**ALEC.ORG** 

GRADING AMERICA'S

50 GOVERNORS

2 0 2 1

THE LAFFER-ALEC REPORT ON

# ECONOMIC FREEDOM

**GRADING AMERICA'S 50 GOVERNORS** 

DR. ARTHUR B. LAFFER
DONNA ARDUIN
STEPHEN MOORE
JONATHAN WILLIAMS







#### THE 2021 LAFFER-ALEC REPORT ON ECONOMIC FREEDOM: GRADING AMERICA'S 50 GOVERNORS

States have long been incubators of policy innovation, even in times when the Tenth Amendment has become an afterthought of the federal government. The "Laboratories of Democracy" concept is never more necessary or apparent than in times of national crisis. Governors, even those overseeing historically disadvantaged states or cooperating with unwilling legislatures, have numerous tools at hand, including the power to propose positive economic policies, veto poor ones and exercise the power of the podium. Governors' efforts to effectuate those policies have proven to improve the economic health of a state, the fiscal health of its government and the freedom of its citizens to pursue prosperity for themselves and the community at-large.

The 2021 Laffer-ALEC Report on Economic Freedom: Grading America's 50 Governors assigns multiple rankings, subdivided into multiple metric categories, to each of our nation's governors. All of these overarching categorical rankings are then combined to compute an overall ranking of 1 to 50 for each governor. In all cases, a rank of 1 is most preferable and 50 is least preferable. These rankings are the result of sophisticated analyses of each governor's policies and the context in which each governor operates. Of course, there are many factors that may affect state policy and performance, including state legislatures, municipal officials, and federal policy changes, however, our rankings strive to isolate the actions and policy prescriptions of solely the governor. Throughout the process of ranking each metric with respect to the governor, several calculation methods are employed to control for outside influences. In most cases, state metrics are indexed to national averages to account for trends in U.S. performance, policies are recorded as those proposed by the governors themselves, and changes in performance and policy are only measured over the governors' individual terms. Numerous hard data sources have been compiled and done so with insight into the governor's term and the unique circumstances related to those years, the government they inherit and the legislatures with which they partner.

As noted, each governor is ranked based upon his or her time in office. For our lieutenant governors who have been promoted to governor, whether it be through a presidential appointment to a cabinet position that has left a seat vacant (RI), or an election in which the lieutenant governor won the governor's seat (UT), the final term as lieutenant governor is included in our measurement period for rankings. This allows for a more holistic view of a governor's effect on the state through a larger sample size, granting us more confidence in the precision of the rankings.

#### **STAR RANKINGS**

Consistent with the 2020 edition of this report, governors are ranked 1 (best performer) through 50 (worst performer) and are ranked on a one-to-five-star scale, with five stars being the highest rank, based on the governors' policies and their economic performance records. Each star-grade is divided into groups of 10 such that ranks 1 through 10 are five-star governors and 41 through 50 are one-star governors.

#### **BEST PERFORMANCE AND HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENT**

The 2021 Laffer-ALEC Report on Economic Freedom: Grading America's 50 Governors ranks each governor on their current economic performance and their fiscal and executive policies over their term in office. Governors who were inaugurated into high performing states and continue positive policies may not be able to improve as much as others but receive credit for their positive performance. We



believe that to those whom much is given, much is expected. Governors who are inaugurated into poor performing states and improve or try to improve their policies receive high policy rankings. Those who continue those policies receive low ranks for both policies and performance. Newer governors who do not have the long track records to measure are ranked only on the data that is relevant to their policies since taking office. In the case of a new governor who served together with the prior governor, we look at the track record over their most recent term of influence as lieutenant governor.

#### **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI'S)**

Governors are ranked on three Key Performance Indicators: Economic Performance, Fiscal Policy and Executive Policy, based on current performance and change over their terms. Each of these KPI's is then combined with equal weight to calculate an overall rank for each governor.

**EXECUTIVE POLICIES** are those policy decisions a governor makes each year that will have a long-term impact on a state's economic performance. There are numerous government policies that could be included in this category; however, this report uses a sample of those that are meaningful and measurable. A governor's Executive Policy rank is based on the balance of government and personal control and dependency. School choice availability is an example of government versus parental control of a child's education, and an indicator of future economic performance related to long-term educational attainment for children in any state. Executive Policy is empirically measured by the following but may also reflect a governor's policy priorities:

UNION CONTROL:¹ Labor union control over state employment is measured through total employees within each state that are represented by unions as well as each state's right-to-work status. Change in union membership in a state over a governor's term, change in state government employment relative to state population and right-to-work policy are combined to create union control grades for each governor that are then ranked accordingly.

**EDUCATION FREEDOM:**<sup>2</sup> This is a measure of the availability of school choice options for parents, including the availability of in-person schooling in the fall of 2021 free from state mandates. Several measures, such as in-person learning options, charter school option and voucher availability, were combined to generate a rank for education freedom. For our purposes, we use the term "freedom" with respect to the perspective of parents, not from the perspective of local school administrators, teachers' unions, etc.

WELFARE DEPENDENCY: Welfare spending for each state is calculated as combined Medicaid spending and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) spending. Transfer payments intended for minors are not included within these aggregations seeing as those funding levels have little to no impact on state employment. Excluded spending categories include Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funding, several line items within social security funding for the disabled and administrative funding for those efforts. Governors are ranked based upon funding levels throughout each of their terms with favorable rankings assigned to those with the least spending as a share of Gross State Product (GSP).

<sup>1.</sup> https://www.bls.gov/news.release/union2.t05.htm

<sup>2.</sup> https://www.edchoice.org/engage/where-the-governors-stand-on-school-choice-2020/

<sup>3.</sup> data.medicaid.gov



**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE** measures the economic performance of the state under each governor's leadership and is based on empirical data. These metrics are objective in nature, meaning there is little to no debate as to which performance results rank more favorably than others. Economic Performance ranks consist of the following variables:

INTERSTATE MIGRATION: In short, this measure is a calculation of net in-migration with several adjustments. Net in-migration is computed for each state as total in-migration minus total out-migration, with both series provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.<sup>4</sup> We then adjust the data for each state's population level by calculating net in-migration divided by the square root of the product of state population and the U.S. population minus the state population. This process normalizes our migration statistics, adjusting for drastic swings in net in-migration that would otherwise accompany states with less massive populations. We then measure the change in our correctly normalized variable over each governor's term. The final results are assigned to each governor, excluding Montana due to a lack of data, and ranked from 1 to 50. Governor Gianforte (MT) does not receive a ranking within this category.

**EDUCATION QUALITY:** Change in 4th grade reading NAEP scores, as published by the U.S. Department of Education, is measured from the immediate data point before each term to 2019 scores (the most recent available). While we recognize the importance of results in other grade levels or subjects, literacy performance at the 4th grade level acts as a foundation for all other areas of study, extending into the entirety of each students' education – long after the current governors have left office. The change in these metrics is then measured over each governor's term. The improvement or decline metrics are then ranked from 1 to 50.

**GROSS STATE PRODUCT GROWTH:** Average compound quarterly Gross State Product (GSP) growth rates are measured in each state from the first quarter prior to each governor's term to present. GSP in current dollars is provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).<sup>6</sup> Each governor's term-specific compound quarterly growth rates are then indexed to the national GDP growth rates over consistent time periods, to control for instances of national recessions or widespread growth. This allows us to isolate the governors' impacts to their states and rank their measurable deviations from the U.S. trend.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:** This metric is measured, like all others within the Economic Performance KPI, solely throughout each governor's total time in office. State unemployment rate data is distributed on a monthly basis by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). State unemployment rates are indexed by U.S. unemployment rate which displays an unemployment rate for each state that is above or below the national average. All monthly values for each governor's term are arithmetically averaged to compute our ranking metric. The average state unemployment rates relative to U.S. unemployment rates are then ranked accordingly. Several adjustments are made to states to adjust for unequal impacts of major events including, but not limited to, industry-specific shocks, pandemic-derived shifts and federal policy changes.

<sup>4.</sup> https://www.census.gov/topics/population/migration/data/tables/acs.html

<sup>5.</sup> U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2019 Reading Assessment.https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/profiles/stateprofile?chort=1&sub=RED&sj=AL&sfj=NP&st=MN&year=2019R3

<sup>6.</sup> https://apps.bea.gov/itable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1

<sup>7.</sup> https://www.bls.gov/web/laus/laumstrk.htm



FISCAL POLICY ranks the fiscal policy decisions a governor makes each year that have a direct impact on economic performance, and are based on underlying empirical outcomes, but also the policies that are intrinsic to that governor, even if the governor has not yet achieved success. Fiscal Policy is empirically measured by the following but may also reflect a governor's policy priorities.

**DEBT:** This metric is inclusive of all types of state debt. We combine standard reported debt levels from the Census Bureau's State and Local Finances report<sup>8</sup> and each state's total pension unfunded liability. This metric is ranked based upon change in total debt and change in relative pension funded ratio.

CORPORATE INCOME TAX: This metric is calculated in the same manner as our individual income tax rankings. A composite ranking is created based upon current corporate tax rates, proposed corporate tax rates, and changes to corporate tax rates throughout each governor's time in office. The composite score is ranked accordingly.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX: A ranking of the top state personal income tax rates that are currently in effect are combined with a ranking of proposed rates (including staying at zero), rate changes over a governor's term and the magnitude of the change. A composite ranking is then sorted from lowest to highest, granting the governors with the lowest personal income tax rates as well as those who have slashed rates the most favorable scores. For cases in which a governor has opposed rate cuts, through a failed veto or has openly expressed disapproval of lowering tax rates, the governor does not receive a credit for impeding the progress of the pro-growth policies.

SPENDING PER CAPITA: Changes in state spending per capita, provided by the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO),<sup>9</sup> are averaged over a governor's term. Proposed spending described in each governor's budget proposal for fiscal years 2021 and 2022 are included within each governor's measurement period. Spending, both past and proposed, is a measurement of total spending. We do not simply aggregate spending from general funds. All funds, including federal funding via grants and subsidies, are included within total spending. The total spending measures are then adjusted for population size and ranked ordinally, with 1 being the least spending per capita and 50 being the most.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: Average Unemployment Insurance benefit is calculated as a share of median family income. Maximum benefits are calculated and annualized in each state for a family of two unemployed adults and two dependents. Over a six-month period, two annualized maximum benefit levels are calculated on a weekly basis, one with enhanced federal benefits and one with standard state maximum benefits. Those two benefit levels are then combined with respect to the governor's acceptance of the federal enhanced benefits. The weighted average benefits are then calculated as a share of each state's median family income to adjust for differences in purchasing power between states. States with the lowest benefit level relative to median family income are ranked most favorably.

<sup>8.</sup> https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/gov-finances.html

<sup>9.</sup> https://www.nasbo.org/reports-data/state-expenditure-report



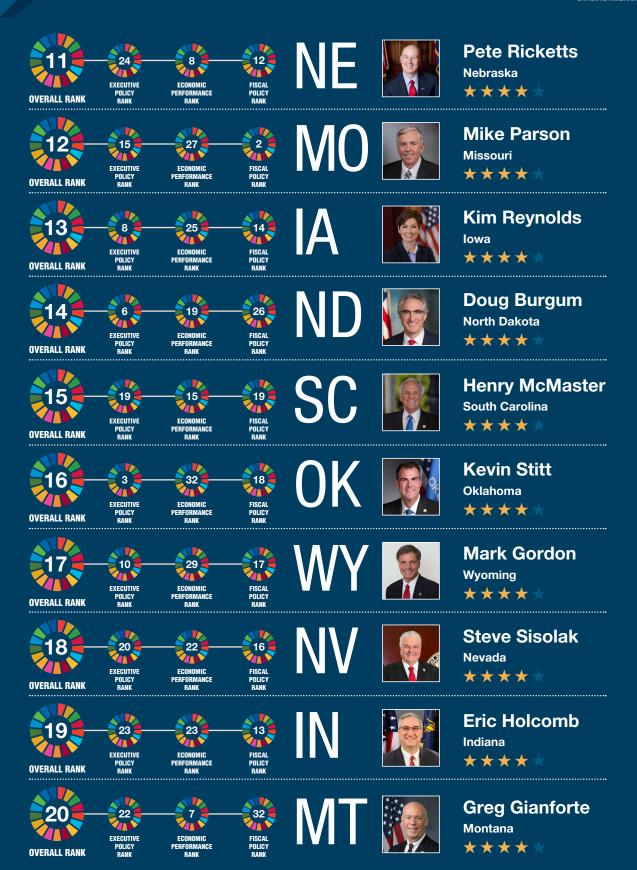
## **GOVERNORS SCORECARD**

★★★★★ 5 STAR GOVERNORS



# 2 0 2 1 THE LAFFER-ALEC REPORT ON E C O N O M I C FREEDOM

#### ★★★★ 4 STAR GOVERNORS



### **GOVERNORS SCORECARD**

 $\star\star\star\star\star$  3 Star Governors



**OVERALL RANK** 

\*\*\*







# GOVERNORS SCORECARD

**★★★★ 1 STAR GOVERNORS** 



# GOVERNOR SCORECARD RANKING BY STATES





Governor Republican

#### Kay Ivey

#### Alabama

Inauguration: Apr 2017 Next Election: 2022

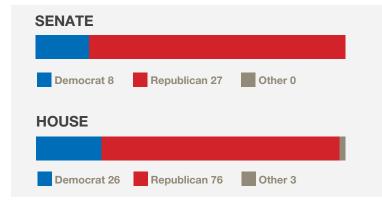




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Robert J. Bentley	2011-2017
Bob Riley	2003-2011
Don Siegelman	1999-2003
Fob James	1995-1999



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR KAY IVEY**

Kay Ivey (R) is the 54th governor of Alabama, serving since 2017. She graduated from Auburn University with a degree in secondary education. After teaching high school, Ivey worked as a bank officer.

She entered politics in 1979, working for Alabama Gov. Forrest James as an executive assistant for social services and assistant director of the Alabama Development Office. She also worked as a clerk for the Alabama House of Representatives and as a director of government affairs and communications for the Alabama Commission on Higher Education.

Ivey was elected state treasurer in 2002 and reelected in 2006. She was elected lieutenant governor in 2010 and re-elected in 2014. In 2017, Ivey became governor upon Gov. Robert Bentley's (R) resignation. She was elected to a full term in 2018.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).



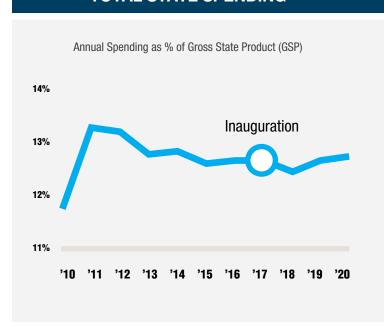
Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



**RANK** 

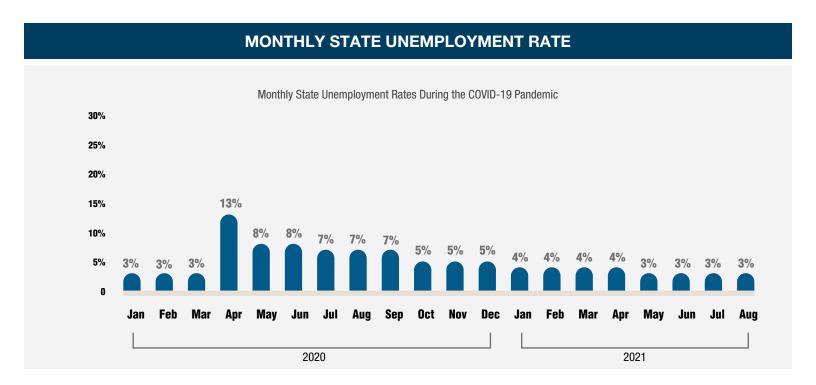
**RANK** 

Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	21	ECONO	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		FISCAL POLICY RANK		24
<b>SHIPS</b>	UNION CONTROL	22		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	17		DEBT	29
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	48		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	47
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	19		GSP GROWTH	25		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	29
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	24	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	10
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	8







Republican

Alaska

Inauguration: Dec 2018 Next Election: 2022

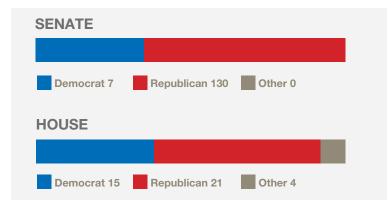
**Mike Dunleavy** 





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Bill Walker	2014-2018
Sean Parnell	2009-2014
Sarah Palin	2006-2009
Frank Murkowski	2002-2006



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR MIKE DUNLEAVY

Mike Dunleavy (R) is the 12th governor of Alaska, serving since 2018. He graduated from Misericordia University with a degree in history and received a master's degree in education from the University of Alaska Fairbanks. Dunleavy began his career in education as a teacher. He then became a principal and superintendent in northern Alaska.

Before becoming governor, Dunleavy owned an educational consulting firm and worked on several educational projects statewide. He served on the Mat-Su Borough School Board, including two years as board president. Dunleavy was a member of the Alaska State Senate from 2013 to 2018.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

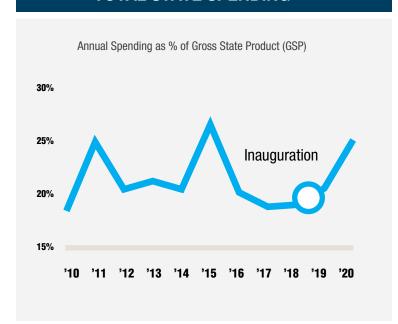


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



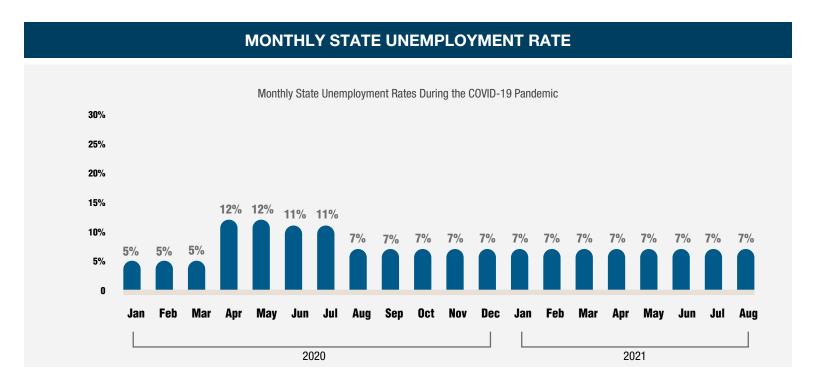


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	26	ECONO	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		FISCAL POLICY RANK		34
<b>SHIPS</b>	UNION CONTROL	27		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	40	A.	DEBT	42
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12	٩	EDUCATION QUALITY	47		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	45
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	38		GSP GROWTH	48		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	12
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	49	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	50
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	2







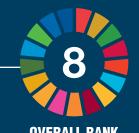
Republican

**Arizona** 

Inauguration: Jan 2015 Next Election: 2022

**Doug Ducey** 

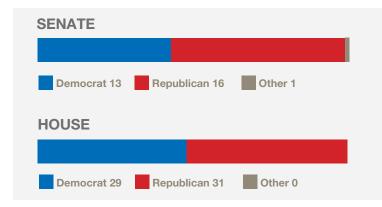




OVERALL RANK

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Jan Brewer	2009-2015
Janet Napolitano	2003-2009
Jane Dee Hull	1997-2003
Fife Symington	1991-1997



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR DOUG DUCEY

Doug Ducey (R) is the 23rd governor of Arizona, serving since 2015. He graduated from Arizona State University with a degree in finance.

Ducey was a sales and marketing executive at Procter & Gamble from 1986 to 1993. He was the chief executive officer of Cold Stone Creamery, an ice cream chain based in Scottsdale, Arizona, from 1996 to 2007. From 2008 to 2012, Ducey was chairman of the board at iMemories, a digital conversion company.

In 2010, Ducey was elected state treasurer. During his tenure, he was the western region vice president for the National Association of State Treasurers and was president of the Western State Treasurers Association.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

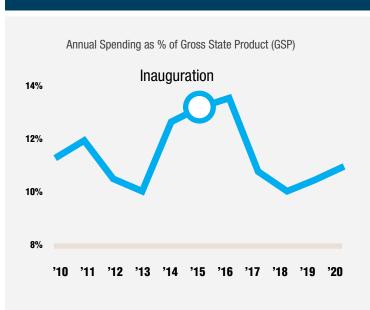


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



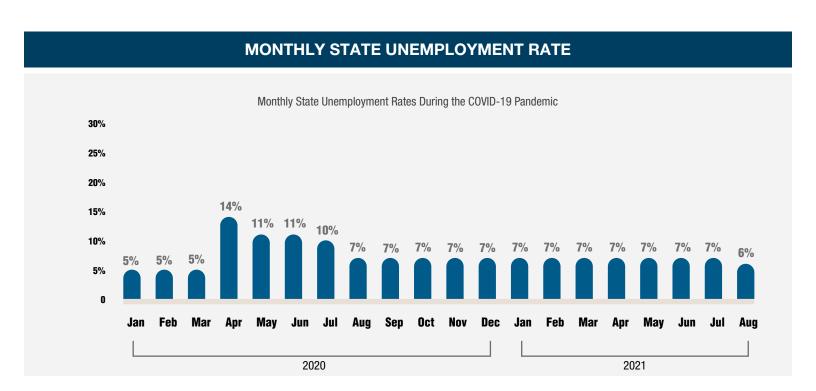


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	9 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK 2		20	FISCAL POLICY RANK		4	
<b>EXTIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	3		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	2		DEBT	31
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	7		EDUCATION QUALITY	32		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	6
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	29		GSP GROWTH	8		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	1
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	45	<b>19</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	14
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	3







Republican

Arkansas

Inauguration: Jan 2015 Next Election: 2022

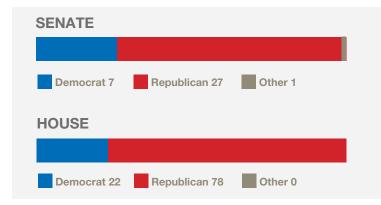
**Asa Hutchinson** 





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Mike Beebe	2007-2015
Mike Huckabee	1996-2007
Jim Guy Tucker	1992-1996
Bill Clinton	1983-1992



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR ASA HUTCHINSON

Asa Hutchinson (R) is the 46th governor of Arkansas, serving since 2015. He is a graduate of Bob Jones University and the University of Arkansas law school.

Hutchinson's career in public service began in 1982 when President Ronald Reagan (R) appointed him as U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas. From 1990 to 1995, he was chairman of the Republican Party of Arkansas. In 1996, he was elected to the first of three terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was one of 13 House managers during the impeachment trial of President Bill Clinton (D). President George W. Bush (R) appointed him as director of the Drug Enforcement Administration and then as an undersecretary in the Department of Homeland Security.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

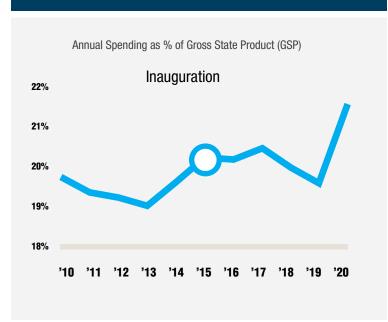


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



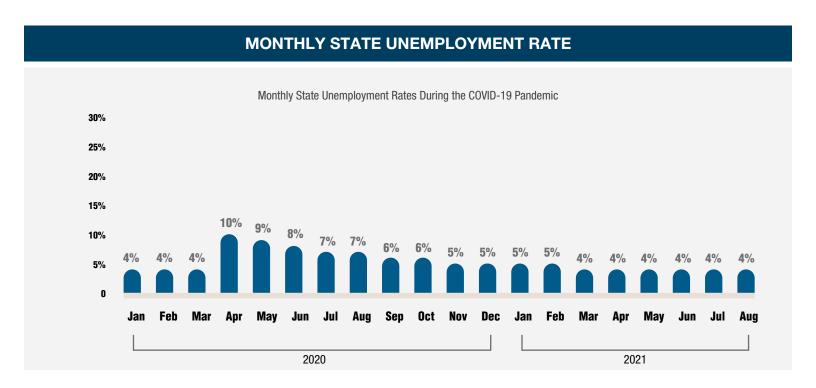


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	12	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		38	F	ISCAL POLICY RANK	15
<b>EXTIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	16		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	19		DEBT	8
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	1	٩	EDUCATION QUALITY	46		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	5
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	37		GSP GROWTH	41		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	6
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	26	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	38
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	37







Governor

Democrat

#### **Gavin Newsom**

#### **California**

Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022

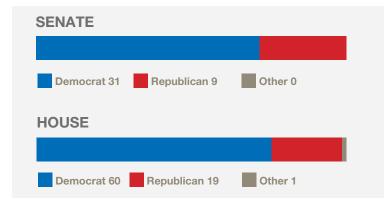




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Jerry Brown	2011-2019
Arnold Schwarzenegger	2003-2011
Gray Davis	1999-2003
Pete Wilson	1991-1999



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR GAVIN NEWSOM

Gavin Newsom (D) is the 40th governor of California, serving since 2019. Newsom is a graduate of Santa Clara University, where he attended on a partial baseball scholarship and received a degree in political science.

Prior to entering politics, Newsom founded and ran PlumpJack Associates, a wine shop that grew into a network of businesses.

In 1996, Mayor Willie Brown appointed Newsom to the San Francisco Parking and Traffic Commission and then to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in 1997. In 2003, he was elected mayor of San Francisco. Newsom was elected lieutenant governor in 2010 and re-elected in 2014.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

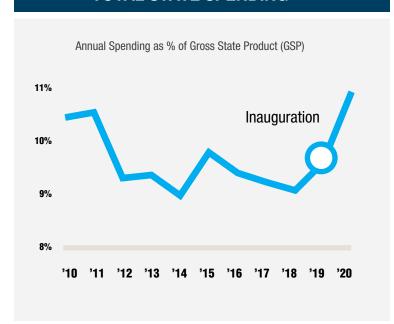


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).





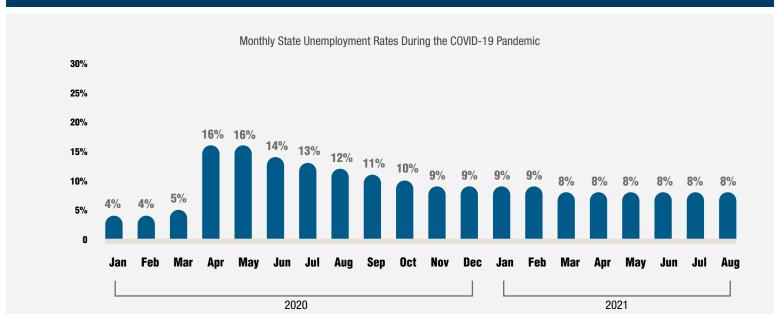
Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	EXECUTIVE POLICY RANK		ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		43	F	ISCAL POLICY RANK	41
<b>EXTIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	43		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	49	A.	DEBT	28
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	46		EDUCATION QUALITY	32		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	43
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	38		GSP GROWTH	12		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	48
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	48	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	40
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	17

#### MONTHLY STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE







Governor

**Democrat** 

#### **Jared Polis**

#### Colorado

Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022

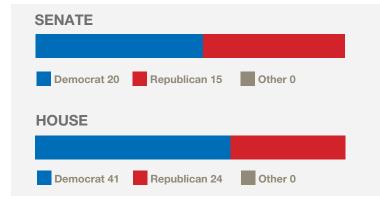




OVERALL RANK

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

John Hickenlooper	2011-2019
Bill Ritter	2007-2011
Bill Owens	1999-2007
Roy Romer	1987-1999



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR JARED POLIS**

Jared Polis (D) is the 43rd governor of Colorado, serving since 2019. He is a graduate of Princeton University, where he received an undergraduate degree in politics.

Before entering public service, Polis began his career in entrepreneurship. He started multiple businesses, including internet company American Information Systems and online flower company ProFlowers.

Polis' political career began when he was elected as an at-large member of the Colorado State Board of Education in 2000. He was also involved in founding public charter schools and served as superintendent of the New America School. In 2008, Polis was elected to represent Colorado's 2nd Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

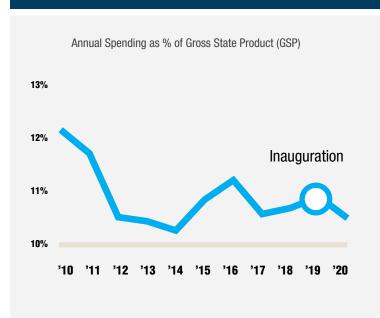


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).





Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXECUTIVE POLICY RANK		EXECUTIVE POLICY RANK 7		ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		F	ISCAL POLICY RANK	11
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	33		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	12	A.	DEBT	19
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	5		EDUCATION QUALITY	1		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	1
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	15		GSP GROWTH	5		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	3
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	22	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	22
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	35

#### **MONTHLY STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** Monthly State Unemployment Rates During the COVID-19 Pandemic 30% 25% 20% 12% 12% 11% 15% 10% **5**% 3% 3% 5% 0 Feb Feb Jan Mar May Jun Jul Aug Sep 0ct Nov Dec Jan Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Apr 2020 2021





Governor

**Democrat** 

#### **Ned Lamont**

#### Connecticut

Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022

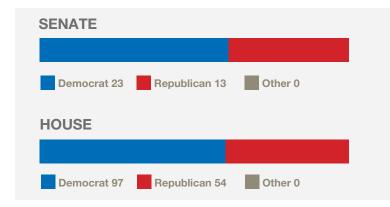




OVERALL RANK

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Dan Malloy	2011-2019
Jodi Rell	2004-2011
John G. Rowland	1995-2004
Lowell Weicker	1991-1995



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR NED LAMONT

Ned Lamont (D) is the 89th governor of Connecticut, serving since 2019. He received a Bachelor of Arts in sociology from Harvard College and a Master of Business Administration from the Yale School of Management.

Lamont first won elected office in 1987 and served on the Greenwich Board of Selectmen. As a private citizen, he founded Lamont Digital Systems, a telecommunications company. Among the company's divisions was Campus Televideo, which provided cable television services to hundreds of university campuses. Lamont is an adjunct professor of political science and philosophy at Central Connecticut State University.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

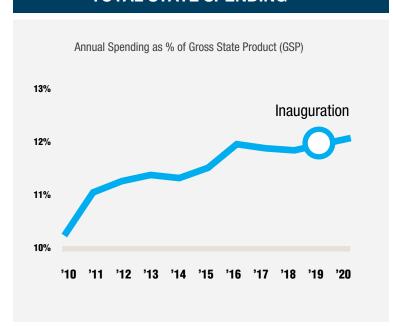


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



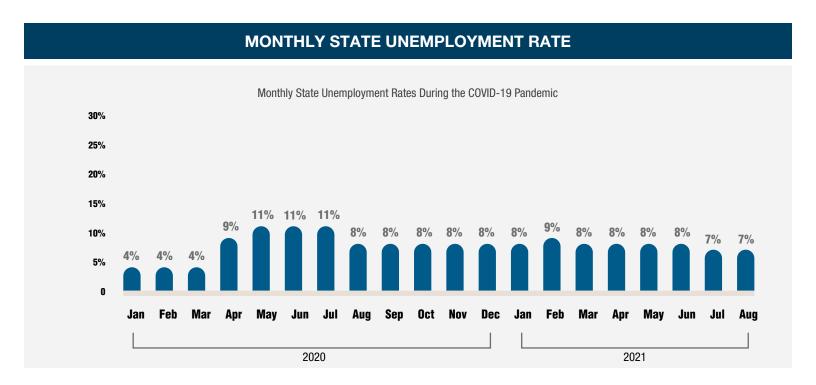


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	EXECUTIVE POLICY RANK		ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		36	F	ISCAL POLICY RANK	44
<b>EXTIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	47		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	44		DEBT	49
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	35		EDUCATION QUALITY	12		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	36
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	35		GSP GROWTH	31		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	38
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	37	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	43
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	33







Delaware

Inauguration: Jan 2017 Next Election: 2024

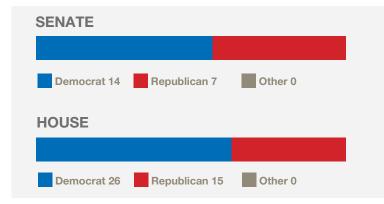
**John Carney** 



Democrat Democrat

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Jack Markell	2009-2017
Ruth Ann Minner	2001-2009
Thomas R. Carper	1993-2001
Dale E. Wolf	1992-1993



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR JOHN CARNEY

John C. Carney Jr. (D) is the 74th governor of Delaware, serving since 2017. He received an undergraduate degree from Dartmouth College and a master's degree in public administration from the University of Delaware.

Carney began his career in politics by working as a staffer for then-Senator Joe Biden (D). From 1989 to 1994, he was the chief administrative officer of New Castle County. Carney also served as secretary of finance and deputy chief of staff for Gov. Tom Carper (D).

Carney was lieutenant governor of Delaware from 2001 to 2009. After his tenure, he served as president and chief operating officer of Transformative Technologies to bring offshore wind turbine construction to Delaware. From 2011 to 2017, he served three terms as the U.S. Representative for Delaware.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

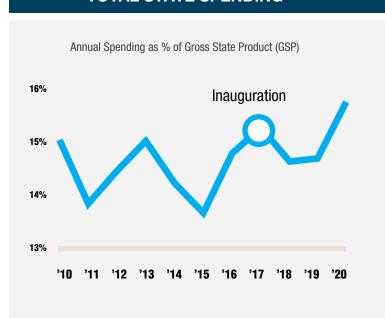


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



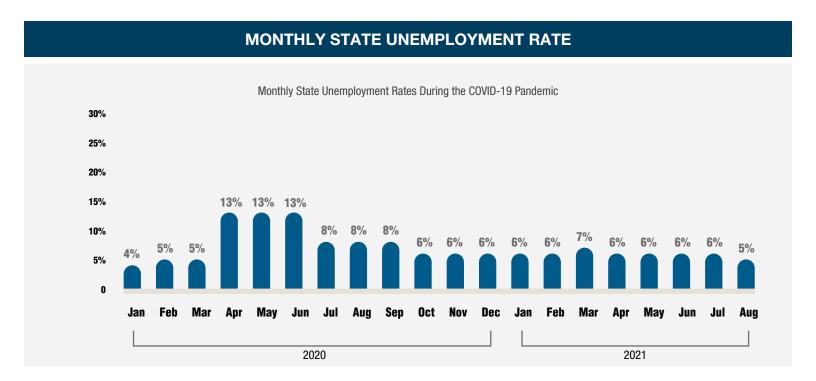


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	EXECUTIVE POLICY RANK		ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		34	F	ISCAL POLICY RANK	36
<b>SHIPS</b>	UNION CONTROL	14		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	14	A.	DEBT	15
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	49	٩	EDUCATION QUALITY	44		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	42
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	31		GSP GROWTH	30		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	37
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	32	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	49
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	19







Governor Republican

#### **Ron DeSantis**

#### **Florida**

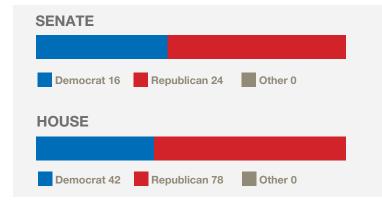
Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Rick Scott	2011-2019
Charlie Crist	2007-2011
Jeb Bush	1999-2007
Buddy MacKay	1998-1999



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR RON DESANTIS**

Ron DeSantis (R) is the 46th governor of Florida, serving since 2019. He is a graduate of Yale University, where he attended on a baseball scholarship, and Harvard Law School.

DeSantis served in the U.S. Navy as a judge advocate general from 2004 to 2010, stationed in Iraq and Guantanamo Bay. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service and the Iraq Campaign Medal.

After his active military service, DeSantis was a federal prosecutor. Before becoming governor, DeSantis represented Florida's 6th Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives from 2013 to 2018. DeSantis serves in the U.S. Navy Reserve.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

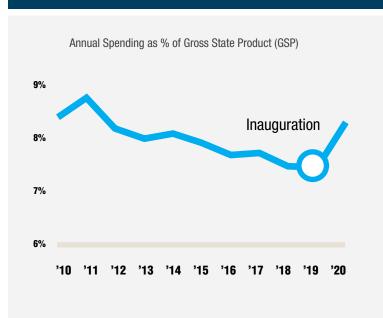


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).





Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXECUTIVE POLICY RANK		EXECUTIVE POLICY RANK 10		ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		F	ISCAL POLICY RANK	1
\$200°C	UNION CONTROL	25		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	1		DEBT	4
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	1		EDUCATION QUALITY	8		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	8
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	13		GSP GROWTH	10		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	6
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	25	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	2
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	5

#### **MONTHLY STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** Monthly State Unemployment Rates During the COVID-19 Pandemic 30% 25% 20% 14% 14% 15% 12% 12% 10% **5**% 5% 3% 5% 3% 0 Feb Feb Jan Mar May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Apr 2020 2021





**Governor Party** Republican

#### **Brian Kemp**

#### Georgia

Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022

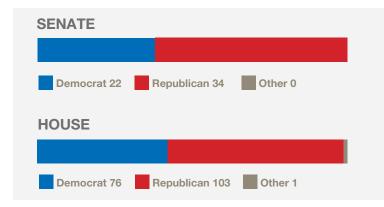




OVERALL RANK

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Nathan Deal	2011-2019
Sonny Perdue	2003-2011
Roy Barnes	1999-2003
Zell Miller	1991-1999



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR BRIAN KEMP

Brian Kemp (R) is the 83rd governor of Georgia, serving since 2019. He graduated from the University of Georgia with a degree in architecture. Before entering politics, Kemp founded Kemp Development and Construction Company, and later invested in banking, farming, timber and manufacturing companies. He also sat on the boards of Suncrest Stone and St. Mary's Hospital in Athens.

Kemp was first elected as a state senator in 2002 and served for four years. In 2010, he was appointed as secretary of state by Gov. Sonny Perdue (R) following the resignation of Karen Handel (R). He won a full term that same year and was re-elected in 2014.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

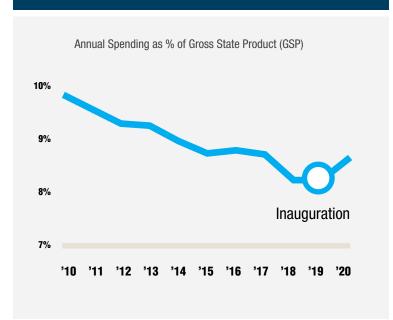


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



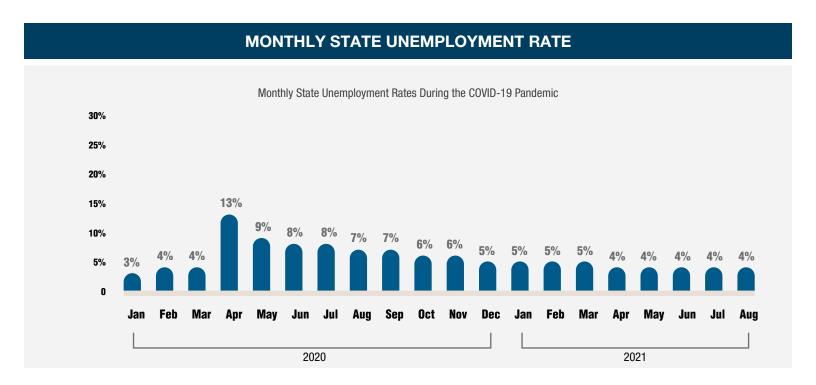


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	13	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		14	FISCAL POLICY RANK		9
\$200°C	UNION CONTROL	14		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	11		DEBT	18
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	34		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	12
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	8		GSP GROWTH	14		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	23
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	23	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	5
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	11







## **David Ige**

#### Hawaii

Inauguration: Dec 2014 Next Election: 2022

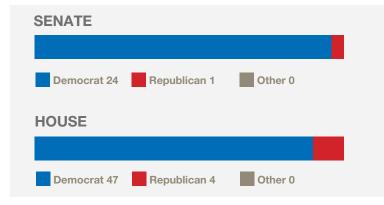




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Neil Abercrombie	2010-2014
Linda Lingle	2002-2010
Ben Cayetano	1994-2002
John Waihe'e	1986-1994



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR DAVID IGE**

David Ige (D) is the eighth governor of Hawaii, serving since 2014. He attended the University of Hawaii at Manoa, where he received a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering and a Master of Business Administration.

As a private citizen, Ige worked as an engineer for GTE Hawaiian Tel for 18 years. He then served as a project manager with Robert A. Ige and Associates, Inc., Vice President of engineering at NetEnterprise and senior principal engineer at Pihana Pacific.

Ige was appointed to the Hawaii House of Representatives in 1985 by Gov. George Ariyoshi (D). In 1994, he was elected to the Hawaii State Senate.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

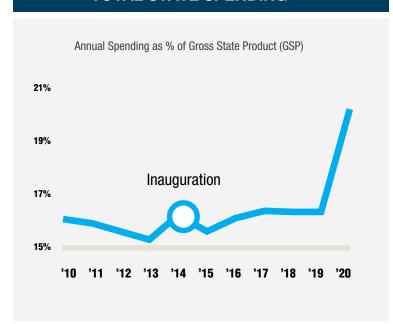


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).





Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	45	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		37	FISCAL POLICY RANK		45
<b>SHIPS</b>	UNION CONTROL	37		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	41	A.	DEBT	48
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	46	٩	EDUCATION QUALITY	30		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	28
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	31		GSP GROWTH	42		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	47
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	15	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	47
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	27

#### **MONTHLY STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** Monthly State Unemployment Rates During the COVID-19 Pandemic 30% 25% 22% 22% 20% 14% 14% 14% <sup>15%</sup> 14% 15% 10% 10% 9% 10% 5% 2% 0 Dec Feb Jan Feb Mar May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Jan Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Apr

2020

2021





**Brad Little** Idaho

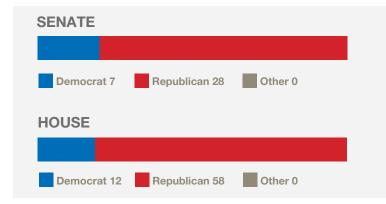
Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Butch Otter	2007-2019
Jim Risch	2006-2007
Dirk Kempthorne	1999-2006
Phil Batt	1995-1999



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR BRAD LITTLE

Brad Little (R) is the 33rd governor of Idaho, serving since 2019. He graduated from the University of Idaho with a bachelor's degree in agribusiness.

Little managed his family's ranching company, Little Land and Livestock, for nearly 30 years. He was a member of the Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry for 20 years and served as its chairman.

Little also served in various leadership roles in ranching, education and banking organizations.

Governor Dirk Kempthorne (R) appointed Little to fill a state Senate vacancy in 2001. He served in the Senate until Gov. Butch Otter (R) appointed him as lieutenant governor in 2009, a position he held until 2019.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

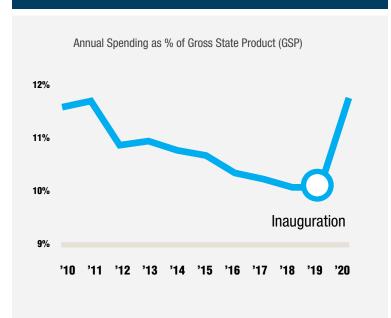


**RANK** 

Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).

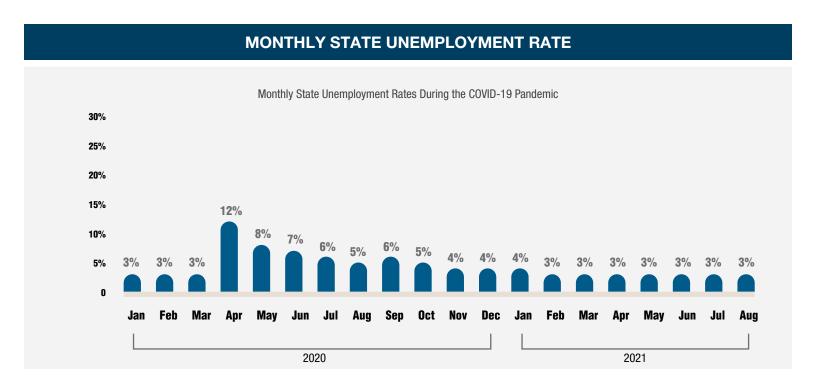


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	16	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		1	FISCAL POLICY RANK		7
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	12		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	6		DEBT	3
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	29		EDUCATION QUALITY	6		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	6
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	14		GSP GROWTH	2		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	18
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7	30	SPENDING PER CAPITA	9
						\$ <b>= 9</b>	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	24







Governor

## J.B. Pritzker

#### Illinois

Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022

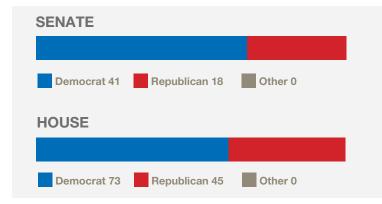




OVERALL RANK

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Bruce Rauner	2015-2019
Pat Quinn	2009-2015
Rod Blagojevich	2003-2009
George Ryan	1999-2003



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR J.B. PRITZKER

J.B. Pritzker (D) is the 43rd governor of Illinois, serving since 2019. He graduated from Duke University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science. Pritzker went on to earn his Juris Doctor degree from Northwestern University School of Law.

Before becoming governor, Pritzker founded 1871, a nonprofit to help small business entrepreneurs. He also served as chairman of ChicagoNEXT, Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel's council on innovation and technology. Pritzker launched venture capital funds and local development instantiates. In 2008, Pritzker received the Entrepreneurial Champion Award from the Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

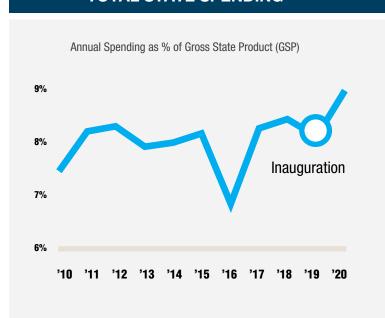


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).





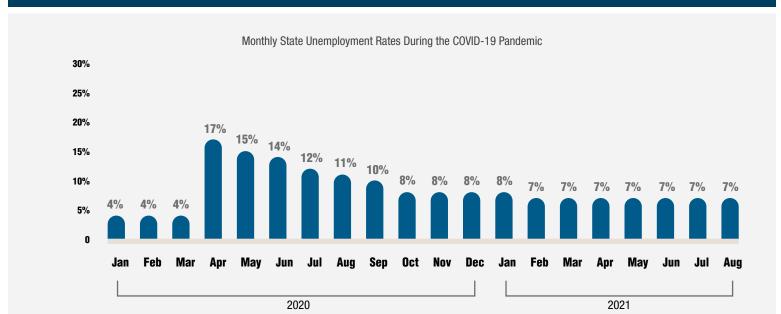
Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	36	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		48	FISCAL POLICY RANK		47
<b>SERIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	42		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	47	A.	DEBT	44
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	39	١	EDUCATION QUALITY	32		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	48
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	21		GSP GROWTH	40		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	50
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	42	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	23
						\$ <b>=</b> 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	43









Governor

## **Eric Holcomb**

#### Indiana

Inauguration: Jan 2017 Next Election: 2024

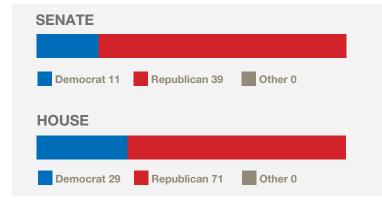




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Mike Pence	2013-2017
Mitch Daniels	2005-2013
Joe Kernan	2003-2005
Frank O'Bannon	1997-2003



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR ERIC HOLCOMB

Eric Holcomb (R) is the 51st governor of Indiana, serving since 2017. He is a graduate of Hanover College. Holcomb served in the United States Navy for six years as an intelligence officer, stationed in Jacksonville, Florida and in Lisbon, Portugal.

His political career began as an aide to Indiana Congressman John Hostettler (R). He later became an advisor to both Gov. Mitch Daniels (R) and Sen. Dan Coats (R). He was chairman of the Indiana Republican Party during the 2012 presidential cycle.

Then-Gov. Mike Pence (R) appointed Holcomb as lieutenant governor in 2016 following the resignation of Sue Ellspermann (R). Holcomb ran for governor in 2016 after Pence withdrew to become the running mate to Donald Trump (R).



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

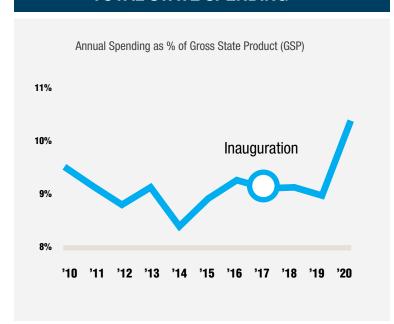


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



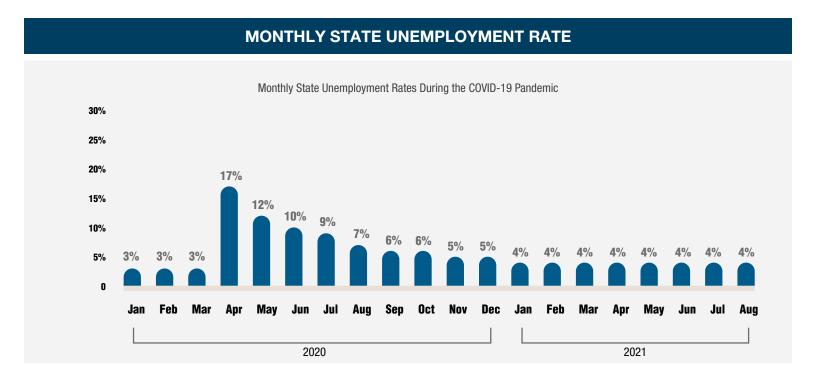


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	23	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		23	FISCAL POLICY RANK		13
<b>SHIPS</b>	UNION CONTROL	8		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	20	A.	DEBT	24
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	27		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	1
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	27		GSP GROWTH	24		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	19
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	20	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	11
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	14







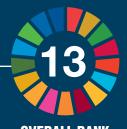
Governor

# Kim Reynolds

**lowa** 

Inauguration: May 2017 Next Election: 2022

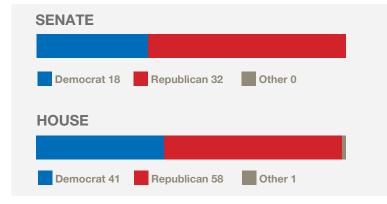




OVERALL RANK

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Terry Branstad	2011-2017
Chet Culver	2007-2011
Tom Vilsack	1999-2007
Terry Branstad	1983-1999



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR KIM REYNOLDS

Kim Reynolds (R) is the 43rd governor of Iowa, serving since 2019, and is the first woman to hold the office. She took classes at Northwest Missouri State University, Southeastern Community College and Southwestern Community College. Reynolds received a bachelor's degree in liberal studies from Iowa State University.

Reynolds worked as a pharmacist assistant and as a motor vehicle clerk in Clarke County. She was elected Clarke County Treasurer in 1994 for a four-year term and was re-elected three times. In 2000, Reynolds became president of the Iowa State Treasurers Association.

She ascended to state office in 2009 after being sworn into the Iowa Senate. After two years, she was sworn in as lieutenant governor under Gov. Terry Branstad (R) and served for eight years.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

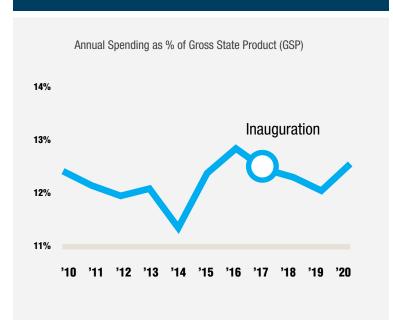


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).





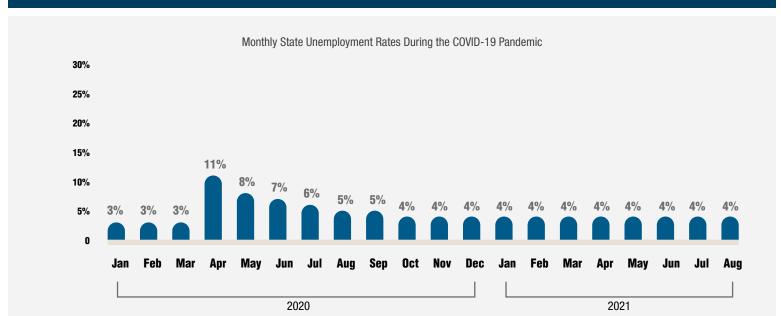
Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	8	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		25	FISCAL POLICY RANK		14
<b>SAME</b>	UNION CONTROL	8		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	31		DEBT	11
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	1		EDUCATION QUALITY	23		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	3
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	18		GSP GROWTH	32		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	14
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	30
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	29









Governor

# Laura Kelly

#### **Kansas**

Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022

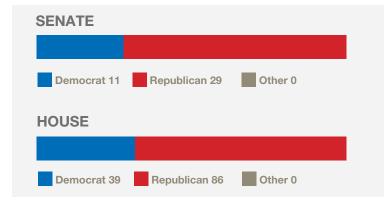




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Jeff Colyer	2018-2019
Sam Brownback	2011-2018
Mark Parkinson	2009-2011
Kathleen Sebelius	2003-2009



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR LAURA KELLY

Laura Kelly (D) is the 48th governor of Kansas, serving since 2019. She graduated from Bradley University and obtained a master's degree from Indiana University at Bloomington.

Before entering politics, Kelly worked in healthcare, serving as a recreation therapist at the Rockland Children's Psychiatric Center and as director of recreation therapy and physical education at the National Jewish Hospital for Respiratory and Immune Diseases.

Kelly served as executive director of the Kansas Recreation and Park Association between 1988 and her election to the state Senate in 2004. She served four terms in the state Senate, including as assistant minority leader and as minority whip, before winning election as governor in 2018.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

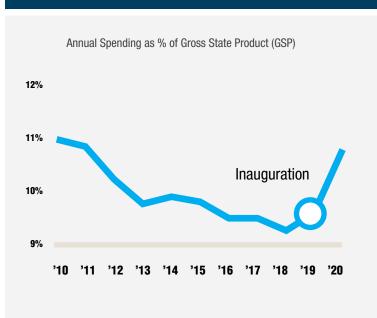


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



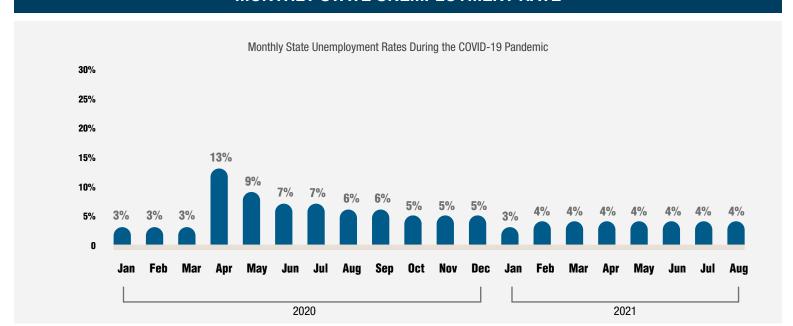


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	17	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		31	FISCAL POLICY RANK		28
<b>SAUC</b>	UNION CONTROL	39		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	36	A.	DEBT	13
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	39		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	34
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	12		GSP GROWTH	17		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	32
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	24
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	36







Governor

## **Andy Beshear**

### **Kentucky**

Inauguration: Dec 2019 Next Election: 2023

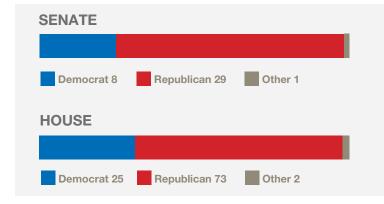




OVERALL RANK

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Matt Bevin	2015-2019
Steve Beshear	2007-2015
Ernie Fletcher	2003-2007
Paul Patton	1995-2003



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR ANDY BESHEAR

Andy Beshear (D) is the 63rd governor of Kentucky, serving since 2019. His father, Steve Beshear, served as Kentucky's 61st governor. Beshear received a bachelor's degree from Vanderbilt University and a J.D. from the University of Virginia School of Law.

After graduating from law school, Beshear worked at a law firm in Washington, D.C. He was a partner at Stites & Harbison, where he specialized in consumer and nonprofit law. Before becoming governor, Beshear served as attorney general of Kentucky from 2016-2019.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

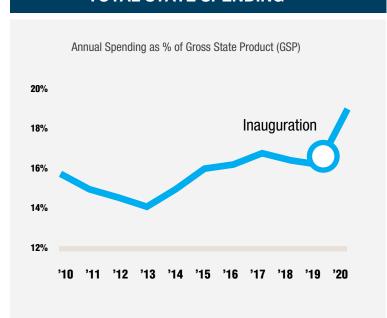


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).

**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK** 

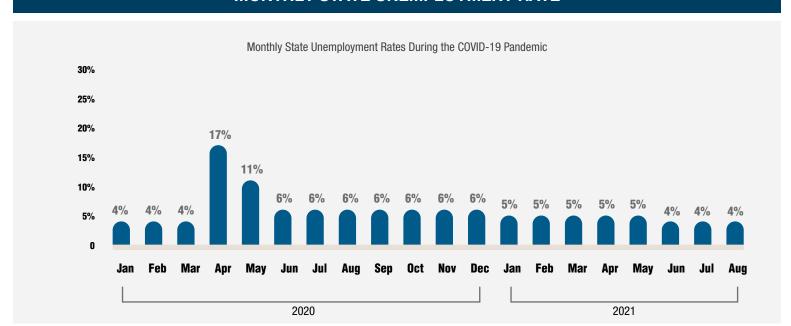


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	25	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		10	FISCAL POLICY RANK		35
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	1		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	24	Py	DEBT	47
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	28	١	EDUCATION QUALITY	22		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	9
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	42		GSP GROWTH	11		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	17
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	19		SPENDING PER CAPITA	39
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	48







Governor

## John Bel Edwards

#### Louisiana

Inauguration: Jan 2016 Next Election: 2023

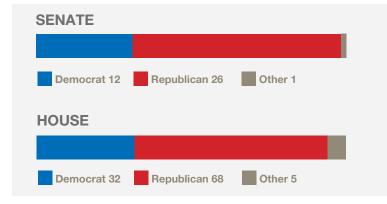




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Bobby Jindal	2008-2016
Kathleen Blanco	2004-2008
Mike Foster	1992-2004
Edwin Edwards	1988-1992



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR JOHN BEL EDWARDS

John Bel Edwards (D) is the 56th governor of Louisiana, serving since 2016. He attended the United States Military Academy at West Point. Edwards also received a Juris Doctor from the Louisiana State University Paul M. Hebert Law Center. He served in the U.S. Army for eight years with the 25th and 82nd Airborne Division, achieving the rank of Captain.

Before he was elected as governor, Edwards represented District 72 in the Louisiana House of Representatives for eight years between 2008 and 2015, serving as minority leader for the final four years. He worked as an attorney in private practice before seeking elected office.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

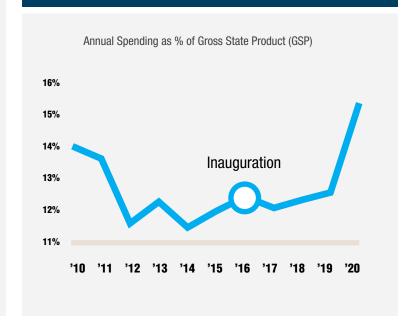


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



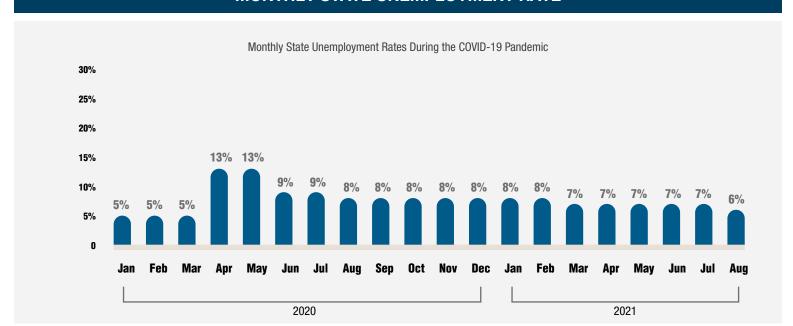


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	33	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		50	FISCAL POLICY RANK		23
<b>SHI</b> CE	UNION CONTROL	28		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	45	A.	DEBT	32
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	35		EDUCATION QUALITY	49		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	20
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	25		GSP GROWTH	47		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	16
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	46	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	27
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	13







Governor

Democrat

# Janet Mills

#### Maine

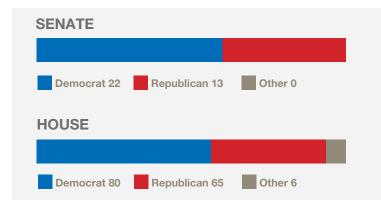
Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Paul LePage	2011-2019
John Baldacci	2003-2011
Angus King	1995-2003
John R. McKernan	1987-1995



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR JANET MILLS

Janet T. Mills (D) is the 73rd governor of Maine, serving since 2019. She received a bachelor's degree from the University of Massachusetts at Boston and a J.D. from the University of Maine School of Law.

Mills made history as Maine's first female criminal prosecutor and assistant attorney general from 1976 to 1980. She first successfully ran for office in 1980 to become District Attorney in three counties. She won re-election three times.

Between 2002 and 2009, Mills represented District 78 and District 89 in the Maine House of Representatives. Mills was elected by the Maine State Legislature to be attorney general from 2009 to 2011 and 2013 to 2019.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).



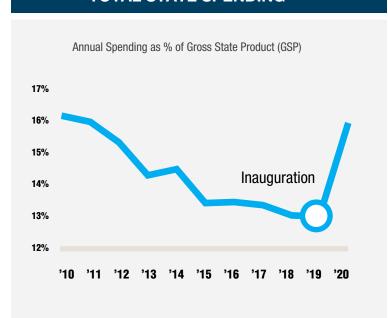
Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



**RANK** 

**RANK** 

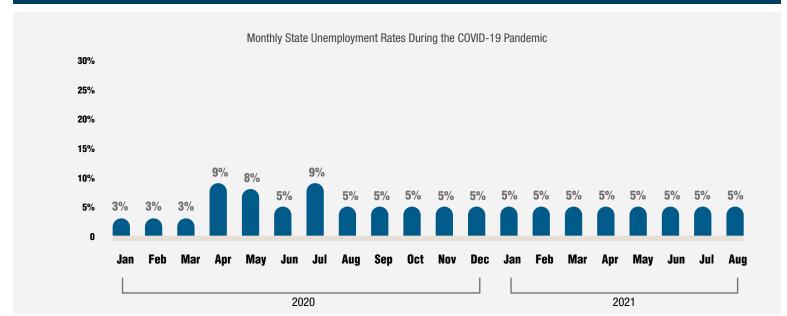
Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	38	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		6	FISCAL POLICY RANK		37
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	50		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	15	A.	DEBT	12
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	29		EDUCATION QUALITY	11		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	44
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	42		GSP GROWTH	16		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	40
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	33
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	47









## **Larry Hogan**

#### **Maryland**

Inauguration: Jan 2015 Next Election: 2022

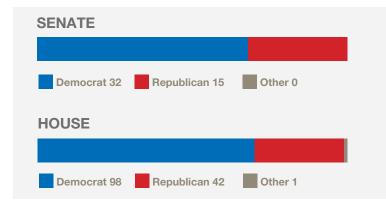




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Martin O'Malley	2007-2015
Bob Ehrlich	2003-2007
Parris Glendening	1995-2003
William Donald Schaefer	1987-1995



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR LARRY HOGAN

Larry Hogan (R) is the 62nd governor of Maryland, serving since 2015. He received a bachelor's degree in government and political science from Florida State University. He is the second Republican governor to be re-elected in the state's history.

Hogan is the founder and president of the real estate brokerage firm The Hogan Companies. He spent 18 years in the private sector before entering politics. Between 2003 and 2007, Hogan served as Secretary of Appointments to former Gov. Bob Ehrlich (R). In 2011, he founded the nonprofit Change Maryland.

During his tenure as governor, Hogan chaired the National Governors Association from 2019 to 2020.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

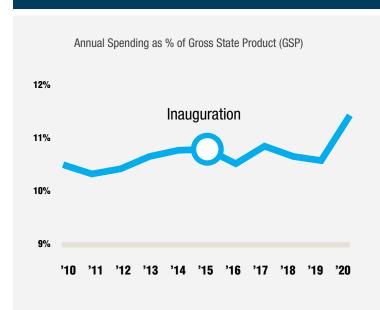


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK



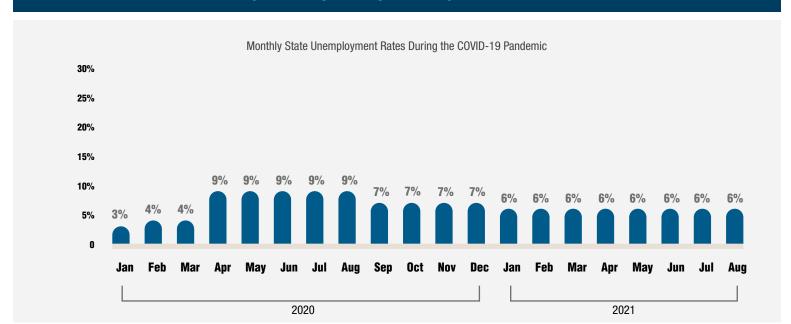
Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	35	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		39	FISCAL POLICY RANK		29
<b>EXTIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	49		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	42	A.	DEBT	20
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12	١	EDUCATION QUALITY	37		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	40
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	25		GSP GROWTH	23		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	33
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	30	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	31
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	1









## **Charlie Baker**

#### **Massachusetts**

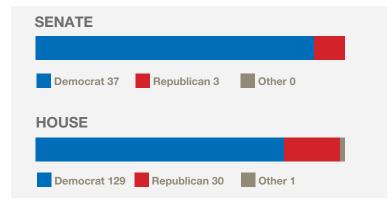
Inauguration: Jan 2015 Next Election: 2022





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Deval Patrick	2007-2015
Mitt Romney	2003-2007
Jane Swift	2001-2003
Paul Cellucci	1997-2001



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR CHARLES BAKER

Charles D. Baker (R) is the 72nd governor of Massachusetts, serving since 2015. Baker graduated from Harvard University. He worked for the Massachusetts High Technology Council as a corporate communications director before obtaining a Master of Business Administration from Northwestern's Kellogg School of Management.

Baker began his career in the late 1980s when he joined the Pioneer Institute, a libertarian think tank. He was secretary of Health and Human Services under Gov. Bill Weld (R) and Secretary of Administration and Finance under Weld and Acting Gov. Paul Cellucci (R). Baker joined Harvard Vanguard Medical Associates as C.E.O. in 1998. He then became C.E.O. of the nonprofit Harvard Pilgrim Healthcare. From 2004 to 2007, Baker served as a selectman of Swampscott, Massachusetts.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).



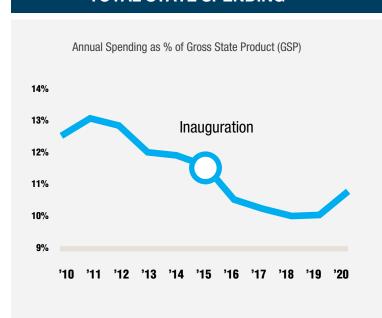
Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).





**RANK** 

Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	44	ECONO	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		FISCAL POLICY RANK		42
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	30		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	43	A.	DEBT	38
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	35		EDUCATION QUALITY	3		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	39
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	40		GSP GROWTH	20		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	21
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	29	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	37
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	50







Governor **Democrat** 

## **Gretchen Whitmer**

#### Michigan

Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022

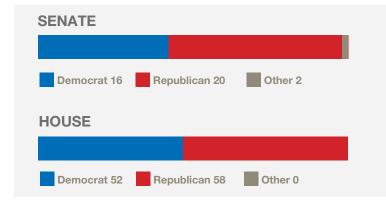




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Rick Snyder	2011-2019
Jennifer M. Granholm	2003-2011
John M. Engler	1991-2003
James Blanchard	1983-1991



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR GRETCHEN WHITMER**

Gretchen Whitmer (D) is the 49th governor of Michigan, serving since 2019. She received a bachelor's degree and Juris Doctor from Michigan State University. She worked as an associate attorney for Dickinson Wright PLCC before being elected to the state legislature.

Whitmer began her public service career after winning the election to the Michigan House of Representatives in 2000. She was re-elected in 2002 and 2004. In 2006, she won a special election to the Michigan State Senate. She was elected to a full term that same year and was re-elected in 2010. Whitmer did not run for re-election in 2014 due to term limits. After leaving the legislature, she worked as the Ingham County prosecutor in 2016.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

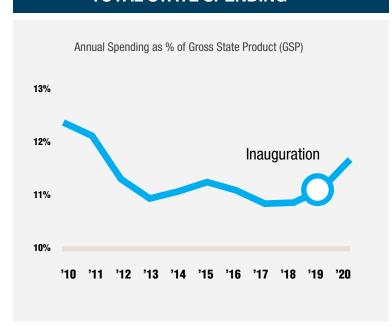


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



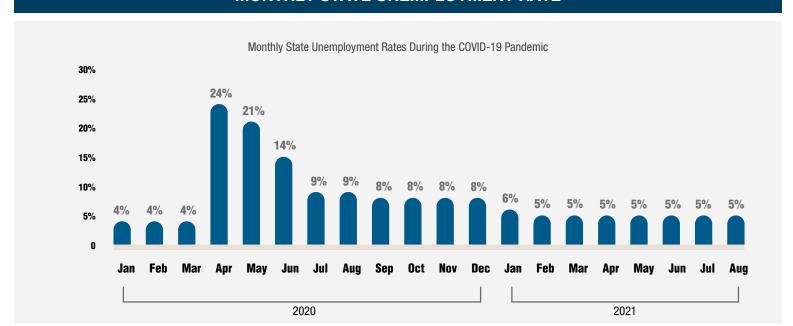


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	39	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		44	FISCAL POLICY RANK		31
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	35		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	38	Py	DEBT	34
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	29	١	EDUCATION QUALITY	19		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	25
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	44		GSP GROWTH	46		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	27
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	39		SPENDING PER CAPITA	19
						\$=0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	21







Governor

## Tim Walz

#### **Minnesota**

Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022

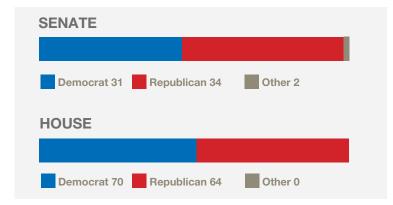




OVERALL RANK

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Mark Dayton	2011-2019
Tim Pawlenty	2003-2011
Jesse Ventura	1999-2003
Arne Carlson	1991-1999



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR TIM WALZ**

Tim Waltz (D) is the 41st governor of Minnesota, serving since 2019. Walz was recruited by Notre Dame to play football but later retired from football and transferred to Chadron State College.

Before his political career, Walz worked as a teacher. He taught at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota and with WorldTeach in China. He also served for 24 years in the Army National Guard and is a veteran of Operation Enduring Freedom. After retiring from military service, he returned to teaching and football coaching at Mankato West High School.

Walz's public service career began as a U.S. Representative for Minnesota's 1st Congressional District from 2007 to 2019.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

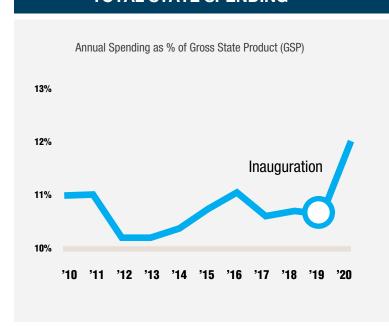


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



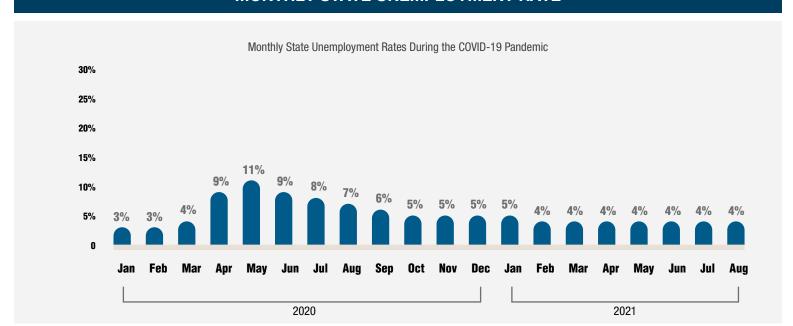


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	37	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		13	FISCAL POLICY RANK		40
<b>SEU</b> C	UNION CONTROL	41		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	28		DEBT	14
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	29		EDUCATION QUALITY	8		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	49
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	33		GSP GROWTH	26		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	43
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	16	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	36
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	42







## **Tate Reeves**

### Mississippi

Inauguration: Jan 2020 Next Election: 2023

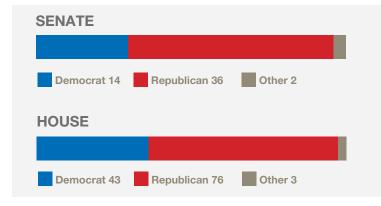




OVERALL RANK

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Phil Bryant	2012-2020
Haley Barbour	2004-2012
Ronnie Musgrove	2000-2004
Kirk Fordice	1992-2000



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR TATE REEVES**

Tate Reeves (R) is the 65th governor of Mississippi, serving since 2020. He received a bachelor's degree in economics from Millsaps College. Following his graduation, Reeves became a chartered financial analyst and worked in finance until 2003.

Reeves first held public office from 2004 to 2012 as state treasurer. He was the first Republican elected to that office and the youngest in nearly a century. Reeves was the president of the National Association of State Treasurers from 2006 to 2007. He was elected lieutenant governor in 2011 and was re-elected in 2015.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

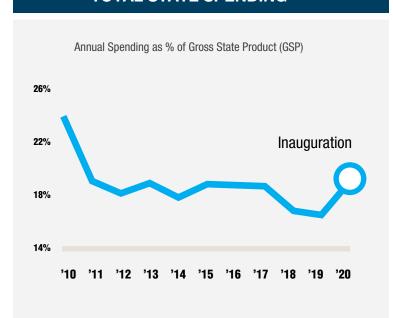


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



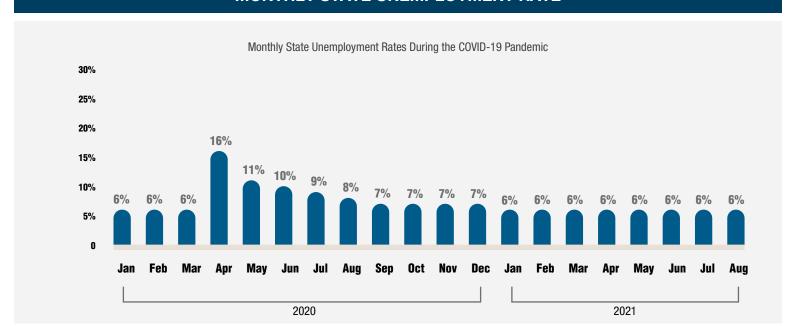


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	26	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		21	FISCAL POLICY RANK		25
<b>EMIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	29		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	37	Py	DEBT	35
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	15		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	22
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	23		GSP GROWTH	1		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	29
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	35	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	29
						\$ <b>=</b> 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	6







Governor Republican

## Mike Parson

#### Missouri

Inauguration: Jun 2018 Next Election: 2024





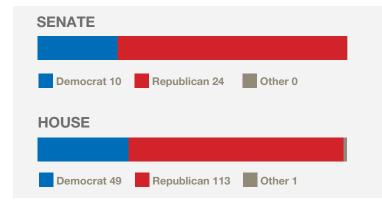
#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

 Eric Greitens
 2017-2018

 Jay Nixon
 2009-2017

 Matt Blunt
 2005-2009

 Bob Holden
 2001-2005



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR MIKE PARSON

Mike Parson (R) is the 57th governor of Missouri, serving since 2018. He served in the United States Army for six years with the Military Police Corps. He took classes at the University of Maryland and the University of Hawaii.

After his military career, Parson was elected sheriff of Polk County in 1992 and served until 2005. He became the county's first criminal investigator in 1983. He also owned three gas stations throughout the area.

Parson served in the Missouri House of Representatives for six years. In 2011, he became a state senator. In 2017, he was lieutenant governor under former Gov. Eric Greitens (R).



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).



Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).





Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).

#### **TOTAL STATE SPENDING**

Annual Spending as % of Gross State Product (GSP)

10%

9%

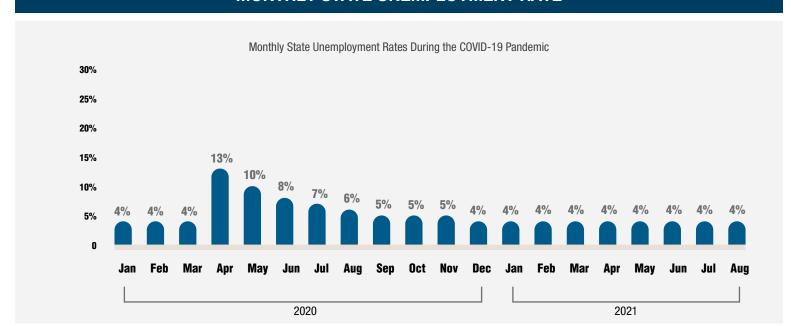
Inauguration

7%

10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '15 '16 '17 '18 '19 '20



EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	15	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		27	FISCAL POLICY RANK		2
\$200°C	UNION CONTROL	17		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	26		DEBT	9
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	41		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	4
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	22		GSP GROWTH	13		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	4
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	17	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	7
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	7







**Greg Gianforte** 

**Montana** 

Inauguration: Jan 2021 Next Election: 2024

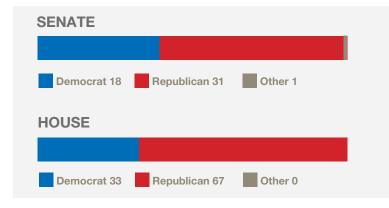




OVERALL RANK

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Steve Bullock	2013-2021
Brian Schweitzer	2005-2013
Judy Martz	2001-2005
Marc Racicot	1993-2001



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR GREG GIANFORTE

Greg Gianforte (R) is the 25th governor of Montana, serving since 2021. He received a bachelor's degree and a master's degree from the Stevens Institute of Technology.

Before entering politics, Gianforte worked as an engineer and business owner. He and his wife, Susan, founded RightNow Technologies, a customer relationship management software company, in 1997. He also worked on job development in Montana through the Better Montana Jobs project and a scholarship program for low-income students and veterans to receive training and work in the state.

Gianforte first entered politics by running in the 2017 special election for Montana's at-large district in the U.S. House of Representatives, vacated by then-Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke. Gianforte held that seat until 2021.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

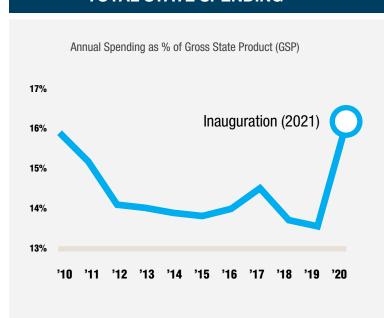


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



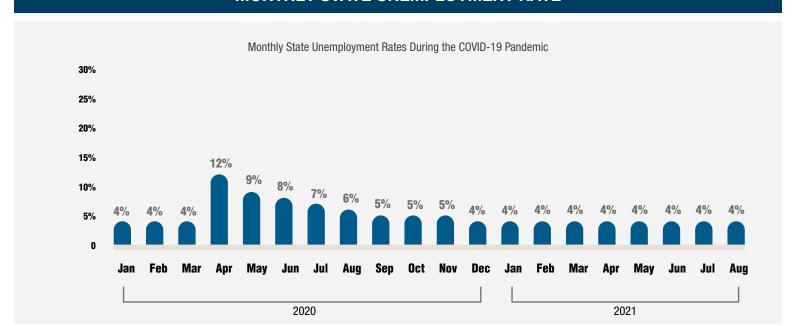


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	22	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		7	FISCAL POLICY RANK		32
<b>EMIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	34		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	N/A	Py	DEBT	N/A
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	N/A		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	33
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	N/A		GSP GROWTH	7		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	28
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	1		SPENDING PER CAPITA	21
						\$ <b>=</b> 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	39







Governor

## **Pete Ricketts**

#### Nebraska

Inauguration: Jan 2015 Next Election: 2022





#### OVERALL RANK

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Dave Heineman	2005-2015
Mike Johanns	1999-2005
Ben Nelson	1991-1999
Kay A. Orr	1987-1991

#### **UNICAMERAL**

	100% Other	
Democrat 0	Republican 0	Other 49

#### ABOUT GOVERNOR PETE RICKETTS

Pete Ricketts (R) is Nebraska's 40th governor, serving since 2015. He received a bachelor's degree in biology and an M.B.A. in marketing and finance from the University of Chicago.

After graduating, Ricketts returned to his hometown of Omaha to work for his father's company, which later became known as Ameritrade. He held the following positions throughout his career: senior vice president of strategy and business development, senior vice president of marketing, and chief operating officer.

Before he was elected governor, Ricketts worked to support Nebraska entrepreneurs and startup companies. He is the founder of Drakon, L.L.C., an organization that supports local entrepreneurs. He was a board member at TD Ameritrade.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

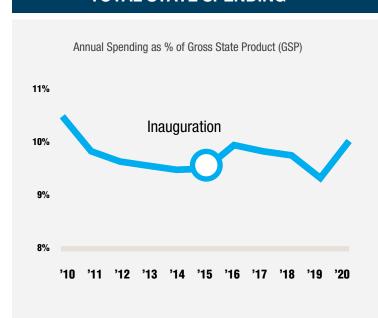


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



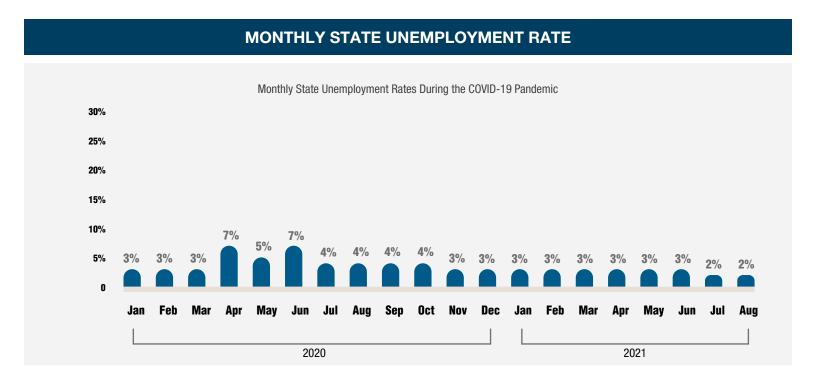


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	24	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		8	FISCAL POLICY RANK		12
<b>SHI</b> CE	UNION CONTROL	44		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	30	A.	DEBT	1
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	7		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	11
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	6		GSP GROWTH	28		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	24
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	17
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	15





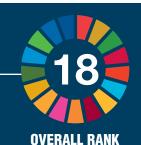


# Steve Sisolak

#### Nevada

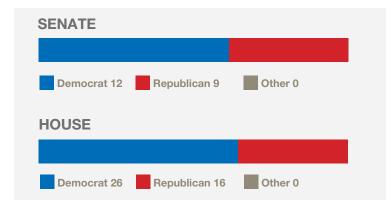
Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Brian Sandoval	2011-2019
Jim Gibbons	2007-2011
Kenny Guinn	1999-2007
Bob Miller	1989-1999



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR STEVE SISOLAK

Steve Sisolak (D) is the 30th governor of Nevada, serving since 2019. He received a bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and a master's degree from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Before his political career, Sisolak was an entrepreneur. He was a partner in American Distributing Company, a company that sells promotion items to businesses.

Sisolak was first elected in 1998 to the Nevada Board of Regents, where he served for 10 years. In 2009, he began his term on the Clark County Commission and was elected by his peers as chair in 2013.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

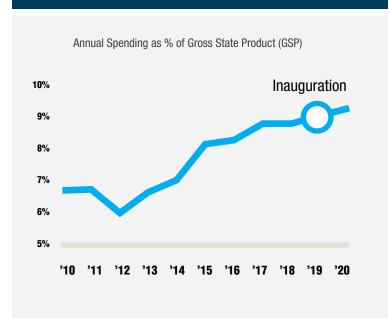


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



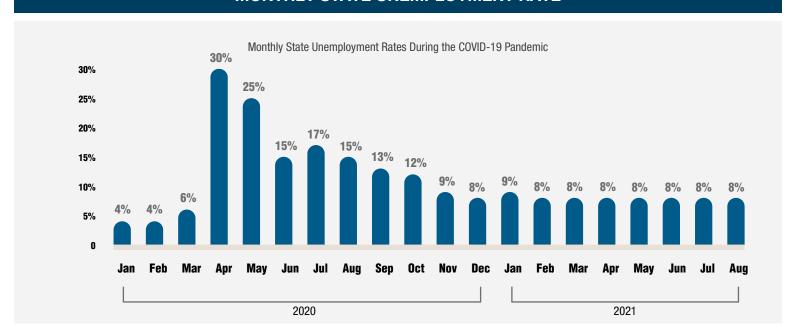


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	20	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		22	FISCAL POLICY RANK		16
<b>EXTIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	4		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	5	A.	DEBT	21
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	39		EDUCATION QUALITY	27		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	13
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	5		GSP GROWTH	15		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	6
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	43	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	6
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	38







**New Hampshire** 

**Chris Sununu** 

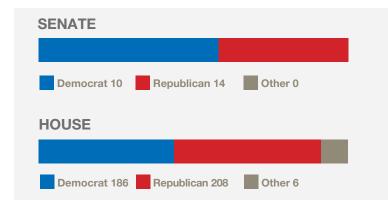
Inauguration: Jan 2017 Next Election: 2020





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Maggie Hassan	2013-2017
John Lynch	2005-2013
Craig Benson	2003-2005
Jeanne Shaheen	1997-2003



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR CHRIS SUNUNU**

Chris Sununu (R) is the 82nd governor of New Hampshire, serving since 2017. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Before entering politics, Sununu worked for 10 years as an environmental engineer. From 2006 to 2010, he was owner and director of Sununu Enterprises, focusing on local, national, and international real estate development. He became C.E.O. of the Waterville Valley Ski Resort after leading a group of investors in a buyout.

From 2011 to 2017, Sununu was a member of the New Hampshire Executive Council.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

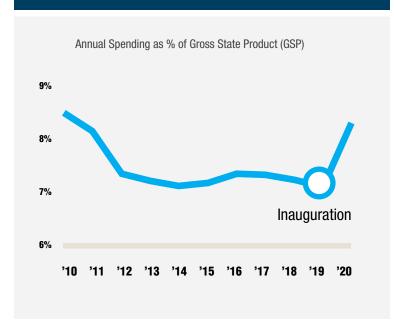


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).





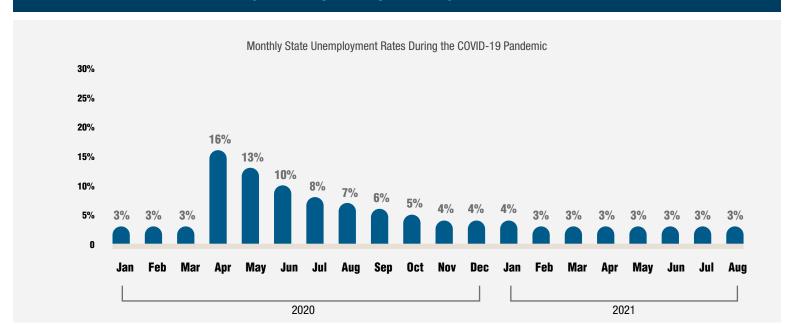
Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	EXECUTIVE POLICY RANK 13		ECONO	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		FISCAL POLICY RANK		6
<b>EMIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	19		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	18	Py	DEBT	30
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	18		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	20
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	19		GSP GROWTH	33		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	2
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8		SPENDING PER CAPITA	4
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	4









**Democrat** 

Phil Murphy

**New Jersey** 

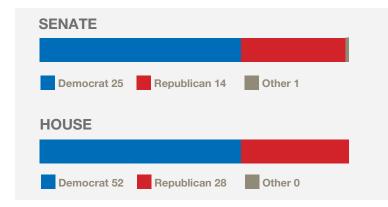
Inauguration: Jan 2018 Next Election: 2021



**OVERALL RANK** 

### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Chris Christie	2010-2018
Jon Corzine	2006-2010
Richard Codey	2004-2006
Jim McGreevey	2002-2004



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR PHIL MURPHY**

Phil Murphy (D) is the 56th governor of New Jersey, serving since 2018. He attended Harvard University and the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania.

Murphy worked at Goldman Sachs for 23 years before retiring in 2006. He worked at international offices in Frankfurt, Germany, and Hong Kong, China. After retirement, Murphy served as finance chairman for the Democratic National Committee and United States Ambassador to Germany from 2009 to 2013 under President Barack Obama (D).



