

6. SOCIAL INDICATORS

The social indicators presented in this chapter illustrate in broad terms how the Nation is faring in selected areas in which the Federal Government has significant responsibilities. Indicators are drawn from six selected 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 outcomes of Government policies because they do not show the direct results of Government activities. However, they do provide a quantitative picture of the progress (or lack of progress) toward some of the ultimate ends that Government policy is intended to promote, and the baseline on which future policies are set. Subsequent chapters in the Performance and Management section of this volume discuss approaches toward assessing the impacts of Government programs and improving the quality of Government.

The President has made it clear that policy decisions should be based upon evidence—evidence that identifies the Nation's greatest needs and challenges and evidence about which strategies are working to overcome those challenges. 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: The 2008-2009 economic downturn produced the worst labor market in more than a generation. The employment-population ratio dropped sharply from its pre-recession level, and real GDP per person also declined. The economy is steadily recovering, with the unemployment rate declining to 7.9 percent in January 2012 from a high of 10 percent in October 2009, and real GDP per person roughly regaining its level prior to the recession. However, the employment-population ratio remains low by historical standards, while the continuing effects of the recession are reflected in high rates of marginally attached and underemployed workers.

Over the entire period from 1960 to 2012, the primary pattern has been one of economic growth and rising living standards. Real GDP per person has approximately tripled as technological progress and the accumulation of human and physical capital have increased the Nation's productive capacity. The stock of physical capital including consumer durable goods like cars and appliances amounted to \$51 trillion in 2011, more than four times the size of the capital stock in 1960, after accounting for inflation.

But national saving, a key determinant of future prosperity because it supports capital accumulation, fell from 6.1 percent in 2000 to 2.9 percent in 2005 as Federal budget surpluses turned to deficits, and fell even further in the recession that followed, turning negative in 2010. Meanwhile, the labor force participation rate, also critical for growth, has declined for more than a decade, reflecting the beginning of a trend in which the baby boomer generation retires.

The United States continues to be a leader in innovation. Patents by U.S. inventors have increased three-fold since 1960. National Research and Development (R&D) spending has hovered between 2.3 percent and 2.8 percent of GDP for the past 50 years.

Demographic and Civic: The U.S. population has steadily increased from 1970, where it numbered 204 million, to 314 million in 2012. The foreign born population has increased rapidly since 1970, quadrupling from about 10 million in 1970 to over 40 million in 2011. The U.S. population is getting older, due in part to the aging of the baby boomers and to improvements in medical technology. From 1970 to 2011, the percent of the population over age 65 increased from 9.8 to 13.3, and the percent over age 85 more than doubled.

The composition of American households and families has evolved considerably over time. The percent of Americans who have ever married continued to decline as it has over the last five decades. Average family sizes have also fallen over this period, a pattern that is typical among developed countries. After increasing for over three decades, births to unmarried women age 15-17 and the fraction of single parent households reached a turning point in 1995. From 1995 to 2010, the number of births per 1,000 unmarried women age 15-17 fell from 30.1 to 16.8, a level below that of 1970. Meanwhile, the fraction of single parent households stopped increasing in 1995, stabilizing at a little over 9 percent.

Charitable giving among Americans, measured by the average charitable contribution per itemized tax return,

has generally increased over the past 50 years.¹ However, the effects of the 2008-2009 recession are evident in the sharp drop in charitable giving from 2005 to 2010. More Americans are volunteering. In 1990, 20 percent of Americans volunteered at least once; in 2011, 27 percent volunteered. The political participation of Americans, measured by the voting rate in Presidential elections, declined from about 63 percent in 1964 to 57 percent in 1972. It fell further in the 1996 and 2000 elections, reaching a low of only 50 percent in 1996. However, the Presidential voting rate rebounded in the 2004 and 2008 elections, averaging almost 58 percent.

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 25-34 year olds who have graduated from high school increased from 58 percent to 84 percent, a gain of 13 percentage points per decade. Progress has slowed since then with only a four percentage point gain over the past 30 years. But the percentage of 25-34 year olds who have graduated from college continues to rise, from only 11 percent in 1960 to over 31 percent in 2011. Measures of math and reading achievement show little if any improvement in mathematics and reading for American 17-year olds over the period from 1970 to 2010. The percentage of graduate degrees in science and engineering fell by half in the period between 1960 to 1980, from 22 percent to 11 percent, and was only 12 percent in 2011.

While national prosperity has grown considerably over the past 50 years, these gains have not been shared equally. Real disposable income per capita roughly tripled since 1960, and more than doubled since 1970. But real income for the median household increased only 22 percent from 1970 to 2000, and has declined by 9 percent since 2000. The income share of the top 1 percent of taxpayers, approximately 9 percent in 1980, rose to 21 percent in 2005 before dipping slightly in 2010. In contrast, the income share of the bottom 50 percent of taxpayers declined from 18 percent in 1980 to 12 percent in 2010. The poverty rate, after falling rapidly in the 1960s due to a strong economy and large expansions in Social Security, has since remained relatively steady despite the advances in real disposable income per capita. From 2005 to 2011, 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 as Americans struggled with the economic downturn.

After slowly increasing from 1960 to 2005, homeownership rates dropped somewhat following the 2008 housing crisis, but remain close to the historical average. The

¹This 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.

share of families with children and severe housing cost burdens, however, more than doubled from 8 percent in 1980 to 18 percent in 2011.

Health:

America has by far the most expensive health care system in the world, yet much higher rates of uninsured than other countries with comparable wealth. National health expenditures as a share of GDP have increased from about 5 percent in 1960 to almost 18 percent in 2011. This increase in health care spending has corresponded with improvements in medical technology that have improved health, but the rate of spending increase in the United States is far greater than that in other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries which have experienced comparable health improvements. Despite high health care costs, over 21 percent of adults and 9 percent of children were without health insurance in 2011. In 2010 the President signed the Affordable Care Act into law. The Affordable Care Act is expected to reduce the number of uninsured by about 27 million by 2022.²

Some key indicators of national health have improved since 1960. Life expectancy at birth increased by nine years over the last five decades, from 69.7 in 1960 to 78.7 in 2011. Infant mortality fell from 26 to approximately 6 per 1,000 live births, with a precipitous decline occurring in the 1970s.

Improvement in health behaviors among Americans has been mixed. While the percent of adults who smoke cigarettes in 2011 was less than half of that in 1970, rates of obesity have soared. In 1980, 15 percent of adults and 6 percent of children were obese; in 2010, 35 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 21 percent in 2011.

Security and Safety:

The last three decades have witnessed a remarkable decline in crime. From 1980 to 2011, the property crime rate dropped by 72 percent while the murder rate was cut by over half. Road transportation has also become safer. Safety belt use increased by 15 percentage points from 2000 to 2012, and the annual number of highway fatalities fell by 38 percent from 1970 to 2011 despite the increase in the population.

Environment and Energy:

The Nation's future well-being and prosperity depend on stewardship of our natural resources, the environment, and on our ability to bring about a clean energy economy. Substantial progress has been made on air quality in the United States, with the concentration of particulate matter falling 28 percent from 2000 to 2010. Moving forward, the greatest environmental challenge is reducing

²Congressional Budget Office. 2013. "The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2023." Washington, DC: Congressional Budget Office.

greenhouse gas emissions. 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. From 2005 to 2010, gross greenhouse gas emissions fell by 5.3 percent. Gross greenhouse gas emissions per capita and per unit of GDP have fallen by 9.5 and 8.6 percent, respectively. However, annual mean CO₂ concentration, a global measure of climate change, has increased roughly between three- and five-fold since 1960.

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 over the last 40 years. The percent of U.S. electricity production that is from renewable sources has grown since 2005, but remains only 12.7 percent.

Table 6-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS

Calendar Years		1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
Economic											
General Economic Conditions											
1	Real GDP per person (2005 dollars) ¹	15,648	20,802	25,618	32,085	34,082	39,718	42,646	42,169	42,620	43,352
2	Real GDP per person change, 5-year annual average	0.7	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.2	3.1	1.4	-0.2	-0.3	N/A
3	Consumer Price Index ²	15.1	19.3	38.5	59.9	68.2	76.6	86.8	96.9	100.0	N/A
4	Private goods producing (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.7	37.2	33.7	32.1	29.5	30.8	N/A
5	Private services producing (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.3	62.8	66.3	67.9	70.5	69.2	N/A
Jobs and Unemployment											
6	Labor force participation rate (%)	59.4	60.4	63.8	66.5	66.6	67.1	66.0	64.7	64.1	63.7
7	Employment (millions)	65.8	78.7	99.3	118.8	124.9	136.9	141.7	139.1	139.9	142.5
8	Employment-population ratio (%)	56.1	57.4	59.2	62.8	62.9	64.4	62.7	58.5	58.4	58.6
9	Payroll employment change - December to December (millions)	-0.4	-0.5	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.8	1.8
10	Payroll employment change - 5-year annual average (millions)	0.7	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.9	0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9
11	Civilian unemployment rate (%)	5.5	4.9	7.1	5.6	5.6	4.0	5.1	9.6	8.9	8.1
12	Unemployment plus marginally attached and underemployed (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.1	7.0	8.9	16.7	15.9	14.7
13	Receiving Social Security disabled-worker benefits (% of population) ³	0.9	2.0	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.7	4.5	5.5	5.7	5.8
Infrastructure, Innovation, and Capital Investment											
14	Nonfarm output per hour (average 5 year % change)	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.8	3.1	1.8	1.8	N/A
15	Corn for grain production (billion bushels)	3,907	4,152	6,639	7,934	7,400	9,915	11,112	12,447	12,358	10,725
16	Real net stock of fixed assets and consumer durable goods (billions of 2010\$) ⁴	11,564	16,879	23,258	30,765	34,227	40,281	46,389	50,673	51,117	N/A
17	Population served by secondary wastewater treatment or better (%) ⁵	N/A	41.6	56.4	63.7	61.1	71.4	74.3	72.0	N/A	N/A
18	Electricity net generation (kWh per capita)	4,202	7,486	10,076	12,170	12,594	13,475	13,723	13,335	13,177	N/A
19	Patents issued to U.S. residents (per 1,000 population)	42.3	50.6	41.7	56.1	68.2	103.6	88.5	132.5	131.9	N/A
20	Net national saving rate (% of GDP)	10.3	8.1	7.2	3.9	4.7	6.1	2.9	-0.7	-0.6	N/A
21	R&D spending (% of GDP)	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	N/A
Demographic and Civic											
Population											
22	Total population (millions)	N/A	204.0	227.2	249.6	266.3	282.2	295.5	309.3	311.6	313.9
23	Foreign born population (millions) ⁶	9.7	9.6	14.1	19.8	N/A	31.1	37.5	40.0	40.4	N/A
24	17 years and younger (%)	N/A	N/A	28.0	25.7	26.1	25.7	24.9	24.0	23.7	23.5
25	65 years and older (%)	N/A	9.8	11.3	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.4	13.1	13.3	N/A
26	85 years and older (%)	N/A	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	N/A
Household Composition											
27	Ever married (% of age 15 and older) ⁷	78.0	75.1	74.1	73.8	72.9	71.9	70.9	69.3	69.2	68.8
28	Average family size ⁸	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
29	Births to unmarried women age 15-17 (per 1,000)	N/A	17.1	20.6	29.6	30.1	23.9	19.4	16.8	N/A	N/A
30	Single parent households (%)	4.4	5.2	7.5	8.3	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.3
Civic Engagement											
31	Average charitable contribution per itemized tax return (2010 dollars) ⁹	2,063	2,046	2,361	2,968	3,155	4,188	4,287	3,650	N/A	N/A
32	Voting for President (% of voting age population) ¹⁰	63.4	57.0	55.1	56.4	49.8	52.1	56.7	58.3	N/A	N/A
33	Persons volunteering (% age 16 and older) ¹¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.4	N/A	N/A	28.8	26.3	26.8	N/A

TABLE 6-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Calendar Years		1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
Socioeconomic											
Education											
34	High school graduates (% of age 25–34) ¹²	58.1	71.5	84.2	84.1	N/A	83.9	86.4	87.2	87.9	N/A
35	College graduates (% of age 25–34) ¹³	11.0	15.5	23.3	22.7	N/A	27.5	29.9	31.1	31.5	N/A
36	Reading achievement score (age 17) ¹⁴	N/A	285	285	290	288	288	283	286	N/A	N/A
37	Math achievement score (age 17) ¹⁵	N/A	304	298	305	306	308	305	306	N/A	N/A
38	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	12.4	N/A
39	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	N/A	N/A
Income, Savings, and Inequality											
40	Real median income: all households (2011 dollars)	N/A	45,146	46,024	49,950	49,935	54,841	53,371	50,831	50,054	N/A
41	Real disposable income per capita average (2011 dollars) ^{1, 4}	12,457	17,450	21,716	27,132	28,724	33,272	36,100	37,242	37,463	37,646
42	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	N/A	N/A
43	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	N/A	N/A
44	Personal saving rate (% of disposable personal income) ¹	7.2	9.4	9.8	6.5	5.2	2.9	1.5	5.1	4.2	3.6
45	Poverty rate (%) ¹⁶	22.2	12.6	13.0	13.5	13.8	11.3	12.6	15.1	15.0	N/A
46	Food-insecure households (% of all households) ¹⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.9	10.5	11.0	14.5	14.9	N/A
47	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly Food Stamps) ¹⁸	N/A	3.3	9.5	8.2	9.9	6.1	8.9	13.5	14.6	14.9
48	Median wealth of households, age 55–64 (in thousands of 2011 dollars) ^{18,4}	75	N/A	148	170	169	234	299	185	N/A	N/A
Housing											
49	Homeownership among families with children (%)	61.9	62.9	64.4	64.2	65.0	66.2	66.9	65.1	64.6	N/A
50	Families with children and severe housing cost burden (%) ²⁰	N/A	N/A	8.0	10.0	12.0	11.0	14.5	17.9	18.3	N/A
51	Families with children and inadequate housing (%) ²¹	N/A	N/A	9.0	9.0	7.0	7.0	5.4	5.3	5.5	N/A
Health											
Health Status											
52	Life expectancy at birth ²²	69.7	70.8	73.7	75.4	75.8	76.8	77.6	78.7	78.7	N/A
53	Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) ²²	26.0	20.0	12.6	9.2	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.1	6.1	N/A
54	Low birthweight [<2,500 gms] (% of babies) ²²	7.7	7.9	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.2	8.1	8.1	N/A
55	Activity limitation (% of age 5–17) ²³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	8.0	9.2	9.3	N/A
56	Activity limitation (% of aged 18 and over) ²⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.9	29.1	29.9	29.8	N/A
57	Difficulties with activities of daily living (% of age 65 and over) ²⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3	6.2	6.8	7.3	N/A
Health Behavior											
58	Engaged in regular physical activity (% of age 18 and older) ²⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0	16.6	20.7	21.0	N/A
59	Obesity (% of age 20–74 with BMI 30 or greater) ²⁷	13.3	14.6	15.1	23.3	N/A	31.1	34.1	35.3	N/A	N/A
60	Obesity (% of age 2–19) ²⁸	N/A	5.1	5.5	10.0	N/A	13.9	15.4	16.9	N/A	N/A
61	Cigarette smokers (% of age 18 and older)	N/A	39.2	32.7	25.3	24.6	23.1	20.8	19.3	19.0	N/A
62	Excessive alcohol use (% of age 18 and older) ²⁹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.7	8.9	10.1	9.4	N/A
Access to Health Care											
63	Total national health expenditures (% of GDP) ³⁰	5.2	7.2	9.2	12.5	13.9	13.8	16.1	17.9	17.9	17.9
64	Persons without health insurance (% of age 18–64)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.4	19.0	21.8	21.2	N/A
65	Persons without health insurance (% of age 17 and younger)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.4	N/A
66	Children age 19–35 months with recommended vaccinations (%) ³¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.1	72.8	76.1	72.7	73.6	N/A
Security and Safety											
Crime											
67	Property crimes (per 100,000 households) ³²	N/A	N/A	49,610	34,890	31,547	19,043	15,947	12,542	13,871	N/A
68	Violent crime victimizations (per 100,000 population age 12 or older) ³³	N/A	N/A	4,940	4,410	7,068	3,749	2,842	1,928	2,254	N/A
69	Murder rate (per 100,000 persons)	5.1	7.9	10.2	9.4	8.2	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.7	N/A
Transportation Safety											
70	Safety belt use (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	71	82	85	84	86
71	Highway fatalities	36,399	52,627	51,091	44,599	41,817	41,945	43,510	32,999	32,367	N/A
Environment and Energy											
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases											
72	Ground level ozone (ppm) based on 247 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	0.101	0.089	0.090	0.082	0.080	0.073	N/A	N/A
73	Particulate matter 2.5 (ug/m3) based on 646 monitoring sites	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.6	13.0	10.0	N/A	N/A

TABLE 6-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

Calendar Years		1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
74	Annual mean atmospheric CO ₂ concentration (Mauna Lao, Hawaii; ppm/yr)	0.5	1.1	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.6	2.5	2.4	1.8	N/A
75	Gross greenhouse gas emissions (teragrams CO ₂ equivalent) ³⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,175	N/A	N/A	7,204	6,822	N/A	N/A
76	Net greenhouse gas emissions, including sinks (teragrams CO ₂ equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,293	N/A	N/A	6,118	5,747	N/A	N/A
77	Gross greenhouse gas emissions per capita (metric tons CO ₂ equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.7	N/A	N/A	24.3	22.0	N/A	N/A
78	Gross greenhouse gas emissions per 2005\$ of GDP (kilograms CO ₂ equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.769	N/A	N/A	0.570	0.521	N/A	N/A
Energy											
79	Energy consumption per capita (million Btu)	250	331	344	338	342	350	339	316	312	N/A
80	Energy consumption per 2005\$ GDP (thousand Btu per 2005\$)	15.9	15.9	13.4	10.5	10.0	8.8	7.9	7.5	7.3	N/A
81	Electricity net generation from renewable sources, all sectors (% of total)	19.7	16.4	12.4	11.8	11.5	9.4	8.8	10.4	12.7	N/A

N/A=Number is not available.

¹ Data for 2012 reflect 2012 Q3.

² Adjusted CPI-U. 2011=100.

³ 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 gender composition of the insured population over time.

⁴ Data adjusted by OMB to real 2010 dollars for indicator 16, and to 2011 dollars for indicators 41 and 48.

⁵ Data correspond to years 1962, 1972, 1982, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008.

⁶ Data source for 1960 to 2000 is the decennial census; data source for 2006, 2010, and 2011 is the American Community Survey.

⁷ For 1960, age 14 and older.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Charitable giving reported as itemized deductions on Schedule A.

¹⁰ Data correspond to years 1964, 1972, 1980, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Data correspond to years 1971, 1980, 1990, 1994, 1999, 2004, and 2008.

¹⁵ Data correspond to years 1973, 1982, 1990, 1994, 1999, 2004, and 2008.

¹⁶ The poverty rate does not reflect noncash government transfers.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 2012 reflects average monthly participation from January through September 2012.

¹⁹ Data values shown are 1962, 1983, 1989, 1995, 2001, 2004, and 2010. For 1962, the data source is the SFCC; for subsequent years, the data source is the SCF.

²⁰ Expenditures for housing and utilities exceed 50 percent of reported income. Some data interpolated.

²¹ Inadequate housing has moderate to severe physical problems, usually poor plumbing or heating or upkeep problems. Some data interpolated.

²² Data for 2011 are preliminary.

²³ Total activity limitation includes special education and other limitations, including limitations in children's ability to walk, care for themselves, or perform other activities.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ Activities of daily living include include bathing or showering, dressing, getting in or out of bed or a chair, using the toilet, and eating.

²⁶ Participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet 2008 Federal physical activity guidelines.

²⁷ BMI refers to body mass index.

²⁸ Percentage at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile BMI cutoff points from the 2000 CDC growth charts.

²⁹ Percent of age 18 and over who had five or more drinks in a day on at least 12 days in the past year.

³⁰ 2012 values are projected.

³¹ Recommended vaccine series changed over time. 1995 and 2000 data correspond with the 4:3:1:3:3 recommended series; 2005 data correspond with the 4:3:1:3:3:1 series; 2010 and 2011 data correspond with the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series.

³² 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.

³³ 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 for further discussion of the new counting strategy and supporting research.

³⁴ The gross emissions indicator does not include sinks, which are processes (typically 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.

Table 6–2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS

	Indicator	Source
Economic		
General Economic Conditions		
1	Real GDP per person (2005 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. http://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
Jobs and Unemployment		
6	Labor force participation rate (%)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/cps
7	Employment (millions)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/cps
8	Employment-population ratio (%)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/cps
9	Payroll employment change - December to December (millions)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics program. http://www.bls.gov/ces/
10	Payroll employment change - 5-year annual average (millions)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/cps
11	Civilian unemployment rate (%)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/cps
12	Unemployment plus marginally attached and underemployed (%)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/cps
13	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 5.A4. http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/
Infrastructure, Innovation, and Capital Investment		
14	Nonfarm output per hour (average 5 year % change)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major Sector Productivity Program. http://www.bls.gov/lpc/
15	Corn for grain production (billion bushels)	National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Estimates Program. http://www.nass.usda.gov/
16	Real net stock of fixed assets and consumer durable goods (billions of 2010\$)	Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national
17	Population served by secondary wastewater treatment or better (%)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Clean Watersheds Needs Survey. http://water.epa.gov/scitech/datait/databases/cwns/index.cfm
18	Electricity net generation (kWh per capita)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Review Table 8.2a (Col. 16) divided by Table D1 (Col. 1). http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual/index.cfm
19	Patents issued to U.S. residents (per 1,000 population)	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Electronic Information Products Division, Patent Technology Monitoring Team. http://www.uspto.gov/products/catalog/ptmd/patent_statistics.jsp
20	Net national saving rate (% of GDP)	Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national
21	R&D spending (% of GDP)	National Science Foundation, National Patterns of R&D Resources. http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/natlpatterns/
Demographic and Civic		
Population		
22	Total population (millions)	U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2012 Population Estimates (2012), Vintage 2011 Population Estimates (2010-2011), 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates (2000-2005), 1990-1999 Intercensal Estimates (1990-1995), 1980-1990 Intercensal Estimates (1980), 1970-1980 Intercensal Estimates (1970).
23	Foreign born population (millions) xx/	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
24	17 years and younger (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2012 Population Estimates (2012), Vintage 2011 Population Estimates (2010-2011), 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates (2000-2005), 1990-1999 Intercensal Estimates (1990-1995), 1980-1990 Intercensal Estimates (1980), 1970-1980 Intercensal Estimates (1970)
25	65 years and older (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2012 Population Estimates (2012), Vintage 2011 Population Estimates (2010-2011), 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates (2000-2005), 1990-1999 Intercensal Estimates (1990-1995), 1980-1990 Intercensal Estimates (1980), 1970-1980 Intercensal Estimates (1970)
26	85 years and older (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2012 Population Estimates (2012), Vintage 2011 Population Estimates (2010-2011), 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates (2000-2005), 1990-1999 Intercensal Estimates (1990-1995), 1980-1990 Intercensal Estimates (1980), 1970-1980 Intercensal Estimates (1970)
Household Composition		
27	Ever married (% of age 15 and older)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/
28	Average family size	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/
29	Births to unmarried women age 15-17 (per 1,000)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Report. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm
30	Single parent households (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/
Civic Engagement		
31	Average charitable contribution per itemized tax return (2010 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)

TABLE 6-2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

	Indicator	Source
32	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/
33	Persons volunteering (% age 16 and older)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. http://www.census.gov/cps/
	Socioeconomic	
	Education	
34	High school graduates (% of age 25-34)	U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey. http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/ and http://www.census.gov/acs/
35	College graduates (% of age 25-34)	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. http://www.census.gov/acs/
36	Reading achievement score (age 17)	National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress. http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/
37	Math achievement score (age 17)	National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress. http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/
38	Science and engineering graduate degrees (% of total graduate degrees)	National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/
39	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	
40	Real median income: all households (2011 dollars)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/historical/household/
41	Real disposable income per capita average (2005 dollars)	Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national/
42	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
43	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
44	Personal saving rate (% of disposable personal income)	Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts Data. http://www.bea.gov/national/
45	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
46	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
47	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly Food Stamps)	Food and Nutrition Service, USDA
48	Median wealth of households, age 55-64 (in thousands of 2010 dollars)	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Survey of Consumer Finances Chartbook. http://www.federalreserve.gov/econresdata/scf/scfindex.htm
	Housing	
49	Homeownership among families with children (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, American Housing Survey. http://www.census.gov/housing/ahs
50	Families with children and severe housing cost burden (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, American Housing Survey as tabulated by the Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development and Resesarch. http://www.census.gov/housing/ahs
51	Families with children and inadequate housing (%)	U.S. Census Bureau, American Housing Survey as tabulated by the Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development and Resesarch. http://www.census.gov/housing/ahs
	Health	
	Health Status	
52	Life expectancy at birth	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System (mortality), Health, United States, 2012 forthcoming, Table 18. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm
53	Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System (natality), Health, United States, 2012 forthcoming, Table 13. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm
54	Low birthweight [<2,500 gms] (% of babies)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System (natality), Health, United States, 2012 forthcoming, Table 6. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm
55	Activity limitation (% of age 5-17)	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services. http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osep/index.html
56	Activity limitation (% of age 18 and over)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm
57	Difficulties with activities of daily living (% of age 65 and over)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey (for 2000 and 2005), Health, United States, 2008, Table 58, age-adjusted. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm
	Health Behavior	
58	Engaged in regular physical activity (% of age 18 and older)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, Health, United States, 2012 forthcoming, Table 67, age adjusted. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm

TABLE 6-2. SOURCES FOR SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

	Indicator	Source
59	Obesity (% of age 20-74 with BMI 30 or greater)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, Health, United States, 2012 forthcoming, Table 68, age adjusted. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm
60	Obesity (% of age 2-19)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm
61	Cigarette smokers (% of age 18 and older)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, Health, United States, 2012 forthcoming, Table 54, age adjusted. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm
62	Excessive alcohol use (% of age 18 and older)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, Health, United States, 2012 forthcoming, Table 62, age adjusted. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm
Access to Health Care		
63	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
64	Persons without health insurance (% of age 18-64)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement. http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/publications/pubs-cps.html
65	Persons without health insurance (% of age 17 and younger)	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement. http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/publications/pubs-cps.html
66	Children age 19-35 months with recommended vaccinations (%)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm
Security and Safety		
Crime		
67	Property crimes (per 100,000 households)	Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey. http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=32
68	Violent crime victimizations (per 100,000 population age 12 or older)	National Crime Victimization Survey. http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=32
69	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
Transportation Safety		
70	Safety belt use (%)	Bureau of Transportation Statistics, National Transportation Statistics (as compiled from Safety Belt and Helmet Use in 2002 and Traffic Safety Facts). http://www.rita.dot.gov/bts/sites/rita.dot.gov/bts/files/publications/national_transportation_statistics/index.html
71	Highway fatalities	Bureau of Transportation Statistics, National Transportation Statistics. http://www.rita.dot.gov/bts/sites/rita.dot.gov/bts/files/publications/national_transportation_statistics/index.html
Environment and Energy		
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases		
72	Ground level ozone (ppm) based on 247 monitoring sites	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Latest Findings on National Air Quality. http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/reports.html
73	Particulate matter 2.5 (ug/m3) based on 646 monitoring sites	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Latest Findings on National Air Quality. http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/reports.html
74	Annual mean atmospheric CO2 concentration (Mauna Loa, Hawaii; ppm/yr)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/#mlo_data
75	Gross greenhouse gas emissions (teragrams CO2 equivalent)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2010 Inventory of Greenhouse Gases. http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/usinventoryreport.html
76	Net greenhouse gas emissions, including sinks (teragrams CO2 equivalent)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2010 Inventory of Greenhouse Gases. http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/usinventoryreport.html
77	Gross greenhouse gas emissions per capita (metric tons CO2 equivalent)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2010 Inventory of Greenhouse Gases. http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/usinventoryreport.html
78	Gross greenhouse gas emissions per 2005\$ of GDP (kilograms CO2 equivalent)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2011 Inventory of Greenhouse Gases. http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/usinventoryreport.html
Energy		
79	Energy consumption per capita (million BTU)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Review, Table 1.5, Col. 2. http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual/index.cfm
80	Energy consumption per 2005\$ GDP (thousand BTU per 2005\$)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Review, Table 1.5, Col. 10. http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual/index.cfm
81	Electricity net generation from renewable sources, all sectors (% of total)	U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Review, Table 8.2a. http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual/index.cfm