
PERFORMANCE AND MANAGEMENT

5. SOCIAL INDICATORS

The social indicators presented in this chapter illustrate in broad terms how the Nation is faring in selected areas in which the Federal Government has significant responsibilities. Indicators are drawn from six selected domains: economic, demographic and civic, socioeconomic, health, security and safety, and environment and energy. The indicators shown in the tables in this chapter were chosen in consultation with statistical and data experts from across the Federal Government. These indicators are only a subset of the vast array of available data on conditions in the United States. In choosing indicators for these tables, priority was given to measures that are broadly relevant to Americans and consistently available over an extended period. Such indicators provide a current snapshot while also making it easier to draw comparisons and establish trends.

The measures in these tables are influenced to varying degrees by many Government policies and programs, as well as by external factors beyond the Government's control. They do not measure the impacts of Government policies. However, they do provide a quantitative picture of the progress (or lack of progress) toward some of the ultimate ends that Government policy is intended to promote, and of the baseline on which future policies are set. Subsequent chapters in the Performance and Management section of this volume discuss approaches to assessing the impacts of Government programs and improving their quality.

The President has made it clear that policy decisions should be based upon evidence—evidence that identifies the Nation's greatest needs and challenges and evidence about which strategies are working to overcome those challenges. The social indicators in this chapter provide useful context both for prioritizing budgetary and policy-making resources and for evaluating how well existing approaches are working.

Economic: The 2008-2009 economic downturn produced the worst labor market since the Great Depression. The employment-population ratio dropped sharply from its pre-recession level, and real GDP per person also declined. The economy has steadily recovered since then. The unemployment rate stood at 5 percent in December 2015, down from a high of 10 percent in October 2009, and job growth continued in 2015. However, there remains room for further recovery. For example, rates of marginally attached and underemployed workers are still above pre-recession levels.

Over the entire period from 1960 to 2015, the primary pattern has been one of economic growth and rising living standards. Real GDP per person has nearly tripled as technological progress and the accumulation of human and physical capital have increased the Nation's productive capacity. The stock of physical capital including

consumer durable goods like cars and appliances amounted to nearly \$53 trillion in 2014, more than four times the size of the capital stock in 1960, after accounting for inflation.

National saving, a key determinant of future prosperity because it supports capital accumulation, fell from 5.8 percent in 2000 to 2.7 percent in 2005 as Federal budget surpluses turned to deficits, and fell even further in the recession that followed, turning negative in 2010. Since then, national saving has increased to 3.1 percent in 2015. Meanwhile, the labor force participation rate, also critical for growth, has declined for more than a decade, in large part reflecting the beginning of a trend in which the baby boom generation retires.

The United States continues to be a leader in innovation. From 1970 to 2014, the rate of patents for invention by U.S. inventors increased from 231 to 454 per million population. National Research and Development (R&D) spending has hovered between 2.2 percent and 2.8 percent of GDP for the past 50 years, and currently stands at 2.7 percent of GDP.

Demographic and Civic: The U.S. population has steadily increased from 1970, when it numbered 204 million, to 321 million in 2015. The foreign born population has increased rapidly since 1970, quadrupling from about 10 million in 1970 to 42 million in 2014. The U.S. population is getting older, due in part to the aging of the baby boomers, improvements in medical technology, and declining birth rates. From 1970 to 2014, the percent of the population over age 65 increased from 9.8 to 14.5, and the percent over age 85 increased from 0.7 to 1.9.

The composition of American households and families has evolved considerably over time. The percent of Americans who have ever married continues to decline as it has over the last five decades. Average family sizes have also fallen over this period, a pattern that is typical among developed countries. After increasing for over three decades, births to unmarried women age 15-17 and the fraction of single parent households reached a turning point in 1995. From 1995 to 2014, the number of births per 1,000 unmarried women age 15-17 fell from 30 to 11, the lowest level on record. Meanwhile, the fraction of single parent households stopped increasing in 1995, stabilizing at about 9 percent of all households.

Charitable giving among Americans, measured by the average charitable contribution per itemized tax return, has generally increased over the past 50 years.¹ The effects of the 2008-2009 recession are evident in the sharp drop in charitable giving from 2005 to 2010, but much of that decline was reversed in 2012. More Americans are

¹ This measure includes charitable giving only among those who claim itemized deductions. It is therefore influenced by changes in tax laws and in the characteristics of those who itemize.

volunteering. In 1990, 20 percent of Americans volunteered at least once over the course of a year; in 2014, 25 percent volunteered. The political participation of Americans, measured by the voting rate in Presidential elections, declined from about 63 percent in 1964 to 57 percent in 1972. It fell further in the 1996 and 2000 elections, reaching a low of only 50 percent in 1996. However, the Presidential election voting rate rebounded in the past three elections, averaging close to 57 percent. The cultural engagement of Americans has changed over time. The percentage of adults attending visual or performing arts activities, including movie going, decreased from 72 percent in 1980 to 65 percent in 2013. The percentage of Americans engaging in leisure reading of novels, short stories, poetry, or plays decreased from 56 percent in 1980 to 45 percent in 2013. However, new modes of cultural engagement have emerged, such as consumption of entertainment and new kinds of media via the internet and electronic devices.

