
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 from its high of 10 percent in October 2009, standing at 3.9 percent in December 2018, which is one of the lowest unemployment rates since 1970. Despite the recovery in the unemployment rate, the employment-population ratio remains low relative to its pre-recession levels. From 1980 to 2005, the employment-population ratio increased from 59.2 to 62.7 percent, and in 2007 it stood at 63.0 percent. After the 2008-2009 recession, it fell to 58.5 percent in 2010 and has recovered only partly to 60.4 percent in 2018.

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 \$58 trillion in 2017. However, national saving, a key determinant of future prosperity because it supports capital accumulation, remains low relative to historical standards, standing at 2.9 percent of GDP in 2017, down from 10.9 percent in 1960. Meanwhile, the labor force participation rate, also critical for growth, has generally been decreasing since 2000, with the aging of the population contributing to the decline. During the 2008-2009 recession, the labor force participation rate fell abruptly. It increased slightly from

2015 to 2017 and did not change from 2017 to 2018 despite demographic trends. Nevertheless, 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 2017, goods-producing industries declined from 24.9 to 21.1 percent of total private goods and services, measured in value added as a percentage of GDP, while services-producing industries increased from 75.1 to 78.9 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 \$552 billion in 2017.

Demographic and Civic.—The U.S. population steadily increased from 1970 to 2018, growing from 204 million to 327 million. The foreign born population has rapidly increased, more than quadrupling from 9.6 million in 1970 to 44.5 million in 2017. 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 2017, the share of the population aged 65 and over increased from 9.8 to 15.6 percent, and the percentage of Americans aged 85 and over increased from 0.7 to 2.0. In contrast, the proportion of the population aged 17 and younger declined from 28.0 percent in 1980 to 22.4 percent in 2018.

The composition of American households and families has evolved considerably over time. The share of Americans aged 15 and over who have ever married has declined from 78.0 percent in 1960 to 67.7 percent in 2018. Average family size has also fallen during the same period from 3.7 to 3.1 members per family household. Declining average family size is a pattern that is typical among developed countries. Births to unmarried women aged 15 to 17 and the fraction of single parent households both reached turning points in 1995 after increasing for more than three decades. From 1995 to 2017, the number of births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 17 fell from 30.1 to 7.7, the lowest level on record. Single parent households comprised 9.1 percent of all households in 1995, up from only 4.4 percent in 1960. Since 1995, the percentage stabilized then decreased to 8.3 percent in 2018.

Charitable giving among Americans, measured by the average charitable contribution per itemized tax return, has generally increased over the past 50 years.² The ef-

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.

fects of the 2008-2009 recession are evident in the sharp drop in charitable giving from 2005 to 2010, but that decline has reversed and charitable giving reached a high in 2016.

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 to 84 percent, a gain of 13 percentage points per decade. The rate of increase has slowed since then with approximately a seven percentage point gain during the past 37 years. The percentage of 25 to 34 year olds who have graduated from college continues to rise, from only 11.0 percent in 1960 to 35.6 percent in 2017. While the share of the population with a graduate degree has risen, 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 to 17 percent of all graduate degrees in 2017.

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, while for the median household, real income increased by only 24 percent since 1970, and nearly all of those gains took place prior to 2000. After a period of decline, real median household income increased by 10.5 percent between 2010 and 2017. The median wealth of households aged 55 to 64 has declined from \$321 thousand in 2005 to \$187 thousand in 2016. Finally, foreign remittances increased from \$32.6 billion in 2000 to \$47.3 billion in 2017.

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 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 among households with children fell to a low of 59.5 percent in 2015 following the 2008 housing crisis but have increased to 61.5 in 2017. 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 2016. The percentage of families with children and inadequate housing steadily decreased from a high of 9 percent in 1980 to a low of 5.3 percent in 2010. Although the share increased to 6.3 percent in 2015, it has since fallen to its low of 5.3 percent.

Health.—The United States 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 2017. This increase in health care spending coincides with im-

provements 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 an individual or family with private health insurance increased by 20 percent from 2010 to 2017, after adjusting for inflation.

Some key indicators of national health have improved since 1960. Infant mortality fell from 26 per 1,000 live births in 1960 to under 6 in 2017, with a rapid decline occurring in the 1970s. Life expectancy at birth increased by nine years, from 69.7 in 1960 to 78.7 in 2010. However, life expectancy decreased to 78.6 in 2017, with increased unintentional drug overdoses contributing to this decline.⁴

Improvements in health-related behaviors among Americans have been mixed. Although the percentage of adults who smoke cigarettes in 2017 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 25 percent in 2017.

Security and Safety.—The last three decades have witnessed a remarkable decline in crime. From 1980 to 2017, the property crime rate dropped by 78 percent while the murder rate fell by 48 percent. However, the downward decline in the murder rate ended in 2010, with the rate rising between 2010 and 2016 then falling slightly in 2017. The prison incarceration rate increased more than five-fold from 1970 through 2010, before declining by 11 percent from 2010 through 2016. 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 2017 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 28.6 million in 1980 to 19.6 million in 2018.

Environment and Energy.—Substantial progress has been made on air quality in the United States, with the concentration of particulate matter falling 41 percent from 2000 to 2017 and ground level ozone falling by 32 percent from 1980 to 2017. Nevertheless, gross greenhouse gas emissions have remained high, peaking in the mid-2000s before decreasing slightly, and the annual mean atmospheric CO₂ concentration has increased, largely at an increasing rate, since 1960. As of 2017, 93 percent of the population served by community water systems received drinking water in compliance with ap-

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.

⁴ National Center for Health Statistics (2018). Health, United States, 2017: With special feature on mortality. Hyattsville, MD.

plicable 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 population and income levels. From 2005 to 2016, coal production fell by 36 percent, with

most of that decrease occurring from 2014 to 2016. This decrease in coal production coincided with increases in the production of natural gas, petroleum, and renewable energy as well as new regulatory proposals and requirements. Renewable energy production has been increasing over time, and 17.1 percent of total electricity was generated from renewable sources in 2017.

Table 5-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS

Calendar Years		1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
Economic													
General Economic Conditions													
1	Real GDP per person (chained 2012 dollars)	18,035	24,142	29,681	37,435	39,875	46,498	50,381	50,352	54,110	54,560	55,373	N/A
2	Real GDP per person change, 5-year annual average (%)	0.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	1.3	3.1	1.6	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	N/A
3	Consumer Price Index ¹	12.3	16.2	34.3	54.5	63.5	71.7	81.4	90.9	98.8	100.0	102.1	104.6
4	Private goods producing (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.9	23.9	22.3	21.8	21.0	21.1	N/A
5	Private services producing (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75.1	76.1	77.7	78.2	79.0	78.9	N/A
6	New business starts (thousands) ²	N/A	N/A	452	477	513	482	544	385	414	433	N/A	N/A
7	Business failures (thousands) ³	N/A	N/A	371	371	386	406	416	417	396	400	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	-495.2	-498.5	-502.0	-552.3	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	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.9
10	Employment (millions)	65.8	78.7	99.3	118.8	124.9	136.9	141.7	139.1	148.8	151.4	153.3	155.8
11	Employment-population ratio (%)	56.1	57.4	59.2	62.8	62.9	64.4	62.7	58.5	59.3	59.7	60.1	60.4
12	Payroll employment change - December to December, SA (millions)	-0.4	-0.5	0.3	0.0	2.2	1.9	2.5	1.1	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.6
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	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
14	Civilian unemployment rate (%)	5.5	4.9	7.1	5.6	5.6	4.0	5.1	9.6	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9
15	Unemployment plus marginally attached and underemployed (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.1	7.0	8.9	16.7	10.4	9.6	8.5	7.7
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	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5
Infrastructure, Innovation, and Capital Investment													
17	Nonfarm business output per hour (average 5 year % change) ⁶	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	2.8	3.2	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	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	13,601	15,148	14,604	14,626
19	Real net stock of fixed assets and consumer durable goods (billions of chained 2012 dollars)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	41,512	47,828	52,140	55,832	56,718	57,564	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	N/A	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	12,800	12,605	12,326	N/A
22	Patents for invention, U.S. origin (per million population) ⁸ ..	N/A	231	164	190	209	301	253	348	439	444	463	N/A
23	Net national saving rate (% of GDP)	10.9	8.5	7.1	3.8	4.0	6.0	3.0	-0.5	4.1	2.6	2.9	N/A
24	R&D spending (% of GDP) ⁹	2.52	2.44	2.21	2.55	2.40	2.61	2.50	2.71	2.71	2.75	2.78	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	321.0	323.4	325.7	327.2
26	Foreign born population (millions) ¹¹	9.7	9.6	14.1	19.8	N/A	31.1	37.5	40.0	43.3	43.7	44.5	N/A
27	17 years and younger (%) ¹⁰	N/A	N/A	28.0	25.7	26.1	25.7	24.9	24.0	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.4
28	65 years and older (%) ¹⁰	N/A	9.8	11.3	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.4	13.1	14.9	15.2	15.6	N/A
29	85 years and older (%) ¹⁰	N/A	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	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	68.2	67.8	68.0	67.7
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	9.6	8.6	7.7	N/A
33	Single parent households (%)	4.4	5.2	7.5	8.3	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.3
Civic and Cultural Engagement													
34	Average charitable contribution per itemized tax return (2016 dollars) ¹⁴	2,268	2,250	2,595	3,263	3,469	4,605	4,713	4,012	4,978	5,179	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	N/A	55.7	N/A	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	24.9	N/A	30.3	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	66.5	N/A	66.2	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	43.1	N/A	44.2	N/A

