

31. SOCIAL INDICATORS

The social indicators presented in this chapter illustrate in broad terms how the Nation is faring in selected areas where the Federal Government has significant responsibilities, including the economy, energy, the environment, health, and education, among others.

The indicators shown in the tables in this chapter are only a subset drawn from the vast array of available data on conditions in the United States. In choosing indicators for this table, priority was given to measures that were consistently available over an extended period. Such indicators make it easier to draw comparisons and establish trends.

The individual 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 outcomes of Government policies, because they do not show the direct results of Government activities, but they do provide a quantitative measure of the progress or lack of progress toward some of the ultimate ends that Government policy is intended to promote. The *Program Evaluation* and *Benefit-Cost Analysis* chapters of this volume discuss approaches to directly assessing the impacts of particular Government programs.

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

Economic Conditions: The current economic downturn has produced the worst labor market in more than a generation. Unemployment is more than double its rate at the most recent business cycle peak. The employment to population ratio has fallen below 60 percent for the first time in 25 years.

Over the full 1960 to 2009 period shown in the tables, the primary pattern has been one of rising living standards. Real disposable income per capita has more than tripled over the past five decades as technological progress and the accumulation of human and physical capital have increased the Nation's productive capacity. Average household net worth has more than doubled. But the median family has not shared fully in this prosperity—median income is up only about 30 percent (since 1967) and was lower in 2008 than in 1998, because income gains have been concentrated among higher-income families and individuals. Household composition has also affected the median income as the numbers of two-earner households and single-parent households have increased. Similarly the median wealth of households in the decade

before retirement has risen, but not nearly as rapidly as mean wealth.

The rise in the share of national income received by those at the top of the income distribution can be seen in the two inequality measures in Table 31-1. The share of income accruing to the lower 60 percent of households has fallen from 32.3 percent in 1970 to 26.7 percent in the most recent year for which we have data. The income share of the top one percent of taxpayers has risen from around eight percent between 1960 and 1980 to over 18 percent in 2007. The poverty rate, which fell dramatically between 1960 and 1970, as the economy prospered and as Social Security and other safety-net programs expanded, is at about the same level as in 1970—despite the large increase in per capita income, and 15 percent of American households are food-insecure. Changes in family structure among low-income households and stagnating wages for low-skill workers are a large part of the story for why rising aggregate income has not had more impact on the most economically vulnerable Americans.

Setting the Stage for Future Prosperity: The Nation's future economic prosperity depends on the amount of technical know-how we have as well as on the quantity and quality of our physical and human capital. Table 31-1 shows that net national saving, which was already low by international standards when it averaged around 10 percent in the 1960s and 1970s, fell from 6.2 percent in 2000 to 2.0 percent in 2007 under the previous administration as Federal budget surpluses turned to deficits. National saving is a key determinant of future prosperity because it leads to the investment that produces capital accumulation. During the current recession, personal savings has rebounded to 4.5 percent, but net national saving, which includes the Government's dissaving, has fallen to less than -2 percent of GDP. Despite the current low saving rate, past saving has resulted in a large accumulation of physical capital. The stock of physical capital including consumer durable goods like cars and appliances amounted to \$48 trillion in 2008, more than four times the size of the capital stock in 1960.

National R&D spending has hovered between 2.5 percent and 2.7 percent for most of the past 50 years. The President has set a target to increase this number to 3.0 percent. Patents encourage innovation by awarding an inventor the right to exclude others from the use of an invention unless compensated. The patent system also assures publication of patented ideas distributing knowledge that might otherwise be kept confidential. Patents by U.S. inventors have more than doubled since 1960.

The Nation's future well-being and prosperity depends also on stewardship of our natural resources and environment and on our ability to transform the economy into

one that can succeed with a lower-level of carbon emissions. The country has made major strides in improving air quality since the passage of the Clean Air Act in 1970. Concentrations of the main criteria pollutants tracked by the Environmental Protection Agency have declined significantly since 1970. The largest decline was for lead, which was removed from gasoline, but there have also been large declines in the emissions of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide. The air has become markedly cleaner in the United States as a result of this progress. Progress on improving water quality has also been noticeable as an increasing proportion of the population is served by improved water treatment facilities.

Moving forward, the greatest environmental challenge is reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In 2007 emissions were 6088 teragrams. The President announced a target reduction of 17 percent in greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2020, with an ultimate reduction of 83 percent between 2005 and 2050. While technological advances and a shift in production patterns mean that we now use about half as much energy per real dollar of GDP as we did 40 years ago, our rising income levels mean that per capita consumption has remained roughly constant. And today only seven percent of our energy production is from renewable sources.

Health, Education, and Civic Engagement: Table 31-2 focuses on additional national priorities.

The first three groups of indicators in this table show measures related to the Nation's health. The United States devotes a large fraction of its income to health care, and that share has increased more than threefold since 1960. In the latest data, from 2008, the share of GDP accounted for by health expenditures was over 16 percent. This is the largest it has ever been and well above what other nations spend on health. Despite the large expenditures on health care, many Americans lack health insurance, although if Congress passes health care reform legislation this number is projected to decline significantly. In 2008, about 15 percent of the U.S. population was uninsured. The United States has seen progress over the last 50 years in some important indicators of health status. Infant mortality has fallen from 26 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1960 to less than 7 deaths in 2000, although there has been no further progress since 2000. Life expectancy at birth continues to increase in the United States, rising by more than eight years since 1960, although it lags behind that in many other developed countries.

Americans' behaviors contribute to some of our health problems. Cigarette smoking has declined dramatically since the 1970s, but 20 percent of the adult population still smokes with the attendant health risks that brings. Obesity is a growing problem for the United States as more and more Americans fall into this category. More than a third of the population is classified as obese according to criteria established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, up from 15 percent thirty years ago.

The Administration is committed to returning America to being number one in the world in high school and college

graduation rates and academic achievement. Between 1960 and 1980, the percentage of 18-24 year olds with a high school diploma increased from 60 percent to 81 percent, a gain of about ten percentage points per decade. Progress has slowed since then with only a four percentage point gain over the past 30 years. College enrollment rates have continued to rise. In 1980 only a quarter of 18-24 year olds were enrolled in college. Today that number is almost 40 percent. The most thorough measurement of education achievement is the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). These measures have been taken since the 1980s. They show only very gradual improvement in mathematics and no discernible progress in reading for American 17-year olds.

Americans are generally well housed, but some of the population faces housing problems. In 2007, about five percent of households with children lived in inadequate housing as defined by the Census Bureau. These problems usually consisted of poor plumbing, inadequate heating, or other physical maintenance problems. About six percent of these households were experiencing overcrowding. Both measures were down from levels reported in the 1980s. However, many families have experienced increased housing costs relative to income. In 2007, 37 percent of families with children were spending more than 30 percent of reported income on housing and utilities, up from 17 percent in 1980.

Since 1980, there has been a remarkable decline in violent crime. The two crime measures shown in Table 31-2 are based on different types of record keeping. The murder rate is based on reported homicides compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from local law enforcement agencies, while the violent crime statistic is based on surveys of victims. The violent crime rate has declined to less than half of its 1980 level. The murder rate has been cut almost in half.

Measures of family instability increased significantly up until around 1995. Since 1995, births to unmarried adolescents age 15 to 17 have dropped from around 30 per 1,000 women to about 20 per 1,000. After rising for more than three decades, the percentage of children living only with their mother has stabilized at around 24 percent of all children. Americans increased their charitable contributions at an average real rate of slightly less than two percent per year between 1960 and 2008; real GDP per capita grew by slightly more than two percent per year over that interval. Charitable giving dropped in real terms in 2008, as the recession and capital losses cut into family resources. Another measure of American's willingness to participate in civic activity, the voting rate for President, was at 64 percent in 1960, but averaged about 55 percent from 1972 through 2000 before rising to 60 percent in 2004 and 62 percent in 2008.

Other Compilations of Economic and Social Indicators: There are many other sources of data on trends in American social and economic conditions, including the *Statistical Abstract* published annually by the Census Bureau. Some examples are described below. Cutting across a range of social and economic domains, the Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics

annually assembles *American's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*: <http://www.childstats.gov>. The Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics publishes *Older Americans: Key Indicators of Well-Being* every other year http://www.agingstats.gov/agingstatsdotnet/main_site/default.aspx.

There are also topic-specific indicators, which highlight performance in specific areas. *Science and Engineering Indicators*, published by the National Science Board, provides a broad base of quantitative information on the U.S. and international science and engineering enterprise: <http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/indicators>. The Science Resources Statistics Division at the National Science Foundation is doing developmental work on measuring

innovation, an important component of the scientific enterprise not currently included in our measures. *Healthy People 2010* within the Department of Health and Human Services offers a statement of national health objectives that identifies the most significant preventable threats to health and establishes national goals to reduce these threats. The National Center for Health Statistics annually publishes *Health, United States* (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm>), a comprehensive compilation of health indicators. The National Center for Education Statistics within the Department of Education publishes the *Condition of Education*: <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe>. The website includes a set of indicators and also special analyses, and a user's guide.

Table 31–1. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

Calendar Years	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
Economic Conditions:										
Living Standards:										
Real GDP per person (2005 dollars) ^t	15,661	20,820	25,640	32,112	34,111	39,750	42,692	43,926	43,714	42,190
average annual percent change (5-year trend)	0.7	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.2	3.1	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.2
Real disposable income per capita average (2005 dollars) ¹	10,865	15,158	18,863	23,568	24,951	28,899	31,338	32,679	32,546	32,599
average annual percent change (5-year trend)	1.2	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.1	3.0	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.9
Real median income: all households (2008 dollars)	N/A	41,620	44,059	47,818	47,803	52,500	51,093	52,163	50,303	N/A
average annual percent change (5-year trend)	N/A	N/A	0.5	1.2	-0.0	1.9	-0.5	0.5	-0.2	N/A
Poverty rate (%) ²	22.2	12.6	13.0	13.5	13.8	11.3	12.6	12.5	13.2	N/A
Food-insecure households (percent of all households) ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.5	11.0	11.1	14.6	N/A
Jobs and Unemployment: ¹										
Civilian unemployment rate (%)	5.5	4.9	7.1	5.5	5.6	4.0	5.1	4.6	5.8	9.9
Unemployment plus marginally attached and underemployed (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.0	7.0	8.9	8.3	10.6	16.3
Employment-population ratio % ⁴	56.1	57.4	59.2	62.8	62.9	64.4	62.7	63.0	62.2	59.3
Payroll employment change—December to December (millions)	-0.4	-0.5	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	-3.1	-4.2
Payroll employment change—5-year annual average (millions)	0.2	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.5	1.6	1.0	-0.3
Economic Inequality:										
Income share of lower 60% of all households	N/A	32.3	31.2	29.3	28.0	27.3	26.6	26.9	26.7	N/A
Income share of top 1% of all taxpayers	8.4	7.8	8.2	13.0	13.5	16.5	17.4	18.3	N/A	N/A
Wealth Creation:										
Net national saving rate (% of GDP) ⁵	10.4	8.1	7.1	3.9	4.7	6.2	2.9	2.0	-0.2	-2.3
Personal Saving Rate (% of Disposable Personal Income) ⁵	7.2	9.4	9.8	6.5	5.2	2.9	1.4	1.7	2.7	4.5
Average household net worth (2009 dollars) ⁵	222,912	267,600	293,177	350,828	394,535	500,019	577,813	575,210	438,420	455,906
Median wealth of households aged 55-64 (2007 dollars) ⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	160,000	156,100	198,800	269,233	254,100	N/A	N/A
Innovation:										
R&D spending (% of GDP)	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	N/A	N/A
Patents issued to U.S. residents (thousands)	42.3	50.6	40.8	52.8	64.4	96.9	82.6	93.7	92.6	N/A
Multifactor productivity (average 5 year percent change)	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	N/A
Nonfarm output per hour (average 5 year percent change)	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.7	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.9
Capital and Infrastructure:										
Bridges that are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete (%) ⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31.8	28.6	26.3	25.4	25.2	N/A
Real net stock of fixed assets and consumer durable goods (\$08 bills)	11,204	16,350	22,526	29,796	33,150	38,926	44,791	47,236	48,139	N/A
Energy and Environment:										
Air Quality - Mean Pollution Concentration levels ⁸ :										
Carbon Monoxide (ppm) based on 124 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	8.951	6.130	4.797	3.461	2.296	2.021	1.874	N/A
Ground Level Ozone (ppm) based on 258 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	0.100	0.089	0.090	0.081	0.080	0.079	0.075	N/A
Lead (ug/m3) based on 19 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	1.263	0.357	0.090	0.079	0.078	0.102	0.101	N/A
Nitrogen Dioxide (ppm) based on 75 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	0.028	0.024	0.023	0.021	0.017	0.016	0.015	N/A
Particulate Matter (ug/m3):										
PM10 based on 325 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	N/A	80.769	67.718	62.601	57.194	58.360	55.929	N/A
PM 2.5 based on 728 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.470	12.831	11.887	10.899	N/A
Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) based on 141 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	0.012	0.009	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	N/A
Water Quality:										
Population served by secondary treatment or better (millions) ⁶	57.2	85.7	117.9	146.5	161.1	189.1	207.7	213.1	215.9	218.6
Climate Change:										
Net greenhouse gas emissions (teragrams CO2 equivalent) ⁹	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,257	5,612	6,291	5,986	6,088	N/A	N/A
Per capita greenhouse gas emissions (megagrams CO2 equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.0	21.1	22.3	20.2	20.2	N/A	N/A
Per 2005\$ of GDP greenhouse emissions (kilograms CO2 equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.654	0.617	0.560	0.474	0.459	N/A	N/A
Energy:										
Energy consumption per capita (millions of BTUs)	250	331	344	339	342	351	340	337	327	N/A
Energy consumption per real dollar of GDP (thousands of BTUs)	18	18	15	12	11	10	9	9	9	N/A
Energy production from renewable sources (% of total)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	6.7	7.4	N/A

N/A = Not Available

¹ Values for 2009 based on a consensus forecast for 2009Q4.² The poverty rate does not reflect noncash government transfers.³ These households were uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food to meet the needs of all their members because they had insufficient money or other resources for food at some time during the year.⁴ Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and above.⁵ 2009 through 2009Q3 only.⁶ Data interpolated for some years.⁷ Bridges are structurally deficient if they have been restricted to light vehicles, require immediate rehabilitation, or are closed. They are functionally obsolete if they have deck geometry, load carrying capacity, clearance or approach roadway alignment that no longer meet the criteria for the system of which the bridge is carrying a part.⁸ ppm—parts per million; ug/m3—micrograms per cubic meter⁹ This is a net measure reflecting both sources and sinks of greenhouse gases.

Table 31–2. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

Calendar Years	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
Access to Health Care:										
Total national health expenditures (percent of GDP)	5.2	7.2	9.1	12.3	13.7	13.6	15.7	15.9	16.2	N/A
Percentage of population without health insurance	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.9	14.4	13.7	15.3	15.3	15.4	N/A
Percent of children age 19-35 months with recommended immunizations ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72.8	80.8	80.1	N/A	N/A
Health Status:										
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births) ²	26.0	20.0	12.6	9.2	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	N/A	N/A
Low birthweight [<2,500 gms] percentage of babies	7.7	7.9	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.2	8.2	N/A	N/A
Life expectancy at birth (years) ²	69.7	70.8	73.7	75.4	75.8	76.8	77.4	77.9	N/A	N/A
Health Risks:										
Cigarette smokers (% population 18 and older)	N/A	39.2	33.0	25.3	24.6	23.2	20.9	19.8	20.6	N/A
Obesity (% of population with BMI over 30) ³	13.3	14.3	15.2	22.4	26.6	31.4	34.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alcohol (% high school students engaged in heavy drinking) ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.6	30.7	25.5	26.0	N/A	N/A
Physical activity: % of adults over 45 engaged in regular activity ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.2	29.0	29.3	N/A	N/A
Education:										
High school graduates (% of population 25 and older)	44.6	55.2	68.6	77.6	81.7	84.1	85.2	85.7	86.6	N/A
Percentage of 18-24 year olds with a high school diploma	59.9	78.8	80.9	81.7	80.8	81.9	82.9	83.9	84.9	N/A
Percentage of 18-24 year olds enrolled in college	N/A	25.7	25.6	32.0	34.3	35.5	38.9	38.8	39.6	N/A
College graduates (% of population 25 and older)	8.4	11.0	17.0	21.3	23.0	25.6	27.6	28.7	29.4	N/A
National Assessment of Educational Progress ⁶										
Reading 17-year olds	N/A	N/A	283	288	286	285	284	285	286	N/A
Mathematics 17-year olds	N/A	N/A	297	303	305	306	305	306	306	N/A
Housing:										
Percentage of families with children with inadequate housing ⁷	N/A	N/A	9	9	7	7	5	5	N/A	N/A
Percentage of families with children with crowded housing	N/A	N/A	9	7	7	7	6	6	N/A	N/A
Percentage of families with children with costly housing ⁸	N/A	N/A	17	25	28	28	34	37	N/A	N/A
Crime:										
Violent crime rate (per 100,000 population 12 and older) ⁹	N/A	N/A	4,940	4,410	4,610	2,740	2,100	2,040	1,930	N/A
Murder rate (per 100,000 population) ¹⁰	5.1	7.8	10.2	9.4	8.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	N/A
Families:										
Births to unmarried adolescents age 15-17 (per 1,000)	N/A	N/A	20.6	29.6	30.1	23.9	19.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Children living with mother only (% of all children)	9.2	11.6	18.6	21.6	24.0	22.3	23.4	24.1	23.9	N/A
Civic Engagement:										
Individual Charitable Giving per Capita (2008 dollars)	295	421	450	514	487	744	766	781	725	N/A
Percentage of Americans volunteering ¹¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.4	N/A	N/A	27.0	26.2	26.4	N/A
Voting for President by election year (% eligible population) ¹²	(1960) 63.8	(1972) 56.2	(1980) 54.2	(1988) 52.8	(1992) 58.1	(1996) 51.7	(2000) 54.2	(2004) 60.1	(2008) 61.7	

N/A = Not Available

¹ The 4:3:1:3:3 series consisting of 4 doses (or more) of diphtheria, tetanus toxoids, and pertussis (DTP) vaccines, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids (DT), or diphtheria, tetanus toxoids, and any acellular pertussis (DTaP) vaccines; 3 doses (or more) of poliovirus vaccines; 1 dose (or more) of any measles-containing vaccine; 3 doses (or more) of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccines; and 3 doses (or more) of hepatitis B vaccines.

² Data for 2007 are preliminary.

³ BMI refers to body mass index. A BMI over 30 is the criterion for obesity used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

⁴ Data are interpolated. Percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks within a couple of hours at least once within the 30 days prior to the survey.

⁵ Data for 2007 are preliminary.

⁶ Data are interpolated. Actual survey years were 1973, 1978, 1982, 1986, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2004, and 2008.

⁷ Inadequate housing has moderate to severe physical problems, usually poor plumbing or heating or upkeep problems. Some data interpolated.

⁸ Expenditures for housing and utilities exceed 30 percent of reported income. Some data interpolated.

⁹ Includes crimes both reported and not reported to law enforcement. Offenses include homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault.

¹⁰ Based on reported crimes. Not all crimes are reported, and the fraction that go unreported may have varied over time, preliminary data for 2008.

¹¹ Data from 1974, 1989, and since 2005 are drawn from the Current Population Survey.

¹² As computed by Professor Michael McDonald, George Mason University, after adjusting the population for those not eligible to vote in Presidential elections.

Table 31–3. SOURCES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

Indicator:	Source:
Economic, Environmental, and Energy Indicators (Table 31–1):	
Real GDP per person	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data.
Real disposable income per capita	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data.
Real median income: all households	U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division.
Poverty rate	U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division.
Food-insecure households	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement; tabulated by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.
Civilian unemployment rate	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.
Unemployment plus marginally attached and underemployed	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.
Employment-population ratio	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.
Payroll employment	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics program.
Income share of lower 60% of all households	U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division.
Income share of top 1% of all taxpayers	Thomas Piketty and Emanuel Saez, "Income Inequality in the United States, 1913-1998" Quarterly Journal of Economics, 118(1), 2003, 1-39 (tables and figures updated to 2007, 8-09).
Net national saving rate	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data.
Personal Saving Rate	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data.
Average household net worth	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Flow of Funds Accounts of the United States, and U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Economic Statistics Division.
Median wealth of households aged 55-64	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances Chartbook.
R&D spending	National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, National Patterns of R&D Resources 2007, data update, NSF 08-318.
Patents issued to U.S. residents	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Electronic Information Products Division, Patent Technology Monitoring Team, submissions to the World Intellectual Property Organization.
Multifactor productivity	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major Sector Productivity Program.
Nonfarm output per hour	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major Sector Productivity Program.
Bridges that are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete	U.S. Federal Highway Administration, Office of Bridge Technology, "National Bridge Inventory."
Real net stock of fixed assets and consumer durable goods	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data.
Carbon Monoxide	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Air Trends.
Ground Level Ozone	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Air Trends.
Lead	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Air Trends.
Nitrogen Dioxide	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Air Trends.
PM10	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Air Trends.
PM 2.5	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Air Trends.
Sulfur Dioxide	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Air Trends.
Population served by secondary treatment or better	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Clean Watersheds Needs Survey 2004 Report to Congress, January 2008 (includes a projection for 2020).
Net greenhouse gas emissions	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2009 Inventory of Greenhouse Gases Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2007.
Energy consumption per capita	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Review 2008, June 26, 2009, energy overview Table 1.5.
Energy production from renewable sources	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review 2009, April 2009.
Health, Education, and Other Social Indicators (Table 31–2):	
Total national health expenditures	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditure Data, January 2010.
Percentage of population without health insurance	U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division.
Percent of children age 19-35 months with recommended immunizations	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases and National Center for Health Statistics, National Immunization Survey.
Infant mortality	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Report, vol. 58, no. 1, August 19, 2009, and National Center for Health Statistics, and Data Brief, Number 9, October 2008, Recent Trends in Infant Mortality in the United States, Marian MacDorman and T.J. Mathews.
Low birthweight percentage of babies	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Report, vol. 57, no. 12, March 18, 2009.
Life expectancy at birth	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Report, vol. 57, no. 14, April 17, 2009.
Cigarette smokers (% population 18 and older)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, November 13, 2009.
Obesity (% of population with BMI over 30)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Health and Stats, December 2008. Prevalence of Obesity and Extreme Obesity among Adults: United States Trends 1960-62 through 2005-2006.
Percent high school students engaged in heavy drinking	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Trends in the Prevalence of Alcohol Use, 1991-2007.
Percent of adults over 45 engaged in regular activity	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table 31-3. SOURCES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Indicator:	Source:
High school graduates (% of population 25 and older)	U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Census of Population, 1960, 1970, and 1980, Summary File 3; and Current Population reports.
Percentage of 18-24 year olds with a high school diploma	U.S. Census Bureau, School Enrollment, Historical Table A-5a, The Population 14 to 24 Years Old by HS Graduate Status and College Enrollment.
Percentage of 18-24 year olds enrolled in college	U.S. Census Bureau, School Enrollment, Historical Table A-5a, The Population 14 to 24 Years Old by HS Graduate Status and College Enrollment.
College graduates (% of population 25 and older)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Internet Release Data, April 2009.
NAEP: Reading 17-year olds	National Assessment of Educational Progress, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008 Long-Term Trend Top Stories.
NAEP: Mathematics 17-year olds	National Assessment of Educational Progress, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008 Long-Term Trend Top Stories.
Percentage of families with children with inadequate housing	U.S. Census Bureau, American Housing Survey. Tabulated by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Percentage of families with children with crowded housing	U.S. Census Bureau, American Housing Survey. Tabulated by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Percentage of families with children with costly housing	U.S. Census Bureau, American Housing Survey. Tabulated by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Violent crime rate (per 100,000 population 12 and older)	U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Violent Crime Trends.
Murder rate (per 100,000 population)	U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, 2008 Crime in the United States, Table 1.
Births to unmarried women aged 15-17 (per 1,000)	National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., and Ventura, S.J. (2009). Births: Preliminary data for 2007. National Vital Statistics Reports, 57(12). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., Kirmeyer, S., and Mathews, T.J. (2009). Births: Final data for 2006. National Vital Statistics Reports, 57(7). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., and Ventura, S.J. (2003). Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s: United States, and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001. National Vital Statistics Reports, 51(12). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, S.J. and Bachrach, C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940-99. National Vital Statistics Reports, 48(16). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
Children living with mother only	Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey, Detailed Poverty Tabulations various years.
Individual Charitable Giving	Statistical Abstract 2009, Center on Philanthropy at Indiana University, Giving USA.
Percentage of Americans volunteering	Corporation for National and Community Service, "Volunteer Growth in America: A Review of Trends since 1974" based on the Current Population Survey.
Voting for President by election year (% eligible population)	The United States Elections Project, Dr. Michael McDonald, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia.