



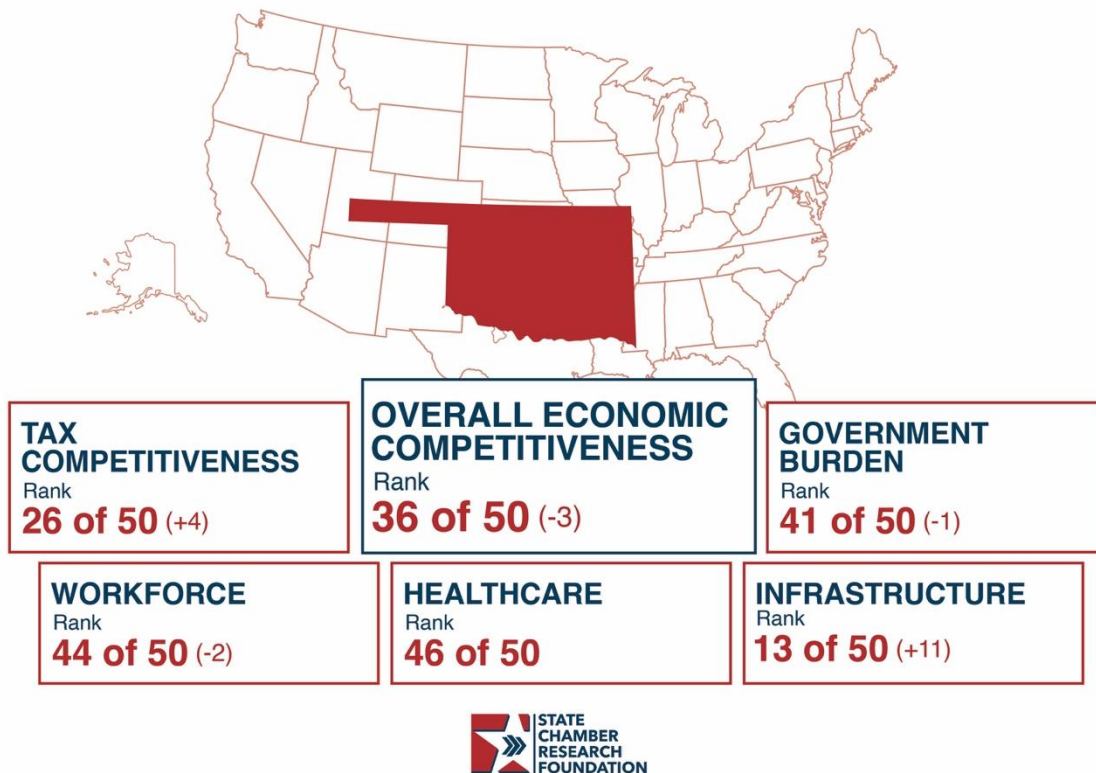
State Chamber Research Foundation Releases 2022 Oklahoma Scorecard

The State Chamber Research Foundation, the research arm of the Oklahoma State Chamber, today released its annual “Oklahoma Scorecard.” The report, entitled in previous years, “The Oklahoma Economic Competitiveness Index,” measures economic competitiveness based on key metrics that are indicative of public policy choices.

“The Scorecard is intended as a tool for policymakers,” said SCRF Executive Director Ben Lepak. “It is squarely aimed at economic variables that can be improved through sound policy choices, and it is designed with the philosophy that we can improve our scores if we make a concerted effort to do so. There is no reason Oklahoma cannot work its way to the top of the rankings contained in this report, and that is what we encourage lawmakers to strive for.”

Oklahoma’s **overall economic competitiveness** ranking now stands at 36th out of 50 states. The overall ranking is derived from performance in six sub-categories: tax competitiveness, workforce, infrastructure, legal climate, government burden, and health care system.

2022 OKLAHOMA SCORECARD



Download the complete 2022 Oklahoma Scorecard report [here](#).

Oklahoma now ranks 26th of 50 in **tax competitiveness**, up four spots since 2021. The improvement in ranking was largely due to previous corporate and individual income tax rate cuts coming online, with Oklahoma's flat corporate income tax rate of 4% edging the state into the **top ten** in that category. The state, however, can continue to improve its tax competitiveness ranking by simplifying the structure of the individual income tax, and restructuring property taxes.

Oklahoma's **workforce rankings** are moving in the wrong direction, due largely to poor K-12 education outcomes. The state's workforce rating fell from 42nd in 2021 to 44th in 2022's report. Oklahoma's K-12 ranking declined from 41st in the nation in 2021 to 43rd in 2022. Oklahoma ranks 50th in STEM and STEM-related degrees or credentials held by working age adults. The state also scores poorly in other educational attainment metrics, at 45th in bachelor's degree attainment and 41st in attainment of high school diploma or equivalent. Finally, Oklahoma's college and career readiness continues to severely lag the nation, ranking 46th in ACT takers meeting math benchmarks, 40th in ACT reading benchmarks, 42nd in SAT math benchmarks, and 36th in SAT ERW benchmarks.

Oklahoma leapt 11 spots in its overall **infrastructure ranking**, from 24th in 2021 to 13th in 2022, driven by an improvement in broadband infrastructure rankings and continued success in transportation infrastructure improvements. Oklahoma has seen significant progress in broadband infrastructure as policymakers have made concerted efforts in that space, jumping 10 spots between 2021 and 2022 (43rd to 33rd) in that category. Oklahoma held onto and improved its Top Ten designation in transportation infrastructure, moving from 9th to 5th nationally in roads and bridge ratings.

Ranking 41st overall in 2022 (down one spot from 40th in 2021), Oklahoma's private sector is significantly hindered by its **government burden** ranking. Oklahoma's overall ranking is dragged down due to a large share of its population being employed by state and local government (12.8%; 37th of 50 states), and a high proportion of its GDP attributable to state and local government spending (12.2%; 48th of 50).

Oklahoma struggles largely across the board in **health care system** metrics, ranking 46th out of 50 states overall. Oklahoma ranks 47th in the index's health insurance coverage subcomponent and 43rd in the population health outcomes subcomponent. The state's health care supply ranks better at 31st nationally, though there is significant room for improvement.

###