Table 5-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Calendar Years		1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	89.7	90.1	90.9	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	34.1	34.9	35.6	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	15.0	16.3	17.0	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	13.2	13.4	13.7	N/A
Income, Savings, and Inequality													
45	Real median income: all households (2017 dollars) ²²	N/A	49,342	50,301	54,621	54,600	59,938	58,291	55,520	58,476	60,309	61,372	N/A
46	Real disposable income per capita (chained 2012 dollars) ...	12,629	17,734	21,542	27,250	28,954	33,568	36,527	38,161	41,598	42,003	42,791	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	20.7	19.7	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	11.6	N/A	N/A
49	Personal saving rate (% of disposable personal income)	10.1	12.8	11.1	8.4	7.0	4.8	3.2	6.5	7.6	6.7	6.7	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	44.8	46.5	47.3	N/A
51	Poverty rate (%) ²⁴	22.2	12.6	13.0	13.5	13.8	11.3	12.6	15.1	13.5	12.7	12.3	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	12.7	12.3	11.8	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	14.3	13.7	13.0	12.4
54	Median wealth of households, age 55–64 (in thousands of 2016 dollars) ²⁶	80	N/A	158	183	180	251	321	198	N/A	187	N/A	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	59.5	60.5	61.5	N/A
56	Families with children and severe housing cost burden (%) ²⁸	N/A	N/A	8	10	12	11	14.5	17.9	15.1	15.0	15.0	N/A
57	Families with children and inadequate housing (%) ²⁹	N/A	N/A	9	9	7	7	5.4	5.3	6.3	5.8	5.3	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	78.7	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	5.9	5.9	5.8	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	8.1	8.2	8.3	N/A
61	Activity limitation (% of age 5–17) ³⁰	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	8.0	9.2	9.8	10.6	N/A	N/A
62	Disability (% of age 18 and over) ³¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.9	9.5	8.6	8.7	N/A
63	Disability (% of age 65 and over) ³¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.6	21.6	18.2	19.5	N/A
Health Behavior													
64	Engaged in regular physical activity (% of age 18 and older) ³²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0	16.6	20.7	21.6	22.7	24.5	N/A
65	Obesity (% of age 20–74 with BMI 30 or greater) ³³	13.4	N/A	15.0	23.2	N/A	30.9	35.1	36.1	N/A	40.0	N/A	N/A
66	Obesity (% of age 2–19) ³⁴	N/A	N/A	5.5	10.0	N/A	13.9	15.4	16.9	N/A	18.5	N/A	N/A
67	Cigarette smokers (% of age 18 and older)	N/A	37.1	33.1	25.3	24.6	23.1	20.8	19.3	15.3	15.7	14.1	N/A
68	Heavier drinker (% of age 18 and older) ³⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.3	N/A	N/A
Access to Health Care													
69	Total national health expenditures (% of GDP)	5.0	6.9	8.9	12.1	13.4	13.4	15.5	17.3	17.6	18.0	17.9	N/A
70	Average total single premium per enrolled employee at private-sector establishments (2016 dollars) ³⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,700	4,905	5,437	6,038	6,101	N/A	N/A
71	Average health insurance premium paid by an individual or family (2016 dollars) ³⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,062	3,547	3,657	3,680	N/A
72	Persons without health insurance (% of age 18–64) ³⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.9	18.9	19.3	22.3	12.8	12.4	12.8	N/A
73	Persons without health insurance (% of age 17 and younger) ³⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.0	12.6	9.3	7.8	4.5	5.1	5.0	N/A
74	Children age 19–35 months with recommended vaccinations (%) ³⁹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.6	72.2	70.7	70.4	N/A
Security and Safety													
Crime													
75	Property crimes (per 100,000 households) ⁴⁰	N/A	N/A	49,610	34,890	31,547	19,043	15,947	12,541	11,072	11,859	10,838	N/A

Table 5-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Calendar Years		1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
76	Violent crime victimizations (per 100,000 population age 12 or older) ⁴¹	N/A	N/A	4,940	4,410	7,068	3,749	2,842	1,928	1,858	1,967	2,060	N/A
77	Murder rate (per 100,000 persons)	5.1	7.9	10.2	9.4	8.2	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.3	N/A
78	Prison incarceration rate (state and federal institutions, rate per 100,000 persons) ⁴²	118.8	95.8	144.4	308.7	426.4	491.4	513.4	519.7	473.0	464.2	N/A	N/A
National Security													
79	Military personnel on active duty (thousands) ⁴³	2,475	3,065	2,051	2,044	1,518	1,384	1,389	1,431	1,314	1,301	1,307	1,317
80	Veterans (thousands)	22,534	26,976	28,640	27,320	26,198	26,206	24,542	22,668	20,784	20,392	19,999	19,602
Transportation Safety													
81	Safety belt use (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70.7	81.7	85.1	88.5	90.1	89.7	N/A
82	Highway fatalities	36,399	52,627	51,091	44,599	41,817	41,945	43,510	32,999	35,485	37,806	37,133	N/A
Environment and Energy													
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases													
83	Ground level ozone (ppm) ⁴⁴	N/A	N/A	0.102	0.090	0.091	0.082	0.080	0.074	0.069	0.070	0.069	N/A
84	Particulate matter 2.5 (ug/m3) ⁴⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.5	12.9	10.0	8.5	7.7	8.0	N/A
85	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	400.8	404.2	406.6	408.5
86	Gross greenhouse gas emissions (teragrams CO2 equivalent) ⁴⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,363	6,695.6	7,216.6	7,320.3	6,922.9	6,638.1	6,511.3	N/A	N/A
87	Net greenhouse gas emissions, including sinks (teragrams CO2 equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,536.0	5,909.7	6,463.9	6,589.1	6,206.0	5,942.9	5,794.5	N/A	N/A
88	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	20.4	19.9	N/A	N/A
89	Gross greenhouse gas emissions per 2009\$ of GDP kg CO2 equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.710	0.658	0.575	0.514	0.468	0.403	0.390	N/A	N/A
90	Population that receives drinking water in compliance with standards (%) ⁴⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	83.8	90.8	88.5	92.2	91.1	91.2	92.8	N/A
Energy													
91	Energy consumption per capita (million Btu)	250	331	344	338	342	350	339	315	304	302	300	N/A
92	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	5.9	5.8	5.7	N/A
93	Electricity net generation from renewable sources, all sectors (% of total) ⁴⁸	19.7	16.4	12.4	11.8	11.5	9.4	8.8	10.4	13.3	14.9	17.1	N/A
94	Coal production (million short tons)	434	613	830	1,029	1,033	1,074	1,131	1,084	897	728	775	N/A
95	Natural gas production (dry) (trillion cubic feet) ⁴⁹	12.2	21.0	19.4	17.8	18.6	19.2	18.1	21.3	27.1	26.6	27.3	N/A
96	Petroleum production (million barrels per day)	8.0	11.3	10.2	8.9	8.3	7.7	6.9	7.6	12.8	12.3	13.1	N/A
97	Renewable energy production (quadrillion Btu)	2.9	4.1	5.4	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.2	8.2	9.7	10.3	11.2	N/A

N/A=Number is not available.

¹ Adjusted CPI-U. 2016=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 2017 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 2017 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, 2016, and 2017 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.

Table 5–1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

- 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.
- 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 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.
- ³¹ 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."
- ³² Participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 Federal physical activity guidelines.
- ³³ 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.
- ³⁴ 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.
- ³⁵ 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.
- ³⁶ Includes only employees of private-sector establishments that offer health insurance. Adjusted to 2016 dollars by OMB.
- ³⁷ 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.
- ³⁸ 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.
- ³⁹ 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).
- ⁴⁰ Property crimes, including burglary, motor vehicle theft, and property theft, reported by a sample of households. Every 10 years, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) sample is redesigned to reflect changes in the population. To permit cross-year comparisons that were inhibited by the 2016 sample redesign, BJS created a revised data file. Estimates for 2016 are based on the revised file and replace previously published estimates. For more information, see *Criminal Victimization, 2016 (Revised)*, available at <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=6427>.
- ⁴¹ 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. Every 10 years, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) sample is redesigned to reflect changes in the population. To permit cross-year comparisons that were inhibited by the 2016 sample redesign, BJS created a revised data file. Estimates for 2016 are based on the revised file and replace previously published estimates. For more information, see *Criminal Victimization, 2016 (Revised)*, available at <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=6427>.

Table 5–1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

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- ⁴² 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. These rates are based on persons under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, regardless of sentence length.
- ⁴³ For all years, the actuals reflect Active Component only excluding full-time Reserve Component members and RC mobilized to active duty. End Strength for 2018 is preliminary.
- ⁴⁴ Ambient ozone concentrations based on 200 monitoring sites meeting minimum completeness criteria.
- ⁴⁵ Ambient PM_{2.5} concentrations based on 429 monitoring sites meeting minimum completeness criteria.
- ⁴⁶ 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.
- ⁴⁷ Percent of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health - based drinking water standards.
- ⁴⁸ 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.
- ⁴⁹ 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 2012 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/ – deficit)	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 2012 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 2018); and Table 7.2a https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly ; and U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2017 Population Estimates (2010-2017) https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/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 2018 Population Estimates (2018), Vintage 2017 Population Estimates (2010-2017), 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 2018 Population Estimates (2018), Vintage 2017 Population Estimates (2010-2017), 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 2018 Population Estimates (2018), Vintage 2017 Population Estimates (2010-2017), 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 2018 Population Estimates (2018), Vintage 2017 Population Estimates (2010-2017), 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. https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2018/demo/families/cps-2018.html
31	Average family size	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2018/demo/families/cps-2018.html
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 2017.
33	Single parent households (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2018/demo/families/cps-2018.html
	Civic and Cultural Engagement	
34	Average charitable contribution per itemized tax return (2016 dollars)	U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income - Individual Income Tax Returns (IRS Publication 1304). http://www.irs.gov/uac/DOI-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-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 (2017 dollars)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income/data/tables.html
46	Real disposable income per capita (chained 2012 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/DOI-Tax-Stats-Individual-Statistical-Tables-by-Tax-Rate-and-Income-Percentile

Table 5-2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

	Indicator	Source
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
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: Mortality in the United States, 2017.
59	Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births).....	National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System: Mortality in the United States, 2017.
60	Low birthweight [<2,500 gms] (% of babies)	National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System (natality); Births: Final data for 2017
61	Activity limitation (% of age 5-17)	National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey; America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2017, Table HEALTH5, crude percentages; http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/tables/health5.asp?popup=true (2000-2015 data); America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2018 forthcoming (2016 data).
62	Disability (% of age 18 and over).....	National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm
63	Disability (% of age 65 and over).....	National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm
Health Behavior		
64	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.
65	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-Stats: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hestat/obesity_adult_13_14/obesity_adult_13_14.pdf and unpublished data (2016 data), age-adjusted
66	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-Stats: 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 (2016 data).
67	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.
68	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.

Table 5–2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Indicator	Source
Access to Health Care	
69 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
70 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
71 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, 2010-2017, Family Core component.
72 Persons without health insurance (% of age 18-64)	National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.
73 Persons without health insurance (% of age 17 and younger)	National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.
74 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/
Security and Safety	
Crime	
75 Property crimes (per 100,000 households)	Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey. http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=245
76 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
77 Murder rate (per 100,000 persons).....	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States. https://ucr.fbi.gov/ucr
78 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	
79 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.
80 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	
81 Safety belt use (%)	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Center for Statistics and Analysis. https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/812465
82 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	
83 Ground level ozone (ppm)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, AirTrends Website. https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/ozone-trends
84 Particulate matter 2.5 (ug/m3)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, AirTrends Website. https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/particulate-matter-pm25-trends
85 Annual mean atmospheric CO2 concentration (Mauna Loa, Hawaii; ppm)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/
86 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
87 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
88 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
89 Gross greenhouse gas emissions per 2009\$ of GDP kg 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

Table 5–2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Indicator		Source
90	Population that receives drinking water in compliance with standards (%)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2018a. Safe Drinking Water Information System, Federal Version. https://cfpub.epa.gov/roe/indicator.cfm?i=45#1
	Energy	
91	Energy consumption per capita (million Btu)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2018), Table 1.7 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly
92	Energy consumption per 2009\$ GDP (thousand Btu per 2009\$)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2018), Table 1.7 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly
93	Electricity net generation from renewable sources, all sectors (% of total)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2018), Table 7.2a https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly
94	Coal production (million short tons)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2018), Table 6.1 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly
95	Natural gas production (dry) (trillion cubic feet)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2018), Table 4.1 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly
96	Petroleum production (million barrels per day)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2018), Table 3.1 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly
97	Renewable energy production (quadrillion Btu)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (October 2018), Table 10.1 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly

