
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. Indicators are drawn from six 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. Instead, they provide a quantitative picture of the baseline on which future policies are set and useful context for prioritizing budgetary resources.

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 unemployment rate has since recovered, standing at 4.1 percent in December 2017, down from a high of 10 percent in October 2009. Despite the recovery in the unemployment rate, the employment-population ratio remains low relative to its pre-recession levels. From 1985 to 2007, the employment-population ratio ranged from 60.1 to 63.1 percent, and in 2007 it stood at 63.0 percent. After the 2008-2009 recession, it fell to 58.4 percent in 2011 and has recovered only partly to 60.1 percent in 2017.

Over the entire period since 1960, the primary pattern has been one of economic growth and rising living standards. Real GDP per person has tripled as technological advancements and accumulation of human and physical capital increased the Nation's productive capacity. The stock of physical capital including consumer durable goods, like cars and appliances, amounted to \$55 trillion in 2016, approximately five times the size of the capital stock in 1960 after accounting for inflation.

However, national saving, a key determinant of future prosperity because it supports capital accumulation, remains low relative to historical standards, standing at 2.3 percent of GDP in 2016, down from 10.9 percent in 1960. Meanwhile, the labor force participation rate, also critical for growth, has generally been on the decline since 2000 and fell abruptly during the 2008-2009 recession. Though

it increased slightly in the past two years, the labor force participation rate remains far below pre-recession levels.

In addition to the size of the economy, the structure of the economy has also changed considerably. From 2000 to 2016, goods-producing industries declined from 24.9 to 21.0 percent of total private goods and services, measured in value added as a percent of GDP, while services-producing industries increased from 75.1 to 79.0 percent. This period coincided with a steep decline in manufacturing employment, potentially due to import competition from China and changes in technology.¹ The United States has experienced persistent trade deficits since the early 1980s, reaching \$714 billion in 2005 and standing at \$505 billion in 2016.

Demographic and Civic.—The U.S. population steadily increased from 1970 to 2017, growing from 204 million to 326 million. Since 1970, the foreign born population has rapidly increased, more than quadrupling from about 10 million in 1970 to 44 million in 2016. 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 2016, the percent of the population aged 65 and over increased from 9.8 to 15.2, and the percent aged 85 and over increased from 0.7 to 2.0. In contrast, the percent of the population aged 17 and younger declined from 28.0 in 1980 to 22.6 in 2017.

The composition of American households and families has evolved considerably over time. The percent of Americans who have ever married has declined from 78.0 to 68.0 percent of Americans aged 15 and over. Average family sizes have also fallen over this period, a pattern that is typical among developed countries, from 3.7 to 3.1 members per family household. Births to unmarried women aged 15-17 and the fraction of single parent households both reached turning points in 1995 after increasing for over three decades. From 1995 to 2016, the number of births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-17 fell from 30 to 9, the lowest level on record. The fraction of single parent households comprised 9.1 percent of all households in 1995, up from only 4.4 percent in 1960, but since 1995 it has stabilized and in recent years has decreased to 8.4 percent in 2017.

Charitable giving among Americans, measured by the average charitable contribution per itemized tax return, has generally increased over the past 50 years.² The effects of the 2008-2009 recession are evident in the sharp drop in charitable giving from 2005 to 2010, but that

¹ Autor, David H., David Dorn, and Gordon H. Hanson (2013). The China Syndrome: Local Labor Market Effects of Import Competition in the United States, *American Economic Review*, 103(6).

² 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.

decline was reversed by 2014 and charitable giving continues to increase.

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. The rate of increase has slowed since then with a six percentage point gain over the past 36 years. The percentage of 25- to 34-year olds who have graduated from college continues to rise, from only 11 percent in 1960 to 35 percent in 2016. 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 and 1980, from 22 percent to 11 percent. However, since 2010 this decline has partially reversed, with science and engineering degrees rising from 12 to 16 percent of all graduate degrees in 2016.

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 for the median household, real income increased by only 23 percent since 1970, and nearly all of those gains took place prior to 2000. The median wealth of households aged 55-64 declined dramatically from \$321 thousand in 2005 to only \$171 thousand in 2014, before increasing to \$187 thousand in 2016. From 2000 to 2010, the poverty rate, the percentage of food-insecure households, and the percentage of Americans receiving benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), increased, with most of this increase taking place during and after the 2008-2009 economic downturn. The poverty rate has recovered to approximately its pre-recession level, while food insecurity and the percentage of the population on SNAP have declined over the past several years but still remain elevated.

After increasing from 1990 to 2005, homeownership rates have fallen continuously 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 2010, before falling to 15 percent in 2015. 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, but has since increased to over 6 percent in 2015.

Health.—America has by far the most expensive health care system in the world. National health expenditures as a share of GDP have increased from 5 percent in 1960 to nearly 18 percent in 2016. This increase in health care spending coincides with improvements in medical technologies that have improved health. However, the level of per capita health care spending in the United States is far greater than in other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries that have experienced comparable health improvements.³

Average private health insurance premiums paid by individuals with private health insurance increased by 19 percent from 2010 to 2016, after adjusting for inflation.

Some key indicators of national health have improved since 1960. Infant mortality fell from 26 to under 6 per 1,000 live births, with a rapid decline occurring in the 1970s. Life expectancy at birth increased by 8.9 years, from 69.7 in 1960 to 78.6 in 2016. However, between 2014 and 2016, life expectancy declined from its high of 78.9.

Improvements in health-related behaviors among Americans have been mixed. Although the percent of adults who smoke cigarettes in 2016 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 2016, 40 percent of adults and 19 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 23 percent in 2016.

Security and Safety.—The last three decades have witnessed a remarkable decline in crime. From 1980 to 2016, the property crime rate dropped by 76 percent while the murder rate fell by 48 percent. However, the downward decline in the murder rate ended in 2014, with the rate rising between 2014 and 2016, and the property crime rate rose from 2015 to 2016. The prison incarceration rate increased more than five-fold from 1970 through 2005, before declining by 8 percent from 2005 through 2015. Road transportation has become safer. Safety belt use increased by 19 percentage points from 2000 to 2017, and the annual number of highway fatalities fell by 29 percent from 1970 to 2016 despite the increase in the population.

In recent years, the number of military personnel on active duty has fallen to its lowest levels since at least 1960. The highest count of active duty military personnel was 3.1 million in 1970, reached during the Vietnam War. It now stands at 1.3 million. The number of veterans has declined from 29 million in 1980 to 20 million in 2017.

Environment and Energy.—Substantial progress has been made on air quality in the United States, with the concentration of particulate matter falling 42 percent from 2000 to 2016 and ground level ozone falling by 31 percent from 1980 to 2016. Gross greenhouse gas emissions per capita and per real dollar of GDP have fallen since at least 1990. As of 2016, 91 percent of the population served by community water systems received drinking water in compliance with applicable Federal water quality standards, which has remained relatively constant since 2000.

Technological advances and a shift in production patterns mean that Americans use less than half as much energy per real dollar of GDP as they did 50 years ago, and per capita energy consumption is at its lowest since the 1960s despite rising income levels. From 2005 to 2016, coal production fell by 36 percent, with most of that decrease occurring from 2014 to 2016. The decrease in coal production since 2005 coincided with increases in the production of natural gas, petroleum, and renewable energy as well as new regulatory proposals and requirements.

³ Squires, D. and C. Anderson (2015). U.S. Health Care from a Global Perspective: Spending, Use of Services, Prices and Health in 13 Countries, The Commonwealth Fund.

Table 5-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS

| Calendar Years | | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Economic | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Economic Conditions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Real GDP per person (chained 2009 dollars) | 17,198 | 23,024 | 28,325 | 35,794 | 38,167 | 44,475 | 48,090 | 47,720 | 50,216 | 51,286 | 51,690 | N/A |
| 2 | Real GDP per person change, 5-year annual average | 0.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 1.6 | -0.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | N/A |
| 3 | Consumer Price Index ¹ | 12.5 | 16.4 | 34.8 | 55.2 | 64.4 | 72.7 | 82.5 | 92.1 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 101.4 | 103.5 |
| 4 | Private goods producing (%) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 24.9 | 23.9 | 22.3 | 22.9 | 21.8 | 21.0 | N/A |
| 5 | Private services producing (%) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 75.1 | 76.1 | 77.7 | 77.1 | 78.2 | 79.0 | N/A |
| 6 | New business starts (thousands) ² | N/A | N/A | 452 | 477 | 513 | 482 | 544 | 385 | 404 | 414 | N/A | N/A |
| 7 | Business failures (thousands) ³ | N/A | N/A | 371 | 371 | 386 | 406 | 416 | 417 | 392 | 396 | N/A | N/A |
| 8 | International trade balance (billions of dollars; + surplus / - deficit) ⁴ | 3.5 | 2.3 | -19.4 | -80.9 | -96.4 | -372.5 | -714.2 | -494.7 | -490.3 | -500.4 | -504.8 | N/A |
| Jobs and Unemployment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Labor force participation rate (%) | 59.4 | 60.4 | 63.8 | 66.5 | 66.6 | 67.1 | 66.0 | 64.7 | 62.9 | 62.7 | 62.8 | 62.9 |
| 10 | Employment (millions) | 65.8 | 78.7 | 99.3 | 118.8 | 124.9 | 136.9 | 141.7 | 139.1 | 146.3 | 148.8 | 151.4 | 153.3 |
| 11 | Employment-population ratio (%) | 56.1 | 57.4 | 59.2 | 62.8 | 62.9 | 64.4 | 62.7 | 58.5 | 59.0 | 59.3 | 59.7 | 60.1 |
| 12 | Payroll employment change - December to December, SA (millions) | -0.4 | -0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| 13 | Payroll employment change - 5-year annual average, NSA (millions) | 0.7 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 0.4 | -0.7 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| 14 | Civilian unemployment rate (%) | 5.5 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| 15 | Unemployment plus marginally attached and underemployed (%) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 10.1 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 16.7 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 8.5 |
| 16 | Receiving Social Security disabled-worker benefits (% of population) ⁵ | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | N/A |
| Infrastructure, Innovation, and Capital Investment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Nonfarm business output per hour (average 5 year % change) ⁶ | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | N/A |
| 18 | Corn for grain production (million bushels) | 3,907 | 4,152 | 6,639 | 7,934 | 7,400 | 9,915 | 11,112 | 12,425 | 14,216 | 13,601 | 15,148 | 14,578 |
| 19 | 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 | 52,943 | 53,814 | 54,659 | N/A |
| 20 | Population served by secondary wastewater treatment or better (%) ⁷ | N/A | 41.6 | 56.4 | 63.7 | 61.1 | 71.4 | 74.3 | 72.0 | 74.5 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 21 | Electricity net generation (kWh per capita) | 4,202 | 7,486 | 10,076 | 12,170 | 12,594 | 13,475 | 13,723 | 13,335 | 12,850 | 12,707 | 12,624 | N/A |
| 22 | Patents for invention, U.S. origin (per million population) ⁸ | N/A | 231 | 164 | 190 | 209 | 301 | 253 | 348 | 453 | 439 | N/A | N/A |
| 23 | Net national saving rate (% of GDP) | 10.9 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 2.7 | -0.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 2.3 | N/A |
| 24 | R&D spending (% of GDP) ⁹ | 2.52 | 2.44 | 2.21 | 2.54 | 2.40 | 2.61 | 2.48 | 2.72 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.74 | N/A |
| Demographic and Civic | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Total population (millions) ¹⁰ | N/A | 204.0 | 227.2 | 249.6 | 266.3 | 282.2 | 295.5 | 309.3 | 318.6 | 320.9 | 323.1 | 325.7 |
| 26 | Foreign born population (millions) ¹¹ | 9.7 | 9.6 | 14.1 | 19.8 | N/A | 31.1 | 37.5 | 40.0 | 42.4 | 43.3 | 43.7 | N/A |
| 27 | 17 years and younger (%) ¹⁰ | N/A | N/A | 28.0 | 25.7 | 26.1 | 25.7 | 24.9 | 24.0 | 23.1 | 22.9 | 22.8 | 22.6 |
| 28 | 65 years and older (%) ¹⁰ | N/A | 9.8 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 15.2 | N/A |
| 29 | 85 years and older (%) ¹⁰ | N/A | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | N/A |
| Household Composition | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Ever married (% of age 15 and older) ¹² | 78.0 | 75.1 | 74.1 | 73.8 | 72.9 | 71.9 | 70.9 | 69.3 | 68.3 | 68.2 | 67.8 | 68.0 |
| 31 | Average family size ¹³ | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| 32 | 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 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 8.6 | N/A |
| 33 | Single parent households (%) | 4.4 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.4 |
| Civic and Cultural Engagement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Average charitable contribution per itemized tax return (2015 dollars) ¹⁴ | 2,242 | 2,224 | 2,566 | 3,226 | 3,430 | 4,552 | 4,569 | 3,966 | 4,795 | 4,978 | N/A | N/A |
| 35 | Voting for President (% of voting age population) ¹⁵ | 63.4 | 57.0 | 55.1 | 56.4 | 49.8 | 52.1 | 56.7 | 58.3 | 54.9 | N/A | 55.7 | N/A |
| 36 | Persons volunteering (% age 16 and older) ¹⁶ | N/A | N/A | N/A | 20.4 | N/A | N/A | 28.9 | 26.3 | 25.3 | 24.9 | N/A | N/A |
| 37 | Attendance at visual or performing arts activity, including movie-going (% age 18 and older) ¹⁷ | N/A | N/A | 71.7 | 72.1 | N/A | 70.1 | N/A | 63.9 | N/A | 66.5 | N/A | N/A |
| 38 | Reading: Novels or short stories, poetry, or plays (not required for work or school; % age 18 and older) ¹⁷ | N/A | N/A | 56.4 | 54.2 | N/A | 46.6 | N/A | 50.2 | N/A | 43.1 | N/A | N/A |

