
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.¹ The unemployment rate stood at 4.9 percent in 2016, down from a high of 10 percent in October 2009, and fell further to 4.4 percent in April 2017. Despite the recovery in the unemployment rate, growth in real GDP per person (5-year annual average) remains lower than in all but 7 years over the period from 1960 to 2007. The employment-population ratio also remains low relative to its pre-recession levels. From 1985 to 2007, the employment-population ratio ranged from 60.1 to 63.1 percent; after the 2008-2009 recession, it fell to 58.4 percent in 2011 and stood at 59.7 percent in 2016.

Over the entire period from 1960 to 2016, 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 nearly \$54 trillion in 2015, well over four 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 2.9 percent in 2016 versus an average of 6.9 percent over the period from 1960 to 2007. Meanwhile, the labor force participation rate, also critical for growth, has been on the

decline since 2000. The labor force participation rates in 2015 and 2016 were the lowest since 1977.

In addition to the size of the economy, the structure of the economy has also changed considerably. From 2000 to 2015, goods-producing industries declined from 24.9 to 21.7 percent of total private goods and services (value added as a percent of GDP), while services-producing industries increased from 75.1 to 78.3 percent. This period coincided with a steep decline in manufacturing employment, potentially due to import competition from China and changes in technology.² The United States has experienced persistent trade deficits since the early 1980s, reaching a high of \$714 billion in 2005 and standing at \$501 billion in 2016. New business starts fell 29 percent from 2005 to 2010 and only increased 5 percent from 2010 through 2014.

Demographic and Civic.—The U.S. population steadily increased from 1970 to 2016, growing from 204 million to 323 million. Since 1970, the foreign born population has rapidly increased, more than quadrupling from about 10 million in 1970 to 43 million in 2015. Remittances from the foreign-born population to households abroad increased from \$23.4 billion (0.23 percent of GDP) in 2000 to \$44.9 billion (0.24 percent of GDP) 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. For example, the rate of births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 dropped from a high of 118.3 in 1955 to 65.0 in 1976, and has hovered between 62.5 and 71.0 since then; in 2015, the rate was at its lowest ever on record, at 62.5 births.³ From 1970 to 2015, the percent of the population aged 65 and over increased from 9.8 to 14.9, 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 22.8 in 2016.

The composition of American households and families has evolved considerably over time. The percent of Americans who have ever married continues to decline, as it has over the last five decades, falling since 1960 from 78.0 to 67.8 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 2015, the number of births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-17 fell from 30 to 10, the lowest level on record. The fraction

¹ The employment-population ratio is the percent of the civilian, non-institutionalized population aged 16 and above that is employed.

² 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).

³ Hamilton, B.E. et al. (2016). Births: Final data for 2015. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 65(3). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

of single parent households stopped increasing in 1995, stabilizing at about 9 percent of all households.

Charitable giving among Americans, measured by the average charitable contribution per itemized tax return, has generally increased over the past 50 years.⁴ The effects of the 2008-2009 recession are evident in the sharp drop in charitable giving from 2005 to 2010, but that decline was reversed by 2014.

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 35 years. The percentage of 25- to 34-year olds who have graduated from college continues to rise, from only 11 percent in 1960 to 34 percent in 2015. 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, and stood at 15 percent in 2015.

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 19 percent since 1970, and has declined since 2000. The median wealth of households aged 55-64 declined from \$311 thousand in 2004 to only \$166 thousand in 2013. 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 (formerly known as the Food Stamp Program), increased. These measures have declined over the past several years, but still remain high compared with levels prior to the 2008-2009 economic downturn.

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 with historically much higher rates of uninsured than many other countries with comparable wealth. National health expenditures as a share of GDP have increased from 5 percent in 1960 to nearly 18 percent in 2015. 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.⁵ Average private health insurance premiums paid by individuals with private health insurance have increased by 22 percent (10 percent in 2016 dollars) since 2010.

Some key indicators of national health have improved since 1960. Life expectancy at birth increased by 9.1 years, from 69.7 in 1960 to 78.8 in 2015. Infant mortality fell from 26 to under 6 per 1,000 live births with a rapid decline occurring in the 1970s.