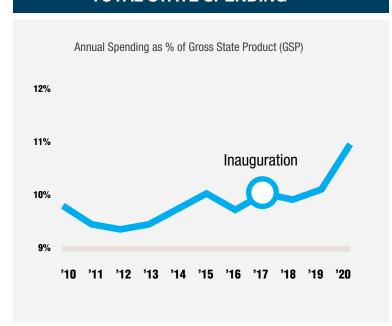
Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).



Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



FISCAL POLICY RANK Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	43	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		40	FISCAL POLICY RANK		45
<b>EMIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	46		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	46	A.	DEBT	46
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	39	١	EDUCATION QUALITY	10		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	50
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	29		GSP GROWTH	38		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	49
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	40	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	20
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	34







**New Mexico** 

Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022

Michelle Lujan Grisham



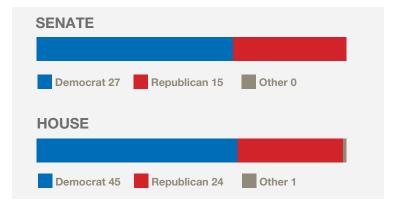
**OVERALL RANK** 

## Governor

Democrat

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Susana Martinez	2011-2019
Bill Richardson	2003-2011
Gary Johnson	1995-2003
Bruce King	1991-1995



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM

Michelle Lujan Grisham (D) is the 32nd governor of New Mexico, serving since 2019. She received a Bachelor of Arts and Juris Doctor from the University of New Mexico.

Grisham served as director of the New Mexico Aging and Long-Term Services Department under Govs. Bruce King (D), Gary Johnson (R), and Bill Richardson (D). In 2004, Richardson promoted her to Secretary of Health, a role she held until 2007. Grisham sat on the Bernalillo County Commission from 2010 to 2012.

Grisham served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 2013 to 2019.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

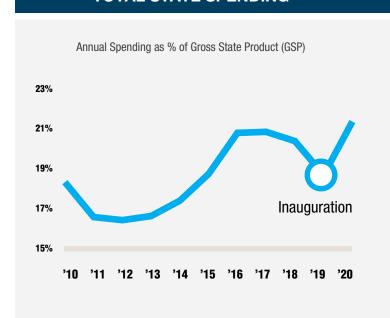


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



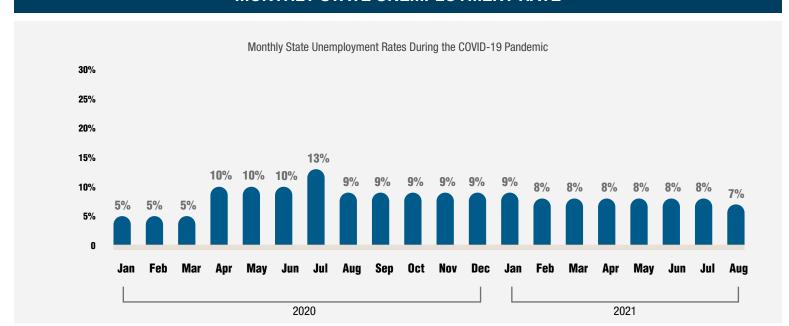


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	49	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		46	FISCAL POLICY RANK		48
<b>SET</b>	UNION CONTROL	39		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	23	A.	DEBT	40
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	49		EDUCATION QUALITY	41		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	24
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	49		GSP GROWTH	37		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	42
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	50	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	42
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	49







**Democrat** 

**New York** 

Inauguration: Jan 2011 Next Election: 2022

**Andrew Cuomo** 

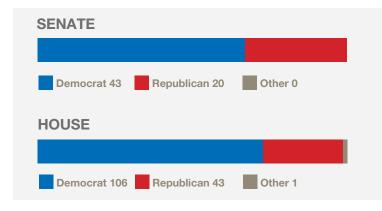




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

David Paterson	2008-2011
Eliot Spitzer	2007-2008
George Pataki	1995-2006
Mario Cuomo	1983-1995



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR**

Governor Andrew Cuomo resigned from office on August 23, 2021.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

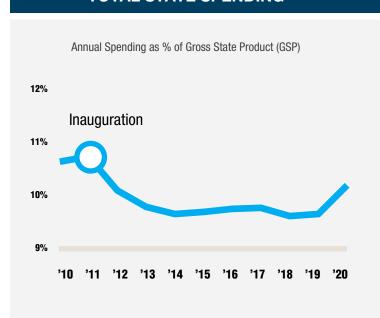


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



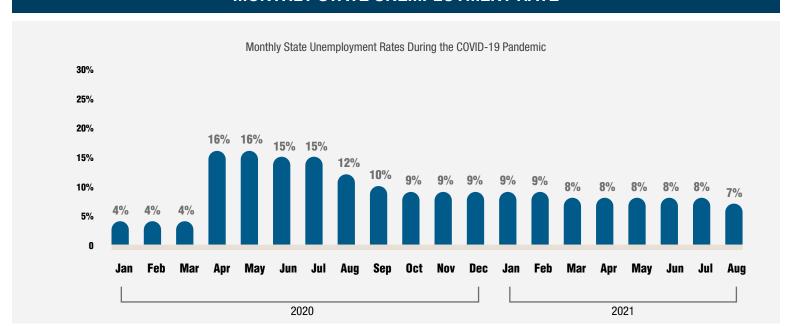


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	47	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		45	FISCAL POLICY RANK		38
<b>SAUC</b>	UNION CONTROL	26		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	48	A.	DEBT	33
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	35	١	EDUCATION QUALITY	37		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	32
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	47		GSP GROWTH	22		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	44
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	41	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	34
						\$ <b>= 0</b>	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	25







Governor Democrat

# **Roy Cooper**

#### **North Carolina**

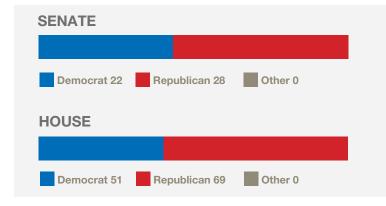
Inauguration: Jan 2017 Next Election: 2024





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Pat McCrory	2013-2017
Bev Perdue	2009-2013
Mike Easley	2001-2009
Jim Hunt	1993-2001



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR ROY COOPER

Roy Cooper (D) is the 75th governor of North Carolina, serving since 2017. He graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and received his Juris Doctor from the University of North Carolina School of Law.

Cooper began working at his family's law practice, Fields & Cooper, as an attorney specializing in civil suits, personal injury cases, and insurance defense. He was elected to the North Carolina House of Representatives in 1986. He was later appointed to serve in the state senate and, in 1997, was elected majority leader.

Cooper then ran for attorney general in 2000 and served in that role until 2017.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

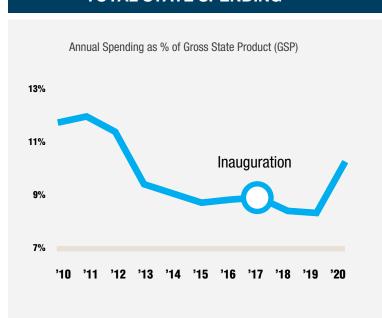


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK

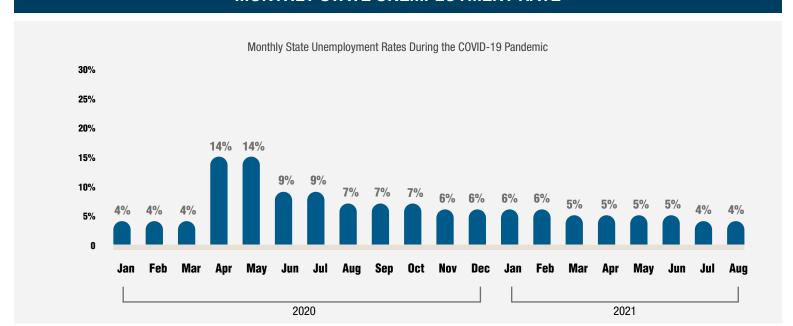


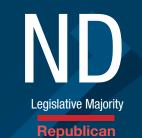
Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	28	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		16	FISCAL POLICY RANK		20
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	23		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	7	A.	DEBT	10
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	29	١	EDUCATION QUALITY	25		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	31
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	16		GSP GROWTH	21		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	46
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	31	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	3
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	23







**North Dakota** 

Inauguration: Dec 2016 Next Election: 2024

**Doug Burgum** 

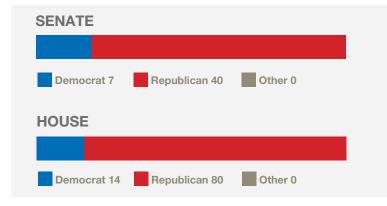




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Jack Dalrymple	2010-2016
John Hoeven	2000-2010
Ed Schafer	1992-2000
George A. Sinner	1985-1992



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR DOUG BURGUM

Doug Burgum (R) is the 33rd governor of North Dakota, serving since 2016. He received an undergraduate degree from North Dakota State University and a Master of Business Administration from Stanford University.

Burgum worked as a consultant at McKinsey & Company from 1980 to 1983. He founded Great Plains Software in 1983, which was acquired by Microsoft in 2001. He then worked at Microsoft as a senior vice president from 2001 to 2007.

Burgum also served on several boards before being elected governor, including the Arthur Companies, Avalara, Atlassian, the Raikes School of Computer Science and Management at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and Intelligent InSites.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

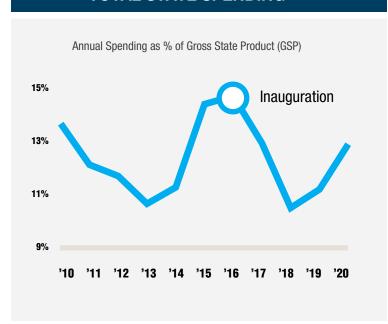


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).





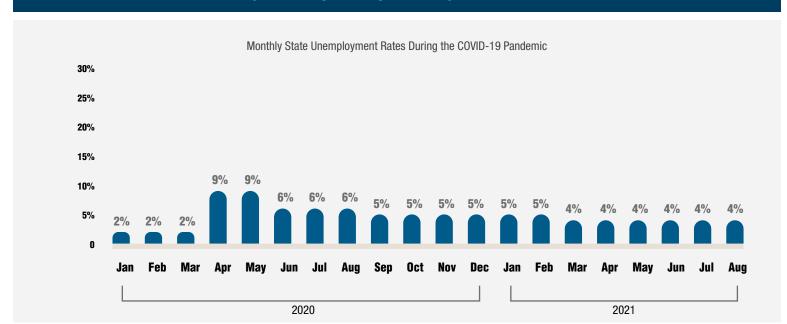
Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	6	ECONO	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		FISCAL POLICY RANK		26
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	5		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	33	A.	DEBT	36
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	24		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	19
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	9		GSP GROWTH	27		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	25
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	41
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	22









Governor Republican

# Mike DeWine

#### Ohio

Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022

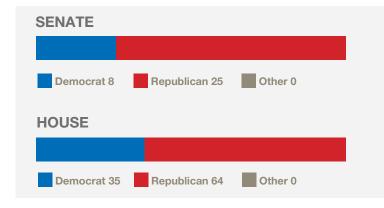




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

John Kasich	2011-2019
Ted Strickland	2007-2011
Bob Taft	1999-2007
Nancy Hollister	1998-1999



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR MIKE DEWINE

Mike DeWine (R) is the 70th governor of Ohio, serving since 2019. DeWine received a Bachelor of Science degree in education from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, and a J.D. from Ohio Northern University College of Law.

DeWine began his public service career in 1976 when he was elected prosecutor of Greene County. In 1980, he was elected to the Ohio State Senate and served one two-year term. Following that, he represented Ohio's 7th Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives for eight years.

DeWine first held statewide office in 1991 when he became lieutenant governor for one term. He then served in the U.S. Senate from 1995 to 2007. DeWine served as Ohio Attorney General from 2011 to 2019.



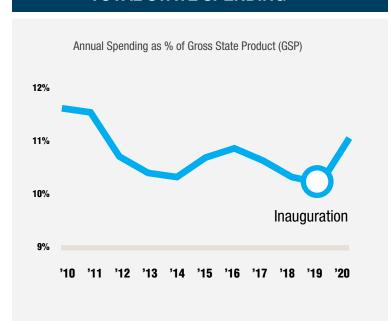
Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).



Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).

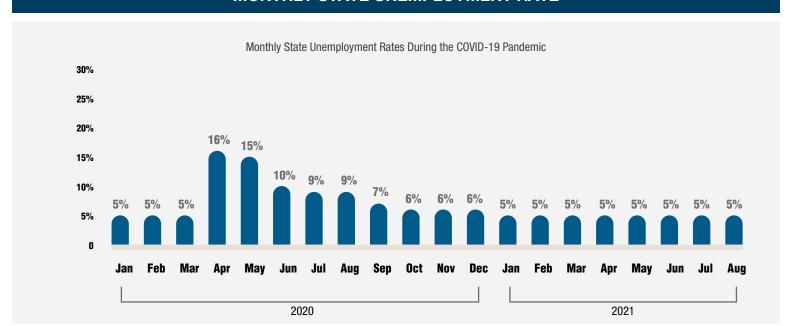


FISCAL POLICY RANK Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	34	ECONO	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		FISCAL POLICY RANK		22
<b>EXTIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	32		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	34	A.	DEBT	22
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	17		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	13
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	41		GSP GROWTH	39		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	4
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	34	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	25
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	41







# Kevin Stitt Oklahoma

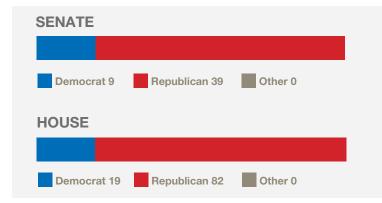
Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Mary Fallin	2011-2019
Brad Henry	2003-2011
Frank Keating	1995-2003
David Walters	1991-1995



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR KEVIN STITT**

Kevin Stitt (R) is the 28th governor of Oklahoma, serving since 2019. He is a citizen of the Cherokee Nation and the second Native American to be elected as governor in the United States. He received an undergraduate degree in accounting from Oklahoma State University. During his college career, he was a door-to-door salesperson for Southwestern Advantage.

Stitt began his business career in financial services. In 2000, he founded Gateway and was president and C.E.O. until 2014. In August 2018, he stepped down and remained chairman until shortly before his inauguration.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

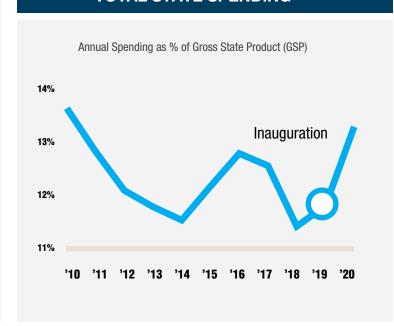


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



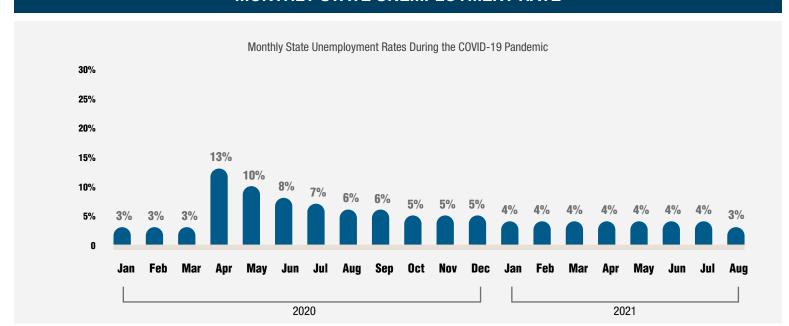
**RANK** 

Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	3	ECONO	MIC PERFORMANCE RANK	32	F	ISCAL POLICY RANK	18
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	11		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	16	Py	DEBT	27
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	7		EDUCATION QUALITY	36		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	25
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	10		GSP GROWTH	49		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	20
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	13		SPENDING PER CAPITA	18
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	30







Governor

Democrat

# Kate Brown

#### Oregon

Inauguration: Feb 2015 Next Election: 2022

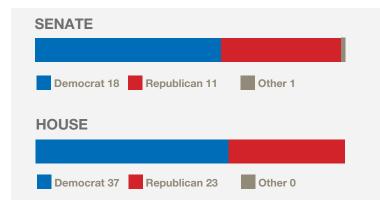




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

John Kitzhaber	2011-2015
Ted Kulongoski	2003-2011
John Kitzhaber	1995-2003
Barbara Roberts	1991-1995



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR KATE BROWN

Kate Brown (D) is the 38th governor of Oregon, serving since 2015. She received a bachelor's degree in art from the University of Colorado and a law degree and certificate in environmental law from Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College.

After graduating, Brown practiced juvenile and family law while teaching at Portland State University. She was appointed to the Oregon House of Representatives in 1991. In 1996, she was elected to the Oregon Senate and became majority leader in 2003.

She became Oregon secretary of state in 2009, a position she held until becoming governor. She was the first openly LGBT person elected governor of a state and the second female governor of Oregon.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

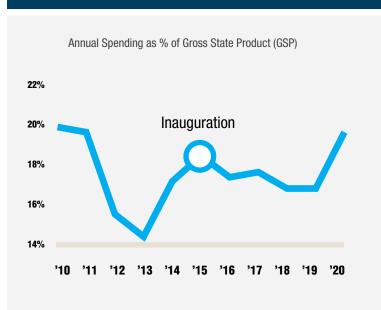


**RANK** 

Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).

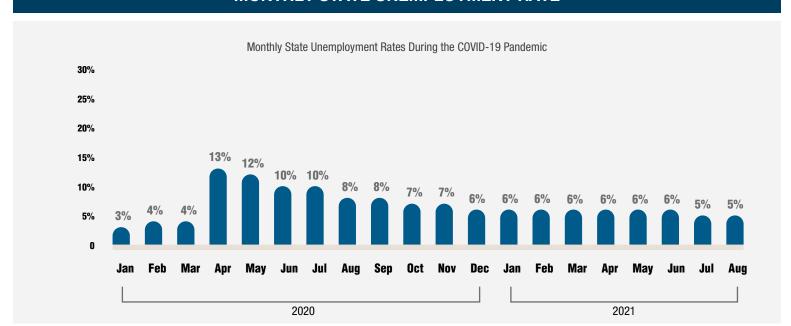


FISCAL POLICY RANK Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	46	ECONO	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		F	FISCAL POLICY RANK	
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	44		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	8	Py	DEBT	43
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	48		EDUCATION QUALITY	35		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	37
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	34		GSP GROWTH	9		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	45
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	33		SPENDING PER CAPITA	48
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	45







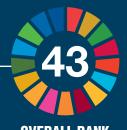
Governor **Democrat** 

# **Tom Wolf**

## Pennsylvania

Inauguration: Jan 2015 Next Election: 2022

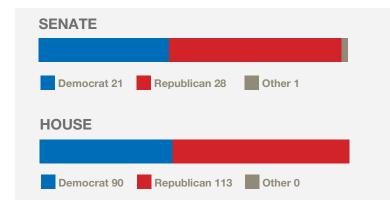




OVERALL RANK

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Tom Corbett	2011-2015
Ed Rendell	2003-2011
Mark Schweiker	2001-2003
Tom Ridge	1995-2001



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR TOM WOLF**

Tom Wolf (D) is the 47th governor of Pennsylvania, serving since 2015. He received an undergraduate degree from Dartmouth College, a master's degree from the University of London, and a Ph.D. in political science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While at Dartmouth, he joined the Peace Corps and served in India for two years.

Wolf had an ownership stake in his family's building product distribution business, the Wolf Organization. In 2007, Gov. Ed Rendell (D) appointed him to serve as Pennsylvania secretary of revenue, a position he held for just over a year. Following that, he remained executive of the Wolf Organization until his resignation in 2013 to run for governor.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

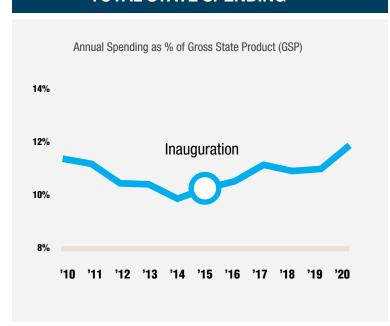


**RANK** 

Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).

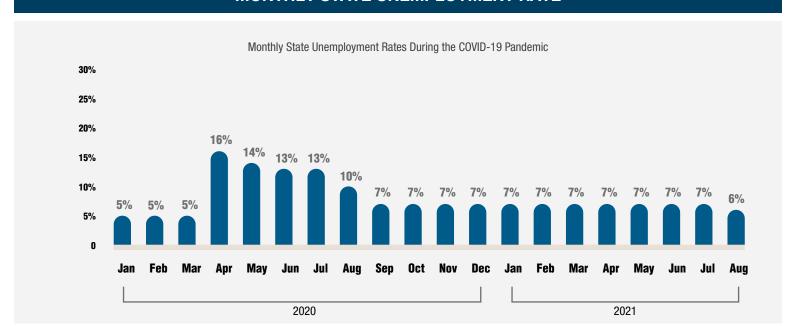


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	40	ECONO	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		FISCAL POLICY RANK		43
<b>EXTIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	35		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	39	Py	DEBT	45
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	39	١	EDUCATION QUALITY	12		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	46
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	36		GSP GROWTH	43		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	36
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	44	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	26
						\$=	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	40







**Democrat** 

**Rhode Island** 

Inauguration: Mar 2021

**Daniel McKee** 





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Gina Raimondo	2015-2021
Lincoln Chafee	2011-2015
Don Carcieri	2003-2011
Lincoln Almond	1995-2003



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR DANIEL MCKEE

Dan McKee (D) is the 76th governor of Rhode Island, serving since 2021. He received a bachelor's degree in political science and education from Assumption College and an M.P.A. from the Harvard Kennedy School.

McKee was active with his family's small businesses. He was an officer of McKee Brothers, a heating, air conditioning, and home heating oil delivery business. McKee also owned a health company for over 30 years.

McKee entered public service when he first became mayor of Cumberland, Rhode Island, in 2001. He served for four years, then returned in 2007 for another eight years. He became lieutenant governor under Gov. Gina Raimondo (D) in 2015 and assumed office as governor when Raimondo became U.S. Secretary of Commerce in 2021.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

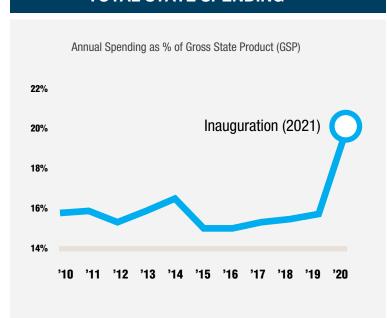


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).

**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK** 

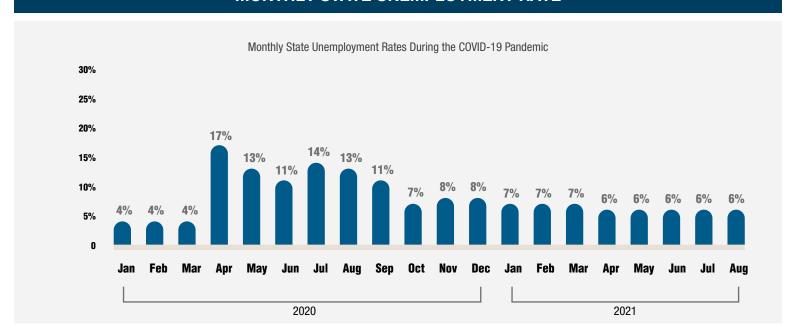


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	50	ECONO	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		FISCAL POLICY RANK		49
<b>SERIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	47		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	29	A.	DEBT	41
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	39	١	EDUCATION QUALITY	26		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	34
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	46		GSP GROWTH	44		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	35
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	38	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	46
						\$ <b>=</b> 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	44







South Carolina

**Henry McMaster** 

Inauguration: Jan 2017 Next Election: 2022

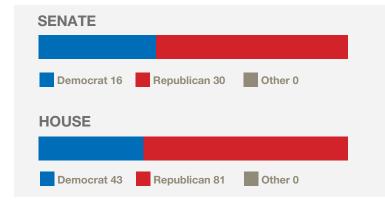




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Nikki Haley	2011-2017
Mark Sanford	2003-2011
Jim Hodges	1999-2003
David Beasley	1995-1999



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR HENRY MCMASTER

Henry McMaster (R) is the 117th governor of South Carolina, serving since 2017. He received a Bachelor of Arts in history from the University of South Carolina and a Juris Doctor from the University of South Carolina School of Law. He also served in the United States Army Reserves.

McMaster worked as a legislative assistant to Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) and as an attorney in private practice. He was appointed as a U.S. attorney in 1981 by President Ronald Reagan (R). He was first elected attorney general of South Carolina in 2002 and served two terms. He then worked on the South Carolina Ports Authority before being elected lieutenant governor of South Carolina in 2014.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

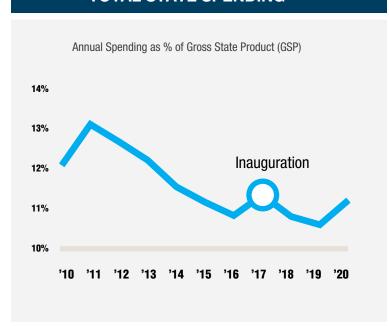


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



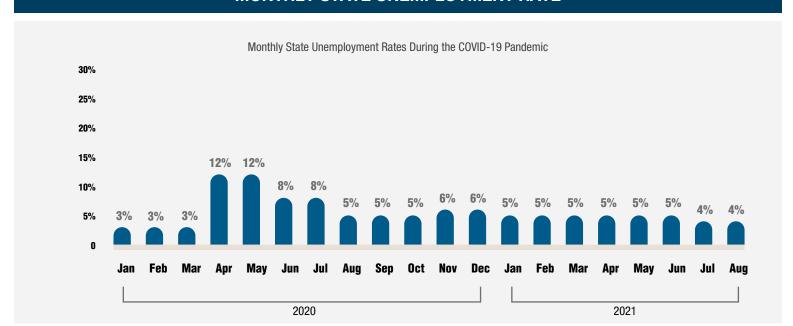


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	EXECUTIVE POLICY RANK 19		ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		15	FISCAL POLICY RANK		19
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	30		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	4	Py	DEBT	37
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	7	١	EDUCATION QUALITY	41		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	22
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	17		GSP GROWTH	19		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	39
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	18		SPENDING PER CAPITA	8
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	12







## Kristi Noem **South Dakota**

Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022





**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Dennis Daugaard	2011-2019
Mike Rounds	2003-2011
Bill Janklow	1995-2003
Walter Miller	1993-1995



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR KRISTI NOEM

Kristi Noem (R) is the 33rd governor of South Dakota, serving since 2019. She attended Northern State University and left school to run the family farm after her father died. Noem later took classes at Mount Mary College and South Dakota State University, where she received a Bachelor of Arts.

In 2006, Noem was elected to the South Dakota House of Representatives, where she served for four years. During her last year, she was assistant majority leader. In 2010, she was elected to represent South Dakota's at-large congressional district and held that position until she became governor.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).



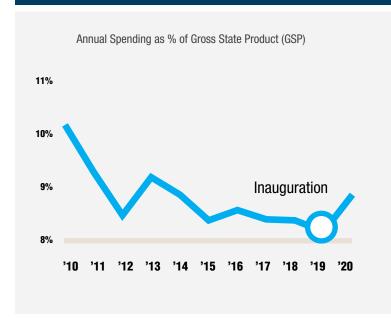
Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).

**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK** 



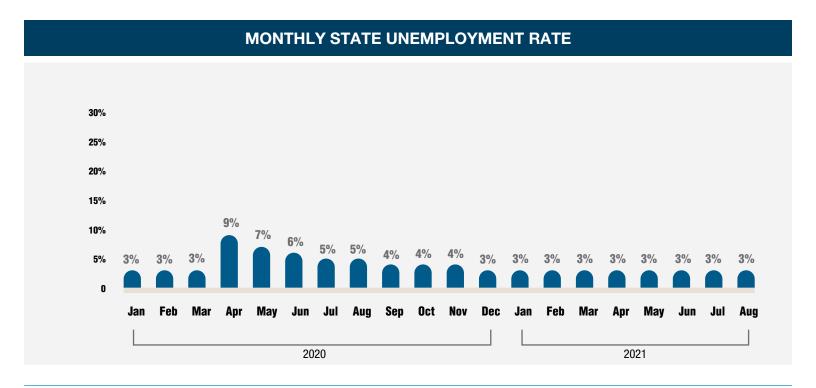
**RANK** 

Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	2	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		3	F	FISCAL POLICY RANK	
<b>EMIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	6		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	21		DEBT	6
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	5		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	13
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	1		GSP GROWTH	4		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	6
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5		SPENDING PER CAPITA	15
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	16







Bill Lee
Tennessee

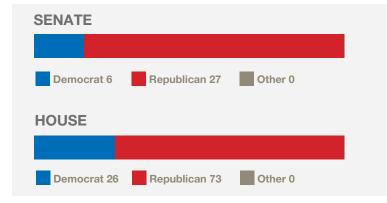
Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Bill Haslam	2011-2019
Phil Bredesen	2003-2011
Don Sundquist	1995-2003
Ned McWherter	1987-1995



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR BILL LEE**

Bill Lee (R) is the 50th governor of Tennessee, serving since 2019. He received an undergraduate degree in mechanical engineering from Auburn University.

After graduation, he began working at the Lee Company, a mechanical contracting and home services company founded by his grandfather. In 1992, Lee became president of the Lee Company, a position he held until 2016. Before his election as governor, Lee acted as a representative for the 7th Congressional District to the Tennessee Higher Education Commission and as a member of the Board of Trustees at Belmont University.

Lee also served as president of Tennesseans for Economic Growth, chairman of the YMCA of Middle Tennessee, and a board member of Men of Valor Prison Ministry, a re-entry organization for ex-offenders.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

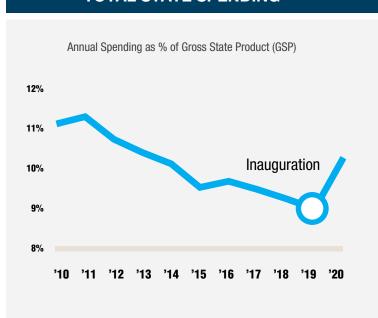


**RANK** 

Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).

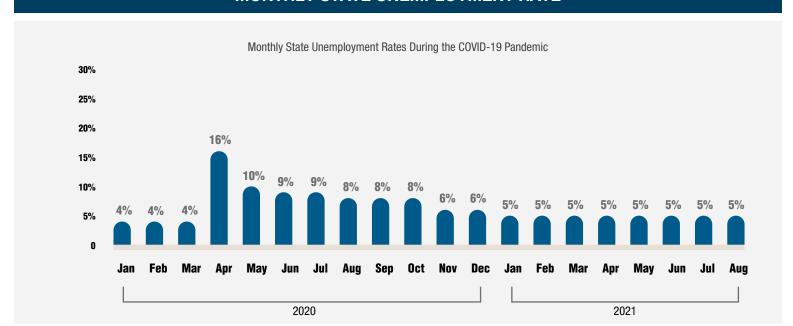


FISCAL POLICY RANK Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	EXECUTIVE POLICY RANK 3		ECONO	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		FISCAL POLICY RANK		5
<b>SEU</b> C	UNION CONTROL	7		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	9	Py	DEBT	2
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	7		EDUCATION QUALITY	21		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	29
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	11		GSP GROWTH	29		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	11
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	27		SPENDING PER CAPITA	12
						\$=	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	9







## **Greg Abbott**

#### **Texas**

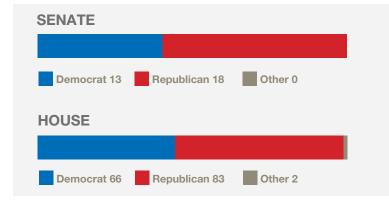
Inauguration: Jan 2015 Next Election: 2022





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Rick Perry	2000-2015
George W. Bush	1995-2000
Ann Richards	1991-1995
Bill Clements	1987-1991



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR GREG ABBOTT

Greg Abbott (R) is the 48th governor of Texas, serving since 2015. He received a Bachelor of Business Administration from the University of Texas at Austin and a Juris Doctor from Vanderbilt University.

Following law school, Abbott went into private practice from 1984 to 1992. His judicial career began when he served as a state trial judge in Houston for three years. Then-Gov. George Bush (R) appointed Abbott to the Texas Supreme Court, where he was twice elected in 1996 and 1998. He resigned in 2001 to return to private practice.

In 2002, he was elected as attorney general of Texas, where he served until becoming governor. From 2019 to 2020, he chaired the Republican Governors Association.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

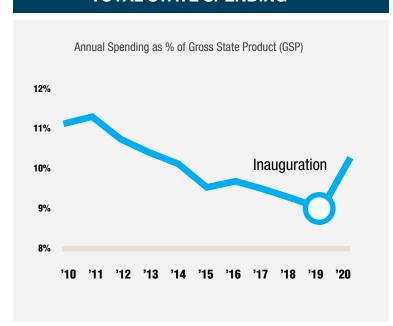


**RANK** 

Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).

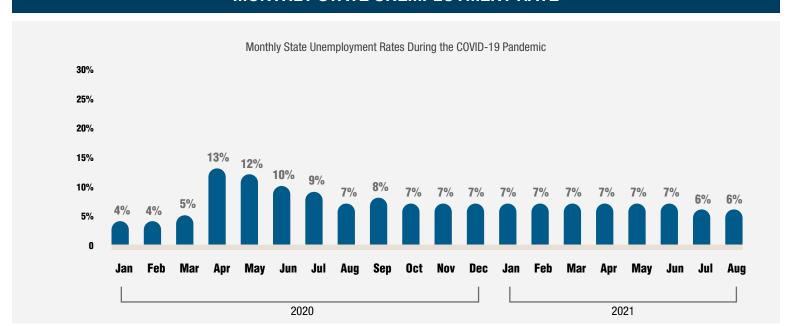


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	5	ECONO	MIC PERFORMANCE RANK	27	FISCAL POLICY RANK		10
<b>SHI</b> CE	UNION CONTROL	8		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	3		DEBT	23
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	1		EDUCATION QUALITY	40		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	13
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	6		GSP GROWTH	35		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	12
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	21	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	1
						\$= 9	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	28







Governor Republican

# **Spencer Cox**

Utah

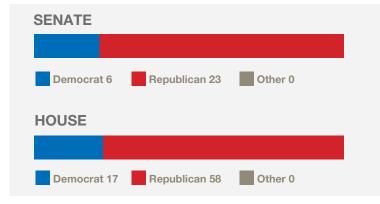
Inauguration: Jan 2021 Next Election: 2024





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Gary Herbert	2009-2021
Jon Huntsman Jr.	2005-2009
Olene Walker	2003-2005
Mike Leavitt	1993-2003



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR SPENCER COX

Spencer Cox (R) is the 18th governor of Utah, serving since 2021. After graduating with an associate degree, he received a bachelor's degree from Utah State University. Cox later received his Juris Doctor from Washington and Lee University School of Law.

Cox clerked for Judge Ted Stewart of the U.S. District Court for the District of Utah. He also worked in private practice in Salt Lake City. Cox then served as the vice president and general counsel of CentraCom Interactive from 2003 to 2013.

Cox entered politics as councilor of Fairview, Utah, in 2004. He became mayor the following vear. In 2008, he was elected Sanpete County Commissioner. Cox served in the Utah House of Representatives in 2013 before being appointed as lieutenant governor.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

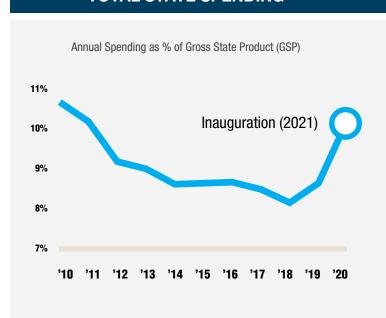


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



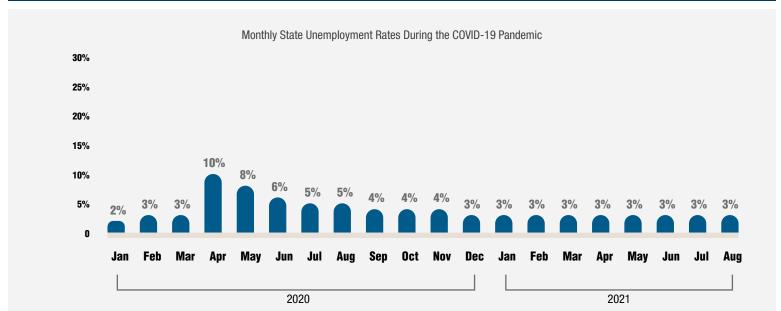
**RANK** 

Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	1	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		2	FISCAL POLICY RANK		7
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	19		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	13	A.	DEBT	4
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	7	٩	EDUCATION QUALITY	4		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	10
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	2		GSP GROWTH	3		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	22
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	13
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	26







Phil Scott
Vermont
Inauguration: Jan 2017
Next Election: 2022

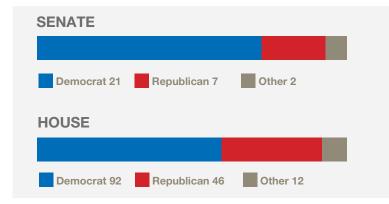


**OVERALL RANK** 

Democrat Republican

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Peter Shumlin	2011-2017
Jim Douglas	2003-2011
Howard Dean	1991-2003
Richard A. Snelling	1991-1991



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR PHIL SCOTT

Phil Scott (R) is the 82nd governor of Vermont, serving since 2017. He received a Bachelor of Science in engineering from the University of Vermont.

Before being elected governor, Scott was coowner of DuBois Construction. In 2005, he founded a program called Wheels for Warmth, in which proceeds from donated tires are used to fund heating fuel assistance programs.

In 2000, Scott was elected to the Vermont Senate and was re-elected four times. Following this, he served as lieutenant governor from 2011 to 2017.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

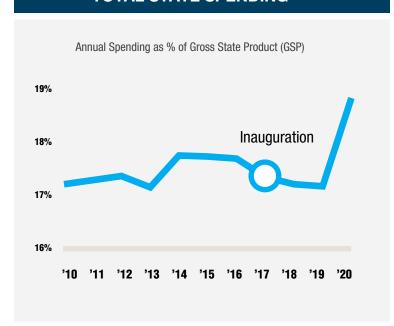


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



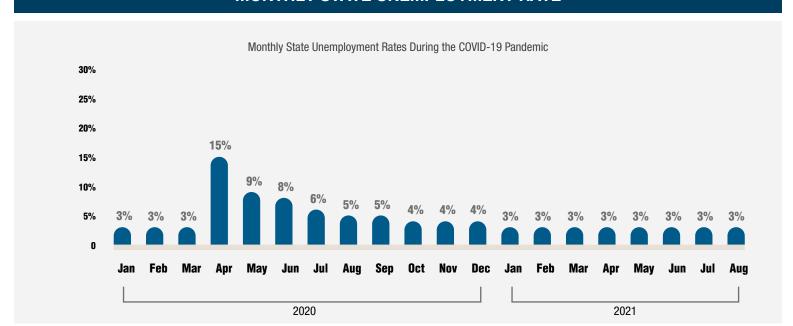


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	30	ECONO	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		FISCAL POLICY RANK		39
<b>SAUC</b>	UNION CONTROL	24		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	25	A.	DEBT	39
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	29		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	41
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	48		GSP GROWTH	45		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	31
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	45
						\$ <b>=</b> 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	32







Governor **Democrat** 

# **Ralph Northam**

### Virginia

Inauguration: Jan 2018 Next Election: 2021

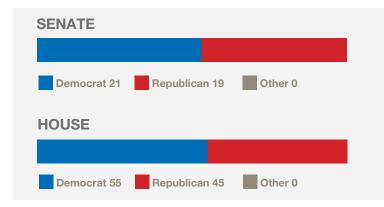




OVERALL RANK

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Terry McAuliffe	2014-2018
Bob McDonnell	2010-2014
Tim Kaine	2006-2010
Mark Warner	2002-2006



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR RALPH NORTHAM

Ralph Northam (D) is the 73rd governor of Virginia, serving since 2018. He received an undergraduate degree from the Virginia Military Institute and a medical degree from Eastern Virginia Medical School. Northam began his career with the United States Army as a medical officer.

Northam returned to Virginia after his military service. He practiced pediatric neurology in Norfolk before founding Children's Specialty Group, a pediatric private practice. During this time, Northam also taught neurology as an assistant professor at Eastern Virginia Medical School.

Northam entered politics when he became a member of the Virginia State Senate from 2008 to 2014. He served as lieutenant governor from 2014 to 2018 under Gov. Terry McAuliffe (D).



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

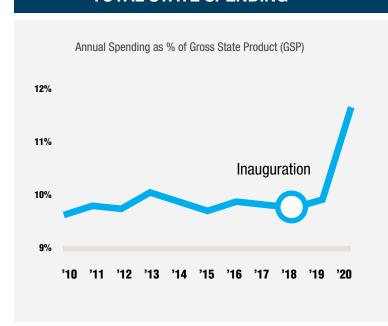


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



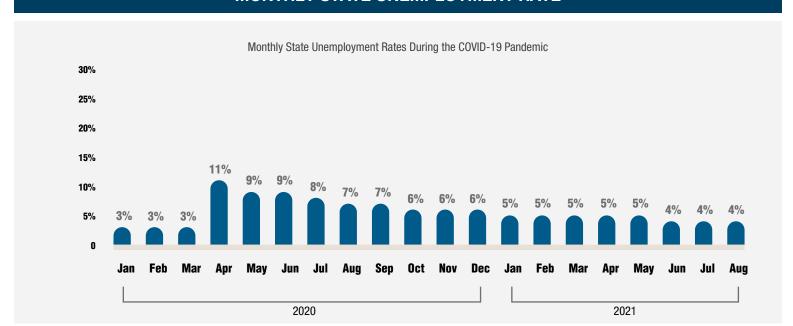


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	29	ECONO	MIC PERFORMANCE RANK	RANK 11 FISCAL POLICY RANK		ISCAL POLICY RANK	27
<b>EXE</b>	UNION CONTROL	12		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	32	A.	DEBT	25
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	39		EDUCATION QUALITY	14		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	25
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	3		GSP GROWTH	18		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	33
			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	12	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	28	
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	10







**Democrat** 

# Jay Inslee

## Washington

Inauguration: Jan 2013 Next Election: 2020

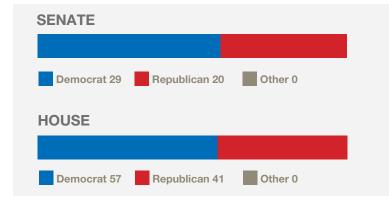




**OVERALL RANK** 

#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Christine Gregoire	2005-2013
Gary Locke	1997-2005
Mike Lowry	1993-1997
<b>Booth Gardner</b>	1985-1993



#### **ABOUT GOVERNOR JAY INSLEE**

Jay Inslee (D) is the 23rd governor of Washington, serving since 2013. He received a bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Washington and a law degree from Willamette University.

Following law school, Inslee worked in Selah, Washington, as an attorney with Peters, Schmalz, Leadon & Fowler. He also worked as a municipal prosecutor from 1976 to 1984.

Inslee entered politics in 1982 following his election to the Washington House of Representatives. He was elected to represent Washington's 4th Congressional District in 1992 and lost his bid for re-election. In 1998, President Bill Clinton (D) appointed Inslee as a regional director for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, a position he held until 1998. Inslee then represented Washington's 1st Congressional District until 2012.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

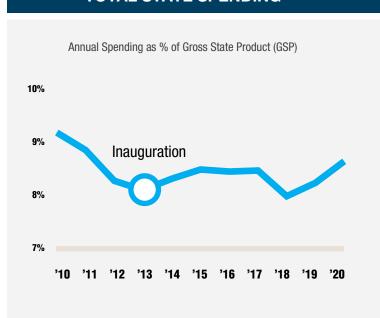


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



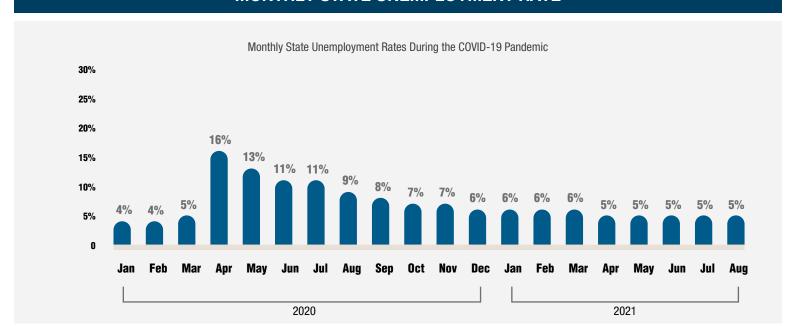


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	32	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK		9	FISCAL POLICY RANK		21
<b>EXTIC</b>	UNION CONTROL	19		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	10		DEBT	17
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	39		EDUCATION QUALITY	19		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	13
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	23		GSP GROWTH	6		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	15
			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	36	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	16	
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	46







Republican

## Jim Justice

## **West Virginia**

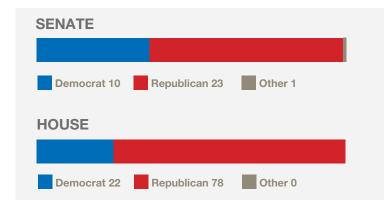
Inauguration: Jan 2017 Next Election: 2024





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Earl Ray Tomblin	2010-2017
Joe Manchin	2005-2010
Bob Wise	2001-2005
Cecil H. Underwood	1997-2001



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR JIM JUSTICE

Jim Justice (R) is the 36th governor of West Virginia, serving since 2017. He received an undergraduate degree and an M.B.A. from Marshall University.

Justice started Justice Family Farms in 1977 and expanded the business to cover 50,000 acres in West Virginia and neighboring states. Justice assumed control of Bluestone Industries, Inc. and Bluestone Coal Corp. following his father's death in 1993. He sold his interests in the Bluestone companies in 2009 and purchased a controlling interest again in early 2015. Justice serves as owner or chief executive officer of over 50 companies, including the Greenbrier Resort. He also owns 70 active mines in 5 states.

Justice was elected governor in 2016 as a Democrat and switched parties in 2017.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

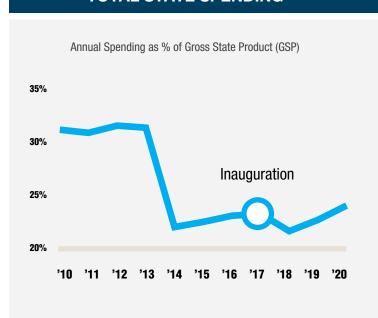


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



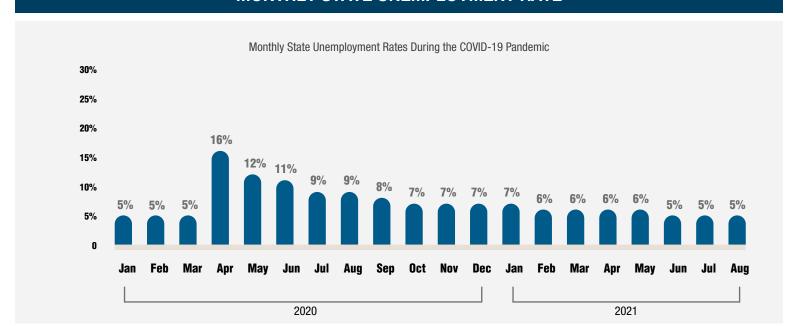


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	18	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK 47		F	ISCAL POLICY RANK	30	
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	1		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	35	Py	DEBT	16
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	6		EDUCATION QUALITY	44		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	29
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	45		GSP GROWTH	34		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	26
			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	47		SPENDING PER CAPITA	44	
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	31







**Democrat** 

Wisconsin

Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022

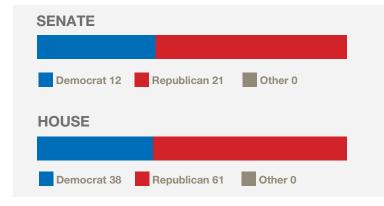
**Tony Evers** 





## PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Scott Walker	2011-2019
Jim Doyle	2003-2011
Scott McCallum	2001-2003
Tommy Thompson	1987-2001



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR TONY EVERS

Tony Evers (D) is the 46th governor of Wisconsin, serving since 2019. He attended the University of Wisconsin in Madison for each of his three degrees. He received a bachelor's, master's, and a doctorate in educational administration.

Before entering elected office, Evers was a classroom teacher, principal, school district administrator, Cooperative Educational Service Agency administrator, and deputy state superintendent. Before becoming governor, he had served as Superintendent of Public Instruction since 2009.



Executive Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

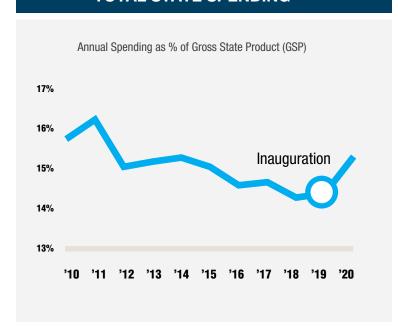


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst):
A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).



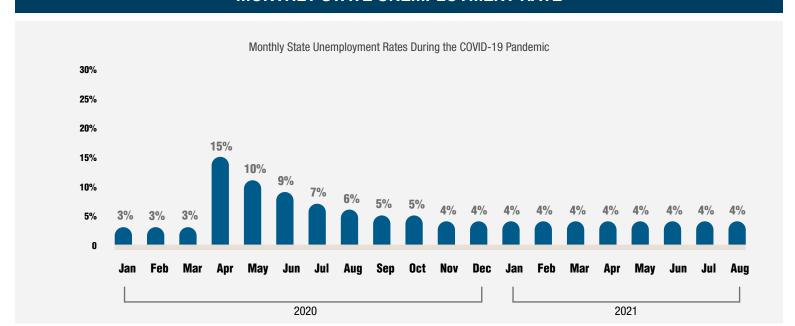


Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXI	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	31	ECONO	ONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK 24 FISCAL POLICY RANK		ISCAL POLICY RANK	33	
<b>EXE</b>	UNION CONTROL	17		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	27		DEBT	7
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	29		EDUCATION QUALITY	16		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	38
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	27		GSP GROWTH	36		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	41
			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	14	3	SPENDING PER CAPITA	35	
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	18







Governor

Republican

## **Mark Gordon**

## **Wyoming**

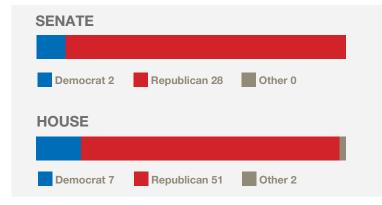
Inauguration: Jan 2019 Next Election: 2022





#### PREVIOUS GOVERNORS AND PARTY AFFILIATION

Matt Mead	2011-2019
Dave Freudenthal	2003-2011
Jim Geringer	1995-2003
Mike Sullivan	1987-1995



#### ABOUT GOVERNOR MARK GORDON

Mark Gordon (R) is the 33rd governor of Wyoming, serving since 2019. He graduated from Middlebury College with a Bachelor of Arts in history.

Gordon ran several businesses in outdoor recreation and tourism. He also worked in the oil and gas industry. He unsuccessfully ran for Wyoming's at-large Congressional district in 2008. In 2012, former Gov. Matt Mead (R) appointed Gordon as state treasurer. He was elected to a full term in 2014.



**Executive Policy Rank** (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of labor, education and welfare policy stances and decisions regarding three key areas (equal-weighted average).

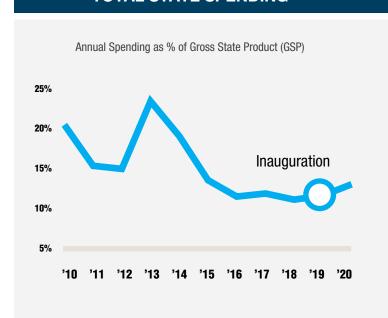


Economic Performance Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of the state's economic outcomes based on four key areas (equal-weighted average).





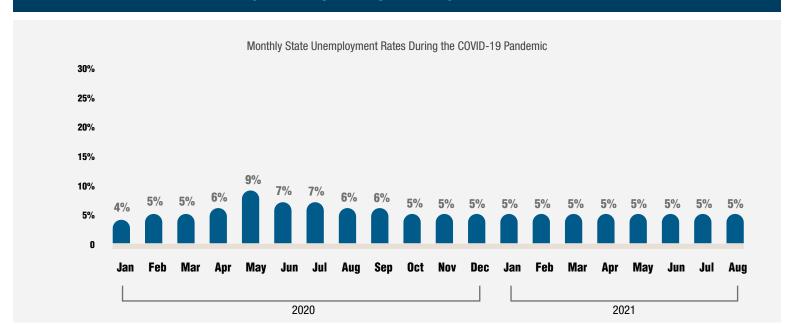
Fiscal Policy Rank (1=best, 50=worst): A measure of policy stances and decisions regarding five key areas (equal-weighted average).





EXE	ECUTIVE POLICY RANK	10	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RANK 29		F	ISCAL POLICY RANK	17	
<b>EXT</b>	UNION CONTROL	38		INTERSTATE MIGRATION	22	A.	DEBT	26
	EDUCATION FREEDOM	12		EDUCATION QUALITY	1		CORPORATE INCOME TAX	13
	WELFARE DEPENDENCY	3		GSP GROWTH	50		PERSONAL INCOME TAX	6
			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	28	<b>1</b>	SPENDING PER CAPITA	32	
						\$= 0	FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	20







American Legislative Exchange Council 2900 Crystal Drive, Suite 600 Arlington, VA 22202

www.alec.org