

USA **FACTS**

2021 Annual Report

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USA **FACTS**

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Our nation, in numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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



FOLLOW @USAFACTS

Our mission

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

COMPREHENSIVE

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

UNDERSTANDABLE

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

FACTUAL AND UNBIASED

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

CONTEXTUAL

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

PEOPLE-CENTRIC

We include detail on different races and ethnicities and use a statistical matching process with government surveys whenever possible to provide details for various incomes and family structures.

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

There are over 90,000 governments in the US, including states, territories, counties, cities, towns, school districts, and other special districts, each with a different authority and purpose.

We work to simplify them into a single view.

About our data

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

SOME OF OUR MOST-USED SOURCES:

- Bureau of Economic Analysis
- Bureau of the Fiscal Service
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Federal Reserve
- Internal Revenue Service
- Office of Management and Budget
- United States Census Bureau

SOME OF OUR ADDITIONAL SOURCES:

- Agency for International Development
- Consumer Product Safety Commission
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Education
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Labor

- Department of Justice
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Department of the Treasury
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- Federal Election Commission
- Federal Trade Commission
- Government Accountability Office
- National Archives and Records Administration
- National Labor Relations Board
- National Science Foundation
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Securities and Exchange Commission
- Small Business Administration
- Social Security Administration
- United States Congress – Joint Committee on Taxation
- United States Courts
- United States Postal Service

We the people.

USAFacts organizes its view on government based on the framework set out in the US Constitution, organized into **four missions**:

PREAMBLE TO THE US CONSTITUTION

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

Establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility,

- Crime and disasters:** physical safety of Americans
- Consumer and employee safeguards:** protection from financial crime, wrongdoing, or malfeasance by businesses
- Child safety and miscellaneous social services:** protection of children from dangerous family situations

Provide for the common defense,

- National defense and support for veterans:** military forces and services to support our veterans
- Foreign affairs and foreign aid:** economic, military, and other support to countries around the world
- Immigration and border security:** immigration policy and protection of our nation's borders

Promote the general welfare,

- Economy and infrastructure:** economic stimulation, including policies, and investments in infrastructure and research & development
- Standard of living and aid to the disadvantaged:** income, taxes, transfers to citizens, and what people can purchase
- Health:** public health and the healthcare industry which is affected by government regulation and payments
- Government-run businesses:** operation of the post office, hospitals, and airports, among others

Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,

- Education:** investment in children, our workforce, and human capital
- Wealth and savings:** financial security, savings policy, mandating investment in Social Security and Medicare, and debt
- Sustainability and self-sufficiency:** regulation, policies, and taxes on industry to help protect the planet and ensure energy and food supply
- The American Dream:** promoting equality and a chance to move up economically, and participation in democracy

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

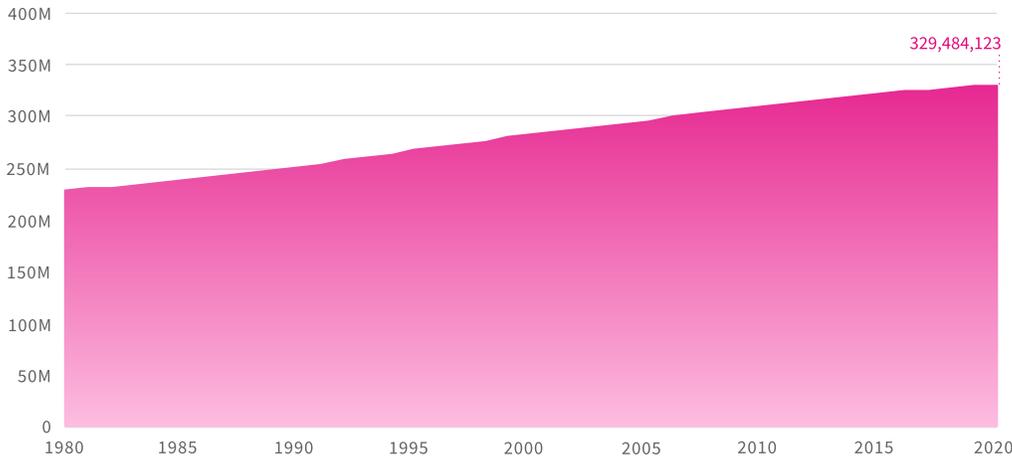
Population

POPULATION

In 2020, 329 million people lived in the United States.

That's a 45% increase since 1980.

POPULATION



Source: Census Bureau

Note: Total population estimates by the Census Bureau are produced in March of each year while the demographic statistics are produced in July. All figures will be updated when full data is available in July. More information available at USAFacts.org.

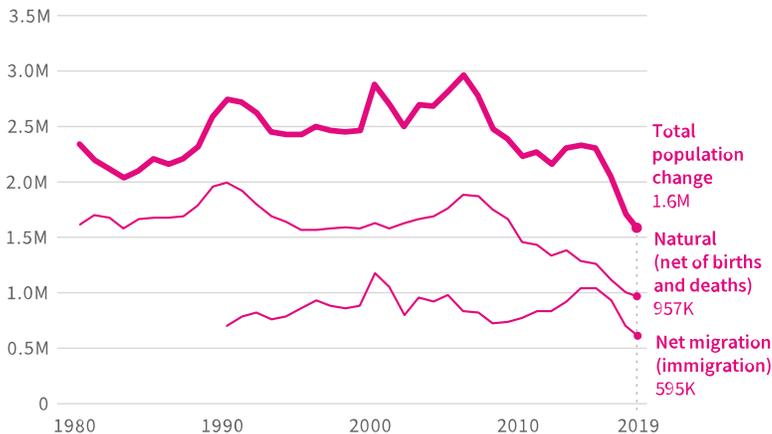
This symbol is used throughout this report to link to interactive charts on USAFacts.org.

Each decade, the federal government is constitutionally obligated to conduct a census and count every person in the US. The 2020 census data, not yet released as of the publication of this report, will affect the information below and statistics elsewhere in this report, be used to apportion congressional seats, and impact national issues like household income and employment.

The population grew by 1.6 million from 2018 to 2019, with 38% of growth from immigration.

This 0.5% annual growth rate is the lowest since 1918. 2020 population growth data from the US Census Bureau is forthcoming.

POPULATION GROWTH BY COMPONENT

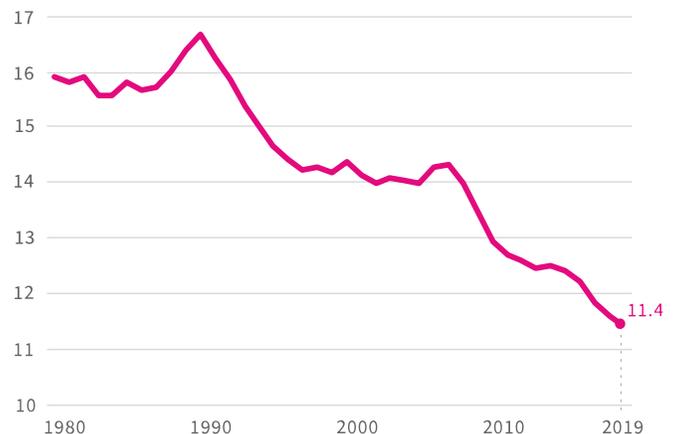


Source: Census Bureau

Note: Population change shows the estimate of change in population as measured on July 1 of each year. Estimates are for the second half of stated calendar year and first half of the following calendar year. Estimates have not been revised for all years and as a result total population change does not always add to the gap between annual population estimates. More information available at USAFacts.org.

BIRTHS

PER 1,000 WOMEN AGES 15-44



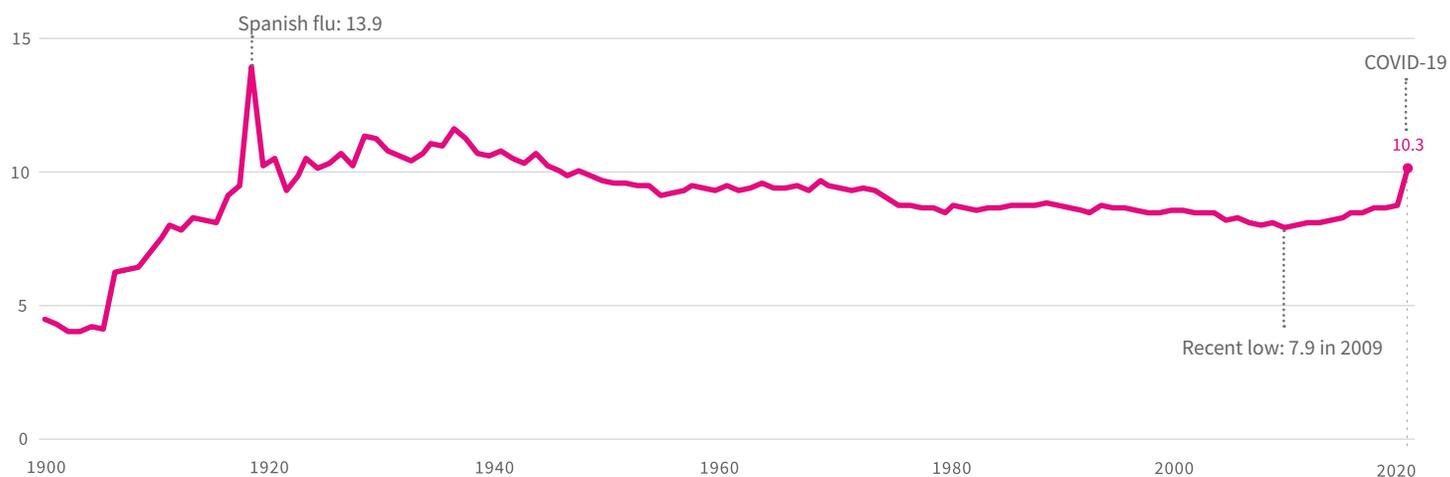
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

POPULATION

According to preliminary data, the 2020 death rate was the highest since 1943.

Ten people per 1,000 died in 2020, lower than the peak of 13.9 per 1,000 during the 1918 Spanish flu pandemic but higher than the average since 2000 of 8.3 per 1,000.

DEATHS PER 1,000 PEOPLE



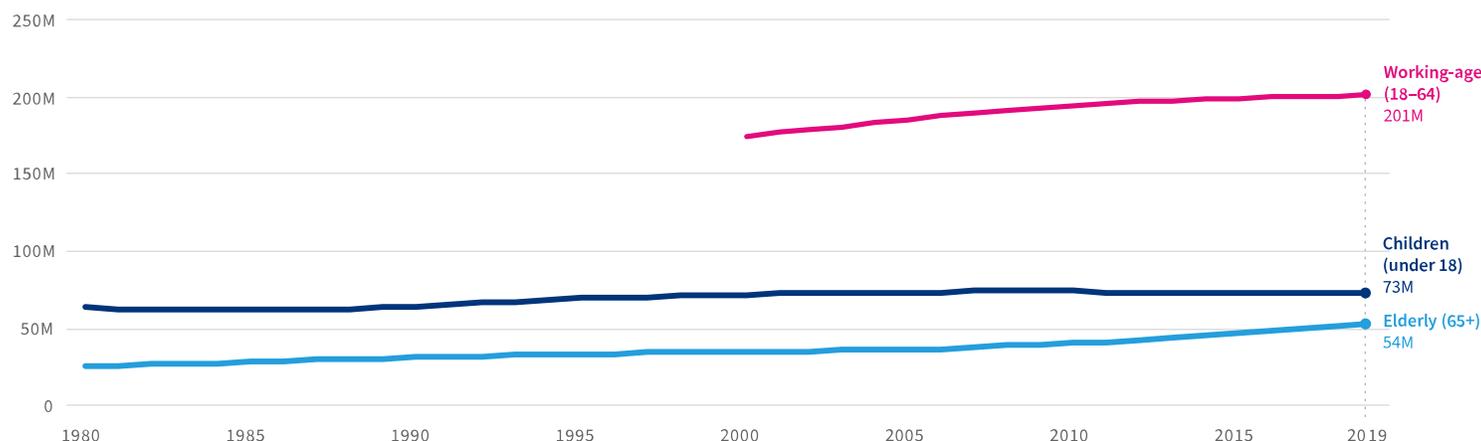
Source: Census Bureau and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Note: 2020 death data is a preliminary estimate from the CDC's weekly death data. Prior to 1900, data on deaths was not collected. More information at usafacts.org.

The population is getting older.

Since 1980, people 65 and older have increased from 11% to 16% of the total population.

POPULATION BY AGE



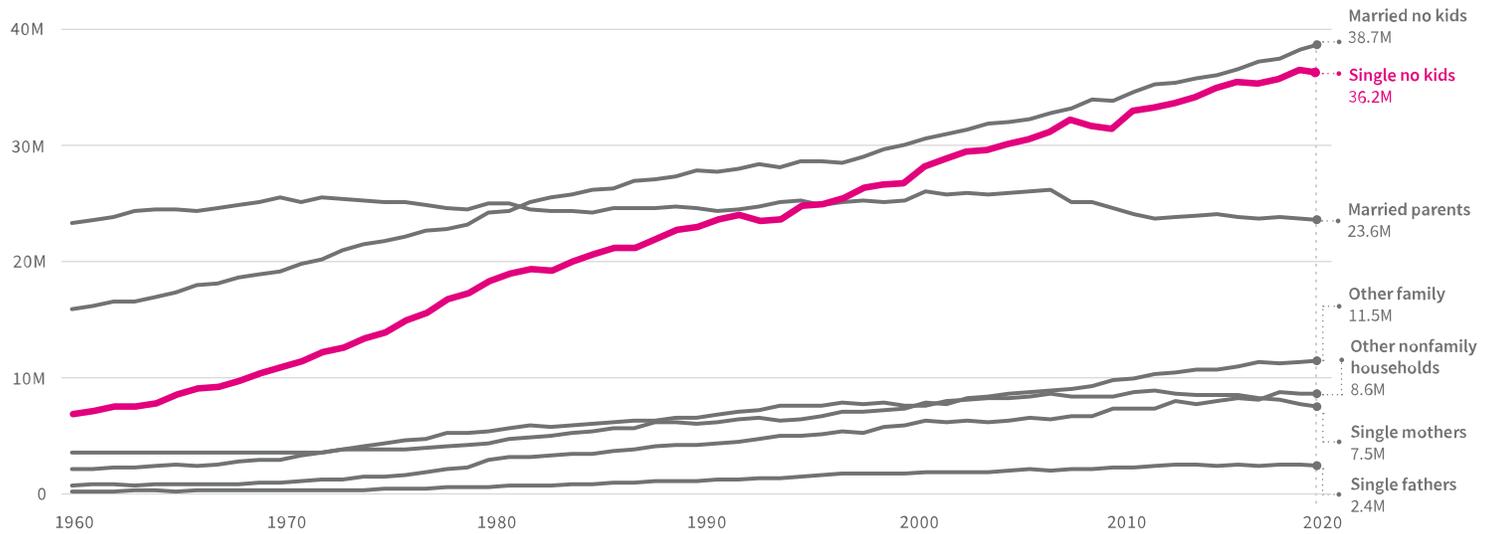
Source: Census Bureau

POPULATION

More people are living alone.

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

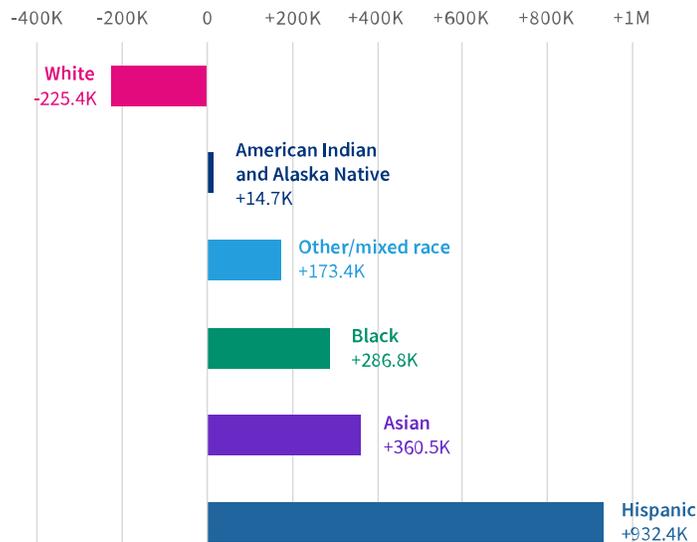
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE



Source: Census Bureau

The absolute number of non-Hispanic white people has decreased every year since 2017.

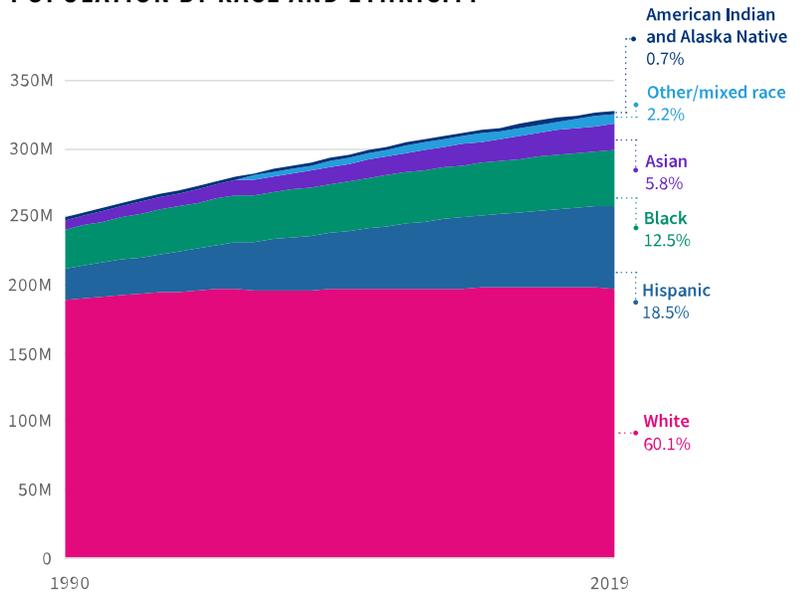
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE
CHANGE, 2018-2019



Source: Census Bureau

Note: All population groups are non-Hispanic other than the Hispanic group.

POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY



Source: Census Bureau

Note: All population groups are non-Hispanic other than the Hispanic group.

A large, semi-transparent blue-tinted image of the United States Capitol building in Washington, D.C., serving as the background for the page. The building's dome and classical architecture are clearly visible.

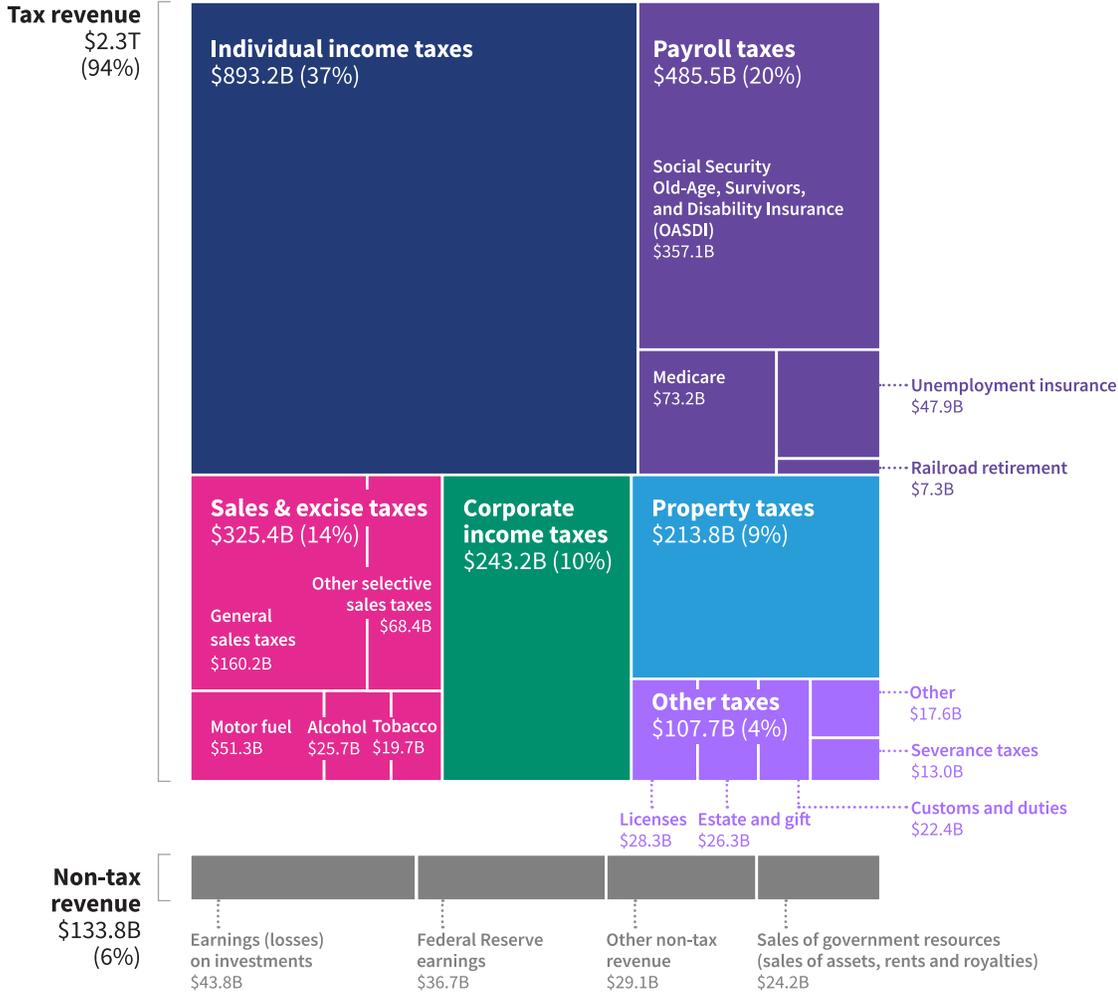
Government Finances



GOVERNMENT FINANCES

1980 combined government revenue: \$2.4 trillion.

COMBINED REVENUE REPRESENTS FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE (IN 2018 DOLLARS). REVENUE WAS \$769.7B UNADJUSTED FOR INFLATION.



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

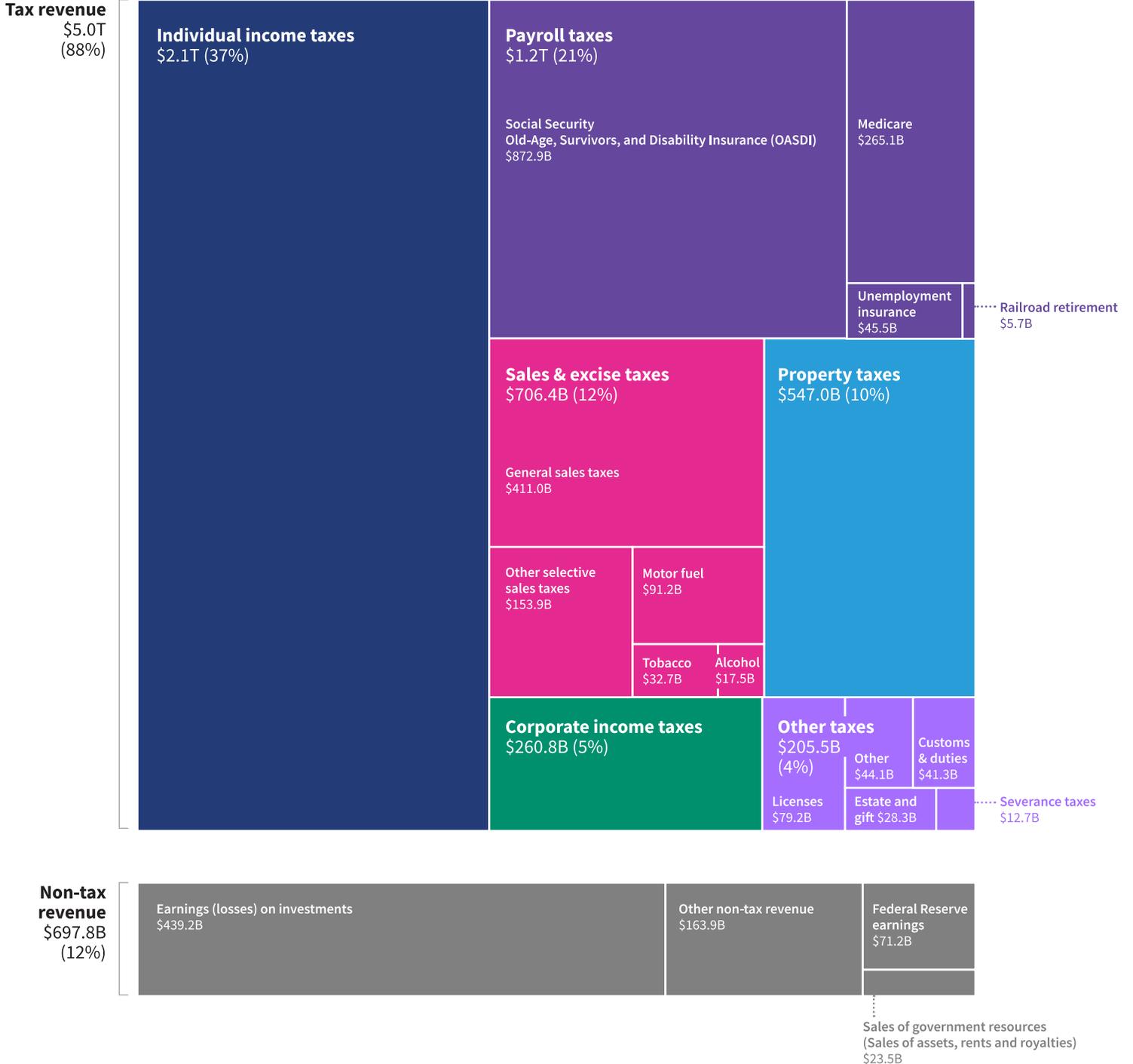
Note: Percentages have been rounded. Charts are inflation-adjusted to fiscal year 2018 dollars and are shown to scale for comparison. State and local government data are not as current as federal data due to varying collection times, so combined totals are only available through 2018, the most recent year of data.



GOVERNMENT FINANCES

2018 combined government revenue: \$5.7 trillion.

COMBINED REVENUE REPRESENTS FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE.



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

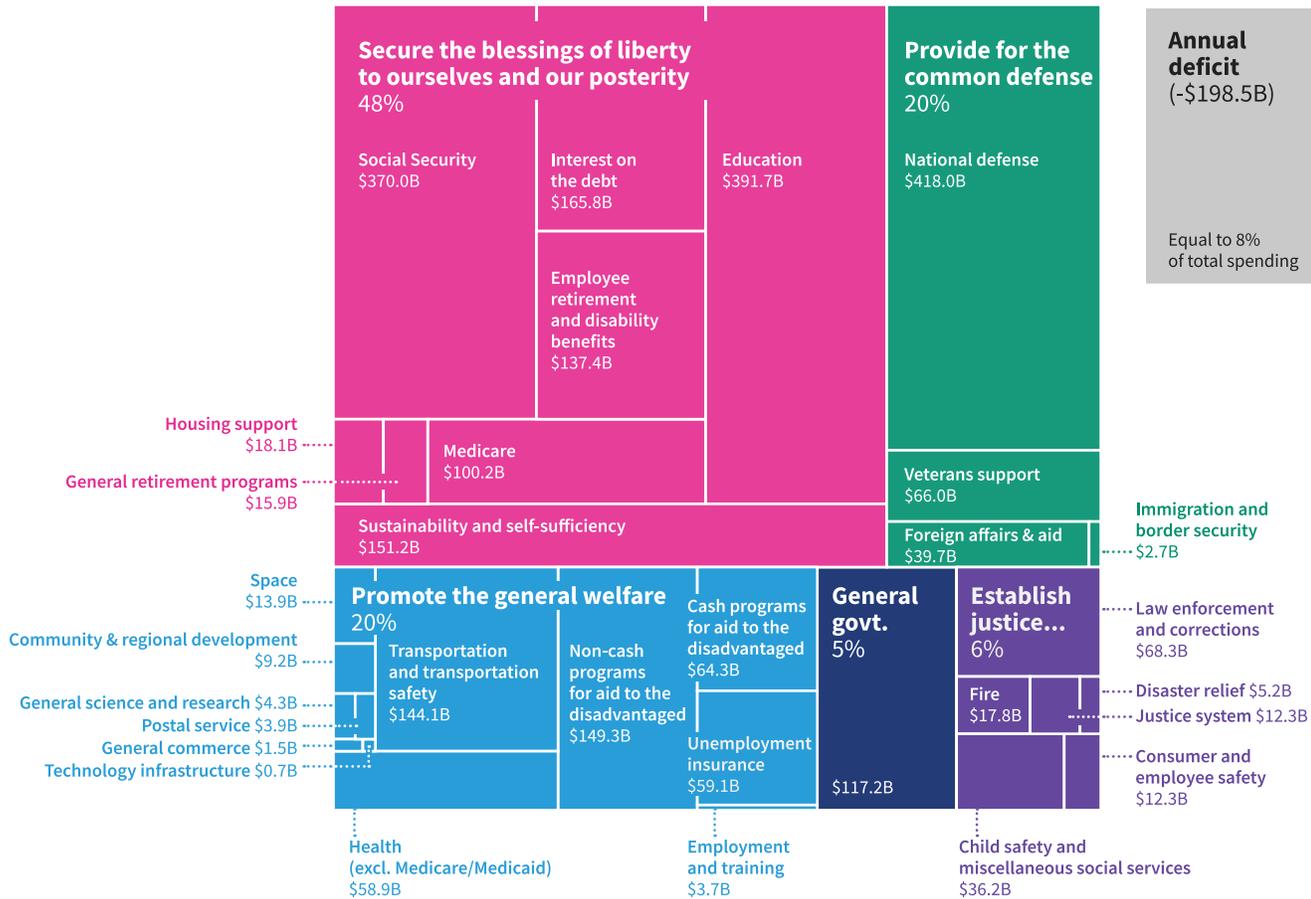
Note: Percentages have been rounded. Charts are in fiscal year 2018 dollars and are shown to scale for comparison. State and local government data are not as current as federal data due to varying collection times, so combined totals are only available through 2018, the most recent year of data.



GOVERNMENT FINANCES

1980 combined government spending: \$2.6 trillion.

COMBINED SPENDING REPRESENTS FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL SPENDING (IN 2018 DOLLARS). SPENDING WAS \$833.3B UNADJUSTED FOR INFLATION.



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

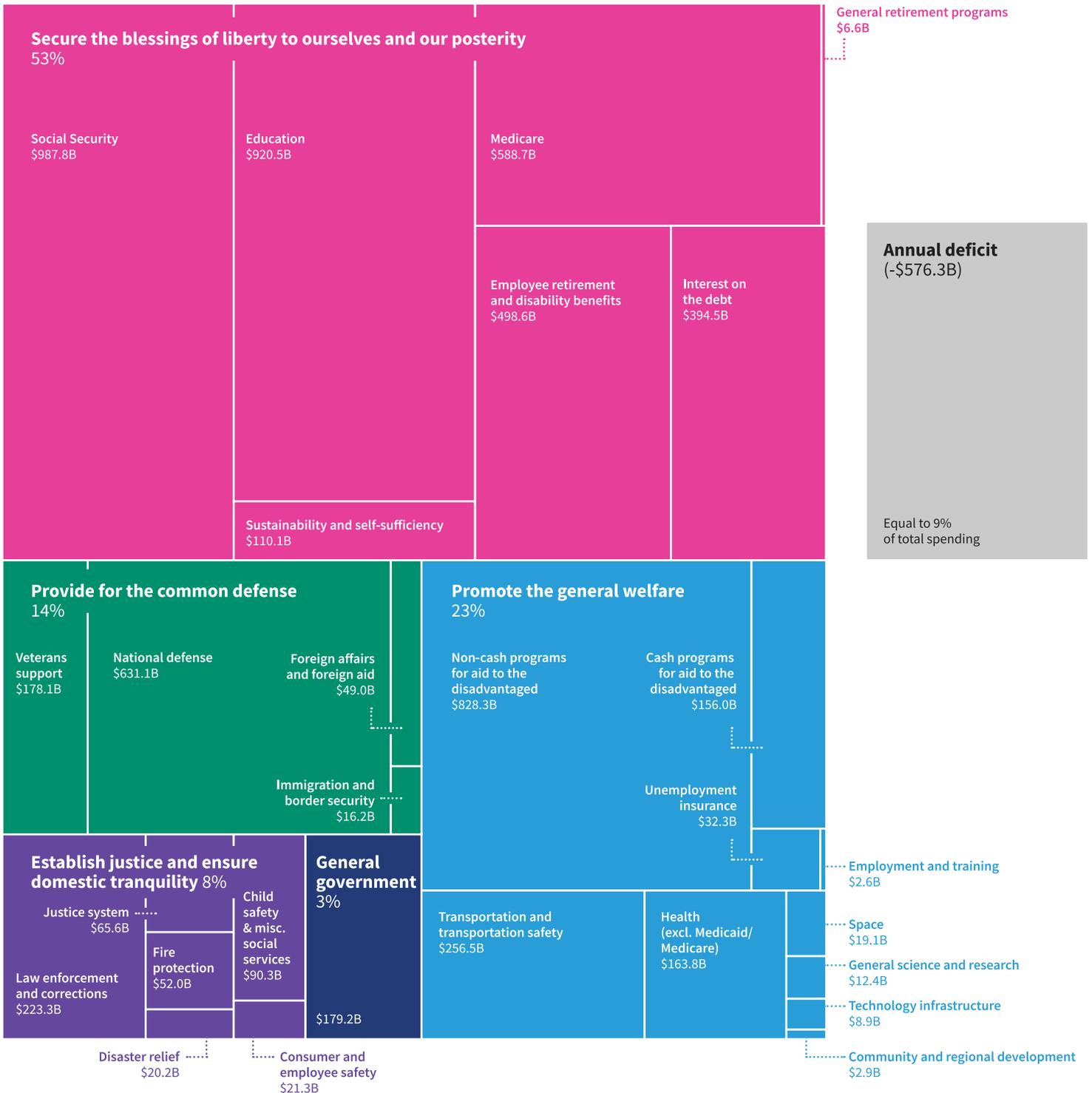
Note: Percentages have been rounded. Charts are in fiscal year 2018 dollars and are shown to scale for comparison. Visual does not include \$0.8B in programs where offsetting collections exceeded spending for banking and finance. State and local government data are not as current as federal data due to varying collection times, so combined totals are only available through 2018, the most recent year of data.



GOVERNMENT FINANCES

2018 combined government spending: \$6.3 trillion.

COMBINED SPENDING REPRESENTS FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL SPENDING.



Annual deficit
(-\$576.3B)

Equal to 9% of total spending

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

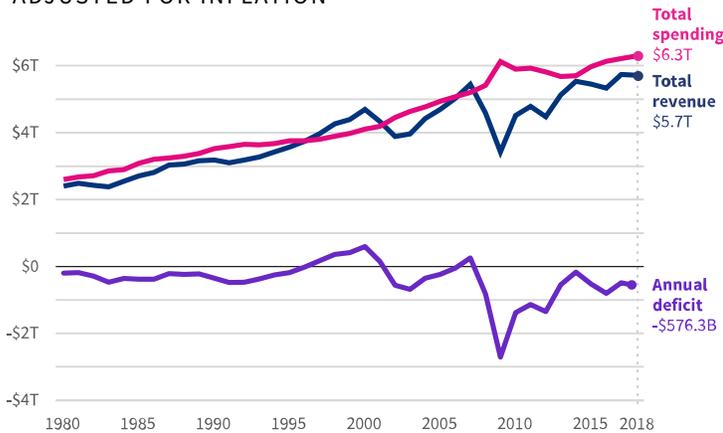
Note: Percentages have been rounded. Charts are in fiscal year 2018 dollars and are shown to scale for comparison. Visual does not include \$43.5B in programs where offsetting collections exceeded spending for general commerce, banking and finance, housing support and US Post Office. State and local government data are not as current as federal data due to varying collection times, so combined totals are only available through 2018, the most recent year of data.



GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Federal, state, and local governments spent a combined total of \$6.3 trillion in 2018. While state and local data is not available beyond 2018, it is important to look at combined spending to get a complete picture of government finances.

COMBINED GOVERNMENT FINANCES (FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL) ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION

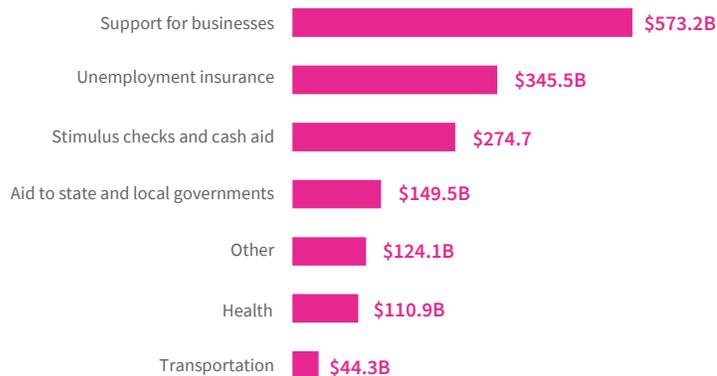


Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Census Bureau

Note: State and local government data are not as current as federal data due to varying collection times, so combined totals are only available through 2018, the most recent year of data.

The federal government made \$2.6 trillion in funds available to respond to COVID-19 and spent \$1.6 trillion of that in fiscal year 2020.

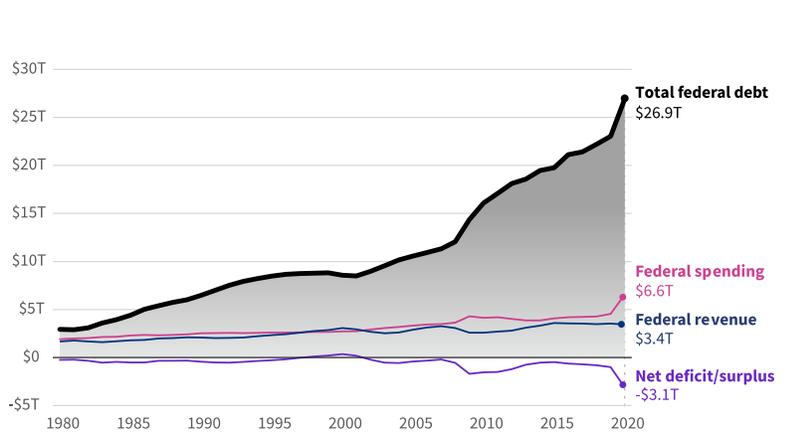
FEDERAL COVID-19 STIMULUS SPENDING FISCAL YEAR 2020



Source: Department of the Treasury and USAFacts

Federal spending grew 45% in fiscal year 2020. This is more than double the 2009 increase during the Great Recession. Federal spending in 2020 was equivalent to 31% of GDP, higher than the 20% annual average since 1980.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION

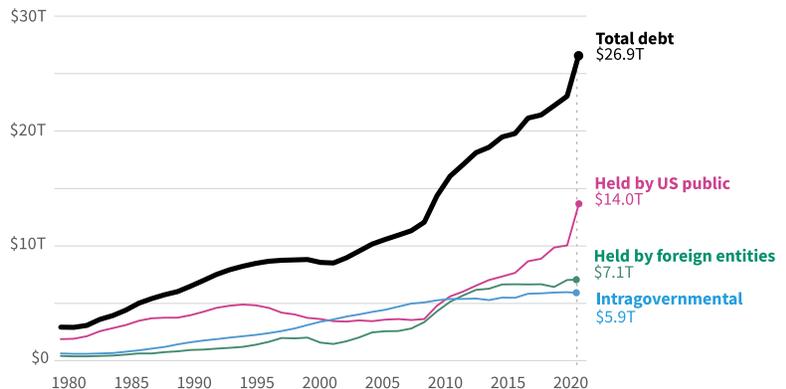


Source: Department of the Treasury

Note: Data is in inflation-adjusted 2020 fiscal year dollars.

Over \$1 trillion of the funds were spent on small business loans, unemployment compensation, and stimulus checks. In comparison, 2009's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act cost an estimated \$831 billion.

US FEDERAL DEBT ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: Department of the Treasury

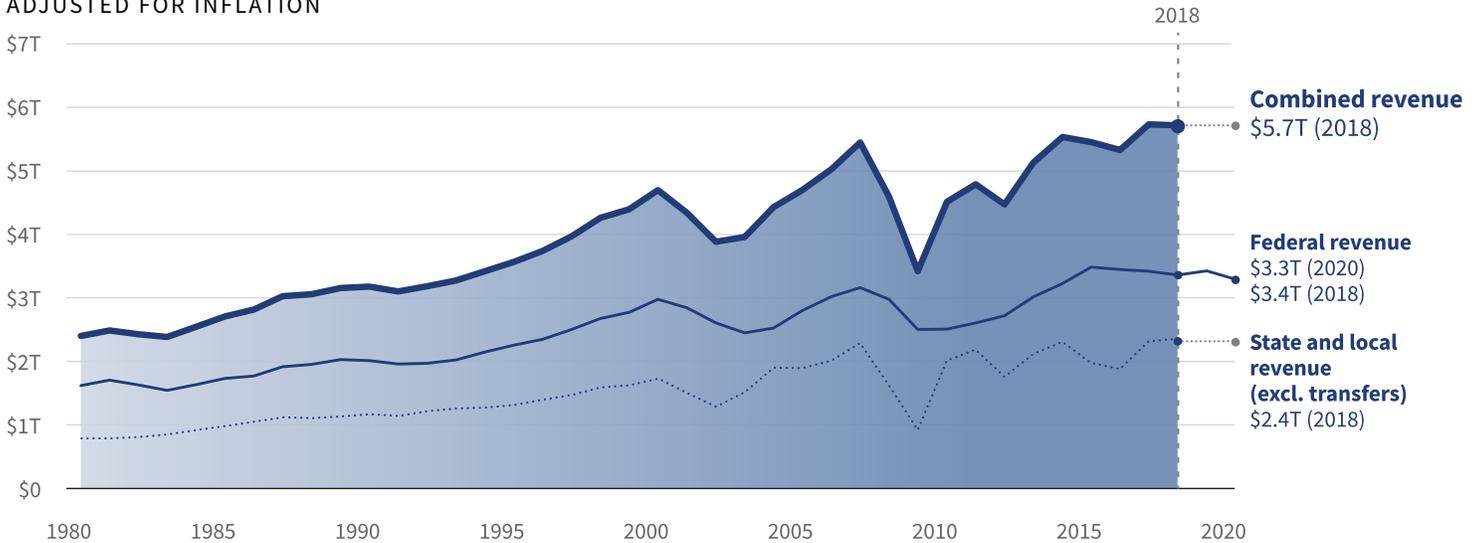
Note: Debt owed to the public is debt sold in credit markets in forms including bills, notes, and treasury bonds. Private US citizens, citizens of other nations, and foreign governments can all hold this debt.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

In 2018, federal, state, and local governments brought in \$5.7 trillion in revenue.

While full data is not yet available beyond 2018, preliminary data shows that state and local tax revenue in 2020 was 1% lower than in 2019. Federal revenue decreased 3% in fiscal year 2020.

COMBINED GOVERNMENT REVENUE (FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL) ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION

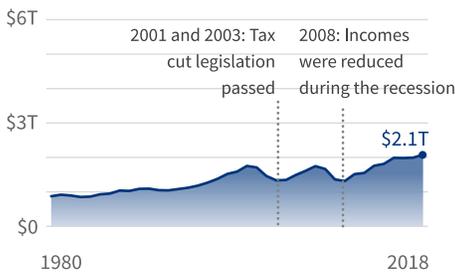


Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding and the discrepancy between grants from the federal government to state and local governments as reported by the federal government versus as reported by state and local governments. Data is in inflation-adjusted 2018 fiscal year dollars.

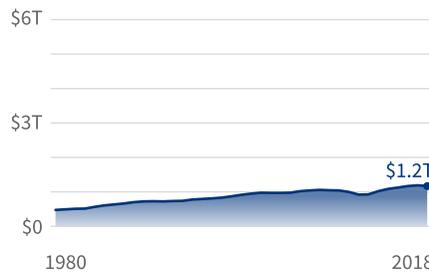
96% OF ALL GOVERNMENT REVENUE IN 2018 CAME FROM SIX AREAS:

ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION

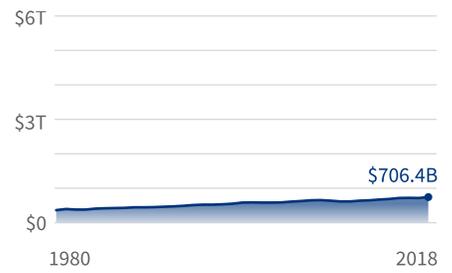
37% Individual income taxes



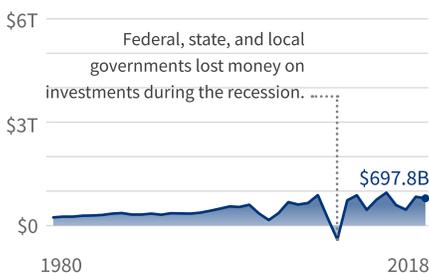
21% Payroll taxes



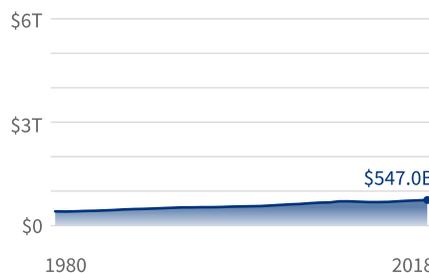
12% Sales and excise taxes



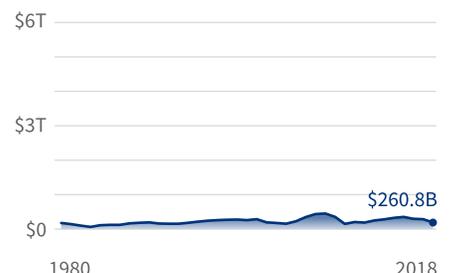
12% Non-tax revenue



10% Property taxes



5% Corporate income taxes



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

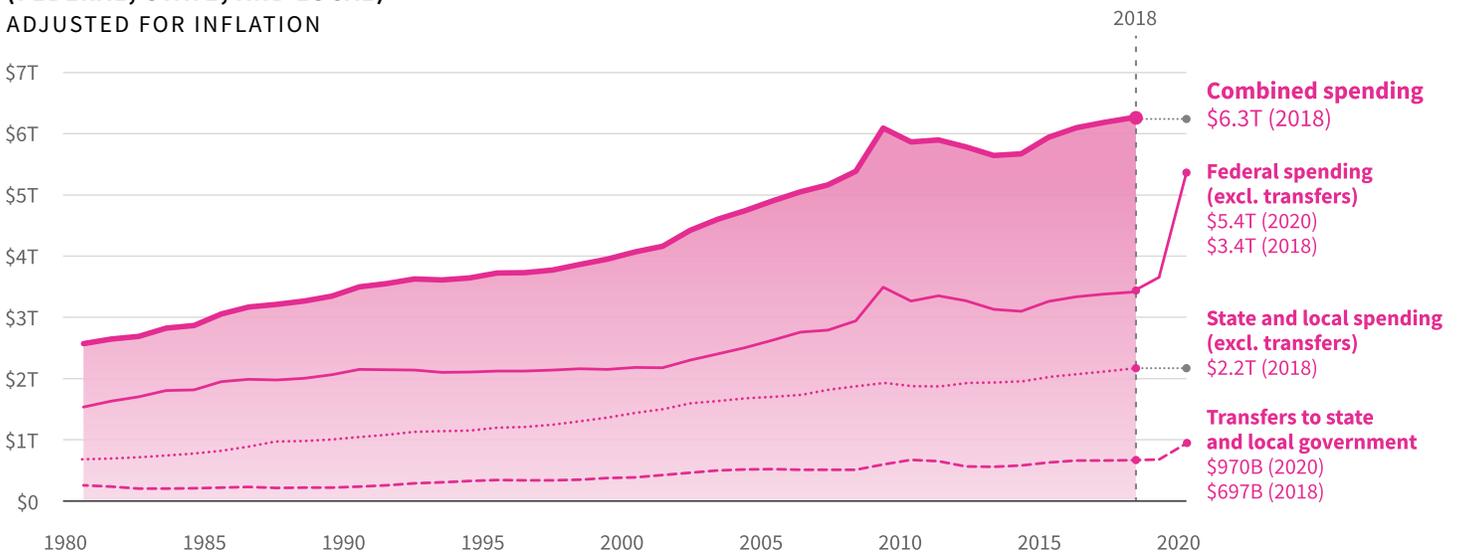


GOVERNMENT FINANCES

In 2018, federal, state, and local governments spent \$6.3 trillion.

The federal government spent more than that in 2020 due to increased stimulus spending. State and local governments account for an average of 46% of government spending, a quarter of which is with funds transferred from the federal government.

COMBINED GOVERNMENT SPENDING (FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL) ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



89% OF ALL GOVERNMENT SPENDING IN 2018 WENT TO EIGHT AREAS: ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION

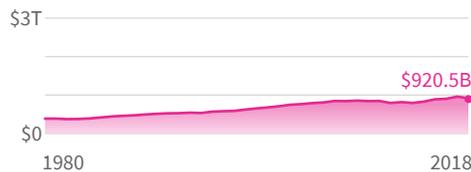
16% Programs for the disadvantaged (including Medicaid and SNAP)



16% Social Security



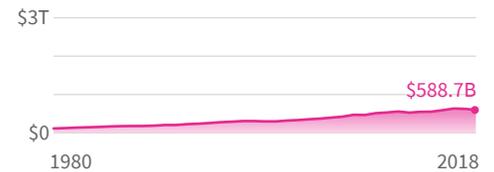
15% Education



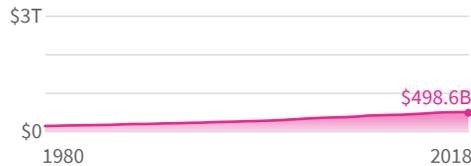
13% National defense and veterans



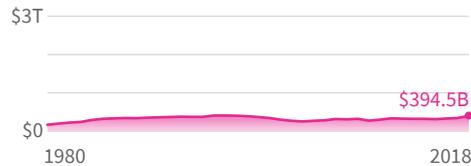
9% Medicare



8% Government employee retirement



6% Interest on the debt



6% Crime and disasters



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

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

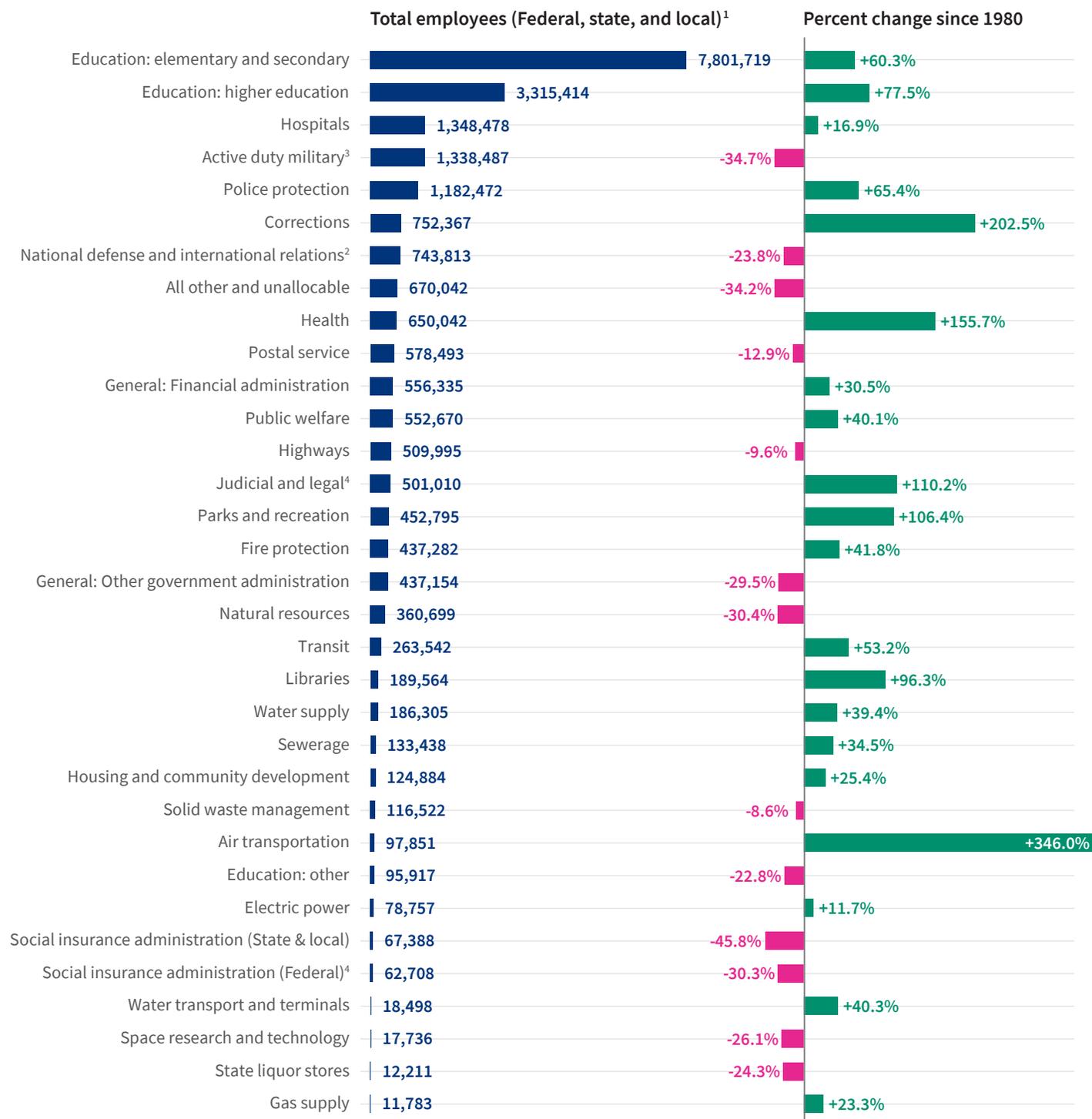
Note: Data is in inflation-adjusted 2018 fiscal year dollars.



GOVERNMENT FINANCES

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT 2018: 23.7 MILLION
FEDERAL*, STATE, AND LOCAL

Education accounted for 47% of government employment in 2018.



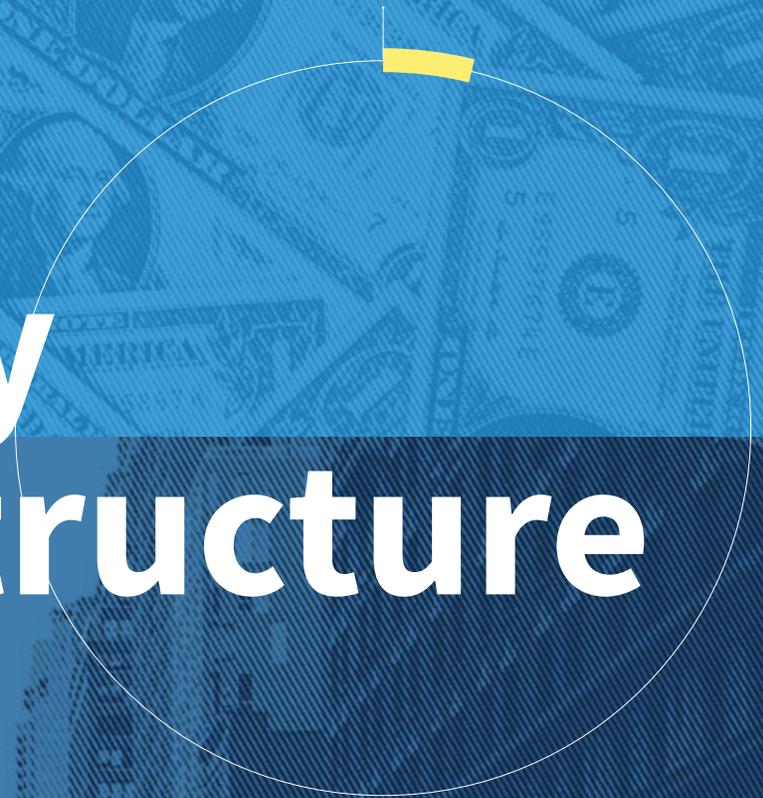
Notes:
 1) Employment as of March of each year
 2) Active duty military are as of September of each year, reserves are not included
 3) Civilian military employees are included in "national defense" and "international relations"
 4) Percent change calculated from 1982 due to lack of data availability in 1980

*Federal employment data is from 2014 due to a lag in reporting, whereas state and local government employment data goes to 2018. In 2014, federal employees made up about 17% of total government employment.



TOTAL SPENDING 2018
\$273B (4.2% OF COMBINED SPENDING)

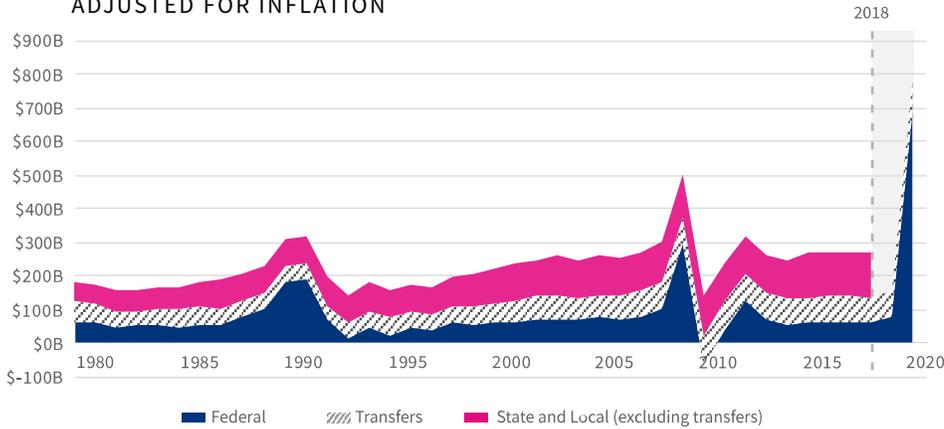
Economy & Infrastructure





Economy & Infrastructure

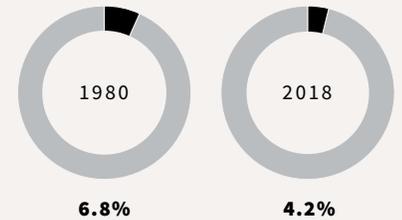
ECONOMY & INFRASTRUCTURE
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



2018 TOTAL SPENDING

\$273B

% OF TOTAL SPENDING



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
TAX POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treasury Department IRS Congress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set tax rates and collect taxes (largely income, payroll) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State departments of revenue State legislatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set tax rates and collect taxes (largely income, sales)
MONETARY POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treasury Department Federal Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sell Treasury securities Manage inflation, promote maximum employment, and stabilize interest rates 		
TRADE POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congress Office of US Trade Representative State Department Commerce Department Export-Import Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate trade agreements Establish and enforce customs duties and tariffs Facilitate foreign investment and export of US goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State business and economic development offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate foreign investment and export of US goods and services

Continued on next page ▶

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



ECONOMY & INFRASTRUCTURE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
BUSINESS SUPPORT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various federal agencies depending on industry (e.g. USDA for farm subsidies) • Small Business Administration • Department of Housing and Urban Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support businesses through direct subsidies and/or loans • Providing funding and guidance for community planning and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and local economic development commissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support businesses and promote economic development
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Science Foundation • NASA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund and directly conduct basic science research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct basic science research
OPERATION OF COMMERCIAL BUSINESSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postal Service • Corporations (e.g. Amtrak) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate public mail system • Provide services in regulated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public hospitals • Liquor stores (some states) • Public utilities • Businesses (public transit, parking meters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide services in regulated areas
INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation Department • FCC • FAA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund and manage federal public infrastructure projects (largely airports, highways, and railroads) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and local transportation departments • Regional transit authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage state and local public infrastructure projects (roads, public transit)

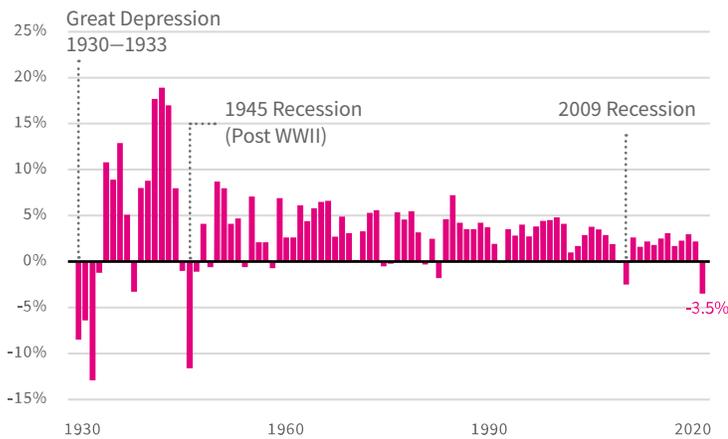


ECONOMY & INFRASTRUCTURE

GDP decreased 3.5% in 2020, the greatest decrease since 1946.

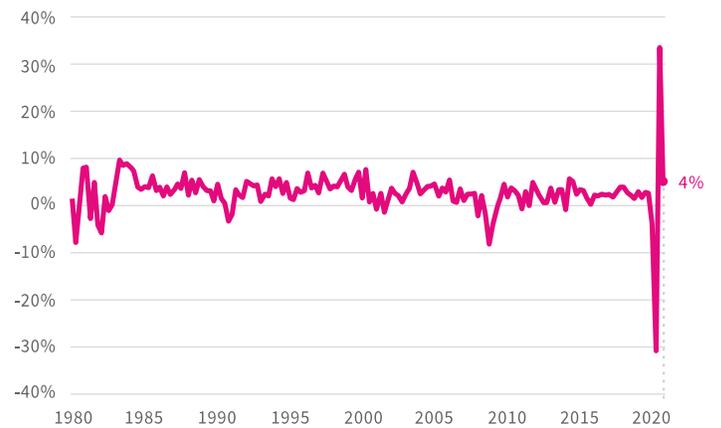
GDP has grown 2.1% on average over the past 20 years, but it fell from \$21.7 trillion in 2019 to \$20.9 trillion in 2020.

ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

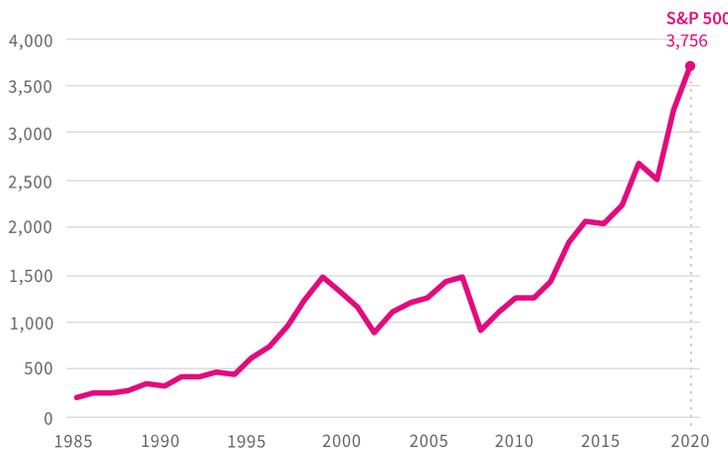
QUARTERLY PERCENT CHANGE IN REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

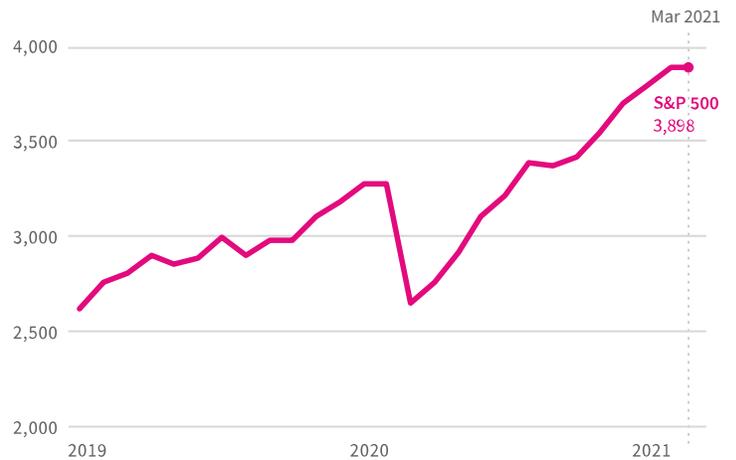
Despite the pandemic, the S&P 500 stock index reached an all-time high at the end of 2020.

S&P 500 ANNUAL AVERAGE



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St Louis

S&P 500 MONTHLY AVERAGE, RECENT PERFORMANCE



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St Louis

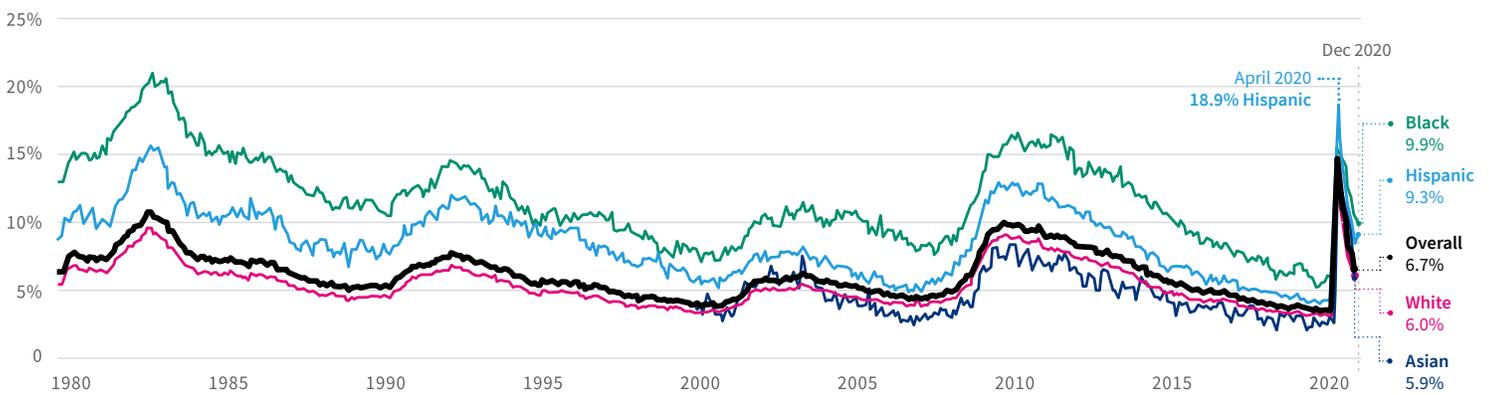


ECONOMY & INFRASTRUCTURE

Monthly unemployment reached a high of 14.8% in April 2020 after reaching a 50-year low of 3.5% in February.

The average monthly unemployment for 2020 was 8.1%, lower than the 8.9% rate in 2011. Unemployment was highest among Black and Hispanic Americans. The rate for Hispanic Americans peaked at 18.9% in April.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY RACE



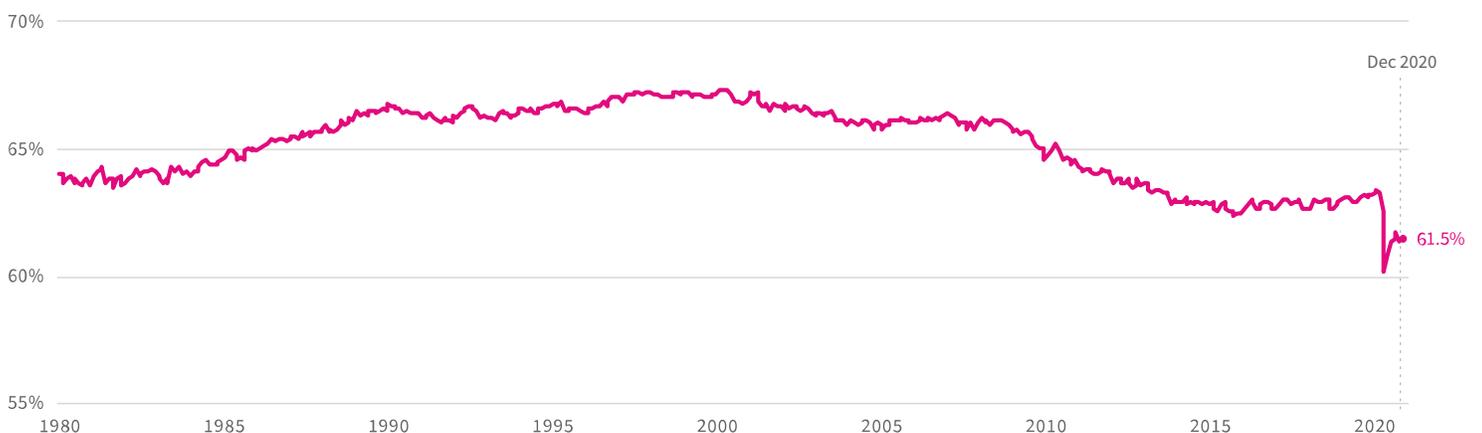
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Rates are seasonally adjusted.

The average labor force participation rate in 2020 was 61.7%, the lowest it has been since 1976.

The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the working-age population that is either employed or searching for work (i.e., in the labor force).

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

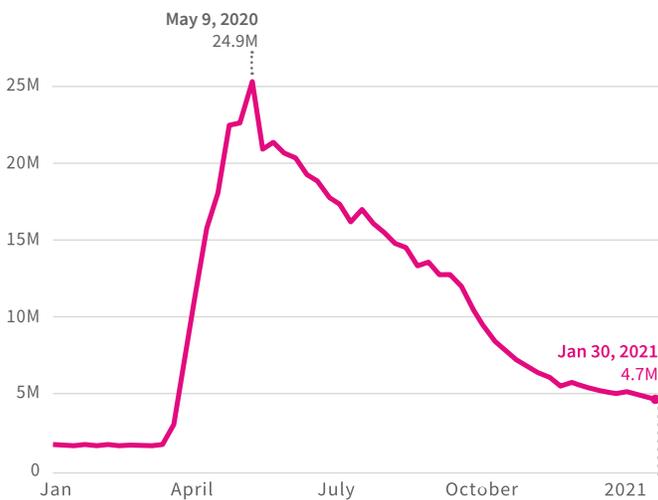


ECONOMY & INFRASTRUCTURE

Nearly 25 million Americans were on unemployment insurance in May, the highest point during the pandemic.

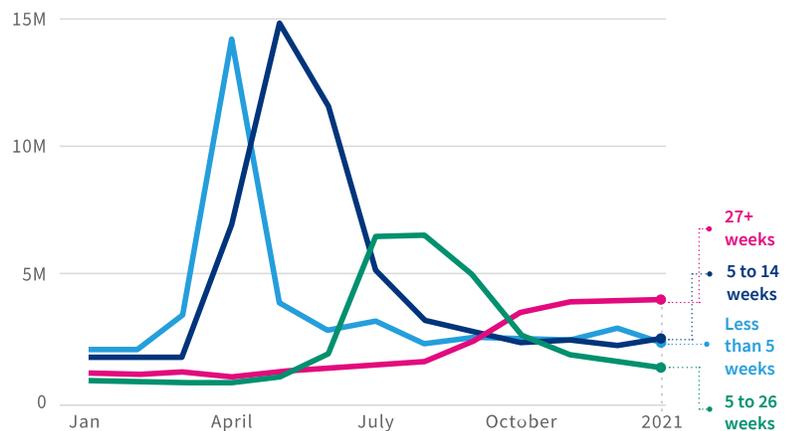
Typically, 1-2 million people are on unemployment at any given time. California, Hawaii, Nevada and Washington, DC had the highest rates of unemployment insurance; Idaho, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming had the lowest. Four million Americans had been out of work for more than six months as of January 2021.

ONGOING WEEKLY UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS



Source: Department of Labor

UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT



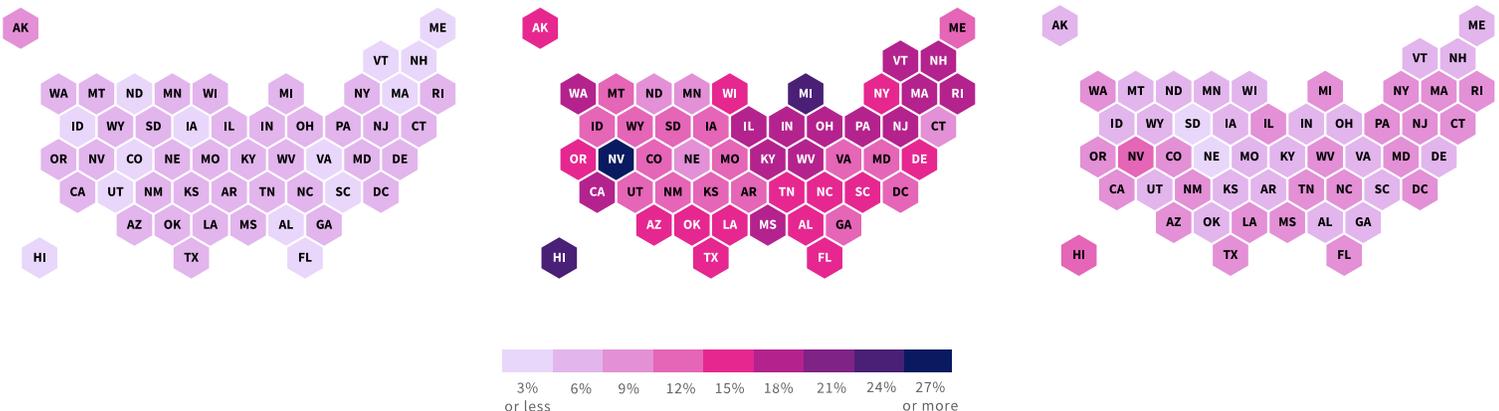
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

UNEMPLOYMENT BY STATE

DECEMBER 2019

APRIL 2020

DECEMBER 2020



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

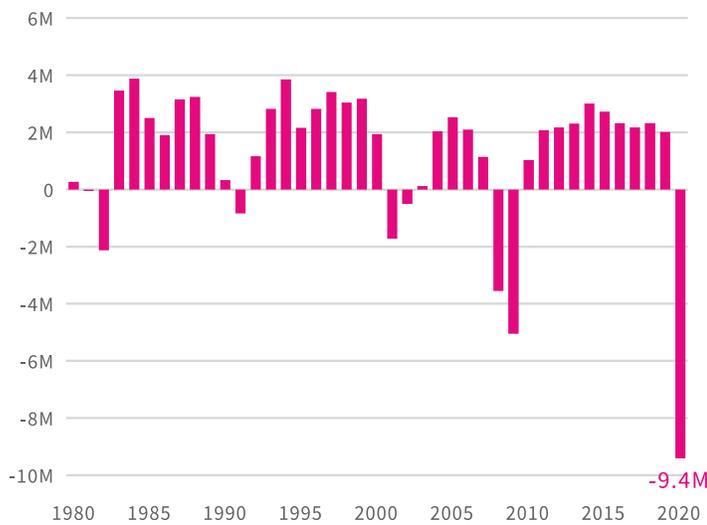


ECONOMY & INFRASTRUCTURE

The economy lost 9.4 million jobs in 2020, a 6.2% decrease from 2019. That's larger than the 3.7% drop from 2008 to 2009 during the Great Recession.

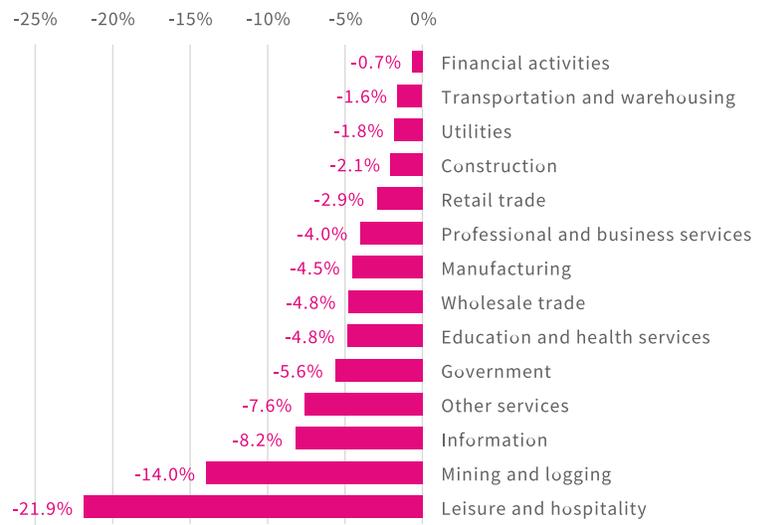
The leisure and hospitality sector lost the most jobs: 3.7 million (down 22%). The government sector lost 1.3 million (down 6%) and the education and health services sector lost 1.2 million (down 5%).

NET CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR
DECEMBER 2019 TO DECEMBER 2020



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Leisure and hospitality includes accommodation and food services.

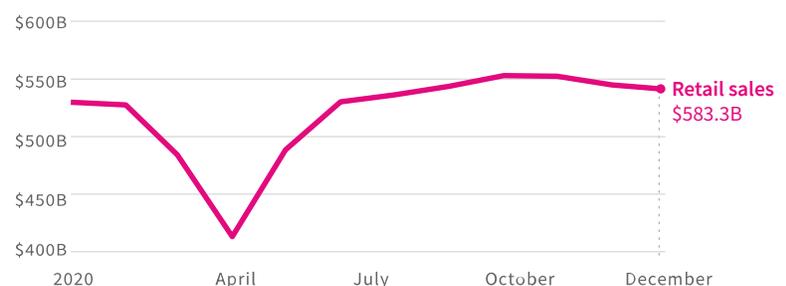
At the end of 2020, 74% of businesses reported experiencing negative effects from COVID-19 and 73% of businesses received a Paycheck Protection Program loan.

Accommodation and food services, arts and entertainment and health care felt the greatest negative effects.



Source: Census Bureau

RETAIL SALES



Source: Census Bureau

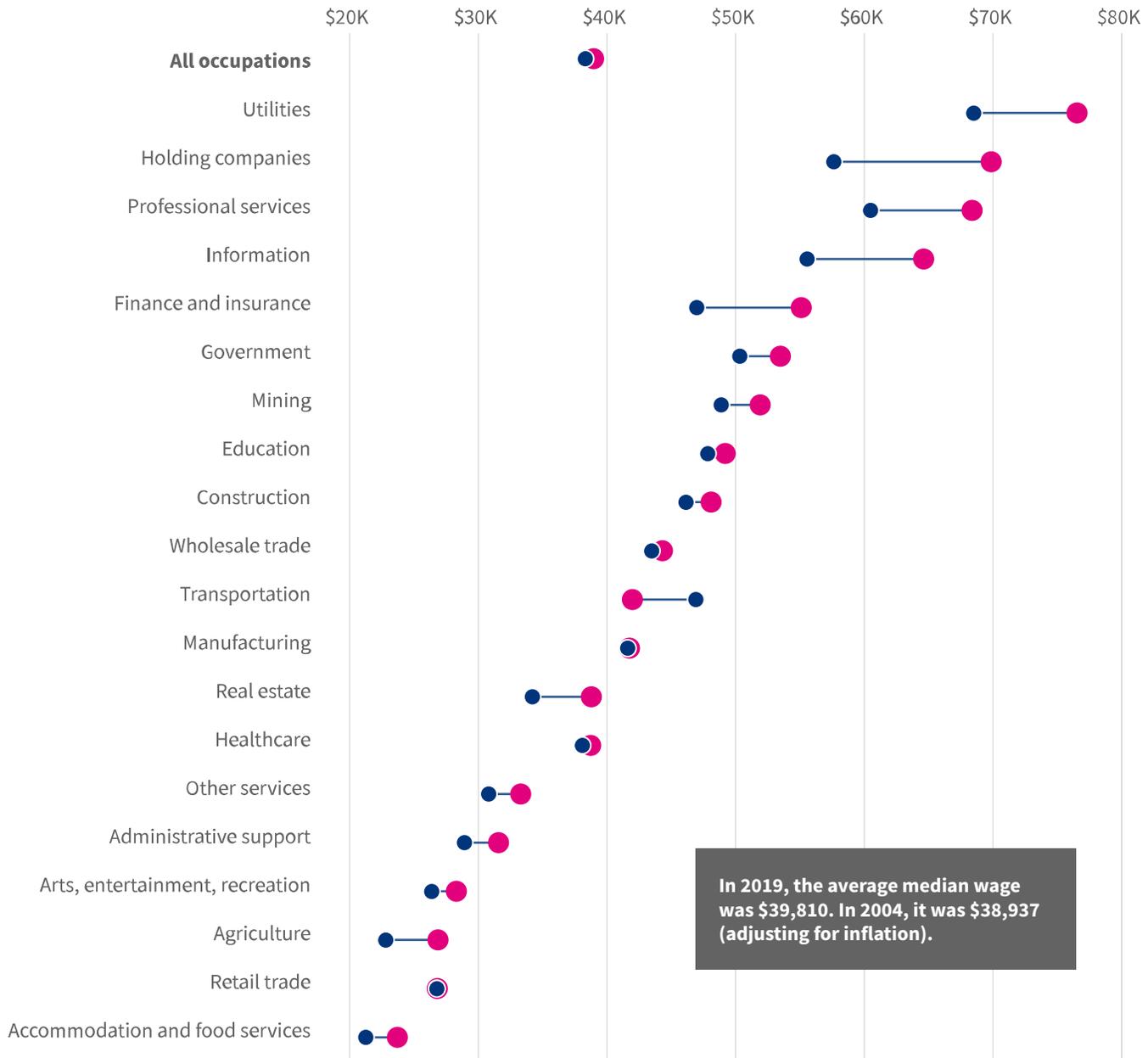


ECONOMY & INFRASTRUCTURE

Prior to the pandemic, median wages increased 1.2% from 2018 to 2019.

They're up 2.2% since 2004. Holding company wages increased 21% since 2004, while transportation wages decreased 11% and retail wages increased 0.1%.

MEDIAN ANNUAL WAGES BY SECTOR, 2004 AND 2019
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Holding companies refers to NAICS sector 55, or management of companies and enterprises. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, this sector comprises (1) establishments that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions or (2) establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise.

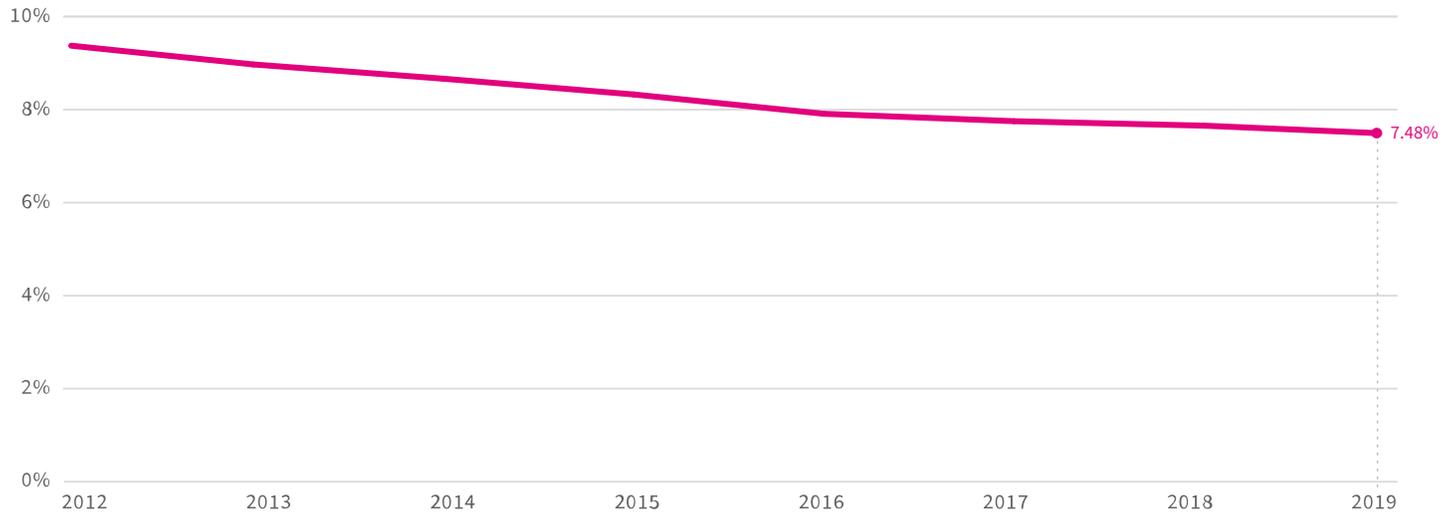


ECONOMY & INFRASTRUCTURE

Bridges are improving.

The proportion of bridges rated as poor decreased from 9.4% in 2012 to 7.5% in 2019.

BRIDGES IN POOR CONDITION

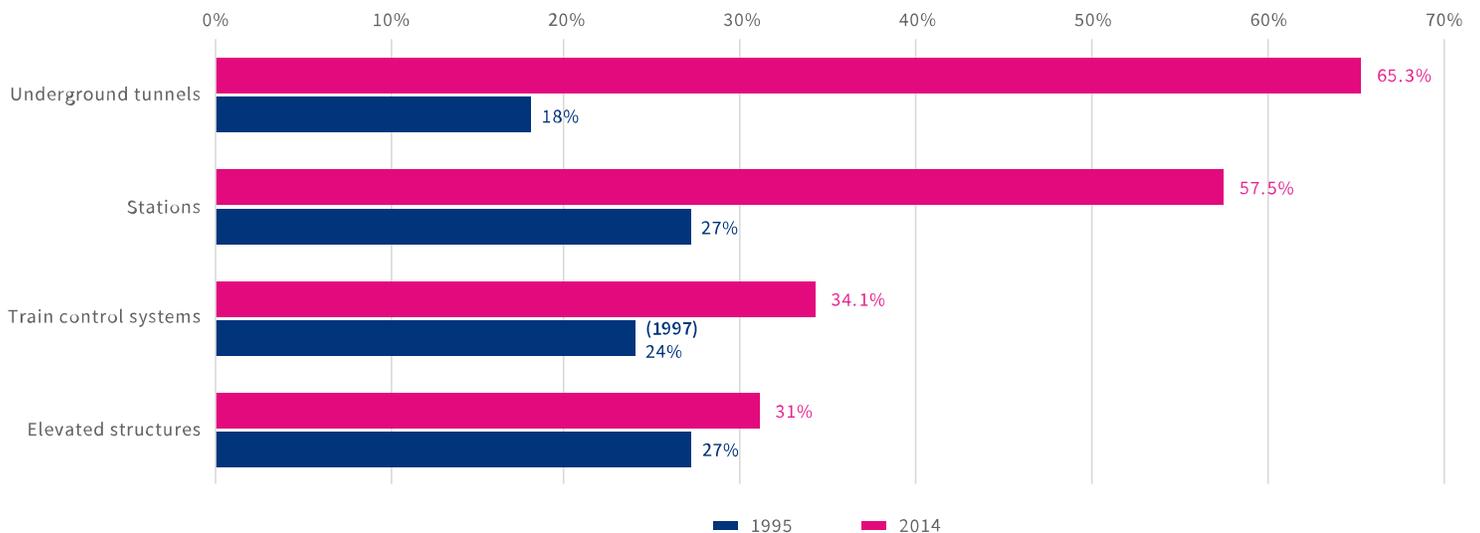


Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

Train infrastructure is degrading.

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

PERCENT OF TRAIN INFRASTRUCTURE IN POOR OR SUBSTANDARD CONDITION



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics



TOTAL SPENDING 2018
\$169B (2.6% OF COMBINED SPENDING)



Health

HEALTH

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

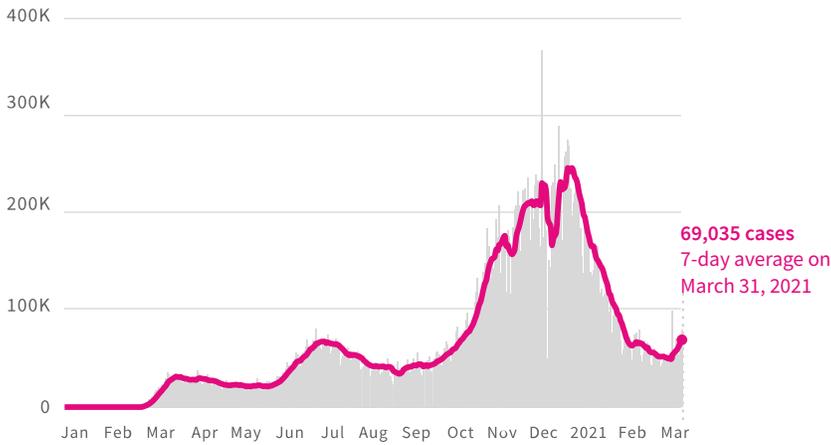
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
HOSPITALS AND EMERGENCY CARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Veterans Affairs Military hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide health services and hospital care to veterans and service members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public hospitals First responders (911, public ambulance services, and fire departments) Poison control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide general and emergency medical services
HEALTH INSURANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Health and Human Services Congress Department of Veterans Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate federal health insurance exchanges Regulate health insurance market Provide insurance (Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, TriCare, Indian Health Service) Impose tax penalties on those who don't have health coverage (in some states) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State health exchanges (in some states) State departments of revenue (in some states) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate state health insurance exchanges (in some states) Impose tax penalties on those who don't have health coverage (in some states)

HEALTH

As of March 30, 30.2 million Americans, or 9% of the population, had tested positive for COVID-19.

COVID-19: NEW CASES PER DAY
7-DAY AVERAGE



As of March 30, over half a million Americans had died from COVID-19. That's 0.2% of the population.

COVID-19: NEW DEATHS PER DAY
7-DAY AVERAGE

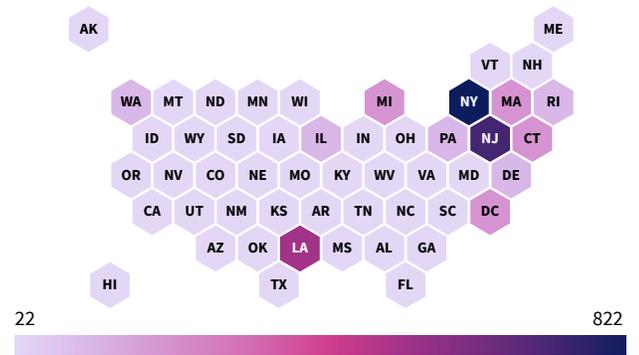


Source: USAFacts aggregation of state and local public health data

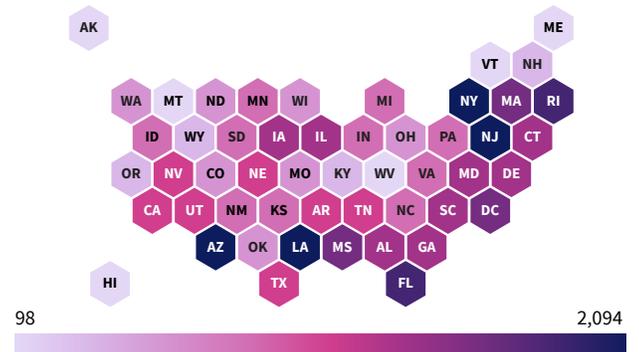
Cases spiked in the Northeast in the spring, the South in the summer, and the Midwest and West toward the end of 2020. States determined their own mitigation strategies for most of 2020.

CUMULATIVE COVID-19 CASES
PER 100,000 PEOPLE AT PEAKS

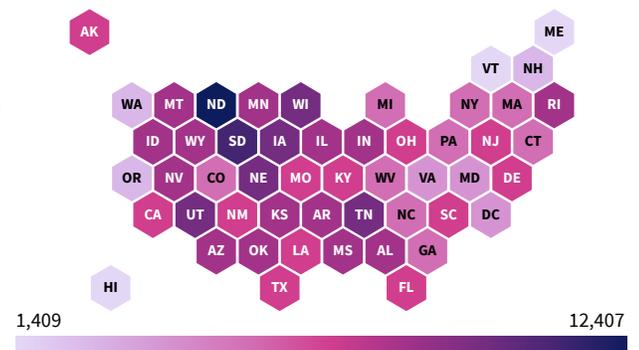
APRIL 2020



JULY 2020



JANUARY 2021



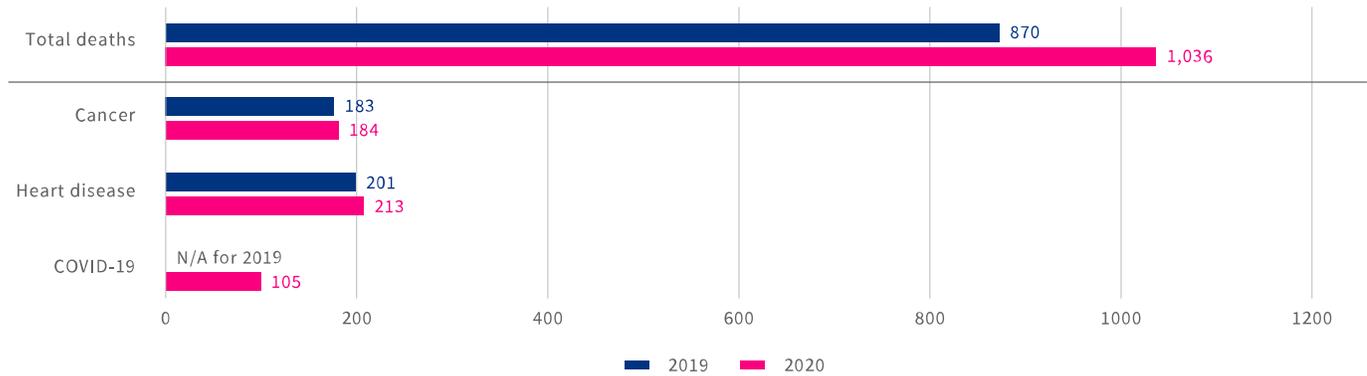


HEALTH

Preliminary data shows that 3.4 million people died in 2020, 20% more than in 2019, with the top three causes — heart disease, cancer, and COVID-19 — accounting for nearly half of deaths.

Deaths in 2020 were higher than average for all age groups except for people younger than 25.

TOP CAUSES OF DEATH
DEATHS PER 100,000 PEOPLE



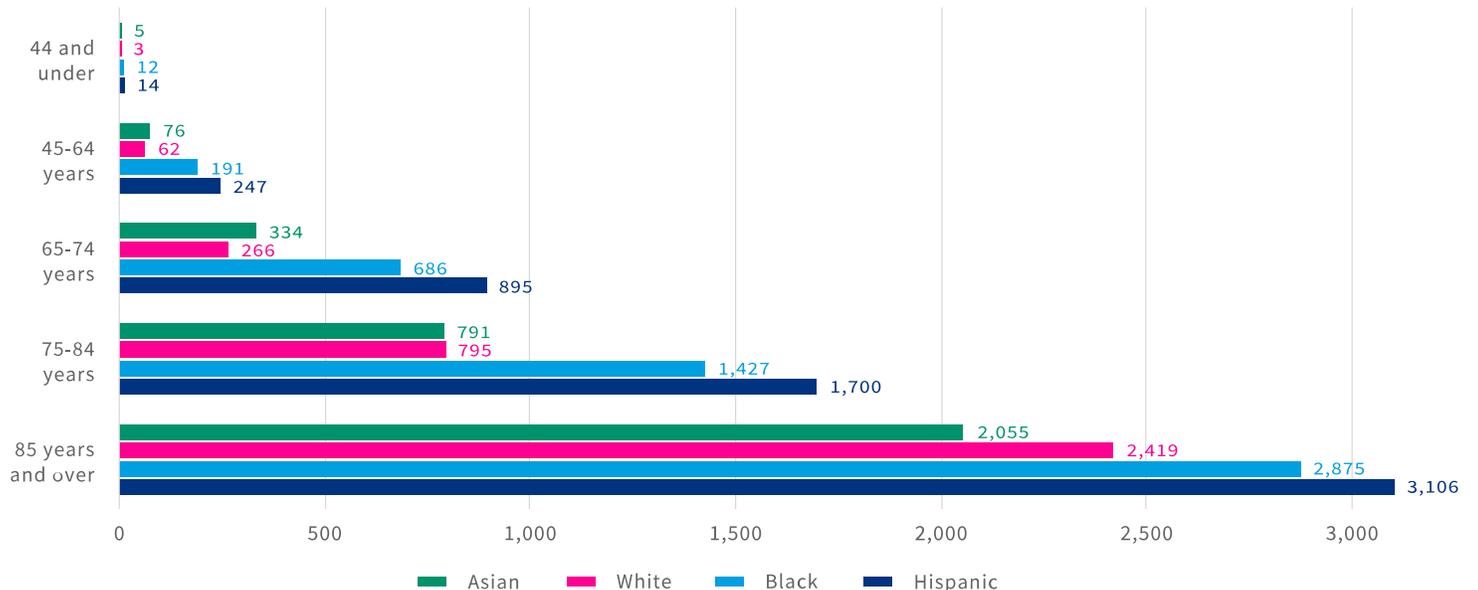
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Note: 2020 data is preliminary.

The limited available data on race and ethnicity shows that death rates from COVID-19 for Black and Hispanic people are higher than rates for white and Asian people of every age.

More than 0.6% of Black and Hispanic people aged 65-74 died from COVID-19, over twice as high as the 0.3% death rate for white people in this age group.

NATIONAL COVID-19 DEATH RATES BY RACE, ETHNICITY AND AGE
DEATHS PER 100,000 PEOPLE



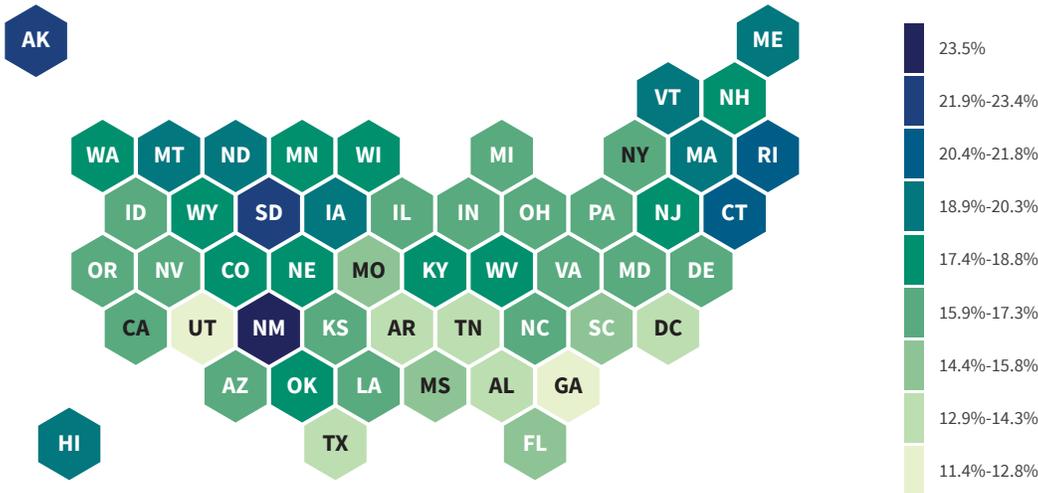
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

HEALTH

As of March 31, over 54 million Americans had been fully vaccinated for COVID-19.

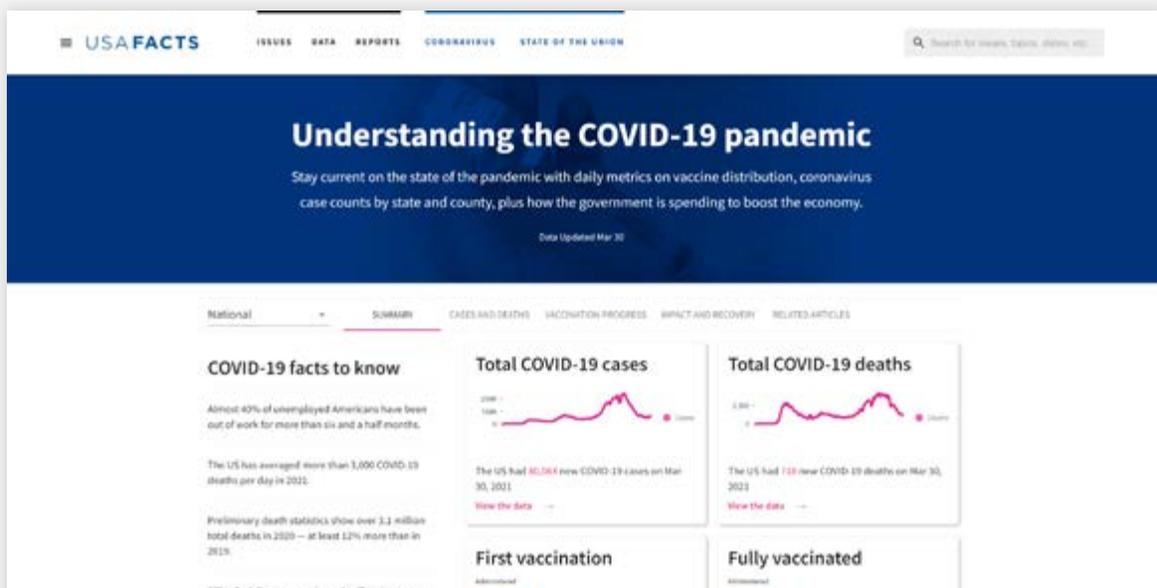
That's equivalent to 16.4% of the total population. For comparison, 49.2% of people ages six months and older got a flu vaccine during the 2018-2019 flu season.

PERCENT OF POPULATION FULLY VACCINATED FOR COVID-19 AS OF MARCH 31, 2021



Source: USAFacts aggregation of state and local public health data

See our dashboard for the most up-to-date COVID-19 data
USAFACTS.ORG



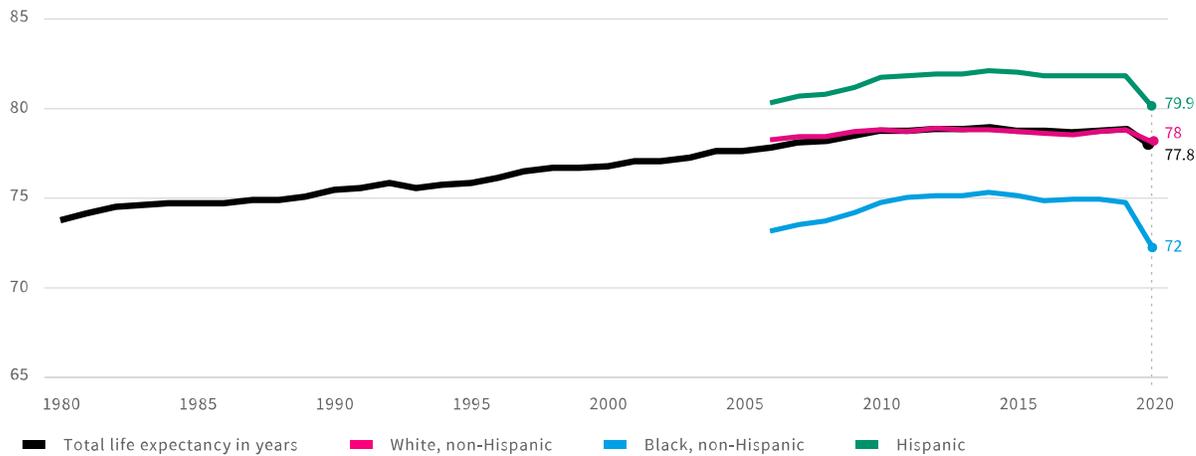


HEALTH

According to preliminary estimates, life expectancy fell by one year to 77.8 years from 2019 to 2020 due to COVID-19.

Life expectancy fell by 2.7 years for Black people from 74.7 years to 72.0 years and by 1.9 years for Hispanic people from 81.8 years to 79.9 years.

LIFE EXPECTANCY IN YEARS, BY RACE

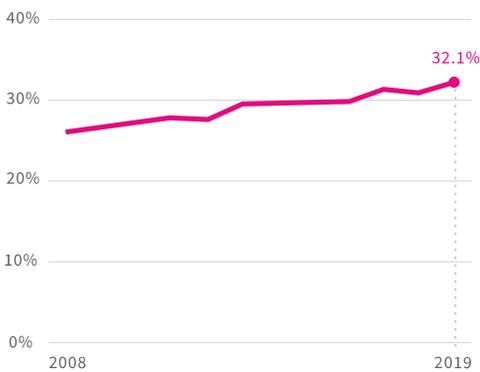


Increased rates of drug overdoses played a role in decreasing life expectancy between 2014 and 2017.

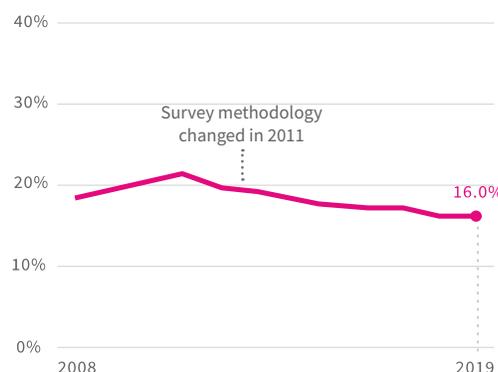
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Americans are smoking less, but an increasing proportion are obese, have diabetes, hypertension, or depression.

PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH OBESITY



PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO SMOKE



PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH DEPRESSION



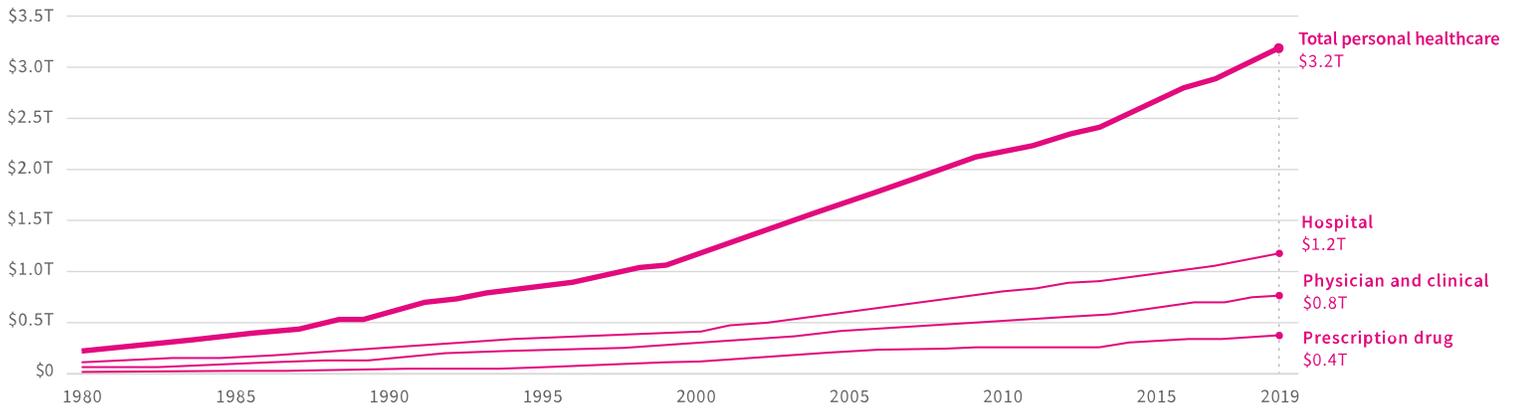
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

HEALTH

Personal healthcare spending reached \$3.2 trillion in 2019, or \$9,770 per capita.

Most was spent on hospitals (37%), physicians (24%) and prescription drugs (12%). The remainder was spent on other health needs like dental services and nursing care. Data for 2020 is not yet available.

PERSONAL HEALTHCARE SPENDING
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



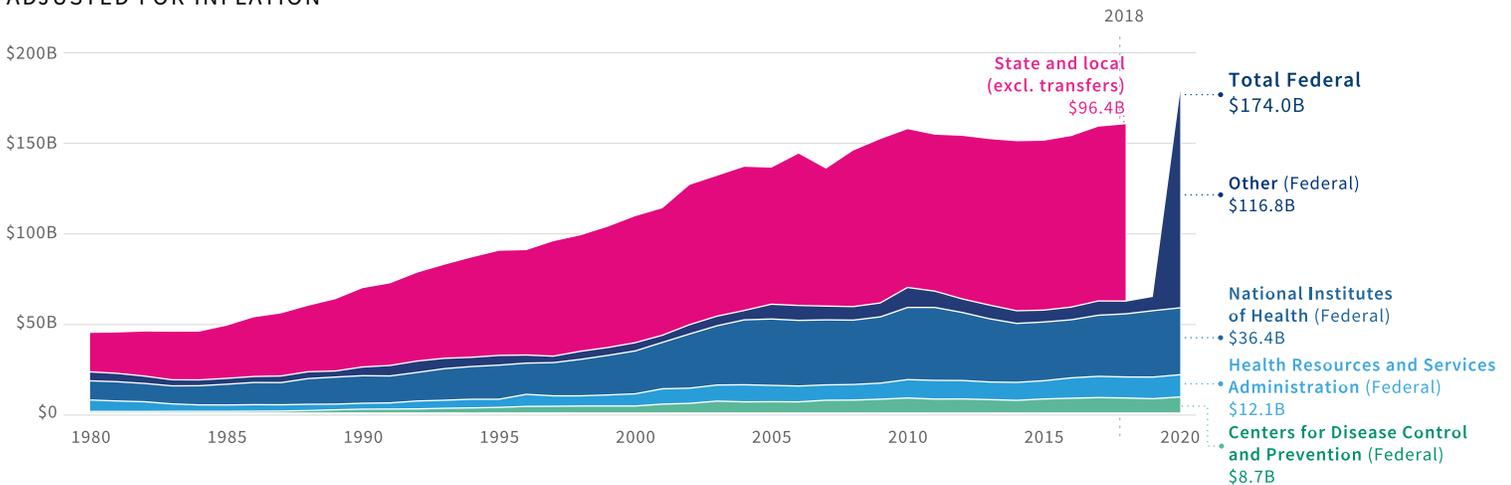
Source: National Health Expenditures, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Note: Personal healthcare spending is the total amount of money spent on individuals' healthcare by health insurers (about 78% of spending), individual out of pocket spending (13%), and other third-party payers and programs such as workers' compensation.

State and local governments are primarily responsible for public health, spending \$96 billion on it in 2018 — excluding federal grants.

The federal government spent \$60 billion that year through grants to states and its own programs. Over half of federal funding went to the National Institutes of Health, which supports medical research, and 14% went to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

PUBLIC HEALTH SPENDING
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: USAFacts calculations using data from Department of the Treasury

Note: State and local spending figures exclude federal transfers given to state and local governments for public health spending.

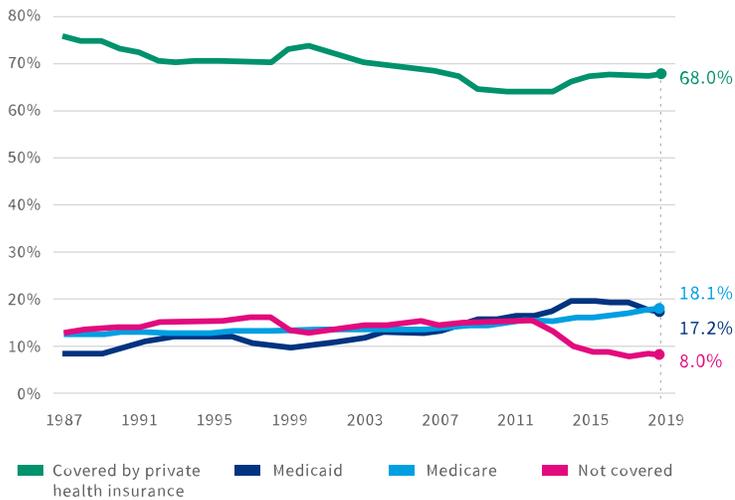


HEALTH

The percentage of uninsured Americans decreased to 8% in 2019, near the 2017 low of 7.9%.

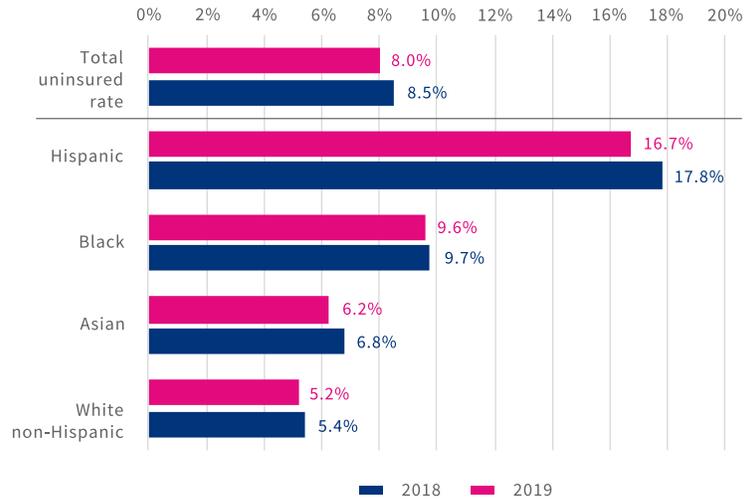
The percent of Americans receiving Medicaid has decreased annually since 2015. Insurance coverage varies by race and ethnicity: 16.7% of Hispanic Americans were uninsured in 2019, as were 9.6% of Black Americans.

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE



Source: Census Bureau

PERCENT UNDER AGE 65 WHO ARE UNINSURED, BY RACE

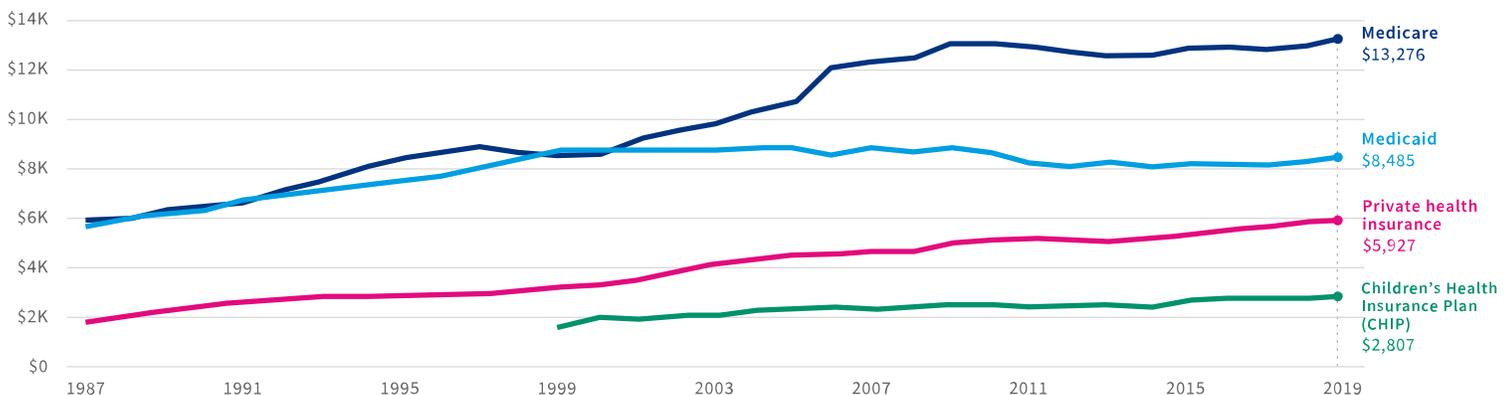


Source: Census Bureau

Average insurance spending is different across programs.

Medicare and Medicaid spend more per enrollee than private insurance while covering populations that are older and more impoverished, respectively. Per-enrollee spending for Medicare and Medicaid has remained relatively flat, however, while private insurance spending is increasing, adjusting for inflation.

HEALTH INSURANCE SPENDING PER ENROLLEE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: National Health Expenditures, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services



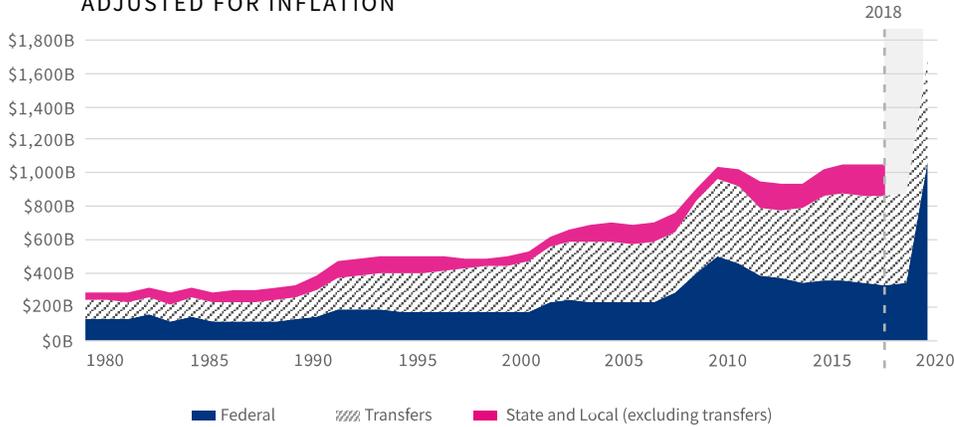
TOTAL SPENDING 2018
\$1.1T (16.2% OF COMBINED SPENDING)

Standard of Living



Standard of Living

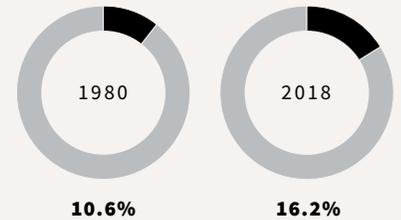
**STANDARD OF LIVING & AID TO THE DISADVANTAGED
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION**



2018 TOTAL SPENDING

\$1.1T

% OF TOTAL SPENDING



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
INCOME AND TAXES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labor Department Congress IRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set and enforce federal minimum wage Set and collect income taxes Set and administer tax credits such as EITC and child tax credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State labor departments State departments of taxation City governments Special tax districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set and enforce state and local minimum wage Set and collect state and local income, sales and property taxes Set, collect and spend special purpose taxes, e.g. transit district taxes
CASH ASSISTANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Health and Human Services Social Security Administration Labor Department Office of Refugee Resettlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give block grants to fund Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF) Partially fund supplemental security income (SSI) and disability insurance Partially fund unemployment insurance Fund refugee assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State social services departments State labor departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administer TANF Administer and supplement SSI (some states) Administer and partially fund unemployment insurance Administer refugee assistance

Continued on next page ▶

STANDARD OF LIVING

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
NON-CASH ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES (INCLUDING MEDICAL BENEFITS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Health and Human Services • Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services • Agriculture Department • Education Department • Department of Housing and Urban Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund childcare assistance • Provide health insurance (Medicaid and CHIP) • Provide nutrition programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); school lunch; women, infants, and children support • Provide Pell Grants • Fund and administer some housing assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State departments of families/social services • State departments of health services • Local public housing agencies • State labor departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer childcare assistance • Administer and partially fund health insurance (Medicaid and CHIP) • Administer nutrition programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); school lunch; women, infants, and children support • Administer housing assistance

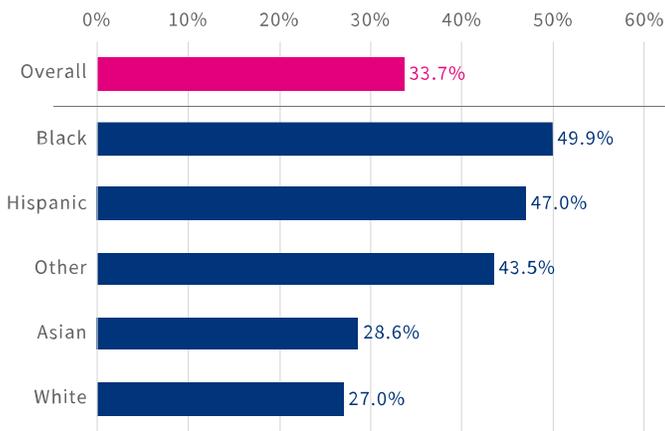


STANDARD OF LIVING

In December 2020, 38% of all households — 90 million nationwide — reported difficulty paying for usual expenses.

Half of households lost employment income during the pandemic.

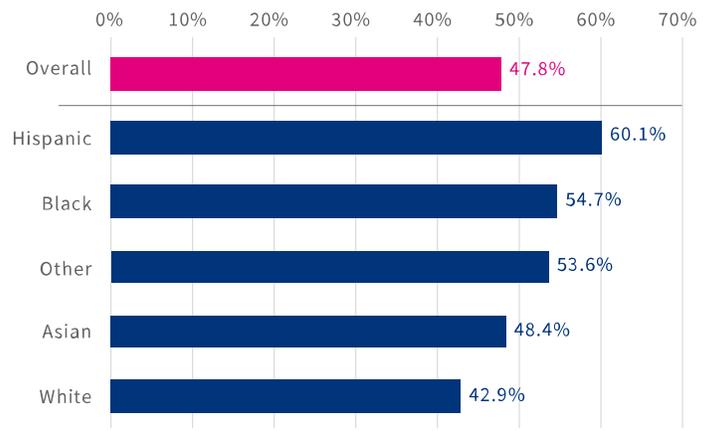
DIFFICULTY PAYING HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES DURING THE PANDEMIC
AVERAGE FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2020



Source: Census Bureau

Note: Data represents the percentage of adults living in households where it has been somewhat or very difficult to pay for usual household expenses during the coronavirus pandemic. The denominator excludes those who did not respond.

EXPERIENCED LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT INCOME DURING THE PANDEMIC, BY RACE
AVERAGE FROM MAY TO DECEMBER 2020



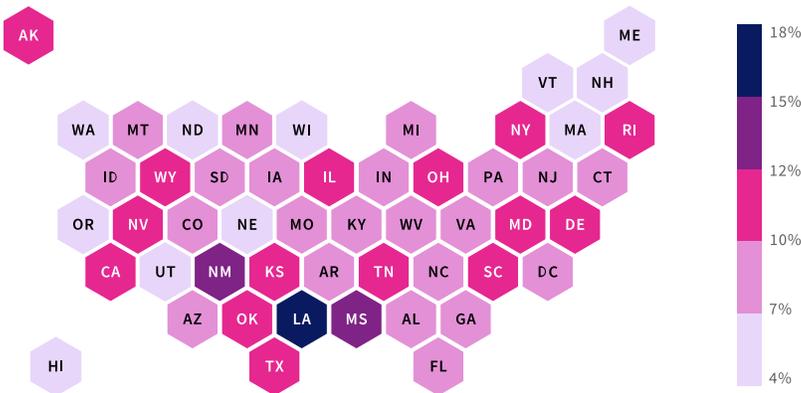
Source: Census Bureau

Note: Data represents the percentage of adults who have experienced loss of employment income since March 13, 2020. The denominator excludes those who did not respond.

Nine and a half percent of US adults faced housing insecurity in December.

As many as 18% of adults in Louisiana were not current on rent or mortgage payments or were uncertain they could make the next month's payments on time. The rate was lowest in Utah, at 4%.

PERCENT OF ADULTS EXPERIENCING HOUSING INSECURITY
DECEMBER 2020



Source: Census Bureau

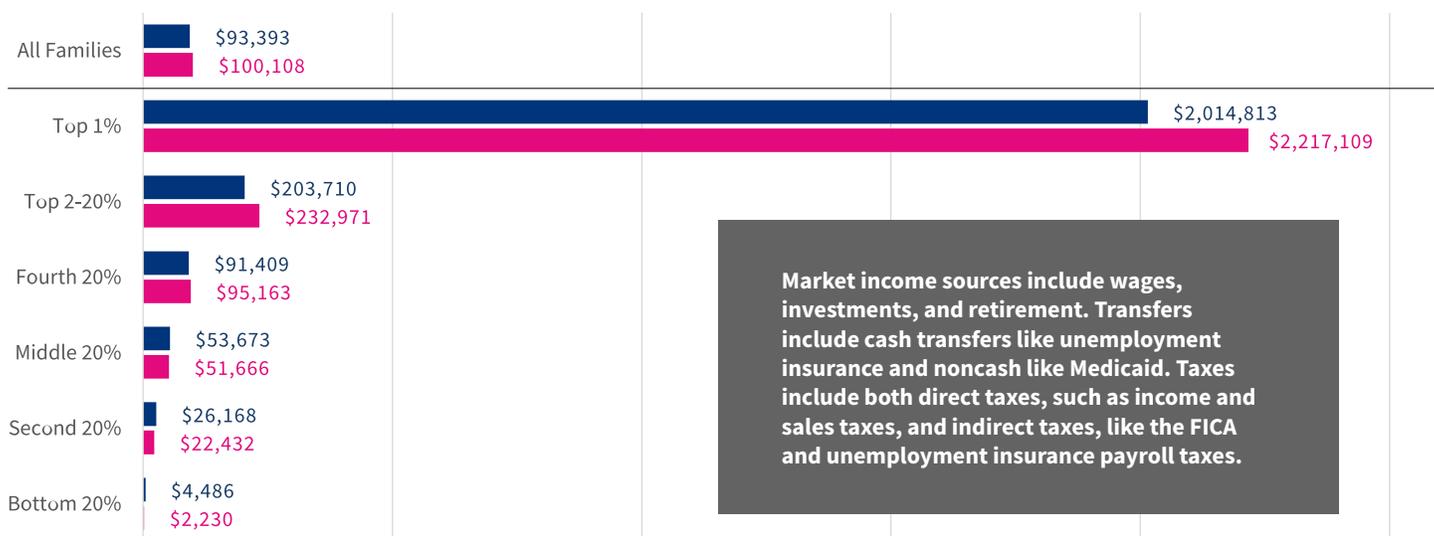
Note: Data represents the percentage of adults who are not current on rent or mortgage payments, or who have slight or no confidence that their household can pay next month's rent or mortgage on time. The denominator excludes those who did not respond.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Before the pandemic, the middle 20% of income earners earned an average of \$51,666 in market income, paid \$15,748 in taxes, and received \$19,031 in government transfers.

That's less market income than in 2000 when adjusted for inflation, partly due to people leaving the labor force due to retirement or other reasons. However, middle-class earners received \$6,853 more in government transfers and paid \$1,561 less in taxes in 2018 than in 2000.

AVERAGE TOTAL MARKET INCOME BY INCOME GROUP, 2000 AND 2018
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION

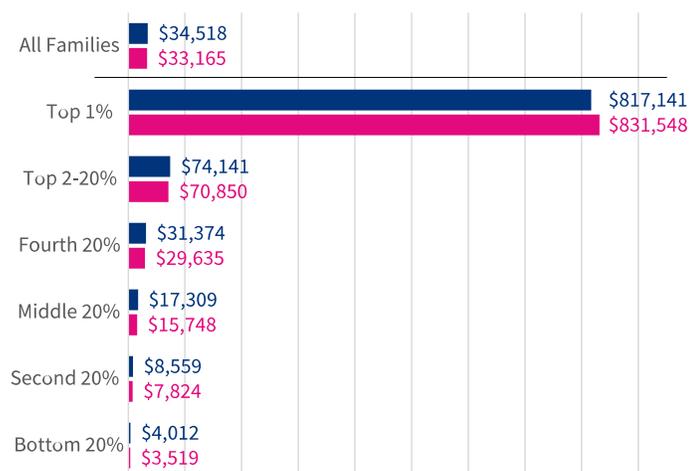


Market income sources include wages, investments, and retirement. Transfers include cash transfers like unemployment insurance and noncash like Medicaid. Taxes include both direct taxes, such as income and sales taxes, and indirect taxes, like the FICA and unemployment insurance payroll taxes.

Source: USAFacts calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service and the US Census Bureau

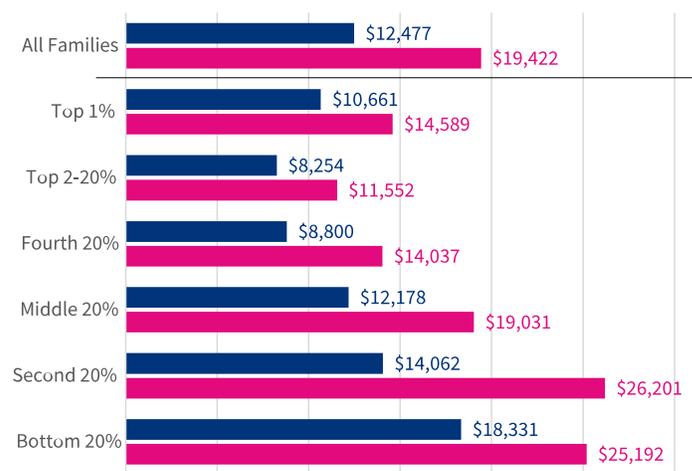
Note: Market income includes wages, investments, and retirement. It excludes government transfers. USAFacts defines families by the Census terminology, which includes the following groups: primary families, subfamilies, individual householders, and secondary individuals.

AVERAGE TAXES PAID BY INCOME GROUP, 2000 AND 2018
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: USAFacts calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service and the US Census Bureau

AVERAGE TRANSFERS RECEIVED BY INCOME GROUP, 2000 AND 2018
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: USAFacts calculations using data from the Internal Revenue Service and the US Census Bureau

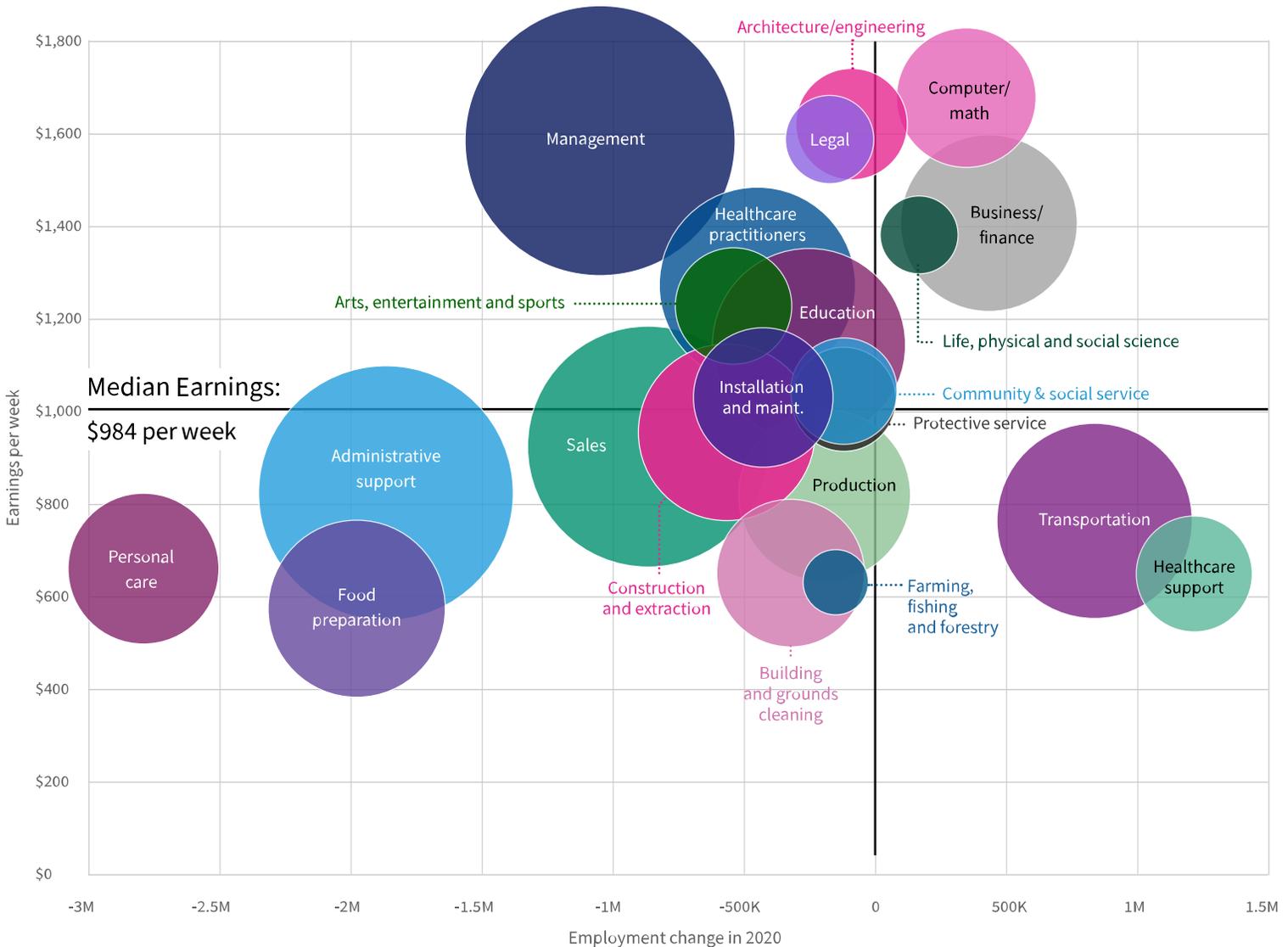


STANDARD OF LIVING

Occupations with median earnings below the national median lost 8% of their jobs in 2020. Occupations above the median wage lost 3%.

Nearly half (46%) of personal-care workers lost their jobs, as did 24% of food-preparation workers. Two exceptions were transportation and healthcare support. While healthcare support roles have a lower median wage than other occupations, employment in them grew 32% in 2020 compared to the 5% yearly growth rate of the past 15 years.

EMPLOYMENT CHANGE IN 2020, WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND EMPLOYMENT IN 2019 BY OCCUPATION



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Bubble size indicates the number of employed people in each occupation.

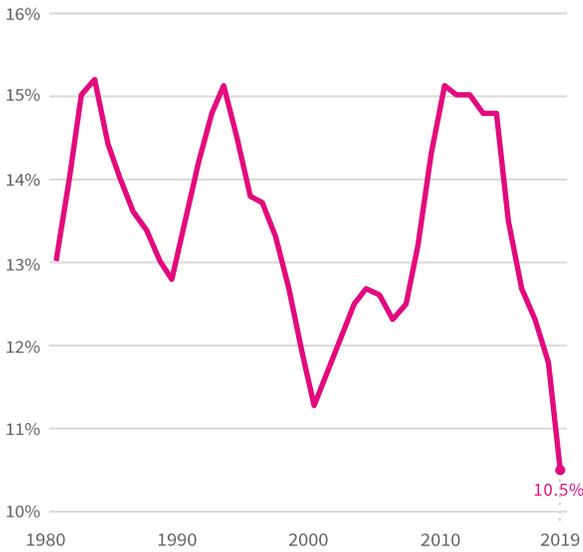


STANDARD OF LIVING

Prior to the pandemic, the poverty rate decreased from 15% in 2010 to 10.5% in 2019, the lowest it had been since 1980.

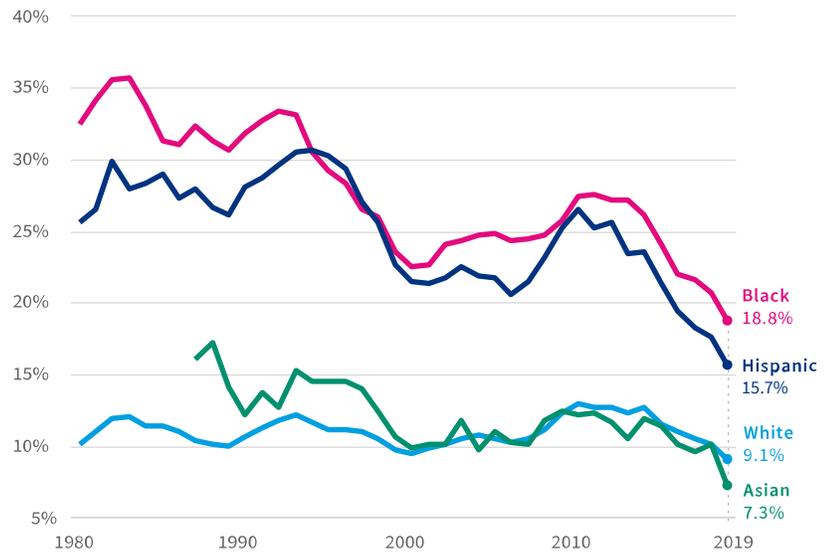
The rate fell from 27.4% in 2010 to 18.8% in 2019 for Black people and 26.5% to 15.7% for Hispanic people.

PERCENT OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY



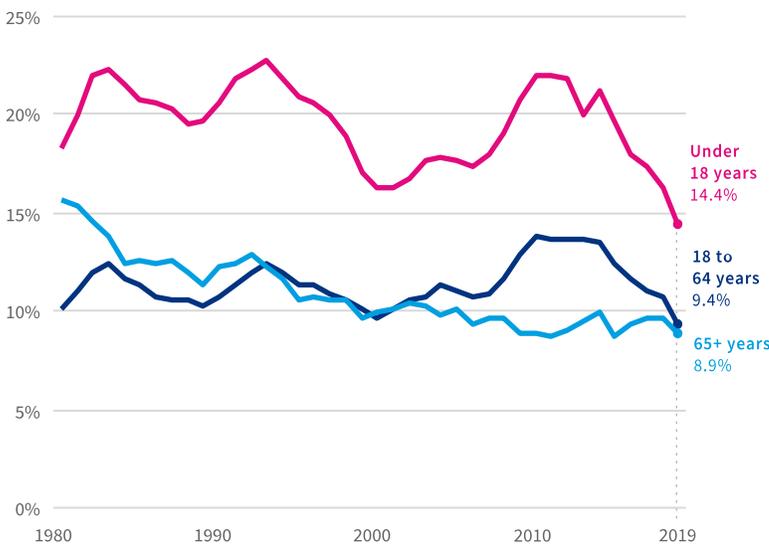
Source: Census Bureau

PERCENT OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY BY RACE



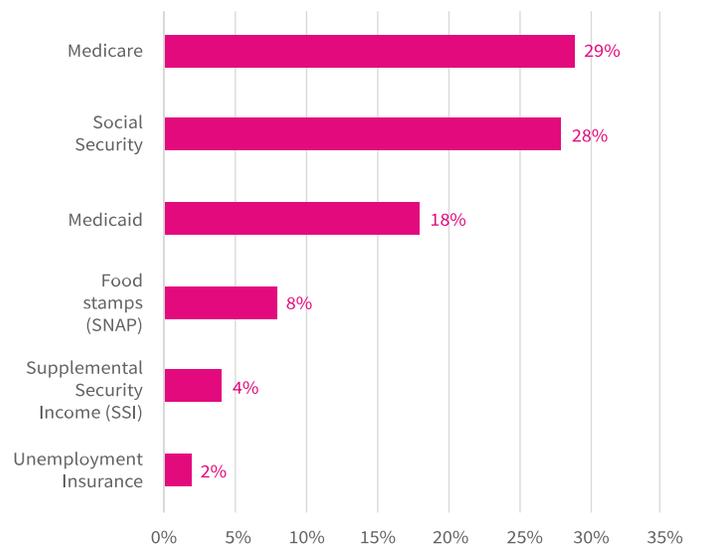
Source: Census Bureau

PERCENT OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY BY AGE GROUP



Source: Census Bureau

PERCENT OF FAMILIES ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BY TYPE (2018)



Source: Social Security Administration, MACPAC; Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor

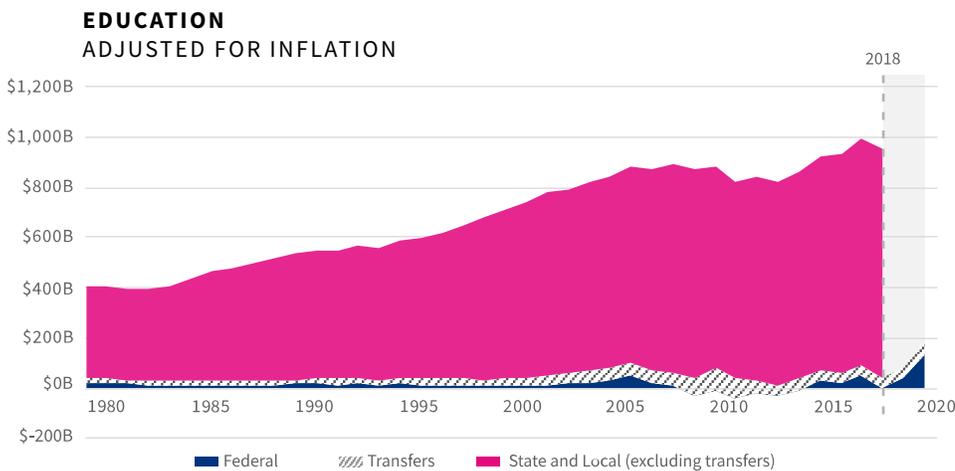


TOTAL SPENDING 2018
\$951B (14.6% OF COMBINED SPENDING)



Education

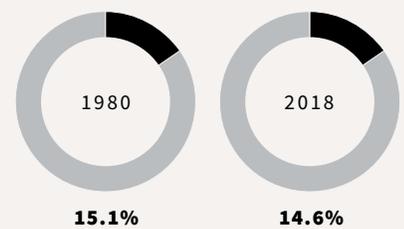
Education



2018 TOTAL SPENDING

\$951B

% OF TOTAL SPENDING



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Department Department of Health and Human Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially fund preschools Fund Head Start programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State education departments School districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund, build, operate and staff public preschool programs, though offerings vary from state to state
K-12 EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially fund K-12 schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State education departments School districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund, build, operate, and staff public schools
HIGHER EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially fund institutes of higher education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State education departments Public university systems Community college districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund, build, operate, and staff public universities and community colleges

Continued on next page ▶

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



EDUCATION

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

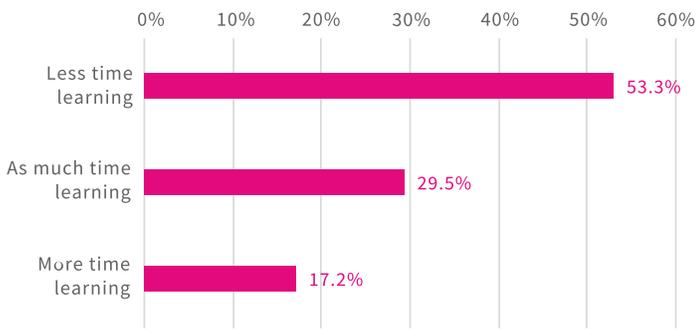
	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
AID FOR EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Department • IRS • Department of Veterans Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish policies and distribute aid (to states and individuals) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title I funding for low-income K-12 schools • Pell Grants, federal work-study, and student loans • Education tax benefits • Veterans education benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State departments of education • State post-secondary education systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute funding dollars (e.g. Title I) according to school needs • Provide student aid (e.g. for tuition)
RESEARCHES AND REGULATES SCHOOLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Department • Congress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce Title IX and other anti-discrimination policies • Set rules for data collection and analysis • Create education policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State education departments • School districts • State legislatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect data and conduct analysis • Create policy following federal guidelines • Set rules for teacher licensing, testing, and graduation requirements
MANDATES AND INCENTIVIZES BEHAVIOR			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State education departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandate school attendance (rules vary by state)

EDUCATION

In December, over half of households with K-12 students reported their kids spent less time learning compared to before the pandemic.

About 59 million adults lived with someone who planned to attend college in fall 2020, with over a third of them reporting that the student ultimately canceled their plans.

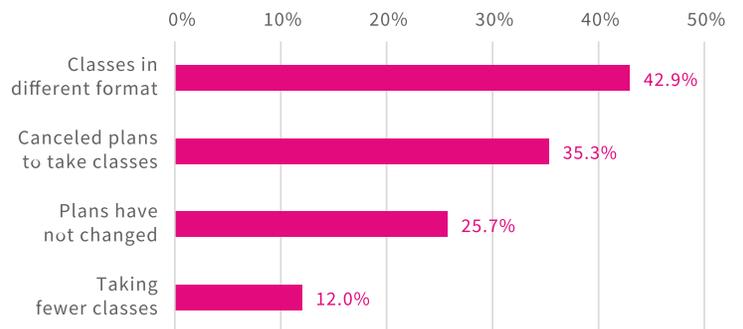
K-12 TIME SPENT LEARNING COMPARED TO BEFORE THE PANDEMIC
AVERAGE FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2020



Source: US Census Bureau

Note: Data represents the population with children enrolled in public or private school. Those who did not respond were omitted from the denominator.

CHANGES TO PLANS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION DUE TO THE PANDEMIC
AVERAGE FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2020

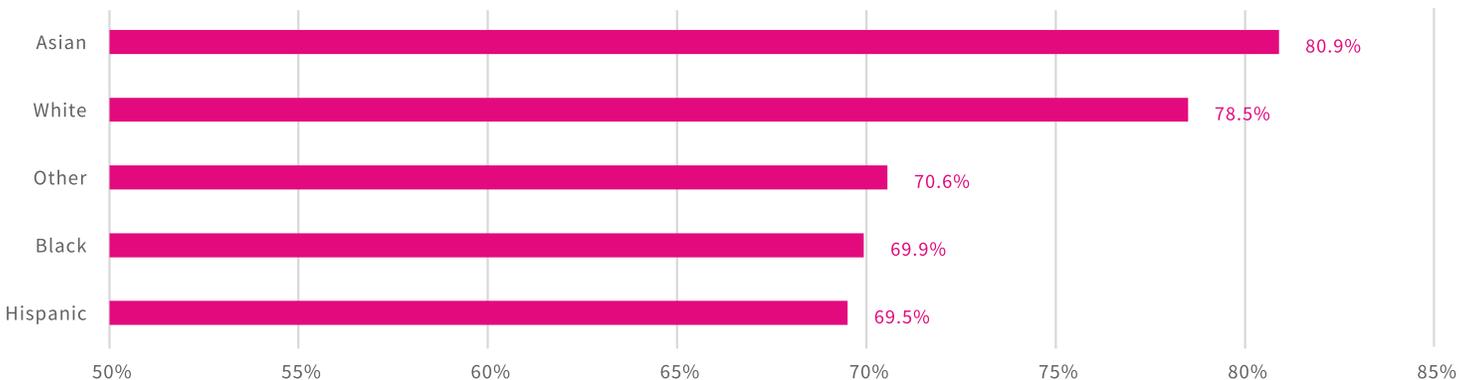


Source: US Census Bureau

Note: Data represents households where at least one adult was planning on taking classes in fall 2020 at a post-high school institution. Those who did not respond were omitted from the denominator.

Two-thirds of Black and Hispanic children reported always having internet available for their studies during the pandemic, whereas over three-quarters of white and Asian children did.

INTERNET ALWAYS AVAILABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL ACCESS DURING THE PANDEMIC, BY RACE
AVERAGE FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2020



Source: US Census Bureau

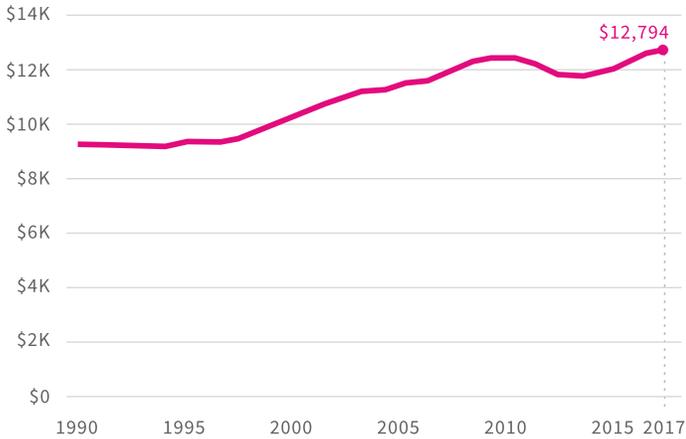
Note: Data represents the population with children enrolled in public or private school. Those who did not respond were omitted from the denominator.



EDUCATION

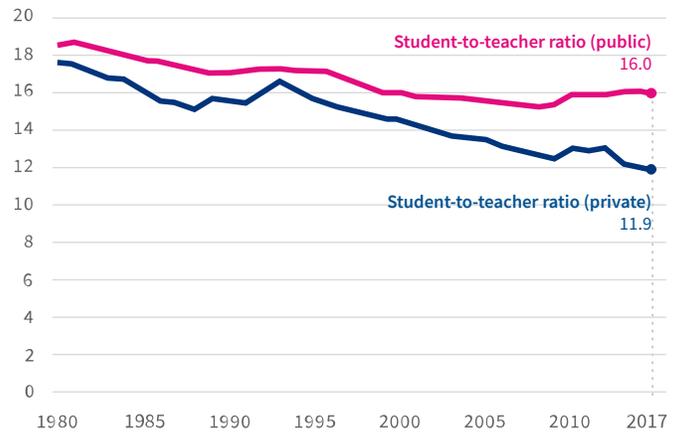
Since 2000, spending per public school student increased 24% to \$12,794.

SPENDING PER STUDENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

STUDENT-TO-TEACHER RATIO

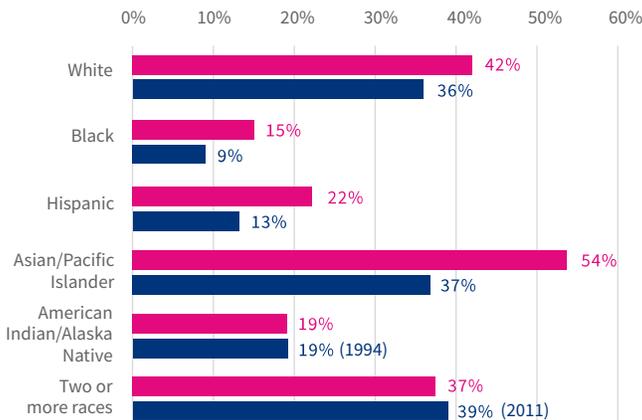


Source: National Center for Education Statistics

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

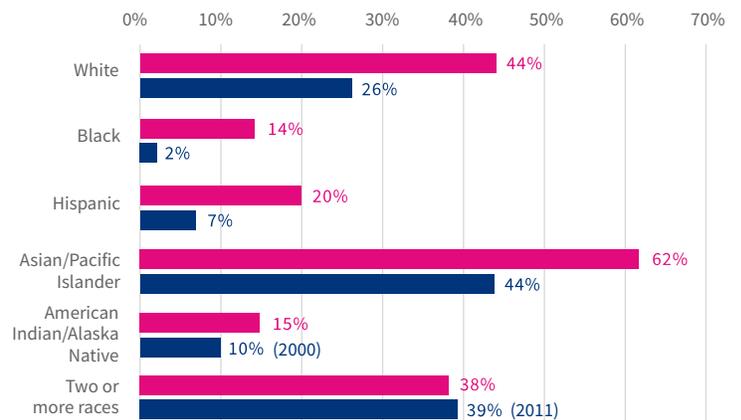
Nearly four out of five Black and Hispanic eighth-graders are not proficient in math or reading. Due to COVID-19, the national 2021 assessment is delayed until 2022.

READING:
PERCENT OF 8TH-GRADE STUDENTS
AT OR ABOVE PROFICIENCY, 1992 AND 2019
BY RACE



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

MATH:
PERCENT OF 8TH-GRADE STUDENTS
AT OR ABOVE PROFICIENCY, 1990 AND 2019
BY RACE



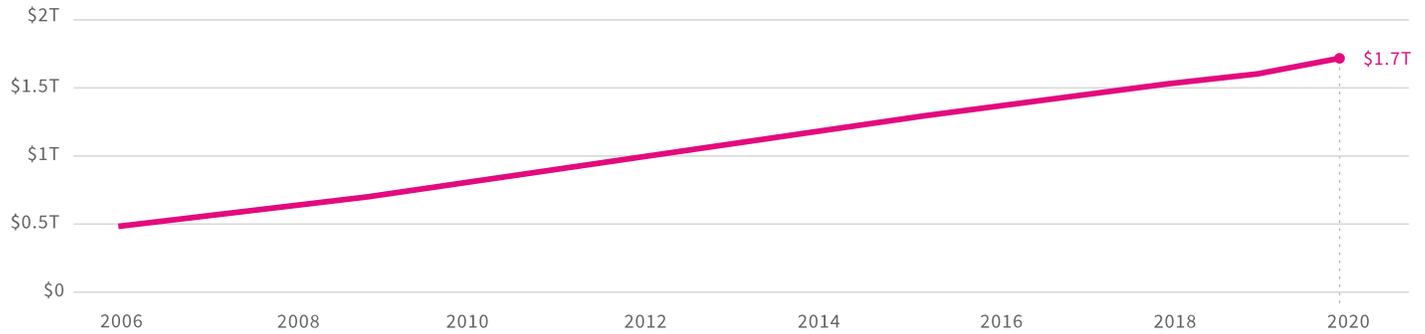
Note: Represents students scoring at proficient or above. Proficiency represents solid academic performance on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) exam. Includes public and private schools.

EDUCATION

Student loan debt reached \$1.7 trillion in 2020.

The government suspended student loan payments until October 2021 due to the pandemic.

STUDENT LOAN DEBT

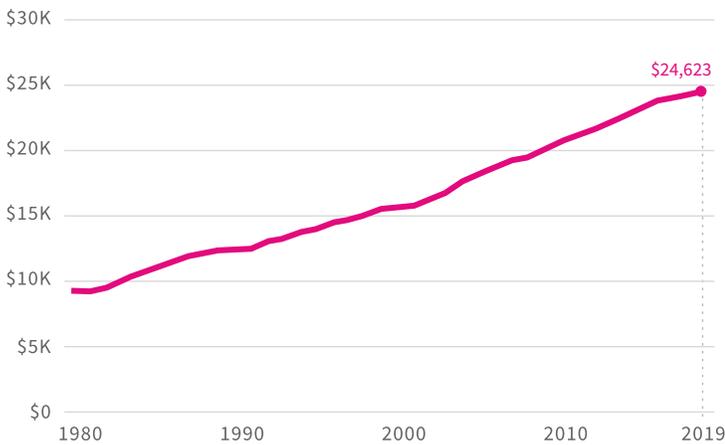


Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

College tuition averaged \$24,623 in 2016, nearly double the 1993 cost. The average net price for those receiving federal aid was \$9,030 for students at 2-year institutions and \$18,770 at 4-year institutions.

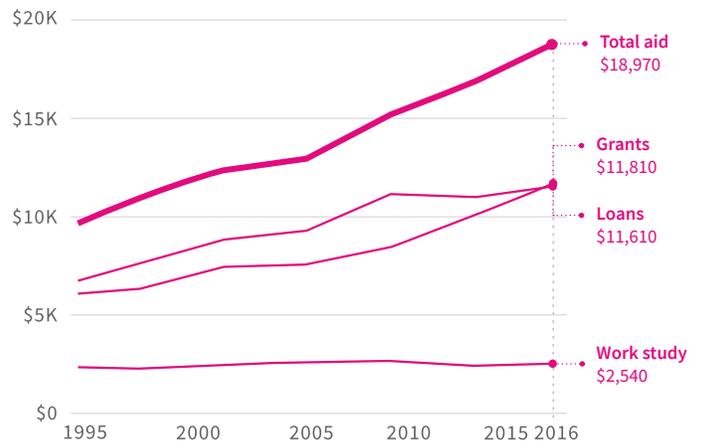
Governments and institutions gave students an average of \$11,810 in grant aid in 2016, also almost twice the 1993 average.

AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics

AVERAGE FINANCIAL AID AWARDED BY TYPE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Note: Aid awarded by type represents the average amount of aid awarded for the full-time, full-year undergraduates to whom each aid type was awarded. Federal aid refers to Title IV aid, which includes Pell Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOGs), federal work-study, federal student loans, and other federal grant programs. Even if a student was awarded zero Title IV aid in the form of grants and only received aid in the form of work-study or loans, the student would be included in the net price calculations. 56% of undergraduates in 2016 received some form of federal aid.



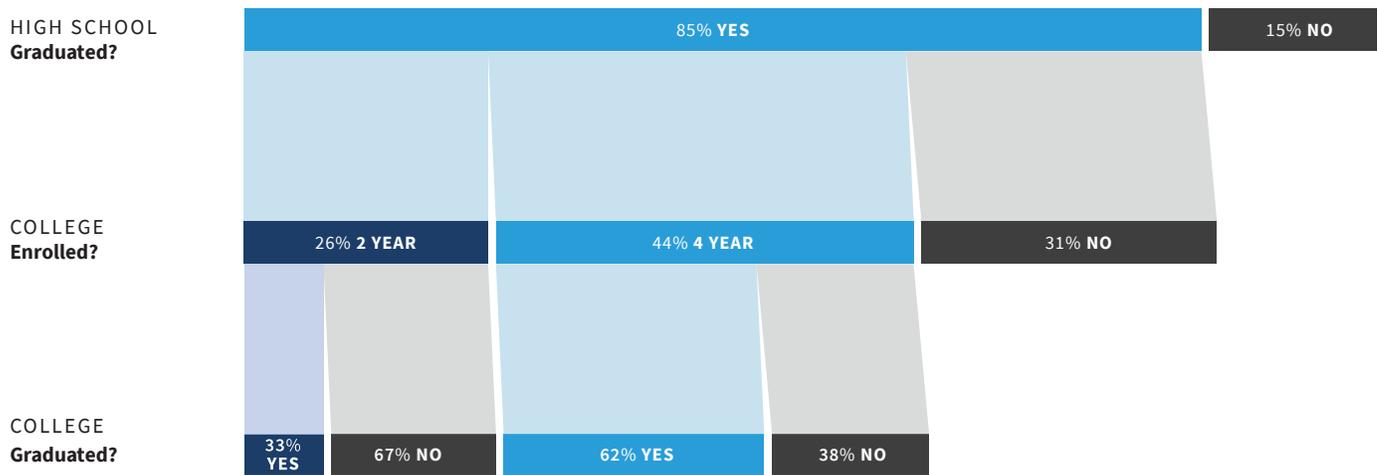
EDUCATION

Eighty-five percent of students graduate from high school, and 70% of graduates go on to college.

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

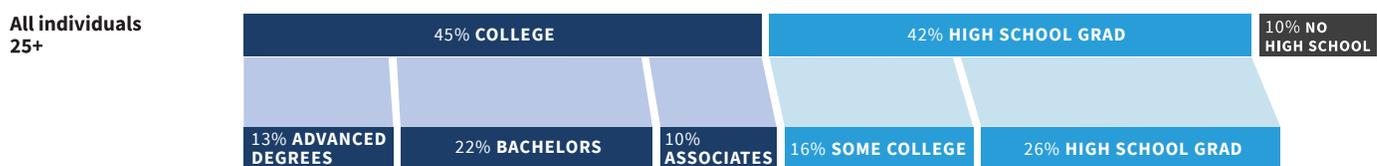
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

2018, ALL RACES

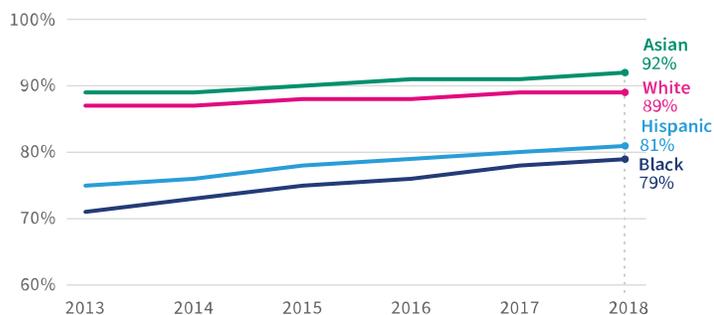


MAXIMUM ATTAINMENT

Individuals may later graduate college or high school (GED)



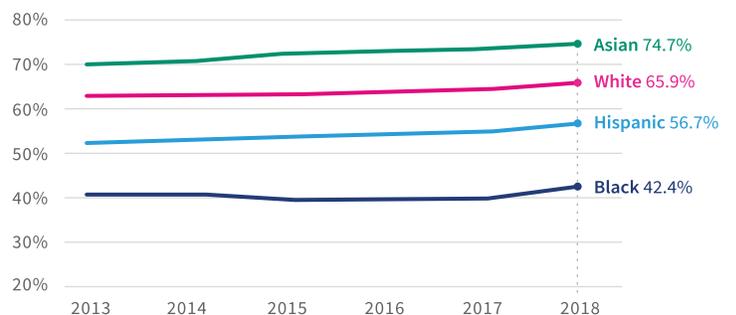
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE BY RACE



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

COLLEGE GRADUATION RATE BY RACE

GRADUATION RATE WITHIN 6 YEARS AT 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

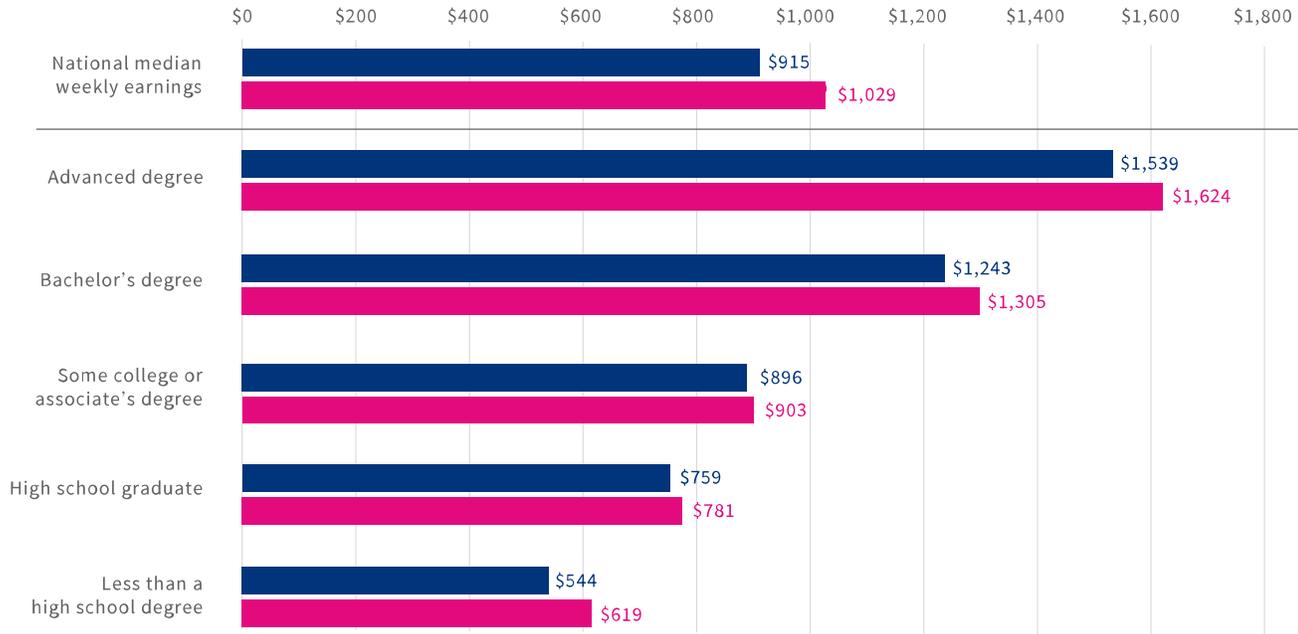
Note: Data represents the graduation rate from the first institution attended for first-time, full-time bachelor's degree-seeking students.

EDUCATION

Wages for people with a bachelor's degree have increased 5% since 2000.

People with a bachelor's degree earn roughly 67% more than workers with only a high school diploma.

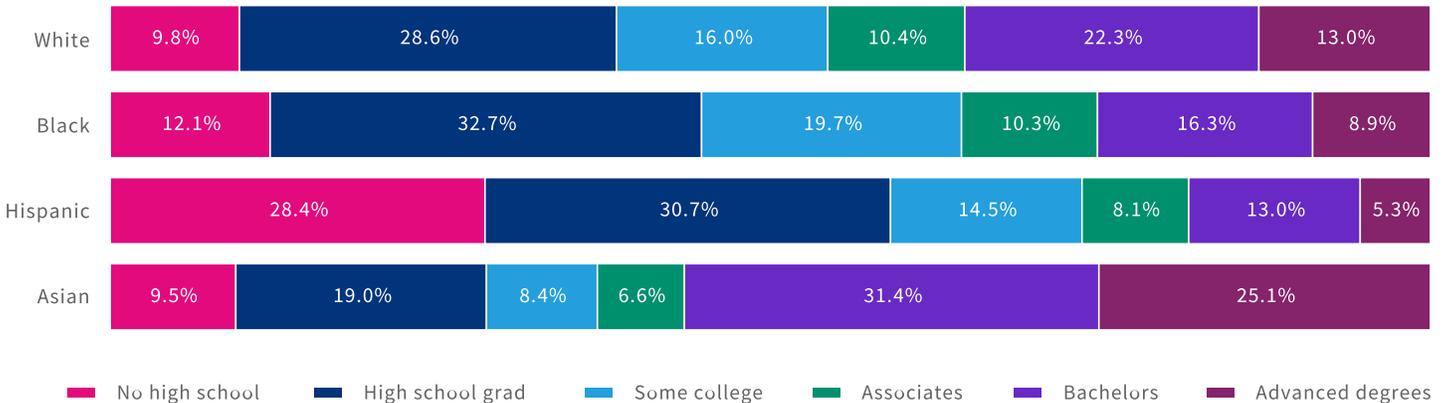
MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2000 AND 2020
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

More than a third of the overall adult population has a bachelor's degree or higher, but only 25% of Black Americans and 18% of Hispanic Americans do.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION 25 AND OLDER BY RACE, 2018

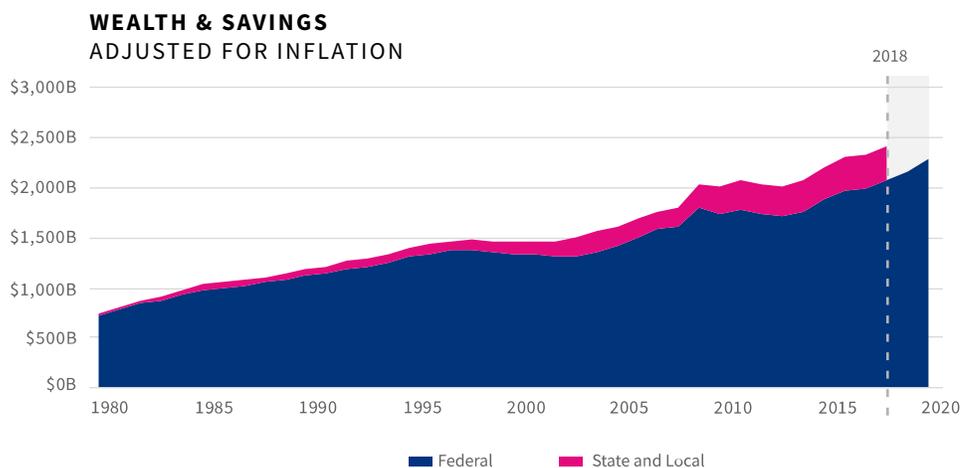


Source: National Center for Education Statistics

TOTAL SPENDING 2018
\$2.4T (36.9% OF COMBINED SPENDING)

Wealth & Savings

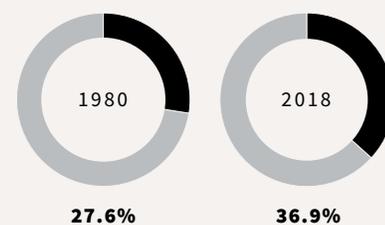
Wealth & Savings



2018 TOTAL SPENDING

\$2.4T

% OF TOTAL SPENDING



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
MANDATES SAVINGS THROUGH TAXATION AND DISBURSES BENEFITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Security Administration IRS Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services Department of Health and Human Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce retirement savings in the form of Social Security Provide health insurance in the form of Medicare 		
INCENTIVIZES HOMEOWNERSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRS Government-sponsored enterprises (Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide tax breaks to homeowners (e.g., mortgage interest deduction, real estate tax deduction) Back mortgages 		
INCENTIVIZE SAVINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRS Congress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide tax-free defined contribution plans such as IRA and 401(k) plans 		

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WEALTH & SAVINGS

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

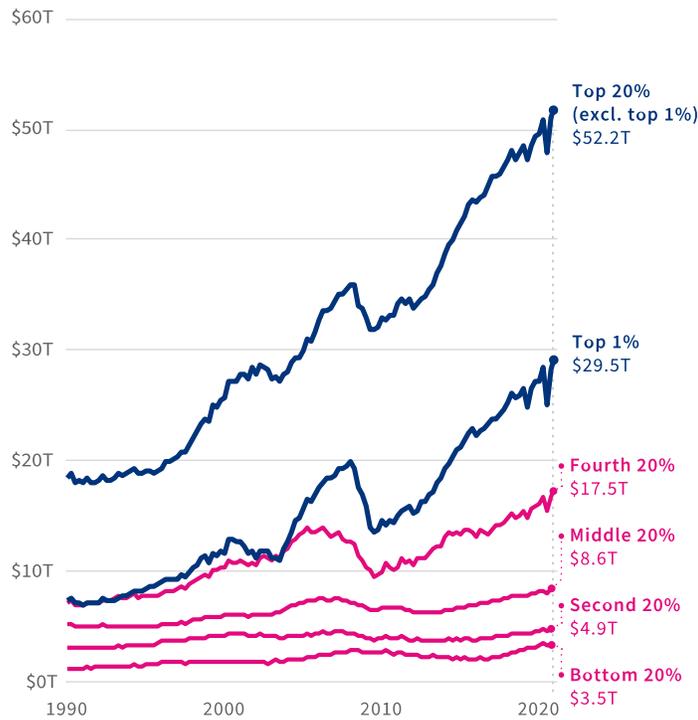
	Key Actors	Responsibilities	Key Actors	Responsibilities
INSURES AND REGULATES PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation • Labor Department • Congress • Federal Employees Retirement System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage continuation and maintenance of defined benefit pension plans • Ensure benefits meet legal standards • Pay retirement benefits to government employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and local public employee retirement systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay pensions and retirement benefits to state and local government employees
SERVICE DEBT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Treasury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay interest on government securities 		

WEALTH & SAVINGS

The wealth of the middle 20% of income earners has grown 66% since 1990.

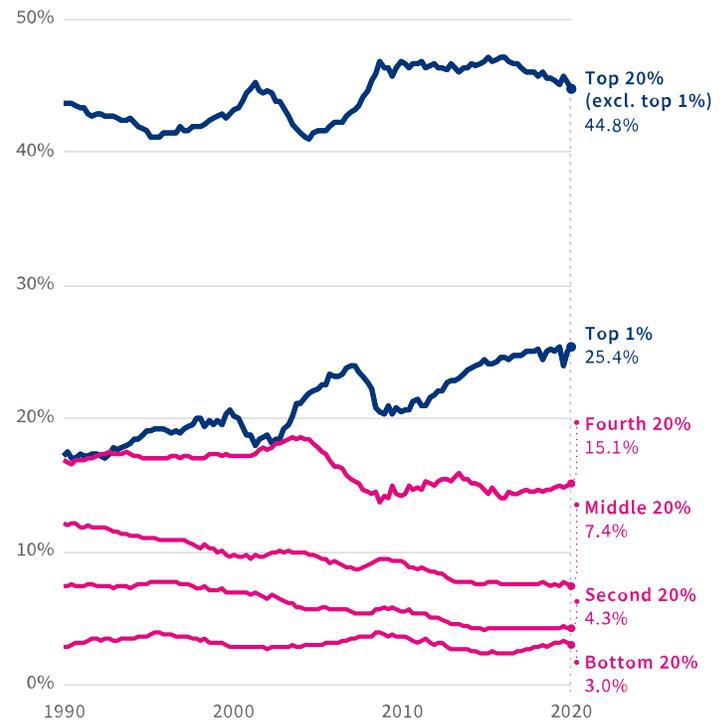
However, because middle class wealth has grown slower than overall wealth, middle class families went from owning 12% of wealth in 1990 to 7% in 2020.

WEALTH BY INCOME GROUP
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: Federal Reserve

SHARE OF WEALTH BY INCOME GROUP

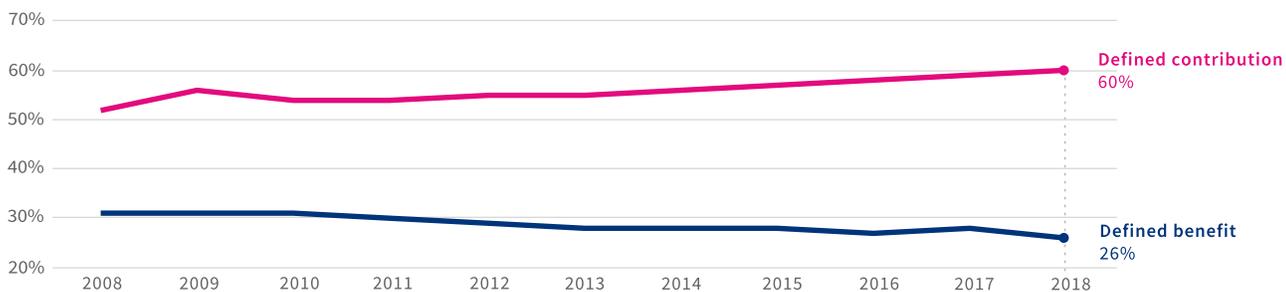


Source: Federal Reserve

Not including Social Security, 71% of workers had access to retirement benefits in 2018.

Access to pensions with a defined benefit declined from 31% in 2008 to 26% in 2018. Over this same period, access to defined contribution plans like 401(k)s rose from 52% to 60%. Seventy million people participated in 401(k) plans in 2018.

ACCESS TO RETIREMENT PLANS WITH DEFINED BENEFITS VS. CONTRIBUTIONS



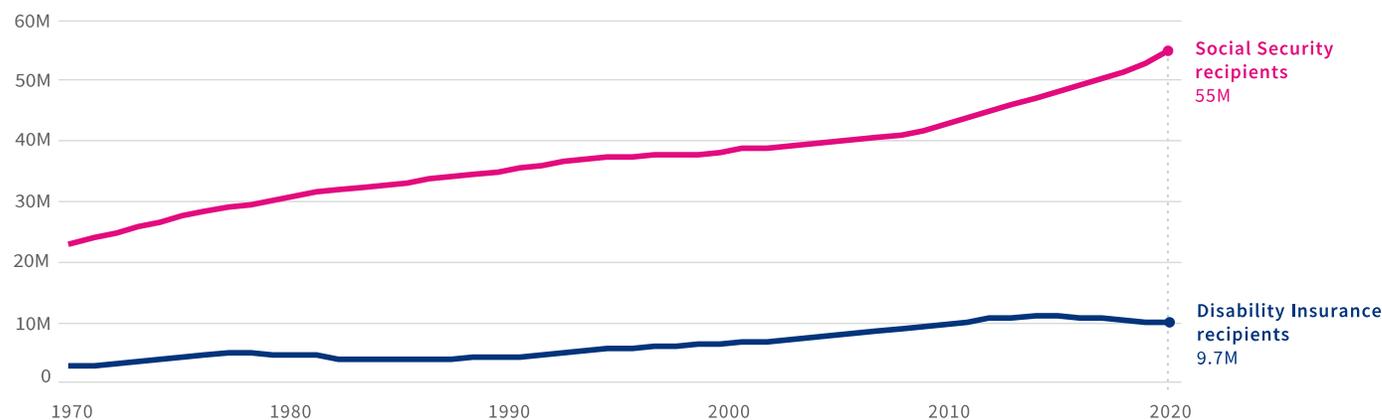
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

WEALTH & SAVINGS

Fifty-four million people received Social Security retirement benefits in 2019.

There were about 50% more Social Security recipients per capita in 2019 than there were in 1970. Nearly 10 million people were on disability insurance, some of whom may have also received Social Security retirement benefits.

SOCIAL SECURITY RETIREMENT & DISABILITY INSURANCE RECIPIENTS



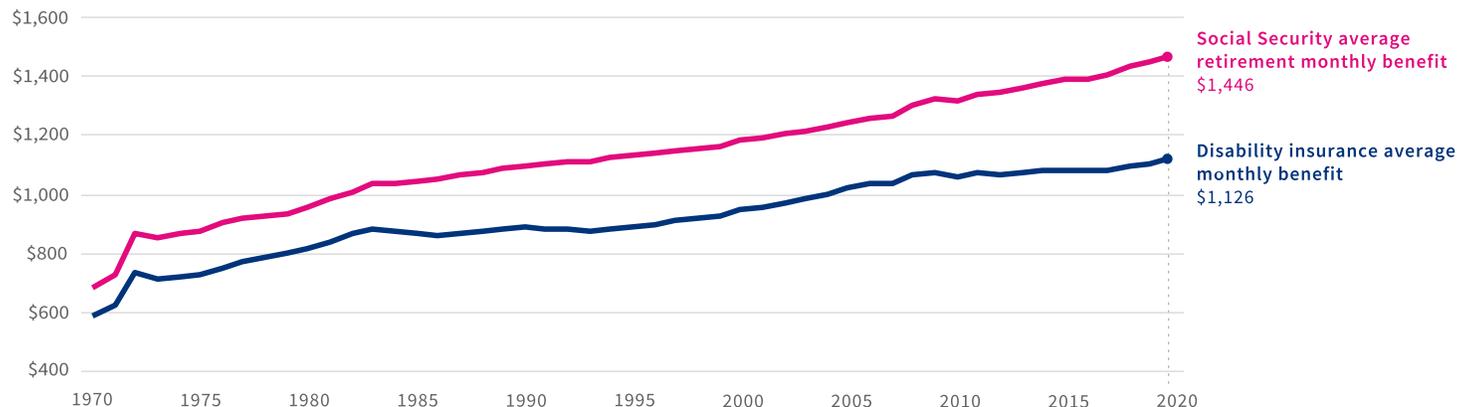
Source: Social Security Administration

Note: Recipients shown here are for September of each year, the end of the federal government fiscal year.

The average Social Security retirement benefit is \$1,446 per month.

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

AVERAGE MONTHLY BENEFIT ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: Social Security Administration

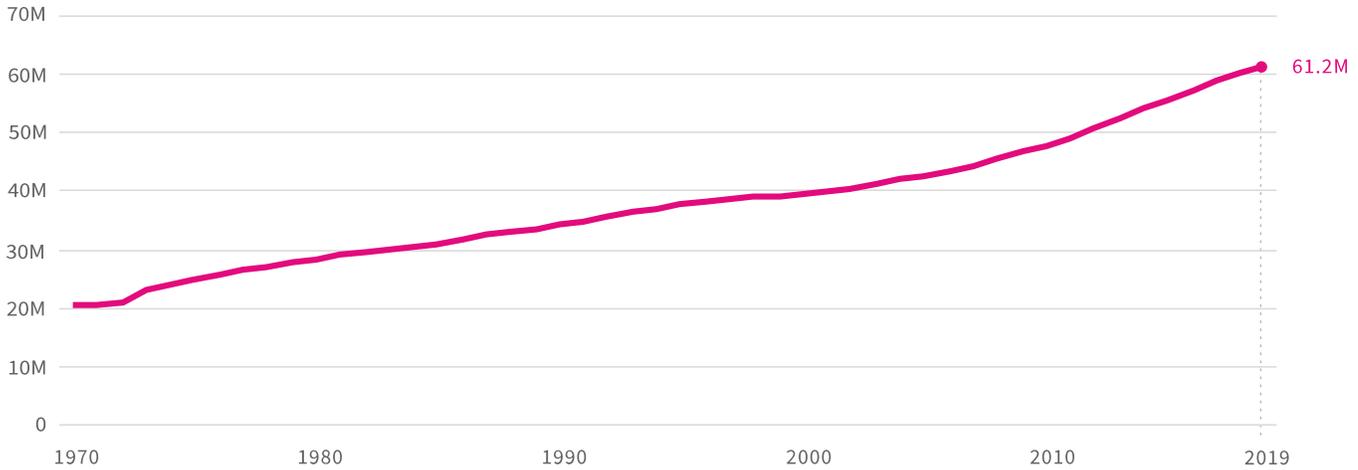
Note: Benefits shown here are for September of each year, the end of the federal government fiscal year.

WEALTH & SAVINGS

Sixty-one million people were enrolled in Medicare in 2019.

That's about 90% more Medicare enrollees per capita than there were in 1970.

MEDICARE ENROLLMENT



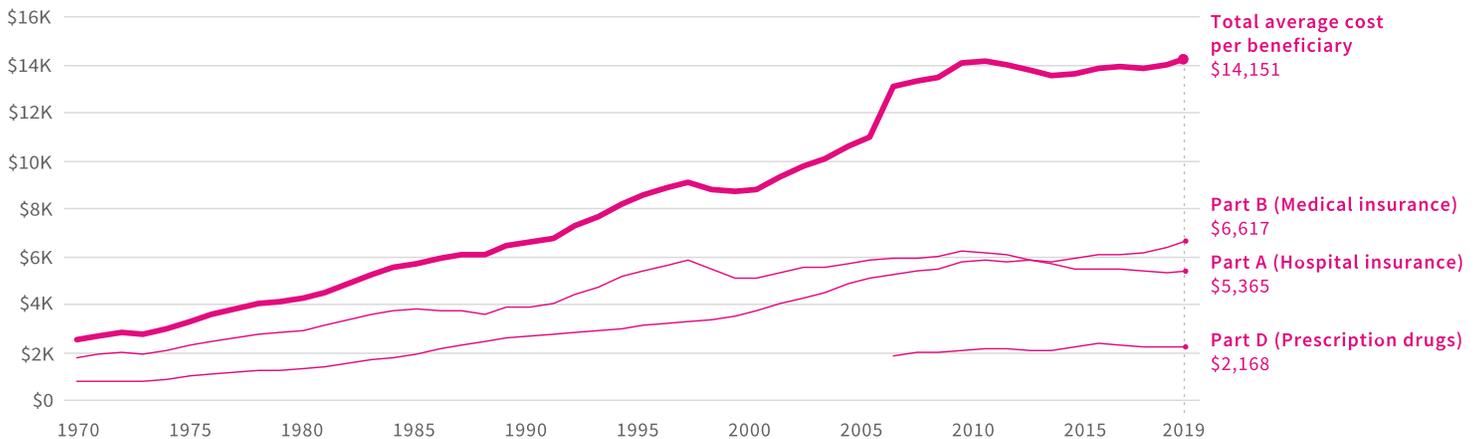
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Note: Number of beneficiaries with HI and/or SMI coverage. Includes enrollees in Parts A, B, and D. Part C is the Medicare policy that allows for Medicare benefits to be provided by private health insurance companies.

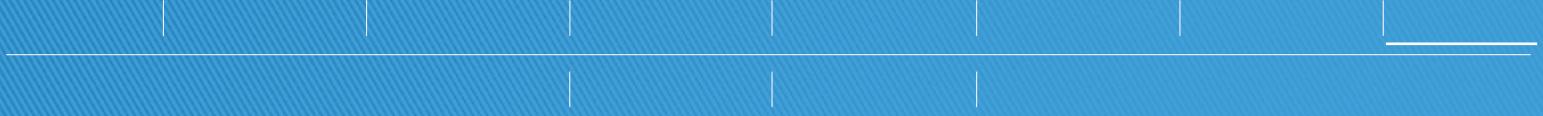
Average Medicare costs per beneficiary are over four times higher than they were in 1970, accounting for inflation.

The average Medicare cost per beneficiary was \$14,151 in 2019. The majority of expenses go toward Part A and Part B, which support costs for hospitals, and medical and preventative care services, respectively.

AVERAGE MEDICARE COST PER BENEFICIARY, BY TYPE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

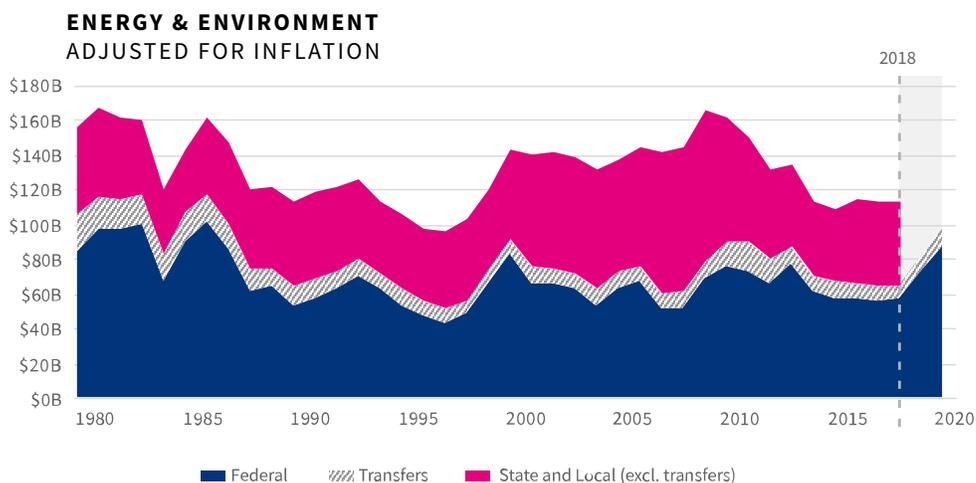


TOTAL SPENDING 2018
\$114B (1.7% OF COMBINED SPENDING)



Energy & Environment

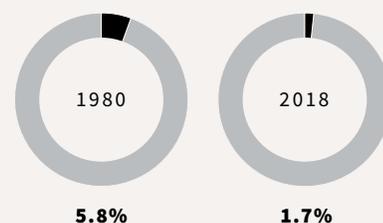
Energy & Environment



2018 TOTAL SPENDING

\$114B

% OF TOTAL SPENDING



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

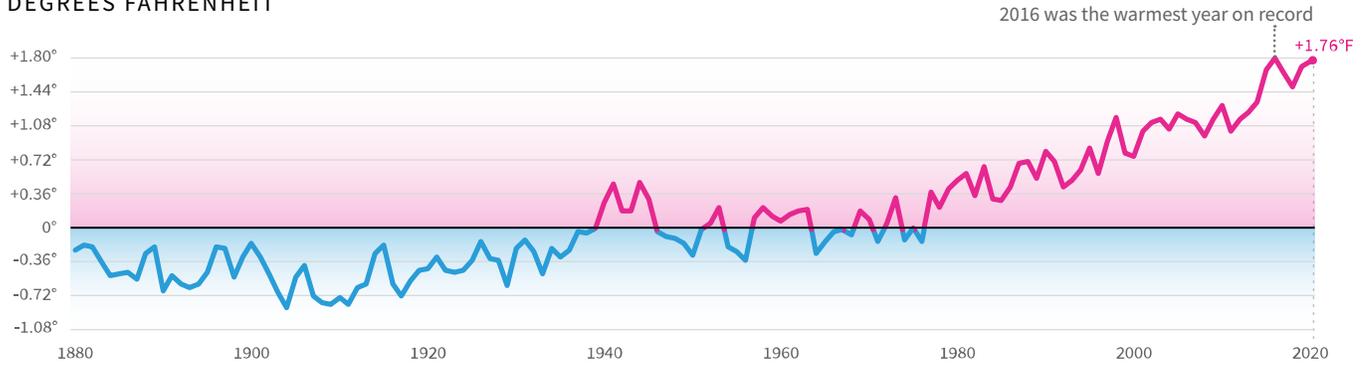
Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

2020 was the second-warmest year on record.

Global temperatures in 2020 were 1.76 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than the twentieth-century average and 0.04 degrees lower than 2016, the warmest year on record.

GLOBAL TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE FROM 20TH CENTURY AVERAGE
DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

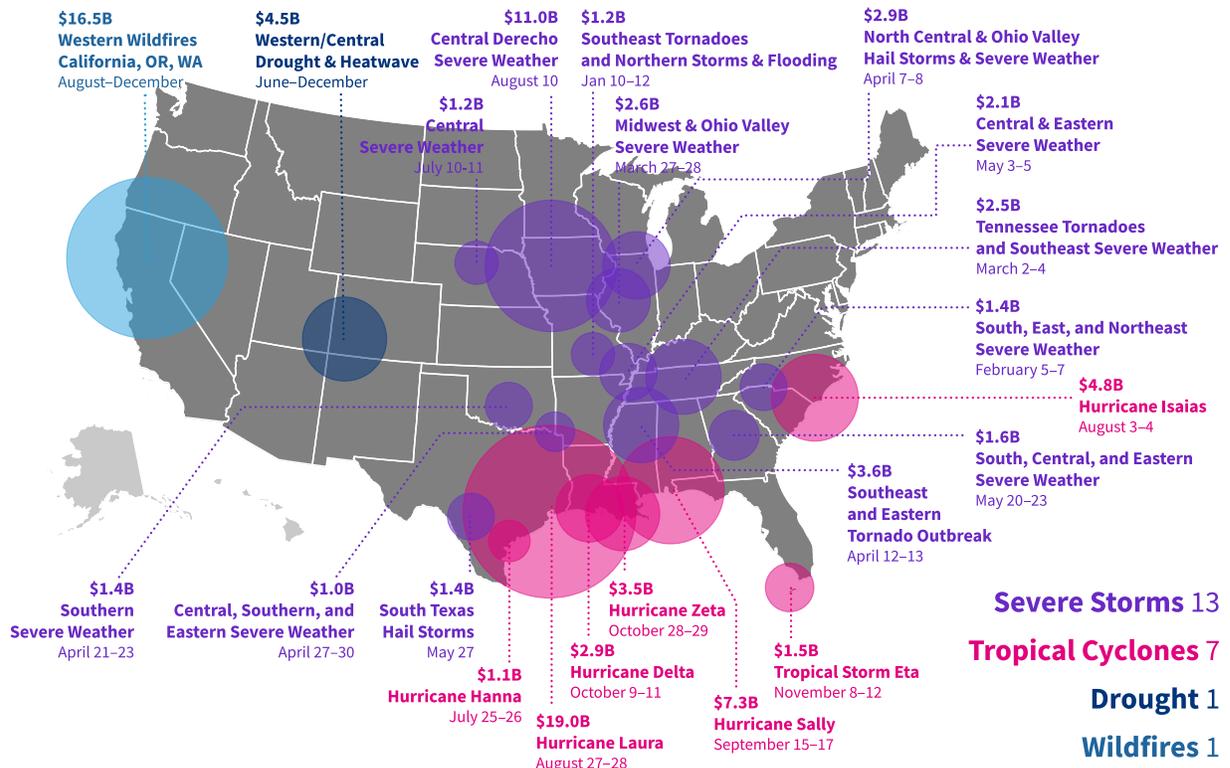


Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Last year, there were 22 natural disasters that cost more than \$1 billion each, six more than any year recorded.

The 2010s averaged twelve \$1 billion disasters per year and the 2000s averaged six \$1 billion disasters per year.

APPROXIMATE LOCATION, RELATIVE COST, AND TYPE OF BILLION DOLLAR DISASTERS IN 2020
A COMBINED TOTAL OF \$95B IN DAMAGES



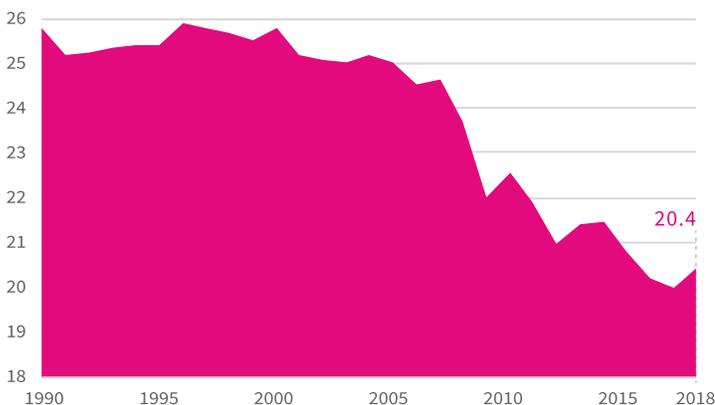
Source: National Centers for Environmental Information - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

The US emits fewer greenhouse gases per person than in 1990, but greenhouse gas emissions per capita increased in 2018 for the first time since 2014.

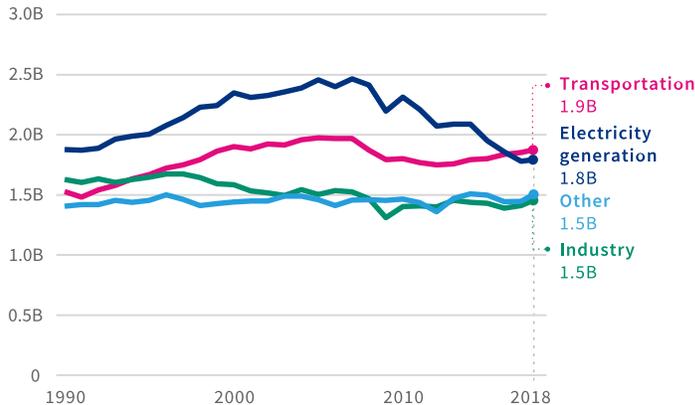
In 2017, transportation overtook electricity generation as the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the US.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS PER CAPITA
METRIC TONS, CARBON EQUIVALENT



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY SECTOR
METRIC TONS

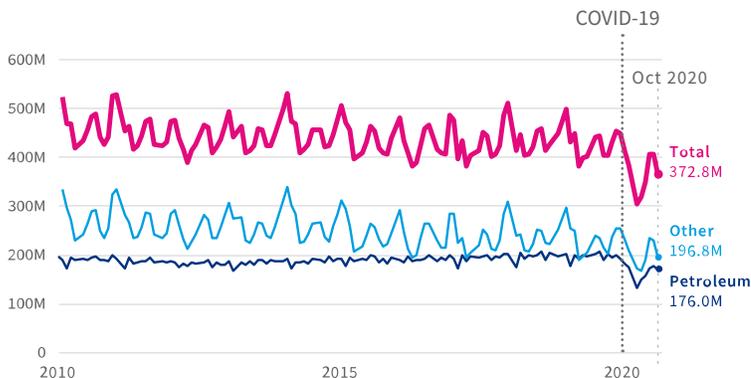


Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Carbon dioxide emissions were 11% lower in the first 10 months of 2020 compared to the same months in 2019, partly due to pandemic travel restrictions.

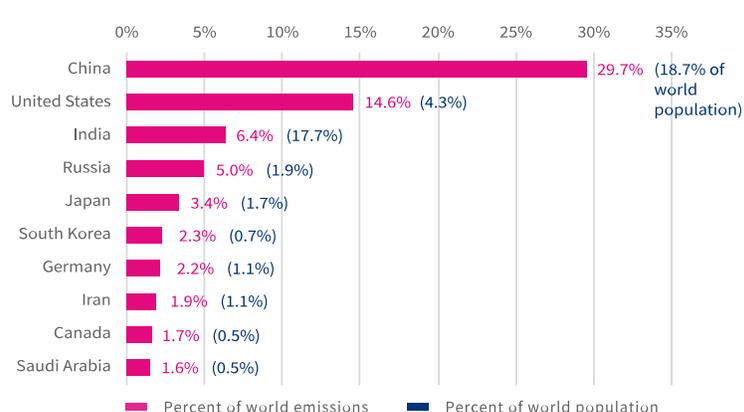
In 2018, the US made up 15% of the world's carbon dioxide emissions and emitted more metric tons of carbon dioxide (5.3 billion metric tons) than any country in the world other than China (10.8 billion metric tons). The US has produced roughly 20% of the world's total carbon dioxide emissions since 1980.

MONTHLY CO2 EMISSIONS
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS



Source: Energy Information Administration

CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS BY COUNTRY
PERCENT OF GLOBAL EMISSIONS, 2018



Source: Energy Information Administration

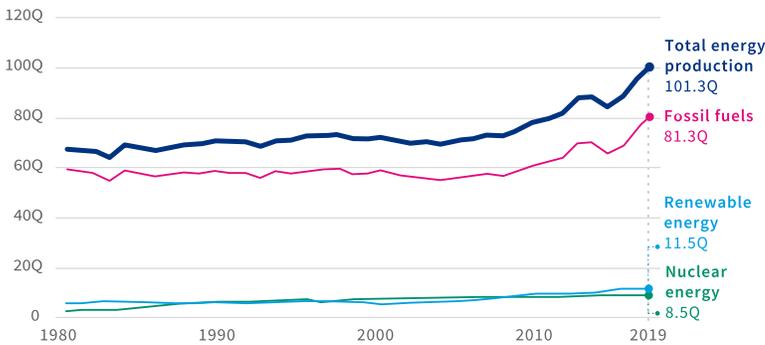


ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

US energy production is accelerating, increasing by 5.8% between 2018 and 2019.

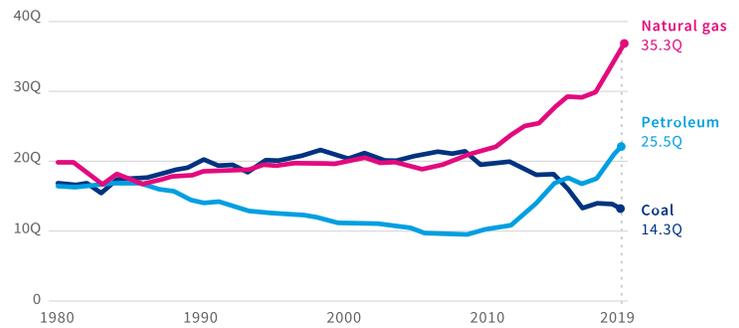
Fossil fuel production was up 38% in 2019 compared to 1980, largely due to a 77% increase in natural gas production (and despite a 23% decrease in coal production). Nuclear energy production increased 209% in the same period and renewable production increased 112%. Combined, renewable and nuclear energy comprised 20% of energy production in 2019.

ENERGY PRODUCTION BY SOURCE
IN QUADRILLION BTUs



Source: Energy Information Administration

FOSSIL FUEL PRODUCTION BY TYPE
IN QUADRILLION BTUs

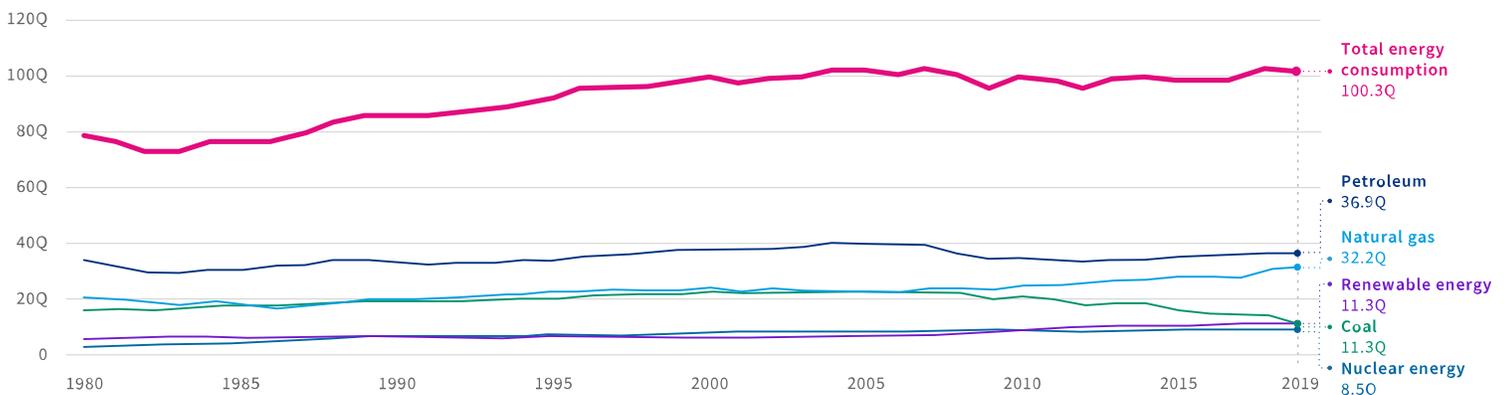


Source: Energy Information Administration

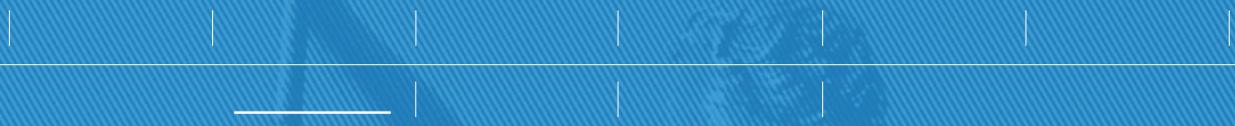
In 2019, renewable energy consumption surpassed coal energy consumption for the first time in over 130 years.

Fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) account for 80% of US energy consumption.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY TYPE
IN QUADRILLION BTUs



Source: Energy Information Administration



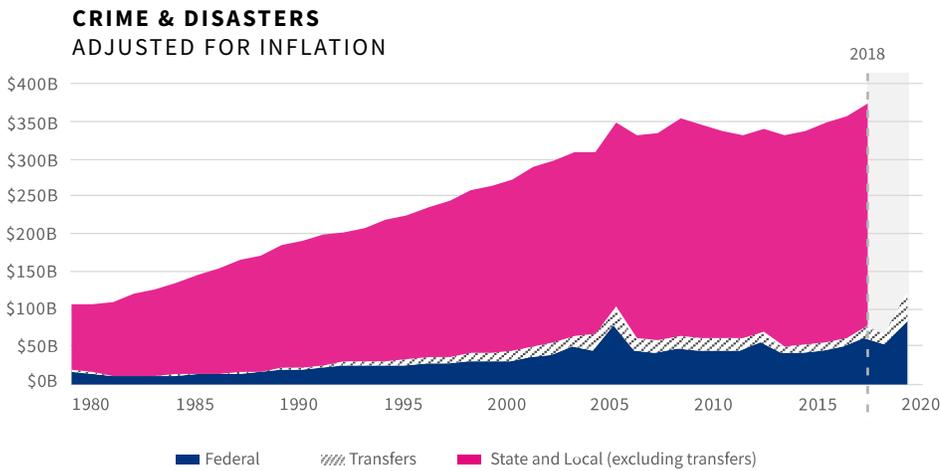
TOTAL SPENDING 2018
\$373B (5.7% OF COMBINED SPENDING)

Crime & Disasters





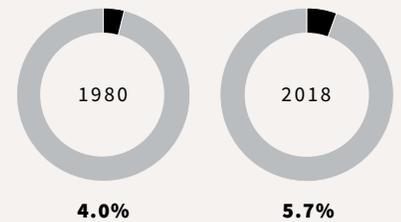
Crime & Disasters



2018 TOTAL SPENDING

\$373B

% OF TOTAL SPENDING



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

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

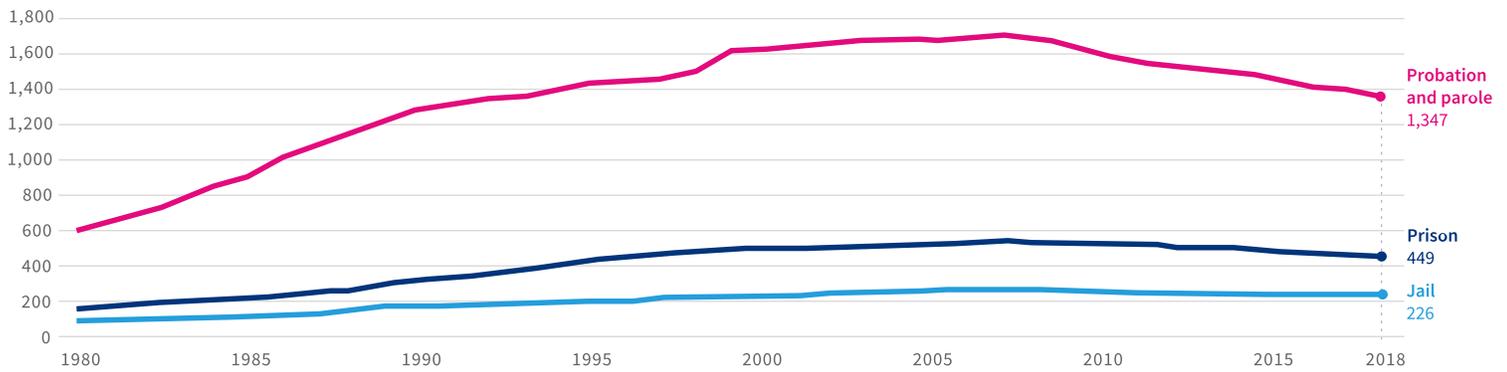


CRIME & DISASTERS

Over 6.4 million Americans were in prison, jail, or under probation or parole when counted in 2018, though an estimated 10.7 million people were admitted to jail throughout the year.

Nearly 90% of prisoners were in state prisons. The total number of prisoners in 2019 was down 11% from the 2009 peak due to shrinking state and federal prison populations.

CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PER 100,000 PEOPLE



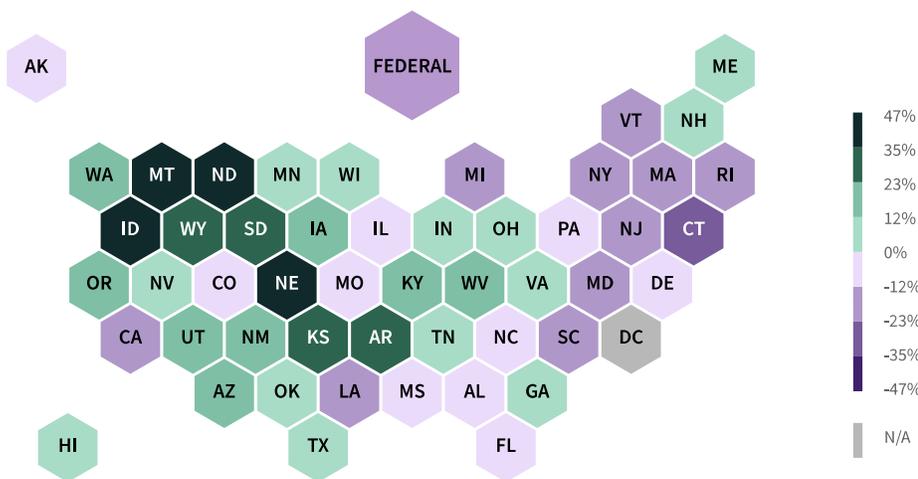
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

The total prison population decreased 11% between the 2009 peak and 2019, with decreases in federal, California, and New York state prison populations accounting for 45% of the decline.

In the same period, federal prison population declined 16% and California's and New York's both decreased 23%.

PERCENT CHANGE IN INCARCERATED POPULATION, 2009 TO 2019



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics



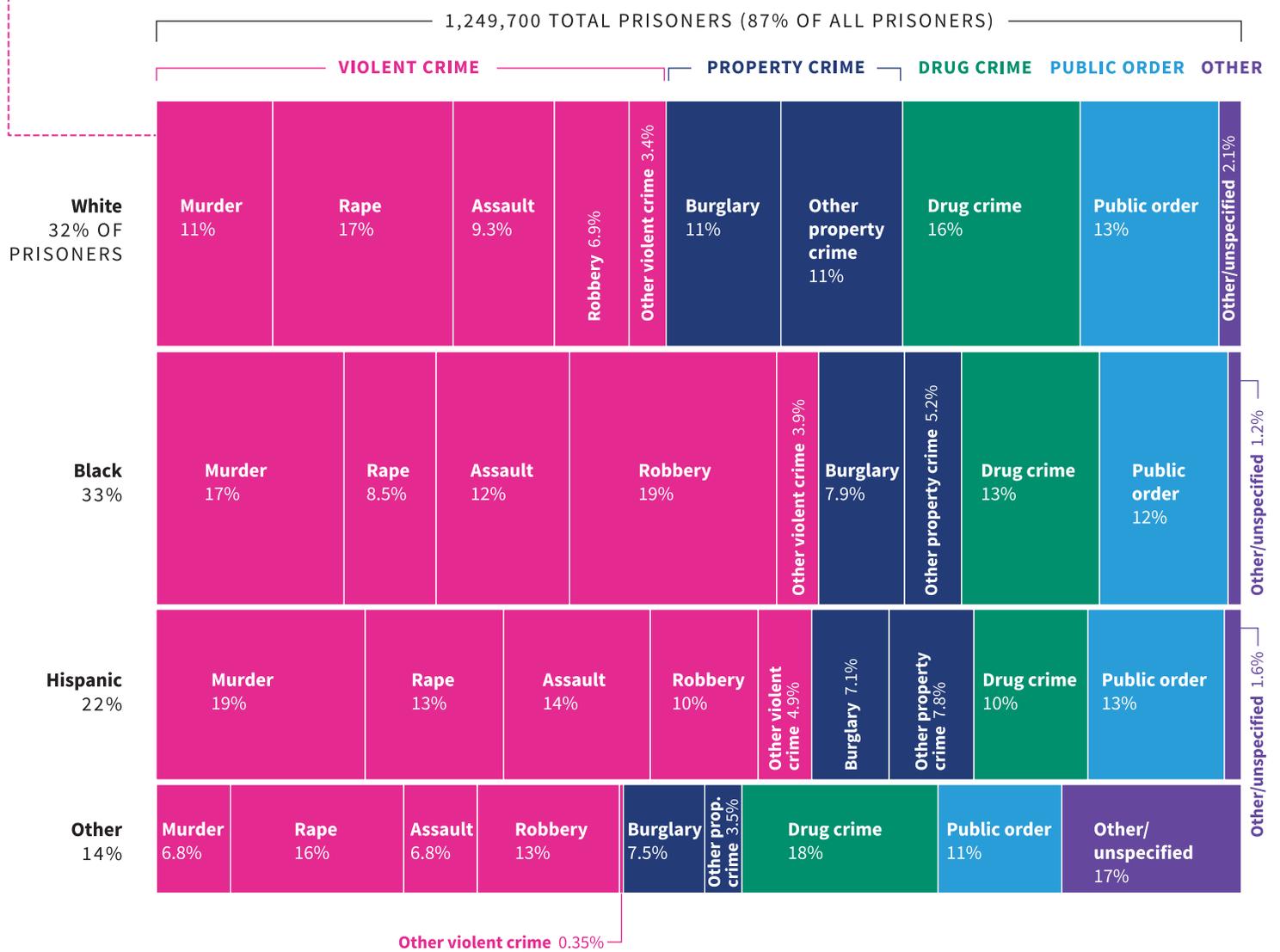
CRIME & DISASTERS

Fifty-seven percent of the decline in prison population between 2009 and 2018 was due to fewer prisoners whose most serious offense was a drug crime.

The proportion of the sentenced state prison population that was Black or Hispanic decreased from 58% to 55%, while the Black and Hispanic proportion of the nation's population increased from 28% to 31%.

SENTENCED STATE PRISON POPULATION, 2018
BY RACE AND CRIME

11% of white, sentenced, state prisoners in 2018 were incarcerated for murder

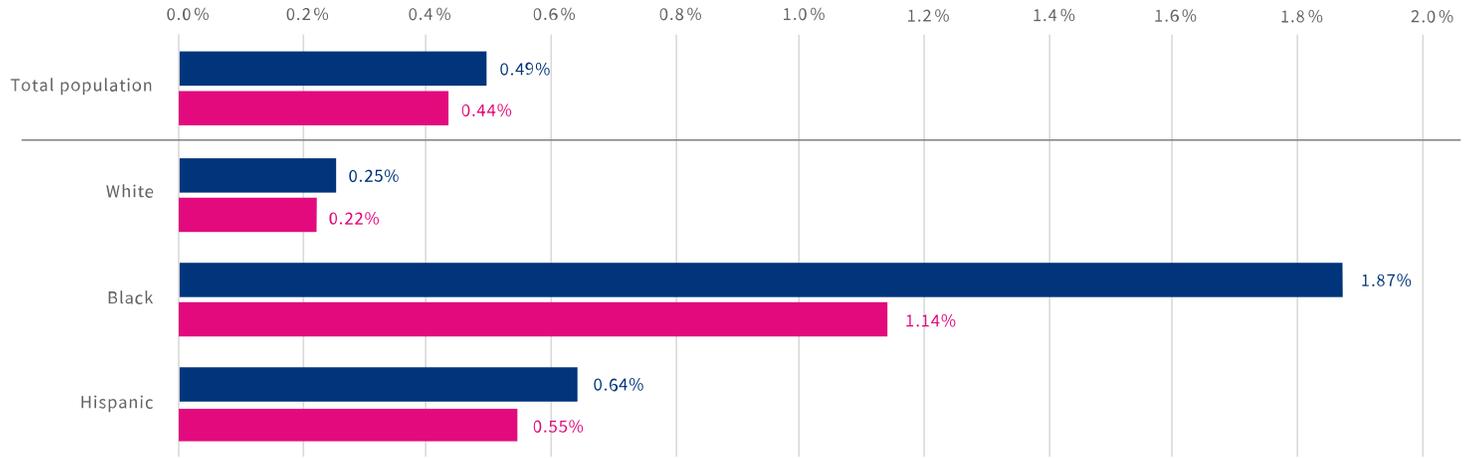


Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

CRIME & DISASTERS

A smaller percentage of Black and Hispanic people are incarcerated than in 2000.

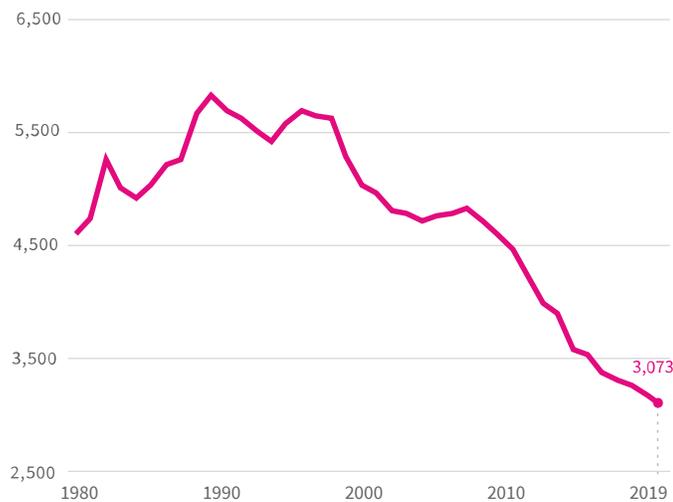
INCARCERATION RATE BY RACE, 2000 AND 2019



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Arrests have decreased every year since 2006.

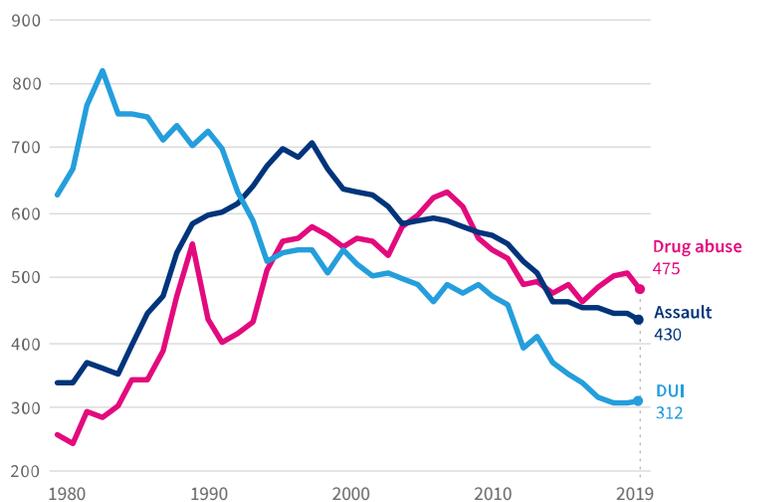
ARRESTS PER 100,000 PEOPLE



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Arrests for drug abuse violations continued to outnumber arrests for assault and DUIs as of 2019.

ARRESTS BY TOP THREE OFFENSES PER 100,000 PEOPLE



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

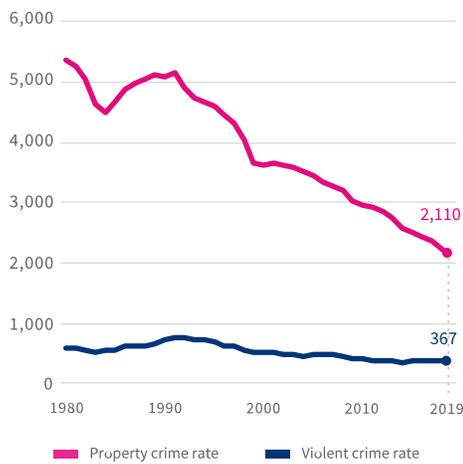


CRIME & DISASTERS

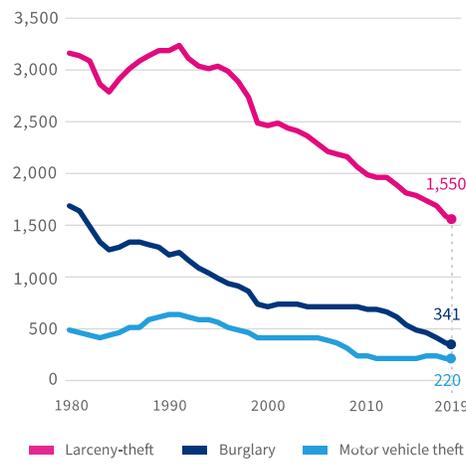
Reported property and violent crime rates were down 50% in 2019 compared to their 1991 peaks.

Violent crime rates reached a 20-year low in 2014 and remained near that in 2019. However, preliminary 2020 data from 64% of police departments shows murders trending roughly 20% above 2019 levels. Property crimes are trending roughly 8% below 2019 levels.

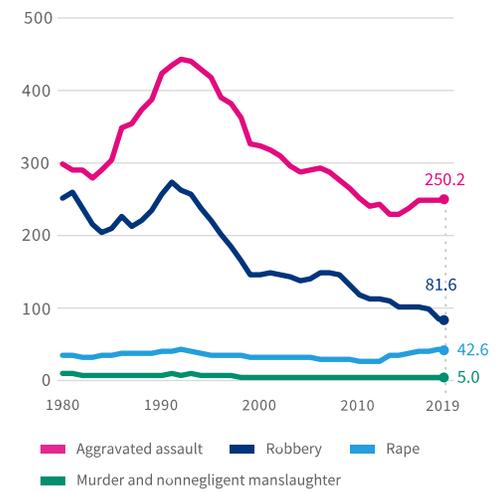
CRIME RATES
PER 100,000 PEOPLE



PROPERTY CRIME RATES
PER 100,000 PEOPLE



VIOLENT CRIME RATES
PER 100,000 PEOPLE

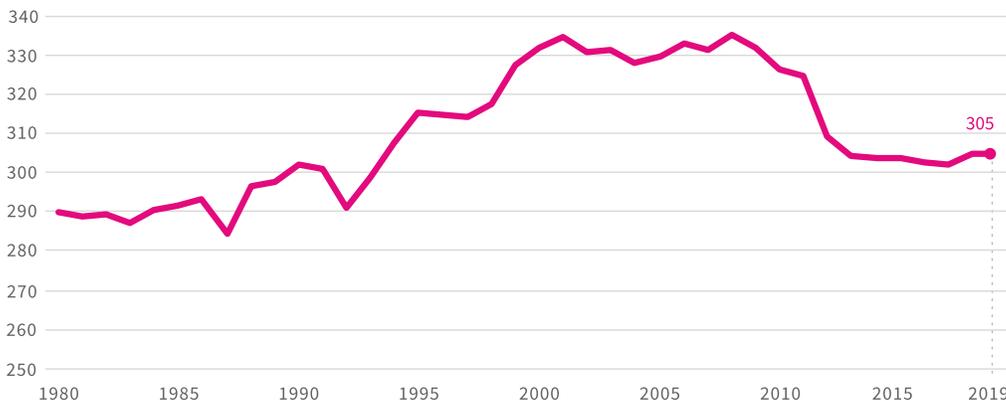


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

The number of police officers per capita fell 9% between its 2008 peak and 2019.

Police account for 6% of all full-time employees for state and local governments.

STATE AND LOCAL POLICE
PER 100,000 PEOPLE



Source: Census Bureau

We received many questions in 2020 about the availability of police use-of-force data. That data is limited and delayed, with 27% of departments reporting use-of-force data to the FBI in 2019. This represented 42% of officers nationwide.

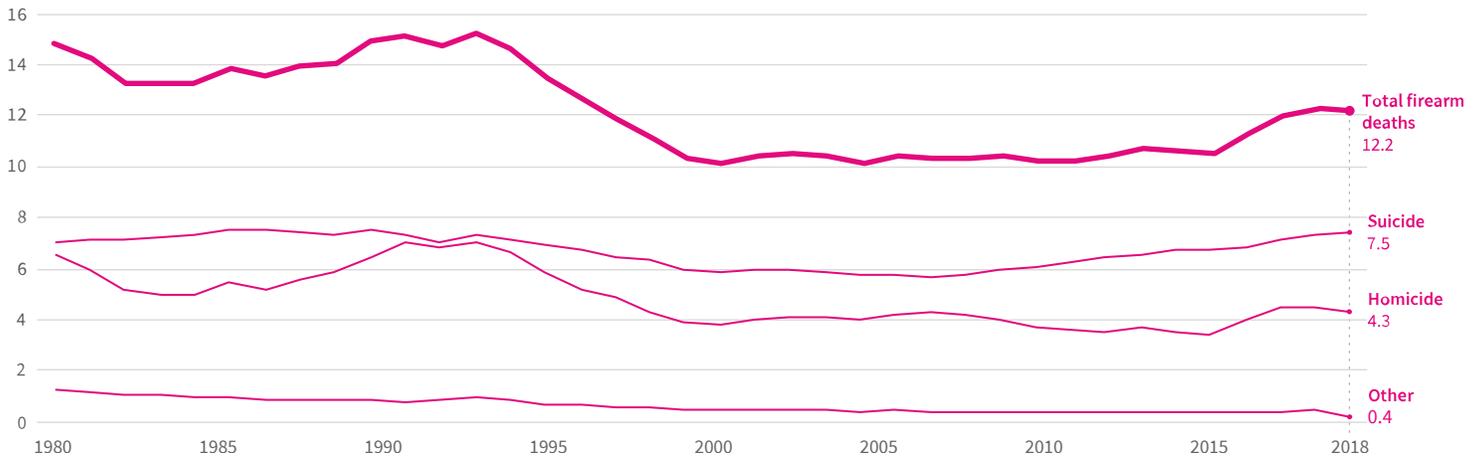


CRIME & DISASTERS

Firearm deaths increased 18% from 2014 to 2018, accounting for 1.4% of all deaths in that time.

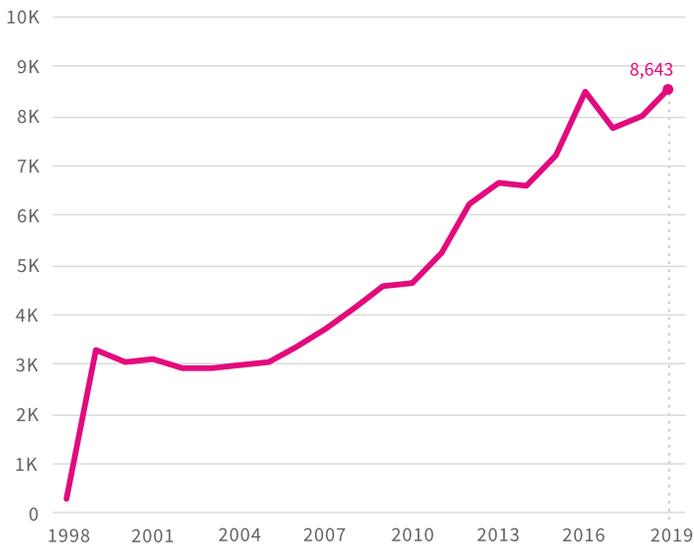
There were nearly 40,000 firearm deaths in 2018, more of which were suicides than homicides.

FIREARM DEATHS
PER 100,000 PEOPLE



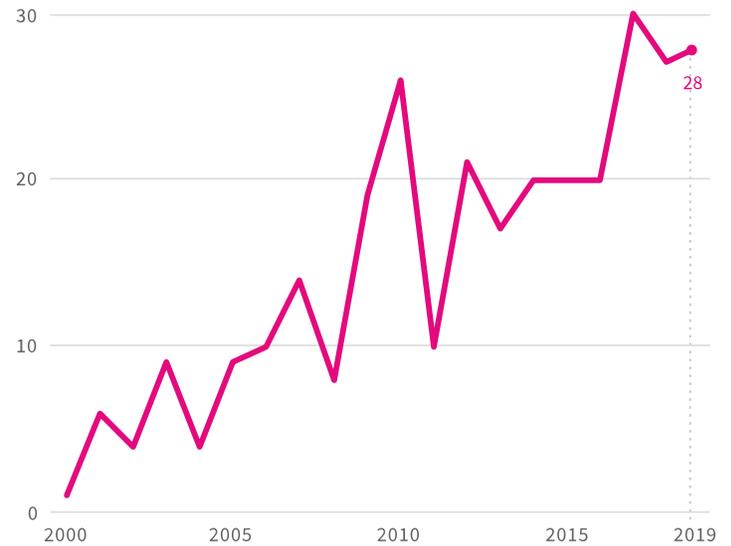
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

FIREARM BACKGROUND CHECKS
PER 100,000 PEOPLE



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

ACTIVE SHOOTER EVENTS



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

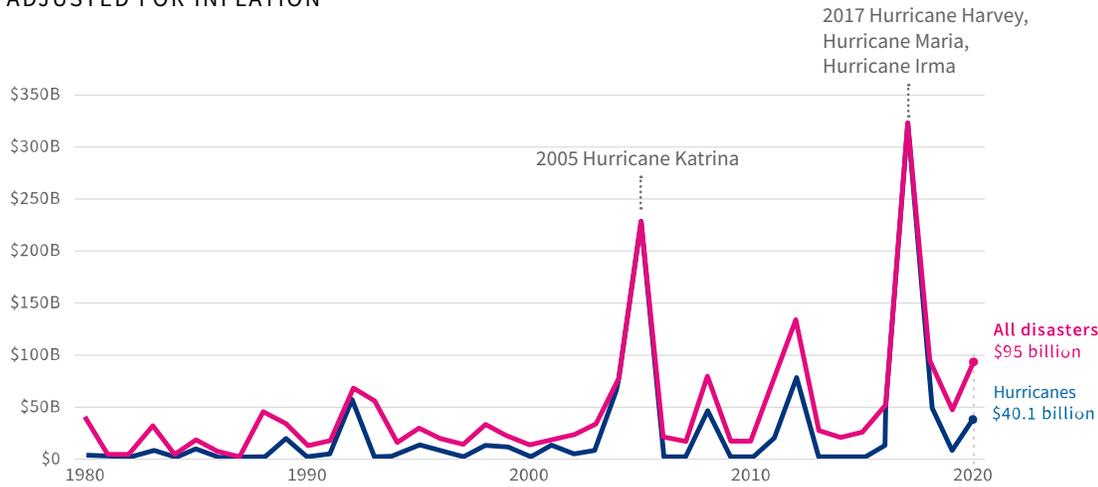
Note: The FBI defines an active shooter as one or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area.



CRIME & DISASTERS

The number and cost of natural disasters costing over \$1 billion dollars (inflation-adjusted) has increased over time.

ANNUAL COST OF BILLION-DOLLAR DISASTERS ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



For more on the environment and natural disasters, see page 64.

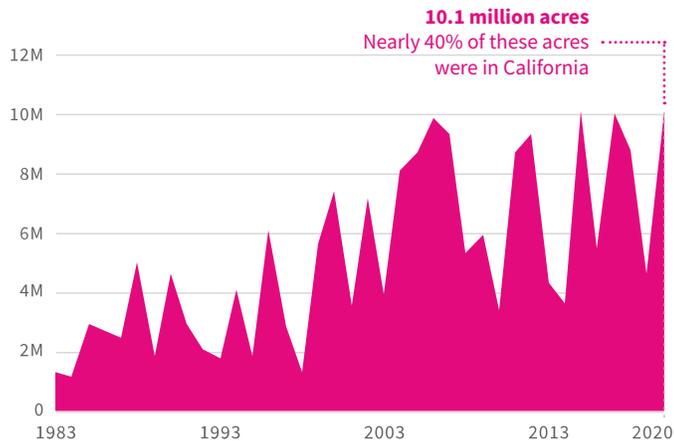
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Note: One billion dollar disasters were determined by inflation-adjusting the cost of the disaster at the time to present dollars. Costs include physical damage, business interruption, public infrastructure, and more, but do not capture health care related losses or losses associated with loss of life.

2020 was the second-worst year for wildfires on recent record, with over 10 million acres burned.

Wildfires burned an average of 7 million acres per year in the 2010s, more than twice the annual average in the 1990s.

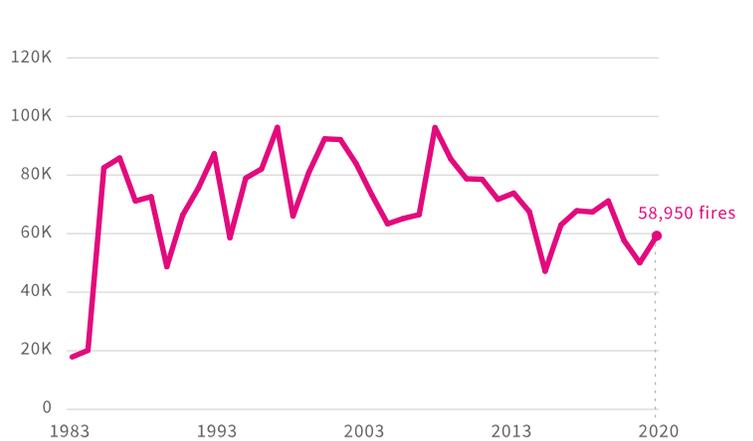
WILDFIRES: ACRES BURNED



Source: National Interagency Fire Center

Note: 2004 fires and acres do not include state lands for North Carolina.

WILDFIRES: TOTAL FIRES



Source: National Interagency Fire Center

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

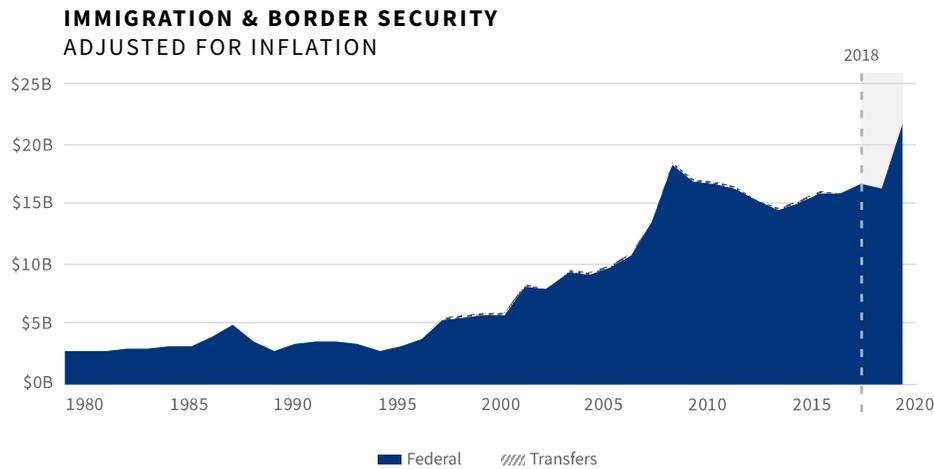


TOTAL SPENDING 2018
\$17B (0.3% OF COMBINED SPENDING)



Immigration & Border Security

Immigration & Border Security



2018 TOTAL SPENDING

\$17B

% OF TOTAL SPENDING



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

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

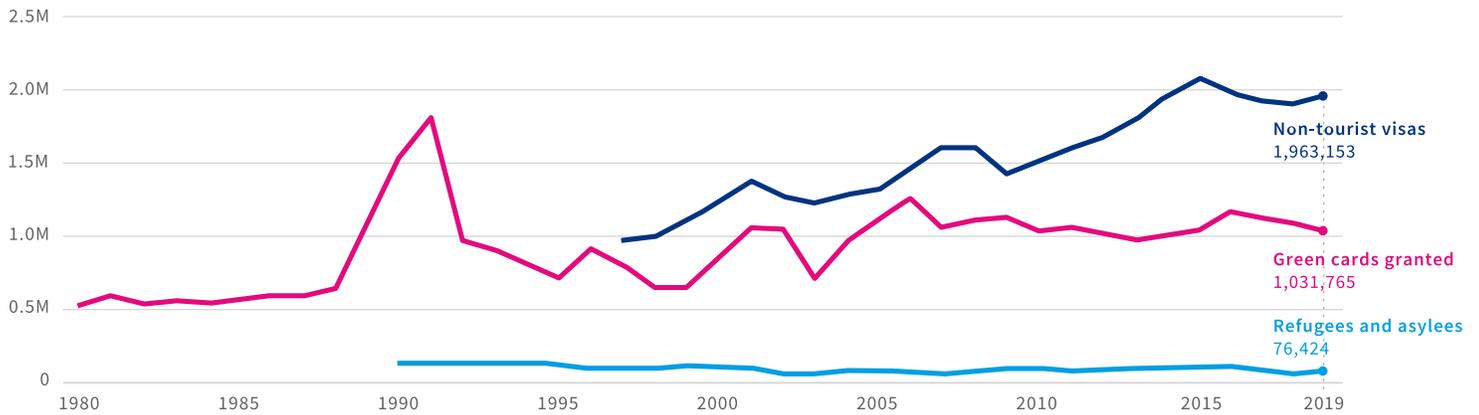


IMMIGRATION & BORDER SECURITY

The US gave out more non-tourist visas and accepted more refugees and asylees in 2019 than 2018.

This was the first increase in non-tourist visas since 2015. While the number of refugees admitted was 65% below what it was in 2016, the number of asylees admitted was 130% higher.

ARRIVALS BY TYPE (EXCLUDING TOURISTS)



Source: Department of Homeland Security, Department of State

Note: Non-tourist visa data excludes temporary visitors for business or pleasure (including with Border Crossing Cards), transit aliens, and transit crew (airline, cruise ship, etc.).

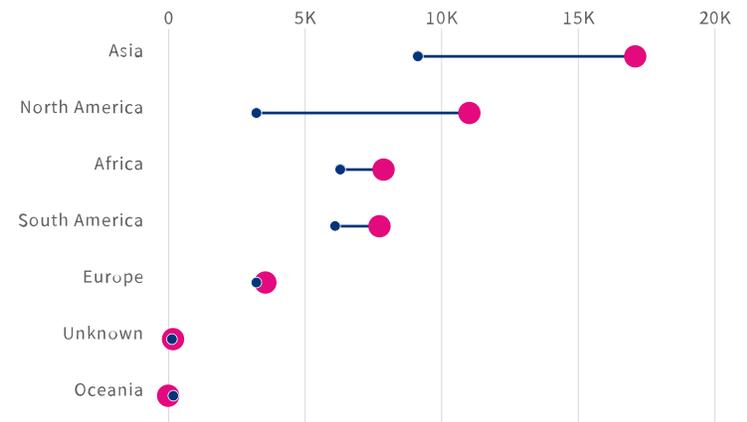
REFUGEE AND ASYLUM CLAIMS



Source: Department of Homeland Security

Note: DHS continues to revise estimates for past years with each new Yearbook of Immigration Statistics. Because of the nature of the reporting, total, affirmative and defensive asylum claims granted statistics are historically revised through 1990.

ASYLUM CLAIMS BY REGION, 2004 AND 2019



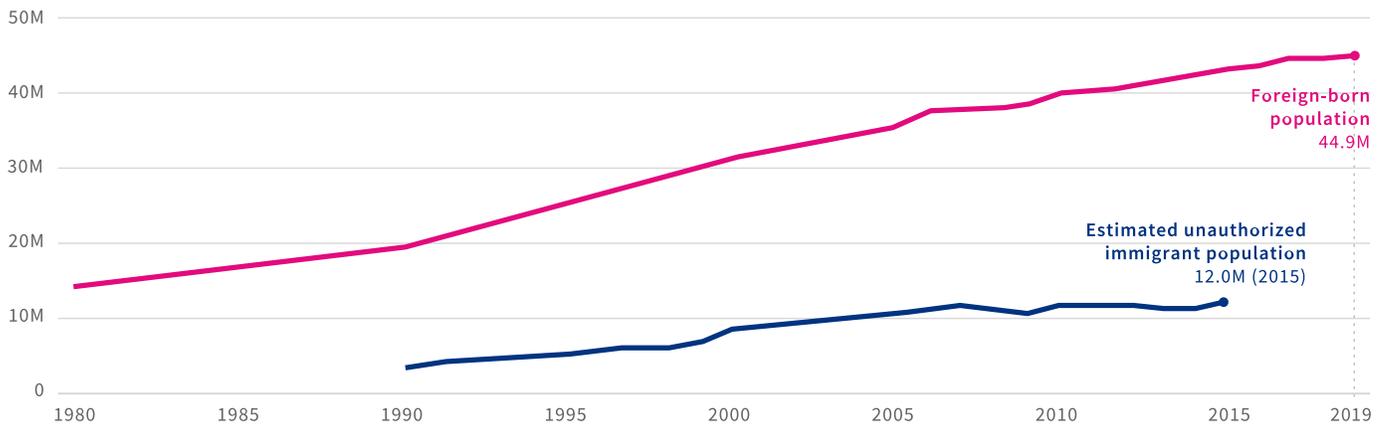
Source: Department of Homeland Security

IMMIGRATION & BORDER SECURITY

In 2015, the federal government estimated there were 12 million unauthorized immigrants in the country.

In the same year, the total foreign-born population was 43 million.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION



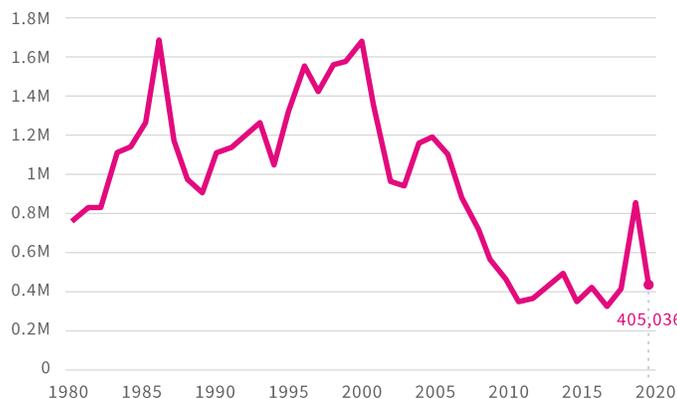
Source: Census Bureau, Department of Homeland Security

Note: The estimated unauthorized resident immigrant population is defined as all foreign-born non-citizens who are not legal residents. Most unauthorized residents either entered the United States without inspection or were admitted temporarily and stayed past the date they were required to leave. Government data for the unauthorized immigrant population has not updated with data beyond 2015.

Border apprehensions fell by more than half from 2019 to 2020.

US Border Patrol apprehended 400,000 people in 2020 — half of the amount in 2019 but roughly the same as 2018.

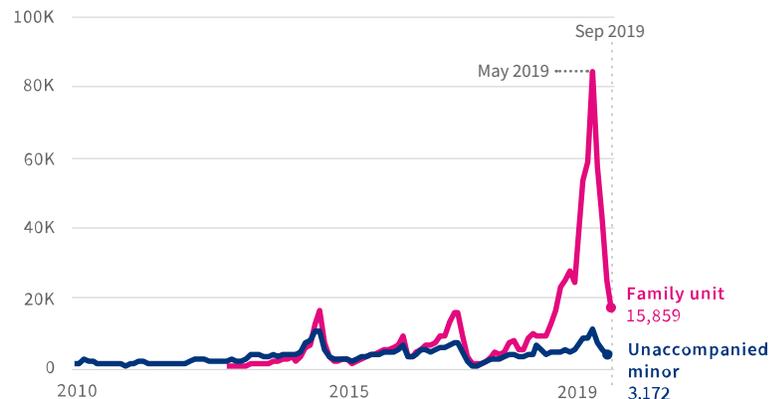
ANNUAL BORDER APPREHENSIONS



Source: Customs and Border Protection

Note: Years represent government fiscal years.

MONTHLY BORDER APPREHENSIONS FAMILIES AND MINORS



Source: Customs and Border Protection

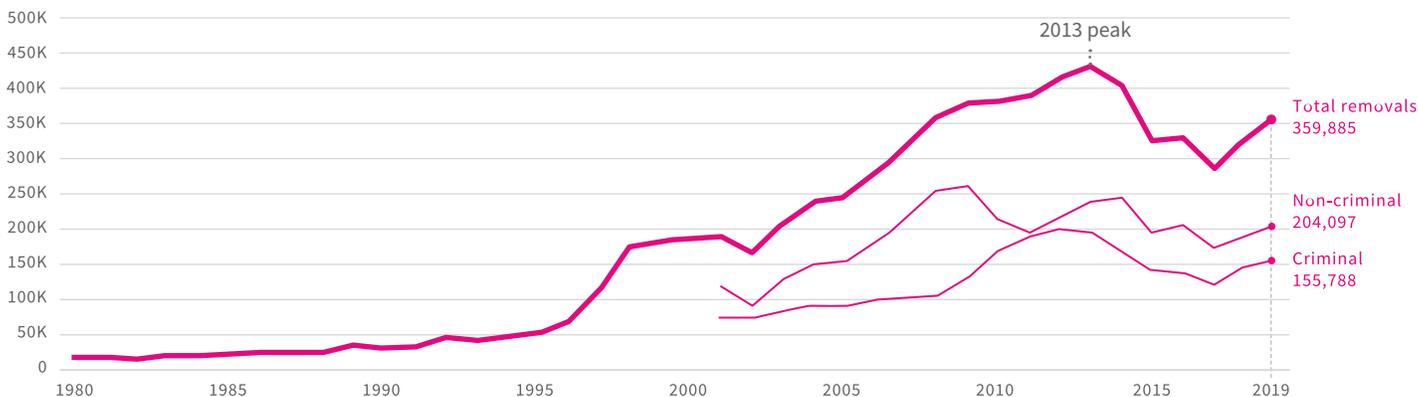


IMMIGRATION & BORDER SECURITY

Immigration officials removed 359,885 people from the US in 2019.

This is fewer than the 2013 peak of 433,000 but more than any year before 2008.

REMOVALS BY TYPE



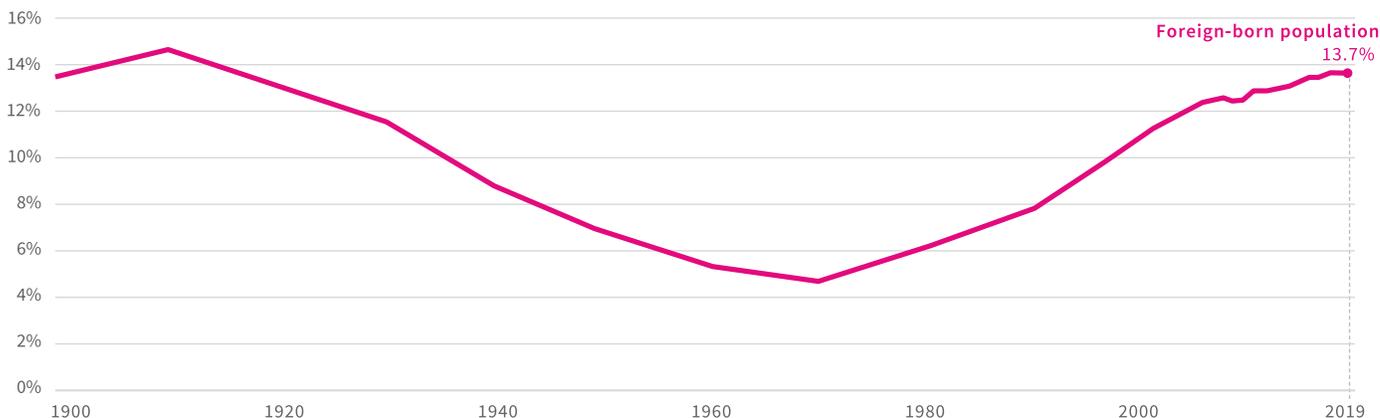
Source: Department of Homeland Security

Note: Removals are based on an order of removal and have administrative or criminal consequences placed on subsequent reentry.

The US is again increasingly a nation of immigrants.

Fourteen percent of people in the country are foreign-born, up from a low of 5% in 1970 and near the high of 15% in the early 1900s.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE US POPULATION



Source: Census Bureau

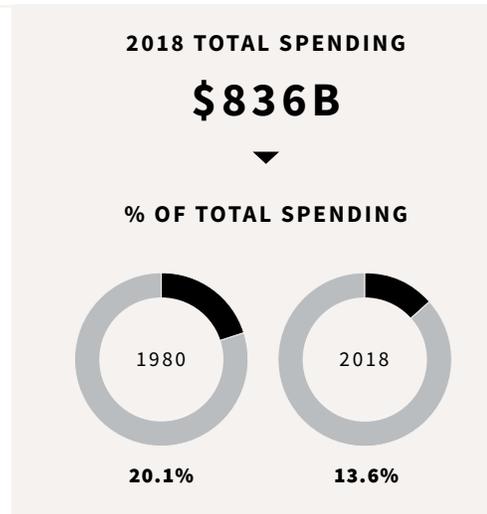
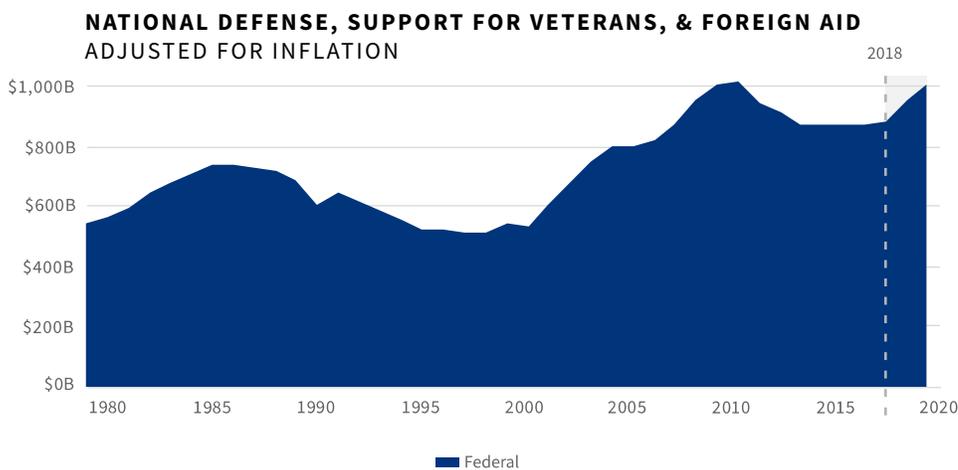


TOTAL SPENDING 2018
\$836B (13.6% OF COMBINED SPENDING)

Defense, Veterans & Foreign Aid



Defense, Veterans, & Foreign Aid



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

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

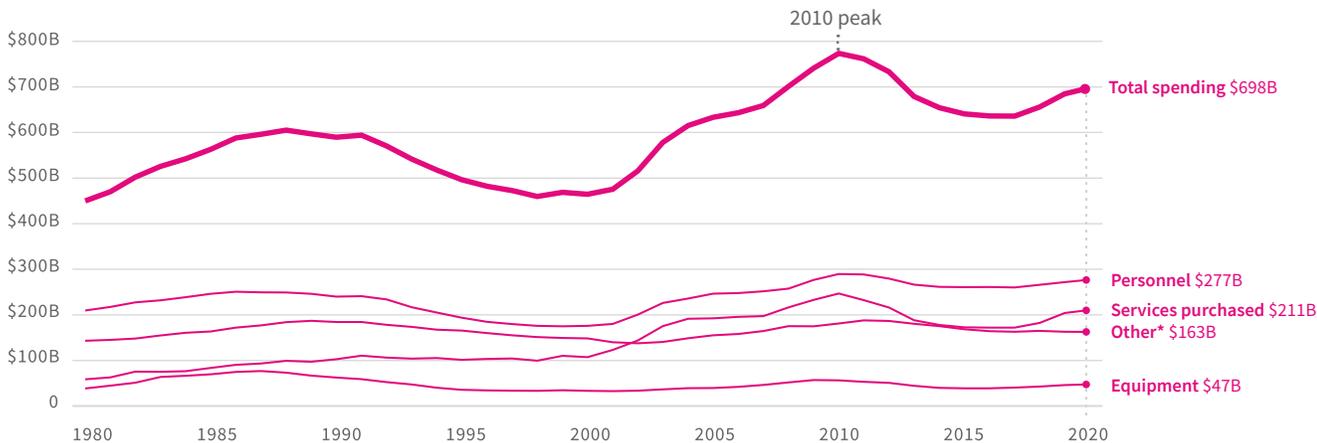


DEFENSE, VETERANS,
& FOREIGN AID

Defense spending increased in 2019 but was 11% lower than its 2010 peak.

The largest portion (about 40%) compensates military and civilian personnel.

DEFENSE SPENDING ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



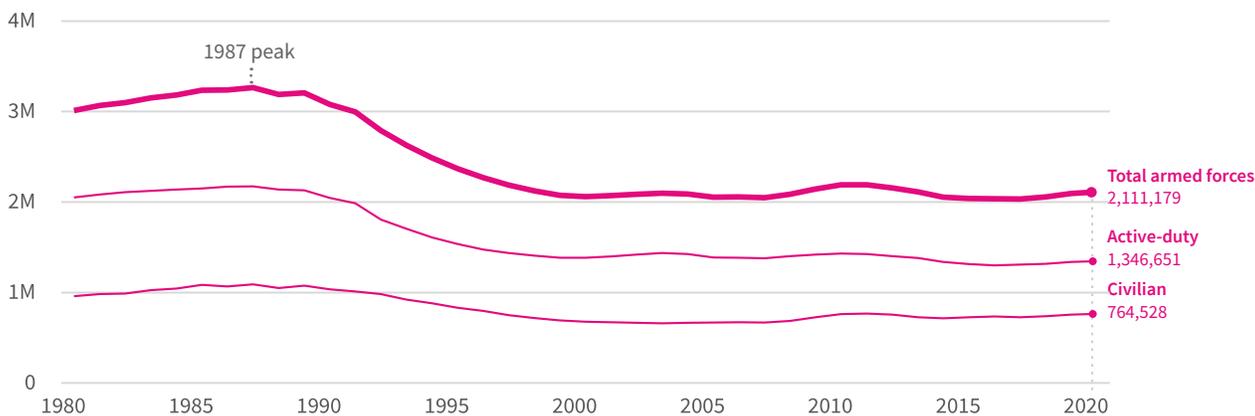
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Note: *Represents spending on non-durable goods, intellectual property products and investment in structures.

The military is the largest it has been since 2012 but is still smaller than it was in 1980.

The military is 35% smaller than it was during its recent peak in 1987.

ARMED FORCES



Source: Defense Manpower Data Center

Note: This total represents the sum of active duty members — excluding the Coast Guard — and civilian members on September 30 of the stated year. It does not count reserve members. Active duty includes cadets and midshipmen.

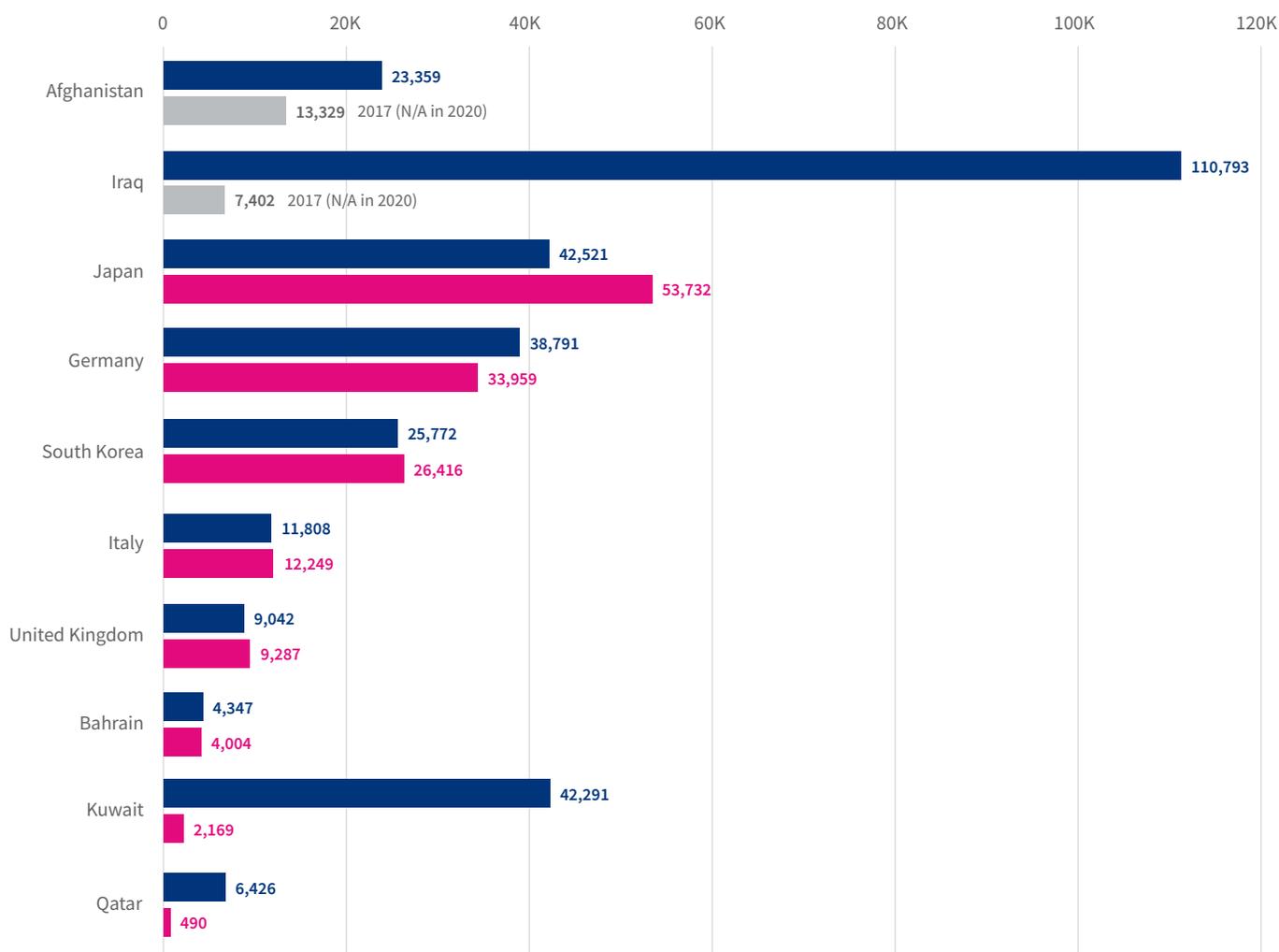


DEFENSE, VETERANS,
& FOREIGN AID

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

There are 168,766 active-duty and reserve troops deployed in foreign nations, down 21% from 2016 and 58% from 2008, primarily due to troop withdrawals.

ACTIVE DUTY BY COUNTRY, 2008 VS 2020



Source: Department of Defense

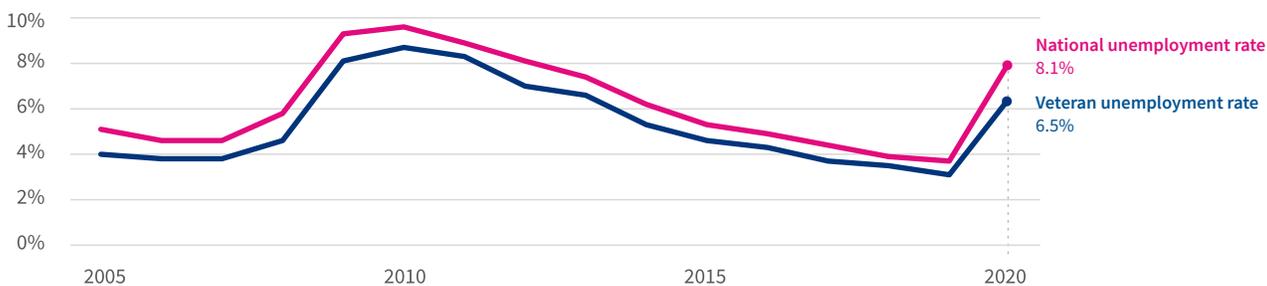
One-fifth of available National Guard members, 84,000, were on duty on June 2. That's half the number of active-duty troops abroad. The data is limited, but on June 2, more than 37,400 troops were part of the pandemic response and more than 41,500 were responding to civil unrest. This broke the recent record of 51,000 activated guard members who responded to Hurricane Katrina.

DEFENSE, VETERANS, & FOREIGN AID

Veterans are more likely to be employed and have a disability, and less likely to be in poverty than the overall population.

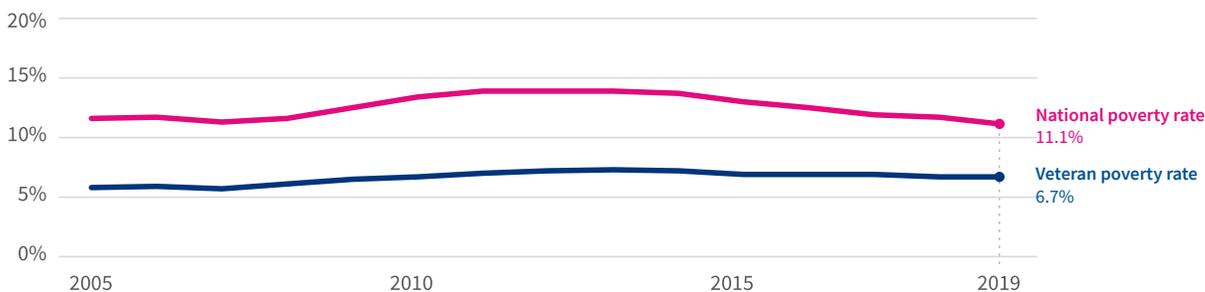
There are more than 17 million veterans in the US, making up more than 5.3% of the population.

VETERAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



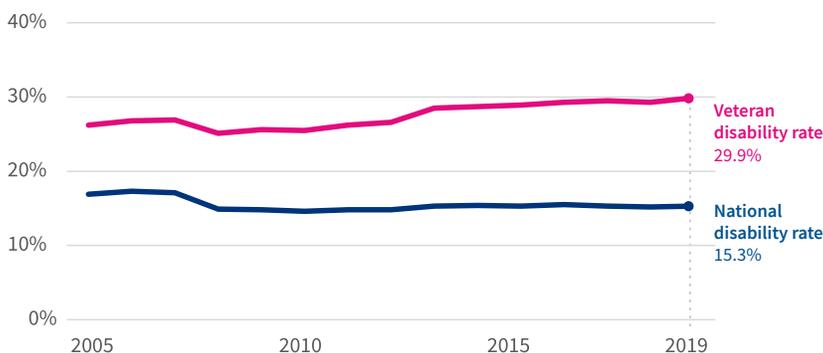
Source: Census Bureau

VETERAN POVERTY RATE



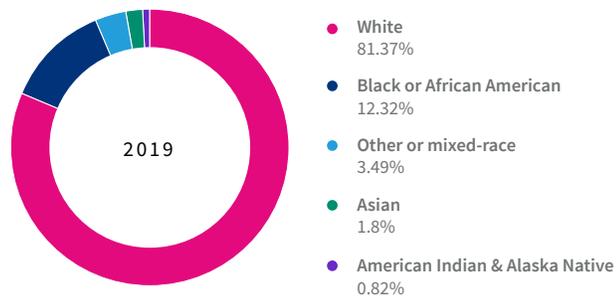
Source: Census Bureau

VETERAN DISABILITY RATE



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

VETERAN POPULATION BY RACE & ETHNICITY



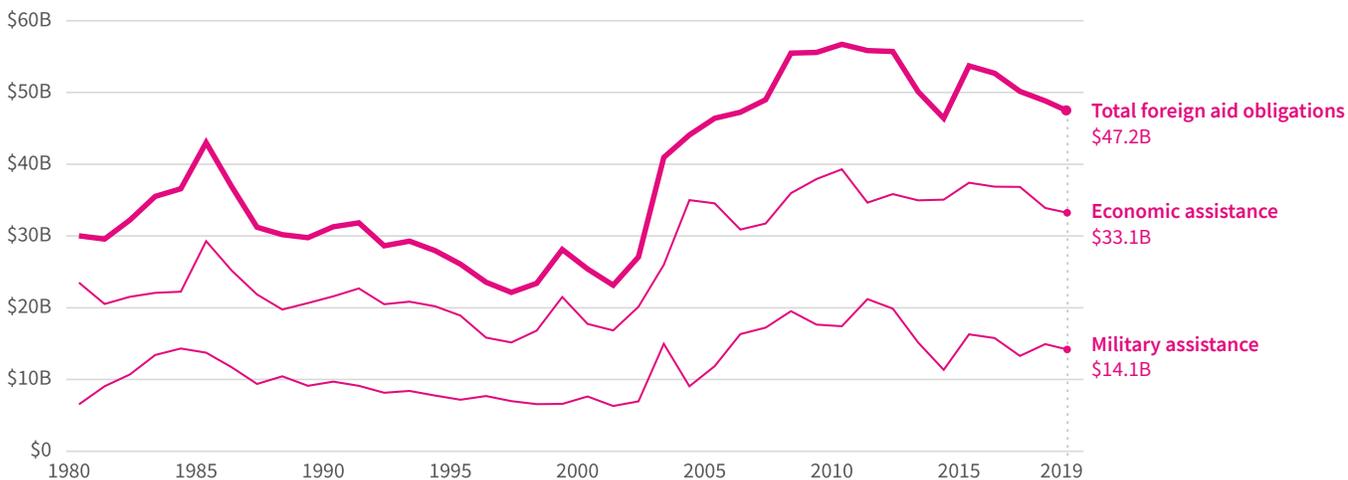
Source: Census Bureau

DEFENSE, VETERANS,
& FOREIGN AID

Adjusting for inflation, foreign aid has declined each year since 2015, and makes up less than 1% of the federal budget.

More than a quarter of that aid is military assistance.

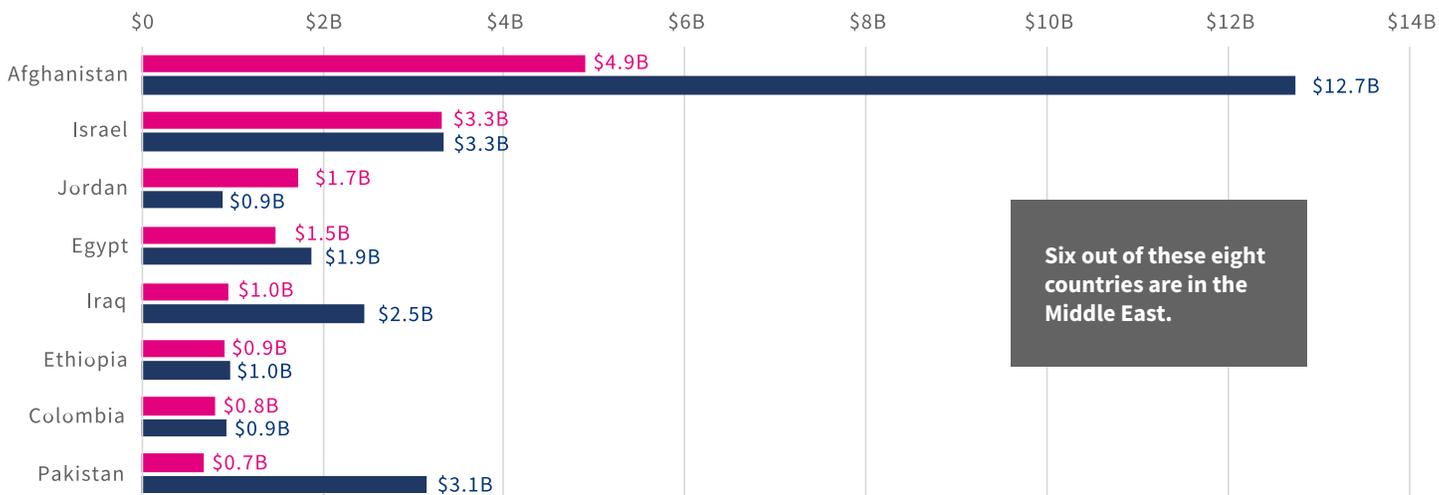
FOREIGN AID OBLIGATIONS, BY TOP CATEGORY
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Source: US Agency for International Development

Note: Data represents obligations, not disbursements.

FOREIGN AID BY TOP COUNTRIES, 2010 AND 2019
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



Six out of these eight countries are in the Middle East.

Source: US Agency for International Development

Note: Data represents obligations, not disbursements.



Federal Government Actions

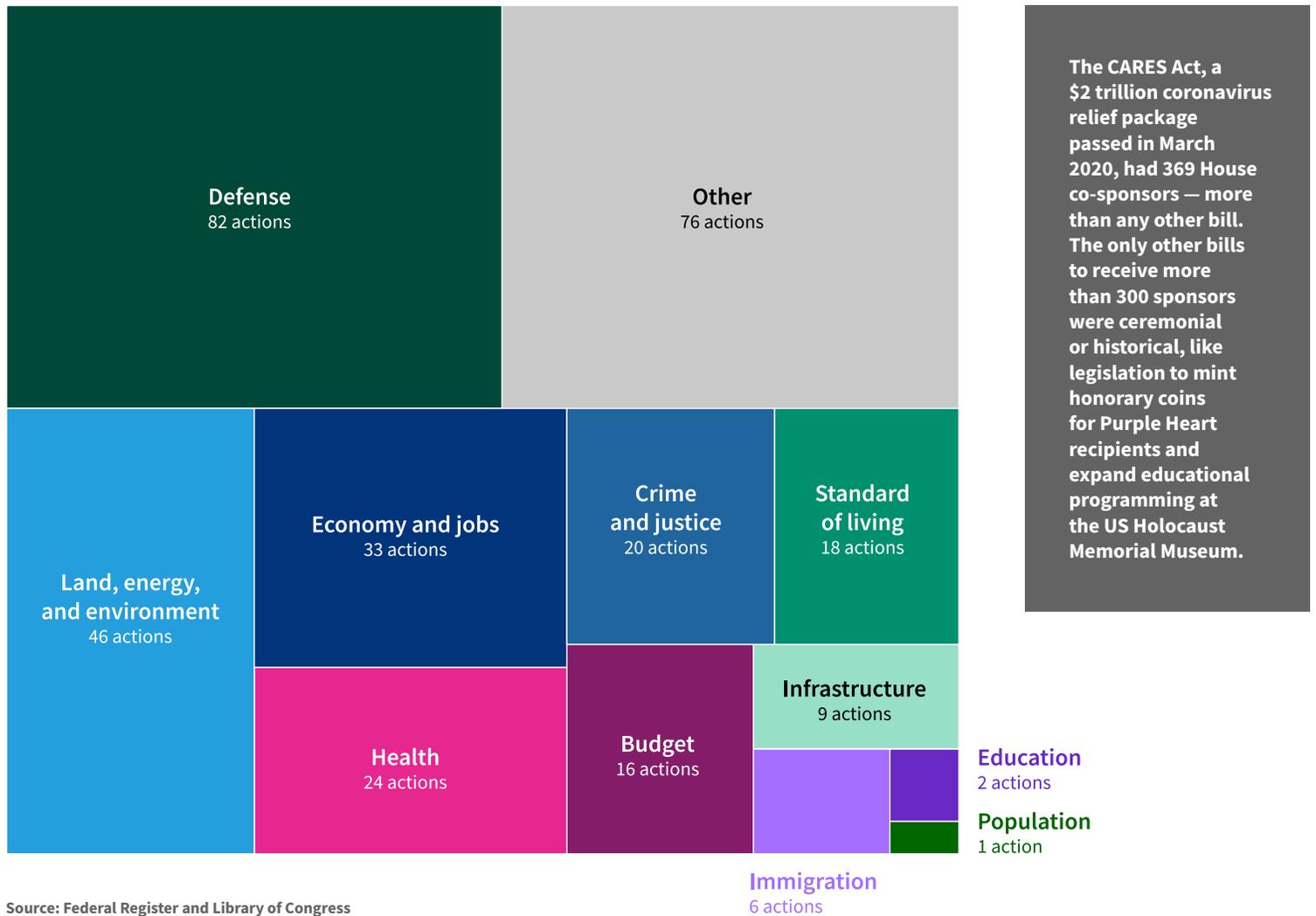
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

In 2020:
 Congress passed **149** bills into law.
 President Donald Trump signed **127** executive orders and presidential memoranda.
 Agencies implemented **57** significant rule changes.

What did these **333** federal government actions do in 2020?

The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the federal government act together to shape policy and its implementation. To give a glimpse into what federal government does, this section summarizes a subset of that work completed in 2020 by the executive and legislative branches. 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.

333 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS BY CATEGORY



Source: Federal Register and Library of Congress

Note: Executive orders and presidential memoranda reflect all directives of these types that the administration chose to publish in the Federal Register and exclude one order that President Trump issued, revoked and replaced in the same month. Significant rule changes exclude 22 rules that were corrections or amendments to, or notifications about, other significant rules passed in the same year. It does count one rule finalizing certain firearms and munition deregulation, though it was later blocked by court order.

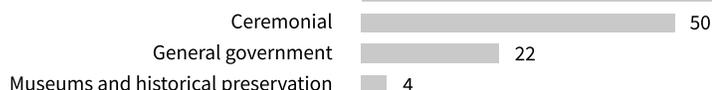
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Defense 82



Defense: Included nine actions related to China, including a bill passing sanctions for human rights abuses against the Uyghur minority, as well as two executive orders about TikTok and one about WeChat.

Other 76



Other: Included mostly ceremonial actions, like naming post offices in honor of various people. Another 22 concerned matters of general governance, including an executive order making it easier to hire and fire certain career employees.

Land, energy, and environment 46



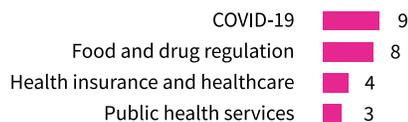
Land, energy, and environment: Included a presidential memorandum encouraging support of fracking and others granting permits for oil and natural gas pipelines operating on federal lands. Eight actions affected pollution, like a rule reducing fuel emissions standards.

Economy and jobs 33



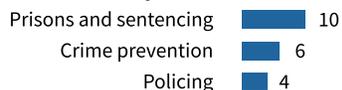
Economy and jobs: Included an executive order requesting broad business deregulation in response to the economic impact of COVID-19, as well as a bill ratifying the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement to replace the North American Free Trade Agreement. Other orders affected business support programs like the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP).

Health 24



Health: Included nine executive orders and memoranda specifically fighting the COVID-19 pandemic — increasing production of masks and ventilators, reducing mask and disinfectant hoarding, and implementing a federal vaccine distribution plan.

Crime and justice 20

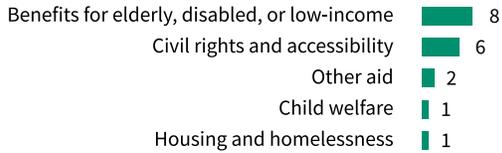


Crime and justice: Included ten actions on prisons and sentencing like a bill that prohibited voter system interference under existing computer fraud and abuse legislation. Four actions affected policing, with bills training police to detect elder abuse, expanding death and disability benefits for officers, and establishing data collection on officer suicides. Amidst protests for racial justice in June, President Trump also signed one executive order requesting the prohibition of chokeholds, the creation of a database on excessive use of force and its consequences, and the usage of social service workers as primary responders for those with mental illnesses.

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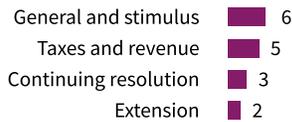
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Standard of living 18



Standard of living: Included actions that affected civil rights and accessibility, such as a bill establishing a commission to study the conditions facing Black men and boys, as well as an executive order requesting that social media moderation permitted under section 230(c) of the Communications Decency Act not impair free speech.

Budget 16

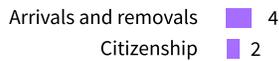


Budget: Included the five stimulus bills passed in Congress, which began with \$8.3 billion in emergency funding granted in March, followed by expanded sick leave and unemployment benefits in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act and the CARES Act later that month; a second round of PPP funding for small businesses in April; and the \$900 billion package signed into law in December.

Infrastructure 9

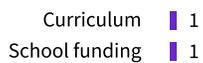
Infrastructure: Included executive orders promoting infrastructure investment in low-income communities and a classical style in federal architecture, memoranda and rules relating to railroads, and a bill about broadband service availability.

Immigration 6



Immigration: Included four actions that were about arrivals and removals, reducing the cap on refugee admissions for 2021 and imposing more stringent enforcement of H-1B work visa regulations.

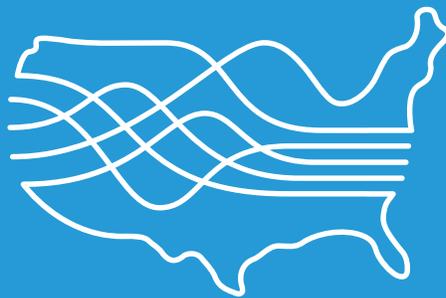
Education 2



Education: Included a bill addressing school funding and an executive order promoting positive representations of American history over critical ones, especially regarding slavery and the civil rights movement.

Population 1

Population: Consisted of a presidential memorandum requesting that unauthorized immigrants not be counted in the 2020 census for reapportioning representation in Congress.



USA **FACTS**

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