

9. SOCIAL INDICATORS

The social indicators presented in this chapter illustrate in broad terms how the Nation is faring in selected areas.¹ Indicators are drawn from six domains: economic, demographic, socioeconomic, health, safety and civic, and environment and energy. The indicators shown in the tables in this chapter were chosen in consultation with statistical and data experts from across the Federal Government. These indicators are only a subset of the vast array of available data on conditions in the United States. In choosing indicators for these tables, priority was given to measures that are broadly relevant to Americans and consistently available over an extended period. Such indicators provide a current snapshot, while also making it easier to draw comparisons and establish trends.

The measures in these tables are influenced to varying degrees by many Government policies and programs, as well as by external factors beyond the Government's control. They do not measure the impacts of Government policies. Instead, they provide a quantitative picture of the baseline on which future policies are set and useful context for prioritizing budgetary resources.

Economic.—Over the entire period since 1960, the primary pattern has been one of economic growth and rising living standards. Real GDP per person has tripled as technological advancements and accumulation of human and physical capital increased the Nation's productive capacity. The stock of physical capital including consumer durable goods, like cars and appliances, was \$70.2 trillion in 2022. However, national savings, which is a key determinant of future prosperity as it supports capital accumulation, remains low relative to historical standards, standing at 1.6 percent of GDP in 2022, down from 10.9 percent in 1960. The labor force participation rate, also critical for growth, has generally been decreasing since 2000, with the aging of the population contributing to the decline.

Meanwhile, the structure of the economy has also changed over time as a result of technological change, foreign competition, and an increasingly educated workforce. Foreign trade has expanded, and the United States has experienced persistent trade deficits since the early 1980s, reaching \$951.2 billion in 2022. By the same year, goods-producing industries accounted for 19.6 percent of total private goods and services, measured in value added as a percentage of GDP, while the remaining 80.4 percent came from services-producing industries. This composition has been affected by longer-term trends in the economy, such as the expanded breadth of the service sector spurred by computerization and the Internet.

The COVID-19 pandemic was the worst pandemic experienced by the U.S. in a century. It disrupted economic

activity, leading to temporary declines in most economic indicators. Real GDP per person decreased by 2.6 percent in 2020 before exceeding pre-pandemic levels in 2021. The unemployment rate, which had been trending downward after the Great Recession, jumped to 8.1 percent in 2020 before recovering to 3.6 percent in 2023, one of the lowest unemployment rates since 1970. The employment-population ratio, which had only partly recovered following the Great Recession, dropped sharply to 56.8 percent in 2020. In 2023, it stood at 60.3 percent, almost reaching its pre-pandemic level but still below its high of 64.4 in 2000. The labor force participation rate fell during the COVID-19 pandemic but did not see as large of a drop as during the Great Recession. Although the labor force participation rate increased from 2021 to 2023, it remains below pre-pandemic levels.

Demographic.—The U.S. population steadily increased from 1970 to 2023, growing from 204 million to 334.9 million. The foreign-born population has rapidly increased, more than quadrupling from 9.7 million in 1960 to 44.7 million in 2018. The U.S. population is getting older, due in part to the aging of the baby boomers, improvements in medical technology, and declining birth rates. From 1970 to 2019, the share of the population aged 65 and over increased from 9.8 to 16.5 percent, and the percentage of Americans aged 85 and over increased from 0.7 to 2.0. In contrast, the proportion of the population aged 17 and younger declined from 28.0 percent in 1980 to 22.3 percent in 2019.

The composition of American households and families has evolved considerably over time. The share of Americans aged 15 and over who have ever married has declined from 78.0 percent in 1960 to 65.9 percent in 2023. Average family size has also fallen during the same period from 3.7 to 3.2 members per family household. Declining average family size is a pattern that is typical among developed countries. Births to unmarried women aged 15 to 17 reached a turning point in 1990 after increasing for two decades. From 1990 to 2022, the number of births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 17 fell from 29.6 to 5.6, the lowest level on record. Single parent households comprised 9.1 percent of all households in 2010, up from only 4.4 percent in 1960. Since 2010, the percentage has been declining and was 7.4 percent in 2023.

Socioeconomic.—Education is a critical component of the Nation's economic growth and competitiveness, while also benefiting society in areas such as health, crime, and civic engagement. Between 1960 and 1980, the percentage of 25- to 34-year-olds who have graduated from high school increased from 58.1 to 84.2 percent, a gain of 13 percentage points per decade. Over the next 42 years, the high school attainment rate has since increased by approximately eight percentage points to 92.7 percent. The

¹ The public can also access the social indicators data, along with data visualizations, at [Performance.gov](https://www.performance.gov).

percentage of 25- to 34-year-olds who have graduated from college continues to rise, from only 11.0 percent in 1960 to 39.8 percent in 2022. While the share of the population with a graduate degree has risen, the percentage of graduate degrees in science and engineering fell by one-third in the period between 1960 and 1980, from 16.5 percent to 11.2 percent. However, since 2010 this decline has largely reversed, with science and engineering degrees rising to 15.9 percent of all graduate degrees in 2022.

Although national prosperity has grown considerably over the past 50 years, these gains have not been shared equally. Real disposable income per capita more than tripled since 1960, while for the median household, real income increased by only 34.4 percent since 1970, and much of those gains took place prior to 2000. This inequality is also reflected in how the distribution of income has changed over time. From 1980 to 2021, the adjusted gross income share for the top one percent of taxpayers increased from 8.5 to 26.3 percent, while the share of the lower 50 percent of taxpayers fell from 17.7 to 10.4 percent. During the COVID-19 pandemic, real disposable income increased, in part from financial assistance from the Government, and the personal savings rate rose to 15.4 percent in 2020 from 7.4 in 2019. As pandemic-era Government programs ended and households spent down savings, real disposable income decreased, and the personal savings rate fell to 4.5 in 2023.

From 2000 to 2010, the poverty rate, the percentage of food-insecure households, and the percentage of Americans receiving benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) increased, with most of this increase taking place during and after the Great Recession. Before the pandemic, the poverty rate had recovered to its pre-recession level, while food insecurity and the percentage of the population on SNAP had declined. The COVID-19 pandemic led to increases in the poverty rate and the percentage of Americans receiving SNAP benefits, and in 2022, the percentage of food-insecure households increased sharply to 12.8 percent.

After increasing from 1990 to 2005, homeownership rates among households with children fell to a low of 59.5 percent in 2015 following the 2008 housing crisis but increased to 64 percent in 2021. The share of families with children and severe housing cost burdens more than doubled from eight percent in 1980 to 17.9 percent in 2010, before falling to 13.3 percent in 2019. This increased slightly to 14.7 in 2021 following the pandemic. The percentage of families with children and inadequate housing steadily decreased from a high of nine percent in 1980 to a low of 4.9 percent in 2019. The downward trend was partially reversed by the pandemic, and the percentage increased to 5.6 percent in 2021.

Health.—The United States has by far the most expensive health care system in the world. National health expenditures as a share of GDP increased from five percent in 1960 to nearly 20 percent in 2020 during the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic before dropping to 17.3 percent in 2022. This upward trend in health care spending coincides with improvements in medical technologies that have improved health. However, the level

of per capita health care spending in the United States is far greater than in other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries that have experienced comparable health improvements.² Average private health insurance premiums paid by an individual or family with private health insurance increased by 80 percent from 2000 to 2022, after adjusting for inflation.

Some key indicators of national health have improved since 1960. Infant mortality fell from 26 per 1,000 live births in 1960 to 5.6 in 2022, with a rapid decline occurring in the 1970s. Life expectancy at birth increased by nine years, from 69.7 in 1960 to 78.7 in 2010. However, life expectancy decreased to 78.6 in 2017, with increased unintentional drug overdoses contributing to this decline,³ before increasing again to 78.8 in 2019. Life expectancy dropped to 76.4 in 2021 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic but increased to 77.5 in 2022.

Improvements in health-related behaviors among Americans have been mixed. Although the percentage of adults who smoked cigarettes in 2022 was approximately one-third of what it was in 1970, rates of obesity have soared. In 1980, 15.0 percent of adults and 5.5 percent of children were obese; in 2020, 42.4 percent of adults and 19.3 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 almost 26 percent in 2022.

Safety and Civic.—The last four decades have witnessed a remarkable decline in crime. From 1980 to 2022, the property crime rate dropped by 79 percent while the murder rate fell by 38 percent. The downward decline in the murder rate ended in 2010 at 4.8. The murder rate has since risen and jumped during the pandemic to 6.8 in 2021, before falling slightly in 2022. The prison incarceration rate increased more than five-fold from 1970 through 2010, before declining by 30 percent from 2010 through 2021.

Road transportation has become safer. Safety belt use increased by 21 percentage points from 2000 to 2023, and the annual number of highway fatalities has been trending downward since 1970 despite the increase in the population, although improvements were partially reversed during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Charitable giving among Americans, measured by the average charitable contribution per itemized tax return, has generally increased over the past 50 years.⁴ There was a sharp drop in charitable giving from 2005 to 2010 following the Great Recession, and average charitable giving per itemized tax return jumped in 2018, likely as a result of tax changes stemming from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (Public Law 115-97) that resulted in fewer itemizing taxpayers. Americans also give of their time,

² Squires, D. and C. Anderson (2015). U.S. Health Care from a Global Perspective: Spending, Use of Services, Prices and Health in 13 Countries, The Commonwealth Fund.

³ National Center for Health Statistics (2018). Health, United States, 2017: With special feature on mortality. Hyattsville, MD.

⁴ This measure includes charitable giving only among those who claim itemized deductions. As such, it is impacted by modifications to tax legislation as well as the characteristics of individuals who itemize.

and almost one-quarter of Americans 16 and older volunteered in 2021.

In recent years, the number of military personnel on active duty has fallen to its lowest levels since at least 1960. The highest count of active duty military personnel was 3.1 million in 1970, which was reached during the Vietnam War. It now stands at 1.3 million. The number of veterans has declined from 28.6 million in 1980 to 18.3 million in 2023.

Environment and Energy.—Gross annual greenhouse gas emissions have remained high, peaking in the mid-2000s before decreasing. The annual mean atmospheric CO₂ concentration—a measure of CO₂ stored in the atmosphere—has increased, largely at an increasing rate, since 1960. Substantial progress has been made on air quality in the United States, with the concentration of particulate matter falling 42 percent from 2000 to 2022 and ground level ozone falling by 28 percent from 1980

to 2022. As of 2023, 93.4 percent of the population served by community water systems received drinking water in compliance with applicable Federal water quality standards, which has remained relatively stable since 2000.

Technological advances and a shift in production patterns mean that Americans use less than half as much energy per real dollar of GDP as they did 50 years ago, and per capita energy consumption is at its lowest since the 1960s despite rising population and income levels. From 2005 to 2022, coal production fell by almost 50 percent. This decrease in coal production coincided with increases in the production of natural gas, petroleum, and renewable energy, as well as new regulatory proposals and requirements. Renewable energy production has been increasing over time, with 21.3 percent of total electricity generated from renewable sources in 2022.

Table 9-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS

(Calendar years)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Economic																
General Economic Conditions																
1 Real GDP per person (chained 2017 dollars)	19,364	25,922	31,869	40,191	49,915	54,015	54,189	58,364	58,968	60,002	61,418	62,606	60,983	64,410	65,420	66,750
2 Real GDP per person change, 5-year annual average (%)	0.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.1	1.6	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
3 Consumer Price Index ¹	12.3	16.2	34.3	54.5	71.7	81.4	90.9	98.8	100.0	102.1	104.6	106.5	107.8	112.9	121.9	127.0
4 Private goods producing (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.8	20.1	19.5	18.6	18.9	19.6	N/A
5 Private services producing (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80.2	79.9	80.5	81.4	81.1	80.4	N/A
6 New business starts (thousands) ² ..	N/A	N/A	440	493	446	519	380	422	444	440	443	454	457	476	N/A	N/A
7 Business failures (thousands) ³	N/A	N/A	369	434	405	431	441	384	388	399	403	419	444	485	N/A	N/A
8 International trade balance (billions of dollars; + surplus / - deficit) ⁴	3.5	2.3	-19.4	-80.9	-369.7	-716.5	-503.1	-490.8	-479.5	-516.9	-578.6	-559.4	-652.9	-841.6	-951.2	N/A
Jobs and Unemployment																
9 Labor force participation rate (%)	59.4	60.4	63.8	66.5	67.1	66.0	64.7	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.1	61.7	61.7	62.2	62.6
10 Employment (millions)	65.8	78.7	99.3	118.8	136.9	141.7	139.1	148.8	151.4	153.3	155.8	157.5	147.8	152.6	158.3	161.0
11 Employment-population ratio (%)	56.1	57.4	59.2	62.8	64.4	62.7	58.5	59.3	59.7	60.1	60.4	60.8	56.8	58.4	60.0	60.3
12 Payroll employment change - December to December, SA (millions)	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.3	1.9	2.5	1.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.0	-9.3	7.2	4.5	3.1
13 Payroll employment change - 5-year annual average, NSA (millions)	0.7	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.9	0.4	-0.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.4
14 Civilian unemployment rate (%)	5.5	4.9	7.1	5.6	4.0	5.1	9.6	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	8.1	5.3	3.6	3.6
15 Unemployment plus marginally attached and underemployed (%) ...	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	8.9	16.7	10.4	9.6	8.5	7.7	7.2	13.6	9.4	6.9	6.9
16 Receiving Social Security disabled-worker benefits (% of population) ⁵ ..	0.9	2.0	2.8	2.5	3.7	4.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6
Infrastructure, Innovation, and Capital Investment																
17 Nonfarm business output per hour (average 5 year % change) ⁶	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.5	2.9	3.1	2.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.7
18 Corn for grain production (million bushels)	3,907	4,152	6,639	7,934	9,915	11,112	12,425	13,601	15,148	14,604	14,420	13,661	14,111	15,074	13,730	15,234
19 Real net stock of fixed assets and consumer durable goods (billions of chained 2017 dollars)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	57,870	62,064	63,141	64,183	65,374	66,595	67,710	69,039	70,165	N/A
20 Population served by secondary wastewater treatment or better (%) ⁷ ..	N/A	41.6	56.4	63.7	71.4	74.3	72.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21 Electricity net generation (kWh per capita)	4,201	7,485	10,077	12,171	13,473	13,724	13,337	12,722	12,628	12,417	12,798	12,586	12,096	12,379	12,693	N/A
22 Patents for invention, U.S. origin (per million population) ⁸	N/A	231	164	190	301	253	348	440	445	464	442	509	496	453	N/A	N/A
23 Net national saving rate (% of GDP) ..	10.9	8.5	7.1	3.8	6.0	2.9	-0.6	3.6	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	N/A
24 R&D spending (% of GDP) ⁹	2.53	2.45	2.21	2.55	2.61	2.49	2.70	2.72	2.79	2.84	2.94	3.12	3.40	N/A	N/A	N/A
Demographic																
Population																
25 Total population (millions) ¹⁰	N/A	204.0	227.2	249.6	282.2	295.5	309.3	320.7	323.1	325.1	326.8	328.3	331.5	332.0	333.3	334.9
26 Foreign born population (millions) ¹¹ ..	9.7	9.6	14.1	19.8	31.1	37.5	40.0	43.3	43.7	44.5	44.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27 17 years and younger (%) ¹⁰	N/A	N/A	28.0	25.7	25.7	24.9	24.0	23.0	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28 65 years and older (%) ¹⁰	N/A	9.8	11.3	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.1	14.9	15.2	15.6	16.0	16.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29 85 years and older (%) ¹⁰	N/A	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Household Composition																
30 Ever married (% of age 15 and older) ¹²	78.0	75.1	74.1	73.8	71.9	70.9	69.3	68.2	67.8	68.0	67.7	67.6	67.2	66.5	65.9	65.9
31 Average family size ¹³	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
32 Births to unmarried women age 15-17 (per 1,000 unmarried women age 15-17)	N/A	17.1	20.6	29.6	23.9	19.4	16.8	9.6	8.6	7.7	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.6	N/A
33 Single parent households (%)	4.4	5.2	7.5	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.7	8.1	8.1	7.4
Socioeconomic																
Education																
34 High school graduates (% of age 25-34) ¹⁴	58.1	71.5	84.2	84.1	83.9	86.4	87.2	89.7	90.1	90.9	91.4	91.7	N/A	92.5	92.7	N/A

Table 9-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

(Calendar years)

		1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
35	College graduates (% of age 25-34) ¹⁵	11.0	15.5	23.3	22.7	27.5	29.9	31.1	34.1	34.9	35.6	36.2	36.9	N/A	39.1	39.8	N/A
36	Reading achievement score (age 17) ¹⁶	N/A	285	285	290	288	283	287	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37	Math achievement score (age 17) ¹⁷	N/A	304	298	305	308	305	306	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
38	Science and engineering graduate degrees (% of total graduate degrees) ¹⁸	16.5	17.2	11.2	14.7	12.6	12.7	12.1	15.0	16.3	17.0	16.9	16.5	16.7	16.5	15.9	N/A
39	Receiving special education services (% of age 3-21 public school students)	N/A	N/A	10.1	11.4	13.3	13.7	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.7	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.7	N/A	N/A
	Income, Savings, and Inequality																
40	Real median income: all households (2021 dollars) ¹⁹	N/A	55,490	56,580	61,500	67,470	66,780	64,300	68,410	70,840	72,090	73,030	78,250	76,660	76,330	74,580	N/A
41	Real disposable income per capita (chained 2017 dollars)	13,387	18,797	22,842	28,878	35,424	38,396	40,361	43,179	43,659	44,710	46,059	47,225	50,039	51,519	48,317	50,106
42	Adjusted gross income share of top 1% of all taxpayers	N/A	N/A	8.5	14.0	20.8	21.2	18.9	20.7	19.7	21.0	20.9	20.1	22.2	26.3	N/A	N/A
43	Adjusted gross income share of lower 50% of all taxpayers	N/A	N/A	17.7	15.0	13.0	12.9	11.7	11.3	11.6	11.3	11.6	11.5	10.2	10.4	N/A	N/A
44	Personal saving rate (% of disposable personal income)	10.1	12.8	11.1	8.4	4.3	2.2	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.8	6.4	7.4	15.4	11.4	3.3	4.5
45	Foreign remittances (billions of 2021 dollars) ²⁰	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.7	43.5	46.0	50.3	51.4	52.1	53.5	55.8	54.1	55.8	53.8	N/A
46	Poverty rate (%) ²¹	22.2	12.6	13.0	13.5	11.3	12.6	15.1	13.5	12.7	12.3	11.8	10.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	N/A
47	Food-insecure households (% of all households) ²²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.5	11.0	14.5	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.1	10.5	10.5	10.2	12.8	N/A
48	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (% of population on SNAP)	N/A	3.3	9.5	8.2	6.1	8.9	13.1	14.3	13.7	13.0	12.5	11.6	12.0	12.5	12.4	12.6
49	Median wealth of households, age 55-64 (in thousands of 2022 dollars) ²³	99	N/A	195	226	310	396	245	N/A	211	N/A	N/A	246	N/A	N/A	364	N/A
	Housing																
50	Homeownership among households with children (%) ²⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	63.6	67.5	68.4	65.5	59.5	60.5	61.5	62.4	63.3	63.7	64.0	N/A	N/A
51	Families with children and severe housing cost burden (%) ²⁵	N/A	N/A	8	10	11	14.5	17.9	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.2	13.3	14.0	14.7	N/A	N/A
52	Families with children and inadequate housing (%) ²⁶	N/A	N/A	9	9	7	5.4	5.3	6.3	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.6	N/A	N/A
	Health																
	Health Status																
53	Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.7	70.8	73.7	75.4	76.8	77.6	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.6	78.7	78.8	77.0	76.4	77.5	N/A
54	Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	26.0	20.0	12.6	9.2	6.9	6.9	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	N/A
55	Low birthweight [2,500 gms] (% of babies)	7.7	7.9	6.8	7.0	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.6	N/A
56	Disability (% of age 5-17) ²⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.9	13.7	11.7	13.4	N/A
57	Disability (% of age 18 and over) ²⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.9	9.5	8.6	8.7	10.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	9.3	N/A
58	Disability (% of age 65 and over) ²⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.6	21.6	18.2	19.5	21.9	19.3	18.4	18.9	18.5	N/A
	Health Behavior																
59	Engaged in regular physical activity (% of age 18 and older) ²⁹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0	16.6	20.7	21.6	22.7	24.5	24.2	N/A	25.5	N/A	25.6	N/A
60	Obesity (% of age 20-74 with BMI 30 or greater) ³⁰	13.4	N/A	15.0	23.2	30.5	34.3	35.7	N/A	39.6	N/A	42.4	N/A	42.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
61	Obesity (% of age 2-19) ³¹	N/A	N/A	5.5	10.0	13.9	15.4	16.9	N/A	18.5	N/A	19.3	N/A	19.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
62	Cigarette smokers (% of age 18 and older)	N/A	37.1	33.1	25.3	23.1	20.8	19.3	15.3	15.7	14.1	13.9	14.2	12.7	11.7	11.7	N/A
63	Heavier drinker (% of age 18 and older) ³²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.1	N/A	6.3	N/A	6.4	N/A
	Access to Health Care																
64	Total national health expenditures (% of GDP)	5.0	6.9	8.9	12.1	13.3	15.5	17.2	17.3	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.5	19.5	18.2	17.3	N/A
65	Average total single premium per enrolled employee at private-sector establishments (2021 dollars) ³³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,176	5,537	6,139	6,817	6,888	7,040	7,246	7,390	7,485	7,380	7,028	N/A

Table 9-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued

(Calendar years)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
66 Average health insurance premium paid by an individual or family (2021 dollars) ³⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,035	2,972	3,457	4,005	4,129	4,155	4,177	4,049	4,012	3,843	3,656	N/A
67 Persons without health insurance (% of age 18-64) ³⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.9	19.3	22.3	12.8	12.4	12.8	13.2	14.5	13.9	12.6	12.4	N/A
68 Persons without health insurance (% of age 17 and younger) ³⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.6	9.3	7.8	4.5	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.1	4.2	N/A
69 Vaccination coverage by age 24 months among children (% with recommended vaccine series) ³⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	65.9	68.3	69.7	69.8	70.1	70.1	67.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Safety and Civic																
Crime																
70 Property crimes (per 100,000 households) ³⁷	N/A	N/A	49,610	34,890	19,043	15,947	12,541	11,072	11,859	10,838	10,817	10,138	9,446	9,034	10,188	N/A
71 Violent crime victimizations (per 100,000 population age 12 or older) ³⁸	N/A	N/A	4,940	4,410	3,749	2,842	1,928	1,858	1,967	2,060	2,319	2,100	1,639	1,647	2,347	N/A
72 Murder rate (per 100,000 persons) ³⁹	5.1	7.9	10.2	9.4	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.1	6.5	6.8	6.3	N/A
73 Prison incarceration rate (state and federal institutions, rate per 100,000 persons) ⁴⁰	118.8	95.8	144.4	308.7	491.4	513.4	519.7	474.1	465.2	456.7	446.9	434.5	368.2	362.3	N/A	N/A
National Security																
74 Military personnel on active duty (thousands) ⁴¹	2,475	3,065	2,051	2,044	1,384	1,389	1,431	1,314	1,301	1,307	1,317	1,339	1,347	1,348	1,317	1,286
75 Veterans (thousands)	22,534	27,647	28,640	27,320	26,605	24,830	23,014	21,397	21,043	20,660	20,342	19,938	19,398	18,957	18,592	18,250
Transportation Safety																
76 Safety belt use (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70.7	81.7	85.1	88.5	90.1	89.7	89.6	90.7	90.3	90.4	91.6	91.9
77 Highway fatalities ⁴²	36,399	52,627	51,091	44,599	41,945	43,510	32,999	35,484	37,806	37,473	36,835	36,355	39,007	42,939	42,795	N/A
Civic and Cultural Engagement																
78 Average charitable contribution per itemized tax return (current dollars) ⁴³	2,316	2,298	2,650	3,332	4,703	4,813	4,097	5,084	5,289	5,465	11,234	10,958	13,174	17,736	N/A	N/A
79 Voting for President (% of voting age population) ⁴⁴	63.4	57.0	55.1	56.4	52.1	56.7	58.3	N/A	55.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	62.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
80 Persons volunteering (% age 16 and older) ⁴⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.4	N/A	28.8	26.3	24.9	N/A	30.3	N/A	30.0	N/A	23.2	N/A	N/A
81 Attendance at visual or performing arts activity, including movie-going (% age 18 and older) ⁴⁶	N/A	N/A	71.9	72.1	69.8	63.9	68.4	66.5	N/A	65.3	N/A	N/A	64.9	N/A	58.0	N/A
82 Creating and performing art (% age 18 and older) ⁴⁷	N/A	N/A	49.4	49.7	37.4	38.7	53.0	N/A	44.0	52.6	42.0	N/A	42.7	N/A	51.4	N/A
83 Reading: Novels or short stories, poetry, or plays (not required for work or school; % age 18 and older) ⁴⁶	N/A	N/A	56.4	54.2	46.6	49.2	47.0	43.1	N/A	44.2	N/A	N/A	39.9	N/A	39.6	N/A
Environment and Energy																
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases																
84 Ground level ozone (ppm) ⁴⁸	N/A	N/A	0.093	0.087	0.081	0.080	0.072	0.067	0.069	0.068	0.069	0.065	0.065	0.067	0.067	N/A
85 Particulate matter 2.5 (ug/m3) ⁴⁹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.5	12.9	10.1	8.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	7.7	8.1	8.5	7.8	N/A
86 Annual mean atmospheric CO2 concentration (Mauna Loa, Hawaii; ppm) ⁵⁰	316.9	325.7	338.8	354.5	369.7	380.0	390.1	401.0	404.4	406.8	408.7	411.7	414.2	416.5	418.5	421.1
87 Gross greenhouse gas emissions (million metric tons CO2 equivalent) ⁵¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,487.3	7,369.2	7,477.4	7,058.2	6,737.4	6,578.4	6,561.8	6,754.8	6,617.9	6,026.0	6,340.2	N/A	N/A
88 Net greenhouse gas emissions, including sinks (million metric tons CO2 equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,606.4	6,533.4	6,696.3	6,307.2	6,065.5	5,763.1	5,787.6	5,989.7	5,913.9	5,249.8	5,586.0	N/A	N/A
89 Gross greenhouse gas emissions per capita (metric tons CO2 equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.59	25.73	24.95	22.52	20.76	20.13	19.96	20.45	19.94	17.92	18.73	N/A	N/A
90 Gross greenhouse gas emissions per 2012\$ of GDP kg CO2 equivalent)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.6992	0.5609	0.5018	0.4510	0.3874	0.3721	0.363	0.363	0.3477	0.3256	0.3233	N/A	N/A
91 Population that receives drinking water in compliance with standards (%) ⁵²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90.8	88.5	92.2	91.1	91.2	92.8	91.0	91.9	93.1	92.4	93.2	93.4

Table 9-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued
(Calendar years)

		1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Energy																
92	Energy consumption per capita (million Btu)	243	322	335	330	343	332	308	295	291	289	298	294	268	281	284	N/A
93	Energy consumption per 2017\$ GDP (thousand Btu per 2017\$)	12.6	12.4	10.5	8.2	6.9	6.1	5.7	5	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.3	N/A
94	Electricity net generation from renewable sources, all sectors (% of total) ⁵³	19.7	16.4	12.4	11.8	9.4	8.8	10.4	13.3	14.9	17.0	16.9	17.6	19.5	19.8	21.3	N/A
95	Coal production (million short tons) .	434	613	830	1,029	1,074	1,131	1,084	897	728	775	756	706	535	577	594	N/A
96	Natural gas production (dry) (trillion cubic feet) ⁵⁴	12.2	21.0	19.4	17.8	19.2	18.1	21.3	27.1	26.6	27.3	30.8	33.9	33.8	34.5	36.4	N/A
97	Petroleum production (million barrels per day)	8.0	11.3	10.2	8.9	7.7	6.9	7.6	12.8	12.4	13.1	15.3	17.1	16.5	16.7	17.8	N/A
98	Renewable energy production (quadrillion Btu)	1.8	2.3	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	5.9	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.8	8.3	N/A

N/A = Not Available

¹ Adjusted CPI-U, 2016=100.

² New business starts are defined as firms with positive employment in the current year and no paid employment in any prior year of the LBD. Employment is measured as of the payroll period including March 12th.

³ Business failures are defined as firms with employment in the prior year that have no paid employees in the current year.

⁴ Calculated as the value of U.S. exports of goods and services less the value of U.S. imports of goods and services, on a balance of payments basis. This balance is a component of the U.S. International Transactions (Balance of Payments) Accounts.

⁵ Gross prevalence rate for persons receiving Social Security disabled-worker benefits among the estimated population insured in the event of disability at end of year. Gross rates do not account for changes in the age and sex composition of the insured population over time.

⁶ Values for prior years have been revised from the prior version of this publication.

⁷ Data correspond to years 1972, 1982, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, and 2012.

⁸ Patent data adjusted by OMB to incorporate total population estimates from U.S. Census Bureau.

⁹ The data point for 2018 is estimated and may be revised in the next report of this time series. The R&D to GDP ratio data reflect the methodology introduced in the 2013 comprehensive revision of the GDP and other National Income and Product Accounts by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). In late July 2013, BEA reported GDP and related statistics that were revised back to 1929. This GDP methodology treats R&D as investment in all sectors of the economy, among other methodological changes. For further details see NSF's InfoBrief "R&D Recognized as Investment in U.S. Gross Domestic Product Statistics: GDP Increase Slightly Lowers R&D-to-GDP Ratio" at <http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/2015/nsf15315/nsf15315.pdf>.

¹⁰ Data sources and values for 2020 to 2023 have been updated relative to the prior version of this publication. Differences observed between 2019 and 2020 may be due in part to the change in data sources and not necessarily reflective of trends in the data. For example, the data for 2010 to 2019 are based on the population estimates released for July 1, 2020 and have not yet been adjusted to account for the results of the 2020 Census. Because the data for 2020 take the results of the 2020 Census into account, this results in an "error of closure" between the data for 2019 and 2020 whereby differences are inherent to the two sources of data and not necessarily reflective of demographic trends.

¹¹ Data source for 1960 to 2000 is the decennial census; data source for 2006, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 is the American Community Survey.

¹² For 1960, age 14 and older.

¹³ Average size of family households. Family households are those in which there is someone present who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Data correspond to years 1971, 1980, 1990, 1999, 2004, and 2012. Beginning with 2004, data are based on revised assessments that, among other changes, includes students tested with accommodations.

¹⁷ Data correspond to years 1973, 1982, 1990, 1999, 2004, and 2012. Beginning with 2004, data are based on revised assessments that, among other changes, includes students tested with accommodations.

¹⁸ Science and engineering degrees include majors with a 2020 Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) designation in the areas of computer and information sciences, engineering and engineering technologies, biological and biological sciences, mathematics and statistics, physical science, or science technologies.

¹⁹ Beginning with 2013, data are based on redesigned income questions. The source of the 2013 data is a portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses. For more information, please see the report Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-252. Beginning in 2017, the data reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. For more information, please see the report Income and Poverty in the United States: 2018, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports P60-266.

²⁰ Foreign remittances, referred to as 'personal transfers' in the U.S. International Transactions (Balance of Payments) Accounts, consist of all transfers in cash or in kind sent by the foreign-born population resident in the United States to households resident abroad. Adjusted by OMB to 2016 dollars using the CPI-U.

²¹ The poverty rate does not reflect noncash government transfers. The CPS ASEC has undergone changes to the processing system and questionnaire over time. Estimates from 2017 onward reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The most recent changes to the questionnaire occurred in 2014. For more information, please see the report Poverty in the United States: 2022, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-280.

²² 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 questions for households without children and 18 questions for households with children.

²³ Data values shown are 1962, 1983, 1989, 2001, 2004, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019, and 2022. For 1962, the data source is the SFCC; for subsequent years, the data source is the SCF.

²⁴ Data for even years was interpolated.

²⁵ Expenditures for housing and utilities exceed 50 percent of reported income. Data for even years was interpolated.

²⁶ Inadequate housing has moderate to severe problems, usually poor plumbing, or heating or upkeep problems. Data for even years was interpolated.

²⁷ Disability in children aged 5-17 is defined by responses in 13 core functioning domains: 1) seeing, 2) hearing, 3) mobility, 4) self-care, 5) communication, 6) learning, 7) remembering, 8) concentrating, 9) accepting change, 10) controlling behavior, 11) making friends, 12) anxiety, and 13) depression. Children who were reported to have "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" to at least one of the first 11 domains or "daily" to domains 12 or 13 are classified in the "disability" category.

²⁸ Disability is defined by level of difficulty in six domains of functioning: 1) vision, 2) hearing, 3) mobility, 4) communication, 5) cognition, and 6) self-care. Persons indicating "a lot of difficulty," or "cannot do at all/unable to do" in at least one domain are classified in "disability" category.

²⁹ Starting with 2020 data, regular physical activity is defined as participation in leisure-time aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities that meet the 2018 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans. Aerobic guidelines for adults recommend at least 150 to 300 minutes a week of moderate-intensity, or 75 to 150 minutes a week of vigorous-intensity, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic activity. Muscle-strengthening guidelines for adults recommend activities of moderate or greater intensity involving all major muscle groups on 2 days a week or more. Before 2020, regular physical activity was based on the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for adults that recommended at least 150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) a week of moderate-intensity, or 75 minutes (1 hour and 15 minutes) a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic activity. The 2008 federal physical activity guidelines also recommend that adults perform muscle-strengthening activities that are moderate or high intensity and involve all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week. Due to the redesign of the National Health Interview Survey in 2019, use caution when comparing 2020 and 2022 data with data from previous years.

³⁰ BMI refers to body mass index. The 1960, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2014, 2016, 2018 data correspond to survey years 1960-1962, 1976-1980, 1988-1994, 1999-2000, 2005-2006, 2009-2010, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, and 2017-2018, respectively.

Table 9-1. SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued
(Calendar years)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
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³¹ Percentage at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile BMI cutoff points from the 2000 CDC growth charts. The 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2014, 2016, 2018 data correspond to survey years 1976-1980, 1988-1994, 1999-2000, 2005-2006, 2009-2010, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, and 2017-2018, respectively.

³² Heavier drinking is based on self-reported responses to questions about average alcohol consumption and is defined as, on average, more than 14 drinks per week for men and more than 7 drinks per week for women.

³³ Includes only employees of private-sector establishments that offer health insurance. Adjusted to 2021 dollars by OMB.

³⁴ Unpublished data. This is the mean total private health insurance premium paid by an individual or family for the private coverage that person is on. If a person is covered by more than one plan, the premiums for the plans are added together. Those who pay no premiums towards their plans are included in the estimates. In 2019 the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) questionnaire was redesigned to better meet the needs of data users. Therefore, estimates based on NHIS from 2019 moving forward may not be strictly comparable to those prior to 2019. Adjusted to 2021 dollars by OMB.

³⁵ A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP (1999-2021), state-sponsored, other government-sponsored health plan (1997-2021), or military plan. Beginning in 2014, a person with health insurance coverage through the Health Insurance Marketplace or state-based exchanges was considered to have private coverage. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. In 1993-1996 Medicaid coverage is estimated through a survey question about having Medicaid in the past month and through participation in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs. In 1997 to 2021, Medicaid coverage is estimated through a question about current Medicaid coverage. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, a Medicaid probe question was added to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicaid status. Persons under age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. In 2019 the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) questionnaire was redesigned to better meet the needs of data users. Therefore, estimates based on NHIS from 2019 moving forward may not be strictly comparable to those prior to 2019.

³⁶ Data are reported by birth year. Data for the 2015 birth year are from survey years 2016, 2017, and 2018; data for the 2016 birth year are from survey years 2017, 2018, and 2019; data for the 2017 birth year are from survey years 2018, 2019, and 2020; data for the 2018 birth year are from survey years 2019, 2020, and 2021. Recommended vaccine series consists of 4 or more doses of either the diphtheria, tetanus toxoids, and pertussis vaccine (DTP), the diphtheria and tetanus toxoids vaccine (DT), or the diphtheria, tetanus toxoids, and acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP); 3 or more doses of any poliovirus vaccine; 1 or more doses of a measles-containing vaccine (MCV); 3 or more doses of 4 or more doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine (Hib) depending on Hib vaccine product type (full series Hib); 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine; 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine; and 4 or more doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV). Data are reported by birth year. Data for the 2010 birth year are from survey years 2011, 2012, and 2013; data for the 2015 birth year are from survey years 2016, 2017, and 2018; data for the 2016 birth year are from survey years 2017, 2018, and 2019; data for the 2017 birth year are from survey years 2018, 2019, and 2020; data for the 2018 birth year are from survey years 2019, 2020, and 2021; data for the 2019 birth year are from survey years 2020, 2021, and 2022; data for the 2020 birth year are considered preliminary and are from survey years 2021 and 2022 (data from survey year 2023 are not yet available). Recommended vaccine series consists of 4 or more doses of either the diphtheria, tetanus toxoids, and pertussis vaccine (DTP), the diphtheria and tetanus toxoids vaccine (DT), or the diphtheria, tetanus toxoids, and acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP); 3 or more doses of any poliovirus vaccine; 1 or more doses of a measles-containing vaccine (MCV); 3 or more doses of 4 or more doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine (Hib) depending on Hib vaccine product type (full series Hib); 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine; 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine; and 4 or more doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV).

³⁷ Property crimes, including burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other theft, reported by a sample of households. Every 10 years, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) sample is redesigned to reflect changes in the population. To permit cross-year comparisons that were inhibited by the 2016 sample redesign, BJS created a revised data file. Estimates for 2016 are based on the revised file and replace previously published estimates. For more information, see Criminal Victimization, 2016 (Revised), available at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/redirect-legacy/content/pub/pdf/cv16re.pdf>.

³⁸ Violent crimes include rape and sexual assault, 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 Victimization in the National Crime Victimization Survey, NCJ 237308, BJS web, April 2012 for further discussion of the new counting strategy and supporting research. Every 10 years, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) sample is redesigned to reflect changes in the population. To permit cross-year comparisons that were inhibited by the 2016 sample redesign, BJS created a revised data file. Estimates for 2016 are based on the revised file and replace previously published estimates. For more information, see Criminal Victimization, 2016 (Revised), available <https://bjs.ojp.gov/redirect-legacy/content/pub/pdf/cv16re.pdf>.

³⁹ Estimates of the murder rate per 100,000 persons are taken from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Estimates for 2021 and 2022 are based on a revised statistical methodology and may not be directly comparable to the murder rates estimated for previous years.

⁴⁰ For the purposes of this report, the prison incarceration rate is a "custody plus privates"-based rate, meaning that it includes all persons held in state or federal publicly operated prison facilities and private facilities contracted to state or federal departments of corrections, but does NOT include prisoners housed in local jails with the exception of those housed in the six combined prison/jail system states (Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, Vermont). Prisoners of all sentence length and statuses are included in this report. This statistic corresponds to the prison incarceration rate published by BJS in its annual Corrections Populations in the United States, YYYY bulletin. (Prior to 1977, the National Prisoners Statistics (NPS) Program reports were based on custody population (not including either private prisons or jails). Beginning in 1977, BJS changed the official statistic for the prison population to a jurisdiction count, so rates prior to 1977 should not be compared directly to those published after 1977. As stated, the estimate provided does not include prisoners held in local jails, although under the pure definition of jurisdiction (legal authority over the person regardless of where s/he is held), prisoners in jails would be included.)

⁴¹ For all years, the actuals reflect Active Component only excluding full-time Reserve Component (RC) members and RC mobilized to active duty.

⁴² Note: A traffic fatality is defined as a death that occurs within 30 days after a traffic crash.

⁴³ Charitable giving reported as itemized deductions on Schedule A.

⁴⁴ Data correspond to years 1964, 1972, 1980, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016, and 2020. The voting statistics in this table are presented as ratios of official voting tallies, as reported by the U.S. Clerk of the House, to population estimates from the Current Population Survey.

⁴⁵ Indicator reflects the estimated share of Americans who volunteered through an organization at least once in the previous year. The figure for 1990 refers to an estimate from the May 1989 Current Population Survey (CPS) Multiple Job Holding, Flexitime, and Volunteer Work Supplement. Figures for 2002-2015 refer to estimates from the CPS Volunteering Supplement sponsored by the Corporation for National and Community Service annually in September. From 2017 on, figures refer to estimates from the CPS Civic Engagement and Volunteering (CEV) Supplement sponsored by the Corporation for National and Community Service dba AmeriCorps biennially in September. The increase between 2015 and 2017 likely reflects order effects related to transitioning from the Volunteering to CEV supplement questionnaire. All CEV data and documentation is publicly available at <http://data.americorps.gov>. Estimates for 2023 will be published in late 2024.

⁴⁶ The 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005, and 2010 data come from the 1982, 1992, 2002, 2008, and 2012 waves of the Survey of Public Participation in the Arts, respectively. The 2017 and 2022 data come from the Survey of Public Participation in the Arts. Data from all other years are from the Arts Basic Survey. Survey items may have slight variations across years.

⁴⁷ The 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005, and 2010 data come from the 1982, 1992, 2002, 2008, and 2012 waves of the Survey of Public Participation in the Arts, respectively. The 2017 and 2022 data come from the Survey of Public Participation in the Arts. Data from all other years are from the Arts Basic Survey. The wording and placement of questions differed across survey years, and the indicator for arts creation in future years will strive for greater consistency.

⁴⁸ Ambient ozone concentrations based on 132 monitoring sites meeting minimum completeness criteria.

⁴⁹ Ambient PM2.5 concentrations based on 361 monitoring sites meeting minimum completeness criteria.

⁵⁰ 2023 annual mean value is preliminary.

⁵¹ The gross emissions indicator does not include emissions and sinks from the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry sector. Emissions or sequestration of CO2, as well as emissions of CH4 and N2O, can occur from management of lands in their current use or as lands are converted to other land uses. Gross emissions are therefore more indicative of trends in energy consumption and efficiency than are net emissions. See <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks>

⁵² Percent of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health - based drinking water standards.

⁵³ Includes net generation from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include distributed (small-scale) solar thermal or photovoltaic generation.

⁵⁴ Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas.