013 and 2014.

The below average performance of the availability of capital has improved after the recession especially in IPO and STTR financing. However, recent years have shown a slowdown.

We cannot say with certainty how much and in what ways exactly these broadly better rankings of Michigan's entrepreneurial economy reflect its contributions to Michigan's overall improving economic health. We can say with confidence however that Michigan's entrepreneurial economy improved relative to other states after the recession and that the recent two years show some signs of diminishing progress.

Highlighting Michigan's Entrepreneurial Support System

While the overall business climate for Michigan's firms has been mediocre, the business environment for Michigan's entrepreneurs has been buoyed over the last decade in part by the formation and growth of an increasingly vibrant ecosystem of support for entrepreneurs, especially high-tech startup entrepreneurs and companies.

Michigan's steady resurgence of entrepreneurship has been assisted with very intentional public sector support primarily through funding provided by the Michigan Strategic Fund and managed by Michigan Economic Development Corporation. State government policy, entrepreneurial support initiatives and research have all contributed to Michigan's entrepreneurial resurgence. Current and past public sector initiatives have increased awareness of the value of entrepreneurship and encouraged private sector investment in the entrepreneurial economy.

Michigan has made a significant investment in supporting entrepreneurship through the Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC) and other public and private supporters. The state is home to a plethora of entrepreneurial support events and programs provided by SmartZones, service provider organizations, universities, incubators, and through competitions. The support services range widely but collectively encompass what entrepreneurs desperately need – talent, capital and timely information and resources to launch and grow a business.

In 2015, MEDC faced financial hurdles that resulted in few new programs and basic maintenance levels of funding for most on-going initiatives. The data from 2014 used to prepare this Score Card does not yet show the impact of the MEDC contributing fewer resources to the entrepreneurial economy.

Business competitions continue to be hosted across the state to gather entrepreneurs and get their business opportunities in front of investors. The Accelerate Michigan Innovation Competition celebrated its sixth year and featured another round of awards totaling $1 million (*www.acceleratemichigan.org*). The Spartan Innovations GreenLight Business Model Competition continues to be hosted in small communities around the state (*www.greenlightmichigan.com*).

Educational programs for start-up ventures, such as the National Science Foundation's iCorps, are being hosted around the state. Ann Arbor SPARK Boot Camp has been a staple in entrepreneurial education for 15 years and

has helped many University of Michigan spinouts. Startup Weekends get new ideas launched. BBCetc's SBIR/STTR workshops are helping entrepreneurs get federal grants.

Statewide programs and events are connecting, supporting, and recognizing Michigan's entrepreneurs, including Accelerate Michigan Innovation Competition, Annual Collaboration for Entrepreneurship (ACE), 50 Companies to Watch, and *Crain's Detroit Business'* Salute to Entrepreneurs and Michigan 50 Fastest Growing Companies. The MEDC continues to support several programs to connect entrepreneurs with each other, resources, and opportunities to do business with the largest corporations in the state through the Pure Michigan Business Connect.

The Michigan Small Business Development Center (MI-SBDC) provides services to help prospective and existing entrepreneurs. They offer one-on-one business counseling, education workshops, market research, business resource centers and are a resource link to other entrepreneurial organizations. The statistics from their 2014 Annual Report (*www. sbdcmichigan.org*) give testament to number of entrepreneurs they helped during that year.

- 5,209 Michigan Businesses Counseled
- 5,884 Business Owners Attended Training
- 11,093 Total businesses were served
- 326 New Businesses Opened
- 2,034 New Jobs Created
- 2,127 Startups and
- 3,082 Existing Businesses Counseled
    - 2,131 Female-Owned
    - 436 Veteran-Owned
    - 1,084 Minority-Owned
- $264,990,223 Created New Capital[1]

The MI-SBDC Technology Team (Tech Team) works to help entrepreneurs bridge the gap between technology development and commercialization. The MI-SBDC Tech Team was able to positively impact the growth of Michigan's tech industry by providing both valuable resources and individualized counsel to tech-based companies. During 2014, the Tech Team provided mandatory coaching sessions for the 31 companies presenting at the 33rd Annual Michigan Growth Capital Symposium, the 51 businesses participating at the Accelerate Michigan Innovation Competition, and the 10 companies presenting at the MichBio Expo Emerging Company Showcase. The Tech Team also increased collaborative activity with Michigan's research universities to support companies commercializing university technology through regular meetings with university technology transfer offices and their startup licensees, mentorship and business plan competition judging for student entrepreneurs, and participation on the University of Michigan and Michigan State University Translational Research and Commercialization evaluation committees. SBDC also managed two important funds to support Michigan's technology commercialization initiatives:

BUSINESS ACCELERATOR FUND: Awarded $848,239 to Michigan's business accelerators to provide specialized services to 52 companies. Services included product engineering, patent work, software development, technology development, prototyping, technology validation, and niche specific marketing services.

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES FUND: Awarded 47 SBIR/STTR matching awards to 42 companies for a total of $2,038,045. These matching dollars support commercialization for $16,775,657 in federal SBIR/STTR funding and leveraged $1,567,880 in third party commercialization funding. [1]

Highlighting Michigan's Entrepreneurship Education System

Michigan colleges continue to expand programs in entrepreneurship at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. University entrepreneurship programs and student incubators and accelerators continue to be launched and expanded on campuses throughout the state.

The University of Michigan Samuel Zell & Robert Lurie Institute for Entrepreneurial Studies has been leading the way in entrepreneurial education. In the past year, the Institute has continued to innovate through the introduction of new initiatives, including the launch of the new Desai Family Accelerator. With this new program, startups in the area can benefit from student assistance as these early-stage companies progress and bring new innovations to market. This new initiative serves rounds out a portfolio of offerings that include:

- Three student-led venture funds, including the pioneering Wolverine Venture Fund, that have nearly $7 million under management, delivering returns comparable to the top quartile of professionally-managed funds
- TechArb, a student accelerator jointly managed by Zell Lurie in partnership with the Center for Entrepreneurship at the College of Engineering
- The Michigan Business Challenge, an annual business plan competition that exposes students to the rigorous, multi-phase business development and planning process
- Dare to Dream Grants of up to $5,000 for student startups that support business development from ideation to launch
- Entrepalooza, the annual university-wide symposium designed to bring together entrepreneurship and venture capital leaders to share insights and experiences with students, alumni, faculty and members of the broader business community

[1] "Small Business Development Center, Annual 2014 Report, *www.sbdcmichigan.org*.

- The annual Michigan Growth Capital Symposium, a major driver of entrepreneurial engagement in the region, showcasing emerging startups and high-growth companies in new businesses and emerging technologies.

The *Princeton Review and Entrepreneur* magazine rank schools on their entrepreneurship programs based on a wide range of institutional data. For 2016, University of Michigan Ross School of Business ranked in the top four for graduate entrepreneurship programs in the nation for the fourth year in a row, driven in large part by the programs, initiatives and courses offered through the school's Samuel Zell & Robert H. Lurie Institute for Entrepreneurial Studies. The undergraduate program ranked 7, up from 18 the year before.

Other university-centered programs include The Hatch student business incubator at Michigan State University, the Isabella Bank Institute of Entrepreneurship at Central Michigan University, and The Richard M. and Helen DeVos Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation (CEI) in the Seidman College of Business at Grand Valley State University. In addition, entrepreneurship programs have been added or expanded in the number of other Michigan colleges and universities, including Baker College of Flint, Cleary University, Delta College, Eastern Michigan University, Kettering University, Madonna University, Montcalm Community College, Mott Community College, Northwood University, Northern Michigan University, Oakland Community College, Schoolcraft College, and Saginaw Valley State University.

Another important change in entrepreneurship education in Michigan has been its migration from traditional business schools to non-business departments. More and more, entrepreneurship is being offered as an accredited Minor to non-business Majors (e.g., Arts, Engineering, Kinesiology, Music, Nursing, Rhetoric and Professional Writing (RPW), etc.), who view entrepreneurship as an embellishment to their Majors. Some schools (e.g., Madonna University) have also linked their sustainability programs to their entrepreneurship initiative.

In this regard, Michigan has been part of a larger national trend. In their work on Technology Entrepreneurship-Programs in U.S. Engineering Schools, Angela Shartrand and her co-authors found that, "entrepreneurship education is available in at least half of the engineering programs examined and has been integrated within the engineering program in approximately 25 percent of these programs."[2]

Overall, Michigan's rank in Entrepreneurial programs has steadily risen over the past 10 years.

Michigan's Improving Access to Capital

Another key factor driving changes in Michigan's entrepreneurial landscape, and its broader business climate, has been in the area of capital formation. Research conducted by the Small Business Association of Michigan in 2012 found that close to 20 percent of the firms surveyed listed "access to capital" to be the number one factor that needed to improve in order to help entrepreneurship thrive in Michigan.[3]

The Michigan Venture Capital Association (MVCA) annually measures the pulse of the state's entrepreneurial funding activities. Nearly all investments are made in innovative and technology-focused ventures.

The 2015 MVCA Annual Research Report reflected a growing and vibrant angel and venture capital community in Michigan. Michigan's entrepreneurial ecosystem continued to build momentum and contribute to the state's long-term economic recovery. According to the report, there are 129 venture-backed companies in Michigan, a 70 percent increase over five years ago. Michigan venture firms actively support the state's companies, with local investors involved in 97 percent of all startup funding rounds in 2014. There has been almost a doubling of the number of venture capital professionals living, working and investing in Michigan and 45 percent growth in the number of investors in angel groups. MVCA's survey of venture capital investors in Michigan found that their Michigan-based portfolio companies will require at least $1.3 billion over the next few years, from firms that have approximately $108 million available for follow-on investments. This creates a need for more venture capital firms to locate here and more capital to be raised by firms already dedicated to investing in the state, in order for more startup companies to be funded, grown and permanently located in Michigan.

Two of the largest venture capital investments made in Michigan occurred in 2014 and early 2016:

ProNAi – For years, ProNAi struggled to stay alive on the long and costly path of trying to bring a cancer drug to market before the company got national attention when it presented results of its drug for non-Hodgkin lymphoma at an oncology convention in New Orleans in December 2013. Based on those results, the company raised $12.5 million in venture capital in January 2014, and in April that year raised another $59.5 million, the largest single round of VC financing in state history.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Entrepreneurial Programs	(n/a)	20	22	23	13	13	14	14	14	9	9

[2] Angela Shartrand, et. al, AC 2010-666: *Technology Entrepreneurship Programs in U.S.Engineering Schools: Course and Program Characteristics at The Undergraduate Level*, funded with support of The Lemelson Foundation and the National Science Foundation (EEC-0835992 & DUE 0817394).

[3] Ibid.

Millendo Therapeutics Inc. – Broke the ProNAI record when it announced in early January 2016 that it had raised $62 million in a venture capital round, which it is using, partially, to buy rights to a drug from AstraZeneca plc. Originally named, Atterocor, Millendo was founded in 2012 with $16 million in venture capital. It was a spinoff of the University of Michigan.

Insight #2:

Michigan holds onto key 'technology and high-skill economy' leadership remarkably well.

Throughout the Great Recession, Michigan's public and private sectors continued to invest heavily relative to most other states in a number of key areas that are critical to future technology-led entrepreneurial growth, including:

- R&D (both university-based and industry-based)
- Innovation (measured in patents per worker)
- STEM educated workers pre- and post-BS
- STEM and related 'knowledge' credentialing programs
- Excellence in graduate and undergraduate programs
- High tech employment (both mfg. and services high-tech)

Thirteen Entrepreneurial Score Card metrics that really give a sense of how Michigan has maintained, and usually enhanced, its "technology" and "high skill" sets over the past 10 years are shown below.

Continued support of R&D and high skill training is critical to Michigan's entrepreneurial future. In their article titled, *Exploring Innovative Entrepreneurship and Its Ties to Higher Educational Experiences*, Matthew J. Mayhew and co-authors note that,

> There can be no doubt that, in the long run, nothing matters more for the economic welfare of any nation than the preservation and effective utilization of the historically unprecedented flood of innovations from which many economies have benefitted during the past two centuries. This phenomenon has brought with it a rise in overall living standards that no other time or place has been able to approximate. Indeed, the most conservative estimates conclude that, in the last century, per capita incomes in the United States and a number of other countries increased by an incredible 600 percent, in the process materially enhancing longevity, reducing poverty, and raising general living standards incalculably.[4]

Connected with this, they also note the special role that entrepreneurship plays in innovation:

> Innovative entrepreneurs (i.e., the individuals who recognize, draw attention to, and ensure effective utilization of novel products and ideas) have played a vital role in this incredible economic growth. History is replete with examples of societies with remarkable records of invention but comparatively unimpressive economic growth. Without effective incentives for innovative entrepreneurs, who devote themselves to

Table 2.4: Select 10-year Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card "Technology/High Skill" Metrics (2004-2014)

Metrics	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Industry R&D Performance	1	1	2	3	6	7	7	5	5	5	(n/a)
University R&D Performance	22	19	18	17	14	10	8	8	7	6	6
Patent per Innovation Worker	10	11	10	10	11	13	13	13	12	11	11
4Y+ Tech Credentials Output	10	8	10	10	8	7	7	7	6	5	(n/a)
Pre-BS Tech Credentials Output	28	26	21	22	18	24	24	28	21	26	(n/a)
4Y+'Knowledge'Degrees (excl. Tech) Output	5	7	8	7	7	10	11	14	14	16	(n/a)
Phys. Science & Engineering Workers	8	7	8	5	5	4	6	2	4	4	1
Technology & Technician Workers	32	29	23	24	22	22	22	17	14	16	16
Other 'Knowledge'/ Innovation Workers	26	22	21	24	22	25	27	25	23	26	25
Top Ranked Undergraduate Program	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	14	16	13	16
Top Ranked Graduate Program	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	7	6	11	11	10
High Tech Manufacturing Employment	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	3	2	1
High Tech Services Employment	12	13	13	13	14	16	14	13	12	12	12

[4] Matthew J. Mayhew, Jeffrey S. Simonoff, William J. Baumol, Batia M. Wiesenfeld and Michael W. Klein, *Exploring Innovative Entrepreneurship and Its Ties to Higher Educational Experiences*, in, Res High Educ (2012) 53:831–859, DOI 10.1007/s11162-012-9258-3. Received: 29 July 2011 / Published online: 9 March 2012.

> the task of producing and marketing new inventions, these societies were unable to reap the economic rewards of their inventiveness (see Drucker 1993). The innovative entrepreneur, then, is one of the gears in the engine that drives economic progress; without this wheel, as in a mechanical watch, the entire growth mechanism is brought to a halt.[5]

Michigan's Research and Innovation capacity has remained a significant factor driving changes in Entrepreneurial Economy over the past decade, and are critical building blocks for future tech-based, innovation-driven economic growth. In her book titled *Cities and the Wealth of Nations: Principles of Economic Life*, Jane Jacobs argues that economic growth can be understood as, "a process of continually improvising in a context that makes injecting improvisations into everyday life feasible."[6] In other words, economic growth is the process of both creating and applying innovations – and reinventions – into products and services that touch all of us.

Michigan's continuing private and public sector investment in R&D and high skill talent relative to other states lays the groundwork for "injecting improvisations into everyday life" at an accelerated and more consequential rate. A key place in Michigan's entrepreneurial landscape where this is happening at a rate today that is vastly superior to ten years ago is Michigan's universities.

Michigan's University and Private Intellectual Property Base

The Office of Technology Transfer from the University of Michigan had outstanding performance statistics for fiscal 2015. They reported that U-M researchers submitted 422 new inventions. Their staff finalized 164 agreements with current and new businesses. They assisted in the launch of a record-setting number new business startups – 19. These successes combined with previous year's accomplishments ranks them within the top 10 of all universities.

In July 2012, the first United States Trademark and Patent Office satellite office downtown Detroit. Named after Elijah J. McCoy[7], an inventor from Ypsilanti, the Detroit office was the first of four offices being established across the U.S. Detroit beat out Denver, Dallas and Silicon Valley for the honor of having the first satellite office opened its city. One of the reasons for the siting of the office was the fact that, according to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office website, more patents originated in Michigan than in all but five states in 2011. Michigan has ranked 11 in Patents per Worker in 2014. In addition, Michigan's engineering talent base was considered to be very strong. This confluence of innovation and engineering talent recognized by the US Trade and Patent Office speaks very favorably to how Michigan has been able to keep talent despite the significant economic pressures experienced through most of the 2000s.

INSIGHT #3:

Michigan's general Business Climate (which supports its start-up, existing, and relocating businesses) remains mediocre, but is improving.

Michigan's business climate overall remains a challenge. Chief Executive's annual survey of senior executives ranks Michigan at 43 on "Best and Worst States for Business". But major improvements are evident. 'Business climate' corresponds to the level and nature of costs that businesses incur related to their operations in the State. Michigan's tax climate has long

[5] ibid.

[6] Jane Jacobs, *Cities and the Wealth of Nations: Principles of Economic Life* (New York: Vintage Books, 1985), pp 221. This quote offers a good summary of the central thesis of her 1969 book: *The Economic of Cities* (New York: Random House, 1970).

[7] Elihah J. McCoy was the inventor of the oil-drip lubricating cup that was so dependable it coined the term "the real McCoy."

been sorely challenged, but due to tax reform several years ago it has improved dramatically relative to other states. Three recent report cards that rank the states on business and tax costs place Michigan in the top 15: The "2014 Small Business Tax Index" by the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Council at #13; Pollina's "2015 Pro-Business States" at #10, for the second consecutive year is the Most Improved State; and the Tax Foundation's 2016 "State Business Tax Climate Index" Corporate Tax Rank at #11.

Small business Health Care premiums are becoming more competitive. But malpractice costs (see below) are quite high and Michigan's legal climate is moderate, meaning that opportunities for legal actions against businesses related to malpractice, liability and tort are relatively more likely to occur than in many other states. Unemployment insurance rates are uncompetitive compared to other states, especially when comparing unemployment benefits against costs. Unit Labor Costs, a major business location and retention factor, has improved from a rank in the bottom 10 states to the midpoint in 2013 and 2014. (See Table 2.5 below.)

A key shift in Michigan's business climate landscape since 2011 has been the improvement in its tax climate for established and new businesses alike.

Michigan's Improved Tax Climate

In recent years, Michigan has made great strides in improving business tax structure. For decades Michigan has been regarded as a high-cost-of-doing-business state. Starting in 2011, significant improvements to the business tax structure have occurred and, according to Bloomberg, a respected global leader in business and financial information, Michigan ranks toward the top of the Bloomberg ranking Michigan with regard to the states' economic health.[8]

What has Michigan done? In 2011, Michigan significantly lowered the rate of taxation for all businesses with the expectation that a lower overall tax burden will result in a business friendly climate that will spur expanded business activity in the state. According to a 2012 report from the Washington D.C.-based, Tax Foundation, Michigan became the 12th-friendliest tax system in the nation, up from 18th the year before, according to the Foundation's *2013 State Business Tax Climate Index*. Tax Foundation economists attributed the jump to the elimination in 2011 of the Michigan Business Tax, which was replaced with a flat-rate 6 percent corporate income tax. In the fall of 2012, the Small Business Association of Michigan conducted a primary research study of small businesses in the state and found that over 50 percent of the firms surveyed rated Michigan's tax system to be "mostly" to "very" fair.[9]

Insight #4:

Michigan's Quality of Life supports and attracts entrepreneurs.

Michigan's Quality of Life attributes are impressive for an industrial state; several *PlaceMaking* / 'Pure Michigan' strengths conducive to next economy economic mobility and tech/entrepreneurial growth are strong or improving. Michigan's Quality of Life attributes are directly related to *PlaceMaking* in the state, which has emerged for policy makers as a key ingredient for building a more robust and

Table 2.5: Select 10-year Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card "Business Climate" Metrics (2004-2014)

Metrics	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Unit Labor Cost	44	40	43	38	41	41	35	36	36	25	25
Energy Costs	28	28	31	32	29	30	34	34	39	38	37
Business Taxes	15	12	16	28	27	30	19	13	9	8	5
State Business Tax Structure	49	49	50	48	48	48	48	49	8	9	9
Metro Industrial Rents	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	7	5	2	11	13
Small Business Health Care Premiums	35	37	39	(n/a)	20	38	29	22	16	16	22
Workers' Compensation Costs	(n/a)	13	(n/a)	20	(n/a)	28	(n/a)	19	(n/a)	17	(n/a)
Workers' Compensation Premiums	15	13	16	19	13	24	9	11	8	7	(n/a)
Unemployment Insurance Costs	46	47	49	49	50	49	49	49	48	49	47
Unemployment Insurance Structure	42	40	42	45	46	45	45	45	44	44	47
Malpractice Costs	48	46	46	47	46	46	46	42	40	40	41
Liability System Reputation	(n/a)	22	23	33	(n/a)	30	(n/a)	27	(n/a)	24	(n/a)

[8] The Bloomberg analysis evaluated indicators such as personal income, tax revenue, employment and housing prices and placed Michigan at the top echelon on the ranking, second only to North Dakota whose economic boom is being fueled by oil exploration.

[9] See SBAM Small Business Barometer Report. For further information on SBAM's Small Business Barometer Research please contact Mike Rogers, Vice President for Communications, Small Business Association of Michigan.

healthy local entrepreneurial economy. Indeed, Gov. Rick Snyder in a presentation to the Michigan Municipal League, Board of Trustees in January 2011 aptly noted,

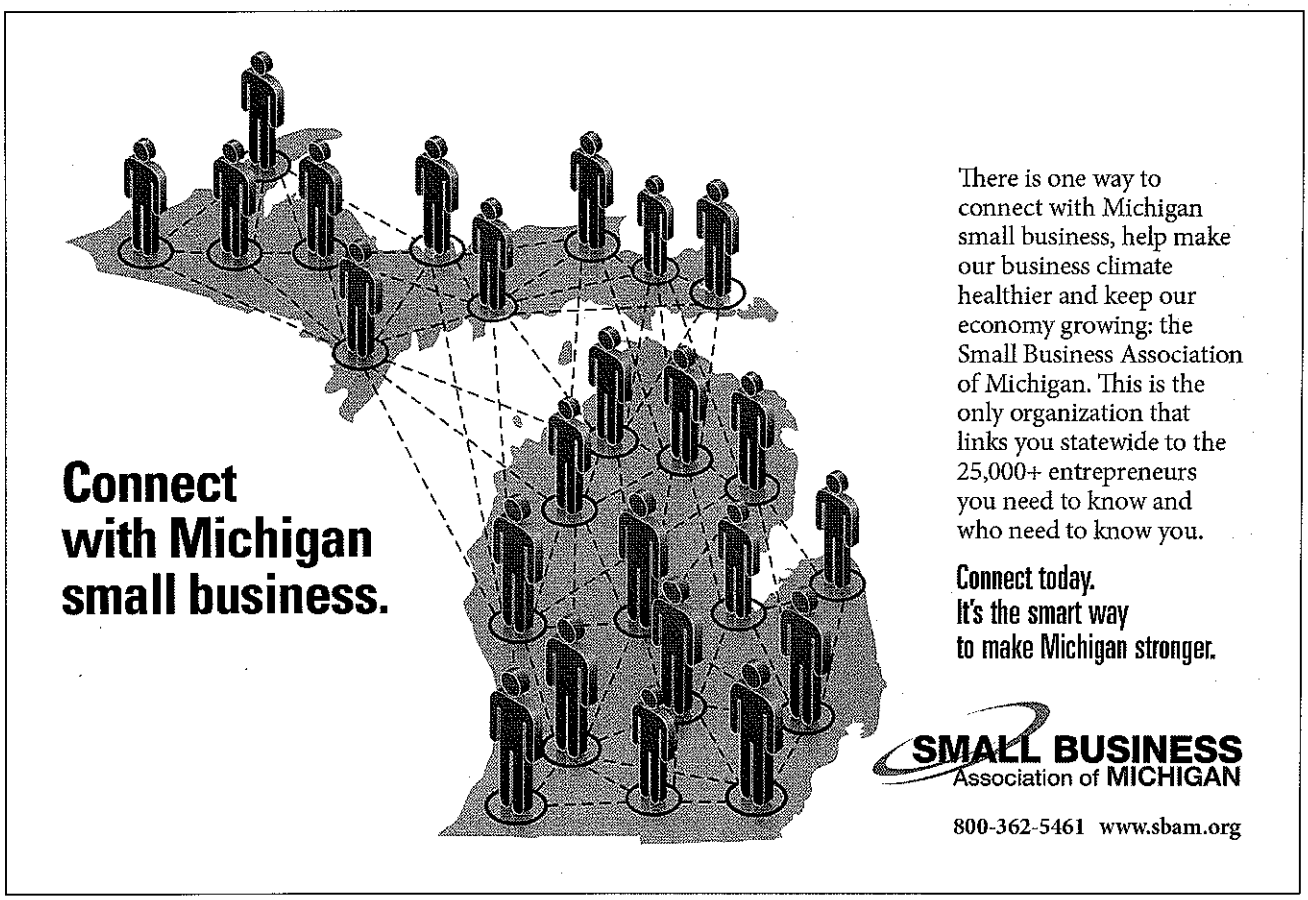
> "I don't separate *PlaceMaking* from economic development. They are intertwined."

Within this context, key Score Card metrics point to a number of "Quality of Life" attributes that have maintained strengths despite the Great Recession and significant reductions in state and local government budgets the decade-long recession imposed. For example, metrics related to parkland and golf courses have consistently been in or near the Top 10 among the 50 states over the past 10 years. Residents enjoy relatively high homeownership rates and improving air quality and urban cost of living. (See Table 2.6 below.)

We believe that Michigan's efforts to maintain and improve *PlaceMaking* have been one of the most important contributors to improvements in Michigan's Entrepreneurial Economy over the past decade. Michigan's emphasis on *PlaceMaking* began in earnest in the early part of the decade when the Michigan Municipal League (MML) and the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) organized and began hosting the Sense of

Table 2.6: Select 10-year Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card "Quality of Life" Metrics (2004-2014)

Metrics	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Parkland	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
Golf Courses	9	11	12	11	10	10	10	11	10	11	11
Water Systems	6	1	2	6	9	3	13	13	6	6	6
Homeownership Rates	5	4	5	2	3	4	6	6	2	5	3
Lack of Health Insurance	9	15	8	11	17	13	19	16	14	14	13
Clean Air	40	40	40	32	32	32	32	32	32	17	17
Urban Cost of Living	31	30	29	18	23	26	20	12	21	18	16



Place Council (SOP) specifically to address the role of *PlaceMaking* in community and economic reinvention.

PlaceMaking is based on the principle that entrepreneurs and the talent they need choose to settle in places that offer the amenities, social and professional networks, resources and opportunities that support thriving lifestyles. Research indicates that small business entrepreneurs tend to flourish best within the context of an "entrepreneurial culture", where entrepreneurship is prevalent in all sectors.[10]

Michigan has moved up in its rank to 26 from last year's rank of 40 for Generational Creative Class – one indicator that efforts in *PlaceMaking* are paying off. The results of *PlaceMaking* are most obvious in the urban centers of Detroit and Grand Rapids where young, skilled workers are flocking to find opportunities.

In 2011, the Michigan Municipal League published a new book titled, "*The Economics of Place: The Value of Building Communities Around People*" that sought to identify the key drivers of community and economic development. As this important work illustrates, proponents of *PlaceMaking* point to additional research that suggests that revitalization of communities and neighborhoods can strengthen the entire state by enhancing the quality of life for residents and, in turn, attracting and retaining businesses, entrepreneurs and workers throughout the state.[11] Thus, how entrepreneurship and *PlaceMaking* synergize is a subject of great importance to community and economic reinvention.

Within this context, *PlaceMaking* is also a philosophical foundation for *Economic Gardening*, another Michigan policy and practice innovation that benefits Michigan's entrepreneurs. This is because it is central to successful *PlaceMaking* to work,

> "...with business and civic leaders to help cultivate a culture of entrepreneurship that will provide a rich, stable source of jobs for the state. As local networks of entrepreneurs grow, word spreads and the community becomes attractive to others of like mind and ambition. This philosophy is the basis of "economic gardening," a growth model based on encouraging development and growth of local businesses with high growth aspirations and potential as opposed to focusing outward at business acquisition."[12]

"Economic gardening" is a business creation, retention and expansion approach to economic development where public resources are invested in helping high-growth potential firm's form and grow.[13] This is in contrast to "economic hunting, which is the traditional business attraction approach to economic development. Under this model, significant public resources are invested in the form of business incentives to lure large employers to the state.

Indeed, Christopher Gibbons, co-founder of the Economic Gardening concept, has suggested that for Economic Gardening programs to succeed, several key elements must be in place – including the right people, supportive politics and program design.[14]

In MML's "*The Economics of Place: The Value of Building Communities Around People*" illustrates a very positive entrepreneurial trend of Michigan communities increasingly embracing both *Economic Gardening* and *Placemaking* as part of a new *grow-from-within hybrid retention/expansion program* that consciously applies business acceleration-related support resources and incentives to the growth-oriented segment of the small businesses sector.

Insight #5:

Poor Infrastructure continues to hinder business growth.

Infrastructure performance threatens older states and Michigan is no exception. The metrics used in the Score Card target infrastructure outcomes and service quality not costs or budgets. Infrastructure for Michigan ranks mostly in the 4th quintile among the 50 states. (See Table 2.7 below.)

Table 2.7: Select 10-year Michigan Entrepreneurship Score Card "Infrastructure" Metrics (2004-2014)

Infrastructure Metrics	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Highway Quality	35	35	35	33	34	40	(n/a)	40	36	35	(n/a)
Bridge Quality	31	30	33	29	28	28	29	28	32	35	36
Energy Reliability	(n/a)	48	44	43	43	41	43	44	40	41	45
Major Market Air Access	37	37	36	36	36	35	35	35	34	34	33
Broadband Connection	32	30	34	35	41	41	36	34	30	24	(n/a)
Next Generation Internet	32	32	34	35	33	38	42	47	47	47	(n/a)

[10](a) A **small business entrepreneur** is an individual that effectively combines innovation with intent and capacity for growth; (b) A **social entrepreneur** is an individual who effectively uses entrepreneurship principally to make a difference by generating positive social change; and, (c) **Intrapreneurs** are innovators and change agents that steer their hosts in new directions of growth, profitability and impact.

[11]See: *http://miplace.org/placemaking*

[12]See: *http://miplace.org/placemaking*

[13]*http://www.littletongov.org/bia/economicgardening/*

[14]*The Right People* – High quality staff is the first and foremost. *Supportive Politics* – Political support and political champions are key to long term success. Long term funding and support are vital, and communities need political leaders willing to go to bat for the program. *Design the Program to Succeed*: Training, tools and implementation at the appropriate scale.

Michigan's entrepreneurial economy is particularly affected by those aspects of infrastructure that affect goods delivery, timeliness and mobility. Highways, broadband, air access, all create drags on both Michigan's entrepreneurial and broader business sectors. The issue of funding repairs and improvements to the infrastructure may also have a detrimental impact on entrepreneurship in future years as the state shifts its financial priorities and moves funding from entrepreneurial programs to road and bridge repairs.

Infrastructure impacts all businesses and related business support systems in the state. Many of Michigan's entrepreneurs must make do with the infrastructure that they have at hand. Thus, state policies on infrastructure investment (or lack of investment more accurately) have a direct relationship to the entrepreneurial economy in the state.

Indeed, as global and speed-of-business forces require ever greater connectedness, Michigan's already mediocre roadway, energy, digital and air infrastructure means that improvements will provide outsized benefits for Michigan's entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial economy.

Digital Infrastructure offers a case in point of the relationship between entrepreneurship and infrastructure. On the Score Card's Digital Connectivity driver, Michigan ranks below midpoint all underlying metrics. In 2011, the Mobile Technology Association of Michigan (MTAM) worked with the Michigan Economic Development Corporation to complete an analysis on the impact of the mobile technology industry on Michigan's economy.[15] The study revealed that every mobile-related job that is created in Michigan creates 3.9 additional non-mobile-related positions in the state.

In policy discussions related to digital infrastructure, energy, and the finance of road repairs and international crossings, the impacts on the entrepreneurial economy can and should be a prominent and even deciding factor in the public policy outcome.

[15] As a result of mobile's direct impact on Michigan job creation, achievement of MTAM's stated goal of creating 9,250 mobile-related jobs by 2015 will also create over 35,000 additional non-mobile-related jobs in the State in businesses both large and small, and over $1.7 billion in salaries/wages for Michigan residents according to the MEDC analysis.

SECTION 3
Michigan's Entrepreneurship Score Card Metrics

THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENTREPRENEURIAL ECONOMY IN 2014

This section reports specifically on the Michigan's Entrepreneurship Score Card rankings for data year 2014, the latest year for which complete cross-state data is available. The same framework for description is used with the three unique Indexes:

- **Entrepreneurial Climate** which measures known primary conditions for fostering entrepreneurial growth. Entrepreneurial Climate consists of three sub-indexes know to be primary external factors affecting entrepreneurial initiative: Research and Innovation, Financial and Institutional Capital and General Business Growth.
- **Entrepreneurial Change** which measures how much business growth has occurred in the recent 3 years, using a three-year running average of various metrics.
- **Entrepreneurial Vitality** which measures how much small and entrepreneurial business activity occurs in Michigan relative to other states.

As stated in Section 1, the Score Card reports a slowing of the progress seen in the early years of the economic recovery in the broader Michigan entrepreneurial economy. Vigor in the Michigan entrepreneurial economy paralleled Michigan's remarkable economic turnaround after 2009. Between 2009 and 2010 the number of business establishments grew 18.1 percent, then decreased by about 10 percent between 2010 and 2012.

According to YourEconomy.org, there were 594,162 commercial establishments in Michigan in 2013, the last year of complete data, down from 664,773 in the previous year. Of those commercial establishments, 99 percent were self-employed individuals, first-, or second-stage businesses.

According to the definition established by the Edward Lowe Foundation and most commonly used, second-stage companies are those that have grown past the startup stage but have not yet grown to maturity. They have enough employees to exceed the comfortable control span of one owner/CEO and benefit from adding professional managers, but they may not have a full-scale professional management team.

A business typically begins to enter its second stage when it approaches $1 million in total receipts. The transition process may continue until it hits $100 million in receipts, although for most companies $50 million represents the upper limit of second stage. By $100 million, a firm will have to be professionally managed in order to continue to thrive and grow and be in its third stage of development. Employee numbers and revenue ranges vary by industry, but the population of firms with 10 to 100 employees and/or $750,000 to $50 million in receipts includes the vast majority of second-stage companies.

Michigan's economy was hard hit by the Great Recession and the Score Card results showed dismal rankings in the recessionary years of 2007-09. Nonetheless, we observed data indicating entrepreneurial efforts were underway during those years. We reported encouraging signs of local and regional innovation and entrepreneurship initiatives taking place statewide. Subsequent fruits of that labor, state-wide consensus building, improvements to programs and public policy changes, resulted in much improved Score Card results post-2009 through 2013. This year's report shows a leveling off of the dramatic improvement seen in the early post-recession years. Still, the improvement over the rankings 10 years ago is remarkable.

Michigan's 2014 Score Card Rankings for Entrepreneurial Climate, Change, and Vitality

Table 3.1: Summary Results for 2014

National Performance *(1=best out of 50)*	**2016 Score Card *Rank* *(2014 data)***	**Change in Rankings From 2004 Data Year**	**2016 Score Card *Rating* *(2014 data)***	**2015 Score Card *Rating* *(2013 data)***	**2014 Score Card *Rating* *(2012 data)***	**2013 Score Card *Rating* *(2011 data)***
Entrepreneurial Climate	23	**+7**	***	**	***	***
Entrepreneurial Change	12	**+32**	***	***	***	***
Entrepreneurial Vitality	35	**+4**	*	**	**	**

Note: *The Score Card uses two methods to compare Michigan with the 49 other states rankings and ratings. Ranks are used because they are simple to understand and widely used.*

- ***Rankings** indicate Michigan's rank order among all 50 states (where 50 is last). But ranks may fail to discern competitive differences. As illustrated it the Methodology section, ten world-class male runners might each do better than 4 minutes in a one- mile race but finishing tenth place may not sound too impressive. Consequently, one needs a way to rate performance as well as rank it.*
- *The Score Card's **Five-Star Ratings** do that. Once underlying metric scores are calculated, the data is aggregated to produce state Index scores arrayed from high to low to determine the total range of scores. Each 20 percent of that range represents a star group – from five-star to one-star. For example, a five-star state is one that falls into the top 20 percent of the range of scores. Not too infrequently the data in the Score Card is distributed such that a few states score exceptionally well on a metric or index, followed by a moderate number of gradually declining scores then winding out with a large number of underperformers. In such case, a state might rank around midpoint yet only obtain 1-star or 2-star rating. Such is the case for Michigan's Vitality score above.*

Michigan's **Entrepreneurial Climate**, now ranked 23, recovered its 3-star rating after a slip in last year's Score Card. Michigan's **Entrepreneurial Change** continues in 2014 with a 3-star rating and is ranked 12 for the second year in a row, while **Entrepreneurial Vitality** showed some decline in rating in this year's report, dropping from 31 last year to the current rank of 35.

A further breakdown of each of these Michigan's Entrepreneurial Indexes follows.

Entrepreneurial Climate

Michigan's **Entrepreneurial Climate**, which highlights supporting conditions for Michigan's entrepreneurial economy ranks 23. The state slipped out of the Top 15 in 2013, where it was between 2010 and 2012. The current rank includes continuing relative strength in general business growth, and in research/innovation to support current and future entrepreneurial initiatives. Financial and Institutional Capital component of Entrepreneurial Climate is the only one of three that scores below the mid-point, and even here most related metrics show improvement from

michigan municipal league
Better Communities. Better Michigan.

10 years ago. Notably, Michigan's Industry and University R&D performance continues to rank in the Top 10. Foreign business employment growth and Fortune 500 headquarters continue to rank high.

The metrics detail underlying Michigan's Entrepreneurial Climate Index, plus the change in relative ranking from 10 years ago, and the page number where comparative metric detail for all 50 states can be found, is shown below:

Table 3.2: Michigan's 2014 Entrepreneurial Climate Index

(Note: Index data is mostly from 2014, the last year all-state data is available)

Metrics	2014 Data Year	Change in Rank From 2004 Data Year	Page
ENTREPRENEURIAL CLIMATE	**23**	**+7**	**47**
Research & Innovation	**21**	**-4**	**48**
University R&D Performance	6	+16	49
Patents per Worker	11	-1	49
Patents Per R&D Dollar	37	+3	50
University Licenses to Small Businesses & Startups	18	0	50
NSF Funding Rate	9	+21	51
SBIR Funding Rate	23**	+6	51
University Royalty/License Income	28	-20	52
Entrepreneurial Programs	9	+11 (2005 data)	52
Industry R&D Performance	5*	-4	53
Federal R&D	21*	+20	53
Financial & Institutional Capital	**26**	**+6**	**54**
Seed/Early Stage Venture Capital	20	+14	55
2nd/3rd Stage Venture Capital	24	+9	55
IPO Financing	13	+7	56
SBIC Financing	26	+16	56
SBIR Financing	22	+6	57
STTR Financing	29	-7	57
Bank Commercial and Industrial Lending	42	-32	58
Private Lending to Small Businesses	2**	+1	58
Business Incubators	11	+27	59
General Business Growth	**16**	**+23**	**60**
Gross Domestic Product Growth	13	+37	61
Manufacturing Capital Investment Growth	22*	+11	61
Foreign Business Employment Growth	8*	(n/a)	62
Export Growth	42	-2 (2006 data)	62
Export-related Jobs	22	-10	63
Large Business Payroll Growth	27**	+1	63
Building Permits Growth	19	+23	64
Fortune 500	9	-1	64
Private Business Profit Growth	18*	+9	65
Renewable Energy Use	28	+4	65
Green Industries	29	-4	66

** Data from 2012 was carried forward to 2014 for purposes of this report.

* Data from 2013 was carried forward to 2014 for purposes of this report.

Entrepreneurial Change

Michigan's **Entrepreneurial Change**, which measures average growth of a number of key entrepreneurial growth/decline metrics over the past three years, showed marked improvement from ranking 41 in data year 2010 to ranking 7 in data year 2012, and now to rank 12 in 2014. Most underlying metrics improved when compared with the data from 10 years ago, indicating broad improvement for Michigan's entrepreneurs.

The metrics detail underlying Michigan's Entrepreneurial Change Index, plus the change in relative ranking from 2004 data, and the page number where the metric detail for all 50 states can be found, is shown below:

Table 3.3: Michigan's 2014 Entrepreneurial Change Index

(Note: Index data is mostly from 2014, the last year all-state data is available)

	2014 Data Year	Change in Rank From 2004 Data Year	Page
ENTREPRENEURIAL CHANGE	**12**	**+32**	**37**
Small Business Growth	25*	+23	38
Small Business Payroll Growth	10**	+40	38
Increase in High Performance Firms	21	+13	39
Net Establishment Entrants Increase	45	-18	39
Proprietor's Income Growth per Proprietor	3	+34	40

** Data from 2012 was carried forward to 2014 for purposes of this report.

* Data from 2013 was carried forward to 2014 for purposes of this report.

Entrepreneurial Vitality

Michigan's **Entrepreneurial Vitality** is a measure of the general level of small business and entrepreneurial activity relative to all other states. Entrepreneurial Vitality provides a sense of the underlying structural strength of Michigan's entrepreneurial economy.

Even with the general economic recovery post-recession, Michigan's Entrepreneurial Vitality continues to be weak compared to most other states. As shown below, while the state continued to rank below midpoint (i.e. a rank of 25), it nonetheless showed some improvement from 10 years ago. Contributing to that improvement has been noticeable gains in the state's five-year business survival rate. This year the state's net new establishments were down. Some other metrics of note both last year and this year are disappointing rankings for university spinouts and SBIC awards.

The metrics detail underlying Michigan's Entrepreneurial Vitality Index, plus the change in relative ranking from 2004 data, and the page number where the metric detail for all 50 states can be found, is shown below:

Table 3.4: Michigan's 2014/15 Entrepreneurial Vitality Index

(Note: Index data is mostly from 2013, the last year data is available)

	2014 Data Year	Change in Rank Since 2004 Data Year	Page
ENTREPRENEURIAL VITALITY	**35**	**+4**	**41**
Net Establishment Entrants	41	0	42
Establishment Turnover	24	-8	42
Nonfarm Self-Employment	32	+5	43
University/Research Institutions Spinoffs	35	-5	43
High Performance Firms	30	-1	44
IPO Awards	27	+7	44
SBIR Awards	21	+4	45
STTR Awards	20	+1	45
SBIC Awards	38	-6	46
5-Year Establishment Survival	9	+29	46

Gauging 2014's Entrepreneurial Momentum – the Sensitivity Index

To get a snapshot of very recent changes in entrepreneurial economy direction and momentum, the Score Card team developed the SESI, State Entrepreneurial Sensitivity Index. First used in the 2009/10 edition of the Score Card, SESI is a relatively new and still improving experimental index that attempts to compare how much very recent change (12-18 months) in business dynamism has occurred over the most recent complete year of data.

After a substantial slippage in the SESI rank in the 2015 Score Card (based on 2013 data), Michigan has improved its entrepreneurial economy dynamism slightly to a current rank of 41 and an improved two-star rating, a positive near term sign.

The SESI is by nature a volatile index. Because this Index measures one-year change and because the Score Card methodology allows the distance to the leader and bottom performer to be taken into account, wide variation can occur from year to year between ratings and rankings. For example, establishment startup rates can vary substantially from year to year but the difference between leaders and bottom performers could be very small such that looking at rankings alone would overstate the difference unnecessarily. In such cases ratings are a more useful measure for comparison and interpretation in terms of how far a state has to catch up. Throughout the past decade, Michigan's SESI ratings have been two- and three-star with the exception of the one-star rank in the 2015 Score Card.

Table 3.5: State Entrepreneurial Sensitivity Index

National Performance *(1=best out of 50)*	2016 Score Card *Rank (2014 data)*	2014 Change in Rankings From 2004 Data Year	2016 Score Card *Rating and Rank (2014 data)*	2015 Score Card *Rating and Rank (2013 data)*	2014 Score Card *Rating and Rank (2012 data)*	2013 Score Card *Rating and Rank (2011 data)*
SESI	**41**	**-15**	**** / 41**	*** / 47**	***** / 10**	**** / 25**

Secondary Driver Metrics – Contributing to Michigan's Broader Entrepreneurial Economy

In the background, Michigan's entrepreneurial economy is indirectly supported and constrained by a host of state and national drivers. The Score Card focuses on the following state-level secondary drivers: education, workforce preparedness, business environment, connectivity, and quality of life. The underlying metrics of these secondary drivers, and the pages where it shows comparisons with other states, are shown below:

Table 3.6: Education & Workforce Preparedness

	Rank	Page		Rank	Page
EDUCATION	**28**	**67**	**WORKFORCE PREPAREDNESS**	**11**	**77**
K-12 Education	**34**	**68**	High School Only Diploma Attainment	24	78
Advanced Placement Score	28	69	Post-secondary pre-BA Attainment	4	78
Public High School Graduation Rate	36	69	Bachelor's Degree Attainment	32	79
SAT Performance	10	70	Physical Science & Engineering Workers	1	79
ACT Score	40	70	Technologist and Technician Workers	16	80
NAEP Mathematics	40	71	Innovation Workers Outside High Tech Employment	25	80
NAEP Reading	36	71	High-tech Manufacturing Employment	1	81
			High Tech Services Employment	12	81
Postsecondary Education	**14**	**72**	Adult Education	26	82
4yr.+ Tech Credentials	5	73	Skilled Immigrants	20	82
Pre-BA Tech Credentials	26	73			
4-yr. Knowledge Degrees Ex. Tech Fields	16	74			
College Migration	35	74			
Top Ranked Undergraduate Programs	16	75			
Top Ranked Graduate Programs	10	75			
Two-Year College Costs	40	76			
Four-Year College Costs	18	76			

Table 3.7: Business Environment (Costs of Business, Productivity & Labor Supply, Regulatory, Legal)

	Rank	Page		Rank	Page
BUSINESS COSTS	**22**	**83**	**PRODUCTIVITY & LABOR SUPPLY**	**45**	**89**
Unit Labor Cost	25	84	Net Domestic Migration Rate	39	90
Energy Costs	37	84	Prime Working Age Residents	45	90
Workers Compensation Premiums	17	85	Gross Domestic Product per Job	30	91
Workers' Compensation Costs	7	85	Service Sector Productivity	31	91
Unemployment Insurance Costs	47	86	Manufacturing Value Added per Hour	39	92
Unemployment Insurance Structure	47	86	Labor Force Participation	39	92
Business Tax Burden	5	87			
State Business Tax Structure	9	87			
Metro Industrial Rents	13	88			
Small Business Health Care Premiums	22	88			
REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**25**	**93**	**LEGAL ENVIRONMENT**	**16**	**96**
Malpractice Costs	41	94	Business Liability Costs	16	97
Local Phone Competition	37	95	Liability System Reputation	24	97
Health Mandates	3	94			

Table 3.8: Getting Around, Getting Connected (Physical Infrastructure and Digital Connectivity)

	Rank	Page		Rank	Page
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**29**	**98**	**DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY**	**31**	**103**
Highway Quality	35	99	Broadband Connections	24	104
Bridge Quality	36	99	Broadband Coverage	28	104
Rail Productivity	26	100	Internet Speed	12	105
Major Market Air Access	33	100	Next Generation Internet	47	105
Airport Performance	14	101	Rural Internet Access	22	106
Water Quality	6	101			
Energy Reliability	45	102			

Table 3.9: Quality of Life

	Rank	Page		Rank	Page
QUALITY OF LIFE	**33**	**107**	***Pocket Book Indicators***	**18**	**118**
Civic Energy & Harmony	**37**	**108**	Urban Cost of Living	16	119
Charitable Giving	30	109	Urban Housing Affordability	22	119
Voter Turnout	15	109	Homeownership Rates	3	120
Gender Equity	36	110	Unemployment Rate	46	120
Racial Equity	34	110	Per Capita Disposable Income	35	121
Hate Crimes	41	111			
Generational Creative Class	26	111			
Nonprofits	34	112			
Lifestyle & Play	**35**	**113**	***Health & Safety***	**13**	**122**
Time to Work	27	114	Lack of Health Insurance	13	123
Transit Use	28	114	Crime Index	20	123
Leisure Sector Employment	38	115	Law Enforcement Personnel	47	124
Parkland	11	115	Healthcare Access	25	124
Golf Courses	11	116	Clean Air	17	125
Trails	30	116			
Cultural Institutions	40	117			
Historical Buildings	28	117			

Looking Back – Moving Forward

Much work remains to be done if Michigan is to be counted among the nation's top entrepreneurial states. States can only dig their way out of fiscal problems or residual economic doldrums by sustained economic growth. In today's fast-changing economy, Michigan's sustained growth has to include an increasingly diverse and successful pool of entrepreneurs innovating in substantial ways.

Much can be learned from Michigan's accomplishments between 2011 and 2014. The table below lists the 14 Score Card metrics that stand out as four-year gainers for Michigan. Each of these metrics improved in rank by 10 points or more since 2011.

Many of the gainers below are entrepreneurial economy characteristics – suggesting that tomorrow promises to be a better day.

Michigan Metrics in Data Years 2013/14 with Top Competitive Gains Over Prior 4 Years (>10 Ranks of Positive Change)

Proprietor's Income Growth per Proprietor

Five-Year Establishment Survival

Business Incubators

State Business Tax Structure

Small Business Growth

NSF Funding Rate

Gross Domestic Product Growth

Renewable Energy Use

Unit Labor Cost

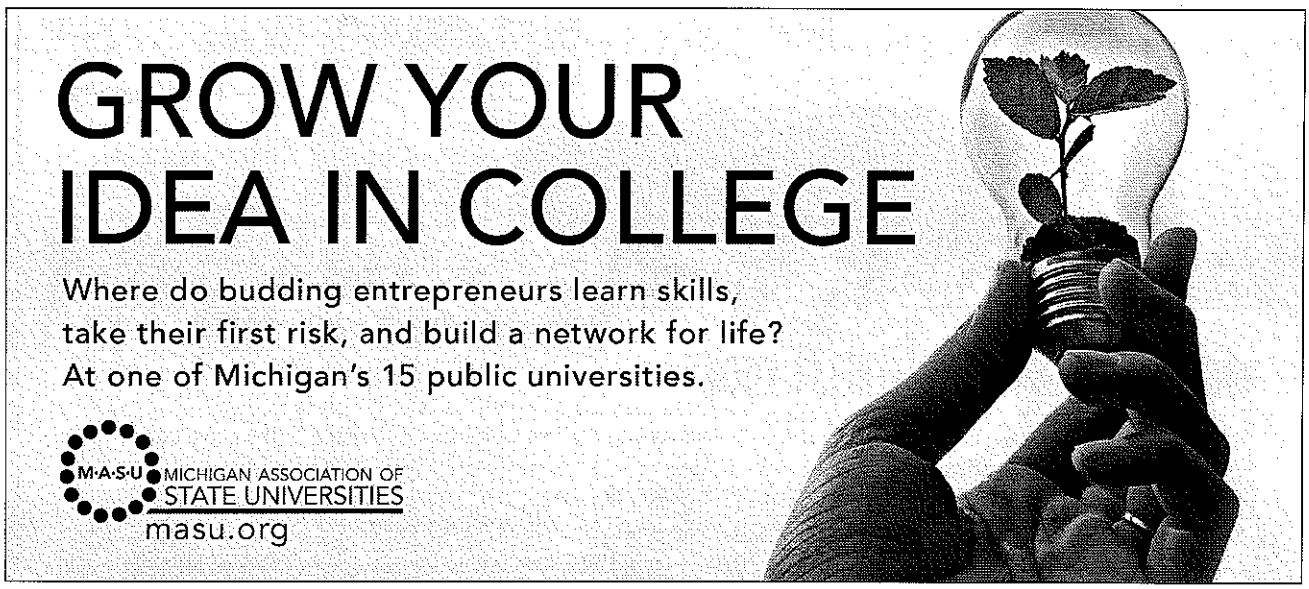
Airport Performance

Broadband Connections

Generational Creative Class

Clean Air

The metrics in bold also appeared as multi-year gainers in last year's report.



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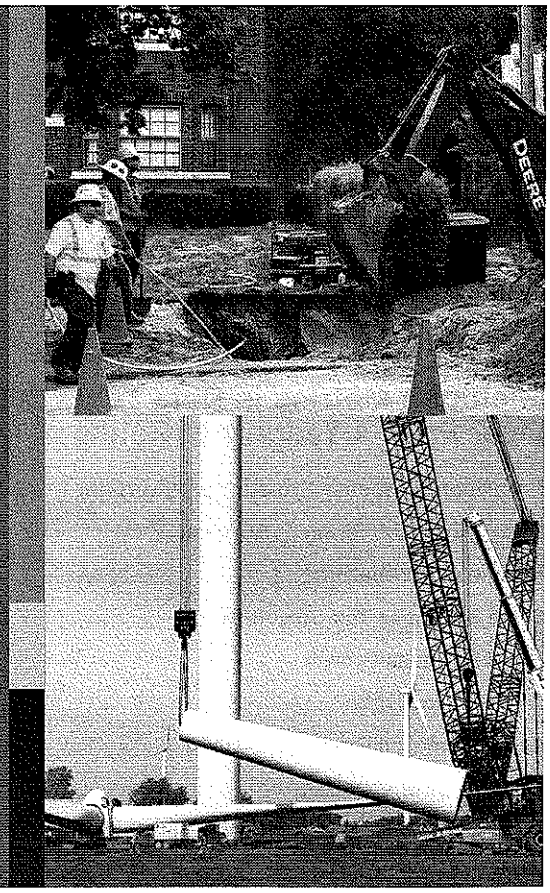
Last year alone, DTE spent $809 million with Michigan-based suppliers, far exceeding our target of $625 million. And as a key partner in the Pure Michigan Business Connect Initiative, we've spent more than $1.6 billion with Michigan businesses in the last two years. These dollars don't just support business, they support jobs in our state and help people and communities thrive.



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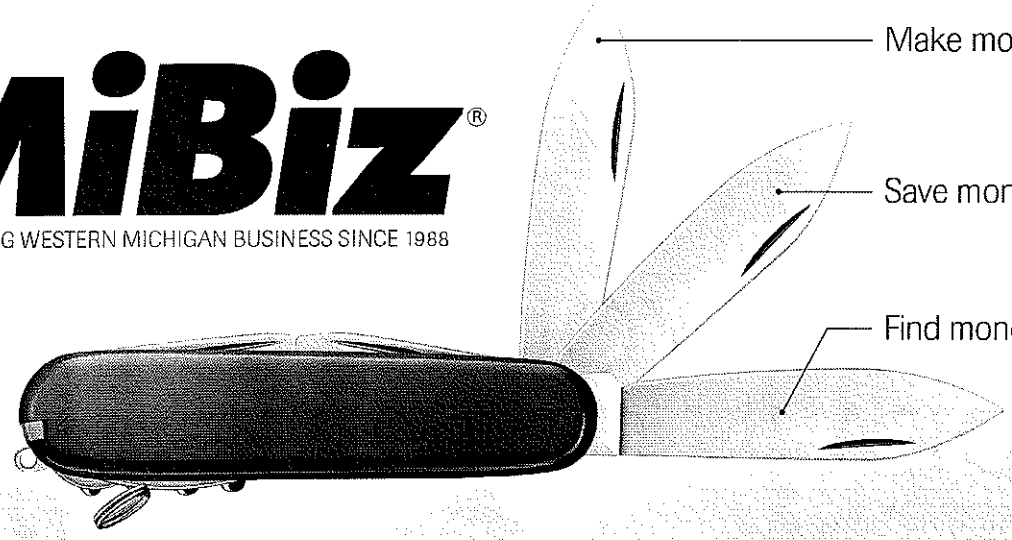

WEST MICHIGAN'S CAPITALIST TOOL

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STATE ENTREPRENEURIAL SENSITIVITY INDEX

An entrepreneurial economy is characterized by high 'churning' - people on the move; businesses starting/failing and coming/going; jobs created/destroyed; occupations emerging/changing; innovated products succeeding/failing; and continuous productivity improvement. The consequences from all this dynamism are: 1) interesting and constantly changing jobs and 2) wealth creation. Requisite entrepreneurship behaviors can be found broadly across many sectors, including private, non-profit, government Dand civic sectors. These behaviors are characterized by thinking outside the box with the intent to grow/take on new initiatives with calculated risk; and utilizei networks between colleagues and competitors to forge new ways to do things better, faster, less-expensively and greener.

The State Entrepreneurial Sensitivity Index (SESI) is an experimental Index intended to detect very recent signs of entrepreneurial change. Now with 10 years of updated and improved data collected on all 50 states, the new SESI uses select metrics for which data is available for the most recent full calendar year or the previous one. These data are analyzed as a 'change index,' indicating up-tick or downtick in private entrepreneurship from the prior year.

This Index is a combination of six metrics – three measuring different aspects of entrepreneurial job creation, two measuring business creation/growth and the sixth measuring business survival. These six metrics capture key aspects of a dynamic innovation economy, where entrepreneurship is present in all layers of the private economy, from new business activity to expansion of existing firms and across all commercial sectors.

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Indiana	***	***	**
Wisconsin	**	**	**
Illinois	**	**	***
Ohio	**	**	***
Michigan	**	***	**

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	New Mexico	*****	*****	**
2	Montana	****	****	**
3	Virginia	****	***	**
4	Vermont	****	**	**
5	Maryland	****	**	**
6	Arkansas	****	*	***
7	New Jersey	****	**	***
8	Minnesota	***	**	**
9	Pennsylvania	***	**	**
10	Rhode Island	***	***	**
11	Missouri	***	**	**
12	Idaho	***	*****	**
13	Alaska	***	****	*
14	Alabama	***	***	***
15	Oregon	***	***	**
16	Maine	***	***	*
17	Indiana	***	***	**
18	Iowa	***	**	**
19	Oklahoma	**	****	***
20	West Virginia	**	**	**
21	Mississippi	**	****	****
22	Connecticut	**	**	*****
23	North Carolina	**	***	***
24	Wyoming	**	**	***
25	Kentucky	**	***	**
26	Nevada	**	***	***
27	Wisconsin	**	**	**
28	New Hampshire	**	***	**
29	Illinois	**	**	***
30	Massachusetts	**	**	**
31	Arizona	**	**	***
32	Ohio	**	**	***
33	Hawaii	**	*****	**
34	New York	**	**	**
35	Tennessee	**	**	**
36	Georgia	**	***	***
37	Kansas	**	***	***
38	Nebraska	**	*	***
39	Florida	**	***	***
40	Texas	**	***	**
41	**Michigan**	**	***	**
42	Louisiana	**	****	****
43	Colorado	*	***	***
44	South Carolina	*	***	**
45	South Dakota	*	***	**
46	Delaware	*	****	***
47	California	*	**	****
48	Utah	*	***	***
49	North Dakota	*	**	****
50	Washington	*	***	*

GROWTH IN ESTABLISHMENTS GAINING JOBS

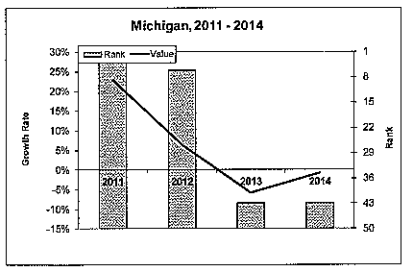
Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs)
	50-State Average		*0.9%*	*-2.5%*
1	Vermont	139.6	5.9%	0.0%
2	Montana	136.2	5.5%	-4.5%
3	New Mexico	123.2	3.9%	1.1%
4	Oregon	123.1	3.9%	1.1%
5	Pennsylvania	121.3	3.6%	3.3%
6	Ohio	120.8	3.6%	-1.1%
7	Nebraska	114.9	2.9%	2.9%
8	Delaware	112.3	2.5%	-3.5%
9	Arkansas	111.7	2.5%	-1.6%
10	**Michigan**	**109.9**	**2.2%**	**-4.1%**
11	Colorado	109.8	2.2%	-2.2%
12	Nevada	108.7	2.1%	-3.6%
13	Rhode Island	108.2	2.0%	0.8%
14	Illinois	107.7	2.0%	-1.3%
15	Wyoming	106.8	1.9%	-3.8%
16	Indiana	106.1	1.8%	-0.8%
17	Georgia	103.7	1.5%	-0.1%
18	Alabama	103.6	1.5%	-3.9%
19	Iowa	103.5	1.5%	-3.4%
20	Wisconsin	103.2	1.4%	-1.5%
21	Idaho	103.2	1.4%	-5.7%
22	Florida	101.3	1.2%	-2.7%
23	Kentucky	100.8	1.1%	1.5%
24	Maryland	100.8	1.1%	1.9%
25	North Carolina	100.3	1.1%	-0.8%
26	Alaska	99.7	1.0%	3.9%
27	Missouri	98.0	0.8%	-3.7%
28	West Virginia	97.7	0.8%	0.0%
29	Kansas	97.6	0.8%	-3.2%
30	South Carolina	97.4	0.7%	-1.6%
31	New York	94.8	0.4%	-5.9%
32	Arizona	94.4	0.4%	-5.2%
33	Minnesota	91.5	0.0%	-3.7%
33	Mississippi	91.5	0.0%	3.8%
33	New Jersey	91.5	0.0%	-4.1%
33	Virginia	91.5	0.0%	-0.4%
37	Texas	88.6	-0.3%	-3.3%
38	South Dakota	88.4	-0.4%	-7.4%
39	New Hampshire	88.4	-0.4%	-1.5%
40	Tennessee	85.7	-0.7%	-5.5%
41	Hawaii	85.3	-0.7%	-6.7%
42	Oklahoma	85.1	-0.8%	-3.5%
43	Washington	84.8	-0.8%	-5.4%
44	Maine	82.2	-1.1%	-6.0%
45	Louisiana	79.6	-1.5%	-5.8%
46	Utah	76.6	-1.8%	-9.4%
47	North Dakota	74.4	-2.1%	-10.4%
48	Massachusetts	68.6	-2.8%	-2.0%
49	Connecticut	66.1	-3.1%	-6.9%
50	California	53.7	-4.6%	-8.7%

Growth in percent of establishments gaining jobs, 2013-14

This metric measures the breadth of job creation across businesses, regardless of business size or industry. In good times, 30-32 percent of businesses are creating jobs at any given time. States that sustain above that level over a business cycle are exemplars of healthy, diversified dynamism. The above table shows the percent change in the share of establishments gaining jobs in each state.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Growth Rate	Rank
Ohio	3.6%	6
Michigan	**2.2%**	**10**
Illinois	2.0%	14
Indiana	1.8%	16
Wisconsin	1.4%	20



SELF-EMPLOYMENT GROWTH DIFFERENTIAL

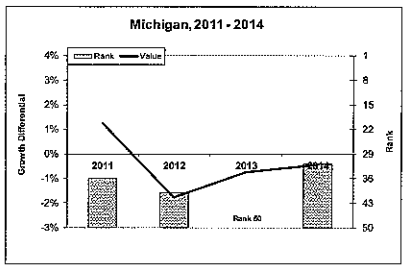
Rank	State	Score	Growth Differential	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*-0.21%*	*-2.4%*
1	Alaska	144.4	1.99%	3.1%
2	West Virginia	142.1	1.89%	1.5%
3	Maine	119.1	0.83%	0.2%
4	New Mexico	117.4	0.75%	-0.1%
5	Montana	116.7	0.72%	0.0%
6	Oklahoma	116.7	0.72%	-0.4%
7	Virginia	114.2	0.60%	-1.7%
8	Vermont	111.3	0.47%	0.7%
9	Arkansas	110.5	0.43%	-4.1%
10	Alabama	109.8	0.40%	-5.2%
11	Pennsylvania	109.2	0.37%	-1.2%
12	Maryland	107.3	0.28%	-1.8%
13	Louisiana	105.6	0.20%	-1.5%
14	Mississippi	105.6	0.20%	-5.1%
15	Missouri	105.4	0.20%	-3.4%
16	New Jersey	103.4	0.10%	-4.6%
17	Connecticut	103.1	0.09%	-2.3%
18	Iowa	102.8	0.07%	-1.5%
19	Hawaii	102.5	0.06%	-0.6%
20	New Hampshire	102.5	0.06%	-0.1%
21	Wyoming	101.8	0.03%	0.3%
22	Kentucky	101.6	0.02%	-4.1%
23	Wisconsin	101.2	0.00%	-2.2%
24	Kansas	101.0	-0.01%	-1.5%
25	Ohio	100.4	-0.04%	-2.1%
26	Indiana	99.6	-0.08%	-2.0%
27	Illinois	98.8	-0.11%	-3.0%
28	Rhode Island	97.1	-0.19%	-3.0%
29	Minnesota	97.0	-0.19%	-1.8%
30	South Dakota	96.9	-0.20%	-2.2%
31	Nebraska	95.0	-0.29%	-3.2%
32	**Michigan**	**91.9**	**-0.43%**	**-1.7%**
33	North Carolina	90.4	-0.50%	-4.5%
34	New York	90.3	-0.50%	-6.3%
35	Massachusetts	90.2	-0.51%	-1.9%
36	Tennessee	88.5	-0.59%	-2.5%
37	Arizona	88.1	-0.60%	-3.2%
38	South Carolina	82.9	-0.84%	-7.2%
39	Idaho	80.4	-0.96%	-2.7%
40	Delaware	79.7	-0.99%	-4.5%
41	Washington	79.6	-1.00%	-1.3%
42	Oregon	79.0	-1.02%	-1.7%
43	Texas	77.0	-1.12%	-3.5%
44	Georgia	75.9	-1.17%	-5.6%
45	California	73.9	-1.26%	-3.9%
46	Utah	73.7	-1.27%	-2.6%
47	Florida	69.7	-1.46%	-5.7%
48	Colorado	68.7	-1.50%	-2.6%
49	Nevada	59.0	-1.95%	-5.5%
50	North Dakota	56.9	-2.05%	-2.0%

Difference between self-employment and total employment growth, 2013-14

The self-employed are the basis for new employer firms. When self-employment grows faster than total jobs, it is a sign of entrepreneurial dynamism, whether it is due to 'push forces' (loss of tenured jobs forces people to venture out on their own) -- or due to 'pull forces' (good economic times make venturing out more lucrative). The above table shows the growth in the number of non-farm proprietors less total job growth.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Growth Differential	Rank
Wisconsin	0.00%	23
Ohio	-0.04%	25
Indiana	-0.08%	26
Illinois	-0.11%	27
Michigan	**-0.43%**	**32**



GROWTH IN JOB GAINS BY NET EXPN. BUSINESSES

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs)
	50-State Average		*51.8%*	*19.9%*
1	New Mexico	*250.0*	600.0%	600.0%
2	Maryland	240.8	350.0%	333.3%
3	New Jersey	205.2	266.7%	86.7%
4	Virginia	191.0	233.3%	248.7%
5	Arkansas	166.1	175.0%	186.1%
6	Alabama	144.7	125.0%	25.0%
6	Vermont	144.7	125.0%	87.5%
8	Pennsylvania	142.6	120.0%	113.8%
9	Connecticut	134.0	100.0%	81.8%
10	Montana	122.4	72.7%	-47.3%
11	Wisconsin	119.8	66.7%	72.5%
12	Missouri	116.9	60.0%	-2.5%
13	Nebraska	115.1	55.6%	-44.4%
14	Minnesota	114.6	54.5%	59.8%
15	Utah	108.8	40.9%	-40.3%
16	Kentucky	108.4	40.0%	1.5%
17	Washington	106.8	36.4%	-17.0%
18	Alaska	105.6	33.3%	60.6%
18	Rhode Island	105.6	33.3%	-66.7%
20	Arizona	104.8	31.6%	-60.7%
21	Florida	103.8	29.2%	-9.3%
22	Illinois	102.0	25.0%	25.0%
22	Massachusetts	102.0	25.0%	5.0%
24	North Carolina	100.8	22.2%	32.7%
25	Indiana	100.5	21.4%	17.4%
26	Oregon	99.5	19.2%	6.7%
27	New York	99.3	18.8%	-12.5%
28	Nevada	98.9	17.9%	-110.7%
29	Oklahoma	98.4	16.7%	-8.3%
30	Ohio	97.4	14.3%	-21.0%
31	California	96.7	12.5%	-95.2%
32	Georgia	96.4	12.0%	47.0%
33	Colorado	96.1	11.1%	-48.9%
34	Texas	95.2	9.1%	-11.7%
35	Iowa	94.9	8.3%	-37.1%
36	New Hampshire	94.2	6.7%	31.7%
37	Tennessee	93.8	5.9%	-25.7%
38	Idaho	93.6	5.3%	-74.7%
39	South Carolina	93.3	4.5%	29.5%
40	Hawaii	91.3	0.0%	42.1%
40	Maine	91.3	0.0%	-11.1%
40	**Michigan**	**91.3**	**0.0%**	**18.9%**
43	South Dakota	88.5	-6.7%	-71.0%
44	Delaware	87.0	-10.0%	53.6%
45	Mississippi	84.2	-16.7%	27.8%
46	Wyoming	79.1	-28.6%	-108.6%
47	Louisiana	74.2	-40.0%	-46.2%
48	Kansas	72.6	-43.8%	-93.8%
49	North Dakota	55.7	-83.3%	136.5%
50	West Virginia	54.7	-85.7%	-98.2%

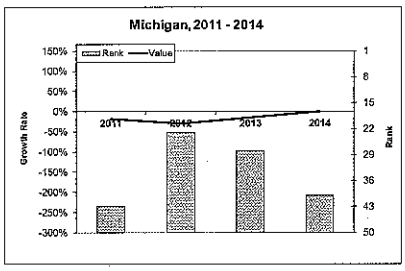
Growth in net job gains from establishment expansions as a share of total jobs, 2013-14

Existing businesses are the major contributors to job growth. This metric shows the net jobs created from expansions minus contractions relative to the total number of jobs. It is a good aggregate indicator of the degree to which 'businesses in place' are taking on risks and embracing the challenge of success and failure.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Growth Rate	Rank
Wisconsin	66.7%	11
Illinois	25.0%	22
Indiana	21.4%	25
Ohio	14.3%	30
Michigan	**0.0%**	**40**



GROWTH IN ESTABLISHMENT FORMATION RATE

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs)
	50-State Average		*4.0%*	*-3.0%*
1	Minnesota	182.3	34.1%	23.6%
2	Virginia	147.9	20.8%	21.5%
3	Montana	146.0	20.0%	13.2%
4	Missouri	135.0	15.7%	13.9%
5	West Virginia	133.9	15.3%	1.5%
6	Massachusetts	131.6	14.4%	-6.2%
7	Wyoming	129.2	13.5%	10.7%
8	New Mexico	127.2	12.7%	9.2%
9	Idaho	121.7	10.6%	7.3%
10	Connecticut	120.5	10.1%	25.7%
11	North Carolina	117.9	9.1%	9.1%
12	Maine	117.2	8.8%	4.1%
12	Alaska	117.2	8.8%	3.0%
14	Tennessee	110.3	6.1%	3.0%
15	Arkansas	109.7	5.9%	-6.0%
16	Rhode Island	108.3	5.4%	-0.7%
17	Indiana	107.8	5.2%	25.8%
18	Georgia	106.1	4.5%	0.7%
19	Oregon	106.0	4.5%	6.2%
20	Vermont	104.5	3.9%	-1.1%
21	Oklahoma	104.0	3.7%	3.7%
22	Colorado	102.3	3.0%	0.6%
23	Mississippi	100.1	2.2%	-6.7%
23	Alabama	100.1	2.2%	2.2%
25	Utah	100.0	2.1%	-3.3%
26	Hawaii	100.0	2.1%	-2.2%
27	New Hampshire	99.3	1.8%	-5.5%
28	Texas	99.2	1.8%	-1.9%
29	Kentucky	99.0	1.7%	-10.0%
30	South Dakota	97.3	1.1%	-2.2%
31	Wisconsin	97.0	1.0%	-13.0%
32	Maryland	96.8	0.9%	-10.6%
33	Arizona	96.5	0.8%	-4.7%
34	Nevada	96.5	0.8%	-1.6%
35	New York	94.5	0.0%	3.9%
36	Florida	92.8	-0.7%	-3.3%
37	Illinois	92.4	-0.8%	3.5%
38	Louisiana	92.0	-1.0%	-1.0%
39	Pennsylvania	91.9	-1.0%	-9.1%
40	Iowa	91.8	-1.1%	-43.1%
41	North Dakota	90.4	-1.6%	39.6%
42	New Jersey	90.1	-1.7%	6.0%
43	Ohio	88.9	-2.2%	-11.1%
44	California	87.2	-2.8%	-13.5%
45	Delaware	86.9	-3.0%	8.4%
46	**Michigan**	**83.2**	**-4.4%**	**-17.0%**
47	South Carolina	81.5	-5.1%	-11.6%
48	Kansas	80.2	-5.6%	-13.6%
49	Nebraska	74.9	-7.6%	-92.2%
50	Washington	51.3	-16.8%	-9.5%

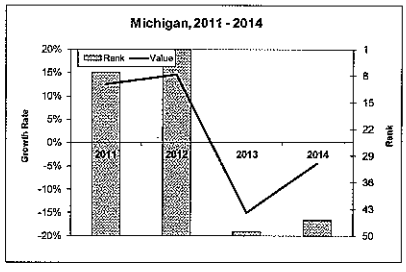
Growth in new establishments as a percent of all establishments, 2013-14

High-growth economies frequently display high business formation rates. These are economies with above average freedoms, flexibilities and motivations to try new ventures. The establishment formation rate is not colored by industry type, firm size, or socioeconomic factors. It is a collective measure of the degree to which existing or new firms take on risks and embrace the challenge of success and failure.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Growth Rate	Rank
Indiana	5.2%	17
Wisconsin	1.0%	31
Illinois	-0.8%	37
Ohio	-2.2%	43
Michigan	**-4.4%**	**46**



GROWTH IN NEW BUSINESS OWNERS

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs)
	50-State Average		*11.4%*	*14.1%*
1	Iowa	139.8	63.6%	83.6%
2	Nevada	137.9	60.9%	84.4%
3	Vermont	133.0	53.8%	67.2%
4	Indiana	126.0	43.8%	38.5%
5	Rhode Island	125.4	42.9%	54.9%
6	North Dakota	124.9	42.1%	48.8%
7	Mississippi	124.6	41.7%	82.6%
8	Washington	124.2	41.2%	45.3%
9	Arizona	124.0	40.9%	-16.7%
10	Oregon	115.5	28.6%	50.4%
11	Missouri	114.5	27.3%	-10.7%
12	New Jersey	113.9	26.3%	18.3%
13	New Hampshire	113.0	25.0%	17.0%
14	South Carolina	111.6	23.1%	-3.0%
15	Kansas	111.0	22.2%	45.1%
16	Georgia	110.1	20.8%	52.2%
17	Oklahoma	109.5	20.0%	54.4%
18	Arkansas	108.8	19.0%	27.2%
19	New Mexico	107.9	17.6%	39.5%
20	Massachusetts	106.7	16.0%	34.8%
21	New York	105.2	13.8%	11.0%
22	Texas	104.3	12.5%	2.5%
23	Illinois	102.5	10.0%	33.1%
24	Idaho	100.1	6.5%	9.0%
24	Louisiana	100.1	6.5%	32.5%
26	Minnesota	99.9	6.3%	-3.3%
27	Ohio	99.1	5.0%	15.0%
28	Connecticut	98.1	3.6%	-38.1%
28	Delaware	98.1	3.6%	-19.2%
30	Florida	97.6	2.9%	7.9%
30	Hawaii	97.6	2.9%	27.9%
32	Maine	95.6	0.0%	-24.1%
32	Pennsylvania	95.6	0.0%	11.1%
32	Wisconsin	95.6	0.0%	-27.8%
35	California	93.8	-2.5%	3.9%
36	Kentucky	93.7	-2.8%	-30.4%
37	North Carolina	93.4	-3.1%	16.9%
38	Alaska	92.6	-4.3%	0.4%
39	Utah	91.2	-6.3%	18.1%
40	Colorado	90.1	-7.9%	-1.2%
41	Virginia	89.8	-8.3%	8.3%
42	**Michigan**	**88.4**	**-10.3%**	**1.7%**
43	Maryland	87.9	-11.1%	-31.9%
44	Montana	87.6	-11.5%	3.9%
45	Alabama	87.2	-12.0%	-16.0%
46	Wyoming	86.2	-13.5%	-13.5%
47	South Dakota	83.7	-17.1%	-85.5%
48	Nebraska	82.1	-19.4%	-12.7%
49	Tennessee	81.7	-20.0%	9.3%
50	West Virginia	75.7	-28.6%	-16.8%

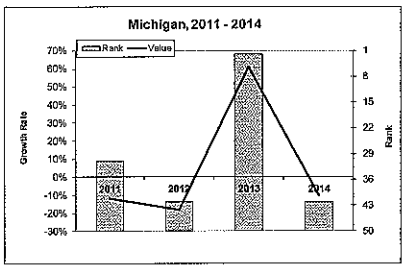
Growth in Kauffman Foundation Entrepreneurial Activity Index, 2013-14

The Kauffman Foundation provides a measure of grassroots startup activity based on the Current Population Survey (U.S. Census Bureau). It measures the rate of business creation at the individual non-corporate owner level. The table shows percent of individuals ages 20–64 who do not own a business in the first survey month, but who start a business in the following month with 15 or more hours worked per week.

Source: Kaufman Foundation

Midwest Performance, 2014

Indiana	43.8%	4
Illinois	10.0%	23
Ohio	5.0%	27
Wisconsin	0.0%	32
Michigan	**-10.3%**	**42**
Indiana	43.8%	4



GROWTH IN 1-YEAR ESTABLISHMENT SURVIVAL

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs)
	50-State Average		*0.6%*	*0.3%*
1	Idaho	151.6	6.8%	10.1%
2	Montana	146.3	6.2%	8.8%
3	Maine	131.6	4.4%	5.8%
4	Pennsylvania	127.7	3.9%	8.3%
5	Tennessee	122.0	3.2%	1.0%
6	Arkansas	119.1	2.8%	-1.7%
7	Rhode Island	117.2	2.6%	1.1%
8	North Carolina	116.7	2.6%	2.3%
9	West Virginia	116.2	2.5%	1.6%
10	Oregon	114.6	2.3%	2.3%
11	Mississippi	113.7	2.2%	2.1%
12	Wyoming	112.5	2.0%	3.1%
13	New Mexico	112.3	2.0%	3.8%
14	Kansas	111.5	1.9%	3.6%
15	Kentucky	110.5	1.8%	-0.4%
16	Hawaii	110.4	1.8%	1.9%
17	Oklahoma	106.9	1.4%	-2.5%
18	Nevada	105.4	1.2%	0.8%
19	Louisiana	105.3	1.2%	1.7%
20	Minnesota	103.9	1.0%	1.4%
21	New Hampshire	103.3	0.9%	0.9%
22	Florida	103.1	0.9%	-1.1%
23	California	103.0	0.9%	-3.5%
24	Texas	102.9	0.9%	-0.3%
25	Virginia	100.1	0.5%	0.5%
26	Alabama	99.9	0.5%	-2.9%
27	**Michigan**	**99.9**	**0.5%**	**0.1%**
28	North Dakota	99.0	0.4%	0.0%
29	Vermont	99.0	0.4%	-5.0%
30	New York	98.9	0.4%	1.8%
31	Massachusetts	98.8	0.4%	-2.3%
32	Connecticut	97.8	0.2%	4.8%
33	Maryland	95.8	0.0%	-1.9%
34	Iowa	94.8	-0.1%	-0.4%
35	Illinois	94.8	-0.1%	-0.4%
36	New Jersey	93.7	-0.3%	-0.5%
37	Indiana	91.7	-0.5%	4.6%
38	Missouri	90.7	-0.6%	-6.7%
39	Alaska	90.6	-0.6%	2.1%
40	Wisconsin	87.9	-1.0%	-2.5%
41	Georgia	86.6	-1.1%	-2.9%
42	Nebraska	86.5	-1.1%	-3.5%
43	Ohio	85.6	-1.2%	-0.9%
44	Colorado	85.5	-1.3%	-5.8%
45	Arizona	85.4	-1.3%	-4.2%
46	South Dakota	81.6	-1.7%	2.6%
47	South Carolina	75.8	-2.5%	-3.6%
48	Delaware	55.1	-5.0%	-1.0%
49	Utah	50.8	-5.5%	-5.4%
50	Washington	34.5	-7.5%	-4.0%

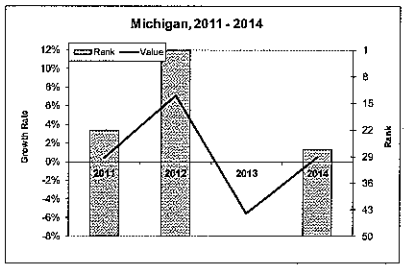
Growth in one-year establishment survival rate, 2013-14

The change in one-year survival rate of businesses indicates how well businesses are making it through the early years. As a one-year change measure, this metric varies considerably from year to year, Usually more than 10 percent of start-ups do not make it to their second year, but due to an administrative break in the data in 2013, the top five states data is likely inflated.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	State	State
Michigan	**0.5%**	**27**
Illinois	-0.1%	35
Indiana	-0.5%	37
Wisconsin	-1.0%	40
Ohio	-1.2%	43



ENTREPRENEURIAL CHANGE

A dynamic economy not only attracts new companies; it also experiences business failures as well as startups, and shows the willingness of individuals to undertake new enterprises and contribute to wealth creation. In fact, one characteristic of today's innovation economy is the degree to which it is "churning"—residents coming and going, new occupations forming while others decline, and businesses forming, relocating and disappearing. These are necessary factors for economic prosperity. This index measures change in five metrics averaged over the most recent three years of data. Metrics capture characteristics of commercial enterprises including numeric growth, start-ups, fast-growth/high tech, payroll, and proprietor income.

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Michigan	***	***	**
Indiana	**	**	***
Illinois	**	**	**
Wisconsin	**	**	***
Ohio	**	***	***

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	North Dakota	*****	*****	****
2	Utah	****	****	**
3	Texas	****	**	**
4	Florida	****	****	****
5	Oklahoma	****	***	****
6	New York	****	*	*****
7	California	***	****	**
8	Idaho	***	**	**
9	Georgia	***	***	*
10	Colorado	***	***	**
11	Oregon	***	***	***
12	**Michigan**	***	***	**
13	Montana	***	***	***
14	South Dakota	***	***	****
15	Minnesota	***	***	***
16	Washington	***	*	***
17	Indiana	**	**	***
18	Tennessee	**	**	**
19	South Carolina	**	**	***
20	Wyoming	**	***	***
21	Missouri	**	**	***
22	Louisiana	**	***	***
23	North Carolina	**	**	***
24	Alaska	**	***	****
25	Illinois	**	**	**
26	Wisconsin	**	**	***
27	Arizona	**	**	**
28	Nevada	**	**	**
29	Rhode Island	**	***	***
30	New Mexico	**	**	**
31	Delaware	**	***	****
32	Ohio	**	***	***
33	Virginia	**	**	***
34	New Hampshire	*	**	***
35	Vermont	*	**	***
36	Kentucky	*	**	***
37	Arkansas	*	**	***
38	Maine	*	**	***
39	Alabama	*	**	**
40	Pennsylvania	*	**	***
41	Hawaii	*	**	***
42	Connecticut	*	***	****
43	Massachusetts	*	***	**
44	Mississippi	*	**	***
45	Kansas	*	**	***
46	Iowa	*	**	***
47	Nebraska	*	***	****
48	Maryland	*	**	***
49	New Jersey	*	*	**

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2010-2013 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*0.07%*	*2.0%*
1	North Dakota	159.8	2.67%	2.4%
2	Florida	140.2	1.80%	4.6%
3	Utah	135.5	1.60%	3.6%
4	Texas	131.4	1.41%	1.7%
5	California	119.7	0.89%	2.8%
6	New York	119.6	0.89%	1.2%
7	Nevada	117.8	0.81%	3.2%
8	Colorado	115.8	0.72%	2.5%
9	Wyoming	112.3	0.57%	2.0%
10	Massachusetts	112.2	0.56%	2.6%
11	Alaska	110.8	0.50%	1.4%
12	Oregon	110.2	0.47%	2.7%
13	Montana	108.7	0.41%	2.5%
14	Oklahoma	107.3	0.34%	1.1%
15	South Dakota	106.5	0.31%	0.9%
16	New Jersey	104.6	0.22%	2.8%
17	Nebraska	104.5	0.22%	0.9%
18	Georgia	104.4	0.22%	2.9%
19	Maryland	104.3	0.21%	2.5%
20	Virginia	102.6	0.14%	1.9%
21	Illinois	102.1	0.11%	1.9%
22	Minnesota	101.5	0.09%	2.0%
23	Arizona	101.0	0.06%	3.4%
24	Washington	100.7	0.05%	2.0%
25	**Michigan**	**100.1**	**0.02%**	**3.0%**
26	Louisiana	99.9	0.02%	0.6%
27	North Carolina	98.8	-0.03%	2.2%
28	Pennsylvania	98.7	-0.04%	1.4%
29	Delaware	96.9	-0.12%	1.7%
30	Missouri	96.2	-0.15%	2.0%
31	South Carolina	91.7	-0.35%	2.3%
32	Iowa	91.4	-0.36%	1.1%
33	Arkansas	91.0	-0.38%	1.3%
34	Kentucky	90.6	-0.40%	1.6%
35	Tennessee	89.9	-0.43%	1.8%
36	Connecticut	89.3	-0.45%	1.6%
37	Hawaii	88.8	-0.47%	1.6%
38	New Hampshire	88.7	-0.48%	1.8%
39	Rhode Island	88.7	-0.48%	2.6%
40	New Mexico	88.3	-0.50%	1.8%
41	Ohio	88.2	-0.50%	2.3%
42	Idaho	88.1	-0.51%	3.1%
43	Vermont	87.6	-0.53%	1.7%
44	Indiana	87.0	-0.56%	1.7%
45	Mississippi	84.4	-0.67%	1.1%
46	Maine	83.8	-0.70%	1.7%
47	Kansas	82.9	-0.74%	0.9%
48	Wisconsin	81.8	-0.79%	1.4%
49	Alabama	81.6	-0.80%	1.7%
50	West Virginia	65.0	-1.53%	1.1%

Growth in number of firms with 99 or fewer employees, 2013, three-year avg.

Small firms have been shown to be important contributors to job and economic growth as well as innovative activity. A growing presence of small businesses is therefore imperative for strong economic dynamism. The above table shows the annual growth rate in the number of small firms of 99 or fewer employees for each state, averaged over three years.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

SMALL BUSINESS PAYROLL GROWTH

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2009-2012 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*2.4%*	*3.0%*
1	North Dakota	250.0	11.8%	6.5%
2	Texas	153.1	4.7%	3.0%
3	Oklahoma	134.7	3.8%	1.3%
4	Utah	130.2	3.6%	3.4%
5	Wyoming	123.9	3.3%	0.6%
6	Florida	120.6	3.1%	6.3%
7	South Dakota	120.0	3.1%	0.8%
8	Minnesota	119.9	3.1%	4.3%
9	Alaska	119.7	3.1%	0.5%
10	**Michigan**	**115.0**	**2.8%**	**5.8%**
11	Colorado	114.6	2.8%	3.3%
12	Massachusetts	114.3	2.8%	3.0%
13	Virginia	112.2	2.7%	3.0%
14	Tennessee	111.7	2.7%	4.1%
15	Montana	110.5	2.6%	2.0%
16	Nebraska	110.0	2.6%	0.4%
17	Iowa	108.6	2.5%	1.8%
18	California	108.3	2.5%	3.9%
19	Louisiana	107.8	2.5%	-0.1%
20	Arkansas	106.5	2.4%	1.8%
21	Oregon	105.9	2.4%	4.0%
22	Ohio	102.5	2.2%	4.4%
23	Wisconsin	101.5	2.2%	3.5%
24	Maryland	100.4	2.1%	2.3%
25	Indiana	100.4	2.1%	4.0%
26	Kansas	99.6	2.1%	1.1%
27	Pennsylvania	99.0	2.0%	1.9%
28	Maine	98.3	2.0%	2.9%
29	Georgia	97.6	2.0%	4.3%
30	New York	97.5	2.0%	1.5%
31	Washington	96.7	1.9%	2.6%
32	Vermont	96.3	1.9%	2.1%
33	West Virginia	95.6	1.9%	1.0%
34	North Carolina	95.4	1.9%	3.3%
35	Illinois	94.9	1.8%	2.8%
36	New Hampshire	93.7	1.8%	3.8%
37	Rhode Island	92.9	1.7%	4.2%
38	Delaware	90.0	1.6%	14.3%
39	Mississippi	88.5	1.5%	1.1%
40	Arizona	88.2	1.5%	5.4%
41	Missouri	87.7	1.5%	2.5%
42	Connecticut	86.7	1.4%	2.7%
43	Alabama	86.6	1.4%	1.9%
44	New Jersey	84.5	1.3%	2.4%
45	New Mexico	82.2	1.2%	0.3%
46	Idaho	81.5	1.2%	3.6%
47	South Carolina	80.4	1.1%	2.6%
48	Kentucky	78.0	1.0%	1.2%
49	Hawaii	77.7	1.0%	2.0%
50	Nevada	77.3	1.0%	4.5%

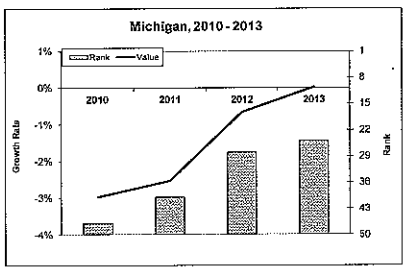
Growth in total nominal payroll of firms with 99 or fewer employees, 2012, three-year avg.

The goal of becoming a center for entrepreneurial business formation and growth goes beyond simple numbers of new firms. Through high performance, entrepreneurial firms can offer growing wages, high economic multiplier effects and related economic development. The above table measures the annual growth in total payroll of small businesses with 99 or fewer employees, averaged over three years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

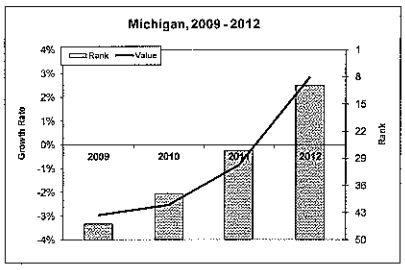
Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Growth Rate	Rank
Illinois	0.11%	21
Michigan	**0.02%**	**25**
Ohio	-0.50%	41
Indiana	-0.56%	44
Wisconsin	-0.79%	48



Midwest Performance, 2012

State	Growth Rate	Rank
Michigan	**2.8%**	**10**
Ohio	2.2%	22
Wisconsin	2.2%	23
Indiana	2.1%	25
Illinois	1.8%	35



INCREASE IN HIGH PERFORMANCE FIRMS

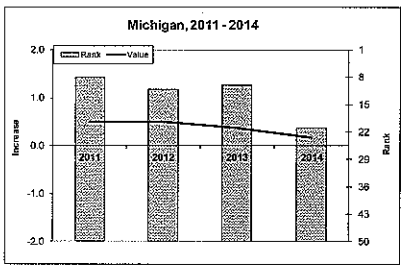
Rank	State	Score	Average Increase	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*0.0*	*0.16*
1	New York	177.0	4.17	4.2
2	California	148.7	2.67	0.3
3	Georgia	133.0	1.83	3.7
4	Texas	126.7	1.50	2.7
5	South Carolina	123.6	1.33	1.2
5	Missouri	123.6	1.33	1.0
7	Florida	120.4	1.17	1.0
8	Oregon	111.0	0.67	-0.3
9	Washington	107.9	0.50	0.9
9	Oklahoma	107.9	0.50	1.1
9	Louisiana	107.9	0.50	0.9
9	Idaho	107.9	0.50	0.7
13	Wisconsin	104.7	0.33	0.3
13	West Virginia	104.7	0.33	0.3
13	Ohio	104.7	0.33	0.4
13	North Carolina	104.7	0.33	0.0
13	New Mexico	104.7	0.33	-0.2
13	Indiana	104.7	0.33	0.0
13	Illinois	104.7	0.33	0.2
13	Arizona	104.7	0.33	0.0
21	Wyoming	101.6	0.17	0.2
21	South Dakota	101.6	0.17	2.7
21	**Michigan**	**101.6**	**0.17**	**0.0**
21	Kentucky	101.6	0.17	0.0
21	Arkansas	101.6	0.17	0.2
26	Utah	98.4	0.00	0.0
26	Montana	98.4	0.00	0.3
26	Alaska	98.4	0.00	0.7
26	Alabama	98.4	0.00	0.0
30	Vermont	95.3	-0.17	0.1
30	North Dakota	95.3	-0.17	-0.8
30	Nebraska	95.3	-0.17	1.9
30	Minnesota	95.3	-0.17	-1.1
30	Hawaii	95.3	-0.17	-0.1
30	Delaware	95.3	-0.17	-0.9
36	New Hampshire	92.1	-0.33	-0.6
36	Mississippi	92.1	-0.33	-0.3
36	Maine	92.1	-0.33	-0.4
36	Iowa	92.1	-0.33	-0.7
36	Colorado	92.1	-0.33	-0.5
41	Tennessee	89.0	-0.50	-0.2
41	Nevada	89.0	-0.50	-0.7
41	Kansas	89.0	-0.50	-0.8
44	Rhode Island	85.9	-0.67	-0.3
45	Pennsylvania	73.3	-1.33	-1.3
46	Maryland	63.8	-1.83	3.8
46	Connecticut	63.8	-1.83	-1.3
48	Virginia	57.6	-2.17	-1.6
49	New Jersey	45.0	-2.83	-2.4
50	Massachusetts	38.7	-3.17	-5.3

Change in number of firms with significant revenue/sales growth, 2014, three-year avg.

High-performance and especially technology-oriented companies tend to be more impervious to fluctuations in the overall economy and have a strong multiplier effect on the rest of the economy. The above table shows the absolute increase or decrease for the average number of privately held companies listed with the fastest-growing firms from *Inc.com*, and fastest-growing high-technology companies from Deloitte & Touche's *Fast 500*. *Source: Inc.com & Deloitte & Touche*

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Increase	Rank
Illinois	33.3%	13
Indiana	33.3%	13
Ohio	33.3%	13
Wisconsin	33.3%	13
Michigan	**16.7%**	**21**



NET ESTABLISHMENT ENTRANTS INCREASE

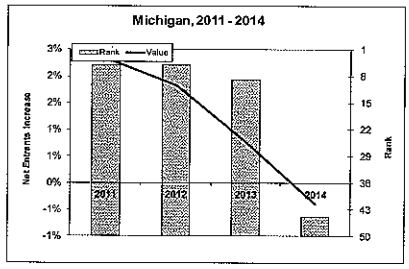
Rank	State	Score	Change in Net Entrants Rates	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*0.0%*	*0.2%*
1	Idaho	175.5	2.4%	1.5%
2	Indiana	126.2	0.9%	2.2%
3	Georgia	121.9	0.7%	1.2%
4	Montana	119.8	0.7%	0.1%
5	New Mexico	118.7	0.6%	0.7%
6	Maine	116.6	0.6%	0.5%
7	Oklahoma	115.5	0.5%	0.9%
8	Oregon	114.5	0.5%	0.4%
9	Tennessee	113.4	0.5%	0.9%
10	Delaware	112.3	0.4%	0.6%
10	Nevada	112.3	0.4%	0.8%
12	Utah	111.2	0.4%	0.9%
12	Washington	111.2	0.4%	1.2%
14	Colorado	110.2	0.4%	1.1%
15	Vermont	109.1	0.3%	0.1%
16	Wyoming	108.0	0.3%	0.5%
17	Florida	105.9	0.2%	0.7%
17	Kentucky	105.9	0.2%	1.5%
17	Wisconsin	105.9	0.2%	0.7%
20	Arizona	104.8	0.2%	0.9%
20	New York	104.8	0.2%	-0.5%
20	North Carolina	104.8	0.2%	0.2%
23	Connecticut	103.7	0.2%	-2.8%
24	South Dakota	102.7	0.1%	-0.2%
25	Virginia	100.5	0.1%	-1.1%
26	Alabama	99.5	0.0%	1.1%
26	Missouri	99.5	0.0%	0.2%
28	Alaska	97.3	0.0%	-0.9%
28	Minnesota	97.3	0.0%	-0.6%
28	Rhode Island	97.3	0.0%	-0.7%
31	Hawaii	96.3	-0.1%	0.7%
31	Kansas	96.3	-0.1%	0.1%
31	Louisiana	96.3	-0.1%	0.3%
31	Mississippi	96.3	-0.1%	0.5%
31	South Carolina	96.3	-0.1%	0.5%
31	Texas	96.3	-0.1%	0.9%
37	New Hampshire	95.2	-0.1%	0.0%
38	Illinois	94.1	-0.1%	0.1%
39	Ohio	92.0	-0.2%	-0.4%
40	Iowa	90.9	-0.2%	1.5%
40	New Jersey	90.9	-0.2%	0.3%
40	Pennsylvania	90.9	-0.2%	-0.8%
40	West Virginia	90.9	-0.2%	-0.3%
44	Massachusetts	88.8	-0.3%	0.5%
45	**Michigan**	**85.5**	**-0.4%**	**0.6%**
46	Maryland	81.3	-0.5%	0.0%
47	California	73.8	-0.8%	0.4%
48	Arkansas	72.7	-0.8%	0.8%
49	North Dakota	39.5	-1.8%	-0.8%
50	Nebraska	5.3	-2.9%	0.3%

Change in the net of new establishments minus failed establishments, as a percentage of total establishments, 2014

The rate of net establishment entrants is one of the most common measures of entrepreneurial activity and its change indicates a very dynamic and optimistic entrepreneurial environment, coincident with high rates of net new business growth and economic multiplier effects. The above table shows the absolute change in net establishment entrants as a percentage of all establishments in the intial year. *Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Change in Net Entrants Rates	Rank
Indiana	0.9%	2
Wisconsin	0.2%	17
Illinois	-0.1%	38
Ohio	-0.2%	39
Michigan	**-0.4%**	**45**



PROPRIETOR INCOME PER PROPRIETOR GROWTH

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*4.0%*	2%
1	North Dakota	148.5	9.4%	3.5%
2	Utah	146.4	9.1%	11.4%
3	**Michigan**	**138.1**	**8.2%**	**8.4%**
4	Rhode Island	127.3	6.9%	2.3%
5	South Carolina	126.9	6.9%	7.4%
6	California	126.6	6.9%	8.2%
7	Oklahoma	123.6	6.5%	6.1%
8	Minnesota	118.4	5.9%	2.2%
9	Nebraska	117.3	5.8%	-2.1%
10	Tennessee	115.7	5.6%	1.5%
11	Colorado	115.6	5.6%	7.0%
12	Washington	113.5	5.4%	3.9%
13	Florida	110.4	5.0%	7.6%
14	Idaho	108.4	4.8%	-0.5%
15	Connecticut	107.8	4.7%	0.5%
16	Texas	107.2	4.6%	4.4%
17	Indiana	106.2	4.5%	1.1%
18	North Carolina	105.7	4.5%	3.1%
19	Virginia	105.2	4.4%	0.6%
20	Oregon	104.7	4.3%	4.8%
21	South Dakota	104.5	4.3%	-0.8%
22	Missouri	103.7	4.2%	2.8%
23	New Hampshire	102.8	4.1%	-0.2%
24	Pennsylvania	100.3	3.8%	3.1%
25	Ohio	100.2	3.8%	-1.6%
26	Wisconsin	99.8	3.8%	3.7%
27	Montana	98.2	3.6%	2.0%
28	Illinois	98.0	3.6%	4.6%
29	Louisiana	98.0	3.6%	4.1%
30	Hawaii	98.0	3.6%	-0.2%
31	Alabama	97.5	3.5%	1.3%
32	Nevada	97.0	3.5%	9.1%
33	New Jersey	96.7	3.4%	2.5%
34	Arkansas	96.5	3.4%	4.1%
35	New Mexico	95.4	3.3%	3.0%
36	Arizona	95.1	3.2%	4.2%
37	Delaware	94.9	3.2%	1.9%
38	Kentucky	92.9	3.0%	2.6%
39	Massachusetts	92.9	3.0%	-2.9%
40	Georgia	92.4	2.9%	10.4%
41	New York	86.1	2.2%	-2.8%
42	Vermont	84.1	2.0%	-4.2%
43	Mississippi	83.9	2.0%	1.2%
44	Maryland	79.7	1.5%	0.3%
45	Kansas	75.2	1.0%	-2.8%
46	Maine	74.4	0.9%	-4.4%
47	Wyoming	72.5	0.7%	-4.5%
48	Alaska	68.1	0.2%	-7.5%
49	West Virginia	63.7	-0.3%	-4.7%
50	Iowa	58.8	-0.9%	-1.7%

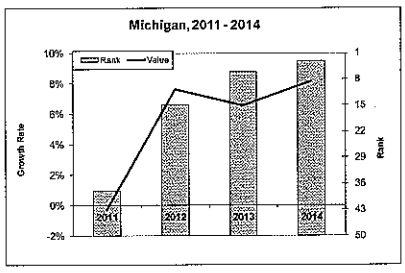
Percent change in proprietor's income per proprietor, 2014, three-year avg.

A healthy entrepreneurial economy is one with a strong presence of individual business owners. They put their money on the line daily and frequently seek creative solutions to market demands. This metric captures earnings from self-employment. The above table shows the rate at which proprietor's income per proprietor grew or contracted annually, averaged over three years.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Growth Rate	Rank
Michigan	**8.2%**	**3**
Indiana	4.5%	17
Ohio	3.8%	25
Wisconsin	3.8%	26
Illinois	3.6%	28



ENTREPRENEURIAL VITALITY

Entrepreneurial Vitality index is a composite measure of each state's level of entrepreneurial activity – broadly defined as the number of startups and entrepreneurial firms that form the backbone for a dynamic entrepreneurial system. The number of self-employed and the net business churn, or turnover, are both measures of start-up activity, whereas fast-growing companies and investment awards give insight into the successfulness of the innovative activities of incumbent and new firms.

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Illinois	**	*	**
Wisconsin	*	*	*
Michigan	*	**	*
Ohio	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	**

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	Massachusetts	*****	*****	*****
2	North Dakota	*****	*****	****
3	Utah	****	****	****
4	California	****	****	****
5	Virginia	***	***	****
6	Colorado	***	***	***
7	Connecticut	***	***	****
8	New Mexico	***	**	**
9	Maryland	***	***	***
10	New Hampshire	***	**	***
11	Texas	**	***	**
12	Arizona	**	**	**
13	Georgia	**	**	**
14	North Carolina	**	**	**
15	Florida	**	**	*
16	Idaho	**	*	*
17	Delaware	**	**	***
18	New York	**	**	***
19	New Jersey	**	**	**
20	Oklahoma	**	**	*
21	Oregon	**	**	*
22	Montana	**	**	**
23	Illinois	**	*	**
24	Minnesota	**	*	*
25	Alabama	**	**	**
26	Pennsylvania	**	**	**
27	Alaska	*	*	*
28	Arkansas	*	**	*
29	Missouri	*	*	*
30	South Carolina	*	*	*
31	Vermont	*	**	**
32	Nebraska	*	**	*
33	Wisconsin	*	*	*
34	Kentucky	*	**	*
35	**Michigan**	*	**	*
36	Ohio	*	*	*
37	Kansas	*	*	*
38	Washington	*	**	**
39	South Dakota	*	*	*
40	Wyoming	*	*	**
41	Indiana	*	*	**
42	Nevada	*	*	*
43	Tennessee	*	*	*
44	Rhode Island	*	*	*
45	Maine	*	*	*
46	Hawaii	*	*	*
47	Iowa	*	*	*
48	Louisiana	*	*	*
49	West Virginia	*	*	*
50	Mississippi	*	*	*

NET ESTABLISHMENT ENTRANTS

Rank	State	Score	Churn Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*1.5%*	*0.7%*
1	Idaho	156.4	5.3%	4.1%
2	Massachusetts	130.5	3.6%	1.4%
3	Montana	127.4	3.4%	-0.4%
4	Utah	125.9	3.3%	3.7%
5	Georgia	116.8	2.7%	1.9%
6	Florida	115.2	2.6%	1.9%
7	Missouri	113.7	2.5%	1.8%
7	Nevada	113.7	2.5%	0.4%
7	Oklahoma	113.7	2.5%	1.5%
10	Colorado	112.2	2.4%	2.2%
11	Wyoming	109.1	2.2%	0.1%
12	Maine	107.6	2.1%	0.3%
12	New Mexico	107.6	2.1%	1.3%
12	Oregon	107.6	2.1%	0.4%
15	North Carolina	106.1	2.0%	0.4%
16	Minnesota	104.6	1.9%	-2.1%
16	North Dakota	104.6	1.9%	-1.0%
16	Wisconsin	104.6	1.9%	2.9%
19	Kentucky	103.0	1.8%	1.0%
19	Tennessee	103.0	1.8%	0.8%
19	Texas	103.0	1.8%	-2.4%
19	Virginia	103.0	1.8%	3.0%
23	California	101.5	1.7%	-3.9%
23	Connecticut	101.5	1.7%	0.0%
23	South Dakota	101.5	1.7%	1.0%
26	Arizona	98.5	1.5%	2.4%
26	Vermont	98.5	1.5%	0.9%
28	New York	97.0	1.4%	-0.3%
28	Rhode Island	97.0	1.4%	0.6%
30	South Carolina	95.4	1.3%	2.8%
31	Delaware	93.9	1.2%	-0.4%
32	Alaska	90.9	1.0%	-1.5%
32	Indiana	90.9	1.0%	0.9%
32	New Hampshire	90.9	1.0%	-2.8%
35	Iowa	89.3	0.9%	2.9%
36	Arkansas	87.8	0.8%	0.2%
37	Alabama	86.3	0.7%	1.8%
38	Nebraska	84.8	0.6%	1.4%
39	Kansas	83.2	0.5%	1.2%
40	Louisiana	81.7	0.4%	0.3%
41	**Michigan**	**80.2**	**0.3%**	**2.3%**
41	Mississippi	80.2	0.3%	2.7%
41	Pennsylvania	80.2	0.3%	0.1%
41	Washington	80.2	0.3%	-1.3%
45	Hawaii	78.7	0.2%	0.4%
45	Maryland	78.7	0.2%	0.7%
45	New Jersey	78.7	0.2%	-0.7%
45	West Virginia	78.7	0.2%	0.8%
49	Illinois	77.1	0.1%	1.4%
49	Ohio	77.1	0.1%	0.5%

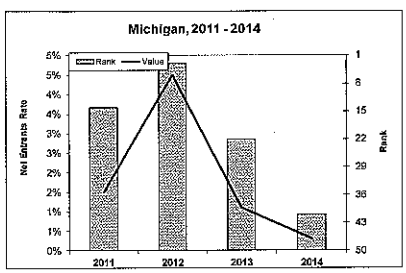
Net of new establishments minus failed establishments, as a percentage of total establishments, 2014

Business churn is one of the most common measures of entrepreneurial activity, and its growth indicates an increasingly dynamic economic environment. High growth areas in the innovation economy are coincident with high rates of new business growth. The above table shows net new establishments as a percentage of all establishments at the beginning of the year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Net Entrants Rate	Rank
Wisconsin	0.02	16
Indiana	0.01	32
Michigan	**0.003**	**41**
Illinois	0.001	49
Ohio	0.001	49



ESTABLISHMENT TURNOVER RATE

Rank	State	Score	Turnover Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*21.5%*	*-0.6%*
1	Florida	134.9	27.0%	1.9%
2	Idaho	129.4	26.1%	0.8%
3	California	127.0	25.7%	5.7%
4	Utah	124.5	25.3%	0.2%
5	Georgia	123.3	25.1%	1.6%
6	Colorado	122.7	25.0%	0.3%
6	Delaware	122.7	25.0%	-1.5%
8	New Mexico	119.7	24.5%	1.3%
9	Arizona	118.5	24.3%	-1.8%
9	Nevada	118.5	24.3%	-0.5%
11	Illinois	116.1	23.9%	1.4%
12	Virginia	115.5	23.8%	-0.4%
13	Massachusetts	113.0	23.4%	2.1%
14	New York	110.6	23.0%	-0.6%
15	Missouri	107.6	22.5%	2.3%
16	Maryland	107.0	22.4%	-1.0%
16	New Jersey	107.0	22.4%	-0.9%
18	North Dakota	106.4	22.3%	-0.1%
19	Rhode Island	105.8	22.2%	-0.7%
20	North Carolina	104.5	22.0%	-0.6%
21	Montana	103.3	21.8%	1.2%
22	Kentucky	102.1	21.6%	1.7%
23	Wyoming	100.9	21.4%	0.7%
24	**Michigan**	**100.3**	**21.3%**	**-0.4%**
24	Oregon	100.3	21.3%	-0.7%
26	Alaska	99.7	21.2%	-3.1%
26	Nebraska	99.7	21.2%	0.1%
26	New Hampshire	99.7	21.2%	-0.9%
29	South Carolina	99.1	21.1%	-0.4%
30	Minnesota	97.9	20.9%	-0.3%
31	Arkansas	97.3	20.8%	-2.4%
31	Texas	97.3	20.8%	0.2%
33	Washington	95.5	20.5%	-5.8%
34	Maine	93.0	20.1%	-1.3%
34	Oklahoma	93.0	20.1%	0.0%
36	Kansas	91.8	19.9%	-0.6%
36	Vermont	91.8	19.9%	-0.8%
38	Louisiana	90.0	19.6%	-1.4%
39	Indiana	88.8	19.4%	-1.4%
39	West Virginia	88.8	19.4%	0.5%
41	Hawaii	87.6	19.2%	0.4%
42	Wisconsin	87.0	19.1%	0.7%
43	Tennessee	86.4	19.0%	-0.6%
44	Pennsylvania	84.5	18.7%	-1.7%
45	Mississippi	83.3	18.5%	-0.4%
46	Alabama	80.9	18.1%	-0.9%
47	Connecticut	79.7	17.9%	0.7%
47	Ohio	79.7	17.9%	-1.0%
49	Iowa	78.5	17.7%	-0.3%
50	South Dakota	76.1	17.3%	-0.6%

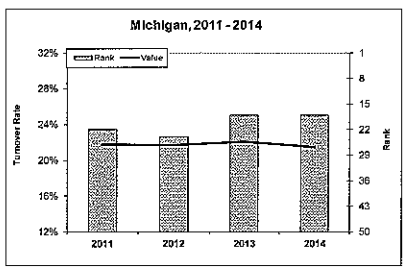
New establishments plus establishment terminations as a percent of total establishments, 2014

The turnover rate is an attempt to get at how dynamic an economy is by adding the formations to terminations and showing as a percent of all establishments. Some refer to this metric as 'churn.' It is widely understood that high-energy entrepreneurial economies have high turnover. But caution is warranted since occasionally flailing economies have high churn.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Turnover Rate	Rank
Illinois	23.9%	11
Michigan	**21.3%**	**24**
Indiana	19.4%	39
Wisconsin	19.1%	42
Ohio	17.9%	47



SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Score	Per 1,000 Labor Force	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*218.0*	*-0.8%*
1	Montana	133.5	268.5	-1.0%
2	Idaho	125.4	256.1	-2.7%
3	Oklahoma	124.3	254.5	2.6%
4	Florida	120.4	248.5	0.4%
5	Colorado	120.0	247.9	2.7%
6	Texas	119.4	247.0	1.1%
7	Vermont	119.4	246.9	-0.4%
8	Wyoming	117.8	244.4	1.7%
9	California	116.7	242.8	-3.2%
10	South Dakota	113.6	238.1	-0.9%
11	Georgia	111.7	235.1	-1.6%
12	Maine	111.6	234.9	1.1%
13	Connecticut	109.2	231.3	-0.1%
14	Mississippi	108.9	230.9	1.7%
15	Tennessee	107.7	229.0	-2.6%
16	Arizona	107.0	227.9	-2.7%
17	Louisiana	106.4	227.1	3.3%
18	Maryland	105.9	226.3	3.2%
19	Utah	105.5	225.6	-4.2%
20	New Hampshire	105.0	224.9	-0.4%
21	Nevada	104.5	224.2	-2.2%
22	Kansas	104.5	224.1	1.6%
23	New Jersey	102.7	221.4	1.4%
24	Oregon	102.1	220.4	-3.2%
25	Alabama	100.9	218.7	-0.4%
26	Arkansas	99.1	215.8	-0.3%
27	New York	98.7	215.2	-0.1%
28	New Mexico	96.8	212.3	-0.3%
29	Missouri	96.0	211.1	-2.7%
30	Alaska	95.5	210.3	3.3%
31	Hawaii	94.6	208.9	1.1%
32	**Michigan**	**94.5**	**208.8**	**-3.0%**
33	North Carolina	94.1	208.2	-1.4%
34	Iowa	93.8	207.8	-2.0%
35	Nebraska	91.4	204.0	-1.9%
36	South Carolina	91.3	203.9	-2.0%
37	Illinois	91.2	203.7	-1.1%
38	Massachusetts	88.6	199.8	0.3%
39	Kentucky	88.0	198.8	-1.6%
40	Minnesota	87.9	198.8	-2.7%
41	North Dakota	86.4	196.3	-7.7%
42	Virginia	85.7	195.4	-1.8%
43	Washington	85.1	194.5	4.3%
44	Ohio	84.1	192.9	-1.6%
45	Pennsylvania	82.3	190.2	2.2%
46	West Virginia	81.7	189.2	2.9%
47	Rhode Island	81.6	189.0	0.3%
48	Delaware	78.7	184.6	-1.3%
49	Wisconsin	77.8	183.2	-2.0%
50	Indiana	75.8	180.1	-2.8%

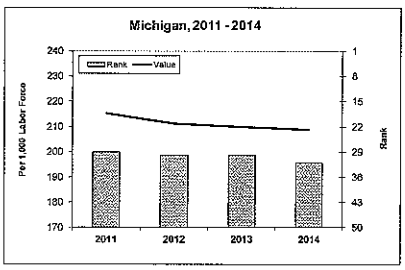
Number of non-farm proprietors per 1,000 labor force participants, 2014

The self-employed are the stock from which employer firms emerge, and high self-employment reflects entrepreneurial opportunities that are realized through an enabling environment. The above table shows the number of non-farm proprietors as a share of the labor force.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Per 1,000 Labor Force	Rank
Michigan	**208.8**	**32**
Illinois	203.7	37
Ohio	192.9	44
Wisconsin	183.2	49
Indiana	180.1	50



UNIVERSITY SPINOUT BUSINESSES

Rank	State	Score	Spinouts per $1 billion R&D	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*31.8*	*22.3%*
1	Alaska	200.9	143.2	(n/a)
2	Utah	149.2	83.6	-38.9%
3	Connecticut	143.6	77.1	19.5%
4	New Mexico	142.2	75.5	109.1%
5	Nebraska	128.7	59.9	21.8%
6	Indiana	125.1	55.8	65.6%
7	South Carolina	122.4	52.7	19.5%
8	Florida	119.6	49.4	53.1%
9	Kentucky	118.5	48.2	-36.6%
10	Pennsylvania	115.6	44.8	138.6%
11	Arizona	114.7	43.8	26.6%
12	Oregon	113.7	42.7	28.2%
13	North Carolina	107.6	35.6	52.4%
14	Colorado	105.6	33.3	2.1%
15	Oklahoma	105.5	33.2	-15.1%
16	Louisiana	105.2	32.9	28.2%
17	Iowa	104.3	31.8	117.6%
18	New Jersey	102.7	30.0	-18.7%
19	Ohio	101.9	29.1	9.6%
20	Virginia	101.9	29.0	80.4%
21	Mississippi	101.8	28.9	17.9%
22	Illinois	101.4	28.5	37.4%
23	Georgia	101.1	28.1	1.9%
24	Minnesota	100.0	26.9	38.1%
25	California	100.0	26.8	3.8%
26	Vermont	97.8	24.3	-42.8%
27	West Virginia	97.2	23.7	-57.2%
28	Kansas	97.1	23.5	109.6%
29	Idaho	96.4	22.7	100.0%
30	Delaware	95.6	21.8	(n/a)
31	Massachusetts	95.0	21.1	6.1%
32	Missouri	94.3	20.3	33.3%
33	North Dakota	94.1	20.1	169.6%
34	New Hampshire	93.4	19.2	-18.8%
35	**Michigan**	**91.4**	**17.0**	**2.5%**
36	Tennessee	90.8	16.3	191.3%
37	Maine	89.7	15.0	100.0%
38	New York	89.5	14.7	-25.2%
39	Maryland	88.6	13.7	-2.9%
40	Texas	88.2	13.3	-55.3%
41	Alabama	87.9	12.9	(n/a)
42	Washington	87.7	12.7	-24.5%
43	South Dakota	87.3	12.2	-77.2%
44	Montana	84.3	8.8	-77.8%
45	Wisconsin	83.7	8.1	-11.5%
46	Hawaii	83.4	7.8	-66.3%
47	Rhode Island	83.3	7.6	(n/a)
48	Nevada	76.7	0.0	0.0%
(n/a)	Arkansas	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Wyoming	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)

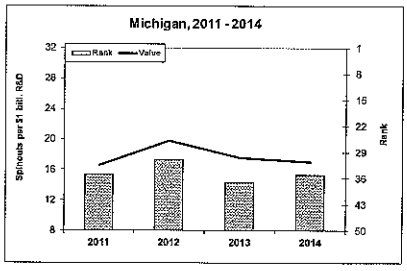
Average university spinout businesses per $1 billion research and development funding, 2014

Academic institutions vary in the degree to which they encourage and support faculty and student spinout discoveries into new local business ventures. Silicon Valley has proven that state and local economies can benefit significantly from their proactive business growth policies and practices. The above table shows the three-year average of the number of start-ups initiated by universities per $1 billion research and development expenditures.

Source: Association of University Technology Managers

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Spinouts per $1 billion R&D	Rank
Indiana	55.8	6
Ohio	29.1	19
Illinois	28.5	22
Michigan	**17.0**	**35**
Wisconsin	8.1	45



HIGH PERFORMANCE FIRMS

Rank	State	Score	Per 100,000 Firms	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*5.1*	*39.7%*
1	California	158.3	18.5	4.7%
2	Utah	152.5	17.1	-1.9%
3	Massachusetts	147.7	15.9	-31.1%
4	Virginia	143.6	14.9	-23.3%
5	Georgia	132.7	12.2	35.8%
6	Washington	127.3	10.8	10.0%
7	Delaware	125.8	10.5	-18.5%
8	Maryland	121.2	9.3	-35.9%
9	New York	119.9	9.0	43.4%
10	Colorado	117.1	8.3	-10.0%
11	Texas	115.1	7.8	14.3%
12	Connecticut	114.7	7.7	-50.0%
13	Arizona	113.6	7.4	14.8%
14	Florida	112.2	7.1	11.1%
15	Illinois	110.0	6.5	5.9%
16	Pennsylvania	107.4	5.9	-23.0%
17	South Carolina	107.1	5.8	795.2%
18	New Jersey	106.7	5.7	-43.9%
19	Idaho	106.1	5.6	296.9%
20	North Carolina	105.4	5.4	11.7%
21	Oregon	104.4	5.1	78.6%
22	Ohio	101.0	4.3	14.8%
23	Minnesota	100.9	4.3	-9.4%
24	Oklahoma	100.5	4.2	98.2%
25	Indiana	100.3	4.1	28.7%
26	Missouri	99.7	4.0	809.0%
27	West Virginia	97.8	3.5	100.0%
28	Kansas	97.6	3.4	-42.9%
29	New Hampshire	96.9	3.3	-49.9%
30	**Michigan**	**96.6**	**3.2**	**10.0%**
31	Nevada	96.5	3.2	-50.5%
32	New Mexico	95.2	2.9	100.0%
33	Wyoming	95.0	2.8	100.0%
34	Vermont	94.8	2.7	-49.6%
35	South Dakota	93.1	2.3	100.0%
36	Wisconsin	93.0	2.3	67.5%
37	Hawaii	91.8	2.0	-50.0%
38	Louisiana	91.2	1.9	100.0%
39	Iowa	90.2	1.6	-50.0%
40	Alabama	89.2	1.4	0.6%
41	Nebraska	88.5	1.2	-50.5%
42	Arkansas	87.7	1.0	100.0%
43	Kentucky	86.7	0.7	100.0%
44	Tennessee	85.8	0.5	-75.1%
45	Alaska	83.7	0.0	0.0%
45	Maine	83.7	0.0	-100.0%
45	Mississippi	83.7	0.0	-100.0%
45	Montana	83.7	0.0	0.0%
45	North Dakota	83.7	0.0	-100.0%
45	Rhode Island	83.7	0.0	-100.0%

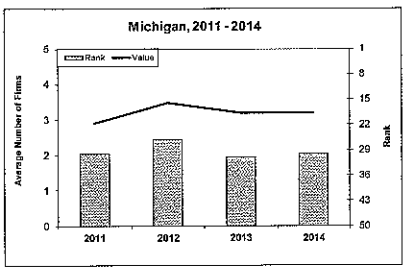
Number of firms with significant revenue/sales growth relative to the total number of firms, 2014

Just as new small companies are an important part of a state's economic dynamism, entrepreneurial firms that continuously innovate their products and processes have an equally significant role in contributing to growth and prosperity. The table above shows the average number of privately held companies listed with the fastest-growing firms from *Inc.com*, and fastest-growing high-technology companies from Deloitte & Touche's *Fast 500,* relative to the total number of firms.

Source: Inc.com & Deloitte & Touche

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Per 100,000 Firms	Rank
Illinois	6.5	15
Ohio	4.3	22
Indiana	4.1	25
Michigan	**3.2**	**30**
Wisconsin	2.3	36



IPO AWARDS

Rank	State	Score	3-Year Total per 100,000 Firms	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*5.2*	*2.5*
1	Massachusetts	200.0	32.5	23.0
2	California	153.5	19.1	10.8
3	Texas	147.4	17.3	8.5
4	Connecticut	145.5	16.8	7.0
5	New Jersey	130.5	12.5	8.3
6	Pennsylvania	123.6	10.5	6.1
7	Colorado	123.0	10.3	4.7
8	Utah	122.9	10.2	5.0
9	North Carolina	122.6	10.2	6.0
10	Maryland	116.5	8.4	2.8
11	Arizona	114.8	7.9	6.9
12	New York	111.3	6.9	3.1
13	Kansas	111.2	6.9	6.9
14	Wisconsin	109.8	6.5	3.7
15	Washington	109.2	6.3	3.5
16	Virginia	108.5	6.1	4.0
17	Illinois	107.9	5.9	2.0
18	Oklahoma	106.6	5.6	-2.9
19	South Dakota	103.5	4.6	0.0
20	Indiana	103.3	4.6	0.0
21	Nevada	102.0	4.2	4.2
22	Rhode Island	101.8	4.2	4.2
23	Florida	101.8	4.2	1.2
24	Tennessee	101.8	4.2	4.2
25	Louisiana	100.3	3.7	3.7
26	Georgia	99.7	3.6	-1.8
27	**Michigan**	**99.5**	**3.5**	**1.7**
28	New Hampshire	98.8	3.3	3.3
29	Iowa	98.5	3.2	1.6
30	Idaho	97.0	2.8	2.8
31	Alabama	96.8	2.7	2.7
32	Ohio	96.7	2.7	1.1
33	Missouri	96.6	2.6	1.8
34	South Carolina	96.3	2.6	2.6
35	Minnesota	96.3	2.6	0.0
36	Nebraska	95.7	2.4	0.0
37	Oregon	91.4	1.1	1.1
38	Wyoming	87.4	0.0	0.0
38	West Virginia	87.4	0.0	0.0
38	Vermont	87.4	0.0	0.0
38	North Dakota	87.4	0.0	0.0
38	New Mexico	87.4	0.0	-1.5
38	Montana	87.4	0.0	0.0
38	Mississippi	87.4	0.0	0.0
38	Maine	87.4	0.0	-3.2
38	Kentucky	87.4	0.0	0.0
38	Hawaii	87.4	0.0	0.0
38	Delaware	87.4	0.0	0.0
38	Arkansas	87.4	0.0	0.0
38	Alaska	87.4	0.0	-5.7

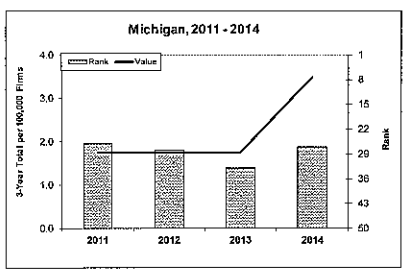
Number of initial public offerings per 100,000 firms over three years, 2014

An Initial Public Offering (IPO) occurs when a company decides to sell stocks to the general public. Companies that go public tend to have established a good performance track record and therefore reflect entrepreneurial success in the form of new and/or improved products or processes. The adjacent table shows thethree-year total of the number of IPOs as a share of all companies in the state.

Source: Renaissance Capital

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	3-Year Total per 100,000 Firms	Rank
Wisconsin	6.5	14
Illinois	5.9	17
Indiana	4.6	20
Michigan	**3.5**	**27**
Ohio	2.7	32



SBIR AWARDS

Rank	State	Score	Awards per 1,000 Firms	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*24.4*	*-17.2%*
1	Massachusetts	222.1	122.5	-22.9%
2	North Dakota	209.2	111.2	-34.4%
3	New Hampshire	168.0	75.5	1.5%
4	Maryland	156.7	65.7	-13.4%
5	New Mexico	151.9	61.5	-15.7%
6	Virginia	148.7	58.7	-23.2%
7	Colorado	138.0	49.4	-26.5%
8	California	132.6	44.7	-10.4%
9	Delaware	127.2	40.0	0.8%
10	Alabama	126.3	39.3	-20.1%
11	Hawaii	118.6	32.5	20.1%
12	Ohio	115.6	29.9	-18.5%
13	Connecticut	111.6	26.5	-36.8%
14	Arizona	110.1	25.1	-29.2%
15	Utah	109.2	24.4	11.0%
16	Pennsylvania	108.8	24.0	-19.0%
17	Oregon	108.3	23.6	-3.7%
18	Rhode Island	108.1	23.5	-26.4%
19	Montana	107.5	22.9	0.3%
20	Washington	104.0	19.9	-18.0%
21	**Michigan**	**102.4**	**18.5**	**-24.0%**
22	North Carolina	101.7	17.8	-6.2%
23	Vermont	101.5	17.7	-32.1%
24	New Jersey	101.1	17.3	-23.4%
25	Minnesota	100.7	17.0	-10.9%
26	Texas	99.3	15.8	-12.0%
27	Wisconsin	97.7	14.4	-19.2%
28	New York	97.1	13.9	-26.1%
29	Arkansas	96.0	12.9	-19.2%
30	Illinois	95.0	12.1	-12.2%
31	Kentucky	95.0	12.1	20.7%
32	Indiana	94.6	11.7	-34.3%
33	Georgia	92.7	10.0	-10.9%
34	Florida	91.8	9.3	-15.7%
35	Kansas	91.2	8.7	25.6%
36	Nevada	90.8	8.4	-18.3%
37	South Dakota	90.6	8.2	41.2%
38	Wyoming	89.9	7.6	-57.2%
39	Maine	89.7	7.5	-54.4%
40	Idaho	89.7	7.5	-35.5%
41	Missouri	89.6	7.4	-28.6%
42	Tennessee	89.4	7.2	45.2%
43	South Carolina	89.1	6.9	-25.1%
44	Iowa	89.1	6.9	-4.6%
45	Alaska	88.3	6.2	9.8%
46	Oklahoma	87.1	5.1	-3.6%
47	Nebraska	86.2	4.4	-49.1%
48	West Virginia	86.2	4.4	-58.0%
49	Louisiana	85.7	3.9	-9.1%
50	Mississippi	81.9	0.7	-88.4%

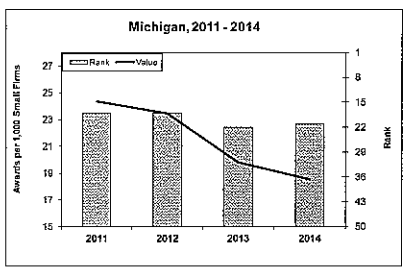
Three-year total of SBIR awards per 1,000 small firms, 2014

Robust research, development, and related commercialization correlate closely with market leadership, growth, and economic development for the communities in which the firms reside. The federal SBIR program provides grants to small businesses to conduct commercially viable R&D for breakthrough technology innovations, products, and processes. The above table gives the number of SBIR awards over three years in each state in relation to the number of firms with less than 500 employees.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	3-Year Total per 1,000 Small Firms	Rank
Ohio	29.9	12
Michigan	**18.5**	**21**
Wisconsin	14.4	27
Illinois	12.1	30
Indiana	11.7	32



STTR AWARDS

Rank	State	Score	Awards per 1,000 Firms	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*4.37*	*-14.2%*
1	North Dakota	250.0	61.80	100.0%
2	Massachusetts	250.0	16.18	-23.1%
3	New Hampshire	174.9	9.22	-6.7%
4	Virginia	170.9	8.85	-14.7%
5	Maryland	167.2	8.51	-14.2%
6	New Mexico	162.4	8.06	-18.0%
7	Alabama	155.6	7.44	-19.2%
8	Delaware	142.3	6.20	-25.2%
9	Colorado	138.3	5.83	-18.4%
10	California	129.6	5.03	17.9%
11	Arizona	122.6	4.38	-26.3%
12	Ohio	117.8	3.93	-10.7%
13	Connecticut	117.3	3.89	-15.6%
14	North Carolina	116.3	3.79	33.8%
15	Utah	115.4	3.71	-31.3%
16	Kentucky	114.9	3.66	5.2%
17	Pennsylvania	105.6	2.80	-20.4%
18	Oregon	104.4	2.69	-41.5%
19	Texas	103.8	2.63	-8.2%
20	**Michigan**	**102.8**	**2.54**	**-36.8%**
21	Hawaii	102.4	2.50	-45.4%
22	Nebraska	102.0	2.46	64.8%
23	Wisconsin	100.9	2.36	0.5%
24	Illinois	100.6	2.33	-27.0%
25	Montana	100.1	2.29	-61.5%
26	New Jersey	99.9	2.27	-33.2%
27	New York	98.6	2.15	8.5%
28	Georgia	97.0	2.00	-18.0%
29	Indiana	96.8	1.98	15.9%
30	Washington	96.2	1.92	-46.4%
31	Minnesota	95.2	1.83	-12.8%
32	Wyoming	94.4	1.76	-50.6%
33	Rhode Island	94.2	1.74	-55.3%
34	Oklahoma	93.9	1.72	8.1%
35	Tennessee	93.9	1.71	-0.2%
36	Iowa	93.1	1.64	-41.2%
37	Maine	92.2	1.56	25.9%
38	Florida	91.9	1.53	1.0%
39	West Virginia	91.2	1.46	1.4%
40	Idaho	90.9	1.44	65.4%
41	South Carolina	89.7	1.33	47.7%
42	Kansas	88.9	1.25	41.7%
43	Arkansas	88.7	1.23	-25.0%
44	Mississippi	87.9	1.16	16.2%
45	Vermont	87.7	1.14	-49.6%
46	Nevada	87.3	1.10	64.9%
47	Missouri	84.2	0.81	-63.6%
48	South Dakota	80.6	0.48	0.3%
49	Louisiana	76.8	0.13	-75.1%
50	Alaska	75.4	0.00	0.0%

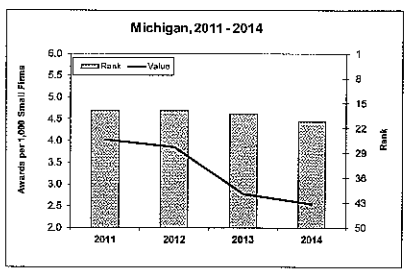
Three-year total of STTR awards per 1,000 small firms, 2014

The federal Small Business Technology Transfer program provides grants to small businesses to conduct commercially viable R&D of breakthrough technology innovations, products, and processes in collaboration with research universities and colleges. The above table shows a state's STTR awards over three years relative to the number of firms with less than 500 employees firms.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	3-Year Total per 1,000 Small Firms	Rank
Ohio	3.9	12
Michigan	**2.5**	**20**
Wisconsin	2.4	23
Illinois	2.3	24
Indiana	2.0	29



SBIC AWARDS

Rank	State	Score	Awards per 1,000 Firms	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*9.7*	*13.0%*
1	North Dakota	250.0	74.2	89.4%
2	Massachusetts	169.3	32.0	-23.3%
3	Utah	151.2	25.6	-19.6%
4	New Jersey	137.6	20.8	-18.3%
5	New York	126.0	16.7	48.0%
6	North Carolina	118.6	14.1	34.1%
7	Texas	118.1	13.9	10.9%
8	Kansas	116.0	13.2	54.1%
9	Illinois	115.9	13.1	4.3%
10	Tennessee	115.7	13.1	56.1%
11	Connecticut	114.1	12.5	10.1%
12	New Hampshire	110.6	11.3	-38.8%
13	Georgia	110.5	11.2	54.5%
14	Virginia	110.4	11.2	-21.5%
15	Colorado	109.2	10.8	-16.0%
16	California	108.7	10.6	-37.3%
17	Minnesota	108.6	10.6	18.2%
18	Delaware	105.8	9.6	15.5%
19	Oklahoma	104.1	9.0	290.2%
20	New Mexico	104.0	9.0	7.4%
21	Vermont	102.9	8.6	-59.2%
22	Rhode Island	102.0	8.3	73.9%
23	South Carolina	102.0	8.2	18.6%
24	Pennsylvania	100.6	7.8	-42.5%
25	Oregon	100.1	7.6	65.3%
26	Louisiana	99.9	7.5	110.0%
27	Florida	99.5	7.4	3.6%
28	Missouri	98.3	6.9	-26.6%
29	Arizona	97.7	6.7	-15.9%
30	Arkansas	96.1	6.2	25.0%
31	Wisconsin	96.0	6.1	7.1%
32	Washington	95.2	5.8	-49.1%
33	South Dakota	95.0	5.8	199.0%
34	Ohio	94.6	5.6	-21.6%
35	Maryland	93.8	5.4	-33.8%
36	Indiana	93.3	5.2	-23.5%
37	Mississippi	91.1	4.4	36.5%
38	**Michigan**	**90.9**	**4.3**	**17.7%**
39	Kentucky	90.7	4.3	34.4%
40	Iowa	88.4	3.4	-62.5%
41	Alabama	87.8	3.2	65.4%
42	Idaho	85.1	2.3	32.3%
43	Maine	84.8	2.2	0.8%
44	Nevada	84.2	2.0	75.3%
45	Hawaii	83.3	1.7	100.1%
46	Montana	82.3	1.3	31.9%
47	Nebraska	82.1	1.2	-29.4%
48	West Virginia	80.7	0.7	84.4%
49	Alaska	78.6	0.0	0.0%
49	Wyoming	78.6	0.0	0.0%

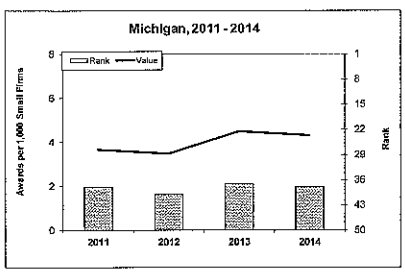
Three-year total of SBIC awards per 1,000 small firms, 2014

SBICs are private investment companies supported and regulated by the U.S. Small Business Administration. Their aim is to create investment pools of risk capital in local markets. One sign of entrepreneurial capital dynamics is the extent to which small businesses successfully access this program. The above table shows the awards given by SBICs over three years in relation to the number of firms with less than 500 employees in each state.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	3-Year Total per 1,000 Small Firms	Rank
Illinois	13.1	9
Wisconsin	6.1	31
Ohio	5.6	34
Indiana	5.2	36
Michigan	**4.3**	**38**



5-YEAR ESTABLISHMENT SURVIVAL RATE

Rank	State	Score	Survival Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*51.0%*	*9.5%*
1	Massachusetts	151.4	60.1%	10.1%
2	North Dakota	136.9	57.4%	2.1%
3	Wisconsin	131.6	56.4%	9.5%
4	South Dakota	130.5	56.2%	2.0%
5	California	128.4	55.8%	14.6%
6	Nebraska	126.2	55.4%	5.7%
7	Connecticut	121.9	54.6%	20.3%
8	Minnesota	119.3	54.1%	11.3%
9	Iowa	118.7	54.0%	4.2%
9	**Michigan**	**118.7**	**54.0%**	**15.9%**
9	Montana	118.7	54.0%	17.1%
12	Hawaii	117.1	53.7%	7.0%
13	Maine	108.6	52.1%	5.5%
13	Ohio	108.6	52.1%	8.5%
13	Texas	108.6	52.1%	5.9%
16	Missouri	108.0	52.0%	6.8%
17	West Virginia	105.4	51.5%	8.0%
18	North Carolina	104.8	51.4%	8.9%
19	Louisiana	104.3	51.3%	7.8%
20	New York	103.7	51.2%	2.8%
20	Oklahoma	103.7	51.2%	3.4%
20	Vermont	103.7	51.2%	9.9%
23	Illinois	101.6	50.8%	6.3%
24	Utah	101.1	50.7%	24.0%
25	Indiana	100.5	50.6%	7.4%
26	Georgia	99.5	50.4%	10.3%
26	Wyoming	99.5	50.4%	11.3%
28	Alabama	97.9	50.1%	8.9%
28	Oregon	97.9	50.1%	19.0%
30	Alaska	96.3	49.8%	0.2%
30	Maryland	96.3	49.8%	12.9%
32	Kentucky	95.2	49.6%	1.6%
33	Pennsylvania	94.1	49.4%	-4.6%
33	South Carolina	94.1	49.4%	19.9%
35	Kansas	93.0	49.2%	0.6%
35	Washington	93.0	49.2%	22.1%
37	Rhode Island	92.0	49.0%	7.5%
38	Virginia	91.4	48.9%	7.2%
39	Idaho	90.9	48.8%	30.1%
40	New Hampshire	89.8	48.6%	14.1%
41	Arizona	89.3	48.5%	20.1%
42	Colorado	88.2	48.3%	9.3%
42	Mississippi	88.2	48.3%	4.3%
42	Nevada	88.2	48.3%	12.1%
45	Tennessee	82.9	47.3%	9.5%
46	Arkansas	82.3	47.2%	1.3%
47	Florida	81.3	47.0%	22.4%
47	New Jersey	81.3	47.0%	5.4%
49	New Mexico	77.0	46.2%	6.5%
50	Delaware	73.2	45.5%	1.1%

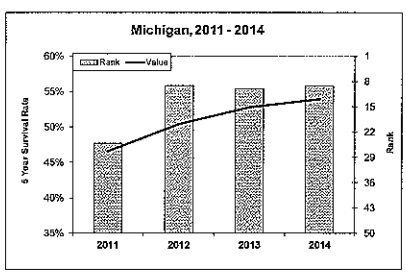
Five-year establishment survival rate, 2014

The long-term survival of a business reflects both the effective use of internal and external resources as well as a supportive business environment. On average, businesses that survive five years have a much higher chance of continuing for the long-haul. The above table shows the share of surviving establishment relative to five years ago.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Survival Rate	Rank
Wisconsin	56.4%	3
Michigan	**54.0%**	**9**
Ohio	52.1%	13
Illinois	50.8%	23
Indiana	50.6%	25



ENTREPRENEURIAL CLIMATE

The broader business climate and institutional environment provide the foundation upon which entrepreneurial activity grows. Elements of Entrepreneurial Climate include the general magnitude and effectiveness of investments in innovative activity, the availability of financial capital, and the general level of economic dynamism.

The Research and Innovation sub-index mainly measures investment in and returns to innovative activity, whereas the Financial and Institutional Capital sub-index takes a look at the actual cash flow as well as institutional support for small firms and startups. The General Business Growth sub-index captures the vitality and health of the economy that supports entrepreneurial dynamism.

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Illinois	***	***	***
Ohio	***	***	**
Wisconsin	***	**	**
Michigan	***	***	***
Indiana	**	**	**

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	Massachusetts	*****	*****	*****
2	California	*****	*****	*****
3	Utah	****	****	****
4	New York	****	***	****
5	Washington	****	****	****
6	Oregon	****	****	***
7	Colorado	****	****	****
8	North Carolina	****	***	***
9	North Dakota	***	****	***
10	Minnesota	***	***	***
11	New Jersey	***	***	***
12	Texas	***	****	***
13	Rhode Island	***	**	***
14	South Dakota	***	***	**
15	Illinois	***	***	***
16	Ohio	***	***	**
17	Connecticut	***	**	**
18	Idaho	***	***	***
19	Maryland	***	***	****
20	Alabama	***	***	**
21	New Hampshire	***	**	***
22	Wisconsin	***	**	**
23	**Michigan**	***	***	***
24	Virginia	***	**	***
25	Georgia	***	**	**
26	Arizona	**	**	**
27	Pennsylvania	**	**	**
28	New Mexico	**	**	**
29	Delaware	**	*	**
30	Tennessee	**	**	**
31	Indiana	**	**	**
32	Oklahoma	**	**	*
33	Montana	**	***	**
34	Florida	**	*	*
35	Vermont	**	**	***
36	Iowa	**	**	**
37	Kansas	**	*	*
38	Nevada	**	*	*
39	Nebraska	**	**	*
40	Missouri	**	*	**
41	Hawaii	**	*	*
42	Louisiana	*	*	*
43	West Virginia	*	*	*
44	South Carolina	*	*	*
45	Kentucky	*	*	*
46	Maine	*	*	**
47	Arkansas	*	*	*
48	Alaska	*	*	*
49	Mississippi	*	*	*
50	Wyoming	*	*	**

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Illinois	***	***	***
Wisconsin	***	***	***
Michigan	***	**	***
Ohio	**	**	**
Indiana	**	**	**

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	Massachusetts	*****	*****	*****
2	New Jersey	****	****	***
3	Maryland	****	****	****
4	Utah	****	***	***
5	Minnesota	****	****	****
6	Oregon	****	***	***
7	New York	***	***	***
8	California	***	***	****
9	West Virginia	***	*	*
10	Washington	***	****	****
11	New Mexico	***	***	***
12	Illinois	***	***	***
13	Colorado	***	***	***
14	Vermont	***	***	***
15	New Hampshire	***	***	***
16	Rhode Island	***	***	***
17	Wisconsin	***	***	***
18	North Dakota	***	***	***
19	Idaho	***	***	***
20	Pennsylvania	***	**	***
21	**Michigan**	***	**	***
22	Connecticut	***	**	**
23	Alabama	**	***	**
24	North Carolina	**	***	***
25	Nevada	**	**	*
26	Arizona	**	**	**
27	Virginia	**	**	**
28	Georgia	**	**	**
29	Iowa	**	**	***
30	Ohio	**	**	**
31	Montana	**	**	**
32	Tennessee	**	*	**
33	Kansas	**	**	*
34	Indiana	**	**	**
35	Texas	**	**	**
36	Delaware	**	**	**
37	Florida	**	*	*
38	Missouri	*	*	***
39	Alaska	*	*	*
40	Maine	*	*	**
41	Hawaii	*	*	*
42	Nebraska	*	*	*
43	Oklahoma	*	*	*
44	South Carolina	*	*	*
45	South Dakota	*	*	*
46	Wyoming	*	*	*
47	Kentucky	*	*	*
48	Louisiana	*	*	*
49	Arkansas	*	*	*
50	Mississippi	*	*	*

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Rank	State	Score	Spending per $100,000 GDP	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average			*$382*
1	Maryland	192.8	$1,025	3.1%
2	Rhode Island	162.4	$811	-11.9%
3	Massachusetts	155.4	$761	6.5%
4	North Carolina	130.0	$583	-5.4%
5	Pennsylvania	118.6	$502	-8.7%
6	**Michigan**	**117.8**	**$497**	**-8.3%**
7	Utah	116.5	$487	-3.1%
8	Wisconsin	115.7	$482	-11.9%
9	New Hampshire	114.9	$476	-15.0%
10	Iowa	111.8	$454	-5.8%
11	New Mexico	110.3	$444	-5.1%
12	Hawaii	108.0	$428	-9.5%
13	Connecticut	106.9	$420	3.9%
14	Indiana	105.8	$412	-5.6%
15	Montana	105.4	$410	-15.7%
16	Georgia	105.4	$409	-3.9%
17	Alabama	105.4	$409	-17.1%
18	Nebraska	104.9	$405	-2.8%
19	North Dakota	104.5	$403	-22.8%
20	Colorado	104.3	$402	-17.1%
21	New York	104.3	$401	6.3%
22	Mississippi	102.9	$392	-17.0%
23	Vermont	102.2	$387	-22.2%
24	Tennessee	100.8	$377	2.1%
25	Kansas	100.2	$372	-0.4%
26	Ohio	99.8	$370	-13.3%
27	Missouri	99.7	$369	-15.0%
28	Arizona	99.6	$369	-5.1%
29	California	98.9	$363	-10.1%
30	Washington	98.4	$360	-10.8%
31	South Carolina	96.2	$345	-4.7%
32	Oregon	93.7	$327	-11.2%
33	Illinois	91.6	$312	-9.8%
34	Delaware	91.0	$308	-3.3%
35	Alaska	90.7	$306	-6.4%
36	Virginia	89.6	$298	-7.4%
37	Texas	89.5	$297	-13.9%
38	Minnesota	88.6	$291	-7.7%
39	Kentucky	87.5	$283	-17.9%
40	Florida	85.7	$271	-6.2%
41	Louisiana	84.9	$265	-12.0%
42	West Virginia	84.2	$260	-13.9%
43	Arkansas	80.2	$232	-9.0%
44	South Dakota	79.8	$229	-28.9%
45	Oklahoma	79.8	$229	-16.6%
46	Maine	79.6	$227	-15.5%
47	Idaho	79.0	$223	-10.5%
48	New Jersey	76.5	$206	-10.0%
49	Wyoming	63.8	$116	-12.9%
50	Nevada	63.8	$116	-14.0%

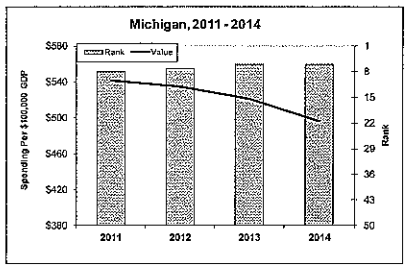
Research and development expenditures by universities per $100,000 gross domestic product, 2014

University or government-based R&D initiatives not only employ researchers but provide technology transfer, spin off companies, and give local businesses access to top talent and new knowledge. The above table shows the amount of research and development expenditures performed at universities per $100,000 of gross domestic product.

Source: National Science Foundation

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Spending per $100,000 GDP	Rank
Michigan	**$497**	**6**
Wisconsin	$482	8
Indiana	$412	14
Ohio	$370	26
Illinois	$312	33



PATENTS PER INNOVATION WORKER

Rank	State	Score	Per 100,000 Workers	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*212.1*	*27.0%*
1	Idaho	173.7	719.0	-5.0%
2	Nevada	161.3	627.0	55.2%
3	Minnesota	152.1	559.1	19.8%
4	California	146.3	515.5	39.7%
5	Vermont	144.4	501.6	29.0%
6	New Jersey	139.1	462.5	25.5%
7	Washington	137.7	452.4	30.8%
8	Oregon	132.1	410.6	29.1%
9	Colorado	114.7	281.8	52.9%
10	New Hampshire	112.7	266.9	19.9%
11	**Michigan**	**111.1**	**254.8**	**26.3%**
12	Arizona	110.3	249.0	11.4%
13	Illinois	108.5	235.4	21.3%
14	Connecticut	108.3	233.9	5.3%
15	Delaware	108.2	233.4	-2.3%
16	Florida	107.8	230.4	28.0%
17	Texas	106.6	221.2	28.7%
18	Utah	106.4	220.3	14.5%
19	Maine	105.2	211.2	46.8%
20	Ohio	103.9	201.2	15.1%
21	Wyoming	103.7	199.8	55.6%
22	Massachusetts	103.6	199.1	7.2%
23	Kansas	102.3	189.2	20.7%
24	Wisconsin	101.8	186.1	25.1%
25	New York	100.5	176.4	19.5%
26	Indiana	99.5	168.6	32.0%
27	South Carolina	97.5	153.7	20.7%
28	Virginia	97.3	152.7	22.9%
29	Georgia	97.2	151.8	24.8%
30	Oklahoma	96.9	149.2	25.7%
31	Iowa	96.6	147.4	25.2%
32	North Carolina	94.9	134.9	25.2%
33	Pennsylvania	94.7	133.4	21.6%
34	Missouri	94.5	131.6	48.0%
35	Kentucky	94.2	129.2	40.1%
36	Tennessee	92.0	113.0	6.7%
37	New Mexico	91.5	109.1	8.4%
38	South Dakota	91.4	108.9	40.2%
39	Rhode Island	89.3	93.4	22.5%
40	Nebraska	88.7	89.1	49.1%
41	Arkansas	88.6	87.8	32.2%
42	Montana	86.8	74.6	28.0%
43	Louisiana	86.5	72.4	43.4%
44	West Virginia	86.1	69.6	34.9%
45	Alabama	85.6	65.7	43.2%
46	Maryland	84.5	57.8	21.0%
47	North Dakota	84.1	54.7	21.7%
48	Hawaii	83.0	46.5	20.3%
49	Mississippi	82.5	42.4	13.8%
50	Alaska	80.5	27.6	60.6%

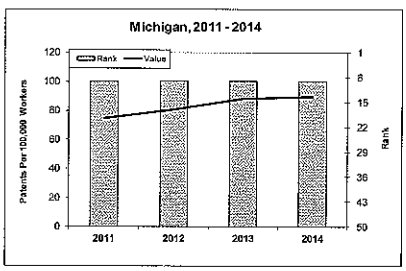
Number of patents per 100,000 innovation workers, 2014

Patent activity signals an inventive economic base, which is key to wealth and value creation in the innovation economy. The above table shows the number of patents awarded to individuals or companies in each state per 100,000 innovation workers as defined by the metrics Physical Sciences and Engineering Workers, Technology and Technician Workers, and Other Innovation Workers.

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Per 100,000 Workers	Rank
Michigan	**255**	**11**
Illinois	235	13
Ohio	201	20
Wisconsin	186	24
Indiana	169	26



PATENTS PER R&D DOLLAR

Rank	State	Score	Patents per $1 mill. R&D	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*43*	*19.2%*
1	Nevada	188.7	127.5	76.9%
2	Wyoming	188.4	127.2	75.3%
3	Vermont	175.7	114.7	-3.3%
4	Idaho	133.9	73.5	-12.5%
5	Minnesota	127.2	66.8	12.9%
6	Oklahoma	124.2	63.9	19.6%
7	Colorado	118.2	58.0	29.8%
8	Florida	118.0	57.8	17.9%
9	South Carolina	116.6	56.4	56.2%
10	New York	115.3	55.2	13.7%
11	Texas	109.8	49.7	19.2%
12	Georgia	108.3	48.2	20.0%
13	Wisconsin	106.6	46.5	15.1%
14	Maine	106.3	46.3	-6.8%
15	Louisiana	105.6	45.6	48.1%
16	Oregon	105.4	45.4	0.4%
17	Tennessee	105.3	45.3	-2.6%
18	California	103.8	43.8	7.6%
19	South Dakota	103.4	43.4	7.2%
20	Arkansas	103.4	43.4	31.3%
21	Washington	102.8	42.8	23.4%
22	Montana	102.1	42.1	41.1%
23	Kansas	101.3	41.3	2.4%
24	Arizona	100.5	40.6	3.1%
25	Utah	100.0	40.1	5.5%
26	Ohio	100.0	40.0	0.5%
27	New Hampshire	99.2	39.3	5.1%
28	Kentucky	98.6	38.6	4.3%
29	Illinois	97.5	37.6	19.9%
30	Iowa	97.4	37.5	19.1%
31	Nebraska	95.9	36.0	35.4%
32	Rhode Island	95.5	35.6	36.3%
33	New Jersey	94.8	34.9	45.1%
34	North Carolina	93.3	33.4	-0.2%
35	Massachusetts	93.1	33.2	5.8%
36	Pennsylvania	91.1	31.3	8.6%
37	**Michigan**	**90.9**	**31.0**	**3.5%**
38	Indiana	88.3	28.5	10.5%
39	Virginia	87.4	27.6	46.5%
40	Connecticut	87.3	27.6	-3.7%
41	New Mexico	86.7	26.9	-0.7%
42	Hawaii	84.7	25.0	31.0%
43	North Dakota	84.4	24.6	21.1%
44	West Virginia	82.5	22.8	19.8%
45	Delaware	78.2	18.6	5.9%
46	Missouri	76.6	17.0	56.4%
47	Mississippi	76.3	16.7	-17.5%
48	Alaska	76.2	16.6	78.0%
49	Alabama	73.9	14.3	27.6%
50	Maryland	70.5	11.0	16.4%

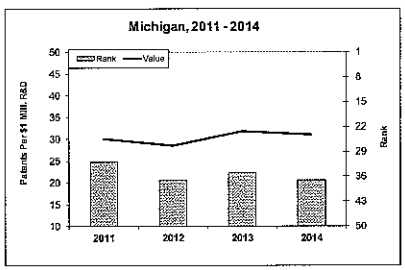
Number of patents per $1 million research and development investment, 2014

Although patents issued relate to the level of research and innovation in a region, the value derived from the innovations is also determined by the effectiveness at obtaining these patents. The above table shows the number of patents issued in the most recent year per $1 million of total research and development investment in each state.

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Patents per $1 mill. R&D	Rank
Wisconsin	47	13
Ohio	40	26
Illinois	38	29
Michigan	**31**	**37**
Indiana	28	38



UNIVERSITY LICENSES TO SMALL BUSINESSES

Rank	State	Score	Licenses per 100,000 Firms	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average			*690*
1	New Jersey	*250.0*	6269	-30.8%
1	North Dakota	*250.0*	18912	49.8%
3	West Virginia	202.3	1019	1518.3%
4	Oregon	166.7	715	80.4%
5	Utah	140.6	493	-6.7%
6	New Mexico	123.4	346	23.1%
7	Maryland	122.0	335	12.5%
8	Iowa	120.3	320	-15.8%
9	Massachusetts	120.3	320	-50.3%
10	Montana	120.0	317	-20.5%
11	Georgia	119.8	316	0.9%
12	Pennsylvania	119.3	311	32.8%
13	Nebraska	118.6	306	9.2%
14	Tennessee	116.1	284	47.9%
15	Minnesota	114.3	269	11.3%
16	Arizona	113.0	257	36.1%
17	North Carolina	112.7	255	-8.2%
18	**Michigan**	**107.9**	**214**	**11.7%**
19	New York	106.4	201	39.2%
20	Indiana	105.6	194	-5.6%
21	Arkansas	103.7	179	35.0%
22	New Hampshire	103.6	178	51.8%
23	Idaho	102.3	167	46.6%
24	Ohio	102.3	166	-5.8%
25	Colorado	100.8	154	-20.9%
26	Wisconsin	99.2	140	9.2%
27	Texas	99.0	139	-19.7%
28	Washington	98.8	137	-52.4%
29	Florida	98.7	136	18.7%
30	Illinois	97.8	128	5.9%
31	Rhode Island	97.0	122	622.8%
32	Delaware	96.7	118	438.4%
33	Kansas	95.3	107	236.7%
34	Virginia	95.0	104	0.6%
35	Missouri	94.8	103	-41.9%
36	Alabama	94.5	100	-45.2%
37	Maine	92.3	81	-39.9%
38	Mississippi	91.2	72	14.5%
39	Vermont	90.8	68	-18.7%
40	Louisiana	90.7	67	-39.6%
41	California	89.9	61	-40.7%
42	Hawaii	89.6	58	9.1%
43	South Dakota	89.0	53	453.4%
44	Oklahoma	88.5	49	-29.3%
45	South Carolina	88.4	48	-49.3%
46	Kentucky	87.6	41	-32.6%
47	Connecticut	87.3	39	-1.9%
48	Alaska	85.7	25	295.1%
49	Nevada	83.0	2	-50.5%
50	Wyoming	82.8	0	0.0%

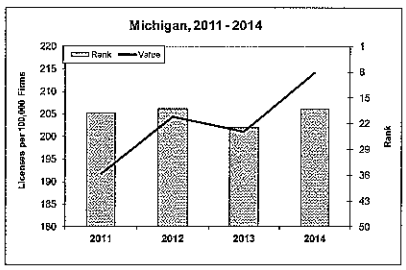
Average number of license and option relationships with startups and small businesses per 100,000 firms, 2014

Academic knowledge that is primarily funded with tax dollars in the form of grants is converted back into more money and economic growth when the successful research is licensed to firms for commercialization. The above table gives the three-year average number of license and option relationships per 100,000 firms with less than 500 employees.

Source: Association of University Technology Managers

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Licenses per 100,000 Firms	Rank
Michigan	**214**	**18**
Indiana	194	20
Ohio	166	24
Wisconsin	140	26
Illinois	128	30



NSF PROPOSAL FUNDING RATE

Rank	State	Score	Funding Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		22%	*7.7%*
1	Rhode Island	137.7	34%	3.0%
2	Minnesota	125.2	30%	20.0%
3	Wisconsin	118.9	28%	*7.7%*
4	California	115.7	27%	3.8%
5	Colorado	112.6	26%	4.0%
5	Connecticut	112.6	26%	18.2%
5	Illinois	112.6	26%	8.3%
5	Maryland	112.6	26%	8.3%
9	Alaska	109.4	25%	-24.2%
9	Massachusetts	109.4	25%	-3.8%
9	**Michigan**	**109.4**	**25%**	**19.0%**
9	New Jersey	109.4	25%	19.0%
9	Utah	109.4	25%	31.6%
9	Washington	109.4	25%	19.0%
15	Delaware	106.3	24%	0.0%
15	Maine	106.3	24%	20.0%
15	Montana	106.3	24%	50.0%
15	Nevada	106.3	24%	71.4%
15	New York	106.3	24%	4.3%
15	North Carolina	106.3	24%	9.1%
15	Oregon	106.3	24%	4.3%
15	Pennsylvania	106.3	24%	4.3%
15	South Dakota	106.3	24%	60.0%
24	Hawaii	103.1	23%	-17.9%
25	Georgia	100.0	22%	15.8%
25	Indiana	100.0	22%	15.8%
25	Iowa	100.0	22%	15.8%
25	New Hampshire	100.0	22%	0.0%
29	Arizona	96.9	21%	-4.5%
29	Vermont	96.9	21%	16.7%
31	Oklahoma	93.7	20%	17.6%
31	Tennessee	93.7	20%	5.3%
31	Virginia	93.7	20%	-4.8%
34	Louisiana	90.6	19%	18.8%
34	New Mexico	90.6	19%	-13.6%
34	Texas	90.6	19%	11.8%
34	Wyoming	90.6	19%	-24.0%
38	Florida	87.4	18%	12.5%
38	Kentucky	87.4	18%	20.0%
38	Missouri	87.4	18%	5.3%
38	Nebraska	87.4	18%	-5.3%
42	Kansas	84.3	17%	-19.0%
42	Ohio	84.3	17%	0.0%
42	South Carolina	84.3	17%	0.0%
45	Arkansas	81.1	16%	0.0%
45	Idaho	81.1	16%	-11.1%
47	Alabama	78.0	15%	-6.3%
47	North Dakota	78.0	15%	7.1%
49	West Virginia	74.8	14%	0.0%
50	Mississippi	68.6	12%	-20.0%

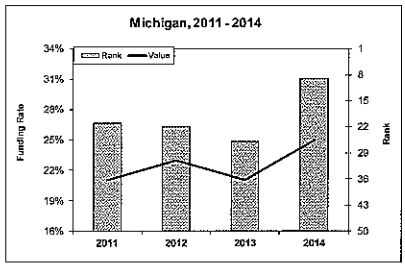
Share of National Science Foundation proposals funded, 2014

The NSF is the premier source of research grant funding in the U.S. Grant topics closely correlate with Michigan's technical core competencies and industrial strengths (i.e., Adv. Manufacturing, Materials & Electronics). NSF funding indicates strong academic and research institutions and a state's interest and capacity to support technology-related business development. The above table shows the rate of NSF proposals funded in each state.

Source: National Science Foundation

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Funding Rate	Rank
Wisconsin	28%	3
Illinois	26%	5
Michigan	**25%**	**9**
Indiana	22%	25
Ohio	17%	42



SBIR FUNDING RATE

Rank	State	Score	Funding Rate	Change, 2009-2012 (%)
	50-State Average		*15.0%*	*4.9%*
1	Alaska	154.6	30.0%	710.0%
2	Oregon	147.2	27.9%	45.5%
3	New Hampshire	134.0	24.3%	5.7%
4	North Dakota	121.8	20.8%	212.5%
5	Wisconsin	120.8	20.6%	-5.2%
6	Massachusetts	120.2	20.4%	-7.8%
7	Kansas	117.4	19.6%	-9.0%
8	Washington	116.9	19.5%	-2.4%
9	Illinois	114.8	18.9%	-13.0%
10	Connecticut	112.0	18.1%	-13.3%
11	Vermont	109.5	17.4%	56.5%
12	California	109.3	17.4%	-2.7%
13	Minnesota	109.0	17.3%	-2.1%
14	Montana	108.9	17.2%	14.2%
15	New York	108.7	17.2%	-22.8%
16	Ohio	106.9	16.7%	-6.0%
17	Pennsylvania	106.7	16.6%	-5.8%
18	Alabama	106.6	16.6%	-10.7%
19	Colorado	105.3	16.2%	-26.0%
20	North Carolina	105.0	16.1%	-28.4%
21	Virginia	104.9	16.1%	3.6%
22	Hawaii	104.5	16.0%	-5.8%
23	**Michigan**	**103.1**	**15.6%**	**20.2%**
24	New Mexico	102.2	15.4%	-36.0%
25	Georgia	101.0	15.0%	-8.1%
26	Missouri	99.0	14.5%	7.2%
27	South Dakota	98.3	14.3%	107.1%
28	New Jersey	98.2	14.3%	-9.2%
29	Maryland	96.6	13.8%	-19.7%
30	Oklahoma	96.2	13.7%	-6.2%
31	Indiana	96.2	13.7%	-19.4%
32	Idaho	95.4	13.5%	-20.5%
33	Florida	95.0	13.3%	-9.5%
34	Rhode Island	94.1	13.1%	-29.7%
35	Texas	94.1	13.1%	-11.1%
36	Arkansas	92.8	12.7%	-42.9%
37	West Virginia	90.8	12.2%	-31.4%
38	South Carolina	89.9	11.9%	-35.3%
39	Iowa	89.3	11.8%	0.8%
40	Delaware	88.6	11.6%	-27.6%
41	Kentucky	87.2	11.2%	8.1%
42	Utah	85.8	10.8%	-47.0%
43	Arizona	85.6	10.7%	-27.1%
44	Louisiana	85.1	10.6%	11.4%
45	Maine	83.0	10.0%	-56.9%
46	Mississippi	76.2	8.1%	-56.2%
47	Nevada	75.1	7.8%	-60.0%
48	Nebraska	70.0	6.4%	-58.2%
49	Tennessee	68.4	5.9%	-72.3%
50	Wyoming	58.7	3.2%	-85.9%

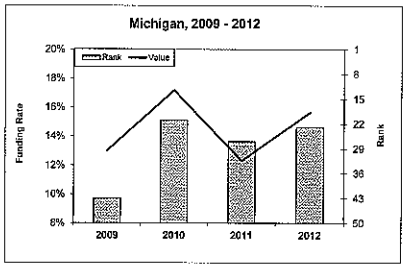
Share of SBIR Phase 1 proposals funded, 2012

A measure of success in small business financing is the success rate of submitted proposals. The above table shows the proportion of Phase 1 SBIR proposals that were funded in each state in the most current year.

Source: SSTI Weekly Digest

Midwest Performance, 2012

State	Funding Rate	Rank
Wisconsin	20.6%	5
Illinois	18.9%	9
Ohio	16.7%	16
Michigan	**15.6%**	**23**
Indiana	13.7%	31



UNIVERSITY ROYALTY/LICENSE INCOME

Rank	State	Score	Royalties per $1 mill. GDP	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$327.0*	*890.8%*
1	Massachusetts	250.0	$1,881.2	2.7%
1	West Virginia	250.0	$2,804.1	42905.7%
3	New York	218.2	$1,446.1	6.8%
4	Illinois	192.9	$1,170.2	23.7%
5	Utah	192.4	$1,165.2	41.0%
6	New Jersey	160.3	$814.3	191.1%
7	Minnesota	148.0	$679.5	-30.2%
8	Wisconsin	144.0	$635.6	-4.8%
9	Pennsylvania	126.8	$448.4	101.2%
10	California	126.8	$448.1	-37.1%
11	New Hampshire	114.4	$312.4	69.6%
12	Washington	113.9	$306.9	-57.5%
13	North Carolina	110.8	$272.8	-64.3%
14	Tennessee	110.3	$267.6	67.7%
15	Kansas	110.2	$266.3	340.9%
16	Nebraska	106.9	$230.2	-10.3%
17	Oregon	105.5	$215.4	20.4%
18	Colorado	105.1	$211.0	222.7%
19	Iowa	104.9	$208.9	-72.1%
20	Texas	102.8	$185.8	13.6%
21	South Dakota	102.3	$180.2	129.9%
22	Ohio	102.1	$177.7	31.1%
23	Maryland	101.4	$169.8	7.0%
24	Georgia	100.5	$160.2	-32.9%
25	Missouri	100.4	$159.5	-9.8%
26	Louisiana	99.6	$150.5	-27.2%
27	Florida	98.5	$138.6	-28.7%
28	**Michigan**	**98.4**	**$137.3**	**-40.2%**
29	North Dakota	97.6	$128.4	-13.9%
30	Indiana	96.9	$121.2	-26.4%
31	Rhode Island	96.1	$112.2	506.7%
32	Alabama	95.2	$102.7	-29.3%
33	Maine	95.0	$100.4	36.8%
34	Kentucky	92.9	$77.6	107.2%
35	Oklahoma	92.2	$70.0	69.9%
36	New Mexico	91.3	$59.4	35.6%
37	Virginia	90.5	$51.5	-31.6%
38	Vermont	90.2	$48.4	75.0%
39	Idaho	89.6	$41.7	178.2%
40	South Carolina	89.3	$38.0	-33.2%
41	Arizona	89.2	$37.3	32.9%
42	Montana	88.5	$29.8	35.7%
43	Arkansas	88.3	$27.4	23.5%
44	Delaware	87.6	$19.0	70.1%
45	Mississippi	87.3	$16.1	1.9%
46	Connecticut	87.2	$14.8	42.1%
47	Hawaii	86.5	$7.8	-29.9%
48	Nevada	86.0	$1.5	-53.3%
49	Alaska	85.9	$0.5	-31.2%
50	Wyoming	85.8	$0.0	0.0%

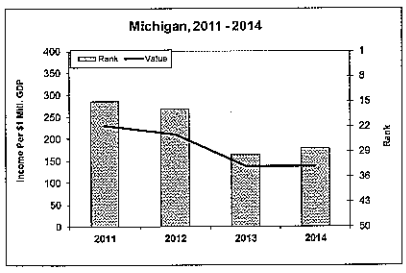
Average gross royalty and license income per $1 million gross domestic product, 2014

Research universities can be themselves entrepreneurial by capturing the value added from proprietary discoveries. The percent of a universities annual budget that is derived from royalty and licensing income is a key measure of its successful technology transfer and links to entrepreneurial businesses and impact on the local economy. The above table shows the three year average gross income per $1 million of gross domestic product.

Source: Association of University Technology Managers

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Income per $1 mill. GDP	Rank
Illinois	$1,170.2	4
Wisconsin	$635.6	8
Ohio	$177.7	22
Michigan	**$137.3**	**28**
Indiana	$121.2	30



ENTREPRENEURIAL PROGRAMS/CURRICULA*

Rank	State	Score	Number of Programs	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*1*	*0*
1	New York	(n/a)	6	1
2	Illinois	(n/a)	5	1
2	Texas	(n/a)	5	-1
4	Massachusetts	(n/a)	4	1
5	California	(n/a)	3	1
5	Missouri	(n/a)	3	-1
5	Pennsylvania	(n/a)	3	0
5	Utah	(n/a)	3	-1
9	Arizona	(n/a)	2	0
9	**Michigan**	**(n/a)**	**2**	**1**
9	North Carolina	(n/a)	2	0
9	Ohio	(n/a)	2	0
9	Oklahoma	(n/a)	2	-2
9	Washington	(n/a)	2	1
15	Florida	(n/a)	1	0
15	Kentucky	(n/a)	1	0
15	Maryland	(n/a)	1	-1
15	Virginia	(n/a)	1	0
19	Alabama	(n/a)	0	0
19	Alaska	(n/a)	0	0
19	Arkansas	(n/a)	0	0
19	Colorado	(n/a)	0	0
19	Connecticut	(n/a)	0	0
19	Delaware	(n/a)	0	0
19	Georgia	(n/a)	0	0
19	Hawaii	(n/a)	0	0
19	Idaho	(n/a)	0	0
19	Indiana	(n/a)	0	0
19	Iowa	(n/a)	0	0
19	Kansas	(n/a)	0	0
19	Louisiana	(n/a)	0	-1
19	Maine	(n/a)	0	0
19	Minnesota	(n/a)	0	0
19	Mississippi	(n/a)	0	0
19	Montana	(n/a)	0	0
19	Nebraska	(n/a)	0	0
19	Nevada	(n/a)	0	0
19	New Hampshire	(n/a)	0	0
19	New Jersey	(n/a)	0	0
19	New Mexico	(n/a)	0	0
19	North Dakota	(n/a)	0	0
19	Oregon	(n/a)	0	0
19	Rhode Island	(n/a)	0	0
19	South Carolina	(n/a)	0	0
19	South Dakota	(n/a)	0	0
19	Tennessee	(n/a)	0	-1
19	Vermont	(n/a)	0	0
19	West Virginia	(n/a)	0	0
19	Wisconsin	(n/a)	0	0
19	Wyoming	(n/a)	0	0

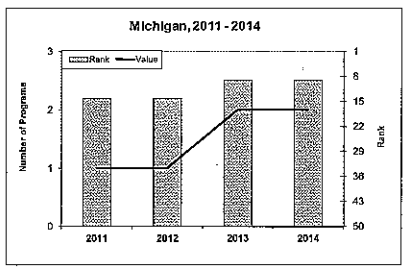
Top 50 entrepreneurial programs or curricula, 2014

A dynamic innovation economy does not only need workers with scientific and technical skills, but leaders and managers. Universities and colleges have seen the increasing need to provide these future entrepreneurs with the right knowledge to survive in today's economy. The above table shows the number of top 50 programs according to EntrePoint's Top Entrepreneurship Colleges. ** Not included in subdriver/driver calculations*

Source: Entrepreneur Magazine

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Number of Programs	Rank
Illinois	5	2
Michigan	**2**	**9**
Ohio	2	9
Indiana	0	19
Wisconsin	0	19



INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

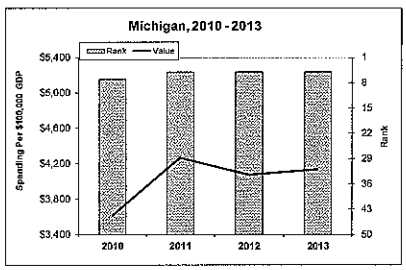
Rank	State	Score	Spending per $100,000 GDP	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*$1,645*	
1	California	139.4	$4,612	20.8%
2	Massachusetts	137.3	$4,440	11.2%
3	Delaware	135.3	$4,275	2.2%
4	Washington	135.2	$4,264	-3.1%
5	**Michigan**	**133.6**	**$4,130**	**14.4%**
6	Connecticut	127.5	$3,617	15.7%
7	New Hampshire	124.7	$3,383	1.2%
8	Oregon	121.5	$3,116	19.7%
9	Missouri	119.6	$2,957	(n/a)
10	New Jersey	119.3	$2,931	-20.0%
11	Utah	114.4	$2,520	23.4%
12	Minnesota	112.9	$2,393	-7.0%
13	Idaho	112.3	$2,351	-0.3%
14	Indiana	111.7	$2,296	17.2%
15	Arizona	110.6	$2,207	15.2%
16	Illinois	108.3	$2,013	-4.2%
17	North Carolina	108.3	$2,011	25.1%
18	Pennsylvania	106.7	$1,882	5.4%
19	Colorado	105.7	$1,794	2.9%
20	Maryland	105.5	$1,781	0.5%
21	Wisconsin	104.4	$1,683	-4.5%
22	Vermont	104.0	$1,656	19.3%
23	Ohio	103.8	$1,631	2.4%
24	Kansas	103.2	$1,583	15.3%
25	Iowa	100.8	$1,384	-11.5%
26	Rhode Island	99.2	$1,251	-1.4%
27	Virginia	98.6	$1,203	-11.7%
28	Texas	97.5	$1,110	-15.2%
29	Georgia	96.4	$1,014	-1.8%
30	New York	96.4	$1,013	-3.0%
31	Alabama	95.8	$965	-3.7%
32	Florida	94.2	$830	2.0%
33	Kentucky	94.1	$820	28.5%
34	Maine	93.5	$776	36.1%
35	New Mexico	93.2	$750	-12.8%
36	South Carolina	92.2	$668	-30.4%
37	Nebraska	92.1	$653	2.2%
38	Tennessee	90.9	$558	-0.5%
39	West Virginia	90.5	$519	19.4%
40	North Dakota	90.2	$499	-35.7%
41	Nevada	89.8	$466	-31.5%
42	South Dakota	89.2	$414	-16.0%
43	Hawaii	88.6	$366	-25.8%
44	Oklahoma	88.3	$339	11.3%
45	Arkansas	87.6	$279	-7.6%
46	Montana	87.3	$252	-45.8%
47	Mississippi	87.2	$245	-21.4%
48	Louisiana	86.2	$161	-22.5%
49	Alaska	85.4	$98	-42.8%
50	Wyoming	85.2	$77	-30.6%

Industry research and development expenditures per $100,000 GDP, 2013

The fruits of local industry R&D investments often become evident only after many years, but they are essential to the long-term competitiveness and provide spillover effects to smaller firms that might not have the resources to conduct their own research. Industry R&D is also an indicator of the prevalence of scientists and researchers in the state. The above table shows total R&D performed by the industrial sector per $100,000 of GDP.
Source: National Science Foundation

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Spending per $100,000 GDP	Rank
Michigan	**$4,130**	**5**
Indiana	$2,296	14
Illinois	$2,013	16
Wisconsin	$1,683	21
Ohio	$1,631	23



FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

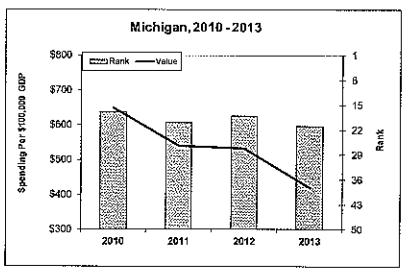
Rank	State	Score	Spending per $100,000 GDP	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*$631.6*	*-24.7%*
1	Maryland	250.0	$4,598.0	9.0%
2	New Mexico	250.0	$3,767.0	-5.2%
3	Alabama	234.5	$2,422.8	22.9%
4	Virginia	170.1	$1,425.9	-33.6%
5	Massachusetts	161.3	$1,289.1	-41.3%
6	Colorado	154.1	$1,177.1	-30.1%
7	Connecticut	143.9	$1,019.3	8.0%
8	Rhode Island	137.0	$912.6	-32.8%
9	Arizona	133.8	$862.4	-37.4%
10	Washington	132.5	$843.3	-21.9%
11	California	125.3	$731.2	-47.2%
12	Tennessee	125.2	$730.3	-12.0%
13	Utah	122.0	$680.6	-52.8%
14	Idaho	118.3	$623.1	-27.6%
15	Mississippi	113.3	$545.4	-23.6%
16	Pennsylvania	111.3	$514.7	-39.3%
17	Hawaii	108.0	$463.4	-19.4%
18	Nevada	107.6	$456.7	-43.7%
19	New Hampshire	105.9	$431.2	-22.7%
20	Ohio	105.9	$431.0	-48.0%
21	**Michigan**	**105.2**	**$420.1**	**-35.3%**
22	Missouri	102.8	$382.3	-14.9%
23	North Carolina	102.4	$376.6	-26.1%
24	Vermont	101.1	$357.0	-33.6%
25	New York	100.2	$343.3	-26.5%
26	Texas	99.8	$336.1	-39.2%
27	Iowa	99.8	$336.0	-47.4%
28	Alaska	99.0	$323.8	-27.6%
29	New Jersey	98.8	$321.3	-44.3%
30	Illinois	98.8	$321.1	-20.1%
31	Montana	98.3	$312.8	-16.1%
32	Maine	98.2	$311.1	-1.4%
33	Minnesota	97.8	$305.8	-21.4%
34	Florida	96.5	$285.0	-33.7%
35	Oregon	94.7	$258.2	-26.8%
36	Georgia	94.0	$247.5	-32.9%
37	West Virginia	93.7	$242.9	-48.6%
38	Wisconsin	92.9	$229.7	-26.6%
39	Indiana	92.4	$222.6	-36.3%
40	South Carolina	92.1	$217.9	-45.6%
41	Delaware	90.0	$184.6	-17.7%
42	Nebraska	89.9	$183.4	-29.8%
43	North Dakota	89.4	$175.4	-48.2%
44	Kentucky	88.9	$167.1	-3.4%
45	Kansas	88.7	$164.4	-39.5%
46	Oklahoma	87.7	$148.7	-47.3%
47	Arkansas	87.2	$141.2	-17.7%
48	South Dakota	86.2	$126.7	-34.6%
49	Louisiana	85.3	$112.7	-20.6%
50	Wyoming	84.4	$98.6	8.1%

Federal research and development funding per $100,000 GDP, 2013

Over 70 percent of U.S. Patents are based on publicly funded research. Federal funds can provide opportunities for innovation where the private or academic sector support is lacking or where a public benefit is at stake. The level of federal research grants to a state is a strong indication of its ability to achieve robust entrepreneurial dynamism. The above table shows total federal R&D funding per $100,000 of gross domestic product.
Source: National Science Foundation

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Spending per $100,000 GDP	Rank
Ohio	$431	20
Michigan	**$420**	**21**
Illinois	$321	30
Wisconsin	$230	38
Indiana	$223	39



FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPITAL

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Ohio	***	***	***
Wisconsin	**	***	***
Illinois	**	**	**
Michigan	**	***	***
Indiana	*	**	**

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	Massachusetts	*****	*****	*****
2	California	*****	*****	*****
3	Utah	*****	****	****
4	Rhode Island	****	***	***
5	North Carolina	****	***	****
6	Colorado	***	****	****
7	Alabama	***	***	**
8	Ohio	***	***	***
9	Connecticut	***	**	**
10	Virginia	***	***	***
11	New Hampshire	***	**	***
12	South Dakota	***	***	**
13	New York	***	**	**
14	Delaware	***	**	***
15	Washington	***	***	***
16	Maryland	**	***	***
17	Georgia	**	**	**
18	Wisconsin	**	***	***
19	New Mexico	**	**	**
20	Pennsylvania	**	**	**
21	Illinois	**	**	**
22	Texas	**	***	**
23	Oklahoma	**	***	**
24	Arizona	**	**	**
25	Oregon	**	**	**
26	**Michigan**	**	***	***
27	New Jersey	**	**	***
28	Minnesota	**	**	**
29	Tennessee	**	***	**
30	Florida	**	**	*
31	Vermont	**	*	**
32	Missouri	**	*	**
33	Hawaii	**	**	**
34	Louisiana	**	*	*
35	Mississippi	**	*	**
36	Indiana	*	**	**
37	Kentucky	*	**	**
38	Kansas	*	*	*
39	Idaho	*	*	*
40	Nebraska	*	*	*
41	North Dakota	*	*	**
42	South Carolina	*	*	*
43	Montana	*	**	**
44	Iowa	*	*	*
45	Maine	*	*	*
46	West Virginia	*	**	*
47	Arkansas	*	*	*
48	Nevada	*	*	*
49	Wyoming	*	*	**
50	Alaska	*	*	*

SEED/EARLY STAGE VENTURE CAPITAL

Rank	State	Score	Financing per $1,000 GDP	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$4.7*	*135.4%*
2	California	*250.0*	$44.26	50.3%
1	Massachusetts	*250.0*	$55.05	23.3%
3	Washington	180.1	$14.65	97.0%
4	Connecticut	161.3	$11.67	596.2%
5	New Hampshire	159.2	$11.34	237.3%
6	New York	151.2	$10.08	26.2%
7	Florida	141.9	$8.61	583.2%
8	Illinois	132.4	$7.12	106.0%
9	Colorado	126.5	$6.17	-61.5%
10	Maryland	120.8	$5.28	133.7%
11	Pennsylvania	118.8	$4.96	36.4%
12	Rhode Island	118.4	$4.90	58.7%
13	Georgia	116.6	$4.61	157.8%
14	Utah	113.3	$4.10	-61.6%
15	New Jersey	113.3	$4.09	17.7%
16	Vermont	112.8	$4.01	-2.1%
17	Minnesota	110.6	$3.67	-19.0%
18	Nevada	106.2	$2.96	2016.4%
19	Tennessee	102.9	$2.44	146.9%
20	**Michigan**	**102.2**	**$2.33**	**137.1%**
21	Virginia	101.2	$2.18	94.9%
22	Texas	100.9	$2.14	-12.5%
23	Ohio	100.4	$2.05	-2.2%
24	North Carolina	100.2	$2.03	-37.9%
25	Louisiana	100.0	$1.99	564.7%
26	Oregon	100.0	$1.99	12.0%
27	Arizona	97.9	$1.66	416.9%
28	New Mexico	97.9	$1.66	-81.8%
29	Missouri	97.7	$1.62	222.5%
30	Nebraska	96.6	$1.44	100.0%
31	Kentucky	94.8	$1.17	97.5%
32	Delaware	93.6	$0.97	-59.8%
33	Iowa	93.4	$0.94	82.3%
34	Oklahoma	91.4	$0.63	1278.1%
35	Wisconsin	91.1	$0.58	92.4%
36	Kansas	91.1	$0.57	-74.5%
37	South Carolina	90.9	$0.56	42.2%
38	Indiana	89.9	$0.39	-70.0%
39	Idaho	88.4	$0.16	100.0%
40	Arkansas	88.3	$0.14	100.0%
41	North Dakota	88.1	$0.10	-91.1%
42	Hawaii	87.8	$0.06	100.0%
43	Alabama	87.6	$0.03	100.0%
44	Alaska	87.4	$0.00	0.0%
44	Maine	87.4	$0.00	-100.0%
44	Mississippi	87.4	$0.00	0.0%
44	Montana	87.4	$0.00	-100.0%
44	South Dakota	87.4	$0.00	-100.0%
44	West Virginia	87.4	$0.00	-100.0%
44	Wyoming	87.4	$0.00	0.0%

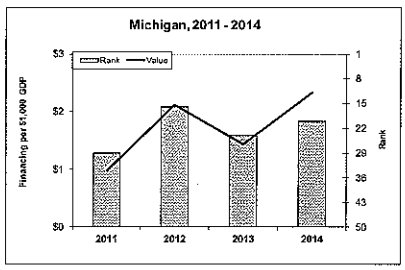
Seed and early stage venture capital financing per $100,000 of gross domestic product, 2014

Venture capital is focused on high-risk, high-return investments. As an indicator of how new discoveries quickly find their way into innovations and prototypes, attention has turned to seed and start-up financing. The above table shows the total value of seed/startup and early stage venture capital funding for in-state projects per $100,000 of private GDP.

Source: PriceWaterhouseCoopers

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Financing per $100,000 GDP	Rank
Illinois	$7.1	8
Michigan	**$2.3**	**20**
Ohio	$2.1	23
Wisconsin	$0.6	35
Indiana	$0.4	38



EXPANSION/LATER STAGE VENTURE CAPITAL

Rank	State	Score	Financing per $1,000 GDP	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$8.7*	*477.0%*
1	California	250.0	$82.0	59.6%
3	Massachusetts	250.0	$52.4	30.0%
2	Utah	250.0	$62.1	527.8%
4	New York	171.9	$25.3	64.5%
5	Washington	154.5	$20.1	118.9%
6	Rhode Island	152.5	$19.5	76.0%
7	Vermont	138.1	$15.2	471.5%
8	Connecticut	136.8	$14.8	101.8%
9	Colorado	133.6	$13.9	-17.7%
10	Virginia	123.4	$10.9	-17.9%
11	Minnesota	120.1	$9.9	69.9%
12	Arizona	114.9	$8.3	-20.8%
13	Illinois	111.8	$7.4	30.3%
14	Pennsylvania	111.8	$7.4	9.0%
15	Texas	108.2	$6.3	-40.9%
16	Oregon	107.9	$6.3	5.4%
17	Maryland	106.6	$5.9	-60.1%
18	New Hampshire	106.6	$5.9	-28.6%
19	Georgia	104.2	$5.1	43.0%
20	Missouri	102.4	$4.6	-17.1%
21	Florida	102.2	$4.5	26.6%
22	North Carolina	102.1	$4.5	-9.7%
23	Maine	100.3	$4.0	-31.6%
24	**Michigan**	**100.1**	**$3.9**	**321.1%**
25	New Jersey	100.0	$3.9	-36.4%
26	Delaware	100.0	$3.9	3.1%
27	Kansas	98.5	$3.4	51.6%
28	Tennessee	97.9	$3.3	4.2%
29	South Carolina	97.8	$3.2	346.8%
30	Ohio	96.9	$3.0	-15.6%
31	South Dakota	96.7	$2.9	21656.7%
32	Wisconsin	93.7	$2.0	-1.2%
33	Nebraska	92.9	$1.8	100.0%
34	New Mexico	92.0	$1.5	-52.8%
35	North Dakota	91.6	$1.4	100.0%
36	Idaho	90.8	$1.2	-33.6%
37	Indiana	90.5	$1.1	-79.5%
38	Nevada	90.5	$1.1	-75.2%
39	Alabama	89.0	$0.6	166.6%
40	Iowa	88.2	$0.4	-92.6%
41	Arkansas	87.7	$0.2	100.0%
42	Hawaii	87.6	$0.2	-71.8%
43	Oklahoma	87.6	$0.2	100.0%
44	West Virginia	87.5	$0.2	100.0%
45	Kentucky	87.3	$0.1	-38.4%
46	Mississippi	87.1	$0.1	100.0%
47	Louisiana	87.0	$0.0	-77.0%
48	Alaska	86.9	$0.0	0.0%
48	Montana	86.9	$0.0	0.0%
48	Wyoming	86.9	$0.0	0.0%

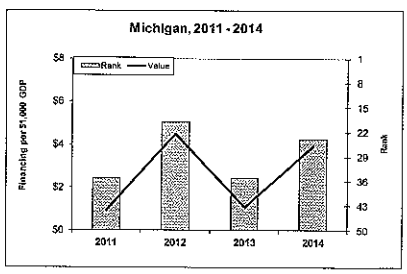
Expansion/Later stage venture capital financing per $100,000 of private gross domestic product, 2014

Only about 3,000 U.S. small businesses per year receive venture capital, and funding focuses largely on two sectors: information technology and health care. States with small business growth other than in these sectors tend to score relatively low on this metric. The above table shows the total value of expansion and later-stage venture capital funding for in-state projects per $100,000 of private GDP.

Source: PriceWaterhouseCoopers

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Financing per $1,000 GDP	Rank
Illinois	$7.4	13
Michigan	**$3.9**	**24**
Ohio	$3.0	30
Wisconsin	$2.0	32
Indiana	$1.1	37



IPO FINANCING

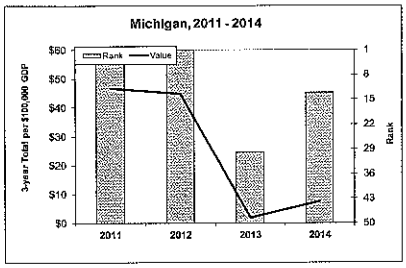
Rank	State	Score	3-year total per $100,000 GDP	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$6.1*	*80.9%*
1	Rhode Island	250.0	$63.6	100.0%
2	Connecticut	165.7	$22.8	212.0%
3	Colorado	154.1	$19.4	214.5%
4	California	145.6	$16.9	201.0%
5	Texas	143.1	$16.2	68.3%
6	New Jersey	142.9	$16.1	178.3%
7	Massachusetts	128.9	$12.1	47.9%
8	Pennsylvania	125.5	$11.1	230.4%
9	North Carolina	122.7	$10.3	93.1%
10	Arizona	121.0	$9.7	165.1%
11	Virginia	120.1	$9.5	705.0%
12	New York	113.5	$7.6	266.3%
13	**Michigan**	**113.4**	**$7.5**	**-83.9%**
14	Kansas	111.9	$7.1	100.0%
15	South Dakota	111.8	$7.1	3.7%
16	Indiana	107.8	$5.9	12.0%
17	Utah	106.7	$5.6	14.0%
18	Oklahoma	104.1	$4.8	-40.8%
19	Georgia	103.4	$4.6	15.1%
20	Idaho	102.8	$4.5	100.0%
21	Wisconsin	102.8	$4.4	104.4%
22	Nebraska	102.3	$4.3	528.4%
23	Maryland	101.5	$4.1	-18.1%
24	Florida	101.5	$4.1	3.1%
25	Illinois	100.2	$3.7	-15.0%
26	Tennessee	99.8	$3.6	-85.4%
27	Washington	98.5	$3.2	84.6%
28	Ohio	98.1	$3.1	145.0%
29	Missouri	95.9	$2.5	102.9%
30	New Hampshire	95.8	$2.4	100.0%
31	Nevada	94.4	$2.0	100.0%
32	Minnesota	92.5	$1.5	41.1%
33	Louisiana	92.1	$1.4	100.0%
34	South Carolina	91.7	$1.2	100.0%
35	Iowa	91.4	$1.1	251.6%
36	Alabama	90.5	$0.9	100.0%
37	Oregon	88.2	$0.2	100.0%
38	Alaska	87.5	$0.0	0.0%
38	Arkansas	87.5	$0.0	0.0%
38	Delaware	87.5	$0.0	0.0%
38	Hawaii	87.5	$0.0	0.0%
38	Kentucky	87.5	$0.0	-100.0%
38	Maine	87.5	$0.0	0.0%
38	Mississippi	87.5	$0.0	0.0%
38	Montana	87.5	$0.0	-100.0%
38	New Mexico	87.5	$0.0	0.0%
38	North Dakota	87.5	$0.0	0.0%
38	Vermont	87.5	$0.0	0.0%
38	West Virginia	87.5	$0.0	0.0%
38	Wyoming	87.5	$0.0	-100.0%

Three-year total of initial public offerings per $100,000 gross domestic product, 2014

An initial public offering (IPO) occurs when a firm decides to sell stocks to the general public. Companies that go public tend to have established a good performance track record and therefore reflect successful new and/or improved products or processes. Although IPO numbers tend to be small, they provide a good indication of business growth. The above table shows IPOs accumulated over three years as a share of the state's most recent GDP. *Source: Renaissance Capital*

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	3-Year Total per $100,000 GDP	Rank
Michigan	**$7.5**	**13**
Indiana	$5.9	16
Wisconsin	$4.4	21
Illinois	$3.7	25
Ohio	$3.1	28



SBIC FINANCING

Rank	State	Score	Per $100,000 Small Business Payroll	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$431*	*149.9%*
1	Utah	140.6	$1,089	91.0%
2	Colorado	136.8	$1,025	87.3%
3	North Carolina	128.7	$886	81.6%
4	Georgia	128.4	$881	172.1%
5	Massachusetts	126.3	$845	31.2%
6	Vermont	126.0	$841	61.7%
7	Minnesota	120.2	$742	237.0%
8	Tennessee	119.8	$735	175.9%
9	South Dakota	118.3	$709	667.2%
10	Connecticut	115.8	$667	57.8%
11	Texas	114.9	$651	72.4%
12	New Jersey	114.7	$648	75.6%
13	Florida	113.2	$623	48.4%
14	New York	112.0	$603	47.7%
15	Illinois	111.5	$593	151.6%
16	California	110.4	$574	77.2%
17	Pennsylvania	107.8	$530	68.3%
18	Missouri	105.0	$482	22.0%
19	Oregon	104.7	$477	623.2%
20	Alabama	103.9	$464	296.1%
21	Louisiana	103.9	$463	217.2%
22	New Hampshire	103.2	$452	122.0%
23	South Carolina	102.8	$445	-8.8%
24	Rhode Island	102.1	$433	-9.3%
25	Wisconsin	101.1	$416	85.3%
26	**Michigan**	**98.9**	**$378**	**128.9%**
27	Kansas	97.6	$356	123.3%
28	Arizona	97.1	$348	-39.0%
29	Virginia	96.7	$341	29.4%
30	Washington	96.7	$341	173.3%
31	Ohio	96.1	$330	53.1%
32	Kentucky	95.0	$313	41.4%
33	Iowa	93.0	$278	326.5%
34	Indiana	92.8	$274	74.9%
35	Oklahoma	92.2	$263	42.9%
36	Delaware	91.0	$244	75.9%
37	Maine	90.9	$242	241.3%
38	Maryland	89.9	$225	4.9%
39	New Mexico	88.1	$195	587.9%
40	Nevada	88.0	$193	-53.3%
41	Mississippi	87.7	$187	47.8%
42	Idaho	87.4	$183	1668.9%
43	Nebraska	85.7	$154	30.9%
44	West Virginia	83.5	$115	-5.5%
45	Arkansas	82.9	$105	-32.6%
46	North Dakota	81.5	$81	-41.0%
47	Montana	80.7	$67	-533.9%
48	Hawaii	79.5	$47	-69.7%
49	Alaska	76.7	$0	0.0%
49	Wyoming	76.7	$0	0.0%

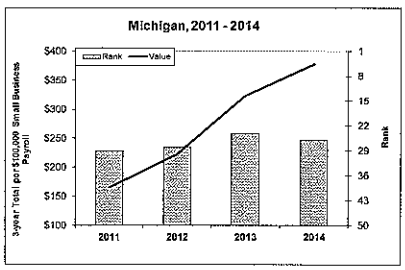
Three-year total of SBIC financing per $100,000 of small business payroll, 2014

Small3Business Investment Companies (SBIC) are private investment companies supported and regulated by the U.S. Small Business Administration. Their aim is to create investment pools of risk capital in local markets. One sign of entrepreneurial capital dynamics is the SBIC's level of financing. The above table shows SBIC funding over three years in each state relative to the annual payroll of firms with < 500 employees.

Source: U.S. Small Business Association

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Per $100,000 Small Business Payroll	Rank
Illinois	$593	15
Wisconsin	$416	25
Michigan	**$378**	**26**
Ohio	$330	31
Indiana	$274	34



SBIR FINANCING

Rank	State	Score	Per $100,000 small business payroll	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$227.9*	*-6.6%*
1	Massachusetts	194.0	$966.8	-16.3%
2	New Hampshire	175.2	$805.0	22.3%
3	New Mexico	157.6	$653.4	-11.4%
4	Maryland	148.7	$576.3	-9.6%
5	Colorado	146.1	$553.7	-21.5%
6	Virginia	137.9	$483.0	-14.3%
7	California	130.6	$420.2	2.6%
8	Alabama	126.7	$386.6	-12.1%
9	Oregon	124.7	$369.8	-2.3%
10	Delaware	118.9	$319.3	26.3%
11	Montana	117.8	$309.5	6.6%
12	Vermont	117.0	$303.0	4.5%
13	Utah	116.8	$301.1	27.2%
14	Ohio	114.3	$279.5	-8.5%
15	Arizona	113.3	$270.8	-16.9%
16	Rhode Island	113.0	$268.1	37.8%
17	Hawaii	111.9	$259.1	7.5%
18	North Carolina	111.8	$258.1	-1.7%
19	Pennsylvania	109.0	$233.9	5.4%
20	Washington	107.2	$218.3	-16.3%
21	Connecticut	105.0	$199.9	-25.2%
22	**Michigan**	**101.9**	**$172.9**	**-25.0%**
23	Minnesota	101.8	$171.8	5.3%
24	Wisconsin	101.4	$168.9	19.6%
25	New Jersey	100.4	$160.1	-24.9%
26	Arkansas	99.6	$152.8	4.7%
27	Kentucky	98.6	$144.2	21.6%
28	New York	98.5	$143.5	-20.3%
29	Georgia	97.9	$138.3	19.6%
30	Florida	97.5	$135.0	2.3%
31	Texas	97.5	$134.9	5.1%
32	Indiana	97.0	$130.2	-8.5%
33	Idaho	94.8	$111.3	-16.5%
34	Illinois	94.3	$107.2	-6.9%
35	Nevada	93.7	$102.4	28.2%
36	Tennessee	92.5	$92.1	-19.3%
37	Wyoming	92.3	$89.7	-32.7%
38	Missouri	92.1	$88.4	-7.8%
39	Nebraska	92.1	$88.1	-9.9%
40	South Carolina	91.9	$86.6	-26.2%
41	Iowa	91.9	$86.3	28.9%
42	Kansas	91.7	$84.6	74.2%
43	Maine	90.7	$76.6	-43.3%
44	Oklahoma	90.2	$71.6	-25.2%
45	South Dakota	89.4	$65.3	56.4%
46	West Virginia	87.5	$48.3	-55.9%
47	Alaska	86.5	$39.7	-15.5%
48	North Dakota	86.0	$35.8	-69.6%
49	Louisiana	85.4	$30.6	-26.9%
50	Mississippi	82.2	$3.0	93.7%

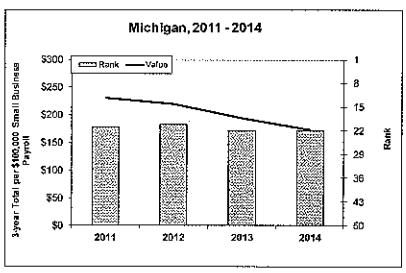
Three-year total of SBIR financing per $100,000 of gross domestic product, 2014

The federal Small Business Innovation Research program provides grants to small firms to conduct commercially viable R&D of breakthrough technology innovations, products, and processes. The above table gives the total value of SBIR funding accumulated over three years in each state proportional to the annual payroll of firms with less than 500 employees.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Per $100,000 Small Business Payroll	Rank
Ohio	$279	14
Michigan	**$173**	**22**
Wisconsin	$169	24
Indiana	$130	32
Illinois	$107	34



STTR FINANCING

Rank	State	Score	Per $100,000 small business payroll	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$30*	*-4%*
1	Massachusetts	176.7	$101	21%
2	New Mexico	166.7	$91	55%
3	Alabama	164.4	$89	33%
4	New Hampshire	151.4	$75	5%
5	Virginia	135.9	$60	-1%
6	Colorado	133.1	$57	-23%
7	Delaware	130.8	$55	-6%
8	Maryland	130.1	$54	-5%
9	Oregon	129.9	$54	-14%
10	Arizona	122.0	$46	-12%
11	Utah	118.0	$42	-41%
12	California	117.0	$41	-9%
13	North Carolina	116.8	$40	10%
14	Kentucky	116.1	$40	-18%
15	Connecticut	111.1	$35	-4%
16	Georgia	110.3	$34	32%
17	Wyoming	108.0	$31	-17%
18	Ohio	107.2	$31	4%
19	Montana	106.7	$30	-73%
20	Tennessee	103.1	$26	119%
21	South Carolina	102.6	$26	-37%
22	Arkansas	102.5	$26	4%
23	Wisconsin	101.8	$25	7%
24	Washington	101.5	$25	-26%
25	Oklahoma	100.4	$24	87%
26	Pennsylvania	99.6	$23	-5%
27	North Dakota	99.2	$23	100%
28	Hawaii	99.0	$22	53%
29	**Michigan**	**97.1**	**$20**	**-49%**
30	Minnesota	96.7	$20	-2%
31	Illinois	96.5	$20	-7%
32	Nebraska	96.5	$20	10%
33	Kansas	96.1	$19	20%
34	New York	95.1	$18	-1%
35	Texas	95.0	$18	17%
36	New Jersey	94.5	$18	-17%
37	Idaho	93.9	$17	82%
38	Florida	93.9	$17	-11%
39	Indiana	91.6	$15	30%
40	Iowa	89.8	$13	-46%
41	Rhode Island	88.7	$12	85%
42	West Virginia	87.8	$11	28%
43	Missouri	87.3	$11	-52%
44	Mississippi	87.3	$10	-26%
45	Nevada	87.2	$10	14%
46	Maine	85.0	$8	-49%
47	Vermont	82.4	$6	-64%
48	South Dakota	80.4	$4	171%
49	Louisiana	77.6	$1	83%
50	Alaska	76.9	$0	0%

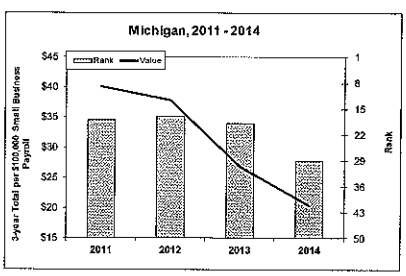
Three-year total of STTR financing per $100,000 of small business payroll, 2014

The federal Small Business Technology Transfer program provide grants to small firms to conduct commercially viable R&D of breakthrough technology innovations, products, and processes in collaboration with research universities and colleges. The table gives the total value of STTR funding accumulated over three years relative a state's annual payroll of firms with less than 500 employees.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Per $100,000 Small Business Payroll	Rank
Ohio	$31	18
Wisconsin	$25	23
Michigan	**$20**	**29**
Illinois	$20	31
Indiana	$15	39



BANK COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LENDING

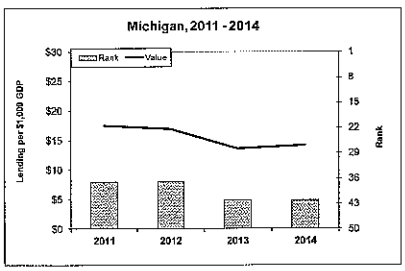
Rank	State	Score	Lending per $1,000 GDP	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$211.2*	*9.4%*
1	Delaware	250.0	$1,861.8	25.3%
1	North Carolina	250.0	$406.7	8.5%
1	Ohio	250.0	$433.9	20.5%
1	Rhode Island	250.0	$404.5	21.7%
1	South Dakota	250.0	$4,709.7	18.6%
1	Utah	250.0	$756.8	31.0%
7	Alabama	205.3	$271.4	38.8%
8	Virginia	137.7	$122.1	26.8%
9	Georgia	134.4	$114.8	18.3%
10	Mississippi	132.6	$111.0	87.0%
11	Oklahoma	119.5	$82.1	3.0%
12	Hawaii	116.5	$75.3	19.6%
13	Illinois	116.2	$74.6	32.5%
14	Missouri	112.0	$65.5	28.0%
15	Nebraska	111.7	$64.7	4.7%
16	North Dakota	108.9	$58.6	-56.4%
17	Montana	108.6	$58.0	8.5%
18	Connecticut	105.8	$51.6	-4.6%
19	Iowa	104.2	$48.2	-4.8%
20	Wisconsin	103.7	$47.1	-21.7%
21	New York	103.7	$47.1	22.3%
22	Arkansas	103.4	$46.5	5.9%
23	Kansas	103.0	$45.6	0.6%
24	Texas	102.2	$43.8	5.5%
25	Louisiana	100.0	$39.0	6.0%
26	Tennessee	100.0	$38.9	-6.9%
27	Pennsylvania	99.3	$37.4	-1.8%
28	West Virginia	98.7	$36.1	9.9%
29	California	98.7	$36.0	26.7%
30	Maine	95.9	$29.8	12.8%
31	Indiana	95.7	$29.5	3.7%
32	Minnesota	94.5	$26.8	3.7%
33	Massachusetts	93.6	$24.7	40.3%
34	Florida	93.5	$24.6	68.4%
35	New Mexico	92.8	$23.1	15.8%
36	Kentucky	92.6	$22.6	-5.8%
37	Nevada	92.2	$21.7	-76.5%
38	Oregon	90.0	$16.8	20.1%
39	Vermont	89.5	$15.7	6.4%
40	Washington	89.2	$15.0	3.3%
41	Wyoming	89.0	$14.7	-8.6%
42	**Michigan**	**88.8**	**$14.2**	**-18.6%**
43	South Carolina	88.2	$12.8	-4.5%
44	New Jersey	87.9	$12.2	-20.1%
45	Arizona	87.7	$11.8	79.9%
46	New Hampshire	87.7	$11.8	4.1%
47	Alaska	87.5	$11.3	7.7%
48	Idaho	87.3	$11.0	-27.9%
49	Colorado	86.8	$9.8	-12.1%
50	Maryland	86.7	$9.5	3.3%

Total bank lending to commercial and industrial customers per $1,000 gross domestic product, 2014

Commercial and industrial lending by banks forms the backbone of debt financing to businesses of various sizes and needs. Although the above data is reported by bank headquarters, therefore states with fewer bank head offices will not perform as well, a factor worth taking into account. The adjacent table shows the total commercial and industrial lending per $1,000 of GDP. *Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Lending per $1,000 GDP	Rank
Ohio	$434	4
Illinois	$75	13
Wisconsin	$47	20
Indiana	$29	31
Michigan	**$14**	**42**



PRIVATE LENDING TO SMALL BUSINESSES

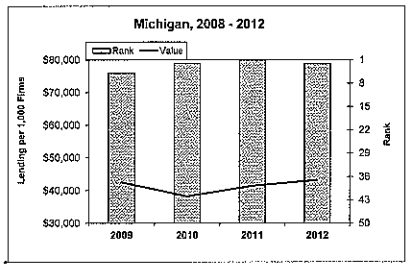
Rank	State	Score	Lending per 1,000 Firms	Change, 2009-2012 (%)
	50-State Average		*$28,680*	*-5.9%*
1	Wisconsin	129.6	$43,900	-2.2%
2	**Michigan**	**128.3**	**$43,231**	**1.8%**
3	Alabama	126.6	$42,354	-1.8%
4	North Dakota	124.2	$41,164	4.1%
5	Ohio	123.2	$40,618	11.4%
6	Indiana	122.1	$40,049	24.0%
7	North Carolina	121.6	$39,831	-19.6%
8	Louisiana	117.8	$37,856	-0.4%
9	Illinois	113.8	$35,828	-1.5%
10	South Dakota	113.6	$35,731	9.2%
11	Texas	113.3	$35,576	-0.1%
12	Tennessee	113.3	$35,546	-18.4%
13	Hawaii	113.2	$35,520	22.5%
14	Pennsylvania	110.7	$34,242	-9.6%
15	California	110.3	$34,048	-10.5%
16	Georgia	107.5	$32,616	-15.1%
17	Missouri	104.5	$31,051	0.3%
18	Virginia	103.4	$30,509	-13.7%
19	Minnesota	103.2	$30,427	-6.3%
20	South Carolina	103.2	$30,404	-27.8%
21	Nebraska	103.0	$30,306	10.6%
22	Washington	101.7	$29,634	-4.6%
23	New Jersey	101.4	$29,465	-5.0%
24	Alaska	100.2	$28,881	-23.3%
25	Arizona	100.1	$28,820	59.1%
26	Oregon	99.9	$28,717	-4.7%
27	Colorado	99.6	$28,542	-15.0%
28	Kentucky	98.9	$28,192	-2.0%
29	Mississippi	98.6	$28,060	-26.5%
30	Utah	98.0	$27,741	-16.0%
31	Iowa	97.6	$27,547	12.4%
32	Arkansas	96.4	$26,927	19.3%
33	Maine	95.4	$26,442	-17.0%
34	Maryland	94.4	$25,906	-12.6%
35	Idaho	92.0	$24,687	-25.5%
36	New York	91.1	$24,244	1.9%
37	Massachusetts	91.1	$24,237	3.1%
38	Oklahoma	90.7	$24,022	4.4%
39	Connecticut	90.5	$23,934	11.0%
40	Nevada	89.0	$23,166	-21.3%
41	Montana	88.4	$22,817	20.2%
42	Florida	88.3	$22,780	-15.3%
43	West Virginia	85.6	$21,423	-14.6%
44	Kansas	82.4	$19,767	-14.3%
45	Rhode Island	78.1	$17,599	13.9%
46	New Mexico	71.4	$14,158	-37.3%
47	New Hampshire	67.3	$12,044	-42.9%
48	Vermont	66.5	$11,666	-23.9%
49	Wyoming	66.2	$11,485	(n/a)
50	Delaware	63.9	$10,291	-40.7%

Private loans to small businesses per 1,000 firms, 2012

While public programs are helpful, the bulk of small business lending for startup and operation comes from private capital markets. Banks and private credit institutions play a particularly important role to finance businesses with less than 500 employees. The above table shows the total value of private loans to small businesses in each state in relation to the total number of firms. *Source: U.S. Small Business Administration*

Midwest Performance, 2012

State	Lending per 1,000 Firms	Rank
Wisconsin	$43,900	1
Michigan	**$43,231**	**2**
Ohio	$40,618	5
Indiana	$40,049	6
Illinois	$35,828	9



BUSINESS INCUBATORS

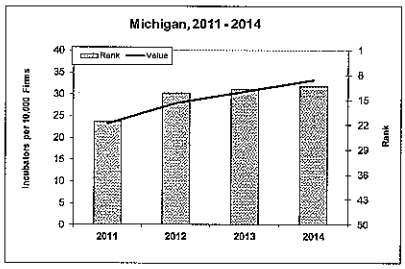
Rank	State	Score	Incubators per $10,000 firms	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		27	-2.7%
1	Oklahoma	180.5	69	20.9%
2	Wisconsin	163.6	60	-5.5%
3	Mississippi	144.2	49	44.5%
4	Idaho	135.8	44	40.4%
5	New Mexico	132.8	43	22.5%
6	Louisiana	131.3	42	-11.5%
7	West Virginia	131.2	42	54.8%
8	Massachusetts	124.6	38	-9.9%
9	Hawaii	120.7	36	-2.2%
10	Missouri	117.5	34	-34.4%
11	**Michigan**	**115.3**	**33**	**3.3%**
12	Maryland	112.7	32	34.1%
13	Alabama	109.5	30	38.6%
14	New Hampshire	108.8	29	-3.6%
15	Kentucky	108.7	29	-7.9%
16	North Carolina	106.4	28	65.7%
17	South Dakota	105.9	28	-1.8%
18	Maine	104.7	27	39.5%
19	Virginia	104.4	27	13.7%
20	Oregon	102.9	26	15.3%
21	Kansas	102.2	26	-10.5%
22	North Dakota	101.8	26	39.6%
23	Iowa	101.6	26	-35.9%
24	Ohio	101.0	25	10.3%
25	Arizona	100.2	25	-3.8%
26	South Carolina	99.8	24	19.9%
27	Pennsylvania	99.7	24	10.9%
28	Colorado	98.4	24	13.1%
29	New York	96.5	23	35.8%
30	Washington	96.0	22	-0.8%
31	Montana	95.9	22	-33.5%
32	Vermont	95.3	22	-16.4%
33	Tennessee	95.0	22	-1.2%
34	Indiana	93.7	21	31.8%
35	Delaware	93.4	21	-1.6%
36	Utah	92.6	20	-16.0%
37	Connecticut	91.0	20	-33.2%
38	Nebraska	90.0	19	22.5%
39	Minnesota	89.6	19	-24.9%
40	Illinois	89.2	19	-24.0%
41	Arkansas	87.9	18	-3.9%
42	Georgia	86.7	17	95.4%
43	California	86.5	17	-2.7%
44	Wyoming	86.1	17	-45.4%
45	Texas	84.7	16	53.3%
46	Florida	84.3	16	37.4%
47	Nevada	78.6	13	-37.6%
48	Rhode Island	78.3	12	-47.3%
49	Alaska	77.4	12	-61.0%
50	New Jersey	76.3	11	-100.0%

Business incubators per 10,000 firms, 2014

A business incubator is an enterprise whose mission is to help build promising fledgling companies into successful businesses. Often sponsored by government or nonprofit agencies, the facilities and services of business incubators give entrepreneurs a head start on the way to being profitable, thereby helping to build the local economy. The above table shows the number of incubators per 10,000 firms in each state.
Source: National Business Incubation Association

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Incubators per 10,000 Firms	Rank
Wisconsin	60	2
Michigan	**33**	**11**
Ohio	25	24
Indiana	21	34
Illinois	19	40



GENERAL BUSINESS GROWTH

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Indiana	***	***	***
Illinois	***	***	**
Michigan	***	***	**
Ohio	***	***	**
Wisconsin	**	**	**

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	North Dakota	*****	*****	*****
2	Texas	*****	*****	****
3	Oregon	*****	*****	*****
4	New York	****	****	*****
5	Washington	****	****	****
6	California	****	***	****
7	Idaho	****	****	****
8	South Dakota	****	****	****
9	Minnesota	***	***	***
10	North Carolina	***	**	***
11	Colorado	***	***	***
12	Montana	***	****	***
13	Indiana	***	***	***
14	Illinois	***	***	**
15	Arizona	***	**	*
16	**Michigan**	***	***	**
17	Georgia	***	**	**
18	Ohio	***	***	**
19	Nebraska	***	***	***
20	Oklahoma	***	***	**
21	Tennessee	***	**	**
22	Iowa	***	***	**
23	Florida	***	**	*
24	Massachusetts	***	**	***
25	Kansas	***	**	*
26	Louisiana	***	**	****
27	New Jersey	**	**	**
28	South Carolina	**	**	**
29	Nevada	**	**	*
30	Wisconsin	**	**	**
31	Hawaii	**	**	***
32	Virginia	**	**	***
33	Pennsylvania	**	**	***
34	Kentucky	**	**	**
35	Connecticut	**	*	*
36	Missouri	**	*	*
37	Delaware	**	*	*
38	Maine	**	**	***
39	Arkansas	**	**	***
40	Alaska	**	*	***
41	Utah	**	**	***
42	Alabama	**	**	**
43	New Hampshire	*	*	***
44	Vermont	*	**	****
45	Maryland	*	**	***
46	Mississippi	*	**	*
47	Wyoming	*	***	****
48	New Mexico	*	*	**
49	West Virginia	*	**	****
50	Rhode Island	*	*	**

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*3.3%*	*1.2%*
1	North Dakota	220.3	11.3%	2.7%
2	Texas	151.6	6.7%	3.7%
3	Colorado	122.6	4.7%	3.3%
4	Florida	118.1	4.4%	5.1%
5	Iowa	117.2	4.3%	1.3%
6	Washington	116.8	4.3%	2.5%
7	New York	116.6	4.3%	0.8%
8	California	115.7	4.2%	3.6%
9	Oklahoma	114.1	4.1%	2.9%
10	Tennessee	112.5	4.0%	2.2%
11	Georgia	112.1	4.0%	3.2%
12	Utah	111.8	4.0%	1.6%
13	**Michigan**	**111.5**	**4.0%**	**2.7%**
14	Arizona	108.5	3.8%	4.0%
15	Nebraska	108.2	3.7%	-1.4%
16	Minnesota	107.0	3.7%	1.2%
17	North Carolina	106.8	3.7%	1.8%
18	Idaho	105.1	3.5%	3.1%
19	New Jersey	103.5	3.4%	3.1%
20	South Carolina	103.4	3.4%	1.7%
21	Ohio	102.3	3.3%	1.5%
22	Massachusetts	102.3	3.3%	0.9%
23	Alabama	100.6	3.2%	1.6%
24	Wisconsin	100.5	3.2%	0.8%
25	Nevada	100.4	3.2%	4.7%
26	Montana	99.6	3.2%	0.2%
27	Arkansas	99.2	3.1%	0.8%
28	New Hampshire	98.4	3.1%	0.7%
29	Indiana	97.6	3.0%	1.0%
30	Hawaii	96.9	3.0%	1.3%
31	Rhode Island	96.8	3.0%	1.2%
32	Kentucky	96.2	2.9%	0.1%
33	Pennsylvania	95.6	2.9%	0.6%
34	South Dakota	94.3	2.8%	2.2%
35	Missouri	94.0	2.8%	1.6%
36	Illinois	92.9	2.7%	1.0%
37	Mississippi	90.3	2.5%	1.6%
38	Connecticut	89.0	2.5%	2.2%
39	Maryland	88.0	2.4%	0.4%
40	Delaware	87.9	2.4%	0.5%
41	Virginia	87.2	2.3%	0.3%
42	Oregon	84.2	2.1%	1.5%
43	West Virginia	83.7	2.1%	2.0%
44	Vermont	82.9	2.0%	0.9%
45	New Mexico	82.8	2.0%	1.0%
46	Kansas	79.8	1.8%	1.0%
47	Maine	78.6	1.7%	0.7%
48	Louisiana	74.5	1.5%	2.0%
49	Wyoming	61.6	0.6%	0.5%
50	Alaska	52.1	0.0%	-1.6%

Annual growth in nominal gross domestic product, 2014, three-year average.

Ultimately, economic prosperity hinges on economic growth, and economic growth reflects the health of the overall economic system. Recent performance can often be a predictor of near-term trends. The above table shows the average of the last three year's of annual growth in each state's nominal gross domestic product.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

MANUFACTURING CAPITAL INVESTMENT GROWTH

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2010-2013 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*9.8%*	*6.7%*
1	Oregon	195.9	67.0%	81.3%
2	Arizona	148.9	38.2%	41.7%
3	Montana	148.8	38.2%	13.8%
4	Indiana	148.1	37.8%	35.2%
5	New York	142.6	34.4%	27.8%
6	Idaho	135.0	29.8%	21.0%
7	Delaware	131.7	27.7%	19.0%
8	Kansas	121.0	21.2%	20.2%
9	Missouri	118.4	19.6%	27.8%
10	Kentucky	117.9	19.3%	22.5%
11	South Carolina	115.1	17.6%	16.6%
12	Wisconsin	107.2	12.7%	12.1%
13	Hawaii	105.2	11.5%	-3.7%
14	Iowa	103.9	10.7%	11.2%
15	Ohio	103.9	10.7%	10.5%
16	Vermont	103.5	10.5%	11.2%
17	Tennessee	103.2	10.3%	1.6%
18	Louisiana	102.8	10.0%	13.5%
19	Oklahoma	102.5	9.8%	7.3%
20	North Carolina	102.4	9.8%	9.2%
21	New Hampshire	102.2	9.7%	7.5%
22	**Michigan**	**101.8**	**9.4%**	**-0.1%**
23	South Dakota	101.6	9.3%	27.5%
24	North Dakota	101.0	8.9%	9.5%
25	West Virginia	100.3	8.5%	15.6%
26	Maine	99.7	8.2%	13.2%
27	Georgia	98.6	7.5%	8.3%
28	California	96.8	6.4%	2.8%
29	Texas	96.3	6.0%	6.3%
30	Colorado	95.9	5.8%	6.5%
31	Pennsylvania	95.4	5.5%	6.3%
32	Massachusetts	93.6	4.4%	0.2%
33	Connecticut	92.7	3.9%	9.4%
34	Wyoming	92.6	3.8%	-4.4%
35	Minnesota	92.5	3.8%	-0.1%
36	Arkansas	91.1	2.9%	10.4%
37	Alabama	89.9	2.2%	-4.6%
38	Rhode Island	89.9	2.1%	-4.2%
39	Florida	88.9	1.5%	1.4%
40	Virginia	88.6	1.3%	3.3%
41	Nebraska	88.0	1.0%	4.5%
42	Nevada	87.8	0.9%	3.1%
43	New Jersey	87.0	0.4%	-1.6%
44	Illinois	84.5	-1.1%	2.3%
45	Washington	81.5	-3.0%	-6.5%
46	Utah	75.6	-6.6%	-2.4%
47	Mississippi	72.4	-8.5%	-23.4%
48	Alaska	66.1	-12.4%	-18.4%
49	Maryland	59.6	-16.4%	-43.7%
50	New Mexico	52.6	-20.7%	-56.0%

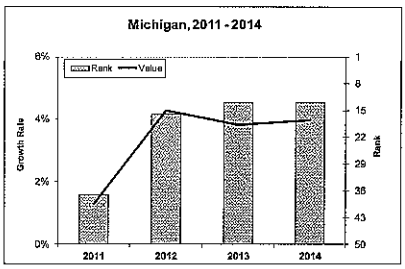
Growth in nominal capital expenditures per production employee, 2013, three-year average.

Manufacturing firms' investment in new capital equipment often indicates innovations and increased efficiency and productivity. The above table shows the annual growth in nominal capital expenditures in manufacturing per production employee, averaged over three years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

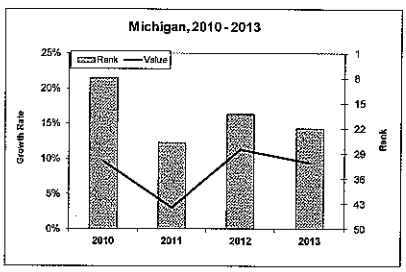
Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Growth Rate	Rank
Michigan	**4.0%**	**13**
Ohio	3.3%	21
Wisconsin	3.2%	24
Indiana	3.0%	29
Illinois	2.7%	36



Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Growth Rate	Rank
Indiana	37.8%	4
Wisconsin	12.7%	12
Ohio	10.7%	15
Michigan	**9.4%**	**22**
Illinois	-1.1%	44



FOREIGN BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2010-2013 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*1.8%*	*-2.1%*
1	South Dakota	155.5	17.8%	19.1%
2	Louisiana	146.1	15.0%	-0.3%
3	Kansas	141.0	13.4%	13.8%
4	North Carolina	126.9	9.2%	3.3%
5	Virginia	122.7	7.9%	10.0%
6	Missouri	119.7	7.0%	8.5%
7	Nebraska	118.9	6.8%	9.9%
8	**Michigan**	**118.0**	**6.5%**	**1.7%**
9	Alaska	117.0	6.2%	-1.3%
10	South Carolina	114.0	5.3%	-2.0%
11	Kentucky	113.4	5.1%	1.5%
12	Ohio	111.7	4.6%	5.0%
13	Georgia	109.1	3.8%	-8.9%
14	Illinois	107.0	3.2%	1.9%
15	Wisconsin	106.8	3.1%	-3.9%
16	Oregon	104.9	2.5%	1.7%
17	Pennsylvania	104.7	2.5%	-0.5%
18	Tennessee	104.6	2.4%	4.4%
19	Iowa	103.7	2.2%	2.6%
20	Massachusetts	103.4	2.1%	0.1%
21	Arkansas	102.1	1.7%	-7.8%
22	Nevada	101.9	1.6%	-15.8%
23	Alabama	101.6	1.5%	-4.8%
24	Texas	100.7	1.3%	-7.6%
25	Florida	100.3	1.2%	1.1%
26	New Jersey	99.7	1.0%	1.9%
27	Minnesota	99.3	0.9%	2.7%
28	Washington	98.0	0.5%	-1.5%
29	New Mexico	97.0	0.2%	2.1%
30	Idaho	96.6	0.0%	2.3%
31	Indiana	96.1	-0.1%	-2.9%
32	New Hampshire	94.7	-0.5%	-1.3%
33	California	94.4	-0.6%	-6.0%
34	Colorado	93.9	-0.8%	-1.0%
35	New York	93.7	-0.8%	-3.0%
36	Hawaii	93.4	-0.9%	-2.2%
37	Rhode Island	92.5	-1.2%	-9.4%
38	Utah	91.7	-1.4%	-10.7%
39	Arizona	88.2	-2.5%	-7.9%
40	Oklahoma	87.9	-2.6%	-14.1%
41	Connecticut	87.5	-2.7%	3.3%
42	Maryland	82.6	-4.2%	-2.7%
43	Maine	80.0	-5.0%	-7.0%
44	Vermont	77.9	-5.6%	-9.1%
45	Mississippi	74.8	-6.5%	-6.8%
46	Wyoming	70.8	-7.8%	2.4%
47	Delaware	68.7	-8.4%	-0.9%
(n/a)	North Dakota	(n/a)	(n/a)	-10.2%
(n/a)	West Virginia	(n/a)	(n/a)	-39.3%
(n/a)	Montana	(n/a)	(n/a)	-7.9%

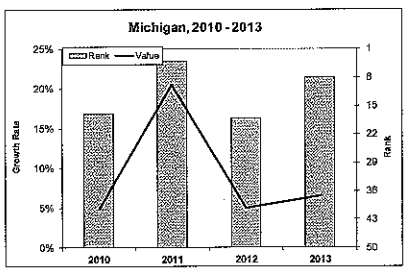
Growth in employment in foreign-owned firms as a percentage of total employment, 2013

As the world's economy becomes increasingly interdependent, the impact is not just increased trade. Large multinational firms locate production facilities across the globe. Foreign investment can be an important source of well-paying jobs. The above table gives a measurement of the year-to-year growth in the percentage of workers in each state who work for bank and non-bank, foreign-majority-owned companies.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Growth Rate	Rank
Michigan	**6.5%**	**8**
Ohio	4.6%	12
Illinois	3.2%	14
Wisconsin	3.1%	15
Indiana	-0.1%	31



EXPORT INTENSITY GROWTH

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*-1.1%*	*-4.6%*
1	Alaska	182.0	7.3%	-0.3%
2	Louisiana	164.7	5.4%	1.8%
3	Washington	146.1	3.5%	-0.7%
4	Delaware	128.5	1.6%	0.8%
5	Nevada	128.3	1.6%	-6.2%
6	New Mexico	125.2	1.3%	-3.0%
7	Mississippi	117.9	0.5%	-0.9%
8	Indiana	116.7	0.4%	-1.5%
9	Hawaii	116.4	0.4%	-2.0%
10	Oklahoma	115.8	0.3%	1.1%
11	Connecticut	110.6	-0.2%	3.1%
12	California	110.3	-0.3%	-2.7%
13	Kentucky	109.5	-0.4%	-3.5%
14	Montana	108.9	-0.4%	-2.8%
15	Minnesota	108.1	-0.5%	-2.9%
16	Colorado	108.0	-0.5%	-4.1%
17	Arizona	106.0	-0.7%	-4.7%
18	Georgia	105.7	-0.8%	-5.8%
19	South Carolina	104.5	-0.9%	-6.3%
20	Florida	103.2	-1.0%	-4.8%
21	Kansas	102.7	-1.1%	-2.7%
22	Maryland	102.3	-1.1%	-5.8%
23	North Carolina	102.2	-1.1%	-5.2%
24	Tennessee	101.6	-1.2%	-4.2%
25	Alabama	101.4	-1.2%	-6.3%
26	Missouri	98.6	-1.5%	-5.0%
27	Texas	98.1	-1.6%	-9.0%
28	North Dakota	97.5	-1.6%	6.8%
29	Oregon	97.4	-1.6%	-4.2%
30	Virginia	97.2	-1.7%	-7.2%
31	Idaho	96.6	-1.7%	-2.7%
32	Ohio	95.8	-1.8%	-4.0%
33	Massachusetts	95.0	-1.9%	-3.2%
34	Wisconsin	94.8	-1.9%	-5.3%
35	Wyoming	93.9	-2.0%	-15.2%
36	New Jersey	93.6	-2.0%	-3.2%
37	Illinois	91.7	-2.2%	-6.6%
38	New York	91.4	-2.3%	-3.2%
39	Vermont	91.4	-2.3%	-4.5%
40	Arkansas	88.0	-2.6%	-4.6%
41	New Hampshire	87.6	-2.7%	-5.5%
42	**Michigan**	**85.8**	**-2.8%**	**-4.7%**
43	Pennsylvania	84.9	-2.9%	-5.0%
44	Maine	83.2	-3.1%	-5.5%
45	South Dakota	77.3	-3.7%	-7.8%
46	Utah	72.7	-4.2%	-21.7%
47	Rhode Island	69.9	-4.5%	-8.3%
48	West Virginia	68.8	-4.6%	-12.1%
49	Iowa	67.2	-4.8%	-4.6%
50	Nebraska	66.4	-4.9%	-11.3%

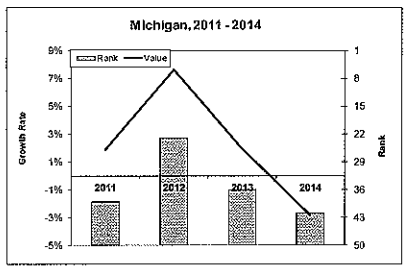
Growth in export value as a percentage of gross domestic product, 2014, three-year average.

Healthy trade is a hallmark of the global economy. States with a manufacturing base that can produce for global demand are well positioned for sustained growth. The above table shows the average over the last three years in the one-year growth rate in the share of each state's gross domestic product that is accounted for by merchandise export income.

Source: Brookings Institution

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Growth Rate	Rank
Indiana	0.4%	8
Ohio	-1.8%	32
Wisconsin	-1.9%	34
Illinois	-2.2%	37
Michigan	**-2.8%**	**42**



EXPORT-RELATED JOBS

Rank	State	Score	Share of Total Private Jobs	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*3.1%*	
1	Washington	*144.6*	5.4%	10.7%
2	Oregon	141.5	5.2%	-6.6%
3	Hawaii	139.9	5.1%	2.1%
4	Indiana	123.2	4.2%	2.6%
5	New York	123.1	4.2%	0.7%
6	Massachusetts	119.4	4.0%	-2.1%
7	California	118.7	4.0%	-1.2%
8	Nevada	117.3	3.9%	-0.9%
9	Delaware	116.5	3.9%	3.1%
10	Nebraska	116.4	3.8%	-13.2%
11	Iowa	114.5	3.7%	-12.5%
12	Illinois	113.3	3.7%	-5.0%
13	South Dakota	112.4	3.6%	-17.3%
14	Connecticut	111.3	3.6%	0.5%
15	North Dakota	109.9	3.5%	7.6%
16	North Carolina	108.3	3.4%	0.5%
17	New Jersey	106.3	3.3%	0.6%
18	Kansas	105.9	3.3%	-8.7%
19	Minnesota	104.5	3.2%	-1.8%
20	Texas	104.0	3.2%	0.3%
21	Florida	103.9	3.2%	-0.7%
22	**Michigan**	**103.2**	**3.1%**	**-4.2%**
23	Utah	102.8	3.1%	-6.1%
24	Wisconsin	102.2	3.1%	-4.5%
25	Georgia	101.5	3.0%	1.2%
26	Ohio	98.5	2.9%	-2.0%
27	South Carolina	98.2	2.8%	1.7%
28	Louisiana	98.1	2.8%	6.5%
29	New Hampshire	96.7	2.8%	-2.9%
30	Arizona	94.9	2.7%	-2.7%
31	Maryland	94.3	2.6%	-0.4%
32	Arkansas	94.3	2.6%	-3.9%
33	Colorado	93.8	2.6%	-2.3%
34	Pennsylvania	93.6	2.6%	-2.9%
35	Kentucky	92.8	2.6%	-4.1%
36	Virginia	92.6	2.5%	-2.6%
37	Idaho	92.4	2.5%	-4.9%
38	Tennessee	91.7	2.5%	-0.6%
39	Missouri	91.6	2.5%	-4.5%
40	Alabama	91.4	2.5%	0.9%
41	Wyoming	91.1	2.5%	-20.3%
42	West Virginia	89.3	2.4%	-10.4%
43	Oklahoma	85.5	2.2%	-2.7%
44	New Mexico	85.2	2.1%	-1.2%
45	Mississippi	85.0	2.1%	0.7%
46	Rhode Island	83.1	2.0%	-8.8%
47	Vermont	81.2	1.9%	-9.4%
48	Montana	77.8	1.7%	0.4%
49	Maine	76.3	1.6%	-3.3%
50	Alaska	75.8	1.6%	2.6%

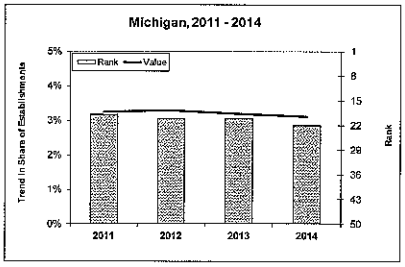
Percent of private industry jobs that are export related, 2014

International business activity exposes the state to the woes of exchange rate fluctuations, but it can also be a substantial contributor to a state's workforce. The above table shows the percent of private industry jobs that are related to the export of manufactured products and services.

Source: U.S. International Trade Administration

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Share of Total Private Jobs	Rank
Indiana	4.2%	4
Illinois	3.7%	12
Michigan	**3.1%**	**22**
Wisconsin	3.1%	24
Ohio	2.9%	26



LARGE BUSINESS PAYROLL GROWTH

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2009-2012 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*4.1%*	*2.1%*
1	North Dakota	248.3	15.6%	7.0%
2	Wyoming	155.3	8.3%	3.7%
3	Nebraska	134.4	6.7%	4.1%
4	Oklahoma	134.2	6.7%	3.3%
5	Texas	129.2	6.3%	2.9%
6	West Virginia	119.9	5.6%	1.9%
7	Minnesota	119.7	5.5%	3.9%
8	New York	116.6	5.3%	5.1%
9	Indiana	115.1	5.2%	6.3%
10	South Dakota	114.4	5.1%	0.2%
11	Massachusetts	111.5	4.9%	2.7%
12	California	110.7	4.8%	4.4%
13	Washington	108.0	4.6%	0.6%
14	Iowa	107.4	4.6%	3.7%
15	Utah	107.2	4.6%	-0.4%
16	Hawaii	106.1	4.5%	2.2%
17	Tennessee	105.6	4.4%	3.9%
18	Wisconsin	105.6	4.4%	3.0%
19	North Carolina	105.1	4.4%	3.1%
20	Montana	103.9	4.3%	0.8%
21	Colorado	103.0	4.2%	0.5%
22	Connecticut	102.8	4.2%	4.8%
23	Ohio	102.6	4.2%	4.2%
24	South Carolina	101.3	4.1%	3.4%
25	Louisiana	100.0	4.0%	0.1%
26	Pennsylvania	100.0	4.0%	1.4%
27	**Michigan**	**99.5**	**4.0%**	**8.0%**
28	Maryland	98.6	3.9%	1.5%
29	Kentucky	96.3	3.7%	1.6%
30	Mississippi	95.7	3.7%	1.7%
31	Arizona	95.3	3.6%	1.8%
32	Idaho	94.5	3.6%	4.2%
33	Georgia	94.4	3.6%	2.4%
34	Oregon	94.1	3.6%	1.6%
35	Florida	94.1	3.5%	2.6%
36	Illinois	93.7	3.5%	1.9%
37	Delaware	92.7	3.4%	15.7%
38	Alaska	91.6	3.4%	-3.6%
39	Virginia	90.0	3.2%	-0.3%
40	Maine	89.2	3.2%	-0.3%
41	Alabama	88.5	3.1%	1.7%
42	Arkansas	84.4	2.8%	0.8%
43	New Jersey	83.5	2.7%	1.5%
44	Missouri	83.1	2.7%	1.2%
45	Kansas	80.1	2.5%	-1.3%
46	Nevada	64.5	1.2%	1.0%
47	New Mexico	61.9	1.0%	-4.0%
48	Vermont	55.5	0.5%	-4.2%
49	Rhode Island	48.4	0.0%	-1.2%
50	New Hampshire	47.6	-0.1%	-6.5%

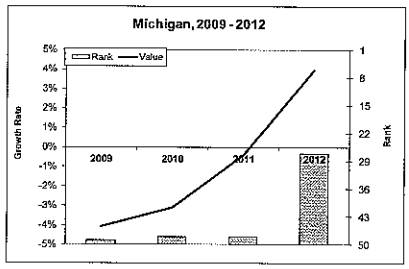
Growth in total nominal payroll of firms with 500 or more employees, 2012, three-year average.

While new businesses are key to sustained growth, older, established large firms tend to pay high wages and offer strong benefits packages. Further, large businesses are invariably the customers of small businesses. As they grow, so does the whole local/regional economy. The above table shows annual growth in the total payroll of firms with 500 or more employees, averaged over three years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Midwest Performance, 2012

State	Growth Rate	Rank
Indiana	5.2%	9
Wisconsin	4.4%	18
Ohio	4.2%	23
Michigan	**4.0%**	**27**
Illinois	3.5%	36



BUILDING PERMITS GROWTH

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*17.0%*	*26.1%*
1	Idaho	124.3	32.7%	49.5%
2	Montana	123.6	32.3%	37.8%
3	Colorado	119.3	29.7%	34.6%
4	New Jersey	118.9	29.5%	39.1%
5	Oregon	118.2	29.1%	40.0%
6	Georgia	117.8	28.8%	45.3%
7	Arizona	117.1	28.4%	47.2%
8	Minnesota	116.6	28.1%	36.6%
9	Nevada	115.0	27.1%	48.9%
10	Florida	113.6	26.2%	34.9%
11	North Dakota	111.5	25.0%	4.7%
12	Massachusetts	109.8	24.0%	31.4%
13	Tennessee	107.7	22.7%	34.2%
14	California	107.0	22.2%	28.3%
15	Missouri	104.3	20.6%	31.9%
16	Illinois	104.2	20.6%	35.0%
17	South Dakota	104.2	20.6%	31.4%
18	Connecticut	104.0	20.4%	35.1%
19	**Michigan**	**103.6**	**20.2%**	**20.7%**
20	Delaware	103.5	20.2%	25.1%
21	South Carolina	103.2	20.0%	33.8%
22	Alaska	102.5	19.5%	22.0%
23	Texas	101.8	19.1%	27.4%
24	Utah	101.8	19.1%	23.4%
25	Pennsylvania	101.2	18.8%	33.0%
26	Oklahoma	98.8	17.3%	23.5%
27	New York	98.4	17.1%	31.7%
28	Washington	98.2	16.9%	24.3%
29	North Carolina	96.5	15.9%	30.6%
30	Wisconsin	93.1	13.8%	26.9%
31	New Hampshire	92.6	13.5%	21.8%
32	Ohio	92.5	13.4%	20.6%
33	Nebraska	92.4	13.4%	20.1%
34	Indiana	90.8	12.5%	20.8%
35	Kansas	90.8	12.4%	25.3%
36	Iowa	89.1	11.4%	15.5%
37	Rhode Island	88.8	11.2%	23.5%
38	Mississippi	86.1	9.6%	31.0%
39	Kentucky	82.8	7.6%	16.2%
40	West Virginia	82.6	7.5%	19.7%
41	Louisiana	82.5	7.4%	16.7%
42	Virginia	81.9	7.0%	12.6%
43	Maryland	80.9	6.4%	5.5%
44	Vermont	80.5	6.2%	9.8%
45	Maine	80.4	6.1%	14.8%
46	New Mexico	80.1	6.0%	19.0%
47	Arkansas	79.6	5.6%	14.1%
48	Alabama	79.4	5.5%	17.9%
49	Hawaii	78.3	4.9%	14.3%
50	Wyoming	64.9	-3.3%	5.2%

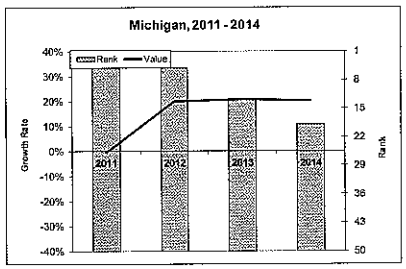
Growth in number of new privately owned housing units per 100,000 residents, 2014, three-year average.

Building permits are seen as an early indicator for the health of the housing market, a sector that tends to be one of the first to respond to fluctuations in the economy. The construction of new privately owned housing is a good indicator of general confidence in the market. The above table shows the three-year average in the annual growth in the number of permits for new privately owned housing units per 100,000 residents in a state.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Growth Rate	Rank
Illinois	20.6%	16
Michigan	**20.2%**	**19**
Wisconsin	13.8%	30
Ohio	13.4%	32
Indiana	12.5%	34



FORTUNE 500 HEADQUARTERS

Rank	State	Score	Number of firms	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*10*	*0*
1	California	231.1	54	1
2	Texas	225.8	52	0
3	New York	212.5	47	-3
4	Illinois	175.5	33	1
5	New Jersey	162.2	28	7
6	Ohio	154.3	25	-3
7	Virginia	146.3	22	-2
8	Pennsylvania	143.7	21	-2
9	**Michigan**	**141.0**	**20**	**0**
10	Minnesota	135.7	18	-1
11	Georgia	133.1	17	2
12	Florida	130.5	16	0
13	Connecticut	127.8	15	1
14	North Carolina	122.5	13	-1
15	Massachusetts	119.9	12	1
16	Missouri	114.6	10	0
16	Tennessee	114.6	10	1
16	Wisconsin	114.6	10	1
19	Colorado	111.9	9	0
19	Washington	111.9	9	1
21	Arkansas	106.6	7	3
21	Indiana	106.6	7	1
23	Arizona	101.3	5	-1
23	Kentucky	101.3	5	-1
23	Nebraska	101.3	5	0
26	Maryland	98.7	4	-2
26	Nevada	98.7	4	0
26	Oklahoma	98.7	4	0
29	Rhode Island	96.0	3	1
30	Delaware	93.4	2	0
30	Iowa	93.4	2	-1
30	Louisiana	93.4	2	-1
30	Oregon	93.4	2	0
34	Alabama	90.7	1	0
34	Idaho	90.7	1	0
34	Kansas	90.7	1	-2
34	South Carolina	90.7	1	0
34	Utah	90.7	1	0
39	Alaska	88.1	0	0
39	Hawaii	88.1	0	0
39	Maine	88.1	0	0
39	Mississippi	88.1	0	0
39	Montana	88.1	0	0
39	New Hampshire	88.1	0	0
39	New Mexico	88.1	0	0
39	North Dakota	88.1	0	0
39	South Dakota	88.1	0	0
39	Vermont	88.1	0	0
39	West Virginia	88.1	0	0
39	Wyoming	88.1	0	0

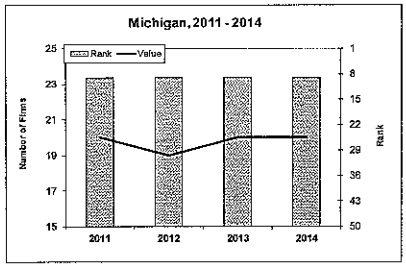
Total number of Fortune 500 headquarters, 2014

At the top of the large-firm pyramid are the Fortune 500 corporations, who typically employ large numbers of well-educated, well-compensated workers. They often provide business for large numbers of local suppliers. They also tend to be philanthropic stewards for their local communities. The above table shows the total number of Fortune 500 companies that were headquartered in each state.

Source: Fortune Magazine

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Number of firms	Rank
Illinois	33	4
Ohio	25	6
Michigan	**20**	**9**
Wisconsin	10	16
Indiana	7	21



PRIVATE BUSINESS PROFIT GROWTH

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate	Change, 2010-2013 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		2.0%	-2.5%
1	Nebraska	142.0	7.6%	0.1%
2	North Dakota	141.6	7.5%	0.1%
3	Iowa	132.5	6.3%	4.3%
4	Texas	131.9	6.2%	3.9%
5	South Dakota	124.2	5.1%	1.3%
6	Arkansas	119.6	4.4%	-0.3%
7	Montana	117.2	4.1%	0.6%
8	Ohio	115.8	3.9%	0.3%
9	Oklahoma	113.9	3.6%	1.5%
10	New York	113.7	3.6%	-2.3%
11	Tennessee	112.7	3.5%	-2.8%
12	Alabama	110.9	3.2%	-1.4%
13	New Hampshire	110.4	3.1%	-1.6%
14	Kentucky	110.0	3.1%	-3.2%
15	Kansas	109.9	3.1%	-0.8%
16	Minnesota	108.4	2.9%	-2.0%
17	North Carolina	107.5	2.7%	-3.2%
18	**Michigan**	**106.9**	**2.7%**	**-0.7%**
19	Wisconsin	105.9	2.5%	-2.7%
20	Illinois	105.6	2.5%	-1.4%
21	Mississippi	105.4	2.4%	-1.5%
22	Rhode Island	104.8	2.4%	-2.0%
23	New Mexico	103.6	2.2%	-1.5%
24	Massachusetts	100.7	1.8%	-2.1%
25	New Jersey	100.6	1.8%	-2.0%
26	Pennsylvania	99.4	1.6%	-3.1%
27	Indiana	98.4	1.5%	-5.0%
28	Idaho	98.3	1.4%	-4.5%
29	Colorado	97.9	1.4%	-2.6%
30	Missouri	97.8	1.4%	-5.6%
31	Virginia	97.6	1.3%	-3.6%
32	Georgia	97.1	1.3%	-2.0%
33	Maine	94.8	0.9%	-4.6%
34	Maryland	94.6	0.9%	-4.4%
35	Arizona	94.4	0.9%	0.0%
36	Florida	94.0	0.8%	0.7%
37	Washington	92.8	0.7%	-4.5%
38	Vermont	91.6	0.5%	-6.5%
39	Hawaii	91.6	0.5%	-4.0%
40	Utah	91.5	0.5%	-2.8%
41	California	90.0	0.3%	-2.8%
42	Connecticut	89.9	0.3%	-0.6%
43	Nevada	89.4	0.2%	-0.3%
44	South Carolina	89.0	0.1%	-5.6%
45	West Virginia	85.3	-0.4%	-9.6%
46	Louisiana	82.1	-0.8%	-6.1%
47	Delaware	80.4	-1.1%	-4.5%
48	Wyoming	77.7	-1.5%	-9.3%
49	Oregon	75.3	-1.8%	13.9%
50	Alaska	67.7	-2.9%	-2.8%

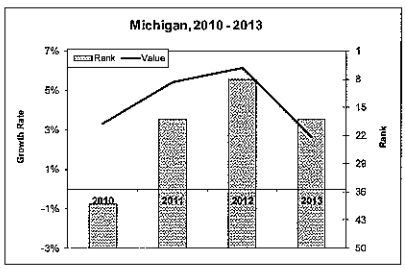
Growth in private industry gross operating surplus per worker, 2013, three-year average.

Gross operating surplus per employee is a good proxy for private sector profitability. It includes business income of private domestic enterprises; net interest & miscellaneous payments; business net current transfer payments; capital consumption allowances; consumption of fixed capital; current surplus/deficit of government enterprises. The above table shows the three-year average of the annual growth rate per worker.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Growth Rate	Rank
Ohio	3.9%	8
Michigan	**2.7%**	**18**
Wisconsin	2.5%	19
Illinois	2.5%	20
Indiana	1.5%	27



RENEWABLE ENERGY

Rank	State	Score	Share in Total Generation	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*17.0%*	*38.1%*
1	Idaho	228.5	81.0%	-12.0%
2	Washington	219.3	75.9%	-12.3%
3	Oregon	214.0	72.9%	-8.5%
4	South Dakota	211.1	71.3%	-7.8%
5	Maine	190.6	59.7%	16.3%
6	Montana	163.7	44.5%	-3.2%
7	Iowa	138.3	30.2%	46.5%
8	Alaska	134.4	28.0%	42.0%
9	California	134.2	27.9%	-16.5%
10	Vermont	133.6	27.6%	2.0%
11	North Dakota	127.2	24.0%	7.7%
12	New York	124.6	22.5%	-1.0%
13	Kansas	123.4	21.8%	165.3%
14	Minnesota	120.1	20.0%	29.0%
15	Oklahoma	119.1	19.4%	97.2%
16	Nevada	116.3	17.9%	23.3%
17	Colorado	115.7	17.5%	22.0%
18	New Hampshire	113.8	16.4%	27.3%
19	Tennessee	106.9	12.5%	-3.8%
20	Wyoming	103.5	10.6%	-13.4%
21	Nebraska	102.2	9.9%	33.6%
22	Texas	101.6	9.5%	29.7%
23	Hawaii	101.4	9.5%	53.4%
24	New Mexico	100.5	9.0%	41.0%
25	Arizona	100.3	8.8%	-1.2%
26	Wisconsin	99.7	8.5%	23.2%
27	Alabama	99.1	8.2%	9.2%
28	**Michigan**	**96.6**	**6.8%**	**111.3%**
29	Arkansas	96.3	6.6%	-10.9%
30	North Carolina	95.0	5.9%	18.4%
31	Maryland	94.9	5.8%	-19.1%
32	Georgia	94.4	5.5%	18.9%
33	Illinois	93.6	5.1%	59.0%
34	Massachusetts	93.5	5.0%	44.8%
35	South Carolina	93.4	5.0%	44.1%
36	Virginia	93.2	4.8%	22.4%
37	Utah	92.0	4.1%	-20.6%
38	Kentucky	91.5	3.8%	14.3%
39	Louisiana	91.1	3.6%	12.0%
40	Indiana	90.7	3.4%	13.5%
41	West Virginia	90.5	3.3%	2.7%
42	Pennsylvania	90.1	3.1%	23.8%
43	Mississippi	89.4	2.7%	-7.2%
44	Missouri	88.4	2.1%	-14.6%
45	Connecticut	87.5	1.6%	-2.5%
46	Ohio	87.3	1.5%	107.5%
47	Florida	86.9	1.3%	14.7%
48	New Jersey	86.1	0.8%	408.6%
49	Delaware	85.9	0.7%	256.3%
50	Rhode Island	85.3	0.4%	218.6%

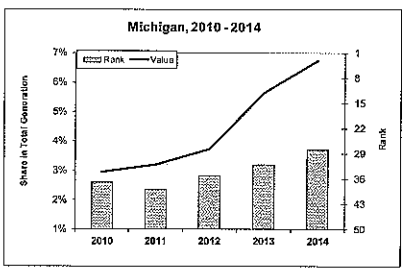
Renewable energy net generation per 1,000 MwH of total net electricity generation, 2014

With the continuing depletion of natural energy resources and increasing environmental concerns, investments in renewable energy have to be a part of every state, region and country's long-term economic strategy. The above table shows the share of renewable energy resources in the total net electric-power generation in each state.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Share in Total Generation	Rank
Wisconsin	8.5%	26
Michigan	**6.8%**	**28**
Illinois	5.1%	33
Indiana	3.4%	40
Ohio	1.5%	46



GREEN INDUSTRIES

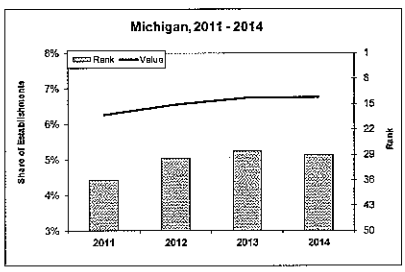
Rank	State	Score	Share of All Establ.	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*7.0%*	*2.3%*
1	Colorado	128.5	9.0%	1.4%
2	Vermont	127.5	8.9%	3.0%
3	Idaho	127.4	8.9%	0.3%
4	Utah	121.4	8.5%	5.8%
5	North Carolina	120.8	8.4%	5.0%
6	Florida	118.8	8.3%	0.7%
7	Maryland	118.5	8.3%	1.6%
8	Arizona	115.7	8.1%	-3.7%
9	North Dakota	115.3	8.0%	12.0%
10	Oregon	115.0	8.0%	2.6%
11	Texas	111.5	7.8%	3.6%
12	Illinois	111.2	7.7%	0.2%
13	Montana	109.7	7.6%	2.8%
14	South Carolina	108.8	7.6%	5.6%
15	New Hampshire	106.7	7.4%	0.6%
16	Maine	106.3	7.4%	-0.3%
17	Arkansas	104.6	7.3%	4.7%
18	Alabama	104.3	7.2%	3.7%
19	Indiana	103.8	7.2%	2.4%
20	Louisiana	103.7	7.2%	4.5%
21	Wyoming	103.4	7.2%	3.2%
22	New Mexico	103.1	7.2%	-3.7%
23	Virginia	103.0	7.1%	-1.4%
24	Mississippi	102.4	7.1%	2.5%
25	Kansas	100.7	7.0%	5.9%
26	South Dakota	99.3	6.9%	16.3%
27	Massachusetts	99.3	6.9%	-3.3%
28	Georgia	99.0	6.9%	-2.5%
29	**Michigan**	**97.7**	**6.8%**	**8.1%**
30	Minnesota	97.2	6.7%	0.2%
31	Tennessee	96.0	6.6%	2.1%
32	Delaware	95.6	6.6%	-1.5%
33	Nevada	94.6	6.5%	3.4%
34	Ohio	94.2	6.5%	1.3%
35	New Jersey	92.0	6.4%	-5.3%
36	Connecticut	91.7	6.3%	-0.1%
37	California	89.4	6.2%	15.1%
38	Pennsylvania	89.1	6.1%	3.3%
39	Nebraska	88.4	6.1%	-3.0%
40	Oklahoma	88.0	6.1%	0.9%
41	Rhode Island	87.5	6.0%	1.8%
42	Alaska	87.0	6.0%	-1.9%
43	Iowa	87.0	6.0%	8.9%
44	Washington	86.5	6.0%	7.7%
45	Hawaii	86.3	5.9%	-1.2%
46	Kentucky	85.2	5.9%	2.3%
47	West Virginia	79.8	5.5%	6.1%
48	Missouri	77.3	5.3%	3.8%
49	Wisconsin	76.7	5.3%	-6.9%
50	New York	75.6	5.2%	2.2%

Share of establishments in green-related industries, 2014

The green economy is expected to be one of the next strong growth sectors nationwide and globally. The higher the price of fossil fuels the more attractive alternative technologies become. This metric focuses on businesses engaged primarily in creating green technology; see Appendix for more detail. The table above shows such green industries as a share of all industries, measured by number of establishments.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Share of Establishments	Rank
Illinois	7.7%	12
Indiana	7.2%	19
Michigan	**6.8%**	**29**
Ohio	6.5%	34
Wisconsin	5.3%	49



EDUCATION

Information, knowledge, and ideas are critical assets for success in the innovation economy. Having a strong human capital base is a necessary, but not sufficient condition for success. States, or even countries, may be endowed with a well-educated population, but lack some other necessary conditions, such as a free enterprise system that cultivates creativity and entrepreneurship. Nevertheless, those states and countries performing well in the innovation economy present strong scores in human capital assets. Those falling short in economic progress but possessing abundant human capital can use this attribute to their advantage. For example, countries such as Ireland, Australia, and India are capitalizing on respective strong human capital assets as means to economic progress.

Comprised of sub-drivers K-12 Education and Postsecondary Education, the Education Driver seeks to measure the human capital base of a state.

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Indiana	*****	****	***
Wisconsin	****	****	****
Ohio	***	***	***
Illinois	***	***	***
Michigan	***	***	***

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	Rhode Island	*****	*****	****
2	Massachusetts	*****	*****	*****
3	Indiana	*****	****	***
4	Pennsylvania	****	****	*****
5	Maryland	****	*****	*****
6	Virginia	****	****	***
7	New Hampshire	****	****	****
8	Iowa	****	****	****
9	Connecticut	****	****	****
10	Colorado	****	*****	****
11	North Dakota	****	****	****
12	South Dakota	****	***	***
13	Minnesota	****	****	***
14	Wisconsin	****	****	****
15	Montana	****	****	***
16	Washington	***	***	***
17	Maine	***	****	***
18	Ohio	***	***	***
19	New York	***	***	****
20	Missouri	***	***	***
21	Vermont	***	****	****
22	Nebraska	***	***	***
23	Illinois	***	***	***
24	Utah	***	***	***
25	Arizona	***	***	***
26	New Jersey	***	***	***
27	Wyoming	***	***	***
28	**Michigan**	***	***	***
29	California	***	**	**
30	Delaware	***	***	***
31	Kansas	***	***	**
32	Texas	***	***	**
33	Florida	***	***	***
34	North Carolina	***	***	***
35	South Carolina	***	***	**
36	Kentucky	**	**	***
37	Tennessee	**	**	**
38	Oregon	**	**	***
39	Idaho	**	**	**
40	Georgia	**	***	**
41	Alabama	**	**	*
42	Oklahoma	**	**	**
43	Hawaii	**	**	*
44	Arkansas	**	**	**
45	Alaska	*	**	**
46	West Virginia	*	**	**
47	New Mexico	*	**	**
48	Nevada	*	*	*
49	Mississippi	*	*	*
50	Louisiana	*	*	*

K-12 EDUCATION

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Wisconsin	****	****	****
Ohio	***	***	***
Illinois	***	***	***
Indiana	***	***	***
Michigan	**	**	***

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	Massachusetts	*****	*****	*****
2	New Hampshire	*****	*****	*****
3	New Jersey	*****	*****	*****
4	Connecticut	*****	*****	*****
5	Vermont	*****	*****	****
6	Maryland	****	****	*****
7	Virginia	****	****	****
8	Minnesota	****	****	****
9	Wisconsin	****	****	****
10	Pennsylvania	****	****	***
11	Colorado	****	****	****
12	Washington	***	****	****
13	Ohio	***	***	***
14	Maine	***	****	***
15	Illinois	***	***	***
16	Indiana	***	***	***
17	Iowa	***	***	***
18	Kansas	***	***	***
19	Rhode Island	***	***	***
20	Montana	***	***	***
21	New York	***	***	****
22	Delaware	***	***	***
23	Nebraska	***	***	***
24	Missouri	***	***	***
25	Kentucky	***	***	***
26	Utah	***	***	***
27	North Dakota	***	***	***
28	South Dakota	***	***	***
29	Tennessee	***	***	**
30	North Carolina	***	***	***
31	Texas	***	***	***
32	California	***	***	***
33	Florida	**	***	***
34	**Michigan**	**	**	***
35	Oregon	**	***	***
36	Wyoming	**	***	**
37	Arkansas	**	**	**
38	Georgia	**	**	***
39	Idaho	**	***	***
40	Hawaii	**	**	**
41	South Carolina	**	**	**
42	Oklahoma	**	**	**
43	Arizona	**	**	**
44	Alaska	**	**	**
45	Alabama	**	*	**
46	Nevada	*	**	**
47	West Virginia	*	*	*
48	New Mexico	*	*	*
49	Louisiana	*	*	*
50	Mississippi	*	*	*

ADVANCED PLACEMENT SCORE

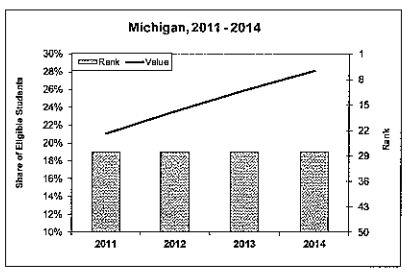
Rank	State	Score	Share of Eligible Students	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*12.7%*	*34.1%*
1	Maryland	139.9	66.8%	22.5%
2	Virginia	127.5	55.2%	19.8%
3	Connecticut	126.6	54.3%	22.3%
4	Massachusetts	125.1	53.0%	28.0%
5	New Jersey	120.4	48.6%	36.3%
6	Florida	120.3	48.4%	11.3%
7	New York	117.4	45.7%	12.6%
8	Vermont	113.6	42.2%	63.9%
9	Georgia	113.6	42.1%	29.7%
10	California	113.4	42.0%	21.5%
11	Illinois	113.4	41.9%	38.0%
12	Colorado	110.1	38.9%	27.7%
13	Delaware	109.9	38.7%	24.5%
14	North Carolina	107.3	36.2%	22.1%
15	Wisconsin	105.7	34.8%	36.2%
16	Maine	105.6	34.6%	23.5%
17	Minnesota	105.0	34.1%	21.3%
18	Texas	104.6	33.7%	19.6%
19	Rhode Island	104.2	33.4%	34.5%
20	Kentucky	103.2	32.5%	40.1%
21	Ohio	102.8	32.1%	52.0%
22	Washington	102.2	31.5%	24.2%
23	Utah	101.9	31.2%	14.5%
24	Pennsylvania	100.9	30.3%	32.2%
25	Hawaii	100.5	29.9%	20.6%
26	South Carolina	99.5	28.9%	30.4%
27	New Hampshire	99.2	28.7%	17.1%
28	**Michigan**	**98.6**	**28.1%**	**33.7%**
29	Indiana	95.5	25.2%	37.6%
30	Nevada	94.4	24.2%	23.2%
31	Arkansas	94.1	23.9%	26.9%
32	Arizona	93.3	23.2%	40.0%
33	Tennessee	92.7	22.6%	33.3%
34	South Dakota	91.0	21.0%	37.2%
35	Oregon	90.6	20.6%	19.9%
36	Missouri	89.2	19.3%	31.2%
37	Montana	88.9	19.1%	27.9%
38	Alabama	88.1	18.3%	33.0%
39	Iowa	87.5	17.7%	32.3%
40	Oklahoma	87.3	17.6%	16.4%
41	Alaska	86.5	16.8%	6.9%
42	Idaho	86.3	16.6%	10.3%
43	New Mexico	85.0	15.4%	6.9%
44	Kansas	84.9	15.3%	13.8%
45	Nebraska	84.6	15.0%	24.6%
46	West Virginia	84.2	14.7%	27.5%
47	Louisiana	82.2	12.7%	57.1%
48	Wyoming	80.8	11.4%	26.7%
49	North Dakota	79.8	10.5%	24.7%
50	Mississippi	76.2	7.1%	30.9%

Passing AP test scores per eligible student, 2014

The Advanced Placement (AP) exams assess students' mastery over college-level subject matter in a wide variety of subjects. A score of three or higher out of five typically allows a student to earn college credit in that subject. The AP program allows high school students to take and earn credits on multiple subject tests. The above table shows the number of AP tests completed with "passing" scores (3+) per student in 11th and 12th grade. It should be noted that a relatively small share of students take AP tests. *Source: The College Board*

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Share of Eligible Students	Rank
zzIllinois	41.9%	11
Wisconsin	34.8%	15
Ohio	32.1%	21
Michigan	**28.1%**	**28**
Indiana	25.2%	29



PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

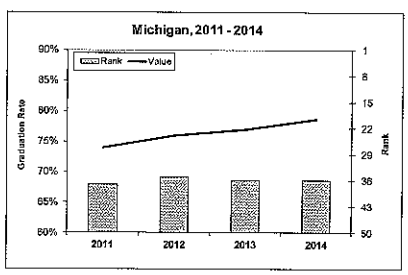
Rank	State	Score	Graduation Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*82.5%*	*4.8%*
1	Iowa	118.0	90.5%	2.8%
2	Nebraska	115.7	89.7%	4.3%
3	New Jersey	112.6	88.6%	6.7%
3	Wisconsin	112.6	88.6%	1.8%
5	Texas	111.7	88.3%	2.7%
6	New Hampshire	111.1	88.1%	2.4%
7	Indiana	110.6	87.9%	2.2%
8	Vermont	110.3	87.8%	0.9%
9	Kentucky	109.4	87.5%	(n/a)
10	Missouri	108.9	87.3%	7.8%
11	North Dakota	108.6	87.2%	1.4%
11	Tennessee	108.6	87.2%	1.4%
13	Connecticut	108.0	87.0%	4.8%
13	Delaware	108.0	87.0%	11.5%
15	Arkansas	107.7	86.9%	7.3%
16	Maine	106.6	86.5%	3.0%
17	Maryland	106.3	86.4%	4.1%
18	Alabama	106.0	86.3%	19.9%
19	Massachusetts	105.4	86.1%	3.7%
20	Illinois	105.1	86.0%	2.4%
21	Kansas	104.3	85.7%	3.3%
22	Pennsylvania	103.7	85.5%	3.0%
23	Montana	103.4	85.4%	4.1%
24	Virginia	103.1	85.3%	4.0%
25	West Virginia	100.9	84.5%	8.3%
26	North Carolina	99.1	83.9%	7.6%
26	Utah	99.1	83.9%	10.4%
28	Oklahoma	95.7	82.7%	(n/a)
28	South Dakota	95.7	82.7%	-0.4%
30	Hawaii	93.1	81.8%	2.3%
30	Ohio	93.1	81.8%	2.3%
32	Minnesota	91.4	81.2%	5.5%
33	California	90.9	81.0%	6.6%
34	Rhode Island	90.3	80.8%	4.9%
35	South Carolina	88.3	80.1%	8.2%
36	**Michigan**	**84.0**	**78.6%**	**6.2%**
36	Wyoming	84.0	78.6%	-1.8%
38	Washington	82.8	78.2%	2.9%
39	New York	81.7	77.8%	1.0%
40	Mississippi	81.1	77.6%	3.5%
41	Colorado	80.3	77.3%	4.5%
41	Idaho	80.3	77.3%	(n/a)
43	Florida	76.8	76.1%	7.2%
44	Arizona	75.7	75.7%	2.9%
45	Louisiana	72.6	74.6%	5.1%
46	Georgia	66.6	72.5%	8.2%
47	Oregon	65.1	72.0%	5.9%
48	Alaska	62.6	71.1%	4.6%
49	Nevada	59.4	70.0%	12.9%
50	New Mexico	55.1	68.5%	8.7%

Public high school graduation rate, 2014

The number of students who stay in school and successfully receive their high school diploma within four years is an important indicator of performance for a state's K-12 education system. High school completion is a vital credential for finding and retaining employment. It is also an important prerequisite for postsecondary schooling, which provides the additional education needed to thrive in today's innovation and technology-based economy. See Appendix for the methodology of this metric. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics*

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Graduation Rate	Rank
Wisconsin	88.6%	3
Indiana	87.9%	7
Illinois	86.0%	20
Ohio	81.8%	30
Michigan	**78.6%**	**36**



SAT PERFORMANCE

Rank	State	Score	Actual Less Predicted Score	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		0.8	*0.1*
1	Colorado	132.1	103.7	4.9
2	Massachusetts	128.5	91.7	9.6
3	New Hampshire	127.6	88.6	8.5
4	Vermont	120.6	65.1	17.6
5	Illinois	120.6	65.0	16.6
6	Minnesota	119.9	62.8	22.2
7	Virginia	118.5	58.0	27.6
8	Connecticut	118.1	56.6	-9.7
9	New Jersey	117.5	54.8	24.6
10	**Michigan**	**116.4**	**51.0**	**16.4**
11	Montana	114.1	43.1	23.4
12	Tennessee	113.2	40.1	-10.6
13	Missouri	113.2	40.0	1.4
14	Ohio	112.8	38.8	24.1
15	Oregon	111.7	35.0	0.6
16	Wisconsin	111.4	34.0	-7.6
17	Kansas	111.0	32.8	8.2
18	Washington	105.3	13.7	-42.1
19	Arizona	105.1	13.0	39.7
20	Kentucky	104.8	12.0	8.8
21	Pennsylvania	103.9	8.8	19.1
22	Rhode Island	102.0	2.6	14.8
23	California	101.8	1.7	-1.0
24	New York	100.5	-2.6	4.2
25	Indiana	100.3	-3.2	17.1
26	Maryland	99.7	-5.3	-15.1
27	North Carolina	98.8	-8.2	7.3
28	Alaska	98.8	-8.4	-9.5
29	New Mexico	98.5	-9.3	14.9
30	Nebraska	98.2	-10.5	-11.7
30	Iowa	98.2	-10.5	-30.1
32	South Dakota	97.6	-12.5	-2.2
33	North Dakota	96.7	-15.4	1.4
34	Hawaii	96.2	-16.9	29.4
35	Georgia	95.5	-19.4	11.2
36	Wyoming	92.8	-28.5	4.9
37	Utah	92.6	-29.0	11.8
38	Florida	89.7	-38.7	8.6
39	Louisiana	89.3	-40.2	10.9
40	South Carolina	88.9	-41.6	9.3
41	Oklahoma	88.2	-44.0	19.2
42	Nevada	87.1	-47.8	12.8
43	Arkansas	86.7	-49.0	-15.6
44	Mississippi	85.7	-52.5	34.8
45	Maine	83.7	-59.2	13.0
46	Texas	79.0	-74.9	18.2
47	Idaho	78.7	-75.9	-78.2
48	Delaware	77.5	-79.9	52.7
49	Alabama	77.0	-81.6	-24.3
50	West Virginia	68.3	-110.9	-12.5

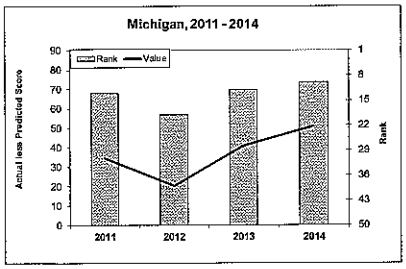
Average SAT score relative to predicted score, 2014

The Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) is the standardized test most frequently taken by high school seniors and gauges their likely success in college. In states where fewer students take the SAT, those who do choose to take it are more likely to be students who would score well. To correct for this bias, all 50 states' average SAT scores are compared to a score predicted by a participation-based formula. A positive score implies better-than-predicted performance.

Source: The College Board

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Actual less Predicted Score	Rank
Illinois	65.0	5
Michigan	**51.0**	**10**
Ohio	38.8	14
Wisconsin	34.0	16
Indiana	-3.2	25



ACT SCORE

Rank	State	Score	Actual Less Predicted Score	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*-1.57*	*-0.64*
1	Massachusetts	125.8	1.54	-0.37
2	New Hampshire	125.0	1.43	-0.17
2	Connecticut	125.0	1.43	0.05
4	Maine	119.8	0.79	-0.18
5	New York	118.1	0.57	0.50
6	Vermont	116.4	0.35	0.34
6	Delaware	116.4	0.35	0.02
8	New Jersey	115.5	0.24	-0.62
9	Washington	114.7	0.14	-0.30
10	Rhode Island	113.8	0.03	-0.51
10	Minnesota	113.8	0.03	-0.62
12	Virginia	112.9	-0.08	0.01
13	Pennsylvania	112.1	-0.19	-0.10
14	Maryland	111.2	-0.30	0.01
15	Idaho	109.5	0.51	0.22
16	California	108.6	-0.62	-0.32
17	Wisconsin	107.8	-0.73	-0.53
18	Ohio	106.1	-0.95	-0.86
18	Kansas	106.1	-0.95	-0.54
18	Iowa	106.1	-0.95	-0.33
21	South Dakota	105.2	-1.06	-0.97
21	Indiana	105.2	-1.06	-0.43
23	Missouri	104.3	-1.17	-0.33
24	Nebraska	103.5	-1.28	-0.97
25	Oregon	100.9	-1.60	-0.66
26	Nevada	99.1	-1.82	-0.77
27	Alaska	97.4	-2.04	-0.78
28	Texas	96.5	-2.15	-0.46
29	Utah	95.7	-2.26	-0.36
29	Georgia	95.7	-2.26	-1.63
31	Oklahoma	94.8	-2.37	-0.79
31	Illinois	94.8	-2.37	-0.57
33	West Virginia	93.9	-2.48	-0.26
33	North Dakota	93.9	-2.48	-0.68
33	Colorado	93.9	-2.48	-0.68
33	Alabama	93.9	-2.48	0.58
37	Montana	93.1	-2.59	2.28
38	South Carolina	92.2	-2.70	-0.05
38	Arkansas	92.2	-2.70	-0.26
40	Wyoming	89.6	-3.02	-0.48
40	**Michigan**	**89.6**	**-3.02**	**-0.80**
42	New Mexico	87.8	-3.24	-0.28
42	Kentucky	87.8	-3.24	-0.49
44	Tennessee	87.0	-3.35	0.28
45	Arizona	86.1	-3.46	-0.60
46	Florida	85.2	-3.57	-0.61
47	Louisiana	81.7	-4.01	-1.69
48	Mississippi	80.0	-4.23	0.30
49	North Carolina	79.1	-4.34	-3.83
50	Hawaii	73.0	-5.12	-3.96

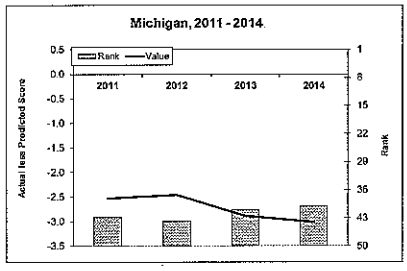
Average ACT score relative to predicted score, 2014

Like the SAT, the American College Test (ACT) is a widely-accepted standardized college entrance exam. The ACT is common in many states where SAT participation is low, so it is important to consider it in the same way that the SAT is considered and correct for any participation bias. This metric corrects for the bias by comparing the states' mean scores to a score predicted by a participation-based formula. A positive score implies performance above the predicted.

Source: ACT

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Actual less Predicted Score	Rank
Wisconsin	-0.73	17
Ohio	-0.95	18
Indiana	-1.06	21
Illinois	-2.37	31
Michigan	**-3.02**	**40**



NAEP MATHEMATICS

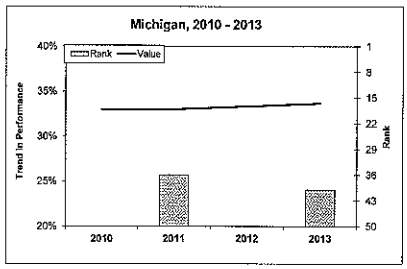
Rank	State	Score	% "Proficient" or Above	Change, 2009-2013 (Abs.)
	50-State Average			*38.8%*
1	Massachusetts	137.4	56.5%	2.0%
2	Minnesota	130.5	53.3%	2.8%
3	New Hampshire	129.2	52.7%	3.2%
4	Vermont	121.5	49.2%	2.2%
5	New Jersey	121.4	49.1%	2.6%
6	Colorado	114.4	45.9%	3.4%
7	Washington	112.8	45.2%	4.2%
8	Indiana	112.3	45.0%	6.0%
9	North Dakota	110.9	44.3%	0.3%
10	Ohio	110.4	44.1%	3.6%
11	Kansas	110.3	44.0%	1.5%
12	Wisconsin	109.2	43.5%	1.5%
13	Maine	109.1	43.5%	3.5%
14	Pennsylvania	108.4	43.2%	0.2%
15	Wyoming	107.6	42.8%	5.3%
16	Virginia	107.3	42.7%	3.2%
17	Montana	106.6	42.3%	-2.2%
18	Maryland	105.8	42.0%	0.0%
19	Iowa	105.3	41.7%	4.2%
20	Connecticut	104.0	41.1%	-1.9%
21	North Carolina	103.2	40.8%	1.3%
22	Nebraska	101.8	40.1%	3.6%
23	Utah	101.7	40.1%	2.1%
24	Texas	100.5	39.5%	2.5%
25	South Dakota	100.1	39.4%	-2.6%
26	Rhode Island	99.9	39.2%	5.7%
27	Hawaii	99.7	39.2%	8.2%
28	Idaho	97.3	38.1%	-1.4%
29	Illinois	96.7	37.8%	2.3%
30	Delaware	95.9	37.4%	3.4%
31	Oregon	95.5	37.3%	0.3%
32	New York	92.7	36.0%	-1.0%
33	Florida	92.3	35.7%	1.2%
34	Kentucky	92.2	35.7%	3.7%
35	Missouri	92.1	35.7%	-2.3%
36	Arizona	90.8	35.1%	6.6%
37	Alaska	90.3	34.9%	-0.6%
38	Georgia	89.3	34.4%	3.9%
39	Tennessee	88.2	33.9%	7.4%
40	**Michigan**	**87.7**	**33.7%**	**0.7%**
41	Arkansas	87.3	33.5%	2.0%
42	South Carolina	86.2	33.0%	1.0%
43	Nevada	82.2	31.2%	2.7%
44	Oklahoma	81.3	30.7%	2.2%
45	California	79.9	30.1%	3.6%
46	West Virginia	78.4	29.4%	5.9%
47	New Mexico	72.3	26.6%	3.6%
48	Alabama	68.3	24.8%	2.8%
49	Mississippi	66.0	23.7%	5.2%
50	Mississippi	68.6	22.0%	4.6%

Percent of 4th and 8th graders scored "proficient" and above in mathematics, 2013

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is an achievement testing program in a variety of subjects administered intermittently to the nation's 4th, 8th, and 12th graders by the U.S. Department of Education. NAEP scores reflect the achievement of students of all social, economic, and educational backgrounds. The above table shows fourth- and eight-graders' average of rates of proficiency on the NAEP Math Assessment. *Source: National Center for Education Statistics*

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	% "Proficient" or Above	Rank
Indiana	45.0%	8
Ohio	44.1%	10
Wisconsin	43.5%	12
Illinois	37.8%	29
Michigan	**33.7%**	**40**



NAEP READING

Rank	State	Score	% "Proficient" or Above	Change, 2009-2013 (Abs.)
	50-State Average			*34.9%*
1	Massachusetts	134.2	47.8%	0.8%
2	New Hampshire	123.8	44.1%	3.1%
3	New Jersey	123.7	44.1%	4.1%
4	Connecticut	123.0	43.8%	1.8%
5	Maryland	122.0	43.5%	6.5%
6	Vermont	121.9	43.5%	2.5%
7	Pennsylvania	115.2	41.1%	4.1%
8	Minnesota	115.0	41.0%	4.0%
9	Washington	114.2	40.7%	7.7%
10	Colorado	112.9	40.2%	0.2%
11	Virginia	111.5	39.8%	1.8%
12	Utah	106.9	38.1%	7.1%
13	Ohio	106.6	38.0%	2.0%
14	Maine	105.3	37.6%	2.6%
15	Montana	105.2	37.5%	2.5%
16	Wyoming	104.8	37.4%	4.4%
17	Iowa	104.8	37.4%	3.4%
18	Kentucky	104.0	37.1%	1.1%
19	Nebraska	103.5	36.9%	1.9%
20	Rhode Island	103.1	36.8%	0.8%
21	Kansas	103.0	36.7%	1.7%
22	Indiana	101.7	36.3%	2.3%
23	Florida	101.3	36.1%	0.1%
24	New York	100.9	36.0%	0.0%
25	Delaware	100.0	35.7%	0.7%
26	Idaho	100.0	35.7%	3.7%
27	Wisconsin	99.8	35.6%	2.6%
28	Missouri	99.4	35.4%	-0.6%
29	Oregon	98.4	35.1%	4.1%
30	Illinois	97.8	34.9%	2.9%
31	North Dakota	95.6	34.1%	-0.9%
32	North Carolina	95.1	33.9%	1.9%
33	South Dakota	94.7	33.8%	0.8%
34	Tennessee	93.5	33.4%	5.4%
35	Georgia	91.7	32.7%	3.7%
36	**Michigan**	**88.7**	**31.6%**	**1.6%**
37	Arkansas	86.9	31.0%	2.0%
38	Texas	83.1	29.6%	1.6%
39	Alaska	82.1	29.3%	2.3%
40	Oklahoma	81.8	29.2%	1.2%
41	Hawaii	81.6	29.1%	3.1%
42	Nevada	80.8	28.8%	4.8%
43	South Carolina	80.6	28.7%	0.7%
44	California	78.8	28.1%	4.1%
45	Alabama	78.2	27.9%	-0.1%
46	Arizona	77.7	27.7%	2.7%
47	West Virginia	73.6	26.3%	0.3%
48	Louisiana	65.7	23.4%	5.4%
49	New Mexico	61.1	21.8%	1.8%
50	Mississippi	58.0	20.7%	1.3%

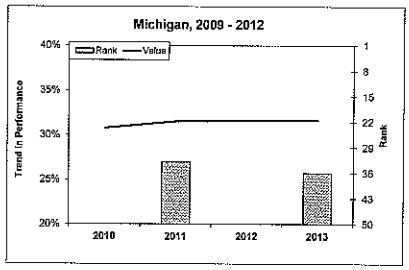
Percent of 4th and 8th graders scored "proficient" and above in reading, 2013

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) testing program's unselective nature makes it a highly desirable metric for comparing achievement and studying educational progress. The above table shows averages of the percentages of fourth- and eighth-grade students who scored at least "proficient" on the NAEP Reading Assessments.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	% "Proficient" or Above	Rank
Ohio	38.0%	13
Indiana	36.3%	22
Wisconsin	35.6%	27
Illinois	34.9%	30
Michigan	**31.6%**	**36**



POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Indiana	****	****	****
Michigan	**	***	***
Wisconsin	**	**	***
Ohio	**	**	***
Illinois	**	**	**

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	Rhode Island	*****	*****	*****
2	Indiana	****	****	****
3	South Dakota	****	***	***
4	North Dakota	****	****	*****
5	Massachusetts	***	***	****
6	Pennsylvania	***	****	*****
7	Iowa	***	***	****
8	Arizona	***	***	****
9	Montana	***	***	***
10	Colorado	***	****	***
11	Maryland	***	***	****
12	Virginia	***	***	**
13	Wyoming	***	***	****
14	**Michigan**	**	***	***
15	Wisconsin	**	**	***
16	South Carolina	**	***	***
17	Washington	**	**	**
18	Missouri	**	**	***
19	New York	**	**	***
20	California	**	*	**
21	Maine	**	***	**
22	Utah	**	**	****
23	Alabama	**	***	**
24	Minnesota	**	**	*
25	Nebraska	**	**	***
26	New Hampshire	**	**	**
27	Florida	**	**	***
28	Ohio	**	**	***
29	Connecticut	**	**	***
30	Texas	**	**	**
31	Oklahoma	**	**	***
32	Illinois	**	**	**
33	North Carolina	**	**	***
34	Idaho	**	*	**
35	Georgia	**	***	**
36	Oregon	**	**	**
37	Tennessee	**	**	*
38	Delaware	**	**	***
39	Kentucky	*	**	***
40	Kansas	*	***	*
41	Hawaii	*	**	*
42	New Mexico	*	**	**
43	Arkansas	*	**	**
44	Vermont	*	**	***
45	Mississippi	*	**	**
46	West Virginia	*	**	***
47	Alaska	*	**	**
48	Louisiana	*	*	**
49	New Jersey	*	*	*
50	Nevada	*	*	*

4Y+ TECH CREDENTIALS

Rank	State	Score	Percent of BA degrees and above	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*17.1%*	*8.5%*
1	Wyoming	147.3	24.6%	15.4%
2	Maryland	143.1	23.9%	12.3%
3	Montana	125.2	21.1%	2.2%
4	Washington	118.6	20.0%	18.7%
5	**Michigan**	**117.4**	**19.8%**	**6.4%**
6	Alaska	116.7	19.7%	-8.2%
7	Colorado	116.6	19.7%	5.2%
8	South Dakota	115.4	19.5%	5.5%
9	New Jersey	114.9	19.4%	3.8%
10	Pennsylvania	113.6	19.2%	8.2%
11	California	113.6	19.2%	9.0%
12	North Dakota	110.0	18.6%	2.7%
13	Maine	109.5	18.6%	10.2%
14	Wisconsin	109.0	18.5%	8.9%
15	New Mexico	108.7	18.4%	8.0%
16	Idaho	108.0	18.3%	9.7%
17	North Carolina	107.6	18.3%	9.9%
18	Georgia	107.1	18.2%	7.2%
19	Massachusetts	107.0	18.2%	9.8%
20	Indiana	106.8	18.1%	11.8%
21	Texas	105.7	18.0%	8.1%
22	Louisiana	101.7	17.3%	5.9%
23	South Carolina	101.6	17.3%	19.4%
24	Utah	101.4	17.3%	1.4%
25	Virginia	100.4	17.1%	1.9%
26	Oklahoma	99.6	17.0%	10.0%
27	Rhode Island	98.3	16.8%	9.4%
28	Connecticut	97.6	16.7%	4.9%
29	New York	96.9	16.6%	12.1%
30	Alabama	96.6	16.5%	8.5%
31	Oregon	96.6	16.5%	8.1%
32	Ohio	96.5	16.5%	10.9%
33	Vermont	94.5	16.2%	1.5%
34	Kansas	92.7	15.9%	7.1%
35	Florida	91.4	15.7%	10.7%
36	Delaware	91.3	15.7%	17.5%
37	Illinois	91.0	15.6%	5.6%
38	Nevada	89.0	15.3%	15.3%
39	New Hampshire	87.6	15.1%	18.3%
40	Mississippi	85.0	14.7%	0.7%
41	Arkansas	84.1	14.5%	2.8%
42	Arizona	83.9	14.5%	48.7%
43	Nebraska	83.0	14.4%	5.9%
44	Missouri	82.0	14.2%	13.7%
45	Hawaii	80.9	14.0%	5.7%
46	Minnesota	80.8	14.0%	9.1%
47	Tennessee	78.3	13.6%	8.6%
48	Kentucky	75.0	13.1%	3.6%
49	West Virginia	71.8	12.6%	2.8%
50	Iowa	65.2	11.5%	8.9%

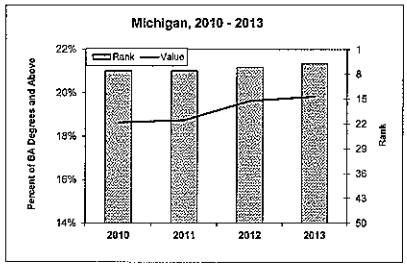
Percent of bachelor's and above degrees/certificates earned in technology-related fields, 2013

A highly-skilled workforce is only as useful as it is able to match the skills required by the innovation economy, the ability to create or invent new products and processes. The above table provides the percent of students with a bachelor's, graduate degree, first professional degree or related certificates who graduated in a field relevant to tech-based economic development. See Appendix for more detail.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	% of BA+ Degrees & Certificates	Rank
Michigan	**19.8%**	**5**
Wisconsin	18.5%	14
Indiana	18.1%	20
Ohio	16.5%	32
Illinois	15.6%	37



PRE-BA TECH CREDENTIALS

Rank	State	Score	% of AS Degrees and Equivalent	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*21.0%*	*2.2%*
1	Wyoming	183.9	50.1%	10.5%
2	Louisiana	127.2	30.3%	-17.1%
3	North Dakota	124.6	29.4%	-1.6%
4	South Dakota	122.7	28.7%	-9.3%
5	Kentucky	118.9	27.4%	-1.7%
6	Nebraska	117.0	26.8%	3.1%
7	Georgia	116.3	26.5%	-12.0%
8	Colorado	113.0	25.4%	17.4%
9	Illinois	113.0	25.4%	12.4%
10	Oklahoma	110.9	24.6%	8.6%
11	Pennsylvania	110.5	24.5%	-3.8%
12	Washington	110.2	24.4%	9.7%
13	South Carolina	109.3	24.0%	-5.5%
14	Alabama	108.8	23.9%	-0.9%
15	Tennessee	106.6	23.1%	-3.2%
16	Montana	106.2	23.0%	1.6%
17	Wisconsin	105.5	22.7%	4.3%
18	Indiana	105.4	22.7%	11.7%
19	Arkansas	104.5	22.4%	5.9%
20	Texas	103.5	22.0%	7.9%
21	Arizona	102.7	21.7%	30.2%
22	Nevada	102.0	21.5%	38.6%
23	Ohio	100.7	21.1%	-7.7%
24	Maine	100.7	21.1%	8.0%
25	North Carolina	100.5	21.0%	-6.4%
26	**Michigan**	**99.5**	**20.6%**	**-3.2%**
27	Virginia	98.4	20.2%	25.7%
28	Missouri	98.1	20.1%	6.7%
29	Alaska	97.6	20.0%	11.5%
30	New Mexico	97.2	19.8%	-8.6%
31	Idaho	94.7	19.0%	1.7%
32	California	94.5	18.9%	21.0%
33	Rhode Island	94.5	18.9%	-27.3%
34	West Virginia	92.9	18.3%	1.6%
35	Mississippi	92.0	18.0%	-2.7%
36	New Hampshire	90.0	17.3%	6.1%
37	Massachusetts	89.5	17.2%	5.5%
38	Connecticut	88.2	16.7%	30.8%
39	Iowa	87.8	16.6%	9.0%
40	Minnesota	87.5	16.4%	3.9%
41	Kansas	87.3	16.4%	3.0%
42	Oregon	87.2	16.3%	5.0%
43	Maryland	86.1	15.9%	11.2%
44	Hawaii	85.3	15.7%	-16.9%
45	Delaware	81.9	14.5%	24.9%
46	Florida	78.2	13.2%	3.2%
47	New York	75.4	12.2%	15.3%
48	Utah	73.3	11.5%	8.6%
49	New Jersey	70.5	10.5%	-6.1%
50	Vermont	70.3	10.4%	10.4%

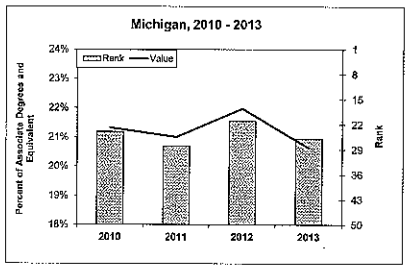
Percent of less than four year degrees and certificates earned in technology-related fields, 2013

Technology support occupations such as technicians that require an Associate degree or less are predicted to experience exceptional employment growth at relatively high wages all over the U.S., making the process of innovation and technological progress more efficient. The above table shows the percent less than four years pre- baccalaureate /vocational awards and certificates in technology related fields. See Appendix.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	% of <4Y Degrees & Certificates	Rank
Illinois	25.4%	9
Wisconsin	22.7%	17
Indiana	22.7%	18
Ohio	21.1%	23
Michigan	**20.6%**	**26**



4Y KNOWLEDGE DEGREES EX. TECH FIELDS

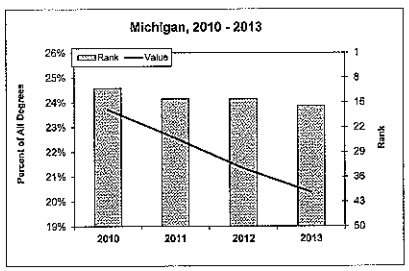
Rank	State	Score	Percent of All Degrees	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*18.9%*	*-7.3%*
1	New Hampshire	136.8	26.9%	3.4%
2	Delaware	132.7	26.0%	-8.9%
3	Arizona	129.6	25.3%	-18.3%
4	Iowa	125.7	24.4%	-1.8%
5	Indiana	122.4	23.7%	-9.0%
6	Rhode Island	120.5	23.3%	-12.0%
7	Nebraska	119.3	23.0%	-9.6%
8	Missouri	118.7	22.8%	-4.1%
9	North Dakota	116.5	22.4%	-8.4%
10	Utah	115.2	22.1%	5.9%
11	Massachusetts	114.8	22.0%	-3.1%
12	Alabama	113.3	21.6%	-6.2%
13	New York	112.4	21.4%	-7.1%
14	Maryland	112.1	21.4%	-6.5%
15	South Carolina	109.5	20.8%	-10.8%
16	**Michigan**	**107.8**	**20.4%**	**-14.1%**
17	Illinois	107.5	20.3%	-16.3%
18	Wisconsin	105.4	19.8%	-2.0%
19	Oklahoma	104.8	19.7%	-8.8%
20	Georgia	104.7	19.7%	-7.1%
21	Ohio	104.4	19.6%	-8.6%
22	Connecticut	103.7	19.5%	-10.3%
23	Colorado	103.6	19.4%	-7.7%
24	New Jersey	101.6	19.0%	-3.7%
25	Pennsylvania	101.5	19.0%	-7.9%
26	Minnesota	98.5	18.3%	-6.3%
27	Nevada	97.7	18.1%	-7.9%
28	Hawaii	97.4	18.0%	-16.0%
29	New Mexico	97.1	18.0%	6.6%
30	Texas	95.6	17.6%	-6.0%
31	West Virginia	95.4	17.6%	-14.0%
32	Virginia	94.4	17.4%	-4.4%
33	Florida	93.8	17.2%	-0.8%
34	South Dakota	92.7	17.0%	-7.2%
35	Mississippi	92.0	16.8%	-13.4%
36	Kansas	90.7	16.5%	-3.8%
37	North Carolina	90.2	16.4%	-13.2%
38	Kentucky	90.1	16.4%	-4.9%
39	Montana	89.9	16.3%	-10.6%
40	Vermont	89.3	16.2%	-0.4%
41	Alaska	89.1	16.2%	-7.7%
42	Idaho	88.1	15.9%	-11.6%
43	Tennessee	87.6	15.8%	-9.2%
44	Louisiana	86.4	15.5%	1.2%
45	Washington	85.3	15.3%	-11.0%
46	California	84.5	15.1%	-3.1%
47	Maine	83.1	14.8%	-10.0%
48	Oregon	82.7	14.7%	-4.2%
49	Arkansas	78.3	13.7%	-15.0%
50	Wyoming	51.8	7.7%	-0.6%

Percent of degrees earned in quasi-science and quasi-technical fields, 2013
Many more general educational programs directly or indirectly contribute to the innovation economy such as management, economics, science teachers, etc. The above table shows these other innovation economy degrees as a percent of all degrees. A full description of fields chosen is given in the Methodology section of the Appendix.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Percent of All Degrees	Rank
Indiana	23.7%	5
Michigan	**20.4%**	**16**
Illinois	20.3%	17
Wisconsin	19.8%	18
Ohio	19.6%	21



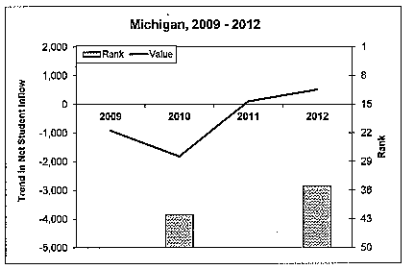
COLLEGE MIGRATION

Rank	State	Score	Net Student Inflow	Change, 2008-2012 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*1,883*	*-320*
1	Arizona	174.7	24,107	-15,035
2	Pennsylvania	148.2	16,067	1,714
3	Iowa	139.1	13,311	-891
4	West Virginia	131.8	11,090	5,385
5	Florida	126.6	9,514	-1,221
6	Massachusetts	125.6	9,199	1,091
7	Alabama	124.0	8,729	188
8	Indiana	122.0	8,114	-689
9	Utah	119.1	7,229	1,418
10	Virginia	119.0	7,202	2,142
11	New York	115.1	6,035	224
12	Rhode Island	113.9	5,654	-620
13	South Carolina	112.5	5,252	504
14	Oklahoma	111.4	4,903	2,175
15	Missouri	110.6	4,675	2,912
16	North Carolina	109.9	4,446	-1,388
17	Oregon	107.2	3,639	1,045
18	Kansas	106.3	3,341	1,226
19	North Dakota	105.0	2,957	843
20	Ohio	104.5	2,817	7,437
21	Kentucky	104.4	2,785	364
22	Vermont	104.4	2,767	371
23	Arkansas	102.9	2,309	540
24	Wisconsin	102.1	2,088	1,704
25	South Dakota	100.1	1,467	720
26	Delaware	99.9	1,419	-1
27	New Hampshire	99.2	1,190	1,328
28	Wyoming	99.0	1,146	-484
29	Louisiana	98.8	1,091	-261
30	Idaho	98.7	1,051	920
31	Mississippi	98.4	969	-77
32	Colorado	98.4	964	-6,962
33	Montana	97.7	756	583
34	Maine	97.6	710	1,011
35	**Michigan**	**96.9**	**507**	**4,348**
36	Nebraska	96.9	488	240
37	Tennessee	96.7	429	-162
38	California	96.1	256	-10,836
39	New Mexico	96.0	217	-338
40	Alaska	92.2	-933	976
41	Hawaii	90.3	-1,514	143
42	Nevada	87.7	-2,295	-596
43	Washington	83.1	-3,685	-704
44	Minnesota	82.2	-3,946	-673
45	Connecticut	76.9	-5,570	-65
46	Georgia	76.7	-5,638	-1,250
47	Texas	66.8	-8,631	2,454
48	Maryland	66.4	-8,742	-767
49	Illinois	40.7	-16,563	-13,948
50	New Jersey	-1.1	-29,237	745

Net in-migration of first-time freshmen, 2012
A net student inflow into a state to attend college signals a perception of quality of a state's higher education institutions and helps reduce pressure on the tax rolls and keep in-state tuition increases in-line. The above table, based on Fall enrollments and updates every two years, shows the difference between the number of students who migrated into a state's schools and those who migrated out over one year. States with positive figures were net receivers of students.
Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2012

State	Net Student Inflow	Rank
Indiana	8,114	8
Ohio	2,817	20
Wisconsin	2,088	24
Michigan	**507**	**35**
Illinois	-16,563	49



U.S. NEWS TOP UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

Rank	State	Score	Ranked Colleges	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*6*	*-0.7%*
1	Rhode Island	210.2	33	-20.0%
2	Montana	137.9	14	50.0%
2	North Dakota	137.9	14	0.0%
4	Indiana	134.6	13	38.2%
5	Colorado	134.0	13	-6.0%
6	Maine	132.7	13	3.2%
7	Massachusetts	130.8	12	6.3%
8	Iowa	129.7	12	16.0%
9	Connecticut	121.7	10	-16.0%
10	Hawaii	119.8	10	-9.5%
11	North Carolina	117.5	9	-4.8%
12	Delaware	115.3	8	-8.3%
13	Washington	111.5	7	-12.2%
14	New Jersey	111.2	7	-21.5%
15	New York	110.4	7	-13.4%
16	**Michigan**	**109.9**	**7**	**-19.5%**
17	Maryland	107.8	6	-21.3%
18	Pennsylvania	105.8	6	-7.0%
19	Virginia	104.6	6	37.8%
20	Minnesota	104.0	5	11.4%
21	Ohio	103.3	5	9.0%
22	West Virginia	102.2	5	7.3%
23	Nebraska	101.8	5	-2.4%
23	Vermont	101.8	5	0.0%
25	California	100.5	4	-7.7%
26	South Dakota	99.5	4	0.0%
27	South Carolina	98.7	4	-41.6%
28	Arkansas	98.6	4	0.0%
29	Tennessee	97.4	4	-23.6%
30	Illinois	96.3	3	-15.2%
30	Oregon	96.3	3	90.0%
32	Oklahoma	95.7	3	9.5%
33	Missouri	95.4	3	1.5%
34	Georgia	95.1	3	-3.0%
35	Utah	94.0	3	8.1%
36	Alabama	93.8	3	34.2%
37	Texas	93.8	3	-5.3%
38	Florida	93.7	3	-4.8%
39	Kentucky	93.7	3	-5.3%
40	New Mexico	93.0	2	-2.4%
41	Louisiana	89.4	1	6.0%
42	Wisconsin	88.1	1	-5.8%
43	Alaska	83.7	0	0.0%
43	Arizona	83.7	0	0.0%
43	Idaho	83.7	0	0.0%
43	Kansas	83.7	0	0.0%
43	Mississippi	83.7	0	0.0%
43	Nevada	83.7	0	0.0%
43	New Hampshire	83.7	0	0.0%
43	Wyoming	83.7	0	0.0%

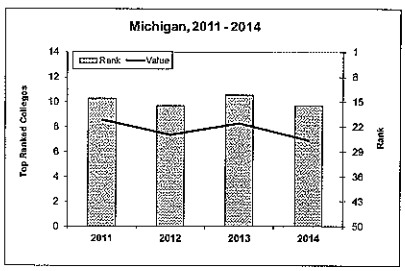
Number of undergraduate programs ranked in top 20 percent in U.S. News Graduate School Report per 100 educational institutions, 2014

No uniform "exit exams" exist through which to compare students' post-graduate knowledge and assess the quality of higher education institutions. *U.S. News and World Report* magazine publishes one of the more popular guides on U.S. Colleges. The above table gives the number of undergraduate programs in each state ranked in the top 20 percent both at the national and regional level.

Source: U.S. News and World Report Magazine

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Top Colleges per 100 Institutions	Rank
Indiana	13	4
Michigan	7	**16**
Ohio	5	21
Illinois	3	30
Wisconsin	1	42



U.S. NEWS TOP GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Rank	State	Score	Ranked Graduate Programs	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		26	*12.3%*
1	Rhode Island	158.6	117	16.7%
2	Maryland	135.4	79	17.2%
3	Connecticut	128.0	68	28.9%
4	Massachusetts	127.7	67	14.8%
5	Indiana	120.2	55	44.9%
6	Illinois	115.4	47	16.7%
7	New Jersey	114.0	45	4.3%
8	New York	113.6	44	23.3%
9	North Carolina	112.5	42	1.8%
10	**Michigan**	**111.8**	**41**	**-1.3%**
11	California	111.7	41	17.0%
12	Arizona	111.5	41	9.1%
13	Utah	111.3	41	15.8%
14	Washington	111.1	40	25.2%
15	Iowa	109.6	38	15.4%
16	Wisconsin	109.2	37	0.5%
17	Virginia	107.6	35	17.0%
18	Pennsylvania	107.3	34	14.9%
19	Colorado	106.3	33	26.9%
20	Texas	105.2	31	19.8%
21	Minnesota	104.4	29	13.5%
22	Georgia	102.5	26	30.6%
23	Delaware	101.6	25	-8.3%
24	Missouri	100.9	24	21.1%
25	New Hampshire	100.5	23	29.2%
26	Tennessee	99.5	22	4.2%
27	Ohio	97.8	19	16.5%
28	Alabama	96.9	17	42.5%
29	Nebraska	96.5	17	2.4%
29	Oregon	96.5	17	-20.8%
31	Kansas	95.5	15	-2.1%
32	Florida	95.4	15	24.4%
33	Hawaii	95.0	14	-9.5%
34	New Mexico	92.2	10	-2.4%
35	Louisiana	90.8	7	-76.6%
36	South Carolina	90.2	7	21.7%
37	Kentucky	89.4	5	5.3%
38	Vermont	89.1	5	0.0%
39	Arkansas	88.6	4	100.0%
40	Oklahoma	88.1	3	-39.7%
41	Mississippi	87.6	2	-4.8%
42	Alaska	86.1	0	0.0%
42	Idaho	86.1	0	0.0%
42	Maine	86.1	0	0.0%
42	Montana	86.1	0	0.0%
42	Nevada	86.1	0	0.0%
42	North Dakota	86.1	0	0.0%
42	South Dakota	86.1	0	0.0%
42	West Virginia	86.1	0	0.0%
42	Wyoming	86.1	0	0.0%

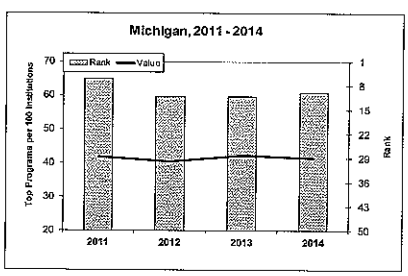
Number of graduate programs ranked in top categories in U.S. News Graduate School Report per 100 educational institutions, 2014

Judging the quality of graduate institutions and their programs is just as problematic as attempting to gauge the quality of undergraduate programs. The above table shows the count of graduate and first-professional schools that were ranked top-tier relative to the number of postsecondary educational institutions.

Source: U.S. News and World Report Magazine

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Top Programs per 100 Institutions	Rank
Indiana	55	5
Illinois	47	6
Michigan	**41**	10
Wisconsin	37	16
Ohio	19	27



TWO-YEAR COLLEGE TUITION GROWTH

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate Differential	Change, 2010-2013 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*3.0%*	*-8.0%*
1	South Dakota	161.0	10.8%	-1.6%
2	Minnesota	128.8	-3.8%	-19.5%
3	Rhode Island	126.2	3.3%	-2.5%
4	North Dakota	121.4	-2.2%	5.2%
5	New Hampshire	117.4	-1.3%	-8.1%
6	Florida	115.6	-0.9%	-3.9%
7	Idaho	115.1	-0.8%	-16.5%
8	California	113.5	-0.5%	-4.6%
9	Montana	110.6	0.1%	4.6%
10	Illinois	110.3	0.2%	-3.7%
11	Washington	110.2	0.2%	-6.6%
12	Massachusetts	109.5	0.4%	-5.7%
13	Tennessee	108.0	0.7%	-5.0%
14	Iowa	108.0	0.7%	-6.5%
15	Texas	104.5	1.5%	-7.1%
16	Wisconsin	104.1	1.6%	-18.2%
17	Maryland	104.0	1.6%	-12.8%
18	Virginia	103.6	1.7%	-0.6%
19	Alabama	102.8	1.8%	-30.8%
20	Indiana	102.1	2.0%	-8.2%
21	Oregon	102.1	2.0%	-2.0%
22	South Carolina	102.0	2.0%	-1.9%
23	New York	101.2	2.2%	-6.2%
24	Ohio	100.7	2.3%	-11.0%
25	Pennsylvania	100.5	2.3%	-7.6%
26	Missouri	99.5	2.6%	-12.4%
27	Utah	99.2	2.6%	-7.1%
28	Kentucky	98.4	2.8%	-9.0%
29	Nebraska	98.0	2.9%	-5.2%
30	Maine	96.2	3.3%	-9.3%
31	Arizona	92.7	4.0%	-5.9%
32	Colorado	91.6	4.3%	-16.0%
33	Mississippi	91.4	4.3%	-11.9%
34	Hawaii	89.2	4.8%	-2.3%
35	Nevada	89.2	4.8%	-5.6%
36	Wyoming	87.5	5.2%	-10.8%
37	New Jersey	87.2	5.2%	-7.5%
38	Vermont	86.2	5.4%	-7.4%
39	Oklahoma	85.6	5.6%	-6.5%
40	**Michigan**	**84.7**	**5.8%**	**-15.1%**
41	Connecticut	82.6	6.2%	-7.7%
42	New Mexico	82.5	6.2%	-2.5%
43	Arkansas	81.7	6.4%	-38.5%
44	North Carolina	79.6	6.9%	-5.8%
45	Delaware	79.2	7.0%	-0.8%
46	Kansas	77.9	7.2%	-9.2%
47	Georgia	71.4	8.7%	1.4%
48	West Virginia	59.5	11.3%	-4.7%
49	Louisiana	53.7	12.5%	-4.4%
50	Alaska	37.5	16.0%	-7.0%

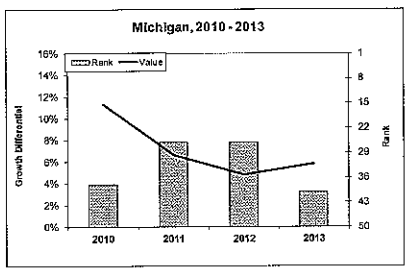
Growth in average tuition at public two-year institutions of higher education relative to median household income growth, 2013

Since higher education is key to higher pay and economic advancement in the innovation economy, access to education is crucial to a state's economic development. As education costs continue to increase at rates two to three times that of inflation, cost remains an important determinant of access. The above table shows the differential between the yearly growth in average yearly tuition charge for a full-time student at a public two-year college relative to the growth in real median household income.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Yearly Tuition	Rank
Illinois	0.2%	10
Wisconsin	1.6%	16
Indiana	2.0%	20
Ohio	2.3%	24
Michigan	**5.8%**	**40**



FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE COSTS GROWTH

Rank	State	Score	Growth Rate Differential	Change, 2010-2013 (Abs.)
	50-State Average		*3.4%*	*-6.7%*
1	South Dakota	129.0	1.0%	-7.2%
2	Minnesota	124.9	-0.4%	-11.6%
3	Virginia	121.9	0.1%	-6.2%
4	Rhode Island	121.8	0.1%	-5.8%
5	Indiana	120.7	0.2%	-1.8%
6	Kansas	119.5	0.4%	-6.0%
7	Texas	119.0	0.5%	-11.3%
8	Iowa	118.1	0.6%	-9.8%
9	Missouri	114.1	1.2%	-5.2%
10	Illinois	112.2	1.5%	-3.7%
11	Montana	111.7	1.5%	-8.8%
12	Pennsylvania	111.2	1.6%	-2.3%
13	Maine	110.0	1.8%	-9.1%
14	Florida	108.4	2.0%	-8.8%
15	Wisconsin	108.1	2.0%	-0.6%
16	Oregon	105.3	2.4%	-7.1%
17	South Carolina	104.4	2.6%	-5.8%
18	**Michigan**	**104.0**	**2.6%**	**-7.0%**
19	North Dakota	103.9	2.6%	-8.2%
20	Alaska	103.6	2.7%	-1.5%
21	Wyoming	103.3	2.7%	-6.7%
22	California	102.3	2.9%	-5.6%
23	Georgia	101.6	3.0%	-3.2%
24	Idaho	101.1	3.0%	-11.2%
25	Utah	100.6	3.1%	-6.0%
26	Tennessee	99.4	3.3%	-8.6%
27	Arizona	98.9	3.4%	-7.3%
28	Nebraska	97.8	3.5%	-10.4%
29	Connecticut	97.0	3.6%	-13.4%
30	New Jersey	96.4	3.7%	-5.2%
31	Maryland	96.0	3.8%	-8.8%
32	New Hampshire	94.1	4.0%	-1.0%
33	New York	93.9	4.1%	-6.2%
34	Massachusetts	93.9	4.1%	-6.9%
35	Ohio	93.8	4.1%	-6.6%
36	Oklahoma	92.3	4.3%	-6.8%
37	Washington	91.7	4.4%	-7.1%
38	Colorado	91.0	4.5%	-4.6%
39	Mississippi	90.0	4.6%	-7.4%
40	Kentucky	89.0	4.8%	-6.6%
41	Arkansas	88.5	4.8%	-8.1%
42	Vermont	85.5	5.3%	-5.2%
43	Hawaii	81.9	5.8%	-5.6%
44	Alabama	76.8	6.5%	-4.8%
45	New Mexico	72.3	7.2%	-6.6%
46	West Virginia	68.3	7.7%	-7.4%
47	Delaware	67.8	7.8%	-10.1%
48	North Carolina	63.5	8.4%	-7.9%
49	Nevada	59.3	9.0%	-4.4%
50	Louisiana	57.7	9.3%	-10.0%

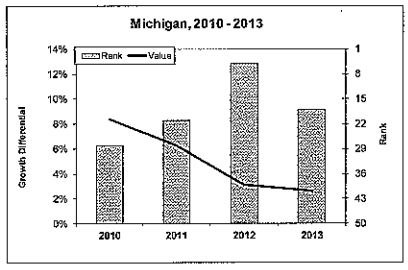
Growth in total tuition, fees, room, board at public four-year institutions of higher education relative to median household income growth, 2013

Cost is a key determinant of access to the opportunities afforded by a college education. In the case of undergraduate degrees, the price of room and board, books and incidental expenses all contribute to the bottom line that students and their families must pay. The table above shows the differential between the yearly growth in the cost of one year of full-time education at a four-year public college or university relative to the growth in real median household income.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Yearly Costs	Rank
Indiana	0.2%	5
Illinois	1.5%	10
Wisconsin	2.0%	15
Michigan	**2.6%**	**18**
Ohio	4.1%	35



WORKFORCE PREPAREDNESS

States can have excellent Education scores, yet still lack in Workforce Preparedness. In such cases, the education system is not in tune with the demands of the work place or better opportunities can be found elsewhere and the educated move out of state (brain drain). Research indicates that Workforce Preparedness is closely correlated with entrepreneurial dynamism, and hence economic prosperity and growth. For illustration, studies repeatedly show strong positive correlation between bachelor degree attainment in the workforce and state per capita income growth. This driver attempts to measure both formal educational attainment and skill levels of the incumbent workforce.

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Michigan	***	***	****
Wisconsin	***	**	**
Illinois	***	***	***
Ohio	**	**	**
Indiana	**	*	**

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	Virginia	*****	*****	*****
2	Maryland	****	****	*****
3	Massachusetts	****	****	*****
4	Washington	****	****	*****
5	California	****	****	*****
6	Arizona	****	****	*****
7	Colorado	****	****	*****
8	Minnesota	***	***	****
9	Connecticut	***	***	****
10	New Jersey	***	***	****
11	**Michigan**	***	***	****
12	New York	***	**	***
13	Wisconsin	***	**	**
14	Illinois	***	***	***
15	New Mexico	***	***	****
16	Texas	***	**	***
17	New Hampshire	***	**	***
18	Iowa	**	**	***
19	Kansas	**	**	***
20	Delaware	**	**	***
21	Alaska	**	**	***
22	Florida	**	**	***
23	Oregon	**	**	***
24	Georgia	**	**	***
25	Missouri	**	**	***
26	Utah	**	**	****
27	Rhode Island	**	**	**
28	North Carolina	**	**	**
29	Nebraska	**	**	**
30	Ohio	**	**	**
31	Idaho	**	**	**
32	Alabama	**	**	**
33	Oklahoma	**	**	**
34	Pennsylvania	**	*	**
35	Indiana	**	*	**
36	South Carolina	**	*	**
37	North Dakota	**	**	**
38	Tennessee	*	*	**
39	Kentucky	*	*	**
40	Vermont	*	*	**
41	Maine	*	*	**
42	South Dakota	*	*	*
43	Hawaii	*	*	**
44	Louisiana	*	*	*
45	Mississippi	*	*	*
46	Montana	*	*	*
47	Wyoming	*	*	**
48	Arkansas	*	*	*
49	Nevada	*	*	*
50	West Virginia	*	*	*

HIGH SCHOOL ONLY DIPLOMA ATTAINMENT*

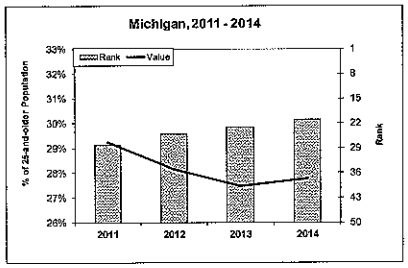
Rank	State	Score	Percent of 25-and-older Population	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*28.2%*	*-3.9%*
1	Colorado	124.9	21.0%	-7.5%
2	Minnesota	123.7	21.3%	-11.9%
3	California	120.3	22.3%	-2.1%
4	Maryland	117.0	23.2%	-10.6%
5	Nebraska	115.7	23.6%	-13.3%
6	Massachusetts	115.2	23.7%	-4.1%
7	Washington	114.6	23.9%	-1.0%
8	Kansas	114.6	23.9%	3.9%
9	New York	113.6	24.2%	-12.0%
10	Connecticut	113.4	24.2%	-11.3%
11	Arizona	113.0	24.3%	-1.9%
12	Virginia	112.6	24.4%	-10.2%
13	Rhode Island	111.2	24.8%	-9.3%
14	Utah	110.8	24.9%	-2.1%
15	Illinois	109.5	25.3%	-7.9%
16	New Mexico	106.8	26.0%	0.0%
17	North Dakota	105.8	26.3%	3.1%
18	Texas	105.1	26.5%	-0.9%
19	Oregon	104.7	26.6%	1.8%
20	New Jersey	103.6	26.9%	-8.1%
21	Idaho	101.5	27.5%	-3.1%
22	Georgia	101.5	27.5%	-4.4%
23	New Hampshire	101.2	27.6%	7.3%
24	**Michigan**	**100.6**	**27.8%**	**-5.1%**
25	North Carolina	100.0	27.9%	-3.4%
26	Wisconsin	100.0	27.9%	-9.1%
27	South Dakota	98.6	28.3%	-6.1%
28	Iowa	97.3	28.7%	-7.3%
29	Alaska	95.8	29.1%	-1.4%
30	Montana	95.1	29.3%	-0.8%
31	Florida	94.8	29.4%	2.6%
32	Missouri	94.3	29.5%	-3.3%
33	Delaware	92.7	30.0%	-8.1%
34	Vermont	92.3	30.1%	-4.1%
35	South Carolina	91.0	30.4%	-7.2%
36	Mississippi	90.7	30.5%	1.4%
37	Tennessee	88.1	31.2%	-7.7%
38	Alabama	88.1	31.2%	-6.2%
39	Hawaii	87.8	31.3%	-1.3%
40	Nevada	85.3	32.0%	0.1%
41	Kentucky	83.6	32.5%	2.5%
42	Wyoming	82.9	32.7%	2.5%
43	Oklahoma	82.4	32.8%	0.4%
44	Maine	81.4	33.1%	2.2%
45	Louisiana	80.4	33.4%	-0.4%
46	Indiana	80.3	33.4%	-6.3%
47	Pennsylvania	79.6	33.6%	-6.3%
48	Ohio	77.2	34.2%	-5.8%
49	Arkansas	76.7	34.4%	-3.8%
50	West Virginia	66.2	37.3%	-4.7%

Percent of 16-and-older labor force holding only a high-school diploma, 2014

A high school diploma is the minimum required education for today's economy and, increasingly, even a diploma is becoming insufficient. Real wages of those without a diploma have been declining precipitously for the last three decades. The above table shows the percentage of each state's adult population that has earned a high school diploma or the equivalent (but not above). ** Not included in subdriver/driver calculations*
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	% of 16-and-older Labor Force	Rank
Illinois	25.3%	15
Michigan	**27.8%**	**24**
Wisconsin	27.9%	26
Indiana	33.4%	46
Ohio	34.2%	48



POST–SECONDARY PRE-BA ATTAINMENT

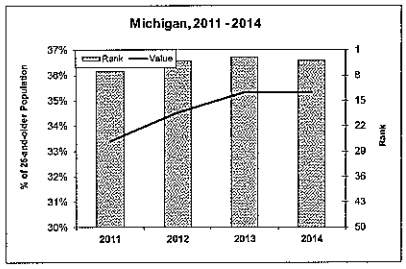
Rank	State	Score	% of Population 25 years and older	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*30.1%*	*0.1%*
1	Utah	127.1	36.2%	0.3%
2	Wyoming	126.1	35.9%	1.8%
3	South Dakota	124.8	35.6%	7.3%
4	**Michigan**	**123.5**	**35.3%**	**5.8%**
5	North Dakota	123.3	35.3%	-4.6%
6	Nebraska	121.4	34.8%	8.2%
7	Iowa	118.8	34.2%	4.1%
8	Wisconsin	118.4	34.1%	6.8%
9	Minnesota	117.0	33.8%	1.0%
10	Idaho	116.2	33.6%	-3.0%
11	New Mexico	113.0	32.8%	12.1%
12	Nevada	111.3	32.4%	2.9%
13	Montana	111.2	32.4%	0.1%
14	Alaska	110.6	32.3%	4.3%
15	Mississippi	110.2	32.2%	-3.2%
16	Hawaii	109.8	32.1%	3.7%
17	Kansas	109.0	31.9%	0.8%
18	Oregon	108.5	31.8%	-2.8%
19	Missouri	106.9	31.4%	0.0%
20	Washington	105.4	31.1%	-6.5%
21	Kentucky	105.0	31.0%	0.4%
22	Florida	103.5	30.6%	-1.8%
23	Arizona	103.2	30.5%	-4.7%
24	Oklahoma	100.9	30.0%	-5.2%
25	Alabama	100.3	29.9%	2.4%
26	South Carolina	99.7	29.7%	-2.8%
27	Indiana	99.3	29.6%	-1.5%
28	California	98.6	29.5%	1.8%
29	Arkansas	98.5	29.4%	-3.7%
30	Georgia	98.2	29.4%	2.5%
31	Tennessee	96.6	29.0%	4.3%
32	Ohio	96.4	28.9%	-3.9%
33	North Carolina	96.2	28.9%	-5.6%
34	Texas	96.2	28.9%	3.2%
35	Illinois	95.9	28.8%	1.3%
36	Colorado	93.7	28.3%	3.5%
37	Maine	93.7	28.3%	-3.3%
38	Louisiana	93.4	28.2%	1.1%
39	New Hampshire	91.8	27.9%	-5.6%
40	Delaware	90.2	27.5%	6.4%
41	Virginia	89.3	27.3%	5.6%
42	Rhode Island	84.3	26.1%	-6.8%
43	Maryland	83.3	25.9%	0.9%
44	Connecticut	83.3	25.8%	2.2%
45	New York	81.6	25.4%	0.6%
46	West Virginia	81.4	25.4%	-5.6%
47	Pennsylvania	79.6	25.0%	0.7%
48	Vermont	79.1	24.9%	-5.3%
49	New Jersey	72.9	23.4%	-2.0%
50	Massachusetts	69.7	22.6%	-2.9%

Percent of 16-and-older labor force with an associate degree or equivalent or some college attainment, 2014

Many mistakenly focus exclusively on bachelor degree attainment as a measure of a state's human capital quality. In fact, some of the most critical occupations for industry success lie in the often fast-growing mid-level categories like highly-skilled tradesmen, technicians, etc. This metric measures those with post high school, pre-bachelor formal education and training– including partial college attendance, as a percentage of the adult workforce. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau*

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	% of 16-and-older Labor Force	Rank
Michigan	**35.3%**	**4**
Wisconsin	34.1%	8
Indiana	29.6%	27
Ohio	28.9%	32
Illinois	28.8%	35



BACHELOR'S DEGREE ATTAINMENT

Rank	State	Score	% of 25-and-older Population	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*32.7%*	*5.7%*
1	Massachusetts	145.2	46.4%	3.1%
2	Maryland	137.7	44.0%	11.0%
3	Connecticut	134.8	43.0%	8.0%
4	Colorado	131.8	42.1%	1.6%
5	New York	129.3	41.3%	8.8%
6	New Jersey	128.6	41.0%	7.7%
7	Virginia	125.9	40.1%	5.4%
8	Vermont	124.2	39.6%	11.9%
9	New Hampshire	120.7	38.5%	0.6%
10	Rhode Island	119.4	38.0%	13.7%
11	Minnesota	118.0	37.6%	8.9%
12	Illinois	117.8	37.5%	6.7%
13	Washington	114.6	36.5%	6.9%
14	California	110.1	35.0%	5.5%
15	Kansas	108.2	34.4%	-3.5%
16	Georgia	107.2	34.1%	3.1%
17	Delaware	107.0	34.0%	11.6%
18	Pennsylvania	106.3	33.8%	9.3%
19	Oregon	104.1	33.1%	-0.6%
20	Nebraska	101.8	32.3%	8.3%
21	Maine	100.7	31.9%	3.5%
22	Florida	100.6	31.9%	2.9%
23	North Dakota	100.5	31.9%	5.3%
24	Hawaii	100.2	31.8%	-0.3%
25	North Carolina	100.1	31.7%	7.2%
26	Alaska	99.9	31.7%	10.8%
27	Montana	99.8	31.6%	-0.8%
28	Missouri	98.7	31.3%	11.4%
29	Tennessee	96.0	30.4%	4.9%
30	Arizona	95.9	30.4%	-3.4%
31	New Mexico	95.9	30.4%	-4.1%
32	**Michigan**	**95.8**	**30.4%**	**0.8%**
33	South Carolina	95.4	30.2%	14.0%
34	Utah	93.9	29.7%	7.7%
35	West Virginia	93.3	29.5%	14.2%
36	Texas	92.9	29.4%	2.0%
37	Iowa	92.7	29.3%	11.2%
38	Wisconsin	92.5	29.3%	1.2%
39	Kentucky	91.5	28.9%	8.2%
40	Ohio	91.4	28.9%	15.0%
41	South Dakota	88.9	28.1%	1.3%
42	Alabama	88.4	27.9%	6.0%
43	Louisiana	87.7	27.7%	2.5%
44	Indiana	87.5	27.6%	11.0%
45	Idaho	86.7	27.4%	5.9%
46	Mississippi	85.4	27.0%	14.1%
47	Oklahoma	83.1	26.2%	2.7%
48	Arkansas	78.4	24.7%	9.2%
49	Nevada	76.4	24.0%	0.9%
50	Wyoming	73.2	23.0%	5.4%

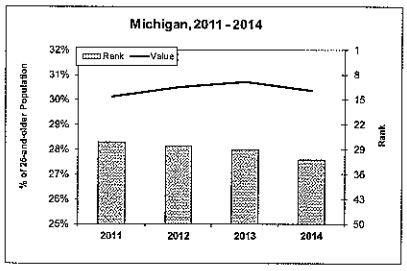
Percent of 16-and-older labor force holding a bachelor's degree or higher, 2014

No state can hope to transition into the innovation economy without a ready and plentiful stock of college graduates. A lack of them also suppresses overall state income and wages, as the average income for those without a college degree has been sluggish or worse in recent decades. The adjacent table shows the percentage of the adult population that holds at least a bachelor's degree or the equivalent.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	% of 16-and-older labor force	Rank
Illinois	37.5%	12
Michigan	**30.4%**	**32**
Wisconsin	29.3%	38
Ohio	28.9%	40
Indiana	27.6%	44



PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING WORKERS

Rank	State	Score	Percent of Occupations	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*1.48%*	*-0.1%*
1	**Michigan**	**136.9**	**2.52%**	**0.9%**
2	Maryland	136.8	2.52%	4.0%
3	Massachusetts	135.7	2.49%	-1.4%
4	Washington	131.3	2.35%	-3.3%
5	Delaware	126.4	2.20%	35.9%
6	Colorado	123.6	2.12%	30.6%
7	California	122.2	2.07%	0.4%
8	Connecticut	116.4	1.90%	4.3%
9	Virginia	116.2	1.89%	-0.3%
10	Utah	112.5	1.78%	2.2%
11	Alabama	110.9	1.73%	12.2%
12	New Jersey	110.1	1.70%	-0.9%
13	South Carolina	109.6	1.69%	-3.8%
14	Minnesota	109.3	1.68%	4.3%
15	New Mexico	109.3	1.68%	4.7%
16	Alaska	108.9	1.66%	-8.1%
17	Pennsylvania	108.7	1.66%	1.3%
18	Wisconsin	108.7	1.66%	13.3%
19	Texas	108.6	1.66%	-1.5%
20	Arizona	106.6	1.59%	-1.7%
21	New Hampshire	105.6	1.56%	8.4%
22	Indiana	104.4	1.53%	7.5%
23	Rhode Island	103.2	1.49%	-5.3%
24	Illinois	102.7	1.48%	1.2%
25	Oregon	100.9	1.42%	0.0%
26	Oklahoma	99.1	1.37%	10.3%
27	North Carolina	98.9	1.36%	-4.1%
28	Missouri	98.3	1.34%	-1.5%
29	New York	97.9	1.33%	0.9%
30	Tennessee	97.5	1.32%	6.5%
31	Ohio	97.3	1.31%	-4.1%
32	Georgia	96.2	1.28%	-0.2%
33	Wyoming	96.2	1.28%	2.6%
34	Idaho	95.2	1.25%	-17.8%
35	Kansas	94.2	1.22%	-14.3%
36	Nebraska	94.2	1.22%	1.6%
37	Montana	93.4	1.19%	-3.2%
38	Louisiana	93.0	1.18%	2.4%
39	Hawaii	89.6	1.07%	-10.0%
40	Florida	88.8	1.05%	-14.6%
41	Maine	87.8	1.02%	7.6%
42	Arkansas	87.0	1.00%	1.2%
43	Vermont	86.3	0.97%	8.3%
44	Kentucky	86.2	0.97%	-10.2%
45	Iowa	86.1	0.97%	-20.1%
46	Mississippi	84.8	0.93%	4.4%
47	South Dakota	84.1	0.91%	-7.5%
48	North Dakota	82.7	0.86%	-21.5%
49	West Virginia	80.2	0.79%	-16.5%
50	Nevada	76.5	0.68%	-10.7%

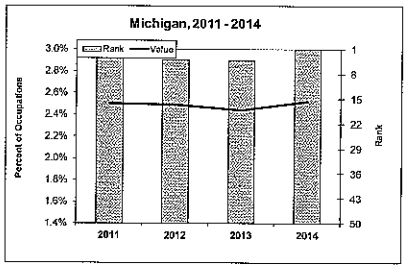
Percent of physical sciences and engineering occupations, 2014

Researchers and skilled scientific workers are an integral part of,the innovation economy and can be a key asset in attracting high-value added industries with the promise of a highly-skilled workforce. Equally essential is the retention of skilled college graduates, avoiding a "brain drain," and being able to attract out-of-state workers. The above table provides the percentage of workers in physical sciences and engineering occupations that require at least a bachelor's degree. See Appendix for more detail.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent of Occupations	Rank
Michigan	**2.5%**	**1**
Wisconsin	1.7%	18
Indiana	1.5%	22
Illinois	1.5%	24
Ohio	1.3%	31



TECHNOLOGY AND TECHNICIAN WORKERS

Rank	State	Score	Percent of Occupations	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*3.16%*	*-3.4%*
1	Virginia	156.3	5.60%	7.0%
2	Washington	148.9	5.27%	-0.1%
3	Massachusetts	140.1	4.87%	-9.4%
4	Maryland	133.2	4.55%	-2.1%
5	Colorado	131.4	4.47%	-7.4%
6	Arizona	121.4	4.02%	2.1%
7	California	117.8	3.86%	-2.3%
8	Texas	117.7	3.86%	0.0%
9	Minnesota	114.9	3.73%	-4.6%
10	Utah	113.3	3.66%	0.3%
11	Delaware	112.7	3.63%	-11.1%
12	New Jersey	111.8	3.59%	-3.2%
13	North Carolina	111.5	3.58%	4.0%
14	Georgia	111.2	3.56%	1.7%
15	Connecticut	109.0	3.46%	-4.1%
16	**Michigan**	**107.4**	**3.39%**	**-2.3%**
17	Pennsylvania	106.6	3.35%	1.8%
18	New Hampshire	105.5	3.30%	-8.2%
19	Ohio	105.3	3.30%	-2.2%
20	Kansas	104.9	3.28%	-3.5%
21	Missouri	104.5	3.26%	-10.4%
22	Nebraska	100.9	3.09%	5.0%
23	Wisconsin	100.6	3.08%	2.9%
24	Oregon	100.6	3.08%	-5.9%
25	Alabama	100.4	3.07%	-5.8%
26	Rhode Island	99.6	3.04%	3.0%
27	New York	98.6	2.99%	-0.6%
28	Oklahoma	98.4	2.98%	9.0%
29	Illinois	97.5	2.94%	5.4%
30	Tennessee	94.8	2.82%	-1.9%
31	New Mexico	94.6	2.81%	-11.8%
32	Florida	94.0	2.78%	-7.8%
33	South Carolina	93.3	2.75%	-5.5%
34	Maine	92.7	2.73%	-0.7%
35	Alaska	91.4	2.66%	9.8%
36	Iowa	91.1	2.65%	-0.5%
37	Indiana	91.1	2.65%	-1.8%
38	Vermont	91.0	2.65%	-12.3%
39	Idaho	89.3	2.57%	-12.7%
40	South Dakota	89.2	2.57%	3.2%
41	Kentucky	88.5	2.54%	-3.7%
42	Arkansas	87.6	2.50%	9.5%
43	Montana	86.8	2.46%	-3.4%
44	West Virginia	85.0	2.38%	-4.7%
45	North Dakota	83.4	2.31%	-15.8%
46	Wyoming	82.9	2.28%	2.0%
47	Louisiana	79.6	2.13%	-5.0%
48	Mississippi	78.8	2.10%	4.5%
49	Hawaii	75.5	1.95%	-6.1%
50	Nevada	73.8	1.87%	-9.2%

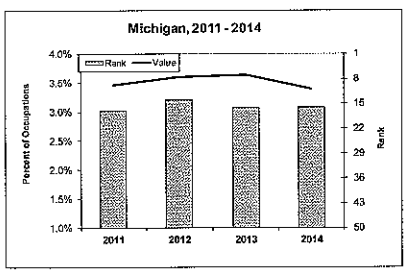
Percent of workers in technology and technician occupations, 2014

The number of technologists and technicians is an indicator of a state's support network for the innovation economy and its ability to put ideas into practice. The above table shows the percentage of workers in technology and technician occupations that require an associate's degree or postsecondary vocational certification. See Appendix for more detail.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent of Occupations	Rank
Michigan	**3.4%**	**16**
Ohio	3.3%	19
Wisconsin	3.1%	23
Illinois	2.9%	29
Indiana	2.7%	37



INNOVATION WORKERS OUTSIDE HIGH TECH EMPL.

Rank	State	Score	Percent of Occupations	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*10.13%*	*3.1%*
1	Massachusetts	143.6	13.99%	9.0%
2	Connecticut	132.2	12.93%	2.3%
3	Minnesota	127.8	12.52%	3.6%
4	Maryland	127.4	12.49%	-4.4%
5	Virginia	125.0	12.26%	0.2%
6	California	123.6	12.13%	3.6%
7	Illinois	122.8	12.06%	4.2%
8	Colorado	122.1	11.99%	1.5%
9	New Jersey	118.0	11.61%	3.7%
10	New York	116.6	11.48%	5.4%
11	Washington	116.0	11.42%	5.0%
12	Georgia	115.5	11.38%	2.4%
13	Utah	113.1	11.15%	10.0%
14	Oregon	111.4	11.00%	8.9%
15	Arizona	108.8	10.76%	-2.9%
16	New Hampshire	108.7	10.75%	2.1%
17	Delaware	108.1	10.69%	2.4%
18	Rhode Island	106.8	10.57%	9.3%
19	Hawaii	105.8	10.48%	0.0%
20	Missouri	104.8	10.38%	3.8%
21	Iowa	104.2	10.33%	12.5%
22	Oklahoma	103.1	10.22%	1.1%
23	Alaska	102.8	10.20%	-2.3%
24	Ohio	102.1	10.13%	9.7%
25	**Michigan**	**100.8**	**10.01%**	**2.9%**
26	New Mexico	99.2	9.86%	6.6%
27	North Carolina	99.1	9.86%	2.7%
28	Wisconsin	98.6	9.81%	1.8%
29	Maine	98.5	9.80%	0.9%
30	Tennessee	96.9	9.64%	-1.1%
31	Vermont	96.8	9.64%	1.2%
32	Kansas	96.7	9.63%	3.2%
33	Pennsylvania	96.7	9.63%	3.5%
34	Texas	96.2	9.58%	3.1%
35	Idaho	95.8	9.54%	-0.8%
36	Nebraska	95.6	9.53%	7.3%
37	Arkansas	91.4	9.13%	8.4%
38	Florida	91.3	9.13%	0.4%
39	Indiana	88.6	8.87%	6.9%
40	Kentucky	87.8	8.80%	-0.2%
41	Nevada	86.2	8.66%	6.1%
42	South Carolina	85.5	8.59%	3.2%
43	North Dakota	85.4	8.58%	-0.3%
44	Montana	79.7	8.05%	5.1%
45	West Virginia	79.4	8.02%	1.8%
46	Alabama	78.9	7.98%	0.7%
47	Louisiana	78.6	7.94%	-0.2%
48	Wyoming	77.7	7.86%	2.0%
49	South Dakota	77.5	7.84%	-0.6%
50	Mississippi	77.1	7.81%	7.5%

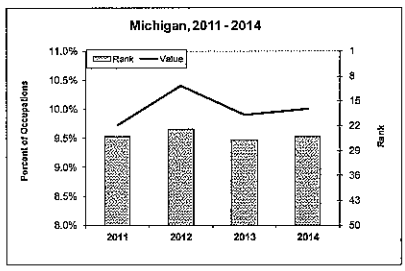
Percent of workers in quasi-science and quasi-technical occupations, 2014

There are many support and quasi-technical occupations that are building blocks of an innovative state, such as managers and teachers. They might be less essential to high-tech enterprises but are important sources of entrepreneurial talent. The above table shows these other innovation economy workers as a percent of all workers. See Appendix for more detail.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent of Occupations	Rank
Illinois	12.1%	7
Ohio	10.1%	24
Michigan	**10.0%**	**25**
Wisconsin	9.8%	28
Indiana	8.9%	39



HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Score	% of Total Mfg. Employment	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*35.0%*	*-0.5%*
1	**Michigan**	**137.2**	**51.0%**	**4.7%**
2	Washington	136.9	50.9%	1.1%
3	Connecticut	130.1	48.1%	-3.1%
4	Arizona	129.8	48.0%	-7.6%
5	Kansas	118.1	43.3%	-2.3%
6	Texas	114.9	42.1%	-0.2%
7	Massachusetts	113.0	41.3%	-2.4%
8	California	112.5	41.1%	-2.1%
9	Indiana	111.8	40.8%	3.9%
10	North Dakota	109.3	39.8%	0.1%
11	Maryland	108.9	39.7%	-5.1%
12	Louisiana	108.9	39.6%	-2.9%
13	Oklahoma	108.3	39.4%	7.1%
14	Kentucky	108.2	39.4%	6.4%
15	New Hampshire	106.3	38.6%	-5.2%
16	Ohio	105.6	38.3%	4.1%
17	Iowa	104.5	37.9%	2.4%
18	New Jersey	104.0	37.7%	-2.5%
19	Missouri	103.1	37.3%	9.5%
20	Tennessee	101.9	36.8%	10.9%
21	Florida	101.4	36.7%	-3.8%
22	Vermont	101.2	36.6%	-10.1%
23	South Carolina	101.0	36.5%	4.6%
24	West Virginia	101.0	36.5%	2.3%
25	Virginia	100.0	36.1%	1.5%
26	Oregon	98.8	35.6%	-2.3%
27	New Mexico	98.8	35.6%	-10.4%
28	Alabama	98.6	35.5%	8.5%
29	New York	97.0	34.9%	-5.7%
30	Colorado	96.9	34.8%	-7.7%
31	Illinois	95.6	34.3%	1.6%
32	Mississippi	94.5	33.9%	7.2%
33	Idaho	92.4	33.1%	-3.2%
34	Utah	91.0	32.5%	-4.4%
35	Minnesota	89.1	31.7%	-1.9%
36	Rhode Island	87.6	31.1%	9.9%
37	South Dakota	87.3	31.0%	1.1%
38	Maine	87.1	30.9%	4.8%
39	Wyoming	87.0	30.9%	-1.3%
40	North Carolina	86.5	30.7%	2.0%
41	Nebraska	83.2	29.4%	1.4%
42	Wisconsin	79.9	28.0%	-0.4%
43	Pennsylvania	79.4	27.8%	-1.1%
44	Delaware	77.6	27.1%	2.2%
45	Georgia	76.6	26.7%	3.3%
46	Arkansas	61.3	20.6%	-0.4%
47	Nevada	54.9	18.0%	-3.4%
48	Montana	50.2	16.1%	-12.2%
49	Hawaii	33.4	9.4%	-21.9%
(n/a)	Alaska	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)

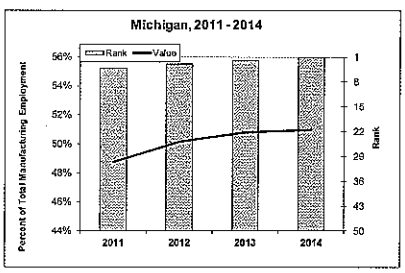
Percent of total covered manufacturing employment in high-tech manufacturing industries, 2014

Advanced manufacturing describes a high value-added application of information to industrial production. The greater efficiency that results and higher skill levels required typically yield higher wages. Additionally, a workforce skilled in advanced manufacturing techniques helps attract similar employers. The above table gives the percentage of each state's manufacturing workers that are employed in high-technology manufacturing industries. See Appendix for more detail.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	% of Total Mfg Employment	Rank
Michigan	**51.0%**	1
Indiana	40.8%	9
Ohio	38.3%	16
Illinois	34.3%	31
Wisconsin	28.0%	42



HIGH-TECH SERVICES EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Score	% of Total Services Employment	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*6.8%*	*1.4%*
1	Virginia	157.3	14.0%	5.5%
2	Maryland	141.8	11.9%	1.7%
3	Colorado	138.4	11.5%	0.7%
4	Washington	136.5	11.2%	1.2%
5	Massachusetts	134.5	11.0%	3.2%
6	California	125.0	9.7%	3.1%
7	New Mexico	121.3	9.2%	-6.9%
8	Utah	120.0	9.0%	7.3%
9	New Jersey	117.8	8.7%	0.4%
10	Texas	115.4	8.4%	2.6%
11	Georgia	115.0	8.4%	2.4%
12	**Michigan**	**111.4**	**7.9%**	**9.4%**
13	Kansas	108.1	7.4%	6.4%
14	North Carolina	107.9	7.4%	3.5%
15	Illinois	106.8	7.3%	2.7%
16	Delaware	106.7	7.3%	3.2%
17	Alaska	105.2	7.1%	-2.4%
18	New Hampshire	103.7	6.9%	9.3%
19	Alabama	103.1	6.8%	-1.1%
20	Connecticut	101.3	6.5%	5.6%
21	Florida	101.0	6.5%	-2.0%
22	Pennsylvania	100.4	6.4%	1.5%
23	Arizona	100.2	6.4%	1.5%
24	Missouri	100.1	6.4%	5.6%
25	New York	99.9	6.4%	7.2%
26	Minnesota	98.9	6.2%	4.6%
27	Idaho	97.5	6.0%	-7.2%
28	Oregon	97.3	6.0%	3.6%
29	Rhode Island	97.3	6.0%	0.5%
30	Ohio	95.9	5.8%	-1.9%
31	South Carolina	95.4	5.7%	-1.1%
32	Nebraska	95.3	5.7%	-2.6%
33	Wisconsin	93.5	5.5%	2.5%
34	Vermont	93.4	5.5%	-0.1%
35	North Dakota	91.7	5.3%	7.8%
36	Tennessee	91.5	5.2%	0.4%
37	Montana	90.7	5.1%	-1.2%
38	Kentucky	90.4	5.1%	-1.7%
39	Louisiana	88.6	4.8%	1.7%
40	Oklahoma	88.6	4.8%	-6.2%
41	Indiana	88.1	4.8%	3.5%
42	Wyoming	87.2	4.7%	1.5%
43	Iowa	85.1	4.4%	5.6%
44	Hawaii	84.9	4.4%	4.9%
45	Maine	84.5	4.3%	6.9%
46	West Virginia	83.5	4.2%	-1.1%
47	Mississippi	79.4	3.6%	0.6%
48	Nevada	79.0	3.6%	0.4%
(n/a)	South Dakota	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Arkansas	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)

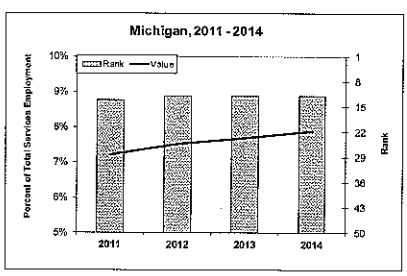
Percent of total covered service-providing employment in high-tech service industries, 2014

Information technology has been important in creating new approaches to industrial production, but it spawned a revolution in many services industries even earlier. Moreover, most information technology firms are categorized as services. Thus, the share of services employment in high-tech areas is an important indicator of an innovation economy base. The above table gives the percentage of each state's service-providing workers that are employed in high-technology service industries. See Appendix.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	% of Total Services Employment	Rank
Michigan	**7.9%**	**12**
Illinois	7.3%	15
Ohio	5.8%	30
Wisconsin	5.5%	33
Indiana	4.8%	41



ADULT EDUCATION

Rank	State	Score	Percent	Change, 2009-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*3.21%*	*135.1%*
1	Virginia	250.0	38.19%	2572.9%
2	Arizona	212.4	7.47%	55.3%
3	Wisconsin	195.3	6.68%	429.7%
4	Iowa	176.9	5.83%	87.4%
5	Minnesota	147.9	4.49%	104.8%
6	New Mexico	133.0	3.81%	79.4%
7	Colorado	126.6	3.51%	89.0%
8	Missouri	118.4	3.13%	105.4%
9	Idaho	116.5	3.04%	167.0%
10	New Hampshire	115.9	3.01%	212.8%
11	Alaska	113.9	2.92%	108.1%
12	Nebraska	113.7	2.91%	92.9%
13	Illinois	112.6	2.86%	69.2%
14	Kansas	110.7	2.77%	99.3%
15	Oregon	110.5	2.76%	95.3%
16	Maryland	108.8	2.69%	89.4%
17	Alabama	107.2	2.61%	83.9%
18	Kentucky	106.2	2.57%	83.8%
19	California	105.3	2.52%	58.8%
20	Massachusetts	105.2	2.52%	106.8%
21	Indiana	103.9	2.46%	72.7%
22	Delaware	102.0	2.37%	118.6%
23	South Dakota	100.7	2.31%	94.2%
24	North Carolina	100.4	2.30%	84.5%
25	Florida	100.4	2.30%	102.8%
26	**Michigan**	**99.6**	**2.26%**	**61.3%**
27	Ohio	98.4	2.21%	86.6%
28	North Dakota	97.9	2.18%	72.1%
29	Oklahoma	97.5	2.17%	88.9%
30	Georgia	97.3	2.16%	80.5%
31	Texas	97.2	2.15%	95.2%
32	Arkansas	96.8	2.13%	86.4%
33	Hawaii	96.4	2.11%	105.2%
34	Mississippi	93.0	1.96%	75.4%
35	New York	93.0	1.96%	84.8%
36	Maine	91.7	1.89%	85.5%
37	Tennessee	90.8	1.85%	91.1%
38	Connecticut	90.3	1.83%	102.3%
39	Nevada	90.0	1.82%	60.4%
40	Washington	88.9	1.77%	37.5%
41	South Carolina	88.7	1.76%	98.4%
42	Rhode Island	87.6	1.71%	82.8%
43	Montana	87.1	1.68%	101.6%
44	Pennsylvania	86.9	1.68%	81.8%
45	Louisiana	86.6	1.66%	85.3%
46	New Jersey	86.5	1.66%	87.7%
47	West Virginia	77.7	1.25%	-28.2%
48	Vermont	62.6	0.55%	-49.3%
49	Wyoming	55.7	0.23%	-83.8%
50	Utah	51.5	0.04%	-97.8%

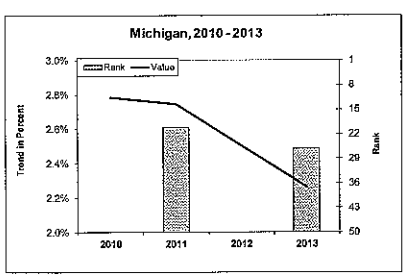
Postsecondary enrollment of 30-year-olds and above to a state's above-30 population, 2013

Continuous skill development and knowledge accrual, or "lifelong learning," is an important component of innovation economies. The needs of employers are changing too quickly for workers to rely on past education. Adult college enrollment will be an important source of lifelong learning. This figure is a ratio of postsecondary enrollment of 30-year-olds and above to a state's above-30 population, published every two years.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Percent	Rank
Wisconsin	6.7%	3
Illinois	2.9%	13
Indiana	2.5%	21
Michigan	**2.3%**	**26**
Ohio	2.2%	27



SKILLED IMMIGRANTS

Rank	State	Score	Percent of Population	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*1.4%*	*28.5%*
1	New Jersey	184.6	4.9%	21.5%
2	California	179.3	4.7%	16.3%
3	New York	174.2	4.5%	21.5%
4	Maryland	162.0	3.9%	41.0%
5	Florida	155.6	3.6%	31.9%
6	Massachusetts	142.3	3.0%	23.1%
7	Connecticut	137.9	2.8%	16.2%
8	Virginia	129.6	2.4%	17.8%
9	Illinois	128.4	2.3%	15.4%
10	Hawaii	126.7	2.2%	-2.1%
11	Nevada	124.8	2.2%	-11.2%
12	Rhode Island	124.4	2.1%	53.9%
13	Texas	121.1	2.0%	39.9%
14	Washington	118.5	1.9%	-10.8%
15	Delaware	114.8	1.7%	42.2%
16	Minnesota	114.2	1.7%	75.2%
17	Arizona	114.0	1.7%	23.3%
18	Georgia	111.8	1.6%	49.6%
19	Pennsylvania	103.1	1.1%	24.0%
20	**Michigan**	**101.8**	**1.1%**	**-18.6%**
21	New Mexico	101.4	1.1%	8.9%
22	Colorado	101.1	1.1%	0.8%
23	Alaska	100.9	1.0%	26.2%
24	Oregon	100.5	1.0%	-12.5%
25	New Hampshire	100.3	1.0%	15.5%
26	Vermont	99.7	1.0%	33.2%
27	North Carolina	98.3	0.9%	7.8%
28	Utah	97.7	0.9%	26.1%
29	Kansas	97.4	0.9%	39.9%
30	Louisiana	96.8	0.9%	238.9%
31	Iowa	95.5	0.8%	71.6%
32	South Carolina	94.3	0.7%	5.0%
33	Ohio	94.2	0.7%	57.7%
34	Wisconsin	94.1	0.7%	38.2%
35	Missouri	93.4	0.7%	34.9%
36	Tennessee	92.2	0.6%	38.5%
37	Idaho	92.0	0.6%	54.9%
38	Indiana	90.7	0.6%	12.2%
39	Oklahoma	90.7	0.6%	0.7%
40	Wyoming	89.9	0.5%	220.5%
41	Maine	89.4	0.5%	-3.4%
42	Nebraska	88.8	0.5%	-0.4%
43	Alabama	88.3	0.5%	20.9%
44	Arkansas	87.9	0.4%	44.9%
45	North Dakota	87.8	0.4%	-1.2%
46	Montana	85.6	0.3%	98.7%
47	Mississippi	84.2	0.3%	5.8%
48	Kentucky	82.8	0.2%	-60.7%
49	West Virginia	82.1	0.2%	-48.3%
50	South Dakota	81.6	0.1%	-20.7%

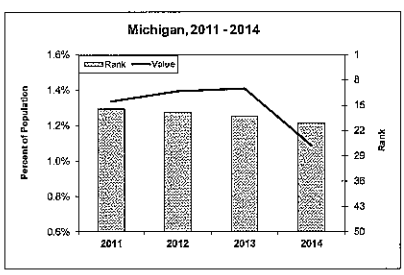
Permanent or temporary foreign-born residents with a bachelor's degree or higher as a percent of the total population, 2014

Silicon Valley has proven that highly skilled foreign workers can be an integral part of an innovation network. With states facing inevitable demographic shifts, the ability to attract well-educated workers from other countries becomes increasingly relevant. In recent years, this has become all the more critical due to federal curtailment of the entry quota for holders of H1B visas.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent of Population	Rank
Illinois	2.3%	9
Michigan	**1.1%**	**20**
Ohio	0.7%	33
Wisconsin	0.7%	34
Indiana	0.6%	38



BUSINESS COSTS*

While national monetary policies must keep a close watch on inflation trends on a near-term basis, long-term national and global trends would appear to be disinflationary due in large part to global overcapacity. Productive-capacity investments made during the boom times of the 1990s, along with a global shift to free enterprise economics, have combined to put downward pressure on prices for standardized products and services. The result is that many businesses have lost their pricing power. Their response is to improve productivity and to control costs. Doing both requires innovation and tight financial management.

Some argue that business costs are no longer as important a factor in location and expansion decisions as in previous decades. To the contrary, intense competition forces businesses to routinely consider lower cost areas in which to operate, including overseas locations, while concurrently investing in new technologies and methods to improve productivity, thus lowering costs at current locations. The Business Costs Driver is based on 10 metrics, weighted according to their relative importance in the "typical business" cost equation.

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Michigan	***	***	**
Ohio	***	***	***
Indiana	***	***	****
Illinois	**	***	**
Wisconsin	**	**	**

** Metrics are given unequal weights in the calculation of this driver grade. Weighting is 57 percent unit labor costs; 6 percent business taxes; 6 percent state business tax structure; 12 percent industrial rents; 7 percent energy costs; 2.5 percent worker's compensation premiums; 2.5 percent worker's compensation costs; 5 percent healthcare premiums; 1 percent unemployment insurance costs and 1 percent unemployment insurance tax structure. See Data Sources appendix for more details.*

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	Wyoming	*****	*****	*****
2	South Dakota	*****	*****	*****
3	Tennessee	*****	****	****
4	Louisiana	*****	*****	*****
5	Texas	****	****	****
6	Mississippi	****	*****	****
7	Nevada	****	*****	****
8	Idaho	****	****	****
9	Nebraska	****	****	****
10	West Virginia	****	***	***
11	Arkansas	****	****	****
12	Iowa	****	****	****
13	Alabama	****	***	***
14	Washington	***	****	****
15	Connecticut	***	***	***
16	Montana	***	***	***
17	Utah	***	***	****
18	North Carolina	***	****	****
19	New Mexico	***	***	***
20	Kansas	***	****	***
21	Missouri	***	***	***
22	**Michigan**	***	***	**
23	Oklahoma	***	***	***
24	Ohio	***	***	***
25	Indiana	***	***	****
26	Georgia	***	***	***
27	Kentucky	***	***	***
28	Oregon	***	***	***
29	Virginia	***	***	***
30	South Carolina	***	***	***
31	Arizona	***	***	***
32	Minnesota	***	**	**
33	New York	**	***	***
34	Delaware	**	***	***
35	Illinois	**	***	**
36	California	**	**	***
37	Maryland	**	**	**
38	Florida	**	**	**
39	Wisconsin	**	**	**
40	Hawaii	**	***	**
41	Rhode Island	**	**	**
42	Pennsylvania	**	**	**
43	Colorado	**	**	**
44	New Jersey	**	**	**
45	Alaska	**	*	**
46	Vermont	*	**	**
47	New Hampshire	*	*	*
48	Maine	*	**	**
49	North Dakota	*	**	**
50	Massachusetts	*	*	*

UNIT LABOR COSTS

Rank	State	Score	Index	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average			*0.0%*
1	Wyoming	129.8	94	1.3%
2	Tennessee	129.4	94	-1.4%
3	Texas	126.1	94	-1.4%
4	Louisiana	123.1	95	2.0%
5	South Dakota	122.9	95	2.0%
6	Mississippi	122.2	95	1.0%
7	Connecticut	114.3	97	0.4%
8	Idaho	113.6	97	-0.8%
9	West Virginia	112.7	97	-0.9%
10	Nebraska	112.5	97	0.8%
11	Iowa	112.4	98	0.0%
12	Hawaii	110.4	98	0.9%
13	Nevada	110.3	98	1.5%
14	Alabama	109.3	98	-1.4%
15	New Mexico	109.0	98	-1.5%
16	Washington	107.4	99	1.0%
17	Arkansas	106.1	99	2.0%
18	Montana	105.3	99	-0.5%
19	Kansas	104.3	99	0.4%
20	Alaska	103.6	100	-2.3%
21	California	103.3	100	-0.1%
22	New York	102.5	100	1.0%
23	Ohio	100.3	100	-0.4%
24	North Carolina	100.2	100	2.0%
25	**Michigan**	**99.8**	**100**	**-2.0%**
26	Oklahoma	99.1	101	0.9%
27	Utah	98.6	101	0.6%
28	Georgia	96.2	101	1.0%
29	Kentucky	96.2	101	0.2%
30	Illinois	95.8	101	-0.5%
31	Indiana	95.1	101	2.4%
32	Minnesota	94.5	102	-0.9%
33	New Jersey	94.4	102	-0.9%
34	Missouri	94.3	102	-0.1%
35	South Carolina	94.3	102	0.2%
36	Oregon	93.4	102	-0.2%
37	Arizona	93.3	102	0.6%
38	Vermont	92.6	102	0.9%
39	Virginia	91.3	102	-0.9%
40	Florida	89.5	103	-0.3%
41	Wisconsin	88.9	103	-0.8%
42	Maryland	88.7	103	-1.3%
43	Pennsylvania	88.3	103	-0.9%
44	New Hampshire	85.1	104	-2.3%
45	Maine	82.3	104	0.5%
46	Colorado	81.5	105	1.5%
47	North Dakota	78.5	105	-1.7%
48	Massachusetts	70.7	107	-1.3%
(n/a)	Rhode Island	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Delaware	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)

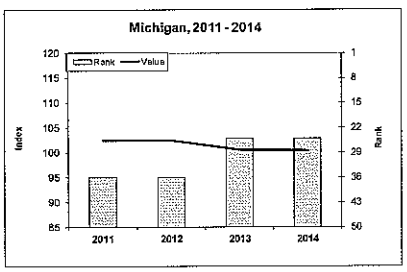
Unit labor cost index, 2014

The single largest cost affecting most employers is labor. The real cost of labor, however, is not the simple hourly wage, but the cost per unit of output. If the labor force is sufficiently productive, high wages do not mean high unit labor costs. The measure of unit labor costs is derived both from the total value of output and from the total cost of labor. Higher values mean more expensive labor per unit of output, and a value of 100 is equal to the U.S. average. It is adjusted for the industry mix in each state.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Index	Rank
Ohio	100	23
Michigan	**100**	**25**
Illinois	101	30
Indiana	101	31
Wisconsin	103	41



ENERGY COSTS

Rank	State	Score	Per kilowatthour	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$0.096*	*6.4%*
1	Washington	124.4	$0.061	6.1%
2	West Virginia	115.7	$0.069	-3.2%
3	Oklahoma	115.3	$0.070	6.7%
4	Arkansas	114.5	$0.070	7.2%
5	Idaho	113.9	$0.071	23.2%
6	Texas	113.2	$0.072	-5.0%
7	Iowa	112.8	$0.072	10.1%
8	Utah	111.6	$0.073	17.3%
9	Oregon	111.0	$0.074	8.0%
10	Virginia	109.2	$0.075	4.2%
11	Kentucky	108.7	$0.076	9.4%
12	Montana	108.7	$0.076	5.1%
13	Louisiana	108.6	$0.076	7.2%
14	North Carolina	108.0	$0.076	7.9%
15	Missouri	107.9	$0.076	9.9%
16	Wyoming	106.7	$0.077	18.0%
17	South Dakota	104.5	$0.079	13.8%
18	Nebraska	102.7	$0.081	12.3%
19	North Dakota	101.6	$0.082	18.5%
20	Illinois	101.2	$0.082	9.4%
21	Minnesota	100.7	$0.083	9.7%
21	South Carolina	100.7	$0.083	8.7%
23	Arizona	100.6	$0.083	3.4%
23	Nevada	100.6	$0.083	5.7%
25	Ohio	100.5	$0.083	5.4%
26	Tennessee	99.5	$0.084	4.1%
27	New Mexico	98.9	$0.084	11.6%
28	Indiana	98.7	$0.085	13.3%
29	Alabama	98.6	$0.085	1.3%
30	Georgia	98.3	$0.085	3.2%
31	Pennsylvania	97.5	$0.086	-3.5%
32	Mississippi	96.3	$0.087	8.4%
33	Colorado	95.2	$0.088	6.4%
34	Florida	94.0	$0.089	-3.4%
35	Kansas	93.1	$0.090	15.8%
36	Wisconsin	91.1	$0.091	3.0%
37	**Michigan**	**89.7**	**$0.093**	**5.1%**
38	Delaware	86.7	$0.095	-2.4%
39	Maryland	80.6	$0.101	0.7%
40	Maine	72.5	$0.108	2.3%
41	New York	66.6	$0.114	4.0%
42	New Jersey	56.5	$0.123	-1.5%
43	Vermont	55.0	$0.124	4.0%
44	New Hampshire	46.8	$0.131	-0.2%
45	Massachusetts	40.4	$0.137	-1.0%
45	Rhode Island	40.4	$0.137	16.0%
47	California	37.4	$0.140	20.7%
48	Connecticut	34.6	$0.142	-1.2%
49	Alaska	10.8	$0.164	6.3%
50	Hawaii	50.0	$0.322	6.0%

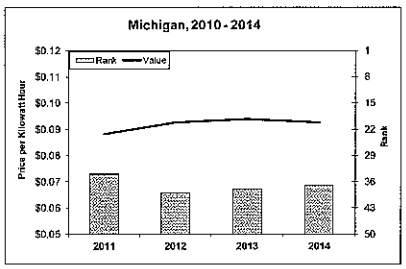
Average industrial and commercial energy price per kilowatt-hour, 2014

Although of less importance than labor, health insurance, and taxes, energy costs are nonetheless a core concern of employers. Like the other metrics in this section, energy prices are also highly variable across states. The above table shows the average industrial and commercial energy costs per kilowatt-hour.

Source: Economy.com

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Per Kilowatt Hour	Rank
Illinois	$0.082	20
Ohio	$0.083	25
Indiana	$0.085	28
Wisconsin	$0.091	36
Michigan	**$0.093**	**37**



WORKERS' COMPENSATION PREMIUMS

Rank	State	Score	Rate per $100 of payroll	Change, 2009-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*$1.88*	*-8.1%*
1	North Dakota	131.2	$0.88	-13.7%
2	Indiana	125.5	$1.06	-8.6%
3	Arkansas	124.8	$1.08	-8.5%
4	Massachusetts	122.0	$1.17	-24.0%
4	Virginia	122.0	$1.17	-15.8%
6	Nevada	119.1	$1.26	-40.8%
7	Utah	117.5	$1.31	-10.3%
8	Oregon	115.5	$1.37	-18.9%
8	West Virginia	115.5	$1.37	-25.5%
10	Colorado	111.4	$1.50	7.9%
11	Kentucky	111.1	$1.51	-34.1%
12	Kansas	109.8	$1.55	0.0%
13	Mississippi	108.5	$1.59	-18.9%
14	Arizona	108.2	$1.60	-6.4%
15	Texas	107.9	$1.61	-32.4%
16	Maryland	106.9	$1.64	0.6%
17	**Michigan**	**105.6**	**$1.68**	**-20.8%**
18	Ohio	103.7	$1.74	-22.3%
19	Georgia	103.4	$1.75	-15.9%
20	Wyoming	103.0	$1.76	-1.7%
21	Nebraska	102.4	$1.78	-9.6%
22	Alabama	101.4	$1.81	-26.1%
23	Florida	101.1	$1.82	7.1%
24	Hawaii	100.2	$1.85	8.8%
24	North Carolina	100.2	$1.85	-12.7%
26	South Dakota	99.8	$1.86	-7.9%
27	Iowa	99.2	$1.88	3.3%
28	Wisconsin	97.9	$1.92	-13.1%
29	Tennessee	97.0	$1.95	-11.0%
30	Missouri	96.0	$1.98	4.2%
31	Minnesota	95.7	$1.99	-12.3%
31	New Mexico	95.7	$1.99	4.2%
31	Rhode Island	95.7	$1.99	-1.5%
34	Pennsylvania	95.4	$2.00	-13.8%
34	South Carolina	95.4	$2.00	-16.0%
34	Washington	95.4	$2.00	-2.0%
37	Idaho	95.0	$2.01	1.5%
38	Maine	90.5	$2.15	-14.7%
39	New Hampshire	89.6	$2.18	-11.0%
40	Montana	88.6	$2.21	-33.6%
41	Louisiana	88.0	$2.23	8.3%
42	Delaware	85.4	$2.31	24.9%
43	Vermont	84.8	$2.33	5.0%
44	Illinois	84.1	$2.35	-23.0%
45	Oklahoma	77.7	$2.55	-11.2%
46	Alaska	73.6	$2.68	-13.5%
47	New York	71.3	$2.75	17.5%
48	New Jersey	69.1	$2.82	11.5%
49	Connecticut	67.5	$2.87	12.5%
50	California	47.9	$3.48	29.9%

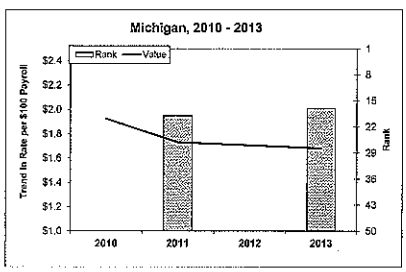
Average workers' compensation rate paid per $100 of payroll, 2013

Workers' compensation and unemployment insurance costs are largely reflected in unit labor costs. When firms evaluate state and local taxes, they frequently lump in compensation and unemployment insurance costs. However, businesses do take these factors into account separately when making relocation and expansion decisions and are therefore shown separately in this report. The table shows a state's average workers' compensation rate paid per $100 of payroll, published every two years.

Source: Oregon Department of Consumer & Business Services

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Rate per $100 of payroll	Rank
Indiana	$1.06	2
Michigan	**$1.68**	**17**
Ohio	$1.74	18
Wisconsin	$1.92	28
Illinois	$2.35	44



WORKERS' COMPENSATION COSTS

Rank	State	Score	Benefits per $100 of Covered Wages	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*$0.97*	*-5.9%*
1	Texas	128.3	$0.40	-3%
2	Arkansas	123.6	$0.49	-13%
3	Massachusetts	121.5	$0.53	-7%
4	Utah	119.9	$0.56	-13%
5	Virginia	119.4	$0.57	14%
6	Indiana	118.9	$0.58	0%
7	**Michigan**	**115.7**	**$0.64**	**-20%**
8	South Dakota	114.7	$0.66	-18%
9	Arizona	113.6	$0.68	-4%
10	Kansas	111.5	$0.72	-13%
10	Nevada	111.5	$0.72	-23%
10	New Hampshire	111.5	$0.72	-23%
13	Tennessee	111.0	$0.73	-8%
14	Colorado	110.0	$0.75	-6%
15	Maryland	109.4	$0.76	-8%
16	Rhode Island	108.9	$0.77	-8%
17	Minnesota	106.8	$0.81	-9%
18	Missouri	105.8	$0.83	0%
19	Nebraska	104.7	$0.85	-13%
20	Alabama	102.1	$0.90	-5%
21	Mississippi	101.6	$0.91	-10%
21	Oregon	101.6	$0.91	-13%
23	Georgia	100.5	$0.93	-2%
23	Ohio	100.5	$0.93	-16%
25	Connecticut	100.0	$0.94	11%
25	New Mexico	100.0	$0.94	-7%
27	North Carolina	98.4	$0.97	5%
28	North Dakota	97.9	$0.98	5%
29	Kentucky	97.4	$0.99	-5%
30	Illinois	96.9	$1.00	-12%
30	New Jersey	96.9	$1.00	0%
32	New York	95.3	$1.03	10%
32	Wisconsin	95.3	$1.03	-4%
34	Florida	94.2	$1.05	3%
34	Hawaii	94.2	$1.05	-5%
36	Louisiana	93.2	$1.07	-2%
37	Pennsylvania	91.1	$1.11	-8%
38	Idaho	90.6	$1.12	-5%
38	Iowa	90.6	$1.12	6%
40	Maine	90.0	$1.13	-8%
41	Delaware	89.5	$1.14	3%
42	Vermont	87.9	$1.17	-6%
43	South Carolina	81.7	$1.29	-11%
44	California	75.4	$1.41	4%
45	Oklahoma	72.2	$1.47	-11%
46	Washington	67.0	$1.57	-13%
47	Wyoming	66.5	$1.58	12%
48	Montana	65.9	$1.59	-18%
49	Alaska	65.4	$1.60	1%
50	West Virginia	60.2	$1.70	-23%

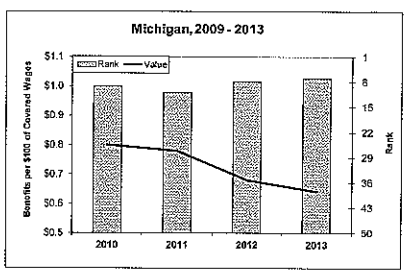
Average workers' compensation benefits paid per $100 of covered wages, 2013

A state's worker's compensation benefits structure drives the premium schedule for business, alongside other policy considerations. While this measure is a cost to the state, it directly affects employer costs if the program is to maintain solvency. There is definite correlation between this metric and the Workers' Compensation Premiums metric. The table shows a state's average workers' benefits rate paid per $100 of covered wages.

Source: National Academy of Social Insurance

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Benefits per $100 of Covered Wages	Rank
Indiana	0.58	6
Michigan	**0.64**	**7**
Ohio	0.93	23
Illinois	1.00	30
Wisconsin	1.03	32



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COSTS

Rank	State	Score	Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*2.58%*	*-17.7%*
1	South Dakota	121.3	0.99%	-30.1%
2	North Dakota	118.7	1.16%	-13.2%
3	Mississippi	118.1	1.20%	-44.6%
4	Utah	117.4	1.25%	-18.8%
5	Oklahoma	114.8	1.42%	-33.5%
6	Nebraska	114.5	1.44%	-54.3%
6	Tennessee	114.5	1.44%	-57.1%
8	New Mexico	113.6	1.50%	-10.5%
9	Idaho	112.3	1.59%	-44.9%
10	Iowa	111.8	1.62%	-40.8%
11	Louisiana	110.9	1.68%	-11.9%
12	Washington	110.8	1.69%	-24.2%
13	Hawaii	109.4	1.78%	-32.8%
14	Montana	109.1	1.80%	-5.0%
14	New Hampshire	109.1	1.80%	-49.9%
16	Minnesota	107.6	1.90%	-18.9%
16	Nevada	107.6	1.90%	2.8%
18	Missouri	104.6	2.10%	-10.7%
19	North Carolina	103.1	2.20%	-0.9%
20	Alabama	102.1	2.27%	-40.7%
21	Delaware	101.3	2.32%	-15.4%
22	Arizona	101.2	2.33%	5.1%
23	Georgia	101.0	2.34%	-6.6%
23	Kansas	101.0	2.34%	-12.1%
25	Wyoming	100.3	2.39%	-20.1%
26	South Carolina	99.7	2.43%	-29.5%
27	Colorado	97.8	2.56%	27.6%
28	Maine	97.5	2.58%	-14.0%
28	Texas	97.5	2.58%	-17.8%
30	Alaska	96.9	2.62%	5.2%
30	Virginia	96.9	2.62%	-0.1%
32	Ohio	95.4	2.72%	-28.3%
33	Maryland	95.1	2.74%	-47.8%
34	Oregon	94.8	2.76%	-10.4%
35	Indiana	93.7	2.83%	-10.4%
36	Florida	93.4	2.85%	-16.4%
37	New Jersey	92.7	2.90%	-2.9%
38	West Virginia	90.9	3.02%	-4.7%
39	Arkansas	89.2	3.13%	-8.2%
40	Kentucky	87.0	3.28%	-7.5%
41	Wisconsin	82.2	3.60%	-15.5%
42	Rhode Island	80.5	3.71%	-2.1%
43	Massachusetts	79.9	3.75%	-12.2%
44	Illinois	77.7	3.90%	-11.4%
45	Connecticut	77.2	3.93%	-1.4%
46	Vermont	76.6	3.97%	-0.3%
47	**Michigan**	**70.5**	**4.38%**	**-20.5%**
48	New York	68.9	4.49%	-2.9%
49	California	60.9	5.02%	-5.4%
50	Pennsylvania	41.8	6.30%	-3.2%

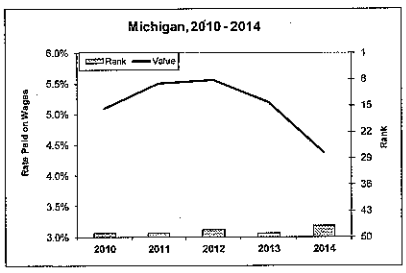
Average employer contributions as a percentage of taxable wages, 2014

Unemployment insurance costs are another major labor cost factor that is often only evaluated in combination with compensation costs. However, businesses do take these factors into account separately when making relocation and expansion decisions. The above table shows the average unemployment insurance rate paid by the employer in each state paid on taxable wages.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Rate	Rank
Ohio	2.7%	32
Indiana	2.8%	35
Wisconsin	3.6%	41
Illinois	3.9%	44
Michigan	**4.4%**	**47**



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TAX STRUCTURE

Rank	State	Score	Index	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*5.00*	*0.2%*
1	Oklahoma	126.8	6.38	0.0%
2	Delaware	118.9	6.00	-2.9%
3	Florida	118.3	5.97	0.8%
4	Arizona	116.4	5.88	-7.1%
5	Ohio	116.2	5.87	4.6%
6	Louisiana	116.0	5.86	-0.7%
7	Indiana	115.8	5.85	2.6%
8	Mississippi	114.8	5.80	2.3%
9	Kansas	114.6	5.79	-0.7%
10	New Mexico	112.9	5.71	3.3%
11	North Carolina	111.8	5.66	-2.7%
12	Missouri	111.6	5.65	-1.6%
12	Nebraska	111.6	5.65	3.3%
14	California	111.4	5.64	1.4%
15	Texas	108.7	5.51	0.5%
16	North Dakota	107.5	5.45	7.3%
17	Vermont	105.8	5.37	2.3%
18	Montana	104.6	5.31	3.1%
19	Washington	103.3	5.25	-0.9%
20	Connecticut	102.5	5.21	5.7%
21	Maryland	101.7	5.17	28.0%
22	Utah	101.5	5.16	5.5%
23	West Virginia	101.2	5.15	1.6%
24	Alaska	100.8	5.13	7.3%
25	Alabama	100.0	5.09	0.6%
25	Tennessee	100.0	5.09	2.4%
27	Wisconsin	99.2	5.05	-1.6%
28	Hawaii	98.3	5.01	2.9%
29	Minnesota	97.7	4.98	2.9%
30	Oregon	97.5	4.97	7.6%
31	New York	94.2	4.81	-3.0%
32	New Jersey	94.0	4.80	-2.8%
33	Iowa	92.3	4.72	-1.3%
34	Wyoming	90.9	4.65	-3.7%
35	Colorado	90.4	4.63	-7.8%
36	Georgia	88.8	4.55	-9.7%
37	Virginia	88.4	4.53	1.1%
38	Illinois	87.5	4.49	2.5%
39	Arkansas	86.7	4.45	-15.2%
39	South Carolina	86.7	4.45	-1.5%
41	South Dakota	85.7	4.40	0.0%
42	Maine	84.0	4.32	2.3%
43	Nevada	83.8	4.31	-0.2%
44	New Hampshire	79.0	4.08	3.3%
45	Kentucky	78.4	4.05	0.2%
46	Idaho	76.1	3.94	3.7%
47	**Michigan**	**72.1**	**3.75**	**-10.9%**
48	Massachusetts	70.5	3.67	9.9%
49	Rhode Island	66.5	3.48	6.7%
50	Pennsylvania	63.8	3.35	-28.6%

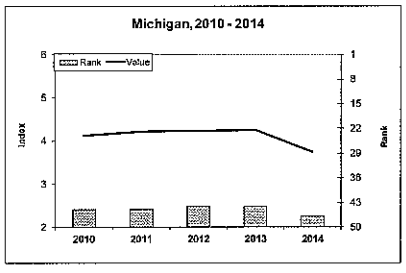
Tax Foundation Unemployment Insurance Tax Index, 2014

The Tax Foundation in its annual State Unemployment Insurance Tax Index scores states higher that have fewer the distortions, a simpler tax structure, a broader base and lower rates, with a maximum score of 10. The Unemployment Insurance Tax Index is made up of two sub-indexes - the unemployment insurance tax rate sub-index and the tax base sub-index. See Appendix for more detail.

Source: Tax Foundation

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Index	Rank
Ohio	5.87	5
Indiana	5.85	7
Wisconsin	5.05	27
Illinois	4.49	38
Michigan	**3.75**	**47**



BUSINESS TAX BURDEN

Rank	State	Score	Percent	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*5.0%*	*49.8%*
1	Connecticut	119.3	3.4%	-5.6%
1	Oregon	119.3	3.4%	-2.9%
3	Missouri	117.6	3.5%	-16.7%
3	North Carolina	117.6	3.5%	0.0%
5	Indiana	114.3	3.7%	-11.9%
5	**Michigan**	**114.3**	**3.7%**	**-15.9%**
7	Georgia	112.6	3.8%	-9.5%
7	Maryland	112.6	3.8%	0.0%
7	Utah	112.6	3.8%	-5.6%
7	Virginia	112.6	3.8%	-5.0%
11	Louisiana	109.2	4.0%	-11.1%
12	Massachusetts	107.5	4.1%	-4.7%
12	New Hampshire	107.5	4.1%	-10.9%
12	Ohio	107.5	4.1%	-14.6%
15	Tennessee	105.9	4.2%	-4.5%
16	Arkansas	104.2	4.3%	-4.4%
16	Colorado	104.2	4.3%	-4.4%
16	Nebraska	104.2	4.3%	-12.2%
19	Alabama	102.5	4.4%	-10.2%
19	California	102.5	4.4%	-17.0%
19	Delaware	102.5	4.4%	18.9%
22	Idaho	100.8	4.5%	-2.2%
22	Iowa	100.8	4.5%	-4.3%
22	Pennsylvania	100.8	4.5%	-10.0%
22	Wisconsin	100.8	4.5%	-4.3%
26	Minnesota	99.2	4.6%	2.2%
26	South Dakota	99.2	4.6%	0.0%
28	Kansas	97.5	4.7%	-14.5%
28	Kentucky	97.5	4.7%	-7.8%
28	Oklahoma	97.5	4.7%	-7.8%
31	Arizona	94.1	4.9%	0.0%
31	South Carolina	94.1	4.9%	-2.0%
31	Texas	94.1	4.9%	-3.9%
34	Illinois	92.5	5.0%	4.2%
35	New Jersey	90.8	5.1%	0.0%
36	Florida	89.1	5.2%	-17.5%
37	Rhode Island	87.4	5.3%	-5.4%
38	Montana	85.7	5.4%	10.0%
38	Nevada	85.7	5.4%	1.9%
38	Washington	85.7	5.4%	-1.8%
41	New York	80.7	5.7%	-8.1%
42	West Virginia	72.3	6.2%	-10.1%
43	Hawaii	69.0	6.4%	8.5%
43	Maine	69.0	6.4%	-7.2%
45	Mississippi	67.3	6.5%	4.8%
46	New Mexico	58.9	7.0%	6.1%
47	Wyoming	53.9	7.3%	-21.5%
48	Vermont	50.5	7.5%	2.7%
49	Alaska	27.1	8.9%	-42.2%
50	North Dakota	-16.6	11.5%	2775.0%

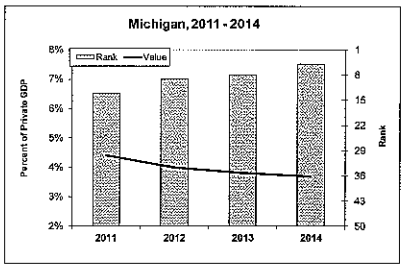
State and local business taxes per dollar of private economic activity, 2014

Taxes, typically highly varied across states, are a key component of states' competitive positions, especially for businesses. A business-friendly tax policy helps to attract firms. The measure for business taxes is taken from a study prepared by Ernst & Young for the Council on State Taxation. The above table shows the share of state and local business taxes in proportion to total business revenue for the most current fiscal year as represented by gross domestic product.

Source: Ernst & Young

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent of Private GDP	Rank
Indiana	3.7%	5
Michigan	**3.7%**	**5**
Ohio	4.1%	12
Wisconsin	4.5%	22
Illinois	5.0%	34



STATE BUSINESS TAX STRUCTURE

Rank	State	Score	Index	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		5.30	*0.6%*
1	Nevada	219.4	10.00	0.0%
1	South Dakota	219.4	10.00	0.0%
1	Wyoming	219.4	10.00	0.0%
4	Missouri	120.2	5.98	-2.3%
5	Utah	118.2	5.90	-2.8%
6	Virginia	116.8	5.84	-2.3%
7	Oklahoma	115.5	5.79	-2.2%
8	Georgia	114.8	5.76	-2.4%
9	Hawaii	114.6	5.75	-5.6%
9	**Michigan**	**114.6**	**5.75**	**71.1%**
11	Mississippi	112.3	5.66	-2.2%
12	Colorado	108.4	5.50	3.2%
12	South Carolina	108.4	5.50	-2.3%
14	Florida	107.6	5.47	-2.3%
15	Maryland	106.4	5.42	-2.3%
15	Tennessee	106.4	5.42	-2.9%
17	West Virginia	104.9	5.36	6.8%
18	Montana	104.7	5.35	-3.4%
19	North Dakota	104.2	5.33	0.4%
20	New York	103.7	5.31	1.0%
21	Idaho	102.5	5.26	-1.5%
21	Indiana	102.5	5.26	2.1%
23	Louisiana	102.2	5.25	2.8%
24	Arizona	102.0	5.24	4.0%
25	North Carolina	100.5	5.18	3.0%
26	Ohio	99.5	5.14	-2.7%
27	Alabama	97.5	5.06	-2.9%
27	Washington	97.5	5.06	-2.7%
29	Kentucky	95.8	4.99	-2.3%
30	Alaska	95.3	4.97	-2.5%
31	Nebraska	94.3	4.93	2.3%
32	Connecticut	92.6	4.86	-1.8%
33	Wisconsin	91.9	4.83	-1.0%
34	California	91.4	4.81	8.6%
35	New Mexico	90.9	4.79	3.9%
36	Oregon	90.4	4.77	-4.2%
37	Massachusetts	89.6	4.74	-1.0%
38	Kansas	85.9	4.59	-3.4%
39	Texas	85.4	4.57	2.4%
40	Arkansas	85.2	4.56	-3.8%
41	New Jersey	83.2	4.48	-2.4%
42	Vermont	81.5	4.41	-3.3%
43	Rhode Island	81.0	4.39	-3.9%
44	Minnesota	80.0	4.35	-2.7%
45	Maine	79.0	4.31	12.8%
46	Pennsylvania	78.3	4.28	-2.3%
47	Illinois	74.4	4.12	1.0%
48	New Hampshire	68.7	3.89	-3.5%
49	Iowa	64.0	3.70	-2.4%
50	Delaware	49.2	3.10	-1.9%

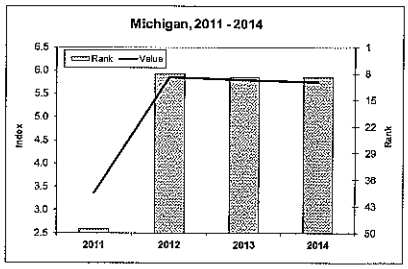
Tax Foundation Corporate Tax Index, 2014

The Tax Foundation in its annual State Business Tax Climate Index evaluates that the fewer the distortions, the simpler the tax structure, the broader the base and the lower the rates, the higher the index score, with a maximum of 10. The Corporate Tax Index is made up of two sub-indexes - the tax rate sub-index and the tax base sub-index. See Appendix for more detail.

Source: Tax Foundation

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Index	Rank
Michigan	**5.75**	**9**
Indiana	5.26	21
Ohio	5.14	26
Wisconsin	4.83	33
Illinois	4.12	47



METRO INDUSTRIAL RENTS

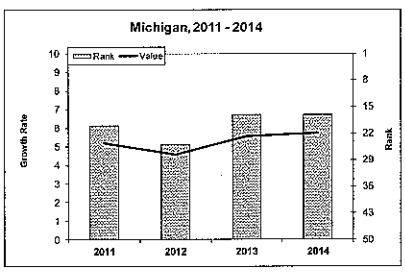
Rank	State	Score	Index	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$6.5*	*7.4%*
1	Arkansas	105.4	$4.34	2.0%
2	Kentucky	104.5	$4.61	15.3%
3	Wisconsin	104.2	$4.71	(n/a)
4	Nebraska	103.9	$4.80	(n/a)
5	Indiana	103.9	$4.81	-0.4%
6	Missouri	103.6	$4.90	-16.4%
7	Alabama	103.6	$4.90	(n/a)
8	South Carolina	103.3	$4.99	-15.6%
9	North Carolina	103.1	$5.07	-13.0%
10	Ohio	102.5	$5.26	-7.4%
11	Illinois	101.9	$5.44	8.5%
12	Tennessee	101.4	$5.59	9.8%
13	**Michigan**	**101.0**	**$5.72**	**10.1%**
14	Georgia	100.6	$5.83	0.5%
15	Connecticut	100.0	$6.03	14.2%
16	Idaho	100.0	$6.05	14.8%
17	Nevada	98.1	$6.64	3.2%
18	Maryland	98.0	$6.67	4.0%
19	Pennsylvania	97.7	$6.76	4.9%
20	New Mexico	97.2	$6.91	(n/a)
21	Massachusetts	95.2	$7.54	-2.3%
22	Colorado	95.2	$7.55	20.9%
23	Oregon	94.8	$7.66	5.8%
24	Texas	93.9	$7.95	34.6%
25	Arizona	92.8	$8.30	38.6%
26	California	91.7	$8.65	16.4%
27	Washington	91.3	$8.75	37.2%
28	Florida	88.6	$9.61	21.7%
29	Hawaii	78.4	$12.81	(n/a)
(n/a)	Alaska	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Delaware	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Iowa	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Kansas	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Louisiana	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Maine	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Minnesota	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Mississippi	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Montana	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	New Hampshire	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	New Jersey	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	New York	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	North Dakota	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Oklahoma	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Rhode Island	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	South Dakota	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Utah	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Vermont	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Virginia	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	West Virginia	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Wyoming	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)

Metro Industrial Rents Index average, 2014

Industrial occupancy costs rank high as a site-location factor, after availability of transportation and utilities, availability of labor, and site characteristics. The best available method of comparison is to use regularly reported rents for major metro areas in each state. The above table lists the average industrial rent per square foot for the main metropolitan area in each state.

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Index	Rank
Wisconsin	$4.7	3
Indiana	$4.8	5
Ohio	$5.3	10
Illinois	$5.4	11
Michigan	**$5.7**	**13**



SMALL BUSINESS HEALTH CARE PREMIUMS

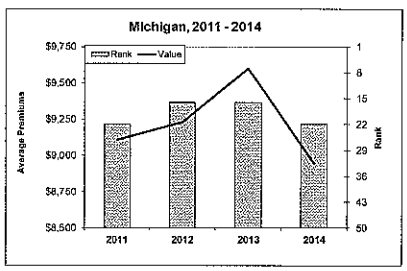
Rank	State	Score	Dollars	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$9,342*	*-1.4%*
1	Idaho	127.3	$6,269	-20.2%
2	Nevada	118.4	$7,223	-17.3%
3	Montana	118.1	$7,256	-19.5%
4	Missouri	116.7	$7,401	-15.9%
5	Arkansas	115.1	$7,573	-6.1%
6	Mississippi	114.3	$7,660	-9.2%
7	North Dakota	114.2	$7,670	-11.6%
8	Minnesota	112.3	$7,876	-20.4%
9	Nebraska	112.0	$7,903	-10.5%
10	Oregon	111.5	$7,958	-12.0%
11	South Carolina	111.1	$8,001	-11.9%
12	Kentucky	110.0	$8,118	-8.6%
13	New Mexico	109.5	$8,172	-17.3%
14	Washington	109.4	$8,178	-7.7%
15	Georgia	109.3	$8,190	-12.1%
16	North Carolina	108.9	$8,235	-3.0%
17	Arizona	107.8	$8,348	14.4%
18	Oklahoma	107.6	$8,375	-9.2%
19	Tennessee	105.6	$8,589	6.9%
20	Indiana	104.9	$8,659	2.9%
21	Connecticut	103.4	$8,820	-20.5%
22	**Michigan**	**102.3**	**$8,944**	**-1.8%**
23	Wyoming	101.6	$9,016	-7.6%
24	South Dakota	101.1	$9,063	2.5%
25	Maine	100.2	$9,168	-10.8%
26	West Virginia	99.8	$9,202	-6.7%
27	Louisiana	99.2	$9,273	0.7%
28	Pennsylvania	98.9	$9,300	-8.1%
29	Colorado	97.8	$9,418	0.4%
30	Florida	96.3	$9,578	-2.2%
31	Vermont	95.6	$9,649	2.6%
32	Delaware	94.0	$9,826	-12.4%
33	Alabama	94.0	$9,828	15.2%
34	Virginia	91.6	$10,079	5.4%
35	Hawaii	91.0	$10,150	10.8%
36	Utah	90.4	$10,207	18.0%
37	Kansas	90.2	$10,229	12.9%
38	Iowa	88.6	$10,397	24.2%
39	Texas	87.0	$10,577	8.7%
40	Ohio	86.0	$10,677	18.6%
41	Maryland	83.7	$10,920	16.3%
42	California	82.9	$11,006	16.8%
43	Illinois	82.8	$11,019	9.4%
44	New Hampshire	82.3	$11,074	5.6%
45	Rhode Island	80.5	$11,267	9.0%
46	Wisconsin	77.7	$11,563	15.6%
47	Alaska	76.7	$11,666	-12.7%
48	New York	71.7	$12,199	8.9%
49	Massachusetts	71.5	$12,229	6.3%
50	New Jersey	63.3	$13,098	22.7%

Average of mean single and family premiums for firms with 99 or fewer employees, 2014

As health care costs continue to escalate, the cost of employer-provided health insurance is increasingly becoming a concern for employers. The variation of these costs from state-to-state often receives scant attention. But health care insurance costs can be a significant determinant of firms' willingness to locate to or remain in a given state. The above table is an average of total single and family coverage health insurance premiums across all plan types for companies with 99 or fewer employees.
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Average Premium	Rank
Indiana	$8,659	20
Michigan	**$8,944**	**22**
Ohio	$10,677	40
Illinois	$11,019	43
Wisconsin	$11,563	46



PRODUCTIVITY AND LABOR SUPPLY

One of the fundamental drivers of economic health is quantity and quality of labor available in a state. The Workforce Preparedness Driver measures quality of labor. This Driver measures the inflow and availability of labor in a state and the efficiency with which workers produce goods and services. High productivity, coupled with a good supply of skilled labor, is necessary to maintain a rising standard of living and to keepthe cost of doing business competitive.

Productivity measures for state comparison are particularly difficult to come by. Four metrics are used, two for overall productivity, another for manufacturing and a fourth for the services sector. They are supplemented with two general measures of labor supply.

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Illinois	***	***	***
Wisconsin	***	**	**
Indiana	**	**	**
Ohio	**	**	**
Michigan	**	*	*

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	Texas	*****	*****	****
2	Washington	*****	*****	*****
3	Delaware	*****	*****	*****
4	North Dakota	*****	*****	***
5	Colorado	*****	****	****
6	California	*****	****	****
7	New York	****	****	****
8	Louisiana	****	*****	*****
9	Massachusetts	****	****	****
10	Maryland	****	****	****
11	Nevada	****	****	***
12	Virginia	****	****	****
13	Connecticut	****	****	****
14	New Mexico	****	****	****
15	Wyoming	****	*****	*****
16	New Jersey	****	****	****
17	Oregon	****	****	****
18	Alaska	****	****	*****
19	Minnesota	****	***	***
20	Utah	****	***	****
21	Arizona	***	***	***
22	North Carolina	***	***	***
23	Illinois	***	***	***
24	Nebraska	***	***	***
25	Georgia	***	***	***
26	Iowa	***	**	**
27	New Hampshire	***	**	**
28	Rhode Island	***	**	**
29	Florida	***	**	**
30	Wisconsin	***	**	**
31	Tennessee	***	**	**
32	Pennsylvania	***	**	**
33	South Dakota	**	**	**
34	Indiana	**	**	**
35	Ohio	**	**	**
36	Hawaii	**	**	**
37	Missouri	**	**	**
38	Oklahoma	**	**	**
39	South Carolina	**	**	**
40	Kansas	**	**	**
41	Montana	**	*	*
42	Idaho	**	*	**
43	Kentucky	**	*	**
44	Alabama	**	*	*
45	**Michigan**	**	*	*
46	Arkansas	*	*	*
47	West Virginia	*	*	*
48	Maine	*	*	*
49	Vermont	*	*	*
50	Mississippi	*	*	*

NET DOMESTIC MIGRATION RATE

Rank	State	Score	Migration per 1,000 residents	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs)
	50-State Average		*-0.3*	*-0.2*
1	North Dakota	151.2	12.3	3.1
2	Nevada	136.5	1.0	11.2
3	South Carolina	135.2	8.0	4.8
4	Colorado	133.5	7.6	2.4
5	Florida	131.3	7.0	1.5
6	Arizona	128.5	6.3	4.9
7	Texas	126.6	5.8	1.2
8	Oregon	126.4	5.7	2.8
9	Delaware	124.2	5.1	2.3
10	Idaho	122.6	4.7	4.7
11	Montana	121.6	4.5	1.0
12	Washington	119.8	4.0	0.6
13	Tennessee	118.9	3.8	1.3
14	North Carolina	118.5	3.7	0.5
15	Georgia	113.0	2.2	1.1
16	Oklahoma	108.9	1.1	-0.5
17	New Hampshire	107.8	0.8	2.5
18	South Dakota	107.1	0.7	-1.8
19	Alabama	106.2	0.4	0.4
20	Maine	106.1	0.4	0.3
21	Iowa	103.6	-0.3	-0.4
22	Utah	103.0	-0.4	-0.1
23	California	101.4	-0.8	0.3
24	Kentucky	101.3	-0.9	-1.5
25	Indiana	100.1	-1.2	0.1
26	Minnesota	99.9	-1.2	-0.6
27	Louisiana	99.6	-1.3	-1.8
28	Arkansas	99.6	-1.3	-2.7
29	Missouri	99.5	-1.3	0.9
30	Nebraska	99.4	-1.4	-0.7
31	West Virginia	99.0	-1.5	-2.1
32	Ohio	98.6	-1.6	1.6
33	Wisconsin	98.0	-1.7	-0.6
34	Massachusetts	95.4	-2.4	-1.9
35	Virginia	95.3	-2.5	-3.8
36	Pennsylvania	95.3	-2.5	-1.9
37	Vermont	95.2	-2.5	-1.7
38	Maryland	94.8	-2.6	-2.6
39	**Michigan**	**93.6**	**-2.9**	**1.5**
40	Mississippi	92.7	-3.1	-1.2
41	Rhode Island	92.4	-3.2	2.6
42	Hawaii	90.8	-3.6	-2.9
43	Wyoming	87.2	-4.6	-4.2
44	Kansas	86.5	-4.8	-1.6
45	New Jersey	81.0	-6.2	-1.1
46	New Mexico	78.8	-6.8	-6.8
47	Connecticut	76.9	-7.3	-3.9
48	Illinois	76.6	-7.4	-1.9
49	New York	74.9	-7.8	-3.5
50	Alaska	52.3	-13.8	-12.6

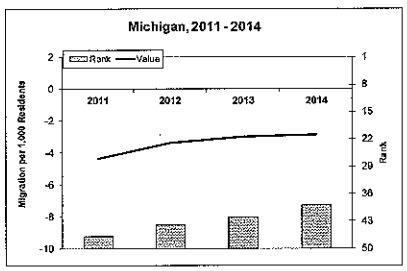
Net domestic migration per 1,000 residents, 2014

The net domestic migration rate measures the difference between in-migration to an area and out-migration from the same area during a time period. It is an overall indicator of the attractiveness of the state as individuals vote with their feet on what they consider a preferable living and working environment. The table above shows the net domestic migration during a time period as a percentage of an area's population at the midpoint of the time period.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Migration per 1,000 Residents	Rank
Indiana	-1.2	25
Ohio	-1.6	32
Wisconsin	-1.7	33
Michigan	**-2.9**	**39**
Illinois	-7.4	48



PRIME WORKING AGE RESIDENTS

Rank	State	Score	Share in Population	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*25.8%*	*-0.3%*
1	Colorado	133.9	28.4%	0.5%
2	California	130.1	28.0%	-0.3%
3	Utah	130.0	28.0%	0.1%
4	Texas	129.9	28.0%	0.2%
5	Alaska	129.1	28.0%	2.1%
6	Nevada	128.5	27.9%	0.8%
7	Georgia	123.3	27.5%	-1.4%
8	Washington	122.6	27.4%	0.1%
9	Virginia	121.3	27.3%	-0.2%
10	Hawaii	119.2	27.1%	2.1%
11	New York	118.7	27.1%	0.3%
12	Illinois	117.3	26.9%	0.8%
13	Maryland	115.2	26.8%	0.3%
14	Oregon	114.5	26.7%	-0.1%
15	Louisiana	111.8	26.5%	0.7%
16	North Carolina	109.9	26.3%	-1.3%
17	Massachusetts	108.9	26.2%	-0.1%
18	Wyoming	107.8	26.1%	2.4%
19	New Jersey	107.8	26.1%	-1.4%
20	Minnesota	107.3	26.1%	-0.2%
21	Tennessee	107.1	26.1%	-0.5%
22	Arizona	105.1	25.9%	-0.7%
23	Oklahoma	104.5	25.8%	0.0%
24	Kentucky	102.2	25.6%	-1.1%
25	Nebraska	100.6	25.5%	1.5%
26	North Dakota	99.4	25.4%	2.7%
27	Arkansas	99.2	25.4%	0.2%
28	Mississippi	99.0	25.4%	-0.6%
29	Indiana	98.8	25.4%	-0.5%
30	Alabama	98.7	25.3%	-0.4%
31	Kansas	98.6	25.3%	0.8%
32	South Carolina	98.1	25.3%	-1.0%
33	Idaho	97.8	25.3%	-0.5%
34	Missouri	97.2	25.2%	-0.6%
35	New Mexico	94.7	25.0%	0.3%
36	Wisconsin	93.4	24.9%	-1.4%
37	Rhode Island	93.1	24.9%	-0.8%
38	Delaware	93.0	24.9%	-1.7%
39	Florida	92.5	24.8%	0.1%
40	Ohio	92.4	24.8%	-0.7%
41	Connecticut	90.6	24.6%	-1.9%
42	Pennsylvania	89.8	24.6%	0.6%
43	South Dakota	89.1	24.5%	0.5%
44	Iowa	87.4	24.4%	-0.9%
45	**Michigan**	**85.0**	**24.2%**	**-1.6%**
46	West Virginia	84.8	24.1%	1.0%
47	New Hampshire	80.3	23.8%	-1.9%
48	Montana	80.3	23.8%	-0.4%
49	Maine	73.9	23.2%	-0.7%
50	Vermont	71.4	23.0%	-1.8%

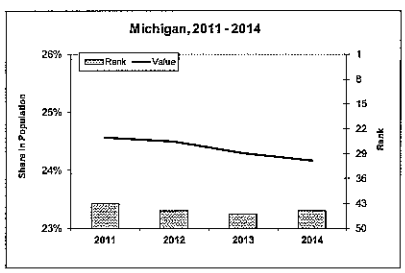
Proportion of the population ages 25 to 44, 2014

The age structure of the population of a state reflects its attractiveness to young skilled workers as Richard Florida proposes in his book, "The Rise of the Creative Class." The table shows the percentage of the population age 25 to 44.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Share in Population	Rank
Illinois	26.9%	12
Indiana	25.4%	29
Wisconsin	24.9%	36
Ohio	24.8%	40
Michigan	**24.2%**	**45**



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER JOB

Rank	State	Score	Dollars per Job	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$87,771*	*5.4%*
1	Alaska	148.2	$121,787	3.3%
2	New York	144.1	$118,623	8.4%
3	Delaware	138.5	$114,369	2.4%
4	Connecticut	134.1	$111,056	4.7%
5	Wyoming	131.1	$108,749	-2.4%
6	New Jersey	128.6	$106,822	7.1%
7	California	125.7	$104,624	3.7%
8	Washington	124.5	$103,754	6.0%
9	Massachusetts	123.5	$102,919	4.1%
10	Texas	123.1	$102,682	11.8%
11	Maryland	117.4	$98,320	3.3%
12	Illinois	115.6	$96,935	5.2%
13	Louisiana	111.7	$93,979	-0.1%
14	Virginia	111.4	$93,723	4.4%
15	North Dakota	110.6	$93,153	19.7%
16	Oregon	109.2	$92,111	1.4%
17	Rhode Island	106.3	$89,842	5.6%
18	Pennsylvania	105.1	$88,961	6.0%
19	Colorado	104.6	$88,599	6.5%
20	Minnesota	104.3	$88,333	7.2%
21	Nebraska	102.5	$86,976	7.4%
22	North Carolina	102.3	$86,797	6.3%
23	Hawaii	100.6	$85,552	3.6%
24	Ohio	100.3	$85,304	6.3%
25	Indiana	100.3	$85,292	5.1%
26	New Mexico	99.7	$84,852	4.3%
27	Georgia	98.5	$83,919	6.4%
28	Nevada	98.1	$83,624	2.7%
29	Iowa	98.0	$83,533	10.2%
30	**Michigan**	**97.5**	**$83,145**	**7.1%**
31	New Hampshire	97.4	$83,096	6.1%
32	Arizona	97.0	$82,781	5.5%
33	West Virginia	95.0	$81,280	5.8%
34	Wisconsin	94.9	$81,190	6.7%
35	Oklahoma	93.7	$80,270	7.1%
36	South Dakota	92.0	$79,001	4.7%
37	Tennessee	91.7	$78,740	7.5%
38	Utah	91.3	$78,438	4.2%
39	Alabama	91.1	$78,294	7.5%
40	Missouri	90.3	$77,688	5.8%
41	Kentucky	89.5	$77,054	5.9%
42	Florida	89.2	$76,887	5.5%
43	Kansas	88.3	$76,133	1.3%
44	Arkansas	87.5	$75,588	8.1%
45	South Carolina	85.5	$74,049	4.6%
46	Montana	78.3	$68,595	5.8%
47	Idaho	78.2	$68,511	5.6%
48	Vermont	77.8	$68,159	3.0%
49	Mississippi	76.8	$67,425	4.8%
50	Maine	76.3	$67,011	3.2%

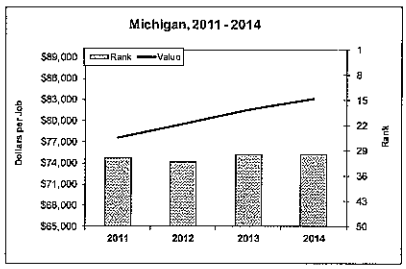
Gross domestic product per job, 2014

Measuring productivity in exact fashion is, unfortunately, a very difficult task at the state level. No single measure is available for the total output per hour worked in all industries at the state level. However, one crude but telling way to estimate productivity is to divide a state's total economic output by its total number of jobs. The above table shows the nominal gross domestic product–the total value of goods and services produced in a state–per job held.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Dollars per Job	Rank
Illinois	$96,935	12
Ohio	$85,304	24
Indiana	$85,292	25
Michigan	**$83,145**	**30**
Wisconsin	$81,190	34



SERVICE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY

Rank	State	Score	Dollars per job	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$81,295*	*6.4%*
1	New York	160.6	$121,138	8.6%
2	Delaware	159.7	$120,473	3.4%
3	Connecticut	146.9	$111,229	4.8%
4	New Jersey	139.1	$105,651	7.8%
5	Washington	132.4	$100,780	5.9%
6	Massachusetts	130.0	$99,059	4.8%
7	California	129.5	$98,734	3.0%
8	Alaska	127.8	$97,448	5.5%
9	Illinois	120.5	$92,193	5.3%
10	Maryland	119.2	$91,279	3.7%
11	Virginia	116.7	$89,452	4.4%
12	Rhode Island	113.5	$87,146	6.2%
13	Colorado	111.0	$85,391	7.8%
14	North Dakota	110.5	$84,997	19.8%
15	Pennsylvania	110.4	$84,892	5.4%
16	Hawaii	109.8	$84,474	3.6%
17	Minnesota	109.4	$84,213	7.2%
18	Texas	108.4	$83,490	12.5%
19	New Hampshire	107.8	$83,025	6.9%
20	Georgia	105.5	$81,424	6.2%
21	Ohio	103.4	$79,886	7.8%
22	Nebraska	103.2	$79,698	10.9%
23	South Dakota	102.0	$78,873	9.0%
24	Wyoming	100.5	$77,783	3.3%
25	Nevada	100.2	$77,532	5.7%
26	Arizona	99.8	$77,311	6.5%
27	Wisconsin	99.6	$77,163	6.2%
28	North Carolina	99.4	$77,019	7.4%
29	Missouri	97.7	$75,776	5.1%
30	Iowa	96.9	$75,176	9.1%
31	**Michigan**	**96.9**	**$75,154**	**5.8%**
32	Florida	96.5	$74,908	5.9%
33	Oregon	95.4	$74,091	6.2%
34	Kansas	95.2	$73,952	6.0%
35	Arkansas	95.1	$73,880	6.4%
36	Tennessee	94.8	$73,669	5.4%
37	Louisiana	93.9	$73,009	6.3%
38	Utah	93.6	$72,789	9.3%
39	Oklahoma	91.9	$71,600	9.7%
40	New Mexico	91.3	$71,146	4.2%
41	Indiana	90.8	$70,766	6.2%
42	Alabama	89.7	$69,997	7.6%
43	Vermont	87.8	$68,638	4.8%
44	Kentucky	87.5	$68,388	3.9%
45	South Carolina	86.5	$67,719	4.6%
46	Maine	86.5	$67,708	4.2%
47	West Virginia	83.8	$65,765	1.9%
48	Montana	81.2	$63,831	7.0%
49	Idaho	79.5	$62,645	5.2%
50	Mississippi	79.1	$62,369	4.9%

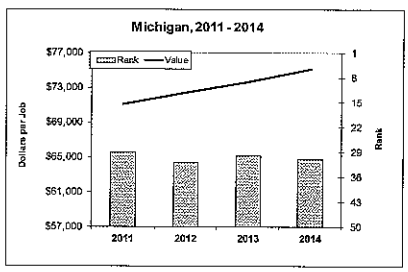
Private service-providing industries GDP per job, 2014

No comparable value-added productivity measure similar to the Annual Survey of Manufacturers is collected for service-providing industries. The best measure of service productivity that is annually available is the gross domestic product of service-producing industries per service job. The above table gives the gross domestic product of all private service-producing industries divided by service-producing jobs. See Appendix for more detail.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Dollars per Job	Rank
Illinois	$92,193	9
Ohio	$79,886	21
Wisconsin	$77,163	27
Michigan	**$75,154**	**31**
Indiana	$70,766	41



MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED PER HOUR

Rank	State	Score	Dollars per Hour	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*$152.3*	*0.3%*
1	New Mexico	224.5	$408.1	25.7%
2	Louisiana	171.4	$295.2	-6.7%
3	Texas	135.3	$218.6	11.4%
4	Washington	122.3	$190.9	-0.2%
5	Wyoming	120.1	$186.3	-25.5%
6	Arizona	119.0	$184.0	1.8%
7	Maryland	118.2	$182.4	1.3%
8	Oregon	116.9	$179.6	-9.4%
9	Virginia	116.7	$179.1	3.6%
10	North Carolina	116.1	$177.9	9.6%
11	Connecticut	113.6	$172.5	8.2%
12	California	112.1	$169.3	1.4%
13	Massachusetts	111.4	$167.9	5.0%
14	Nevada	111.0	$167.0	12.5%
15	Montana	110.5	$165.8	13.1%
16	North Dakota	110.3	$165.4	33.3%
17	Delaware	109.1	$163.0	-10.4%
18	Colorado	107.9	$160.5	5.3%
19	West Virginia	104.5	$153.3	17.0%
20	Iowa	104.2	$152.6	1.8%
21	Utah	103.9	$151.9	-23.5%
22	New Jersey	102.6	$149.2	-2.3%
23	Tennessee	100.3	$144.4	2.8%
24	Illinois	100.3	$144.3	3.3%
25	Minnesota	100.1	$144.0	9.9%
26	Florida	99.9	$143.3	-5.3%
27	Indiana	99.4	$142.3	-6.9%
28	Nebraska	97.7	$138.8	13.9%
29	Pennsylvania	96.7	$136.6	0.7%
30	Missouri	95.4	$133.8	-3.9%
31	Ohio	95.3	$133.7	2.7%
32	Wisconsin	95.1	$133.3	15.8%
33	New York	94.5	$132.0	-12.4%
34	New Hampshire	94.3	$131.6	7.5%
35	Alabama	93.9	$130.8	9.9%
36	Kentucky	93.8	$130.5	3.0%
37	Georgia	92.6	$128.0	2.0%
38	Kansas	91.4	$125.4	6.3%
39	**Michigan**	**90.7**	**$123.8**	**-8.6%**
40	Oklahoma	90.5	$123.5	-3.4%
41	South Carolina	90.4	$123.3	2.4%
42	Rhode Island	89.8	$122.0	11.7%
43	Maine	85.4	$112.7	-9.0%
44	Idaho	85.3	$112.5	-31.9%
45	Mississippi	83.0	$107.7	4.2%
46	South Dakota	80.6	$102.4	-7.3%
47	Arkansas	80.3	$101.8	9.1%
48	Vermont	79.6	$100.3	-25.1%
49	Hawaii	72.4	$85.0	-20.8%
50	Alaska	72.3	$84.9	39.5%

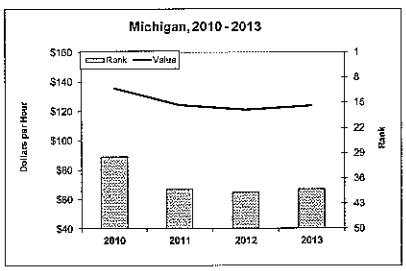
Value added per manufacturing production hour, 2013

Manufacturing productivity plays a central role in Michigan and its Midwestern competitors. The measure of value added, which is the difference between the value of inputs and the resultant outputs, per hour worked is less sensitive to business cycles and varying labor-market structures than output per worker. Value added also reflects the capacity of a manufacturing base for high wages. The figures shown here are value added per production hour worked in manufacturing industries.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Dollars per Hour	Rank
Illinois	$144.3	24
Indiana	$142.3	27
Ohio	$133.7	31
Wisconsin	$133.3	32
Michigan	**$123.8**	**39**



LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Rank	State	Score	Participation Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*63.6%*	*-2.2%*
1	North Dakota	132.8	72.8%	-0.1%
2	Nebraska	127.6	71.3%	0.4%
3	Iowa	124.5	70.4%	0.6%
4	Minnesota	122.4	69.8%	-1.6%
5	South Dakota	120.3	69.2%	2.0%
6	New Hampshire	118.6	68.7%	-1.2%
7	Kansas	117.2	68.3%	1.0%
8	Wisconsin	116.8	68.2%	1.3%
9	Wyoming	116.5	68.1%	-3.0%
10	Colorado	116.1	68.0%	-2.4%
10	Utah	116.1	68.0%	0.3%
12	Alaska	115.8	67.9%	1.9%
13	Vermont	115.4	67.8%	-3.4%
14	Maryland	110.6	66.4%	-2.4%
15	Virginia	109.5	66.1%	-1.9%
16	Connecticut	108.5	65.8%	-2.7%
17	Massachusetts	106.8	65.3%	-0.3%
18	Texas	106.4	65.2%	-0.9%
19	Illinois	105.4	64.9%	-2.0%
19	Rhode Island	105.4	64.9%	-2.4%
21	Missouri	105.0	64.8%	-1.2%
22	Maine	102.6	64.1%	-1.1%
23	New Jersey	102.3	64.0%	-2.9%
24	Montana	101.9	63.9%	0.0%
25	Indiana	100.2	63.4%	-0.3%
26	Idaho	99.8	63.3%	-2.5%
27	Nevada	99.1	63.1%	-3.7%
27	Washington	99.1	63.1%	-3.2%
29	Ohio	98.4	62.9%	-2.0%
30	Pennsylvania	97.1	62.5%	-1.1%
31	California	96.7	62.4%	-1.7%
32	Georgia	95.3	62.0%	-3.6%
33	Hawaii	93.9	61.6%	-1.6%
34	Oregon	92.9	61.3%	-5.7%
35	Delaware	92.5	61.2%	-1.8%
36	Louisiana	91.2	60.8%	2.0%
37	New York	90.8	60.7%	-1.1%
38	Oklahoma	90.5	60.6%	-2.1%
39	**Michigan**	**90.1**	**60.5%**	**0.0%**
39	North Carolina	90.1	60.5%	-3.4%
41	Florida	89.4	60.3%	-1.1%
42	Arizona	87.3	59.7%	-3.2%
43	Tennessee	84.6	58.9%	-6.4%
44	Kentucky	83.2	58.5%	-4.1%
45	South Carolina	82.8	58.4%	-2.8%
46	New Mexico	79.4	57.4%	-2.4%
47	Arkansas	77.6	56.9%	-6.0%
48	Alabama	77.3	56.8%	-3.9%
49	Mississippi	68.9	54.4%	-9.2%
50	West Virginia	64.8	53.2%	-2.2%

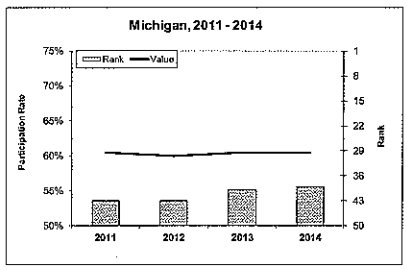
Percent of non-institutionalized population in the labor force, 2014

The labor force participation rate is an indicator of the available workforce and the labor pool that is looking for work. A declining participation rate implies less potential income earners and therefore less spending in the state, slowing down economic growth. The table shows the share of the non-institutionalized civilian population that is working or unemployed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Participation Rate	Rank
Wisconsin	68.2%	8
Illinois	64.9%	19
Indiana	63.4%	25
Ohio	62.9%	29
Michigan	**60.5%**	**39**



REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

A state must find the right mix of size, taxing power, program, and expenditure to provide high return on investment in the form of public assets and services, while at the same time interfering minimally in the day-to-day dealings of the marketplace.

Next to tax policy, legal and regulatory policy is probably the most important aspect of business climate. The metrics chosen to reflect the regulatory environment measure the consequences (e.g. number of health mandates) of a state's policy. This driver does not seek to score regulatory policies or regulatory practices per se. Outcome data on specific areas of regulation, such as costs of delay due to regulatory processes in environmental permitting, are difficult to obtain and deserve further research.

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Wisconsin	***	***	****
Indiana	***	***	***
Michigan	***	***	***
Ohio	***	***	***
Illinois	*	*	*

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	South Dakota	*****	*****	*****
2	Alabama	****	****	****
3	Idaho	****	****	*****
4	Nebraska	****	****	*****
5	Tennessee	****	****	***
6	North Dakota	****	****	*****
7	Utah	****	****	****
8	Alaska	****	****	****
9	Iowa	****	****	****
10	South Carolina	****	****	****
11	Kansas	****	***	****
12	Arizona	***	***	****
13	Maine	***	***	***
14	Minnesota	***	***	***
15	Georgia	***	***	**
16	Wisconsin	***	***	****
17	Indiana	***	***	***
18	Oregon	***	***	***
19	Mississippi	***	***	****
20	New Hampshire	***	***	****
21	Rhode Island	***	***	*****
22	Delaware	***	***	***
23	Oklahoma	***	***	****
24	Louisiana	***	***	***
25	**Michigan**	***	***	***
26	North Carolina	***	***	**
27	Arkansas	***	***	***
28	Hawaii	***	***	***
29	Pennsylvania	***	**	**
30	Massachusetts	***	***	****
31	Ohio	***	***	***
32	Vermont	***	***	***
33	California	**	**	**
34	Virginia	**	**	***
35	New Jersey	**	***	***
36	Kentucky	**	**	***
37	Colorado	**	**	***
38	Washington	**	**	**
39	Wyoming	**	**	*
40	Montana	**	**	**
41	Nevada	**	**	**
42	Texas	**	**	*
43	West Virginia	**	**	**
44	New Mexico	**	**	*
45	New York	*	**	***
46	Missouri	*	*	**
47	Florida	*	*	*
48	Illinois	*	*	*
49	Maryland	*	*	*
50	Connecticut	*	*	*

MALPRACTICE COSTS

Rank	State	Score	Index	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average			*61.5%*
1	Nebraska	123.6	-1.59	2.4%
2	Minnesota	121.0	-1.42	1.5%
3	South Dakota	120.8	-1.41	3.9%
4	Wisconsin	118.3	-1.25	2.3%
5	North Dakota	116.8	-1.15	5.2%
6	Kansas	116.0	-1.10	7.5%
7	Idaho	114.8	-1.02	1.4%
8	Indiana	114.6	-1.01	3.9%
9	Iowa	111.8	-0.83	-5.9%
10	Arkansas	111.6	-0.81	-11.8%
11	Tennessee	111.3	-0.79	23.3%
12	Mississippi	111.1	-0.78	0.8%
13	Alabama	110.2	-0.72	-6.4%
14	Louisiana	109.9	-0.70	28.5%
15	Alaska	108.4	-0.60	-5.7%
16	California	108.4	-0.60	37.1%
17	Oregon	107.9	-0.57	-0.3%
18	Vermont	107.0	-0.51	26.3%
19	Maine	106.7	-0.49	27.9%
20	South Carolina	106.0	-0.45	13.5%
21	Hawaii	105.5	-0.42	4.9%
22	New Mexico	104.1	-0.33	211.9%
23	North Carolina	103.0	-0.26	-52.7%
24	Colorado	101.1	-0.13	44.4%
25	Washington	100.1	-0.07	109.8%
26	Oklahoma	99.9	-0.06	21.0%
27	Utah	99.8	-0.05	-116.2%
28	Kentucky	98.8	0.01	-119.4%
29	Texas	98.8	0.02	-95.1%
30	Virginia	98.3	0.05	-140.3%
31	Missouri	97.5	0.10	-75.1%
32	Georgia	95.6	0.22	-29.6%
33	New Hampshire	93.9	0.34	3245.5%
34	Ohio	93.7	0.35	-3.4%
35	Delaware	92.3	0.44	29.2%
36	Pennsylvania	91.8	0.47	-56.8%
37	Wyoming	91.1	0.52	-17.7%
38	Arizona	90.9	0.53	-32.8%
39	Massachusetts	90.5	0.56	51.5%
40	Montana	89.8	0.60	-2.0%
41	**Michigan**	**88.8**	**0.66**	**-24.3%**
42	Rhode Island	86.6	0.81	20.6%
43	West Virginia	84.5	0.94	10.6%
44	New Jersey	82.1	1.09	9.4%
45	Nevada	79.2	1.29	44.7%
46	Maryland	76.4	1.47	22.9%
47	Illinois	69.8	1.90	-2.1%
48	New York	68.9	1.95	30.9%
49	Connecticut	66.7	2.09	8.1%
50	Florida	56.9	2.73	-11.1%

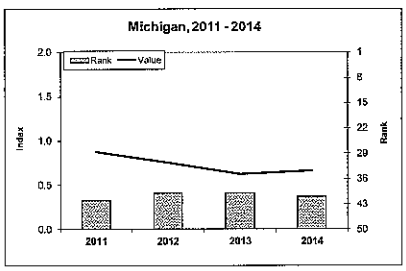
Index of medical malpractice insurance rates across three disciplines, 2014

Malpractice insurance rates strongly affect the health care industry, both in quality and cost. Malpractice insurance itself is in turn, strongly affected by the regulatory limits and civil-suit policies set by states. The above table presents an index of the relative costs of medical malpractice insurance for three specialties. Higher values correspond to relatively more expensive coverage.

Source: Medical Liability Monitor

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Index	Rank
Wisconsin	-1.25	4
Indiana	-1.01	8
Ohio	0.35	34
Michigan	**0.66**	**41**
Illinois	1.90	47



HEALTH MANDATES

Rank	State	Score	Number of Mandates	Change, 2009-2012 (%)
	50-State Average		*45*	*8%*
1	Idaho	133.7	13	0.0%
2	Alabama	127.3	19	-9.5%
3	**Michigan**	**121.9**	**24**	**-4.0%**
4	Utah	119.8	26	13.0%
4	Iowa	119.8	26	0.0%
6	Hawaii	117.7	28	16.7%
7	South Dakota	116.6	29	-3.3%
8	South Carolina	115.5	30	3.4%
9	Ohio	114.5	31	6.9%
9	Mississippi	114.5	31	6.9%
11	Delaware	111.2	34	21.4%
12	Arizona	110.2	35	-25.5%
13	Indiana	109.1	36	5.9%
14	Wyoming	108.0	37	8.8%
14	Alaska	108.0	37	15.6%
16	New Hampshire	107.0	38	-13.6%
16	Nevada	107.0	38	-26.9%
18	Tennessee	104.8	40	-2.4%
18	North Dakota	104.8	40	17.6%
20	Montana	103.7	41	2.5%
21	Wisconsin	101.6	43	26.5%
21	West Virginia	101.6	43	13.2%
21	Oklahoma	101.6	43	13.2%
21	Georgia	101.6	43	-4.4%
25	Arkansas	100.5	44	2.3%
26	Oregon	99.5	45	12.5%
27	Vermont	98.4	46	53.3%
27	Kansas	98.4	46	17.9%
29	New Jersey	97.3	47	4.4%
29	Nebraska	97.3	47	46.9%
31	Maine	96.3	48	-12.7%
32	Massachusetts	95.2	49	-5.8%
32	Kentucky	95.2	49	19.5%
32	Illinois	95.2	49	4.3%
35	Louisiana	93.0	51	2.0%
36	Florida	92.0	52	0.0%
37	North Carolina	88.8	55	10.0%
38	Washington	87.7	56	-1.8%
38	Pennsylvania	87.7	56	7.7%
38	California	87.7	56	0.0%
41	New Mexico	84.5	59	-3.5%
42	Colorado	82.3	61	19.6%
43	Texas	81.3	62	8.8%
43	New York	81.3	62	21.6%
45	Missouri	79.1	64	56.1%
46	Minnesota	78.1	65	-4.4%
46	Connecticut	78.1	65	20.4%
48	Virginia	77.0	66	10.0%
49	Maryland	75.9	67	1.5%
50	Rhode Island	73.8	69	-1.4%

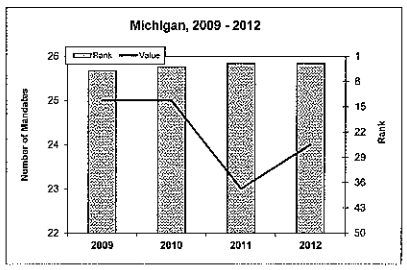
Number of mandated health insurance benefits in each state, 2012

While health insurance is a significant cost to workers and their employers in all states, laws requiring specific coverage can strongly affect those costs. Legally mandated health insurance benefits have, for the most part, become more numerous as states wrestle with questions of cost versus access. The above table shows counts of the number of legally mandated health insurance benefits in each state.

Source: Council for Affordable Health Insurance

Midwest Performance, 2012

State	Number of Mandates	Rank
Michigan	**24**	**3**
Ohio	31	9
Indiana	36	13
Wisconsin	43	21
Illinois	49	32



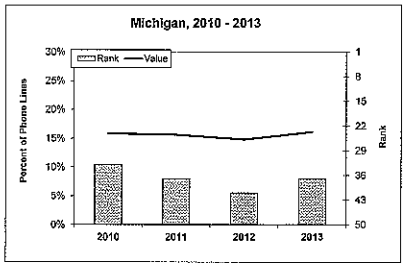
LOCAL PHONE COMPETITION

Rank	State	Score	Percent of Phone Lines	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*22.1%*	*13.9%*
1	Rhode Island	145.1	46.6%	9.2%
2	South Dakota	135.0	41.0%	8.4%
3	Tennessee	121.4	33.4%	97.1%
4	Pennsylvania	117.7	31.4%	37.8%
5	Arizona	117.0	31.0%	-10.4%
6	Nebraska	116.7	30.8%	-6.7%
7	North Dakota	114.8	29.8%	1.9%
8	Georgia	113.3	28.9%	72.0%
9	New York	113.1	28.8%	3.3%
10	Maine	113.0	28.7%	19.3%
11	Virginia	112.2	28.3%	-0.1%
12	Minnesota	111.9	28.1%	15.8%
13	Massachusetts	111.5	27.9%	-14.5%
14	Florida	111.0	27.6%	62.0%
15	Utah	109.8	27.0%	19.4%
16	North Carolina	108.1	26.0%	88.3%
17	Kansas	108.0	26.0%	11.5%
18	New Jersey	107.5	25.7%	1.7%
19	Alabama	106.7	25.3%	45.4%
20	New Hampshire	106.0	24.9%	-16.1%
21	South Carolina	102.2	22.7%	22.2%
22	Colorado	102.1	22.7%	6.6%
23	Oklahoma	101.3	22.2%	-8.1%
24	Delaware	100.0	21.5%	20.5%
25	Oregon	100.0	21.5%	7.8%
26	Louisiana	99.1	21.0%	15.1%
27	Maryland	97.5	20.1%	29.1%
28	Washington	95.7	19.1%	3.8%
29	Texas	95.3	18.9%	33.7%
30	California	94.0	18.2%	20.6%
31	Connecticut	93.6	17.9%	20.1%
32	Iowa	92.8	17.5%	2.6%
33	Idaho	92.5	17.3%	-11.0%
34	Kentucky	92.3	17.2%	9.5%
35	Illinois	91.4	16.7%	13.7%
36	Nevada	90.9	16.4%	2.4%
37	**Michigan**	**90.3**	**16.1%**	**1.6%**
38	Vermont	89.3	15.5%	-2.6%
39	Wisconsin	89.2	15.5%	5.4%
40	West Virginia	88.8	15.3%	4.7%
41	Ohio	88.7	15.2%	0.7%
42	Arkansas	87.2	14.3%	15.7%
43	Missouri	86.4	13.9%	19.8%
44	Indiana	84.1	12.6%	13.4%
45	Montana	83.8	12.5%	7.2%
46	New Mexico	82.4	11.7%	6.6%
47	Mississippi	81.5	11.2%	-29.5%
48	Wyoming	80.7	10.7%	54.5%
49	Hawaii	75.0	7.6%	-17.6%
(n/a)	Alaska	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)

Percent of phone lines controlled by CLECs, 2013
A competitive local exchange carrier (CLEC) means a local exchange carrier that provides some or all of the interstate exchange access services used to send traffic to or from an end user and does not fall within the definition of a incumbent local exchange carrier. Therefore, the amount of CLEC activity is a measure of competition or deregulation in the telecommunications market. The above table shows the number of phone lines controlled by CLECs by December of the most recent year.
Source: Federal Communications Commission

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Dollars per $100,000 GDP	Rank
Illinois	16.7%	35
Michigan	**16.1%**	**37**
Wisconsin	15.5%	39
Ohio	15.2%	41
Indiana	12.6%	44



LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

A state must find the right mix of size, taxing power, program, and expenditure to provide high return on investment in the form of public assets and services, while at the same time interfering minimally in the day-to-day dealings of the marketplace.

Next to tax policy, legal and regulatory policy is probably the most important aspect of business climate. The metrics chosen to reflect the legal environment measure the consequences (e.g. liability costs) of a state's legal environment. This driver does not seek to score policies or practices per se. However, it does take advantage of other tort and liability ratings (from U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Pacific Research Institute) that do include judgments on regulatory policies and practices.

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Indiana	*****	*****	*****
Michigan	****	****	***
Ohio	****	****	***
Wisconsin	****	****	***
Illinois	*	*	*

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	North Carolina	*****	*****	*****
2	South Dakota	*****	*****	*****
3	Wyoming	*****	*****	*****
4	New Hampshire	*****	*****	****
5	Nebraska	*****	*****	*****
6	Utah	*****	*****	*****
7	Indiana	*****	*****	*****
8	Idaho	*****	*****	*****
9	Virginia	*****	*****	*****
10	Iowa	*****	****	****
11	Maine	*****	*****	****
12	Washington	*****	*****	****
13	Alaska	*****	*****	****
14	Oregon	*****	*****	*****
15	Arizona	****	*****	****
16	**Michigan**	****	****	***
17	Ohio	****	****	***
18	Kentucky	****	****	****
19	Kansas	****	****	*****
20	South Carolina	****	****	***
21	Minnesota	****	****	****
22	North Dakota	****	****	****
23	Wisconsin	****	****	***
24	Georgia	****	****	****
25	Vermont	****	***	**
26	Arkansas	****	***	**
27	Delaware	****	***	****
28	Maryland	****	***	***
29	Nevada	****	****	***
30	Colorado	****	***	***
31	Massachusetts	***	***	***
32	Texas	***	***	***
33	New Mexico	***	***	***
34	Tennessee	***	***	****
35	Connecticut	***	***	**
36	Rhode Island	***	***	**
37	Oklahoma	***	***	**
38	Mississippi	***	**	*
39	Alabama	***	**	*
40	Montana	***	**	*
41	Missouri	***	**	*
42	Pennsylvania	**	**	**
43	Hawaii	**	**	*
44	California	**	**	**
45	New York	**	**	*
46	West Virginia	**	**	*
47	Florida	**	**	**
48	New Jersey	**	**	*
49	Louisiana	*	**	*
50	Illinois	*	*	*

BUSINESS LIABILITY COSTS

Rank	State	Score	Dollars per 100,000 GDP	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*$182*	*5.7%*
1	Oregon	119.7	$133	5.9%
2	North Carolina	118.7	$136	1.8%
3	Kentucky	118.5	$136	2.2%
4	South Dakota	115.8	$142	11.3%
5	Washington	115.5	$142	-1.5%
6	Wyoming	114.0	$146	15.7%
7	South Carolina	113.2	$147	3.8%
8	Indiana	113.0	$148	7.8%
9	New Hampshire	111.6	$151	3.6%
10	Arkansas	111.0	$152	-8.4%
11	Utah	110.5	$153	4.7%
12	New Mexico	110.2	$154	8.7%
13	Arizona	109.4	$156	4.2%
14	Ohio	108.4	$158	-5.4%
15	Virginia	108.2	$158	13.8%
16	**Michigan**	**107.7**	**$159**	**-2.2%**
17	Maine	106.5	$162	4.4%
18	Nebraska	105.1	$165	-0.7%
19	Alaska	104.6	$166	5.9%
20	Idaho	104.6	$166	16.6%
21	Texas	103.2	$169	0.4%
22	Nevada	102.3	$171	14.3%
23	Georgia	101.3	$173	9.1%
24	Alabama	100.2	$175	-2.8%
25	West Virginia	100.1	$176	3.3%
26	California	99.9	$176	1.3%
27	Mississippi	99.1	$178	5.6%
28	Iowa	98.1	$180	-7.8%
29	Kansas	96.1	$184	20.4%
30	Maryland	95.2	$186	8.6%
31	Minnesota	93.8	$189	2.4%
32	North Dakota	93.7	$189	11.2%
33	Wisconsin	93.0	$191	3.3%
34	Louisiana	92.9	$191	9.0%
35	Missouri	90.7	$196	-12.5%
36	Oklahoma	88.7	$200	6.3%
37	Montana	86.6	$205	3.2%
38	Colorado	85.1	$208	4.9%
39	Massachusetts	84.3	$210	1.3%
40	Pennsylvania	83.5	$211	4.8%
41	Rhode Island	82.5	$213	4.9%
42	Tennessee	81.9	$215	32.8%
43	Connecticut	79.9	$219	8.0%
44	Florida	78.0	$223	12.5%
45	Vermont	75.7	$228	2.8%
46	Hawaii	72.4	$235	3.6%
47	Illinois	70.1	$240	18.1%
48	New Jersey	68.7	$243	7.3%
49	Delaware	67.3	$246	11.8%
50	New York	57.5	$267	5.1%

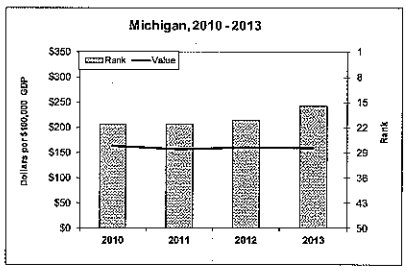
Average business-liability coverage paid per $100,000 of gross domestic product, 2013

Like malpractice and the health care industry, business liability insurance costs can strongly influence the competitiveness of the private market as a whole. It can also be indicative of the greater regulatory environment and attitudes of a state. The above table shows the total amount of liability coverage paid, including product liability, workers' compensation and other liability coverage, per $100,000 of gross domestic product.

Source: Insurance Information Institute

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Dollars per $100,000 GDP	Rank
Indiana	$148	8
Ohio	$158	14
Michigan	**$159**	**16**
Wisconsin	$191	33
Illinois	$240	47



LIABILITY SYSTEM REPUTATION

Rank	State	Score	Score	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*63.4*	*2.1%*
1	Delaware	125.6	76.5	0.9%
2	Vermont	119.6	73.8	10.0%
3	Nebraska	117.8	73.0	-1.5%
4	Iowa	116.0	72.2	3.9%
5	New Hampshire	112.7	70.7	7.6%
6	Idaho	112.2	70.5	0.0%
7	North Carolina	111.6	70.2	6.7%
8	Wyoming	110.5	69.7	4.0%
9	South Dakota	110.0	69.5	0.0%
10	Utah	108.9	69.0	-1.0%
11	Virginia	107.3	68.3	-2.7%
12	Alaska	106.9	68.1	-1.4%
13	Minnesota	106.7	68.0	-4.8%
13	Maine	106.7	68.0	-1.7%
15	North Dakota	106.5	67.9	-2.7%
16	Massachusetts	106.2	67.8	2.3%
16	Colorado	106.2	67.8	5.6%
18	Indiana	106.0	67.7	-1.9%
19	Kansas	105.8	67.6	-4.2%
20	Wisconsin	103.6	66.6	-2.6%
21	New York	102.9	66.3	-0.2%
22	Connecticut	102.0	65.9	3.3%
23	Tennessee	101.6	65.7	3.1%
24	**Michigan**	**101.1**	**65.5**	**4.0%**
25	Arizona	100.9	65.4	-2.1%
26	Rhode Island	99.1	64.6	6.1%
27	Ohio	98.2	64.2	3.4%
28	Maryland	97.6	63.9	9.6%
29	Washington	97.3	63.8	-2.4%
30	Hawaii	95.1	62.8	0.5%
31	Georgia	94.2	62.4	-2.5%
32	Oregon	91.5	61.2	-2.2%
33	Oklahoma	91.1	61.0	10.9%
34	Montana	90.0	60.5	15.9%
35	Nevada	89.8	60.4	6.0%
36	South Carolina	87.5	59.4	5.5%
36	Pennsylvania	87.5	59.4	5.5%
38	New Jersey	87.3	59.3	-1.3%
39	Kentucky	86.6	59.0	3.9%
40	Texas	85.5	58.5	2.3%
41	Arkansas	83.7	57.7	0.9%
42	Missouri	81.3	56.6	-2.1%
43	Mississippi	80.6	56.3	20.8%
44	Florida	80.0	56.0	1.3%
45	New Mexico	78.2	55.2	4.7%
46	Alabama	78.0	55.1	4.4%
47	California	66.4	49.9	-1.4%
48	Illinois	62.2	48.0	-6.4%
49	Louisiana	58.8	46.5	0.0%
50	West Virginia	58.4	46.3	3.3%

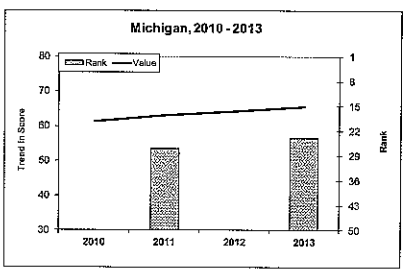
Total Score in State Liability Systems Ranking Study, 2014

Harris Interactive conducts a yearly survey for the U.S. Chamber Institute of Legal Reform to assess how fair and reasonable a state's tort liability system is thought to be by corporate attorneys. The above table shows each state's final score rating in the State Liability Systems Ranking Study.

Source: Harris Interactive

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Score	Rank
.0	67.7	18
Wisconsin	66.6	20
Michigan	**65.5**	**24**
Ohio	64.2	27
Illinois	48.0	48



PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

In the innovation economy, infrastructure can be broadly defined to include both traditional physical infrastructure, such as roads, water and sewer, and "virtual" infrastructure (the digital economy). The former are covered under this driver. The metrics chosen attempt to measure outcomes, productivity, and level of service rather than inputs, such as capital expenditures per resident.

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Wisconsin	****	****	****
Michigan	***	***	**
Illinois	***	***	***
Ohio	***	***	***
Indiana	***	***	***

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	South Dakota	*****	*****	*****
2	Nevada	*****	*****	*****
3	Wyoming	*****	*****	*****
4	North Dakota	*****	*****	*****
5	Montana	*****	*****	*****
6	Idaho	*****	****	*****
7	Utah	*****	****	*****
8	Minnesota	*****	*****	****
9	Arizona	*****	****	****
10	Florida	****	****	****
11	Alaska	****	****	*****
12	Colorado	****	****	****
13	Tennessee	****	***	****
14	Washington	****	***	****
15	New Hampshire	****	****	****
16	Kansas	****	****	***
17	North Carolina	****	****	****
18	Alabama	****	****	****
19	Delaware	****	***	***
20	Missouri	****	****	***
21	New Mexico	****	****	****
22	Vermont	****	***	**
23	Wisconsin	****	****	****
24	Nebraska	***	***	***
25	Georgia	***	****	****
26	Maine	***	**	*
27	Oregon	***	****	****
28	Iowa	***	****	****
29	**Michigan**	***	***	**
30	Mississippi	***	***	***
31	Illinois	***	***	***
32	Connecticut	***	**	**
33	Ohio	***	***	***
34	Indiana	***	***	***
35	Texas	***	***	**
36	Virginia	***	***	****
37	Pennsylvania	***	**	**
38	Maryland	***	**	***
39	California	***	**	**
40	Arkansas	**	***	**
41	Oklahoma	**	***	***
42	South Carolina	**	****	***
43	Louisiana	**	**	**
44	Kentucky	**	***	***
45	Massachusetts	**	*	*
46	New Jersey	**	*	*
47	West Virginia	*	**	**
48	Rhode Island	*	*	*
49	Hawaii	*	***	**
50	New York	*	**	***

HIGHWAY QUALITY

Rank	State	Score	Rough Highway Miles per 1,000	Change, 2009-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*128.3*	*1.7%*
1	Nevada	122.1	13.8	-43.6%
2	Florida	119.0	27.1	-56.2%
3	Kentucky	114.5	46.0	5.2%
4	Arizona	114.1	47.7	-61.6%
5	North Dakota	113.0	52.4	-24.8%
6	Missouri	111.7	58.3	-6.2%
7	Kansas	111.6	58.7	-31.5%
8	South Dakota	111.5	59.1	-31.6%
9	Utah	111.4	59.3	-19.3%
10	Montana	111.2	60.3	34.7%
11	Delaware	111.1	60.5	-47.1%
12	Vermont	110.8	62.1	-51.8%
13	Tennessee	110.3	64.3	-8.8%
14	Alabama	109.7	66.8	26.9%
15	Pennsylvania	109.4	68.1	-57.4%
16	Wyoming	108.9	70.1	41.8%
17	South Carolina	108.7	70.9	24.4%
18	Georgia	106.9	78.6	726.7%
19	Idaho	105.3	85.3	40.1%
20	New Mexico	104.4	89.5	40.0%
21	Maine	102.2	98.7	-26.3%
22	Oregon	101.8	100.7	3.7%
23	Illinois	101.7	100.9	-47.0%
24	New Hampshire	101.0	103.9	30.5%
25	North Carolina	100.3	107.0	1.9%
26	Ohio	99.7	109.3	-31.2%
27	Nebraska	99.5	110.4	-27.0%
28	Mississippi	99.4	110.9	-22.8%
29	Minnesota	98.4	115.0	-23.7%
30	West Virginia	97.4	119.3	-26.6%
31	Maryland	94.6	131.3	-43.9%
32	Washington	93.9	134.4	-31.2%
33	Colorado	93.3	136.7	-29.1%
34	New York	92.3	141.1	-51.1%
35	**Michigan**	**91.6**	**144.2**	**-37.6%**
36	Texas	91.0	146.6	59.9%
37	Oklahoma	89.9	151.4	-22.0%
38	Virginia	86.0	168.2	30.3%
39	Arkansas	85.8	168.8	27.3%
40	Indiana	85.7	169.1	10.0%
41	Massachusetts	85.4	170.6	-60.2%
42	Iowa	83.7	177.8	-15.6%
43	Connecticut	78.8	198.6	-28.9%
44	Wisconsin	70.3	235.2	31.1%
45	Louisiana	67.1	248.6	-13.6%
46	New Jersey	67.1	248.9	-44.2%
47	Alaska	61.8	271.4	15.6%
48	Rhode Island	46.5	336.8	-34.8%
49	California	46.2	338.3	-18.1%
50	Hawaii	26.7	421.4	4.4%

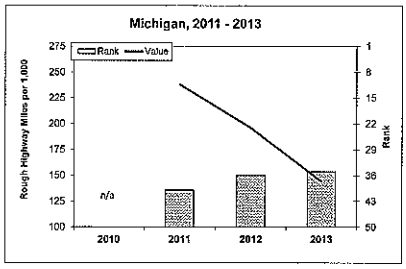
Miles graded "rough" or worse per 1,000 miles of highway, 2013

Poor highway conditions reduce the convenience, speed, and efficiency of a highway network. They also eventually require repair that can become increasingly costly as conditions worsen. The U.S. government measures highway quality in terms of miles of rough road bed. The above table shows the number of miles in each state graded rough or worse per 1,000 total miles of state and interstate highway.

Source: Federal Highway Administration

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Rough Highway Miles per 1,000	Rank
Kentucky	46.0	3
Illinois	100.9	23
Ohio	109.3	26
Michigan	**144.2**	**35**
Indiana	169.1	40



BRIDGE QUALITY

Rank	State	Score	Percent	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*25.1%*	*1.4%*
1	Minnesota	125.8	9.2%	-17.4%
2	Arizona	121.3	11.7%	-2.5%
3	Nevada	118.7	13.1%	8.3%
4	Utah	117.2	13.9%	-1.1%
5	Wisconsin	117.1	14.0%	3.2%
6	Illinois	113.9	15.7%	2.5%
7	Colorado	113.4	16.0%	-0.8%
8	New Mexico	112.9	16.3%	0.6%
9	Georgia	112.9	16.3%	-10.1%
10	Florida	112.5	16.5%	8.1%
11	Kansas	111.9	16.9%	-7.4%
12	Montana	110.9	17.4%	2.4%
13	Texas	108.2	18.9%	8.1%
14	Tennessee	106.8	19.7%	1.6%
15	Delaware	106.6	19.8%	5.2%
16	Idaho	106.5	19.8%	5.4%
17	South Carolina	105.1	20.6%	-1.8%
18	Mississippi	104.6	20.9%	7.2%
19	North Dakota	103.8	21.3%	0.1%
20	Indiana	103.3	21.6%	2.1%
21	Alabama	102.6	22.0%	-1.3%
22	Arkansas	102.0	22.3%	2.8%
23	Wyoming	101.5	22.6%	3.1%
24	Alaska	101.2	22.7%	5.1%
25	Oregon	100.5	23.1%	4.5%
26	Nebraska	99.5	23.7%	-2.3%
27	South Dakota	98.8	24.0%	1.5%
28	Ohio	98.5	24.2%	3.9%
29	Oklahoma	97.0	25.0%	-12.5%
30	Iowa	96.1	25.5%	-5.3%
31	Washington	95.6	25.8%	2.9%
32	Virginia	95.4	25.9%	3.0%
33	Missouri	94.4	26.5%	-4.3%
34	Maryland	93.8	26.8%	6.8%
35	California	93.8	26.8%	-4.4%
36	**Michigan**	**92.4**	**27.5%**	**13.2%**
37	Louisiana	89.5	29.1%	5.4%
38	North Carolina	89.0	29.4%	8.6%
39	Kentucky	85.6	31.3%	2.6%
40	New Hampshire	85.4	31.4%	2.0%
41	Vermont	84.1	32.1%	7.6%
42	Maine	82.7	32.9%	9.6%
43	Connecticut	79.7	34.5%	2.7%
44	West Virginia	79.2	34.8%	-1.2%
45	New Jersey	78.0	35.5%	0.9%
46	New York	72.2	38.6%	4.5%
47	Pennsylvania	66.8	41.6%	-0.3%
48	Hawaii	65.2	42.5%	-5.0%
49	Massachusetts	47.6	52.2%	7.0%
50	Rhode Island	40.6	56.0%	10.4%

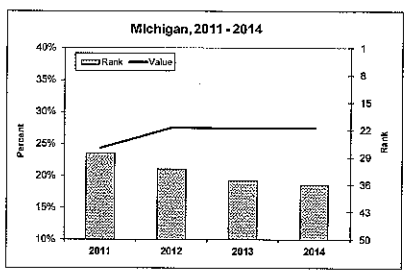
Percent of bridges characterized as "obsolete" or "deficient," 2014

Like road quality, bridge quality is an important indicator of the health of a state's physical infrastructure. Furthermore, bridges requiring significant repair or replacement can pose an acute challenge to traffic flows. The table presented here shows the number percentage of each state's bridges categorized as either "obsolete" or "deficient" by the U.S. government.

Source: Federal Highway Administration

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent	Rank
Wisconsin	14.0%	5
Illinois	15.7%	6
Indiana	21.6%	20
Ohio	24.2%	28
Michigan	**27.5%**	**36**



RAILWAY PRODUCTIVITY

Rank	State	Score	Tons per $1mill. GDP	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		209,898	*-22.1%*
1	South Dakota	183.6	727,273	15.7%
2	New Hampshire	146.4	491,667	-72.2%
3	Kentucky	122.7	342,387	-15.9%
4	Wyoming	122.7	342,337	-16.7%
5	Oklahoma	121.7	335,626	-31.9%
6	West Virginia	121.3	333,393	-16.2%
7	Vermont	119.6	322,727	-25.9%
8	Maryland	114.8	292,258	-15.3%
9	Mississippi	113.9	286,618	-21.3%
10	Idaho	112.9	280,161	-22.3%
11	Indiana	109.7	260,016	-12.0%
12	Iowa	108.3	250,804	-22.7%
13	Tennessee	108.2	250,667	-19.1%
14	Wisconsin	106.1	236,903	-17.6%
15	Alabama	106.0	236,218	-10.2%
16	Delaware	104.4	226,415	25.0%
17	Minnesota	103.8	222,384	-15.2%
18	Missouri	103.4	219,817	-19.7%
19	New Jersey	103.1	218,100	-24.0%
20	Arkansas	102.0	211,014	-20.7%
21	North Dakota	101.4	207,533	11.0%
22	Louisiana	101.4	207,122	-14.6%
23	South Carolina	101.1	205,521	-21.0%
24	North Carolina	100.3	200,490	-27.7%
25	Ohio	99.7	196,669	-11.5%
26	**Michigan**	**98.0**	**186,032**	**-15.8%**
27	Kansas	97.6	183,284	-18.8%
28	Colorado	97.0	179,383	-16.6%
29	Illinois	96.8	178,305	-21.1%
30	New Mexico	96.4	175,564	-17.2%
31	Nevada	96.3	175,111	-15.9%
32	Pennsylvania	94.0	160,833	-20.5%
33	Utah	92.6	151,801	-14.5%
34	New York	91.5	145,149	-68.1%
35	Arizona	91.4	144,108	-16.6%
36	Georgia	90.9	141,242	-19.1%
37	Oregon	90.6	139,089	-19.9%
38	Virginia	89.1	129,709	-24.6%
39	Nebraska	86.8	114,951	-18.8%
40	Washington	85.5	107,026	23.7%
41	Montana	84.7	101,897	-19.2%
42	Maine	84.1	98,039	-30.8%
43	California	84.1	97,914	-31.3%
44	Texas	83.9	96,954	-16.2%
45	Florida	83.5	94,062	-19.5%
46	Connecticut	78.5	62,745	-49.0%
47	Massachusetts	77.7	57,778	14.7%
48	Rhode Island	76.5	50,000	-73.1%
(n/a)	Alaska	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Hawaii	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)

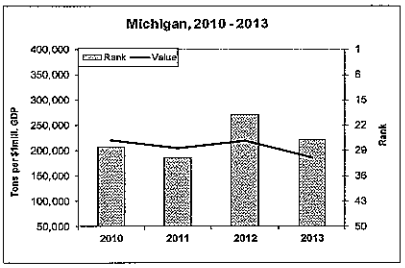
Rail tons carried per $1 mill. transportation GDP, 2013

Railroads remain a core element of our nation's transportation infrastructure, especially for many agricultural and industrial products. The productivity of rail traffic varies from state-to-state, and is an important aspect of its economic importance. The above table gives the number of tons of rail freight that originated, terminated, or passed through the state, divided by the gross domestic product of rail transportation industries in each state.

Source: Association of American Railroads

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Tons per $1 mill. GDP	Rank
Indiana	260,016	11
Wisconsin	236,903	14
Ohio	196,669	25
Michigan	**186,032**	**26**
Illinois	178,305	29



MAJOR MARKET AIR ACCESS

Rank	State	Score	Nonstop Flights per 1,000 Residents	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average			*12.5*
1	Nevada	152.0	35.4	10.2%
2	Alaska	135.8	28.2	-11.2%
3	North Dakota	135.6	28.1	5.3%
4	Montana	129.5	25.4	-3.3%
5	Hawaii	122.0	22.1	11.7%
6	Colorado	120.8	21.6	-16.1%
7	Wyoming	118.5	20.6	-22.9%
8	Utah	114.5	18.8	-4.7%
9	Virginia	110.0	16.8	-12.6%
10	Vermont	108.4	16.1	-11.8%
11	South Dakota	108.3	16.1	-11.3%
12	Arizona	108.0	15.9	-10.0%
13	Oregon	107.1	15.6	1.6%
14	Kentucky	105.0	14.6	-5.9%
15	Idaho	104.4	14.3	-12.9%
16	Minnesota	103.3	13.9	-3.9%
17	Massachusetts	103.2	13.8	-5.9%
18	Maine	103.2	13.8	-6.0%
19	Illinois	103.2	13.8	-1.2%
20	North Carolina	102.3	13.4	-5.2%
21	Missouri	102.0	13.3	-4.5%
22	Florida	101.6	13.1	-5.1%
23	Washington	101.1	12.9	1.5%
24	Tennessee	100.8	12.8	-10.8%
25	California	100.6	12.7	-0.5%
26	Nebraska	99.4	12.1	-17.1%
27	Georgia	99.3	12.1	-7.8%
28	Rhode Island	96.6	10.9	30.7%
29	New York	95.7	10.5	-10.9%
30	Texas	93.7	9.7	1.5%
31	Pennsylvania	93.2	9.4	-11.2%
32	New Mexico	92.7	9.2	-22.6%
33	**Michigan**	**92.4**	**9.1**	**-2.4%**
34	Wisconsin	91.6	8.7	-13.9%
35	New Hampshire	91.4	8.6	-24.1%
36	South Carolina	88.5	7.3	-4.3%
37	Iowa	88.3	7.3	2.2%
38	Ohio	88.3	7.3	-11.0%
39	Louisiana	88.1	7.2	14.0%
40	Indiana	88.1	7.1	-1.7%
41	New Jersey	87.3	6.8	6.6%
42	Maryland	86.5	6.5	-17.1%
43	Connecticut	85.5	6.0	-6.6%
44	Oklahoma	85.3	5.9	2.0%
45	Arkansas	83.3	5.1	-3.0%
46	Alabama	81.1	4.1	-17.4%
47	Kansas	79.7	3.5	-24.5%
48	West Virginia	79.1	3.2	-16.5%
49	Mississippi	77.5	2.5	8.3%
50	Delaware	72.7	0.4	856.4%

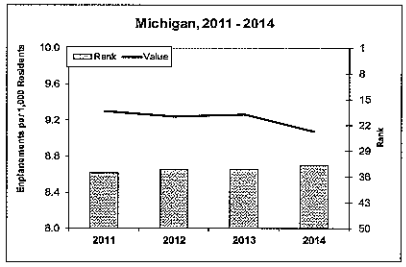
Nonstop departures to largest commercial and technology markets per 1,000 residents, 2014

The convenience of flying to major business centers has a large effect on states' competitive positions. Employers prefer states and regions with relatively easy access to the nation's largest financial, legal, and government centers. Nonstop flights to the top 20 venture capital hubs were tallied, and the counts are shown here as a proportion of each state's population. See Appendix for more detail.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Flights per 1,000 Residents	Rank
Illinois	13.8	19
Michigan	**9.1**	**33**
Wisconsin	8.7	34
Ohio	7.3	38
Indiana	7.1	40



AIRPORT PERFORMANCE

Rank	State	Score	Percent Delayed	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*21.3%*	*18.5%*
1	Hawaii	159.5	7.7%	-5%
2	Montana	143.1	11.6%	19%
3	Utah	136.9	13.1%	7%
4	Alaska	134.4	13.7%	6%
5	Washington	127.6	15.3%	(n/a)
6	Idaho	125.3	15.9%	32%
7	Oregon	122.8	16.5%	18%
8	Wyoming	121.5	16.8%	20%
9	Connecticut	120.3	17.1%	9%
10	Rhode Island	120.2	17.1%	-4%
11	Minnesota	118.0	17.6%	9%
12	New Hampshire	114.8	18.4%	8%
13	Massachusetts	113.0	18.8%	-11%
14	**Michigan**	**111.1**	**19.2%**	**4%**
15	North Carolina	109.4	19.7%	3%
16	Pennsylvania	107.8	20.0%	1%
17	North Dakota	106.9	20.2%	21%
18	Nebraska	104.3	20.9%	26%
19	Arizona	104.3	20.9%	25%
20	Maine	103.3	21.1%	17%
21	Georgia	103.2	21.1%	5%
22	Alabama	101.8	21.5%	26%
23	Louisiana	100.8	21.7%	30%
24	Florida	100.6	21.8%	17%
25	Virginia	100.0	21.9%	18%
26	Mississippi	100.0	21.9%	23%
27	Oklahoma	99.6	22.0%	25%
28	Ohio	99.4	22.0%	33%
29	Indiana	98.7	22.2%	20%
30	New York	97.6	22.5%	9%
31	South Carolina	97.0	22.6%	21%
32	California	96.8	22.7%	22%
33	South Dakota	96.7	22.7%	28%
34	Kentucky	96.5	22.7%	29%
35	Kansas	96.3	22.8%	23%
36	Wisconsin	94.9	23.1%	(n/a)
37	New Mexico	92.2	23.7%	36%
38	Tennessee	90.7	24.1%	30%
39	Vermont	90.6	24.1%	7%
40	Missouri	88.8	24.6%	22%
41	Nevada	88.6	24.6%	29%
42	Delaware	87.8	24.8%	(n/a)
43	Arkansas	85.9	25.2%	31%
44	Texas	85.6	25.3%	28%
45	Iowa	82.0	26.2%	42%
46	West Virginia	79.7	26.7%	12%
47	Colorado	77.7	27.2%	32%
48	New Jersey	71.8	28.6%	6%
49	Maryland	69.9	29.1%	30%
50	Illinois	54.7	32.7%	28%

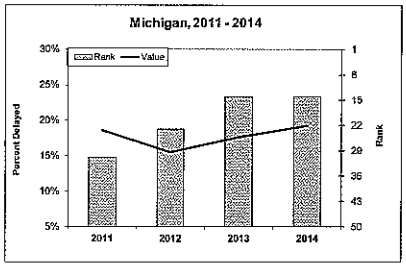
Percent of arrivals and departures delayed, 2014

Infrastructure must not only be available but offer efficient service. While the "Major Market Access" metric measures the availability of flights to major commercial and technology hubs, this metric measures quality of service in the form of timeliness. The above table shows the percentage of arrivals and departures delayed due to air carrier delay, security delay, or national aviation system delay.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Transporation Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent Delayed	Rank
Michigan	**19.2%**	**14**
Ohio	22.0%	28
Indiana	22.2%	29
Wisconsin	23.1%	36
Illinois	32.7%	50



WATER QUALITY

Rank	State	Score	Percent of Population	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*7.9%*	*224.9%*
1	North Dakota	114.4	0.3%	-87.0%
2	Washington	114.3	0.4%	5.1%
3	Florida	113.1	0.7%	-83.2%
4	Connecticut	112.8	0.7%	-47.0%
5	Nevada	111.7	1.0%	-60.2%
6	**Michigan**	**111.7**	**1.0%**	**-67.6%**
7	Minnesota	111.3	1.1%	69.2%
8	Maryland	110.8	1.2%	-29.2%
9	Indiana	109.0	1.7%	-49.8%
10	Ohio	108.5	1.8%	-53.1%
11	North Carolina	107.8	2.0%	-47.3%
12	Wyoming	107.6	2.0%	-40.5%
13	Illinois	107.2	2.1%	-36.6%
14	South Carolina	107.1	2.2%	104.5%
15	Colorado	106.1	2.4%	-70.3%
16	Virginia	104.4	2.8%	1.1%
17	California	103.7	3.0%	-13.7%
18	Maine	102.8	3.2%	-55.5%
19	Delaware	101.7	3.5%	-86.4%
20	West Virginia	101.7	3.5%	-5.5%
21	Kentucky	101.7	3.5%	-73.6%
22	Arizona	101.6	3.5%	17.5%
23	South Dakota	100.8	3.7%	-43.4%
24	Kansas	100.1	3.9%	-63.0%
25	Wisconsin	100.0	3.9%	-24.4%
26	Iowa	100.0	3.9%	-36.0%
27	Missouri	99.3	4.1%	-40.3%
28	Alabama	96.7	4.7%	101.6%
29	Pennsylvania	95.7	5.0%	-72.8%
30	Idaho	92.8	5.7%	-39.4%
31	New Jersey	91.9	5.9%	-65.9%
32	Vermont	91.2	6.1%	-56.4%
33	Tennessee	90.6	6.3%	764.2%
34	Texas	86.4	7.3%	-17.1%
35	New Mexico	84.1	7.9%	-9.8%
36	Nebraska	83.2	8.1%	-21.8%
37	Alaska	76.7	9.7%	16.6%
38	Arkansas	75.9	9.9%	8.3%
39	New Hampshire	75.5	10.0%	8.7%
40	Mississippi	72.7	10.7%	25.5%
41	Massachusetts	72.0	10.9%	-23.8%
42	Montana	70.3	11.3%	37.7%
43	Utah	69.0	11.6%	111.4%
44	Georgia	66.9	12.1%	406.9%
45	Louisiana	56.6	14.7%	41.2%
46	Rhode Island	54.2	15.3%	82.9%
47	Oregon	46.3	17.3%	217.5%
48	Oklahoma	20.7	23.6%	15.5%
49	Hawaii	-50.0	73.0%	10030.3%
49	New York	-50.0	45.6%	755.6%

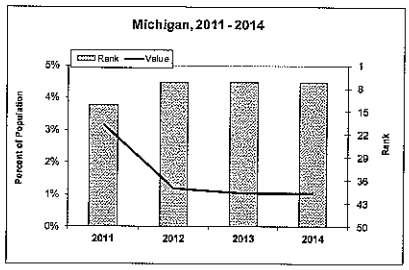
Percent of population served by water systems with reported health violations, 2014

Water treatment and provision is a large cost for municipalities and states. Much of this cost is, rightly, to ensure that water quality meets health standards. The above table shows the percentage of each state's population that was served by community water systems that have recorded health-standard violations.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent of Population	Rank
Michigan	**1.0%**	**6**
Indiana	1.7%	9
Ohio	1.8%	10
Illinois	2.1%	13
Wisconsin	3.9%	25



ENERGY RELIABILITY

Rank	State	Score	Number of Disturbances	Change, 2011-2014 (Abs)
	50-State Average		*54*	*179.6%*
1	Arizona	112.5	0	-70
1	Delaware	112.5	0	0
1	Hawaii	112.5	0	-45
1	Idaho	112.5	0	0
1	Iowa	112.5	0	3
1	Kansas	112.5	0	0
1	Montana	112.5	0	0
1	Nebraska	112.5	0	0
1	Nevada	112.5	0	0
1	New Mexico	112.5	0	-41
1	North Dakota	112.5	0	0
1	South Dakota	112.5	0	0
1	Utah	112.5	0	-7
1	Wyoming	112.5	0	-31
15	Colorado	110.2	6	-15
16	Florida	108.5	11	4
17	Alaska	108.5	11	11
18	Tennessee	107.0	15	-29
19	Wisconsin	106.7	15	3
20	Connecticut	106.2	17	-43
21	Oregon	104.8	21	19
22	Georgia	103.8	23	-15
23	Alabama	103.2	25	-14
24	North Carolina	100.4	32	-49
25	California	100.1	33	-16
26	Rhode Island	99.9	33	-101
27	Texas	99.5	35	22
28	New Hampshire	99.0	36	-265
29	New York	98.7	37	6
30	Maine	98.5	37	-210
31	Missouri	96.6	42	24
32	Mississippi	96.3	43	-16
33	Massachusetts	95.8	44	9
34	Washington	95.5	45	12
35	Louisiana	94.2	49	36
36	Oklahoma	94.1	49	33
37	Minnesota	92.8	52	28
38	Illinois	86.5	69	-10
39	Vermont	85.1	73	73
40	New Jersey	84.4	75	98
41	Arkansas	82.7	79	18
42	Pennsylvania	79.8	87	-1
43	Maryland	76.1	97	29
44	Ohio	67.6	119	75
45	**Michigan**	**67.5**	**120**	**19**
46	Virginia	62.9	132	47
47	Indiana	60.8	137	71
48	West Virginia	0.3	298	209
49	South Carolina	-2.6	305	269
50	Kentucky	-28.9	375	267

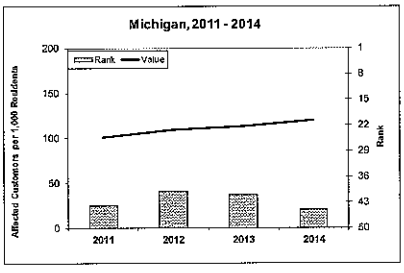
Average number of customers affected by major system incidents on electric power systems per 1,000 residents, 2014

In an information technology world, reliable power distribution has become an increasingly important consideration in business attraction and retention. The above table lists the average number of customers affected by major system incidents on electric power systems per 1,000 residents in the state, including any partial or complete occurrence.

Source: U.S. Energy Administration Information

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Affected Customers per 1,000 Residents	Rank
Wisconsin	15	19
Illinois	69	38
Ohio	119	44
Michigan	**120**	**45**
Indiana	137	47



DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY

Important building blocks of the innovation economy and technology-based economic development are not only traditional/public works infrastructure but "virtual" infrastructure, information highways, and IT services. The ability to connect and communicate directly relates to the innovative and entrepreneurial capacity of a state. The following metrics give an overview of the access to and use of the Internet and computers, focusing on outcome measures rather than underlying infrastructure investments.

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Illinois	*	*	*
Michigan	*	*	*
Indiana	*	**	**
Wisconsin	*	*	*
Ohio	*	*	*

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	North Dakota	*****	*****	*****
2	Idaho	*****	*****	*****
3	South Dakota	****	*****	****
4	New Hampshire	****	****	****
5	Alaska	***	****	*****
6	Vermont	***	****	****
7	Maryland	***	***	***
8	Massachusetts	***	***	***
9	Rhode Island	***	****	****
10	Utah	***	***	***
11	Oregon	***	***	***
12	Wyoming	***	***	***
13	Delaware	***	***	****
14	Connecticut	**	***	***
15	California	**	**	**
16	Colorado	**	**	**
17	New Jersey	**	**	**
18	Washington	**	**	**
19	Hawaii	**	***	***
20	Mississippi	**	**	**
21	Montana	**	**	**
22	New York	**	**	**
23	Virginia	**	**	**
24	Nevada	**	**	**
25	Texas	**	*	**
26	West Virginia	**	**	**
27	Kansas	**	**	**
28	Nebraska	**	*	**
29	Minnesota	*	*	**
30	Illinois	*	*	*
31	**Michigan**	*	*	*
32	Iowa	*	*	*
33	Indiana	*	**	**
34	Arkansas	*	*	**
35	Georgia	*	*	*
36	Pennsylvania	*	*	*
37	Alabama	*	*	*
38	Florida	*	*	*
39	Oklahoma	*	*	**
40	Tennessee	*	*	*
41	Maine	*	*	**
42	North Carolina	*	**	**
43	Louisiana	*	*	*
44	Missouri	*	*	*
45	Wisconsin	*	*	*
46	South Carolina	*	*	*
47	Arizona	*	*	*
48	New Mexico	*	*	*
49	Ohio	*	*	*
50	Kentucky	*	*	*

BROADBAND CONNECTIONS

Rank	State	Score	Lines per Household	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*2.3*	*70.4%*
1	Hawaii	141.1	3.06	58.2%
2	California	135.8	2.95	77.4%
3	New Jersey	132.3	2.89	72.6%
4	Texas	124.5	2.73	66.5%
5	Utah	120.6	2.66	78.8%
6	Connecticut	120.0	2.65	63.7%
7	Maryland	118.1	2.61	60.2%
8	Colorado	117.7	2.60	70.6%
9	Delaware	117.2	2.59	74.2%
10	Massachusetts	117.1	2.59	67.0%
11	Nevada	116.4	2.58	62.2%
12	New York	115.5	2.56	(n/a)
13	Virginia	113.1	2.52	64.6%
14	Washington	112.2	2.50	64.4%
15	Alaska	110.3	2.46	42.5%
16	Florida	109.9	2.45	68.1%
17	Illinois	107.0	2.40	63.5%
18	North Dakota	106.0	2.38	95.9%
19	Louisiana	105.4	2.37	59.5%
20	Georgia	104.3	2.35	67.1%
21	Oregon	103.7	2.33	67.8%
22	New Hampshire	103.3	2.33	74.2%
23	Idaho	103.3	2.33	86.9%
24	**Michigan**	**102.1**	**2.30**	**92.6%**
25	Minnesota	100.4	2.27	70.7%
26	Rhode Island	99.6	2.25	66.1%
27	Arizona	99.4	2.25	72.3%
28	Oklahoma	98.0	2.22	59.2%
29	Nebraska	97.2	2.21	82.3%
30	Pennsylvania	97.2	2.21	64.7%
31	Ohio	97.2	2.21	75.1%
32	North Carolina	96.7	2.20	69.8%
33	Wyoming	95.6	2.18	82.4%
34	Kansas	92.9	2.13	50.5%
35	Indiana	92.3	2.11	74.5%
36	Tennessee	91.9	2.11	77.4%
37	Missouri	91.5	2.10	59.1%
38	New Mexico	91.1	2.09	79.1%
39	Kentucky	89.2	2.05	73.4%
40	Alabama	89.0	2.05	78.8%
41	South Carolina	88.8	2.05	72.6%
42	South Dakota	87.7	2.03	86.8%
43	Mississippi	87.1	2.01	58.9%
44	Vermont	87.1	2.01	76.4%
45	Arkansas	86.9	2.01	76.4%
46	Montana	83.9	1.95	79.9%
47	Wisconsin	83.7	1.95	65.3%
48	Iowa	82.6	1.93	75.2%
49	Maine	79.3	1.86	60.9%
50	West Virginia	70.6	1.70	65.4%

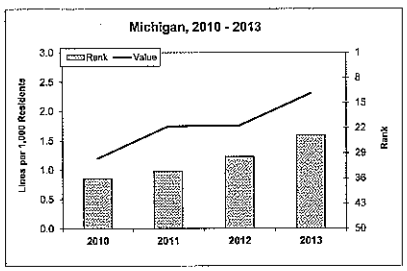
Number of broadband Internet lines per household, 2013

The term "broadband" is a catch-all phrase that encompasses cable and wireless Internet access, DSL, ISDN, T-1, and T-3. Once the province only of larger businesses and early-adopter individuals, broadband's high download speeds are increasingly available to the everyday user and small business. Available and inexpensive broadband is becoming vital to economic competitiveness. The adjacent table shows the number of broadband lines per household in each state.

Source: Federal Communications Commission

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Lines per 1,000 Residents	Rank
Illinois	2.4	17
Michigan	**2.3**	**24**
Ohio	2.2	31
Indiana	2.1	35
Wisconsin	1.9	47



BROADBAND COVERAGE

Rank	State	Score	Providers per 100,000 Residents	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*19.6*	*45.3%*
1	Idaho	225.3	106.0	32.2%
2	North Dakota	200.0	87.0	33.4%
3	Vermont	169.1	63.8	73.6%
4	Alaska	163.6	59.7	1.4%
5	South Dakota	148.7	48.5	88.5%
6	West Virginia	145.2	45.9	37.1%
7	New Hampshire	143.6	44.6	36.6%
8	Wyoming	143.5	44.6	39.8%
9	Mississippi	123.8	29.7	88.0%
10	Montana	123.5	29.6	46.4%
11	Nebraska	123.4	29.4	34.6%
12	Iowa	117.3	24.9	117.0%
13	Kansas	116.8	24.5	27.4%
14	Oregon	116.0	23.9	55.6%
15	Indiana	110.7	19.9	99.1%
16	Minnesota	108.7	18.4	48.4%
17	Utah	107.6	17.6	39.3%
18	Maine	107.2	17.3	27.6%
19	Arkansas	106.7	16.9	23.5%
20	Oklahoma	106.7	16.9	54.7%
21	Colorado	104.7	15.4	72.4%
22	Kentucky	103.6	14.5	75.8%
23	Rhode Island	103.2	14.2	36.3%
24	Delaware	101.5	13.0	6.1%
25	New Mexico	100.1	12.0	23.7%
26	Washington	99.9	11.8	55.4%
27	Nevada	98.5	10.7	21.1%
28	**Michigan**	**97.5**	**10.0**	**43.2%**
29	Tennessee	96.3	9.1	31.2%
30	Louisiana	94.6	7.8	21.9%
31	Ohio	94.0	7.3	34.5%
32	South Carolina	94.0	7.3	6.3%
33	Hawaii	93.7	7.1	93.6%
34	Maryland	93.4	6.9	8.0%
35	Georgia	93.3	6.8	29.6%
36	Arizona	92.6	6.3	35.3%
37	Missouri	92.1	6.0	70.0%
38	Pennsylvania	91.5	5.5	16.0%
39	Texas	90.9	5.0	56.4%
40	Connecticut	90.9	5.0	-14.8%
41	Massachusetts	89.8	4.2	61.2%
42	North Carolina	89.5	4.0	30.5%
43	Illinois	89.4	3.9	46.5%
44	Alabama	88.6	3.3	98.0%
45	Wisconsin	88.6	3.3	71.1%
46	New Jersey	88.1	2.9	22.3%
47	Virginia	87.4	2.4	7.8%
48	New York	86.8	1.9	49.7%
49	Florida	86.7	1.9	77.9%
50	California	86.5	1.7	71.3%

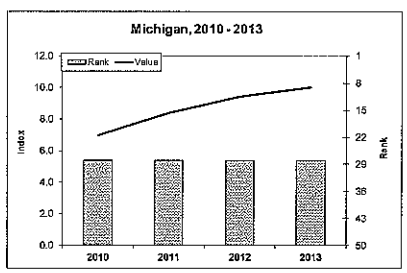
High-speed internet providers per 100,000 residents, 2013

A good geographic coverage of broadband makes sure that all parts of the state have the opportunity to be part of digital and mobile technology transformations. At the same time, the access has to be at a reasonable cost and service, and some extent of competition is more likely to assure such an outcome. The table above shows the number of high-speed Internet providers relative to the population.

Source: Federal Communications Commission

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Index	Rank
Indiana	20	15
Michigan	**10**	**28**
Ohio	7	31
Illinois	4	43
Wisconsin	3	45



INTERNET SPEED

Rank	State	Score	Peak Connection Speed	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*45*	*139%*
1	Delaware	138.9	66	98%
2	Massachusetts	127.8	60	184%
3	Rhode Island	124.6	58	94%
4	Connecticut	124.4	58	137%
5	New Jersey	122.0	57	235%
6	Maryland	117.9	55	223%
7	North Dakota	116.9	54	144%
8	New York	116.8	54	131%
9	Utah	115.9	53	115%
10	Virginia	115.2	53	96%
11	Washington	114.0	52	218%
12	**Michigan**	**112.8**	**52**	**139%**
13	Pennsylvania	112.3	51	135%
14	New Hampshire	111.7	51	95%
15	California	110.7	50	125%
16	South Dakota	110.5	50	149%
17	Oregon	109.4	50	172%
18	Wisconsin	107.2	48	106%
19	Florida	105.6	48	141%
20	Indiana	104.3	47	87%
21	Minnesota	104.0	47	124%
22	Tennessee	103.5	46	149%
23	Colorado	101.5	45	159%
24	Nevada	100.8	45	96%
25	Vermont	100.2	45	59%
26	Illinois	99.8	44	234%
27	Texas	99.5	44	193%
28	South Carolina	99.2	44	80%
29	Georgia	98.2	43	254%
30	Arizona	97.0	43	185%
31	Alabama	97.0	43	111%
32	North Carolina	96.5	42	67%
33	Wyoming	95.9	42	244%
34	Missouri	94.4	41	240%
35	Nebraska	93.5	41	193%
36	Hawaii	92.4	40	72%
37	Oklahoma	91.9	40	90%
38	Kansas	90.1	39	343%
39	West Virginia	88.8	38	88%
40	Iowa	88.4	38	122%
41	Montana	88.1	38	143%
42	Alaska	85.5	36	111%
43	Louisiana	85.1	36	116%
44	Maine	84.3	36	50%
45	Mississippi	84.0	35	88%
46	New Mexico	82.7	35	80%
47	Idaho	82.6	35	130%
48	Kentucky	79.7	33	105%
49	Arkansas	78.0	32	142%
50	Ohio	72.3	29	55%

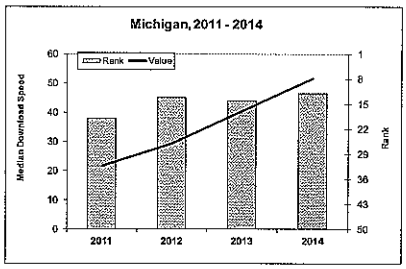
Average peak connenction speed in megabits per second, 2014

Fully benefiting from today's information highway is not only a matter of access and competitive ISP services but speed. Even though broadband coverage has reached most areas of the nation, states and regions vary considerably in quality of the service indicated by connectivity characteristics and speed. The above table lists the average peak connection speed in megabits per second in each state – provided annually by Akamai in their State of the Internet report.

Source: Akamai

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Average Connection Speed	Rank
Michigan	**51.6**	**12**
Wisconsin	48.5	18
Indiana	46.8	20
Illinois	44.3	26
Ohio	28.9	50



NEXT GENERATION INTERNET

Rank	State	Score	Number per 100,000 establ.	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*4.4*	*2.5%*
1	South Dakota	173.6	11.8	0.5%
2	Maryland	154.7	9.8	9.4%
3	North Dakota	147.1	8.9	-2.4%
4	Mississippi	143.2	8.5	26.5%
5	Rhode Island	129.8	7.1	1.2%
6	Massachusetts	124.2	6.5	-8.0%
7	Arkansas	121.4	6.2	1.1%
8	Alabama	120.8	6.1	1.5%
9	Utah	117.8	5.8	0.1%
10	Oregon	116.1	5.6	1.0%
11	Montana	115.7	5.6	0.9%
12	New Hampshire	113.8	5.4	1.1%
13	West Virginia	112.4	5.2	102.8%
14	Nevada	111.1	5.1	0.7%
15	Alaska	109.8	5.0	-0.7%
16	Wyoming	109.3	4.9	-0.5%
17	Missouri	107.8	4.8	1.8%
18	Vermont	107.4	4.7	1.2%
19	Idaho	107.4	4.7	2.5%
20	Virginia	107.4	4.7	-9.1%
21	New Mexico	105.9	4.6	0.8%
22	Delaware	102.0	4.1	-49.7%
23	Kansas	101.4	4.1	1.0%
24	Ohio	100.6	4.0	1.2%
25	Colorado	100.5	4.0	0.7%
26	Louisiana	99.5	3.9	0.1%
27	Tennessee	99.4	3.9	1.6%
28	New York	99.1	3.8	-0.4%
29	Iowa	98.3	3.7	0.9%
30	Pennsylvania	98.1	3.7	0.4%
31	North Carolina	98.1	3.7	1.4%
32	California	96.3	3.5	11.2%
33	Texas	95.3	3.4	0.6%
34	Oklahoma	94.5	3.3	0.3%
35	Kentucky	94.5	3.3	1.1%
36	Georgia	93.8	3.3	41.6%
37	Illinois	93.2	3.2	0.6%
38	Hawaii	93.0	3.2	1.5%
39	Arizona	92.0	3.1	34.9%
40	South Carolina	91.2	3.0	1.6%
41	Indiana	89.3	2.8	19.1%
42	Maine	86.6	2.5	1.1%
43	Washington	84.8	2.3	1.4%
44	Connecticut	84.5	2.3	1.4%
45	Wisconsin	83.6	2.2	1.1%
46	Nebraska	81.4	1.9	0.6%
47	**Michigan**	**80.4**	**1.8**	**-19.3%**
48	Florida	80.4	1.8	0.1%
49	Minnesota	76.1	1.4	0.6%
50	New Jersey	75.6	1.3	-24.3%

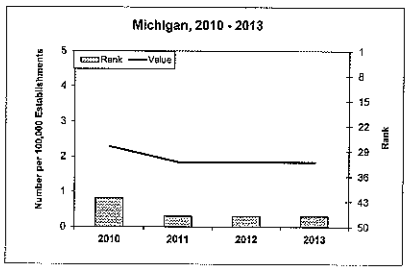
Number of Abilene network participants & connectors per 100,000 establishments, 2013

What broadband is to the dial-up modem, the Abilene network, or "Internet2," is to broadband. With a transmission speed that is magnitudes beyond anything available to the average consumer or firm, universities and private research labs use it to conduct complex joint research projects. The availability and use of the network hints at future competitiveness in the information-technology arena. The above table lists the number of network participants and connectors relative to establishments.

Source: Abilene Network

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Number per 100,000 Establ.	Rank
Ohio	4.0	24
Illinois	3.2	37
Indiana	2.8	41
Wisconsin	2.2	45
Michigan	**1.8**	**47**



RURAL INTERNET ACCESS

Rank	State	Score	Percent	Change, 2009-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*68%*	*14.7%*
1	New Hampshire	116.8	80%	6.7%
1	Oregon	116.8	80%	15.9%
1	Washington	116.8	80%	3.9%
4	Idaho	115.4	79%	16.2%
4	New Jersey	115.4	79%	5.3%
6	Wyoming	114.0	78%	-2.5%
7	Montana	112.6	77%	11.6%
8	Utah	111.2	76%	16.9%
9	Colorado	109.8	75%	10.3%
10	North Dakota	107.0	73%	19.7%
11	California	105.6	72%	9.1%
11	Nebraska	105.6	72%	16.1%
11	South Dakota	105.6	72%	16.1%
11	Wisconsin	105.6	72%	7.5%
15	Iowa	104.2	71%	14.5%
16	Florida	102.8	70%	7.7%
16	Illinois	102.8	70%	14.8%
16	Minnesota	102.8	70%	7.7%
19	New York	101.4	69%	4.5%
20	Kansas	100.0	68%	6.3%
20	Maryland	100.0	68%	15.3%
22	**Michigan**	**98.6**	**67%**	**9.8%**
23	Georgia	97.2	66%	32.0%
23	North Carolina	97.2	66%	4.8%
23	Texas	97.2	66%	15.8%
26	Ohio	95.8	65%	18.2%
27	Arkansas	94.4	64%	14.3%
27	Virginia	94.4	64%	-4.5%
29	Indiana	93.0	63%	3.3%
29	Louisiana	93.0	63%	37.0%
29	Oklahoma	93.0	63%	10.5%
29	South Carolina	93.0	63%	37.0%
33	Missouri	91.6	62%	26.5%
34	Alabama	90.2	61%	17.3%
34	Kentucky	90.2	61%	27.1%
34	Tennessee	90.2	61%	29.8%
37	Pennsylvania	87.4	59%	22.9%
38	Mississippi	86.0	58%	23.4%
38	West Virginia	86.0	58%	4.9%
40	Arizona	81.8	55%	37.5%
40	New Mexico	81.8	55%	22.2%
(n/a)	Alaska	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Connecticut	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Delaware	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Hawaii	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Maine	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Massachusetts	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Nevada	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Rhode Island	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)
(n/a)	Vermont	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)

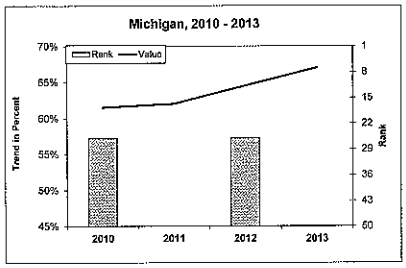
Percent of farms with Internet access, 2013

The percentage of farms with Internet access expresses a number of important factors about a state's digital infrastructure. In a parallel to rural electrification in the 1930s, chief among these factors are questions about the "last mile"—the extent to which reliable, cheap or convenient Internet access has reached rural areas—and the development of community-access portals in more rural areas. The above table shows the percentage of farms that use computers for Internet access, published every two years.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Percent of Farms	Rank
Wisconsin	72%	11
Illinois	70%	16
Michigan	**67%**	**22**
Ohio	65%	26
Indiana	63%	29



QUALITY OF LIFE (SENSE OF PLACE)

Quality of Life (or "Sense of Place") has been gaining increased attention from those responsible for economic development. Amenity value caught the attention of thoughtful professionals and public officials, particularly with the release of Richard Florida's 2002 book, "The Rise of the Creative Class." States, regions, and cities have become increasingly concerned about how to attract not just businesses, but individual entrepreneurs and young skilled workers in general who increasingly put emphasis on quality of life in their location decisions. Also, they will soon become very aware of the mobility of experienced, energetic retiring/semi-retiring baby boomers looking for places to call home that offer opportunities to continue to work, play, contribute to society, and make money. In short, amenity economics is back! Quality of life is a desirable attribute in its own right–pursuit of the good life, but it is increasingly important as a factor when attracting and retaining the "right" kinds of workers and companies to sustain future growth. In this way, good quality of life begets better quality of life.

Comprised of sub-drivers in Civic Energy and Harmony, Lifestyle and Play, Pocketbook Indicators, and Health and Safety, this driver seeks to measure the overall quality of life in each state. Quality of life often varies considerably within states. Consequently, future scores for this driver could be broken out by region.

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Illinois	***	***	***
Wisconsin	***	***	**
Michigan	**	**	**
Ohio	**	**	*
Indiana	*	**	*

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	Vermont	*****	*****	*****
2	South Dakota	*****	****	***
3	Massachusetts	*****	*****	*****
4	Iowa	*****	****	****
5	Minnesota	****	****	****
6	Montana	****	****	****
7	Maryland	****	****	****
8	Wyoming	****	***	****
9	Nebraska	****	****	***
10	Virginia	****	****	****
11	New Hampshire	****	****	***
12	Florida	***	***	***
13	North Dakota	***	***	****
14	Pennsylvania	***	****	****
15	Alaska	***	***	***
16	Delaware	***	***	***
17	New Jersey	***	****	***
18	Kansas	***	***	***
19	Rhode Island	***	***	***
20	Illinois	***	***	***
21	Connecticut	***	***	***
22	Missouri	***	***	***
23	Colorado	***	***	***
24	Utah	***	***	**
25	New York	***	***	**
26	Oregon	***	***	**
27	Washington	***	***	***
28	Maine	***	***	**
29	Wisconsin	***	***	**
30	North Carolina	***	***	**
31	Idaho	**	**	**
32	Louisiana	**	***	**
33	**Michigan**	**	**	**
34	Hawaii	**	**	**
35	West Virginia	**	**	**
36	Tennessee	**	**	**
37	Kentucky	**	**	**
38	Ohio	**	**	*
39	Oklahoma	**	**	**
40	California	**	**	**
41	Arkansas	**	*	*
42	Alabama	**	**	**
43	South Carolina	**	**	*
44	Mississippi	*	**	*
45	Indiana	*	**	*
46	Georgia	*	**	*
47	Arizona	*	*	*
48	New Mexico	*	**	*
49	Texas	*	*	*
50	Nevada	*	*	*

CIVIC ENERGY AND HARMONY

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Illinois	***	****	***
Wisconsin	**	****	***
Michigan	**	**	***
Ohio	*	**	**
Kentucky	*	**	*

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	Maryland	*****	*****	*****
2	Vermont	****	*****	****
3	New Hampshire	****	*****	****
4	Colorado	****	****	****
5	Massachusetts	****	*****	*****
6	Connecticut	****	****	****
7	Minnesota	****	*****	****
8	Iowa	****	****	****
9	Utah	****	***	***
10	Oregon	****	****	***
11	Rhode Island	****	***	***
12	Virginia	****	****	****
13	Montana	***	****	****
14	New York	***	****	***
15	Washington	***	***	****
16	Illinois	***	****	***
17	Kansas	***	****	***
18	Georgia	***	****	***
19	Alaska	***	***	***
20	Wyoming	***	***	****
21	Nebraska	***	***	**
22	New Jersey	***	***	**
23	South Dakota	***	***	**
24	California	***	***	***
25	North Carolina	***	***	***
26	Maine	***	***	***
27	Delaware	**	****	***
28	Pennsylvania	**	***	***
29	Missouri	**	***	**
30	Wisconsin	**	****	***
31	Texas	**	**	**
32	Louisiana	**	**	**
33	Oklahoma	**	***	**
34	Florida	**	***	***
35	North Dakota	**	**	***
36	Tennessee	**	**	**
37	**Michigan**	**	**	***
38	Idaho	**	**	**
39	Arizona	**	**	**
40	Arkansas	**	**	**
41	Hawaii	*	*	*
42	South Carolina	*	**	**
43	Ohio	*	**	**
44	Alabama	*	**	**
45	West Virginia	*	**	**
46	Mississippi	*	**	*
47	Indiana	*	**	**
48	New Mexico	*	***	**
49	Nevada	*	*	*
50	Kentucky	*	**	*

CHARITABLE GIVING

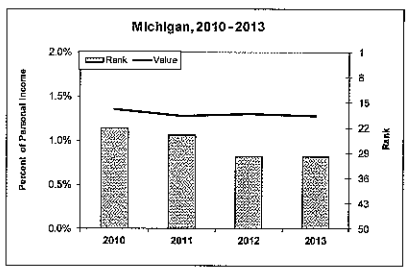
Rank	State	Score	Percent	Change, 2010-2013 (%)
	50-State Average		*1.33%*	*-0.5%*
1	Utah	199.5	3.07%	-1.7%
2	Wyoming	140.2	2.03%	0.1%
3	Georgia	137.5	1.99%	5.6%
4	Alabama	123.3	1.74%	0.1%
5	New York	119.9	1.68%	8.2%
6	Maryland	119.5	1.67%	0.6%
7	South Carolina	116.9	1.63%	-1.5%
8	Idaho	114.9	1.59%	0.3%
9	Mississippi	111.9	1.54%	0.4%
10	North Carolina	111.7	1.54%	-1.2%
11	Oklahoma	111.0	1.52%	1.3%
12	Connecticut	108.3	1.48%	1.7%
13	California	106.5	1.45%	7.6%
14	Tennessee	106.2	1.44%	-7.7%
15	Oregon	106.0	1.44%	3.4%
16	Texas	104.6	1.41%	5.4%
17	Kansas	104.0	1.40%	5.1%
18	Virginia	103.9	1.40%	-4.0%
19	Montana	103.1	1.39%	-3.5%
20	Arkansas	102.1	1.37%	-4.3%
21	Nevada	101.0	1.35%	11.4%
22	Massachusetts	100.5	1.34%	6.6%
23	Colorado	100.2	1.34%	-7.4%
24	Florida	100.2	1.34%	5.1%
25	South Dakota	100.0	1.33%	9.7%
26	Minnesota	100.0	1.33%	-2.3%
27	Washington	99.8	1.33%	6.1%
28	Missouri	98.5	1.31%	1.0%
29	Illinois	98.4	1.30%	2.0%
30	**Michigan**	**96.9**	**1.28%**	**-5.5%**
31	Nebraska	96.7	1.27%	-9.5%
32	Arizona	95.3	1.25%	0.5%
33	Kentucky	92.2	1.20%	-6.7%
34	Indiana	91.4	1.18%	-3.9%
35	Delaware	89.4	1.15%	7.5%
36	Louisiana	88.4	1.13%	1.4%
37	Wisconsin	87.6	1.12%	-1.9%
38	New Jersey	87.6	1.12%	-1.1%
39	Iowa	87.2	1.11%	-2.8%
40	Pennsylvania	85.5	1.08%	-1.1%
41	Ohio	84.8	1.07%	-6.5%
42	New Mexico	82.3	1.02%	-1.0%
43	Hawaii	79.5	0.98%	-0.1%
44	Vermont	78.2	0.95%	6.2%
45	Rhode Island	77.2	0.93%	-3.7%
46	New Hampshire	75.7	0.91%	4.9%
47	North Dakota	71.8	0.84%	0.5%
48	Maine	71.1	0.83%	-5.9%
49	Alaska	71.0	0.83%	-11.2%
50	West Virginia	65.4	0.73%	-7.3%

Itemized contributions as percent of personal income, 2013

The contributions of each resident to charitable causes are a sign of community involvement and the tie of the residents to their home state. Although charitable deductions on federal income tax returns do not indicate the location of the use of those funds, they provide a general sense of a state's civic participation. The above table shows the amount of itemized charitable deductions as a percent of the state's personal income.
Source: Internal Revenue Service

Midwest Performance, 2013

State	Percent of Personal Income	Rank
Illinois	1.3%	29
Michigan	**1.3%**	**30**
Indiana	1.2%	34
Wisconsin	1.1%	37
Ohio	1.1%	41



VOTER TURNOUT

Rank	State	Score	Percent	Change, 2010-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*39.4%*	*-10.0%*
1	Maine	132.0	58.0%	4.5%
2	Wisconsin	129.4	56.5%	9.3%
3	Alaska	124.7	53.8%	3.7%
4	Colorado	124.0	53.4%	6.8%
5	Oregon	119.9	51.0%	2.5%
6	Minnesota	118.5	50.2%	9.5%
7	Iowa	117.6	49.7%	-1.2%
8	New Hampshire	114.0	47.6%	5.3%
9	Montana	112.6	46.8%	-2.1%
10	South Dakota	108.6	44.5%	-15.7%
11	Massachusetts	107.7	44.0%	-8.3%
11	Kentucky	107.7	44.0%	3.8%
13	North Dakota	107.4	43.8%	-8.9%
13	Louisiana	107.4	43.8%	12.9%
15	**Michigan**	**105.5**	**42.7%**	**-3.6%**
15	Florida	105.5	42.7%	1.2%
17	Kansas	105.1	42.5%	1.2%
18	Connecticut	104.8	42.3%	-8.0%
19	Rhode Island	103.6	41.6%	-8.2%
20	Maryland	103.4	41.5%	-11.9%
21	Washington	102.9	41.2%	-22.4%
22	North Carolina	102.3	40.9%	4.1%
23	Nebraska	101.8	40.6%	5.7%
24	Illinois	101.5	40.4%	-3.3%
25	Arkansas	100.8	40.0%	6.4%
26	Idaho	99.2	39.1%	-9.1%
27	Vermont	98.7	38.8%	-20.7%
28	Wyoming	98.5	38.7%	-16.6%
29	Georgia	97.5	38.1%	-2.6%
30	Virginia	94.7	36.5%	5.2%
31	Hawaii	94.2	36.2%	-11.9%
32	Pennsylvania	93.8	36.0%	-13.7%
33	New Mexico	93.3	35.7%	-17.2%
34	Ohio	92.3	35.1%	-21.3%
35	South Carolina	91.8	34.8%	-12.6%
36	Delaware	91.1	34.4%	-29.4%
37	Arizona	89.3	33.4%	-16.3%
38	Alabama	88.5	32.9%	-23.8%
39	Missouri	86.6	31.8%	-27.4%
40	West Virginia	85.5	31.2%	-16.6%
41	New Jersey	85.3	31.1%	-14.8%
42	California	83.4	30.0%	-32.0%
43	Oklahoma	83.1	29.8%	-23.6%
44	Utah	82.7	29.6%	-15.2%
45	Nevada	81.7	29.0%	-31.9%
46	Mississippi	81.5	28.9%	-21.9%
47	Tennessee	81.0	28.6%	-16.9%
48	Texas	80.5	28.3%	-12.4%
49	New York	80.3	28.2%	-19.2%
50	Indiana	79.6	27.8%	-25.5%

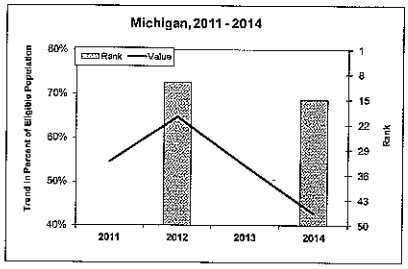
Percent of eligible voters' turnout at general elections, 2014

High voter turnout indicates that the residents take an interest in the development of the state, and is the key to a responsive government. The above table shows the average percent of the eligible population that voted in general elections for the highest office.

Source: George Mason University

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent of Eligible Population	Rank
Wisconsin	56.5%	2
Michigan	**42.7%**	**15**
Illinois	40.4%	24
Ohio	35.1%	34
Indiana	27.8%	50



GENDER EQUITY

Rank	State	Score	Percent	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*41.6%*	*2.0%*
1	Maryland	133.1	50.9%	5.5%
2	Connecticut	132.1	50.6%	11.3%
3	Massachusetts	128.2	49.5%	3.4%
4	Colorado	123.7	48.3%	5.2%
5	Virginia	123.4	48.2%	5.3%
6	Washington	118.0	46.8%	9.3%
7	Vermont	118.0	46.8%	1.4%
8	Minnesota	117.4	46.6%	5.2%
9	New Jersey	116.5	46.3%	8.8%
10	New York	114.6	45.8%	4.0%
11	New Hampshire	114.5	45.8%	-4.9%
12	Arizona	112.3	45.2%	9.7%
13	Iowa	105.4	43.3%	17.4%
14	Utah	105.3	43.3%	19.1%
15	Rhode Island	105.3	43.3%	2.5%
16	Maine	105.1	43.2%	4.8%
17	Alaska	104.8	43.2%	2.2%
18	Missouri	103.5	42.8%	9.9%
19	California	103.0	42.7%	3.3%
20	North Carolina	102.9	42.6%	-1.7%
21	Illinois	102.8	42.6%	5.6%
22	West Virginia	102.7	42.6%	1.7%
23	South Dakota	102.6	42.6%	10.2%
24	Tennessee	102.0	42.4%	7.3%
25	Nebraska	100.2	41.9%	3.0%
26	Georgia	99.8	41.8%	3.5%
27	Kansas	99.6	41.8%	-3.3%
28	Oregon	96.8	41.0%	-10.1%
29	Oklahoma	94.9	40.5%	2.3%
30	Pennsylvania	94.8	40.5%	-1.8%
31	Texas	94.4	40.4%	4.0%
32	Delaware	93.8	40.2%	1.7%
33	North Dakota	93.2	40.0%	-4.0%
34	Ohio	91.7	39.6%	6.4%
35	Louisiana	91.7	39.6%	-1.2%
36	**Michigan**	**91.0**	**39.4%**	**2.5%**
37	New Mexico	90.3	39.2%	-11.0%
38	Florida	90.2	39.2%	-1.7%
39	Wisconsin	89.0	38.9%	-4.1%
40	Montana	85.7	38.0%	-2.1%
41	Mississippi	84.5	37.7%	3.5%
42	South Carolina	80.2	36.5%	-5.4%
43	Idaho	79.9	36.4%	6.3%
44	Nevada	79.1	36.2%	16.5%
45	Wyoming	78.9	36.1%	-6.9%
46	Hawaii	77.0	35.6%	1.4%
47	Arkansas	75.3	35.2%	-2.5%
48	Indiana	73.9	34.8%	-7.7%
49	Kentucky	72.9	34.5%	-15.0%
50	Alabama	61.7	31.5%	-22.4%

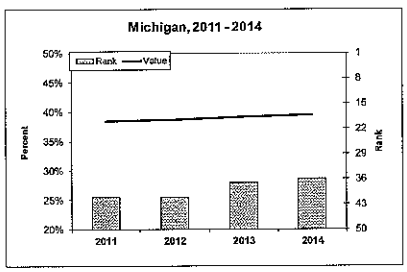
Percent of female labor force in "top jobs," 2014

Increasingly, there is a preference for diverse business environments, especially among the young and highly educated workers. Race and gender equity is not only desirable because it is fair and just; workplaces that demonstrate a commitment to and opportunities for career advancement of women and minorities are essential to economic competitiveness. The above table shows the percentage of the women in managerial, business, and financial, as well as professional and related occupations.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent	Rank
Illinois	42.6%	21
Ohio	39.6%	34
Michigan	**39.4%**	**36**
Wisconsin	38.9%	39
Indiana	34.8%	48



RACIAL/ETHNIC EQUITY

Rank	State	Score	Percent	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*32.4%*	*1.2%*
1	New Hampshire	143.7	52.0%	17.1%
2	Massachusetts	131.6	46.1%	2.7%
3	Maryland	127.9	44.4%	4.8%
4	California	127.6	44.2%	7.4%
5	Oregon	126.9	43.9%	12.3%
6	Washington	126.7	43.7%	23.7%
7	Vermont	122.1	41.6%	14.3%
8	New Jersey	120.6	40.8%	-4.4%
9	Illinois	118.4	39.8%	11.2%
10	Texas	118.1	39.6%	5.5%
11	Arizona	116.1	38.7%	8.5%
12	Utah	115.6	38.4%	26.4%
13	Connecticut	112.1	36.7%	-13.0%
14	Nebraska	111.9	36.7%	41.7%
15	Rhode Island	110.6	36.0%	26.1%
16	Kansas	110.5	36.0%	-0.5%
17	Virginia	110.3	35.9%	2.9%
18	Missouri	109.7	35.6%	24.4%
19	New York	109.2	35.4%	6.1%
20	Iowa	107.8	34.7%	3.1%
21	Georgia	106.8	34.2%	11.6%
22	Minnesota	106.7	34.1%	-0.5%
23	Colorado	101.6	31.7%	-13.7%
24	North Dakota	100.4	31.1%	14.1%
25	Pennsylvania	100.1	31.0%	-3.7%
26	Tennessee	99.9	30.9%	22.3%
27	North Carolina	99.8	30.8%	-7.3%
28	Ohio	99.6	30.7%	8.9%
29	Hawaii	99.5	30.7%	7.1%
30	Oklahoma	98.9	30.4%	-1.1%
31	Delaware	98.6	30.3%	-11.7%
32	Arkansas	97.0	29.5%	-1.0%
33	Kentucky	96.8	29.4%	10.9%
34	**Michigan**	**96.3**	**29.1%**	**-18.8%**
35	Alaska	95.9	28.9%	12.3%
36	Louisiana	93.8	27.9%	8.5%
37	West Virginia	91.4	26.8%	-11.7%
38	South Dakota	90.5	26.4%	-6.9%
39	Florida	90.5	26.3%	-13.9%
40	Nevada	89.8	26.0%	12.0%
41	Montana	89.5	25.8%	-2.9%
42	Indiana	88.0	25.1%	-20.4%
43	Idaho	87.7	25.0%	-11.0%
44	Alabama	86.0	24.2%	-3.0%
45	Maine	82.7	22.6%	-36.8%
46	Wisconsin	81.4	21.9%	-22.4%
47	New Mexico	80.9	21.7%	-32.1%
48	Mississippi	77.5	20.1%	-0.3%
49	South Carolina	76.5	19.6%	-9.8%
50	Wyoming	74.4	18.6%	-39.6%

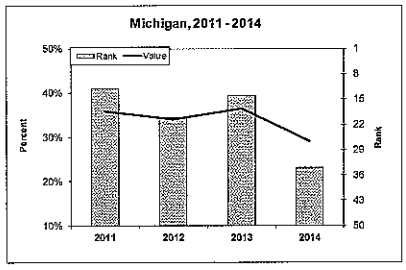
Percent of non-white labor force in "top jobs," 2014

This metric captures the same information as women in top jobs on the preceding page, except it measures the foothold of racial minorities at the top of the career ladder. The above table shows the percentage of non-white employees who are in managerial, business, and financial, as well as professional and related occupations.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent	Rank
Illinois	39.8%	9
Ohio	30.7%	28
Michigan	**29.1%**	**34**
Indiana	25.1%	42
Wisconsin	21.9%	46



HATE CRIMES

Rank	State	Score	Incidents per 100,000 residents	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*1.84*	*-12.9%*
1	Wyoming	116.3	0.00	100.0%
2	Mississippi	115.5	0.07	-44.5%
3	Maryland	113.5	0.27	-68.2%
4	Arkansas	113.1	0.30	-23.4%
5	Florida	112.8	0.33	-49.4%
6	Louisiana	112.8	0.33	62.8%
7	Iowa	112.4	0.37	-28.4%
8	Rhode Island	112.3	0.38	-80.1%
9	Pennsylvania	112.1	0.40	-5.8%
10	Georgia	111.0	0.50	152.8%
11	Texas	110.6	0.54	-9.2%
12	Alaska	107.6	0.82	-68.8%
13	Indiana	107.6	0.82	-69.6%
14	Nevada	107.3	0.85	-68.7%
15	Oklahoma	107.2	0.85	11.2%
16	Illinois	106.7	0.91	30.8%
17	Wisconsin	106.6	0.91	-32.2%
18	South Carolina	105.5	1.02	-64.8%
19	New Hampshire	104.3	1.13	-39.5%
20	Alabama	104.2	1.13	-68.8%
21	Missouri	102.9	1.25	-35.7%
22	Delaware	101.5	1.39	-16.0%
23	North Carolina	101.3	1.41	21.4%
24	Virginia	101.2	1.42	-20.4%
25	Idaho	100.0	1.53	-26.6%
26	West Virginia	99.5	1.58	48.1%
27	Oregon	98.2	1.70	-67.6%
28	Utah	98.1	1.71	-30.3%
29	New Mexico	97.0	1.81	-37.0%
30	Colorado	96.9	1.82	-51.1%
31	Minnesota	96.5	1.85	50.0%
32	California	95.5	1.96	-29.1%
33	Maine	93.9	2.11	-49.2%
34	South Dakota	91.6	2.32	-19.3%
35	Vermont	90.8	2.39	111.9%
36	Kansas	88.9	2.57	-7.0%
37	Nebraska	87.9	2.67	9.5%
38	New York	86.7	2.77	-1.6%
39	Tennessee	84.6	2.98	32.3%
40	Montana	84.1	3.02	29.9%
41	**Michigan**	**82.2**	**3.20**	**-11.6%**
42	Connecticut	77.5	3.64	-6.8%
43	Kentucky	76.7	3.72	-14.1%
44	New Jersey	76.2	3.76	-34.7%
45	Arizona	72.4	4.12	33.5%
46	Ohio	72.1	4.15	79.8%
47	Washington	69.7	4.37	39.9%
48	North Dakota	58.5	5.42	33.8%
49	Massachusetts	54.6	5.78	0.2%
(n/a)	New Jersey	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)

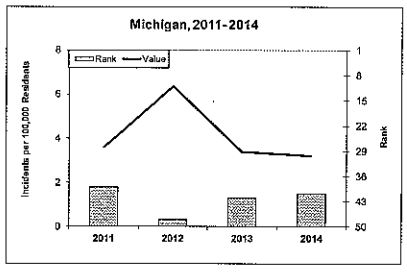
Number of reported hate-crime incidents / 100,000 covered residents, 2014

Hate crimes and similar behavior indicate that there are social tensions between groups of different origin and values. A lower level of community cohesion will diminish the attractiveness of a state, especially in today's economy with an increasing influx of immigrants and the importance of alternative lifestyles. The above table shows the number of reported incidents that were motivated in whole or in part by a bias against the victim's perceived race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or disability.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Incidents per 100,000 Residents	Rank
Indiana	0.82	13
Illinois	0.91	16
Wisconsin	0.91	17
Michigan	**3.20**	**41**
Ohio	4.15	46



GENERATIONAL CREATIVE CLASS

Rank	State	Score	Share of Labor Force	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*17.8%*	*13.2%*
1	Massachusetts	148.0	27.0%	24.4%
2	New Jersey	136.9	24.7%	32.4%
3	New York	134.2	24.1%	14.9%
4	Connecticut	131.2	23.4%	19.9%
5	Maryland	130.5	23.3%	21.8%
6	Colorado	130.4	23.2%	6.5%
7	Vermont	129.6	23.1%	29.4%
8	Washington	128.4	22.8%	31.1%
9	Kansas	126.6	22.4%	19.1%
10	New Hampshire	119.6	20.9%	6.6%
11	Minnesota	118.8	20.8%	13.5%
12	Virginia	117.3	20.4%	4.6%
13	Rhode Island	116.8	20.3%	17.8%
14	Illinois	115.7	20.1%	13.8%
15	Montana	113.3	19.6%	15.6%
16	Hawaii	111.2	19.1%	11.0%
17	Oregon	109.6	18.8%	13.3%
18	Alaska	109.1	18.7%	34.0%
19	California	108.4	18.5%	9.4%
20	Pennsylvania	108.3	18.5%	16.7%
21	Delaware	107.4	18.3%	17.2%
22	North Dakota	107.3	18.3%	10.8%
23	Louisiana	107.3	18.3%	25.0%
24	Nebraska	105.0	17.8%	12.1%
25	Tennessee	100.2	16.8%	13.9%
26	**Michigan**	**99.8**	**16.7%**	**20.6%**
27	Texas	98.6	16.4%	13.0%
28	Arizona	98.3	16.4%	0.0%
29	Maine	97.5	16.2%	0.8%
30	Georgia	97.1	16.1%	6.7%
31	Utah	96.0	15.9%	3.3%
32	Florida	95.6	15.8%	1.6%
33	West Virginia	95.0	15.7%	17.3%
34	North Carolina	94.8	15.6%	10.5%
35	Ohio	94.8	15.6%	23.9%
36	Oklahoma	94.7	15.6%	14.1%
37	Iowa	93.4	15.3%	10.0%
38	South Dakota	92.7	15.2%	2.7%
39	Wisconsin	92.3	15.1%	2.3%
40	Idaho	90.1	14.6%	26.9%
41	Nevada	89.5	14.5%	28.6%
42	Alabama	88.8	14.3%	20.6%
43	New Mexico	88.6	14.3%	-12.1%
44	Indiana	88.6	14.3%	8.2%
45	Wyoming	88.3	14.2%	22.6%
46	Missouri	88.2	14.2%	8.3%
47	South Carolina	85.7	13.7%	-0.2%
48	Kentucky	82.3	12.9%	-4.9%
49	Arkansas	79.9	12.4%	-1.2%
50	Mississippi	78.1	12.0%	0.4%

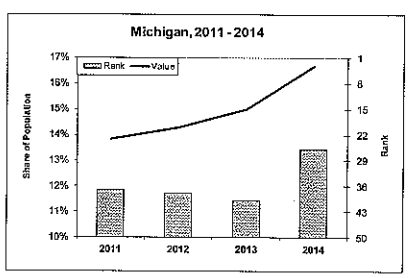
Percent of labor force age 16-34 & 55+ years old with a bachelor's degree or higher, 2014

Creativity is evident at all age levels. Most notably, a new group of highly talented experienced workers is emerging as a byproduct of today's 'longevity revolution' – the 'third age' productive years of 55-79. This metric gets at the breadth of talent of a state by combining bachelor degree attainment at both ends of the age spectrum: 16-34 and 55+.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Share of Labor Force	Rank
Illinois	20.1%	14
Michigan	**16.7%**	**26**
Ohio	15.6%	35
Wisconsin	15.1%	39
Indiana	14.3%	44



NUMBER OF NONPROFITS

Rank	State	Score	Nonprofits per 100,000 residents	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*532*	*-8.0%*
1	Montana	156.9	953	-7.1%
2	Vermont	149.7	897	-9.0%
3	Iowa	146.6	872	-10.2%
4	Wyoming	134.6	777	-3.9%
5	Rhode Island	132.0	756	-14.2%
6	North Dakota	130.3	743	-17.5%
7	South Dakota	129.3	735	-14.8%
8	Alaska	122.1	677	-1.5%
9	Maine	120.2	663	-7.6%
10	Nebraska	119.2	655	-10.9%
11	Delaware	117.5	641	-19.7%
12	Minnesota	112.7	603	-9.7%
13	New Hampshire	111.1	590	-7.6%
14	Wisconsin	107.9	565	-12.4%
15	Oregon	107.1	559	-8.8%
16	Kansas	106.2	552	-9.2%
17	Missouri	105.6	547	-12.1%
18	Ohio	105.4	546	-6.6%
19	Connecticut	105.2	544	-7.2%
20	Indiana	104.0	535	-8.3%
21	Maryland	103.3	529	-4.0%
22	Massachusetts	103.0	527	-15.7%
23	Colorado	101.4	514	-8.8%
24	Hawaii	101.1	511	-8.0%
25	Pennsylvania	100.6	507	-11.6%
26	West Virginia	99.4	498	-10.8%
27	Illinois	99.2	496	-3.7%
28	New York	98.5	491	-7.5%
29	Virginia	97.7	484	-4.4%
30	Washington	97.4	482	-7.4%
31	South Carolina	97.0	479	1.0%
32	New Mexico	95.2	465	-3.4%
33	New Jersey	94.8	462	-10.1%
34	**Michigan**	**94.8**	**462**	**-6.7%**
35	Oklahoma	94.3	458	-7.8%
36	Idaho	94.0	455	-6.3%
37	Tennessee	93.3	449	-5.3%
38	North Carolina	92.8	446	-4.7%
39	Arkansas	91.0	432	-9.3%
40	Mississippi	89.1	416	-1.9%
41	Kentucky	87.6	404	-3.8%
42	Georgia	87.3	402	0.6%
43	Alabama	87.1	400	-5.7%
44	California	86.8	398	-7.8%
45	Louisiana	85.6	389	3.3%
46	Florida	84.4	379	-7.1%
47	Texas	84.1	377	-2.8%
48	Arizona	76.2	314	-12.0%
49	Utah	72.6	285	-17.8%
50	Nevada	72.2	283	-6.2%

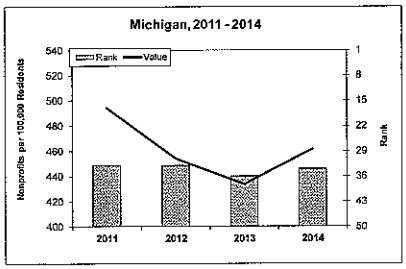
Number of nonprofit organizations per 100,000 residents, 2014

Nonprofit organizations such as charities are mobilizers of public participation in the development of the community, and reflect the strength of the social network that supports the economy. The above table gives the number of nonprofit organizations per state per 100,000 residents.

Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Nonprofits per 100,000 Residents	Rank
Wisconsin	565	14
Ohio	546	18
Indiana	535	20
Illinois	496	27
Michigan	**462**	**34**



LIFESTYLE AND PLAY

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Illinois	***	***	***
Michigan	**	**	**
Wisconsin	**	**	**
Ohio	**	**	*
Indiana	*	*	*

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	New York	*****	*****	*****
2	Hawaii	*****	*****	*****
3	Massachusetts	*****	*****	*****
4	Florida	*****	*****	****
5	Alaska	*****	*****	****
6	Vermont	****	*****	*****
7	New Jersey	****	*****	*****
8	California	****	****	****
9	Pennsylvania	****	****	****
10	Montana	****	****	****
11	Maryland	****	****	***
12	Rhode Island	****	****	****
13	Washington	***	****	***
14	Virginia	***	***	****
15	Nevada	***	***	***
16	South Dakota	***	***	***
17	Illinois	***	***	***
18	Connecticut	***	***	***
19	Minnesota	***	***	***
20	Iowa	***	***	***
21	Oregon	***	***	***
22	Delaware	***	**	**
23	Maine	***	***	**
24	Missouri	**	***	****
25	Wyoming	**	***	***
26	Colorado	**	**	**
27	Nebraska	**	**	**
28	New Hampshire	**	**	**
29	Utah	**	**	**
30	Idaho	**	**	**
31	North Carolina	**	**	**
32	Louisiana	**	***	**
33	Arizona	**	**	**
34	Kentucky	**	**	**
35	**Michigan**	**	**	**
36	North Dakota	**	**	**
37	Wisconsin	**	**	**
38	Tennessee	**	**	**
39	Ohio	**	**	*
40	West Virginia	**	**	**
41	South Carolina	**	**	**
42	Arkansas	**	**	*
43	Kansas	*	**	*
44	New Mexico	*	*	*
45	Alabama	*	*	*
46	Indiana	*	*	*
47	Georgia	*	*	*
48	Mississippi	*	*	*
49	Oklahoma	*	*	*
50	Texas	*	*	*

TIME TO WORK

Rank	State	Score	Average Minutes	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*23.9*	*1.0%*
1	South Dakota	133.4	16.8	-0.6%
2	North Dakota	129.5	17.6	4.3%
3	Wyoming	127.3	18.1	0.0%
3	Montana	127.3	18.1	-0.5%
5	Nebraska	126.6	18.2	0.7%
6	Iowa	123.8	18.8	0.2%
7	Alaska	122.9	19.0	3.4%
8	Kansas	122.6	19.1	1.1%
9	Idaho	117.4	20.2	2.5%
10	Oklahoma	112.5	21.2	0.6%
11	Arkansas	111.2	21.5	0.9%
12	New Mexico	110.9	21.6	0.8%
13	Utah	110.8	21.6	0.0%
14	Wisconsin	109.2	21.9	0.2%
15	Vermont	106.2	22.6	3.0%
16	Kentucky	105.1	22.8	-0.4%
17	Oregon	104.8	22.9	1.6%
18	Minnesota	103.7	23.1	0.4%
19	Missouri	103.5	23.1	0.1%
20	Ohio	103.2	23.2	0.4%
21	Indiana	102.6	23.3	-0.7%
22	Maine	102.0	23.5	0.3%
23	South Carolina	100.6	23.8	0.7%
24	North Carolina	100.2	23.8	1.9%
24	Nevada	100.2	23.8	-1.1%
26	Mississippi	99.8	23.9	0.1%
27	**Michigan**	**99.0**	**24.1**	**0.0%**
28	Rhode Island	98.8	24.1	3.1%
29	Alabama	97.9	24.3	1.8%
30	Tennessee	97.2	24.5	1.1%
31	Arizona	96.5	24.6	-0.7%
32	Colorado	96.0	24.7	1.0%
33	Connecticut	93.6	25.2	0.9%
34	Louisiana	93.5	25.3	3.1%
34	Delaware	93.5	25.3	-0.1%
36	Texas	92.5	25.5	2.7%
37	West Virginia	92.1	25.6	-0.1%
38	Pennsylvania	89.2	26.2	1.0%
39	Florida	88.9	26.2	1.7%
40	Washington	88.8	26.3	3.0%
41	New Hampshire	86.7	26.7	-0.7%
42	Hawaii	85.8	26.9	4.7%
43	Georgia	84.5	27.2	0.2%
44	California	81.4	27.8	2.7%
45	Virginia	81.1	27.9	0.7%
46	Illinois	79.6	28.2	0.0%
47	Massachusetts	77.9	28.6	2.0%
48	New Jersey	66.9	30.9	1.3%
49	New York	60.9	32.2	2.1%
50	Maryland	60.6	32.2	0.1%

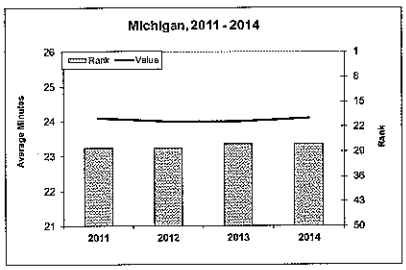
Average travel time to work of workers 16 years and over who did not work at home, 2014

Striking work–life balance has become of increased concern to workers today. Take-home work, via mobile devices, exacerbates demands from the workplace. One solution is to reduce commute time. States with less than average travel time to work are considered to have higher quality of life.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Average Minutes	Rank
Wisconsin	21.9	14
Ohio	23.2	20
Indiana	23.3	21
Michigan	**24.1**	**27**
Illinois	28.2	46



TRANSIT USE

Rank	State	Score	Percent of Workers	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*2.9%*	*-0.2%*
1	New York	250.0	27.3%	2.8%
2	New Jersey	216.1	10.6%	-1.6%
3	Massachusetts	200.4	9.4%	9.8%
4	Maryland	192.3	8.7%	-2.1%
5	Illinois	191.6	8.7%	-0.2%
6	Hawaii	162.2	6.3%	11.9%
7	Washington	157.1	5.9%	7.7%
8	Pennsylvania	148.4	5.2%	4.5%
9	California	144.8	4.9%	4.4%
10	Connecticut	140.7	4.6%	6.8%
11	Virginia	137.7	4.4%	-0.7%
12	Oregon	132.0	3.9%	-2.6%
13	Nevada	123.4	3.2%	-0.5%
14	Minnesota	123.0	3.2%	2.3%
15	Colorado	120.5	3.0%	6.8%
16	Delaware	119.2	2.9%	-6.4%
17	Rhode Island	114.6	2.5%	-13.1%
18	Utah	111.0	2.2%	1.2%
19	Georgia	105.3	1.8%	-2.8%
20	Florida	104.8	1.7%	0.8%
21	Arizona	104.8	1.7%	6.5%
22	Wisconsin	102.3	1.5%	6.0%
23	Alaska	101.6	1.5%	-16.9%
24	Wyoming	101.1	1.4%	-1.4%
25	Texas	100.3	1.4%	3.7%
26	Ohio	99.7	1.3%	-2.1%
27	Missouri	98.5	1.2%	4.7%
28	**Michigan**	**97.4**	**1.2%**	**2.4%**
29	New Mexico	96.7	1.1%	20.7%
30	Louisiana	96.0	1.0%	5.3%
31	Vermont	94.9	0.9%	-18.3%
32	North Carolina	94.4	0.9%	1.4%
33	Kentucky	94.4	0.9%	-9.5%
34	Indiana	94.3	0.9%	6.1%
35	Iowa	93.5	0.8%	-2.1%
36	Idaho	92.8	0.8%	5.3%
37	Montana	92.3	0.7%	-16.4%
38	New Hampshire	92.0	0.7%	10.9%
39	Tennessee	91.2	0.7%	16.2%
40	Maine	90.8	0.6%	-7.3%
41	Nebraska	90.2	0.6%	-9.4%
42	West Virginia	90.0	0.6%	-27.7%
43	South Carolina	89.5	0.5%	1.3%
44	Kansas	88.3	0.4%	36.4%
45	Oklahoma	87.6	0.4%	-5.0%
46	Arkansas	87.5	0.4%	-7.6%
47	South Dakota	87.4	0.4%	-39.3%
48	North Dakota	87.3	0.3%	17.9%
49	Alabama	87.3	0.3%	3.5%
50	Mississippi	87.2	0.3%	22.4%

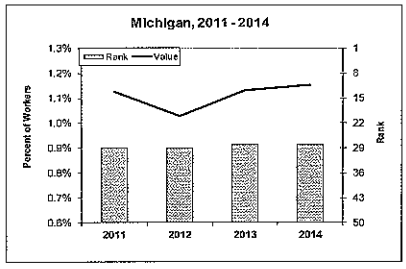
Percent of those earning 100% or more above federal poverty level that take public transportation to work, 2014

In the last half of the 20th century the landscape of U.S. cites was shaped by sprawl. The automobile became, and remains, the primary means for transport to work from the suburbs to office /industry centers. But now, after years of neglect, public transit is experiencing a resurgence, offering convenience, predictable travel time and energy efficiency, enhancing quality of life. This metric measures the percentage of those who are not working at home and take public transportation to work.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent of Workers	Rank
Illinois	8.7%	5
Wisconsin	1.5%	22
Ohio	1.3%	26
Michigan	**1.2%**	**28**
Indiana	0.9%	34



LEISURE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Score	Percent	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*2.52%*	*0.9%*
1	Hawaii	153.4	4.15%	3.4%
2	Florida	146.4	3.93%	0.1%
3	Montana	143.7	3.84%	0.4%
4	Nevada	131.2	3.45%	-3.0%
5	Delaware	130.4	3.42%	6.5%
6	Colorado	128.5	3.36%	-1.1%
7	Alaska	125.3	3.26%	-1.7%
8	New York	117.7	3.02%	6.3%
9	Maryland	116.0	2.96%	10.8%
10	New Hampshire	115.9	2.96%	-3.0%
11	California	113.7	2.89%	0.4%
12	Rhode Island	109.0	2.74%	7.2%
13	Washington	107.6	2.70%	-2.8%
14	Massachusetts	107.3	2.69%	5.7%
15	Utah	106.6	2.66%	0.9%
16	New Jersey	106.5	2.66%	4.4%
17	Arizona	104.8	2.60%	4.2%
18	Vermont	104.0	2.58%	0.4%
19	Missouri	103.4	2.56%	-0.4%
20	Idaho	103.2	2.56%	6.5%
21	Connecticut	103.0	2.55%	4.5%
22	Louisiana	102.9	2.55%	0.2%
23	Pennsylvania	100.8	2.48%	-2.0%
24	North Carolina	100.4	2.47%	-0.6%
25	Minnesota	100.0	2.45%	1.0%
26	South Dakota	100.0	2.45%	-2.9%
27	Maine	99.7	2.44%	0.3%
28	South Carolina	99.6	2.44%	-0.8%
29	Virginia	99.2	2.43%	2.3%
30	Oregon	96.4	2.34%	-1.2%
31	Illinois	96.3	2.33%	1.9%
32	New Mexico	96.0	2.33%	-0.3%
33	Ohio	94.7	2.28%	8.1%
34	Wyoming	94.1	2.27%	2.6%
35	Indiana	93.5	2.25%	-6.2%
36	Nebraska	93.5	2.25%	3.6%
37	Wisconsin	88.8	2.10%	0.1%
38	**Michigan**	**87.7**	**2.06%**	**-0.5%**
39	Kansas	86.1	2.01%	5.0%
40	Tennessee	85.9	2.00%	2.1%
41	Kentucky	85.4	1.99%	-0.5%
42	Iowa	84.9	1.97%	-8.7%
43	Texas	84.7	1.97%	1.9%
44	Georgia	84.1	1.95%	-0.4%
45	West Virginia	82.0	1.88%	1.4%
46	Mississippi	81.4	1.86%	-1.9%
47	Oklahoma	80.6	1.84%	-2.6%
48	Arkansas	77.7	1.74%	4.2%
49	Alabama	74.0	1.62%	-3.1%
50	North Dakota	71.9	1.56%	-6.9%

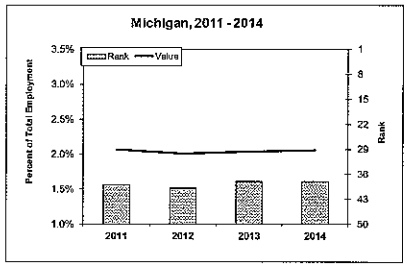
Employment in leisure-related industries as a percentage of all employment 2014

There is a growing body of literature on the lifestyle preferences of the young knowledge workers who drive economic growth in places like Silicon Valley, or the Research Triangle in North Carolina. The research concludes that these workers are attracted to arts, cultural, leisure, and sports offerings to a greater extent than the generations that preceded them. The table above shows the employment in industries related to arts, culture, leisure and sports activities as a percentage of all employment.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent of Total Employment	Rank
Illinois	2.3%	31
Ohio	2.3%	33
Indiana	2.2%	35
Wisconsin	2.1%	37
Michigan	**2.1%**	**38**



PARKLAND

Rank	State	Score	Acres per 10 sq. miles	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*13.4*	*0.2%*
1	Alaska	250.0	101.1	0.0%
2	Hawaii	212.1	60.3	0.1%
3	Florida	198.2	53.8	-0.1%
4	California	189.4	49.6	0.5%
5	Washington	150.5	31.1	0.3%
6	Arizona	148.0	30.0	0.0%
7	New Jersey	148.0	29.9	-52.9%
8	Nevada	134.6	23.6	0.0%
9	Utah	129.3	21.1	0.0%
10	Maryland	124.9	19.0	29.6%
11	**Michigan**	**118.3**	**15.9**	**0.1%**
12	Idaho	116.8	15.2	0.0%
13	Massachusetts	114.8	14.2	0.0%
14	Tennessee	112.3	13.1	3.8%
15	Wyoming	112.2	13.0	0.0%
16	Montana	111.8	12.8	0.0%
17	North Carolina	109.0	11.5	7.5%
18	Virginia	108.5	11.2	8.9%
19	New Hampshire	107.7	10.8	1.7%
20	Delaware	106.8	10.4	0.2%
21	Vermont	104.3	9.3	0.5%
22	Pennsylvania	104.2	9.2	9.1%
23	New York	103.1	8.7	0.2%
24	Rhode Island	102.7	8.5	1.8%
25	Minnesota	100.1	7.3	0.0%
26	Colorado	99.9	7.2	-12.0%
27	West Virginia	99.6	7.0	0.0%
28	Texas	99.0	6.8	-0.4%
29	Ohio	95.5	5.1	0.1%
30	South Dakota	95.1	4.9	1.7%
31	Connecticut	94.9	4.8	0.2%
32	New Mexico	94.8	4.8	0.0%
33	South Carolina	93.1	4.0	4.8%
34	Kentucky	93.0	3.9	0.2%
35	Maine	92.2	3.5	0.1%
36	Wisconsin	92.2	3.5	1.8%
37	Missouri	91.7	3.3	1.8%
38	Mississippi	90.5	2.7	0.0%
39	Oregon	90.5	2.7	1.8%
40	Georgia	90.1	2.5	0.0%
41	Arkansas	90.0	2.5	0.0%
42	Indiana	89.4	2.2	1.1%
43	Illinois	87.7	1.4	2.2%
44	Louisiana	87.7	1.4	-0.1%
45	Alabama	87.5	1.3	0.0%
46	North Dakota	87.4	1.3	0.0%
47	Oklahoma	87.1	1.1	0.0%
48	Nebraska	87.1	1.1	0.2%
49	Iowa	86.5	0.8	1.8%
50	Kansas	85.9	0.5	0.0%

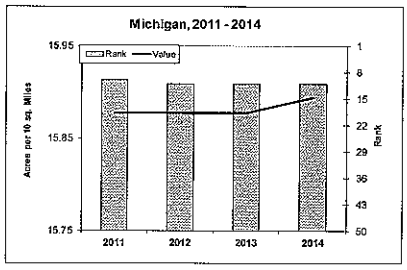
Acres of state and national parkland per 10 square miles of land, 2014

Access to the natural environment is a key component of quality of life. Young knowledge workers also report a strong attraction to natural amenities. The metric measures the acreage of national and state parkland in each state per 10 square miles of land. Please note that this data includes only land under the management of the National Park Service and thus excludes national forests.

Source: National Association of State Park Directors, National Park Service

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Acres per 10 sq. miles	Rank
Michigan	**15.9**	**11**
Ohio	5.1	29
Wisconsin	3.5	36
Indiana	2.2	42
Illinois	1.4	43



GOLF COURSES

Rank	State	Score	Courses per 100,000 residents	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*4.4*	*-2.5%*
1	Iowa	146.3	10.0	0.9%
2	North Dakota	142.5	9.5	-6.0%
3	South Dakota	139.8	9.1	-7.0%
4	Maine	133.8	8.3	-0.2%
5	Nebraska	127.0	7.4	4.1%
6	Montana	126.9	7.4	0.1%
7	Vermont	123.8	7.0	-6.4%
8	Wisconsin	120.4	6.6	-3.7%
9	Minnesota	119.6	6.5	-0.9%
10	New Hampshire	118.6	6.3	-6.2%
11	**Michigan**	**118.3**	**6.3**	**-3.0%**
12	South Carolina	111.7	5.4	-9.2%
13	Arkansas	111.3	5.4	-2.2%
14	Wyoming	109.6	5.1	0.5%
15	Ohio	108.7	5.0	-3.9%
16	Rhode Island	108.0	4.9	-2.2%
17	Massachusetts	105.7	4.6	-4.1%
18	Florida	105.7	4.6	-1.0%
19	Kansas	105.7	4.6	-4.7%
20	Indiana	104.6	4.5	-7.8%
21	Idaho	104.5	4.5	-3.1%
22	Pennsylvania	104.3	4.4	3.1%
23	North Carolina	101.1	4.0	-6.9%
24	Kentucky	101.1	4.0	-2.1%
25	Hawaii	100.6	3.9	0.7%
26	West Virginia	99.4	3.8	0.3%
27	Connecticut	99.4	3.8	2.1%
28	Missouri	98.8	3.7	-4.3%
29	Mississippi	97.8	3.6	-3.2%
30	Oregon	97.6	3.6	-5.3%
31	Illinois	97.3	3.5	1.9%
32	New York	96.2	3.4	-0.5%
33	Alabama	95.0	3.2	-2.2%
34	Washington	94.4	3.1	-4.7%
35	Delaware	93.4	3.0	18.1%
36	Georgia	93.1	3.0	-1.5%
37	Arizona	93.0	2.9	2.4%
38	Nevada	92.9	2.9	-5.4%
39	Tennessee	91.7	2.8	7.4%
40	Oklahoma	90.9	2.7	-6.9%
41	Colorado	90.6	2.6	7.7%
42	Virginia	90.4	2.6	-2.1%
43	New Jersey	90.0	2.5	-0.6%
44	Alaska	87.2	2.2	1.9%
45	Louisiana	87.1	2.2	-9.7%
46	Texas	86.6	2.1	1.7%
47	Maryland	85.4	1.9	4.1%
48	New Mexico	85.3	1.9	-0.3%
49	Utah	84.2	1.8	-2.5%
50	California	83.6	1.7	-4.6%

Number of golf courses and country clubs per 100,000 residents, 2014

Recreational resources are increasingly important to workers in the innovation economy. Golf courses and country clubs are an attractive asset to all age groups. The above table shows the proportion of golf courses and country club establishments relative to the number of residents.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAILS

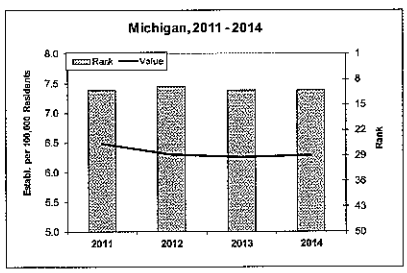
Rank	State	Score	Trail miles per 100,000 residents	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*10.0*	*25%*
1	Pennsylvania	188.3	44.8	5.4%
2	Massachusetts	159.7	32.5	52.3%
3	Alabama	151.9	29.2	25.3%
4	New York	148.1	27.5	41.3%
5	West Virginia	142.0	24.9	0.1%
6	Florida	133.9	21.4	27.0%
7	Maryland	132.6	20.9	0.0%
8	Connecticut	130.7	20.1	29.1%
9	New Jersey	128.2	19.0	0.0%
10	Kentucky	119.0	15.0	0.0%
11	Vermont	118.1	14.7	0.0%
12	Oregon	117.9	14.5	54.8%
13	Virginia	115.1	13.4	7.1%
14	Washington	112.9	12.4	4.4%
15	Rhode Island	111.9	12.0	0.0%
16	Delaware	109.8	11.0	483.8%
17	South Carolina	109.4	10.9	28.1%
18	North Carolina	108.1	10.3	5.7%
19	Georgia	106.9	9.8	125.1%
20	Wisconsin	106.7	9.7	116.7%
21	Illinois	104.5	8.8	3.0%
22	Minnesota	103.6	8.4	17.0%
23	Tennessee	103.5	8.3	17.4%
24	New Hampshire	100.3	7.0	1.0%
25	California	100.0	6.9	6.7%
26	Arkansas	100.0	6.9	0.0%
27	Missouri	99.7	6.7	5.3%
28	Iowa	99.4	6.6	8.8%
29	Idaho	99.2	6.5	0.0%
30	**Michigan**	**98.6**	**6.2**	**35.0%**
31	Indiana	97.7	5.9	1.5%
32	Hawaii	97.1	5.6	0.0%
33	Arizona	94.1	4.3	1.3%
34	Montana	93.9	4.3	0.0%
35	South Dakota	93.1	3.9	0.0%
36	Mississippi	93.1	3.9	0.3%
37	North Dakota	92.2	3.5	0.0%
38	Colorado	91.2	3.1	4.4%
39	Ohio	90.8	2.9	0.0%
40	Oklahoma	90.6	2.8	0.0%
41	Nebraska	89.6	2.4	0.0%
42	New Mexico	89.5	2.3	19.4%
43	Utah	88.4	1.9	5.9%
44	Kansas	88.2	1.8	0.0%
45	Nevada	87.5	1.5	0.0%
46	Louisiana	87.5	1.5	0.0%
47	Wyoming	87.3	1.4	0.0%
48	Texas	87.3	1.4	12.3%
49	Maine	86.3	1.0	0.0%
50	Alaska	85.7	0.7	82.7%

Number of national trails per 100,000 residents, 2014

A state's natural resources are important for recreation and enjoyment and provide additional financial resources from tourism. The above table shows the number of trails designated as national trails per 100,000 residents in the state.
Source: National Recrational Trails Program

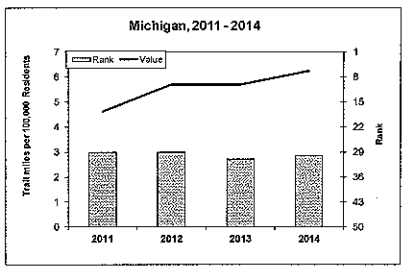
Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Establ. per 100,000 Residents	Rank
Wisconsin	6.6	8
Michigan	**6.3**	**11**
Ohio	5.0	15
Indiana	4.5	20
Illinois	3.5	31



Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Trail miles per 100,000 Residents	Rank
Wisconsin	9.7	20
Illinois	8.8	21
Michigan	**6.2**	**30**
Indiana	5.9	31
Ohio	2.9	39



CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

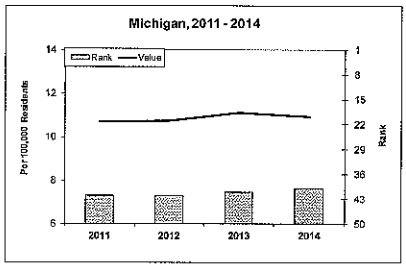
Rank	State	Score	Per Capita	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*17.5*	*3.5%*
1	New York	140.0	36.8	5.9%
2	California	138.9	36.2	15.2%
3	Nevada	127.7	30.7	2.2%
4	Montana	127.1	30.4	0.0%
5	Vermont	120.8	27.3	3.6%
6	Maine	118.4	26.1	29.8%
7	South Dakota	115.4	24.6	0.9%
8	Wyoming	111.7	22.8	0.2%
9	Florida	111.5	22.7	1.9%
10	Alaska	110.7	22.3	-4.8%
11	Minnesota	110.3	22.1	4.9%
12	Colorado	110.2	22.1	1.2%
13	Tennessee	110.0	21.9	9.3%
14	Rhode Island	108.6	21.2	3.4%
15	Oregon	106.6	20.3	9.5%
16	Hawaii	106.4	20.1	3.6%
17	New Mexico	106.0	19.9	-1.3%
18	Utah	105.0	19.5	15.6%
19	Illinois	104.5	19.2	11.9%
20	Connecticut	103.5	18.7	4.5%
21	North Dakota	103.4	18.7	11.2%
22	Massachusetts	103.0	18.5	1.1%
23	Idaho	102.8	18.4	6.1%
24	New Hampshire	102.1	18.0	5.5%
25	Maryland	100.6	17.3	9.7%
26	Iowa	99.4	16.7	11.5%
27	Nebraska	98.1	16.1	1.6%
28	Delaware	97.2	15.6	4.3%
29	Kentucky	97.2	15.6	9.7%
30	North Carolina	93.7	13.9	7.4%
31	Washington	93.6	13.8	-0.2%
32	New Jersey	93.6	13.8	-12.2%
33	Missouri	92.6	13.4	3.7%
34	Virginia	92.5	13.3	-3.6%
35	Pennsylvania	92.4	13.2	7.6%
36	Georgia	91.8	13.0	-0.1%
37	Arkansas	90.4	12.3	-1.5%
38	Arizona	89.9	12.0	-6.7%
39	Louisiana	89.6	11.9	1.7%
40	**Michigan**	**87.8**	**10.9**	**2.1%**
41	Indiana	87.6	10.9	4.0%
42	Wisconsin	87.2	10.6	-9.6%
43	Kansas	86.7	10.4	11.4%
44	South Carolina	86.6	10.3	5.3%
45	Ohio	85.9	10.0	6.1%
46	Texas	85.0	9.6	2.4%
47	Oklahoma	84.7	9.4	-0.7%
48	West Virginia	82.7	8.4	12.5%
49	Mississippi	79.7	6.9	3.5%
50	Alabama	79.1	6.6	-3.1%

Number of cultural establishments per 100,000 residents, 2014

In today's economy, increasing numbers of residents can choose where to live first, and then do their work via telecommuting. Choice of residence, both state and locality, is being influenced by such factors as proximity to cultural amenities and outdoor recreation, especially for the young college educated generation. This metric captures the percentage of all establishments in the state classified as performing arts, spectator sports, & related industries as well as museums, historical sites, and similar institutions. *Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Per 100,000 Residents	Rank
Illinois	19.2	19
Michigan	**10.9**	**40**
Indiana	10.9	41
Wisconsin	10.6	42
Ohio	10.0	45



HISTORICAL PRESERVATION

Rank	State	Score	Projects per 1 mill. residents	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*3.1*	*21.2%*
1	Vermont	179.1	14.4	28.5%
2	Louisiana	175.3	13.8	117.2%
3	Virginia	161.7	11.6	2.6%
4	Rhode Island	160.0	11.4	-25.2%
5	Missouri	150.5	9.9	39.9%
6	Massachusetts	132.7	7.1	135.3%
7	Maine	120.8	5.3	16.5%
8	Iowa	120.1	5.1	41.5%
9	Arkansas	117.3	4.7	54.1%
10	South Dakota	117.1	4.7	-22.7%
11	Mississippi	117.0	4.7	39.4%
12	Kentucky	116.1	4.5	29.3%
13	Ohio	115.8	4.5	72.6%
14	North Carolina	115.4	4.4	12.4%
15	Nebraska	114.3	4.3	11.9%
16	Maryland	109.6	3.5	2.7%
17	Kansas	106.9	3.1	47.7%
18	Montana	105.9	2.9	46.2%
19	Tennessee	104.7	2.7	486.2%
20	Pennsylvania	104.6	2.7	-0.3%
21	West Virginia	104.4	2.7	-16.5%
22	Oklahoma	101.9	2.3	46.5%
23	New Hampshire	101.6	2.3	100.0%
24	New York	100.4	2.1	170.2%
25	Illinois	100.0	2.0	99.7%
26	Oregon	100.0	2.0	11.3%
27	Georgia	97.9	1.7	3.3%
28	**Michigan**	**96.8**	**1.5**	**-32.1%**
29	Minnesota	96.5	1.5	292.0%
30	South Carolina	96.4	1.4	35.4%
31	Alabama	96.3	1.4	73.3%
32	Delaware	93.9	1.1	-91.9%
33	Indiana	92.9	0.9	-25.9%
34	Wisconsin	92.6	0.9	-70.8%
35	Connecticut	92.4	0.8	-40.1%
36	New Jersey	91.4	0.7	18.7%
37	Florida	90.9	0.6	92.1%
38	New Mexico	90.1	0.5	-66.8%
39	Washington	89.8	0.4	-27.5%
40	Colorado	89.5	0.4	-36.3%
41	Utah	89.3	0.3	-84.1%
42	Texas	89.2	0.3	114.2%
43	California	88.7	0.3	-35.2%
44	Arizona	88.0	0.1	-3.8%
45	Alaska	87.1	0.0	0.0%
45	Hawaii	87.1	0.0	0.0%
45	Idaho	87.1	0.0	-100.0%
45	Nevada	87.1	0.0	0.0%
45	North Dakota	87.1	0.0	0.0%
45	Wyoming	87.1	0.0	-100.0%

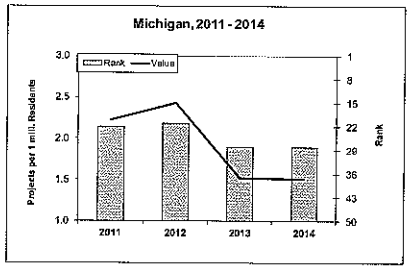
Number of certified projects per one million residents, 2014

For many, part of the richness and quality of contemporary life is sharing in history and heritage. Historic preservation becomes part of the character and 'feel' of community. It helps create a sense and continuity of place. This metric uses federal historic preservation tax credit information relative to the size of the resident population to provide a measure of ongoing historic preservation activity.

Source: National Park Service

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Projects per 1 mill. Residents	Rank
Ohio	6.9	9
Wisconsin	2.3	24
Indiana	1.7	26
Michigan	**1.5**	**28**
Illinois	0.4	41



POCKET BOOK INDICATORS

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Indiana	*****	****	****
Michigan	****	****	****
Ohio	****	****	****
Wisconsin	****	****	****
Illinois	***	***	****

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	North Dakota	*****	*****	*****
2	Wyoming	*****	*****	*****
3	Nebraska	*****	*****	*****
4	South Dakota	*****	*****	*****
5	Iowa	*****	*****	*****
6	Oklahoma	*****	*****	*****
7	Utah	*****	*****	****
8	Minnesota	*****	*****	****
9	Kansas	*****	*****	*****
10	Idaho	*****	*****	****
11	West Virginia	*****	*****	*****
12	Missouri	*****	*****	****
13	New Hampshire	*****	****	*****
14	Indiana	*****	****	****
15	Alabama	*****	*****	****
16	Montana	*****	****	****
17	South Carolina	****	****	****
18	**Michigan**	****	****	****
19	Ohio	****	****	****
20	Wisconsin	****	****	****
21	Mississippi	****	****	****
22	Kentucky	****	****	****
23	Vermont	****	****	****
24	Tennessee	****	****	****
25	Virginia	****	****	****
26	Delaware	****	****	****
27	North Carolina	****	****	****
28	Arkansas	****	****	****
29	Texas	****	****	****
30	Maine	****	****	****
31	New Mexico	****	****	****
32	Louisiana	****	****	****
33	Pennsylvania	****	****	****
34	Colorado	****	****	****
35	Arizona	****	****	****
36	Maryland	****	***	****
37	Georgia	****	****	****
38	Connecticut	****	***	****
39	Florida	***	***	***
40	Illinois	***	***	****
41	Alaska	***	***	****
42	Washington	***	***	***
43	New Jersey	***	***	***
44	Oregon	***	***	***
45	Rhode Island	***	***	***
46	Massachusetts	***	***	***
47	Nevada	***	**	***
48	California	**	*	*
49	Hawaii	*	*	*
50	New York	*	*	*

URBAN COST OF LIVING

Rank	State	Score	Index	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average			*0.5%*
1	Mississippi	117.2	87.0	9.9%
2	Nebraska	115.6	88.3	-1.2%
3	Tennessee	113.2	90.2	2.3%
4	Kansas	111.8	91.3	1.0%
5	Alabama	111.6	91.5	3.2%
6	Kentucky	111.1	91.9	0.2%
7	Iowa	110.9	92.0	0.9%
8	New Mexico	110.4	92.4	-2.3%
9	Indiana	109.1	93.5	(n/a)
10	Missouri	108.8	93.7	2.9%
11	North Dakota	108.4	94.0	0.9%
12	Utah	107.9	94.4	-0.2%
13	Wyoming	107.8	94.5	-2.2%
14	Idaho	107.5	94.7	-1.5%
15	North Carolina	107.2	95.0	1.8%
16	**Michigan**	**107.0**	**95.1**	**1.5%**
17	South Carolina	106.9	95.2	-0.3%
18	Oklahoma	106.0	95.9	6.0%
19	Arizona	105.7	96.2	-0.3%
20	Louisiana	102.8	98.5	3.0%
20	Arkansas	102.8	98.5	2.9%
22	South Dakota	102.5	98.7	1.6%
23	Texas	102.1	99.0	10.2%
24	Georgia	101.4	99.6	2.4%
25	Virginia	100.0	100.7	4.4%
26	Montana	99.9	100.8	-0.9%
27	Ohio	99.7	100.9	-0.5%
28	Wisconsin	98.2	102.1	2.8%
29	Nevada	93.3	106.0	5.9%
30	Colorado	91.4	107.5	2.4%
31	Minnesota	90.9	107.9	-2.4%
32	Delaware	90.6	108.2	-0.7%
33	Maryland	88.9	109.5	-8.1%
34	Maine	88.2	110.1	-2.6%
35	Florida	86.5	111.4	4.0%
36	New Hampshire	81.3	115.6	-3.5%
37	Illinois	79.9	116.7	1.7%
38	Vermont	77.0	119.0	-2.5%
39	Pennsylvania	76.4	119.5	4.4%
40	Rhode Island	72.7	122.4	-2.5%
41	Connecticut	72.5	122.6	-1.0%
42	Oregon	69.3	125.1	10.1%
43	Washington	67.0	126.9	8.4%
44	New Jersey	66.7	127.2	-3.0%
45	Alaska	65.0	128.5	-1.6%
46	California	56.7	135.1	1.7%
47	Massachusetts	53.5	137.7	0.3%
48	Hawaii	6.7	174.9	4.2%
49	New York	-50.0	222.6	1.7%
(n/a)	West Virginia	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)

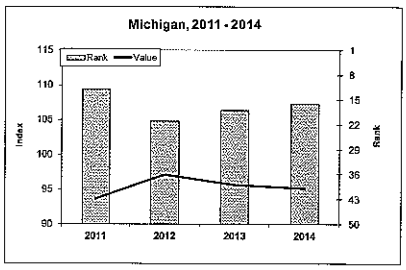
C2ER Cost of Living Index, 2014

As with housing, a low cost of living contributes strongly to quality of life. C2ER, a national economic-development research organization, maintains an extensive set of quarterly cost-of-living data. The above table is an index of the cost of living in each state. A lower index score corresponds to a lower cost of living; a value of 100 is equal to the United States cost of living.

Source: C2ER

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Index	Rank
Indiana	93.5	9
Michigan	**95.1**	**16**
Ohio	100.9	27
Wisconsin	102.1	28
Illinois	116.7	37



URBAN HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Rank	State	Score	Hourly wage needed	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$17.6*	*9.3%*
1	Arkansas	113.0	$13.0	13.5%
2	Kentucky	112.1	$13.1	10.9%
3	West Virginia	111.8	$13.2	14.9%
4	South Dakota	110.8	$13.4	16.4%
5	Iowa	110.6	$13.5	9.9%
6	Idaho	110.1	$13.6	5.9%
7	Alabama	109.6	$13.7	9.3%
8	Mississippi	109.6	$13.7	14.2%
9	Oklahoma	109.1	$13.8	10.7%
9	Nebraska	109.1	$13.8	4.6%
11	Montana	108.4	$13.9	10.6%
12	Ohio	107.4	$14.1	5.2%
13	Indiana	106.5	$14.3	6.6%
14	North Dakota	106.1	$14.4	17.2%
15	Tennessee	106.0	$14.4	14.7%
16	Missouri	105.5	$14.5	8.8%
17	Kansas	105.4	$14.5	14.5%
18	South Carolina	105.3	$14.6	8.5%
19	North Carolina	104.7	$14.7	7.7%
20	New Mexico	104.0	$14.8	16.9%
21	Wyoming	103.3	$15.0	20.6%
22	**Michigan**	**102.4**	**$15.2**	**6.8%**
23	Louisiana	100.9	$15.5	9.4%
24	Wisconsin	100.7	$15.5	9.1%
25	Utah	100.2	$15.6	11.7%
26	Georgia	99.8	$15.7	9.3%
27	Oregon	95.5	$16.6	7.0%
28	Texas	95.4	$16.6	4.7%
29	Maine	95.0	$16.7	10.7%
30	Arizona	94.3	$16.9	3.4%
31	Minnesota	92.7	$17.2	11.0%
32	Pennsylvania	90.9	$17.6	9.4%
33	Nevada	87.7	$18.2	-3.9%
34	Rhode Island	86.5	$18.5	4.0%
35	Illinois	85.1	$18.8	11.9%
36	Florida	81.8	$19.5	4.9%
37	Colorado	79.8	$19.9	22.9%
38	New Hampshire	76.9	$20.5	6.3%
39	Vermont	76.0	$20.7	10.2%
40	Delaware	74.0	$21.1	13.1%
41	Virginia	74.0	$21.1	4.1%
42	Washington	71.2	$21.7	19.4%
43	Alaska	67.0	$22.6	19.1%
44	Connecticut	58.7	$24.3	3.0%
45	Massachusetts	57.0	$24.6	7.9%
45	Maryland	57.0	$24.6	-0.8%
47	New Jersey	54.5	$25.2	0.5%
48	New York	52.1	$25.7	4.0%
49	California	47.4	$26.7	2.4%
50	Hawaii	23.6	$31.6	0.2%

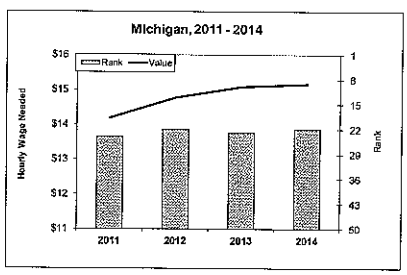
Hourly wage needed to afford two-bedroom housing at fair-market rent, 2014

This affordability metric has been included since last year as a replacement for the CFED Urban Housing Index. It not only captures the cost of housing but its relationship to income. This table shows the hourly wage needed to afford two-bedroom housing at fair market rent.

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Hourly Wage Needed	Rank
Ohio	$14.13	12
Indiana	$14.31	13
Michigan	**$15.16**	**22**
Wisconsin	$15.52	24
Illinois	$18.78	35



HOMEOWNERSHIP RATE

Rank	State	Score	Rates	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*66.9%*	*-2.2%*
1	West Virginia	131.0	75.6%	-3.9%
2	Delaware	126.4	74.3%	0.1%
3	**Michigan**	**124.6**	**73.8%**	**-0.4%**
4	Vermont	123.6	73.5%	-1.5%
5	Mississippi	122.5	73.2%	-2.1%
6	South Carolina	121.5	72.9%	-1.8%
7	New Hampshire	119.0	72.2%	-2.6%
8	Alabama	118.6	72.1%	-1.1%
9	Minnesota	116.2	71.4%	0.1%
10	Maine	114.8	71.0%	-3.9%
11	Utah	114.4	70.9%	0.7%
12	Wyoming	114.1	70.8%	-0.4%
13	Missouri	113.0	70.5%	-0.8%
14	Indiana	111.6	70.1%	-2.8%
15	Pennsylvania	110.2	69.7%	-2.0%
16	Idaho	109.9	69.6%	-3.9%
17	Iowa	109.1	69.4%	-2.5%
18	Oklahoma	108.8	69.3%	-0.1%
19	South Dakota	108.4	69.2%	-0.1%
20	Virginia	106.7	68.7%	-1.2%
21	Wisconsin	103.5	67.8%	-1.0%
22	Kentucky	102.8	67.6%	-2.2%
23	Connecticut	102.1	67.4%	-4.5%
24	Ohio	101.8	67.3%	-2.3%
25	Montana	100.4	66.9%	-2.2%
26	Tennessee	99.6	66.7%	-3.8%
26	Nebraska	99.6	66.7%	-3.2%
28	North Carolina	98.6	66.4%	-2.8%
28	Illinois	98.6	66.4%	-2.9%
30	New Mexico	98.2	66.3%	-4.1%
31	Maryland	97.9	66.2%	-5.0%
32	Arkansas	95.1	65.4%	-3.3%
33	Louisiana	94.7	65.3%	-6.8%
34	New Jersey	94.4	65.2%	-1.8%
35	Colorado	93.7	65.0%	-1.4%
36	Florida	93.3	64.9%	-5.9%
36	Alaska	93.3	64.9%	0.8%
38	Kansas	92.6	64.7%	-1.1%
39	North Dakota	91.9	64.5%	-5.6%
40	Washington	88.7	63.6%	-0.9%
41	Arizona	88.4	63.5%	-3.8%
42	Massachusetts	86.6	63.0%	-3.5%
43	Georgia	86.3	62.9%	-5.0%
44	Oregon	85.9	62.8%	-5.4%
45	Texas	83.8	62.2%	-3.3%
46	Rhode Island	82.4	61.8%	-2.5%
47	Hawaii	70.4	58.4%	5.4%
48	Nevada	62.0	56.0%	0.4%
49	California	55.7	54.2%	-2.0%
50	New York	51.1	52.9%	-1.3%

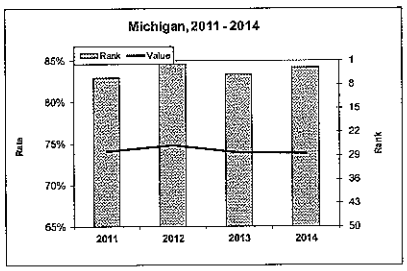
Homeownership rate, 2014

A variety of studies point to the benefits of homeownership: increased economic stability, community vitality, even child learning. Homeownership is also important for many startup businesses, allowing entrepreneurs to use home equity as a source of early-stage funding. The above table shows the percentage of households in each state that own their homes.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Rate	Rank
Michigan	**73.8%**	**3**
Indiana	70.1%	14
Wisconsin	67.8%	21
Ohio	67.3%	24
Illinois	66.4%	28



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Rank	State	Score	Rate	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*5.8%*	*-28.5%*
1	North Dakota	140.9	2.8%	-20.0%
2	Nebraska	134.6	3.3%	-25.0%
3	South Dakota	133.3	3.4%	-27.7%
4	Utah	128.3	3.8%	-44.1%
5	Minnesota	124.5	4.1%	-36.9%
5	Vermont	124.5	4.1%	-25.5%
7	New Hampshire	122.0	4.3%	-20.4%
7	Wyoming	122.0	4.3%	-25.9%
9	Hawaii	120.8	4.4%	-35.3%
9	Iowa	120.8	4.4%	-21.4%
11	Kansas	119.5	4.5%	-30.8%
11	Oklahoma	119.5	4.5%	-23.7%
13	Montana	117.0	4.7%	-32.9%
14	Idaho	115.7	4.8%	-42.2%
15	Colorado	113.2	5.0%	-39.8%
16	Texas	111.9	5.1%	-34.6%
17	Virginia	110.7	5.2%	-21.2%
18	Wisconsin	106.9	5.5%	-29.5%
19	Delaware	104.4	5.7%	-24.0%
19	Maine	104.4	5.7%	-27.8%
19	Ohio	104.4	5.7%	-35.2%
22	Maryland	103.1	5.8%	-19.4%
22	Massachusetts	103.1	5.8%	-19.4%
22	Pennsylvania	103.1	5.8%	-26.6%
25	Indiana	100.6	6.0%	-34.1%
26	Arkansas	99.4	6.1%	-26.5%
26	Missouri	99.4	6.1%	-28.2%
26	North Carolina	99.4	6.1%	-40.2%
29	Washington	98.1	6.2%	-32.6%
30	Florida	96.9	6.3%	-37.0%
30	New York	96.9	6.3%	-24.1%
32	Louisiana	95.6	6.4%	-17.9%
32	South Carolina	95.6	6.4%	-39.0%
34	Kentucky	94.3	6.5%	-30.9%
34	New Mexico	94.3	6.5%	-14.5%
34	West Virginia	94.3	6.5%	-19.8%
37	Connecticut	93.1	6.6%	-25.0%
37	New Jersey	93.1	6.6%	-29.0%
39	Tennessee	91.8	6.7%	-25.6%
40	Alabama	90.6	6.8%	-29.9%
40	Alaska	90.6	6.8%	-10.5%
42	Arizona	89.3	6.9%	-27.4%
42	Oregon	89.3	6.9%	-27.4%
44	Illinois	86.8	7.1%	-26.8%
45	Georgia	85.5	7.2%	-29.4%
46	**Michigan**	**84.3**	**7.3%**	**-29.8%**
47	California	81.8	7.5%	-35.9%
48	Rhode Island	79.2	7.7%	-30.6%
49	Mississippi	78.0	7.8%	-22.0%
49	Nevada	78.0	7.8%	-40.5%

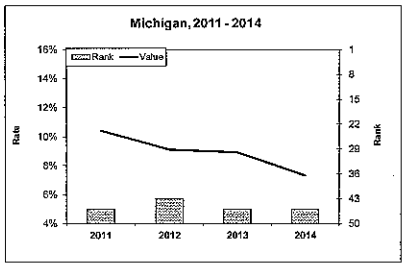
Unemployment rate, 2014

Although a dynamic economy will experience job churn, over the long run, high unemployment rates reflect a structural mismatch between employer needs and worker skills that can permanently damage the dynamism of the economy. A high rate of unemployment furthermore signals low job security to potential new residents and will therefore scare away many new skilled workers. The above table shows the official unemployment rate.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Rate	Rank
Wisconsin	5.5%	18
Ohio	5.7%	19
Indiana	6.0%	25
Illinois	7.1%	44
Michigan	**7.3%**	**46**



PER CAPITA DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME

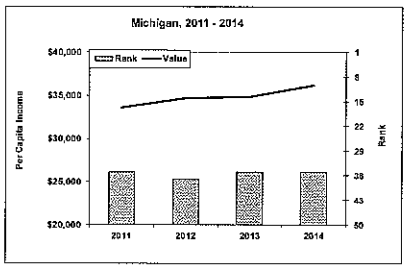
Rank	State	Score	Per Capita Income	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*$39,972*	*7.0%*
1	Connecticut	134.7	$54,190	6.3%
2	New Jersey	124.1	$49,785	6.4%
3	Massachusetts	123.5	$49,522	6.1%
4	Alaska	122.7	$49,170	6.3%
5	North Dakota	122.3	$48,999	14.3%
6	Wyoming	120.5	$48,264	8.5%
7	New Hampshire	118.6	$47,452	9.1%
8	Maryland	117.2	$46,900	3.5%
9	New York	115.7	$46,266	5.3%
10	Washington	111.3	$44,412	9.3%
11	Virginia	110.6	$44,141	5.0%
12	California	107.9	$42,993	9.4%
13	Rhode Island	107.7	$42,910	8.4%
14	Colorado	107.4	$42,791	9.0%
15	Nebraska	106.9	$42,564	7.3%
16	Minnesota	106.4	$42,350	6.5%
17	Pennsylvania	105.8	$42,135	7.4%
18	Vermont	104.5	$41,593	7.8%
19	Illinois	103.9	$41,334	5.7%
20	Hawaii	103.9	$41,309	6.0%
21	Delaware	103.7	$41,251	6.3%
22	South Dakota	103.5	$41,147	0.7%
23	Texas	103.1	$40,988	9.5%
24	Iowa	101.3	$40,237	5.7%
25	Kansas	100.8	$40,010	5.0%
26	Oklahoma	99.2	$39,370	11.2%
27	Wisconsin	98.6	$39,104	7.2%
28	Florida	96.6	$38,286	3.8%
29	Louisiana	95.9	$37,965	7.6%
30	Ohio	94.9	$37,558	(n/a)
31	Missouri	94.1	$37,202	8.5%
32	Tennessee	93.9	$37,131	7.5%
33	Maine	92.4	$36,521	4.9%
34	Nevada	92.2	$36,447	6.1%
35	**Michigan**	**91.5**	**$36,149**	**7.6%**
36	Oregon	91.1	$35,956	8.2%
37	Montana	90.0	$35,504	6.5%
38	Indiana	89.7	$35,394	8.3%
39	North Carolina	88.6	$34,927	6.2%
40	Georgia	88.0	$34,688	5.4%
41	Arizona	86.7	$34,142	5.3%
42	Arkansas	86.7	$34,136	10.6%
43	Alabama	86.5	$34,026	6.1%
44	New Mexico	85.8	$33,734	6.6%
45	Utah	85.4	$33,586	7.8%
46	Kentucky	85.4	$33,581	7.6%
47	Idaho	84.4	$33,148	8.3%
48	South Carolina	84.1	$33,058	6.0%
49	West Virginia	83.3	$32,686	5.6%
50	Mississippi	80.6	$31,594	6.8%

Per capita disposable personal income, 2014

The average disposable income of a resident in a state reflects economic opportunities as well as the successful participation of individuals in the economy. It is also a factor of attractiveness of a region that takes not just wages but the states' tax structure into account. The above table shows per capita personal income minus personal current taxes.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Per Capita Income	Rank
Illinois	$41,334	19
Wisconsin	$39,104	27
Ohio	$37,558	30
Michigan	**$36,149**	**35**
Indiana	$35,394	38



HEALTH AND SAFETY

Midwest Performance

	2014	2012	2010
Wisconsin	****	****	****
Michigan	****	**	**
Illinois	****	***	***
Ohio	***	**	***
Indiana	***	***	***

Rank	State	2014	2012	2010
1	South Dakota	*****	*****	*****
2	Vermont	*****	*****	*****
3	North Dakota	*****	*****	*****
4	Minnesota	*****	****	****
5	Delaware	*****	****	****
6	Iowa	*****	****	****
7	Kansas	*****	****	****
8	Nebraska	****	***	****
9	West Virginia	****	***	***
10	Wyoming	****	***	****
11	Massachusetts	****	****	*****
12	Wisconsin	****	****	****
13	**Michigan**	****	**	**
14	Illinois	****	***	***
15	Mississippi	****	***	***
16	New York	****	****	****
17	Kentucky	****	***	***
18	Montana	****	***	***
19	Tennessee	****	***	***
20	Louisiana	****	***	****
21	Missouri	****	***	***
22	Hawaii	***	***	***
23	Alabama	***	***	***
24	New Hampshire	***	***	****
25	Virginia	***	***	***
26	North Carolina	***	**	**
27	Ohio	***	**	***
28	Arkansas	***	**	**
29	Idaho	***	***	***
30	New Jersey	***	***	***
31	Oregon	***	**	**
32	Indiana	***	***	***
33	Maine	***	***	***
34	Pennsylvania	***	***	***
35	Florida	***	**	**
36	Connecticut	***	***	***
37	Rhode Island	***	***	***
38	Maryland	***	**	***
39	Oklahoma	***	**	**
40	South Carolina	***	**	**
41	New Mexico	**	*	*
42	Colorado	**	**	**
43	Washington	**	**	**
44	Alaska	**	*	*
45	Georgia	*	**	*
46	Arizona	*	*	*
47	California	*	*	*
48	Texas	*	*	*
49	Utah	*	*	*
50	Nevada	*	*	*

LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE

Rank	State	Score	Percent	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*10.8%*	*-24.6%*
1	Massachusetts	129.9	3.3%	-2.9%
2	Vermont	122.6	5.0%	-41.9%
3	Hawaii	121.3	5.3%	-32.1%
4	Minnesota	118.7	5.9%	-35.9%
5	Iowa	117.4	6.2%	-38.0%
6	Connecticut	114.4	6.9%	-19.8%
7	Wisconsin	112.7	7.3%	-29.8%
8	Rhode Island	112.3	7.4%	-38.3%
9	Delaware	110.5	7.8%	-22.0%
10	Maryland	110.1	7.9%	-42.8%
10	North Dakota	110.1	7.9%	-13.2%
12	Ohio	108.0	8.4%	-38.7%
13	Kentucky	107.5	8.5%	-41.0%
13	**Michigan**	**107.5**	**8.5%**	**-32.0%**
13	Pennsylvania	107.5	8.5%	-21.3%
16	West Virginia	107.1	8.6%	-42.3%
17	New York	106.7	8.7%	-28.7%
18	New Hampshire	104.5	9.2%	-26.4%
18	Washington	104.5	9.2%	-36.6%
20	Illinois	102.4	9.7%	-34.0%
20	Nebraska	102.4	9.7%	-21.1%
20	Oregon	102.4	9.7%	-29.7%
23	South Dakota	101.9	9.8%	-24.6%
24	Maine	100.6	10.1%	1.0%
25	Kansas	100.2	10.2%	-24.4%
26	Colorado	99.8	10.3%	-34.4%
27	New Jersey	97.2	10.9%	-29.2%
27	Virginia	97.2	10.9%	-18.7%
29	Missouri	93.8	11.7%	-21.5%
30	Arkansas	93.3	11.8%	-32.6%
31	Indiana	92.9	11.9%	-0.8%
32	Tennessee	92.5	12.0%	-9.8%
32	Wyoming	92.5	12.0%	-32.6%
34	Alabama	92.0	12.1%	-6.9%
35	California	90.8	12.4%	-37.1%
36	Utah	90.3	12.5%	-14.4%
37	North Carolina	87.7	13.1%	-19.6%
38	Arizona	85.6	13.6%	-21.4%
38	Idaho	85.6	13.6%	-19.5%
38	South Carolina	85.6	13.6%	-28.4%
41	Montana	83.0	14.2%	-22.4%
42	Mississippi	81.7	14.5%	-10.5%
42	New Mexico	81.7	14.5%	-26.0%
44	Louisiana	80.4	14.8%	-28.8%
45	Nevada	78.7	15.2%	-32.7%
46	Oklahoma	77.9	15.4%	-8.9%
47	Georgia	76.1	15.8%	-17.7%
48	Florida	72.7	16.6%	-16.2%
49	Alaska	70.1	17.2%	-5.5%
50	Texas	61.9	19.1%	-19.7%

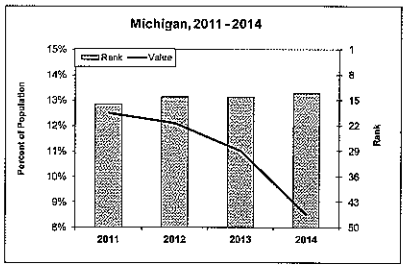
Percent of residents without health insurance coverage, 2014

The lack of health insurance has important health as well as financial consequences for individuals and their resident state. The inability to access care and partake in preventive-care measures has long-term impacts on the financial well-being of the health-care system. The above table measures the percentage of the population not covered by private or public health insurance.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent of Population	Rank
Wisconsin	7.3%	7
Ohio	8.4%	12
Michigan	**8.5%**	**13**
Illinois	9.7%	20
Indiana	11.9%	31



CRIME INDEX

Rank	State	Score	Crimes per 100,00 Residents	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*2,899*	*-9.4%*
1	Vermont	124.4	1,624	33.6%
2	New Jersey	117.3	1,995	-18.9%
3	Idaho	115.9	2,067	8.9%
4	New York	115.3	2,100	-9.1%
5	Maine	115.0	2,114	-20.8%
6	Virginia	114.8	2,127	-13.1%
7	Connecticut	114.2	2,157	-11.6%
8	New Hampshire	114.1	2,159	-12.7%
9	Wyoming	114.1	2,160	-13.1%
10	South Dakota	113.5	2,190	5.7%
11	Pennsylvania	112.5	2,246	-12.9%
12	Massachusetts	112.4	2,248	-16.3%
13	West Virginia	110.7	2,337	-9.8%
14	Iowa	110.1	2,367	-8.5%
15	North Dakota	110.0	2,375	8.8%
16	Wisconsin	109.9	2,379	-10.9%
17	Rhode Island	109.7	2,393	18.2%
18	Illinois	108.6	2,446	-21.6%
19	Kentucky	108.4	2,459	-16.6%
20	**Michigan**	**108.1**	**2,471**	**-19.2%**
21	Minnesota	107.1	2,527	-8.8%
22	Montana	101.9	2,797	8.1%
23	Nebraska	101.8	2,804	-6.7%
24	California	101.1	2,837	-5.3%
25	Colorado	101.1	2,839	-3.0%
26	Maryland	98.9	2,954	-11.9%
27	Indiana	97.7	3,015	-13.7%
28	Kansas	96.4	3,084	-10.2%
29	Ohio	96.4	3,084	-15.8%
30	Utah	96.2	3,094	-2.3%
31	Oregon	95.9	3,111	-7.5%
32	Mississippi	94.2	3,200	-2.9%
33	North Carolina	94.1	3,203	-17.4%
34	Nevada	93.0	3,261	4.4%
35	Hawaii	92.1	3,309	-8.7%
36	Missouri	91.3	3,349	-10.8%
37	Alaska	90.4	3,396	4.8%
38	Oklahoma	90.4	3,397	-10.9%
39	Texas	89.9	3,425	-11.7%
40	Delaware	89.0	3,471	-12.6%
41	Arizona	86.6	3,597	-9.2%
42	Alabama	86.4	3,605	-10.5%
43	Georgia	85.4	3,659	8.5%
44	Tennessee	85.2	3,669	-12.7%
45	Arkansas	82.3	3,818	-9.8%
46	Florida	79.7	3,956	-2.0%
47	South Carolina	79.7	3,958	-11.6%
48	Louisiana	79.4	3,974	-6.4%
49	Washington	79.0	3,991	3.2%
50	New Mexico	76.2	4,140	1.0%

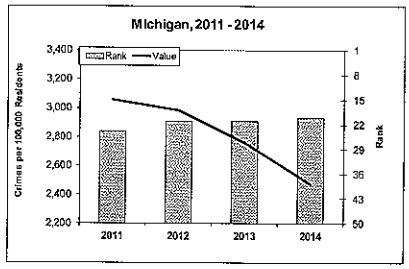
Reported Crimes per 100,000 residents, 2014

Relative freedom from the threat of violent crime is a minimum requirement of a good quality of life. High levels of crime are also often damaging to the business environment, particularly the commercial sector. The above table reports crime rates in the standard manner reported by the FBI: crimes committed per 100,000 residents in the state reporting area.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Crimes per 100,000 Residents	Rank
Wisconsin	2,379	16
Illinois	2,446	18
Michigan	**2,471**	**20**
Indiana	3,015	27
Ohio	3,084	29



LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES

Rank	State	Score	Personnel per 100,000 residents	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*316*	*-1.9%*
1	Illinois	138.0	463	19.0%
2	Louisiana	136.6	458	-10.9%
3	New Jersey	134.4	449	3.7%
4	New York	130.9	434	2.0%
5	Tennessee	124.5	408	1.3%
6	Mississippi	123.1	402	30.4%
7	Kansas	120.6	392	1.0%
8	Florida	118.4	383	-3.5%
9	Wyoming	113.6	363	-6.5%
10	California	111.8	356	-1.4%
11	Missouri	109.8	348	1.9%
12	North Carolina	109.7	347	1.4%
13	Maryland	109.7	347	-4.0%
14	Delaware	109.7	347	0.3%
15	South Dakota	108.5	342	-0.8%
16	Georgia	107.8	340	-10.1%
17	Arizona	107.7	339	0.0%
18	New Mexico	107.2	337	9.6%
19	Alabama	107.2	337	-7.0%
20	Wisconsin	102.5	318	-4.4%
21	Nevada	102.2	317	-14.5%
22	Arkansas	102.1	316	1.9%
23	Texas	101.8	315	-10.7%
24	Pennsylvania	100.6	310	-5.5%
25	Massachusetts	100.0	307	0.9%
26	Colorado	99.9	307	-7.0%
27	Rhode Island	97.3	296	0.8%
28	South Carolina	96.2	292	-13.0%
29	North Dakota	96.2	292	6.1%
30	Connecticut	96.0	291	1.6%
31	New Hampshire	95.4	289	-0.6%
32	Ohio	95.4	288	-1.4%
33	Virginia	95.0	287	-1.0%
34	Montana	93.9	282	-6.9%
35	Nebraska	92.2	275	1.2%
36	Oklahoma	91.2	271	-14.1%
37	Oregon	90.3	268	2.1%
38	Hawaii	89.9	266	-2.0%
39	Alaska	89.6	265	4.0%
40	Iowa	89.5	264	4.3%
41	Idaho	88.7	261	-2.9%
42	Indiana	87.5	256	-1.1%
43	Minnesota	86.7	253	-0.7%
44	Kentucky	86.7	253	3.1%
45	Vermont	83.5	240	-40.6%
46	Utah	83.3	239	-3.6%
47	**Michigan**	**82.2**	**234**	**-2.7%**
48	Maine	76.7	212	-0.3%
49	Washington	75.5	207	-1.5%
(n/a)	West Virginia	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)

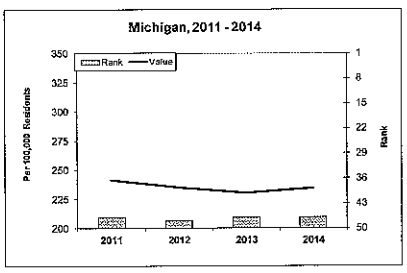
Number of law enforcement personnel per 100,000 residents, 2014

The size of the police force in a state is a two-edged measure. On the one hand, a high number of officers can indicate public safety. On the other hand, it can reflect a high demand for officers due to substantial crime rates. This measure is therefore to be taken in combination with the crime-rate measures to determine whether the state has an effective number of law-enforcement personnel. The above table shows the number of law enforcement personnel per 100,000 residents.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Personnel per 100,000 Residents	Rank
Illinois	463	1
Wisconsin	318	20
Ohio	288	32
Indiana	256	42
Michigan	**234**	**47**



HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Rank	State	Score	Per 1,000 Residents	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*25.8*	*2.7%*
1	Massachusetts	134.2	34.9	1.2%
2	South Dakota	128.5	33.4	5.7%
3	North Dakota	122.6	31.8	3.5%
4	Maine	118.8	30.8	3.9%
5	West Virginia	117.6	30.5	9.8%
6	Nebraska	117.4	30.4	5.6%
7	Ohio	115.9	30.0	4.1%
8	Missouri	115.2	29.8	2.0%
9	Vermont	114.8	29.7	2.7%
10	Minnesota	113.6	29.4	2.6%
11	Delaware	113.3	29.3	1.8%
12	Rhode Island	112.7	29.2	-0.8%
13	Montana	110.9	28.7	13.3%
14	Pennsylvania	110.8	28.6	4.0%
15	Connecticut	109.1	28.2	4.1%
16	Tennessee	108.2	28.0	1.0%
17	Kentucky	107.3	27.7	7.4%
18	Wisconsin	105.8	27.3	-0.8%
19	Indiana	105.3	27.2	1.1%
20	Iowa	104.4	26.9	0.6%
21	New Hampshire	103.8	26.8	-2.2%
22	Louisiana	102.8	26.5	3.5%
23	Maryland	102.3	26.4	0.0%
24	Kansas	101.6	26.2	0.0%
25	**Michigan**	**100.7**	**26.0**	**1.7%**
26	New York	99.3	25.6	1.9%
27	Illinois	98.4	25.3	-0.3%
28	North Carolina	97.6	25.1	4.3%
29	Mississippi	97.5	25.1	1.1%
30	Alabama	96.0	24.7	1.9%
31	Arkansas	95.8	24.6	2.0%
32	Oklahoma	94.4	24.3	-0.6%
33	New Jersey	94.3	24.2	5.4%
34	Wyoming	93.4	24.0	2.6%
35	South Carolina	93.0	23.9	0.8%
36	Florida	93.0	23.9	2.6%
37	Virginia	91.5	23.5	3.6%
38	Colorado	90.6	23.3	3.5%
39	Oregon	89.6	23.0	6.1%
40	Alaska	87.7	22.5	7.3%
41	Georgia	85.5	21.9	6.3%
42	Texas	84.7	21.7	0.1%
43	Washington	83.4	21.3	-1.7%
44	New Mexico	82.2	21.0	-0.4%
45	Idaho	82.2	21.0	3.0%
46	Utah	81.1	20.7	2.6%
47	Arizona	80.6	20.6	3.4%
48	Hawaii	79.2	20.2	5.8%
49	California	74.7	19.0	1.9%
50	Nevada	69.9	17.7	5.3%

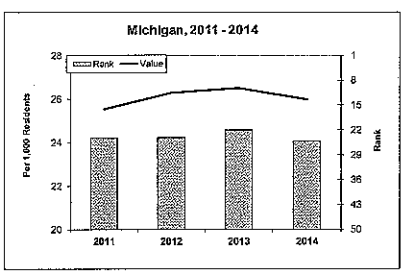
Employed in health care practitioner and technician occupations per 1,000 Residents, 2014

While the national debate rages about health care affordability and coverage, of related importance is access. Are health care facilities and services available when needed? A good proxy for this is the number employed in health care occupations relative to a state's population.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Per 1,000 Residents	Rank
Ohio	29.9901	7
Wisconsin	27.3223	18
Indiana	27.1781	19
Michigan	**25.964**	**25**
Illinois	25.3389	27



CLEAN AIR

Rank	State	Score	Percent in Nonattainment	Change, 2011-2014 (%)
	50-State Average		*32.9%*	*-4.0%*
1	Delaware	112.4	0.0%	0.0%
1	Hawaii	112.4	0.0%	0.0%
1	Montana	112.4	0.0%	0.0%
1	Nebraska	112.4	0.0%	0.0%
1	North Dakota	112.4	0.0%	0.0%
1	Oklahoma	112.4	0.0%	0.0%
1	South Dakota	112.4	0.0%	0.0%
1	Vermont	112.4	0.0%	0.0%
9	Kansas	112.4	0.0%	-1.2%
10	Alabama	112.4	0.0%	-99.7%
11	Florida	112.3	0.1%	-3.9%
12	Minnesota	112.3	0.2%	-2.0%
13	New Mexico	112.0	0.6%	-0.3%
14	Iowa	111.4	1.4%	-1.4%
15	Idaho	111.4	1.4%	-65.3%
16	Arkansas	111.2	1.7%	100.0%
17	**Michigan**	**110.5**	**2.6%**	**-94.6%**
18	South Carolina	109.7	3.7%	-3.9%
19	Wyoming	108.8	4.9%	61.8%
20	Mississippi	108.8	5.0%	100.0%
21	Washington	106.8	7.6%	-3.4%
22	West Virginia	106.7	7.8%	-79.8%
23	Oregon	104.3	11.1%	-32.1%
24	Alaska	103.7	11.9%	-73.3%
25	Louisiana	100.3	16.5%	-1.6%
26	North Carolina	99.7	17.3%	-6.5%
27	Indiana	97.4	20.4%	-45.8%
28	Kentucky	93.0	26.5%	30.6%
29	Virginia	91.6	28.3%	-2.6%
30	Tennessee	90.3	30.1%	84.4%
31	Missouri	87.5	33.9%	-0.9%
32	Wisconsin	86.3	35.6%	-0.8%
33	Texas	76.0	49.6%	-4.4%
34	Georgia	73.2	53.5%	-7.2%
35	New Hampshire	72.9	53.8%	-27.7%
36	Ohio	72.5	54.4%	5.7%
37	Maine	67.3	61.5%	-0.2%
38	Colorado	66.8	62.2%	-4.4%
39	Arizona	65.8	63.5%	1.6%
40	Illinois	61.1	69.9%	-0.4%
41	Utah	55.1	78.1%	-4.3%
42	Nevada	51.1	83.6%	-4.2%
43	New York	51.0	83.6%	-1.1%
44	Maryland	48.4	87.3%	-2.2%
45	California	47.3	88.7%	-2.8%
46	Pennsylvania	45.1	91.8%	-0.3%
47	Massachusetts	41.2	97.1%	-2.0%
48	New Jersey	40.2	98.4%	-1.1%
49	Connecticut	39.5	99.4%	-0.2%
50	Rhode Island	39.2	99.8%	-0.3%

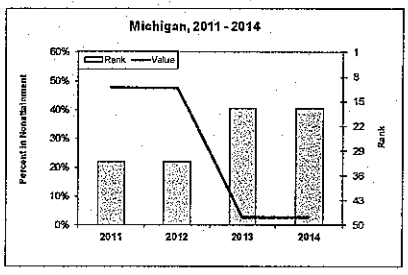
Percent of population in air non-attainment areas, 2014

States with poor environmental records or conditions face an extra challenge in attracting the best, most-skilled workers. Workers and businesses also face the threat of punitive action from the federal government for failing to meet environmental requirements such as air-quality standards. The above table shows the percentage of the population in reported areas, whole or partial, where air pollution levels persistently exceed the national ambient air quality standards.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Midwest Performance, 2014

State	Percent in Nonattainment	Rank
Michigan	**2.6%**	**17**
Indiana	20.4%	27
Wisconsin	35.6%	32
Ohio	54.4%	36
Illinois	69.9%	40



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