

State *of the* Union In Numbers

A nonpartisan, data-driven snapshot
of the state of our union

[Get Started](#)



The Issues

Article II of the US Constitution requires the president to address Congress on the "state of the union." The

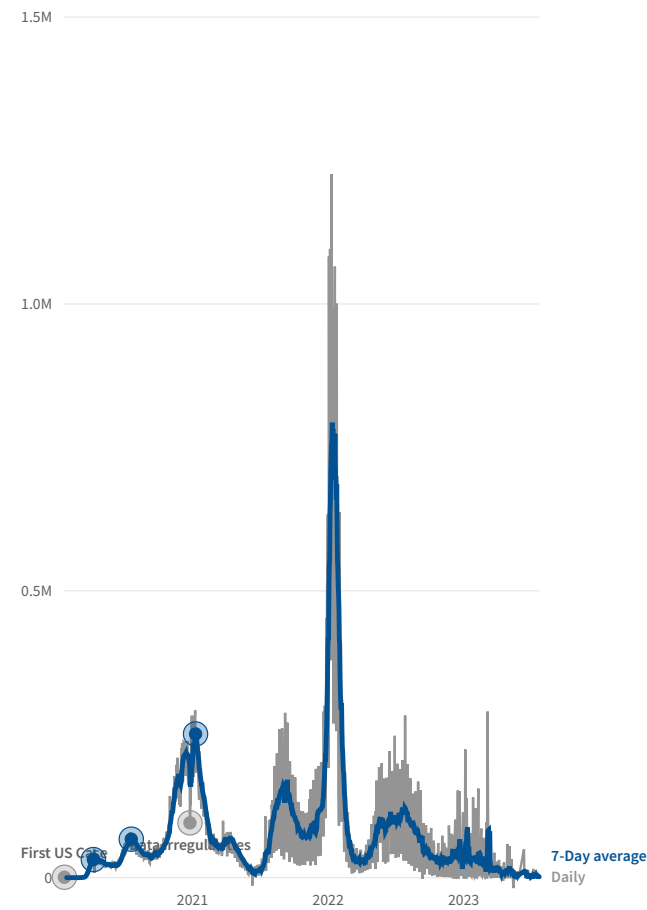
annual address is an opportunity for the president to review the nation's condition and outline legislative priorities for the coming year. The 2022 State of the Union address will be Tuesday, March 1st at 9 p.m. EST.

USAFacts analyzed decades of State of the Union addresses to find the most-covered issues, then compiled the numbers behind those topics so Americans can judge how the country is doing.

Data released over the past year illustrates COVID-19's impact on the nation, but the fluid nature of the virus means not all of the pandemic's effects will be apparent in this report. Still, these historical metrics provide perspective.

How has COVID-19 impacted Americans' health, and what is the state of the healthcare system?

- Nearly one out of every 715 people in the US died from coronavirus in 2021. That's 464,000 people. →
- In 2021, 34 million Americans tested positive for COVID-19, up 70% from 20 million in 2020. →
- As of January 31, 2022, 75% of the population had received at least one COVID-19 vaccine. Twenty-seven percent had received a booster shot. →
- Personal healthcare spending was \$3.4 trillion in 2020, a 4.5% increase from 2019. →
- Twenty-eight million Americans (8.6% of the population) did not have health insurance in 2020, up from 8% in 2019. →
- Preliminary data shows that 3.4 million people died in 2021, 13% more than in 2019. The top three causes — heart disease, cancer, and COVID-19 — accounted for 50% of deaths. →
- The federal government spent \$141 billion on public health in 2021 — a 21% decrease from 2020, but more than double its 2019 public health spending. →

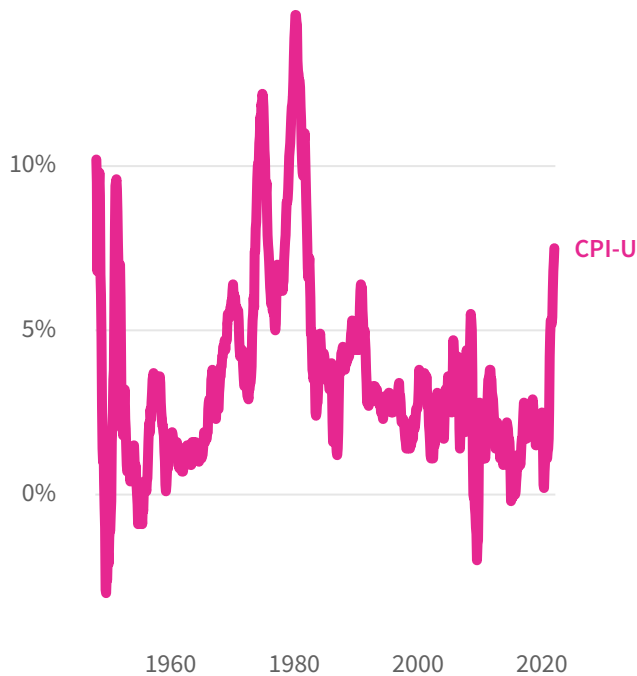


NEW COVID-19 CASES

Sources: **USAFACTS** aggregation of state and local public health data. [see more](#) ✓

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

12-month percent change



Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). ↗

ECONOMY

How is the US economy doing compared to pre-pandemic levels?

- US GDP grew 5.7% in 2021 after decreasing 3.4% in 2020. →
- The economy added 6.7 million jobs in 2021, rebounding from 9.3 million lost jobs in 2020. →
- 2021's average annual unemployment rate was 5.4%, about 2.7 percentage points lower than in 2020 but 1.7 points higher than 2019. →
- The labor force participation rate remains 1.2 percentage points below February 2020. →
- About 12,000 more businesses closed than opened in 2020. →
- Before adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings grew from \$28.56 in February 2020 to \$31.40 in December 2021, increasing by 10%. →
- Consumer prices were 7.5% higher in January 2022 than January 2021, the largest 12-month change in 40 years. →
- Last year, the US imported \$861.4 billion more in goods and services than it exported, leading to a 21.6% increase in the trade deficit from 2020. →

[State of our economy](#)



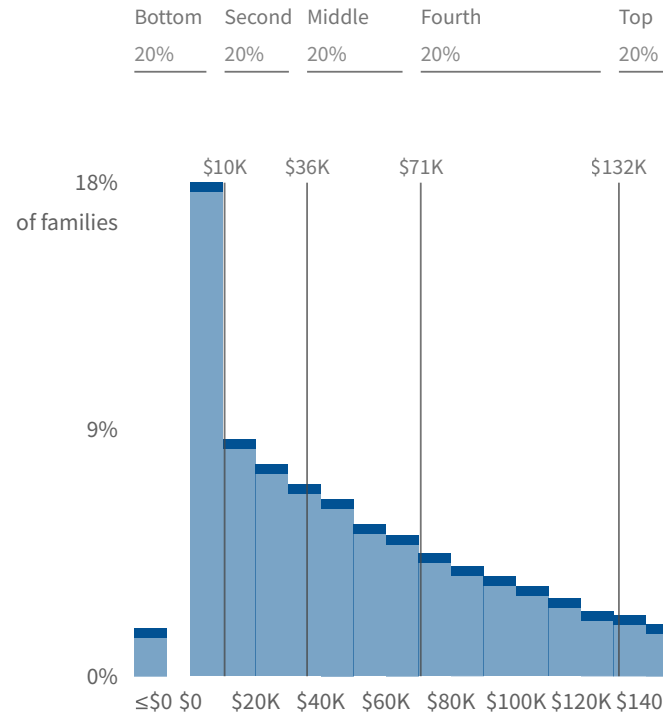
How has the American standard of living changed? How does the government help the disadvantaged?

- Before the pandemic, middle-class families received an average market income of \$52,200 from wages, investments, retirement, and more. →
- Middle-class families receive an average \$20,700 in government assistance from programs like Medicare, Social Security, and food stamps. →
- Middle-class wealth has increased 82.1% since 1990. However, middle-class families went from owning 12.2% of wealth in 1990 to 7.2% in 2021. →
- The nonfarm employee quits rate hit a 20-year high in September and November 2021 when 3.0% of employees quit their jobs. →
- The poverty rate decreased from 15.1% in 2010 to 11.4% in 2020. →
- From December 2020 to December 2021, the number of households nationwide reporting difficulty paying for expenses decreased 7 percentage points to 30.5%. →
- About 6.4% of US adults faced housing insecurity in December 2021. →

[State of our standard of living](#)



US income distribution 2019 ?

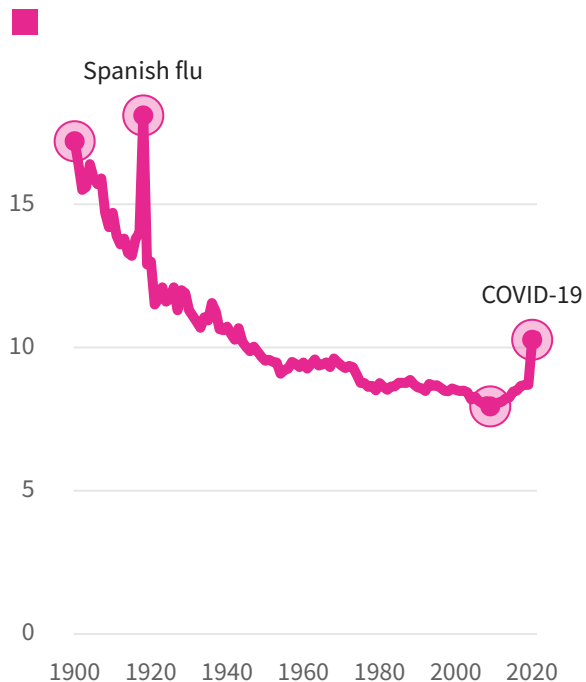


Sources: **USAFacts** calculations using data from the **Internal US Census Bureau**. [see more](#) ✓

Footnotes: Market income is equivalent to total income minus

DEATHS PER 1,000 PEOPLE

SELECT A LINE



Source: [Census Bureau and Centers for Disease Control and ...](#)

Footnotes: 2021 death data is a preliminary estimate from the... [see more](#)

POPULATION

How is the population changing and growing?

- Six states gained congressional seats after the 2020 census. Seven states lost a seat. →
- In 2021, 331.9 million people lived in the United States. →
- The population grew by 392,665 from 2020 to 2021, or 0.1%, the lowest annual growth rate since the nation's founding. →
- The country is growing more diverse. →
- According to preliminary data, the 2021 death rate continued to surpass historical standards at 9.7 deaths per 1,000 people. →
- The population is getting older. →
- More people are living alone. →

[State of population](#)

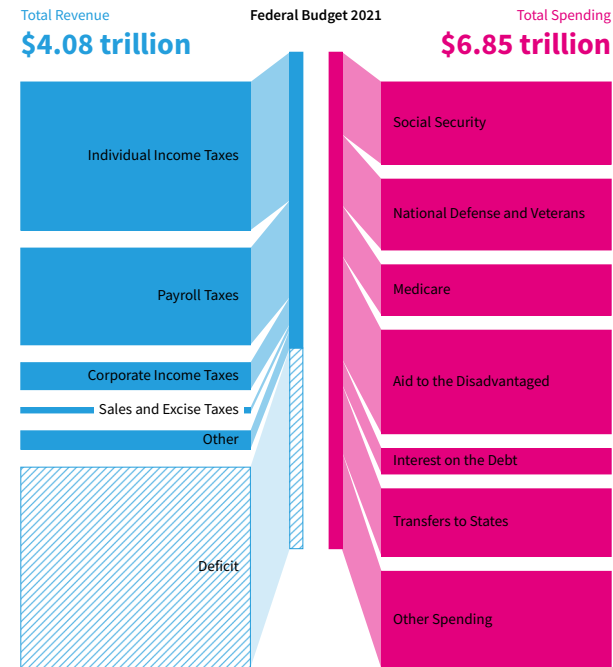


BUDGET

How much does the government spend and where does the money go? How does this affect the national debt?

- The federal government collected \$4.1 trillion in revenue in fiscal year 2021 (FY2021) — or \$12,294 per person. →
- The federal government spent \$6.8 trillion in FY2021 — or \$20,634 per person. →
- Increased personal and corporate income tax receipts drove federal revenue up by 15% in FY2021. →
- Federal spending grew 1% in FY2021, remaining relatively flat after increasing 45% in FY2020. →
- Aside from unemployment insurance, major cash and non-cash programs to aid the disadvantaged increased in FY2021. →
- The federal government spent 68% more than it collected in FY2021, resulting in a \$2.8 trillion deficit. →

State of our budget



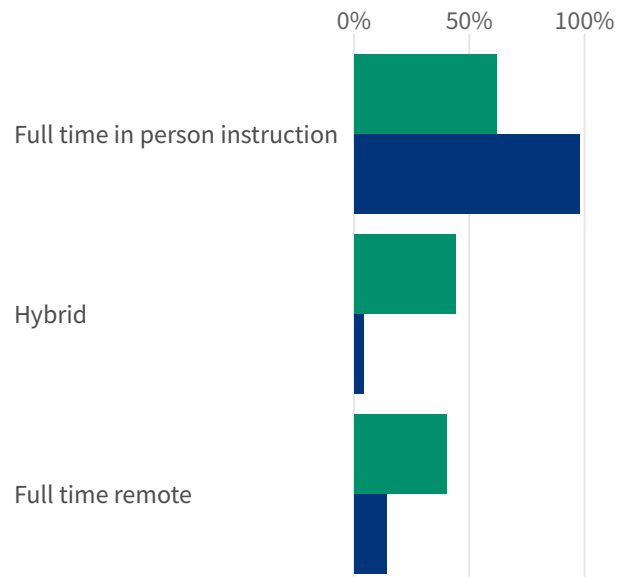
Sources: **USAFacts.** [see more](#) ✓

Type of instruction offered at the end of the 2020-2021 school year and beginning of the 2021-2022 school year

As a percentage of public schools

■ Last day of the 2020-2021 school year

■ First day of the 2021-2022 school year



Source: [Department of Education](#) . ↗

0% 50% 100%

EDUCATION

What are the outcomes of the education system? How much did COVID-19 disrupt schooling?

Explore more on education in the US

- At the end of the 2020-21 school year, 62% of K-12 public schools offered full-time, in-person instruction. By the start of the 2021-22 year, 98% of them did. →
- Spending per public school student increased 21% to \$13,118 between the 2000-2001 and 2017-2018 school years. →
- Two-thirds of eighth graders are not proficient in math and reading. →
- Eighty-six percent of students graduate from high school, with 65% enrolling in college within a year of graduating. →
- In 2019, more than a third of the US adult population had a bachelor's degree or higher, but only 26% of Black Americans and 18% of Hispanic Americans did. →
- The average college tuition was \$25,281 in 2020, more than double the cost in 1990. →
- Wages for people with a bachelor's degree have increased 2.5% since 2000. →

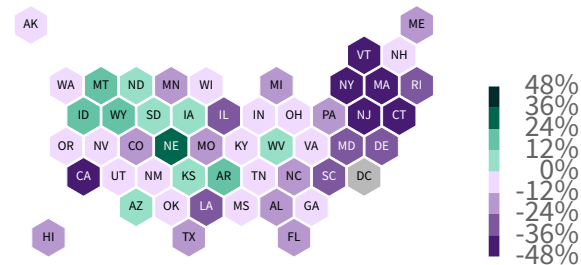
[State of education](#)



Is the criminal justice system working? Is the country getting safer?

- More than 5.6 million Americans were in prison, jail or under probation or parole when counted in 2020, a 13.3% decrease from 2019. →
- The total prison population decreased 25% between its 2009 peak and 2020. →
- Half of the prison population decline between 2009 and 2019 was due to fewer prisoners whose most serious offense was a drug crime. →
- Arrests per 100,000 people in 2020 had their largest yearly decline in at least 35 years. →
- Violent crime rose 5.6% between 2019 and 2020, while property crime decreased 7.8%. →
- The number of police officers per capita fell 5.9% between its 2009 peak and 2020. →
- Firearm deaths increased 43% from 2010 to 2020, accounting for 1.3% of all deaths in 2020. →

[State of crime & justice](#)



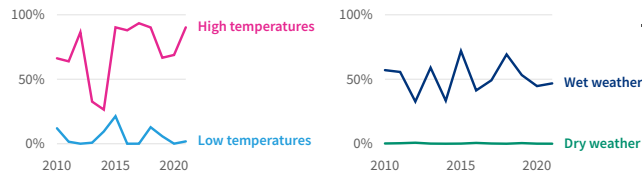
PERCENT CHANGE IN INCARCERATED POPULATION: 2009 TO 2020 ▾

Sources: **US Department of Justice.** [see more](#) ▾

Footnotes: The prison population count includes all prisoners... [see more](#) ▾

Percentage of population that experienced at least one month of extreme climate

Extreme temperatures Extreme precipitation



Sources: **National Centers for Environmental Information.** [see more](#) ✓

Footnotes: Most recent population data used for 2021. We defi... [see more](#) ✓

ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

What environmental challenges does the US face? What types of energy does the US produce and consume?

- While 2021 was cooler than 2016 — the hottest year on record — it was warmer than any recorded year prior to 2015. →
- Most Americans are experiencing climate that's unusual by 20th-century standards. →
- Wildfires burned fewer acres in 2021 than in recent years but still more than double the yearly 1990s average. →
- The US experienced 20 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disaster events in 2021. →
- The US produced more energy last year than in any previous year except 2019, according to preliminary 2021 data. →
- Last year's per-person energy consumption was 4.7% higher than in 2020, but was the second-lowest since 1966. →
- Fossil fuels account for 94% of energy used by the transportation sector and 80% of energy used by the industrial sector. →
- Preliminary 2021 EIA data shows that carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption rose after dropping in 2020. →

[State of environment & energy](#)



INFRASTRUCTURE

What does America spend on transportation and infrastructure? Is transportation infrastructure improving?

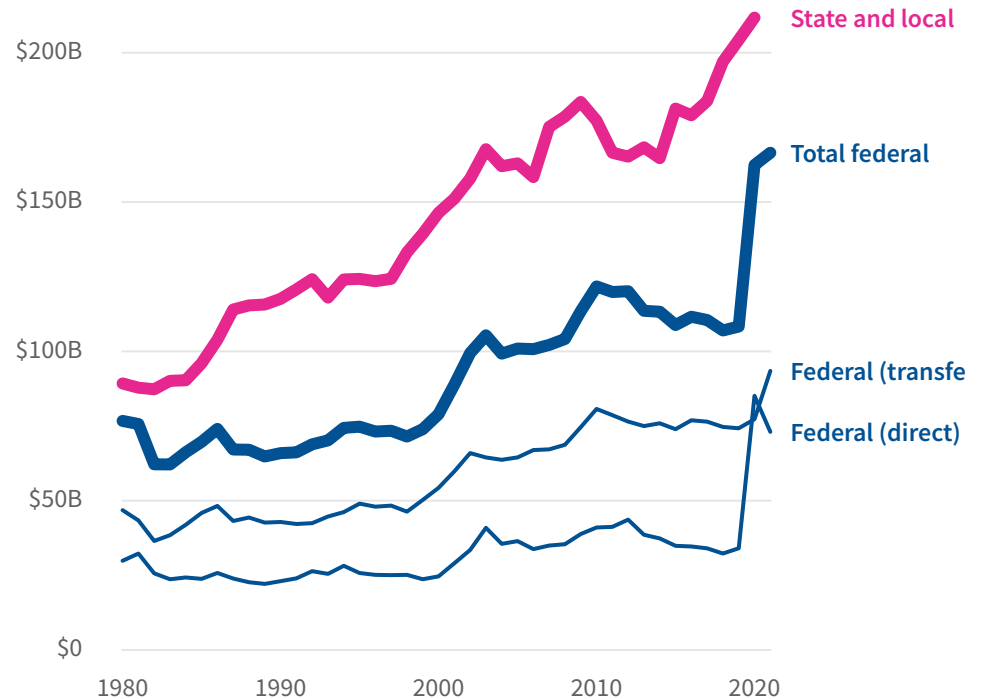
- In 2021, about 41% of federal transportation and infrastructure spending was on highway transportation and 32% was on air travel. The remainder was for rail and mass transit (19%) and water (8%). →
- Most transportation and infrastructure spending comes directly from state and local governments, which spent \$191.1 billion on projects in 2019, excluding federal transfers. →
- Air travel rebounded in 2021 but is below 2019 pre-pandemic levels, with the number of scheduled flights down 20% in the first eleven months of the year. →
- Public rail transit ridership in October 2021 was 67% higher than October 2020 levels. →
- There are 618,456 bridges in the US and their condition is improving. →
- Conditions of urban interstates, mid-sized, and minor roads have improved since 2000. →
- Train infrastructure is degrading. →

State of infrastructure



TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING

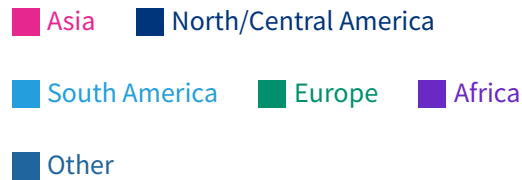
Adjusted for inflation



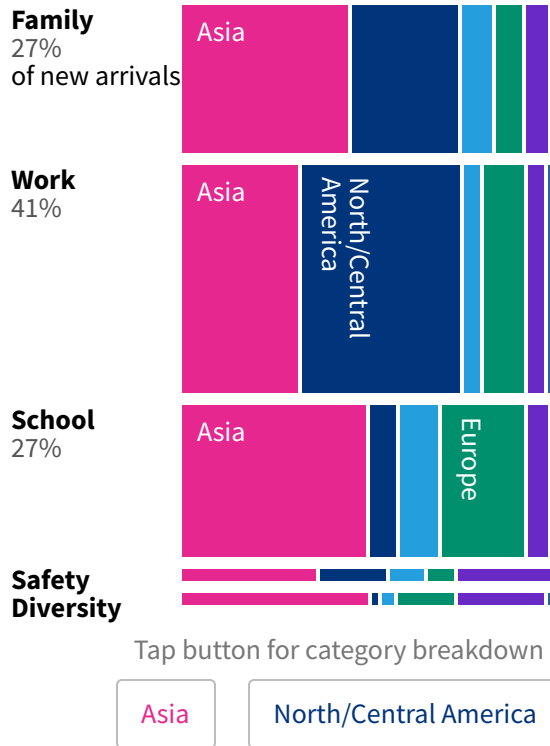
Source: [USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget](#)

New Arrivals in 2022 ▾

By reason and country of origin



2,569,352 total new arrivals.



Sources: **Department of Homeland Security and Department of ...** [see more](#) ▾

IMMIGRATION

How many people are coming to the US and who is immigrating to the US today?

- The US is again increasingly a nation of immigrants. →
- 2020 had the largest drop in non-tourist visas and new arrival green cards granted in 25 years. →
- Excluding tourism and unauthorized arrivals, most people arriving on visas or green cards are temporary workers, students, or coming to be with their families. →
- In 2018, the federal government estimated there were 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants in the country. →
- The number of people apprehended or turned away by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) more than tripled from 2020 to 2021. →
- Over 20,000 unaccompanied children were at Health and Human Services border facilities in April 2021, a monthly peak 4.6 times over the 2020 monthly high. →
- Immigration officials removed 360,000 people from the US in 2019. →

[State of immigration](#)

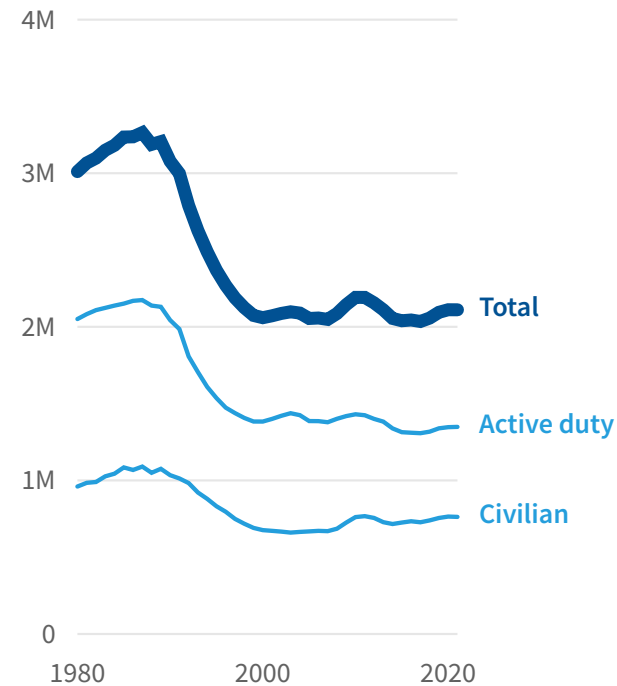


DEFENSE

What is the state of the military, and how are US veterans faring?

- Defense spending decreased in 2021 and was 12% lower than its 2010 peak. →
- In 2021, there were 1.3 million people in the military, 38% fewer than in 1987 — its recent peak. →
- The US has fewer troops abroad than in recent years, particularly in the Middle East and Afghanistan. →
- The US spent \$51.1 billion on foreign aid in 2020, a 4.7% increase following four consecutive years of decline. →
- Veterans have lower unemployment levels than the national rate. →

State of defense

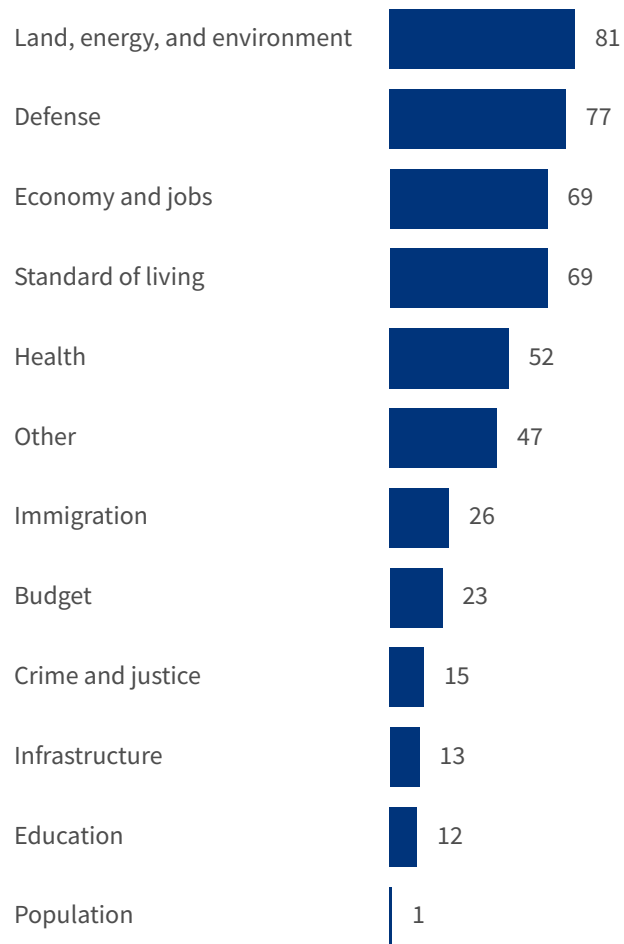


ARMED FORCES

Sources: **Defense Manpower Data Center.** [see more](#) ▼

Footnotes: This total represents the sum of active duty
membe... [see more](#) ▼

Federal government actions in 2021



Sources: USAFacts calculations using data from the Federal ... [see more](#) ✓

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

What did the federal government do last year?

- There were 52 government actions on health. →
- There were 69 government actions on the economy and jobs. →
- There were 69 government actions on the standard of living. →
- There was one government action on population. →
- There were 23 government actions on the budget. →
- There were 12 government actions on education. →
- There were 15 government actions on crime and justice. →
- There were 81 government actions on land, energy, and environment. →
- There were 13 government actions on infrastructure. →
- There were 26 government actions on immigration. →
- There were 77 government actions on defense. →

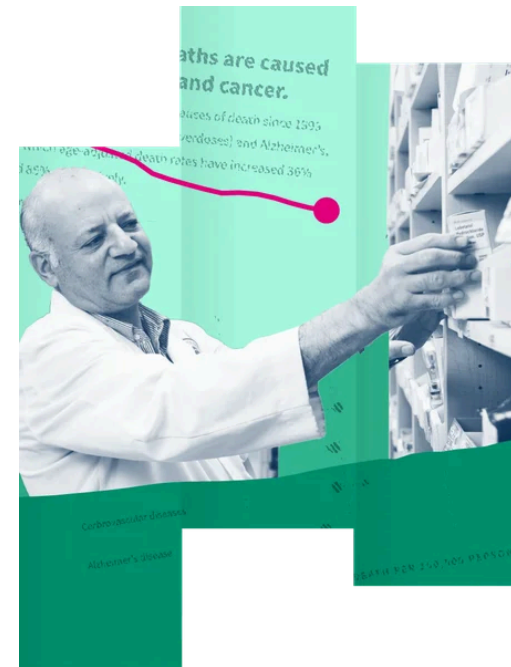
— There were 47 other government actions. →

State of government actions



How has COVID-19 impacted Americans' health, and what is the state of the healthcare system?

- Nearly one out of every 715 people in the US died from coronavirus in 2021. That's 464,000 people. →
- In 2021, 34 million Americans tested positive for COVID-19, up 70% from 20 million in 2020. →
- As of January 31, 2022, 75% of the population had received at least one COVID-19 vaccine. Twenty-seven percent had received a booster shot. →
- Personal healthcare spending was \$3.4 trillion in 2020, a 4.5% increase from 2019. →
- Twenty-eight million Americans (8.6% of the population) did not have health insurance in 2020, up from 8% in 2019. →
- Preliminary data shows that 3.4 million people died in 2021, 13% more than in 2019. The top three causes — heart disease, cancer, and COVID-19 — accounted for 50% of deaths. →



— The federal government spent \$141 billion on public health in 2021 — a 21% decrease from 2020, but more than double its 2019 public health spending. →

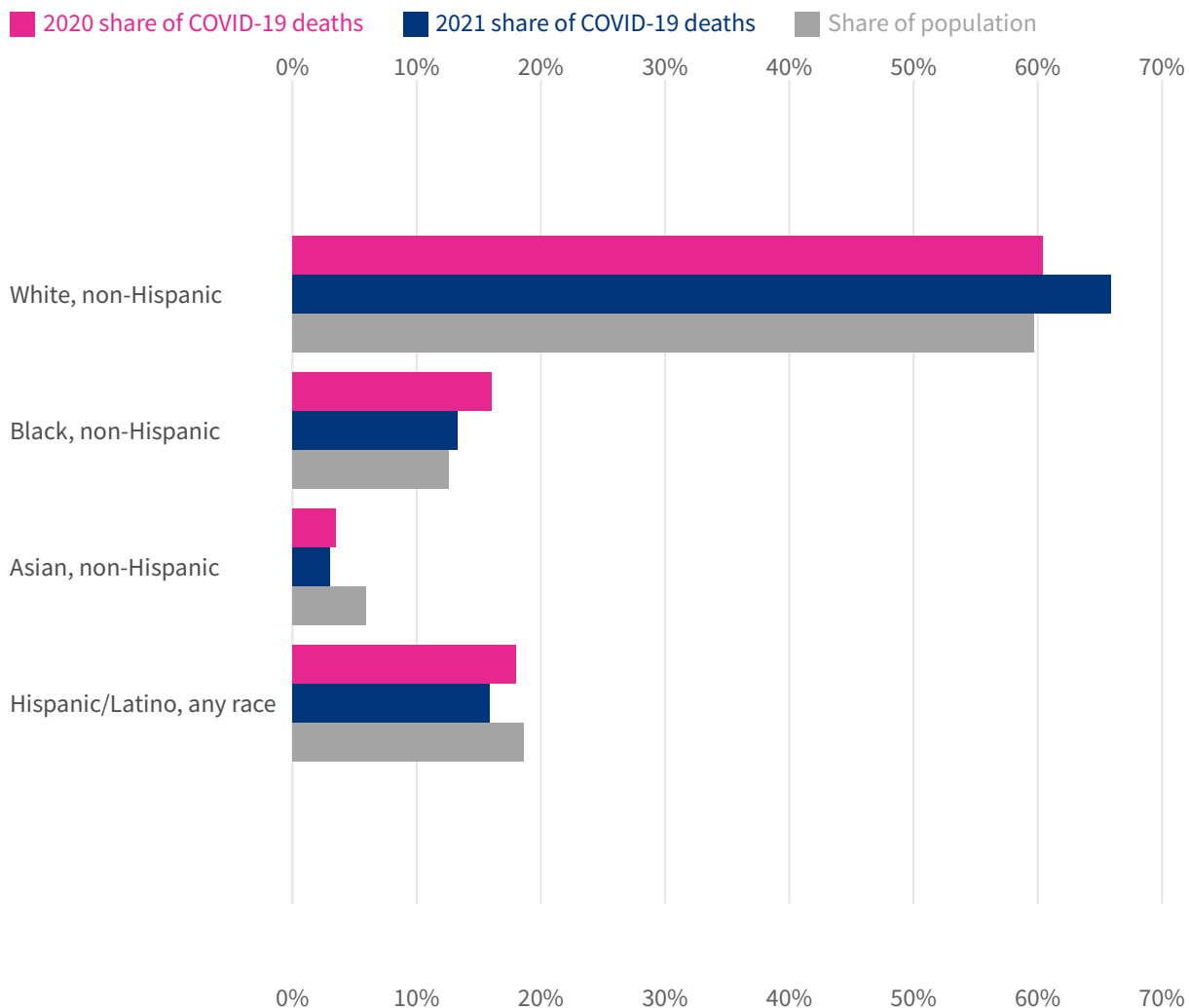
COVID-19 & HEALTH

Nearly one out of every 715 people in the US died from coronavirus in 2021. That's 464,000 people.

Non-Hispanic white Americans, who make up 59.7% of the population, accounted for 65.9% of COVID-19 deaths in 2021, up from 60.4% in 2020.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

Distribution of COVID-19 deaths by race and ethnicity



Source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#). ↗

In 2021, 34 million Americans tested positive for COVID-19, up 70% from 20 million in 2020.

Cases peaked in January 2021, September, and again in December. States determined their own mitigation strategies for most of the year. For up-to-date data on COVID-19 cases and deaths, visit [the map and daily tracker](#).

[f](#) [twitter](#) [in](#) [envelope](#) [printer](#) [code](#) [download csv](#)

New COVID-19 cases per day

SELECT A LINE

■ New COVID-19 Cases ■ 7-day Moving Avg.



Source: [USAFacts](#) aggregation of state and local sources. [↗](#)

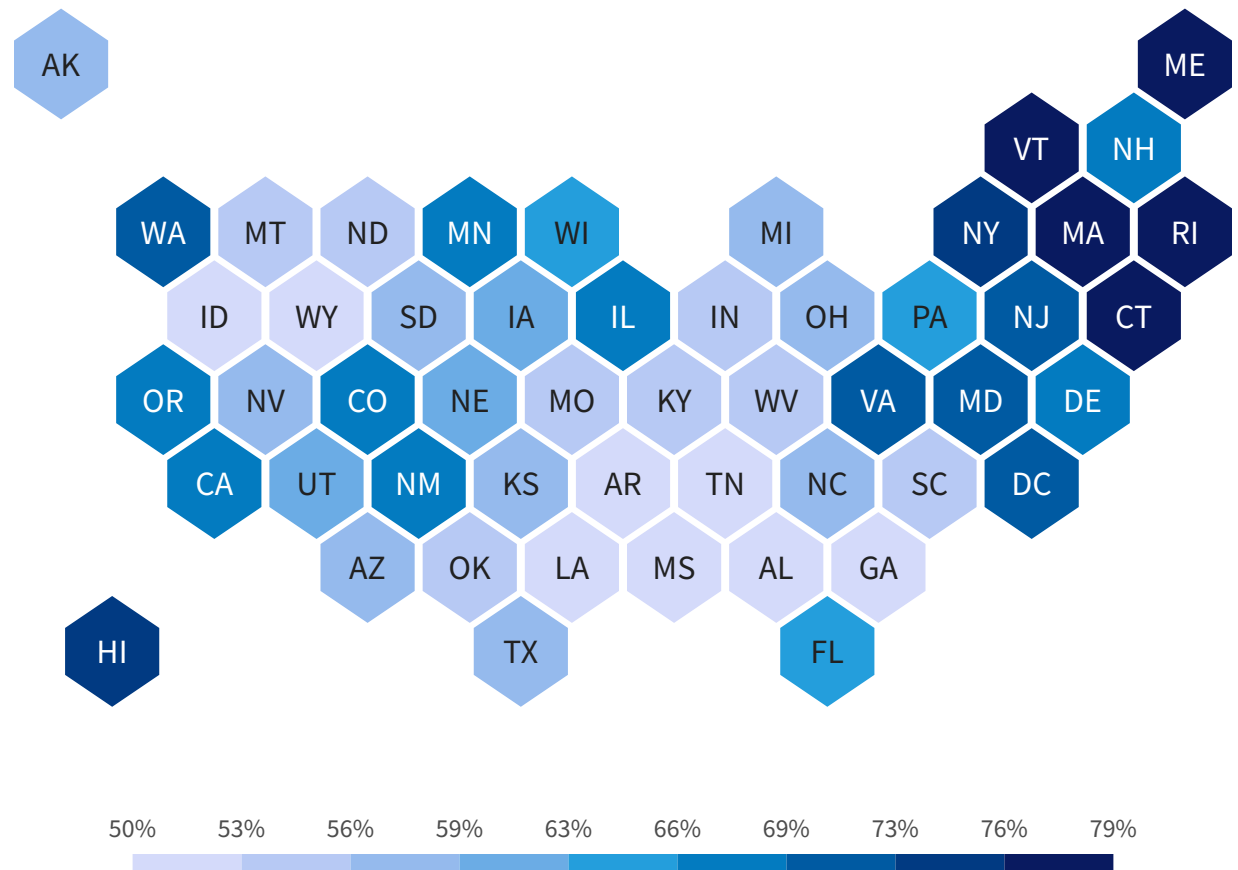
COVID-19 & HEALTH

As of January 31, 2022, 75% of the population had received at least one COVID-19 vaccine. Twenty-seven percent had received a booster shot.

Daily administered doses peaked in April 2021 when all adults became vaccine-eligible. For the most recent vaccination data, see [the USAFacts coronavirus vaccine tracker](#).

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

Population fully vaccinated (as of Jan. 31, 2022)



Source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#).

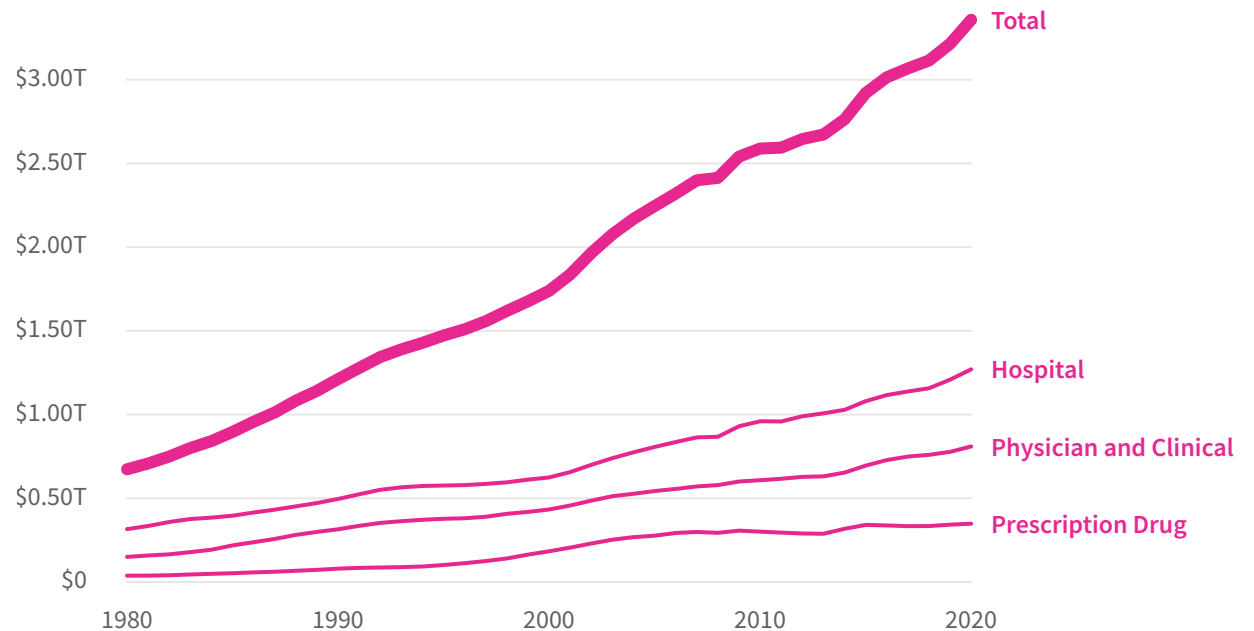
Personal healthcare spending was \$3.4 trillion in 2020, a 4.5% increase from 2019.

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



Personal Healthcare Spending

Adjusted for inflation



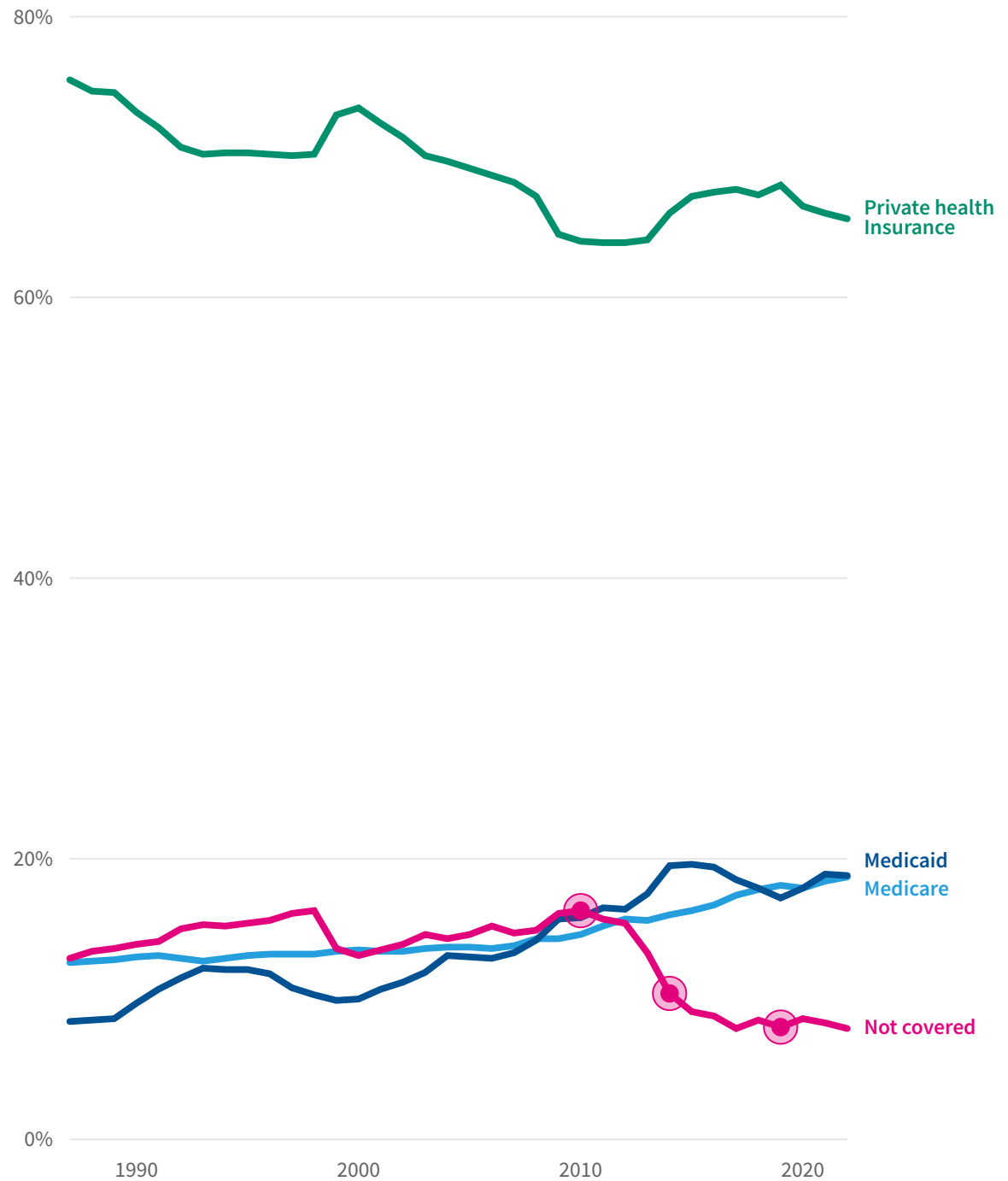
Source: [Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services](#). [↗](#)

Footnotes: According to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid... [see more](#) [▼](#)

Twenty-eight million Americans (8.6% of the population) did not have health insurance in 2020, up from 8% in 2019.

The number of Americans with private health insurance dropped by 2%. The employment rate fell during that time.

f  in     csv



HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Sources: **Census Bureau.** [see more](#) ▼

Footnotes: Starting in 2017, people covered under TRICARE are... [see more](#) ▼

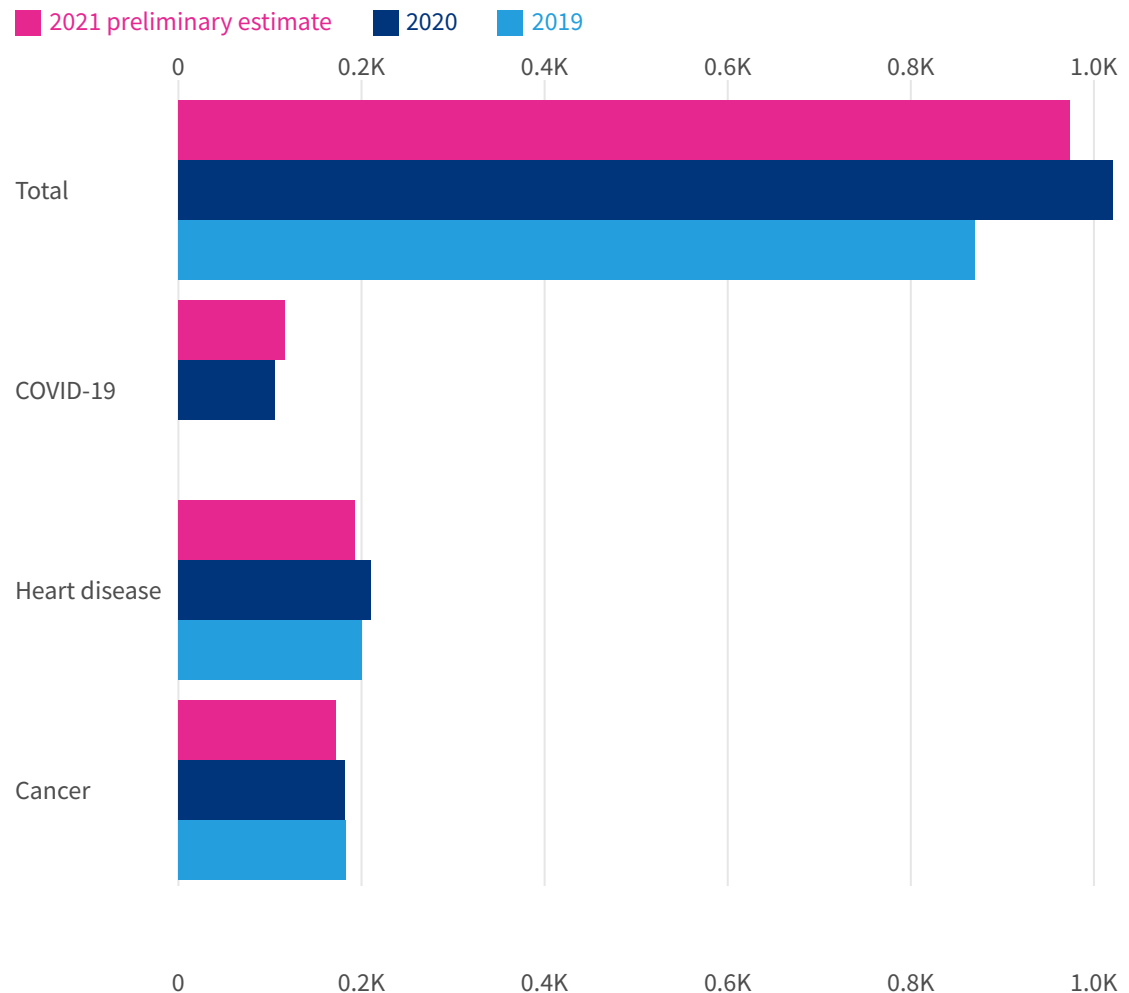
COVID-19 & HEALTH

Preliminary data shows that 3.4 million people died in 2021, 13% more than in 2019. The top three causes — heart disease, cancer, and COVID-19 — accounted for 50% of deaths.

COVID-19 was the reported cause of 12% of all 2021 deaths compared to 10% in 2020.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

Top causes of death per 100,000 persons



Source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.](#) ↗

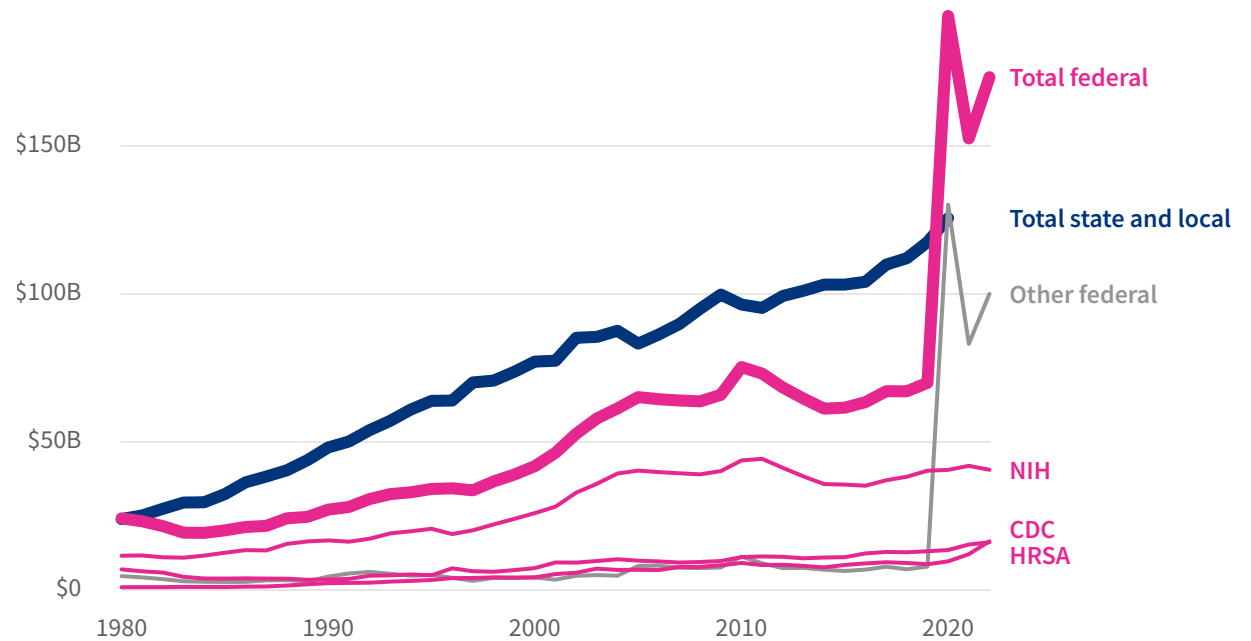
The federal government spent \$141 billion on public health in 2021 — a 21% decrease from 2020, but more than double its 2019 public health spending.

Most of the increase in federal public health spending was for the Provider Relief Fund, which pays healthcare providers for coronavirus-related expenses.

f t in e p c d csv

PUBLIC HEALTH SPENDING

Adjusted for inflation



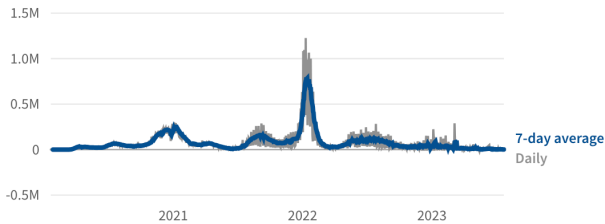
Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Manage... [↗](#)

Footnotes: State and local spending figures exclude federal t... [see more](#) ▼

Explore the COVID-19 & Health Big Picture

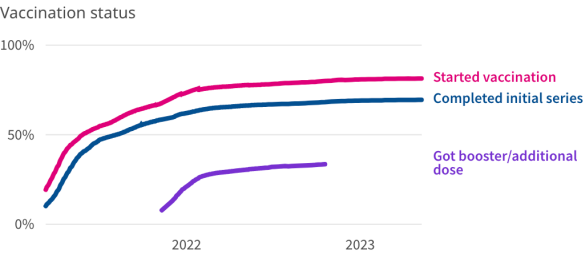
[Share the Big Picture](#) [Exit Full Screen](#)

COVID-19: CASES DEATHS BY RACE

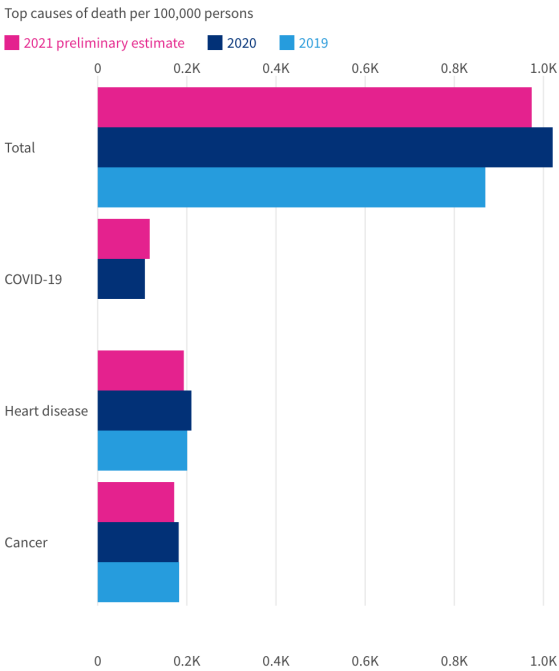


Sources: USAFacts aggregation of state and local public health data. [see more](#)

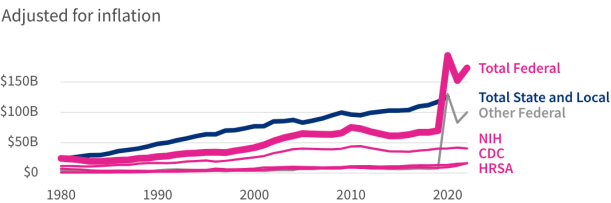
VACCINATION STATUS



DEATHS IN 2020 (PRELIMINARY EST.) TOP CAUSES OF DEATH

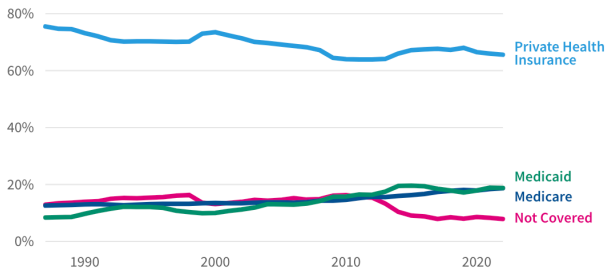


PUBLIC HEALTH SPENDING



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget

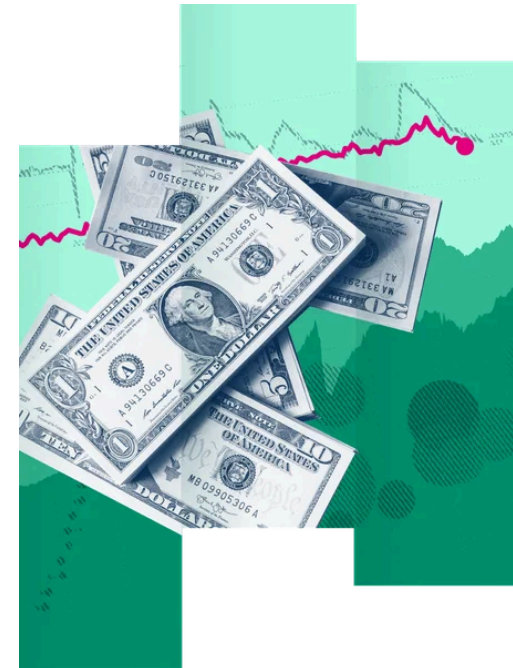
INSURANCE COVERAGE PERSONAL HEALTH SPENDING



ECONOMY

How is the US economy doing compared to pre-pandemic levels?

- US GDP grew 5.7% in 2021 after decreasing 3.4% in 2020. →
- The economy added 6.7 million jobs in 2021, rebounding from 9.3 million lost jobs in 2020. →
- 2021's average annual unemployment rate was 5.4%, about 2.7 percentage points lower than in 2020 but 1.7 points higher than 2019. →
- The labor force participation rate remains 1.2 percentage points below February 2020. →
- About 12,000 more businesses closed than opened in 2020. →
- Before adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings grew from \$28.56 in February 2020 to \$31.40 in December 2021, increasing by 10%. →
- Consumer prices were 7.5% higher in January 2022 than January 2021, the largest 12-month change in 40 years. →



- Last year, the US imported \$861.4 billion more in goods and services than it exported, leading to a 21.6% increase in the trade deficit from 2020. →

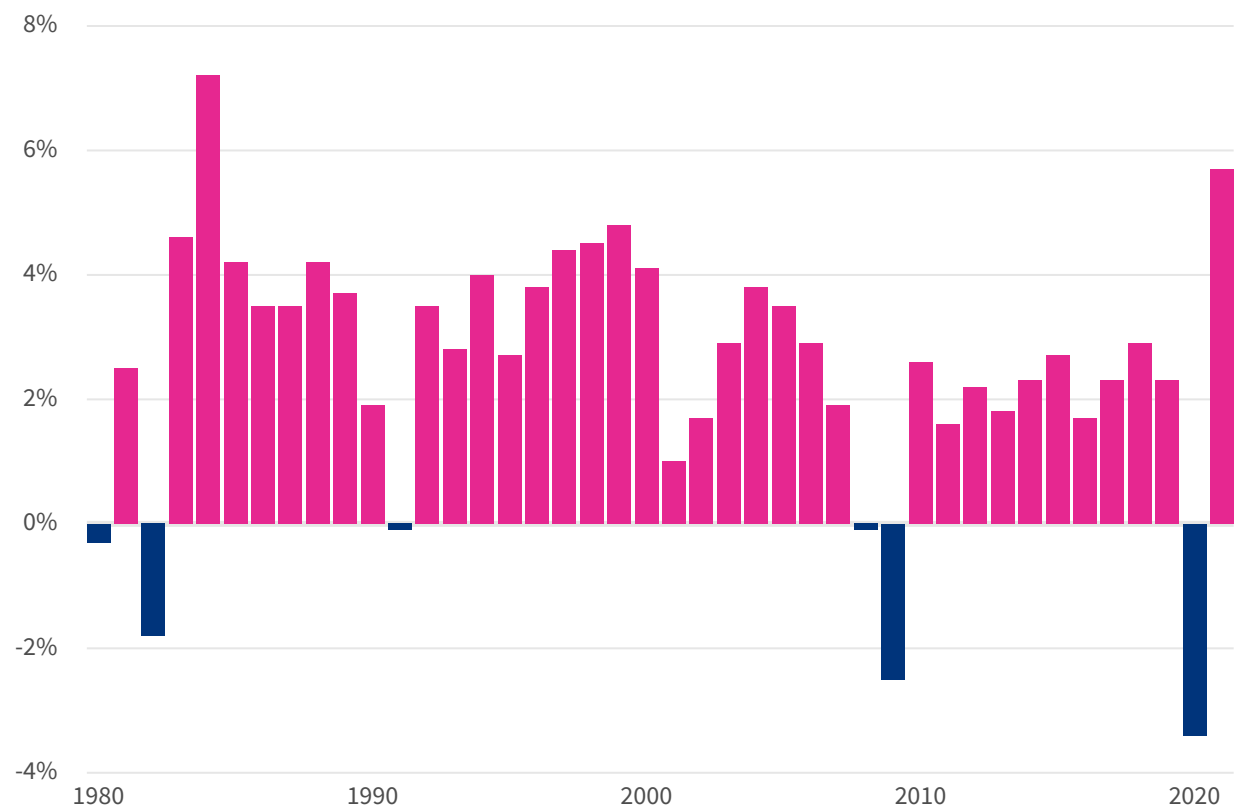
ECONOMY

US GDP grew 5.7% in 2021 after decreasing 3.4% in 2020.

This is the highest GDP growth rate in 37 years. GDP reached almost \$23 trillion in 2021.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

Annual percent change in real gross domestic product (GDP)



Source: [Bureau of Economic Analysis](#). ↗

ECONOMY

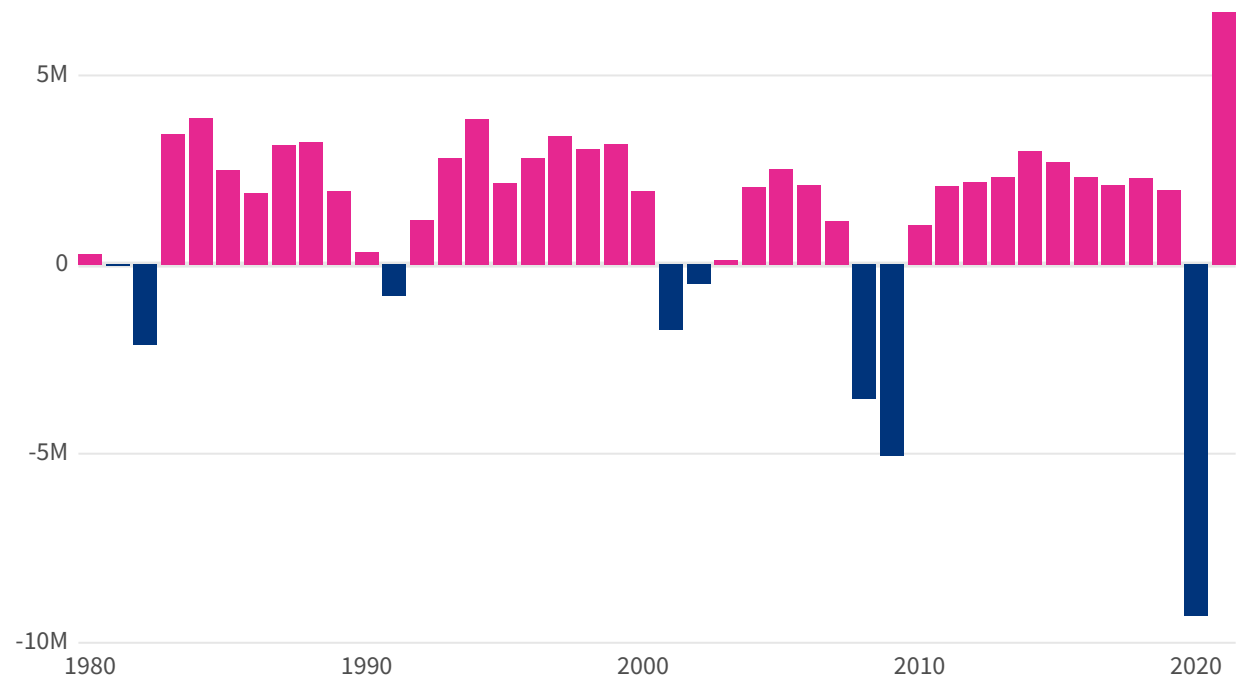
The economy added 6.7 million jobs in 2021, rebounding from 9.3 million lost jobs in 2020.

The leisure and hospitality sector added the most (2.3 million) but remained 11.2% below February 2020 employment levels.

The professional and business services sector added 1.1 million jobs, the second-most of all sectors, and is back to pre-pandemic employment levels in December 2021. The utilities sector was the only sector to lose jobs overall last year, falling by 3,300.

[f](#) [twitter](#) [in](#) [envelope](#) [printer](#) [code](#) [download csv](#)

Net change in employment



Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#).

Footnotes: Data reflect December over December employment ch... [see more](#)

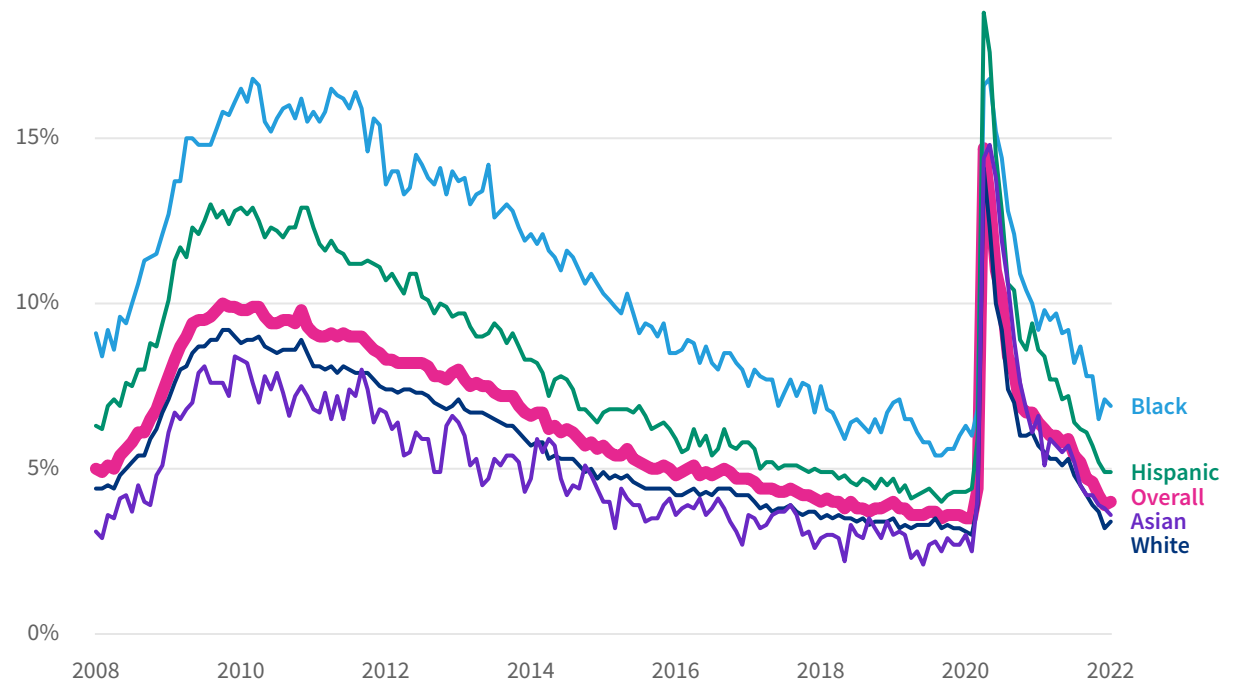
ECONOMY

2021's average annual unemployment rate was 5.4%, about 2.7 percentage points lower than in 2020 but 1.7 points higher than 2019.

Although unemployment spiked during the early months of the pandemic, the average annual unemployment rate remained lower than the 9.6% high in 2010 that resulted from the Great Recession.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY RACE



Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#).

Footnotes: Rates are seasonally adjusted. All population grou... [see more](#) ▼

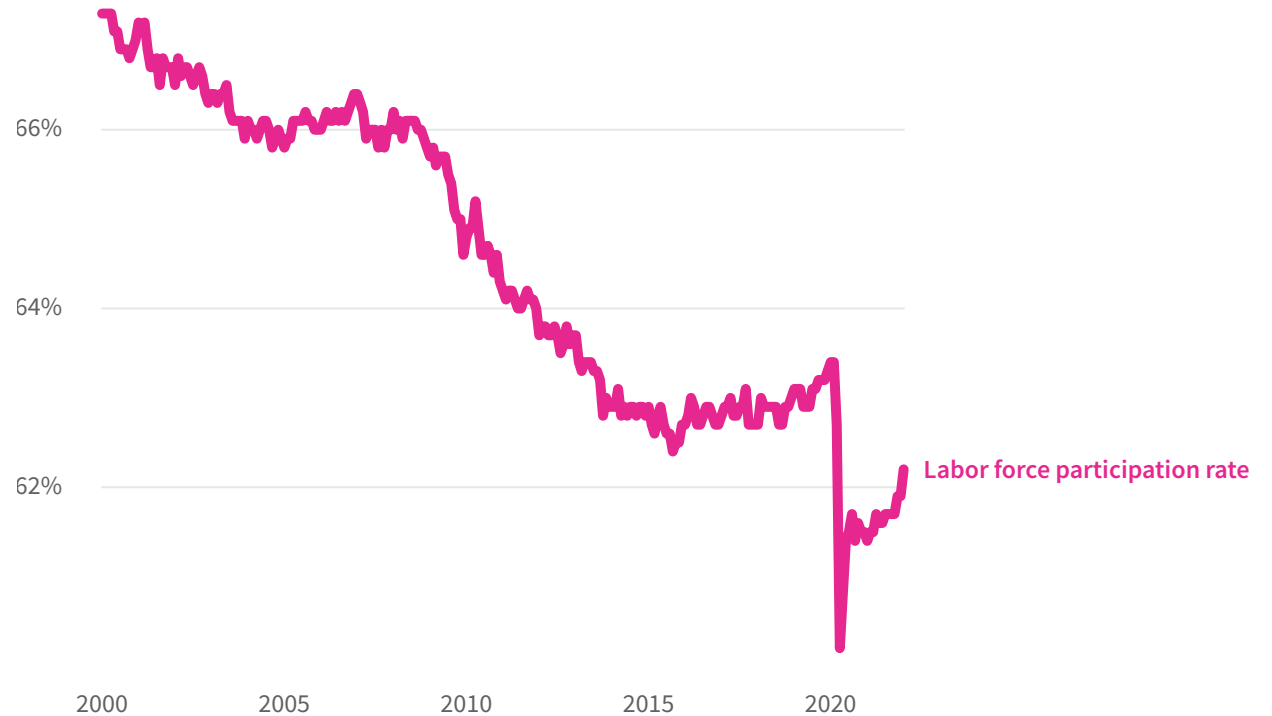
ECONOMY

The labor force participation rate remains 1.2 percentage points below February 2020.

This is equal to 896,000 fewer Americans working or looking for work than pre-pandemic. Labor force participation remains especially low for three groups: people 55 and older, Black women, and Hispanic women.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). [↗](#)

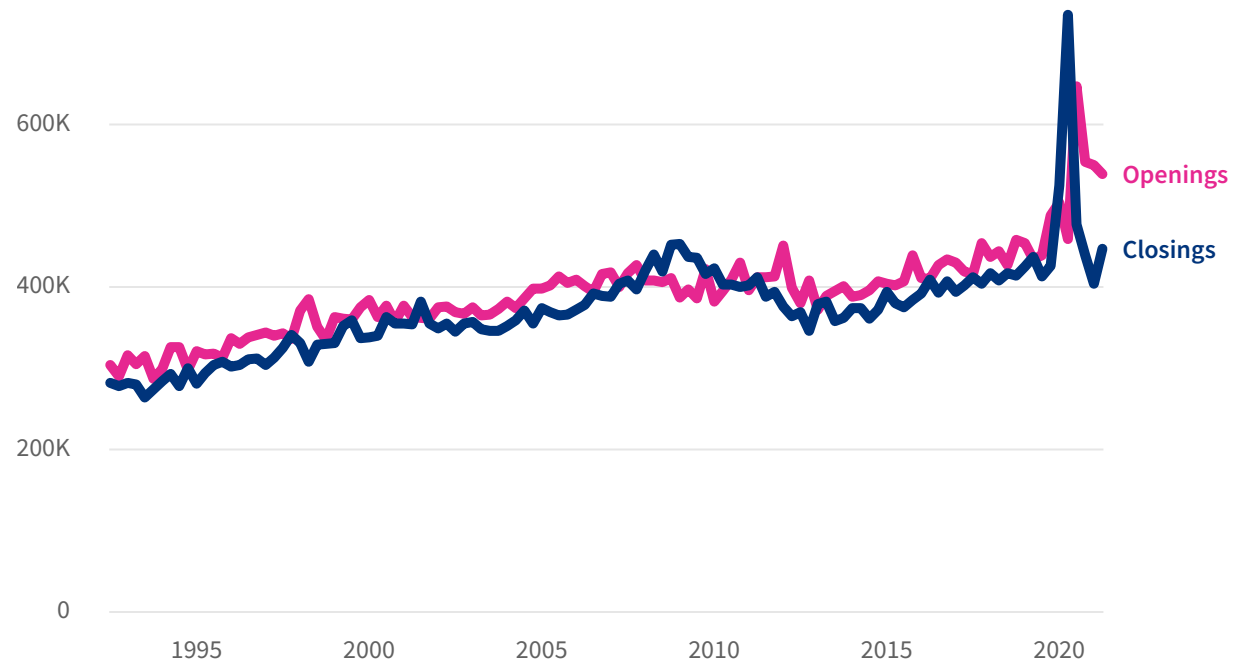
ECONOMY

About 12,000 more businesses closed than opened in 2020.

Business closures exceeded openings during the first half of the year. More businesses closed than opened during the Great Recession as well, but it took a year from the start of the recession for openings to bounce back and surpass closings.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

BUSINESS CLOSINGS AND OPENINGS



Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). [↗](#)

Footnotes: Data represents number of establishments with chan... [see more](#) [▼](#)

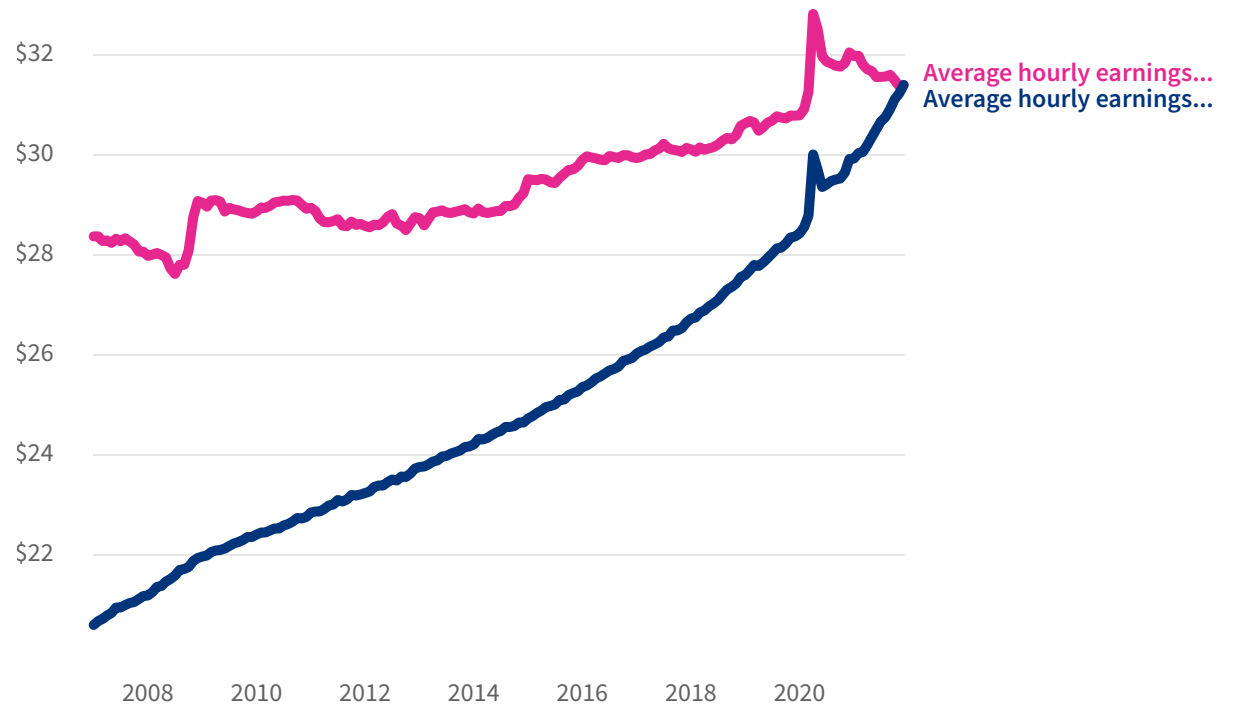
ECONOMY

Before adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings grew from \$28.56 in February 2020 to \$31.40 in December 2021, increasing by 10%.

However, inflation is muting the purchasing power of these gains. After accounting for inflation, hourly earnings increased 1.6%.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS



Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). [↗](#)

Footnotes: Data are seasonally adjusted and are presented in ... [see more](#) [▼](#)

ECONOMY

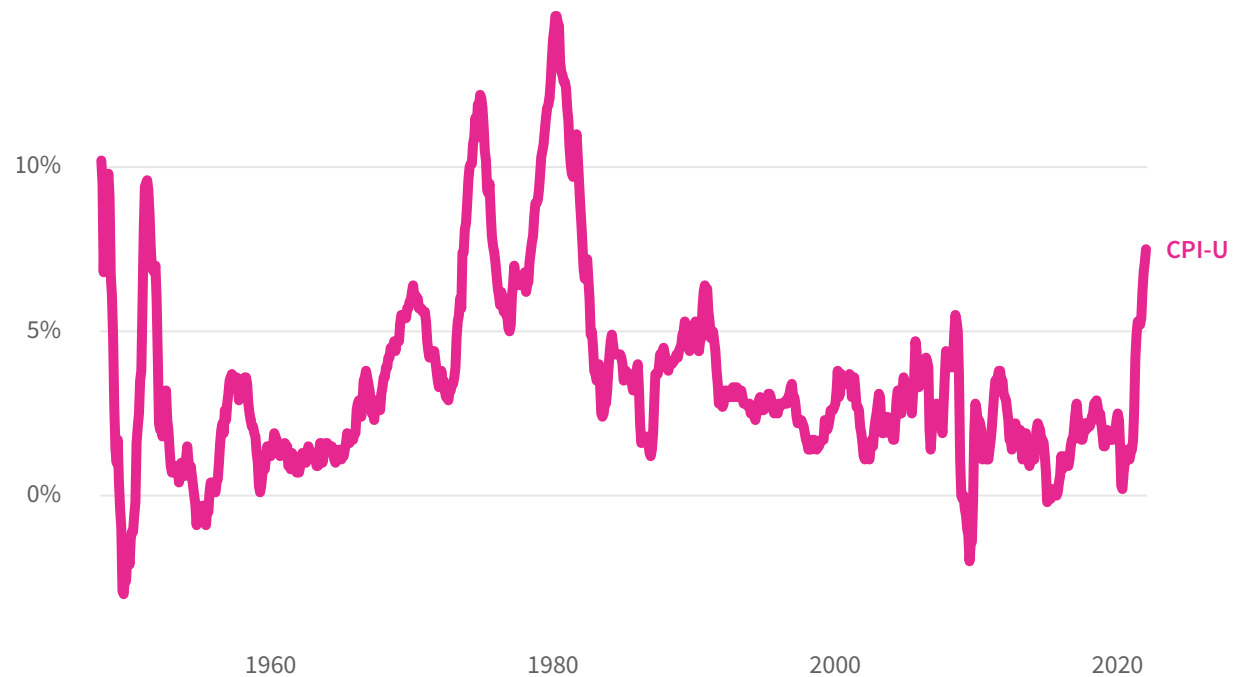
Consumer prices were 7.5% higher in January 2022 than January 2021, the largest 12-month change in 40 years.

The [Federal Reserve aims](#) to achieve inflation that averages 2 percent.

[f](#) [twitter](#) [in](#) [envelope](#) [print](#) [code](#) [download csv](#)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

12-month percent change



Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). [↗](#)

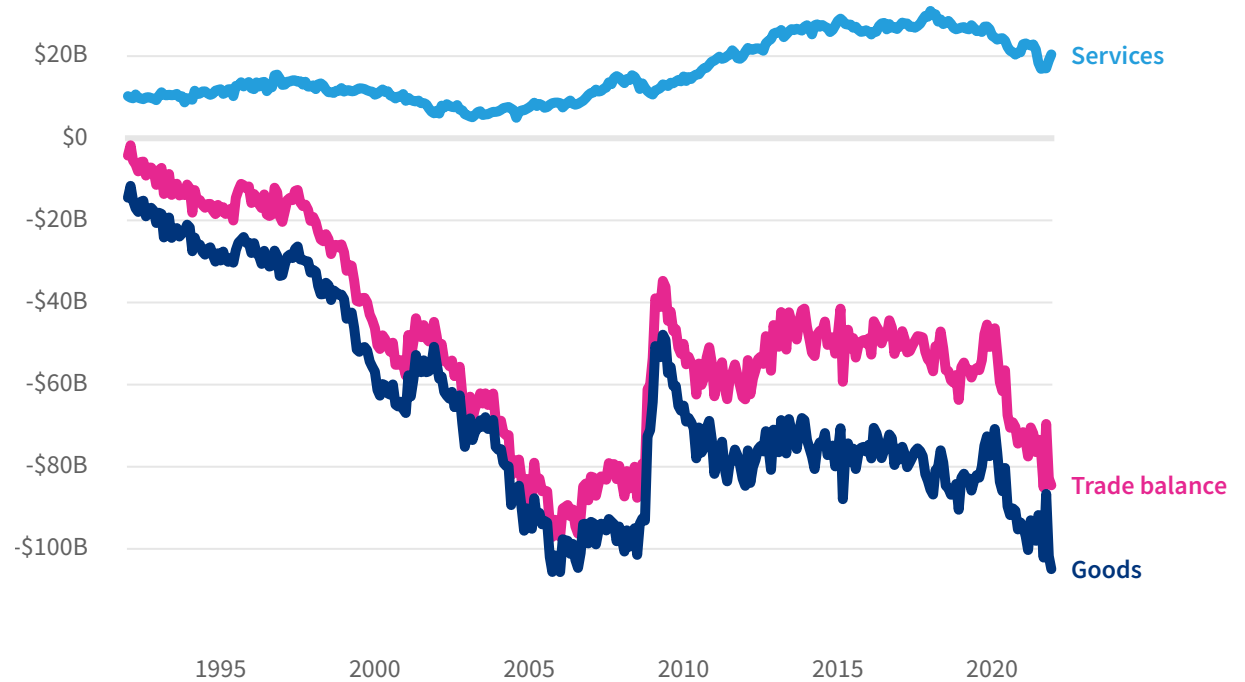
Last year, the US imported \$861.4 billion more in goods and services than it exported, leading to a 21.6% increase in the trade deficit from 2020.

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

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

MONTHLY TRADE BALANCE

Adjusted for inflation

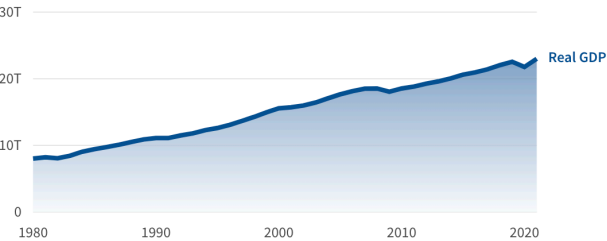


Source: [Bureau of Economic Analysis](#). [↗](#)

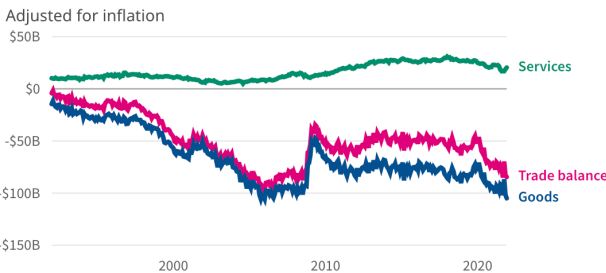
Explore the Economy Big Picture

[Share the Big Picture](#) [Exit Full Screen](#)

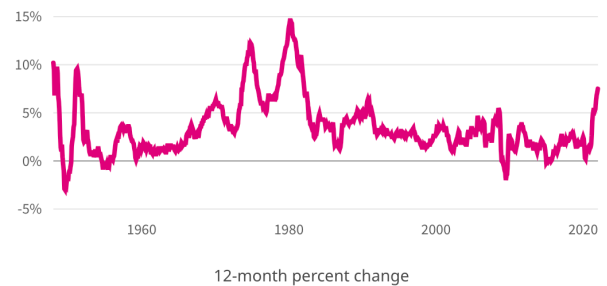
REAL GDP PER CAPITA REAL GDP GROWTH



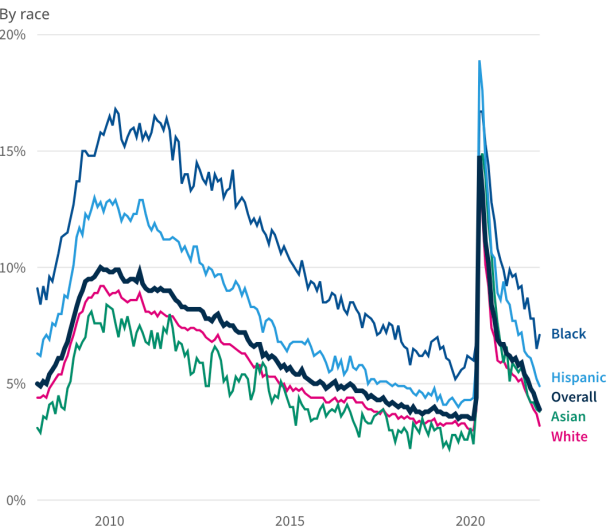
TRADE BALANCE BY COUNTRY



CONSUMER PRICES AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EMPLOYMENT CHANGE



LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BUSINESS OPENINGS AND CLOSINGS



STANDARD OF LIVING

How has the American standard of living changed? How does the government help the disadvantaged?

- Before the pandemic, middle-class families received an average market income of \$52,200 from wages, investments, retirement, and more. →
- Middle-class families receive an average \$20,700 in government assistance from programs like Medicare, Social Security, and food stamps. →
- Middle-class wealth has increased 82.1% since 1990. However, middle-class families went from owning 12.2% of wealth in 1990 to 7.2% in 2021. →
- The nonfarm employee quits rate hit a 20-year high in September and November 2021 when 3.0% of employees quit their jobs. →
- The poverty rate decreased from 15.1% in 2010 to 11.4% in 2020. →
- From December 2020 to December 2021, the number of households nationwide reporting difficulty paying for expenses decreased 7 percentage points to 30.5%. →



— About 6.4% of US adults faced housing insecurity in December 2021.
→

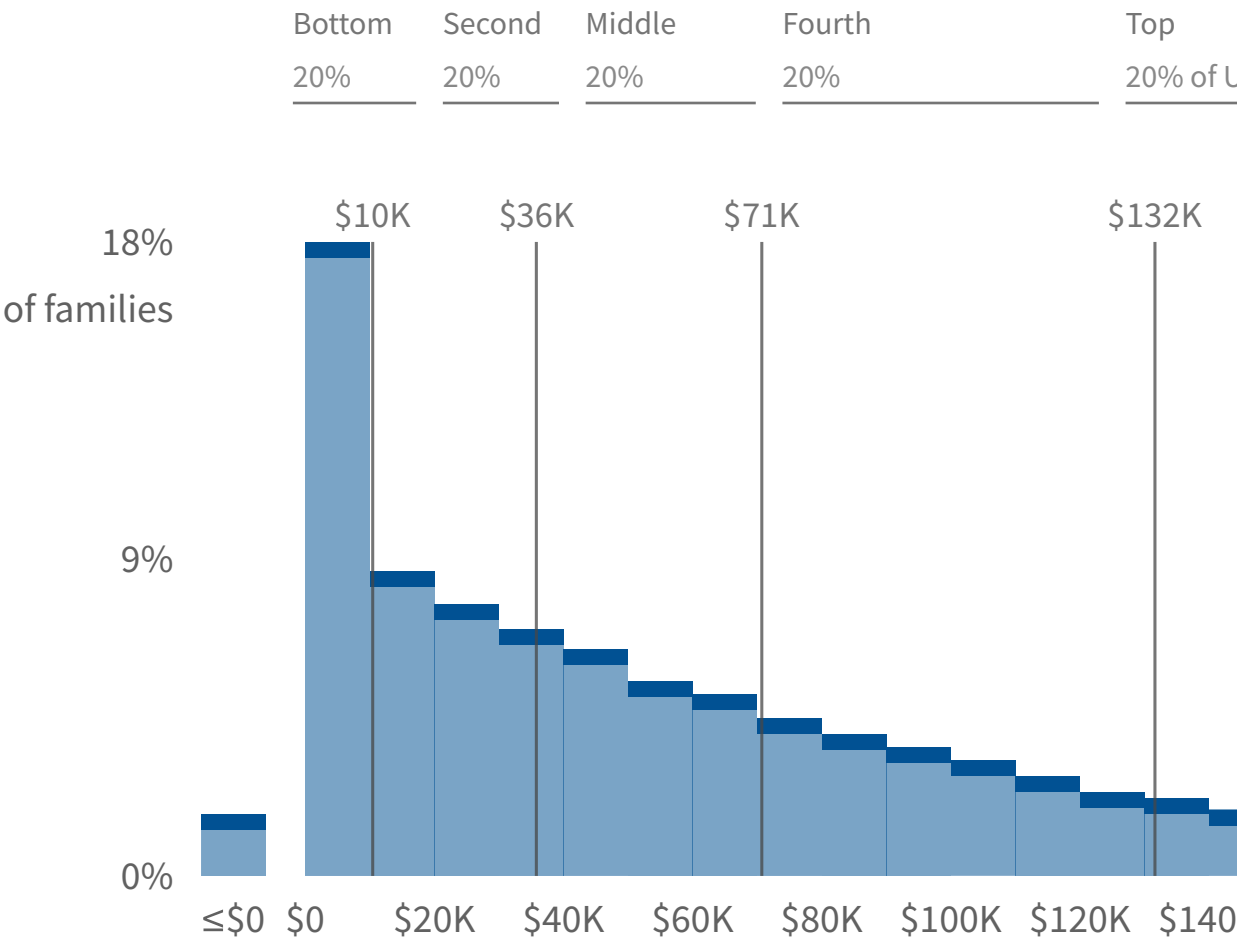
STANDARD OF LIVING

Before the pandemic, middle-class families received an average market income of \$52,200 from wages, investments, retirement, and more.

Adjusted for inflation, that's \$2,600 less than in 2000, with a greater proportion from retirement savings like pensions and 401(K)s.

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [✉](#) [🖨](#) [↔](#) [📄 csv](#)

US income distribution 2019 ?



Sources: USAFacts calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service and the US Census Bureau. [see n](#)

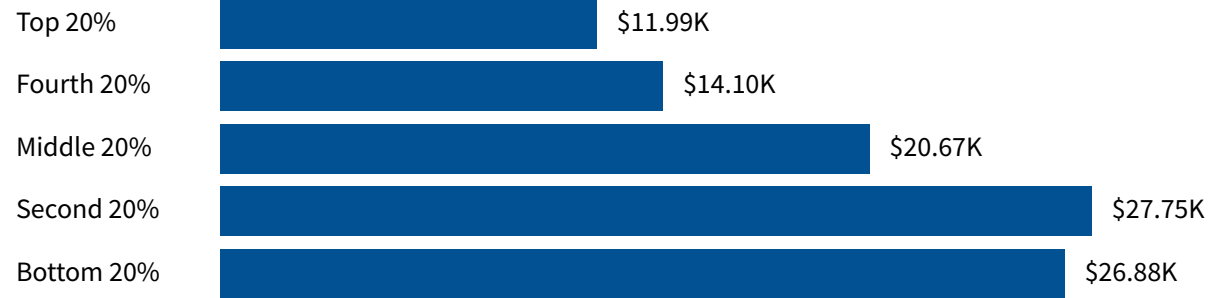
Footnotes: Market income is equivalent to total income minu... [see more](#) ✓

STANDARD OF LIVING

Middle-class families receive an average \$20,700 in government assistance from programs like Medicare, Social Security, and food stamps.

That's \$8,300 more than in 2000 — with a greater proportion from healthcare and tax credits.

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [✉](#) [🖨](#) [↔](#) [↓](#) [csv](#)



GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE BY INCOME QUINTILE IN 2019

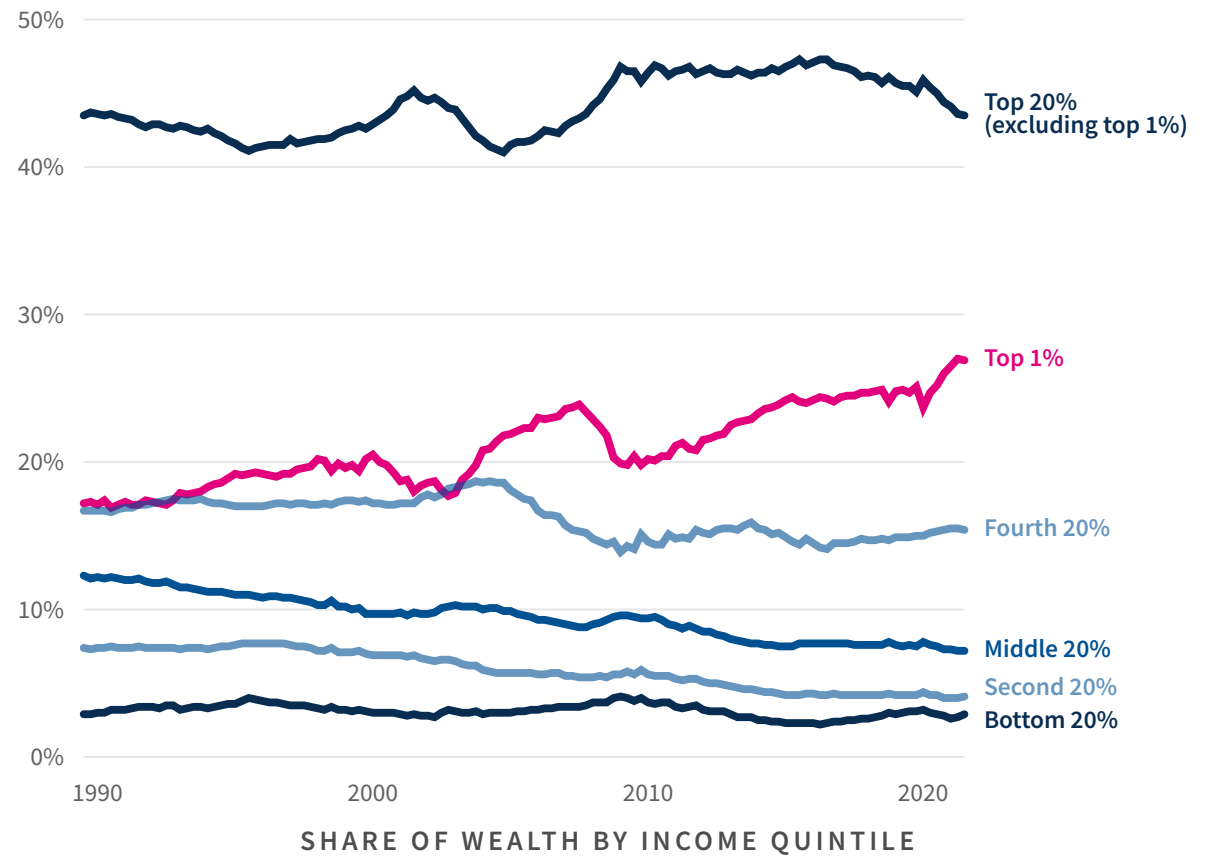
Sources: USAFacts calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service and the US Census Bureau.
[see more](#) [▼](#)

STANDARD OF LIVING

Middle-class wealth has increased 82.1% since 1990. However, middle-class families went from owning 12.2% of wealth in 1990 to 7.2% in 2021.

Over the same period, the wealth of the top 1% increased 379.9%, and their share of total wealth increased from 17.1% to 26.9%.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

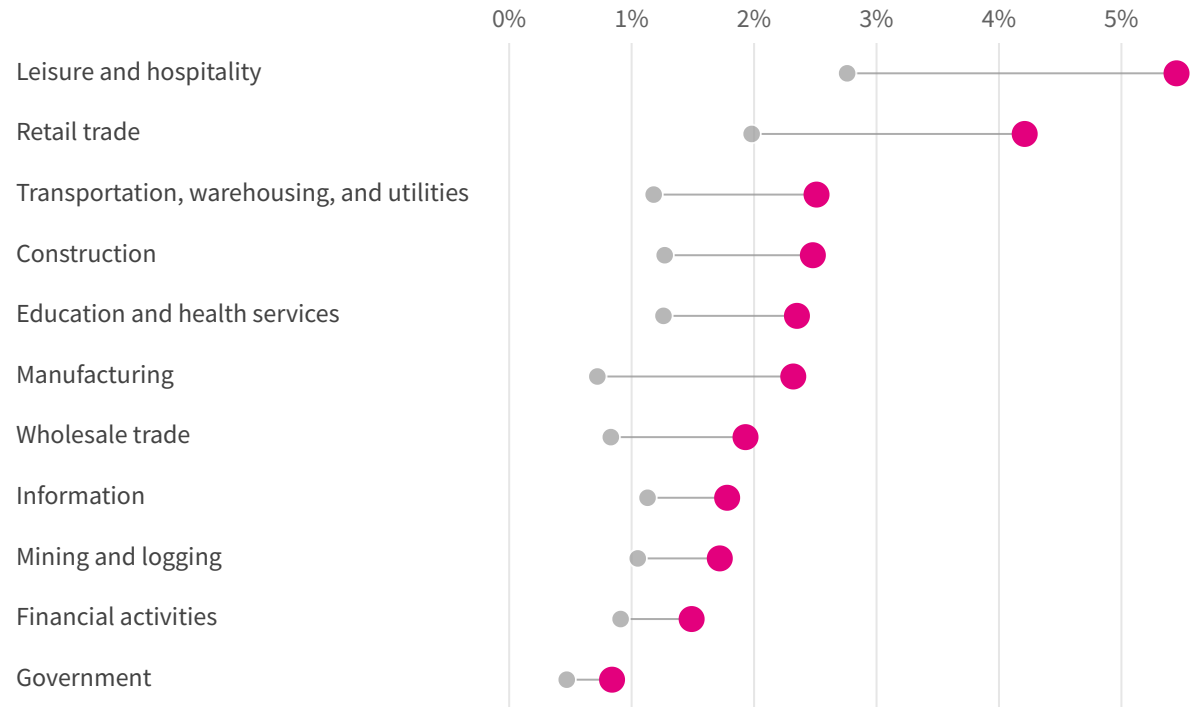


Sources: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. [see more](#) ✓

The nonfarm employee quits rate hit a 20-year high in September and November 2021 when 3.0% of employees quit their jobs.

The leisure and hospitality and retail trade sectors had 2021's highest quits rate, 5.5% and 4.2%, respectively.

f  in   <>  csv



QUITS RATE BY INDUSTRY 2009 ▼ VS 2021 ▼

Sources: **Bureau of Labor Statistics.** [see more](#) ▼

Footnotes: Data are seasonally adjusted. December 2021 data a... [see more](#) ▼

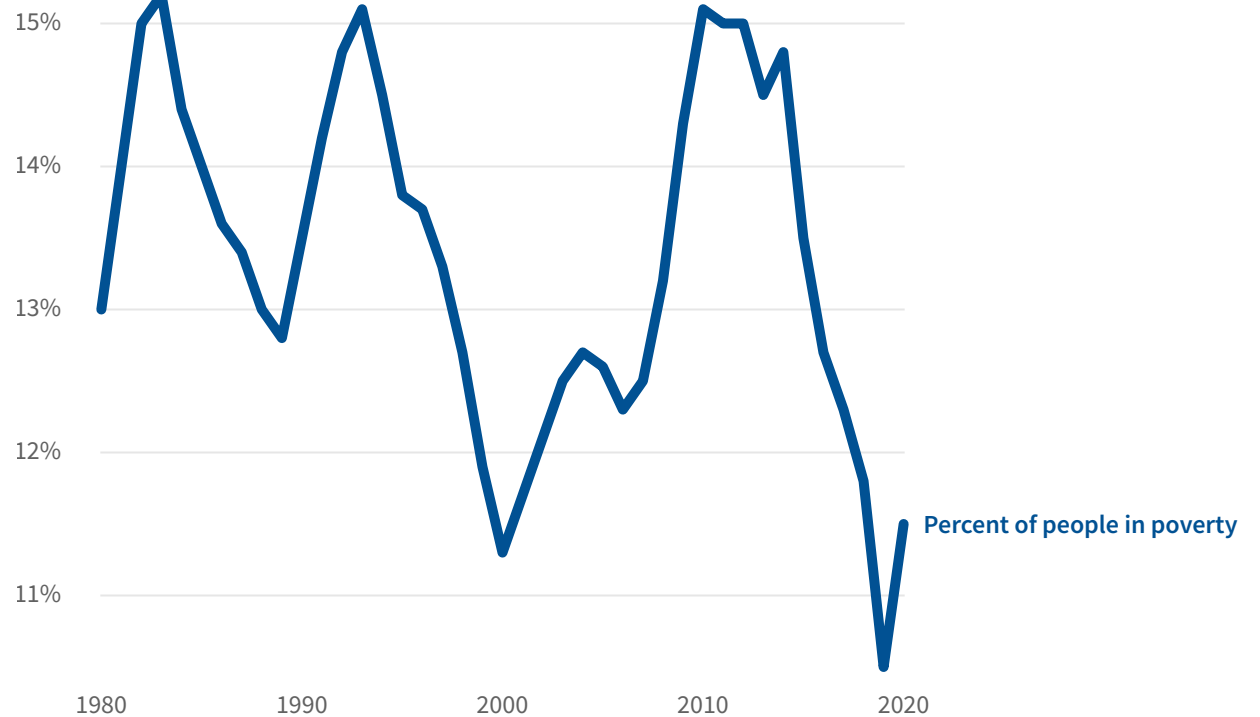
STANDARD OF LIVING

The poverty rate decreased from 15.1% in 2010 to 11.4% in 2020.

The rate fell from 27.4% to 19.5% for Black Americans and 26.5% to 17.0% for Hispanic Americans.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

POVERTY RATE



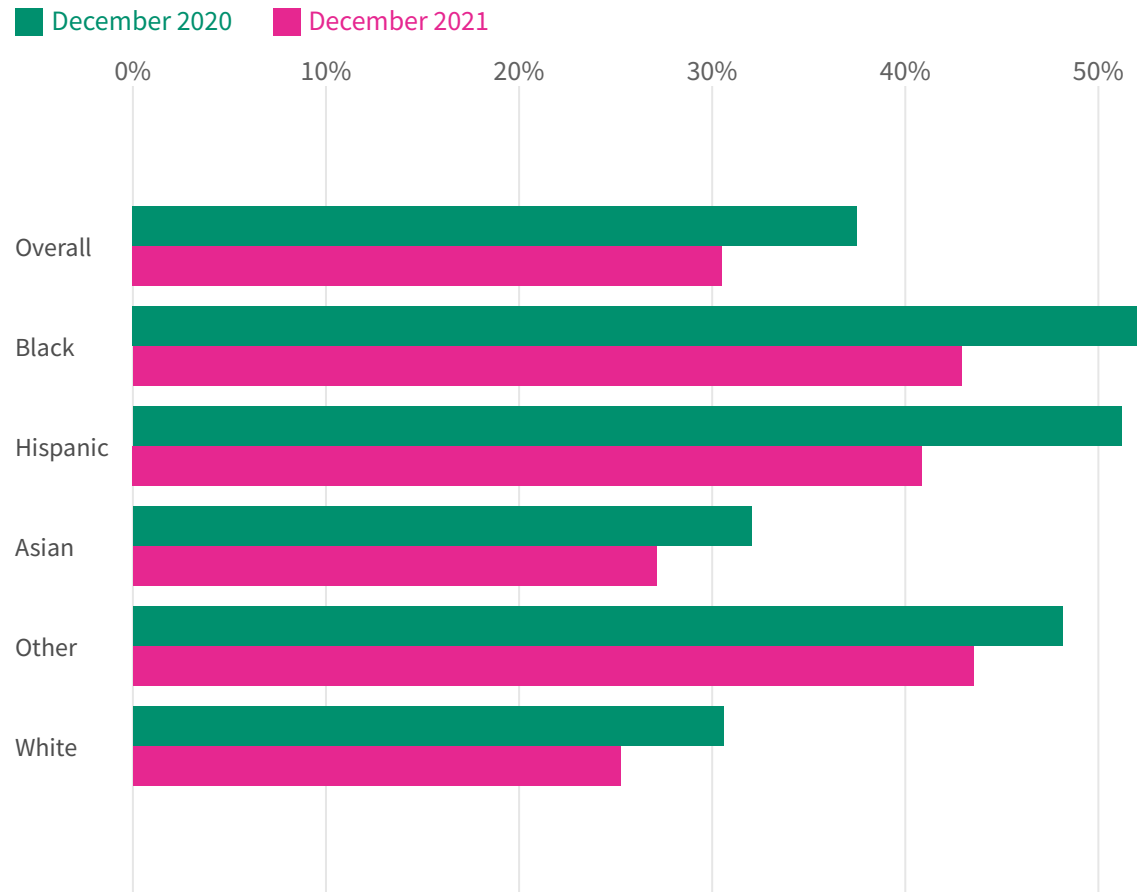
Source: [Census Bureau](#). [↗](#)

From December 2020 to December 2021, the number of households nationwide reporting difficulty paying for expenses decreased 7 percentage points to 30.5%.

That's 68.6 million households. Black households were the most likely to report difficulty (42.9%) but also improved the most among racial groups, down from 54.9% in 2020.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

Difficulty paying household expenses due to the pandemic



Source: [US Census Bureau](#).

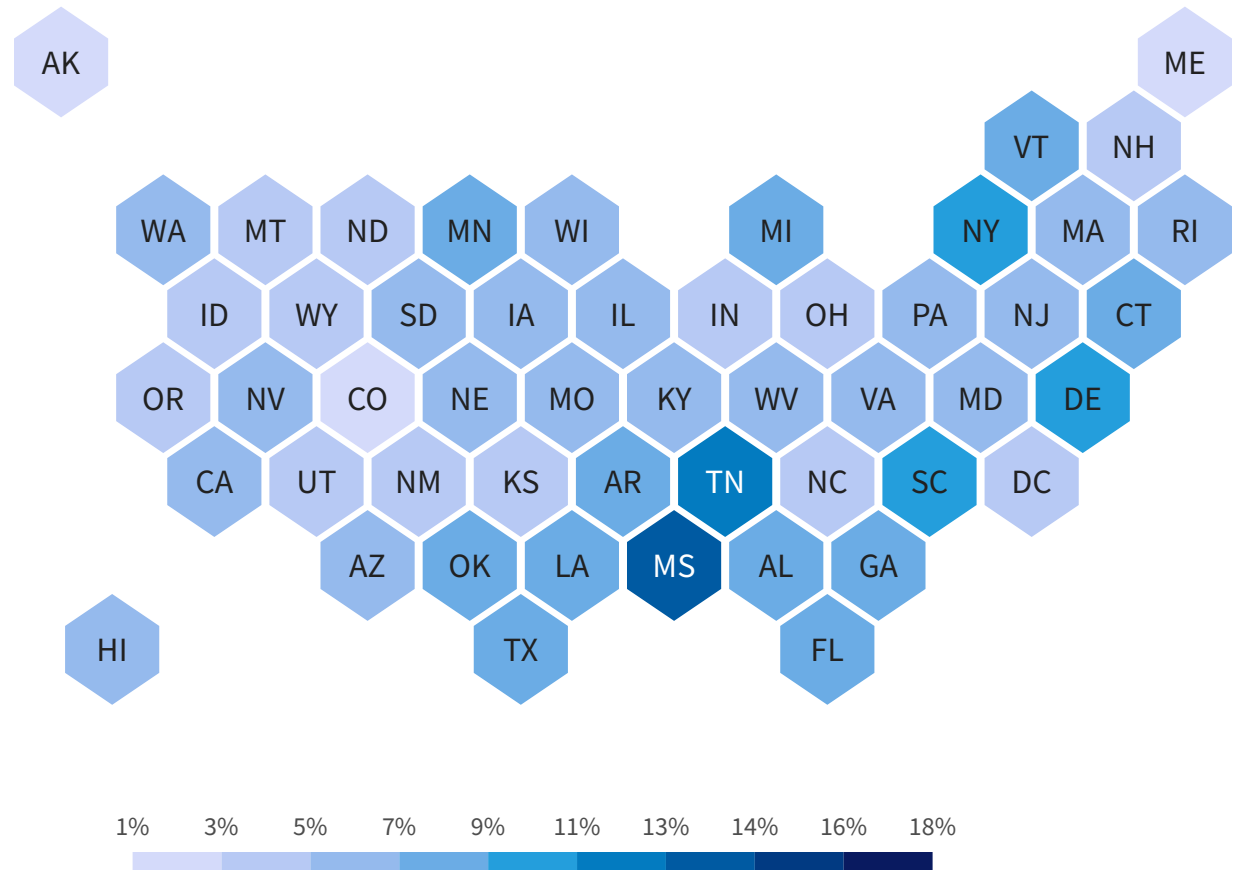
Footnotes: Data represents the percentage of adults living in... [see more](#) ▼

About 6.4% of US adults faced housing insecurity in December 2021.

The Census Bureau defines housing insecurity as adults in households who aren't current on rent or mortgage payments and who have slight or no confidence that they can pay next month's rent or mortgage on time.

[f](#) [twitter](#) [in](#) [envelope](#) [print](#) [code](#) [download csv](#)

Percent of adults experiencing housing insecurity: Dec 13, 2021 ▾



Source: [Census Bureau](#). [link](#)

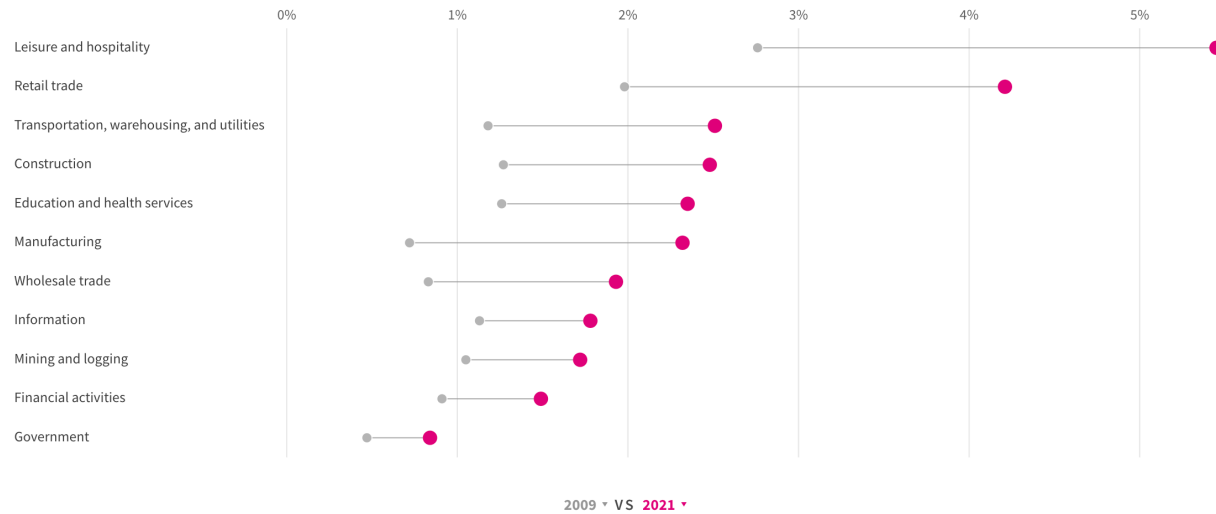
Explore the Standard of Living Big Picture

[Share the Big Picture](#)
[Exit Full Screen](#)

QUITS RATE BY INDUSTRY

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

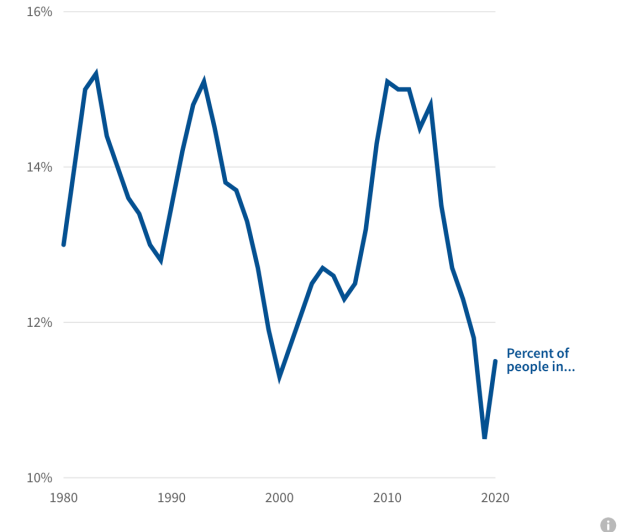
WEALTH



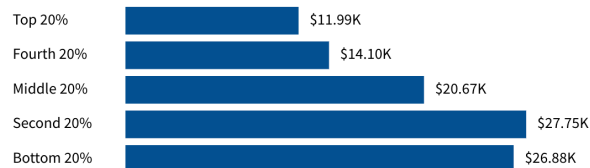
POVERTY RATE

BY RACE

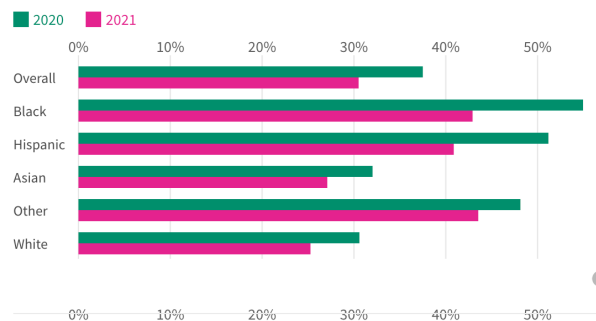
BY AGE



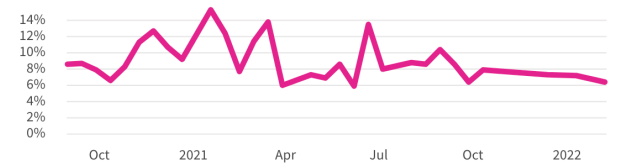
2019 GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE



DIFFICULTY PAYING HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES



HOUSING INSECURITY



Source: [Census Bureau](#).

Footnotes: The Census Bureau defines housing insecurity as ad... [see more](#)

POPULATION

How is the population changing and growing?

- Six states gained congressional seats after the 2020 census. Seven states lost a seat. →
- In 2021, 331.9 million people lived in the United States. →
- The population grew by 392,665 from 2020 to 2021, or 0.1%, the lowest annual growth rate since the nation's founding. →
- The country is growing more diverse. →
- According to preliminary data, the 2021 death rate continued to surpass historical standards at 9.7 deaths per 1,000 people. →
- The population is getting older. →
- More people are living alone. →



POPULATION

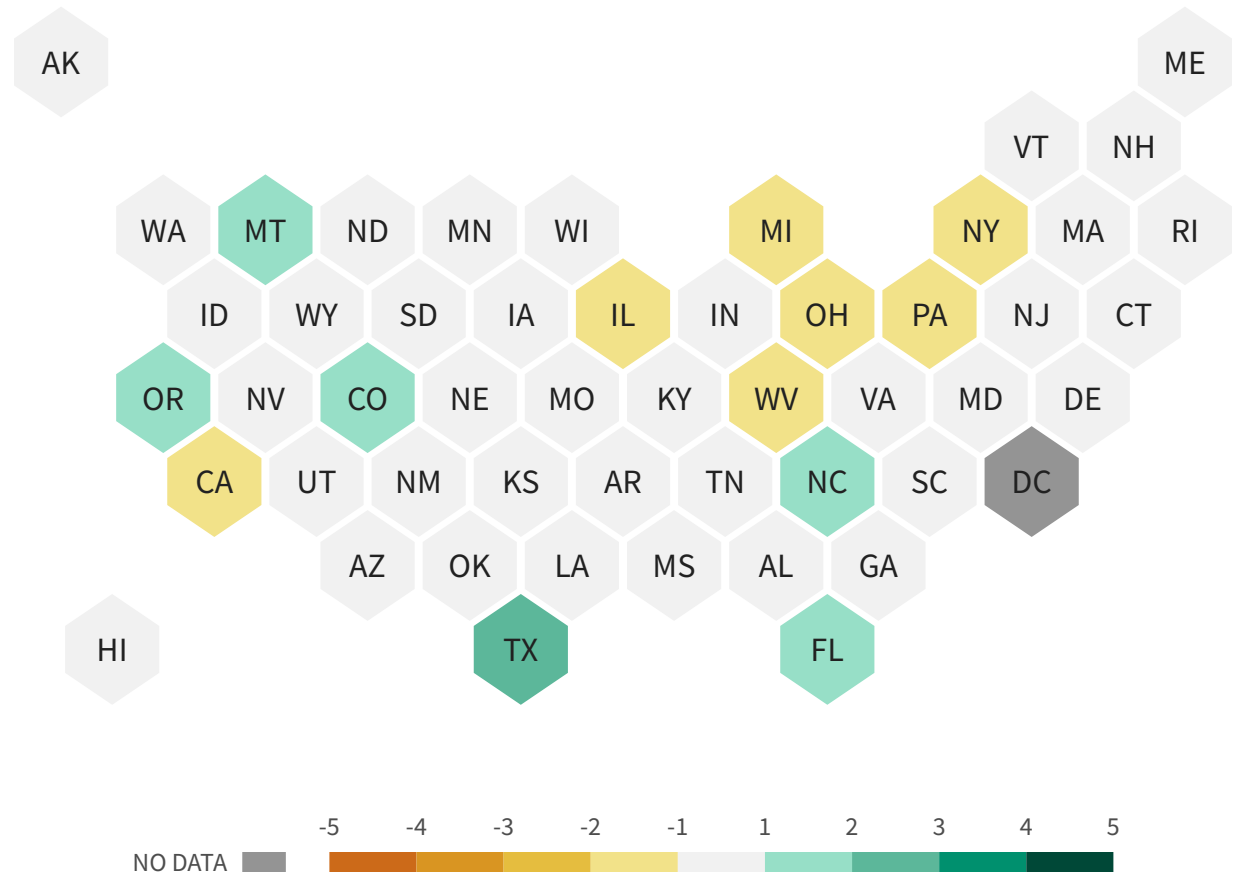
Six states gained congressional seats after the 2020 census. Seven states lost a seat.

Each decade, the federal government is constitutionally obligated to conduct a census and count every person in the US. Census data is used to apportion congressional representation, adjust electoral districts, and determine federal funding.

f  in     csv

2020 ▼

Change in congressional seats after reapportionment.



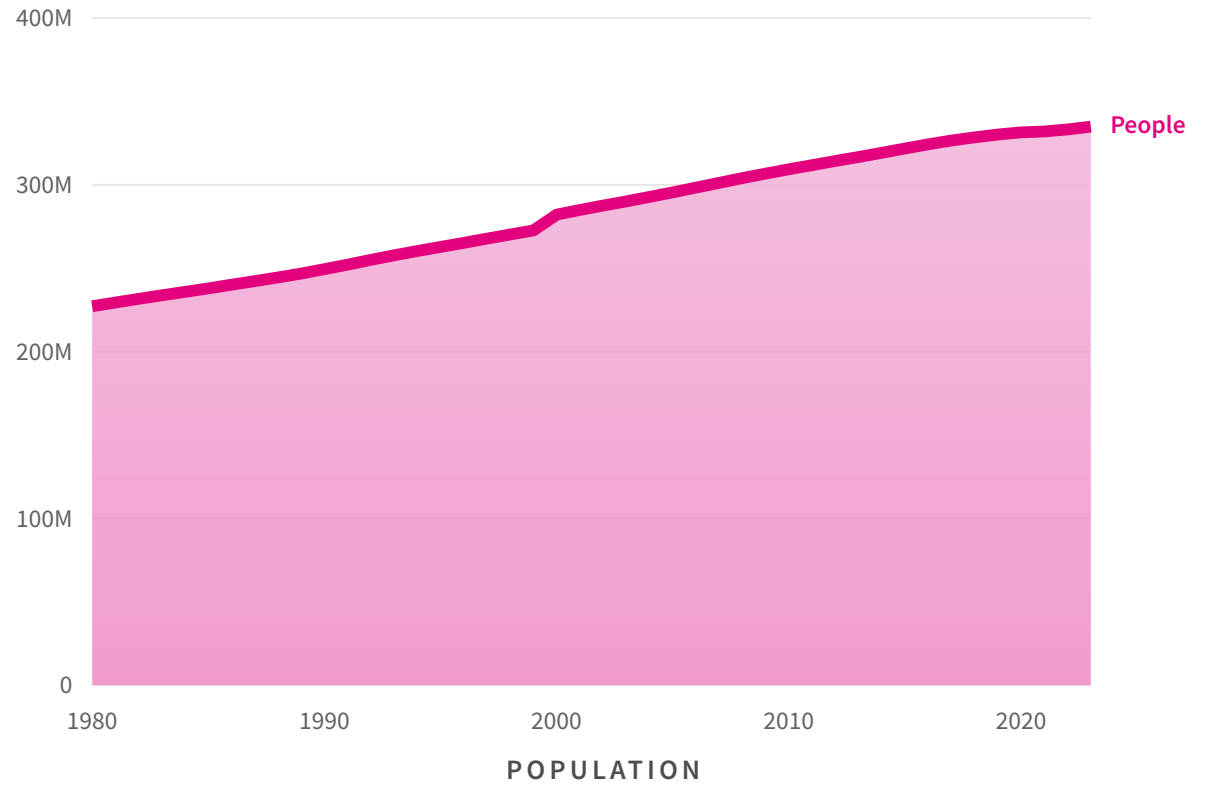
Source: [Census Bureau](#).

POPULATION

In 2021, 331.9 million people lived in the United States.

That's a 46.1% increase since 1980.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv



Sources: **Census Bureau.** [see more](#) ▼

Footnotes: Population statistics are from official intercensa... [see more](#) ▼

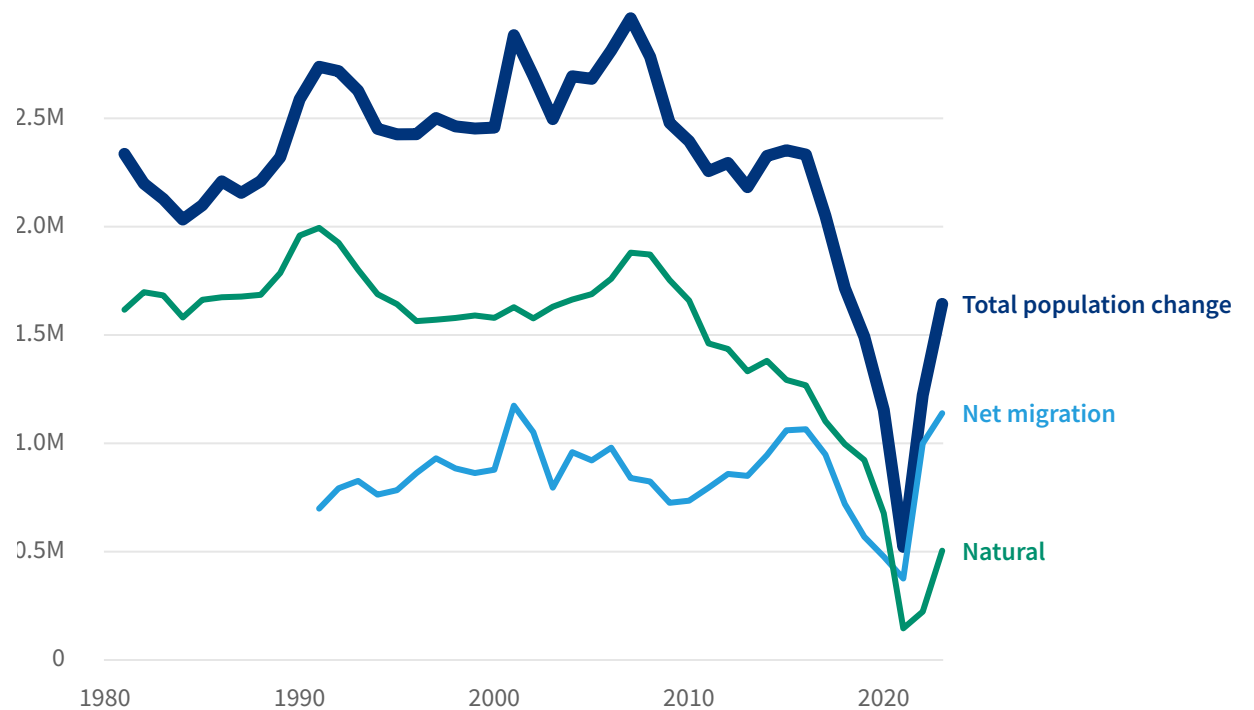
POPULATION

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

Immigration made up 62.3% of annual growth as **births decreased** and **deaths increased**.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

POPULATION GROWTH BY COMPONENT



Source: [Census Bureau](#). [↗](#)

Footnotes: 1. Population change shows the estimate of change ... [see more](#) [▼](#)

POPULATION

The country is growing more diverse.

The non-Hispanic white population fell below 60% in the 2020 census, with Hispanic Americans accounting for 51% of population growth between 2010 and 2020.

f

🐦

in

✉

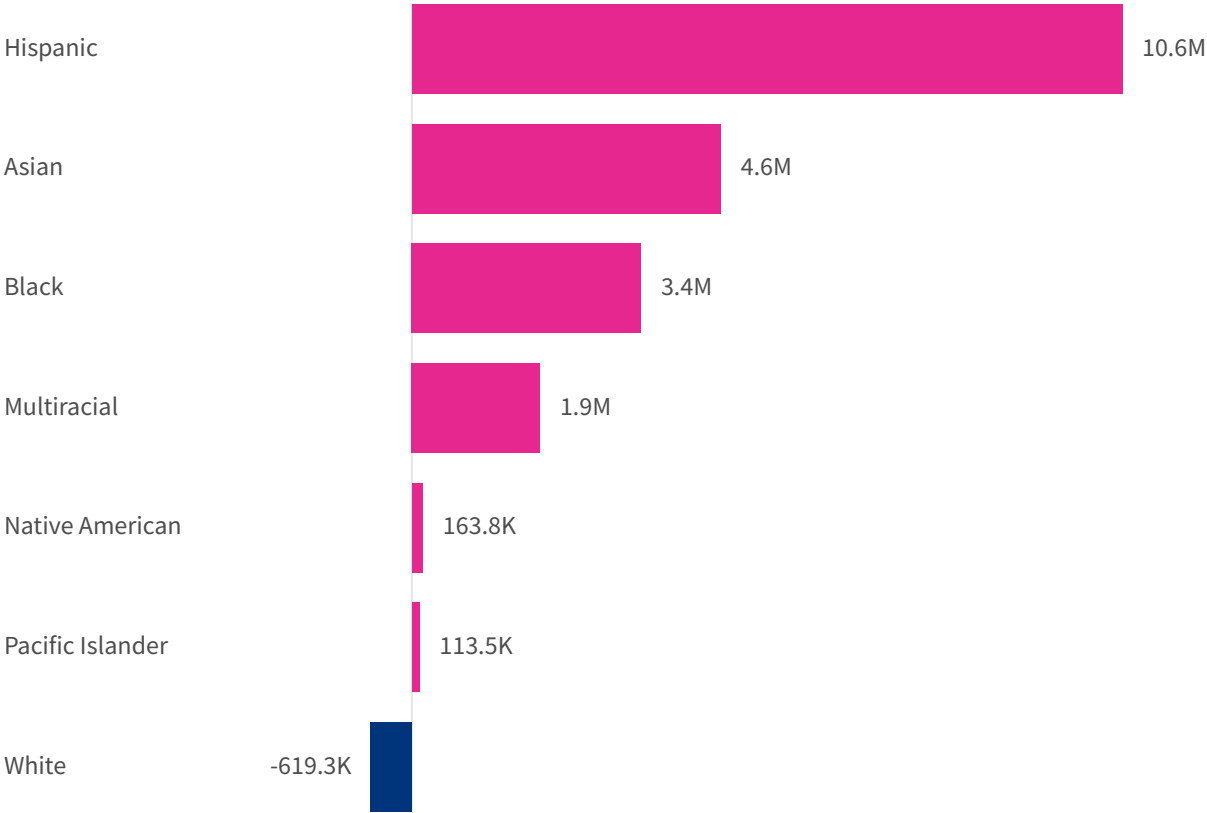
🖨

↔

↓

csv

Population change between 2010 and 2020 ▾



Source: [Census Bureau](#). [↗](#)

POPULATION

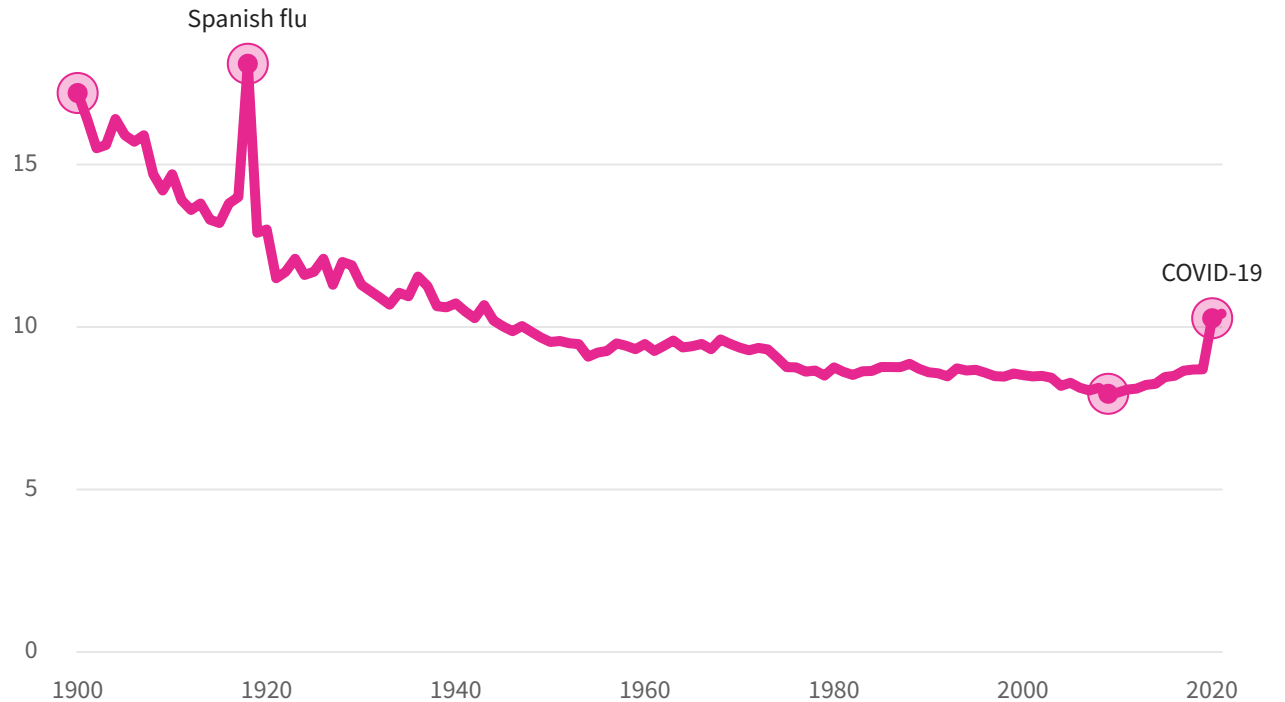
According to preliminary data, the 2021 death rate continued to surpass historical standards at 9.7 deaths per 1,000 people.

It was a slight decrease from 2020's rate of 10.2 but higher than the average of 8.4 deaths per 1,000 from 2010 to 2019.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇️ csv

DEATHS PER 1,000 PEOPLE

SELECT A LINE



Source: [Census Bureau and Centers for Disease Control and ...](#)

Footnotes: 2021 death data is a preliminary estimate from the... [see more](#)

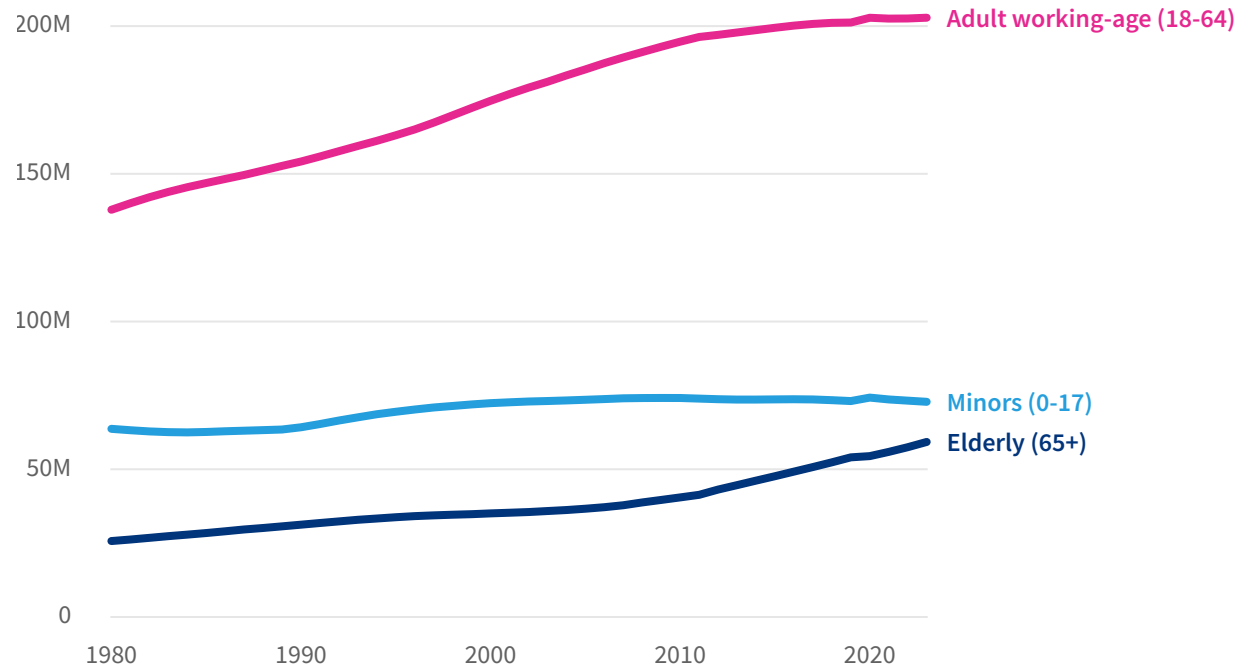
POPULATION

The population is getting older.

Since 1980, people 65 and older have increased from 11.3% to 16.8% of the total population.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

POPULATION BY AGE



Sources: **Census Bureau.** [see more](#) ✓

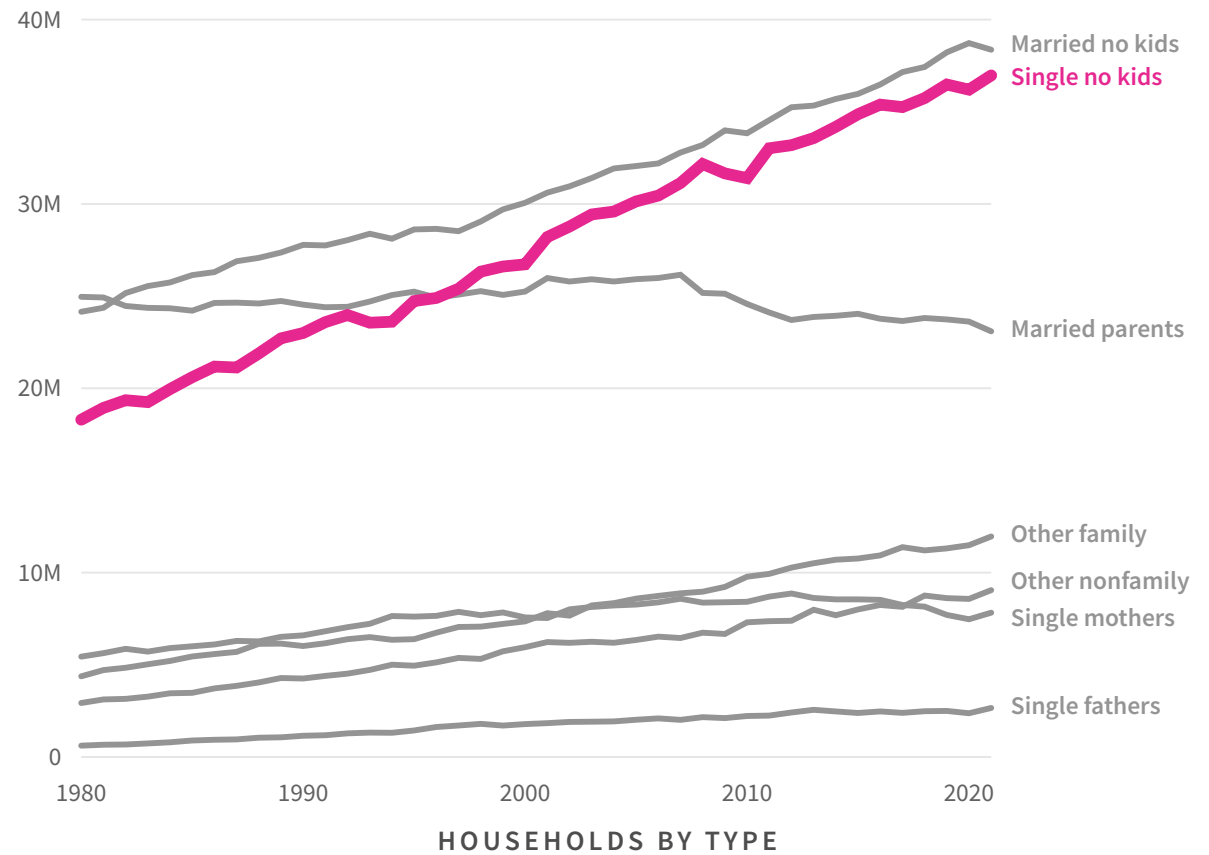
Footnotes: Population statistics are from official intercensa... [see more](#) ✓

POPULATION

More people are living alone.

Eleven percent of the population now lives alone, up from 8% in 1980.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv



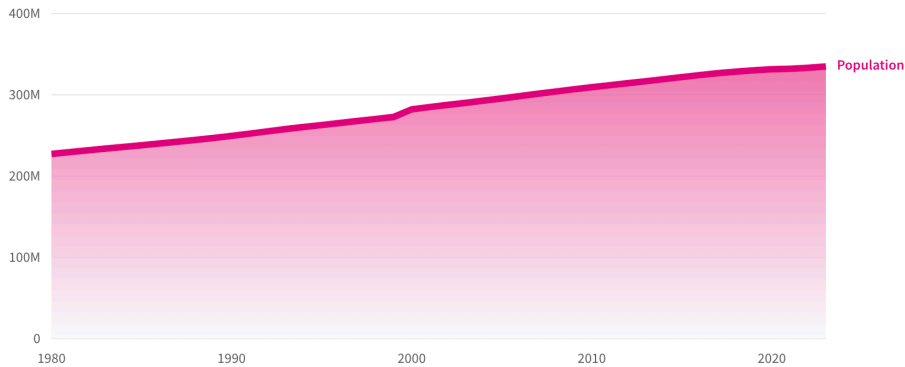
Sources: **Census Bureau.** [see more](#) ✓

Explore The Population Big Picture

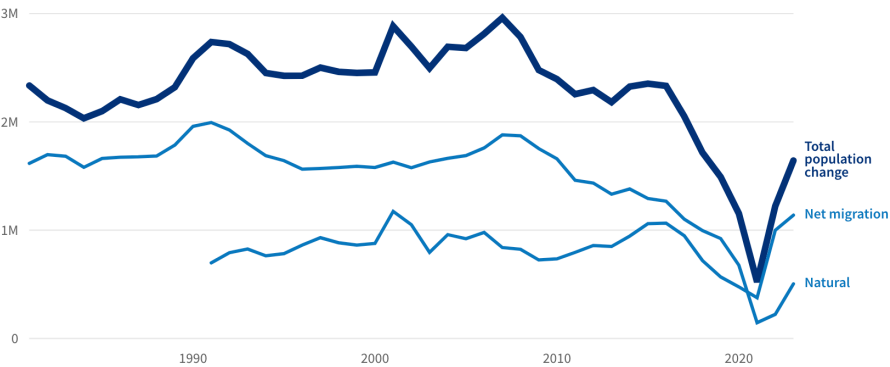
[Share the Big Picture](#)

[Exit Full Screen](#)

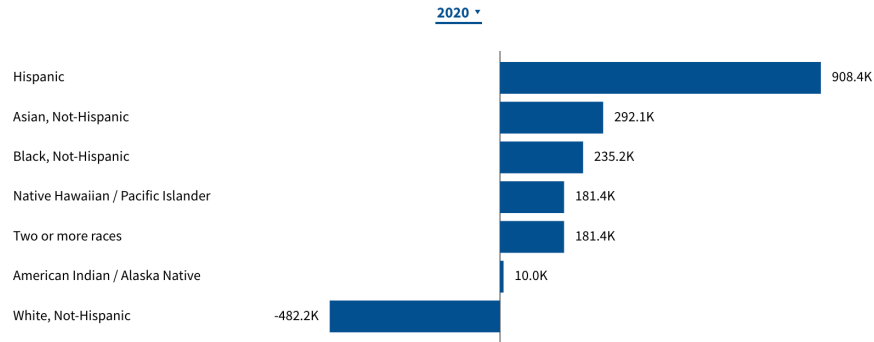
TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE FAMILY TYPES



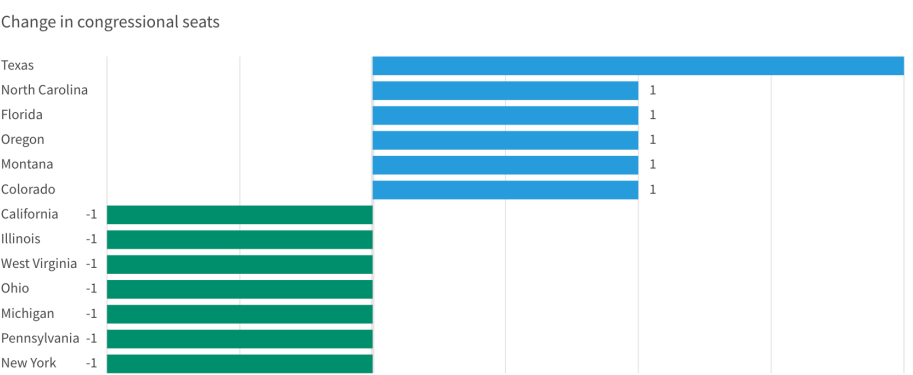
GROWTH BY COMPONENT BIRTHS DEATH RATE



ANNUAL CHANGE BY RACE RACE COMPOSITION (%)



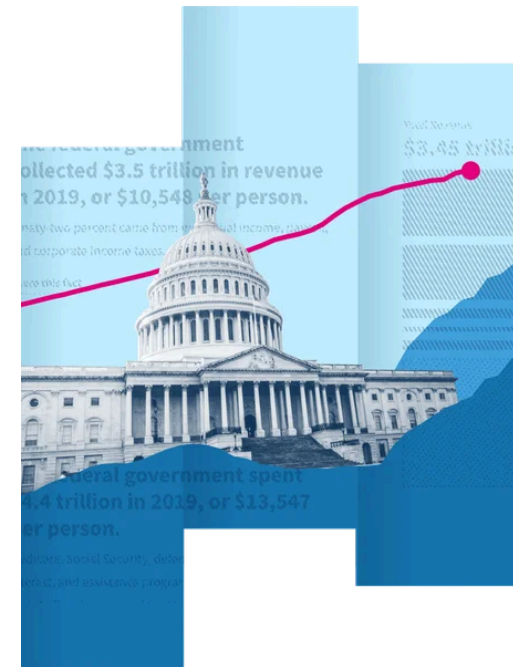
HOUSE SEATS



BUDGET

How much does the government spend and where does the money go? How does this affect the national debt?

- The federal government collected \$4.1 trillion in revenue in fiscal year 2021 (FY2021) — or \$12,294 per person. →
- The federal government spent \$6.8 trillion in FY2021 — or \$20,634 per person. →
- Increased personal and corporate income tax receipts drove federal revenue up by 15% in FY2021. →
- Federal spending grew 1% in FY2021, remaining relatively flat after increasing 45% in FY2020. →
- Aside from unemployment insurance, major cash and non-cash programs to aid the disadvantaged increased in FY2021. →
- The federal government spent 68% more than it collected in FY2021, resulting in a \$2.8 trillion deficit. →



BUDGET

The federal government collected \$4.1 trillion in revenue in fiscal year 2021 (FY2021) — or \$12,294 per person.

Ninety-two percent came from individual income, payroll, and corporate income taxes.



BUDGET

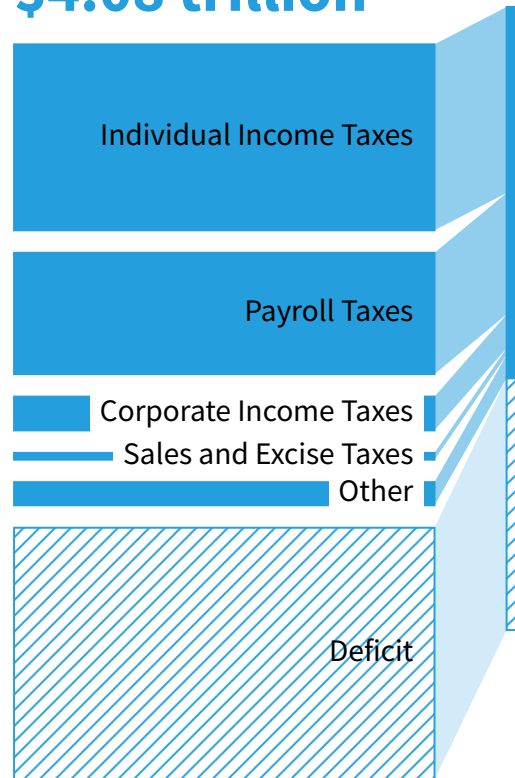
The federal government spent \$6.8 trillion in FY2021 — or \$20,634 per person.

Medicare, Social Security, defense and veterans, debt interest, plus assistance like stimulus checks and unemployment insurance accounted for 80.5% of spending. This includes funding distributed to states.



Total Revenue

\$4.08 trillion



Federal Budget 2021

Total Spending

\$6.85 trillion



Sources: USAFacts. [see more](#) ✓

BUDGET

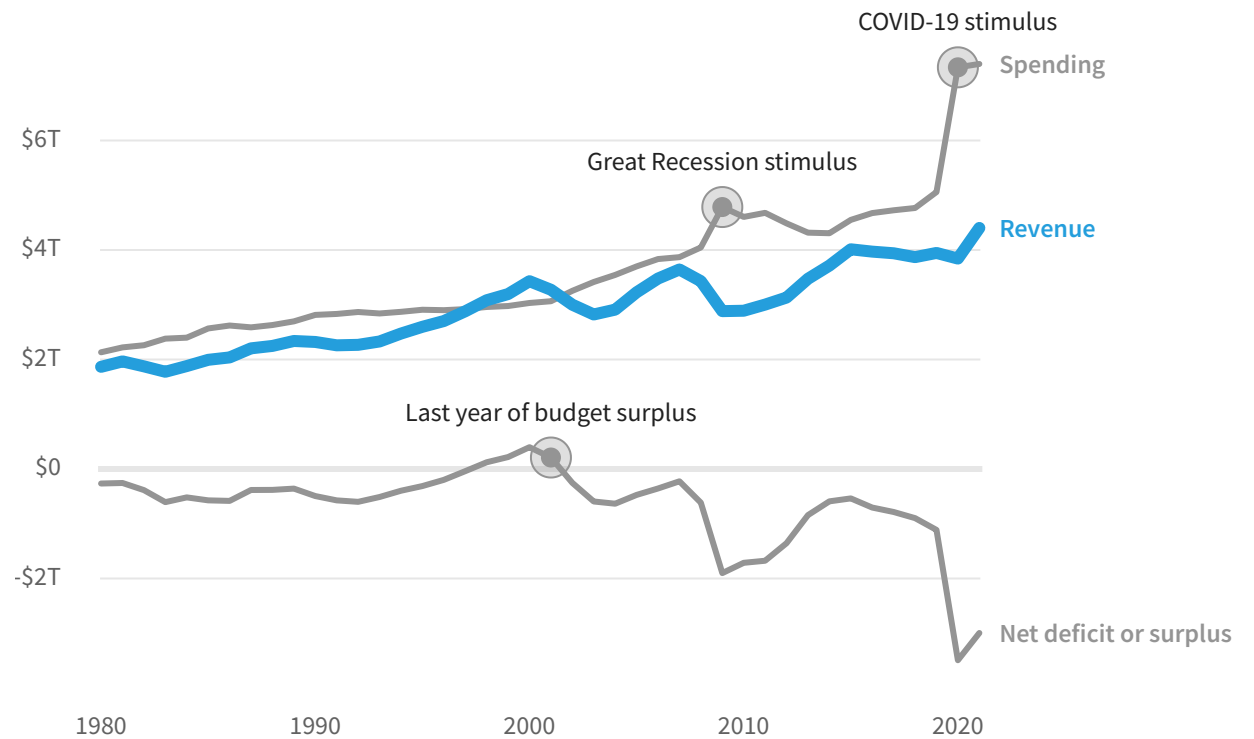
Increased personal and corporate income tax receipts drove federal revenue up by 15% in FY2021.

Revenue was equivalent to 17.3% of GDP, in line with the 18% annual average since 1980.

f  in     csv

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Adjusted for inflation



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Manage... [↗](#)

BUDGET

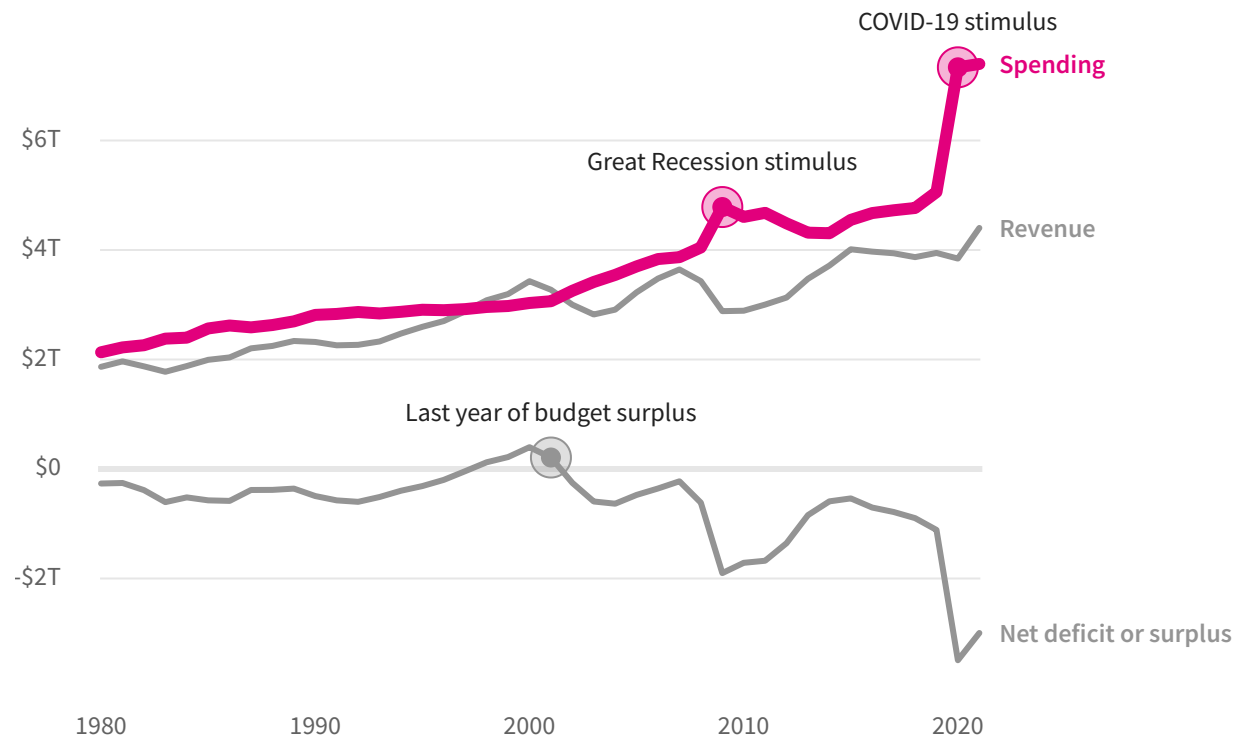
Federal spending grew 1% in FY2021, remaining relatively flat after increasing 45% in FY2020.

Spending was equivalent to 30% of GDP, higher than the 20% annual average since 1980.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Adjusted for inflation

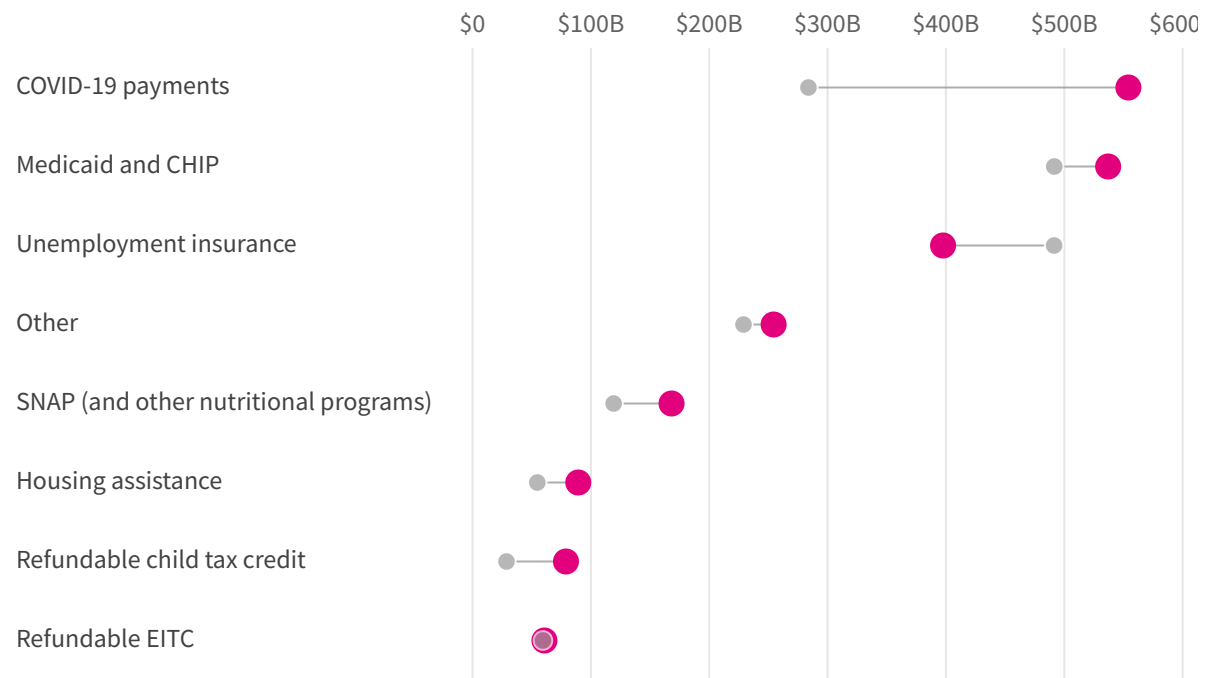


Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Manage... [↗](#)

BUDGET

Aside from unemployment insurance, major cash and non-cash programs to aid the disadvantaged increased in FY2021.

Refundable child tax credit payments increased 175%, COVID-19 payments to Americans rose 95%, and housing assistance increased 63% due to temporary COVID-19 assistance programs. Spending for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and other nutritional programs temporarily grew 41% in response to the pandemic. While these increases will expire, a recent raise in the per-meal allowance not yet reflected in this data means SNAP funding will remain above pre-pandemic levels after pandemic relief funding ends.



GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE BY PROGRAM 2020 ▼ VS 2021 ▼
Adjusted for inflation

Sources: **Department of the Treasury.** [see more](#) ▼

Footnotes: Other category includes spending for refugee assis... [see more](#) ▼

State and local tax revenue increased 19.2% from FY2020 to FY2021 after decreasing 1.1% in the previous fiscal year. In FY2021, state and

local governments accounted for 39% of government spending, 35% of which is funds transferred from the federal government. Federal transfers to state and local governments increased more than in previous years as a result of COVID-19 assistance.

BUDGET

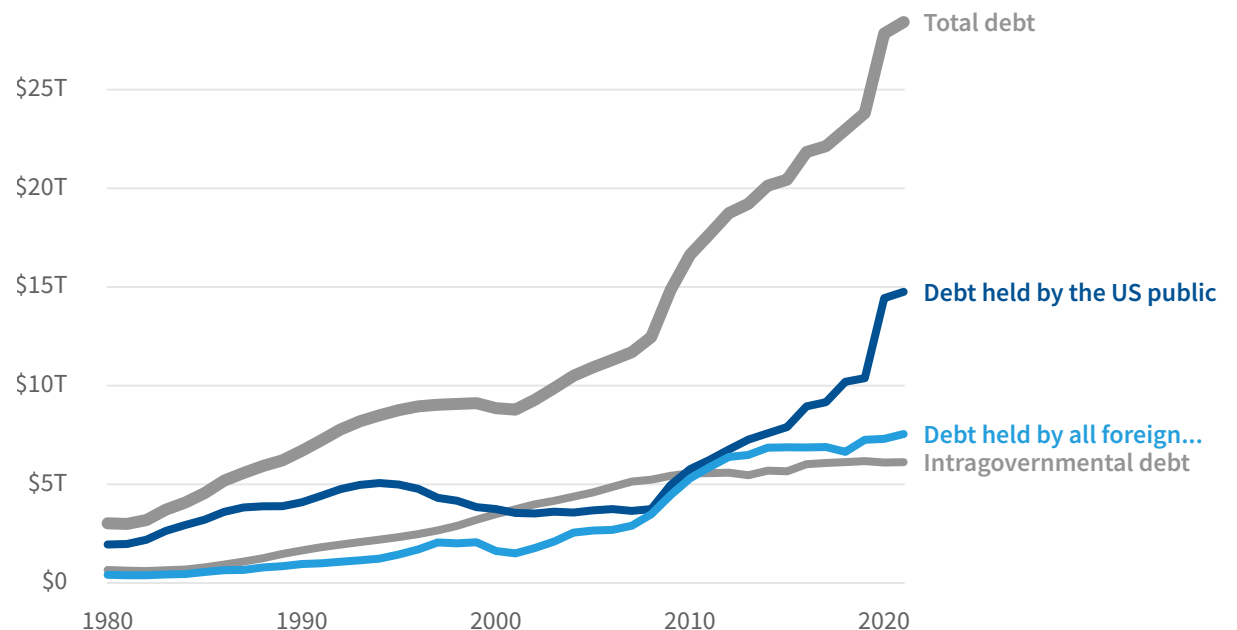
The federal government spent 68% more than it collected in FY2021, resulting in a \$2.8 trillion deficit.

The government spent 91% more than it collected in FY2020. National debt grew to \$28.4 trillion last year, \$22.3 trillion of which is owed to the public.

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

UNITED STATES FEDERAL DEBT

Adjusted for inflation



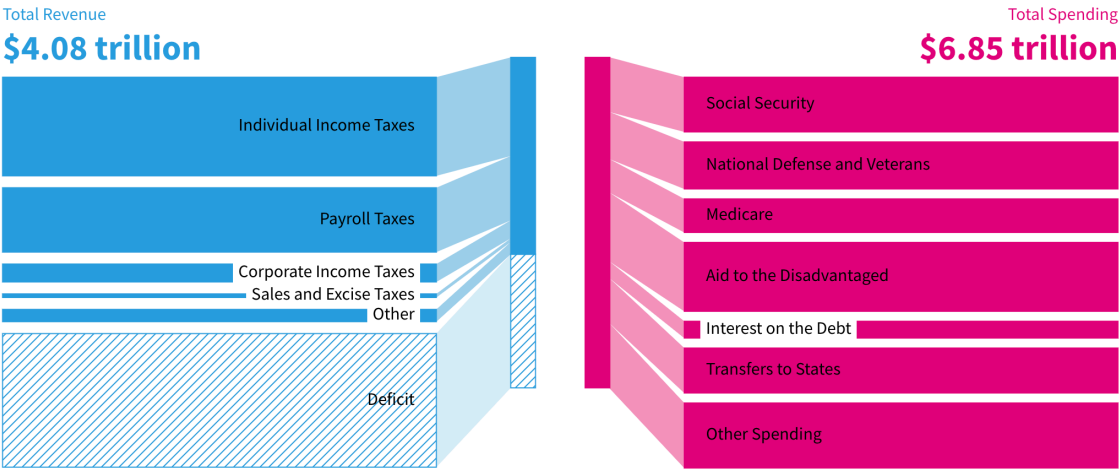
Source: [Department of the Treasury](#).

Footnotes: Debt owed to the public is debt sold in credit mar... [see more](#)

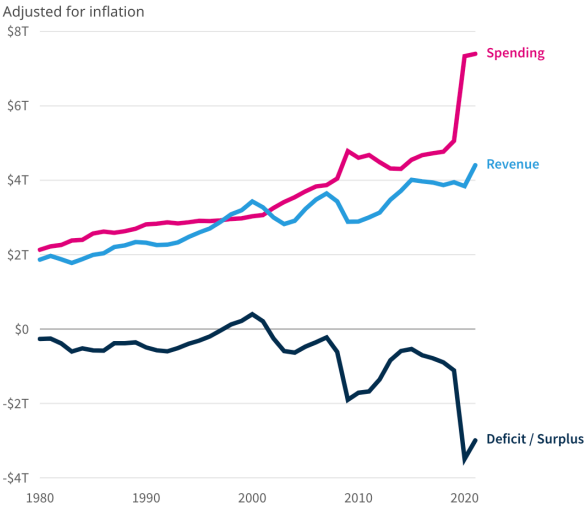
Explore the Budget Big Picture

[Share the Big Picture](#) [Exit Full Screen](#)

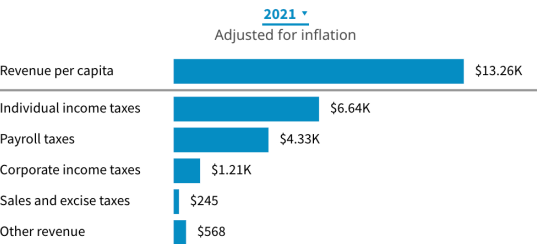
FEDERAL BUDGET 2021 GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE BY PROGRAM



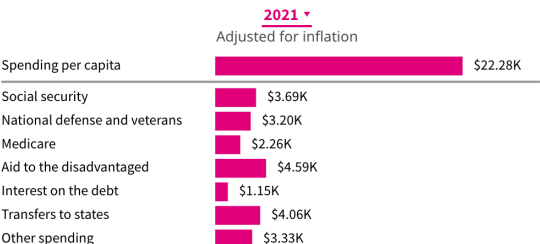
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES



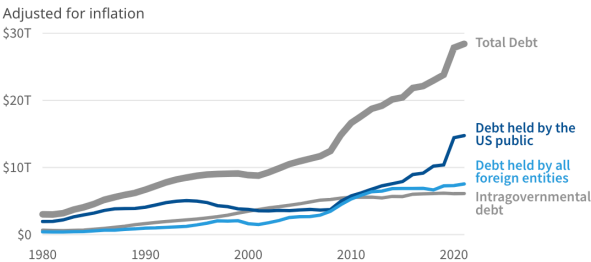
REVENUE PER CAPITA PER CAPITA GROWTH



SPENDING PER CAPITA PER CAPITA GROWTH



DEBT BY FOREIGN ENTITY

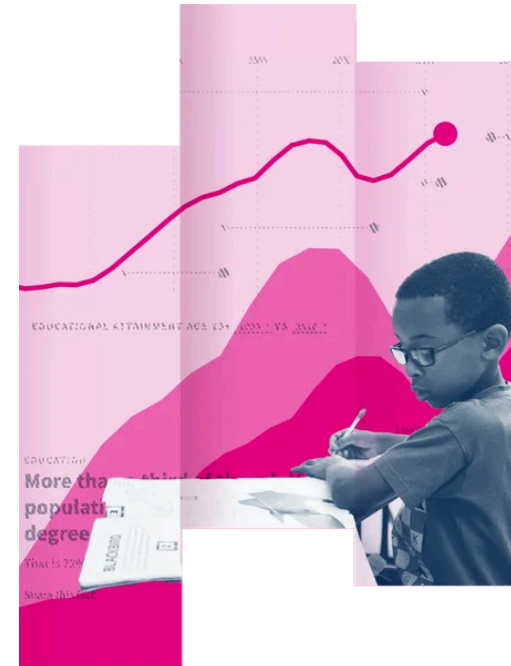


EDUCATION

What are the outcomes of the education system? How much did COVID-19 disrupt schooling?

Explore more on education in the US

- At the end of the 2020-21 school year, 62% of K-12 public schools offered full-time, in-person instruction. By the start of the 2021-22 year, 98% of them did. →
- Spending per public school student increased 21% to \$13,118 between the 2000-2001 and 2017-2018 school years. →
- Two-thirds of eighth graders are not proficient in math and reading. →
- Eighty-six percent of students graduate from high school, with 65% enrolling in college within a year of graduating. →
- In 2019, more than a third of the US adult population had a bachelor's degree or higher, but only 26% of Black Americans and 18% of Hispanic Americans did. →
- The average college tuition was \$25,281 in 2020, more than double the cost in 1990. →



— Wages for people with a bachelor's degree have increased 2.5% since 2000. →

EDUCATION

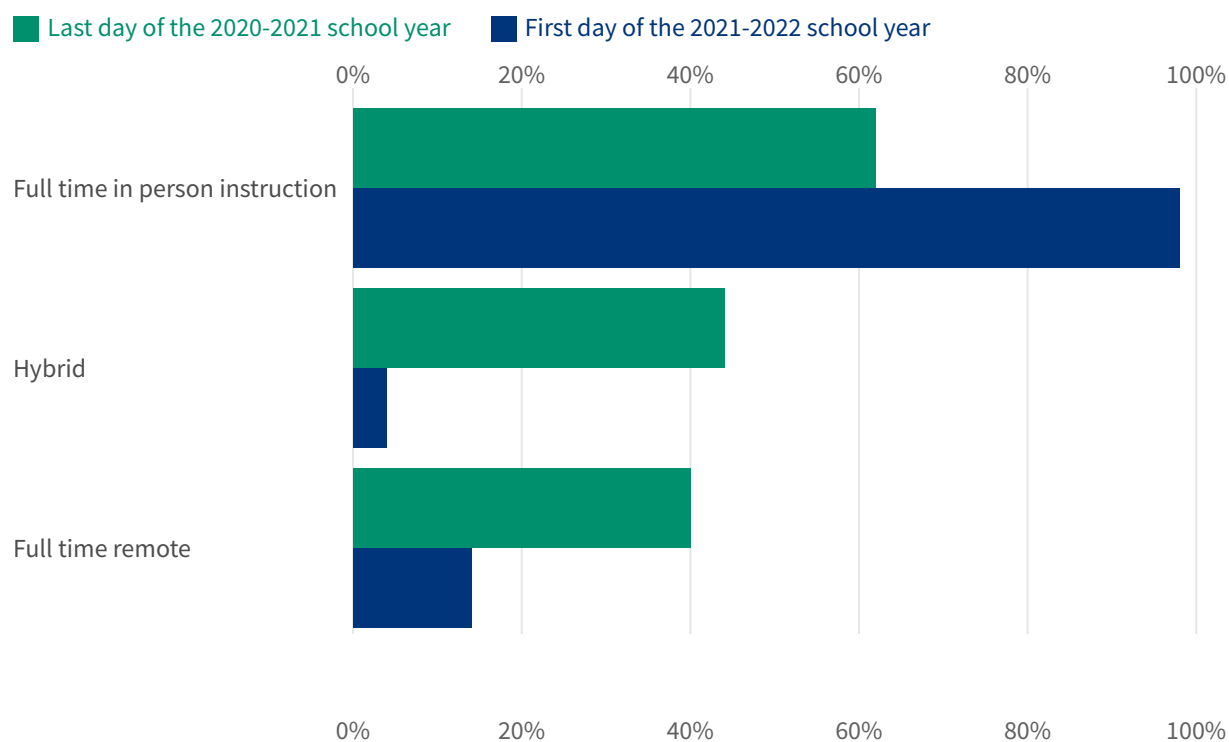
At the end of the 2020-21 school year, 62% of K-12 public schools offered full-time, in-person instruction. By the start of the 2021-22 year, 98% of them did.

Some schools offered multiple types of instruction. [Data](#) on the pandemic's impact on K-12 educational outcomes is not yet available.

[f](#) [twitter](#) [in](#) [envelope](#) [printer](#) [code](#) [download csv](#)

Type of instruction offered at the end of the 2020-2021 school year and beginning of the 2021-2022 school year

As a percentage of public schools



Source: [Department of Education](#) . [↗](#)

EDUCATION

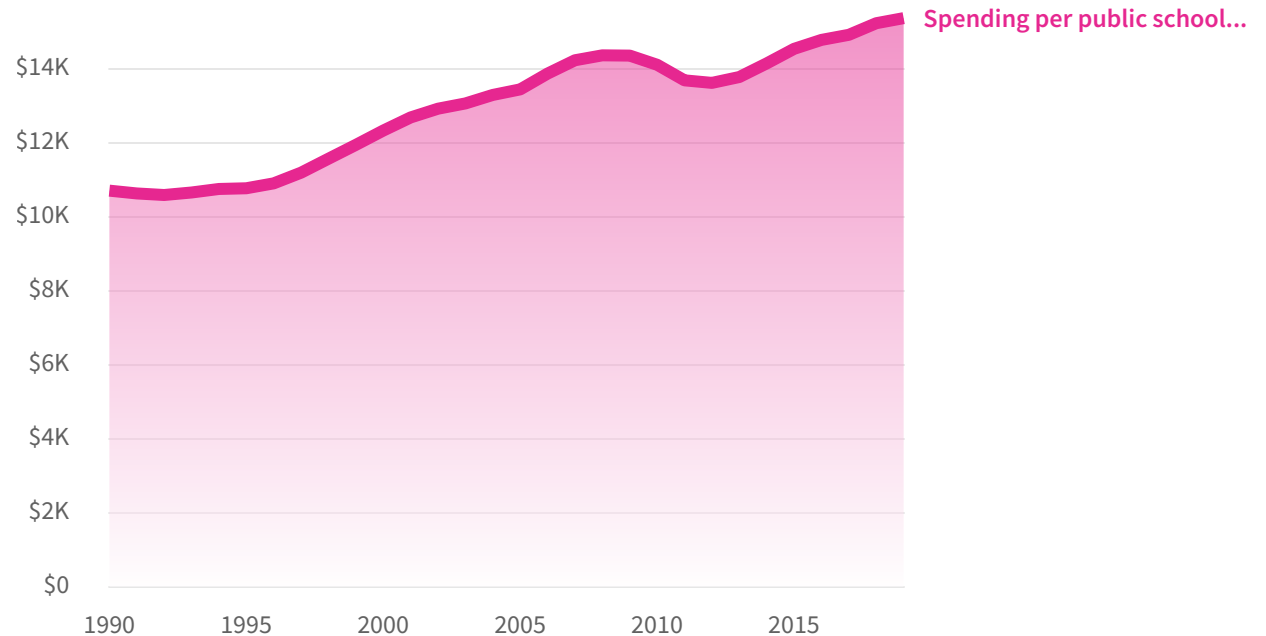
Spending per public school student increased 21% to \$13,118 between the 2000-2001 and 2017-2018 school years.

Although the Education Department has not released its per-pupil spending estimates, Census estimates per-pupil spending increased 5% between fiscal years 2018 and 2019. State and local governments directed 92.3% of K-12 spending in 2019.

[f](#) [twitter](#) [in](#) [envelope](#) [print](#) [code](#) [download csv](#)

SPENDING PER K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT

Adjusted for inflation



Sources: **National Center for Education Statistics.** [see more](#) ▼

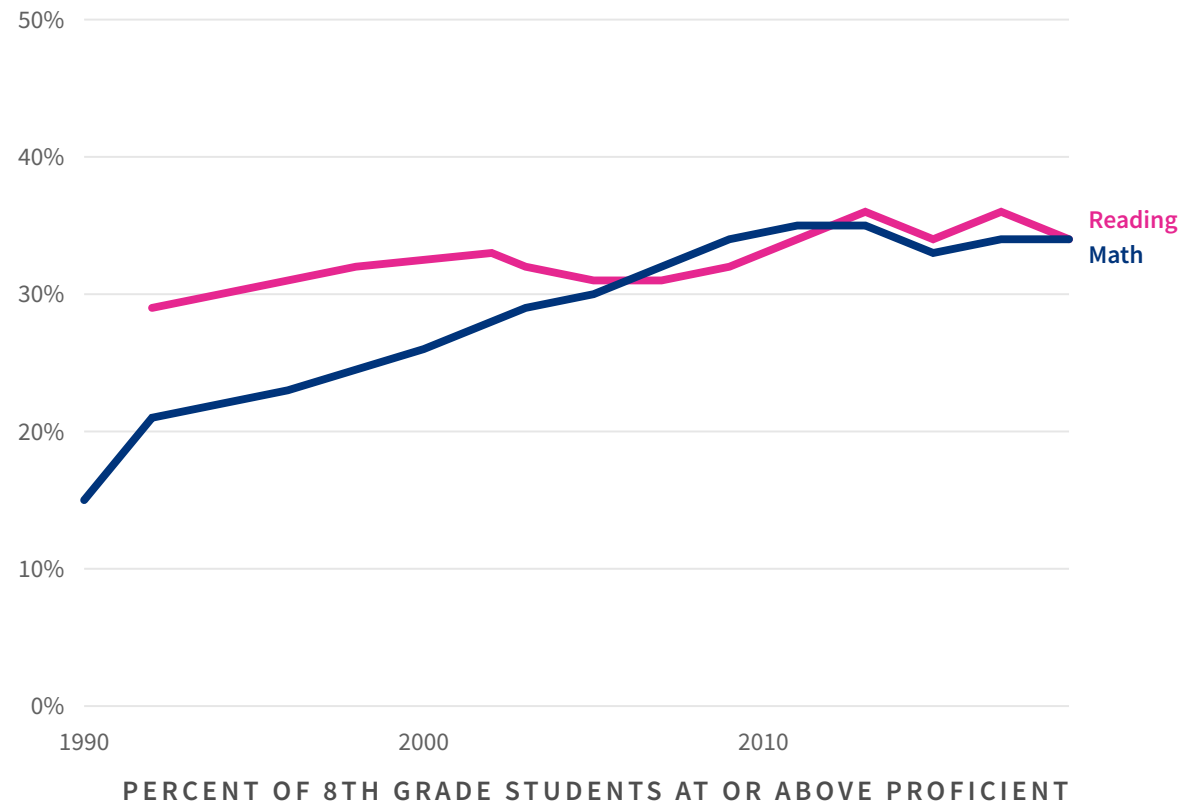
Footnotes: Data are measured in academic years. For example, ... [see more](#) ▼

EDUCATION

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

Nearly four out of five Black and Hispanic eighth graders are not proficient in these areas. Fifty-seven percent of Asian eighth graders are reading-proficient and 64% are math-proficient; 42% of white eighth graders are reading-proficient while 44% are math-proficient.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv



Sources: **National Center for Education Statistics.** [see more](#) ▼

Footnotes: Represents students scoring at proficient or above... [see more](#) ▼

EDUCATION

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

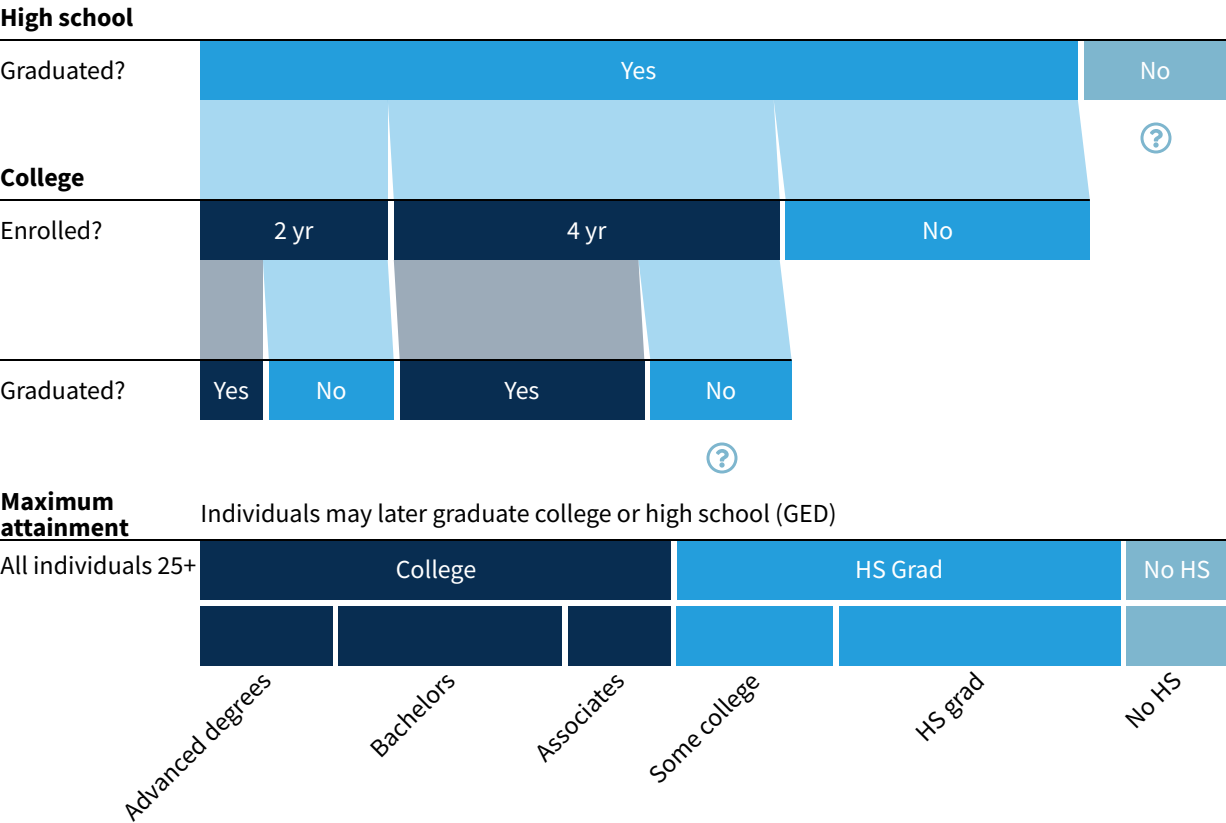
Sixty-three percent of students at four-year colleges graduate within six years, while 33% of students at two-year colleges graduate within three years. Forty-four percent of Black students enrolled in four-year colleges graduate within six years.

f t in e p <> d csv

EDUCATION

In 2019, more than a third of the US adult population had a bachelor’s degree or higher, but only 26% of Black Americans and 18% of Hispanic Americans did.

Educational attainment 2019 ▾ All races ▾



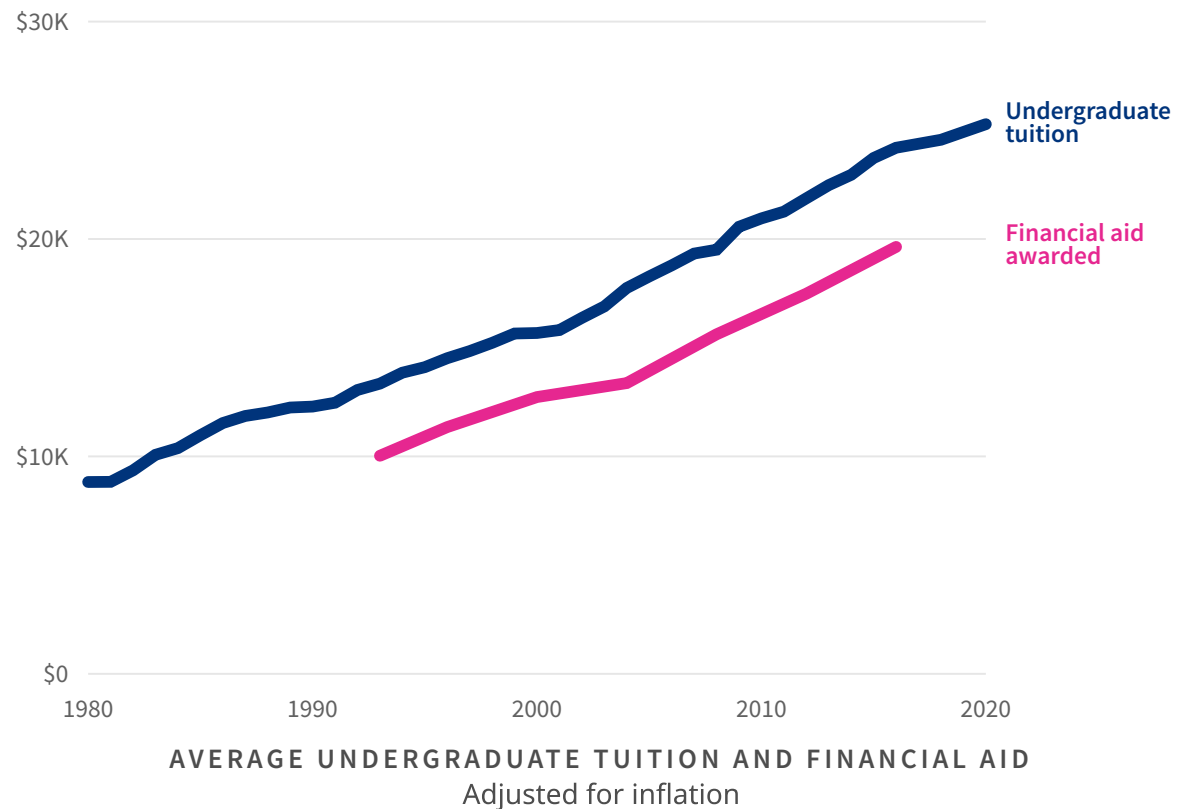
Source: [National Center for Education Statistics](#).

Footnotes: 2-year college graduation rates measure whether so... [see more](#)

EDUCATION

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

Government and institutions awarded students an average of \$19,637 in grant aid in 2016, almost twice the 1993 average, according to the most recent government data.



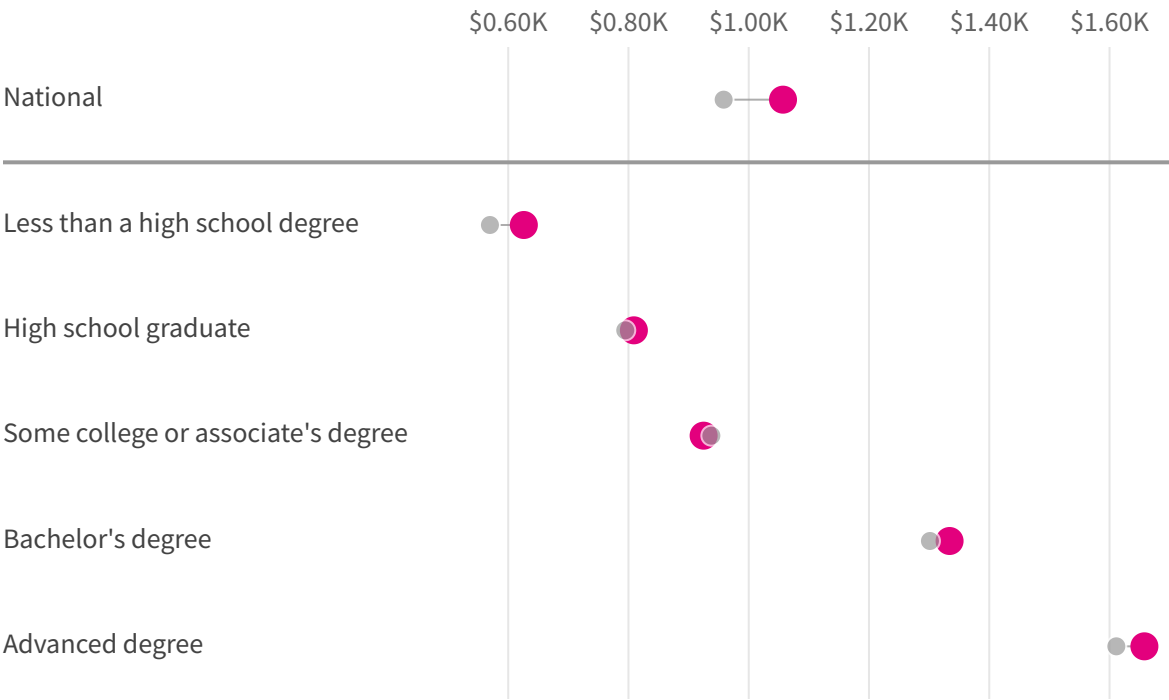
Sources: **National Center for Education Statistics; Department of Education.** [see more](#) ✓

Footnotes: Per the National Center for Education Statistics, ... [see more](#) ✓

Wages for people with a bachelor’s degree have increased 2.5% since 2000.

People with a bachelor’s degree earn roughly 65% more than workers with just a high school diploma.

f t in e p <> d csv



MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR POPULATION
Adjusted for inflation

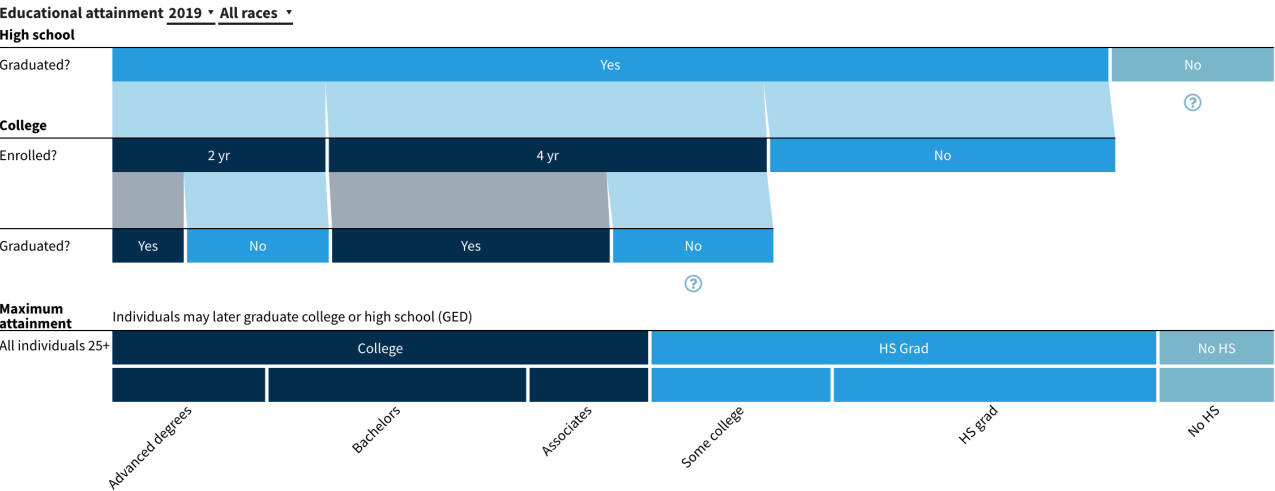
Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics. [see more](#) ✓

Footnotes: Median weekly earnings are for full-time wage and ... [see more](#) ✓

Explore the Education Big Picture

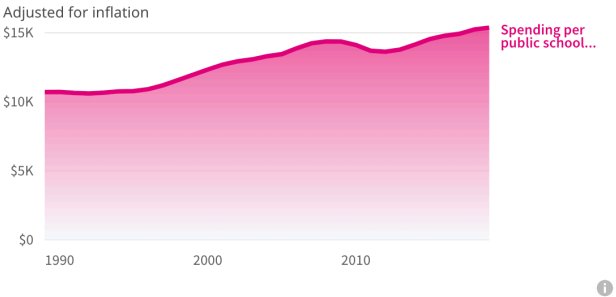
[Share the Big Picture](#) [Exit Full Screen](#)

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT WEEKLY EARNINGS

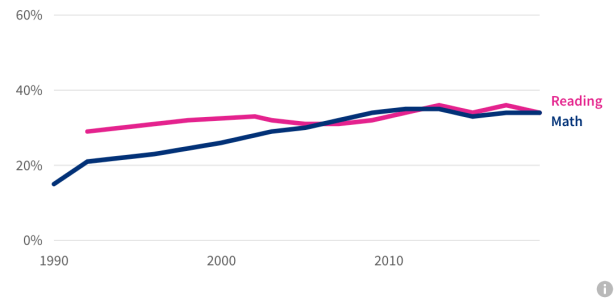


Source: [National Center for Education Statistics](#). [see more](#)

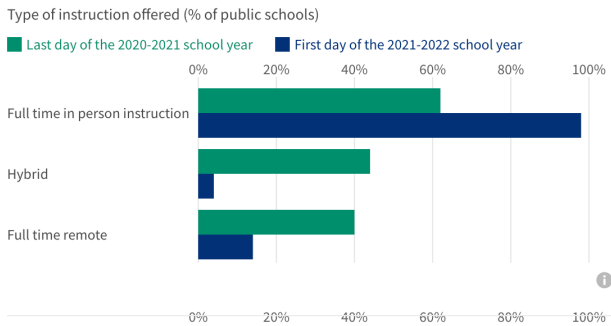
SPENDING PER STUDENT STUDENT TO TEACHER RATIO



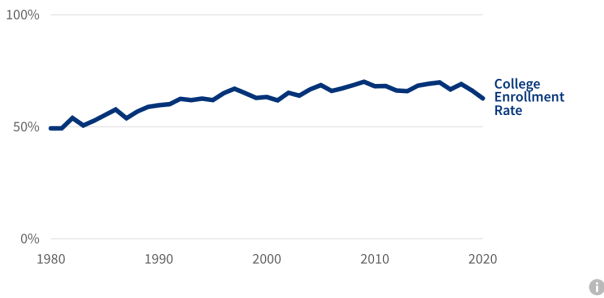
GRADE 8 MATH AND READING PROFICIENCY GRADE 8 MATH PROFICIENCY



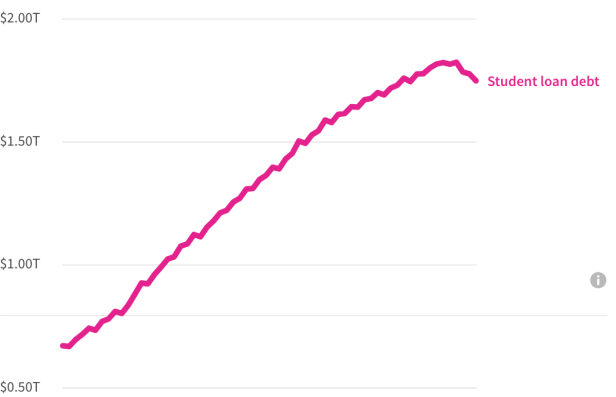
COVID-19 AND LEARNING TIME INTERNET AVAILABILITY BY RACE



COLLEGE ENROLLMENT RATE



STUDENT DEBT COLLEGE TUITION AND FINANCIAL AID



CRIME & JUSTICE

Is the criminal justice system working? Is the country getting safer?

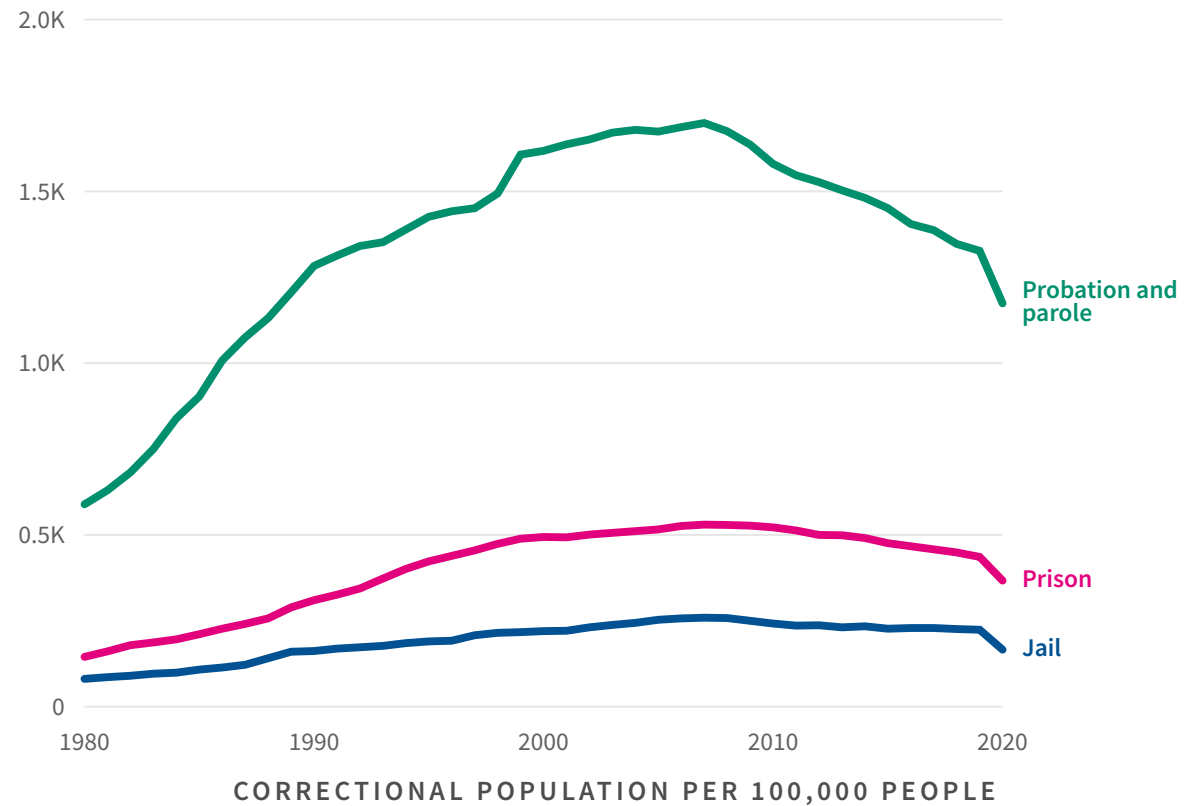
- More than 5.6 million Americans were in prison, jail or under probation or parole when counted in 2020, a 13.3% decrease from 2019. →
- The total prison population decreased 25% between its 2009 peak and 2020. →
- Half of the prison population decline between 2009 and 2019 was due to fewer prisoners whose most serious offense was a drug crime. →
- Arrests per 100,000 people in 2020 had their largest yearly decline in at least 35 years. →
- Violent crime rose 5.6% between 2019 and 2020, while property crime decreased 7.8%. →
- The number of police officers per capita fell 5.9% between its 2009 peak and 2020. →
- Firearm deaths increased 43% from 2010 to 2020, accounting for 1.3% of all deaths in 2020. →



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

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

f t in e p <> ↓ csv



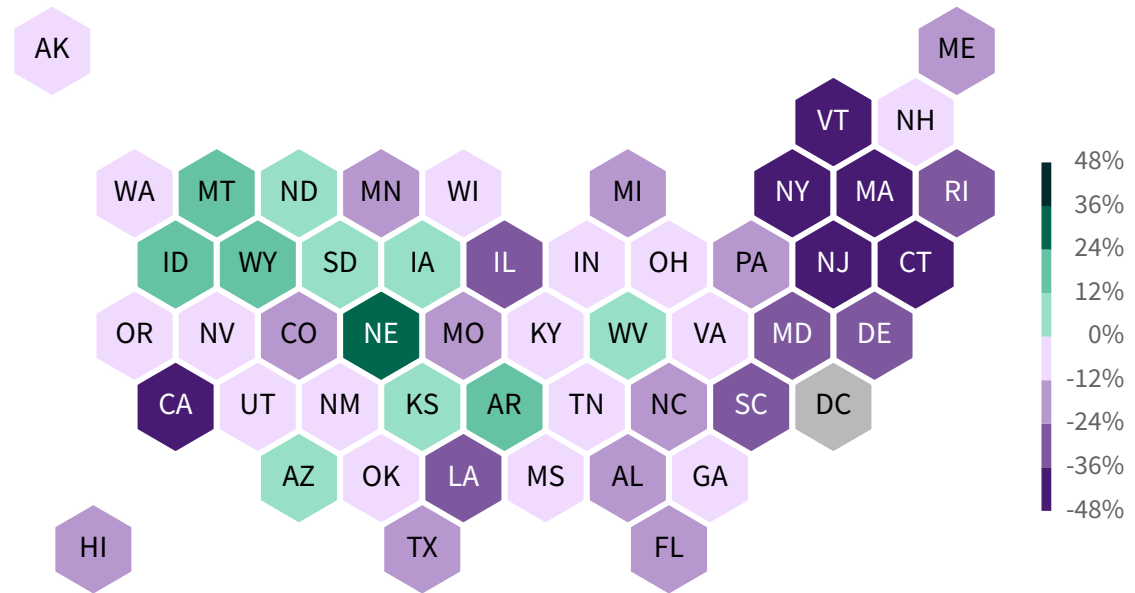
Sources: **Bureau of Justice Statistics.** [see more](#) ✓

Footnotes: All probation, parole, and prison counts are for D... [see more](#) ✓

The total prison population decreased 25% between its 2009 peak and 2020.

Prisoner populations declined 11% between 2009 and 2019, but this decline accelerated in 2020 due to pandemic-driven trial and sentencing delays.

[f](#)
[🐦](#)
[in](#)
[✉](#)
[🖨](#)
[↔](#)
[↓ csv](#)



PERCENT CHANGE IN INCARCERATED POPULATION: 2009 TO 2020 ▼

Sources: **US Department of Justice.** [see more](#) ▼

Footnotes: The prison population count includes all prisoners... [see more](#) ▼

Half of the prison population decline

Sentenced State Prison Population in 2019 ▼

By race/ethnicity and crime.

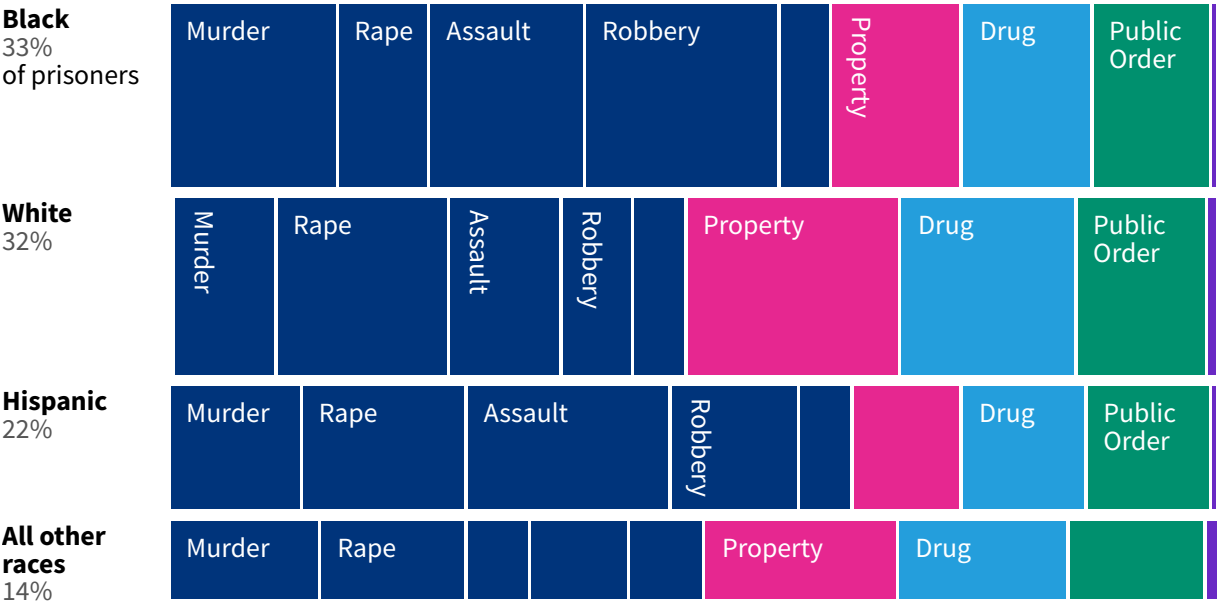
between 2009 and 2019
was due to fewer prisoners
whose most serious
offense was a drug crime.

Plus, the proportion of the prison
population that was Black or
Hispanic decreased from 58% to 55%,
while the proportion of the nation's
Black or Hispanic population rose
from 28% to 31%.

f t in e p <> d csv

Violent Property Drug Public Order Other/Unspecified

1,221,300 total prisoners.



Tap button for category breakdown

Violent Property

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics. [↗](#)

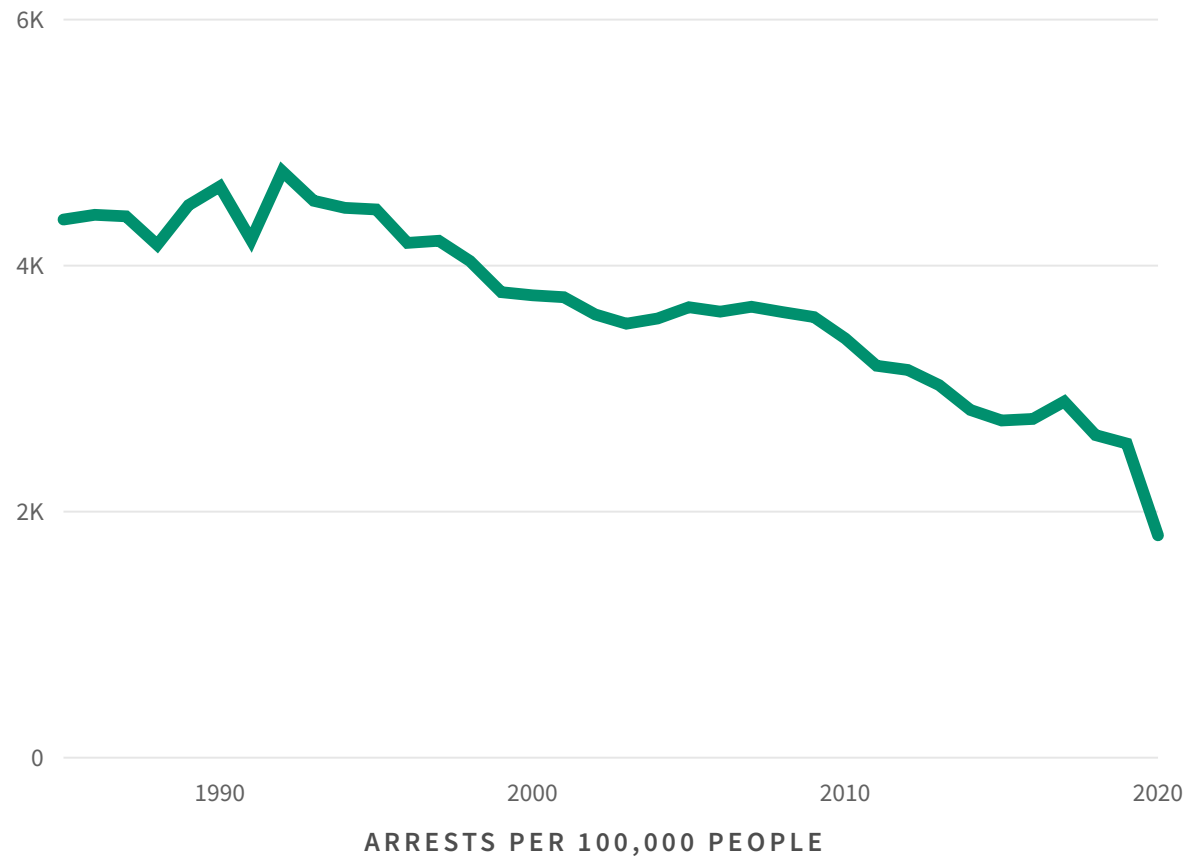
Footnotes: Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state officers... [see more](#) **▼**

CRIME & JUSTICE

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

Arrests for each of the top 3 most-common offenses dropped, but drug abuse arrests declined the most, seeing a 31% drop in 2020.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv



Sources: **Federal Bureau of Investigation.** [see more](#) ▼

CRIME & JUSTICE

Violent crime rose 5.6% between 2019 and 2020,

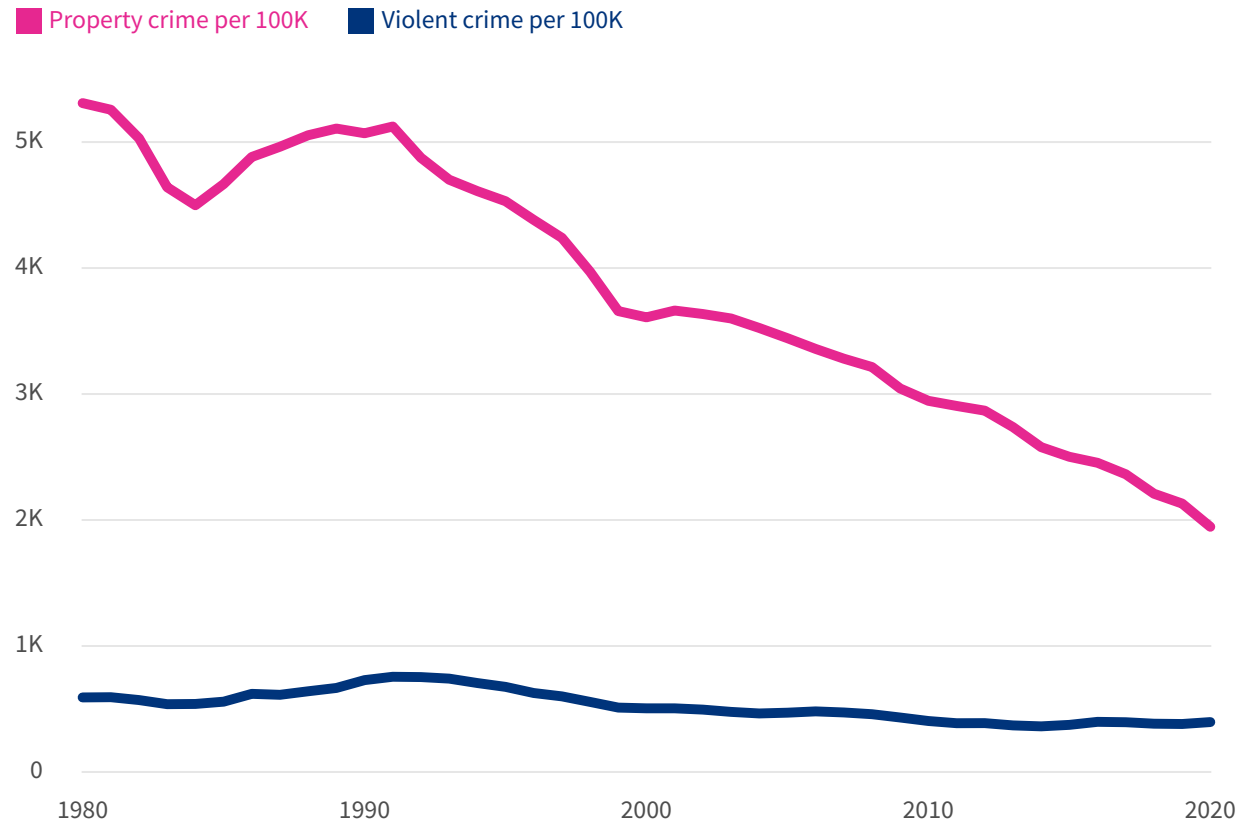
Crime rates per 100,000 people

SELECT A LINE

while property crime decreased 7.8%.

According to preliminary 2021 data from **85% of police departments**, murders increased 29.4% between 2019 and 2020. Burglaries decreased 7.4%. Compared to the 1991 peaks, however, reported violent crime and property crime were down 49.2% and 62.0% in 2020, respectively.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ↓ csv

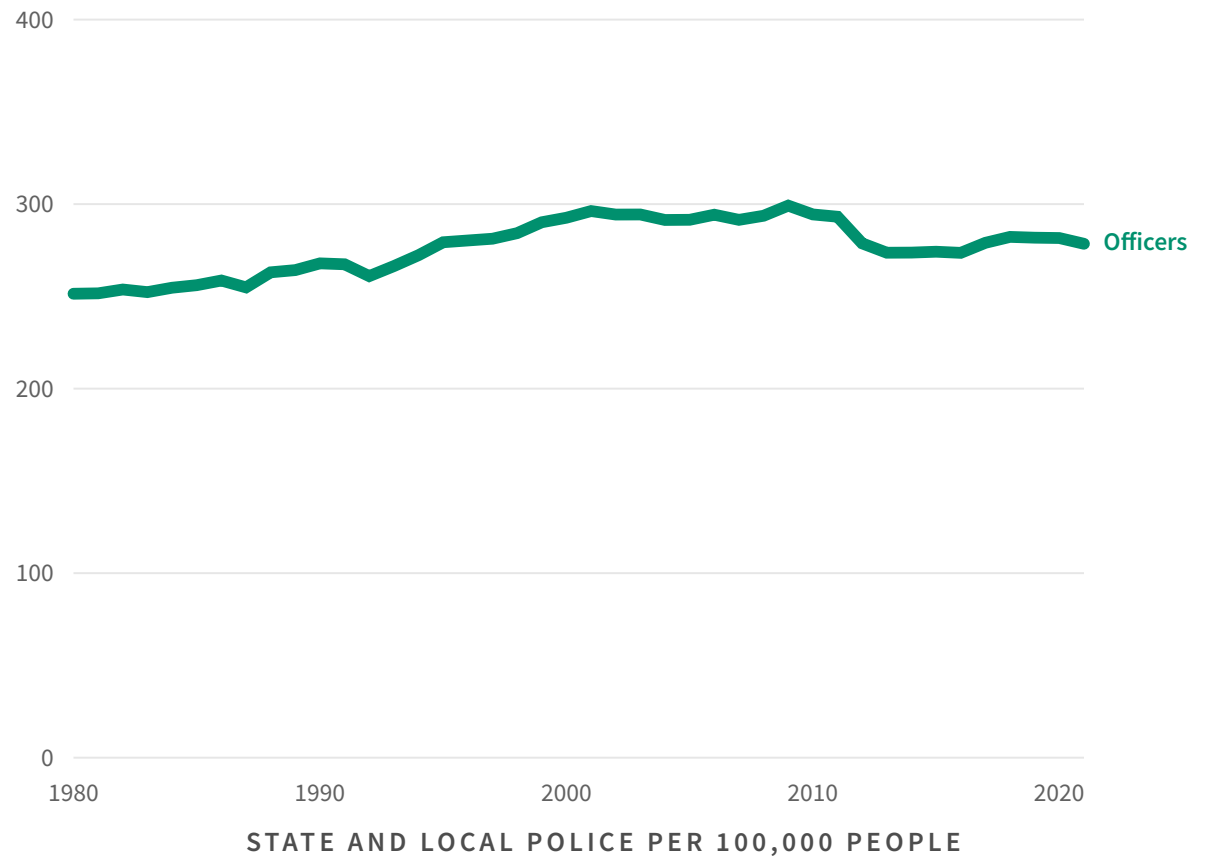


Sources: **Federal Bureau of Investigation**; . [see more](#) ✓

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

There were 934,700 police officers in the United States in 2020, accounting for **6% of all state and local government full-time employees**. 2021 police data is not yet available.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv



Sources: **Census Bureau.** [see more](#) ▼

Use-of-force data is limited and delayed, with **41%** of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies providing use-of-force data to the FBI in 2021. This represented 54% of officers nationwide.

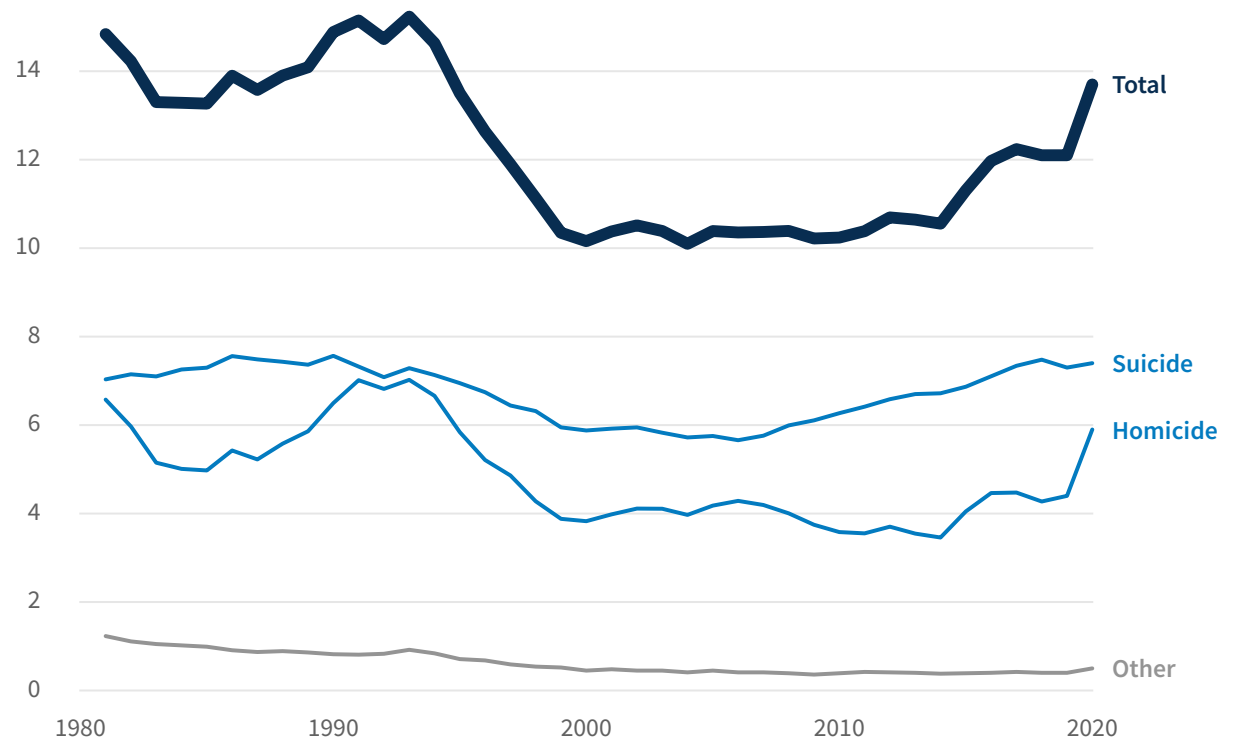
CRIME & JUSTICE

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

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

f t in e p <> ↓ csv

FIREARM DEATHS PER 100,000 PEOPLE



Source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#). ↗

Explore Crime & Justice Big Picture

[Share the Big Picture](#) [Exit Full Screen](#)

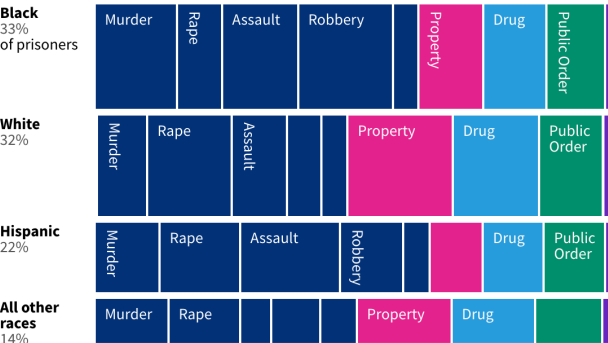
PRISON POPULATION INCARCERATION RATE BY RACE

Sentenced State Prison Population in 2019

By race/ethnicity and crime.

Violent Property Drug Public Order Other/Unspecified

1,221,300 total prisoners.



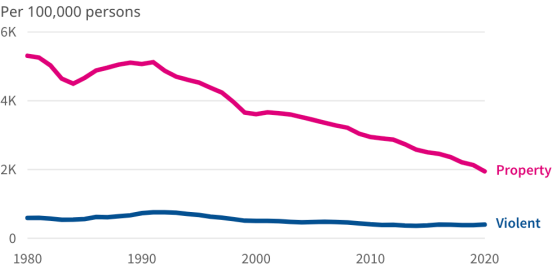
Tap button for category breakdown

Violent Property

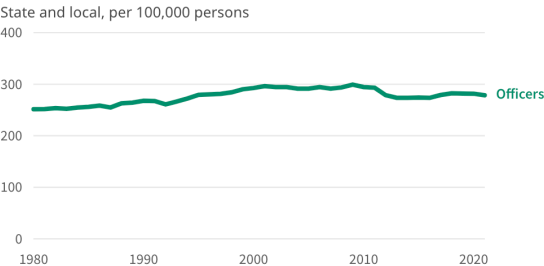
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Footnotes: Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state officers... [see more](#)

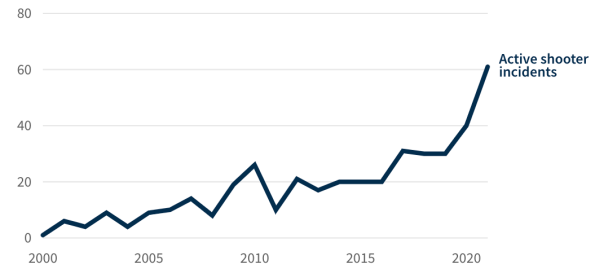
CRIME RATES PROPERTY RATES VIOLENT RATES



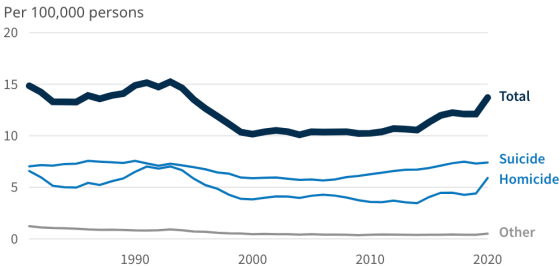
POLICE OFFICERS ARRESTS TOP ARRESTS



ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENTS



FIREARM DEATHS BACKGROUND CHECKS



What environmental challenges does the US face? What types of energy does the US produce and consume?

- While 2021 was cooler than 2016 — the hottest year on record — it was warmer than any recorded year prior to 2015. →
- Most Americans are experiencing climate that's unusual by 20th-century standards. →
- Wildfires burned fewer acres in 2021 than in recent years but still more than double the yearly 1990s average. →
- The US experienced 20 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disaster events in 2021. →
- The US produced more energy last year than in any previous year except 2019, according to preliminary 2021 data. →
- Last year's per-person energy consumption was 4.7% higher than in 2020, but was the second-lowest since 1966. →
- Fossil fuels account for 94% of energy used by the transportation sector and 80% of energy used by the industrial sector. →



— Preliminary 2021 EIA data shows that carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption rose after dropping in 2020. →

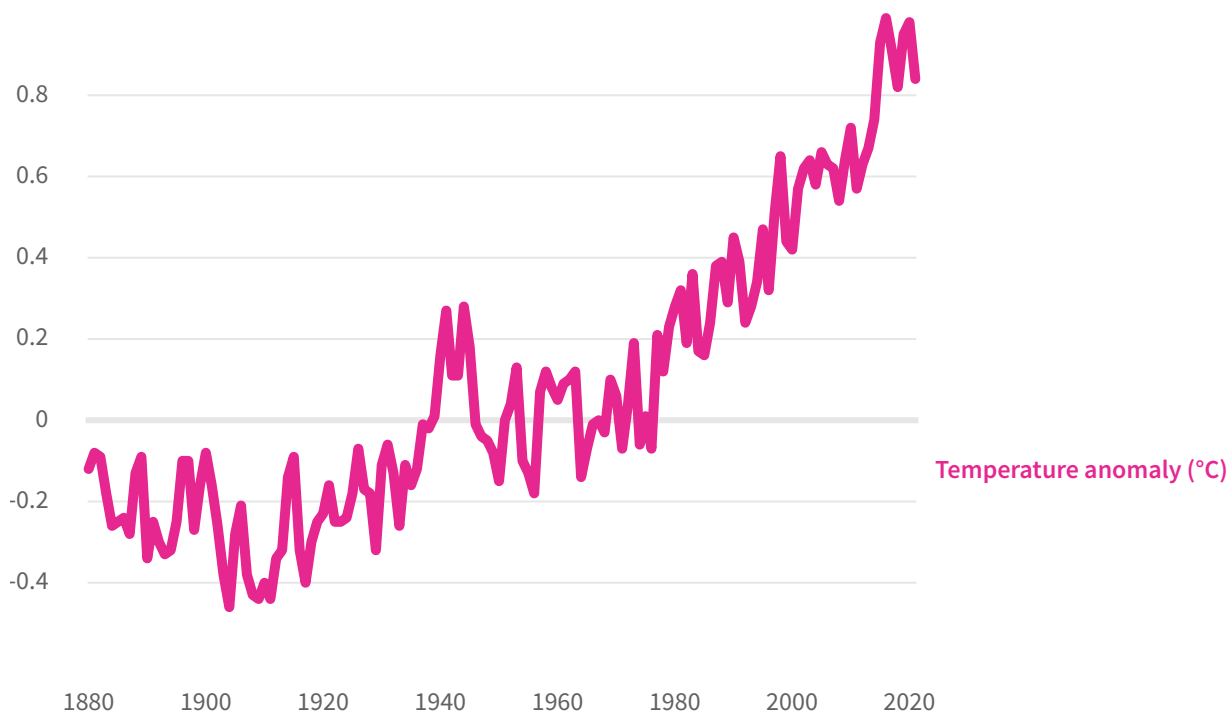
ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

While 2021 was cooler than 2016 — the hottest year on record — it was warmer than any recorded year prior to 2015.

Last year, the average global temperature was 0.84 °C (1.51 °F) above the 20th-century average.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

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



Source: [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#). ↗

Footnotes: The global temperature anomaly measures the differ... [see more](#) ▼

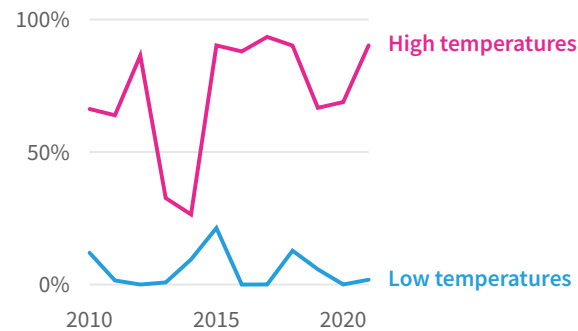
Most Americans are experiencing climate that's unusual by 20th-century standards.

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

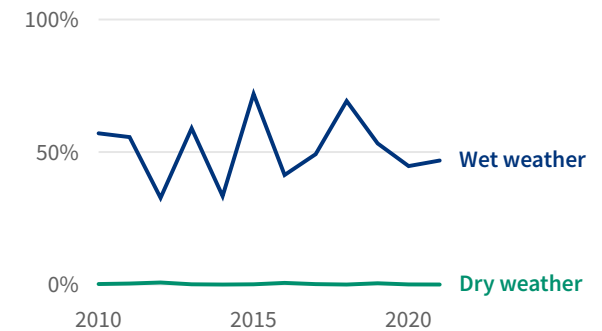
f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

Percentage of population that experienced at least one month of extreme climate

Extreme temperatures



Extreme precipitation



Sources: **National Centers for Environmental Information.** [see more](#) ▼

Footnotes: Most recent population data used for 2021. We defi... [see more](#) ▼

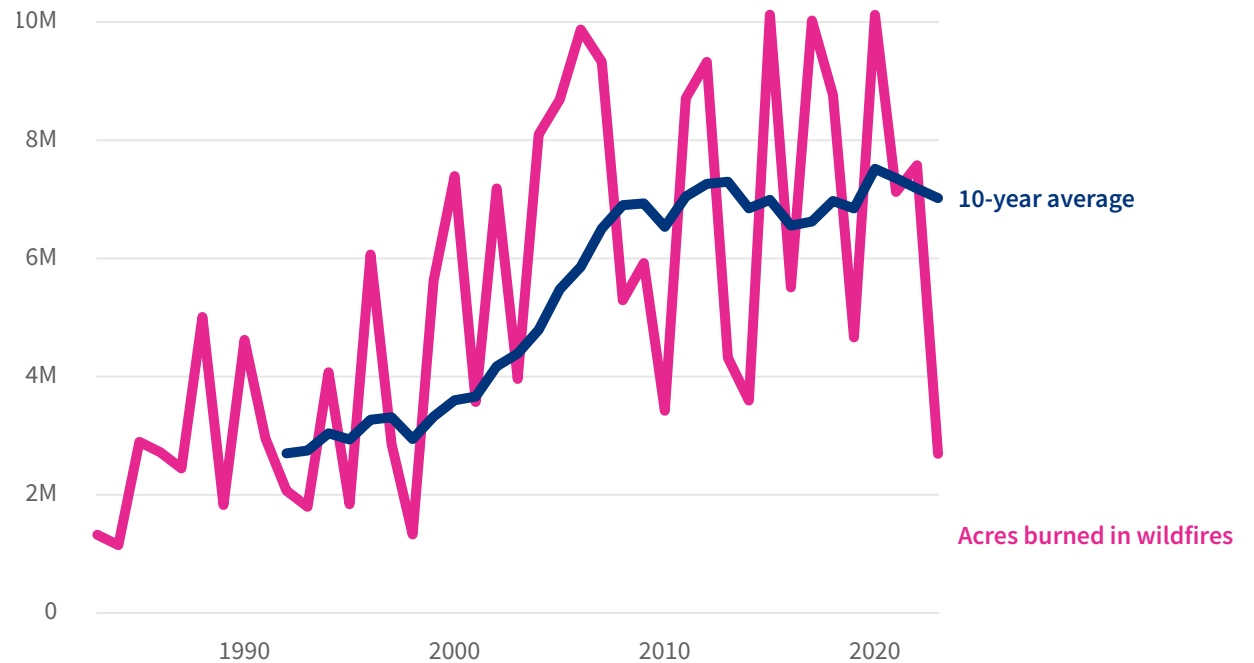
ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

Wildfires burned fewer acres in 2021 than in recent years but still more than double the yearly 1990s average.

Wildfires burned 7.1 million acres in 2021, down 29.6% from 2020 and 4.1% above the 2010s annual average.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

ACRES BURNED IN WILDFIRES (ANNUAL AND 10-YEAR AVERAGE)



Sources: **National Interagency Fire Center.** [see more](#) ▼

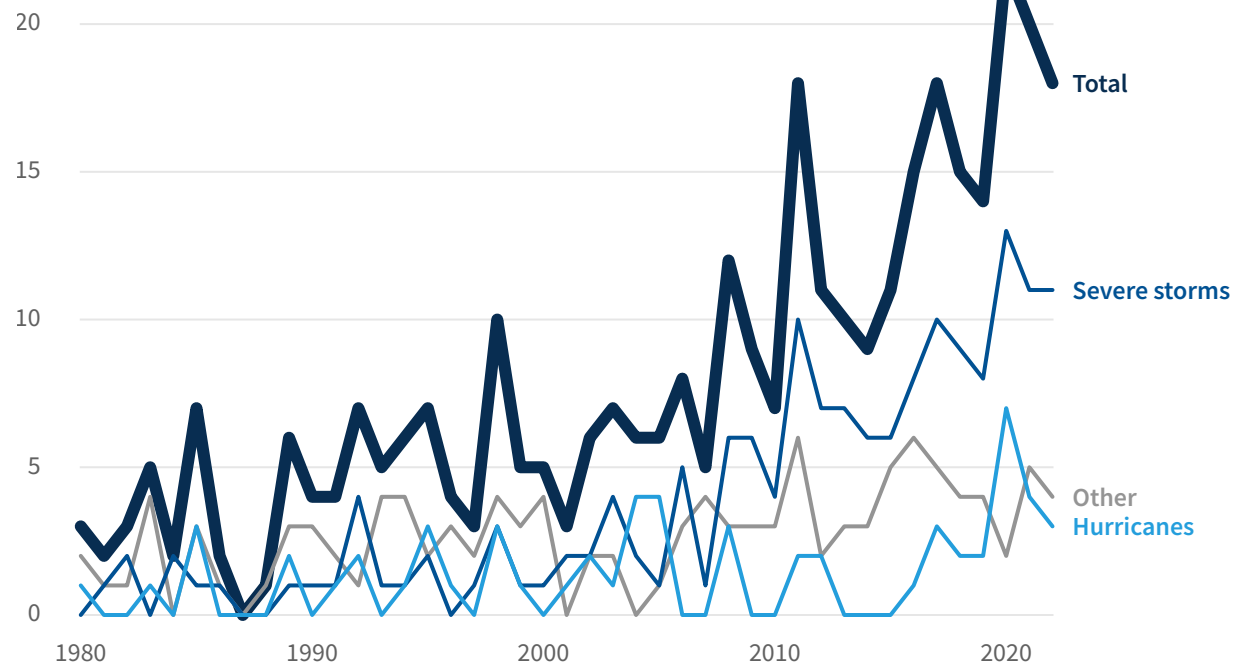
Footnotes: Prior to 1983, sources of these figures are not kn... [see more](#) ▼

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

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

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

BILLION DOLLAR DISASTERS



Source: [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#). [↗](#)

Footnotes: One billion dollar disasters were determined by in... [see more](#) [▼](#)

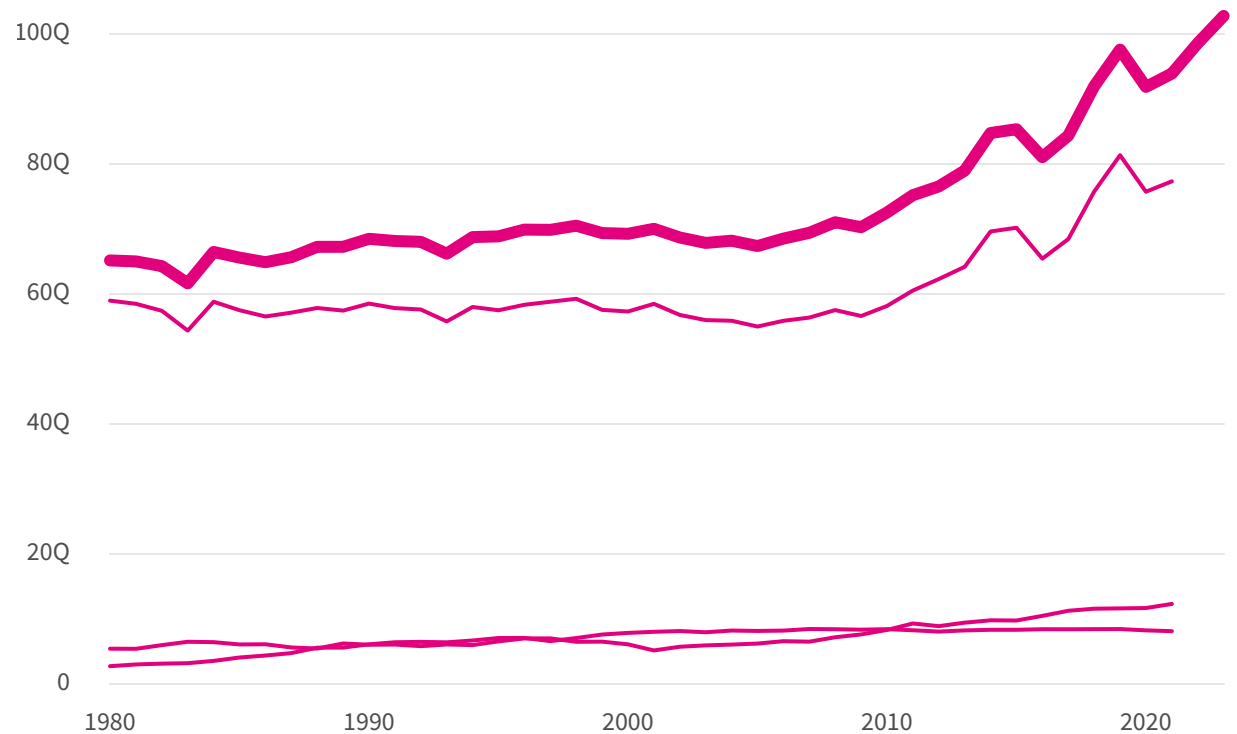
ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

The US produced more energy last year than in any previous year except 2019, according to preliminary 2021 data.

Renewable energy production grew 99.0% from 2000, faster than fossil fuel (up 33.7%) and nuclear energy (up 3.0%). Nuclear and renewables are now 20.9% of US energy production. These trends are based on preliminary 2021 data; the Energy Information Administration (EIA) will release updated 2021 data later this year.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

ENERGY PRODUCTION (BTU)



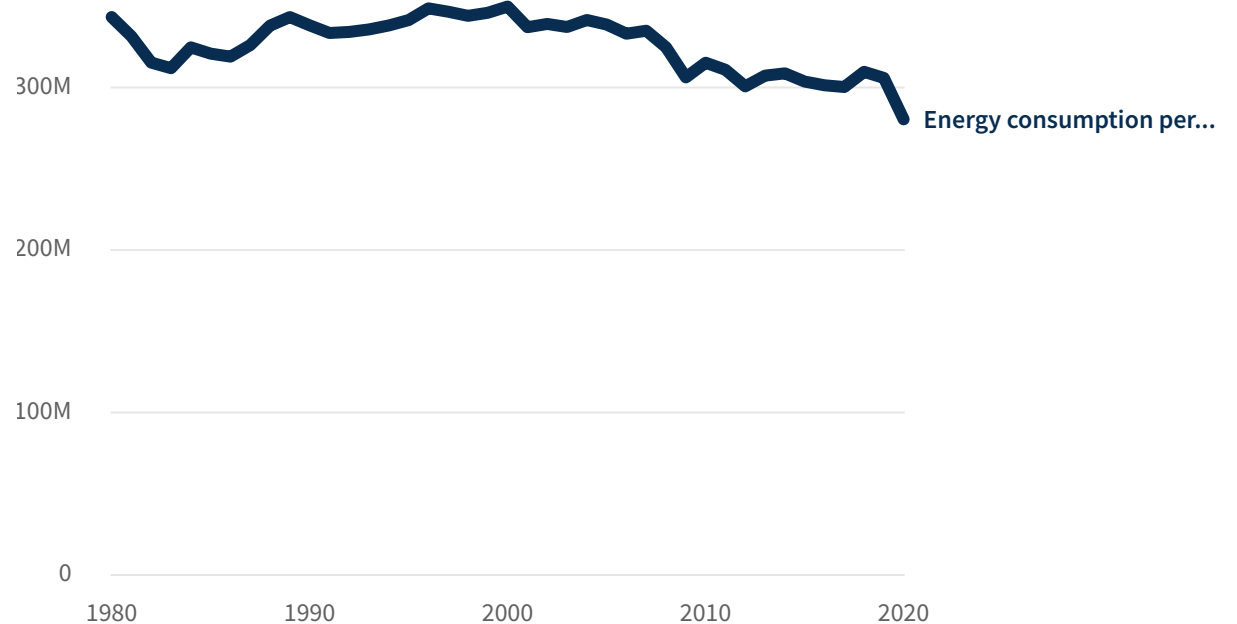
Source: [Energy Information Administration](#). [↗](#)

Last year's per-person energy consumption was 4.7% higher than in 2020, but was the second-lowest since 1966.

This follows an 8.3% drop in per-person energy consumption in 2020. Energy consumption per person has fallen an average of 0.8% annually since 2000. (These trends are based on preliminary 2021 data; the EIA will release updated 2021 data later this year.)

[f](#) [twitter](#) [in](#) [envelope](#) [print](#) [code](#) [download csv](#)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA (BTU)



Source: [Energy Information Administration](#).

Footnotes: As of February 2022, the full data set for 2021 ha... [see more](#) ✓

Fossil fuels account for 94% of energy used by the transportation sector and 80% of energy used by the industrial sector.

Together, these sectors account for 60% of all US energy consumption and 66% of fossil fuel consumption. The nation's share of energy consumption from petroleum and coal dropped in 2020 but grew by 1.1 and 1.4 percentage points, respectively, in 2021. (These trends are based on preliminary 2021 data; the EIA will release updated 2021 data later this year.)

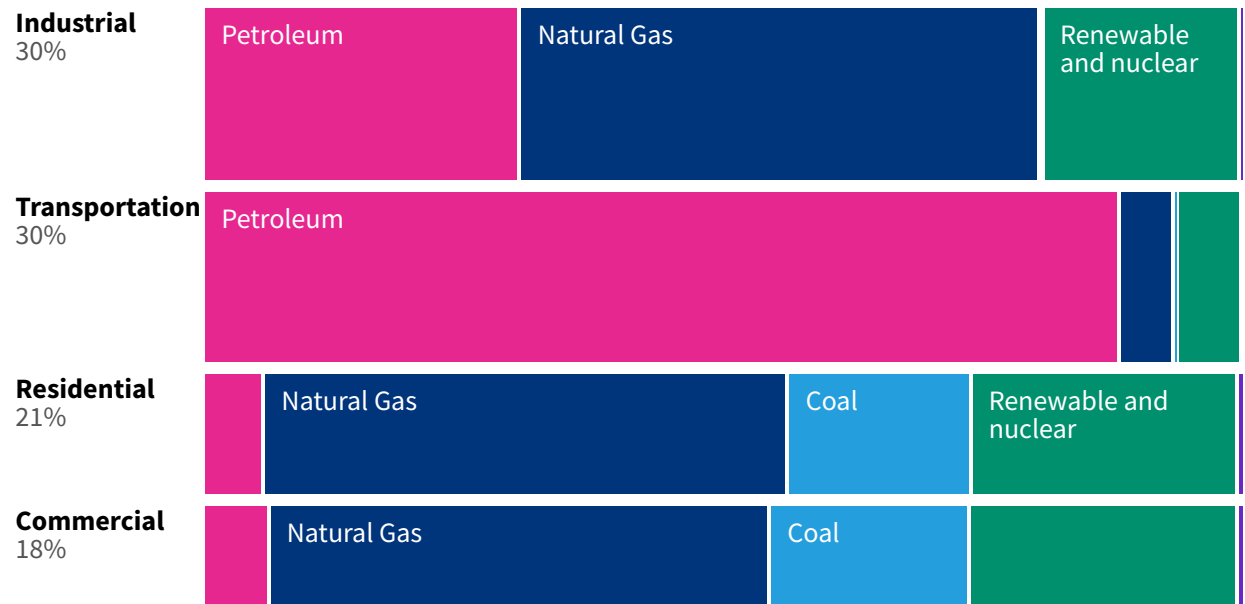
[f](#)
[t](#)
[in](#)
[e](#)
[p](#)
[c](#)
[d](#)
[csv](#)

Energy consumption in 2022 ▾

By energy source and end-use sector

■ Petroleum
 ■ Natural Gas
 ■ Coal
 ■ Renewable and nuclear
 ■ Unknown

91,553,704,851,670,290 trillion BTUs consumed in total.



Tap button for category breakdown

Renewable and nuclear

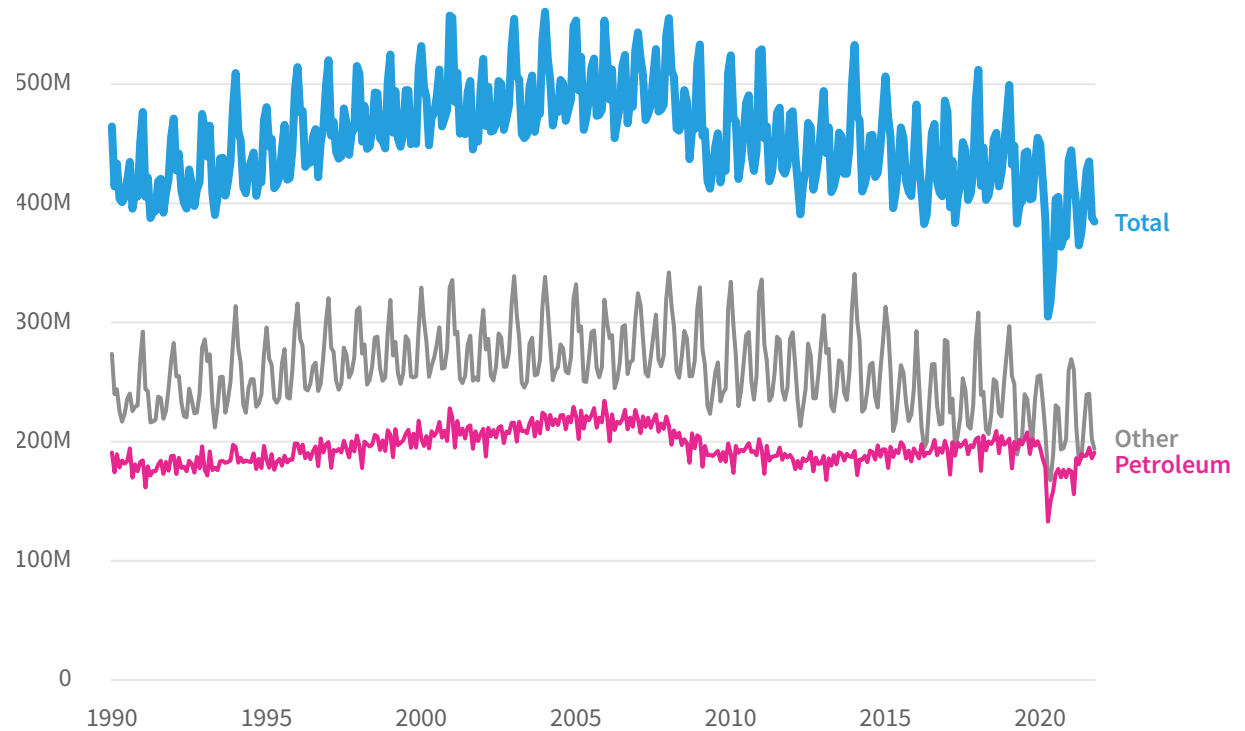
Sources: [Energy Information Administration; US Energy Infor...](#) [see more](#) ▾

Footnotes: Electricity usage for each sector is attributed to... [see more](#) ▾

Preliminary 2021 EIA data shows that carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption rose after dropping in 2020.

Carbon dioxide emissions increased by 7.2% compared to emissions for the same period in 2020 after an 11.0% drop in 2020. Forty-five percent of carbon dioxide emissions were from petroleum, 33.0% from natural gas, and 21.3% from coal. (These trends are based on preliminary 2021 data; the EIA will release updated 2021 data later this year.) In 2019, the US discharged 14.1% of the world's carbon dioxide emissions, more than India and Russia, the following two highest-emitting countries, combined. Only China (10.8 billion metric tons) emitted more than the US (5.1 billion metric tons).

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



Source: [Energy Information Administration](#). [↗](#)

Explore the Environment & Energy Big Picture

[Share the Big Picture](#) [Exit Full Screen](#)

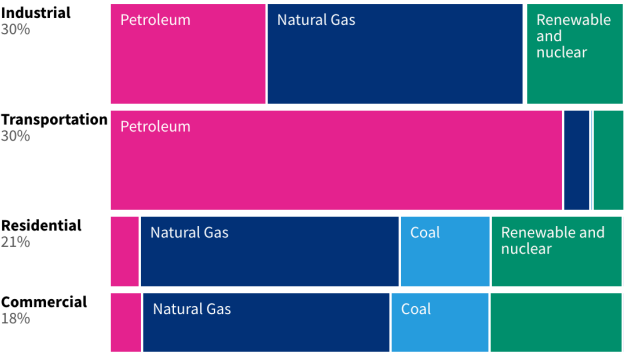
CONSUMPTION BY SOURCE ENERGY TRADE

Energy consumption in 2022

By energy source and end-use sector

Petroleum Natural Gas Coal Renewable and nuclear Unknown

91,553,704,851,670,290 trillion BTUs consumed in total.



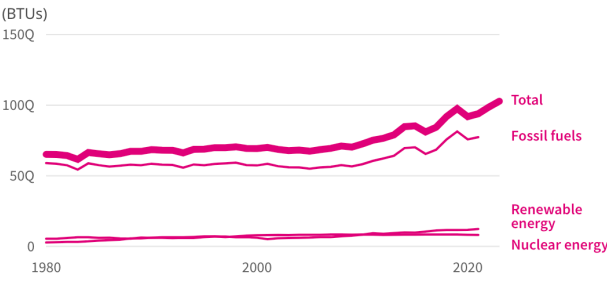
Tap button for category breakdown

Renewable and nuclear

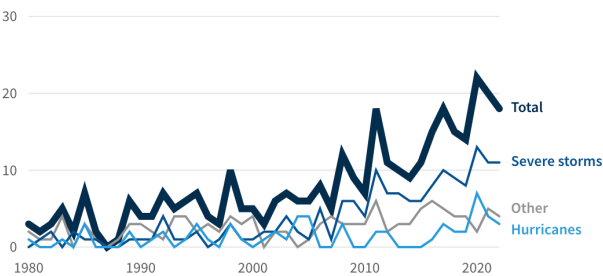
Sources: Energy Information Administration; US Energy Infor... [see more](#)

Footnotes: Electricity usage for each sector is attributed to... [see more](#)

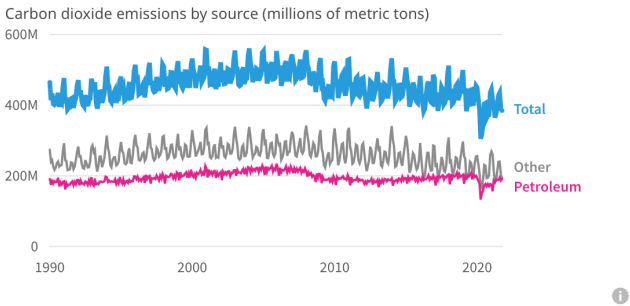
PRODUCTION FOSSIL FUELS NUCLEAR AND RENEWABLES



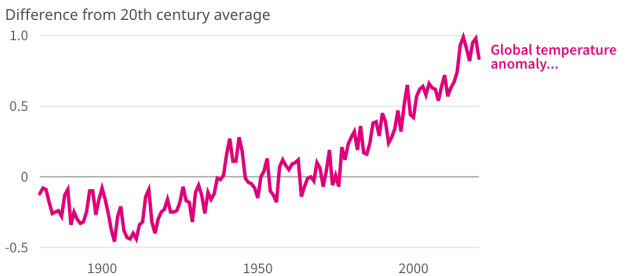
BILLION DOLLAR DISASTERS COSTS WILDFIRES



CARBON BY SOURCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY SECTOR



GLOBAL TEMPERATURE ANOMALY EXTREME CLIMATE



INFRASTRUCTURE

What does America spend on transportation and infrastructure? Is transportation infrastructure improving?

- In 2021, about 41% of federal transportation and infrastructure spending was on highway transportation and 32% was on air travel. The remainder was for rail and mass transit (19%) and water (8%). →
- Most transportation and infrastructure spending comes directly from state and local governments, which spent \$191.1 billion on projects in 2019, excluding federal transfers. →
- Air travel rebounded in 2021 but is below 2019 pre-pandemic levels, with the number of scheduled flights down 20% in the first eleven months of the year. →
- Public rail transit ridership in October 2021 was 67% higher than October 2020 levels. →
- There are 618,456 bridges in the US and their condition is improving. →
- Conditions of urban interstates, mid-sized, and minor roads have improved since 2000. →



— Train infrastructure is degrading. →

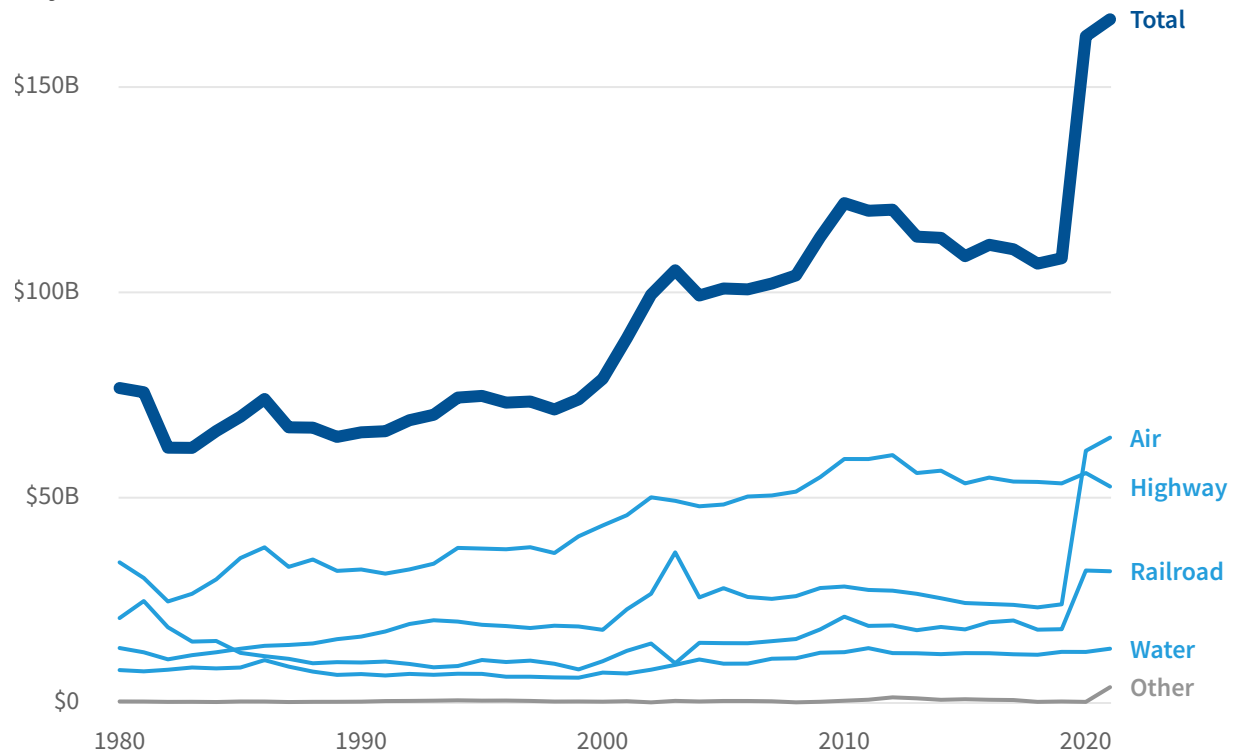
INFRASTRUCTURE

In 2021, about 41% of federal transportation and infrastructure spending was on highway transportation and 32% was on air travel. The remainder was for rail and mass transit (19%) and water (8%).

Transportation funding remained elevated in FY2021 after increasing 50% in FY2020 because of COVID-19 pandemic stimulus. Eighty-one percent of pandemic transportation stimulus funds were budgeted for air carriers, airports, and transit agencies.

FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING

Adjusted for inflation



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Manage... [↗](#)

INFRASTRUCTURE

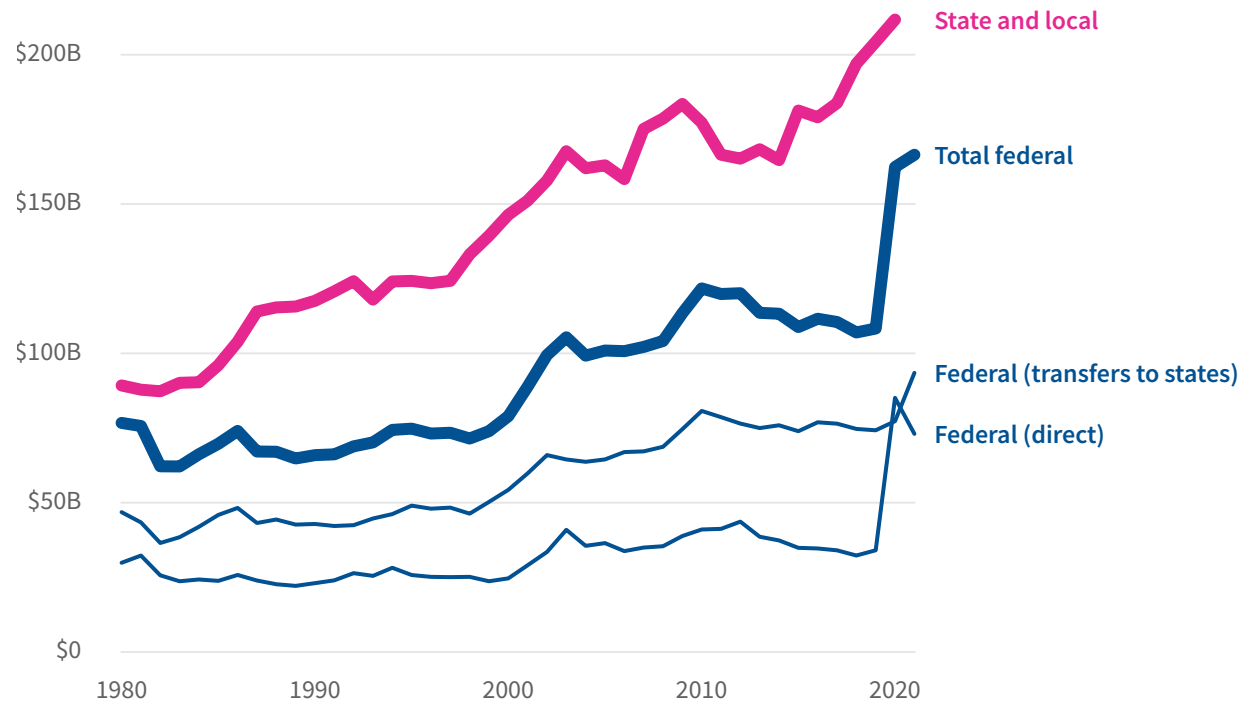
Most transportation and infrastructure spending comes directly from state and local governments, which spent \$191.1 billion on projects in 2019, excluding federal transfers.

The federal government spent \$71.3 billion directly on infrastructure in 2021 and transferred an additional \$81.7 billion to states.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING

Adjusted for inflation



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Manage... [↗](#)

Congress passed and President Biden signed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act in November 2021. The bill allocated \$550 billion in new spending, spread out over five years, to rebuild roads, bridges and rails, airports, provide high-speed internet access, and address climate concerns.

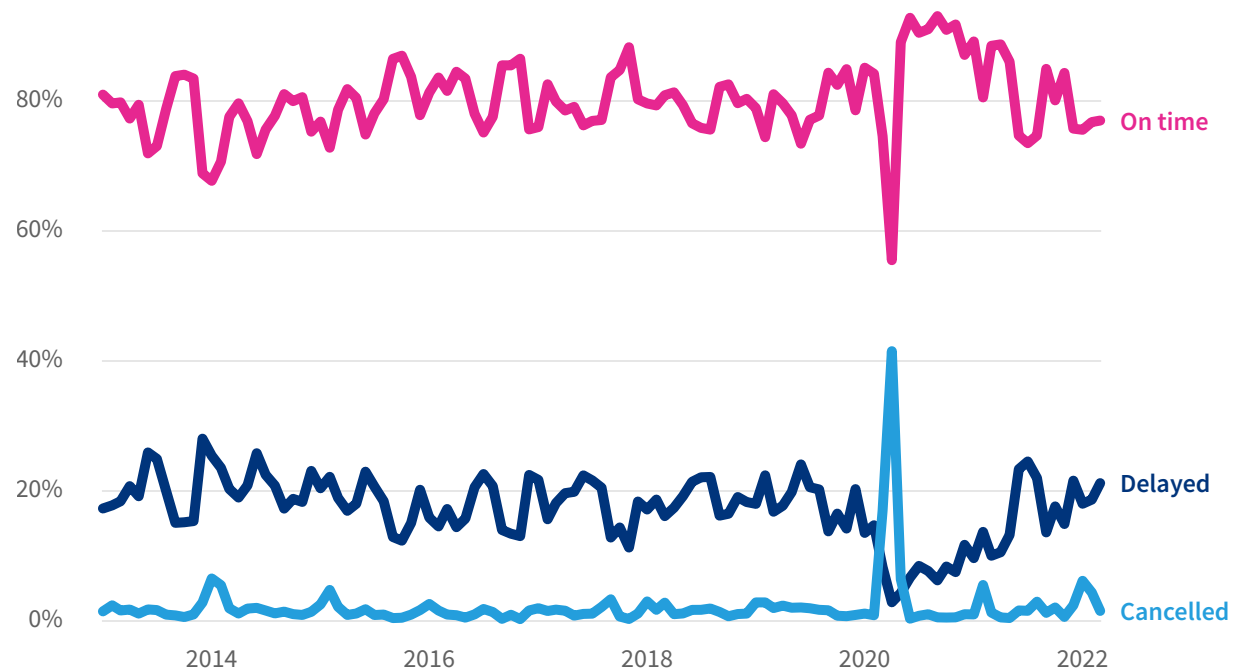
INFRASTRUCTURE

Air travel rebounded in 2021 but is below 2019 pre-pandemic levels, with the number of scheduled flights down 20% in the first eleven months of the year.

The percentage of canceled flights was about 5 percentage points lower than in 2020 and less than 1 percentage point lower than in 2019.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

FLIGHTS BY STATUS



Source: [Bureau of Transportation Statistics](#). [↗](#)

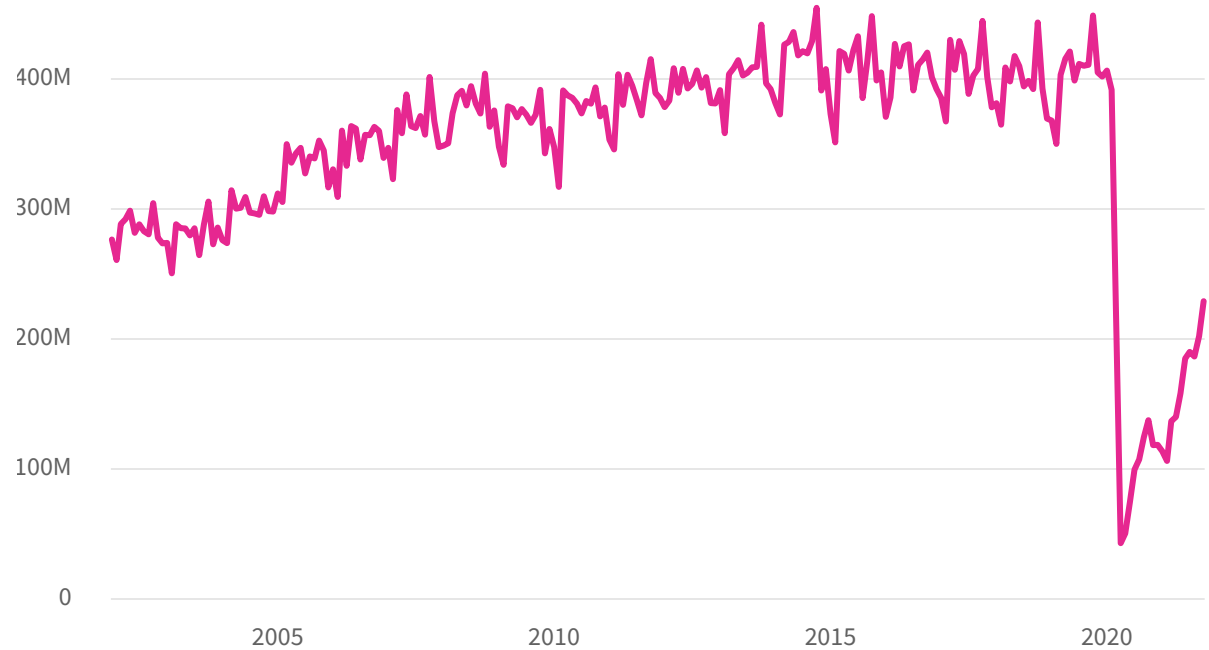
Footnotes: Data are updated frequently. Data are current as o... [see more](#) [▼](#)

Public rail transit ridership in October 2021 was 67% higher than October 2020 levels.

Public rail transit rides have yet to recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, however, as they are about 49% below November 2019 levels.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

PUBLIC RAIL TRANSIT TRIPS



Sources: **Department of Transportation; Bureau of Transporta...** [see more](#) ✓

Footnotes: Urban rail includes heavy rail, commuter rail, lig... [see more](#) ✓

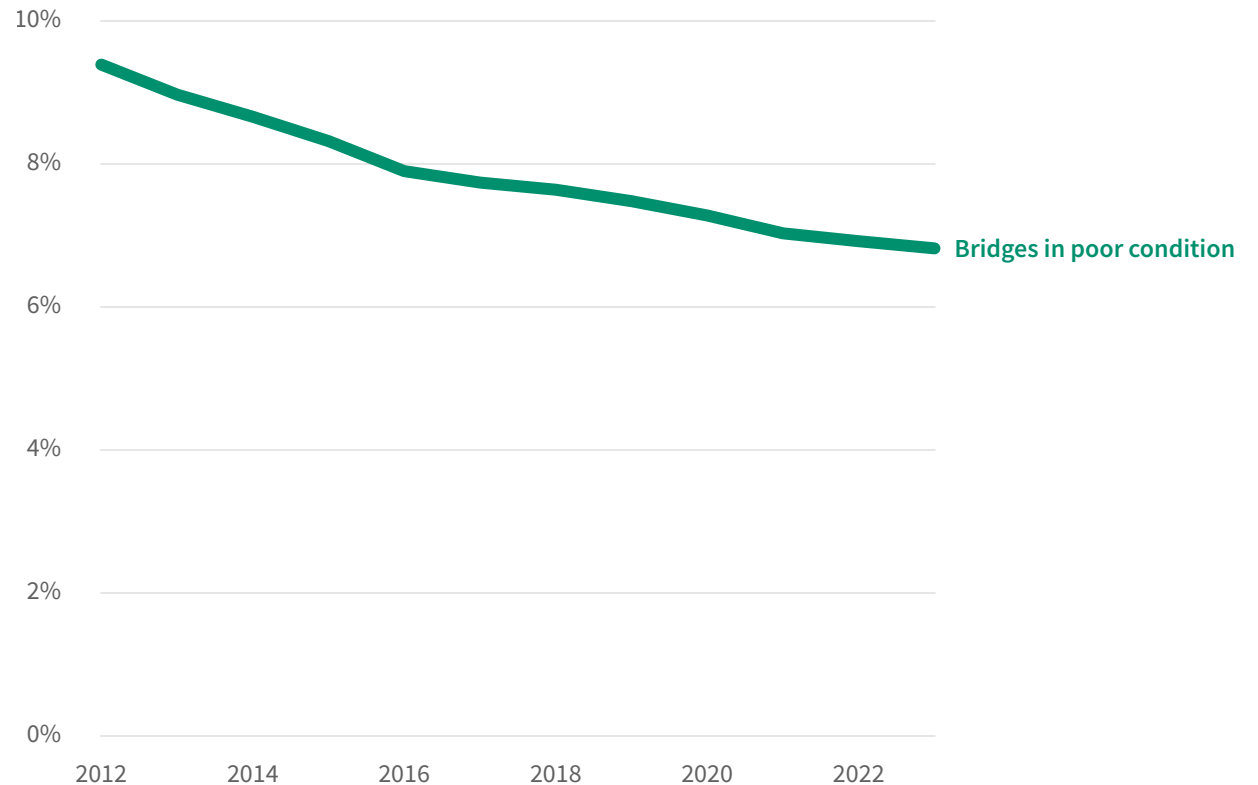
INFRASTRUCTURE

There are 618,456 bridges in the US and their condition is improving.

The proportion of bridges rated as poor decreased from 9.4% in 2012 to 7.3% in 2020.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

PERCENT OF BRIDGES IN POOR CONDITION



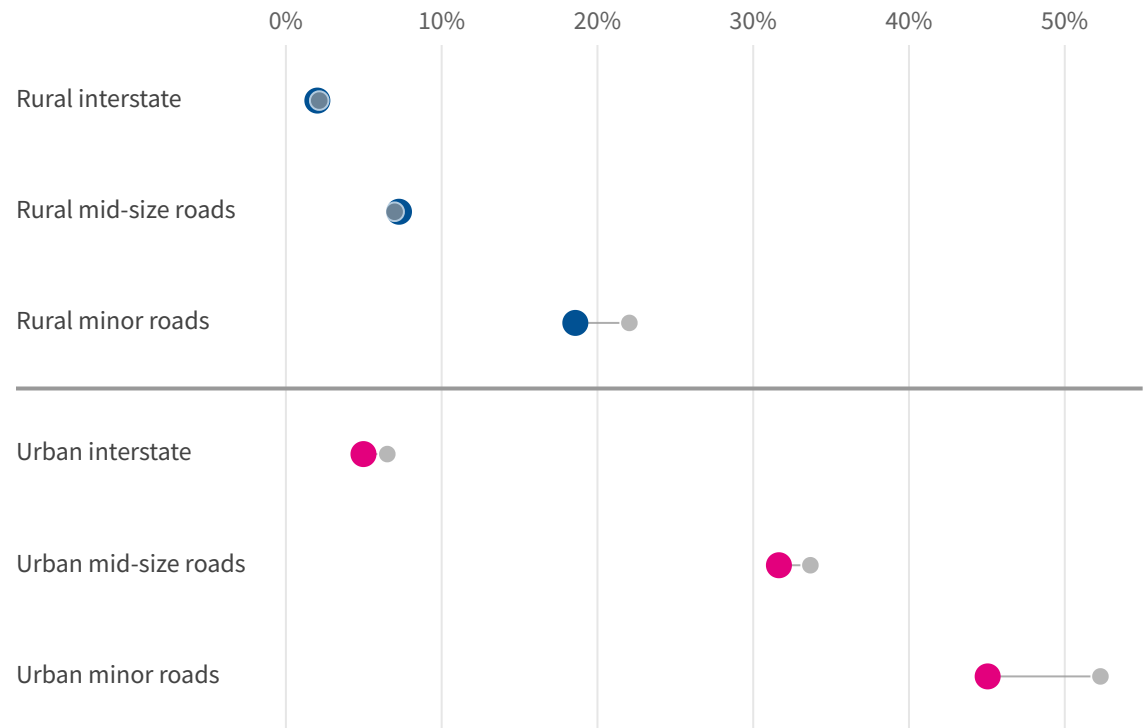
Source: [Bureau of Transportation Statistics](#). [↗](#)

INFRASTRUCTURE

Conditions of urban interstates, mid-sized, and minor roads have improved since 2000.

Rural minor roads have also improved, but the conditions of interstates and mid-sized roads in rural areas have remained the same or deteriorated over the period.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv



PERCENT OF ROADS IN UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION 2000 ▼ VS 2019 ▼

Sources: **Bureau of Transportation Statistics.** [see more](#) ▼

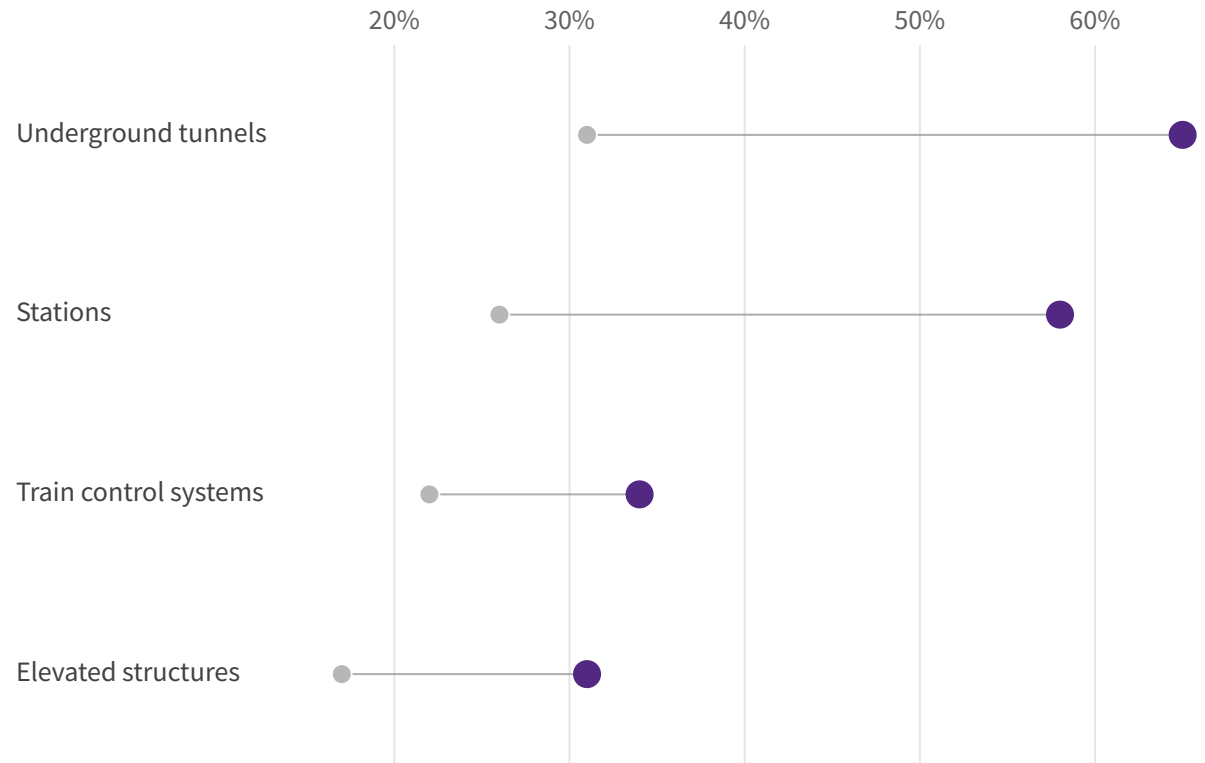
Footnotes: Mid-size roads refers to minor arterials, and mino... [see more](#) ▼

INFRASTRUCTURE

Train infrastructure is degrading.

Nearly two-thirds of train tunnels and about one-third of train control systems and elevated structures rated as poor or substandard as of last count.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv



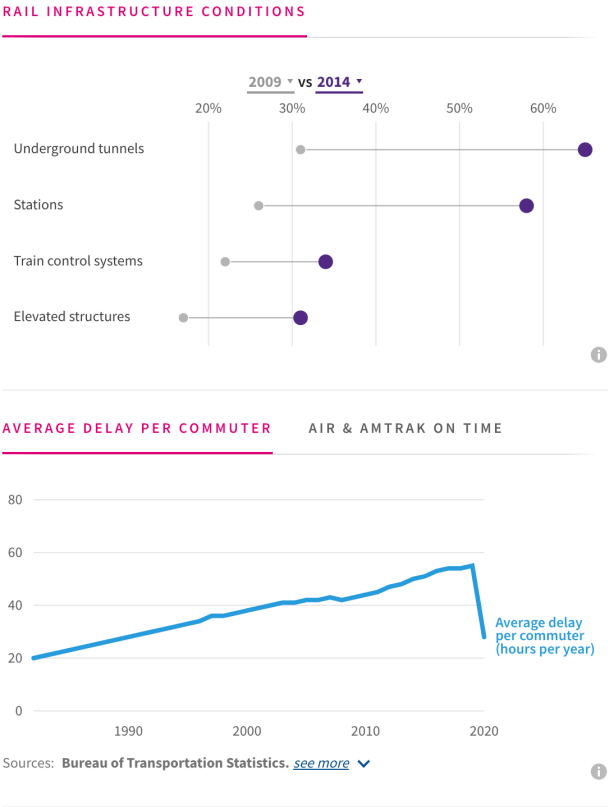
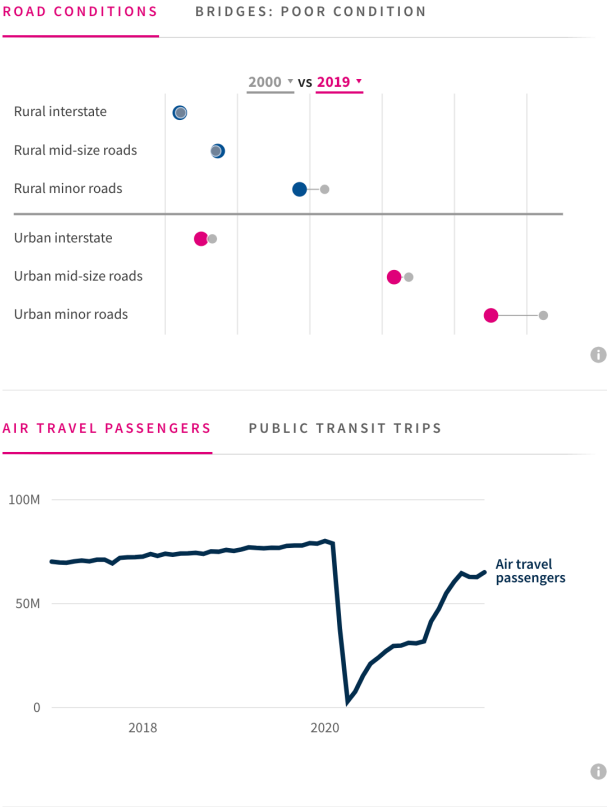
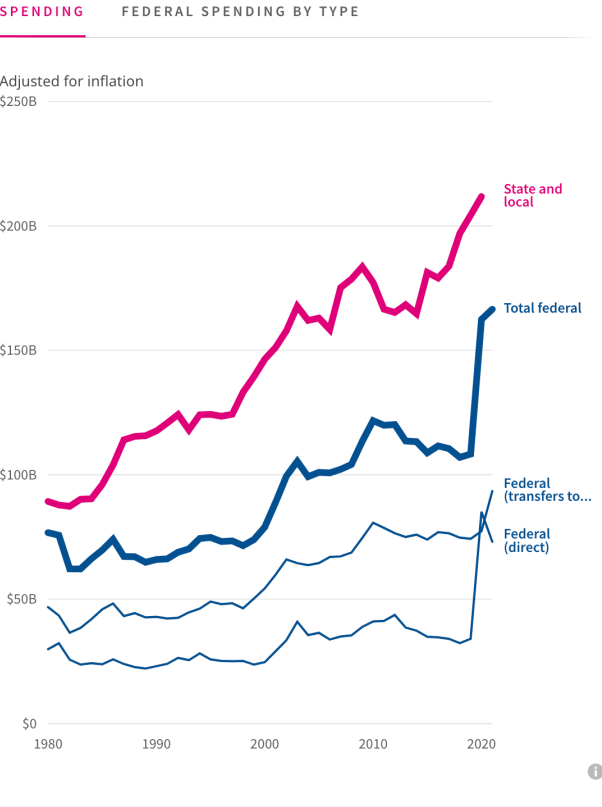
TRAIN INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT IN POOR OR SUBSTANDARD
CONDITION 2009 ▼ VS 2014 ▼

Sources: **Bureau of Transportation Statistics.** [see more](#) ✓

Explore the Transportation & Infrastructure Big Picture

[Share the Big Picture](#)

[Exit Full Screen](#)



IMMIGRATION

How many people are coming to the US and who is immigrating to the US today?

- The US is again increasingly a nation of immigrants. →
- 2020 had the largest drop in non-tourist visas and new arrival green cards granted in 25 years. →
- Excluding tourism and unauthorized arrivals, most people arriving on visas or green cards are temporary workers, students, or coming to be with their families. →
- In 2018, the federal government estimated there were 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants in the country. →
- The number of people apprehended or turned away by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) more than tripled from 2020 to 2021. →
- Over 20,000 unaccompanied children were at Health and Human Services border facilities in April 2021, a monthly peak 4.6 times over the 2020 monthly high. →
- Immigration officials removed 360,000 people from the US in 2019. →



IMMIGRATION

The US is again increasingly a nation of immigrants.

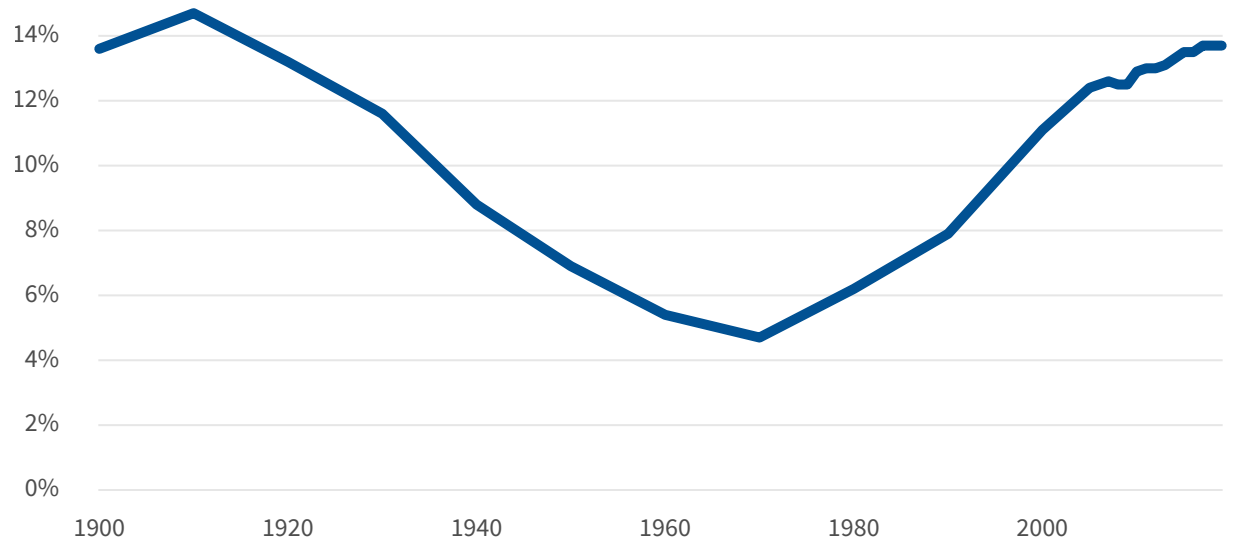
In 2019, 13.7% of people in the US were foreign-born (44.9 million), up from a low of 4.7% in 1970 and near the early 1900s high of 14.7%.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS AS A PERCENT OF THE POPULATION

SELECT A LINE

Foreign-born population



Source: [Census Bureau](#).

Footnotes: This excludes 2020 data that relies on the American... [see more](#)

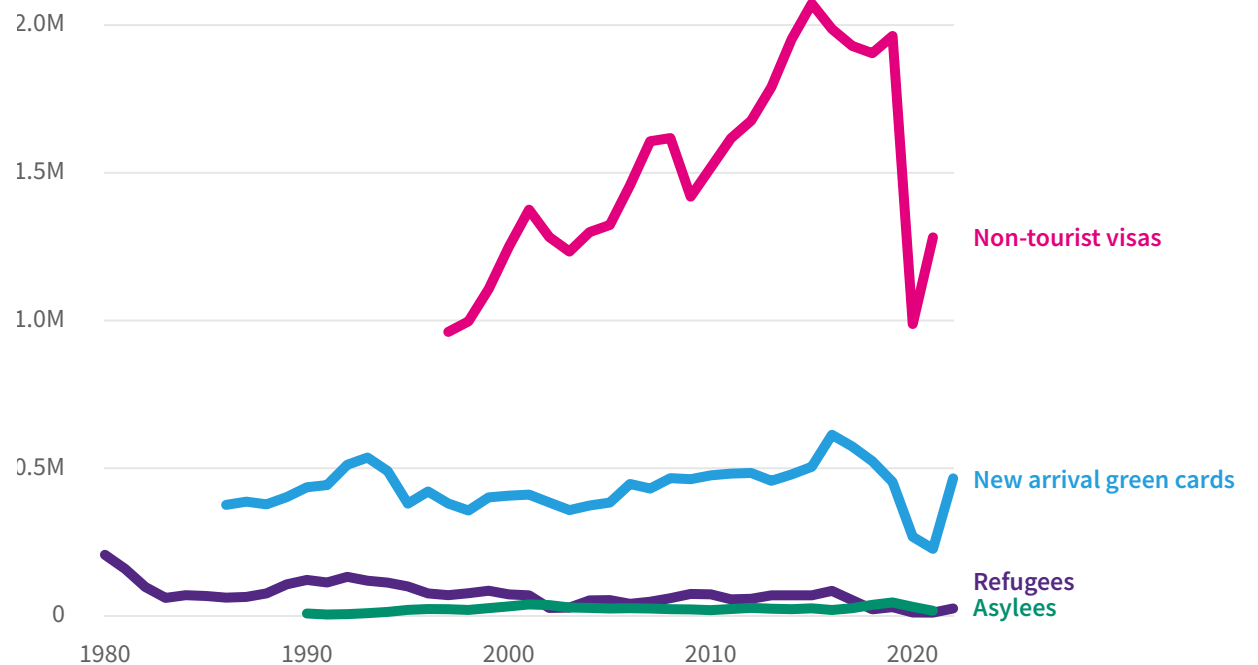
IMMIGRATION

2020 had the largest drop in non-tourist visas and new arrival green cards granted in 25 years.

Nearly 1.3 million immigrants came to the US in 2020, excluding asylees (for which data is forthcoming). Green cards and non-tourist visas granted fell by 40.9% and 49.7%, respectively. Refugee admissions were at their lowest since at least 1990, falling 60.6%. The president sets a ceiling that helps determine the number of refugees admitted; 2020's limit was 18,000.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇️ csv

ARRIVALS BY TYPE



Sources: [Department of Homeland Security](#); [Department of State](#)... [see more](#) ▼

Footnotes: 1976 includes the 15 months from July 1, 1975 to S... [see more](#) ▼

IMMIGRATION

Excluding tourism and unauthorized arrivals, most people arriving on visas or green cards are temporary workers, students, or coming to be with their families.

In 2019, people from Mexico were the largest share of immigrants coming for work (32.9%), while people coming from India were the largest share coming to be with family (21.8%). China comprised the highest share of people coming for school (20.3%).

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

New Arrivals in 2022 ▾

By reason and country of origin

Asia North/Central America South America Europe Africa Other

2,569,352 total new arrivals.

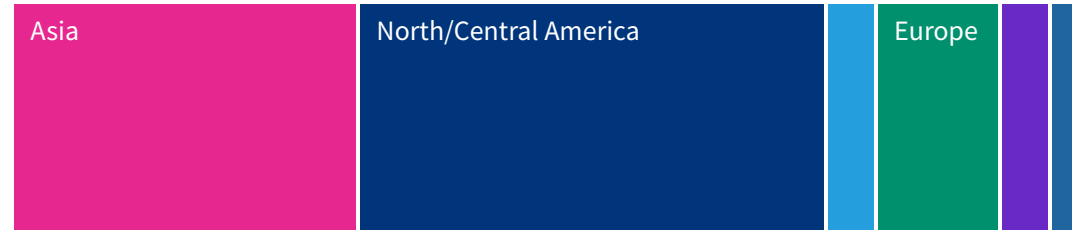
Family

27%
of new arrivals



Work

41%



School

27%



Safety Diversity



Tap button for category breakdown

Asia

North/Central America

Sources: **Department of Homeland Security and Department of ...** [see more](#) ▾

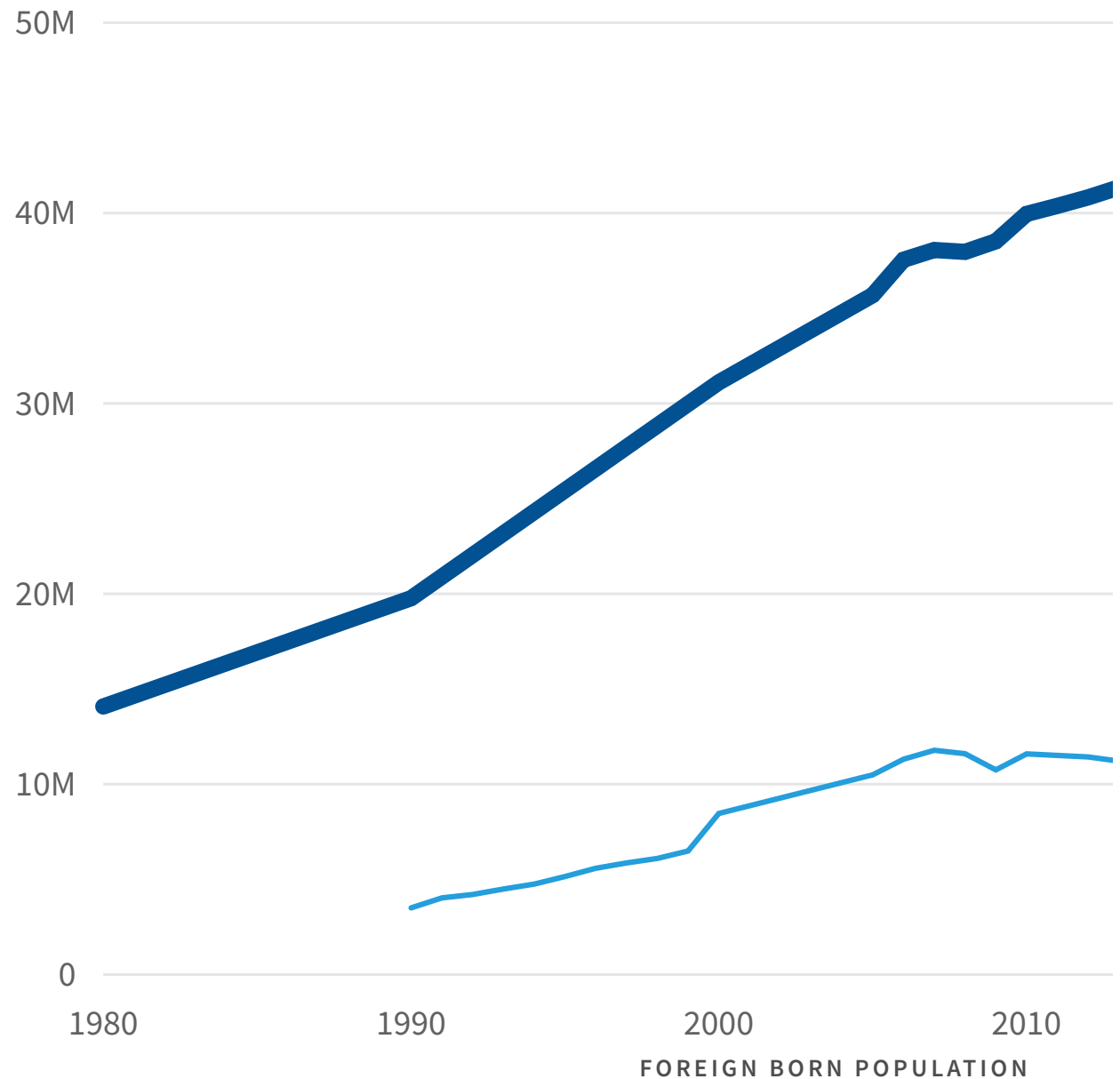
Footnotes: Data includes non-tourist visas, new arrival green... [see more](#) ▾

IMMIGRATION

In 2018, the federal government estimated there were 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants in the country.

In the same year, the total foreign-born population was 44.7 million.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv



Sources: **Department of Homeland Security; Census Bureau.** [see more](#) ▼

Footnotes: This excludes 2020 data that relies on the America... [see more](#) ▼

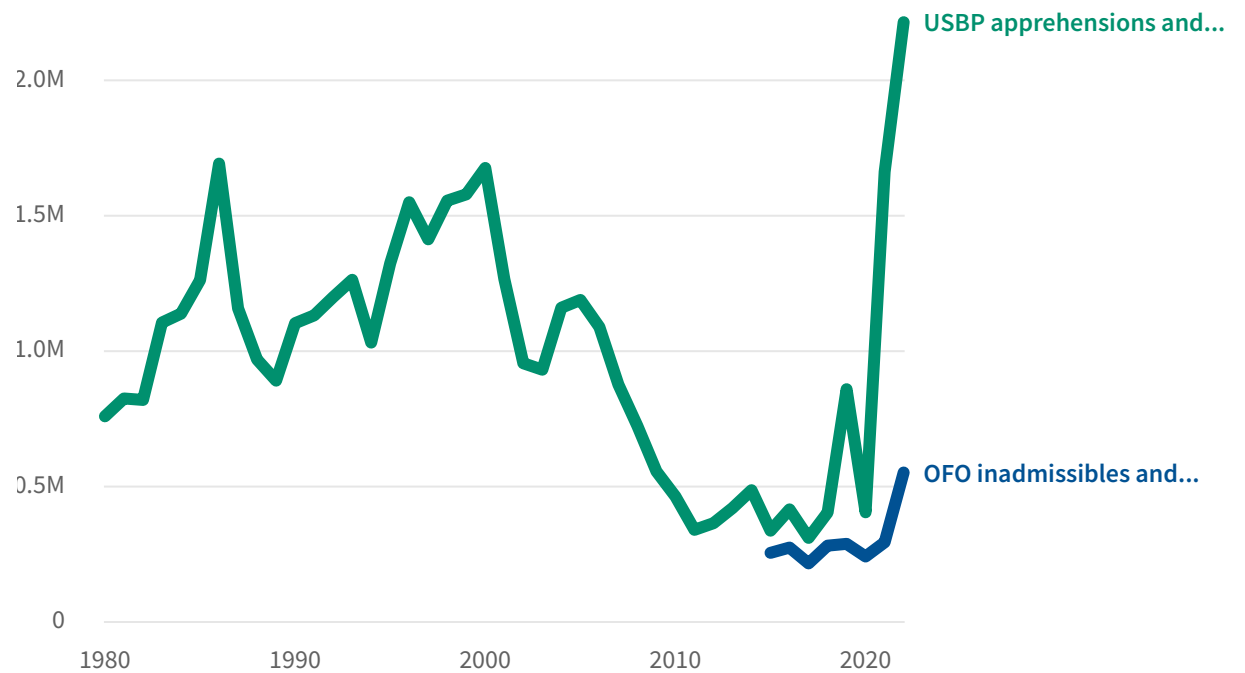
IMMIGRATION

The number of people apprehended or turned away by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) more than tripled from 2020 to 2021.

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

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

ANNUAL BORDER ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS



Source: [US Customs and Border Protection](#). [↗](#)

Footnotes: Encounters by the Office of Field Operations (OFO)... [see more](#) [▼](#)

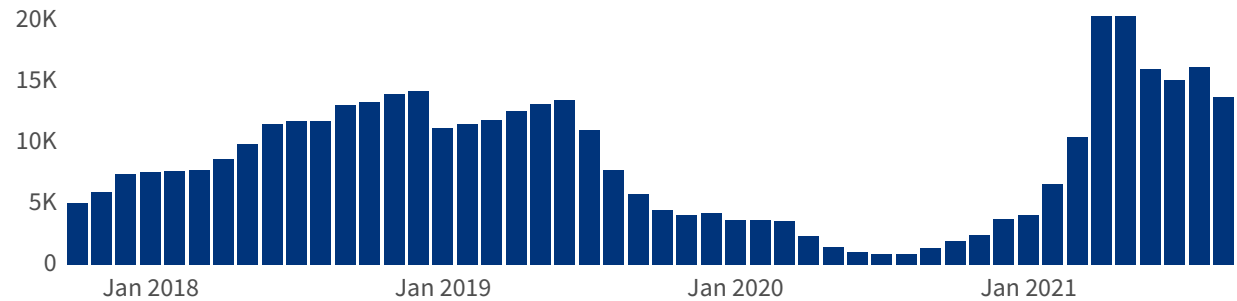
IMMIGRATION

Over 20,000 unaccompanied children were at Health and Human Services border facilities in April 2021, a monthly peak 4.6 times over the 2020 monthly high.

Unaccompanied children in border facilities hit a low in 2020. It's since reached the highest number since data collection began in October 2017.

[f](#) [twitter](#) [in](#) [envelope](#) [printer](#) [code](#) [download csv](#)

Average daily number of children in care



Source: [Office of Refugee Resettlement](#). [link](#)

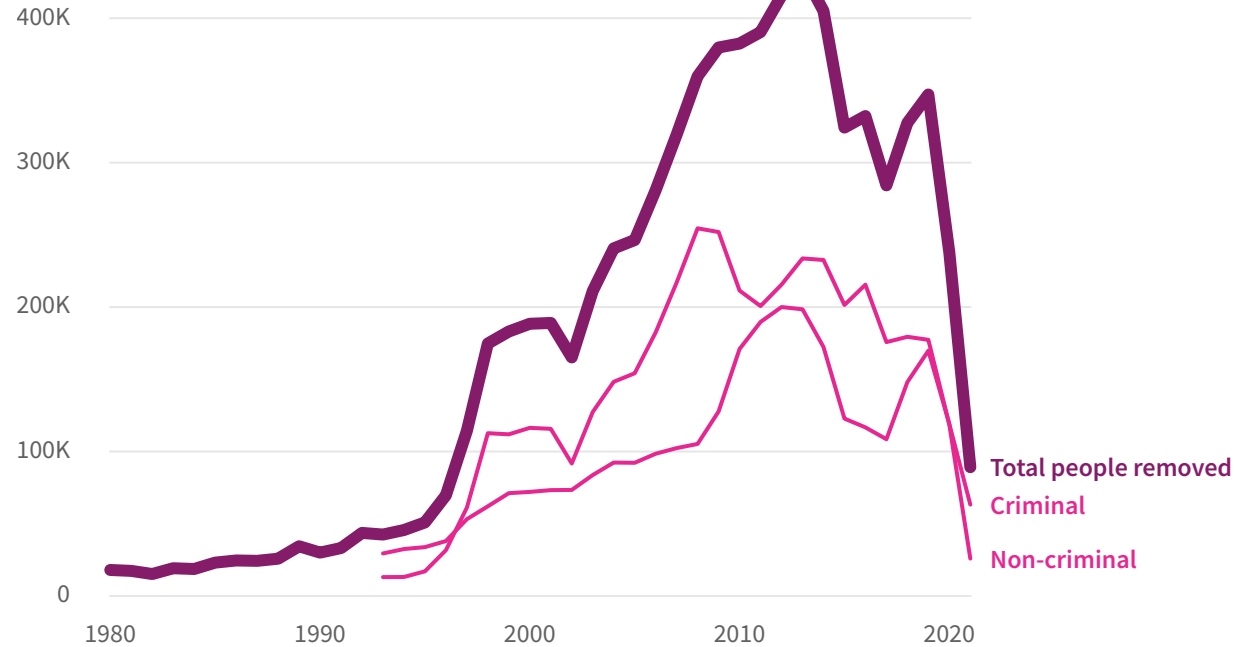
IMMIGRATION

Immigration officials removed 360,000 people from the US in 2019.

This is fewer than the 2013 peak of 432,000 but more than the 2017 low of about 287,000.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

REMOVALS



Source: [Department of Homeland Security](#). [↗](#)

Footnotes: Removals are based on an order of removal, and hav... [see more](#) [▼](#)

Explore the Immigration Big Picture

[Share the Big Picture](#)[Exit Full Screen](#)

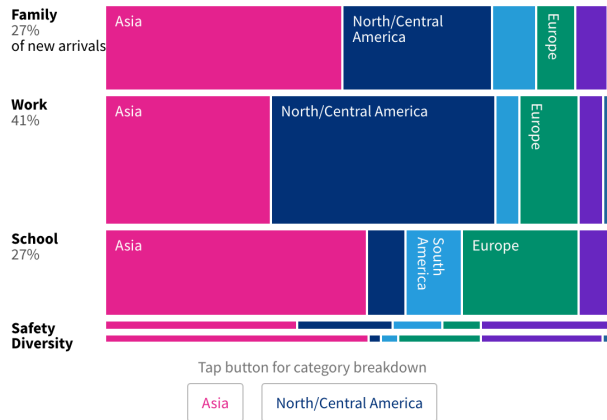
NEW ARRIVALS TOTAL BY REASON FOREIGN BORN POPULATION (%) >

New Arrivals in 2022

By reason and country of origin

Asia North/Central America South America Europe Africa
Other

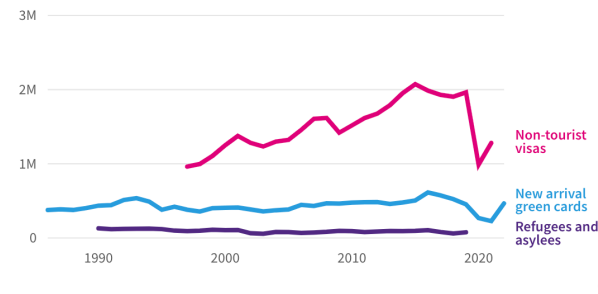
2,569,352 total new arrivals.



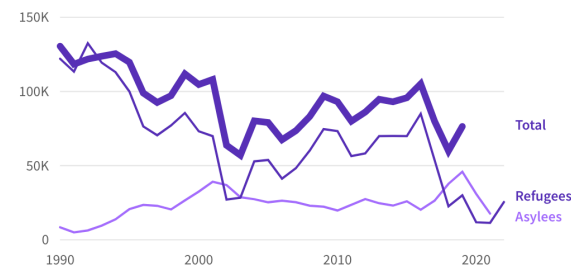
Sources: Department of Homeland Security and Department of ... [see more](#)

Footnotes: Data includes non-tourist visas, new arrival green... [see more](#)

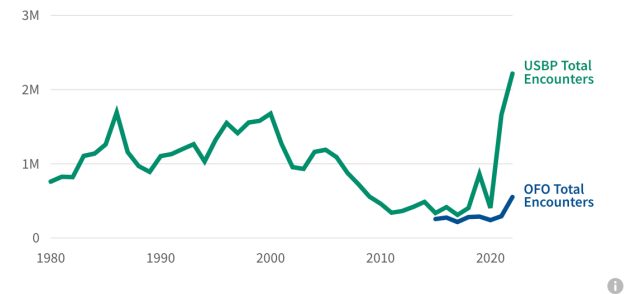
ARRIVALS BY TYPE GREEN CARDS



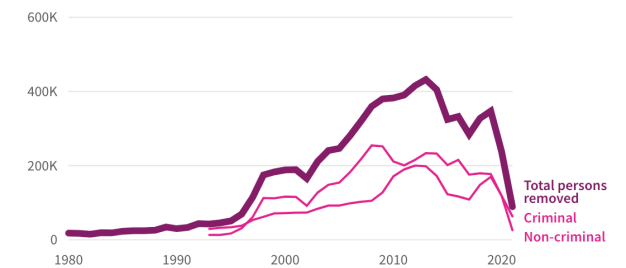
REFUGEE AND ASYLUM CLAIMS REFUGEE CEILINGS AND ADMISSIONS >



BORDER APPREHENSIONS FAMILIES AND MINORS UNACCOMPANIED



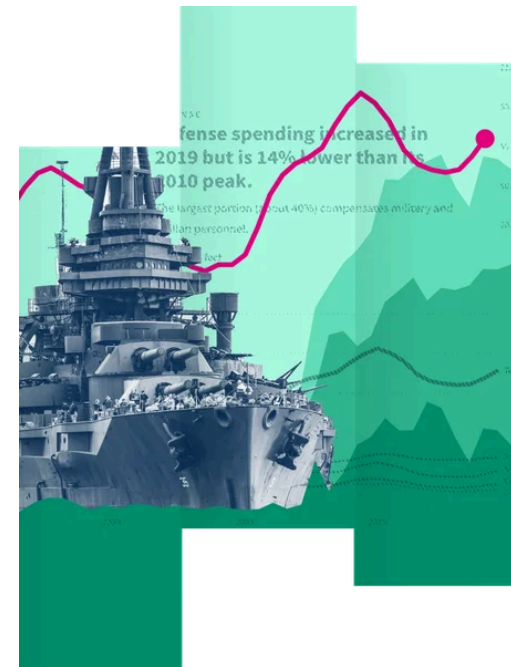
REMOVALS BY CRIME TYPE UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRANTS



DEFENSE

What is the state of the military, and how are US veterans faring?

- Defense spending decreased in 2021 and was 12% lower than its 2010 peak. →
- In 2021, there were 1.3 million people in the military, 38% fewer than in 1987 — its recent peak. →
- The US has fewer troops abroad than in recent years, particularly in the Middle East and Afghanistan. →
- The US spent \$51.1 billion on foreign aid in 2020, a 4.7% increase following four consecutive years of decline. →
- Veterans have lower unemployment levels than the national rate. →



DEFENSE

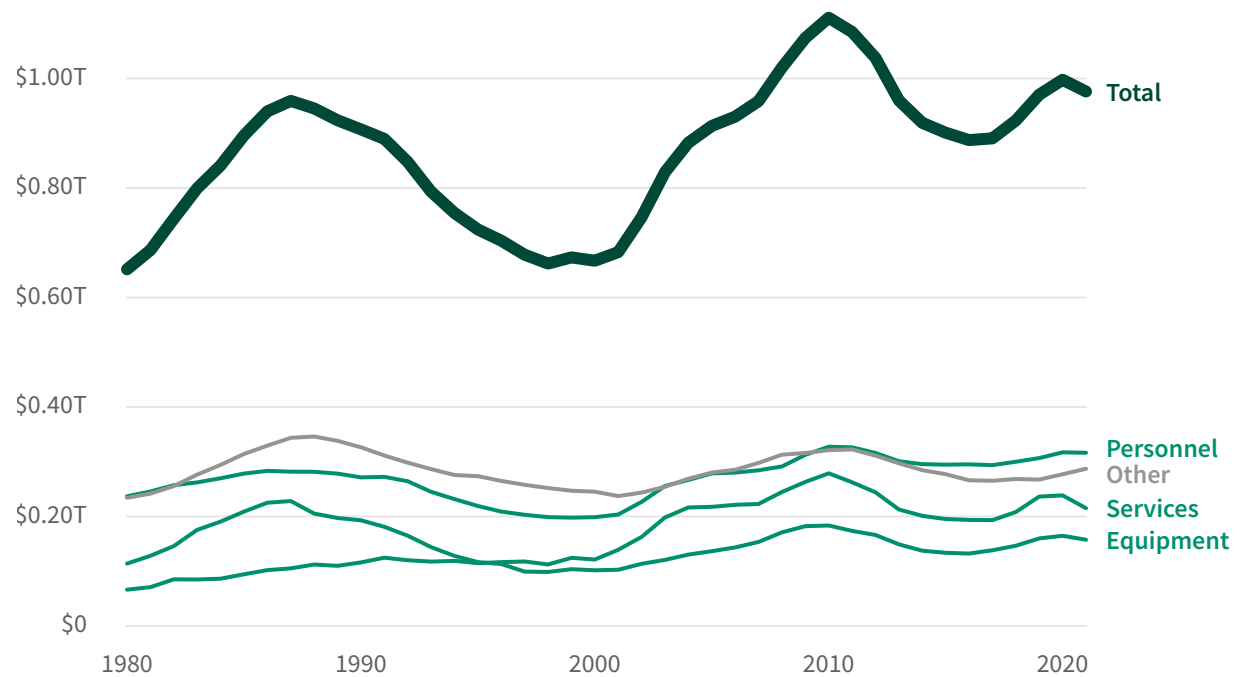
Defense spending decreased in 2021 and was 12% lower than its 2010 peak.

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

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES

Adjusted for inflation



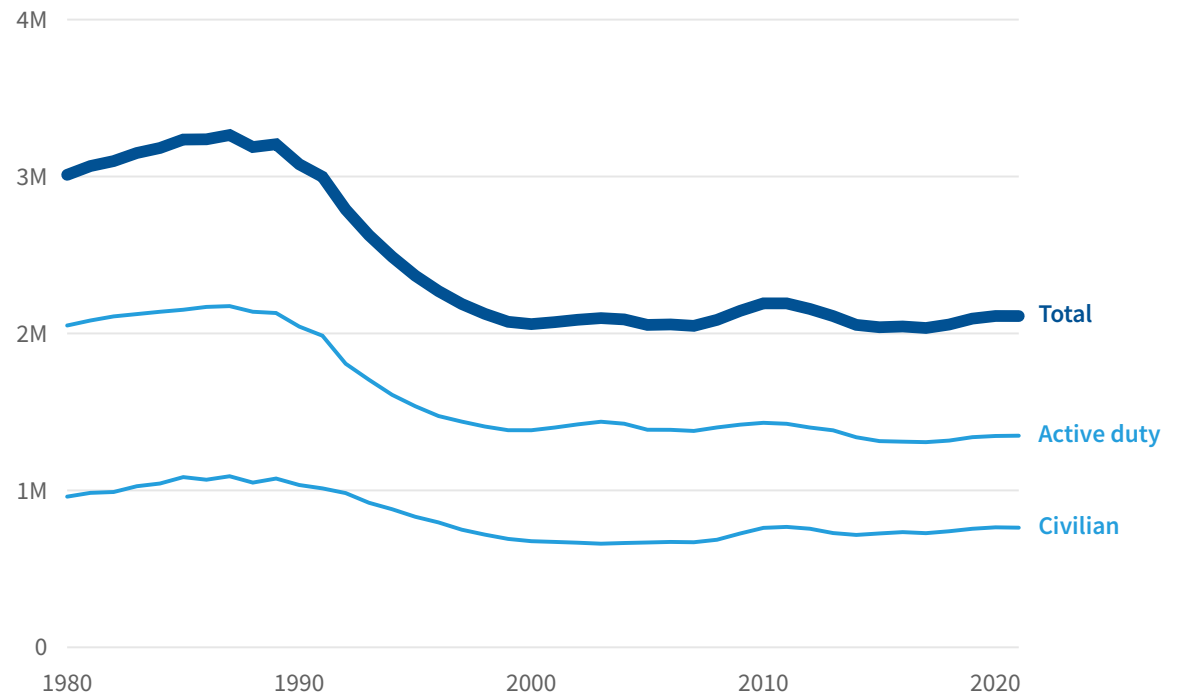
Source: [Bureau of Economic Analysis](#). [↗](#)

DEFENSE

In 2021, there were 1.3 million people in the military, 38% fewer than in 1987 — its recent peak.

The military's size has stayed consistent over the last 20 years, growing or shrinking 3% or less in any year during that time

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv



ARMED FORCES

Sources: **Defense Manpower Data Center.** [see more](#) ✓

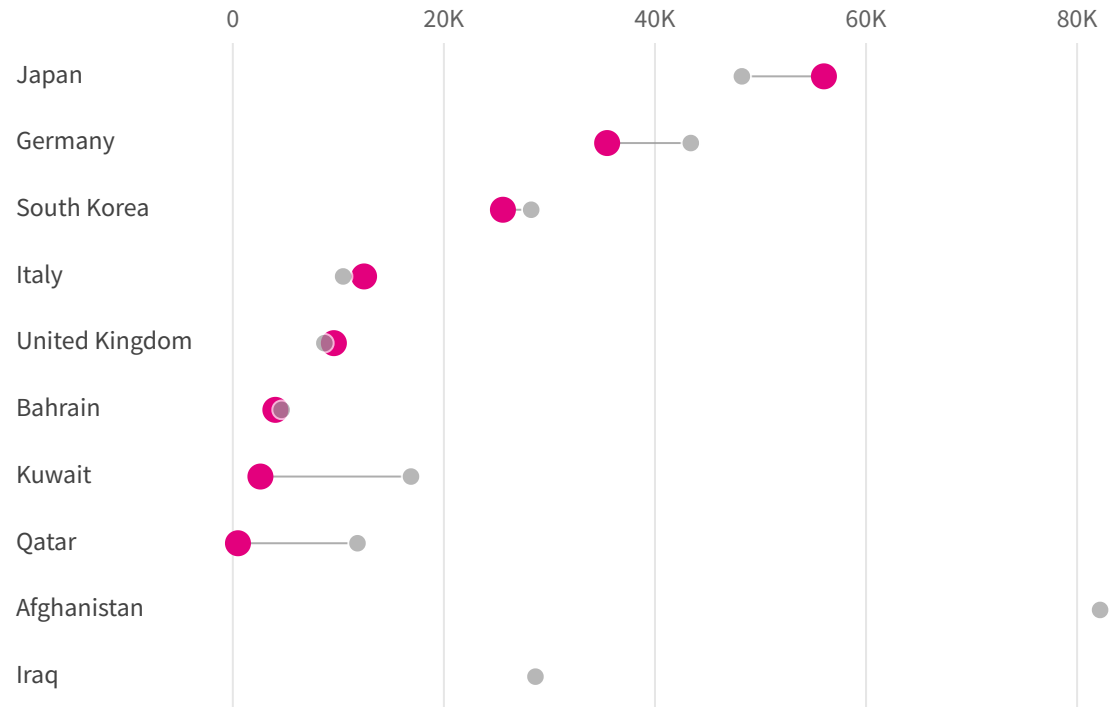
Footnotes: This total represents the sum of active duty membe... [see more](#) ✓

DEFENSE

The US has fewer troops abroad than in recent years, particularly in the Middle East and Afghanistan.

There were 174,711 permanently assigned active-duty troops in foreign nations in 2021. Thirty-two percent of troops abroad were in Japan and 20% were in Germany. Forthcoming data from the Defense Manpower Data Center will not capture recent troop movements in response to Russian aggression in Ukraine as they stopped reporting on personnel that are on temporary duty or are deployed to support contingency operations in 2017.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv



ACTIVE DUTY BY COUNTRY 2011 ▾ VS 2021 ▾

Sources: **Department of Defense.** [see more](#) ▾

Footnotes: Data includes active duty and Coast Guard but excl... [see more](#) ▾

DEFENSE

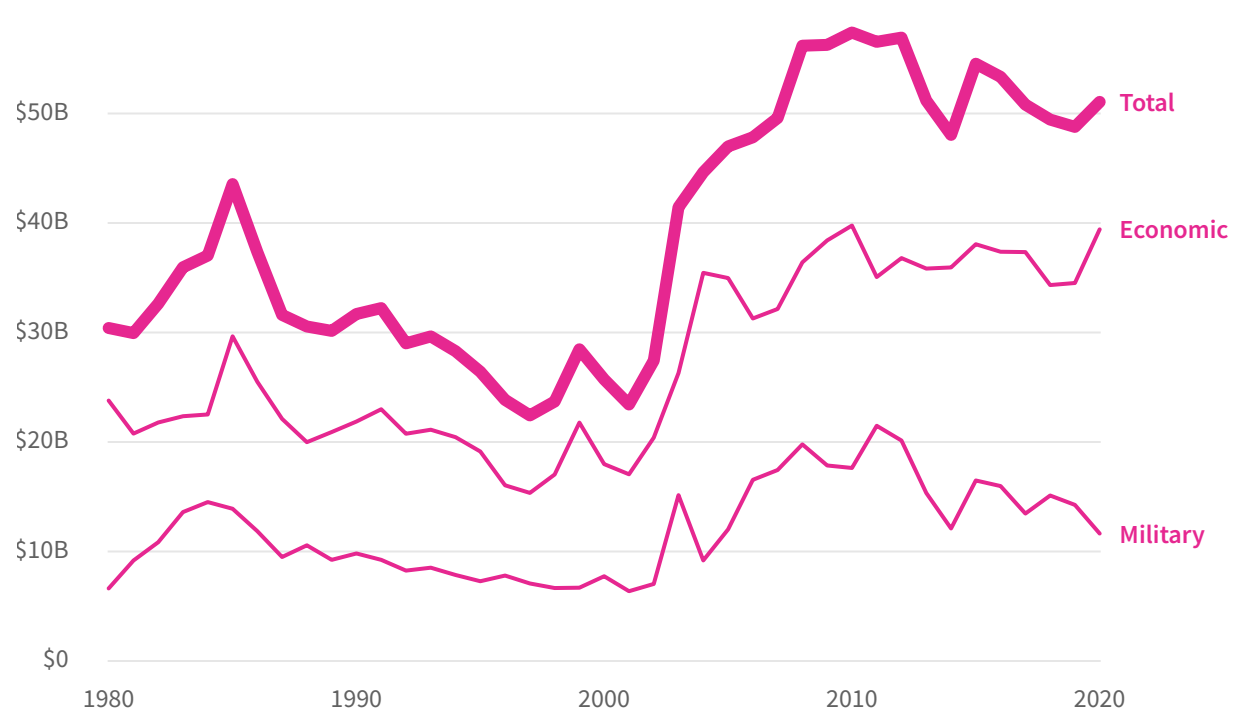
The US spent \$51.1 billion on foreign aid in 2020, a 4.7% increase following four consecutive years of decline.

Foreign aid makes up 1% of the federal budget and more than three-quarters of aid is economic assistance. Foreign aid to Ukraine in 2020 was about \$680 million, 42% of which was military aid.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

FOREIGN AID OBLIGATIONS

Adjusted for inflation



Source: [US Agency for International Development](#). [↗](#)

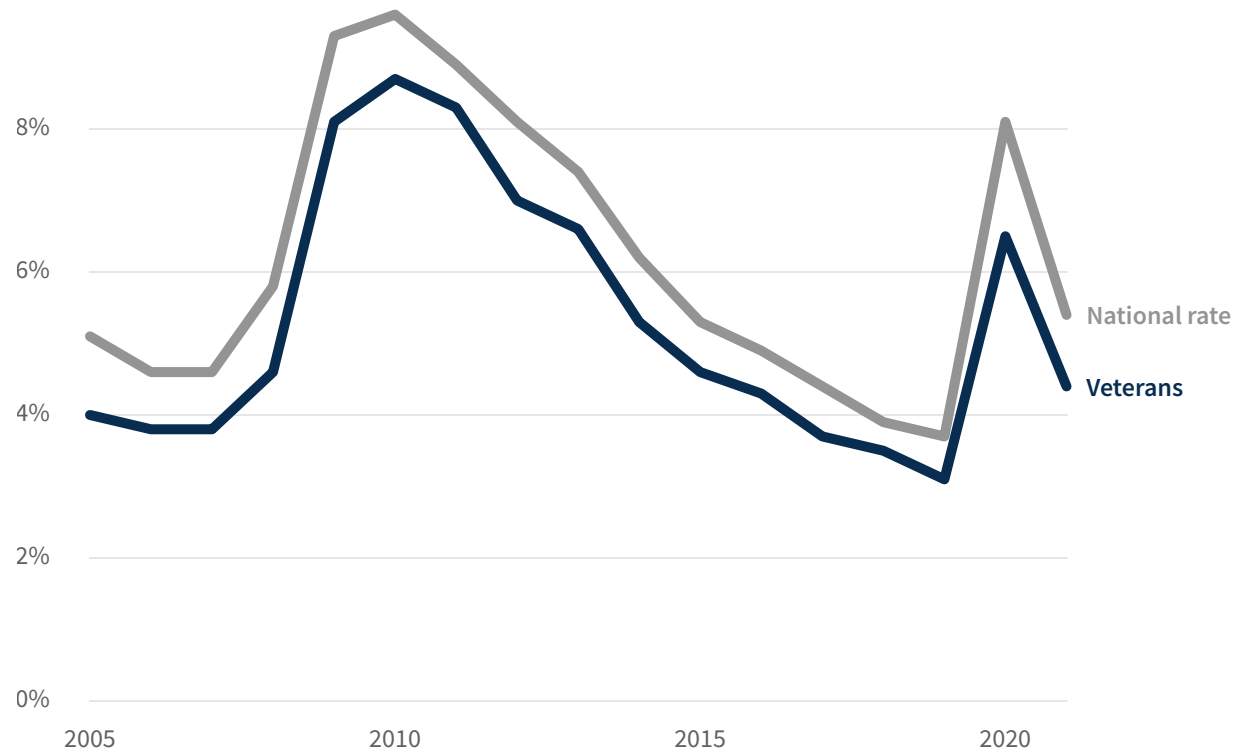
DEFENSE

Veterans have lower unemployment levels than the national rate.

They also have lower rates of poverty and higher rates of disability.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

VETERAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



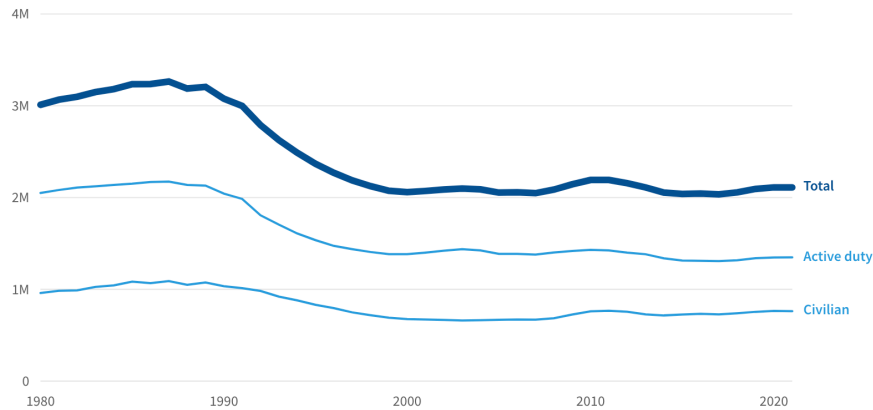
Sources: **Bureau of Labor Statistics.** [see more](#) ▼

Explore the Defense Big Picture

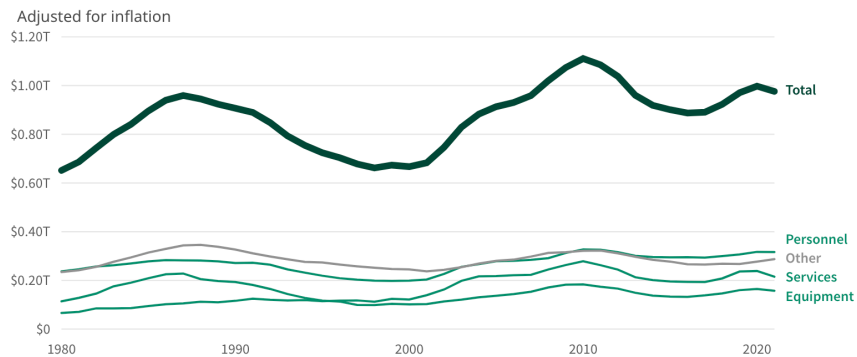
[Share the Big Picture](#)

[Exit Full Screen](#)

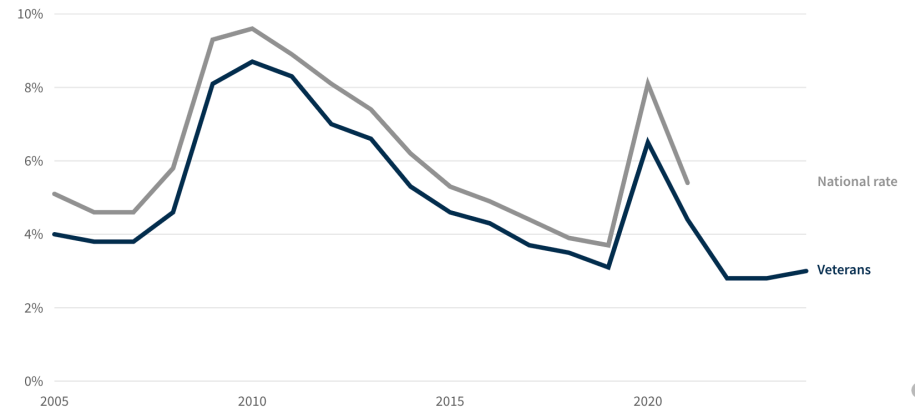
ARMED FORCES ACTIVE DUTY BY COUNTRY



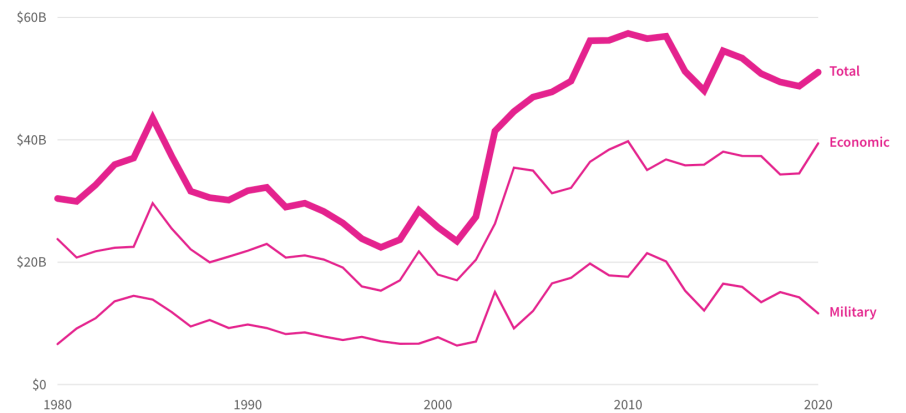
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES



VETERAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE VETERAN POVERTY RATE VETERAN DISABILITY RATE



FOREIGN AID BY COUNTRY



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

What did the federal government do last year?

- There were 52 government actions on health. →
- There were 69 government actions on the economy and jobs. →
- There were 69 government actions on the standard of living. →
- There was one government action on population. →
- There were 23 government actions on the budget. →
- There were 12 government actions on education. →
- There were 15 government actions on crime and justice. →
- There were 81 government actions on land, energy, and environment. →
- There were 13 government actions on infrastructure. →
- There were 26 government actions on immigration. →
- There were 77 government actions on defense. →
- There were 47 other government actions. →



The federal government's executive, legislative, and judicial branches act together to shape policy and its implementation. For a glimpse into what the federal government does, this section summarizes a subset of work the executive and legislative branches completed in 2021. Specifically, it shows bills that became public law, executive orders and presidential memoranda, and rulemaking by executive agencies classified as significant by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs. Although state and local governments implemented many noteworthy actions in 2021, such as mask mandates, voting and abortion legislation, or law enforcement and education policy changes, this list only includes actions by the federal government.

Congress passed **81** bills into law.

Five bills had more than 100 cosponsors: a bill establishing grant programs to address neurodegenerative diseases (331 cosponsors), a bill awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to servicemembers who died in Afghanistan (326 cosponsors), a bill instituting a service dog therapy program for veterans (317 cosponsors), a bill awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to the Harlem Hellfighters (311 cosponsors), and a bill extending the Paycheck Protection Program (101 cosponsors). Also, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act passed in November, appropriating \$1.2 trillion over five years, including about \$550 billion in new spending.

President Joe Biden signed **101** executive orders plus presidential memoranda, and President Donald Trump signed 12.

That reflects all executive orders and presidential memoranda — a similar form of official directive often discussed interchangeably — that the administrations published in the Federal Register. It excludes two of Biden's orders that amended his previous 2021 orders and six orders from President Donald Trump's last month in office that Biden revoked.



Agencies implemented **291** significant rule changes.

This does not include 96 rules that corrected or amended other rules passed in the same year or were later revoked in the same year.

What did these **485** federal government actions do?

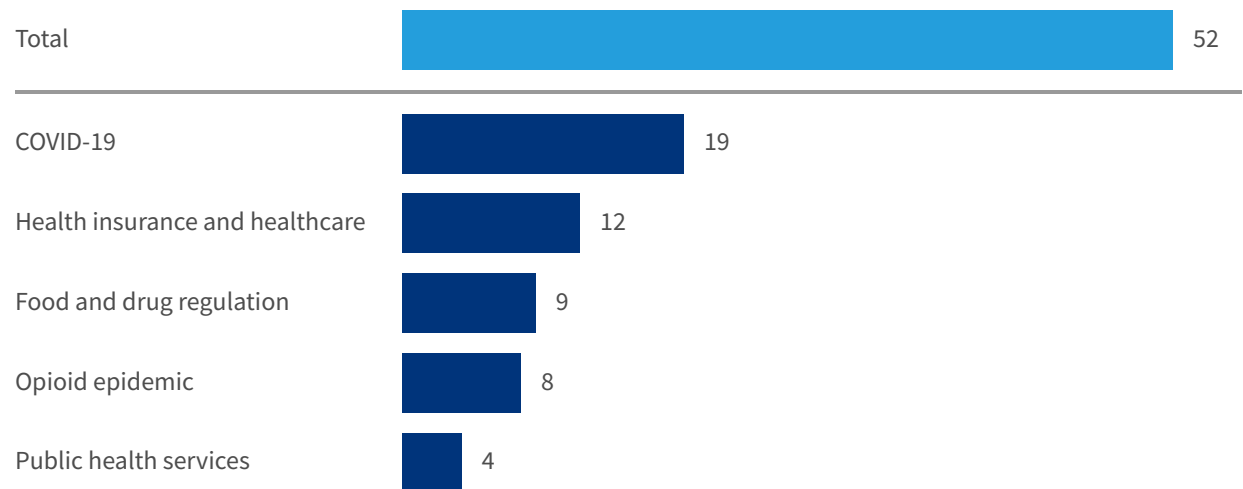
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

There were 52 government actions on health.

These included an executive order and two rules, respectively, requiring federal employees and contractors, employees of large employers, and healthcare workers to be vaccinated against (or, in the case of private employees, regularly test for) COVID-19. The Supreme Court struck down the mandate for large employers in January 2022. Several pieces of

Federal government actions in 2021

Health



Sources: USAFacts calculations using data from the Federal ... [see more](#) ▼

legislation addressed the opioid epidemic by modifying drug regulations and establishing education programs for health care providers. Overall, 27 of the 52 actions addressed either the COVID-19 pandemic or the opioid epidemic.

There were also 12 health insurance and healthcare actions, including requiring insurance plans to transparently report prescription drug and healthcare spending information.

[f](#) [twitter](#) [in](#) [envelope](#) [printer](#) [code](#) [download csv](#)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

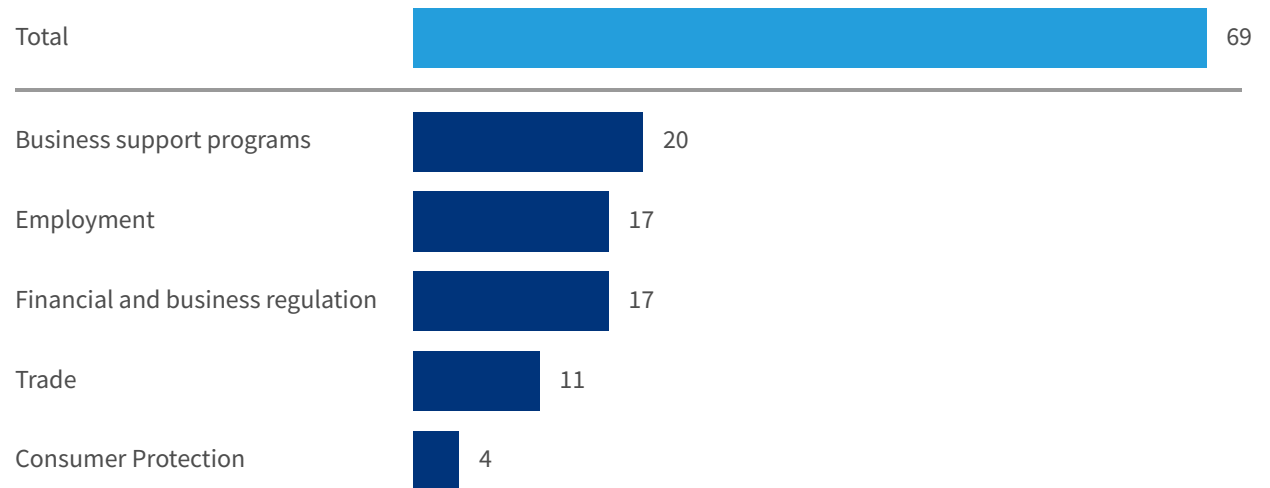
There were 69 government actions on the economy and jobs.

Among them were an executive order and accompanying Labor Department rule increasing the minimum wage for federal contractors to \$15/hour, legislative extensions of the [Paycheck Protection Program](#), and debt forgiveness provisions in response to COVID-19.

Fifteen actions were direct responses to the economic effects of COVID-19, mostly with business support programs. There were also 17 actions on employment and 17 about financial and business regulation.

Federal government actions in 2021

Economy and jobs



Sources: **USAFacts** calculations using data from the Federal ... [see more](#) ▼

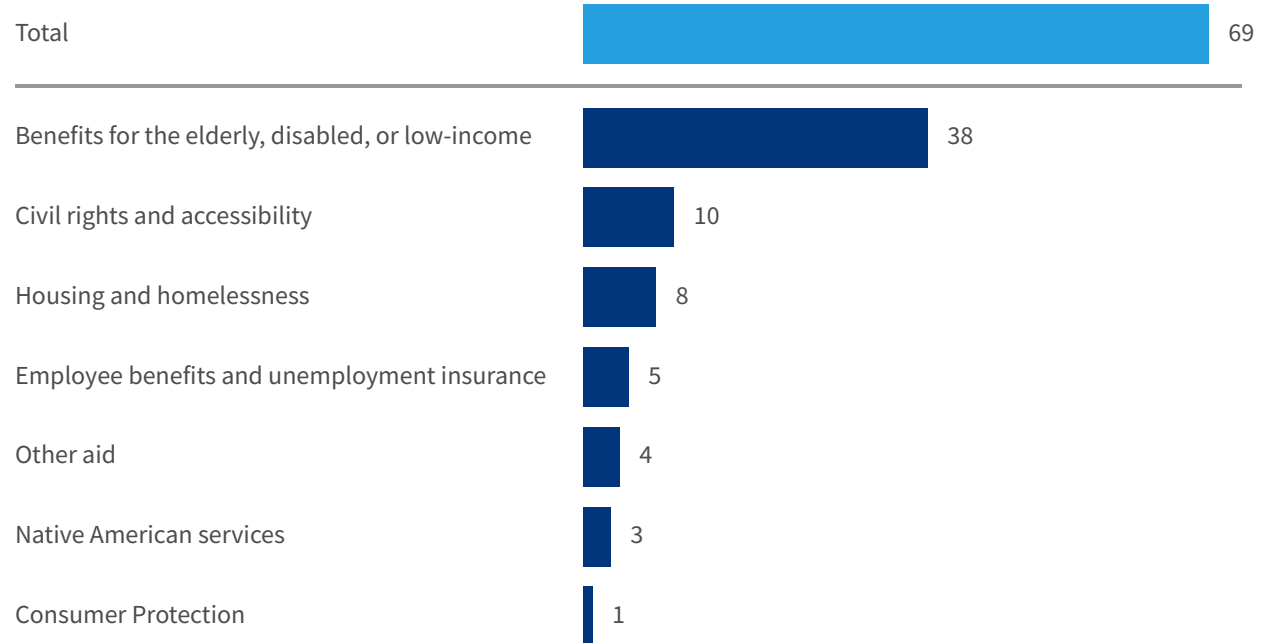
There were 69 government actions on the standard of living.

The [American Rescue Plan Act of 2021](#) provided \$1.9 trillion to address the impact of COVID-19 on the economy, public health, state and local governments, people, and businesses and included direct payments of up to \$1,400 to many Americans. Though not counted as part of these 68 actions, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention continued to extend a national eviction moratorium first implemented in 2020. The Supreme Court blocked the last of these extensions in August 2021, but some states kept local eviction moratoria in place.

Thirty-eight of these actions related to benefits for elderly, disabled, and

Federal government actions in 2021

Standard of living



Sources: **USAFacts** calculations using data from the Federal ... [see more](#) ▼

low-income people, such as Medicare, Medicaid, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

There was one government action on population.

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

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

Federal government actions in 2021

Population

Total



1

Source: [USAFacts calculations using data from the Federal ...](#) ↗

There were 23 government actions on the budget.

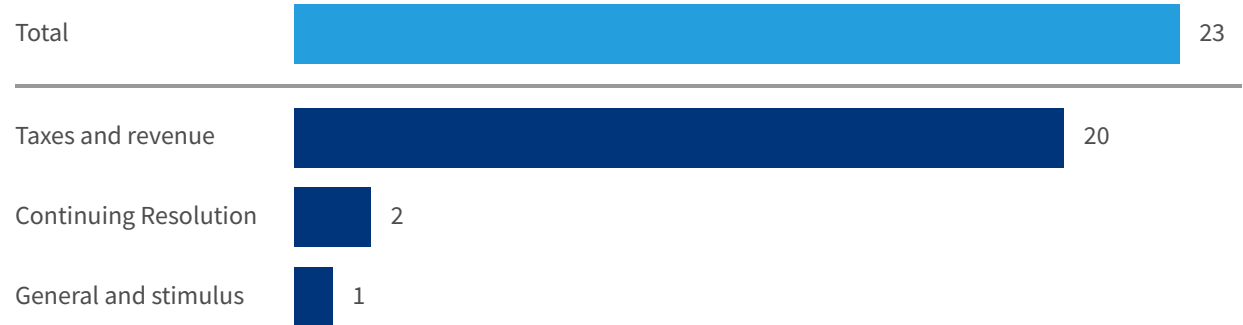
These included two continuing resolutions, bills that extend federal agency funding over a specific period based on the previous year's funding to avoid a government shutdown when a normal appropriations bill has not passed. There were also two bills that collectively raised the **public debt ceiling**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

Most of these actions were about taxes and revenue. For instance, 12 IRS and Treasury Department rules established regulations for how taxpayers and organizations report financial activities or are assigned to different tax treatments.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

Federal government actions in 2021

Budget



Sources: USAFacts calculations using data from the Federal ... [see more](#) ▼

There were 12 government actions on education.

That included an executive order and a presidential memorandum directing the Education Department to help create conditions for a safe return to **in-person school** as quickly as possible.

These actions frequently addressed higher education, and four out of the five higher education rules revised financing programs, including Pell Grants, Federal Direct Stafford Loans, and TEACH grants.

f

🐦

in

✉

🖨

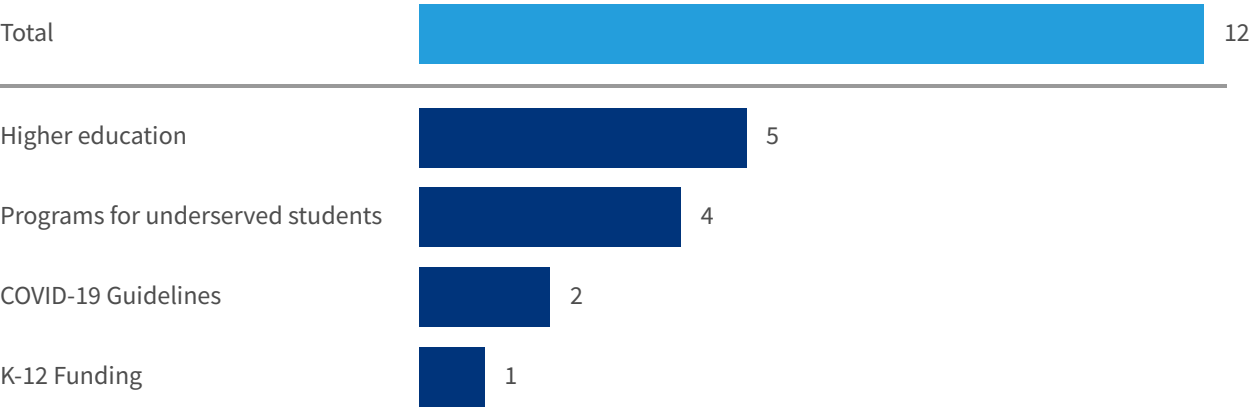
↔

↓

csv

Federal government actions in 2021

Education



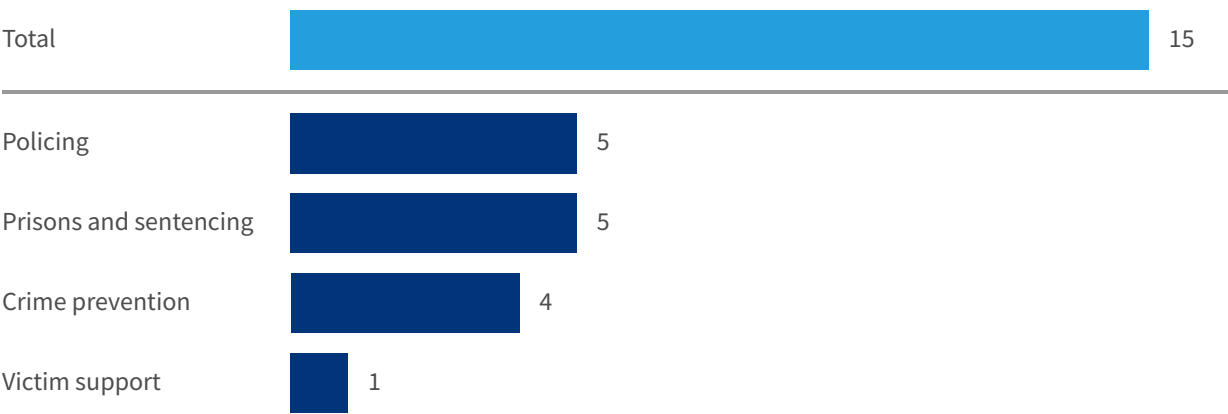
Sources: USAFacts calculations using data from the Federal ... [see more](#) ▼

There were 15 government actions on crime and justice.

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

f  in     csv

Crime and justice



Sources: USAFacts calculations using data from the Federal ... [see more](#) ✓

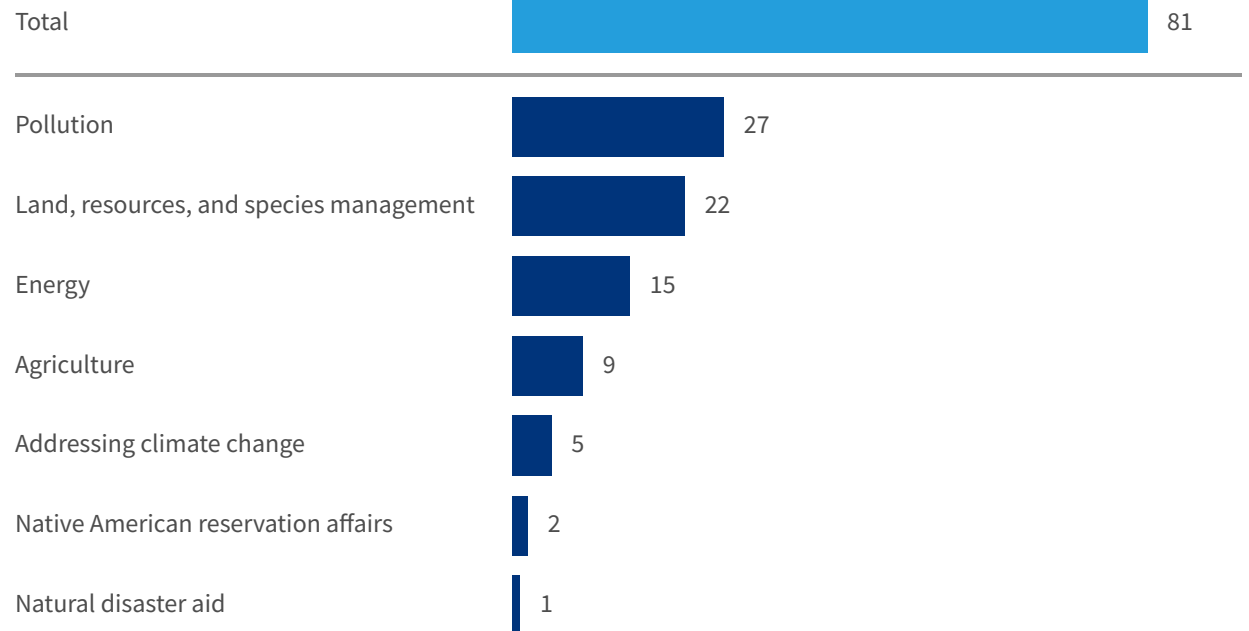
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

There were 81 government actions on land, energy, and environment.

One was a law nullifying a 2020 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rule that removed some emissions regulations for the oil and natural gas sector. Plus, EPA and Transportation Department rule changes strengthened emissions standards for certain vehicles and repealed regulations that allowed federal standards to supersede state rules. These three changes reversed or revised Trump administration rules.

Federal government actions in 2021

Land, energy, and environment



Sources: USAFacts calculations using data from the Federal ... [see more](#) ▼

More than half of these actions were on pollution – including 14 actions regulating use of hazardous materials – or land, resource, and species management – including 15 that established regulations on how humans interact with animals.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ⬇ csv

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

There were 13 government actions on infrastructure.

Among them were the \$1.2 trillion Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and two other bills with provisions related to federal aid for highway, transit, highway safety, rail,

Federal government actions in 2021

Infrastructure

Total



Source: [USAFacts calculations using data from the Federal ...](#) ↗

and other Transportation Department surface transportation programs.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> 📄 csv

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

There were 26 government actions on immigration.

Twenty-five of these actions governed arrivals and removals, including an executive order instructing the Department of Homeland Security to preserve and strengthen [DACA](#), an Obama administration policy to “[defer] the removal of certain undocumented immigrants who were

Federal government actions in 2021

Immigration



Sources: **USAFacts** calculations using data from the Federal ... [see more](#) ✓

brought to the United States as children, have obeyed the law, and stayed in school or enlisted in the military.” A US district court later ruled that DACA was illegal; its implementation for new applicants is currently suspended.

Several executive orders directed federal agencies to ease the process of seeking asylum or refugee status and revoked guidance instructing law enforcement to use all available means to enforce immigration laws. Though not counted in these 26 actions, Biden also raised the yearly refugee ceiling from 62,500 in FY 2021 to 125,000 in FY 2022 and issued a proclamation redirecting funds previously diverted for the construction of a southern border wall.

There were 77 government actions on defense.

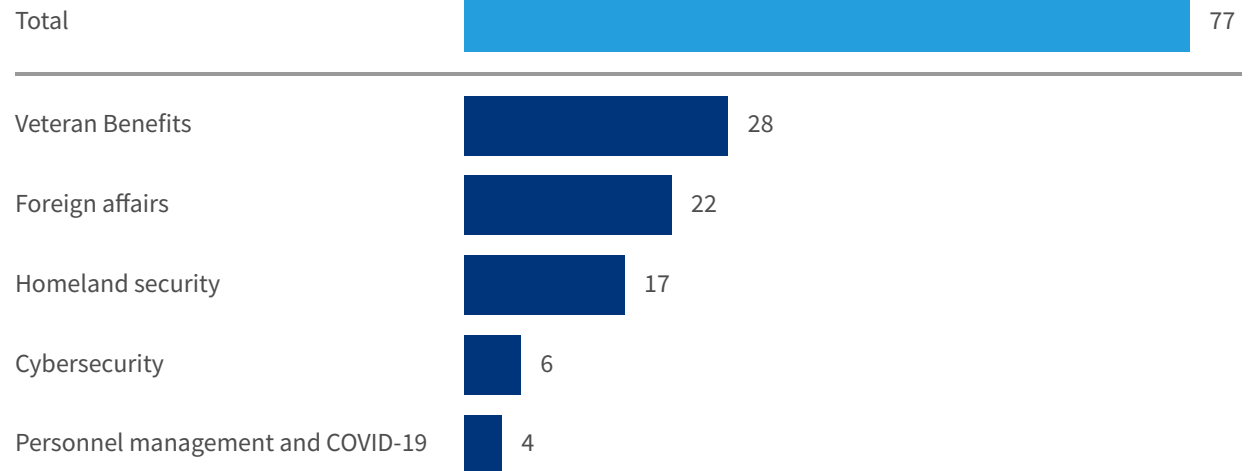
These included an executive order enabling transgender people to serve in the military, plus two Commerce Department rules restricting certain international trade transactions of technology or cybersecurity items that might pose a threat to US security in the hands of adversaries.

Overall, most of these actions related to either veteran benefits (28 actions), or foreign affairs (22 actions), including economic sanctions in response to human rights abuses abroad.

f t in ✉ 🖨 <> ↓ csv

Federal government actions in 2021

Defense



Sources: USAFacts calculations using data from the Federal ... [see more](#) ▼

There were 47 other government actions.

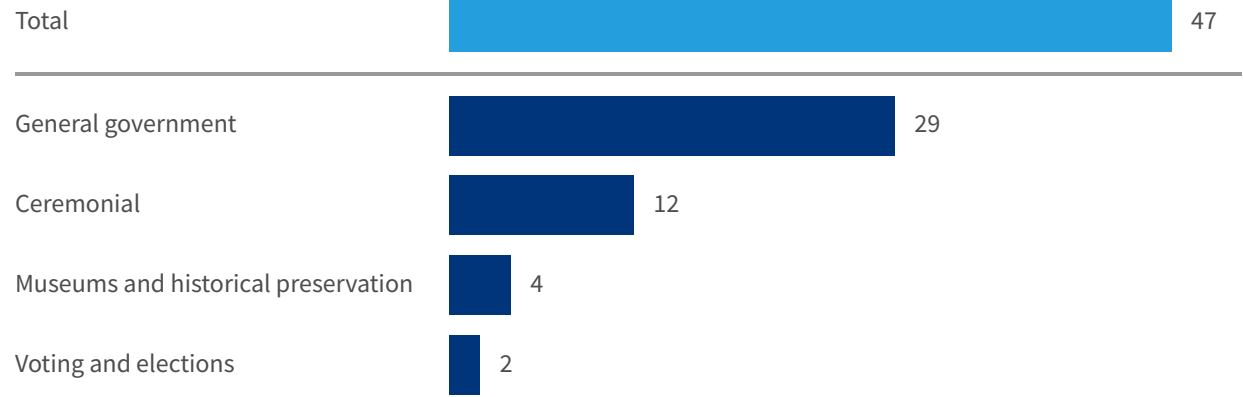
The majority dealt with general governance. One executive order required that all executive agency appointees sign an ethics commitments pledge. Another adjusted the pay rates for various government officials. Several executive orders that Biden signed rescinded actions taken by the Trump administration.

There were also 12 ceremonial actions, including a bill designating Juneteenth (June 19) as a public holiday.

[f](#) [twitter](#) [in](#) [envelope](#) [print](#) [code](#) [download csv](#)

Federal government actions in 2021

Other



Sources: **USAFacts** calculations using data from the Federal ... [see more](#) ▼

To learn more, look at the full list of actions categorized in this section, including descriptions, dates, source links, and the names and political parties of bill sponsors.