

10. SOCIAL INDICATORS

The social indicators presented in this chapter illustrate in broad terms how the Nation is faring in selected areas, 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 these tables, 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 toward assessing directly 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 2008-2009 economic downturn produced the worst labor market in more than a generation. Unemployment is higher than at any time in the past quarter century, and the employment-to-population ratio has fallen below 60 percent for the first time since 1984. Real GDP per capita has declined over the past five years.

Income and Wealth: Over the entire period from 1960 to 2011 shown in the tables the primary pattern has been one of rising living standards. Real disposable income per capita has more than tripled 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 these gains have not been evenly distributed. Median household income is up only 23 percent (since 1967) and was lower in 2010 than in 1997. The largest income gains have been concentrated among higher-income families and individuals. Similarly, the median wealth of households in the decade before retirement has risen, but not nearly as rapidly as mean wealth. Changing household composition is partly responsible for these trends. The numbers of two-earner households and single-parent households have both increased. Stagnating wages for

low-skill workers are another reason why rising average incomes have not had more impact on the most economically vulnerable Americans.

Economic Inequality: 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 10-1. The share of income accruing to the lower 60 percent of households has fallen from 32.3 percent in 1970 to 26.4 percent in 2010. The income share of the top one percent of taxpayers has risen from around eight percent in the two decades between 1960 and 1980 to 18 percent in 2008. 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 it was in 1966—despite the large increase in per capita income—and 15 percent of American households are food-insecure.

Setting the Stage for Future Prosperity: The Nation's future economic prosperity depends on having a highly skilled workforce, an expanding stock of physical capital, including advanced infrastructure, and a business environment that encourages innovation. Environmental quality is also important for future well-being.

Saving: National saving is a key determinant of future prosperity because it supports capital accumulation. Table 10-1 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 as Federal budget surpluses turned to deficits, and fell even further in the recession that followed. During the recent economic downturn, personal saving has rebounded to around 5 percent, but net national saving, which includes the Government's dis-saving, has turned slightly negative. Despite the current low saving rate, previous 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 \$49 trillion in 2010, more than four times the size of the capital stock in 1960, after accounting for inflation.

Innovation: National Research and Development (R&D) spending has hovered between 2.5 percent and 2.8 percent of GDP for most of the past 50 years. Successful R&D can result in new innovations, which can also be encouraged by patent protection. 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 increased threefold since 1960.

Environmental Quality: The Nation's future well-being and prosperity depends also on stewardship of our

natural resources, the environment, and on our ability to bring about a clean energy economy. 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 2009, emissions were 5,618 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 Americans now use about half as much energy per real dollar of GDP as they did 50 years ago, rising income levels mean that per capita consumption has remained roughly constant. Only seven percent of U.S. energy production is from renewable sources.

Health, Education, and Civic Engagement: Table 10-2 focuses on additional national priorities: health, education, community involvement and civic engagement.

Health: 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, the share of GDP accounted for by health expenditures was 17.8 percent of GDP in 2009, and the share is projected to have remained near that level in 2010-2011. 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 were unable to obtain health insurance. In 2010, about 50 million people, 16 percent of the U.S. population, lacked health insurance. In 2010, the President signed into law the Affordable Care Act, which is projected to reduce the number of uninsured by 32 million Americans.

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 since 2000. In 2009, infant mortality fell to all-time low of 6.4 per 1,000 live births. Life expectancy at birth has increased substantially, rising by more than eight years since 1960, although it lags behind that in many other developed countries. Running counter to these positive trends, 21 percent of the adult population still smokes (a level below historic highs, but still troubling), and about 33 percent of the population is classified as obese according to criteria established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, up from 15 percent twenty years ago.

Education: The Administration is committed to returning America to being number one in the world in

high school and college graduation rates and academic achievement, which is critical to long-term prosperity and growth. 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 10 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. In the latest data that number was 41 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.

Housing: Americans are generally well housed, but some of the population faces housing problems. In 2009, about 5 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 2009, 39 percent of families with children were spending more than 30 percent of reported income on housing and utilities, up from 17 percent in 1980.

Crime: Since 1980, there has been a remarkable decline in violent crime. The two crime measures shown in Table 10-2 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 about 30 percent of its peak level in 1979. Meanwhile, the murder rate has been cut in half.

Families: 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 19 per 1,000. After rising for more than three decades, the percentage of children living only with their mother stabilized at around 24 percent of all children from 1995 through 2009.

Charitable Giving: 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 measured in real terms dropped slightly in 2008 and again in 2009, as the recession and capital losses cut into family resources, but the level of giving appears to have rebounded in 2010, and it remains above its level in 2006.

Voting: 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 (the Census Bureau has announced plans to cease publication of the *Statistical Abstract* following the 2012 volume). 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 2020* 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 10–1. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

Calendar Years		1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011
Economic Conditions											
Living Standards:											
1	Real GDP per person (2005 dollars) ¹	15,716	20,915	25,675	32,157	34,122	39,752	42,715	41,409	42,308	42,631
	average annual percent change (5-year trend)	0.8	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.2	3.1	1.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4
2	Real disposable income per capita average (2005 dollars) ²	10,860	15,151	18,855	23,557	24,939	28,886	31,318	32,141	32,446	32,495
	average annual percent change (5-year trend)	1.2	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.1	3.0	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.1
3	Real median income: all households (2010 dollars)	N/A	43,055	44,616	48,423	48,408	53,164	51,739	50,599	49,445	N/A
	average annual percent change (5-year trend)	N/A	N/A	0.5	1.2	-0.0	1.9	-0.5	-0.2	-0.9	N/A
4	Poverty rate (%) ²	22.2	12.6	13.0	13.5	13.8	11.3	12.6	14.3	15.1	N/A
5	Food-insecure households (percent of all households) ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.9	10.5	11.0	14.7	14.5	N/A
Jobs and Unemployment:											
6	Civilian unemployment rate (%)	5.5	4.9	7.1	5.5	5.6	4.0	5.1	9.3	9.6	9.0
7	Unemployment plus marginally attached and underemployed (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.0	7.0	8.9	16.3	16.8	15.9
8	Employment-population ratio % ⁴	56.1	57.4	59.2	62.8	62.9	64.4	62.7	59.3	58.5	58.4
9	Payroll employment change - December to December (millions)	-0.4	-0.5	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.0	2.5	-5.1	0.9	1.6
10	Payroll employment change - 5-year annual average (millions)	0.2	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.5	-0.6	-0.9	-1.0
Economic Inequality:											
11	Income share of lower 60% of all households	N/A	32.3	31.2	29.3	28.0	27.3	26.6	26.6	26.4	N/A
12	Income share of top 1% of all taxpayers	8.4	7.8	8.2	13.0	13.5	16.5	17.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wealth Creation:											
13	Net national saving rate (% of GDP) ⁵	10.4	8.1	7.1	3.9	4.7	6.2	3.0	-1.9	-0.4	-0.3
14	Personal Saving Rate (% of Disposable Personal Income) ⁵	7.2	9.4	9.8	6.5	5.2	2.9	1.5	5.1	5.3	4.5
15	Average household net worth (2011 dollars) ⁵	233,621	280,457	307,200	366,831	412,725	523,483	608,807	493,011	515,875	483,249
16	Median wealth of households aged 55–64 (2009 dollars) ⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	166,668	163,752	210,052	281,741	222,300	N/A	N/A
Innovation:											
17	R&D spending (% of GDP)	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7
18	Patents issued to U.S. residents (thousands)	42.3	50.6	41.7	56.1	68.2	103.6	88.5	107.0	132.5	N/A
19	Multifactor productivity (average 5 year percent change)	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.2	0.6	N/A
20	Nonfarm output per hour (average 5 year percent change) ¹	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.7	3.1	1.4	1.9	1.9
Capital and Infrastructure:											
21	Bridges that are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete (%) ⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31.8	28.6	26.3	24.8	24.3	N/A
22	Real net stock of fixed assets and consumer durable goods (\$2010 bills)	11,257	16,430	22,639	29,946	33,316	39,209	45,155	48,872	49,324	N/A
Energy and Environment:											
Air Quality - Mean Pollution Concentration levels ⁸ :											
23	Carbon Monoxide (ppm) based on 104 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	8.951	6.130	4.797	3.461	2.296	N/A	N/A	N/A
24	Ground Level Ozone (ppm) based on 247 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	0.101	0.089	0.090	0.082	0.080	0.070	0.073	N/A
25	Lead (ug/m3) based on 31 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	1.338	0.525	0.357	0.270	0.194	0.226	0.144	N/A
26	Nitrogen Dioxide (ppb) based on 81 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	27.341	23.935	22.438	20.034	16.871	13.564	13.076	N/A
Particulate Matter (ug/m3):											
27	PM10 based on 279 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	N/A	82.663	68.551	64.344	59.093	50.624	51.022	N/A
28	PM 2.5 based on 646 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.620	12.958	9.816	9.992	N/A
29	Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) based on 141 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	11.830	8.306	5.926	5.102	4.299	2.528	2.443	N/A
Water Quality:											
30	Population served by secondary treatment or better (millions) ⁶	53.4	85.9	117.9	154.4	163.3	189.1	205.2	208.0	210.2	212.5
Climate Change:											
31	Net greenhouse gas emissions (teragrams CO2 equivalent) ⁹	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,320	5,928	6,536	6,157	5,618	N/A	N/A
32	Per capita greenhouse gas emissions (megagrams CO2 equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.3	22.3	23.2	20.8	18.3	N/A	N/A
33	Per 2005\$ of GDP greenhouse emissions (kilograms CO2 equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.663	0.652	0.583	0.488	0.442	N/A	N/A
Energy:											
34	Energy consumption per capita (millions of BTUs)	250	331	344	338	342	350	339	308	317	N/A
35	Energy consumption per real dollar of GDP (thousands of BTUs)	15.9	15.9	13.4	10.5	10.0	8.8	7.9	7.3	7.4	N/A
36	Energy production from renewable sources (% of total)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	8.2	7.5	N/A

¹ Values for 2011 based on Administration projection for 2011.Q4 growth.

² The poverty rate does not reflect noncash government transfers.

³ These households were unable to acquire adequate food to meet the needs of all their members at some time during the year because they had insufficient money or other resources for food.

⁴ Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and above.

⁵ 2011 through 2011.Q3 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 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 meter

⁹ This is a net measure reflecting both sources and sinks of greenhouse gas.

Table 10–2. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

Calendar Years		1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011
Access to Health Care:											
37	Total national health expenditures (percent of GDP) ¹	5.2	7.2	9.2	12.5	13.9	13.8	16.0	17.8	17.8	17.9
38	Percentage of population without health insurance	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.9	14.4	13.1	14.6	16.1	16.3	N/A
39	% of children age 19–35 months with recommended immunizations ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72.8	80.8	71.9	N/A	N/A
Health Status:											
40	Infant mortality (per 1000 live births) ³	26.0	20.0	12.6	9.2	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.4	N/A	N/A
41	Low birthweight [<2,500 gms] percentage of babies	7.7	7.9	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.1	N/A
42	Life expectancy at birth (years) ³	69.7	70.8	73.7	75.4	75.8	76.8	77.4	78.2	N/A	N/A
Health Risks:											
43	Cigarette smokers (% population 18 and older)	N/A	39.2	32.7	25.3	24.6	23.1	20.8	20.6	N/A	N/A
44	Obesity (% of population with BMI over 30) ⁴	13.3	N/A	15.1	22.9	N/A	30.1	33.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
45	Alcohol (% high school seniors engaged in heavy drinking) ⁵	N/A	N/A	41.2	32.2	29.8	30.0	26.2	25.2	N/A	N/A
46	Physical activity: % of adults engaged in regular physical activity ⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0	17.1	19.1	N/A	N/A
Education:											
47	High school graduates (% of population 25 and older)	44.6	55.2	68.6	77.6	81.7	84.1	85.2	86.7	87.1	N/A
48	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	84.3	N/A	N/A
49	Percentage of 18–24 year olds enrolled in college	N/A	25.7	25.6	32.0	34.3	35.5	38.9	41.3	N/A	N/A
50	College graduates (% of population 25 and older)	8.4	11.0	17.0	21.3	23.0	25.6	27.6	29.5	29.9	N/A
National Assessment of Educational Progress ⁷											
51	Reading 17-year olds	N/A	N/A	283	288	286	285	284	N/A	N/A	N/A
52	Mathematics 17-year olds	N/A	N/A	297	303	305	306	305	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing:											
53	Percentage of families with children with inadequate housing ⁸	N/A	N/A	9	9	7	7	5	5	N/A	N/A
54	Percentage of families with children with crowded housing	N/A	N/A	9	7	7	7	6	6	N/A	N/A
55	Percentage of families with children with costly housing ⁹	N/A	N/A	17	25	28	28	34	39	N/A	N/A
Crime:											
56	Violent crime rate (per 100,000 population 12 and older) ¹⁰	N/A	N/A	4,940	4,410	4,610	2,740	2,100	1,690	1,490	N/A
57	Murder rate (per 100,000 population) ¹¹	5.1	7.8	10.2	9.4	8.2	5.5	5.6	5.0	4.8	N/A
Families:											
58	Births to unmarried women age 15–17 (per 1,000)	N/A	N/A	20.6	29.6	30.1	23.9	19.7	19.3	N/A	N/A
59	Children living with mother only (% of all children)	9.2	11.6	18.6	21.6	24.0	22.3	23.4	24.4	25.2	N/A
Civic Engagement:											
60	Individual charitable giving per capita (2011 dollars)	321	460	489	559	529	808	863	778	782	N/A
61	Percentage of Americans volunteering ¹²	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.4	N/A	N/A	27.0	26.8	26.3	N/A
62	Voting for President by election year (% eligible population) ¹³	(1960)	(1968)	(1972)	(1976)	(1980)	(1984)	(1988)	(2004)	(2008)	(2012)
		63.8	61.5	56.2	54.8	54.2	55.2	52.8	60.1	61.7	N/A

¹ The 2010 and 2011 values are projected, the last actual data are for 2009.

² 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.

³ Data for 2009 are preliminary.

⁴ BMI refers to body mass index. A BMI over 30 is the criterion for obesity used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

⁵ Data are interpolated. Percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks in a row at least once within the two weeks prior to the survey.

⁶ Participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2008 Federal physical activity guidelines for adults 18 years of age and over.

⁷ Data are interpolated. Actual survey years were 1973, 1978, 1982, 1986, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2004, and 2008.

⁸ Inadequate housing has moderate to severe physical problems, usually poor plumbing or heating or upkeep problems. Some data are interpolated.

⁹ Expenditures for housing and utilities exceed 30 percent of reported income. Some data are interpolated.

¹⁰ Includes crimes both reported and not reported to law enforcement. Offenses include homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault.

¹¹ Based on reported crimes. Not all crimes are reported, and the fraction that go unreported may have varied over time, preliminary data for 2008.

¹² Data from 1974, 1989, and since 2005 are drawn from the Current Population Survey.

¹³ As computed by Professor Michael McDonald, George Mason University, after adjusting the population for those not eligible to vote in Presidential elections.

Table 10-3. SOURCES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

Indicator:	Source:
Economic, Environmental, and Energy Indicators (Table 10-1):	
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 Emmanuel Saez, "Income Inequality in the United States, 1913-1998" Quarterly Journal of Economics, 118(1), 2003, 1-39 (tables and figures updated to 2008, July 2010)
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, 2009 Survey of Consumer Finances Chartbook.
R&D spending	National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, National Patterns of R&D Resources
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 2008 Report to Congress, June 10, 2010 (includes a projection for 2028) EPA-832-R-10-002.
Net greenhouse gas emissions	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2010 Inventory of Greenhouse Gases Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2008.
Energy consumption per capita	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Review 2009, August 19, 2010 energy overview table 1.5.
Energy consumption from renewable sources	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Independent Statistics and Analysis
Health, Education, and Other Social Indicators (Table 10-2):	
Total national health expenditures	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditures Data, January 2011.
Percentage of population without health insurance	U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
% of children age 19-35 months with recommended immunizations	Childstats.gov, Forum on Child and Family Statistics
Infant mortality	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Report
Low birthweight percentage of babies	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Report
Life expectancy at birth	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Report
Cigarette smokers (% population 18 and older)	Health United States 2010, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics
Obesity (% of population with BMI over 30) (d)	Health United States 2010, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics
% high school students engaged in heavy drinking	Health United States 2010, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics
% of adults engaged in regular physical activity	Health United States 2010, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics
High school graduates (% of population 25 and older)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey
Percentage of 18-24 year olds with a high school diploma	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey
Percentage of 18-24 year olds enrolled in college	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey
College graduates (% of population 25 and older)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey
NAEP: Reading 17-year olds	National Assessment of Educational Progress, National Center for Education Statistics

Table 10–3. SOURCES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Indicator:	Source:
NAEP: Mathematics 17-year olds	National Assessment of Educational Progress, National Center for Education Statistics
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
Births to unmarried women age 15-17 (per 1,000)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Report
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 2012, 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.