Table 5-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

| Calendar Years | | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---------------------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Socioeconomic | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | High school graduates (% of age 25–34) ¹⁸ | 58.1 | 71.5 | 84.2 | 84.1 | N/A | 83.9 | 86.4 | 87.2 | 89.1 | 89.7 | 90.1 | N/A |
| 40 | College graduates (% of age 25–34) ¹⁹ | 11.0 | 15.5 | 23.3 | 22.7 | N/A | 27.5 | 29.9 | 31.1 | 33.5 | 34.1 | 34.9 | N/A |
| 41 | Reading achievement score (age 17) ²⁰ | N/A | 285 | 285 | 290 | 288 | 288 | 283 | 286 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 42 | Math achievement score (age 17) ²¹ | N/A | 304 | 298 | 305 | 306 | 308 | 305 | 306 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 43 | 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 | 13.7 | 15.0 | 16.3 | N/A |
| 44 | 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 | 13.0 | 13.2 | N/A | N/A |
| Income, Savings, and Inequality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Real median income: all households (2016 dollars) ²² | N/A | 48,194 | 49,131 | 53,350 | 53,330 | 58,544 | 56,935 | 54,245 | 54,398 | 57,230 | 59,039 | N/A |
| 46 | Real disposable income per capita (chained 2009 dollars) | 11,877 | 16,643 | 20,158 | 25,555 | 27,180 | 31,524 | 34,424 | 35,685 | 37,441 | 38,720 | 38,988 | N/A |
| 47 | 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 | 20.6 | 20.7 | N/A | N/A |
| 48 | 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 | 11.3 | 11.3 | N/A | N/A |
| 49 | Personal saving rate (% of disposable personal income) | 10.0 | 12.6 | 10.6 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 4.9 | N/A |
| 50 | Foreign remittances (billions of 2016 dollars) ²³ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 32.6 | 38.5 | 40.5 | 42.4 | 44.8 | 46.5 | N/A |
| 51 | Poverty rate (%) ²⁴ | 22.2 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 13.5 | 12.7 | N/A |
| 52 | Food-insecure households (% of all households) ²⁵ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 11.9 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 12.7 | 12.3 | N/A |
| 53 | Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (% of population on SNAP) | N/A | 3.3 | 9.5 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 6.1 | 8.9 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 13.7 | 13.0 |
| 54 | Median wealth of households, age 55–64 (in thousands of 2016 dollars) ²⁶ | 80 | N/A | 158 | 183 | 180 | 251 | 321 | 198 | 171 | N/A | 187 | N/A |
| Housing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Homeownership among households with children (%) ²⁷ | N/A | N/A | N/A | 63.6 | 65.1 | 67.5 | 68.4 | 65.5 | 61.0 | 59.5 | N/A | N/A |
| 56 | Families with children and severe housing cost burden (%) ²⁸ | N/A | N/A | 8 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 14.5 | 17.9 | 15.4 | 15.1 | N/A | N/A |
| 57 | Families with children and inadequate housing (%) ²⁹ | N/A | N/A | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.3 | N/A | N/A |
| Health | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | Life expectancy at birth (years) | 69.7 | 70.8 | 73.7 | 75.4 | 75.8 | 76.8 | 77.6 | 78.7 | 78.9 | 78.7 | 78.6 | N/A |
| 59 | Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) | 26.0 | 20.0 | 12.6 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | N/A |
| 60 | 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 | 8.1 | 8.2 | N/A |
| 61 | Disability (% of age 18 and over) ³⁰ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 8.9 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 8.6 | N/A |
| 62 | Disability (% of age 65 and over) ³⁰ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 22.6 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 18.2 | N/A |
| Health Behavior | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | 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 | 21.5 | 21.6 | 22.7 | N/A |
| 64 | 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 | 38.2 | N/A | 40.0 | N/A |
| 65 | Obesity (% of age 2–19) ³³ | N/A | N/A | 5.5 | 10.0 | N/A | 13.9 | 15.4 | 16.9 | 17.2 | N/A | 18.5 | N/A |
| 66 | Cigarette smokers (% of age 18 and older) | N/A | 37.1 | 33.1 | 25.3 | 24.6 | 23.1 | 20.8 | 19.3 | 17.0 | 15.3 | 15.9 | N/A |
| 67 | Heavier drinker (% of age 18 and older) ³⁴ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | N/A |
| Access to Health Care | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | Total national health expenditures (% of GDP) | 5.0 | 6.9 | 8.9 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 15.5 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 17.9 | N/A |
| 69 | Average total single premium per enrolled employee at private-sector establishments (2016 dollars) ³⁵ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3,700 | 4,905 | 5,437 | 5,913 | 6,038 | 6,101 | N/A |
| 70 | Average health insurance premium paid by an individual or family (2016 dollars) ³⁶ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3,062 | 3,438 | 3,547 | 3,657 | N/A |
| 71 | Persons without health insurance (% of age 18–64) ³⁷ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 16.9 | 18.9 | 19.3 | 22.3 | 16.3 | 13.0 | 12.2 | N/A |
| 72 | Persons without health insurance (% of age 17 and younger) ³⁷ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 13.0 | 12.6 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 5.2 | N/A |
| 73 | Children age 19–35 months with recommended vaccinations (%) ³⁸ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 56.6 | 71.6 | 72.2 | 70.7 | N/A |
| Security and Safety | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crime | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 74 | Property crimes (per 100,000 households) ³⁹ | N/A | N/A | 49,610 | 34,890 | 31,547 | 19,043 | 15,947 | 12,541 | 11,806 | 11,072 | 11,944 | N/A |
| 75 | Violent crime victimizations (per 100,000 population age 12 or older) ⁴⁰ | N/A | N/A | 4,940 | 4,410 | 7,068 | 3,749 | 2,842 | 1,928 | 2,010 | 1,858 | 2,112 | N/A |
| 76 | Murder rate (per 100,000 persons) | 5.1 | 7.9 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.3 | N/A |
| 77 | Prison incarceration rate (state and federal institutions, rate per 100,000 persons) ⁴¹ | 118.8 | 95.8 | 145.6 | 311.9 | 430.4 | 508.8 | 518.2 | 523.3 | 491.7 | 476.7 | N/A | N/A |

Table 5-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

| Calendar Years | | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|----------------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| National Security | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 78 | Military personnel on active duty (thousands) ⁴² | 2,475 | 3,065 | 2,051 | 2,044 | 1,518 | 1,384 | 1,389 | 1,431 | 1,338 | 1,314 | 1,301 | 1,307 |
| 79 | Veterans (thousands) | 22,534 | 26,976 | 28,640 | 27,320 | 26,198 | 26,206 | 24,542 | 22,668 | 21,250 | 20,784 | 20,392 | 19,999 |
| Transportation Safety | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | Safety belt use (%) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 70.7 | 81.7 | 85.1 | 86.7 | 88.5 | 90.1 | 89.7 |
| 81 | Highway fatalities | 36,399 | 52,627 | 51,091 | 44,599 | 41,817 | 41,945 | 43,510 | 32,999 | 32,744 | 35,485 | 37,461 | N/A |
| Environment and Energy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 82 | Ground level ozone (ppm) ⁴³ | N/A | N/A | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | N/A |
| 83 | Particulate matter 2.5 (ug/m3) ⁴⁴ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 13.4 | 12.8 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 7.8 | N/A |
| 84 | Annual mean atmospheric CO2 concentration (Mauna Loa, Hawaii; ppm) | 316.9 | 325.7 | 338.7 | 354.4 | 360.8 | 369.5 | 379.8 | 389.9 | 398.6 | 400.8 | 404.2 | 406.5 |
| 85 | Gross greenhouse gas emissions (teragrams CO2 equivalent) ⁴⁵ | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6,363 | 6,709 | 7,214 | 7,313 | 6,926 | 6,740 | 6,587 | N/A | N/A |
| 86 | Net greenhouse gas emissions, including sinks (teragrams CO2 equivalent) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 5,544 | 5,923 | 6,462 | 6,582 | 6,208 | 5,978 | 5,828 | N/A | N/A |
| 87 | Gross greenhouse gas emissions per capita (metric tons CO2 equivalent) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 25.1 | 24.8 | 25.2 | 24.4 | 22.1 | 20.9 | 20.2 | N/A | N/A |
| 88 | Gross greenhouse gas emissions per 2009\$ of GDP (kilograms CO2 equivalent) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.71 | 0.66 | 0.57 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.42 | 0.40 | N/A | N/A |
| 89 | Population that receives drinking water in compliance with standards (%) ⁴⁶ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 83.8 | 90.8 | 88.5 | 92.2 | 92.5 | 91.1 | 91.2 | N/A |
| Energy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90 | Energy consumption per capita (million Btu) | 250 | 331 | 344 | 338 | 342 | 350 | 339 | 315 | 309 | 303 | 302 | N/A |
| 91 | Energy consumption per 2009\$ GDP (thousand Btu per 2009\$) | 14.5 | 14.4 | 12.1 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | N/A |
| 92 | Electricity net generation from renewable sources, all sectors (% of total) ⁴⁷ | 19.7 | 16.4 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 14.9 | N/A |
| 93 | Coal production (million short tons) | 434 | 613 | 830 | 1,029 | 1,033 | 1,074 | 1,131 | 1,084 | 1,000 | 897 | 728 | N/A |
| 94 | Natural gas production (dry) (trillion cubic feet) ⁴⁸ | 12.2 | 21.0 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 18.1 | 21.3 | 25.9 | 27.1 | 26.7 | N/A |
| 95 | Petroleum production (million barrels per day) | 8.0 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 12.4 | N/A |
| 96 | Renewable energy production (quadrillion Btu) | 2.9 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 10.2 | N/A |

N/A=Number is not available.

¹ Adjusted CPI-U, 2014=100.² New business starts are defined as firms with positive employment in the current year and no paid employment in any prior year of the LBD. Employment is measured as of the payroll period including March 12th.³ Business failures are defined as firms with employment in the prior year that have no paid employees in the current year.⁴ Calculated as the value of U.S. exports of goods and services less the value of U.S. imports of goods and services, on a balance of payments basis. This balance is a component of the U.S. International Transactions Balance of Payments Accounts.⁵ 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.⁶ Values for prior years have been revised from the prior version of this publication.⁷ Data correspond to years 1972, 1982, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, and 2012.⁸ Patent data adjusted by OMB to incorporate total population estimates from U.S. Census Bureau.⁹ The data point for 2016 is estimated and may be revised in the next report of this time series. The R&D to GDP ratio data 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. 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/statistics/2015/nsf15315/nsf15315.pdf>.¹⁰ Data source and values for 2010 to 2016 have been updated relative to the prior version of this publication.¹¹ Data source for 1960 to 2000 is the decennial census; data source for 2006, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 is the American Community Survey.¹² For 1960, age 14 and older.¹³ 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.¹⁴ Charitable giving reported as itemized deductions on Schedule A.¹⁵ Data correspond to years 1964, 1972, 1980, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012 and 2016. 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.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ 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.²⁰ Data correspond to years 1971, 1980, 1990, 1994, 1999, 2004, 2008, and 2012.

Table 5-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

²¹ Data correspond to years 1973, 1982, 1990, 1994, 1999, 2004, 2008, and 2012.

²² 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.

²³ Foreign remittances, referred to as 'personal transfers' in the U.S. International Transactions Balance of Payments) Accounts, consist of all transfers in cash or in kind sent by the foreign-born population resident in the United States to households resident abroad. Adjusted by OMB to 2016 dollars using the CPI-U.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ Data values shown are 1962, 1983, 1989, 1995, 2001, 2004, 2010, 2013, and 2016. For 1962, the data source is the SFCC; for subsequent years, the data source is the SCF

²⁷ Some data interpolated.

²⁸ Expenditures for housing and utilities exceed 50 percent of reported income. Some data interpolated.

²⁹ Inadequate housing has moderate to severe problems, usually poor plumbing, or heating or upkeep problems. Some data interpolated.

³⁰ Disability is defined by level of difficulty in six domains of functioning: vision, hearing, mobility, communication, cognition, and self-care. Persons indicating "a lot of difficulty," or "cannot do at all/unable to do" in at least one domain are considered to have a "Disability."

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, 2014, 2016 data correspond to survey years 1960-1962, 1976-1980, 1988-1994, 1999-2000, 2005-2006, 2009-2010, 2013-2014, and 2015-2016, 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, 2014, 2016 data correspond to survey years 1976-1980, 1988-1994, 1999-2000, 2005-2006, 2009-2010, 2013-2014, and 2015-2016, respectively.

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

³⁵ Includes only employees of private-sector establishments that offer health insurance. Adjusted to 2016 dollars by OMB.

³⁶ Unpublished data. This is the mean total private health insurance premium paid by an individual or family for the private coverage that person is on. If a person is covered by more than one plan, the premiums for the plans are added together. Those who pay no premiums towards their plans are included in the estimates. Adjusted to 2016 dollars by OMB.

³⁷ A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP (1999-2016), state-sponsored, other government-sponsored health plan (1997-2016), 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 2016, 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.

³⁸ Recommended vaccine series consists of 4 or more doses of either the diphtheria, tetanus toxoids, and pertussis vaccine (DTP), the diphtheria and tetanus toxoids vaccine (DT), or the diphtheria, 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).

³⁹ 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. Due to methodological changes in the 2016 NCVS, use caution when comparing 2016 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2016* (BJS Web, NCJ 251150, December, 2017) for more information.

⁴⁰ 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 Victimization* in the National Crime Victimization Survey, NCJ 237308, BJS web, April 2012 for further discussion of the new counting strategy and supporting research. Due to methodological changes in the 2016 NCVS, use caution when comparing 2016 criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2016* (BJS Web, NCJ 251150, December, 2017) for more information.

⁴¹ Prior to 1977, the National Prisoners Statistics (NPS) Program reports were based on custody population. Beginning in 1977, the report reoriented to jurisdiction population. Generally, State inmates housed in local jails because of overcrowding are considered to be under State jurisdiction. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to a year or more.

⁴² For all years, the actuals reflect Active Component only excluding full-time Reserve Component members and RC mobilized to active duty. End Strength for 2017 is preliminary.

⁴³ Ambient ozone concentrations based on 206 monitoring sites meeting minimum completeness criteria.

⁴⁴ Ambient PM2.5 concentrations based on 455 monitoring sites meeting minimum completeness criteria.

⁴⁵ 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.

⁴⁶ Percent of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health - based drinking water standards.

⁴⁷ Includes net generation from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include distributed (small-scale) solar thermal or photovoltaic generation.

⁴⁸ Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas.

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. https://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/ |
| 6 | New business starts (thousands) | U.S. Census Bureau, Business Dynamics Statistics. https://www.census.gov/ces/dataproducts/bds/ |
| 7 | Business failures (thousands) | U.S. Census Bureau, Business Dynamics Statistics. https://www.census.gov/ces/dataproducts/bds/ |
| 8 | International trade balance (billions of dollars; + surplus) | Bureau of Economic Analysis, International Economics Accounts, https://www.bea.gov/International/index.htm |
| Jobs and Unemployment | | |
| 9 | Labor force participation rate (%) | Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. https://www.bls.gov/cps |
| 10 | Employment (millions) | Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. https://www.bls.gov/cps |
| 11 | Employment-population ratio (%) | Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. https://www.bls.gov/cps |
| 12 | Payroll employment change - December to December, SA (millions) | Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics program. https://www.bls.gov/ces/ |
| 13 | Payroll employment change - 5-year annual average, NSA (millions) | Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics program. https://www.bls.gov/ces/ |
| 14 | Civilian unemployment rate (%) | Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. https://www.bls.gov/cps |
| 15 | Unemployment plus marginally attached and underemployed (%) | Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. https://www.bls.gov/cps |
| 16 | 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 and 5.A4). http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/ |
| Infrastructure, Innovation, and Capital Investment | | |
| 17 | Nonfarm business output per hour (average 5 year % change) | Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major Sector Productivity Program. https://www.bls.gov/lpc/ |
| 18 | Corn for grain production (million bushels) | National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Estimates Program. http://www.nass.usda.gov/ |
| 19 | 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/ |
| 20 | Population served by secondary wastewater treatment or better (%) | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Clean Watersheds Needs Survey. http://www.epa.gov/cwns |
| 21 | Electricity net generation (kWh per capita) | U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) calculation from: EIA, Monthly Energy Review (October 2017); and Table 7.2a https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly ; and U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2016 Population Estimates (2010-2016) https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2016/demo/popest/nation-total.html |
| 22 | 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 1963-2015. https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/us_stat.htm ; and, U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. |
| 23 | Net national saving rate (% of GDP) | Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national/ |
| 24 | R&D spending (% of GDP) | National Science Foundation, National Patterns of R&D Resources. http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/natlpatterns/ |
| Demographic and Civic | | |
| Population | | |
| 25 | Total population (millions) | U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2017 Population Estimates (2017), Vintage 2016 Population Estimates (2010-2016), 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates (2000-2005), 1990-1999 Intercensal Estimates (1990-1995), 1980-1990 Intercensal Estimates (1980), 1970-1980 Intercensal Estimates (1970). |

TABLE 5-2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

| | Indicator | Source |
|----|--|---|
| 26 | 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 |
| 27 | 17 years and younger (%) | U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2017 Population Estimates (2017), Vintage 2016 Population Estimates (2010-2016), 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates (2000-2005), 1990-1999 Intercensal Estimates (1990-1995), 1980-1990 Intercensal Estimates (1980), 1970-1980 Intercensal Estimates (1970). |
| 28 | 65 years and older (%) | U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2017 Population Estimates (2017), Vintage 2016 Population Estimates (2010-2016), 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates (2000-2005), 1990-1999 Intercensal Estimates (1990-1995), 1980-1990 Intercensal Estimates (1980), 1970-1980 Intercensal Estimates (1970). |
| 29 | 85 years and older (%) | U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2017 Population Estimates (2017), Vintage 2016 Population Estimates (2010-2016), 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates (2000-2005), 1990-1999 Intercensal Estimates (1990-1995), 1980-1990 Intercensal Estimates (1980), 1970-1980 Intercensal Estimates (1970). |
| | Household Composition | |
| 30 | Ever married (% of age 15 and older) | U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/ |
| 31 | Average family size | U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/ |
| 32 | Births to unmarried women age 15-17 (per 1,000 unmarried women age 15-17) | National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System (natality); Births: Final data for 2016 forthcoming. |
| 33 | Single parent households (%) | U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/ |
| | Civic and Cultural Engagement | |
| 34 | Average charitable contribution per itemized tax return (2015 dollars) | U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income - Individual Income Tax Returns (IRS Publication 1304). http://www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-Individual-Income-Tax-Returns-Publication-1304-(Complete-Report) |
| 35 | 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/ |
| 36 | Persons volunteering (% age 16 and older) | Corporation for National and Community Service, Volunteering and Civic Life in America, https://data.nationalservice.gov/Volunteering-and-Civic-Engagement/Volunteering-and-Civic-Life-in-America/spx3-tt2b/data |
| 37 | 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 Basic Survey. |
| 38 | 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 Basic Survey. |
| | Socioeconomic | |
| | Education | |
| 39 | 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 |
| 40 | 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 |
| 41 | Reading achievement score (age 17) | National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress. https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/ |
| 42 | Math achievement score (age 17) | National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress. https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/ |
| 43 | Science and engineering graduate degrees (% of total graduate degrees) | National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/ |
| 44 | 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 | |
| 45 | 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/ |
| 46 | Real disposable income per capita (chained 2009 dollars) | Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national/ |
| 47 | 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 |
| 48 | 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 |

TABLE 5-2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

| | Indicator | Source |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| 49 | Personal saving rate (% of disposable personal income) | Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national/ |
| 50 | Foreign remittances (billions of 2016 dollars) | Bureau of Economic Analysis, International Economics Accounts, https://www.bea.gov/International/index.htm |
| 51 | 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 |
| 52 | 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 |
| 53 | Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (% of population on SNAP) | Food and Nutrition Service, USDA |
| 54 | Median wealth of households, age 55-64 (in thousands of 2016 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 | | |
| 55 | 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 |
| 56 | 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 |
| 57 | 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 | | |
| 58 | Life expectancy at birth (years) | National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System: Health, United States 2017 forthcoming, Table 15. |
| 59 | Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) | National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System: Health, United States, 2017 forthcoming, Table 11. |
| 60 | Low birthweight [<2,500 gms] (% of babies) | National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System (natality); Births: Final data for 2016 forthcoming. |
| 61 | Disability (% of age 18 and over) | National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm |
| 62 | Disability (% of age 65 and over) | National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm |
| Health Behavior | | |
| 63 | Engaged in regular physical activity (% of age 18 and older) | National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm : Health, United States, 2017 forthcoming, Table 57, age adjusted. |
| 64 | Obesity (% of age 20-74 with BMI 30 or greater) | 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_13_14/obesity_adult_13_14.pdf and unpublished data (2016 data), age-adjusted |
| 65 | Obesity (% of age 2-19) | 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_13_14/obesity_child_13_14.pdf . Hales CM, Carroll MD, Fryar CD, Ogden CL. Prevalence of obesity among adults and youth: United States, 2015-2016. NCHS data brief, no 288. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2017 (2015 data). |
| 66 | Cigarette smokers (% of age 18 and older) | National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm : Health, United States, 2017 forthcoming, Table 47 and unpublished data (1970 and 1980 data), age adjusted. |
| 67 | Heavier drinker (% of age 18 and older) | 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 (2014-2016 data), age adjusted. |
| Access to Health Care | | |
| 68 | 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 |
| 69 | Average total single premium per enrolled employee at private-sector establishments (2016 dollars) | Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey. https://meps.ahrq.gov |
| 70 | Average health insurance premium paid by an individual or family (2016 dollars) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2010-2015, Family Core component. |

TABLE 5-2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

| | Indicator | Source |
|----|--|--|
| 71 | Persons without health insurance (% of age 18-64) | National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. |
| 72 | Persons without health insurance (% of age 17 and younger) | National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. |
| 73 | Children age 19-35 months with recommended vaccinations (%) | National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, National Immunization Survey: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/nis/child/ ; Health, United States, 2017 forthcoming, Table 66. |
| | Security and Safety | |
| | Crime | |
| 74 | Property crimes (per 100,000 households) | Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey. http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=245 |
| 75 | 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 |
| 76 | Murder rate (per 100,000 persons) | Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States. https://ucr.fbi.gov/ucr |
| 77 | Prison incarceration rate (state and federal institutions, rate per 100,000 persons) | U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program. https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=269 |
| | National Security | |
| 78 | 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. |
| 79 | Veterans (thousands) | U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. 1960-1999 (Annual Report of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs); 2000-2017 (VetPop16), Predictive Analytics and Actuary. http://www.va.gov/vetdata/Veteran_Population.asp |
| | Transportation Safety | |
| 80 | Safety belt use (%) | National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Center for Statistics and Analysis. https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/812465 |
| 81 | Highway fatalities | National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Center for Statistics and Analysis. https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/812456 |
| | Environment and Energy | |
| | Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases | |
| 82 | Ground level ozone (ppm) | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, AirTrends Website. https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/ozone-trends |
| 83 | Particulate matter 2.5 (ug/m3) | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, AirTrends Website. https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/particulate-matter-pm25-trends |
| 84 | Annual mean atmospheric CO2 concentration (Mauna Loa, Hawaii; ppm) | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/ |
| 85 | Gross greenhouse gas emissions (teragrams CO2 equivalent) | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2017). Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990-2015 (EPA Publication No. 431-P-17-001. https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks |
| 86 | Net greenhouse gas emissions, including sinks (teragrams CO2 equivalent) | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2017). Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990-2015 (EPA Publication No. 431-P-17-001. https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks |
| 87 | Gross greenhouse gas emissions per capita (metric tons CO2 equivalent) | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2017). Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990-2015 (EPA Publication No. 431-P-17-001. https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks |
| 88 | Gross greenhouse gas emissions per 2009\$ of GDP (kilograms CO2 equivalent) | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2017). Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990-2015 (EPA Publication No. 431-P-17-001. https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks |
| 89 | Population that receives drinking water in compliance with standards (%) | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2016a. Safe Drinking Water Information System, Federal Version. https://cfpub.epa.gov/roe/indicator.cfm?i=45#1 |
| | Energy | |
| 90 | Energy consumption per capita (million Btu) | U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2017), Table 1.7 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly |
| 91 | Energy consumption per 2009\$ GDP (thousand Btu per 2009\$) | U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2017), Table 1.7 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly |
| 92 | Electricity net generation from renewable sources, all sectors (% of total) | U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2017), Table 7.2a https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly |
| 93 | Coal production (million short tons) | U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2017), Table 6.1 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly |

TABLE 5-2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

| Indicator | | Source |
|-----------|--|--|
| 94 | Natural gas production (dry) (trillion cubic feet) | U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2017), Table 4.1 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly |
| 95 | Petroleum production (million barrels per day) | U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2017), Table 3.1 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly |
| 96 | Renewable energy production (quadrillion Btu) | U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2017), Table 10.1 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly |

