

America in Facts 2022

An Annual Report for the Nation

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USA **FACTS**

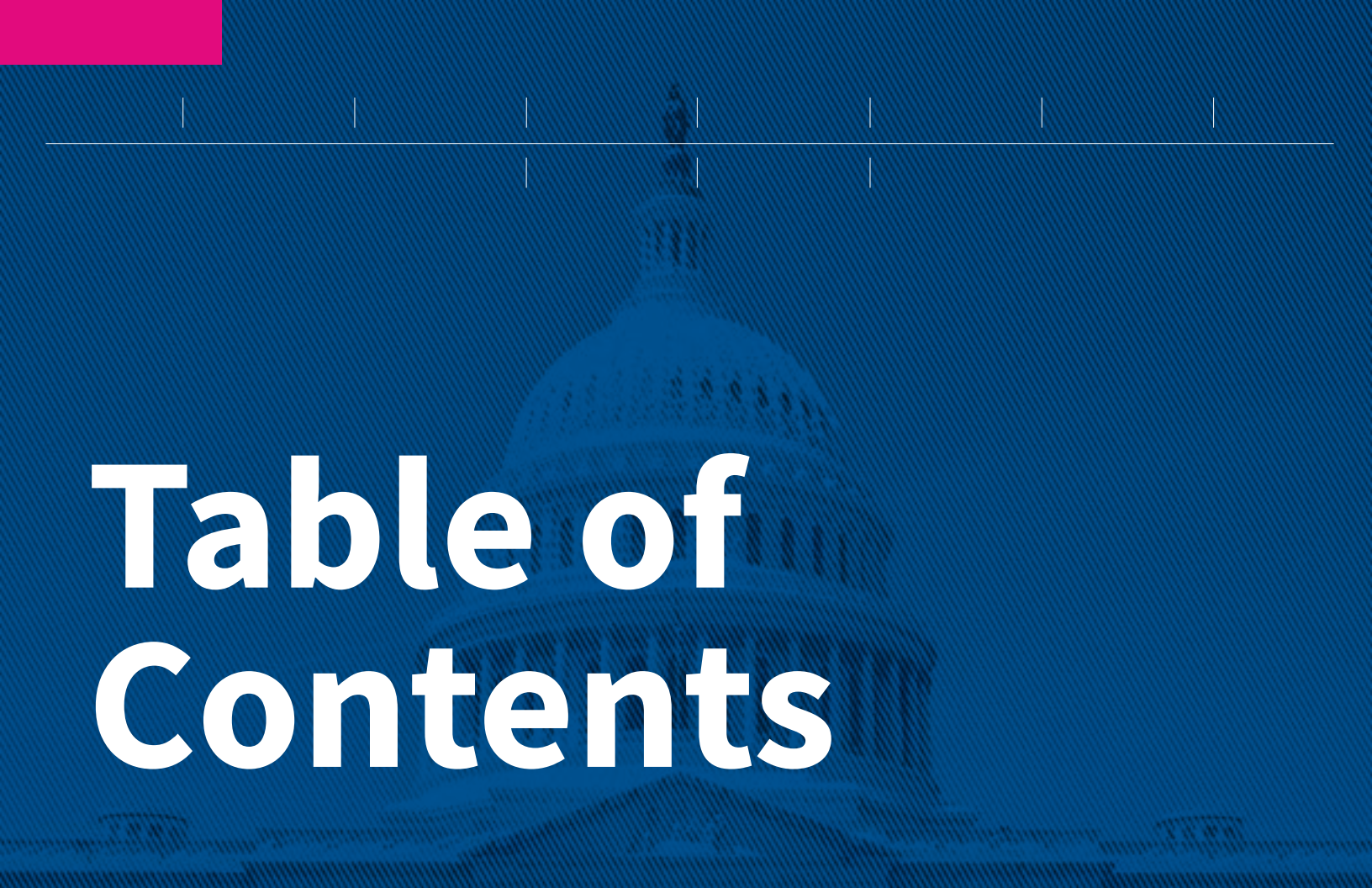


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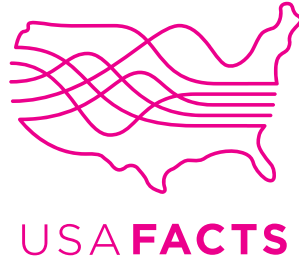
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Our nation, in numbers.

All Americans are stakeholders in this democracy. To find solutions to issues affecting the United States, everyone, from regular citizens to top policymakers, needs data to understand how the government serves the people. USAFacts believes that democracy is only successful when it's grounded in facts. The reliable, comprehensible government data in this report and at USAFacts.org can help provide that grounding.

USAFacts exclusively uses publicly available government data, presenting an array of reports on US spending, revenue, population and demographics, and policy outcomes. The result is the largest single source for standardized US government data. USAFacts presents this data in plain language with helpful visualizations so you can understand the history of programs and policies.

This annual report is a key to understanding where the nation stands on dozens of issues. It's metrics and measurements from federal, state, and county records, but it's also the context behind that data. It's a trove of information that has traditionally been hard to come by during the policy- and decision-making process. That's one reason why lawmakers found the last annual report so valuable — and precisely why all Americans deserve the same access.

As for what to do with that data, that's up to you. Whether government money is spent wisely or not, whether the quality of life is improving or getting worse — that's for you to decide.

USAFacts also produces a 10-K modeled on the document that public companies must submit annually to the Securities and Exchange Commission for transparency and accountability to their investors.

Get the facts and engage with the data at
USAFacts.org.

FOLLOW USAFACTS

Our mission

USAFACTS provides a data-driven portrait of the American population, US governments' finances, and governments' impact on society. We are a nonpartisan, not-for-profit civic initiative without a political agenda. We provide vital spending, revenue, demographic, and performance information as a free public service.

COMPREHENSIVE

We offer a complete view of government impact and finances, from the federal level to the county where you live. We're always collecting and adding metrics from the nation's more than 90,000 government entities.

UNDERSTANDABLE

We gather metrics from government sources and standardize them so they're easy to grasp. That means detailed reports and clear, vibrant visualizations illustrating the data.

FACTUAL AND UNBIASED

We rely only on figures from government agencies and present them without bias. You can use the data to judge the country's direction for yourself. We don't answer to a board or political group. We have no agenda other than improving debates — and, by extension, American democracy — with government facts that every American deserves to see.

CONTEXTUAL

USAFACTS uses government data from many different sources, allowing you to see the big picture all in one place. Each metric is presented with historical context so you can make your own comparisons. Our visualizations are simple to navigate so that you can measure changes over time.

PEOPLE-CENTRIC

We include details on different races and ethnicities and for various incomes and family structures whenever possible.

Please visit USAFacts.org for more details on sources and methodology.

About our data

We have compiled federal, state, and local data from over 70 government sources and 120 databases.

SOME OF OUR SOURCES:

- Agency for International Development
- Bureau of Economic Analysis
- Bureau of the Fiscal Service
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Education
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Labor
- Department of Justice
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Department of the Treasury
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Energy Information Administration
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- Federal Election Commission
- Federal Reserve
- Federal Trade Commission
- Government Accountability Office
- Internal Revenue Service
- National Labor Relations Board
- National Science Foundation
- Office of Management and Budget
- Social Security Administration
- United States Census Bureau

The US Census Bureau provides data about the American people and economy. Its operations were significantly impacted in 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic. While it released results of the 2020 census, the Census Bureau did not release its usual data for the 2020 American Community Survey because of data quality concerns. As a result, we do not use the 2020 one-year American Community Survey estimates in this report.

Each year, the Census Bureau releases provisional population estimates based on the previous decennial census and other data on births, deaths, and migration/immigration. Each decade, following the census, it reconciles its estimates and releases final data. The 2020 decennial census is complete and intercensal reconciliation is expected to be complete later this year. Concurrently, the bureau is working on its estimates for 2020 forward based on the 2020 census. It releases both sets of data in waves as different components are complete. When available, we used the final, reconciled data (intercensal estimates). When unavailable, we used the latest "vintage" postcensal estimates.



Government System & Finances

The US is composed of 50 states, the District of Columbia, associated jurisdictions (including Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, US Virgin Islands, and American Samoa), 574 federally recognized American Indian tribes, and over 90,000 local governments.

There are three levels of government: federal, state, and local.

The federal government is regulated by a system of checks and balances defined by the US Constitution, the country's supreme legal document. The Constitution divides the federal government into three branches. The legislative branch makes laws, the executive branch carries out the laws, and the judicial branch evaluates laws.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Congress Senate | House

100 SENATORS
435 REPRESENTATIVES

- ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
- UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN
- GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE
- GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
- LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
- CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
- US CAPITOL POLICE

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The President, The Vice President, Executive Office of the President

- WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
- OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
- COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
- COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
- NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
- OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
- OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
- OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
- OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT
- OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
- OFFICE OF THE US TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Supreme Court of the United States

9 JUSTICES

- UNITED STATES COURTS OF APPEALS
- UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS
- TERRITORIAL COURTS
- UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE
- UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS
- ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS
- FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER
- UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

Executive Departments

- DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
- DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
- DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
- DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
- DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
- DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
- DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
- DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
- DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
- DEPARTMENT OF STATE
- DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
- DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
- DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Other Agencies and Bureaus

- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
- GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
- NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
- NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
- OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
- SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
- SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
- US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- US NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
- DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
- EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
- FARM CREDIT SYSTEM INSURANCE CORPORATION
- FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
- FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
- GENERAL FUND OF THE US GOVERNMENT
- MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION
- NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
- OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION
- PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION
- RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD
- SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
- SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
- TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
- US POSTAL SERVICE

In Conservatorship

- FANNIE MAE
- FREDDIE MAC

Significant Related Entities

- THE FEDERAL RESERVE
- THE FARM CREDIT SYSTEM
- FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

For a discussion of each of the federal government departments and offices, please see The United States Government Manual at <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/GOVMAN>.

Under the Tenth Amendment to the US Constitution, all powers not granted to the federal government are reserved for the states and people. Although not required by the Constitution, all state governments are modeled after the federal government and have three branches.

STATE GOVERNMENTS (50)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Elected Representatives to Upper and Lower Houses:

- SENATE
- HOUSE (EXCEPT NEBRASKA)

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor

- MOST STATES ALSO ELECT:**
- LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
 - ATTORNEY GENERAL
 - SECRETARY OF STATE
 - AUDITORS AND COMMISSIONERS

JUDICIAL BRANCH

State Supreme Court

- APPELLATE COURTS
- TRIAL COURTS

The US Census Bureau recognizes five types of local governments: county, municipal, township, special district, and school district. Counties, municipalities, and townships are general purpose governments providing a broad number of services. School district and other special district governments perform only a limited number of functions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (90,075)

GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS (38,779)

County (3,031)

Municipality (19,495)

Township (16,253)

SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS (51,296)

Independent School Districts (12,754)

Other Special Districts (38,542)

INCLUDING:

- AIR TRANSPORTATION
- CEMETERIES
- CORRECTIONS
- ELECTRIC POWER
- FIRE PROTECTION
- GAS SUPPLY
- HEALTH
- HIGHWAYS
- HOSPITALS
- HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
- LIBRARIES
- MORTGAGE CREDIT
- NATURAL RESOURCES
- PARKING FACILITIES
- PARKS AND RECREATION
- SEA AND INLAND PORT FACILITIES
- SEWERAGE
- SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
- TRANSIT
- WATER SUPPLY

To carry out its duties under the Constitution, government raises money, spends money, regulates and legislates, issues executive orders and court orders, and runs businesses (e.g., post offices, transit systems, and hospitals). Local governments must be granted the authority to raise and spend money by their state government.

Federal, state, and local governments employ 23.8 million people.

Federal, state, and local government employment data was reported using the same job categories until 2014. Federal employment data after 2014 is reported using different job categories that are not comparable to state and local government employment data.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT: 23.8 MILLION FEDERAL (2014)¹, STATE AND LOCAL (2020)

TOTAL EMPLOYEES (FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL)²

PERCENT CHANGE SINCE 1980

Category	Total Employees	Percent Change Since 1980
Education: elementary and secondary	7,796,830	60%
Education: higher education	3,327,933	78%
Hospitals	1,355,576	18%
Active-duty military ³	1,348,479	34%
Police protection	1,212,975	70%
Corrections	752,510	202%
National defense and international relations ⁴	743,813	24%
All other and unallocable	711,644	30%
Health	663,192	161%
Postal service	578,493	13%
Financial administration	577,014	35%
Public welfare	552,200	40%
Highways	508,502	10%
Judicial and legal ⁵	503,579	111%
Parks and recreation	451,255	106%
Fire protection	448,194	45%
Other government administration	442,081	29%
Natural resources	361,355	30%
Transit	268,311	56%
Water supply	192,927	44%
Libraries	187,893	95%
Sewerage	133,501	35%
Housing and community development	126,581	27%
Solid waste management	114,337	10%
Air transportation	99,930	356%
Education: other	92,787	25%
Electric power	78,560	11%
Social insurance administration (State & local)	63,385	49%
Social insurance administration (Federal) ⁵	62,708	30%
Water transport and terminals	18,879	43%
Space research and technology	17,736	26%
State liquor stores	12,868	20%
Gas supply	11,604	21%

Source: USAFacts calculations using data from the US Census Bureau and Defense Manpower Data Center

Notes: 1) Federal employment data is from 2014 due to a change in data collection, whereas state and local government employment data goes to 2020. In 2014, federal employees made up about 17% of total government employment; 2) Employment as of March of specified year; 3) Active-duty military as of September of specified year; 4) Civilian military employees are included in "National defense and international relations"; 5) Percent change calculated from 1982 due to lack of data availability in 1980.

We the people.

Aside from dictating the structure and responsibilities of the federal government and its relationship to the states, the Constitution describes what the people of the United States aim to achieve through government.

USAFACTS organizes its view of government into **four missions**, based on the framework set out in the Constitution's preamble.

PREAMBLE TO THE US CONSTITUTION

We the people of the United States,
in order to form a more perfect union,

Establish justice, insure domestic tranquility,

Crime and disasters: physical safety of Americans

Consumer and employee safeguards: protection from financial crime, wrongdoing, or malfeasance by businesses

Child safety and miscellaneous social services: protection of children from dangerous family situations

Provide for the common defense,

National defense and support for veterans: military forces and services to support our veterans

Foreign affairs and foreign aid: economic, military, and other support to countries around the world

Immigration and border security: immigration policy and protection of our nation's borders

Promote the general welfare,

Economy and infrastructure: economic stimulus, including policies and investments in infrastructure and research & development

Standard of living and aid to the disadvantaged: income, taxes, transfers to citizens, and what people can purchase

Health: public health and the healthcare industry, which is affected by government regulation and payments

Government-run businesses: operation of the post office, hospitals, and airports, among others

Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,

Education: investment in children, our workforce, and human capital

Wealth and savings: financial security, savings policy, mandating investment in Social Security and Medicare, and debt

Sustainability and self-sufficiency: regulation, policies, and taxes on industry to help protect the planet and ensure energy and food supply

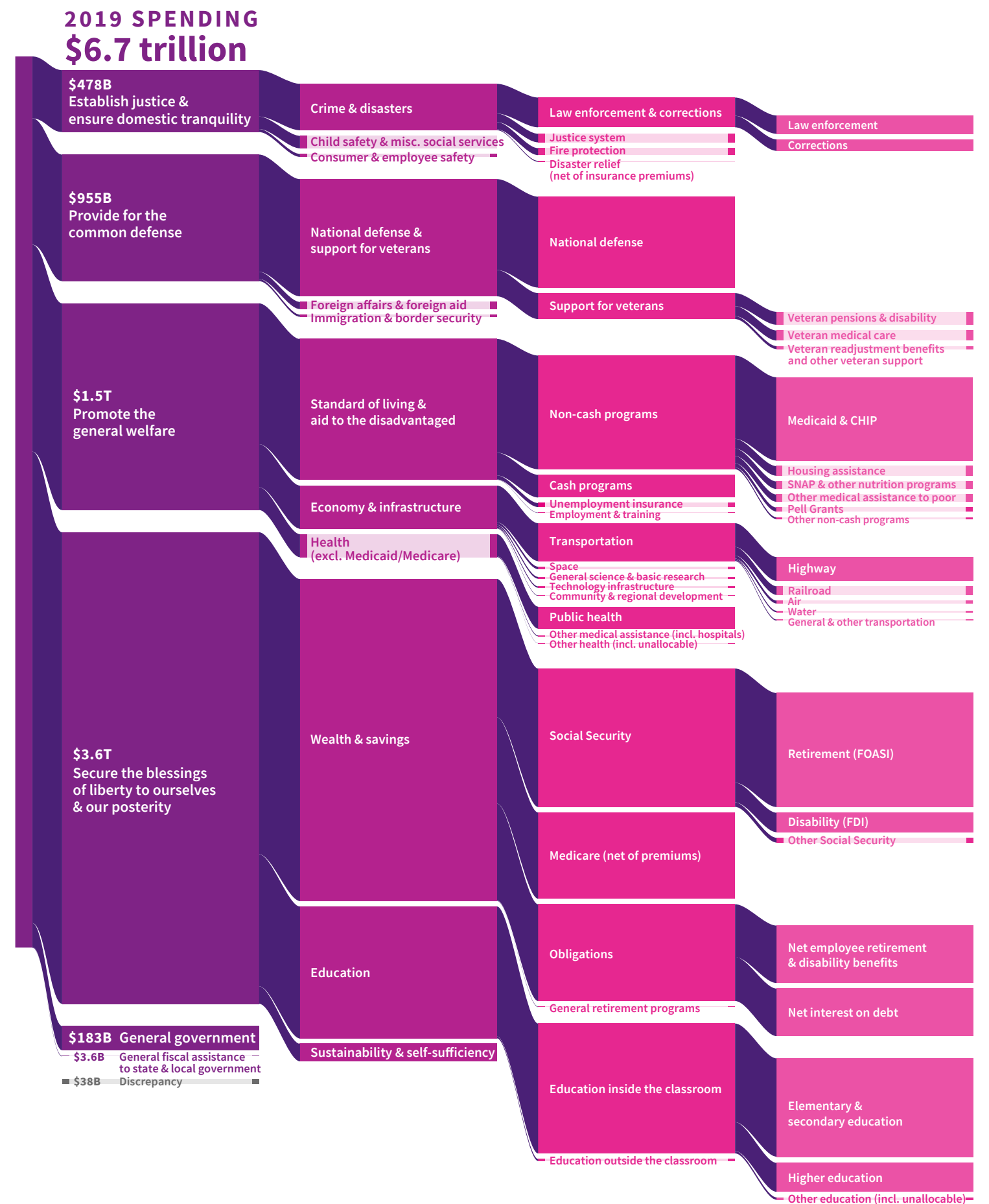
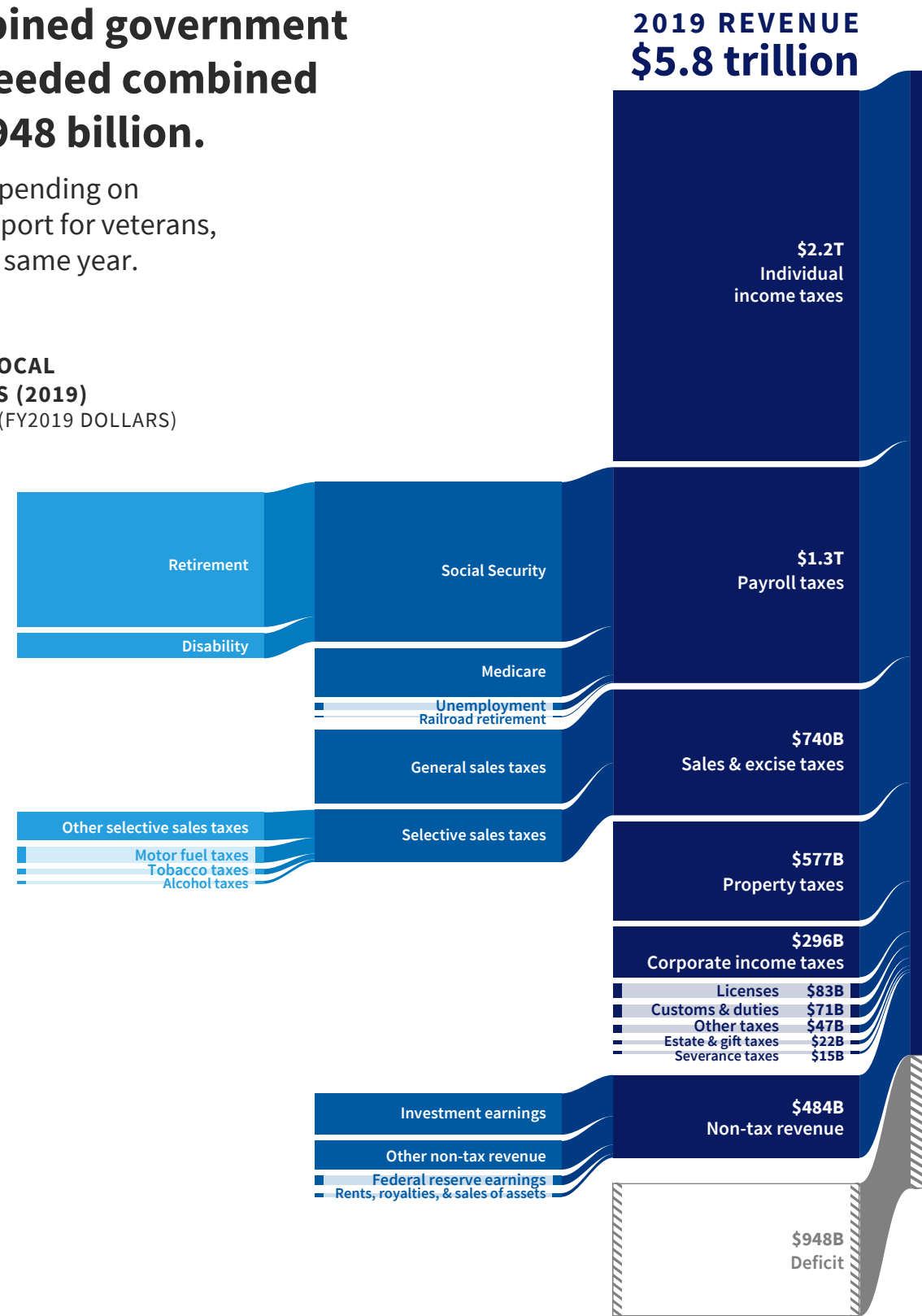
The American Dream: promoting equality and a chance to move up economically, and participation in democracy

do ordain and establish this Constitution
for the United States of America.

In 2019, combined government spending exceeded combined revenue by \$948 billion.

This is close to total spending on national defense, support for veterans, and foreign aid in the same year.

FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES (2019)
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (FY2019 DOLLARS)

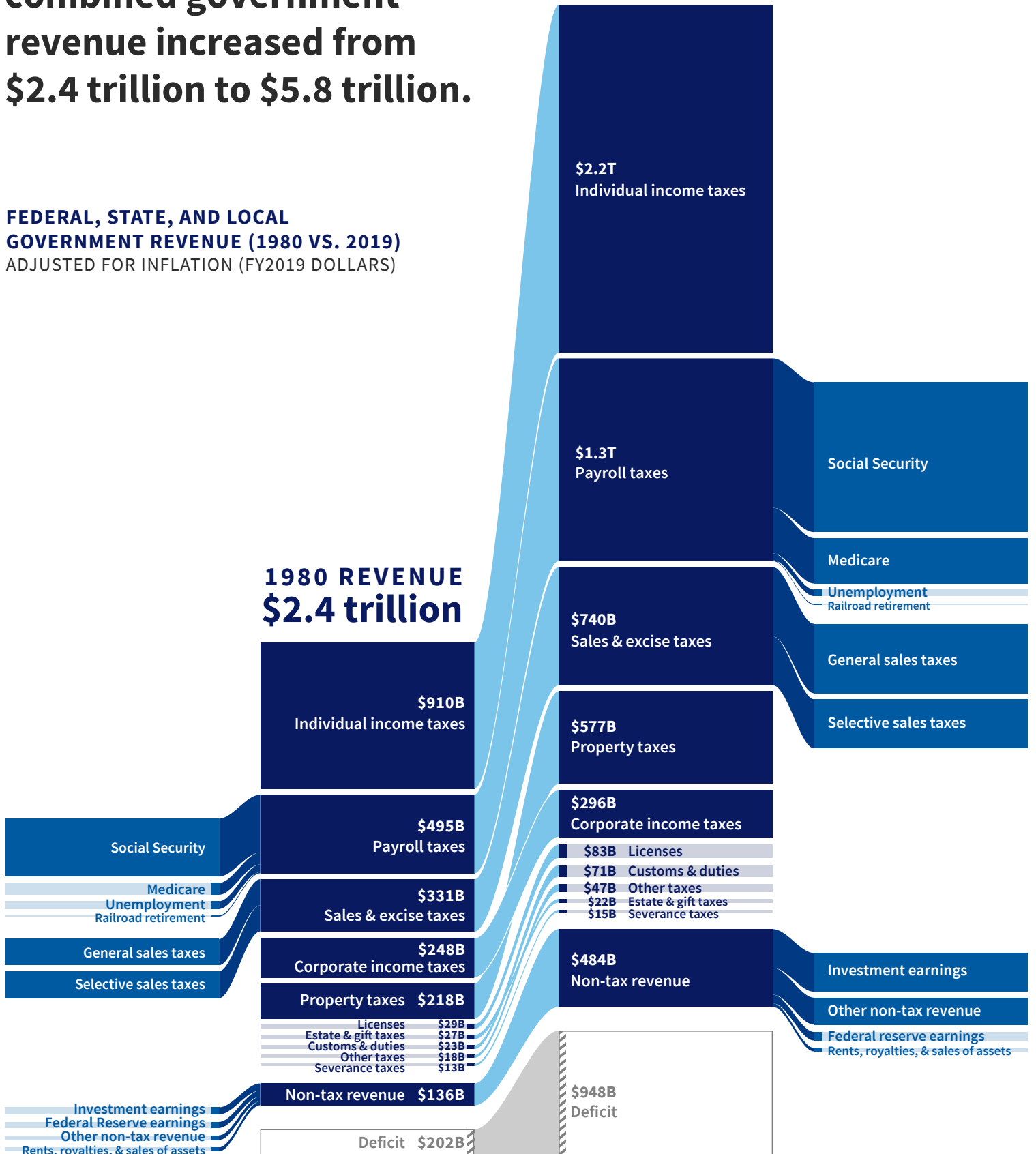


Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).
Note: Charts are shown to scale for comparison. Visual does not include \$67B in programs where offsetting collections exceeded spending in 2019 for general commerce, banking and finance, housing support and US Post Office. State and local government data are not as current as federal data due to varying collection times, so combined totals are only available through 2019, the most recent year of data.

Between 1980 and 2019, combined government revenue increased from \$2.4 trillion to \$5.8 trillion.

2019 REVENUE \$5.8 trillion

FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE (1980 VS. 2019)
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (FY2019 DOLLARS)



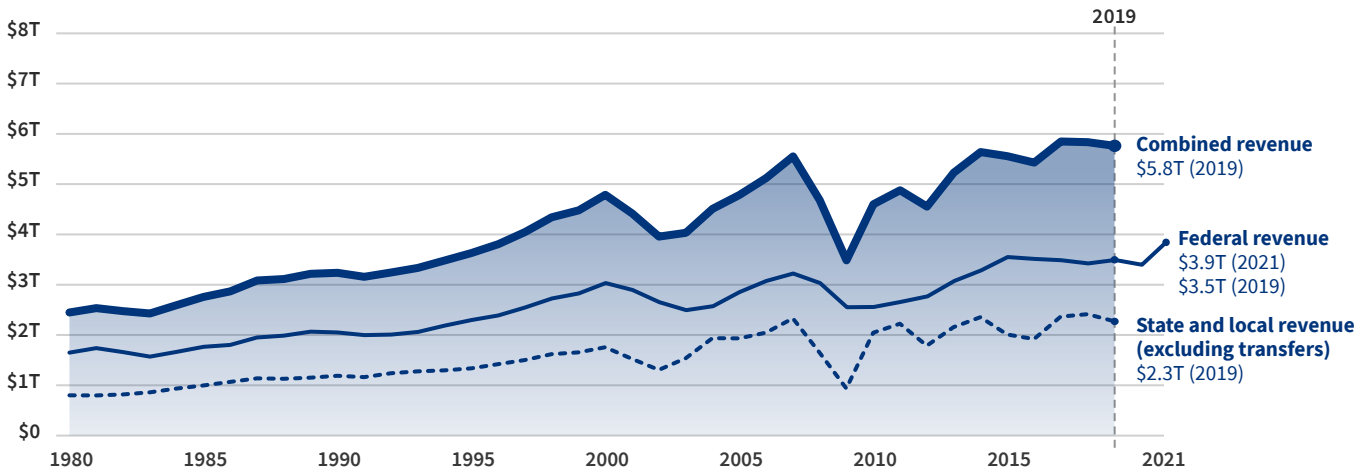
Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

Note: Charts are shown to scale for comparison. State and local government data are not as current as federal data due to varying collection times, so combined totals are only available through 2019, the most recent year of data.

The amount collected per person by federal, state, and local governments combined increased from \$10,700 to \$17,500 between 1980 and 2019.

Federal revenue increased by 15% in 2021, driven by increased personal and corporate income tax receipts. While complete data is not yet available beyond 2019, preliminary data shows that state and local tax revenue in 2021 was 14% higher than in 2020.

COMBINED GOVERNMENT REVENUE (FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL)

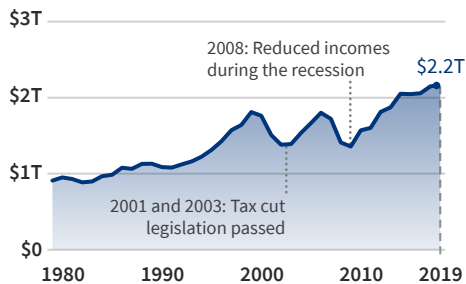


Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

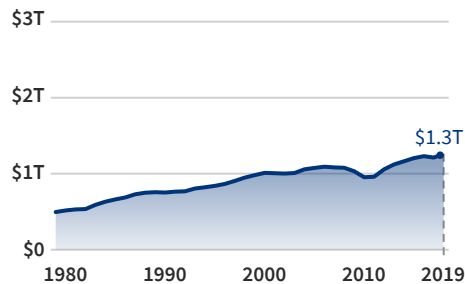
Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding and the discrepancy between grants from the federal government to state and local governments as reported by the federal government versus as reported by state and local governments.

96% OF ALL GOVERNMENT REVENUE IN 2019 CAME FROM SIX AREAS

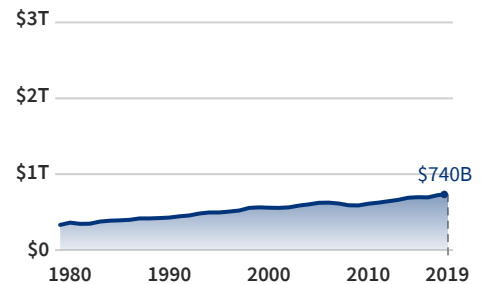
38% Individual income taxes



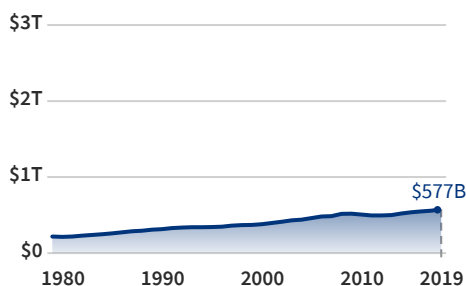
22% Payroll taxes



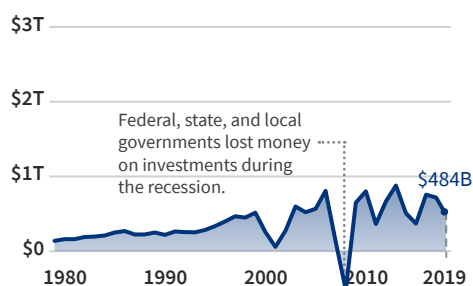
13% Sales and excise taxes



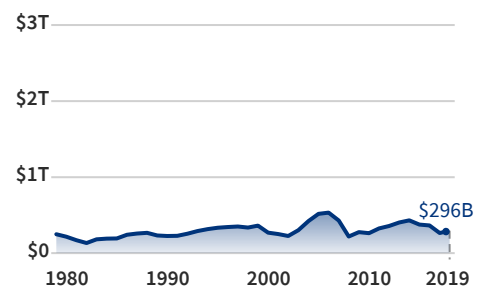
10% Property taxes



8% Non-tax revenue



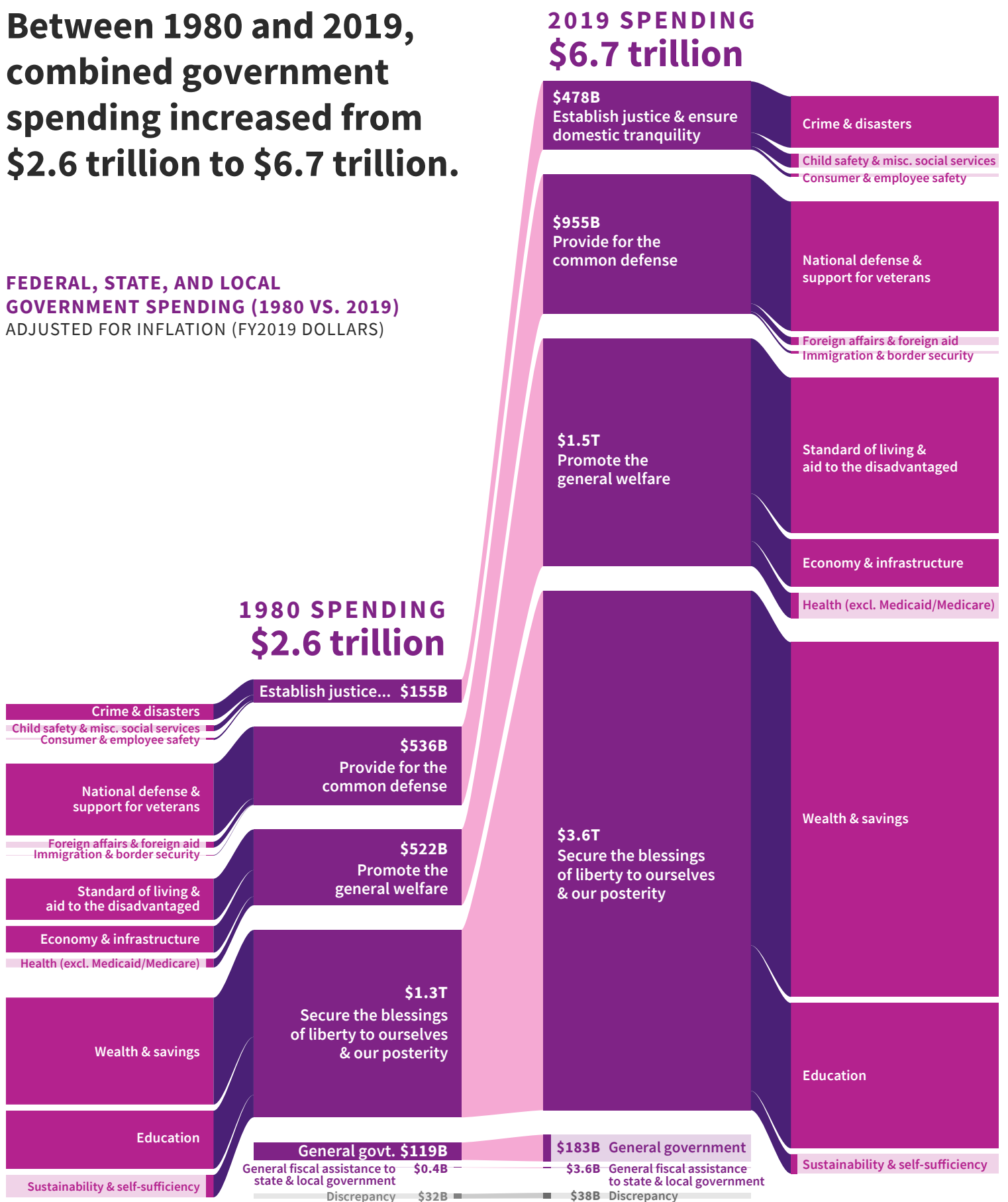
5% Corporate income taxes



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Census Bureau, and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

Between 1980 and 2019, combined government spending increased from \$2.6 trillion to \$6.7 trillion.

FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING (1980 VS. 2019)
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (FY2019 DOLLARS)



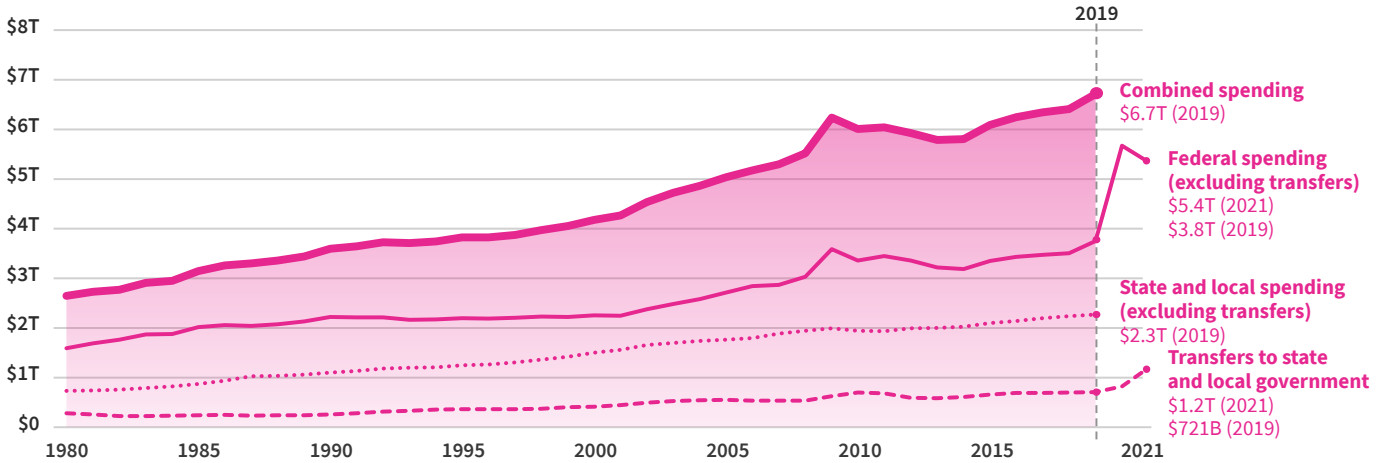
Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

Note: Charts are shown to scale for comparison. Visual does not include \$67B in programs where offsetting collections exceeded spending in 2019 for general commerce, banking and finance, housing support and US Post Office, and \$800M in 1980 for banking and finance. State and local government data are not as current as federal data due to varying collection times, so combined totals are only available through 2019, the most recent year of data.

Combined government spending per person increased from \$11,700 to \$20,400 between 1980 and 2019.

State and local governments account for an average of 33% of government spending, excluding funds transferred from the federal government.

COMBINED GOVERNMENT SPENDING (FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL)

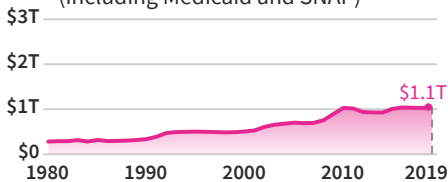


Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

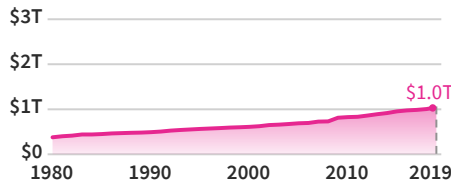
Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding and the discrepancy between grants from the federal government to state and local governments as reported by the federal government versus as reported by state and local governments.

87% OF ALL GOVERNMENT SPENDING IN 2019 WENT TO EIGHT AREAS

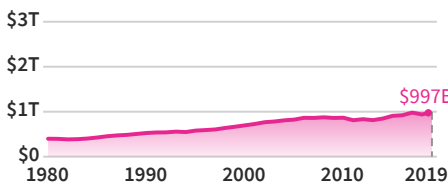
16% Programs for the disadvantaged (including Medicaid and SNAP)



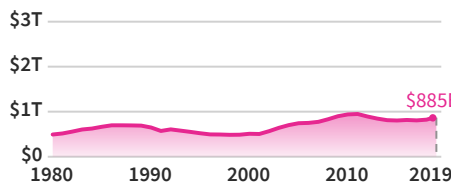
16% Social Security



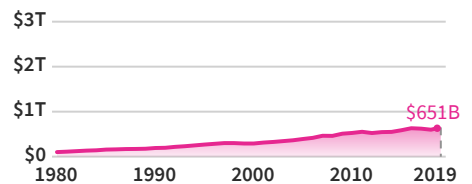
15% Education



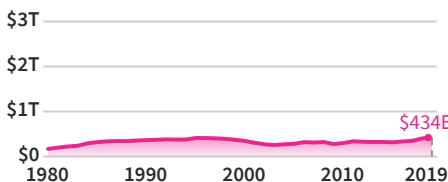
13% National defense and veterans



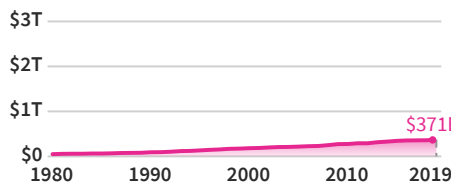
10% Medicare



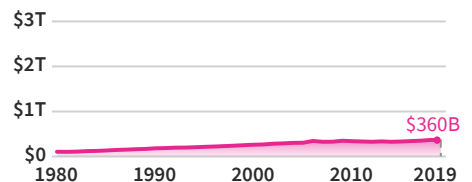
6% Interest on the debt



6% Government employee retirement



5% Crime and disasters



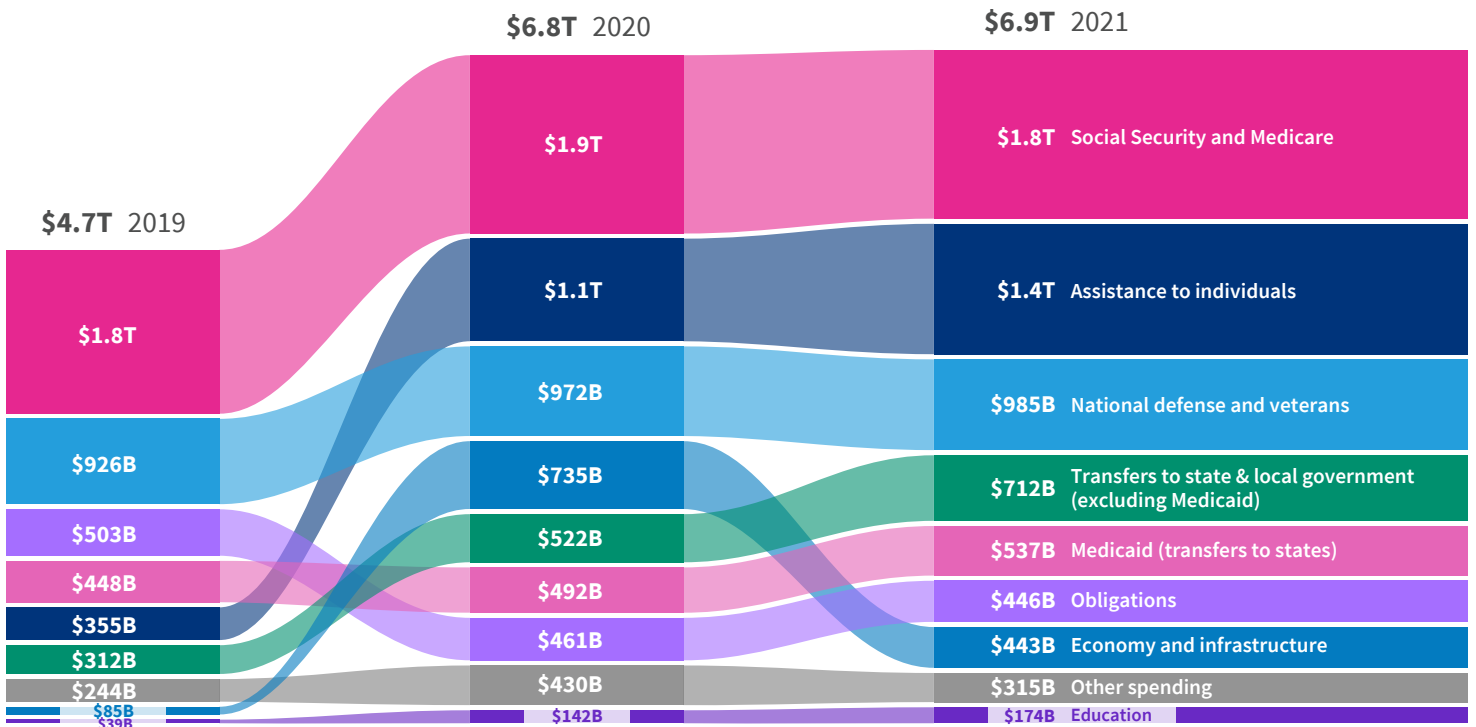
Most federal spending happens in two ways: direct spending on federal programs (such as for the military) and indirect spending through transfers to state and local governments in the form of grants (such as for infrastructure) that those governments then spend. State and local governments raise money both through federal grants and revenue raised through state and local revenue sources.

Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Census Bureau, and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

Federal spending remained relatively flat in fiscal year 2021, increasing less than 1% after rising 45% in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

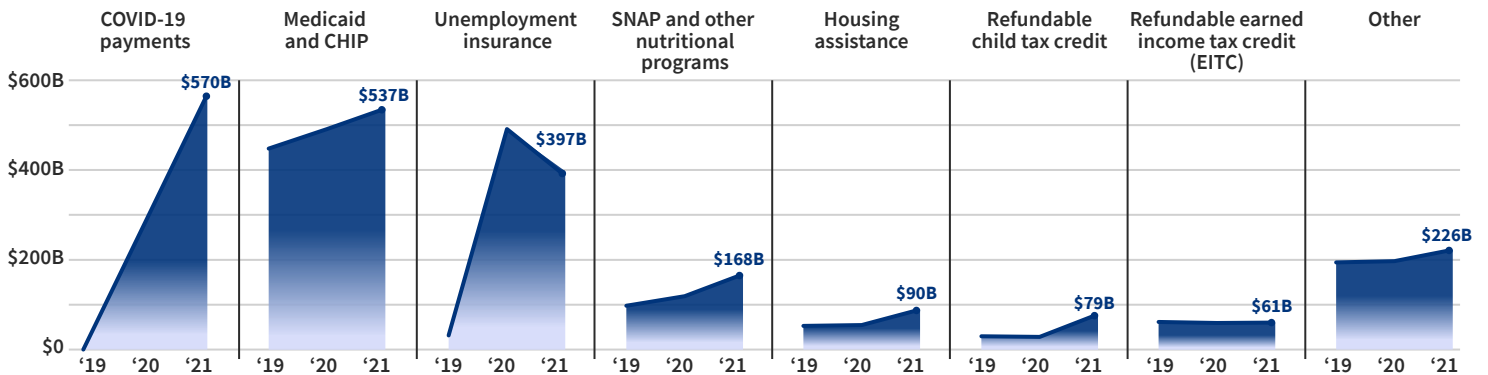
More than 50% of increased federal spending between 2019 and 2021 was for assistance to individuals, which more than tripled to \$1.1 trillion in 2020 and increased by another \$300 billion in 2021.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Census Bureau, and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2021 dollars).

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS (2019 TO 2021) INCLUDING DIRECT SPENDING AND TRANSFERS

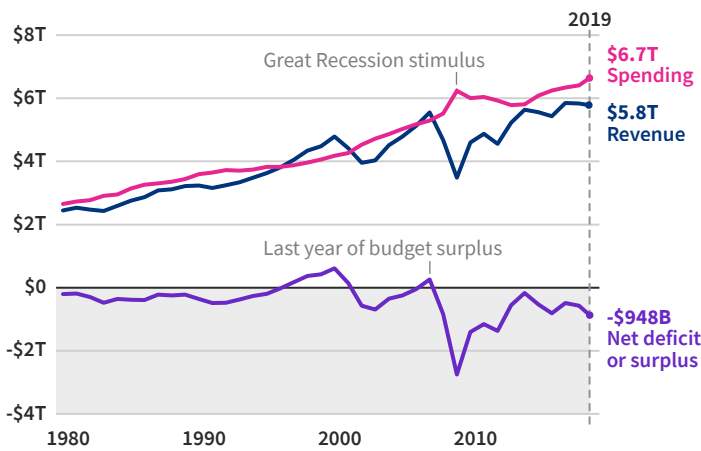


Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2021 dollars).

Government revenue has exceeded total spending in six years since 1980: 1997 to 2001 and again in 2007.

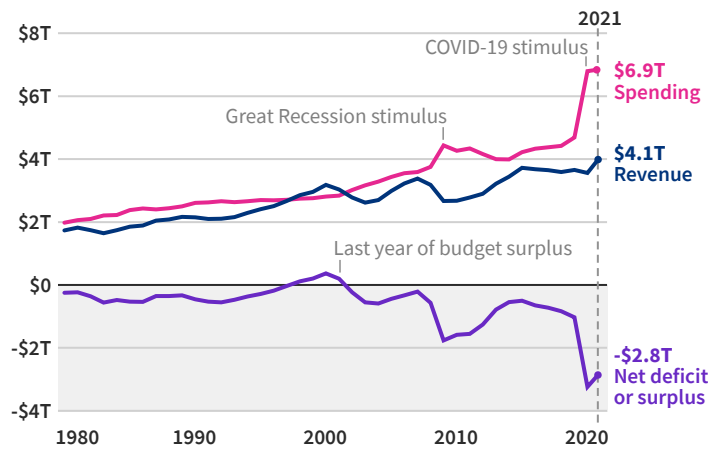
The federal government spent 68% more than it collected in fiscal year 2021, resulting in a \$2.8 trillion deficit. The deficit decreased from fiscal year 2020 when the federal government spent 91% more than it collected.

COMBINED GOVERNMENT FINANCES FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

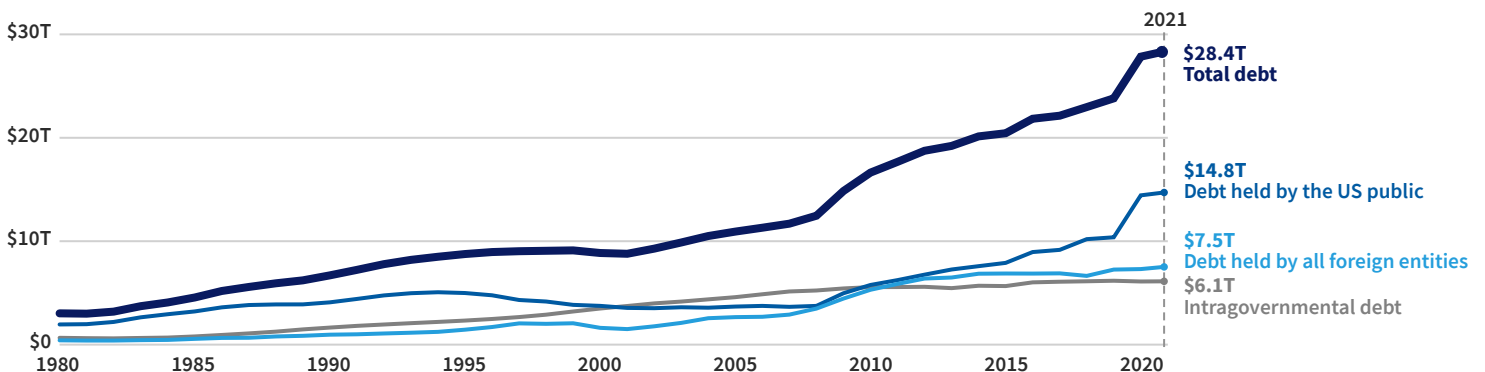


Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2021 dollars).

The national debt grew to \$28.4 trillion last year.

More than half of this debt is owed to the US public and more than one quarter is owed to foreign entities.

FEDERAL DEBT



Source: Department of the Treasury Adjusted for inflation (FY2021 dollars).



Population

Population

As of July 1, 2021, there are 331.9 million people in the US that the government is tasked with serving.

Each decade, the federal government is constitutionally obligated to conduct a census and count every person in the US. The data is used to apportion congressional seats, adjust electoral districts, and determine federal funding. The 2020 census faced unique challenges because of the COVID-19 pandemic.¹ In-person household interviews were delayed and the survey collection period was extended beyond its original end date. Still, the Census Bureau began releasing results of the 2020 census in April 2021.

Data from the Census Bureau and other agencies shows that the US population is growing more slowly than in

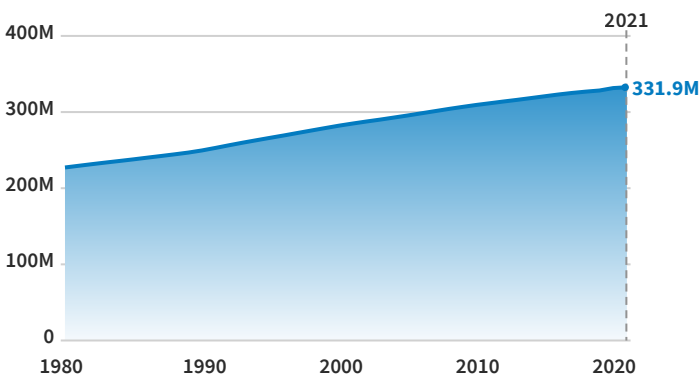
the past. The population grew 0.1% in 2021, the slowest rate since the nation's founding, as the death rate increased and immigration slowed.

The population grew 0.1% in 2021, the slowest rate since the nation's founding, as the death rate increased and immigration slowed.

Over the last decade, Hispanic Americans accounted for 51% of population growth. The population is also getting older and more people are living alone.

As of July 1, 2021, 331.9 million people were living in the US. That's a 46% increase since 1980.

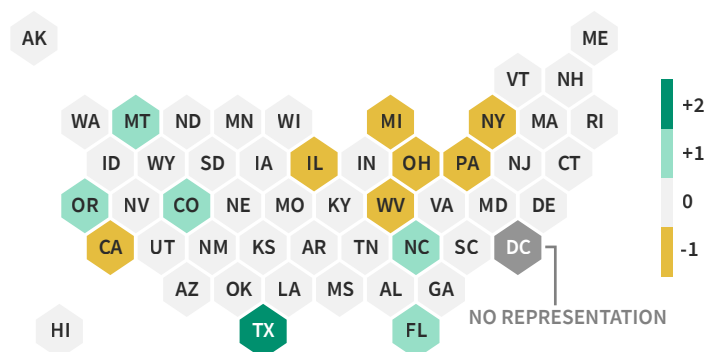
Blue underlined text is used throughout this report to link to interactive charts on [USAfacts.org](https://usafacts.org).



Source: Census Bureau

Six states gained at least one congressional seat after the 2020 census. Seven states lost a seat.

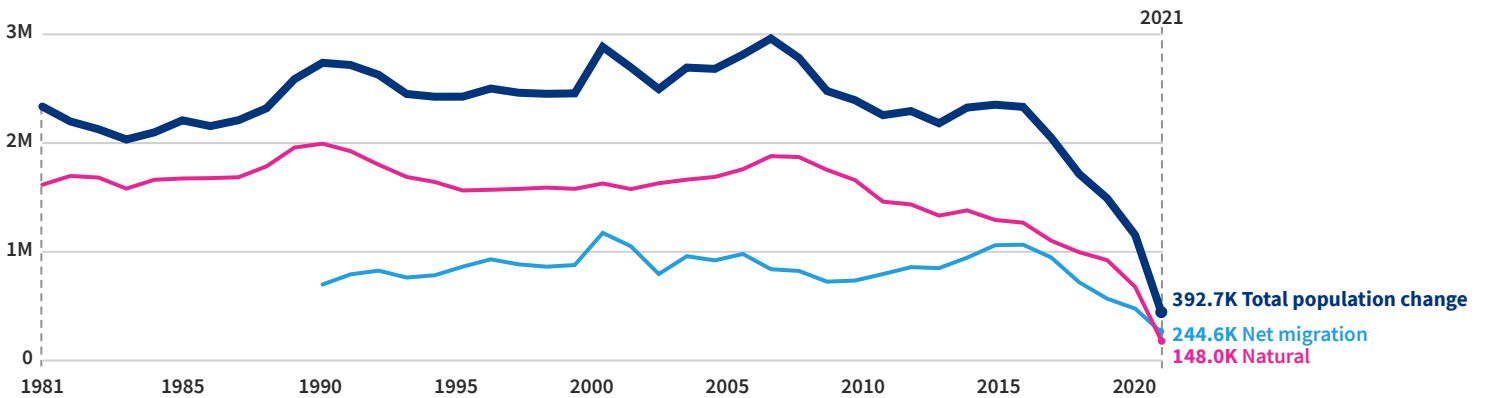
CHANGE IN CONGRESSIONAL SEATS BASED ON 2020 CENSUS



Source: Census Bureau

The population grew by 392,665 from 2020 to 2021. This 0.1% growth rate is the lowest since the nation's founding.

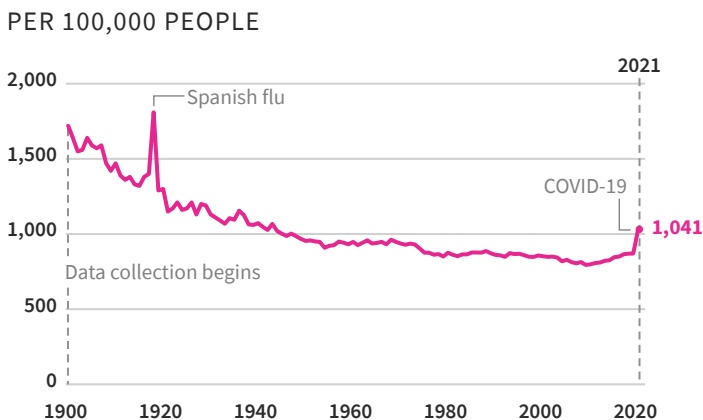
Immigration made up 62% of annual growth.



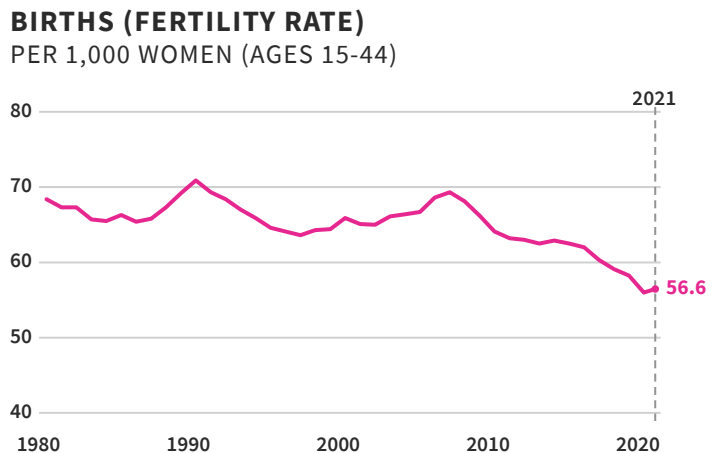
Source: Census Bureau

At 1,041 people per 100,000, 2021's death rate exceeded any year since 1943, the second year of the country's engagement in World War II.

The fertility rate increased in 2021 for the first time since 2014, but remained lower than any year other than 2020.



Source: Census Bureau and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 Note: 2021 death rate is based on provisional CDC data, current as of May 11, 2022.

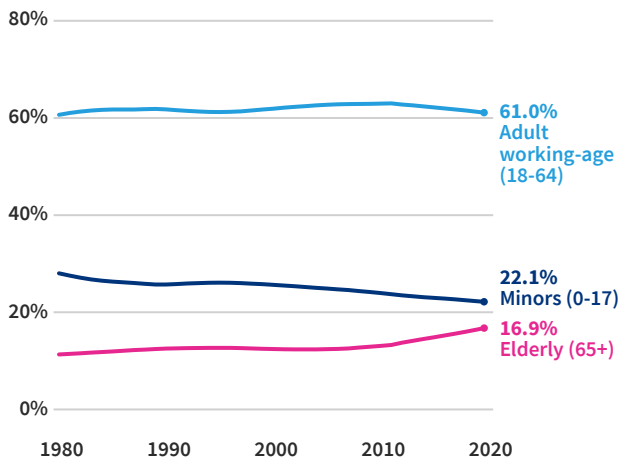


Source: National Center for Health Statistics

The population is getting older and more people are living alone.

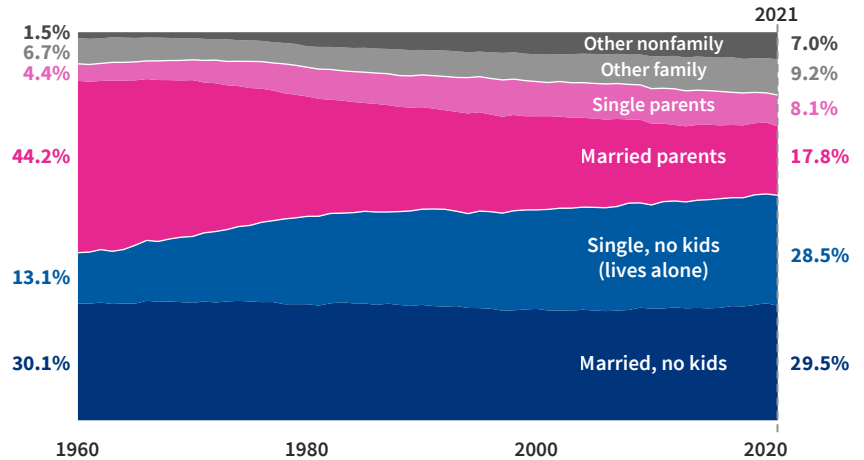
Since 1980, people 65 and older have increased from 11% to 17% of the total population. Thirty-seven million people in the US live alone — that's 28% of all households, up from 23% in 1980.

BY AGE



Source: Census Bureau

AS A PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS

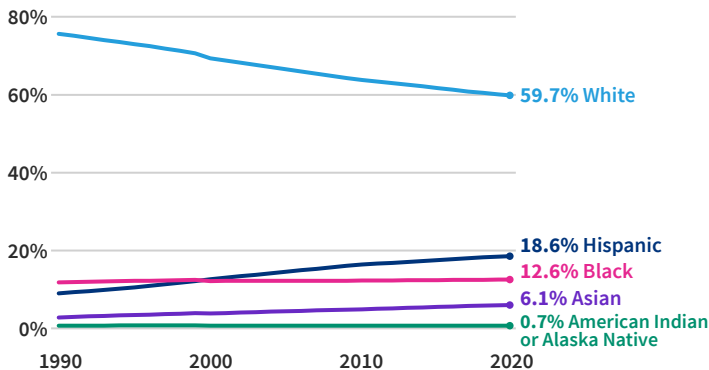


Source: Census Bureau

The country is growing more racially and ethnically diverse.

The number of non-Hispanic white people decreased 619,300 between the 2010 and 2020 censuses. Hispanic Americans accounted for 51% of population growth between 2010 and 2020.

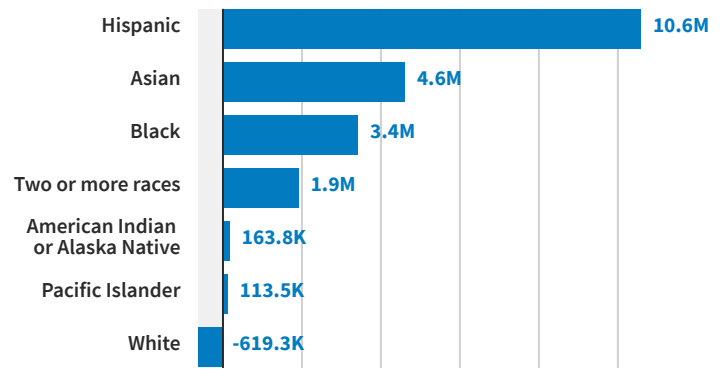
BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Source: Census Bureau

Note: All groups are non-Hispanic except for Hispanic group.

BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Source: Census Bureau

Note: All groups are non-Hispanic except for Hispanic group.

TOTAL SPENDING 2019
\$302B (4.5% OF COMBINED SPENDING)



Economy & Infrastructure

Economy & Infrastructure

Governments spend money on economic programs and infrastructure to stimulate the economy, promote business and investment, and allow for the movement of people and goods. Federal, state, and local governments spent a combined \$302 billion on the economy and infrastructure in 2019. Highway transportation spending comprised the largest portion of this funding — \$180 billion.

The US economy continues to experience the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. In some ways, it's back on track — GDP grew 5.7% in 2021 after falling 3.4% in 2020 and unemployment in April 2022 was 3.6%, only 0.1 percentage point higher than February 2020. But there is also some friction. There are fewer people in the labor market, even as employers have posted more jobs monthly since February 2021 than at any point prior to the pandemic. Inflation, too, is complicating the picture, reducing the purchasing power of raises workers have received.

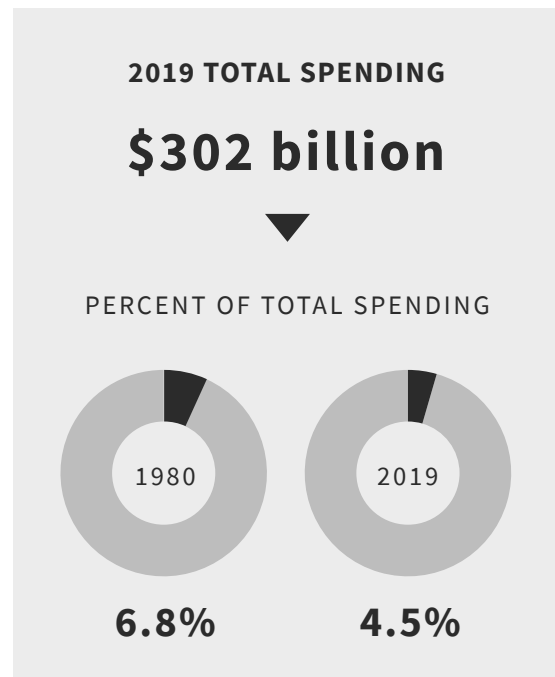
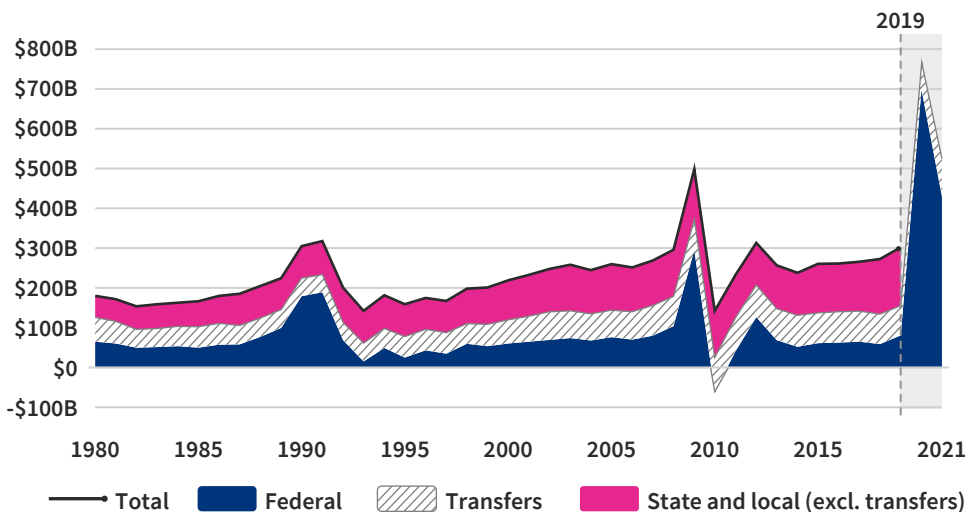
The pandemic has also impacted US infrastructure and transportation. The number of air travel and public rail passengers declined in March and April 2020, and the

federal government increased its infrastructure and transportation spending 50% to provide aid to air carriers, airports, and transit agencies. Air travel and public rail ridership have not recovered to pre-pandemic levels. Federal infrastructure and transportation spending levels remained elevated in 2021.

The federal government also passed the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act in 2021, allocating \$550 billion in new federal infrastructure spending spread out over five years.

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GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2021
ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURE



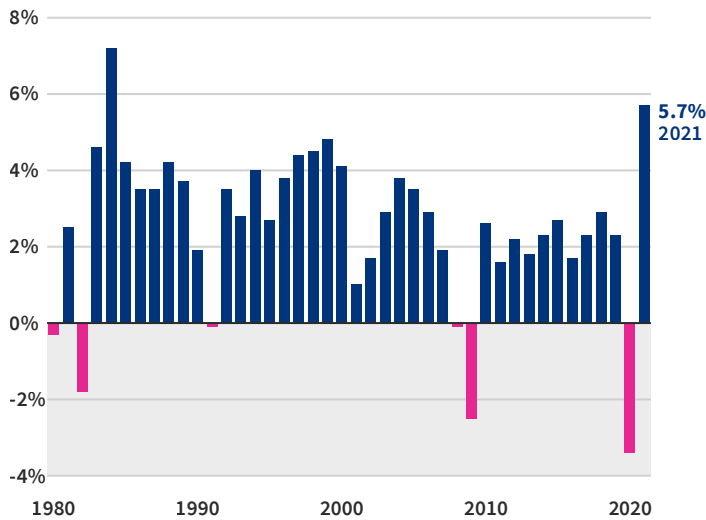
Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

KEY GOVERNMENT ACTORS
ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

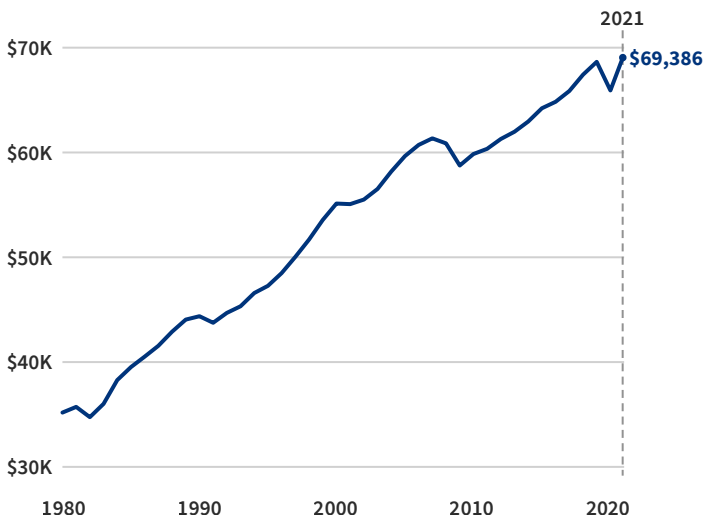
	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT		STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
TAX POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treasury Department IRS Congress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set tax rates and collect taxes (largely income, payroll) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State departments of revenue State legislatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set tax rates and collect taxes (largely income, sales)
MONETARY POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treasury Department Federal Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sell Treasury securities Manage inflation, promote maximum employment, and stabilize interest rates 		
TRADE POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congress Office of US Trade Representative State Department Commerce Department Export-Import Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate trade agreements Establish and enforce customs duties and tariffs Facilitate foreign investment and export of US goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State business and economic development offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate foreign investment and export of US goods and services
BUSINESS SUPPORT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various federal agencies depending on industry (e.g., USDA for farm subsidies) Small Business Administration Department of Housing and Urban Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support businesses through direct subsidies and/or loans Provide funding and guidance for community planning and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and local economic development commissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support businesses and promote economic development
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Science Foundation NASA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund and directly conduct basic science research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct basic science research
OPERATION OF COMMERCIAL BUSINESSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postal Service Corporations (e.g., Amtrak) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate public mail system Provide services in regulated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public hospitals Liquor stores (some states) Public utilities Businesses (public transit, parking meters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide services in regulated areas
INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Department FCC FAA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund and manage federal public infrastructure projects (largely airports, highways, and railroads) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and local transportation departments Regional transit authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage state and local public infrastructure projects (roads, public transit)

US GDP grew 5.7% in 2021, the highest growth rate in 37 years, reaching almost \$23 trillion.

This followed a 3.4% decline in real GDP in 2020 — the largest decline since record keeping began in the 1940s.

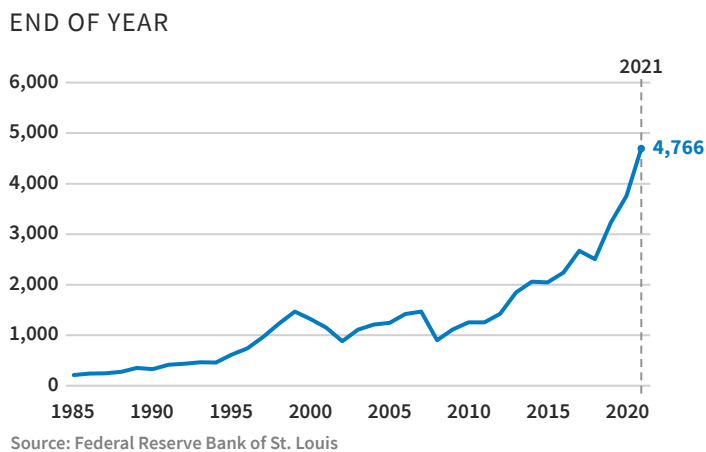


REAL GDP PER CAPITA

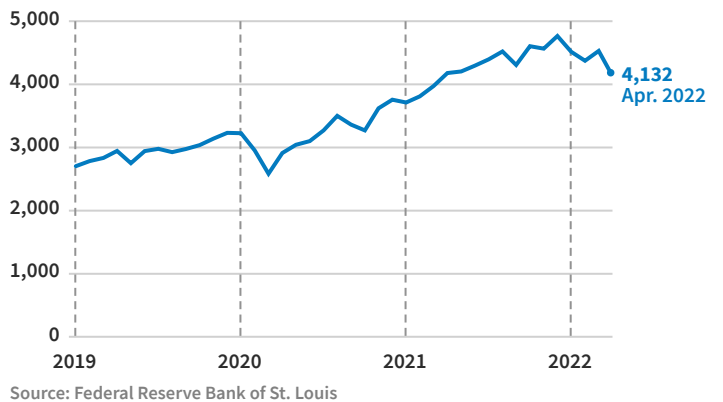


The S&P 500 climbed 27% in the second year of the pandemic.

It then fell in three out of the first four months of 2022, ending April 13% below where it was at the start of the year.



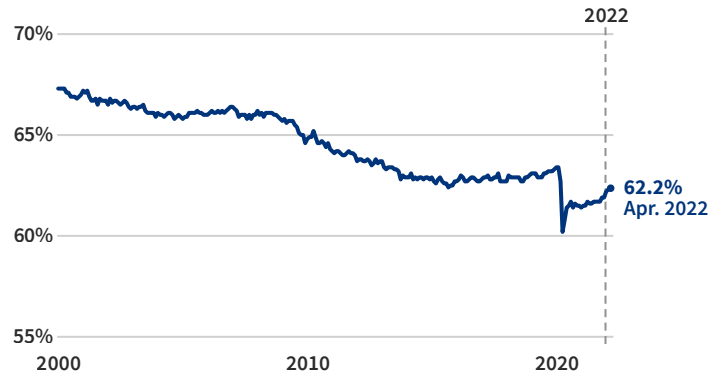
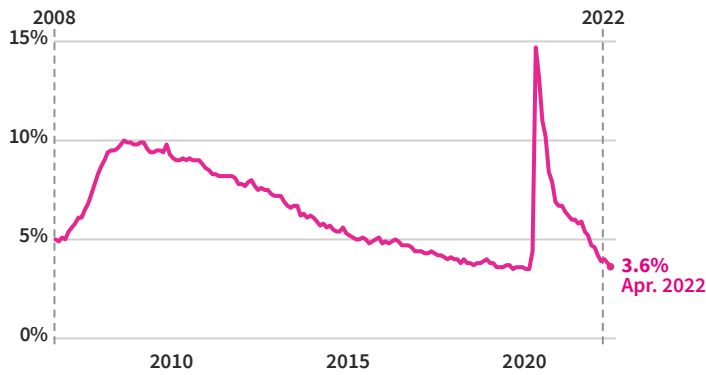
S&P 500, RECENT PERFORMANCE



Both the unemployment and labor force participation rates moved towards pre-pandemic levels during 2021 and early 2022.

Compared to February 2020, there were 224,000 more unemployed people and 537,000 fewer Americans in the labor force in April 2022.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



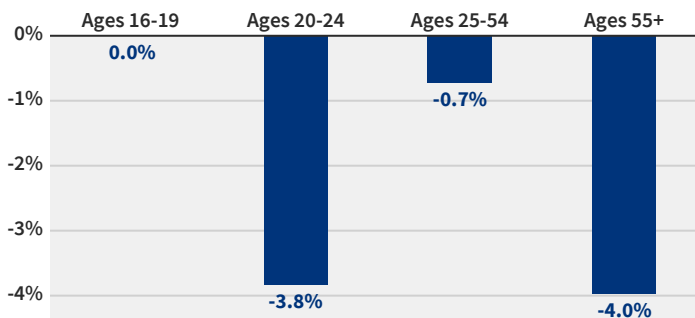
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

As of April 2022, labor force participation remains lowest for people 55 and older when compared to pre-pandemic levels.

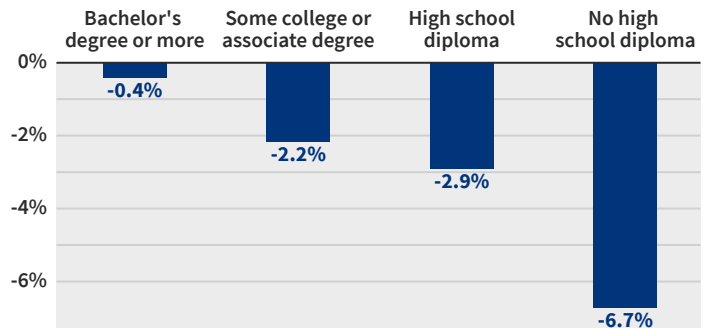
Considering education level, labor force participation is closest to pre-pandemic levels among those with at least a bachelor's degree.

PERCENT CHANGE IN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (APR. 2022 VS. FEB. 2020) BY AGE



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

PERCENT CHANGE IN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (APR. 2022 VS. FEB. 2020) BY EDUCATION LEVEL (AGES 25+)

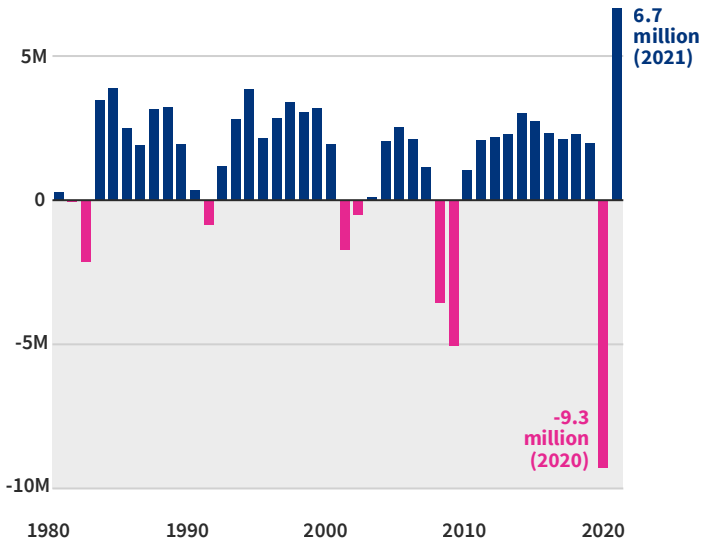


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the working-age population that is either employed or searching for work.

The economy added 6.7 million jobs in 2021, rebounding from 9.3 million lost jobs in 2020.

NET CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

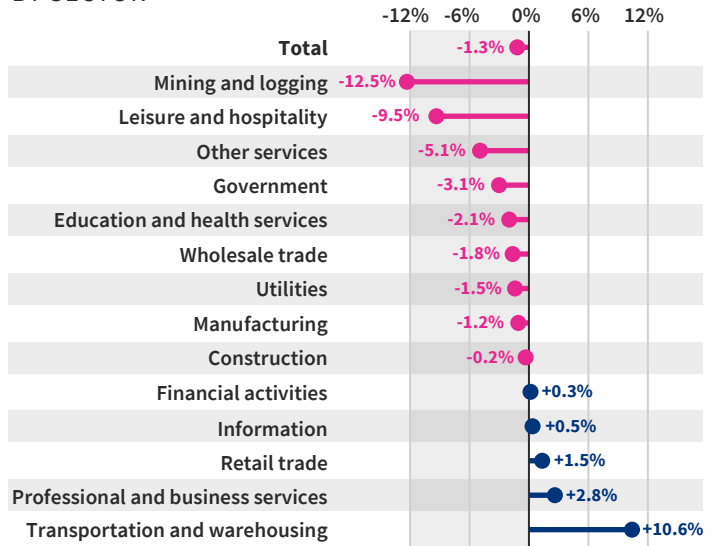


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

There were 1.3% fewer employed people in February 2022 than in February 2020. These job losses affected sectors differently, with employment in some exceeding pre-pandemic levels while remaining lower in others.

PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT (FEB. 2022 VS. FEB. 2020)

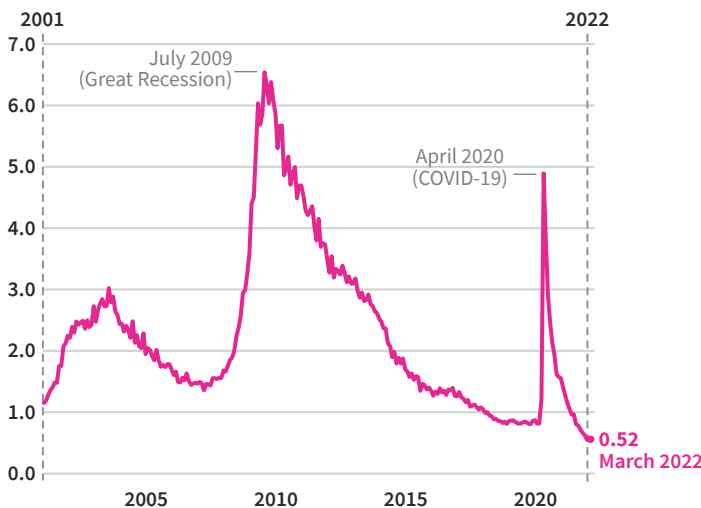
BY SECTOR



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

In May 2021, the number of job openings began to exceed the number of unemployed people.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE PER JOB OPENING (RATIO)

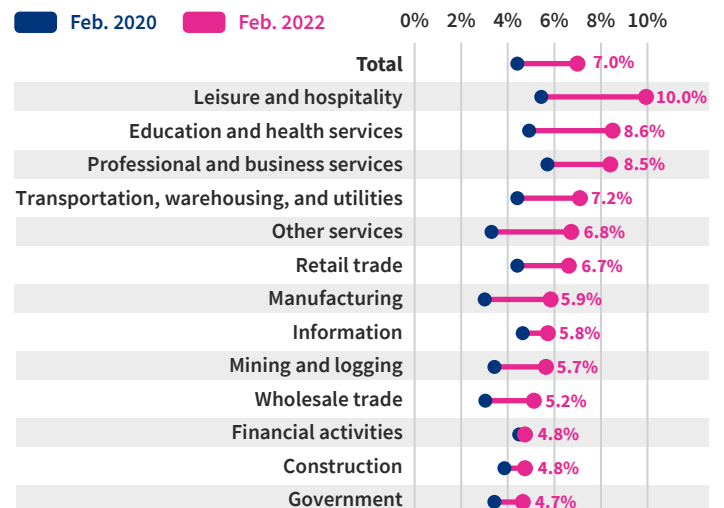


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

In March 2022, there were 0.52 unemployed people for every opening, the fewest since data collection began in 2001. In February 2022, the job openings rate was highest in the leisure and hospitality sector.

JOB OPENINGS RATE

BY SECTOR

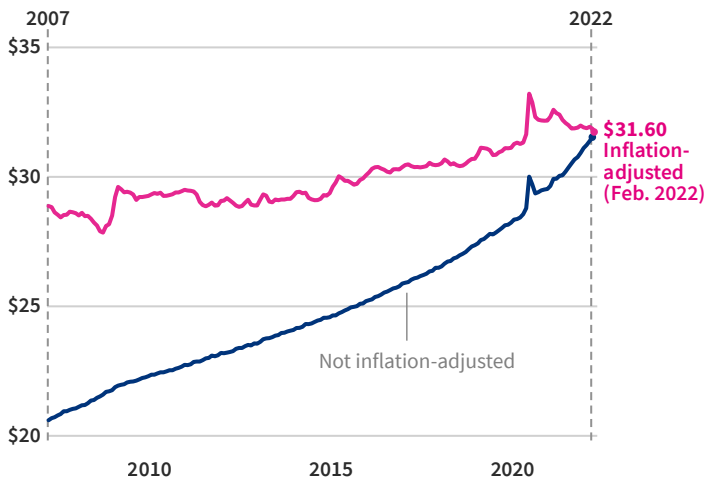


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

Between February 2020 and February 2022, average hourly earnings increased by 10.6%. However, inflation is muting the purchasing power of these gains. After accounting for inflation, hourly earnings rose 0.9%.

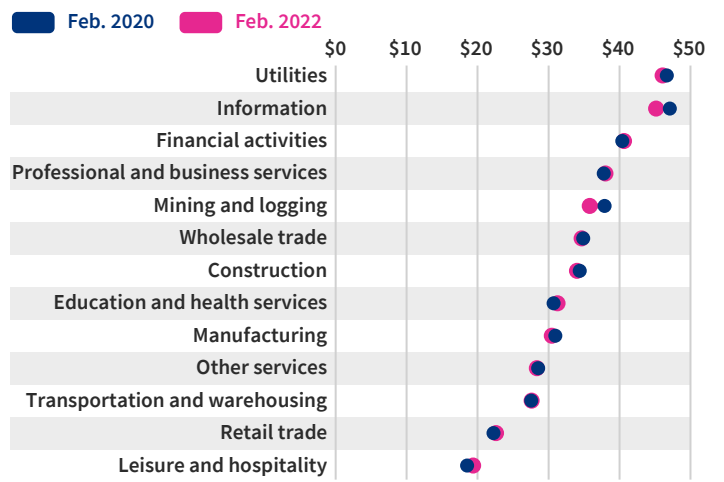
When accounting for inflation, average earnings for workers in most sectors have decreased or stayed the same since February 2020.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS BY SECTOR

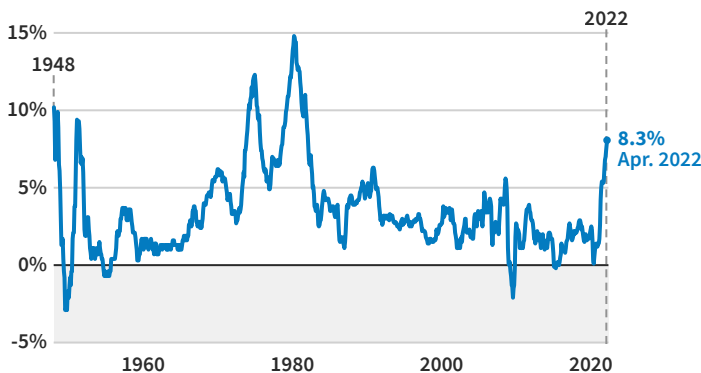


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Adjusted for inflation (Feb. 2022 dollars).

Inflation reached its highest level in nearly 40 years in November 2021. Elevated inflation persisted through April 2022, the most recent month of data as of publication.

After adjusting for inflation, fuel prices in March 2022 were the highest they have been since July 2014.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX 12-MONTH PERCENT CHANGE (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

PER GALLON

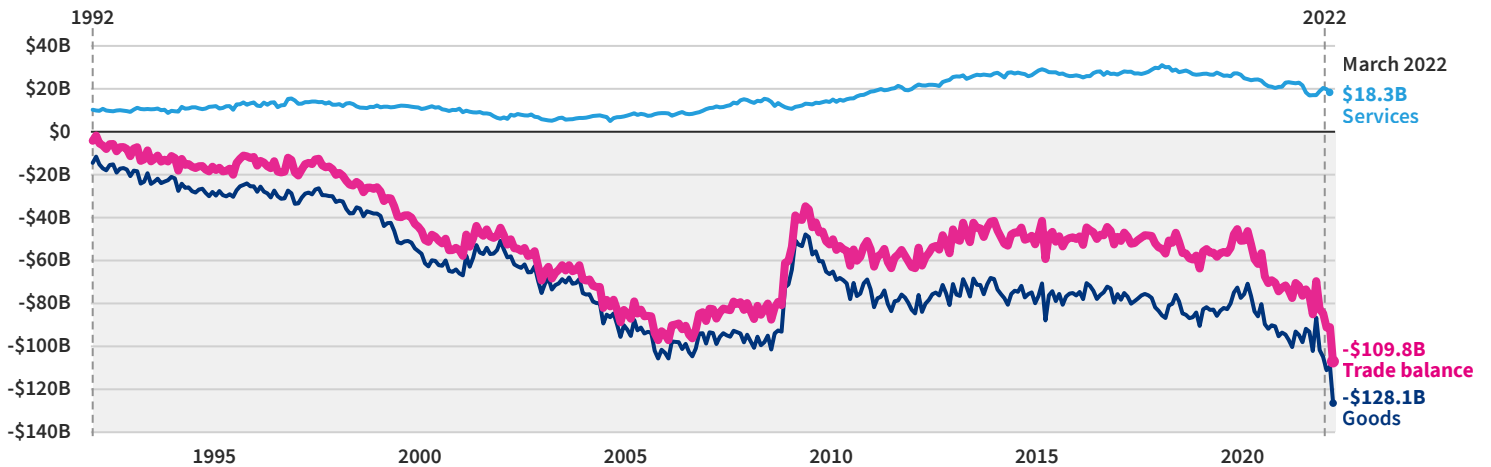


Source: Energy Information Administration
Adjusted for inflation (March 2022 dollars).

Last year, the US **imported \$861.4 billion more in goods and services than it exported**, leading to a 22% increase in the trade deficit from 2020.

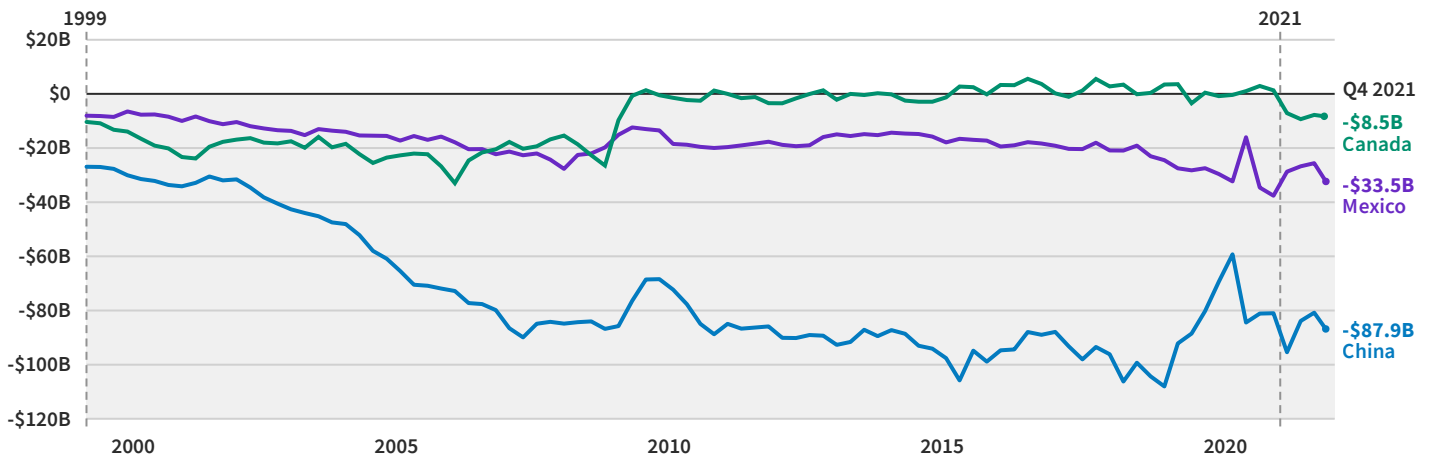
The annual goods trade deficit reached \$1.1 trillion in 2021, near the all-time high.

MONTHLY TRADE BALANCE



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Adjusted for inflation (March 2022 dollars).
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

QUARTERLY TRADE BALANCE WITH TOP TRADING PARTNERS

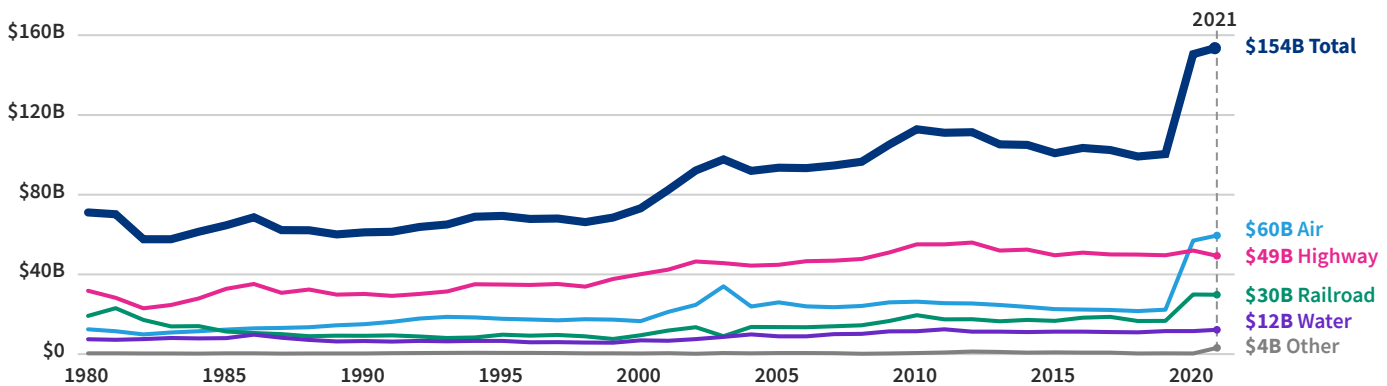


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Adjusted for inflation (2021 Q4 dollars).
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

Federal transportation and infrastructure spending remained elevated in 2021 after COVID-19 pandemic aid led to a 50% increase in fiscal year 2020.

About 32% of federal transportation and infrastructure spending was for highways; 39% was for air travel.

FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING

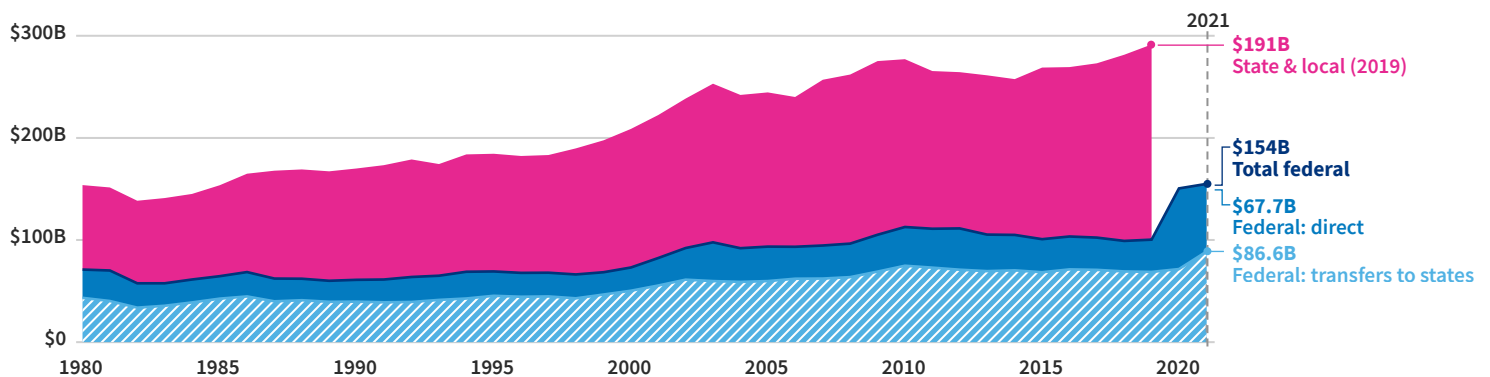


Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2021 dollars).

Most transportation and infrastructure spending comes directly from state and local governments, which spent \$191.1 billion (FY2021 dollars) on projects in 2019, excluding federal transfers.

The federal government spent \$67.7 billion directly on infrastructure in 2021 and transferred an additional \$86.6 billion to states.

TOTAL TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING



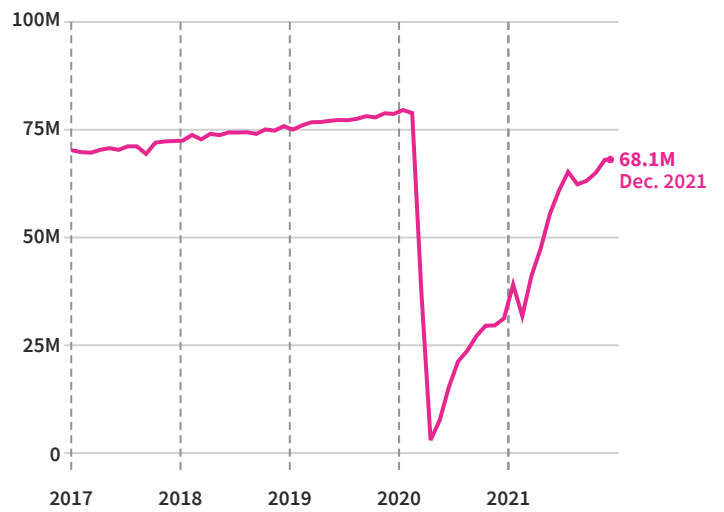
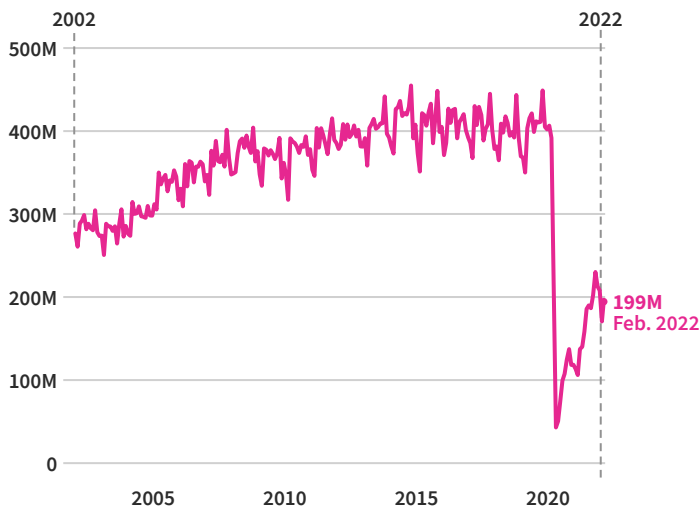
Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2021 dollars).

Public rail transit ridership in February 2022 was 88% higher than in February 2021 but remained 49% below February 2020 levels.

After falling 96% between February and April 2020, the number of air travel passengers climbed to 68.1 million in December 2021, 86% of pre-pandemic levels.

PUBLIC RAIL TRANSIT TRIPS

AIR TRAVEL PASSENGERS



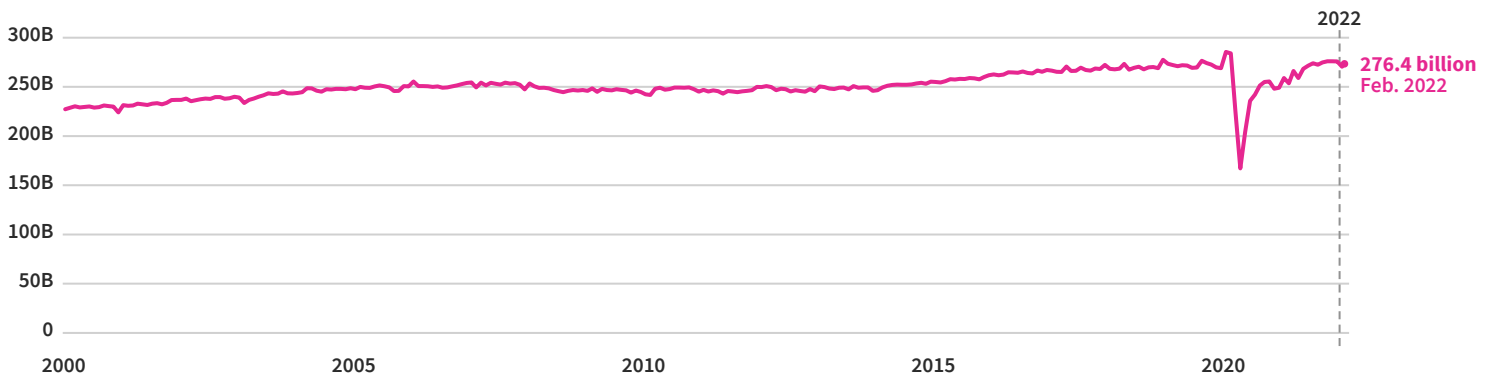
Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

Car travel nearly recovered to pre-pandemic levels in 2021 after declining 11% in 2020 compared to 2019.

Americans traveled 1% fewer total vehicle miles in 2021 than in 2019. However, they drove 17.6 billion more miles in the second half of 2021 than the same period in 2019.

MONTHLY VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED



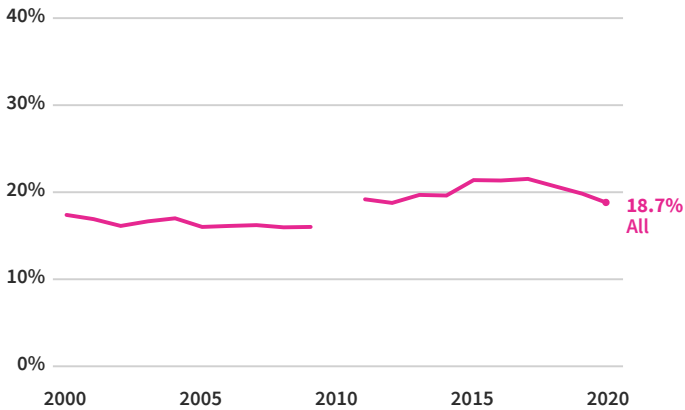
Source: Department of Transportation
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

Rural roads are in better condition than urban roads.

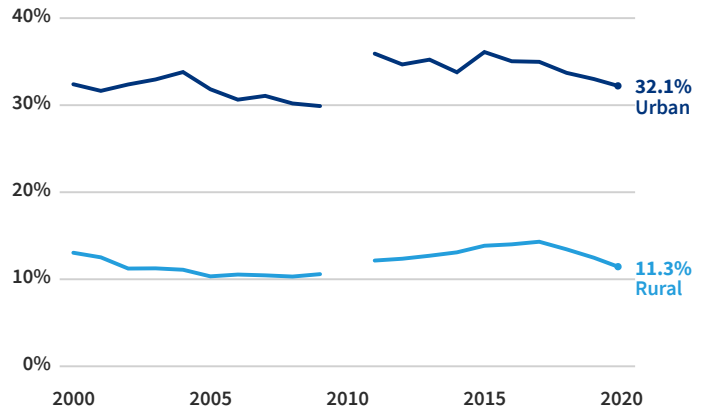
The share of roads in unsatisfactory condition was higher in 2020 than at any point between 2000 and 2009, but their condition has improved each year since 2017.

PERCENT OF ROADS IN UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION

ALL ROADS



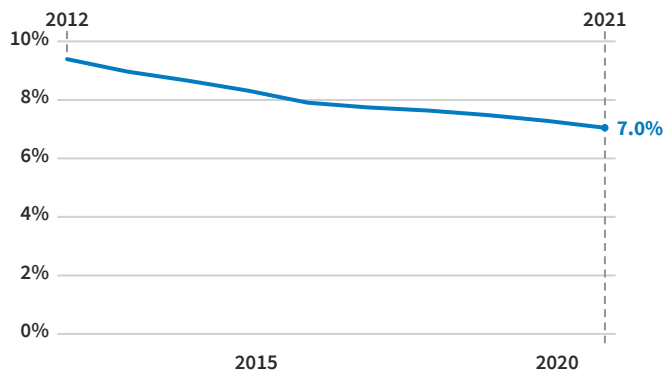
URBAN VS. RURAL ROADS



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics
Note: Data for 2010 is unavailable.

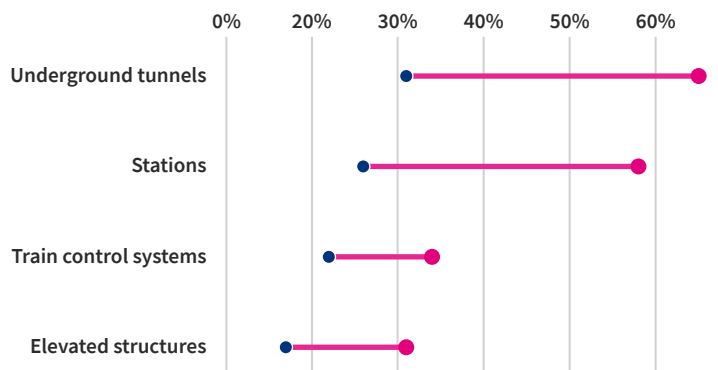
There are **619,622 bridges** in the US and their conditions are improving.

Data on the condition of US train infrastructure has not been updated since 2014. The 2014 data showed a greater share of underground tunnels, stations, train control systems, and elevated structures were in substandard condition than in 2009.

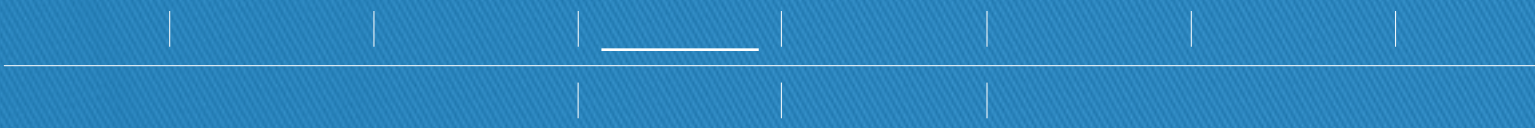


Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

TRAIN INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT IN POOR OR SUBSTANDARD CONDITION (2009 VS. 2014)



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics



TOTAL SPENDING 2019
\$173B (2.6% OF COMBINED SPENDING)



Health



Health

Federal, state, and local government health spending, excluding Medicare and Medicaid, totaled \$173 billion in 2019. State and local government spending data during the pandemic is not yet available, but the federal government more than doubled its public health spending to \$179.7 billion in 2020, and although it fell to \$141.4 billion in 2021, this was still more than twice 2019 spending.

Like government health spending, personal healthcare spending — defined as total nationwide spending on the treatment and prevention of disease for a specific person by public and private health insurance, individuals, and third-party payersⁱⁱ — is also increasing. This spending increased 3.2% between 2018 and 2019, and another 4.5% between 2019 and 2020. The increase between 2019 and 2020 was driven by higher spending on hospital expenditures and physician services which both rose faster than the average annual change from 2009 to 2019.

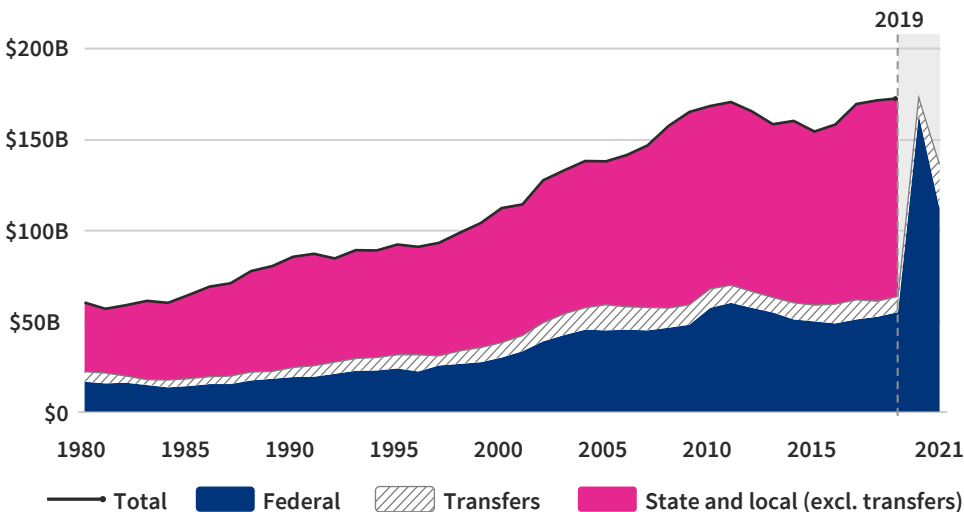
The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted Americans and their health since it first started in March 2020. In 2021,

vaccines became widely available and more than 60% of the population was vaccinated by the end of the year. Even with vaccines, the US endured waves of cases, hospitalizations, and deaths. Daily hospitalizations reached a record in January 2022 and as of May 15, nearly one million Americans have died from COVID-19.

According to the CDC, increased mortality from COVID-19, unintentional injuries, heart disease, homicide, and diabetes led to a 1.8-year decrease in life expectancy in 2020.ⁱⁱⁱ The share of Americans without health insurance also grew from 8.0% to 8.6% in 2020 due to a reduction in employment-based coverage.

According to the CDC, increased mortality from COVID-19, unintentional injuries, heart disease, homicide, and diabetes led to a 1.8-year decrease in life expectancy in 2020.

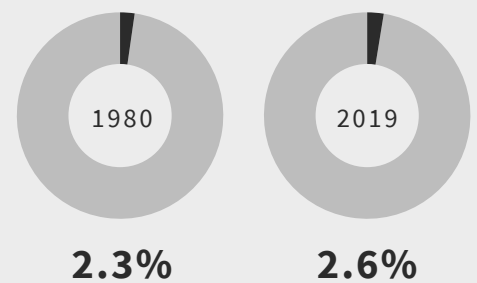
GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2021
HEALTH



2019 TOTAL SPENDING

\$173 billion

PERCENT OF TOTAL SPENDING



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

KEY GOVERNMENT ACTORS

HEALTH

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

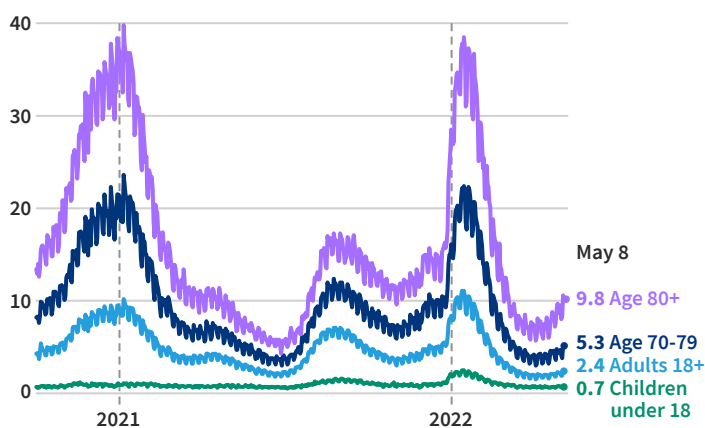
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
PUBLIC HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surgeon General Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration Agriculture Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote good health and educate the public Research and investigate disease Oversee food and drug safety and other health-related services Provide grants to states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and county public health agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote good health and educate the public Provide and/or coordinate some health services such as disease testing and immunization
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Institutes of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund and directly conduct scientific research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct health research
HOSPITALS AND EMERGENCY CARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Veterans Affairs Military hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide health services and hospital care to veterans and service members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public hospitals First responders (911, public ambulance services, and fire departments) Poison control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide general and emergency medical services
HEALTH INSURANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Health and Human Services Congress Department of Veterans Affairs Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate federal health insurance exchanges Regulate the health insurance market Provide insurance (Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, TriCare, Indian Health Service) Impose tax penalties on those who don't have health coverage (in some states) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State health exchanges (in some states) State departments of revenue (in some states) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate state health insurance exchanges (in some states) Impose tax penalties on those who don't have health insurance coverage (in some states)

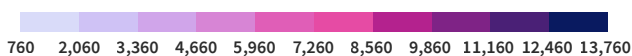
The Omicron coronavirus variant was first detected in the US in December 2021. By mid-January 2022, daily hospitalizations exceeded the previous high set in January 2021 by 12%.

Caseloads were higher in every state during this wave than during the two previous surges starting in fall 2020 and summer 2021.

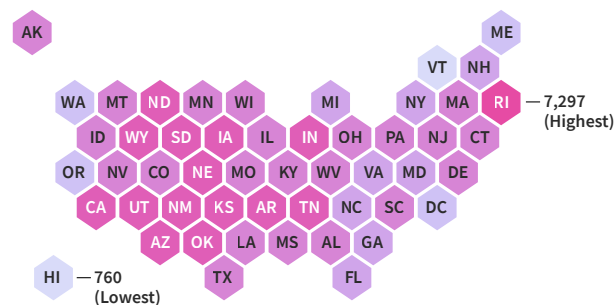
COVID-19: NEW HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS PER 100,000 PEOPLE (7-DAY AVERAGE)



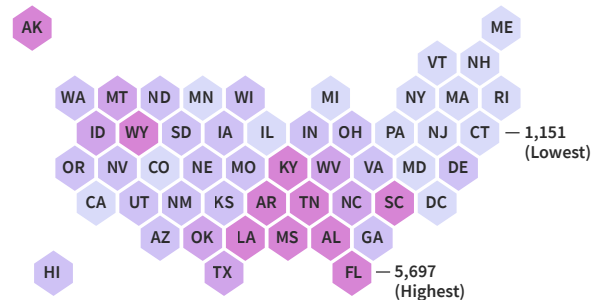
PER 100,000 PEOPLE



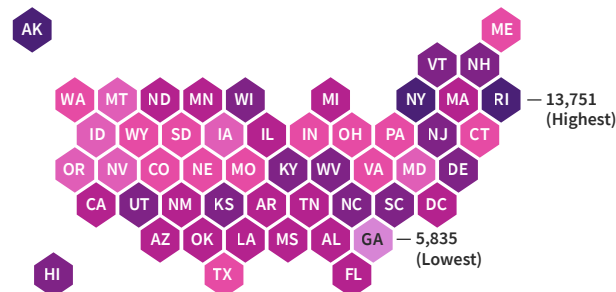
NOVEMBER 2020 — JANUARY 2021



JULY 2021 — SEPTEMBER 2021



DECEMBER 2021 — FEBRUARY 2022



As of May 15, nearly one million Americans have died from COVID-19. That's 0.3% of the population.

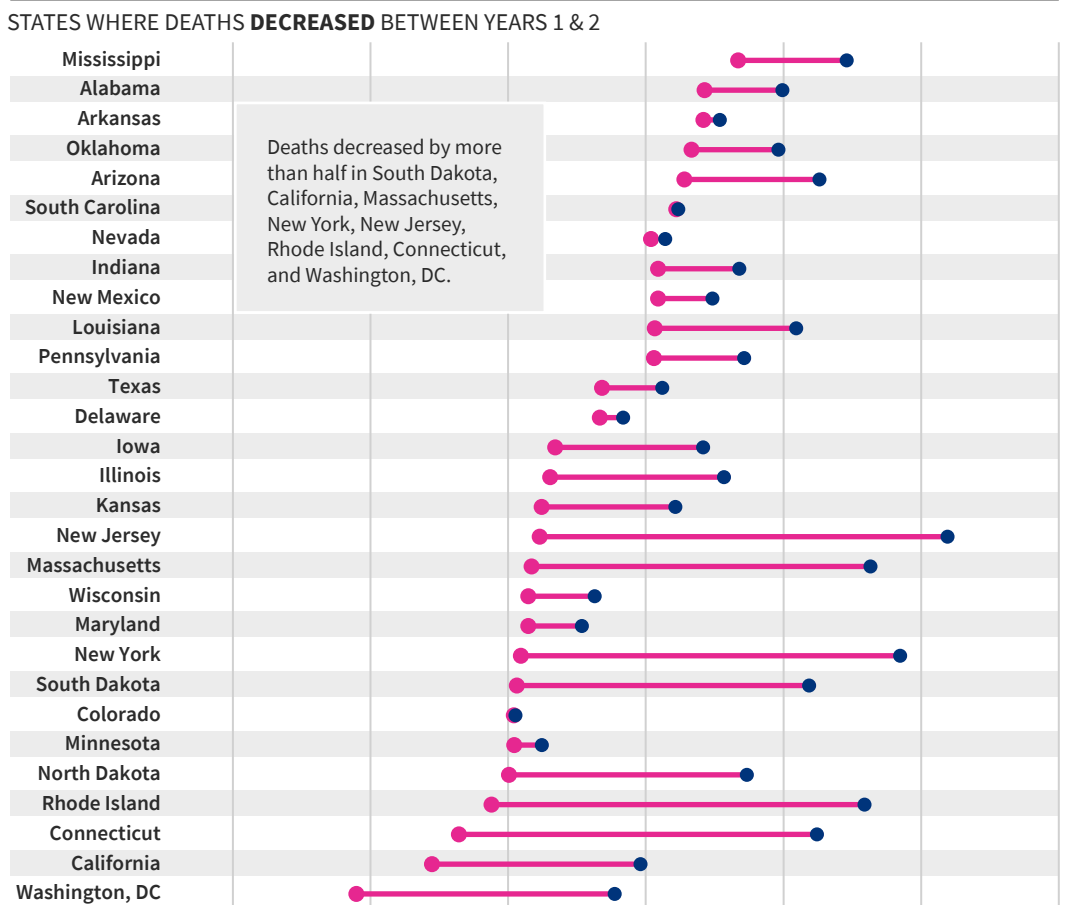
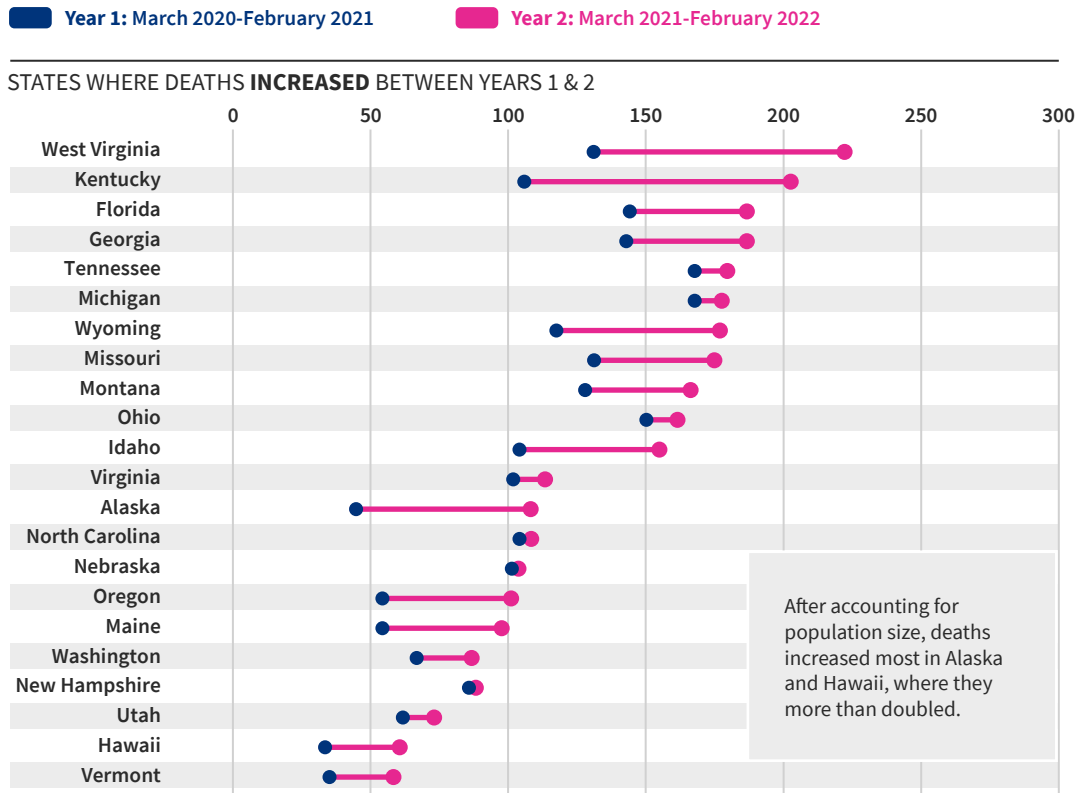
7-DAY AVERAGE



Source: USAFacts aggregation of state and local public health data

COVID-19 deaths decreased in the second year of the pandemic in 28 states and Washington, DC.

YEAR-OVER-YEAR COMPARISON OF CUMULATIVE COVID-19 DEATHS, BY STATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE

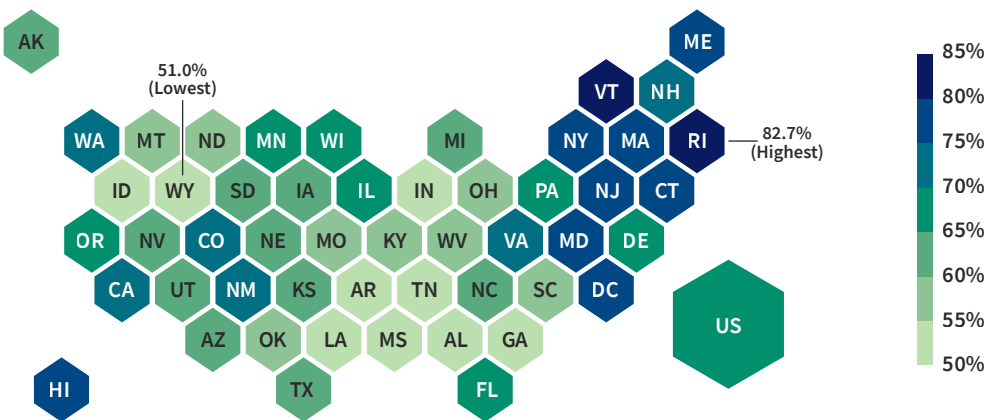


Source: USAFacts aggregation of state and local public health data

As of May 11, 2022, nearly 220 million Americans have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 and 101 million have received a booster shot or extra dose.

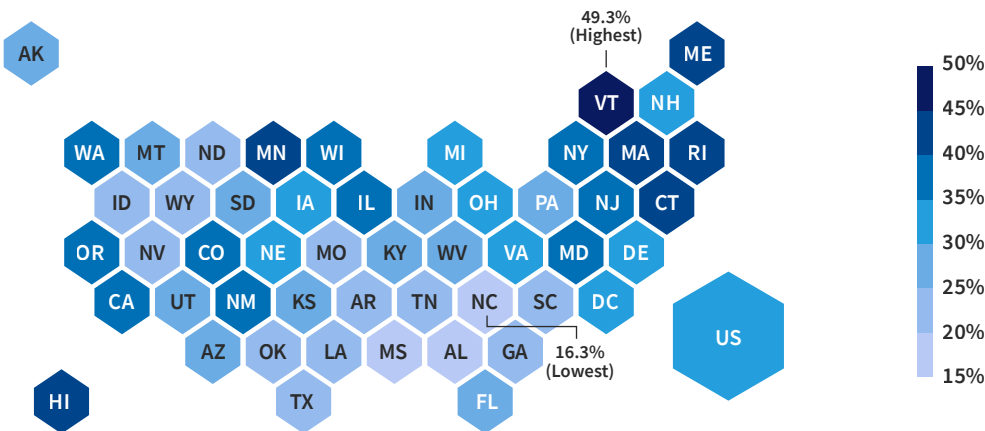
Vaccination rates are lowest in parts of the South and Mountain West and highest in the Northeast.

AS OF MAY 11, 2022



Source: USAFacts aggregation of state and local public health data

AS OF MAY 11, 2022



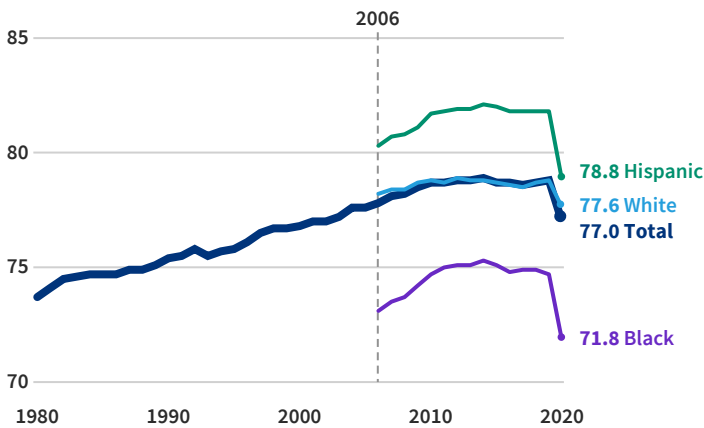
Source: USAFacts aggregation of state and local public health data

Visit our dashboard for the most up-to-date COVID-19 case, hospitalization, vaccination, and deaths data: <https://usafacts.org/issues/coronavirus/>

Life expectancy dropped 1.8 years from 2019 to 2020. Preliminary data indicates life expectancy fell by 2.9 years for Black people and 3.0 years for Hispanic people.

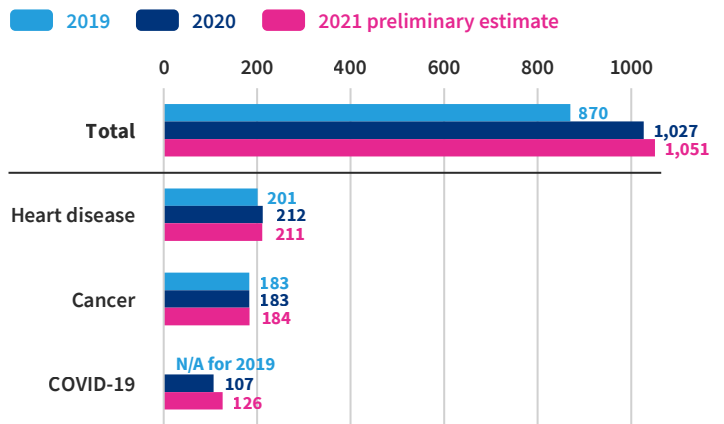
Cancer, heart disease, and COVID-19 were the three top causes of death in both 2020 and 2021.

BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 Note: White and Black groups are non-Hispanic.
 2019-2020 data for white, Hispanic, and Black is provisional.

TOP CAUSES OF DEATH PER 100,000 PEOPLE

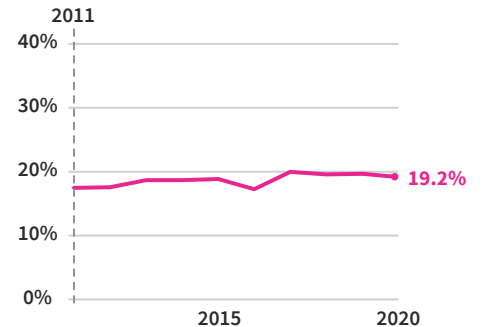
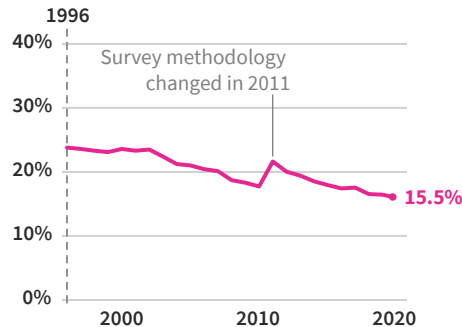
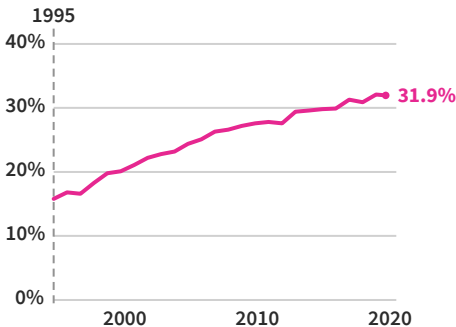


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Americans are smoking less, but an increasing proportion has obesity.

As of 2020, 19% of Americans have been told by a doctor that they have depression.

HEALTH RISK FACTORS

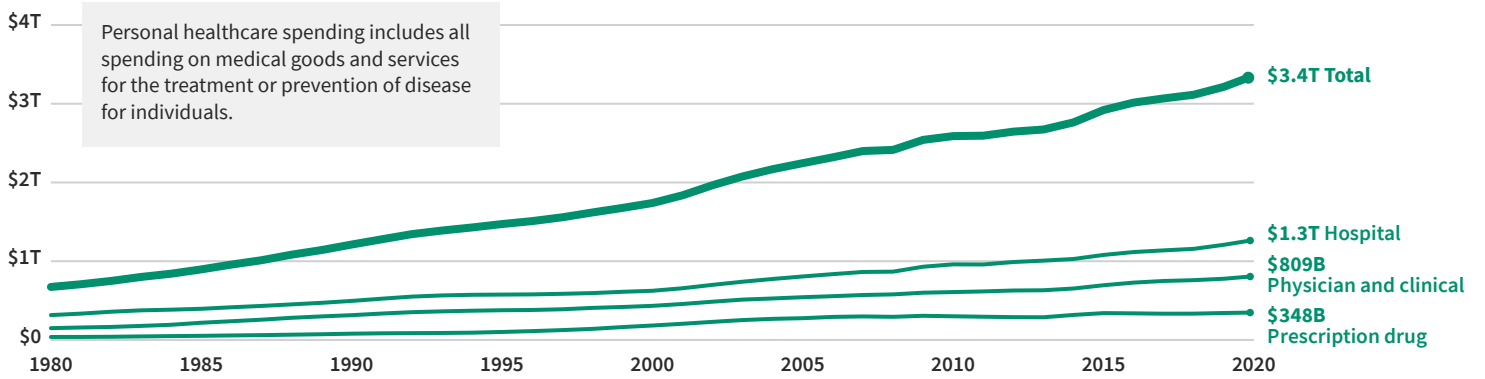


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Personal healthcare spending was \$3.4 trillion in 2020, a 4.5% increase from 2019.

Hospital expenditures and physician services drove the increase, with spending in both categories rising faster in 2020 than the average annual change from 2009 to 2019.

PERSONAL HEALTHCARE SPENDING

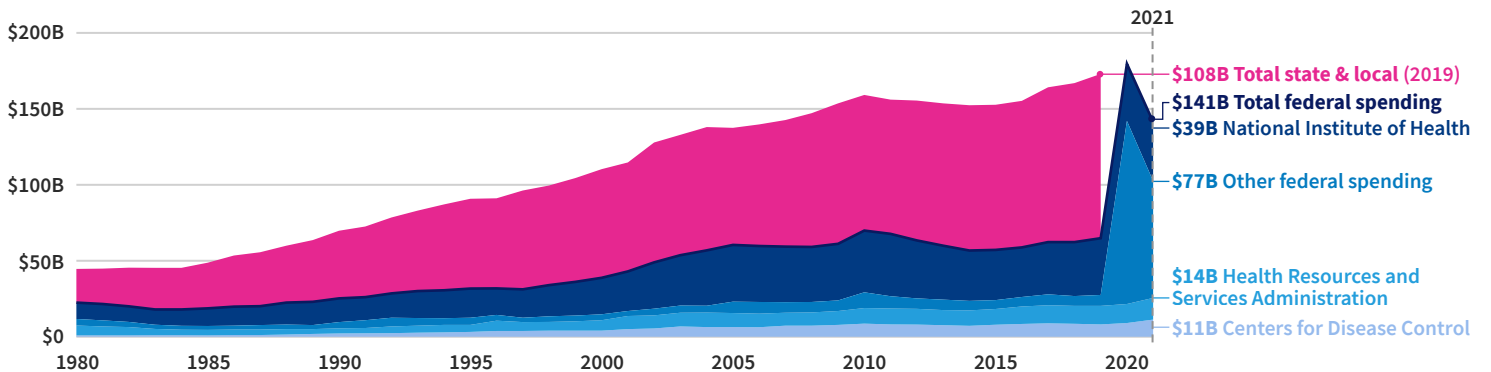


Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Adjusted for inflation (2020 dollars).

Before the pandemic, state and local governments were primarily responsible for public health. State and local public health spending data is not yet available for 2020 or 2021, but they spent \$108 billion in 2019.

The federal government spent \$141.4 billion on public health in 2021 — a 21% decrease from 2020, but more than double its 2019 public health spending.

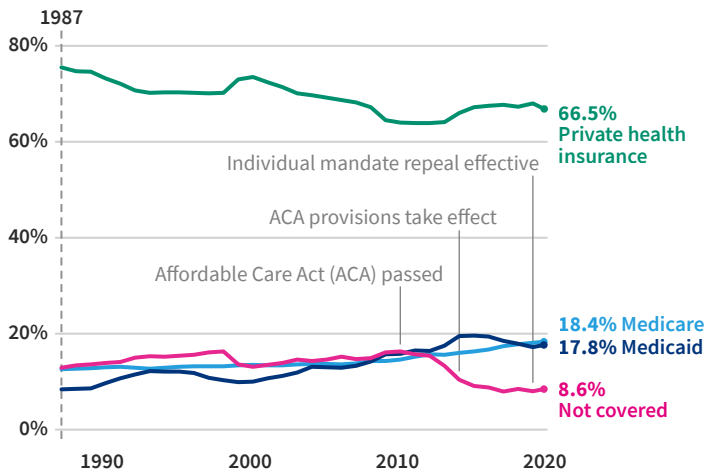
PUBLIC HEALTH SPENDING



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
Adjusted for inflation (FY2021 dollars).

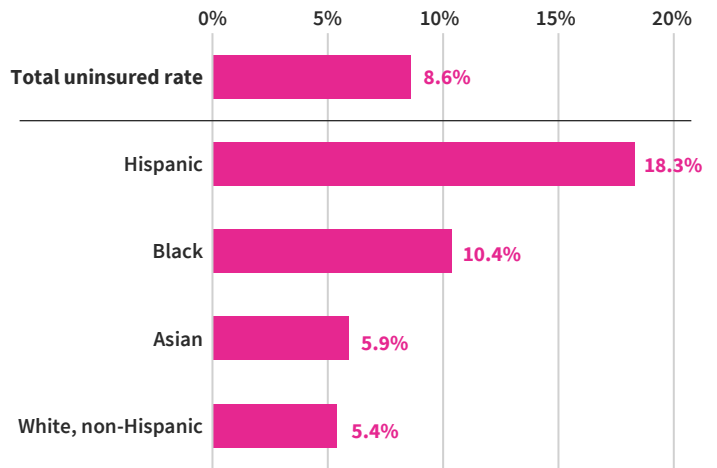
Twenty-eight million Americans did not have health insurance in 2020.

The share of people without health insurance increased to 8.6% in 2020 from 8.0% in 2019, led by a decline in employment-based coverage. Insurance coverage varies by race and ethnicity: 18.3% of Hispanic Americans and 10.4% of Black Americans were uninsured in 2020.



Source: Census Bureau

PERCENT WHO ARE UNINSURED (2020) BY RACE/ETHNICITY

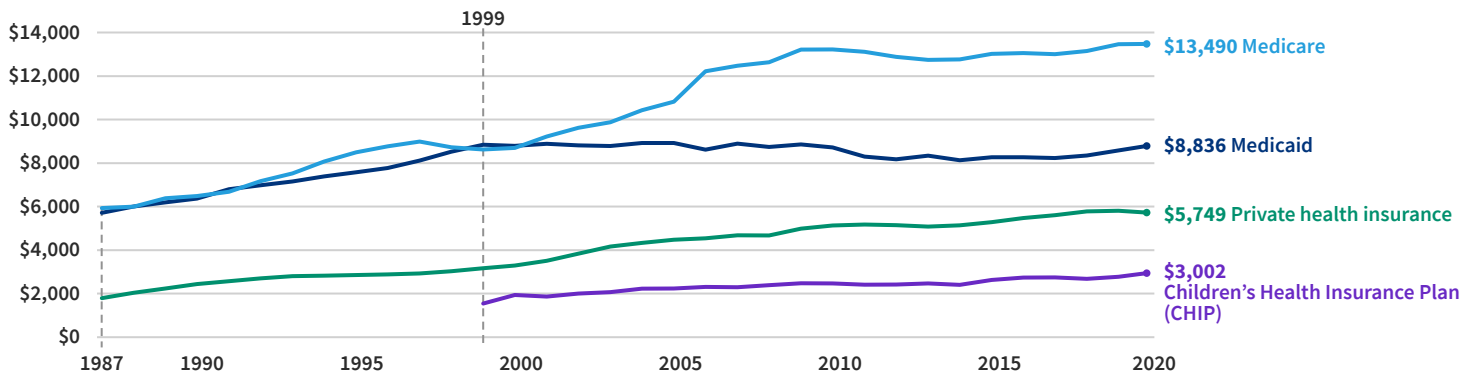


Source: Census Bureau

Average insurance spending varies across programs.

Medicare and Medicaid spend more per enrollee than private insurance while covering populations that are older and more impoverished, respectively. Per-enrollee spending for Medicare and Medicaid has remained relatively flat over the last decade, however, while private insurance spending has increased.

HEALTH INSURANCE SPENDING PER ENROLLEE



Source: National Health Expenditures, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Adjusted for inflation (2020 dollars).

TOTAL SPENDING 2019
\$1.1T (15.8% OF COMBINED SPENDING)

Standard of Living



Standard of Living

In 2019, government spent a combined \$1.1 trillion to support a minimum standard of living for Americans. Half of this spending was transfers from the federal government to state and local governments to support programs like Social Security and unemployment insurance.

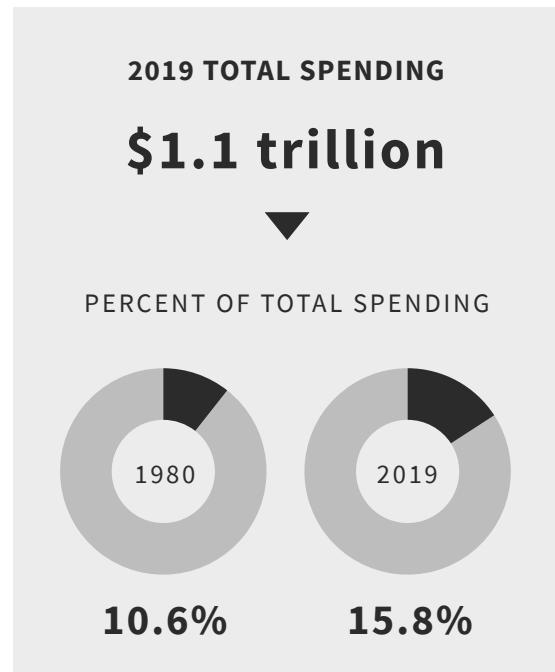
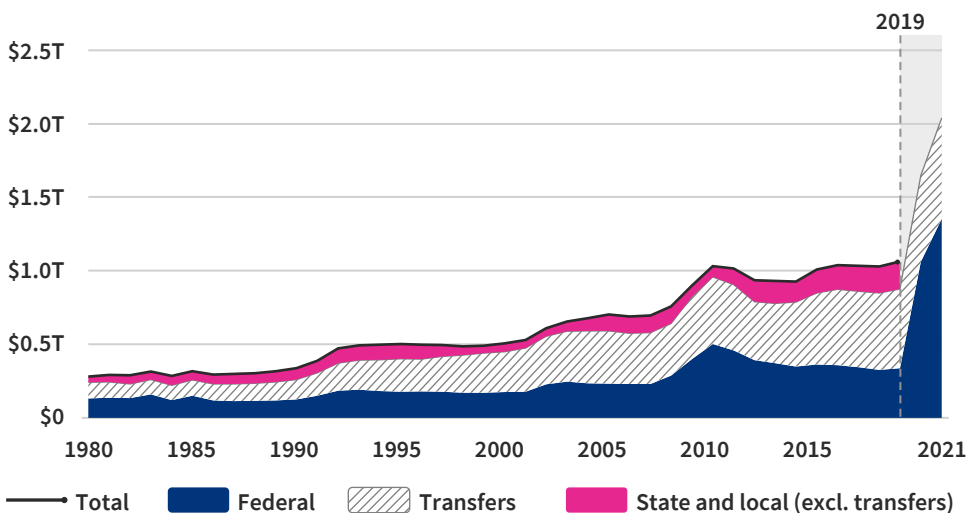
Many lost jobs and income at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The poverty rate increased for the first time since 2014 in 2020, although it remained below the 2010 high following the Great Recession. Many people also experienced food and housing insecurity, although incidences of both decreased in 2021.

While state and local spending data is not yet available for 2020 and 2021, the federal government increased its standard of living spending to provide support to Americans during the pandemic. Federal government spending on standard of living programs, excluding transfers to state and local governments, increased by more than 200% between 2019 and 2020 and 27% between 2020 and 2021. Major legislation, such as the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, provided additional food assistance, rental assistance, and direct payments of up to \$1,400 for many Americans.

The average market income of middle-class families was \$52,195 before the COVID-19 pandemic. Compared to 2000, these households paid fewer taxes and received more government transfers. This data provides an important pre-pandemic baseline to which comparisons can be made as data for 2020 becomes available later this year.

The poverty rate increased for the first time since 2014 in 2020.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2021
STANDARD OF LIVING AND AID TO THE DISADVANTAGED



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

KEY GOVERNMENT ACTORS
STANDARD OF LIVING

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

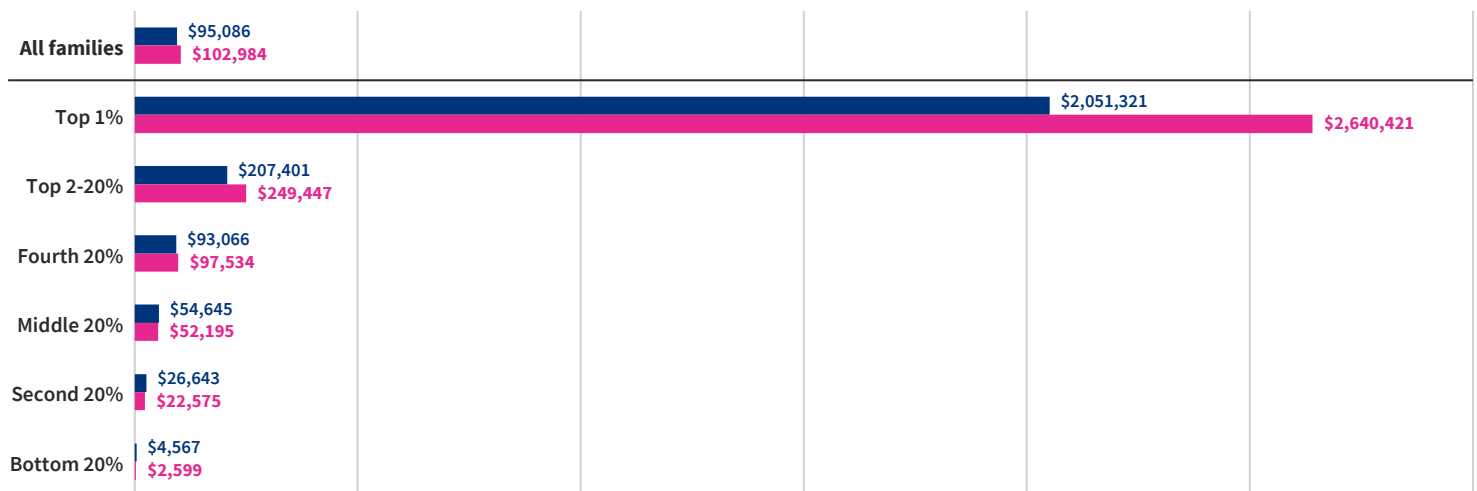
	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
INCOME AND TAXES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor Department • Congress • IRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set and enforce federal minimum wage • Set and collect income taxes • Set and administer tax credits such as EITC and child tax credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State labor departments • State departments of taxation • City governments • Special tax districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set and enforce state and local minimum wage • Set and collect state and local income, sales, and property taxes • Set, collect, and spend special purpose taxes, e.g., transit district taxes
CASH ASSISTANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Health and Human Services • Social Security Administration • Labor Department • Office of Refugee Resettlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give block grants to fund Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF) • Partially fund supplemental security income (SSI) and disability insurance • Partially fund unemployment insurance • Fund refugee assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State social services departments • State labor departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer TANF • Administer and supplement SSI (some states) • Administer and partially fund unemployment insurance • Administer refugee assistance
NON-CASH ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES (INCLUDING MEDICAL BENEFITS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Health and Human Services • Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services • Agriculture Department • Education Department • Department of Housing and Urban Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund childcare assistance • Provide health insurance (Medicaid and CHIP) • Provide nutrition programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); school lunch; women, infants, and children support • Provide Pell Grants • Fund and administer some housing assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State departments of families/social services • State departments of health services • Local public housing agencies • State labor departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer childcare assistance • Administer and partially fund health insurance (Medicaid and CHIP) • Administer nutrition programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); school lunch; women, infants, and children support • Administer housing assistance

Before the pandemic, middle-class families earned an average of \$52,195 in market income.

After adjusting for inflation, this is \$2,451 less than in 2000. However, middle-class earners received \$7,450 more in government transfers and paid \$539 less in taxes in 2019 than in 2000.

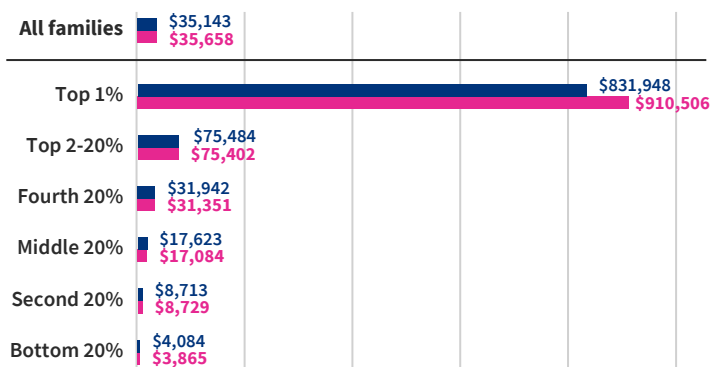
AVERAGE TOTAL MARKET INCOME (2000 AND 2019)

BY INCOME GROUP



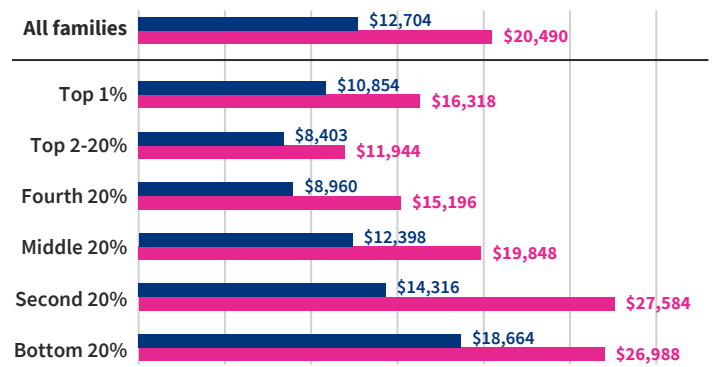
AVERAGE TAXES PAID (2000 AND 2019)

BY INCOME GROUP



AVERAGE TRANSFERS RECEIVED (2000 AND 2019)

BY INCOME GROUP



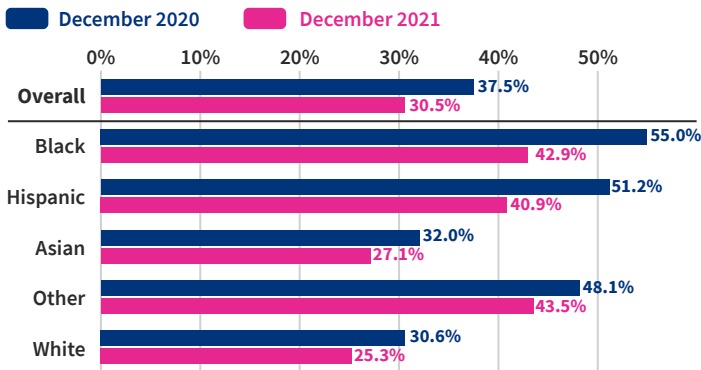
Source: USAFacts calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service and Census Bureau Adjusted for inflation (2019 dollars).

Market income sources include wages, investments, and retirement. Transfers include cash transfers like unemployment insurance and noncash transfers like Medicaid. Taxes include both direct taxes, such as income and sales taxes, and indirect taxes like FICA and unemployment insurance payroll taxes.

From December 2020 to December 2021, the number of households nationwide reporting difficulty paying for expenses decreased seven percentage points to 30.5%.

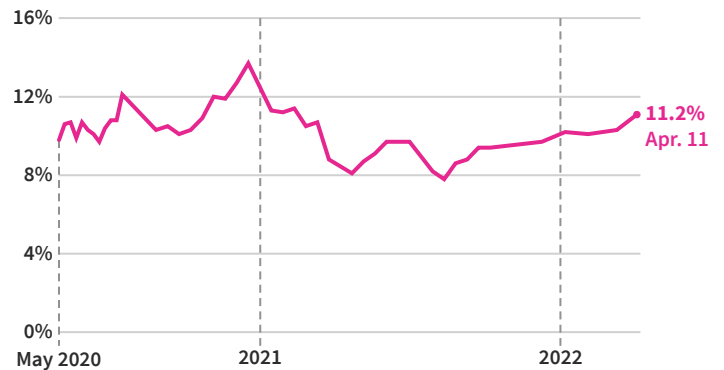
The share of adults reporting food scarcity ticked up above 10% during the first four months of 2022, but remained below the high of 13.7% reported in December 2020.

DIFFICULTY PAYING HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES DUE TO THE PANDEMIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Source: Census Bureau
 Note: All groups are non-Hispanic except for Hispanic group. Data represents the percentage of adults living in households where it has been somewhat or very difficult to pay for usual household expenses. The denominator excludes those who did not respond.

PERCENT OF ADULTS EXPERIENCING FOOD SCARCITY

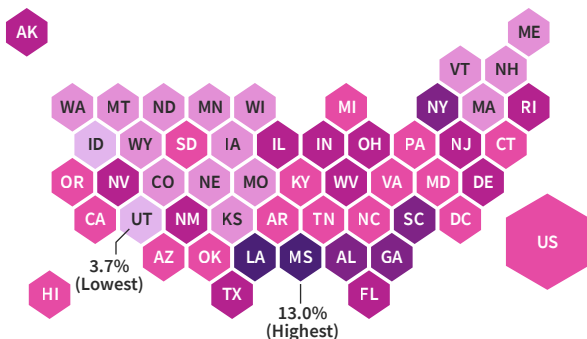


Source: Census Bureau
 Note: Data represents the percentage of adults living in a household that experienced food scarcity in the 7 days preceding the survey. The denominator excludes those who did not respond.

The proportion of households experiencing housing insecurity dropped from 7.8% in the first quarter of 2021 to 6.5% in the first quarter of 2022.

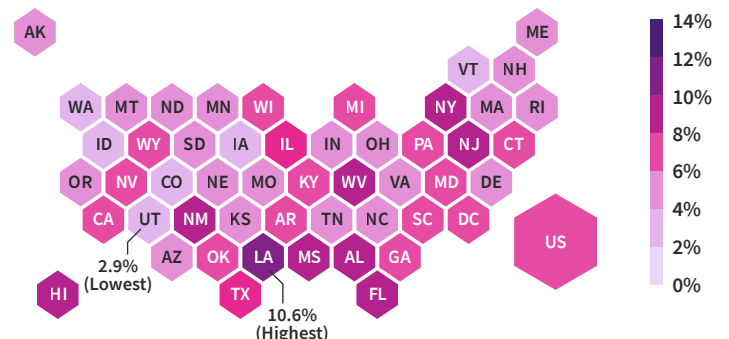
These households are behind on rent or mortgage payments and have little confidence they will be able to make their next payment. In both quarters, Utah had the lowest share of households experiencing housing insecurity, while Mississippi and Louisiana had the highest.

PERCENT OF ADULTS EXPERIENCING HOUSING INSECURITY AVERAGE FROM JANUARY TO MARCH 2021



Source: Census Bureau
 Note: Data represents the percentage of adults who are not current on rent or mortgage payments, or who have slight or no confidence that their household can pay next month's rent or mortgage on time. The denominator excludes those who did not respond.

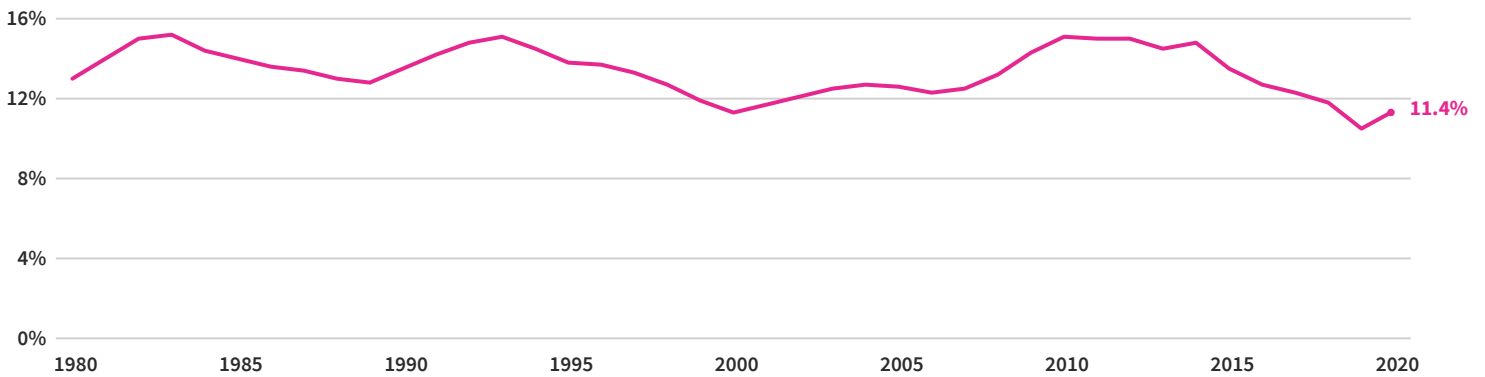
PERCENT OF ADULTS EXPERIENCING HOUSING INSECURITY AVERAGE FROM JANUARY TO MARCH 2022



The poverty rate decreased from 15.1% in 2010 to 11.4% in 2020, despite an increase of 0.9 percentage points between 2019 and 2020.

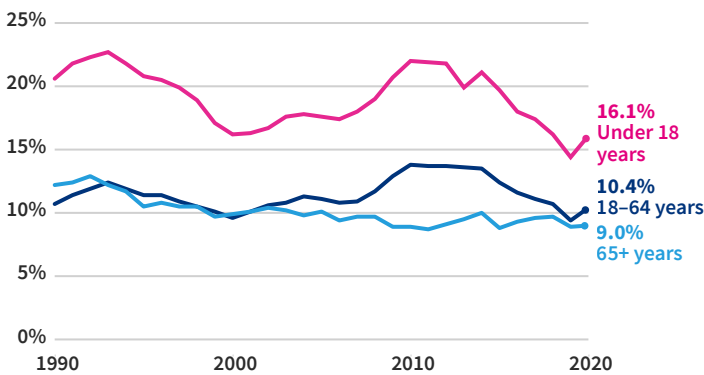
The 2020 poverty rate increase was broadly experienced by Black, Hispanic, white, and Asian Americans and also people younger than 65. However, poverty rates among each of these groups remain below 2010 levels.

PERCENT OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY



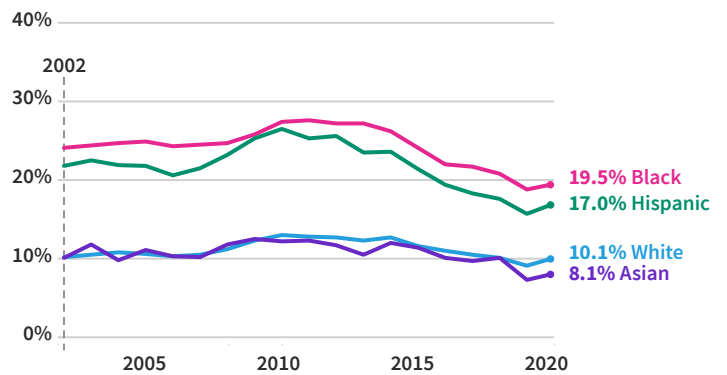
Source: Census Bureau

BY AGE



Source: Census Bureau

BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Source: Census Bureau

Note: All racial categories are inclusive of Hispanic.

To determine whether a person or family is considered in poverty, the Census Bureau compares total family income before taxes, capital gains, and noncash benefits (e.g., Medicaid and food stamps) to poverty thresholds that vary based on family size and family member ages. If income is below the appropriate threshold, all members of the family are considered in poverty. For a two adult, two child household, the poverty threshold in 2020 was \$26,246.^{iv}

TOTAL SPENDING 2019
\$997B (14.9% OF COMBINED SPENDING)

Education



Education

Funding for the nation’s education system comes primarily from state and local governments. Federal, state, and local governments spent a combined \$997 billion on education in 2019, the most recent year for which data is complete. Spending per student has increased 21% since the 2000–2001 academic year, after adjusting for inflation.

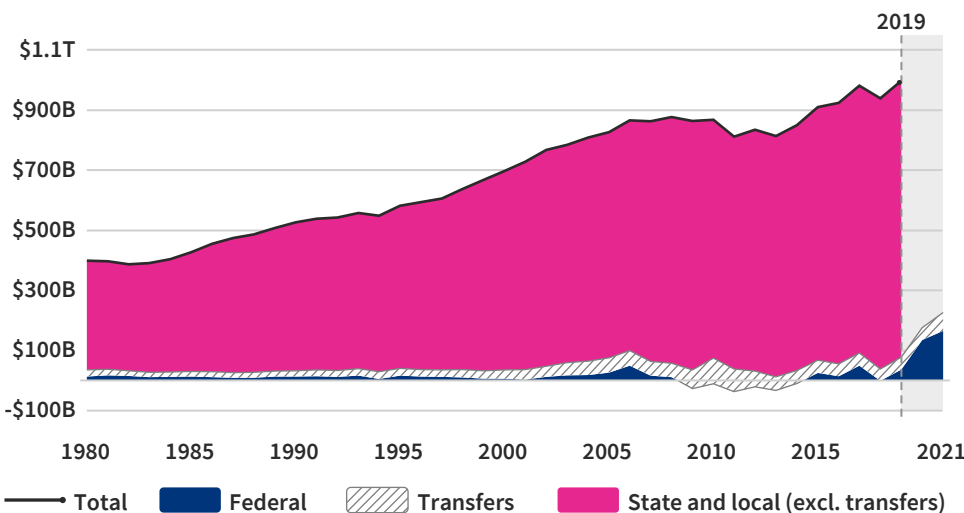
Student loan repayment was suspended through all of 2021 and into 2022 since the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act was passed by Congress and signed into law by former President Donald Trump in March 2020.^{vi} As of publication, President Biden extended the repayment pause through August 2022. Student loan debt was \$1.7 trillion at the end of 2021.

Spending per student has increased 21% since the 2000–2001 academic year, after adjusting for inflation.

Shortly after taking office in February 2021, President Joe Biden signed an executive order supporting the reopening and continued operation of in-person schooling.^v At the end of the 2020–2021 school year, 62% of schools offered full-time, in-person instruction. By the beginning of the 2021–2022 academic year, this was true of 98% of schools.

Available data does not yet show the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on students — education data is released on a delayed schedule — but data that is available indicates preschool and kindergarten enrollment declined in the 2020–2021 academic year. The most recent data (predating COVID-19) on graduation rates, educational attainment, and test scores shows improving trends overall, but persistent gaps between different racial and ethnic groups.

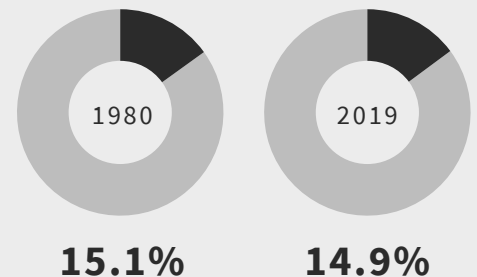
GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2021
EDUCATION



2019 TOTAL SPENDING

\$997 billion

PERCENT OF TOTAL SPENDING



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

KEY GOVERNMENT ACTORS

EDUCATION

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

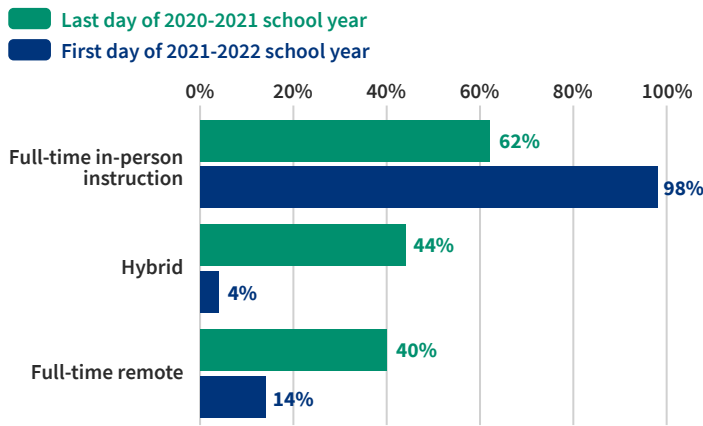
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Department • Department of Health and Human Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially fund preschools • Fund Head Start programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State education departments • School districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund, build, operate, and staff public preschool programs, though offerings vary from state to state
K-12 EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially fund K-12 schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State education departments • School districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund, build, operate, and staff public schools
HIGHER EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially fund institutes of higher education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State education departments • Public university systems • Community college districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund, build, operate, and staff public universities and community colleges
AID FOR EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Department • IRS • Department of Veterans Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish policies and distribute aid (to states and individuals) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title I funding for low-income K-12 schools • Pell Grants, federal work-study, and student loans • Education tax benefits • Veterans education benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State departments of education • State post-secondary education systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute funding dollars (e.g., Title I) according to school needs • Provide student aid (e.g., for tuition)
RESEARCHES AND REGULATES SCHOOLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Department • Congress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce Title IX and other anti-discrimination policies • Set rules for data collection and analysis • Create education policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State education departments • School districts • State legislatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect data and conduct analysis • Create policy following federal guidelines • Set rules for teacher licensing, testing, and graduation requirements
MANDATES AND INCENTIVIZES BEHAVIOR			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State education departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandate school attendance (rules vary by state)

At the end of the 2020–2021 school year, 62% of K-12 public schools offered students in-person instruction. By the beginning of the 2021–2022 school year, 98% of schools offered full-time, in-person instruction.

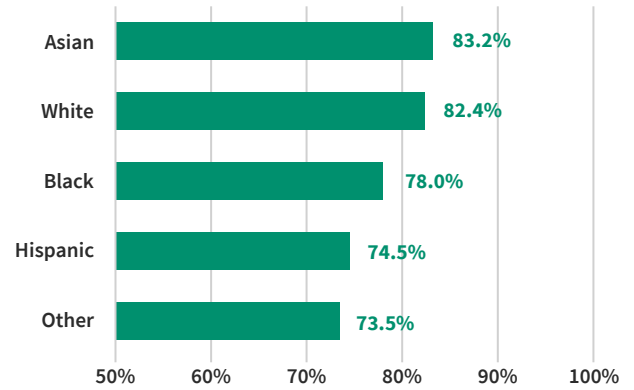
At the end of the 2020–2021 school year, 78% of households with K-12 students reported always having internet available for education purposes with percentages varying by race and ethnicity.

TYPE OF INSTRUCTION OFFERED AS A PERCENT OF K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Source: Department of Education
Note: Schools may offer more than one instruction type.

INTERNET ALWAYS AVAILABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES (APRIL-JULY 2021) BY RACE/ETHNICITY

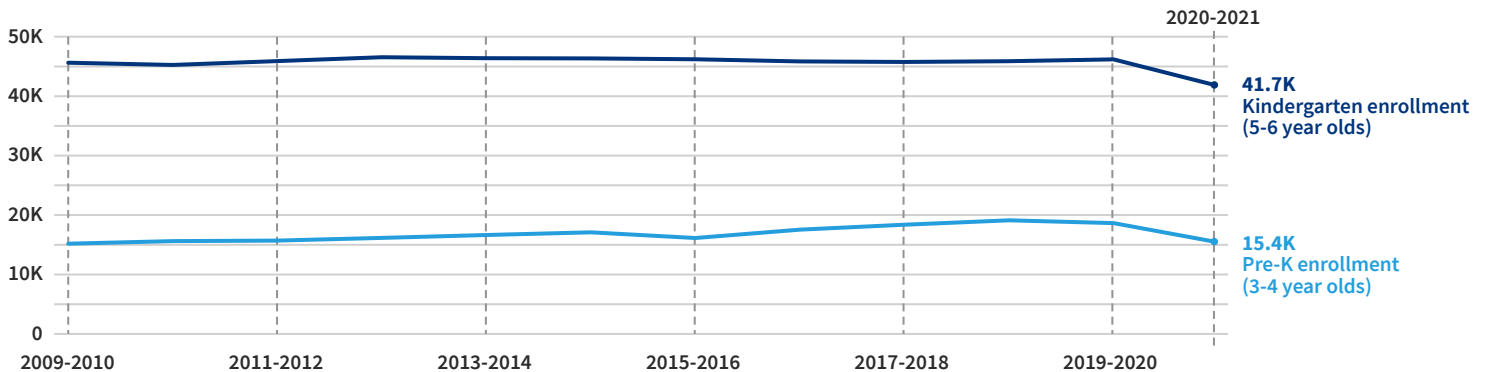


Source: Census Bureau
Note: All groups are non-Hispanic except for Hispanic group. Data represents the population with children enrolled in school. Those who did not respond were omitted from the denominator.

Preliminary data shows preschool and kindergarten enrollment per 100,000 children declined between the 2019–2020 and 2020–2021 school years.

Pre-K enrollment fell 17% and kindergarten enrollment fell 10%. Prior to 2020–2021, kindergarten enrollment per 100,000 5-6-year-olds had remained flat and preschool enrollment per 100,000 3-4-year-olds had increased 23% between the 2009–2010 and 2019–2020 academic years.

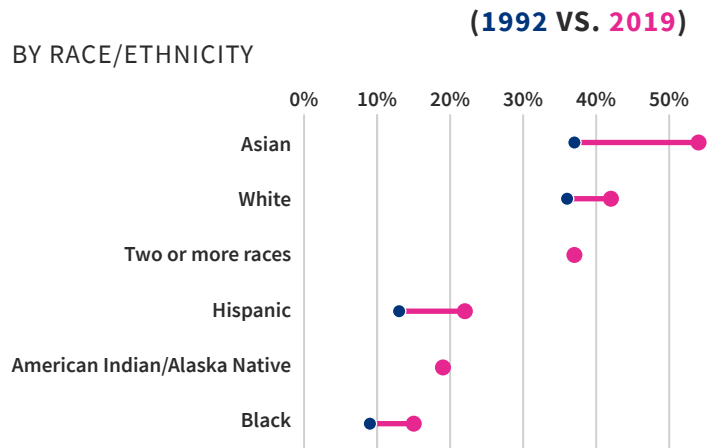
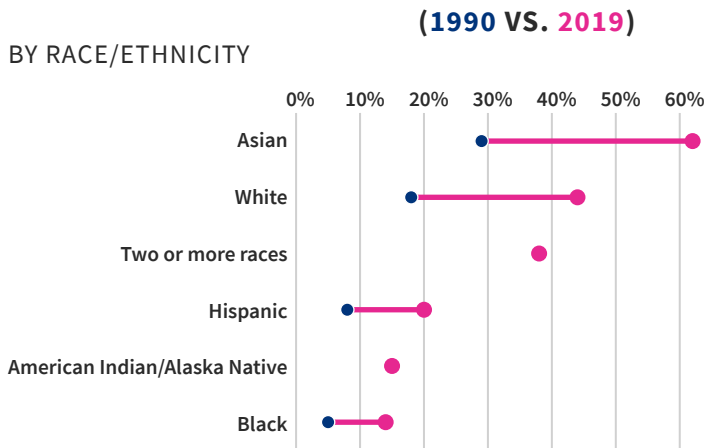
PRE-K AND KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT PER 100,000 CHILDREN



Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Note: Data for 2020-2021 school year are preliminary.

Two-thirds of eighth-graders are not proficient in math and reading.

Nearly four out of five Black or Hispanic eighth-graders are not proficient in these areas. COVID-19 delayed the national 2021 assessment and new data is not yet available.

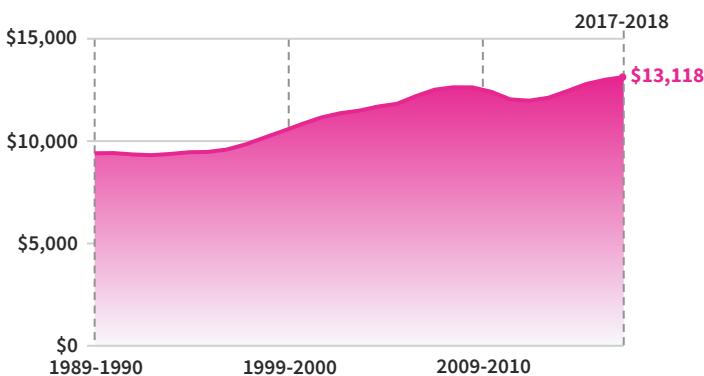


Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Note: All groups are non-Hispanic except for Hispanic group.

Spending per K-12 public school student increased 21% to \$13,118 between the 2000–2001 and 2017–2018 school years.

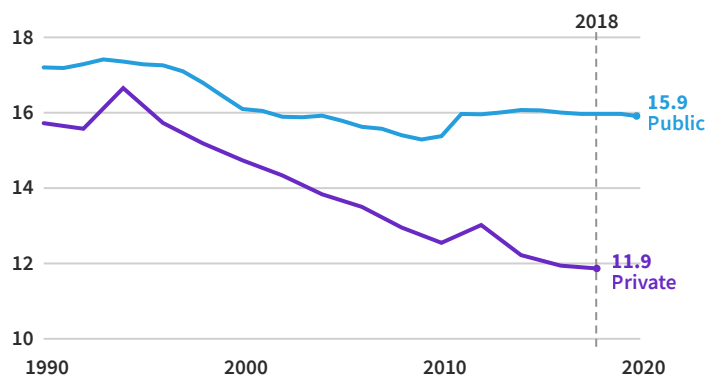
Although the Education Department has not released its 2019 per-pupil spending estimates, the census estimates that per-pupil spending increased 5% between fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

SPENDING PER K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT BY ACADEMIC YEAR



Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Adjusted for inflation (2019-2020 academic year dollars).

STUDENT-TO-TEACHER RATIO AND SCHOOLS

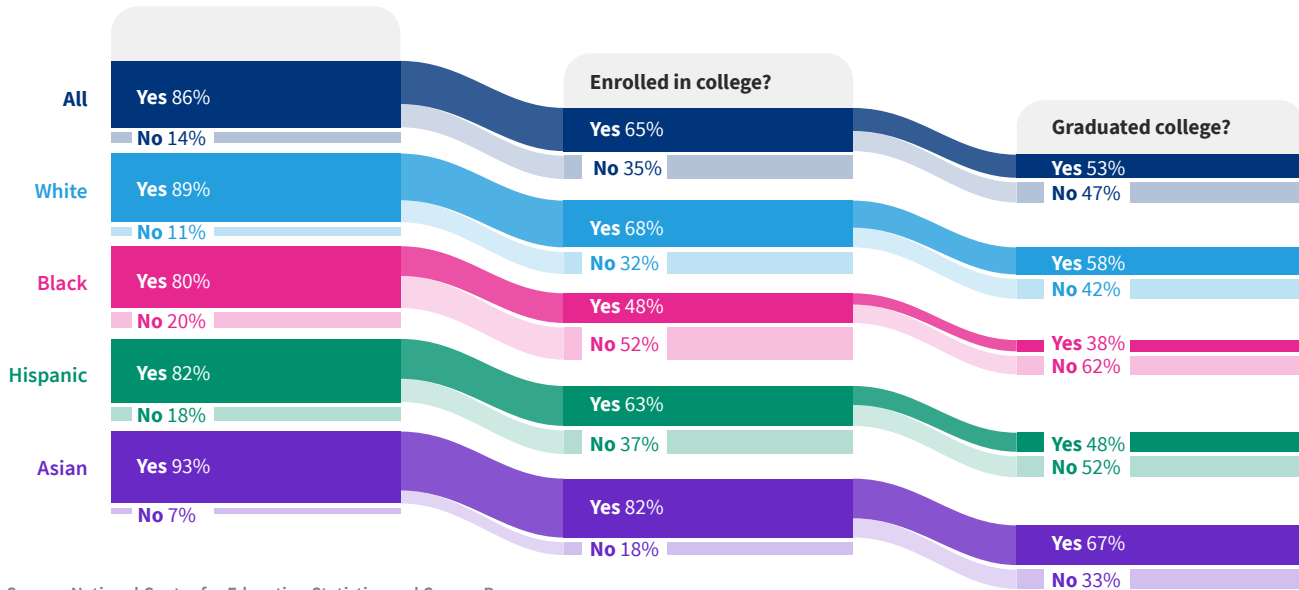


Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Note: Data reported is for the fall of a given year.

Eighty-six percent of students graduate from high school, with 65% enrolling in college within a year.

College enrollment is lowest among Black high school graduates — 48% enrolled in two- or four-year colleges within a year of graduating.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (2019) BY RACE/ETHNICITY

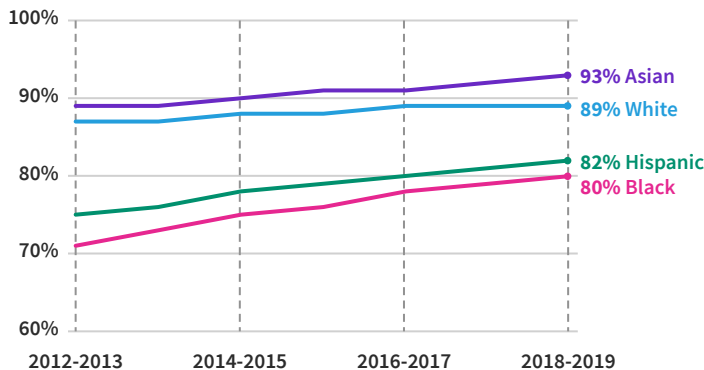


Source: National Center for Education Statistics and Census Bureau
Note: White, Black, and Asian are non-Hispanic.

High school graduation rates have been increasing, particularly for Black and Hispanic students. However, they continue to graduate at lower rates than white and Asian students.

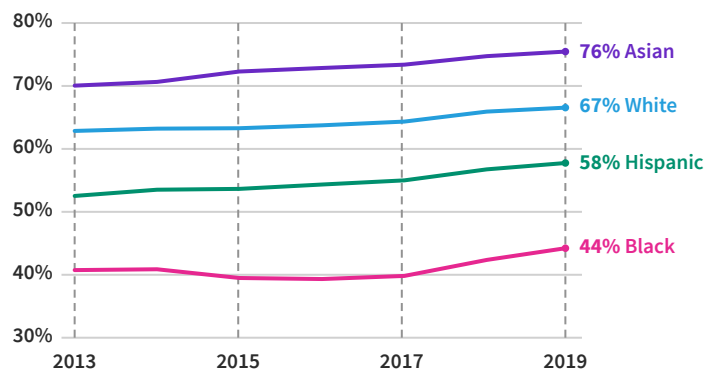
College graduation rates have been improving for Asian, white, Hispanic, and Black Americans, but gaps between these groups persist.

BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Note: All groups are non-Hispanic except for Hispanic group.

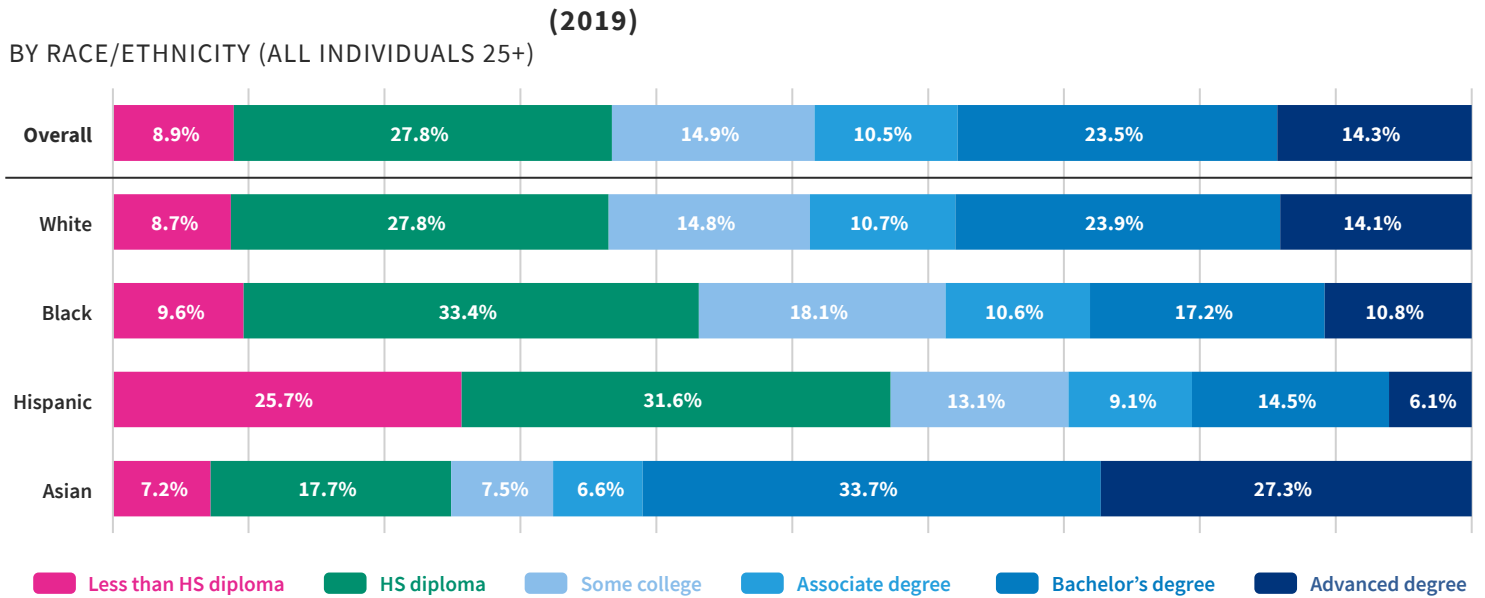
BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Note: All groups are non-Hispanic except for Hispanic group.
Data represents the graduation rate from the first institution attended for first-time, full-time bachelor's degree-seeking students.

Forty-eight percent of the population over age 25 has a college degree.

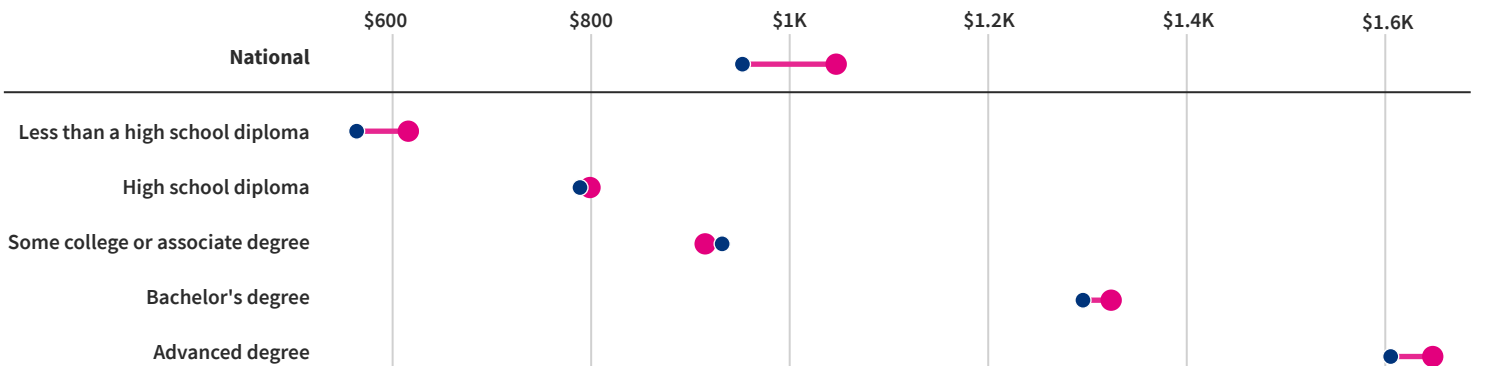
Educational attainment is highest among Asian Americans — as of 2019, more than half have at least a bachelor’s degree.



Source: National Center for Education Statistics
 Note: All groups are inclusive of Hispanic. Categories may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

People with a bachelor’s degree earn roughly 65% more than workers with no more than a high school diploma.

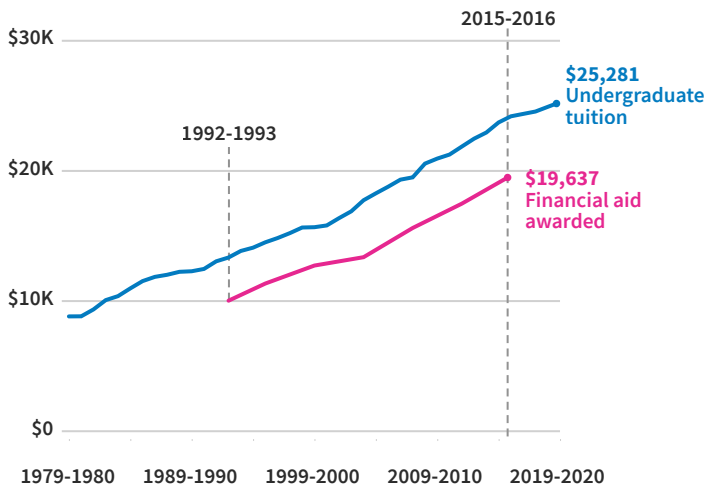
MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (2000 VS. 2021) POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
 Adjusted for inflation (2021 dollars).

The average college tuition was \$25,281 in 2020, more than double the cost in 1990.

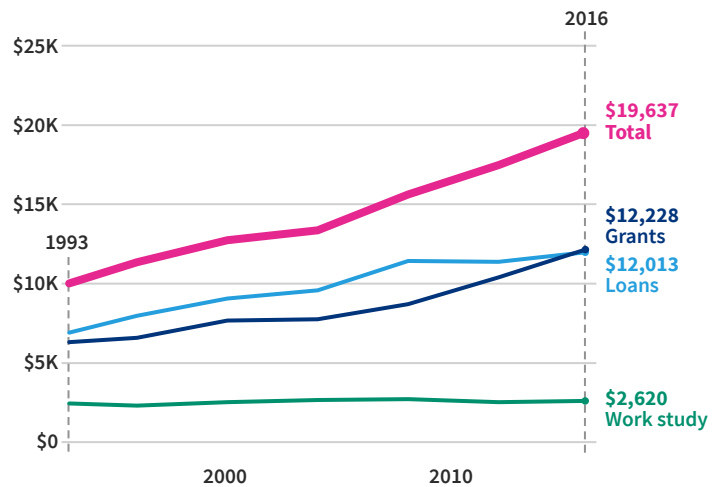
AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FINANCIAL AID



Source: National Center for Education Statistics; Department of Education
Adjusted for inflation (2020 dollars).

Government and institutions awarded students an average of \$12,228 in grant aid in 2016, almost twice the 1993 average, according to the most recent government data.

AVERAGE FINANCIAL AID AWARDED BY TYPE

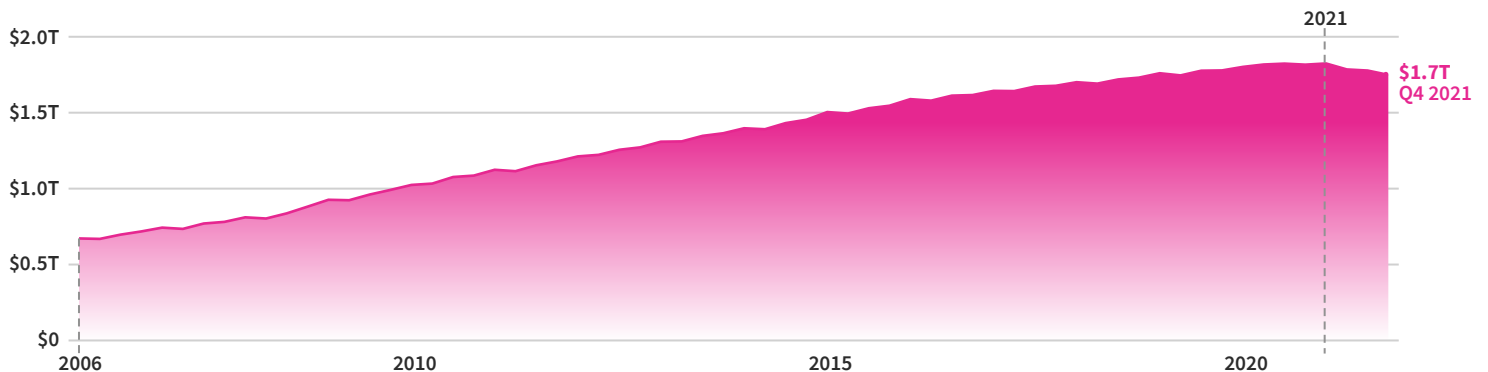


Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Adjusted for inflation (2020 dollars).

Student loan debt was \$1.7 trillion at the end of 2021.

The government suspended student loan payments in March 2020. As of publication, the loan payment suspension will expire at the end of August 2022.

STUDENT LOAN DEBT



Source: Federal Reserve
Adjusted for inflation (Q4 2021 dollars).

TOTAL SPENDING 2019
\$2.5T (36.7% OF COMBINED SPENDING)

Wealth & Savings

Wealth & Savings

In 2019, federal, state, and local governments spent a combined \$2.5 trillion on wealth and savings related programs and investments. Federal spending on Social Security and Medicare — both programs that primarily serve those ages 65 and older — comprised 69% of this total spending.

Enrollment in both programs has increased as the population ages 65 and older has grown — between 1970 and 2021 the share of the total population in this age group rose from 11.1% to 16.9%. Medicare is a government-run health insurance program and its per-enrollee costs are nearly six times higher than they were in 1970, after accounting for inflation. Social Security provides cash benefits to retirees and those unable to work because of a disability. The program’s average monthly benefit has more than doubled since 1970 and is adjusted yearly to keep pace with inflation.

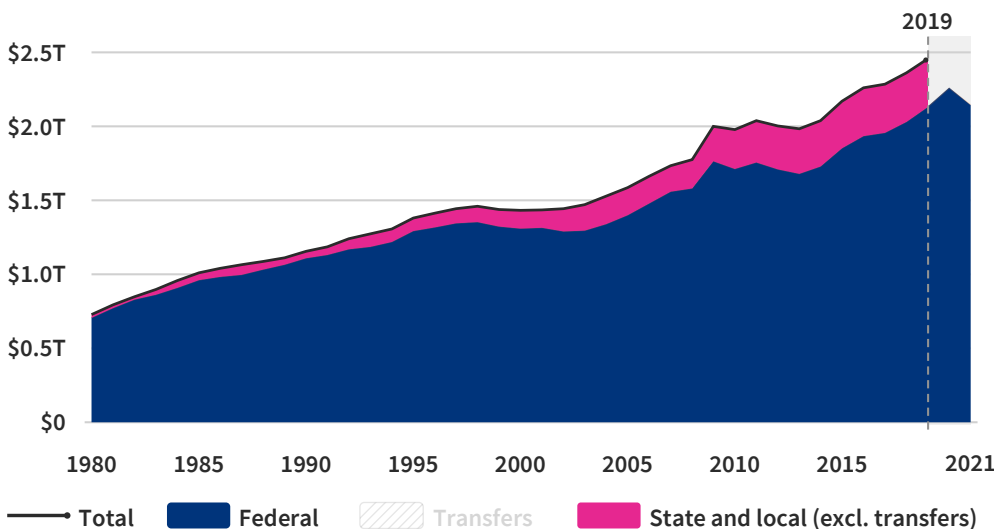
The wealth of US families has increased \$97.6 trillion since 1990 — or \$294,000 per capita. Total wealth among the

middle 20% of families, or the middle class, increased from \$5.4 trillion in 1990 to \$10.2 trillion in 2021, adjusted for inflation. Despite this increase, their share of wealth fell from 12% to 7% during this period.

The wealth of US families has increased \$97.6 trillion since 1990 — or \$294,000 per capita.

Looking at shorter-term change, wealth for every income quintile exceeds pre-pandemic levels. Americans have also been saving more during the pandemic. The personal savings rate spiked to 33.8% in April 2020 and did not fall below the previous decade’s average of 7.2% until January 2022.

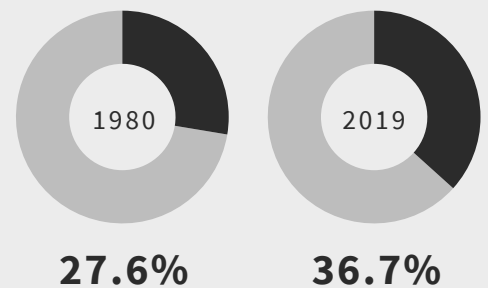
GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2021
WEALTH AND SAVINGS



2019 TOTAL SPENDING

\$2.5 trillion

PERCENT OF TOTAL SPENDING



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

KEY GOVERNMENT ACTORS

WEALTH AND SAVINGS

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

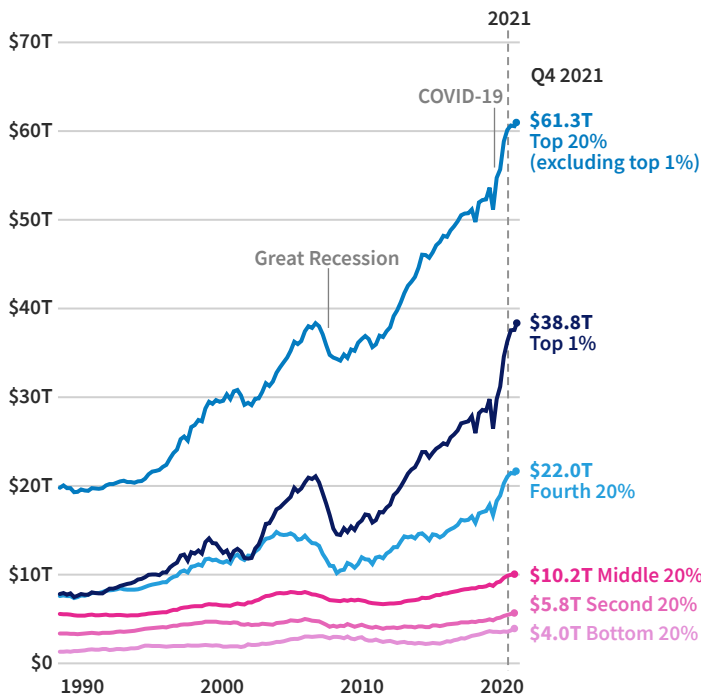
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
MANDATES SAVINGS THROUGH TAXATION AND DISBURSES BENEFITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security Administration • IRS • Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services • Department of Health and Human Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce retirement savings in the form of Social Security • Provide health insurance in the form of Medicare 		
INCENTIVIZES HOMEOWNERSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRS • Government-sponsored enterprises (Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide tax breaks to homeowners (e.g., mortgage interest deduction, real estate tax deduction) • Back mortgages 		
INCENTIVIZE SAVINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRS • Congress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide tax-free defined contribution plans such as IRA and 401(k) plans 		
INSURES AND REGULATES PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation • Labor Department • Congress • Federal Employees Retirement System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage continuation and maintenance of defined benefit pension plans • Ensure benefits meet legal standards • Pay retirement benefits to government employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and local public employee retirement systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay pensions and retirement benefits to state and local government employees
SERVICE DEBT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Treasury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay interest on government securities 		

The wealth of the middle 20% of income earners has grown 89% since 1990. However, middle-class families went from owning 12% of wealth in 1990 to 7% in 2021.

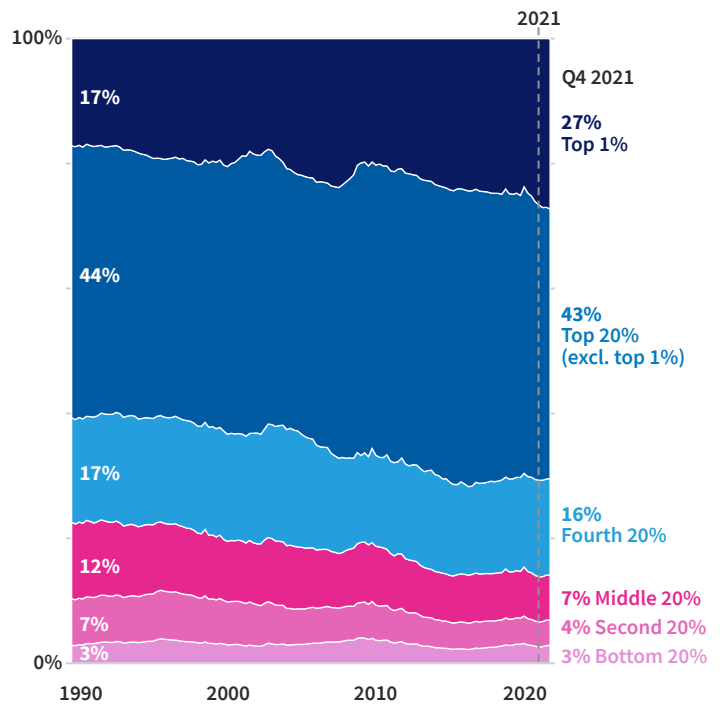
Since the pandemic's onset, middle-class wealth increased 15%, the wealth of the top 80-99% of income earners increased 14%, and the wealth of the top 1% increased 30%.

WEALTH BY INCOME GROUP (QUINTILE)



Source: Federal Reserve
Adjusted for inflation (2021 Q4 dollars).

SHARE OF WEALTH BY INCOME GROUP (QUINTILE)

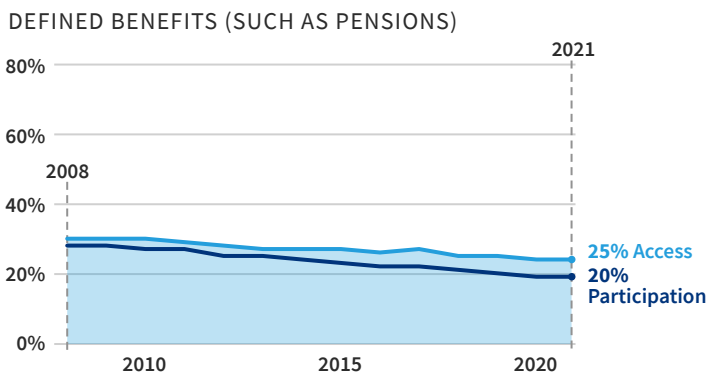


Source: Federal Reserve

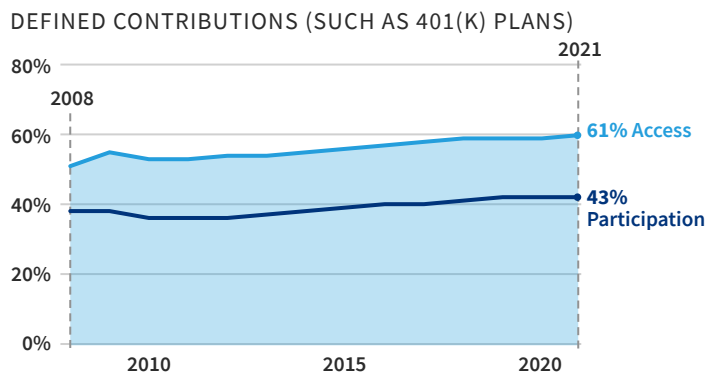
Not including Social Security, 72% of workers had access to retirement benefits in 2021.

Access to pensions with a defined benefit declined from 31% in 2008 to 25% in 2021. Over this same period, access to defined contribution plans like 401(k)s rose from 52% to 61%.

PERCENT OF WORKERS WITH EMPLOYER-SPONSORED RETIREMENT BENEFITS ACCESS VS. PARTICIPATION



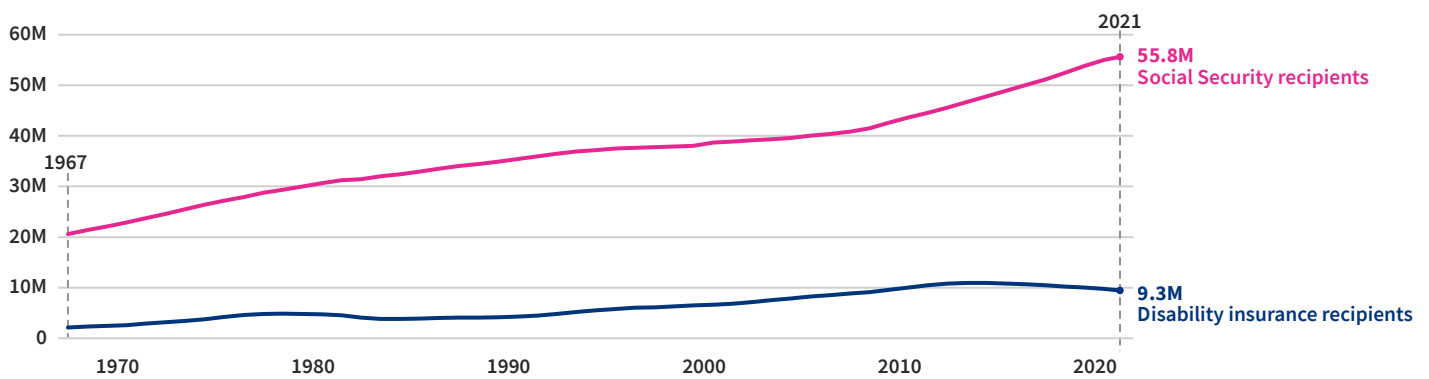
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Nearly 56 million people received Social Security retirement benefits in 2021.

Between 1970 and 2021, the share of Americans receiving Social Security benefits increased from 11.1% to 16.8% and the percentage receiving disability insurance benefits increased from 1.3% to 2.8%.

& RECIPIENTS

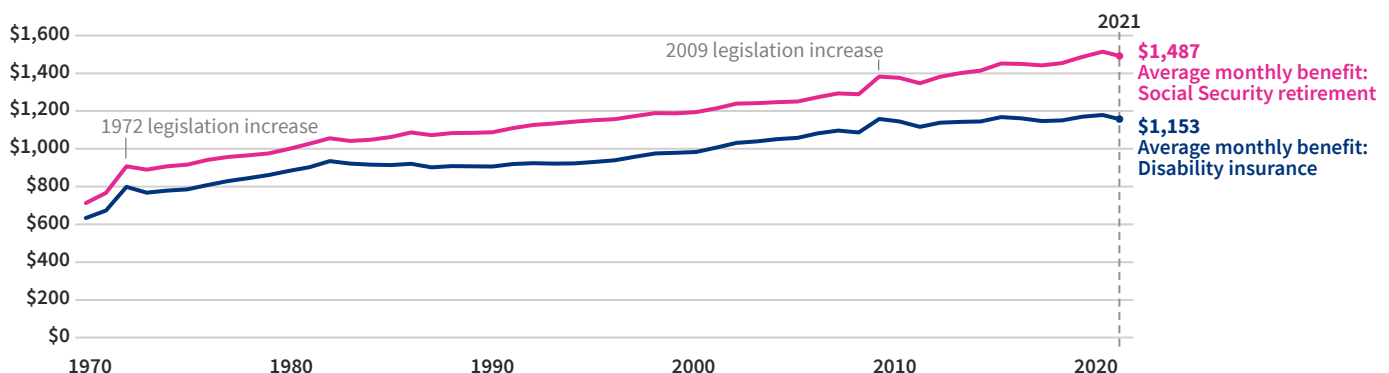


Source: Social Security Administration
 Note: Recipients shown here are for September of each year (the end of the federal government fiscal year).

The average Social Security retirement benefit in 2021 was \$1,487 per month.

This is more than double what it was in 1970, accounting for inflation.

AVERAGE MONTHLY BENEFIT AND

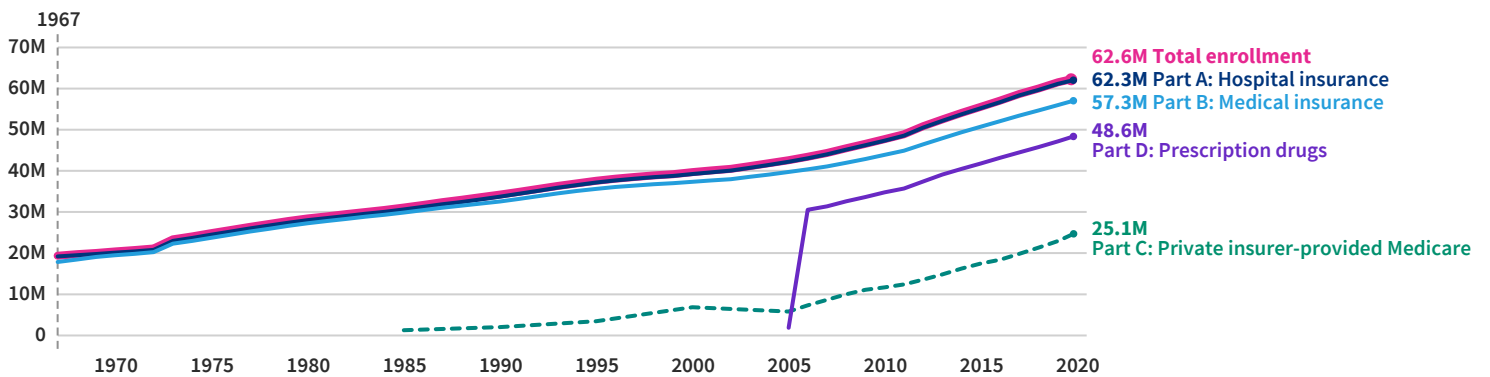


Source: Social Security Administration
 Adjusted for inflation (2021 dollars).

Medicare provides health insurance to people 65 and older, as well as to some people younger than 65 who receive disability benefits.

Nearly 63 million people were enrolled in Medicare in 2020.

BY TYPE



Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

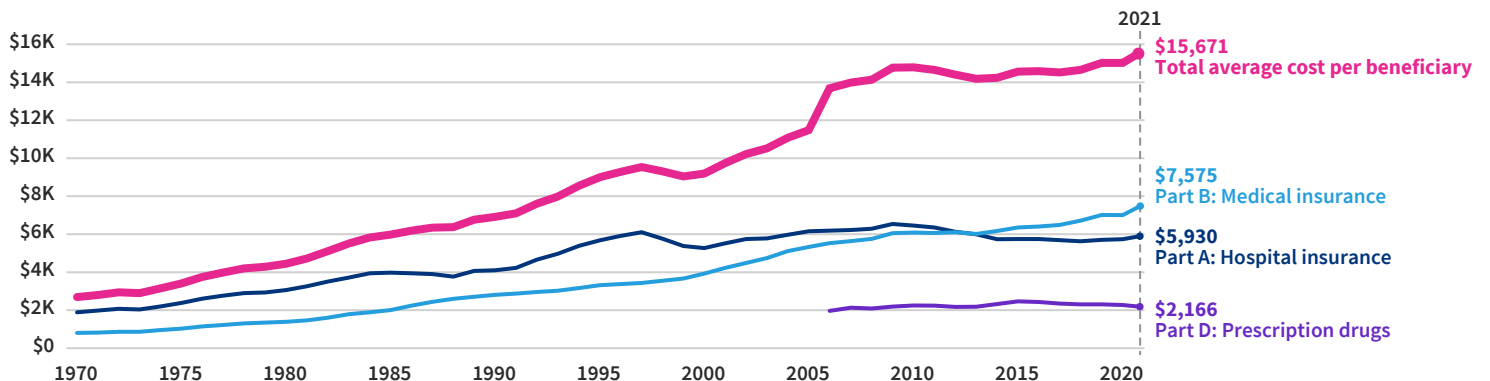
Note: Total enrollment includes the number of beneficiaries with hospital insurance (Part A) and/or supplementary medical coverage (Parts B or D).

Part C is the Medicare policy that allows for Medicare benefits to be provided by private health insurance companies and is not included in the total enrollment.

Average Medicare costs per beneficiary are more than four times higher than they were in 1970, accounting for inflation.

In 2021, the average Medicare cost per beneficiary was \$15,671. Nearly half of the cost per beneficiary was for Part B, which supports medical and preventative care services.

BY TYPE



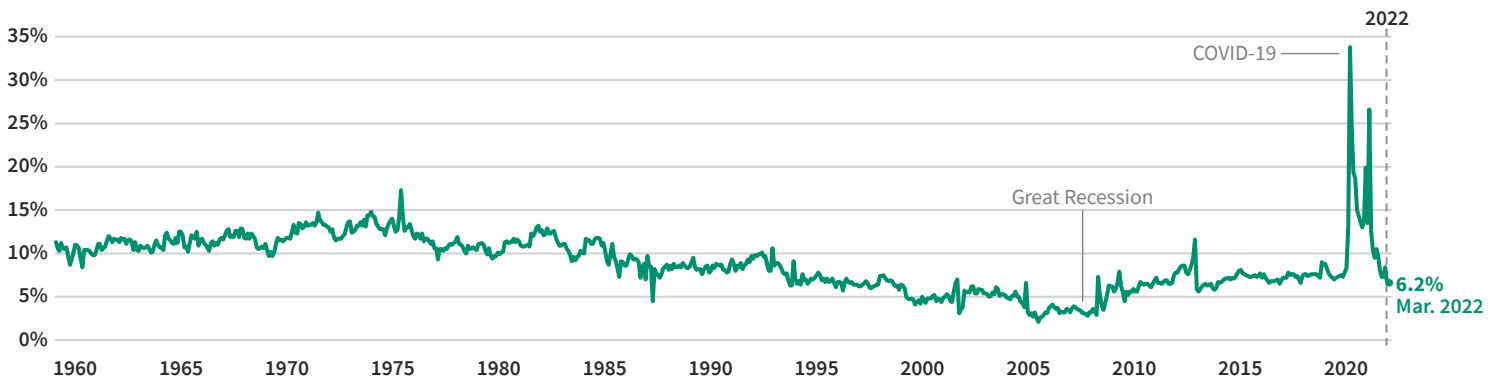
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Adjusted for inflation (2021 dollars).

The personal savings rate spiked to over 33.8% in April 2020 and stayed above the previous decade’s average of 7.2% every month until January 2022.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis defines the personal savings rate as the percentage of disposable income left over after spending and paying taxes.

PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE

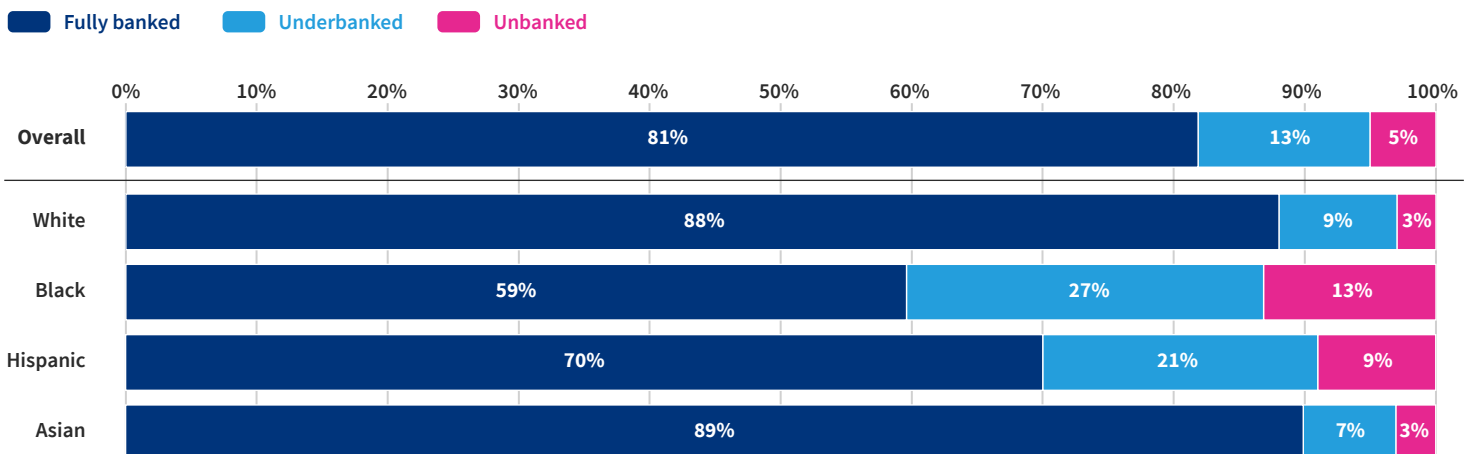


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

Five percent of US adults are unbanked, meaning they do not have a bank account. Another 13% have a bank account but also use alternative financial services like pawn shop loans or payday loans — also known as being “underbanked.”

The FDIC states that access to mainstream banking services provides opportunities to execute secure financial transactions and accumulate savings.^{vii}

**BANKING STATUS (2020)
BY RACE/ETHNICITY**



Source: Federal Reserve Board
Note: White and Black groups are non-Hispanic.

TOTAL SPENDING 2019
\$133B (2% OF COMBINED SPENDING)

Energy & Environment

Energy & Environment

Federal, state, and local governments spent about \$133 billion on energy and the environment in 2019. This is in line with the inflation-adjusted average of \$134 billion per year since 2000. Most (61%) of this spending comes from the federal government, with 39% from state and local governments in 2019.

Americans continue to experience extreme climate, including warmer temperatures and precipitation levels that are unusual compared to 20th-century trends. Overall, about 96% of Americans in 2021 lived in a county that had at least one month with extreme temperatures or precipitation.

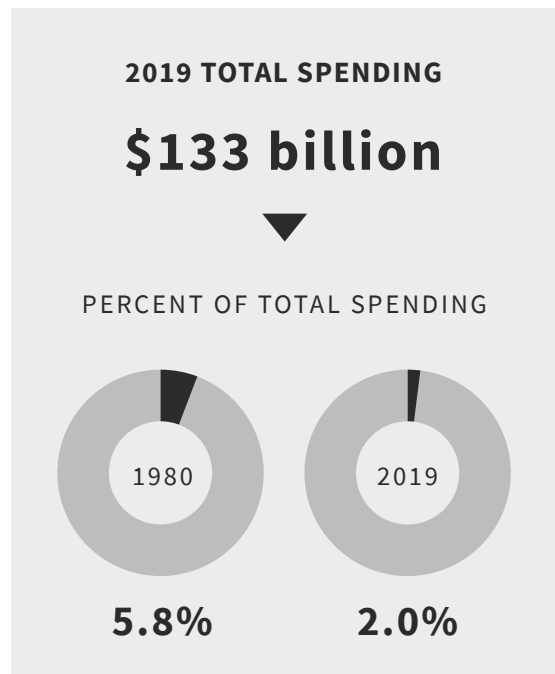
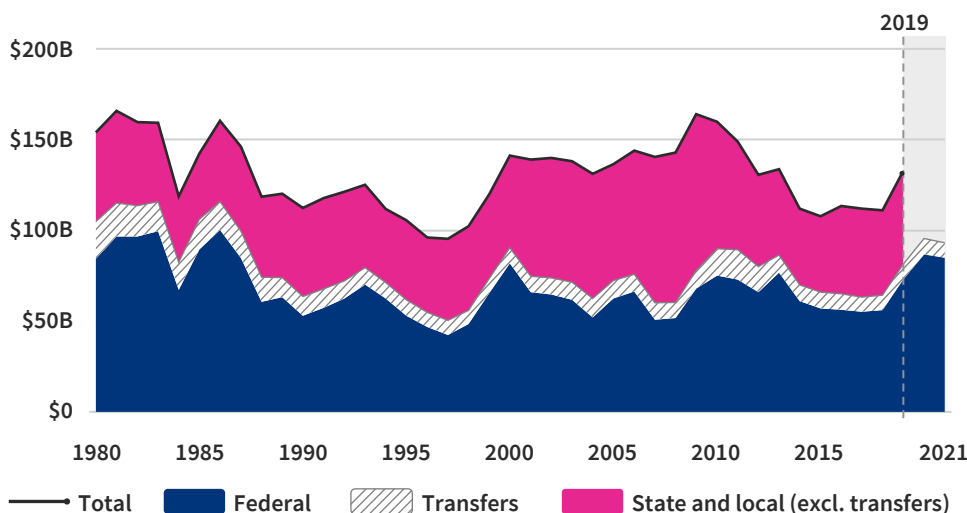
Following steady decreases over the previous decade, there were pandemic-related dips in carbon dioxide emissions and per-capita energy consumption in 2020. Both then increased in 2021. Still, emissions and per-capita energy consumption remained lower in 2021 than

in 2019. Energy consumption per capita in 2021 reached its second-lowest level since 1966.

The US increased its net energy exports by about 9.8% in 2021. This marks the third year in a row of net energy exports, after a period of net energy import in every year since 1952. Renewable energy is growing the fastest of all the country's energy production sources, up 102% between 2000 and 2021. It was about 13% of all energy production in 2021. Renewable energy was the only energy production category to grow in both 2020 and 2021.

Renewable energy was the only energy production category to grow in both 2020 and 2021.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2021
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

KEY GOVERNMENT ACTORS
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

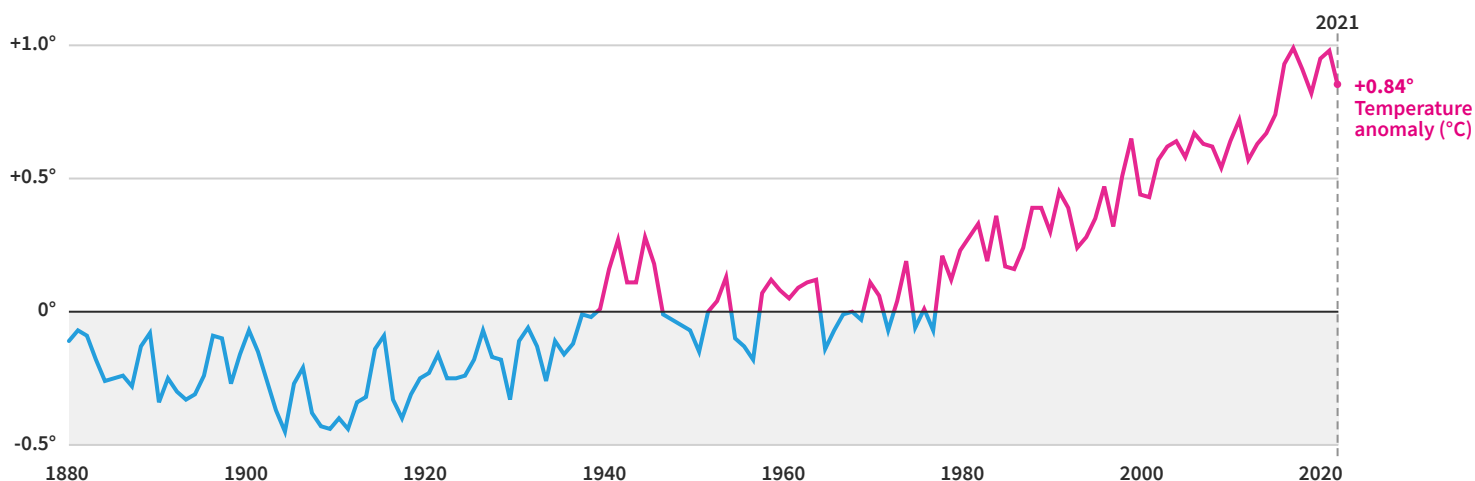
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND RESEARCH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Agency • National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration • NASA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and enforce regulations around pollution, emissions and resources • Collect data on and research environmental issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State departments of environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and enforce environmental regulations
LAND AND RESOURCE REGULATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interior Department • Bureau of Land Management • National Park Service • National Forest Service • Fish and Wildlife Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease, own, and repurpose land • Operate and regulate national parks and forests • Regulate fishing and hunting • Monitor endangered species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State natural resources departments • State and local parks and recreation departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steward lands, e.g., by improving animal habitats, ensuring forest health
AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY OVERSIGHT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide subsidies and insurance to farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State agriculture departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide additional agriculture oversight
ENERGY AND MINERAL PRODUCTION AND REGULATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Department • Nuclear Regulatory Commission • Bureau of Mines • Bureau of Land Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund and conduct research • Ensure nuclear safety • Lease land for energy production (e.g., oil and gas, renewable) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State energy departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct energy assessments • Provide additional subsidies for resource production and extractive industries

Although 2016 was the hottest year on record, 2021 was warmer than any prior year to 2015.

The average global temperature in 2021 was 0.84 °C (1.51 °F) warmer than the 20th-century average.

GLOBAL TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE FROM 20TH-CENTURY AVERAGE (°C)

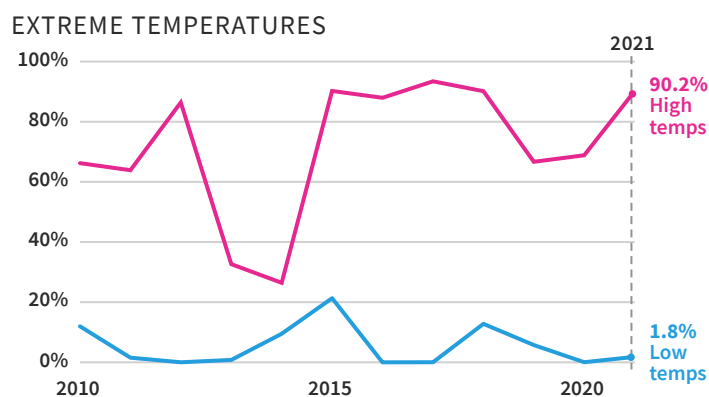


Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

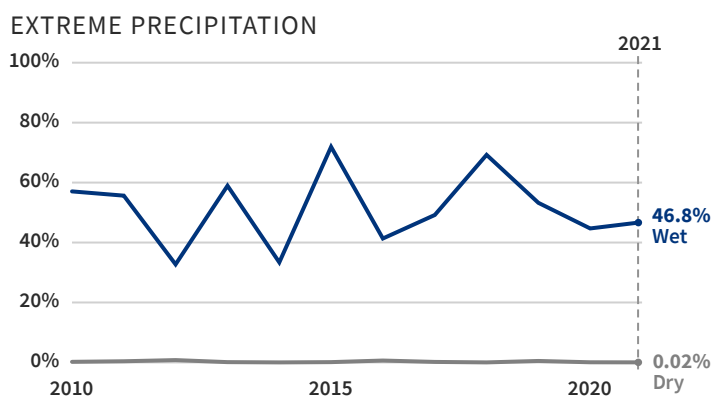
Most Americans are experiencing climate that's unusual by 20th-century standards.

In 2021, 90% of Americans lived in counties that had at least one month with extremely high temperatures compared to the 20th-century average. Forty-seven percent lived in counties with at least one month of extremely wet weather.

PERCENT OF POPULATION THAT EXPERIENCED AT LEAST ONE MONTH OF EXTREME CLIMATE



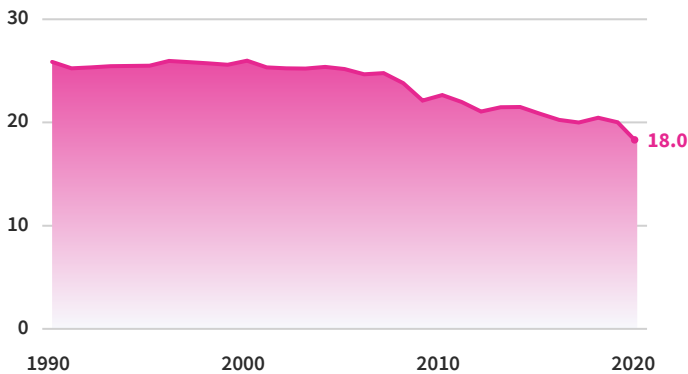
Source: National Centers for Environmental Information



US greenhouse gas emissions per capita dropped 9.9% in 2020 after declining an average of 1.4% per year between 2000 and 2019.

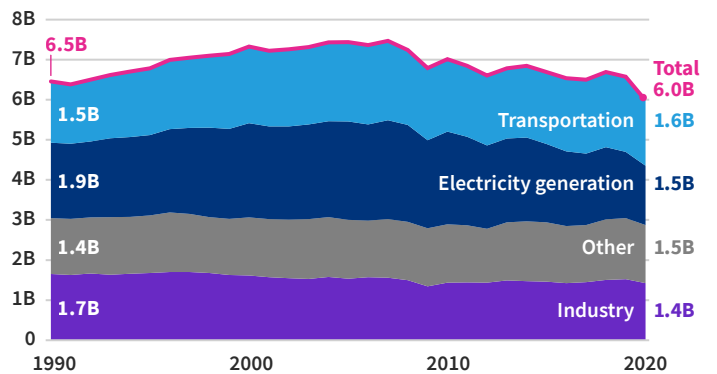
The larger drop in 2020 was due to pandemic-related declines in travel, manufacturing, and other emissions-producing activity.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS PER CAPITA METRIC TONS, CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

METRIC TONS, CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT

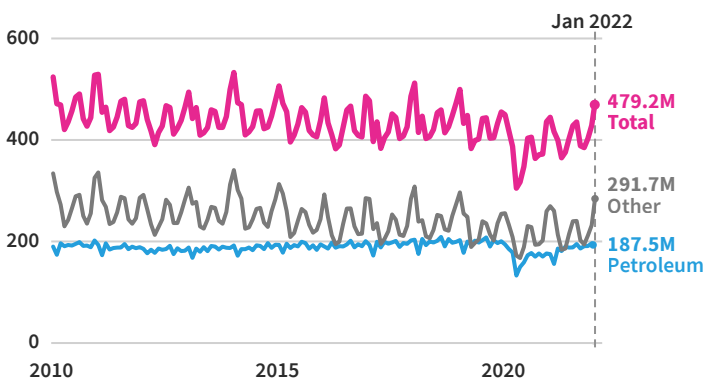


Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption rose in 2021 after dropping in 2020.

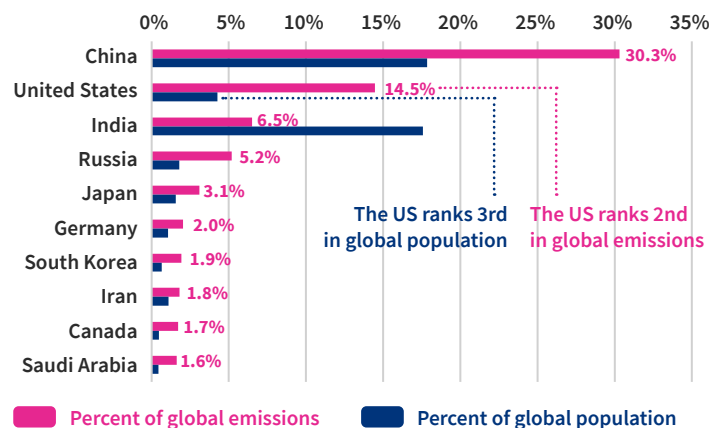
In 2019, the country produced 14.5% of the world's carbon dioxide emissions. That's more than India and Russia, the two highest-emitting countries after the US, combined. Only China emitted more than the US.

CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM ENERGY CONSUMPTION, BY SOURCE MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS



Source: Energy Information Administration

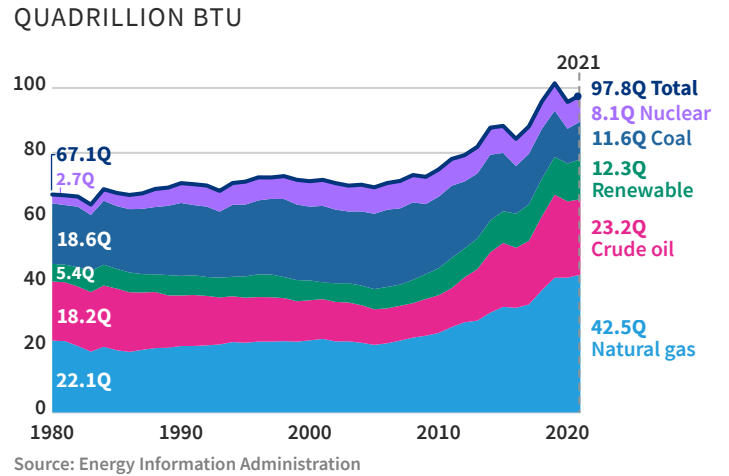
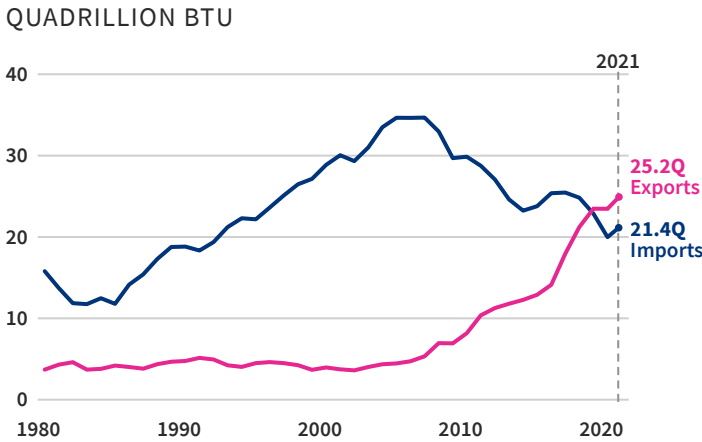
CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS BY COUNTRY (2019) PERCENT OF GLOBAL EMISSIONS



Source: Energy Information Administration and Census Bureau

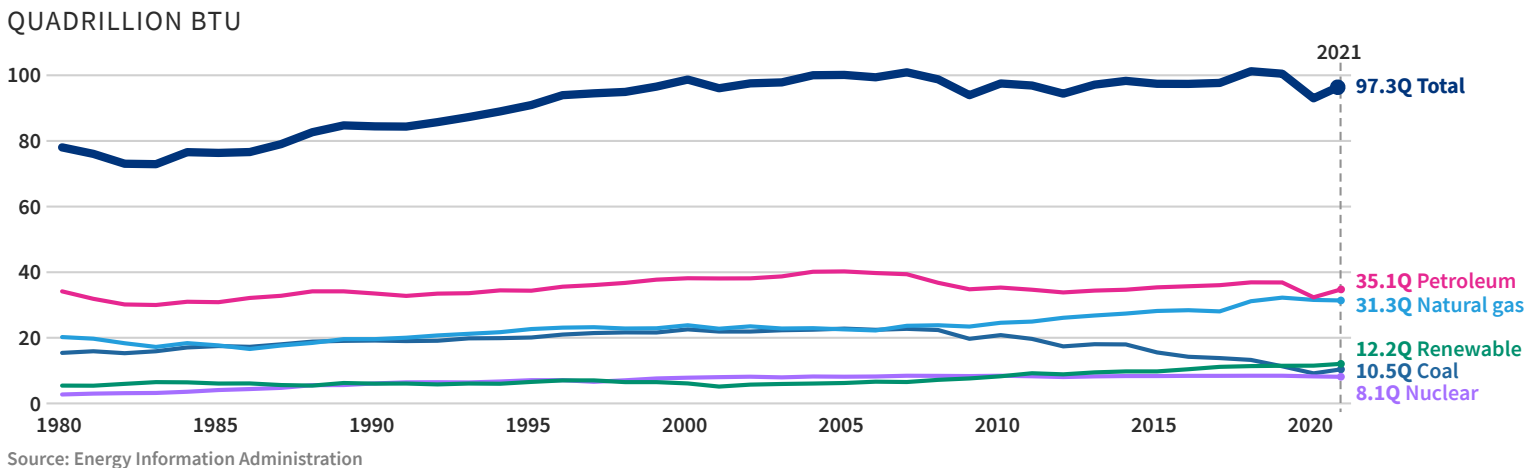
The US produced more energy in 2021 than any prior year except 2019. It continues to be a net energy exporter.

Renewable energy production grew 102% between 2000 and 2021, faster than fossil fuel (up 35%) and nuclear energy (up 3%). Natural gas and petroleum products make up most of US energy net exports.



Energy consumption from most sources rebounded after drops in 2020.

Consumption of renewable energy was the only category that increased in 2020, and it saw a continued increase in 2021.



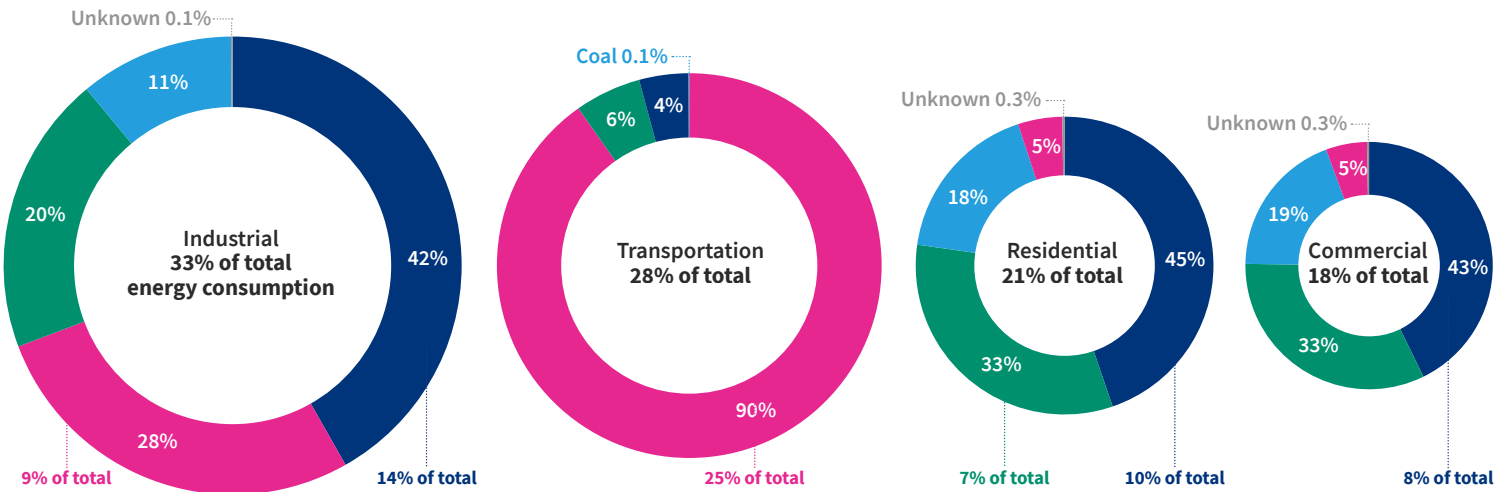
Energy is sometimes measured in British thermal units, or Btu. It is a measure of the heat or energy content of fuel that allows for comparison between different types of fuel sources. According to the Energy Information Administration, the electricity consumption of the average US residential utility customer is equivalent to about 37 million Btu per year.

In 2021, fossil fuels accounted for 94% of energy used by the transportation sector and 80% of energy used by the industrial sector.

Together, these sectors accounted for 61% of all US energy consumption and 67% of fossil fuel consumption.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION (2021)
BY ENERGY SOURCE AND END-USE SECTOR

97,382 trillion Btu consumed in total

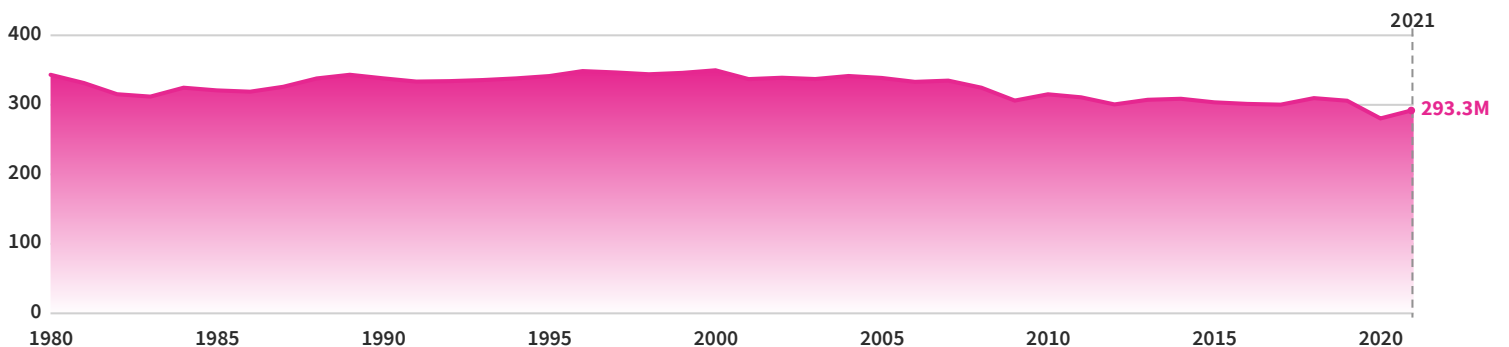


Source: Energy Information Administration
Note: Categories may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Per-person energy consumption in 2021 was 4.6% higher than in 2020, but was the second-lowest since 1966.

Energy consumption per person has fallen an average of 0.8% annually since 2000.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA
MILLION BTU



Source: Energy Information Administration

TOTAL SPENDING 2019
\$360B (5.4% OF COMBINED SPENDING)

Crime & Disasters

Crime & Disasters

Government spending on crime and disasters is intended to ensure the physical safety of Americans. Federal, state, and local government crime and disaster spending totaled \$360 billion in 2019. State and local governments spent 86% of this, primarily on law enforcement and corrections. The federal government spent \$8.1 billion on disaster relief in 2019 and transferred an additional \$9.0 billion to states for this purpose.

The number of people in prison, jail, or on probation declined over the last decade. The pandemic accelerated this trend. Between 2019 and 2020, the size of the correctional population per 100,000 people declined by 13.3%.

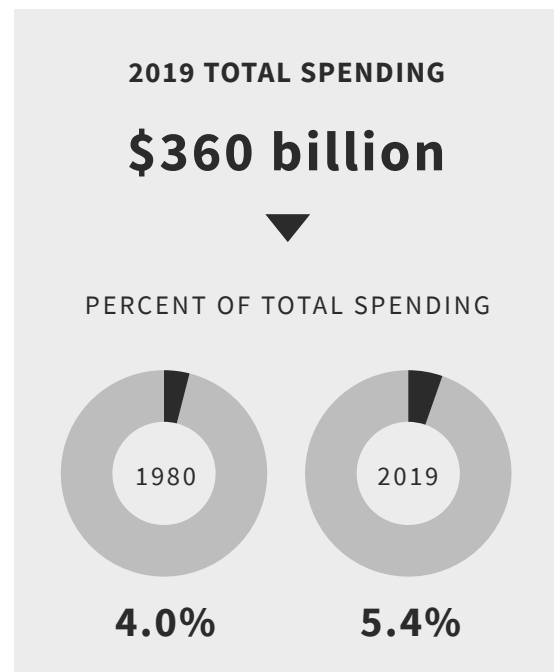
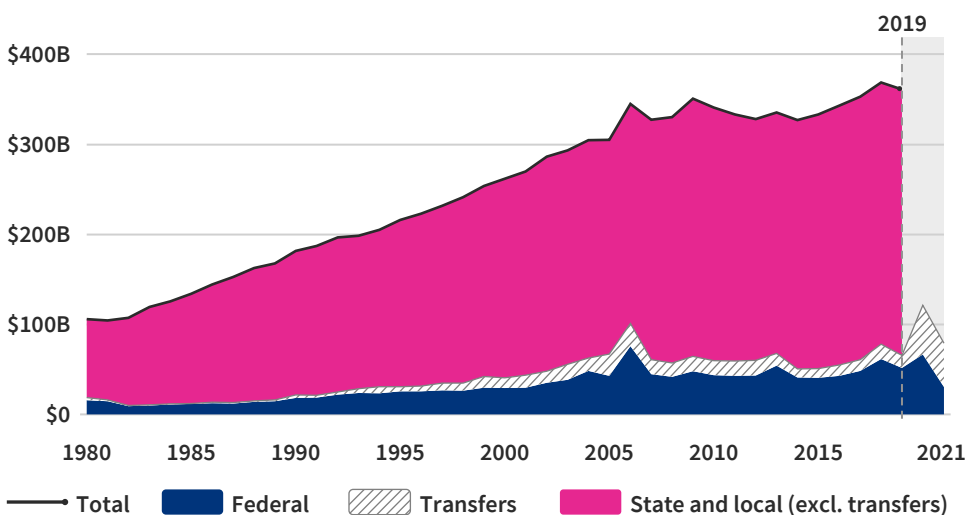
Overall crime rates have declined since the 1990s, but while property crime decreased in 2020, violent crime

increased by 5.6%. In addition, the number of active shooter incidents has trended upward, reaching 61 incidents in 2021, higher than the previous record of 40 in 2020.

The average number of yearly billion-dollar disasters has increased over the last decade. 2021 had 20 separate billion-dollar weather- and climate-related disasters, costing \$145 billion. 2020 had a greater number of disasters — 22 total — costing \$102 billion.

2021 had 20 separate billion-dollar weather- and climate-related disasters, costing \$145 billion.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2021
CRIME AND DISASTERS



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

KEY GOVERNMENT ACTORS
CRIME AND DISASTERS

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

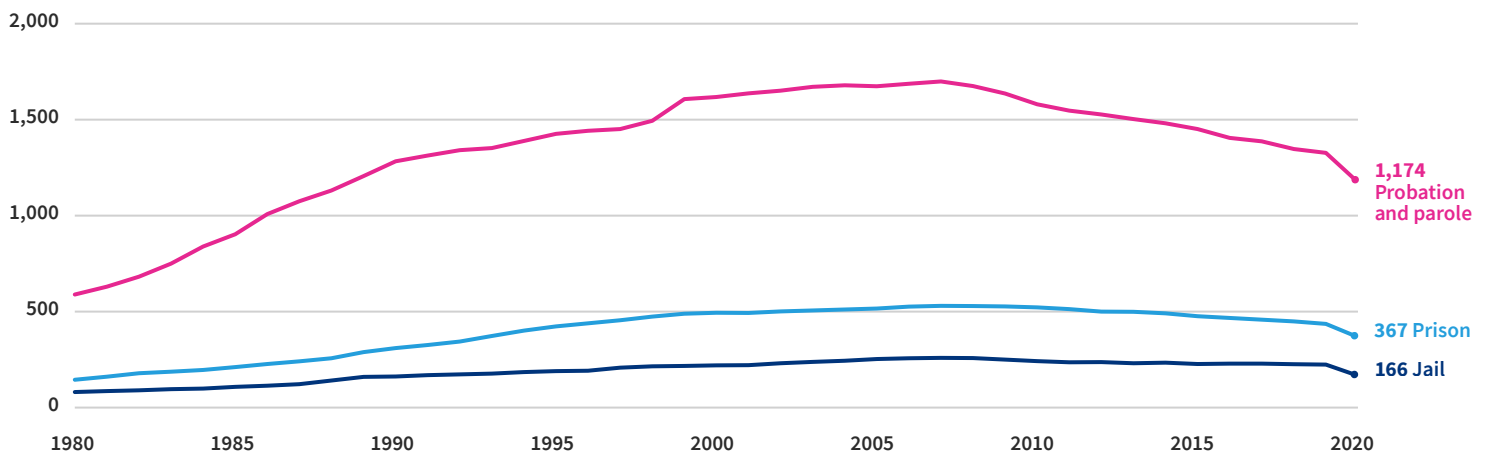
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
CRIME PREVENTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FBI • Drug Enforcement Agency • Secret Service • Capitol Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate crimes and enforce federal laws • Protect federal officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State police (e.g., highway patrol) • Local police • Special district police (e.g., transit police) • County sheriffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate crimes and enforce laws
JUSTICE SYSTEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice Department • Federal courts • Bureau of Prisons • Supreme Court • Congress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate and prosecute criminals for federal crimes • Manage federal prison system • Evaluate constitutionality of laws • Define crimes and penalties • Run court systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State justice departments and attorneys general • State, county, and municipal courts • State legislatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage state prisons, juvenile justice services, probation, and parole • Manage local and county jails • Establish sentencing and death penalty standards • Run court systems
DISASTER PROTECTION AND MITIGATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Emergency Management Agency • Small Business Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and coordinate disaster prevention and response • Provide aid to those affected by disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local fire departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to and prevent local disasters

More than 5.6 million Americans were in prison, jail, or on probation or parole when counted in 2020, a 13.3% decrease from 2019.

The COVID-19 pandemic led to fewer local jail admissions, fewer state and federal prison admissions, and declines in the 2020 probation population.

CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PER 100,000 PEOPLE



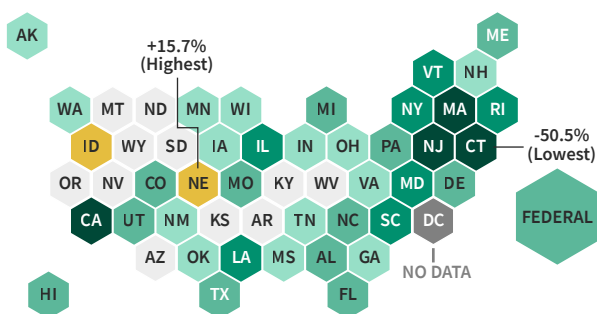
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

The total prison population decreased 24% between 2010 and 2020.

Prisoner populations fell 11% between 2010 and 2019, but this decline accelerated in 2020 due to pandemic-driven trial and sentencing delays.

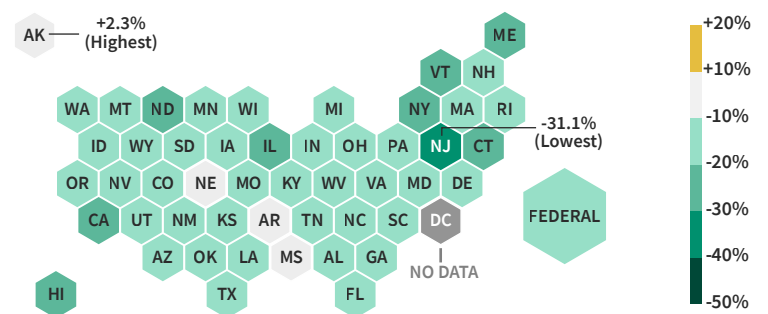
PERCENT CHANGE IN INCARCERATED POPULATION

2010 TO 2020



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

2019 TO 2020

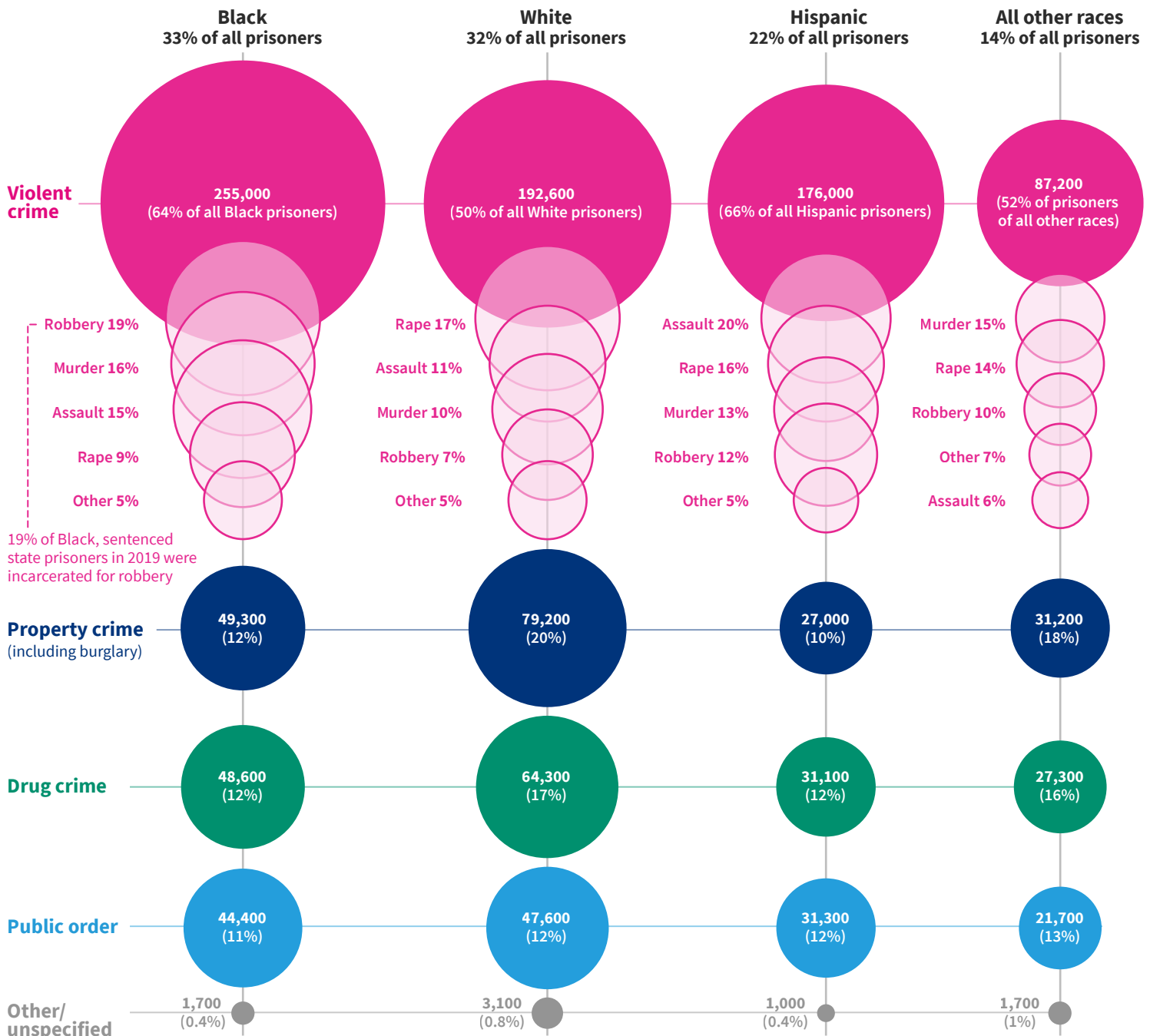


Forty-one percent of the prison population decline between 2010 and 2019 was due to fewer prisoners whose most serious offense was a drug crime.

The Black or Hispanic proportion of the prison population decreased from 59% to 55%, while the share of the nation's overall Black or Hispanic population increased from 29% to 31%.

SENTENCED STATE PRISON POPULATION (2019) BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND CRIME

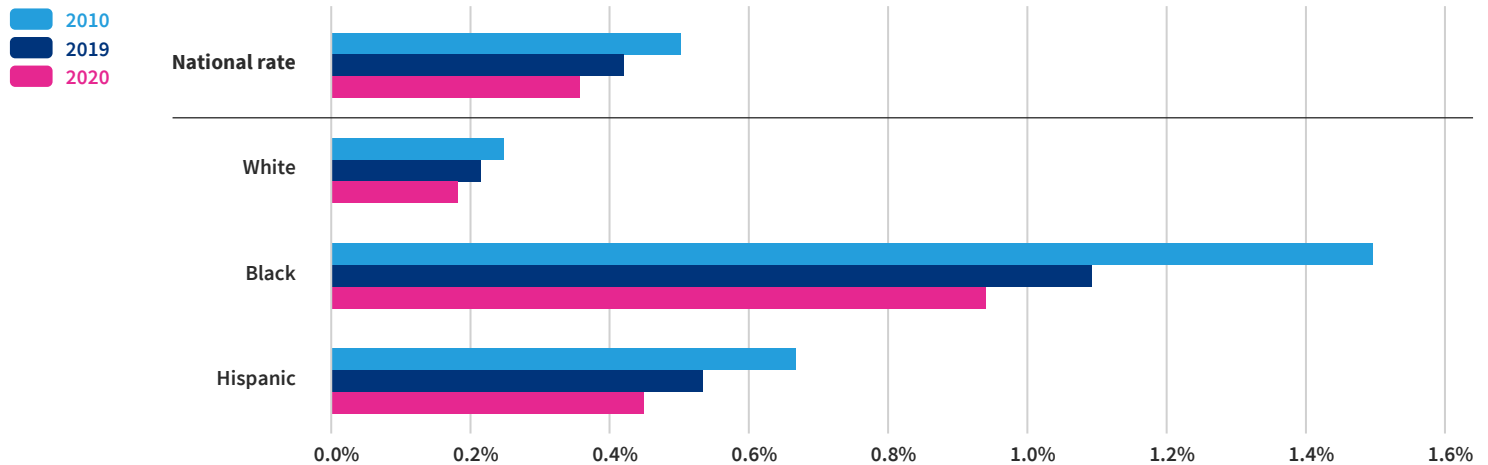
Circle size represents portion of total prisoners (1,221,700 in 2019).
Percentages are the share of prisoners of each race/ethnicity in prison for the stated crime.



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics
Note: All groups are non-Hispanic except for Hispanic group. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A smaller percentage of Black and Hispanic people are incarcerated than in 2010.

INCARCERATION RATE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

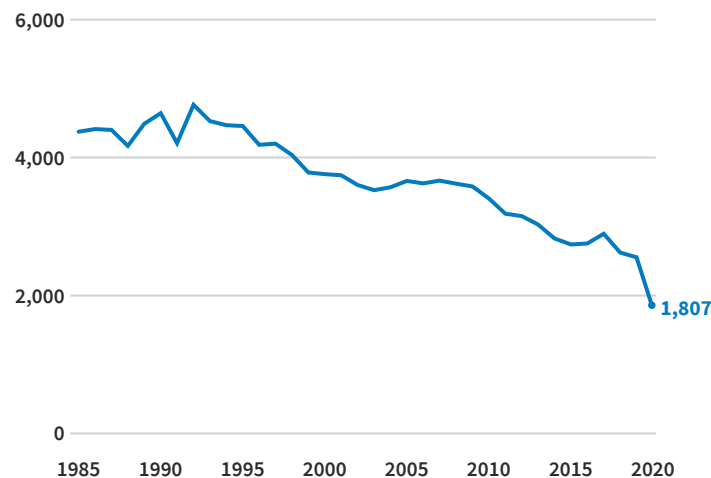


Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics
Note: White and Black groups are non-Hispanic.

Arrests per 100,000 people in 2020 had their largest yearly decline in at least 35 years.

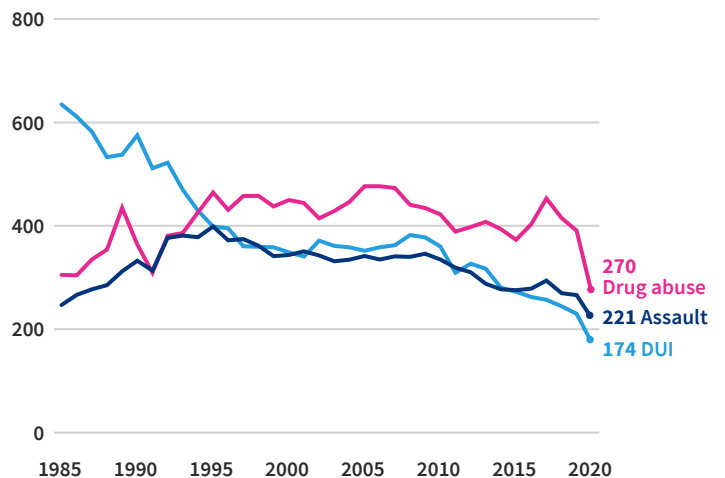
Arrests for each of the three most-common offenses dropped, but drug abuse arrests declined the most, seeing a 31% drop in 2020.

ARRESTS PER 100,000 PEOPLE



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

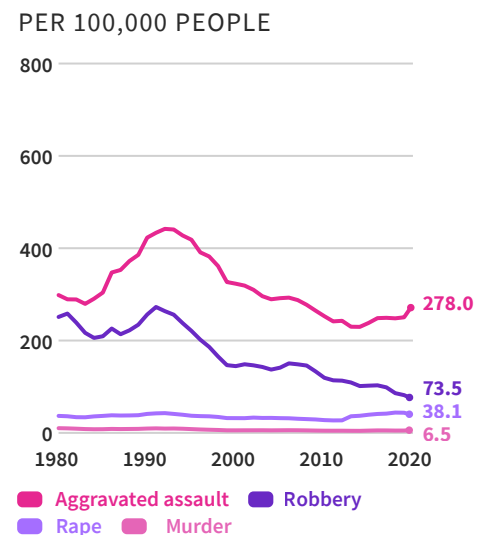
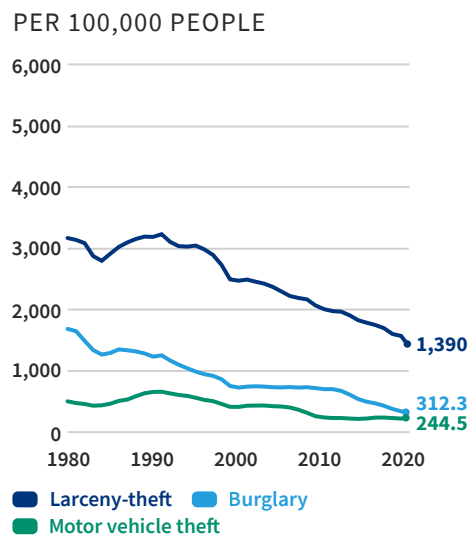
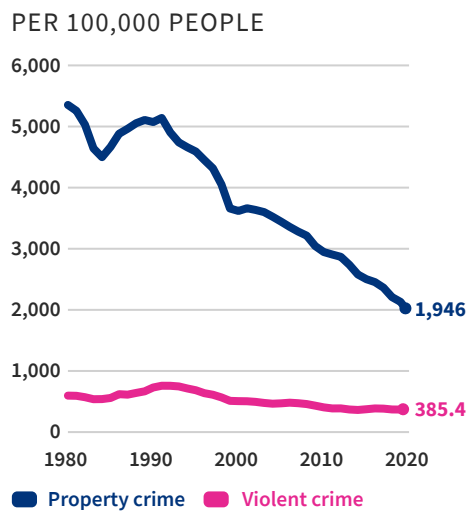
ARRESTS BY TOP THREE OFFENSES PER 100,000 PEOPLE



Source: Bureau of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation

Violent crime rose 5.6% between 2019 and 2020, while property crime decreased 7.8%.

According to preliminary data from 85% of police departments, murders increased 29% between 2019 and 2020. Burglaries decreased by 7%. However, compared to the 1991 peaks, reported violent crime and property crime were down 49% and 62% in 2020, respectively.

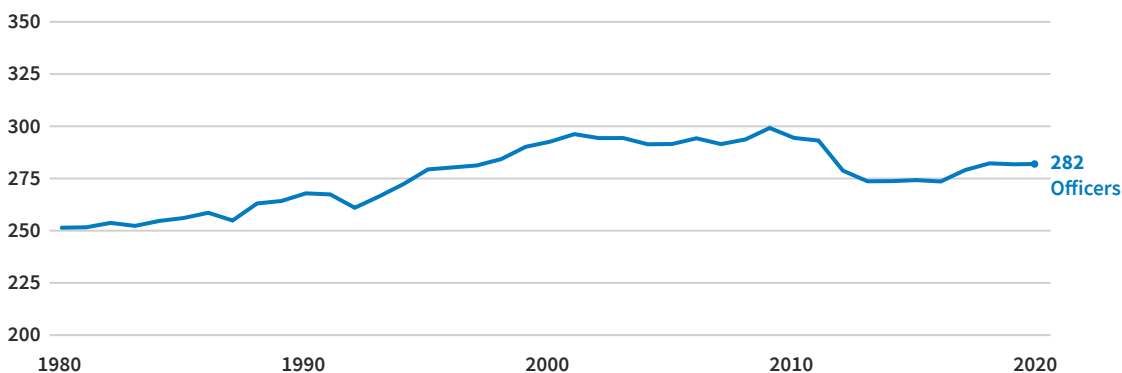


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

The number of police officers per capita fell 5.9% between its 2009 peak and 2020.

There were 934,700 police officers in the United States in 2020, accounting for 6% of all state and local government full-time employees.

STATE AND LOCAL POLICE PER 100,000 PEOPLE



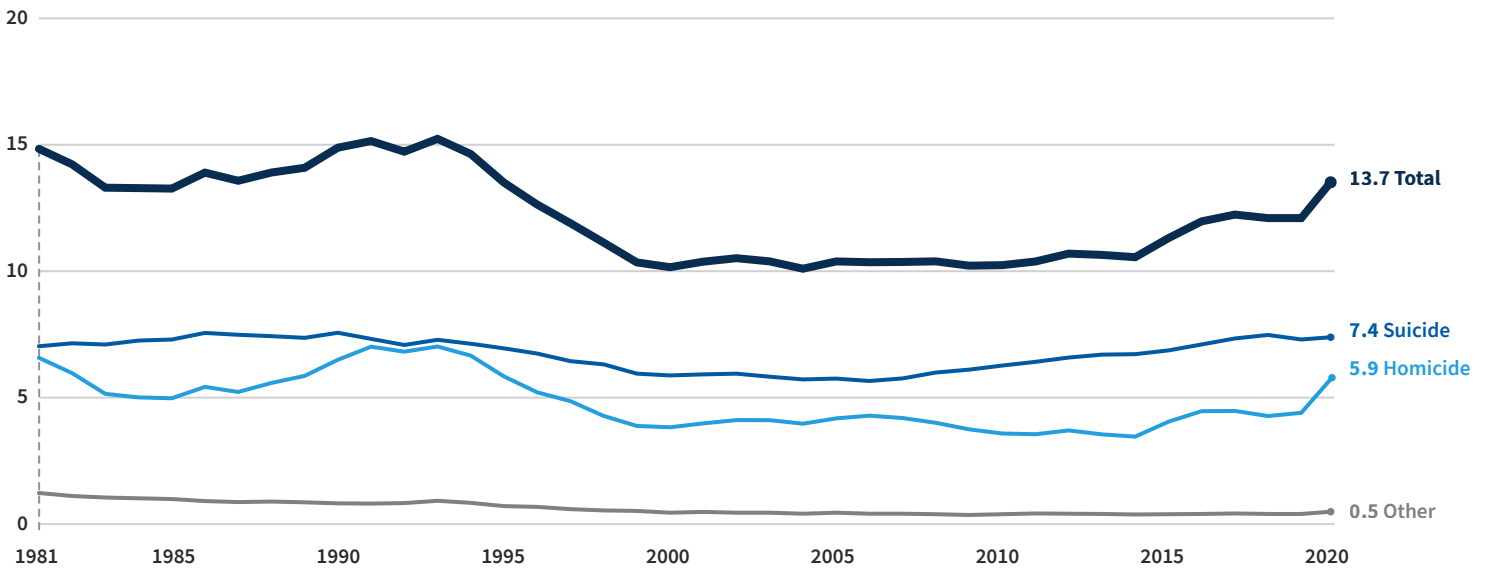
Source: Census Bureau

USAFACTS receives many questions about the availability of police use-of-force data. That data is limited and delayed, with 41% of departments reporting use-of-force data to the FBI in 2021. This represented 54% of officers nationwide.

Firearm deaths increased 43% from 2010 to 2020, accounting for 1.3% of all deaths in 2020.

Fifty-four percent of all firearm deaths were suicides — 43% were homicides.

FIREARM DEATHS PER 100,000 PEOPLE

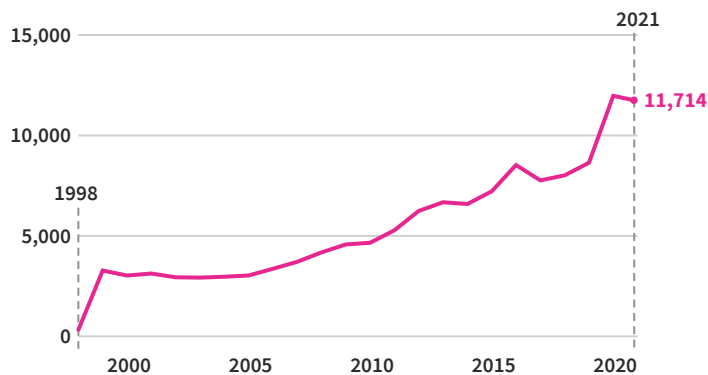


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The number of firearm background checks declined in 2021.

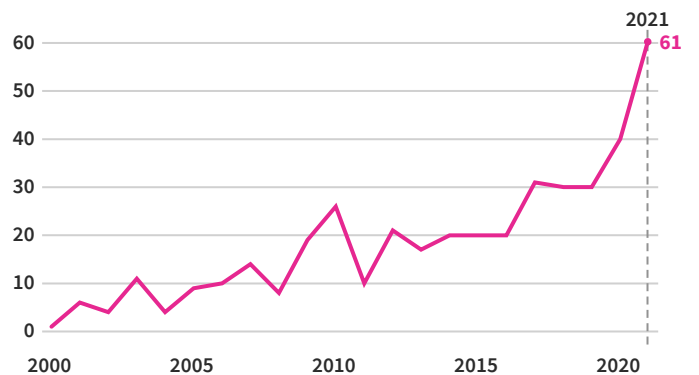
There were 61 active shooter incidents in 2021.

FIREARM BACKGROUND CHECKS PER 100,000 PEOPLE



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

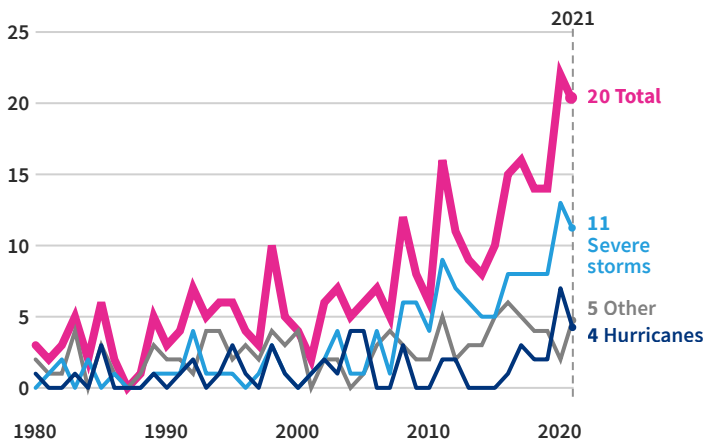
ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENTS



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

The US experienced 20 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disaster events in 2021.

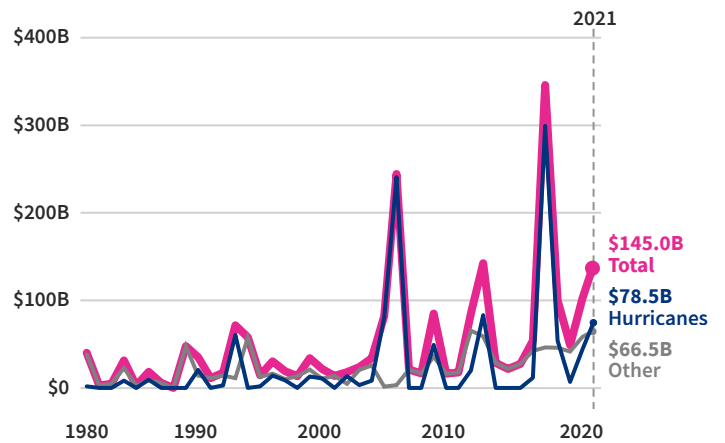
BILLION-DOLLAR DISASTERS



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

That's two fewer than 2020 but more than any other previous year. These disasters cost a total of \$145 billion, the third-highest amount of any year for which data is available.

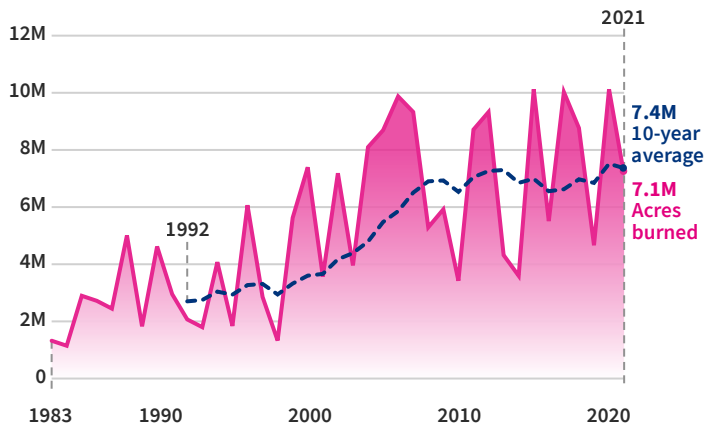
COSTS OF BILLION-DOLLAR DISASTERS



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Adjusted for inflation by source (2021 dollars).

In 2021, 7.1 million total acres of land burned in 58,985 wildfires.

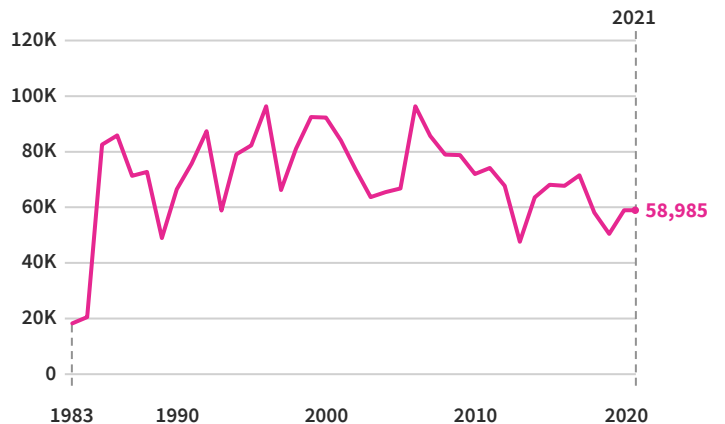
ANNUAL AND 10-YEAR AVERAGE



Source: National Interagency Fire Center

Over the last decade, an average of 7.4 million acres of land burned in wildfires annually.

TOTAL FIRES



Source: National Interagency Fire Center
Note: Prior to 1983, the federal wildland fire agencies did not track official wildfire data using current reporting processes.



TOTAL SPENDING 2019
\$16B (0.2% OF COMBINED SPENDING)

Immigration & Border Security

Immigration & Border Security

The federal government is the exclusive funder for the nation’s immigration and border security. In 2019, the government spent \$16 billion on immigration and border security, about the same as the average inflation-adjusted amount spent annually during the 2010s, but about 66% higher than average yearly spending from 2000–2009. Immigration spending hit a record high in 2020 and remained elevated in 2021.

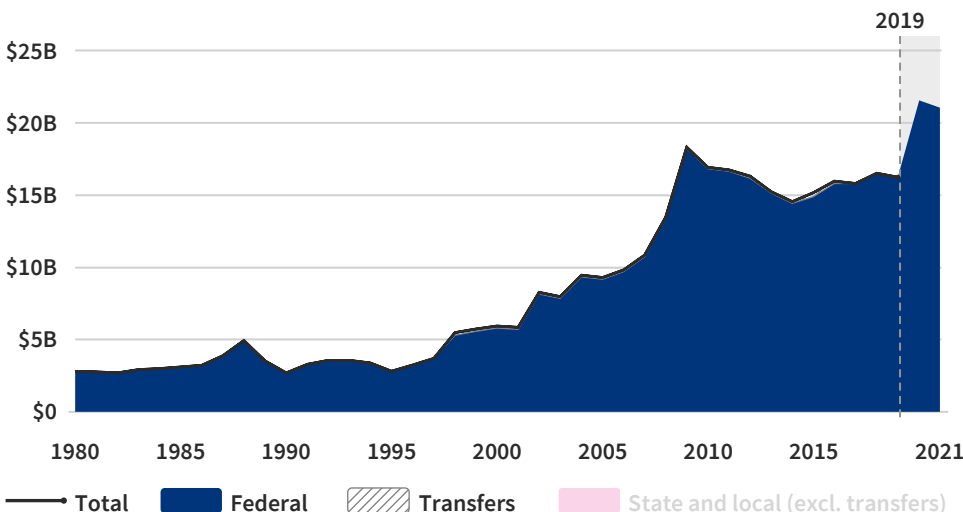
The latest data on new immigrant entries shows a drop in immigration in 2020, likely connected to the COVID-19 pandemic and the Trump administration’s suspension of green cards and certain visas. The annual number of new immigrants fell about 48% from 2019 to 2020.

Border enforcement data shows that the number of border encounters reached a 20-year high in 2021. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) apprehended or turned away over 1.9 million people last year, more than triple the number of border enforcement actions in 2020. About 61% of these actions were under the authority of a public health order allowing CBP to expel certain people at the border without an opportunity to seek asylum.^{viii} This order was first issued in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Biden administration intended to stop enforcing the rule on May 23, 2022, but was blocked by a federal judge and as of publication is under court order to continue enforcement.

Despite short-term fluctuations, the overall trend is that immigrants are an increasing share of the total US population. In 2019, 13.7% of people in the US were foreign-born (44.9 million), the highest proportion since at least 1920. The most common reasons that immigrants come to the country are for work, school, or to be with family.

The annual number of new immigrants fell about 48% from 2019 to 2020.

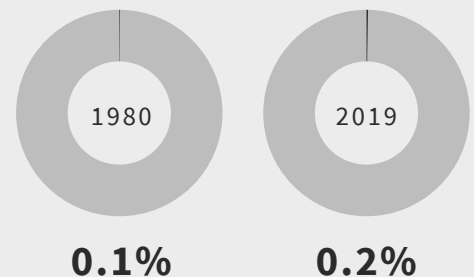
GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2021
IMMIGRATION AND BORDER SECURITY



2019 TOTAL SPENDING

\$16 billion

PERCENT OF TOTAL SPENDING



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

KEY GOVERNMENT ACTORS

IMMIGRATION AND BORDER SECURITY

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

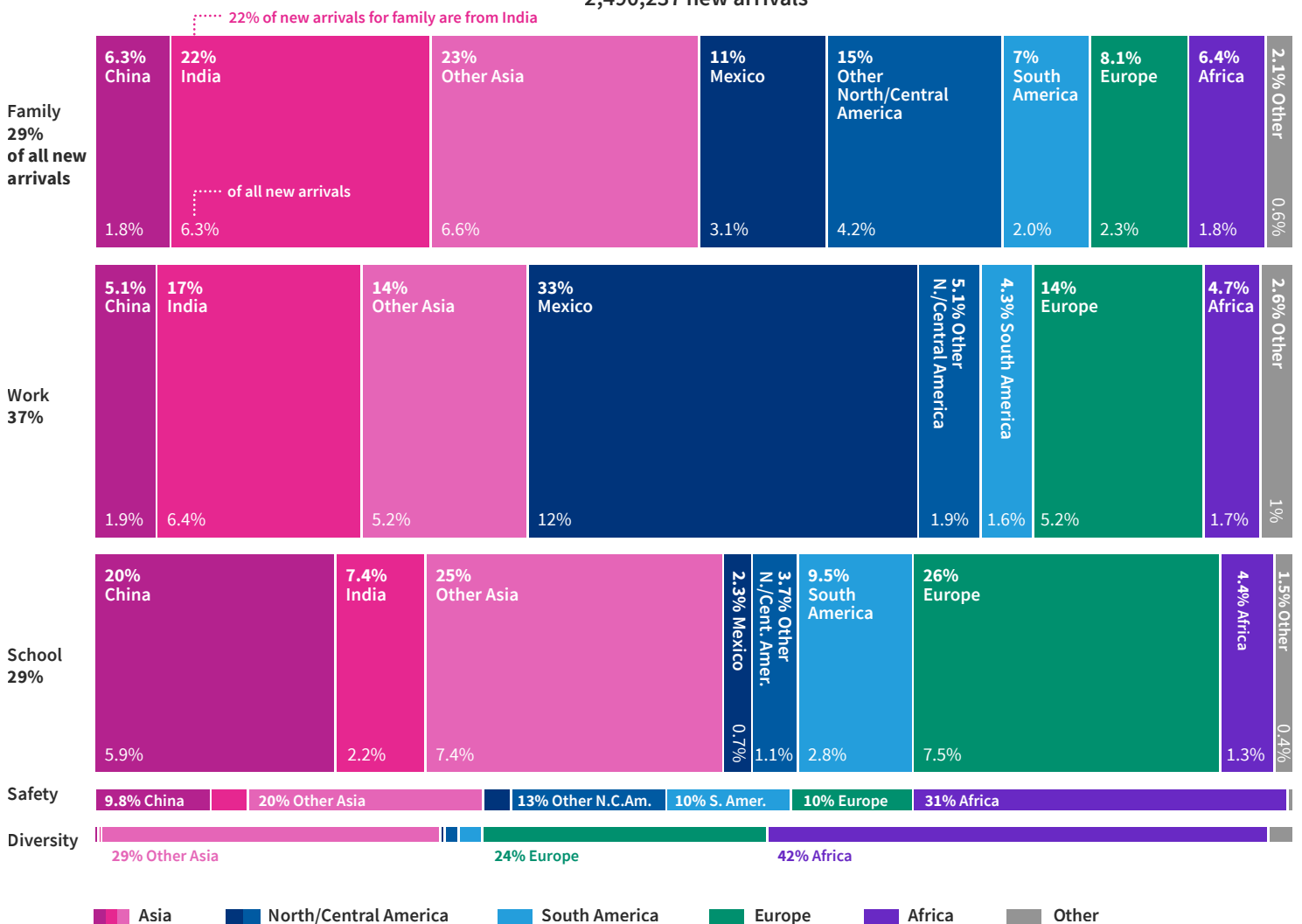
	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
PROTECTION OF BORDERS AND PORTS OF ENTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs and Border Control • Transportation Security Administration • Coast Guard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure security of ports and borders, including detection of unauthorized individuals and items 		
IMMIGRATION REGULATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Department • Department of Homeland Security • Citizenship and Immigration Services • Congress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee immigration document issuance, including visas, green cards, asylum, and citizenship • Set immigration policy 		
IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration and Customs Enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce immigration and customs laws, including by removing unauthorized immigrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and local law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in voluntary actions to collaborate with federal immigration enforcement officers

Excluding tourism and unauthorized arrivals, most people arriving to the US are temporary workers, students, or coming to be with their families.

In 2019, people from Mexico were the largest share of immigrants coming for work (33%), while people coming from India were the largest share coming to be with family (22%). China comprised the highest share of people coming for school (20%).

NEW ARRIVALS (2019) BY REASON AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

2,490,237 new arrivals

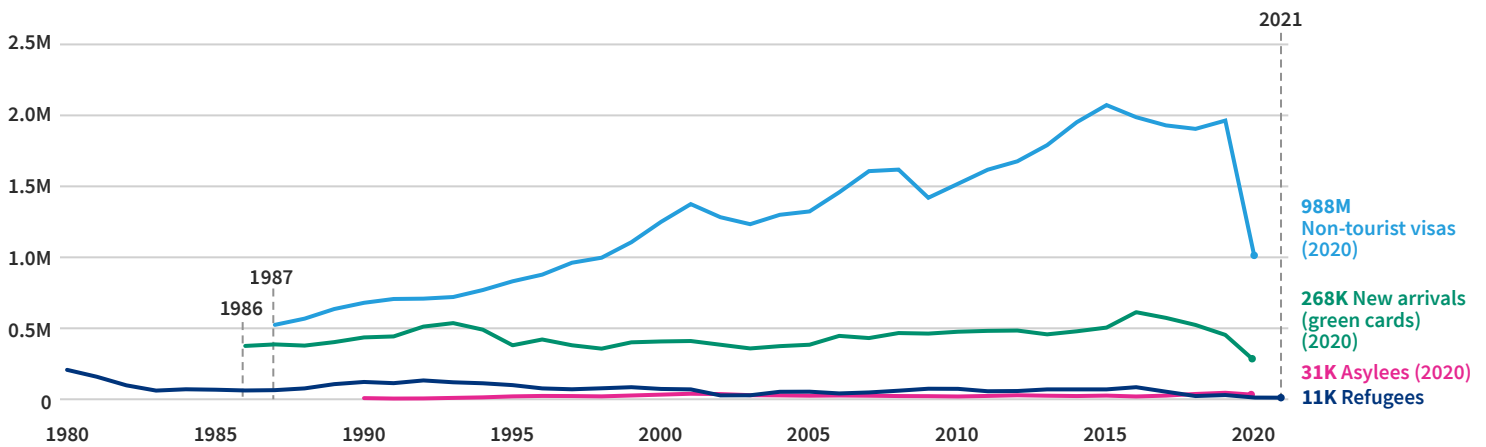


Source: Department of Homeland Security and Department of State
 Note: Data for safety and diversity may sometimes be an underestimate as some countries' data is suppressed.
 Data includes non-tourist visas, new arrival green cards, refugees, and asylees.

2020 had the largest drop in immigrant admissions since at least 1990.

About 1.3 million immigrants came to the US in 2020, a 48% drop from 2019. Most of this decline was driven by a drop in non-tourist visa admissions. Refugee admissions in 2020 were at their lowest since at least 1975.

ARRIVALS BY TYPE

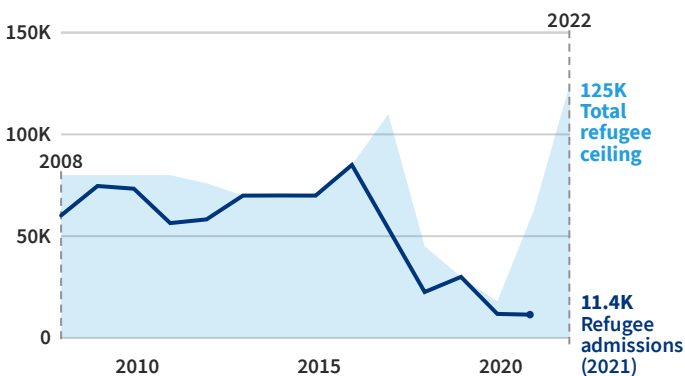


Source: Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, Refugee Processing Center

In recent years, refugee admissions have fallen while admitted asylees have increased, particularly from Asia and North America.

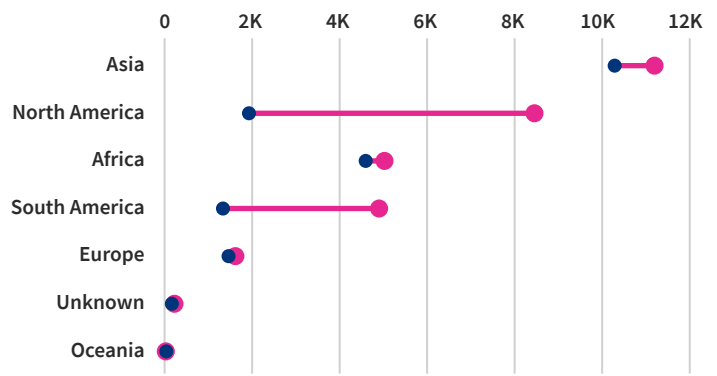
Refugee admissions are subject to a ceiling set by the president each year and typically follow this limit closely. Asylum admissions do not have a limit.

REFUGEE CEILINGS AND ADMISSIONS



Source: Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, Refugee Processing Center

(2010 VS. 2020)

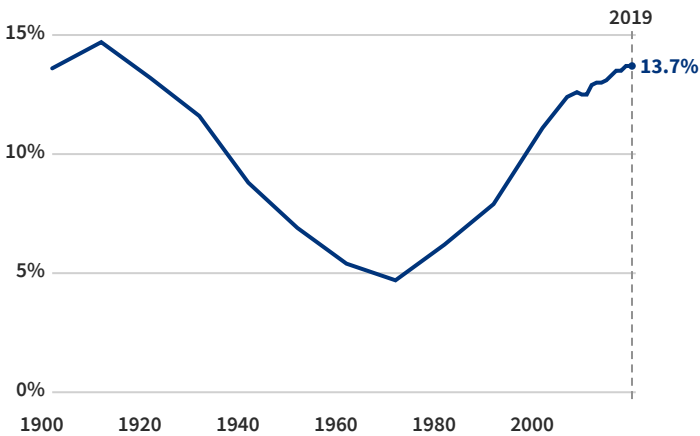


Source: Department of Homeland Security

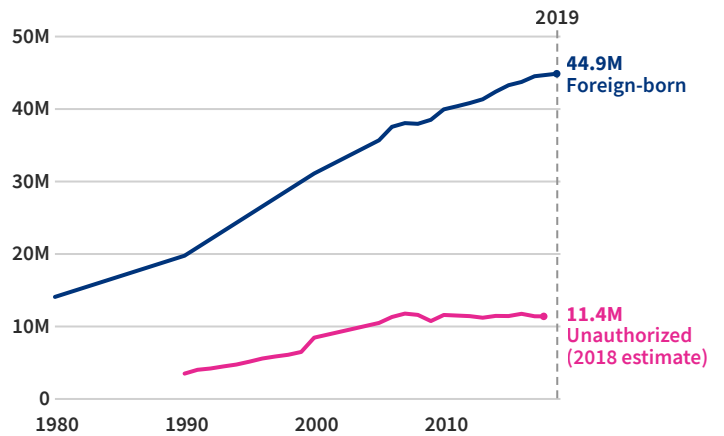
The US is increasingly a nation of immigrants.

In 2019, 13.7% of people in the US were foreign-born (44.9 million), near the early 1900s high of 14.7%. Of these people, the latest unauthorized immigrants estimate is about 11.4 million, or 25% of foreign-born residents.

FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS AS A PERCENT OF THE POPULATION



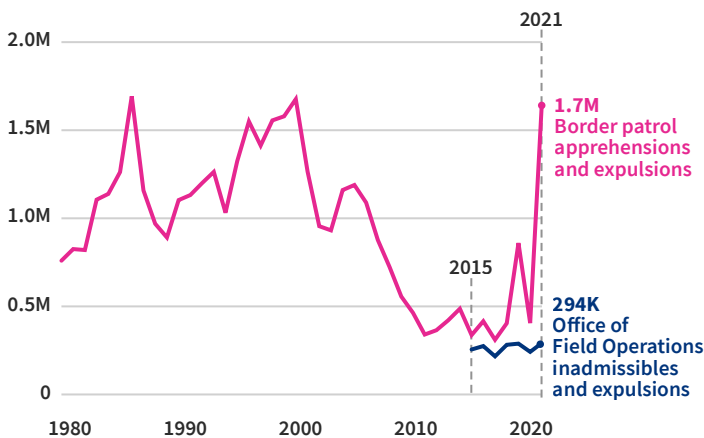
Source: Census Bureau



Source: Department of Homeland Security, Census Bureau

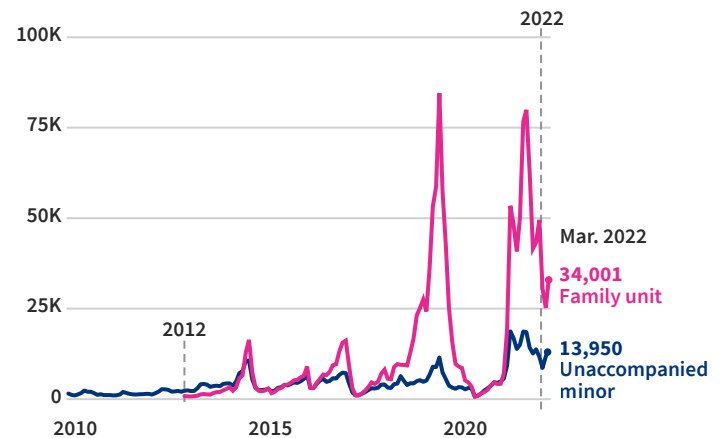
The number of people apprehended or turned away by CBP more than tripled from 2020 to 2021.

CBP apprehended or turned away over 1.9 million people last year — the most since 2000.



Source: Customs and Border Protection

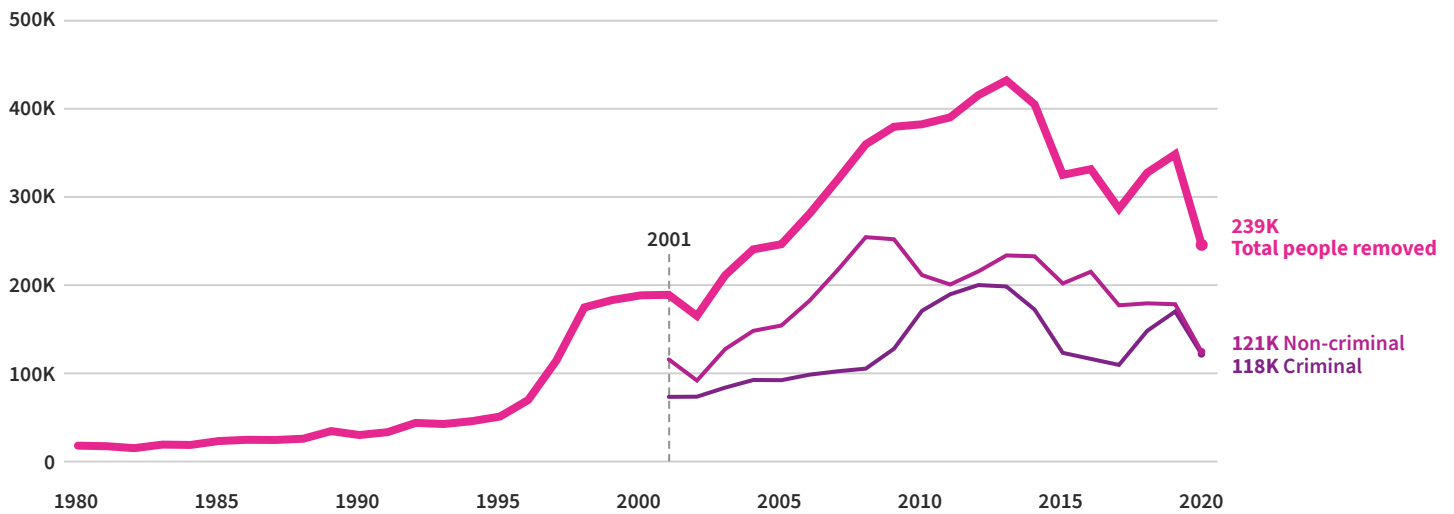
MONTHLY BORDER APPREHENSIONS (FAMILIES AND MINORS)



Source: Customs and Border Protection

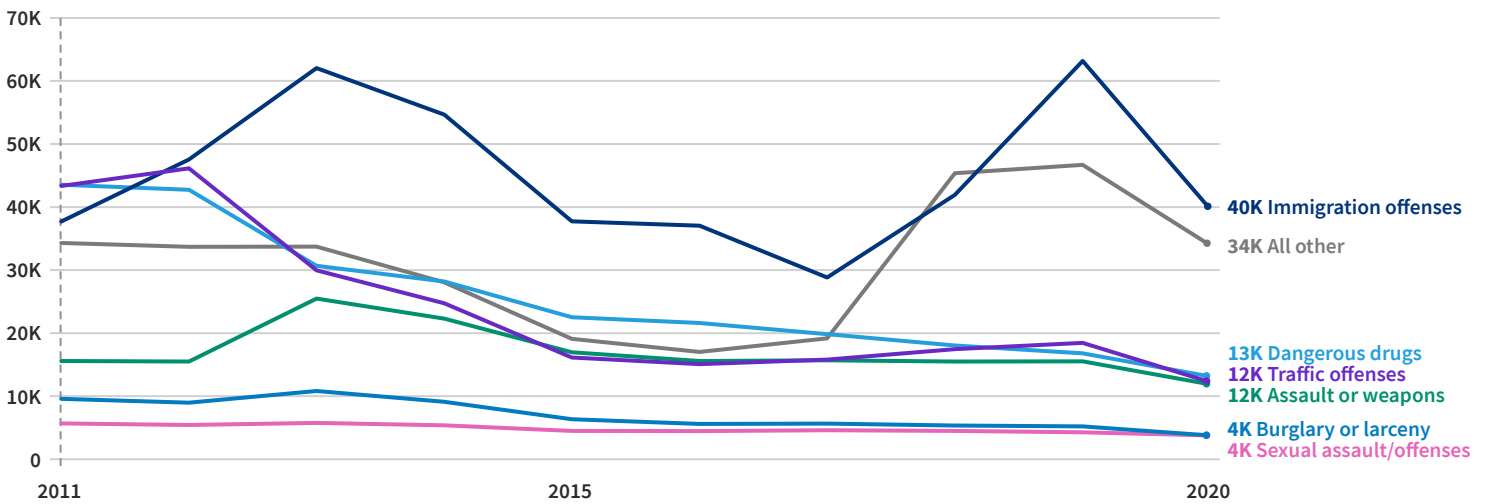
Immigration officials removed 239,000 people from the US in 2020. This is the lowest number of removals since 2003.

About 49% of removals in 2020 were for criminal offenses. Immigration, drug, and traffic offenses were the top three criminal offenses resulting in removal.



Source: Department of Homeland Security

CRIMINAL REMOVALS BY CRIME TYPE



Source: Department of Homeland Security

TOTAL SPENDING 2019
\$939B (14% OF COMBINED SPENDING)

Defense, Veterans & Foreign Aid

Defense, Veterans & Foreign Aid

The federal government is responsible for defense, veteran, and foreign aid spending. Spending totaled \$939 billion in 2019, \$995.6 billion in 2020, and \$986.6 billion in 2021.

The geopolitical landscape shifted in 2021 and early 2022. Notably, the US withdrew all its troops from Afghanistan by the end of August 2021 after nearly two decades of war. And in February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine. In response, the US deployed thousands of troops to NATO-allied countries in Europe and passed legislation providing a total of more than \$50 billion in additional foreign aid to Ukraine as of publication of this report. The most up-to-date defense and foreign aid data does not capture these recent events. However, it provides a sense of trends and the status quo.

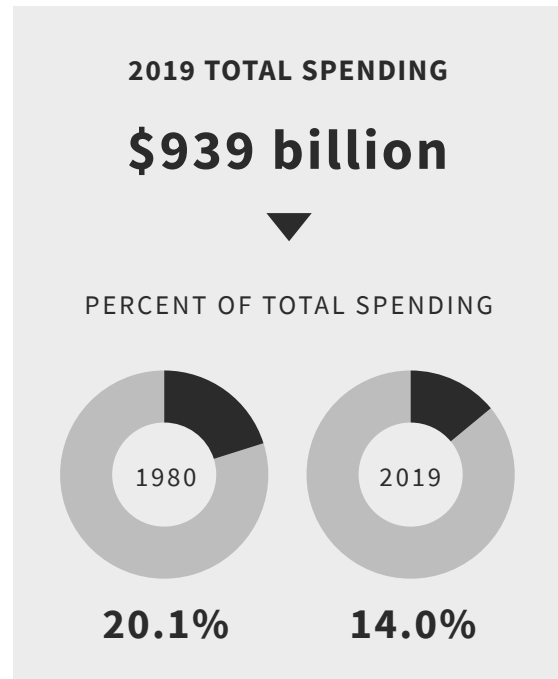
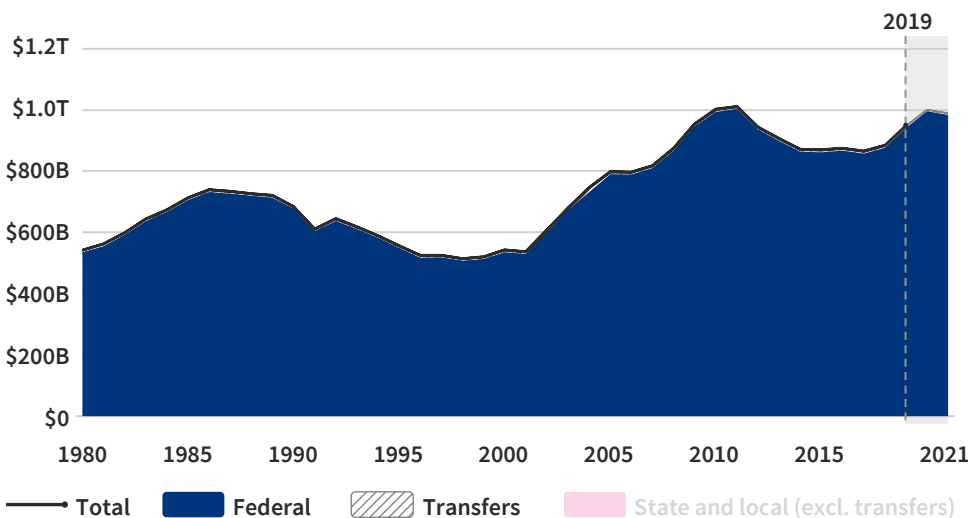
Defense spending in 2021 was 11% lower than its peak in 2010. Even though defense spending has trended

downward, military size has been relatively stable over the last 20 years, never growing or shrinking by more than 3%. The number of veterans has also declined every year of this century. As of 2019, there are 17.4 million veterans in the US — 5.3% of the US population.

Even though defense spending has trended downward, military size has been relatively stable over the last 20 years.

The US spent \$51.1 billion on foreign aid in 2020, 1% of the federal budget and a 4.7% increase following four consecutive years of decline. More than three-quarters of foreign aid was economic assistance. Although aid to Afghanistan decreased almost 70% since 2010, the US provided the nation with more foreign aid than any other country in 2020.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2021
NATIONAL DEFENSE, VETERANS SUPPORT, AND FOREIGN AID



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Adjusted for inflation (FY2019 dollars).

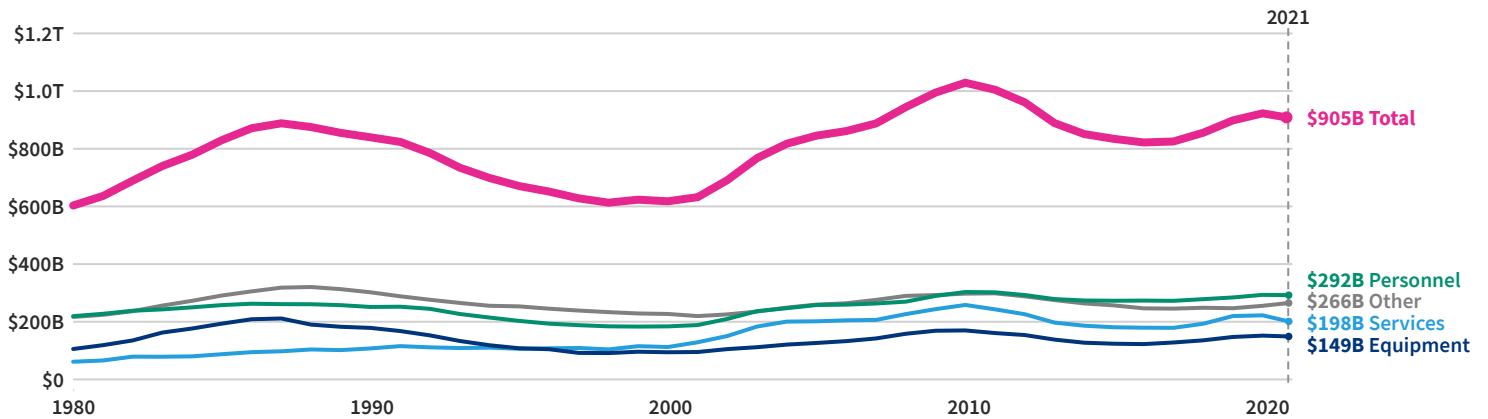
KEY GOVERNMENT ACTORS

NATIONAL DEFENSE, VETERANS SUPPORT, AND FOREIGN AID

	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT		STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
NATIONAL DEFENSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defense Department • Department of Homeland Security • Central Intelligence Agency • Congress • President 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and equip the US military at home and abroad • Maintain and equip reserve forces • Enforce selective service and issue declarations of war 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call state national guard troops into service in crises
VETERANS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Veterans Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage programs and aid for veterans including hospitals, education grants, employment assistance, and veterans cemeteries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State veteran services departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide additional assistance to veterans including benefit information and legal representation
FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND AID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Department • Agency for International Development • Treasury Department • Agriculture Department • International Development Finance Corporation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage diplomatic relations including embassies, ambassadors, and passports • Disburse aid to foreign countries • Coordinate assistance for private sector investments in international development 		

Defense spending decreased in 2021 and was 12% lower than its 2010 peak.

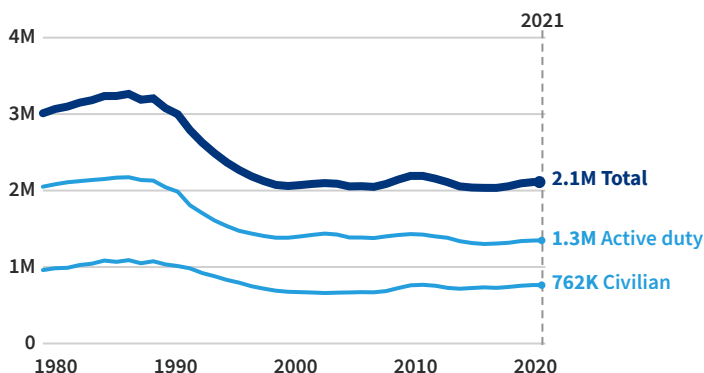
The largest portion (about 32%) compensates military and civilian personnel.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Adjusted for inflation (2021 dollars).

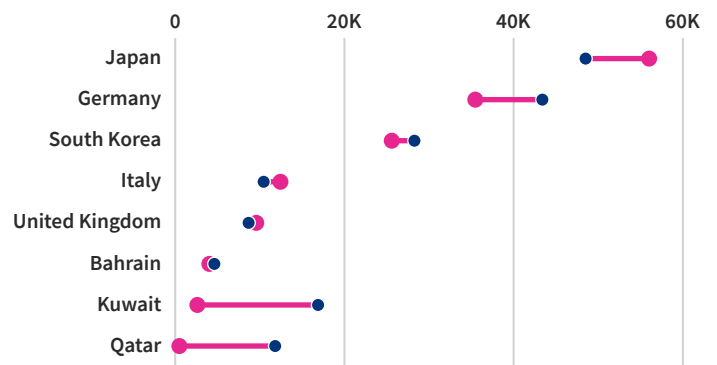
In 2021, there were 2.1 million people in the military, 35% fewer than in 1987 — its recent peak. There were 174,711 permanently assigned active-duty troops in foreign nations.

Thirty-two percent of troops abroad were in Japan and 20% were in Germany. The Defense Department started surpressing data on US troops in Afghanistan and Iraq in 2018.



Source: Defense Manpower Data Center
Note: This total represents the sum of active-duty members, excluding the Coast Guard, and civilian members on September 30 of the stated year. It does not count reserve members. Active duty includes cadets and midshipmen.

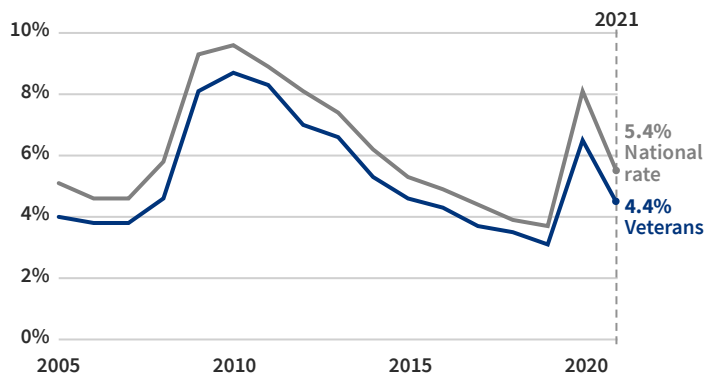
ACTIVE DUTY BY COUNTRY (2011 VS. 2021)



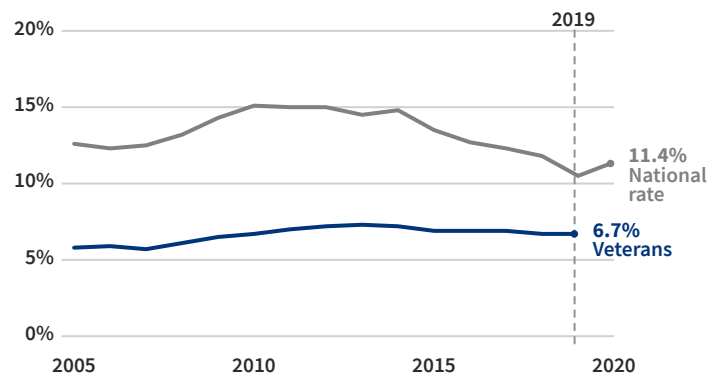
Source: Defense Manpower Data Center

Veterans have lower unemployment levels than the population overall. They also have lower rates of poverty and higher rates of disability.

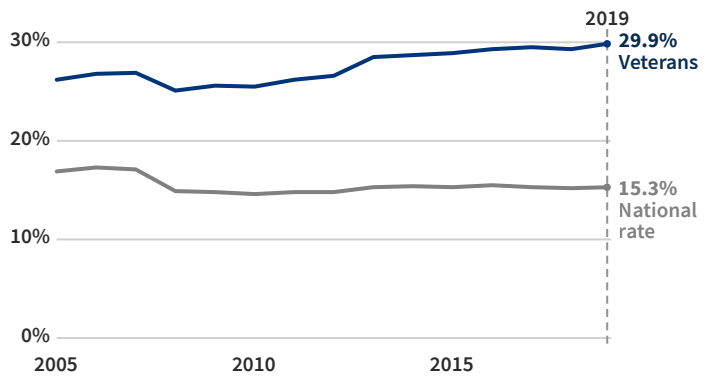
As of 2019, there are 17.4 million veterans in the US, making up 5.3% of the population.



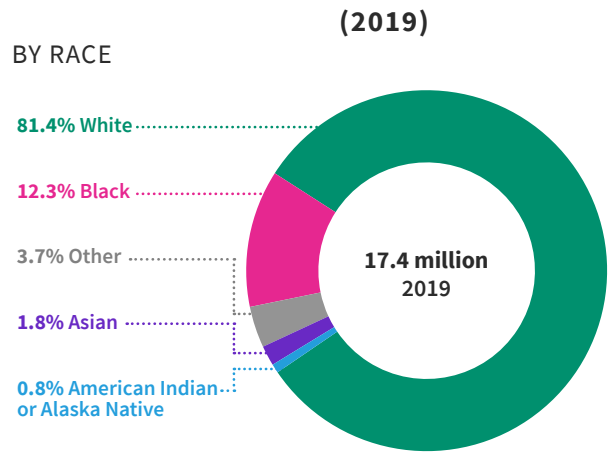
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: Census Bureau



Source: Census Bureau

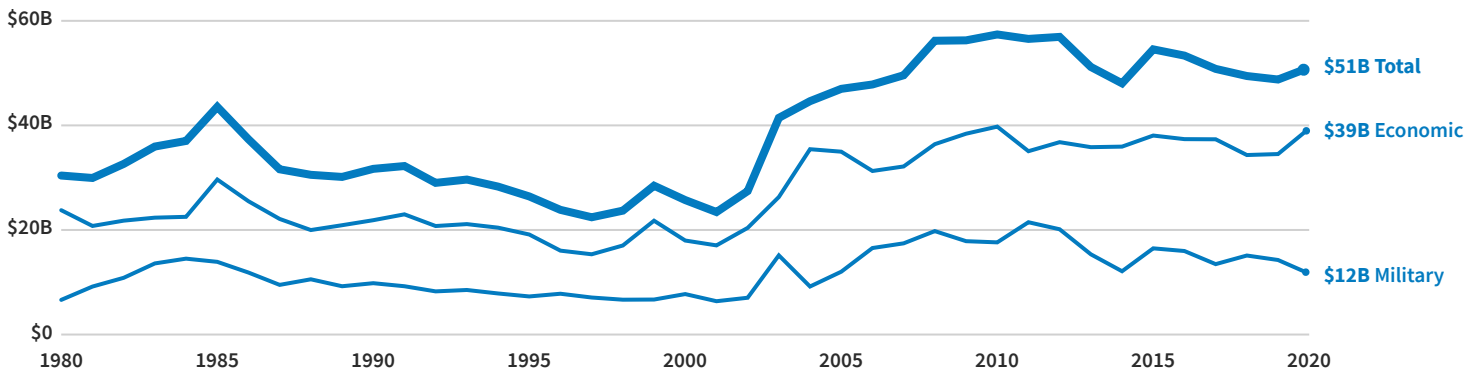


Source: Census Bureau
Note: All races include Hispanic.

USAFacts relies upon the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey for data on the number of veterans, their race and ethnicity, and their poverty and disability rate. Due to data collection issues during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Census Bureau did not release its standard data for 2020. Some of the data on this page stops at 2019 as a result.

The US spent \$51.1 billion on foreign aid in 2020, a 4.7% increase after four consecutive years of decline.

Foreign aid makes up 1% of the federal budget and more than three-quarters of aid is economic assistance.

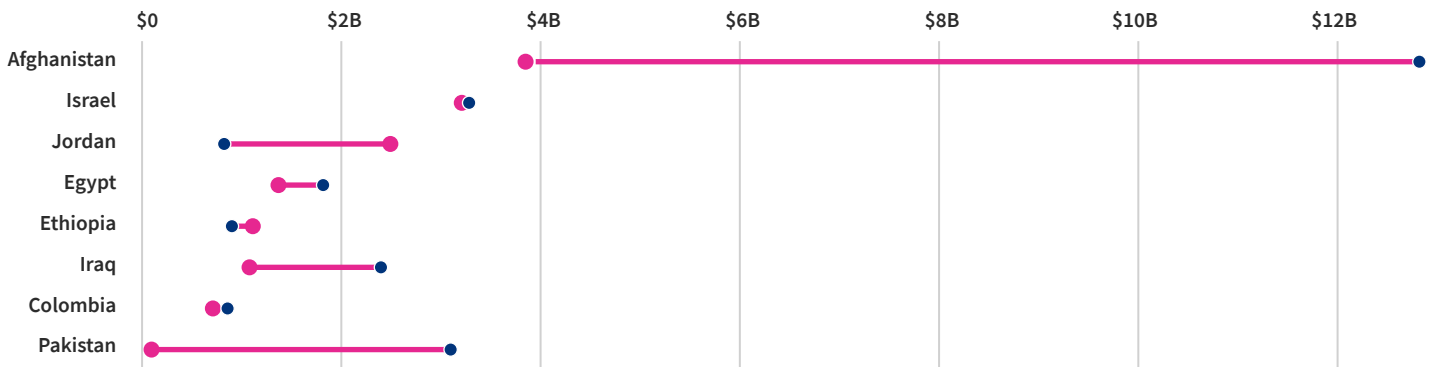


Source: US Agency for International Development
Adjusted for inflation (2020 dollars).

US foreign aid to Afghanistan decreased by almost 70% between 2010 and 2020.

Of the eight countries receiving the most US aid, six are in the Middle East.

(2010 VS. 2020)



Source: US Agency for International Development
Adjusted for inflation (2020 dollars).

On February 26, 2022, a press release from Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken stated the US committed more than \$1 billion of security assistance aid to Ukraine over the previous year with promises of additional funding in response to Russia's invasion on February 24. As of publication, the US has passed legislation that will provide a total of more than \$50 billion in aid to Ukraine in 2022.



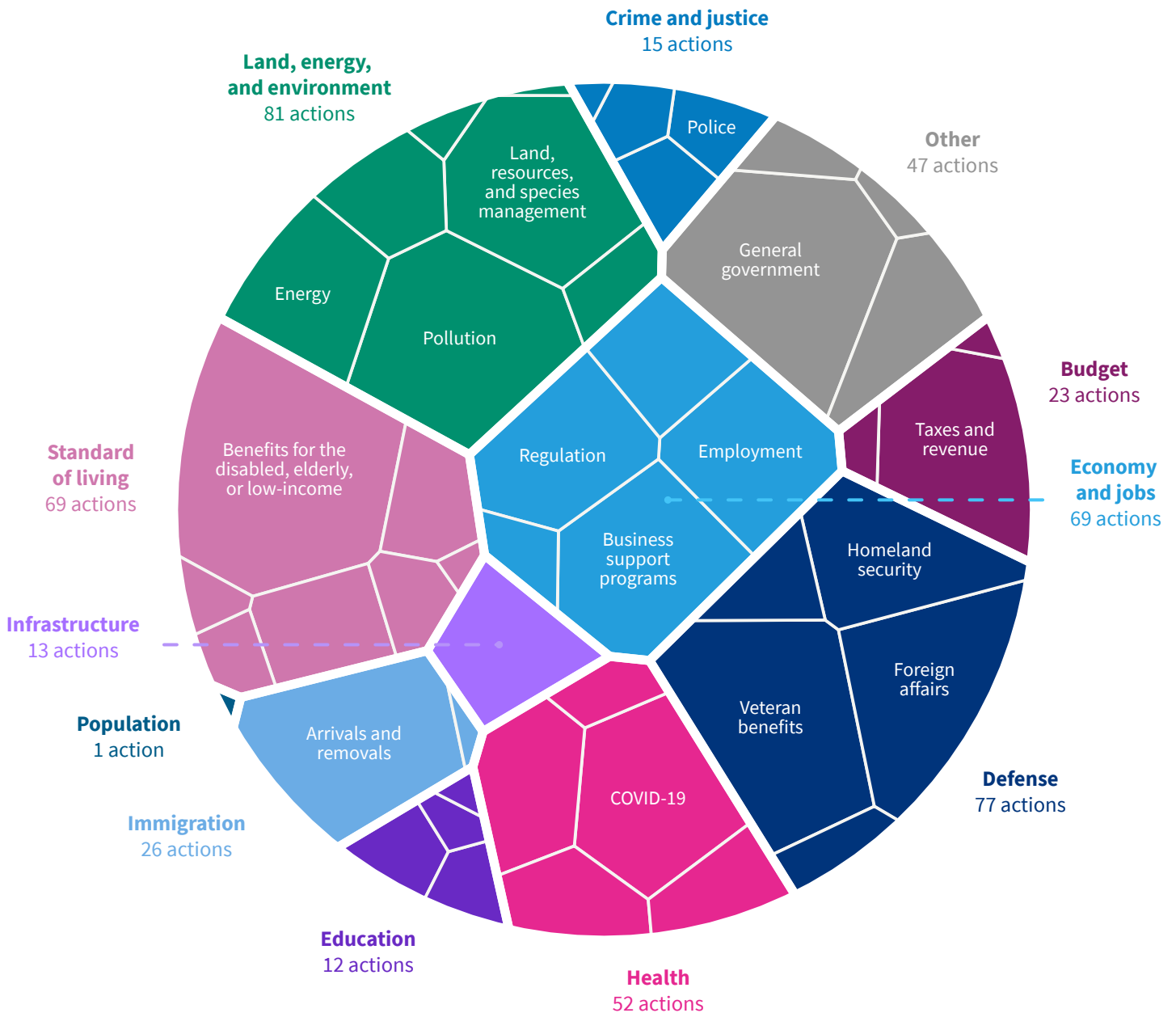
Federal Government Actions

Federal Government Actions

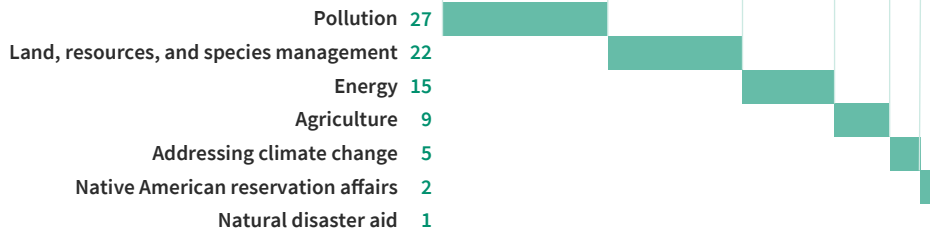
In 2021:

- Congress passed **81** bills into law.
- Former President Donald Trump signed **12** executive orders and presidential memoranda and President Joe Biden signed **101**.
- Agencies implemented **291** significant rule changes.

The federal government’s executive, legislative, and judicial branches act together to shape policy and its implementation. For a glimpse into what the federal government does, this section summarizes a subset of work the executive and legislative branches completed in 2021. Specifically, it shows bills that became public law, executive orders and presidential memoranda, and rulemaking by executive agencies classified as significant by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.^{ix}

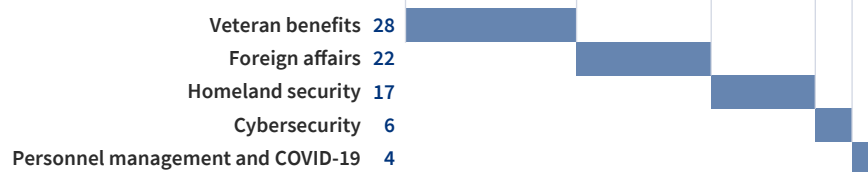


LAND, ENERGY, AND ENVIRONMENT 81



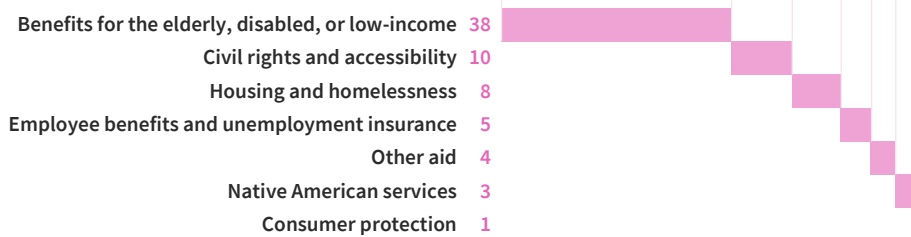
These included 27 actions on pollution, like a law nullifying a 2020 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rule that removed some emissions regulations for the oil and natural gas sector. Twenty-two were about land, resources, and species management, including 15 that established regulations on how humans interact with animals.

DEFENSE 77



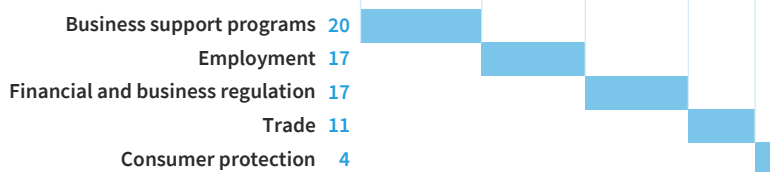
These included 28 actions regarding veteran benefits and 22 about foreign affairs, including economic sanctions in response to human rights abuses abroad. Also of note were an executive order enabling transgender people to serve in the military, plus two Commerce Department rules restricting certain international trade transactions of technology or cybersecurity items that might pose a threat to US security in the hands of adversaries.

STANDARD OF LIVING 69

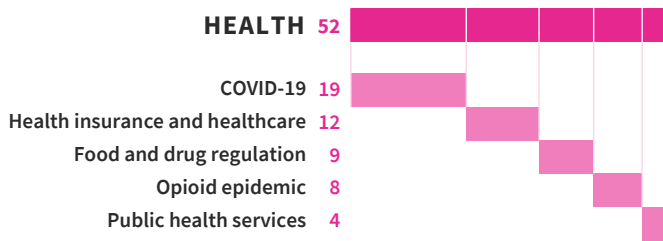


These included the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, which provided \$1.9 trillion to address the impact of COVID-19 on the economy, public health, state and local governments, people, and businesses and included direct payments of up to \$1,400 to many Americans. Thirty-eight of these actions were for benefits for elderly, disabled, and low-income people, such as Medicare, Medicaid, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

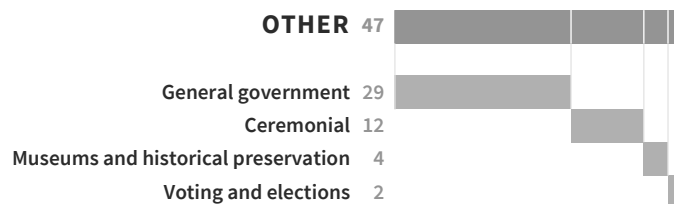
ECONOMY AND JOBS 69



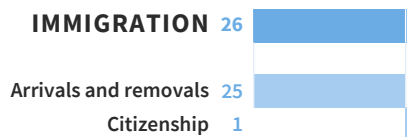
These included an executive order and accompanying Labor Department rule increasing the minimum wage for federal contractors to \$15/hour, legislative extensions of the Paycheck Protection Program, and debt forgiveness provisions in response to COVID-19.



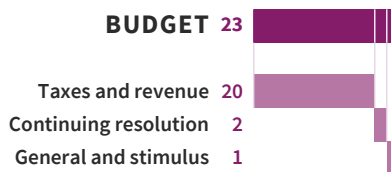
These included 19 actions to address the COVID-19 pandemic, like a vaccine mandate for federal employers and several pieces of legislation addressing the opioid epidemic by modifying drug regulations and establishing education programs for health care providers.



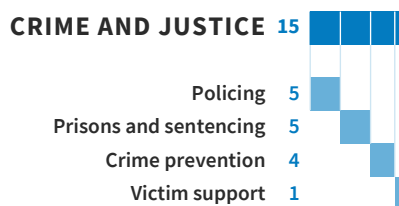
These included 29 actions that dealt with general governance, like an executive order requiring all executive agency appointees to sign an ethics commitments pledge and another that adjusted the pay rates for various government officials. Also included were several executive orders that Biden signed rescinding actions taken by the Trump administration.



These included 25 actions governing arrivals and removals, such as several executive orders that directed federal agencies to ease the process of seeking asylum or refugee status and revoked guidance instructing law enforcement to use all available means to enforce immigration laws.



These included two continuing resolutions, bills that extend federal agency funding over a specific period based on the previous year's funding to avoid a government shutdown when a normal appropriations bill has not passed. There were also two bills that collectively raised the public debt ceiling by \$3 trillion.

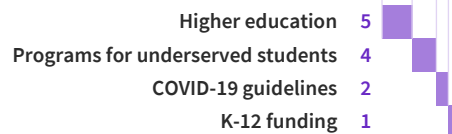


These included an executive order directing the Attorney General to not renew contracts with private prisons and legislation allocating \$1.9 billion to respond to the January 6 attack on the US Capitol Building.

INFRASTRUCTURE 13

These included the \$1.2 trillion Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and two other bills with provisions related to federal aid for highway, transit, highway safety, rail, and other Transportation Department surface transportation programs.

EDUCATION 12



These included an executive order and a presidential memorandum directing the Education Department to help create conditions for a safe return to in-person school as quickly as possible. Other actions addressed higher education, and four out of the five higher education rules revised financing programs.

POPULATION 1

These included an executive order revoking a previous order by President Trump requiring the Census Bureau to track citizenship status in the decennial census. The Bureau suspended its work on the immigration status of the US population after this executive order. The data that states used for redistricting did not include citizenship or immigration status information.

Sources & Notes

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Chart Sources & Notes

1. Chart sources and notes are structured as follows:
 - Chart title:** Source(s)
 - Note(s):
2. For all population-adjusted data where adjustments are not provided by the source data, we use intercensal/postcensal estimates from the US Census Bureau, unless otherwise noted. Source details can be found in the citations for the “Population” chart, below.
3. USAFacts compiles data for government revenue, spending, and debt, as well as on family and individual income and taxes from various government sources, which primarily include the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), and the Federal Reserve. The full citations for this data are not included below; to see detailed descriptions and notes about our methodology for compiling this data, please visit: <https://usafacts.org/methodology/>.

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Government employment: (1) US Census Bureau (2021). *Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll (ASPEP) Data: Historical Data* (Public_Emp). https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/data/historical_data.html; (2) US Census Bureau (2020). *ASPEP Datasets and Tables* (“State and Local Government Employment Data”, “Federal Government Civilian Employment and Payroll Data”). https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/data/datasetstables.2020.List_1058616524.html; (3) Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) (Sept. 1980; Sept. 2020). *Military and Civilian Personnel by Service/Agency by State/Country (Updated Quarterly)*. Office of the Secretary of Defense. <https://dwp.dmdc.osd.mil/dwp/app/dod-data-reports/workforce-reports>.

Note(s): (1) Civilian employment includes full- and part-time employees as of March of each year. (2) Military reserves not included in active duty military. (3) Beginning in 2017, the Census Bureau stopped reporting employment in “Water transport and terminals” for state and local governments and began reporting instead employment for a new “Sea and Inland Port Facilities” category. The employment number reported as “Water and transport terminals” sums federal employment in this category and state and local employment in the new “Sea and Inland Port Facilities” category.

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Combined government revenue: Ibid.

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Federal government spending: Ibid.

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Note(s): “Other” category includes spending for refugee assistance, child care assistance, TANF, pell grants, SSI, and other miscellaneous programs.

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Note(s): Debt owed to the public is debt sold in credit markets in forms including bills, notes, and treasury bonds. Private US citizens, citizens of other nations, and foreign governments can all hold this debt.

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HEALTH

Government spending 1980-2021, health: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

COVID-19: New hospital admissions: HealthData.gov (2022). *COVID-19 Reported Patient Impact and Hospital Capacity by State Timeseries*. US Department of Health and Human Services. <https://healthdata.gov/Hospital/COVID-19-Reported-Patient-Impact-and-Hospital-Capa/g62h-syeh/data>.

Note(s): Hospitalization counts include patients admitted in the previous calendar day with confirmed or suspected cases of COVID-19.

Cumulative COVID-19 cases during largest waves: USAFacts aggregation of state and local public health data. Read more about our methodology here: <https://usafacts.org/articles/detailed-methodology-covid-19-data/>.

COVID-19: New deaths per day: Ibid.

Year-over-year comparison of cumulative COVID-19 deaths, by state: Ibid.

Note(s): Calculated by subtracting the state-level cumulative COVID-19 death counts on Feb 28th of a given year from the cumulative death counts on March 1 of the previous year.

Percent of population fully vaccinated for COVID-19: Ibid.

Percent of population with COVID-19 vaccine booster or additional dose: Ibid.

Life expectancy in years, by race/ethnicity: (1) NCHS (2021). *Vital Statistics Rapid Release* (Number 015, Table I-15. Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years, by Race and Hispanic Origin and Sex: United States, 2000-2020). CDC. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/vsrr/vsrr015-tables-508.pdf#1>. (2) NCHS (Dec. 2021). Mortality in the United States, 2020 (Figure 1. Life expectancy at birth and age 65, by sex: United States, 2019 and 2020). CDC. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db427.htm#:~:text=Life%20expectancy%20at%20birth%20decreased,disease%2C%20homicide%2C%20and%20diabetes>

Note(s): The CDC began reporting life expectancy data for Hispanic as a separate category in 2006. We do not report life expectancy data by race and ethnicity prior to this year because data is not comparable due to this change.

Top causes of death, per 100,000 people: CDC (2022). *Provisional Mortality Statistics, 2018 through Last Month Request* (Group Results By: “UCD - 15 Leading Causes of Death”; Year/Month: “2021 (provisional)”, “2020”, “2019”). <https://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10-provisional.html>.

Note(s): 2021 numbers are provisional and up-to-date as of May 17, 2022.

Health risk factors: (1) National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP) (2022). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Prevalence Data (2011 to present)* (Topic: ‘BMI Categories’, ‘Current Smoker Status’, ‘Depression’; Locationabbr: ‘US’). CDC. <https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/Behavioral-Risk-Factors/Behavioral-Risk-Factor-Surveillance-System-BRFSS-P/dttw-5yxu/data>; (2) NCCDPHP (2022). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Prevalence Data (2010 and prior)* (Topic: ‘BMI Categories’, ‘Smoker Status’; Locationabbr: ‘US’). CDC. <https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/Behavioral-Risk-Factors/Behavioral-Risk-Factor-Surveillance-System-BRFSS-P/y4ft-s73h/data>.

Note(s): (1) The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey from which this data is sourced underwent methodological changes in 2011. Users should take caution when comparing data from 2011 and onward to data from 2010 and earlier. See https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/factsheets/pdf/DBS_BRFSS_survey.pdf. (2) Data shows the median of all states, DC and Territories. (3) Rates are crude prevalence rates of people of age 18+.

Personal healthcare spending: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) (2021). *Historical National Health Expenditure Data* (NHE Tables, Table 1. National Health Expenditures; Aggregate and Per Capita Amounts, Annual Percent Change and Percent Distribution: Selected Calendar Years 1960-2020).

<https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/NationalHealthExpendData/NationalHealthAccountsHistorical>
Note(s): According to CMS, personal healthcare spending is the total nationwide spending on treatment and prevention of disease for a specific person by public and private health insurance, individuals, and third-party payers.

Public health spending: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

Health insurance coverage: (1) 1987-1998: US Census Bureau (Multiple Years). *1997 Health Insurance Data Tables: Health Insurance Historical Tables - Original Series* (Table HI-1. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2005; Table A-1. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 to 2005-Continued). https://www.census.gov/topics/health/health-insurance/data/tables.1987.List_198970099.html. (2) 1999-2012: US Census Bureau (2021). *Health Insurance Historical Tables - HIB Series* (Table HIB-1. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2012). <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/health-insurance/historical-series/hib.html>. (3) 2013-2016: US Census Bureau (2018). *Health Insurance Time Series Tables* (Table HIC-1. Health Insurance

Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 2013 to 2017). <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/tables/health-insurance/time-series/hic/>. (4) 2017 to 2020: US Census Bureau (Sept. 14, 2021). *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2020* (Health Insurance Historical Tables - HHI CPS (2017-2020), Table HHI-01. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage—All Persons by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2017 to 2020). <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-274.html>.

Note(s): (1) Starting in 2017, people covered under TRICARE are counted as receiving private insurance rather than government insurance. According to the Census Bureau, “The CPS ASEC time series goes back to 1987. Making comparisons over time requires caution, since annual estimates reflect survey improvements, including (a) the addition of a verification question in 1999, (b) redesign of the questionnaire in 2014, and (c) improvements to the CPS ASEC processing system in 2018.”

Percent who are uninsured, by race/ethnicity: Keisler-Starkey, K. and L. N. Bunch (2021). *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2020* (P60-274). (Table A-1: Percentage of People by Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type by Selected Characteristics: 2019, 2019, 2020) US Department of Commerce, US Census Bureau. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-274.pdf>.

Health insurance spending, per enrollee: CMS (2021). *Historical National Health Expenditure Data* (NHE Tables, Table 21. Expenditures, Enrollment, and Per Enrollee Estimates of Health Insurance). <https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/NationalHealthExpendData/NationalHealthAccountsHistorical>.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Government spending 1980-2021, standard of living and aid to the disadvantaged: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

Average total market income, by income group: USAFacts calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service and the US Census Bureau.

Average taxes paid, by income group: Ibid.

Average transfers received, by income group: Ibid.

Difficulty paying household expenses due to the pandemic, by race/ethnicity: US Census Bureau (2022). *Household Pulse Survey Data Tables* (Week 40 Household Pulse Survey: Dec. 1 – Dec. 13, Week 21 Household Pulse Survey: Dec. 9 – Dec. 21; Spending Tables; Table 1. Difficulty Paying Usual Household Expenses in the Last 7 Days, by Select Characteristics: United States). <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/data.html>. Note(s): “Other” includes people who are not Hispanic and belong to two or more races or to a race other than white, Black, or Asian.

Percent of adults experiencing food scarcity: Household Pulse Survey (2020-2022). *Food Scarcity*. US Census Bureau. <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/hhp/#/>.

Percent of adults experiencing housing insecurity: Household Pulse Survey (2020-2022). *Housing Insecurity (Missed Payments and Low Confidence)*, Weeks 13 and after. US Census Bureau. <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/hhp/#/>. Note(s): (1) Values shown are the average of data points for data releases between Jan. to March 2021 and Jan. to March 2022. (2) Data collection for the first week (week 41) included in this chart began on Dec. 29, 2021. (3) Fewer data points are available between Jan. and March 2022 compared to the same period in 2021 because of changes in the Household Pulse Survey collection schedule.

Poverty rate: US Census Bureau (Oct. 8, 2021). *Historical Poverty Tables: People and Families - 1959 to 2020* (Table 2. Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020). <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-people.html>.

Poverty rate, by age: US Census Bureau (Oct. 8, 2021). *Historical Poverty Tables: People and Families - 1959 to 2020* (Table 3. Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020). <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-people.html>.

Poverty rate, by race/ethnicity: Ibid.

EDUCATION

Government spending 1980-2021, education: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

Type of instruction offered, as a percent of K-12 public schools: Institute of Education Sciences (2021). *School Pulse Panel: Summer 2021 Dashboard*. US Department of Education. <https://ies.ed.gov/schoolsurvey/sppsummer/>.

Internet always available for educational purposes, by race/ethnicity: US Census Bureau (2022). *Household Pulse Survey Data Tables: Phase 3.1 Household Pulse Survey Data Tables* (Weeks 28-33, Education Table 3. Computer and Internet Availability in Households with Children in Public or Private School, by Select Characteristics: United States). <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/data.html>.

Note(s): Data reported are the proportion of Household Pulse Survey respondents 18 years and older living in households with children enrolled in public or private school who reported “Always” having access to the internet.

Pre-K and Kindergarten enrollment, per 100,000 children: (1) National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) (2022). *Elementary/Secondary Information System (EISi) Table Generator* (Enrollments: Kindergarten Students [State] & Enrollments: Prekindergarten Students [State]). <https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/tableGenerator.aspx>; (2) NCES (2021). *2020 Digest of Education Statistics* (Table 101.10. Estimates of Resident Population, by Age Group, Live Births, and Fertility Rate: 1970 through 2020). https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d20/tables/dt20_101.10.asp.

Note(s): To calculate enrollment rates per 100k, enrollment counts for a given school year are divided by age group population counts for the year in which

that school year began (e.g., the 2020-2021 school year enrollment counts for Pre-K are divided by the 2020 resident population count for 3-4 year-olds, then multiplied by 100k).

Grade 8 math proficiency, by race/ethnicity: NCES (2020). *NAEP Data Explorer* (Subject: “Mathematics”, Grade: “Grade 8”, Scale: “Composite Scale”, Variable: “Race/ethnicity used to report trends, school-reported”, Statistic: “Achievement levels – cumulative, at or above Proficient”). <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/ndecore/xplore/nde>.

Note(s): (1) Asian includes Pacific Islander. (2) Represents students scoring at proficient or above. Proficiency represents solid academic performance on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) exam. (3) Data included from public and private schools. (4) Prior to 2011, students in the “two or more races” category were categorized as “unclassified”. (5) Reporting standards were not met for data for American Indian/Alaska Native students in the comparison period.

Grade 8 reading proficiency, by race/ethnicity: NCES (2020). *NAEP Data Explorer* (Subject: “Reading”, Grade: “Grade 8”, Scale: “Composite Scale”, Variable: “Race/ethnicity used to report trends, school-reported”, Statistic: “Achievement levels – cumulative, at or above Proficient”). <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/ndecore/xplore/nde>.

Note(s): See notes for Grade 8 math proficiency.

Spending per K-12 public school student, by academic year: NCES (2020). *Digest of Education Statistics* (Table 236.15. Current Expenditures and Current Expenditures Per Pupil in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools: 1989-90 through 2029-30). https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d20/tables/dt20_236.15.asp?current=yes.

Student-to-teacher ratio: NCES (2022). *2021 Digest of Education Statistics* (Table 208.20. Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Teachers, Enrollment, Pupil/Teacher Ratios, and New Teacher Hires: Selected Years, Fall 1955 through Fall 2030). https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d21/tables/dt21_208.20.asp.

Educational attainment, by race/ethnicity: (1) High school graduation: NCES (2020). *Digest of Education Statistics* (Chapter 2. Elementary and Secondary Education, 219. High School Completers and Dropouts, Table 219.46. Public High School 4-year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR), by Selected Student Characteristics and State). https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/2020menu_tables.asp; (2) College enrollment: CPS School Enrollment Supplement (“PESTYPE”, “PEHSPNON”, “PEYRDIP”, “PTDTRACE”). Retrieved from US Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/>; (3) College graduation: NCES (2020). *Digest of Education Statistics* (Chapter 3. Postsecondary Education; 326. Completion and Retention Rates; Table 326.10. Graduation rate from First Institution Attended for First-time, Full-time Bachelor’s Degree-Seeking Students at 4-year Postsecondary Institutions, by Race/Ethnicity, Time to Completion, Sex, Control of Institution, and Percentage of Applications Accepted: Selected Cohort Entry Years, 1996 through 2013; Table 326.20. Graduation Rate from First Institution Attended within 150 Percent of Normal Time for First-time, Full-time Degree/Certificate-seeking Students at 2-year Postsecondary Institutions, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Control of Institution: Selected Cohort Entry Years, 2000 through 2016). https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/2020menu_tables.asp. Note(s): (1) High school graduation rates are for public high school students only and measure whether someone graduated within 4 years of beginning 9th grade. (2) College enrollment rates measure the proportion of people who graduated high school in 2019 who were enrolled in college in October of 2019. (3) 2-year college graduation rates measure whether someone graduated within 3 years of enrollment. 4-year college graduation rates measure whether someone graduated within 6 years of enrollment. (4) “Asian” racial category include Pacific Islanders.

High school graduation rate, by race/ethnicity: NCES (Multiple Years). *Digest of Education Statistics* (Table 219.46. Public High School 4-year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR), by Selected Student Characteristics and State). https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d20/tables/dt20_219.46.asp.

College graduation rate, by race/ethnicity: NCES (2020). *Digest of Education Statistics* (Table 326.10. Graduation Rate from First Institution Attended for First-time, Full-time Bachelor’s Degree-Seeking Students at 4-Year Postsecondary Institutions, by Race/Ethnicity, Time to Completion, Sex, Control of Institution, and Percentage of Applications Accepted: Selected Cohort Entry Years, 1996 through 2013). https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d20/tables/dt20_326.10.asp.

Note(s): “Asian” includes Asian and Pacific Islander.

Maximum educational attainment, by race/ethnicity: US Census Bureau (Feb. 24, 2022). *Educational Attainment in the United States: 2021* (Table 3. Detailed Years of School Completed by People 25 Years and Over by Sex, Age Groups, Race and Hispanic Origin: 2021). <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2021/demo/educational-attainment/cps-detailed-tables.html>.

Median weekly earnings by educational attainment, population age 25 and older: BLS (2022). *Data Retrieval: Labor Force Statistics (CPS)* (Table 5. Quartiles and Selected Deciles of Usual Weekly Earnings of Full-time Wage and Salary Workers by Selected Characteristics, Not Seasonally Adjusted (LEU0252916700; LEU0252917300; LEU0254929400; LEU0252919100; LEU0252919700)). <https://www.bls.gov/webapps/legacy/cpswktab5.htm>.

Note(s): Median weekly earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers.

Average undergraduate tuition and financial aid: (1) NCES (2020). *Digest of Education Statistics* (Table 330.10. Average Undergraduate Tuition, Fees, Room, and Board Rates Charged for Full-time Students in Degree-granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Level and Control of Institution: Selected Years, 1963-64 through 2019-20). https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d20/tables/dt20_330.10.asp. (2) NCES (2018). *Digest of Education Statistics* (Table 331.70. Average Amount of Financial Aid Awarded to Full-time, Full-year Undergraduates, by Type and Source of Aid and Control and Level of Institution: Selected Years, 1992-93 through 2015-16). https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d18/tables/dt18_331.70.asp.

Note(s): (1) Undergraduate tuition includes tuition, fees, room, and board rates for full-time students in degree-granting postsecondary institutions. (2) Financial aid awarded captures financial aid to full-time, full-year undergraduate students.

Average financial aid awarded, by type: NCES (2018). *Digest of Education Statistics* (Table 331.70. Average Amount of Financial Aid Awarded to Full-time, Full-year Undergraduates, by Type and Source of Aid and Control and Level of Institution: Selected Years, 1992-93 through 2015-16). https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d18/tables/dt18_331.70.asp.

Note(s): (1) “Grants” includes grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers received from federal, state, institutional, or private sources. (2) Aid averages are for those students who received the specified type of aid during the specified school year. (3) “Total” includes students who reported that they were awarded aid but did not specify the source or type of aid. (4) Financial aid data comes from the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), which is collected every 4 years and has data available up until the 2015-2016 study. The 2019-2020 study has completed data collection, but data is not yet publicly available as

of May 2022.

Student loan debt: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (2022). *Consumer Credit - G.19* (Consumer Credit Outstanding (Levels), Memo). https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g19/HIST/cc_hist_memo_levels.html.

WEALTH & SAVINGS

Government spending 1980-2021, wealth and savings: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

Wealth by income group: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (March 18, 2022). *Distribution of Household Wealth in the US since 1989*. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/z1/dataviz/dfa/distribute/chart/>.

Share of wealth by income group: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (March 18, 2022). *Distribution of Household Wealth in the US since 1989* (Units: “Shares (%)”, Distribute by: “Income percentile”). <https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/z1/dataviz/dfa/distribute/chart/>.

Percent of workers with employer-sponsored retirement benefits, access vs. participation: BLS (Nov. 19, 2021). *National Compensation Survey (NCS) Publications List, Employee Benefits in the United States* (Table 2. Retirement Benefits: Access, Participation, and Take-up Rates, Civilian Workers, March 2021). <https://www.bls.gov/ncs/ncspubs.htm>.

Note(s): Data for 2013-2017 later corrected, corrections found under “correction spreadsheet” here: <https://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/ncs-ebs-2017-retirement-benefits-access-participation-and-take-up-rates.htm>.

Social Security retirement and disability insurance recipients: (1) Social Security Administration (Sept. 1967-2021). *Benefits Paid by Type of Beneficiary: Retired Worker, Spouse of Retired Worker, Child of Retired Worker, Child of Deceased Worker, Aged Widowe(er), Young Widow(er) with Child in Care, Parent of Deceased Worker, Disabled Widow(er)*. <https://www.ssa.gov/oact/ProgData/icp.html>; (2) Social Security Administration (Sept. 1967-2021). *Benefits Paid by Type of Beneficiary: Disabled worker, spouse of disabled worker, child of disabled worker*. <https://www.ssa.gov/oact/ProgData/icp.html>.

Average monthly benefit, Social Security and disability insurance: Ibid.

Medicare enrollment, by type: CMS (2021). *Medicare Trustees Report* (Table V.B3. – Medicare Enrollment) <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/2021-medicare-trustees-report.pdf>.

Average Medicare cost per beneficiary, by type: CMS (2021). *Medicare Trustees Report* (Table V.D1. – HI and SMI Average Incurred per Beneficiary Costs) <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/2021-medicare-trustees-report.pdf>.

Personal savings rate: BEA (2022). *FRED* (Personal Savings Rate, Units: “Percent”, Frequency: “Monthly”). Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PSAVERT>.

Note(s): The saving rate reflects personal savings as a percentage of disposable personal income, which is personal income minus taxes and consumer spending.

Banking status, by race/ethnicity: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (May 2021). *Economic Well-Being of US Households in 2020* (Table 8. Banking Status (by Family Income, Education, and Race/Ethnicity)). <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/2021-economic-well-being-of-us-households-in-2020-banking-and-credit.htm>.

Note(s): The Federal Reserve Board defines people as ‘fully banked’ if “they had a bank account and, in the past 12 months, did not use any of the alternative financial services asked about in the survey.” It defines people as ‘underbanked’ if they “had bank accounts but made use of alternative financial services.” Those who did not have bank accounts were classified as ‘unbanked’. Alternative financial services include “money orders, check cashing services, payday loans or payday advances, pawn shop loans, auto title loans, or tax refund advances.”

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Government spending 1980-2021, energy and environment: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

Global temperature difference from 20th-century average: National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) (2022). *Climate at a Glance* (Global, Time Series). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/global/time-series/globe/land_ocean/ann/1/1880-2020.

Note(s): The global temperature anomaly measures the difference in global land and ocean surface temperature compared to the 20th-century average.

Percent of population that experienced at least one month of extreme climate: USAFacts aggregation of national climate data. Read more about our methodology here: <https://usafacts.org/issues/climate>.

Note(s): (1) Most recent population data used for 2021. (2) We defined all monthly temperature and precipitation values to be average in comparison to the 20th-century average if they fell within two standard deviations of the 20th-century average. All values that fell below or above two standard deviations are defined as climatic anomalies. This bucket categorization eliminates data noise as a result of natural fluctuations in temperature and precipitation from year to year. The use of a two standard deviation cut-off point, which places approximately 95% of observations into the “average” categorization means that months categorized as “warmer,” “cooler,” “wetter,” and “drier” represent rarer than once-in-20-year events.

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita: US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2022). *Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data Explorer*. <https://cfpub.epa.gov/ghgdata/inventoryexplorer/#allsectors/allsectors/allgas/econsect/all>.

Note(s): Carbon dioxide equivalent is used to standardize emissions from different greenhouse gases, based on their ability to trap heat in the atmosphere over time.

Greenhouse gas emissions by sector: EPA (2022). *Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data Explorer*. <https://cfpub.epa.gov/ghgdata/inventoryexplorer/#allsectors/allsectors/allgas/econsect/all>.

Note(s): Carbon dioxide equivalent is used to standardize emissions from different greenhouse gases, based on their ability to trap heat in the atmosphere over time.

Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption, by source: EIA (2022). *Monthly Energy Review* (Table 11.1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Source). <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/browser/?tbl=T11.01#/?f=A>.

Carbon dioxide emissions by country, percent of global emissions: (1) EIA (2022). *International Data* (Emissions by Fuel). <https://www.eia.gov/international/data/world/other-statistics/emissions-by-fuel>. (2) US Census Bureau (2022). *International Database*. <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/idb/#/table?menu=tableViz>.

Note(s): Global and country population counts are projected to July 1, 2022.

Energy trade: EIA (2022). *Monthly Energy Review* (Table 1.4a-b Primary Energy Imports/Exports by Source). <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/browser/?tbl=T01.04A#/?f=A>.

Energy production: EIA (2022). *Monthly Energy Review* (Table 1.2 Primary Energy Production by Source). <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/browser/?tbl=T01.02#/?f=A>.

Energy consumption by source: EIA (2022). *Monthly Energy Review* (Table 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption by Source). <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/browser/?tbl=T01.03#/?f=A>.

Energy consumption, by energy source and end-use sector: EIA (2022). *Monthly Energy Review* (Tables 2.2-2.6 Residential/Commercial/Industrial/Transportation/Electric Sector Energy Consumption). <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/browser/?tbl=T02.02#/?f=A>.

Note(s): While data on original energy sources for electricity consumption is not available for each sector, we used the aggregate share of each energy source in the electric power sector to proportionally attribute sector-specific electricity usage to original energy sources. In 2021, the proportion of each sector's energy consumption that came from the electric power sector was: 29.7% for industrial, 0.23% for transportation, 68.5% for residential, and 73.7% for commercial. The aggregate share of each energy source in the electric power sector in 2020 was: 0.5% for petroleum, 31.6% for natural gas, 25.8% for coal, 22.1% for nuclear, 19.5% for renewable energy, and 0.5% for unknown. Energy consumption of an unknown primary energy source represents consumption of net electricity imports from the electric power sector, for which data is not available about the original energy source.

Energy consumption per capita: EIA (2022). *Monthly Energy Review* (Table 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption by Source). <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/browser/?tbl=T01.03#/?f=A>.

CRIME & DISASTERS

Government spending 1980-2021, crime and disasters: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

Correctional population, per 100,000 people: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) (May 11, 2021). *Key Statistics* (Total Correctional Population). US Department of Justice (DOJ). <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data/key-statistics>.

Note(s): All probation, parole, and prison counts are for Dec. 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June.

Percent change in incarcerated population: (1) Carson Ph.D., E. A. (2021). *Prisoners in 2020 - Statistical Tables* (Dec. 2021, NCJ 302776, Table 2). DOJ, BJS <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/p20st.pdf>. (2) Guerino, P., P. M. Harrison, W. J. Sabol (2011). *Prisoners in 2010* (Dec. 2011, NCJ 236096, Appendix Table 1). DOJ, BJS. <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/p10.pdf>.

Note(s): The prison population count includes all prisoners under the jurisdiction of federal or state officers.

Sentenced state prison population, by race/ethnicity and crime: Carson Ph.D., E. A. (Dec. 2021). *Prisoners in 2020 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 302776, Table 15. Number of Sentenced Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State Correctional Authorities, by Sex, Race or Ethnicity, and Most Serious Offense, Dec. 31, 2019). DOJ, BJS. <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/p20st.pdf>.

Note(s): (1) Black, white, and other racial categories exclude Hispanic people. "Other" includes all races not broken out. (2) The prison population count includes all prisoners under the jurisdiction of federal or state officers.

Incarceration rate, by race/ethnicity: BJS (Dec. 14, 2021). *Prisoners in 2020 - Statistical Tables* (Data tables, Table 3. Sentenced Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Jurisdiction, Sex, and Race or Ethnicity, 2010-2020). DOJ. <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/prisoners-2020-statistical-tables>.

Note(s): Prisoners counted are those under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

Arrests, per 100,000 people: USAFacts aggregation of data from Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). See the data at <https://crime-data-explorer.app.cloud.gov/pages/explorer/crime/arrest>.

Note(s): Inconsistencies in the FBI's data mean that there are different total numbers of arrests depending on how they are broken out (e.g., by offense, by race). The total shown here is for arrests by offense.

Arrests by top three offenses, per 100,000 people: (1) Snyder, H. N., A. D. Cooper, J. Mulako-Wangota (1980-2014). *Arrests by Age in the US*. BJS, underlying data from the FBI. <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=datool&surl=/arrests/index.cfm#>. (2) FBI (2015-2018). Table 1. Crime in the United States by Volume and Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants. Uniform Crime Reporting Program. <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/>. (3) FBI (2019). Crime Data Explorer. <https://crime-data-explorer.app.cloud.gov/pages/explorer/crime/arrest>.

Crime rates, per 100,000 people: (1) 2020: FBI (2022). *Crime Data Explorer* (Crime in the United States Annual Reports, CIUS Estimations, Table 1. Crime in the United States). <https://crime-data-explorer.app.cloud.gov/pages/downloads#nibrs-downloads>. (2) 2019 and earlier: FBI (Multiple Years). *Crime in the US* (Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, Table 1. Crime in the United States). <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>.

State and local police, per 100,000 people: (1) Before 2007: US Census Bureau (Oct. 8, 2021). *Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll (ASPEP) Historical Data* (Public_Emp). https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/data/historical_data.html. (2) 2007-2020: US Census Bureau (Oct. 8, 2021). *Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll (ASPEP) Datasets and Tables* ("State and Local Government Employment Data" for each year). https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/data/datasetstables.All.List_1058616524.html.

Note(s): (1) All full-time police protection employees are counted. (2) There was no Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll for 1996. The base reporting period for measuring employment and payrolls was changed from Oct. to March. This change became effective with the 1997 Census of Governments.

Firearm deaths, per 100,000 people: CDC (2022). *WISQARS — Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System* (Fatal Injury Reports, National, Regional and State, 1981 – 2020; Year Range / Census Region: "1981 to 1998 (ICD-9), National, Regional and State" and "1999 to 2020 (ICD-10), National and Regional"; Cause or mechanism of the injury: "Firearm"). <https://wisqars.cdc.gov/fatal-reports>.

Firearm background checks, per 100,000 people: FBI (2022). *NICS Firearm Checks: Month/Year*. https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/nics_firearm_checks_-_month_year.pdf/view.

Note(s): These statistics represent the number of firearm background checks initiated through the NICS. They do not represent the number of firearms sold. Based on varying state laws and purchase scenarios, a one-to-one correlation cannot be made between a firearm background check and a firearm sale.

Active shooter incidents: (1) 2000-2016: FBI. *Quick Look: 277 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States From 2000 to 2018* (Incidents Per Year). <https://www.fbi.gov/about/partnerships/office-of-partner-engagement/active-shooter-incidents-graphics>. (2) 2017-2021: FBI (May 2021). *Active Shooter Incidents in the United States in 2021* (Figure 1. Active Shooter Incidents, 2016-2021). <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-shooter-incidents-in-the-us-2021-052422.pdf/view>.

Note(s): The FBI defines an active shooter as one or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area.

Billion-dollar disasters: NCEI (2022). *US Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters* (Time Series). NOAA. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/time-series>

Note(s): Costs include physical damage, business interruption, public infrastructure, and more, but do not capture health care related losses or losses associated with loss of life.

Costs of billion-dollar disasters: Ibid.

Note(s): Costs include physical damage, business interruption, public infrastructure, and more, but do not capture health care related losses or losses associated with loss of life.

Acres burned in wildfires: National Interagency Fire Center (2022). *Total Wildland Fires and Acres* (1983-2021). <https://www.nifc.gov/fire-information/statistics/wildfires>.

Note(s): (1) 2004 acres do not include state lands for North Carolina. (2) Prior to 1983, sources of these figures are not known or cannot be confirmed, and were not derived from the current situation reporting process. As a result, the figures prior to 1983 should not be compared to later data.

Wildfires, total fires: Ibid.

Note(s): (1) 2004 fires do not include state lands for North Carolina (2) Prior to 1983, sources of these figures are not known or cannot be confirmed, and were not derived from the current situation reporting process. As a result, the figures prior to 1983 should not be compared to later data.

IMMIGRATION & BORDER SECURITY

Government spending 1980-2021, immigration and border security: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

New arrivals, by reason and country of origin: (1) US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (Multiple Years). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* LPR Yearbook Tables 8 to 11 Expanded, Table 11. Persons Obtaining Lawful Permanent Resident Status by Type and Broad Class of Admission and Region and Country of Last Residence). https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/readingroom/lpr/table_8_to_11_expanded. (2) US Department of State (DOS) (2022). *Nonimmigrant Visa Statistics* (Nonimmigrant Visa Issuances by Visa Class and by Nationality, FY1997-2020 NIV Detail Table). <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/visa-law0/visa-statistics/nonimmigrant-visa-statistics.html>. (3) DHS (2020). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Refugees and Asylees 2020 Data Tables, Table 14. Refugee Arrivals by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 2011 to 2020). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2020>. (4) DHS (2020). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Refugees and Asylees 2020 Data Tables; Table 17. Individuals Granted Asylum Affirmatively by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 2011 to 2020). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2020>.

Arrivals by type: (1) DHS (Multiple Years). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Lawful Permanent Residents Data Tables, Table 6. Persons Obtaining Lawful Permanent Resident Status by Type and Major Class of Admission). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2020>. (2) DOS (2022). *Nonimmigrant Visa Statistics* (Nonimmigrant Visa Issuances by Visa Class and by Nationality, FY1997-2020 NIV Detail Table; Nonimmigrant Visas by Individual Class of Admission, FY1987-1991 Detail Table and FY1992-1996 Detail Table). <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/visa-law0/visa-statistics/nonimmigrant-visa-statistics.html>. (3) Refugee Processing Center (2022). *Admissions and Arrivals* (Refugee Admissions Report). DOS. <https://www.wrapsnet.org/admissions-and-arrivals/>. (4) DHS (2020). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Refugees and Asylees 2020 Data Tables, Table 16. Individuals Granted Asylum Affirmatively or Defensively: Fiscal Years 1990 to 2020). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2020>.

Note(s): (1) Data reported on a federal fiscal year basis which runs from Oct. 1 of the previous calendar year to Sept. 30 of the current calendar year. (2) New arrival green card data only includes green cards granted to new immigrants to the US. It excludes green cards granted through an adjustment of status to immigrants who are already in the US on a visa. (3) Non-tourist visa data excludes temporary visitors for business or pleasure (including with Border Crossing Cards), transit aliens, and transit crew (airline, cruiseship, etc.).

Refugee ceilings and admissions: Refugee Processing Center (2022). *Admissions and Arrivals* (Refugee Admissions Report). DOS. <https://www.wrapsnet.org/admissions-and-arrivals/>.

Asylum claims by region: DHS (Multiple Years). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Refugees and Asylees Data Tables; Table 17. Individuals Granted Asylum Affirmatively by Region and Country of Nationality, Table 19. Individuals Granted Asylum Defensively by Region and Country of Nationality). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2020>.

Foreign-born residents: (1) 1900-2000: Gibson, C. and Jung, K. (Feb. 2006). *Working Paper No. 81, Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 1850 to 2000* (Table 1. Nativity of the Population and Place of Birth of the Native Population: 1850 to 2000). US Census Bureau, Population Division. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2006/demo/POP-twps0081.pdf>. (2) 2010-2019: US Census Bureau (Multiple Years). *American Community Survey* (ACS) 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables (S0501 Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-born). <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=foreign&d=ACS%201-Year%20Estimates%20Subject%20Tables&tid=ACSST1Y2019.S0501>. (3) 2005-2010: Data retrieved from ACS table listed above through ACS API at <https://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/acs-1year.2005.html>.

Note(s): This excludes 2020 data that relies on the American Community Survey because of the pandemic's impact on the survey's collection and quality.

Foreign-born population: (1) DHS (Multiple Years). *Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States* (Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/population-estimates/unauthorized-resident>. (2) Foreign-born population uses ACS estimates, see Foreign-born residents chart citations for details.

Note(s): (1) This excludes 2020 data that relies on the American Community Survey because of the pandemic's impact on data collection and quality. (2) Due to periodic changes in methodology, comparisons of the unauthorized population across years should be made with caution.

Border enforcement actions: US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) (2021). *CBP Enforcement Statistics Fiscal Year 2021* (Total CBP Enforcement Actions). <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/cbp-enforcement-statistics-fy2021>.

Note(s): (1) Encounters by the Office of Field Operations (OFO) include ineligible people turned away at ports of entry. USBP encounters include people apprehended while illegally entering the US. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, starting in 2020, both OFO and USBP began expelling certain people at the border without opportunity to seek asylum. (2) Data reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from Oct. 1 of the previous calendar year to Sept. 30 of the current calendar year.

Monthly border apprehensions, families and minors: (1) Unaccompanied children, FY 2017 - FY 2019: United States Border Patrol (USBP) (Aug. 2021). *US Border Patrol Total Monthly UC Encounters by Sector* (FY 2010 - FY 2020). CBP. <https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2021-Aug/U.S.%20Border%20Patrol%20Total%20Monthly%20UC%20Encounters%20by%20Sector%20%28FY%202010%20-%20FY%202020%29%20%28508%29a.pdf>. (2) Family units, FY 2017 - FY 2019: USBP (Jan. 2020). *US Border Patrol Total Monthly Family Unit Apprehensions by Sector* (FY 2013 - FY 2019). CBP. https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2020-Jan/U.S.%20Border%20Patrol%20Total%20Monthly%20Family%20Unit%20Apprehensions%20by%20Sector%20%28FY%202013%20-%20FY%202019%29_1.pdf. (3) Unaccompanied children and family units, FY 2020 - FY 2022: CBP (Apr. 18, 2022). *Nationwide Encounters*. <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/nationwide-encounters>.

Note(s): Family unit apprehensions represents the number of individuals (either a child under 18 years old, parent, or legal guardian) apprehended with a family member by the US Border Patrol.

Removals: (1) 1980-1994: DHS (Sept. 2002). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Immigration Enforcement Actions 2000 (Tables), Table 63. Aliens Expelled: Fiscal Years 1892-2000). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2000>. (2) 1995-1997: DHS (Sept. 2004). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Immigration Enforcement Actions 2003 (Tables), Table 42. Aliens Removed by Administrative Reason for Removal). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2003>. (3) 1998-2020: DHS (Multiple Years). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Immigration Enforcement Actions Data Tables, Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality - Table 37 for 2004-2008 Yearbooks and Table 41 for 2011-2020 Yearbooks). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2020>.

Note(s): (1) The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from Oct. 1 of the previous calendar year to Sept. 30 of the current calendar year.

Criminal removals by crime type: Moskowitz, A., and Lee, J. (Feb. 2022). *Immigration Enforcement Actions: 2020* (Table 8. Criminal Noncitizen Removals by Crime Category: Fiscal Years 2011 to 2020). DHS. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/22_0131_plcy_immigration_enforcement_actions_fy2020.pdf.

DEFENSE, VETERANS, & FOREIGN AID

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Armed forces: Active duty (1) 1980-1993: DMDC (2022). *Historical Reports - FY 1954 - 1993 (Not DMDC Data)*. Washington Headquarters Services (WHS), Statistical Information Analysis Division (SIAD). <https://dwp.dmdc.osd.mil/dwp/app/dod-data-reports/workforce-reports>; (2) 1994-2012: DMDC (2022). *Historical Reports - FY 1994 - 2012*. <https://dwp.dmdc.osd.mil/dwp/app/dod-data-reports/workforce-reports>; (3) 2013-2021: DMDC (2022). *Active Duty Military Personnel by Service by Rank/Grade (Updated Monthly)* (Either "FY [year]" Excel file or "September [year]" PDF file). <https://dwp.dmdc.osd.mil/dwp/app/dod-data-reports/workforce-reports>; Civilian: (4) 1980-2001: DMDC (2022). *Civilian Personnel* (DoD Civilian Strength (FY 1950-FY 2001)). <https://dwp.dmdc.osd.mil/dwp/app/dod-data-reports/workforce-reports>; (5) 2002-2007: DMDC (2022). *Civilian Personnel* (DoD Employment by Organization and Function, Historical Reports - FY 1996-2011). <https://dwp.dmdc.osd.mil/dwp/app/dod-data-reports/workforce-reports>; (6) 2008-2021: DMDC (2022). *Military Personnel, Military and Civilian Personnel by Service/Agency by State/Country (Updated Quarterly)* (Either "FY [year]" or "September [year]" file). <https://dwp.dmdc.osd.mil/dwp/app/dod-data-reports/workforce-reports>.

Active duty by country: DMDC (2022). *Military Personnel, Military and Civilian Personnel by Service/Agency by State/Country (Updated Quarterly)* (Either “FY [year]” or “September [year]” file). <https://dwp.dmdc.osd.mil/dwp/app/dod-data-reports/workforce-reports>.

Note(s): (1) Data reflective of the source values as of Sept. 30 of the associated year. (2) Active duty military excludes the Coast Guard and reserve members. (3) Data on US troops in Afghanistan and Iraq was suppressed by the Department of Defense beginning in 2018 due to ongoing operations in the region.

Veteran unemployment rate: BLS (2022). *Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey* (Table A-1. Employment Status of the Civilian Population by Sex and Age, Table A-5. Employment Status of the Civilian Population 18 Years and Over by Veteran Status, Period of Service, and Sex, Not Seasonally Adjusted). <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsatabs.htm>.

Veteran poverty rate: (1) US Census Bureau (Multiple Years). *American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables* (S2101 Veteran Status). <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=S2101&tid=ACST1Y2019.S2101>; (2) US Census Bureau (Oct. 8, 2021). *Historical Poverty Tables: People and Families - 1959 to 2020* (Table 2. Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020). <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-people.html>.

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Foreign aid obligations: United States Agency for International Development (2022). *ForeignAssistance.gov - Complete*. <https://data.usaid.gov/Administration-and-Oversight/ForeignAssistance-gov-Complete/azij-hu6e>.

Note(s): Obligations are binding agreements that will result in payment either in the same year or in the future. Negative values reflect revisions of previous agreements.

Foreign aid by country: Ibid.

Note(s): Obligations are binding agreements that will result in payment either in the same year or in the future. Negative values reflect revisions of previous agreements.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

All charts in this section: USAFacts calculations using data from the Federal Register and the Library of Congress. Download the full dataset of 2021 federal government actions at: https://usafacts.org/documents/131/usafacts_2021federalgovernmentactions.xlsx. (1) Significant rule changes: Federal Register (2022). Advanced Document Search (Publication Date: “In 2021”, Type: “Rule”, Significance: “Associated Unified Agenda Deemed Significant Under EO 12866”). https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/search?conditions%5Bpublication_date%5D%5Byear%5D=2021&conditions%5Bsignificant%5D=1&conditions%5Btype%5D%5B%5D=RULE#. (2) Legislation: Library of Congress (2022). Advanced Searches (Congress: “117”, Actions/Status: “Laws”). [https://www.congress.gov/quick-search/legislation?wordsPhrases=&wordVariants=on&congressGroups\[\]=0&congresses\[\]=117&legislationNumbers=&legislativeAction=115&sponsor=on&representative=&senator=](https://www.congress.gov/quick-search/legislation?wordsPhrases=&wordVariants=on&congressGroups[]=0&congresses[]=117&legislationNumbers=&legislativeAction=115&sponsor=on&representative=&senator=). (3) Presidential documents: Federal Register (2022). Presidential Documents. <https://www.federalregister.gov/presidential-documents>.

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