Improvements in health-related behaviors among Americans have been mixed. Although the percent of adults who smoke cigarettes in 2015 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 2014, 38 percent of adults and 17 percent of children were obese. Adult obesity continued to rise even as the share of adults engaging in regular physical activity increased from 15 percent in 2000 to 22 percent in 2015.

Security and Safety.—The last three decades have witnessed a remarkable decline in crime. From 1980 to 2015, the property crime rate dropped by 78 percent while the murder rate fell by 52 percent. However, the downward decline in the murder rate ended in 2014, with the rate rising between 2014 and 2015. 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 2016, and the annual number of highway fatalities fell by 33 percent from 1970 to 2015 despite the increase in the population.

The number of military personnel on active duty fell to its lowest level 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 21 million in 2016.

Environment and Energy.—Substantial progress has been made on air quality in the United States, with the concentration of particulate matter falling 37 percent from 2000 to 2015 and ground level ozone falling by 32 percent from 1990 to 2015. 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 receives drinking water from community water systems in compliance with water quality standards, which has remained relatively constant since 1995.

Technological advances and a shift in production patterns mean that Americans now use less than half as much energy per real dollar of GDP as they did 50 years ago, 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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	2013	2014	2015	2016
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	49,317	50,119	51,054	51,523
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	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
3	Consumer Price Index ¹	12.5	16.4	34.8	55.2	64.4	72.7	82.5	92.1	98.4	100.0	100.1	101.4
4	Private goods producing (%)	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	24.9	23.9	22.3	23.0	22.9	21.7	#N/A
5	Private services producing (%)	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	75.1	76.1	77.7	77.0	77.1	78.3	#N/A
6	New business starts (thousands) ²	#N/A	#N/A	452	477	513	482	544	385	404	404	#N/A	#N/A
7	Business failures (thousands) ³	#N/A	#N/A	371	371	386	406	416	417	367	392	#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	-461.9	-490.2	-500.4	-500.6
Jobs and Unemployment													
9	Labor force participation rate (%)	59.4	60.4	63.8	66.5	66.6	67.1	66.0	64.7	63.2	62.9	62.7	62.8
10	Employment (millions)	65.8	78.7	99.3	118.8	124.9	136.9	141.7	139.1	143.9	146.3	148.8	151.4
11	Employment-population ratio (%)	56.1	57.4	59.2	62.8	62.9	64.4	62.7	58.5	58.6	59.0	59.3	59.7
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	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.2
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	-0.2	1.5	2.3	2.5
14	Civilian unemployment rate (%)	5.5	4.9	7.1	5.6	5.6	4.0	5.1	9.6	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9
15	Unemployment plus marginally attached and underemployed (%)	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	10.1	7.0	8.9	16.7	13.8	12.0	10.4	9.6
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	5.9	5.9	6.0	#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	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.6
18	Corn for grain production (million bushels)	3,907	4,152	6,639	7,934	7,400	9,915	11,112	12,425	13,829	14,216	13,601	15,226
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	52,139	52,930	53,814	#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	12,859	12,850	12,707	12,622
22	Patents for invention, U.S. origin (per million population) ⁸	#N/A	231	164	190	209	301	253	348	422	453	439	#N/A
23	Net national saving rate (% of GDP)	10.8	8.5	7.2	3.9	4.0	5.8	2.7	-0.8	2.5	3.3	3.3	2.9
24	R&D spending (% of GDP) ⁹	2.52	2.44	2.21	2.54	2.40	2.61	2.50	2.73	2.74	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	316.4	318.9	321.4	323.1
26	Foreign born population (millions) ¹¹	9.7	9.6	14.1	19.8	#N/A	31.1	37.5	40.0	41.3	42.4	43.3	#N/A
27	17 years and younger (%) ¹⁰	#N/A	#N/A	28.0	25.7	26.1	25.7	24.9	24.0	23.3	23.1	22.9	22.8
28	65 years and older (%) ¹⁰	#N/A	9.8	11.3	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.4	13.1	14.1	14.5	14.9	#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	1.9	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	68.6	68.3	68.2	67.8
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	11.9	10.6	9.6	#N/A
33	Single parent households (%)	4.4	5.2	7.5	8.3	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.7
Civic and Cultural Engagement													
34	Average charitable contribution per itemized tax return (2014 dollars) ¹⁴	2,240	2,222	2,563	3,222	3,426	4,547	4,654	3,962	4,462	4,790	#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	#N/A	#N/A
36	Persons volunteering (% age 16 and older) ¹⁶	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	20.4	#N/A	#N/A	28.8	26.3	25.4	25.3	24.9	#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	65.4	#N/A	66.5	#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	45.0	#N/A	43.1	#N/A
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	88.6	89.1	89.7	#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	32.9	33.5	34.1	#N/A

Table 5-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Calendar Years		1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016
41	Reading achievement score (age 17) ²⁰	N/A	285	285	290	288	288	283	286	287	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	Math achievement score (age 17) ²¹	N/A	304	298	305	306	308	305	306	306	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	13.2	13.7	15.0	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	12.9	13.0	N/A	N/A
Income, Savings, and Inequality													
45	Real median income: all households (2014 dollars) ²²	N/A	47,593	48,518	52,684	52,664	57,790	56,224	53,568	54,525	53,718	56,516	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	36,414	37,415	38,432	39,226
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	19.0	20.6	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	11.5	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	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.8
50	Foreign remittances (billions of dollars) ²³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.4	31.3	36.8	39.6	41.8	43.3	44.9
51	Poverty rate (%) ²⁴	22.2	12.6	13.0	13.5	13.8	11.3	12.6	15.1	14.8	14.8	13.5	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	14.3	14.0	12.7	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	13.5	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.5
54	Median wealth of households, age 55–64 (in thousands of 2013 dollars) ²⁶	78	N/A	153	177	175	243	311	192	166	N/A	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	62.5	61.0	59.5	N/A
56	Families with children and severe housing cost burden (%) ²⁸	N/A	N/A	8	10	12	11	14.5	17.9	15.7	15.4	15.1	N/A
57	Families with children and inadequate housing (%) ²⁹	N/A	N/A	9	9	7	7	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.6	6.3	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	78.8	78.9	78.8	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	6.0	5.8	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	8.0	8.1	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	9.2	9.3	9.8	N/A
62	Activity limitation (% of age 18 and over) ³¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.9	29.1	29.9	29.5	28.9	29.6	N/A
63	Difficulties with activities of daily living (% of age 65 and over) ³²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3	6.2	6.8	7.3	6.2	6.7	N/A
Health Behavior													
64	Engaged in regular physical activity (% of age 18 and older) ³³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0	16.6	20.7	21.0	21.5	21.6	N/A
65	Obesity (% of age 20–74 with BMI 30 or greater) ³⁴	13.4	N/A	15.0	23.2	N/A	30.9	35.1	36.1	N/A	38.2	N/A	N/A
66	Obesity (% of age 2–19) ³⁵	N/A	N/A	5.5	10.0	N/A	13.9	15.4	16.9	N/A	17.2	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	17.9	17.0	15.3	N/A
68	Heavier drinker (% of age 18 and older) ³⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0	N/A
Access to Health Care													
69	Total national health expenditures (% of GDP)	5.0	6.9	8.9	12.1	13.3	13.3	15.5	17.4	17.2	17.4	17.8	N/A
70	Average single premium per enrolled employee at private-sector establishments (dollars) ³⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,655	3,991	4,940	5,571	5,832	5,963	N/A
71	Average health insurance premium (dollars) ³⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,782	2,980	3,107	3,258	3,391
72	Persons without health insurance (% of age 18–64) ³⁹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.9	18.9	19.3	22.3	20.4	16.3	13.0	N/A
73	Persons without health insurance (% of age 17 and younger) ³⁹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.0	12.6	9.3	7.8	6.5	5.5	4.5	N/A
74	Children age 19–35 months with recommended vaccinations (%) ⁴⁰	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.6	70.4	71.6	72.2	N/A
Security and Safety													
Crime													
75	Property crimes (per 100,000 households) ⁴¹	N/A	N/A	49,610	34,890	31,547	19,043	15,947	12,541	13,144	11,806	11,072	N/A
76	Violent crime victimizations (per 100,000 population age 12 or older) ⁴²	N/A	N/A	4,940	4,410	7,068	3,749	2,842	1,928	2,317	2,010	1,858	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	4.5	4.4	4.9	N/A
78	Prison incarceration rate (state and federal institutions, rate per 100,000 persons) ⁴³	118.8	95.8	145.6	311.9	430.4	508.8	518.2	523.3	500.5	491.7	476.7	N/A
National Security													
79	Military personnel on active duty (thousands) ⁴⁴	2,475	3,065	2,051	2,044	1,518	1,384	1,389	1,431	1,382	1,338	1,314	1,301
80	Veterans (thousands)	22,534	26,976	28,640	27,320	26,198	26,551	24,521	23,032	22,299	21,999	21,681	21,368

Table 5-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Calendar Years		1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016
81	Transportation Safety												
	Safety belt use (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70.7	81.7	85.1	87.2	86.7	88.5	90.1
82	Highway fatalities	36,399	52,627	51,091	44,599	41,817	41,945	43,510	32,999	32,894	32,744	35,092	N/A
Environment and Energy													
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases													
83	Ground level ozone (ppm) ⁴⁵	N/A	N/A	0.101	0.090	0.091	0.082	0.080	0.073	0.067	0.068	0.069	N/A
84	Particulate matter 2.5 (ug/m3) ⁴⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.5	12.8	9.9	8.9	8.8	8.5	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	396.5	398.6	400.8	404.2
86	Gross greenhouse gas emissions (teragrams CO2 equivalent) ⁴⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,363	6,709	7,214	7,313	6,926	6,680	6,740	6,587	N/A
87	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	5,917	5,978	5,828	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	20.8	20.9	20.2	N/A
89	Gross greenhouse gas emissions per 2009\$ of GDP (kilograms CO2 equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.711	0.659	0.574	0.514	0.468	0.428	0.422	0.402	N/A
90	Population that receives drinking water in compliance with standards (%) ⁴⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	83.8	90.8	88.5	92.2	91.2	92.5	91.1	91.2
Energy													
91	Energy consumption per capita (million Btu)	250	331	344	338	342	350	339	315	307	309	303	301
92	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	6.2	6.0	N/A
93	Electricity net generation from renewable sources, all sectors (% of total) ⁴⁹	19.7	16.4	12.4	11.8	11.5	9.4	8.8	10.4	12.8	13.2	13.3	14.9
94	Coal production (million short tons)	434	613	830	1,029	1,033	1,074	1,131	1,084	985	1,000	897	728
95	Natural gas production (dry) (trillion cubic feet) ⁵⁰	12.2	21.0	19.4	17.8	18.6	19.2	18.1	21.3	24.2	25.9	27.1	26.5
96	Petroleum production (million barrels per day)	8.0	11.3	10.2	8.9	8.3	7.7	6.9	7.5	10.1	11.8	12.8	12.4
97	Renewable energy production (quadrillion Btu)	2.9	4.1	5.4	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.2	8.1	9.2	9.6	9.5	10.1

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 R&D to GDP ratio data are now revised to reflect the new methodology introduced in the 2013 comprehensive revision of the GDP and other National Income and Product Accounts by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). In late July 2013, BEA reported GDP and related statistics that were revised back to 1929. The new GDP methodology treats R&D as investment in all sectors of the economy, among other methodological changes. The net effects of these changes are somewhat higher levels of GDP year to year and corresponding decreases in the R&D to GDP ratios reported annually by the National Science Foundation (NSF). For further details see NSF's InfoBrief "R&D Recognized as Investment in U.S. Gross Domestic Product Statistics: GDP Increase Slightly Lowers R&D-to-GDP Ratio" at <http://www.nsf.gov/statistics2015/nsf15315> nsf15315.pdf.¹⁰ Data source and values for 2010 to 2015 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, and 2015 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, and 2012. The voting statistics in this table are presented as ratios of official voting tallies, as reported by the U.S. Clerk of the House, to population estimates from the Current Population Survey.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 2012.²¹ 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.

Table 5–1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

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.

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, and 2013. 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 Activity limitation among adults aged 18 and over is defined as having a basic action difficulty in one or more of the following: movement, emotional, sensory (seeing or hearing), or cognitive.

³² Activities of daily living include personal care activities: bathing or showering, dressing, getting in or out of bed or a chair, using the toilet, and eating. Persons are considered to have an ADL limitation if any condition(s) causing the respondent to need help with the specific activities was chronic.

³³ Participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 Federal physical activity guidelines.