Socioeconomic: Education is a critical component of the Nation's economic growth and competitiveness, while also benefiting society in areas such as health, crime, and civic engagement. Between 1960 and 1980, the percentage of 25- to 34-year olds who have graduated from high school increased from 58 percent to 84 percent, a gain of 13 percentage points per decade. Progress has slowed since then with a five percentage point gain over the past 34 years. But the percentage of 25- to 34-year olds who have graduated from college continues to rise, from only 11 percent in 1960 to 34 percent in 2014. Reading and mathematics achievement show little if any improvement for American 17-year olds over the period from 1970 to 2012. However, achievement in these areas has improved among 9- and 13-year olds, especially for mathematics and particularly since the 2004 assessment. While the percentage of the population with a graduate degree has risen over time, the percentage of graduate degrees in science and engineering fell by half in the period between 1960 to 1980, from 22 percent to 11 percent, and stood at 14 percent in 2014.

Although national prosperity has grown considerably over the past 50 years, these gains have not been shared equally. Real disposable income per capita more than tripled since 1960, but real income for the median household increased only 21 percent from 1970 to 2000, and has declined by 7 percent since 2000. The income share of the top 1 percent of taxpayers, approximately 9 percent in 1980, rose to 19 percent in 2013. In contrast, the income share of the bottom 50 percent of taxpayers declined from 18 percent in 1980 to 12 percent in 2013. From 2000 to 2012, the poverty rate, the percentage of food-insecure households, and the percentage of Americans receiving benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly known as the Food Stamp Program), increased as Americans struggled with the economic downturn. These measures have declined over the past several years as the economy continued to strengthen, but still remain high compared with levels prior to the 2008-2009 economic downturn.

After increasing from 1990 to 2005, homeownership rates have fallen since the 2008 housing crisis. The share of families with children and severe housing cost burdens more than doubled from 8 percent in 1980 to 18 percent in 2011, before falling to 16 percent in 2013. In contrast, the share of families with children and inadequate housing steadily decreased from a high of 9 percent in 1980 to a low of 5 percent in 2013.

Health: America has by far the most expensive health care system in the world, yet has historically had much higher rates of uninsured than many other countries with comparable wealth. National health expenditures as a share of GDP have increased from about 5 percent in 1960 to over 17 percent in 2014. This increase in health care spending has coincided with improvements in medical technology that have improved health, but the level of per capita spending in the United States is far greater than that in other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries that have experienced comparable health improvements. In recent years, however, health care spending as a share of GDP has grown more slowly, reflecting some combination of structural changes and economic conditions. In addition, the uninsured rate, at 16 percent in 2010, has declined substantially as the coverage provisions of the Affordable Care Act have taken effect and is now below 10 percent for the first time in history.

Some key indicators of national health have improved since 1960. Life expectancy at birth increased by nine years, from 69.7 in 1960 to 78.8 in 2014. Infant mortality fell from 26 to approximately 6 per 1,000 live births, with a rapid decline occurring in the 1970s.

Improvement in health-related behaviors among Americans has been mixed. Although the percent of adults who smoke cigarettes in 2014 was less than half of what it was in 1970, rates of obesity have soared. In 1980, 15 percent of adults and 6 percent of children were obese; in 2013, 39 percent of adults and 17 percent of children were obese. Adult obesity continued to rise even as the share of adults engaging in regular physical activity increased from 15 percent in 2000 to 22 percent in 2014.

Security and Safety: The last three decades have witnessed a remarkable decline in crime. From 1980 to 2014, the property crime rate dropped by 76 percent while the murder rate fell by 59 percent. Road transportation has also become safer. Safety belt use increased by 16 percentage points from 2000 to 2014, and the annual number of highway fatalities fell by 38 percent from 1970 to 2014 despite the increase in the population.

The number of military personnel on active duty has declined for several years, reflecting the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq and Afghanistan. In 2015 the active duty count fell to its lowest level since at least 1960. The highest count of active duty military personnel was 3.07 million in 1970, reached during the Vietnam War. The number of veterans has declined from 29 million in 1980 to 22 million in 2015.

Environment and Energy: The Nation's future well-being and prosperity depend on stewardship of our natural resources, the environment, and on our ability to

grow a clean energy economy. Substantial progress has been made on air quality in the United States, with the concentration of particulate matter falling 35 percent from 2000 to 2014.

Although technological advances and a shift in production patterns mean that Americans now use less than half as much energy per real dollar of GDP as they did 50 years ago, rising income levels have contributed to a level of per capita consumption that has remained relatively constant over the last 40 years. The percent of U.S. electricity production from renewable sources grew from 8.8 percent in 2005 to 13.2 percent in 2014.

Moving forward, the greatest environmental challenge is reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In 2014, the President announced a target reduction in the range of 26-28 percent of 2005 net greenhouse gas emissions by 2025.² From 2005 to 2013, gross greenhouse gas emis-

sions fell by 10 percent. Gross greenhouse gas emissions per capita and per unit of GDP fell by 15 and 18 percent, respectively. Annual mean atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration, a global measure of climate change, continues to rise. In 1960 the level of CO₂ concentration was 13 percent above its pre-industrial level of 280 ppm; in 2015 it was 43 percent above the pre-industrial level. However, the December 2015 Paris Agreement, involving more than 190 countries, sets a goal of keeping warming well below 2 degrees Celsius and aspires to limit the increase in temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Agreement includes commitments to post-2020 climate action targets by countries representing roughly 95 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, and establishes a framework to ratchet up the ambition of those commitments over time.³

³ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/12/12/us-leadership-and-historic-paris-agreement-combat-climate-change>

² <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/11/11/fact-sheet-us-china-joint-announcement-climate-change-and-clean-energy-c>

Table 5-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS

Calendar Years		1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
Economic													
General Economic Conditions													
1	Real GDP per person (chained 2009 dollars) ¹	17,198	23,024	28,325	35,794	38,167	44,475	48,090	47,719	48,822	49,184	50,010	50,777
2	Real GDP per person change, 5-year annual average ¹	0.8	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.3	3.1	1.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	1.3	1.3
3	Consumer Price Index ²	12.5	16.4	34.8	55.2	64.4	72.7	82.5	92.1	97.0	98.4	100.0	N/A
4	Private goods producing (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.9	23.9	22.3	22.7	22.9	22.8	N/A
5	Private services producing (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75.1	76.1	77.7	77.3	77.1	77.2	N/A
Jobs and Unemployment													
6	Labor force participation rate (%)	59.4	60.4	63.8	66.5	66.6	67.1	66.0	64.7	63.7	63.2	62.9	62.7
7	Employment (millions)	65.8	78.7	99.3	118.8	124.9	136.9	141.7	139.1	142.5	143.9	146.3	148.8
8	Employment-population ratio (%)	56.1	57.4	59.2	62.8	62.9	64.4	62.7	58.5	58.6	58.6	59.0	59.3
9	Payroll employment change - December to December, SA (millions)	-0.4	-0.5	0.3	0.3	2.2	1.9	2.5	1.1	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.7
10	Payroll employment change - 5-year annual average, NSA (millions)	0.7	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.9	0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.2	1.6	2.0
11	Civilian unemployment rate (%)	5.5	4.9	7.1	5.6	5.6	4.0	5.1	9.6	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3
12	Unemployment plus marginally attached and underemployed (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.1	7.0	8.9	16.7	14.7	13.8	12.0	10.4
13	Receiving Social Security disabled-worker benefits (% of population) ³	0.9	2.0	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.7	4.5	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	N/A
Infrastructure, Innovation, and Capital Investment													
14	Nonfarm business output per hour (average 5 year % change) ⁴ ...	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.8	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	N/A
15	Corn for grain production (million bushels)	3,907	4,152	6,639	7,934	7,400	9,915	11,112	12,425	10,755	13,829	14,216	13,654
16	Real net stock of fixed assets and consumer durable goods (billions of chained 2009 dollars)	11,383	16,921	23,265	30,870	34,246	40,217	46,305	50,332	51,438	52,117	52,866	N/A
17	Population served by secondary wastewater treatment or better (%) ⁵	N/A	41.6	56.4	63.7	61.1	71.4	74.3	72.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	Electricity net generation (kWh per capita)	4,202	7,486	10,076	12,170	12,594	13,475	13,723	13,335	12,886	12,847	12,838	N/A
19	Patents for invention, U.S. origin (per million population) ⁶	N/A	231	164	190	209	301	253	348	385	422	454	N/A
20	Net national saving rate (% of GDP) ¹	10.8	8.5	7.2	3.9	4.0	5.8	2.7	-0.9	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.1
21	R&D spending (% of GDP) ⁷	2.52	2.44	2.21	2.54	2.40	2.61	2.50	2.73	2.69	2.72	N/A	N/A
Demographic and Civic													
Population													
22	Total population (millions) ⁸	N/A	204.0	227.2	249.6	266.3	282.2	295.5	309.3	314.1	316.5	318.9	321.4
23	Foreign born population (millions) ⁹	9.7	9.6	14.1	19.8	N/A	31.1	37.5	40.0	40.8	41.3	42.4	N/A
24	17 years and younger (%) ⁸	N/A	N/A	28.0	25.7	26.1	25.7	24.9	24.0	23.5	23.3	23.1	22.9
25	65 years and older (%) ⁸	N/A	9.8	11.3	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.4	13.1	13.7	14.1	14.5	N/A

Table 5-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Calendar Years		1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
26	85 years and older (%) ⁸	N/A	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	N/A
Household Composition													
27	Ever married (% of age 15 and older) ¹⁰	78.0	75.1	74.1	73.8	72.9	71.9	70.9	69.3	68.8	68.6	68.3	68.2
28	Average family size ¹¹	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
29	Births to unmarried women age 15–17 (per 1,000 unmarried women age 15–17)	N/A	17.1	20.6	29.6	30.1	23.9	19.4	16.8	13.7	11.9	10.6	N/A
30	Single parent households (%)	4.4	5.2	7.5	8.3	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.8
Civic and Cultural Engagement													
31	Average charitable contribution per itemized tax return (2012 dollars) ¹²	2,204	2,187	2,522	3,171	3,371	4,474	4,580	3,899	4,436	4,391	N/A	N/A
32	Voting for President (% of voting age population) ¹³	63.4	57.0	55.1	56.4	49.8	52.1	56.7	58.3	54.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	Persons volunteering (% age 16 and older) ¹⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.4	N/A	N/A	28.8	26.3	26.5	25.4	25.3	N/A
34	Attendance at visual or performing arts activity, including movie-going (% age 18 and older) ¹⁵	N/A	N/A	71.7	72.1	N/A	70.1	N/A	63.9	63.5	65.4	N/A	N/A
35	Reading: Novels or short stories, poetry, or plays (not required for work or school; % age 18 and older) ¹⁵	N/A	N/A	56.4	54.2	N/A	46.6	N/A	50.2	47.0	45.0	N/A	N/A
Socioeconomic													
Education													
36	High school graduates (% of age 25–34) ¹⁶	58.1	71.5	84.2	84.1	N/A	83.9	86.4	87.2	88.4	88.6	89.1	N/A
37	College graduates (% of age 25–34) ¹⁷	11.0	15.5	23.3	22.7	N/A	27.5	29.9	31.1	32.2	32.9	33.5	N/A
38	Reading achievement score (age 17) ¹⁸	N/A	285	285	290	288	288	283	286	287	N/A	N/A	N/A
39	Math achievement score (age 17) ¹⁹	N/A	304	298	305	306	308	305	306	306	N/A	N/A	N/A
40	Science and engineering graduate degrees (% of total graduate degrees)	22.0	17.2	11.2	14.7	14.2	12.6	12.7	12.1	12.6	13.2	13.7	N/A
41	Receiving special education services (% of age 3–21 public school students)	N/A	N/A	10.1	11.4	12.4	13.3	13.7	13.0	12.9	12.9	N/A	N/A
Income, Savings, and Inequality													
42	Real median income: all households (2014 dollars) ²⁰	N/A	47,538	48,462	52,623	52,604	57,724	56,160	53,507	52,605	54,462	53,657	N/A
43	Real disposable income per capita (chained 2009 dollars) ¹	11,877	16,643	20,158	25,555	27,180	31,524	34,424	35,684	37,156	36,369	37,084	38,004
44	Adjusted gross income share of top 1% of all taxpayers	N/A	N/A	8.5	14.0	14.6	20.8	21.2	18.9	21.9	19.0	N/A	N/A
45	Adjusted gross income share of lower 50% of all taxpayers	N/A	N/A	17.7	15.0	14.5	13.0	12.9	11.7	11.1	11.5	N/A	N/A
46	Personal saving rate (% of disposable personal income) ¹	10.0	12.6	10.6	7.8	6.4	4.2	2.6	5.6	7.6	4.8	4.8	5.1
47	Poverty rate (%) ²¹	22.2	12.6	13.0	13.5	13.8	11.3	12.6	15.1	15.0	14.8	14.8	N/A
48	Food-insecure households (% of all households) ²²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.9	10.5	11.0	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.0	N/A
49	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (% of population on SNAP) ²³	N/A	3.3	9.5	8.2	9.9	6.1	8.9	13.5	15.0	15.0	14.6	14.2
50	Median wealth of households, age 55–64 (in thousands of 2013 dollars) ²⁴	78	N/A	153	177	175	243	311	192	N/A	166	N/A	N/A
Housing													
51	Homeownership among households with children (%) ²⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	63.6	65.1	67.5	68.4	65.5	62.9	62.5	N/A	N/A
52	Families with children and severe housing cost burden (%) ²⁶	N/A	N/A	8	10	12	11	14.5	17.9	17.0	15.7	N/A	N/A
53	Families with children and inadequate housing (%) ²⁷	N/A	N/A	9	9	7	7	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	N/A	N/A
Health													
Health Status													
54	Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.7	70.8	73.7	75.4	75.8	76.8	77.6	78.7	78.8	78.8	78.8	N/A
55	Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	26.0	20.0	12.6	9.2	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	N/A
56	Low birthweight [<2,500 gms] (% of babies)	7.7	7.9	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	N/A
57	Activity limitation (% of age 5–17) ²⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	8.0	9.2	9.4	9.2	N/A	N/A
58	Activity limitation (% of age 18 and over) ²⁹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.9	29.1	29.9	28.4	29.5	28.9	N/A
59	Difficulties with activities of daily living (% of age 65 and over) ³⁰	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3	6.2	6.8	6.5	7.3	6.2	N/A
Health Behavior													
60	Engaged in regular physical activity (% of age 18 and older) ³¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0	16.6	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.5	N/A
61	Obesity (% of age 20–74 with BMI 30 or greater) ³²	13.4	N/A	15.0	23.2	N/A	30.9	35.1	36.1	N/A	38.6	N/A	N/A
62	Obesity (% of age 2–19) ³³	N/A	N/A	5.5	10.0	N/A	13.9	15.4	16.9	N/A	17.2	N/A	N/A
63	Cigarette smokers (% of age 18 and older)	N/A	37.1	33.1	25.3	24.6	23.1	20.8	19.3	18.2	17.9	17.0	N/A
64	Heavier drinker (% of age 18 and older) ³⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.3	N/A
Access to Health Care													
65	Total national health expenditures (% of GDP)	5.0	6.9	8.9	12.1	13.3	13.3	15.5	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.5	N/A

Table 5-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Calendar Years		1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
66	Persons without health insurance (% of age 18–64) ³⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.9	18.9	19.3	22.3	20.9	20.5	16.3	N/A
67	Persons without health insurance (% of age 17 and younger) ³⁵ ...	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.0	12.6	9.3	7.8	6.6	6.6	5.4	N/A
68	Children age 19–35 months with recommended vaccinations (%) ³⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.6	68.4	70.4	71.6	N/A
Security and Safety													
Crime													
69	Property crimes (per 100,000 households) ³⁷	N/A	N/A	49,610	34,890	31,547	19,043	15,947	12,541	15,584	13,144	11,806	N/A
70	Violent crime victimizations (per 100,000 population age 12 or older) ³⁸	N/A	N/A	4,940	4,410	7,068	3,749	2,842	1,928	2,612	2,317	2,010	N/A
71	Murder rate (per 100,000 persons)	5.1	7.9	10.2	9.4	8.2	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	N/A
National Security													
72	Military personnel on active duty (thousands) ³⁹	2,475	3,065	2,051	2,044	1,518	1,384	1,389	1,431	1,400	1,382	1,338	1,314
73	Veterans (thousands)	22,534	26,976	28,640	27,320	26,198	26,551	24,521	23,032	22,328	22,299	21,999	21,681
Transportation Safety													
74	Safety belt use (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	71	82	85	86	87	87	N/A
75	Highway fatalities	36,399	52,627	51,091	44,599	41,817	41,945	43,510	32,999	33,782	32,894	32,675	N/A
Environment and Energy													
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases													
76	Ground level ozone (ppm) ⁴⁰	N/A	N/A	0.101	0.090	0.091	0.082	0.080	0.073	0.076	0.068	0.068	N/A
77	Particulate matter 2.5 (ug/m3) ⁴¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.5	12.8	9.9	9.1	8.9	8.8	N/A
78	Annual mean atmospheric CO2 concentration (Mauna Lao, Hawaii; ppm) ⁴²	316.9	325.7	338.7	354.4	360.8	369.5	379.8	389.9	393.8	396.5	398.6	400.8
79	Gross greenhouse gas emissions (teragrams CO2 equivalent) ⁴³ ..	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,301	6,695	7,213	7,350	6,899	6,545	6,673	N/A	N/A
80	Net greenhouse gas emissions, including sinks (teragrams CO2 equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,525	5,940	6,571	6,438	6,027	5,665	5,791	N/A	N/A
81	Gross greenhouse gas emissions per capita (metric tons CO2 equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.9	24.8	25.2	24.5	22.0	20.6	20.8	N/A	N/A
82	Gross greenhouse gas emissions per 2009\$ of GDP (kilograms CO2 equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.704	0.658	0.574	0.516	0.467	0.426	0.425	N/A	N/A
Energy													
83	Energy consumption per capita (million Btu)	250	331	344	338	342	350	339	315	301	307	309	N/A
84	Energy consumption per 2009\$ GDP (thousand Btu per 2009\$) ...	14.5	14.4	12.1	9.4	8.9	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	N/A
85	Electricity net generation from renewable sources, all sectors (% of total)	19.7	16.4	12.4	11.8	11.5	9.4	8.8	10.4	12.2	12.8	13.2	N/A

N/A=Number is not available.

¹ Data for 2015 are averages of the first 3 quarters.² Adjusted CPI-U, 2014=100.³ Gross prevalence rate for persons receiving Social Security disabled-worker benefits among the estimated population insured in the event of disability at end of year. Gross rates do not account for changes in the age and sex composition of the insured population over time.⁴ Values for prior years have been revised from the prior version of this publication.⁵ Data correspond to years 1972, 1982, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008.⁶ Patent data adjusted by OMB to incorporate total population estimates from U.S. Census Bureau.⁷ The R&D to GDP ratio data are now revised to reflect the new methodology introduced in the 2013 comprehensive revision of the GDP and other National Income and Product Accounts by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). In late July 2013, BEA reported GDP and related statistics that were revised back to 1929. The new GDP methodology treats R&D as investment in all sectors of the economy, among other methodological changes. The net effects of these changes are somewhat higher levels of GDP year to year and corresponding decreases in the R&D to GDP ratios reported annually by the National Science Foundation (NSF). For further details see NSF's InfoBrief "R&D Recognized as Investment in U.S. Gross Domestic Product Statistics: GDP Increase Slightly Lowers R&D-to-GDP Ratio" at <http://www.nsf.gov/statistics2015/nsf15315/nsf15315.pdf>.⁸ Data source and values for 2010 to 2014 have been updated relative to the prior version of this publication.⁹ Data source for 1960 to 2000 is the decennial census; data source for 2006, 2010, 2012, 2013, and 2014 is the American Community Survey.¹⁰ For 1960, age 14 and older.¹¹ Average size of family households. Family households are those in which there is someone present who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.¹² Charitable giving reported as itemized deductions on Schedule A.¹³ Data correspond to years 1964, 1972, 1980, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, and 2012. The voting statistics in this table are presented as ratios of official voting tallies, as reported by the U.S. Clerk of the House, to population estimates from the Current Population Survey.¹⁴ Refers to those who volunteered at least once during a one-year period, from September of the previous year to September of the year specified. For 1990, refers to 1989 estimate from the CPS Supplement on volunteers.¹⁵ The 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 data come from the 1982, 1992, 2002, and 2008 waves of the Survey of Public Participation in the Arts, respectively.¹⁶ For 1960, includes those who have completed 4 years of high school or beyond. For 1970 and 1980, includes those who have completed 12 years of school or beyond. For 1990 onward, includes those who have completed a high school diploma or the equivalent.¹⁷ For 1960 to 1980, includes those who have completed 4 or more years of college. From 1990 onward, includes those who have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 5–1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

¹⁸ Data correspond to years 1971, 1980, 1990, 1994, 1999, 2004, 2008, and 2012.

¹⁹ Data correspond to years 1973, 1982, 1990, 1994, 1999, 2004, 2008, and 2012.

²⁰ Beginning with 2013, data are based on redesigned income questions. The source of the 2013 data is a portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses. For more information, please see the report *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60–252.

²¹ The poverty rate does not reflect noncash government transfers. Beginning with 2013, data are based on redesigned income questions. The source of the 2013 data is a portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses. For more information, please see the report *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60–252.

²² Food-insecure classification is based on reports of three or more conditions that characterize households when they are having difficulty obtaining adequate food, out of a total of 10 such conditions.

²³ 2015 reflects average monthly participation from January through August 2015 due to lags in data availability.

²⁴ Data values shown are 1962, 1983, 1989, 1995, 2001, 2004, 2010, and 2013. For 1962, the data source is the SFCC; for subsequent years, the data source is the SCF.

²⁵ Some data interpolated.

²⁶ Expenditures for housing and utilities exceed 50 percent of reported income. Some data interpolated.

²⁷ Inadequate housing has moderate to severe problems, usually poor plumbing, or heating or upkeep problems. Some data interpolated.

²⁸ Total activity limitation includes receipt of special education services; assistance with personal care needs; limitations related to the child's ability to walk; difficulty remembering or periods of confusion; limitations in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems.

²⁹ Activity limitation among adults aged 18 and over is defined as having a basic action difficulty in one or more of the following: movement, emotional, sensory (seeing or hearing), or cognitive.

³⁰ Activities of daily living include personal care activities: bathing or showering, dressing, getting on or out of bed or a chair, using the toilet, and eating. Persons are considered to have an ADL limitation if any condition(s) causing the respondent to need help with the specific activities was chronic.

³¹ Participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 Federal physical activity guidelines.

³² BMI refers to body mass index. The 1960, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2013 data correspond to survey years 1960–1962, 1976–1980, 1988–1994, 1999–2000, 2005–2006, 2009–2010, 2013–2014 respectively.

³³ Percentage at or above the sex-and age-specific 95th percentile BMI cutoff points from the 2000 CDC growth charts. The 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2013 data correspond to survey years 1976–1980, 1988–1994, 1999–2000, 2005–2006, 2013–2014 respectively.

³⁴ Heavier drinking is based on self-reported responses to questions about average alcohol consumption and is defined as more than 14 drinks per week for men and more than 7 drinks per week for women on average.

³⁵ A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP (1999–2014), state-sponsored, other government-sponsored health plan (1997–2014), or military plan. Beginning in 2014, a person with health insurance coverage through the Health Insurance Marketplace or state-based exchanges was considered to have private coverage. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. In 1993–1996 Medicaid coverage is estimated through a survey question about having Medicaid in the past month and through participation in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs. In 1997 to 2014, Medicaid coverage is estimated through a question about current Medicaid coverage. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, a Medicaid probe question was added to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicaid status. Persons under age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage.

³⁶ Recommended vaccine series consists of 4 or more doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine (DTP), diphtheria and tetanus toxoids vaccine (DT), or diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP); 3 or more doses of any poliovirus vaccine; 1 or more doses of a measles-containing vaccine (MCV); 3 or more doses or 4 or more doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine (Hib) depending on Hib vaccine product type (full series Hib); 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine; 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine; and 4 or more doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV).

³⁷ Property crimes, including burglary, motor vehicle theft, and property theft, reported by a sample of households. Includes property crimes both reported and not reported to law enforcement.

³⁸ Violent crimes include rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Includes crimes both reported and not reported to law enforcement. Due to methodological changes in the enumeration method for NCVS estimates from 1993 to present, use caution when comparing 1980 and 1990 criminal victimization estimates to future years. Estimates from 1995 and beyond include a small number of victimizations, referred to as series victimizations, using a new counting strategy. High-frequency repeat victimizations, or series victimizations, are six or more similar but separate victimizations that occur with such frequency that the victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Including series victimizations in national estimates can substantially increase the number and rate of violent victimization; however, trends in violence are generally similar regardless of whether series victimizations are included. See *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey*, NCJ 237308, BJS web, April 2012 for further discussion of the new counting strategy and supporting research.

³⁹ For all years, the actuals reflect Active Component only excluding full-time Reserve Component members and RC mobilized to active duty. End Strength for 2015 is preliminary.

⁴⁰ Ambient ozone concentrations based on 218 monitoring sites meeting minimum completeness criteria.

⁴¹ Ambient PM_{2.5} concentrations based on 505 monitoring sites meeting minimum completeness criteria.

⁴² Data for 2015 are preliminary.

⁴³ The gross emissions indicator does not include sinks, which are processes (sometimes naturally occurring) that remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. Gross emissions are therefore more indicative of trends in energy consumption and efficiency than are net emissions.

Table 5-2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS

Indicator		Source
Economic		
General Economic Conditions		
1	Real GDP per person (chained 2009 dollars)	Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national/
2	Real GDP per person change, 5-year annual average	Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national/
3	Consumer Price Index	Bureau of Labor Statistics, BLS Consumer Price Index Program. http://www.bls.gov/cpi/
4	Private goods producing (%)	Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national/
5	Private services producing (%)	Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national/
Jobs and Unemployment		
6	Labor force participation rate (%)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/cps/
7	Employment (millions)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/cps/
8	Employment-population ratio (%)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/cps/
9	Payroll employment change - December to December, SA (millions)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics program. http://www.bls.gov/ces/
10	Payroll employment change - 5-year annual average, NSA (millions)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics program. http://www.bls.gov/ces/
11	Civilian unemployment rate (%)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/cps/
12	Unemployment plus marginally attached and underemployed (%)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/cps/
13	Receiving Social Security disabled-worker benefits (% of population)	Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, tables 4.C1 5.A4. http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/
Infrastructure, Innovation, and Capital Investment		
14	Nonfarm business output per hour (average 5 year % change)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major Sector Productivity Program. http://www.bls.gov/lpc/
15	Corn for grain production (million bushels)	National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Estimates Program. http://www.nass.usda.gov/
16	Real net stock of fixed assets and consumer durable goods (billions of chained 2009 dollars)	Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national/
17	Population served by secondary wastewater treatment or better (%)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Clean Watersheds Needs Survey. http://www.epa.gov/cwns/
18	Electricity net generation (kWh per capita)	U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) calculation from: EIA, Monthly Energy Review (December 2015), Table 7.2a http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/index.cfm ; and U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2014 Population Estimates (2010-2014) http://www.census.gov/popest/data/national/asrh/2014/index.html
19	Patents for invention, U.S. origin (per million population)	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Patent Technology Monitoring Team, U.S. Patent Statistics Chart, Calendar Years 1963-2013. http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/us_stat.htm ; and, U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
20	Net national saving rate (% of GDP)	Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national/
21	R&D spending (% of GDP)	National Science Foundation, National Patterns of R&D Resources. http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/natlpatterns/
Demographic and Civic		
Population		
22	Total population (millions)	U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2015 Population Estimates (2015), Vintage 2014 Population Estimates (2010-2014), 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates (2000-2005), 1990-1999 Intercensal Estimates (1990-1995), 1980-1990 Intercensal Estimates (1980), 1970-1980 Intercensal Estimates (1970).
23	Foreign born population (millions)	U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Decennial Census and American Community Survey. http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/ and http://www.census.gov/acs/
24	17 years and younger (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2015 Population Estimates (2015), Vintage 2014 Population Estimates (2010-2014), 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates (2000-2005), 1990-1999 Intercensal Estimates (1990-1995), 1980-1990 Intercensal Estimates (1980), 1970-1980 Intercensal Estimates (1970).
25	65 years and older (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2015 Population Estimates (2015), Vintage 2014 Population Estimates (2010-2014), 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates (2000-2005), 1990-1999 Intercensal Estimates (1990-1995), 1980-1990 Intercensal Estimates (1980), 1970-1980 Intercensal Estimates (1970).
26	85 years and older (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2015 Population Estimates (2015), Vintage 2014 Population Estimates (2010-2014), 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates (2000-2005), 1990-1999 Intercensal Estimates (1990-1995), 1980-1990 Intercensal Estimates (1980), 1970-1980 Intercensal Estimates (1970).
Household Composition		
27	Ever married (% of age 15 and older)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/
28	Average family size	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/
29	Births to unmarried women age 15-17 (per 1,000 unmarried women age 15-17) ..	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System (natality); Births: Final data for 2014: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_12.pdf .

Table 5–2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Indicator	Source
30 Single parent households (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/
Civic and Cultural Engagement	
31 Average charitable contribution per itemized tax return (2012 dollars)	U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income - Individual Income Tax Returns (IRS Publication 1304). Returns-Publication-1304-(Complete-Report)">http://www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-Individual-Income-Tax>Returns-Publication-1304-(Complete-Report)
32 Voting for President (% of voting age population)	The Office of the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. http://www.census.gov/cps/
33 Persons volunteering (% age 16 and older)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/cps
34 Attendance at visual or performing arts activity, including movie-going (% age 18 and older)	The National Endowment for the Arts, Survey of Public Participation in the Arts & Annual Arts Benchmarking Survey.
35 Reading: Novels or short stories, poetry, or plays (not required for work or school; % age 18 and older)	The National Endowment for the Arts, Survey of Public Participation in the Arts & Annual Arts Benchmarking Survey.
Socioeconomic	
Education	
36 High school graduates (% of age 25-34)	U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey. http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html and http://www.census.gov/acs
37 College graduates (% of age 25-34)	U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey. http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html and http://www.census.gov/acs
38 Reading achievement score (age 17)	National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress. http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/
39 Math achievement score (age 17)	National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress. http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/
40 Science and engineering graduate degrees (% of total graduate degrees)	National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/
41 Receiving special education services (% of age 3-21 public school students)	National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 2012. http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d12/tables/dt12_046.asp
Income, Savings, and Inequality	
42 Real median income: all households (2014 dollars)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/historical/household/
43 Real disposable income per capita (chained 2009 dollars)	Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national/
44 Adjusted gross income share of top 1% of all taxpayers	U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income. http://www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-Individual-Statistical-Tables-by-Tax-Rate-and-Income-Percentile
45 Adjusted gross income share of lower 50% of all taxpayers	U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income. http://www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-Individual-Statistical-Tables-by-Tax-Rate-and-Income-Percentile
46 Personal saving rate (% of disposable personal income)	Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national/
47 Poverty rate (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/publications/pubs-cps.html
48 Food-insecure households (% of all households)	Economic Research Service, Household Food Security in the United States report series. http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/readings.aspx
49 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (% of population on SNAP)	Food and Nutrition Service, USDA
50 Median wealth of households, age 55-64 (in thousands of 2013 dollars)	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Survey of Consumer Finances 2013 Estimates inflation-adjusted to 2013 dollars (Internal Data) http://www.federalreserve.gov/econresdata/scf/scfindex.htm
Housing	
51 Homeownership among households with children (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, American Housing Survey (Current Housing Report). Estimated by Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development and Research. http://www.census.gov/housing/ahs
52 Families with children and severe housing cost burden (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, American Housing Survey. Tabulated by Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development and Research. http://www.census.gov/housing/ahs
53 Families with children and inadequate housing (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, American Housing Survey. Tabulated by Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development and Research. http://www.census.gov/housing/ahs
Health	
Health Status	
54 Life expectancy at birth (years)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Health, United States 2015 forthcoming, Table 15.
55 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Health, United States, 2015 forthcoming, Table 11.
56 Low birthweight [<2,500 gms] (% of babies)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System (natality); Births: Final data for 2014: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_12.pdf .

Table 5-2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Indicator	Source
57 Activity limitation (% of age 5-17)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey; America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, Table HEALTH5, crude percentages; http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/tables/health5.asp?popup=true .
58 Activity limitation (% of age 18 and over)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm , Health, United States, 2015 forthcoming, Table 42, age-adjusted.
59 Difficulties with activities of daily living (% of age 65 and over)	Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm (unpublished data).
Health Behavior	
60 Engaged in regular physical activity (% of age 18 and older)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm , Health, United States, 2015 forthcoming, Table 57, age adjusted.
61 Obesity (% of age 20-74 with BMI 30 or greater)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm . Health E-stat: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hestat/obesity_adult_11_12/obesity_adult_11_12.pdf and unpublished data (2013).
62 Obesity (% of age 2-19)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm . Health E-stat: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hestat/obesity_child_11_12/obesity_child_11_12.pdf and unpublished data (2013).
63 Cigarette smokers (% of age 18 and older)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm , Health, United States, 2015 forthcoming, Table 47 and unpublished data (1970 and 1980), age adjusted.
64 Heavier drinker (% of age 18 and older)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm , Health, United States, 2014, Table 58 and unpublished data (2014), age adjusted.
Access to Health Care	
65 Total national health expenditures (% of GDP)	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditures Data. http://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/NationalHealthExpendData/index.html
66 Persons without health insurance (% of age 18-64)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.
67 Persons without health insurance (% of age 17 and younger)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.
68 Children age 19-35 months with recommended vaccinations (%)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Immunization Survey: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/nis/child/index.html , Health, United States, 2015 forthcoming, Table 66.
Security and Safety	
Crime	
69 Property crimes (per 100,000 households)	Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey. http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=245
70 Violent crime victimizations (per 100,000 population age 12 or older)	Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey. http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=245
71 Murder rate (per 100,000 persons)	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States. http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr
National Security	
72 Military personnel on active duty (thousands)	ES actuals for 1960 and 1970 as reported in Table 2-11 of the DoD Selected Manpower Statistics for FY 1997 (DoD WHS, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports). The source for the remaining fiscal year actuals are the Service budget justification books.
73 Veterans (thousands)	U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. 1960-1999 (Annual Report of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs); 2000-2009 (VetPop07); 2010-2012 (VetPop11); 2013-2015 (VetPop2014), Office of the Actuary. http://www.va.gov/vetdata/Veteran_Population.asp
Transportation Safety	
74 Safety belt use (%)	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Center for Statistics and Analysis. http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811875.pdf
75 Highway fatalities	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Center for Statistics and Analysis. http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/812032.pdf
Environment and Energy	
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases	
76 Ground level ozone (ppm)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, AirTrends Website. http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/ozone.html
77 Particulate matter 2.5 (ug/m3)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, AirTrends Website. http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/pm.html
78 Annual mean atmospheric CO2 concentration (Mauna Lao, Hawaii; ppm)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/

Table 5–2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Indicator		Source
79	Gross greenhouse gas emissions (teragrams CO2 equivalent)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2013. http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/usinventoryreport.html
80	Net greenhouse gas emissions, including sinks (teragrams CO2 equivalent)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2013. http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/usinventoryreport.html
81	Gross greenhouse gas emissions per capita (metric tons CO2 equivalent)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2013. http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/usinventoryreport.html
82	Gross greenhouse gas emissions per 2009\$ of GDP (kilograms CO2 equivalent)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2013. http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/usinventoryreport.html
Energy		
83	Energy consumption per capita (million Btu)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (December 2015), Table 1.7 http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/index.cfm
84	Energy consumption per 2009\$ GDP (thousand Btu per 2009\$)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (December 2015), Table 1.7 http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/index.cfm
85	Electricity net generation from renewable sources, all sectors (% of total)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (December 2015), Table 7.2a http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/index.cfm