![USAFACTS logo]

America in Facts 2023

A DATA-DRIVEN REPORT FOR CONGRESS

SEPTEMBER 2023

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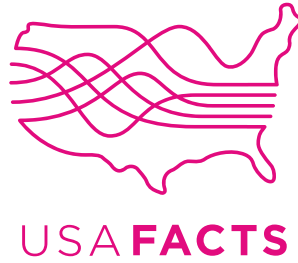
USA**FACTS**

USAFacts is founded and funded by Steve Ballmer, Ballmer Group co-founder, Chairman of the LA Clippers, and former CEO of Microsoft.

About USAFacts

About USAFacts

Our mission: Empower Americans with facts.

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.

Our principles:

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.

About this report

In creating this report, USAFacts interviewed 48 Congressional staff to understand topics of interest to Congressional offices and the challenges that arise when using data. These interviews spanned both the House of Representatives and the Senate and included Republican and Democratic offices. Majority and minority staff from 10 committees were interviewed.

These conversations identified several topics which we then used to structure this report. In many instances, there is excellent nonpartisan, unbiased government data available to illuminate important debates in Congress. In other instances, however, limited or deficient data makes it difficult to address key issues. The final section of this report documents some of the problems with government data we encountered and suggests potential areas of improvement.

We hope that members of Congress and their staff can use the data and graphics in this report as starting points for debates on policy and areas of interest. Where data is limited or deficient, members of Congress are in a unique position to make changes to that data through the legislative process and agency oversight. We hope that Congress can make many of these improvements; if enacted, they will be valuable to policymakers and the American public alike.

We are excited to expand our work with Congress as USAFacts continues to provide facts based in government data. For more information about USAFacts' data, reports, and recommendations, email us at congress@usafacts.org.

About USAFacts' approach to the data

All Americans are stakeholders in this democracy. To find solutions to issues affecting the United States, everyone, from 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 helps 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.

USAFacts organizes its view of government and its data 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

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

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

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.

Government finances

Government finances facts

Government revenue

- Federal revenue was $5.0 trillion in 2022. It increased more than 14% in 2021 and again in 2022.

- Federal revenue increased 2.7 times between 1980 and 2022, outpacing population growth.

- In 2020, federal, state, and local governments collected $6.4 trillion combined. Income taxes were the largest revenue source.

Government spending

- Federal spending in 2022 was $6.4 trillion. This is down from 2020 and 2021, but $1.3 trillion higher than pre-pandemic spending levels, after adjusting for inflation.

- Federal spending tripled between 1980 and 2022, exceeding population growth. Its largest spending areas include Social Security, national defense, and transfers to state and local governments.

- In 2020, federal, state, and local governments spent $9.8 trillion.

Fiscal trends and deficit

- The federal government has run a budget deficit in every year between 1980 and 2022 except 1998 to 2001.

- The national debt reached $30.9 trillion in fiscal year 2022. Nearly 80% of this debt, $24.3 trillion was held by the public.

Government employment

- In 2021, federal, state, and local governments employed a combined 20.7 million people.

- State and local governments employ the majority (79%) of government workers, with education being the largest field of employment. National defense and international affairs is the federal government's largest employment category.

About the data

What are the primary sources of data on this topic?

- Office of Management and Budget
- Census Bureau
- Bureau of Economic Analysis
- Department of the Treasury

What adjustments did USAFacts make to this data?

- USAFacts categorizes government finances according to the four missions outlined in the US Constitution. This approach is modeled after what businesses do for management accountability and shareholder reporting.

- Finance data is adjusted for inflation so comparisons can be made over time.

- USAFacts recategorizes federal employee data from the Office of Management and Budget to capture the types of jobs these employees hold and to make it comparable with state and local government employee data from the Census Bureau.

Other things to know about the data

- Due to collection time differences, state and local government finance data is not as current as federal data. The most recent state and local government data available ends in 2020.

- To learn more about the financial analysis methodology, visit usafacts.org/methodology.

How much revenue do federal, state, and local governments collect in the United States?

Combined, governments in the US collected $6.4 trillion in 2020, 2.3 times what they collected in 1980 (adjusted for inflation). Income taxes were the largest source of revenue.

COMBINED GOVERNMENT REVENUE
(FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL)
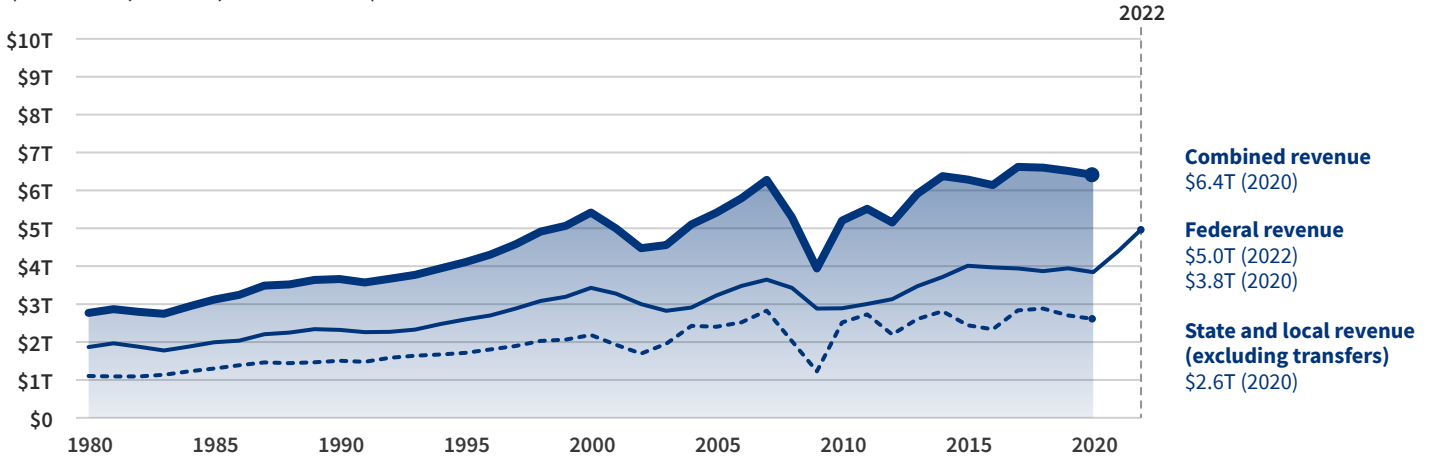
Combined revenue
$6.4T (2020)

Federal revenue
$5.0T (2022)
$3.8T (2020)

**State and local revenue
(excluding transfers)**
$2.6T (2020)

Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Census Bureau, and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)

How much money do federal, state, and local governments spend?

Combined, governments in the US spent $9.8 trillion in 2020, a sharp increase from 2019 and more than three times what they spent in 1980. 2020 spending was unusually high due to COVID-19 relief spending. State and local governments have been responsible for at least 30% of this spending annually since 1986, with the exception of 2020 when federal spending increased.

COMBINED GOVERNMENT SPENDING
(FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL)

Combined spending
$9.8T (2020)

**Federal spending
(excluding transfers)**
$5.2T (2022)
$6.2T (2020)

**State and local spending
(excluding transfers)**
$2.4T (2020)

**Transfers to state
and local government**
$1.2T (2022)
$1.1T (2020)

Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Census Bureau, and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)

Learn more about US **Government Finances**.

2022 FEDERAL REVENUE $5.0 trillion

2022 FEDERAL SPENDING $6.4 trillion

2022 FEDERAL DEFICIT $1.4 trillion

Revenue sources:

- **$2.6T** Individual income taxes
- Retirement
- Social Security
- Disability
- **$1.5T** Payroll taxes
- Medicare
- Unemployment
- Railroad retirement
- **$425B** Corporate income taxes
- Customs & duties **$100B**
- Sales & excise taxes **$88B**
- Estate & gift taxes **$33B**
- Other taxes **$9B**
- Motor fuel taxes
- Other selective sales taxes
- Tobacco taxes
- Alcohol taxes
- Rents, royalties, & sales of assets
- Federal reserve earnings
- Other non-tax revenue
- Non-tax revenue **$243B**
- **$1.4T** Deficit

Spending:

- **$70B** Establish justice...
- Crime & disaster
- Consumer & employee safety
- Justice system
- Child & social services
- Law enforcement & corrections
- Disaster relief
- Law enforcement
- Corrections
- **$1.1T** Provide for the common defense
- National defense & support for veterans
- National defense
- Support for veterans
- Veteran pensions & disability
- Veteran medical care
- Readjustment benefits & other services
- Foreign affairs & foreign aid
- Immigration & border security
- **$874B** Promote the general welfare
- Standard of living & aid to the disadvantaged
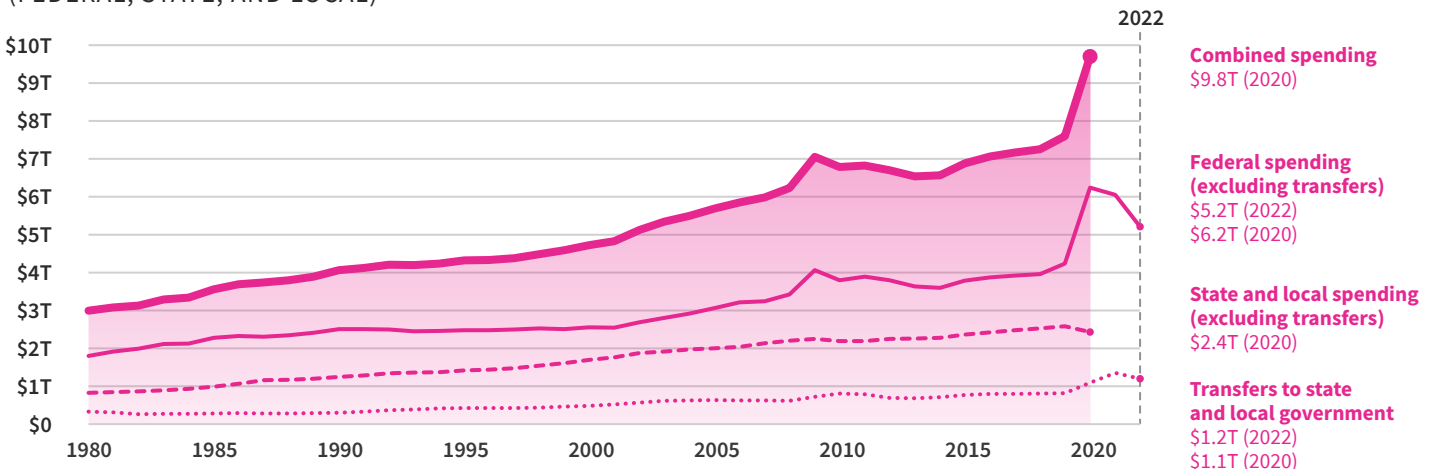- Non-cash programs
- Cash programs
- SNAP & other nutrition programs
- Other medical assistance to poor
- Pell Grants
- Housing assistance
- Child care assistance
- Medicaid & CHIP
- Economy & infrastructure
- Health (excluding Medicaid/Medicare)
- Unemployment insurance
- Employment & training
- Transportation
- Space
- Technology infrastructure
- General science & basic research
- Community & regional development
- General commerce
- Postal service
- Public health
- Child tax credit
- EITC
- SSI
- Other tax credits & cash programs
- Air
- Water
- Highway
- General & other transportation (incl. unallocable)
- Railroad
- Other health, hospitals, medical assistance (incl. unallocable)
- **$3.1T** Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity
- Wealth & savings
- Social Security
- Retirement (FOASI)
- Disability (FDI)
- Other Social Security
- Medicare
- Obligations
- Net interest on debt
- General retirement programs
- Net employee retirement & disability benefits
- Education
- Education inside the classroom
- Higher education
- **$18B** General government
- Sustainability & self-sufficiency
- Education outside the classroom
- Elementary & secondary education
- Agriculture
- Vocational education
- Environment & natural resources
- **$1.2T** Transfers to state & local governments

How did federal government revenue and spending compare in 2022?

In 2022, the federal government spent 27% more than it collected, resulting in a $1.4 trillion deficit.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES (2022)
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (FY2022 DOLLARS)

Learn more about US **Government Finances**.

How has federal government revenue changed over time?

Federal revenue increased 2.7 times between 1980 and 2022, while the population increased 1.5 times.

2022 FEDERAL ▶ REVENUE
$5.0 trillion

1980 FEDERAL REVENUE
$1.9 trillion
▼

$2.6T
Individual income taxes

$1.5T
Payroll taxes

Social Security

Medicare

Unemployment
Railroad retirement

$425B
Corporate income taxes

$100B Customs & duties
$88B Sales & excise taxes
$33B Estate & gift taxes
$9B Other taxes

Motor fuel taxes
Other selective sales taxes
Tobacco taxes
Alcohol taxes

$243B Non-tax revenue

Rents, royalties, & sales of assets
Federal reserve earnings
Other non-tax revenue

$1.4T
Deficit

$878B
Individual income taxes

Social Security

Medicare
Unemployment
Railroad retirement

$559B
Payroll taxes

Other selective sales taxes
Motor fuel
Alcohol
Tobacco

Corporate income taxes $232B

Federal reserve earnings
Rents, royalties, & sales of assets
Other non-tax revenue

Sales & excise taxes $87B
Customs & duties $26B
Estate & gift taxes $23B
Non-tax revenue $61B

Deficit $266B

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE (1980 VS. 2022)
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (FY2022 DOLLARS)

Note: Charts are shown to scale for comparison.

Learn more about US **Government Finances**.

What are the federal government's primary revenue sources?

In fiscal year 2022, income taxes (52%) and payroll taxes (30%) made up most federal revenue. After adjusting for inflation, income tax revenue increased by more than $800 billion between 2020 and 2022. Half of this increase came from direct IRS payments, largely from capital gains taxes, and the rest is from increased income tax withholdings. Other tax revenue, like corporate income taxes, and non-tax revenue sources, like Federal Reserve earnings and the sale of government resources, made up the remainder of federal revenue.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

Federal revenue
$5.0T

99% OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE IN FY2022 CAME FROM SIX AREAS

52% Individual income taxes

$2.6T

30% Payroll taxes

$1.5T

8% Corporate income taxes
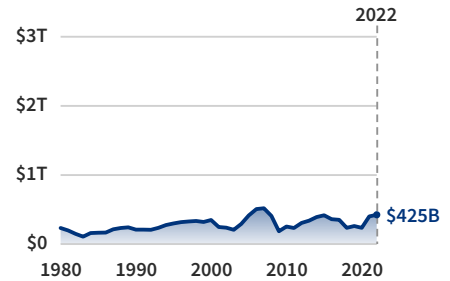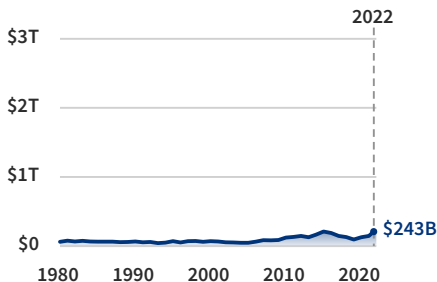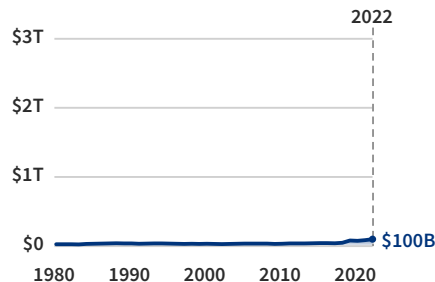
$425B

5% Non-tax revenue

$243B
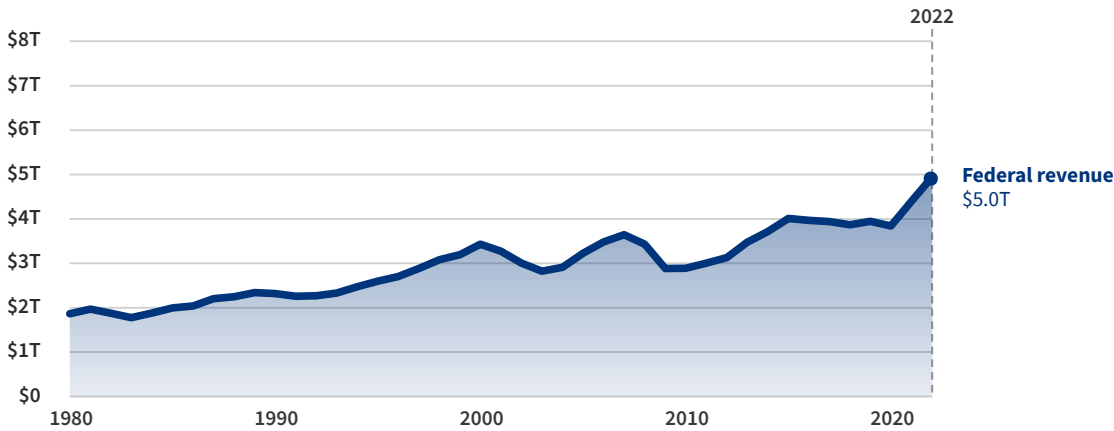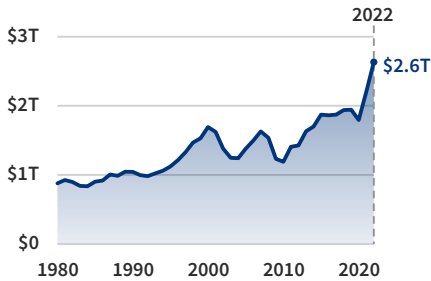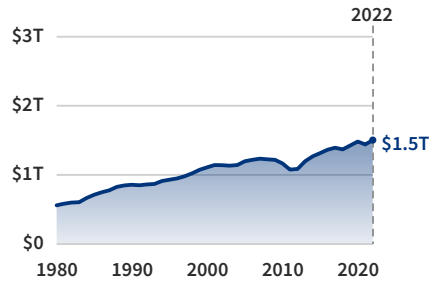
2% Customs & duties

$100B

2% Sales & excise taxes
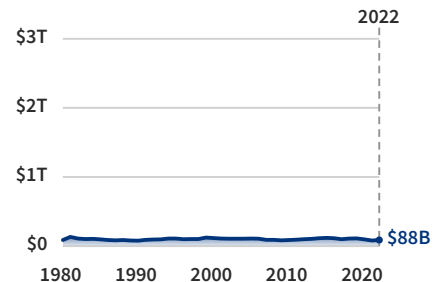
$88B

Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Census Bureau, and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)

Learn more about US **Government Finances**.

How has federal government spending changed over time?

Federal government spending tripled between 1980 to 2022, while the population increased 1.5 times.
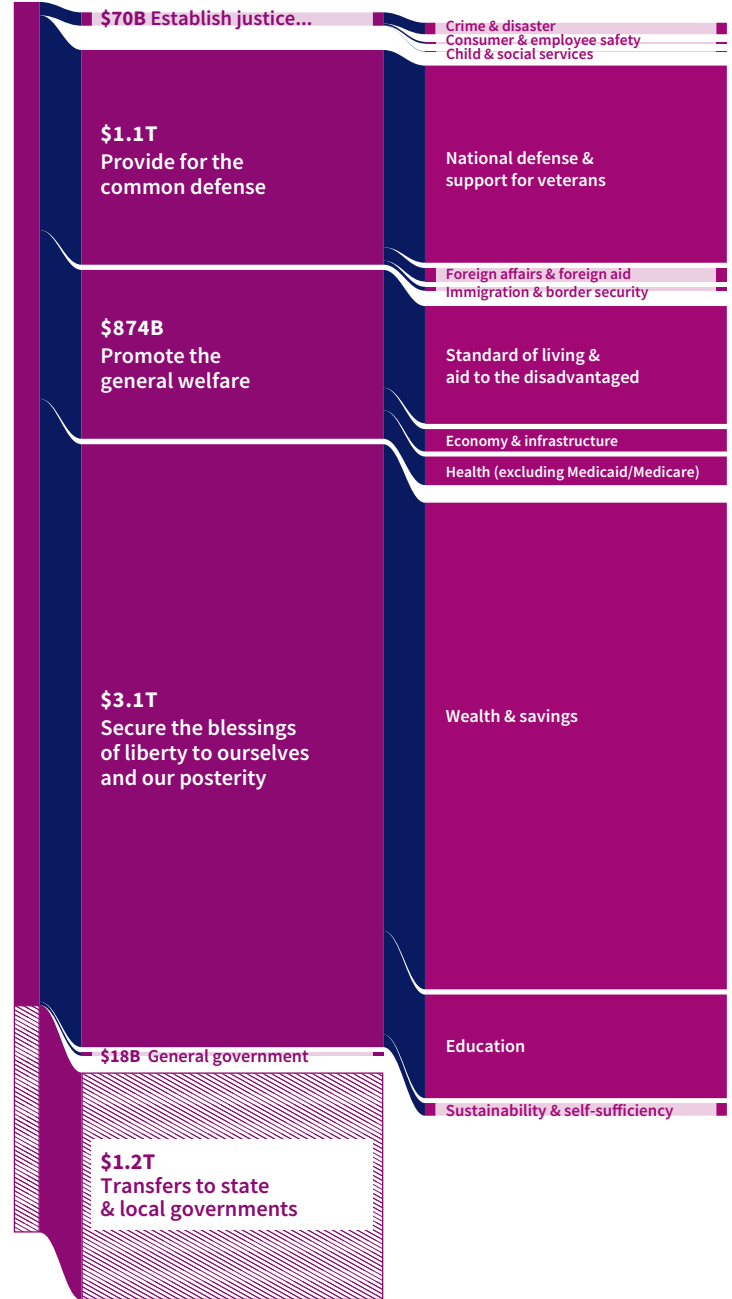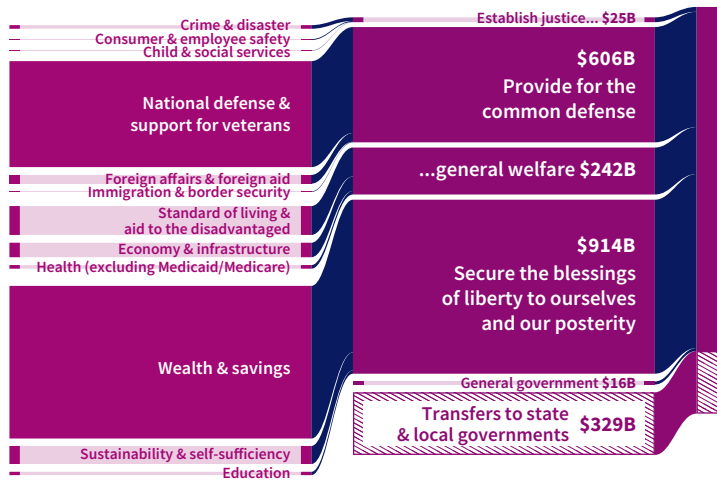
2022 FEDERAL SPENDING ▶

$6.4 trillion

1980 FEDERAL SPENDING

$2.1 trillion ▼

$70B Establish justice...

Crime & disaster
Consumer & employee safety
Child & social services

$1.1T Provide for the common defense

National defense & support for veterans

$874B Promote the general welfare

Foreign affairs & foreign aid
Immigration & border security

Standard of living & aid to the disadvantaged

Economy & infrastructure
Health (excluding Medicaid/Medicare)

$3.1T Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity

Wealth & savings

Education

$18B General government

Sustainability & self-sufficiency

$1.2T Transfers to state & local governments

Crime & disaster
Consumer & employee safety
Child & social services

National defense & support for veterans

$606B Provide for the common defense

Foreign affairs & foreign aid
Immigration & border security

Standard of living & aid to the disadvantaged
Economy & infrastructure
Health (excluding Medicaid/Medicare)

...general welfare $242B

$914B Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity

Wealth & savings

Establish justice... $25B

General government $16B

Sustainability & self-sufficiency
Education

Transfers to state & local governments $329B

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING (1980 VS. 2022)
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION (FY2022 DOLLARS)

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

Note: Charts are shown to scale for comparison. Transfers to state & local governments include Medicaid. Visual does not include $65B in programs where offsetting collections exceeded spending in 2022 for housing support, banking and finance, and energy, and $930B in 1980 for banking & finance.

Learn more about US **Government Finances**.

On what does the federal government spend the most money?

In 2022, the federal government spent 19% of its budget on Social Security, 12% on Medicare, and 16% on national defense and veterans. It also dedicated 19% of its budget to transfers to state and local governments and 9% on obligations, which includes interest on the debt and funding the government's retirement and disability fund.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Federal spending
$6.4T

**Transfers to state and local governments**
$1.2T
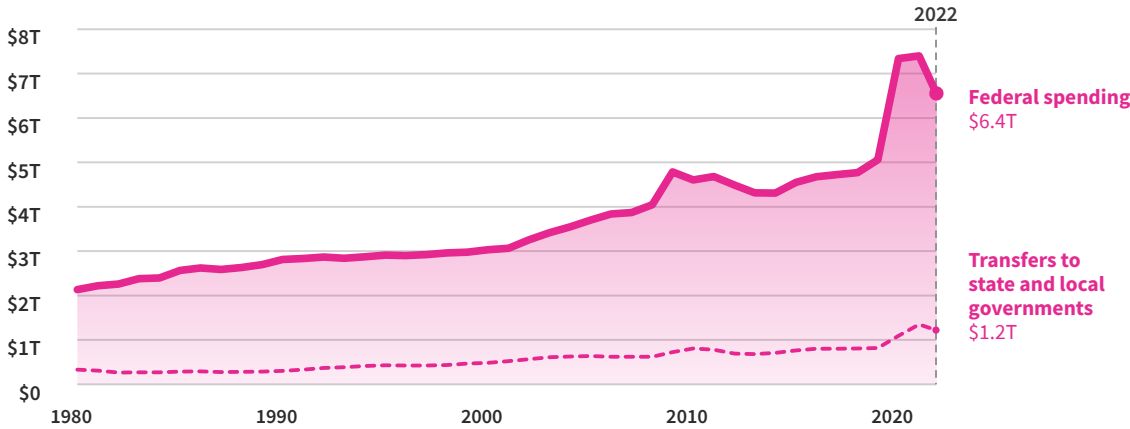
Most federal spending happens in two ways: direct spending on federal programs (such as for the military) and indirect spending through transfers to state and local governments in the form of grants (such as for infrastructure) that those governments then spend.

84% OF ALL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING IN FY2022 WENT TO SIX AREAS

19% Social Security

$1.2T
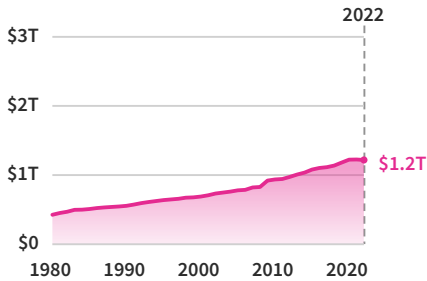
19% Transfers to state & local governments

$1.2T
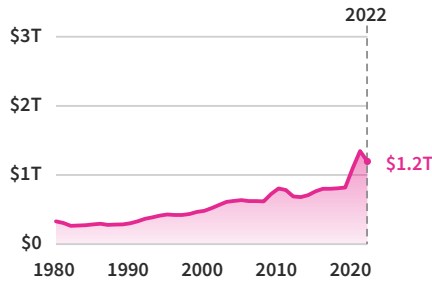
16% National defense & veterans

$1.0T

12% Medicare

$755B
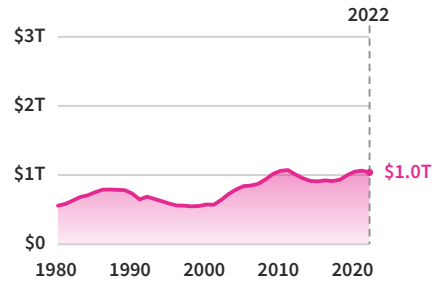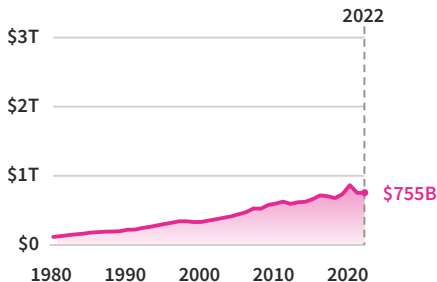
10% Standard of living & aid to individuals
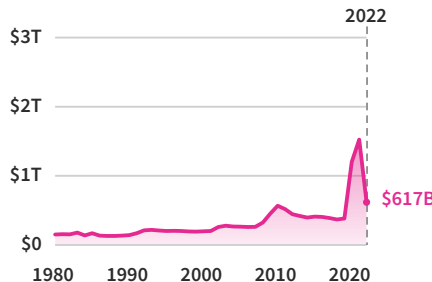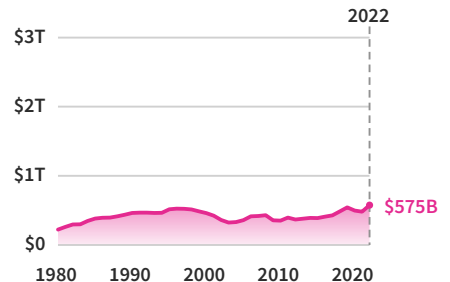
$617B

9% Obligations

$575B

Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Census Bureau, and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)

Learn more about US Government Finances.

How has federal government spending changed since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic?

Federal spending increased from $5.1 trillion in 2019 to $7.3 trillion in 2020 and $7.4 trillion in 2021. It fell to $6.4 trillion in 2022 and remains $1.3 trillion higher than pre-pandemic levels.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING (2019-2022)

Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Census Bureau, and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)

How have federal government revenue and spending changed over time?

Federal revenue exceeded spending from 1998 to 2001. The federal government has run a budget deficit in all other years since 1980. The deficit reached a record high of $3.5 trillion in 2020.

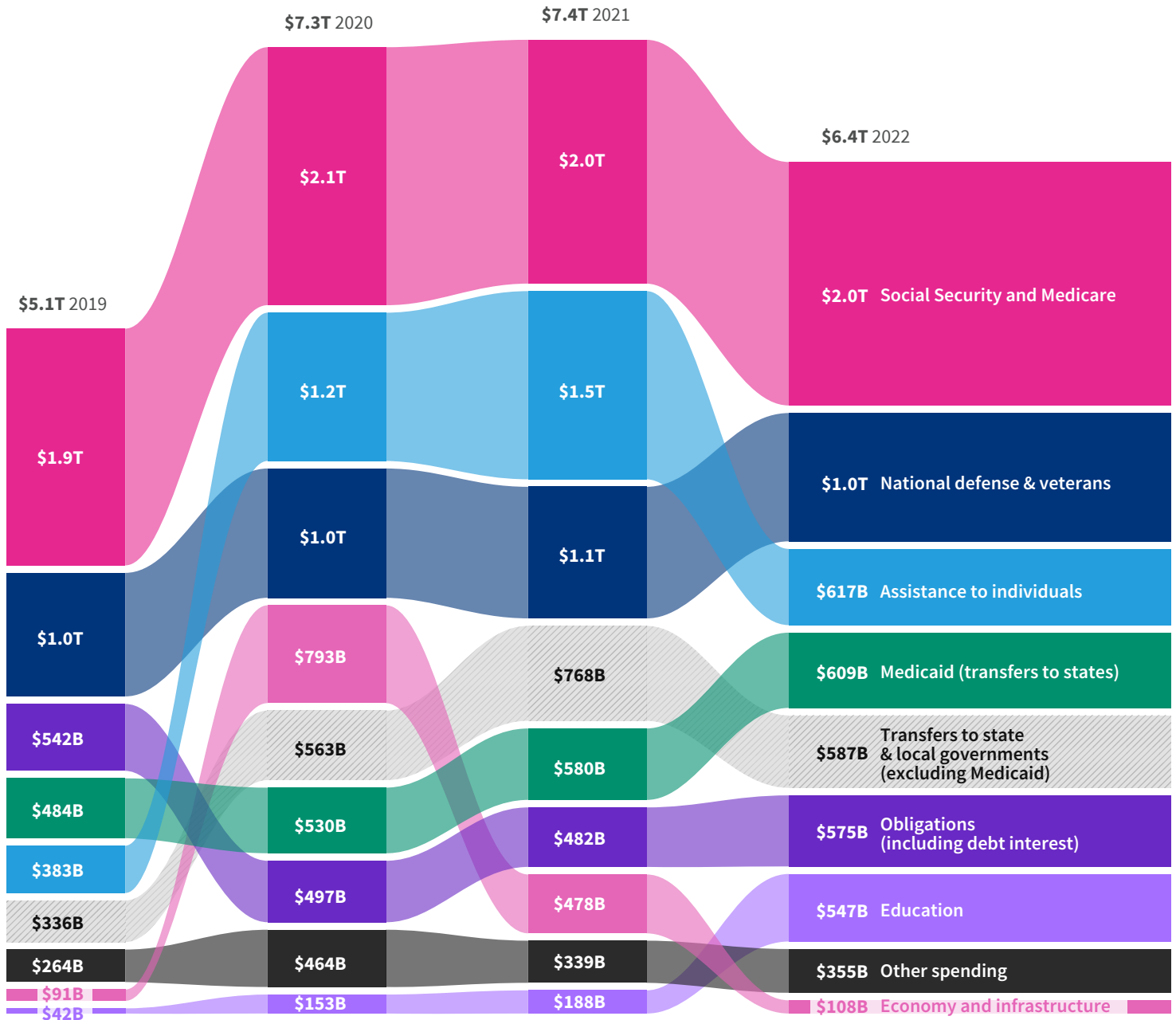## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES
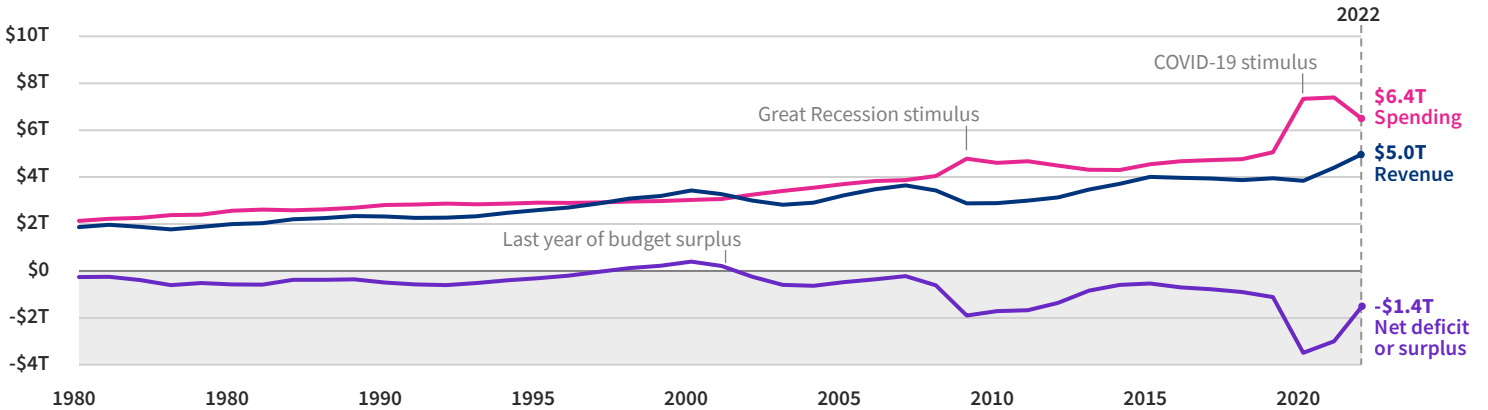
Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget, the Census Burea, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis
Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)

How much debt does the federal government have?

The national debt reached $30.9 trillion at the end of fiscal year 2022. Nearly 80% of this debt, $24.3 trillion, was held by the public. More than $7 trillion was owed to foreign entities.

FEDERAL DEBT
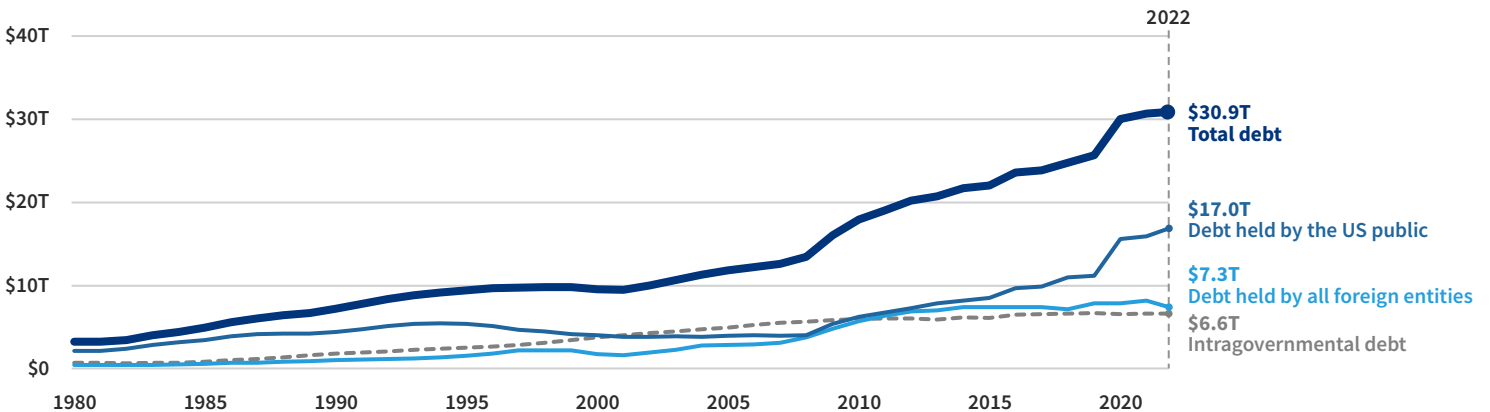
Source: Department of the Treasury
Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)

Learn more about US **Government Finances**.

How many people work for government?

In 2021, federal, state, and local governments employed a combined 20.7 million people. Around 79% of these employees worked at the state or local level, predominantly in elementary and secondary education. More than half of federal employees worked in national defense and international affairs.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT (2021)[1]

■ Federal employees
■ State and local employees

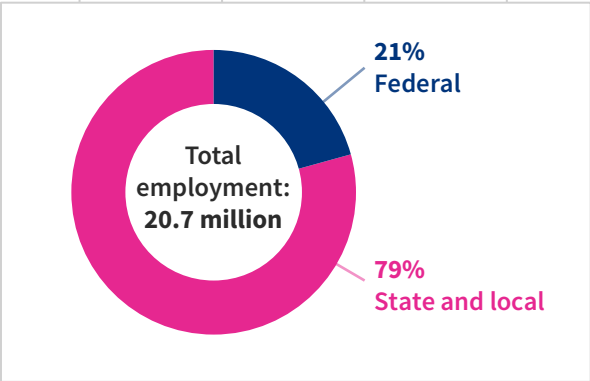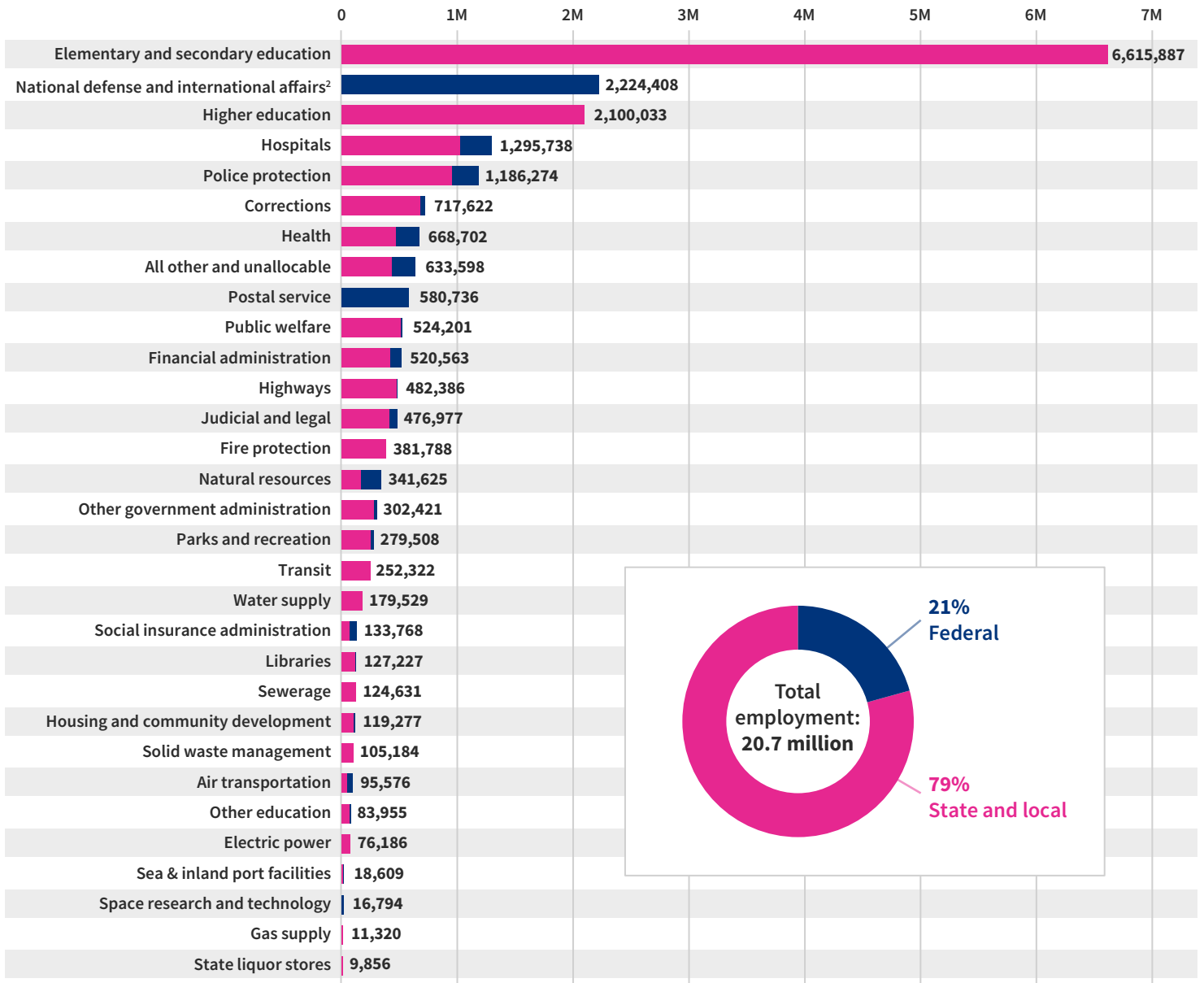|	
Elementary and secondary education	6,615,887
National defense and international affairs[2]	2,224,408
Higher education	2,100,033
Hospitals	1,295,738
Police protection	1,186,274
Corrections	717,622
Health	668,702
All other and unallocable	633,598
Postal service	580,736
Public welfare	524,201
Financial administration	520,563
Highways	482,386
Judicial and legal	476,977
Fire protection	381,788
Natural resources	341,625
Other government administration	302,421
Parks and recreation	279,508
Transit	252,322
Water supply	179,529
Social insurance administration	133,768
Libraries	127,227
Sewerage	124,631
Housing and community development	119,277
Solid waste management	105,184
Air transportation	95,576
Other education	83,955
Electric power	76,186
Sea & inland port facilities	18,609
Space research and technology	16,794
Gas supply	11,320
State liquor stores	9,856

21% Federal

Total employment: 20.7 million

79% State and local

Source: USAFacts calculations using data from the Census Bureau and Office of Management and Budget
Notes:
1) Employment numbers here are full-time equivalent. Includes civilian and non-civilian employees.
2) Civilian military employees are included in "National defense and international affairs".

Learn more about US Government Finances.

Population

Population facts

Population growth

- The US population was 333.3 million as of July 1, 2022, a 47% increase since 1980.

- In 2022, the US population grew by 1.3 million people. This is fewer than in any other year since 1940 except for 2020 and 2021.

Death and births

- The death rate, which had remained steady since the 1980s, rose 18% in 2020, and another 2% in 2021, before dropping 5% in 2022.

- The birth rate rose to 1,104 births per 100,000 people in 2021, the first increase since 2014.

Changing demographics

- The US population is aging. As of 2022, 17% of people are over age 65, up from 11% in 1980.

- It's becoming less common for people to live in married two-parent households. Households with married parents fell from 44% in 1960 to 18% in 2022. Meanwhile, the share of households comprised of people living alone has increased.

- The share of the population that is white decreased from 76% in 1990 to 59% in 2022, while Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander groups have grown the most.

About the data

What are the primary sources of data on this topic?

- Census Bureau
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

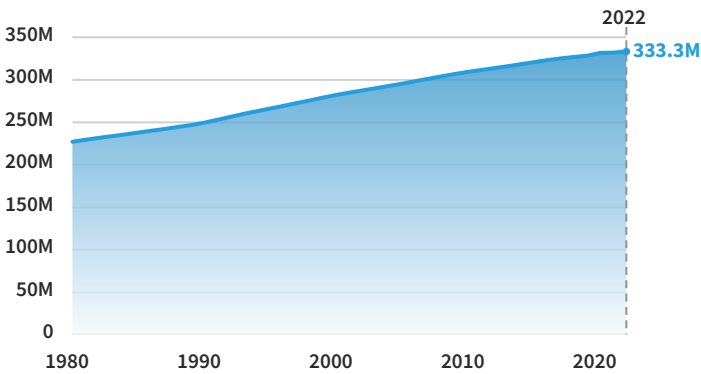## Other things to know about the data

- USAFacts relies upon Census population estimates as of July 1 of each year whenever possible. These estimates are known as intercensal or postcensal estimates, and may differ from decennial census counts.

- The Census Bureau will begin releasing 2023 population estimates in December 2023.

Learn more about the US **Population**.

# What is the US population? Is the population growing?

The population reached 333.3 million in 2022. Population growth slowed beginning in 2017 and reached a low in 2021 when the population grew by 520,000 people. Net migration and natural population change both increased in 2022 leading to population growth of 1.3 million people in 2022, compared to a recent peak of 3.0 million in 2007. Net migration was a larger driver of growth than natural population change in 2021 and 2022.

POPULATION

Source: Census Bureau

POPULATION GROWTH
BY COMPONENT

1.3M
Total population change

1.0M
Net migration

245K
**Natural population change (net of births and deaths)**
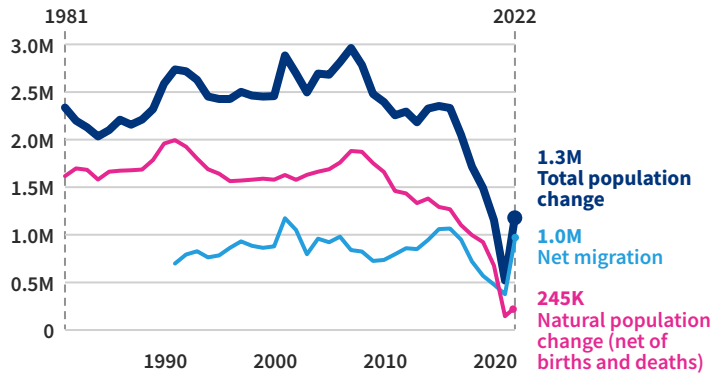
Source: Census Bureau

How have birth and death rates changed over time?

The death rate spiked in 2020 and 2021, due primarily to deaths from COVID-19, according to CDC data. It fell in 2022 but remains higher than before the pandemic, according to preliminary data. The birth rate rose slightly to 1,104 per 100,000 people in 2021 — the first increase since 2014.

DEATH RATE
PER 100,000 PEOPLE
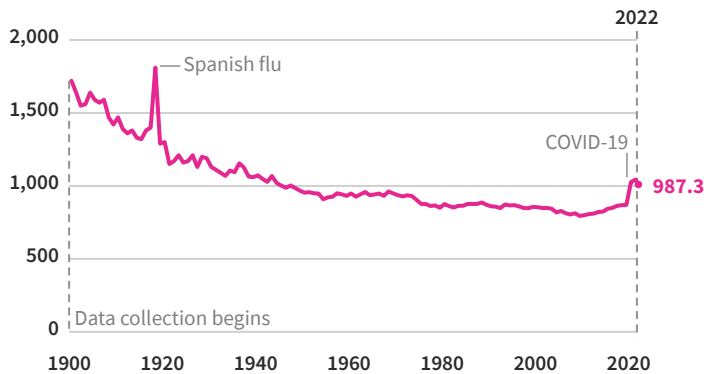
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Note: Data for 2022 is provisional and may be revised.

BIRTH RATE
PER 100,000 PEOPLE

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
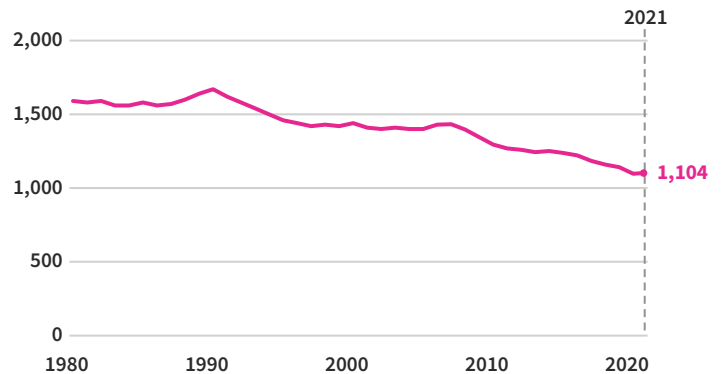
Learn more about the US **Population**.

How are changes in age and household types reshaping the US?

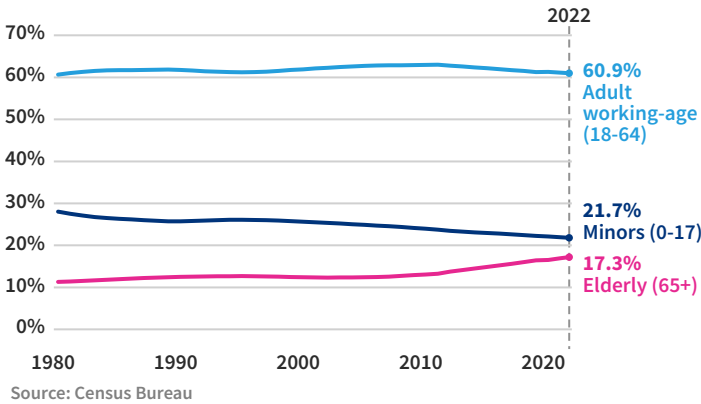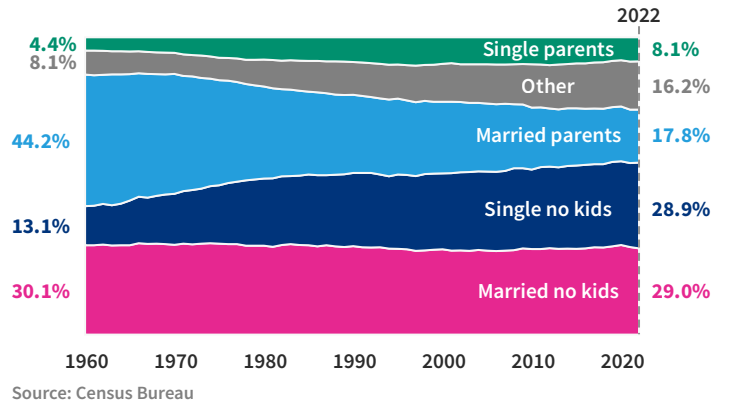The population is getting older. In 2022, 17% of the population was elderly — up from 11% in 1980 — while the share of children decreased. The structure of US households has also shifted. For example, married two-parent households was the most common household type in 1960. In 2022, households comprised of single people living alone and married couples with no children each outnumbered married parent households.
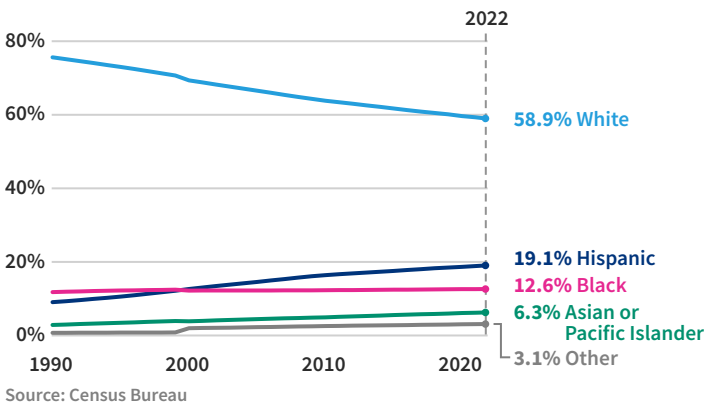
POPULATION
SHARE, BY AGE GROUP

2022

- 60.9% Adult working-age (18-64)
- 21.7% Minors (0-17)
- 17.3% Elderly (65+)

Source: Census Bureau

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE
SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS

2022

	2022
Single parents	8.1%
Other	16.2%
Married parents	17.8%
Single no kids	28.9%
Married no kids	29.0%

4.4%
8.1%
44.2%
13.1%
30.1%

Source: Census Bureau

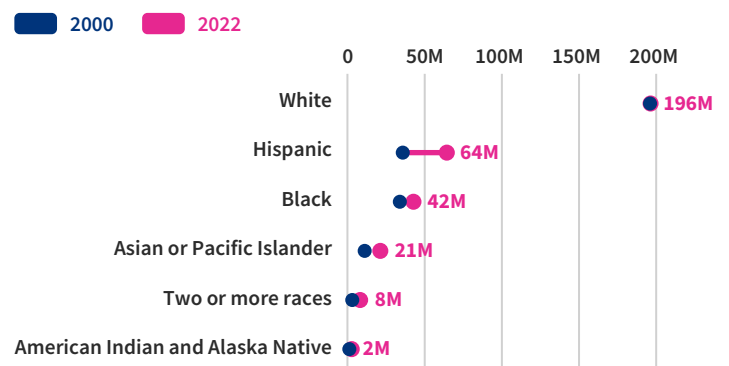# How is the population's racial and ethnic makeup changing?

In 2022, white people were 59% of the population, down from 76% in 1990. Hispanic people were 19% of the population and Black people were 13%. Between 2000 and 2022, Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander populations grew the most, increasing by 28.0 million and 10.1 million people, respectively.

SHARE OF POPULATION
BY RACE/ETHNICITY

2022

- 58.9% White
- 19.1% Hispanic
- 12.6% Black
- 6.3% Asian or Pacific Islander
- 3.1% Other

Source: Census Bureau
Note: All groups are non-Hispanic except for Hispanic group. "Other" group includes American Indians and Alaska Natives and people of two or more races.

POPULATION (2000 VS. 2022)
BY RACE/ETHNICITY

■ 2000   ● 2022

White	196M
Hispanic	64M
Black	42M
Asian or Pacific Islander	21M
Two or more races	8M
American Indian and Alaska Native	2M

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

Learn more about the US **Population**.

Economy

Economy facts

Inflation

- The inflation rate (as measured by the Consumer Price Index) has trended downwards since reaching a 40-year-high in 2022. The 12-month percent change in CPI peaked at 8.9% in June 2022, and decreased to 3.3% in July 2023.

- The cost of shelter has been the biggest inflation driver in 2023.

- The Federal Reserve has raised interest rates 11 times since early 2022 to rein in inflation.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

- In 2022, US GDP reached nearly $25.5 trillion, a 2.1% increase from 2021. This growth is in line with the average real GDP growth rate since 1980.

- Real GDP increased in all but six states between 2021 and 2022.

US trade

- In order, Canada, Mexico, and China are the country's top trading partners when adding the value of imports and exports.

- In 2022, the US trade deficit reached $951.2 billion; its largest deficit was with China.

Labor market

- The unemployment rate has remained below 4% since February 2022. State average unemployment rates from April 2022 through March 2023 varied, with Nevada, Alaska, Illinois, and New York having the highest rates, over 4.2%. South Dakota, North Dakota, and Nebraska had the lowest rates: under 2.2%.

- In July 2023, the labor force participation rate — the share of the population that is working or looking for a job — was 0.7 percentage points below the February 2020 rate. It is more than 1.5 percentage points lower than prior to the pandemic among people ages 20 to 24, 55 and older, and those whose highest level of education is high school and some college or an associate degree.

- At the end of 2022, there were nearly 4.8 million more people employed than the previous year. From January to May 2023, the number of employed people increased an additional 1.4 million.

- In May 2023, there were 9.6 million job openings, equal to 5.8% of jobs, 1.7 percentage points higher than the average during the five years prior to the pandemic.

- Compared to immediately prior to the declaration of the pandemic (February 2020), the transportation and warehousing sector has grown the most, employing 16.5% more people in May 2023 than in February 2020.

About the data

What are the primary sources of data on this topic?

- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

- Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

- Federal Reserve of St. Louis (FRED) gathers and publishes data from BLS and BEA. USAFacts often accesses economic data through FRED's website.
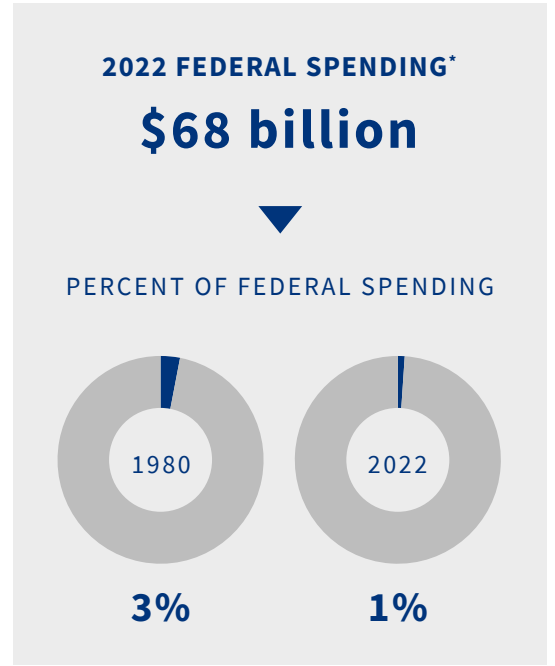
What adjustments did USAFacts make to this data?

- Real gross domestic product was adjusted for inflation using the GDP deflator.

- Trade balance was adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers.

Other things to know about the data

- The Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis update many economic indicators monthly, including data about inflation, employment, job openings, unemployment, and labor force participation.
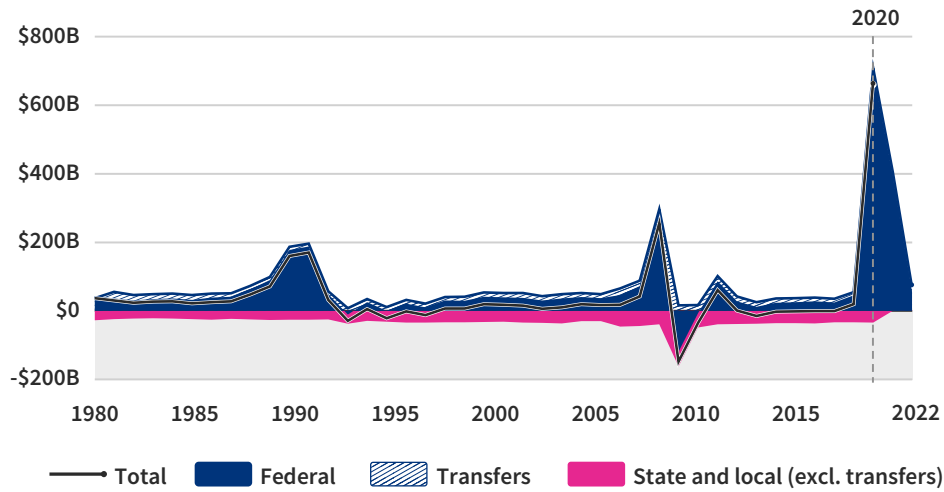
Learn more about the US **Economy**.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2022
ECONOMY

2020

- $800B
- $600B
- $400B
- $200B
- $0
- -$200B

1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2022

Total ▬ Federal ▬ Transfers ▨ State and local (excl. transfers) ▬

2022 FEDERAL SPENDING*
$68 billion
▼

PERCENT OF FEDERAL SPENDING

1980

2022

3%

1%

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 (FY2022 dollars)
Note: *Includes direct spending and transfers. Federal spending, transfers, and state and local spending data capture net expenditures. In some cases, this results in negative net spending.

Federal agencies spending: Economy

Federal agency	Spending in FY2022	Share of spending transferred to state and local governments	Share of spending that is mandatory
National Aeronautics and Space Administration***	$22.2 billion	0%	0%
Small Business Administration	$10.9 billion	0%	90%
Department of the Treasury	$10.0 billion	15%	97%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	-$9.3 billion*	0%	**
Other agencies	$32.4 billion	29%	3%

Source: USAFacts calculations based on the Public Budget Database from the Office of Management and Budget
*Because of budgetary rules pertaining to offsetting receipts and offsetting collections, agencies can have negative net outlays, negative net transfers, or negative net mandatory spending. This happens when money agencies receive from certain sources exceeds the amount they spend, resulting in a surplus. For more information on this issue, see: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/ap_18_offsetting_fy2024.pdf.
**The FDIC received $9.4 billion more than it spent on mandatory programs in FY 2022.
*** USAFacts classifies National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) as research and development spending which is categorized within economic spending.

Learn more about the US **Economy**.

How quickly are prices increasing?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a common measure of price inflation. It reached a 40-year high in June 2022, but the inflation rate has since declined. Prices in July 2023 were 3.3% higher than 12 months earlier. Shelter has been the largest driver of inflation in each month of 2023. Economists also often use a measure called Core CPI to track inflation. It excludes food and energy because their prices are volatile. The 12-month change in core CPI was 4.7% in July 2023.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
12-MONTH PERCENT CHANGE

4.7% Core CPI
3.3% CPI
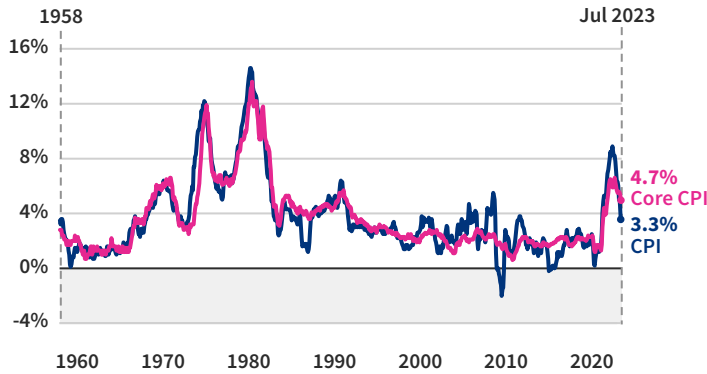
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, BY CATEGORY
12-MONTH PERCENT CHANGE

4.9% Food
-12.3% Energy
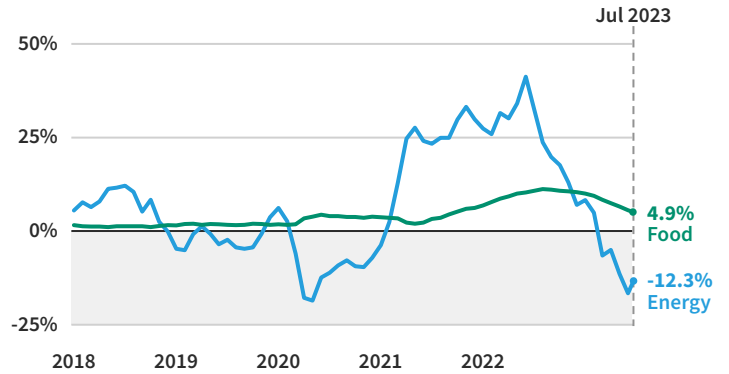
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

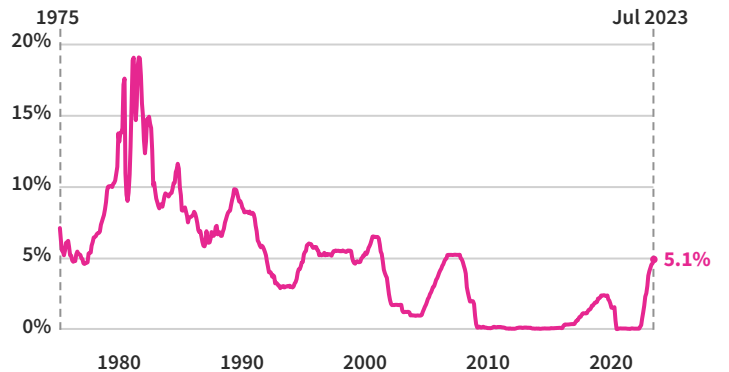## How does the Federal Reserve aim to influence inflation?

The Federal Reserve has increased interest rates 11 times since March 2022 in an effort to reduce inflation. The most recent increase in July 2023 raised the target interest rate to between 5.25% and 5.5%, the highest in 22 years. The Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) price index measures the prices of goods and services consumers purchase and is the preferred inflation measure used by the Federal Reserve.[i] It has exceeded the Federal Reserve's target average inflation rate of 2% since March 2021.

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES PRICE INDEX
12-MONTH PERCENT CHANGE

3.0%
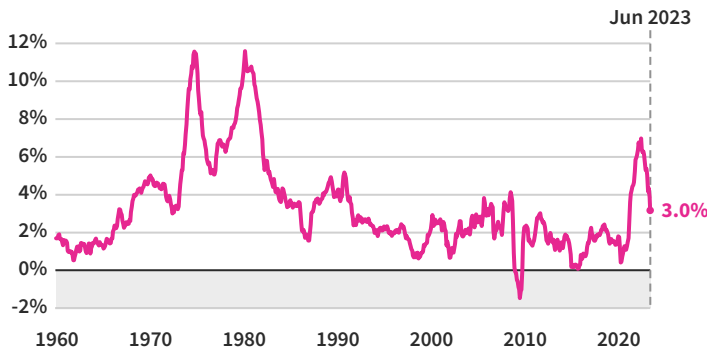
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
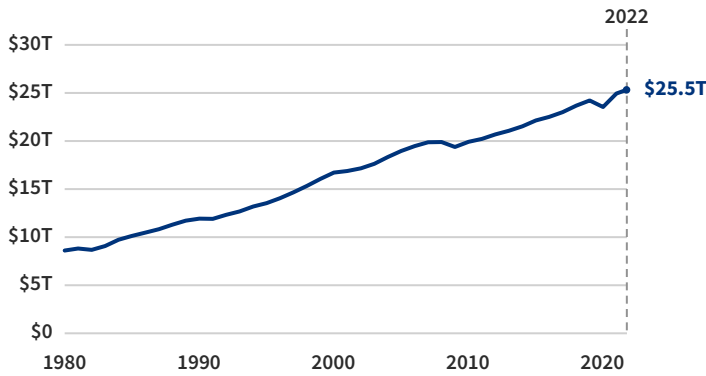Note: Seasonally adjusted.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE

5.1%

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Learn more about the US **Economy**.

How big is the US economy?

In 2022, GDP reached nearly $25.5 trillion, up 2.1% from 2021. Real GDP has increased at an average annual rate of 2.6% since 1980.

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)
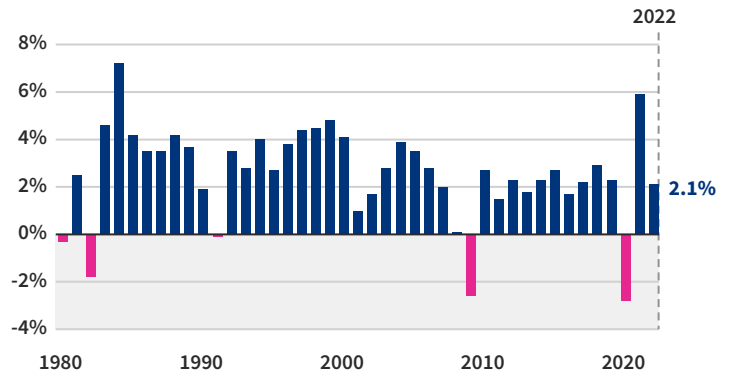
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

How have states' GDP changed?

Real GDP decreased in six states between 2021 and 2022. It decreased by more than 1% in four states: Alaska, Louisiana, Iowa, and North Dakota. The real GDP of 44 states and Washington, DC increased over the same period. In Idaho, Tennessee, and Florida, real GDP increased by at least 4%.

PERCENT CHANGE IN REAL GDP (2021 TO 2022)
BY STATE

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Learn more about the US **Economy**.
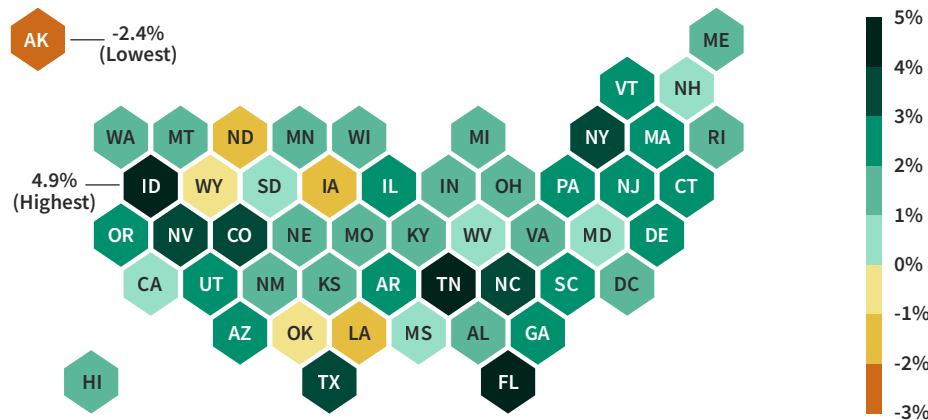
What is the unemployment rate and how does it vary by state?

The unemployment rate has remained below 4% since February 2022. In July 2023, the unemployment rate was 3.5%, equivalent to 5.8 million people not employed and looking for a job. From April 2022 through March 2023, states' average unemployment rates ranged from a high of 5.5% in Nevada to a low of 1.7% in South Dakota.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(Q2 2022–Q1 2023 AVERAGE)
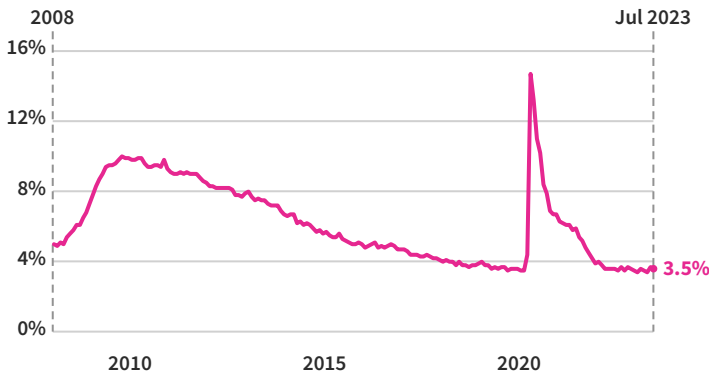BY STATE
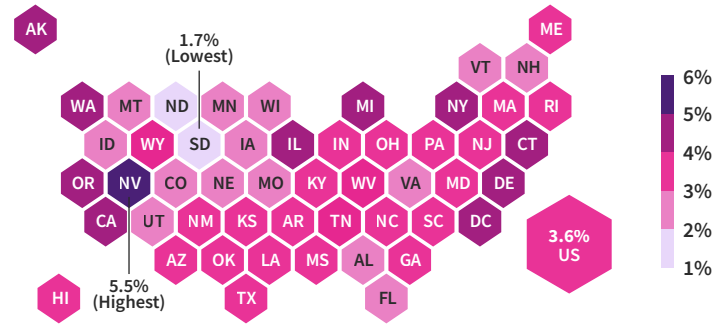
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Are employers hiring?

In 2022, nearly 4.8 million more people had a job compared to the year prior. From January through May 2023, employment increased by 1.4 million people. In May 2023, there were 9.6 million job openings. This was 37.5% higher than in February 2020 and 20.0% lower than its recent peak in March 2022.

NET CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
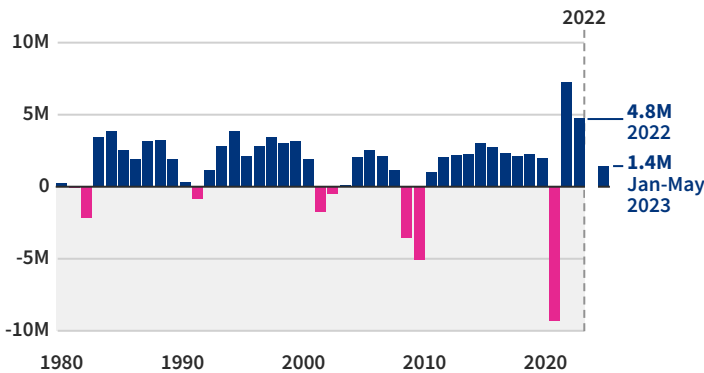
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

JOB OPENINGS

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

Learn more about the US **Economy**.
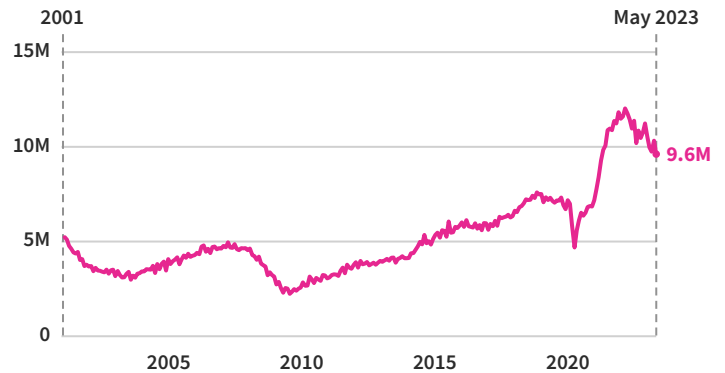
What are the fastest growing industries?

Employment in all major industry sectors fell in April 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As of May 2023, the number of employees has recovered to or exceeded pre-pandemic employment levels in all industries except government, leisure and hospitality, mining and logging, and other services. Comparing employment immediately prior to the declaration of the pandemic and employment in May 2023, the fastest growing industries have been the transportation and warehousing sector and the professional and business services sector.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR SECTOR

18M-26M EMPLOYEES

PRIVATE EDUCATION & HEALTH SERVICES
- 26M
- 22.9M
- 21.8M Apr 2020
- 25.2M May
- 18M
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES
- 20.4M
- 19.2M
- 23.0M May
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023

GOVERNMENT
- 22.3M
- 21.9M
- 22.6M May
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023
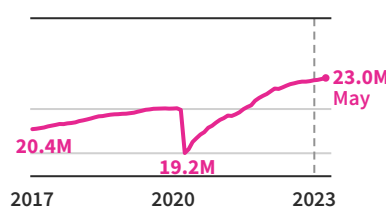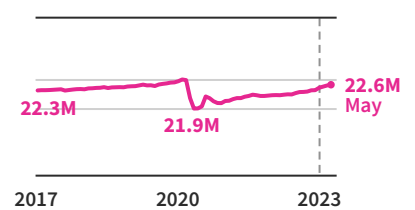
8M-18M

LEISURE & HOSPITALITY
- 18M
- 15.9M
- 8.7M
- 16.6M May
- 8M
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023

RETAIL TRADE
- 15.9M
- 13.3M
- 15.5M May
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023
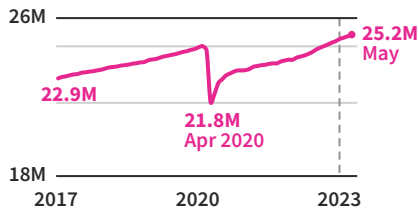
MANUFACTURING
- 12.4M
- 11.4M
- 13.0M May
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023

5M-10M

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
- 10M
- 8.4M
- 8.6M
- 9.1M May
- 5M
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023
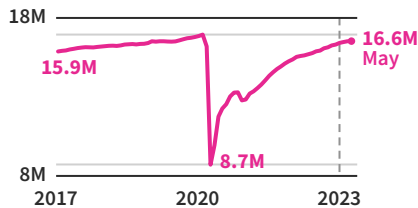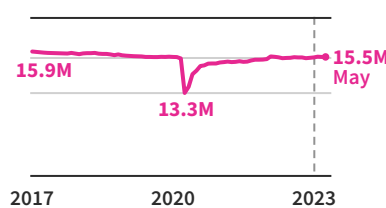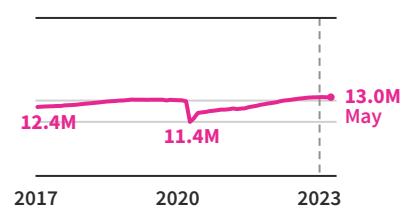
CONSTRUCTION
- 6.8M
- 6.5M
- 7.9M May
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023
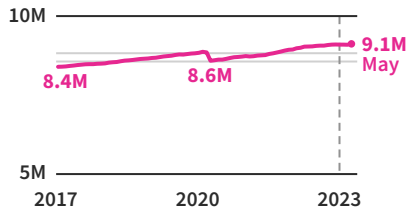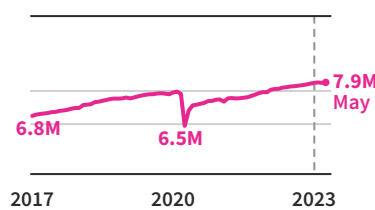
TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING
- 5.1M
- 5.3M
- 6.7M May
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023
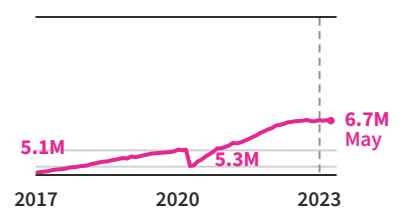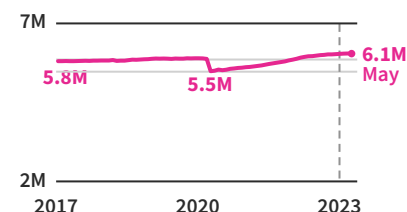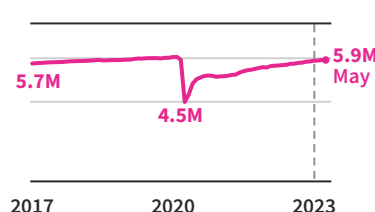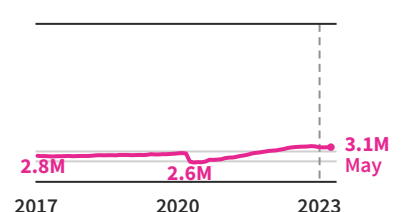
2M-7M

WHOLESALE TRADE
- 7M
- 5.8M
- 5.5M
- 6.1M May
- 2M
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023

OTHER SERVICES
- 5.7M
- 4.5M
- 5.9M May
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023

INFORMATION
- 2.8M
- 2.6M
- 3.1M May
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023

<1M

MINING & LOGGING
- 1M
- 648K
- 619K
- 643K May
- 0
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023

UTILITIES
- 556K
- 542K
- 557K May
- 2017 / 2020 / 2023

Learn more about the US **Economy**.
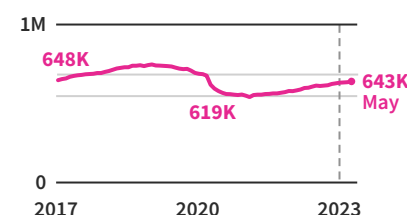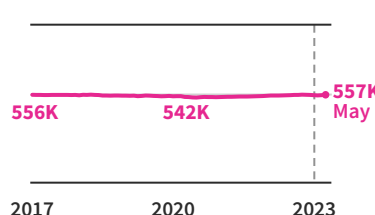
How has labor force participation changed since the COVID-19 pandemic?

The labor force participation rate has trended downwards since the late 1990s. It dropped steeply in March and April 2020 due to the pandemic. It's grown since then, but in July 2023, it remained 0.7 percentage points lower than February 2020. Labor force participation remains lowest compared to pre-pandemic levels for 20- to 24-year-olds, those 55 and older, those with no more than a high school diploma, and those with some college or an associate degree. It is higher for prime-aged workers (ages 25-54), people without a high school diploma, and those with at least a bachelor's degree.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
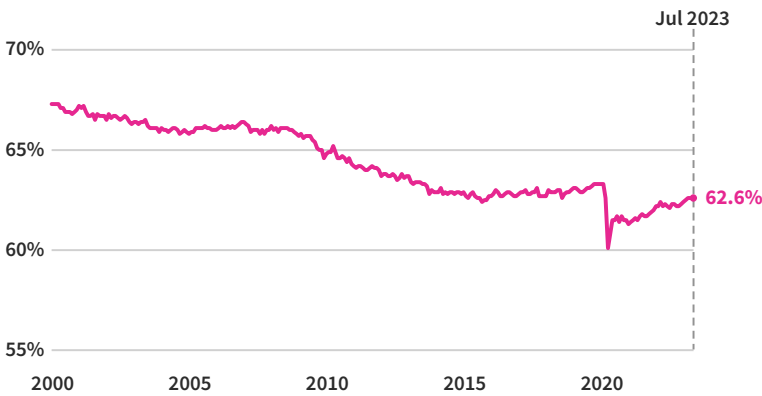
Jul 2023

62.6%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE SWING

Pre-pandemic labor force participation rate
Feb 2020
63.3%

-0.7 pt
Jul 2023
Percentage point change since Feb 2020

-3.2 pt
Apr 2020
Percentage point change since Feb 2020

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE SWING
BY AGE

AGES 16-19

36.7%
Feb 2020

-1.0 pt
Jul 2023

-6.8 pt
Apr 2020

AGES 20-24

73.1%

-2.5 pt

-8.7 pt

AGES 25-54

83.0%
+0.4 pt

-3.1 pt

AGES 55+

40.3%

-1.7 pt -1.7 pt
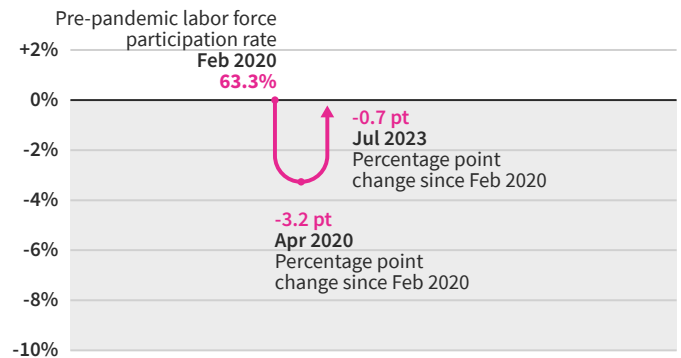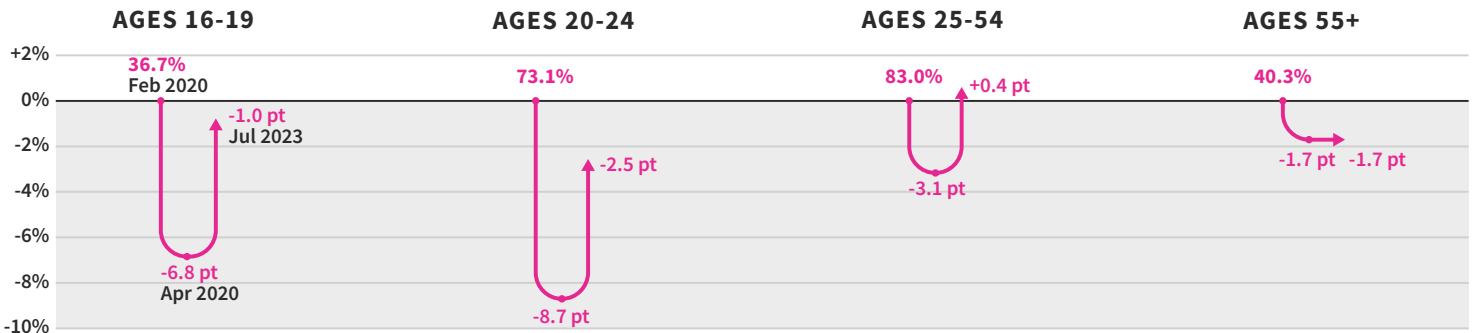
BY EDUCATION LEVEL (AGES 25+)

NO DIPLOMA

47.6%
Feb 2020

+0.1 pt
Jul 2023

-4.9 pt
Apr 2020

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

58.3%

-1.8 pt

-3.6 pt

SOME COLLEGE OR ASSOCIATE DEGREE

64.8%

-1.9 pt -2.1 pt

BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR MORE

73.1% +0.3 pt

-1.5 pt

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted.

Learn more about the US **Economy**.
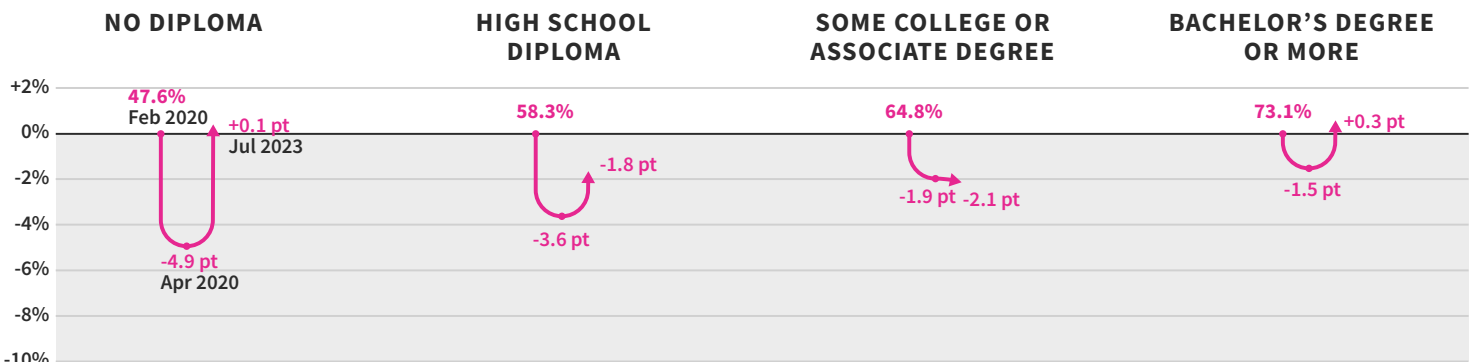
What is the trade balance in the US?

Last year, the US imported $951.2 billion more than it exported, leading to a 4.7% increase in the trade deficit from 2021. This was the fifth-largest annual trade deficit, after adjusting for inflation. The goods trade deficit reached $1.2 trillion in 2022, near the all-time high.

TRADE BALANCE

$231.8B Services

-$951.2B Total

-$1.2T Goods
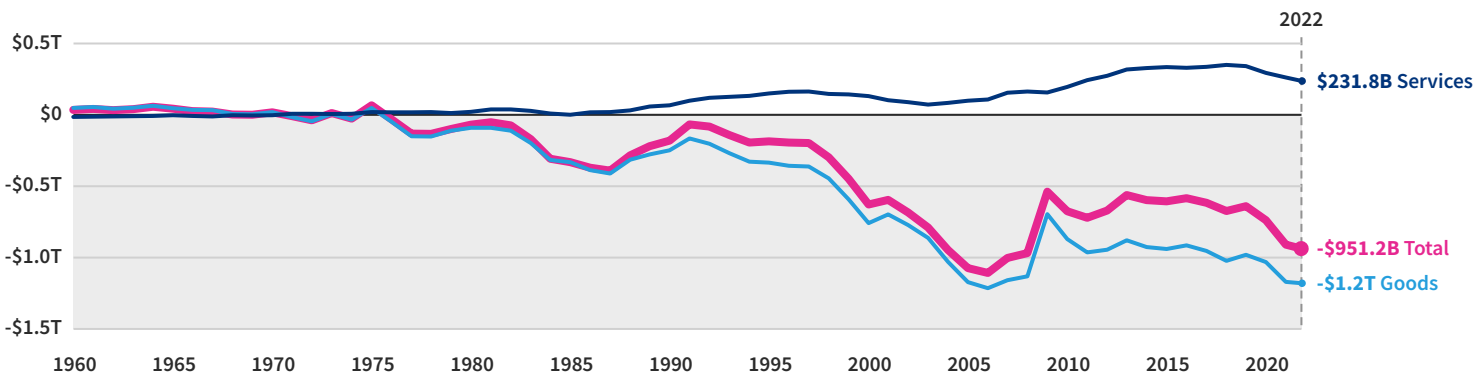
Source: **Bureau of Economic Analysis**
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

Who are the country's top trading partners?

Among the major US trading partners — including Canada, Mexico, and China — Canada is the top partner when combining the value of imports and exports. However, the US' largest trade deficit is with China: it reached $366.4 billion in 2022.

TRADE BALANCE WITH TOP TRADING PARTNERS
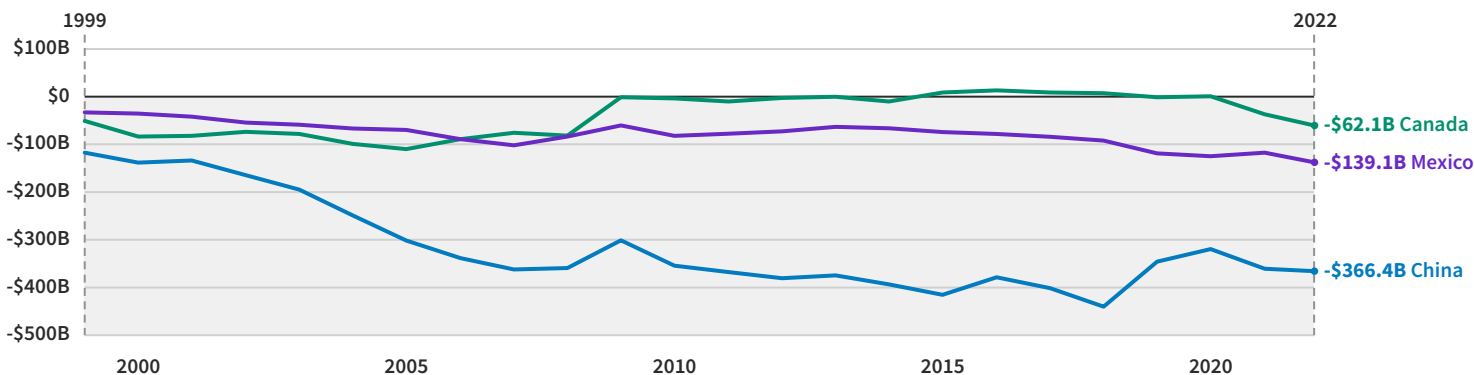
-$62.1B Canada

-$139.1B Mexico

-$366.4B China

Source: **Bureau of Economic Analysis**
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

Learn more about the US **Economy**.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure facts

Federal infrastructure and transportation spending

- In 2022, federal spending on transportation and infrastructure fell compared to the previous year's record-high spending due to COVID-19 support but remained 21% higher than in 2019.

- More than half of spending went towards highways and rail.

- The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has thus far allocated $295.8 million towards the repair and rebuilding of infrastructure damaged by natural disasters in 2022. This amount may increase as recovery from the year's natural disasters continues.

Use of American infrastructure

- Americans drove 3.2 trillion miles or 9,500 miles per person in 2022. This is down from 3.3 trillion or 9,900 miles per person in 2019.

- The number of airline passengers increased in 2022 but remained 11% lower than pre-pandemic levels.

- The number of urban rail transit trips remained 41% lower in 2022 compared to 2019.

- Nearly 80% of people in the United States lived in a home with a broadband subscription in 2021. There is variation across a variety of characteristics, though, including by state, race, income level, and home ownership status.

Performance of US infrastructure

- Five percent of US bridges were in poor condition in 2022. This percentage reached at least 10% in seven states.

- In 2020, 19.0% of the nation's roads were in unsatisfactory condition. This varied by state where the percentage reached as high as 48.1% in Rhode Island.

- On-time flight performance in 2022 was at its lowest since 2010.

About the data

What are the primary sources of data on this topic?

- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Federal Highway Administration
- Federal Transit Administration
- Bureau of Transportation Statistics
- Department of Transportation
- Census Bureau

What adjustments did USAFacts make to this data?

- To focus specifically on the infrastructure costs related to natural disasters, data for FEMA spending excludes funding for emergency work and administrative costs.

- Federal infrastructure and transportation spending and FEMA spending data has been adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for urban consumers (CPI-U).

- USAFacts analyzed Census Bureau American Community Survey microdata to produce estimates of broadband subscriptions among states and different populations.

Learn more about US **Infrastructure**.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2022
INFRASTRUCTURE
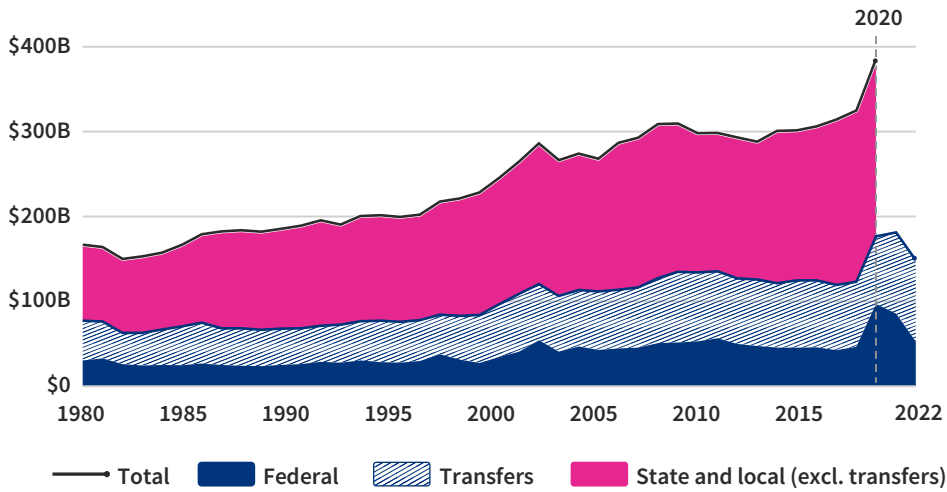
2022 FEDERAL SPENDING*

$149 billion

▼

PERCENT OF FEDERAL SPENDING

1980 — **4%**

2022 — **2%**

Legend: ⎯ Total | ■ Federal | ▨ Transfers | ■ State and local (excl. transfers)

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 (FY2022 dollars)
Note: *Includes direct spending and transfers.

Federal agencies spending: Infrastructure

Federal agency	Spending in FY2022	Share of spending transferred to state and local governments	Share of spending that is mandatory
Department of Transportation	$113.6 billion	83%	16%
Department of Homeland Security	$16.2 billion	1%	5%
Federal Communications Commission	$15.2 billion	14%	90%
Department of Commerce	$2.3 billion	3%	46%
Other agencies	$1.3 billion	0%	16%

Source: USAFacts calculations based on the Public Budget Database from the Office of Management and Budget

Learn more about US **Infrastructure**.

How does the federal government spend its infrastructure and transportation dollars?

Infrastructure and transportation expenditures fell 21% in 2022 compared to a year prior. Spending reached an all-time high due to COVID-19 support in 2021 and remained above 2019 levels. Highway transportation and rail were the biggest spending categories in 2022. Air transportation and infrastructure was the largest spending category in 2020 and 2021.

FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING
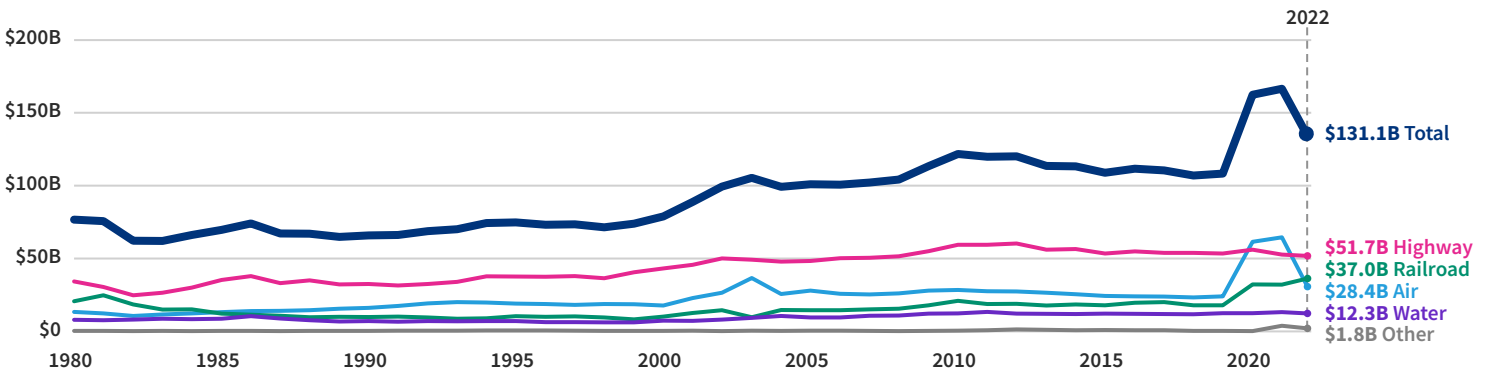
$131.1B Total
$51.7B Highway
$37.0B Railroad
$28.4B Air
$12.3B Water
$1.8B Other

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 (FY2022 dollars)

How much does FEMA spend on rebuilding infrastructure after natural disasters?

In 2022, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) allocated at least $295.8 million to repair and rebuild infrastructure after natural disasters. Most of the funds were designated for rebuilding roads, bridges, and public utilities, such as power lines and water storage facilities.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING AFTER NATURAL DISASTERS

Hurricane Katrina

Hurricane Sandy

Hurricanes Maria, Harvey, and Irma

$295.8M
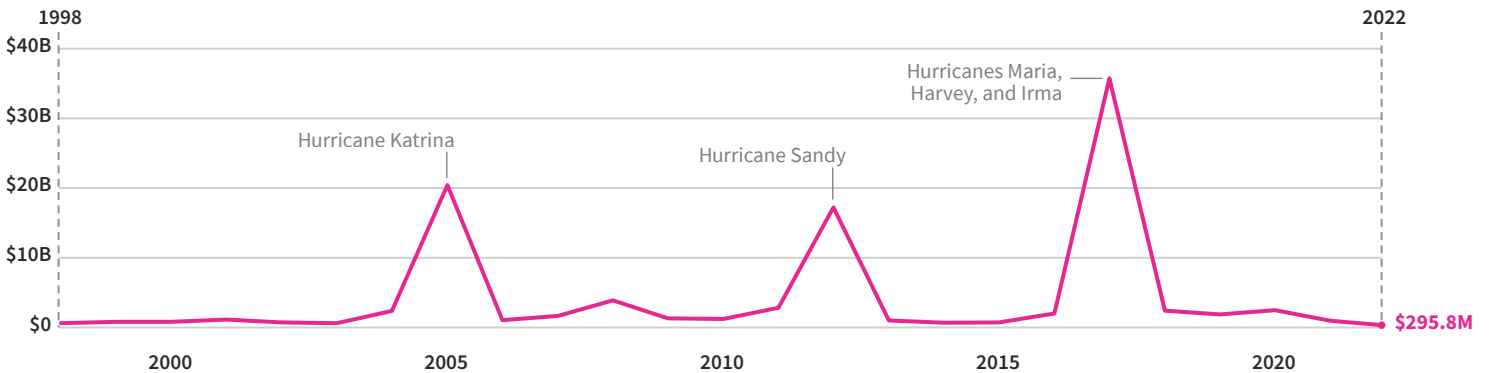
Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency
Note: Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars). Data excludes funding for emergency work necessary after a disaster declaration and administrative costs.
Data is updated by FEMA regularly and is correct as of July 6, 2023.

Learn more about US **Infrastructure**.

How much do people drive?

From 1970 through 2019, the number of miles driven in the US increased at an average rate of 2% annually, and reached nearly 3.3 trillion total miles, or about 9,900 per person. After dropping 11% in 2020, miles traveled increased in 2021 and 2022, but have not returned to pre-pandemic levels. In 2022, about 3.2 trillion miles, or 9,500 per person, were driven.

VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED

3.2T

2022
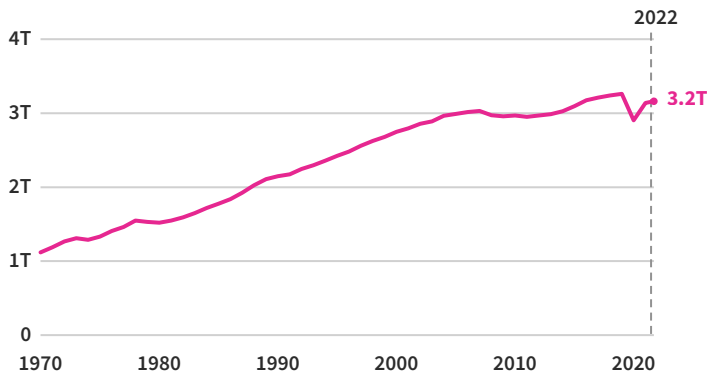
Source: Federal Highway Administration

VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED
PER PERSON

9,509

2022
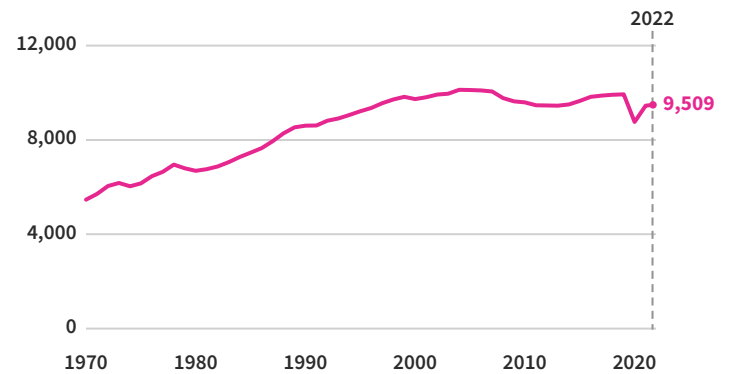
Source: Federal Highway Administration

What is the condition of the country's roads and bridges?

The condition of roads and bridges varies across the country. In 2020, 19.0% of the nation's roads were in unsatisfactory condition. This ranged from as low as 5.4% of roads in Tennessee and as high as 40% or more in Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. The nation's highway bridges are in better condition with 5.0% rated as poor in 2022. This percentage is at least three times higher in West Virginia and Rhode Island.

PERCENT OF ROADS
IN UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION (2020)
BY STATE

48.1% (Highest)

19.0% US

5.4% (Lowest)

50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
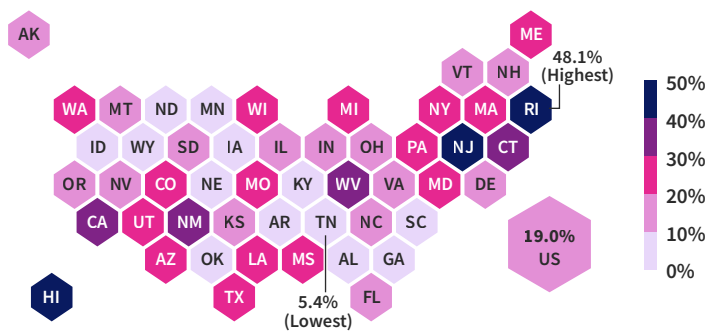
Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

PERCENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGE AREA
IN POOR CONDITION (2022)
BY STATE

17.1% (Highest)

5.0% US

0.8% (Lowest)

18%
15%
12%
9%
6%
3%
0%

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

Learn more about US **Infrastructure**.

How many people are flying and is flight performance improving or declining?

The number of airline passengers reached 936.7 million in 2022, more than double the amount in 2020, but still 11% short of 2019 levels. On-time performance reached its lowest level since 2010 in 2022: almost 21% of all flights were delayed. Three percent of flights were cancelled in 2022; this was the second highest rate since 2010. The highest rate was in 2020 when 6% of flights were canceled.

AIR TRAVEL PASSENGERS

2002   2022

936.7M
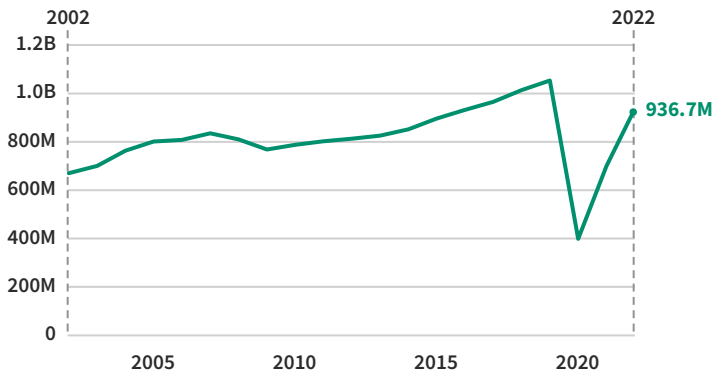
Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

FLIGHTS ON-TIME PERFORMANCE

2022

77%
On-time departures

21% Delayed

3% Canceled
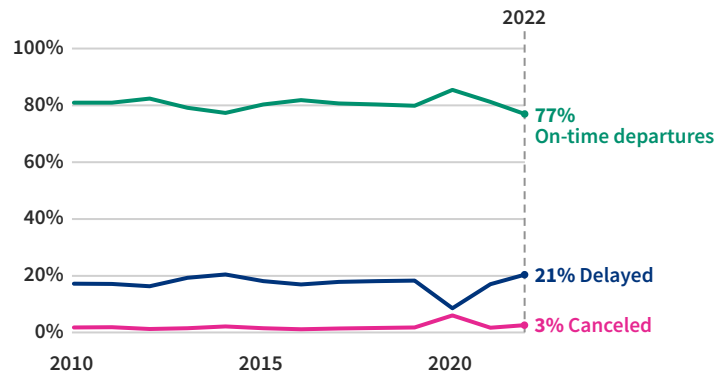
Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

How many trips do people take on public rail transit and how many accidents occur?

The number of trips taken on rail transit in 2022 was nearly 2.9 billion. That's up from the previous year but 41% lower than in 2019. According to preliminary data, there were 970 urban rail accidents in 2021. This is equivalent to 130 urban rail accidents per 100 million miles traveled, the highest accident rate recorded since the Federal Transit Administration expanded its definition of accidents in 2015.

URBAN RAIL PASSENGER TRIPS

2002   2022

2.9B
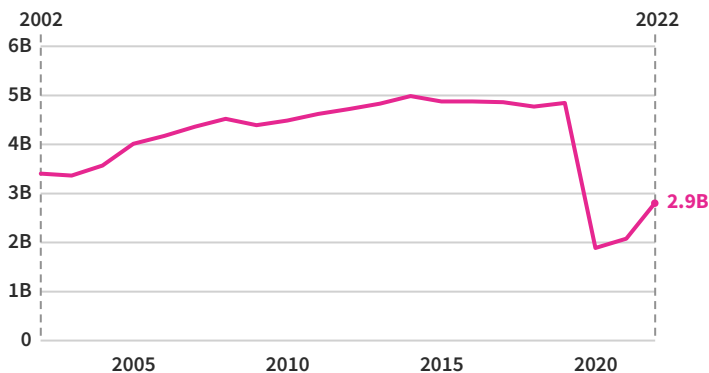
Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

URBAN RAIL TRANSIT ACCIDENT RATE
PER 100 MILLION VEHICLE-MILES

2021

Increase in 2015 due to a change in the definition of accident used by the Federal Transit Administration

130
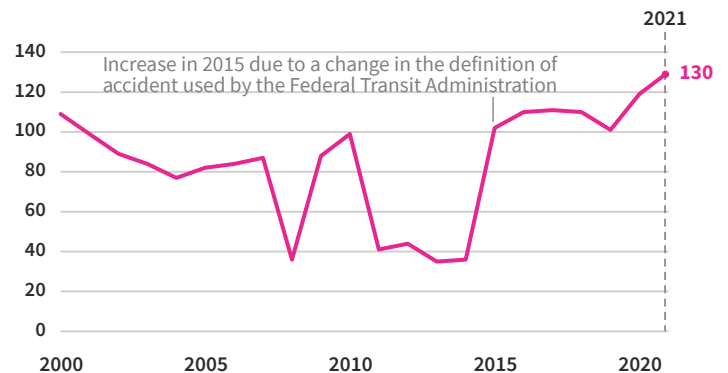
Source: Department of Transportation
Note: Data for 2021 is preliminary.

Learn more about US **Infrastructure**.

Who has a broadband subscription?

In 2021, 79.3% of Americans had a fixed broadband subscription in their home. This rate was as high as 85.2% and as low as 64.6% at the state level. American Indian and Alaska Native people were the least likely to have a broadband subscription. Broadband subscription rates were above 80% among Asian and Pacific Islander people, white people, anyone who identified as some other race not available in the survey, homeowners, and people in families with incomes above $75,000.

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH A FIXED BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTION (2021)
BY STATE
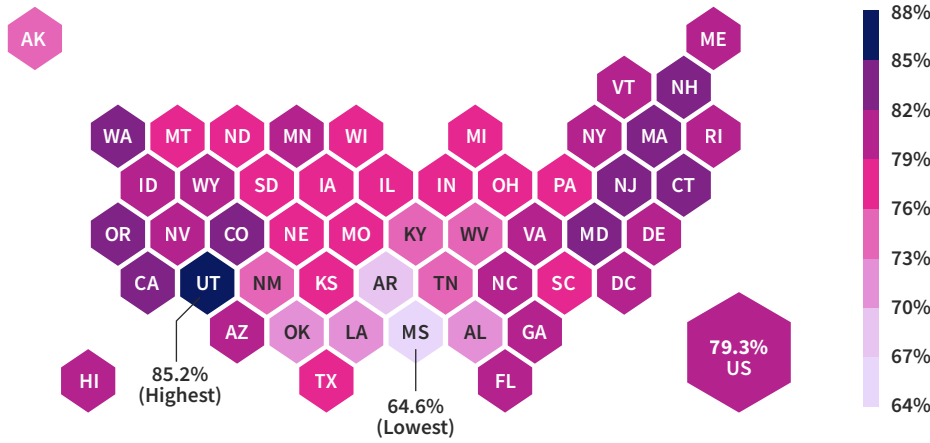
Source: Census Bureau
Note: Fixed broadband includes cable, fiber optic, DSL, or satellite internet service.

SHARE OF POPULATION WITH A FIXED BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTION (2021)

BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Asian/Pacific Islander	86.2%
Other	83.1%
White	81.5%
Hispanic	78.2%
Black	73.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	61.9%

BY FAMILY INCOME

>$75K	89.8%
$20K-$75K	78.9%
< $20K	70.8%

BY HOME OWNERSHIP

Own home	81.6%
Rent home	73.9%
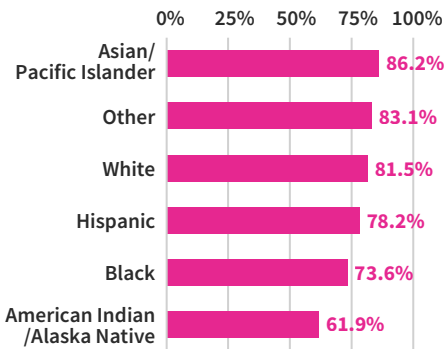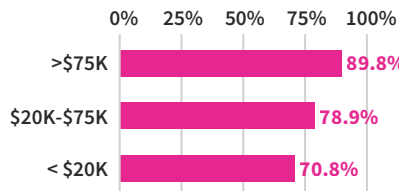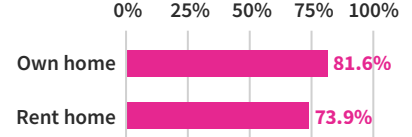
Source: USAFacts analysis of Census Bureau data
Note: Fixed broadband includes cable, fiber optic, DSL, or satellite internet service. All races exclude Hispanic. Other includes all other races and multiracial people.

Learn more about US **Infrastructure**.

Health

Health facts

Health risk factors

- Since 1995, obesity among adults has trended upwards and smoking has trended downwards.

Mortality and causes of death

- Life expectancy dropped for the second year in a row in 2021, falling to 76.4 years.
- In 2022, transportation accidents and homicide were the leading causes of death for 1- to 17-year-olds.
- Accidental poisoning, primarily from fentanyl, was the top cause of death for adults aged 18 to 44 in 2022.
- Major cardiovascular diseases and cancer were the most common causes of death for adults ages 45 and above in 2022.

Mental health

- Approximately 23% of adults in the US suffered from a mental illness in 2021.
- Children are consistently more likely to have experienced a major depressive episode in the previous year than adults.
- Feelings of worry, nervousness, or anxiety are most common among people with a family income below the poverty line. These feelings are also more common among younger adults than older adults and vary by race.

Health insurance coverage

- Approximately 8.3% of Americans, or 27.2 million people, did not have health insurance in 2021. The share of uninsured people was up 0.3 percentage points from 2019.
- Private health insurance was the most common type despite declining 2.0 percentage points since 2019. In 2021, two-thirds of people were covered by private health insurance.

Health insurance spending per-enrollee

- Medicare and Medicaid serve older and low-income populations and spend more per enrollee compared to private insurance. However, private insurance costs per enrollee are increasing at a faster pace than government insurance programs.

About the data

What are the primary sources of data on this topic?

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Census Bureau
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Learn more about **Health** in the US.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2022
HEALTH

2022 FEDERAL SPENDING*

$175 billion

▼

PERCENT OF FEDERAL SPENDING

1980 — **1%**

2022 — **3%**
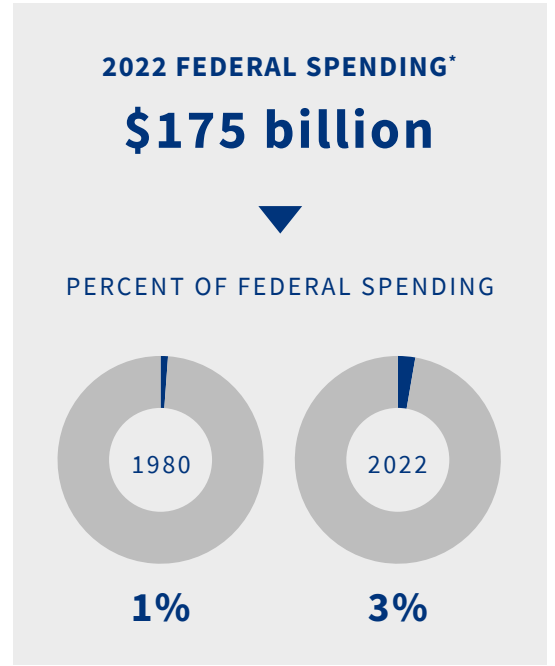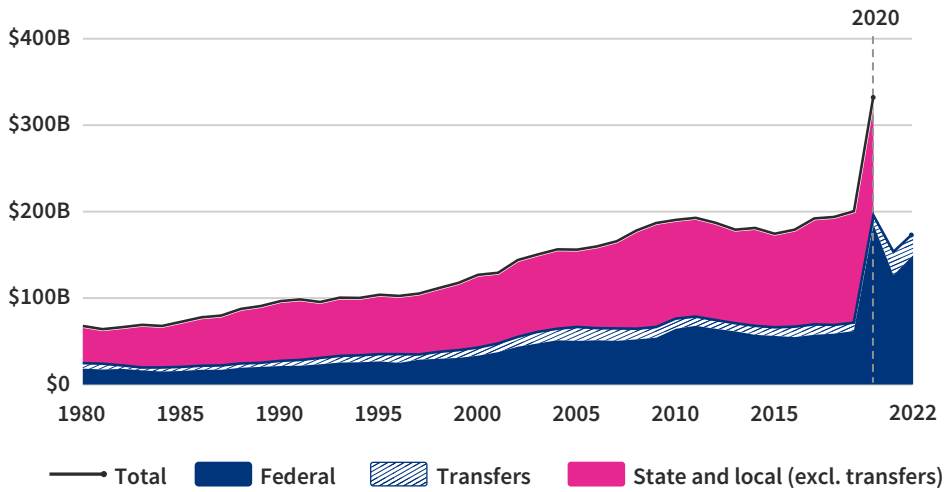
Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)
Note: *Includes direct spending and transfers.

Federal agencies spending: Health

Federal agency	Spending in FY2022	Share of spending transferred to state and local governments	Share of spending that is mandatory
Department of Health and Human Services	$174.1 billion	15%	26%
Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund	$651.0 million	0%	100%
United Mine Workers of America Benefit Funds	$12.0 million	0%	100%
Department of Education	-$2.0 million*	0%	100%

Source: USAFacts calculations based on the Public Budget Database from the Office of Management and Budget
Note: Medicare and Medicaid spending are not included here. USAFacts categorizes spending on these federal programs within Wealth and savings and Standard of living, respectively.
*Because of budgetary rules pertaining to offsetting receipts and offsetting collections, agencies can have negative net outlays, negative net transfers, or negative net mandatory spending. This happens when money agencies receive from certain sources exceeds the amount they spend, resulting in a surplus. For more information on this issue, see here: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/ap_18_offsetting_fy2024.pdf.

Learn more about **Health** in the US.

What share of adults have common health risks?

Since 1995, the share of American adults who suffer from obesity has more than doubled. Meanwhile, smoking trended downward and binge drinking held steady at 15.3% in 2021.

HEALTH RISK FACTORS

% OF ADULTS WITH OBESITY

2021

33.9%
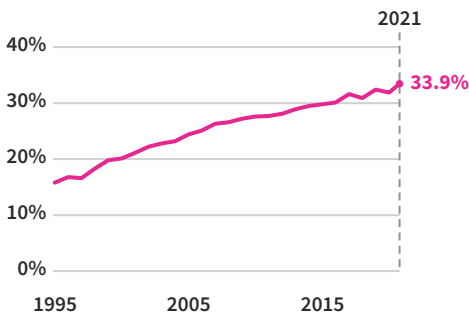
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

% OF ADULTS WHO SMOKE

2021

Survey methodology changed in 2011

14.4%
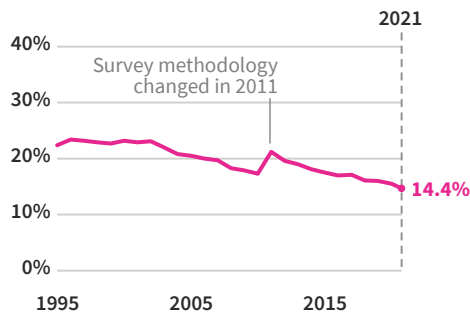
% OF ADULTS WHO BINGE DRINK

2021

15.3%
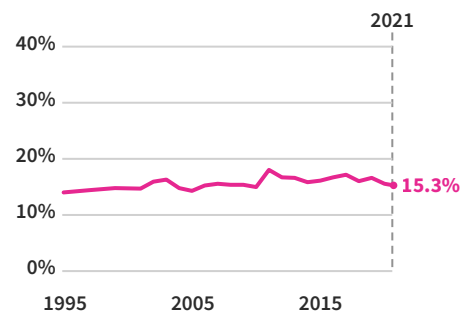
What is life expectancy in the US and what are the leading causes of death?

In 2021, life expectancy at birth was 76.4 years, the lowest it's been since 1996. The decline was primarily due to increased deaths from COVID-19, accidents, liver disease, suicide, and homicide.[ii] Although life expectancy data for 2022 is not yet available, preliminary deaths data shows the leading causes of death were heart disease, cancer, accidents, COVID-19, and cerebrovascular disease (such as strokes). Of these five, COVID-19 and accidental deaths decreased between 2021 and 2022.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

2021

76.4 years
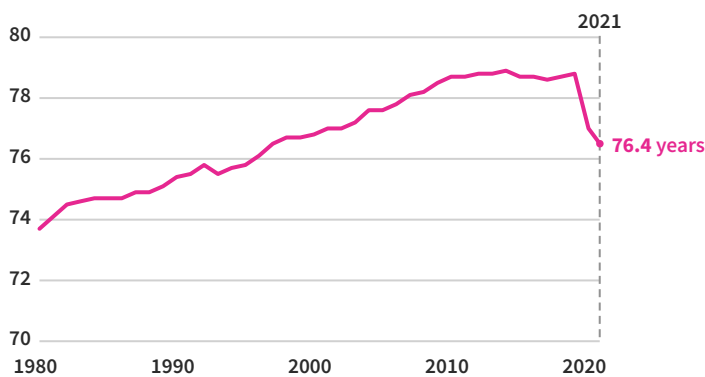
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

TOP FIVE CAUSES OF DEATH
DEATHS PER 100,000 PEOPLE
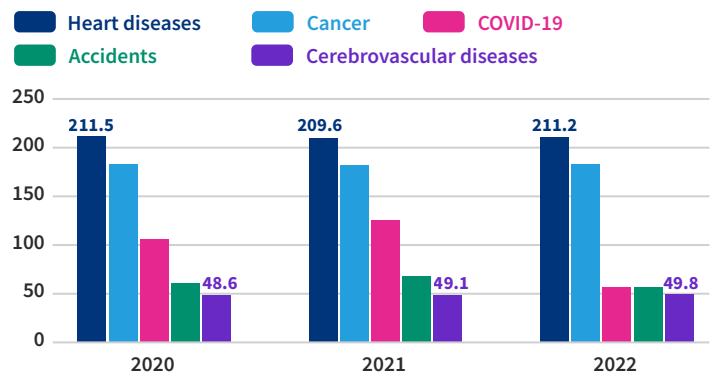
■ Heart diseases ■ Cancer ■ COVID-19
■ Accidents ■ Cerebrovascular diseases

2020: 211.5 ... 48.6
2021: 209.6 ... 49.1
2022: 211.2 ... 49.8

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Note: Data for 2022 is provisional.

Learn more about **Health** in the US.

How do the leading causes of death differ by age?

Transport accidents was the most common cause of death for children in 2022, despite falling by more than half since 1999. Accidental poisoning has been the leading cause of death among 18- to 44-year-olds since 2011. Meanwhile, cancer and major cardiovascular disease are consistently the two leading causes of death for 45- to 64-year-olds and those older than 65.

How has fentanyl impacted death rates?

The number of fentanyl deaths increased from just over 3,000 in 2010 to nearly 72,000 in 2021. The drug is responsible for more overdose deaths than any other drug. The death rate from fentanyl is highest among men and those ages 25–44.[iii]

HISTORICAL TRENDS FOR TOP CAUSES OF DEATH IN 2022
DEATHS PER 100,000 PEOPLE

AGES 1 TO 17

#1 Transport accidents — 3.4

#2 Homicide — Firearms were the primary weapon in 78% of child homicides in 2022 — 2.8

#3 Suicide — 2.1

#4 Cancer — 2.1

#5 Birth defects — 1.4

AGES 18 TO 44

#1 Accidental poisoning — More than half of accidental poisoning deaths for ages 18-44 from fentanyl since 2018 — 41.9 / 32.1

#2 Major cardiovascular disease — 17.7

#3 Transport accidents — 17.4

#4 Suicide — 16.9

#5 Cancer — 13.3

AGES 45 TO 64

#1 Major cardiovascular disease — 177.8

#2 Cancer — 165.7

#3 Accidental poisoning — Fentanyl /synthetic opioids — 44.1 / 27.3

#4 COVID-19 — 40.6

#5 Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis — 30.9

AGES 65 AND OLDER

#1 Major cardiovascular disease — 1,368.4

#2 Cancer — 809.7

#3 COVID-19 — 261.8

#4 Cerebrovascular diseases — 254.9

#5 Chronic lower respiratory diseases — 225.0

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Note: Fentanyl and other synthetic opioid deaths were defined as accidental poisonings where a synthetic opioid other than methadone was listed as a cause of death.
Birth defects includes congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities. Data for 2022 is provisional, as of June 15, 2023.

Learn more about **Health** in the US.

How do the top causes of death differ by age and state?

Transport accidents was the leading cause of death of children in all 50 states in 2001–2002. However, by 2020–2021, suicide or homicide were the most common causes of death in 11 states plus Washington, DC and cancer was a leading cause in four northeastern states. The leading cause of death among adults ages 18 to 44 shifted in 47 states over the same period. In 43 states, the leading cause shifted from transport accidents, cancer, or major cardiovascular diseases to fentanyl overdose, homicide, or suicide.

Leading cause of death:
- Transport accidents
- Suicide
- Homicide
- Cancer
- Fentanyl & other synthetic opioids
- Major cardiovascular diseases
- Other

LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH
BY AGE AND STATE

2001–2002   **2020–2021**

AGES 1 TO 17

ID: **Transport accidents** and **suicide**

CT: **Transport accidents** and **cancer**
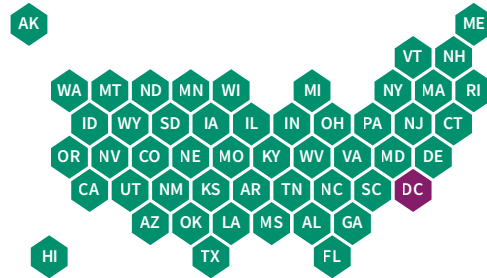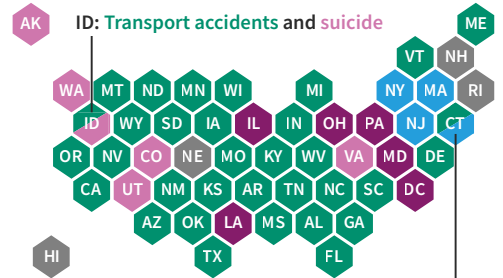
AGES 18 TO 44
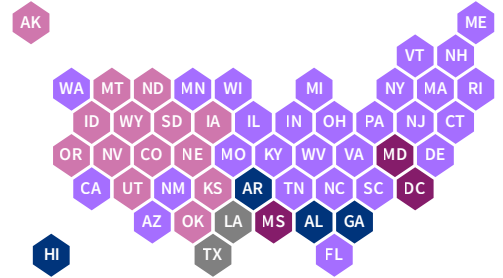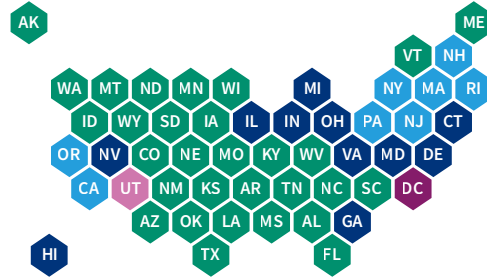
AGES 45 TO 64

AGES 65 AND OLDER

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Note: Data for 2001 and 2002, and 2020 and 2021 is combined across the two years so that there is a sufficient sample size for each age group and state.

Learn more about **Health** in the US.

How common is mental illness in the United States?

In 2021, 22.8% of adults in the US suffered from a mental illness (defined as having any diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder), an increase of 1.8 percentage points since 2020. Depression has also risen, particularly among 12- to 17-year-olds. Twenty percent of this age group experienced a depressive episode in 2021, three percentage points higher than in 2020.

PERCENT OF PEOPLE WHO HAD MENTAL ILLNESS IN THE PAST YEAR
AGES 18+
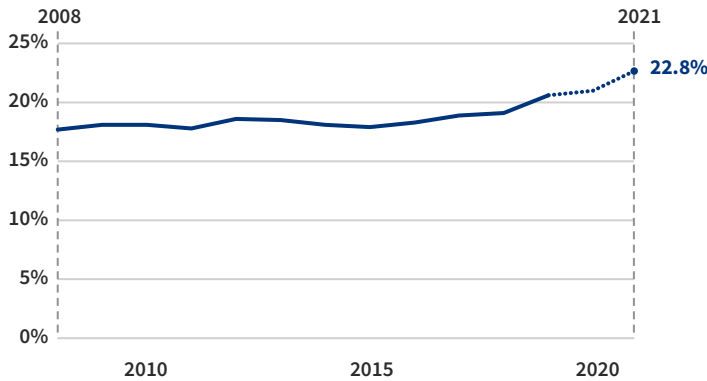
Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Note: Survey methodology changed in 2020 and 2021.
Data from these years should be compared to other years with caution.

PERCENT OF PEOPLE WHO EXPERIENCED A MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE IN THE PAST YEAR
BY AGE GROUP
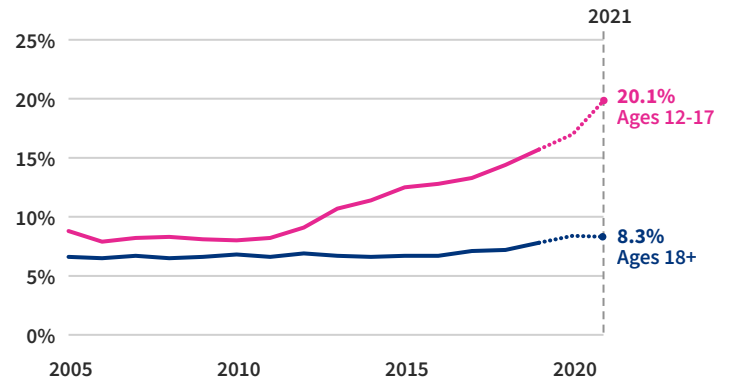
Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Note: Survey methodology changed in 2020 and 2021.
Data from these years should be compared to other years with caution.

How prevalent is anxiety in the United States?

In 2022, 12.7% of adults experienced feelings of worry, nervousness, or anxiety. These feelings were most common among people living below the poverty line with 19.4% experiencing these feelings. Considering racial and ethnic differences, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders, and American Indian or Alaska Native adults had 2022's highest rates of feelings of worry, nervousness, or anxiety. People ages 18 to 34 were twice as likely to experience anxiety than those over age 65.

SHARE OF PEOPLE WHO REGULARLY HAD FEELINGS OF WORRY, NERVOUSNESS, OR ANXIETY (2022)
ADULTS AGES 18+

BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	16.9%
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.4%
White	13.6%
Black	11.0%
Hispanic or Latino	10.0%
Asian	6.8%

BY AGE

18-34 years	17.4%
35-49 years	12.8%
50-64 years	11.3%
65 years +	8.1%
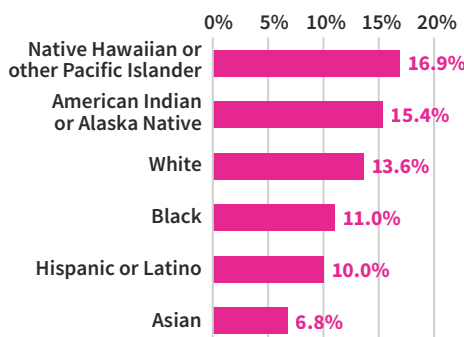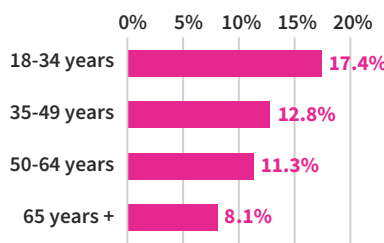
BY FAMILY INCOME, AS A SHARE OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY LINE

Less than 100%	19.4%
100-200%	15.4%
Greater than 200%	11.1%
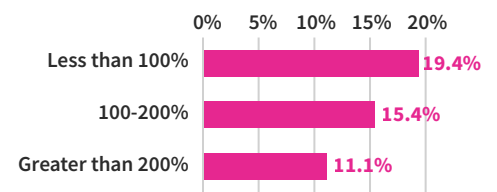
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Note: All race groups are inclusive of Hispanic people.

Learn more about **Health** in the US.

How many people don't have health insurance?

In 2021, 8.3% of the population, equal to 27.2 million people, did not have health insurance. The share of the population without health insurance has hovered between about 8% and 9% since 2015. Two-thirds of people were covered by private health insurance in 2021, totaling 216.4 million individuals. The share of people with private health insurance fell 2.0 percentage points from 2019 to 2021.

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
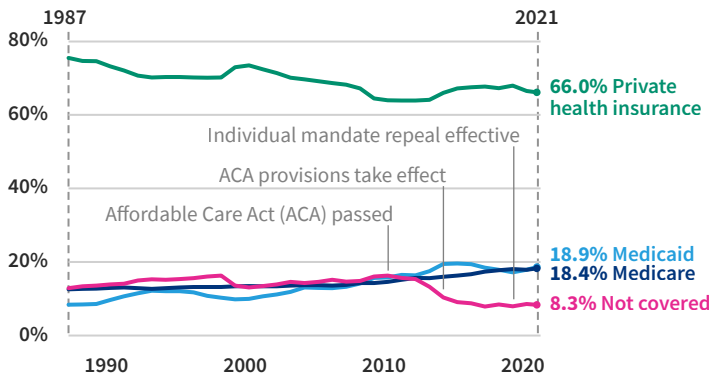
66.0% Private health insurance
18.9% Medicaid
18.4% Medicare
8.3% Not covered

Individual mandate repeal effective
ACA provisions take effect
Affordable Care Act (ACA) passed

Source: Census Bureau

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
NUMBER OF PEOPLE

216.4M Private health insurance
61.9M Medicaid
60.2M Medicare
27.2M Not covered
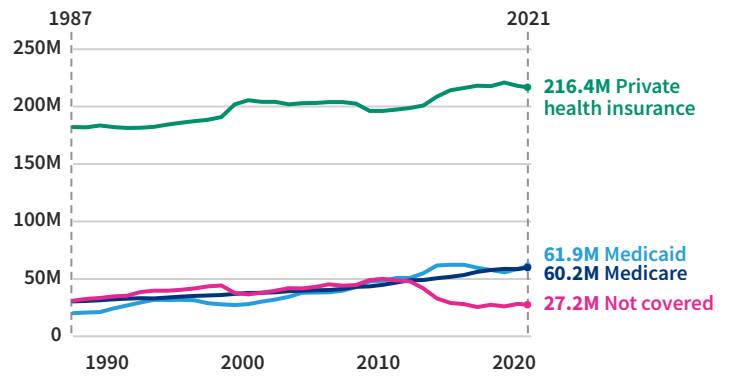
Source: Census Bureau
Note: The types of insurance are not mutually exclusive; people may be covered by more than one during the year.

How much do health insurance providers spend per enrollee?

Medicare and Medicaid spend more per enrollee than private insurance while covering older and low-income populations. However, per-enrollee spending for these government programs is increasing at a slower pace than private insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE SPENDING PER ENROLLEE
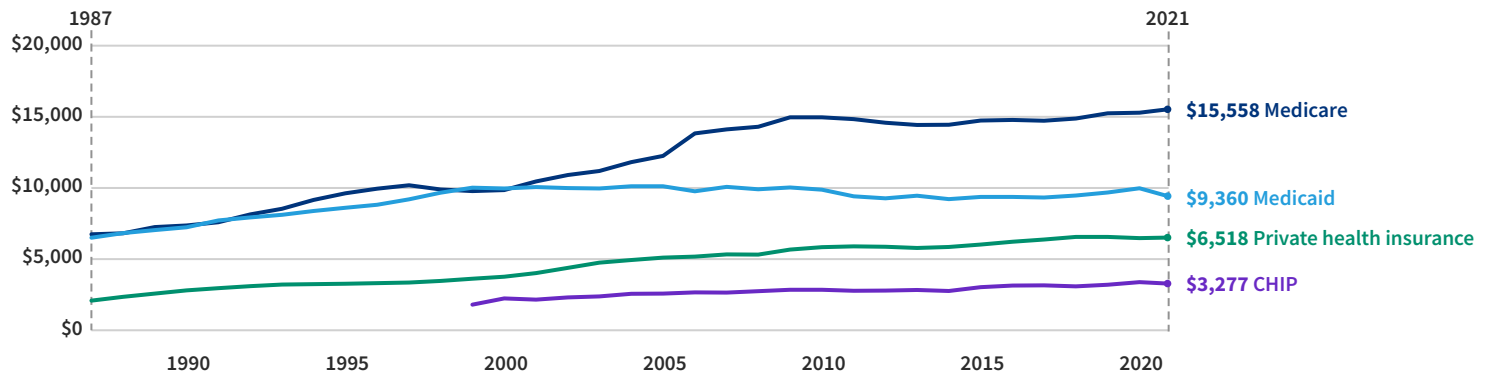
$15,558 Medicare
$9,360 Medicaid
$6,518 Private health insurance
$3,277 CHIP

Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

Learn more about **Health** in the US.

Standard of living

Standard of living facts

Family income, taxes, and transfers

- In 2021, the average middle-class family made about $59,600 in market income, paid $18,800 in taxes, and received $33,200 in government assistance.

- Between 2000 and 2021, average family income increased by 17% (adjusted for inflation), average tax payments decreased for all families except the top 20% of earners, and government assistance increased for all income quintiles.

- The Mortgage Interest Deduction and Charitable Contribution Deduction benefit higher earning families more than lower earning families, while benefits of the Earned Income Tax credit accrue most to the 20-40th percentile of earners. In 2021, under the expanded Child Tax Credit, benefits were highest among families in the 60-80th percentile of earners.

Median annual wages

- The median wage in the US was $46,367 in 2022, which, after adjusting for inflation, is 7% lower compared to 2021.

- Massachusetts, Washington, and New York had the country's highest median wages, all over $52,500. Three states had median wages lower than $38,000: Mississippi, Arkansas, and West Virginia.

Poverty

- The poverty rate increased to 11.6% in 2021 but remained below the peak of 15.1% during the Great Recession.

- State poverty rates ranged from a low of 6.9% in Minnesota and New Hampshire to a high of 18.4% in Louisiana.

Housing

- Over half of US renters (51%) and 22% of homeowners spent more than 30% of their income on housing in 2021.

- The number of subsidized housing units per 1,000 people decreased from 17.3 in 2004 to 15.4 in 2022.

- Average wait times for subsidized housing decreased to 25 months in 2022, with New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Louisiana having the longest waits.

Food insecurity

- In 2021, about 1 in 10 households worried about food access or did not have access to enough food. Nine Southern states had food insecurity rates higher than the US average.

- An average of more than 41.2 million people received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits in each month of 2022, down 13.5% from the recent peak in 2013.

- The average monthly SNAP benefit in 2022 was $230.39 per person, an increase of 56.9% compared to 2019 due to COVID-19 relief.

About the data

What are the primary sources of data on this topic?

- Census Bureau
- Internal Revenue Service
- Bureau of Economic Analysis
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- US Department of Agriculture

What adjustments did USAFacts make to this data?

- There are many ways to define middle class. USAFacts defines the middle class as those in the middle fifth of the family market income distribution — or the 40-60th percentile. Families are defined in this analysis as tax filing units and can consist of one or more individuals.

- USAFacts combines IRS, Census, and some other government sources to provide a closer look at how certain economic and demographic characteristics differ among family types and across the income spectrum. Charts in this section showing market income, taxes, transfers, tax savings, and tax credits rely upon this combined data. USAFacts uses a procedure similar to that used by the Congressional Budget Office and others, as explained in the families and individuals methodology here: https://usafacts.org/methodology/
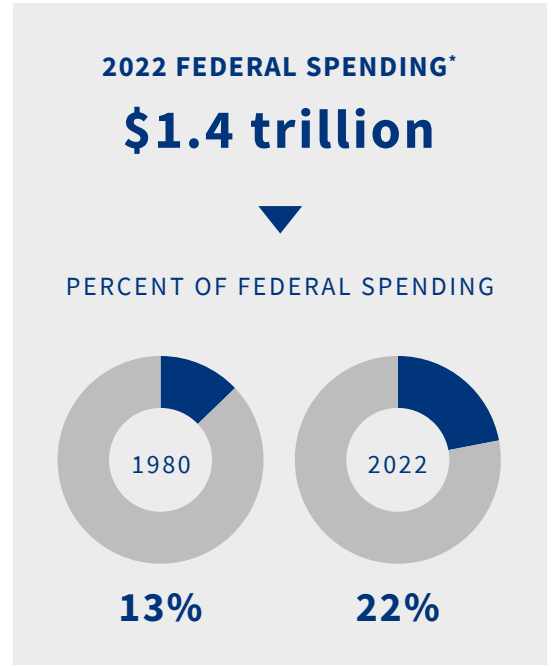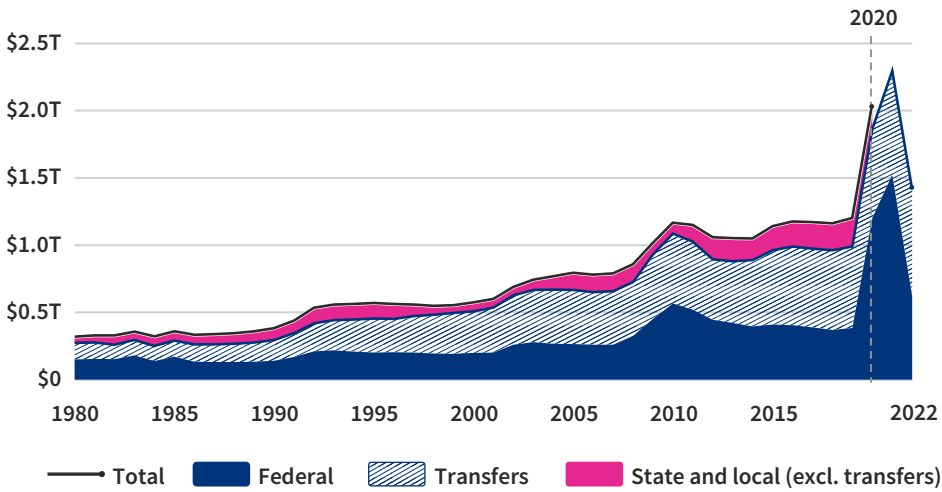
Learn more about the **Standard of Living** in the US.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2022
STANDARD OF LIVING

Total — Federal — Transfers — State and local (excl. transfers)

2022 FEDERAL SPENDING*

$1.4 trillion

▼

PERCENT OF FEDERAL SPENDING

1980 — **13%**

2022 — **22%**

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 (FY2022 dollars)
Note: *Includes direct spending and transfers.

Federal agencies spending: Standard of living

Federal agency	Spending in FY2022	Share of spending transferred to state and local governments	Share of spending that is mandatory
Department of Health and Human Services	$678.3 billion	97%	96%
Department of the Treasury	$343.5 billion	7%	100%
Department of Agriculture	$194.9 billion	28%	96%
Social Security Administration	$63.4 billion	0%	93%
Other agencies	$130.0 billion	40%	30%

Source: USAFacts calculations based on the Public Budget Database from the Office of Management and Budget

Learn more about the **Standard of Living** in the US.

How much do people in the US make and how has that changed?

In 2021, the average middle-class family earned about $59,600 in market income. That is down 5% from 2000 after adjusting for inflation. Income for the bottom 40% also decreased during that time. The largest decrease was among the bottom 20%, for which average market income decreased 53% to $2,461. Income for the top 1% increased 43% to nearly $3.4 million.

AVERAGE TOTAL MARKET INCOME (2000 AND 2021)
BY INCOME GROUP

	$0	$500K	$1.0M	$1.5M	$2.0M	$2.5M	$3.0M	$3.5M
All families	$108,846 / $127,349							
Top 1%					$2,348,183			$3,354,033
Top 2-20%	$237,415 / $288,543							
Fourth 20%	$106,534 / $111,504							
Middle 20%	$62,554 / $59,639							
Second 20%	$30,498 / $25,610							
Bottom 20%	$5,228 / $2,461							
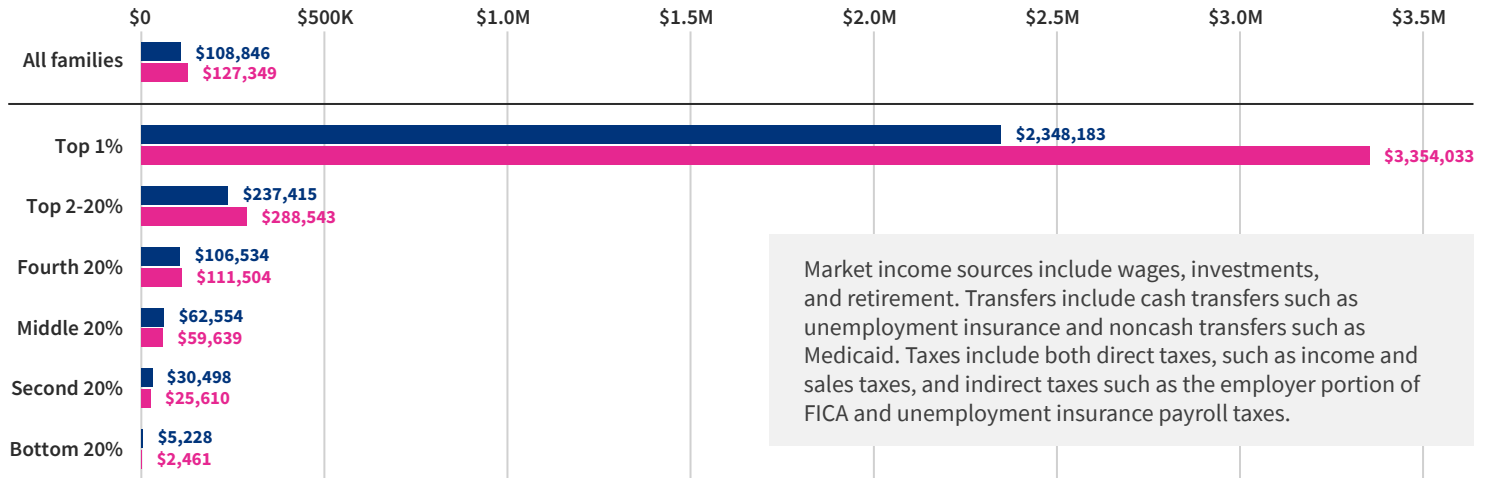
> Market income sources include wages, investments, and retirement. Transfers include cash transfers such as unemployment insurance and noncash transfers such as Medicaid. Taxes include both direct taxes, such as income and sales taxes, and indirect taxes such as the employer portion of FICA and unemployment insurance payroll taxes.

Source: USAFacts calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service and Census Bureau
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

How much do Americans pay in taxes and how much did the government give them?

The average middle-class family paid $18,820 in taxes and received $33,242 in government assistance in 2021. The average family in each quintile, except those in the top 20%, paid less in taxes compared to 2000. Government assistance to families more than doubled for all income groups, except for the bottom 20% and the top 1%. However, assistance increased for all families, on average. Part of the increase between 2000 and 2021 was due to temporary COVID-19 stimulus programs that sent more money to individuals and families (i.e., expanded unemployment benefits, expanded Child Tax Credit, SNAP).

AVERAGE TAXES PAID (2000 AND 2021)
BY INCOME GROUP
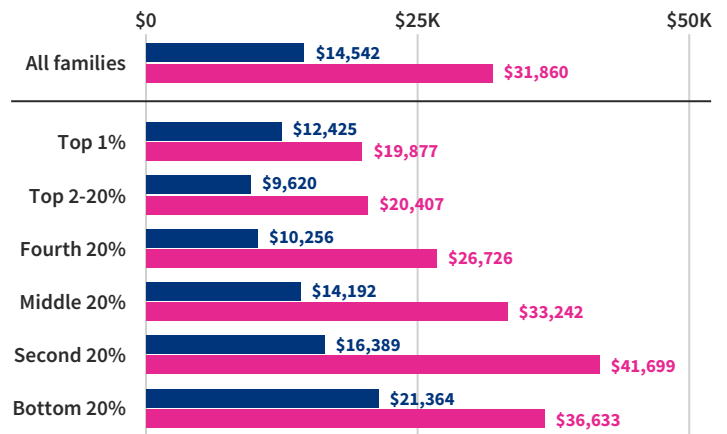
	$0	$500K	$1.0M	$1.5M
All families	$40,229 / $43,160			
Top 1%		$952,345	$1,249,204	
Top 2-20%	$86,408 / $89,749			
Fourth 20%	$36,565 / $34,905			
Middle 20%	$20,172 / $18,820			
Second 20%	$9,975 / $9,468			
Bottom 20%	$4,675 / $4,367			

AVERAGE TRANSFERS RECEIVED (2000 AND 2021)
BY INCOME GROUP

	$0	$25K	$50K
All families	$14,542 / $31,860		
Top 1%	$12,425 / $19,877		
Top 2-20%	$9,620 / $20,407		
Fourth 20%	$10,256 / $26,726		
Middle 20%	$14,192 / $33,242		
Second 20%	$16,389 / $41,699		
Bottom 20%	$21,364 / $36,633		

Source: USAFacts calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service and Census Bureau
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

Learn more about the **Standard of Living** in the US.

On average, how much tax savings do families achieve through credits and deductions?

Tax deductions and tax credits can help people save money on their taxes and reduce government revenue. Deductions lower a person's taxable income, which means they owe less money. Two of the costliest deductions for the federal government are the Charitable Contribution Deduction and the Mortgage Interest Deduction. In 2021, the top 20% saved more money in taxes from the Charitable Contribution Deduction and from the Mortgage Interest Deduction than lower earning income quintiles.

The government provides tax credits to encourage certain behaviors and reduce how much taxpayers owe. The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) are the costliest tax credits for the federal government. Both support families with children but have different eligibility rules. The EITC primarily benefits lower income families; the 20%–40% income percentile received the highest average EITC benefit. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in 2017 extended the CTC to higher earning families (married couples earning up to $400,000 are eligible for at least a partial benefit). And in 2021, there was a temporary expansion of the CTC. In 2021, families in the top 60–80% of earners benefited most from the credit, on average.

AVERAGE SAVINGS FROM CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION DEDUCTION (2021)
BY INCOME GROUP

Income Group	Savings
All families	$337
Top 1%	$26,443
Top 2-20%	$340
Fourth 20%	$26
Middle 20%	$6
Second 20%	$2
Bottom 20%	$0.08
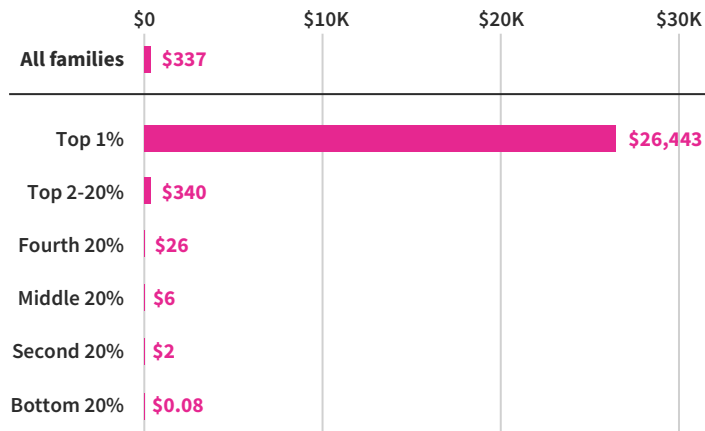
AVERAGE SAVINGS FROM MORTGAGE INTEREST DEDUCTION (2021)
BY INCOME GROUP

Income Group	Savings
All families	$190
Top 1%	$8,577
Top 2-20%	$479
Fourth 20%	$46
Middle 20%	$13
Second 20%	$3
Bottom 20%	$0.39
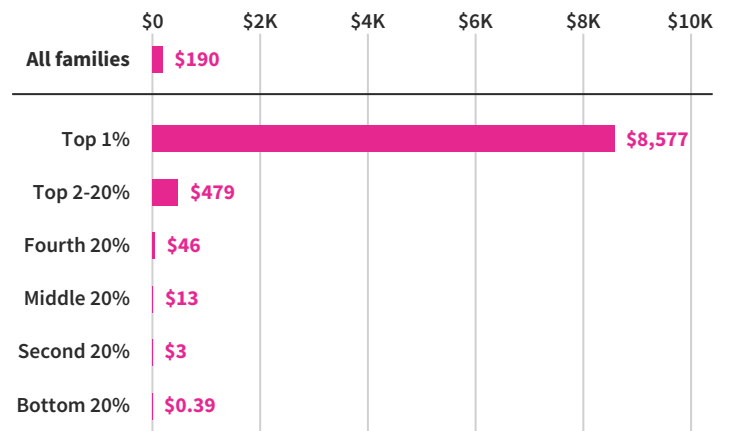
AVERAGE CREDIT FROM CHILD TAX CREDIT (2021)
BY INCOME GROUP

Income Group	Credit
All families	$844
Top 1%	$65
Top 2-20%	$1,119
Fourth 20%	$1,218
Middle 20%	$940
Second 20%	$766
Bottom 20%	$216
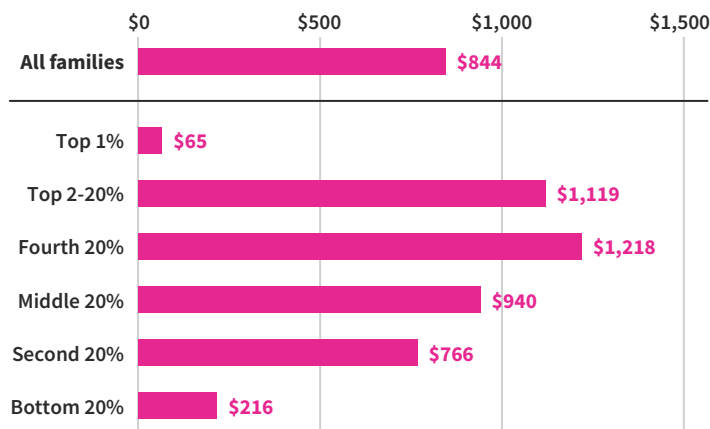
AVERAGE CREDIT FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT (2021)
BY INCOME GROUP

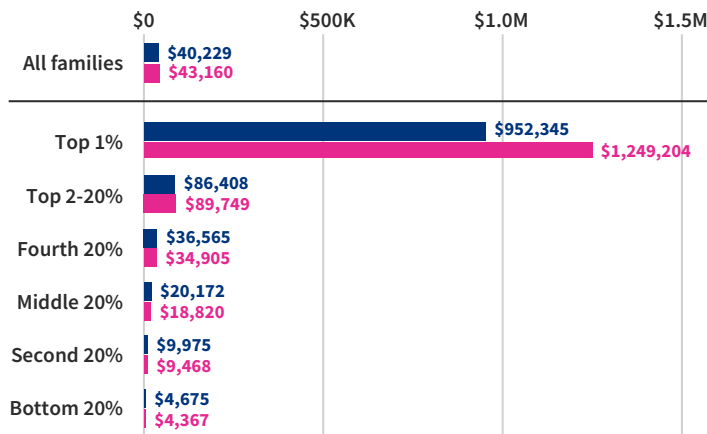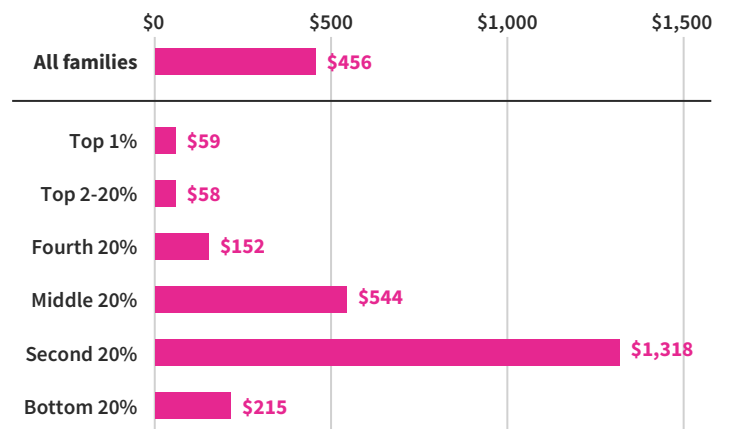| Income Group	Credit
All families	$456
Top 1%	$59
Top 2-20%	$58
Fourth 20%	$152
Middle 20%	$544
Second 20%	$1,318
Bottom 20%	$215

Source: USAFacts calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service and Census Bureau
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

Learn more about the **Standard of Living** in the US.

How much do workers in the US earn?

The median worker in the US earned $46,367 in 2022. After adjusting for inflation, the median annual wage decreased almost 7% from 2021. Massachusetts, Washington, and New York were the states with the highest median wages, over $52,500. Three states had median wages lower than $38,000: Mississippi, Arkansas, and West Virginia.

MEDIAN ANNUAL WAGES

$46,367
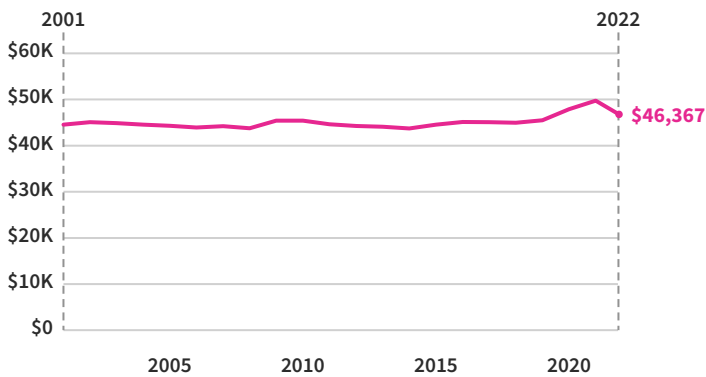
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

MEDIAN ANNUAL WAGES (MAY 2022)
BY STATE

$83,032 (Highest)
$36,144 (Lowest)

$85K
$75K
$65K
$55K
$45K
$35K
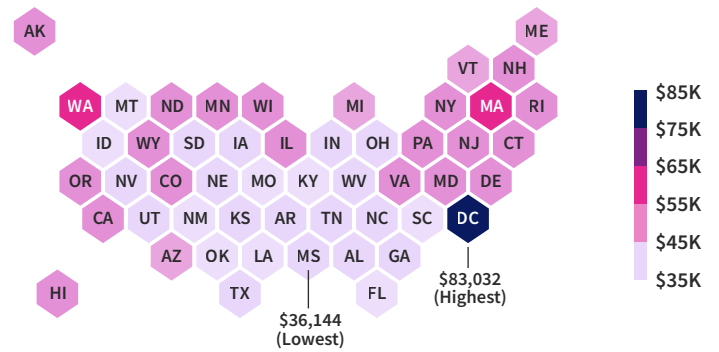
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

What is the US poverty rate?

The poverty rate was 11.6% in 2021, after increasing for two consecutive years. The share of people in poverty remains below the peak of 15.1% hit during the Great Recession. In 2021, nine out of the 10 states with the highest poverty rate were in the South.

POVERTY RATE
PERCENT OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY

11.6%
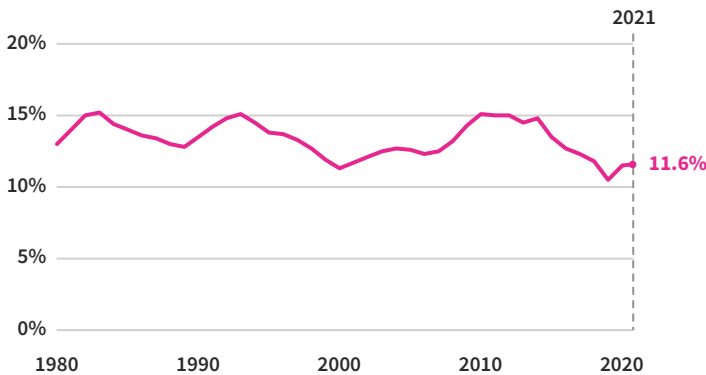
Source: Census Bureau

POVERTY RATE (2021)
BY STATE

6.9% (Lowest)
18.4% (Highest)
11.6% US

20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%

Source: Census Bureau

Learn more about the **Standard of Living** in the US.
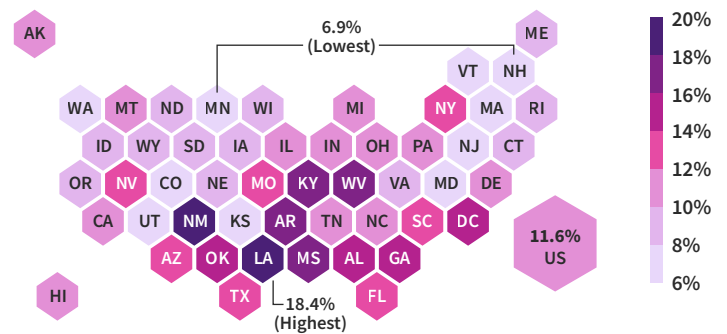
How many people pay too much for housing?

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) says households should spend less than 30% of their income on housing to have enough money for other needs. Households spending more than this threshold are considered housing burdened.[iv] Fifty-one percent of renters were housing-burdened in 2021, while 22% of homeowners were. Both rates are down compared to 2010, but higher than in 2019.

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT ARE HOUSING BURDENED
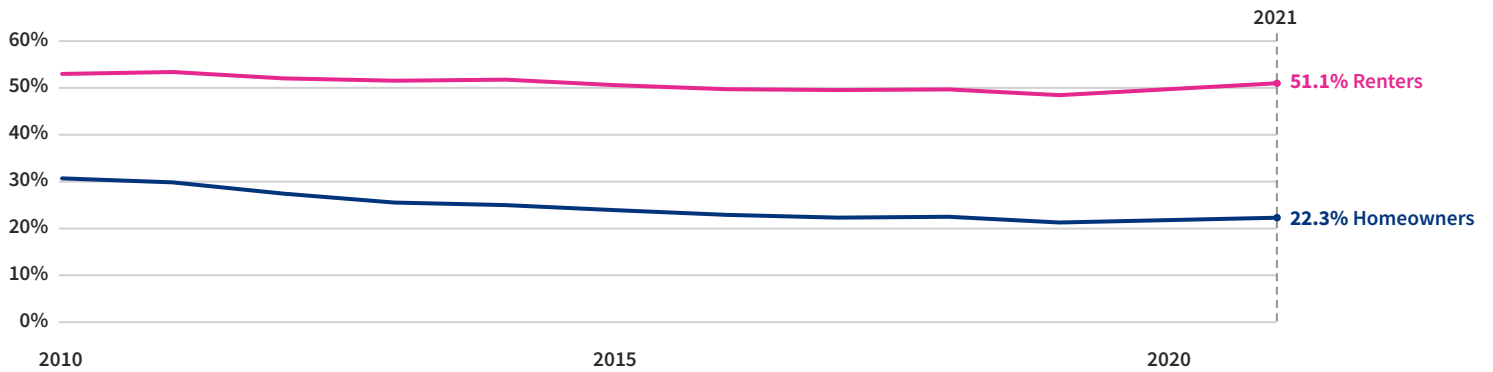
2021

51.1% Renters

22.3% Homeowners

Source: Census Bureau
Note: The Department of Housing and Urban Development defines housing-burdened families as those who pay more than 30% of their income for housing.

Where do people pay too much for housing?

In 2021, a higher share of renters was housing burdened than owners in every state. The share of renters spending more than 30% of their income on housing ranged from a low of 38.7% in South Dakota to a high of 58.9% in Florida. Meanwhile, only in Hawaii and California were more than 30% of homeowners housing burdened.

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT ARE HOUSING BURDENED (2021)
BY STATE

RENTERS
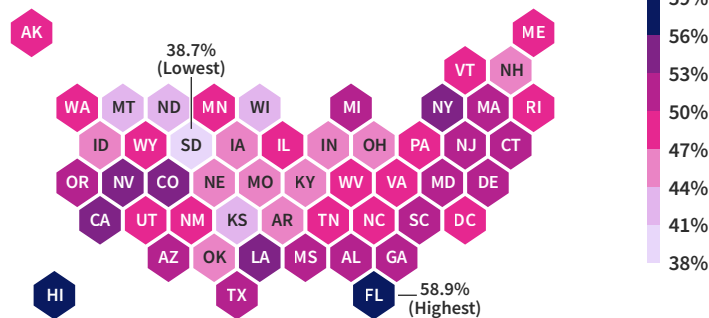
HOMEOWNERS

Source: Census Bureau
Note: The Department of Housing and Urban Development defines housing-burdened families as those who pay more than 30% of their income for housing.

Learn more about the **Standard of Living** in the US.
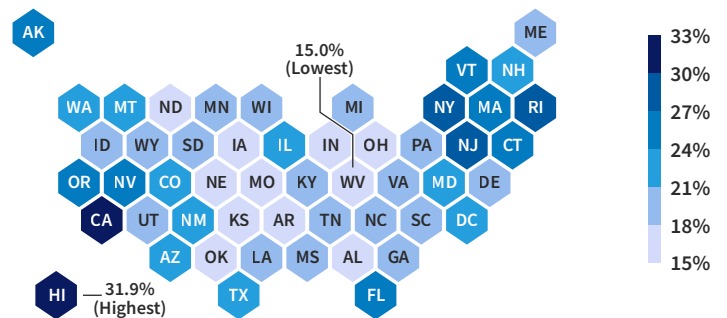
How many subsidized housing units are available in the US?

There were 15.4 subsidized housing units available per 1,000 people in 2022, down from 17.3 in 2004. Washington, DC, Rhode Island, and New York had the highest number of available units per 1,000 people, while Arizona, Utah, and Idaho had the fewest.

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING UNITS AVAILABLE
PER 1,000 PEOPLE

TOTAL
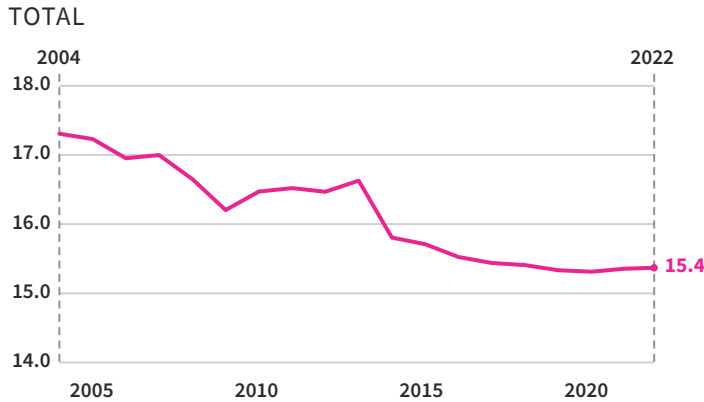
BY STATE (2022)

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development
Note: Data represents the number of units under contract for federal subsidy and available for occupancy, including both occupied and unoccupied units.
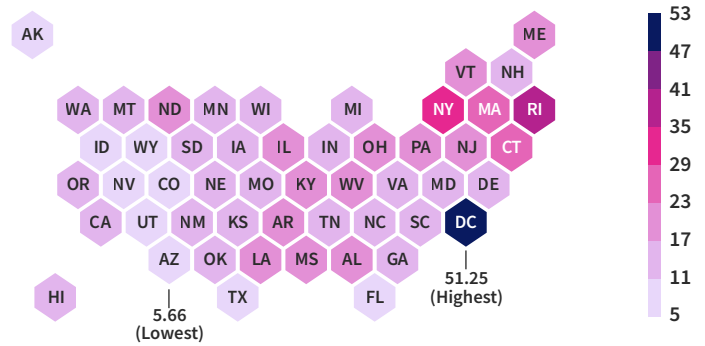
How long do people wait for subsidized housing?

On average, people waited 25 months for subsidized housing in 2022, down two months from the 2021 and 2020 averages. New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Louisiana had the highest average wait times, upwards of 40 months. Alaska, West Virginia, and North Dakota had the lowest average wait times, at or below eight months.

AVERAGE MONTHS ON SUBSIDIZED HOUSING WAITLIST

TOTAL
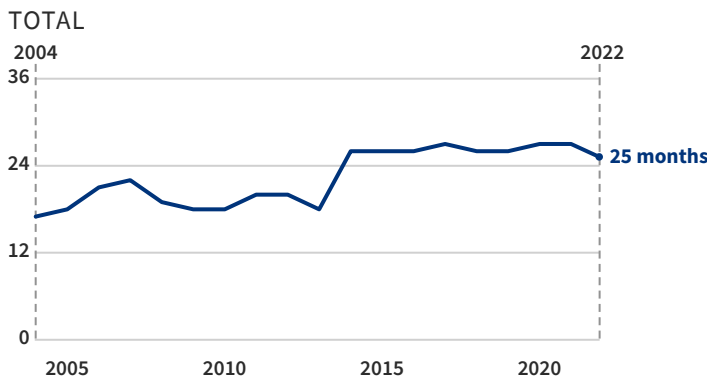
BY STATE (2022)

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development
Note: Among affordable housing program recipients.

Learn more about the **Standard of Living** in the US.
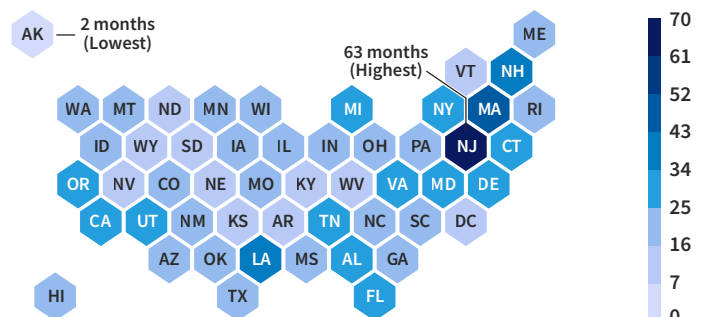
How many households are food insecure?

In 2021, about 1 in 10 households experienced food insecurity, meaning they were uncertain of having enough food or did not have enough food at some point in the year. Households with children consistently have higher rates of food insecurity. All the states with food insecurity rates higher than the US average were in the South.

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT ARE FOOD INSECURE

12.5% Households with children

10.2% All households

9.4% Households with no children
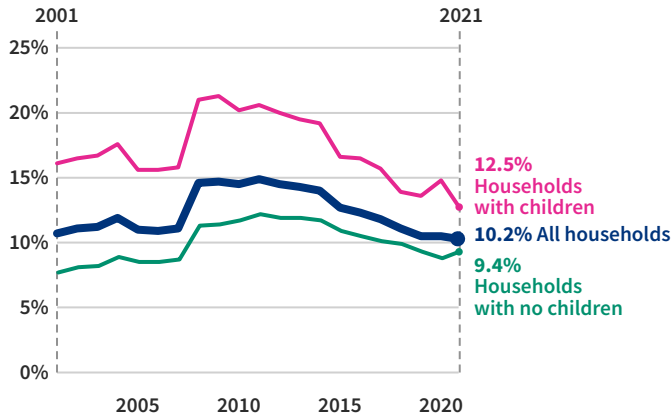
Source: Department of Agriculture

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT ARE FOOD INSECURE (2019-2021 AVERAGE)
BY STATE

5.4% (Lowest)

15.3% (Highest)

10.4% US

Above US average
Near US average
Below US average
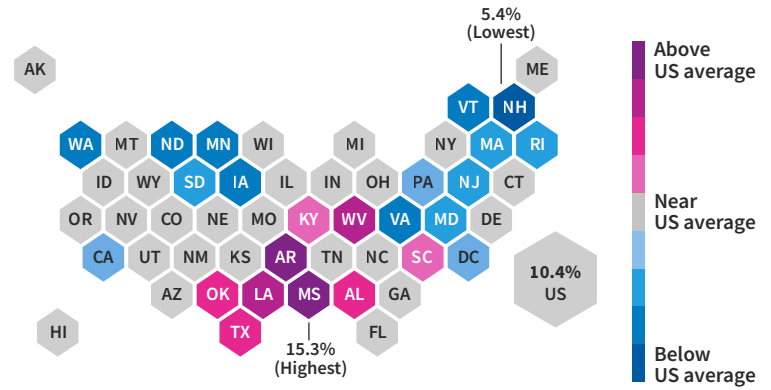
Source: Department of Agriculture
Note: States that are categorized as "Near US average" have rates that are not statistically significantly different from the US average.

How many people receive SNAP benefits? How much do they receive?

An average of over 41.2 million people received SNAP benefits each month in 2022, 15.4% more than in 2019 before the pandemic, but less than the peak of 47.6 million in 2013. The average monthly SNAP benefit was $230.39 per person, a sharp increase of 56.9% compared to 2019 due to COVID-19 relief. During the pandemic, SNAP benefits were expanded to include emergency allotments, or temporary benefit increases, to combat food insecurity. Emergency allotments ended nationwide in March 2023.[v]

NUTRITION ASSISTANCE (SNAP) AVERAGE MONTHLY RECIPIENTS

41.2M
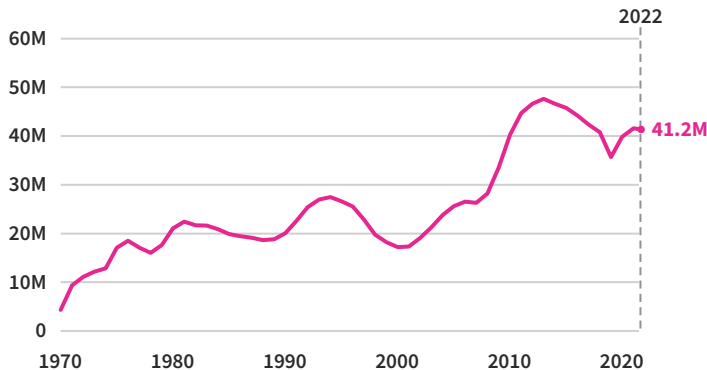
Source: Department of Agriculture

NUTRITION ASSISTANCE (SNAP) AVERAGE MONTHLY BENEFIT PER PERSON

$230.39

USDA approved states to provide extra pandemic-related SNAP benefits beginning March 2020. Expanded benefits expired March 2023.
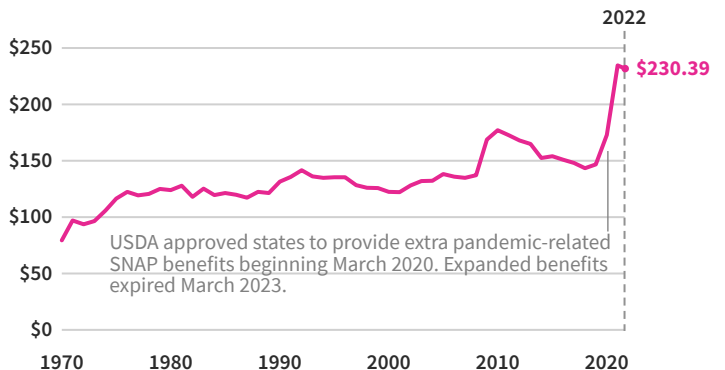
Source: Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)

Learn more about the **Standard of Living** in the US.

Wealth & savings

Wealth & savings facts

Wealth distribution

- Wealth held by the middle-class totaled $10.3 trillion in 2022, up nearly 13% compared to 2019.

- In 2022, the top 20% income quintile in the United States held around 71% of the nation's wealth, or approximately $98.8 trillion. This is a 14.5% increase in total wealth compared to 2019.

Employee-sponsored retirement accounts

- Access to 401(k)s and other defined contribution retirement plans has expanded; participation rates have increased since 2008.

- Both access and participation in pensions and other defined benefit accounts declined over the same period.

Social Security and Disability Insurance

- In September 2022, around 56.8 million people received Social Security retirement benefits, with an average monthly payment of $1,575.

- Approximately 8.9 million individuals received Disability Insurance. The average monthly payment was $1,323.

Medicare

- Over 65.0 million people were enrolled in Medicare in 2022, with an average cost of $15,727 per beneficiary.

- Part B, which covers medical and preventative care services, accounts for nearly half of the total Medicare costs.

Individual savings

- The personal savings rate was over 33% in April 2020. Since January 2022, it has remained below 5% — the lowest rate since 2009.

- Approximately 6% of US adults do not have a bank account and another 13% use alternative financial services despite having a bank account. Lower-income individuals are more likely to be underbanked or unbanked.

About the data

What are the primary sources of data on this topic?

- Federal Reserve Board
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Social Security Administration
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- Bureau of Economic Analysis

What adjustments did USAFacts make to this data?

- Finance data is adjusted for inflation so comparisons can be made over time.

- USAFacts used the Consumer Price Index-All Urban Consumers (not seasonally adjusted) when making inflation adjustments.

Learn more about **Wealth & Savings**.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2022
WEALTH & SAVINGS

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 (FY2022 dollars)
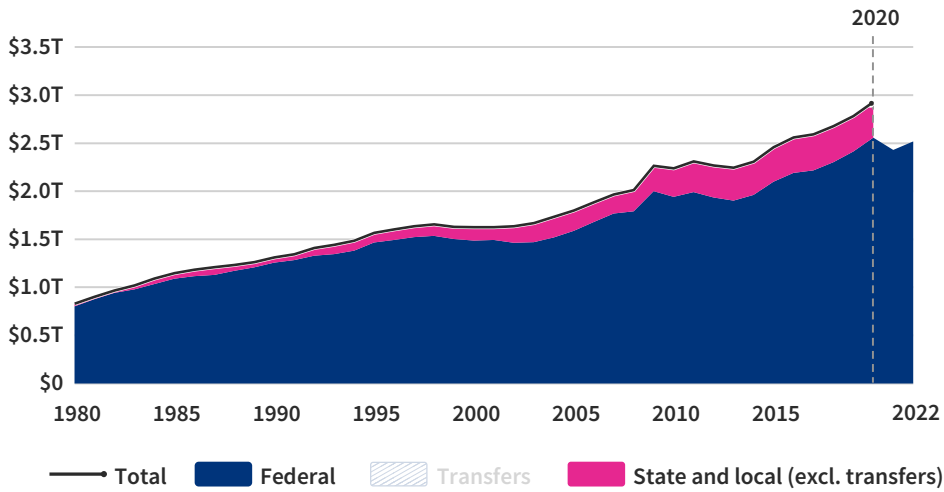
2022 FEDERAL SPENDING

$2.5 trillion

▼

PERCENT OF FEDERAL SPENDING

38% **39%**

Federal agencies spending: Wealth & savings

Federal agency	Spending in FY2022	Share of spending transferred to state and local governments	Share of spending that is mandatory
Social Security Administration	$1.2 trillion	0%	99%
Department of Health and Human Services	$755.1 billion	0%	99%
Department of the Treasury	$680.7 billion	0%	100%
Office of Personnel Management	$107.1 billion	0%	100%
Other agencies	-$244.0 billion*	0%	**

Source: USAFacts calculations based on the Public Budget Database from the Office of Management and Budget
*Because of budgetary rules pertaining to offsetting receipts and offsetting collections, agencies can have negative net outlays, negative net transfers, or negative net mandatory spending. This happens when money agencies receive from certain sources exceeds the amount they spend, resulting in a surplus. For more information on this issue, see here: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/ap_18_offsetting_fy2024.pdf.
**Combined, other agencies received $233.8 billion more than they spent on mandatory wealth and savings programs.

Learn more about **Wealth & Savings**.

How is wealth distributed in the United States?

The top 20% income quintile held about 71% of the nation's wealth in 2022, or about $97.1 trillion, a 14.3% increase in total wealth compared to before the pandemic in 2019. Meanwhile, the middle class held about 7% of wealth. This was equal to $10.2 trillion, up 9% compared to before the pandemic in 2019.

WEALTH, BY INCOME PERCENTILE

COVID-19

Great Recession

Q4 2022

$61.2T
Top 20%
(excl. top 1%)

$35.8T
Top 1%

$20.2T
Fourth 20%

$10.2T Middle 20%
$5.7T Second 20%
$4.4T Bottom 20%
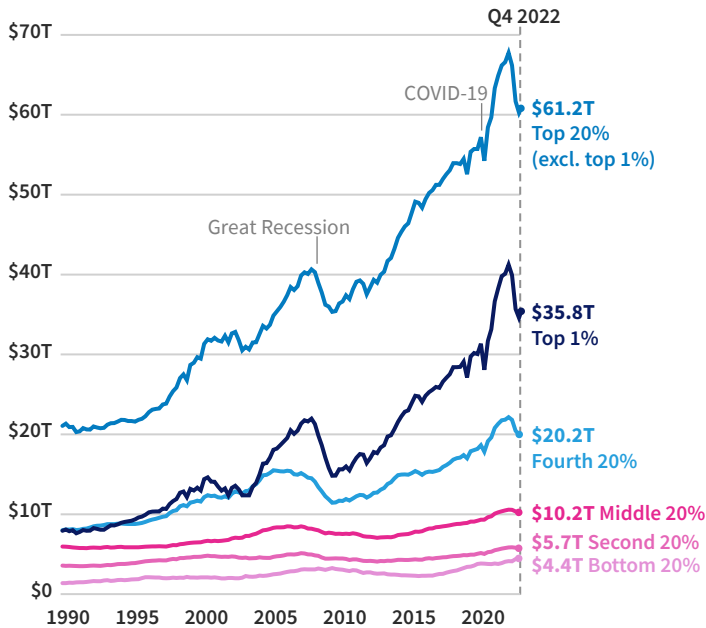
Source: Federal Reserve
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

SHARE OF WEALTH, BY INCOME PERCENTILE

Q4 2022

17%

44%

17%

12%

8%

3%

26%
Top 1%

45%
Top 20%
(excl. top 1%)

15%
Fourth 20%

7% Middle 20%
4% Second 20%
3% Bottom 20%
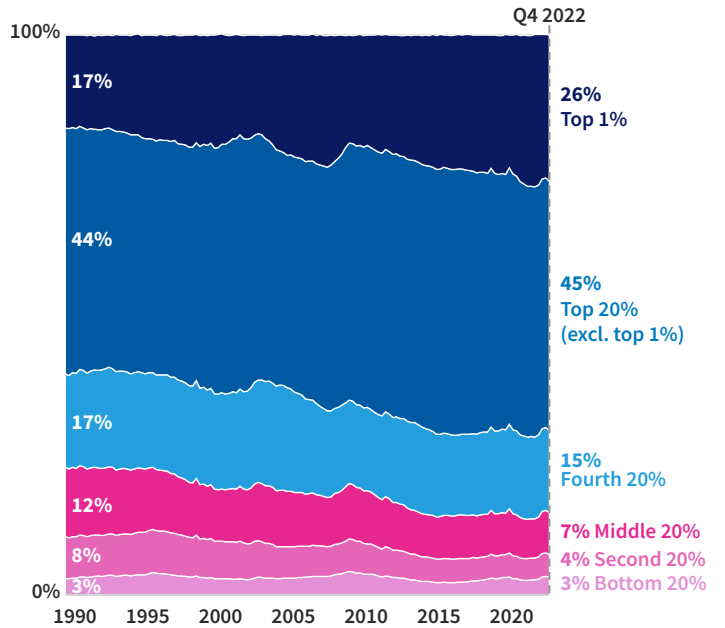
Source: Federal Reserve

How many workers participate in employer-sponsored retirement accounts?

More workers have access to defined contribution retirement plans than they did in 2008, and participation has become more popular. Simultaneously, both access and participation rates have dropped for pensions and other defined benefit accounts.

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

DEFINED CONTRIBUTIONS (SUCH AS 401(K) PLANS)

2008

2022

62% Access

44%
Participation
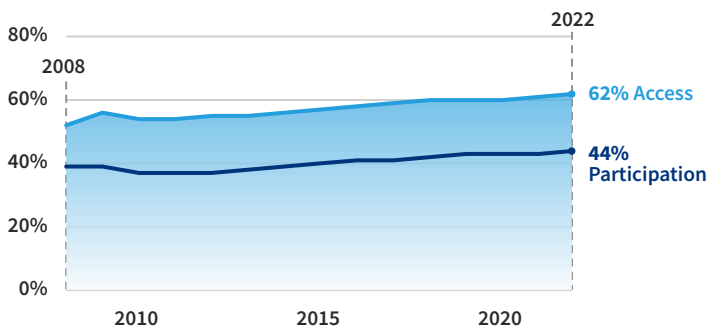
DEFINED BENEFITS (SUCH AS PENSIONS)

2008

2022

25% Access

20%
Participation

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
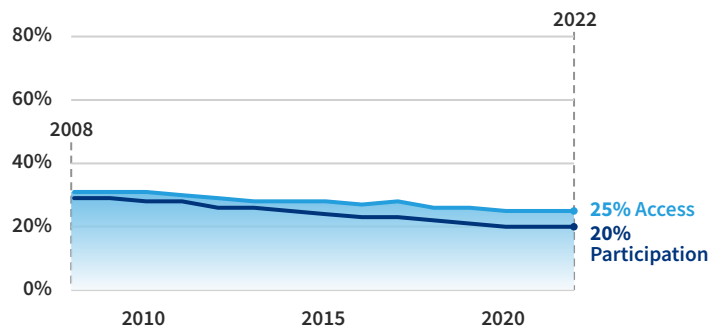
Learn more about **Wealth & Savings**.

How many people collect Social Security and Disability Insurance? How much do they receive?

In September 2022, 56.8 million people received Social Security retirement benefits, collecting an average of $1,575 a month. About 8.9 million people received Disability Insurance. Average payments were $1,323 a month. The number of Social Security retirement recipients has increased by 30% and the number of Disability Insurance recipients has decreased 11% since 2010.

SOCIAL SECURITY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY INSURANCE RECIPIENTS

56.8M Social Security recipients

8.9M Disability insurance recipients
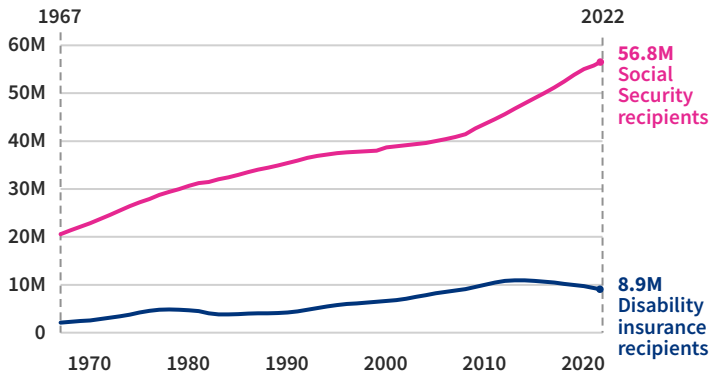
Source: Social Security Administration
Note: Recipients shown here are for September of each year.

AVERAGE MONTHLY BENEFIT
SOCIAL SECURITY AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

2009 legislation increase

1972 legislation increase

$1,575 Social Security retirement

$1,323 Disability insurance
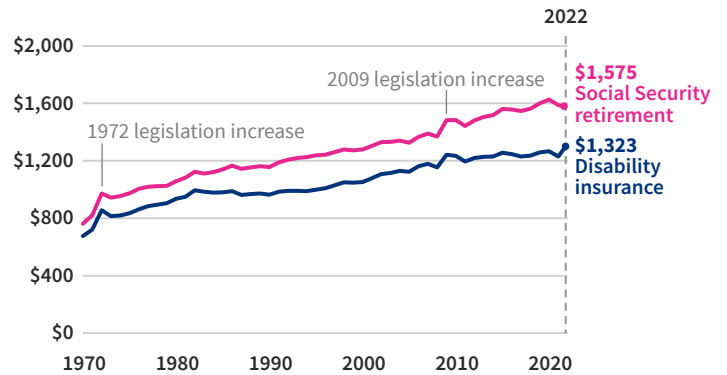
Source: Social Security Administration
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)
Note: Average monthly benefits shown here are for September of each year.

How many people are enrolled in Medicare programs? How much do those programs cost per beneficiary?

Sixty-five million people were enrolled in Medicare in 2022. The average cost of Medicare per beneficiary was $15,727, down from a high of $16,338 the previous year (after adjusting for inflation). Nearly half of this cost was for Part B, which supports medical and preventative care services.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT
BY TYPE

65.0M Total
64.7M Part A: Hospital insurance
59.5M Part B: Medical insurance
51.4M Part D: Prescription drugs

29.8M Part C: Private insurer-provided Medicare
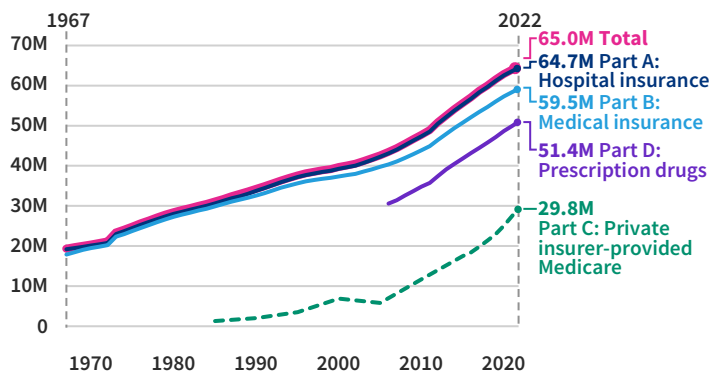
Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Note: Total enrollment includes the number of beneficiaries with hospital insurance (Part A) and/or supplementary medical coverage (Parts B or D). Part C is the Medicare policy that allows for Medicare benefits to be provided by private health insurance companies and is not included in the total enrollment.

AVERAGE MEDICARE COST PER BENEFICIARY
BY TYPE
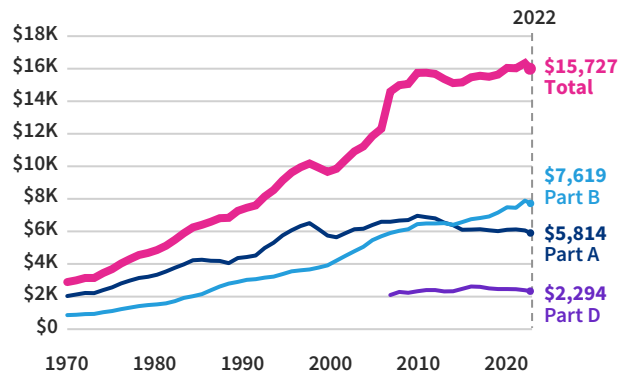
$15,727 Total

$7,619 Part B

$5,814 Part A

$2,294 Part D

Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)

Learn more about **Medicare & Social Security**.

What percentage of disposable income do people save?

The personal savings rate jumped to 33.8% in April 2020. This rate was abnormally high due to COVID-19 relief payments and reduced spending because of social distancing.[vi] By January 2022, it fell below 5% and has remained there since. These are the lowest savings rates since the Great Recession.

PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE
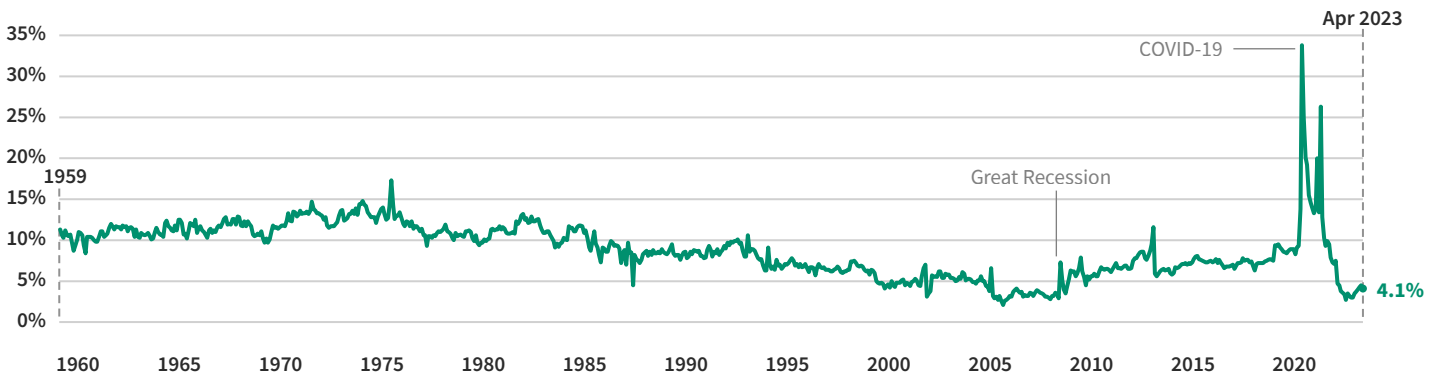
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Note: Seasonally adjusted. The Bureau of Economic Analysis periodically updates historic data. Data correct as of June 2023.

How does banking status vary by income group?

Six 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." People who make less are more likely to be underbanked or unbanked.

BANKING STATUS (2021)
BY FAMILY INCOME

■ **Fully banked**　　■ **Underbanked**　　■ **Unbanked**

	Fully banked	Underbanked	Unbanked
Overall	81%	13%	6%
$100,000 or more	94%	5%	1%
$50,000-$99,999	87%	12%	1%
$25,000-$49,999	76%	20%	4%
Less than $25,000	62%	20%	17%

Source: Federal Reserve Board

Learn more about **Wealth & Savings**.
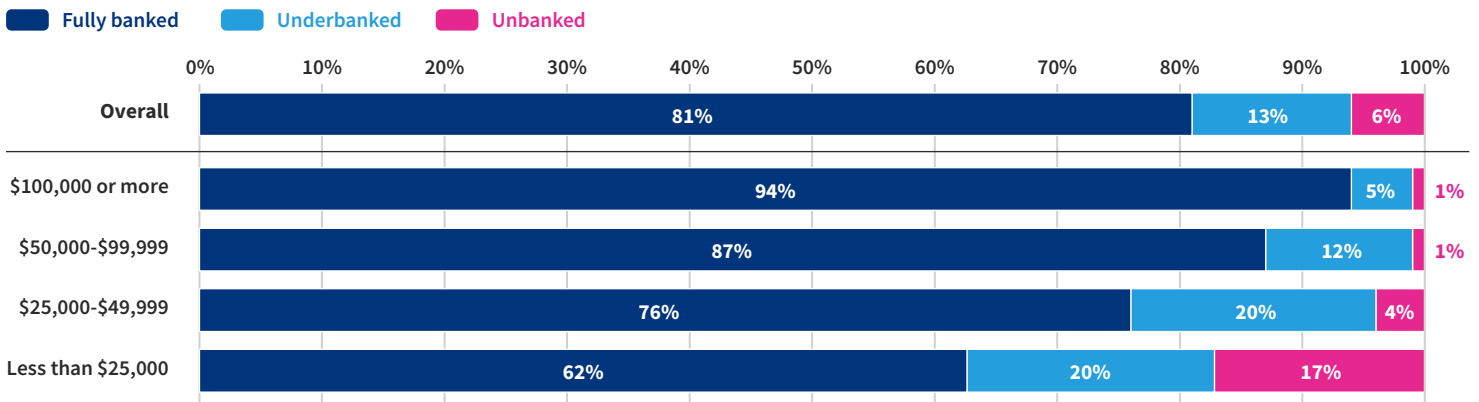
Immigration & border security

Immigration & border security facts

Flow of immigration

- About 1.5 million authorized immigrants entered the US in 2021, mostly with visas, down almost 40% from pre-pandemic levels.

- Work is the most common reason for immigration, with over half of workers coming from Mexico. School is another common reason, with more than half of students coming from Asian countries.

- Refugee admissions have declined compared to 2016, while asylee admissions peaked in 2019 but are now below the average of the previous decade.

Immigrants in the US

- Around 45 million foreign-born individuals live in the US, representing 13.6% of the population. More than half of these are naturalized US citizens, while an estimated 25% are unauthorized immigrants.

- Foreign-born individuals are more likely to be in the labor force and living in a household headed by a married couple, but slightly less likely to hold a bachelor's degree than US-born people.

Immigration enforcement

- Border enforcement actions reached a record high in 2022 of over 2.7 million apprehensions and entry refusals.

- The US returned or removed around 267,000 people in 2021, down 86% from a peak of 1.9 million in 2000.

Immigrants in the workforce

- Work visas dipped in 2020 and 2021 but reached a 25-year peak in 2022. Around 30% were for agricultural (H-2A) workers, and 20% were for specialty occupations (H-1B).

- The foreign-born labor force is at a record size, exceeding pre-pandemic levels.

- The educational and health services industry, professional and business services, and wholesale and retail trade sectors employ the highest number of foreign-born workers.

About the data

What are the primary sources of data on this topic?

- Department of Homeland Security

- Refugee Processing Center

- Department of State

- US Customs and Border Protection

- Census Bureau

- Bureau of Labor Statistics

Other things to know about the data

- DHS releases the Yearbook of Immigration Statistics annually. Its publication has been delayed the past two years due to insufficient funding.[vii]

- Refugee data from the Refugee Processing Center (part of the Department of State) and DHS don't always match exactly, so numbers in some charts showing new refugee arrivals or total arrivals may not match.

- DHS has historically published estimates of the unauthorized immigrant population about every three years. The last estimate was published in 2021 and estimated the 2018 unauthorized immigrant population.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2022
IMMIGRATION & BORDER SECURITY

2020

$30B

$20B

$10B

$0

1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2022

—— Total ▮ Federal ▨ Transfers ▮ State and local (excl. transfers)
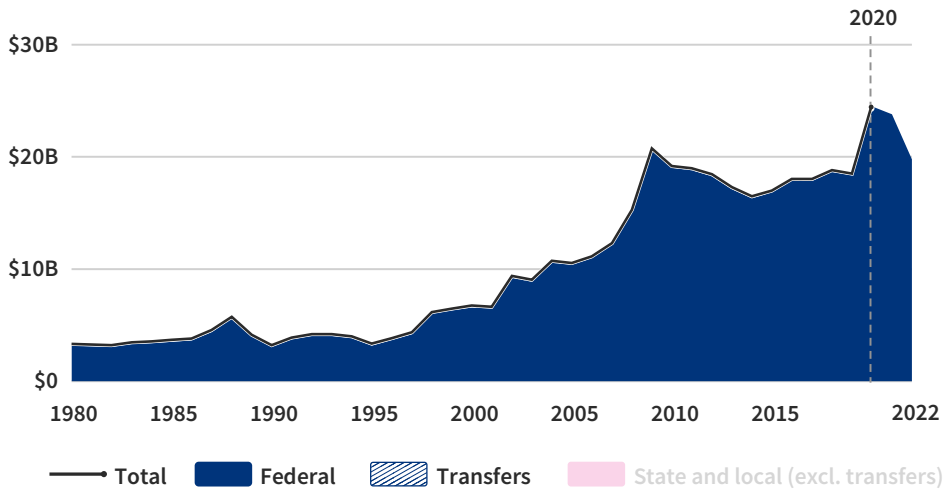
2022 FEDERAL SPENDING*
$20 billion
▼
PERCENT OF FEDERAL SPENDING

1980 — 2022

0.1% — **0.3%**

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 (FY2022 dollars)
Note: *Includes direct spending and transfers.

Federal agencies spending: Immigration & border security

Federal agency	Spending in FY2022	Share of spending transferred to state and local governments	Share of spending that is mandatory
Department of Homeland Security	$20.2 billion	0%	**
Department of State	-$407. 0 million*	0%	***

Source: USAFacts calculations based on the Public Budget Database from the Office of Management and Budget
*Because of budgetary rules pertaining to offsetting receipts and offsetting collections, agencies can have negative net outlays, negative net transfers, or negative net mandatory spending. This happens when money agencies receive from certain sources exceeds the amount they spend, resulting in a surplus. For more information on this issue, see here: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/ap_18_offsetting_fy2024.pdf.
**The Department of Homeland Security received $3.4 billion more than it spent on mandatory immigration and border security in 2022.
*** The Department of State received more than it spent in FY2022 because of fees such as visa fees, immigrant lottery fees, and passport fees. Although net spending for the State Department was negative in 2022, it spent $84 million on mandatory programs.

Learn more about **Immigration & Border Security**.

How many authorized immigrants come to the US and what immigration pathways do they use?

About 1.5 million authorized immigrants entered the US in 2021, down almost 40% from the pre-pandemic level. Immigrants can be authorized to enter the US through a green card, a temporary visa, or through the refugee or asylee process. Temporary visas (excluding visas given for tourism purposes) account for about 75% of all new immigrant entries since 1997.

NEW IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS

TOTAL

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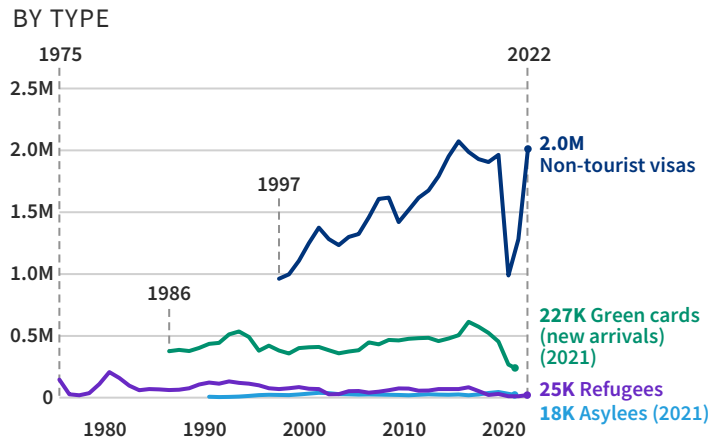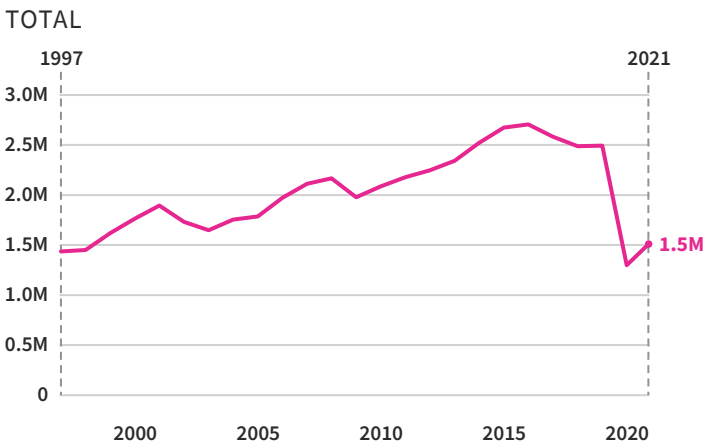
Source: Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, Refugee Processing Center

What are refugees and asylees, and how many come to the US each year?

Both refugees and asylees are immigrants who have left their homes due to fear or persecution and are seeking safety in another country.[viii] The number of refugees that can enter the US is subject to a ceiling set by the president. The US admitted 25,465 refugees in 2022, more than double the 11,411 admitted in 2021 but lower than any year between 1975 and 2018. Asylee admissions, which are not subject to a federally set limit, peaked in 2019 and fell in both 2020 and 2021. Roughly one-third of 2021 asylees were from Asia and 29% were from North America.

REFUGEE CEILINGS AND ADMISSIONS
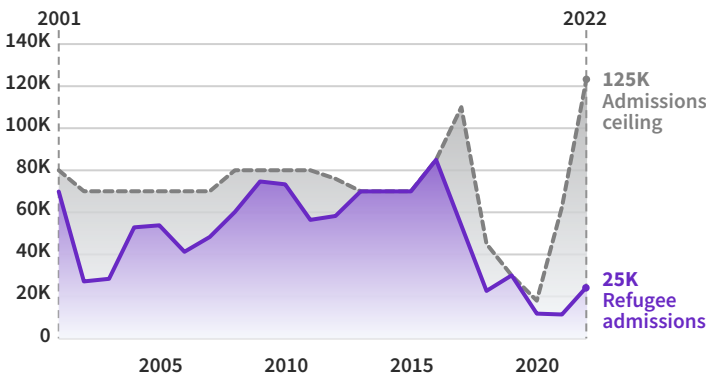
Source: Refugee Processing Center

ASYLUM CLAIMS GRANTED
BY REGION
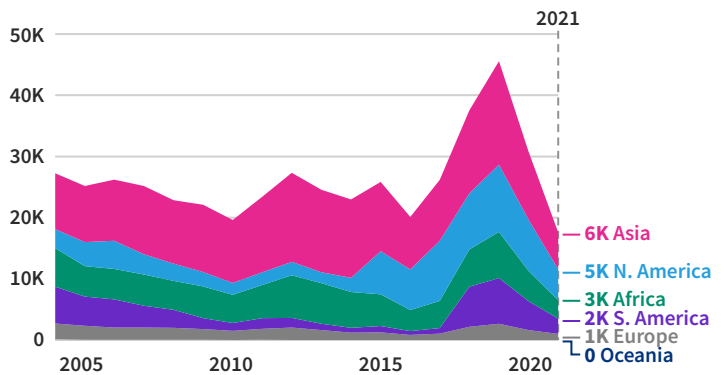
Source: Department of Homeland Security
Note: Excludes asylees whose region is unknown.

Learn more about **Immigration & Border Security**.

Why do immigrants come to the US and where do they come from?

A plurality of authorized immigrants arriving to the US in 2021 came for work, accounting for 42% of new immigrant arrivals that year. Over half of workers that immigrated were from Mexico. School was the next most common reason for immigrating, with more than half of students coming from an Asian country.

NEW IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS (2021)
BY REASON AND REGION OF ORIGIN

- China
- India
- Other Asia
- Mexico
- Other North/Central America
- South America
- Europe
- Africa
- Other

1,528,591 new arrivals

0.8% of new arrivals for work are from China

Work 41.8% of all new arrivals

| 8.5% India | 12.6% Other Asia | 55.1% Mexico | 5.9% Other North/Central America | 3.0% South America | 8.8% Europe | 4.0% Africa | 1.3% Other |
| 3.5% | 5.3% | 23.0% of all new arrivals | 2.5% | 1.3% | 3.7% | 1.7% | 0.5% |

School 32.2%

| 19.0% China | 17.3% India | 22.0% Other Asia | 3.7% Mexico | 4.2% Other North/Central America | 8.4% South America | 19.3% Europe | 5.4% Africa |
| 6.1% | 5.6% | 7.1% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 2.7% | 6.2% | 1.7% |

Family 23.2%

| 3.8% China | 17.6% India | 23.3% Other Asia | 15.2% Mexico | 12.4% Other North/Central America | 6.7% South America | 8.1% Europe | 8.1% Africa | 4.9% Other |
| 0.9% | 4.1% | 5.4% | 3.5% | 2.9% | 1.6% | 1.9% | 1.9% | 1.1% |

Safety 1.9%

| 6.8% | 24.4% Other Asia | 16.3% | 8.7% | 6.7% | 31.7% Africa (0.6% of total) |

Diversity 0.9%

| 32.8% Other Asia (0.3% of total) | 21.1% Europe | 30.3% Africa | 6.1% Other |

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.

Learn more about **Immigration & Border Security**.

How many immigrants live in the US?

As of 2021, about 45 million people living in the US were born in another country. Of these, more than half are naturalized citizens. The Department of Homeland Security estimated there were 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants in the US in 2018.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION
BY NATURALIZATION STATUS

45M
Total foreign-born population

24M
Naturalized citizens

21M
Not naturalized
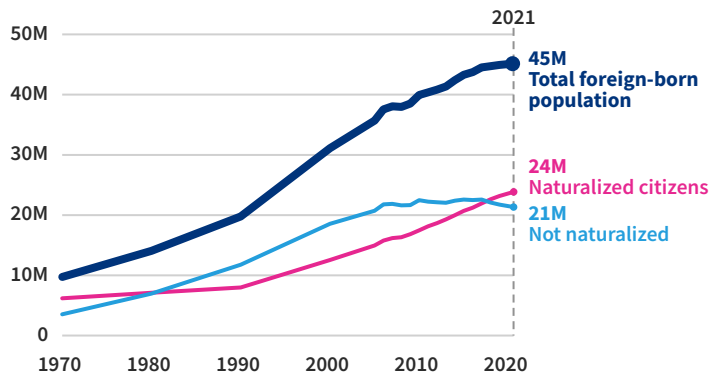
Source: Census Bureau

ESTIMATED UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRANT POPULATION

11.4M
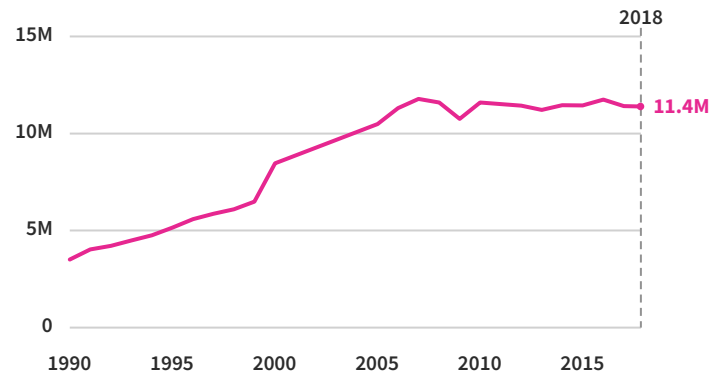
Source: Department of Homeland Security

What share of the population are immigrants, and how do they differ from the native-born population?

Immigrants are 13.6% of the population. Foreign-born people are more likely to be in the labor force and in a married-couple household than people born in the US. Immigrants are also more likely to be of prime working age (25-54) or female and are slightly less likely to have a bachelor's degree.

FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS
AS A PERCENT OF THE POPULATION

13.6%
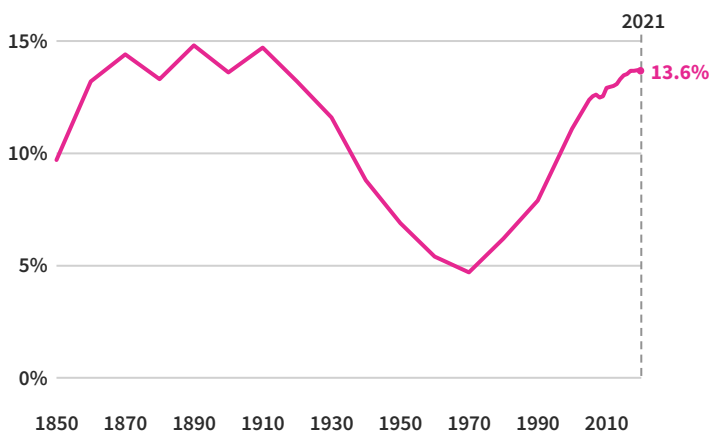
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREIGN- AND NATIVE-BORN POPULATIONS (2021)
SHARE OF POPULATION WITH EACH CHARACTERISTIC

Foreign-born | Native-born

Characteristic	Foreign-born	Native-born
In labor force	66%	62%
In married-couple family	64%	58%
Prime working age (25-54)	55%	36%
Female	51%	50%
At least a bachelor's degree	34%	35%

Learn more about **Immigration & Border Security**.
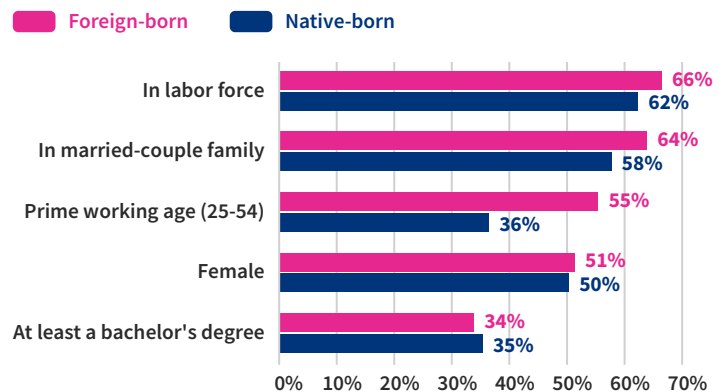
How many people are denied entry at US borders?

Border enforcement actions reached a record high of more than 2.7 million in 2022, after dipping in 2020 and more than tripling in 2021.

ANNUAL BORDER ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS
BY TYPE OF ACTION
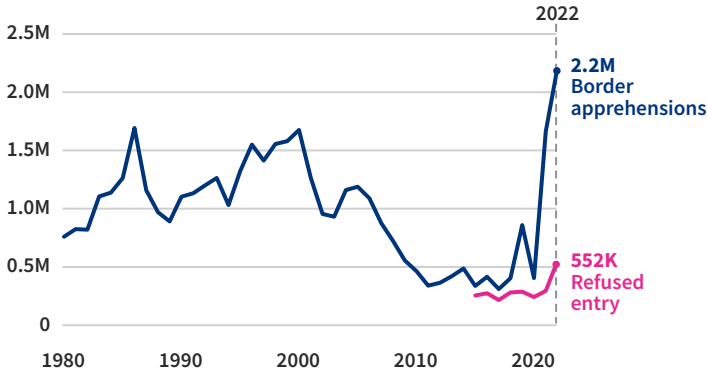
2.2M Border apprehensions

552K Refused entry

Source: US Customs and Border Protection
Note: 'Border apprehensions' includes Title 42 expulsions carried out by US Border Patrol, while 'refused entry' includes expulsions carried out by the Office of Field Operations.

MONTHLY BORDER ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS
BY TYPE OF ACTION (RECENT MONTHS)
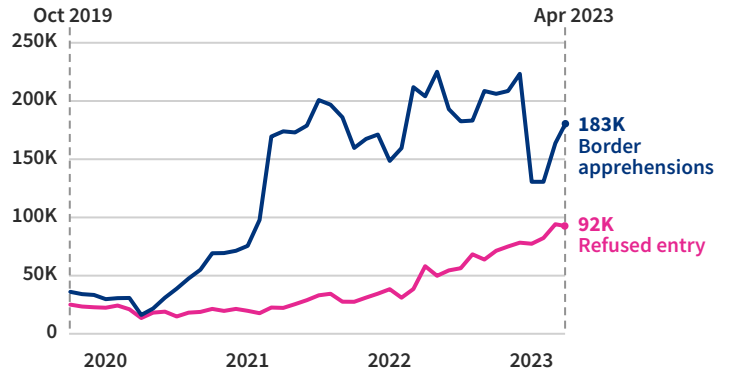
183K Border apprehensions

92K Refused entry

Source: US Customs and Border Protection
Note: 'Border apprehensions' includes Title 42 expulsions carried out by US Border Patrol, while 'refused entry' includes expulsions carried out by the Office of Field Operations.

How many immigrants are removed or returned from the US?

About 267,000 people were returned or removed from the US in 2021, down 86% from a peak of 1.9 million in 2000. Removals happen after a formal court order and can result from criminal or non-criminal offenses, while returns are voluntary and happen without a formal order.

REMOVALS AND RETURNS

89K Removals

178K Returns

Source: Department of Homeland Security
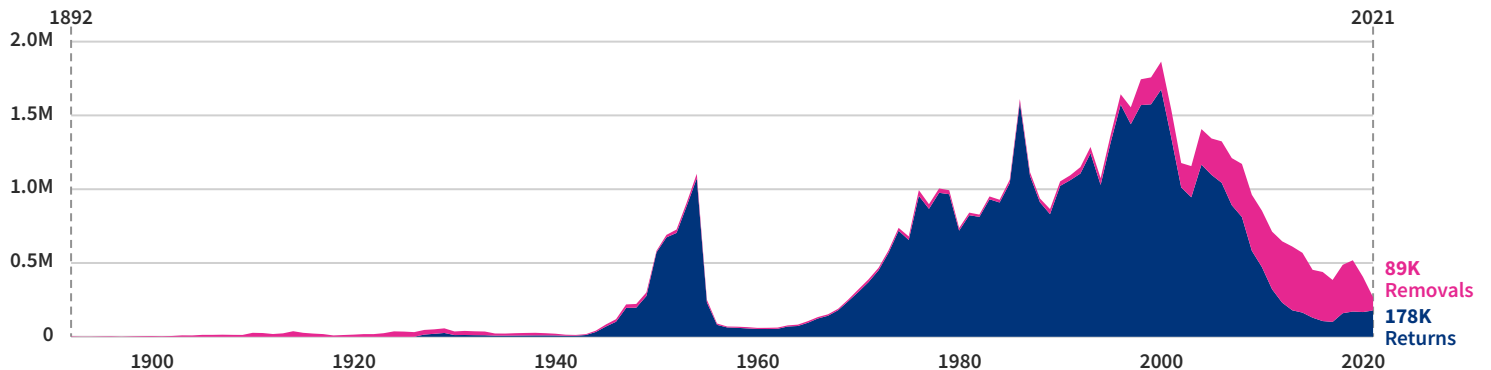
Learn more about **Immigration & Border Security**.

How does the number of foreign-born workers compare to past years?

Work visas awarded dipped in 2020 and 2021 but hit a 25-year peak in 2022. Around 30% were for agricultural (H-2A) workers and 20% for specialty occupations (H-1B). The foreign-born labor force reached a record size this year. Foreign-born workers comprised 18% of the labor force in July 2023. This share has increased by about 1 percentage point over the last five years.

WORK VISAS GRANTED
BY TYPE

298K Temporary agricultural workers
213K Other
206K Specialty occupations workers
125K Temporary non-agricultural workers
96K Foreign diplomats, officials, and staff
73K Intracompany transferees
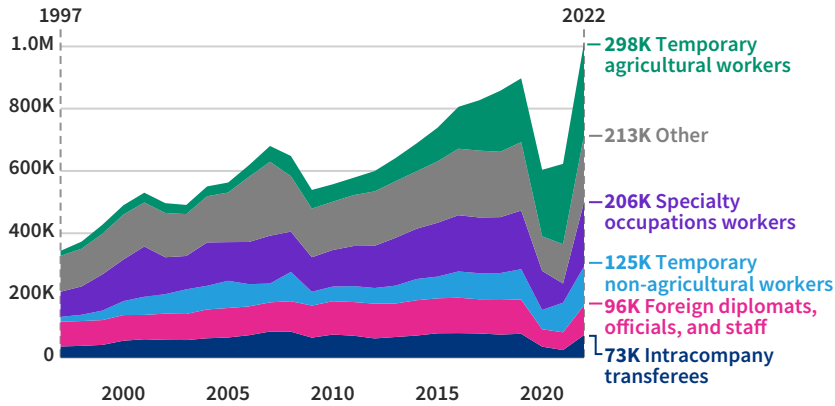
Source: Department of State
Note: Some green cards are also awarded each year for employment reasons and are not shown here. In 2021, about 16,000 green cards were given for work.

FOREIGN-BORN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE LEVEL

April 2020 COVID-19
155.8M
168.4M Total labor force
26.3M
27.8M
30.9M Foreign-born labor force
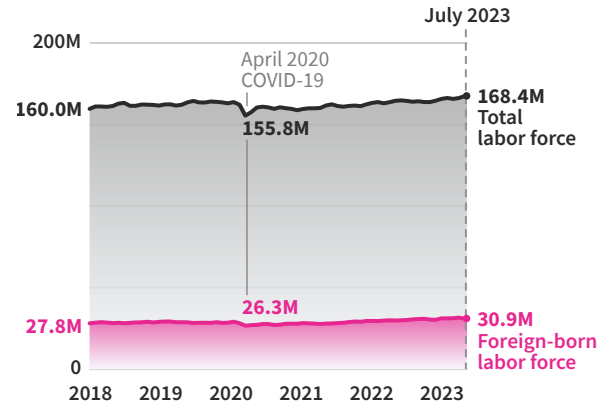
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Not seasonally adjusted.

Which industries rely the most on foreign-born workers?

Educational and health services employed 4.8 million foreign-born workers in 2021. After accounting for the total size of the workforce in each industry, foreign-born workers made up more than 20% of the workforce in construction; agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; professional and business services; and other services.

FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYMENT LEVEL (2021)
BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Value
Educational and health services	4.8M
Professional and business services	3.8M
Wholesale and retail trade	3.0M
Construction	2.9M
Manufacturing	2.8M
Leisure and hospitality	2.2M
Transportation and utilities	1.6M
Financial activities	1.5M
Other services	1.5M
Public administration	712K
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	442K
Information	383K
Mining	55K

Source: Census Bureau

SHARE OF WORKERS THAT ARE FOREIGN-BORN (2021)
BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Value
Educational and health services	13.9%
Professional and business services	20.3%
Wholesale and retail trade	15.5%
Construction	26.3%
Manufacturing	19.5%
Leisure and hospitality	18.9%
Transportation and utilities	18.5%
Other services	21.1%
Public administration	9.4%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	21.3%
Information	13.6%
Mining	9.0%

Source: Census Bureau

Learn more about **Immigration & Border Security**.

Other key topics

Other key topics

Defense, veterans, & foreign aid

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2022
DEFENSE, VETERANS SUPPORT, & FOREIGN AID
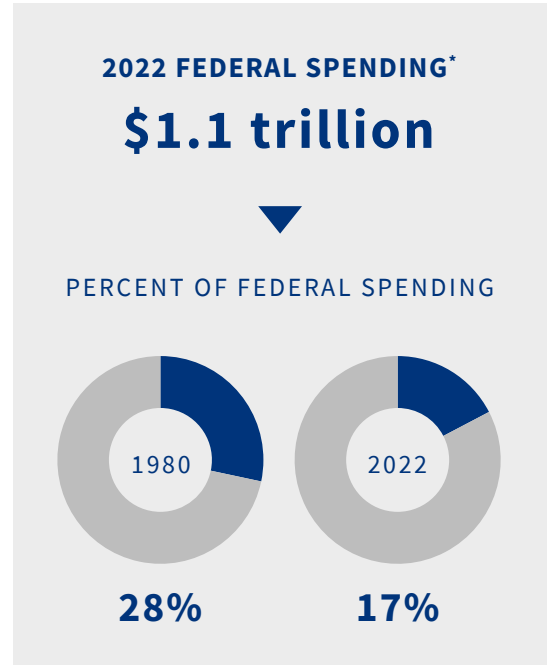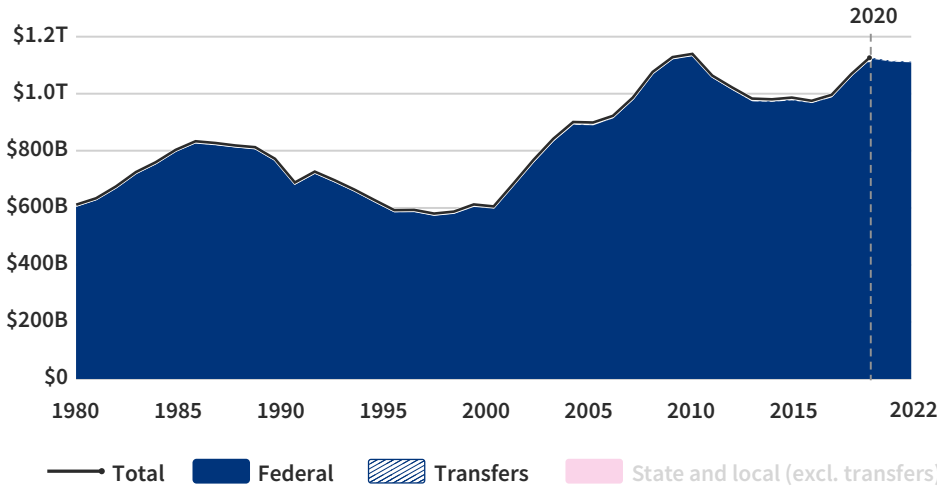
Total Federal Transfers State and local (excl. transfers)

2022 FEDERAL SPENDING*

$1.1 trillion

▼

PERCENT OF FEDERAL SPENDING

1980
28%

2022
17%

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 (FY2022 dollars)
Note: *Includes direct spending and transfers.

Federal agencies spending: Defense, veterans, & foreign aid

Federal agency	Spending in FY2022	Share of spending transferred to state and local governments	Share of spending that is mandatory
Department of Defense	$726.6 billion	0%	2%
Department of Veteran Affairs	$274.0 billion	1%	59%
International Assistance Programs	$40.8 billion	0%	13%
Department of Energy	$26.1 billion	0%	0%
Other agencies	$44.8 billion	0%	*

Source: USAFacts calculations based on the Public Budget Database from the Office of Management and Budget
*Because of budgetary rules pertaining to offsetting receipts and offsetting collections, agencies can have negative net outlays, negative net transfers, or negative net mandatory spending. This happens when money agencies receive from certain sources exceeds the amount they spend, resulting in a surplus. For more information on this issue, see here: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/ap_18_offsetting_fy2024.pdf. Combined, other agencies received $1.3 billion more than it spent on mandatory defense, veteran, and foreign aid programs.

Learn more about US **Defense**.

What are the main parts of the US defense budget?

The US spent more on personnel compensation in 2022 — $298.3 billion — than any other aspect of defense. It employed about 2.1 million active-duty troops and civilian personnel.

DEFENSE SPENDING

$925B Total
$298B Personnel
$289B Other
$203B Services
$135B Equipment & durable goods
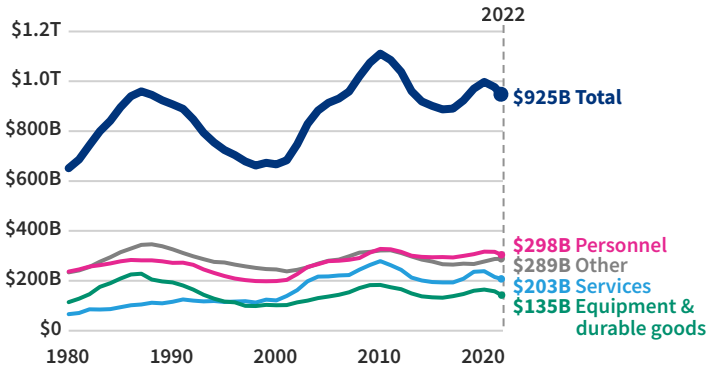
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

MILITARY PERSONNEL

2.06M Total
1.3M Active duty
743K Civilian
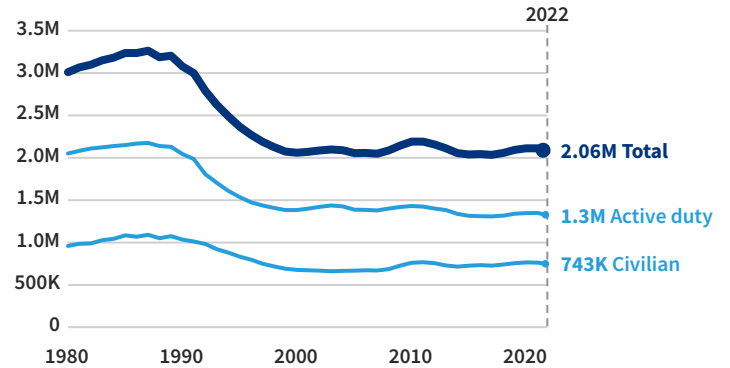
Source: Defense Manpower Data Center
Note: This total represents the sum of active duty members, excluding the Coast Guard, and civilian members on September 30 of the stated year. It does not count reserve members.

Learn more about US **Defense**.

How much does the US spend on foreign aid?

The nation committed to spend $56.5 billion on foreign aid in 2021, and 88% of it was economic assistance. About 15% of spending obligations were for Israel, Jordan, Afghanistan, and Ethiopia. This data may change as the Department of Defense continues to report 2021 obligations. Preliminary and partial data show that the US obligated $12.1 billion to Ukraine in FY2022.

FOREIGN AID OBLIGATIONS
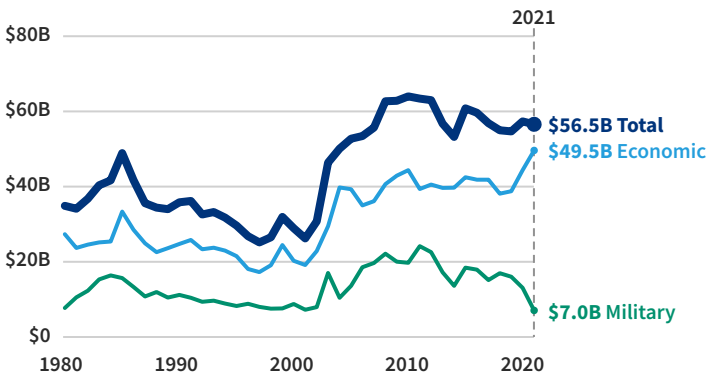
$56.5B Total
$49.5B Economic
$7.0B Military

Source: US Agency for International Development and the US Department of State
Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)
Note: Department of Defense foreign aid spending is partially reported in 2020 and 2021.

FOREIGN AID BY TOP COUNTRIES (2010 VS. 2021)
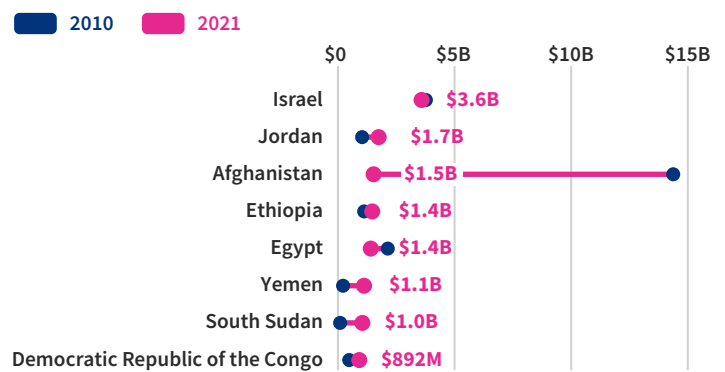
2010   2021

Israel	**$3.6B**
Jordan	**$1.7B**
Afghanistan	**$1.5B**
Ethiopia	**$1.4B**
Egypt	**$1.4B**
Yemen	**$1.1B**
South Sudan	**$1.0B**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	**$892M**

Source: US Agency for International Development and the US Department of State
Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)
Note: Department of Defense foreign aid spending is partially reported in 2020 and 2021.

Learn more about US **Foreign Aid**.

Education

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2022
EDUCATION
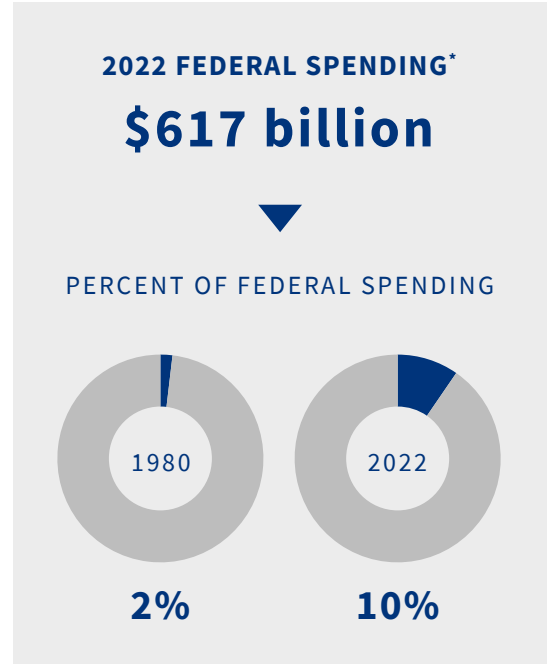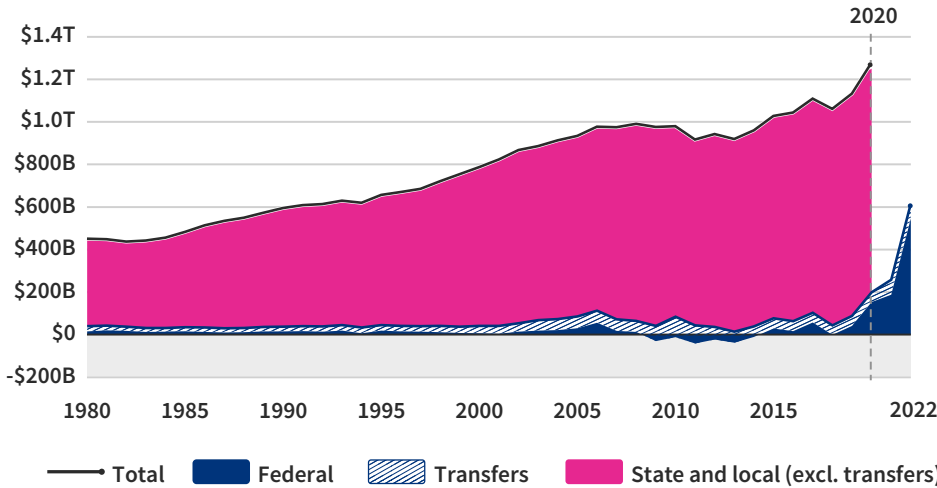
- Total
- Federal
- Transfers
- State and local (excl. transfers)

2022 FEDERAL SPENDING*

$617 billion

▼

PERCENT OF FEDERAL SPENDING

| 1980 | 2022 |
| **2%** | **10%** |

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 (FY2022 dollars)
Note: *Includes direct spending and transfers. Federal spending, transfers, and state and local spending data capture net expenditures. In some cases, this results in negative net spending.

Federal agencies spending: Education

| Federal agency	Spending in FY2022	Share of spending transferred to state and local governments	Share of spending that is mandatory
Department of Education	$608.1 billion*	11%	87%
Department of the Treasury	$4.4 billion	0%	100%
Smithsonian Institution	$1.3 billion	0%	0%
Department of the Interior	$1.1 billion	8%	4%
Other agencies	$2.0 billion	61%	11%

Source: USAFacts calculations based on the Public Budget Database from the Office of Management and Budget
*Department of Education spending was elevated in FY2022 due to the value of student loan debt relief. The Supreme Court ruled the forgiveness program unconstitutional in June 2023 and this will be reflected in the FY2023 budget.

Learn more about **Education**.

What percentage of people complete a college degree?

About 48% of the population has an associate or bachelor's degree. Asian Americans consistently have the nation's highest levels of education — as of 2022, two-thirds had at least an associate degree.

MAXIMUM EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (2022)
BY RACE/ETHNICITY (POPULATION AGE 25+)

	Less than HS diploma	HS diploma or equivalent	Some college	Associate degree	At least a bachelor's degree
Overall	8.9%	28.3%	14.5%	10.6%	37.6%
White	8.7%	28.2%	14.5%	10.7%	37.9%
Black	10.0%	33.6%	17.9%	11.1%	27.5%
Asian	7.7%	18.7%	7.8%	6.4%	59.2%
Hispanic	24.8%	32.8%	13.0%	8.5%	20.9%

Legend: ■ Less than HS diploma ■ HS diploma or equivalent ■ Some college ■ Associate degree ■ At least a bachelor's degree

Source: Census Bureau

Note: All groups are inclusive of Hispanic. Categories may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

What are the costs and benefits of higher education in the United States?

Student loan debt has increased in the last three decades (after adjusting for inflation), reaching a median outstanding loan amount per family of over $25,000 in 2019. On average, people whose highest level of education is a bachelor's degree earned 68% more per week than workers with no more than a high school diploma.

MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS (2022)
BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, POPULATION AGE 25+

National	$1,123
Less than a high school diploma	$682
High school	$853
Some college or associate degree	$969
Bachelor's degree	$1,432
Advanced degree	$1,755
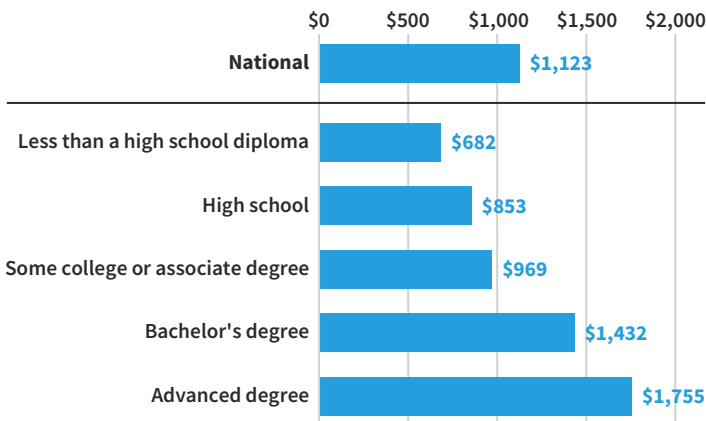
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

MEDIAN FAMILY OUTSTANDING STUDENT DEBT
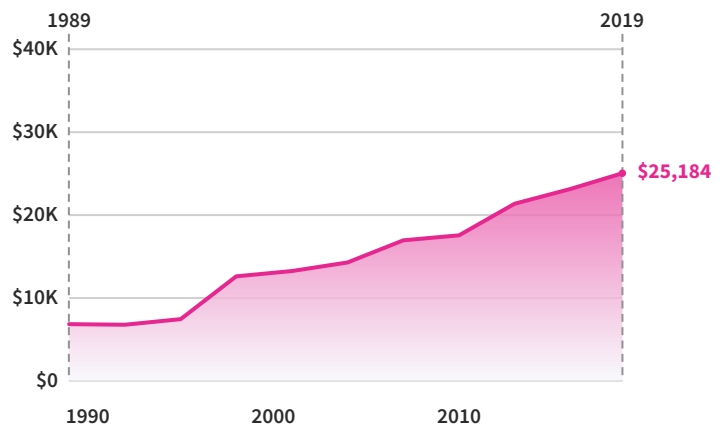
$25,184

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve
Adjusted for inflation (2022 dollars)

Learn more about **Education**.

Disasters

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2022
DISASTERS

Total — Federal ▨ Transfers ▰ State and local (excl. transfers)
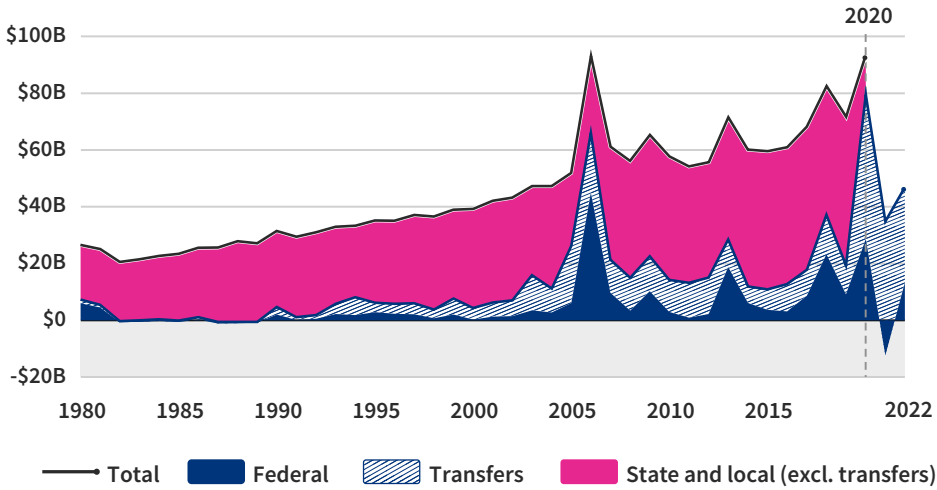
2022 FEDERAL SPENDING*

$47 billion

▼

PERCENT OF FEDERAL SPENDING
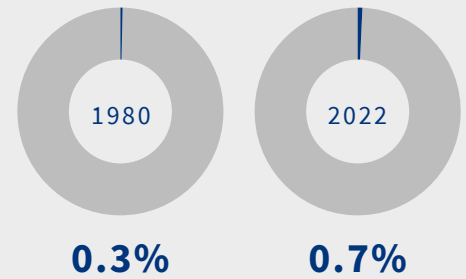
1980
0.3%

2022
0.7%

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 (FY2022 dollars)
Note: *Includes direct spending and transfers. Federal spending, transfers, and state and local spending data capture net expenditures. In some cases, this results in negative net spending.

Federal agencies spending: Disasters

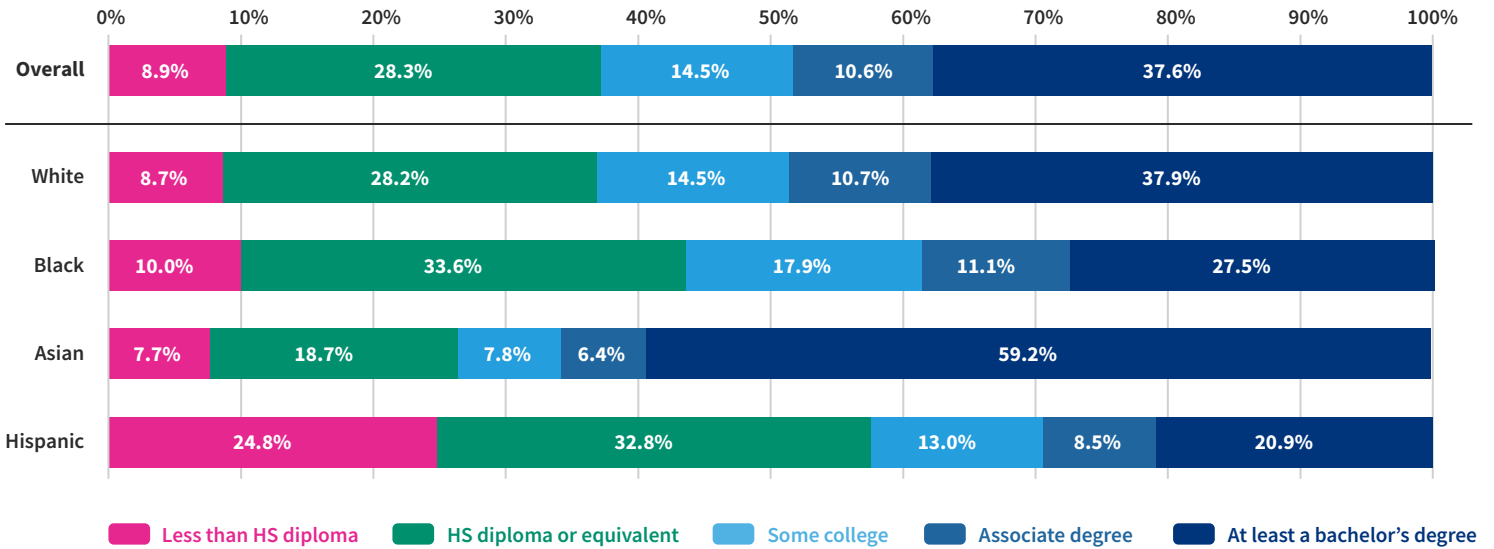| Federal agency	Spending in FY2022	Share of spending transferred to state and local governments	Share of spending that is mandatory
Department of Homeland Security (includes FEMA)	$34.4 billion	98%	52%
Small Business Administration	$12.4 billion	0%	*
Department of Agriculture	$102.0 million	0%	0%

Source: USAFacts calculations based on the Public Budget Database from the Office of Management and Budget
*Because of budgetary rules pertaining to offsetting receipts and offsetting collections, agencies can have negative net outlays, negative net transfers, or negative net mandatory spending. This happens when money agencies receive from certain sources exceeds the amount they spend, resulting in a surplus. For more information on this issue, see here: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/ap_18_offsetting_fy2024.pdf. The Small Business Administration received $3.5 billion more than it spent on mandatory disaster-related programs.

Learn more about **Disasters**.

How many natural disasters occur in the United States?

The federal government declared 4,473 disasters between 1953 and 2022. Fires and severe storms are the most commonly declared natural disasters. There were 90 disaster declarations in 2022, more than one-third of which were fires.

NUMBER OF DISASTER DECLARATIONS

94% of other disasters declared in 2020 were related to COVID-19

2022 total:
90

9 Hurricane
11 Flood
12 Other
24 Severe storm
34 Fire

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

What are the costs of disasters?

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration tracks the lives lost and financial costs of the most expensive natural disasters. Billion-dollar disasters account for more than 80% of the financial toll of declared natural disasters.[ix] Since 1980, these disasters have resulted in the deaths of nearly 16,000 people and, after adjusting for inflation, cost $2.5 trillion.

NATURAL DISASTER DEATHS

2022 total:
496

10 Severe storm
81 Other
87 Winter storm
136 Drought
182 Hurricane
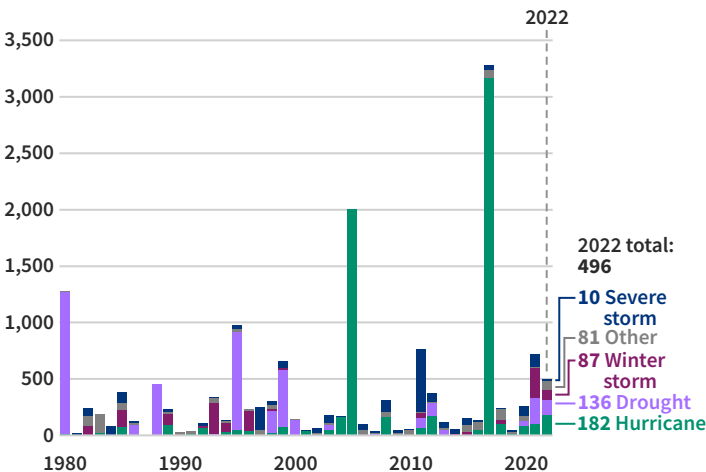
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Note: Data only captures those who died during a billion-dollar natural disaster.

COST OF BILLION-DOLLAR DISASTERS

Hurricane Harvey

Hurricane Maria

Hurricane Katrina

Hurricane Andrew

2022 total:
$175B

$3B Wildfire
$10B Other
$22B Severe storm
$22B Drought

$118B Hurricane
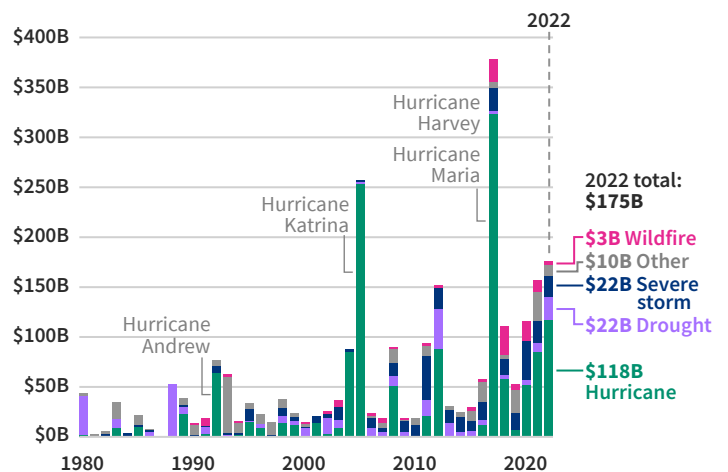
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Adjusted for inflation by source (2023 dollars)
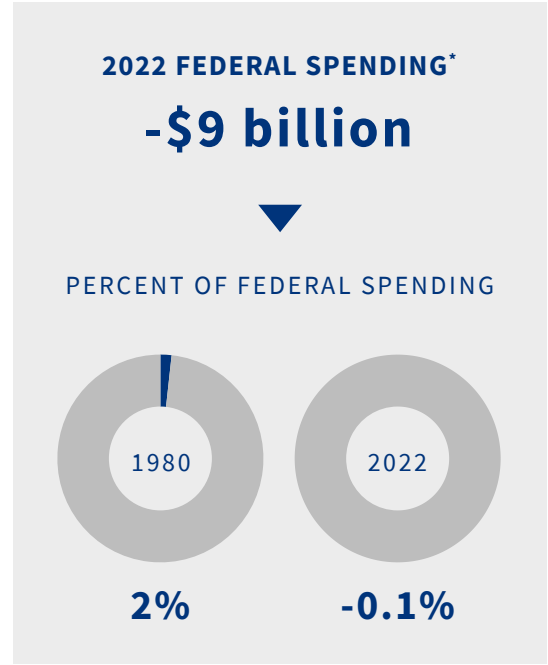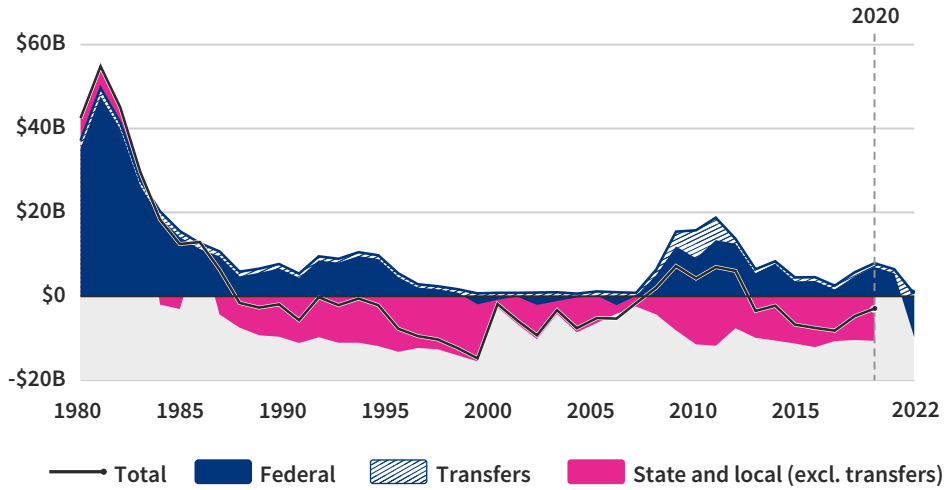
Learn more about **Disasters**.

Energy

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2022
ENERGY

Legend: Total — Federal — Transfers — State and local (excl. transfers)

2022 FEDERAL SPENDING*

-$9 billion
▼

PERCENT OF FEDERAL SPENDING

1980: **2%**

2022: **-0.1%**

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 (FY2022 dollars)
Note: *Includes direct spending and transfers. Federal spending, transfers, and state and local spending data capture net expenditures. In some cases, this results in negative net spending.

Federal agencies spending: Energy

Federal agency	Spending in FY2022	Share of spending transferred to state and local governments	Share of spending that is mandatory
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	$142.0 million	0%	0%
Electric Reliability Organization	$89.0 million	0%	100%
Department of the Treasury	$74.0 million	0%	100%
Department of Energy	-$9.0 billion*	0%	**
Other agencies	-$403 million*	***	***

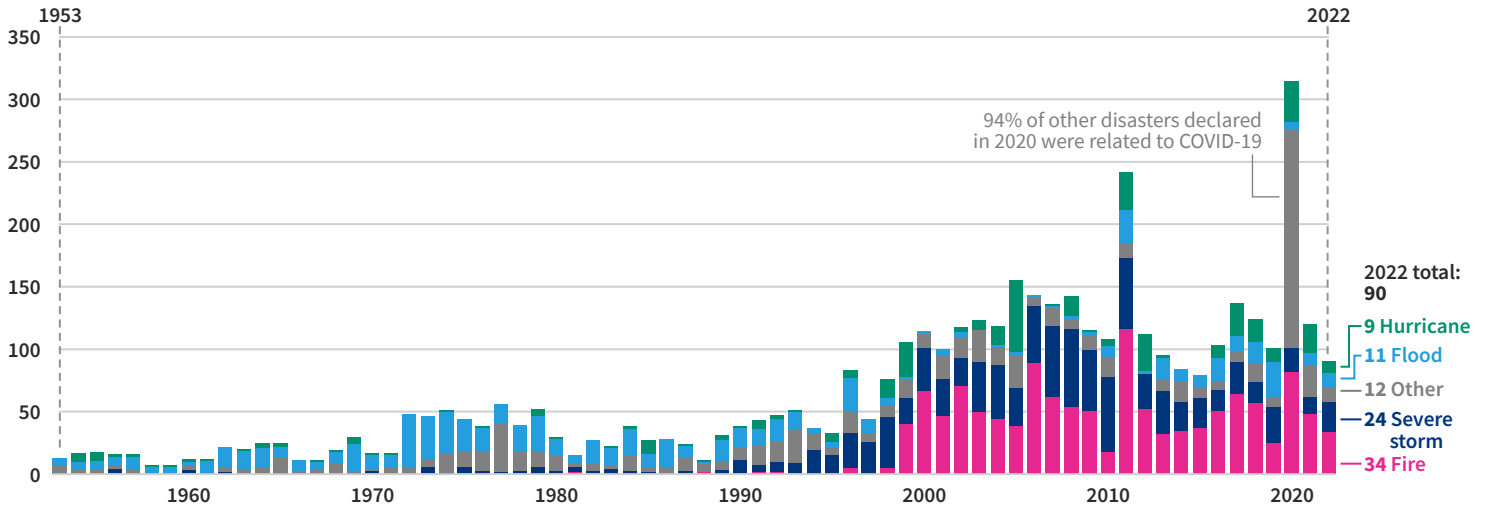Source: USAFacts calculations based on the Public Budget Database from the Office of Management and Budget
*Because of budgetary rules pertaining to offsetting receipts and offsetting collections, agencies can have negative net outlays, negative net transfers, or negative net mandatory spending. This happens when money agencies receive from certain sources exceeds the amount they spend, resulting in a surplus. For more information on this issue, see here: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/ap_18_offsetting_fy2024.pdf.
**The Department of Energy received $16.0 billion more than it spent on mandatory programs.
***Combined, other agencies granted $601 million to state and local governments and received $212 million more than they spent on mandatory programs.

Learn more about US **Energy**.

How much energy does the US use?

Energy consumption in the US has generally increased since 1949 when data collection began. In 2022, the country used more than three times as much energy as it did in 1949. After adjusting for population growth, consumption peaked in 1979, and has since dropped by 16%.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION
QUADRILLION BTUs
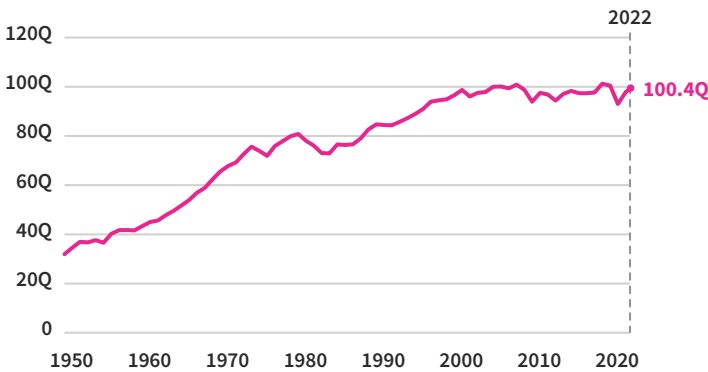
Source: Energy Information Administration

ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA
MILLION BTUs
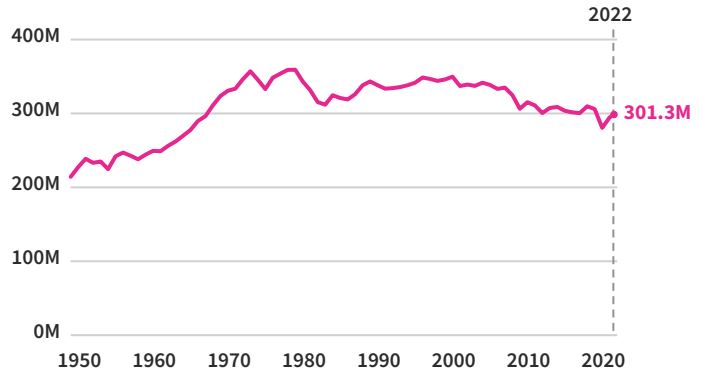
Source: Energy Information Administration

How has US energy production changed over time?

Energy production in the US rose in the last decade, mostly due to growing natural gas and crude oil production. Biomass, wind, and solar energy production also grew, but these sources were about 11% of total production in 2022. Coal production declined.

FOSSIL FUEL ENERGY PRODUCTION
QUADRILLION BTUs
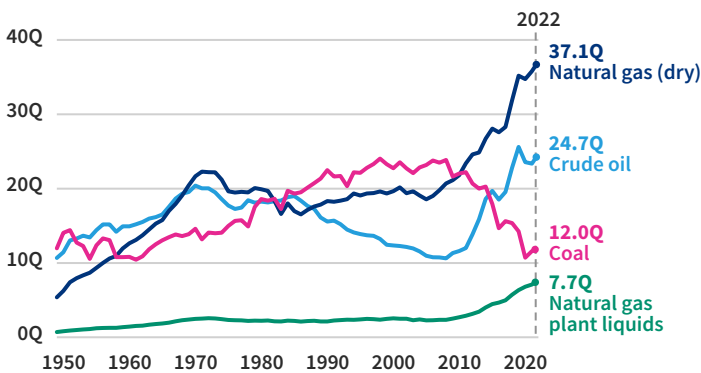
Source: Energy Information Administration

RENEWABLE AND NUCLEAR ENERGY PRODUCTION
QUADRILLION BTUs
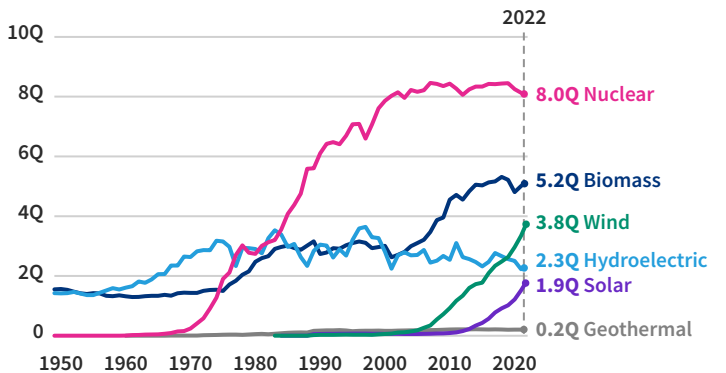
Source: Energy Information Administration

Learn more about US **Energy**.

Environment

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2022
ENVIRONMENT

Total — Federal ▨ Transfers ▧ State and local (excl. transfers)

2022 FEDERAL SPENDING*

$75 billion

▼

PERCENT OF FEDERAL SPENDING

1980 — **4%**

2022 — **1%**
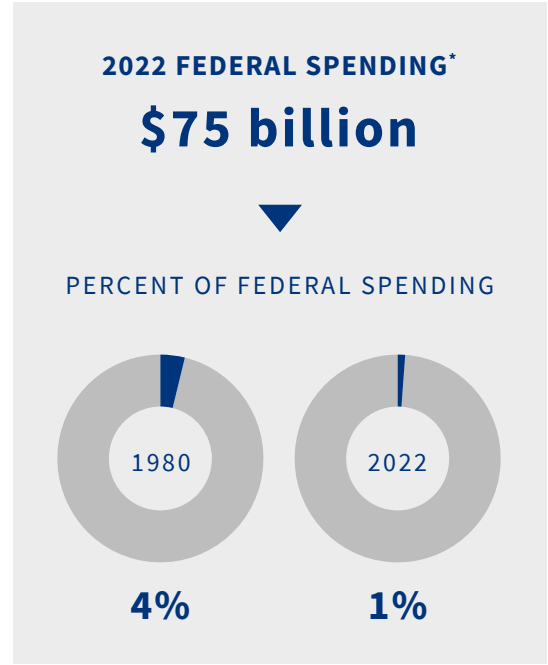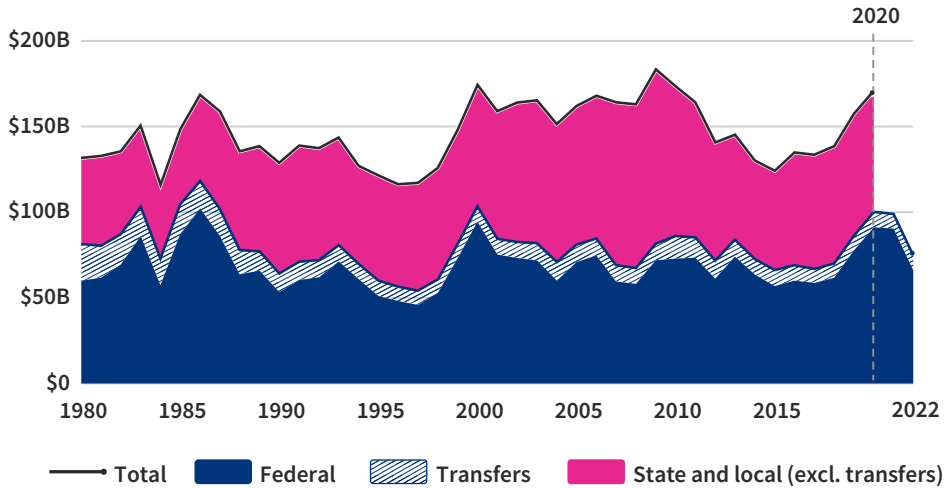
Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
Adjusted for inflation (FY2022 dollars)
Note: *Includes direct spending and transfers.

Federal agencies spending: Environment

Federal agency	Spending in FY2022	Share of spending transferred to state and local governments	Share of spending that is mandatory
Department of Agriculture	$11.7 billion	3%	25%
Environmental Protection Agency	$9.3 billion	50%	0%
Corps of Engineers - Civil Works	$8.6 billion	0%	*
Department of Commerce	$6.3 billion	7%	3%
Other agencies	$4.0 billion	61%	**

Source: USAFacts calculations based on the Public Budget Database from the Office of Management and Budget
*Because of budgetary rules pertaining to offsetting receipts and offsetting collections, agencies can have negative net outlays, negative net transfers, or negative net mandatory spending. This happens when money agencies receive from certain sources exceeds the amount they spend, resulting in a surplus. For more information on this issue, see here: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/ap_18_offsetting_fy2024.pdf. Corps of Engineers – Civil Works mandatory programs relating to the environment received $200 million more than they spent.
**Combined, other agencies received $7.1 billion more than they spent on mandatory environment programs.

Learn more about the **Environment**.

Is the level of air pollution in the US improving?

On average, US air quality has improved from a "moderate" level of concern in 1980 to "good" in 2021. Greenhouse gas emissions per year increased during the 1990s and peaked in 2007; by 2021 they were down 16% from that peak and near 1990 levels.

AIR QUALITY INDEX
POPULATION-WEIGHTED AVERAGE
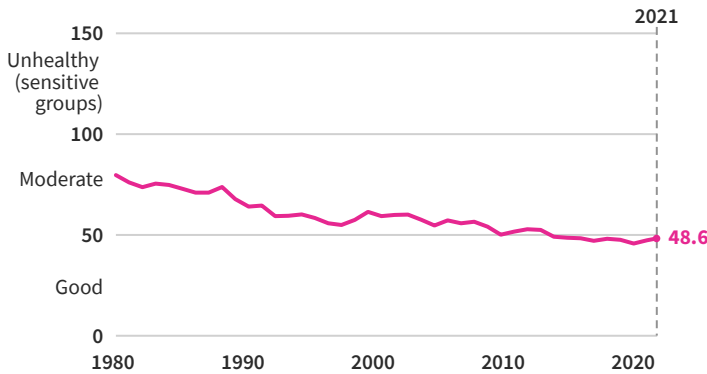
Source: Environmental Protection Agency

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS, CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT
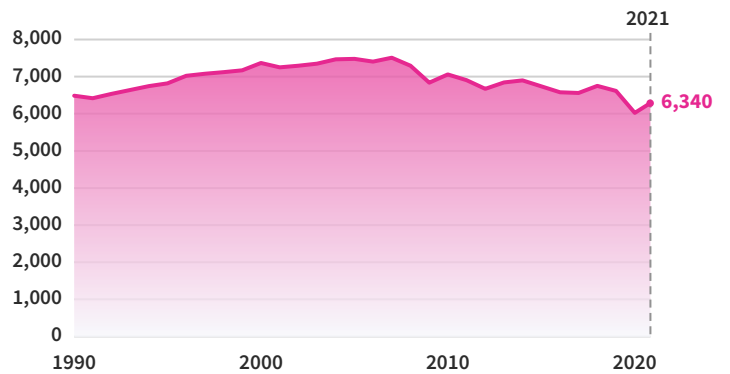
Source: Environmental Protection Agency

What is the nation's environmental footprint?

Trash generation and water use are two ways to measure our environmental impact. The average American generated 4.9 pounds of trash per day in 2018, up 34% from 1980. On the other hand, water use declined since 1980 to 322 billion gallons per day in 2015, primarily due to less water use for thermoelectric power.

TRASH GENERATION (2018)
POUNDS PER PERSON PER DAY
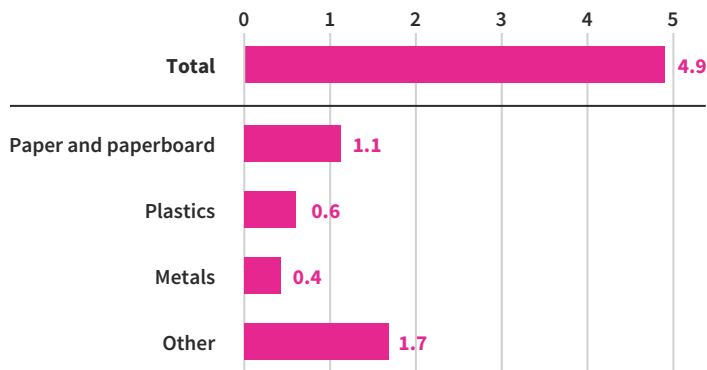
Source: Environmental Protection Agency

WATER USAGE, BY TYPE
BILLIONS OF GALLONS PER DAY
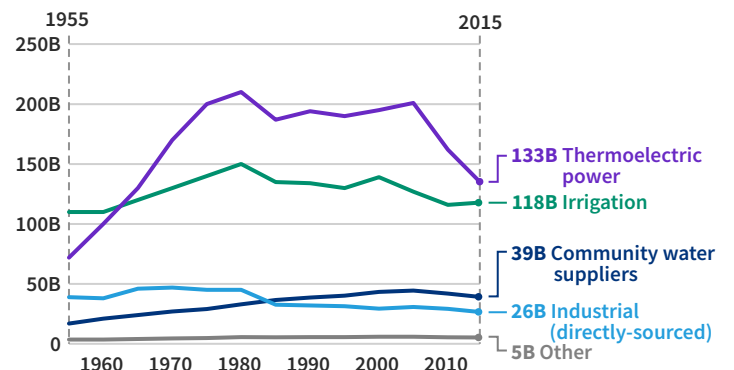
Source: US Geological Survey
Note: Community water suppliers include public and private suppliers that provide water to communities for general (including residential, commercial, and industrial) use. Other category includes water used for livestock or withdrawn from a groundwater or surface-water source for residential use.
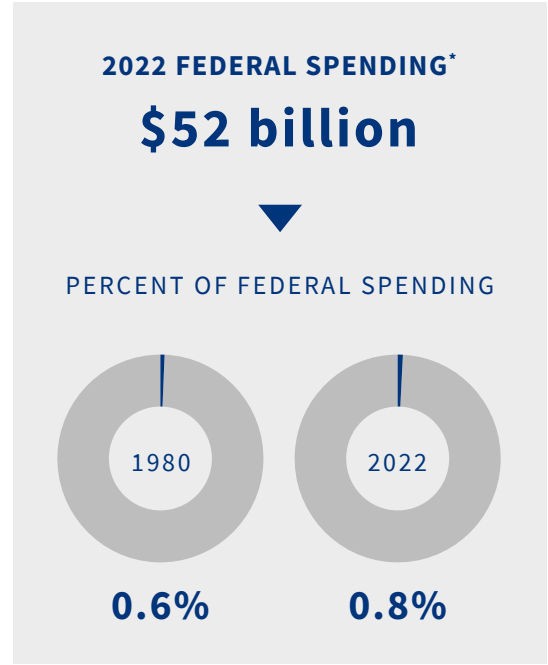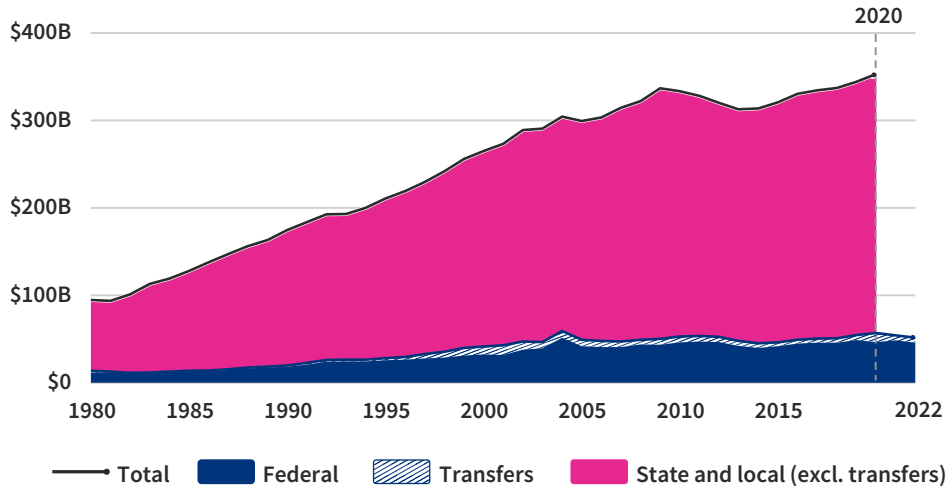
Learn more about the **Environment**.

Crime

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980-2022
CRIME

Total   Federal   Transfers   State and local (excl. transfers)

2022 FEDERAL SPENDING*
$52 billion
▼
PERCENT OF FEDERAL SPENDING

1980 — **0.6%**
2022 — **0.8%**

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 (FY2022 dollars)
Note: *Includes direct spending and transfers.

Federal agencies spending: Crime

Federal agency	Spending in FY2022	Share of spending transferred to state and local governments	Share of spending that is mandatory
Department of Justice	$32.9 billion	15%	19%
Judicial Branch	$8.6 billion	0%	6%
Department of Homeland Security	$6.6 billion	0%	4%
Department of the Treasury	$1.6 billion	20%	48%
Other agencies	$1.9 billion	19%	0%

Source: USAFacts calculations based on the Public Budget Database from the Office of Management and Budget

FBI crime data limitations

The FBI switched its crime data collection system from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) in 2021. Although the national crime rate estimates account for nonresponse, due to considerably low participation rates and differences in data collection, data is not completely comparable between the two. Participation in FBI crime collection programs by law enforcement agencies is voluntary; SRS coverage was historically higher than 90% of the population, while NIBRS coverage was 64% in 2021.

Is crime in the US rising?

Crime rates began consistently declining in the early 1990s, with both property and violent crime down more than 45% from 1990 to 2020. Both rates fell in 2021 despite an increase in violent crime in 2020.[x] Larceny and aggravated assault are the most common property and violent crimes, respectively.

CRIME RATES
PER 100,000 PEOPLE

FBI data system change. Data before and after 2020 not comparable.

1,933
396

- Property crime
- Violent crime
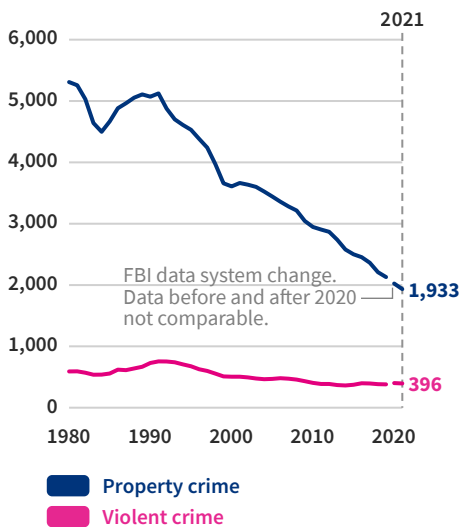
PROPERTY CRIME RATES
PER 100,000 PEOPLE

1,394
271
268

- Larceny
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
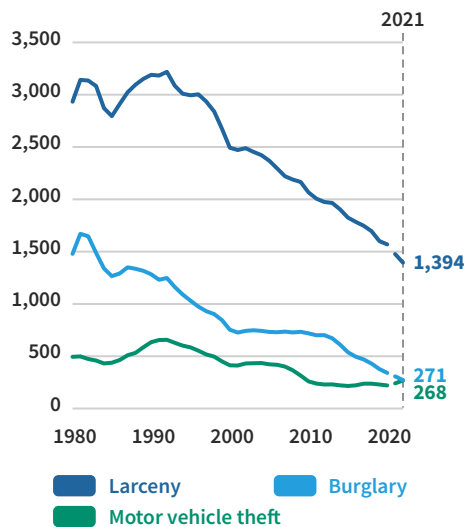
VIOLENT CRIME RATES
PER 100,000 PEOPLE

284
61
44
7

- Aggravated assault
- Robbery
- Rape
- Homicide
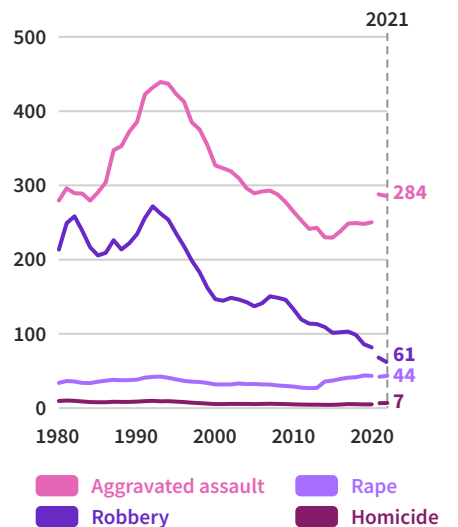
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation
Note: Crime estimates from 2020 and 2021 should not be compared to previous crime estimates for trends over time due to the change in data collection systems.

How many people are in the correctional system?

The correctional population is decreasing after a peak in 2007. As of 2021, for every 100,000 people in the US, 363 were in prison, 192 were in jail, and 1,128 were on probation or parole.

CORRECTIONAL POPULATION
PER 100,000 PEOPLE

1,128
Probation and parole

363
Prison

192
Jail
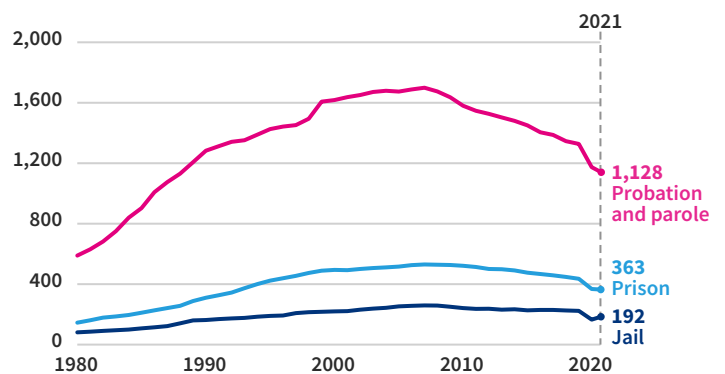
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Learn more about **Crime**.

Recommendations

Recommendations

USAFacts believes the public deserves to be able to quickly find and use government data. While working for over eight years to store and visualize government data, and while putting together this report, USAFacts has encountered many of the same challenges as Congress in accessing federal, state, and local data. USAFacts created this report after speaking with congressional staff from both parties and both chambers to identify their needs and challenges in using government data for policymaking.

Moving the country toward a more productive, efficient, and effective data ecosystem requires long- and short-term changes. Congress and the federal government have taken significant steps towards creating an environment where government data can easily be used for policymaking — and where everyone has access to public information.

Some of the most significant improvements over the last decade include:

- The 2014 Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (DATA Act) and the creation of USASpending.gov;
- Creating the Evidence-based Policy Commission in 2016;
- The 2018 Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking Act;
- The 2020 Federal Data Strategy and action plan issued by the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB);
- The 2022 Financial Data Transparency Act.

However, implementation and agency guidance are lagging or incomplete. Good data systems require balancing the needs of the public and policymakers for information against important considerations like privacy and states' abilities to define their own data needs. This section summarizes these challenges and provides recommendations for improving government data.

Federal data challenges

Data management is decentralized among federal, state, and local governments. There are over 90,000 governments in the United States resulting in a decentralized data infrastructure ill-suited to support real-time, accurate decision-making. Decentralized data frequently leads to cities, counties, school districts, police departments, states, and federal agencies publishing data in different formats and using different technical systems. This patchwork approach makes data sharing across governments difficult and expensive.

An example is data collection during the COVID-19 pandemic — the lack of a centralized reporting system made it difficult for the federal government to initially collect and report data. Private actors like USAFacts stepped in to fill the gaps. The urgent need for real-time data for decision-making laid bare deficiencies in the US government's data infrastructure.

Government data is at times out of date or delayed. Government needs data to be published on a reasonable timeline to make informed decisions. High priority datasets may need more frequent publication and agencies should be empowered to experiment with methods for faster data collection and publication.

Data on key issues is not collected or not made available to decision-makers. In some cases, the data needed to inform legislation doesn't exist, preventing Congress from making informed decisions on key issues. Data is often not sufficiently disaggregated to allow insight into specific issues. For example, data not disaggregated by income, race, and other demographics makes it difficult to understand the lived experiences of the population. Data about Native Americans and territories is frequently excluded. And there is limited longitudinal data that tracks individuals through government systems making it difficult to understand the effectiveness or impact of, for example, our education system, criminal justice system, and immigration system.

Federal agencies are slow to create new data collections that are necessary for understanding emerging issues. As new technologies and issues confront Americans, government is often slow to collect and publish relevant data. Artificial intelligence, cryptocurrency, and the gig-work economy are all examples of new issues that are difficult to assess due to limited data. Federal agencies should identify emerging data needs and quickly develop pilot data collections, balancing the need for information with privacy and accuracy. The Census Bureau's ability to stand up a new bi-weekly data collection, the Household Pulse Survey, during the pandemic is a good model for rapid data collection around an issue of national interest.

It is difficult to track funding from appropriating legislation through state and local governments to recipients. Understanding the impacts of legislation starts with knowing how much money is spent and where it goes. While the DATA Act and the creation of USASpending.gov are significant milestones, two significant gaps remain. First, it is difficult to track spending from appropriation to agency outlay, making it challenging for policymakers to know how much money in aggregate has been allocated and consequently spent as a result of specific legislation. Second, without partnership from state and local governments, it is hard to see how funds transferred to state and local governments are ultimately distributed.

Government data is not presented in usable formats. Federal statistical agencies offer rich information but do not consistently provide tools for nontechnical users (such as data visualizations or dashboards) to allow for quick presentation of data insights. Frequently, government data is presented within a PDF, making it difficult to aggregate and use. In many instances, only partial history is available, hindering access to the full dataset for analysis.

Recommendations for improving data

Legislation

- Fund and modernize agencies that support Congress including the Congressional Research Service, Congressional Budget Office, and Government Accountability Office so that they are more effective in providing useful, non-partisan data for policymaking.

- Support H.Con.Res.116 and the creation of a second Commission on Evidence-based Policymaking to continue the work outlined by the House Subcommittee on Modernization.

- Ensure any legislation that leads to data collection includes funding and provisions to enable federal, state, and local governments to use and share that data.

Implementation

- Ensure proper agency compliance with OMB guidance on implementation of the Federal Data Strategy and the responsibilities of agency Chief Data Officers (CDOs). One area of urgency is developing data standards and schemas for federal data collections in order to streamline aggregation and reduce costs.

- Push agencies to support state and local governments' ability to share data with federal agencies. This could look like the General Services Administration (GSA) developing shared services for local jurisdictions to facilitate data collection or providing a list of vetted vendors. Agencies could also encourage states to focus on reducing procurement costs through cross-state contracts and taking advantage of open-source tools.

- Ensure federal agencies hire Evaluation Officers and Statistical Officers to reside within agencies as outlined by the Evidence Act to ensure that agency CDOs are supported.

Oversight

- Ensure agency data publications meet standards defined by the Federal Data Strategy, including timeliness, relevance to policy conversations, and availability.

- Instruct the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct an audit of data collections to identify and recommend areas of improvement.

- Monitor the implementation of new data programs to ensure efficiency, transparency, accountability, and ultimately good data for the American public.

Opportunities for Congress

Congress needs a modern system of accessing data for legislating and oversight. Congressional staff do not always have time or resources to find, access, or analyze data for policymaking purposes. The practices and support systems within Congress need to evolve to make it easier to quickly find relevant, reliable government data.

Congress should leverage data and modern technology to support informed and outcomes-based lawmaking. Data can improve the efficiency and efficacy of legislation and support continuous monitoring and evaluation to inform policy. Lawmakers should strive to rely on nonpartisan government numbers in crafting legislation, and each major piece of legislation should involve an open discussion about relevant data and possible metrics-driven outcomes. Where data is unavailable, insufficient, or deficient, Congress should push agencies to improve.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Congressional support agencies should include technical assistance for graphics creation to support the use of visuals to communicate key data points during policy discussions.
- Continue to implement recommendations from the Select Committee on Modernization's Final Report and evolve the work through the new proposed Commission on Evidence-based Policymaking.
- Members of Congress should create a "data" or "evidence" caucus in which members commit to using data in the legislative process, ensure data programs are established within legislation to evaluate outcomes, and encourage oversight of data policy implementation across federal agencies.
- Congressional support entities such as the Congressional Data Task Force (formerly Bulk Data Task Force) should explore prototyping data dashboards to be used in policymaking and oversight.

The Congressional Research Service should evolve its products to include an emphasis on data provision to support policymaking. Congress is supported by the Congressional Research Service (CRS), which historically produces long-form reports and analysis to guide congressional decision-making. CRS reports and data could be improved in many ways including by creating shorter, data-driven content summaries, increasing emphasis on data visualization, and producing interactive dashboards that update regularly. In addition, CRS could serve as a non-partisan partner to Congress in tracking stated outcomes of legislation and providing insight into the most pressing questions being asked by members of Congress.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Congress should work with new CRS leadership to explore ways to better serve congressional stakeholders, including considering providing frequently-updated data dashboards, longitudinal studies, and short-form content.
- CRS should expand and support the network of detailees available to congressional committees and consider ways to involve them in modernizing CRS products.

Congressional staff should have avenues to learn data skills to support a modern Congress. Congress relies on staff who know how to access government data from varying levels of government, analyze it for insights, and create data visualizations for use in the legislative process. Staff should have access to personal development funds and training opportunities to acquire these skills.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Congressional offices should invest in data skills for staff to support data use by the legislative body, as now allowed by the Congressional Handbook.
- The Congressional Staff Academy and other congressional support entities should host professional development trainings on using data in the policy-making process.

Congressional offices should share anonymized casework data to assess constituent services across federal agencies. As outlined in the recommendation from the Select Committee on Modernization, the House Digital Service should develop a pilot to standardize, collect, and share anonymized casework data from member offices that voluntarily share data. This information should be used to identify the most challenging areas within agencies and address problems.

RECOMMENDATION

- Congress should provide adequate resources and funding to the House Digital Service to develop a pilot program for sharing anonymized casework data.

Sources & notes

Endnotes

i.   Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (2016, September 9). *What is Inflation and How Does the Federal Reserve Evaluate Changes in the Rate of Inflation?* https://www.federalreserve.gov/faqs/economy_14419.htm.

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vii. Based on USAFacts conversation with a DHS Office of Immigration Statistics employee, informing us that "Congress… provided insufficient funding to fully pay a vendor to complete legally required publishing preparations. We cannot post without these preparations."

viii. Department of Homeland Security (2023, March 14). *Refugees and Asylees.* https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/refugees-asylees. According to DHS: "A refugee is a person outside his or her country of nationality who is unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of nationality because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. An asylee is a person who meets the definition of refugee and is already present in the United States or is seeking admission at a port of entry. Refugees are required to apply for Lawful Permanent Resident ("green card") status one year after being admitted, and asylees may apply for green card status one year after their grant of asylum."

ix. Smith, AB (2023, January 10). *2022 U.S. Billion-dollar Weather and Climate Disasters in Historical Context.* NOAA. https://www.climate.gov/news-features/blogs/2022-us-billion-dollar-weather-and-climate-disasters-historical-context.

x.   The FBI calculated crime estimates for 2020 using both Summary Reporting System (SRS) data and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. The 2020 data points shown in charts come from NIBRS. Trends cited in text for 1990-2020 and 2019-2020 were calculated using solely SRS estimates, while the 2020-2021 trend was calculated using solely NIBRS estimates.

Chart sources and 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/.

Government finances

Combined government revenue: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), US Census Bureau, and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

Combined government spending: Ibid.

Federal government finances (2022): Ibid.

Federal government revenue (1980 vs. 2022): Ibid.

Federal government revenue: Ibid.

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Case List codes X40-X49); Select multiple cause of death (for identifying fentanyl and other synthetic opioid overdoses): T40.4 (Other synthetic narcotics)). https://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10-provisional.html; (3) CDC. *CDC WONDER Multiple Cause of Death, 1999-2020 Request.* (Group Results By: Year, Residence State; Selected combinations of Singe-Year Ages; Select underlying cause of death: Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (UCD - ICD-10 113 Case List codes X40-X49); Select multiple cause of death: T40.4 (Other synthetic narcotics)). https://wonder.cdc.gov/controller/datarequest/D77.

Note(s): (1) Major cardiovascular diseases include heart diseases, renal hypertension and cerebrovascular diseases. (2) For ranking of top causes of death, we considered the subcategories of transport accidents (V01-V99, Y85) as one group, while considering each category of non-transport accidents (W00-X59, Y86) individually. We additionally considered accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40-X49) deaths that involved fentanyl and other synthetic opioid overdoses separately from other accidental poisoning deaths. (3) Fentanyl and other synthetic opioid deaths were defined as accidental poisonings where a synthetic opioid other than methadone was listed as a cause of death. (4) 2022 numbers are provisional and current as of June 15, 2023.

Leading cause of death, by age and state: Ibid.

Percent of people who had mental illness in the past year: (1) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (2020). *Table 10.1B – Any Mental Illness in Past Year: Among People Aged 18 or Older; by Demographic Characteristics, Percentages, 2008-2020.* US Department of Health & Human Services (HHS). https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt35323/NSDUHDetailedTabs2020v25/NSDUHDetailedTabs2020v25/NSDUHDetTabsSect10pe2020.htm#topofpage; (2) SAMHSA (2021). *Table 6.1B – Any Mental Illness in Past Year: Among People Aged 18 or Older; by Gender and Detailed Age Category, Percentages, 2021.* HHS. https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt39441/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetTabsSect6pe2021.htm.

Percent of people who experienced a major depressive episode in the past year, by age group: (1) For SAMHSA (2020). *Table 10.26B – Major Depressive Episode in Past Year: Among People Aged 18 or Older; by Demographic Characteristics, Percentages, 2005-2020.* HHS. https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt35323/NSDUHDetailedTabs2020v25/NSDUHDetailedTabs2020v25/NSDUHDetTabsSect10pe2020.htm; (2) SAMHSA (2021). *Table 6.51B – Major Depressive Episode in Past Year: Among People Aged 18 or Older; by Gender and Detailed Age Category, Percentages, 2021.* HHS. https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt39441/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetTabsSect6pe2021.htm; (3) SAMHSA (2020). *Table 11.2B – Major Depressive Episode in Past Year: Among People Aged 12 to 17; by Demographic Characteristics, Percentages, 2004-2020.* HHS. https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt35323/NSDUHDetailedTabs2020v25/NSDUHDetailedTabs2020v25/NSDUHDetTabsSect11pe2020.htm; (4) SAMHSA (2021). *Table 7.7B – Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year: Among People Aged 12 to 17; Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year: Among People Aged 12 to 17 with MDE and among People Aged 12 to 17 with MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year; by Demographic Characteristics, Percentages, 2021.* HHS. https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt39441/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetTabsSect7pe2021.htm#tab7.1a.

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Health insurance coverage: (1) For 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) For 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) For 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) For 2017 to 2021: US Census Bureau. *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2021* (Health Insurance Historical Tables - HHI CPS (2017-2021), Table HHI-01. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage--All Persons by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2017 to 2021). https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/tables/health-insurance/time-series/hic/.

Note(s): (1) Starting in 2017, people covered under TRICARE are counted as receiving private insurance rather than government insurance. (2) 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."

Health insurance coverage, number of people: Ibid.

Health insurance spending per enrollee: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) (2023). *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 1980-2022, standard of living: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

Average total market income (2000 and 2021), by income group: USAFacts calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service and the US Census Bureau.

Average taxes paid, Average transfers received (2000 and 2021), by income group: Ibid.

Average savings from selected deductions and tax credits (2021), by income group: Ibid.

Median annual wages: BLS (2023, April 27). *Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics* (Multiple Years, National, XLS Version). https://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.html.
Note(s): BLS calculates annual wages by multiplying the hourly mean wage by the equivalent of year-round, full-time hours (2,080 hours).

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Note(s): BLS calculates annual wages by multiplying the hourly mean wage by the equivalent of year-round, full-time hours (2,080 hours).

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Poverty rate (2021), by state: US Census Bureau (2022). *Historical Poverty Tables: People and Families - 1959 to 2021* (Table 20. Percent of People in Poverty by State: 2019, 2020, and 2021). https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-people.html.

Share of households that are housing burdened: (1) For renters: US Census Bureau (2022). *American Community Survey: (Multiple Years) 1-year estimates* (B25070 Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months). https://data.census.gov/. (2) For homeowners: US Census Bureau (2022). *American Community Survey: (Multiple years) 1-year estimates* (B25091 Mortgage Status by Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months). https://data.census.gov/.
Note(s): Denominator excludes households for which a percentage of household income spent on housing was not computed.

Share of households that are housing burdened (2021): (1) For renters: US Census Bureau (2022). *American Community Survey: 2021 1-year estimates* (B25070 Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months). https://data.census.gov/; (2) For owners: US Census Bureau (2022). *American Community Survey: 2021 1-year estimates* (B25091 Mortgage Status by Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months). https://data.census.gov/.
Note(s): Denominator excludes households for which a percentage of household income spent on housing was not computed.

Subsidized housing units available: (1) For 2004-2008: Department of Housing and Urban Development (2023). *Picture of Subsidized Households for 2004-2008* (Select Year, U.S. total, Total for all HUD programs, total_units) https://www.huduser.gov/portal/picture/query.html; (2) For 2009-2022: HUD (2023). *Picture of Subsidized Households* (Select Year, U.S. total, Summary of all HUD programs, Subsidized units available) https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/assthsg.html#2009-2017_query; (3) For 2022 data by state: Department of Housing and Urban Development (2023). *Picture of Subsidized Households (Select Year, State, Summary of all HUD programs, Subsidized units available)* https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/assthsg.html#2009-2017_query.

Average months on subsidized housing waitlist: (1) For 2004-2008: Department of Housing and Urban Development (2023). *Picture of Subsidized Households for 2004-2008* (Select Year, U.S. total, Total for all HUD programs, months_waiting) https://www.huduser.gov/portal/picture/query. html (2) For 2009-2022: HUD (2023). *Picture of Subsidized Households* (Select Year, U.S. total, Summary of all HUD programs, Average months on waiting list) https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/assthsg.html#2009-2017_query; (3) For 2022 data by state: HUD (2023). Picture of Subsidized Households (Select 2022 Based on 2010 Census, State, Summary of all HUD programs, Average months on waiting list) https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/assthsg.html#2009-2017_query.

Share of households that are food insecure: US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Economic Research Service (2023, June 20). *Food Security in the US* (Food Security Data file, "Food security, all households"). https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/interactive-charts-and-highlights/#trends.

Share of households that are food insecure (2019-2021 average), by state: USDA Economic Research Service (2023, June 20). *Food Security in the US* (Food Security Data file, Food security by State). https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/interactive-charts-and-highlights/#trends.

Nutrition assistance (SNAP) average monthly recipients: USDA Food and Nutrition Service (2023, July 14). *SNAP Data Tables* (National Level Annual Summary: Participation and Costs, 1969-2022). https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap.

Nutrition assistance (SNAP) average monthly benefit per person: Ibid.

Wealth & savings

Government spending 1980-2022, wealth & savings: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

Wealth, by income percentile: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (2023, March 24). *Distribution of Household Wealth in the U.S. since 1989.* https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/z1/dataviz/dfa/distribute/chart/.

Share of wealth, by income percentile: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (2023, March 24). *Distribution of Household Wealth in the U.S. since 1989* (Units: Shares (%), Distribute by: Income percentile). https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/z1/dataviz/dfa/distribute/chart/.

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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.html.

Social Security retirement and disability insurance recipients: (1) Social Security Administration (SSA) (2023). *Benefits Paid by Type of Beneficiary* (Time series report; Select beneficiary type(s): All under Retired workers & dependents and Survivors; Frequency: Monthly (September of each year)). https://www.ssa.gov/oact/ProgData/icp.html; (2) SSA (2023). *Benefits Paid by Type of Beneficiary* (Time series report; Select beneficiary type(s): All under Disabled workers & dependents; Frequency: Monthly (September of each year)). https://www.ssa.gov/oact/ProgData/icp.html.

Average monthly benefit, Social Security and Disability Insurance: Ibid.

Medicare enrollment, by type: CMS (2023). *Medicare Trustees Report* (Table V.B3.--Medicare Enrollment). https://www.cms.gov/oact/tr/2023.

Average Medicare cost per beneficiary, by type: CMS (2023). *Medicare Trustees Report* (Table V.D1.--HI and SMI Average Incurred per Beneficiary Costs). https://www.cms.gov/oact/tr/2023.

Personal savings rate: BEA (2023). *FRED* (Personal Savings Rate [PSAVERT], Units: Percent, Frequency: Monthly). Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PSAVERT#0.
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 (2021), by family income: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (2022, October). *Economic Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2021* (Table 8. Banking status (by family income, education, and race/ethnicity)). https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/2022-economic-well-being-of-us-households-in-2021-banking-and-credit.htm.
Note(s): The Federal Reserve Board report this data comes from defined 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." People were defined 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' (less than half of unbanked people used alternative financial services). The alternative financial services asked about in the survey included "money orders, check cashing services, payday loans or payday advances, pawn shop loans, auto title loans, or tax refund advances."

Immigration & border security

Government spending 1980-2022, immigration & border security: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

New immigrant arrivals: (1) Green cards: DHS (Multiple Years). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Lawful Permanent Residents [Year] Data Tables, Table 6. Persons Obtaining Lawful Permanent Resident Status by Type and Major Class of Admission). https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook; (2) Visas: DOS (2022). *Nonimmigrant Visa Statistics* (Nonimmigrant Visa Issuances by Visa Class and by Nationality, FY1997-2022 NIV Detail Table). https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/visa-law0/visa-statistics/nonimmigrant-visa-statistics.html; (3) Refugees: Refugee Processing Center (2023, May 31). *Admissions and Arrivals* (Refugee Admissions Report). DOS. https://www.wrapsnet.org/admissions-and-arrivals/; (4) Asylees: DHS (2023). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Refugees and Asylees 2021 Data Tables, Table 16. Individuals Granted Asylum Affirmatively or Defensively: Fiscal Years 1990 to 2021). https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook.
Note(s): (1) The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 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, cruise ship, etc.).

Refugee ceilings and admissions: Refugee Processing Center (2022). *Admissions and Arrivals* (Refugee Admissions Report). DOS. https://www.wrapsnet.org/admissions-and-arrivals/.
Note(s): The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year.

Asylum claims granted, by region: DHS (Multiple Years). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Refugees and Asylees [Year] 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.
Note(s): (1) DHS continues to revise estimates for past years with each new Yearbook of Immigration Statistics. Because of the nature of the reporting, total, affirmative, and defensive asylum claims granted statistics are historically revised through 1990. Meanwhile, asylum claims by region are only revised for the ten years previous to each year's report. Because of this, regional breakdowns may not sum to the total number of asylum claims granted for years more than 10 years in the past. (2) Data for defensive asylum claims granted for people from Oceania and unknown regions are withheld for 2014, 2015, 2017, and 2018. Therefore, the asylum claims granted reported in those years for each region only reflect affirmative asylum claims, and regional breakdowns for those years will also not sum to the total number of asylum claims granted. Similarly, data has been withheld for affirmative asylum claims granted for people from Oceania and unknown regions in 2021. According to DHS, data was withheld from these regions in these years to protect the privacy of individuals represented in categories with small numbers of asylees.

New immigrant arrivals (2021), by reason and region of origin: (1) Green Cards: US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (2023). *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) Visas: US Department of State (DOS) (2022). *Nonimmigrant Visa Statistics* (Nonimmigrant Visa Issuances by Visa Class and by Nationality, FY1997-2022 NIV Detail Table). https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/visa-law0/visa-statistics/nonimmigrant-visa-statistics.html; (3) Refugees: DHS (2023). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Refugees and Asylees 2021 Data Tables, Table 14. Refugee Arrivals by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years: 2012 TO 2021). https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/; (4) Asylees: DHS (2023). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Refugees and Asylees 2021 Data Tables; Table 17. Individuals Granted Asylum Affirmatively by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 2012 TO 2021, Table 19. Individuals Granted Asylum Defensively by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal years 2012 to

2021). https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook.
Note(s): For consistency among detailed categories, this chart uses DHS estimates for all components except for visa issuances, which comes from State Department data. Other charts in this report that use refugee data use State Department refugee data for recency. Therefore, the total number of new arrivals shown in this chart may not exactly match the number of new arrivals shown in other charts.

Foreign-born population, by naturalization status: (1) Gibson, C. and Jung, K. (2006, February). *Working Paper No. 81, Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-born population of the United States: 1850 TO 2000* (Table 12. Citizenship Status of the Foreign-Born Population: 1890 to 1950 and 1970 to 2000). US Census Bureau, Population Division. https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2006/demo/POP-twps0081.pdf; (2) Data retrieved from ACS table listed above through ACS API at https://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/acs-1year.2005.html; (3) US Census Bureau (Multiple Years). *American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables* (S0501 Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Populations). https://data.census.gov/table?q=foreign&tid=ACSST1Y2021.S0501.
Note(s): This excludes 2020 data that relies on the American Community Survey because of the pandemic's impact on data collection and quality. For more information, see: https://usafacts.org/articles/what-low-response-rates-mean-for-2020-acs-data/.

Estimated unauthorized immigrant population: 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.
Note(s): Estimation methodology changed in 2015, though estimates from 2015-2018 continued to rely on the 2010 Census.

Foreign-born residents, as a percent of the population: (1) Gibson, C. and Jung, K. (2006, February). *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 20). US Census Bureau, Population Division. https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2006/demo/POP-twps0081.pdf. (2) Data retrieved from ACS table listed above through ACS API at https://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/acs-1year.2005.html. (3) US Census Bureau (Multiple Years). *American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables* (S0501 Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Populations). https://data.census.gov/table?q=foreign&tid=ACSST1Y2021.S0501.
Note(s): This excludes 2020 data that relies on the American Community Survey because of the pandemic's impact on data collection and quality. For more information, see: https://usafacts.org/articles/what-low-response-rates-mean-for-2020-acs-data/.

Selected characteristics of foreign- and native-born populations (2021): US Census Bureau (2022). *American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables* (Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Populations). https://data.census.gov/table.

Annual border enforcement actions, by type of action: US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) (2023, May 17). *Nationwide Encounters.* https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/nationwide-encounters.
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 under the authority of the CDC's temporary Title 42 order, which ended in May 2023. There were regular expulsion flights to Haiti, Mexico, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. (2) The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year.

Monthly border enforcement actions, by type of action (recent months): Ibid.
Note(s): 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 under the authority of the CDC's temporary Title 42 order, which ended in May 2023. There were regular expulsion flights to Haiti, Mexico, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.

Removals and returns: DHS (2023, March 3). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2021* (Immigration Enforcement Actions Data Tables, Table 39. Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2021). https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2021.
Note(s): (1) The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year. (2) Data for 1976 includes the 15 months from July 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976 because the end date of fiscal years was changed from June 30 to September 30. (3) The counting methodology for administrative arrests by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) was revised to align with ICE ERO reporting for 2016; for earlier years only one administrative arrest could be counted for the same person on the same day.

Work visas granted, by type: DOS (2023). *Nonimmigrant Visa Statistics* (Nonimmigrant Visa Issuances by Visa Class and by Nationality, FY1997-2022 NIV Detail Table). https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/visa-law0/visa-statistics/nonimmigrant-visa-statistics.html.
Note(s): (1) The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year. (2) "Temporary agricultural workers" is for H-2A visas; "Specialty occupations workers" is for H-1B; "Temporary non-agricultural workers" is for H-2B; "Foreign diplomats, officials, and staff" is for A-1, A-2, or A-3 (A-2 visas were the 4th-largest individual visa category by number of visas granted in 2022); "Intracompany transferees" is for L-1.

Foreign-born civilian labor force level: (1) BLS (2023, August 4). *FRED* (Civilian Labor Force Level - Foreign Born [LNU01073395]). Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNU01073395; (2) BLS (2023, August 4). *FRED* (Civilian Labor Force Level - Native Born [LNU01073413]). Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNU01073413.

Foreign-born employment level (2021): Census Bureau (2022). *Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population by Nativity and U.S. Citizenship Status* (Table 1.8 Industry of Employed Civilian Workers 16 Years and Over by Sex, Nativity, and U.S. Citizenship Status: 2021). https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2021/demo/foreign-born/cps-2021.html.

Share of workers that are foreign-born (2021): Ibid.

Other key topics

DEFENSE
Government spending 1980-2022, defense, veterans support, and foreign aid: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

Defense spending: BEA (2023, January 26). *National Income and Product Accounts* (Table 3.11.5. National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type, Series: Annual). https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/?reqid=19&step=2&isuri=1&1921=survey.

Military personnel: (1) Active duty 1980-1993: DMDC (2023). *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) Active duty 1994-2012: DMDC (2023). *Historical Reports - FY 1994 - 2012.* https://dwp.dmdc.osd.mil/dwp/app/dod-data-reports/workforce-reports; (3) Active duty 2013-2022: DMDC (2023). *Active Duty Military Personnel by Service by Rank/Grade (Updated Monthly)* (For each year, either "FY [year]" Excel file or "September [year]" PDF file). https://dwp.dmdc.osd.mil/dwp/app/dod-data-reports/workforce-reports; (4) Civilian 1980-2001: DMDC (2023). *Civilian Personnel* (DoD Civilian Strength (FY 1950 - FY 2001)). https://dwp.dmdc.osd.mil/dwp/app/dod-data-reports/workforce-reports; (5) Civilian 2002-2007: DMDC (2023). *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) Civilian 2008-2022: DMDC (2023). *Military Personnel, Military and Civilian Personnel by Service/Agency by State/Country (Updated Quarterly)* (For each year, either "FY [year]" or "September [year]" file). https://dwp.dmdc.osd.mil/dwp/app/dod-data-reports/workforce-reports.

Foreign aid obligations: United States Agency for International Development (2023). 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 top countries (2010 vs 2021): 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.

EDUCATION
Government spending 1980-2022, education: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

Maximum educational attainment (2022): US Census Bureau (2023, February 16). *Educational Attainment in the United States: 2022* (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/2022/demo/educational-attainment/cps-detailed-tables.html.

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

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