³⁴ BMI refers to body mass index. The 1960, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2014 data correspond to survey years 1960-1962, 1976-1980, 1988-1994, 1999-2000, 2005-2006, 2009-2010, and 2013-2014, respectively.

³⁵ 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 data correspond to survey years 1976-1980, 1988-1994, 1999-2000, 2005-2006, 2009-2010, and 2013-2014, respectively.

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ Includes only employees of private-sector establishments that offer health insurance.

³⁸ 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.

³⁹ A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP (1999-2015), state-sponsored, other government-sponsored health plan (1997-2015), 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 2015, 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.

⁴⁰ 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).

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² 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.

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ For all years, the actuals reflect Active Component only excluding full-time Reserve Component members and RC mobilized to active duty. End Strength for 2016 is preliminary.

⁴⁵ Ambient ozone concentrations based on 212 monitoring sites meeting minimum completeness criteria.

⁴⁶ Ambient PM2.5 concentrations based on 480 monitoring sites meeting minimum completeness criteria.

⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁸ Percent of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health - based drinking water standards.

⁴⁹ 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.

⁵⁰ 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 / - 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 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 (March 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/natipatterns/
Demographic and Civic		
Population		
25	Total population (millions)	U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2016 Population Estimates (2016), Vintage 2015 Population Estimates (2010-2015), 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates (2000-2005), 1990-1999 Intercensal Estimates (1990-1995), 1980-1990 Intercensal Estimates (1980), 1970-1980 Intercensal Estimates (1970).
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 2016 Population Estimates (2016), Vintage 2015 Population Estimates (2010-2015), 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 2016 Population Estimates (2016), Vintage 2015 Population Estimates (2010-2015), 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
29	85 years and older (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2016 Population Estimates (2016), Vintage 2015 Population Estimates (2010-2015), 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 2015: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66_01.pdf .
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 (2014 dollars)	U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income - Individual Income Tax Returns (IRS Publication 1304). Returns-Publication-1304-(Complete-Report)">http://www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-Individual-Income-Tax>Returns-Publication-1304-(Complete-Report)
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)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. https://www.bls.gov/cps
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
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 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 2013 dollars)	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Survey of Consumer Finances 2013 Estimates inflation-adjusted to 2013 dollars (Internal Data) http://www.federalreserve.gov/econresdata/scf/scfindex.htm
Housing		
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

Table 5–2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Indicator	Source
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 2016 forthcoming, Table 15.
59 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System: Health, United States, 2016 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 2015: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66_01.pdf .
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, 2016, Table HEALTH5, crude percentages; http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/tables/health5.asp?popup=true (2000-2014 data); America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2017 forthcoming (2015 data).
62 Activity limitation (% of age 18 and over)	National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm : Health, United States, 2016 forthcoming, Table 42, age-adjusted.
63 Difficulties with activities of daily living (% of age 65 and over)	National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm (unpublished data).
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, 2016 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-stat: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hestat/obesity_adult_13_14/obesity_adult_13_14.pdf .
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-stat: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hestat/obesity_child_13_14/obesity_child_13_14.pdf .
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, 2016 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 and 2015 data), age adjusted.
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 single premium per enrolled employee at private-sector establishments (dollars)	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey. https://meps.ahrq.gov
71 Average health insurance premium (dollars)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2010-2015, 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/ : Health, United States, 2016 forthcoming, Table 66.
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. http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/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); 2000-2009 (VetPop07); 2010-2012 (VetPop11); 2013-2015 (VetPop2014), Office of the Actuary. http://www.va.gov/vetdata/Veteran_Population.asp

Table 5–2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Indicator		Source
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/812351
82	Highway fatalities	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Center for Statistics and Analysis. https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/812261
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 CO ₂ concentration (Mauna Loa, Hawaii; ppm)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/
86	Gross greenhouse gas emissions (teragrams CO ₂ 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 CO ₂ 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 CO ₂ 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 (kilograms CO ₂ 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
90	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		
91	Energy consumption per capita (million Btu)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (March 2017), 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 (March 2017), 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 (March 2017), Table 7.2a https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/
94	Coal production (million short tons)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (April 2017), Table 6.1 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly
95	Natural gas production (dry) (trillion cubic feet) /50	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (April 2017), 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 (April 2017), Table 3.1 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly
97	Renewable energy production (quadrillion Btu)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (April 2017), Table 10.1 https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly